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Libro degli abstract

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Contents

Models for wildfire propagation based on a diffusive heat equation with a wind- and topography-driven drift term (G. Ali, P. A. Fusaro, C. Scuro)	4
Some appearances of distributions in Quantum Mechanics, and related stuff (Fabio Bagarello)	5
Trend to equilibrium for the Wigner equation with decoherence (Luigi Barletti, and Francesco Salvarani)	6
Modelling Forest Fires Spreading (Roberto Beneduci, and Giovanni Mascali)	7
Quantum Hydrodynamic Models for Charge Transport via Maximum Entropy Closure (V.D. Camiola, G. Vitanza, and V. Romano)	8
Backlund Transformations & nonlinear soliton equations: scalar versus operator cases (Sandra Carillo)	9
Wave propagation in nonlocal materials (Vito Antonio Cimmelli)	10
Remarks on Constitutive Laws for Dry Porous Solids (Pasquale Giovine)	11
Magma Ascent Mechanisms: Conduction, Buoyancy, and Heat Dissipation in the Lithosphere (C. Godano, M. Gorgone, C. F. Munafò, S. Carlino, P. Rogolino, and F. Oliveri)	12
A thermodynamical suspension model for blood (M. Gorgone, C.F. Munafò, A. Palumbo, and P. Rogolino)	13
Transient waves in linear dispersive media with dissipation: an approach based on the steepest descent path (Francesco Mainardi, Andrea Mentreli, and Juan Luis González-Santander)	14
On the Navier-Stokes equations: a possible gap related to the energy equality of a weak solution (Paolo Maremonti)	15
Thermodynamic and symmetry requirements for electromagnetic solids (A. Morro, and C. Giorgi)	16
Entropy principle for a nanoscale thermal model with no-slip boundary conditions (Carmelo Filippo Munafò, and Patrizia Rogolino)	17
On the validity of the Fourier law in a Resonant Tunneling Diode (Orazio Muscato)	18
Modeling the spread of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> : mathematical insights into a contested plant epidemic (Maria Grazia Naso)	19
Optimal control and uncertainty quantification of the semiclassical Boltzmann equation for charge transport in graphene layers and ribbons (Alfio Borzi, Andrea Medaglia, Giovanni Nastasi, Vittorio Romano, and Mattia Zanella)	20
A revisitation of the principle of material objectivity: a Lie symmetry approach (Francesco Oliveri, Matteo Gorgone, and Patrizia Rogolino)	21
The motion of a rigid body in a viscous fluid: new results for strong solutions, uniqueness and integrability properties (Filippo Palma)	22
Fractional differential equations for seismic wave propagation (Angela Ricciardello, and Marianna Ruggieri)	26
Analytical approach for two dimensional Cattaneo equation with non-homogeneous boundary conditions (Patrizia Rogolino, and Carmelo Filippo Munafò)	23

Ballistic electron transport described by a fourth order Schrodinger equation (Vittorio Romano, Giulia Elena Aliffi, and Giovanni Nastasi)	24
Mathematical Modeling and Analysis of Semiconductor Laser Diodes (Giuseppe Ali, Zeina Amer, Patricio Farrell, and Nella Rotundo)	25
Density matrices and entropy operator for non-Hermitian quantum mechanics (Fabio Bagarello, Francesco Gargano, and Lidia Saluto)	27
Euler and Navier-Stokes equations with data analytic close to the boundary (I. Kukavica, M.C. Lombardo, and M. Sammartino)	28
The one-fluid extended model of superfluid helium II: recent results (Michele Sciacca, and Luca Galantucci)	29
On Well Posedness Results for the 2D-Viscous MHD Equations (Vincenzo Sciacca)	30
Deformable ferroelectrics models: a thermodynamically consistent approach (Elena Vuk, and Claudio Giorgi)	31

Models for wildfire propagation based on a diffusive heat equation with a wind- and topography-driven drift term

G. Ali^{1,*}, P. A. Fusaro², C. Scuro³

^{1,*}*Department of Physics, University of Calabria*[The institution will open in a new tab](#), Arcavacata di Rende, Italy, giuseppe.ali@unical.it

²*University of Calabria, Department of Physics*[The institution will open in a new tab](#), Rende, Italy, pierpaolo.fusaro@unical.it

³*Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, University of Enna "Kore"*[The institution will open in a new tab](#), Enna, Italy, carmelo.scuro@unikore.it

*Corresponding Author

We present a simple model describing wildfire propagation, which takes the start from the original simplified physical fire spread models in [1] and [2], with a modification of the activation term, to avoid problems with a discontinuous term with respect to the unknowns. We discuss some mathematical properties of the model. We propose a simple box-integration scheme for the numerical integration of the model, suitable for numerical simulation in a realistic scenario, with varying velocity field and real topography. We perform some numerical tests to assess the validity of the model.

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Some appearances of distributions in Quantum Mechanics, and related stuff

Fabio Bagarello^{1,2}

¹*University of Palermo, Department of Engineering, Palermo, Viale delle Scienze, Italy,
fabio.bagarello@unipa.it*

²*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, INFN, Catania, Italy*

We show that some quantum mechanical systems are naturally defined in spaces which are different from $\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbf{R})$. This opens the way to many mathematical questions. In particular, the well known orthogonality of eigenstates of a given self-adjoint operator corresponding to different eigenvalues, suggests to look for a possible extension of the scalar product outside $\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbf{R})$. In this talk we show that these extensions exist in *compatible spaces*, and for suitable sets of tempered distributions. This latter situation is particularly interesting, as we will show.

This talk is based on the papers [1], [2] and [3].

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- [3] F. Bagarello, *e-product of distributions, with applications*, Zeitschrift für angewandte Mathematik und Physik, (2025), **76**:61

Trend to equilibrium for the Wigner equation with decoherence

Luigi Barletti^{*,1}, and Francesco Salvarani²

^{1,*}*Università di Firenze, Dipartimento di Matematica e Informatica “U. Dini”, Viale Morgagni 67/A
Firenze, Italia, luigi.barletti@unifi.it*

²*Università di Pavia, Dipartimento di Matematica “F. Casorati”, Via Ferrata 5, Pavia, Italia,
francesco.salvarani@unipv.it*

*Corresponding Author

Decoherence is, roughly speaking, the dynamical loss of the quantum properties of a system. Hence, the study of decoherence is very important for both fundamental physics (e.g., in the analysis of the quantum-to-classical transition) and applied physics (e.g., in quantum computers) [1].

