

AUTUMN COLLEGE ON PLASMA PHYSICS

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Spiral Angle

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These are preliminary lecture notes, intended only for distribution to participants.

Spiral Angle.

Electric field in Inertial space
 $= E$

In the moving solar wind frame

$$E' = E + V \times B$$

$E' = 0$ because it cannot
have a component
parallel to B ($\sigma \rightarrow \infty$)
and
there can be no drift
of the plasma in this
frame by definition.

$$\therefore E + V \times B = 0$$

$V \times B = 0$ only if $E = 0$.

then $V \parallel B$.

However, because the corona
is rotating, there is an

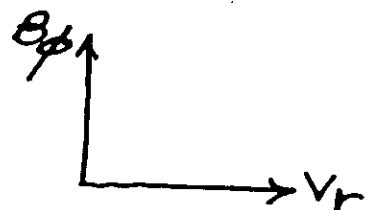
$$E = -\Omega r B_r \hat{e}_\theta \quad \Omega r \uparrow$$

(northward)



Since $V \times B = -V_r B_\phi \hat{e}_\theta$
and

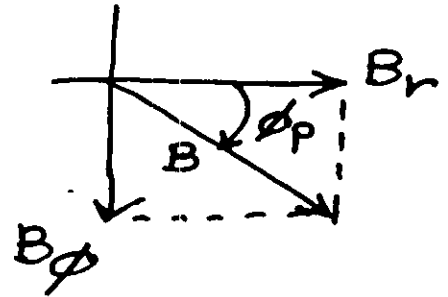
$$-\Omega r B_r - V_r B_\phi = 0$$



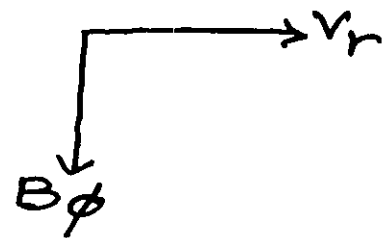
$$\therefore B_\phi = -\frac{\Omega r B_r}{v_r}$$

If $B_r > 0$ as assumed

$$B_\phi < 0$$



So $v_r \times B_\phi$ is
southward



and

Compensates northward E
in the solar wind frame.

In the inertial frame, there
is an Electric field
given by $E = -\Omega r B_r \hat{e}_\theta$

$$\text{or by } -v \times B = v_r B_\phi \hat{e}_\theta.$$

$$\text{Then } v_r B_\phi = -\Omega r B_r$$

$$\text{or } B_\phi = -\frac{\Omega r B_r}{v_r}$$

as above.

The solutions in the two frames
are consistent.

E fields can be avoided by operating in a reference frame in which the electric field vanishes.

In this case, that is a frame corotating with the sun.

No drift of plasma implies $E' = 0$.

The $E = -\Omega r B_r$ can be eliminated in a frame rotating so that

$$(v_\phi - \Omega r) B_r = 0$$

$$\text{or } v_\phi = \Omega r.$$

Then $v \times B = 0$ or $v \parallel B$.

The streamlines have

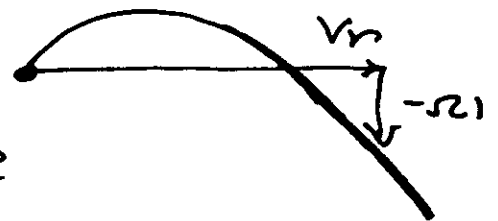
$$r \frac{d\phi}{dr} = \frac{-\Omega r}{v_r}$$

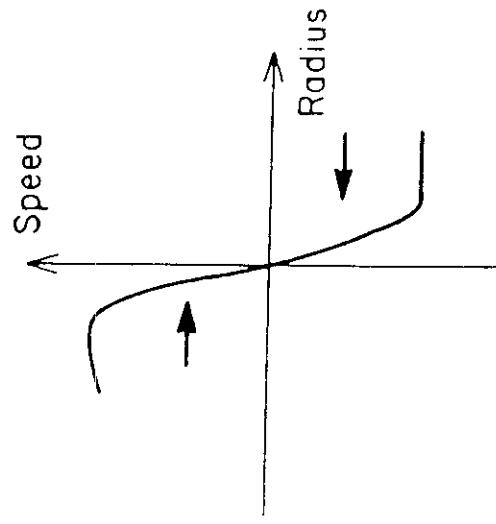
The field lines have

$$r \frac{d\phi}{dr} = \frac{B_\phi}{B_r} = -\frac{\Omega r}{v_r}$$

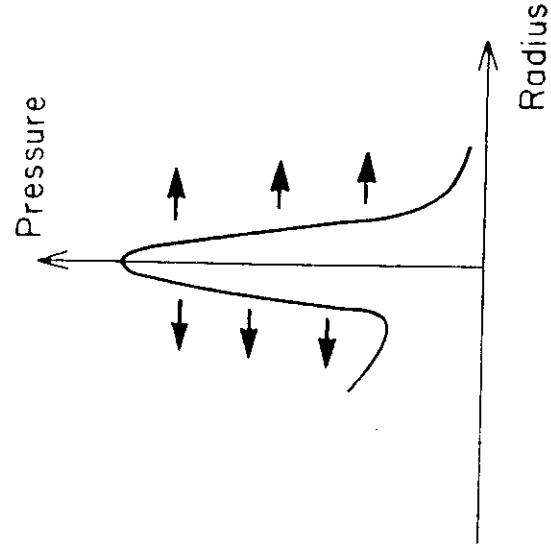
in both the corotating and inertial frames

