

2013 II: Q2 Waves

a.)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + v \cdot \nabla_x f + \frac{\hbar \mathbf{k}}{m} \cdot \nabla_v f = 0$  let  $f = n_0 f_0 + f_1$

$-i\omega f_1 + v \cdot i\mathbf{k} f_1 + n_0 \frac{q}{m} \left[ \hbar \mathbf{k} + \frac{v \times \tilde{\mathbf{B}}}{c} \right] \cdot \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial v} = 0$   $\int d^3v f_0(v) = 1$

$\Rightarrow f_1 = n_0 \frac{q}{m} \left[ \hbar \mathbf{k} + \frac{v \times \tilde{\mathbf{B}}}{c} \right] \left( \frac{-i}{\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial v}$   $\frac{-n_0}{i\mathbf{k} \cdot v}$

$\nabla \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{B}}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow i\mathbf{k} \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}} = +\frac{1}{c} i\omega \tilde{\mathbf{B}} \Rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{c}{\omega} (\mathbf{k} \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}})$

$\Rightarrow f_1 = n_0 \frac{q}{m} \frac{-i}{\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot v} \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{E}} + \frac{1}{\omega} v \times \mathbf{k} \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}} \right] \cdot \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial v}$   $\tilde{\mathbf{A}} \times (\nabla \times \tilde{\mathbf{B}}) = (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{B}}) \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{A}} - (\tilde{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \nabla) \tilde{\mathbf{B}}$

$= \frac{n_0 q}{m} \frac{-i}{\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot v} \left[ E_j + \frac{1}{\omega} (k_l E_l v_j - v_l k_l E_j) \right] \cdot \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial v}$

$= \frac{n_0 q}{m} \frac{-i}{\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot v} \left[ E_j \left( 1 - \frac{v_l k_l}{\omega} \right) + \frac{k_l v_j}{\omega} E_l \right] \cdot \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial v}$

$= \frac{n_0 q}{m} \frac{-i}{\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot v} \left[ \delta_{lj} \left( 1 - \frac{v_l k_l}{\omega} \right) + \frac{k_l v_j}{\omega} \right] E_l \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial v_l}$

$\vec{J}_e = \int q v_e f_1 d^3v = \frac{n_0 q^2}{m} \int \frac{-i v_e}{\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot v} \left[ \delta_{lj} \left( 1 - \frac{v_l k_l}{\omega} \right) + \frac{k_l v_j}{\omega} \right] \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial v_l} E_l d^3v$

$\epsilon_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + \frac{4\pi i \sigma_{ij}}{\omega} = \delta_{ij} + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \int \frac{v_e}{1 - \mathbf{k} \cdot v / \omega} \left[ \delta_{lj} \left( 1 - \frac{v_l k_l}{\omega} \right) + \frac{k_l v_j}{\omega} \right] \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial v_l} d^3v$

$\int \frac{v_e}{1 - \mathbf{k} \cdot v / \omega} \delta_{lj} \left( 1 - \frac{v_l k_l}{\omega} \right) \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial v_l} d^3v = \delta_{ij} \int v_i \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial v_i} d^3v$

$= \delta_{ij} \left[ v_i f_0 \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int f_0 d^3v \right] = -\delta_{ij}$

$\Rightarrow \epsilon_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \left[ -\delta_{ij} + \int d^3v \frac{k_i v_i v_j}{\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot v} \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial v_j} \right]$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_{ij}(\omega, \vec{k}) = \delta_{ij} \left( 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \right) + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \int \frac{k v_i v_j}{\omega - k v_z} \frac{df_0}{\partial v_z} d^3 v$$

(b.) Assume  $f_0(\vec{v}) = \frac{1}{\pi^{3/2} \omega_{\perp}^2 \omega_{\parallel}} \exp\left(-\frac{v_x^2}{\omega_{\perp}^2} - \frac{v_y^2}{\omega_{\perp}^2} - \frac{v_z^2}{\omega_{\parallel}^2}\right)$   $\omega_{\perp}^2 = \frac{2T_{\perp}}{m}$ ,  $\omega_{\parallel}^2 = \frac{2T_{\parallel}}{m}$

$$\int \frac{k v_i v_j}{\omega - k v_z} \frac{df_0}{\partial v_z} d^3 v = \int \frac{k v_i v_j}{\omega - k v_z} \left(-\frac{2v_z}{\omega_{\parallel}^2}\right) f_0(\vec{v}) dv_x dv_y dv_z$$

off diagonal terms have  $v_i \neq v_j$  so then the integral can be written as  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{\text{odd}} f_{\text{even}} dv = 0$ . The  $v_x v_x v_z$ ,  $v_z^3$  and  $v_y^2 v_z$  terms survive because of the pole  $\frac{1}{\omega - k v_z}$ .  $\therefore \epsilon_{ij}$  is diagonal.

