

3 Oct. '67

0830

Woods

Concepts of Computers

Solar Wind

~~1100 Micels~~

1100 Micels

Electr. + Mag.

Maxwells Eqns - (MKSC)

①

$$\oint \underline{E} \cdot d\underline{s} = Q/\epsilon_0$$

$$E ds \cos \theta$$

All lines of E begin or end on charges -
Coulombs law

$$4\pi r^2 E = Q/\epsilon_0$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$$



②

$$\oint \underline{E} \cdot d\underline{l} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \underline{B} \cdot d\underline{s}$$

Electromagnetic Induction

③

$$\oint \underline{B} \cdot d\underline{s} = 0$$

Lines of B are closed

④

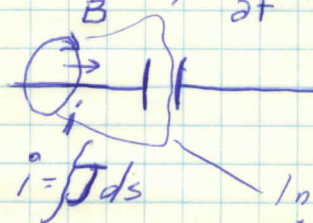
$$\oint \underline{B} \cdot d\underline{l} = \mu_0 \left(\underline{I} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \underline{E}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\underline{s}$$

Term $\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \underline{E}}{\partial t}$ accounts

for case where current doesn't flow -
It is for conservation of charge - (4A)

4A

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + \oint \underline{J} \cdot d\underline{s} = 0$$



$$I = \int \underline{J} \cdot d\underline{s}$$

In this case no current



B Area = const. = flux in surface
 B = flux/unit area

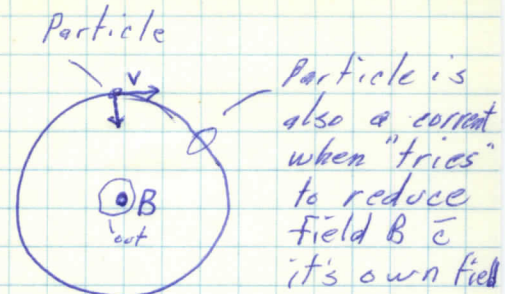
⑤

Lorenz

$$F_{\text{force}} = e(E + v \times B)$$

$\uparrow$ $\downarrow$
 Estatic Emagnetic

Particles move to reduce field they experience - Particles never see their own fields - a second particle would see the field.



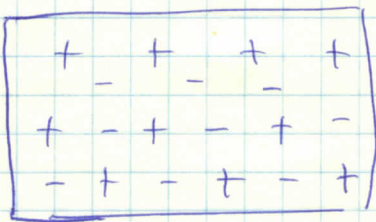
Plasma is an ionized gas -

Unusual on earth & low temps - Common in space & high "temp." + large distances

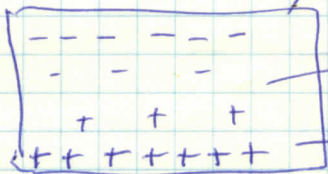
Plasma has bulk neutrality - does not ~~mean~~ imply $E = 0$



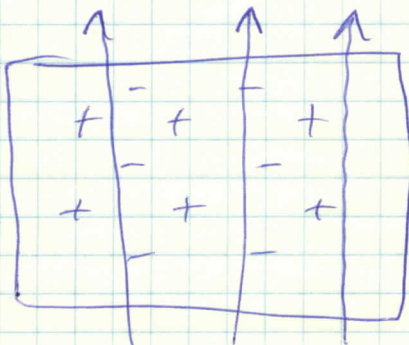
$$\frac{F_e}{F_g} = 10^{40}$$



In gravitational field & light electrons + heavy ions there is a displacement & resulting field -



Offset by charge to prevent separation
Concentrated by gravity



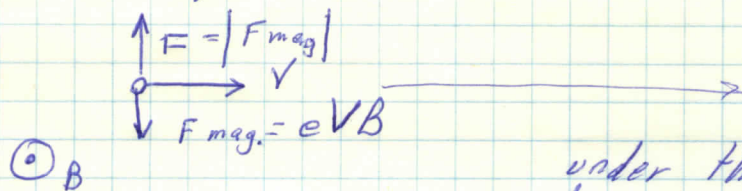
Magnet Field.