$$\therefore \frac{B_\phi}{B_r} = \tan \phi_p = -\frac{\Omega r}{v_r}.$$

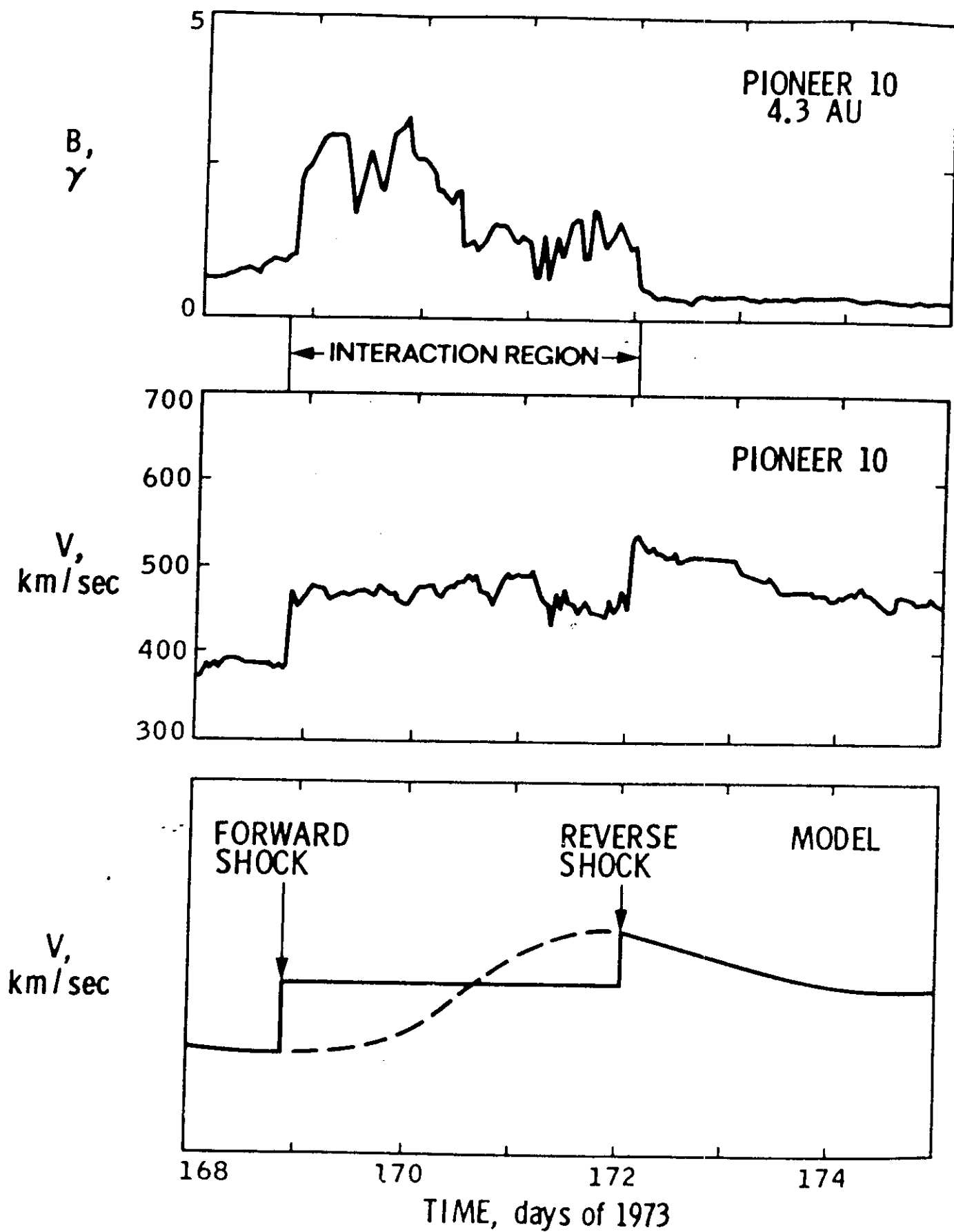




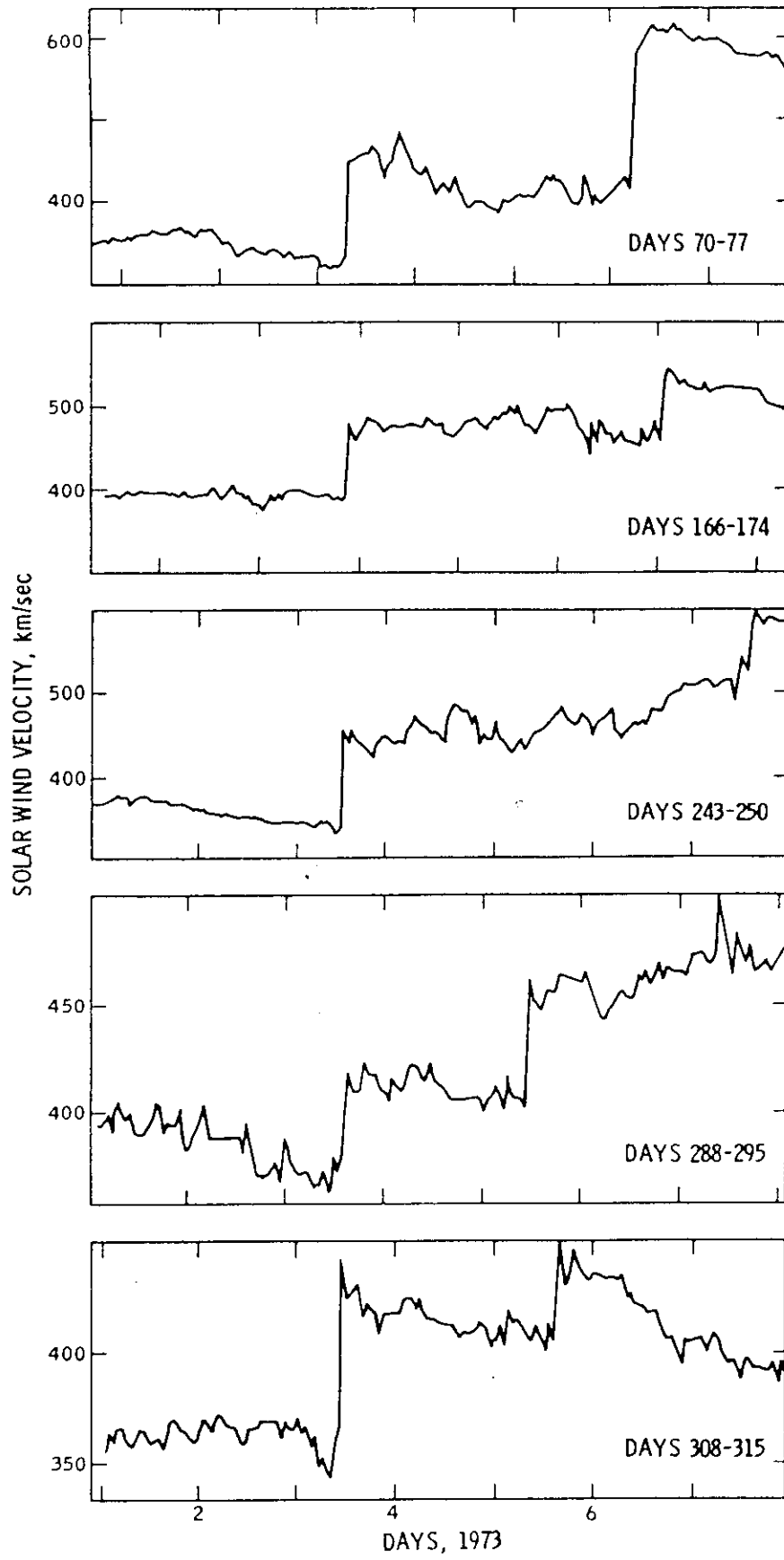
Flow is converging
on this fluid parcel
from both front
and back.



