



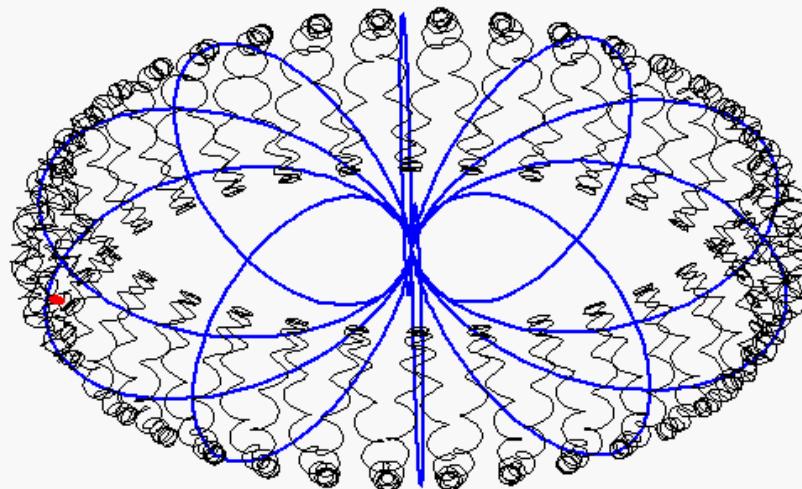
UiO : Department of Physics
University of Oslo

Pre-midterm summary



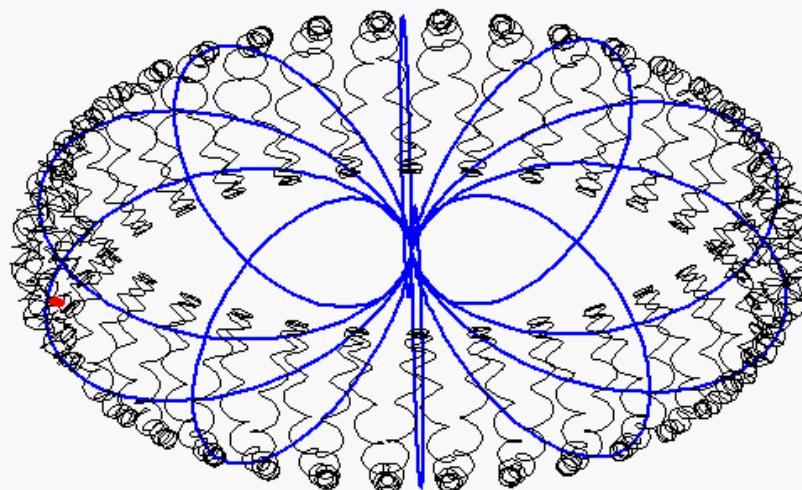
Single particle motion

$m = 16 \text{amu}$, $q = 1e$
 $T_{||} = 14 \text{MeV}$, $T_{\perp} = 31 \text{MeV}$, $\alpha_0 = 56^\circ$
 $t = 0.00s$



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Diffusion vs. frozen-in

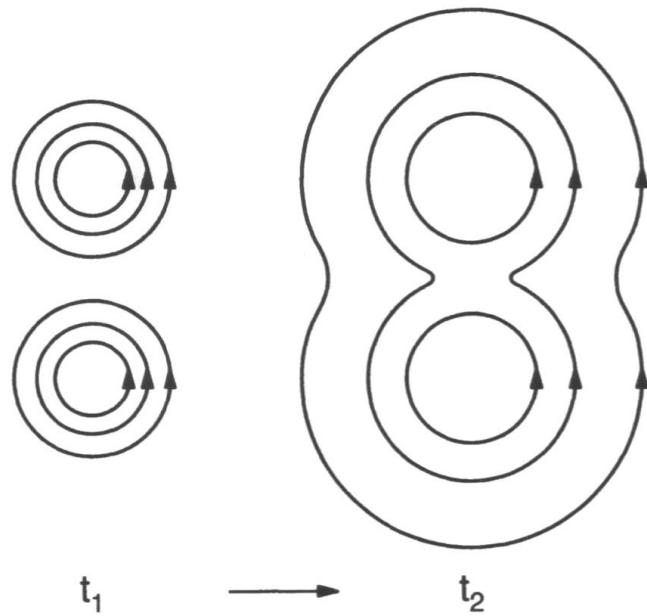


Fig. 5.1. Diffusion of magnetic field lines.

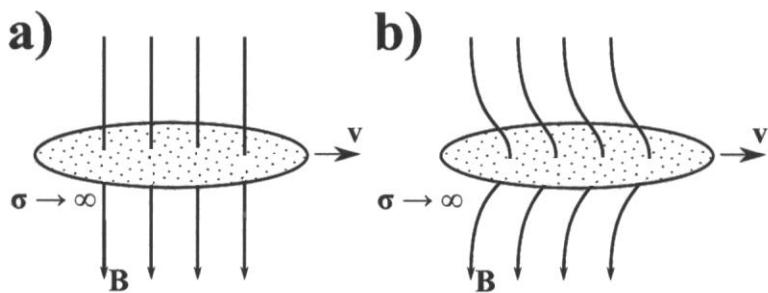


Figure 1.2: Illustration of the "frozen-in" theorem. a) A magnetic field penetrates a highly conducting plasma. b) As the plasma moves, the magnetic field is "frozen-in" and follows the motion of the plasma.

