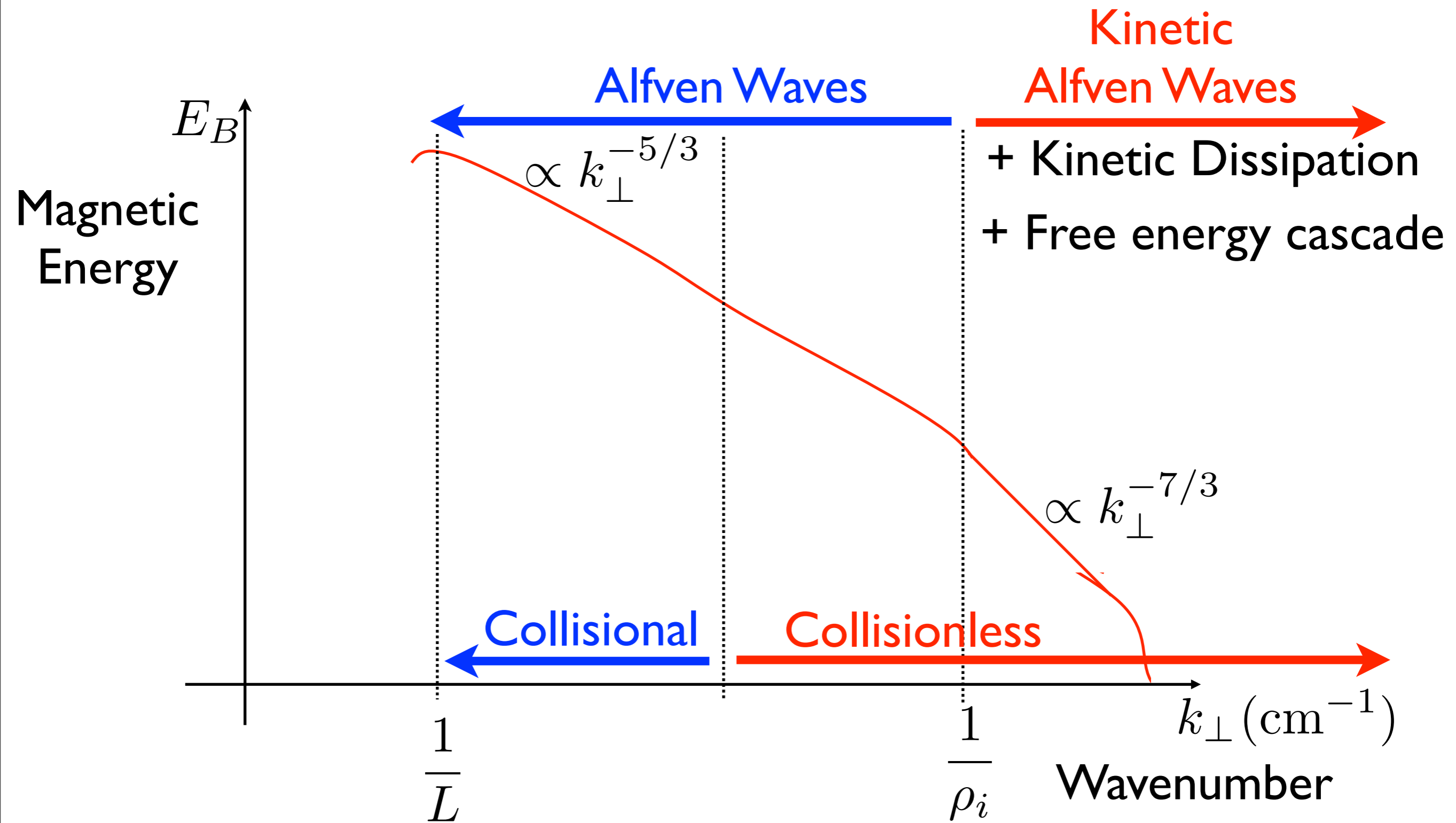
