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绝热电荷扰动对非均匀热尘埃等离子体中 三维孤波的影响

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摘要 尘埃颗粒上不断有电子流和离子流的出入以及二次电离、光电离等因素,所以尘埃颗粒上的带电量不是一个常量而是随着时间和空间变化的,因此尘埃电荷成为尘埃等离子体中的一个新的动力学变量,研究其对等离子体中各类非线性过程的作用成为尘埃等离子体物理中的一个重要课题。当今对于非均匀尘埃等离子体中非线性波的研究大多数都集中于一维,对于三维非线性波的研究非常少。基于这种情况,在考虑非均匀性、尘埃颗粒绝热电荷扰动以及外部磁场等物理因素的情况下,运用约化摄动方法得出描述三维孤波的变系数的 Korteweg-de Vries (KdV)方程。由结果可以看出,非均匀性、电荷扰动、外部磁场、斜向传播、尘埃温度对三维非线性波的传播有着极大的影响。利用适当的变换,得到了变系数方程的近似解。

关键词 绝热尘埃; 电荷扰动; 孤波; 非均匀; 三维非线性波

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Effect of Adiabatic Dust Charge Fluctuation On Three-Dimensional Solitary Waves In Inhomogeneous Dusty Plasmas

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Abstract In reality the charge on the dust grain varies both with space and time due to the electron and ion current flowing into or out of the dust grain, as well as other processes like secondary emission, photoemission of the electrons and etc. The dust charge fluctuation would be important for studying the behavior of dusty plasmas. Today the study to non-linear wave in inhomogeneous dusty plasmas is focused on one-dimensional and it is very small to three-dimensional. A modified variable coefficients Korteweg-de Vries (MKdV) equation is derived by using the reductive perturbation method with the inhomogeneity, the dust charge fluctuation, the dust temperature, and the external magnetic field. The results show the inhomogeneity, the dust charge fluctuation, the dust temperature, and the external magnetic field influence the propagation of three-dimensional nonlinear waves. The approximate analytical solution is obtained by using appropriate transform.

Key words adiabatic dust; charge fluctuation; solitary waves; inhomogeneity; three-dimensional nonlinear waves

1 引 言

近年来尘埃等离子体中的非线性逆序结构(如孤波,激波)引起了人们极大的研究兴趣^[1~4]。尘埃等离子体是一种含有电子、离子和尘埃颗粒的电离气体。由于尘埃颗粒的大质量和高的带负电量的特性,其存在会显著影响等离子体的集体行为并激发非常

丰富的波动模式。尘埃颗粒上不断有电子流和离子流的出入以及二次电离、光电离等因素^[5~7],所以尘埃颗粒上的带电量不是一个常量而是随着时间和空间变化的,因此尘埃电荷成为尘埃等离子体中的一个新的动力学变量,研究其对等离子体中各类非线性过程的作用成为尘埃等离子体物理中的一个重要课题。

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在实际等离子体物理场中,背景场尘埃等离子体密度的分布是非均匀的,即随空间变化,而这一重要特征往往被人们忽略^[8,9]。当今对于非均匀尘埃等离子体中非线性波的研究大多数都集中于一维,对于三维非线性波的研究非常少。基于这种情况,在考虑非均匀性、尘埃颗粒绝热电荷扰动以及外部磁场等物理因素的情况下,运用约化摄动方法得出描述三维孤波的变系数的 Korteweg-de Vries(KdV)方程。

2 KdV 方程的推导过程

2.1 基本方程

非均匀碰撞尘埃等离子体由 3 种成分组成:质量大、带负电量的尘埃颗粒、满足玻尔兹曼分布的电子和离子。假定非均匀沿 x 方向且外部磁场为 $\mathbf{B} = B_0 x_0$,无扰动时电中性条件为:

$$n_{i0}(x) = Z_{d0}(x)n_{d0} + n_{e0}(x),$$

式中 n_{d0} (认为是常数), $n_{i0}(x)$, $n_{e0}(x)$ 分别为无扰动的尘埃颗粒、离子和电子的数密度, $Z_{d0}(x)$ 是以电子电荷为单元的尘埃颗粒的无扰动的电荷数。对尘埃声波,流体力学方程组为

