1.	Record Nr. Autore	UNINA9910830351803321 Coussot Philippe
	Titolo	Rheometry of pastes, suspensions, and granular materials [[electronic resource]] : applications in industry and environment / / Philippe Coussot
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hoboken, N.J., : Wiley, c2005
	ISBN	1-280-27587-1 9786610275878 0-470-32324-8 0-471-72057-7 0-471-72056-9
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (311 p.)
	Disciplina	620.1/1 620.11
	Soggetti	Amorphous substances Rheology
	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	RHEOMETRY OF PASTES, SUSPENSIONS, AND GRANULAR MATERIALS; CONTENTS; PREFACE; NOTATION; INTRODUCTION; 1 MATERIAL MECHANICS; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Continuum Mechanics; 1.2.1 Definition of a Material; 1.2.2 Continuum Assumption; 1.2.3 Main Variables; 1.2.4 Conservation Laws; 1.3 Constitutive Equation; 1.3.1 Physical Origin; 1.3.2 General Characteristics; 1.3.3 Effect of Change in Frame of Observation; 1.3.4 Solids and Fluids; 1.3.5 Simple Shear and Viscometric Flows; 1.4 Viscometric Flows; 1.4.1 Free Surface Flow over a Plane; 1.4.2 Flow between Parallel Disks 1.4.3 Flow between a Cone and a Plate1.4.4 Flow between Two Coaxial Cylinders; 1.4.5 Flow in a Cylindrical Conduit (Poiseuille Flow); References; 2 RHEOPHYSICS OF PASTES AND GRANULAR MATERIALS; 2.1 Interactions between Material Elements; 2.1.1 Hydrodynamic Interactions; 2.1.2 Colloidal Interactions; 2.1.3 Interactions between Bubbles or Droplets; 2.1.4 Interactions between Two Solid Particles; 2.1.5 Classification of Forces; 2.2 Rheology of Soft Jammed Systems

	 (Pastes); 2.2.1 Solid Regime: Viscoelasticity; 2.2.2 Solid-Liquid Transition: Yielding; 2.2.3 Liquid Regime: Flow 2.2.4 Time Effects: Thixotropy2.2.5 Synthesis; 2.3 Rheology of Granular Materials; 2.3.1 Frictional Regime; 2.3.2 Collisional Regime; 2.3.3 Frictional-Collisional Regime Transition; 2.4 Rheology of Granular Pastes; 2.4.1 Frictional Regime; 2.4.2 Lubricational Regime; 2.4.3 Frictional-Lubricational Regime Transition; References; 3 EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES AND PROBLEMS IN PASTE VISCOMETRY; 3.1 Experimental Procedures; 3.1.1 Setup of the Material; 3.1.2 Viscoelasticity in the Solid Regime; 3.1.3 Yielding: Solid-Liquid Transition; 3.1.4 Flow Curve; 3.1.5 Thixotropy 3.1.6 Effect of Heterogeneity in Shear Rate3.2 Wall Slip; 3.2.1 Physical Origin; 3.2.2 General Mechanical Characteristics; 3.2.3 Couette Flow; 3.2.4 Parallel Disks; 3.2.5 Cone-Plate Flow; 3.2.6 Capillary Flows; 3.2.7 Wall Slip, Yielding, and Fracture; 3.2.8 How to Avoid Wall Slip; 3.3 Shear Localization; 3.3.1 Plateau in Flow Curve and Viscosity Bifurcation; 3.3.2 Modeling; 3.3.3 Shear Banding; 3.3.4 Implications for Paste Rheometry in the Continuum Regime; 3.3.5 Paste Rheometry in the Discrete Regime; 3.4 Surface Tension Effects; 3.4.1 Surface Tension in Simple Liquids 3.4.2 Surface Tension for Non-Newtonian Liquids3.5 Drying; 3.5.1 Evaporation; 3.5.2 Drying Regimes; 3.5.3 Drying Rates during Rheometrical Tests; 3.5.4 Effect of Drying on Rheometry; 3.5.5 Countermeasures; 3.6 Phase Separation; 3.6.1 Sedimentation; 3.6.2 Migration; 3.6.3 Segregation; 3.6.4 Consequences in Rheometry; 3.7 Cracking; 3.8 Temperature Effects; 3.9 Inertia Effects and Turbulence; 3.9.1 "Macroscopic" Inertia Effects; 3.9.2 Turbulence; References; 4 LOCAL RHEOMETRY; 4.1 Techniques for Measuring the Velocity Field in Fluids; 4.1.1 Principles of NMR; 4.1.2 Principles of MRI 4.1.3 Principles of MRI Velocimetry
Sommario/riassunto	A comprehensive examination of rheometry theory and its practical applicationsThis publication enables readers to understand and characterize the flow properties of complex fluids and, with this knowledge, develop a wide range of industrial and consumer products. The author fills a gap in the current literature by presenting a comprehensive description of the rheological behavior of pastes, suspensions, and granular materials and by offering readers the rheometrical techniques needed to effectively characterize these materials.With his extensive experience in both academic and