

耗散气球模动力理论

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提 要

本文从回旋动力理论出发,较全面地研究了碰撞、热离子成分(中性束热离子或聚变 α 粒子)、粒子逆磁漂移、粒子拉莫尔半径和粒子捕获等动力效应对耗散气球模的影响. 流体极限下的数值结果表明,离子有限拉莫尔半径、捕获粒子对气球模起稳定作用,碰撞则对气球模起解稳作用. 此外,动力理论也得出了磁流体理论关于剪切能改善气球模稳定性的结论.

一、引 言

气球模和普通槽纹模一样,与磁力线的曲率和压强梯度有关. 曲率漂移与逆磁漂移同向的区域为坏曲率区,反之则为好曲率区. 通常,槽纹模($\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0 = 0$)可用“剪切磁场”或“平均最小磁场”位形来稳定. 这是因为槽纹模为非局域模,虽然上述位形也局部地存在着坏曲率,但粒子在一个飞行周期内所感受到的平均曲率是好的. 而气球模($\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{B}_0 \neq 0$),由于其定域性(仅局限于坏曲率区),始终只感受到坏曲率的影响,故在上述系统中,气球模仍可变得不稳定.

这一类模式在1965年首先经 Rosenbluth 和 Coppi 等人研究,早期的理想磁流体理论所得出的 β 极限值,粗略地表示为

$$\beta_c \sim R \left(\frac{d \ln P}{dr} \right)^{-1} / L_0^2,$$

其中 P 为等离子体压强, $L_0 \simeq 2\pi qR$. 然而,实验发现,当 β 值超过这一理想 MHD 极限值时,并未观察到气球模不稳定性(如 ISX-B 实验). 这表明:某些动力效应可能参与进来,并对气球模起稳定作用. 文献[1]中分析了热离子对气球模的稳定作用;文献[2]中讨论了粒子逆磁漂移频率对气球模的影响;文献[3]指出捕获粒子的稳定作用不显著;文献[3, 4]对离子有限拉莫尔半径的稳定作用进行了讨论. 本文从回旋动力理论出发,考察了“碰撞”对气球模的效应,同时,引进了热离子成分,以了解中性束注入和(堆条件下)聚变 α 粒子对气球模的影响. 文中包括了:碰撞、热离子成分、粒子逆磁漂移、粒子拉莫尔半径和粒子捕获等多种动力效应,并在流体极限下作了数值分析.

二、等离子体中的线性扰动及迴旋动力方程

等离子体的分布函数满足

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla + \frac{q}{m} \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}} \right] F = \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right]_c. \quad (1)$$

这里我们略去了表示粒子种类的下标。式中 $F = F(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t)$ 为等离子体分布函数；

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla + \frac{q}{m} \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}}$$

为符拉索夫算符； q 和 m 分别为粒子的电荷和质量； $\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right]_c$ 为碰撞项。

我们采用“迴旋动力变量”

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{r} - \frac{1}{Q} \mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \times \mathbf{v}, \quad \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} v^2 + \frac{q}{m} \phi_0, \quad \mu = \frac{1}{2} v_{\perp}^2 / B_0, \quad \xi = \text{迴旋角}, \quad (2)$$

其中 $\mathbf{R}$ 为导向中心坐标， $\mathbf{r}$ 为粒子坐标， $Q = \frac{qB_0}{mc}$ 为粒子的迴旋频率， B_0 为平衡磁场， ε 和 μ 分别为“单位质量”粒子的能量和磁矩， $\mathbf{e}_{\parallel} = \frac{\mathbf{B}_0}{B_0}$ 为沿磁场的基矢。此外， ϕ_0 表示平衡电场的势。因此，速度空间的体积元为

$$d\mathbf{v} = B_0 d\mu d\varepsilon d\xi / |v_{\parallel}|, \quad (3)$$

速度空间和位置空间的梯度算符分别为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} + \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\perp}}{B_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} - \frac{\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{e}_{\parallel}}{v_{\perp}^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}, \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla = \bar{\nabla} + \frac{q}{m} \nabla \phi_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} - [\mu \nabla B_0 + v_{\parallel} (\nabla \mathbf{e}_{\parallel}) \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\perp}] \frac{1}{B_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \\ + \left[(\nabla \mathbf{e}_{\parallel}) \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\perp} + \frac{v_{\parallel}}{v_{\perp}^2} (\nabla \mathbf{e}_{\parallel}) \cdot (\mathbf{v}_{\perp} \times \mathbf{e}_{\parallel}) \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

这里 $\bar{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{R}}$ 为相对于导向中心的微分算符， $\mathbf{e}_1$ 和 $\mathbf{e}_2$ 分别为磁力线主法向和副法向的基矢。

为了分析轴对称环形系统中的线性扰动，我们采用环坐标系 (ψ, θ, ζ) ， ψ 为磁通函数， θ 为极角， ζ 为环向角。在环坐标系里，

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B}_0 &= -\nabla \psi \times \nabla \zeta + I(\psi) \nabla \zeta, \\ \bar{\nabla} &= \mathbf{e}_{\psi} R B_{\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} + \mathbf{e}_{\theta} \frac{1}{J B_{\theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \mathbf{e}_{\zeta} \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta}, \\ J &= (\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla \zeta \times \nabla \theta)^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中 R 为大半径， B_{θ} 为平衡磁场的极向分量， J 为雅可比。

对扰动量作傅里叶分析，然后将高 n 扰动模式表示成程函形式。为了克服程函近似和极向周期性之间的矛盾，对扰动量作“气球模变换”^[9]

$$\tilde{z} = e^{-i\omega t} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{z}(\psi, \theta + 2\pi l, \zeta). \quad (7)$$

$\tilde{z}$ 为任一扰动量, 如扰动电场 $\tilde{\phi}$, 扰动磁势 $\tilde{A}$ 及扰动分布函数 $\tilde{f}$ 等, $e^{-i\omega t}$ 为扰动量的时间因子. 这样, 在气球模空间, 极向变量 θ 的变化范围被推广到 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 扰动量 $\tilde{z}$ 不再具有极向周期性, 但无穷求和之后, $\tilde{z}$ 必须是 θ 的周期函数. 将气球模空间的扰动量表示成程函形式, 我们有

$$\bar{\phi} = \hat{\phi}(\mathbf{r})e^{is(\mathbf{r})}; \quad \bar{A} = \hat{A}(\mathbf{r})e^{is(\mathbf{r})}; \quad \bar{f} = \hat{f}(\mathbf{r})e^{is(\mathbf{r})}. \quad (8)$$

这里 $\hat{\phi}, \hat{A}, \hat{f}$ 分别为气球模空间的扰动电场、扰动磁势及扰动分布函数; $\hat{\phi}(\mathbf{r}), \hat{A}(\mathbf{r}), \hat{f}(\mathbf{r})$ 为相应的复振幅, 它们都是空间的缓变函数; $s(\mathbf{r})$ 为快变的位相即程函, 其具体形式由 $\mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \cdot \nabla s = 0$ 给出.

略去沿 ∇s 的分量^[6], 扰动磁势的振幅

$$\hat{A} \cong \hat{A}_{\parallel} \mathbf{e}_{\parallel} + \hat{A}_{\perp} \mathbf{e}_{\perp}, \quad (9)$$

其中 $\mathbf{e}_{\perp} \equiv \mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \times \frac{\mathbf{k}_{\perp}}{k_{\perp}}$, $\mathbf{k}_{\perp} = \nabla s$. 注意到(5)式所示的微分算符, 可得^[7]

$$s = n \left(\zeta - \int_0^{\theta} d\theta' \frac{IJ}{R^2} \right), \quad (10)$$

其中 n 为模数, $q_l \equiv \frac{IJ}{R^2}$ 为局部安全因子. 程函近似较好地描述了气球模横越力线的短波特性和沿力线的长波特性, 即 $k_{\perp} \gg k_{\parallel}$.

