

Article

Alfvén Wave Conversion and Reflection in the Solar Chromosphere and Transition Region

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Abstract: Series solutions are used to explore the mode conversion of slow, Alfvén and fast magneto-hydrodynamic waves injected at the base of a two-isothermal-layer stratified atmosphere with a uniform magnetic field, crudely representing the solar chromosphere and corona with intervening discontinuous transition region. This sets a baseline for understanding the ubiquitous Alfvénic waves observed in the corona, which are implicated in coronal heating and solar wind acceleration. It is found that all three injected wave types can partially transmit as coronal Alfvén waves in varying proportions dependent on frequency, magnetic field inclination, wave orientation, and distance between the Alfvén/acoustic equipartition level and the transition region. However, net Alfvénic transmission is limited for plausible parameters, and additional magnetic field structuring may be required to provide sufficient wave energy flux.

Keywords: solar physics; coronal heating; MHD waves



Citation: Cally, P. Alfvén Wave Conversion and Reflection in the Solar Chromosphere and Transition Region. *Physics* **2022**, *4*, 1050–1066. <https://doi.org/10.3390/physics4030069>

Received: 13 June 2022

Accepted: 25 August 2022

Published: 8 September 2022

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1. Introduction

It is well-understood that magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) waves in continuously nonuniform plasmas exhibit ‘mixed properties’ [1], in that their natures—fast, Alfvén or slow—can differ in different regions of the domain. This is frequently discussed under the umbrella of ‘mode conversion’ [2], for example between fast and slow [3], fast and Alfvén [4], and slow and Alfvén [5]. It also includes the process of resonant absorption [6] most commonly discussed in the context of damping of oscillations in coronal loops, but which is just a particular manifestation of fast/Alfvén conversion followed by phase mixing and ultimate thermalization [7].

Mode conversion, or mixed properties, are important for several reasons. First, understanding them helps us interpret observations of the magnetic solar atmosphere. However, more importantly for the workings of the Sun itself, they provide avenues for mechanical wave energy to propagate from the photosphere, where it may have been generated by convective buffeting or have emerged from the Sun’s internal seismic waves, to the corona. Our star’s spectacular outer atmosphere, the corona (or ‘crown’), best seen at eclipse, reaches temperatures of over 1 MK, compared to the few thousand degrees of the photosphere, and is the seat of the solar wind that shapes Earth’s space environment.

There is good reason to believe that MHD waves observed in the quiet solar corona carry enough energy to heat it and to accelerate the wind [8,9], or at least to contribute substantially [10,11]. For the most part, these high energy-content waves are transverse in nature, driven largely by magnetic tension, leading to them being called ‘Alfvénic’ by some researchers. Others insist that they are more properly categorized as kink waves [12,13], though of course this requires the presence of cross-field structuring; flux tubes or flux slabs. Irrespective of this, the question arises, how do such waves reach the corona from the photosphere?

The epithets ‘fast’ and ‘slow’ refer to the local wave propagation speeds relative to the sound speed c and Alfvén speed a . Locally, a fast wave is faster than either of these, and a slow wave is slower than both. The Alfvén wave travels at the Alfvén speed, and

hence is intermediate between the other two. In the simplistic layer-view of the quiet solar atmosphere (i.e., away from active regions or sunspots), the 6000–20,000 K chromosphere of around 2000 km thickness is topped by the precipitous Transition Region (TR) of only a few hundred km, across which the temperature rises to over 1 MK, and then the large-scale corona.

At its most basic, the chromosphere is a layer where the sound speed varies quite slowly (as the square root of the temperature), whilst the Alfvén speed increases exponentially with height (as the inverse square root of the density, approximately). There is some height therefore at which c and a coincide, which is called the equipartition height. This is where partial fast/slow conversion may occur [3], dependent on several factors including the attack angle between the wave vector and the magnetic field.

A few density scale heights above the $a = c$ level, where $a \gg c$, the fast wave dispersion relation is approximately $\omega^2 = a^2(k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2)$, where ω is the angular frequency and $\mathbf{k} = (k_x, k_y, k_z)$ is the wave vector. Altitude corresponds to the coordinate z . With given fixed k_x and k_y , this implies wave reflection $k_z = 0$ at $\omega^2 / (k_x^2 + k_y^2) = a^2$, i.e., where the horizontal phase speed matches the Alfvén speed. This will normally occur somewhere in the mid to upper chromosphere, depending on frequency and how close to vertical the wave was launched. The slow wave in $a > c$ is essentially a field-guided sound wave, and is very prone to steepening and shocking [14], and therefore dumps the bulk of its energy there. So, just based on the fundamental properties of fast and slow waves and the strong stratification of the chromosphere, it would appear that these two wave types cannot supply the ubiquitous transverse waves observed in the corona.

Magnetic loops associated primarily with active regions can act as wave guides and support further wave types (slow and fast kink, sausage, etc., [15,16]), but the focus is on quiet Sun here. Spicules occupy less than 2% of the solar surface at any one time [17], and these are ignored too. The purpose here is to explore the options for transmitting transverse waves to the corona in an idealized horizontally homogeneous vertically stratified slab model only. As the fast and slow waves have already been dismissed, that leaves only the Alfvén wave. Or does it?

Although exciting Alfvén waves directly at the photosphere and having them propagate right through the chromosphere and transition region is plausible [18], there are issues with this idea, both as regards excitation and also the efficiency of penetration of the TR. Furthermore, strictly, in a uniform inclined magnetic field, to which attention is restricted, the only pure Alfvén wave mode must propagate in the vertical plane of the magnetic field and have its velocity polarization perpendicular to it. This is too restrictive, assuming waves at the photosphere will be launched with all orientations. In three dimensions, the mode types must couple.

Specifically, the various mode conversion processes discussed above, especially fast-to-Alfvén, present an opportunity for actually generating Alfvén waves in the upper chromosphere from fast waves before (or as) they reflect [4]. The efficacy of this is seen in the numerical experiments of Cally and Goossens [2].

The purpose of this contribution is to further explore the ability of the three basic MHD wave types to penetrate a vertically stratified chromosphere and TR to reach the corona, without the assistance of transverse structuring (flux tubes) that support their own range of leaky and non-leaky tube waves [19–21]. We are therefore extending the numerical analysis of Cally and Goossens [2] with the aid of recently developed exact three-dimensional (3D) series and asymptotic solutions [5] in a two-isothermal-layer (chromosphere/corona) model with uniform inclined magnetic field. The new $z \rightarrow -\infty$ complete asymptotic solutions in particular improve our ability to model the injection of pure fast, Alfvén, and particularly slow waves at the base. We wish to determine what types of non-tube waves can best reach the corona, having fought their way through the highly stratified chromosphere and the even sharper transition region. This makes clearer the conditions under which substantial energy is transported, and provides a baseline for wave penetration to the corona.

Of course, the introduction of cross-field magnetic structuring such as flux tubes into the model opens up further mode types such as field-guided fast waves that may efficiently convert to Alfvén waves on resonant surfaces in the tubes as they bounce back-and-forth within slow Alfvén speed tubes, as discussed in detail in Cally [22]. This is the process of resonant absorption. Many authors find such magnetic structuring assists the propagation of Alfvén or Alfvénic waves to the corona (e.g., [22,23]). Further structuring such as neutral points and quasi-separatrix layers also afford opportunities for enhanced mode conversion [24,25], and clearly play important roles, including in the corona itself. Torsional Alfvén waves in flux tubes are also found to be adept at penetrating the TR [26]. These magnetic structuring effects are not considered here. Instead we focus purely on vertical gravitational stratification alone to determine the extent to which this first-order effect can provide sufficient Alfvén flux, and by implication the extent to which more complex structuring is required.

2. Materials and Methods

We explore a very idealized two isothermal layer atmosphere, representing the chromosphere at the bottom and the corona above. The thin transition region between them is represented as a discontinuity, as typically it is much thinner than the wavelengths at issue. The very basic nature of the model is designed to allow us to focus on the most fundamental issues of wave propagation and conversion in a strongly stratified atmosphere such as the solar chromosphere/TR/corona, and also allows us to make use of recently developed exact solutions. we assume ideal linearized MHD, ignoring such important physics as partial ionization [27,28] and shocks, both of which can contribute to mode coupling [25,29–32].

