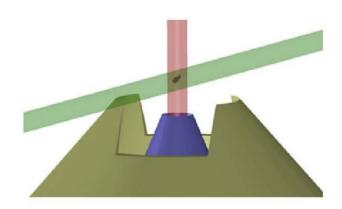
PHYS613 Final Project Modeling An Ion Trap

Robert Wolle

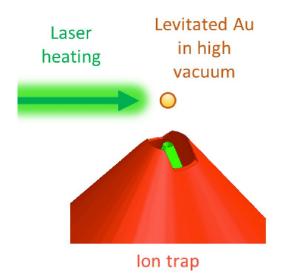
Motivation

Research at LPS:

Joyce E. Coppock, et al. *Dual-trap system* to study charged graphene nanoplatelets in high vacuum (2017)

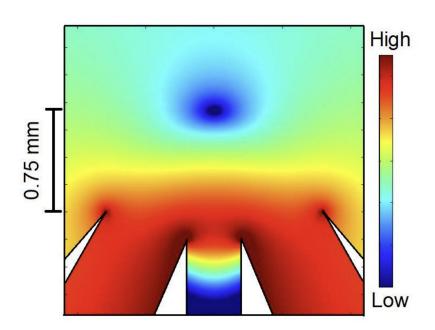


Joyce Coppock, Quinn Waxter, Robert Wolle, and B. E. Kane Observation of Undercooling in a Levitated Nanoscale Liquid Au Droplet (2022)



Solution





Joyce E. Coppock, et al. *Dual-trap system to study charged graphene nanoplatelets in high vacuum* (2017)

Algorithm

2D Laplace equation, Neumann boundaries dV/dn = 0

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{6h^2} \left(20V_{i,j} + 4V_{i-1,j} + 4V_{i+1,j} + 4V_{i,j-1} + 4V_{i,j+1} \right)$$

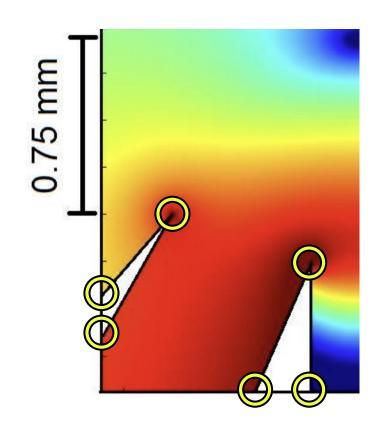
$$+V_{i-1,j-1} + V_{i+1,j-1} + V_{i-1,j+1} + V_{i+1,j+1}$$
, $h_x = h_y = h$

Solved with system of linear equations Ax = U

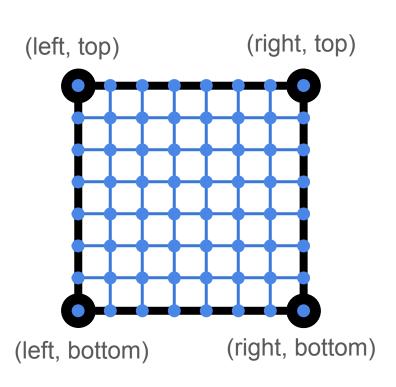
Geometry

- 1. Define important vertices
- 2. Find all points inside shapes

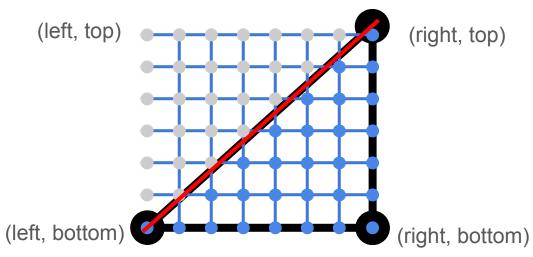
vertex \rightarrow boundaries $(x, y) \rightarrow (i, j)$



