

On heating of solar wind protons by the parametric decay of large amplitude Alfvén waves

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Abstract. By three-dimensional hybrid simulations, the proton heating is investigated starting from a monochromatic large-amplitude Alfvén wave with left-handed circularly polarization launched along the mean magnetic field in a low beta plasma. We find that the perpendicular scattering is efficient in 3 dimensions and the protons are heated by the obliquely-propagating waves. The thermal core proton population is heated in 3 dimensions as well in the longitudinal and parallel direction by the 5 field-aligned and the obliquely-propagating sound waves out of the parametric decay. The astrophysical context is discussed.

Keywords. Space plasma physics (Wave-wave interactions, Wave-particle interactions, Numerical simulation studies).

1 Introduction

Early in situ measurements at 1AU from VELA satellite (Bame et al., 1975) reveal that the velocity distribution function of solar wind protons is broader in direction perpendicular to the mean magnetic field (hereafter the z-direction) than in parallel 10 direction. This velocity anisotropy indicates a higher perpendicular temperature than the parallel one. Marsch et al. (1982) have found by using Helios 1 and Helios 2 data that such an anisotropic plasma heating occurs in high speed solar wind streams from 0.3 to 1.0 AU. This problem of anisotropic heating of ions in solar wind and solar corona is vast and has been discussed for a long time in space plasma physics (see e.g., Ofman, 2010). Theoretical models (e.g., Tu and Marsch, 1995) based on cyclotron resonant- or non-resonant- processes have been proposed to explain the anisotropic heating of solar corona and solar 15 wind.

Marsch and Tu (2001) have shown for the first time the observational evidence for the occurrence of the pitch-angle scattering of solar wind protons, driven by resonance with ion cyclotron waves propagating away from the Sun. The perpendicular broadening of the sunward part of the measured distributions has been explained through the pitch-angle scattering of so-

lar wind protons resonantly interacting with the outward parallel-propagating Alfvén waves. In a later paper, Marsch and Bourouaine (2011) have shown that the antisunward part of the proton distribution functions can be similarly shaped by the proton diffusion by the oblique fast magnetosonic and Alfvén waves propagating away from the Sun. According to numerical simulation studies (e.g., Araneda et al., 2008), the field-aligned part describing the tail or the proton beam of the velocity distribution functions can originate in the parametric decay of the Alfvén waves, a process predicted by theories (see e.g., Sagdeev and Galeev, 1969) and supported by observations (see e.g., Spangler et al., 1997).

Parametric instabilities play an important role in the dissipation of the large amplitude Alfvén waves with parallel or quasi-parallel propagation with respect to the mean magnetic field and in plasma heating by means of the ion Landau damping mechanism. Parametric instabilities including decay, modulational, and beat instabilities, have been extensively analyzed by theoretical studies (see e.g., Viñas and Goldstein, 1991) or numerical magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) (e.g., Ghosh et al., 1993; Ghosh and Goldstein, 1994; Ghosh et al., 1994; Del Zanna et al., 2001) and particle-in-cell or hybrid (e.g., Terasawa et al., 1986; Matteini et al., 2010a, b; Verscharen et al., 2012; Nariyuki et al., 2012; Gao et al., 2013; Nariyuki et al., 2014) simulations. In the MHD picture, the plasma heating by the Alfvén wave can occur through generation and steepening of magnetosonic waves. A shock wave is formed as a result of the wave steepening at a late (and nonlinear) saturation stage of the parametric decay. In the kinetic picture, hybrid simulations prove that the heating mechanism is completed by kinetic effects and a beam can be created in the ion distribution function due to the non-linear trapping of protons (see e.g., Araneda et al., 2008; Matteini et al., 2010a, b). The velocity beam formation is however restricted by the conditions of low-beta plasmas (see e.g., Matteini et al., 2010a).

