1. Record Nr. UNINA9910437928603321

Autore	Rapp Donald
Titolo	Use of extraterrestrial resources for human space missions to moon or Mars / / Donald Rapp
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, : Springer, 2013
ISBN	9783642327629 3642327621
Edizione	[1st ed. 2013.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (202 p.)
Collana	Astronautical Engineering, , 2365-9599
Disciplina	341.4/7 629.4
Soggetti	Space mining Natural resources Manned space flight Moon Exploration Mars (Planet) Exploration
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 Value of ISRU -- Mars ISRU Technology -- Lunar ISRU Technology.
Sommario/riassunto	This book carries out approximate estimates of the costs of implementing ISRU on the Moon and Mars. It is found that no ISRU process on the Moon has much merit. ISRU on Mars can save a great deal of mass, but there is a significant cost in prospecting for resources and validating ISRU concepts. Mars ISRU might have merit, but not enough data are available to be certain. In addition, this book provides a detailed review of various ISRU technologies. This includes three approaches for Mars ISRU based on processing only the atmosphere: solid oxide electrolysis, reverse water gas shift reaction (RWGS), and absorbing water vapor directly from the atmosphere. It is not clear that any of these technologies are viable although the RWGS seems to have the best chance. An approach for combining hydrogen with the atmospheric resource is chemically very viable, but hydrogen is needed on Mars. This can be approached by bringing hydrogen from Earth or obtaining water from near-surface water deposits in the soil. Bringing hydrogen from Earth is problematic, so mining the regolith to obtain

	water seems to be the only way to go. This will require a sizable campaign to locate and validate useable water resources. Technologies for lunar ISRU are also reviewed, even though none of them provide significant benefits to near-term lunar missions. These include oxygen from lunar regolith, solar wind volatiles from regolith, and extraction of polar ice from permanently shaded craters.

2.

Record Nr.	UNINA9910799288803321
Autore	Bender Philip Maximilian
Titolo	Grenzen der Personalisierung des Rechts / Philip Maximilian Bender
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[s.l.] : , : Mohr Siebeck GmbH & Co. KG, , 2023
ISBN	9783161624247 3161624246
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (473 p.)
Collana	Grundlagen der Rechtswissenschaft
Soggetti	Law / Civil Law Law / Constitutional Law / Administrative Law & Regulatory Practice Law
Lingua di pubblicazione	Tedesco
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Vor dem Gesetz sind alle gleich. Gerade dieser Grundsatz ist es, der von einer zunehmenden Zahl ökonomisch geprägter Rechtswissenschaftlerinnen und Rechtswissenschaftler aus den USA in Frage gestellt wird. Neue Informationstechnologien ermöglichen es, Werbung und Preise zu personalisieren und so Gewinne zu maximieren. Warum sollten dann nicht auch die Rechtsnormen unter Zuhilfenahme von Big Data personalisiert werden, sofern sich damit Wohlstandsgewinne erzielen lassen? Philip Maximilian Bender tritt diesem Personalisierungsprojekt entgegen. Sein Ziel ist es, Bewusstsein für den Wert generellen Rechts zu schaffen, um einem schleichenden Systemwandel vorzubeugen. Eine auf Algorithmen aufbauende, allein

an ökonomischen Erwägungen ausgerichtete Rechtssetzung würde - so die zentrale These - die Grundlagen einer liberalen Gesellschaftsordnung angreifen und in ein System mikrosozialistischer Fremdsteuerung münden.