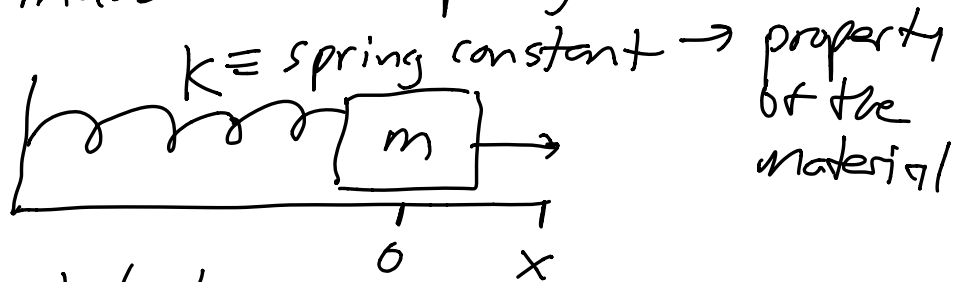




Plasma Oscillations modeled as
a mass on a spring



Hooke's Law

$$\boxed{F = -kx}$$

→ displacement from equilibrium

Restoring Force \propto displacement

that system exhibit
Simple Harmonic Motion

$$x(t) = A \cos(2\pi ft)$$

Very useful model:

- 1) Amplitude is independent of freq. of oscillation
- 2) Freq. is related only to spring constant k , and the inertia of the system, m

1) \Rightarrow Hooke's Law

~~Q~~

2) $k \Rightarrow$ springiness

$m \Rightarrow$ 'how much it resists'

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Model plasma as a mass on a spring

\Rightarrow Restoring Force \sim displacement

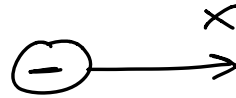
\Rightarrow Spring Constant

\Rightarrow Mass

\Rightarrow Displacement

Plasma is collection of charged ions and electrons that exhibit collective behavior

Consider



$$F = qE$$

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

$$F \sim \frac{q^2}{r^2}$$

$$F \Rightarrow \frac{q^2}{(r+x)^2}$$

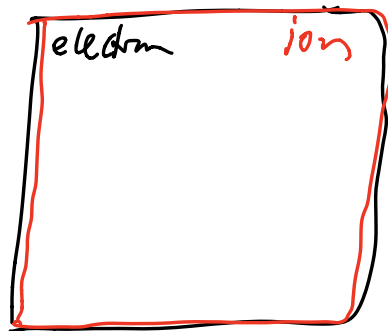
Rather than just a system of particles

\Rightarrow Consider a plasma as a charged fluid

\Rightarrow bulk properties

density, temperature
flow/velocity

2 Fluids \Rightarrow electron fluid, ion fluid



$\frac{\# \text{ particle}}{\text{Vol}}$

$\frac{n}{\# \text{ density}}$

$\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Vol}}$

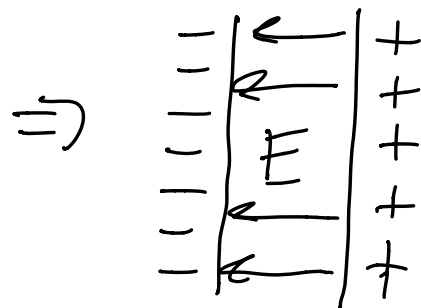
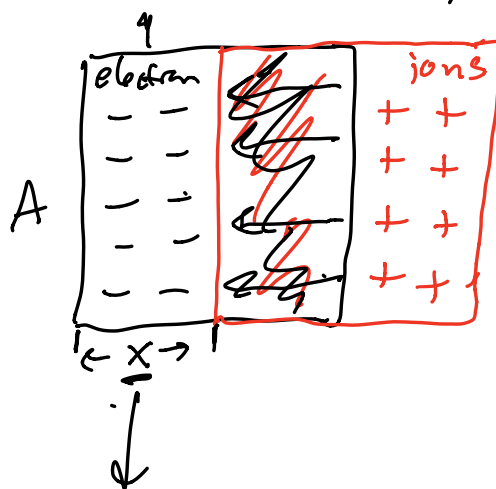
mass density

$\frac{\text{charge}}{\text{vol}}$

charge density

Assumptions

- 1) Particles stay charged
- 2) Particles don't move ($T=0$)
- 3) Slabs are infinite
- 4) Motion is only 1D $\Rightarrow x$



$E \Rightarrow$ uniform and constant

Force $F = qE$

$$E = \frac{Q_{TOT}}{\epsilon_0 A}$$

$$F = q \frac{Q_{TOT}}{\epsilon_0 A} \Rightarrow$$

$$Q_{TOT} = (\text{charge density}) V$$

$$e n A x$$

$$F = \frac{e^2 n A x}{\epsilon_0 A}$$

$$\underline{F = \frac{e^2 n}{\epsilon_0} x}$$

Restoring Force \sim displacement

$$F = Kx$$

$$K = \frac{e^2 n}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{e^2 n}{\epsilon_0 m_e}}$$

Plasma oscillation frequency