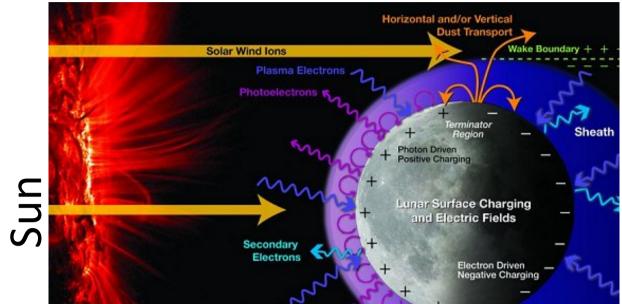
固体天体表層の帯電環境の計算とその応用 Yohei Miyake¹ and Masaki N Nishino^{2,*} 1. Kobe University, JAPAN, 2. Nagoya University, JAPAN (* mnishino@isee.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

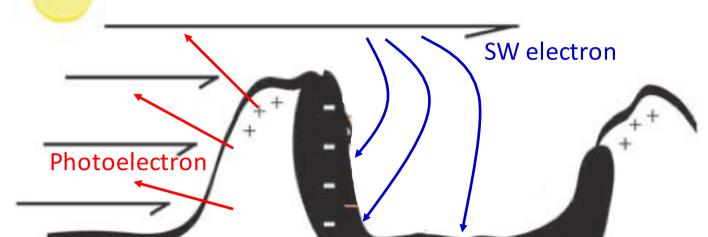
Electric & dust environment near moon surface

Surface charging as a result of interactions among solar wind, photoelectron, and moon surf.

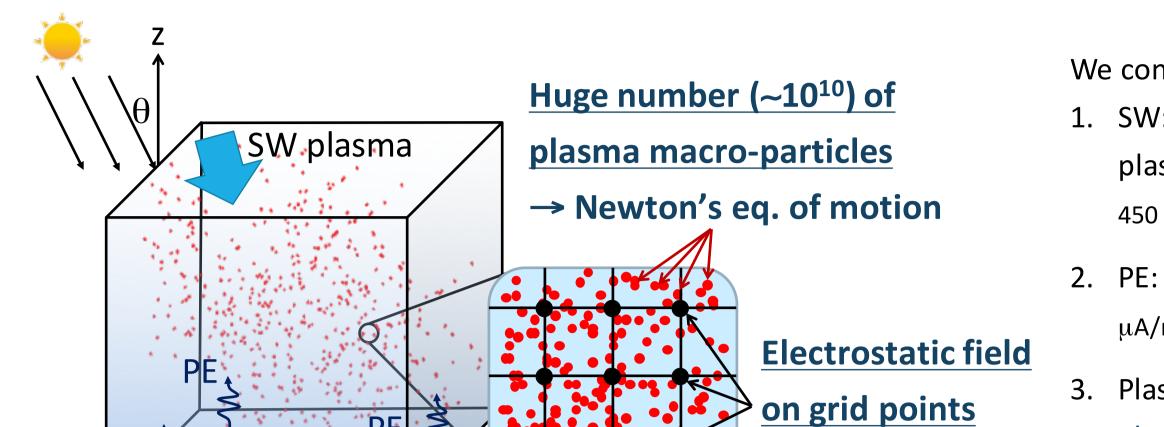
Global Scale



Local scale Solar Wind Flow



3D particle simulations on plasma dynamics



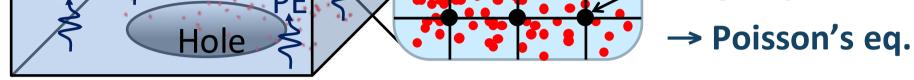
We consider...

1. SW: Solar wind

plasma (5 /cc, 10 eV,

- 450 km/s) downflow
- 2. PE: Photoelectron (4.5 μ A/m², 2.2 eV) emission
- 3. Plasma captured at

