Introduction to
Physics of Fluids and Plasmas

Counsel: **Tuesday & Thursday 11:30 - 13:00**

Office: **Room 532 in the Applied Science Bldg.**

Homepage: **//solardynamicslab.khu.ac.kr/~magara**

Goals:

- **Understand basic properties of plasmas**
- **Derive magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) equations of plasmas**
- **Understand fundamental properties of MHD**
- **Understand MHD waves**

Lecture type:

Theory: 60%, Practical Training: 40%

Instruction method:

Discussion, Audi-visual Education, Presentation

Evaluation method:

Mid-term Exam... 30%, Final Exam... 30%, Homework/Report... 30%, Attendance... 10%

Textbooks:

- Solar Magnetohydrodynamics (E.R. Priest, D. Reidel Publishing Company, 1984, 9789027718334)
- Introduction to Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion (Francis F. Chen, Springer, 1984, 9780306413322)
- Plasma Physics (Peter Andrew Sturrock, Cambridge University Press, 1994, 9780521448109)
- Gas dynamics (Frank H. Shu, Univ. Science Books, 1992, 9780935702651)

Assignments:

Each student should submit a report, in addition to taking mid-term and final exams.

What is plasma?

Plasma...

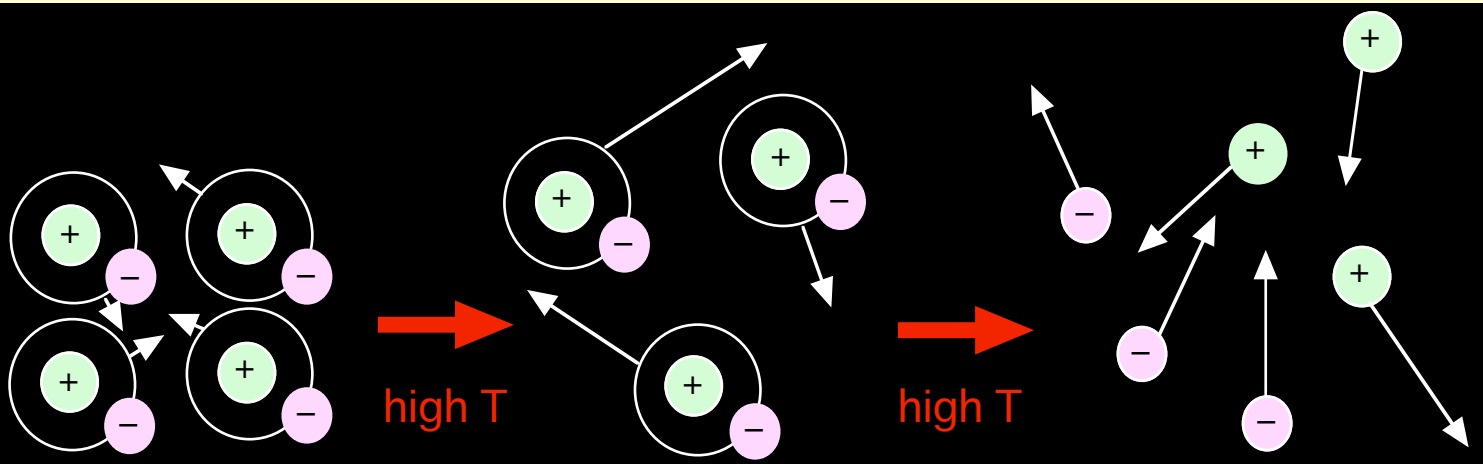
the 4th-state of matter, following solid, liquid, and gas

High temperature ($T \geq 10^4$ K)

→ neutral particles are dissociated into positive ions and negative electrons (ionization)

↓

plasma



Two types of plasma

Cold plasma (partially ionized plasma)...

