

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD)

绪论

等离子体定义

等离子体 由带电粒子和中性粒子组成，且表现出集体行为的一种准中性气体。

- 准中性：对电中性的破坏极其敏感
- 集体行为：不仅取决于局部条件，还受远距离等离子体状态影响

$$f \sim 1/r^2, n \sim r^3 \rightarrow F = nf \sim r$$

等离子体产生条件

- 高温 (碰撞主导)

Saha 公式

$$\frac{n_{r+1}}{n_r} n_e = \frac{2u_{r+1}(T)}{u_r(T)} \frac{(2\pi m_e kT)^{3/2}}{h^3} e^{-\chi_r/kT} \rightarrow$$

纯氢大气 $\frac{n_1}{n_0} = 2.4 \times 10^{15} \frac{T^{3/2}}{n_e} e^{-1.58 \times 10^5 / T}$

- 太阳光球 ($T \sim 6000$ K, $n \sim 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$): $n_1/n_0 \sim 6.4 \times 10^{-4}$
- 太阳日冕 ($T \sim 10^6$ K, $n_e \sim 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$): $n_1/n_0 \sim 2.0 \times 10^{16}$ (if LTE)

- 光致电离 (辐射主导) $A + h\nu \rightarrow A^+ + e$

维恩位移定律

$$\lambda_{\max} = \frac{hc}{4.97kT} = \frac{2.9 \times 10^7}{T} \text{ \AA}$$

OB-type Stars ($T \sim 3 \times 10^4$ K): $\lambda_{\max} \sim 1000 \text{ \AA}$ (13.6 eV \sim 912 \AA)

等离子体基本参量

- 独立参量 n 和 T
- 德拜长度 $\lambda_D = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_0 kT}{n_e e^2} \right)^{1/2}$: 偏离电中性的空间尺度
- 等离子体振荡频率 $\omega_p = \left(\frac{n_e e^2}{m_e \varepsilon_0} \right)^{1/2}$: 恢复电中性的快慢程度
- 电导率 $\sigma = \frac{n_e e^2 \tau}{m_e}$
(磁场条件下, $\sigma \rightarrow$ 张量)

单粒子轨道理论

- 模型假设

- ① 忽略粒子间相互作用；
- ② 不计粒子运动产生的电磁场；
- ③ 仅考虑非相对论情形；
- ④ 忽略辐射阻尼。

- 数学方程

$$m \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = q(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{F}$$

均匀电磁场中

• $\mathbf{E} = 0, \mathbf{F} = 0, \mathbf{B} = B\mathbf{k}$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{v}_x = \frac{qB}{m} v_y \\ \dot{v}_y = -\frac{qB}{m} v_x \\ \dot{v}_z = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{v}_x + \Omega^2 v_x = 0 \\ \ddot{v}_y + \Omega^2 v_y = 0 \\ \dot{v}_z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\Omega = \frac{qB}{m})$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} v_x = v_{\perp} \cos(\Omega t + \alpha) \\ v_y = -v_{\perp} \sin(\Omega t + \alpha) \\ v_z = v_{\parallel} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{v_{\perp}}{\Omega} \sin(\Omega t + \alpha) + x_0 \\ y = \frac{v_{\perp}}{\Omega} \cos(\Omega t + \alpha) + y_0 \\ z = v_{\parallel} t + z_0 \end{cases}$$

粒子绕引导中心 (x_0, y_0) 做回旋运动

$|\Omega| = \frac{|q|B}{m}$: 回旋频率, $r_L = \frac{v_{\perp}}{|\Omega|} = \frac{mv_{\perp}}{|q|B}$: 回旋半径

均匀电磁场中

- $\mathbf{E} = E_{\parallel} \mathbf{k} + E_{\perp} \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{F} = 0, \mathbf{B} = B \mathbf{k}$

z 分量

$$\frac{dv_z}{dt} = \frac{q}{m} E_{\parallel} \rightarrow v_z = \frac{qE_{\parallel}}{m} t + v_{\parallel}$$

垂直分量

$$\begin{cases} \dot{v}_x = \Omega v_y \\ \dot{v}_y = \frac{qE_{\perp}}{m} - \Omega v_x \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{v}_x + \Omega^2 (v_x - \frac{v_{\perp}}{B}) = 0 \\ \ddot{v}_y + \Omega^2 v_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} v_x = v_{\perp} \cos(\Omega t + \alpha) + v_E \quad (v_E = E_{\perp}/B) \\ v_y = -v_{\perp} \sin(\Omega t + \alpha) \end{cases}$$

引导中心漂移速度 $(v_E, 0)$, 矢量形式 $\mathbf{v}_E = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2}$

均匀电磁场中

- 一般公式 $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{\parallel} + \mathbf{F}_{\perp}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\mathbf{v}_{\parallel}}{dt} = \frac{\mathbf{F}_{\parallel}}{m} \\ m \frac{d\mathbf{v}_{\perp}}{dt} = q(\mathbf{v}_{\perp} \times \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{F}_{\perp} \rightarrow m \frac{d\mathbf{v}'_{\perp}}{dt} = q(\mathbf{v}'_{\perp} \times \mathbf{B}) + q(\mathbf{v}_D \times \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{F}_{\perp} \end{cases}$$

选择 \mathbf{v}_D 使得 $q(\mathbf{v}_D \times \mathbf{B})$ 与附加力 \mathbf{F}_{\perp} 相消, 有

$$\mathbf{v}_D = \frac{\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{B}}{qB^2}$$

- 电场 $\mathbf{F} = q\mathbf{E}$: $\mathbf{v}_{DE} = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2}$, 与电荷无关, 不产生宏观电流
- 重力场 $\mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{g}$: $\mathbf{v}_{DG} = \frac{m\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{B}}{qB^2}$, 与电荷相关, 产生宏观电流

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = q\dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \mathbf{B} = q\dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \mathbf{B}_0 + q\dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \delta\mathbf{B}$$

- 梯度漂移

$$\delta\mathbf{B} = -\frac{v_{\perp}}{\Omega} \sin \Omega t (\mathbf{j} \cdot \nabla_{\perp} B) \frac{\mathbf{B}}{B} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{F}}_{\nabla_{\perp} B} = -\frac{W_{\perp}}{B} \nabla_{\perp} B \rightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{DBG} = \frac{W_{\perp}}{qB^3} (\mathbf{B} \times \nabla_{\perp} B)$$

- 曲率漂移

$$\mathbf{F}_c = -\frac{mv_{\parallel}^2}{R} \mathbf{j} = -\frac{2W_{\parallel}}{B} \frac{dB_y}{dz} \mathbf{j} = -\frac{2W_{\parallel}}{B^2} (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B} \rightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{DBC} = -\frac{2W_{\parallel}}{qB^2} \frac{dB_y}{dz} \mathbf{i} = \frac{2W_{\parallel}}{qB^4} [\mathbf{B} \times (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B}]$$

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD)

基本方程

两种途径

- ① 统计物理—从微观出发，直接，但不完善
- ② 导电流体假设—从宏观出发，等离子体由导电的流体质点填充组成
 - 适用条件
 - 空间上： λ （问题特征尺度） $\gg dr$ （流体质点尺度） $\gg \lambda_c$ （带电粒子平均自由程）
 - 时间上： τ （问题特征时标） $\gg d\tau$ （流体质点宏观物理量统计平均时标） $\gg \tau_c$ （带电粒子间平均碰撞时间）
 - 特例
 - 冷等离子体， $|U| \gg |W|$ ：流体元由自洽场维持
 - 强磁场中，“无碰撞等离子体”：垂直磁场方向，满足 $\lambda_{\perp} \gg r_c$

MHD 基本方程

HD 方程 + Maxwell 方程 + 耦合

- 连续性方程 $\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$

- 动量方程 $\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{P} + \rho_q \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{f}$

其中 $\mathbf{P} = -p\mathbf{I} + 2\eta[\mathbf{S} - \frac{1}{3}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v})\mathbf{I}]$ (本构方程)

- 能量方程

$$\rho \frac{d}{dt} \left(\varepsilon + \frac{v^2}{2} \right) = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{v} \quad (\mathbf{q} = -\kappa \nabla T)$$

- Maxwell 方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_q}{\varepsilon_0}$$

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

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

- 电流方程 (欧姆定律) $\mathbf{j} = \sigma(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) + \rho_q \mathbf{v}$

- 物态方程

$$p = \rho R T$$

$$\varepsilon = C_v T = \frac{p}{(\gamma - 1)\rho}$$

连续性方程

- Lagrange 观点: 任取一定流体质点组成的**流体团**, 其体积为 τ , 质量 $m = \int_{\tau} \rho \delta\tau$ 。流体团中没有**源和汇**, 则其质量在流动过程中不变

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\tau} \rho \delta\tau = \int_{\tau} \left(\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} \right) \delta\tau = \int_{\tau} \left[\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) \right] \delta\tau = 0$$

考虑到流体团任意选取, 有

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{或者} \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

- Euler 观点: 在空间中取一以 S 面为界的**有限体积** τ (空间点组成, 固定在空间中), 考虑 τ 内流体质量变化

- 单位时间通过表面 S **流入**或**流出**: $\oint_S \rho v_n \delta S = \oint_S \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \delta \mathbf{S}$

- 由于**密度场不定常性**, 单位时间 τ 内质量变化: $\int_{\tau} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \delta\tau$

根据质量守恒, 有 $\int_{\tau} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \delta\tau + \oint_S \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \delta \mathbf{S} = \int_{\tau} \left[\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) \right] \delta\tau = 0$

考虑到 τ 选取任意, 有

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

运动方程

任取一体积为 τ 的流体团，它的边界为 S ， \mathbf{n} 为 S 的外法线单位矢量
动量守恒： τ 内流体的 **动量改变率** 等于作用在流体上的 **力**

τ 内总动量：
$$\int_{\tau} \rho \mathbf{v} \delta \tau$$

作用在流体上的力（质量力 + 面力）：
$$\int_{\tau} (\rho_q \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \rho \mathbf{F}) \delta \tau + \oint_S \mathbf{p}_n \delta S$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\tau} \rho \mathbf{v} \delta \tau = \int_{\tau} (\rho_q \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \rho \mathbf{F}) \delta \tau + \oint_S \mathbf{p}_n \delta S$$

- $$\bullet \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\tau} \rho \mathbf{v} \delta \tau = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\tau} \mathbf{v} \delta m = \int_{\tau} \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} \delta m + \int_{\tau} \mathbf{v} \frac{d}{dt} \delta m = \int_{\tau} \rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} \delta \tau$$
- $$\bullet \oint_S \mathbf{p}_n \delta S = \oint_S \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{P} \delta S = \oint_S \mathbf{P} \cdot \delta \mathbf{S} = \int_{\tau} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{P} \delta \tau$$

考虑到 τ 选取任意，有
$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{P} + \rho_q \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \rho \mathbf{F}$$

能量方程

任取一体积为 τ 的流体团，它的边界为 S ， \mathbf{n} 为 S 的外法线单位矢量
能量守恒： τ 内流体的能量改变率等于单位时间力做功即加上传热

$$\tau \text{ 内总能量 (动能 + 内能): } \int_{\tau} \rho \left(U + \frac{v^2}{2} \right) \delta\tau$$

$$\text{非电磁力做功: } \int_{\tau} \rho \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v} \delta\tau + \oint_S \mathbf{p}_n \cdot \mathbf{v} \delta S$$

$$\text{电磁力做功: } \oint_s -\frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{\mu_0} \cdot \delta \mathbf{S} - \int_{\tau} (W_B + W_E) \delta\tau$$

$$\text{传热 (热传导): } \oint_S k \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} \delta S \quad (\mathbf{q} = -\kappa \nabla T)$$

仿照动量方程中相关推导，并考虑到 τ 选取任意，有

$$\rho \frac{d}{dt} \left(U + \frac{v^2}{2} \right) = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{j} + \rho \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

简化 MHD 基本方程

宇宙等离子体下的简化

- ① 无粘滞流体 $P_{ij} = -p\delta_{ij}$
- ② 忽略位移电流 $\varepsilon_0\mu_0\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$
- ③ 忽略运流电流 $\rho_q\mathbf{v}$
- ④ 忽略电场力 $\rho_q\mathbf{E}$

由此可简化 MHD 方程

σ 有限

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{f}$$

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

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{j} = \sigma(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(p\rho^{-\gamma}) = 0$$

$\sigma \rightarrow \infty$

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{f}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(p\rho^{-\gamma}) = 0$$

完全电离等离子体二流体模型

- 连续性方程

$$\frac{\partial n_\alpha}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (n_\alpha \mathbf{u}_\alpha) = 0 \quad (\alpha = i, e)$$

- 动量方程

$$n_\alpha m_\alpha \frac{d\mathbf{u}_\alpha}{dt} = -\nabla p_\alpha + n_\alpha q_\alpha (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{u}_\alpha \times \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{M}_\alpha$$

- Maxwell 方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum_\alpha n_\alpha q_\alpha$$

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

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + \mu_0 \sum_\alpha n_\alpha q_\alpha \mathbf{u}_\alpha$$

- 耦合项

$$\mathbf{M}_e = -\mathbf{M}_i = \nu_{ei} n \frac{m_e m_i}{m_e + m_i} (\mathbf{u}_i - \mathbf{u}_e)$$

二流体 \Rightarrow 单流体

- 大多数情况下

- ① 电中性 $n_e = n_i = n$
- ② 宏观速度为小量, 忽略 \mathbf{v} 、 \mathbf{j} 及其微商的二次项
- ③ $m_e \ll m_i$, 忽略 m_e/m_i 有关项

定义宏观物理量与二流体模型下相应物理量间的关系

- 密度 $\rho = \sum_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} = n(m_e + m_i)$
- 动量 $\rho \mathbf{v} = \sum_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \mathbf{u}_{\alpha} = n(m_e \mathbf{u}_e + m_i \mathbf{u}_i)$
- 速度 $\mathbf{v} = \frac{m_e \mathbf{u}_e + m_i \mathbf{u}_i}{m_e + m_i} \approx \frac{m_i \mathbf{u}_i}{m_i}$
- 电流 $\mathbf{j} = \sum_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} q_{\alpha} \mathbf{u}_{\alpha} = ne(\mathbf{u}_i - \mathbf{u}_e)$

