

Magnetohydrodynamics · Homework 1

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1. (1) $B = 0.5 \text{ G}$, $E = 10 \text{ keV} = \frac{1}{2} m_p v_p^2 \Rightarrow v_p \approx 1384 \text{ km/s}$

$$\therefore r_p = \frac{m_p v_p}{eB} \approx 288.99 \text{ m} \approx 2.89 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\omega_p = \frac{eB}{m_p} \approx 4789.4 \text{ rad/s}$$

(2) $B = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ G}$, $v_e = 300 \text{ km/s}$

$$\therefore r_e = \frac{m_e v_e}{eB} \approx 341.14 \text{ m} \approx 3.41 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\omega_e = \frac{eB}{m_e} \approx 879.4 \text{ rad/s}$$

2. (1) $n_e \approx 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $T \approx T_e \approx T_i = 10^3 \text{ K}$

$$\therefore \lambda_D = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0 k_B T}{n e e^2}} \approx 2.18 \text{ cm}$$

$$\omega_p \approx \omega_e = \sqrt{\frac{n e e^2}{m_e \epsilon_0}} \approx 5.64 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$f_p = \frac{\omega_p}{2\pi} \approx 8.98 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

(2) $n_e \approx 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $T \approx T_e \approx T_i = 10^6 \text{ K}$

$$\therefore \lambda_D \approx 0.69 \text{ cm}, \omega_p \approx 5.64 \times 10^8 \text{ rad/s}, f_p \approx 8.98 \times 10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}$$