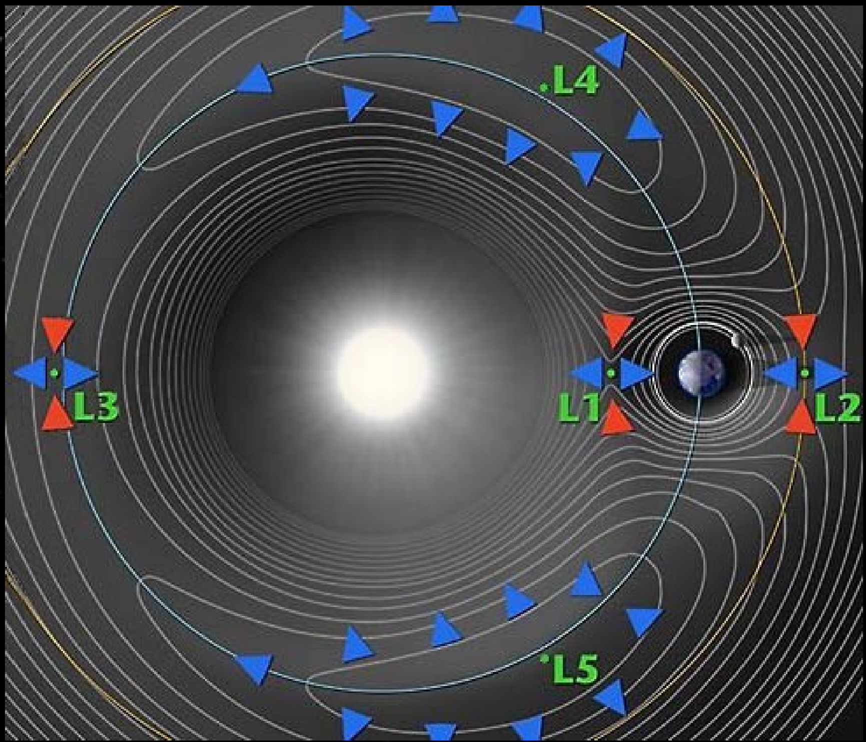
SOHO

(Solar and Heliospheric Observatory)



SOHO orbits the first Lagrange point

ESA - NASA collaboration

Last lecture (4)

- Solar wind
  - magnetic structure
- Ionosphere
  - ionospheric layers

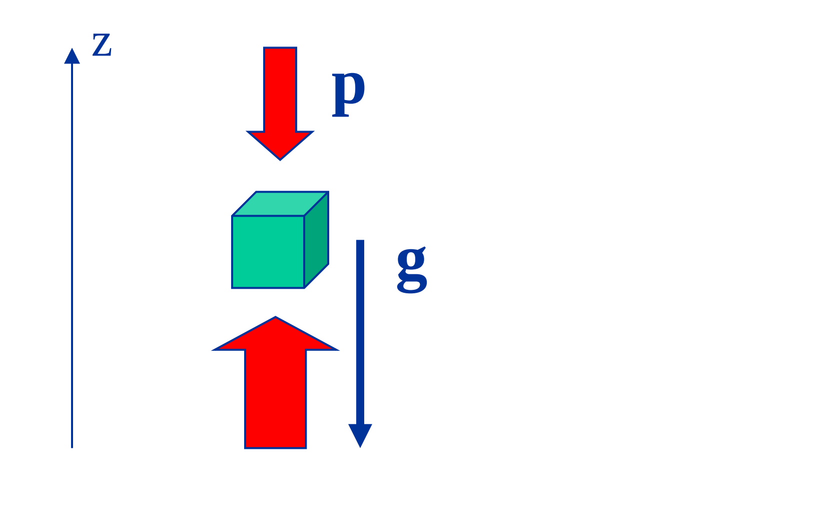
Today's lecture (5)

- Ionosphere
  - index of refraction
  - reflection of radio waves
  - particle drift motion in magnetized plasma
  - electrical conductivity in magnetized plasma
- Magnetosphere?

Today

Activity	Date	Time	Room	Subject	Litterature
L1	2/9	10-12	Q33	Course description, Introduction, The Sun 1, Plasma physics 1	**CGF** Ch 1, 5, (p 110-113)
L2	3/9	15-17	Q31	The Sun 2, Plasma physics 2	**CGF** Ch 5 (p 114-121), 6.3
L3	9/9	10-12	Q33	Solar wind, The ionosphere and atmosphere 1, Plasma physics 3	**CGF** Ch 6.1, 2.1-2.6, 3.1-3.2, 3.5, **LL** Ch III, Extra material
T1	11/9	10-12	Q34	Mini-group work 1	
L4	16/9	15-17	Q33	The ionosphere 2, Plasma physics 4	**CGF** Ch 3.4, 3.7, 3.8
L5	18/9	15-17	Q21	The Earth's magnetosphere 1, Plasma physics 5	**CGF** 4.1-4.3, **LL** Ch I, II, IV.A
T2	23/9	10-12	Q34	Mini-group work 2	
L6	25/9	10-12	M33	The Earth's magnetosphere 2, Other magnetospheres	**CGF** Ch 4.6-4.9, **LL** Ch V.
L7	30/9	14-16	L51	Aurora, Measurement methods in space plasmas and data analysis 1	**CGF** Ch 4.5, 10**, LL** Ch VI, Extra material
T3	3/10	10-12	V22	Mini-group work 3	
L8	7/10	10-12	V22	Space weather and geomagnetic storms	**CGF** Ch 4.4, **LL** Ch IV.B-C, VII.A-C
T4	9/10	15-17	Q31	Mini-group work 4	
L9	11/10	10-12	M33	Interstellar and intergalactic plasma, Cosmic radiation, Swedish and international space physics research.	**CGF** Ch 7-9
T5	15/10	10-12	L51	Mini-group work 5	
L10	16/10	13-15	Q36	Guest lecture: Swedish astronaut Christer Fuglesang	
T6	17/10	15-17	Q31	Round-up	
Written examination	30/10	14-19	B21-24		

Atmospheric scale height



$$-\frac{dp}{dz} = g\rho_m$$ hydrostatic equilibrium for a volume element

$$p = nk_B T = \frac{\rho k_B T}{m}$$ ideal gas law

$$-\frac{k_B T}{m}\frac{d\rho_m}{dz} = g\rho_m$$ if T is constant

$$\rho_m = const \cdot e^{-z/(k_B T/gm)} = const \cdot e^{-z/H}$$

Scale height

$H = k_B T/gm$

Continuity equation

$$\frac{dn_e}{dt} = q - r$$

$$q = a_i I n_n$$

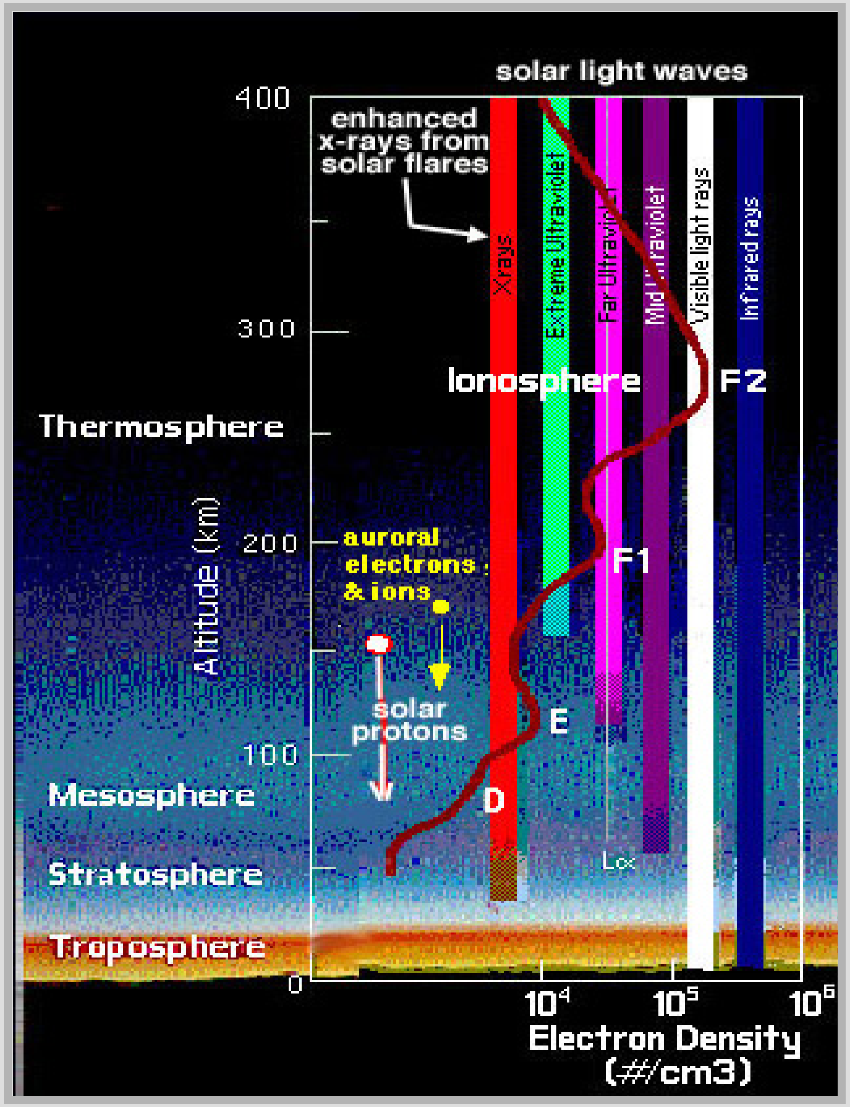
Ionization ($m^{-3}s^{-1}$)

Recombination ($m^{-3}s^{-1}$)

$$r = a_r n_e n_i = a_r n_e^2$$

Example: e + $O_2^+ \rightarrow$ O + O (dissociative recombination)

UV and X–ray radiation



$$\frac{dI}{dz} = I n_n a_a$$

Electron density in Chapman layer

$$n_e = \left\{ \frac{a_i}{a_r} I_0 n_0 e^{-\left(H a_a n_0 e^{-z/H} + z/H \right)} \right\}^{1/2}$$