- 二流体 \rightarrow 单流体

- 连续性方程求和

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{v} = 0$$

- 动量方程求和

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} \quad (p = p_e + p_i)$$

广义欧姆定律

● 满足条件

- ① 电中性 $n_e = n_i = n$
- ② $m_e \ll m_i$, 忽略 m_e/m_i 有关项
- ③ 局部热动平衡 $p_e = p_i$ ($m_e W_e^2 = m_i W_i^2$)
- ④ $u_\alpha \ll W_\alpha$, 故 \mathbf{u}_e , \mathbf{u}_i , \mathbf{j} 及其微商的二次项与压力项相比可忽略

● 由二流体动量方程可推得

$$\frac{m_e}{ne^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{j}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} + \frac{1}{2ne} \nabla p - \frac{1}{ne} \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} - \frac{m_e \nu_{ei}}{ne^2} \mathbf{j}$$

- $\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$: 洛伦兹力
- $\frac{1}{2ne} \nabla p$: 热压力
- $\frac{1}{ne} \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B}$: 霍尔电动力
- $\frac{m_e \nu_{ei}}{ne^2} \mathbf{j}$: 电阻效应

$$\partial/\partial t = 0, \mathbf{B} = 0, \nabla p = 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{j} = \frac{ne^2}{m_e \nu_{ei}} \mathbf{E} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$$

低频高密度 (MHD 方程组成立条件), $\mathbf{j} = \sigma(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$

若进一步满足 $\frac{\omega \nu_{ei}}{\omega_p^2} \ll \left(\frac{V}{c}\right)^2$ ($\sigma \rightarrow \infty$), 则 $\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} = 0$

导电流体中磁场的变化

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{j} = \sigma(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) - \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \left(\frac{1}{\sigma} \nabla \times \mathbf{B} \right)$$

若电导率 σ 均匀, 则 $\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) + \eta_m \nabla^2 \mathbf{B}$ ($\eta_m = \frac{1}{\sigma \mu_0}$)

- 磁场的扩散效应

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \eta_m \nabla^2 \mathbf{B}$$

磁场扩散: 磁能 \rightarrow 热能

- 磁场的冻结效应

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$$

磁冻结条件下的几个定理

- ① 通过和流体一起运动的任意曲面的磁通量守恒
- ② 起初位于某根磁力线上的流体质点, 以后将一直位于该磁力线上
- ③ 封闭系统的磁螺度守恒

磁场冻结: 磁能 \leftrightarrow 机械能

- 量纲分析法, 磁雷诺数 R_m

$$R_m = \frac{VL}{\eta_m}$$

磁场应力

安培力（洛伦兹力）

$$\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} = -\nabla \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} + \nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}}{\mu_0} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T}$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \left[-\frac{B^2}{2} \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B} \right] \text{ and } T_n = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \left[-\frac{B^2}{2} \mathbf{n} + B_n \mathbf{B} \right]$$

- 两个等效面积力

- ① $-\frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} \mathbf{n}$: 方向取面元外法向反方向，磁压力

- ② $\frac{B_n}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B}$: 方向与磁场方向平行（反平行），磁张力

- 天体物理中的应用

- ① 太阳黑子的平衡

$$p_{\text{sp}} + \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} = p_{\text{ph}} \Rightarrow nk(T_{\text{ph}} - T_{\text{sp}}) = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$$

- ② 瓜子效应 (Melon-seed effect), 日浪

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD)

磁流体静力学

MHD 静力学一般方程

$$\begin{cases} -\nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \nabla \left(p + \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} \right) = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B}$$
$$\rightarrow \nabla \times (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B}) = 0$$

一些性质

- ① $\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla p = 0, \mathbf{j} \cdot \nabla p = 0$: 等压面、磁面、电流面重合
- ② $\mathbf{j}_\perp = \frac{\mathbf{B} \times \nabla p}{B^2}$: 压强梯度产生横越磁力线的电流

定义及基本方程

- 无作用力场 (Force-Free Field, FFF): 局部强磁场区域中的磁静平衡位型

$$-\nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \xrightarrow{\beta = \frac{p}{B^2/2\mu_0} \ll 1} \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} = 0$$

- FFF 基本方程

- 形式一:
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 - 形式二:
$$\begin{cases} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 - 形式三:
$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \alpha \mathbf{B} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\alpha(\mathbf{r}, t): \text{无力因子})$$
- α 性质: $\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \alpha = 0 \rightarrow$ 沿同一根磁力线 $\alpha = \text{const}$

势场（无电流场）： $\alpha = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = 0 (\mathbf{j} = 0) \rightarrow \mathbf{B} = \nabla \Psi \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \Psi = 0$$

- 直角坐标解：

$$\Psi = \sum_{n,m=0}^{\infty} a_{nm} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{2m\pi y}{b}\right) e^{-k_{nm}z} \quad (k_{nm}^2 = (2n\pi/a)^2 + (2m\pi/b)^2)$$

- 球坐标解（Potential Field Source-Surface, PFSS）：

$$\Psi = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l \left[a_{lm} r^l + b_{lm} r^{-(l+1)} \right] P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}$$

边界条件：

- ① Lower: $B_r = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r}$ ，光球径向磁场（观测获得）
- ② Upper: $\Psi = 0$ ，太阳风拖曳作用

线性无立场 (LFFF) : $\alpha = \text{const}$

- 满足方程

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{B} + \alpha^2 \mathbf{B} = 0$$

- 方程解

$$\mathbf{L} = \nabla \psi, \mathbf{T} = \nabla \times (\psi \mathbf{a}), \mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \nabla \times \mathbf{T}$$

(ψ 为标量 Helmholtz 方程 $\nabla^2 \psi + \alpha^2 \psi = 0$ 解)

磁场要求满足无源条件, 故

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{S} = \nabla \times (\psi \mathbf{a}) + \frac{1}{\alpha} \nabla \times \nabla \times (\psi \mathbf{a})$$

数学困难: 非物理、不唯一!

- 线性无力场性质:

- ① 冻结型 LFFF 对应于一个封闭系统中磁能极小状态
- ② 扩散型 LFFF 衰变过程中无力性质不变

一般 MHD 平衡位型

- 地球磁层尾的平衡位型 (二维问题 $\partial/\partial y = 0$)

$$\mathbf{B}(x, z) = \nabla \times (A(x, z)\mathbf{e}_y) + B_y(x, z)\mathbf{e}_y$$

$$-\nabla p + \frac{1}{\mu_0}(\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \rightarrow \text{推广的 G-S 方程}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0} \left[\nabla^2 A + \frac{d}{dA} (B_y^2/2) \right] = -\frac{dp(A)}{dA}$$

- 宁静日珥的平衡位型

$$\mathbf{B}(x, z) = \nabla \times (F(x, z)\mathbf{e}_y)$$

$$-\nabla p + \frac{1}{\mu_0}(\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} + \rho \mathbf{g} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\nabla^2 F = \phi(F) \exp(-z/H_0) \quad (\text{Menzel 模型})$$

平衡箍缩-线箍缩 (Pinch-z)

- 平衡方程 ($\mathbf{j} = j(r)\mathbf{e}_z$, $\mathbf{B} = B(r)\mathbf{e}_\theta$)

$$\begin{cases} -\nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dp}{dr} = -\frac{B}{\mu_0 r} \frac{d}{dr}(rB) \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr}(rB) = \mu_0 j \end{cases}$$

- ① 电流密度为常数, $j(r) = j_0$

$$B(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a^2} r & r \leq a \\ \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} & r > a \end{cases}, \quad p(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi^2 a^2} (1 - r^2/a^2) & r \leq a \\ 0 & r > a \end{cases}$$

- ② $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$, “趋肤效应”

$$B(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & r \leq a \\ \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} & r > a \end{cases}, \quad p(r) = \begin{cases} p_0 & r \leq a \\ 0 & r > a \end{cases}$$

- 本奈特关系

$$I^2 = \frac{16\pi}{\mu_0} kTN$$

平衡箍缩-角箍缩 (Pinch- θ)、圆环箍缩

- 角箍缩

- 平衡方程

$$\nabla \left(p + \frac{B_z^2}{2\mu_0} \right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dr} + \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{B_z^2}{2\mu_0} \right) = 0$$

- 平衡条件

$$\langle p \rangle + \left\langle \frac{B_z^2}{2\mu_0} \right\rangle = p_a + \frac{B_z^2}{2\mu_0} \bigg|_{r=a}$$

- 圆环箍缩

- 无纵向电流, $\beta \ll 1$, 无法平衡
 - 一般情况 (纵向磁场 + 角向磁场), 小量 a/R 展开

动力箍缩-“雪耙模型”

- 等离子体圆柱 ($L \gg a, \sigma \rightarrow \infty, \mathbf{j} = j_z \mathbf{e}_z, \mathbf{B} = B_\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta$)

- 基本方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0 \\ \rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left[\rho(r) \frac{dr}{dt} \right] = -\frac{B_\theta}{\mu_0 r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r B_\theta)$$

- 动壳层满足的方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(M \frac{dr}{dt} \right) = -\frac{\pi r B_\theta^2}{\mu_0} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left[(a^2 - r^2) \frac{dr}{dt} \right] = -\frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi^2 \rho_0 r}$$

设 I 满足: $I(t) = bt$, 引入无量纲量 $R = r/a, T = t/t_1$, 则有

$$\frac{d}{dT} \left[(1 - R^2) \frac{dR}{dT} \right] = -\frac{T^2}{R}$$

- 后期过程, 动压不可忽略

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(M \frac{dr}{dt} \right) = -\frac{\pi r B_\theta^2}{\mu_0} + 2\pi r p$$

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD)

波动理论

完全导电理想流体中的 Alfvén 波 1

- 基本方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \rho} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \end{cases}$$

- 平衡时：不可压缩均质流体 $\rho = \text{const}$ ，均匀磁场 $\mathbf{B}_0 = B_0 \mathbf{e}_z$ 。引入小扰动： $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 + \mathbf{B}'$, $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_0 + \mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{v}'$, $p = p_0 + p'$ ，并设扰动沿 z 方向传播 ($\partial/\partial x = 0, \partial/\partial y = 0$)。将小扰动方程线性化，得：

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}'}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v}' \times \mathbf{B}_0) \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}'}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \rho} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}') \times \mathbf{B}_0 - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p' \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial v_z'}{\partial z} = 0 \rightarrow v_z' = 0 \\ \frac{\partial B_x'}{\partial t} = B_0 \frac{\partial v_x'}{\partial z} \quad (\frac{\partial B_y'}{\partial t} = B_0 \frac{\partial v_y'}{\partial z}) \\ \frac{\partial B_z'}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial B_z'}{\partial z} = 0 \rightarrow B_z' = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v_x'}{\partial t} = \frac{B_0}{\mu_0 \rho} \frac{\partial B_x'}{\partial z} \quad (\frac{\partial v_y'}{\partial t} = \frac{B_0}{\mu_0 \rho} \frac{\partial B_y'}{\partial z}) \\ \frac{\partial v_z'}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial z} = 0 \rightarrow p' = 0 \end{cases}$$

完全导电理想流体中的 Alfvén 波 2

- 不失一般性, 仅考虑 y 方向的扰动

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial B_y'}{\partial t} = B_0 \frac{\partial v_y'}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial v_y'}{\partial t} = \frac{B_0}{\mu_0 \rho} \frac{\partial B_y'}{\partial z} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 B_y'}{\partial t^2} - \frac{B_0^2}{\mu_0 \rho} \frac{\partial^2 B_y'}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 v_y'}{\partial t^2} - \frac{B_0^2}{\mu_0 \rho} \frac{\partial^2 v_y'}{\partial z^2} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

关于 B_y' 和 v_y' 的波动方程, 其解为以 $t \pm z/v_A$ 为参量的任意函数。
其传播速度

$$v_A = \pm \frac{B_0}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}}$$

称为 Alfvén 速度, 而这种磁场和流体的波动就是 Alfvén 波。

- 导电流体与磁场的“冻结”, 取 $B_y' = A \sin \omega(t - z/v_A)$

磁力线方程 $\frac{dy}{B_y'} = \frac{dz}{B_0} \rightarrow y = y_0 + \frac{A}{\omega} \frac{v_A}{B_0} \cos \omega(t - z/v_A)$

扰动速度 $\frac{\partial v_y'}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{B_0} \frac{\partial B_y'}{\partial t} \rightarrow v_y' = -\frac{A}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}} \sin \omega(t - z/v_A)$

比较可得

$$v_y' = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

阻尼 Alfvén 波 1

- 考虑有限电导率、粘性不可压缩均质流体

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \\ \rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} = -\nabla p + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} + \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{v} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) + \eta_m \nabla^2 \mathbf{B} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

- 平衡位型与前例相同，仍然引入沿 z 方向传播的小扰动 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 + \mathbf{B}'$, $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}'$, $p = p_0 + p'$ 。线性化方程，得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}'}{\partial t} = \frac{B_0}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}'}{\partial z} - \nabla \left(p' + \frac{B_0 B_z'}{\mu_0} \right) + \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}' \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \nu \nabla^2 \right) \mathbf{v}' = \frac{B_0}{\mu_0 \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}'}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}'}{\partial t} = B_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}'}{\partial z} + \eta_m \nabla^2 \mathbf{B}' \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \eta_m \nabla^2 \right) \mathbf{B}' = B_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}'}{\partial z} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}' = 0 \rightarrow B_z' = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = 0 \rightarrow v_z' = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

阻尼 Alfvén 波 2

- 消去 \mathbf{B}' 得

$$(\partial/\partial t - \eta_m \nabla^2)(\partial/\partial t - \nu \nabla^2)\mathbf{v}' = \frac{B_0^2}{\mu_0 \rho} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}'}{\partial z^2}$$

- 考虑到 $\partial/\partial x = \partial/\partial y = 0, v_z' = 0$, 故

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}_\perp'}{\partial t^2} - v_{a0}^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}_\perp'}{\partial z^2} = (\eta_m + \nu) \frac{\partial^3 \mathbf{v}_\perp'}{\partial t \partial z^2} \quad (v_{a0} = B_0 / \sqrt{\mu_0 \rho})$$

$\eta_m = \nu = 0 \rightarrow$ 完全导电理想流体中 Alfvén 波传播方程

- 考虑 $\exp i(\omega t - kz)$ 形式的平面波解, 带入波动方程, 得色散关系

$$\omega^2 - v_{a0}^2 k^2 - i(\eta_m + \nu) \omega k^2 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2} \left[i(\eta_m + \nu) k^2 \pm \sqrt{4v_{a0}^2 k^2 - (\eta_m + \nu)^2 k^4} \right]$$

- ① 平面波解以 $e^{-(\eta_m + \nu)k^2 t/2}$ 衰减
- ② 平面波解存在要求 $v_{a0} > \frac{\eta_m + \nu}{2} k$, 即波速大于 (磁) 扩散速度

可压缩磁流体中的波动-基本方程组

- 考虑导电流体的可压缩性 ($d\rho/dt \neq 0$), 忽略粘滞 ($\eta = 0$), 电导率无穷大 ($\sigma \rightarrow \infty$), 绝热过程 ($dS/dt = 0$), 故

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \rho} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) S = 0 \\ p = p(\rho, S) \end{array} \right.$$

未知量 $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{B}, \rho, p, S$, 方程数 (除去磁场控制方程) 9, 故方程组封闭。

可压缩磁流体中的波动-小扰动方程组

- 引入扰动 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 + \mathbf{B}'$, $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_0 + \mathbf{v}'$, $p = p_0 + p'$,
 $\rho = \rho_0 + \rho'$, $S = S_0 + S'$ 。线性化方程, 并用 $\mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{B}_0 / \sqrt{\mu_0 \rho_0}$,
 $\mathbf{u}' = \mathbf{B}' / \sqrt{\mu_0 \rho_0}$ 替代 $\mathbf{B}_0, \mathbf{B}'$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}'}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v}_0 \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}' = (\mathbf{u}_0 \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}' - \mathbf{u}_0 (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}') \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}' = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v}_0 \cdot \nabla) \rho' = -\rho_0 (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}') \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}'}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v}_0 \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}' = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla (p' + \rho_0 \mathbf{u}' \cdot \mathbf{u}_0) + (\mathbf{u}_0 \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}' \\ \frac{\partial S'}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v}_0 \cdot \nabla) S' = 0 \\ p' = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \right)_S \rho' + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial S} \right)_\rho S' = c_s^2 \rho' + b S' \end{array} \right.$$

可压缩磁流体中的波动-代数方程组

- 均匀磁场 \mathbf{B}_0 位于 xoz 平面中，与 x 轴夹角为 θ ，将所有扰动量表示为沿 x 轴传播的平面谐波：

$$Q'(x, t) = Q' e^{i(\omega t - kx)}$$

考虑到 $\partial/\partial y = \partial/\partial z = 0, \partial/\partial x = -ik, \partial/\partial t = i\omega$ ，有

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\omega - kv_{0x})u_x' = 0 \\ (\omega - kv_{0x})u_y' + ku_{0x}v_y' = 0 \\ (\omega - kv_{0x})u_z' + ku_{0x}v_z' - ku_{0z}v_x' = 0 \\ ku_x' = 0 \\ (\omega - kv_{0x})v_x' - kp'/\rho_0 - ku_{0z}u_z' = 0 \\ (\omega - kv_{0x})v_y' + ku_{0x}u_y' = 0 \\ (\omega - kv_{0x})v_z' + ku_{0x}u_z' = 0 \\ p' - c_s^2 \rho' - bS' = 0 \\ (\omega - kv_{0x})\rho' - k\rho_0 v_x' = 0 \\ (\omega - kv_{0x})S' = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

可压缩磁流体中的波动-色散关系

- 令 $\omega_0 = \omega - kv_{0x}$, 即 $v = \frac{\omega_0}{k} = \frac{\omega}{k} - v_{0x}$ 。方程组有非零解, 要求系数行列式 = 0, 即

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 & u'_x & u'_y & u'_z & v'_x & v'_y & v'_z & p' & \rho' & S' \\
 1 & \omega_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 2 & 0 & \omega_0 & 0 & 0 & ku_{0x} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 3 & 0 & 0 & \omega_0 & -ku_{0z} & 0 & ku_{0x} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 4 & 0 & 0 & -ku_{0z} & \omega_0 & 0 & 0 & -k/\rho_0 & 0 & 0 \\
 5 & 0 & ku_{0x} & 0 & 0 & \omega_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 6 & 0 & 0 & ku_{0x} & 0 & 0 & \omega_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -c_s^2 & -b \\
 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -k\rho_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega_0 & 0 \\
 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega_0
 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

考虑到 $u_{0x} = u_0 \cos \theta$, $u_{0z} = u_0 \sin \theta$, 可得色散关系

$$\omega_0^2 [\omega_0^2 - (ku_0 \cos \theta)^2] [\omega_0^4 - k^2 (c_s^2 + u_0^2) \omega_0^2 + k^2 c_s^2 (ku_0 \cos \theta)^2] = 0$$

可压缩磁流体中的波动-波动模式

④ $\omega_0 = 0$

$$u_x' = u_y' = u_z' = 0$$

$$v_x' = v_y' = v_z' = 0$$

$$p' = 0, S' \neq 0, \rho' = -\frac{b}{c_s^2} S'$$

熵波：仅有密度和熵的扰动，且扰动不传播

② $\omega_0^2 - (ku_0 \cos \theta)^2 = 0 \rightarrow v_a = \frac{\omega_0}{k} = \pm u_0 \cos \theta = \pm \frac{B_0}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho_0}} \cos \theta$

斜 Alfvén 波：传播方向与磁力线有一夹角

$$u_x' = u_z' = 0, u_y' \neq 0$$

$$v_x' = v_z' = 0, v_y' = \pm u_y'$$

$$p' = 0, S' = 0, \rho' = 0$$

⑤ $\omega_0^4 - k^2(c_s^2 + u_0^2)\omega_0^2 + k^4 c_s^2(u_0 \cos \theta)^2 = 0$

$$(v_m^2)_{\pm} = \frac{(\omega_0^2)_{\pm}}{k^2} = \frac{1}{2} \{ (c_s^2 + u_0^2) \pm \sqrt{(c_s^2 + u_0^2)^2 - 4c_s^2 u_0^2 \cos^2 \theta} \}$$

快磁声波 v_{m+} + 慢磁声波 v_{m-}

可压缩磁流体中的波动—沿磁场方向传播的磁声波

- $\theta = 0 \rightarrow (v_m^2)_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}\{(c_s^2 + u_0^2) \pm |c_s^2 - u_0^2|\}$, 则

$$v_{m+} = \max(c_s, u_0)$$

$$v_{m-} = \min(c_s, u_0)$$

沿磁场方向传播的快慢磁声波就是 Alfvén 波和声波

当 $v_m = c_s$ 时, 有

当 $v_m = u_0$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} u_x' &= u_y' = u_z' = 0 \\ v_x' &= \frac{\rho'}{\rho_0} c_s, \quad v_y' = v_z' = 0 \\ S' &= 0, \quad p' = c_s^2 \rho' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_x' &= 0, \quad u_y' \neq 0, \quad u_z' \neq 0 \\ v_x' &= 0, \quad v_y' = \pm u_y', \quad v_z' = \pm u_z' \\ S' &= 0, \quad p' = 0, \quad \rho' = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Alfvén 波模式

声波模式

可压缩磁流体中的波动—垂直磁场方向传播的磁声波

- $\theta = \pi/2 \rightarrow (v_m^2)_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}\{(c_s^2 + u_0^2) \pm (c_s^2 + u_0^2)\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}v_{m+} &= \sqrt{c_s^2 + u_0^2} = \sqrt{c_s^2 + v_a^2} \\v_{m-} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

v_{m-} 对应熵波模式

当 $v_{m+} = \sqrt{c_s^2 + u_0^2}$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}u_x' &= u_y' = 0, \quad u_z' = \frac{u_0}{\sqrt{c_s^2 + u_0^2}} v_x' \\v_x' &= \frac{\rho'}{\rho_0} \sqrt{c_s^2 + u_0^2}, \quad v_y' = v_z' = 0 \\S' &= 0, \quad p' = c_s^2 \rho'\end{aligned}$$

- ① 热压力和磁压力的“弹性”在 $\mathbf{k} \perp \mathbf{B}_0$ 情形下产生最佳叠加。
- ② 速度扰动在波传播方向, 磁场扰动垂直波传播方向。故波为一种纵波和横波的混杂波。

可压缩磁流体中的波动—一般情形下的磁声波

- $0 < \theta < \pi/2$, 一般情形, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\max(c_s, v_a) &\leq (v_m)_+ \leq \sqrt{c_s^2 + v_a^2} \\ 0 &\leq (v_m)_- \leq \min(c_s, v_a)\end{aligned}$$

对任一给定方向, 有

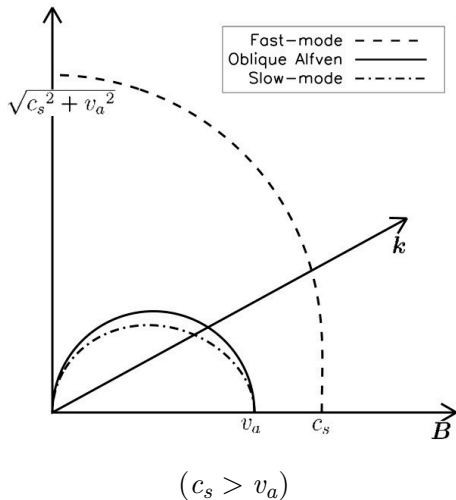
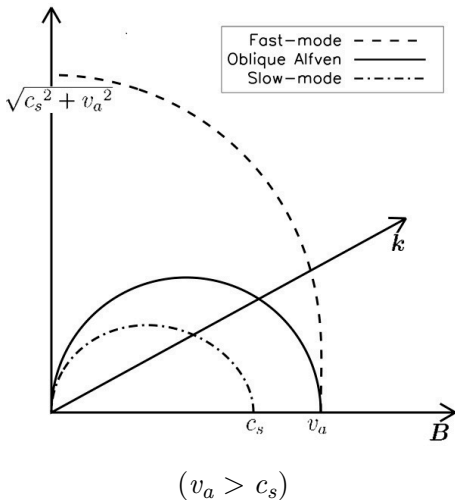
$$\begin{aligned}(v_m)_- &\leq v_a \leq (v_m)_+ \\ (v_m)_- &\leq c_s \leq (v_m)_+\end{aligned}$$

当 $v = v_m$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}u_x' = u_y' &= 0, \quad u_z' = \frac{1}{\rho_0 u_0 \sin \theta} (v_m^2 - c_s^2) \rho' \\ v_x' &= \frac{\rho'}{\rho_0} v_m, \quad v_y' = 0, \quad v_z' = -\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0 v_m} \cot \theta (v_m^2 - c_s^2) \\ S' &= 0, \quad p' = c_s^2 \rho'\end{aligned}$$

沿扰动传播方向, 只有速度扰动; 垂直扰动传播方向, 速度和磁场扰动均存在, 故快慢磁声波都是混杂波。

可压缩磁流体中的波动-波法图



简单波-HD 情形

- 基本方程组，理想流体

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \\ \frac{dS}{dt} = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

假定 p, ρ, v 互为单值函数

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{d(\rho v)}{dx} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + (v + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp}{dv}) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= 0 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right)_{\rho} &= v + \rho \frac{dv}{d\rho} \\ \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right)_v &= v + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp}{dv} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \rho \frac{dv}{d\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp}{dv}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{dv}{d\rho} = \pm \frac{c_s}{\rho}, \quad dv = \pm \frac{c_s}{\rho} d\rho = \pm \frac{dp}{\rho c_s}$$

一维非定常流动一般解

$$x = (v \pm c_s)t + f(v), \quad \text{or} \quad v = F[x - (v \pm c_s)t]$$

简单波-MHD 情形

- 基本方程组, 完全导电理想流体

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \rho} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\mu_0 \rho} \left(B_y \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} + B_z \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} \right) \\ B_x \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} &= 0, \quad B_x \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(v B_y), \quad \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(v B_z) \end{aligned}$$

- ① $B_x \neq 0$, 运动方程退化为 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$, 退化到 HD 情形
- ② $B_x = 0$, 有 $B = \alpha \rho$ (磁冻结), 引入 $p_m = p + B^2/(2\mu_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} &= -\rho \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p_m}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$

与 HD 形式上一致, $dv = \pm \frac{c_m}{\rho} dp = \pm \frac{dp_m}{c_m \rho}$, 其中 $c_m = \sqrt{c_s^2 + v_A^2}$,

而流动一般解为 $v = F[x - (v \pm c_m)t] \quad (x = (v \pm c_m)t + f(v))$

简单波-激波

- 简单波与线性波的区别

- 线性波: 波轮廓上各点速度 $c_s(c_m)$ 相同, 波形不发生变化
- 简单波: 波轮廓上各点速度 $v \pm c_s(v \pm c_m)$ 不同, 扰动大 (小) 的点传播速度快 (慢), 波形不断变化

- 简单波传播速度

考虑绝热情况 $p\rho^{-\gamma} = \text{const} = A$

$$c_s = \sqrt{A\gamma\rho^{\frac{\gamma-1}{2}}}$$
$$v = \pm \int \frac{c_s}{\rho} d\rho = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{A\gamma}}{\gamma-1} \left(\rho^{\frac{\gamma-1}{2}} - \rho_0^{\frac{\gamma-1}{2}} \right) = \pm \frac{2}{\gamma-1} (c_s - c_{s0}) \text{ or}$$
$$c_s = c_{s0} \pm \frac{\gamma-1}{2} v$$

- 简单波 \rightarrow 激波

波峰上 $U_p = c_{s0} + \frac{\gamma+1}{2} v_m$; 波谷上 $U_v = c_{s0} - \frac{\gamma+1}{2} v_m$ 形成激波的条件 (t^*, X^*)

$$\int_0^{t^*} (U_p - U_v) dt = \int_0^{t^*} (\gamma+1) v_m dt = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \quad \int_0^{X^*} \frac{\gamma+1}{c_{s0}} v_m dx = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

或者, 从数学上考虑, 当激波形成时

$$\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)_t \rightarrow \infty, \text{ or } \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right)_t \rightarrow 0, \text{ and } \left(\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial v^2} \right)_t = 0$$

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD)

等离子体中的激波

- 激波的定义

一个以大于等离子体特征速度传播的物理量 ($\rho, p, T...$) 的突变面

- 处理激波问题时的简化

- ① 将激波看作间断面

- ② 将激波看作两个状态均匀区域的过渡区

- 激波的耗散机制

- ① 流体力学激波: 碰撞耗散 (激波厚度为流体质点平均自由程)

- ② 磁流体力学激波: 碰撞耗散 + 焦耳耗散 (可以存在小于平均自由程厚度的无碰撞激波)

- 宇宙等离子体中的激波

- ① 太阳高层大气: 日冕/行星际激波 (射电 II 型暴)

