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等离子体 物理常数和公式 手册

62 [美] D·L·布克

原子能出版社

等离子体物理常数和 公式手册

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荣福瑞 译
闻一之

原子能出版社

NRL PLASMA FORMULARY

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内 容 简 介

本手册内容包括与等离子体有关的常用的数学与物理常数和公式；物理量单位、单位制与量纲的变换；电磁波动、流体力学、激波、等离子体的基本参数与量级；等离子体色散函数、碰撞与输运以及太阳物理、受控热核反应、原子物理与辐射等等，内容广泛而适用，在各有关物理实验室深受欢迎。

本手册是1980年修订本。

本手册可供从事与上述各专业内容有关的科研工作者、工程技术人员、研究生和高等院校师生使用。

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数值和代数

P_2 相对于 P_1 的增益(单位: 分贝)

$$G = 10 \log_{10}(P_2/P_1)$$

在百分之二的精度内,

$$(2\pi)^{1/2} \approx 2.5; \pi^2 \approx 10;$$

$$e^3 \approx 20; 2^{10} \approx 10^3.$$

欧勒-马什隆尼(Euler-Mascheroni)常数¹³

$$\gamma = 0.57722$$

γ 函数 $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$

$$\Gamma(1/6) = 5.5663, \Gamma(3/5) = 1.4892,$$

$$\Gamma(1/5) = 4.5908, \Gamma(2/3) = 1.3541,$$

$$\Gamma(1/4) = 3.6256, \Gamma(3/4) = 1.2254,$$

$$\Gamma(1/3) = 2.6789, \Gamma(4/5) = 1.1642,$$

$$\Gamma(2/5) = 2.2182, \Gamma(5/6) = 1.1288,$$

$$\Gamma(1/2) = 1.7725 = \pi^{1/2}, \Gamma(1) = 1.0.$$

二项式定理(适合于 $|x| < 1$ 或 $\alpha =$ 正整数),

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k \approx 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 +$$

$$+ \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots\dots\dots$$

罗瑟-哈根(Rothe-Hagen)恒等式^[1](除奇点外, 适合于所有的复数 x, y, z)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x}{x+kz} \binom{x+kz}{k} \frac{y}{y+(n-k)z} \binom{y+(n-k)z}{n-k} \\ = \frac{x+y}{x+y+nz} \binom{x+y+nz}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

矢量恒等式^[3]

说明: 下面式中 f, g 等是标量; A, B 等是矢量; T 是张量。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad A \cdot B \times C &= A \times B \cdot C = B \cdot C \times A \\ &= B \times C \cdot A = C \cdot A \times B = C \times A \cdot B. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad A \times (B \times C) &= (C \times B) \times A \\ &= (A \cdot C)B - (A \cdot B)C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad A \times (B \times C) + B \times (C \times A) + C \times \\ \times (A \times B) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad (A \times B) \cdot (C \times D) &= (A \cdot C)(B \cdot D) - \\ &- (A \cdot D)(B \cdot C). \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \times (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{D}) = (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{D})\mathbf{C} - (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C})\mathbf{D}.$$

$$(6) \nabla(fg) = \nabla(gf) = f\nabla g + g\nabla f.$$

$$(7) \nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{A}) = f\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla f.$$

$$(8) \nabla \times (f\mathbf{A}) = f\nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \nabla f \times \mathbf{A}.$$

$$(9) \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{B}.$$

$$(10) \nabla \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{B}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B}.$$

$$(11) \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) = (\nabla \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B}.$$

$$(12) \nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A}.$$

$$(13) \Delta^2 f = \nabla \cdot \nabla f.$$

$$(14) \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A}.$$

$$(15) \nabla \times \nabla f = 0.$$

$$(16) \nabla \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0.$$

若 $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$ 是正交单位矢量, 则二阶张量 $\mathbf{T}$ 可以写成并矢形式, 即

$$(17) \mathbf{T} = \sum_{i,j} T_{ij} \mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_j.$$

在直角坐标系中, 张量的散度是一个具有分量的矢量, 其分量为

$$(18) (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{T})_i = \sum_j (\partial T_{ij} / \partial x_j)$$

[为了与(28)式一致需要这样的定义]。一般情况下

$$(19) \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}) = (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A})\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B},$$

$$(20) \nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{T}) = \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{T} + f \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T}.$$

设 $\mathbf{r} = i\mathbf{x} + j\mathbf{y} + k\mathbf{z}$ 是从原点到定点 (x, y, z) 长度为 r 的矢径, 则

$$(21) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} = 3,$$

$$(22) \nabla \times \mathbf{r} = 0,$$

$$(23) \nabla r = \mathbf{r}/r,$$

$$(24) \nabla(1/r) = -\mathbf{r}/r^3,$$

$$(25) \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}/r^3) = 4\pi\delta(\mathbf{r}).$$