Here we address the question, “Is the stochastic ion heating stronger in a 3-D parametric decay?” Our question is motivated by two preceding studies. First, Ghosh et al. (1993, 1994) and Ghosh and Goldstein (1994) discovered from the 2-D numerical MHD study that a parallel-propagating Alfvén wave collapses into obliquely-propagating daughter waves by the parametric decay. Second, more recently, Gao et al. (2013) confirm in the 2-D hybrid simulation that obliquely-propagating Alfvén waves are indeed excited by the field-aligned parametric decay, and propose a heating mechanism of the ambient plasma in a stochastic fashion. When the daughter Alfvén wave propagates obliquely to the mean magnetic field, the types of particle trajectories can be more diverse (see the illustration in Fig. 1). The finding and the assumed mechanism above by Ghosh et al. (1993, 1994) and Ghosh and Goldstein (1994), and Gao et al. (2013) are yet limited to a 2-D numerical setup. Obliquely-propagating waves are limited to a plane spanning parallel and perpendicular to the mean magnetic field in the 2-D setup, whereas the wavevectors can have a higher degree of freedom in the azimuthal directions around the mean magnetic field.

We perform a 3-D hybrid plasma simulation for the parametric decay, and track the time evolution of the proton distribution functions. We find that the stochastic heating (i.e., pitch-angle scattering) occurs more quickly and the ions are heated most strongly in the 3-D treatment. Our finding that the particles can be more quickly heated by the 3-D parametric decay can be tested by in situ measurements by the upcoming heliospheric missions such as Parker Solar Probe (Fox et al., 2016) and Solar Orbiter (Müller et al., 2013).

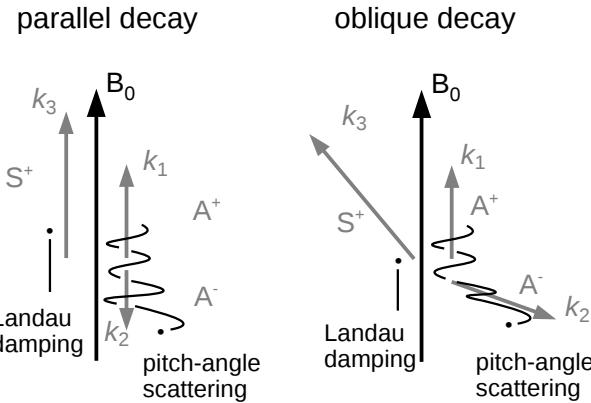


Figure 1. Parametric decay of a parallel-propagating Alfvén wave ($'A^+'$, with the wavevector k_1) into a daughter Alfvén wave ($'A^-'$ with k_2) and a sound wave ($'S^+'$, with k_3) in the parallel decay scenario (left panel) and the oblique decay scenario (right panel). Particle trajectories are marked by solid lines in black.

2 Simulation setup and methodology

We perform hybrid simulations with the AIKEF hybrid code (Müller et al., 2011), conducted in a three-dimensional configuration: the size of the simulation box on each direction is $L=288 d_i$, the grid size is $1d_i$, and 1000 super-particles are used for each computational cell. Here, $d_i = V_A/\Omega_p$ is the ion inertial length while V_A and Ω_p are the Alfvén velocity and ion frequency,

5 respectively.

The parametric decay modeled in the actual study is a three-wave process starting from a large-amplitude monochromatic Alfvén pump wave propagating parallel to the mean magnetic field B_0 , a spectrum of electrostatic ion acoustic waves also at parallel propagation, and a spectrum of Alfvén daughter waves at anti-parallel propagation. The amplitude of the pump wave with left-handed circular polarization is normalized to the value of the ambient magnetic field and has a value of 0.2
10 while its wavenumber and the resonant frequency are $k_0 \approx 0.218 V_A/\Omega_p$ and $\omega_0 \approx 0.19 \Omega_p$, respectively. The initial fluctuating magnetic field (\mathbf{B}_\perp) and bulk velocity (\mathbf{u}_\perp) satisfies the relation $\mathbf{u}_\perp = -k_0/\omega_0 \mathbf{B}_\perp$. The resonant frequency ω_0 is determined from the dispersion relation $k_0^2 = \omega_0^2/(1 - \omega_0)$ for the left-handed waves, (see e.g., Terasawa et al., 1986). The seed amplitudes for the daughter sound waves are implicitly included by the simulation noise. A low value of $\beta=0.01$ is used for the plasma beta parameter for each species of particles which is relevant for the solar corona and inner heliosphere studies. The protons
15 are treated in the hybrid scheme as particles while the electrons considered as a massless fluid. The value of β parameter and of the pump wavenumber k_0 are selected such that the decay instability has growth rates larger than other parametric instabilities (e.g., beat instability and modulational instability expected for left-handed polarized waves) and can be safely evaluated by MHD theories. By using the analytic study discussed by Terasawa et al. (1986) in the two-fluid description of plasma, the growth rate of the decay instability has a maximum value of $\gamma_{th}=0.0358$ corresponding to a compressional wave excited at

