

1.	Record Nr.	UNINA990007199060403321
	Autore	Troclet, Leon Eli
	Titolo	Elements de droit social europeen / Leon-Eli Troclet
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bruxelles : Ed. de l'Universite' Libre de Bruxelles, 1963
	Edizione	[Ed. preliminaire]
	Descrizione fisica	XII, 358 p. ; 24 cm
	Collana	Etudes du Centre National de Sociologie du Droit social
	Disciplina	344
	Locazione	DDRC
	Collocazione	F-I-1
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910962992603321
	Autore	Mentan Tatah <1948->
	Titolo	In Defence of Press Freedom in Africa: An Essay / Tatah Mentan
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Baltimore, Maryland : , : Project Muse, , 2015 Baltimore, Md. : , : Project MUSE, , 2015 ©2015
	ISBN	9789956762064 9956762067
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (96 p.)
	Disciplina	323.445096
	Soggetti	Government and the press - Africa Censorship - Africa Press and politics - Africa Freedom of the press - Africa
	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 (page 57).
Nota di contenuto	Foreword -- Preface -- Principles of journalism -- African political systems -- Propaganda and censorship -- A statement of concern -- 1. The media context -- 2. Why does freedom of the press matter? -- 3. Patterns of repression -- 4. Whose failures? -- 5. Conclusion : press censorship and social equilibrium -- Appendix. My final statement of shared purpose.
Sommario/riassunto	<p>When Africa stumbled into independence in the 1960's, the blossoming of newspapers of nearly every political persuasion was widely hailed as a critical stepping stone toward true multiparty democracy. However, rather than marking a clean break with an authoritarian past, the era of multiparty politics in Africa has been a time of increased hardship and repression for journalists who dare criticize powerful incumbents. Media repression continues to rise. After decades of retreat, authoritarian regimes are using social media and other sophisticated systems in a new era of repression to thwart democracy and trample human rights. For consecutive decades, the state of freedom has declined - more people in more places face more repression. While systemic torture in war-torn Somalia and the return of a military dictatorship in Egypt captured headlines, there is also widespread, insidious and 21st-century style surveillance elsewhere with abuse or imprisonment or both of political activists. For the media to play its role as priests of democracy, Tatah Mentan maintains that media freedom must be rigorously defended as integral to the democratic way of life.</p>

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9911007170803321
Autore	Bringi V. N
Titolo	Advances in Weather Radar : Precipitation Science, Scattering and Processing Algorithms, Volume 2
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Stevenage : , : Institution of Engineering & Technology, , 2024 ©2024
ISBN	1-83724-459-6 1-5231-6299-6 1-83953-625-X
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (692 pages)
Collana	Radar, Sonar and Navigation Series
Altri autori (Persone)	MishraKumar Vijay ThuraiMerhala
Soggetti	Radar meteorology Precipitation (Meteorology)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Title -- Copyright -- Contents -- About the editors -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- List of editors -- List of contributors -- List of reviewers -- Introduction to volume 2 -- 1 Phased array weather radar developed in Japan -- 1.1 Overview of ground-based PAWR -- 1.1.1 PAWR -- 1.1.2 MP-PAWR -- 1.2 Calibration of MP-PAWR -- 1.3 Quantitative precipitation estimation by PAWR -- 1.3.1 Observation -- 1.3.2 Comparison with rain gauge measurement -- 1.3.3 Ground clutter issue -- 1.4 Applications of MP-PAWR and PAWR -- 1.4.1 Life cycle of short-lived convective cloud -- 1.4.2 Direct comparison with optical observation -- 1.4.3 Application of VAD method and continuous vertical pointing observation -- 1.4.4 Precipitation system that exists above freezing level (use of VAD method and vertical pointing data) -- 1.4.5 3D structure of misoscale vortex -- 1.5 Summary -- References -- 2 Weather radar data calibration and monitoring -- 2.1 Introduction -- 2.1.1 Calibration and monitoring -- 2.1.2 Calibration levels and scales -- 2.1.3 Typical radar system -- 2.1.4 Calibration families -- 2.2 Measurement of radar moments -- 2.2.1 Weather radar equation -- 2.2.2 Polarimetric moments -- 2.2.3 Doppler moments -- 2.3 Methods

