

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD)

等离子体宏观不稳定性

本章内容

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- 2 电流不稳定性
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- 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

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- 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

① “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 $B_z^2 > \frac{B_{\theta}^2}{2}$

② 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 $\ln \frac{\lambda}{a} < 1/2$

③ 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

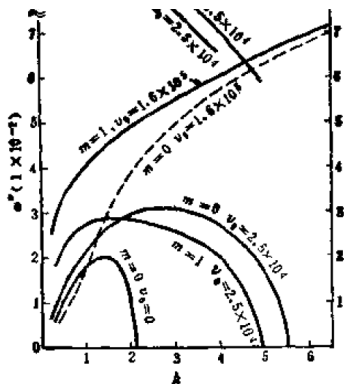
- 与之前区别

- 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读可得 $\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = 0$, 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 \mathbf{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 $\alpha_x^2 + \alpha_y^2 = 1$;

等离子体中磁场 $\mathbf{B}_{01} = (\gamma_x B_0, \gamma_y B_0, 0)$; 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

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

- 单位体积电磁力

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

- 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