This short preface has a main purpose to explain how I came to the idea of the present opus.

From my viewpoint, a short encyclopaedia or dictionary should give the basic definitions, main historic developments, a short technical description, directions of research, and a short selected but efficient bibliography for each item.\textsuperscript{1} It should also point out unavoidable relationships between various entries, so that the redaction of such a work requires some technical experience from its author and also some benevolence and open mindedness. Because of my life story and experience I believe to have acquired the required conspectus, but also inquisitiveness, for this redaction in a selected subject matter, theories of continua that are decidedly not classical.

My experience in writing concise technical reports on various facets of science and technology goes back to a job I had to fulfil during my short stay in the French Air Force (since the French Ministry of Defence—note it’s always “Defence”—had paid some of my studies). To say the truth I had to write reports on ongoing research in various countries from documents that were not always publicly accessible. This proved to be a good training. Now in my professional scientific career, which really started in 1968, I wrote an innumerable quantity of reports on already published papers (for \textit{Mathematical Reviews}, \textit{Applied Mechanics Reviews}, and \textit{Zentralblatt für Mathematik}), more than seventy reviews (often as short essays) of published books, and also an incredible number of assessments of papers proposed for publication in many scientific journals relevant to continuum mechanics, applied mathematics and mathematical physics. I had the weakness practically

\textsuperscript{1}We are here faithful to d’Alembert’s preliminary discourse to the celebrated eighteenth-century grand encyclopaedia of Diderot and d’Alembert when this author wrote (cf. p. 4 in the English translation of “Preliminary discourse…” by R.N. Schwab, Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, 1963): “As an Encyclopédie, it is set to forth as well as possible the order and connection of the parts of human knowledge. As reasoned Dictionary of the Sciences, Arts, and Trades, it is to contain the general principles that form the basis of each science and each art, liberal or mechanical, and the most essential facts that make up the body and substance of each”.

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to never refuse this duty for two reasons. One is that this duty provides an easy way

keep aware of recent developments without having to investigate too much by

oneself in the ocean of publications, the other being that someone must do the job,

menial as it is, and it better be someone well informed, smart (here no false

modesty) and benevolent than someone inexperienced and grumpy. Of course, this

is not really creative work, but it is a way to remain a perpetual student. This is not

also high style literature, but not everyone is a born Marcel Proust. Anyway, as they

say: “Proust is too long and life is too short”. Smart editors-in-chief—from the UK,

the USA, Germany, and France (I don’t give names)—succeeded in exploiting my

somewhat naïve vanity by using arguments like: “Only you can look at this paper,

only you can make some sense out of this mess, etc” that reminds me of a song of

my youth “Only you—and you alone—can make the darkness bright” by the

famous vocal group of singers called the Fabulous Platters in the 1950s and 1960s.

More specifically, concerning the very subject matter of this book, it happened

that most of my creative scientific career—roughly the period 1970–2010—took

place in a time that witnessed the burgeoning of new ideas and new models to
describe the continuum mechanics of materials at different scales while my direct
masters had contributed to the emergence of a new generalized continuum
mechanics (GCM) in the 1960s and 1970s, and my own research took me to little
explored (at the time) fields such as a true nonlinear continuum mechanics of
electromagnetic solids, coupled linear and nonlinear waves in such fields, and
so-called configurational mechanics with the accompanying paraphernalia of
non-Riemannian geometry. I had the chance to witness some of these developments
in GCM at Princeton and in Summer schools held at the time. There were busy
years such as 1964 that saw the simultaneous publication of at least four different
expansions in GCM—by Toupin, Mindlin, Eringen, and Green and Naghdi—with
harsh confrontation between the different tenants in the late 1960s and early 1970s,
and new approaches to continuously dislocated bodies. The 1970s were also rich
with the development of nonlocal theories of various types. Other complex theories,
such as those of porous bodies, superfluids, liquid crystals, extended thermody-
namics, generalized thermo-elasticity, were also born. It is all these aspects in their
diversity and also in what they share in common that is the true subject matter of
this short book, with a will to help those confused readers and scientists new to the
field to apprehend it in the best, albeit concise, conditions. To some of them it will
open new horizons, to others it may correct some misinterpretations and favour a
revisited fruitful interest. In all it should satisfy the natural scientific curiosity of
many readers, who I expect to be perpetual students just like myself.

The work is presented in two parts. Part I includes prerequisites in classical
continuum mechanics, and elements of the mechanics of generalized continua. This
provides a necessary background and a general view of non-classical continuum
mechanics, especially in the form of generalized continuum mechanics. Part II
constitutes the dictionary per se in alphabetic order of the entries—so that there is
no real need for a subject index. This includes around a hundred entries with
numerous reference citations and cross references. These entries are of various sizes
and in-depth description extending from a few lines to several pages. For the most
largely expanded ones, historical background is given (all original sources were
consulted but transcribed in a modern unifying notation) as well as basic formu-
lation, further progress, contemporary references, and cross references. I am sure
that this is not exhaustive and any gross error and absence of relevant items are due
only to my own focused idiosyncrasy and my negligence. I expect the reader to
forgive me as the field is open and infinite by its very definition.

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