

## 1. Strongly magnetized plasma

Consider a collisionless cold uniform plasma with an “infinitely strong” magnetic field, that is, assume that  $\omega_{ce, ci} \gg \omega_{pe, pi}, \omega$ . Simplify the plasma dielectric tensor  $\epsilon_{ij}$  in this case.

- Find the dispersion relations of the waves existing in such a plasma (consider an arbitrary propagation angle with respect to the magnetic field);
- Find the electric field polarizations of the waves.

Does the answer depend on the magnetic field strength? Why?

## 2. Collisions

To consider the effect on the dispersion relation of collisions between electrons and ions, modify the electron equation of motion as follows:

$$\partial \mathbf{v}_e / \partial t + (\mathbf{v}_e \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}_e = (-|e|/m_e) \mathbf{E} - \nu \mathbf{v}_e,$$

where  $\nu$  is a constant collisional frequency, and ions are stationary.

- Show that the dispersion relation for an electromagnetic wave is

$$\frac{k^2 c^2}{\omega^2} = 1 - \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\omega(\omega + i\nu)};$$

- When  $\nu \ll \omega$ , find the damping rate of the wave  $\gamma = -\text{Im}(\omega)$ .

## 3. Diffusion

A weakly ionized plasma is created in a cubical aluminum box of length  $L=1\text{m}$  on each side. It decays by ambipolar diffusion.

- Write an expression for the density distribution in the lowest diffusion mode.
- Define what you mean by the decay time constant and compute it if  $D_a = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ .