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|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Record Nr. | UNISOBSON0000099 |
| Autore | Bellour, Raymond |
| Titolo | L'analyse du film / Raymond Bellour |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Paris : Éditions Albatros, 1979 |
| Descrizione fisica | 310 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. |
| Collana | Collection Ça Cinéma |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Francese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910830544203321 |
| Autore | Matalgah Mustafa M |
| Titolo | Real-Time Ground-Based Flight Data and Cockpit Voice Recorder :
Implementation Scenarios and Feasibility Analysis |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Newark : , : John Wiley & Sons, Incorporated, , 2024
©2024 |
| ISBN | 1-119-98487-4
1-119-98488-2
1-119-98489-0 |
| Edizione | [1st ed.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (188 pages) |
| Altri autori (Persone) | AlqodahMohammed Ali |
| Soggetti | Flight recorders
Cockpit voice recorders
Aircraft accidents |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Nota di contenuto | Cover -- Title Page -- Copyright -- Contents -- About the Authors --
Foreword -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- Acronyms -- Chapter 1
Introduction -- 1.1 Motivation -- 1.2 Entities Involved in Air Crash |

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Sommario/riassunto

"Aviation safety in air travel has always been a vital part of the aviation industry. Endless man-hours have gone into improving the safety standards of aircraft for civilian, commercial, and military aviation. Since the inception of commercial aviation, industry safety standards have improved dramatically, making flying one of the safest modes of transportation today. Even with a great record of safety today, measures are still undertaken to ensure that aviation accidents are not only well understood, but also that they may, in the future, be made avoidable. Studying and understanding the cause of aircraft incidents and crashes is one of the main methods that are used to ensure that transportation in the sky is as safe as possible. One of the main methods used by investigators and engineers to study the causes of aircraft accidents is by use of the Flight Data and Cockpit Voice Recorder (FDR/CVR), also known as the Black Box. However, FDR/CVR has not been efficiently useful in some catastrophic accidents such as the recent Aeroflot Flight 1492 (a Sukhoi Superjet 100) that was operating a domestic flight in Russia [Hradecky, 2019], the Lion Air Flight 610 (a Boeing 737 MAX 8) that crashed into the Java Sea shortly after takeoff from Soekarno-Hatta International Airport in Jakarta [National Transportation Safety, 2018], the EgyptAir flight 804 (an Airbus A320) that crashed into the Mediterranean Sea."

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910298405103321
Titolo	Igapó (Black-water flooded forests) of the Amazon Basin // edited by Randall W. Myster
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2018
ISBN	3-319-90122-2
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XX, 311 p. 91 illus., 70 illus. in color.)
Disciplina	574.52642
Soggetti	Ecology Biotic communities Forests and forestry Climatic changes Biodiversity
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction. Randall W. Myster -- Section I Igapó over space and time -- Section II Water and light -- Section III Soil and the carbon cycle -- Section IV Litter, fungi and invertebrates -- Section V Vertebrates.- Section VI Plants -- Section VII Human impacts and management.
Sommario/riassunto	Igapó forests are a common part of the Amazon whose ecosystems are critical to our shared human future. The introduction addresses the structure, function and dynamics of igapó forests in the Amazon basin, focusing on their uniqueness due to their high level of complexity defined as the many ways that different components of igapó forests in the Amazon basin ecosystem interact and also on how those interactions are on a higher-order compared to other tropical forests. The text then breaks down the igapó ecosystem using these sections: (1) Igapó forests over space and time, (2) Water, light and soils, (3) The carbon cycle, (4) Litter, fungi and invertebrates, (5) Vertebrates, (6) Plant population studies, (7) Plant community studies, and (8) Human impacts and management. Experts from around the world serve as chapter authors that review what is known about their specific part of the igapó ecosystem, what research they have done, and also what

needs to be done in the future. .
