

Original citation:

Afanasyev, A. N. and Nakariakov, V. M.. (2015) Nonlinear slow magnetoacoustic waves in coronal plasma structures. *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, 573 . A32.

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Nonlinear slow magnetoacoustic waves in coronal plasma structures

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Received ; accepted

ABSTRACT

Context. The observational evidence of longitudinal waves in plasma structures of the solar corona is abundant. These essentially compressive waves are confidently interpreted as slow magnetoacoustic waves. The use of the slow waves in plasma diagnostics, and the estimation of their possible contribution to plasma heating and acceleration require detailed theoretical modelling.

Aims. We investigate the role of obliqueness and magnetic effects in the evolution of slow magnetoacoustic waves, also called “tube” waves, in field-aligned plasma structures. Special attention is paid to the wave damping caused by nonlinear steepening.

Methods. We consider a non-twisted straight axisymmetric field-aligned plasma cylinder, and analyse behaviour of slow magnetoacoustic waves guided by this plasma structure. **The thin flux tube approximation is employed. We take into account dissipation caused by viscosity, resistivity and thermal conduction, and nonlinearity. The effects of stratification and dispersion caused by the finite radius of the flux tube are neglected.**

Results. We derive the Burgers-type evolutionary equation for tube waves in a uniform plasma cylinder. In comparison with the plane acoustic wave case, the formation of shock fronts in tube waves is found to **occur at a larger distance from the source. Besides, tube waves experience stronger damping.** These effects are most pronounced in plasmas with the parameter beta about or greater than unity. In a low-beta plasma, the evolution of tube waves can satisfactorily be described with the Burgers equation for plane acoustic waves.

Key words. Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) – Waves – Sun: corona – Methods: analytical

1. Introduction

The magnetised plasma of the solar atmosphere is an elastic and compressible medium that can support propagation of magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) waves. Observational data collected during the last two decades show that MHD waves exist everywhere on the Sun. Investigation of MHD wave behaviour in the solar atmosphere contributes to our understanding of the coronal heating and solar wind acceleration problems, and also provides us with valuable seismological information about the solar plasma parameters that are difficult or impossible to measure directly.

Of special interest are slow magnetoacoustic waves that are observed in various plasma structures of the solar atmosphere, e.g., coronal plumes and loops (see Nakariakov 2006; De Moortel 2009; Banerjee et al. 2011; De Moortel & Nakariakov 2012, for reviews of recent findings). The observed rapid damping of coronal slow waves has been the key problem for theoretical investigations since their first observational discovery (see, e.g. Roberts 2006; De Moortel 2006). The first interpretation of quasi-periodic propagating EUV intensity disturbances observed in polar plumes and in coronal plasma fans as slow magnetoacoustic waves was presented by Ofman et al. (1999, 2000) and Nakariakov et al. (2000b), respectively. These one-dimensional

analytical models were based on plane acoustic waves, and accounted for effects of weak nonlinearity, dissipations and gravitational stratification of the solar corona. The analytical studies presented in these papers demonstrated that for the relative amplitude lower than several percents, nonlinear effects in the wave damping could be neglected. Therefore, further modelling of propagating slow magnetoacoustic waves in 1 MK coronal loops by De Moortel & Hood (2003, 2004) and De Moortel et al. (2004) restricted attention to the linear regime only. It was concluded that thermal conduction was the dominant dissipation mechanism determining the damping rate.

On the other hand, numerical modelling of SUMER/SOHO observations of standing slow magnetoacoustic waves in hot coronal loops, with the temperature up to 10 MK, demonstrated the importance of nonlinear effects (Nakariakov et al. (2004); Tsiklauri et al. (2004), see also Wang (2011) for a comprehensive review). Very recently, Ruderman (2013) studied a similar problem analytically and also found the reduction of the damping time owing to nonlinear steepening of the wave profile.

Apart from nonlinear effects, there are other factors that can modify the damping rate of slow magnetoacoustic waves guided by plasma non-uniformities. Such factors can also change (strengthen or weaken) the influence of the nonlinearity on the wave evolution. In the majority of analytical studies and numerical simulations of slow magnetoacoustic waves in the corona, the

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attention was restricted to the degenerate case of the wave propagation strictly along the magnetic field (e.g. Nakariakov et al. 2000b; Ofman & Wang 2002; De Moortel & Hood 2003; Nakariakov et al. 2004; Tsiklauri et al. 2004; De Moortel & Hood 2004; Ruderman 2013). In this case, the magnetic field is not perturbed and gives only the waveguiding effect for propagating essentially acoustic waves. However, in the case of a finite- β plasma and non-parallel propagation, the non-zero magnetic field fluctuations interact with the density and velocity perturbations and therefore affect the wave propagation speed as well as the wave evolution. Numerical full-MHD simulations by Ofman et al. (2000), which incorporated the two-dimensional (2D) plume structure, dissipation, nonlinearity and the gravitational stratification, showed that 2D effects may increase the damping rate. Verwichte et al. (2008) found that SUMER oscillations have a clear tendency for larger amplitude disturbances to have shorter damping times, and studied numerically a nonlinear damping problem for standing slow waves in a 2D model. It was demonstrated that the nonlinearity considerably reduced the damping time due to the significant energy dissipation in the shock front. Recently, the importance of the magnetic component for oblique slow-mode waves has been demonstrated by Nakariakov & Zimovets (2011); Gruszecki & Nakariakov (2011) in numerical simulations of slow waves in coronal plasma arcades.

