

Magneto-acoustic waves in an asymmetric magnetic slab

Progress in spatial magneto-seismology



Matthew Allcock
and
Robertus Erdélyi



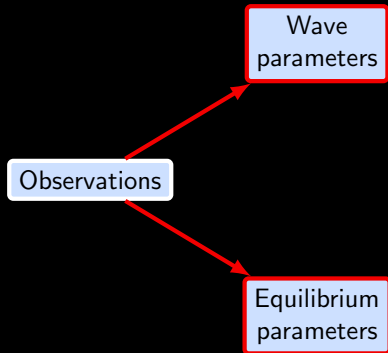
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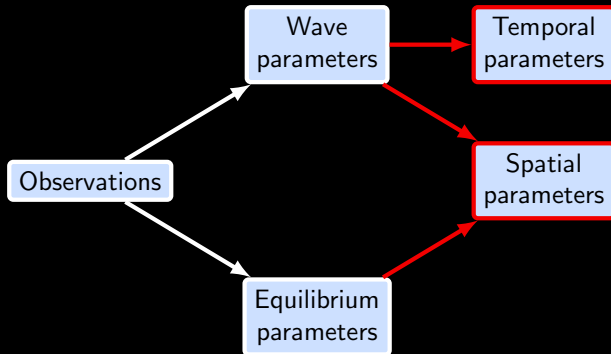
Solar magneto-seismology

