

磁拱的运动学无力场

鄢庆增¹

(钱伟长推荐, 1996年1月18日收到, 1997年5月6日收到修改稿)

摘 要

本文首先推导了完全导电流体内运动学磁拱无力场的基本方程, 接着考虑了静态解和不定常相似性解。

关键词 无力场 磁拱 完全导电流体

一、引 论

发生在高导电率和低密度区域的宇宙磁场常常满足无力条件

$$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{H} = \alpha(\mathbf{r}, t) \mathbf{H} \quad (1.1)$$

这里 \mathbf{H} 表示磁场强度, α 是时间和位置的某个标量函数。这是因为在这种情形下压力梯度, 或者重力, 或者惯性力都不能与洛仑兹力平衡^[1]。磁场是无散的, 即有

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{H} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

定态无力场由方程(1.1)决定, 其中 α 不依赖于时间。如果我们要研究无力场的运动学演化, 就必须引入磁感应方程。在导电率为无限条件下, 磁感应方程为

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} = \operatorname{curl}(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{H}) = (\mathbf{H} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} - (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{H} \quad (1.3)$$

其中 \mathbf{v} 是流体速度矢量。

胡文瑞^[2]利用方程(1.1)~(1.3)研究过轴对称运动学无力场。现在我们关注磁拱无力场的运动学演化, 这与太阳耀斑和日冕环的物理学有关。太空实验室 ATM 曾报导^[3]太阳耀斑的基本磁位形看来具有拱状的结构。

二、曲线坐标系和基本方程

我们采用正交曲线坐标系 (r, θ, φ) , 它与笛卡儿坐标系 (x, y, z) 的关系为

$$\begin{cases} x = (R + r \cos \theta) \cos \varphi \\ y = (R + r \cos \theta) \sin \varphi \\ z = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

这里 R 是拱成环的中心线半径 (见图1)。这个曲线坐标系的线元由下式给出

¹ 北京大学力学和工程科学系, 国家湍流重点实验室, 北京 100871。

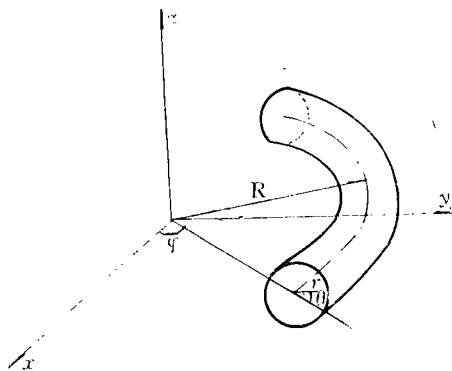


图1 曲线坐标系

$$ds^2 = h_1^2 dr^2 + h_2^2 d\theta^2 + h_3^2 d\varphi^2 \quad (2.2)$$

这里

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h_1 &= 1, & h_2 &= r \\ h_3 &= R + r \cos \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

在这曲线坐标系中, 无散条件(1.2)取以下形式

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} [r(R+r \cos \theta) H_r] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [(R+r \cos \theta) H_\theta] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (r H_\varphi) = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

我们假定磁场不依赖于 φ 角. 因此, 令

$$\mathbf{H} = \left(\frac{1}{r(R+r \cos \theta)} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}, -\frac{1}{R+r \cos \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}, H_\varphi \right) \quad (2.5)$$

可使得方程(2.4)满足, 这里 $\psi = \psi(r, \theta, t)$.

无力条件(1.1)现在变为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [h_3 H_\varphi] &= \alpha \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [h_3 H_\varphi] &= \alpha \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{1}{h_3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right] + \frac{1}{h_2 h_3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\frac{1}{h_3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right] &= -\alpha H_\varphi \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.6)$$

如果我们令

$$h_3 H_\varphi = G(\psi, t) \quad (2.7)$$

(2.6)的第一、二个方程约化为

$$\alpha(r, \theta, t) = \frac{\partial G}{\partial \psi} \quad (2.8)$$

(2.6)的第三个方程变为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} \\ + \frac{1}{R+r \cos \theta} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} - \cos \theta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) = -G \frac{\partial G}{\partial \psi} \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