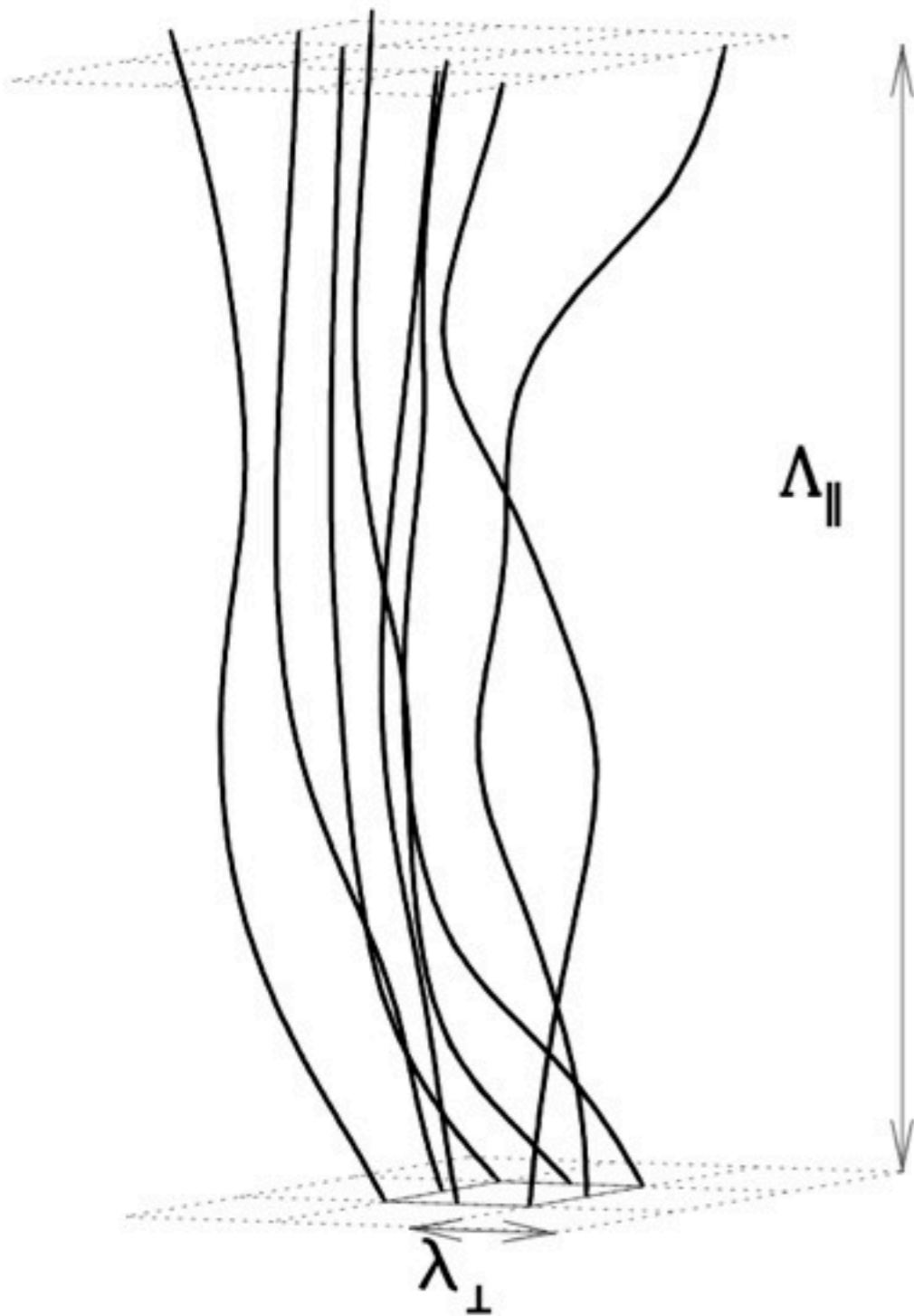