- ② 磁层顶: 弓激波

- ③

- 激波的形成

线性波 \rightarrow 有限振幅波 \rightarrow 激波

流体力学激波

● 相容性条件

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho_1 v_1 = \rho_2 v_2 \\ p_1 + \rho_1 v_1^2 = p_2 + \rho_2 v_2^2 \\ \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} + \varepsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2} v_1^2 = \frac{p_2}{\rho_2} + \varepsilon_2 + \frac{1}{2} v_2^2 \\ \left(\frac{\gamma p_1}{(\gamma - 1)\rho_1} + \frac{1}{2} v_1^2 = \frac{\gamma p_2}{(\gamma - 1)\rho_2} + \frac{1}{2} v_2^2 \right) \end{array} \right.$$

● Rankine-Hugoniot (R-H) 关系

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{(\gamma - 1) + (\gamma + 1)p_2/p_1}{(\gamma + 1) + (\gamma - 1)p_2/p_1} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{(\gamma + 1)\rho_2/\rho_1 - (\gamma - 1)}{(\gamma + 1) - (\gamma - 1)\rho_2/\rho_1}$$

由 R-H 关系得 $v_1^2 = \frac{p_1}{2\rho_1} [(\gamma - 1) + (\gamma + 1)p_2/p_1]$, $v_2 = v_1 \rho_1 / \rho_2$

- ① $p_2 = p_1$, $v_1 = v' = \sqrt{\gamma p_1 / \rho_1} = c_{s1}$, 声波
- ② $p_2 > p_1$, $v_1 = v' > c_{s1}$, 激波速度必须大于声速
- ③ $p_2/p_1 \rightarrow \infty$, $\rho_2/\rho_1 \rightarrow (\gamma + 1)/(\gamma - 1)$, $T_2/T_1 \rightarrow (\gamma - 1)p_2/(\gamma + 1)p_1$, 强激波, 密度有限增加, 温度剧烈增加

● 定义上游马赫数 $M_1 = v'/c_{s1} = v_1/c_{s1}$, 有

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{2\gamma M_1^2 - (\gamma - 1)}{\gamma + 1}, \quad \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{(\gamma + 1)M_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1)M_1^2}, \quad \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} = \dots$$

MHD 激波-相容性条件

① 磁场法向分量连续

$$\{B_n\} = 0 \rightarrow \{B_x\} = 0$$

② 电场切向分量连续

$$\{v_n \mathbf{B}_t - B_n \mathbf{v}_t\} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \{v_x B_y - v_y B_x\} = 0 \\ \{v_x B_z - v_z B_x\} = 0 \end{cases}$$

③ 质量守恒

$$\{\rho v_n\} = 0 \rightarrow \{\rho v_x\} = 0$$

④ 动量守恒

$$\{\rho v_n \mathbf{v} + (p + \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}) \mathbf{n} - \frac{B_n}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B}\} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \{\rho v_x^2 + p + \frac{B_y^2 + B_z^2}{2\mu_0}\} = 0 \\ \{\rho v_x v_y - \frac{B_x B_y}{\mu_0}\} = 0 \\ \{\rho v_x v_z - \frac{B_x B_z}{\mu_0}\} = 0 \end{cases}$$

⑤ 能量守恒

$$\begin{aligned} \{(p + \rho\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2)v_n + \frac{1}{\mu_0}[B^2 v_n - (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{v})B_n]\} &= 0 \rightarrow \\ \{(p + \rho\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2)v_x + \frac{v_x(B_y^2 + B_z^2)}{\mu_0} - B_x \frac{B_y v_y + B_z v_z}{\mu_0}\} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

MHD 激波-间断面

• HD 间断面

- ① HD 激波 $v_n \neq 0$
- ② 切向间断 $v_n = 0$

$$\{\rho\} \neq 0, \{v_t\} \neq 0$$

• MHD 间断

- ① 切向间断 $v_n = 0, B_n = 0$
 $\{B_t\} \neq 0, \{v_t\} \neq 0, \{\rho\} \neq 0$
- ② 接触间断 $v_n = 0, B_n \neq 0$
 $\{v_t\} = 0, \{B_t\} = 0, \{p\} = 0, \{\rho\} \neq 0$
- ③ 旋转间断 $v_n \neq 0, \{\rho\} = 0$

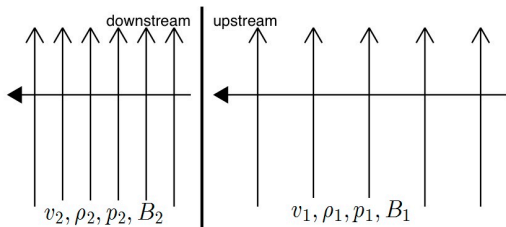
利用相容性条件可得 $v_{t_2} - \frac{B_{t_2}}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}} = v_{t_1} - \frac{B_{t_1}}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}} = u$, 选择以速度 u

运动的坐标系, 在该坐标系中 $B' = B, v_n' = v_n, v_t' = \frac{B_t}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}}$, 故

$$\{B'\} = 0, \{v_n'\} = 0, v' = \frac{B}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}}$$

- ④ MHD 激波 $v_n \neq 0, \{\rho\} \neq 0$
 - 正激波 (垂直激波) $\{v_t\} = 0, B_n = 0$
 - 斜激波 $\{v_t\} \neq 0, B_n \neq 0$

MHD 激波—垂直激波 1



- 上游区: $p_1, \rho_1, \mathbf{B} = \{0, B_1, 0\}, \mathbf{v} = \{v_1, 0, 0\}$
下游区: $p_2, \rho_2, \mathbf{B} = \{0, B_2, B_z\}, \mathbf{v} = \{v_2, 0, 0\}$
由电场切向分量连续相容性条件得: $B_z = 0$
- 代入其他相容性条件, 得

$$\begin{cases} \rho_2 v_2 = \rho_1 v_1 \\ p_2 + B_2^2/(2\mu_0) + \rho_2 v_2^2 = p_1 + B_1^2/(2\mu_0) + \rho_1 v_1^2 \\ \varepsilon_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho_2} + \frac{B_2^2}{\mu_0 \rho_2} + \frac{1}{2} v_2^2 = \varepsilon_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{B_1^2}{\mu_0 \rho_1} + \frac{1}{2} v_1^2 \quad (*) \\ B_2 v_2 = B_1 v_1 \end{cases}$$

MHD 激波—垂直激波 2

- 定义无量纲量 $X = \rho_2/\rho_1$, $M_1 = v_1/c_{s1}$, $\beta_1 = 2\mu_0 p_1/B_1^2 = \frac{2c_{s1}^2}{\gamma v_{a1}^2}$, 有

$$v_2/v_1 = X^{-1}$$

$$B_2/B_1 = X$$

$$p_2/p_1 = \gamma M_1^2(1 - X^{-1}) + \beta_1^{-1}(1 - X^2) + 1$$

代入 (*) 可得 $(X-1)f(X) = 0$, 其中

$$f(X) = 2(2 - \gamma)X^2 + [2(\beta_1 + 1) + (\gamma - 1)\beta_1 M_1^2]\gamma X - \gamma(\gamma + 1)\beta_1 M_1^2$$

① $X = 1$, 无间断情形

② $f(X) = 0$, 激波解要求有一解 $X \geq 1$, 则 $f(1) \leq 0$, 故有

$$M_1^2 \geq 1 + 2/(\gamma\beta_1) = 1 + v_{a1}^2/c_{s1}^2 \rightarrow v_1 \geq \sqrt{c_{s1}^2 + v_{a1}^2} = v_{fm1}$$

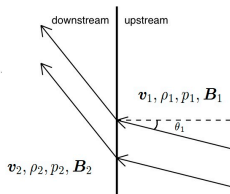
$$X = \frac{(\gamma + 1)M_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1)M_1^2} - \frac{2}{\beta_1\gamma} \frac{(2 - \gamma)X^2 + \gamma X}{2 + (\gamma - 1)M_1^2}$$

- 对于相同的 M_1 , 有 $X_{\text{MHD}} < X_{\text{HD}}$

- $\beta_1 \rightarrow \infty$, 退化到流体力学激波, $X \rightarrow X_{\text{HD}}$

- $M_1 \rightarrow \infty$, 强激波情形, $X \rightarrow (\gamma + 1)/(\gamma - 1)$, 故 $1 < \frac{B_2}{B_1} < \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1}$

MHD 激波—斜激波 1



相容性条件

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho_2 v_{2x} = \rho_1 v_{1x} \\ p_2 + \frac{B_2^2}{2\mu_0} - \frac{B_{2x}^2}{\mu_0} + \rho_2 v_{2x}^2 = p_1 + \frac{B_1^2}{2\mu_0} - \frac{B_{1x}^2}{\mu_0} + \rho_1 v_{1x}^2 \\ \rho_2 v_{2x} v_{2y} - \frac{B_{2x} B_{2y}}{\mu_0} = \rho_1 v_{1x} v_{1y} - \frac{B_{1x} B_{1y}}{\mu_0} \\ (p_2 + \frac{B_2^2}{2\mu_0}) v_{2x} - \frac{B_{2x} (B_2 \cdot v_2)}{\mu_0} + (\rho_2 \varepsilon_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho_2 v_2^2 + \frac{B_2^2}{2\mu_0}) v_{2x} = \\ (p_1 + \frac{B_1^2}{2\mu_0}) v_{1x} - \frac{B_{1x} (B_1 \cdot v_1)}{\mu_0} + (\rho_1 \varepsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho_1 v_1^2 + \frac{B_1^2}{2\mu_0}) v_{1x} \\ B_{2x} = B_{1x} \\ v_{2x} B_{2y} - v_{2y} B_{2x} = v_{1x} B_{1y} - v_{1y} B_{1x} \end{array} \right.$$

MHD 激波—斜激波 2

- 选择一运动坐标系 (de Hoffmann & Teller 坐标系), 该坐标系以 $v_{1x}B_{1y}/B_{1x}$ 沿 $-y$ 轴运动, 则在这样的坐标系中有 $v_{1y} = v_{1x}B_{1y}/B_{1x}$, 故

$$v_{2x}B_{2y} - v_{2y}B_{2x} = v_{1x}B_{1y} - v_{1y}B_{1x} = 0$$

即上下游均有 $\mathbf{v} \parallel \mathbf{B}$, 电场切向分量相容性条件消失
进一步, 能量守恒相容性条件退化为流体力学形式

$$\frac{\gamma p_2}{(\gamma - 1)\rho_2} + \frac{1}{2}v_2^2 = \frac{\gamma p_1}{(\gamma - 1)\rho_1} + \frac{1}{2}v_1^2$$

- 定义 $X = \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}$, $c_{s1} = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p_1}{\rho_1}}$, $v_{a1} = \frac{B_1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho_1}}$, 代入相容性条件, 有

$$\frac{v_{2x}}{v_{1x}} = X^{-1}$$

$$\frac{v_{2y}}{v_{1y}} = \frac{v_1^2 - v_{a1}^2}{v_1^2 - Xv_{a1}^2}$$

$$\frac{B_{2x}}{B_{1x}} = 1$$

$$\frac{B_{2y}}{B_{1y}} = \frac{(v_1^2 - v_{a1}^2)X}{v_1^2 - Xv_{a1}^2}$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = X + \frac{(\gamma - 1)Xv_1^2}{2c_{s1}^2} \left(1 - \frac{v_2^2}{v_1^2}\right)$$

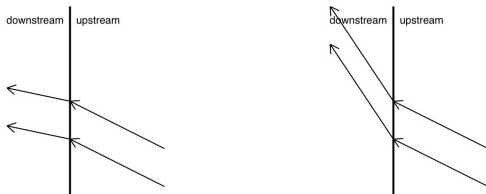
MHD 激波—斜激波 3

• X 满足

$$(v_1^2 - Xv_{a1}^2)^2 \{ Xc_{s1}^2 + \frac{1}{2}v_1^2 \cos^2 \theta [X(\gamma - 1) - (\gamma + 1)] \} + \frac{1}{2}v_{a1}^2 v_1^2 \sin^2 \theta X \{ [\gamma + X(2 - \gamma)]v_1^2 - Xv_{a1}^2 [(\gamma + 1) - X(\gamma - 1)] \} = 0 \quad (*)$$

- ① 线性波: $X \rightarrow 1$, $(v_1^2 - v_{a1}^2)[v_{1x}^4 - (c_{s1}^2 + v_{a1}^2)v_{1x}^2 + c_{s1}^2 v_{a1}^2 \cos^2 \theta] = 0$
三种模式: Alfvén 波 + 快慢磁声波
- ② 激波: $X > 1$, 有 $p_2 > p_1$, 同时要求 $B_{2y}/B_{1y} > 0$

- ① $v_1^2 \leq v_{a1}^2 (< Xv_{a1}^2)$, 有 $B_2 < B_1$: 慢激波 (左)
- ② $v_1^2 \geq Xv_{a1}^2 (> v_{a1}^2)$, 有 $B_2 > B_1$: 快激波 (右)



$\theta \rightarrow \pi/2$, 快激波 \rightarrow 垂直激波, 慢激波 \rightarrow 切向间断

MHD 激波—斜激波 4

- 对于慢激波, 当 $v_1 = v_{a1}$ 且 $X \neq 1$, 有 $B_{2y} = 0$ (只要 $B_{1y} \neq 0$) 该慢激波称消去 (switch-off) 激波, 此时 $(*) \rightarrow$
 $(2c_{s1}^2/v_{a1}^2 + \gamma - 1)X^2 - [2c_{s1}^2/v_{a1}^2 + \gamma(1 + \cos^2 \theta)]X + (\gamma + 1)\cos^2 \theta = 0$
方程必有一根 $X > 1$
- 当 $\theta = 0$, $(*) \rightarrow (v_1^2 - Xv_{a1}^2)^2 \{ Xc_{s1}^2 + \frac{1}{2}v_1^2[X(\gamma - 1) - (\gamma + 1)] \} = 0$

- ① $\{ \} = 0 \rightarrow X = \frac{(\gamma + 1)M_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1)M_1^2}$, 此时 (慢) 激波退化为 HD 激波
- ② $v_1^2 = Xv_{a1}^2$, $X > 1$ 要求 $v_1 > v_{a1}$, 此时快激波称诱生 (switch-on) 激波, 有 $B_{2y}^2/B_{2x}^2 = (X - 1)[(\gamma + 1) - (\gamma - 1)X - 2c_{s1}^2/v_{a1}^2]$, 则

$$1 < X \leq \frac{\gamma + 1 - 2c_{s1}^2/v_{a1}^2}{\gamma - 1}$$

上式要求 $v_{a1} > c_{s1}$, 即诱生激波只存在于上游 Alfvén 速度大于声速的等离子体中!

