In this "brave and heartbreaking novel that digs its claws into you and doesn’t let go, long after you’ve finished it" (Anna Todd, New York Times bestselling author) from the #1 New York Times bestselling author of All Your Perfects, a workaholic with a too-good-to-be-true romance can’t stop thinking about her first love. Lily hasn’t always had it easy, but that’s never stopped her from working hard for the life she wants. She’s come a long way from the small town in Maine where her parents raised her, moved to Boston, and started her own business. And when she feels a spark with a gorgeous neurosurgeon named Ryle Kincaid, everything in Lily’s life seems too good to be true. Ryle is assertive, stubborn, maybe even a little arrogant. He’s also sensitive, brilliant, and has a total soft spot for Lily. And the way he looks in scrubs certainly doesn’t hurt. Lily can’t get him out of her head. But Ryle’s complete aversion to relationships is disturbing. Even as Lily finds herself becoming the exception to his "no-dating" rule, she can’t help but wonder what made him that way in the first place. Is it his past? Is it his present? Or is it something else? But as questions about her new relationship start to overwhelm her, so do thoughts of Atlas Corrigan—her first love and a link to the past she left behind. He was her kindred spirit, her protector. When Atlas suddenly reappears, everything Lily has built with Ryle is threatened. An honest, evocative, and tender novel, It Ends with Us is “a glorious and touching read, a forever keeper. The kind of book that gets handed down” (USA TODAY).

This comprehensive resource provides expert guidance on how Life Cycle Costing (LCC) can optimize decision-making and enhance long-term profit. Sixteen case studies show how to apply LCC to particular facility types and building components, in a new construction and remodeling.

This work book on the intimate connection between the industry life cycle and supply chain management, utilizes the case of the industrial life cycle of the VCR to provide insight into the supply chain as the basic business unit for competition, and the requisite alteration of the management of the supply chain at each stage of the life cycle.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) has become the recognized instrument to assess the ecological burdens and human health impacts connected with the complete life cycle (creation, use, end-of-life) of products, processes and activities, enabling the assessor to model the entire system from which products are derived or in which processes and activities operate. This volume introduces the major new book series LCA Compendium - The Complete World of Life Cycle Assessment. In this volume, the main drivers in the development of LCA are explored. The volume also discusses strengths and limitations in LCA as well as challenges and gaps, thus offering an unbiased picture of the state-of-the-art and future of LCA.

In this psychobiography, Erik H. Erikson brings his insights on human development and the identity crisis to bear on the prominent figure of the Protestant Reformation, Martin Luther.

Drawing on the Eriksonian theory of the life cycle, a parallel is shown between the growth and creation of self and the creation of art, focusing on the utilization of the senses as an integral part of achieving our potential.

Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) Analysis is the second phase in the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) framework. Since the first attempts to formalize life cycle assessment in the early 1970s, life cycle inventory analysis has been a central part. Chapter 1, Introduction to Life Cycle Inventory Analysis, discusses the history of inventory analysis from the 1970s through SETAC and the ISO standard. In Chapter 2, Principles of Life Cycle Inventory Modeling, the general principles of setting up an LCI model and LCI analysis are described by introducing the core LCI model and extensions that allow addressing reality better. Chapter 3, Development of Unit Process Datasets, shows that developing unit processes of high quality and transparency is not a trivial task, but is crucial for high-quality LCI analysis. Chapter 4, Multi-functionality in Life Cycle Inventory Analysis: Approaches and Solutions, describes the multipurpose potential of computer LCI and LCI analysis. Chapter 5, Data Quality in Life Cycle Inventories, the quality of data gathered and used in LCI analysis is discussed. State-of-the-art indicators to assess data quality in LCA are described and the fitness for purpose concept is introduced. Chapter 6, Life Cycle Inventory Data and Databases, follows up on the topic of LCI data and provides a state-of-the-art description of LCI databases. It describes differences between foreground and background data, recommendations for starting a database, data exchange and quality assurance concepts for databases, as well as the scientific basis of LCI databases. Chapter 7, Algorithms of Life Cycle Inventory Analysis, provides the mathematical models underlying the LCI. Since Heijungs and Suh (2002), this is the first time that this aspect of LCA has been systematically presented. In Chapter 8, Inventory Indicators in Life Cycle Assessment, the use of LCI data to create aggregated environmental and resource indicators is discussed. Such indicators include the cumulative energy demand and various water use indicators. Chapter 9, The Link Between Life Cycle Inventory Analysis and Life Cycle Impact Assessment, uses four examples to discuss the link between LCI analysis and LCIA. A clear and relevant link between these phases is crucial.

