

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910300141603321
Autore	Bellout Hamid
Titolo	Incompressible Bipolar and Non-Newtonian Viscous Fluid Flow [[electronic resource] /] / by Hamid Bellout, Frederick Bloom
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Birkhäuser, , 2014
ISBN	3-319-00891-9
Edizione	[1st ed. 2014.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (583 p.)
Collana	Advances in Mathematical Fluid Mechanics, , 2297-0320
Disciplina	532.00151
Soggetti	Mathematical physics Partial differential equations Fluids Mathematical Physics Partial Differential Equations Fluid- and Aerodynamics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Preface -- Acknowledgements -- I Incompressible Multipolar Fluid Dynamics -- II Plane Poiseuille Flow of Incompressible Bipolar Viscous Fluids -- III Incompressible Bipolar Fluid Dynamics: Examples of Other Flows and Geometries -- IV General Existence and Uniqueness Theorems for Incompressible Bipolar and non-Newtonian Fluid Flow -- V Attractors for Incompressible Bipolar and non-Newtonian Flows: Bounded Domains and Space Periodic Problems -- VI Inertial Manifolds, Orbit Squeezing, and Attractors for Bipolar Flow in Unbounded Channels -- A.I Notation, Definitions, and Results from Analysis -- A.II Estimates Involving the Rate of Deformation Tensor -- A.III The Spectral Gap Condition -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	The theory of incompressible multipolar viscous fluids is a non- Newtonian model of fluid flow, which incorporates nonlinear viscosity, as well as higher order velocity gradients, and is based on scientific first principles. The Navier-Stokes model of fluid flow is based on the Stokes hypothesis, which a priori simplifies and restricts the relationship between the stress tensor and the velocity. By relaxing the

constraints of the Stokes hypothesis, the mathematical theory of multipolar viscous fluids generalizes the standard Navier-Stokes model. The rigorous theory of multipolar viscous fluids is compatible with all known thermodynamical processes and the principle of material frame indifference; this is in contrast with the formulation of most non-Newtonian fluid flow models which result from ad hoc assumptions about the relation between the stress tensor and the velocity. The higher-order boundary conditions, which must be formulated for multipolar viscous flow problems, are a rigorous consequence of the principle of virtual work; this is in stark contrast to the approach employed by authors who have studied the regularizing effects of adding artificial viscosity, in the form of higher order spatial derivatives, to the Navier-Stokes model. A number of research groups, primarily in the United States, Germany, Eastern Europe, and China, have explored the consequences of multipolar viscous fluid models; these efforts, and those of the authors, which are described in this book, have focused on the solution of problems in the context of specific geometries, on the existence of weak and classical solutions, and on dynamical systems aspects of the theory. This volume will be a valuable resource for mathematicians interested in solutions to systems of nonlinear partial differential equations, as well as to applied mathematicians, fluid dynamicists, and mechanical engineers with an interest in the problems of fluid mechanics.