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD)

等离子体宏观不稳定性

- 等离子体不稳定性

- 定义：以集体运动的方式，趋向于热力学平衡的能量转换过程

- 数学表述： $\frac{dx}{dt} = \gamma x$, γ 为不稳定性增长率

- 分类

- 宏观不稳定性 (MHD 不稳定性)

- 微观不稳定性 (动力学不稳定性)

- 重要作用

- ① 爆发现象

- ② 反常输运

- ③ 波动

- ④ 湍流

- 等离子体宏观不稳定性

- 分类

- “狭义” MHD 不稳定性 (电导率无穷大)

- 电阻不稳定性 (考虑有限电阻)

- 研究方法

- ① 直观分析法

- ② 简正模分析法

- ③ 能量原理

简正模分析法 1

- 所有扰动量 $q(\mathbf{r}, t)$ 表为傅里叶分量形式

$$q(\mathbf{r}, t) \rightarrow q(\mathbf{k}, \omega) \exp\{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)\}, \quad \omega(k) = \omega_r(k) + i\gamma(k)$$

代入线性化 MHD 方程, 得色散关系 $D(\omega, k) = 0$, 从中解得 ω :

- 所有 ω 为实数, 扰动量作简谐振荡 \rightarrow 波或振荡
- 有一 ω 有正虚部 ($\gamma(k) > 0$), 扰动量随时间按 $e^{\gamma t}$ 增长 \rightarrow 不稳定性
- 基本方程组 (电中性、无耗散、各向同性、电导率无穷大)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) &= 0 \\ \rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} &= -\nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} \\ \frac{d}{dt}(p\rho^{-\gamma}) &= 0 & \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \nabla p_0 &= \mathbf{j}_0 \times \mathbf{B}_0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B}_0 &= \mu_0 \mathbf{j}_0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}_0 &= 0 \end{aligned} \\ \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} &= -\nabla \times \mathbf{E} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} &= \mu_0 \mathbf{j} \end{aligned}$$

平衡状态: $\mathbf{v} = 0, \mathbf{E} = 0, \rho = \rho_0, p = p_0, \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{j}_0, \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0$

简正模分析法 2

- 扰动方程组, 引入小扰动

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{v} &= \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_1, \rho = \rho_0 + \rho_1 \\ p &= p_0 + p_1, \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{j}_0 + \mathbf{j}_1, \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 + \mathbf{B}_1\end{aligned}$$

线性化方程组, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_1}{\partial t} &= -\nabla p_1 + \mathbf{j}_0 \times \mathbf{B}_1 + \mathbf{j}_1 \times \mathbf{B}_0 \\ \frac{\partial \rho_1}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_0 \mathbf{v}_1) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial t} &= -\gamma p_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 - (\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \nabla) p_0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}_1}{\partial t} &= -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}_1 = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{B}_0) = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{v}_1) \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{j}_1}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}_1}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{v}_1)\end{aligned}$$

整理得速度扰动方程

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}_1}{\partial t^2} = \gamma \nabla (p_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_1) + \nabla [(\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \nabla) p_0] + \mathbf{j}_0 \times \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{v}_1) - \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B}_0 \times [\nabla \times \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{v}_1)]$$

简正模分析法 3

- 引入相对于平衡位置的位移量 $\xi(\mathbf{r}_0, t)$, $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_0 + \xi$, 则扰动速度

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t}$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_1 &= -\nabla \cdot (\rho_0 \xi) \\ p_1 &= -\gamma p_0 \nabla \cdot \xi - \xi \cdot \nabla p_0 \\ \mathbf{B}_1 &= \nabla \times (\xi \times \mathbf{B}_0)\end{aligned}$$

故扰动位移方程 $\rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} = \mathbf{F}(\xi)$, 其中

$$\mathbf{F}(\xi) = \nabla(\xi \cdot \nabla p_0) + \gamma \nabla(p_0 \nabla \cdot \xi) + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}_0) \times \mathbf{B}_1 - \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B}_0 \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}_1)$$

简正模分析法 4

- 边界条件, 考虑等离子体-真空情形

- 总压强连续

$$-\gamma p_0(\mathbf{r}_0) \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\xi} + \frac{\mathbf{B}_{0i}(\mathbf{r}_0) \cdot \mathbf{B}_{1i}(\mathbf{r}_0)}{\mu_0} + \frac{\xi_n}{2\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} B_{0i}^2(\mathbf{r}_0) = \frac{\mathbf{B}_{0e}(\mathbf{r}_0) \cdot \mathbf{B}_{1e}(\mathbf{r}_0)}{\mu_0} + \frac{\xi_n}{2\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} B_{0e}^2(\mathbf{r}_0)$$

- 电场切向分量连续

$$\mathbf{n}_0 \times \mathbf{E}_1 = v_{1n} \mathbf{B}_{0e} \text{ or } \mathbf{B}_{1e} = \nabla \times (\boldsymbol{\xi} \times \mathbf{B}_{0e}) \text{ or } \mathbf{n}_0 \times \mathbf{A} = -\xi_n \mathbf{B}_{0e}$$

- 将 $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ 写成所有可能简正方式的和 $\boldsymbol{\xi} = \sum_n \boldsymbol{\xi}_n(\mathbf{r}_0, \omega_n) \exp\{-i\omega_n t\}$, 有

$$-\rho_0 \omega_n^2 \boldsymbol{\xi} = \mathbf{F}(\boldsymbol{\xi})$$

只要出现一个 ω_n^2 为负, 就会发生不稳定性

能量原理

- 破坏平衡的条件: 对于某一位移, 系统的位能的变化为负
- 孤立系统总能量

$$\int d\tau \left(\frac{\rho v^2}{2} + \frac{p}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} + \frac{\varepsilon_0 E^2}{2} \right) = T + W = \text{const}$$

系统微扰 $\mathbf{r}_0 \rightarrow \mathbf{r}_0 + \boldsymbol{\xi}(\mathbf{r}_0)$ 后, 封闭系统中总能量变化率为 0, 有

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \rho_0 \dot{\boldsymbol{\xi}}^2 d\tau + \delta W = \text{const} \rightarrow \int \rho_0 \dot{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \cdot \ddot{\boldsymbol{\xi}} d\tau + \frac{d}{dt}(\delta W) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\int \dot{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \cdot \mathbf{F}(\boldsymbol{\xi}) d\tau + \frac{d}{dt}(\delta W) = 0 \rightarrow \delta W = -\frac{1}{2} \int d\tau \boldsymbol{\xi} \cdot \mathbf{F}(\boldsymbol{\xi})$$

代入 $\mathbf{F}(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ 表达式可得 $\delta W = \delta W_p + \delta W_s + \delta W_v$, 其中

$$\delta W_p = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_i} \left\{ \frac{B_1^2}{\mu_0} - p_1 \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\xi} - \boldsymbol{\xi} \cdot (\mathbf{j}_0 \times \mathbf{B}_1) \right\} d\tau$$

$$\delta W_s = \frac{1}{2} \int_{S_0} \xi_n^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{B_{0e}^2}{2\mu_0} - \frac{B_{0i}^2}{2\mu_0} - p_0 \right) dS$$

$$\delta W_v = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \int_{V_e} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})^2 d\tau = \int_{V_e} \frac{B_1^2}{2\mu_0} d\tau$$

δW_p : 内部能量变化; δW_s : 边界面做功; δW_v : 外部能量增加

- $\delta W_p + \delta W_s > 0$, 系统肯定稳定
- 稳定条件: 对于所有满足边条的 $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ 和 \mathbf{A} , 有 $(\delta W)_{\min} > 0$

电流不稳定性—直观分析

❶ “腊肠”不稳定性 (Sausage Instability)

平衡条件 $p + \frac{B_z^2}{2\mu_0} = \frac{B_{\theta a}^2}{2\mu_0}$, 发生小扰动 ($a \rightarrow a - \delta a$) 后

- 等离子柱外

$$B'_{\theta a} = \frac{\mu_0 I_p}{2\pi(a - \delta a)} \approx \frac{\mu_0 I_p}{2\pi a} (1 + \delta a/a) = B_{\theta a} (1 + \delta a/a), \quad \Delta P_{m\theta} = \frac{B_{\theta a}^2}{2\mu_0} - \frac{B_{\theta a}^2}{2\mu_0} \approx \frac{B_{\theta a}^2}{\mu_0} \frac{\delta a}{a}$$

- 等离子柱内

$$B'_z = \frac{\pi a^2}{\pi(a - \delta a)^2} B_z \approx B_z (1 + 2\frac{\delta a}{a}), \quad \Delta P_{mz} \approx \frac{B_z^2}{\mu_0} \frac{2\delta a}{a}$$

稳定要求 $\Delta P_{mz} > \Delta P_{m\theta}$, 即 $B_z^2 > \frac{B_{\theta}^2}{2}$

❷ 扭曲不稳定性 (Kink Instability)

等离子体柱产生扭曲后

- 恢复力 $F_z = \frac{B_z^2}{2\mu_0} \pi a^2 2 \sin \alpha \approx \frac{B_z^2}{\mu_0} \pi a^2 \alpha = \frac{B_z^2}{2\mu_0} \pi a^2 \frac{\lambda}{R}$

- 弯曲力 $F_{\theta} = 2 \sin \alpha \int_a^{\lambda} \frac{B_{\theta}^2}{2\mu_0} 2\pi r dr \approx \frac{B_{\theta a}^2}{\mu_0} \pi a^2 \frac{\lambda}{R} \ln \frac{\lambda}{a}$

稳定要求 $F_z > F_{\theta}$, 即 $\frac{B_z^2}{B_{\theta a}^2} > 2 \ln \frac{\lambda}{a}$, 同时 $\frac{B_z^2}{B_{\theta a}^2} < 1$, 有 $\ln \frac{\lambda}{a} < 1/2$

❸ 螺旋不稳定性 (Screw Instability)

稳定条件 $\left| \frac{B_{\theta}}{B_z} \right| < \frac{2\pi a}{L}$

电流不稳定性—简正模分析 1

- 柱对称, $\xi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \xi(r) \exp\{i(m\theta + kz) - i\omega t\}$
选择 ξ , 使得 $\nabla \cdot \xi = 0$, 即 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 = 0$ (不可压)
- 面电流情况下, 柱内无角向磁场, 只有轴向均匀附加磁场 B_i , 气压 p 为常数, 于是柱内扰动位移方程

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} = -\nabla(p_1 + \frac{\mathbf{B}_i \cdot \mathbf{B}_{1i}}{\mu_0}) + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\mathbf{B}_i \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B}_{1i}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{1i} = \nabla \times (\xi \times \mathbf{B}_i) = (\mathbf{B}_i \cdot \nabla) \xi = ikB_i \xi, \text{ 故}$$

$$(-\omega^2 \rho_0 + \frac{k^2 B_i^2}{\mu_0}) \xi = -\nabla(p_1 + \frac{\mathbf{B}_i \cdot \mathbf{B}_{1i}}{\mu_0}) = -\nabla \tilde{p}$$

$$\text{两边取散度, 有 } \nabla^2 \tilde{p} = 0 \rightarrow \left[\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - (k^2 + \frac{m^2}{r^2}) \right] \tilde{p}(r) = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \tilde{p}(r) = \tilde{p}(a) \frac{I_m(kr)}{I_m(ka)}, \text{ 故 } \xi_r(a) = \frac{k\tilde{p}(a)}{\omega^2 \rho_0 - k^2 B_i^2 / \mu_0} \frac{I'_m(ka)}{I_m(ka)} \quad (1)$$

- 柱外真空, 存在均匀的纵向磁场和柱面电流产生的角向磁场。
 $\mathbf{j}_e \equiv 0$, 故 $\nabla \times \mathbf{B}_{1e} = 0$; 引入磁势 ψ , $\mathbf{B}_{1e} = \nabla \psi$, ψ 满足
$$\nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = c \frac{K_m(kr)}{K_m(ka)} \exp\{i(m\theta + kz) - i\omega t\}$$

电流不稳定性-简正模分析 2

考虑柱面上 ($r = a$) 边界条件

- 总压强连续 $\frac{\mathbf{B}_i \cdot \mathbf{B}_{1i}}{\mu_0} = \tilde{p} = \frac{\mathbf{B}_e \cdot \mathbf{B}_{1e}}{\mu_0} + \frac{\xi_r}{2\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} B_e^2$, 其中

$$\left. \frac{\mathbf{B}_e \cdot \mathbf{B}_{1e}}{\mu_0} \right|_{r=a} = \frac{i}{\mu_0} c(kB_{ez} + \frac{m}{a} B_\theta(a)) \exp\{i(m\theta + kz) - i\omega t\}$$
$$\left. \frac{\xi_r}{2\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} B_e^2 \right|_{r=a} = -\frac{B_\theta^2(a)}{\mu_0 a} \xi_r(a) \exp\{i(m\theta + kz) - i\omega t\}$$

$$\text{故 } \tilde{p}(a) = \frac{ic}{\mu_0} (kB_{ez} + \frac{m}{a} B_\theta(a)) - \frac{B_\theta^2(a)}{\mu_0 a} \xi_r(a) \quad (2)$$

- 电场切向分量连续 ($\mathbf{n}_0 \cdot \mathbf{B}_{1e} = \mathbf{n}_0 \cdot [\nabla \times (\boldsymbol{\xi} \times \mathbf{B}_e)]$)
其中 $\mathbf{n}_0 = \mathbf{e}_r$, $\mathbf{B}_e = \mathbf{B}_{ez} + \mathbf{B}_\theta$, $\mathbf{B}_{1e} = \nabla\psi$, 可得

$$i(kB_{ez} + \frac{m}{a} B_\theta(a)) \xi_r(a) = ck \frac{K'_m(ka)}{K_m(ka)} \quad (3)$$

电流不稳定性—简正模分析 3

- 联立 (1)、(2)、(3), 可得关于 $\xi_r(a), \tilde{p}(a), c$ 的线性齐次代数方程组非零解要求

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\frac{k}{\omega^2 \rho_0 - k^2 B_i^2 / \mu_0} \frac{I'_m(ka)}{I_m(ka)} & 0 \\ \frac{B_\theta^2(a)}{\mu_0 a} & 1 & -\frac{i}{\mu_0} (kB_{ez} + \frac{m}{a} B_\theta(a)) \\ i(kB_{ez} + \frac{m}{a} B_\theta(a)) & 0 & -k \frac{K'_m(ka)}{K_m(ka)} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

