

Effects of dissipation and magnetic twist on the formation of the KHI in oscillating coronal loops

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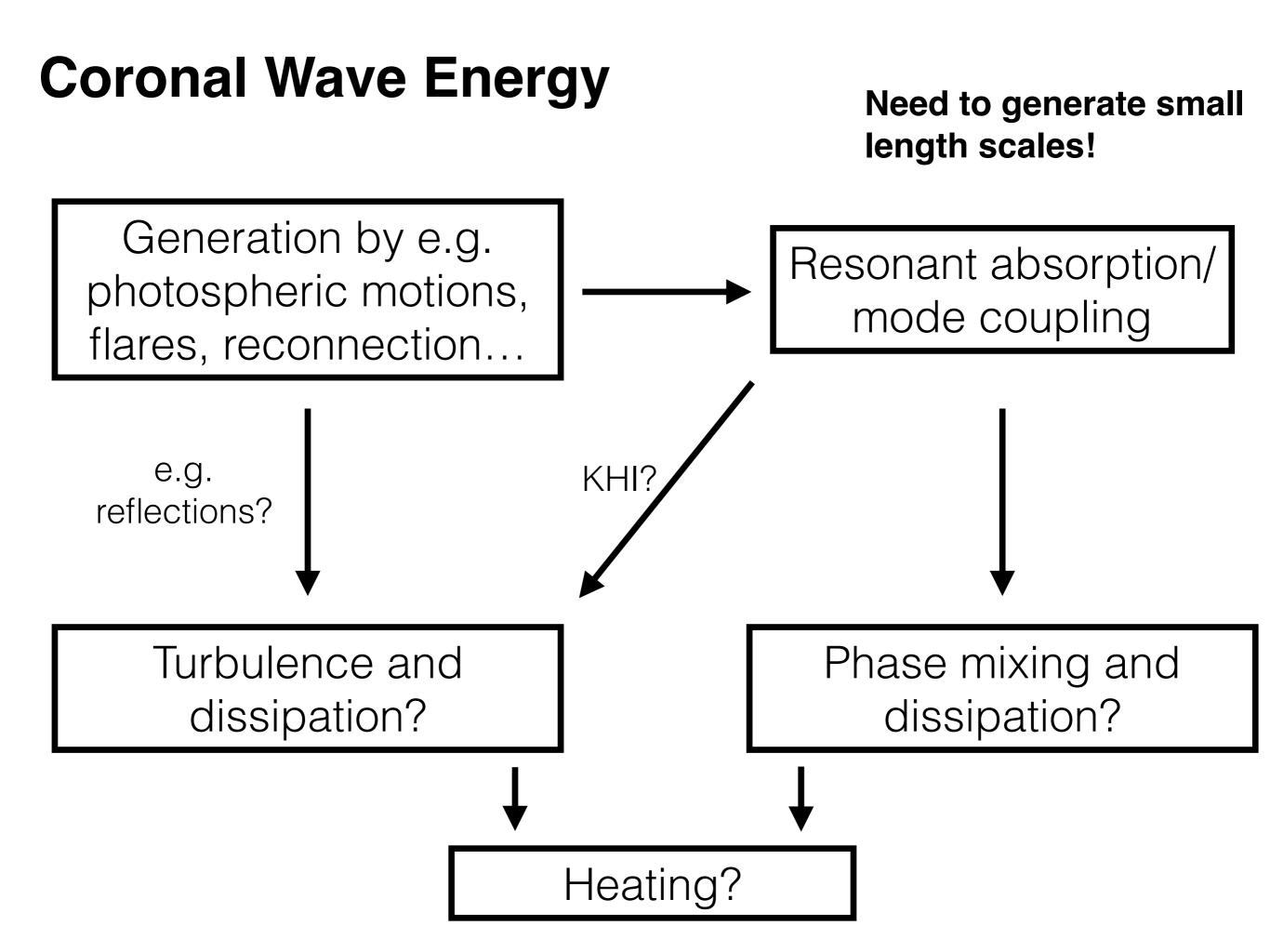


