1. Record Nr. UNINA9910131921503321

Autore	Davie May
Titolo	Beyrouth et ses faubourgs (1840-1940) : une interprétation inachevée / / May Davie
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Presses de l'Ifpo, 1996 France : , : Presses de l'Ifpo, , 1996
ISBN	9782351594483 9782905465092
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (153 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Cahiers du Cermoc ; ; Nombre 15
Disciplina	956.92/5
Soggetti	Regions & Countries - Asia & the Middle East History & Archaeology Middle East Beirut (Lebanon) History Beirut Metropolitan Area (Lebanon) History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Sommario/riassunto	Written during the first years of the reconstruction of the Lebanese capital following the civil war, this work by May Davie undertakes to retrace in its entirety the urban expansion of Beirut between 1840 and 1940. The author has carried out a precious work of synthesis publications that have already addressed this subject and also relied on unpublished documents - family, parish and other records - in order to shed original light on the history of the city through the genesis of its suburbs. A simple small coastal town for a long time, Beirut has seen its population increase from 20,000 to 160,000 inhabitants in less than a hundred years. Driven by the industrial revolution and a series of administrative reforms carried out by the Ottoman power, it enters a deep urban transformation phase from the middle of the XIX th century and is transformed into "bourgeois city of the Mediterranean". The second historic turning point, the French Mandate contributes to the modernization of infrastructure and the expansion of Beirut. But the historian is also keen to highlight the negative impacts of French

		policy. According to Davie, the establishment of a national and republican model in Lebanon has disrupted the self-regulating community balance at work within the city for centuries and, as a consequence, favoured the emergence of poorly integrated peripheries and places of exclusion and conflict.

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9911019703903321
	Autore	Rudiger G (Gunther)
	Titolo	The magnetic universe : geophysical and astrophysical dynamo theory / / Gunther Rudiger and Rainer Hollerbach
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Weinheim, : Wiley-VCH, c2004
	ISBN	9786610520152 9781280520150 1280520159 9783527603657 3527603654 9783527605002 3527605002
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (346 p.)
	Altri autori (Persone)	HollerbachRainer
	Disciplina	523.01/886
	Soggetti	Dynamo theory (Cosmic physics) Cosmic magnetic fields Magnetohydrodynamics Astrophysics
	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	The Magnetic Universe Geophysical and Astrophysical Dynamo Theory; Contents; Preface; 1 Introduction; 2 Earth and Planets; 2.1 Observational Overview; 2.1.1 Reversals; 2.1.2 Other Time-Variability; 2.2 Basic Equations and Parameters; 2.2.1 Anelastic and Boussinesq Equations; 2.2.2 Nondimensionalization; 2.3 Magnetoconvection; 2.3.1 Rotation or Magnetism Alone; 2.3.2 Rotation and Magnetism Together; 2.3.3 Weak versus Strong Fields; 2.3.4 Oscillatory Convection Modes;

2.4 Taylor's Constraint; 2.4.1 Taylor's Original Analysis; 2.4.2 Relaxation of Ro = E = 0
2.4.3 Taylor States versus Ekman States2.4.4 From Ekman States to Taylor States; 2.4.5 Torsional Oscillations; 2.4.6 -Dynamos; 2.4.7 Taylor's Constraint in the Anelastic Approximation; 2.5 Hydromagnetic Waves; 2.6 The Inner Core; 2.6.1 Stewartson Layers on C; 2.6.2 Nonaxisymmetric Shear Layers on C; 2.6.3 Finite Conductivity of the Inner Core; 2.6.4 Rotation of the Inner Core; 2.7 Numerical Simulations; 2.8 Magnetic Instabilities; 2.9 Other Planets; 2.9.1 Mercury, Venus and Mars; 2.9.2 Jupiter's Moons; 2.9.3 Jupiter and Saturn; 2.9.4 Uranus and Neptune; 3 Differential Rotation Theory
3.1 The Solar Rotation3.1.1 Torsional Oscillations; 3.1.2 Meridional Flow; 3.1.3 Ward's Correlation; 3.1.4 Stellar Observations; 3.2 Angular Momentum Transport in Convection Zones; 3.2.1 The Taylor Number Puzzle; 3.2.2 The -Effect; 3.2.3 The Eddy Viscosity Tensor; 3.2.4 Mean-Field Thermodynamics; 3.3 Differential Rotation and Meridional Circulation for Solar-Type Stars; 3.4 Kinetic Helicity and the DIV-CURL-Correlation; 3.5 Overshoot Region and the Tachocline; 3.5.1 The NIRVANA Code; 3.5.2 Penetration into the Stable Layer; 3.5.3 A Magnetic Theory of the Solar Tachocline
4 The Stellar Dynamo4.1 The Solar-Stellar Connection; 4.1.1 The Phase Relation; 4.1.2 The Nonlinear Cycle; 4.1.3 Parity; 4.1.4 Dynamo-related Stellar Observations; 4.1.5 The Flip-Flop Phenomenon; 4.1.6 More Cyclicities; 4.2 The -Tensor; 4.2.1 The Magnetic-Field Advection; 4.2.2 The Highly Anisotropic -Effect; 4.2.3 The Magnetic Quenching of the -Effect; 4.2.4 Weak-Compressible Turbulence; 4.3 Magnetic-Diffusivity Tensor and -Quenching; 4.3.1 The Eddy Diffusivity Tensor; 4.3.2 Sunspot Decay; 4.4 Mean-Field Stellar Dynamo Models; 4.4.1 The (2)-Dynamo; 4.4.2 The -Dynamo for Slow Rotation
4.4.3 Meridional Flow Influence4.5 The Solar Dynamo; 4.5.1 The Overshoot Dynamo; 4.5.2 The Advection-Dominated Dynamo; 4.6 Dynamos with Random ; 4.6.1 A Turbulence Model; 4.6.2 Dynamo Models with Fluctuating -Effect; 4.7 Nonlinear Dynamo Models; 4.7.1 Malkus-Proctor Mechanism; 4.7.2 -Quenching; 4.7.3 Magnetic Saturation by Turbulent Pumping; 4.7.4 -Quenching; 4.8 -Quenching and Maunder Minimum; 5 The Magnetorotational Instability (MRI); 5.1 Star Formation; 5.1.1 Molecular Clouds; 5.1.2 The Angular Momentum Problem; 5.1.3 Turbulence and Planet Formation
5.2 Stability of Differential Rotation in Hydrodynamics

Sommario/riassunto

Magnetism is one of the most pervasive features of the Universe, with planets, stars and entire galaxies all having associated magnetic fields. All of these fields are generated by the motion of electrically conducting fluids, the so-called dynamo effect. The precise details of what drives the motion, and indeed what the fluid consists of, differ widely though. In this work the authors draw upon their expertise in geophysical and astrophysical MHD to explore some of these phenomena, and describe the similarities and differences between different magnetized objects. They also explain why magn