

## The charge on dust particles in a plasma

1.—The calculation of the charge on dust grains in a plasma depends on whether or not the dust grains can be considered “isolated” or not. A single grain in a plasma is, of course, isolated. When more and more grains become immersed in a plasma, the proximity of one grain to another affects the charge on the grains. This effect, known as the close-packing effect, is important when  $\Delta/\lambda_D \sim 1$ , where  $\Delta$  is the average interparticle spacing ( $\Delta \sim n_d^{-1/3}$ ,  $n_d$  is the number density of dust particles in the plasma) and  $\lambda_D$  is the plasma Debye length. This can also be formulated in terms of the so-called Havnes parameter  $P_H = Zn_d/n_i$ , where  $Z$  is the charge number on the dust and  $n_i$  is the ion density. If  $P_H \sim 1$ , generally the grains cannot be considered as isolated and the close packing effects must be taken into account. If the grain density is relatively high, the electron and ion densities will not be equal due to the charges on the grains. In the analysis that follows, we DO NOT take into account collisions between the plasma electrons and ions.

2.—To compute the charge in either case (isolated or close-packed) we start with the plasma charging equations – the electron and ion currents to the particle. Let  $a$  be the radius of the dust grain,  $T_e$  and  $T_i$  are the electron and ion temperatures,  $m_e$  and  $m_i$  the electron and ion masses,  $n_e$  and  $n_i$  are the electron and ion densities. The particle charges to a potential  $V_s$  (the grain surface potential), which under typical conditions (electron/ion plasma no photoelectric charging),  $V_s$  will be negative.

$$\text{electron current: } I_e = -en_e \sqrt{\frac{kT_e}{m_e}} e^{eV_s/kT_e} 4\pi a^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{ion current: } I_i = en_i \sqrt{\frac{kT_i}{m_i}} \left( 1 - \frac{eV_s}{kT_i} \right) 4\pi a^2 \quad (2)$$

The surface potential  $V_s$  is determined by the floating grain condition  $\Sigma I(V_s) = 0$ , or

$$I_e + I_i = 0 \quad (3)$$

The surface potential is then found from the solution of the equation

$$n_e \sqrt{\frac{T_e}{T_i}} \sqrt{\frac{m_i}{m_e}} e^{eV_s/kT_e} + n_i \left(1 - \frac{eV_s}{kT_i}\right) = 0 \quad (4)$$

Once  $V_s$  is known the particle charge  $Q$ , is then determined from

$$Q = eZ = 4\pi\epsilon_0 a V_s \quad (5)$$

**2(a).**—*Isolated grains*—  $Z_o$ . Set  $n_e = n_i$  in Eq. (4) to find  $V_s$ .

$$\left(\frac{T_e}{T_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{m_i}{m_e}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{eV_s/kT_e} + \left(1 - \frac{eV_s}{kT_i}\right) = 0 \quad (6)$$

The charge number  $Z_o$  can be found directly using Eq. (5),  $V_s = \frac{eZ_o}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$ , in Eq. (6)

$$\left(\frac{T_e}{T_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{m_i}{m_e}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{eZ_o}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a(kT_e/e)}} + 1 - \frac{eZ_o}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a(kT_i/e)} = 0 \quad (7a)$$

$$\text{or } \left(\frac{T_e}{T_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{m_i}{m_e}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{eZ_o}{4\pi\epsilon_0 aT_e}} + 1 - \frac{eZ_o}{4\pi\epsilon_0 aT_i} = 0 \quad (7b)$$

where, in Eq 7(b)  $T_e$  and  $T_i$  are expressed in voltage units.

**2(b).**— *Close-packed grains, charge number  $Z$ .*— To take into account the close-packing effect, we use the condition of charge neutrality to relate the ion and electron densities in Eq. 4,