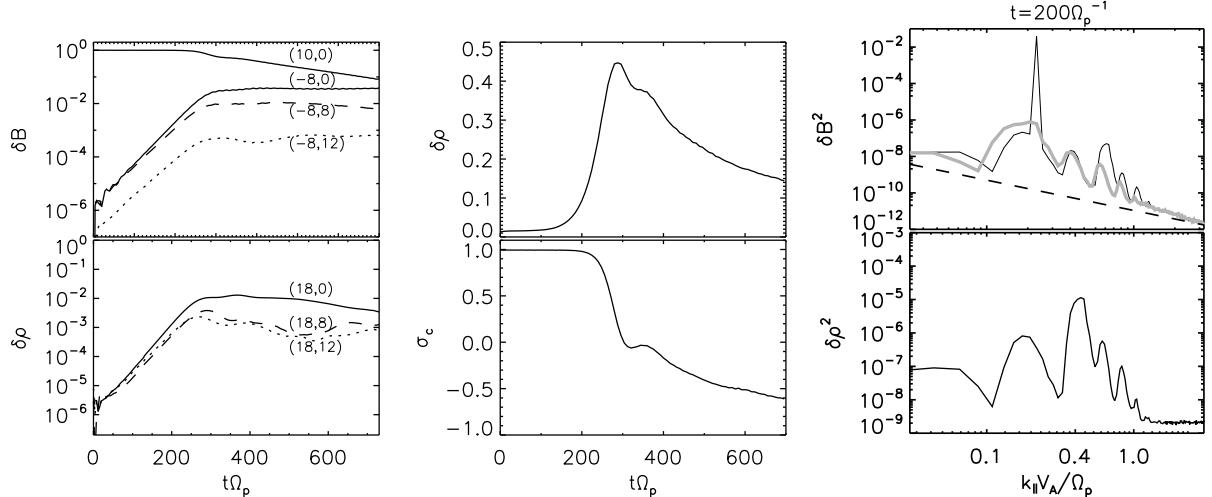


Figure 2. Left: Time evolution of the Alfvén pump mode (10,0), the field-aligned Alfvén daughter mode (-8,0), and the ion acoustic daughter mode (18,0) are given by solid lines in the top and bottom panels, respectively. Two moderate obliquely-propagating daughter waves are also drawn by dashed and dotted lines. Middle: Time evolution of the rms density fluctuations (top) and the cross-helicity (bottom). Right: Power spectrum in the k_{\parallel} wavenumber domain for the decomposed magnetic field (top) and density (bottom) fluctuations before the nonlinear saturation of the decay instability. The sunward (antisunward) propagating left-handed fluctuations are drawn in black (gray). The dashed line describes power laws of the normalized wavenumber $k_{\parallel}^{-5/3}$.

wavenumber $kV_A/\Omega_p = 0.385$. More weaker, the beat and modulational instabilities are estimated at wavenumbers $kV_A/\Omega_p \approx 0.218$, and $kV_A/\Omega_p \approx 0.075$, respectively.

The simulated magnetic field, density, and bulk velocity fluctuations are firstly averaged in the real space over one of the perpendicular directions (x-direction). After the averaging we obtain a 2D representation of wavevectors with a parallel ($k_{\parallel} \equiv k_z$) and a perpendicular ($k_{\perp} \equiv k_y$) component. The power spectrum is constructed in the $(k_{\parallel}, k_{\perp})$ domain by Fourier analyzing of the 2D spatial averaged fluctuations. In our setup, the Alfvén pump wave and the field-aligned compressional- and Alfvén-daughter waves have the Fourier modes $(m_{\parallel}, m_{\perp})$ with values of (10,0), (18,0), and (-8,0), respectively ($m_{\parallel(\perp)} = k_{\parallel(\perp)}L/2\pi$), accordingly to the wave-wave coupling rules. The negative sign expresses the backward (antiparallel) propagation of the Alfvén daughter wave. In our astrophysical scenario, the Alfvén pump wave is propagating away from the Sun.

