

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{c} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}), \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \mathbf{c}, \quad (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} \mathbf{a}. \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \Phi = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) = \nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{a} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{a}. \quad (5)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\Phi \mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \Phi + \Phi \nabla \cdot \mathbf{a}, \quad (6)$$

$$\nabla \times (\Phi \mathbf{a}) = \nabla \Phi \times \mathbf{a} + \Phi \nabla \times \mathbf{a}, \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{b}) = (\nabla \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{b}, \quad (8)$$

$$(\mathbf{a} \times \nabla) \times \mathbf{b} = (\nabla \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{a} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{b}, \quad (9)$$

$$\nabla(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{b}) + \mathbf{b} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}), \quad (10)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{a}, \quad (11)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{b}, \quad (12)$$

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{b}. \quad (13)$$

$$\iiint \nabla \cdot \mathbf{a} \, d\tau = \oiint \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\sigma \quad (\text{Gauss}), \quad (14)$$

$$\mathbf{a} \rightarrow \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}(\text{onst}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \iiint \nabla \times \mathbf{a} \, d\tau = \oiint \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{a} \, d\sigma, \quad (15)$$

$$\mathbf{a} \rightarrow \Phi \mathbf{c}(\text{onst}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \iiint \nabla \Phi \, d\tau = \oiint \Phi \mathbf{n} \, d\sigma, \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} \rightarrow \Phi \nabla \Psi - \Psi \nabla \Phi \quad \Rightarrow \\ \iiint (\Phi \nabla^2 \Psi - \Psi \nabla^2 \Phi) \, d\tau = \oiint (\Phi \nabla \Psi - \Psi \nabla \Phi) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\sigma \quad (\text{Green}), \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\iint (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\sigma = \oint \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \quad (\text{Stokes}), \quad (18)$$

$$\mathbf{a} \rightarrow \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}(\text{onst}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \iint (\mathbf{n} \times \nabla) \times \mathbf{a} \, d\sigma = \oint d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{a}, \quad (19)$$

$$\mathbf{a} \rightarrow \Phi \mathbf{c}(\text{onst}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \iint \mathbf{n} \times \nabla \Phi \, d\sigma = \oint \Phi \, d\mathbf{l}. \quad (20)$$

Maxwell's equations

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E} \quad \text{Faraday}$$

$$\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \quad \text{'Ampère'}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad \text{no magnetic monopoles}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\tau}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{Poisson}$$

One cannot escape the feeling that these equations have an existence and intelligence of their own; that they are wiser than we are, wiser even than their discoverers; that we get more out of them than was originally put into them.

(Heinrich Hertz)

Physical constants

<i>Physical quantity</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Units</i>
charge of the electron	e	1.602×10^{-19}	C
mass of the electron	m_e	9.109×10^{-31}	kg
mass of the proton	m_p	1.673×10^{-27}	kg
permittivity of the vacuum	ϵ_0	8.854×10^{-12}	F m ⁻¹
permeability of the vacuum	μ_0	1.257×10^{-6} [$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$]	H m ⁻¹
velocity of light	c	2.998×10^8 [$= (\epsilon_0\mu_0)^{-1/2}$]	m s ⁻¹
Planck's constant	h	6.626×10^{-34}	J s
Boltzmann's constant	k	1.381×10^{-23}	J K ⁻¹
gravitational constant	G	6.671×10^{-11}	m ³ kg ⁻¹ s ⁻²

<i>Physical quantity</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Expression*)</i>	<i>Units</i>
plasma frequency	$\omega_{p,e} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{ne^2}{\epsilon_0 m_e}}$	$= 56.6 \sqrt{n}$	rad s ⁻¹
Debye length	$\lambda_D \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0 kT}{ne^2}}$	$= 69.0 \sqrt{\frac{T}{n}}$	m
electron cyclotron frequency	$\Omega_e \equiv \frac{eB}{m_e}$	$= 1.76 \times 10^{11} B$	rad s ⁻¹
electron cyclotron radius	$R_e \equiv \frac{v_{\perp,e}}{\Omega_e}$	$= 2.21 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\sqrt{T}}{B}$	m
ion cyclotron frequency	$\Omega_i \equiv \frac{ZeB}{m_i}$	$= 9.58 \times 10^7 \frac{Z}{A} B$	rad s ⁻¹
ion cyclotron radius	$R_i \equiv \frac{v_{\perp,i}}{\Omega_i}$	$= 9.47 \times 10^{-7} \frac{\sqrt{A}}{Z} \frac{\sqrt{T}}{B}$	m
electron thermal speed	$v_{th,e} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m_e}}$	$= 5.5 \times 10^3 \sqrt{T}$	m s ⁻¹
ion thermal speed	$v_{th,i} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m_i}}$	$= 1.3 \times 10^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \sqrt{T}$	m s ⁻¹
sound speed	$v_s \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\gamma p}{\rho}}$	$= 1.17 \times 10^2 \sqrt{\frac{1+Z}{A}} \sqrt{T}$	m s ⁻¹
Alfvén speed	$v_A \equiv \frac{B_0}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}}$	$= 2.18 \times 10^{16} \sqrt{\frac{Z}{A}} \frac{B}{\sqrt{n}}$	m s ⁻¹

