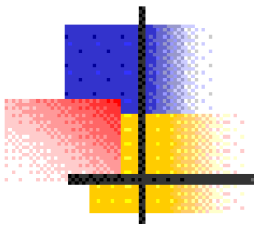


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T T H Y N G L C H C (Magnetohydrodynamic)

Ph m Thanh Tâm

1. History of MHD
2. PLASMA = Magneto + hydrodynamic equations

1. History of MHD

- **Hannes Alfvén** (1908-1995), người đầu tiên nêu lên ý tưởng về MHD → Giải Nobel năm 1970
- 1936 – 1937, **Hartmann và Lazarus** đã ra đời những lý thuyết và nghiên cứu MHD trong ngành địa từ.



Hannes Olof Gösta Alfvén
(1908- 1995)



2. PLASMA = Magneto + hydrodynamic equations

MHD = interaction between magnetic field and dòng plasma

+ Plasmas là môi trường liên tục

+ Vận tốc plasma nhỏ hơn vận tốc ánh sáng

Hydrodynamic equations

$$\frac{d}{dt}\rho + \rho \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \longrightarrow \text{Phương trình liên tục}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln(p\rho^{-\gamma}) = 0, \longrightarrow \text{Phương trình đẳng nhiệt}$$

$$\rho \frac{d}{dt} \vec{v} = -\nabla p \longrightarrow \text{Định luật 2 Newton}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \right)$$

$$\gamma = (s + 2)/s \quad \text{Ts nhiệt} \quad \text{s: s b c t do}$$



2. PLASMA = Magneto + hydrodynamic equations

Ph ng trình Maxwell

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho_c}{\epsilon_0}$$

\vec{B} : magnetic field, \vec{E} : electric field

\vec{j} : electric current density

ρ_c : net electric charge density

μ_0 : permeability of free space

ϵ_0 : permittivity of free space



2. PLASMA = Magneto + hydrodynamic equations

\times p \times

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho c}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} \sim \frac{E_0}{L_0}, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \sim \frac{B_0}{t_0}$$


$$E_0 \sim B_0 L_0 / t_0 = B_0 v_0$$



2. PLASMA = Magneto + hydrodynamic equations

X p x

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} \sim \frac{B_0}{L_0}, \quad \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \sim \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{E_0}{t_0}$$

Nh ng $E_0 \sim B_0 v_0$

$$|\nabla \times \vec{B}| : \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \sim \frac{c^2}{v_0^2} \gg 1$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \quad \text{có th b qua khi} \quad v_0 \ll c$$



2. PLASMA = Magneto + hydrodynamic equations

Phương trình chuyển động của hạt mang điện trong plasma

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \right) \vec{v} = -\nabla p + \vec{j} \times \vec{B}$$

$p = p_e + p_p$ L c Lorent

nh luật Ohm

$$\vec{j} = \sigma (\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$



2. PLASMA = Magneto + hydrodynamic equations

MHD equations = fluid + \vec{B} field

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) = 0, \quad \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \right) \ln (p \rho^{-\gamma}) = 0,$$

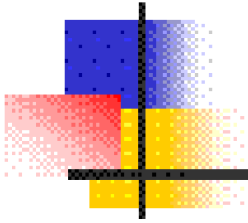
$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{v} \right) = -\nabla p + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \left(-\vec{v} \times \vec{B} + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \sigma} \nabla \times \vec{B} \right)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{j} = \frac{\nabla \times \vec{B}}{\mu_0}, \quad \vec{E} = -\vec{v} \times \vec{B} + \frac{\vec{j}}{\sigma}$$

$$\rho c = \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{E}$$



Phương trình cảm ứng từ B

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times \left(\vec{v} \times \vec{B} - \frac{1}{\mu_0 \sigma} \nabla \times \vec{B} \right)$$

Biến $v \rightarrow B$ và ngưng tụ

khúc xạ tán xạ $\eta = 1/(\mu_0 \sigma) = \text{const}$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\nabla \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})}_{(1)} + \underbrace{\eta \nabla^2 \vec{B}}_{(2)}$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} \square \frac{V_0 B_0}{L_0} : \eta \frac{B_0}{L_0^2} = \frac{L_0 V_0}{\eta} \equiv R_m$$