Magnetic reconnection

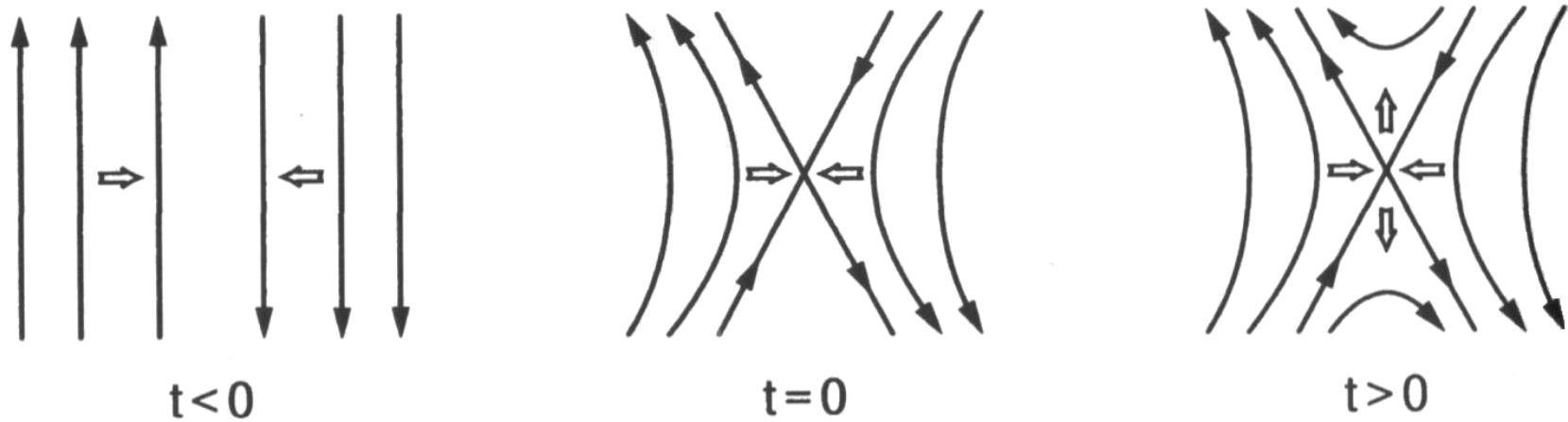
