	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
		Zensho Yoshida	authors	Z. Yoshida P. J. Morrison		
	authors	Philip J. Morrison	title	Unfreezing Casimir invariants: singular perturbations giving rise to forbidden instabilities		
			publication_date 2013-03-04 23:04:47+00:00			
	title	Unfreezing Casimir Invariants: Singular Perturbations Giving Rise to Forbidden Instabilities	source	SupportedSources.ARXIV		
			journal	None		
	<u> </u>	e 2014-02-10 00:00:00	volume			
	source	SupportedSources.OPENALEX	doi		DUPLICATES 1071	
cases	journal	John Wiley & Sons, Inc. eBooks	urls	• http://arxiv.org/pdf/1303.0887v1		
	volume			• http://arxiv.org/abs/1303.0887v1		1071
	doi	10.1002/9781118577608.ch18		• http://arxiv.org/pdf/1303.0887v1		
		https://openalex.org/W3196839356				
	urls	• https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118577608.ch18	id	id8855027101422534416		
	uiis	• http://arxiv.org/pdf/1303.0887		The infinite-dimensional mechanics of fluids and plasmas can be formulated as "noncanonical" Hamiltonian systems on a phase space of Eulerian variables. Singularities of the Poisson bracket operator produce singular Casimir elements that foliate the phase space, imposing topological constraints on the dynamics.		
	id	id6072997055366149463	abstract	Here we proffer a physical interpretation of Casimir elements as \emph{adiabatic invariants}upon coarse graining microscopic angle variables, we obtain a		
	abstract			macroscopic hierarchy on which the separated action variables become adiabatic invariants. On reflection, a Casimir element may be \emph{unfrozen} by recovering a corresponding angle variable; such an increase in the number of degrees of freedom is, then, formulated as a \emph{singular perturbation}. As an		
	versions			example, we propose a canonization of the resonant-singularity of the Poisson bracket operator of the linearized magnetohydrodynamics equations, by which the		
				ideal obstacle (resonant Casimir element) constraining the dynamics is unfrozen, giving rise to a tearing-mode instability.		
			versions			