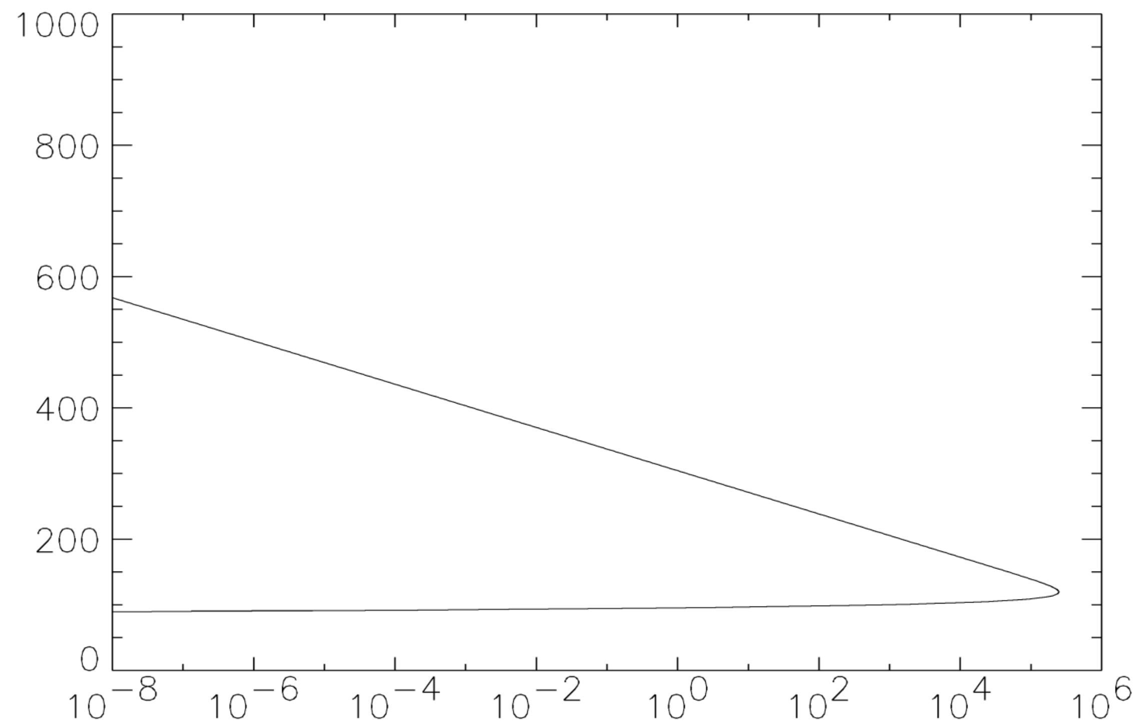
What does it look like in reality?

- Temperature not constant
- Many different wavelengths in solar radiation
- Several different molecules and atoms in neutral atmosphere. Composition also depends on altitude.

”E-region” - simple model calculation

O_2 dominating species, 10 nm X-ray radiation

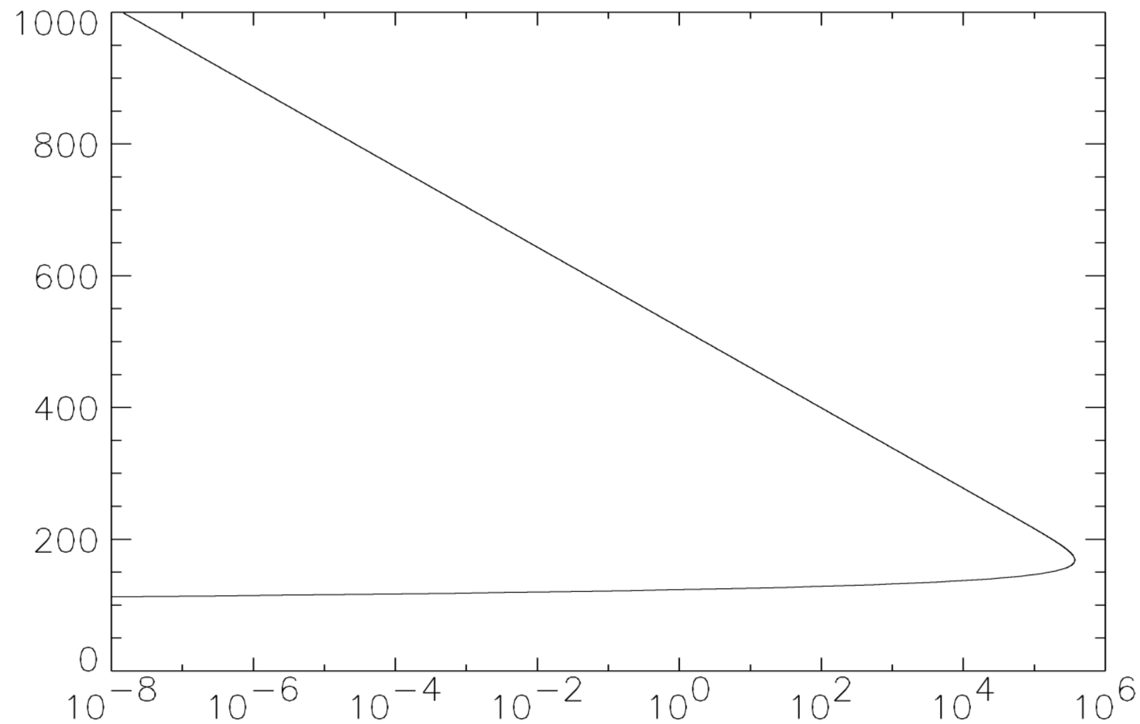
$a_a = 9.3\times10^{-23}$
$a_j = 9.3\times10^{-23}$
$a_r = 3.0\times10^{-14}$
$T = 270$
$m = 16*2*amu$
$n_0 = 2.7\times10^{25}\ m^{-3}$
$I_0 = 3.6\ \times10^{13}$ photons/m^2/s



”F1-region” - simple model calculation

O_2 dominating species, 30 nm UV radiation

$a_a = 9.3\times10^{-23}$
$a_j = 9.3\times10^{-23}$
$a_r = 3.0\times10^{-14}$
$T = 500$
$m = 16*2*amu$
$n_0 = 2.7\times10^{25}\ m^{-3}$
$I_0 = 1.5\times10^{14}$ photons/m²/s