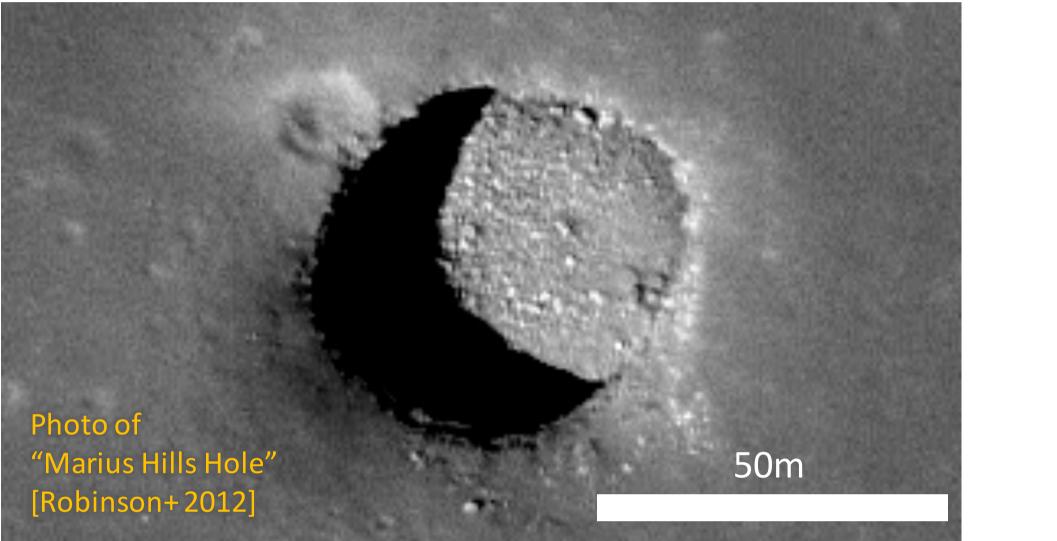


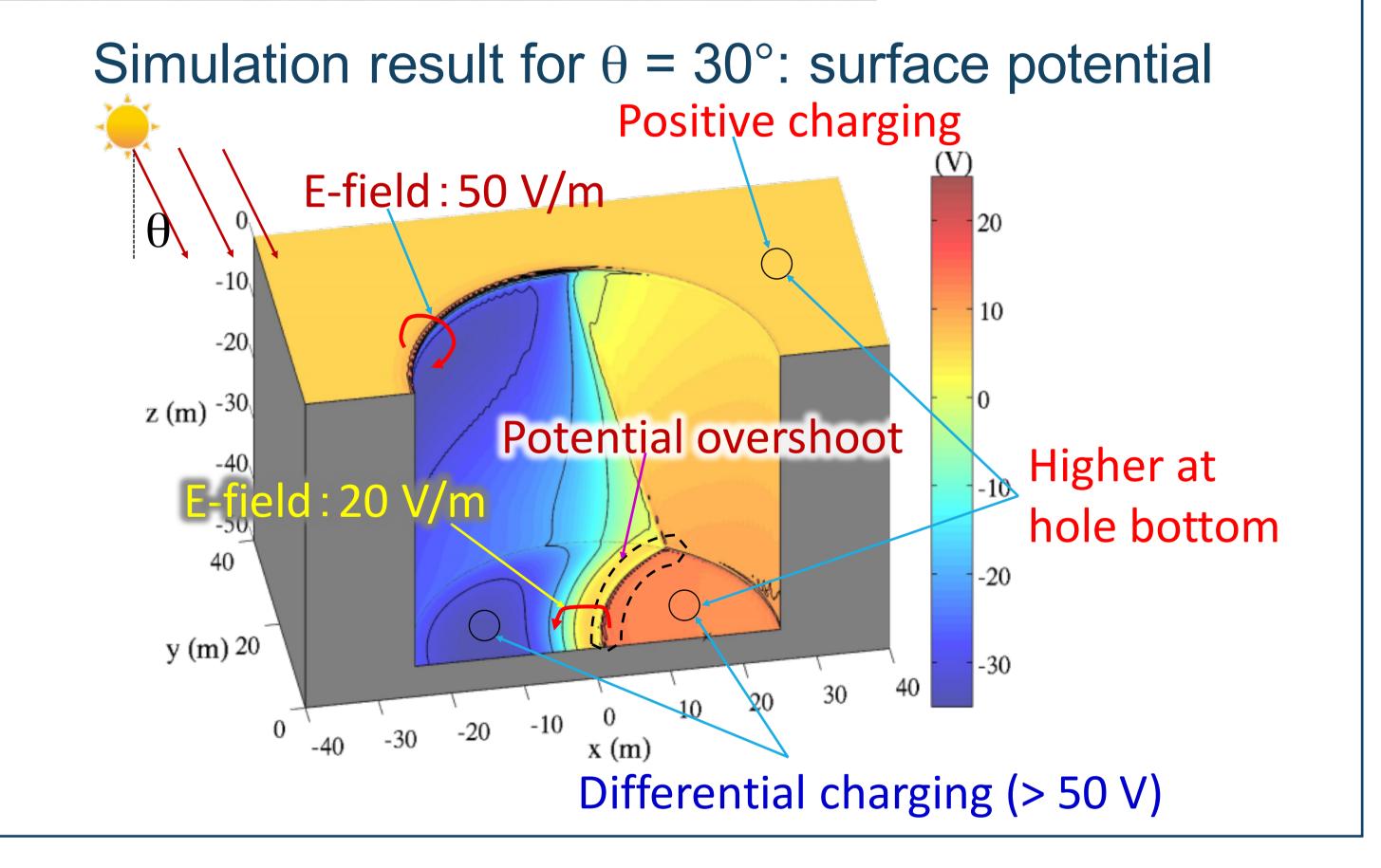