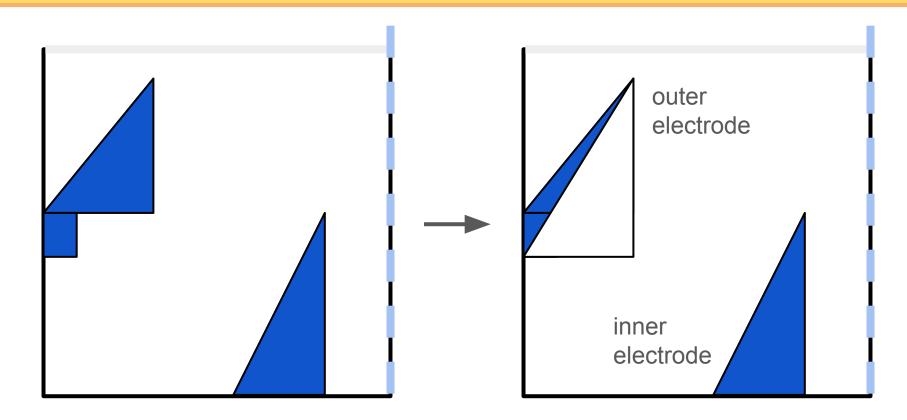
Building Shapes

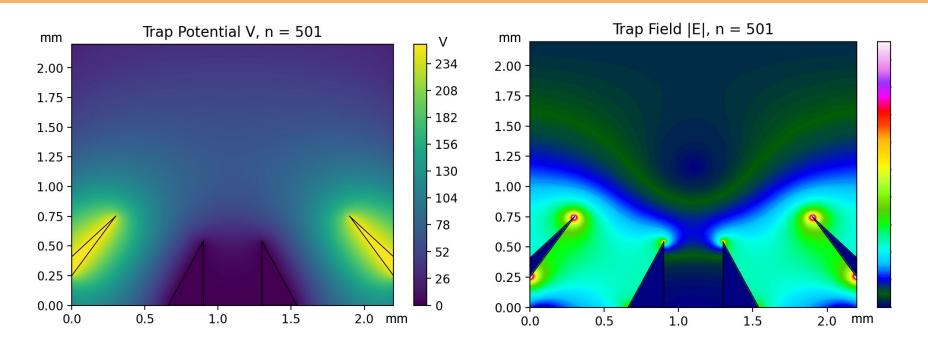


- Store all points (i, j) inside shapes
- Remove all points inside holes
- Exclude all stored points from A matrix

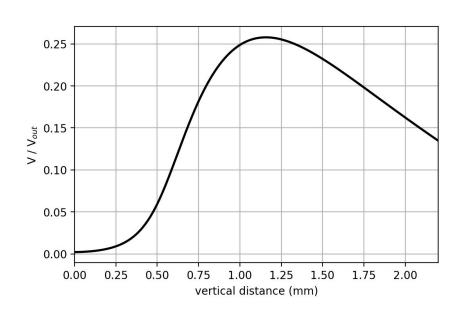


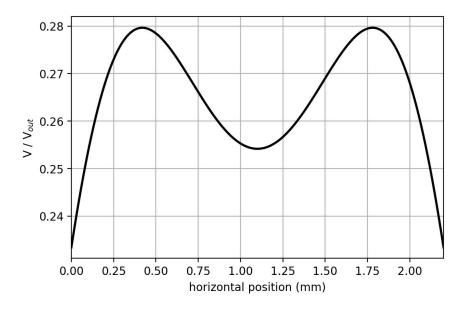
Geometry

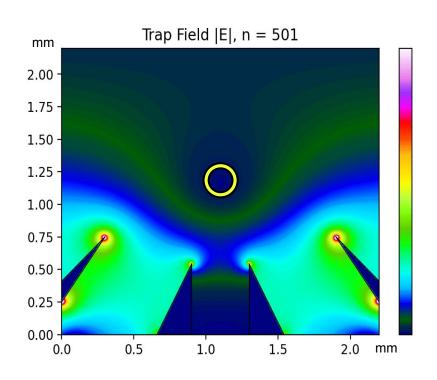


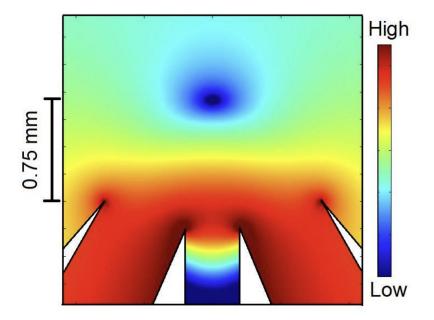


|E| = 0 at 1.16 mm, or 0.41 mm from the trap

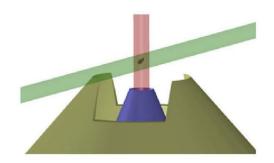








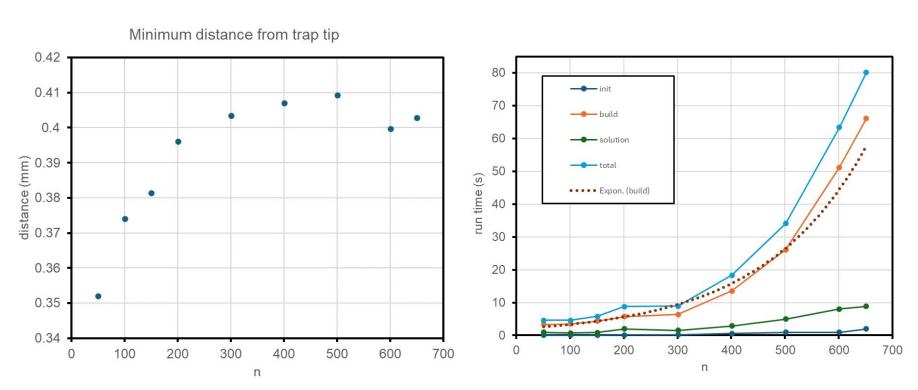
- Why don't they agree?
 - Not necessarily 2D → 3D
 - \circ cylindrical coordinates: $x \to r$, $y \to z$, $dV/d\phi = 0$
- Paper's display might be a cropped result



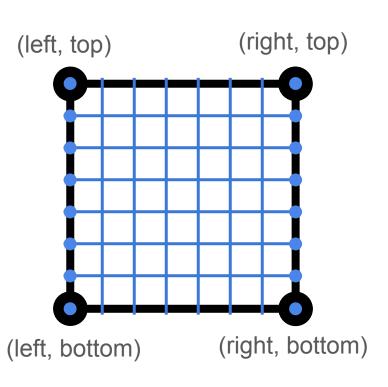
Performance

- Sparse matrices allow much higher resolution, much faster solving
 - \circ e.g. n = 301 \rightarrow **A** is 90,601 x 90,601
- Limiting factor is building time
 - Searching through even a small section of 90,000 points is expensive

Performance



Performance



- Store all rows (i, j) inside shapes
- Check only points near slope

