

Generalised Ohm's Law

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- Electron momentum equation
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Momentum equation:

$$m_e \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (n \underline{v}_e) + \nabla \cdot (n \underline{v}_e \underline{v}_e) \right) = -en (\underline{E} + \underline{v}_e \times \underline{B}) - \nabla \cdot \underline{P}_e + \underline{R}_e$$

electron velocity
 pressure tensor
 collision
 (→ Resistivity)

$$\underline{j} = en (\underline{v}_i - \underline{v}_e)$$

$$\underline{v}_e = \underline{v}_i - \frac{\underline{j}}{en}$$

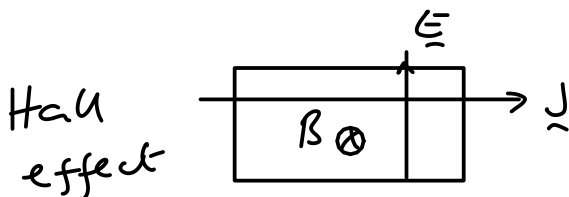
fluid flow $\underline{u} \approx \underline{v}_i$

$$\underline{v}_e \times \underline{B} = \underline{u} \times \underline{B} - \frac{\underline{j} \times \underline{B}}{en}$$

Ideal MHD

$$\underline{E} + \underline{u} \times \underline{B} = \frac{\underline{j} \times \underline{B}}{en} + \frac{\underline{R}_e}{en} - \frac{\nabla \cdot \underline{P}_e}{en} + \frac{m_e}{en} \left[\frac{\partial \underline{j}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\underline{u} \underline{j} + \underline{j} \underline{u} - \frac{\underline{j} \underline{j}}{en}) \right]$$

Hall term $\eta \underline{j}$ Electron pressure Electron inertia



Resistivity

$$\frac{\partial \underline{\beta}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \underline{E}$$

$$= \nabla \times (\underline{u} \times \underline{\beta} - \eta \underline{j})$$

$$\underline{j} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \underline{\beta}$$

$$= \frac{\eta}{\mu_0} \nabla^2 \underline{\beta} \quad \text{if } \underline{u} \approx 0, \eta \text{ constant}$$

Diffusion of the magnetic field

Important when

$$\frac{\eta}{\mu_0} \nabla^2 \underline{\beta} \sim \nabla \times (\underline{u} \times \underline{\beta})$$

$$\nabla \sim \frac{1}{L}$$

$$\frac{\eta}{\mu_0} \frac{1}{L^2} R \sim \frac{1}{L} u R$$

Magnetic Reynolds number

$$\frac{\mu_0 u L}{\eta} \sim 1$$

if $\uparrow \gg 1$

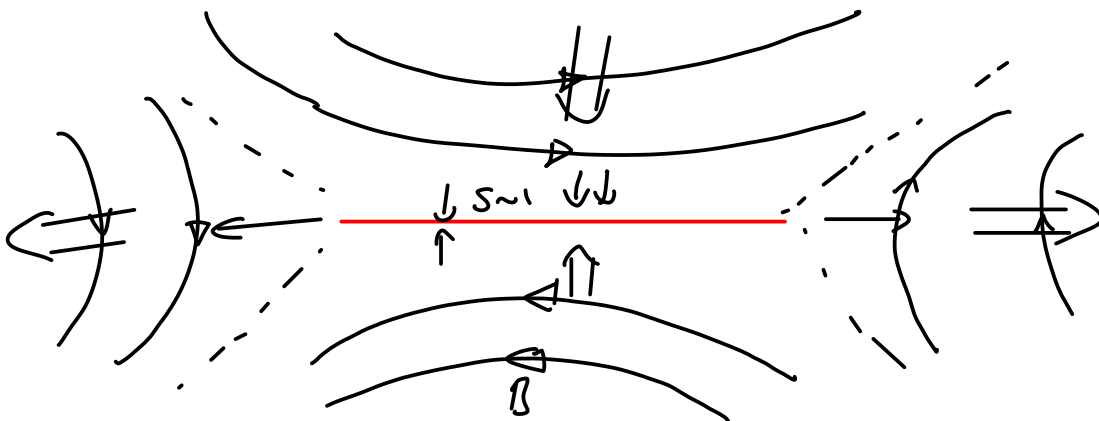
then resistivity

can be neglected

$u \sim V_A$ Alfvén speed

$$\frac{\mu_0 V_A L}{\eta} = S \quad \text{Lundquist number}$$

$$\sim 10^6 - 10^7$$



Hall term

$$\frac{\underline{j} \times \underline{B}}{en} \sim \underline{u} \times \underline{B}$$

$$\underline{j} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \underline{B} \quad \nabla \sim \frac{1}{L}$$

$$\frac{\underline{B} \times \underline{B}}{2en\mu_0} \sim \underline{u} \times \underline{B}$$

$$\frac{\delta_i}{L} \sim \frac{u}{V_A}$$

ion or skin depth
inertial length

$$\delta_i = \sqrt{\frac{m_i}{\mu_0 e^2 n}}$$

$$V_A = \frac{B}{\sqrt{\mu_0 n_i u}}$$

on length scales $L \sim \delta_i$ the Hall term becomes important

$$\delta_i \sim 2 \text{ cm} \quad \text{if } n \sim 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

Electron pressure term

$$\frac{\nabla \cdot \underline{P}_e}{en}$$

$$\nabla p = \underline{j} \times \underline{B}$$

$$P_e \approx P_i$$

\Rightarrow Same scale as $\frac{\underline{j} \times \underline{B}}{en}$ Hall term

Electron mass

$$\frac{m_e}{en} \nabla \cdot (\underline{j} \underline{u}) \sim \underline{u} \times \underline{B}$$

$$\frac{m_e}{en} \frac{1}{L^2} \frac{\beta \alpha}{\mu_0} \sim \frac{\beta \alpha}{L^2} \quad \text{electron inertial length}$$

δ_e^2

$$\frac{\delta_e^2}{L^2} \sim 1$$

$$\delta_e \sim 0.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$n \sim 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$$