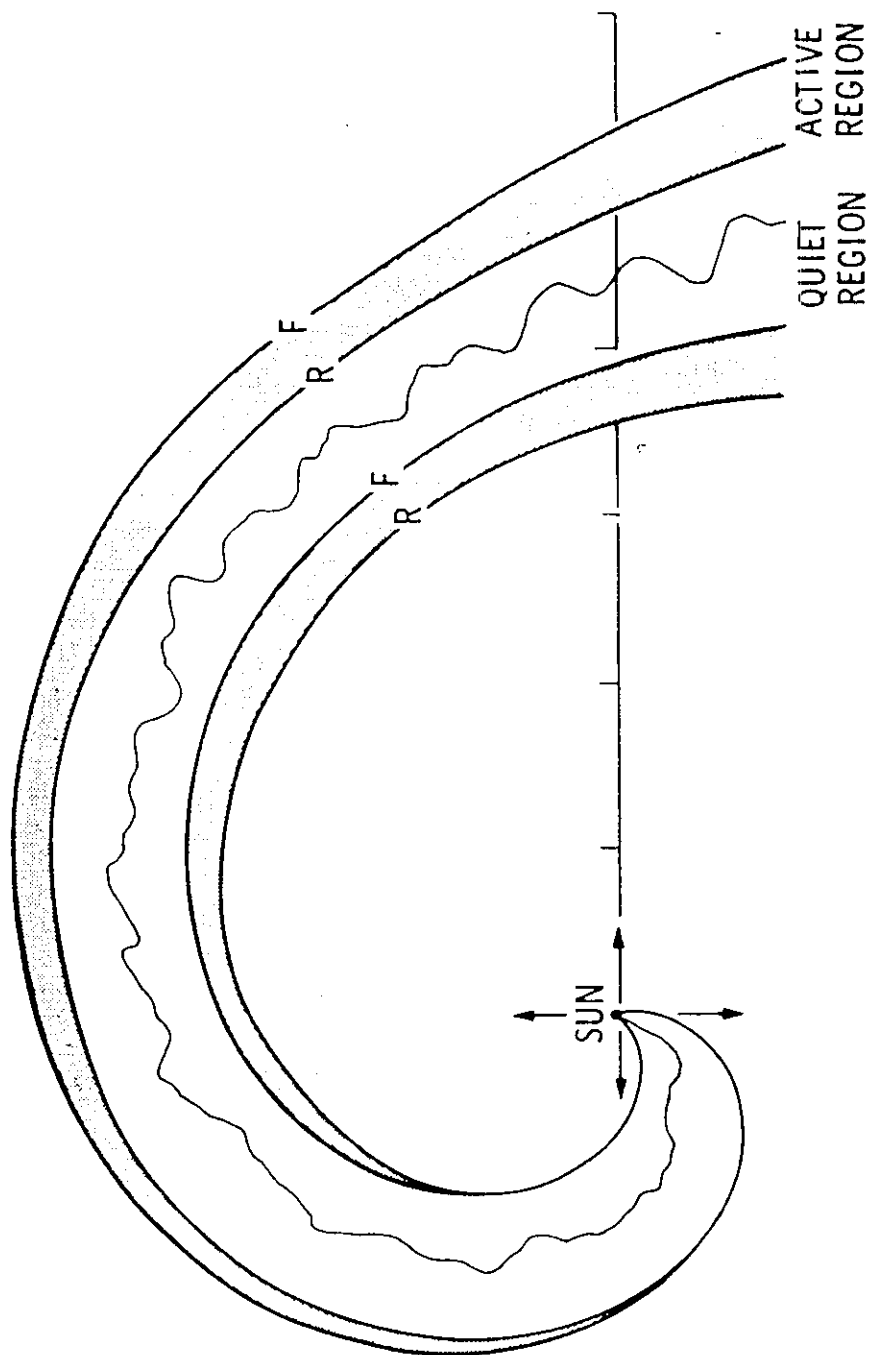
Pressure forces
act to counter
this convergence,
reduce speeds to
zero (in this frame).