10 3 Results

Fig. 2 (left panel) shows the time evolution of the antisunward-propagating Alfvén pump (10,0), the compressional daughter (18,0), and the sunward-propagating Alfvén daughter (-8,0) modes excited by the field-aligned parametric decay. The linear growing of the daughter modes terminates close before time $t\Omega_p = 300$. At later times, the increasing is very slow while the

pump wave remains stronger until the end of the simulation time. Besides the field-aligned decay, moderate-oblique propagating daughter waves are excited. Here we show, plotted by dashed and dotted lines, the oblique modes with perpendicular Fourier numbers $m_{\perp} = 8$, and $m_{\perp} = 12$. The growth rates are computed as slopes of the density modes,

$$\gamma = 1/|\delta\rho|d/dt|\delta\rho|$$

The field-aligned growth rate γ_{\parallel} has a value of 0.036 close to the above estimated γ_{th} . The growth rates for the moderate oblique daughter waves scales by $\cos \theta$, accordingly to former studies (e.g., Del Zanna et al., 2001; Matteini et al., 2010a), where θ is the angle of propagation with respect to the mean magnetic field.

The root-mean-squared (rms) density fluctuations $\delta\rho$ and the cross-helicities σ_c are represented as a function of time in Fig. 2 5 (middle panels). The normalized cross-helicity defined as $\sigma_c = (\langle \delta\mathbf{B} \cdot \delta\mathbf{u} \rangle)/(\langle \delta\mathbf{B} \rangle^2 + \langle \delta\mathbf{u} \rangle^2)$ where $\langle \delta\mathbf{B} \rangle$ are the averaged magnetic field fluctuations normalized to the mean field B_0 , while $\langle \delta\mathbf{u} \rangle$ are the averaged bulk velocity fluctuations normalized to the Alfvén velocity v_A , has in our study a value of +1 for the antisunward-propagating Alfvén pump wave.

When the decay instability is set on, the density fluctuations start to increase and the cross-helicity starts to decrease. At 10 a time just before $t=300 \Omega_p^{-1}$, the compressional fluctuations reach a maximum value associated with the saturation of the instability while the sharp decreasing of the cross-helicity terminates within a narrow plateau. A weaker attenuation of the cross-helicity continues down to the value of -0.5 at the latest time of simulation. In earlier studies concerning the parametric 15 decay in low beta plasmas (e.g., Del Zanna et al., 2001), at the non-linear saturation time, the cross-helicity σ_c becomes zero, and the wave energy is assumed to be equally shared by the forward-propagating Alfvén pump wave and the backward-propagating Alfvén daughter waves. As one can see in Fig. 2, at time $t\Omega_p \approx 300$ when $\sigma_c = 0$, the pump wave is still dominant 20 over the parallel propagating daughter mode, thus suggesting that a broadband spectrum of obliquely-propagating waves is developed.

The power spectrum of magnetic field and density fluctuations is given in Fig. 2 (right panel) at time $t\Omega_p=200$ during the linear growth of the daughter modes. The spectrum of the decomposed magnetic field fluctuations shows left-handed antisunward 25 propagating waves (or right-handed sunward propagating waves) drawn by black solid line and left-handed sunward propagating waves (or right-handed antisunward propagating waves) given by gray solid line. The spectrum of the incompressible sense of magnetic energy ($\delta B_x^2 + \delta B_y^2$) is dominated by the pump wave at ($kV_A/\Omega_p=0.218$). The first broadband gray peak and the third black peak (counting from the left-hand side of the plot) are localized around the lower and upper wavenumbers 30 of the sideband daughter modes ($m_{\parallel} = 10 \pm 18$ corresponding to $kV_A/\Omega_p=0.61$, and $kV_A/\Omega_p=0.17$, respectively). The compressional daughter mode is the strongest peak in the density spectrum at the wavenumber close to the predicted value from our analytical study ($kV_A/\Omega_p=0.385$). Its second harmonics can be also identified as the second following peak. At smaller wavenumbers close to the pump wavenumber ($kV_A/\Omega_p=0.218$), additional broadband compressional modes are accompanying the ion acoustic daughter wave. Most of the peaks observed in the magnetic field spectrum correspond to the wave-wave couplings of the pump wave with the fundamental and the harmonics of the daughter compressional wave driven by the decay instability. Exceptions are the peaks localized at $kV_A/\Omega_p \approx 0.4$ which can be related to the beat instability and correspond to 35 the coupling of the pump wave with the compressional mode excited at same wavenumber. According to MHD studies (e.g.,