$$\begin{cases} \partial n_d / \partial t + \nabla \cdot (n_d \mathbf{V}) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V} + \frac{\sigma_d}{n_d} \nabla n_d = \\ Z_d [\nabla \phi - \omega_{cd} (\mathbf{V} \times x_0)], \\ \nabla^2 \phi = Z_d n_d + n_e - n_i, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中 $\mathbf{V} = (u, v, w)$, $\nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$ 。空间坐标,时间和速度 \mathbf{V} 分别由等离子体周期 $\omega_{pd}^{-1} =$

$\sqrt{\frac{m_d}{4\pi n_{d0} Z_{d0}^2(0) e^2}}$ 、德拜长度 $\lambda_{Dd} = C_d / \omega_{pd}$ 和有效声速

$C_d = \sqrt{Z_{d0}(0) T_i / m_d}$ (T_i 和 m_d 分别为离子温度和尘埃颗粒的质量)无量纲化。尘埃颗粒的数密度由 $n_{d0}(0)$ 无量纲化。静电势由 T_i / e 无量纲化。电子密度和离子密度满足玻尔兹曼分布^[10]:

$$n_e = n_{e0}(x) \exp(\sigma_e \phi), \quad (2)$$

$$n_i = n_{i0}(x) \exp(-\phi), \quad (3)$$

考虑尘埃电荷的变化,尘埃带电量 Q_d 满足下式^[11]:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \right) Q_d = I_e + I_i, \quad (4)$$

式中 I_e 和 I_i 分别为电子电流和离子电流。研究表明,具有微米尺寸的尘埃颗粒,其运动的时间尺度为 10^9 s 数量级,但尘埃颗粒带电时间的数量级是 10^{-8} s^[12],因此,尘埃运动相对很慢,电子流与离子流相互平衡。也就是 $dQ_d/dt \ll I_e$ 和 I_i ,故电流平衡

方程(4)可写为^[13]:

$$I_e + I_i \approx 0, \quad (5)$$

(假设电子和离子的热速度大于群速度,并根据轨道运动极限模型^[14],电子和离子的电流方程为:

$$I_e = -e\pi r^2 \left(\frac{8T_e}{\pi m_e} \right)^{1/2} n_e \exp\left(\frac{e\Phi}{T_e}\right);$$

$$I_i = e\pi r^2 \left(\frac{8T_i}{\pi m_i} \right)^{1/2} n_i \left(1 - \frac{e\Phi}{T_i} \right),$$

其中 Φ 为尘埃颗粒的表面势,与等离子体静电势 ϕ 有关,这样由(5)式得:

$$\sqrt{\sigma_i / \mu_i} n_{i0}(x) \exp(-\phi) (1 - \varphi) - n_{e0}(x) \exp(\sigma_e \phi) \exp(\sigma_i \varphi) = 0, \quad (6)$$

式中 $\varphi = e\Phi / T_i$ 。由于 $Q_d = C\Phi$, C 是尘埃颗粒的电容 ($C = r$), 可得无量纲化的尘埃电荷表达式:

$$Z_d = \varphi / \phi_0, \quad (7)$$

式中 $\phi_0 \equiv \varphi(\phi = 0)$ 是未扰动时尘埃颗粒的表面势,由以下方程决定:

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_i}{\mu_i}} n_{i0}(x) (1 - \varphi_0) - n_{e0}(x) \exp(\sigma_i \varphi_0) = 0, \quad (8)$$

将 φ 在附近展开 φ_0 , 方程(7)可化为:

$$Z_d = 1 + \gamma_1 \phi + \gamma_2 \phi^2 + \dots,$$

式中 $\gamma_1 \equiv \varphi'_0 / \phi_0$ 和 $\gamma_2 \equiv \varphi''_0 / (2\phi_0)$ 。由方程(6)可得 φ'_0, φ''_0 的表达式为:

$$\varphi'_0 \equiv \left. \frac{d\varphi(\phi)}{d\phi} \right|_{\phi=0} = \frac{(1 - \varphi_0)(1 + \sigma_i)}{1 + \sigma_i(1 - \varphi_0)}, \quad (9)$$

$$\varphi''_0 \equiv \left. \frac{d^2 \varphi(\phi)}{d\phi^2} \right|_{\phi=0} = \frac{(1 + \sigma_i^2)(1 - \varphi_0)}{[1 + \sigma_i(1 - \varphi_0)]^3}. \quad (10)$$