Slow mode turbulence

Anjor Kanekar
William Dorland
Noah Mandell

University of Maryland





Lithwick and Goldreich
2001, ApJ. 562, 279

Goldreich and Sridhar (1995): Critical Balance

$$\tau_C \sim \tau_A \sim \tau_{nl}$$

+

Kolmogorov : Energy cascade rate
independent of length scale

$$v_{\lambda_{\perp}}^2 / \tau_{C, \lambda_{\perp}} \sim \text{const}$$



$$v_{\lambda_{\perp}} \sim v_A \left(\frac{\lambda_{\perp}}{L} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\Lambda_{\parallel} = \lambda_{\perp}^{2/3} L^{1/3}$$

Gyrokinetics

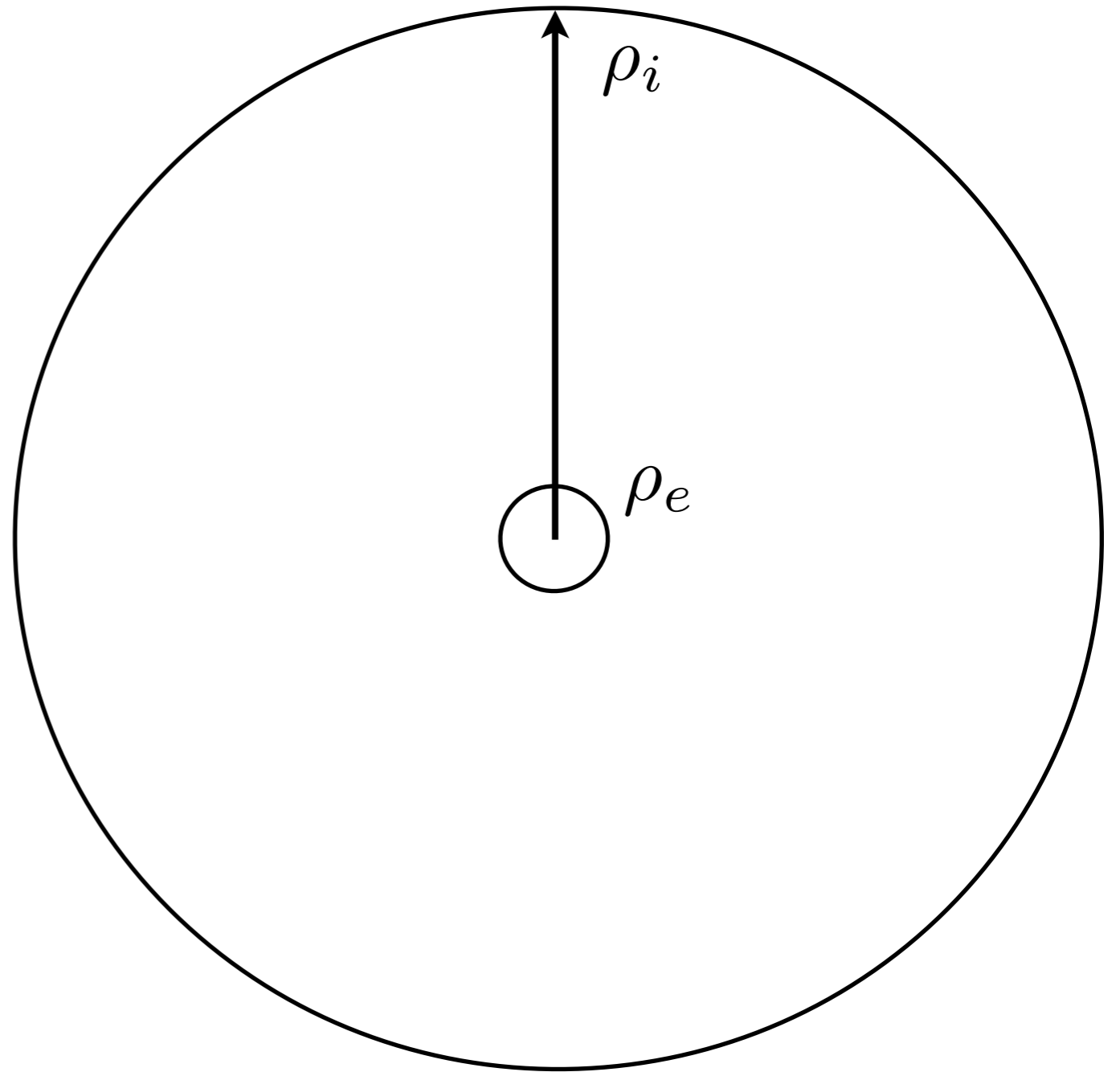


Isothermal
electrons



KRMHD

Schekochihin et al., 2009,
ApJS, 182, 1



Gyrokinetics

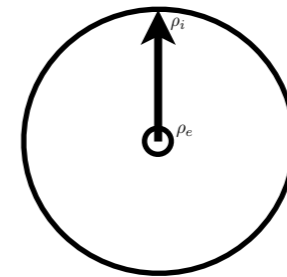


Isothermal
electrons



KRMHD

Schekochihin et al., 2009,
ApJS, 182, 1



Gyrokinetics



Isothermal
electrons



KRMHD

Schekochihin et al., 2009,
ApJS, 182, 1



KRMHD: Alfvénic cascade

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = v_A \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla \Phi \quad \frac{d \nabla_{\perp}^2 \Phi}{dt} = v_A \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla \nabla_{\perp}^2 \Phi$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \{\Phi, \dots\}$$
$$\hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \{\Psi, \dots\}$$

KRMHD: Alfvénic cascade

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Elsasser variables

$$\zeta^{\pm} = \Phi \pm \Psi$$



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Elsasser variables

$$\zeta^{\pm} = \Phi \pm \Psi$$



$$\frac{\partial \nabla_{\perp}^2 \zeta^{\pm}}{\partial t} \mp v_A \frac{\partial \nabla_{\perp}^2 \zeta^{\pm}}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{2} [\{\zeta^+, \nabla_{\perp}^2 \zeta^-\} + \{\zeta^-, \nabla_{\perp}^2 \zeta^+\} - \nabla_{\perp}^2 \{\zeta^+, \zeta^-\}]$$

KRMHD: Alfvénic cascade

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = v_A \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla \Phi \qquad \frac{d \nabla_{\perp}^2 \Phi}{dt} = v_A \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla \nabla_{\perp}^2 \Phi$$