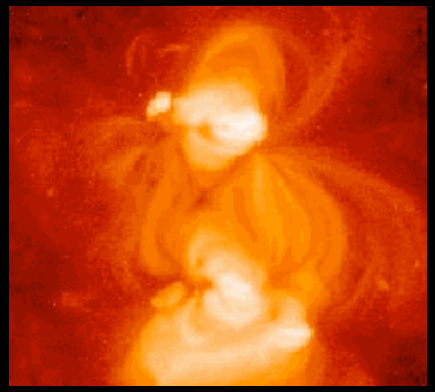
low temperature, only part of particles are ionized

T ~ several thousands K

Hot plasma (fully ionized plasma)...

high temperature, all particles are ionized

$T >> 10^4$ K



Examples of plasmas

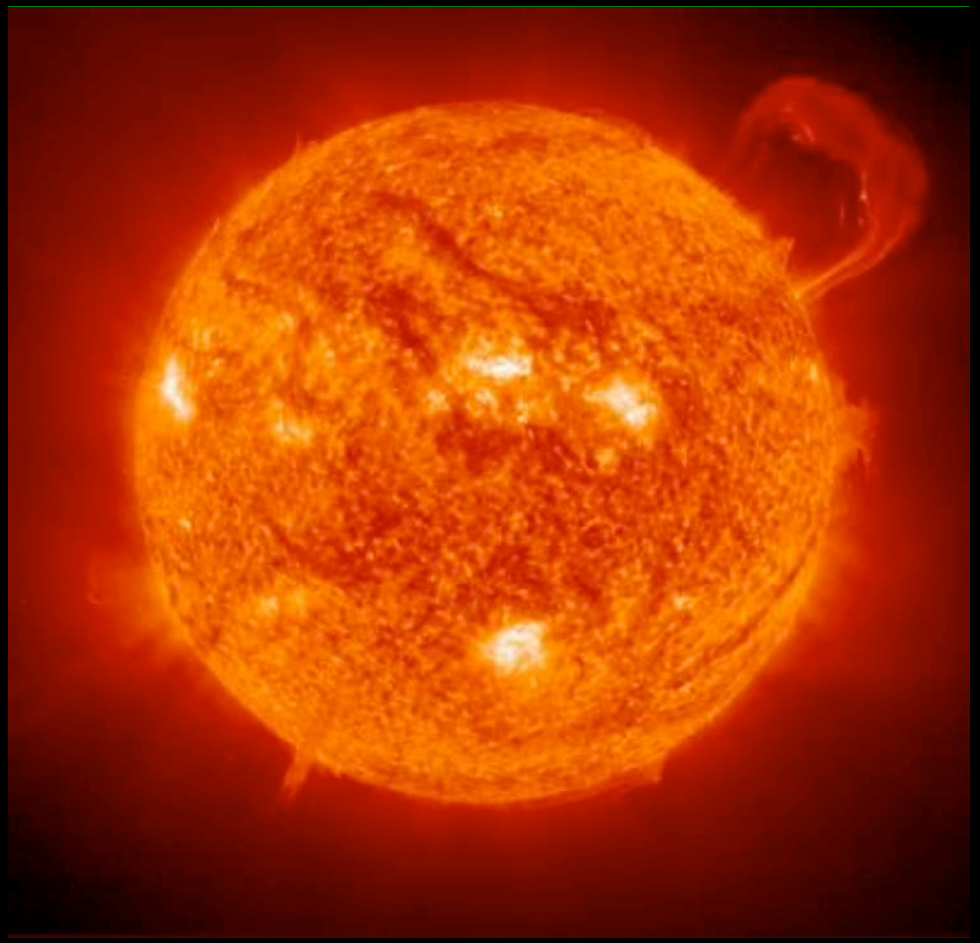
Plasma in our daily life (cold plasma)

plasma television

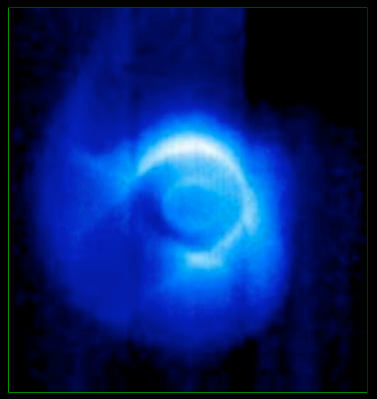
fluorescent lamp

Plasma in the universe (hot plasma)

Solar atmosphere
(chromosphere)

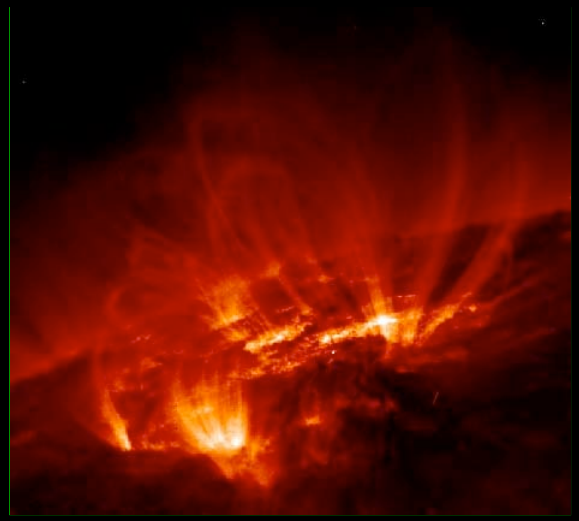


Since the temperature is very high (higher than 10,000 K), matter is in a plasma state.