Thus, modelling coronal slow magnetoacoustic waves requires assessing whether it is important to take into account the waveguiding effect. In particular, coronal plumes and loops are regions of the decreased Alfvén speed and act as waveguides for MHD waves. Recently, Vasheghani Farahani et al. (2011, 2012) have found that the waveguiding effect modifies nonlinear evolution of torsional Alfvén waves quite significantly. Likewise, plasma structuring results in the transformation of slow magnetoacoustic waves into the so-called tube mode. This modification is essentially connected with the oblique nature of the waves in the waveguide (Roberts 2006). It leads to the propagation of the slow magnetoacoustic disturbances along plasma non-uniformities at the tube speed (Defouw 1976; Edwin & Roberts 1983). The tube speed is subsonic and sub-Alfvénic, and depends on the magnetic field strength. Therefore, oblique slow waves can be used for the seismological diagnostics of the magnetic field (Roberts 2006; Wang et al. 2007; Wang et al. 2009). However, the role of the slow wave obliqueness in its nonlinear damping has not been revealed.

In this paper we develop the weakly-nonlinear analytical model designed in Ofman et al. (2000), Nakariakov et al. (2000b) and Tsiklauri & Nakariakov (2001) for propagating slow magnetoacoustic waves in plasma non-uniformities, taking into account the oblique nature of the perturbations in addition to nonlinearity and dissipation. To simplify the problem stated, we restrict our attention to the wave propagation in a straight plasma cylinder, neglecting effects of the magnetic field curvature, the increase in the flux tube cross-section, the solar wind, and gravitational stratification. Besides, we restrict our attention to the waves with lengths much greater than the diameter of the waveguiding plasma cylinder. This assumption allows us using the thin flux tube approximation (Roberts & Webb 1978; Zhugzhda 1996). This approximation reduces the two-dimensional problem to a one-dimensional one that can be treated analytically. The paper is organised as follows. In Section 2 we derive the evolutionary equation of Burgers type for weakly nonlinear tube waves. In Section 3 we analyse the wave evolution. Section 4 contains the discussion of results and concluding remarks.

2. Burgers equation for tube waves

We consider symmetric ($\partial/\partial\varphi \equiv 0$) weakly nonlinear quasi-longitudinal waves in a non-twisted and non-rotating straight axisymmetric thin magnetic flux tube in the cylindrical coordinates (r, φ, z) . We apply the traditional thin flux tube approximation, neglecting dispersive corrections (e.g. Roberts & Webb (1978), see also Zhugzhda (1996)), which formally corresponds to the first order of the Taylor expansion of the MHD variables with respect to the radial coordinate. The dispersion of waves in thin flux tubes is due to the finite radius of the flux tube (e.g. Zhugzhda 1996) as well as due to the finite scale of the wave localisation outside the flux tube (e.g. Roberts 1985; Molotovshchikov & Ruderman 1987; Zhugzhda & Goossens 2001; Zhugzhda 2005). More specifically, as the dispersion grows with the decrease in the wavelength, we consider waves that are sufficiently long for the dispersion to be negligible. The governing set of equations is

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) &= -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{2}{3} \eta \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{4}{3} \eta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}, \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) s &= 0, \\ p + \frac{B^2}{8\pi} &= p_T^{\text{ext}}, \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial B}{\partial z} + 2Bv &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + 2\rho v + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\rho u) &= 0, \\ p &= p(\rho, s), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where B is the longitudinal component of the magnetic field, v is the radial derivative of the radial component of the plasma velocity, u is the longitudinal component of the plasma velocity, ρ , p and s are the plasma density, pressure and specific entropy, respectively. The external total pressure p_T^{ext} is assumed to be constant and therefore we do not consider disturbances in the external medium, concentrating on waves inside the flux tube. This assumption is justified if the tube speed inside the flux tube is less than propagation speeds of waves in the external medium (see Roberts & Webb 1979; Zhugzhda 1996). **Eqs. (1) are different from the equations that describe plane acoustic waves, used in Nakariakov et al. (e.g. 2000b); Ofman & Wang (e.g. 2002); De Moortel & Hood (e.g. 2003); Nakariakov et al. (e.g. 2004); Tsiklauri et al. (e.g. 2004); De Moortel & Hood (e.g. 2004); Ruderman (e.g. 2013), as they contain the magnetic field. Moreover, Eqs. (1) account for the oblique effects (e.g. the presence of the radial derivative of the radial component of the plasma flow velocity, v).**