Exact two-dimensional (2D) solutions in an isothermal stratified atmosphere have long been known in terms of Meijer G-functions [33] or simpler generalized hypergeometric functions [34]. Zhugzhda and Dzhililov [33] also sketched out the (convergent) Frobenius series solutions about $z = +\infty$ and the leading order asymptotic solutions as $z \rightarrow -\infty$ for the 3D case, but did not couple the two. Recently, Cally [5] derived the complete asymptotic solutions as $z \rightarrow -\infty$ and numerically coupled them with the Frobenius solutions, allowing net mode conversion between fast, slow and Alfvén at the bottom (as characterized by the asymptotic solutions) and fast, slow and Alfvén at the top (the Frobenius solutions).

In this paper, we extend this analysis to the two layer model by using the exact solutions in each of the two layers, coupled at the TR discontinuity by the appropriate matching condition, that the plasma displacement and its first z -derivative be continuous (Section 2 in [35]).

2.1. Exact 3D Solutions in an Isothermal Atmosphere

We briefly summarize the Frobenius solutions [2] and complete asymptotic solutions [5] in an isothermal atmosphere.

The governing equations are best described in dimensionless form. Consider an isothermal atmosphere with uniform magnetic field

$$\mathbf{B}_0 = B_0(\sin \theta \cos \phi, \sin \theta \sin \phi, \cos \theta), \quad (1)$$

inclined at angle θ from the vertical and oriented angle ϕ out of the x - z plane. The density scale height is $H = c^2/(\gamma g)$, where γ is the ratio of specific heats (taken as 5/3 here) and g is the gravitational acceleration. we then introduce the dimensionless frequency $\nu = \omega H/c$ and horizontal wavenumber $\kappa = k_x H$. Without loss of generality, the wave has been oriented in the x - z plane, so $k_y = 0$.

Rather than altitude z , the dimensionless position $s = \omega H/a = \nu \exp(-z/2H)$ is adopted, which increases downward from zero at $z = +\infty$. For convenience, $z = 0$, or $s = \nu$, has been chosen to coincide with the equipartition level $a = c$. The acoustic cutoff frequency $\omega_c = c/(2H)$ is $\nu = \frac{1}{2}$ in these units.

Let the plasma displacement be $\xi = (\xi, \eta, \zeta)$, and introduce the dependent 6-vector $\mathbf{U}(s) = (\xi, \eta, \zeta, s\xi', s\eta', s\zeta')^T = (\xi, s\xi')^T$, where the primes denote the derivative with respect to s . The sixth order matrix ordinary differential equation

$$s\mathbf{U}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{U} \quad (2)$$

governs the linearized oscillations, where $\mathbf{A}(s) = \mathbf{A}_0 + \mathbf{A}_2 s^2$ is a 6×6 matrix quadratic function of s . This admits convergent Frobenius series solutions

$$\mathbf{U}(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{u}_n s^{n+\mu}, \quad (3)$$

where the indices μ are the eigenvalues of $\mathbf{A}_0$,

$$\mu \in \left\{ -2\kappa, 2\kappa, -i\sqrt{4\nu^2 - \cos^2 \theta} \sec \theta + 2i\kappa \cos \phi \tan \theta - 1, \right. \\ \left. i\sqrt{4\nu^2 - \cos^2 \theta} \sec \theta + 2i\kappa \cos \phi \tan \theta - 1, 2i\kappa \cos \phi \tan \theta, 2i\kappa \cos \phi \tan \theta \right\}, \quad (4)$$

corresponding, respectively, to the growing and evanescent fast modes, the outgoing and incoming slow modes (if $\nu > \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta$; otherwise growing and evanescent), and the Alfvén mode (which has a double root).

The repeated Alfvén eigenvalue has geometric multiplicity 1, so Equation (3) only provides the first five solutions. The sixth, the second Alfvén solution, contains a logarithmic term,

$$\mathbf{U}_6(s) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\mathbf{U}_5(s) \ln s + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{v}_n s^{n+\mu_6} \right). \quad (5)$$

Recurrence relations for the coefficients $\mathbf{u}_n$ and $\mathbf{v}_n$ are described in Appendix B of Cally [5]. These series all have infinite radius of convergence.

Conversely, the solutions in the neighbourhood of the irregular singular point $s = \infty$ ($z = -\infty$) are only accessible asymptotically (Appendix C in [5]). Briefly,

- Fast waves: for the fast waves,

$$\mathbf{U}(s) \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{u}_n s^{r-n} \text{ as } s \rightarrow \infty, \quad (6)$$

where $r = -1 + 2i\kappa_z$ and $\mathbf{u}_0$ is chosen from the nullspace of $\mathbf{A}_2$,

$$\mathbf{u}_0 = \left(-\frac{i}{2}\kappa(\gamma(2i\kappa_z - 1) + 2), 0, \gamma(\kappa^2 - \nu^2), \right. \\ \left. -\frac{i}{2}\kappa(2i\kappa_z - 1)(2 + \gamma(-1 + 2i\kappa_z)), 0, \gamma(\kappa^2 - \nu^2)(2i\kappa_z - 1) \right)^T, \quad (7)$$

and

$$\kappa_z = \pm \left(\nu^2 - \kappa^2 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma^2} \frac{\kappa^2}{\nu^2} - \frac{1}{4} \right)^{1/2}. \quad (8)$$

Subsequent $\mathbf{u}_n$ coefficients are determined from recurrence relations.

- Alfvén and slow waves: both the Alfvén and slow waves behave asymptotically as

$$\mathbf{U}(s) \sim e^{\pm 2is \sec \theta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{v}_n s^{r-n} \text{ as } s \rightarrow \infty, \quad (9)$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} + 2i\kappa \cos \phi \tan \theta, \quad (10)$$

and

$$\mathbf{v}_0 = (0, 0, 0, p, q, 0)^T. \quad (11)$$

Here

$$(p, q) = \begin{cases} (\cos \phi, \sin \phi) & \text{for the slow wave,} \\ (-\sin \phi, \cos \phi) & \text{for the Alfvén wave.} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Subsequent $\mathbf{v}_n$ coefficients are again constructed by recursion.

The six solutions again correspond to the upward and downward propagating fast, slow and Alfvén waves, this time in a high-beta plasma (the plasma β is the ratio of gas to magnetic pressure). However, the connection between the six top and six bottom solutions is not trivial, and is only accessible numerically by matching at an intermediate point s_m at which the asymptotic series are sufficiently accurate but where the Frobenius series can still be evaluated with precision. (In the 2D case, the connections are known analytically.) In practice, $s_m \approx 10$ works well, but this sometimes needs to be adjusted.

2.2. The Two-Layer Model

The two layer model is characterized by the following parameters.

- Height z_T of the TR discontinuity above the $a = c$ equipartition level in units of the chromospheric scale height;
- Temperature jump factor f_T across the TR;
- Magnetic field inclination θ ;
- Wave orientation ϕ relative to the vertical plane of $\mathbf{B}$;
- Wave type—slow, Alfvén or fast— injected with unit flux from $z = -\infty$;
- Dimensionless frequency ν ;
- Dimensionless horizontal wavenumber κ .

Consequently, c^2 and a^2 jump by factor f_T across the TR; scale height H jumps by the same factor; and s jumps by factor $\sqrt{f_T}$. Although ξ and $\partial_z \xi$ must be continuous across the TR, $s \partial_s \xi = -2H \partial_z \xi$ is discontinuous. Hence, the first three components of $\mathbf{U}$ are continuous whilst the last three jump by factor f_T . The primary output in each case is

- The upward Alfvén wave flux $F^{A\uparrow}$ at the top $z = +\infty$;
- The upward slow (acoustic) wave flux $F^{s\uparrow}$ at the top.

Exact Frobenius and high-accuracy complete asymptotic solutions can be matched at a selected point in the chromosphere. Assuming the injected fast, slow or Alfvén wave at $z = -\infty$ carries unit vertical wave-energy flux, one may then calculate the slow and Alfvén wave fluxes at the top $z = +\infty$ in the corona. The fast wave is evanescent there, and so carries no flux. Results for a range of parameters are presented in Section 3.

The novel aspect of this work, relative to the single-layer exploration of Cally [5], is the two layers, so we are primarily focused on the effect of the transition region in reflecting and otherwise modifying waves that reach $z = +\infty$ from their injection at $z = -\infty$ as pure fast, slow or Alfvén. In particular, how are Alfvén waves in the corona best produced?

3. Results

Dispersion diagrams in z - k_z space illustrate how and where mode conversion of various types can occur in a stratified atmosphere. With frequency and horizontal wavenumber set and fixed, the dispersion relation (Equation (3) of [5]) represents an implicit link between altitude z and vertical wavenumber k_z . This is plotted for an isothermal atmosphere in Figure 1 for the case $\nu = 1$, $\kappa = 0.1$ and $\theta = 10^\circ$ and 40° , with $\phi = 0^\circ$ and 70° . Upward propagating fast, Alfvén and slow loci are plotted as full curves, and downgoing loci as dashed curves.

