

前 言

中国科学院紫金山天文台成立于1934年。在半个多世纪曲折复杂的历史演变中，它不断成长和进步，并与国外天文机构建立联系。尤其是最近十年来，随着我国改革、开放政策的深入贯彻，我台与世界上许多天文单位的学术交流愈趋密切，这对我们的科研工作发挥出积极的促进作用，对当代天文科学的发展也有一定的意义。作为国际交流的一种主要方式，我台天文工作者在国外专业刊物上不断发表科学论文，并为一些国际会议提供学术报告。为了集中展示这些交流活动的成果，我们把收集到的1979—1987年间我台人员在国外正式发表的论文和报告汇编成这个专集，现在奉献给国内外广大的天文工作者。我们希望它对进一步加强我台与国际天文界的学术交流，将发挥重要的作用

这本论文集共收录文章62篇。按其内容分为“恒星和星系物理”、“太阳物理”、“太阳系天体物理”、“天体力学”等四类，而每一类的文章均按发表时间依次排列。每篇论文均用在国外发表的原件影印，不作任何改动。

本论文集的编辑组由张培瑜、纪晓禾、宋森和叶式辉组成。我台许多同志热情支持和协助这项编辑工作，谨致衷心的感谢！

台 长

董 博

主 编

叶式辉

一九八八年五月

FOREWORD

The Purple Mountain Observatory, Academia Sinica, was founded in 1934. In the tortuous and complicated historical evolution of more than half a century, it continuously grew up, made progress and kept contacts with foreign astronomical institutions. Especially in the last ten years, in pace with the deepgoing implement of the policy of reform and opening in our country, the scientific intercourses between our Observatory and many astronomical units all over the world have become more and more intimate. This has exerted an active effect of promotion of our research works and also has some significance in the development of contemporary astronomical science. As a main form of international cooperation, astronomers of our Observatory incessantly publish scientific papers in foreign technical periodicals and provide academic reports to international conferences. In order to exhibit these fruits of interchange activities in a concentrated form, we compile this publication with the papers and reports formally published abroad by staff-members of PMO in the period of 1979—1987 and collected by us and we would like to dedicate it to the wide circle of astronomers both in China and in other countries. We wish that it will play an important part in the further strengthening of academic intercommunication between our Observatory and the international astronomical community.

This collection consists of sixty-two articles. According to the contents they are divided into four groups, i.e. "physics of stars and stellar systems", "solar physics", "astrophysics of the solar system" and "celestial mechanics". In each group the papers are arranged according to the time of publication. Every article is printed photomechanically with its original text published abroad and no any alteration is made.

The Editorial Group of this collection of papers is composed of Zhang Pei-yu, Ji Xiao-he, Song Sen and Ye Shi-hui. Many staff-members of our Observatory enthusiastically support and assist this editorial work and it is a pleasure for us to express to them our sincere gratitude.

Director of Observatory Tong Fu

Editor-in-Chief Ye Shi-hui

May 1988

目 录

恒星和星系物理

1. 天体中湍动波发电机机制
李晓卿 宋国玄
天体物理和空间科学, **76**(1981), 13—21.....(1)
2. 由 ^{13}CO 观测研究银河系分子云总体的性质
H.S.里斯特 向德琳 W.B.伯顿
天体物理杂志, **249**(1981), 532—549.....(11)
3. 天鹅座 CI 星的光谱观测
Ch.菲伦巴克 黄长春
天文和天体物理增刊, **46**(1981), 257—261.....(29)
4. 减速参数 q_0 的测定
方励之 江 涛 程福臻 胡佛兴
皇家天文学会季刊, **23**(1982), 363—387.....(35)
5. 天鹅座 CI 星 1980 和 1981 年间的光谱变化
黄长春
国际天文学联合会第 70 次专题讨论会文集《共生星本质》
(1982), 150—152.....(61)
6. 天龙座 AG 星的光谱观测
黄长春
国际天文学联合会第 70 次专题讨论会文集《共生星本质》
(1982), 185—189.....(65)
7. 从木星到脉冲星的标定和脉冲星的质量谱
范章云 吴继萍 杭恒荣
天体物理杂志, **260**(1982), 353—361.....(71)
8. 测定 q_0 的系统差和它的含意
胡佛兴 方励之
第三次格罗兹曼广义相对论讨论会文集(1983), 1315—1318.....(81)
9. NGC 891 射电连续发射谱的 Z 分布
R. J. 艾伦 胡佛兴
第八届 IAU 欧洲区域天文会议的特别会议文集《河外照相新结果》
(1984), 293—296.....(85)