Elsasser variables

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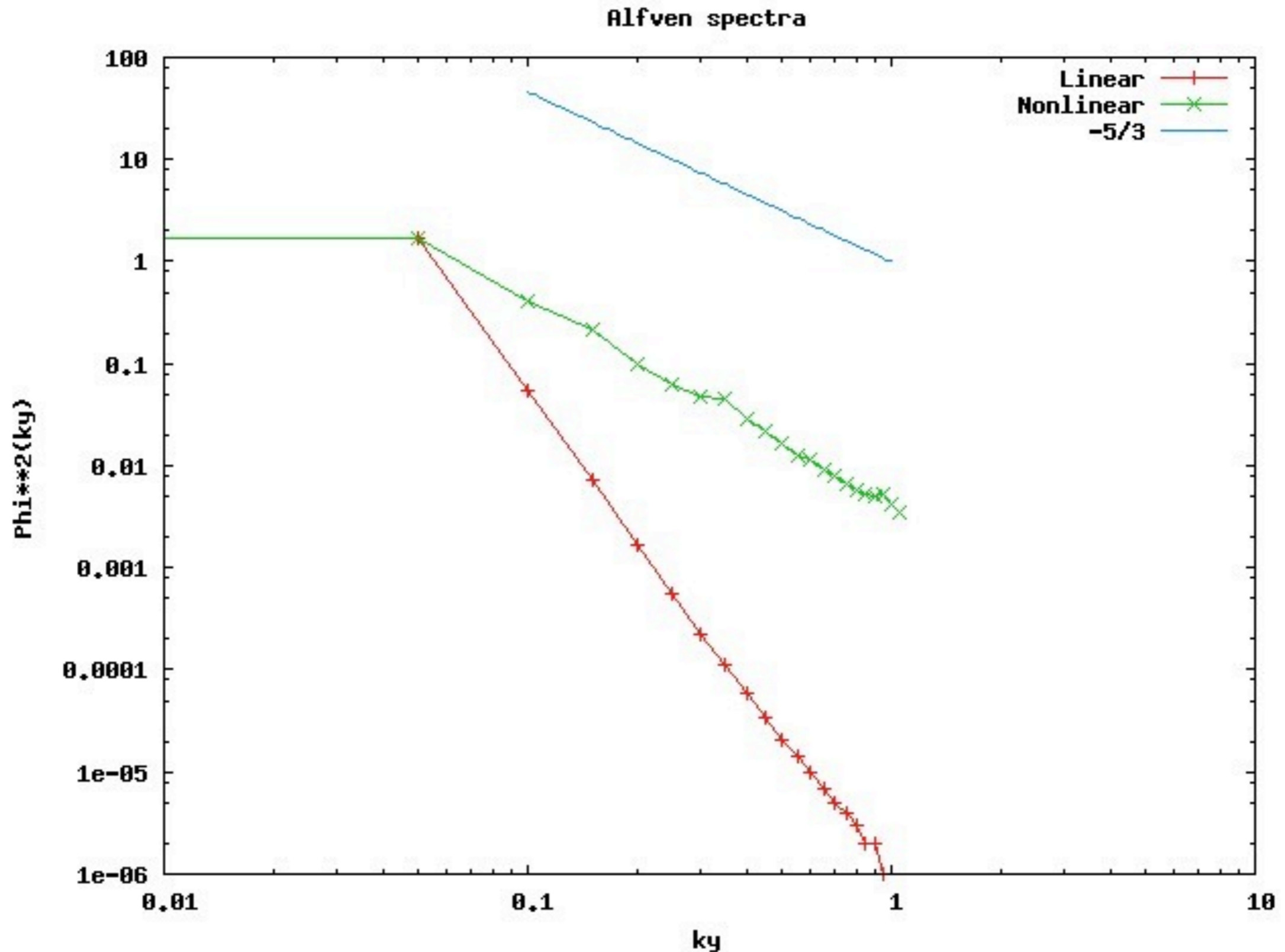
$$\frac{\partial \nabla_{\perp}^2 \zeta^{\pm}}{\partial t} \mp v_A \frac{\partial \nabla_{\perp}^2 \zeta^{\pm}}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{\{\zeta^+, \nabla_{\perp}^2 \zeta^-\} + \{\zeta^-, \nabla_{\perp}^2 \zeta^+\}}_{\text{red underline}} - \nabla_{\perp}^2 \{\zeta^+, \zeta^-\} \right]$$