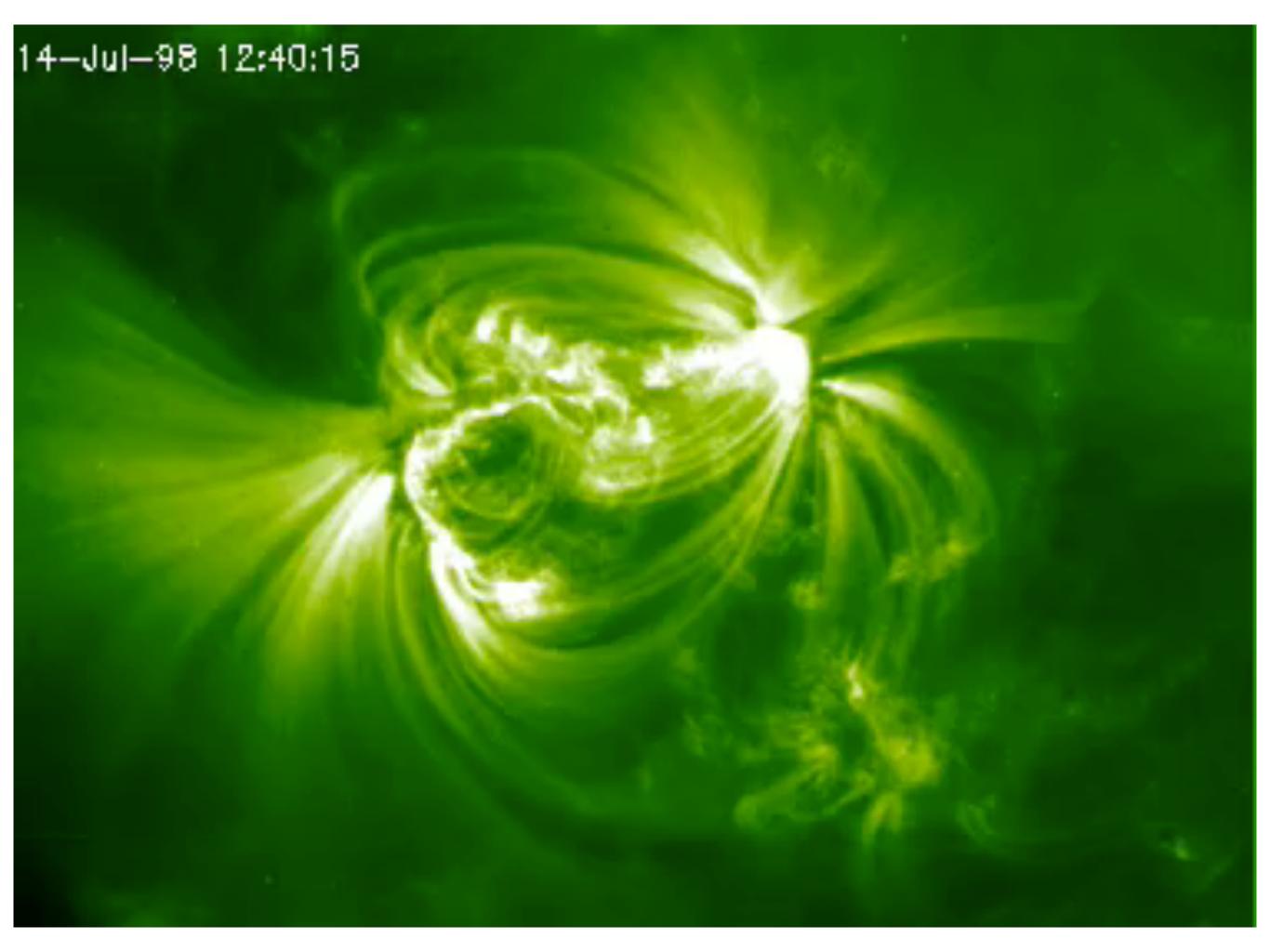


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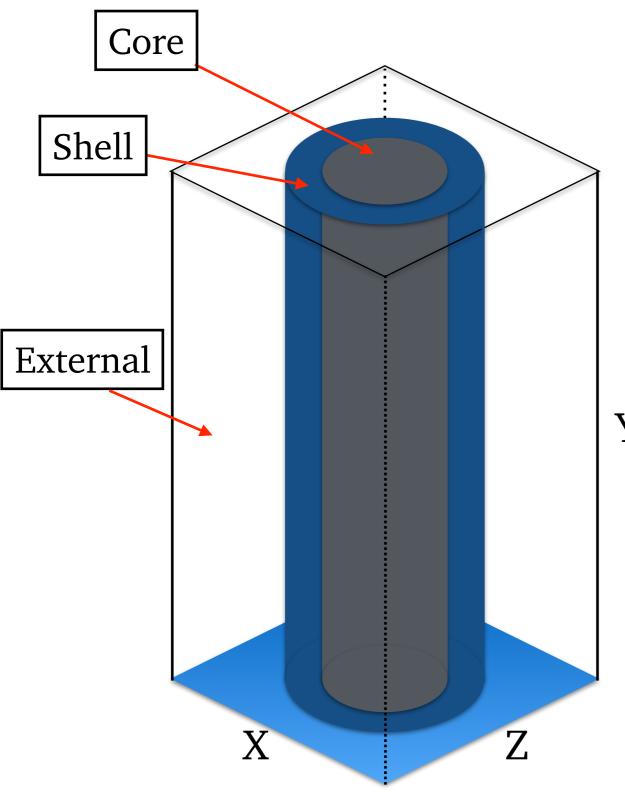