Observations

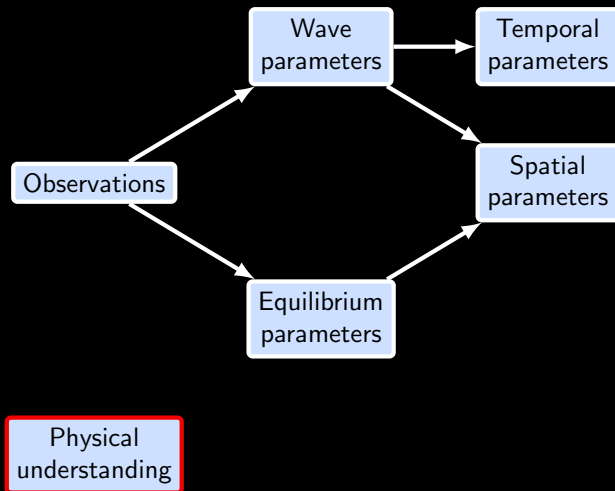
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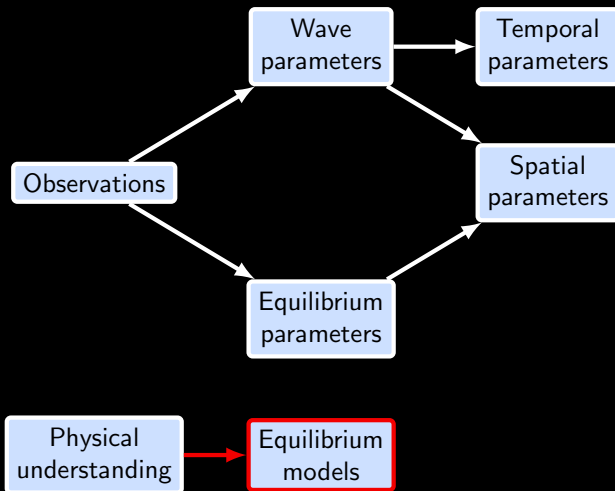
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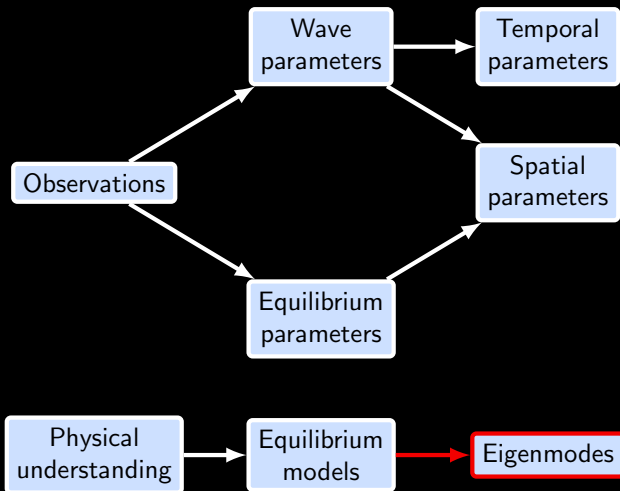
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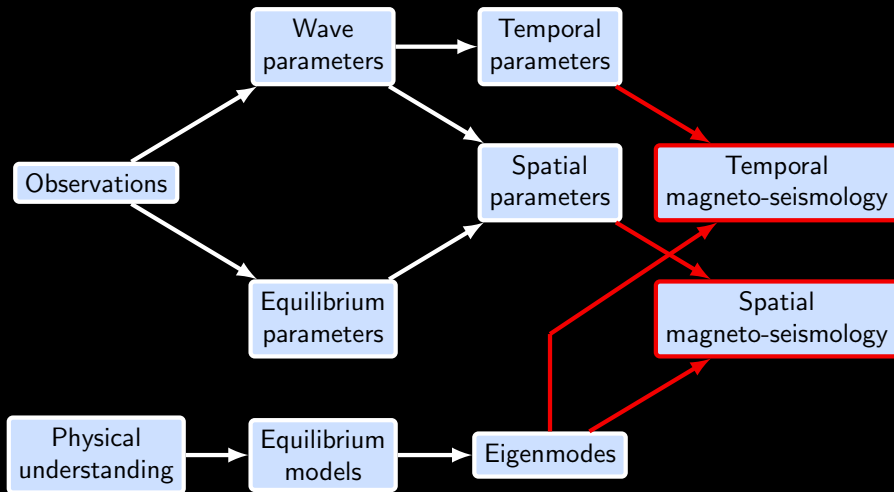
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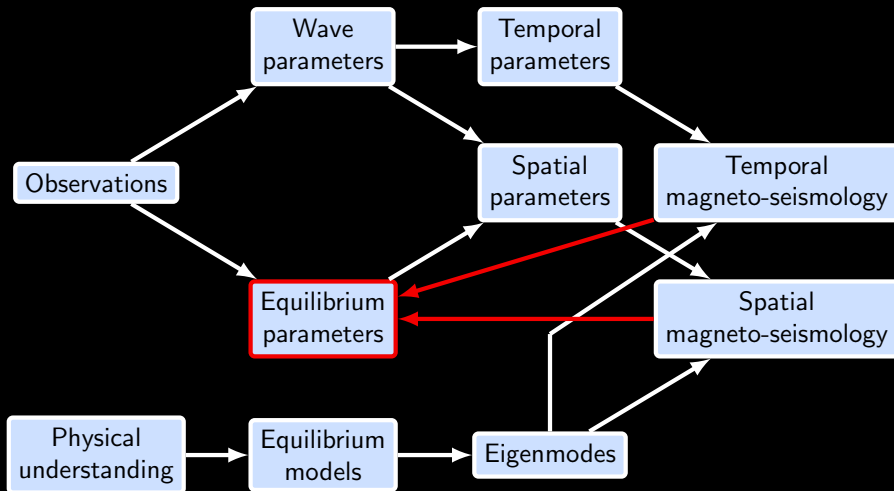
Solar magneto-seismology



