

Ideal MHD waves

Examine the "linear response" of the plasma described by the MHD equations.

Consider a homogeneous equilibrium with $B_0 = B_0 \hat{z}$, $P_0, \rho_0, u_0 = 0$.

Linearized equations

Let $P_1(x,t) = \text{Re}(\hat{P} e^{ik \cdot x - i\omega t})$
etc.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad -i\omega \rho_0 \hat{u} = -ik \left(\hat{P} + \frac{B_0 \cdot \hat{B}}{4\pi} \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{B_0 \cdot k}{\rho_0} \hat{B}$$

$$+ i\omega \hat{B} + \frac{1}{\rho_0} ik \times (\hat{u} \times B_0) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \omega \hat{B} = -k \cdot B_0 \hat{u} + B_0 k \cdot \hat{u} \quad \textcircled{2'} \quad k \cdot \hat{B} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -i\omega \hat{P} + \Gamma P_0 ik \cdot \hat{u} &= 0 \\ -i\omega \hat{P} + \rho_0 ik \cdot \hat{u} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Subtract}$$

$$-i\omega \hat{P} + \Gamma P_0 \frac{\omega \hat{P}}{\rho_0} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \omega (\hat{P} - c_s^2 \hat{P}) = 0 \quad c_s^2 = \frac{\Gamma P_0}{\rho_0}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \omega \hat{P} = \rho_0 k \cdot \hat{u}$$

There are 8 evolution equations with one constraint $\Rightarrow k_{\mu} \hat{u}^{\mu} = 0$
 This implies will have seven solutions for a given k_{μ} .

To simplify the discussion we will first consider two special cases:

$$k_{\parallel} = 0, k_{\perp} \neq 0 \text{ and } k_{\parallel} \neq 0, k_{\perp} = 0$$

Case I $k_{\parallel} = 0, k_{\perp} \neq 0$

~~⊗~~

Dot ① with k_{μ}

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \omega_0 k_{\perp} \hat{u}^{\mu} = k_{\perp}^2 \left(\hat{p} + \frac{B_0 \cdot \hat{B}}{4\pi} \right)$$

Take $k_{\mu} \times$ ①

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \omega k_{\mu} \times \hat{u}^{\mu} = 0$$

Take $B_0 \times$ ②

Take $B_0 \cdot$ ②

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \omega B_0 \times \hat{B} = 0 \quad \textcircled{7'} \quad k_{\perp} \cdot \hat{B} = 0 \quad \textcircled{7''} \quad \omega B_0 \cdot \hat{B} = B_0^2 k_{\perp} \cdot \hat{u}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \omega (\hat{p} - c_s^2 \hat{e}) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \omega \hat{e} = \omega_0 k_{\perp} \hat{u}$$

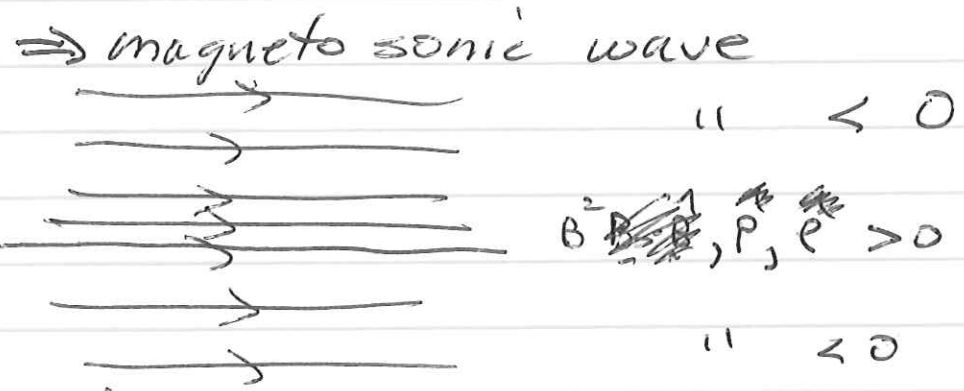
Have only one mode with non zero frequency \Rightarrow driven by $k_{\perp} \cdot \vec{u} \neq 0$

