

Original Research Articles**Electron Inertia Effects on the Gravitational instability
Under the Influence of FLR Corrections and
Suspended Particles****ABSTRACT**

In this paper we investigate the effects of electron inertia on the gravitational instability of gaseous plasma under the influence of FLR corrections and suspended particles. A general dispersion relation has been derived through relevant linearized perturbation equations. The general dispersion relation is reduced for both longitudinal and transverse mode of propagation. Numerical calculations have been performed to show the effect of various parameters on the growth rate of the gravitational instability.

Keywords: Electrical Resistivity, finite Electron-Inertia, Suspended Particles, finite Larmor radius, Magnetic Field, Thermal conductivity and permeability.

1. INTRODUCTION

Now a days, there has been a great deal of interest in understanding the formation of planetesimals and stars in interstellar media. The gravitational instability of an infinite homogeneous self-gravitating gaseous plasma was first discussed by Jeans [1] and he pointed out that an infinitely extending homogeneous static medium is unstable with respect to the gravitational sound wave with wave number K less than the critical Jeans wave-number $K_j = \left(\frac{4\pi G \rho}{c_s}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ where the symbols have their usual meaning. Chandrasekhar [2] has discussed in detail the effect of the magnetic field and rotations on Jeans criterion of gravitational instability. He inferred that Jeans criterion determines the condition of instability even in presence of magnetic field and rotation. A number of researchers [Langer [3] Chhajlani and Vyas[4] Sangvi and Chhajlani [5] Kumar and Shrivastava [6] Ali and Bhatia [7] Bhatia and Hazarika [8] Mamun [9] Lima et al. [10] Sunil et al. [11] Sheikh et al. [12]] have extended the problem of the gravitational instability of the self gravitating system under different conditions. Recently, Prajapati et al. [13] have investigated the problem of self gravitational instability of rotating viscous Hall plasma with arbitrary radiative heat loss functions and electron inertia and have obtained modified Jeans criterion of instability. Ren et al. [14] have studied the electrostatic drift modes in quantum dusty plasma with Jeans terms. Bashir et al. [15] have discussed the problem of self gravitational electrostatic drift waves for a streaming non-uniform quantum dusty magneto plasma. Prajapati and Chhajlani [16] have discussed the self gravitational instability in magnetized finitely conducting viscoelastic fluid. Prerana and Chhajlani [17] have pointed out the modified Jeans instability of magnetized spin $\frac{1}{2}$ quantum plasma with resistive effects and Hall current. Joshi and Pensia [18] have discussed the effect of radiation on Jeans instability of quantum plasma under the influence of rotation.

In all these studies of gravitational instability of a self gravitating medium under the combined effects of FLR corrections, finite electron inertia, viscosity, electrical conductivity, magnetic field, permeability and presence of suspended particles has not been investigated. It would, therefore, be of interest to examine the gravitational instability of a self gravitating gaseous plasma under influence of finite electron inertia,

FLR correction, viscosity, thermal conductivity, permeability, magnetic field, electrical conductivity and presence of suspended particles. In the present work we have discussed the problem of gravitational instability of a self gravitating gaseous plasma in the presence of suspended particles and transverse magnetic field including the simultaneous effects of finite electron inertia, FLR correction, viscosity, thermal conductivity and electrical resistivity. The present study can serve as a theoretical support to understand the astrophysical problems. This problem to the best of our knowledge has not been investigated yet.

2. LINEARIZED PERTURBATION EQUATIONS

We consider an infinite homogeneous, viscous, Self-gravitating gaseous plasma composed of gas and the suspended particles mixture with a uniform vertical magnetic field, finite electron inertia and the FLR. In the unperturbed state the fluid is assumed to be at rest. Pressure P and the density are constant in space and time. Due to the action of perturbing field, a small amplitude perturbation induces an oscillatory motion. If the amplitude of these perturbations grow in time then system is said to be unstable. The unstable mode will grow when energy transferred to the system exceeds the dissipation. The perturbations in density, velocity, pressure, magnetic field, temperature and the gravitational potential are given as $\delta\rho, \vec{v}, \delta P, \vec{h}, \delta T$ and δU respectively.

The perturbation state is given by

$$\rho = \rho_0 + \delta\rho, \quad P = P_0 + \delta P, \quad \vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 + \delta\vec{B}, \quad T = T_0 + \delta T, \quad U = U_0 + \delta U, \quad \vec{V} = \vec{v}, \quad \vec{u} = \vec{u}$$

Suffix '0' is dropped from the equilibrium quantities.

Thus the linearized perturbation equations with finite Larmor radius and finite electron inertia governing the motion of hydro-magnetic electrically conducting fluid plasma having suspended particles are given by.

$$\rho \frac{\delta \vec{v}}{\delta t} = -\vec{\nabla} \delta P - \vec{\nabla} \cdot P + \rho \vec{\nabla} \delta U + K_s N (\vec{u} - \vec{v}) + \frac{1}{4\pi} (\vec{\nabla} \times \delta \vec{B}) \times \vec{B} + \rho \vartheta \nabla^2 \vec{v} - \rho \frac{\vartheta}{k_1} \vec{v} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta \rho}{\partial t} + \rho \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\delta P = C^2 \delta \rho \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla^2 \delta U + 4\pi G \delta \rho = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\left(\tau \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + 1 \right) \vec{u} = \vec{v} \quad (5)$$

$$\lambda \nabla^2 \delta T = \rho C_p \frac{\partial \delta T}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \delta P}{\partial t} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\delta P}{P} \\ &= \frac{\delta T}{T} \\ &+ \frac{\delta \rho}{\rho} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \vec{\delta B}}{\partial t} &= \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) + \chi \nabla^2 \vec{\delta B} \\ &+ \frac{C^2}{4\pi^2 f_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla^2 \vec{\delta B} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Where,