”F2-region” - simple model calculation

O dominating species, 30 nm UV radiation

$a_a = 9.3\times10^{-23}$

$a_j = 9.3\times10^{-23}$

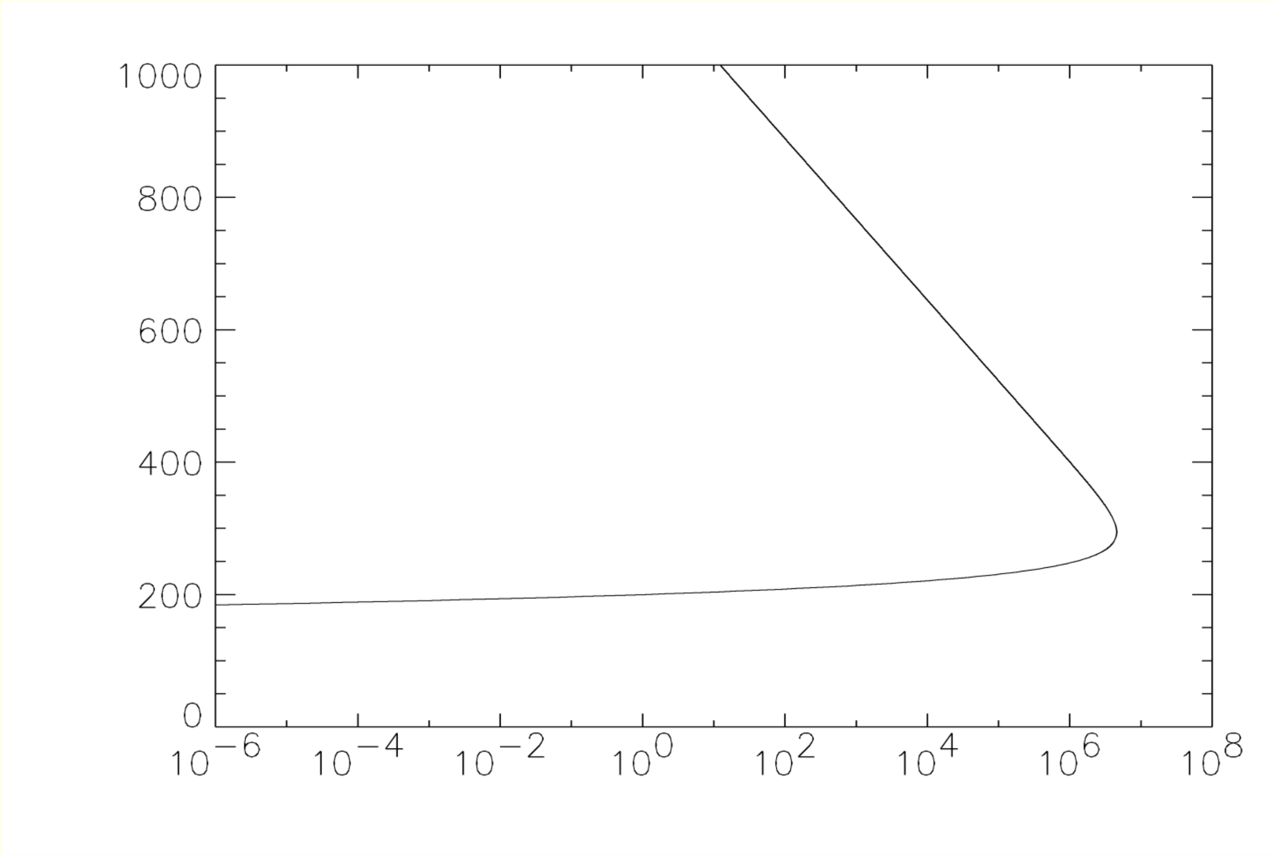
$a_r = 1.0\times10^{-16}$

$T=500$

$m = 16*amu$

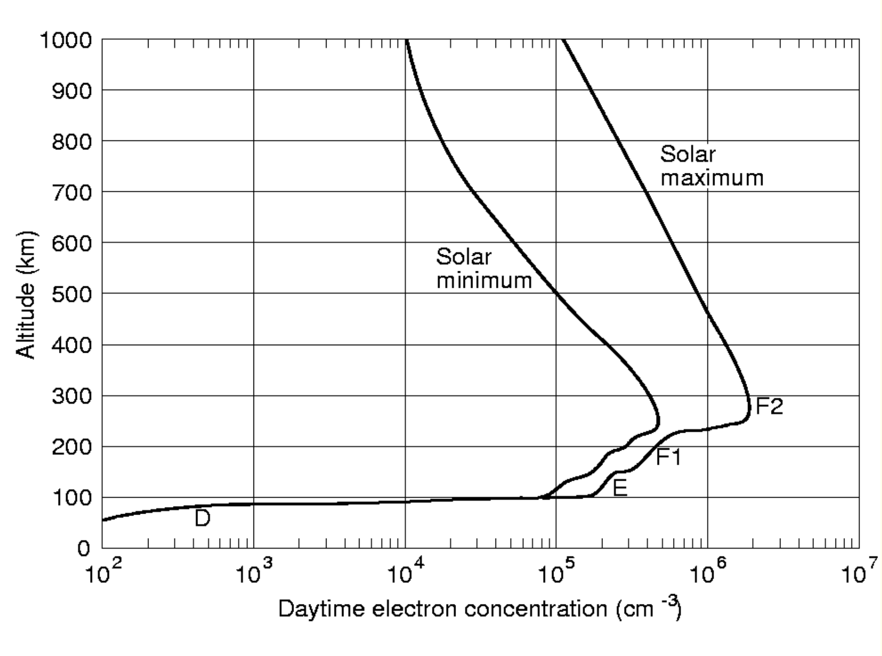
$n_0 = 2.7\times10^{25}\ m^{-3}$

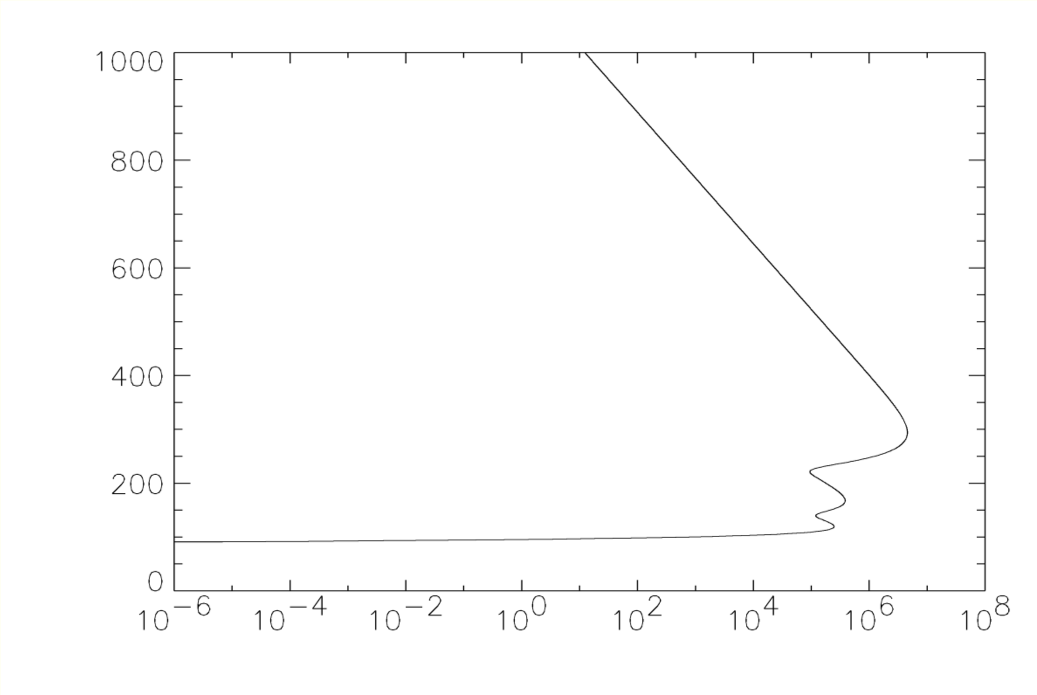
$I_0 = 1.5\ \times10^{14}$ photons/m^2/s



Measurements

"E" + "F1" + "F2"





Ionospheric layers

Layer	D	E	F_1	F_2
Altitude (km)	60-85	85-140	140-200	200 - ca 1500
Nighttime electron density (cm^{-3})	$<10^2$	$2 \cdot 10^3$	—	$2 - 5 \cdot 10^5$
Daytime electron density (cm^{-3})	10^3	$1 - 2 \cdot 10^5$	$2 - 5 \cdot 10^5$	$0.5 - 2 \cdot 10^6$
Ion species	NO^+ O_2^+	NO^+ O_2^+	NO^+ O_2^+ O^+	O^+ He^+ H^+
Cause of ionization	Lyman α (1215 Å) + cosmic radiation	Lyman β (1025 Å) X-rays	UV	UV

NO^+ created by chemical reaction $N_2^+ + O \rightarrow NO^+ + N$

Propation of radio waves in the ionosphere

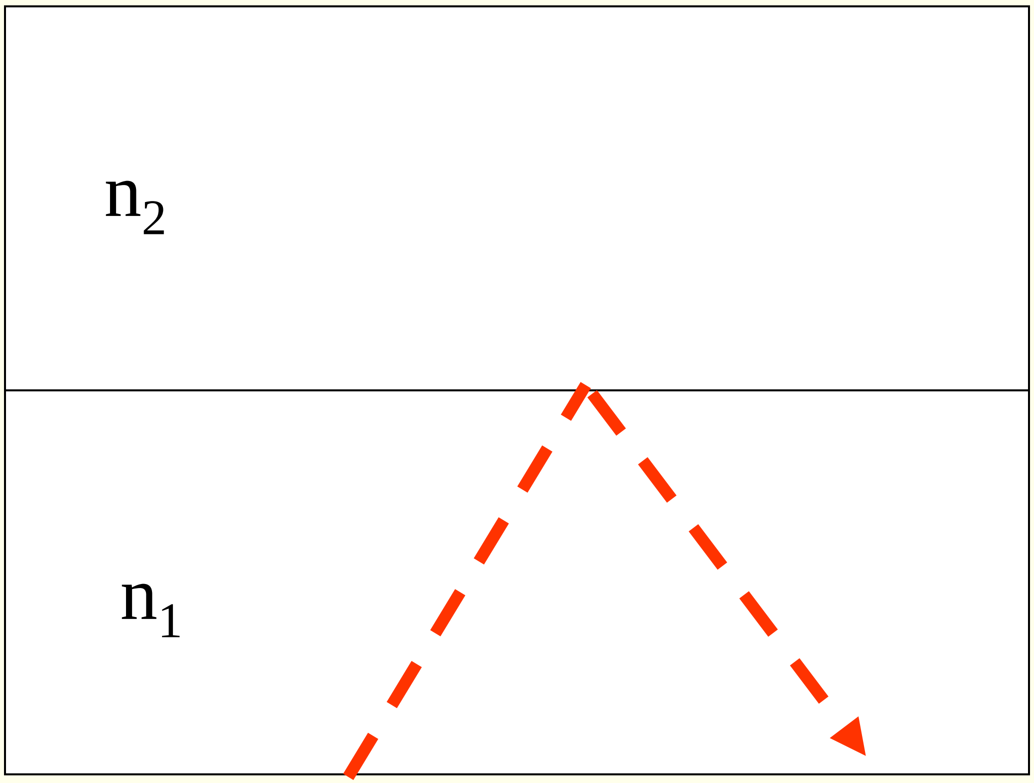
1. Absorption/damping

Takes place in the D-region due to high collision frequency. (Collisions with neutral atoms.)

2. Reflection

takes place in the F-region due to large gradients in the refraction index.