$$\omega \epsilon_0 k_{\perp} \cdot \vec{u} = k_{\perp}^2 \left(\frac{c_s^2 \epsilon_0}{\omega} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{B_0^2}{\omega} \right) k_{\perp} \cdot \vec{u}$$

| |
|---|
| $\omega^2 = k_{\perp}^2 (c_s^2 + c_A^2)$ $k_{\perp} \cdot \vec{u} \neq 0, \hat{p} \neq 0, \hat{p}^2 \neq 0, B_0 \cdot \vec{B} \neq 0$ |
|---|

$$c_A^2 = \frac{B_0^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0}$$

Note: 2 modes $\pm k_{\perp} (c_s^2 + c_A^2)$

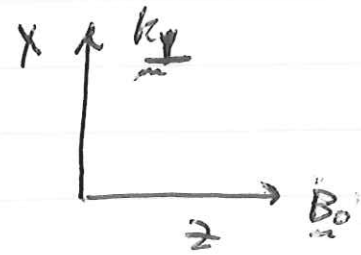


Since $k_{\perp} \cdot \vec{u} \neq 0$, this is a compressional mode like a sound wave but the frequency is increased by the compression of the magnetic field.

\Rightarrow also known as the "fast" wave.

$k_{||} = 0, k_{\perp} \neq 0$ modes with $\omega = 0$

Take $\vec{k}_{\perp} = k_{\perp} \hat{x}$



(a) Entropy mode - (8)



$\hat{P} = 0$
so no
 \hat{u}

$\hat{P} \neq 0$ but $\hat{P} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{P} T_0 + \rho_0 \hat{T} = 0$$

$$\hat{T} = -\frac{\hat{P}}{\rho_0} T_0 \neq 0$$

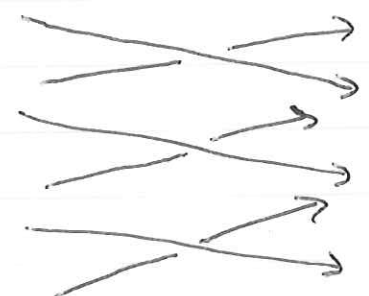
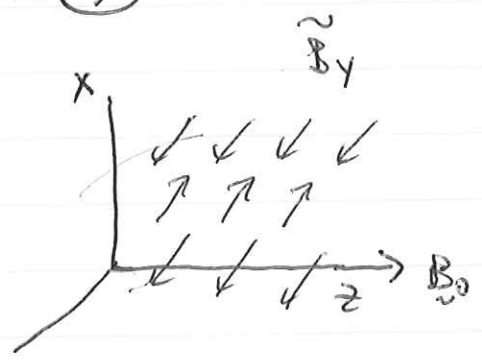
$\frac{P}{\rho T} = \text{entropy}$

note entropy perturbation $\sim -\hat{P} \neq 0$

(b) Magnetic Shear mode - (7)

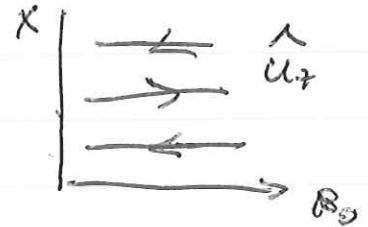
$$\tilde{B}_y \neq 0, \tilde{B}_z \times \tilde{B}_z \neq 0$$

magnetic field twists as a function of x_0



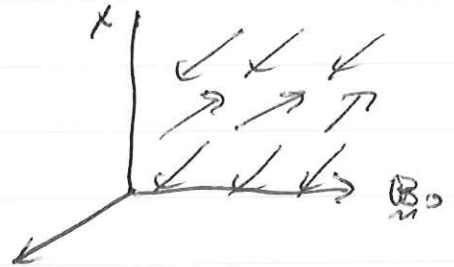
c) Parallel flow mode - (6)