electrically-insulating lunar surface

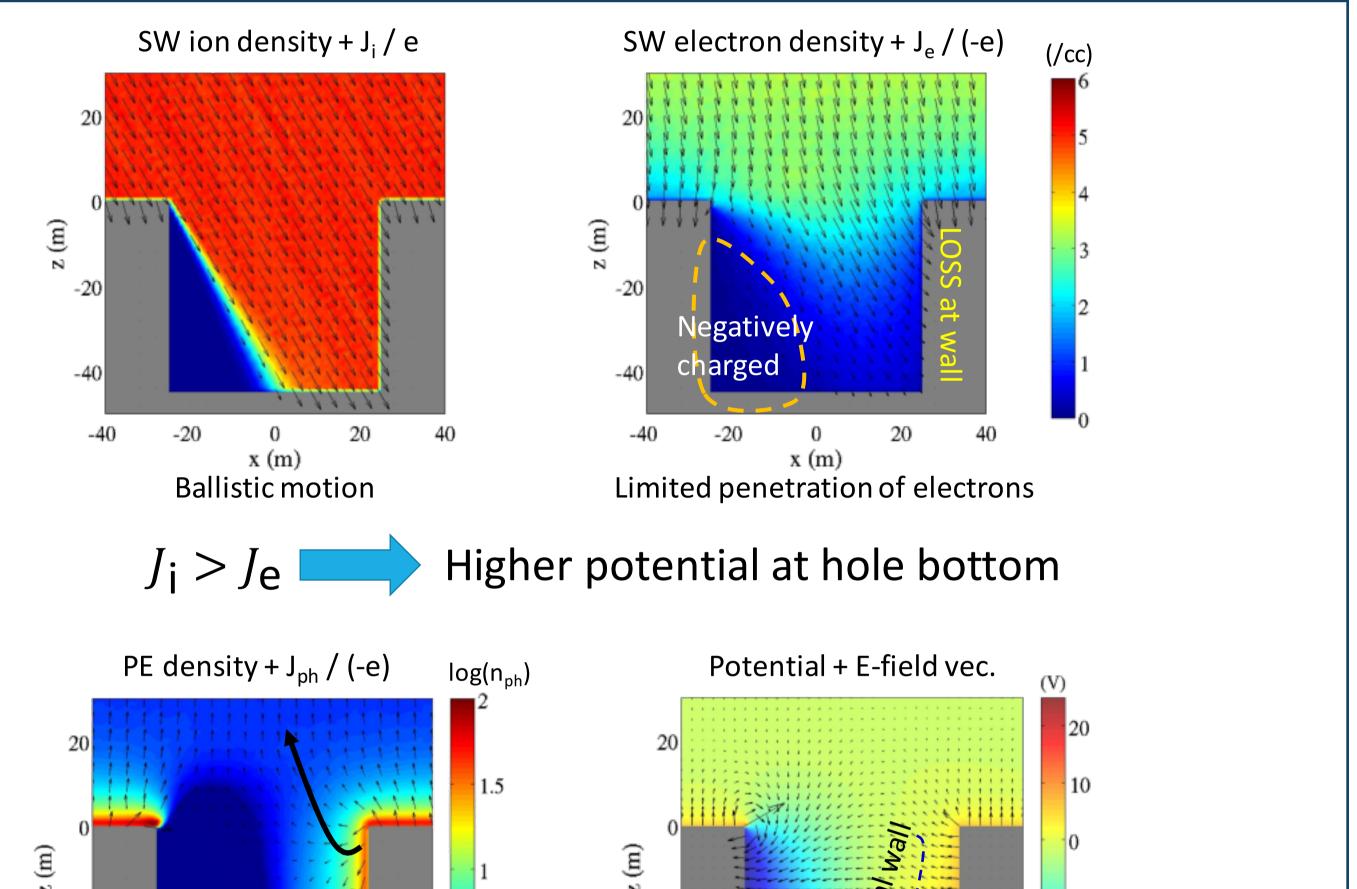
[Miyake+ 2015]

