

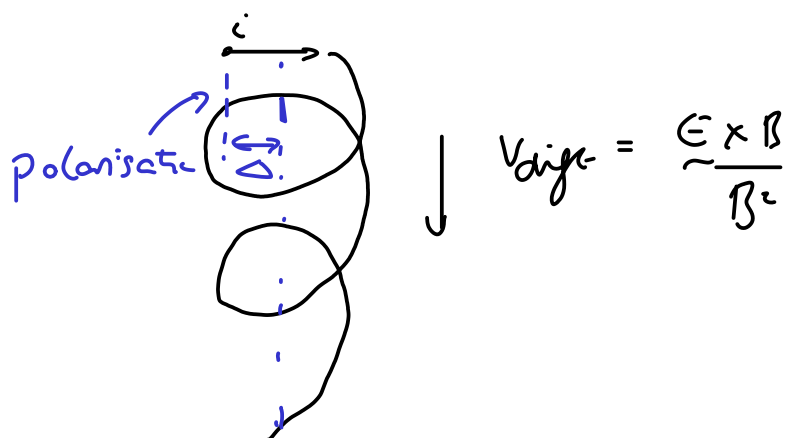
Polarisation drift

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$$\beta \odot \quad \text{at } \underline{v} = 0 \text{ at } t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\epsilon}} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{x}}$$



Single particle

$$m \frac{d\underline{v}}{dt} = q(\underline{\underline{\epsilon}} + \underline{v} \times \underline{\underline{B}})$$

$$\times \frac{\underline{\underline{B}}}{B^2}$$

$$-\underline{v} + \frac{(\underline{v} \cdot \underline{\underline{B}}) \underline{\underline{B}}}{B^2} = -\underline{v}_{\perp}$$

$$\frac{m}{q B^2} \frac{d\underline{v}}{dt} \times \underline{\underline{B}} = \frac{\underline{\underline{\epsilon}} \times \underline{\underline{B}}}{B^2} + \frac{(\underline{v} \times \underline{\underline{B}}) \times \underline{\underline{B}}}{B^2}$$

$$V_{\perp} \approx \frac{\underline{E} \times \underline{B}}{B^2} - \frac{m}{qB^2} \frac{d\underline{v}}{dt} \times \underline{B}$$

$$\sim \frac{\omega}{\Omega_i} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \sim \omega \text{ frequency}$$

$$\frac{qB}{m} \approx \Omega_i \text{ cyclotron frequency}$$

$$V_{\perp}^{(1)} \approx \frac{\underline{E} \times \underline{B}}{B^2} + O\left(\frac{\omega}{\Omega_i}\right)$$

$$V_{\perp}^{(2)} \approx \frac{\underline{E} \times \underline{B}}{B^2} + \frac{m}{qB^2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\underline{E} \times \underline{B}}{B^2} \right) \times \underline{B} + O\left(\frac{\omega^2}{\Omega_i^2}\right)$$

$$\underline{B} \approx \text{const} \quad \frac{(\underline{E} \times \underline{B}) \times \underline{B}}{B^2} = -\underline{E}_{\perp}$$

$$V_{\perp}^{(2)} = \frac{\underline{E} \times \underline{B}}{B^2} + \frac{m}{qB^2} \frac{d\underline{E}_{\perp}}{dt}$$

polarisation drift

$$\Delta x = \int V_{\perp} dt = \int \frac{m}{qB^2} \frac{d}{dt} E_x dt$$

$$= \frac{m}{qB^2} \Delta E_x$$

usually ignore for electrons
because m_e small.

Derivation from fluid equations

$$\rho \left[\frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial t} + \underline{u} \cdot \nabla \underline{u} \right] = -\nabla p + \underline{j} \times \underline{B}$$

Curl $\rightarrow \nabla \times \nabla p \rightarrow 0$ $\frac{d\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}}{dt}$

leads to a vorticity equation

$$\frac{\underline{b}}{qB} \times \left[\rho \frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial t} \right] = \underbrace{(\nabla \times \frac{\underline{b}}{B})}_{\text{small}} \cdot \frac{\rho}{q} \frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\rho \underline{b}}{qB} \times \frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial t} \right)$$

constant $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow 0$

Ohm's law $\underline{\underline{\epsilon}} + \underline{u} \times \underline{B} = 0$

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}} \times \underline{B} + \underbrace{(\underline{u} \times \underline{B}) \times \underline{B}}_{-\underline{u}_\perp B^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{u}_\perp = \frac{\underline{\underline{\epsilon}} \times \underline{B}}{B^2}$$

$$\frac{\underline{b}}{qB} \times \left[\rho \frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial t} \right] \approx -\nabla \cdot \underbrace{\left[\frac{\rho}{qB^2} \frac{\partial \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}_\perp}{\partial t} \right]}_{\text{polarization drift}}$$