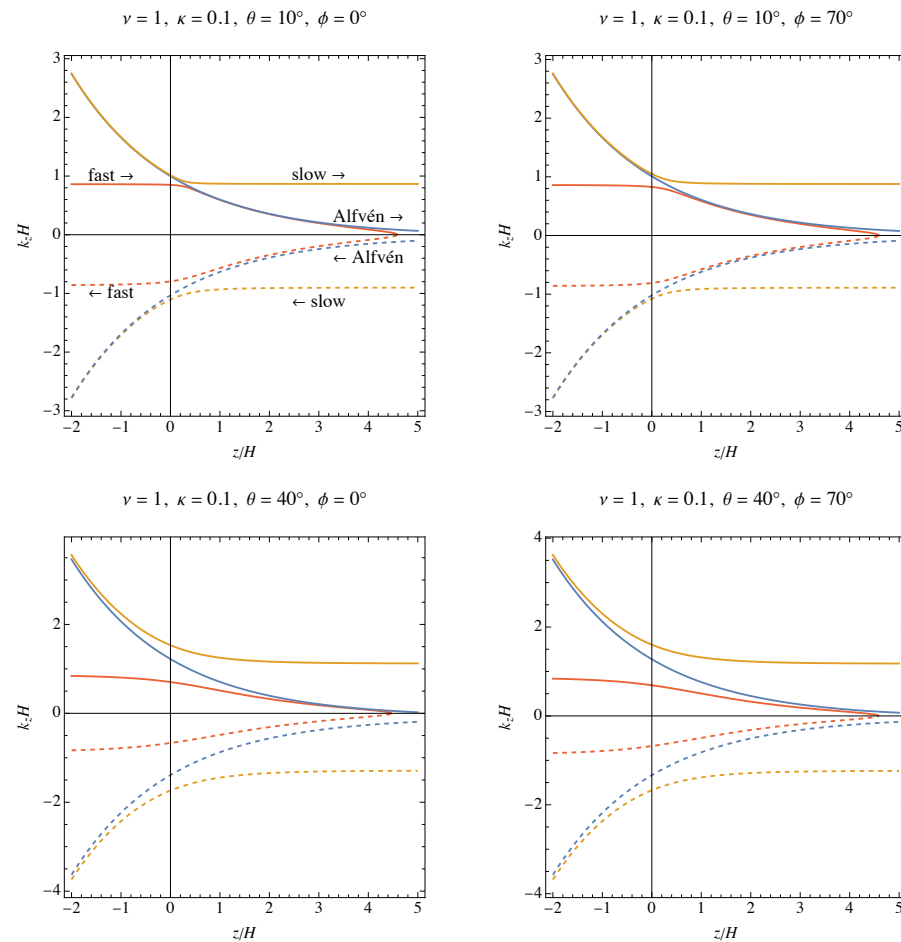


Figure 1. Dispersion diagrams for the case $\nu = 1$, $\kappa = 0.1$ and $\theta = 10^\circ$ (**top row**) and $\theta = 40^\circ$ (**bottom row**), with $\phi = 0^\circ$ (**left column**) and $\phi = 70^\circ$ (**right column**). The slow wave loci are plotted in orange, the Alfvén wave in blue and the fast wave in red, with full curves corresponding to upgoing waves, and dashed to downgoing. Labels indicate wave types and directions in the top left panel. The $a = c$ equipartition is at $z = 0$. See text for details.

It is seen that with $\theta = 10^\circ$ there is a close avoided crossing between upgoing fast and slow waves in the top left panel (the 2D case $\phi = 0^\circ$). This is where efficient fast/slow transmission occurs: fast-to-slow is acoustic-to-acoustic and is called *transmission*, and similarly slow-to-fast is magnetic-to-magnetic transmission. Fast-to-fast (acoustic-to-magnetic) and slow-to-slow (magnetic-to-acoustic) are both *conversion*, as the waves' fundamental natures change. The gap between the downgoing fast and slow loci is noticeably wider, and so transmission is much reduced on this leg [3]. The upward avoided crossing is also wider and weaker when $\phi = 70^\circ$, as the attack angle between wave vector and magnetic field is larger.

We also notice a long near-degeneracy between the upgoing fast and Alfvén waves over $0.5 \lesssim z/H \lesssim 4$, affording an opportunity for conversion between these two wave types. However, despite this opportunity, there is no such conversion in the 2D case $\phi = 0^\circ$, as the polarizations are orthogonal. In 3D though, such conversion can be very powerful [4].

Similarly, there is a near degeneracy between slow and Alfvén waves over $z \lesssim 0$ that again allows conversion in the 3D case.

At much larger magnetic field inclination (bottom row), the fast/slow avoided crossing gap widens, and that conversion mechanism is weakened. The long near-coincidence of the fast and Alfvén branches is also shortened and weakened. Some slow / Alfvén conversion remains, as seen later, but it is not as strong.

3.1. Single Layer

For comparison with later two-layer calculations, we first look at weakly and strongly inclined magnetic field cases without transition region.

In Figure 2, with $\kappa = 0.1$ and $\theta = 10^\circ$, waves of frequency ν and unit flux are injected from $z = -\infty$ ($s = \infty$) into an isothermal atmosphere with the magnetic field oriented at angle ϕ . The three types of injected wave are slow (top row), Alfvén (middle row), and fast (bottom row). The contour plots display the resultant top upward Alfvén (left column) and slow (right column) fluxes as functions of ϕ and ν . These fluxes sum to less than 1 as there is also some reflection and conversion to downgoing waves. The effect of the acoustic cutoff at $\nu = 0.5$ is apparent. Slow and Alfvén waves are injected over $0.3 < \nu < 2.3$, but the fast wave, which is essentially acoustic in the high-beta region, does not propagate there until $\nu > 0.5$, and hence only these higher frequencies are included in the bottom row.