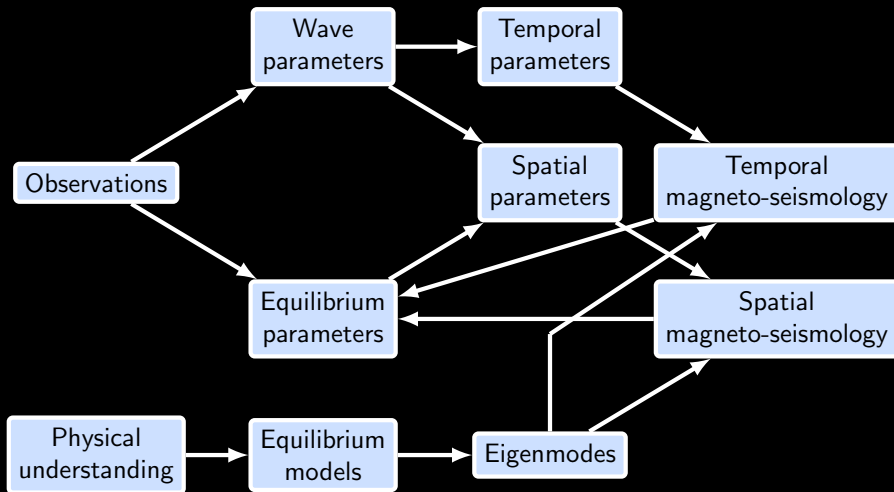
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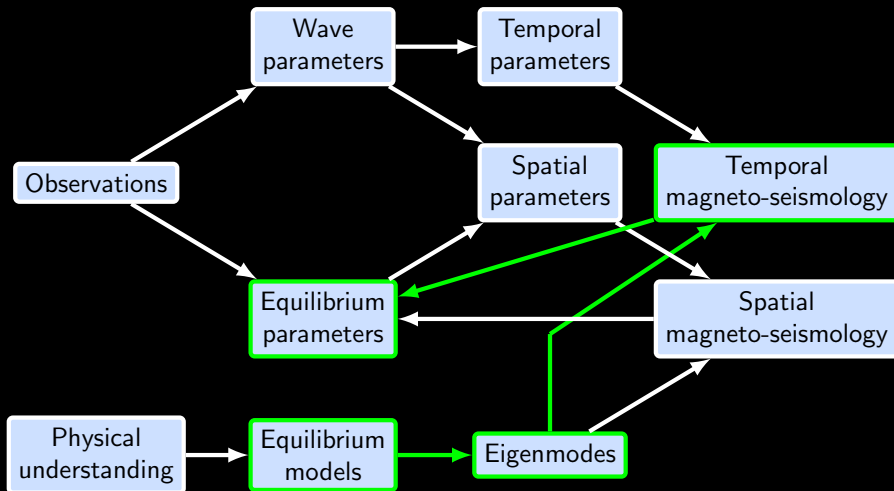
Solar magneto-seismology



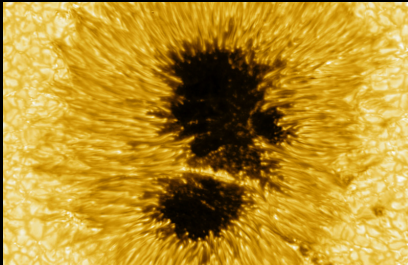
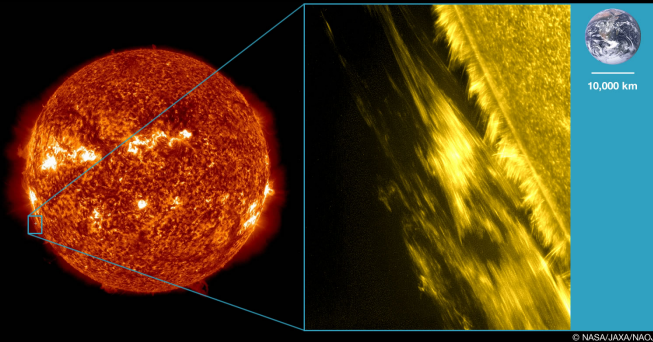
Solar magneto-seismology



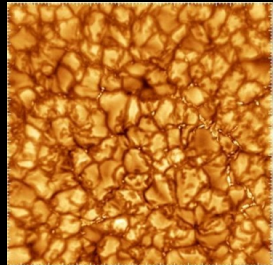
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Motivation

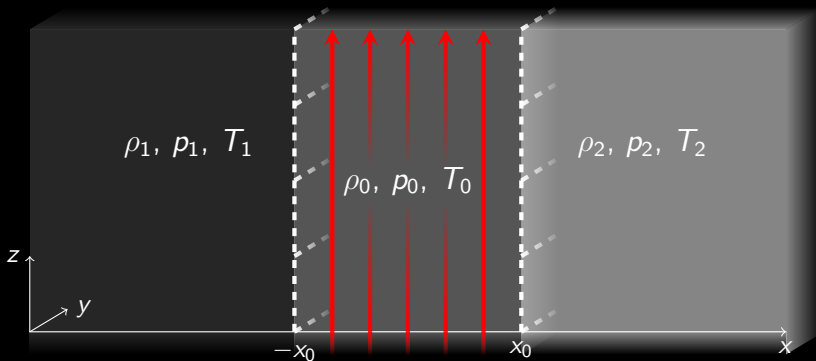


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Equilibrium conditions



- Uniform magnetic field in the slab.
- Field-free plasma outside.
- **Different** density and pressure on each side.