We take into account viscous dissipation, introducing the first viscosity coefficient η . According to the classical expressions derived in Braginskii (1965), the solar coronal plasma is a highly magnetised plasma with anisotropic transport coefficients. However, Braginskii (1965) pointed out that plasma instabilities could significantly increase the magnitude of the transport coefficients across the magnetic field due to microturbulence. Thus, we assume η to be isotropic. The thermal conductivity coefficient is known to appear in equations of Burgers type as a part of the dissipation coefficient along with viscosity (Rudenko & Soluyan 1977; Nakariakov et al. 2000b; Ruderman 2013). Likewise, the finite resistivity that becomes important in the case when the wave contains the magnetic field perturbations, can also be included in this dissipation coefficient. Keep-

ing this in mind, we omit the thermal conductivity term from the entropy equation, and the resistive term from the induction equation, for simplicity. Note also that the first equation in Eqs. (1) contains the term depending on v since we analyse the case of oblique motions in the flux tube, unlike the case of pure acoustic waves propagating strictly along the magnetic field. The last equation in Eqs. (1) is the equation of state.

In the following analysis we assume that the effects of non-linearity and dissipation are both weak and of the same order of magnitude. A flux tube that is uniform in the z -direction (including the temperature and entropy of the plasma) is considered. Small but finite perturbations of the equilibrium (marked by subscript “0”) without steady flows ($u_0 = 0$) are introduced as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \rho_0 + \rho_1, & p &= p_0 + p_1, & s &= s_0 + s_1, \\ B &= B_0 + B_1, & v &= v_1, & u &= u_1. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Perturbations of the azimuthal components of the plasma velocity and magnetic field are assigned to be zero since we **do not consider the torsional mode in this study**. Note that the quantities with the subscript “1” describe full perturbations and include both linear contributions and nonlinear ones. Henceforth, we will omit this subscript for the velocity components.

Substituting Eqs. (2) into Eqs. (1) and restricting our attention to quadratically nonlinear terms only, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial z} &= -\rho_0 u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \rho_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{2}{3} \eta \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{4}{3} \eta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}, \\ \frac{\partial s_1}{\partial t} &= 0, \\ p_1 + \frac{B_0 B_1}{4\pi} &= -\frac{B_1^2}{8\pi}, \\ \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial t} + 2B_0 v &= -u \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} - 2v B_1, \\ \frac{\partial \rho_1}{\partial t} + 2\rho_0 v + \rho_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= -2\rho_1 v - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\rho_1 u), \\ p_1 &= c_0^2 \rho_1 + p_0 \frac{(\gamma - 1)}{R} s_1 + \frac{(\gamma - 1)}{2\rho_0} c_0^2 \rho_1^2, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $c_0^2 = \gamma p_0 / \rho_0$ is the equilibrium sound speed, and γ is the adiabatic index. **In contrast with the plane acoustic wave case, Eqs. (3) account for the effects of the wave obliqueness, and the described perturbations include the radial velocity and the absolute value of the magnetic field.** The first-order terms are collected on the left-hand sides of the equations (except for the equation of state) and the second-order terms are collected on the right-hand side. Note that in the entropy equation we neglect the nonlinear term $u \partial s_1 / \partial z$ as the entropy perturbations are due to dissipative processes in the plasma and therefore they are small in the problem considered. On the other hand, since we investigate quadratically nonlinear processes, we should take into account the term of the order of ρ_1^2 in the equation of state.

Considering only the left-hand sides of Eqs. (3), and therefore analysing the propagation of linear waves without dissipation, we can obtain the classical wave equation for the tube waves with the constant characteristic propagation speed

$$c_T = \frac{c_0 V_A}{\sqrt{c_0^2 + V_A^2}} \quad (4)$$

where $V_A = B_0 / \sqrt{4\pi\rho_0}$ is the equilibrium Alfvén speed. Note that these waves are highly oblique, as their longitudinal wave-

length is much greater than their transverse spatial scale determined by the radius of the flux tube. It is the applicability condition of the thin flux tube approximation. **Accounting for the obliqueness of the long-wavelength waves guided by the magnetic flux tube makes the wave speed depending on the absolute value of the magnetic field.** In the following, we refer to the long-wavelength slow magnetoacoustic waves guided by field-aligned plasma non-uniformities as “tube” waves.

