

cases	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>S. Rosswog</li><li>D.J. Price</li></ul>	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Rosswog, S.</li><li>Price, D.</li></ul>	DUPLICATES	1103
	title	3D meshfree magnetohydrodynamics	title	3D Meshfree Magnetohydrodynamics		
	publication_date	2008-02-04 00:00:00	publication_date	None		
	source	SupportedSources.INTERNET_ARCHIVE	source	SupportedSources.CROSSREF		
	journal		journal			
	volume		volume			
	doi		doi	10.1007/978-3-540-79994-8_15		
	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>https://archive.org/download/arxiv-0802.0418/0802.0418.pdf</li></ul>	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/978-3-540-79994-8_15.pdf</li><li>http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-79994-8_15</li></ul>		
	id	id-6939777483914791182	id	id5702349013578576744		
	abstract	We describe a new method to include magnetic fields into smooth particle hydrodynamics. The derivation of the self-gravitating hydrodynamics equations from a variational principle is discussed in some detail. The non-dissipative magnetic field evolution is instantiated by advecting so-called Euler potentials. This approach enforces the crucial $\hat{\mathbf{z}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{A}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{B}}\mathbf{f}=0$ -constraint by construction. These recent developments are implemented in our three-dimensional, self-gravitating magnetohydrodynamics code MAGMA. A suite of tests is presented that demonstrates the superiority of this new approach in comparison to previous implementations.	abstract			
	versions		versions			