$\vec{v}(v_x, v_y, v_z), \vec{u}(u_x, u_y, u_z), N, \rho, P, U, \vec{B}(0,0,B), T, G, \vartheta, C_p, \lambda, R, K_1, m, \rho_s, 4\pi^2 f_p, K_s(6\pi pr)$ and $\vec{\delta B}(\delta B_x, \delta B_y, \delta B_z)$, P, denote respectively, the gas velocity, the particle velocity, the number density of the particle, density of the gas, pressure of the gas, Gravitational potential, magnetic field, temperature, Gravitational constant, kinematic viscosity, specific heat at constant pressure, thermal conductivity, gas constant, Permeability, mass per unit volume of the particles its density, plasma frequency of electron, the constant in the stokes drag formula, perturbation in magnetic field and Stress tensor (Pressure Tensor). The component of pressure tensor P taking in to account of finite ion Larmor radius, for the magnetic field along Z axis (For the vertical magnetic field) according to Robert and Taylor (1962) are

$$\begin{aligned} P_{xx} &= -\rho v_0 \left(\frac{\delta v_y}{\delta x} + \frac{\delta v_x}{\delta y} \right), & P_{yy} &= \rho v_0 \left(\frac{\delta v_y}{\delta x} + \frac{\delta v_x}{\delta y} \right), & P_{zz} &= 0, & P_{xy} &= P_{yx} = \rho v_0 \left(\frac{\delta v_x}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta v_y}{\delta y} \right), \\ P_{xz} &= P_{zx} = -2\rho v_0 \left(\frac{\delta v_y}{\delta z} + \frac{\delta v_z}{\delta y} \right), & P_{yz} &= P_{zy} = 2\rho v_0 \left(\frac{\delta v_z}{\delta x} + \frac{\delta v_x}{\delta z} \right), \end{aligned}$$

Where $\rho v_0 = \frac{NTK'}{4W_H}$, and T being the density and temperature of ions and W_H is ion-gyration frequency and K' is Boltzmann's constant.

3. DISPERSION RELATION

We assume that all the perturbed quantities vary as,

$$\exp\{i(k_x x + k_z z + \omega t)\} \quad (9)$$

Where k_x, k_z are the wave numbers of perturbation along the x and z-axis so that $k_x^2 + k_z^2 = k^2$ and ω the frequency of harmonic disturbances, Using (2)-(9) in (1), we obtain the following algebraic equations for the components.

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1 v_x + v_0(K_x^2 + 2K_z^2)v_y + \frac{ik_x}{k^2} \Omega_T^2 s \\ = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-v_0(K_x^2 + 2K_z^2))v_x + \xi_2 v_y - (2v_0 K_x K_z)v_z \\ = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$(2\nu_0 K_x K_z) v_y + D_1 v_z + \frac{ik_z}{k^2} \Omega_T^2 s = 0 \quad (12)$$

The divergence of (1) with the aid of (2)-(9) gives

$$\frac{ik_x k^2 V^2 a_1}{a_2} v_x + iK_x \nu_0 (K_x^2 + 4K_z^2) v_y - (\sigma D_1 + \Omega_T^2) s = 0 \quad (13)$$

Where, $s = \frac{\delta \rho}{\rho}$ is the condensation of the medium, $\gamma = \frac{c_p}{c_v} = \frac{c^2}{c'^2}$ ratio of the specific heat, $V = \frac{B}{\sqrt{4\pi\rho}}$ is the Alfven velocity, $a = \frac{K_s N}{\rho}$ has the dimension of frequency, $\tau = \frac{m}{K_s}$ is the relaxation time, $\tau \Omega_N = \frac{\rho_s}{\rho}$ is the mass conservation, $\sigma = i\omega$, is the growth rate of perturbation, $\theta = \frac{\lambda}{\rho c_p}$ is the thermometric Conductivity, $\Omega_m = \chi K^2$ is electrical resistivity $\Omega_\theta = \nu \left(K^2 - \frac{1}{k_1} \right)$, $a_1 = (\sigma f + \Omega_m)$, $f = \left(1 + \frac{c^2 K^2}{4\pi^2 f_p} \right)$, C and C' is the adiabatic and isothermal velocities of sound.

$$D_1 = \left(\sigma + \Omega_\theta + \frac{a\sigma\tau}{\sigma\tau + 1} \right), \quad D_2 = (-\nu_0 (K_x^2 + 2K_z^2)), \quad D_3 = (-\xi_3), \quad D_4 = (2\nu_0 K_x K_z)$$

$$\Omega_j^2 = (C'^2 K^2 - 4\pi G \rho), \quad \Omega_j^2 = (C^2 K^2 - 4\pi G \rho) \quad \Omega_T^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma \Omega_j^2 + \theta_k \Omega_j^2}{\sigma + \theta_k} \right),$$

$$\xi_1 = \left(D_1 + \frac{V^2 K^2 a_1}{a_2} \right), \quad \xi_2 = \left(D_1 + \frac{a_1 V^2 K_z^2}{a_2} \right), \quad \xi_3 = iK_x \nu_0 (K_x^2 + 4K_z^2)$$

$$a_2 = a_1^2, \quad \theta_k = \gamma \theta k^2$$

The nontrivial solution of the determinant of the matrix obtained from (11)-(13) with (v_x, v_y, v_z) having various coefficients, that should vanish is to give the following dispersion relation.

$$\begin{aligned} & \xi_1 \xi_2 D_1 (\sigma D_1 + \Omega_T^2) + D_4^2 \xi_1 (\sigma D_1 + \Omega_T^2) - \xi_1 D_3 D_4 \frac{iK_z}{K^2} \Omega_T^2 + D_1 D_2^2 (\sigma D_1 + \Omega_T^2) + D_2 D_4 \left(\frac{i^2 K_x K_z V^2 a_1}{a_2} \Omega_T^2 \right) \\ & + \frac{iK_x}{K^2} D_1 D_2 D_3 \Omega_T^2 + (D_1 \xi_2 + D_4^2) \left(\frac{i^2 K_x^2 V^2 a_1}{a_2} \Omega_T^2 \right) \\ & = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Equation (14) represents the general dispersion relation of the considered problem and it shows the combined influence of finite electron inertia, suspended particles, electrical resistivity, thermal conductivity, viscosity, magnetic field and finite Larmor radius on the self-gravitational instability of a homogeneous gaseous plasma. If we ignore the effect of electron inertia then (equ.14) is similar to those of Vyas and Chhajlani [4] neglecting the contribution of rotation in that case. If we ignore the suspended particles, finite Larmor radius (equ.14) reduces to the one similar to obtained by prajapati et al [13] excluding the effect of Hall currents, rotation and heat-loss function.

