

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990006294790403321
Autore	Benussi, Franco
Titolo	Il marchio comunitario : Regolamento (CE) n. 40/94 del Consiglio del 20 dicembre 1993, Regolamento (CE) n. 2868/95 della Commissione del 13 dicembre 1995, Regolamento (CE) n. 2869/95 della Commissione del 13 dicembre 1995
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : Giuffrè, 1996
Descrizione fisica	XII, 334 p. ; 24 cm
Disciplina	341.7588
Locazione	FGBC FSPBC DDCP DSI
Collocazione	X Q 470 III T 239 12-B-124 Q 266
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2.	Record Nr.	UNICAMPANIASUN0030618
	Autore	Bartone, Nicola
	Titolo	Mandato di arresto europeo e tipicità nazionale del reato : analisi strutturale comparata dei reati di frode/truffa nelle sovvenzioni, criminalità informatica, furto, racket/estorsione, riciclaggio, corruzione, associazione per delinquere in Italia, Francia, Germania, Spagna / Nicola Bartone ; prefazione di Giuliano Vassalli
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : Giuffrè, c2003
	ISBN	88-14-10235-x
	Descrizione fisica	XIX, 338 p. ; 23 cm.
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
3.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910807816603321
	Autore	Hens Hugo S. L. C.
	Titolo	Building physics : heat, air and moisture : fundamentals and engineering methods with examples and exercises / / Hugo Hens
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, Germany : , : Ernst & Sohn, , [2012] ©2012
	ISBN	9783433602355 9783433602348 9783433602362 9783433602379 3433602379 1283665212 3433602344 3433602352
	Edizione	[2nd edition]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (64 pages) : illustrations
	Disciplina	697
	Soggetti	Buildings - Environmental engineering
	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.
Nota di contenuto	<p>Title; Preface; Table of Contents; 0 Introduction; 0.1 Subject of the book; 0.2 Building Physics; 0.2.1 Definition; 0.2.2 Criteria; 0.2.2.1 Comfort; 0.2.2.2 Health; 0.2.2.3 Architecture and materials; 0.2.2.4 Economy; 0.2.2.5 Sustainability; 0.3 Importance of Building Physics; 0.4 History of Building Physics; 0.4.1 Heat, air and moisture; 0.4.2 Building acoustics; 0.4.3 Lighting; 0.4.4 Thermal comfort and indoor air quality; 0.4.5 Building physics and building services; 0.4.6 Building physics and construction; 0.4.7 What about the Low Countries?; 0.5 Units and symbols; 0.6 Literature</p> <p>1 Heat Transfer1.1 Overview; 1.2 Conduction; 1.2.1 Conservation of energy; 1.2.2 Fourier's laws; 1.2.2.1 First law; 1.2.2.2 Second law; 1.2.3 Steady state; 1.2.3.1 What is it?; 1.2.3.2 One dimension: flat assemblies; 1.2.3.3 Two dimensions: cylinder symmetric; 1.2.3.4 Two and three dimensions: thermal bridges; 1.2.4 Transient regime; 1.2.4.1 What?; 1.2.4.2 Flat assemblies, periodic boundary conditions; 1.2.4.3 Flat assemblies, random boundary conditions; 1.2.4.4 Two and three dimensions; 1.3 Convection; 1.3.1 Heat exchange at a surface; 1.3.2 Convective heat transfer</p> <p>1.3.3 Convection typology1.3.3.1 Driving forces; 1.3.3.2 Flow type; 1.3.4 Calculating the convective surface film coefficient; 1.3.4.1 Analytically; 1.3.4.2 Numerically; 1.3.4.3 Dimensional analysis; 1.3.5 Values for the convective surface film coefficient; 1.3.5.1 Flat assemblies; 1.3.5.2 Cavities; 1.3.5.3 Pipes; 1.4 Radiation; 1.4.1 What is thermal radiation?; 1.4.2 Quantities; 1.4.3 Reflection, absorption and transmission; 1.4.4 Radiant surfaces or bodies; 1.4.5 Black bodies; 1.4.5.1 Characteristics; 1.4.5.2 Radiant exchange between two black bodies: the view factor</p> <p>1.4.5.3 Properties of view factors1.4.5.4 Calculating view factors; 1.4.6 Grey bodies; 1.4.6.1 Characteristics; 1.4.6.2 Radiant exchange between grey bodies; 1.4.7 Coloured bodies; 1.4.8 Practical formulae; 1.5 Applications; 1.5.1 Surface film coefficients and reference temperatures; 1.5.1.1 Overview; 1.5.1.2 Indoor environment; 1.5.1.3 Outdoor environment; 1.5.2 Steady state, one dimension: flat assemblies; 1.5.2.1 Thermal transmittance and interface temperatures; 1.5.2.2 Thermal resistance of a non ventilated, infinite cavity; 1.5.2.3 Solar transmittance</p> <p>1.5.3 Steady state, cylindrical coordinates: pipes1.5.4 Steady state, two and three dimensions: thermal bridges; 1.5.4.1 Calculation by the control volume method (CVM); 1.5.4.2 Practice; 1.5.5 Steady state: windows; 1.5.6 Steady state: building envelopes; 1.5.6.1 Overview; 1.5.6.2 Average thermal transmittance; 1.5.7 Transient, periodic: flat assemblies.; 1.5.8 Heat balances; 1.5.9 Transient, periodic: spaces; 1.5.9.1 Assumptions; 1.5.9.2 Steady state heat balance; 1.5.9.3 Harmonic heat balances 103; 1.6 Problems; 1.7 Literature; 2 Mass Transfer; 2.1 Generalities</p> <p>2.1.1 Quantities and definitions</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Bad experiences with construction quality, the energy crises of 1973 and 1979, complaints about 'sick buildings', thermal, acoustical, visual and olfactory discomfort, the need for good air quality, the move towards more sustainability, all have accelerated the development of a field, which until some 40 years ago was hardly more than an academic exercise: building physics. Building physics combines several knowledge domains such as heat and mass transfer, building acoustics, lighting, indoor environmental quality and energy efficiency. In some countries,</p>

also fire safety is included. Through the application of existing physical knowledge and the combination with information coming from other disciplines, the field helps to understand the physical phenomena governing assembly, building envelope, whole building and built environment performance, although for the last the wording "urban physics" is used. Building physics has a true impact on performance based building design. This volume focuses on heat, air, moisture transfer and its usage in building engineering applications.

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