- 展开系数行列式, 得色散关系

$$\rho_0 \mu_0 \omega^2 = B_i^2 k^2 - (kB_{ez} + \frac{m}{a} B_\theta)^2 \frac{I'_m(ka)}{I_m(ka)} \frac{K_m(ka)}{K'_m(ka)} - k \frac{B_\theta^2}{a} \frac{I'_m(ka)}{I_m(ka)} \quad (*)$$

电流不稳定性-简正模分析 4

- 稳定要求 $\omega^2 > 0$, 讨论色散关系等式右边三项
 - 第一项 > 0 , 柱内轴向磁场总是起致稳作用
 - $\frac{I'_m}{I_m} > 0, \frac{K'_m}{K'_m} < 0$, 故第二项 ≥ 0 , 一般也起致稳作用, 其作用来源于柱外磁力线的张力, 除非当 $kB_{ez} + \frac{m}{a}B_\theta = 0$, 此项消失
 - 第三项 < 0 , 柱外角向磁场总是产生不稳定因素
- 对于 $kB_{ez} + \frac{m}{a}B_\theta = 0$ 情形, 考虑到扰动波矢 $\mathbf{k} = k\mathbf{e}_z + \frac{m}{a}\mathbf{e}_\theta$, 有 $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_e = 0$, 即扰动传播与磁场垂直时, 磁场便不再阻碍扰动发展引入磁螺距 ζ_B 和扰动螺距 ζ , 在柱面上
$$\zeta_B = 2\pi a \frac{B_z}{B_\theta}, \quad \zeta = \frac{2\pi m}{k}$$
当 $|\zeta_B| = \zeta$, 即 $kB_{ez} + \frac{m}{a}B_\theta = 0$ 时, 扰动不引起磁力线畸变, 不稳定性最容易发生, 此类不稳定性称作螺旋不稳定性

电流不稳定性-简正模分析 5

柱外无纵向磁场, $B_{ez} = 0$

- $m = 0$ 模 (“腊肠” 模): $\omega^2 = \frac{B_i^2 k^2}{\mu_0 \rho_0} \left[1 - \frac{B_\theta^2}{B_i^2} \frac{I_0'(ka)}{ka I_0(ka)} \right]$

由于 $\left[\frac{I_0'(x)}{x I_0(x)} \right]_{\max} = \frac{1}{2}$, 故只要 $\frac{B_\theta^2}{B_i^2} < 2$, 便能保证 $\omega^2 > 0$

- $m = 1$ 模 (Kink 模): $\omega^2 = \frac{B_i^2 k^2}{\mu_0 \rho_0} \left[1 + \frac{B_\theta^2}{B_i^2} \frac{I_1'(ka)}{ka I_1(ka)} \frac{K_0(ka)}{K_1'(ka)} \right]$

- 短波扰动 $ka \gg 1$, 可能有 $\omega^2 > 0$, 等离子体柱稳定

- 长波扰动 $ka \ll 1$, 将有 $\omega^2 < 0$, 等离子体柱不稳定

当 $ka \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\omega^2 = \frac{B_i^2 k^2}{\mu_0 \rho_0} \left[1 - \frac{B_\theta^2}{B_i^2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{ka}\right) \right]$, 对于长波扰动不稳定

电流不稳定性-简正模分析 6

柱外纵向磁场远大于角向磁场, $B_{ez} \gg B_\theta$

- 考虑长波极限 $ka \ll 1$, 有 $\mu_0 \rho_0 \omega^2 = B_i^2 k^2 + (kB_{ez} + \frac{m}{a} B_\theta)^2 - \frac{m}{a^2} B_\theta^2$

求 ω^2 极小值, 由 $\frac{\partial \omega^2}{\partial k} = 0$, 得 $\omega_{\min}^2 = \frac{B_\theta^2}{\mu_0 \rho_0 a^2} (\frac{m^2 B_i^2}{B_{ez}^2 + B_i^2} - m)$

定义 $\beta = 2\mu_0 p / (B_{ez}^2 + B_\theta^2)$, 由平衡条件得 $1 - \beta \approx \frac{B_i^2}{B_{ez}^2}$, 故而

$$\omega_{\min}^2 = \frac{B_\theta^2}{\mu_0 \rho_0 a^2} m (m \frac{1 - \beta}{2 - \beta} - 1)$$

当 $0 < m < \frac{2 - \beta}{1 - \beta}$ 时, $\omega_{\min}^2 < 0$, 小 β , $m = 1$ 的模不稳定

电流不稳定性—有流动情况 1

考虑沿轴向均匀流动 $\mathbf{v} = v_0 \mathbf{e}_z$, 仿照之前讨论, 可得色散关系

$$\left[-v_A^2 + v_s^2 / \left(\frac{k^2 v_s^2}{\omega_1^2} - 1 \right) \right] K J_m(Ka) = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \rho_0} \left[\frac{m}{a} B_{e\theta}(a) + k B_{ez} \right]^2 \frac{K_m(ka) J'_m(Ka)}{k K'_m(ka)} + \left(1 + \frac{k v_0}{\omega_1 - k v_0} \right) \frac{B_{e\theta}^2(a) J'_m(Ka)}{\mu_0 a \rho_0},$$

其中

$$K^2 = \frac{\omega_1^2 (1 - k^2 v_s^2 / \omega_1^2) (1 - k^2 v_A^2 / \omega_1^2)}{(v_A^2 + v_s^2 - v_A^2 v_s^2 k^2 / \omega_1^2)},$$

这里 $v_A = B_0 / \sqrt{\mu_0 \rho_0}$, $v_s = \sqrt{\gamma p_0 / \rho_0}$, $\omega_1 = \omega + k v_0$.

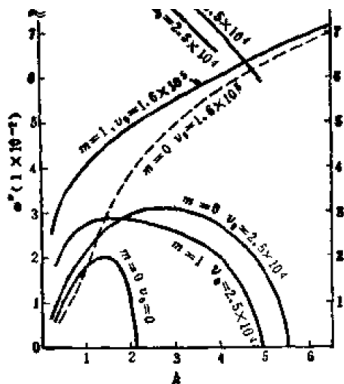
- 与之前区别

- 增加一项 $k v_0 / (\omega_1 - k v_0)$
- $\omega \rightarrow \omega_1$
- $I_m \rightarrow J_m$

- 当 $v_0 = 0$, 同时考虑不可压缩流体, 色散关系回退到之前形式 (*)

电流不稳定性-有流动情况 2

代入太阳活动区特征参数, 求解色散关系得 $\omega = \omega' - i\omega''$, 考虑 v_0 对不稳定性 ($\omega'' > 0$) 作用



结论: v_0 的存在将加剧不稳定性的发生!

HD 情况下的 Rayleigh-Taylor (RT) 不稳定性 1

- 重力场下平衡的两种流体: $z > 0, \rho_1$; $z < 0, \rho_2$, 基本方程

$$\begin{cases} \rho_i \frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} = -\nabla p_i + \rho_i \mathbf{g} \\ \frac{\partial \rho_i}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho_i \mathbf{v}_i) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

小扰动 (\mathbf{v} 小), 流体不可压, 同时认为流体均质, 故 ρ 为常数; 同时 $\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} \approx \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t}$; 重力场中 $\mathbf{g} = -\nabla(gz)$, 对运动方程两边取旋度可得 $\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = 0$, 故速度有势: $\mathbf{v} = \nabla \phi$. 代入基本方程

$$\begin{cases} \rho_i \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial t} + \rho_i gz + p_i = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 \phi_i}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi_i}{\partial z^2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

- 边界条件

$$\textcircled{1} \quad p_1 = p_2: \quad \rho_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi_1}{\partial t^2} + g \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{z=0} = \rho_2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi_2}{\partial t^2} + g \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{z=0}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad v_{1z} = v_{2z}: \quad \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0}$$

HD 情况下的 RT 不稳定性 2

- 考虑平面波解

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1 = A_1(z) \exp\{i(\omega t - kx)\} \\ \phi_2 = A_2(z) \exp\{i(\omega t - kx)\} \end{cases}$$

代入 Laplace 方程, 有 $\frac{d^2 A_i(z)}{dz^2} - k^2 A_i(z) = 0$ ($i = 1, 2$)

由无穷远处边条 $z \rightarrow \infty, A_1 = 0$ 和 $z \rightarrow -\infty, A_2 = 0$ 得

$$\begin{cases} A_1(z) = c_1 \exp\{-kz\} \\ A_2(z) = c_2 \exp\{kz\} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_1 = c_1 \exp\{-kz + i(\omega t - kx)\} \\ \phi_2 = c_2 \exp\{kz + i(\omega t - kx)\} \end{cases}$$

代入速度连续边条得 $c_1 = -c_2$

结果再代入压力连续边条, 得色散关系

$$\omega = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\rho_2 - \rho_1}{\rho_2 + \rho_1}\right)} kg$$

- $\rho_2 > \rho_1$, ω 为实数, 振幅与时间无关, 稳定
- $\rho_2 < \rho_1$, ω 为虚数, 振幅随时间无限增大, 平衡破坏, 直到上下流体互换位置 (RT 不稳定性、“互换不稳定性”)
发生不稳定性时, $\gamma \propto \sqrt{k}$, 短波扰动增长快

MHD 情况下的 RT 不稳定性 1

- 基本位型：密度存在梯度 $\nabla\rho_0(z)$ ，磁场在 xoy 平面中，随 z 轴有

$$\mathbf{B}_0(z) = B_{0x}(z)\mathbf{e}_x + B_{0y}(z)\mathbf{e}_y$$

重力加速度沿 z 轴向下，平衡时有 $\frac{d}{dz}\left(p_0 + \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}\right) = -\rho_0 g$

- 速度扰动方程

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}_1}{\partial t^2} = \nabla[(\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \nabla)p_0] + \frac{1}{\mu_0}(\nabla \times \mathbf{B}_0) \times \mathbf{R} - \frac{1}{\mu_0}\mathbf{B}_0 \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{R}) - (\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \nabla)(\rho_0 \mathbf{g})$$
$$(\mathbf{R} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{B}_0) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}_1}{\partial t})$$

假定 $\mathbf{v}_1(\mathbf{r}, t) = [v_{1x}(z)\mathbf{e}_x + v_{1y}(z)\mathbf{e}_y + v_{1z}(z)\mathbf{e}_z] \exp\{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)\}$

再假定扰动在 xoy 平面传播，即 $\mathbf{k} = k_x\mathbf{e}_x + k_y\mathbf{e}_y$, $k^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2$

代入 \mathbf{R} 中有

$$R_x = i(\mathbf{B}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k})v_{1x} - v_{1z} \frac{dB_{0x}}{dz}$$
$$R_y = i(\mathbf{B}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k})v_{1y} - v_{1z} \frac{dB_{0y}}{dz}$$
$$R_z = i(\mathbf{B}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k})v_{1z}$$

而流体不可压有

$$ik_x v_{1x} + ik_y v_{1y} + \frac{dv_{1z}}{dz} = 0$$

MHD 情况下的 RT 不稳定性 2

- 将 v_1, \mathbf{k} 代入扰动方程, 有

$$-\omega^2 \rho_0 v_{1x} = ik_x v_{1z} \frac{dp_0}{dz} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{dB_{0x}}{dz} R_z - \frac{i}{\mu_0} B_{0y} (k_x R_y - k_y R_x) \quad (1)$$

$$-\omega^2 \rho_0 v_{1y} = ik_y v_{1z} \frac{dp_0}{dz} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{dB_{0y}}{dz} R_z + \frac{i}{\mu_0} B_{0x} (k_x R_y - k_y R_x) \quad (2)$$

$$-\omega^2 \rho_0 v_{1z} = \frac{d}{dz} \left(v_{1z} \frac{dp_0}{dz} \right) - \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{d}{dz} (B_{0y} R_y + B_{0x} R_x) + \frac{i}{\mu_0} (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0) R_z + v_{1z} \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} g \quad (3)$$

- $B_{0x} \times (1) + B_{0y} \times (2)$, 有

$$-\omega^2 \rho_0 (B_{0x} v_{1x} + B_{0y} v_{1y}) = i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0) v_{1z} \frac{dp_0}{dz} + R_z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{B_0^2}{2\mu_0} \right)$$

$$\text{故 } B_{0x} v_{1x} + B_{0y} v_{1y} = -\frac{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0) v_{1z}}{\omega^2 \rho_0} \frac{d}{dz} \left(p_0 + \frac{B_0^2}{2\mu_0} \right) = \frac{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)}{\omega^2} g v_{1z} \quad (4)$$

- $ik_x \times (1) + ik_y \times (2)$, 有

$$\omega^2 \rho_0 \frac{dv_{1z}}{dz} = -k^2 v_{1z} \frac{dp_0}{dz} - v_{1z} \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)^2}{2\mu_0} \right] + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (k_x B_{0y} - k_y B_{0x}) (k_x R_y - k_y R_x)$$

$$\text{整理可得 } \left[\omega^2 \rho_0 - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)^2}{\mu_0} \right] \left(\frac{dv_{1z}}{dz} - \frac{k^2}{\omega^2} g v_{1z} \right) = 0 \quad (5)$$

MHD 情况下的 RT 不稳定性 3

- 由 (5) 可得

① $\omega^2 = \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)^2}{\mu_0 \rho_0} = \frac{B_0^2 k^2 \cos^2 \theta}{\mu_0 \rho_0}$: 斜 Alfvén 波

② $\frac{dv_{1z}}{dz} - \frac{k^2}{\omega^2} g v_{1z} = 0$ (6): 可能发生不稳定性的模式

- 讨论 (6) 式对应模式

- 将 R_x, R_y 代入 (3) 等式右边第二项, 有

$$B_{0y} R_y + B_{0x} R_x = -\frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)^2}{\omega^2} g v_{1z} - v_{1z} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{B_0^2}{2} \right)$$

- 上式代入 (3) 式, 并利用平衡条件, 有

$$-\frac{d}{dz} \left\{ \left[\rho_0 - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)^2}{\mu_0 \omega^2} \right] g v_{1z} \right\} + \left\{ g \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} + \omega^2 \left[\rho_0 - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)^2}{\mu_0 \omega^2} \right] \right\} v_{1z} = 0$$

