

Large-scale Dynamo vs Small-scale Dynamo

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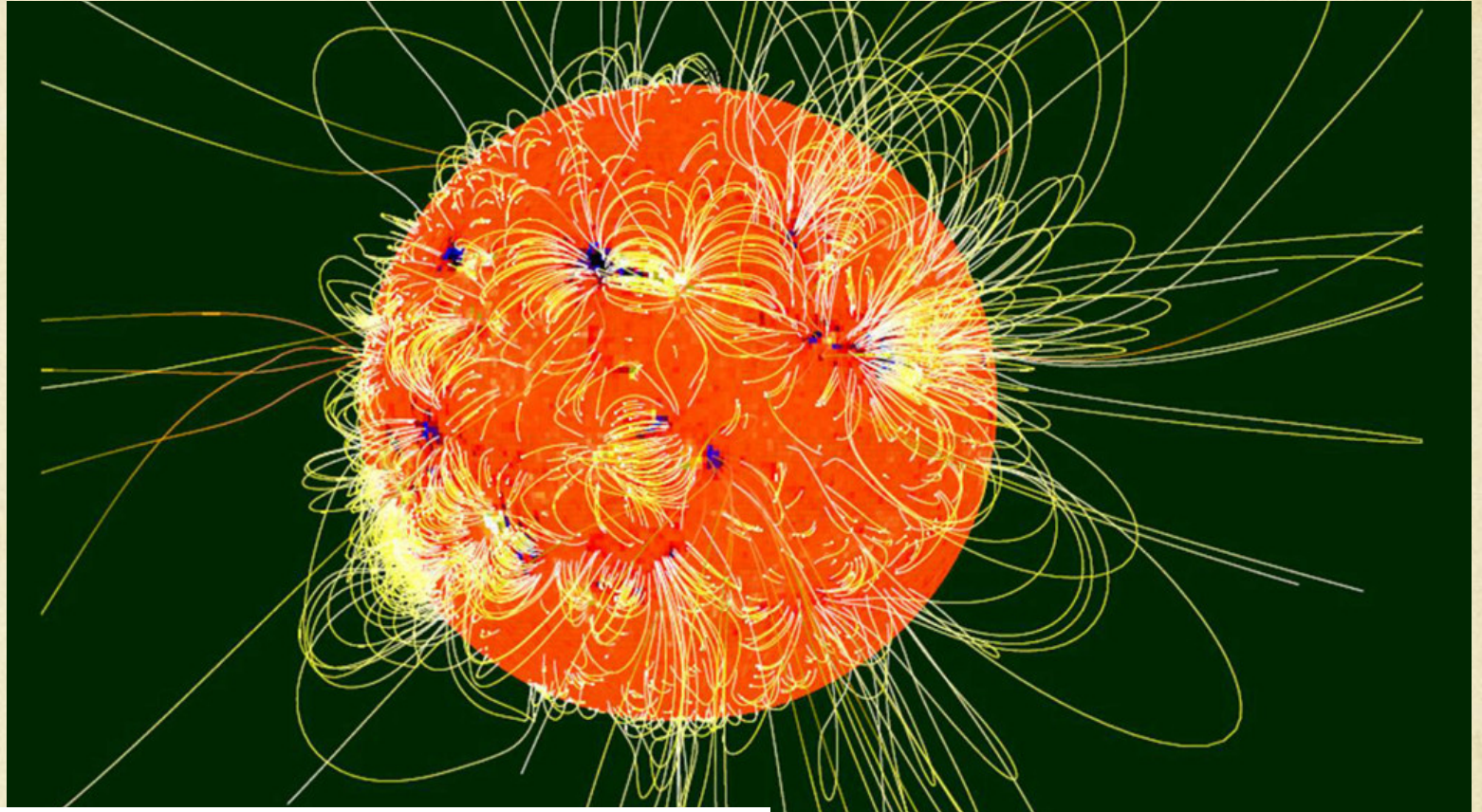
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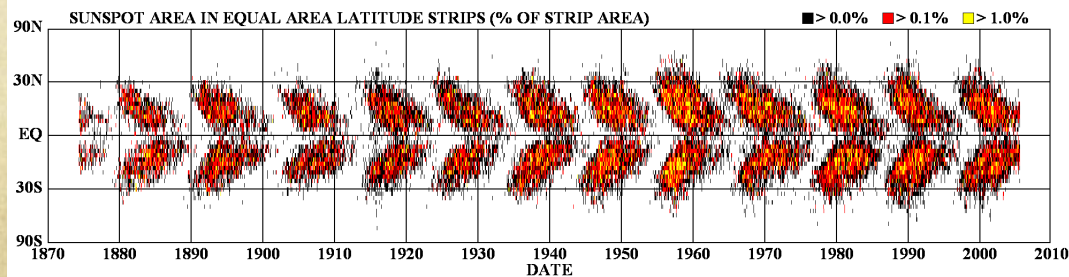
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Magnetic Field of the Sun