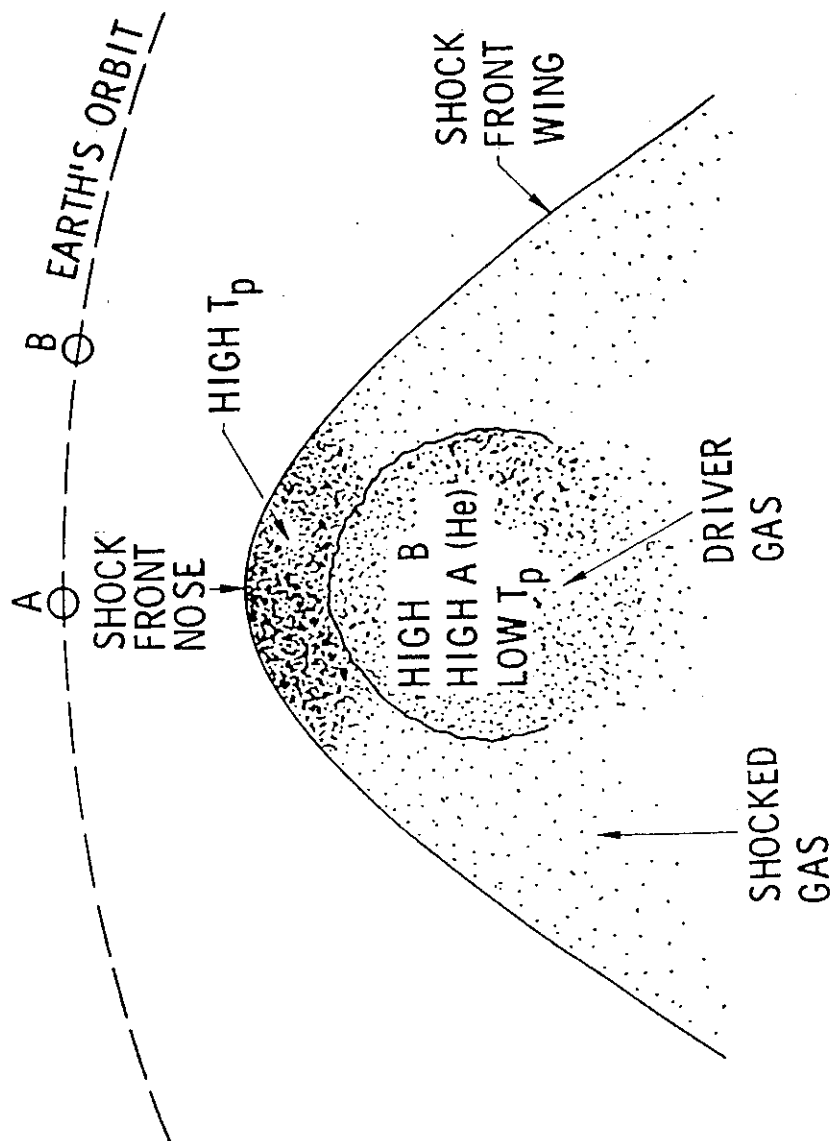


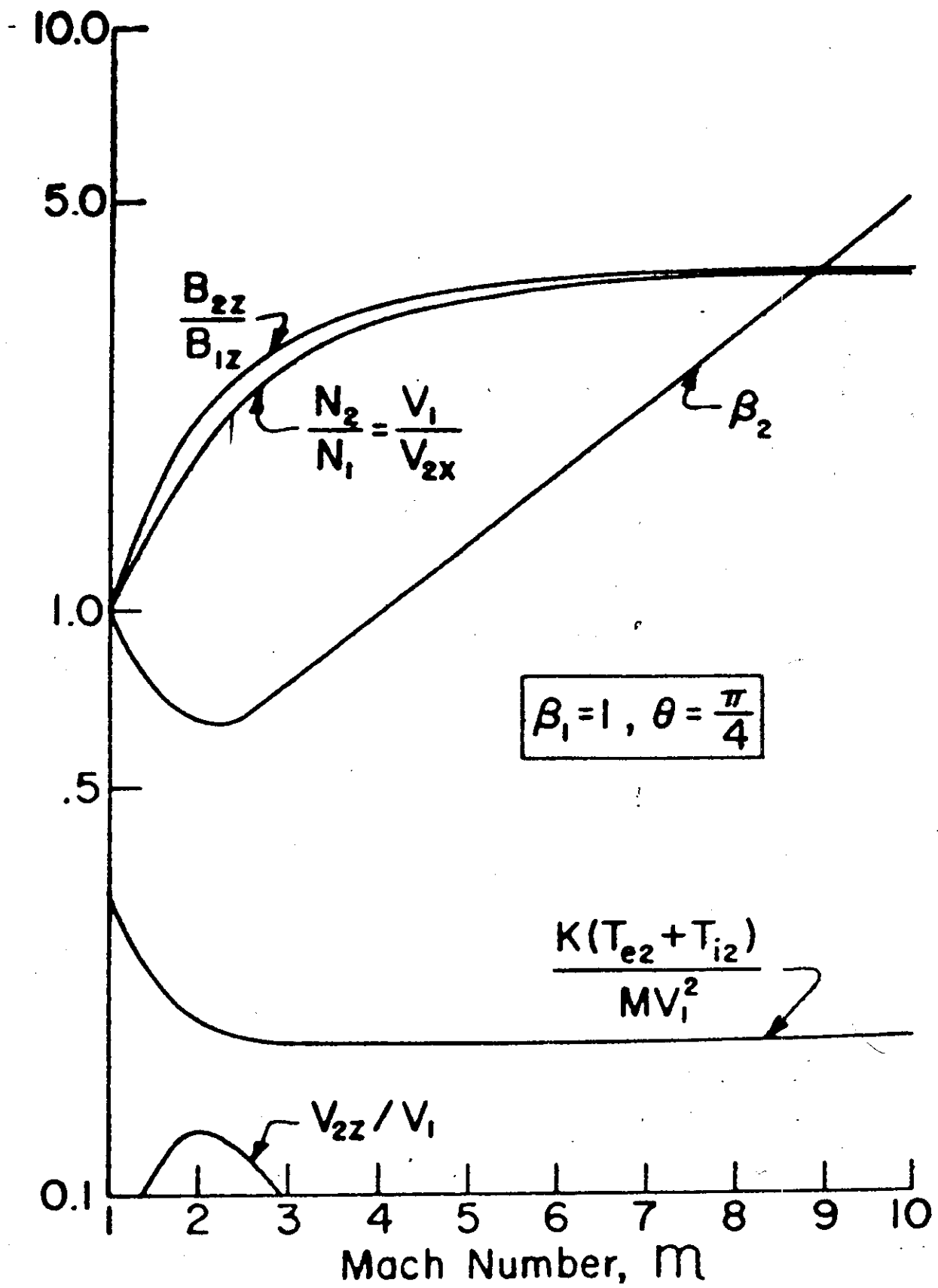
PIONEER 10



COROTATING INTERPLANETARY REGIONS







SHOCK SPEED

SOLAR WIND FRAME

- CONSERVATION OF MASS

$$V_S = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_2 - \rho_1} \right) \Delta \vec{V} \cdot \hat{n}$$