<i>Physical quantity</i>	<i>Symbol/definition</i>	Tokamak	Coronal loop	Solar wind	Magnetosphere
⇒ particle density	n	10^{20} m^{-3}	10^{16} m^{-3}	10^7 m^{-3}	10^{10} m^{-3}
⇒ magnetic field	B	3 T (30 kG)	0.03 T (300 G)	$6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ T}$ (60 μG)	$3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$ (0.3 G)
⇒ temperature	T	10^8 K ($\approx 10 \text{ keV}$)	10^6 K ($\approx 100 \text{ eV}$)	10^5 K ($\approx 10 \text{ eV}$)	10^4 K ($\approx 1 \text{ eV}$)
electron th. speed	$v_{\text{th},e} \equiv \sqrt{2kT/m_e}$	$5.9 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	5900 km s^{-1}	1700 km s^{-1}	590 km s^{-1}
ion thermal speed*)	$v_{\text{th},i} \equiv \sqrt{2kT/m_i}$	$1.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	140 km s^{-1}	41 km s^{-1}	14 km s^{-1}
electron gyro freq.	$\Omega_e \equiv eB/m_e$	$5.3 \times 10^{11} \text{ rad s}^{-1}$	$5.3 \times 10^9 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$	$1.1 \times 10^3 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$	$5.3 \times 10^6 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$
	$\Omega_e/(2\pi)$	84 GHz	0.84 GHz	0.17 kHz	0.84 MHz
electron gyro radius	$R_e \equiv v_{\perp,e}/\Omega_e$	0.1 mm	1 mm	1.5 km	10 cm
ion gyro freq.*)	$\Omega_i \equiv ZeB/m_i$	$2.9 \times 10^8 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$	$2.9 \times 10^6 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$	0.58 rad s^{-1}	$2.9 \times 10^3 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$
	$\Omega_i/(2\pi)$	46 MHz	0.46 MHz	0.1 Hz	0.46 kHz
ion gyro radius*)	$R_i \equiv v_{\perp,i}/\Omega_i$	4.9 mm	4.9 cm	71 km	4.9 m
plasma frequency	$\omega_{p,e} \equiv \sqrt{ne^2/(\epsilon_0 m_e)}$	$5.7 \times 10^{11} \text{ rad s}^{-1}$	$5.7 \times 10^9 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$	$1.8 \times 10^5 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$	$5.7 \times 10^6 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$
	$\omega_{p,e}/(2\pi)$	91 GHz	0.91 GHz	29 kHz	0.91 MHz
electron skin depth	$\delta_e \equiv c/\omega_{p,e}$	0.53 mm	5.3 cm	1.7 km	53 m
Debye length	$\lambda_D \equiv \sqrt{\epsilon_0 kT/(ne^2)}$	0.07 mm	0.7 mm	7 m	7 cm