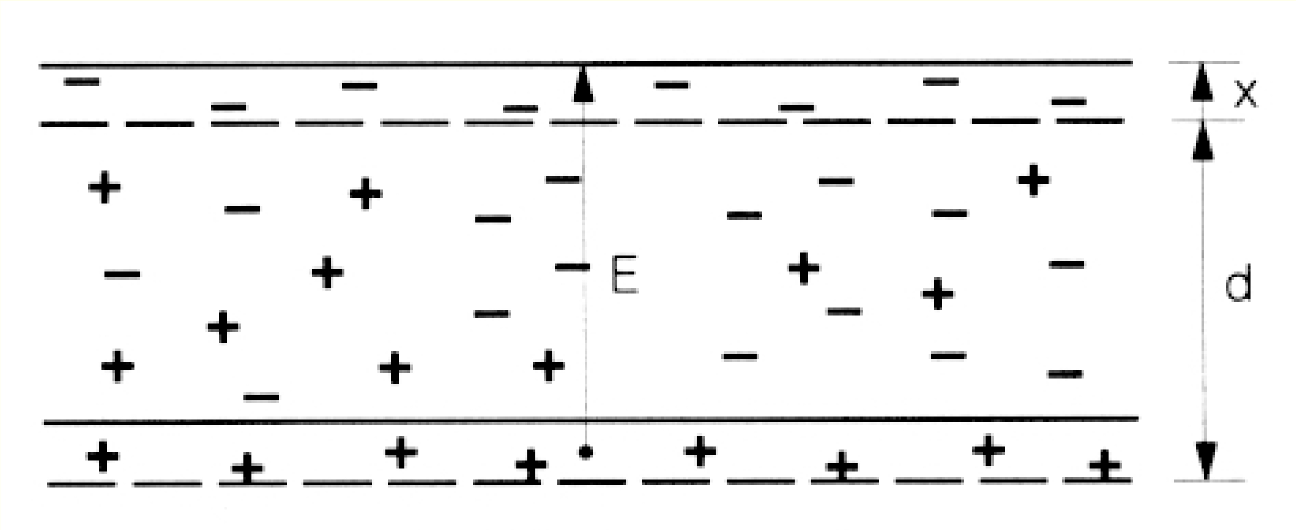
Reflection of radio waves



Total reflection at a sharp boundary (or large gradient) if

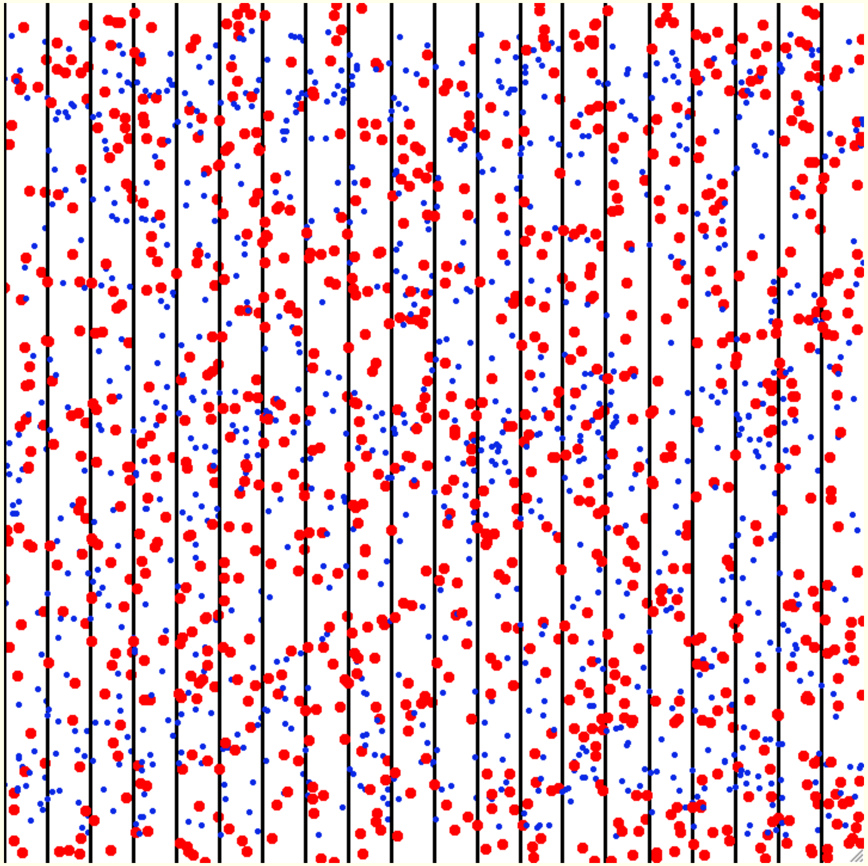
$$n_2 < n_1$$

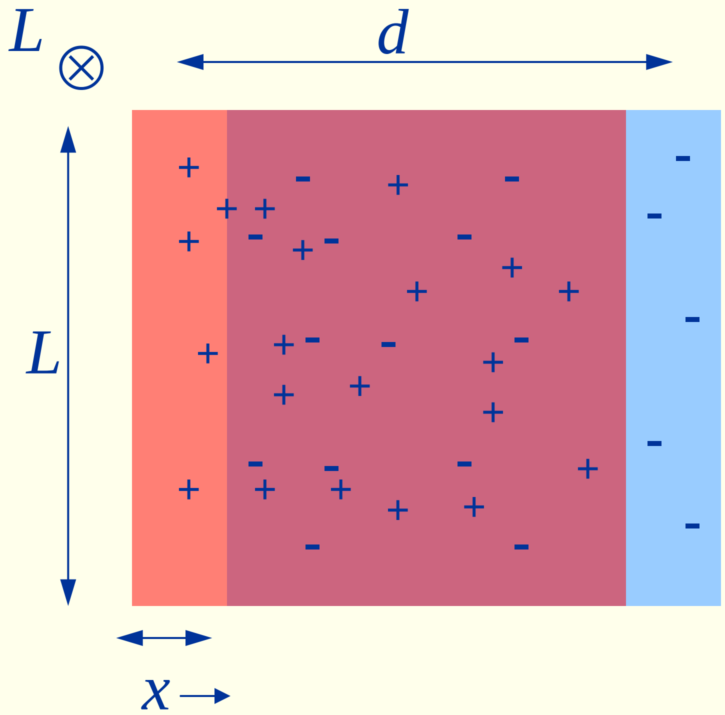
Plasma frequency



Charge imbalance creates an electric field which tends to even out the imbalance.

Plasma oscillations parallel to B





Newtons law on an individual electron inside the slab:

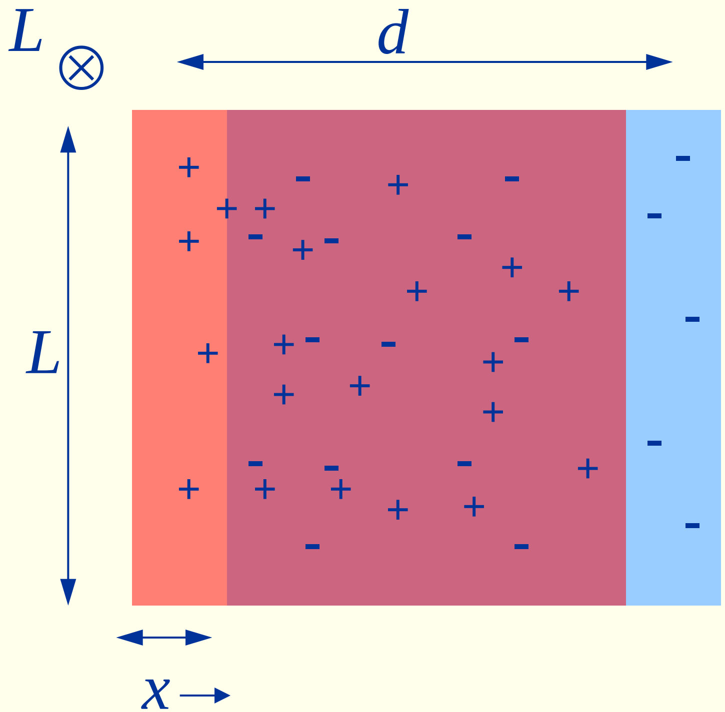
$$F = m_e a$$

$$F = -eE$$

Surface charge density

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\sigma = -e n_e x$$



$$-\frac{n_e e^2 x}{\varepsilon_0 m_e} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

$$x = \sin(\omega_{pe} t)$$

$$F = m_e a \qquad E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$F = -eE \qquad \sigma = e n_e x$$

$$\omega_{pe} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{n_e e^2}{\varepsilon_0 m_e}}$$

What is the plasma frequency f_{pe} at the daytime E-region, close to solar minimum? (see Fälthammar p 28)

$$f_{pe} = \frac{\omega_{pe}}{2\pi} \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{n_e e^2}{\varepsilon_0 m_e}}$$

Blue	7 kHz	Yellow	400 MHz
Green	3 MHz	Red	2 GHz

$$f = \frac{\omega_{pe}}{2\pi} \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{n_e e^2}{\varepsilon_0 m_e}} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{(1.6\cdot 10^{-19})^2}{8.854\cdot 10^{-12} 0.91\cdot 10^{-30}}}\sqrt{n_e} =$$

$$8.97\sqrt{n_e} = 8.97\sqrt{10^5\cdot 10^6} = 2.8\cdot 10^6\ Hz = 2.8\ MHz$$

Green

Index of refraction for electromagnetic waves in a plasma

(1) $$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

(2) $$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

(3) $$\mathbf{j} = -e n_e \mathbf{v}_e$$

(4) $$m_e \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_e}{\partial t} = -e\mathbf{E}$$

Assume all quantities vary sinusoidally, with frequency ω, *e.g.*:

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_0 e^{i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - \omega t)}$$

(1) $\Rightarrow$ $$\nabla \times \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{E}\right) = -\nabla \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

(2) $\Rightarrow$ $$\nabla \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{j}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\therefore \quad \nabla \times \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{E}\right) = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(e n_e \mathbf{v}_e\right) + \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\nabla\left(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}\right) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = -\mu_0 e n_e \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_e}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$\Rightarrow$

Index of refraction for electromagnetic waves in a plasma

$$i\mathbf{k}\left(i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{E}\right)-k^2\mathbf{E}=\mu_0\left(-i\omega\right)en_e\mathbf{v}_e+\frac{1}{c^2}\left(-i\omega\right)^2\mathbf{E}$$

Does not represent E.M. wave

(4) ⇨

$$-k^2\mathbf{E}=\mu_0\left(-i\omega\right)en_e\frac{ie\mathbf{E}}{\omega m_e}+\frac{1}{c^2}\left(-i\omega\right)^2\mathbf{E}$$

⇨

$$c^2k^2=-c^2\frac{\mu_0 n_e e^2}{m_e}+\omega^2=\frac{-1}{\mu_0\varepsilon_0}\frac{\mu_0 n_e e^2}{m_e}+\omega^2$$

