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Autore	Grasshoff K
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Nota di contenuto	Methods of Seawater Analysis; Contents; List of contributors; 1 Sampling; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Sampling strategy; 1.3 Sampling techniques; 1.3.1 Surface water sampling; 1.3.2 Water samplers for major hydrochemical variables; 1.3.3 Water samplers for trace constituents; 1.3.3.1 Trace elements; 1.3.3.2 Trace organic compounds; 1.3.4 Specific samplers; 1.3.5 Collection of marine particles; 1.3.5.1 Collection of suspended particulate matter (SPM); 1.3.5.2 Collection of sinking particulates; 1.4 Sampling errors; 1.5 Quality control; 1.5.1 Precision; 1.5.2 Accuracy; 1.5.3 Limit of detection References to Chapter 12 Filtration and storage; 2.1 Filtration; 2.1.1 General remarks; 2.1.2 Filters; 2.1.3 Filtration techniques; 2.1.3.1 Vacuum filtration; 2.1.3.2 Pressure filtration; 2.1.3.3 In situ filtration; 2.1.3.4 Centrifugation; 2.2 Storage; 2.2.1 General remarks; 2.2.2 Storage for the determination of major compounds; 2.2.3 Storage for the determination of nutrients; 2.2.3.1 General remarks; 2.2.3.2 Refrigeration; 2.2.3.3 Poisoning; 2.2.4 Storage for the determination of

trace elements; References to Chapter 2; 3 Determination of salinity; 3.1 Introduction
3.2 Symbols and abbreviations3.3 Definition of salinity; 3.3.1 Early concepts; 3.3.2 The practical salinity scale of 1978 (PSS78); 3.4 Measurement of the conductivity ratio; 3.5 Salinity from bench salinometers; 3.5.1 Purpose; 3.5.2 Standard seawater; 3.5.3 Sampling; 3.5.4 The Guildline AUTOSAL Model 8400 B; 3.5.5 The Beckman Model RS1O; 3.5.6 Data logging; 3.5.7 Substandards; 3.6 Salinity from in situ measurements: CTD profilers; 3.6.1 Principles; 3.6.2 Operation of CTD-rosette sampler systems; 3.6.3 Calibration; 3.6.4 Data processing; References to Chapter 3; 4 Determination of oxygen
4.1 Introduction4.2 Principle of the determination; 4.3 Error sources and interferences; 4.4 Reagents; 4.5 Instruments; 4.6 Procedure; 4.6.1 Standardization of the thiosulphate solution; 4.6.2 Subsampling and fixation of dissolved oxygen; 4.6.3 Storage; 4.6.4 Titration; 4.6.5 Determination of the reagent blank; 4.6.6 Calculation of the result; 4.6.7 Accuracy and precision; References to Chapter 4; 5 Determination of hydrogen sulphide; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Units; 5.3 Analytical methods; 5.3.1 Method by Fonselius; 5.3.1.1 Reagents; 5.3.1.2 Special apparatus; 5.3.1.3 Sampling
5.3.1.4 Preservation of samples5.3.1.5 Procedure; 5.3.1.6 Analysis; 5.3.1.7 Dilution of samples; 5.3.1.8 Standardization of the method; 5.3.1.9 Calibration of the method; 5.3.2 Method by Cline; 5.3.2.1 Reagents; 5.3.2.2 Special apparatus; 5.3.2.3 Sampling; 5.3.2.4 Procedure; 5.3.2.5 Analysis; 5.3.2.6 Standardization and calibration of the method; 5.3.3 Titration methods; 5.3.4 Methods using mercury compounds; References to Chapter 5; 6 Determination of thiosulphate and sulphur; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Principle of the determination of thiosulphate; 6.2.1 Apparatus; 6.2.2 Reagents
6.2.3 Sampling and storage

Sommario/riassunto

Since the book first appeared in 1976, Methods of Seawater Analysis has found widespread acceptance as a reliable and detailed source of information. Its second extended and revised edition published in 1983 reflected the rapid pace of instrumental and methodological evolution in the preceding years. The development has lost nothing of its momentum, and many methods and procedures still suffering their teething troubles then have now matured into dependable tools for the analyst. This is especially evident for trace and ultra-trace analyses of organic and inorganic seawater constituents which

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Autore	Lipschits Oded
Titolo	Age of Empires : The History and Administration of Judah in the 8th–2nd Centuries BCE in Light of the Storage-Jar Stamp Impressions / / Oded Lipschits
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ISBN	1-64602-174-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (250 p.) : 23 color/18 b&w illustrations/10 maps
Collana	Mosaics: Studies on Ancient Israel ; ; 2
Disciplina	929.90933/49
Soggetti	Stamp seals - Judaea (Region) - History SOCIAL SCIENCE / Archaeology Judaea (Region) History Judaea (Region) Antiquities
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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Introduction -- 1. Storage-Jar Stamp Impressions in the Ancient Near East -- 2. The Jar-Stamping Phenomenon in Judah -- 3. The Stamped Judahite Storage Jars -- 4. Main Stamp-Impression Types: Typology, Corpus and Distribution -- 5. The Chronology of the Stamped Storage-Jar Systems in the Kingdom of Judah -- 6. The Function and Modus Operandi of the Stamped Storage-Jar System in the Kingdom of Judah -- 7. The Stamped Storage-Jar Systems in Their Chronological, Historical and Archaeological Contexts -- 8. Conclusions -- Bibliography -- Index of Geographic Names -- Index of Historical Figures -- Index of Modern Authors
Sommario/riassunto	Storage jars of many shapes and sizes were in widespread use in the ancient world, transporting and storing agricultural products such as wine and oil, crucial to agriculture, economy, trade and subsistence. From the late 8th to the 2nd century BCE, the oval storage jars typical of Judah were often stamped or otherwise marked: in the late 8th and early 7th century BCE with lmlk stamp impressions, later in the 7th century with concentric circle incisions or rosette stamp impressions, in the 6th century, after the fall of Jerusalem, with lion stamp impressions,

and in the Persian, Ptolemaic and Seleucid periods (late 6th–late 2nd centuries BCE) with yhwd stamp impressions. At the same time, several ad hoc systems of stamp impressions appeared: “private” stamp impressions were used on the eve of Sennacherib’s campaign, mwh stamp impressions after the destruction of Jerusalem, and yršlm impressions after the establishment of the Hasmonean state. While administrative systems that stamped storage jars are known elsewhere in the ancient Near East, the phenomenon in Judah is unparalleled in its scale, variety and continuity, spanning a period of some 600 years without interruption.This is the first attempt to consider the phenomenon as a whole and to develop a unified theory that would explain the function of these stamp impressions and shed new light on the history of Judah during six centuries of subjugation to the empires that ruled the region—as a vassal kingdom in the age of the Assyrian, Egyptian, and Babylonian empires and as a province under successive Babylonian, Persian, Ptolemaic, and Seleucid rule.