

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
<b>PREFACE</b>	v
Executive Committee of the 1968 Summer School	vii
Lecturers	vii
Participants	vii
*           *	
<b>1. INTRODUCTION TO KINETIC THEORY OF PLASMA</b>	<i>W. B. THOMPSON</i>
1. Introduction	1
1.1. Object	1
1.2. Levels of description	2
1.3. The B.B.G.K.Y. (Bogoliubov, Born, Green, Kirkwood, Yvon) hierarchy	5
1.4. The Boltzmann equation	6
2. Application of the Boltzmann Equation to Plasmas	7
3. Transport Coefficients for Simple Gases	10
3.1. Simple kinetic theory	10
3.2. Normal solution	11
4. The Relaxation Approximation	16
5. The Lorentz Gas (I)	22
6. The Lorentz Gas (II)	25
7. The Kinetic Equation for the Plasma	29
8. Some Properties of the Kinetic Equation	32
8.1. The drag coefficient	32
9. The Electron Correlation Function and Radiation Scatter	35
<b>2. ADVANCED KINETIC THEORY</b>	<i>CARL OBERMAN</i>
1. Introduction	42
2. The Balescu-Guernsey-Lenard Equation and its Properties	45
3. Klimontovich Equations of Plasma	53

4. Solution of the Linear Equations and Conventional Kinetic Theory	57
5. Justification of an Expansion of the Non-Linear Equations	59
6. Wave Kinetic Equation to Lowest Order	60
7. Particle Kinetic Equation	64
8. Non-Linear Modifications	69
8.1. Corrections due to the time dependence of the Vlasov operator	70
8.2. A diagrammatic systematization of the iteration	71
8.3. General form of wave kinetic equation	73
8.4. Description of the non-linear mechanisms of absorption	76
8.5. Description of the non-linear mechanisms of emission	81
8.6. Synchronization of the rate of emission by Cerenkov radiation	86
8.7. Effects of mode-coupling on the evolution of the one-particle distributions	86
9. Formulation of the Problem of a Test Particle in a Magnetic Field	89
9.1. The explicit form of the diffusion tensor	92
9.2. The drag force	97
9.3. The coefficient of spatial diffusion across a uniform magnetic field	99
10. Conclusions	101

## 3. PLASMA WAVES AND OSCILLATIONS

*R. J. TAYLER*

1. Introduction	103
2. Magnetohydrodynamic Waves	106
2.1. Ideal magnetohydrodynamics	106
2.2. Wave propagation in a medium with varying properties	102
2.3. Effect of transport processes on magnetohydrodynamic waves	118
2.4. Magnetohydrodynamic waves in a bounded medium	114
2.5. Large amplitude magnetohydrodynamic waves	116
3. Oscillations of a Two-Fluid Plasma	118
3.1. Basic equations	118
3.2. Wave propagation in a uniform medium	121
4. Oscillations of a Cold Plasma	123
4.1. Introduction	123
4.2. Wave propagation—special cases	125
4.3. Transition to a hot plasma	129
5. Oscillations of a Hot Plasma	131
5.1. Introduction	131
5.2. Oscillations in the absence of an external magnetic field	133
5.3. Oscillations in an external magnetic field	138
5.4. Anisotropic hydromagnetic waves	142

<b>4. PLASMA INSTABILITIES</b>	<i>EDWARD G. HARRIS</i>
1. Introduction	145
2. Macroscopic Instabilities	146
2.1. The hydromagnetic equations	146
2.2. Kink and sausage instabilities of the pinch	148
2.3. The Kelvin-Helmholtz instability	149
2.4. The Rayleigh-Taylor instability	149
2.5. Flute instabilities	151
2.6. The interchange stability criterion in fields with closed lines of $\mathbf{B}$	152
3. Microinstabilities	158
3.1. Dispersion relation for a homogeneous plasma in a uniform magnetic field	158
3.2. Instabilities with $\mathbf{k}$ parallel to $\mathbf{B}_0$	163
3.3. Quasi-electrostatic instabilities	173
3.4. Gradient-driven instabilities	182
4. Non-Linear Effects	186
4.1. Quantum theory of electrostatic waves and their interaction with particles	187
4.2. Quasi-Linear theory	190
5. Finite Plasma Effects	194
<b>5. COMPUTATIONAL PROBLEMS IN PLASMA PHYSICS AND CONTROLLED THERMONUCLEAR RESEARCH</b>	<i>JOHN KILLEEN</i>
1. Introduction	202
2. Numerical Studies of Pinch Experiments	203
2.1. Infinite conductivity calculations	203
2.2. One-dimensional, fully ionized model	203
2.3. Difference methods	204
2.4. One-dimensional, partially ionized model	208
2.5. Two-dimensional, fully ionized model	208
3. Resistive Instability Calculations	212
3.1. Basic equations and assumptions	212
3.2. First-order equations	213
3.3. Sheet pinch model	214
3.4. Difference equations for the sheet pinch	216
3.5. Cylindrical model	219
4. Computation of Finite-Beta Equilibria	225
4.1. Basic method	225
4.2. Open ended, minimum- $B$ systems	226
4.3. Toroidal equilibria with scalar pressure	231
4.4. Toroidal equilibria with anisotropic pressure	232
4.5. Helical equilibria with anisotropic pressure	233
4.6. Method of solution of the difference equations	236