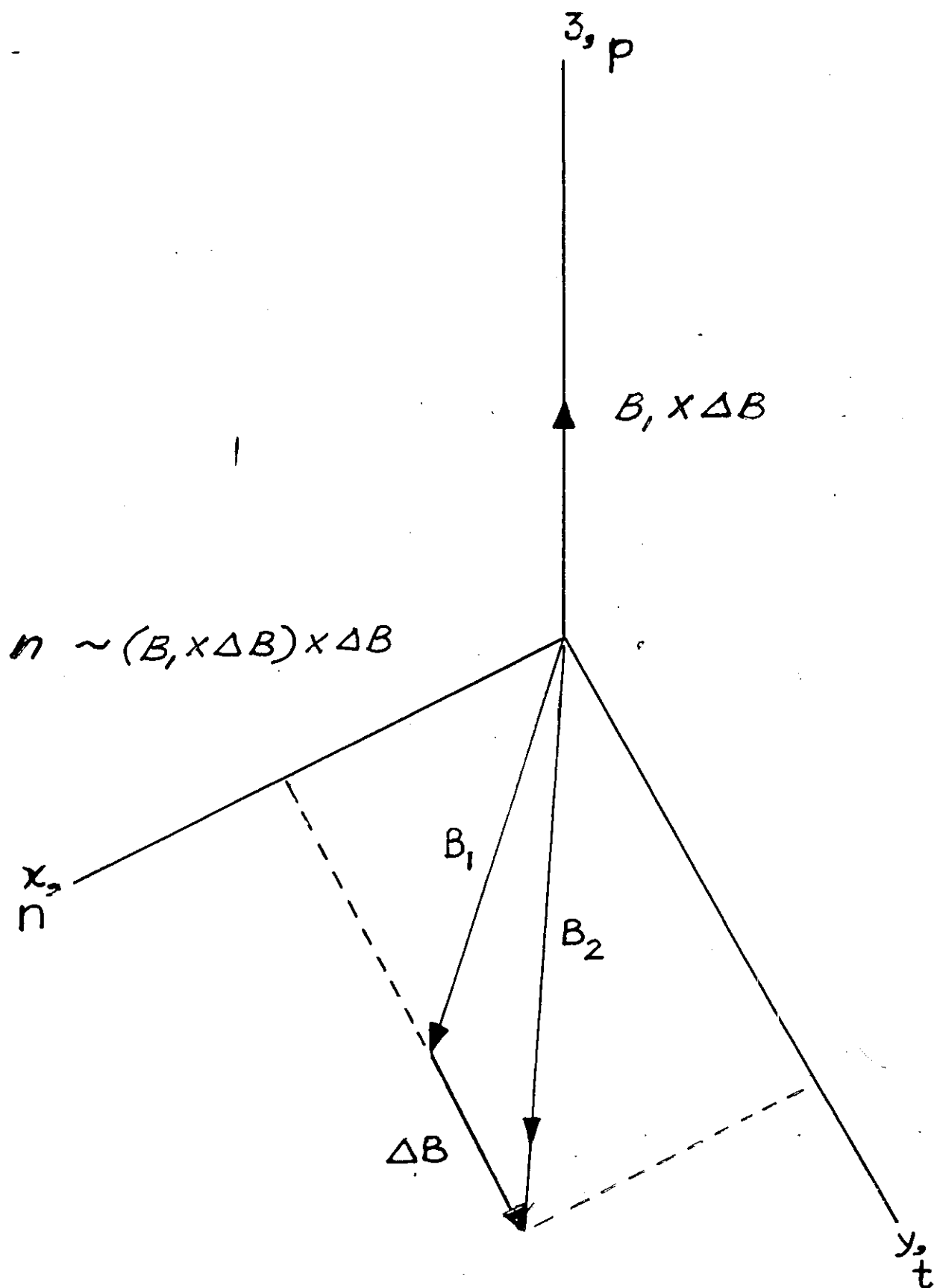
- CONSERVATION OF ELECTRIC FIELD

$$V_S = \frac{|\Delta \vec{V} \times \vec{B}_2|}{|\vec{B}_2 - \vec{B}_1|}$$

ADVANTAGES: NO RELIANCE ON $\hat{n}$

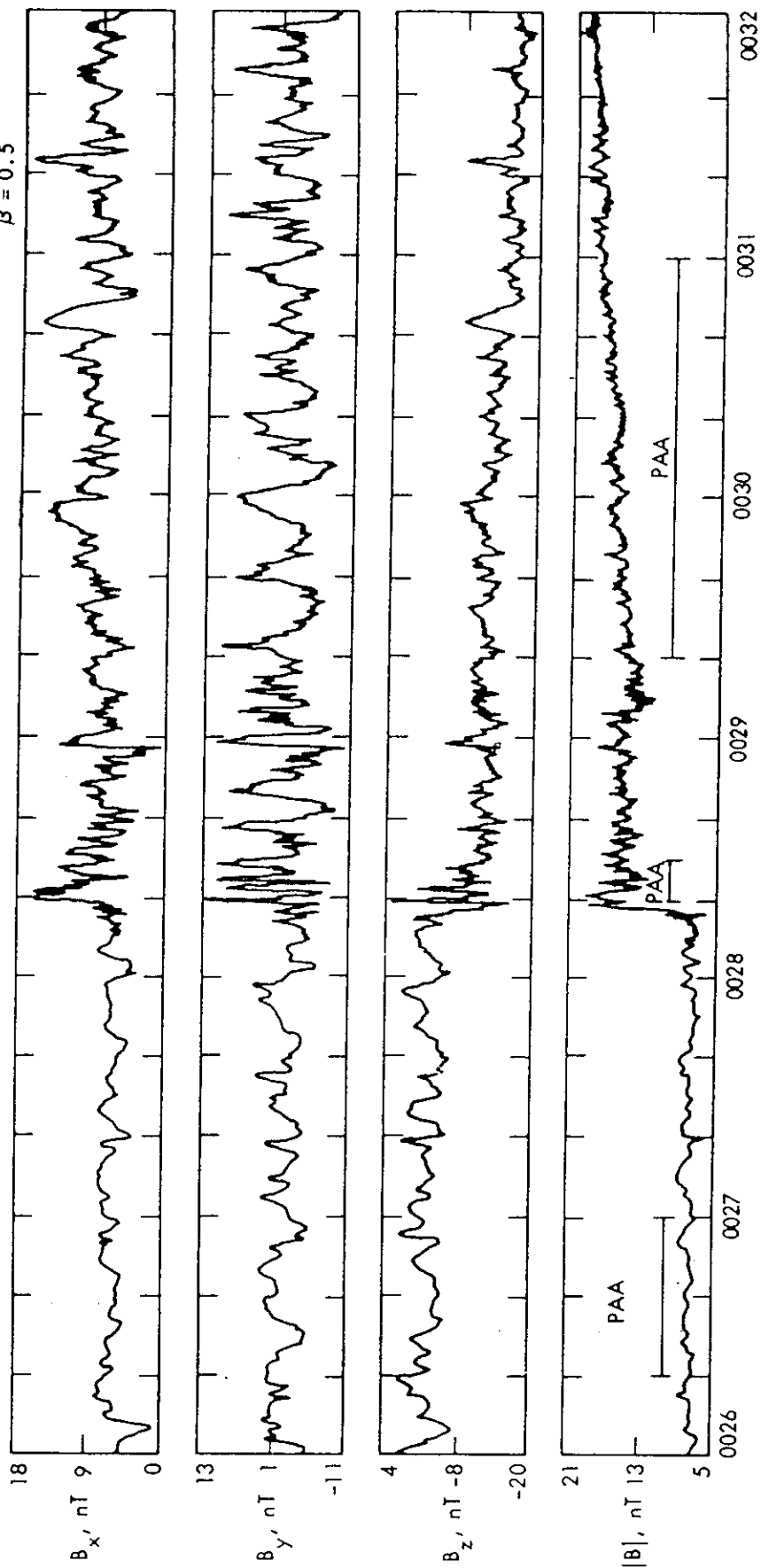
RAPID SAMPLING OF $\vec{B}$

Coplanarity



DAY 316, 1978
 NOVEMBER 12
 ISEE-3

$\hat{n} = (-.96, .28, .09)$
 $\theta_B = 22^\circ$
 $M_s = 4.7$
 $\beta = 0.5$



TIME, U.T.

