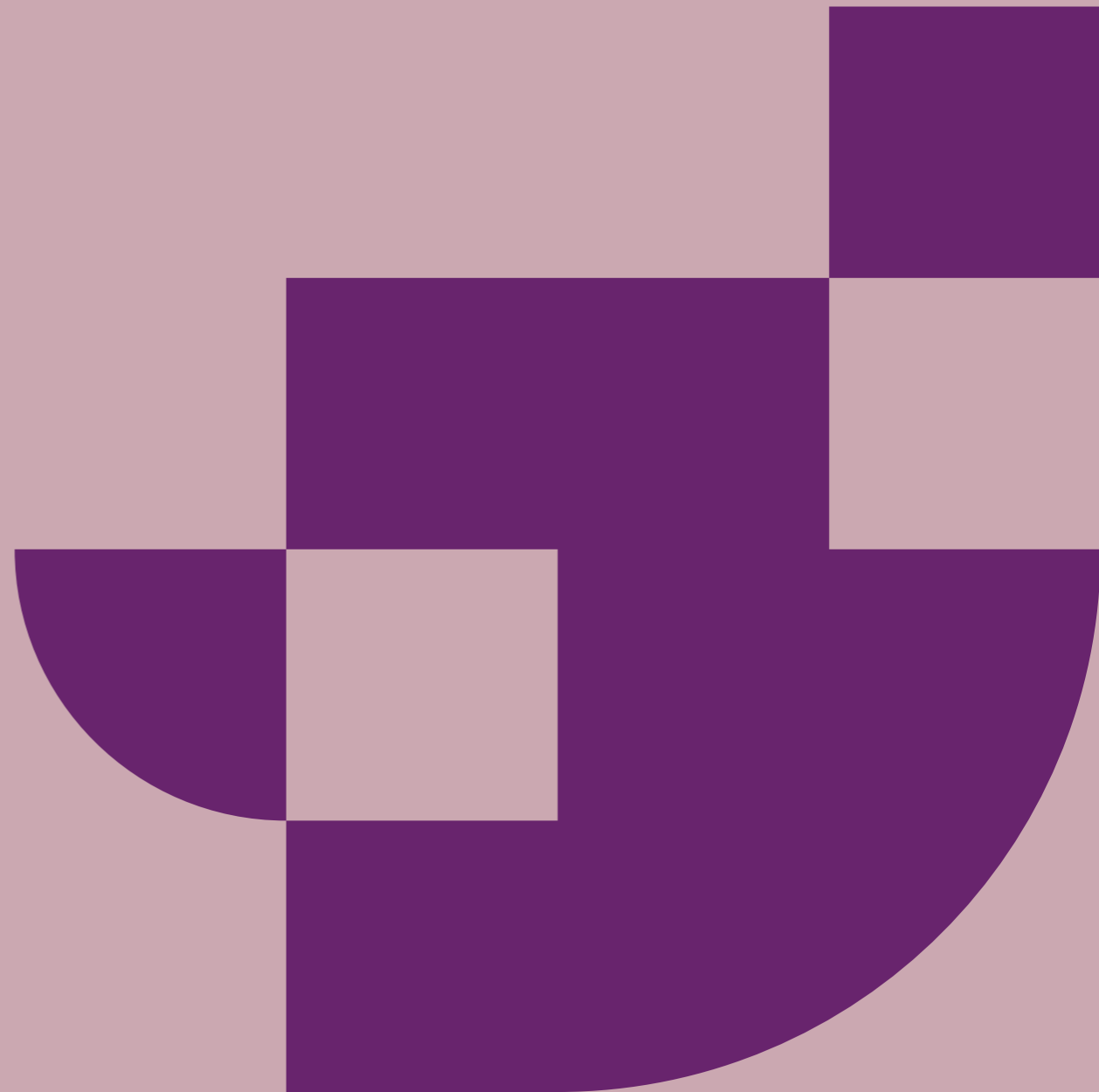


Revisiting Taylor relaxation

Anthony Yeates

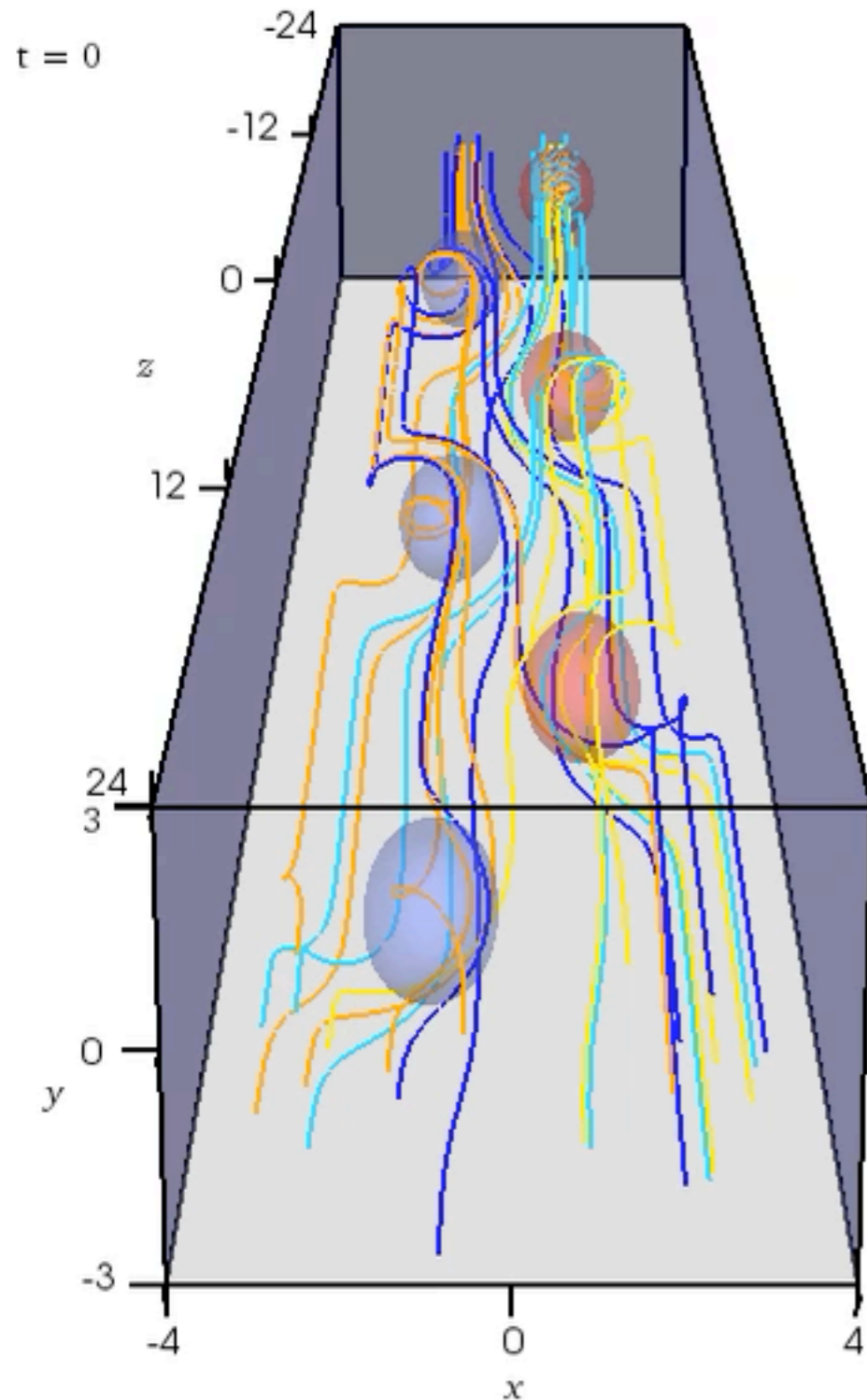
with **Alexander Russell &
Gunnar Hornig (Dundee)**

UKMHD, Newcastle, 21-May-2021



The Dundee braiding experiment

- ▶ **Idea:** start with a complex magnetic structure and let it relax under resistive MHD.



- ▶ highly “**mixed**”
- ▶ **unstable:** launches torsional Alfvén waves generating turbulence with thin current sheets and reconnection
- ▶ final state shows **self-organisation** into two oppositely-twisted flux tubes

[Review: Pontin et al., *PPCF* 58, 054008, 2016]

[simulations: Lare3D - Arber *et al.*]

