

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi\rho$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$$

Hybrid simulations of dusty plasma

I.J. Rodriguez, J. Black, E. Sánchez | Portland State University



```
def E_from_V(rho, J, dx):
    """Uses the finite difference method to calculate the electric field from the potential and current density.

    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(0, J-1):
            if i == j:
                M[i,j] = 2.
            if i == j-1:
                M[i,j] = -1.
            if i == j+1:
                M[i,j] = -1.

    M[0, J-2] = -1.
    M[J-2, 0] = -1.

    V = np.linalg.solve(M, source)

    E = np.zeros((J,1))

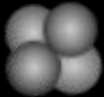
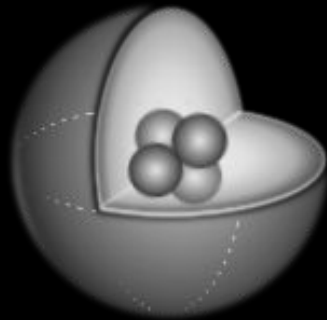
    for i in range(1,J-2):
        E[i] = (V[i+1] - V[i-1]) / dx
    E[0] = (V[0] - V[J-3]) / 2. / dx
    E[J-1] = (V[J-2] - V[J-4]) / 2. / dx
    E[0] = (V[1] - V[J-2]) / 2. / dx
    E[J-1] = E[0]
```

PDF version: [click the video to view.](#)

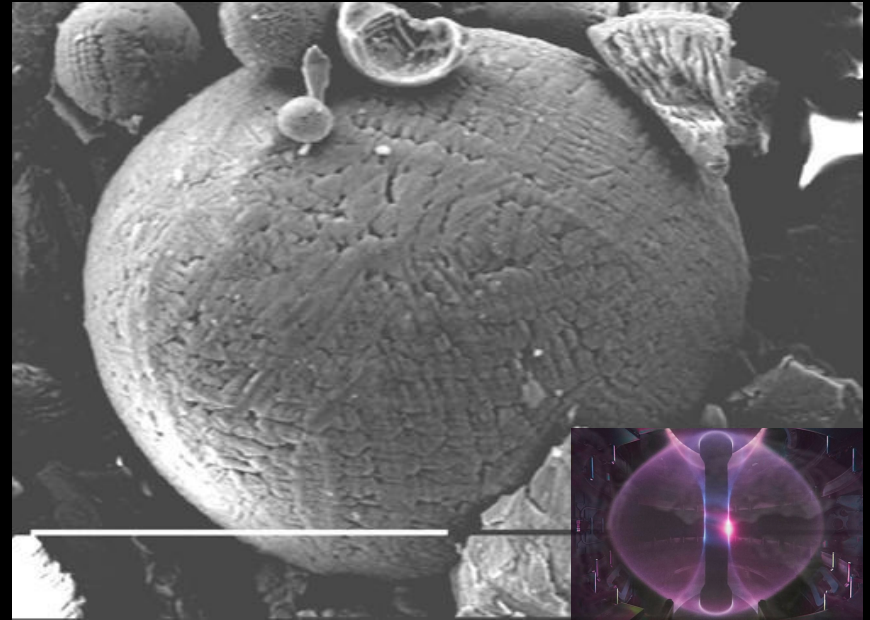
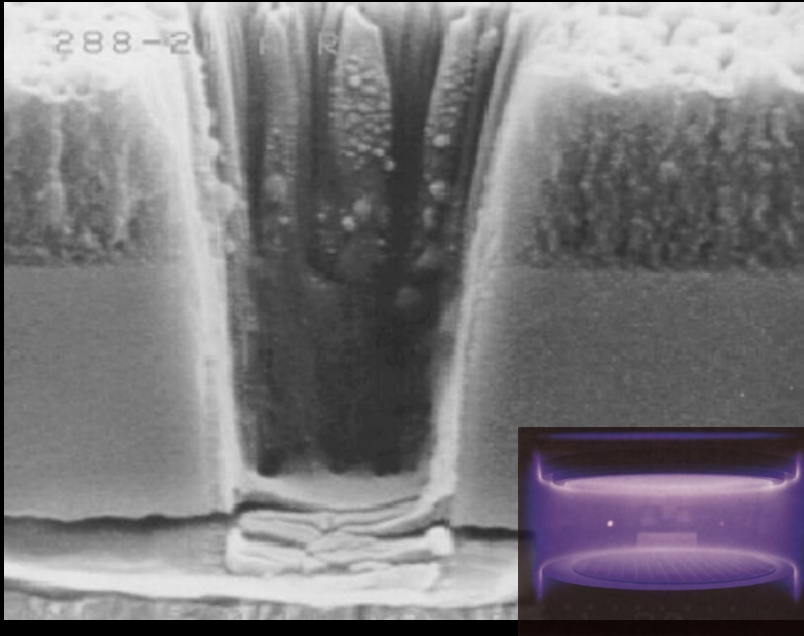