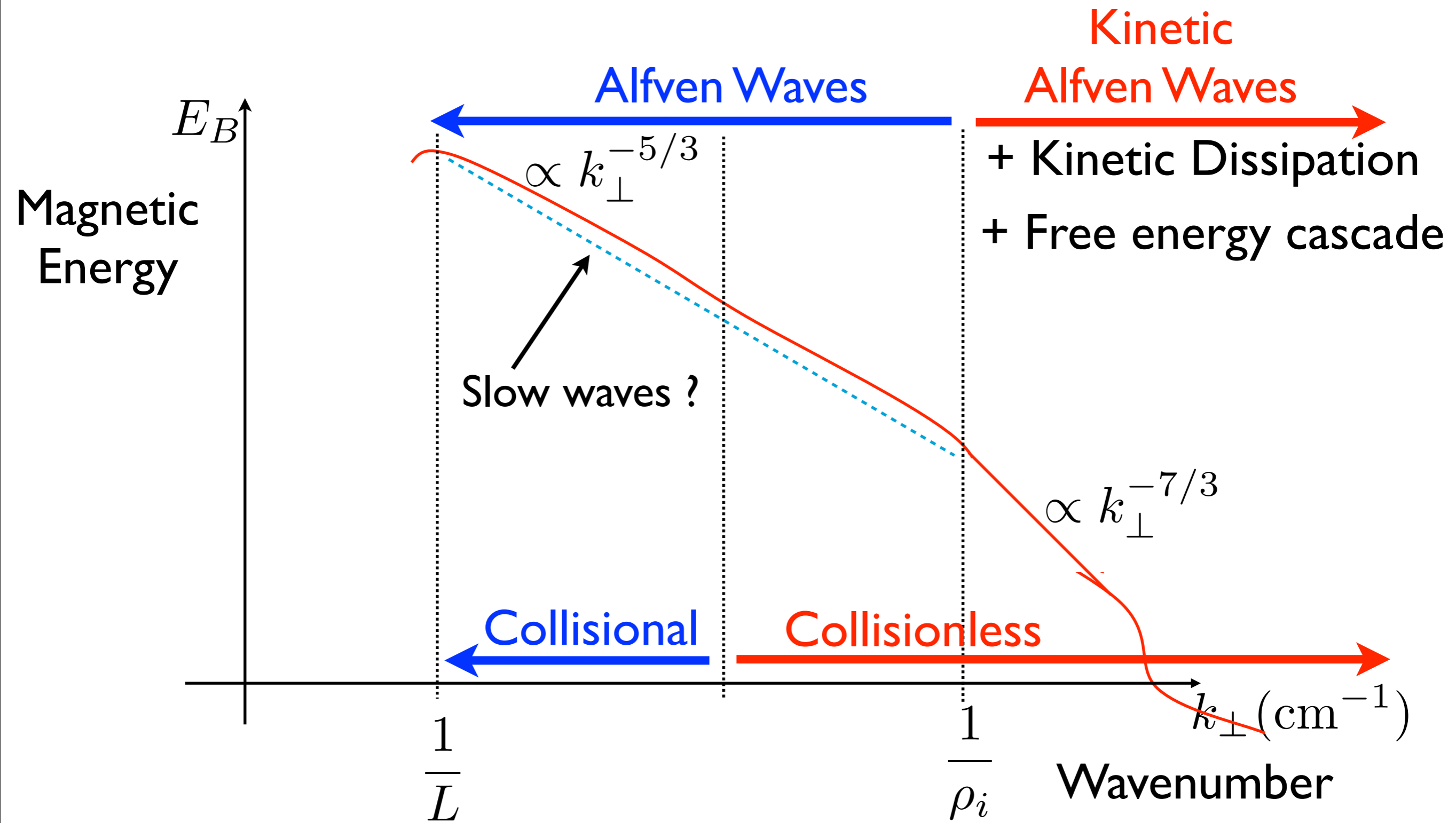
ζ^+ and ζ^- cascade independently

KRMHD code on GPU

- Fully spectral, implicit in time (linear terms)
- Nonlinear terms use RK2 (midpoint method)