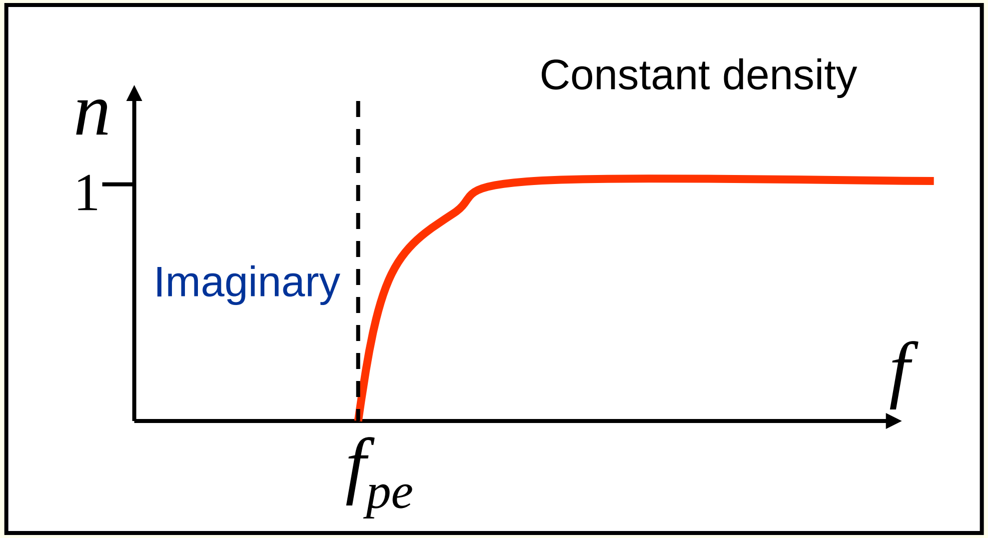
$$\therefore \quad \omega^2=c^2k^2+\omega_p^2$$

$$n^2=\frac{c^2}{v_{ph}^2}=\frac{c^2k^2}{\omega^2}=\frac{\omega^2-\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}=1-\frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$$

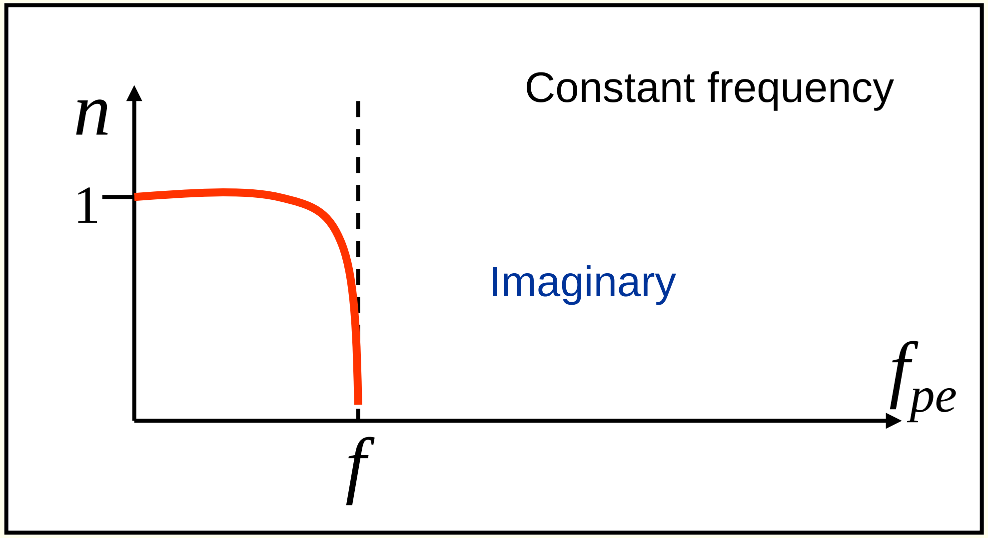
$$\therefore$$

$$n=\sqrt{1-\frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}}=\sqrt{1-\frac{f_p^2}{f^2}}$$

Refraction index for plasma

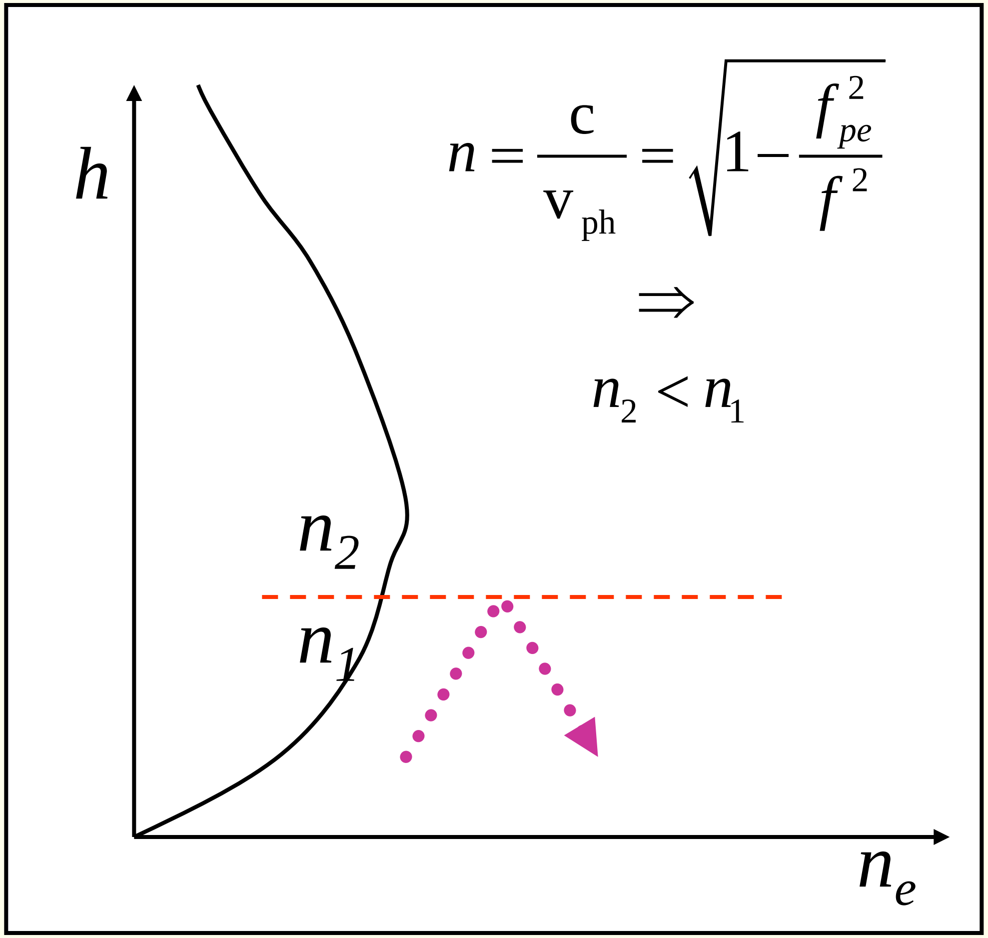


$$n = \frac{c}{v_{ph}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{f_{pe}^2}{f^2}}$$



$$\omega_{pe} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{n_e e^2}{\varepsilon_0 m_e}}$$

Where does the total reflection take place?

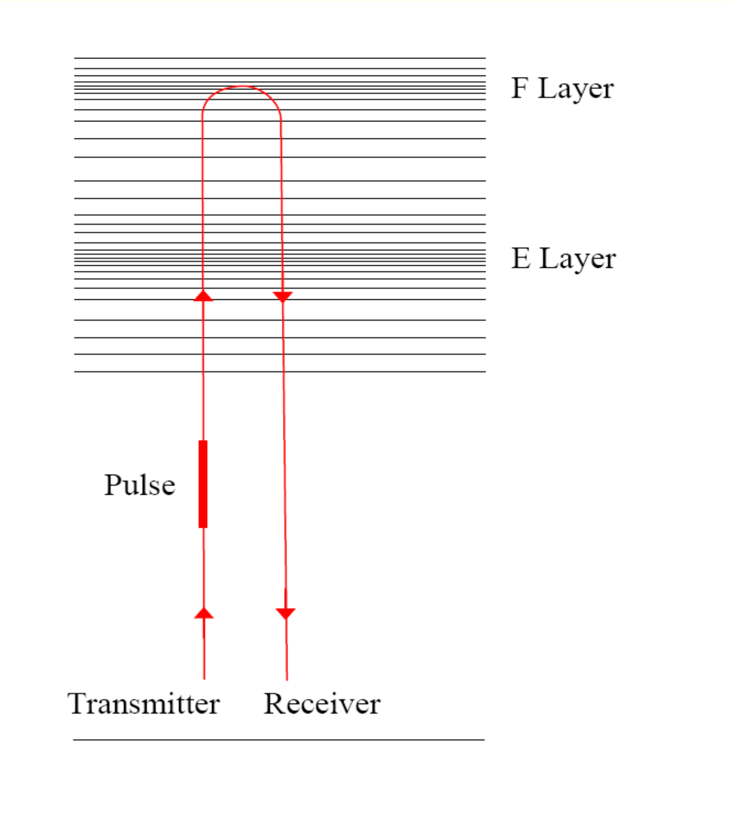


Large gradient when

$$f \approx f_{pe}$$

Higher frequencies $\rightarrow$ higher f_{pe} (n_e)