electrons + ions + neutrals = plasma

electrons + ions + neutrals + **dust** = *dusty plasma*



Naturally-forming dust
can act as a contaminant.



$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi\rho$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$$

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

Theoretical

Computational

Experimental

```
E_from_V(rho, J, dx):
    """Uses the finite difference method to calculate the electric field from a given charge density rho and current density J.

    source = rho[0:J-1]*dx**2
    M = np.zeros((J-1,J-1))

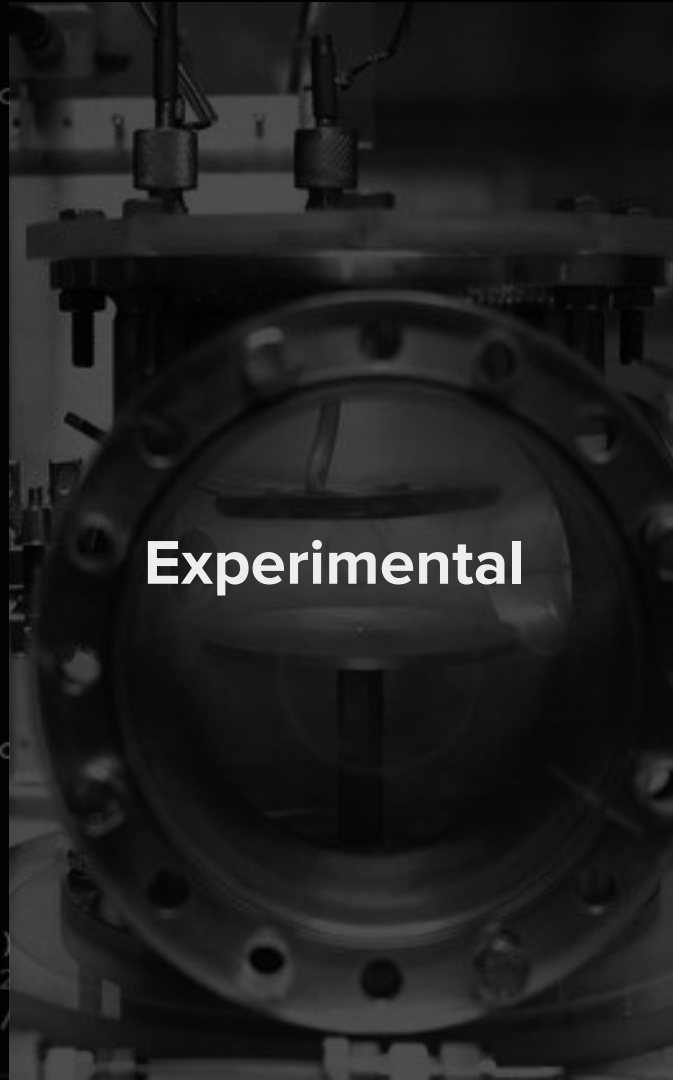
    for i in range(0, J-1):
        for j in range(0, J-1):
            if i == j:
                M[i,j] = 2.
            if i == j-1:
                M[i,j] = -1.
            if i == j+1:
                M[i,j] = -1.

    M[0, J-2] = -1.
    M[J-2, 0] = -1.

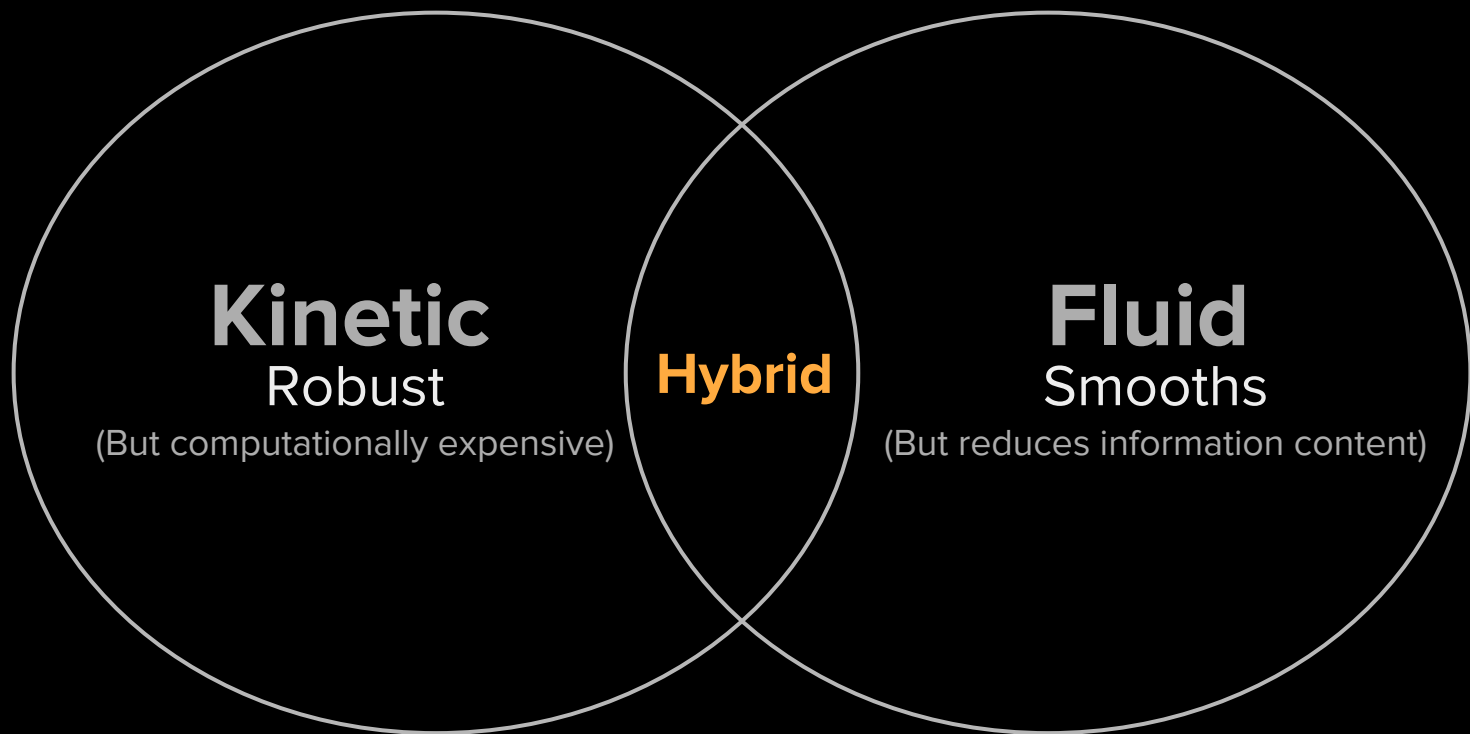
    v = np.linalg.solve(M, source)

    E = np.zeros((J,1))

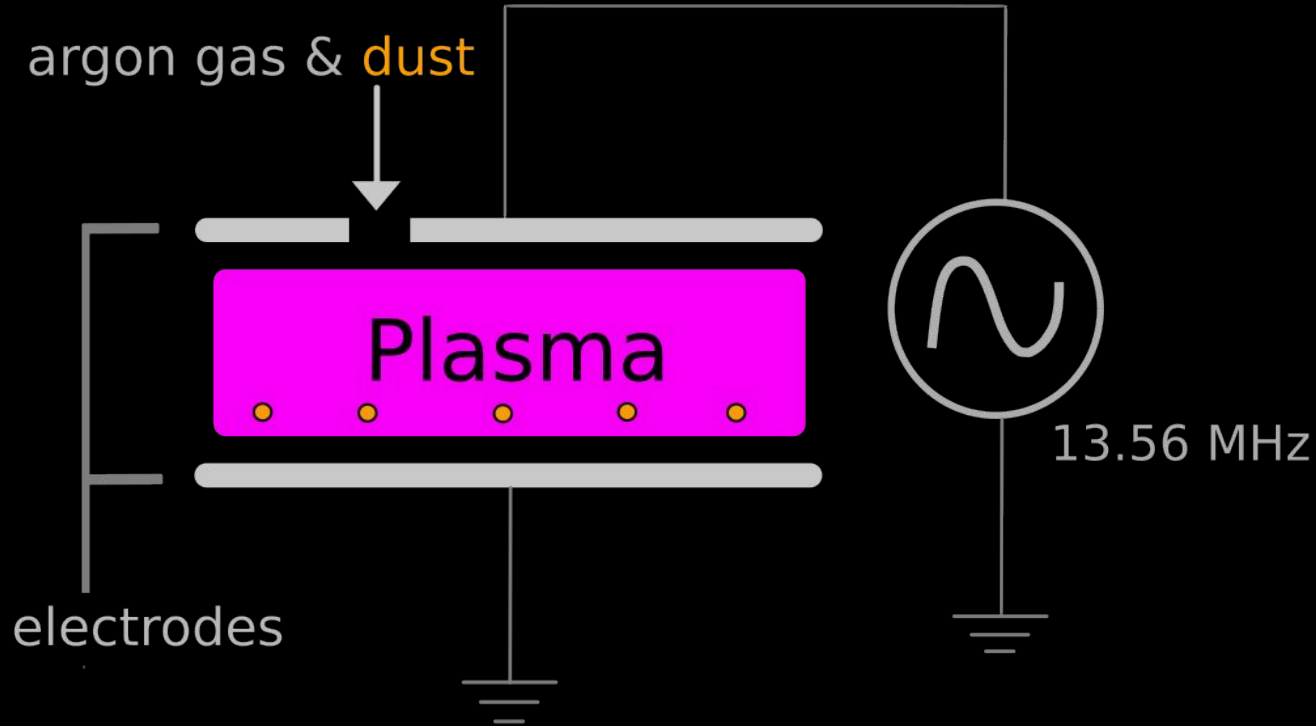
    for i in range(1,J-2):
        E[i] = (V[i+1] - V[i-1]) / 2.
    E[J-2] = (V[0] - V[J-3]) / 2.
    E[0] = (V[1] - V[J-2]) / 2.
    E[J-1] = E[0]
```