In Space:
large-scale
structure



DAILY SUNSPOT AREA AVERAGED OVER INDIVIDUAL SOLAR ROTATIONS



In Time: Coherence
(i.e. 22-years cycle)

Mean Field Dynamo Theory

Advantages:

- Filtering turns an equation with rapidly varying coefficients into ones with smoothly varying coefficients (easier to solve)
- Filtered eqs. are free of the anti-dynamo theorem

Problems:

- A given filtering may not be enough to control the fluctuations
- Do the solution of the filtered equations coincide with the filtered solution of the full equations? ->
 - > At small R_m this is ensured as diffusion can control the growth of fields at
small scales

What's going on when R_m is very high? ($R_m = 10^5$)

Do filtered equations mean anything at high R_m ?

What is a Large-scale Dynamo? $Rm=10^5$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{B}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\bar{u} \times \bar{B}) - \frac{1}{Rm} \nabla^2 \bar{B}$$

$$\bar{u} = V_0 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{L_y} y\right) \hat{e}_x + \text{helical flow}$$

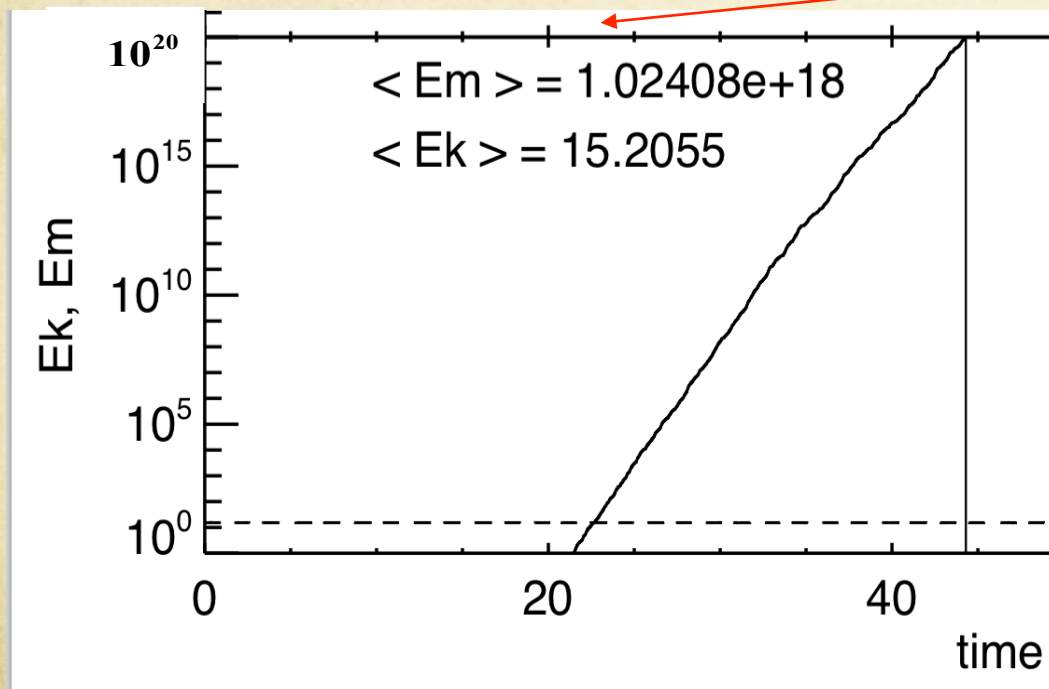
$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{b}(x, y, t) e^{ik_z z}$$

