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Autore	Bajpai P (Pratima)
Titolo	Carbon Fibre from Lignin / / by Pratima Bajpai
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2017
ISBN	981-10-4229-2
Edizione	[1st ed. 2017.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XIII, 77 p. 10 illus.)
Collana	SpringerBriefs in Materials, , 2192-1091
Disciplina	620.197
Soggetti	Ceramics Glass Composite materials Forest products Polymers Ceramics, Glass, Composites, Natural Materials Wood Science & Technology Polymer Sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	General Background and Introduction -- Lignin -- Carbon Fibre -- Carbon Fibre Market -- Lignin as a Raw Material for Carbon Fibre -- Industrial Lignin Production -- Production of Carbon Fibre from Lignin -- Lignin fiber Spinning and Conversion to Carbon Fibre -- Future Directions of Carbon Fibre Industry -- Future perspectives.
Sommario/riassunto	This book presents detailed information on the production and properties of carbon fibers derived from lignin precursors. Focusing on future directions in the carbon fiber industry, it also introduces a novel process for obtaining high-purity lignin, a key aspect in the manufacture of high-quality carbon fiber. Carbon fiber is currently the most preferred lightweight manufacturing material and is rapidly becoming the material of choice for manufacturers around the world. Although more than 80% of commercial carbon fiber is estimated to use PAN (polyacrylonitrile) as a precursor, carbon fiber manufactured from PAN is expensive and therefore its application is limited to high-performance structural materials. Lignin is the second most abundant

biopolymer in nature after cellulose and offers a carbon-rich, renewable resource. As a byproduct of the pulp and paper industry and the production of cellulosic ethanol, lignin is also available at low cost, making it an economically attractive alternative to PAN for the production of carbon fibers, as highlighted in this book. The information presented will be of interest to all those involved in the investigation of carbon fiber materials, carbon fiber manufacturers and carbon fiber users.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910953264703321
Titolo	Degrees of restructuring in Creole languages / / editors, Ingrid Neumann-Holzs Schuh, Edgar W. Schneider
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : J. Benjamins, c2000
ISBN	9786613327734 9781283327732 1283327732 9789027275455 9027275459
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (498 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Creole language library, , 0920-9026 ; ; v. 22
Altri autori (Persone)	Neumann-Holzs SchuhIngrid SchneiderEdgar W <1954-> (Edgar Werner)
Disciplina	417/.22
Soggetti	Creole dialects - History
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 indexes.
Nota di contenuto	DEGREES OF RESTRUCTURING IN CREOLE LANGUAGES; Editorial page; Title page; Copyright page; Table of contents; Introduction: ""Degrees of restructuring"" in creole languages?; Acknowledgements; References; Semi-creolization: Problems in the development of theory; 1. Introduction; 2. Semi-creolization versus decreolization; 3. African American Vernacular English; 4. Brazilian Vernacular Portuguese; 5. Non-standard varieties of Caribbean Spanish (NSCS); 6. Afrikaans; 7. Reunionnais; 8. Conclusions; References; Theories of creolization and

the degree and nature of restructuring; 1. Introduction
 2. Theoretical approaches; 2.1. The Bickerton approach; 2.2. The gradual basilectalization approach; 2.3. Lefebvre's relexification hypothesis; 2.4. Mainstream approaches; 3. A constructive approach; 4. Restructuring and "typical" creole features; 5. Conclusions; References; Creolization is a social, not a structural, process; 1. Introduction; 2. Creoles as outcomes of natural and normal language evolution; 3. The developers of creoles had target systems; 4. Creoles as disfranchised dialects of their lexifiers; 5. Is there justification for specializing on creoles?; 6. In conclusion
 References; Defining "creole" as a synchronic term; 1. Introduction; 2. Epistemology of the Creole Prototype; 3. Specifying the three traits of the Creole Prototype; 3.1. Inflectional affixation; 3.2. Tone; 3.3. Noncompositional derivation; 4. The gradience of the Prototype; 4.1. Typological similarity of source languages; 4.2. Diachronic drift; 4.3. Heavy substrate contact; 4.4. Heavy superstrate contact; 4.5. Implications for the Creole Prototype Hypothesis; 5. Situating gradience within the model: Demonstration case - Haitian Creole; 5.1. Haitian "inflection"?
 5.2. Noncompositional derivation; 5.3. Haitian within the Creole Prototype model: Still in the middle; 5.3.1. Import of Haitian derivation; 5.3.2. Accounting for gradience: Predictions from other perspectives; 5.3.3. Accounting for gradience: Specifying sociohistorical conditions for the Prototype; 6. Older languages conforming to the Prototype?; 7. Conclusion; References; Opposite processes in "creolization"; References; Two types of restructuring in French creoles: A cognitive approach to the genesis of tense markers; 1. Grammaticalization: a cognitive-pragmatic approach
 1.1. The initial stages of grammaticalization; 1.2. Polygenetic meaning change and grammaticalization: French Creole fini; 1.3. Later stages of grammaticalization: the loss of present relevance; 2. Reanalysis in creolization; 2.1. The principle of restructuring in the FrCr's; 2.2. Creole tense markers brought about by reanalysis; 2.3. Conclusion; 3. Reanalysis or grammaticalization? Sorting out the FrCr future markers; References; The fate of subject pronouns: Evidence from creole and non-creole languages; 1. Introduction; 2. From subject pronoun to predicate marker: Evidence from creole languages

Sommario/riassunto

Basic notions in the field of creole studies, including the category of "creole languages" itself, have been questioned in recent years: Can creoles be defined on structural or on purely sociohistorical grounds? Can creolization be understood as a graded process, possibly resulting in different degrees of "radicalness" and intermediate language types ("semi-creoles")? If so, by which linguistic structures are these characterized, and by which extralinguistic conditions have they been brought about? Which are the linguistic mechanisms underlying processes of restructuring, and how did grammatic