If magnetic field lines are decreased & from equation

② a field is generated + from ① this generates field -

"Frozen in flux" (conductivity high, few collisions, low densities)

Particle drift.



under this case particle continues to move

$$F = eVB \therefore V_{drift} = \frac{F}{eB}$$

F may be electric for electric field drift $F = eE$

$$V_{drift} = \frac{E}{B} \left(\frac{E \times B}{B^2} \right)$$

F may be gravitation - Gradient drift

⊙ strong

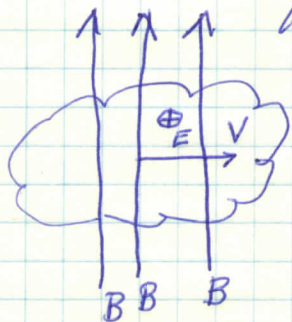


⊙ weak

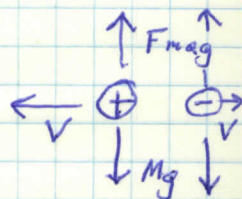
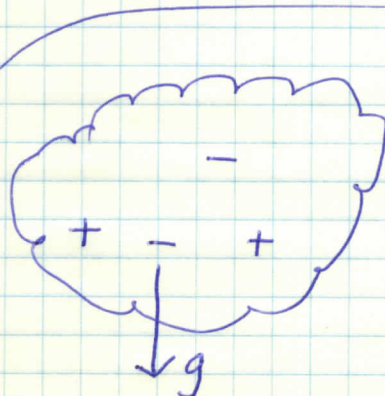
If particle V_{el} is zero -

It will be accelerated by F which in turn induces a velocity

Particle drift. For movement there must be an electrostatic field.



Now in gravity field:

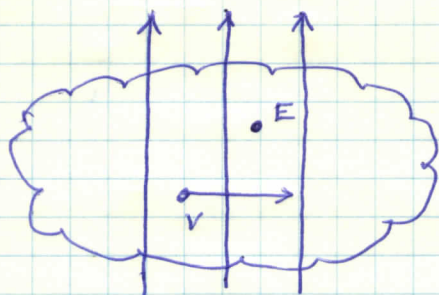


+ + - particles move in opposite direction

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this polarizes field which sets up neutralizing electrostatic field allowing leaving gravity free to act -



$$B_{||} \rightarrow B_{||}$$

$$E_{||} \rightarrow E_{||}$$

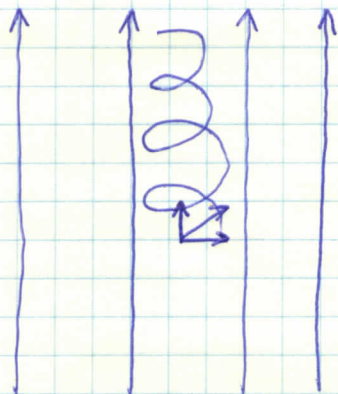
$$\gamma = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$E \rightarrow (E + v \times B) \gamma$$

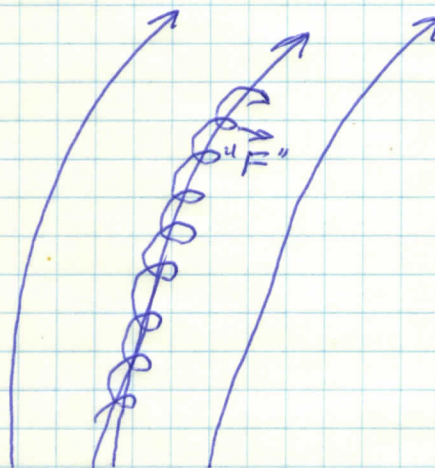
$$B \rightarrow (B - \frac{v \times E}{c^2}) \gamma$$

Moving & stationary coordinate system cause different forces -

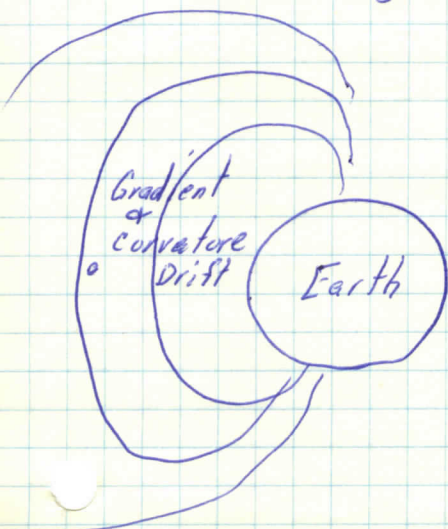
Curvature drift



Uniform Mag. Field



Curved Mag. Field

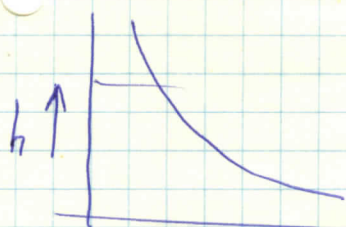


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Michel

Solar Wind -

Earth's atmosphere



$$n(h) = n(0) e^{-\left(\frac{mg h}{kT}\right)} \quad \text{where } \frac{1}{2} m v_{\text{sound}}^2$$