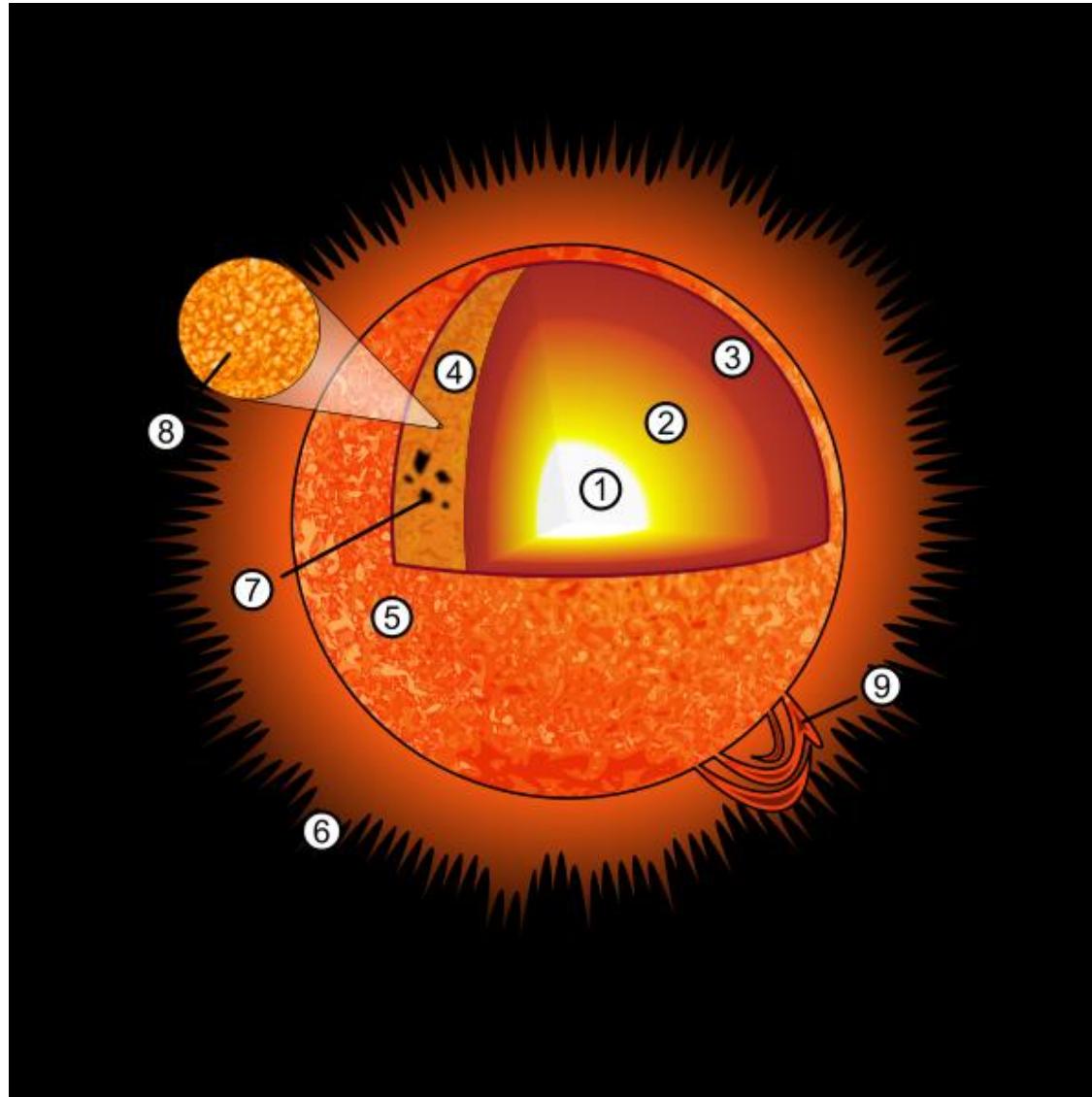
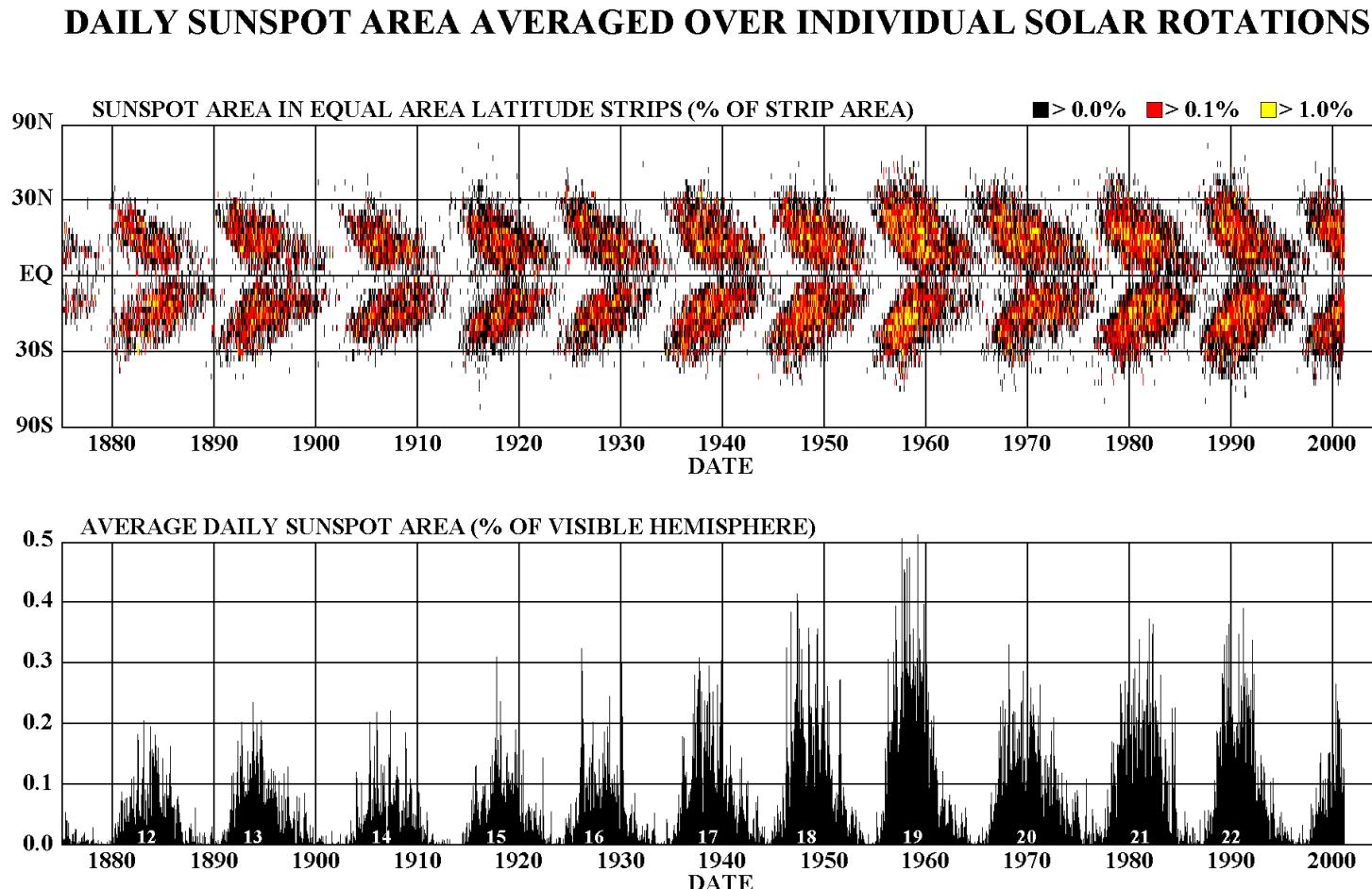