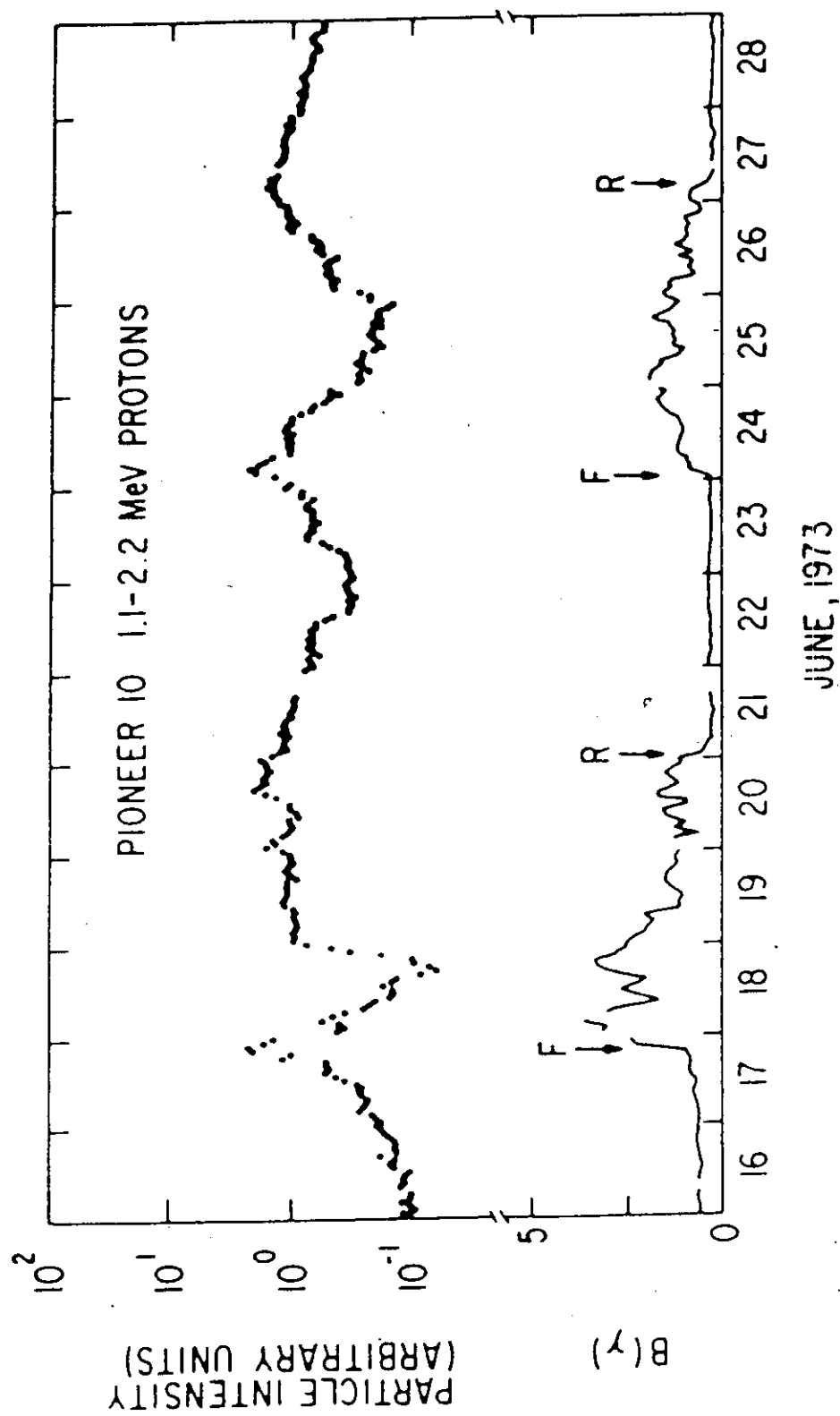
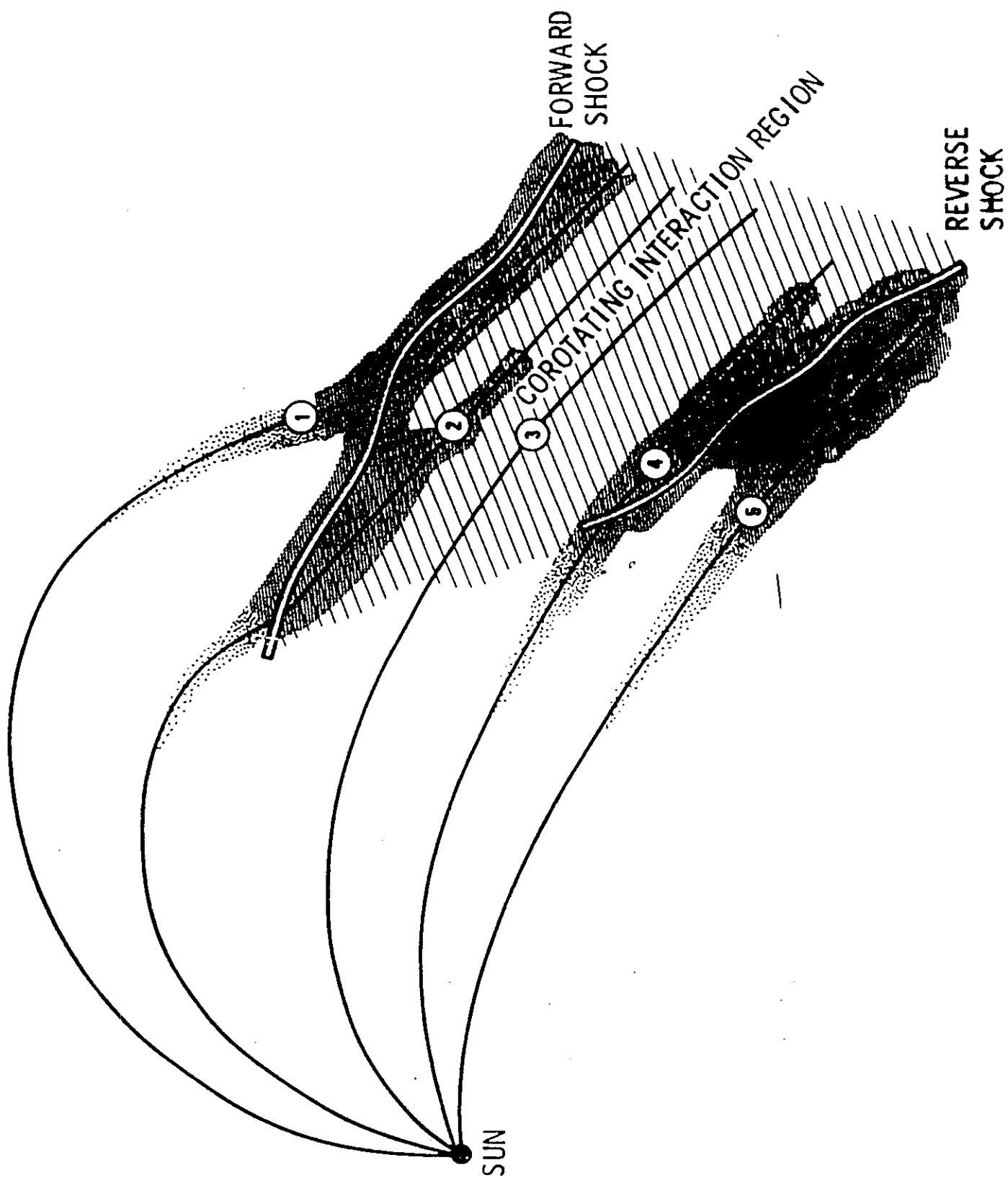