Governing equations

Ideal MHD equations:

$$\rho \frac{D\mathbf{v}}{Dt} = -\nabla p - \frac{1}{\mu} \mathbf{B} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}),$$

momentum

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0,$$

mass

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \left(\frac{p}{\rho^\gamma} \right) = 0,$$

energy

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}),$$

magnetic flux

\mathbf{v} = plasma velocity,

\mathbf{B} = magnetic field strength,

ρ = density,

p = pressure,

μ = magnetic permeability,

γ = adiabatic index.

Asymmetric slab modes

Dispersion relation:

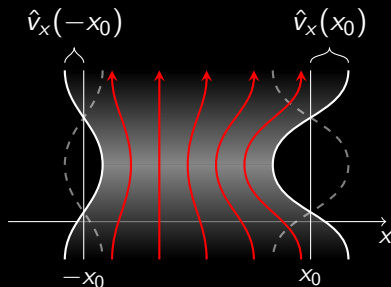
$$\frac{\omega^4 m_0^2}{k^2 v_A^2 - \omega^2} + \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1} m_1 \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_2} m_2 (k^2 v_A^2 - \omega^2) - \frac{1}{2} m_0 \omega^2 \left(\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1} m_1 + \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_2} m_2 \right) (\tanh m_0 x_0 + \coth m_0 x_0) = 0,$$

$$m_0^2 = \frac{(k^2 v_A^2 - \omega^2)(k^2 c_0^2 - \omega^2)}{(c_0^2 + v_A^2)(k^2 c_T^2 - \omega^2)}, \quad m_{1,2}^2 = k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c_{1,2}^2},$$

$$c_T^2 = \frac{c_0^2 v_A^2}{c_0^2 + v_A^2}, \quad v_A = \frac{B_0}{\sqrt{\mu \rho_0}},$$

See **Allcock** and Erdélyi, 2017.

Amplitude ratio



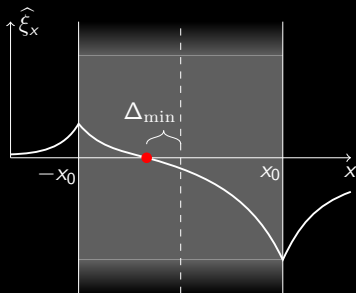
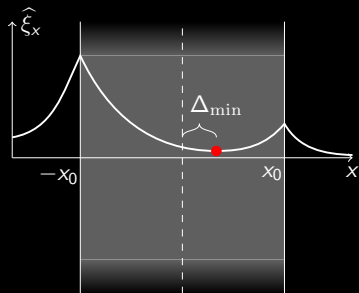
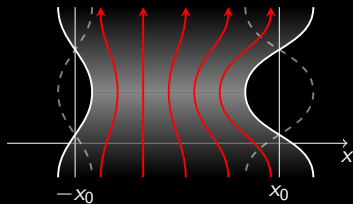
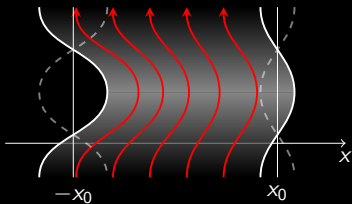
Amplitude ratio

$$R_A := \frac{\hat{v}_x(x_0)}{\hat{v}_x(-x_0)}$$

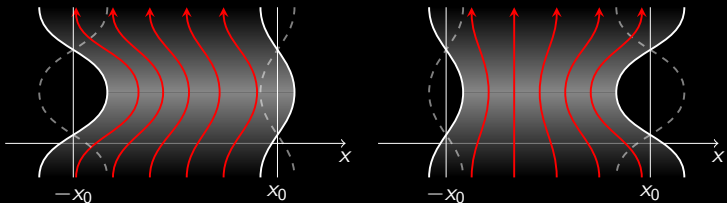
(Top = quasi-kink
Bottom = quasi-sausage)

$$= \left(\begin{smallmatrix} + \\ - \end{smallmatrix} \right) \frac{\rho_1 m_2 (k^2 v_A^2 - \omega^2) m_1 \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1} - \omega^2 m_0 \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \tanh \\ \coth \end{smallmatrix} \right) (m_0 x_0)}{\rho_2 m_1 (k^2 v_A^2 - \omega^2) m_2 \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_2} - \omega^2 m_0 \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \tanh \\ \coth \end{smallmatrix} \right) (m_0 x_0)}$$

