Characterization Of The Effectiveness Of Carbon

This book provides the reader with a comprehensive set of instructions and examples of how to perform an economic evaluation of a health intervention, focusing solely on cost-effectiveness analysis in healthcare.

Indigo, a blue colorant extracted from the leaves of several plants found throughout the world, has a long history of use, stretching back to the third millennium BCE. In the last decades, its identification on cultural heritage materials was achieved through Raman spectroscopy and fiber optics reflectance spectroscopy (FORS). In recent years, an imaging method called multiband reflectance imaging subtraction (MBRIS) has been introduced to the cultural heritage field to identify and map indigo. As with FORS, this method takes into consideration the electronic properties of indigo and its optical behavior in the visible range. More specifically, this method is based upon the subtraction of two broadband images, one taken at the maximum absorption and a second one at the inflection point of the steep reflectance. This MA research reexamines the potential for the unbiased characterization of indigo using multiband reflectance imaging, reflectance and fluorescence spectroscopy, and hyperspectral imaging (HSI). Reference blue colorants as well as archaeological and ethnographic objects were analyzed using the aforementioned techniques. This MA research critically reviews the strengths of the techniques currently used for the characterization of indigo and compares how data are affected by factors such as concentration of the analyte and substrate. The extent to which the fluorescence of indigo can be used for its differentiation amongst other blue colorants for materials characterization is also explored. While FORS was able to unequivocally differentiate between indigo and the other blue colorants, the MBRIS method was not. Case studies revealed that the MBRIS can provide false-positives and may not be well-equipped to map indigo present in high concentrations. The bandpass filters used in the MBRIS method are too broad to provide unbiased identification of colorants. Greater differentiation of powdered pigments in powder form was achieved with a new method of generating false-color images that utilizes principles of MBRIS. HSI spectroscopy, combined with trichromatic false-color imaging processing has shown promising results in terms of data visualization. The fluorescence of indigo could not be detected in solid samples with the spectroscopy setups used in this study; this suggests the emission is likely too weak to be captured by luminescence imaging techniques used in the cultural heritage field.

Strategies for Protecting National Critical Infrastructure Assets eases the research burden, develops investigative protocols, and pulls together data into a comprehensive and practical guide, to help the serious reader understand advanced concepts and techniques of risk assessment with an emphasis on meeting the security needs of the critical national infrastructure. The text is divided into five major sections, which are further broken down by individual chapters, each addressing one element of risk assessment as well as focusing attention on applying the risk assessment methodology to a particular industry. This book establishes a new and acceptable approach for conducting risk assessments in a high-risk world. Helps the reader to understand advanced concepts and techniques of risk assessment Provides a quick, reliable, and practical "briefcase" reference to use in the office as well as on the road Introduces the elements of the risk assessment process by defining its purpose and objectives,

describing the behavioural and physical sciences, the techniques employed in the process, and the measurement and evaluation tools and standards used to perform an objective risk assessment.

This dissertation, "An Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Home Ownership Policies in Hong Kong" by Hung-cheung, Chris, Tsang, ???, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. DOI: 10.5353/th_b3196814 Subjects: Home ownership - Social aspects - China - Hong Kong Home ownership - Economic aspects - China - Hong Kong Home ownership - Government policy - China - Hong Kong Privatization - China - Hong Kong Home ownership - Social aspects Home ownership - Economic aspects Home ownership - Government policy Privatization

This User's Guide is a resource for investigators and stakeholders who develop and review observational comparative effectiveness research protocols. It explains how to (1) identify key considerations and best practices for research design; (2) build a protocol based on these standards and best practices; and (3) judge the adequacy and completeness of a protocol. Eleven chapters cover all aspects of research design, including: developing study objectives, defining and refining study questions, addressing the heterogeneity of treatment effect, characterizing exposure, selecting a comparator, defining and measuring outcomes, and identifying optimal data sources. Checklists of guidance and key considerations for protocols are provided at the end of each chapter. The User's Guide was created by researchers affiliated with AHRQ's Effective Health Care Program, particularly those who participated in AHRQ's DEcIDE (Developing Evidence to Inform Decisions About Effectiveness) program. Chapters were subject to multiple internal and external independent reviews. More more information, please consult the Agency website: www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov)

The collection focuses on the advancements of characterization of minerals, metals, and materials and the applications of characterization results on the processing of these materials. Advanced characterization methods, techniques, and new instruments are emphasized. Areas of interest include, but are not limited to:, Novel methods and techniques for characterizing materials across a spectrum of systems and processes., Characterization of mechanical, thermal, electrical, optical, dielectric, magnetic, physical, and other properties of materials., Characterization of structural, morphological, and topographical natures of materials at micro- and nano- scales., Characterization of extraction and processing including process development and analysis., Advances in instrument developments for microstructure analysis and performance evaluation of materials, such as computer tomography (CT), X-ray and neutron diffraction, electron microscopy (SEM, FIB, TEM), and spectroscopy (EDS, WDS, EBSD) techniques., 2D and 3D modelling for materials characterization. The book explores scientific processes to characterize materials using modern technologies, and focuses on the interrelationships and interdependence among processing, structure, properties, and performance of materials. .