Thus with these correlations we find the dispersion relation is modified due to the combined influences of suspended particles, finite electron inertia, viscosity, finite Larmor radius, thermal conductivity and

electrical resistivity. The above dispersion relation is very lengthy and to investigate the effects of each parameter we now reduce the dispersion relation (14) for two modes of propagation.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE DISPERSION RELATION

Now we shall discuss the dispersion relation given by equation (14) for the following modes. Longitudinal propagation i.e.- $K_x = 0$, $K_z = K$ and Transverse propagation i.e. $K_x = K$, $K_z = 0$

4.1 Longitudinal Mode of Propagation ($K \parallel B$)

For this case we assume that all the perturbations are longitudinal to the direction of the magnetic field i.e. ($K_x = 0$, $K_z = K$).

Thus the dispersion relation (14) reduces in the simple form to give

$$D_1[\xi_1^2 + (-2\nu_0 K^2)^2](\sigma D_1 + \Omega_T^2) = 0 \quad (15)$$

This dispersion relation is the product of three independent factors. These factors show the mode of propagations incorporating different parameters as discussed below. First factor equated to zero gives,

$$\tau\sigma^2 + \sigma\{1 + \tau(a + \Omega_\theta)\} + \Omega_\theta = 0 \quad (16)$$

The dispersion relation (16) shows the combined influence of viscosity and suspended particles on the propagation of the disturbances. This mode is independent of finite electron inertia, finite Larmor radius, magnetic field and self-gravitation. From the root of dispersion relation (16) the stability of the system may be considered. In (16) there is no term of suspended particles and we get damped mode due to viscosity and it is stable mode.

The second factor equated to zero and after simplification, we get

$$\sigma^8 \tau^2 f^4 + A_7 \sigma^7 + A_6 \sigma^6 + A_5 \sigma^5 + A_4 \sigma^4 + A_3 \sigma^3 + A_2 \sigma^2 + A_1 \sigma + A_0 = 0 \quad (17)$$

The dispersion relation (17) is a non-gravitating Alfvén mode influenced by suspended particles, finite electron inertia, finite Larmor radius, viscosity, thermal conductivity and electrical resistivity. The dispersion relation (17) is eight degree polynomial equations and its coefficients are very lengthy and the constant terms are given as,

$$A_0 = \Omega_\theta^2 \Omega_m^4 + K^4 V^4 \Omega_m^2 + 2\Omega_\theta K^2 V^2 \Omega_m^3 + 4\nu_0^2 K^4 \Omega_m^4$$

The third factor equated to zero and after simplification, gives

$$\sigma^4 \tau + \sigma^3 \{1 + \tau(a + \Omega_\theta + \theta_k)\} + \sigma^2 [(\Omega_\theta + \theta_k) + \tau(\Omega_j^2 + \theta_k(a + \Omega_\theta))\} + \sigma(\Omega_j^2 + \theta_k \Omega_\theta + \tau \Omega_\theta \Omega_j^2) + \Omega_\theta \Omega_j^2 = 0 \quad (18)$$

The dispersion relation (18) is a gravitating mode and shows the combined effect of suspended particles, viscosity and thermal conductivity on the self-gravitational instability of the system for longitudinal propagation. This gravitating mode of propagation is independent of finite electron inertia, magnetic field, finite Larmor radius and electrical resistivity. The dispersion relation (18) is four degree polynomial equations. If $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ and σ_4 are the root of the equations, then we have

$$\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 = -\left\{\frac{1}{\tau} + a + \Omega_\theta + \theta_k\right\}$$

And

$$\sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_3 \cdot \sigma_4 = \frac{\theta_k}{\tau} \Omega_{j'}^2$$

From the dispersion relation (18) we get the condition of instability for all Jeans length $\lambda > \lambda_j, \left\{\left(\frac{\pi}{G\rho}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} c'\right\}$ or wave number $K < \lambda_j$. In the absence of thermal conductivity $\theta_k = 0$, the system change from isothermal to behavior to adiabatic behavior.

Now we analyze the dynamical stability of the system represented by (18) by applying the Routh-Hurwitz criterion. If $\Omega_{j'}^2 > 0$ and $\Omega_{j'}^2 > 0$, then all the coefficients of (18) positive and the necessary condition for stability satisfied. To obtained the sufficient condition, the principal diagonal minors of the Hurwitz matrix must be positive and we get

$$\Delta_1 = \{1 + \tau(a + \Omega_\theta + \theta_k)\} > 0,$$

$$\Delta_2 = \left[(\Omega_\theta + \theta_k) + \tau\{a\theta_k + (\Omega_\theta + \theta_k)(a + \Omega_\theta + \theta_k)\} + \tau^2\theta_k(\Omega_{j'}^2 - \Omega_{j'}^2) \right. \\ \left. + \tau^2(\Omega_\theta + a)\{\Omega_{j'}^2 + \theta_k(a + \Omega_\theta + \theta_k)\} \right] > 0,$$

$$\Delta_3 = \left[\Omega_\theta\{\Omega_{j'}^2 + \theta_k(\Omega_\theta + \theta_k)\} + \theta_k(\Omega_{j'}^2 - \Omega_{j'}^2) + \tau \left[\Omega_\theta\theta_k\{a\theta_k + (\Omega_\theta + \theta_k)(a + \Omega_\theta + \theta_k)\} + \theta_k a(\Omega_{j'}^2 - \Omega_{j'}^2) \right] \right. \\ \left. + \tau^2 \left[\theta_k(\Omega_{j'}^2 - \Omega_{j'}^2) + (\Omega_{j'}^2 + \tau\theta_k\Omega_{j'}^2) \left\{ (a + \Omega_\theta)\Omega_{j'}^2 + \theta_k(\Omega_{j'}^2 - \Omega_{j'}^2) \right\} + (a + \Omega_\theta)(a + \Omega_\theta + \theta_k + \Omega_\theta\theta_k)\Omega_{j'}^2 + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \theta_k\{a\theta_k + (a + \Omega_\theta)(a + \Omega_\theta + \theta_k)\}\Omega_{j'}^2 + \Omega_\theta\theta_k(\Omega_\theta + \theta_k)(a + \Omega_\theta + \theta_k) \right] \right] > 0,$$