Following the procedure described in detail in Ofman et al. (2000) and Nakariakov et al. (2000b), we apply the method of slowly varying amplitudes to derive the evolutionary equation for weakly-nonlinear tube waves. Passing to the frame of reference moving at the tube speed c_T , and transforming Eqs. (3) in terms of the independent variables $\xi = z - c_T t$ and $x = \varepsilon z$, where ε is a small parameter characterising the slow rate of wave evolution, we obtain the Burgers equation for the perturbation of the magnetic field B_1 ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2B_0} \frac{V_A^2}{c_0^2 + V_A^2} \left(3 + (\gamma + 1) \frac{V_A^2}{c_0^2} \right) B_1 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial \xi} = \\ \frac{\eta}{6\rho_0 c_T} \left(3 + \frac{V_A^2}{c_0^2 + V_A^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 B_1}{\partial \xi^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

A similar evolutionary equation can be written for the perturbation of the longitudinal component u of the plasma velocity

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{c_T}{2(c_0^2 + V_A^2)} \left(3 + (\gamma + 1) \frac{V_A^2}{c_0^2} \right) u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = \\ \frac{\eta}{6\rho_0 c_T} \left(3 + \frac{V_A^2}{c_0^2 + V_A^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where we have substituted linear relations for the wave perturbations into the second-order terms in order to exclude other dependent variables from the equations. We have also neglected the third-order terms appearing in the equations. Note that the nonlinear terms in the derived equations agree exactly with those obtained by Roberts (1985) and Zhugzhzha & Nakariakov (1997). The perturbations of other physical quantities in the linear approximation are linked with the longitudinal velocity as

$$B_1 = -B_0 \frac{c_T}{V_A^2} u, \quad \rho_1 = \rho_0 \frac{c_T}{c_0^2} u. \quad (7)$$

Eq. (5) and Eq. (6) are Burgers equations that describe the evolution of weakly-nonlinear, weakly-dissipative tube waves in a thin magnetic flux tube. In the infinite magnetic field limit, ($V_A/c_0 \rightarrow \infty$), the tube speed c_T becomes equal to the sound speed c_0 . In this case, plasma motions in tube waves become exactly longitudinal, and the waves degenerate into pure acoustic waves. Thus, in this limit the effect of the plasma structuring vanishes and Eq. (6) transforms to the well-known Burgers equation for acoustic waves

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\gamma + 1}{2c_0} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = \frac{2\eta}{3\rho_0 c_0} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}. \quad (8)$$

3. Tube wave evolution

As our primary aim is to figure out the role of the wave obliqueness in the nonlinear wave evolution, we consider both the Burgers equation for tube waves (Eq. 6) and the Burgers equation for plane acoustic waves (Eq. 8), and compare their solutions. Note that in the case of a uniform medium the Cole–Hopf substitution

can provide us with an exact analytical solution to the Burgers equation, reducing it to the linear diffusion equation (Rudenko & Soluyan 1977). However, anticipating the more complex cases of non-uniform equilibria in follow-up investigations, we analyse the Eq. (6) and Eq. (8) numerically. We use the NDSolve function of Wolfram Mathematica 8.0 that implements the method of lines for solving initial value problems for partial differential equations.

First of all, we set the initial and boundary conditions for the equations. The solution is determined by the initial condition

$$u(0, \xi) = f(\xi), \quad (9)$$

where f represents the initial, sufficiently smooth, wave profile, and by the boundary conditions

$$u(x, \xi_1) = \phi_1(x), \quad u(x, \xi_2) = \phi_2(x), \quad (10)$$

where ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 describe the evolution of the chosen edges of the wave profile with x . According to EUV observational data (e.g. Nakariakov 2006; De Moortel & Nakariakov 2012), slow magnetoacoustic disturbances in coronal plumes and plasma fans are registered as trains of harmonic waves. The typical duration of the train is several wavelengths or periods. So, we assign $f(\xi) = u_m \sin(k\xi)$, where u_m is the amplitude value, $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ is the wavenumber, $\lambda = c_T P$ is the wavelength, and P is the wave period. Let us consider the wave train of two wavelengths long, $\xi_2 = -\xi_1 = \lambda$. In the moving frame of reference we have $\phi_1 = \phi_2 = 0$.

Secondly, we have to assign plasma parameters inside the tube as well as wave characteristics. Taking typical values from observations of slow waves in polar plumes (e.g. Nakariakov 2006), we have $P = 600$ s, $u_m = 20$ km s⁻¹. The latter value corresponds roughly to the 10% perturbation of the background density. The plasma temperature is assumed to be 1.4×10^6 K and the number density 5.0×10^8 cm⁻³, $\gamma = 5/3$. The dissipation coefficient η is set to $(0.04 - 2.12)$ g cm⁻¹ s⁻¹. In particular, the value $\eta = 0.25$ g cm⁻¹ s⁻¹ corresponds to the kinematic viscosity 2.4×10^{14} cm² s⁻¹ and can be calculated from the classical expressions by Braginskii (1965). Note that in the literature there are also different values for the kinematic viscosity, e.g. the so-called traditional value for the coronal viscosity 4.0×10^{13} cm² s⁻¹ (Aschwanden 2006). We have chosen the higher values for the effective viscosity, as in our formalism the dissipation coefficient includes also thermal conductivity and viscosity, and also keeping in mind that the dissipative coefficient is enhanced by micro-turbulence (see discussion in Sec. 2). In the following, this combined dissipation coefficient is referred to as ‘‘effective viscosity’’. The magnetic field strength is set to 0.5 – 10 G in order to analyse cases with various plasma β values.