Fig. 5.3. Evolution of field line merging.

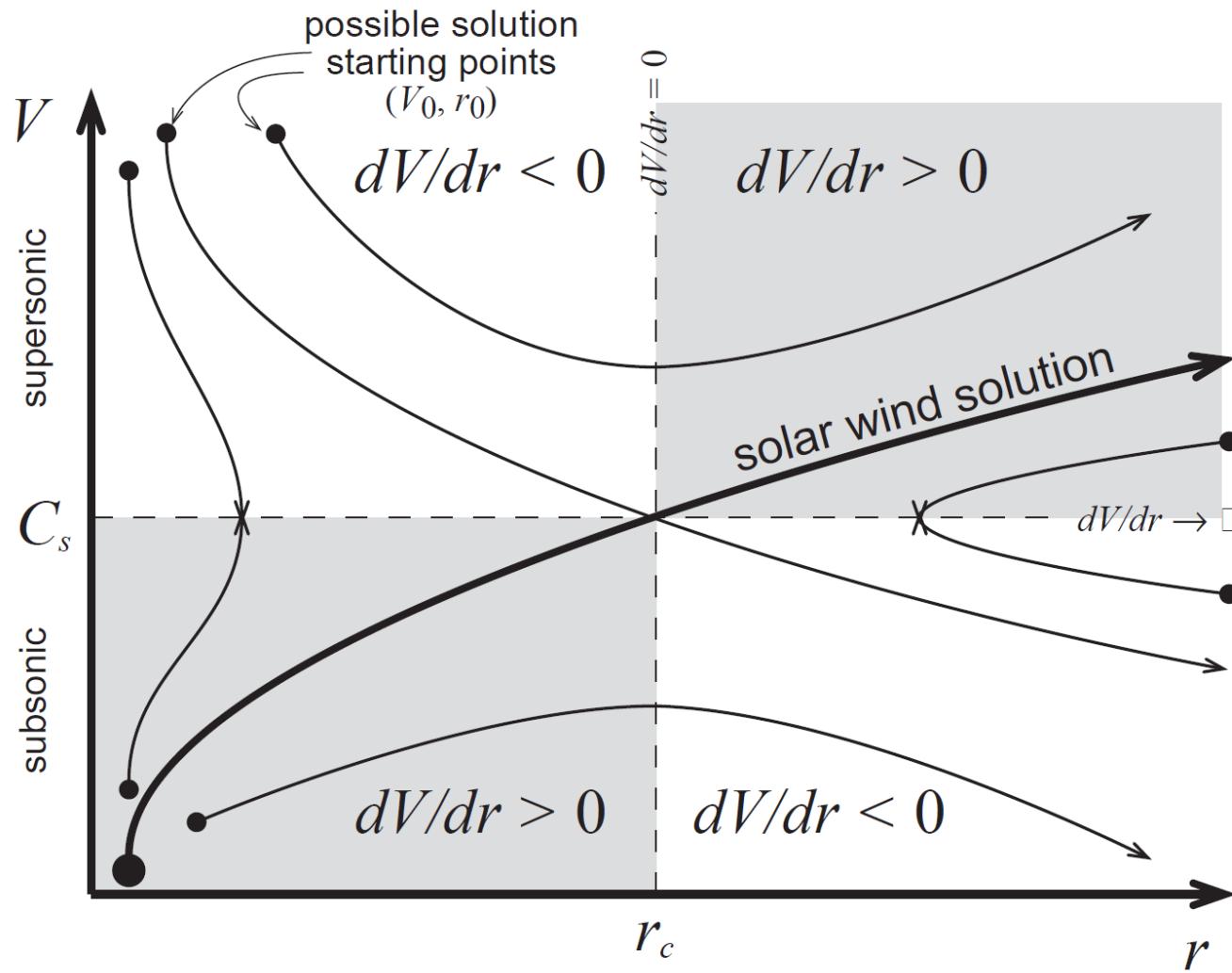
Some solar features



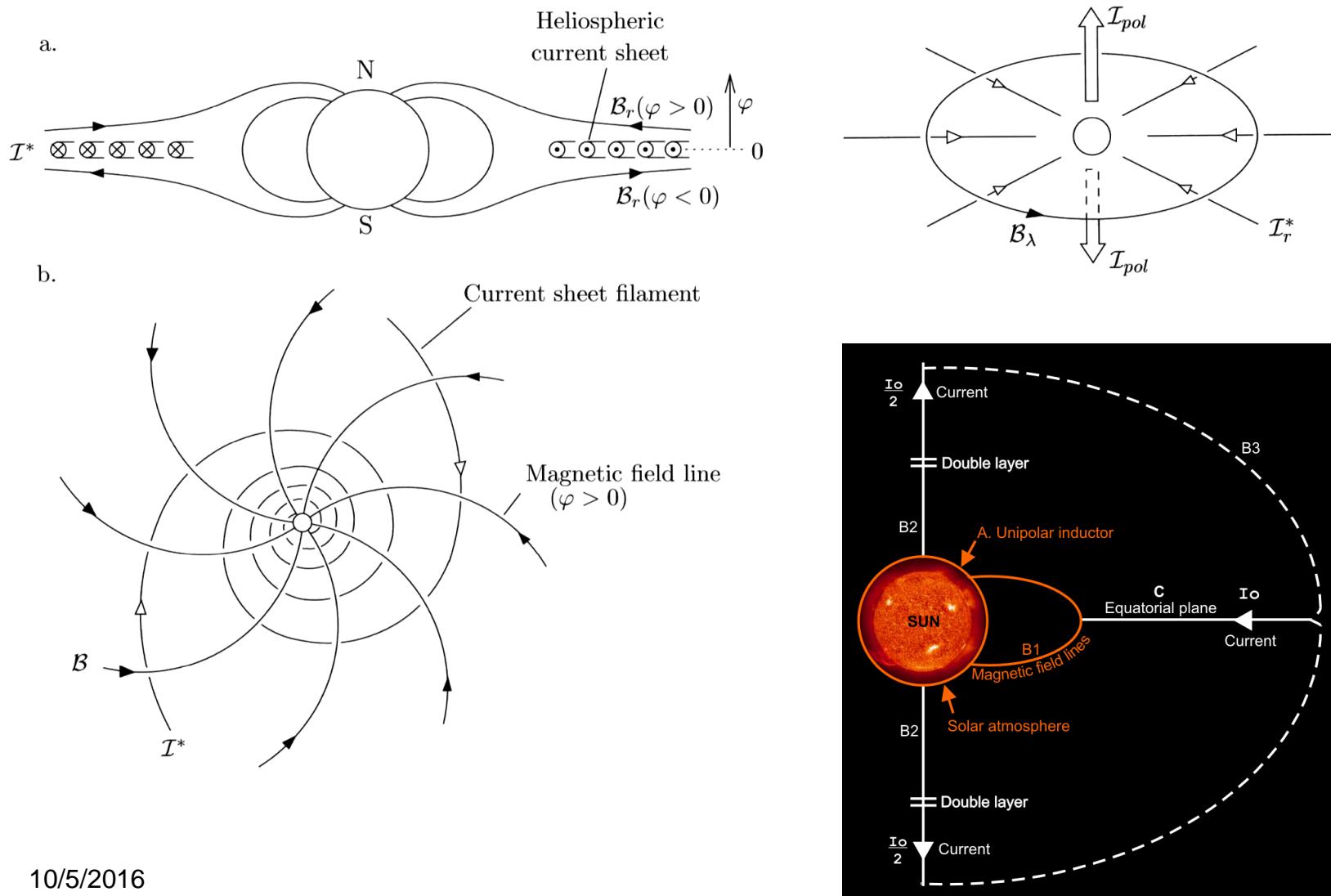
