# 國立中央大學102學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷

所別:<u>太空科學研究所碩士班 不分組(一般生)</u> 科目:<u>太空物理學</u> 共 Z 頁 第 / 頁 太空科學研究所碩士班 不分組(在職生)

本科考試禁用計算器

\*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

請注意:作答時物理量應為向量者,卻未標示向量符號,將不予計分!應為純量者,卻標示向量符號,也不予計分!試題中,粗體字形表示該物理量為向量。

### **1.** (**15 points**) [(a) 5 points (b) 10 points]

浩瀚的太空中可以存在波長很長的磁流體波(magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) wave),也可以存在波 長很短的高頻電磁波。通常頻率低波長長的波動是由於電漿運動所產生的,而高頻與短波長的電磁 波則多都是在量子態能階躍遷時所放出來的。

由於行星際空間的電漿密度低,因此電漿頻率也低。由於電漿運動所產生的電荷與電流變化對這些高頻電磁波的影響,幾乎可以忽略不計。所以對這些高頻電磁波而言,行星際空間可視為一個接近真空的環境。

- (a) 請利用 Maxwell's equations 推導在真空中傳播的高頻電磁波方程式。
- (b) 請簡單敘述磁流體波的種類與它們的特性。包括這些波動中電漿密度的變化、電漿壓力的變化、磁 場強度的變化、磁場方向的變化、以及波速的大小、傳播方向、與激發過程等特性。其中有一種波 模式可以傳得很遠,而且振幅也不會發生太大變化。請問這是哪一種波模?為什麼它可以傳得很 遠,而且振幅也不會因此減小太多?

### 2. (25 points) [(a) 5 points (b) 5 points (c) 5 points (d) 5 points (e) 5 points]

- (a) 請繪圖說明安靜期(quiet-time)地球磁層以及其鄰近區域的立體結構與各部份的名稱。(可以用兩、 三個剖面圖來描述此立體結構,請標示座標軸)
- (b) 請在圖中標示安靜期地球磁層中的大尺度電流(electric currents)分布情形。請說明這些電流(或電流密度)的形成機制。
- (c) 請在圖中標示安靜期地球磁層中的大尺度電場(electric field)分布情形。請說明這些電場的形成機制。
- (d) 磁層中電漿密度分布相當不均勻。請在圖中標示電漿密度高、低區域,並說明形成這些高、低密度 區的物理機制,以及電漿流動情形(plasma flow pattern and flow direction)。
- (e) 請總結說明導致地球磁層由一個磁偶極場結構變形成為一個有頭有尾的磁層結構之相關物理過程。

### 3. (10 points)

Let  $\Phi_B[t; S(t)] = \iint_{S(t)} \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot d\mathbf{a}$  be the magnetic flux passing through a surface S(t), where  $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t)$  is the magnetic field. Show that the change of magnetic flux along the fluid trajectory is

$$\frac{d\Phi_{B}[t;S(t)]}{dt}\bigg|_{\text{fluid trajectory}} = -\oint_{C(S)} d\mathbf{l} \cdot [\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x},t) + \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x},t) \times \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x},t)],$$

where  $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x},t)$  is the electric field,  $\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x},t)$  is the plasma flow velocity field, S(t) is the surface area covered by the sampled plasma, and C(S) is the loop around of the surface area S(t) in the counterclockwise direction.

注:背面有試題

參考用

所別:太空科學研究所碩士班 不分組(一般生) 科目:太空物理學 共 乙 頁 第 乙 頁

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### **4. (15 points)** [(a) 10 points (b) 5 points]

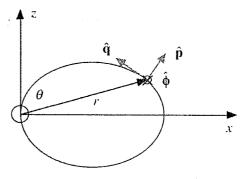
- (a) Derive pressure profiles of neutral atmosphere for N<sub>2</sub>, O, and H under hydrostatic equilibrium and their relations with scale heights.
- (b) Sketch the pressure profiles from ground to 1,000 km altitude.

## **5.** (**15 points**) [(a) 10 points (b) 5 points]

- (a) What are the main chemical reactions (including production and loss) of terrestrial ionospheric plasma (electrons and positive ions) in the E and F region, respectively?
- (b) Explain why the nighttime plasma disappears in the E-region but can sustain in the F-region. It is assumed no solar radiation during the night.

### 6. (10 points)

Derive the unit tangent vectors  $\mathbf{q}$  and  $\mathbf{p}$  in a dipole coordinate system with  $\mathbf{r}$  and  $\theta$  of the spherical coordinate system as the following figure. It is noted that the geomagnetic field  $\mathbf{B}$  can be expressed as the following equation:



$$\mathbf{B}(r,\theta) = \frac{-B_0 R_E^3}{r^3} \left( 2\cos\theta \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \sin\theta \hat{\mathbf{\theta}} \right),$$

where  $B_0$  represents intensity of magnetic field at the equator and at  $r = R_E$ .

#### 7. (10 points)

Explain how electric field components perpendicular to the magnetic field can be mapped along the geomagnetic field for long distances in space. For example, any electric field generated at ionospheric heights would be transmitted along the field lines to very high altitude (even to the magnetosphere). Note that total current ( $\bf J$ ) related to the electric field (parallel to the field line,  $\bf E_{\perp}$ , and perpendicular to the field line,  $\bf E_{\parallel}$ ) shown in the following equation can be used as a starting point for this question:

$$\mathbf{J} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{P} \mathbf{E}_{\perp} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{H} \left( \mathbf{E}_{\perp} \times \hat{\mathbf{B}} \right) + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{0} \mathbf{E}_{\parallel},$$

where  $\sigma_P$  is the Pedersen conductivity, and  $\sigma_H$  is the Hall conductivity,  $\sigma_0$  is the specific or parallel conductivity,  $\hat{\mathbf{B}}$  is the unit vector along the field line.

注:背面有試題