

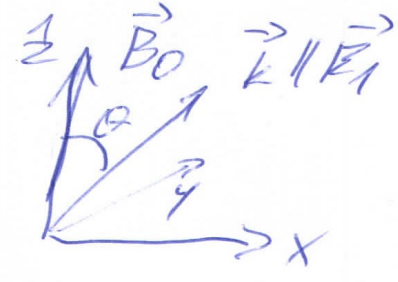
## Electrostatic oscillations in cold plasma in $B_0$ field

High frequency oscillations – ions homogeneous neutralizing background

We solve equations for electron fluid

$$\vec{k} = (k \sin \theta, 0, k \cos \theta)$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = (E_1 \sin \theta, 0, E_1 \cos \theta)$$

$$\vec{B}_0 = (0, 0, B_0)$$


$$n_e = n_0 + n_1$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = (v_{x1}, v_{y1}, v_{z1})$$

Continuity equation

$$\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial t} + n_0 \operatorname{div} \vec{v}_1 = 0$$

Equation of motion

$$m_e \frac{\partial \vec{v}_1}{\partial t} = -e (\vec{E}_1 + \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{B}_0)$$

Poisson's equation

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{E}_1 = -\frac{en_1}{\epsilon_0}$$

Solution

$$\sim e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}$$

Continuity

$$-i\omega n_1 + in_0(k_x v_{x1} + k_z v_{z1}) = 0$$

### Momentum

$$-i\omega m_e v_x = -eE_1 \sin\theta - ev_y B_0$$

$$-i\omega m_e v_y = ev_x B_0$$

$$-i\omega m_e v_z = -eE_1 \cos\theta \quad v_z = -\frac{eE_1}{m_e \omega} \cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow v_x = -\frac{i\omega e E_1 \sin\theta}{m_e (\omega^2 - \omega_c^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1 = -i \frac{k n_0 e E_1}{m_e} \left( \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\omega^2 - \omega_c^2} + \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\omega^2} \right)$$

### Poisson's equation

$$ik \vec{E}_1 = ik E_1 = -\frac{\rho_1}{\epsilon_0} = ik \frac{e^2 n_0}{m_e \epsilon_0} \left( \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\omega^2 - \omega_c^2} + \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\omega^2} \right) E_1$$

### Dispersion relation

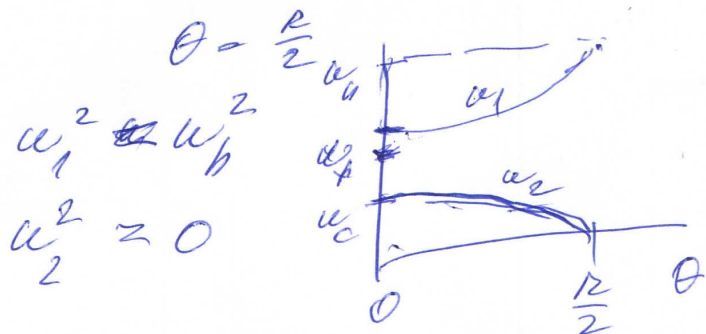
$$1 = \omega_p^2 \left( \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\omega^2 - \omega_c^2} + \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\omega^2} \right)$$

$$\omega^4 - \underbrace{(\omega_p^2 + \omega_c^2)}_{\omega_b^2} \omega^2 + \omega_p^2 \omega_c^2 \cos^2\theta = 0$$

$$\omega_{1/2}^2 = \frac{\omega_b^2 \pm \sqrt{\omega_b^4 - 4\omega_p^2 \omega_c^2 \cos^2\theta}}{2}$$

When  $\omega_p > \omega_c$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta = 0 \\ \omega_1^2 &= \omega_p^2 \\ \omega_2^2 &= \omega_c^2 \end{aligned}$$



When  $\omega_p < \omega_c$

$$\theta = 0$$
$$\omega_1^2 = \omega_c^2$$
$$\omega_2^2 = \omega_p^2$$

$$\theta = \frac{R}{2}$$
$$\omega_1^2 = \omega_0^2$$
$$\omega_2^2 = 0$$