10. 共生星武仙座YY星的光谱
黄长春
天文和天体物理, **135** (1984), 410—412.....(89)
11. 由SiO脉泽线辐射建立的大犬座VY星的几何模型
周震浦 海部宣男
天文和天体物理, **138** (1984), 359—364.....(93)
12. W3区的氨
曾 琴 W.海尔姆生 T. L.威尔逊 W.巴特拉
天文和天体物理, **140** (1984), 169—173.....(99)
13. 内银道面的 ^{13}CO
H.S.里斯特 W.B.伯顿 向德琳
天文和天体物理, **140** (1984), 303—313(105)
14. 蛇夫座 ρ 云中的高密度分子块
曾 琴 W.巴特拉 T. L.威尔逊
天文和天体物理, **141** (1984), 127—130(117)
15. 快速爆发源的I型X射线爆
田原让 王德焄
日—美银河系与河外致密X射线源会议文集(1985), 109—112.....(121)
16. 具有不完整补偿因子的修正的 $V/V_{\max}$ 检验法及其对X射线类星体样品的应用
张和祺 刘祖伟
天体物理和空间科学, **109** (1985), 333—344(125)
17. 强湍动等离子体中的电双层
李晓卿
天体物理和空间科学, **112** (1985), 13—24(137)
18. 星际氢分子在过渡族金属颗粒上的形成
于德江 周茂堂 曾 琴 苟清泉
天体物理和空间科学, **113** (1985), 365—371(149)
19. 星际氨的转动——反演跃迁
曾 琴
天文和天体物理, **149** (1985), 305—308(157)
20. 恒星内部模型中的对流过冲
熊大闰
天文和天体物理, **150** (1985), 133—138(161)
21. 无力磁场: 磁阻法
杨卫宏 P. A.斯特罗克 S. K.安蒂丘斯
天体物理杂志, **309** (1986), 383—391(167)
22. 中国的新望远镜
龚树模
天体物理和空间科学, **118** (1986), 5—20(177)

23. 含有磁单极子的银河中心模型
王德燊 彭秋和 陈廷扬
天体物理和空间科学, **118** (1986), 379—382 (183)
24. 宇宙等离子体中磁单极子的辐射和能量损失
李晓卿
天体物理和空间科学, **123** (1986), 125—135 (187)
25. 共生星在光学区域的光谱观测
黄长春
中—日恒星活动和观测技术讨论会文集(1986), 59—66 (199)
26. 银河中心湮灭线的磁单极模型
王德燊 彭秋和
空间研究进展, **6** (1986), 177—179 (207)
27. 非局部对流理论的大质量恒星演化
熊大闰
天文和天体物理, **167** (1986), 239—246 (211)
28. 用含有磁单极子星系核模型来解释银河中心的正负电子对湮灭线
王德燊 彭秋和 李中云
活动星系核的结构与演化会议文集(1986), 737—739 (219)
29. 非局部对流与恒星演化
熊大闰
太阳和恒星中的流体及磁流体力学问题讨论会文集(1986), 65—68 (223)
30. 来至 L1551 双极流 $L < 19L_{\odot}$ 的扩展的红外辐射
F.O. 克拉克 R.J. 劳奈吉斯 G. 契留斯基 张承岳
国际天文学联合会第 122 次学术讨论会文集《星周物质》(1987), 69—70 (227)
31. IRAS 测量 NGC 6853 中发射线的贡献
张承岳 A. 利恩 S.R. 波塔希 莫静儿
国际天文学联合会第 122 次学术讨论会文集《星周物质》(1987), 219—220 (229)
32. 在减速参量 q_0 不同值下体积检验 V/V_m 的探讨
龚树模 李浩江 夏昌立
国际天文学联合会第 124 次学术讨论会文集《观测宇宙学》
(1987), 681—683 (231)
33. 吸积磁中子星的线辐射
王德燊
国际天文学联合会第 125 次学术讨论会文集《中子星的起源与演化》
(1987), 227—232 (235)
34. 猎户座 KL 和人马座 B2 区的 E 型甲醇微波激射线
曾 琴 娄国芳 李守中
天体物理和空间科学, **132** (1987), 263—268 (241)
35. NGC 891 晕的某些特征