将方程(1)线性化, 并代入(4)和(5)式所示的微分算符, 在低频、小拉莫尔半径及小碰撞近似下, 即

$$\frac{\omega}{Q} \sim \frac{\rho_i}{L_0} \sim \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right]_c / Q \ll 1 \quad (11)$$

时, 我们得到(过程类似于文献[6, 7])

$$\hat{f} = \frac{\hat{q}}{m} \hat{\phi} \left(\frac{\partial F_0}{\partial \epsilon} + \frac{1}{B_0} \frac{\partial F_0}{\partial \mu} \right) - \frac{\hat{q}}{m} \frac{v_{\parallel} \hat{A}_{\parallel}}{c} \frac{1}{B_0} \frac{\partial F_0}{\partial \mu} + \hat{g} e^{iL}, \quad (12)$$

式中 F_0 为导向中心(即与迴旋角无关)的分布函数, 满足 $\frac{\partial F_0}{\partial \xi} = 0$ 和 $\mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \cdot \nabla F_0 = 0$, 通常取为麦氏分布; $L \equiv \frac{\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \cdot \mathbf{k}_{\perp}}{Q}$

$$\hat{g} = \hat{h} - \frac{\hat{q}}{m} \left[J_0 \left(\hat{\phi} - \frac{v_{\parallel} \hat{A}_{\parallel}}{c} \right) + \frac{v_{\perp}}{c} \frac{J_1}{k_{\perp}} \hat{B}_{\parallel} \right] \frac{1}{B_0} \frac{\partial F_0}{\partial \mu}. \quad (13)$$

这里 $\hat{h}$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} -i \left(\omega - \omega_d + i \frac{v_{\parallel}}{JB_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \hat{h} = & e^{-i(s-\omega t)} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\xi}{2\pi} e^{-iL} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right]_c \\ & + i \omega \frac{\hat{q}}{m} \left(\frac{\partial F_0}{\partial \epsilon} + \frac{\mathbf{k}_{\perp} \times \mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \cdot \nabla F_0}{Q\omega} \right) \\ & \cdot \left[J_0 \left(\hat{\phi} - \frac{v_{\parallel} \hat{A}_{\parallel}}{c} \right) + \frac{v_{\perp}}{c} \frac{J_1}{k_{\perp}} \hat{B}_{\parallel} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

此即线性迴旋动力方程. 其中

$$J_0 = J_0 \left(\frac{k_{\perp} v_{\perp}}{Q} \right), \quad J_1 = J_1 \left(\frac{k_{\perp} v_{\perp}}{Q} \right),$$

为贝塞耳函数;

$$\hat{B}_{\parallel} = ik_{\perp} \hat{A}_{\sigma}; \quad \mathbf{v}_d = \frac{\mathbf{e}_{\parallel}}{Q} \times \left(\mu \nabla B_0 + v_{\parallel}^2 \mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{e}_{\parallel} + \frac{\hat{q}}{m} \nabla \phi_0 \right)$$

为漂移速度; $\omega_d = \mathbf{k}_{\perp} \cdot \mathbf{v}_d$ 为漂移频率. 考虑到 $\mathbf{v}_{\parallel}$ 和 $\mathbf{B}_0$ 同向和反向两种情况, 方程的解可表为 $\hat{h}^{\pm} = \hat{h}(\pm|\mathbf{v}_{\parallel}|)$. 对于飞行粒子, 边条件为 $\hat{h}^{\pm}|_{B \rightarrow \pm\infty} = 0$; 对于捕获粒子, 在反转点 θ_1 和 θ_2 上满足 $\hat{h}^+(\theta_1) = \hat{h}^-(\theta_1)$, $\hat{h}^+(\theta_2) = \hat{h}^-(\theta_2)$.

取 F_0 为局部麦氏分布, 并假定 $T = T(\phi)$, $N = N(\phi)$, 有

$$\dot{f} = -\frac{\hat{q}}{T} \hat{\phi} F_M + \hat{h} e^{iL}. \quad (15)$$

这时, 满足粒子数、能量及动量守恒的 Krook 碰撞模型为^[8]

$$\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right]_c = -\nu^* \left[F - N_t \left(\frac{m}{2\pi T} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{m}{2T}(\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{q})^2} \right], \quad (16)$$

其中 ν^* 为有效碰撞频率, $N_t = \int d\mathbf{v} F$ 为总粒子密度、可表为平衡量 N 和扰动量 $\tilde{N}$ 之和,

$$\mathbf{q} \equiv \frac{1}{N_t} \int d\mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} F = \frac{1}{N_t} \int d\mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} [F_M + \dot{f} e^{i(s-\omega t)}].$$

由(15)式, 并利用

$$\int d\mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} F_M = 0, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\xi}{2\pi} e^{\pm iL} = J_0 \left(\frac{k_{\perp} v_{\perp}}{Q} \right), \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\xi}{2\pi} \mathbf{v} e^{\pm iL} = \pm i \mathbf{e}_{\sigma} v_{\perp} J_1 \left(\frac{k_{\perp} v_{\perp}}{Q} \right)$$

等关系式, 我们有

$$\mathbf{q} \cong \frac{1}{N} e^{i(s-\omega t)} \left[\mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ - \hat{h}^-}{2} \right) |\mathbf{v}_{\parallel}| J_0 + i \mathbf{e}_{\sigma} \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ + \hat{h}^-}{2} \right) v_{\perp} J_1 \right],$$

式中 $\mathbf{e}_{\sigma} \equiv \mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \times \frac{\mathbf{k}_{\perp}}{k_{\perp}}$ 已在(9)式中定义. 由于 F_0 取为非位移麦氏分布, 故 $\mathbf{q}$ 即相当于线性 MHD 理论中的扰动速度, 为小量. 展开后, 即有

$$N_t \left(\frac{m}{2\pi T} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{m}{2T}(\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{q})^2} \cong \left(1 + \frac{\tilde{N}}{N} + \frac{m}{T} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{q} \right) F_M,$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right]_c \cong -\nu^* \left[\dot{f} - F_M \left(\tilde{N}/N + \frac{m}{T} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{q} \right) \right].$$

所以(14)式变为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{v_{\parallel}}{JB_0} \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial \theta} - i(\omega + i\nu^* - \omega_d) \hat{h} = & -i \frac{\hat{q} F_M}{T} (\omega - \omega_d^*) \\ & \cdot \left[J_0 \left(\hat{\phi} - \frac{v_{\parallel} \hat{A}_{\parallel}}{c} \right) + \frac{v_{\perp}}{c} \frac{J_1}{k_{\perp}} \hat{B}_{\parallel} \right] \\ & + \nu^* \frac{F_M}{N} \left\{ J_0 \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ + \hat{h}^-}{2} \right) J_0 \right. \\ & + \frac{m}{T} v_{\parallel} J_0 \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ - \hat{h}^-}{2} \right) |\mathbf{v}_{\parallel}| J_0 \\ & \left. + \frac{m}{T} v_{\perp} J_1 \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ + \hat{h}^-}{2} \right) v_{\perp} J_1 \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中

$$\omega_*^T = \omega_* \left[1 + \eta \left(\frac{m\varepsilon}{T} - \frac{3}{2} \right) \right]; \quad \omega_* = \frac{ncT}{\hat{q}} \frac{d \ln N}{d\psi}$$

为逆磁漂移频率; $\eta = \frac{d \ln T}{d \ln N}$. 考虑到(11)式所示的小碰撞近似, (17)式可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{v_{\parallel}}{JB_0} \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial \theta} - i(\omega + iv^* - \omega_d) \hat{h} = & -i \frac{\hat{q} F_M}{T} (\omega - \omega_*^T) \left[J_0 \left(\phi - \frac{v_{\parallel} \hat{A}_{\parallel}}{c} \right) + \frac{v_{\perp}}{c} \frac{J_1}{k_{\perp}} \hat{B}_{\parallel} \right] \\ & + v^* \frac{F_M}{N} \left\{ J_0 \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}_0^+ \hat{h}_0^-}{2} \right) J_0 \right. \\ & + \frac{m}{T} v_{\parallel} J_0 \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}_0^+ - \hat{h}_0^-}{2} \right) |v_{\parallel}| J_0 \\ & \left. + \frac{m}{T} v_{\perp} J_1 \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}_0^+ + \hat{h}_0^-}{2} \right) v_{\perp} J_1 \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中 $\hat{h}_0^+$ 为 $\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right]_c = 0$ 时的解.