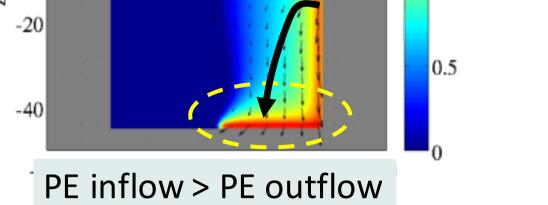
Lunar vertical holes

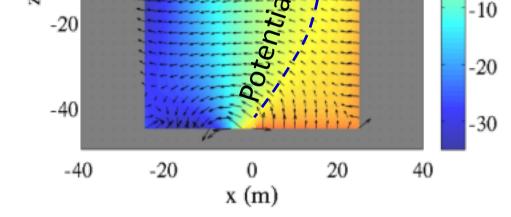




Plasma environment near hole







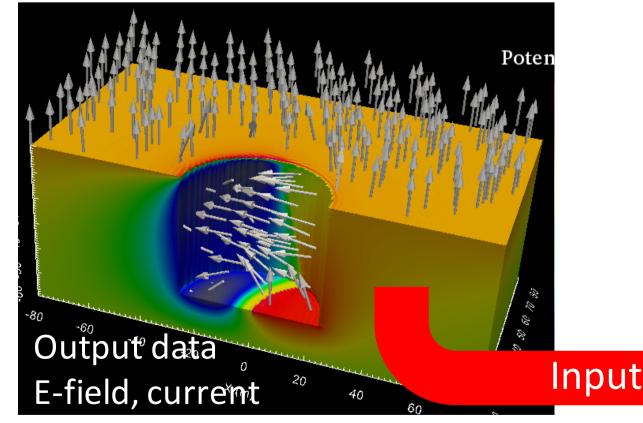
(SW protons) ballistic motion, due to supersonic flow & large mass (SW electrons) limited access into the hole due to...

1. negatively potential at shadow region

2. electron loss at the sunlit wall, with positive (attracting) potential (PE) emitted from vertical wall and going down to the hole bottom

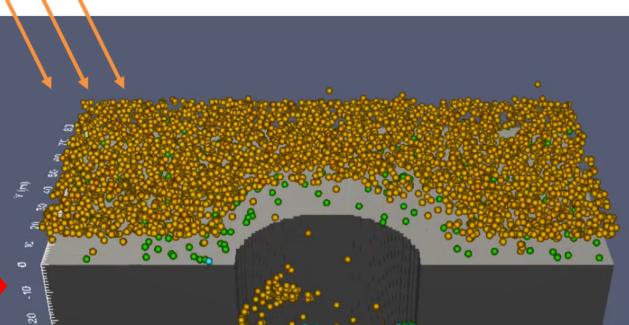
Simulations of lunar dust charging & dynamics