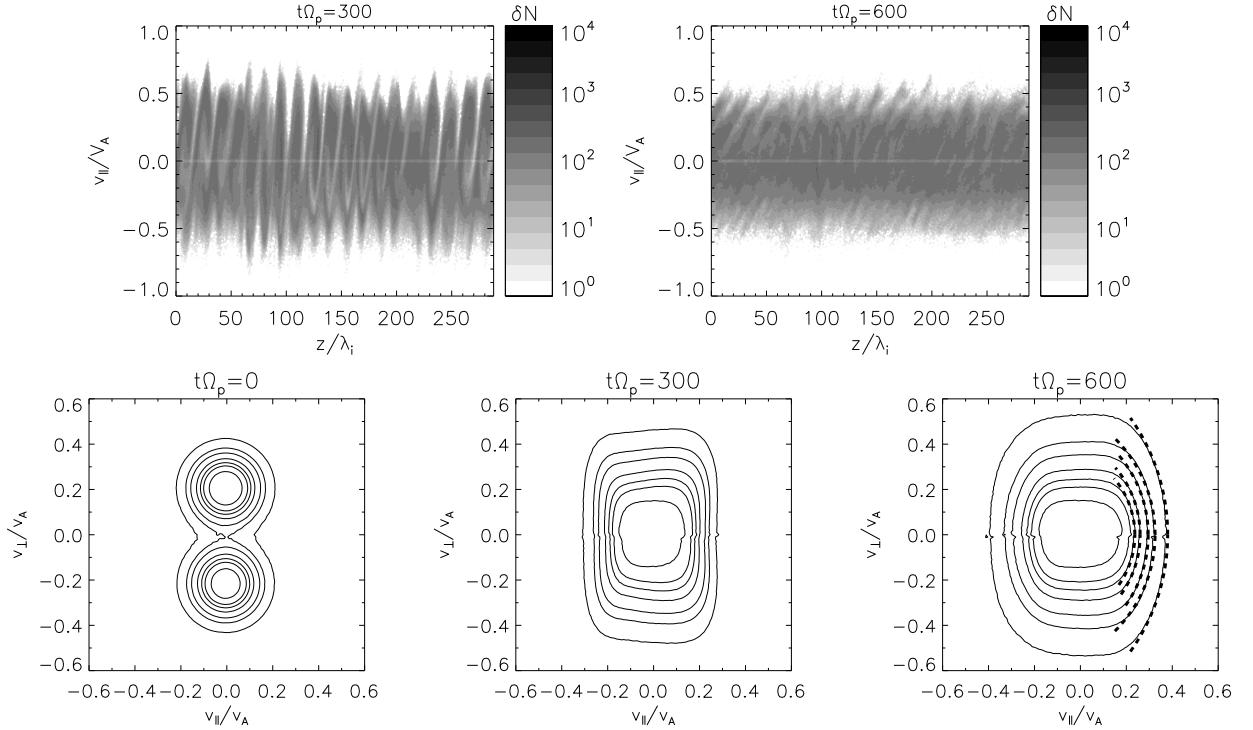


Figure 3. Top: Proton phase space $z - v_{\parallel}$ at time $t\Omega_p = 300$ close to the linear saturation of the decay instability, and at the final time $t\Omega_p = 600$ of the simulation. The particle density is represented in a gray-coded scale with a minimum defined by the lightest nuance of gray. Bottom: Proton reduced distribution functions represented as contour levels (solid line) determined in the plane $(v_{\parallel}, v_{\perp})$ at times $t\Omega_p=0$, $t\Omega_p=300$, and $t\Omega_p=600$. The segments of circle represented by dashed line describe diffusion plateaus (see text).

Bekhor and Drake, 2003), the beat instability driving a fast magnetosonic mode is efficient at larger ion beta plasmas and moderate oblique propagation angles.