shear amplitude

Case when the shear = 5.2

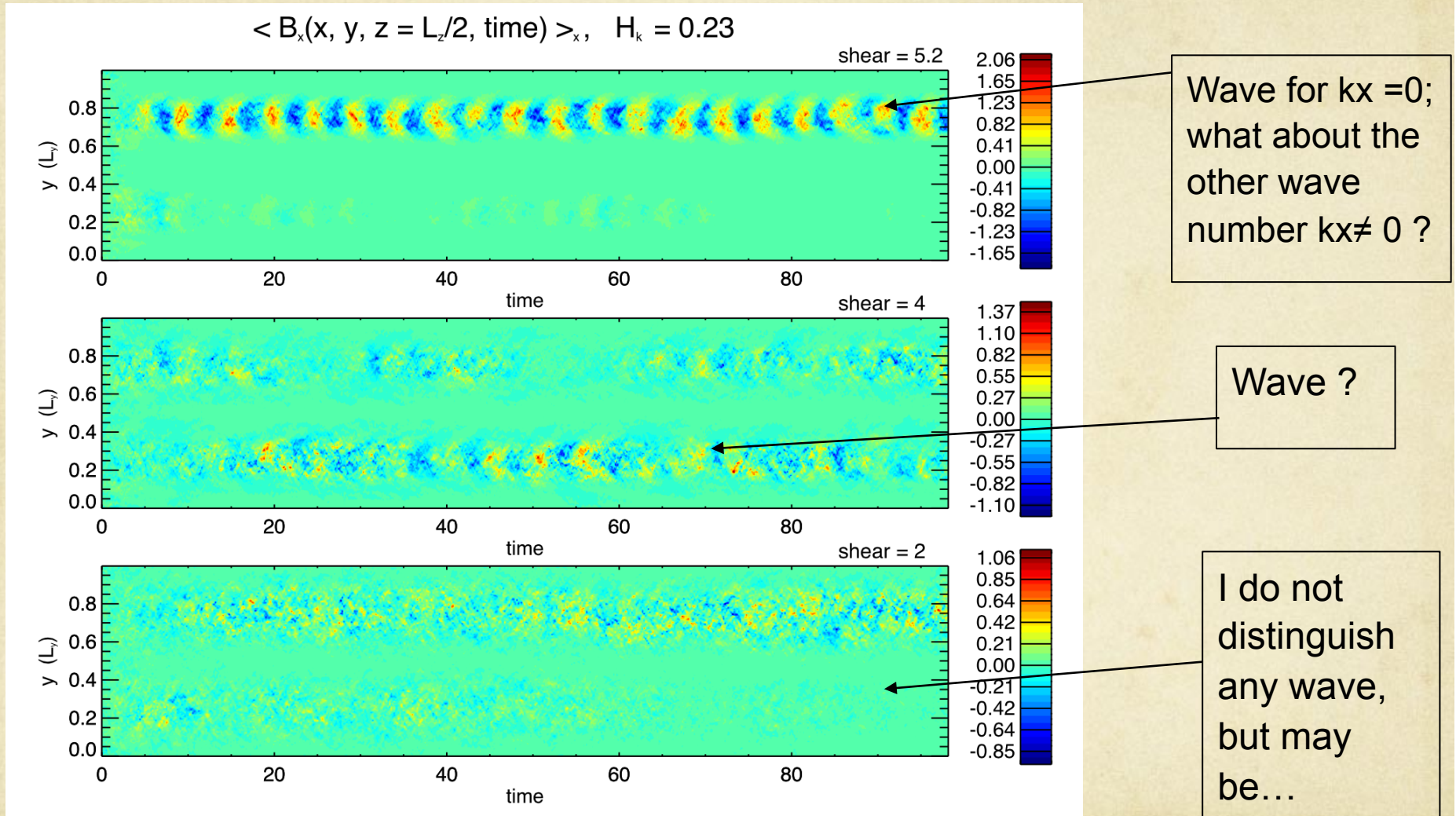
Growth rate σ , eddy-turn over time τ :

$$\sigma = 1.0 \quad \wedge \quad \tau = 0.2$$



All components (at small and large scale) grow at the same rate: **This rate is determined by the small-scales that have been removed from the filtered equations**