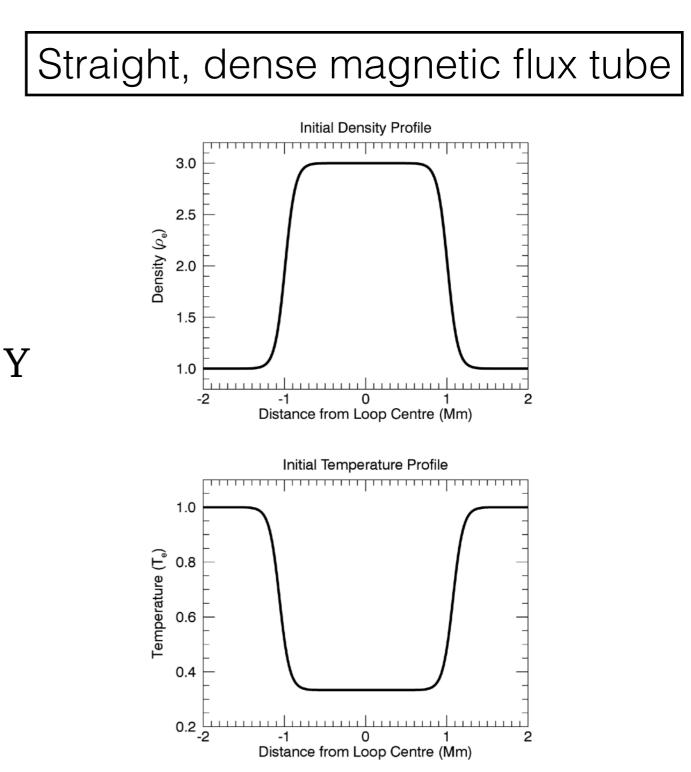




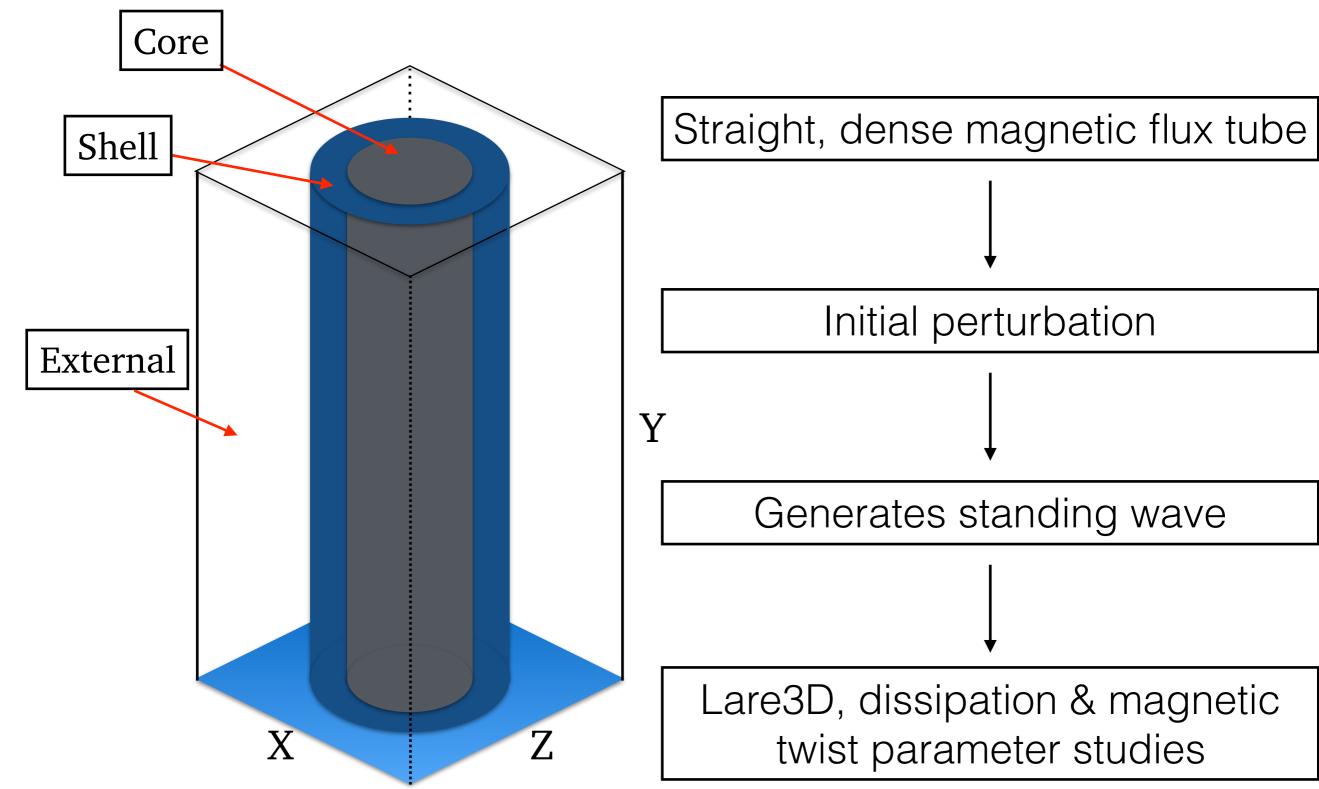


Our Model



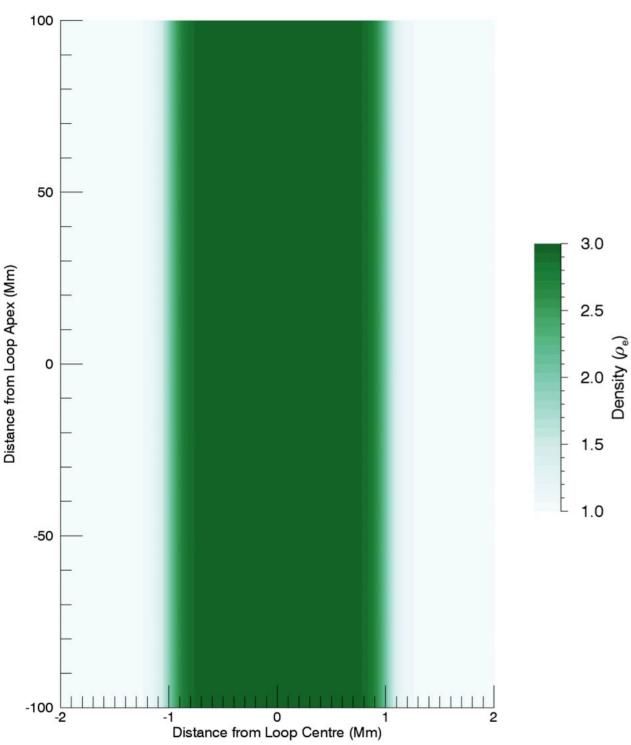


Our Model

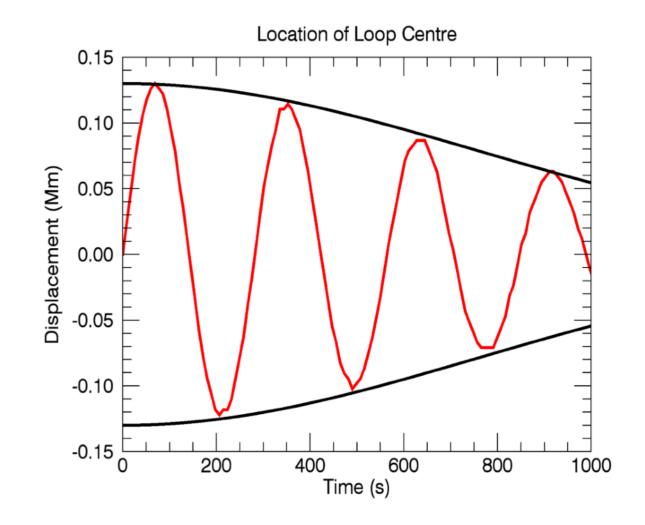


Kink Wave

Vertical Density Profile 000 s



Vertical Cross-Section



Standing kink wave.

Antinode at 'apex'.

Wave damping occurs but **no dissipation**.

Gaussian damping profile.

Resonant Absorption & Instability

Initial velocity profile concentrated in loop core.

Resonant absorption creates flows within the loop shell subject to **phase mixing**.

1.5 Distance from Loop Centre (Mm) 1.0 1.00 0.5 0.75 Normalised v² 0.0 0.50 -0.5 0.25 -1.0 0.00 -1.5 0 100 200 200 400 200 500 600 700 Time (s) Isosurface: $\rho = 2$