As health costs in the U.S. soar past $1.5 trillion, much evidence indicates that the nation does not get good value for its money. It is widely agreed that we could do better by using cost-effective analysis (CEA) to help determine which health care services are most worthwhile. American policy makers, however, have largely avoided using CEA, and researchers have devoted little attention to understanding why this is so. By considering the economic, social, legal, and ethical factors that contribute to the situation, and how they can be negotiated in the future, this book offers a unique perspective. It traces the roots of EA in health and medicine, describes its promise for rational resource allocation, and discusses the nature of the opposition to it, using Medicare and the Oregon health plans as examples. In exploring the disconnection between the promise of CEA and the persistent failure of rational intentions, the book seeks to find common ground and practical solutions. It analyzes the prospects for change and presents a roadmap for getting there. It offers pragmatic advice for cost-effectiveness analysts, discussing ways in which they can better translate their research findings into the basis for action. The book also offers advice for policy makers and politicians, including lessons from Europe, Canada, and Australia, and underlines the need for leadership to establish the conditions for change.

TRB¿s National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 615: Evaluation of the Use and Effectiveness of Wildlife Crossings explores development of an interactive, web-based decision guide protocol for the selection, configuration, and location of wildlife crossings.

The statistical analysis of cost-effectiveness data is becoming increasingly important within health and medical research. Statistical Analysis of Cost-Effectiveness Data provides a practical book that synthesises the huge amount of research that has taken place in the area over the last two decades. Comprising an up-to-date overview of the statistical analysis of cost-effectiveness data, the book is supported by numerous worked examples from the author's own experience. It has been written in a style suitable for medical statisticians and health care professionals alike. Key features include: an overview of statistical methods used in the analysis of cost-effectiveness data. coverage of Bayesian methodology. illustrated throughout by worked examples using real data. suitability for health care professionals with limited statistical knowledge. discussion of software used for data analysis. An essential reference for biostatisticians and health economists engaged in cost-effectiveness analysis of health-care interventions, both in academia and industry. Also of interest to graduate students of biostatistics, public health and economics.

Materials Characterization Using Nondestructive Evaluation (NDE) Methods discusses NDT methods and how they are highly desirable for both long-term monitoring and short-term assessment of materials, providing crucial early warning that the fatigue life of a material has elapsed, thus helping to prevent service failures. Materials Characterization Using Nondestructive Evaluation (NDE) Methods gives an overview of established and new NDT techniques for the

characterization of materials, with a focus on materials used in the automotive, aerospace, power plants, and infrastructure construction industries. Each chapter focuses on a different NDT technique and indicates the potential of the method by selected examples of applications. Methods covered include scanning and transmission electron microscopy, X-ray microtomography and diffraction, ultrasonic, electromagnetic, microwave, and hybrid techniques. The authors review both the determination of microstructure properties, including phase content and grain size, and the determination of mechanical properties, such as hardness, toughness, yield strength, texture, and residual stress. Gives an overview of established and new NDT techniques, including scanning and transmission electron microscopy, X-ray microtomography and diffraction, ultrasonic, electromagnetic, microwave, and hybrid techniques Reviews the determination of microstructural and mechanical properties Focuses on materials used in the automotive, aerospace, power plants, and infrastructure construction industries Serves as a highly desirable resource for both long-term monitoring and short-term assessment of materials

Preprint proceedings including papers concerning coal recovery, and oil and gas applications.

Meta-analysis, decision analysis, and cost-effectiveness analysis are the cornerstones of evidence-based medicine. These related quantitative methods have become essential tools in the formulation of clinical and public policy based on the synthesis of evidence. All three methods are taught with increasing frequency in medical schools and schools of public health and in health policy courses at the undergraduate and graduate level. This book is a lucid introduction, and will serve the needs of students taking introductory courses that cover these topics. It will also be useful to clinicians and policymakers who need to understand the quantitative underpinnings of the methods in order to best apply the information that derives from them. The second edition of this popular book adds new material on cumulative meta-analysis as a method to explore heterogeneity. The coverage of cost-effectiveness analysis has been brought into close alignment with recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Panel on Cost-Effectiveness Analysis in Health and Medicine. Many of the examples have been replaced with more current examples, and all of the material has been updated to reflect recent advances in the methods and the emergence of consensus about some previously controversial issues.

analysis. These three closely related methods have become even more important for synthesizing research since the first edition was published in 1994. And they have gained legitimacy as tools for guiding health policy.

Subjects: Cantonese dialects - China - Hong Kong - Discourse analysis - Casestudies Meetings - China - Hong Kong - Case studies

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