

Lecture 6


- Index notation
- Observational techniques
- Important contributions to opacity
- LASP visit 8:30-9:45

Summary of previous lecture

- More on neutrino observations
- Center to limb variation
- Maxwell equations
- Index notation
- LASP visit 8:30-9:45

Index notation (1st exposure)

divergence

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} F_i \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} F_i \equiv \partial_i F_i$$


Einstein's
summation
convention

Subscript means
spatial coordinate
direction

curl

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_j F_k$$

$$(\mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{F})_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} G_j F_k$$

$$\varepsilon_{123} = \varepsilon_{231} = \varepsilon_{312} = 1$$

$$\varepsilon_{321} = \varepsilon_{213} = \varepsilon_{132} = -1$$

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} = 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

Application (useful for homework!)

Divergence and cross product combined: use product rule

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}) &= \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_i (E_j B_k) \\ &= \varepsilon_{ijk} (\partial_i E_j) B_k + \varepsilon_{ijk} E_j (\partial_i B_k)\end{aligned}$$

Re-express in terms of vector notation

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}) &= (\varepsilon_{kij} \partial_i E_j) B_k + E_j (\varepsilon_{jki} \partial_i B_k) \\ &= (\varepsilon_{kij} \partial_i E_j) B_k - E_j (\varepsilon_{jik} \partial_i B_k) \\ &= (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) \cdot \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{E} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{B})\end{aligned}$$

Kronecker tensor

$$\delta_{11} = \delta_{22} = \delta_{33} = 1$$

and 0 otherwise

what is δ_{ii} ??

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4

Levi-Civita tensor

$$\varepsilon_{123} = \varepsilon_{231} = \varepsilon_{312} = 1$$

$$\varepsilon_{321} = \varepsilon_{213} = \varepsilon_{132} = -1$$













$$\varepsilon_{ijk} = 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

Also: totally
antisymmetric tensor

what is $\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{ijk}$??

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 6

Observational techniques

Name/Observatory	Image	Aperture d.	Year(s)	Location	Country(s)	
Coronal Solar Magnetism Observatory (COSMO) ^[1]	-	150 cm	proposed	Hawaii, USA	 United States	
Chinese Large Solar Telescope	-	180 cm	constructing	Western part of China	 China	
National Large Solar Telescope	-	200 cm	proposed ^[2]	Merak Village, Ladakh, India	 India	
Chinese Giant Solar Telescope	-	500-800 cm	planned	Western part of China	 China	Could be the world's largest s
European Solar Telescope (EST) ^[4]	-	400+ cm	planned	Canary Islands	15 European countries ^[5]	
Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope (formerly <i>Advanced Technology Solar Telescope</i> (ATST))	-	424 cm ^[6]	under construction ^[7]	Maui, Hawaii, USA	 United States	
GREGOR solar telescope, Teide Obs.		150 cm	2012-	Tenerife, Spain	 Germany	^[8]
BBO NST, BBS Obs.		160 cm	2008-	California, USA	 United States	Largest aperture solar telesco
New Vacuum Solar Telescope (NVST)	-	100 cm	2010-	Yunnan Astronomical Observatory, China	 China	100 cm vacuum solar telesco
ONSET (Optical and Near-Infrared Solar Eruption Tracer)	-	3x27,5 cm	2010-	Yunnan Astronomical Observatory, China	 China	The ONSET consists of four tu aperture of 27.5 cm, (2) a ch 27.5 cm, (3) a WL vacuum tub tube. ^[10]
Bulgarian 15-cm Solar Coronagraph, ^[11] NAO - Rozhen	-	100 cm	2005-	Rozhen, Bulgaria	Template:BG	
Swedish 1-m Solar Telescope ^[12] (SST), ORM		100 cm	2002-	La Palma, Spain	 Sweden	