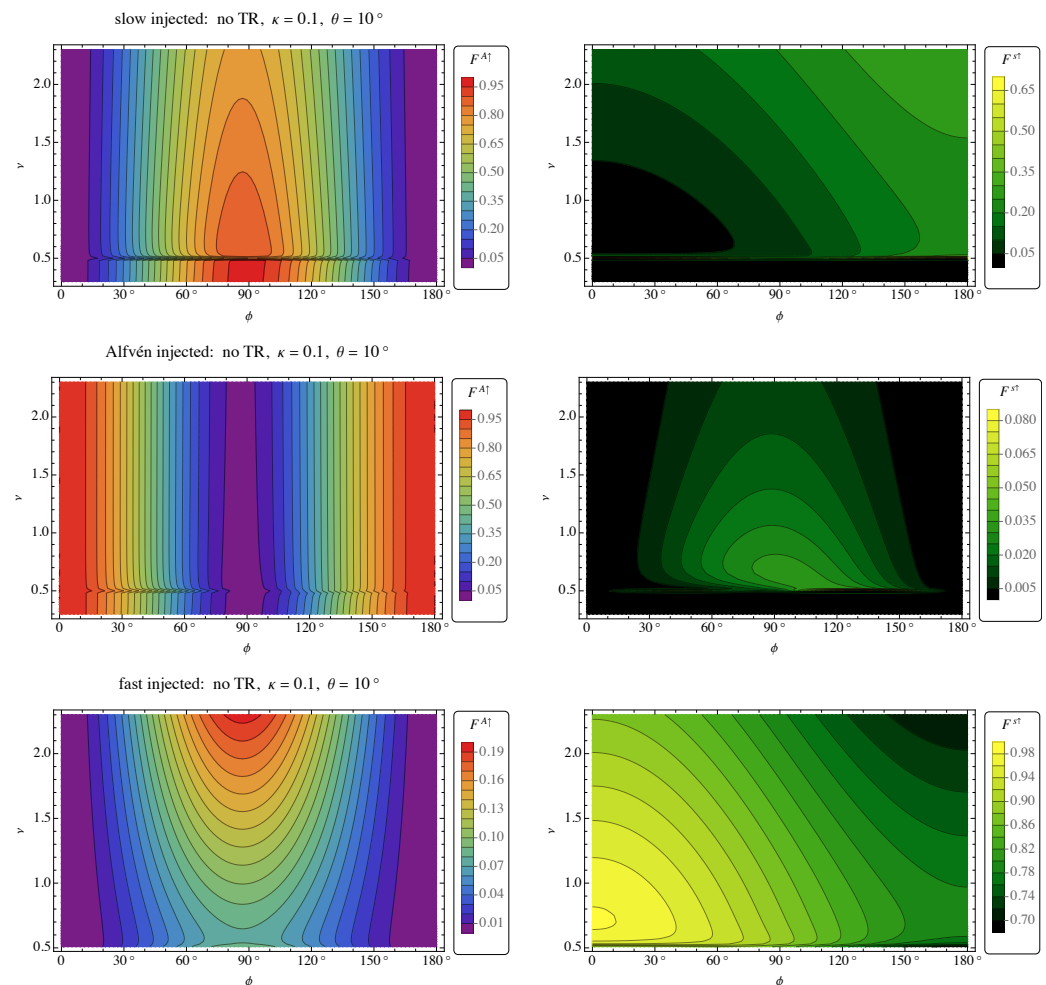


Figure 2. Alfvén (left column) and slow (right column) fluxes reaching $z = +\infty$ for injected slow (top row), Alfvén (middle row) and fast (bottom row) waves from $z = -\infty$ as functions of orientation ϕ and dimensionless frequency ν in the case $\kappa = 0.1$, $\theta = 10^\circ$ in a uniformly isothermal atmosphere (no TR). The injected fast wave does not propagate vertically below the acoustic cutoff frequency 0.5, and so is absent below that value in the bottom panels.

On the other hand, the ramp effect allows acoustic waves to propagate vertically in a low-beta plasma if $\omega > \omega_c \cos \theta$ [3,36,37], i.e., $\nu > \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta$, which is especially apparent in the right column for the case $\theta = 30^\circ$ (Figure 3).

Figures 2 and 3 also illustrate mode conversion.

- In the top row, an injected high-beta slow wave is magnetic in nature and polarized transverse to the magnetic field, though orthogonal to the Alfvén wave in that region. Nevertheless, via several processes in the intervening layers, it emerges at the top as a mixture of Alfvén and acoustic (slow in the low-beta region). Near total conversion to Alfvén occurs below the acoustic cutoff frequency and at $\phi \approx 90^\circ$, and it remains strong at that orientation at higher frequencies too.
- In the middle row, the injected Alfvén wave largely maintains its identity throughout if $\sin \phi$ is small, but slightly (a few percent) converts to upgoing acoustic waves via coupling. Mostly though, it reflects when $\sin \phi$ is not small.
- In the bottom row, the injected fast (acoustic) wave couples significantly (up to 20% for $\theta = 10^\circ$ and 60% for $\theta = 30^\circ$) to the upgoing Alfvén wave, especially at $\phi \approx 90^\circ$ and higher frequencies. It also partly transmits throughout as an acoustic wave, especially for small ϕ and ν .

Bear in mind though that these calculations are linear. In reality, acoustic waves in particular are susceptible to shocking and subsequent dissipation.

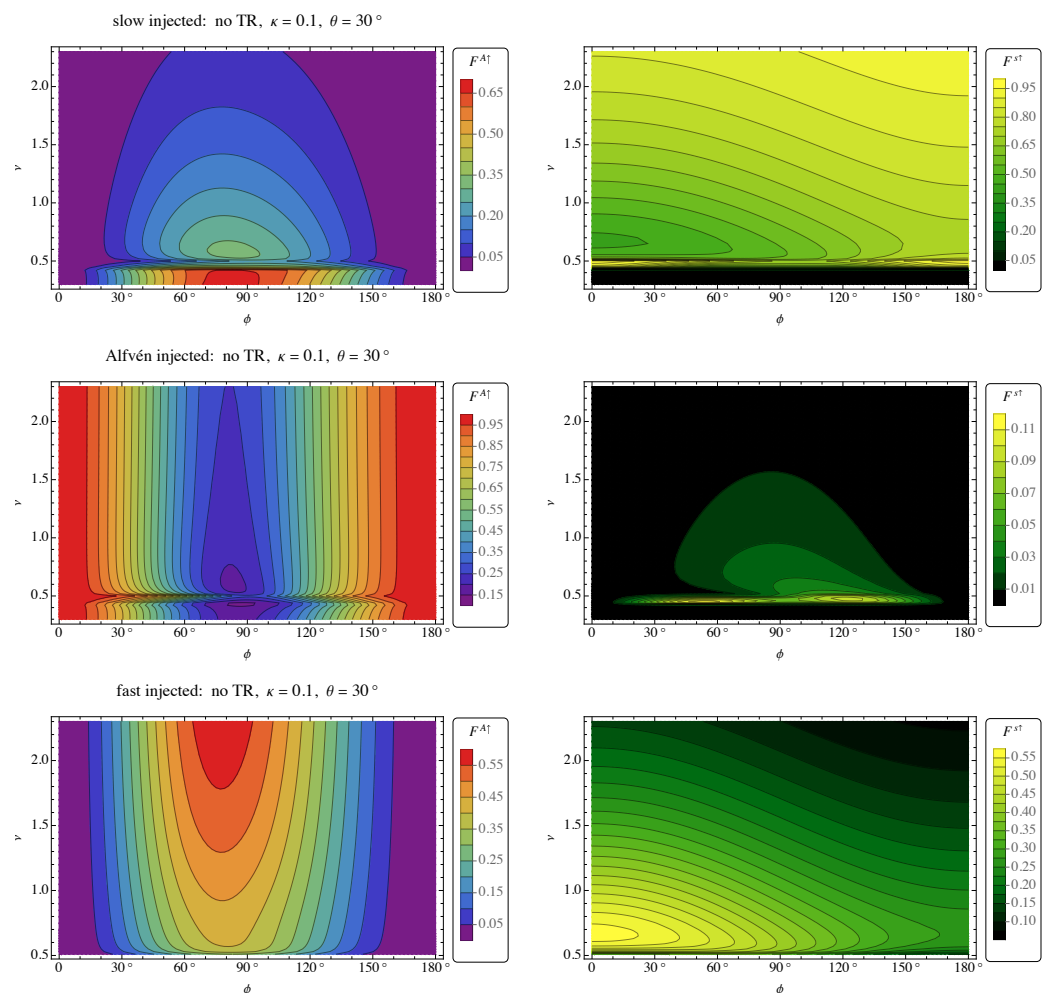


Figure 3. Same as Figure 2, but for $\theta = 30^\circ$.

3.2. Double Layer

With many parameters defining the two-layer chromosphere-corona problem, we concentrate on surveying the top upward Alfvén and slow wave energy fluxes as functions of magnetic field orientation angle ϕ and dimensionless frequency ν for selected values of κ , θ , z_T and f_T , and also as functions of ϕ and θ for fixed κ , ν , z_T and f_T .

Recalling that $\nu = \frac{1}{2}$ is the acoustic cutoff frequency, typically around 5 mHz in the chromosphere, we restrict attention to $0.3 < \nu < 2.3$, covering a physically interesting range of about 3 mHz to 23 mHz.

We next need to estimate the height of the fast wave turning point. As discussed earlier, this occurs about where $a = \omega/k_x$, or $\kappa = s = \nu \exp[-z/2]$ in dimensionless terms where z is measured in units of the density scale height. Figure 4 plots κ contours in ν - z space. This allows determination of whether the fast wave impacts the TR, or how close it gets, for a given κ . For example, with $\kappa = 0.05$, the fast wave does not reach a TR at $z_T = 10$ over the plotted frequency range. The range $\kappa \ll 1$ corresponds to large scale waves, and is of most interest here.

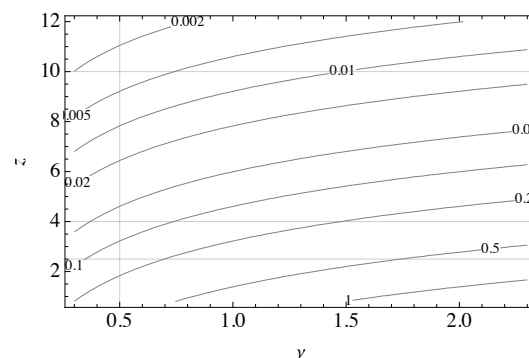


Figure 4. Contours of constant $\nu \exp[-z/2]$, with z the height in units of the chromospheric scale height H , corresponding approximately to the values of dimensionless horizontal wavenumber $\kappa = k_x H$ (as labelled) for which this z is the upper turning point of the fast waves.