$$\Delta_4 = \theta_k \Omega_{j'}^2 \Delta_3 > 0,$$

All the Δ 's positive, thereby, satisfying the Hurwitz criterion, according to which equation (18) will not admit any positive real root of $\sigma (= i\omega)$ or a complex root whose real part is positive, hence, it gives a stable mode independent of the finite electron inertia, finite Larmor radius and the magnetic field. To analyze the role of viscosity, suspended particles and thermal conductivity on the growth rate of an unstable mode we choose the arbitrary values of these parameters in the present problem. We write the dispersion relation (18) is non-dimensional from in term of self-gravitation as,

$$\sigma^{*4}\tau^* + \sigma^{*3} \left[1 + \tau^* \left\{ K_s^* + \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) + \lambda^* \right\} \right] + \sigma^{*2} \left[\nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) + \lambda^* + \tau^* \left\{ (K^{*2} - 1) + \lambda^* \left(K_s^* + \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \right\} \right] + \sigma^* \left[(K^{*2} - 1) + \lambda^* \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) + \tau^* \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) (K^{*2} - 1) \right] + \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) (K^{*2} - 1) = \\ 0 \quad (19)$$

Where the various non dimensional parameters are defined as,

$$\sigma^* = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}, \quad K_s^* = \frac{K_s N}{\rho\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}, \quad \lambda^* = \frac{\lambda}{\rho c_p \sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}, \quad K^* = \frac{KC}{\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}, \quad \nu^* = \frac{\nu\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}{c^2}, \quad K_1^* = \frac{K_1\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}{c^2},$$

$$\tau^* = \frac{\tau\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}{c^2} \quad (20)$$

In the present analysis, the expression for dispersion relation, and growth rate of instability are evaluated for the infinitely conducting medium. We have examined the effect of thermal conductivity, relaxation time and Stokes drag parameters on the growth rate of self gravitational instability. The results are shown in Fig. 1-4 which have depicted the non-dimensional growth rate versus non-dimensional wave number for various arbitrary values of the thermal conductivity (λ^*), relaxation time (τ^*), Viscosity (ν^*) and Stokes drag parameters (K_s^*).

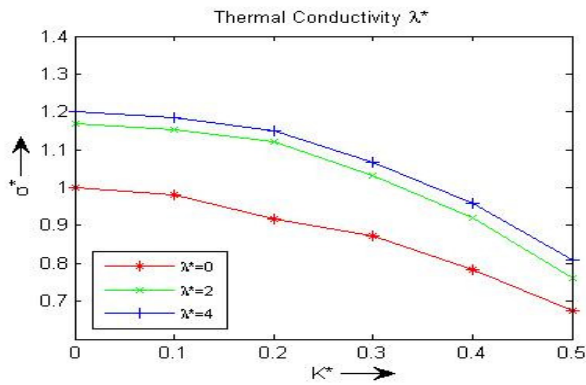


Fig. 1. The growth rate of instability is plotted against the dimensionless wave number K^* with variation in the thermal-conductivity $\lambda^* = 0, 2, 4$, with taking the values of K_s^* , ν^* , K_1^* and τ^* as unity.

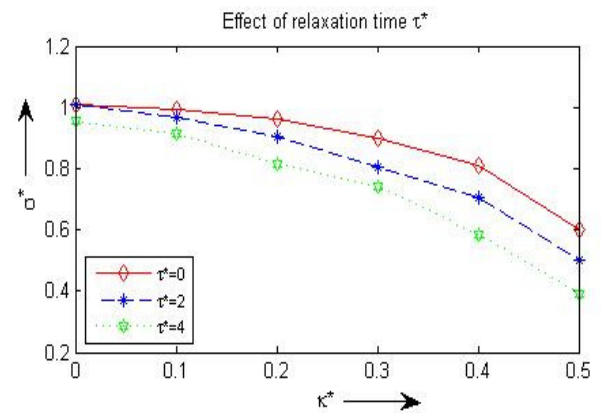


Fig. 2. The growth rate of instability is plotted against the dimensionless wave number K^* with variation in the relaxation time $\tau^* = 0, 2, 4$, with taking the values of K_s^* , ν^* , K_1^* and λ^* as unity.

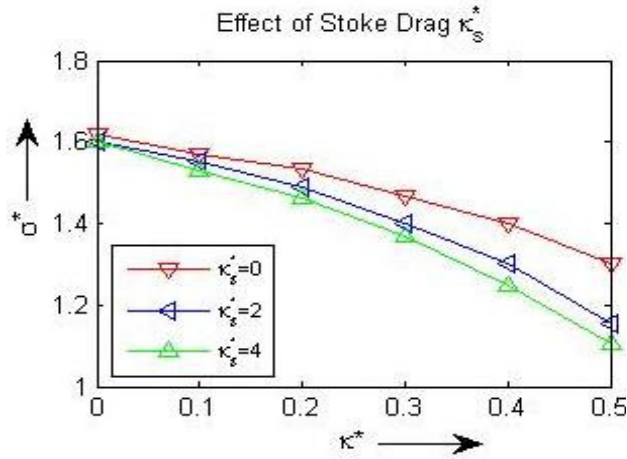


Fig. 3. The growth rate of instability is plotted against the dimensionless wave number K^* with variation in the Stokes' drag constant $K_s^* = 0, 2, 4$, with taking the values of λ^* , ν^* , K_1^* and τ^* as unity.

