

HW4 of Plasma

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1. according to $r_g = \frac{m|v|}{qB}$ ($U_i=0$).

$$(1) \quad r_g = \sqrt{2Em_e}/qB = 5.328 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$(2) \quad r_g = m_p v / qB = 3.132 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$(3) \quad r_g = \sqrt{2m_n E} / qB = 9.588 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$(4) \quad r_g = \sqrt{2m_H E} / qB = 3.368 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

2. Larmor radius with 200keV energy,

$$r_g = \sqrt{2m_D \cdot E} / e \cdot B, \text{ apply } B = 5T$$

$$r_g = 1.83 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} < a$$

the deuterium confinement is satisfied.

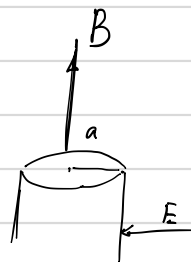
3. at surface of $r=a$, electric field E is:

$$\vec{E} = -\hat{e}_r \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a}, \text{ with } \lambda = \pi a^2 \cdot e \cdot n_e.$$

so $E \times B$ drift \vec{v}_E is:

$$\vec{v}_E = \frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|^2} = -\frac{E}{B} \hat{e}_\theta \quad (\text{clockwise})$$

$$\text{so } \vec{v}_E = -\frac{a \cdot e n_e}{2\epsilon_0 \cdot B} \hat{e}_\theta = 4.524 \text{ km} \quad (-\hat{e}_\theta)$$



4. $E_B = B^2/8\pi$, $E_m = n_e m_e c^2$.

and $\Omega_{ce} = eB/m_e c$, $\omega_{pe} = \sqrt{4\pi n_e \cdot e^2 / m_e}$

$$\frac{\Omega_{ce}}{\omega_{pe}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{eB}{m_e c}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{m_e}{4\pi n_e e^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{B^2}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n_e \cdot m_e c^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2E_B}{E_m}}$$

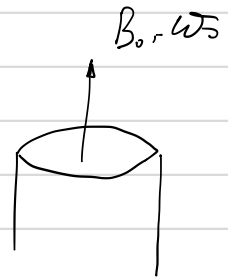
5. relativistic particle still satisfied:

$$q \cdot \vec{v} \cdot \vec{B} = \gamma m \cdot \frac{v^3}{r}, \text{ so } r_g = \frac{\gamma m \cdot v^3}{qB}$$

$$r_g = \frac{\gamma m \cdot v \cdot \sin \alpha}{qB}, \quad \omega = \frac{q \cdot B}{\gamma m}$$

6. (a) $\vec{\omega}_0 \times \vec{r} = c \vec{E} \times \vec{B} / |B|^2$

so $\vec{E} = -\frac{\omega_0 B}{c} r \cdot \hat{e}_r$



(b), $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \partial_r (r \cdot E_r) = -\frac{2\omega_0 B}{c}$

so $\rho_g = -\frac{\omega_0 B}{2\pi c}$ which is independent from radius.

(c), $\varphi = -\int E \cdot dr = \frac{\omega_0 B}{2c} \cdot r^2 + C$ (inside plasma)