1. Record Nr. UNINA9910460973203321

Autore	Rosser Sue Vilhauer
Titolo	Breaking into the lab [[electronic resource]] : engineering progress for women in science / / Sue V. Rosser
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : New York University Press, c2012
ISBN	0-8147-7153-X 0-8147-7152-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (262 p.)
Disciplina	500.82/0973
Soggetti	Women scientists - United States Sex discrimination in science - United States 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	Acknowledgments -- Introduction : why women in science are still controversial after thirty years -- Starting careers : plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose -- Positive interventions from mentors and mentoring networks -- New filters for senior women scientists -- Advancing women scientists to senior leadership positions -- The gender gap in patents -- The impact that women have made on science and technology -- Conclusion: women in science are critical for society -- Appendix A: grants to support women scientists cited in this book -- Bibliography -- Index -- About the author.
Sommario/riassunto	Why are there so few women in science? In Breaking into the Lab, Sue Rosser uses the experiences of successful women scientists and engineers to answer the question of why elite institutions have so few women scientists and engineers tenured on their faculties. Women are highly qualified, motivated students, and yet they have drastically higher rates of attrition, and they are shying away from the fields with the greatest demand for workers and the biggest economic payoffs, such as engineering, computer sciences, and the physical sciences. Rosser shows that these continuing trends are not only disappointing, they are urgent: the U.S. can no longer afford to lose the talents of the women scientists and engineers, because it is quickly losing its lead in

	science and technology. Ultimately, these biases and barriers may lock women out of the new scientific frontiers of innovation and technology transfer, resulting in loss of useful inventions and products to society.

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910141411203321

Autore	Kodama Kenneth P
Titolo	Paleomagnetism of sediments and sedimentary rocks [[electronic resource]] : process and interpretation / / Kenneth P. Kodama
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, West Sussex ; ; Hoboken, NJ, : John Wiley & Sons, 2012
ISBN	1-283-59225-8 9786613904706 1-118-38413-X 1-118-38414-8 1-118-38416-4 1-118-38415-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (186 p.)
Disciplina	538.727 552.501538727
Soggetti	Paleomagnetism Sediments (Geology) 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	Paleomagnetism of Sediments and Sedimentary Rocks; Contents; 1: The Paleomagnetism of Sediments and Sedimentary Rocks: Importance and Reliability; 2: The Magnetization Mechanism of Sediments and Sedimentary Rocks: Depositional Remanent Magnetization; 3: Post-Depositional Remanent Magnetization; 4: Inclination Shallowing in Sedimentary Rocks: Evidence, Mechanism and Cause; 5: How to Detect and Correct a Compaction-shallowed Inclination; 6: Post-Depositional Diagenesis and Chemical Remanent Magnetization 7: Tectonic Strain Effects on Remanence: Rotation of Remanence and Remagnetization in Orogenic Belts8: Magnetization of Sediments and

	the Environment; 9: The Magnetization of Sedimentary Rocks: Processes and their Interpretation; Glossary of Paleomagnetic and Rock Magnetic Acronyms; References; Index; Colour plates
Sommario/riassunto	This book describes the paleomagnetism of sediments and sedimentary rocks, how sediments and sedimentary rocks become magnetized, and how the physical and chemical processes involved can affect the accuracy of paleomagnetism. Topics covered include depositional and post-depositional remanence acquisition, the detection and correction of compaction-caused inclination shallowing, reduction diagenesis of magnetic minerals, chemical remagnetization, and rotation of remanence by grain-scale rock strain. The book also has a chapter on environmental paleomagnetism, including examples of the new tec