忽略位移电流后, 安培定律为 $\frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j} = \nabla \times \hat{\mathbf{B}}$. 扰动量表示成程函形式, 即得

$$\frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j} = i \hat{B}_{\parallel} \mathbf{k}_{\perp} \times \mathbf{e}_{\parallel} + \hat{A}_{\parallel} k_{\perp}^2 \mathbf{e}_{\parallel}.$$

注意到 $\tilde{N} = \int d\mathbf{v} f$, $\mathbf{j} = q \int d\mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} f$, 由准中性条件和安培定律得

$$0 = - \sum_i \left(\frac{N_i \hat{q}_i^2}{T_i} \right) \phi + \sum_i \hat{q}_i \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ + \hat{h}^-}{2} \right)_i J_{0i}, \quad (19)$$

$$\hat{B}_{\parallel} = - \frac{1}{k_{\perp}} \frac{4\pi}{c} \sum_i \hat{q}_i \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ + \hat{h}^-}{2} \right)_i v_{\perp} J_{1i}, \quad (20)$$

$$\hat{I}_{\parallel} = \frac{c}{4\pi} k_{\perp}^2 \hat{A}_{\parallel} = \sum_i \hat{q}_i \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ - \hat{h}^-}{2} \right)_i |v_{\parallel}| J_{0i}, \quad (21)$$

其中 $J_{0i} = J_0 \left(\frac{k_{\perp} v_{\perp}}{Q_i} \right)$, $J_{1i} = J_1 \left(\frac{k_{\perp} v_{\perp}}{Q_i} \right)$.

用算符“ $\sum_i q_i \int d\mathbf{v} e^{iL}$ ”作用于(17)式两端, 得到迴旋动力方程的“ e^{iL} ”矩”,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{i}{\omega} \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\hat{J}_{\parallel}}{B_0} \right) = & - \sum_i \frac{N_i \hat{q}_i^2}{T_i} \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{F_M}{N} \right)_i \left\{ \left[1 - J_{0i} \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega} \right] \phi \right. \\ & \left. - J_{0i} J_{1i} \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega} \frac{v_{\perp}}{c} \frac{1}{k_{\perp}} \hat{B}_{\parallel} \right\} \\ & + \sum_i \hat{q}_i \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ + \hat{h}^-}{2} \right)_i \left\{ J_{0i} \frac{\omega d_i}{\omega} - i \frac{v_{\parallel}^*}{\omega} \left[J_{0i} (1 - \Lambda_{0i}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \Lambda'_{0i} \frac{k_{\perp} v_{\perp}}{Q_i} J_{1i} \right] \right\} + \frac{i}{\omega} \sum_i \hat{q}_i \int d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ - \hat{h}^-}{2} \right)_i \frac{|v_{\parallel}|}{JB_0} \frac{\partial J_{0i}}{\partial \theta}, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中

$$\Lambda_{0i} = \Lambda_0(b_i) \equiv I_0(b_i) e^{-b_i}, \quad \Lambda'_{0i} = \frac{d\Lambda_0(b_i)}{db_i}, \quad b_i \equiv \frac{1}{2} k_{\perp}^2 \rho_i^2 = \left(\frac{k_{\perp}^2 T}{m Q^2} \right)_i,$$

$I_0(b_i)$ 为虚宗量贝塞耳函数.

三、气球模动力方程

1. 低频气球模方程

考虑极限情况 $\omega \ll \omega_{ii}, \omega_{ie}$, 由此得小参数 $\varepsilon \sim \frac{\omega}{\omega_i} \sim \frac{\omega L_0}{v_T}$. 本文拟考虑香蕉区的碰撞频率, 即 $\nu^* < \frac{v_T}{L_0} \cdot \varepsilon^{3/2} \ll v_{\parallel} e_{\parallel} \cdot \nabla_0$. 在低频极限下, $\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right]_c = 0$ 时解为^[3,4]

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\hat{h}_0^+ + \hat{h}_0^-}{2} \right)_{\text{cir}} &= \frac{\hat{q} F_M}{T} \frac{\omega - \omega_*^i}{\omega} J_0 \hat{\phi}_{\parallel}, \\ \left(\frac{\hat{h}_0^+ + \hat{h}_0^-}{2} \right)_{\text{tr}} &= \frac{\hat{q} F_M}{T} (\omega - \omega_*^i) \left[\frac{J_0}{\omega} \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} + \left\langle J_0 \hat{\phi} - J_0 \frac{\omega - \omega_*^i}{\omega} \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{v_{\perp}}{c} \frac{J_1}{k_{\perp}} \hat{B}_{\parallel} \right\rangle / \langle \omega - \omega_*^i \rangle \right]; \\ \frac{\hat{h}_0^+ - \hat{h}_0^-}{2} &\approx 0. \end{aligned}$$

这里

$$\hat{\phi}_{\parallel} \equiv \frac{i\omega}{2c} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\theta} d\theta' J B_0 \hat{A}_{\parallel} - \int_{\theta}^{\infty} d\theta' J B_0 \hat{A}_{\parallel} \right). \quad (23)$$

$\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle \equiv \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} d\theta' \frac{J B_0}{|v_{\parallel}|} \mathcal{F} / \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} d\theta' \frac{J B_0}{|v_{\parallel}|}$ 表示物理量 $\mathcal{F}$ 对捕获粒子的香蕉轨道求平均,

Cir 为飞行粒子, Tr 表示捕获粒子.

将 $\frac{\hat{h}_0^+ + \hat{h}_0^-}{2} \cong \frac{\hat{q} F_M}{T} \frac{\omega - \omega_*^i}{\omega} J_0 \hat{\phi}_{\parallel}$ 代入(18)式, 可得到

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{h}_{\text{cir}}^{\pm} &= \mp \int_{\pm\infty}^{\theta} d\theta' \chi_{\pm} e^{\mp i I_{\theta'}^b} \\ \hat{h}_{\text{tr}}^{\pm} &= (2 \sin I_{\theta_1}^b)^{-1} e^{\pm i I_{\theta_1}^b} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} d\theta' (\chi_{+} e^{-i I_{\theta'}^b} + \chi_{-} e^{+i I_{\theta'}^b}) \mp i \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta} d\theta' \chi_{\pm} e^{\mp i I_{\theta'}^b}. \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\pm} &\equiv \frac{\hat{q} F_M}{T} \left\{ (\omega - \omega_*^i) \left[J_0 \left(\hat{\phi} - \frac{v_{\parallel} \hat{A}_{\parallel}}{c} \right) + \frac{v_{\perp}}{c} \frac{J_1}{k_{\perp}} \hat{B}_{\parallel} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + i \nu^* \left[J_0 \left(\int d\mathbf{v} \frac{F_M}{N} \frac{\omega - \omega_*^i}{\omega} J_0^2 \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{k_{\perp} v_{\perp}}{Q} J_1 \left(\int d\mathbf{v} \frac{F_M}{N} \cdot \frac{\omega - \omega_*^i}{\omega} \frac{dJ_0^2}{db} \right) \right] \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} \right\} \frac{J B_0}{|v_{\parallel}|}, \\ I_a^b &\equiv \int_a^b \frac{J B_0}{|v_{\parallel}|} (\omega + i \nu^* - \omega d). \end{aligned}$$

在低频极限和小碰撞近似下, $I_a^b \cong \varepsilon$, $e^{\pm i I_a^b} \cong 1$, $\sin I_a^b \cong I_a^b$, $\cos I_a^b \cong 1$, 由(24)式, 即得到

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ + \hat{h}^-}{2}\right)_{i\text{Cir}} &= \frac{\hat{q}_i F_{Mi}}{T_i} \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega} J_{0i} \hat{\phi}_{||}, \\ \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ + \hat{h}^-}{2}\right)_{i\text{Tr}} &= \frac{\hat{q}_i F_{Mi}}{T_i} \left\{ (\omega - \omega_{*i}^T) \frac{J_{0i}}{\omega} \hat{\phi}_{||} + (\omega - \omega_{*i}^T) \frac{\langle X_i \rangle}{\langle \omega + i\nu_i^* - \omega_{di} \rangle} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

