$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = 0$$

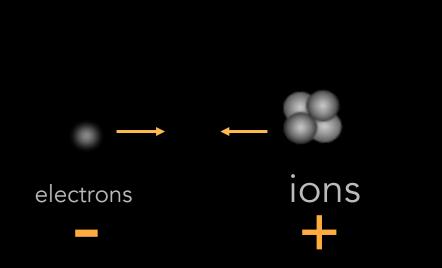
## Some assembly required

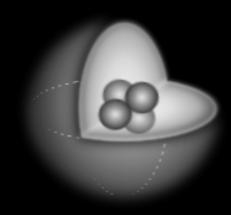
#### Computational simulations of dusty plasma

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}$$

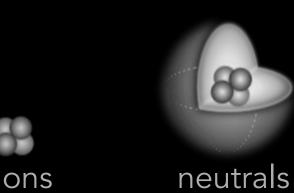
I.J. Rodriguez | J.Black, E.J.Sánchez





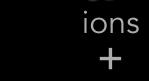


neutral atoms



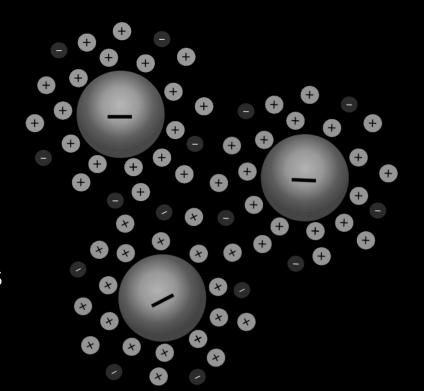
dust -/+

electrons

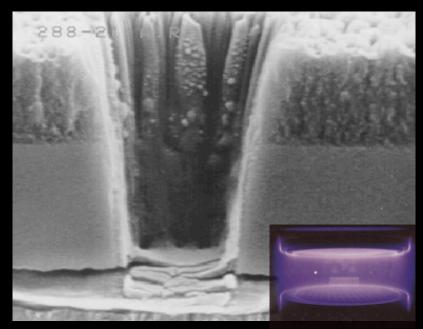


#### Dust tends to:

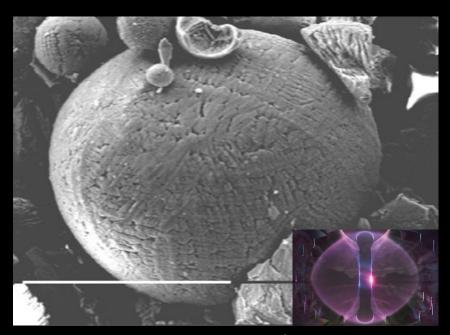
- acquire a net charge
- cluster and grow
- accumulate at boundaries



### The presence of dust in plasmas can be problematic.



Layers of contamination on silicon wafers.



Ejected debris in tokamak fusion devices.

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$
 source = rho[0:J-1]\*dx\*\*2 M = np.zeros((J-1,J-1)) for i in range(0, J-1): for j in range(1, J-2): for j in

Experiment

#### Goal

Use a budget-friendly computational platform to simulate the dynamics of plasma particles around a dust grain.



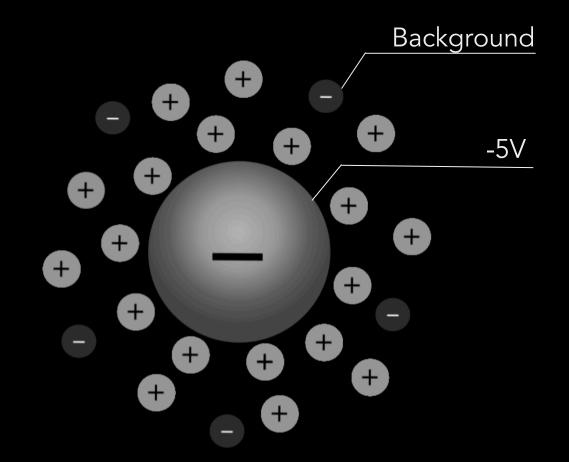


# The ion drag force is responsible for the collective effects that lead to arrangements of dust particles.

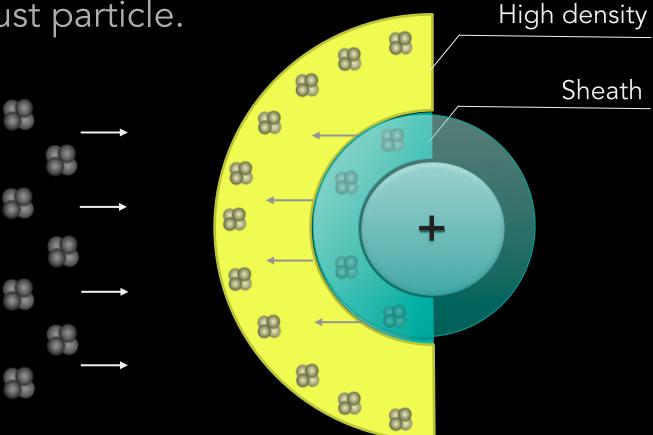


#### The model:

An electrostatic, low temperature, low density Argon plasma



Ion density around a negatively charged dust particle.

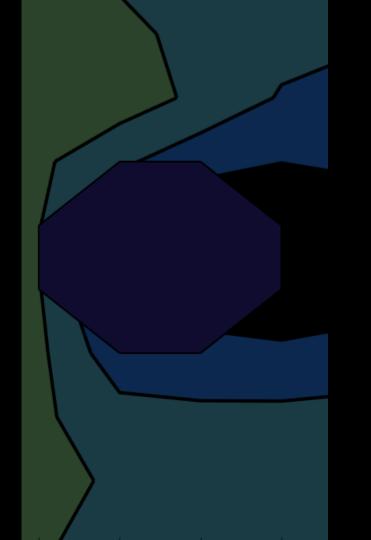




#### ...the point?

To develop and share open-source code that can be used to explore:

Fundamental science
lon engines
Space dust
Plasma processing technology
Coulomb crystals
Solar wind effects...



#### Wrapping up

- Contaminated plasma is everywhere!
- To understand their dynamic behavior, computational techniques help fill in the gaps.

Sánchez Research Group

Portland State LSAMP

Oregon Space Grant

University Honors College

All of you!

Thank you