Finally, for numerical simulations, we should normalise the variables. Let the variables in Eq. (6) and Eq. (8) be of the form

$$\begin{aligned} u &= u' \tilde{u}, & x &= L \tilde{x}, & c_0 &= c'_0 \tilde{c}_0, & c_T &= c'_0 \tilde{c}_T, \\ V_A &= c'_0 \tilde{V}_A, & \eta &= \eta' \tilde{\eta}, & \rho_0 &= \rho'_0 \tilde{\rho}_0, & \xi &= \xi' \tilde{\xi}, \end{aligned}$$

where the tilded variables are the non-dimensional normalised quantities, and u' , L , c'_0 , ξ' , η' , ρ' are the normalising constants. Setting relations for the scalings constants as $Lu' = c'_0 \xi'$ and $\eta' L = \rho'_0 c'_0 \xi'^2$, we obtain for the (tilded) normalised variables the same equations as Eq. (6) and Eq. (8). In particular, for tube waves in polar plumes, the normalising constants are $u' = 10^6$ cm s⁻¹, $c'_0 = 10^7$ cm s⁻¹, $\eta' = 10^{-1}$ g cm⁻¹ s⁻¹, $\rho' = 10^{-15}$ g cm⁻³, $L = 10^9$ cm, and $\xi' = 10^8$ cm.

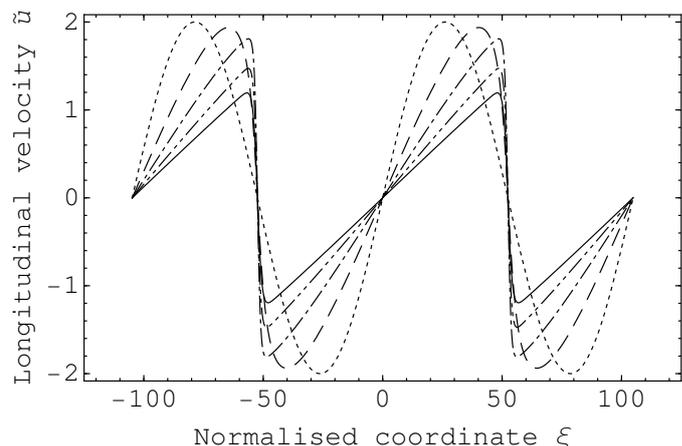


Fig. 1. Evolution of the tube wave profile in a co-moving frame of reference, with the distance \tilde{x} along the plume. The dotted, dashed, dash-dotted, dash-double-dotted and solid lines correspond to the distances $\tilde{x} = 0, 10, 20, 30$ and 40 from the initial position, respectively. The amplitude is normalised to the value $u' = 10$ km s⁻¹. The effective viscosity is 2.4×10^{14} cm² s⁻¹, the wave period is 600 s, $V_A = 866$ km s⁻¹ and $c_0 = 175$ km s⁻¹.

In Figs. 1–3, we present results of numerical simulations of the **nonlinear** tube wave evolution in a polar plume. **Before detailed discussion of the results obtained, we give for clarity a very short excursus into the nonlinear wave evolution and formation of shock waves. Nonlinear waves are disturbances of a finite amplitude. In contrast with the linear waves that, strictly speaking, have infinitely small amplitudes, properties of nonlinear waves depend on the value of the amplitude. In nonlinear waves the energy is transferred to smaller spatial scales – the effect of nonlinear cascade. Nonlinear cascade leads to the distortion (e.g. steepening) of the wave profile. It causes development of sharp gradients of various hydrodynamic variables. In the spectral language the steepening corresponds to the transfer of the energy towards larger wave numbers. On the other hand, efficiency of wave damping by viscosity, thermal conduction and resistivity is proportional to the wave number squared. Hence, in a nonlinear wave there is the continuous transfer of the energy towards the spectral domain where the dissipative processes are strongest. Thus, the nonlinearity (i.e. finite amplitude of the wave) amplifies the wave damping by dissipation. This effect is usually referred to as ‘‘nonlinear damping’’ of waves, which is much more efficient than the dissipation of nonlinear waves. In the case of weak dissipation the nonlinear steepening can lead to the formation of a shock wave. Its width is independent of the dissipation, and is determined by the balance between the nonlinear cascade and dissipation. In particular, in Fig. 2, the change in the gradient of the solid curve at $x \approx 20$ indicates the formation of the shock and onset of nonlinear damping.**