In Ref. [2], starting from the decoherence mechanism analyzed in Ref. [3], the following Wigner equation with decoherence has been introduced:

$$\partial_t w + p \partial_x w = \eta \partial_p (p w) - \nu \gamma * w,$$

where η and ν are constants and $\gamma(p)$ is a suitable kernel that depends on the microscopic details of the collisions inducing decoherence. The Wigner-Fokker-Planck equation, a classical model of decoherence [4], corresponds to a quadratic approximation of the Fourier transform of γ .

In this communication we show that, if the ratio ν/η is large enough, then, for $t \rightarrow \infty$, the solution w tends to an equilibrium state having a power-law decay. In the Fokker-Planck approximation, the existence of the equilibrium is independent of ν/η and is a Gaussian distribution.

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Modelling Forest Fires Spreading

Roberto Beneduci^{*,1,3}, Giovanni Mascali^{2,3}

¹ *University of Calabria, Department of Physics, Rende (CS), via P. Bucci, cubo 31-C, Italy,
roberto.beneduci@unical.it*

² *University of Calabria, Department of Mathematics, Rende (CS), via P. Bucci, cubo 31-B, Italy,
giovanni.mascali@unical.it*

³ *National Institute of Nuclear Physics, gruppo collegato Cosenza*

*Corresponding Author

Mathematical modelling is an increasingly important tool for managing forest fires, particularly given the enormous quantity of georeferenced data now available. We present a stochastic model continuous in space and time for forest fires spreading [1, 2]. To outline its main features, let us consider a surface Σ on the earth, a point in Σ being denoted by $\mathbf{x} = (x, y) \in \Sigma$. We assume there are positive definite functions $\psi^F(t, \mathbf{x}), \psi^B(t, \mathbf{x}), \psi^G(t, \mathbf{x}), \in L^1(\Sigma, d^2\mathbf{x})$ representing sub-probability densities and describing the state of the forest fire at time t . In particular, $\psi^F(t, \mathbf{x})$ is the sub-probability density for the trees on fire, $\psi^B(t, \mathbf{x})$ the sub-probability density for the burnt trees (firing trees which turned into burnt trees) and $\psi^G(t, \mathbf{x})$ the sub-probability density for the green trees. Their sum satisfies, $\int_{\Sigma} [\psi^F(t, \mathbf{x}) + \psi^B(t, \mathbf{x}) + \psi^G(t, \mathbf{x})] d^2\mathbf{x} = 1$. The time evolution of the state is shown to be given by a non-linear system of integro-differential equations for $\psi^F(t, \mathbf{x}), \psi^B(t, \mathbf{x}), \psi^G(t, \mathbf{x})$,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \psi^F(t, \mathbf{x}_2)}{\partial t} &= -\alpha(t, \mathbf{x})\psi^F(t, \mathbf{x}_2) + \psi^G(t, \mathbf{x}_2) \int_{\Sigma} W(t, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_1)\psi^F(t, \mathbf{x}_1) d^2\mathbf{x}_1 \\ \frac{\partial \psi^G(t, \mathbf{x}_2)}{\partial t} &= -\psi^G(t, \mathbf{x}_2) \int_{\Sigma} W(t, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_1)\psi^F(t, \mathbf{x}_1) d^2\mathbf{x}_1\end{aligned}$$

where α is the burning probability rate and W is the transition kernel encoding the fire spreading.

Numerical implementations show forest fire behavior in several frameworks as for example the spreading through a river due to fire spotting.

Real case simulation can be obtained by empirical estimation of the sub-probability density functions (by using, for example, the kernel density estimation method (KDE)) and their time evolution (provided by the model) can be used for probabilistic forecasting: to locate those regions in space where the firing probability is going to increase.

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Quantum Hydrodynamic Models for Charge Transport via Maximum Entropy Closure

V.D. Camiola^{*,1}, G. Vitanza², and V. Romano³

^{1,*}*University of Catania, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science , Catania, Viale Andrea Doria 6, Italy, dario.camiola@unict.it*

²*Catania Astrophysical Observatory, Catania, Via Santa Sofia 78, Italy, giorgia.vitanza@inaf.it*

³*University of Catania, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science , Catania, Viale Andrea Doria 6, Italy, vittorio.romano@unict.it*

^{*}V.D. Camiola

We present a quantum hydrodynamical model for charge transport derived from the Wigner equation using the moment method, where closure is achieved through a quantum version of the Maximum Entropy Principle (QMEP). This approach provides a rigorous framework for handling general energy band structures, going beyond the classical parabolic approximation. Unlike previous models relying on equilibrium Wigner functions, our formulation allows the derivation of explicit closure relations incorporating $\hbar^2$ -order quantum corrections via Moyal calculus. We consider the density, energy density, and momentum density as basic hydrodynamic variables, and we construct the associated entropy-maximizing Wigner function under fermionic constraints. The resulting moment system is analyzed in detail, and explicit constitutive relations are obtained for charge transport in both silicon and graphene. The model also enables the derivation of quantum corrections to carrier mobilities under relaxation-time approximations. This work demonstrates how advanced analytical tools from quantum kinetic theory can be leveraged to derive consistent macroscopic transport models with quantum accuracy.

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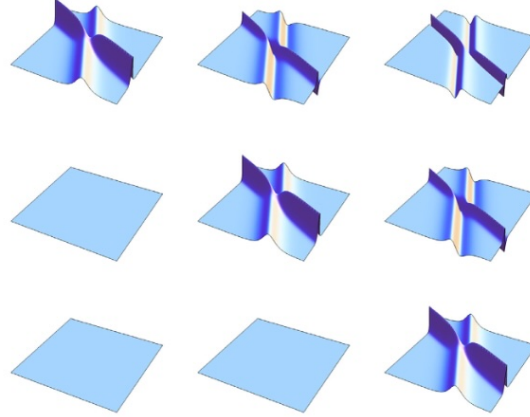
Bäcklund Transformations & nonlinear soliton equations: scalar versus operator cases

Sandra Carillo*,¹

^{1,*} *Università di Roma “La Sapienza”, Dipartimento di Scienze di Base e Applicate per l’Ingegneria, Roma, Via A. Scarpa 16, ROME, Italy, email: sandra.carillo@uniroma1.it*