$$n_i + Zn_d = n_e \quad (8)$$

Define

$$P \equiv \frac{n_d}{n_i} \quad (9)$$

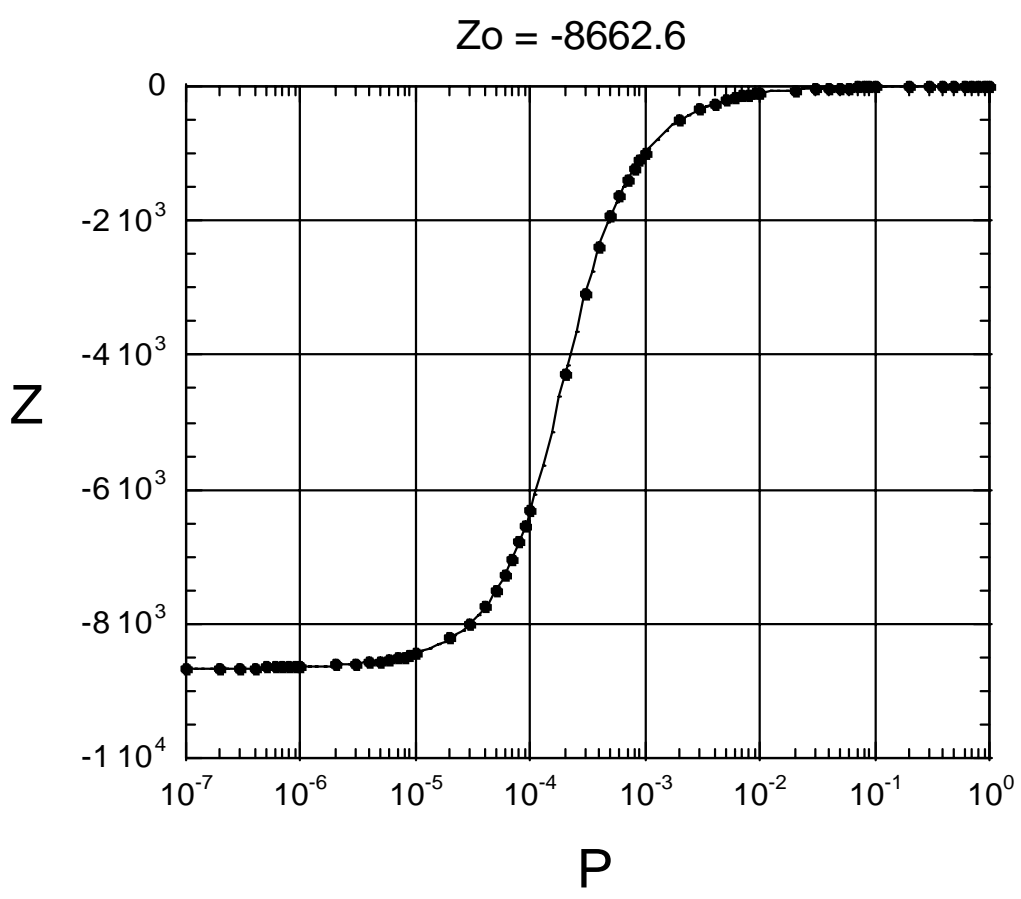
then Eq. 4 can be expressed as

$$-(1 + PZ) \left( \frac{T_e}{T_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{m_i}{m_e} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{eZ}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a T_e}} + 1 - \frac{eZ}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a T_i} = 0 \quad (10)$$

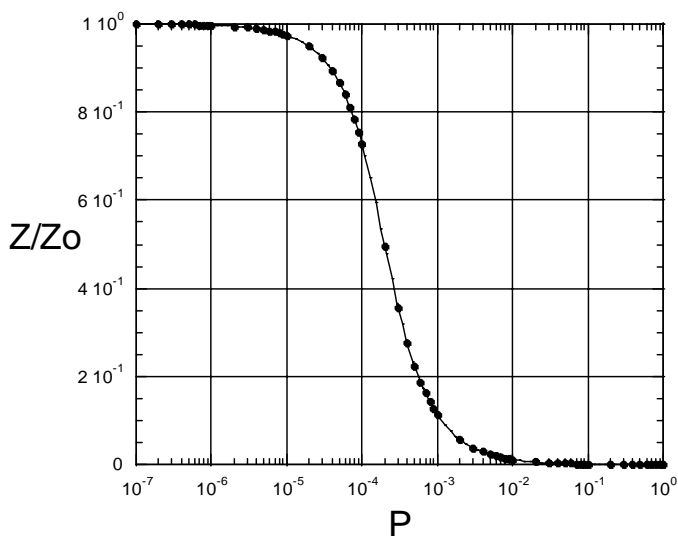
We recognize in Eq. 10, that  $PZ = P_H$  is the Havnes parameter. To find the charge  $Z$  from Eq. 10, one needs to input the ion mass, the temperatures,  $T_e$ ,  $T_i$ , (volts) the grain radius  $a$  (meters) , and  $P = n_d / n_i$ .

3.—Some results for  $A = 40$  (argon),  $T_e = 2$  eV,  $T_i = 0.025$  eV,  $a = 2.5 \mu\text{m}$

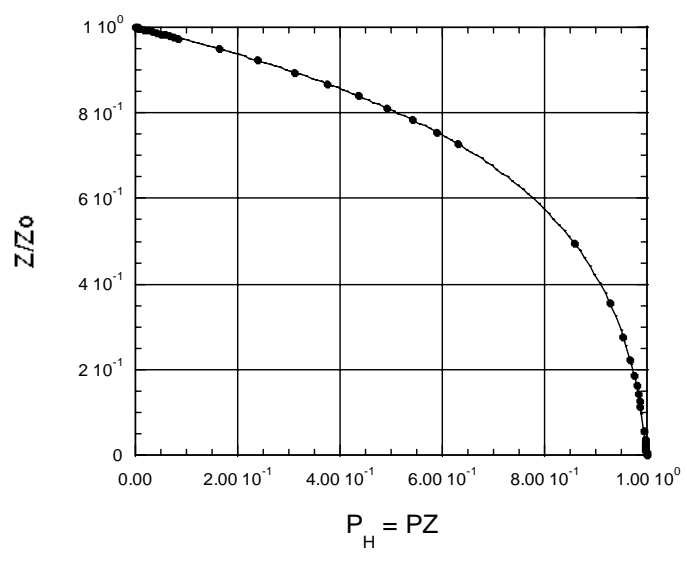
(a)  $Z$  vs.  $P$



(b) Normalized  $Z/Z_0$  vs  $P$



(c)  $Z/Z_0$  vs Havnes parameter  $P_H$



**References**

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