

cases	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fernando Haas</li><li>Kellen Alves Pascoal</li><li>JosÃ© Tito MendonÃ§a</li></ul>	authors		DUPLICATES	1042
	title	Neutrino magnetohydrodynamics	title	Neutrino magnetohydrodynamics		
	publication_date	2017-12-15 00:00:00	publication_date	2016-01-01 00:00:00		
	source	SupportedSources.INTERNET_ARCHIVE	source	SupportedSources.INTERNET_ARCHIVE		
	journal		journal	AIP Publishing		
	volume		volume			
	doi		doi	10.1063/pt.5.7232		
	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>https://web.archive.org/web/20191015103122/https://arxiv.org/pdf/1712.05640v1.pdf</li></ul>	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>https://web.archive.org/web/20200310161641/https://lume.ufrgs.br/bitstream/handle/10183/142518/000983192.pdf?jsessionid=1BB2086FAC1E750E978F4611DC594335?sequence=1</li></ul>		
	id	id-8868737375693956729	id	id1775480276882979042		
	abstract	A new neutrino magnetohydrodynamics (NMHD) model is formulated, where the effects of the charged weak current on the electron-ion magnetohydrodynamic fluid are taken into account. The model incorporates in a systematic way the role of the Fermi neutrino weak force in magnetized plasmas. A fast neutrino-driven short wavelengths instability associated with the magnetosonic wave is derived. Such an instability should play a central role in strongly magnetized plasma as occurs in supernovae, where dense neutrino beams also exist. In addition, in the case of nonlinear or high frequency waves, the neutrino coupling is shown to be responsible for breaking the frozen-in magnetic field lines condition even in infinite conductivity plasmas. Simplified and ideal NMHD assumptions were adopted and analyzed in detail.	abstract	Sheared-flow-driven ion-acoustic drift-wave instability and the formation of quadrupolar vortices in a nonuniform electron-positron-ion magnetoplasma Phys. Plasmas 11, 4341 (2004); 10.1063/1.1774164 Effect of nonlinear coupling of right and left circularly polarized Hall magnetohydrodynamic modes on filamentation processes in the solar wind A new neutrino magnetohydrodynamics (NMHD) model is formulated, where the effects of the charged weak current on the electron-ion magnetohydrodynamic fluid are taken into account. The model incorporates in a systematic way the role of the Fermi neutrino weak force in magnetized plasmas. A fast neutrino-driven short wavelengths instability associated with the magnetosonic wave is derived. Such an instability should play a central role in strongly magnetized plasma as occurs in supernovae, where dense neutrino beams also exist. In addition, in the case of nonlinear or high frequency waves, the neutrino coupling is shown to be responsible for breaking the frozen-in magnetic field lines condition even in infinite conductivity plasmas. Simplified and ideal NMHD assumptions were adopted and analyzed in detail. V C 2016 AIP Publishing LLC.		
	versions		versions			