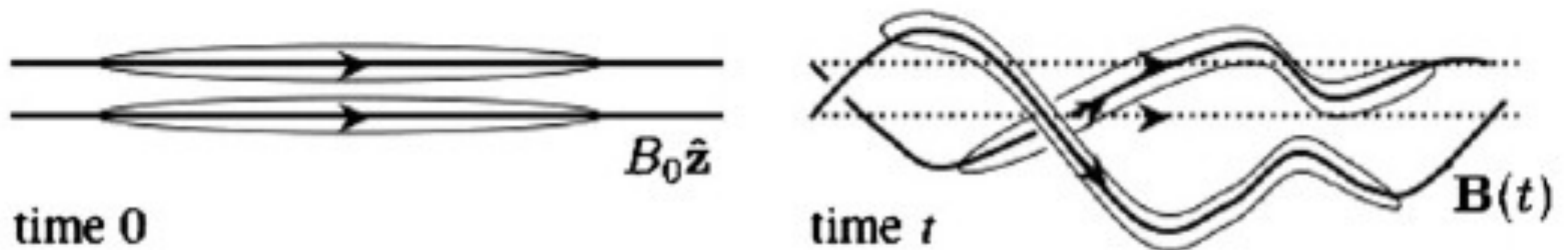
Alfven cascade: numerical results





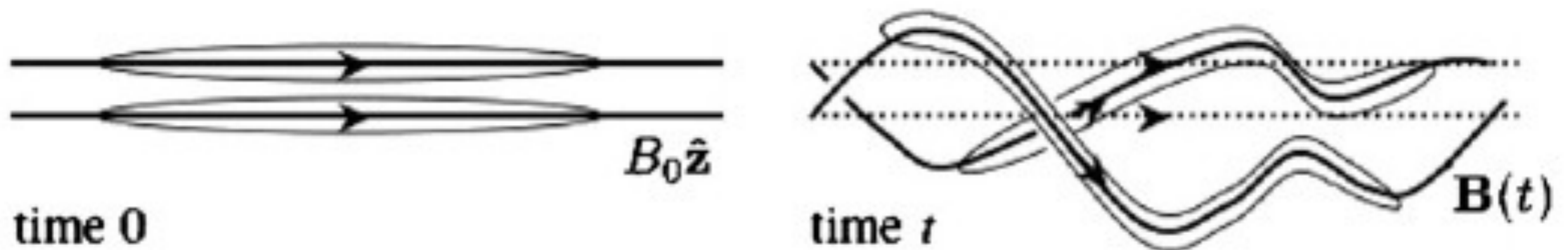
Slow modes

- Slow modes are effectively a passive scalar advected by background Alfvénic turbulence
- They align themselves along the perturbed field lines



Slow modes

- Slow modes are effectively a passive scalar advected by background Alfvénic turbulence
- They align themselves along the perturbed field lines



Is there parallel cascade?

KRMHD: Slow modes

$$\frac{dg}{dt} + v_{\parallel} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla \left[g + \left(\frac{Z}{\tau} \frac{\delta n_e}{n_{0e}} + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{v_{thi}^2} \frac{\delta B_{\parallel}}{B_0} \right) F_{0i} \right] = \langle C_{ii} \left[g + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{v_{thi}^2} \frac{\delta B_{\parallel}}{B_0} F_{0i} \right] \rangle$$

$$\frac{\delta n_e}{n_{0e}} = - \left[\frac{Z}{\tau} + 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta_i} \right) \right]^{-1} \frac{1}{n_{0i}} \int d^3 \mathbf{v} \left[\frac{v_{\perp}^2}{v_{thi}^2} - 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta_i} \right) \right] g$$

$$\frac{\delta B_{\parallel}}{B_0} = - \left[\frac{Z}{\tau} + 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta_i} \right) \right]^{-1} \frac{1}{n_{0i}} \int d^3 \mathbf{v} \left[\frac{v_{\perp}^2}{v_{thi}^2} \frac{Z}{\tau} \right] g$$

KRMHD: Slow modes

$$\frac{dg}{dt} + v_{\parallel} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla \left[g + \left(\frac{Z \delta n_e}{\tau n_{0e}} + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{v_{thi}^2} \frac{\delta B_{\parallel}}{B_0} \right) F_{0i} \right] = \langle C_{ii} \left[g + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{v_{thi}^2} \frac{\delta B_{\parallel}}{B_0} F_{0i} \right] \rangle$$

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$$\frac{\delta B_{\parallel}}{B_0} = - \left[\frac{Z}{\tau} + 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta_i} \right) \right]^{-1} \frac{1}{n_{0i}} \int d^3 \mathbf{v} \left[\frac{v_{\perp}^2}{v_{thi}^2} \frac{Z}{\tau} \right] g$$

KRMHD: Slow modes

$$\frac{dg}{dt} + v_{\parallel} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla \left[g + \left(\frac{Z \delta n_e}{\tau n_{0e}} + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{v_{thi}^2} \frac{\delta B_{\parallel}}{B_0} \right) F_{0i} \right] = \langle C_{ii} \left[g + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{v_{thi}^2} \frac{\delta B_{\parallel}}{B_0} F_{0i} \right] \rangle$$

$$\frac{\delta n_e}{n_{0e}} = - \left[\frac{Z}{\tau} + 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta_i} \right) \right]^{-1} \frac{1}{n_{0i}} \int d^3 \mathbf{v} \left[\frac{v_{\perp}^2}{v_{thi}^2} - 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta_i} \right) \right] g$$

$$\frac{\delta B_{\parallel}}{B_0} = - \left[\frac{Z}{\tau} + 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta_i} \right) \right]^{-1} \frac{1}{n_{0i}} \int d^3 \mathbf{v} \left[\frac{v_{\perp}^2}{v_{thi}^2} \frac{Z}{\tau} \right] g$$

$$\int v_{\perp} dv_{\perp} \downarrow$$

$$\frac{dG^{\pm}}{dt} + v_{\parallel} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla G^{\pm} = \frac{v_{\parallel} F_M(v_{\parallel})}{\Lambda^{\pm}} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dv'_{\parallel} G^{\pm}(v'_{\parallel})$$

$$G^{+} = G_B + \frac{1}{\sigma} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{\tau} \right) G_n$$

$$G^{-} = G_n + \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{\tau}{Z} \frac{2}{\beta_i} G_B$$