<i>Physical quantity</i>	<i>Symbol/definition</i>	Tokamak	Coronal loop	Solar wind	Magnetosphere
⇒ width	a	1 m	10 000 km	1.5×10^6 km	6×10^3 km
⇒ length	L	20 m ($= 2\pi R$)	100 000 km	1.5×10^8 km	4×10^4 km
⇒ particle density	n	10^{20} m^{-3}	10^{16} m^{-3}	10^7 m^{-3}	10^{10} m^{-3}
⇒ magnetic field	B	3 T (30 kG)	0.03 T (300 G)	6×10^{-9} T	3×10^{-5} T
⇒ temperature	T	10^8 K (≈ 10 keV)	10^6 K (≈ 100 eV)	10^5 K	10^4 K
density*)	$\rho \equiv (A/Z)nm_p$	$1.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-20} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-17} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$
pressure	$p \equiv nkT$	$1.4 \times 10^5 \text{ N m}^{-2}$	0.14 N/m ²	$1.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^{-2}$	$1.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ N m}^{-2}$
“plasma beta”	$\beta \equiv 2\mu_0 p/B^2$	0.04	0.0004	1	4×10^{-6}
sound speed*)	$v_s \equiv \sqrt{\gamma p/\rho}$	$1.2 \times 10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	120 km s ⁻¹	37 km s ⁻¹	12 km s ⁻¹
Alfvén speed*)	$v_A \equiv B/\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}$	$6.5 \times 10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	6500 km s ⁻¹	41 km s ⁻¹	6500 km s ⁻¹
Alfv. transit time	$\tau_A \equiv L/v_A$	3 μs	15 s	42 days	6 s
times of interest	τ	seconds	days	months	hours
resist. decay time	$\tau_d \equiv \mu_0 a^2/\eta$	16 min	3.2×10^6 yrs	1.7×10^9 yrs	1.2×10^3 yrs
Spitzer resistivity*)	$\eta_{\parallel} = 65 Z \ln \Lambda T_e^{-3/2}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-9} \Omega \text{ m}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-6} \Omega \text{ m}$	$5.2 \times 10^{-5} \Omega \text{ m}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-3} \Omega \text{ m}$
magn. Reynolds nr.	$R_m \equiv \mu_0 a v_A/\eta_{\parallel}$	6.3×10^9	6.8×10^{13}	1.5×10^{12}	4.1×10^{10}

	<i>radius</i> (km)	<i>mass</i> (kg)	<i>rotation</i> <i>per.</i> (d)	<i>distance to</i> <i>Sun</i> (AU)	<i>orbital</i> <i>eccentr.</i>	<i>orbital</i> <i>per.</i> (y)
Sun	7.0×10^5	2.0×10^{30}	25–27	–	–	–
Mercury	2.4×10^3	3.3×10^{23}	58.6	0.39	0.206	0.241
Venus	6.1×10^3	4.9×10^{24}	243.0	0.72	0.007	0.615
Earth	6.4×10^3	6.0×10^{24}	1.0	1.0 (def.)	0.017	1.0
Mars	3.4×10^3	6.4×10^{23}	1.03	1.52	0.093	1.88
Jupiter	7.1×10^4	1.9×10^{27}	0.42	5.20	0.048	11.9
Saturn	6.0×10^4	5.7×10^{26}	0.43	9.54	0.056	29.5
Uranus	2.6×10^4	8.7×10^{25}	0.72	19.2	0.047	84.0
Neptune	2.5×10^4	1.0×10^{26}	0.75	30.1	0.009	164.8
Pluto	1.8×10^3	1.0×10^{22}	6.4	39.4	0.249	248.6

$$R_{\odot} = 6.96 \times 10^5 \text{ km} ,$$

$$1 \text{ AU} = 1.496 \times 10^8 \text{ km} = 215 R_{\odot} ,$$

$$1 \text{ light-year} = 9.46 \times 10^{12} \text{ km} = 6.32 \times 10^4 \text{ AU} .$$

$$1 \text{ pc} = 3.09 \times 10^{13} \text{ km} = 3.26 \text{ light-years} = 2.06 \times 10^5 \text{ AU} .$$

	<i>dipole moment</i> (A m ²)	<i>equatorial</i> <i>magn. field</i> (×10 ⁻⁴ T)	<i>obliquity</i>	<i>tilt mag. axis</i> <i>with respect</i> <i>to rot. axis</i>	<i>size dayside</i> <i>magnetopause</i> <i>(planet. radii)</i>
Mercury	4.0 × 10 ¹⁹	0.003	0.0°	14.0°	1.4 (<i>R_M</i>)
Venus	< 1.0 × 10 ¹⁸	< 0.0003	177.4° ¹⁾	–	1.1 (<i>R_V</i>)
Earth	8.1 × 10 ²²	0.31	23.5°	11.4°	10.4 (<i>R_E</i>)
Mars	2.3 × 10 ¹⁹	0.0006	25.2°	–	?
Jupiter	1.5 × 10 ²⁷	4.3	3.1°	–9.6° ²⁾	65 (<i>R_J</i>)
Saturn	8.6 × 10 ²⁵	0.22	26.7°	–0° ²⁾	20 (<i>R_S</i>)
Uranus	3.9 × 10 ²⁴	0.23	97.9° ¹⁾	–58.6° ²⁾	18 (<i>R_U</i>)
Neptune	2.0 × 10 ²⁴	0.13	28.8°	–46.8°	35 (<i>R_N</i>)
Pluto	?	?	65°	?	?

¹⁾ retrograde ²⁾ dipole moment in the same direction as rotation vector