Butterfly diagram



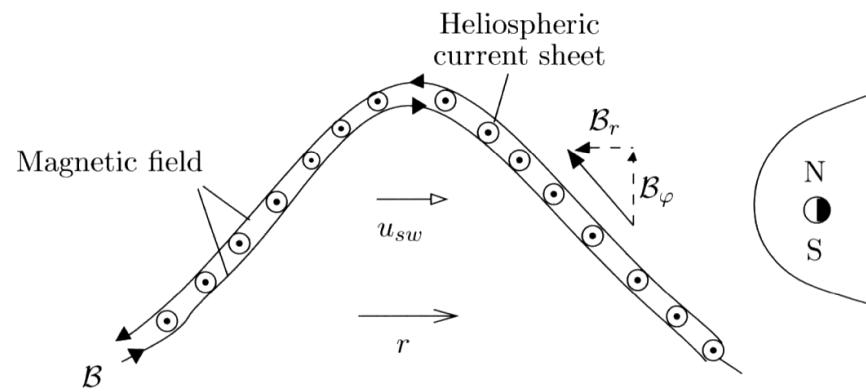
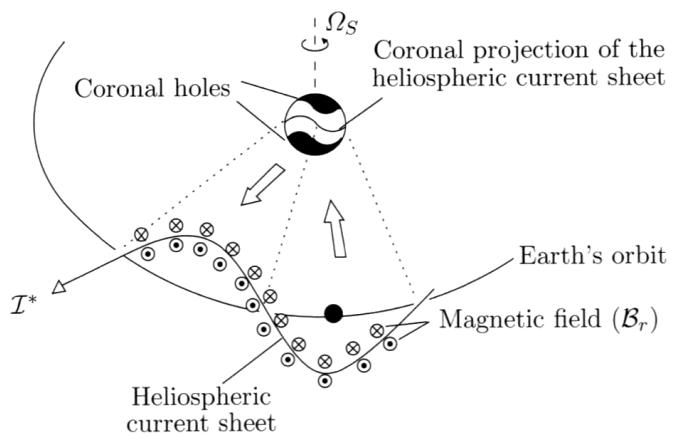
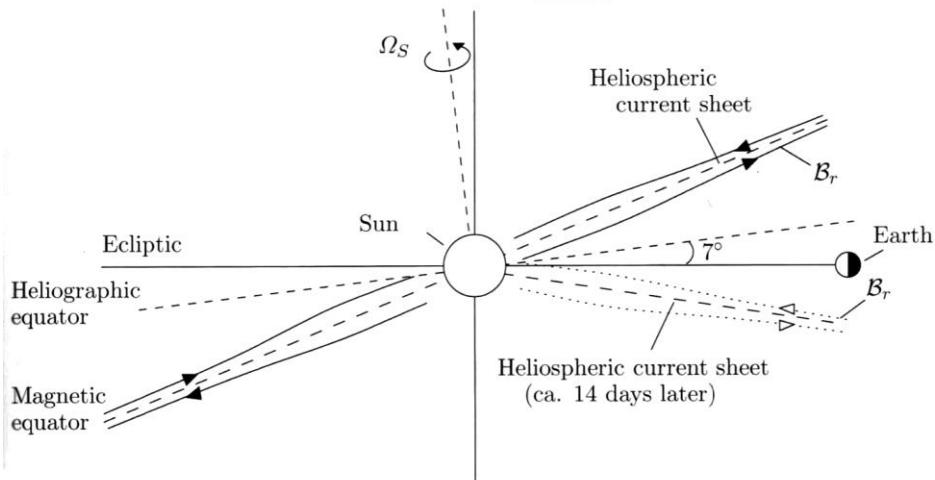
Gas dynamic model II