Creates large velocity shear within the loop **K-H instability**.

Density Evolution

1.2

Distance from Loop Centre (Mm)

0.6

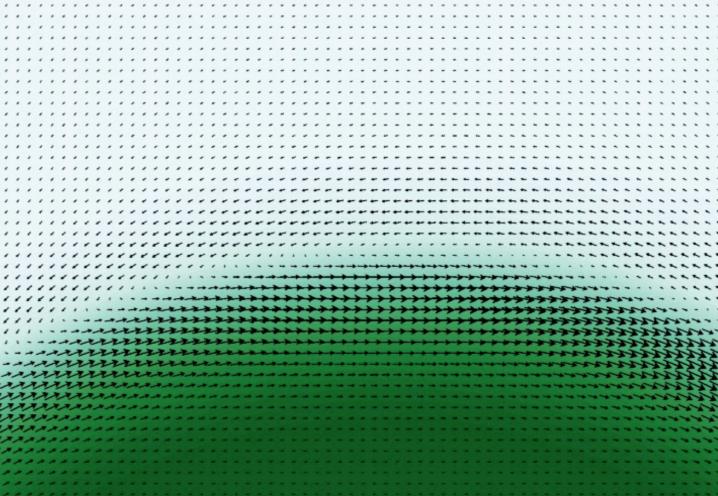
0.4

-0.4

Deformation of density profile caused by KHI.

Resonant layer changes - modifies subsequent resonant absorption.

Progression of KHI affected by dissipation (and numerical resolution).



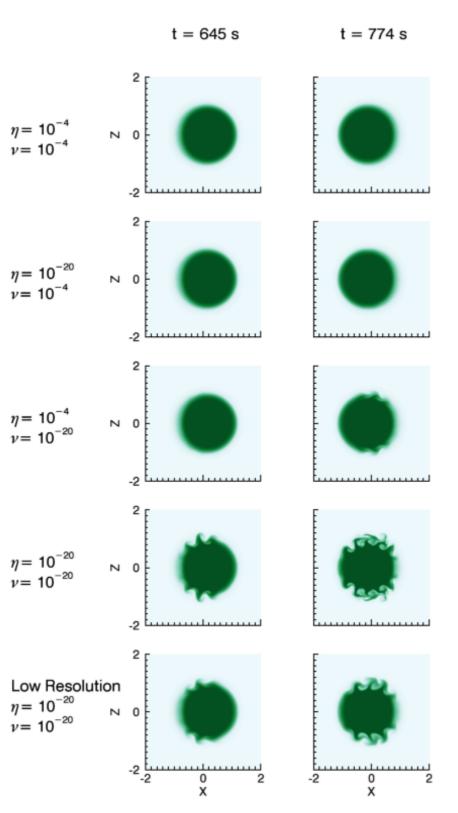
0.0 Distance from Loop Centre (Mm) 0.2

0.4

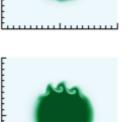
-0.2

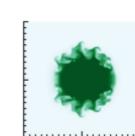
Evolution of the Velocity Field 058

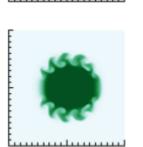
Dissipation Dependence



t = 903 s







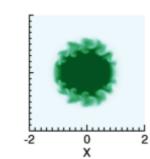
0

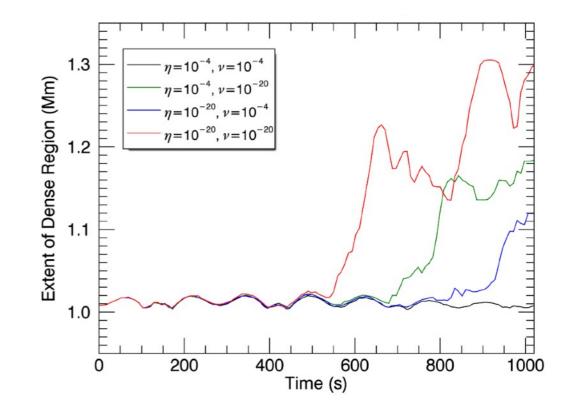
2

-2

t = 1032 s

.....





