

# Linearisation of Ideal MHD

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## Contents

- Small perturbations
- Linear equations
- Wave and unstable solutions

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \underline{u} \cdot \nabla \rho = -\rho \nabla \cdot \underline{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial \underline{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\underline{u} \times \underline{B})$$

$$\rho \left[ \frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial t} + \underline{u} \cdot \nabla \underline{u} \right] = \underline{\nabla p} + \underline{j} \times \underline{B}$$

$$\underline{j} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \underline{B}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \underline{u} \cdot \nabla p = -\gamma p \nabla \cdot \underline{u}$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 + \delta \rho(\underline{x}, t)$$

$$\delta \rho \ll \rho_0$$

equilibrium  
↑  
 $\frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial t} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho_0 + \delta \rho) + \underline{u}_0 \cdot \nabla \rho_0 = -\rho_0 \nabla \cdot \underline{u}_0 \quad \text{equilibrium}$$

$$+ \delta \underline{u} \cdot \nabla \rho_0 + \underline{u}_0 \cdot \nabla \delta \rho = -\delta \rho \nabla \cdot \underline{u}_0 - \rho_0 \nabla \cdot \delta \underline{u} \quad \text{linear}$$

$$\text{nonlinear} \left[ + \delta \underline{u}_0 \cdot \nabla \delta \rho_0 \right] = \left[ -\delta \rho_0 \nabla \cdot \delta \underline{u}_0 \right]$$

small

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \delta \rho + \delta \underline{u} \cdot \nabla \rho_0 + \underline{u}_0 \cdot \nabla \delta \rho = -\delta \rho \nabla \cdot \underline{u}_0 - \rho_0 \nabla \cdot \delta \underline{u}$$

$$* \frac{\partial \delta \underline{u}}{\partial t} = -\underline{u}_0 \cdot \nabla \delta \underline{u} - \delta \underline{u} \cdot \nabla \underline{u}_0 - \frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla \delta p + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \rho_0} [(\nabla \times \underline{\beta}_0) \times \delta \underline{\beta} + (\nabla \times \delta \underline{\beta}) \times \underline{\beta}_0]$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial t} = -\delta \underline{u} \cdot \nabla p_0 - \underline{u}_0 \cdot \nabla \delta p - \gamma p_0 \nabla \cdot \underline{u}_0 - \partial p_0 \nabla \cdot \delta \underline{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta \underline{\beta}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\delta \underline{u} \times \underline{\beta}_0) + \nabla \times (\underline{u}_0 \times \delta \underline{\beta})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} \delta p_0 \\ \delta \underline{u} \\ \delta p \\ \delta \underline{\beta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phantom{\delta p_0} \\ \phantom{\delta \underline{u}} \\ \phantom{\delta p} \\ \phantom{\delta \underline{\beta}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta p_0 \\ \delta \underline{u} \\ \delta p \\ \delta \underline{\beta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \alpha f \Rightarrow f \propto e^{i\omega t} \quad \omega \text{ frequency}$$

if  $\omega$  imaginary  $\rightarrow$  growing or shrinking

here  $\underline{u}_0 = 0$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \delta \underline{u}}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \rho_0} \left[ (\nabla \times \underline{\beta}_0) \times \frac{\partial \delta \underline{\beta}}{\partial t} + (\nabla \times \frac{\partial \delta \underline{\beta}}{\partial t}) \times \underline{\beta}_0 \right]$$

$$-\omega^2 \delta \underline{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \left[ -\delta \underline{u} \cdot \nabla p_0 - \gamma p_0 \nabla \cdot \delta \underline{u} \right] + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \rho_0} \left[ (\nabla \times \underline{\beta}_0) \times [\nabla \times (\delta \underline{u} \times \underline{\beta}_0)] + [\nabla \times \nabla \times (\delta \underline{u} \times \underline{\beta}_0)] \times \underline{\beta}_0 \right]$$

$$\frac{\beta_0^2}{\mu_0 \rho_0} \approx V_A^2 \text{ Alfvén speed}$$