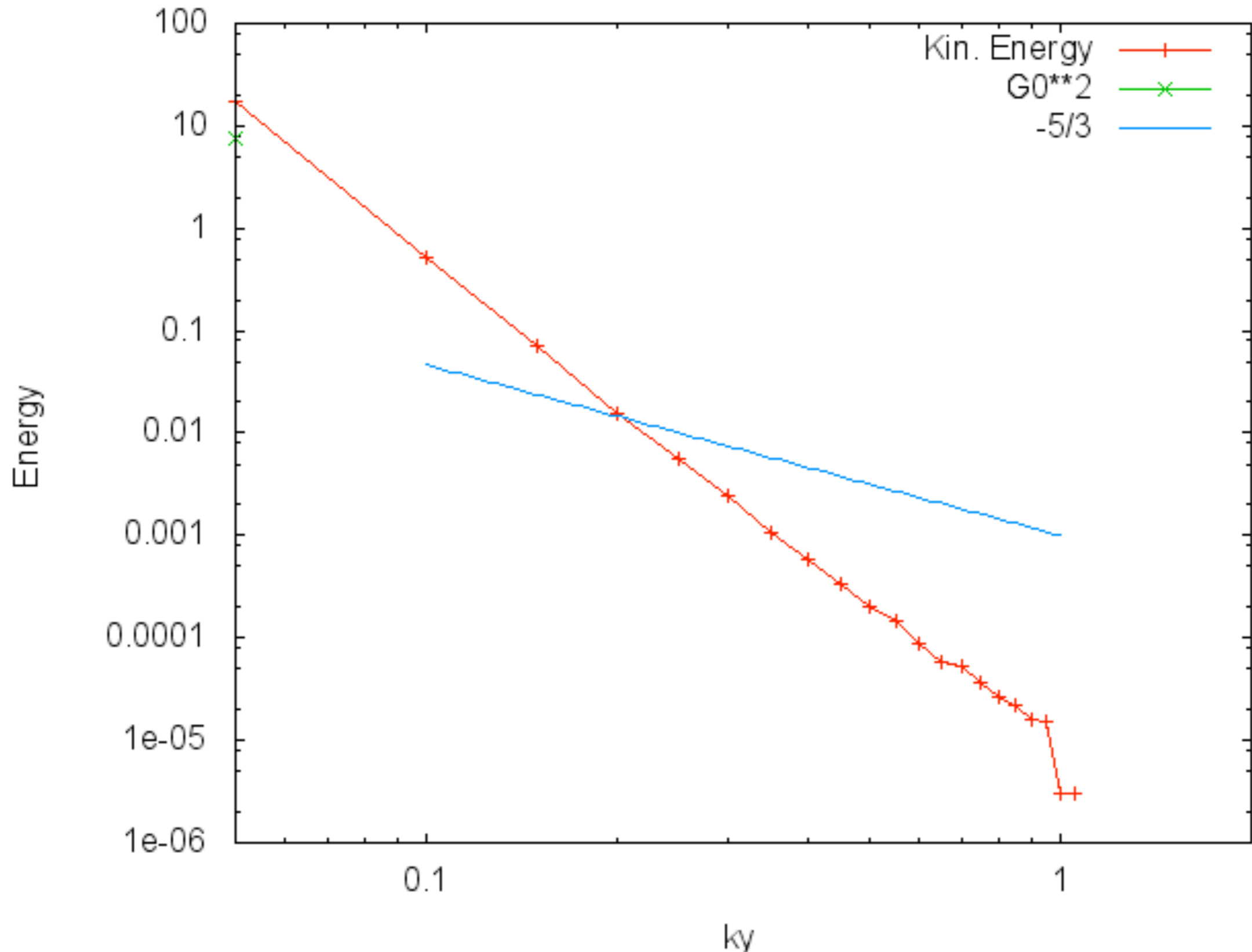
Hermite hierarchy

$$G(v_{\parallel}) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_m(\hat{v}_{\parallel})}{\sqrt{2^m m!}} \hat{G}_m \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} v_{thi}} e^{-\hat{v}_{\parallel}^2}$$