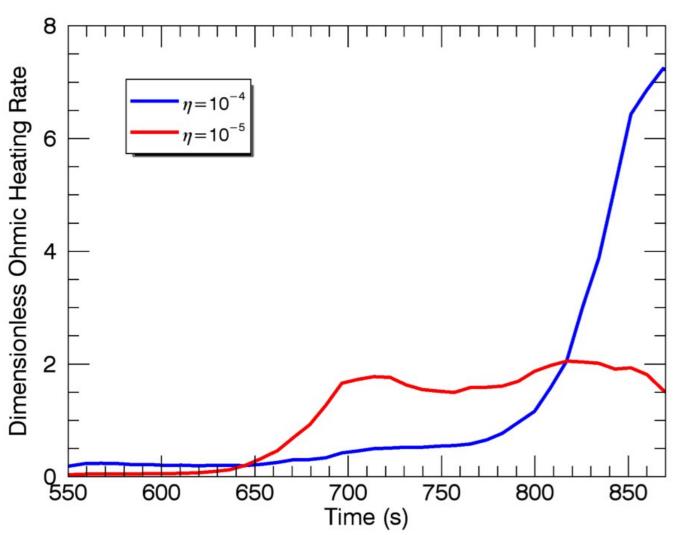
Large transport coefficients suppress the instability.

Viscosity has a larger effect than resistivity.

Ohmic heating at Loop Apex

KHI generates small scales in magnetic field.

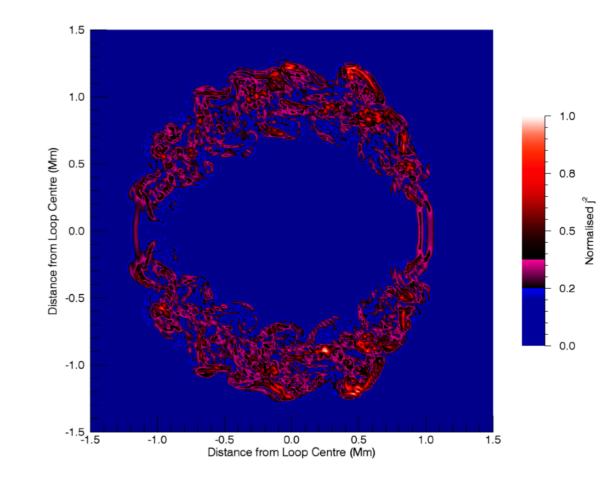
Currents form in boundary layer.



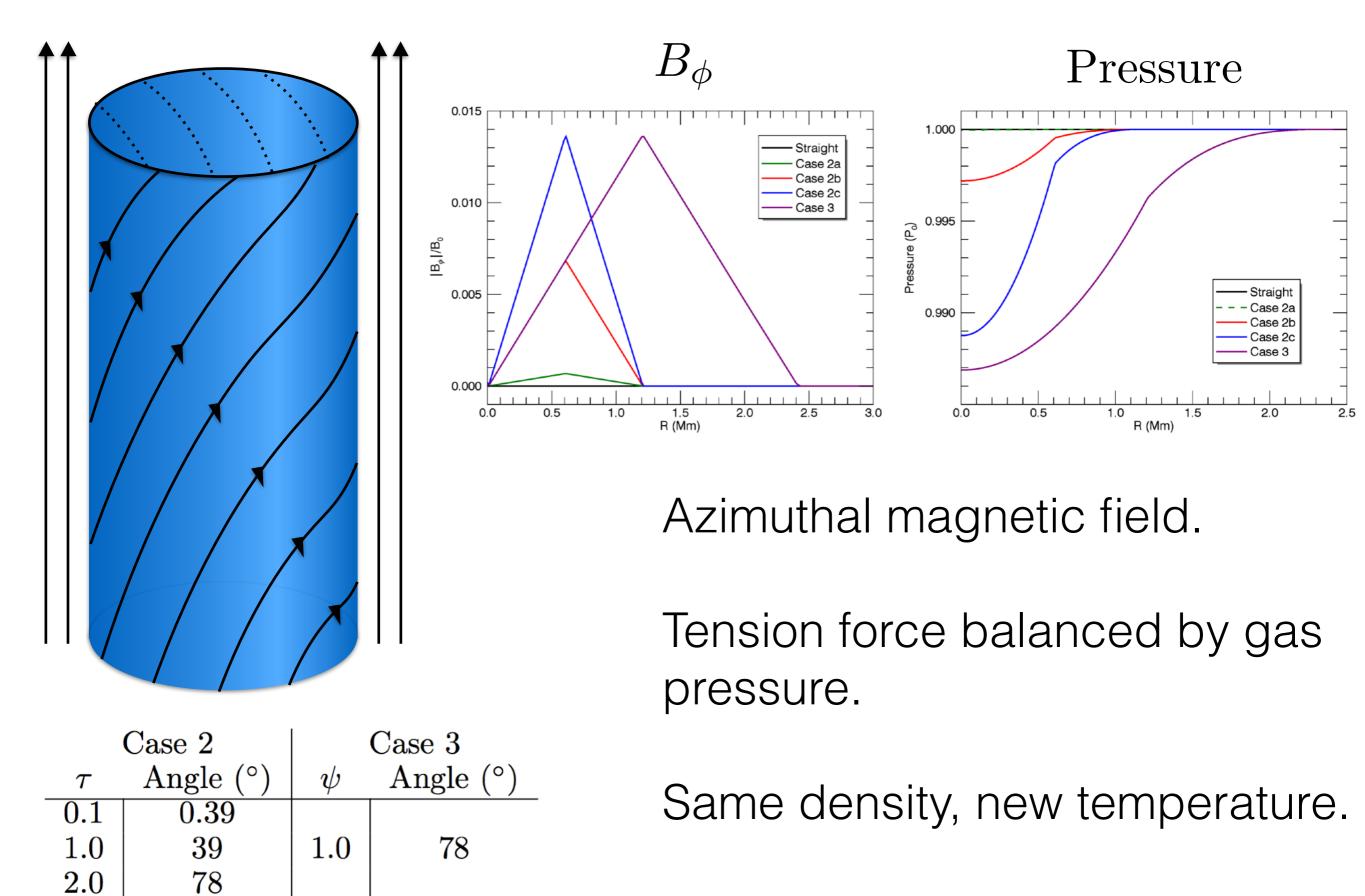
Initial kinetic energy converted into heat.