Plasma simulations can be divided into two main categories.



CCRF Discharge Plasma



Goal: Hack together a hybrid fluid-kinetic simulation using Python.

Kinetic

- Electrons
 - *Particle-in-cell (PIC)*

Fluid

- Dust
- Ions

```
E_from_V(rho, J, dx):  
    """Uses the finite difference method to calculate the electric field from the charge density.  
  
    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(0, J-1):  
            if i == j:  
                M[i,j] = 2.  
            if i == j-1:  
                M[i,j] = -1.  
            if i == j+1:  
                M[i,j] = -1.  
  
    M[0, J-2] = -1.  
    M[J-2, 0] = -1.  
  
    V = np.linalg.solve(M, source)  
  
    E = np.zeros((J,1))  
  
    for i in range(1,J-2):  
        E[i] = (V[i+1] - V[i-1]) / dx  
    E[J-2] = (V[0] - V[J-3]) / dx  
    E[0] = (V[1] - V[J-2]) / dx  
    E[J-1] = E[0]
```

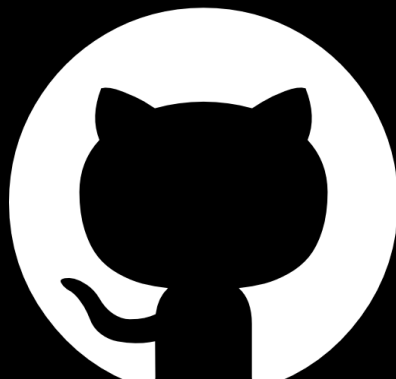

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Test problem: instability of opposing
electron streams in a uniform background

Goal: Create free and open source content

PDF version: [click the link to view](#).

Cool! This is in Python
right? I'd be interested in
seeing the source :)



github.com/space-isa