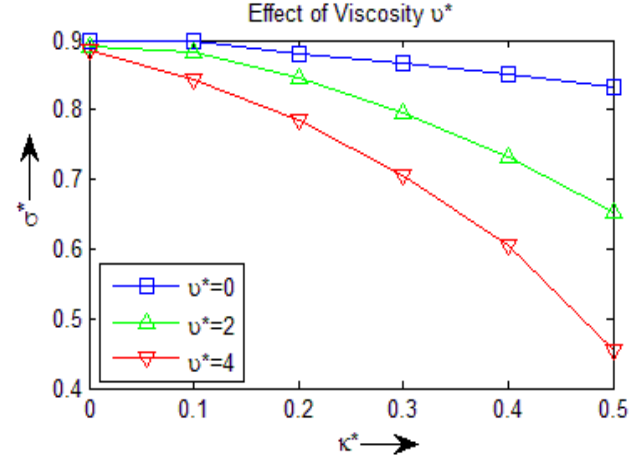


Fig. 4. The growth rate of instability is plotted against the dimensionless wave number K^* with variation in the Viscosity $\nu^* = 0, 2, 4$, with taking the values of λ^* , K_1^* , K_s^* and τ^* as unity.

Fig. 1. shows the growth rate of an unstable mode (*positive real root of σ^**) against the wave number (K^*) with variation in the thermal conductivity (λ^*) parameter. We see that the growth rate of the instability increases with increases is (λ^*). The peak value of the growth rate is increased with increasing the thermal conductivity parameters. The present results are different to those of prajapati et al. where the growth rate is unaffected by the presence of the thermal conductivity. This is the new finding, which shows that presence of suspended particles and finite Larmor radius effect the peak value of growth rate of instability.

Fig. 2. shows the variation of growth rate (σ^*) of instability against wave number (K^*) for different value of relaxation time (τ^*) parameter. It is observed that the relaxation time parameter has a reverse effect on the growth compared to that of the thermal conductivity parameters. In other words, due to an increase in the relaxation time parameter, the growth rate of the instability decreases. Thus the relaxation time parameter has a damping effect on the growth rate of the system. Also the peak value of the growth rate decreases by increasing (τ^*).

Fig. 3. shows the growth rate of instability against wave number for different values of the Stokes drag (K_s^*) parameter. From the curved we see that Stokes drag parameter shows the similar effect as shown by relaxation time parameter (τ^*). Thus Stokes drag force has stable influence on the self gravitational instability of the system.

Fig. 4. shows the growth rate of instability against wave number for different values of the Viscosity (ν^*) parameter. From the curved we find that Viscosity parameter shows the similar effect as shown by relaxation time (τ^*) Stoke drag (K_s^*) parameter. Thus Viscosity has stable influence on the self gravitational instability of the system.

4.2 Transverse Mode of Propagation ($K \perp B$)

For this case we assume all the perturbations transverse to the direction of the magnetic field i.e. ($\mathbf{K}_x = \mathbf{K}$, $\mathbf{K}_z = \mathbf{0}$). Thus the dispersion relation (14) reduces in the simple form to gives,

$$D_1^2 \left[\sigma D_1^2 + D_1 \left(\Omega_T^2 + \frac{\sigma K^2 V^2}{a_1} \right) + (\nu_0 K^2)^2 \sigma \right] = 0 \quad (21)$$

This dispersion relation is the product of two independent factors. These factors show the mode of propagations incorporating different parameters as discussed below. The first factor of this dispersion relation is stable mode as discussed in the previous case. The second factor of the dispersion relations (22) simplification written as

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma^7 \tau^2 f + \sigma^6 \tau [\tau \{ \Omega_m + f(2A + 2\Omega_\theta + \theta_k) \} + 2f] \\ & + \sigma^5 [\tau^2 \{ f(\Omega_j^2 + \Omega_\theta^2 + a^2) + \Omega_m(2a + 2\Omega_\theta + \theta_k) + 2af(\Omega_\theta + \theta_k) + f\Omega_\theta(\Omega_m + \theta_k) \} \\ & + 2\tau \{ \Omega_m + f(a + 2\Omega_\theta + \theta_k) \} + f] \\ & + \sigma^4 [\tau^2 \{ (a + \Omega_\theta)(2\Omega_m \theta_k + f\Omega_\theta \Omega_m + a\Omega_m + \Omega_m \theta_k + f\Omega_j^2) + f\Omega_\theta(\Omega_\theta + a\Omega_m) + f\theta_k(\Omega_j^2 + a^2) + \Omega_m \Omega_j^2 \} \\ & + \tau \{ (a + \Omega_\theta)(2\Omega_m + 2f\Omega_\theta + 2f\theta_k) + (2f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + \nu_0^2 K^4 f) + 2\Omega_\theta(\Omega_m + f\theta_k) + 2\Omega_m \theta_k \} + \Omega_m \\ & + f(2\theta_k + 2\Omega_\theta)] \\ & + \sigma^3 [\tau^2 (a + \Omega_\theta) \{ f\theta_k \Omega_j^2 + \Omega_m \Omega_j^2 + \Omega_m \theta_k(a + \Omega_\theta) + \Omega_m \theta_k \Omega_j^2 \} \\ & + \tau \{ \theta_k(2f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + \nu_0^2 K^4 f) + \Omega_m(2\Omega_j^2 + \nu_0^2 K^4) + (A + \vartheta_k)(f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + 2\Omega_\theta \Omega_m + f\Omega_\theta \theta_k) \\ & + \theta_k f(\Omega_j^2 + a\Omega_m + \theta_k \Omega_\theta) + a\Omega_m \theta_k \} + f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + K^4 \nu_0^2 + f\Omega_\theta(\Omega_\theta + 2\theta_k)] \\ & + \sigma^2 [\tau^2 \{ \Omega_m \theta_k \Omega_j^2 (a + \Omega_\theta) \} \\ & + \tau \{ (a + \Omega_\theta) \theta_k (f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + \Omega_m \theta_k) + (a + \Omega_\theta)(\Omega_j^2 + \theta_k \Omega_\theta) \Omega_m + \theta_k \Omega_j^2 (2\Omega_m + f\Omega_\theta) \\ & + \Omega_m(\Omega_j^2 \Omega_\theta + a\theta_k + \nu_0^2 K^4 \theta_k) \} + \theta_k (f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + \nu_0^2 K^4 f) + \Omega_\theta (f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + f\theta_k \Omega_\theta) \\ & + \Omega_m(\Omega_j^2 + \Omega_\theta^2 + \vartheta_0^2 K^4) + 2\theta_k \Omega_m \Omega_\theta] + \sigma [\tau \{ \Omega_m \theta_k \Omega_j^2 (a + 2\Omega_\theta) \} + \theta_k \Omega_\theta (\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2) + \Omega_m \theta_k \nu_0^2 \Omega_j^2 \Omega_\theta] \\ & + \theta_k \Omega_\theta \Omega_m \Omega_j^2 \\ & = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