Solar Telescopes

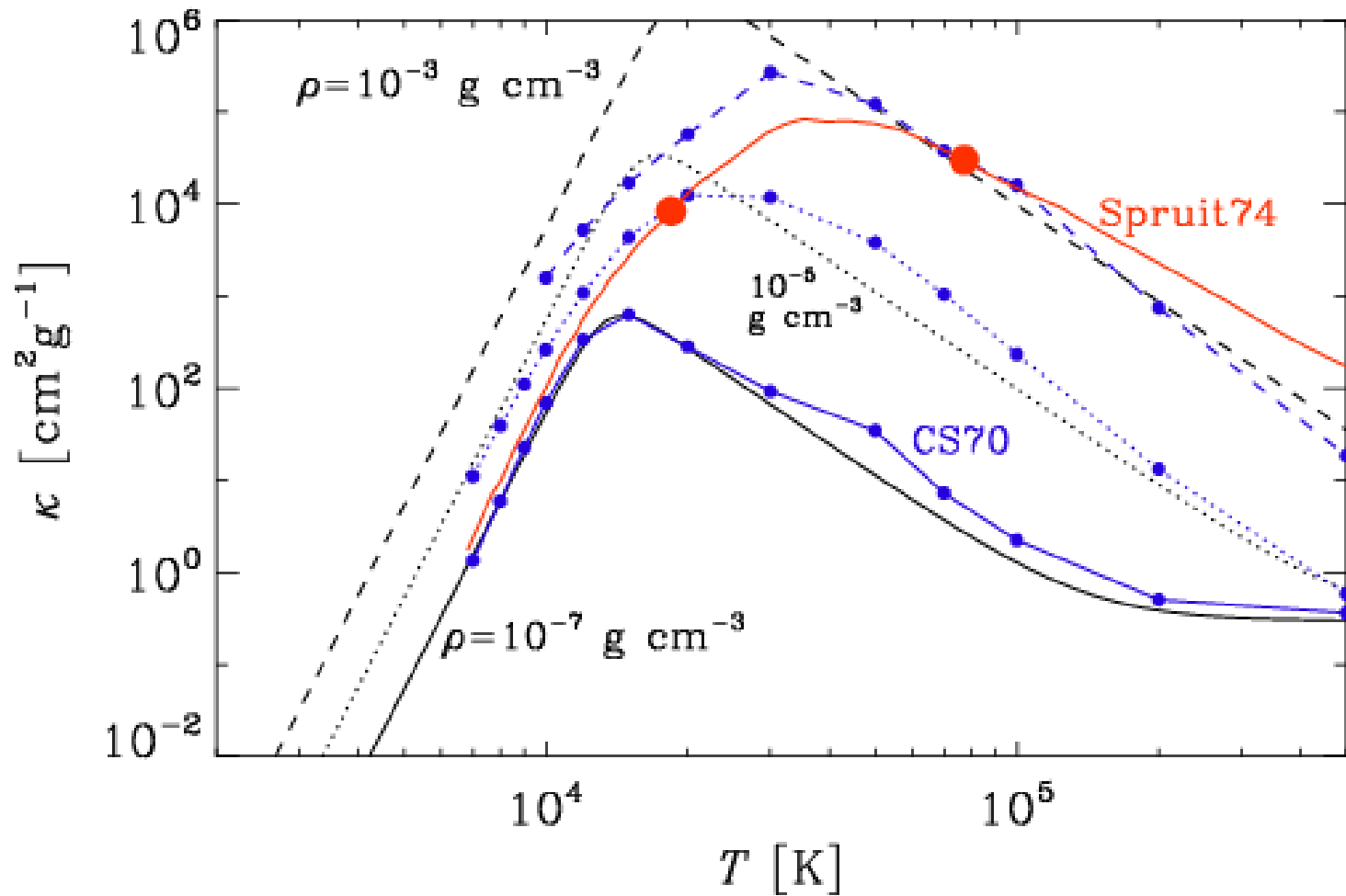


- Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope (DKIST)
- Heating, seeing, active optics, polarization