The parameter z_T represents the distance between the equipartition level and the TR, and is in effect a measure of the magnetic field strength. The stronger the magnetic field, the lower is the height of $a = c$ and hence the greater is z_T . For example, in a sunspot umbra, $a = c$ typically lies a few hundred kilometres below the photosphere, whereas in quiet Sun it is generally in the low chromosphere, and can be identified loosely with the canopy. As the quiet Sun TR may be around 15 scale heights above the photosphere, we select $z = 4$ and 10 to represent small and large gaps, respectively.

3.2.1. $z_T = 10, f_T = 100$

Now let us introduce a discontinuous transition region, and see what changes. In Figure 5, with $\kappa = 0.1$ and $\theta = 10^\circ$, a TR is introduced at $z_T = 10$ and with temperature contrast $f_T = 100$, corresponding to a TR well above $a = c$ and a jump from 10,000 K to 1 MK for example. Unsurprisingly, this large sharp increase in temperature, and corresponding decrease in density, is highly reflective, especially for the Alfvén flux.

With these parameters, Alfvén fluxes of up to about 2% are obtained at high frequencies, both in the direct Alfvén-to-Alfvén case for small $\sin \phi$ and via the slow-to-Alfvén route for $\phi \approx 90^\circ$. A smaller quantity for fast-to-Alfvén conversion is also seen at high ν . Slow-to-slow transport, especially at low ϕ , is by far the dominant transport mechanism, assuming no non-linear losses.

Figure 6 plots the same quantities over ϕ and θ for fixed $\kappa = 0.1$ and $\nu = 0.6$ (slightly above the acoustic cutoff), and their averages over all orientations ϕ . The average over ϕ is of significance because the orientation of the horizontal component of the wavevector might be expected to be random. It is seen that the direct Alfvén-to-Alfvén route is strongest in the near-2D case of small $\sin \phi$ and for highly inclined magnetic field, whereas the slow-to-Alfvén connection is most prominent for small inclination and $\phi \approx 90^\circ$. Net Alfvén flux does not exceed about 1% in this highly reflective scenario, though slow-to-slow and fast-to-slow transport can reach 20% or more.

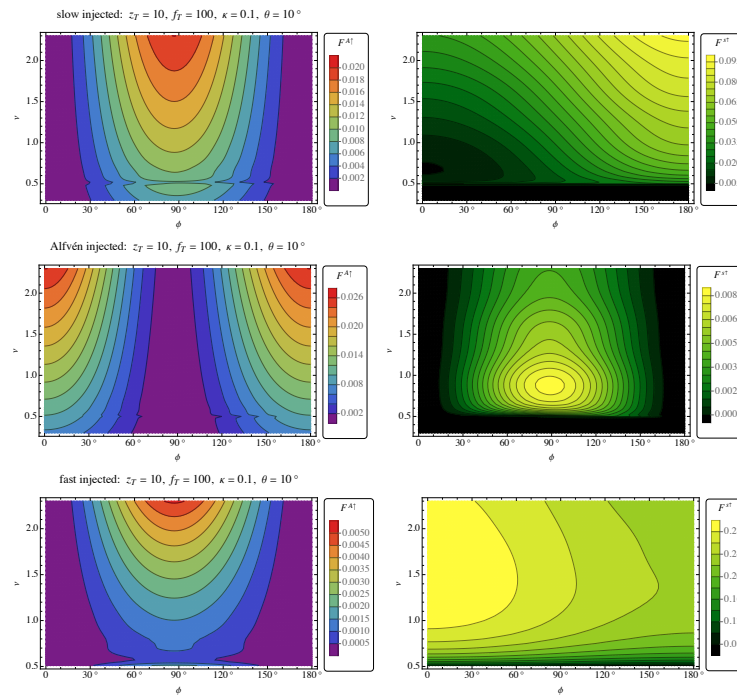


Figure 5. Alfvén (left column) and slow (right column) fluxes reaching $z = +\infty$ for injected slow (top row), Alfvén (middle row) and fast (bottom row) waves from $z = -\infty$ as functions of orientation ϕ and dimensionless frequency ν in the case $\kappa = 0.1$, $\theta = 10^\circ$, transition region height $z_T = 10$ (in units of the chromospheric scale height H), and TR temperature jump factor $f_T = 100$.

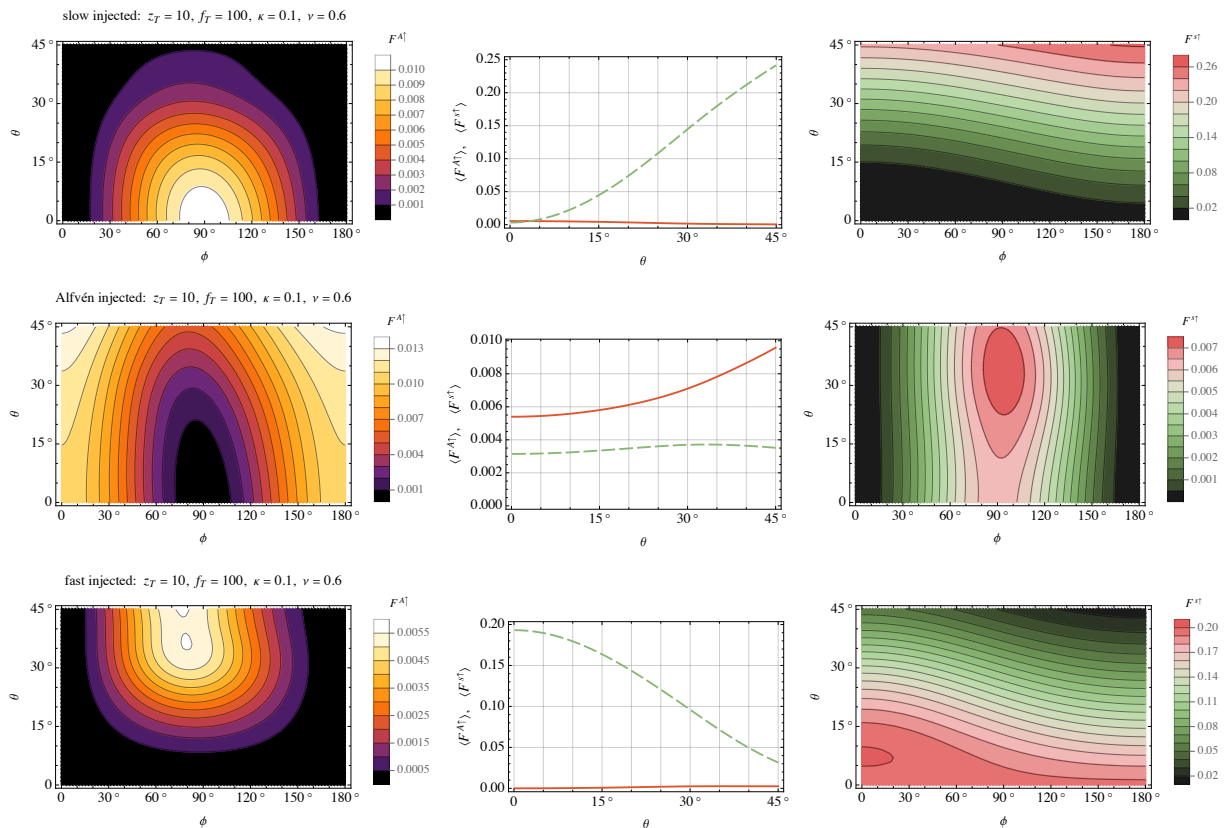


Figure 6. The top upward Alfvén wave (left column) and slow wave (right column) fluxes, $F^{A\uparrow}$ and $F^{s\uparrow}$, as functions of wave orientation ϕ and magnetic field inclination θ for the case $\kappa = 0.1$, $\nu = 0.6$, $z_T = 10$, $f_T = 100$. The centre column plots these fluxes for each θ averaged over all ϕ , $\langle F^{A\uparrow} \rangle$ (full curve) and $\langle F^{s\uparrow} \rangle$ (dashed).

Figure 7 repeats this for $\kappa = 0.1$ and $\nu = 2$ (well above the acoustic cutoff), where the ϕ -averaged direct Alfvén-to-Alfvén flux exceeds 1% throughout, and 2% at high field inclination. Apart from these somewhat higher Alfvén fluxes, the overall behaviour seen in Figures 6 and 7 is similar.

