

Chapter 3.2

2021年4月21日 9:30

① Perpendicular to B

$$m n \left[\underbrace{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}}_{(1)} + \underbrace{(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \psi}_{(2)} \right] = q n (\mathbf{E} + \underbrace{\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B}}_{(3)}) - \nabla p$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(3)} \approx \frac{m n i \omega_L}{q n u_L} \approx \frac{\omega}{\omega_L}$$

② → neglect

→ then... concerned with only u_L

$$0 = q n (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{u}_L \times \mathbf{B}) - \nabla p \quad \text{ } \times \mathbf{B}$$

$$0 = q n (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B} + \underbrace{(\mathbf{u}_L \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B}}_{\uparrow}) - \nabla p \times \mathbf{B}$$

$$(\mathbf{u}_L \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\mathbf{u}_L \times \mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{u}_L \cdot \mathbf{B}^2$$

$$0 = q n (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B} + \underbrace{\mathbf{B} (\mathbf{u}_L \cdot \mathbf{B})}_{\uparrow}) - \nabla p \times \mathbf{B}$$

0 ($\because u_L$ perpendicular to \mathbf{B})

→ then...

$$\mathbf{u}_L = \frac{1}{q n B^2} [q n (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}) - \nabla p \times \mathbf{B}]$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2} - \frac{\nabla p \times \mathbf{B}}{q n B^2}$$

u_E

u_D

$\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$ drift

Diamagnetic drift

② Parallel to B

z-component.

$$m n \left[\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t} + \underbrace{u_z \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z}}_{\uparrow} \right] = q n (E_z + \underbrace{(\mathbf{u}_L \times \mathbf{B})_z}_{\uparrow}) - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{assumption: } u_z = \text{uniform} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

→ then.

$$\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t} = \frac{q n}{m n} E_z - \frac{r k T}{m n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \quad (p \equiv n k T) \dots (*)$$

when we think of electron, $m \rightarrow 0$, $q \rightarrow -e$, then,

$$e E_z = e \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = \frac{r k T e}{n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \quad \text{ } \int \text{integrate.}$$

$$e \phi = k T_e \log n + \text{const.}$$

or,

$$n = n_0 \exp\left(\frac{e \phi}{k T_e}\right) \quad (\text{Boltzmann relation})$$

* what this means that;

electrons is very mobile and would be easily accelerated if there are a net force on them!!!