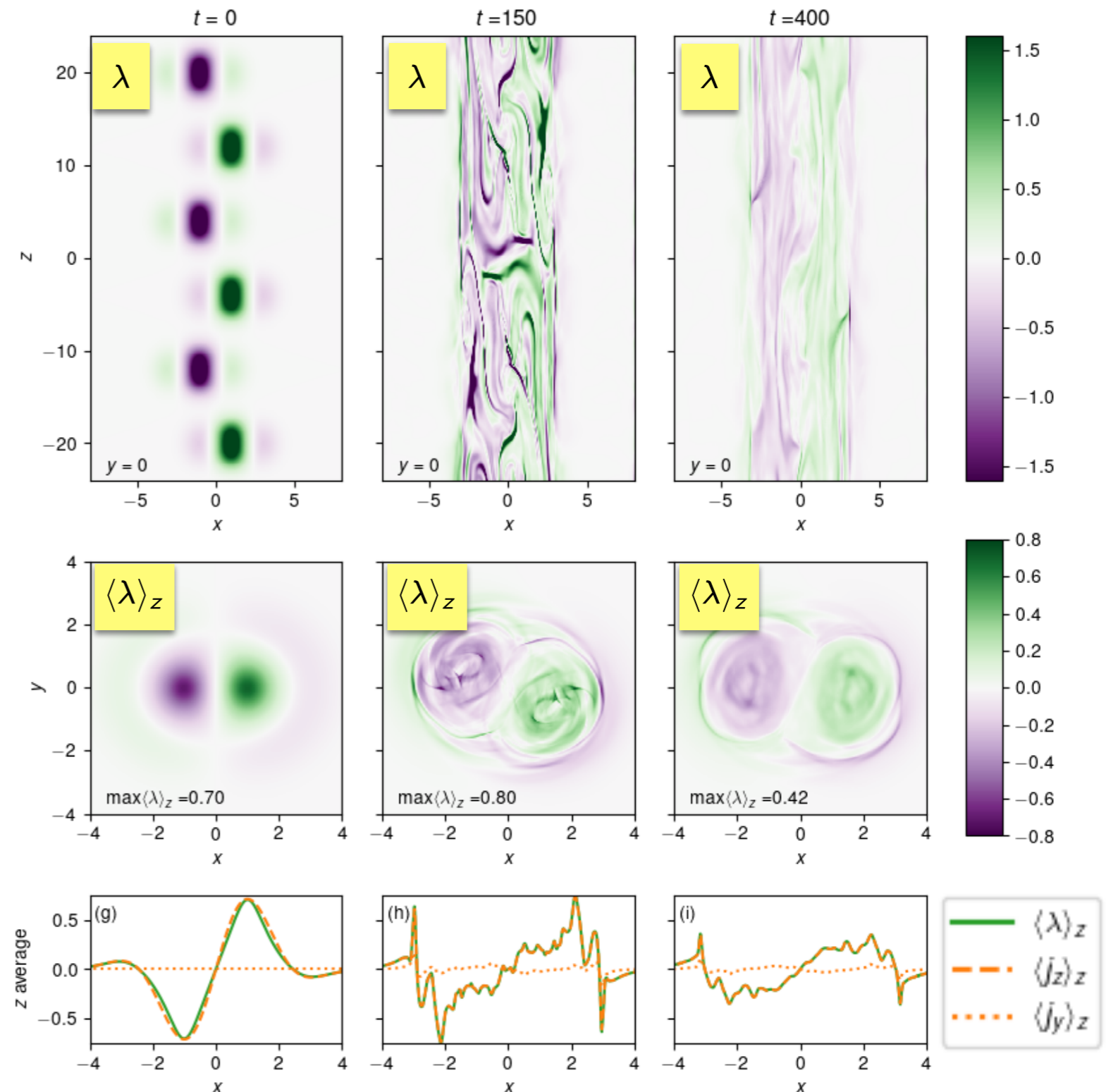
Taylor relaxation

- ▶ Classical theory for turbulent magnetic relaxation: assume total (magnetic) helicity is the only invariant, implying a linear force-free final state, $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \lambda_0 \mathbf{B}$.

[Taylor, *Rev Mod Phys* **58**, 741, 1986]