Wave component when $k_x=0$

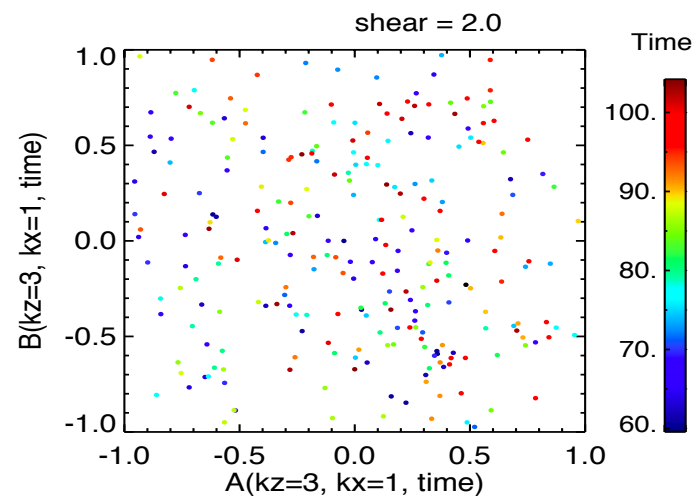
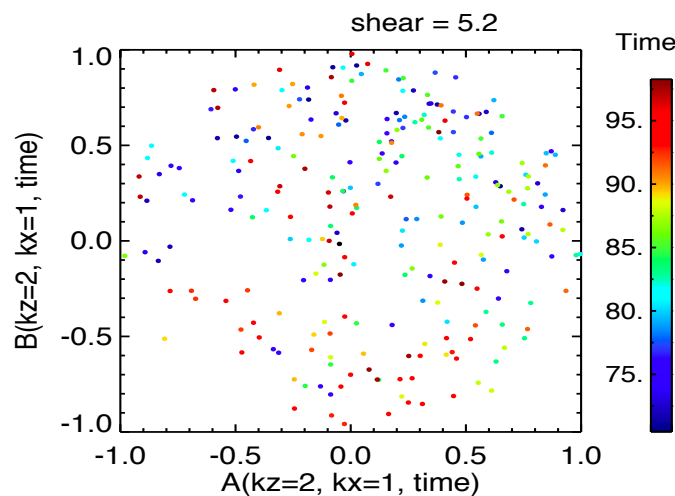
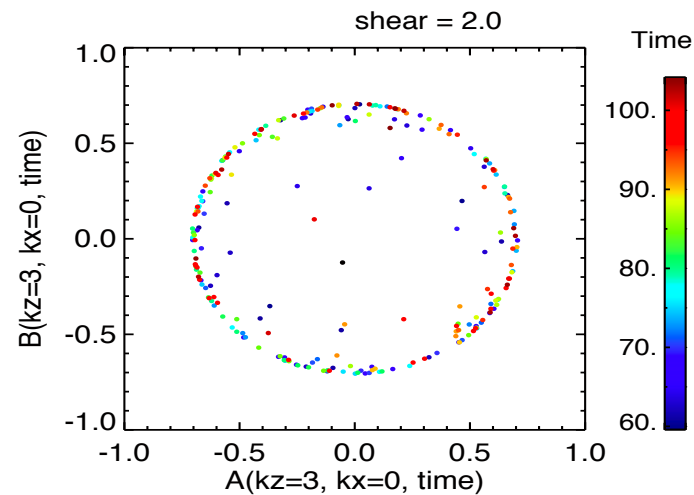
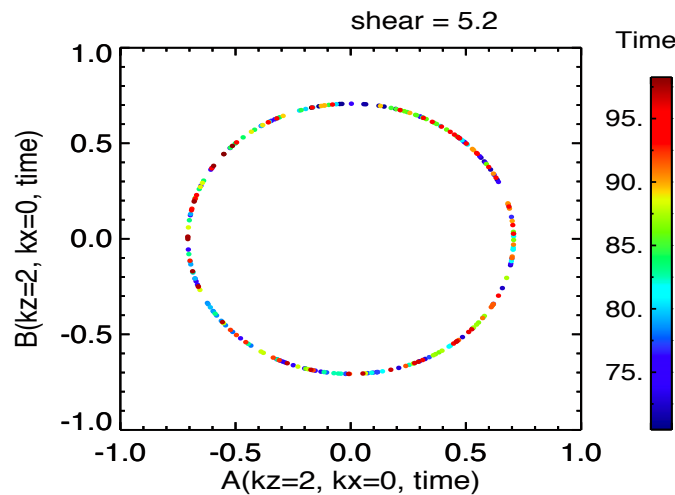


G. Nigro, P. Pongkitiwaichakul, F. Cattaneo, S.M. Tobias, **464**, L119-L123 (2017) MNRAS
P. Pongkitiwaichakul, G. Nigro, F. Cattaneo, and S. M. Tobias, **825**, 23 (2016) ApJ