- 胡佛兴 R.J.艾伦 P.C.范德克路特 尤峻汉
天体物理和空间科学, **135** (1987), 389—392 (247)
36. 致密的行星状星云的射电连续谱: Wind - Shell (风—壳)模型
A.R.泰勒 S.R.波塔希 张承岳
天文和天体物理, **171** (1987), 178—188 (251)
37. 猎户座 KL 区的一氧化硅发射线
曾 琴 孙 锦 姜国芳
天文和天体物理, **172** (1987), 299—303 (263)
38. 红外天文卫星对行星状星云的补充观测
A.利恩 张承岳 S.R.波塔希
“行星和原行星状星云: 从 IRAS 到 ISO”学术会议文集(1987), 39—43 (269)
39. 红外天文卫星对哑铃状星云的观测
张承岳 A.利恩 S.R.波塔希
天文和天体物理, **178** (1987), 247—251 (275)

太 阳 物 理

40. 太阳活动的短期预报
陈协珍 赵爱娣
日地预报讨论会文集, **1** (1979), 176—181 (281)
41. 用 3.2 厘米太阳射电流量的缓变分量作 SID 的可能预报
朱祖彦 周爱华 周树荣
日地预报讨论会文集, **4** (1979), C-114—C-116 (287)
42. 用于光斑加热的流场—波场耦合方程
李晓卿 宋慕陶
太阳物理, **75** (1982), 83—98 (291)
43. 耀斑前低磁弧中的耀斑建立和非线性无力磁场
苏庆瑞
太阳物理, **75** (1982), 229—236 (307)
44. 太阳大气中磁流管的加热机制
宋慕陶 吴式灿
空间研究进展, **4** (1984), 275—278 (315)
45. 过渡区和内冕的加热模型
李晓卿 章振大 张友义
太阳物理, **91** (1984), 289—297 (319)
46. 磁敏谱线的太阳单色像和向量磁图
叶式辉 金介海 蒋明汉
美国国家宇航局第 2374 号会议文集《太阳向量磁场的测量》
(1985), 368—374 (329)

47. 日珥和耀斑的动力学过程及其光谱特征
叶式辉 金介海
太阳物理, **96**(1985), 113—128.....(337)
48. 太阳风、非无力磁场和双带耀斑
苏庆瑞
太阳物理, **102** (1985), 159—164(353)
49. 非局部混合长理论的太阳对流区结构
海野和三郎 近藤正明 熊大闰
日本天文学会会刊, **37**(1985), 235—244.....(359)
50. 斯托克斯参数单色像和太阳黑子磁场的结构
叶式辉 金介海
太阳物理, **104** (1986), 273—285(369)
51. 中国的太阳研究
叶式辉
天体物理和空间科学, **118** (1986), 9—14(383)
52. 高能耀斑和扭曲磁场形态
苏庆瑞
中一日第二届恒星活动和观测技术讨论会文集(1986), 129—132.....(389)
53. 中性片的快速振荡和粒子加速
丁久平 张承岳 李宏为
太阳物理, **106** (1986), 379—395(393)
54. 重力作用下太阳质量抛射的 MHD 线性不稳定性
宋慕陶 吴式灿 M. 德鲁叶
太阳物理, **108** (1987), 347—382(411)
55. 浮现磁流的分离速度
周定一 王海民
太阳物理, **110** (1987), 81—99.....(447)
56. 日面边缘附近光斑的反衬度
王海民 H. 齐林
太阳物理, **110** (1987), 281—293(467)
57. 太阳黑子的法拉第旋转
叶式辉 金介海
太阳物理, **112** (1987), 305—312(481)

太 阳 系 天 体 物 理

58. 彗星 1980u 的光谱 (简报)
黄长春
天文和天体物理增刊, **46** (1981), 369(489)

59. 极光电场导致的锥离子的产生
 杨卫宏 J.R.卡恩
 地球物理研究杂志, **88**(1983), 465—468.....(491)
60. 哈雷彗星的中国历史记载
 王德昌 龚树模
 地球、月亮和行星, **34**(1986), 55—57.....(495)
61. 中国天文学家在国内和国外的哈雷彗星观测
 龚树模 吴光节 陈培生 章兴飞 孙寿甦
 天文和天体物理, **187** (1987), 594—600(499)

天 体 力 学

62. 小行星环引起的摄动
 童 傅 陈 纂
 国际天文学联合会第 74 次专题讨论会文集《动力陷阱与太阳系演化》
 (1983), 73—79.....(507)

