

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910146563303321
Autore	Lipavsky P (Pavel)
Titolo	Bernoulli potential in superconductors : how the electrostatic field helps to understand superconductivity // Pavel Lipavsky [and five others]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin ; ; Heidelberg : , : Springer-Verlag, , [2008] ©2008
ISBN	3-540-73456-2
Edizione	[1st ed. 2008.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XV, 268 p.)
Collana	Lecture Notes in Physics ; ; Volume 733
Disciplina	537.2
Soggetti	Electrostatics Superconductors
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di contenuto	History of the Bernoulli Potential -- Basic Concepts -- Balance of Forces -- Thermodynamical Correction -- Phenomenological Description -- Non-local Corrections -- Extended Ginzburg–Landau Theory -- Quasi-neutral Limit -- Diamagnetic Current at Surface -- Surfaces -- Matching of Electrostatic Potentials at Surfaces -- Diamagnetic Currents Deep in the Bulk -- Electrostatic Potential Above a Surface with Vortices -- Layered Structures -- Charge Transfer in Layered Structures -- Effect of the Electrostatic Field on the Superconductor -- Outlook and Perspectives.
Sommario/riassunto	The motion of electrons in superconductors seems to defy our imagination based on daily experience with Newtonian mechanics. This book shows that the classical concepts, such as the balance of forces acting on electrons, are useful for understanding superconductivity. The electrostatic field plays a natural part in this balance as it mediates forces between electrons at long distances. Due to its classical interpretation, the theory presented in this book is suitable for introductory courses.

2. Record Nr.	UNISALENT0991003552769707536
Autore	Creswell, John W.
Titolo	Designing and conducting mixed methods research / John W. Creswell, Vicki L. Plano Clark
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Thousand Oaks, Calif. : SAGE Publications, c2007
ISBN	1412927919 (cloth) 1412927927 (pbk.) 9781412927918 9781412927925
Descrizione fisica	xviii, 275 p. : ill. ; 24 cm
Altri autori (Persone)	Plano Clark, Vicki L.
Disciplina	001.4/2
Soggetti	Social sciences - Research - Methodology Research - Evaluation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 256-265) and index
Nota di contenuto	Understanding mixed methods research. Purpose and organization ; Clarifying terms -- What is mixed methods research? The name ; Quantitative and qualitative data ; Mixing the data ; Single or multiple studies ; The central premise of the definition ; Studies that fit our definition ; Studies in the gray areas ; The importance of mixed methods research. A brief history. Formative period ; Paradigm debate period ; Procedural developments ; Recent indicators of interest -- Examining preliminary considerations. Consider worldview stances. Different worldviews or paradigms ; Worldviews and mixed methods research. Stance 1. There is one "best" paradigm or worldview that fits mixed methods research ; Stance 2. Researchers can use multiple paradigms or worldviews in their mixed methods study ; Stance 3. Worldviews relate to the type of mixed methods design and may vary depending on the type of design ; The basics of quantitative and qualitative research ; Research problems addressed by mixed methods. A need exists for both quantitative and qualitative approaches ; A need exists to enhance the study with a second source of data ; A need exists to explain the quantitative results ; A need exists to first explore qualitatively -- Locating and reviewing mixed methods studies.

Searching for and reviewing mixed methods studies. Use search terms ; Are the studies mixed methods research? ; A mixed methods notation system and visual diagrams ; Four examples of mixed methods studies. Study A: Collecting both quantitative and qualitative data at the same time to understand a problem (Jenkins, 2001) ; Study B: Using qualitative data in an experiment (Rogers, Day, Randall, & Bentall, 2003) ; Study C: Explaining quantitative results with qualitative data (Aldridge, Fraser, & Huang, 1999) ; Study D: Exploring qualitatively to develop a quantitative instrument (Myers & Oetzel, 2003) ; Similarities and differences among the sample studies -- Choosing a mixed methods design. Classifications of mixed methods designs ; The four major types of mixed methods designs. The triangulation design. Triangulation design procedures ; Variants of the triangulation design ; Strengths of the triangulation design ; Challenges in using the triangulation design ; The embedded design. Embedded design procedures ; Variants of the embedded design ; Strengths of the embedded design ; Challenges in using the embedded design ; The explanatory design. Explanatory design procedures ; Variants of the explanatory design ; Strengths of the explanatory design ; Challenges in using the explanatory design ; The exploratory design. Exploratory design procedures ; Variants of the exploratory design ; Strengths of the exploratory design ; Challenges in using the exploratory design ; Selecting a type of mixed methods design. The timing decision ; The weighting decision ; The mixing decision. Merging data sets ; Embedding data at the design level ; Connecting from data analysis to data collection ; Implementing the design decisions ; Writing a paragraph to identify a study's design.

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