Figure 1 shows the distortion of the tube wave profile with the distance from the initial excitation (i.e. with the height). **The wave profile is shown in the co-moving frame of reference, i.e. with respect to the running coordinate.** Different curves denote the wave profiles at different values of the spatial coordinate \tilde{x} measured along the direction of the wave propagation along the plume. The wave profile steepens and shock fronts form at its descending parts. After the shock formation, the wave decays very rapidly. For the used parameters ($B_0 = 10$ G and effective viscosity $\eta = 2.4 \times 10^{14}$ cm² s⁻¹), the shocks appear at

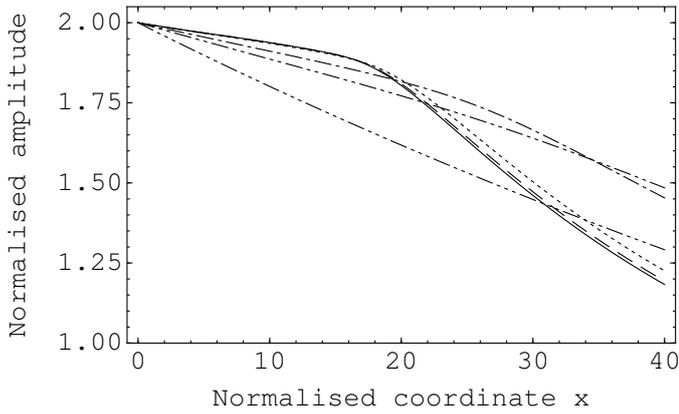


Fig. 2. Evolution of the tube wave amplitude with the distance \bar{x} along the plume for different values of the magnetic field strength in the plume. The dashed, dotted, dash-dotted, dash-double-dotted and dash-triple-dotted lines correspond to $B_0 = 10, 5.0, 1.5, 1.0$ and 0.5 G, respectively. **The Alfvén speed is 866, 433, 130, 87 and 43 km s⁻¹, respectively; the sound speed is 175 km s⁻¹.** The solid line corresponds to the case of plane sound waves (or the case of the infinitely strong magnetic field). The effective viscosity is 2.4×10^{14} cm² s⁻¹, wave period is 600 s.

$\bar{x} \approx 20$ normalised units, or in the physical units at 200 Mm. This value does not contradict the observed evolution of longitudinal waves in polar plumes.

Figure 2 shows the evolution of the wave amplitude for different values of the magnetic field strength, *i.e.* for different values of plasma β . The parameter β is here defined as the squared ratio of the sound speed to the Alfvén speed, $\beta = c^2/V_A^2$. Note that such a definition of β is slightly different from the traditional one. In our definition it is exactly equal to the ratio of the characteristic speeds, which determines the behaviour of the solutions. According to Fig. 2, with the growth of plasma β for a fixed value of the sound speed, the time interval required for the formation of shock fronts increases. This effect is strongly pronounced in a $\beta \gtrsim 1$ plasma (dash-dotted, dash-double-dotted and dash-triple-dotted lines for $\beta = 1.81, 4.04$ and 16.5 , respectively) and is **suppressed in a low- β plasma (dashed and dotted lines for $\beta = 0.04$ and 0.16 , respectively)**. On the other hand, damping of the tube wave due to dissipation in a plasma demonstrates its dependence on β too. The amplitude decrease occurring before the shock front has formed, increases with the increase in the plasma β . In the case $\beta > 1$, the enhanced dissipation caused by the wave obliqueness can result in very rapid wave damping, so that the shock front does not form (dash-triple-dotted line).

Figure 3 demonstrates the evolution of the tube wave amplitude for different values of the effective viscosity. For the classical values of viscosity, the wave damping is less intense for magnetic (tube) waves than for sound waves, which is due to the delayed formation of shock fronts in the wave. However, it should be noted that the effect of the enhanced dissipation on tube waves in a $\beta \approx 1$ plasma can cause their significant damping for higher values of viscosity. In such a case, the overall decrease in the amplitude is more rapid for tube waves, but as seen in the figure, nonlinear effects become negligible.