CONTENTS

Physics of Stars and Stellar Systems

1. Dynamo Mechanism for Turbulent Wave in Celestial Bodies
Li Xiao-qing and Song Guo-xuan
Astrophysics and Space Science, **76** (1981), 13—21 (1)
2. Properties of the Galactic Molecular Cloud Ensemble from Observations of ^{13}CO
H.S. Liszt, Xiang De-lin and W.B. Burton
Astrophysical Journal, **249** (1981), 532—549 (11)
3. Observations Spectroscopiques de CI Cygni
Ch. Fehrenbach et Huang Chang Chun
Astronomy and Astrophysics Supplement Series, **46** (1981), 257—261
..... (29)
4. Determinations of the Deceleration Parameter q_0
L.Z. Fang, T. Kiang, F.H. Cheng and F.X. Hu
Quarterly Journal of Royal Astronomical Society, **23** (1982), 363—387
..... (35)
5. Spectral Variations of CI Cyg Between 1980 and 1981
Huang Chang-chun
Proceedings of IAU Colloquium No.70 "The Nature of Symbiotic Stars"
(1982), 151—152 (61)
6. Spectroscopic observations of AG Dra
Huang Chang-chun
Proceedings of IAU Colloquium No. 70 "The Nature of Symbiotic Stars"
(1982), 185—189 (65)
7. Scaling from Jupiter to Pulsars and Mass Spectrum of Pulsars
C.Y. Fan, Jiping Wu and Hengrong Hang
Astrophysical Journal, **260** (1982), 353—361 (71)
8. Systematic Differences in the Determination of q_0 and Its Implication
Hu Fuxing and Fang Lizhi
Proceedings of the Third Marcel Grossmann Meeting on General
Relativity (1983), 1315—1318 (81)

9. The Z-Distribution of Radio Continuum Emission in NGC 891
R.J. Allen and F.X. Hu
Proceedings of the Specialized Meeting of the Eighth IAU
European Regional Astronomy Meeting "New Aspects of Galaxy
Photometry" (1984), 293—296 (85)
10. The Spectrum of the Symbiotic Star YY Her
C.C. Huang
Astronomy and Astrophysics, **135** (1984), 410—412..... (89)
11. A Geometrical Model of VY Canis Majoris for SiO Maser Lines
Zhou Zhen-pu and Norio Kaifu
Astronomy and Astrophysics, **138** (1984), 359—364..... (93)
12. Ammonia in the W3 Region
Q.Zeng, W. Hermsen, T.L. Wilson and W. Batrla
Astronomy and Astrophysics, **140** (1984), 169—173..... (99)
13. ^{13}CO in the Inner Galactic Plane
H.S. Liszt, W.B. Burton and D.L. Xiang
Astronomy and Astrophysics, **140** (1984), 303—313 (105)
14. A High Density Molecular Fragment in the ρ Oph Cloud
Q.Zeng, W. Batrla and T.L. Wilson
Astronomy and Astrophysics, **141** (1984), 127—130 (117)
15. Type-I X-ray Burst from the Rapid Burster
Yuzutu Tawara and De Yu Wang
Proceedings of Japan-U.S. Seminar on Galactic and Extragalactic Compact
X-Ray Sources (1985), 109—112 (121)
16. Revised $V/V_{\max}$ Test with Incompleteness-Compensated Factors and
Its Application to X-Ray Quasar Sample
Zhang He-qi and Liu Zu-wei
Astrophysics and Space Science, **109** (1985), 333—344 (125)
17. Double Layers in Strong Turbulent Plasmas
Li Xiao Qing
Astrophysics and Space Science, **112** (1985), 13—24 (137)
18. The Formation of Interstellar H_2 on Transition Metal Grains
D.J. Yu, M.T. Zhou, Q. Zeng and Q.Q. Gou
Astrophysics and Space Science, **113** (1985), 365—371 (149)
19. Rotation-Inversion Transition of Interstellar Ammonia
Q. Zeng
Astronomy and Astrophysics, **149** (1985), 305—308..... (157)
20. Convective Overshooting in Stellar Internal Models
Xiong Da Run

