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Titolo	Power and its logic : politics and how to master it / / Dominik Meier and Christian Blum
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (308 p.)
Collana	Edition Politik ; 64
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Soggetti	Power (Social sciences)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter 1 Table of Contents 5 Acknowledgements 7 0.1 PREFACE 9 0.2 STRUCTURE AND SUBSTANCE 11 0.3 METHODS 14 1.1 DEFINITIONAL APPROACH 17 1.2 BASIC PRINCIPLES OF POWER 30 1.3. HUMANKIND, POWER AND HISTORY - FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS 47 2.1 FORMS OF POWER 59 2.2 POWER AND SYMBOLISM 69 2.3 POWER FIELDS 78 2.4 THE COMMON GOOD 114 2.5 THE VECTORS OF POLITICAL POWER 133 3.1 THE POWER CHESS MODEL 214 3.2 EMPOWER MODEL 219 3.3 CONDENSING 243 3.4 INFLUENCING 269 3.5 GLOBAL GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS 274 3.6 CONCLUDING REMARKS 281 4.1 SPECIALIST LITERATURE 285 4.2 ADDITIONAL SOURCES 305
Sommario/riassunto	Power is the essence of politics. Whoever seeks to understand and master it must understand its logic. Drawing on two decades of international experience in political consulting, Dominik Meier and Christian Blum give profound and honest insights into the inner workings of power. Introducing their Power Leadership Approach, the authors provide a conceptual analysis of power and present the tools to successfully exercise it in the political domain. "Power and its Logic" is a guidebook for politicians, business leaders, civil society pioneers, public affairs consultants and for every citizen who wants to understand the unwritten rules of politics.

»Das Buch ist klar stukturiert und gut geschrieben.« Isabell Trommer, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 12.02.2019 (zur deutschen Ausgabe)

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Autore	Fujita Shigeji
Titolo	Theory of high temperature superconductivity [[electronic resource] /] / by Shigeji Fujita and Salvador Godoy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Dordrecht ; ; Boston, : Kluwer Academic Publishers, c2001
ISBN	0-306-48216-9
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Altri autori (Persone)	FujitaShigeji GodoySalvador
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 355-357) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Superconducting Transition -- Bloch Electrons -- Phonon-Exchange Attraction -- Quantum Statistical Theory -- Cooper Pairs (Pairons) -- Superconductors at 0 K -- Quantum Statistics of Composites -- Bose-Einstein Condensation -- The Energy Gap Equations -- Pairon Energy Gaps. Heat Capacity -- Quantum Tunneling -- Flux Quantization -- Ginzburg-Landau Theory -- Josephson Effects -- Compound Superconductors -- Lattice Structures of Cuprates -- High-Tc Superconductors Below Tc -- Doping Dependence of Tc -- Transport Properties Above Tc -- Out-of-Plane Transport -- Seebeck Coefficient (Thermopower) -- Magnetic Susceptibility -- Infrared Hall Effect -- d-Wave Cooper Pairs -- Connection with Other Theories -- Summary and Remarks.
Sommario/riassunto	Flux quantization experiments indicate that the carriers, Cooper pairs (pairons), in the supercurrent have charge magnitude 2e, and that they move independently. Josephson interference in a Superconducting Quantum Int- ference Device (SQUID) shows that the centers of masses (CM) of pairons move as bosons with a linear dispersion relation. Based on this evidence we develop a theory of superconductivity in conventional and mate- als from a unified point of view. Following

Bardeen, Cooper and Schrieffer (BCS) we regard the phonon exchange attraction as the cause of superc- ductivity. For cuprate superconductors, however, we take account of both optical- and acoustic-phonon exchange. BCS started with a Hamiltonian containing “electron” and “hole” kinetic energies and a pairing interaction with the phonon variables eliminated. These “electrons” and “holes” were introduced formally in terms of a free-electron model, which we consider unsatisfactory. We define “electrons” and “holes” in terms of the cur- tures of the Fermi surface. “Electrons” (1) and “holes” (2) are different and so they are assigned with different effective masses: Blatt, Schafroth and Butler proposed to explain superconductivity in terms of a Bose-Einstein Condensation (BEC) of electron pairs, each having mass M and a size. The system of free massive bosons, having a quadratic dispersion relation: and moving in three dimensions (3D) undergoes a BEC transition at where is the pair density.