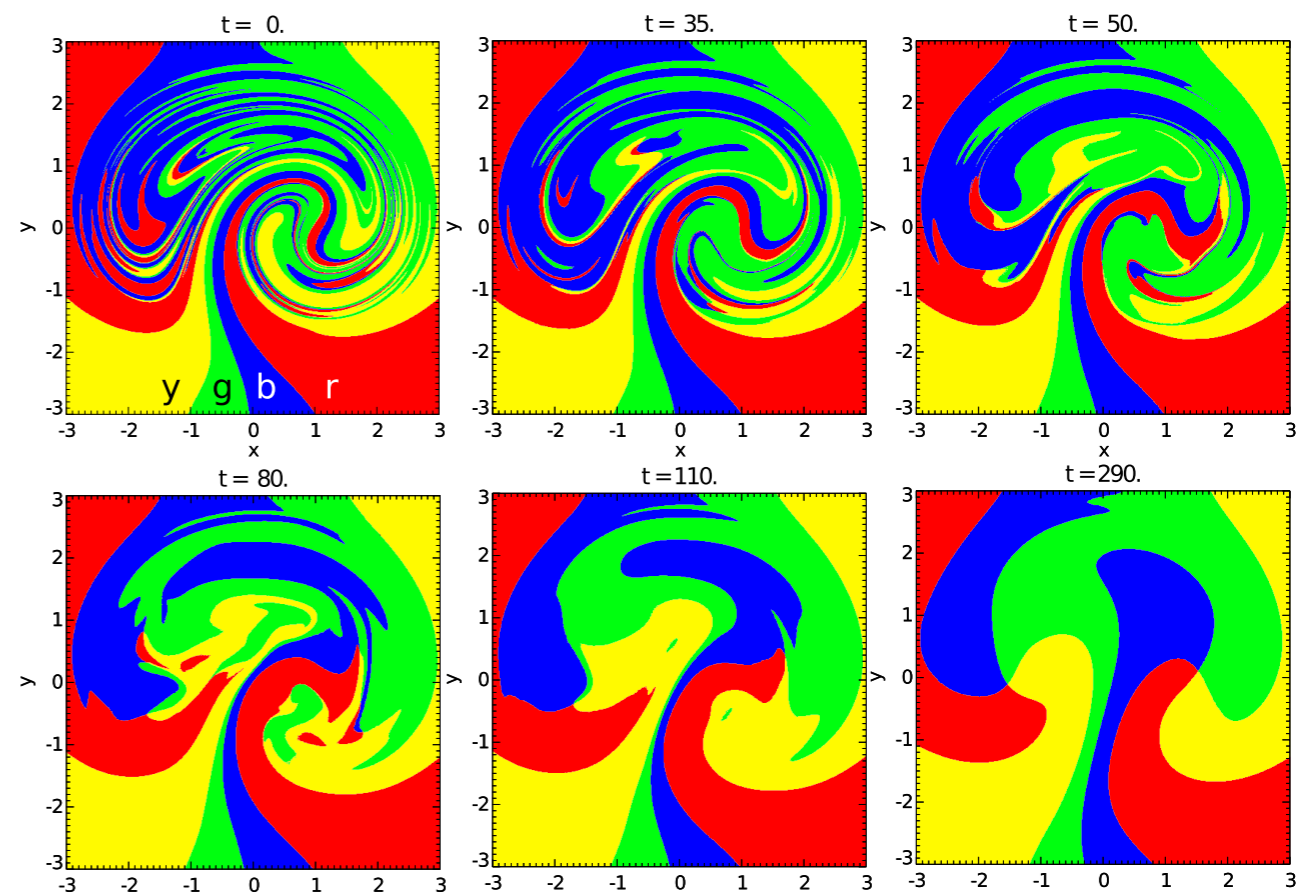
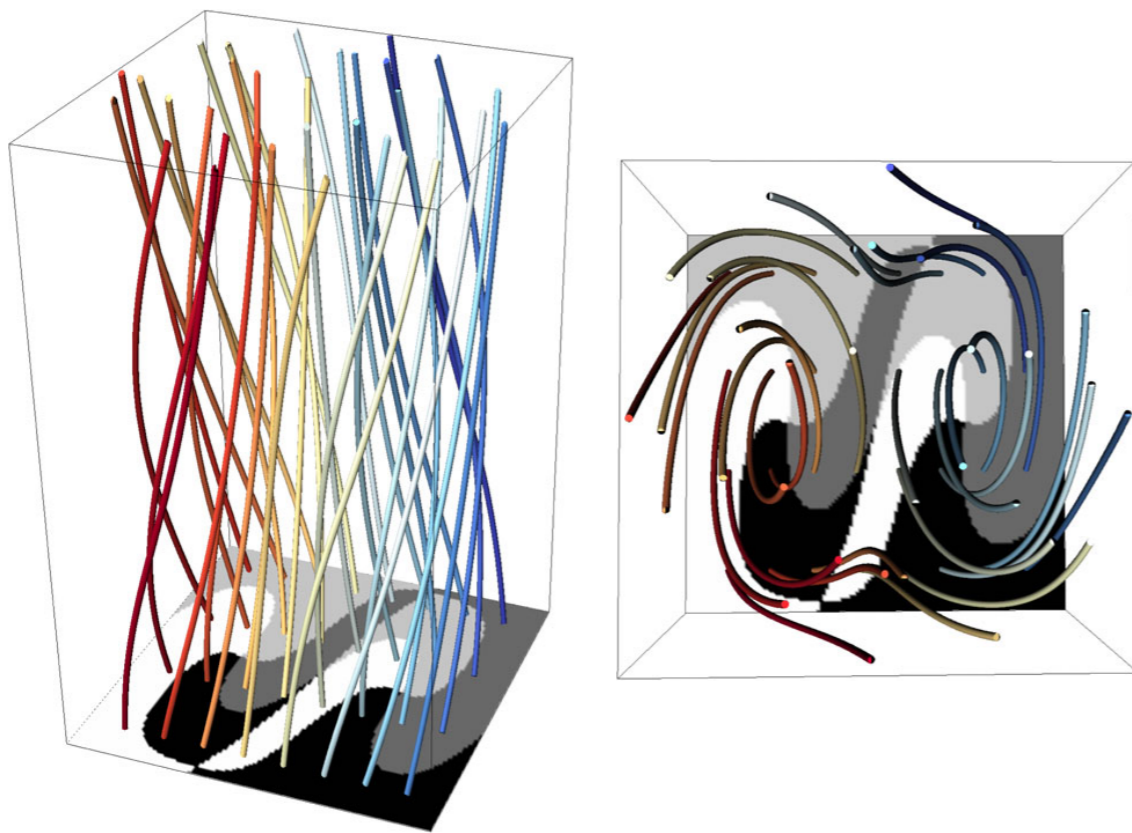
- ▶ We observe weak flattening, but only within each tube.

$$\lambda = \frac{\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{|\mathbf{B}|^2}$$



Topological degree

- ▶ Preservation of two tubes is a consequence of **spatial localisation** of the dynamics.
- ▶ Degree of the field line mapping is determined by its initial structure in the ideal region around the edge where it remains unchanged. [+ continuity]



[Yeates, Hornig & Wilmot-Smith, *PRL* **105**, 085002, 2010;
Yeates, Russell & Hornig, *Proc R Soc* **471**, 20150012, 2015]

Substructure of the tubes?