$$H = \frac{kT}{mg} = \text{scale height (7 Km)}$$

Scale ht. may be written in velocity
 $\approx n(0) e^{-\frac{v^2}{v_s^2}}$

$$v_s = 10^3 \text{ fps} \approx 1/5 \text{ mps}$$

$$v_{\text{escape}} = 7 \text{ mps}$$

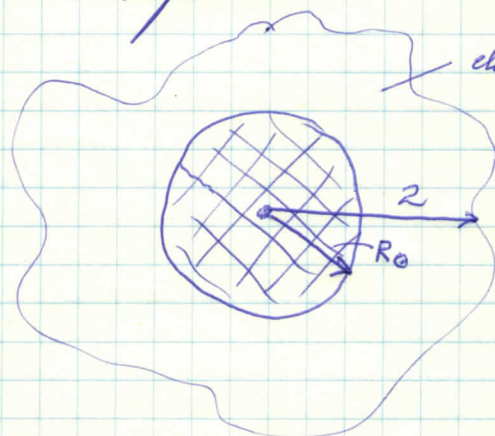
$$n(\infty) = n(0) e^{-(3.5)^2} \approx n(0) e^{-\frac{1000}{27}}$$

Thus there is a small loss of gas - especially of small light molecules like hydrogen -

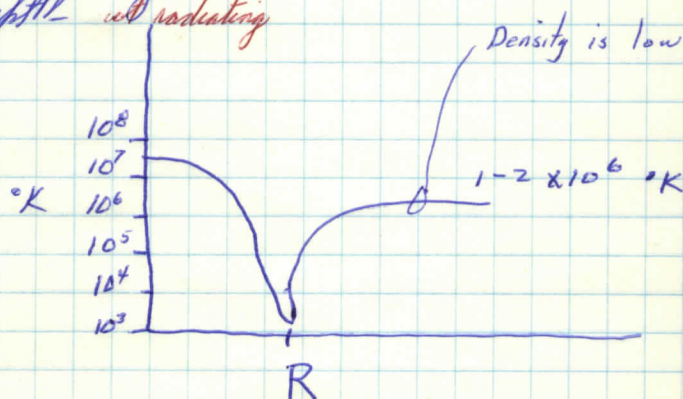
$$\text{Radius earth} = 6400 \text{ Km}$$

$\frac{R}{H} \approx 10^3$ There is a larger loss of atmosphere
 in increasing atmospheric depth -

Sun's atmosphere



electrons reflecting light - *not radiating*

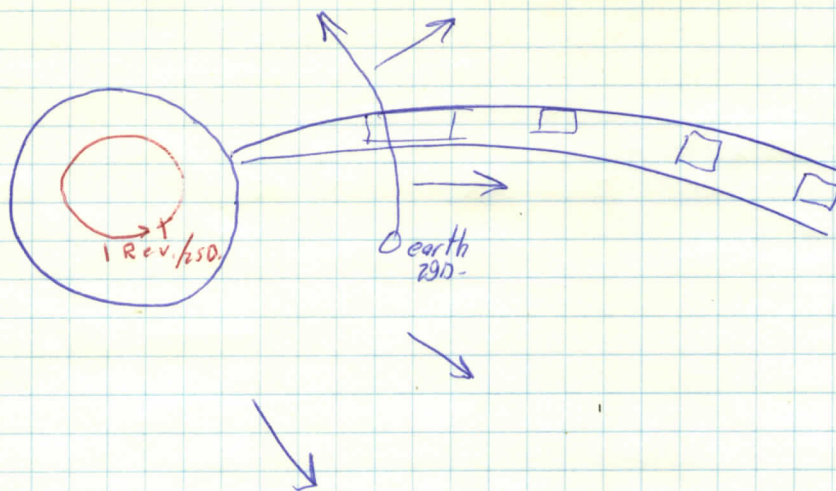


Sun

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↑

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$$300^\circ\text{K} = \frac{1}{40} \text{ eV}$$

$$12,000^\circ\text{K} = 1 \text{ eV}$$

$$160,000 = 136 \text{ eV} \\ = 10\% \text{ of H}$$