1. Record Nr. UNINA9910452785003321

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| Autore | Antomarini B (Brunella) |
| Titolo | Thinking through error [[electronic resource] ] : the moving target of knowledge / / Brunella Antomarini |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Lanham, Md., : Lexington Books, c2012 |
| ISBN | 1-280-87136-9<br>9786613713377<br>0-7391-7623-4 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (143 p.) |
| Disciplina | 121/.6 |
| Soggetti | Error<br>Electronic books. |
| 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 forms and their errors -- The non-linear adventures of the theories of color -- The uselessness of totality or a short survey in a parallel philosophical tradition -- How we guess -- Interlude: the wrong decision -- A defense of insecurity -- Parallel universes. |
| Sommario/riassunto | Thinking through Error: The Moving Target of Knowledge argues that there is a positive view of error. Making errors does not only mean that we've done something wrong, but also that we -more or less unaware- are given a chance to find something new and true. Trying to avoid errors is a social request, but it is uncertainty that has a liberating function on the philosophical level, as well as on the individual, psychological level. |

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910139233803321

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| Autore | Begaud Xavier |
| Titolo | Ultra-wide band antennas [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Xavier Begaud |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | London, : ISTE<br>Hoboken, N.J., : Wiley, 2011 |
| ISBN | 1-118-55775-1<br>1-118-58657-3<br>1-299-27736-5<br>1-118-58659-X |
| Edizione | [1st edition] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (292 p.) |
| Collana | ISTE |
| Classificazione | TEC008000 |
| Altri autori (Persone) | BegaudXavier |
| Disciplina | 621.382/4<br>621.3824<br>621.384135 |
| Soggetti | Ultra-wideband antennas |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Adapted and updated from: Les antennes ultra large bande, France : Hermes Science/Lavoisier, 2010.<br>"Rev. papers of the autumn school, GDR Ondes, organized in Valence, Oct. 2006"--T.p. verso. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Cover; Ultra Wide Band Antennas; Title Page; Copyright Page; Table of Contents; Preface; Chapter 1. Applications of Ultra Wide Band Systems; 1.1. Introduction; 1.2. UWB regulation: a complex context; 1.2.1. UWB regulation in the USA; 1.2.2. UWB regulation in Europe; 1.2.3. UWB regulation in Japan; 1.2.4. Emission mask in the United States, Europe and Japan; 1.3. Formal Ultra Wide Band types; 1.3.1. Ultra Wide Band Impulse Radio (UWB-IR); 1.3.2. OFDM-ultra wide band (UWB-OFDM); 1.4. Non-formal ultra wide band types; 1.4.1. Ultra wide band frequency hopping (UWB-FH)<br>1.4.2. Chirp Ultra Wide Band (UWB-FM)1.5. Comparison between the different Ultra Wide Band techniques; 1.6. Typical UWB-OFDM applications; 1.6.1. Peripheral connection to a PC; 1.6.2. High speed applications in large structures with optical fiber backbone; 1.6.3. High speed UWB in a harsh indoor environment; 1.6.4. High speed UWB |