Heliospheric current circuit



Ballerina skirt



Dayside magnetosphere

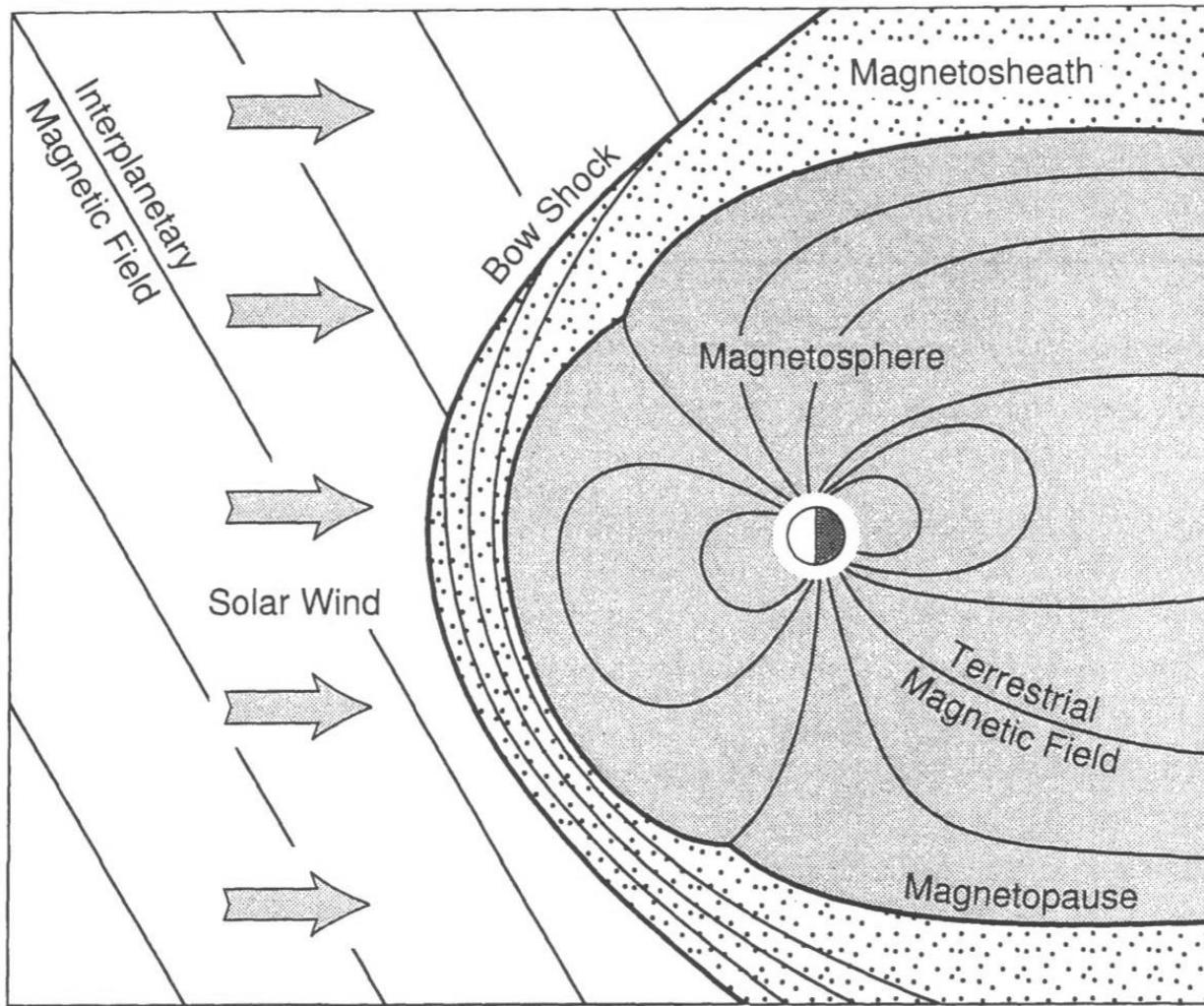