The results obtained in simulations can be verified by analysing Eq. (6). Indeed, let us rewrite Eq. (6) in terms of the

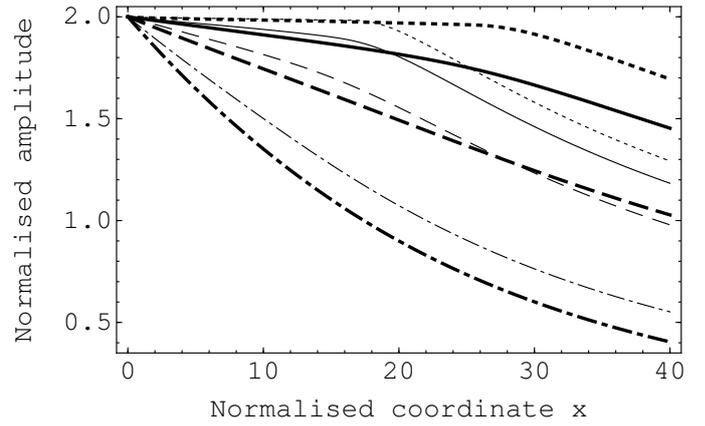


Fig. 3. Evolution of the tube wave amplitude with the distance \bar{x} along the plume for different values of the effective viscosity (thick lines). The dotted, solid, dashed and dash-dotted lines correspond to the viscosity of $4.0 \times 10^{13}, 2.4 \times 10^{14}, 7.0 \times 10^{14}$ and 2.0×10^{15} cm² s⁻¹, respectively. Here $V_A = 130$ km s⁻¹, $c_0 = 175$ km s⁻¹, wave period is 600 s. The thin lines correspond to the case of plane sound waves.

plasma β ,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2c_0} \frac{\beta}{(\beta + 1)^{3/2}} \left(3 + \frac{\gamma + 1}{\beta} \right) u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\eta}{6\rho_0 c_0} \frac{(3\beta + 4)}{\sqrt{\beta + 1}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}. \quad (11)$$

For $\beta \ll 1$, we have the ordinary Burgers equation for plane acoustic waves, Eq. (8). For $\beta \gg 1$, the nonlinear term in Eq. (11) drops to zero as

$$\frac{3}{2c_0 \sqrt{\beta}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{for } \beta \rightarrow \infty), \quad (12)$$

which results in the delay in the formation of shock fronts at the tube wave profile. **The high- β case corresponds formally to the incompressible limit. In this limit $\gamma \rightarrow \infty$ and hence $c_0 \rightarrow \infty$, and for a finite Alfvén speed $\beta \rightarrow \infty$. In the incompressible limit the restoring force for slow-mode waves has the magnetic nature, and they propagate essentially as Alfvén waves. Thus, quadratic nonlinear term disappears from the equation, and cubic nonlinear effects have to come into consideration (cf. Nakariakov et al. 2000a).** In turn, the dissipative term in Eq. (11) grows as

$$\frac{\eta}{2\rho_0 c_0} \sqrt{\beta} \rightarrow \infty \quad (\text{for } \beta \rightarrow \infty), \quad (13)$$

which explains the enhanced dissipation of tube waves.

It is also useful to investigate the dependence of solutions to Eq. (6) on the wave parameters. Fig. 4 shows the evolution of the wave amplitude for different values of the wave period. The shorter the wave is, the more rapidly the nonlinear steepening of its profile occurs. Indeed, this property is a common thing for nonlinear waves. Besides, shorter tube waves **are seen decay faster**, even before the shock fronts have formed. Also, we have analysed the tube wave propagation for different initial amplitudes. **The effect of nonlinear damping increases with the nonlinearity, *i.e.* with the wave amplitude. According to this expectation, nonlinear distortion of the wave profile is seen be more pronounced for waves with higher amplitudes.**

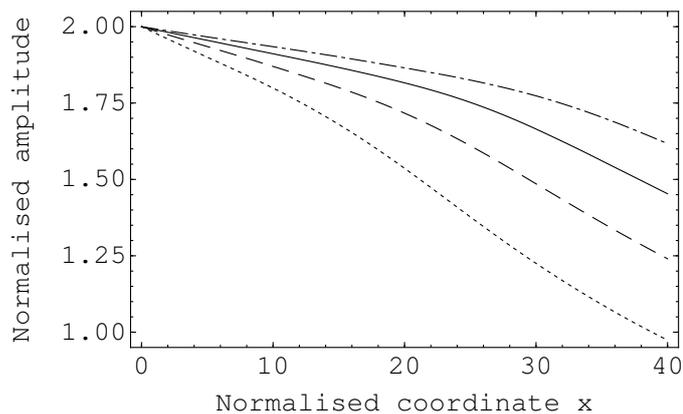


Fig. 4. Evolution of the tube wave amplitude with the distance \bar{x} along the plume for different values of the wave period. The dotted, dashed, solid and dash-dotted lines correspond to the periods of 400, 500, 600 and 700 s, respectively. The effective viscosity is $2.4 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $V_A = 130 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, $c_0 = 175 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, the magnetic field is $B_0 = 1.5 \text{ G}$, and initial wave amplitude (longitudinal velocity u) is 20 km s^{-1} .