- Astronomy and Astrophysics, **150** (1985), 133—138..... (161)
21. Force-Free Magnetic Fields; the Magneto-Frictional Method
W.H. Yang, P.A. Sturrock and S.K. Antiochos
Astrophysical Journal, **309** (1986), 383—391 (167)
22. New Telescopes in China
Shu-mo Gong
Astrophysics and Space Science, **118** (1986), 15—20 (177)
23. A Model of the Galactic Centre with Magnetic Monopoles
Wang De-yu, Peng Qiu-he and Chen Ting-yang
Astrophysics and Space Science, **118** (1986), 379—382..... (183)
24. Radiation and Energy Loss by Monopole in Cosmic Plasma
Li Xiao-qing
Astrophysics and Space Science, **123** (1986), 125—135 (187)
25. Spectroscopic Observations of Symbiotic Stars in the Optical
Region
Huang Chang-chun
Proceedings of the Second Japan-China Workshop on Stellar
Activities and Observational Techniques (1986), 59—66 (199)
26. A Monopole Model for Annihilation Line Emission From the
Galactic Center
D.Y. Wang and Q.H. Peng
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27. The Evolution of Massive Stars Using a Non-Local Theory of
Convection
Da-run Xiong
Astronomy and Astrophysics, **167** (1986), 239—246 (211)
28. The Explanation of the Positron-Electron Annihilation Line at
Our Galactic Center Under the Model of Galactic Nuclei with
Monopoles
Deyu Wang, Qiuhe Peng and Zongyun Li
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Galactic Nuclei (1986), 737—739 (219)
29. Non-Local Convection and Stellar Evolution
Da-run Xiong
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Birthday on Hydrodynamic and Magnetohydrodynamic Problems in the
Sun and Stars (1986), 65—68 (223)
30. The Extended Infrared Radiation from the L1551 Bipolar Flow,
L>19L_☉

- F.O.Clark, R.J. Laureijs, G. Chlewicki and C.Y. Zhang
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 (1987), 69—70 (227)
31. Contribution of Line Emission to the IRAS Measurements; NGC 6853
 C.Y.Zhang, A.Leene, S.R.Pottasch and J.E.Mo
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 (1987), 219—220 (229)
32. An Exploration of Volume Test V/V_m Under Various Values of
 Deceleration Parameter q_0
 S.M.Gong (Kung), H.J.Li and C.L.Xia
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33. Line Radiation from Accreting Magnetized Neutron Stars
 D.Y.Wang
 Proceedings of IAU Symposium No. 125 "The Origin and Evolution of
 Neutron Stars" (1987), 227—232 (235)
34. The Masers of E-Type Methanol in Orion KL and SGR B2
 Q.Zeng, G.F.Lou and S.Z.Li
 Astrophysics and Space Science, **132** (1987), 263—268 (241)
35. Some Features of the Galactic Halo in NGC 891
 F.X.Hu, R.J. Allen, P.C.van der Kruit and J.H.You
 Astrophysics and Space Science, **135** (1987), 389-392..... (247)
36. Radio Continuum Spectra of Compact Planetary Nebulae A
 Wind-Shell Model
 A.R.Taylor, S.R.Pottasch and C.Y.Zhang
 Astronomy and Astrophysics, **171** (1987), 178—188..... (251)
37. SiO Emission from the Orion KL Region
 Q.Zeng, J. Sun and G.F.Lou
 Astronomy and Astrophysics, **172** (1987), 299-303 (263)
38. IRAS Additional Observations of Planetary Nebulae
 A.Leene, C.Y.Zhang and S.R.Pottasch
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 Nebulae; From IRAS to ISO (1987), 39—43 (269)
39. IRAS Observations of the Dumbbell Nebula
 C.Y.Zhang, A.Leene, S.R.Pottasch and J.E.Mo
 Astronomy and Astrophysics, **178** (1987), 247—251 (275)

Solar Physics

40. Short-Term Solar Activity Forecasting

- Chen Xie-Zhen and Zhao Ai-Di
Solar-Terrestrial Predictions Proceedings, **1** (1979), 176—181..... (281)
41. The Possible Prediction of SID's Using the Slowly Varying
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62. Perturbations due to the Asteroid Belt

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DYNAMO MECHANISM FOR TURBULENT WAVE IN CELESTIAL BODIES

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Abstract. It is well known that under cosmic conditions the various modes of plasma turbulence waves (including MHD waves) are easily excited. In this paper we are trying to show that the turbulent wave also generates a source-term for the magnetic induced equations as does the turbulent fluid with nonzero helicity. By expanding the turbulent field in Fourier series, we have obtained dynamo equation for turbulent wave and a reasonable solution which indicates that the poloidal field may be built-up in the turbulent source region. Perhaps, we may think that the poloidal field of Equation (9) is the analytical form of the magnetic field in a turbulent source region of celestial bodies.