5. Numerical Solution of the Fokker-Planck Equations for a Plasma	237
5.1. Time-dependent, two-species, isotropic velocity distributions	237
5.2. Energy and angular dependent ion distribution, Maxwellian electrons	245
6. Numerical Solution of the Vlasov Equation	245
6.1. One-dimensional models	245
6.2. Two-dimensional models	248
<b>6. TURBULENCE</b>	<i>M. G. RUSBRIDGE</i>
1. Introduction	256
2. Stochastic Acceleration	258
3. Weak Turbulence	263
4. The Experimental Situation	272
5. Conclusion	273
<b>7. COLLISIONLESS SHOCKS</b>	<i>H. VÖLK</i>
1. Introduction	276
2. Shock Formation	280
2.1. Continuum flow	280
2.2. Shock-formation and steepening	281
3. Laminar Shocks	286
3.1. Low $\beta$ shocks propagating perpendicular to $B$	286
3.2. Low $\beta$ oblique shocks	291
3.3. High $\beta$ perpendicular shocks	292
4. Turbulent Shocks	293
4.1. High Mach number shocks	293
4.2. Turbulent high $\beta$ parallel shocks	294
<b>8. COLLISIONLESS SHOCK WAVES</b>	<i>J. W. M. PAUL</i>
<b>PART I: A GENERAL REVIEW</b>	302
1. Relevance of Shock Studies	302
1.1. Occurrence of shocks	302
1.2. Theoretical significance	304
2. Nature of the Shock Transition	304
2.1. Gas-dynamic shock	304
2.2. Collisions in a plasma	306
2.3. Plasma shock	308

CONTENTS	xiii
3. MHD Classification of Shocks	310
4. MHD Shock Structures	311
5. Critical Mach Number for Resistive Shocks	313
6. Non-Fluid Models	314
6.1. Vlasov treatment	314
6.2. Wave kinetics	315
7. Parameters for the Classification of Shocks	315
7.1. State of the initial plasma	315
7.2. Initial plasma parameters	316
7.3. Piston and compression	316
7.4. Shock conditions	316
8. Review of Main Experiments and Results	317
8.1. Perpendicular shocks with low $\beta_1$ and $M_A < M_A$	317
8.2. Perpendicular shocks with low $\beta$ and $M_A > M_A$	321
8.3. Perpendicular high $\beta$ shocks	322
8.4. Oblique low $\beta$ shocks	322
8.5. Shocks without magnetic field	322
<b>PART II. THE TARANTULA EXPERIMENT</b>	<b>322</b>
1. Introduction	322
2. Initial Plasma	324
2.1. Axial discharge	324
2.2. Experimental methods	324
2.3. Results	324
3. Dynamics of Compression	326
3.1. Pinch device	326
3.2. Magnetic field measurements of piston and shock	326
3.3. Comparison with MHD computation	327
4. Macro-Structure of Shock	328
5. Shock Heating	331
5.1. Thomson scattering of laser light	331
5.2. Measured electron temperatures and comparison with computations	331
6. Collisionless Shock	334
6.1. Inadequacy of classical transport coefficients	334
6.2. Collisionless mechanism for low $M_A$	335
7. Micro-Structure of Shock from Forward Scattering	337
7.1. Description	337
7.2. Results	339
7.3. Local enhancement	341
7.4. Inferred effective collision frequency	342

9. LASER PRODUCED PLASMAS	<i>S. A. RAMSDEN</i>
1. Introduction	346
2. Gas Breakdown	346
3. Properties of Laser produced Plasmas in Gases	351
4. Laser produced Plasmas using Solid Targets and Single Particles	355
10. THE PRODUCTION AND CONTAINMENT OF HIGH DENSITY PLASMAS	
	<i>G. B. F. NIBLETT</i>
1. Introduction	363
2. The Theta-Pinch	365
3. Shock Heating and Joule Heating	367
4. Radiation and Conduction Losses	369
5. Plasma Focus	370
6. Containment Problems	372
7. Axial Losses	372
8. Consequences for Thermonuclear Systems	375
9. Toroidal Systems	376
11. LIGHT SCATTERING EXPERIMENTS	
	<i>S. A. RAMSDEN</i>
1. Introduction	379
2. Scattering from a Free Electron Gas	380
2.1. Thomson scattering	380
2.2. Effect of the motion of the electrons	381
3. Scattering from a Plasma	381
3.1. Phenomenological description	381
3.2. Salpeter theory for scattering from a thermal plasma	382
3.3. Effect of a magnetic field	386
3.4. Collisions	387
3.5. Drifts	389
4. Experimental Considerations	389
4.1. Light source	389
4.2. Scattered flux	389
4.3. Plasma radiation	390

CONTENTS	xv
4.4. Time resolution	391
4.5. Choice of scattering angle	391
4.6. Temperature range and wavelength resolution	391
4.7. Rayleigh scattering	392
4.8. Perturbation of the plasma	392
5. Experimental Results	392
6. Technique	399
6.1. Ruby laser	399
6.2. Stray light	400
6.3. Forward angle scattering detection system	400
6.4. 90° scattering detection system	402
6.5. Intensity calibration	402
 12. PLASMA DIAGNOSTICS BASED ON REFRACTIVITY <i>U. ASCOLI-BARTOLI</i>	
1. Refractivity of Plasma	404
1.1. Propagation in the absence of a static magnetic field	405
1.2. Propagation in the presence of a static magnetic field $B_z$ :	406
1.3. Propagation in partially ionized plasma	407
2. Review of Methods and Techniques in Refractivity Diagnosis	409
3. Some Limitations to these Methods	412
4. Interferometric Measurements	417
5. Laser Interferometry	424
6. The Schlieren Method	426
7. The Shadowgraph	435
8. Application of Holography in Optical Plasma Diagnostics	439
8.1. Holographic interferometry	442
8.2. Fourier-transform spectroscopy with stationary interferometers	443
8.3. The statistical approach	443