

Dispersion of Compressional Alfvén Waves

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{B}_1 = \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{u}_1 \times \vec{B}_0) \quad \dots \quad ①$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} p_1 + p_0 (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{u}_1) = 0 \quad \dots \quad ②$$

$$p_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{u}_1 = -\vec{\nabla} p_1 + \frac{1}{M_0} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}_1) \times \vec{B}_0 \quad \dots \quad ③$$

$$p_1 = \frac{K_T}{M} p_1 \quad \dots \quad ④$$

Rewriting the above expressions in Fourier space,

$$1) \rightarrow -i\omega \vec{B}_1 = i\vec{k} \times (\vec{u}_1 \times \vec{B}_0) = i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) \vec{u}_1 - i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1) \vec{B}_0 \quad \dots \quad ①.1$$

$$2) \rightarrow -i\omega p_1 + i p_0 \vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1 = 0 \quad \dots \quad ②.1$$

$$3) \rightarrow -i\omega p_0 \vec{u}_1 = -i\vec{k} p_1 + \frac{i}{M_0} (\vec{k} \times \vec{B}_1) \times \vec{B}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow -i\omega p_0 \vec{u}_1 = -i\vec{k} p_1 - \frac{1}{M_0} [(\vec{B}_0 \cdot \vec{B}_1) \vec{k} - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) \vec{B}_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow p_0 \omega \vec{u}_1 = \vec{k} p_1 + \frac{1}{M_0} [(\vec{B}_0 \cdot \vec{B}_1) \vec{k} - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) \vec{B}_1] \quad \dots \quad ③.1$$

$$4) \rightarrow p_1 = \frac{K_T}{M} p_1 = \zeta^2 p_1 \quad \dots \quad ④.1$$

Simplifying the above expressions,

$$①.1 \Rightarrow \vec{B}_1 = \frac{(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1) \vec{B}_0 - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) \vec{u}_1}{\omega} \quad \dots \quad ①.2$$

$$②.1 \Rightarrow p_1 = p_0 \frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\omega} \quad \dots \quad ②.2$$

$$④.1 \Rightarrow p_1 = \zeta^2 p_0 \frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\omega} \quad \dots \quad ④.2$$

Now using (1.2), (2.2), and (4.1) in (3.1)

$$\int_0 \omega \vec{u}_1 = \vec{k} \zeta_s^2 \int_0 \frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{M_0} \left[\vec{B}_0 \cdot \left\{ \frac{(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1) \vec{B}_0 - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) \vec{u}_1}{\omega} \right\} \vec{k} \right. \\ \left. - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) \left\{ \frac{(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1) \vec{B}_0 - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) \vec{u}_1}{\omega} \right\} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0 \omega^2 \vec{u}_1 = \vec{k} \zeta_s^2 \int_0 (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1) + \frac{1}{M_0} \left[(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1) \vec{B}_0 \vec{k} - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) (\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{B}_0) \vec{k} \right. \\ \left. - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1) \vec{B}_0 + (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0)^2 \vec{u}_1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 \vec{u}_1 = \vec{k} \zeta_s^2 (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1) + \frac{1}{M_0 \rho_0} \left[(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1) \vec{B}_0 \vec{k} - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) (\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{B}_0) \vec{k} \right. \\ \left. - (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1) \vec{B}_0 + (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0)^2 \vec{u}_1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\omega^2 - \frac{(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0)^2}{M_0 \rho_0} \right] \vec{u}_1 = \left\{ \left(\zeta_s^2 + \frac{\vec{B}_0^2}{M_0 \rho_0} \right) \vec{k} - \frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0}{M_0 \rho_0} \vec{B}_0 \right\} (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{u}_1) \\ - \frac{(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{B}_0) (\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{B}_0)}{M_0 \rho_0} \vec{k}$$

We also have $V_A = \sqrt{\frac{\vec{B}_0^2}{M_0 \rho_0}}$ — (5)

Assuming the equilibrium magnetic field B_0 is along z direction, and wave vector \vec{k} lies in x-z plane. Let θ be the angle between \vec{B}_0 and \vec{k} , then equ. ⑤ can be reduced to eigen value equ.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \omega^2 - k^2 v_A^2 - k^2 c_s^2 \sin^2 \theta & 0 & -k^2 c_s^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ 0 & \omega^2 - k^2 v_A^2 \cos^2 \theta & 0 \\ -k^2 c_s^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta & 0 & \omega^2 - k^2 c_s^2 \cos^2 \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{1x} \\ u_{1y} \\ u_{1z} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

The solubility condition for the above equation demands the determinant of the square matrix is zero.

This condition yields,

$$(\omega^2 - k^2 v_A^2 \cos^2 \theta) [\omega^4 - \omega^2 k^2 (v_A^2 + c_s^2) + k^4 v_A^2 c_s^2 \cos^2 \theta] = 0$$

Re arranging,

$$\left(\frac{\omega^4}{k^4} - \frac{\omega^2}{k^2} (c_s^2 + v_A^2) + c_s^2 v_A^2 \cos^2 \theta \right) \left(\frac{\omega^2}{k^2} - v_A^2 \cos^2 \theta \right) = 0$$

For the limiting case $T=0 \rightarrow \zeta=0$

The the eqn. simplifies to

$$\left(\frac{\omega^4}{k^4} - \frac{\omega^2}{\kappa^2} v_A^2 \right) \left(\frac{\omega^2}{k^2} - v_A^2 \cos^2 Q \right) = 0$$