式中 $\hat{\phi}_{||}$ 仍由(23)式定义, 以及

$$\begin{aligned} X_i &\equiv J_{0i} \hat{\phi} - J_{0i} \frac{\omega + i\nu_i^* - \omega_{di}}{\omega} \hat{\phi}_{||} + \frac{v_{\perp}}{c} \frac{J_{1i}}{k_{\perp}} \hat{B}_{||} \\ &+ i \frac{\nu_i^*}{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T} \left[J_{0i} \left(\int d\mathbf{v} \frac{F_{Mi}}{N_i} \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega} J_{0i}^2 \right) \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{k_{\perp} v_{\perp}}{Q_i} J_{1i} \left(\int d\mathbf{v} \frac{F_{Mi}}{N_i} \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega} \frac{dJ_{0i}^2}{db_i} \right) \right] \hat{\phi}_{||}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

将(25)式代入后, (19)式及(20)式变为

$$\begin{aligned} -\sum_i \tau_i (1 - \langle \bar{Q}_i \rangle) \hat{\phi} + \sum_i \tau_i [\bar{V}_i - \langle \bar{V}_i \rangle + i\nu_i^* (\bar{V}_i \langle \bar{\mathcal{P}}_i \rangle \\ + b_i \bar{V}_i' \langle \bar{\mathcal{P}}_i' \rangle)] \hat{\phi}_{||} - \frac{\tau_i}{\sigma_i} \sum_i \sigma_i \langle \bar{Q}_i \rangle \Gamma_i \hat{B}_{||} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(1 + \frac{\beta_i}{2} \sum_i \frac{P_i}{P_i} \langle \bar{R}_i \rangle\right) \Gamma_i \hat{B}_{||} = \frac{\beta_i}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_i} \left\{ \sum_i \sigma_i [\bar{V}_i' - \langle \bar{V}_i' \rangle \right. \\ \left. - i\nu_i^* (\bar{V}_i \langle \bar{\mathcal{P}}_i' \rangle + \bar{V}_i' \langle \bar{\tau}_i \rangle)] \hat{\phi}_{||} + \sum_i \sigma_i \langle \bar{Q}_i' \rangle \hat{\phi} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_i &\equiv \frac{1}{\omega + i\nu_i^* - \omega_{di}} J_{0i}^2, & \mathcal{P}_i' &\equiv \frac{1}{\omega + i\nu_i^* - \omega_{di}} \frac{d}{db_i} J_{0i}^2, \\ Q_i &\equiv \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega + i\nu_i^* - \omega_{di}} J_{0i}^2, & Q_i' &\equiv \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega + i\nu_i^* - \omega_{di}} \frac{d}{db_i} J_{0i}^2, \\ R_i &\equiv \frac{2}{b_i} \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega + i\nu_i^* - \omega_{di}} \left(\frac{mv_{\perp}^2}{2T} \right)_i J_{1i}^2, & \mathcal{F}_i &\equiv 2 \frac{1}{\omega + i\nu_i^* - \omega_{di}} \left(\frac{mv_{\perp}^2}{2T} \right)_i J_{1i}^2, \\ V_i &\equiv \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega} J_{0i}^2, & V_i' &\equiv \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega} \frac{d}{db_i} J_{0i}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_i &\equiv \frac{N_i \hat{q}_i^2}{T_i} / \frac{N_e \hat{q}_e^2}{T_e} = \frac{N_i Z_i^2 T_e}{T_i N_e}, & \sigma_i &\equiv \frac{N_i Z_i}{N_e}, \\ b_i &\equiv \frac{1}{2} k_{\perp}^2 \rho_j^2 = \left(\frac{k_{\perp}^2 T}{m Q^2} \right)_i, & \Gamma_i &\equiv \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{T}{m Q} \right)_i, \\ \beta_i &\equiv \frac{8\pi N_i T_i}{B_0^2}, & P_i &\equiv N_i T_i. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

N_i, Z_i 分别为第 i 类粒子的密度和电荷数 ($Z_e = -1$).

$$\bar{\mathcal{F}}_i \equiv \int_{\infty} d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{F_M}{N} \right)_i \mathcal{F}_i, \quad \langle \bar{\mathcal{F}}_i \rangle \equiv \int_{\text{Tr}} d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{F_M}{N} \right)_i \langle \mathcal{F}_i \rangle,$$

它们分别表示 $\mathcal{F}_i$ 在整个速度空间求平均和“香蕉轨道平均量” $\langle \mathcal{F}_i \rangle$ 对捕获粒子求平均。

从(27)和(28)式中解出 $\hat{\phi}$ 和 $\Gamma_i \hat{B}_\parallel$, 记为

$$\hat{\phi} = \mathcal{A}_i \hat{\phi}_\parallel; \quad \Gamma_i \hat{B}_\parallel = \mathcal{B}_i \hat{\phi}_\parallel. \quad (31)$$

并将(25)式代入(22)式, 注意到 $\left(\frac{\hat{h}_0^+ - \hat{h}_0^-}{2}\right) \approx 0$, 再利用(21), (23)式, 即得低频极限下的气球模方程

$$\tau_i \frac{v_A^2}{\omega^2} \frac{1}{JB_0^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{b_i}{J} \frac{\partial \hat{\phi}_\parallel}{\partial \theta} \right) = - \sum_{i=e, h} \tau_i \left[\mathcal{A}_i (1 - \bar{V}_i) + \mathcal{B}_i \frac{\Gamma_i}{\Gamma_i} \bar{V}_i - \bar{U}_i \right] \hat{\phi}_\parallel + \sum_{i=e, h} \mathcal{C}_i \langle \hat{\phi}_\parallel \rangle. \quad (32)$$

其中 $v_A^2 = \frac{B_0^2}{4\pi N_i m_i}$ 为阿耳芬速度, 脚标“h”代表热离子,

$$U_i = \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}}{\omega} J_{0i} \left\{ \frac{\omega_{d_i}}{\omega} J_{0i} - i \frac{v_i^*}{\omega} \left[J_{0i} (1 - \Lambda_{0i}) - \Lambda'_{0i} \frac{k_\perp v_\perp}{Q_i} J_{1i} \right] \right\} \quad (33)$$

$$\mathcal{C}_i \langle \hat{\phi}_\parallel \rangle = \tau_i \int_{\text{Tr}} d\mathbf{v} \left(\frac{F_M}{N} \right)_i \left\{ \frac{\omega_{d_i}}{\omega} J_{0i} - i \frac{v_i^*}{\omega} \left[J_{0i} (1 - \Lambda_{0i}) - \Lambda'_{0i} \frac{k_\perp v_\perp}{Q_i} J_{1i} \right] \right\} \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}}{\omega + i v_i^* - \omega_{d_i}} \langle X_i \rangle. \quad (34)$$

利用(31)式的关系, $\langle X_i \rangle$ 中的 $\hat{\phi}$ 和 $\hat{B}_\parallel$ 用 $\hat{\phi}_\parallel$ 表示出来.

2. 中间频率区气球模方程

考虑频率 $\omega_{ii}, \omega_{bi} \ll \omega \ll \omega_{ie}, \omega_{be}$ 的情形, ω_{bi}, ω_{be} 分别为捕获离子和捕获电子的反弹频率. 在这个频率范围, 只有电子的捕获效应是重要的. 由于 $\omega_{ia} \sim \omega_{ie} \gg \omega$, 故电子及 α 粒子的扰动分布函数仍由(25)式给出. 因为 $\frac{\omega_{ii}}{\omega} \sim \frac{v_{Ti}}{\omega L_0} \ll 1$, 故可略去离子迴旋动力方程中的 $\frac{v_0}{JB_0} \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial \theta}$ 项. 虽然中性束热离子的能量高于本底离子, 但热速度仍远小于电子, 即有 $\omega_{ii} \lesssim \omega_{ib} \ll \omega_{ie}$. 因此, 可将中性束热离子和本底离子同样处理. 脚标“ α ”和“b”分别指 α 粒子和中性束热离子.