-- 2.3.1 Internal calibration -- 2.3.2 External sources -- 2.3.3 External sink -- 2.3.4 External artificial targets -- 2.3.5 Weather targets -- 2.4 Recommendations and outlook to future developments -- References -- 3 Scattering by snow particles -- 3.1 Introduction -- 3.2 Ice particle models -- 3.3 Scattering of electromagnetic waves -- 3.4 The volume integral equation -- 3.4.1 Far-field scattering -- 3.5 Scattering methods involving volume discretization -- 3.5.1 Discrete dipole approximation -- 3.5.2 Rayleigh-Gans approximation -- 3.5.3 Self-similar Rayleigh-Gans approximation -- 3.5.4 Independent monomer approximation. 3.5.5 Method of moments -- 3.6 Single-scattering properties databases at microwave and sub-millimeter wavelengths -- 3.6.1 Single-scattering properties of ice hydrometeors -- 3.6.2 Status of current single-scattering properties databases -- References -- 4 Radar and hail: advances in scattering, detection, and sizing -- 4.1 Motivation-why hail? -- 4.2 A primer on hail and hailstorms -- 4.3 Two paradigms for radar-based hail detection and sizing: problems and possibilities -- 4.3.1 Paradigm 1: direct detection and sizing of hailstones -- 4.3.2 Paradigm 2: storm structural proxies for hail -- 4.4 Summary and concluding thoughts -- References -- 5 Understanding the role of rain drop shapes and fall velocities in rainfall estimation from polarimetric weather radars -- 5.1 Introduction -- 5.2 Drop shapes and fall velocities: an overview of previous work -- 5.2.1 Drop shapes -- 5.2.2 Fall speeds -- 5.2.3 Drop shapes and velocities from 2DVD -- 5.3 Scattering calculation for individual drops -- 5.3.1 Review of scattering calculation methods -- 5.3.2 Usability of commercial electromagnetic field solver software -- 5.3.3 Automatization of scattering calculations -- 5.3.4 Accuracy considerations -- 5.3.5 Determination of the RCS of raindrops via artificial neural networks -- 5.4 Example events -- 5.4.1 Outer bands of tropical depression Nate over Alabama -- 5.4.2 Embedded line convection over Alabama -- 5.4.3 Outer bands of category-1 Hurricane Irma over Alabama -- 5.4.4 A widespread event with embedded convective rain cells -- 5.4.5 Outer rain-bands of category-1 Hurricane Dorian -- 5.4.6 Tropical storm Michael over Delmarva peninsula -- 5.5 Summary -- Acknowledgment -- References -- 6 The raindrop size distribution - the unknown that holds everything together -- 6.1 Introduction -- 6.2 The DSD and its statistical moments -- 6.2.1 State variables. 6.2.2 Flux variables -- 6.2.3 Characteristic sizes -- 6.3 Parametric DSD models -- 6.3.1 Inventory of common DSD models -- 6.4 Normalized DSD models -- 6.4.1 Particular cases in DSD normalization -- 6.5 DSDs and weather radar -- 6.5.1 Radar variables -- 6.5.2 Rain rate retrieval from radar -- 6.5.3 DSD retrieval from radar -- 6.6 DSDs in numerical weather prediction models -- 6.7 Conclusions and future directions -- References -- 7 Fusion of radar polarimetry and atmospheric modeling -- 7.1 Introduction -- 7.2 Evaluation methodology, data, and tools -- 7.2.1 A dual strategy for model evaluation -- 7.2.2 Polarimetric C-band and X-band radar observations in Germany -- 7.2.3 The numerical weather prediction models COSMO and ICON-LAM -- 7.2.4 The polarimetric radar operators EMVORADO and B-PRO -- 7.2.5 The Shannon entropy to categorize stratiform and convective events -- 7.2.6 Combined observed and synthetic data at X band and C band -- 7.3 Exploitation of microphysical retrievals for model evaluation and improvement -- 7.3.1 Quantitative precipitation estimation for the July 2021 Ahrtal flooding in western Germany -- 7.3.2 Quasi-vertical profiles of ice microphysical retrievals -- 7.3.3 Hydrometeor classification and quantification schemes -- 7.4 Evaluation in radar observation space -- 7.4.1 Converging modeled and observed quasi-