Larger resistivity causes greater rate of heating once KHI occurs.

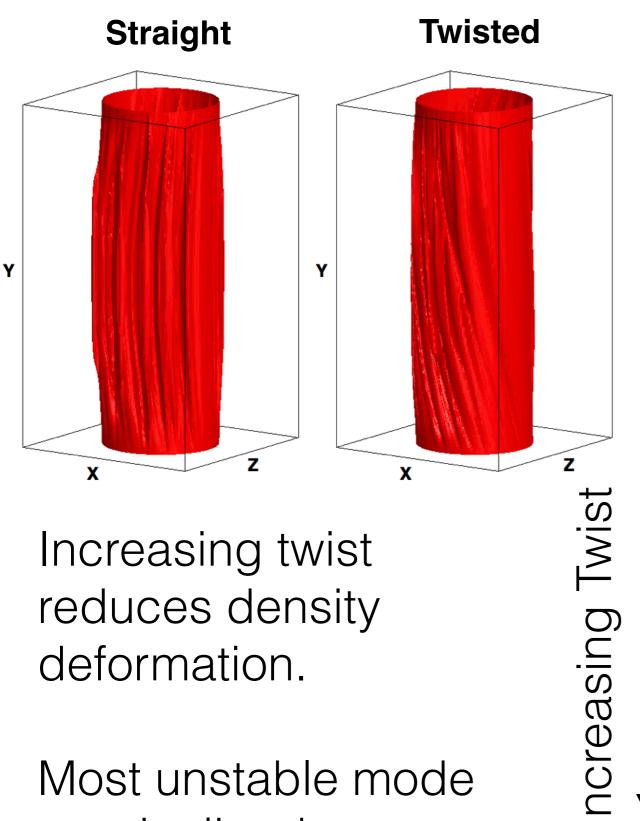
Observe earlier heating in cases with lower resistivity.



Twist: Initial Setup



Nature of Vortices

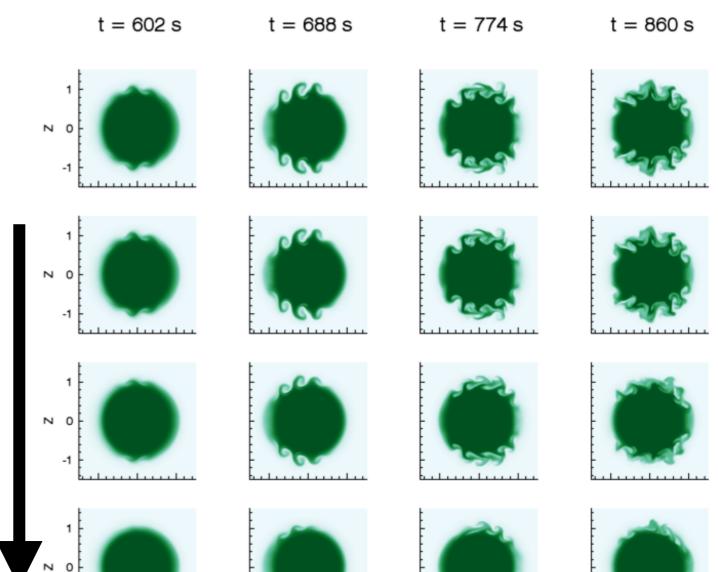


Increasing twist reduces density deformation.

Most unstable mode now inclined.

Straight vs helical vortex formation.

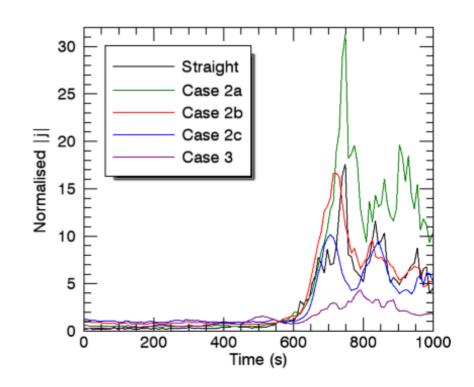
Larger in straight field case.

