Neutrals and Electromagnetic drift-Rossby-Alfvén turbulence: Drag, Entrainment, and Ambipolar Diffusion

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Interest in the effect of neutrals on drift-Rossby wave turbulence at the plasma boundary is increasing as a consequence of the relevance in high-density regimes, detachment, etc. It has been known¹ that neutral friction damps zonal flows, increases drift wave fluctuations, in the vein of predator-prey trade-offs. More interestingly, edge zonal flow actually entrains neutrals, by 'shaving off' the neutrals layers, via momentum conserving coupling. We analyze the coupled system of heat-flux drift wave turbulence, zonal flows, and a neutral population to understand the mechanism of Drift-Rossby-Alfvén turbulence (DRAT).

Zonal flows in DRAT are regulated by the competition between Reynolds and Maxwell stresses. In the simplest model²³, magnetic stress is in turn determined by the evolution of mean square magnetic potential. Magnetic dissipation is of paramount importance here, since it damps magnetic fields and thus Maxwell stresses, and so regulates zonal flows and drift wave turbulence. With neutrals, the process of ambipolar diffusion⁴, leading to the balance which determines the existence of zonal flows and thus turbulence levels. These differ qualitatively and quantitatively from the previous findings.

Finally, we offer a related discussion of a novel state of two-fluid turbulence of drift waves and neutrals. Interestingly, the plasma turbulence is quasi-2D while the neutrals turbulence is 3D. This system features the coexistence and coupling of 2D and 3D turbulence. The implications for boundary turbulence and transport will be discussed.

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² S. M. Tobias, P. H. Diamond, and D. W. Hughes, "β-plane magnetohydrodynamic turbulenceinthesolartachocline," *Astrophys.J.*667, ,L113–L116(2007).

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⁴ F.H. Shu. Gas Dynamics. Series of books in astronomy. University Science Books, 1992.