略去碰撞时

$$\left(\frac{\hat{h}_0^+ + \hat{h}_0^-}{2} \right) = \frac{q F_M}{T} \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}}{\omega - \omega_d} \left(J_0 \hat{\phi} + \frac{v_\perp}{c} \frac{J_1}{k_\perp} B_\parallel \right),$$

并注意到 $\left(\frac{\hat{h}_0^+ - \hat{h}_0^-}{2}\right) \approx 0$, 由此得到本底离子和中性束热离子的扰动分布函数

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\hat{h}^+ + \hat{h}^-}{2} \right)_i &= \left(\frac{q F_M}{T} \right)_i \left\{ \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}}{\omega + i v_i^* - \omega_{d_i}} \left(J_{0i} \hat{\phi} + \frac{v_\perp}{c} \frac{J_1}{k_\perp} \hat{B}_\parallel \right) \right. \\ &\quad + i \frac{v_i^*}{\omega + i v_i^* - \omega_{d_i}} \left[\left(J_{0i} \bar{G}_i - \frac{k_\perp v_\perp}{Q_i} J_{1i} \bar{G}_i \right) \hat{\phi} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \left(J_{0i} \bar{G}_i - \frac{k_\perp v_\perp}{Q_i} J_{1i} \bar{K}_i \right) \Gamma_i \hat{B}_\parallel \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_i &\equiv \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega - \omega_{di}} J_{di}, & G'_i &\equiv \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^J}{\omega - \omega_{di}} \frac{dJ_{di}^2}{db_i}, \\
 K_i &\equiv \frac{Z}{b_i} \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i}^T}{\omega - \omega_{di}} \left(\frac{mv_{\perp}^2}{2T} \right)_i J_{di}.
 \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

类似于低频模式的处理, 将(25)及(35)式代入(19), (20)式, 即得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{j=c,a} [\bar{V}_i - \langle \bar{V}_i \rangle + iv_i^* (\bar{V}_i \langle \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i \rangle + b_i \bar{V}_i' \langle \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i' \rangle)] \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} \\
 &= \left\{ \sum_{j=c,a} \tau_j [1 - \bar{Q}_i - iv_i^* (\bar{G}_i \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i + b_i \bar{G}_i' \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i')] + \sum_{j=c,a} \tau_j (1 - \langle \bar{Q}_i \rangle) \right\} \hat{\phi} \\
 &\quad + \frac{\tau_i}{\sigma_i} \left\{ \sum_{j=i,b} \sigma_j [\bar{Q}_i + iv_i^* (\bar{G}_i' \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i + b_i \bar{K}_i \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i')] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=c,a} \sigma_j \langle \bar{Q}_i \rangle \right\} \Gamma_i B_{\parallel}, \\
 &\quad + \left\{ 1 + \frac{\beta_j}{2} \sum_{j=i,b} \frac{P_j}{P_i} [\bar{R}_i + iv_i^* (\bar{G}_i' \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i + \bar{K}_i \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i')] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\beta_j}{2} \sum_{j=c,a} \frac{P_j}{P_i} \langle \bar{R}_i \rangle \right\} \Gamma_i \hat{B}_{\parallel} \\
 &= \frac{\beta_i}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma_i} \left\{ \left[\sum_{j=i,b} \sigma_j [\bar{Q}_i + iv_i^* (\bar{G}_i \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i + \bar{\mathcal{J}}_i \bar{G}_i')] + \sum_{j=c,a} \sigma_j \langle \bar{Q}_i \rangle \right] \hat{\phi} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=c,a} \sigma_j [\bar{V}_i' - \langle \bar{V}_i' \rangle - iv_i^* (\bar{V}_i \langle \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i \rangle + \bar{V}_i' \langle \bar{\mathcal{J}}_i \rangle)] \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} \right\}. \quad (37)
 \end{aligned}$$

由此两式中解出 $\hat{\phi}$ 和 $\Gamma_i \hat{B}_{\parallel}$, 记为

$$\hat{\phi} = \mathcal{A}_2 \hat{\phi}_{\parallel}; \quad \Gamma_i B_{\parallel} = \mathcal{B}_2 \hat{\phi}_{\parallel}. \quad (39)$$

利用(25)和(35)式的结果, 由(22)式, 即得到中间频率区的气球模方程

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau_i \frac{v_A^2}{\omega^2} \frac{1}{JB_0^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{b_i}{J} \frac{\partial \hat{\phi}_{\parallel}}{\partial \theta} \right) &= - \left\{ \mathcal{A}_2 \left[\sum_{j=c,a} \tau_j (1 - \bar{V}_i) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \sum_{j=i,b} \tau_j (1 - \bar{Q}_i - iv_i^* \pi) \right] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \mathcal{B}_2 \left[\sum_{j=c,a} \tau_j \frac{\Gamma_j}{\Gamma_i} \bar{V}_i' + \sum_{j=i,b} \tau_j \frac{\Gamma_j}{\Gamma_i} (\bar{Q}_i + iv_i^* \mathcal{E}) \right] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \sum_{j=c,a} \tau_j \bar{U}_i \right\} \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} + \sum_{j=c,a} \mathcal{C}_i \langle \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} \rangle, \quad (40)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi &= \frac{\Lambda_{0i}}{\omega} \bar{Q}_i - b_i \frac{\Lambda_{0i}'}{\omega} \bar{Q}_i' + \bar{G}_i \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i - \frac{\Lambda_{0i}}{\omega} \bar{G}_i + b_i \bar{G}_i' \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i' + b_i \frac{\Lambda_{0i}'}{\omega} \bar{G}_i', \\
 \mathcal{E} &= \frac{\Lambda_{0i}}{\omega} \bar{Q}_i' + b_i \frac{\Lambda_{0i}'}{\omega} \mathcal{K}_i + \bar{G}_i' \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i - \frac{\Lambda_{0i}}{\omega} \bar{G}_i' + b_i \mathcal{K}_i \bar{\mathcal{D}}_i' - b_i \frac{\Lambda_{0i}'}{\omega} \bar{R}_i. \quad (41)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{C}_i \langle \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} \rangle$ 仍由(34)式给出, 只需改用(39)式的关系去消除 $\langle X_i \rangle$ 中的 $\hat{\phi}$ 和 $\hat{B}_{\parallel}$. 而低频时, 我们是用(31)式去消除其中的 $\hat{\phi}$ 和 $\hat{B}_{\parallel}$ 的.

由于热离子成分在两种模式中所起的作用不完全相同, 所以在低频极限下, 脚标 “h”

既可表示聚变 α 粒子,又可表示中性束热离子.而在中频区,则必须区别对待.从(37)式至(41)式,各式中只保留脚标“ b ”而无“ α ”时,代表中性束加热时的气球模方程;反之则表示堆条件下,考虑 α 粒子加热时的气球模方程.