While Fig. 2 based on analyzing the wave spectrum brings evidence of the decay instability, Fig. 3 reports the particle heating process. The upper panels of Fig. 3 present the particle distribution functions in the phase space $z - v_{\parallel}$ at two different stages 5 for the evolution of decay instability. The time evolution of the velocity distribution functions is usually helpful to emphasize the role of the kinetic regime on the saturation of the instability via particle trapping and wave-particle interactions. The left panel of Fig. 3 refers to the early stage just after the saturation of the instability at a time of $t\Omega_p = 300$ while the right panel corresponds to a later time of $t\Omega_p = 600$. The proton phase space $z - v_{\parallel}$ shown in the upper panels of Fig. 3 is similar with former studies. Matteini et al. (2010a) explain the spatial modulation and the modulation in enhancement of the parallel electric field (Fig. 5 in their paper) due to the broader spectrum of ion acoustic waves excited by the large amplitude Alfvén mother wave. The spatial modulation in Fig. 3 is weaker according to the smaller amplitude pump wave used in our simulation. During 10 the saturation of the instability we do not observe the presence of phase-space vortices leading to the formation of a proton

beam. This is a consequence of the low values for the electron beta ($\beta=0.01$) and ion beta ($\beta=0.01$). At very low electron temperatures, the contribution of the electron pressure term to the electric field ($\nabla P_e = \nabla nk_B T_e$) is small and the particle density fluctuations are less efficient in coupling to the electric field fluctuations. In a first stage, the protons are accelerated by the parallel electric field produced by the density fluctuations. In the later stage ($t\Omega_p = 600$), the particles are smoothly heated
5 and the resonant protons accelerated by the ion acoustic waves are mixed with the thermal core of the distribution.

The lower panels of Fig. 3 report the proton reduced velocity distribution functions constructed in the $(v_{\parallel}, v_{\perp})$ plane obtained at the initial time and at the same simulation epochs as in the upper panels. The reduced velocity distribution functions $f_r(v_{\parallel}, \pm v_{\perp})$ are computed by counting the number of particles $dN = v_{\perp} dv_{\perp} dv_{\parallel} \int f(v_{\perp}, v_{\parallel}, \Phi) d\Phi$. Here, $v_{\perp} = sgn(\pi - \Phi) \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$ is the velocity component perpendicular to the mean magnetic field, $v_{\parallel} \equiv v_z$ is the parallel velocity,
10 and the integral over the azimuthal angle $\Phi = \arctan v_x/v_y$ is done within the interval $[0, 2\pi]$. The contour lines are given for fractions of 60%, 40%, 30%, 20%, 10%, 5%, and 1% of the maximum phase space density from the inner to the outer part of the distribution functions.

Due to the transversal wave field imposed as the initial condition, the velocity distribution functions at time $t\Omega_p=0$ are shifted towards the initial bulk velocities. The deformation of the distribution functions with respect to the Maxwellian shape
15 due to the presence of a wave field of forces can drive an apparent temperature anisotropy, see e.g., Verscharen and Marsch (2011). The symmetrical sets of contour levels with respect to the $v_{\perp} = 0$ axis are slowly merging with the time evolution of the velocity distributions.

The dashed lines at time $t\Omega_p=600$ representing segments of circle describe the diffusion plateaus for the resonant protons with positive velocities scattered by backward-propagating daughter waves (see e.g., Isenberg and Lee, 1996),

$$20 \quad \frac{1}{2}v_{\perp}^2 + \frac{1}{2}v_{\parallel}^2 - \int_{v_{0\parallel}}^{v_{\parallel}} \frac{\omega_{res}(k_{\parallel}, v'_{\parallel})}{k_{\parallel}} dv'_{\parallel} = \text{constant} \quad (1)$$

where $v_{0\parallel}$ is the initial value of the parallel proton velocity v_{\parallel} satisfying the following resonance condition,

$$\frac{v_{\parallel}}{V_A} = \frac{\omega_{res}/\Omega_p}{k_{\parallel} V_A/\Omega_p} - \frac{1}{k_{\parallel} V_A/\Omega_p} \quad (2)$$

The above equations are derived within the quasi-linear theory of wave-particle interaction in magnetized turbulent plasma (see e.g., Kennel and Engelmann, 1966). The segment of circle represented by the rightmost dashed line in Fig 3 (bottom-right panel) defines the cyclotron diffusion plateau obtained by numerically solving the integral in Eq. (1) including Eq. (2) and the cold plasma dispersion relation modeled by,
25

$$k_{\parallel}^2 V_A^2 / \Omega_p^2 = \frac{\omega(k_{\parallel})^2 / \Omega_p^2}{\sqrt{1 - \omega(k_{\parallel}) / \Omega_p}} \quad (3)$$

The resulted level plateau has the center localized at a value of $V_{center} \approx -V_A/2$ along the negative axis of the parallel proton velocities. The inner dashed segments are obtained by slightly shifting V_{center} towards $v_{\parallel} = 0$ axis. Similar diffusion plateaus
30 can be derived for the lefthand side of the plot (with sunward velocity component) corresponding to the resonant scattering of protons by antisunward-propagating waves.