Phase Diagrams

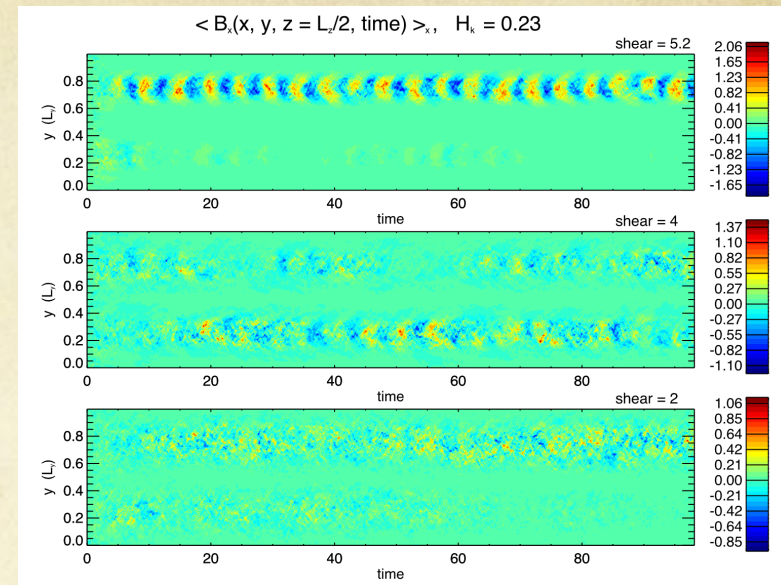
A possible wave pattern

$$\text{scale } 1/kx \Rightarrow FT_x [B_x(x, y, z, t)] = [A_{kx}(y, t) \sin(k_z z) + B_{kx}(y, t) \cos(k_z z)] e^{\sigma t}$$