Ionosonde



The pulse will be reflected where

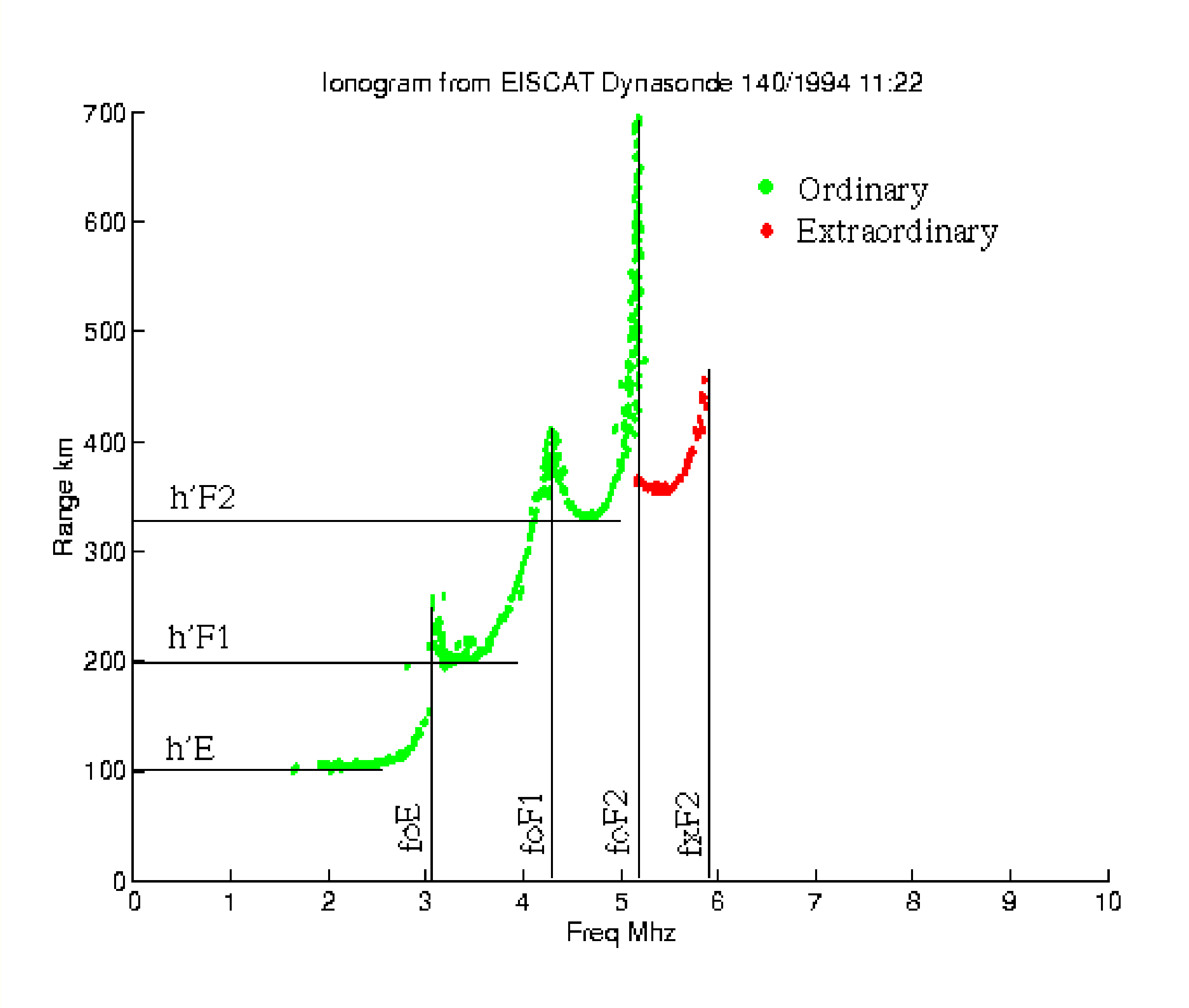
$$f = f_{pe}$$

The altitude will be determined by

$$2h = ct$$

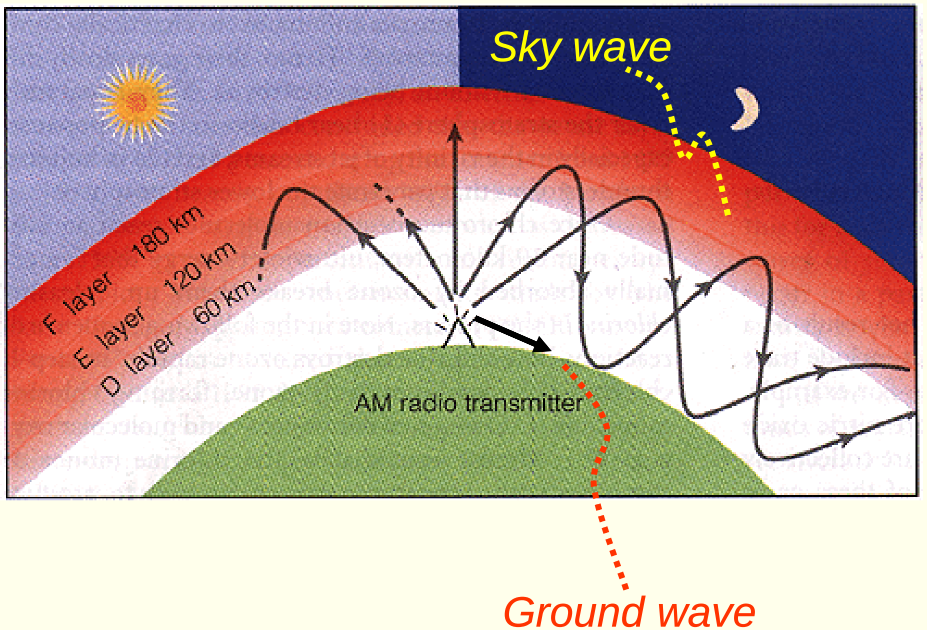
Where t is the time between when the pulse is sent out and the registered again.

Ionogram



Ionogram from EISCAT Dynasonde 140/1994 11:22
Ordinary
Extraordinary
Range km
Freq Mhz
h'F2
h'F1
h'E
foE
foF1
foF2
fxF2
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

Reflection of radio waves



F2-layer during night:

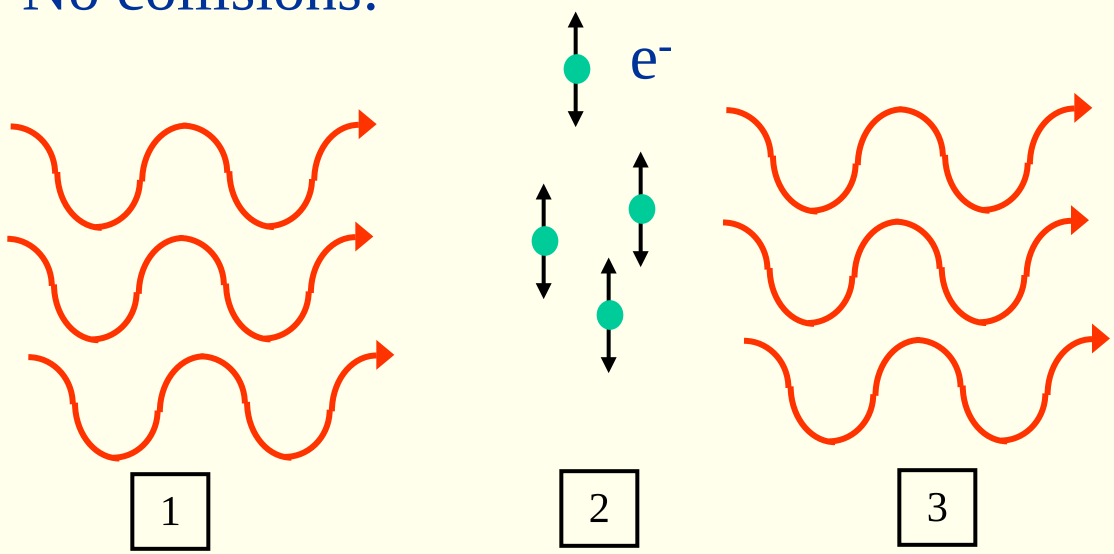
$$n_e = 5 \cdot 10^{11}\ \mathrm{m}^{-3} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$f_{pe} = 10^7\ \mathrm{Hz} = 10\ \mathrm{MHz}$$

= HF/short wave

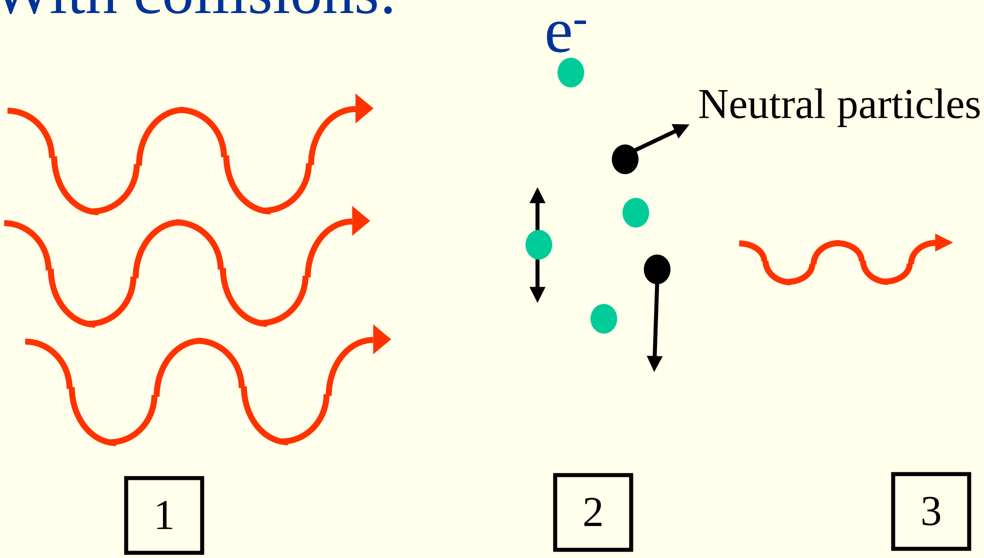
Absorption of radio waves

No collisions:



Absorption of radio waves

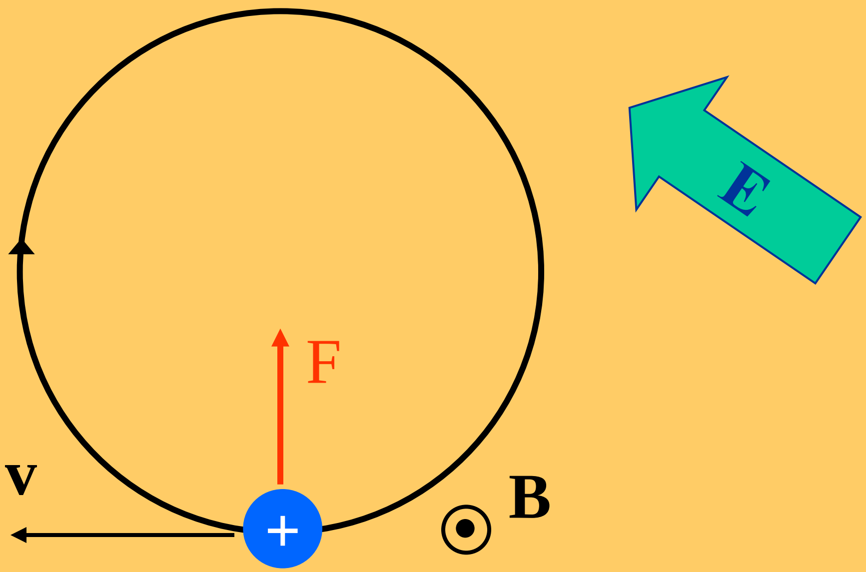
With collisions:



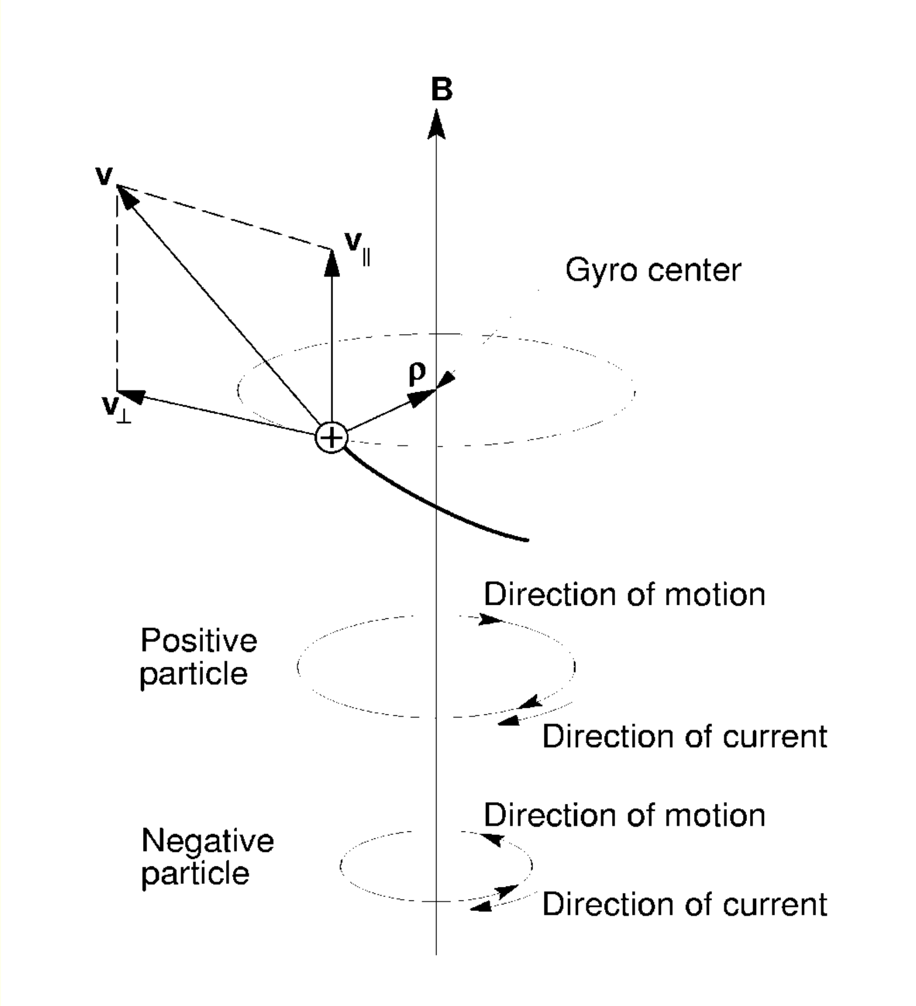
Think about this:

$$\mathbf{F} = q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$$

What happens if you add an electric field $\mathbf{E}$?