四、气球模流体理论的动力效应修正

为了便于与理想 MHD 气球模理论比较,我们取气球模动力方程的流体极限,即

$$\frac{\omega_d}{\omega} \ll 1, \quad k_{\perp} \rho_i \ll 1,$$

并且不考虑热离子成分,略去电子拉莫尔半径效应.即有:

$$J_{\alpha} = 1, \quad J_{\alpha} \cong b_{\alpha} \cong 0, \quad J_{\alpha} \cong 1, \\ J_{li} \cong \frac{1}{2} \frac{k_{\perp} v_{\perp}}{Q_i}, \quad J_{\alpha i} \cong 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{k_{\perp}^2 v_{\perp}^2}{Q_i^2}.$$

在流体极限下 $\frac{1}{\omega + iv_j^* - \omega_{d_i}} = \frac{1}{\omega + iv_j^*} + \frac{\omega_{d_i}}{(\omega + iv_j^*)^2} + \dots$, (仅仅对于离子成分可以展开为 $\frac{1}{\omega + iv_j^* - \omega_{d_i}} = \frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{\omega_{d_i} - iv_j^*}{\omega^2} + \dots$) 准确到 $\left| \frac{\omega_d}{\omega} \right|^2$ 的量级时,令 $\langle \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} \rangle \simeq \hat{\phi}_{\parallel}$, 我们得到气球模方程的流体极限如下:

(1) 低频气球模方程的流体极限

$$\frac{v_A^2}{\omega^2} \frac{1}{JB_0^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{b_i}{J} \frac{\partial \hat{\phi}_{\parallel}}{\partial \theta} \right) + \left\{ \frac{2\omega_{*p}\omega_{ki}}{\omega^2} + b_i \alpha_{li} \right. \\ \left. + i \frac{\tilde{v}_e}{\omega} (\alpha_{0i} - \alpha_{li}) - T_{rap}^{(1)} \right\} \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} = 0, \quad (42)$$

其中

$$T_{rap}^{(1)} = \sum_{i=ie} \frac{\tau_i}{\tau_i} \int_{\frac{1}{B_0}}^{\frac{1}{B_n}} d\lambda B_0 (1 - \lambda B_0)^{-1/2} \left\{ \frac{3}{4} \frac{\bar{\omega}_{d_i}}{\omega} (\alpha_{li}^* - d_{li}) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{15}{8} \frac{\bar{\omega}_{d_i}}{\omega} \frac{\langle \bar{\omega}_{d_i} \rangle}{\omega + iv_j^*} \alpha_{li}^* \right. \\ \left. + i \frac{v_j^*}{\omega} \frac{\bar{\omega}_{d_i}}{\omega} \left(\alpha_{0i}^* \frac{3}{4} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{\langle \bar{\omega}_{d_i} \rangle}{\omega + iv_j^*} \right) \right\}, \quad (43)$$

$B_{\max}$ 为磁面上平衡磁场的极大值, $\lambda \equiv \frac{\mu}{\epsilon}$; 而

$$\omega_{*p} = \sum_i \frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_i} \omega_{*i} (1 + \eta_i) = \omega_{*i} (1 + \eta_i) - \omega_{*e} (1 + \eta_e), \\ \omega_{ki} = \left(\frac{T}{mQ} \right)_i \mathbf{k}_{\perp} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \times (\mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{e}_{\parallel}), \\ \omega_{Bi} = \left(\frac{T}{mQ} \right)_i \mathbf{k}_{\perp} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\parallel} \times \frac{\nabla B_0}{B_0}, \\ \alpha_{li}^* = \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i} (1 + \eta_i)}{\omega + iv_j^*}, \quad \alpha_{li} = \frac{\omega - \omega_{*i} (1 + \eta_i)}{\omega},$$

$$\bar{\omega}_{di} = 2(1 - \lambda B_0)\omega_{ki} + \lambda B_0\omega_{Bi}, \quad \tilde{\nu}_e = \left(\tau_i^3 \frac{m_e}{m_i}\right)^{1/2} b_i \nu_e^*. \quad (44)$$

注意到

$$\mathbf{e}_\parallel \cdot \nabla \mathbf{e}_\parallel = \frac{1}{2B_0^2} \nabla(B_0^2 + 8\pi P), \quad \nabla P = RB_\theta \frac{dP}{d\phi} \mathbf{e}_\psi, \quad k_\perp \cdot \mathbf{e}_\parallel \cdot \nabla \mathbf{e}_\parallel = \frac{nB_0}{RB_\theta},$$

我们可以证明:

$$\frac{\beta_i}{2} \omega_{*p} = \omega_{ki} - \omega_{Bi}, \quad \langle \bar{\omega}_{di} \rangle \approx \langle \omega_{ki} \rangle.$$

(2) 中间频区气球模动力方程的流体极限

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{v_A^2}{\omega^2} \frac{1}{JB_0^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{b_i}{J} \frac{\partial \hat{\phi}_\parallel}{\partial \theta} \right) + \left\{ \frac{2\omega_{*p}\omega_{ki}}{\omega^2} + b_i \alpha_{1i} + i \frac{\tilde{\nu}_e}{\omega} (\alpha_{0i} - \alpha_{1i}) \left(1 + \tau_i \frac{\alpha_{1i}}{\alpha_{0e}} \frac{2\omega_{ki}}{\omega} \right) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\omega_{ki}^2}{\omega^2} \left(7\alpha_{2i} + 4\tau_i \frac{\alpha_{1i}^2}{\alpha_{0e}} \right) - T_{\text{rap5}}^{(2)} \right\} \hat{\phi}_\parallel = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{rap}}^{(2)} = & \frac{\alpha_{1i}}{\alpha_{0e}} \frac{\omega_{ki}}{\omega} \int_{\frac{1}{B_M}}^{\frac{1}{B_0}} d\lambda B_0 (1 - \lambda B_0)^{-1/2} (\alpha_{0e}^* - \alpha_{0e}) - \frac{3}{2} \tau_i \frac{\alpha_{1i}}{\alpha_{0e}} \frac{\omega_{ki}}{\omega} \int_{\frac{1}{B_M}}^{\frac{1}{B_0}} d\lambda B_0 \\ & \cdot (1 - \lambda B_0)^{-1/2} \frac{\langle \bar{\omega}_{di} \rangle}{\omega + i\nu_e^*} \alpha_{1e}^* - \left(\tau_i \frac{\alpha_{1i}^2}{\alpha_{0e}^2} \frac{\omega_{ki}^2 + \omega_{ki}\omega_{Bi}}{\omega^2} + \frac{\alpha_{2i}}{\alpha_{0e}} \frac{2\omega_{ki}^2 + 1.5\omega_{ki}\omega_{Bi}}{\omega^2} \right) \\ & \cdot \int_{\frac{1}{B_M}}^{\frac{1}{B_0}} d\lambda B_0 (1 - \lambda B_0)^{-1/2} \alpha_{0e} + \left(\tau_i \frac{\alpha_{1i}\alpha_{1e}}{\alpha_{0e}^2} \frac{\omega_{ki}^2 - \omega_{Bi}^2}{\omega^2} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\alpha_{2i}}{\alpha_{0e}} \frac{\omega_{ki}^2 + 3.5\omega_{ki}\omega_{Bi} - \omega_{Bi}^2}{\omega^2} \right) \int_{\frac{1}{B_M}}^{\frac{1}{B_0}} d\lambda B_0 (1 - \lambda B_0)^{-1/2} \alpha_{0e}^* \\ & + \int_{\frac{1}{B_M}}^{\frac{1}{B_0}} d\lambda B_0 (1 - \lambda B_0)^{-1/2} \left[-\frac{3}{2} \tau_i \frac{\alpha_{1i}}{\alpha_{0e}} \frac{\omega_{ki}}{\omega} \frac{\bar{\omega}_{di}}{\omega} \alpha_{1e}^* \right. \\ & - \frac{3}{4} \frac{\bar{\omega}_{di}}{\omega} (\alpha_{1e}^* - \alpha_{1e}) + \frac{15}{8} \tau_i \frac{\bar{\omega}_{di}}{\omega} \frac{\langle \bar{\omega}_{di} \rangle}{\omega + i\nu_e^*} \alpha_{2e}^* \\ & \left. - i \frac{\nu_e^*}{\omega} \frac{\bar{\omega}_{di}}{\omega} \alpha_{0e}^* \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{15}{8} \tau_i \frac{\langle \bar{\omega}_{di} \rangle}{\omega + i\nu_e^*} \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