$k^2/\omega^2 \times$ 上式, 并将 (6) 式代入, 有

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left\{ \left[\rho_0 - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)^2}{\mu_0 \omega^2} \right] \frac{dv_{1z}}{dz} \right\} - \frac{k^2}{\omega^2} \left\{ g \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} + \omega^2 \left[\rho_0 - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)^2}{\mu_0 \omega^2} \right] \right\} v_{1z} =$$

MHD 情况下的 RT 不稳定性 4

● 锐边界情形

$$\rho_0(z) \approx \begin{cases} \rho_1 & (z > 0) \\ \rho_2 & (z < 0) \end{cases}, \quad \frac{d\rho_0(z)}{dz} = (\rho_1 - \rho_2)\delta(z)$$

- 边界面附近, 对 (*) 式从 0^- 积分至 0^+ , 有

$$\left[\rho_1 - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)_1^2}{\mu_0 \omega^2} \right] \left(\frac{dv_{1z}}{dz} \right)_{0^+} - \left[\rho_2 - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)_2^2}{\mu_0 \omega^2} \right] \left(\frac{dv_{1z}}{dz} \right)_{0^-} - \frac{gk^2}{\omega^2} (\rho_1 - \rho_2) v_{1z}(0) = 0 \quad (7)$$

- 边界面以外, ρ_0, \mathbf{B}_0 变化很缓慢, (*) 式变为

$$\frac{d^2 v_{1z}}{dz^2} - k^2 v_{1z} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} v_{1z} = v_{1z}(0) \exp(-kz) & (z \geq 0) \\ v_{1z} = v_{1z}(0) \exp(kz) & (z < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由此得 } \left(\frac{dv_{1z}}{dz} \right)_{0^\pm} = \mp k v_{1z}(0) \quad (8)$$

联立 (7)、(8) 可得色散关系

$$\omega^2 = \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{01})^2 + (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{02})^2}{\mu_0(\rho_1 + \rho_2)} - gk \frac{\rho_1 - \rho_2}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} \quad (9)$$

MHD 情况下的 RT 不稳定性 5

① 当 $B_{01} = 0, B_{02} = 0$, 即无磁场时, $\omega^2 = -gk \frac{\rho_1 - \rho_2}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} \rightarrow$ HD 情形

② $\frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{01})^2 + (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{02})^2}{\mu_0(\rho_1 + \rho_2)} \geq 0$, 磁场总是起致稳作用, 除非 $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0 = 0$, 此时扰动不改变磁场的分布

③ 当 $\rho_1 = \rho, \rho_2 = 0$, 即等离子体受磁场支撑时

$$\omega^2 = \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{01})^2 + (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{02})^2}{\mu_0 \rho} - gk$$

④ 当磁场具有剪切时

设真空磁场 $\mathbf{B}_{02} = (\alpha_x B_0, \alpha_y B_0, 0)$, 其中 $\alpha_x^2 + \alpha_y^2 = 1$;

等离子中磁场 $\mathbf{B}_{01} = (\gamma_x B_0, \gamma_y B_0, 0)$; 再设 $v_A = B_0 / \sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}$

色散关系变为 $\omega^2 = [(k_x \alpha_x + k_y \alpha_y)^2 + (k_x \gamma_x + k_y \gamma_y)^2] v_A^2 - gk$

压力平衡要求 $p_0 + \frac{(\gamma_x^2 + \gamma_y^2) B_0^2}{2\mu_0} = \frac{B_0^2}{2\mu_0}$

简化问题, 假定 $\mathbf{B}_{01} \perp \mathbf{B}_{02}$, 并取 $\alpha_y = 1$, 于是 $\alpha_x = \gamma_y = 0$

所以 $\gamma_x^2 = 1 - \beta$ ($\beta = 2\mu_0 p_0 / B_0^2$), $\omega^2 = [k_x^2(1 - \beta) + k_y^2] v_A^2 - gk$

当 $k_y = 0$, 扰动沿 x 轴传播, $\mathbf{k} \perp \mathbf{B}_{02}$, 最容易发生不稳定性, 稳定要求

$$\lambda_x < \lambda_c = \left(\frac{2\pi}{g} \right) (1 - \beta) v_A^2 = \frac{2\pi(1 - \beta) B_0^2}{\mu_0 \rho_0 g}$$

MHD 情况下的 RT 不稳定性 6

- 等离子体密度随 z 按指数变化情形, 即 $\rho_0(z) = \rho_0 \exp\{cz\}$

考虑 $v_{1z} = \text{const}$, 即 $\frac{dv_{1z}}{dz} = 0, \frac{d^2 v_{1z}}{dz^2} = 0$, (*) 式变为

$$\frac{k^2}{\omega^2} \left\{ g \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} + \omega^2 \left[\rho_0 - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)^2}{\mu_0 \omega^2} \right] \right\} v_{1z} = 0$$

$v_{1z} \neq 0$ 要求 $g \frac{d\rho_0}{dz} + \omega^2 \left[\rho_0 - \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)^2}{\mu_0 \omega^2} \right] = 0$, 得色散关系

$$\omega^2 = \frac{(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0)^2}{\mu_0 \rho_0} - \frac{g}{\rho_0} \frac{d\rho_0}{dz}$$

磁场仍起致稳作用, 除非 $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0 = 0$, 此时 $\omega^2 = -\frac{g}{\rho_0} \frac{d\rho_0}{dz}$

- $\frac{d\rho_0}{dz} > 0$, 密度梯度方向与重力方向相反, $\omega^2 < 0$, 不稳定
- $\frac{d\rho_0}{dz} < 0$, 密度梯度方向与重力方向一致, $\omega^2 > 0$ 稳定

重力场中等温流体静力学平衡分层大气中, $\rho(z) = \rho(0) \exp\{-\frac{z}{H}\}$,

其中 $H = \frac{kT}{mg}$, 故平衡稳定

MHD 情况下的 RT 不稳定性 7

考虑重力场 ($\mathbf{g} = -g\mathbf{e}_z$) 中等离子体—磁场 (真空) 边界平衡位型:
 $z > 0$, 均匀等离子体 ($\rho, \mathbf{B}_i = B_i\mathbf{e}_x$); $z < 0$, 真空 ($\mathbf{B}_e = B_e\mathbf{e}_x$)

- 等离子体中带电粒子在重力场和磁场作用下发生漂移

$$\mathbf{v}_{Dg} = \frac{\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{B}}{qB^2} = \frac{m\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{B}_i}{qB_i^2} = -\frac{mg}{qB_i}\mathbf{e}_y$$

- 形成电流

$$\mathbf{j} = nq\mathbf{v}_{Dg} = -\frac{nm\mathbf{g}}{B_i}\mathbf{e}_y = -\frac{\rho\mathbf{g}}{B_i}\mathbf{e}_y$$

- 单位体积电磁力

$$\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B}_i = \rho\mathbf{g}\mathbf{e}_z = -\rho\mathbf{g} \quad (\text{等离子体平衡})$$

- 边界面上引入 y 方向传播 (垂直磁场) 小扰动 $\xi = \xi_0 \sin ky$, 电流将在扰动界面上形成面电荷分布, 产生 y 方向电场 \mathbf{E} 。这一电场将导致边界面附近等离子体电场漂移

$$\mathbf{v}_E = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}_i}{B_i^2} = -|E/B_i|\mathbf{e}_z$$

此漂移加剧扰动发展, 破坏稳定!

HD 切向间断面的 Kelvin-Helmholtz (KH) 不稳定性 1

• 基本方程

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_i = 0 \\ \rho_i \frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} = -\nabla p_i \end{cases} \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

- 引入小扰动 $\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{v}_{10} + \mathbf{v}'_1$, $\mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{v}_{20} + \mathbf{v}'_2$, $p_1 = p_{10} + p'_1$, $p_2 = p_{20} + p'_2$
其中 $\mathbf{v}_{10} = v_{10} \mathbf{e}_x$, $\mathbf{v}_{20} = v_{20} \mathbf{e}_x$, p_{10}, p_{20} 均为常数, 得扰动方程

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}'_i = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}'_i}{\partial t} + v_{i0} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}'_i}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho_i} \nabla p_i \end{cases} \quad (i = 1, 2) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \nabla^2 p'_1 = 0 \\ \nabla^2 p'_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

- 设 p' 取形式 $p'_i = f_i(z) \exp\{i(\omega t - kx)\}$, 代入 Laplace 方程有

$$\frac{d^2 f_i}{dz^2} - k^2 f_i = 0$$

考虑 $|z| \rightarrow \infty$, p'_i 有限边条, 有

$$\begin{cases} f_1(z) = \bar{p}'_1 \exp\{-kz\} \\ f_2(z) = \bar{p}'_2 \exp\{kz\} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} p'_1(x, z, t) = \bar{p}'_1 \exp\{i(\omega t - kx) - kz\} \\ p'_2(x, z, t) = \bar{p}'_2 \exp\{i(\omega t - kx) + kz\} \end{cases}$$

可以认为 \mathbf{v}'_i 也有类似形式, 故

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{v}'_1(x, z, t) = \bar{\mathbf{v}}'_1 \exp\{i(\omega t - kx) - kz\} \\ \mathbf{v}'_2(x, z, t) = \bar{\mathbf{v}}'_2 \exp\{i(\omega t - kx) + kz\} \end{cases}$$

HD 切向间断面的 KH 不稳定性 2

- p'_i, v'_i 代入扰动运动方程, 取 z 分量得

$$\begin{cases} \bar{p}'_1 = \frac{i\rho_1(\omega - kv_{10})}{k} \bar{v}'_{1z} \\ \bar{p}'_2 = -\frac{i\rho_2(\omega - kv_{20})}{k} \bar{v}'_{2z} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

- 考虑扰动界面方程 $z = \xi(x, t)$, 在界面上, 有

$$v'_z|_{\text{bd}} = \frac{d\xi}{dt} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + v_{x0} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}$$

取 $\xi = \bar{\xi} \exp\{i(\omega t - kx)\}$, 有

$$\begin{cases} \bar{v}'_{1z}|_{\text{bd}} = i(\omega - kv_{10})\bar{\xi} \\ \bar{v}'_{2z}|_{\text{bd}} = i(\omega - kv_{20})\bar{\xi} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

- 联立 (1)、(2), 考虑到扰动界面上 $p_1 = p_2$, 由此得色散关系

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1(\omega - kv_{10})^2 + \rho_2(\omega - kv_{20})^2 &= 0 \quad \text{or} \\ \frac{\omega}{k} &= \frac{(\rho_1 v_{10} + \rho_2 v_{20}) \pm i(v_{10} - v_{20})\sqrt{\rho_1 \rho_2}}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} \end{aligned}$$

ω 总有一个非零虚部使得扰动振幅随时间指数增长, 最终破坏界面, 即发生 KH 不稳定性

重力场中的 HD KH 不稳定性 1

- 方程组

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_i = 0 \\ \rho_i \frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} = -\nabla p_i + \rho_i \mathbf{g} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}'_i = 0 \\ \rho_i \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}'_i}{\partial t} + v_{i0} \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}'_i}{\partial x} \right) = -\nabla p_i + \rho_i \mathbf{g} \end{cases}$$

- 运动方程求旋度, 可得 $\nabla \times \mathbf{v}'_i = 0$, 故引入速度势 ϕ_i , 有

$$\begin{cases} \rho_1 \left(\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t} + v_{10} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x} \right) = -p_1 - \rho_1 g z \\ \rho_2 \left(\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial t} + v_{20} \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial x} \right) = -p_2 - \rho_2 g z \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} \nabla^2 \phi_1 = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \phi_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

- 解 Laplace 方程得

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1 = c_1 \exp\{i(\omega t - kx) - kz\} \\ \phi_2 = c_2 \exp\{i(\omega t - kx) + kz\} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{v}'_{1z}|_{\text{bd}} = -c_1 k \\ \bar{v}'_{2z}|_{\text{bd}} = c_2 k \end{cases}$$

同前, 取扰动界面方程为 $z = \xi(x, t) = \bar{\xi} \exp\{i(\omega t - kx)\}$, 故

$$\begin{cases} \bar{v}'_{1z}|_{\text{bd}} = i(\omega - kv_{10})\bar{\xi} \\ \bar{v}'_{2z}|_{\text{bd}} = i(\omega - kv_{20})\bar{\xi} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -i(\omega - kv_{10})\bar{\xi}/k \\ c_2 = i(\omega - kv_{20})\bar{\xi}/k \end{cases}$$

- 再代入 $p_1|_{\text{bd}} = p_2|_{\text{bd}}$ 边条得

$$\rho_1[(\omega - kv_{10})^2 + gk] = \rho_2[-(\omega - kv_{20})^2 + gk]$$

由此解得色散关系

$$\omega = \frac{k(\rho_1 v_{10} + \rho_2 v_{20}) \pm \sqrt{-\rho_1 \rho_2 k^2 (v_{10} - v_{20})^2 + gk(\rho_2^2 - \rho_1^2)}}{\rho_1 + \rho_2}$$

① $\rho_2 > \rho_1$, 不稳定发生条件为 $k > \frac{g(\rho_2^2 - \rho_1^2)}{\rho_1 \rho_2 (v_{10} - v_{20})^2}$, 短波扰动不稳定

② $\rho_2 < \rho_1$, 绝对不稳定, 其增长率 $\gamma = \sqrt{\gamma_{\text{KH}}^2 + \gamma_{\text{RT}}^2}$

MHD KH 不稳定性 1

- MHD 切向间断满足

$$B_n = 0, v_n = 0, \{v_t\} \neq 0, \{B_t\} \neq 0, \{\rho\} \neq 0, \{p + B_t^2/(2\mu_0)\} = 0$$

故设 $\mathbf{v}_{i0}, \mathbf{B}_{i0}$ 均在 xoy 平面; 显然扰动波矢也在 xoy 平面内

- 基本方程组

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \\ \rho \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\nabla \left(p + \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} \right) + \left(\frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mu_0} \cdot \nabla \right) \mathbf{B} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{cases}$$

- 引入小扰动 $\mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{v}_{i0} + \mathbf{v}'_i, \mathbf{B}_i = \mathbf{B}_{i0} + \mathbf{B}'_i, p_i = p_{i0} + p'_i$, 故