- ▶ **Field line helicity** is a useful measure.
$$\mathcal{A}(L) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{V_\epsilon(L)} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} \, dV}{\Phi(V_\epsilon(L))} = \int_L \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

[Berger, *Astron Astrophys* **201**, 355, 1988; Aly, *Fluid Dyn Res* **50**, 011408, 2018]

- ▶ For this type of magnetic field, it is a “complete” invariant (same field line mapping iff same FLH).
[Yeates & Hornig, *Phys Plasmas* **20**, 012102, 2013]
- ▶ Taylor knew that FLH is an ideal invariant, but conjectured it uninteresting for relaxation because individual values could be changed by reconnection.
- ▶ But FLH evolution equation suggests values are primarily redistributed for high Rm.
[Russell et al., *Phys Plasmas*, **22**, 032106, 2015]

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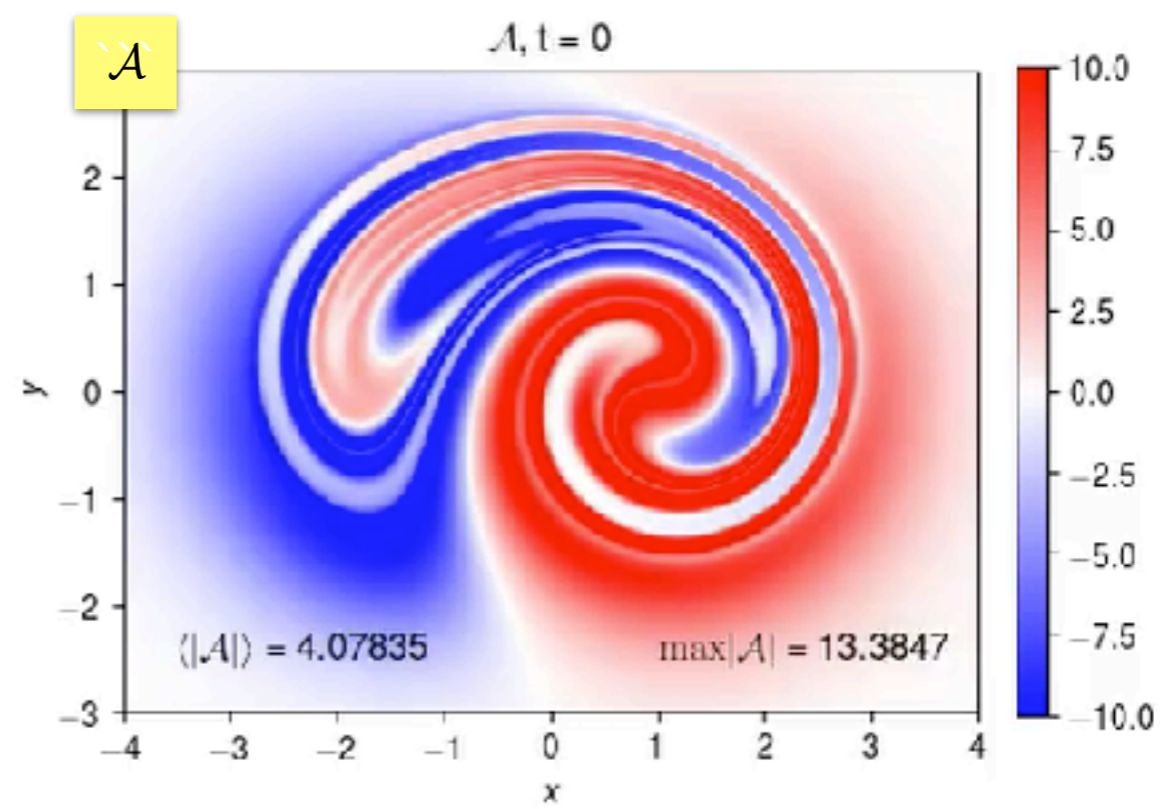
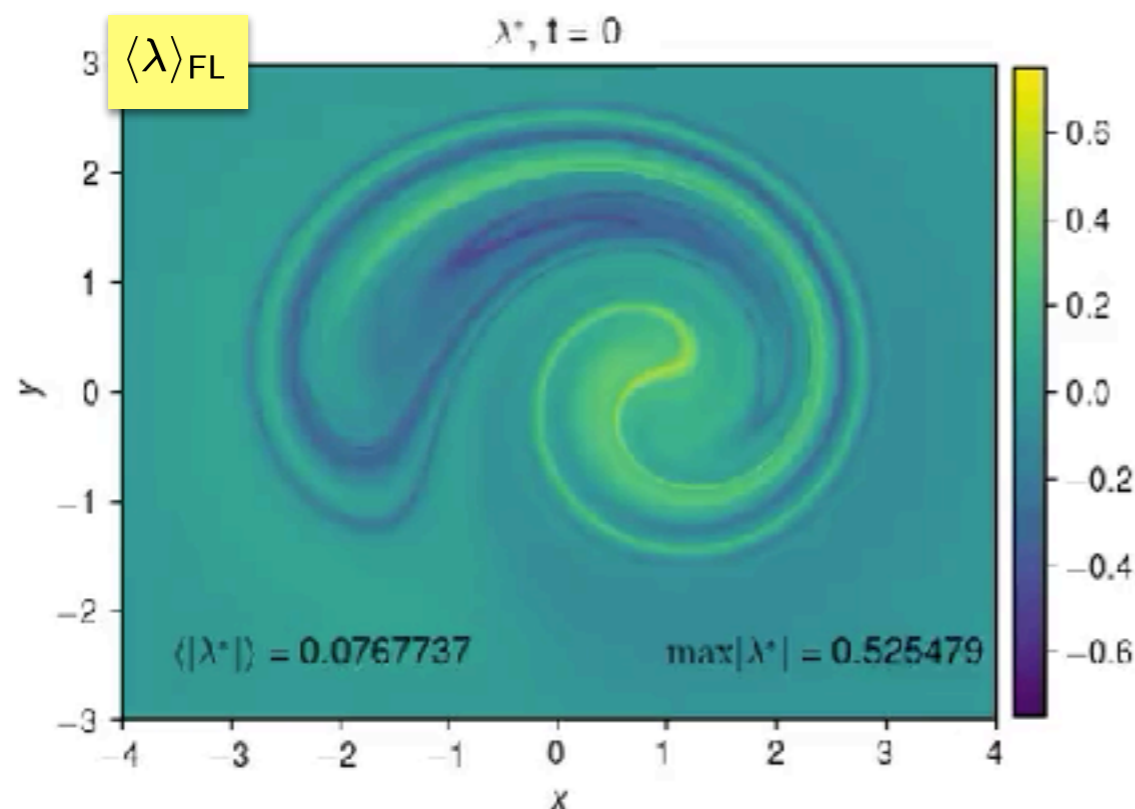
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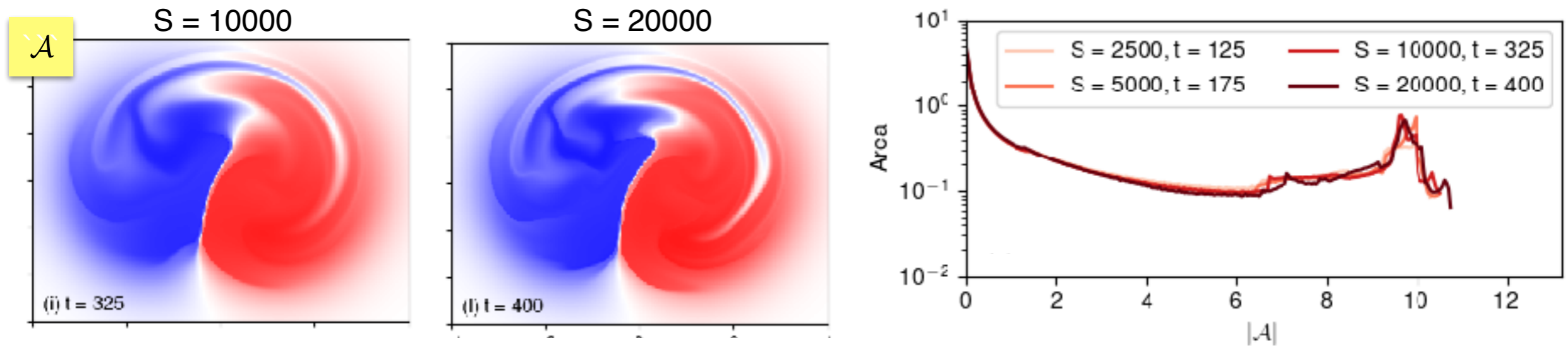
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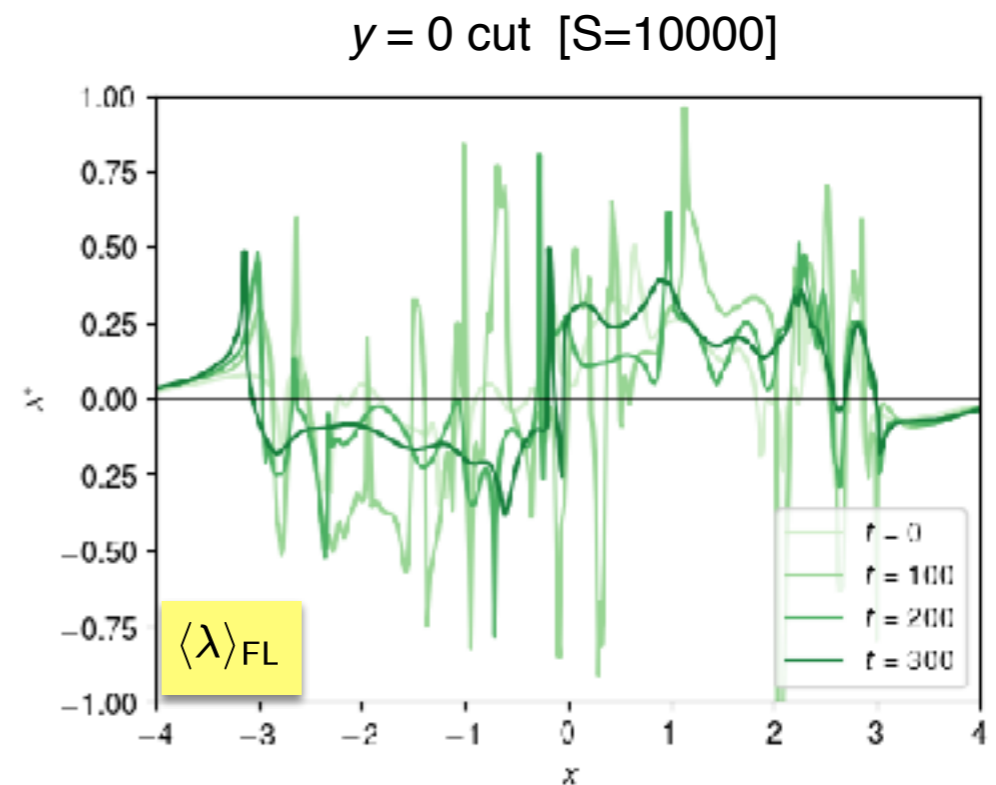
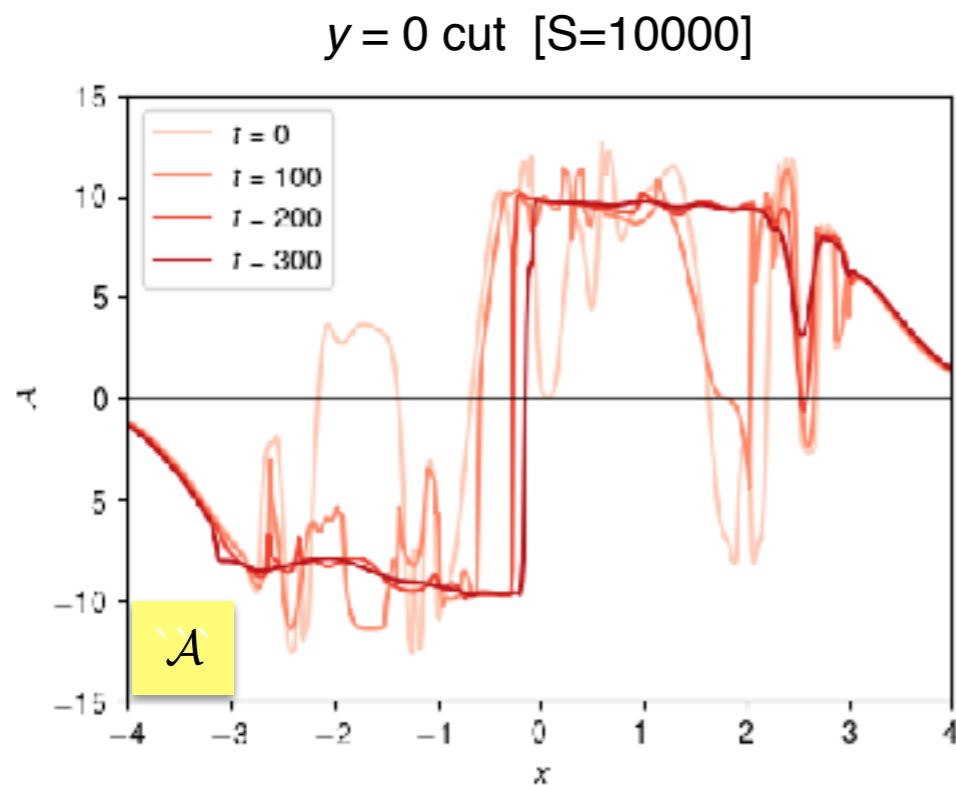


