

18 Gradient and curvature drift

- (a) A single proton has a parallel and perpendicular energy of 10 keV. Compute $(\mathbf{B} \times \nabla B) / B^3$ and determine the instantaneous curvature and gradient drift velocity for the Earth's dipole field in the magnetic equator at a radial distance of $5 R_E$
- (b) Consider an isotropic Maxwell plasma distribution for protons with a temperature $T = 10^8$ K in the equatorial plane. Evaluate the instantaneous bulk (average) velocity of the distribution at a radial distance of $5 R_E$ based on the gradient and curvature drift.

19. Loss cone distribution

Consider an initial Maxwell distribution function $f(v) = n \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2k_B T}\right)$ with density n and temperature T in the equatorial plane.

- a) For a given loss cone with angle α determine the fraction of particles lost from the isotropic distribution function. Determine the number density \tilde{n} for the new distribution function \tilde{f} (distribution without particles in the loss cone; hint: Represent the distribution in velocity space in spherical velocity coordinates.).
- b) Compute the parallel and perpendicular energy for the distribution function with the loss cone as a function of temperature T , density n , and angle α .
- c) What is the angle α for the loss cone if the energy ratio is $W_{\parallel}/W_{\perp} = 1/4$?

20 Particle drifts

- (a) What perpendicular particle energy is required to compensate the co-rotational drift in the Earth's magnetosphere through the gradient B drift at the magnetic equator? Sketch or plot the required perpendicular velocity as a function of r . What is this energy for particles at $L = 4, 6,$ and 8 ?
- (b) Express the perpendicular energy through the magnetic moment. Assume that the particle is on a field lines with $L = 8$ and is mirrored just above the ionosphere. What are the latitude of the mirror point and what is the parallel energy of the particle? What is wrong with this problem?