1. Introduction

The magnetic field in the celestial bodies would decay over a long period of time by dissipation if no energy was supplied. In fact, we do not observe such a phenomenon. The analysis of paleomagnetism has shown that there exists a magnetic field in Earth in most geological time-scale. This leads us to study dynamo mechanism in celestial bodies.

Up to now a lot of work has been done in this field. Due to the complexity of this problem, the solution is far from complete.

The governing equations constituting the dynamo theory are composed of not only the Maxwell equations but also the kinetic equations describing the motion of media. They are coupled with the Lorentz force. We have met a mathematical difficulty in obtaining the perfect analytical solution to this set of equations. A way to solve this problem is that we may find a form of motion in media so that the magnetic field can be maintained for a long time. Such a dynamo is called 'kinematic dynamo'. We assume that the magnetic field is weak; therefore, the action of the Lorentz force on the motion of media is ignored and the solution coupled with the kinetic equations need not be considered.

The idea of a turbulent dynamo was proposed by Parker (1955), but the analysis was completed by Steenbeck and Krause (1966). They have since done a series of works in this field (Roberts and Stix, 1971).

We consider a conducting turbulent fluid with magnetic field where the

magnetic field is weak and the conductivity is low so that the turbulence is not influenced by the Lorentz force.

Roberts and Stix have assumed that there is a gradient of density or pressure in a certain direction, i.e., a gradient of turbulence in this direction. Therefore, the turbulence loses the mirror symmetry and it is inhomogeneous, as a result the magnetic field in media is induced.

It is known that the turbulent wave in plasma (e.g., Alfvén wave or MHD wave) is very different from the turbulence in fluid. The former has the characteristic frequency $\omega_k \neq 0$, i.e., they can propagate in a certain direction. Of course, in inhomogeneous media the amplitude and the wave vector are inhomogeneous also. We have got the source term in the Maxwell equations of mean magnetic field: i.e., dynamo equation, in terms of the existence of plasma turbulence wave that is weak and inhomogeneous. Thereby, the magnetic field in celestial bodies can be maintained. .

2. The Dynamo Equation

The induced magnetic equation is of the form

$$\frac{\partial B_i}{\partial t} - \eta \nabla^2 B_i = -v_j \frac{\partial B_i}{\partial x_j} + B_j \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} - B_i \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_j}. \quad (1)$$

We separate the field B_i and the velocity v_i into mean and fluctuating components

$$B_i = B_i^R + b_i^T, \langle b_i^T \rangle = 0,$$

$$v_i = v_i^R + V_i^T, \langle V_i^T \rangle = 0,$$

where the symbol $\langle \rangle$ represents to average over the ensemble, e.g., over the random phases of the turbulent wave.

By averaging the induced Equation (1) in consideration of $\langle B_i \rangle = \langle B_i^R \rangle \equiv B_i^R$, we obtain

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \eta \nabla^2 \right) B_i^R = \left\langle b_j^T \frac{\partial V_i^T}{\partial x_j} \right\rangle - \left\langle V_j^T \frac{\partial b_i^T}{\partial x_j} \right\rangle - \left\langle b_i^T \frac{\partial V_j^T}{\partial x_j} \right\rangle. \quad (2)$$

For simplicity we assume the fluid is at rest $v_i^R = 0$. Subtracting Equation (2) from (1), we arrive at an equation for b_i^T of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \eta \nabla^2 \right) b_i^T = & -V_j^T \frac{\partial B_i^R}{\partial x_j} - V_j^T \frac{\partial b_i^T}{\partial x_j} + B_j^R \frac{\partial V_i^T}{\partial x_j} + b_j^T \frac{\partial V_i^T}{\partial x_j} \\ & - B_i^R \frac{\partial V_j^T}{\partial x_j} - b_i^T \frac{\partial V_j^T}{\partial x_j} + \left\langle V_j^T \frac{\partial b_i^T}{\partial x_j} \right\rangle - \left\langle b_i^T \frac{\partial V_j^T}{\partial x_j} \right\rangle + \\ & + \left\langle b_i^T \frac{\partial V_j^T}{\partial x_j} \right\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$