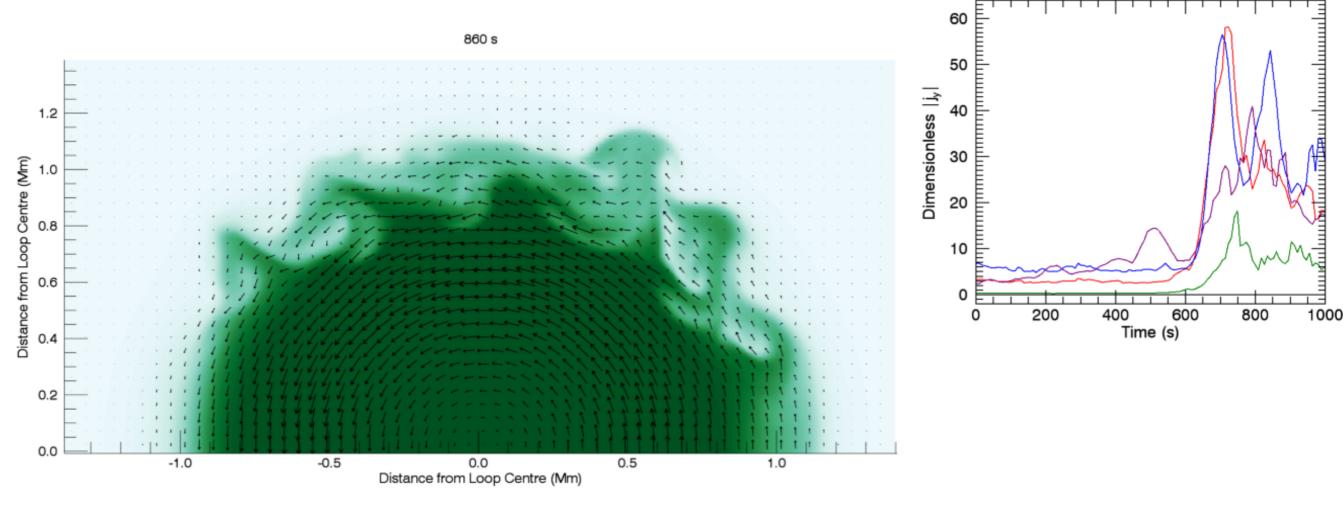


Current Formation

In straight case, KHI currents are horizontal.

Large loop aligned currents even in weakly twisted case.





Conclusions

Resonant absorption generates Alfvén waves in boundary of loop.

Induces velocity shear which becomes unstable to KHI.

Instability generates small scales in density and velocity and magnetic fields.

Dissipation stabilises loop. Can produce **heating sooner** with lower dissipation.

Magnetic twist also reduces density deformation but instability is **more energetic with increased twist**.

Density Evolution

Deformation of density profile caused by KHI.

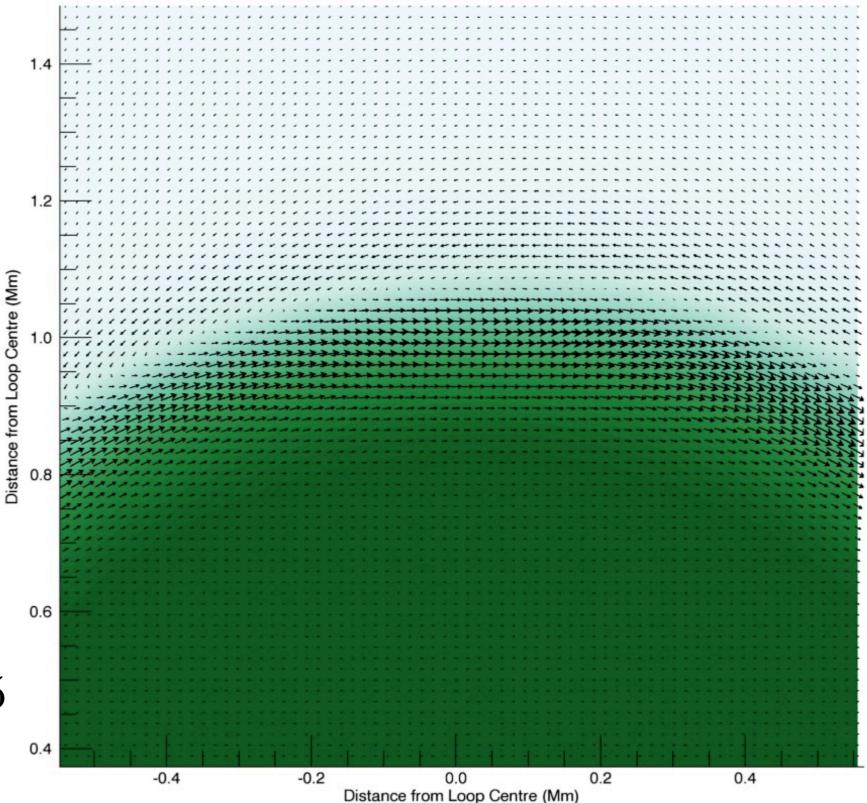
Resonant layer changes - modifies subsequent resonant absorption.

Forms when:

$$\Gamma_{KH} \approx \frac{1.7V_0}{4\omega_A L_{ph}} \approx 0.5$$

Allan & Wright (2010), Terradas et al. (2016)