Minimum perturbation shift



Minimum perturbation shift



Quasi-kink:

$$\Delta_{\min} = \frac{1}{m_0} \tanh^{-1}(D)$$

Quasi-sausage:

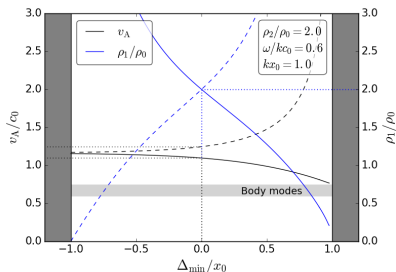
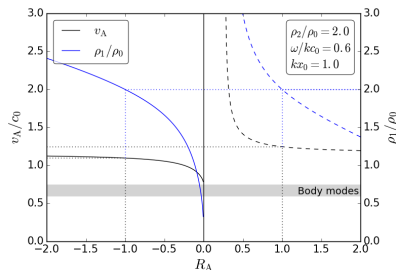
$$\Delta_{\min} = \frac{1}{m_0} \tanh^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{D}\right)$$

where
$$D = \frac{(k^2 v_A^2 - \omega^2) m_2 \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_2} \tanh(m_0 x_0) - \omega^2 m_0}{(k^2 v_A^2 - \omega^2) m_2 \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_2} - \omega^2 m_0 \tanh(m_0 x_0)}$$

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Parameter inversion

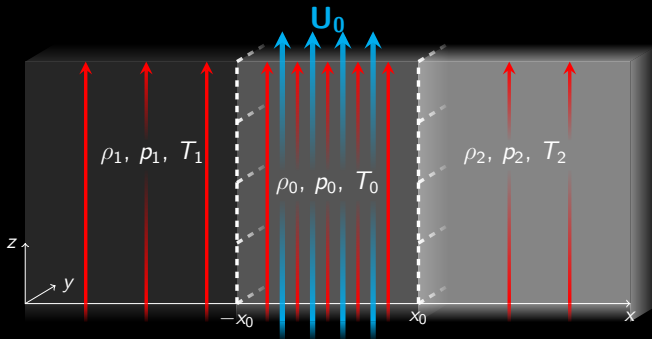
- **Observe:** ω , k , x_0 , T_i , and R_A or Δ_{\min} .
- **Solve** to find: v_A and hence B_0 .



Further work

Generalise the model to a variety of structures:

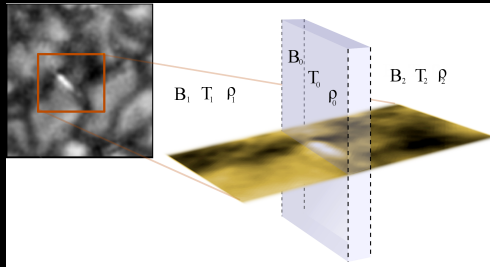
- Add **magnetic field** outside the slab - coronal structures. See **Zsámberger and Erdélyi**, published soon.
- Add **steady flow** - dynamic structures e.g. solar wind. See **Mihai Barbulescu's** poster.



Future work

Apply to observations of, for example:

- Elongated **magnetic bright points**,

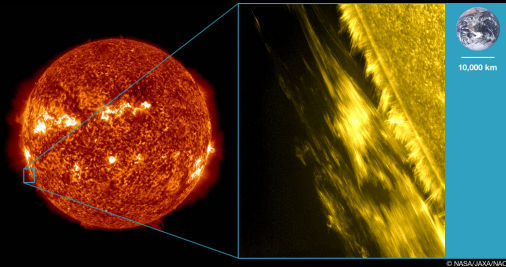


Adaptation of Liu et al., 2017, by N. Zsámberger

Future work

Apply to observations of, for example:

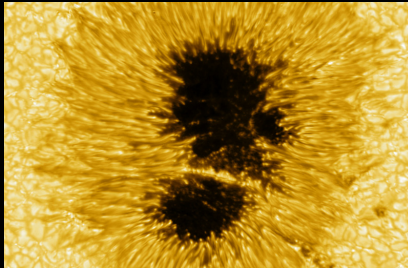
- Elongated **magnetic bright points**,
- **Prominences**,



Future work

Apply to observations of, for example:

- Elongated **magnetic bright points**,
- **Prominences**,
- Sunspot **light walls**.



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"a day without the Sun is, you know, night"



matthew_allcock



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