This dispersion relation (22) is self-gravitating Alfvén mode and represent the effect of the simultaneous inclusion of the suspended particles, finite Larmor radius, finite electron inertia, thermal conductivity, electrical resistivity, and viscosity on the self-gravitational instability of the system for the transverse propagation. The condition of instability and the expression for the critical Jeans length are obtained from the constant term of (22), which is identical to that for longitudinal propagation. We find that in the dispersion relation (22) some terms are multiplied by terms due to the suspended particles and finite electron inertia, but the constant term is independent of the suspended particles, finite Larmor radius and finite electron inertia. Hence the conditions of instability will not be affected by the presence of suspended particles, finite Larmor radius and finite electron inertia but growth rate of the system will be changed. In the absence of electrical resistivity the condition of instability is changed and the expression of the critical Jeans wave number is given by

$$K < K_j = \left(\frac{2\pi G \rho}{C^2 + V^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (23)$$

From (23) we find that a finite electrical resistivity removes of the magnetic field from the condition of Jeans instability field. Thus we see that the terms of the suspended particles, finite electron inertia and

finite Larmor radius do not change the Jeans condition of instability for the system is electrical infinitely conducting as well as the system is finite conducting media.

Now in order to see the effect of suspended particles, finite electron inertia, finite Larmor radius, viscosity and thermal conductivity on self-gravitational instability of the system we reduces the dispersion relation (23) for infinitely conducting mediums. Thus on putting $\Omega_m = 0$ in (22) we get.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma^6 \tau^2 f + \sigma^5 [\tau^2 \{f(2A + 2\Omega_\theta + \theta_k)\} + 2f\tau] + \sigma^4 [\tau^2 \{f(\Omega_j^2 + \Omega_\theta^2 + a^2) + 2af(\Omega_\theta + \theta_k) + f\Omega_\theta \theta_k\} + \\ & 2\tau \{f(a + 2\Omega_\theta + \theta_k)\} + f] + \sigma^3 [\tau^2 \{(a + \Omega_\theta)\Omega_j^2 f + f\Omega_\theta^2 + f\theta_k(\Omega_j^2 + a^2)\} + \tau \{(a + \Omega_\theta)(2f\Omega_\theta + 2f\theta_k) + \\ & (2f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + \nu_0^2 K^4 f) + 2\Omega_\theta f\theta_k\} + f(2\theta_k + 2\Omega_\theta)] + \sigma^2 [\tau^2 (a + \Omega_\theta)f\theta_k \Omega_j^2 + \tau \{\theta_k(2f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + \\ & \nu_0^2 K^4 f) + (A + \vartheta_k)(f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + f\Omega_\theta \theta_k) + \theta_k f(\Omega_j^2 + \theta_k \Omega_\theta)\} + f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + \nu_0^2 K^4 f + f\Omega_\theta(\Omega_\theta + \\ & 2\theta_k)] + \sigma [\tau \{(a + \Omega_\theta)\theta_k(f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2) + \theta_k \Omega_j^2 f\Omega_\theta\} + \theta_k(f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + \nu_0^2 K^4 f) + \Omega_\theta(f\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2 + \\ & f\theta_k \Omega_\theta)] + \theta_k \Omega_\theta(\Omega_j^2 + K^2 V^2) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

In order to study the effects of various physical parameters on the growth rate of gravitational instability, we have reduced the dispersion relation (24) in non-dimensional form in terms of self-gravitation as from defined as,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma^{*6} \tau^{*2} f^* + \sigma^{*5} \tau^* \left[\tau^* \left\{ f^* \left(2K_s^* + 2\nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) + \lambda^* \right) \right\} + 2f^* \right] + \sigma^{*4} \left[\tau^{*2} \left\{ f^* \left\{ (K^{*2} - 1) + \nu^{*2} \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right)^2 + \right. \right. \right. \\ & K_s^{*2} \left. \left. \left. \right\} + 2K_s^* f^* \left\{ \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) + \lambda^* \right\} + f^* \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \lambda^* \right\} + 2\tau^* f^* \left\{ K_s^* + 2\nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) + \lambda^* \right\} + f^* \right] + \\ & \sigma^{*3} \left[\tau^{*2} \left\{ \left(K_s^* + \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \right) (K^{*2} - 1) f^* + f^* \nu^{*2} \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right)^2 + \lambda^* f^* (K^{*2} - 1) + K_s^* \right\} + \tau^* \left\{ \left(K_s^* + \right. \right. \right. \\ & \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \left. \left. \left(2f^* \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) + 2f^* \lambda^* \right) + 2f^* (K^{*2} - 1) + K^{*2} V^{*2} + \nu_0^{*2} f^* K^{*4} + 2\nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) f^* \lambda^* \right\} + \right. \\ & \left. f^* \left(2\lambda^* + 2\nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \right) \right] + \sigma^{*2} \left[\tau^{*2} \lambda^* f^* (K^{*2} - 1) \left(K_s^* + \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \right) + \tau^* \left\{ \lambda^* (2f^* (K^{*2} - 1) + K^{*2} V^{*2} + \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \nu_0^{*2} f^* K^{*4} \right) + (K_s^* + \nu^*) \left(f^* (K^{*2} - 1) + K^{*2} V^{*2} + f^* \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \lambda^* \right) + \lambda^* f^* (K^{*2} - 1) + \lambda^* \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \right\} \right] + \\ & \sigma^* \left[\tau^* \left\{ \left(K_s^* + \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \right) \lambda^* (f^* (K^{*2} - 1) + K^{*2} V^{*2}) + \lambda^* f^* (K^{*2} - 1) \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \right\} + \lambda^* (2f^* (K^{*2} - 1) + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. K^{*2} V^{*2} + \nu_0^{*2} f^* K^{*4}) + \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \left(f^* (K^{*2} - 1) + K^{*2} V^{*2} + f^* \nu^* \left(K^{*2} - \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \right) \right] + \nu^* \lambda^* \left(K^{*2} - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{K_1^*} \right) \left((K^{*2} - 1) + K^{*2} V^{*2} \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