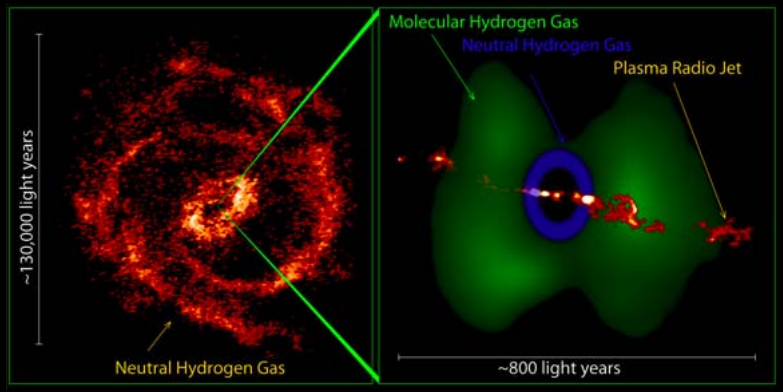


Magnetosphere

Saturn



Active region on the Sun

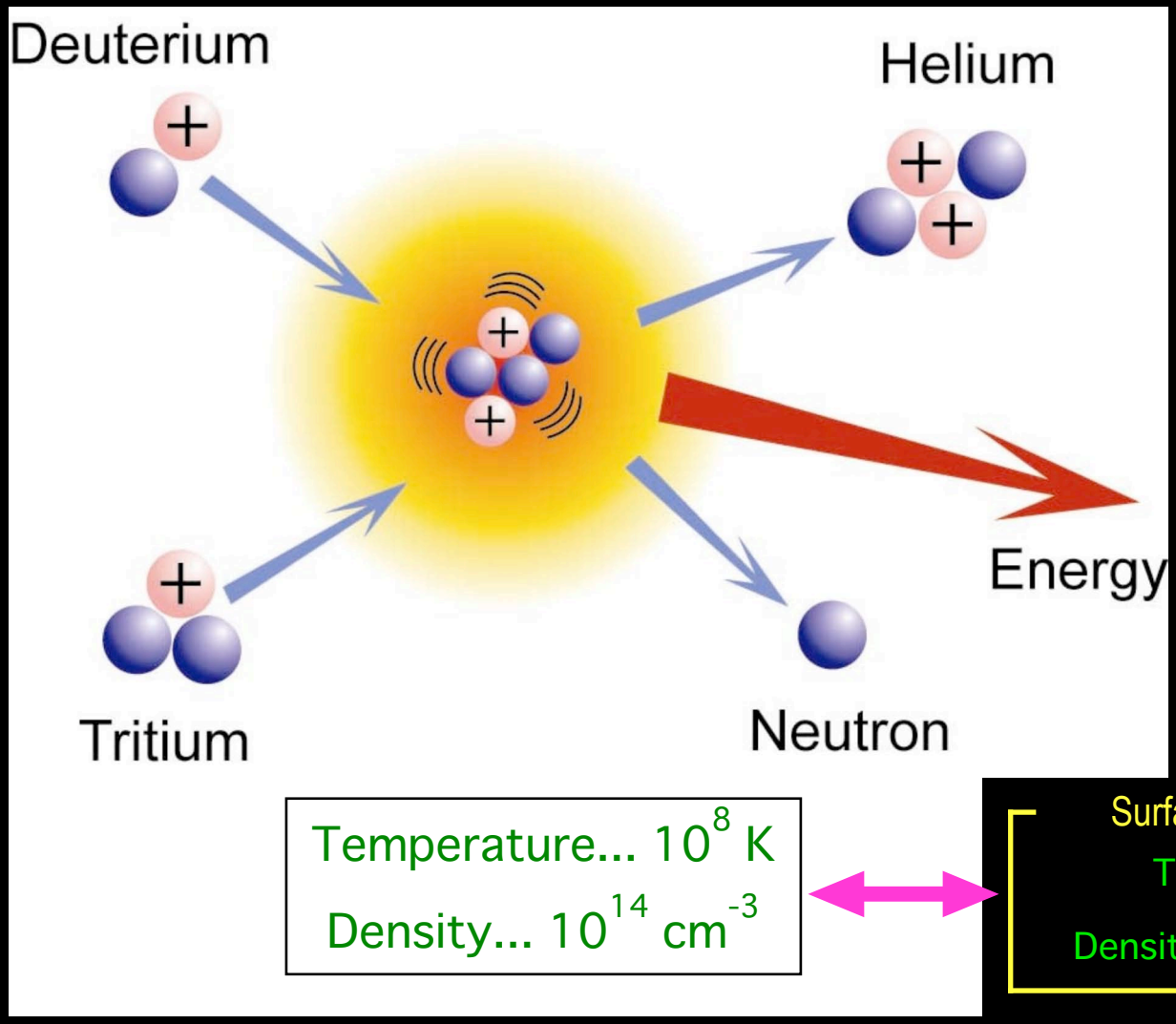


Jet in an active galactic nucleus (AGN)

Laboratory plasma (hot plasma)

Plasma in a tokamak

Plasma... future energy resource (via nuclear fusion)



How can we confine a 100,000,000 K plasma?

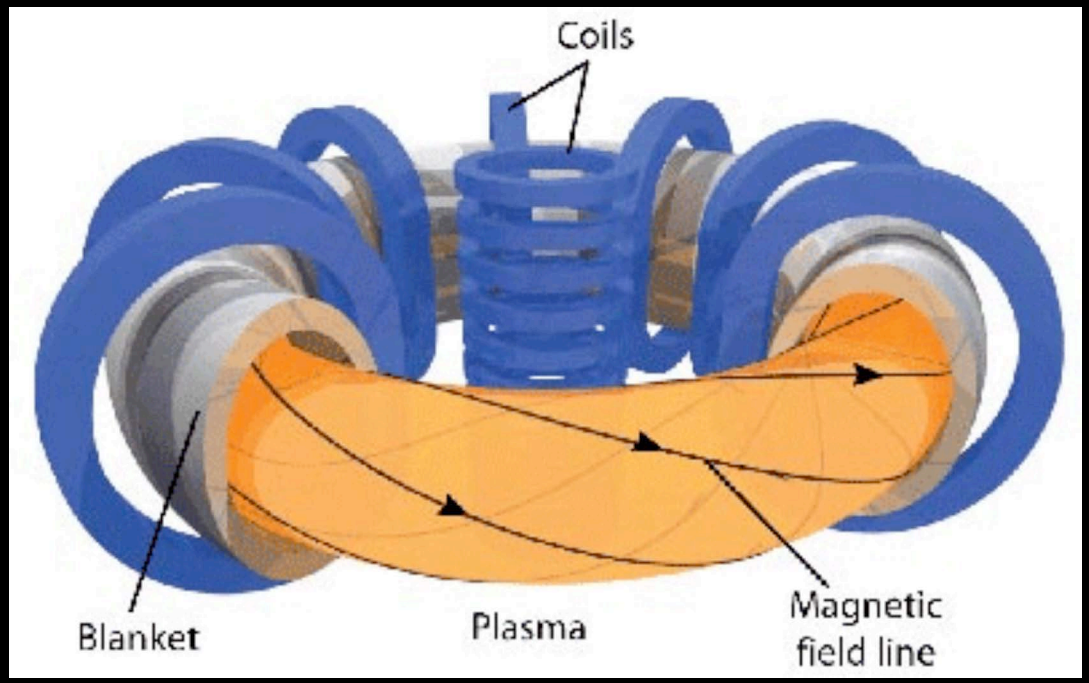
Even for the matter that has the highest melting point, this is less than 4000 K ('***tungsten***' whose melting point is about 3695 K).

This means that even if ***tungsten*** is used to try to confine a plasma, it will be melted and vaporized immediately.

Therefore, we cannot use a solid body to confine a plasma.

Instead, we use ***magnetic field*** to confine a plasma.

Magnetic field is used to confine a hot plasma...



Iron... melting point ~ 1808 K
Tungsten... melting point ~ 3695 K

Plasma... T > 10000 K