

B. Sc(H) part III
 paper - 7 Group: - A

Alfven waves:-

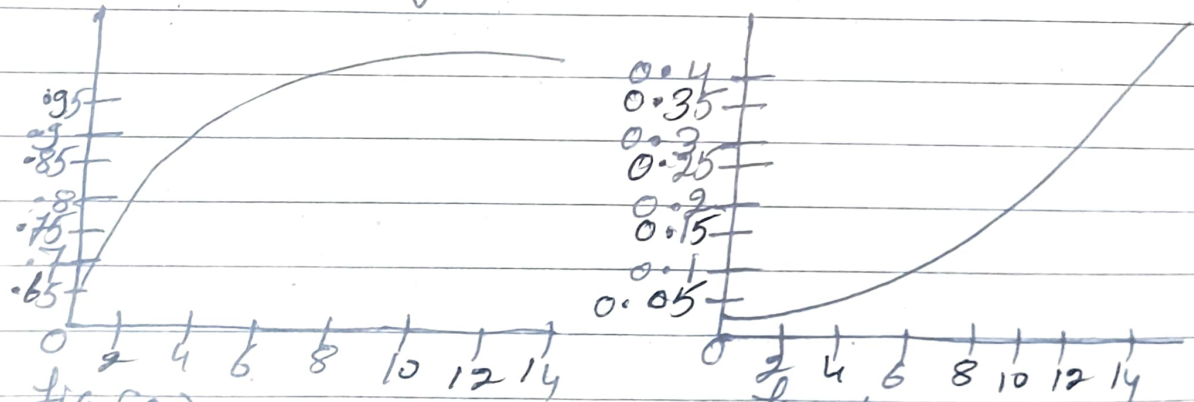
Alfven waves are transverse magnetic tension waves that travel along magnetic field lines and can be excited in any electrically conducting fluid permeated by a magnetic field. Hannes Alfven (q.v.) deduced their existence from the equations of electromagnetism and hydrodynamics (in 'Alfven 1942').

or in another words
 An Alfven wave is a low frequency (compared to the ion gyrofrequency) travelling oscillation of the ions and magnetic field in a plasma. The ion mass density provides the inertia and the magnetic field line tension provides the restoring force.

leaving the ionosphere the Alfvén speed rises to about 1000 km/s. Most charges in plasmas are communicated along magnetic field lines by Alfvén waves.

Alfvén Mach number ($MA = \frac{|U^*|}{[1.1B^*] / \sqrt{\rho}}$) along

the magnetopause as a function of distance S (in Earth radii) from the sub-solar point. a parallel solar wind velocity and magnetic field



(a) parallel solar wind velocity and magnetic field: u_{sw} B_{sw} .

(b) perpendicular solar wind velocity and magnetic field. $u_{sw} \perp B_{sw}$. The polar cusp is located at $S = 10 RE$.

Properties of magnetosonic waves and Alfvén waves:-

The Alfvén waves propagate parallel ~~to~~ ~~with~~ vorticity and are incompressible. In addition they have no parallel displacement component. The magneto-sonic waves are compressible and in general do have a parallel component of displacement but do not propagate parallel velocity.

fig(1), fig(2), & fig(3) are

Some Alfvénic oval & evolving auroral oval & Alfvén wave etc attached.

—x— The end.

Alfvén Waves
(above AAR)

Alfvénic Electrons
(below AAR)