Where the various non dimensional parameters are defined as,

$$\sigma^* = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}, \quad K_s^* = \frac{K_s N}{\rho\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}, \quad \lambda^* = \frac{\lambda}{\rho c_p \sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}, \quad K^* = \frac{KC}{\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}, \quad \nu^* = \frac{\vartheta\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}{c^2}, \quad K_1^* = \frac{K_1\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}{c^2},$$

$$\tau^* = \tau\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}, \quad V^* = \frac{V\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}{c}, \quad \nu_0^* = \frac{\vartheta_0\sqrt{4\pi G\rho}}{c^2}$$

$$(26)$$

In order to see the effects of various physical parameters [relaxation time τ^* , Stokes drag K_s^* , finite electron inertia f^* and finite Larmor radius ν_0^*] on the growth rate instability, we have performed numerical conclusions of the dispersion relation to locate the positive real roots of the non-dimensional growth σ^* against the non-dimensional wave number K^* for various values of relaxation time τ^* , Stokes drag K_s^* , finite electron inertia f^* and finite Larmor radius ν_0^* . These calculations are presented in figures (5 to 8) to show the variations of the growth rate (σ^*) with wave number (K^*), of the considered system for different values of relaxation time (τ^*), Stokes drags (K_s^*), finite electron inertia (f^*) and finite Larmor radius (ν_0^*) respectively.

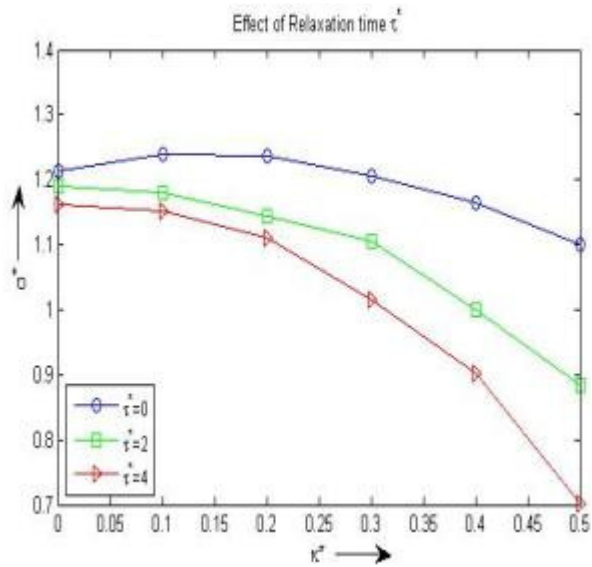


Fig. 5. The growth rate of instability is plotted against the dimensionless wave number K^* with variation in the relaxation time $\tau^* = 0, 2, 4$, with taking the values of $K_s^*, V^*, \nu_0^*, \vartheta^*, f^*$ and λ^* as unity.

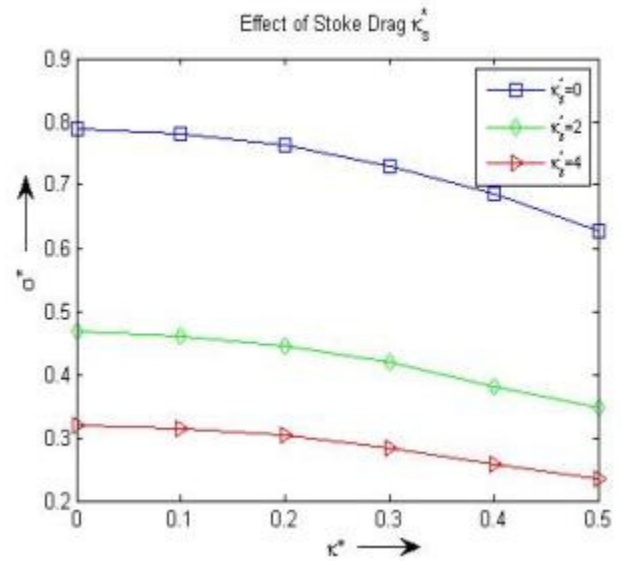


Fig. 6. The growth rate of instability is plotted against the dimensionless wave number K^* with variation in the Stokes' drag constant $K_s^* = 0, 2, 4$, with taking the values of $\lambda^*, V^*, \nu_0^*, f^*, \nu^*$ and τ^* as unity.

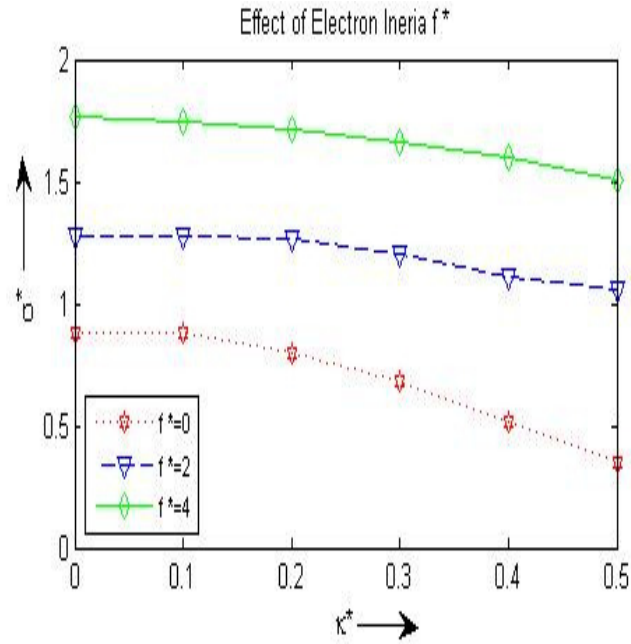


Fig. 7. The growth rate of instability is plotted against the dimensionless wave number K^* with variation in the Electron inertia $f^* = 0, 2, 4$, with taking the values of K_s^* , ν^* , λ^* , V^* , v_0^* and τ^* as unity.