$\hat{u}_z \neq 0, \quad \hat{k} \times \hat{u} \neq 0$



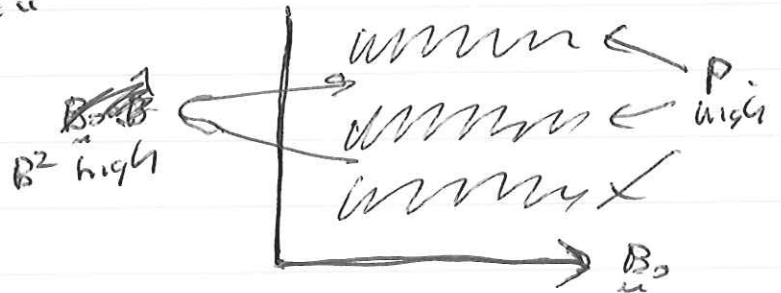
d) "convective cell" (6)

$\hat{u}_y \neq 0, \quad \hat{k} \times \hat{u} \neq 0$



e) "Diamagnetic mode" - (6)

$\hat{P} \neq 0, \quad \hat{P} + \frac{B_0 \cdot \hat{B}}{4\pi} = 0$ - (6)



Case II $k_{\parallel} \neq 0, k_{\perp} = 0$

take $k_{\parallel} \textcircled{1}$

since $k_{\perp} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

$\textcircled{10}$

$$\omega \epsilon_0 k_{\parallel} \hat{u} = k_{\parallel}^2 \left(\hat{p} + \frac{B_0 \hat{B}}{4\pi} \right)$$

~~scribbles~~

take $k_{\perp} \textcircled{1}$

$\textcircled{11}$

$$\omega \epsilon_0 k_{\perp} \hat{u} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} k_{\perp} B_0 k_{\perp} \hat{B}$$

take $k_{\perp} \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{12}$

$$\omega k_{\perp} \hat{B} = -k_{\perp} B_0 k_{\perp} \hat{u}$$

$\textcircled{13}$

$$\omega (\hat{p} - c_s^2 \hat{e}) = 0$$

$\textcircled{14}$

$$\omega \hat{e} = \epsilon_0 k_{\parallel} \hat{u}$$

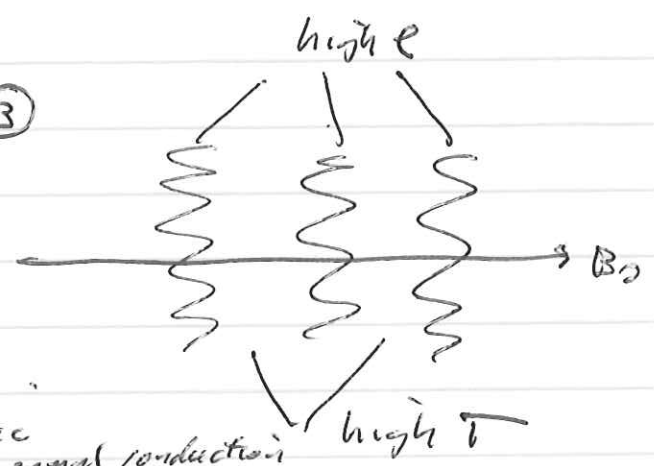
\textcircled{a} Entropy mode - $\textcircled{13}$

$$\hat{e} \neq 0, \hat{T} \neq 0$$

$$\hat{p} = 0 \text{ etc.}$$

$$\omega = 0$$

\Rightarrow high ~~rate~~ unrealistic \Rightarrow thermal conduction



\textcircled{b} Sound waves - $\textcircled{10}, \textcircled{13}, \textcircled{14}$

$$\omega \epsilon_0 k_{\parallel} \hat{u} = k_{\parallel}^2 c_s^2 \frac{\epsilon_0 k_{\parallel} \hat{u}}{\omega}$$

$$\omega^2 = k_{\parallel}^2 c_s^2$$

$$k_{\parallel} \hat{u} \neq 0, \hat{p} \neq 0, \hat{e} \neq 0$$



Note $\omega = \pm k_{\parallel} c_s$

⑤ Alfvén waves - (11), (12)

$$\omega \epsilon_0 k_x \vec{u} = + \frac{1}{4\pi} k_x B_0 \frac{1}{\omega} (+ k_x B_0) k_x \vec{u}$$