2.2 非线性方程的导出

在长波近似下,运用约化摄动法^[15]推导出尘埃粒子所满足的非线性方程。坐标伸展变换为:

$$X = \epsilon^{3/2} x,$$

$$\xi = \epsilon^{1/2} \left[l_x \int_0^x \frac{1}{V_0(x')} dx' + l_y y + l_z z - t \right], \quad (11)$$

这里 ϵ 是描述非线性强度的小参量, $v_0(x)$ 是波的相速度, l_x, l_y 和 l_z 分别是波矢 \mathbf{k} 沿 $x^-, y^-,$ 和 z 轴的分量,于是有 $l_x^2 + l_y^2 + l_z^2 = 1$ 。自变量的展开形式为:

$$\begin{cases} n = 1 + \epsilon n_1 + \epsilon^2 n_2 + \dots, \\ u = \epsilon u_1 + \epsilon^2 u_2 + \dots, \\ v = \epsilon^{3/2} v_1 + \epsilon^2 v_2 + \dots, \\ w = \epsilon^{3/2} w_1 + \epsilon^2 w_2 + \dots, \\ \phi = \epsilon \phi_1 + \epsilon^2 \phi_2 + \dots \\ Z_d = Z_{d0}(x) + \gamma_1 \epsilon \phi_1 + \epsilon^2 (\gamma_1 \phi_2 + \gamma_2 \phi_1^2) + \dots, \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

式中 γ_1 和 γ_2 是决定尘埃电荷变化的两个参数,由(9)式和(10)式决定。将(12)式代入(1)式,并比较

ϵ 各幂次的系数,可得一次近似为:

$$u_1 = \frac{l_x}{v_0}(\sigma_d - Z_{d0}\phi_1), \quad n_1 = -\frac{\beta}{Z_{d0}}\phi_1, \quad v_0^2 = l_x^2\left(\sigma_d + \frac{Z_{d0}^2}{\beta}\right), \quad (13)$$

其中 $\beta = \gamma_1 + \sigma_i n_{e0} + n_{i0}$ 。

$$\omega_1 = -\frac{l_x}{Z_{d0}\omega_{ad}}\left(Z_{d0}\frac{\partial\phi_1}{\partial\xi} + \sigma_d\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial\xi}\right), \quad v_1 = -\frac{l_x}{Z_{d0}\omega_{ad}}\left(Z_{d0}\frac{\partial\phi_1}{\partial\xi} - \sigma_d\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial\xi}\right). \quad (14)$$

二级近似下有:

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{Z_{d0}\omega_{ad}}\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial\xi}, \quad v_2 = -\frac{1}{Z_{d0}\omega_{ad}}\frac{\partial\omega_1}{\partial\xi}, \quad (15)$$

高次幂的连续性方程、X 方向的动量方程和泊松方程为

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial n_2}{\partial\xi} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial X} + l_y\frac{\partial v_2}{\partial\xi} + l_z\frac{\partial\omega_2}{\partial\xi} + \frac{l_x}{V_0}\frac{\partial(u_2 + n_1 u_1)}{\partial\xi} = 0, \\ -\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial\xi} + \sigma_d\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial X} - Z_{d0}\frac{\partial\phi_1}{\partial X} + \frac{l_x}{V_0}\left[u_1\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial\xi} - Z_{d0}\frac{\partial\phi_2}{\partial\xi} - \gamma_1\phi_1\frac{\partial\phi_1}{\partial\xi} + \sigma_d\left(\frac{\partial n_2}{\partial\xi} - n_1\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial\xi}\right)\right] = 0, \\ \left[\frac{l_x^2}{V_0^2} + (1 - l_x^2)\right]\frac{\partial^2\phi_1}{\partial\xi^2} = Z_{d0}n_2 + n_1\gamma_1\phi_1 + \alpha\phi_1^2 + \beta\phi_2. \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