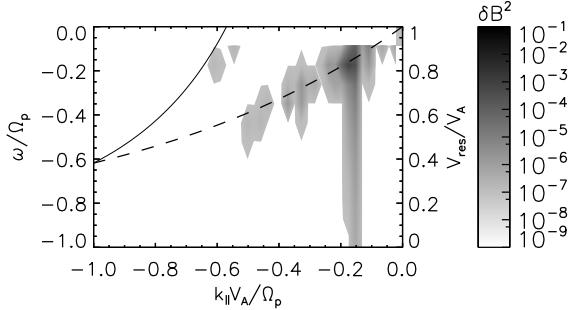


Figure 4. Normalized resonance velocity (solid line) of ions in dependence with the wavenumber according to Eq. (2) (see right axis). By dashed line is presented the dispersion relation for cold plasma (see left axis). Overplotted in a gray-coded scale, the frequency - wavenumber spectrum of the magnetic field fluctuations is given at time $t\Omega_p = 600$.

4 Discussion: On role of obliquely-propagating waves in proton heating

It is straightforward to notice by comparing the distribution functions at the intermediate ($t\Omega_p=300$) and final time ($t\Omega_p=600$), that the contour levels are moderately enlarging both in the parallel and perpendicular directions following the diffusion plateaus of energy conservation driven by the pitch-angle scattering of protons. Observational evidences of diffusion plateaus

5 formed by solar wind protons have been reported starting with the paper of Marsch and Tu (2001) followed by later observational (e.g., Tu and Marsch, 2002; Heuer and Marsch, 2007; Marsch and Bourouaine, 2011; He et al., 2015) or particle-in-cell simulations (e.g., Gary and Saito, 2003) studies. Marsch and Bourouaine (2011) have found that the oblique propagation of waves is the key factor which enables solar wind protons to scatter along the plateau levels of the velocity distribution functions.

Here we will check whether field-aligned propagating waves can resonate and scatter protons by pitch-angle diffusion
10 mechanism or obliquely propagating waves are necessarily to explain the plateau levels observed in Fig. 3. The resonance velocity defined in Eq. (2) is plotted by solid line along the wavenumber axis in Fig. 4. The right vertical axis shows the values of the resonance velocity in terms of Alfvén velocity V_A . The frequency-wavenumber ($\omega - k$) spectrum corresponding to the sunward-propagating Alfvén daughter waves is determined at time $t\Omega_p = 600$ and represented in a gray-coded scale in same figure. By dashed line is represented the cold plasma dispersion relation. Besides the Alfvén daughter wave observed
15 at wavenumber $kV_A/\Omega_p \approx 0.18$ as the strongest mode driven by the decay instability, a trend of additional normal modes are excited and forming a relatively broadband (turbulent) spectrum at larger wavenumbers and frequencies. The maximum value of the parallel velocity $v_{\parallel max} \approx 0.4V_A$ reported in the velocity distribution functions for the outmost level contour corresponds to a resonance velocity at the parallel wavenumber $k_{\parallel}V_A/\Omega_p \approx -1$. Due to the lack of waves in this wavenumber region, the observed parallel-propagating daughter waves cannot explain the formation of plateau levels in the velocity distribution
20 functions. The remaining candidates capable to scatter the particles along the segments of circles at moderate parallel velocities are the obliquely-propagating modes. At oblique inclination angles, the dispersion relation branch becomes less tilted with respect to the wavenumber axis while the resonance velocity is shifted towards smaller (absolute) wavenumbers; therefore