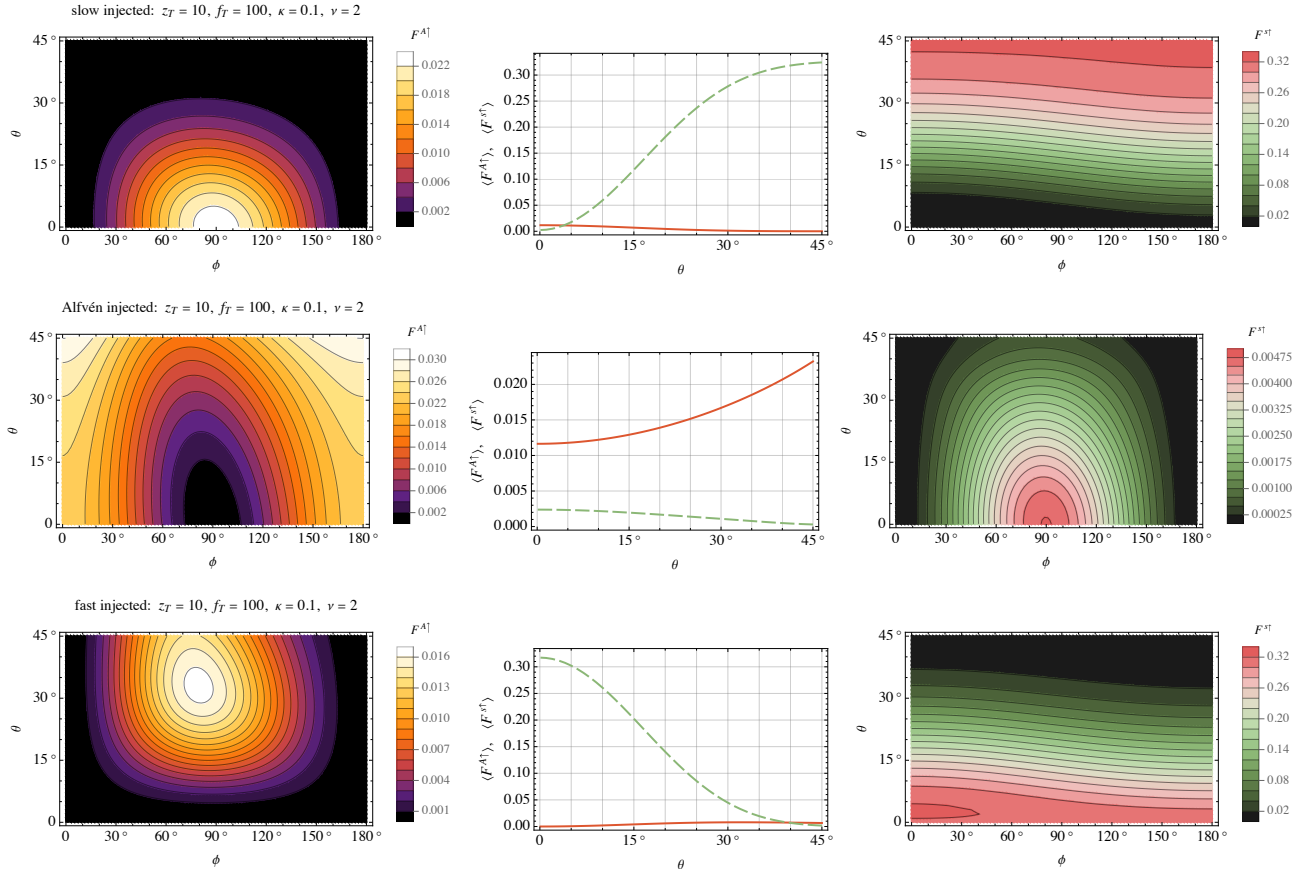


Figure 7. Same as Figure 6 but for $\nu = 2$.

3.2.2. $z_T = 4$, $f_T = 100$

In Figure 8, the gap between the equipartition height and the TR is reduced to $z_T = 4$. This results in a much-enhanced coronal Alfvén wave flux at frequencies well above $\kappa \exp(z_T/2) = 0.74$ for $\kappa = 0.1$, for which the fast wave reaches the TR before reflecting. Interestingly, this is more pronounced for the injected slow and Alfvén waves than for the injected fast wave due to strong mode coupling.

Figures 9, 10 and 11, for, respectively, $\nu = 0.4, 0.8$ and 2 , again display the top fluxes as functions of ϕ and θ and as functions of θ when averaged over all ϕ . Alfvén fluxes are significantly enhanced in all cases, though slow-to-Alfvén is most pronounced at small inclination θ and $\phi \approx 90^\circ$; Alfvén-to-Alfvén dominates at large inclination and $\sin \phi$ small; and fast-to-Alfvén is strongest (a few percent) at $\theta \approx 35^\circ$ to 40° and $\phi \approx 90^\circ$.

Finally, Figure 12 is again for the frequency $\nu = 0.8$, but with a much lower contrast transition region, $f_T = 25$. This is to allow us to estimate the significance of TR reflection in comparison to the $f_T = 100$ of Figure 10. Broadly, it is seen that the top Alfvén flux is roughly doubled, suggesting that the Alfvén flux depends on f_T approximately as $f_T^{-1/2}$. This is consistent with the classic transmission coefficient on a two-piece string with wave propagating from a region of wave speed c_1 to one with faster speed c_2 : $\mathcal{T} = 4\sqrt{f_T}/(\sqrt{f_T} + 1)^2 \sim 4/\sqrt{f_T}$ for $f_T \gg 1$, where $f_T = c_2^2/c_1^2$.

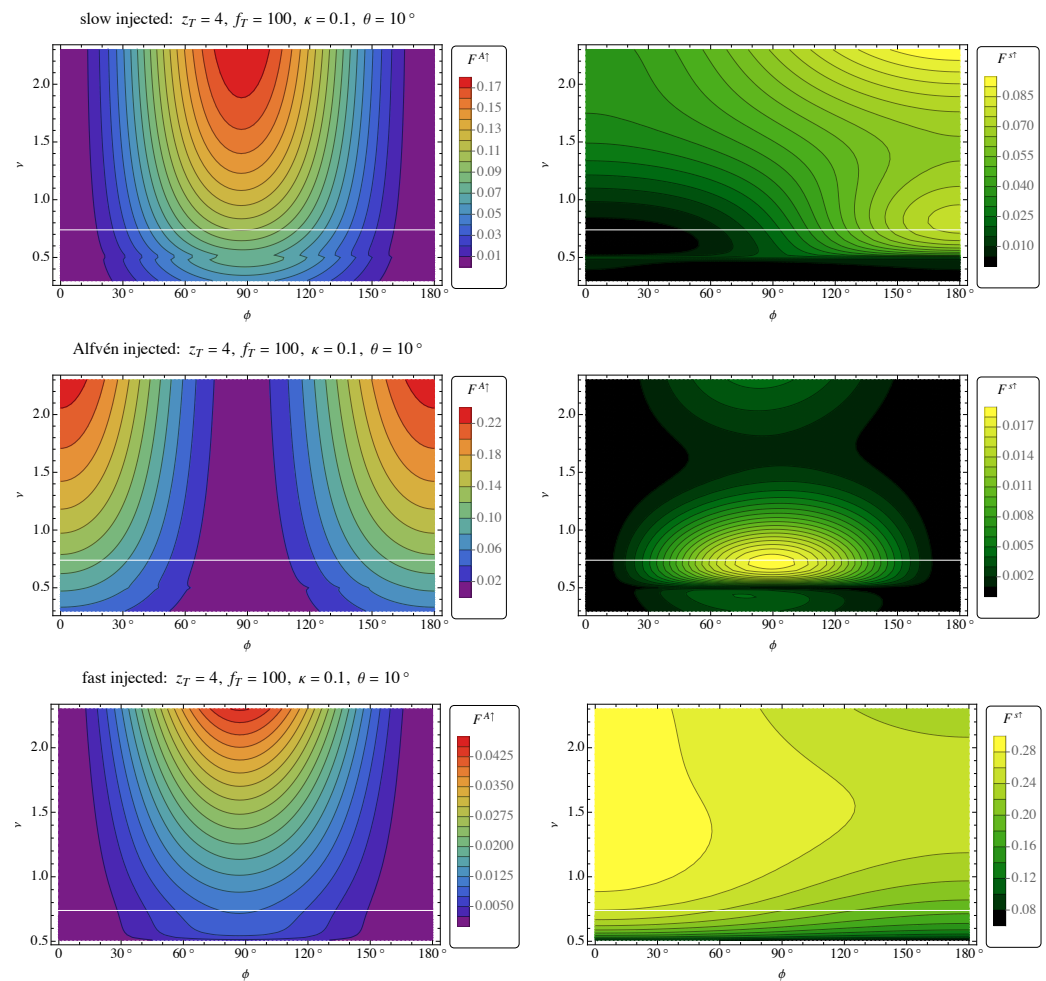


Figure 8. Same as Figure 5, but for $z_T = 4$. The horizontal white line indicates the frequency above which the fast wave reaches the TR before reflecting.

