

1. L-wave cutoff

Left-hand circularly polarized waves are propagated along a uniform magnetic field $\mathbf{B} = B_0 \mathbf{z}$ into a plasma with density increasing with z . At what density is cutoff reached if $f = 2.8 \text{ GHz}$ and $B_0 = 0.3 \text{ T}$?

2. Whistler wave

In the derivation of whistler mode do not assume that $\omega \ll \omega_{ce}$, that is, consider $\omega_{ci} \ll \omega < \omega_{ce}$. What is the maximal phase velocity of the whistler mode?

3. Faraday rotation

In some laser-fusion experiments in which plasma is created by a pulse of $1.06 - \mu\text{m}$ light impinging on a solid target, very large magnetic fields are generated by thermoelectric currents. These fields can be measured by Faraday rotation of frequency-doubled light ($\lambda_0 = 0.53 \mu\text{m}$) derived from the same laser. If $B = 100 \text{ T}$, $n = 10^{27} \text{ m}^{-3}$, and the path length in the plasma is $30 \mu\text{m}$, derive the Faraday rotation angle in degrees. (Assume $\mathbf{k} \parallel \mathbf{B}$.)

4. Alfvén waves

A hydrogen discharge in a 1-T field produces a density of 10^{16} m^{-3} .

- (a) What is the Alfvén speed v_A ?
- (b) Suppose v_A had come out greater than c . Does this mean that Alfvén waves travel faster than the speed of light?