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Autore	Crawford Robert <1978-, >
Titolo	Life cycle assessment in the built environment / / Robert H. Crawford
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (273 p.)
Disciplina	624.1/8
Soggetti	Building materials - Service life Buildings - Environmental aspects Building materials - Recycling Product life cycle 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	Life Cycle Assessment in the Built Environment; Copyright; Contents; List of figures; List of tables; Foreword; Preface; Acknowledgements; Abbreviations; 1 Global environmental issues and the built environment; 1.1 Global warming and climate change; 1.2 Pollution; 1.3 Resource depletion; 1.4 Production and disposal of waste; 1.5 The built environment; 1.5.1 The built environment life cycle and its related environmental impacts; 1.5.1.1 Raw material extraction; 1.5.1.2 Manufacturing; 1.5.1.3 Construction; 1.5.1.4 Operation and maintenance 1.5.1.5 End-of-life (demolition, disposal, reuse and recycling)1.6 Summary; 2 Towards a sustainable built environment; 2.1 Minimizing the environmental impact of the built environment; 2.2 Designing for the environment: strategies for a sustainable built environment; 2.2.1 Resource efficiency; 2.2.2 Minimizing non-renewable resource consumption; 2.2.3 Minimizing pollution; 2.2.4 Designing for

disassembly; 2.2.5 Minimizing solid waste production; 2.2.6 Designing for recyclability; 2.2.7 Designing for durability; 2.2.8 Designing for adaptive reuse
2.3 An integrated approach to environmental design2.4 Environmental assessment: an essential component of environmental design; 2.5 Origins and historical perspective of environmental assessment; 2.6 Environmental assessment in the twenty-first century; 2.7 Approaches to environmental assessment; 2.7.1 Assessment tools; 2.7.2 Simulation tools; 2.7.3 Checklists and guidelines; 2.8 Summary; 3 Life cycle assessment; 3.1 What is life cycle assessment?; 3.1.1 Life cycle assessment framework; 3.1.2 An iterative approach; 3.2 Types of life cycle assessment; 3.2.1 Baseline life cycle assessment
3.2.2 Comparative life cycle assessment3.2.3 Streamlined life cycle assessment; 3.3 The four phases of life cycle assessment; 3.3.1 Goal and scope definition; 3.3.1.1 Goals; 3.3.1.2 Scope; 3.3.1.3 Functional unit; 3.3.1.4 System boundaries; 3.3.1.5 Data quality and scope; 3.3.2 Life cycle inventory analysis; 3.3.2.1 Data types; 3.3.2.2 Quantifying inputs and outputs; 3.3.3 Life cycle impact assessment; 3.3.3.1 Selection and definition of impact categories; 3.3.3.2 Classification; 3.3.3.3 Characterization; 3.3.3.4 Normalization, grouping and weighting; 3.3.3.5 Data quality analysis
3.3.4 Interpretation3.3.4.1 Identification of significant issues; 3.3.4.2 Evaluation of results - completeness, consistency and sensitivity; 3.3.4.3 Conclusions, limitations and recommendations; 3.4 How can life cycle assessment be used?; 3.4.1 Environmental improvement; 3.4.2 Strategic planning; 3.4.3 Public policy making; 3.4.4 Marketing and eco-labelling; 3.5 International LCA standard - ISO 14040 series; 3.6 Limitations of life cycle assessment; 3.6.1 Lack of knowledge and awareness; 3.6.2 Methodological gaps; 3.6.3 Geographic issues
3.6.4 Availability and quality of life cycle inventory data

Sommario/riassunto

Life cycle assessment enables the identification of a broad range of potential environmental impacts occurring across the entire life of a product, from its design through to its eventual disposal or reuse. The need for life cycle assessment to inform environmental design within the built environment is critical, due to the complex range of materials and processes required to construct and manage our buildings and infrastructure systems.After outlining the framework for life cycle assessment, this book uses a range of case studies to demonstrate the innovative input-output-based hybr

2. Record Nr. UNISA996389291203316

Autore	Markham Gervase <1568?-1637.>
Titolo	How to chuse, ride, traine, and diet, both hunting-horses and running horses [[electronic resource]] : With all the secrets thereto belonging discouered: an arte neuer heere-to-fore written by any author. Also, a discourse of horsemanship, wherein the breeding, and ryding of horses for seruice, in a breefe manner, is more methodically sette downe then hath beene heeretofore: with a more easie and direct course for the ignorant, to attaine to the said arte or knowledge. Together with a newe addition for the cure of horses diseases, of what kinde or nature foeuer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	At London, : Printed by J. R. for Richard Smith, and are to bee solde at his shoppe at the West-doore of Poules., Anno. Dom. 1595
Descrizione fisica	[131] p. : ill
Soggetti	Horsemanship
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Printer's device on t.p. and colophon (McK. 312), headpieces, initials. Signatures: [par] A-P. Reproduction of original in: British Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0018

3.

Record Nr.	UNINA9910557769903321
Autore	Torres Garcia Miguel
Titolo	Production of Biofuels and Numerical Modeling of Chemical Combustion Systems
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel, Switzerland, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2021
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (298 p.)
Soggetti	Research & information: general Technology: general issues
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Biofuels have recently attracted a lot of attention, mainly as alternative fuels for applications in energy generation and transportation. The utilization of biofuels in such controlled combustion processes has the great advantage of not depleting the limited resources of fossil fuels while leading to emissions of greenhouse gases and smoke particles similar to those of fossil fuels. On the other hand, a vast amount of biofuels are subjected to combustion in small-scale processes, such as for heating and cooking in residential dwellings, as well as in agricultural operations, such as crop residue removal and land clearing. In addition, large amounts of biomass are consumed annually during forest and savanna fires in many parts of the world. These types of burning processes are typically uncontrolled and unregulated. Consequently, the emissions from these processes may be larger compared to industrial-type operations. Aside from direct effects on human health, especially due to a sizeable fraction of the smoke emissions remaining inside residential homes, the smoke particles and gases released from uncontrolled biofuel combustion impose significant effects on the regional and global climate. Estimates have shown the majority of carbonaceous airborne particulate matter to be derived from the combustion of biofuels and biomass. "Production of Biofuels and Numerical Modelling of Chemical Combustion Systems"

comprehensively overviews and includes in-depth technical research papers addressing recent progress in biofuel production and combustion processes. To be specific, this book contains sixteen high-quality studies (fifteen research papers and one review paper) addressing techniques and methods for bioenergy and biofuel production as well as challenges in the broad area of process modelling and control in combustion processes.