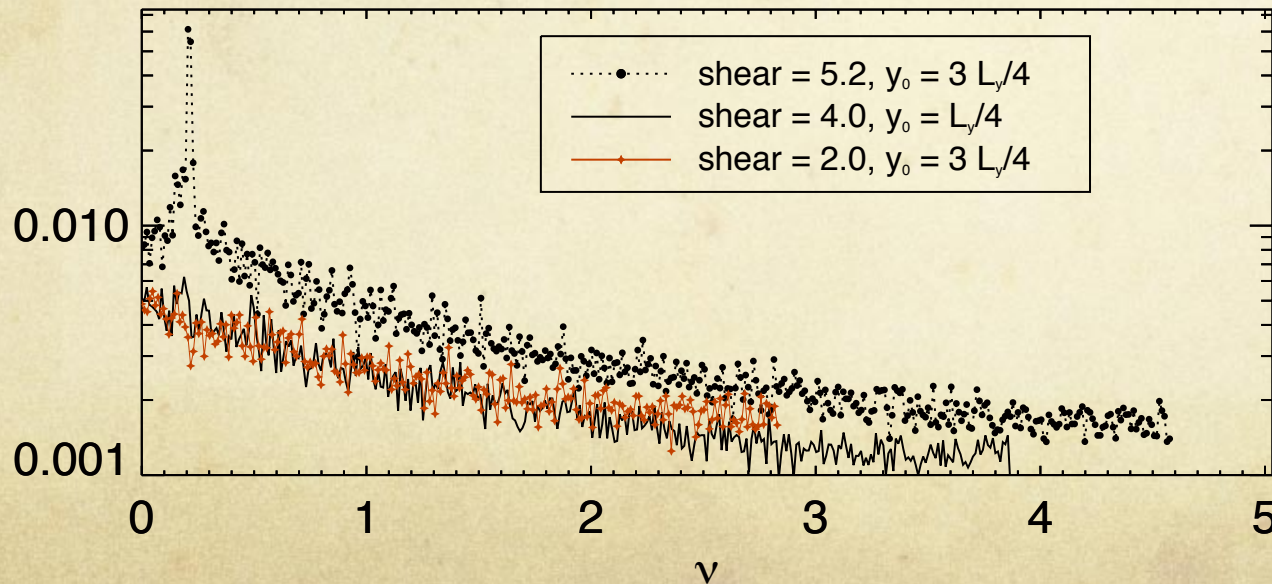


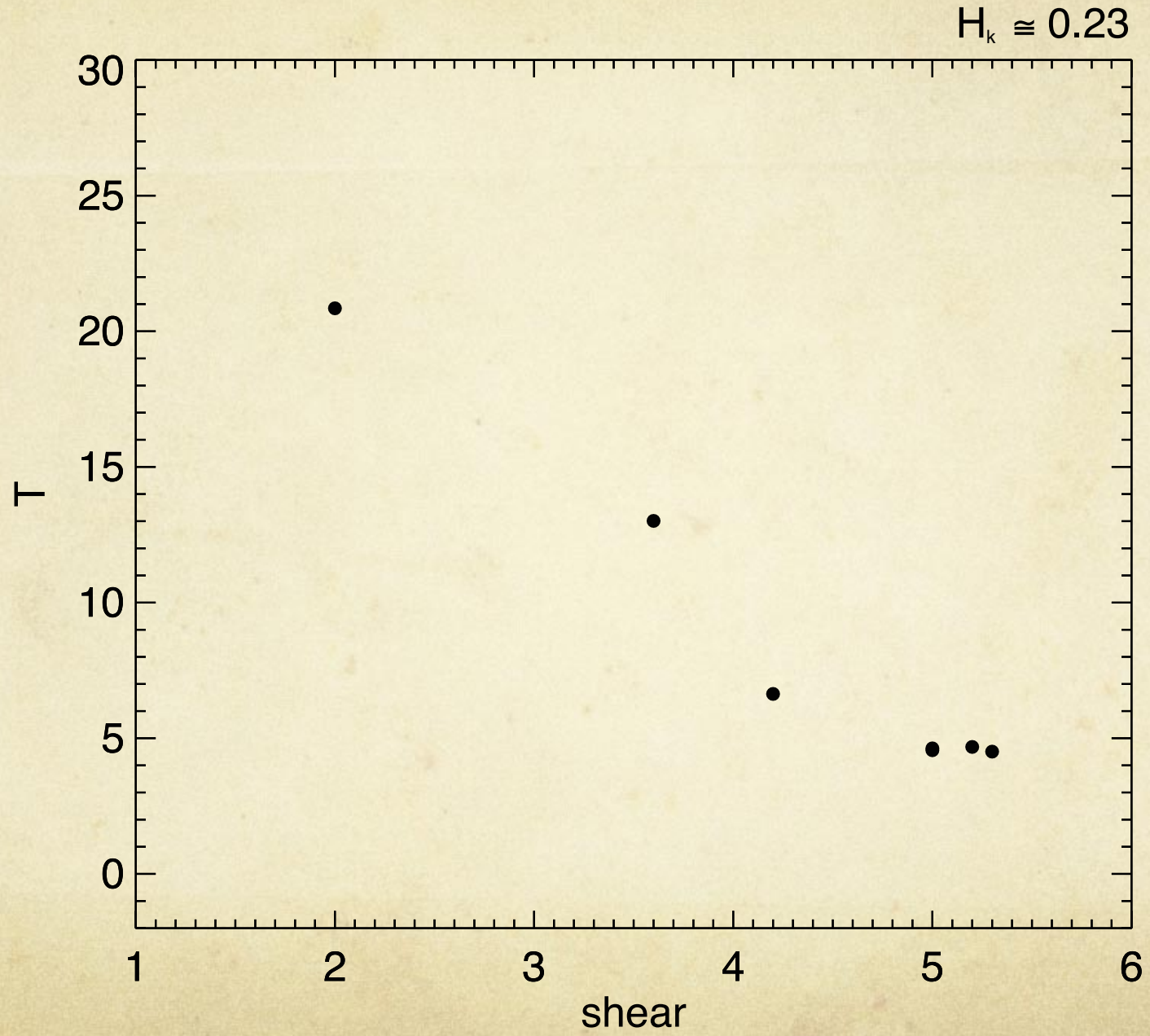
Shear = 5.2 \Rightarrow $P = 1/v_{\max} = 1/0.21 \sim 5$
 Shear = 2.0 \Rightarrow $P = 1/v_{\max} = 1/0.48 \sim 20$

The dependence of these frequencies *does* yield periods that are compatible with those that emerge from a theory based on the solution of the filtered equations (mean-field electrodynamics), and **is not determined by the small scale dynamo**



$$\langle |\text{lfft}(B_x(x, y = y_0, z = L_z/2, t))|^2 \rangle_x$$





Definition of large-scale dynamo effect

- The period of the wave component is comparable with those predicted by MFE
- The wave component **does not have a separate growth rate** from the rest of the magnetic structure.
- Both small-scale and large-scale dynamo have the same source: small-scale turbulence
- The wave component can only be unambiguously identified from the rest of the structures by its **phase coherence** during the time: all the other parts of the solution are incoherent in time



It could be better to consider a ***definition of large-scale dynamo action that considers the time-scale of evolution of the pattern, rather than one that relies on spatial scales alone***

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P. Pongkitiwaichakul , G. Nigro , F. Cattaneo , and S. M. Tobias, 825, 23 (2016) ApJ

Thank you for your time!