*Corresponding Author

The importance of Bäcklund transformations in investigating non linear differential equations is well known, as testified by many books as, e.g. the classical text by Rogers and Shadwick [1]. In particular, operator valued equations are studied. In this case, the unknown is represented by an operator on a Banach space. Non-Abelian counterparts of non linear evolution equations, such as the Korteweg-deVries equation, can be introduced: they can be connected via Bäcklund transformations. In the case of third order equation, a wide net of links [2], termed *Bäcklund Chart* which exhibits interesting analogies with the the one obtained in the scalar (Abelian) case [3], one is constructed. However, much richer structure is shown in the noncommunicative case. A comparison is provided in [4]. The established connections allow, on one side, to reveal interesting symmetry properties, which can be extended to the full hierarchies since, also in the noncommunicative case, all the equations admit an hereditary recursion operator. On the other side, new solutions can be obtained. In the special case when the unknown operator is finite dimensional, it admits a matrix representation. Such special case is very interesting in applications such as quantum mechanics. Under this perspective, matrix soliton and breather type solutions are obtained [5,6,7]. Matrix solutions of soliton type admitted by the modified KdV equation are studied in [8]: wherein the following figure is included.



The study of a Bäcklund Chart involving 5th order nonlinear equations is in progress [9].

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Wave propagation in nonlocal materials

Vito Antonio Cimmelli*

**University of Basilicata, Department of Fundamental and Applied Sciences, Potenza,
Via dell' Ateneo Lucano 10, Italy, vito.cimmelli@unibas.it*

*Corresponding Author

We analyze the propagation of thermomechanical waves in materials for which the constitutive equations are allowed to depend on higher-order gradients of the basic unknown quantities. First, we consider the thermoelastic behavior of materials with graded composition. We calculate the velocities of coupled first- and second-sound pulses, propagating through non-equilibrium or equilibrium states. We characterize different types of perturbations, depending on the value of the material coefficients. Starting from the assumption that the deformation of the body can produce changes in its stoichiometry, locally altering the material composition, the possibility of propagation of pure stoichiometric waves is demonstrated. Thermoelastic perturbations generated by the coupling of stoichiometric and thermal effects are analyzed as well [1]. Next, we study the propagation of small-amplitude thermomechanical waves for homogeneous and isotropic thermoelastic bodies, under the validity for the heat flux of a generalized Maxwell-Cattaneo equation that also depends on the deformation, [2]. Finally, we consider a two-component model of superfluidity based on a scalar internal variable whose gradient is the counterflow velocity, i.e., the difference between the velocities of the normal and superfluid components, respectively. It is shown that the first and second sound waves can propagate along the system with velocities depending on the physical parameters of the two fluids. The first sound waves can propagate in the same direction or in the opposite direction to the counterflow velocity, depending on the concentration of the normal and superfluid components [3].

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Remarks on Constitutive Laws for Dry Porous Solids

Pasquale Giovine

University ‘Mediterranea’ of Reggio Calabria

Department of Civil Engineering, Energy, Environment and Materials (DICEAM)

Via Rodolfo Zehender 1 (Feo di Vito), I-89122 Reggio Calabria, Italy

Email giovine@unirc.it

In this summary we present some new suggestions concerning the constitutive prescriptions for a model of a complex material, the porous solid, as already introduced in §8.3 of [1] for the incompressible fluid-filled case, which generalizes the theories of voids and take into account remarks [2] on the impossibility of such theories to predict size effects in torsion, as they occur in bone mechanics [3] or rod-shaped specimens of dense polyurethane foams [4]. Surely those remarks stimulate a discussion starting from the more general principles of thermodynamics, even in the context of the entropy principle proposed in [5] and already used in soil mechanics for granular materials [6,7]. Another motivation for our model is the need to correct classical transport equations by involving in the constitutive relations higher-order derivatives of macro- and micro-displacements and/or temperature avoiding classical incompatibilities and recovering a finite speed heat propagation.

We have analyzed the thermomechanics of a complex material, the porous solid, in a scheme in which the ellipsoidal kinematic order parameters describing the microstate, are partially constrained to macrostrain, while the independent variable is directly correlated to the volume fraction of the matrix material and, therefore, is like a measure of the volume variation of the bulk material that results from void compaction or dilation. Pure balance equations are obtained for both macro- and micro-motions by using constraint reactions.

The Cauchy stress tensor results not symmetric, in general, and also depending on acceleration gradients and on a term of Ericksen’s type, clearly due to microstructural actions, even in the case of small pores. Moreover, the dissipation functional puts in evidence the effects associated only with void closure and inelastic pore-surface effects. Furthermore, we show that the extra entropy flux, introduced in accordance with Müller’s theory, is of reactive origin and balances the extra entropy supply.

Finally, to study the evolution of temperature in a non deforming porous conductor, the microstructural variable are linked to the temperature, obtaining hyperbolic-type evolution of temperature disturbances due to a flux that mimics the interstitial working of [8], a flux due only to microstructural actions.

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Magma Ascent Mechanisms: Conduction, Buoyancy, and Heat Dissipation in the Lithosphere

C. Godano^{*,1}, M. Gorgone², C. F. Munafò², S. Carlino³, P. Rogolino², and F. Oliveri²,

^{1,*}*Department of Mathematical and Physics, University of Caserta "Luigi Vanvitelli", 81100, viale Lincoln, 5, Caserta, Italy*

²*Department of Mathematical and Computer Sciences, Physical Sciences and Earth Sciences, University of Messina, 98166, Viale F. Stagno d'Alcontres, 31, Messina, Italy*

³*Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia - Sezione di Napoli - Osservatorio Vesuviano, Napoli, Italy*

**Corresponding Author: cataldo.godano@unicampania.it*

We introduce a rather simple model for the ascent of the magma through the lithosphere, based on a mix of conduction, rock melting, and buoyancy, where we take into account the heat dissipation due to the melting process. Moreover a source term is taken into account.