vertical profiles -- 7.4.2 Statistics of observed and modeled polarimetric variables -- 7.4.3 Process signatures and dynamics in convection -- 7.5 (Polarimetric) radar data assimilation -- 7.5.1 The assimilation of 3D reflectivities and radial winds -- 7.5.2 The assimilation of 3D polarimetry-derived liquid and ice-water content -- 7.5.3 The assimilation of object information -- 7.6 Summary and conclusions -- Acknowledgments -- References -- 8 End-to-end simulations of dual-polarization tornado debris signatures. 8.1 Background and importance of dual-polarization radar signatures of tornadoes -- 8.1.1 Overview of dual-polarization radar variables and their application to meteorological echoes and debris -- 8.1.2 Significance of TDSs in operational forecasting -- 8.1.3 Determining the structure of tornadoes and their debris fields -- 8.1.4 Challenges to understanding dual-polarization tornado debris signatures -- 8.2 Theory of dual-polarization weather radar simulation -- 8.3 A time-series dual-polarization radar simulator for tornado debris -- 8.3.1 Radar simulator inputs -- 8.3.2 Radar simulator implementation -- 8.4 Radar simulations of tornado debris signatures -- 8.4.1 Electromagnetic representation of debris scatterers -- 8.4.2 TDSs and varied debris characteristics -- 8.4.3 Relationship between TDSs and tornado wind characteristics -- 8.5 Conclusions -- Acknowledgments -- References -- 9 Satellite combined radar-radiometer algorithms -- 9.1 Introduction -- 9.2 Fundamental models and methods -- 9.2.1 Precipitation particles and their electromagnetic properties -- 9.2.2 Radar and radiometer models -- 9.2.3 Elements of optimal estimation theory -- 9.2.4 Additional matters -- 9.3 GPM combined observations and retrievals -- 9.3.1 Observations -- 9.3.2 Machine learning-based evaluation -- 9.3.3 Combined estimates -- 9.4 Summary and conclusions -- References -- 10 Weather radar measurements in Antarctica -- 10.1 About Antarctica -- 10.2 The challenge of measuring clouds and precipitation in Antarctica -- 10.2.1 Ground-based measurements -- 10.2.2 The added value of CloudSat -- 10.3 Ground-based weather radars -- 10.3.1 Added value of ground-based weather radars -- 10.3.2 Deployment challenges -- 10.3.3 Milestone campaigns -- 10.4 Contribution to Antarctic meteorology -- 10.4.1 Quantitative precipitation studies -- 10.4.2 Local-scale precipitation processes. 10.4.3 Large-scale interactions -- 10.4.4 Comparison with satellites -- 10.5 Concluding remarks and perspectives -- Funding and acknowledgment -- References -- 11 Radar advances related to severe weather -- 11.1 Radars are amazing tools to observe severe weather -- 11.2 But, traditional radars and networks cannot answer some of the most critical research questions -- 11.2.1 Radars usually scan too slowly: many hazardous, high-impact, difficult to forecast phenomena evolve very quickly -- 11.2.2 Radar distributions are too coarse: many of the most impactful weather phenomena are small and too far away -- 11.2.3 Radars cannot scan near the ground -- 11.2.4 Radars do not measure vector wind fields -- 11.2.5 Temporary stationary high-density multiple-radar networks: a limited solution for research -- 11.3 How to address these limitations -- 11.3.1 Easily carriable/deployable small radars -- 11.3.2 Radars on airplanes -- 11.3.3 Denser arrays of small radars -- 11.4 Invention of the Doppler On Wheels (DOWs) -- 11.5 Severe and high-impact weather observations with mobile DOWs -- 11.5.1 Tornadoes -- 11.5.2 Hurricanes -- 11.5.3 Other severe and high-impact weather -- 11.6 Mobile multiple-Doppler -- 11.7 Dual-polarization observations of severe storms -- 11.8 Other groups make "DOWs," leading to new paradigm for mesoscale weather studies -- 11.9 Time/space rapid-scan -- 11.10 A different compromise: the

C-band On Wheels (COW) -- 11.11 The modern paradigm: mobile radar combined with mobile in situ observations -- 11.11.1 Fortuitous dual-Doppler tornado data -- 11.12 Where do we go from here? -- 11.12.1 Operational phased array and dense radar networks -- 11.12.2 Bistatic radar networks -- 11.12.3 Adaptable/quickly deployable almost-mobile radars may replace stationary research radars -- 11.12.4 Airborne Phased Array Radar (APAR). 11.12.5 Speculative technologies and "fishing".

---

#### Sommario/riassunto

This comprehensive handbook written by a team of international experts discusses the key technical and scientific ideas that have propelled the field of weather radar forward. The book covers the five areas of weather radars: science, engineering, signal processing, electromagnetics, and applications.

---