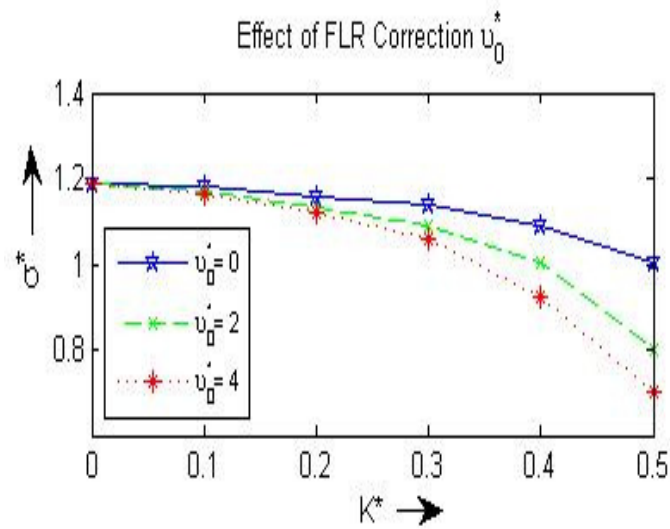


Fig. 8. The growth rate of instability is plotted against the dimensionless wave number K^* with variation in the finite Larmor radius $v_0^* = 0, 2, 4$, with taking the values of K_s^* , ν^* , λ^* , V^* , f^* and τ^* as unity.

Fig. 5. shows the variation of the real part of the growth rate (σ^*) with the wave number (K^*) for various values of the relaxation time parameter $\tau^* = 0, 2, 4$ respectively. It is clear from this figure that for any wave number value the growth rate of instability decreases as increasing the relaxation time (τ^*). Hence the relaxation time have a stabilizing influence on the system.

Fig. 6. shows the variation of the positive real part of growth rate (σ^*) with wave number (K^*) for various values of Stokes drags parameter $K_s^* = 0, 2, 4$ respectively, if $\tau^* = 1, f^* = 1, \nu_0^* = 1, \nu^* = 1, \lambda^* = 1, V^* = 1$. It is clear from this figure that, for any wave number value, the real positive root of growth rate σ^* decreasing by increasing the Stokes drag parameters by indicates that the Stokes drag K_s^* has a stabilizing effect.

Fig. 7. shows the variation of the positive real part of growth rate (σ^*) with wave number (K^*) for various values of finite electron inertia parameter $f^* = 0, 2, 4$ respectively, if $\tau^* = 1, K_s^* = 1, \nu^* = 1, \nu_0^* = 1, \lambda^* = 1, V^* = 1$. It is clear from this figure that, the any wave number value, the real positive root of growth rate of instability σ^* increases by increasing the finite electron inertia (f^*) parameter which indicates that the finite electron inertia has a destabilizing effect.

Fig. 8. shows the variation of the positive real root of growth rate (σ^*) of unstable mode with the wave number (K^*) for various values of finite Larmor radius $\nu_0^* = 0, 2, 4$ respectively, if $\tau^* = 1, \nu^* = 1, K_s^* = 1, f^* = 1, \lambda^* = 1, V^* = 1$. It is clear from this figure that, the any wave number value, the real positive root σ^* of instability slightly decreases by increasing the finite Larmor radius parameter, which indicates that the finite Larmor radius parameter has stabilizing effect. It is seen also from figure (7) the peak value of the growth rate is unaffected by the presented by the presence of the finite Larmor radius (ν_0^*) and it is the same for all the value of ν_0^* . Thus we see that finite Larmor radius behaves like is the from of a magnetic viscosity.

5. CONCLUSION

We have studied the gravitational instability of a self gravitating media under the combined influence of FLR correction, finite electron inertia, suspended particles, viscosity, thermal conductivity and electrical resistivity in the presence of transverse magnetic field in the present work using normal mode analysis. The analytical expression of the general dispersion relation is obtained with the help of linearized perturbation equations. The general dispersion relation is modified due to the presence of these parameters. The Jeans criterion of instability remains valid by the critical Jeans wave number is modified. The viscosity parameter has a stabilizing effect of the system in the longitudinal modes of propagation. The finite electrical conductivity has destabilizing influence on the longitudinal wave propagation. The viscosity parameter and permeability parameter have a stabilizing effect on the system in the longitudinal modes of propagation. From the curves it is found that the thermal conductivity and viscosity show mutually reverse effects on the growth rate of the instability. In other words, the thermal conductivity has a destabilizing influence, while the viscosity has a stabilizing role on the growth rate of the system. Owing to inclusion of thermal conductivity the isothermal sound is replaced by the adiabatic velocity of sound. The simultaneous presence of viscosity, permeability, finite electrical conductivity, suspended particles and FLR corrections does not essentially change the Jeans criterion of gravitational instability. The FLR corrections has a stabilizing influence on the transverse wave propagations. In the case of longitudinal propagation, the gravitating mode is influenced by viscosity, thermal conductivity, permeability and suspended particles but not affected by finite electron inertia, magnetic field and FLR correction. The

parameters of magnetic field, finite electron inertia, FLR corrections and suspended particles do not change the Jeans condition in this case. The dynamical stability of the system in this case is analyzed by applying the Routh-Hurwitz criterion. In this case the curves depict the effect of thermal conductivity (λ^*), viscosity (ν^*), relaxation time (τ^*), and Stoke drag (K_s^*) parameter on the growth rate of instability. In the transverse mode of propagation, the self gravitating Alfvén mode is influenced by finite electron inertia, suspended particles, viscosity, permeability and thermal conductivity of the medium. The Jeans condition of instability is modified by finite electron inertia, thermal conductivity and magnetic field but not affected by viscosity and suspended particles. In this case curves depict the effects of relaxation time (τ^*), Stokes drag (K_s^*), electron inertia (f^*) and FLR corrections (ν_0^*) parameters. From the curve it is found that thermal conductivity and FLR correction time shows mutually reverse effects on the growth rate of the instability. In other words, the thermal conductivity has a destabilizing influence, while the FLR correction has a stabilizing role on the growth of the instability. The finite electron inertia has a destabilizing influence on the growth rate of the instability. Also, it decreasing the peak value of the growth rate means that the system becomes more and more unstable for higher values of the finite electron inertia parameter.

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