4. Discussion and Conclusions

We have studied the propagation of weakly-nonlinear long-wavelength slow magnetoacoustic waves in magnetic flux tubes. Our study has been based on the thin flux tube approximation. The waves have been considered to be sufficiently long to neglect the wave dispersion. Another assumption made has been the small magnitude of the wave nonlinearity and dissipation in the plasma. Indeed, it is known from observations that density perturbations, e.g. in coronal plumes and magnetic fans, which are identified as slow-mode MHD waves, can be as large as 10% of the background density. Such disturbances are satisfactorily described with the weakly nonlinear approach. Formally, the small dissipation condition requires $\eta \ll c_0^2 \rho_0 P$, where P is the wave period (see, e.g. Rudenko & Soluyan 1977), and the relation between the nonlinear and dissipative terms in the final equation can be arbitrary. However, in practice, the best criterion is that the deformation of the wave profile due to dissipation and nonlinearity has to be small on one wavelength scale. In our modelling, the used values of viscosity have been appropriate, satisfying this criterion or, at least, being at the margin of the approach scope.

The simplifications described above have allowed us to derive the Burgers-type evolutionary equation, Eq. (6), for tube waves, in which we have combined i) nonlinear wave evolution similar to that described by the Riemann simple-wave solution; ii) wave damping due to dissipation caused by viscosity and also thermal conduction and resistivity; and iii) the wave obliqueness and hence the effects of the finite magnetic field. As the effects of stratification and the magnetic flux tube divergence are neglected, our study may be considered as a local approximation.

The analysis of the evolutionary equation has shown that in comparison with the acoustic case, the formation of shock fronts in tube waves occurs **at larger distances from the wave source**. Mathematically, this effect is associated with the reduction of the coefficient in the nonlinear term in the equation. Indeed, Eqs. (8) and (11) taken in the case of dissipationless media allow one to determine the characteristic shock formation distances as

$$d_{t,s} = \frac{c_0^2 P}{2\pi\alpha_{t,s}u_m}, \quad (14)$$

where u_m is the initial amplitude of the waves, the subscripts t and s show the parameters corresponding to tube and sound waves, respectively, and

$$\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta}{(\beta+1)^{3/2}} \left(3 + \frac{\gamma+1}{\beta} \right), \quad \alpha_s = \frac{\gamma+1}{2}. \quad (15)$$

In the dissipationless limit, the shock formation distance is determined as the distance at which the wave develops an infinite gradient. The ratio d_s/d_t starting with unity at $\beta \rightarrow 0$ monotonically decreases to zero with the growth of plasma β . Thus, in the finite- β regime, **accounting for the obliqueness increases the shock formation distance and hence postpones the onset of considerable nonlinear damping**, and must not be ignored in coronal wave modelling.

The dissipation coefficient increases with the increase in the parameter β , causing additional damping before the shock front has formed. Note that nonlinear damping that occurs after the shock formation is not affected by β , as it is independent of the dissipation coefficient provided it is small (see, e.g. Rudenko & Soluyan 1977).

The obtained delay in the shock formation and enhanced wave damping **before the onset of nonlinear damping** are considerable for $\beta \gtrsim 1$, while in a low- β plasma, the evolution of tube waves differs very slightly from that of plane acoustic waves. This finding justifies the applicability of the results previously obtained for propagating longitudinal waves in magnetic fans filled in with the plasma of a moderate temperature (e.g. about 1 MK, see Nakariakov et al. (2000b)) and in the lower parts of polar plumes (Ofman et al. 2000). On the other hand, the effects connected with the wave obliqueness appear in the dynamics of longitudinal waves in a finite- β plasma waveguides, such as hot flaring loops (e.g. Shibasaki 2001), magnetic fans filled in with the dense hot plasma (Sakao et al. 2007), and in the higher corona (Ofman & Wang 2002). As in the hot plasma structures of the corona the density scale height is large, effects of stratification can be neglected and the theory developed in this paper can be applied directly. Moreover, the suppression of the nonlinear effects on the longitudinal wave propagation in a finite- β plasma, noticed in our study, allows one to restrict the attention to linear effects only. But, in this case, the effects of obliqueness should be taken into account. The obliqueness effects may also be important for longitudinal waves detected in chromospheric waveguides. Future analysis of waves in those structures requires accounting for the effects of stratification, radiation and partial ionisation, and is out of scopes of this paper.

Acknowledgements. The work is supported by the Marie Curie PIRSES-GA-2011-295272 *RadioSun* project and the Federal Agency for Scientific Organizations base project II.16.1.6 No. 01201281652 (ANA), and the European Research Council under the *SeismoSun* Research Project No. 321141, STFC consolidated grant ST/L000733/1, the BK21 plus program through the National Research Foundation funded by the Ministry of Education of Korea, and the Russian Foundation of Basic Research under grant 13-02-00044 (VMN).

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