

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910480604403321
Autore	Neyrat Frédéric
Titolo	The Unconstructable Earth : An Ecology of Separation / / Frédéric Neyrat
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY : , : Fordham University Press, , [2018] ©2019
ISBN	0-8232-8259-7 0-8232-8260-0
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource
Collana	Meaning Systems
Altri autori (Persone)	BurkDrew S
Disciplina	304.2/01
Soggetti	Environmental engineering - Social aspects Constructivism (Philosophy) Human ecology - Philosophy Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Introduction. Reconstructing the Earth? -- The Copenhagen Chiasm -- Chapter 1. The Screen Of Geoengineering -- Chapter 2. The Mirror Of The Anthropocene -- Chapter 3. Teraforming -- Chapter 4. The Logic Of Geopower -- Turbulence, Resilience, Distance -- Chapter 5. An Ecology Of Resilience -- Chapter 6. The Extraplanetary Environment Of The Ecomodernists -- Chapter 7. The "Political Ecology" Of Bruno Latour -- Chapter 8. Anaturalism And Its Ghosts -- Chapter 9. The Technological Fervor Of Eco-Constructivism -- Object, Subject, Traject -- Chapter 10. Naturing Nature And NATURE Nature -- Chapter 11. The Real Nature Of An Ecology Of Separation -- Chapter 12. Denaturing Nature -- Chapter 13. The Unconstructable Earth -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Winner, Grand Prize, French Voices Award for Excellence in Publication and Translation The Space Age is over? Not at all! A new planet has appeared: Earth. In the age of the Anthropocene, the Earth is a post-natural planet that can be remade at will, controlled and managed thanks to the prowess of geoengineering. This new imaginary is also accompanied by a new kind of power—geopower—that takes the entire

Earth, in its social, biological and geophysical dimensions, as an object of knowledge, intervention, and governmentality. In short, our rising awareness that we have destroyed our planet has simultaneously provided us not with remorse or resolve but with a new fantasy: that the Anthropocene delivers an opportunity to remake our terrestrial environment thanks to the power of technology. Such is the position we find ourselves in, when proposals for reengineering the earth's ecosystems and geosystems are taken as the only politically feasible answer to ecological catastrophe. Yet far from being merely the fruit of geo-capitalism, this new grand narrative of geopower has also been activated by theorists of the constructivist turn—ecomodernist, post-environmentalist, accelerationist—who have likewise called into question the great divide between nature and culture. With the collapse of this divide, a cyborg, hybrid, flexible nature has been built, an impoverished nature that does not exist without being performed by technologies that proliferate within the space of human needs and capitalist imperatives. Underneath this performative vision resides a hidden anaturalism denying all otherness to nature and the Earth, no longer by externalizing it as a thing to be dominated, but by radically internalizing it as something to be digested. Constructivist ecology thus finds itself in no position to confront the geoconstructivist project, with its claim that there is no nature and its aim to replace Earth with Earth 2.0. Against both positions, Neyrat stakes out the importance of the unconstructable Earth. Against the fusional myth of technology over nature, but without returning to the division between nature and culture, he proposes an “ecology of separation” that acknowledges the wild, subtractive capacity of nature. Against the capitalist, technocratic delusion of earth as a constructible object, but equally against an organismism marked by unacknowledged traces of racism and sexism, Neyrat shows what it means to appreciate Earth as an unsubstitutable becoming: a trajet that cannot be replicated in a laboratory. Underway for billions of years, withdrawing into the most distant past and the most inaccessible future, Earth escapes the hubris of all who would remake and master it. This remarkable book, which will be of interest to those across the humanities, natural sciences, and social sciences, from theorists to shapers of policy, recasts the earth as a singular trajectory that invites humans to turn political ecology into a geopolitics.

---

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910557134703321
Autore	Lytras Miltiadis
Titolo	Internet of Things and Artificial Intelligence in Transportation Revolution
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel, Switzerland, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2021
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (232 p.)
Soggetti	History of engineering and technology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>The advent of Internet of Things offers a scalable and seamless connection of physical objects, including human beings and devices. This, along with artificial intelligence, has moved transportation towards becoming intelligent transportation. This book is a collection of eleven articles that have served as examples of the success of internet of things and artificial intelligence deployment in transportation research. Topics include collision avoidance for surface ships, indoor localization, vehicle authentication, traffic signal control, path-planning of unmanned ships, driver drowsiness and stress detection, vehicle density estimation, maritime vessel flow forecast, and vehicle license plate recognition. High-performance computing services have become more affordable in recent years, which triggered the adoption of deep-learning-based approaches to increase the performance standards of artificial intelligence models. Nevertheless, it has been pointed out by various researchers that traditional shallow-learning-based approaches usually have an advantage in applications with small datasets. The book can provide information to government officials, researchers, and practitioners. In each article, the authors have summarized the limitations of existing works and offered valuable information on future research directions.</p>