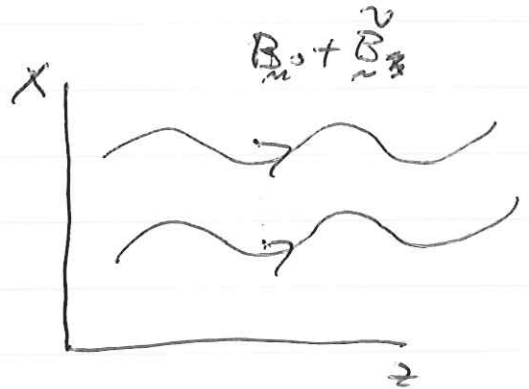
$$\omega^2 = k_x^2 c_A^2$$

$$k_x \vec{u}, k_x \vec{B} \neq 0$$

two polarizations:

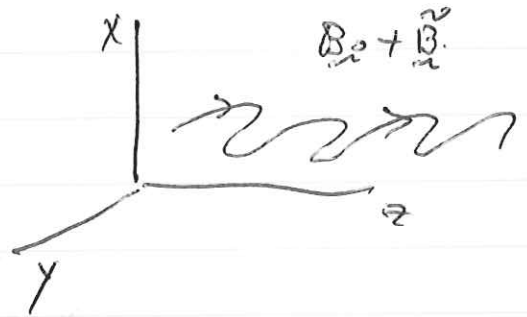
$$\vec{B}_x, \vec{u}_x \neq 0$$

$$\vec{B}_y, \vec{u}_y \neq 0$$



Note: 4 modes

$\pm k_x c_A$ each pol.



Case III General case ~~for $k_x \neq 0$~~
 $k_x \neq 0, k_z \neq 0$

From (3), (4) $\hat{P} = c_s^2 \frac{1}{\omega} \epsilon_0 k \cdot \vec{u}$

$$k \cdot \hat{P} \quad \omega \epsilon_0 k \cdot \vec{u} = k^2 \left(\hat{P} + \frac{B_0 \cdot \vec{B}}{4\pi} \right)$$

⑮

$$\omega^2 \epsilon_0 k \cdot \vec{u} = k^2 \left(c_s^2 \epsilon_0 k \cdot \vec{u} + \omega \frac{B_0 \cdot \vec{B}}{4\pi} \right)$$

~~(11), (12)~~

~~$$\omega \epsilon_0 k_x \vec{u} = \left[\frac{1}{4\pi} k_x B_0 k_x \vec{B} \right]$$~~

$$B_0 \cdot \hat{P} \quad \omega \epsilon_0 \vec{u} \cdot \vec{B}_0 = k \cdot \vec{B}_0 \left(c_s^2 \epsilon_0 k \cdot \vec{u} + \omega \frac{B_0 \cdot \vec{B}}{4\pi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \omega k \cdot \vec{B}_0 \vec{B}_0 \cdot \hat{P} \omega$$

(16)

$$\omega \hat{u} \cdot \underline{B}_0 = c_s^2 \underline{k} \cdot \underline{B}_0 \quad \underline{k} \cdot \hat{u} = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

(145)

$$\underline{k} \times \underline{B}_0 = \textcircled{1}$$

(17)

$$\omega \rho_0 \hat{u} \cdot \underline{k} \times \underline{B}_0 = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \underline{k} \cdot \underline{B}_0 \quad \underline{k} \times \underline{B}_0 = \underline{B}$$