Under suitable assumptions, a hyperbolic linear partial differential equation describing the process is derived from a general thermodynamical model whose constitutive equations are compatible with the second principle of thermodynamics:

$$\tau T_{tt} + T_t - dT_{zz} + uT_z + rT_{tz} - \kappa T = 0; \quad (1)$$

Then, we derive numerically a solution to a physically meaningful initial/boundary condition that can explain many of the experimental observations. More precisely, we suggest a mechanism for the magma emplacement able to explain the different depths of emplacement depending on one of the model parameters. Moreover, this parameter can be tuned to obtain the disappearance of the emplacement, which justify the occurrence of hot spots.

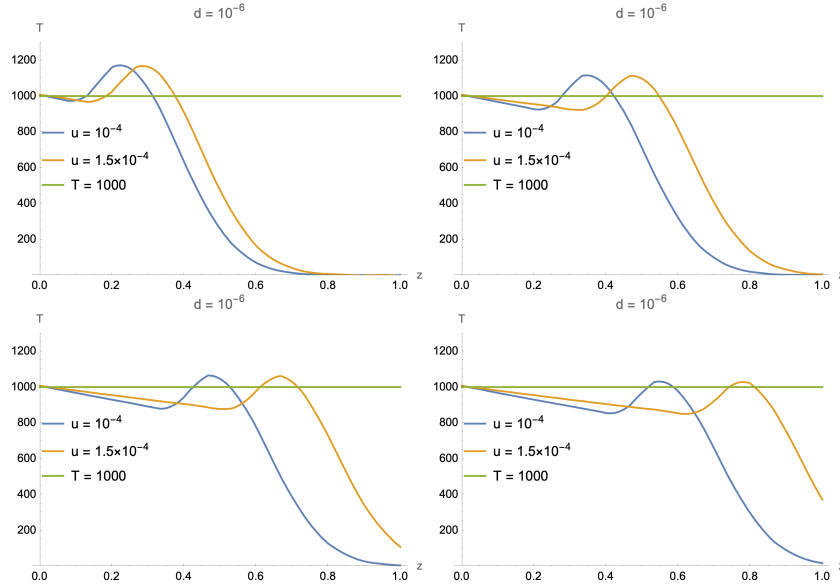


Figure 1: Profiles of the numerical solution at different times for $d = 10^{-6}$.

A thermodynamical suspension model for blood

M. Gorgone^{*,1}, C.F. Munafò², A. Palumbo³, and P. Rogolino⁴

^{1,*} *University of Messina, Department MIFT, Messina, Viale F. Stagno d'Alcontres 31, Italy,
matteo.gorgone@unime.it*

² *University of Messina, Department MIFT, Messina, Viale F. Stagno d'Alcontres 31, Italy,
carmelofilippo.munafò@unime.it*

³ *University of Messina, Department MIFT, Messina, Viale F. Stagno d'Alcontres 31, Italy,
annunziata.palumbo@unime.it*

⁴ *University of Messina, Department MIFT, Messina, Viale F. Stagno d'Alcontres 31, Italy,
patrizia.rogolino@unime.it*

*Corresponding Author

A complete thermodynamical analysis for a blood model, based on mixture theory, is performed [1]. The model is developed considering the blood as a suspension of red blood cells (solid component) in the plasma (fluid component), and taking into account the temperature effects. Furthermore, two independent scalar internal variables are introduced accounting for additional dissipative effects. Using Clausius-Duhem inequality, the general thermodynamic restrictions and residual dissipation inequality are derived. The thermodynamic admissibility with the second law of thermodynamics is assessed by means of the extended Coleman-Noll procedure [2]; in one space dimension we exhibit a solution of all the thermodynamical constraints.

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Transient waves in linear dispersive media with dissipation: an approach based on the steepest descent path

Francesco Mainardi^{*,1}, Andrea Mentrelli², and Juan Luis González-Santander³

^{1,*} *University of Bologna, and INFN, Department of Physics and Astronomy,
Bologna, Via Irnerio 46, Italy, francesco.mainardi@unibo.it*

² *University of Bologna & Alma Mater Research Center on Applied Mathematics AM²,
Department of Mathematics, Bologna, Via Saragozza 8, Italy, andrea.mentrelli@unibo.it*

³ *Universidad de Oviedo, Departamento de Matemáticas, Oviedo,
C/ Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo 18, Spain, gonzalezmarjuan@uniovi.es*

*Corresponding Author

For uni-axial waves in a semi-infinite medium ($x \geq 0$), initially quiescent and denoting by r the “response” of the system chosen among the field variables, the pulse $r(x, t)$ can easily be expressed at any time $t \geq 0$ and position $x \geq 0$ by inverting a Laplace transform. In fact we get, for media admitting a finite wave-front velocity c and a complex index of refraction $n(s)$

$$r(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{Br} ds \tilde{r}_0(s) e^{s[t - n(s)x/c]}, \quad (1)$$

in which s is the complex Laplace parameter, Br denotes the Bromwich path and the function $\tilde{r}_0(s)$ is the Laplace transform of the source pulse at $x = 0$ for $t \geq 0$, i. e. $r(0, t) = r_0(t)$. We recall that the Bromwich path is any infinite vertical line lying in the s -complex plane to the right of all singularities of $\tilde{r}_0(s)$ and $n(s)$.

In order to decrease the numerical difficulties for the Laplace inversion we propose to deform the original path of integration (the Bromwich path) into an equivalent one (unless possible contributions of singularities) that turns out to be more convenient. Such path is the steepest descent path through the saddle points of the complex function

$$F_\mu(s) = s[1 - \mu n(s)], \quad \mu = \frac{x}{ct} \quad (0 \leq \mu \leq 1), \quad (2)$$

i.e. the path along which the imaginary part of the phase function F_μ is constant. We have the possibility to check the validity of our proposed method by comparing our numerical results with the analytic solutions available in two particular cases of a signaling problem with complex index of refraction $n(s)$ provided by the Klein-Gordon equation, that is a relevant model equation that takes into account both dispersion and dissipation. This equation denoted by KGD reads

$$r_{tt} + a r_t + b r = c^2 r_{xx}, \quad r = r(x, t), \quad (3)$$

where the subscripts denote partial derivatives and a, b, c are non negative constants characteristic of the wave phenomenon under consideration, including elastic and electromagnetic waves in dispersive and dissipative media.