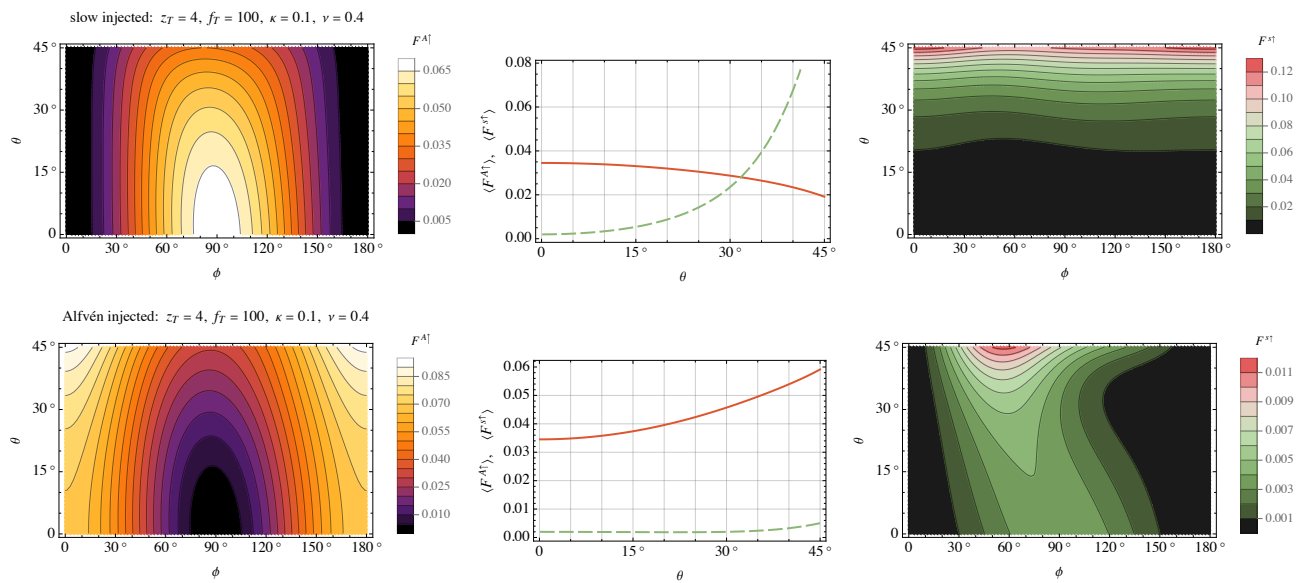


Figure 9. Top Alfvén and slow wave fluxes as functions of ϕ and θ , and averaged over ϕ , as in Figure 6, but for $z_T = 4$ and $\nu = 0.4$. There is no injected fast wave, as $\nu = 0.4$ is below the acoustic cutoff.

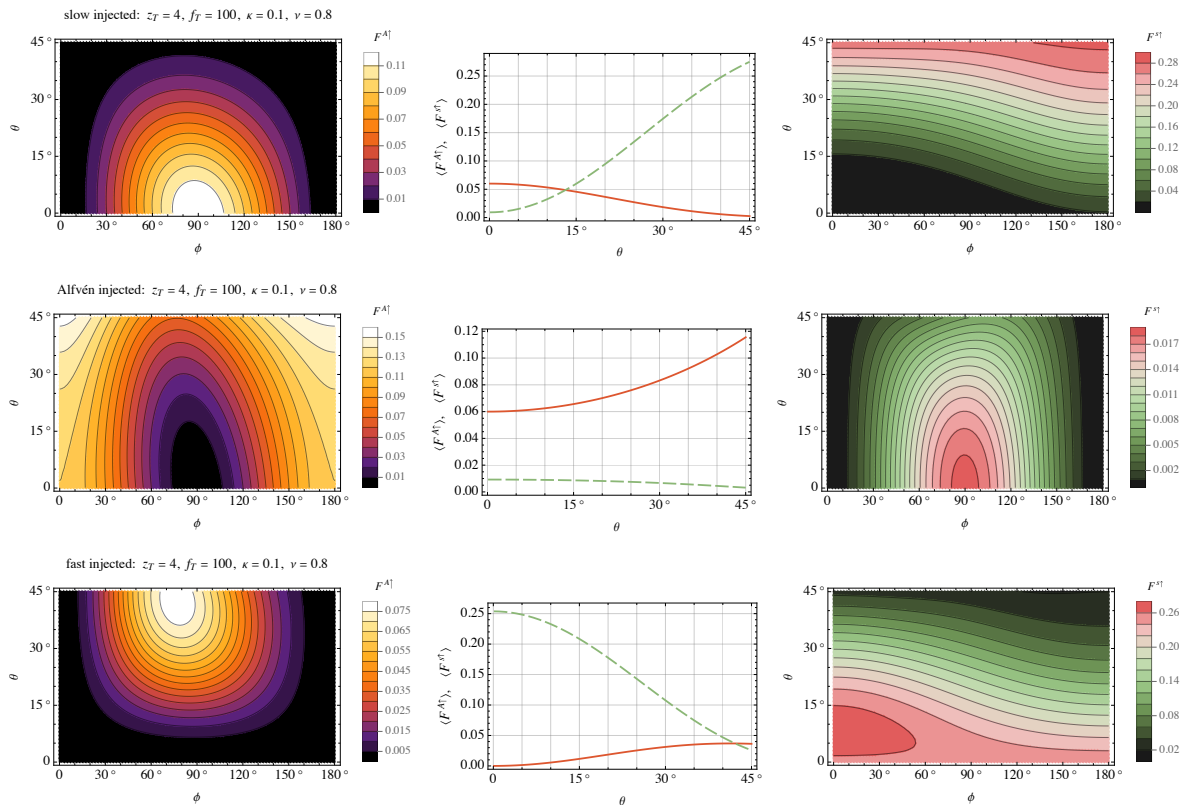


Figure 10. Same as Figure 9, but for $\nu = 0.8$, which is slightly above both the cutoff and the frequency 0.74 beyond which the fast wave impacts the TR before reflecting.

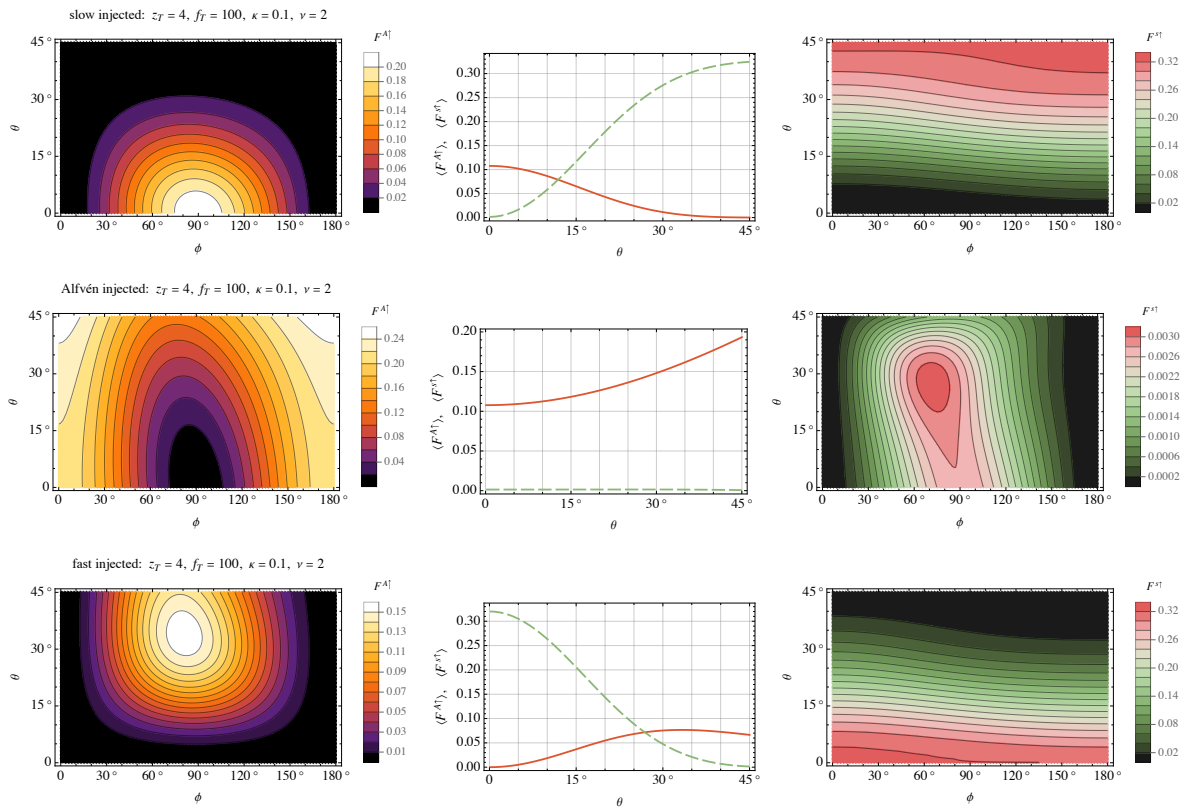


Figure 11. Same as Figure 9, but for $\nu = 2$, which is well above both the cutoff and the frequency 0.74 beyond which the fast wave impacts the TR before reflecting.

