

Parâmetros de plasma e distribuições para diferentes espécies

Os parâmetros relevantes para a espécie de partículas a são n_a (densidade), T_a (temperatura), $T_{\parallel a}$ (temperatura paralela), $T_{\perp a}$ (temperatura perpendicular), κ_a (parâmetro capa),

$$\begin{aligned} v_{Ta} &= \sqrt{\frac{2T_a}{m_a}} && \text{(velocidade térmica)} \\ v_{Aa} &= \frac{B_0}{\sqrt{4\pi n_a m_a}} && \text{(velocidade de Alfvén)} \\ \theta_a &= \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_a - 3/2}{\kappa_a}} v_{Ta} && \text{(dispersão supertérmica de velocidades)} \\ \beta_a &= \frac{8\pi n_a T_a}{B_0^2} = \frac{v_{Ta}^2}{v_{Aa}^2} && \text{(plasma beta)} \end{aligned}$$

As principais distribuições de velocidades são:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{M,a}(v) &= \frac{e^{-v^2/v_{Ta}^2}}{\pi^{3/2} v_{Ta}^3} && \text{(Maxwelliana)} \\ f_{BM,a}(v_{\parallel}, v_{\perp}) &= \frac{e^{-(v_{\parallel} - v_{ba})^2/v_{T\parallel a}^2} e^{-v_{\perp}^2/v_{T\perp a}^2}}{\pi^{3/2} v_{T\parallel a} v_{T\perp a}^2} && \text{(bi-Maxwelliana + drift)} \\ f_{\kappa,a}(v) &= \frac{1}{\pi^{3/2} \theta_a^3} \frac{\Gamma(\kappa_a + 1)}{\kappa_a^{3/2} \Gamma(\kappa_a - 1/2)} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{\kappa_a \theta_a^2}\right)^{-(\kappa_a + 1)} && \text{(standard kappa)} \\ f_{B\kappa,a}(v_{\parallel}, v_{\perp}) &= \frac{1}{\pi^{3/2} \theta_{\parallel a} \theta_{\perp a}^2} \frac{\Gamma(\kappa_a + 1)}{\kappa_a^{3/2} \Gamma(\kappa_a - 1/2)} \left(1 + \frac{(v_{\parallel} - v_{ba})^2}{\kappa_a \theta_{\parallel a}^2} + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{\kappa_a \theta_{\perp a}^2}\right)^{-(\kappa_a + 1)} && \text{(bi-kappa + drift)} \end{aligned}$$

Note que todas as distribuições são normalizadas à unidade, i.e.,

$$\int d^3v f_a(v_{\parallel}, v_{\perp}) = 1.$$

Seja a espécie/população principal chamada de espécie-*. Então, temos n_* , T_* , v_{T*} , v_{A*} , β_* , etc.

Vamos normalizar as distribuições em termos de v_{A*} . Então, definindo $u = v/v_{A*}$, as distribuições normalizadas serão tais que, ainda,

$$\int d^3u f_a(u_{\parallel}, u_{\perp}) = 1.$$

Ou seja,

$$d^3u f_a(u_{\parallel}, u_{\perp}) = d^3v f_a(v_{\parallel}, v_{\perp}) \implies f_a(u_{\parallel}, u_{\perp}) = v_{A*}^3 f_a(v_{\parallel}, v_{\perp}) \Big|_{v=v_{A*}u}.$$

Desta forma, temos para a espécie-*,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{v^2}{v_{T*}^2} &= \frac{u^2}{v_{T*}^2/v_{A*}^2} = \frac{u^2}{\beta_*}, \quad v_{T*} = v_{A*}\beta_*^{1/2}, \\
\frac{v^2}{\theta_*^2} &= \frac{u^2}{\tilde{\theta}_*^2}, \quad \tilde{\theta}_* = \frac{\theta_*}{v_{A*}} = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_* - 3/2}{\kappa_*}} \beta_*^{1/2} \\
f_{M,*}(u) &= v_{A*}^3 f_{M,*}(v_{\parallel}, v_{\perp})|_{v=v_{A*}u} = \frac{n_a e^{-u^2/\beta_*}}{\pi^{3/2} \beta_*^{3/2}} \\
f_{BM,*}(u_{\parallel}, u_{\perp}) &= \frac{e^{-(u_{\parallel} - u_{b*})^2/\beta_{\parallel*}} e^{-u_{\perp}^2/\beta_{\perp*}}}{\pi^{3/2} \beta_{\parallel*}^{1/2} \beta_{\perp*}} \\
f_{\kappa,*}(u) &= \frac{1}{\pi^{3/2} \tilde{\theta}_*^3} \frac{\Gamma(\kappa_* + 1)}{\kappa_*^{3/2} \Gamma(\kappa_* - 1/2)} \left(1 + \frac{u^2}{\kappa_* \tilde{\theta}_*^2}\right)^{-(\kappa_* + 1)} \\
f_{B\kappa,*}(u_{\parallel}, u_{\perp}) &= \frac{1}{\pi^{3/2} \tilde{\theta}_{\parallel*} \tilde{\theta}_{\perp*}^2} \frac{\Gamma(\kappa_* + 1)}{\kappa_*^{3/2} \Gamma(\kappa_* - 1/2)} \left(1 + \frac{(u_{\parallel} - u_{b*})^2}{\kappa_* \tilde{\theta}_{\parallel*}^2} + \frac{u_{\perp}^2}{\kappa_* \tilde{\theta}_{\perp*}^2}\right)^{-(\kappa_* + 1)}
\end{aligned}$$