The complex index of refraction associated to the KGD equation is $n(s) = [1 + a/s + b/s^2]^{1/2}$, and exhibits in the complex s plane two branch points that are complex conjugate (c.c) for $\Delta = b - a^2/4 > 0$ and real for $\Delta = b - a^2/4 < 0$. The steepest descent paths, which turn out to be qualitatively different for these two cases, have been obtained and the numerical integration provides results which are in excellent agreement with the analytical solutions.

As a basic reference we may suggest the book by Mainardi [1] that contain many useful references,

[1] F. Mainardi, *Fractional Calculus and Waves in Linear Viscoelasticity*, World Scientific, Singapore (2022) [2-nd edition]

On the Navier-Stokes equations: a possible gap related to the energy equality of a weak solution

Paolo Maremonti,

*University of Campania, Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica,
81100 Caserta, via Vivaldi, 43 , Italy*

paolo.maremonti@unicampania.it

It is well known that a weak solution *a priori* enjoys an energy inequality. Hence, we investigate on the possible gap:

$$\|v(s)\|_2^2 - 2 \int_s^t \|\nabla v(\tau)\|_2^2 d\tau - \|v(t)\|_2^2 \geq 0. \quad (1)$$

We look for the existence of a Leray's weak solution enjoying the energy equality. We are unable to fully prove the result. However, we show that if there exists a possible gap for the energy equality, i.e. at (1) > 0 , then the gap is represented by means of a suitable additional dissipation. The additional dissipation is given in terms of the "kinetic energy".

We are not able to detect a turbulence character for these quantities, or, more in general, to understand the physical meaning of the anomalous energy dissipation.

The gap vanishes in the case of a further "small regularity" of the weak solution.

This result is an existence result, we do not achieve the result for all possible the Leray-Hopf weak solutions.

Thermodynamic and symmetry requirements for electromagnetic solids

A. Morro^{1,*}, C. Giorgi²

^{1,*}*DIBRIS, Università di Genova, Via All'Opera Pia 13, Genova, 16145, Italy,
angelo.morro@unige.it*

²*DICATAM, Università di Brescia, Via Branze 43, 25133 Brescia, Italy, claudio.giorgi@unibs.it*

*Corresponding Author

The talk revisits the subject of constitutive equations in electromagnetism on the basis of the symmetry requirements arising from the balance of angular momentum. First, the balance of angular momentum is considered, thus obtaining a symmetry condition that is applied as a mathematical constraint on admissible constitutive equations. Next, thermodynamic restrictions are also investigated and a further symmetry condition is established. The joint validity of the two symmetry conditions implies that the dependence on electromagnetic fields has to be through variables involving deformation gradients. These variables constitute two classes that prove to be Euclidean invariants. The simplest selection of the variables is just that of the Lagrangian fields of the literature. Furthermore, the two classes of variables yield different types of magnetostriction (i.e. positive and negative). The generalization to dissipative and heat-conducting solids is obtained by using the entropy production as a constitutive function.

Entropy principle for a nanoscale thermal model with no-slip boundary conditions

Carmelo Filippo Munafò^{*,1} and Patrizia Rogolino¹,

^{1,*} *University of Messina, Department of Mathematics and Computer Sciences, Physical Sciences and Earth Sciences, Messina, Via F. Stagno d'Alcontres, Italy,
carmelofilippo.munafò@unime.it, progolino@unime.it*

^{*}Corresponding Author

A complete thermodynamical analysis for a nanoscale thermal model is carried out [1]. The model is developed considering the heat flux decomposed into two contributions: bulk and wall [2]. Furthermore, to account the effects of phonon-wall interactions, second-order no-slip boundary conditions are introduced [3,4,5,6,7,8]. Based on the second law of thermodynamics, general thermodynamic restrictions and residual dissipation inequality are derived. The underlying idea is to consider the heat flux at the boundary, i.e the wall heat flux, as an independent variable. This allows for the derivation of general boundary conditions from the second law requirement that the rate of entropy production must be non-negative. In parallel, evolution equations for the bulk heat flux are also formulated.

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On the validity of the Fourier law in a Resonant Tunneling Diode

Orazio Muscato^{*,1},

^{1,*}*University of Catania, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science,
Catania, viale A. Doria 6, Italy, orazio.muscato@unict.it*

^{*}Corresponding Author

Semiconductor devices that rely on quantum tunneling through potential barriers are playing an increasingly important role in advanced microelectronic applications, including multiple-state logic and memory devices and high frequency oscillators. Monte Carlo simulations provide detailed information on carrier transport within such devices, but the computational burden limits its use for many device engineering applications. To treat the nonlocal transport effects that occur in small devices, macroscopic transport equations promise acceptable accuracy with a much reduced computational burden. Macroscopic equations are derived by taking moments of the Wigner-Boltzmann transport equation (BWTE), but numerous simplifying assumptions are needed to formulate a tractable set of equations. As a result of these simplifying assumptions, nonphysical numerical results can occur. During these years a "smooth" quantum hydrodynamic (QHD) model for semiconductor devices, derived by a Chapman-Enskog expansion of the Wigner-Boltzmann equation, has been proposed [1]. With this expansion a generalized Fourier law for the heat flux has been obtained, including both a classical and a quantum term and incorporates important effects of the higher moments of the Wigner-Boltzmann equation that are omitted in the fluid dynamical approximation. The common approximation of the heat flux by Fourier's law is shown to differ substantially from the actual heat flux [2].

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Modeling the spread of *Xylella fastidiosa*: mathematical insights into a contested plant epidemic

Maria Grazia Naso^{*,1}

^{1,*} *Università degli Studi di Brescia, DICATAM, Brescia, Via Valotti 9, Italia,
mariagrazia.naso@unibs.it*

*Corresponding Author

Outbreaks of *Xylella fastidiosa*, a plant-pathogenic bacterium linked to the decline of olive trees in southern Europe, have drawn widespread attention due not only to their ecological and economic consequences but also to the intense debate surrounding their causes and management. In this talk, we present a mathematical and numerical analysis [1] of an eco-epidemiological model designed to capture the complex dynamics of *Xylella fastidiosa* spread through plant and insect populations .

The model incorporates key ecological interactions and transmission mechanisms [2], and we rigorously prove the existence and uniqueness of solutions under biologically realistic conditions [1]. Numerical simulations are then used to explore various outbreak scenarios, providing insight into how the disease might evolve under different environmental and intervention parameters.