如果 V 是由曲面 S 所围的体积, 且 $d\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{n}dS$, 其中 $\mathbf{n}$ 是由 V 内指向外的单位法向量, 那么有

$$(26) \int_V \nabla f dV = \int_S f d\mathbf{S},$$

$$(27) \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} dV = \int_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S},$$

$$(28) \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} dV = \int_S \mathbf{T} \cdot d\mathbf{S},$$

$$(29) \int_V \nabla \times \mathbf{A} dV = \int_S d\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{A},$$

$$(30) \int_V (f \nabla^2 g - g \nabla^2 f) dV = \int_S (f \nabla g - g \nabla f) \cdot d\mathbf{S},$$

$$(31) \int_V (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A}) dV \\ = \int_S (\mathbf{B} \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \times \nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}.$$

如果 S 是以周线 C 为边界的非封闭曲面, 且 $d\mathbf{l}$ 为 C 的线元, 那么有

$$(32) \int_S d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla f = \oint_C f d\mathbf{l},$$

$$(33) \int_S \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l},$$

$$(34) \int_S (d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla) \times \mathbf{A} = \oint_C d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{A},$$

$$(35) \int_S (\nabla f \times \nabla g) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_C f dg \\ = - \oint_C g df.$$

矢量微分算符^[4]

柱坐标

$$\text{散度} \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{梯度} \quad (\nabla f)_r &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}, \\ (\nabla f)_\phi &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi}, \\ (\nabla f)_z &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{旋度} \quad (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_r &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial z}, \\ (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_\phi &= \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r}, \\ (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_z &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\phi) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi}. \end{aligned}$$

拉普拉斯算符 $\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) +$
 $\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}.$

矢量的拉普拉斯算符

$$(\nabla^2 \mathbf{A})_r = \nabla^2 A_r - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} - \frac{A_r}{r^2},$$

$$(\nabla^2 \mathbf{A})_\phi = \nabla^2 A_\phi + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{A_\phi}{r^2},$$

$$(\nabla^2 \mathbf{A})_z = \nabla^2 A_z.$$

$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B}$ 的分量

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B})_r = A_r \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\phi}{r} \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \phi} + A_z$$

$$\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial z} - \frac{A_\phi B_\phi}{r},$$

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B})_\phi = A_r \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\phi}{r} \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial \phi} + A_z$$

$$\frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial z} + \frac{A_r B_r}{r},$$

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B})_z = A_r \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\phi}{r} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial \phi} + A_z$$

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z}.$$

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张量的散度

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{T})_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r T_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (T_{\phi r}) + \frac{\partial T_{zr}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{r} T_{\phi\phi},$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{T})_\phi = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r T_{r\phi}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T_{\phi\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial T_{z\phi}}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r} T_{\phi r},$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{T})_z = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r T_{rz}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T_{\phi z}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial T_{zz}}{\partial z}.$$

球坐标

$$\text{散度 } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi}.$$

$$\text{梯度 } (\nabla f)_r = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}, \quad (\nabla f)_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta},$$

$$(\nabla f)_\phi = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi}.$$

$$\text{旋度 } (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_r = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_\phi \sin \theta) - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \phi},$$

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_\theta = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\phi),$$

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_\phi = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\theta) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta}.$$

拉普拉斯算符

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2}.$$

矢量的拉普拉斯算符

$$(\nabla^2 \mathbf{A})_r = \nabla^2 A_r - \frac{2 A_r}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} - \frac{2 A_\theta \cot \theta}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi},$$

$$(\nabla^2 \mathbf{A})_\theta = \nabla^2 A_\theta + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{A_\theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} -$$

$$-\frac{2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \phi},$$

$$(\nabla^2 A)_\phi = \nabla^2 A_\phi - \frac{A_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} + \frac{2}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi} + \frac{2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \phi}.$$

$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B}$ 的分量

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B})_r = A_r \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{A_\phi}{r \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{A_\theta B_\theta + A_\phi B_\phi}{r},$$

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B})_\theta = A_r \frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{A_\phi}{r \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial \phi} + \frac{A_\phi B_r}{r} - \frac{A_\phi B_\phi \cot \theta}{r},$$

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B})_\phi = A_r \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial \theta} + \frac{A_\phi}{r \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{A_\phi B_r}{r} + \frac{A_\theta B_\theta \cot \theta}{r}.$$

张量的散度

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{T})_r = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 T_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

$$(T_{\theta r} \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial T_{\phi r}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{T_{\theta\theta} + T_{\phi\phi}}{r},$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{T})_{\theta} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 T_{r\theta}) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

$$(T_{\theta\theta} \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial T_{\phi\theta}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{T_{\theta r}}{r} -$$

$$\frac{\cot \theta}{r} T_{\phi\phi},$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{T})_{\phi} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 T_{r\phi}) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

$$(T_{\theta\phi} \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial T_{\phi\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{T_{\phi r}}{r} +$$

$$\frac{\cot \theta}{r} T_{\phi\theta}.$$

量纲和单位

为了得到高斯单位制的量值，需要把 *mks* 单位制的量值乘上一个转换因子。在转换因子中的倍数 3 来源于光速的近似值，即 $c = 2.9979 \times 10^{10}$ 厘米/秒 $\approx 3 \times 10^{10}$ 厘米/秒。