(18)

$$\underline{B}_0 \cdot \textcircled{2} \quad \omega \underline{B}_0 \cdot \underline{B} = -\underline{k} \cdot \underline{B}_0 \quad \underline{B}_0 \cdot \hat{u} + B_0^2 \underline{k} \cdot \hat{u}$$

$$\underline{k} \times \underline{B}_0 = \textcircled{2}$$

(19)

$$\omega \underline{k} \times \underline{B}_0 \cdot \underline{B} = -\underline{k} \cdot \underline{B}_0 \quad \underline{k} \times \underline{B}_0 = \underline{u}$$

Using (17), (18), (19)

$$\omega^2 \underline{k} \cdot \hat{u} = k^2 \left(c_s^2 \underline{k} \cdot \hat{u} + \frac{1}{4\pi \rho_0} \left(B_0^2 \underline{k} \cdot \hat{u} - \underline{k} \cdot \underline{B}_0 \frac{c_s^2}{\omega^2} \underline{k} \cdot \hat{u} \right) \right)$$

$$\omega^2 = k^2 c_s^2 + k^2 c_A^2 - \frac{c_s^2}{4\pi \rho_0} \left(\frac{\underline{k} \cdot \underline{B}_0}{\omega^2} \right)^2 k^2$$

$$\left(\omega^2 - k^2 c_s^2 - k^2 c_A^2 \right) \omega^2 + k^2 c_s^2 \frac{\underline{k} \cdot \underline{B}_0^2}{\omega^2} c_A^2 = 0$$

$$c_{ms}^2 = c_s^2 + c_A^2$$

 $c_F \equiv c_{ms}$ Fast wave

$$\left(\omega^2 - k^2 c_{ms}^2 \right) \omega^2 + k^2 c_s^2 \frac{\underline{k} \cdot \underline{B}_0^2}{\omega^2} c_A^2$$