Evolution of the Velocity Field 058

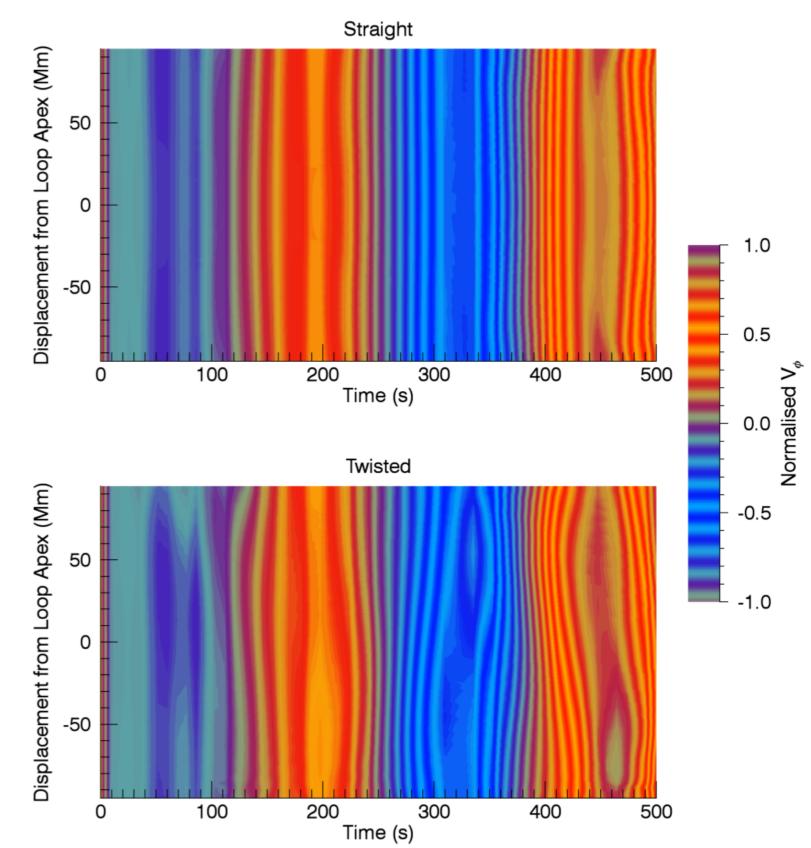


Additional Harmonics

Azimuthal field introduces new harmonics.

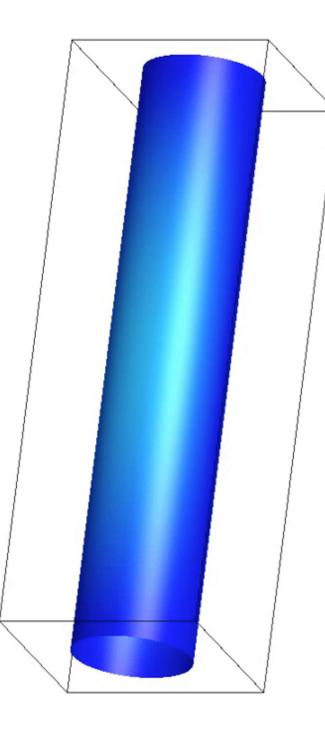
Alfvén waves affected by new tension direction in field lines.

Vertical asymmetry.

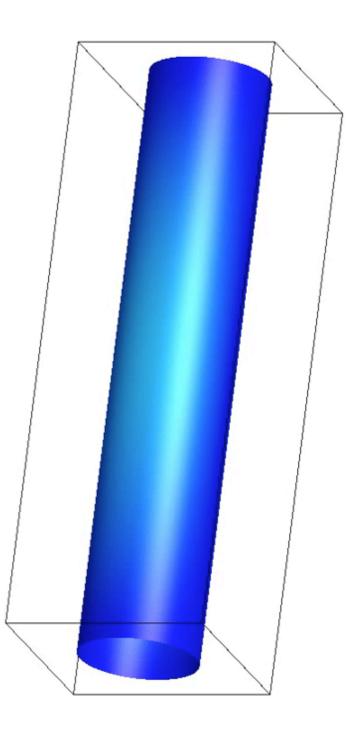


Velocity Comparison

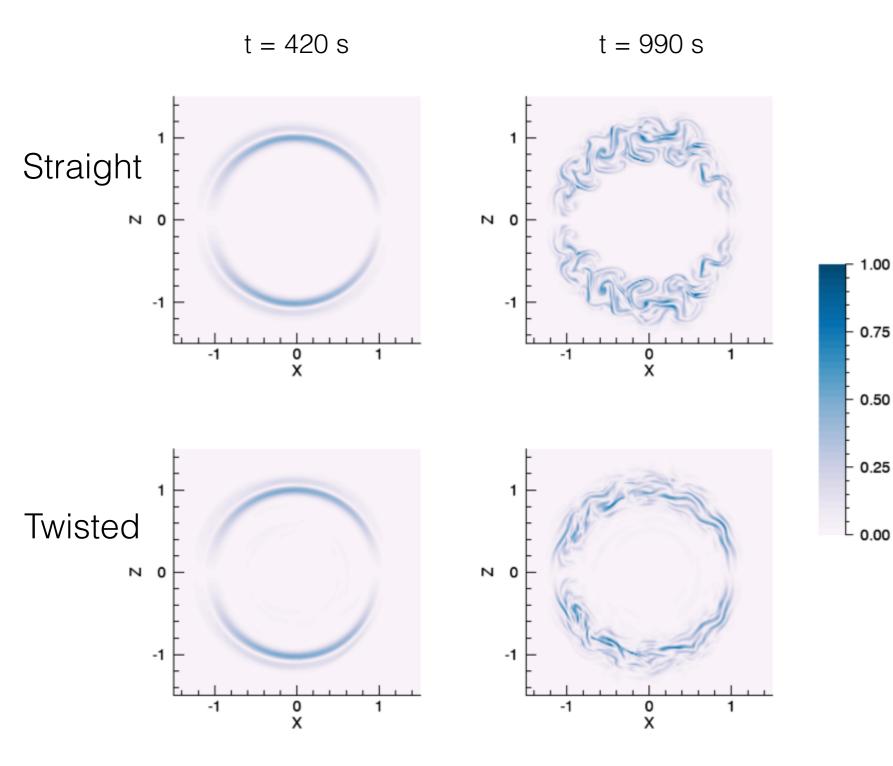
Straight



Twisted



Vorticity



Alfvén waves associated with vorticity prior to KHI.

"Turbulent' region
more extended in
straight case.

Vortices at least as energetic in twisted case.