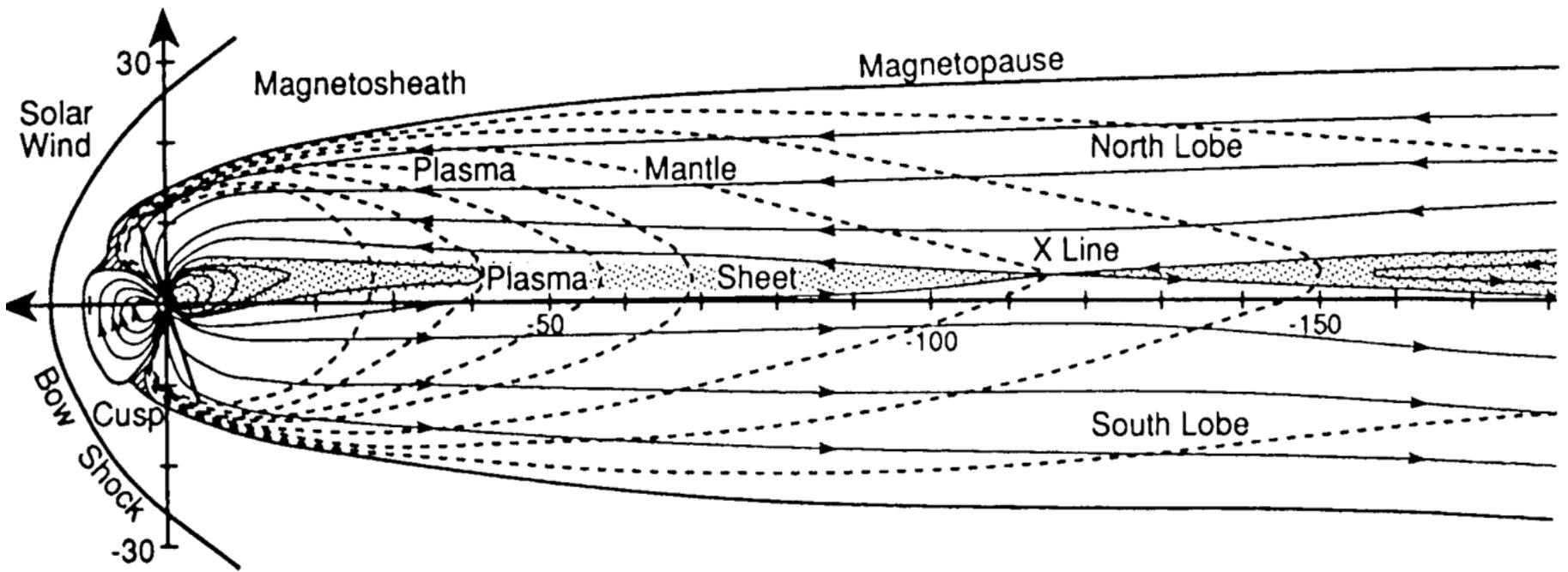
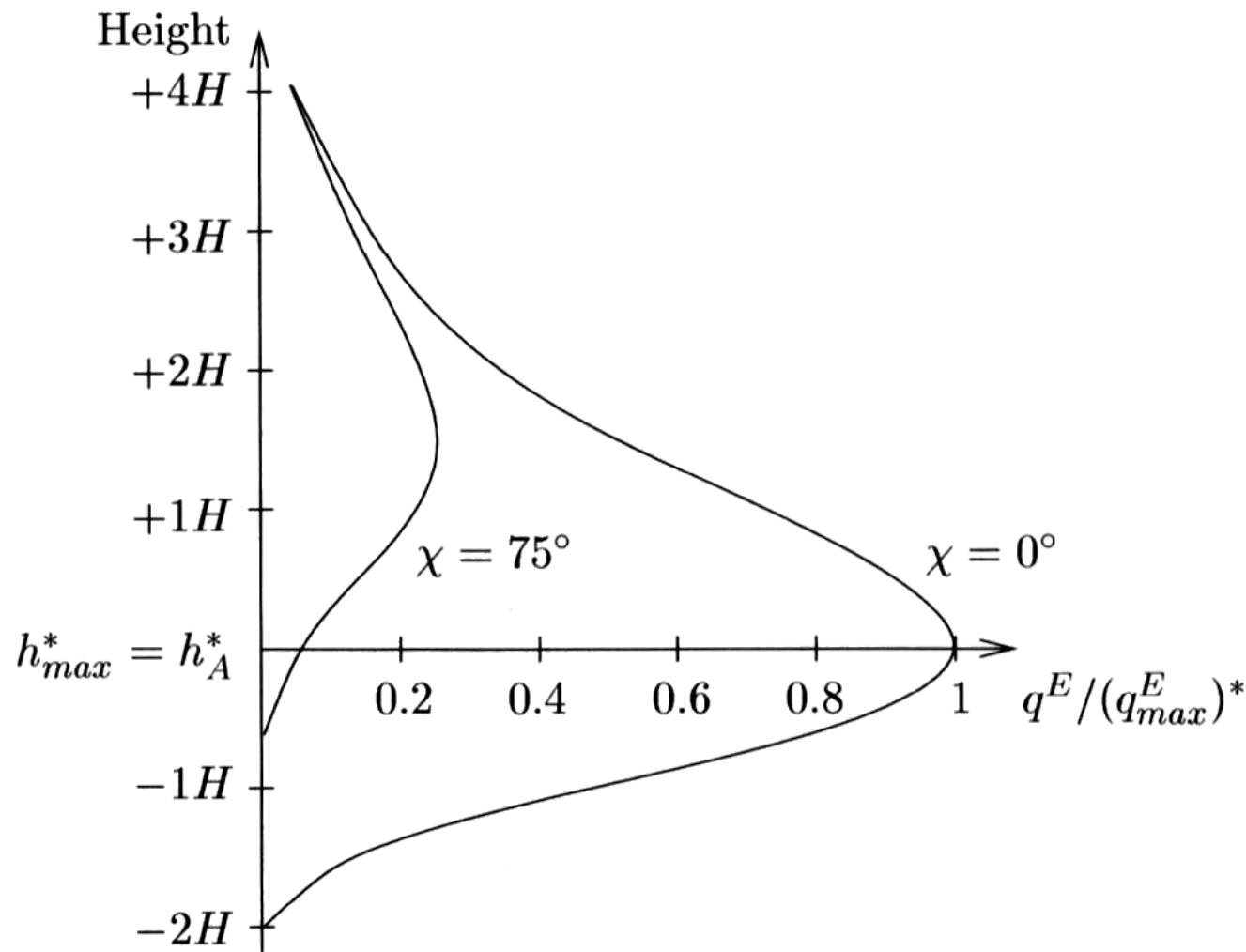