By offering a clearer picture of the infection dynamics, this work contributes to the scientific understanding needed to assess control strategies—especially in a context where narratives around the disease have often been shaped by misinformation, oversimplification, or political agendas. Our results highlight the importance of evidence-based modeling in distinguishing biological reality from speculation, particularly when irreversible actions such as mass tree removal are at stake.



Figure 1: The vector *Philaenus spumarius*. Source: <http://www.entomart.be/html3/INS-6780.html>

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Optimal control and uncertainty quantification of the semiclassical Boltzmann equation for charge transport in graphene layers and ribbons

Alfio Borzi¹, Andrea Medaglia², Giovanni Nastasi^{*,3}, Vittorio Romano⁴, Mattia Zanella⁵

¹*Institut of Mathematics, University of Würzburg, Germany*

²*Mathematical Institute, University of Oxford, United Kingdom*

^{3,*}*Department of Engineering and Architecture, University of Enna “Kore”, Enna, Italy,
giovanni.nastasi@unikore.it*

⁴*Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, University of Catania, Italy*

⁵*Department of Mathematics “F. Casorati”, University of Pavia, Italy*

*Corresponding Author

Understanding and predicting charge transport in graphene is essential for the design of next-generation nanoelectronic and quantum devices. Due to graphene’s unique electronic properties, such as linear dispersion relation and high carrier mobility, accurate modeling of transport phenomena requires frameworks that go beyond classical drift-diffusion. In this presentation, we explore recent advancements in applying the semiclassical Boltzmann transport equation to graphene-based systems.

First, we focus on optimal control of transport behavior through an applied electrical field. This control enables the manipulation of average momentum and current density in graphene. In our work [1], these control problems are formulated using an ensemble cost functional with quadratic H^1 cost. Well-posedness of the control problem is proved, and the characterization of optimal controls by an optimality system is discussed. This system is approximated by a discontinuous Galerkin scheme and solved using a nonlinear conjugate gradient method.

Next, we consider the challenge of uncertainty quantification (UQ), arising from incomplete or imprecise knowledge of key material and device parameters, e.g. the effective band gap or the strength of applied electric field. In our work [2], we investigate the uncertainty quantification in graphene nanoribbons via a particle Galerkin approach. To this end, we develop an efficient particle scheme which allows us to parallelize the computation and then, after a suitable generalization of the scheme to the case of random inputs, we present a Galerkin reformulation of the particle dynamics, obtained by means of a generalized Polynomial Chaos approach, which allows the reconstruction of the kinetic distribution.

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A revisit of the principle of material objectivity: a Lie symmetry approach

Francesco Oliveri^{*,1}, Matteo Gorgone¹, and Patrizia Rogolino¹

^{1,*} *University of Messina, MIFT Department, Viale F. Stagno d'Alcontres 31, 98166 Messina, Italy.*

^{*}Corresponding Author.

In continuum mechanics and thermodynamics, the principle of material frame-indifference, also referred to as the principle of material objectivity, is a fundamental postulate introduced by Truesdell and Noll in 1965 [1]. It represents the main requirement for assigning constitutive relations and identifying objective quantities.

Roughly speaking, the principle states that the constitutive relations must be invariant with respect to a change of the observer, namely by a transformation like

$$\mathbf{x}^* = Q(t)\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{c}(t), \quad t^* = t + t_0$$

where Q is an arbitrary time dependent orthogonal matrix, and $\mathbf{c}$ an arbitrary time dependent vector. This principle implies, the invariance of scalar functions, and suitable transformations for vectors and tensors, say

$$f(\mathbf{x}^*) = f(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}^*) = Q\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}), \quad T(\mathbf{x}^*) = Q^T T(\mathbf{x}) Q.$$

A long series of strong disputes accompanied this principle; a historical view (at least, until 2008) can be found in [2].

We exploit the transformations for scalar, vectorial and tensorial functions in order a *principle of material frame indifference* is fulfilled by using the infinitesimal invariance with respect to the so called fundamental group of mechanics [3], *i.e.*, the ten-parameter Lie group made of isometries, time translation and Galilean transformations. So doing we can provide a suitable framework for identifying objective quantities, providing the desired transformation rules for scalars, vectors and tensors, and giving the representation for isotropic constitutive functions. This approach provides the same results obtainable by the Truesdell and Noll principle in most of the cases, but not all. The differences are discussed.

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The motion of a rigid body in a viscous fluid: new results for strong solutions, uniqueness and integrability properties.

Filippo Palma^{*,1}

^{1,*} *Università degli Studi della Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli", Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Caserta, Viale Lincoln, 5, Italy, filippo.palma@unicampania.it*

The motion of a rigid body $\mathcal{B}$ in a viscous fluid $\mathcal{F}$ has been the subject of intensive research over the last few decades. We do not make any assumption about the shape of the body, we only assume that the boundary $\partial\mathcal{B}$ is sufficiently smooth. Concerning the fluid, we assume that it fills the entire space Ω exterior to $\mathcal{B}$. Hence, we have $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \mathcal{B}$. The equations that describe the motion of the system $\mathbf{S} := \{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{B}\}$, in a frame attached to $\mathcal{B}$ with the origin in its center of mass, read as follows:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_t - \Delta u = -[(u - V) \cdot \nabla u + \omega \times u] - \nabla \pi \quad \forall (t, x) \in (0, T) \times \Omega, \\ \nabla \cdot u = 0 \quad \forall (t, x) \in (0, T) \times \Omega, \\ u(t, x) = V(t, x) = \xi(t) + \omega(t) \times x \quad \forall (t, x) \in (0, T) \times \partial\Omega, \\ \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} u(t, x) = 0 \quad \forall t \in (0, T), \\ \dot{\xi} + \omega \times \xi + \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbb{T}(u, \pi) \cdot n = 0 \quad \forall t \in (0, T), \\ I \cdot \dot{\omega} + \omega \times (I \cdot \omega) + \int_{\partial\Omega} x \times \mathbb{T}(u, \pi) \cdot n = 0 \quad \forall t \in (0, T), \\ \xi(0) = \xi_0, \quad \omega(0) = \omega_0, \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x), \quad \forall x \in \Omega. \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

The previous model has been exhaustively described in [1].

In this presentation, we introduce two novel results concerning strong solutions to the system describing the motion of a viscous fluid in interaction with a rigid body.

The framework of solutions considered corresponds to that introduced by Galdi and Silvestre [2].