Particle motion in magnetic field



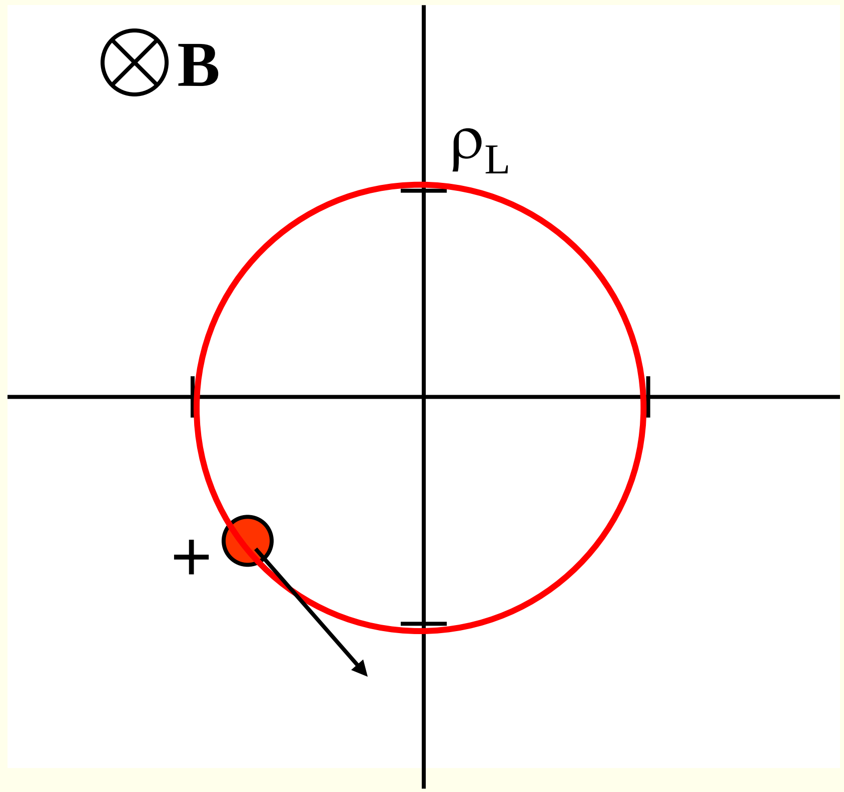
gyro radius

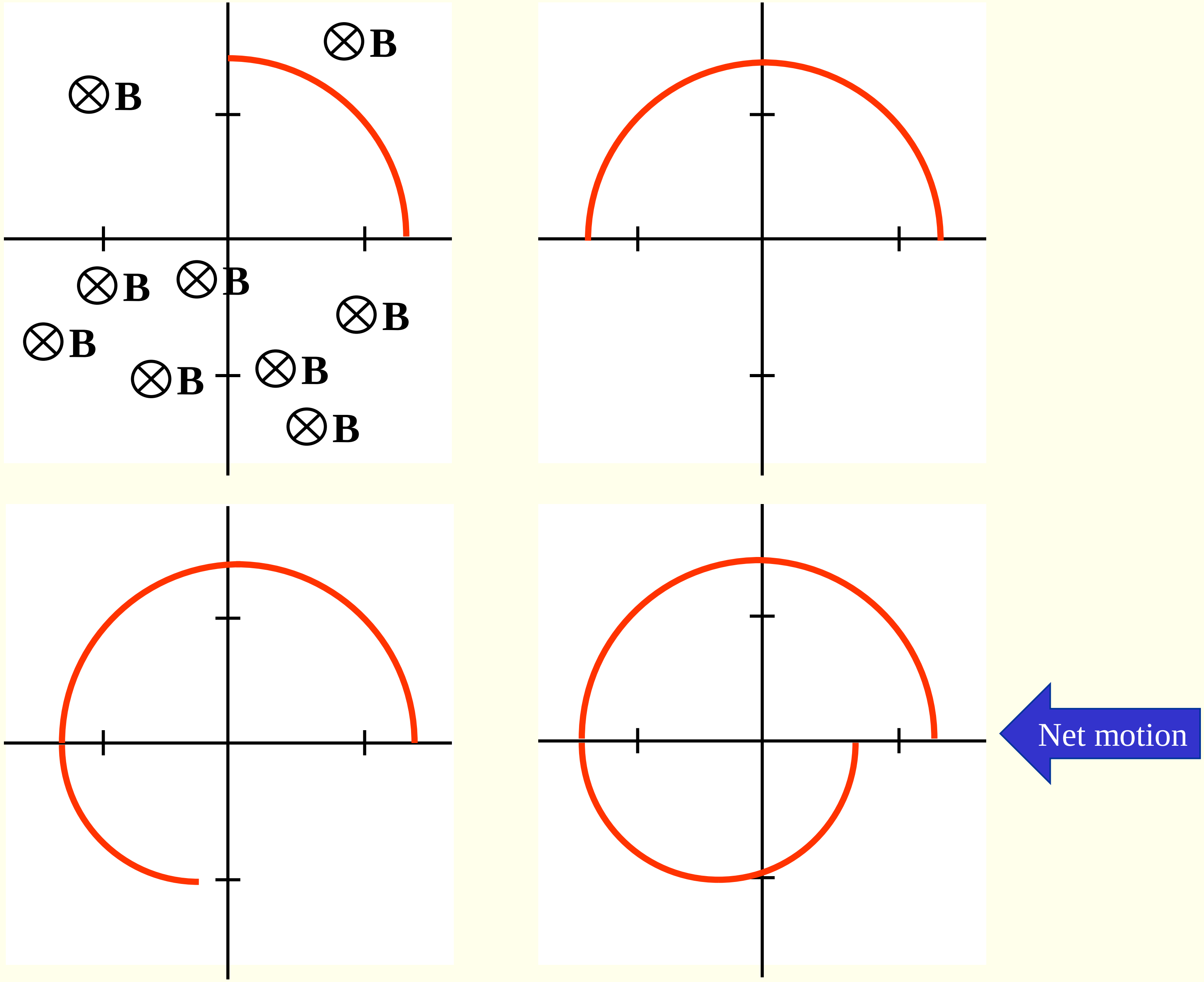
$$\rho = \frac{mv_\perp}{qB}$$

gyro frequency

$$\omega_g = \frac{qB}{m}$$

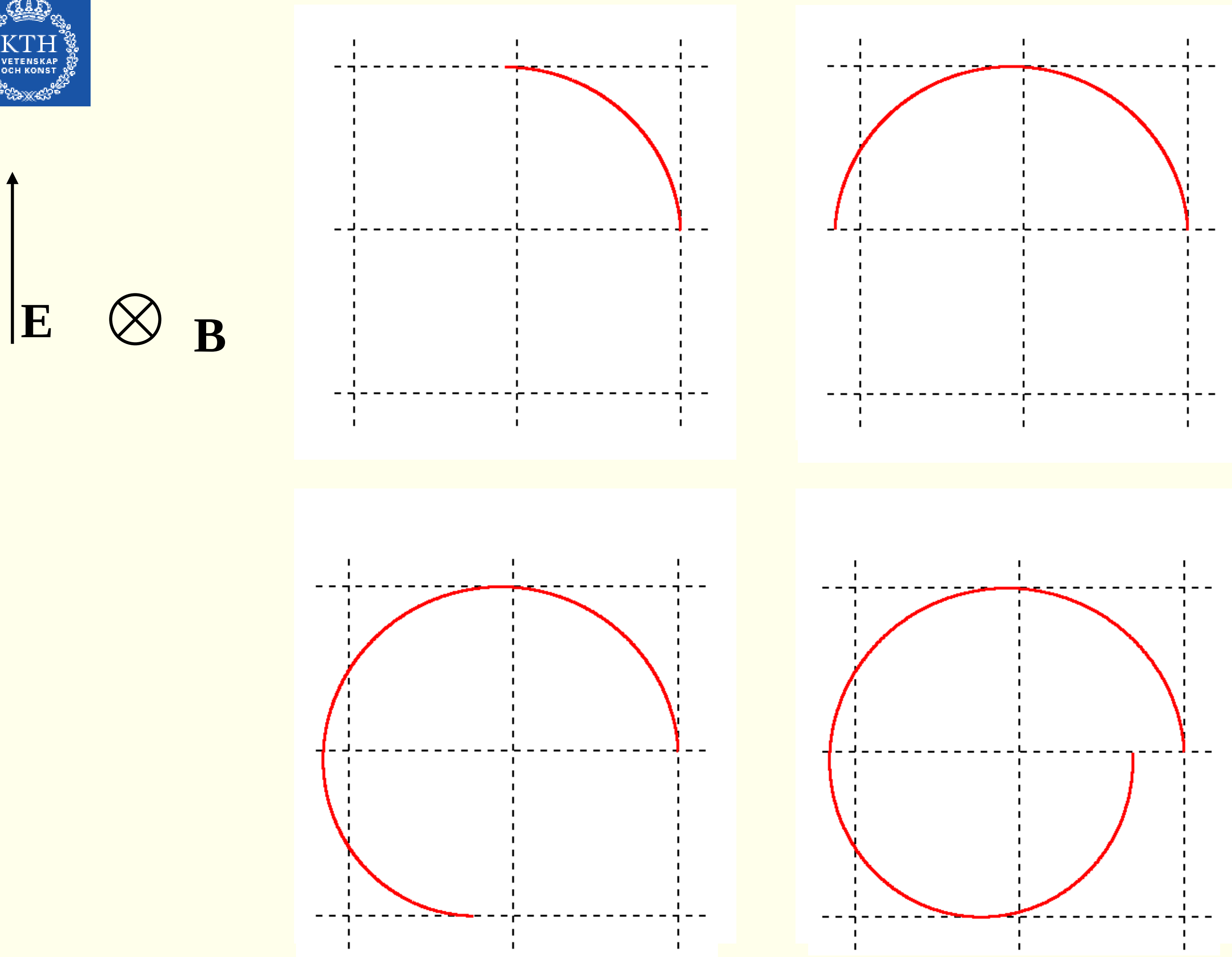
Drift motion





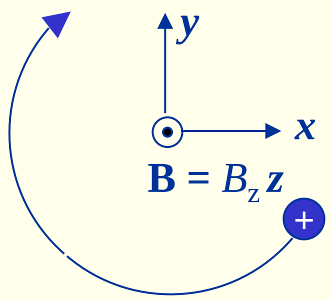
∇B

$$\rho = \frac{mv_\perp}{qB}$$


E
B

Drift motion

Consider a charged particle in a magnetic field.



Assume an electric field in the x-z plane:

$$\mathbf{E} = \left(E_x, 0, E_z\right)$$

$$m\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = q\left(\mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{B}+\mathbf{E}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} m\dfrac{dv_x}{dt} = qv_y B + qE_x \\ m\dfrac{dv_y}{dt} = -qv_x B \\ m\dfrac{dv_z}{dt} = qE_z \end{cases}$$

Constant acceleration along z

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{d^2v_x}{dt^2} = \dfrac{qB}{m}\dfrac{dv_y}{dt} = \omega_g \dfrac{dv_y}{dt} = -\omega_g^2 v_x \\ \dfrac{d^2v_y}{dt^2} = -\dfrac{qB}{m}\dfrac{dv_x}{dt} = -\omega_g\dfrac{dv_x}{dt} = -\omega_g^2 v_y - \dfrac{q^2B}{m^2}E_x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

Drift motion

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{d^2 v_x}{dt^2} = \dfrac{qB}{m}\dfrac{dv_y}{dt} = \omega_g \dfrac{dv_y}{dt} = -\omega_g^2 v_x \\ \dfrac{d^2 v_y}{dt^2} = -\dfrac{qB}{m}\dfrac{dv_x}{dt} = -\omega_g \dfrac{dv_x}{dt} = -\omega_g^2 v_y - \dfrac{q^2 B}{m^2} E_x \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{d^2 v_x}{dt^2} - \omega_g^2 v_x \\ \dfrac{d^2\left(v_y + \dfrac{E_x}{B}\right)}{dt^2} = -\omega_g^2 \left(v_y + \dfrac{E_x}{B}\right) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} v_x = v_\perp e^{i\omega_g t + \delta_x} \\ v_y = -\dfrac{E_x}{B} + v_\perp e^{i\omega_g t + \delta_y} \end{cases}$$

Average over a gyro period:

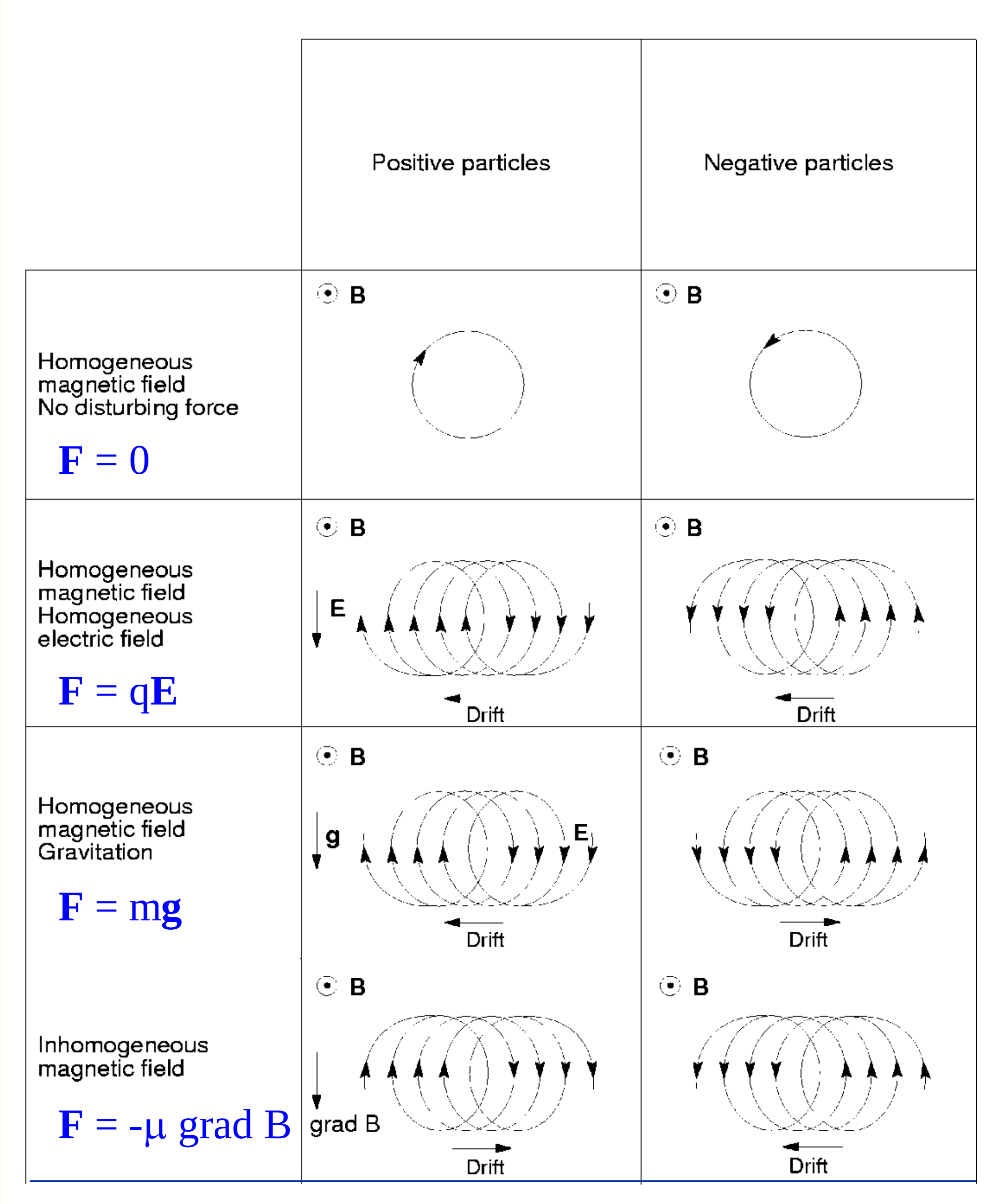
$$v_{drift,y} = -\frac{E_x}{B} = -\frac{E_x B_z}{B^2} = \frac{(\mathbf{E}\times\mathbf{B})_y}{B^2}$$

In general:

$$\mathbf{v}_{drift} = \frac{\mathbf{E}\times\mathbf{B}}{B^2} = \frac{q\mathbf{E}\times\mathbf{B}}{qB^2} = \frac{\mathbf{F}\times\mathbf{B}}{qB^2}$$

Drift motion

$$\mathbf{u}_{drift} = \frac{\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{B}}{qB^2}$$



Last Minute!