

## Slow mode wave propagation in a magnetic field

D. Langmayr<sup>1,2</sup>, N. V. Erkaev<sup>3</sup>, H. K. Biernat<sup>4</sup>, H. O. Rucker<sup>1,2</sup>, S. Mühlbacher<sup>1</sup>, and D. F. Vogl<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Space Research Institute, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Schmiedlstrasse 6, A-8042 Graz, Austria*

<sup>2</sup>*Institute for Geophysics, Astrophysics and Meteorology, University of Graz, Universitätsplatz 5, A-8010 Graz, Austria*

<sup>3</sup>*Institute of Computational Modelling, Russian Academy of Sciences, Krasnoyarsk 660036, Russia*

<sup>4</sup>*Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Graz, Universitätsplatz 5, A-8010 Graz, Austria*

In this study we focus on the spatial and temporal evolution of a pressure disturbance subject to the slow mode propagation type in a simplified magnetic field geometry. For this, we basically apply the ideal system of MHD equations, which are solved for adequate initial conditions, i.e., a Gaussian pressure disturbance. We investigate the effects of different initial plasma parameters in terms of the plasma beta, with special emphasis on the deviation between the direction of wave propagation and the background magnetic field. The main result is that for a low plasma beta, the slow mode wave can be considered to propagate parallel to the magnetic field, similar to the Alfvén wave. Thus, effects connected to this kind of propagation perpendicular to the magnetic field direction are negligible. However, for increasing plasma beta, the propagation characteristics across the magnetic field become more important.