# EP 410 – Space Physics Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University Fall 2016

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<u>Required texts:</u> <u>Introduction to Space Physics</u>, by Kivelson and Russell

Fundamentals of Space Physics, by Hughes (online)

Supplementary texts: The solar-terrestrial environment, by Hargreaves (QC879.H278 1992)

Physics of Solar System Plasmas, by Cravens

Physics of Space Plasmas, by Parks

Modern Plasma Physics, by Fried (online)

Basic Space Plasma Physics, by Baumjohann and Treumann

Percentage system:		<b>Grading scale:</b>		
1 final exam	20%		A	90% –
1 midterm test	20%		В	75% - 89%
Problem sets	30%		C	60% - 74%
Projects	30%		D	50% - 59%

#### **IMPORTANT NOTE**

Listening to lectures is not enough (you retain only 10% of what you hear ...). All processes of learning are somehow connected to active participation, and the learning of physics is no exception. Therefore, it is imperative that you work diligently at your own desk (... 80% of what you practice ...). However, this does not mean that you should only work alone. I encourage you to form study groups and collaborate with your classmates (... and 90% of what you teach to others!).

<sup>\*</sup> This syllabus incorporates all existing University policies, especially those sections of the *Student Handbook* pertaining to academic integrity, civility, and respect. \*

<u>Course Description</u>: Origin, evolution, and structure of neutral and ionized terrestrial atmosphere. Effect of sun's electromagnetic radiation on ozone shield. Photoionization and thermal structure of the neutral atmosphere as well as the ionosphere and magnetosphere. Solar disturbances and their effects on satellite orbit decay and on long-distance communication. Studies of composition, thermodynamics, and physical processes of the near-Earth space environment. Rocket and satellite monitoring and remote sensing. Numerical and instrument design projects.

Prerequisites: PS 320; Co-requisites: EP 440;

# **Course Content (subject to change)**

- 1. Fluid mechanics
- 2. Solar structure
- 3. Plasma physics
- 4. Solar wind
- 5. Particle dynamics
- 6. Magnetosphere
- 7. Ionosphere
- 8. Atmosphere
- 9. Earth's structure/geology
- 10. Miscellaneous topics

# <u>RU</u>LES

- 1. Arrive on time; depart on time.
- 2. Take notes, and bring calculator to each class.
- 3. No eating, no cell phones.

#### Final Exam

75 minutes; closed book; closed notes.

Tools: pen or pencil, calculator. Date: Mon 12 Dec, 17:00 – 19:00.

#### Midterm Test

75 minutes; closed book; closed notes.

Tools: pen or pencil, calculator.

Dates: TBD.

## **Problems**

Approximately 8-10 problems each week; must be neat and stapled. Graded on completeness, correctness and effort.

#### **Projects**

Numerical projects using Matlab.

## General study habits

**Repetition is critical for creating long-term memories.** A good method for learning is the following sequence: read, listen, write, re-read, re-write, practice, and review. The textbook should be read THREE times: read once before class, read deeply (at least) once after class, and once as a review. In addition, you do not read textbooks as you would the newspaper. You must work through the examples, all mathematical steps should be confirmed, and you should write notes in the margins (it is your book, you can write in it!).

#### Notes

Taking notes during lecture is important – but you must review and re-copy those notes after class (within a few hours) for them to be useful. Notes that are never reviewed are less than worthless: they give you a false sense of security. It is important that you get into the habit studying every day.

## Study Groups

I strongly suggest that you form study groups. "For most individuals, learning is most effectively carried out via social interactions." (Ed Redish)

# **Problem Solving**

Solving problems is **critical** to your success in this course. An excellent method to prepare for the exams is to attempt problems at home in an exam-type environment. That is, once you have solved a group of problems, put aside the solutions and pretend that they are questions on an exam – attempt to solve them again, but without any help. Solve problems according to the following rules of <u>coherence</u> and <u>readability</u>:

- Describe *briefly*, but in clear and complete sentences, the basic principles used to solve the problem and explain the basic equations that are used in the solution [DO NOT simply rewrite the question]. This is the most important component of coherence and full credit will not be given for any problem solution that does not contain such a description.
- If a physical situation is discussed in the problem, draw an appropriate diagram.
- Identify in words, or by clear references to the diagram, all the symbols you use.
- Work through the problem symbolically, getting a simplified symbolic answer, and only substitute numbers (if appropriate at all) at the very end.
- If you obtain an explicit numerical solution, comment on whether the value you get is reasonable.
- Put boxes around your final answers.
- Write up the problem sets neatly.

Do not simply copy another student's work, and do not simply copy from the solutions manual, but I recommend that you form study groups and work together. This can help you through difficult sections and problems. I encourage you to discuss, argue, arm-wrestle, and finally master the problems. However, I expect you to write up your solutions individually, showing your own insights.