Số Reynolds

$$R_m \square 1?$$

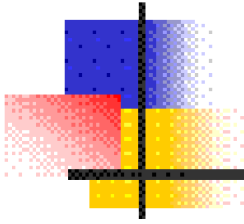
$$R_m \square 1?$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \eta \nabla^2 \vec{B} \quad \text{Ph ng trình khu ch tán}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \sim \frac{B_0}{\tau_d} \qquad \eta \nabla^2 \vec{B} \sim \frac{\eta B_0}{L_0^2}$$

$$\tau_d = \frac{L_0^2}{\eta} \quad \text{Th i gian khu ch tán} \quad v_d = L_0 / t_d \quad \boxed{= \frac{\eta}{L_0}}$$

- in reality, $\tau_d = ?$ Take the Sun, $L_0 \sim R_\odot = 7 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$, $\eta = 1 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, then $\tau_d \approx 10$ Giga years!



$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \quad \text{S b o toàn thông l ng t tr ng}$$

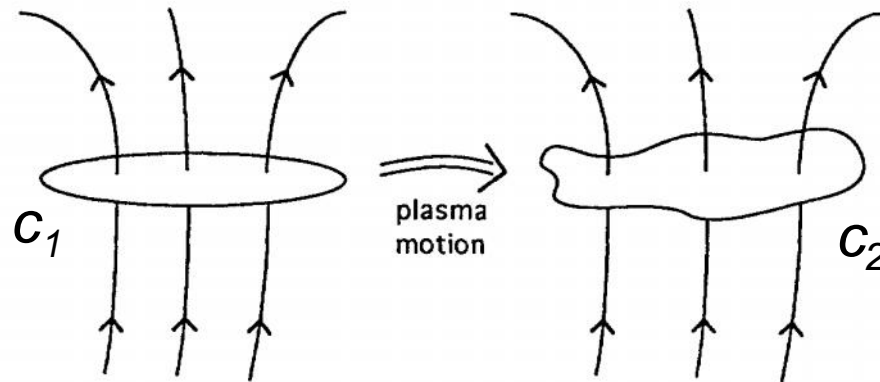


Fig. 2.6. Magnetic flux conservation - if a curve C_1 is distorted into C_2 by a plasma motion, the flux through C_1 at t_1 equals the flux through C_2 at t_2

$$\text{Faraday} \rightarrow \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times E$$

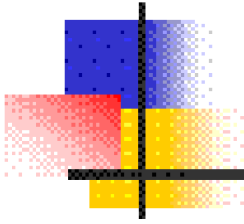
nh lu t Ohm: $E + v \times B = 0$ T tr ng là plasma l nh

MHD equations = fluid + \vec{B} field

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) = 0, \quad \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \right) \ln (p \rho^{-\gamma}) = 0,$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{v} \right) = -\nabla p + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \left(-\vec{v} \times \vec{B} + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \sigma} \nabla \times \vec{B} \right)$$



PH NG TRÌNH NG L NG

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{v} \right) = -\nabla p + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B} = -\nabla \left(\frac{\vec{B}^2}{2\mu_0} \right) + \frac{\vec{B} \cdot \nabla \vec{B}}{\mu_0}$$

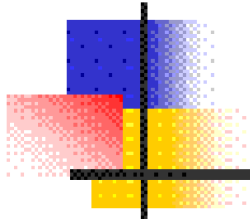
Magnetic pressure gradient

Magnetic tension

$$\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \beta \equiv \frac{p}{B^2 / 2\mu_0} \quad \text{Thông số beta}$$

$\beta \ll 1$: nh h ng b i áp su t nhi t

$\beta \ll 1$: nh h ng b i l c Lorentz



Summary

MHD = fluid eqs + Lorentz force

Ph ng trình c m ng: R_m

$R_m \ll 1$: khu ch tán

$R_m \gg 1$: S b o toàn thông l ng t tr ng

Ph ng trình ng l ng

$\beta \ll 1$: Lorentz force

$\beta \gg 1$: thermal pressure

Lorentz force = magnetic pressure gradient + tension
magnetic pressure