Fig. 1.3. Topography of the solar-terrestrial environment.

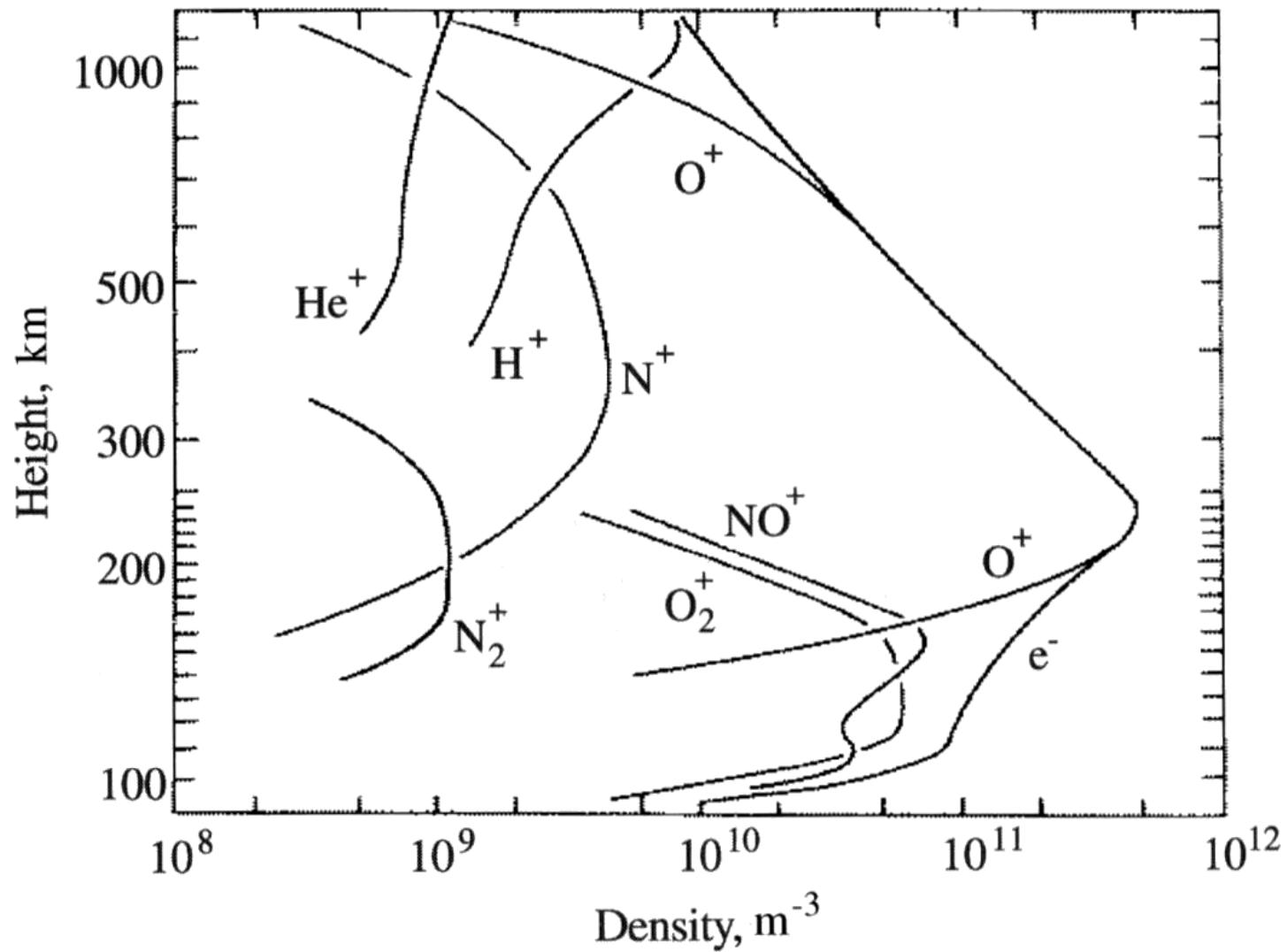
The magnetotail



Chapman production function



Ionospheric densities and composition



Atmospheric layers

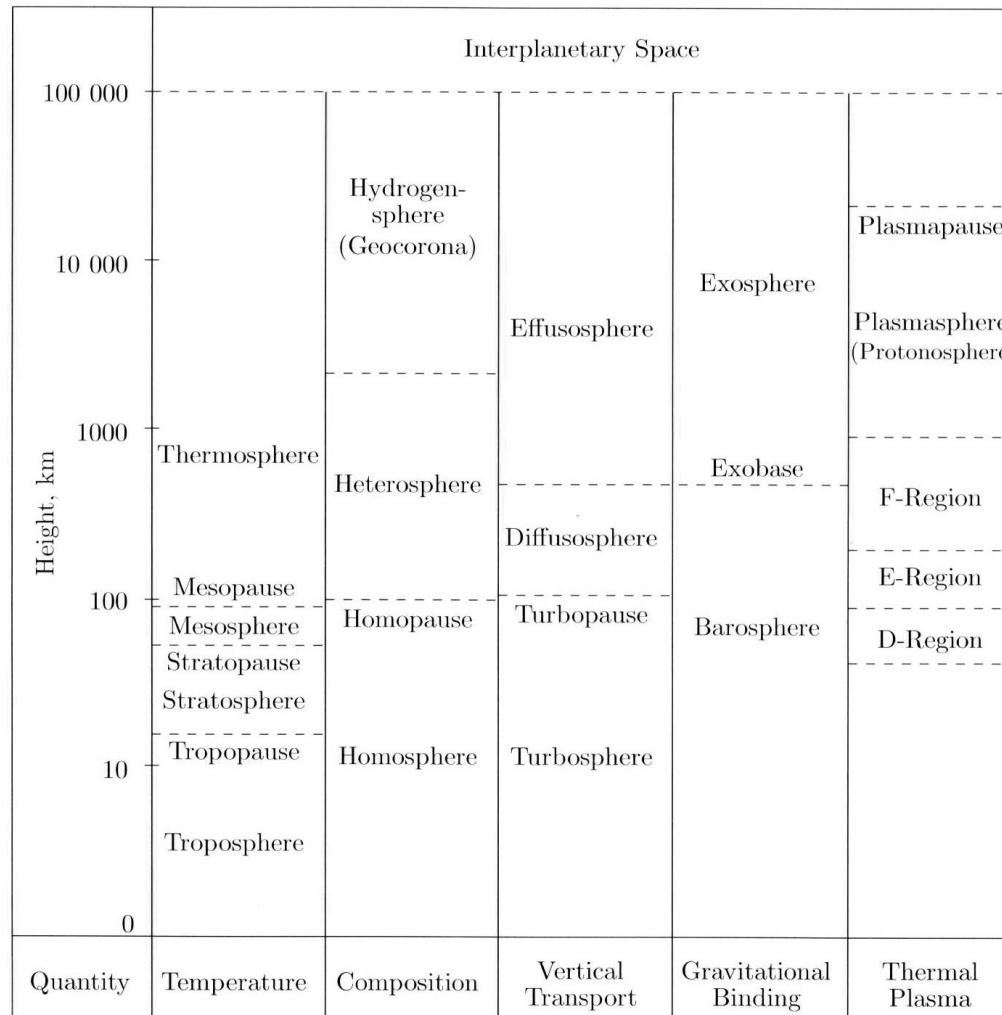


Fig. 2.13. Classification and nomenclature of the terrestrial atmosphere

Atmospheric temperature profile