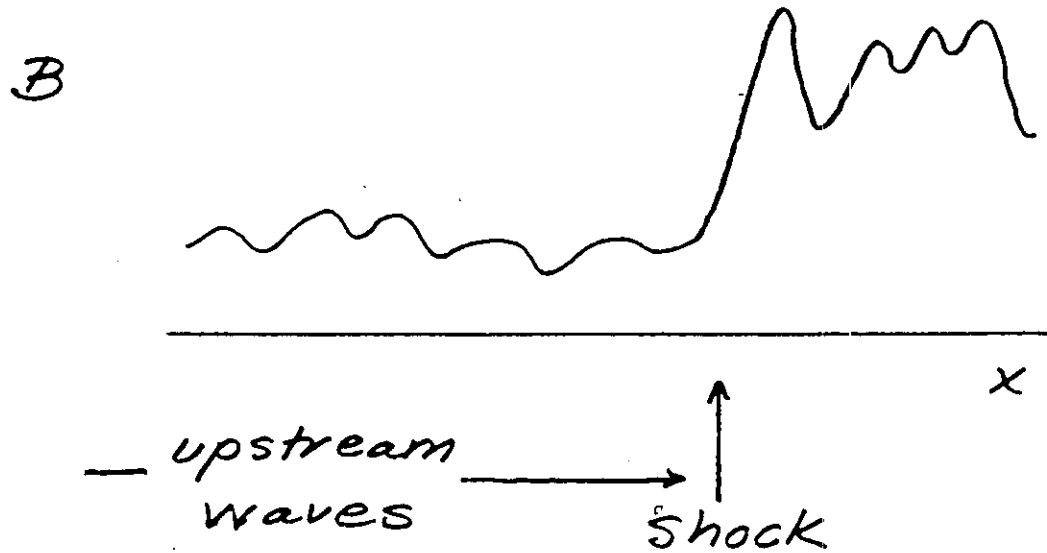
Figure 5. Interplanetary Particles accelerated at Forward and Reverse Shocks accompanying Corotating Interaction Regions.