New results

1. Final FLH pattern seems to converge with increasing Lundquist number.



2. FLH is strikingly uniform/flat within each of the final flux tubes.

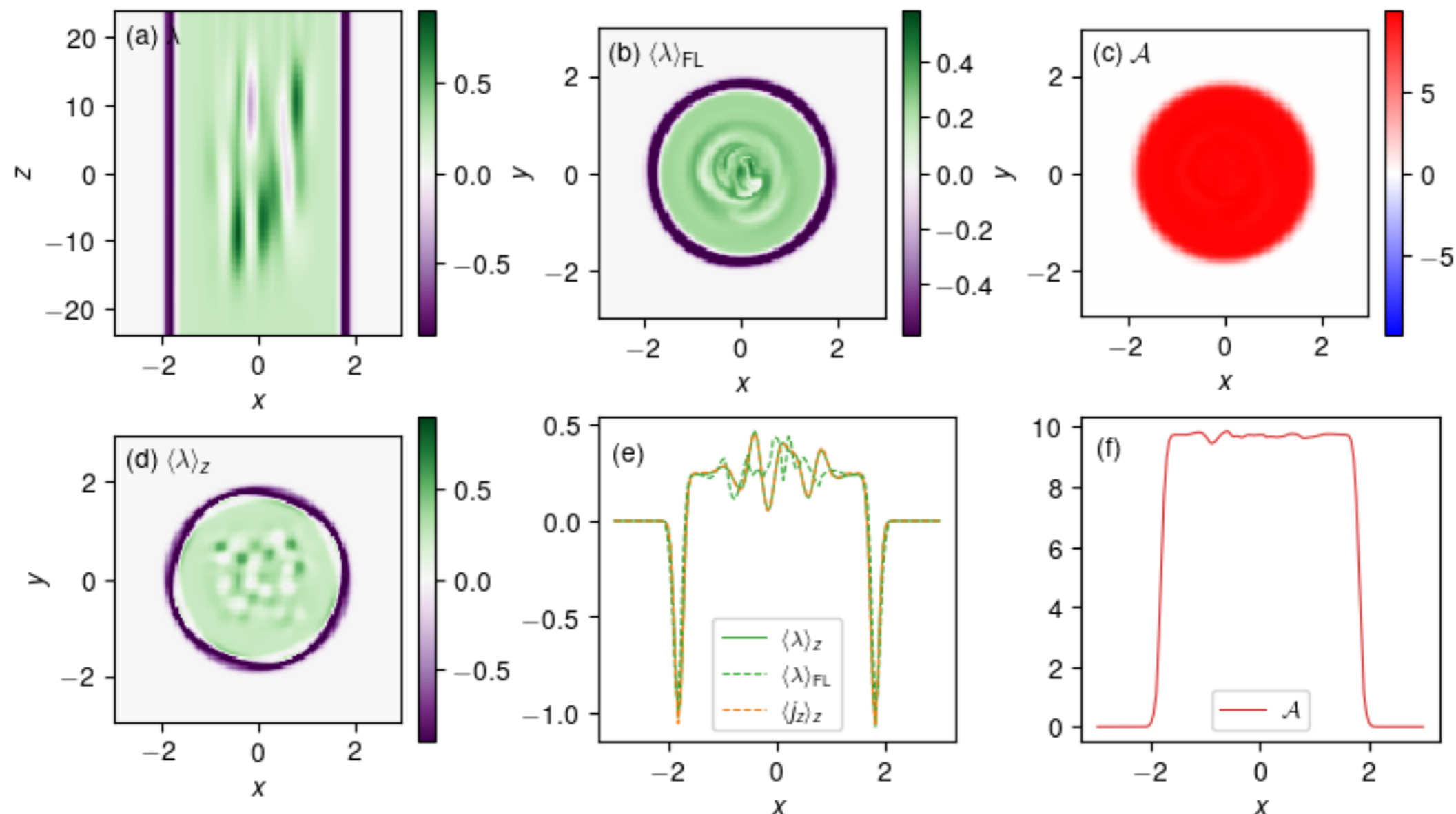


Cause of the flatness?

- ▶ **Hypothesis:** uniform FLH is caused by the Taylor relaxation tendency:
 - ▶ constant j_z implies uniform-twist field which has constant FLH.
 - ▶ FLH is the average winding with all other field lines, so less sensitive to fluctuations.

[cf. Prior & Yeates, *Astrophys J* 787, 100, 2014]

- ▶ e.g. simple toy model (uniform twist + local fluctuations):



Conclusions

- ▶ Magnetic braids seem to relax to flux tubes with uniform field line helicity (independent of Lundquist number).
- ▶ **Open question:** how general is this behaviour?

A.J.B. Russell, A.R. Yeates, G. Hornig & A.L. Wilmot-Smith, Evolution of field line helicity during magnetic reconnection, *Phys Plasmas* **22**, 032106, 2015.

A.R. Yeates, A.J.B. Russell & G. Hornig, Evolution of field line helicity in magnetic relaxation, *in preparation*.

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