式中 $\alpha = \gamma_2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_i^2 n_{e0} - \frac{1}{2}n_{i0}$ 。利用(13)式~(15)式

消 n_2, u_2, v_2, ω_2 和 ϕ_2 , 得到,

$$\frac{\partial\phi_1}{\partial X} + A\phi_1\frac{\partial\phi_1}{\partial\xi} + D\frac{\partial^3\phi_1}{\partial\xi^3} + C\phi_1 = 0, \quad (17)$$

其中系数 A, D, C 分别为:

$$A = \frac{\beta^3}{Z_{d0}^3}\left(\frac{3V_0^2}{l_x^2} - \sigma_d\right) - \frac{3\beta\gamma_1}{Z_{d0}} + 2\alpha;$$

$$D = \frac{-\frac{V_0^2\beta(1-l_x^2)}{Z_{d0}^3 l_x^2 \omega_{ad}^2}\left(Z_{d0} + \frac{\beta\sigma_d}{Z_{d0}}\right) - \left[\frac{l_x^2}{V_0^2} + (1-l_x^2)\right]}{\frac{V_0^3\beta^2}{l_x^3 Z_{d0}^2} + \frac{V_0\beta^2\sigma_d}{l_x Z_{d0}^2} + \frac{V_0\beta}{l_x}};$$

$$C = \frac{\frac{\beta l_x^2}{V_0^2 Z_{d0}^3}\frac{\partial}{\partial X}\left(\frac{V_0\beta}{l_x Z_{d0}}\right) + \frac{V_0\beta\sigma_d}{l_x}\frac{\partial}{\partial X}\left(\frac{\beta}{Z_{d0}}\right)}{\frac{V_0^3\beta^2}{l_x^3 Z_{d0}^2} + \frac{V_0\beta^2\sigma_d}{l_x Z_{d0}^2} + \frac{V_0\beta}{l_x}};$$

(17) 式是描述非均匀磁化尘埃等离子体中三维非线性尘埃声孤波的非标准 KdV 方程。系数 A, D, C 分别是非线性、色散和耗散系数,系数 C 是由非均匀性引起的。

3 KdV 方程的近似解

(17) 式的精确解很难给出,下面给出此方程的近似解。系数 C 与非均匀性有关,所以有

$$\phi_1 = \phi_1^0(X)\phi(\xi, X),$$

$$\phi_1^0(X) = \exp\left[-\int_0^X C(X')dX'\right],$$

于是(17)式变为标准的变系数 KdV 方程:

$$\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial X} + A'\phi\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\xi} + D\frac{\partial^3\phi}{\partial\xi^3} = 0, \quad (18)$$

其中 $A' = A\phi_1^0$ 。系数 A' 是 X 的函数,即随 X 的变化而变化,而系数 D 没有变化。对(18)式作行波变换:即 $\eta = \xi - U_0\tau$, 考虑边界条件,当 $\eta \rightarrow \pm\infty$ $\phi \rightarrow 0$, $d\phi/d\eta \rightarrow 0$, $d^2\phi/d\eta^2 \rightarrow 0$, 所以, (18) 式的定态解为^[16],

$$\phi = \phi_m \operatorname{sech}^2[(\xi - U_0\tau)/\delta], \quad (19)$$

波的振幅 ϕ_m 和宽度 δ 分别为 $\phi_m = 3U_0/A'$, $\delta = \sqrt{4D/U_0}$, U_0 是被尘埃声速度无量纲化的波速,其值为常量。

4 结 论

由系数 A' 和 A 的表达式可以看出孤波的振幅与非均匀性、电荷扰动、波的传播方向、尘埃颗粒和离子的温度有关,而与磁场的大小无关。由系数 D 的表达式可以看出,波的宽度与非均匀性、电荷扰动、波的传播方向、尘埃颗粒和离子的温度以及磁场有关。

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