

Magnetohydrodynamics Homework 4

1. $T = 10^6 \text{ K}$, $n_e = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $B = 5 \text{ G}$, $\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$

因氢冕由纯H大气组成, 可证此温度下H完全电离, 故:

$$\rho \approx m_p n_H = m_p n_e \approx 5.012 \times 10^{-13} \text{ kg/m}^3 \approx 5.01 \times 10^{-16} \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$P = 2n k_B T = n_e k_B T \approx 4.14 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N/m}^2 = 4.14 \times 10^{-2} \text{ dyn/cm}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{声速 } C_s = \sqrt{\gamma P / \rho} \approx 1.17 \times 10^7 \text{ cm/s} \quad \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Alfven速度 } v_A = \frac{B}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho}} \approx 6.3 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s} = 6.3 \times 10^7 \text{ cm/s} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{等离子体 } \beta = \frac{2\mu_0 P}{B^2} \approx 0.0416 \quad \times 2$$

2. Alfven波的相速度大小, $\frac{B_0}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho_0}} \cos \theta = v_A$

$$\text{快慢磁声波的相速度大小 } \frac{1}{2} (C_s^2 + u_0^2 \pm \sqrt{(C_s^2 + u_0^2)^2 - 4C_s^2 u_0^2 \cos^2 \theta}) = C_{M\pm}^2$$

(1) 波的传播方向平行于磁场, 即 $\theta = 0$ 时,

$$v_A = \frac{B_0}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \rho_0}} \approx 6.3 \times 10^7 \text{ cm/s} = u_0 = C_{M+} \quad \checkmark \text{ 即有 Alfven 波, 横波}$$

$$C_{M-} = C_s = 1.17 \times 10^7 \text{ cm/s} \quad \text{即有离子声波, 纵波} \quad \times \sqrt{2}$$

(2) 波的传播方向垂直于磁场, 即 $\theta = 90^\circ$ 时,

$$v_A = 0 \text{ 或 } \omega_0 = 0 \quad \text{为横波, 实际上并不传播}$$

$$C_{M-} = 0 \text{ 而 } C_{M+} = \sqrt{C_s^2 + u_0^2} \approx 6.4 \times 10^7 \text{ cm/s} \quad \text{为磁声波}$$

(3) $\theta = 45^\circ$ 时,

$$v_A = \frac{B_0}{\sqrt{2\mu_0 \rho_0}} \approx 4.45 \times 10^7 \text{ cm/s} \quad \text{为 Alfven 波} \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_{M+} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (C_s^2 + u_0^2 + \sqrt{(C_s^2 + u_0^2)^2 - 4C_s^2 u_0^2 \cos^2 \theta})} \approx 4.87 \times 10^7 \text{ cm/s} \quad \text{为快磁声波}$$

$$C_{M-} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (C_s^2 + u_0^2 - \sqrt{(C_s^2 + u_0^2)^2 - 4C_s^2 u_0^2 \cos^2 \theta})} \approx 4.16 \times 10^7 \text{ cm/s} \quad \text{为慢磁声波}$$

3. (1) 垂直于磁场方向传播的激波

$$2(2-\gamma)X^2 + [2\beta_1 + (\gamma-1)\beta_1 \frac{u_1^2}{C_s^2} + 2]\gamma X - \gamma(\gamma+1)\beta_1 \frac{u_1^2}{C_s^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M_a^2 = \frac{u_1^2}{C_s^2} = 2 \frac{(2-\gamma)X^2 + (\beta_1+1)\gamma X}{\gamma(\gamma+1)\beta_1 - (\gamma-1)\beta_1 \gamma X}$$

$$\text{其中 } c_s^2 = \gamma \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} = \frac{\gamma}{2} \frac{2\mu_0 p_1}{B^2} \frac{B_1^2}{\mu_0 p_1} = \frac{\gamma}{2} \beta_1 v_{A1}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{A1} = \frac{v_1}{v_{A1}} = \sqrt{\frac{v_1^2}{c_s^2} \frac{c_s^2}{v_{A1}^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2X}{\gamma} \frac{(2-\gamma)X + (\beta_1 + 1)\gamma}{(\gamma+1)\beta_1 - (\gamma-1)\beta_1 X} \frac{\gamma\beta_1}{2}} = \sqrt{X \frac{(2-\gamma)X + (\beta_1 + 1)\gamma}{\gamma+1 - (\gamma-1)X}}$$

(2) 平行于磁场方向的激波传播, 此时斜激波方程退化为:

$$(v_1^2 - X v_{A1}^2) \left\{ X c_{s1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} v_1^2 [X(\gamma-1) - (\gamma+1)] \right\} = 0$$

故:

$$v_1^2 = X v_{A1}^2 \Rightarrow M_{A1} = \frac{v_1}{v_{A1}} = \sqrt{X}$$

或

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_1^2}{c_s^2} [X(\gamma-1) - (\gamma+1)] &= 0 \\ c_s^2 &= \frac{\gamma\beta_1}{2} v_{A1}^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow X + M_{A1}^2 \frac{X(\gamma-1) - (\gamma+1)}{\gamma\beta_1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{A1} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma\beta_1 X}{\gamma+1 - (\gamma-1)X}}$$