磁感应方程(1.3)可以写成分量的形式

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial t} &= H_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{H_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - v_r \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial r} - \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \theta} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.10)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial t} &= H_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{H_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} - v_r \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial r} - \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} (H_\theta v_r - H_r v_\theta) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.11)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial t} &= H_r \frac{\partial v_\varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{H_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\varphi}{\partial \theta} - v_r \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \theta} \\ &+ \frac{1}{R+r\cos\theta} [(v_r H_\varphi - v_\varphi H_r) \cos\theta + (v_\varphi H_\theta - v_\theta H_\varphi) \sin\theta] \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.12)$$

考虑到

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad (2.13)$$

将方程(2.5)中的 \mathbf{H} 代入, 方程(2.10)和(2.11)简化为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right] &= 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.14)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right] &= 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.15)$$

这样我们得到首次积分

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = 0 \quad (2.16)$$

方程(2.16)右边可以包含时间的任意函数, 但它不影响磁场的值, 所以我们简单地略去它。

利用方程(2.5)我们可将方程(2.12)写成如下形式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial \psi} \left(v_r \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{2G}{R+r\cos\theta} (v_\theta \sin\theta - v_r \cos\theta) \\ = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial v_\varphi}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial v_\varphi}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{v_\varphi}{R+r\cos\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

方程(2.9), (2.13), (2.16), (2.17)是决定未知函数 ψ , G , v_φ , v_r , v_θ 的基本方程。

三、静态解

如果速度处处为零, 即

$$\mathbf{v} = v_\theta = v_\varphi = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

或者速度处处平行磁场:

$$\mathbf{v} = \beta \mathbf{H} \quad (3.2)$$

从方程(2.5), (2.16), (2.17)我们得到

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

这样静态无力场由方程(2.9)决定, 如果方程(2.8)中 α 是常数, 则

$$G = \alpha \psi \quad (3.4)$$

方程(2.9)变为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{R+r\cos\theta} \left(\frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} - \cos\theta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) + \alpha^2 \psi = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

引入以下变换

$$s = R + r\cos\theta, \quad \tau = r\sin\theta \quad (3.6)$$

方程(3.5)能重写成以下形式

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \tau^2} - \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s} + \alpha^2 \psi = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

令

$$\psi(s, \tau) = sS(s)T(\tau) \quad (3.8)$$

从方程(3.7)我们得到

$$T'' \pm \omega^2 T = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

$$S'' + \frac{1}{s} S' + \left[(\alpha^2 \mp \omega^2) - \frac{1}{s^2} \right] S = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

这里撇号代表对宗量的微商。如果我们取方程(3.9), (3.10)中上面的符号, 则方程(3.7)的解可写为

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(s, \tau) = & s \left\{ \int_a^\infty [A_1(\omega) \sin \omega \tau + A_2(\omega) \cos \omega \tau] I_1(\sqrt{\omega^2 - \alpha^2} s) d\omega \right. \\ & + \int_a^\infty [A_3(\omega) \sin \omega \tau + A_4(\omega) \cos \omega \tau] K_1(\sqrt{\omega^2 - \alpha^2} s) d\omega \\ & + \int_0^a [A_5(\omega) \sin \omega \tau + A_6(\omega) \cos \omega \tau] J_1(\sqrt{\omega^2 - \alpha^2} s) d\omega \\ & \left. + \int_0^a [A_7(\omega) \sin \omega \tau + A_8(\omega) \cos \omega \tau] Y_1(\sqrt{\omega^2 - \alpha^2} s) d\omega \right\} \quad (3.11) \end{aligned}$$

其中 J_1 和 Y_1 分别是第一类和第二类一阶贝塞尔函数, I_1 和 K_1 是一阶变形贝塞尔函数, $A_i (i=1, 2, \dots, 8)$ 是由边条件决定的系数。如果我们取方程(3.9), (3.10)中下面的符号, 方程(3.7)的解为

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(s, \tau) = & s \left\{ \int_0^\infty [B_1(\omega) \exp(-\omega \tau) + B_2(\omega) \exp(\omega \tau)] J_1(\sqrt{\omega^2 + \alpha^2} s) d\omega \right. \\ & \left. + \int_0^\infty [B_3(\omega) \exp(-\omega \tau) + B_4(\omega) \exp(\omega \tau)] Y_1(\sqrt{\omega^2 + \alpha^2} s) d\omega \right\} \quad (3.12) \end{aligned}$$