Firstly, under an integrability condition on the gradient of the initial data, we demonstrate that the strong solution constructed by Galdi and Silvestre possesses the additional regularity property $u_t \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$.

Secondly, we establish a uniqueness result: if a strong solution satisfies a further integrability condition, then it is unique. Moreover, this additional integrability requirement is automatically fulfilled when the gradient of the initial data meets the assumption that ensures the aforementioned regularity of the time derivative of the velocity field.

(Joint work with P. Maremonti)

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Analytical approach for two dimensional Cattaneo equation with non-homogeneous boundary conditions

Patrizia Rogolino^{*,1} and Carmelo Filippo Munafò¹

¹*University of Messina, Department of Mathematics and Computer Sciences, Physical Sciences and Earth Sciences, Messina, Via F. Stagno d'Alcontres, Italy,
rogolino@unime.it, carmelofilippo.munafò@unime.it*

^{*}Corresponding Author

The classical Fourier law is no longer applicable when studying thermal transient problems at the nanoscale or when describing heat transfer phenomena in heterogeneous materials. Non-Fourier models are of great interest in the engineering field, particularly due to the use of heat sources in many applications. In this paper, we provide an analytical solution to the Maxwell-Cattaneo heat equation with homogeneous initial conditions and non-homogeneous time-dependent boundary conditions, restricting ourselves to the linear regime and a two-dimensional situation. An analytical solution of the heat wave-type equation is derived after substituting the time-dependent heating function acting on the boundary with a time- and space-dependent heat source. An exact solution is obtained using the method of superposition, combining the homogeneous transient case and the inhomogeneous steady state.

Finally, the time evolution of the temperature history and the heat flux profile with time is represented for both the original problem and the one approximated with a space- and time-dependent heat source, thus validating the solution method.

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Ballistic electron transport described by a fourth order Schrödinger equation

Vittorio Romano^{*,1}, Giulia Elena Aliffi¹, and Giovanni nastasi²

^{1,*} *University of Catania, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Italy, viale A. Doria 6, 95125 Catania, email: vittorio.romano@unict.it*

² *University of Catania, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Italy, viale A. Doria 6, 95125 Catania, email: giuliaelena.aliffi@phd.unict.it*

³ *University of Enna "Kore", Department of Engineering and Architecture, Italy, plesso E Cittadella Universitaria, 94100 Enna, email: giovanni.nastasi@unikore.it*

*Corresponding Author

A fourth order Schrödinger equation for the description of charge transport in semiconductors in the ballistic regime is proposed with the inclusion of non parabolic effects in the dispersion relation in order to go beyond the simple effective mass approximation. Similarly to the standard (second order) Schrödinger equation, the problem is reduced to a finite spatial domain with appropriate transparent boundary conditions to simulate charge transport in a quantum coupler [1, 2, 3], where an active region representing an electron device is coupled to leads which take the role of reservoirs. Some analytical properties are investigated and a generalized formula for the current is obtained. Numerical results show the main features of the solutions of the new model. In particular, an effect of interference appears due to a richer wave structure than that arising for the second order Schrödinger equation in the effective mass approximation. The results are based on the paper [4].

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Mathematical Modeling and Analysis of Semiconductor Laser Diodes

Giuseppe Ali¹, Zeina Amer², Patricio Farrell³, and Nella Rotundo^{*,4}

¹*Università della Calabria, Arcavacata di Rende, Cosenza (Italy) giuseppe.ali@unical.it*

²*Weierstrass Institute for Applied Analysis and Stochastics, Berlin (Germany),
zeina.amer@wias-berlin.de*

³*Weierstrass Institute for Applied Analysis and Stochastics, Berlin (Germany)
patricio.farrell@wias-berlin.de*

^{4,*}*Università di Firenze (Italy), nella.rotundo@unifi.it*

*Corresponding Author

This talk explores advanced mathematical models for semiconductor laser diodes, built upon a system of coupled drift-diffusion equations and the Helmholtz equation. We will examine the theoretical framework required to ensure well-posedness, specifically focusing on the conditions that guarantee existence and uniqueness of solutions. Special attention will be given to the optical power output, described through the photon balance relation, and its dependence on the underlying electrostatic and chemical potentials within the semiconductor structure.

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Fractional differential equations for seismic wave propagation

Angela Ricciardello^{*,1}, and Marianna Ruggieri¹,

^{1,*} *University of Enna Kore, Enna, Italy,*

angela.ricciardello@unikore.it

marianna.ruggieri@unikore.it

^{*}Corresponding Author

Recent literature is reach in models based on fractional differential equations able to describe nonlinear phenomena in the field of engineering, physics as well as natural sciences, attempting the fitting with real phenomena, such as in describing solid Earth dynamics, where fractional calculus can be added to account for spatial and temporal memories. The main goal of is to define the large scale Earth surface dynamics by means of time and space fractional model, that generalize the Initial Boundary Value Problem (IBVP) introduced in [1, 2]. Both analytical and numerical approaches are proposed and a general procedure for solving linear and non-linear fractional differential equations describing the interactions between seismic wave field and near-surface geological structures is presented. In details, in order to explore the exact solution of the FPDE, a recent procedure which combines an extension of the classic Lie symmetry theory to FPDEs with the numerical methods [3], [4] has been applied. Otherwise, an asymptotic approach with respect to a small parameter linked to the fractional order derivative, has been adopted, [5]. From a numerical point of view, the main idea is to integrate the IBVP through an original numerical procedure that merge advanced numerical techniques [6] with multistep–predictor corrector method for solving differential equations of fractional order.

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Density matrices and entropy operator for non-Hermitian quantum mechanics

Fabio Bagarello^{1,2}, Francesco Gargano¹, and Lidia Saluto^{*,1}

¹*University of Palermo, Department of Engineering, Palermo, Viale delle Scienze, Italy,*

²*I.N.F.N. Section of Catania, Italy*

fabio.bagarello@unipa.it, francesco.gargano@unipa.it, lidia.saluto@unipa.it

*Corresponding Author

In functional analysis, the analysis of Hilbert spaces and of the operators acting on them is quite important, one of these operators is the so-called density matrix (DM), whose role turns out to be particularly useful for open quantum systems [1].