~ Acceleration of particles

- Fermi Mechanism

- Involves waves and shocks



- particles trapped between

Shock and approaching waves

- particle motion

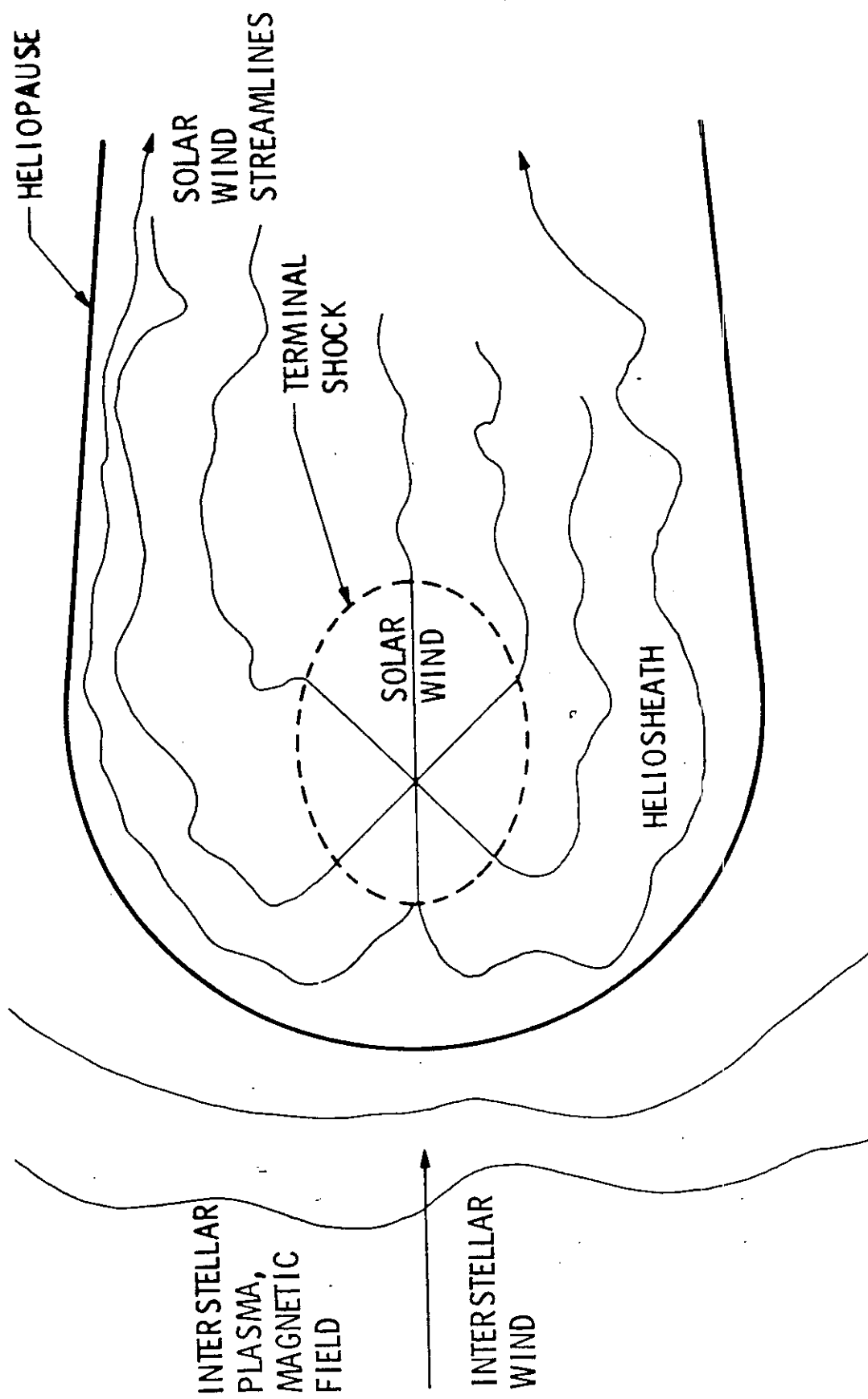


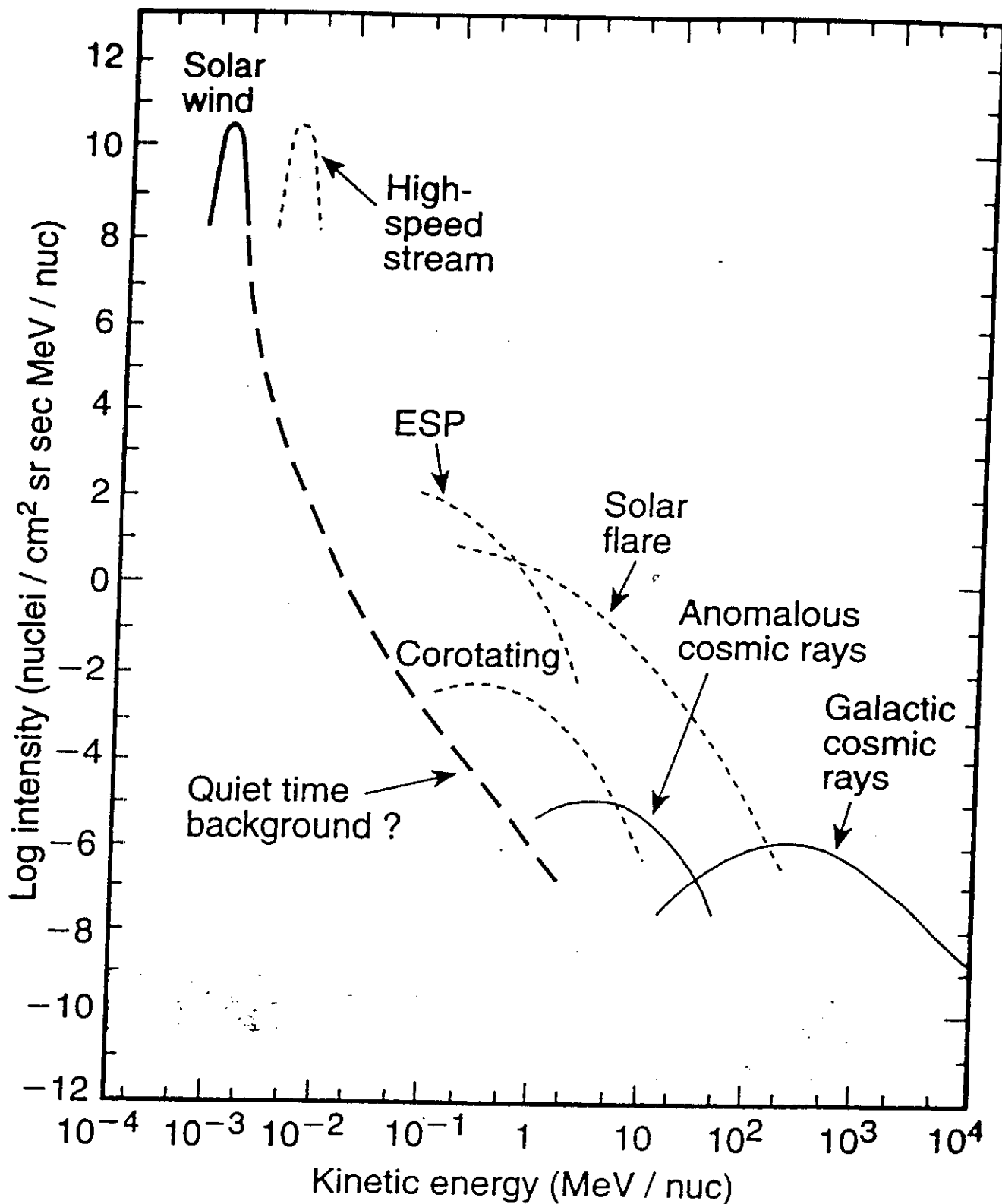
INTERSTELLAR CONSTITUENTS ORIGINATING OUTSIDE THE HELIOSPHERE

- Magnetic field
- Plasma
 - ions and electrons
- Neutral particles*
- Galactic cosmic rays*
- Dust*
- Gamma rays*
- Gravitational radiation?*

* Can penetrate into the heliosphere

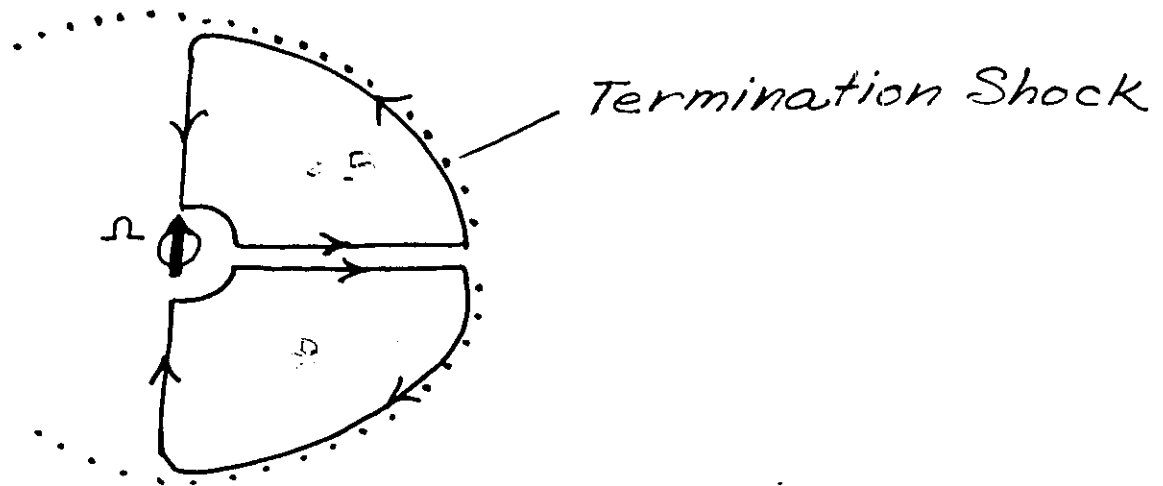
ULYSSES THE HELIOSPHERE





Spectra of energetic ^{16}O nuclei from various particle populations. (Other nuclear species tend to have similar spectra.) Solid curve = steady-state components; light dashed curve = transient phenomena; heavy dashed curve = postulated quiet-time flux of supra-thermal solar particles.

Drift of Anomalous Cosmic Rays



- shock drift acceleration

$$V = \int_{\pi/2}^0 E_{\theta} r d\theta$$

$$E_{\theta} = -\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = -v_r B_{\phi}$$

$$B_{\phi} = -\frac{\Omega r \sin \theta}{v_r} B_r$$

$$E_{\theta} = -\Omega r_0 \sin \theta B_{r_0} (r_0/r)$$

$$(r_0 = 1 \text{ AU})$$

$$V = -\Omega r_0 B_{r_0} r_0 \int_{\pi/2}^0 \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= \Omega r_0 B_{r_0} r_0$$

$$\approx (400 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}}) (3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ T}) (1.5 \times 10^8 \text{ km})$$

$$\therefore V = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ volts}$$