Chandrasekhar^[4]指出在 α 的间断面上必须满足的条件: (1) H 的法线分量为零, (2) H 的切向分量连续。我们可以选择公式(3.11)中的 A , 或公式(3.12)中的 B 来满足这些条件。

四、不定常问题

我们假设速度也不依赖 φ 角。因此可令

$$\mathbf{v} = \left(\frac{1}{r(R+r\cos\theta)} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta}, -\frac{1}{R+r\cos\theta} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r}, v_\varphi \right) \quad (4.1)$$

使得方程(2.13)满足, 这里 $F = F(r, \theta, t)$ 。引入(3.6)定义的新变量 s 和 τ , 基本方程(2.9), (2.16), (2.17)可重写成如下形式

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \tau^2} - \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s} &= -G \frac{\partial G}{\partial \psi} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{s} \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial F}{\partial s} \right] &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{s} \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial F}{\partial s} \right] \frac{\partial G}{\partial \psi} - \frac{2G}{s^2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau} \\ &= \frac{\partial v_\varphi}{\partial s} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial v_\varphi}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s} - \frac{v_\varphi}{s} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \tau} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (4.2)$$

为了寻找不定常运动的相似性解, 我们设

$$\psi = f_1(s, \tau)t^{k_1}, \quad F = f_2(s, \tau)t^{k_2}, \quad v_\varphi = f_3(s, \tau)t^{k_3}, \quad G = c\psi^n t^{k_4} \quad (4.3)$$

这里 $k_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 和 n 是实数. 将 (4.3) 代入 (4.2), 自洽性条件要求

$$k_2 = k_3 = -1, \quad k_4 = (1-n)k_1 \quad (4.4)$$

方程 (4.2) 变为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial \tau^2} - \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial s} &= -c^2 n f_1^{2n-1} \\ k_1 f_1 + \frac{1}{s} \left[\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial s} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial s} \right] &= 0 \\ c k_1 (1-n) f_1^n - \frac{2c}{s^2} f_1^n \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \tau} &= \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial s} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial s} - \frac{f_3}{s} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \tau} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (4.5)$$

我们假设方程 (4.5) 的解具有如下形式

$$f_i = \xi_i s^{a_i} \tau^{b_i} \quad (i=1, 2, 3) \quad (4.6)$$

将 (4.6) 代入 (4.5), 我们得到

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} a_1 = \frac{1}{1-n}, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad a_2 = b_2 = 1, \quad a_3 = 0, \quad b_3 = 1 \\ \xi_2 = (1-n)k_1, \quad \xi_3 = (n-1)\sqrt{\frac{1-2n}{n}}k_1, \quad c = \frac{\sqrt{1-2n}}{(1-n)\sqrt{n}}\xi_1^{1-n} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (4.7)$$

其中 $0 < n < 0.5$. 方程 (4.2) 的相似性解可写成如下形式

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \psi &= \xi_1 s^{\frac{1}{1-n}} t^{k_1}, \quad F = (1-n)k_1 s \tau t^{-1}, \\ v_\varphi &= (n-1)\sqrt{\frac{1-2n}{n}}k_1 \tau t^{-1}, \quad G = \frac{\sqrt{1-2n}}{(1-n)\sqrt{n}}\xi_1 s^{1-\frac{n}{1-n}} t^{k_1} \end{aligned} \right. \quad (4.8)$$

参 考 文 献

- [1] S. Chandrasekhar and L. Woltjer, On force-free magnetic fields, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., USA*, **44** (1958), 285-289.
- [2] 胡文瑞, 关于冻结型无作用力磁场, *中国科学*, **20** (1977), 69-82.
- [3] D. S. Spicer, An unstable arch model of a solar flare, *Solar Phys.*, **53** (1977), 305-345.
- [4] S. Chandrasekhar, On force-free magnetic fields, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., USA*, **42** (1956), 1-5.

Kinematical Force-Free Fields of a Magnetic Arch

Feng Qingzeng

(National Laboratory for Turbulence Research, Department of Mechanics and Engineering Science, Peking University, Beijing 100871, P. R. China)

Abstract

Basic equations are derived for kinematical force-free fields of a magnetic arch in a perfect conducting fluid, and the stationary and unsteady similarity solutions are discussed in this paper.

Key words force-free fields, magnetic arch, perfect conducting fluid