Já para as outras espécies/populações ($a \neq *$) temos:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{v^2}{v_{Ta}^2} &= \frac{u^2}{v_{Ta}^2/v_{A*}^2} \Rightarrow \frac{v_{Ta}^2}{v_{A*}^2} = \frac{2T_a}{m_a} \frac{4\pi n_* m_*}{B_0^2} = \frac{8\pi n_a T_a}{B_0^2} \frac{n_* m_*}{n_a m_a} = \frac{n_* m_*}{n_a m_a} \beta_a \Rightarrow \frac{v_{Ta}}{v_{A*}} = \left(\frac{n_*}{n_a}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{m_*}{m_a}\right)^{1/2} \beta_a^{1/2} \\
\frac{v^2}{\theta_a^2} &= \frac{u^2}{\theta_a^2/v_{A*}^2}, \quad \frac{\theta_a}{v_{A*}} = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_a - 3/2}{\kappa_a}} \frac{v_{Ta}}{v_{A*}} = \left(\frac{n_*}{n_a}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{m_*}{m_a}\right)^{1/2} \tilde{\theta}_a \quad \tilde{\theta}_a = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_a - 3/2}{\kappa_a}} \beta_a^{1/2}
\end{aligned}$$

Então, as distribuições normalizadas ficam

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{M,a}(u) &= \frac{(n_a/n_*)^{3/2}}{\pi^{3/2} (m_*/m_a)^{3/2} \beta_a^{3/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n_a}{n_*} \frac{u^2}{\frac{m_*}{m_a} \beta_a}\right) \\
f_{BM,a}(u_{\parallel}, u_{\perp}) &= \frac{(n_a/n_*)^{3/2}}{\pi^{3/2} (m_*/m_a)^{3/2} \beta_{\parallel a}^{1/2} \beta_{\perp a}} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{n_a}{n_*}\right) \frac{(u_{\parallel} - u_{ba})^2}{\left(\frac{m_*}{m_a}\right) \beta_{\parallel a}}\right) \exp\left(-\left(\frac{n_a}{n_*}\right) \frac{u_{\perp}^2}{\left(\frac{m_*}{m_a}\right) \beta_{\perp a}}\right) \\
f_{\kappa,a}(u) &= \frac{(n_a/n_*)^{3/2}}{\pi^{3/2} (m_*/m_a)^{3/2} \tilde{\theta}_a^3} \frac{\Gamma(\kappa_a + 1)}{\kappa_a^{3/2} \Gamma(\kappa_a - 1/2)} \left(1 + \frac{n_a}{n_*} \frac{u^2}{\kappa_a \frac{m_*}{m_a} \tilde{\theta}_a^2}\right)^{-(\kappa_a + 1)} \\
f_{B\kappa,a}(u_{\parallel}, u_{\perp}) &= \frac{(n_a/n_*)^{3/2}}{\pi^{3/2} (m_*/m_a)^{3/2} \tilde{\theta}_{\parallel a} \tilde{\theta}_{\perp a}^2} \frac{\Gamma(\kappa_a + 1)}{\kappa_a^{3/2} \Gamma(\kappa_a - 1/2)} \left(1 + \left(\frac{n_a}{n_*}\right) \frac{(u_{\parallel} - u_{ba})^2}{\kappa_a \left(\frac{m_*}{m_a}\right) \tilde{\theta}_{\parallel a}^2} + \left(\frac{n_a}{n_*}\right) \frac{u_{\perp}^2}{\kappa_a \left(\frac{m_*}{m_a}\right) \tilde{\theta}_{\perp a}^2}\right)^{-(\kappa_a + 1)}
\end{aligned}$$

sendo

$$u_{ba} = \frac{v_{ba}}{v_{A*}}.$$