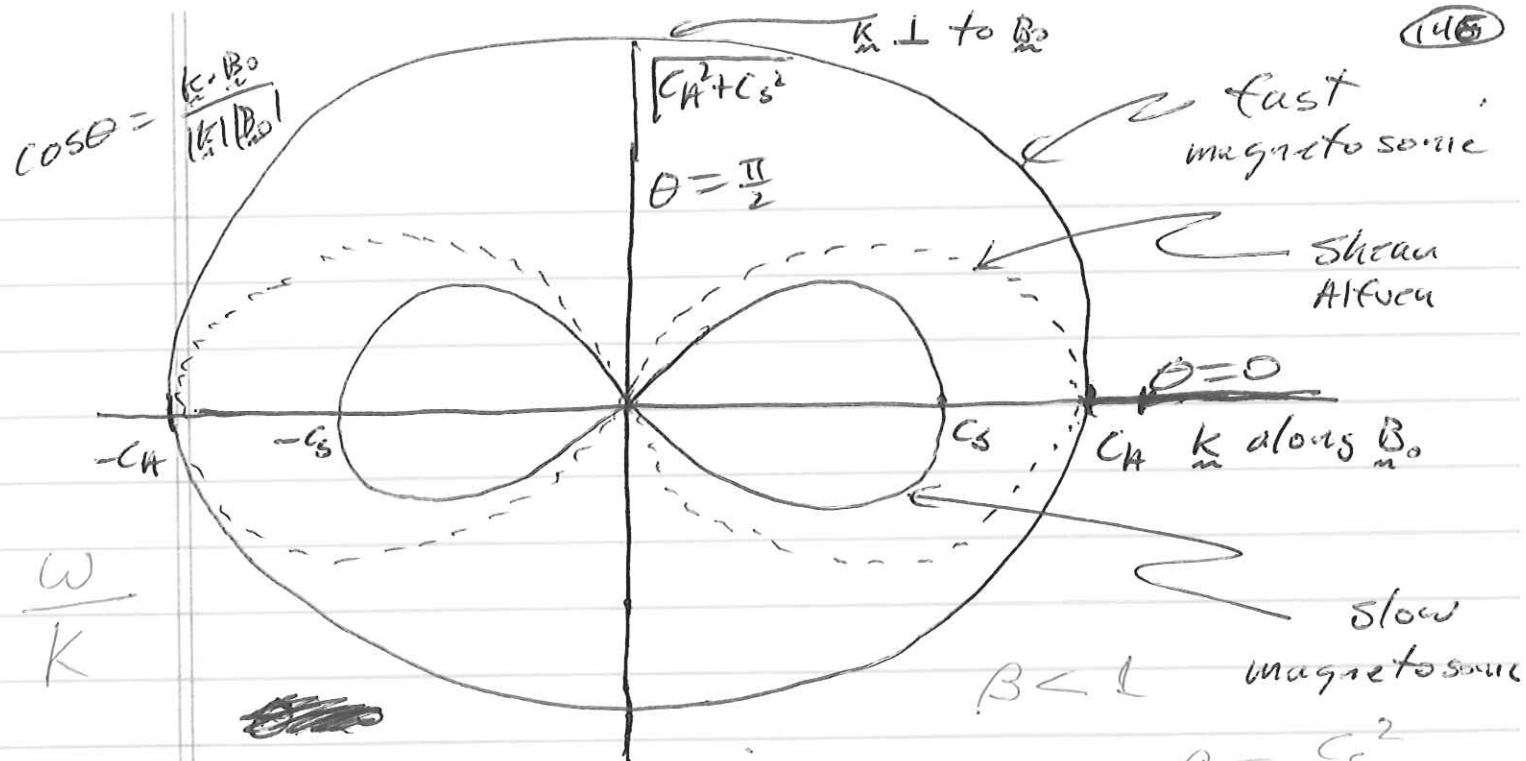
$$\omega^2 = k^2 c_{ms}^2 \pm \sqrt{k^4 c_{ms}^4 - 4 k^2 c_s^2 \frac{\underline{k} \cdot \underline{B}_0^2}{\omega^2} c_A^2}$$

Using (17), (19)

$$\omega \rho_0 \hat{u} \cdot \underline{k} \times \underline{B}_0 = +\frac{1}{4\pi} \underline{k} \cdot \underline{B}_0 \quad \left(\underline{k} \times \underline{B}_0 = \underline{u} \right)$$

$$\omega^2 = k^2 c_A^2$$

 Show Alfvén
 $\hat{p} = 0, \quad \hat{B} \cdot \underline{B}_0 = 0$



parallel propagation $k_{||} = k$

$$\omega^2 = k^2 c_{ms}^2 \pm k^2 \sqrt{c_{ms}^4 - 4 c_s^2 C_A^2}$$

$$= k^2 (C_A^2 + c_s^2) \pm k^2 \sqrt{(C_A^2 - c_s^2)^2}$$

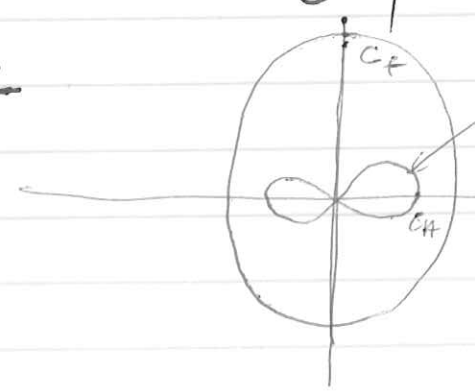
$$= k^2 C_A^2, k^2 c_s^2$$

⊥ propagation $k_{||} = 0$

$$\omega^2 = k^2 c_{ms}^2, 0$$

Strong B_0 limit

$\beta \gg 1$



degenerate modes.
 $\omega^2 = k_{||}^2 C_A^2$