其余各量已在(44)式中说明。当 $\nu^* \rightarrow 0$ 且略去捕获项时, (42) 和(45)式即回到文献[3]的结果。

在圆磁磁面位形中, 当磁面位移量 Δ 很小且 $\Delta' \cong r\Delta''$ 时, (42) 及(45)式可表为磁面量形式^[1], 分别为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[1 + \left(\beta\theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2+\beta}{2-\beta} \alpha \sin \theta \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial \hat{\phi}_\parallel}{\partial \theta} \\ & + \alpha \left\{ \left[\cos \theta + \left(\beta\theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2+\beta}{2-\beta} \alpha \sin \theta \right) \sin \theta \right] \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\Lambda}{4} Q^2 \alpha_{1i} \left[1 + \left(\beta\theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2+\beta}{2-\beta} \alpha \sin \theta \right)^2 \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ i \frac{\Lambda}{4} Q Q_v (\alpha_{0i} - \alpha_{1i}) \left[1 + \left(\beta \theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 + \beta}{2 - \beta} \alpha \sin \theta \right)^2 \right] - \frac{\tau_i Q^2}{4 \varepsilon_p} T_{\text{rap}}^{(1)} \} \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} = 0, \quad (47)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[1 + \left(\beta \theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 + \beta}{2 - \beta} \alpha \sin \theta \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial \hat{\phi}_{\parallel}}{\partial \theta} \\ & + \alpha \left\{ \left[\cos \theta + \left(\beta \theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 + \beta}{2 - \beta} \alpha \sin \theta \right) \sin \theta \right] \right. \\ & + \frac{\Lambda}{4} Q^2 \alpha_{1i} \left[1 + \left(\beta \theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 + \beta}{2 - \beta} \alpha \sin \theta \right)^2 \right] \\ & + i \frac{\Lambda}{4} Q Q_v (\alpha_{0i} - \alpha_{1i}) \left(1 + \tau_i \frac{\alpha_{1i}}{\alpha_{0e}} \frac{2 Q_k}{Q} \right) \\ & \cdot \left[1 + \left(\beta \theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 + \beta}{2 - \beta} \alpha \sin \theta \right)^2 \right] - \frac{\varepsilon_{Ni}^2}{4 \tau_i \varepsilon_p} \left(7 \alpha_{2i} + 4 \tau_i \frac{\alpha_{1i}^2}{\alpha_{0e}} \right) \\ & \cdot \left[\cos \theta + \left(\beta \theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 + \beta}{2 - \beta} \alpha \sin \theta \right) \sin \theta \right]^2 - \frac{\tau_i Q^2}{4 \varepsilon_p} \cdot T_{\text{rap}}^{(2)} \} \hat{\phi}_{\parallel} = 0. \quad (48) \end{aligned}$$

这里 $\beta \equiv \frac{r q'(r)}{q}$ 为剪切参数, $\alpha \equiv -\frac{8 \pi P' R q^2}{B_0^2} = \frac{2 \tau_i q^2 \varepsilon_p}{\varepsilon_{Ni}^2 (1 + \tau_i)} \beta$, $\beta = \frac{8 \pi P}{B_0^2}$ 为比压值, q 为安全因子,

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{Ni} &\equiv \left| N_i / \frac{dN_i}{dr} \right| / R, & \varepsilon_p &\equiv \frac{\varepsilon_{Ni}}{2} \left(\frac{1 + \eta_i}{\tau_c} + 1 + \eta_c \right), \\ \Lambda &\equiv \frac{\tau_i b_{\theta}}{\varepsilon_p}, & b_{\theta} &\equiv \frac{1}{2} k_0^2 \rho_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u q}{r} \right)^2 \rho_i^2, \\ Q &= \frac{\omega}{\omega_{*c}}, & Q_v &= \frac{\left(\tau_i \frac{m_e}{m_i} \right)^{1/2} v_c^*}{\omega_{*c}}, \\ Q_k &\equiv \frac{\omega_{ki}}{\omega_{*c}} = -\frac{\varepsilon_{Ni}}{\tau_i} \left[\cos \theta + \left(\beta \theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 + \beta}{2 - \beta} \alpha \sin \theta \right) \sin \theta \right]; \\ \alpha_{1i} &= 1 + \frac{1 + l \eta_i}{Q \tau_i}, & \alpha_{1e} &= 1 - \frac{1 + l \eta_c}{Q}, \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

捕获项 $T_{\text{rap}}^{(1)}$ 和 $T_{\text{rap}}^{(2)}$ 仍由(43), (46)式给出, 只是其中各量均取为无量纲形式, 除(49)式已经说明的各量之外, 尚有

$$\alpha_{1e}^* = \frac{Q - (1 + l \eta_c)}{Q + i \left(\frac{m_i}{\tau_i^3 m_e} \right)^{1/2} Q_v}, \quad (50)$$

$$Q_B \equiv \frac{\omega_{Bi}}{\omega_{*c}} = -\frac{\varepsilon_{Ni}}{\tau_i} \left[\cos \theta + \left(\beta \theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 + \beta}{2 - \beta} \alpha \sin \theta \right) \sin \theta - \frac{\alpha}{2 q} \right]. \quad (51)$$

(50)式中已利用

$$\frac{v_i^*}{v_c^*} \cong \left(\tau_i^3 \frac{m_e}{m_i} \right)^{1/2}$$

1) 潘传红, 私人通信.

这一关系. 在 $\varepsilon_i \ll 1$, 且 $B_0 \propto \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon_i \cos \theta}$ 时, $T_{rap}^{(1)} \sim T_{rap}^{(2)} \sim \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_i}{1 + \varepsilon_i}} \frac{\omega_d}{\omega}$, 因此它们

对于气球模的稳定作用是不显著的.

五、结果与讨论

我们用打靶法求解方程 (47), (48), 得到了本征值和本征函数. 图 1 所示为 $Q = -0.94 + 10.06$ 时的低频气球模本征函数, 显示了气球模的局域性. 我们还可以证明, 增长率愈大的本征函数其虚部也愈大 (可以大到与实部相比). 图 2—5 反映了增长率及频率随不同参量的变化. 结果表明: 虽有较多的动力理论参与进来, 但两种气球模扰动 (低频及中间频率区) 的频率均在 ω_{*i} 附近, 即 $Q_r \sim 1.0$, 其中低频扰动更接近于 Coppi 模 ($\omega_r = \omega_{*i}$), 中频模式则略高于 ω_{*i} . 各种参量对 ω_r 的影响均不如对增长率的影响明显.

1. 碰撞效应

图 2 表示碰撞项对气球模的解稳作用. 无碰撞时 (图中 $Q_v = 0$ 曲线) 重现理想 MHD 的结论: 存在两个稳定区. 当引进碰撞之后, 第二稳定区消失, 第一稳定区缩小. 这表明: 在无碰撞理论所预言的稳定条件下, 仍可能存在耗散气球模不稳定性. 动力论中的碰撞项类似于 MHD 理论中电阻所起作用. 这一结论使得实际的 β 极限值比理想 MHD 理论所预言的还要低. 但在

$\frac{\nu_e^{**}}{\omega_{*e}}$ 较低时, 这种解稳作用不太明显 (作用曾计算 $Q_v = 10^{-3}$, 即 $\frac{\nu_e^{**}}{\omega_{*e}} = 0.04$ 的曲线, 只是稍微呈现解稳作用, 而 $Q_v = 10^{-4}$ 的曲线基本上与 $Q_v = 0$ 的曲线重合). 如果能通过某种途径减小碰撞频率 (如辅助加热), 则可将这种效应控制在最小程度.

2. 有限拉莫尔半径的稳定作用

图 3 给出了有限拉莫尔半径对中间频区模式的稳定作用. 类似的效应也反映在低频模式里. 如图所示, 当 b_θ 由 0.05 变到 0.2, 中频模式的最大增长率由 1.77 变为 0.54, α_c 由 0.42 变为 0.62; 频率的改变不太明显, 由 $b_\theta = 0.05$ 时的 $\omega_r \sim 1.3\omega_{*i}$ 变为 $b_\theta = 0.2$ 时的 $\omega_r \sim 1.15\omega_{*i}$.