combined with other technologies; 1.7. Specialized UWB-OFDM applications; 1.7.1. Last mile radio applications; 1.7.2. Information and video streaming applications; 1.8. Typical applications of the Impulse Radio UWB, UWB-FH and UWB-FM
1.8.1. Professional geo-localization1.8.2. Geolocalization for private individuals; 1.9. Impact on the antennas; Chapter 2. Radiation Characteristics of Antennas; 2.1. Introduction; 2.1.1. What is an antenna and how can we define it?; 2.1.2. Where does antenna radiation come from?; 2.2. How can we characterize an antenna?; 2.2.1. Plane wave and polarization; 2.3. Radiation fields and radiation power; 2.3.1. Radiation fields; 2.3.2. Radiation power; 2.3.3. The radiation pattern, the phase center; 2.3.4. Directive gain, directivity; 2.3.5. Radiation impedance and radiation resistance
2.4. Gain, efficiency and effective aperture2.4.1. Gain and efficiency; 2.4.2. Receive antenna effective aperture; 2.5. Budget link, transfer function; 2.6. Equivalent circuits of the antennas; 2.7. Bandwidth; 2.8. Example of characterization: the triangular probe antenna in F; 2.8.1. Description of the structure; 2.8.2. Impedance matching; 2.8.3. Radiation patterns; 2.8.4. Optimization of the antenna; Chapter 3. Representation, Characterization and Modeling of Ultra Wide Band Antennas; 3.1. Introduction; 3.2. Specificities of UWB antennas: stakes and representation
3.2.1. Context and requirements of an effective and complete representation3.2.2. Transfer function in transmission; 3.2.3. Transfer function in reception, reciprocity; 3.2.4. Transfer function and "conventional" quantities; 3.2.5. Elements on the measurement of transfer functions in the frequency domain; 3.3. Temporal behavior, distortion; 3.4. Distortion and ideality; 3.5. Performance characterization: synthetic indicators; 3.5.1. Energy gain and mean realized gain (MRG); 3.5.2. Synthetic indicators of distortion
3.6. Parsimonious representation by development of singularities and spherical modes

Sommario/riassunto

Ultra Wide Band Technology (UWB) has reached a level of maturity that allows us to offer wireless links with either high or low data rates. These wireless links are frequently associated with a location capability for which ultimate accuracy varies with the inverse of the frequency bandwidth. Using time or frequency domain waveforms, they are currently the subject of international standards facilitating their commercial implementation. Drawing up a complete state of the art, Ultra Wide Band Antennas is aimed at students, engineers and researchers and presents a summary of internationally recog

3. Record Nr. UNINA9910778855103321

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| Titolo | Effective programs for Latino students / / edited by Robert E. Slavin, Margarita Calderon |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Mahwah, N.J. : , : Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., , 2001 |
| ISBN | 1-135-66431-5<br>1-135-66432-3<br>1-282-37875-9<br>9786612378751<br>1-4106-0562-0<br>0-585-35935-0 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (348 p.) |
| Altri autori (Persone) | CalderonMargarita<br>SlavinRobert E |
| Disciplina | 371.82968<br>371.82968073 |
| Soggetti | Hispanic American students<br>Education, Bilingual - United States |
| 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 indexes. |
| Nota di contenuto | Effective Programs for Latino Students; Copyright; Contents; Preface; 1 Effective Programs for Latino Students in Elementary and Middle Schools; 2 Effective Dropout Prevention and College Attendance Programs for Latino Students; 3 Effective Elementary, Middle, and High School Programs for Latino Youth; 4 A Two-Way Bilingual Program: Promise, Practice, and Precautions; 5 Improving Literacy Achievement for English Learners in Transitional Bilingual Programs<br>6 Effects of Bilingual and English-as-a-Second-Language Adaptations of Success for All on the Reading Achievement of Students Acquiring English7 Ethnographic Studies of Exito Para Todos; 8 Curricula and Methodologies Used to Teach Spanish-Speaking Limited English Proficient Students to Read English; 9 The Factors That Place Latino Children and Youth at Risk of Educational Failure; 10 An Overview of the Educational Models Used to Explain the Academic Achievement of Latino Students: Implications for Research and Policies Into the New |

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| | Millennium; Author Index; Subject Index |
| Sommario/riassunto | Latino (or Hispanic) children are one of the fastest-growing groups in U.S. schools today. On average, these students perform worse than Anglo students on measures of academic achievement and other measures of academic success, and their drop-out rate is high. There are schools of excellence among those serving Latino children, but the majority of these children are placed ""at risk"" by schools and community institutions unable to build on the cultural, personal, and linguistic strengths these children are likely to bring with them to school. Schools serving Latino students need programs base |