$$\epsilon_{\perp} = \epsilon_{xx} = \epsilon_{yy} = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} - \frac{2\omega_p^2}{\omega_{\parallel}^2 \omega^2} \int \int \int \frac{k v_x^2 v_z}{\omega - k v_z} f_0(\vec{v}) dv_x dv_y dv_z$$

$$\int dv_x \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \omega_{\perp}^3 \quad \int dv_y \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi} \omega_{\perp}$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_{\perp} = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} - \frac{2}{\omega_{\parallel}^2 \omega^2} \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega_{\perp}^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{k v_z}{\omega - k v_z} \exp\left(-\frac{v_z^2}{\omega_{\parallel}^2}\right) dv_z$$

let  $t = \frac{v_z}{\omega_{\parallel}}$  then  $dv_z = \omega_{\parallel} dt$ ,  $v_z = \omega_{\parallel} t$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{k \omega_{\parallel}^2 t}{\omega - k \omega_{\parallel} t} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k \omega_{\parallel}} \frac{k \omega_{\parallel}^2 t}{\omega - k \omega_{\parallel} t} e^{-t^2} dt = \omega_{\parallel} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{t e^{-t^2}}{t - \xi} dt$$

IBP w/  $u = \frac{1}{t - \xi}$ ,  $v = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t^2}$ ,  $\xi = \frac{\omega}{k \omega_{\parallel}}$

$$du = -\frac{1}{(t - \xi)^2} dt \quad dv = t e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{\parallel} \left[ \frac{e^{-t^2}}{2(\xi - t)} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \frac{d\xi}{d\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_{\perp} = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \left( \frac{\omega_{\perp}^2}{\omega_{\parallel}^2} \right) \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \xi} \right]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} + \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \left[ 1 + \xi Z(\xi) \right]$$

Dispersion relation:  $N_i N_j - N^2 S_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} = 0$

note  $k_x = k_y = 0$  so for  $D_{xx} = D_{yy} = D_{\perp}$  we have

$$-N^2 + \epsilon_{ij} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega^2 - c^2 k^2 - \omega_p^2 + \omega_p^2 \left( \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \right) \left[ 1 + \xi Z(\xi) \right] = 0}$$

(c.) For hot plasma,  $\xi \ll 1 \Rightarrow Z(\xi) \sim i\pi^{1/2} \exp(-\xi^2) - 2\xi + \frac{4}{3}\xi^3 + \dots$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = c^2 k^2 + \omega_p^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \left( 1 + i\pi^{1/2} \xi e^{-\xi^2} - 2\xi^2 \right) \right]$$

$$\text{take } e^{-\xi^2} \rightarrow 1, \quad \xi^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{k^2 \omega_{\parallel}^2} \rightarrow 0, \quad \frac{\omega^2}{c^2 k^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 = c^2 k^2 + \omega_p^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \left( 1 + i\pi^{1/2} \frac{\omega}{k \omega_{\parallel}} \right) \right]$$

$$\left( 1 + i\pi^{1/2} \frac{\omega}{k \omega_{\parallel}} \right) = \frac{T_{\parallel}}{T_{\perp} + \omega_p^2} (c^2 k^2 + \omega_p^2)$$

$$\omega = i \frac{k \omega_{\parallel}}{\pi^{1/2}} \left[ 1 - \frac{T_{\parallel}}{T_{\perp}} \left( \frac{c^2 k^2}{\omega_p^2} + 1 \right) \right]$$

If  $T_{\perp} > T_{\parallel}$ ,  $\text{Im}(\omega) > 0$  for small enough  $k \rightarrow$  unstable!

(d.) For cold plasma,  $\xi \gg 1 \Rightarrow Z(\xi) \sim i\pi^{1/2} \exp(-\xi^2) - \frac{1}{\xi} - \frac{1}{2\xi^3} + \dots$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = c^2 k^2 + \omega_p^2 - \omega_p^2 \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \left( 1 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\xi^2} \right)$$

$$\omega^2 = c^2 k^2 + \omega_p^2 + \omega_p^2 \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \frac{k^2 \omega_{\parallel}^2}{2\omega^2} \quad \frac{\omega_{\parallel}^2}{2T_{\parallel}} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^4 - \omega^2(c^2k^2 + \omega_p^2) - \omega_p^2 \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \frac{k^2}{m}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}(c^2k^2 + \omega_p^2) \pm \sqrt{(c^2k^2 + \omega_p^2)^2 + 4 \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \frac{k^2}{m} \omega_p^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(c^2k^2 + \omega_p^2) \pm \sqrt{(c^2k^2 + \omega_p^2)^2 + 4 \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \frac{k^2}{m} \omega_p^2}}$$

NOTE:  $(c^2k^2 + \omega_p^2) < \left[ (c^2k^2 + \omega_p^2)^2 + 4 \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \frac{k^2}{m} \omega_p^2 \right]^{1/2}$

so there exists one mode with  $\text{Im}(\omega) > 0$ .

This mode is unstable.

The cold plasma approximation is  $\frac{\omega}{k v_{th}} \gg 1$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}(c^2k^2 + \omega_p^2) \left( 1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{2\omega_{\perp}^2 k^2 \omega_p^2}{(\omega_p^2 + c^2k^2)^2}} \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2}(c^2k^2 + \omega_p^2) \left( 1 \pm \left( 1 \mp \frac{2\omega_{\perp}^2 k^2 \omega_p^2}{(\omega_p^2 + c^2k^2)^2} \right) \right)$$

$$\omega^2 \sim \frac{\omega_{\perp}^2 k^2 \omega_p^2}{\omega_p^2 + c^2k^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi^2 \sim \frac{1}{k v_{th}} \frac{\omega_{\perp}^2 k^2 \omega_p^2}{\omega_p^2 + c^2k^2} \sim \frac{\omega_{\perp}^2}{\omega_{\parallel}^2} \sim \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \gg 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{T_{\perp} \gg T_{\parallel}}$$

'Wowee this was a long one...