1. Electric env. from plasma simulations

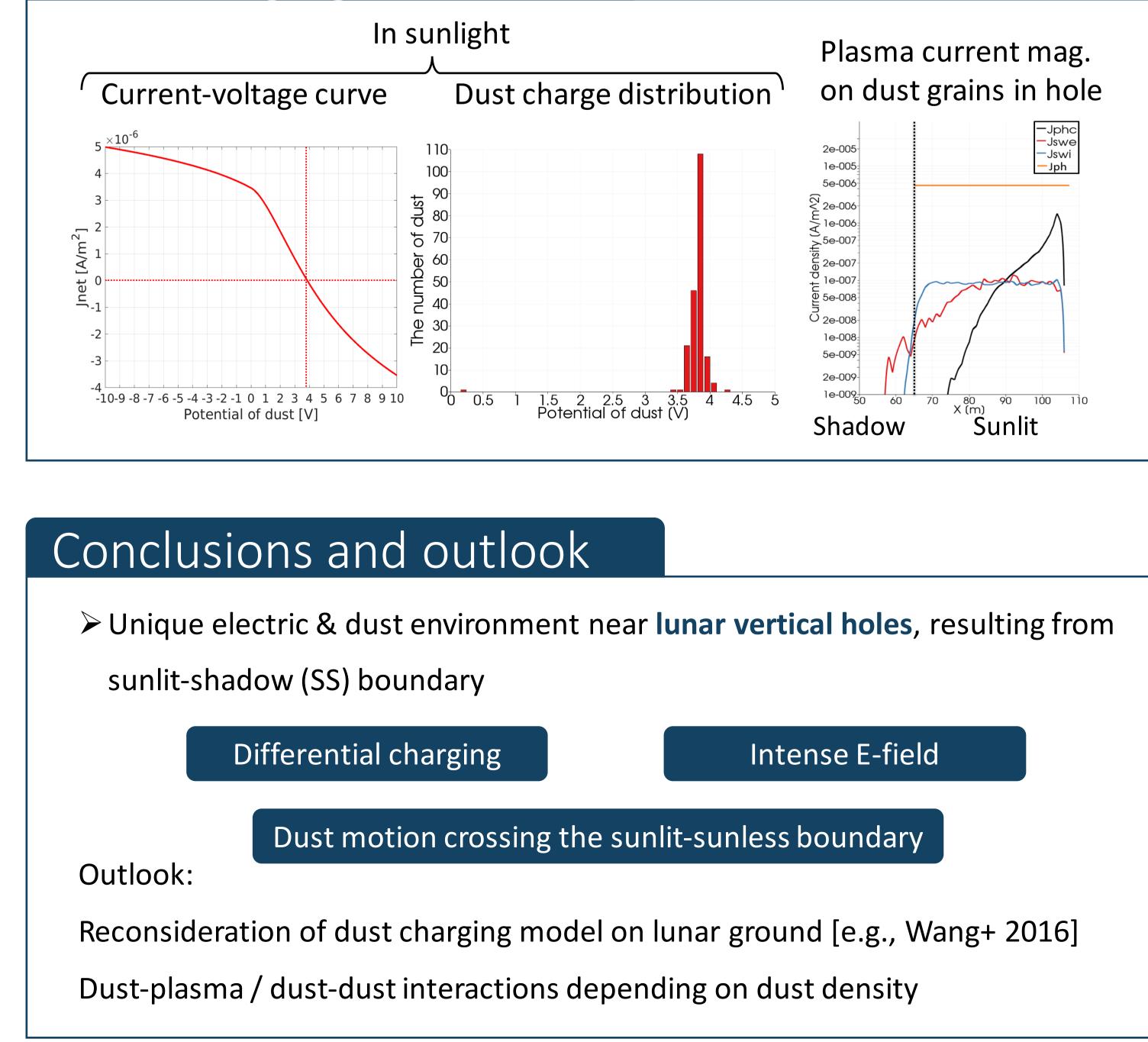








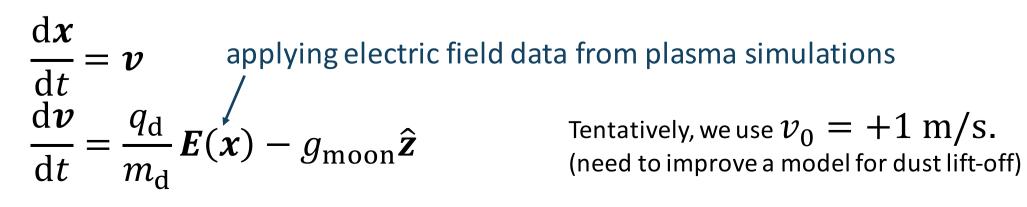
Dust charging in hole



Radius: r_d	20 nm
Mass density: ρ_d	$2.5 \mathrm{g/cm^3}$
Initial vel.: v_0	1 m/s
Initial charge: q_0	$\pm 1 \text{ e[C]}$
Gravity: g	1.6 m/s^2

Numerical description

1. Equation of motion for charged dust grains (considering electric & gravitational forces)



2. Time variation of dust charge (using plasma current densities modeled based on OML theory)

$$\frac{dq_{d}}{dt} = I_{ph}(\phi) - I_{phc}(\phi) - I_{swe}(\phi) + I_{swi}(\phi)$$
PE emission
PE collection
SW-e collection
SW-p collection
applying current field data from plasma simulations