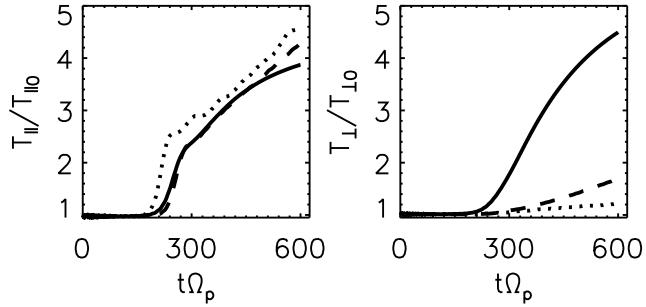


Figure 5. Time evolution of the parallel (T_{\parallel}) and perpendicular (T_{\perp}) proton temperatures. The dashed and dotted lines represent the result obtained from downgraded 2-D and 1-D configurations. The temperatures are normalized to their initial values.

the resonance condition is expected to be fulfilled. However, an extensive analysis of the pitch-angle scattering of protons by obliquely-propagating waves in the framework of quasi-linear theory is beyond the objectives of the actual study while the determination of the frequency-wavenumber spectrum of magnetic field fluctuations at oblique angles is hard to be achieved due to the requirement of sufficient spatial resolution.

5 The important role of the obliquely-propagating daughter waves in perpendicularly heating the particles can be alternatively emphasized by the comparison with the results obtained from additional simulations carried out by decreasing the dimensionality from the 3-D down to the 2-D and 1-D configurations. In the one-dimensional box spatial variations are allowed only in directions parallel and antiparallel to the background magnetic field, whereas in the two-dimensional simulation spatial variations are allowed in both parallel/antiparallel direction and one perpendicular direction. Fig. 5 shows the time evolution
10 of the parallel and perpendicular proton temperatures obtained in the actual and the additional 2-D and 1-D setups. The time evolution of the parallel temperature of protons is similar for all the simulation runs. In contrast, the perpendicular temperature for the 3-D setup starts to increase and becomes larger by a factor of four with respect to the temperatures obtained in the downgraded configurations. The three simulations carried out with same physics in one dimension, two dimensions, and three dimensions finally demonstrate that the 3-D simulation yields the strongest proton heating. We noticed that the amplitude of
15 the parallel-propagating Alfvén daughter waves decreases with increasing spatial dimension (not shown here) thus proving the efficiency of obliquely-propagating daughter waves prominently developed in the 3-D setup in perpendicularly heating the protons. We also mention that starting from similar velocity distribution functions distorted by the initial wave fields, their different time evolution in the three simulation setups suggests that the apparent temperature anisotropy does not significantly influence the proton heating reported at the latest time of simulation.

5 Conclusions

We performed for the first time a 3-D hybrid simulation study on the plasma heating problem associated with the parametric decay. The analysis of wave-wave coupling driven by decay instability and the time evolution of the main wave modes and cross-helicity, bring evidence that obliquely-propagating waves are early excited by the field-aligned Alfvén pump wave.

5 We draw the following conclusions:

1. The pitch-angle scattering is efficient in 3 dimensions and the plasma becomes heated more quickly by the obliquely-propagating daughter waves. The stochastic heating can be verified by the upcoming solar wind measurements by Parker Solar Probe and Solar Orbiter. A temperature rise by a factor of about 4 is obtained in our 3-D hybrid simulation study by the time of 300 to 600 ion gyroperiods. When applying the mapping of the elapsed time into the radial distance from
10 the Sun advected by the solar wind (Comi  sel et al., 2015), we obtain a radial distance of about 0.1 to 0.2 AU from the Sun at the time of 300 to 600 gyroperiods.
 2. Thermal core particle population is effectively heated in 3 dimensions as well in the longitudinal (to the wavevector) and parallel (to the mean magnetic field) direction by the field-aligned and the obliquely-propagating sound waves out of the parametric decay, comforting the lessons from the earlier studies (Laveder et al., 2002; Gao et al., 2013).
- 15 Needless to say, our conclusions are limited to a beta parameter of 0.01. 3-D hybrid simulations provide more realistic predictions for the wave-heating problem in nonlinear space plasma dynamics. We propose to study the following items to extend the 3-D simulations. Ghosh et al. (1993, 1994) and Ghosh and Goldstein (1994) discovered the importance of the oblique waves in the parametric decay in dependence of the beta parameter. Naively speaking, one may expect that oblique-propagating daughter waves would have larger amplitudes in a high-beta plasma than in low-beta plasma when treating in 3
20 dimensions.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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