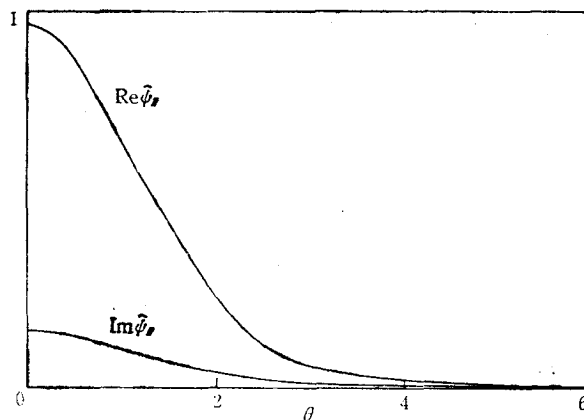


图 1 低频气球模本征函数 ($Q_r = -0.94$, $Q_i = 0.059$)
其它固定参数: $\hat{s} = 0.5$, $b_\theta = 0.1$, $\eta_i = \eta_e = \tau_i = 1$, $\varepsilon N_i = 0.2$,
 $T_{rap}^{(1)} = 0$, $\alpha = 0.43$, $Q_v = 0.01$

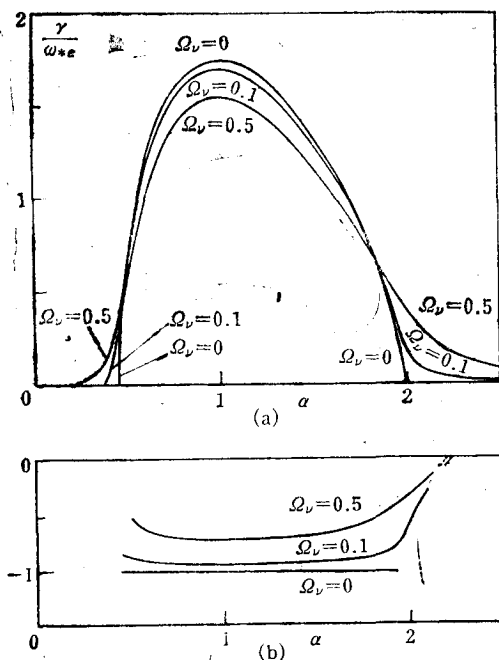


图2 碰撞对低频气球模的影响
固定参数: $\delta = 0.5$, $b_0 = 0.1$, $\eta_i = \eta_e = \tau_i = 1$,
 $\delta N_i = 0.2$, $T_{iap}^{(1)} = 0$, $q = 1$

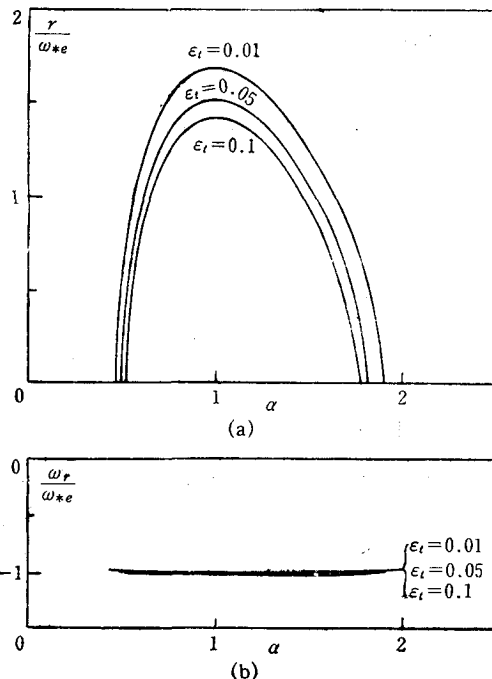


图3 离子有限拉莫尔半径对中间频区气球模的稳定作用
固定参数: $\delta = 0.6$, $\eta_i = \eta_e = \tau_i = 1$, $\delta N_i = 0.1$,
 $T_{iap}^{(1)} = 0$, $\Omega_\nu = 0.01$, $q = 1$

3. 捕获粒子的稳定作用

与拉莫尔半径效应相比,捕获粒子对气球模的影响较小。如图4所示。当 $\epsilon_i \equiv r/R$ 由 0.01 变到 0.1 时,低频模的最大增长率由 1.68 变为 1.42, 仅改变 0.26, α_c 由 0.48 变变为 0.53。我们也计算了捕获粒子对中间频区模式的影响(未作图), 最大增长率由 $\epsilon_i = 0.01$ 时的 1.10 变为 $\epsilon_i = 0.1$ 时 0.97, α_c 由 0.50 变为 0.54。捕获粒子对两类气球模的频率影响甚小。总观捕获粒子的全部效应,可以得出: $\epsilon_i = r/R$ 较小时, 捕获粒子对气球模的影响不显著。

4. 磁剪切的稳定作用

图5给出了剪切对低频模式的稳定作用。剪切参量 $\delta \equiv \frac{rq}{q}$ 对 α_c 值的提高很明显。如图5所示。当 δ 由 0.5 变为 1.0 时,低频模式的临界 α 值由 0.44 变为 0.67, 在同样的参数下,中频模式的 α_c 则由 0.49 变为 0.68。但剪切对两类模的频率则几乎无影响。无疑地, 通过提高磁剪切,可以极大地改善气球模不稳定性。

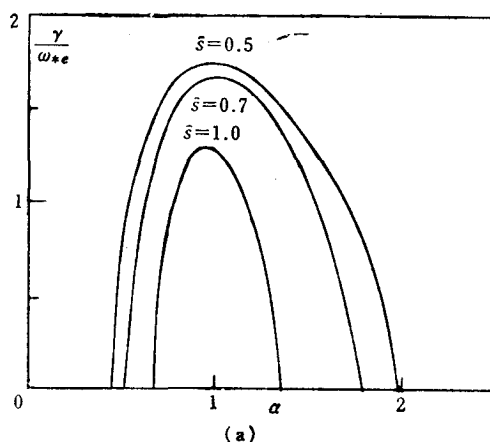
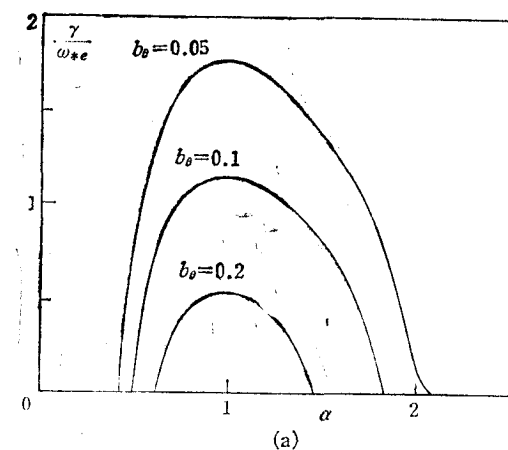


图4 捕获粒子对低频气球模的影响
固定参数: $\bar{s} = 0.5, b_\theta = 0.1, \eta_e = \eta_i = \tau_i = 1,$
 $\varepsilon N_i = 0.2, \Omega_e = 0.01, q = 1$

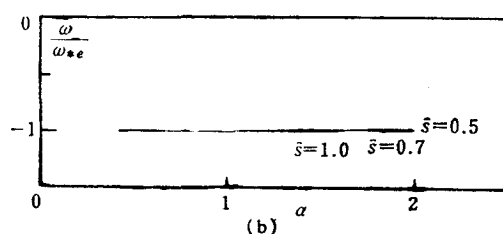


图5 磁剪切对中间频区气球模的稳定作用
固定参数: $b_\theta = 0.1, \eta_e = \eta_i = \tau_i = 1,$
 $\varepsilon N_i = 0.2, \varepsilon_i = 0.2, T_{ap}^{(i)} = 0,$
 $\Omega_e = 0.01, q = 1$

李逸群 (Y. C. Lee) 教授 1984 年来华期间,曾对本工作提出过具体意见;作者曾就某些具体问题与石秉仁同志讨论过;曲文孝、隋国芳同志也曾提供有益的建议。在此一并致谢。

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KINETIC THEORY ON BALLOONING-MODE IN COLLISIONAL PLASMAS

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ABSTRACT

We have studied the kinetic effects on ballooning-mode more completely from the gyrokinetic theory. Here we have considered the effects of the following factors, i. e., collision, hot-ion components such as neutral beam injection or fusion α -particles, particle diamagnetic drift, ion gyro-radius, as well as trapped particles. It has been shown numerically that both gyro-radius of ion and trapped particles have stabilizing effects on ballooning-mode, whereas the collision term has the destabilizing effect besides, the kinetic theory reproduces the results given in Ideal MHD theory, i.e. the shear can improve the stability of ballooning-mode.