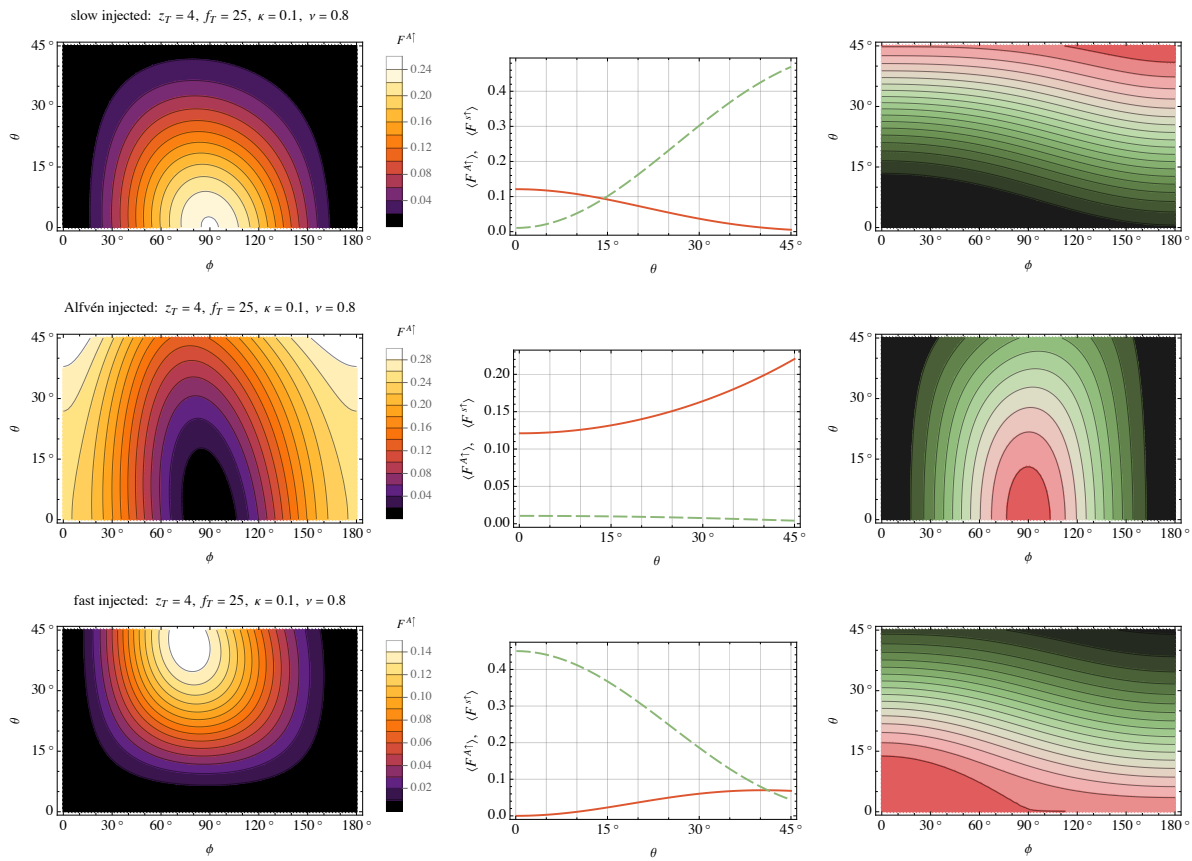


Figure 12. Same as Figure 10, i.e., $\nu = 0.8$, but for $f_T = 25$, which represents a TR of much reduced temperature jump.

4. Discussion

This article has explored how injected slow, Alfvén and fast waves from below the $a = c$ equipartition level penetrate to the corona in a simple two-isothermal-layer model with discontinuous transition region. It addresses the issues of mode conversion through the chromosphere and reflection from the TR.

Several conclusions may be drawn.

- I. All three injected wave types are capable of reaching the corona as Alfvén waves, in varying proportions dependent especially on wave frequency, magnetic field inclination, wave orientation relative to the magnetic field, and distance between the fast wave reflection point and the TR.
- II. The injected Alfvén wave passes through to the corona most easily in the 2D or near-2D case ($\sin \phi$ small), and is also favoured by high frequencies and large magnetic field inclinations θ . Both of these properties reduce the Alfvén speed variation per wavelength as measured along the magnetic field direction, and hence improve the accuracy of the eikonal [38] or WKB approximation (method of Wentzel-Kramers-Brillouin; see [39]), in which limit Alfvén wave reflection is minimized [40].
- III. Alfvén wave transmission through the transition region appears to decrease as $f_T^{-1/2}$, where f_T is the temperature contrast between corona and chromosphere. This is consistent with behaviour of waves on a simple two-piece string.
- IV. Coronal Alfvén flux increases strongly as the distance z_T between the Alfvén/acoustic equipartition level and the TR is reduced. This is particularly potent for Alfvén-to-Alfvén transmission, but also applies for slow-to-Alfvén and fast-to-Alfvén conversions. It follows that transmission is most favoured by weak magnetic field strengths.

- V. Pure Alfvén-to-Alfvén transmission is strongest and significant for small z_T and large field inclination θ , even when averaged over orientation ϕ .
- VI. The injected slow wave can most effectively pass through in Alfvén wave form again at high frequency, but now at $\phi \approx 90^\circ$ and low field inclination. This is again not surprising, as under these conditions it is most like an Alfvén wave polarized in the y -direction.
- VII. There is also some weak fast-to-Alfvén conversion, at most a few percent, most strongly at $\phi \approx 90^\circ$ and $\theta \approx 30^\circ$ – 45° and high frequencies.

The study presented here extends the analysis of Hansen and Cally [41], who explored fast-to-Alfvén coupling in a cold plasma model with transition region, that in effect launched the injected fast wave from well above the equipartition level (c was neglected compared to a throughout).

Although we have presented our Alfvén transmission results in the form of proportion of injected flux, we are more interested in practice in the total wave flux reaching the corona. This of course depends on the quantity of injected flux at the bottom. Helioseismic waves (p-modes) escaping from the solar interior into the atmosphere are fast waves below $a = c$, so for them the fast wave injected case is most relevant. However, the signature of the Sun's 5-minute oscillations observed in the coronal 'Alfvénic' oscillations (see Figure 2 of [42]) is not consistent with the simple uniform field model because their low frequency (around 3.3 mHz) is unable to penetrate the acoustic cutoff. Possible ways around this difficulty that we have not implemented here are (i) reconfigure the magnetic field at the photosphere into an ensemble of intense flux tubes that quickly expand with height but which provide 'magnetic portals' via the ramp effect [43] where they are concentrated to allow acoustic wave propagation above the ramp-reduced cutoff frequency of $\omega_c \cos \theta$, where θ is the magnetic field inclination from the vertical; (ii) flux tube structures that persist through most or all of the atmosphere to provide wave guides and opportunities for fast-to-Alfvén conversion along their lengths [22]; and (iii) tunnelling across a finite evanescent region can allow p-modes that classically reflect below the photosphere to nevertheless penetrate into the low chromosphere where they may couple to other available modes (such tunnelling is discussed for the 2D exact solutions in [44], Section 4).

Waves excited locally by convective motions at the photosphere are more likely to have significant slow and Alfvén (transverse) components, as well as fast. It is beyond the scope of this paper to implement a quantitative model of injection mechanisms.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Data Availability Statement: Data presented as figures are available from the author on request.

Conflicts of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

MHD	Magnetohydrodynamics
TR	Transition Region
2D	Two-dimensional
3D	Three-dimensional
WKB	Wentzel-Kramers-Brillouin

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