In the *standard* literature on quantum mechanics, a DM ρ_0 is, first of all, a self-adjoint bounded operator: $\rho_0 = \rho_0^\dagger$, this implies that ρ_0 admits a set of eigenvectors which, under suitable assumptions, form an orthonormal basis of the Hilbert space where ρ_0 acts. But in the past few decades it became clearer and clearer that ONB are not always the most natural set of vectors appearing when loosing self-adjointness. In many cases, one has to consider bi-orthogonal sets of vectors, which could be Riesz bases or not [2], therefore, we aim to investigate the implications for DMs [3].

Here we start a detailed analysis of what a DM can be thought to be for a quantum mechanical system driven by a non self-adjoint Hamiltonian. In particular, we will consider two different situations: in the first (and easiest) one, the new DM is simply similar to ρ_0 i.e:

$$\rho = R\rho_0R^{-1}, \quad (1)$$

and the similarity is implemented by a bounded non unitary operator R with bounded inverse. In this case, as one can easily imagine, bi-orthogonal Riesz bases will be relevant. However, we will also consider the case in which the *new* DM ρ is not similar to ρ_0 , but still ρ and ρ_0 are linked by a intertwining operator, i.e.:

$$\rho R = R\rho_0, \quad (2)$$

We will see that, in this case, the situation is much more delicate, but still interesting.

We should also stress that the role of DMs is relevant also in connection with quantum mechanical states, pure or not, and with the definition of an entropy operator. These aspects will also be considered in our analysis, for our *extended* DMs.

Finally, we try to extend also the concept of *fidelity* between two different states [6], individuated by the relative extended density matrices.

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Euler and Navier-Stokes equations with data analytic close to the boundary

I.Kukavica¹, M.C. Lombardo², and M. Sammartino^{3,*}

¹*Department of Mathematics, USC, Los Angeles, USA*

²*Department of Mathematics, University of Palermo, Palermo, ITALY*

^{3,*}*Department of Engineering, University of Palermo, Palermo, ITALY*

*Corresponding Author

This work investigates the analyticity of solutions to the Euler and Navier-Stokes equations. While previous studies [1, 3, 4] have generally assumed that the initial data are analytic throughout the entire domain, the present study shows that the Euler equations admit solutions with analytic initial data localized near the boundary, in both two and three dimensions. The analysis is carried out using the Leray formulation of the equations. By constructing solutions that are analytic only in a neighborhood of the boundary, this work sheds light on the minimal regularity assumptions required to explore the vanishing viscosity limit of the Navier-Stokes equations. In the concluding part of the talk, we will discuss how this approach may be extended to the Navier-Stokes equations. In two dimensions, the problem with data analytic near the boundary has recently been resolved in [2]. Our goal would be to establish the corresponding result in three dimensions, including an existence theorem for the Navier-Stokes equations that holds uniformly in time with respect to the viscosity.

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The one-fluid extended model of superfluid helium II: recent results

Michele Sciacca^{1*}, Luca Galantucci²

¹*Dipartimento di Ingegneria, Università di Palermo, Viale delle Scienze, 90128 Palermo, Italy,
michele.sciacca@unipa.it*

²*Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, Italy, luca.galantucci@cnr.it*

*Corresponding Author

The aim of the talk is to show a deeper comparison between the two main existing models of superfluid helium: the two-fluid model, proposed by Landau in 1941 [1, 2], and the one-fluid extended model [3, 4], proposed by using Extended Thermodynamics.

In particular, we perform some numerical experiments of these models for a direct comparison with the experiments by Guo's group [5, 6] in heat transport in superfluid helium. The numerical experiments will regard the profiles of the so-called normal and superfluid components in 2D counterflow turbulence for the two-fluid model, and the heat flux and the main velocity for the one-fluid extended model. To make progress, we also perform numerical simulations where we allow a slip velocity of the viscous component at the walls, and observe how this impacts on velocity fields and density profiles of distribution of quantized vortices.

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On Well Posedness Results for the 2D-Viscous MHD Equations

Vincenzo Sclacca

University of Palermo, Department of Mathematics

We consider the large time behaviour of the solutions to the viscous magneto-hydrodynamic (MHD) equations in the whole space $\mathbb{R}^2$. The two dimensional MHD equations describe the evolution of an incompressible electrically conducting fluid moving through a magnetic vector field. The interaction between the fluid velocity and the magnetic field is described by the coupling between the Navier-Stokes equations and the Maxwell's equations. We consider vortex-current patches as initial data.

Joint work with N. De Nitti, I. Kukavica, M. Sammartino and M.E. Schonbek.

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Deformable ferroelectrics models: a thermodynamically consistent approach

Elena Vuk^{*,1}, Claudio Giorgi²

^{1,*} *University of Brescia, DICATAM, Brescia, via Valotti 9, Italia, elena.vuk@unibs.it*

² *University of Brescia, DICATAM, Brescia, via Valotti 9, Italia, claudio.giorgi@unibs.it*

*Corresponding Author

Within the framework of continuum thermodynamics, we propose a phenomenological, non-isothermal, vector-valued model of the ferroelectric phase transition based on a thermodynamic approach. The scheme adopted here applies to piezo-ferroelectric materials undergoing large deformations [1-3].

The modeling of the constitutive properties are given by using referential, Euclidean invariant quantities and the ferroelectric polarization vector is decomposed into the sum of a reversible (piezoelectric) component, and a residual (remnant) part which is considered as an independent variable.

The novelty of our approach is based on constitutive functions that depend on a set of variables, including the residual polarization gradient, as well as their time derivatives. This (weakly) nonlocal assumption is compatible with continuum thermodynamics provided that the second law is formulated in a nonlocal form, where the entropy production is represented as the sum of a non-negative supply and a flow term due to an extra-flux vector. Both contributions take into account the exchange of entropy at the interface between ferroelectric domains and are assigned by means of constitutive functions.

We obtain a completely original result regarding the explicit evolution equation of the residual polarization vector, both for high and low temperatures, when large deformations are involved. In particular, the model is able to describe the evolution of both the intensity and the direction of the residual polarization.

The driving term of the evolutionary system is the variation of the Gibbs free energy functional. Hence, within the Ginzburg-Landau-Devonshire setting, some appropriate expressions of the free energy are proposed. For both isotropic and anisotropic materials the free energy due to polarization is constructed and the nature of the relative maxima and minima is discussed.

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