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}'_i = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}'_i}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v}_{i0} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}'_i = -\frac{1}{\rho_i} \nabla \left(p'_i + \frac{\mathbf{B}_{i0} \cdot \mathbf{B}'_i}{\mu_0} \right) + \left(\frac{\mathbf{B}_{i0}}{\mu_0 \rho_i} \cdot \nabla \right) \mathbf{B}'_i \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}'_i}{\partial t} = (\mathbf{B}_{i0} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}'_i - (\mathbf{v}_{i0} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B}'_i \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}'_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

对运动方程两边取散度, 有

$$\nabla^2 \left(p'_i + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B}_{i0} \cdot \mathbf{B}'_i \right) = 0$$

MHD KH 不稳定性 2

- 同前，可以认为所有扰动量 f_i 可取以下形式

$$f_1(\mathbf{r}, t) = \bar{f}_1 \exp\{i(\omega t - k_x x - k_y y) - kz\}$$

$$f_2(\mathbf{r}, t) = \bar{f}_2 \exp\{i(\omega t - k_x x - k_y y) + kz\}$$

代入运动、磁场方程 z 分量中，有

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho_1(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{10}) \bar{v}'_{1z} = -ik(\bar{p}'_1 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B}_{10} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}'_1) - \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{10}) \bar{B}'_{1z} \\ \rho_2(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{20}) \bar{v}'_{2z} = ik(\bar{p}'_2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B}_{20} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}'_2) - \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{20}) \bar{B}'_{2z} \\ (\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{10}) \bar{B}'_{1z} = -(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{10}) \bar{v}'_{1z} \\ (\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{20}) \bar{B}'_{2z} = -(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{20}) \bar{v}'_{2z} \end{array} \right.$$

消去 $\bar{B}'_{1z}, \bar{B}'_{2z}$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} [\rho_1(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{10})^2 - \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{10})^2] \bar{v}'_{1z} &= -ik(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{10})(\bar{p}'_1 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B}_{10} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}'_1) \\ [\rho_2(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{20})^2 - \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{20})^2] \bar{v}'_{2z} &= ik(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{20})(\bar{p}'_2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B}_{20} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}'_2) \end{aligned} \quad *$$

MHD KH 不稳定性 3

- 同前, 设扰动界面方程 $\xi(x, t) = \bar{\xi} \exp\{i(\omega t - k_x x - k_y y)\}$, 得

$$\bar{v}'_{iz}|_{\text{bd}} = i(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})\bar{\xi}$$

代入 (*) 式中, 有

$$\begin{aligned} [\rho_1(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{10})^2 - \frac{1}{\mu_0}(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{10})^2]\bar{\xi} &= -k(\bar{p}'_1 + \frac{1}{\mu_0}\mathbf{B}_{10} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}'_1) \\ [\rho_2(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{20})^2 - \frac{1}{\mu_0}(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{20})^2]\bar{\xi} &= k(\bar{p}'_2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0}\mathbf{B}_{20} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}'_2) \end{aligned} \quad (*)'$$

- 间断面两侧压力连续条件

$$\bar{p}'_1 + \frac{1}{\mu_0}\mathbf{B}_{10} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}'_1 = \bar{p}'_2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0}\mathbf{B}_{20} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}'_2$$

代入 (*)' 式, 有

$$[\rho_1(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{10})^2 - \frac{1}{\mu_0}(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{10})^2] = -[\rho_2(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{20})^2 - \frac{1}{\mu_0}(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{20})^2]$$

从中解 ω 得

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= \frac{1}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} \{ [\rho_1(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{10}) + \rho_2(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{20})] \\ &\quad \pm \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1 + \rho_2}{\mu_0} [(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{10})^2 + (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{20})^2] - \rho_1 \rho_2 (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{10} - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{20})^2} \} \end{aligned}$$

不发生 KH 不稳定性条件

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0} [(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{10})^2 + (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{20})^2] \geq \frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{10} - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{20})^2$$

磁场总是起致稳作用, 除非 $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$

MHD KH 不稳定性 4

- 取 $v_{10} - v_{20}$ 沿 x 方向, 稳定条件变为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\mu_0} [(B_{10x}^2 + B_{20x}^2) + 2 \frac{k_y}{k_x} (B_{10x} B_{10y} + B_{20x} B_{20y}) + (\frac{k_y}{k_x})^2 (B_{10y}^2 + B_{20y}^2)] \\ \geq \frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} (v_{10} - v_{20})^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 当磁场都沿 x 轴, 即 $B_{10y} = B_{20y} = 0$ 时, 稳定条件进一步变为

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0} (B_{10}^2 + B_{20}^2) \geq \frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} (v_{10} - v_{20})^2$$

稳定与否与扰动传播方向及波长均无关, 磁场致稳作用最有效

- 当 B_{10} 和 B_{20} 的 x 分量和 y 分量均不为零时, 定义

$$f(\frac{k_y}{k_x}) = \frac{1}{\mu_0} [(B_{10x}^2 + B_{20x}^2) + 2 \frac{k_y}{k_x} (B_{10x} B_{10y} + B_{20x} B_{20y}) + (\frac{k_y}{k_x})^2 (B_{10y}^2 + B_{20y}^2)]$$

由此得 $f_{\min} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{(B_{10x} B_{20y} - B_{10y} B_{20x})^2}{B_{10y}^2 + B_{20y}^2}$, 绝对稳定要求

$$f_{\min} \geq \frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} (v_{10} - v_{20})^2$$

- 当磁场与 $v_{10} - v_{20}$ 垂直, 即 $B_{10x} = B_{20x} = 0$ 时, 稳定条件

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0} (\frac{k_y}{k_x})^2 (B_{10y}^2 + B_{20y}^2) \geq \frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} (v_{10} - v_{20})^2$$

- $k_y = 0$, 磁场不起致稳作用, 相当于 HD 切向间断不稳定性
- $k_y \neq 0$, 总可以找到一个传播方向, 其与 x 夹角

$$\theta_c = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0 \rho_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} \frac{(v_{10} - v_{20})^2}{B_{10y}^2 + B_{20y}^2}}$$

$\theta \geq \theta_c$ 时稳定, $\theta < \theta_c$ 时不稳定

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD)

磁场重联

磁场湮灭-Parker-Sweet 机制

- Sweet 机制: 无流动, 完全依靠磁场耗散, $\tau_d = \mu_0 \sigma L^2$ 太大使得磁能转化效率太低!
- Parker-Sweet 机制: 有导电流体携带磁场流入电流片 (边界层), 同时尽量减小电流片厚度。边界层: $L \gg \delta$, 仅有电流, 无磁场
 - 考虑稳定流动不可压缩流体, 有 $u_{x0}L = v\delta$
 - 根据 Bernoulli 方程, 有 $\frac{\rho v^2}{2} = p - p_0$ 。考虑到 u_{x0} 是小量, 故沿 x 轴边界层内外压力平衡为一静力学问题, 有 $p - p_0 = B_{y0}^2/(2\mu_0)$, 故

$$v = \frac{B_{y0}}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}} = v_A$$

- 边界层中, 有 $j_z = \sigma E_z$, 而 $j_z = B_{y0}/(\delta\mu_0)$, $E_z = u_{x0}B_{y0}$, 故

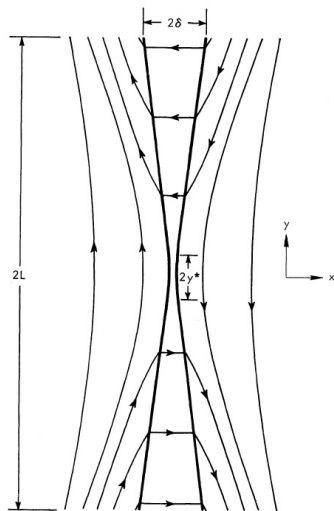
$$u_{x0} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \sigma \delta} = \left(\frac{v_A}{\mu_0 \sigma L} \right)^{1/2}$$

- 引入无量纲流动速度 $M_0 = u_{x0}/v_A$ 表征磁场湮灭率, 有

$$M_0 = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \sigma v_A L} = \sqrt{1/R_m}$$

大多数天体物理问题中 R_m 相当大故而磁场湮灭率仍然非常低!

磁场快速湮灭-Petschek 机制



- 相比 Parker-Sweet 机制的改进
 B_x 分量 \rightarrow 向两侧传播的 Alfvén 波
 \rightarrow 部分磁能通过波转化，转化速率取决于波速（与电导率无关！）
- 磁场拓扑
 - o 点附近: $B_x = 0$ ，扩散主导（同 Sweet-Parker 机制）
 - 远离 o 点: B_x 逐渐增加，波逐渐占主导
- 两个区域
 - 边界层: 反向磁场的边界附近，磁场与远离边界处有量级上的差别
 - 外部流动区: 磁场、流场有微小畸变，离边界层越近畸变越大

Petschek 机制-边界层

作零级近似, 边界层边缘处流动与无穷远处流动相同

- 边界层中质量守恒 $u_{x0}y = v(y)\delta(y)$;

流体元上受磁张力为 $-\frac{B_{y0}B_x}{\mu_0}\mathbf{y}_1$, 故 $\frac{d}{dy}(\rho v^2\delta) = -\frac{B_{y0}B_x}{\mu_0}$.

令 $b_x = B_x/B_{y0}$, $M_0 = u_{x0}/v_A$, $v_A = B_{y0}/\sqrt{\mu_0\rho}$, 则

$$M_0^2 \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{y^2}{\delta} \right) = -b_x$$

- 远离中性点 (波区), 定常解要求 $u_{x0} = B_x/\sqrt{\mu_0\rho}$, 即 $M_0 = |b_x|$, 故 $\delta = M_0|y|$, 边界层厚度随 y 线性增加
- 靠近中性点 (扩散区), 定常解要求 $u_{x0} = \frac{\eta_m}{\delta}$, $M_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0\sigma v_A\delta}$, 故边界层厚度 δ 为常数, 而 $b_x = -2M_0^3\mu_0\sigma v_A y$
- 估计扩散区大小 y^* : $y = y^*$ 时, 有 $b_x = -M_0$, 故

$$y^* = \frac{1}{2\mu_0\sigma v_A M_0^2}$$

$|y| < y^*$, 扩散作用占优势, $b_x = -M_0 \frac{y}{y^*}$;

$y^* < |y| < L$, 波机制发挥作用, $|b_x| = M_0$.

Petschek 机制—外部流动区

- 外流区中流场、磁场有微小畸变

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{u} &= u_{x0}(\mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{u}') \\ \mathbf{B} &= B_{y0}(\mathbf{y}_1 + \mathbf{B}')\end{aligned}$$

可以证明 $\nabla \times \mathbf{B}' = 0, \nabla \times \mathbf{u}' = 0$ 。

- 引入磁势 ψ , $\mathbf{B}' = \nabla\psi$, 磁场无源要求 $\nabla^2\psi = 0$

确定边界条件 (边界近似取作 y 轴): 法向磁场连续要求

$$B_x \cos \theta = B_{y0} B'_x \cos \theta + B_{y0} (1 + B'_y) \sin \theta \rightarrow b_x = B'_x + \frac{d\delta}{dy}$$

- 波区 ($|y| > y^*$): $b_x = -M_0, \frac{d\delta}{dy} = M_0$, 故 $B'_x = -2M_0 \frac{y}{|y|}$
- 扩散区 ($|y| < y^*$): $b_x = -M_0 \frac{y}{y^*}$, 取 $\frac{d\delta}{dy} = -b_x$, 故 $B'_x = -2M_0 \frac{y}{y^*}$

解 Laplace 方程, 可得

$$\mathbf{B}'(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-L}^L \frac{B'_x(\eta)(\mathbf{r} - \eta\mathbf{y}_1)}{(\mathbf{r} - \eta\mathbf{y}_1)^2} d\eta$$

$$\text{显然 } B'_{y\max} = B'_y(0) = -\frac{2M_0}{\pi} \ln\left(\frac{L}{y^*}\right)$$

Petschek 机制—极大湮灭速率

- 足够大的流速 \rightarrow 大 y 处磁场有可观的 x 分量 \rightarrow 小 y 处边界层电流减小 \leftrightarrow 边界层外磁场 y 分量减少
 - 波区边界层边缘 $B_y \downarrow \rightarrow v \downarrow, \delta \uparrow \rightarrow b_x \uparrow \rightarrow j \downarrow$
 - 同时 $B_y \downarrow \rightarrow M_0 \uparrow \rightarrow y^* \downarrow$
- 两者结合, 使得边界层更快消失!
 - ① $B'_y(0) \ll -1$, Petschek 解存在
 - ② $B'_y(0)$ 比线性分析所得结果更快趋近于-1
 - ③ $B'_y(0)$ 不能超过-1
- 估计极大湮灭率, 仅仅考虑 M_0 量级, 取 $B'_y(0) = -1/2$, 故

$$M_{0\max} = \pi/4 \ln\left(\frac{L}{y^*}\right)$$

代入 y^* 表达式, 有

$$M_{0\max} = \pi/4 \ln(2\mu_0\sigma v_A L M_{0\max}^2) = \pi/4 \ln(2M_{0\max}^2 R_m)$$

$M_{0\max} \propto 1/\ln(R_m)$, 故湮灭率大大提高!

可压导电流体中的 Petschek 机制

- 可压缩: Alfvén 波 \rightarrow 一对消去激波, 横越激波有密度增加
- 相对于不可压流体的修正, 定义密度比 $\alpha = \rho_0/\rho_b$, 则

连续性方程 $\alpha u_{x0} y = v \delta$

运动方程 $\frac{d}{dy}(\rho_0 v^2 \delta) = -\alpha \frac{B_{y0} B_x}{\mu_0}$

波区中 $b_x = -M_0$, $\delta = \alpha M_0 |y|$

扩散区中 $b_x = -\alpha 2 M_0^3 \mu_0 \sigma v_A y$, $\delta = 1/(\mu_0 \sigma v_A M_0)$

扩散区长度 $y^* = \frac{1}{2\alpha \mu_0 \sigma v_A M_0^2}$

畸变磁场边界条件及解

$$B'_x = \begin{cases} -(1+\alpha)M_0 y/|y|, & (y > y^*) \\ -(1+\alpha)M_0 y/y^*, & (y < y^*) \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad B'_y(0) = -\frac{(1+\alpha)M_0}{\pi} \ln\left(\frac{L}{y^*}\right)$$

最大湮灭率

$$M_{0\max} = \pi/2(1+\alpha) \ln(2\mu_0 \sigma v_A L \alpha M_{0\max}^2) = \pi/2(1+\alpha) \ln(2M_{0\max}^2 \alpha R_m)$$

$0 < \alpha < 1$, 结果差别小于因子 2, 故而不重要!