Opacity

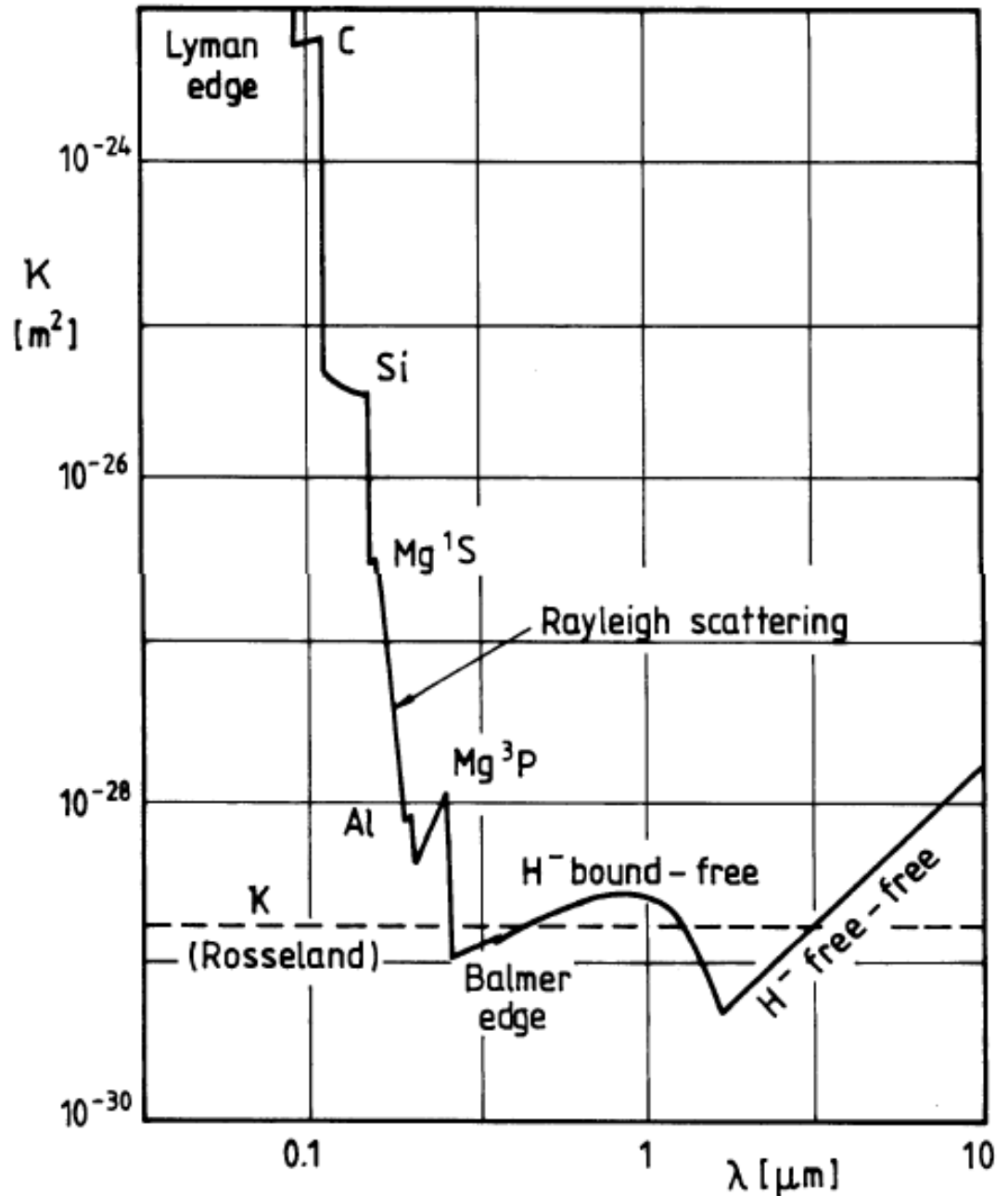
- Electron scattering
 - EM passes by e^- , makes it oscillate
 - It radiates in other directions
- Free-free transitions, and similar
 - e^- passes by an ion
 - absorbs & emits during time $\sim 1/v \sim T^{-1/2}$
- Negative Hydrogen ion
 - Neutral ion is polarized by nearby charge
 - Then attracts & binds another e^-

T and ρ dependence, solar model



Opacity

- Increases toward red
- Strong absorption in UV
- Quadratic increase in IR



LASP visit on Wednesday 8:30-9:45

CAMPUS MAP