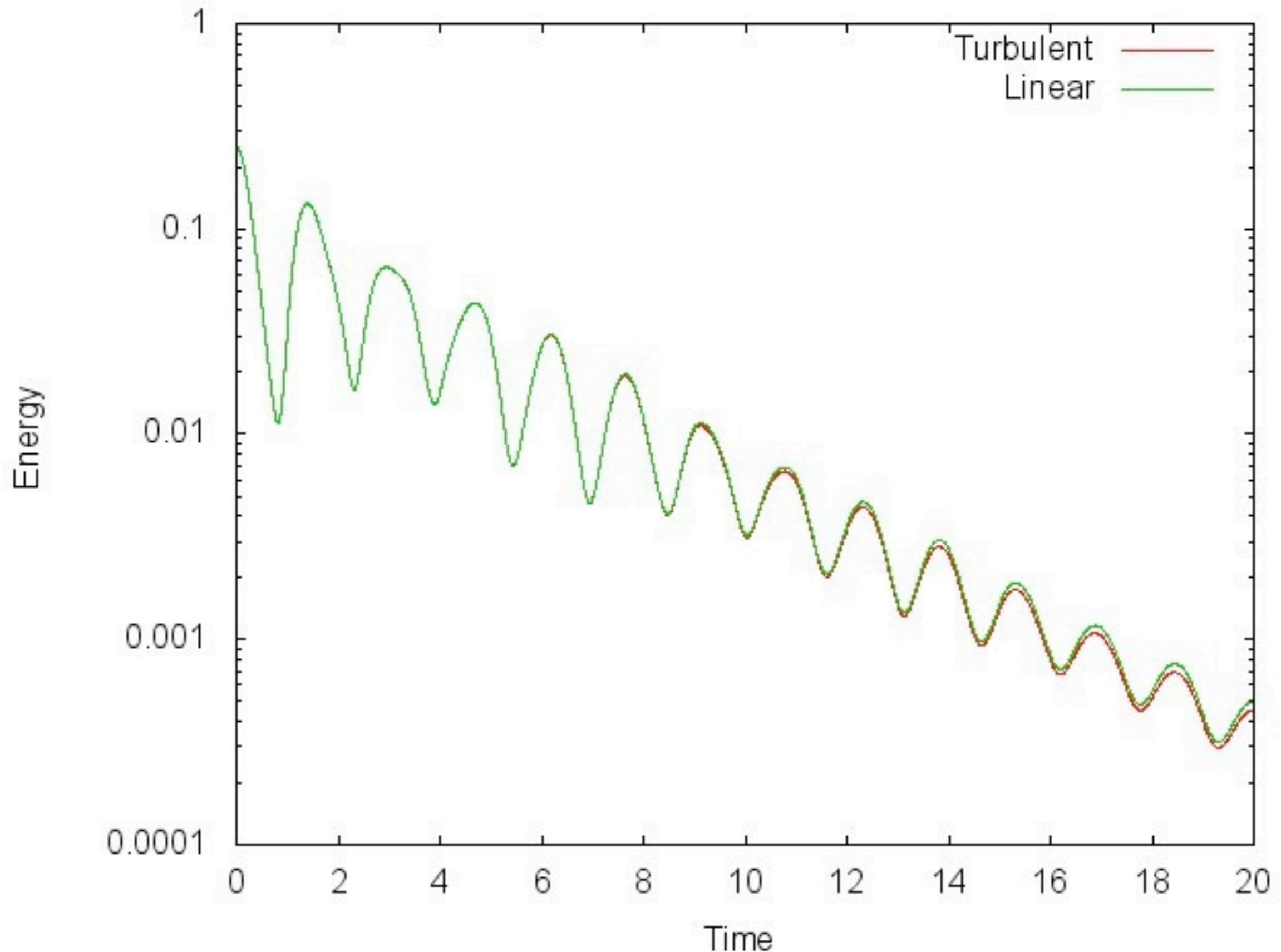
$$\frac{d\hat{G}_m^{\pm}}{dt} + v_{thi} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla \left(\sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2}} \hat{G}_{m+1}^{\pm} + \sqrt{\frac{m}{2}} \hat{G}_{m-1}^{\pm} \right) = \frac{v_{thi}}{\sqrt{2}\Lambda} \delta_{m,1} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \nabla \hat{G}_0$$

- Lenard-Bernstein* collision operator
- Open boundary condition for closure
- Similar to Zocco-Schekochihin (2011) equations

Slow mode cascade: numerical results



Slow mode cascade: numerical results



Conclusions & future work

- No parallel cascade for slow modes in the KRMHD limit - possibly a more general result
- Implement a better numerical scheme for slow modes
- AstroGK simulations to study transition at $k_{\perp} \rho_i \sim 1$

Roots of the linear dispersion relation