Life Cycle Assessment for Sustainable Mining addresses sustainable mining issues based on life cycle assessment, providing a thorough guide to implementing LCAs using sustainability metrics. The book details current research on LCA methodologies related to mining, their outcomes, and how to relate sustainable mining concepts in a circular economy. It is an in-depth, foundational reference for technological advancement through designing reduced-emission mining equipment or processes. It includes literature reviews and theoretical concepts of life cycle assessments applied in mining industries, sustainability metrics and problems related to mining and mineral processing industries identified by the life cycle
assessment results. This book will aid researchers, students and academics in the field of environmental science, mining engineering and sustainability to see LCA technology outcomes which would be useful for the future development of environmentally-friendly mining processes. Details state-of-the-art life cycle assessment theory and practices applied in the mining and mineral processing industries includes in-depth, practical case studies on the life cycle assessment results to show future pathways for sustainability enhancement. Provides fundamental knowledge on how to measure sustainability metrics using life cycle assessment in mining industries.

In Augustine and the Fundamentalist's Daughter, Margaret Miles weaves her memoirs together with reflections on Augustine's Confessions. Having read and reread Augustine's Confessions, in admiration as well as frustration, over the past thirty-five years, Miles brings her memories of childhood and youth in a fundamentalist home into conversation with Augustine's efforts to understand his life. The result is a fascinating work of autobiographical and theological reflection. Moreover, this project brings together a rare combination of insights on fundamentalists' convictions and habits of mind, as well as on differences among fundamentalists. Such reflections are especially urgent in this time in which fundamentalism is prominent in political and social discourse.

Scientific Essay from the year 2005 in the subject Psychology - Developmental Psychology, grade: 1.0, University of Kassel, language: English, abstract: Erik H. Erikson (1902 - 1994) methodology for sustainability measurement of industrial systems, the last century. The native Dane and later US-American further developed the psychosocial aspects and the developmental phases of adulthood in Sigmund Freud's stage theory. It is Erikson's basic assumption that in the course of a lifetime, the human being goes through eight developmental phases, which are laid out in an internal development plan. On each level, it is required to solve the relevant crisis, embodied by the integration of opposite poles presenting the development tasks, the successful handling of which is in turn of importance for the following phases. The term crisis does not have a negative connotation for Erikson, but rather is seen as a state, which through constructive resolution leads to further development, which is being integrated and internalized into the own self-image. "Each (component) comes to its ascendance, meets its crisis, and finds its lasting solution (toward the end of the stages mentioned). All of them exist in the beginning in some form." Hence, the human development is a process alternating between levels, crises, and the new balance in order to reach increasingly mature stages. In detail, Erikson studied the possibilities of an individual's advancement and the affective powers that allow it to act. This becomes particularly obvious in the eight psychosocial phases, which now should be the focus of this paper. This demonstrates that Erikson did see development as above all: a lifelong process.

This volume presents in compact form a review of Erikson's complete psychosocial theory. The now-famous Erikson ideas—the identity crisis, the interdependence of history and life history, and the life cycle (especially the concept that maturity is not the end of psychological growth) are placed in their historical and autobiographical context, providing a summary of Erikson's major themes.

"This volume, ably assembled and introduced by Robert Coles, presents the Essential Erikson."—Howard Gardner

Erik H. Erikson's remarkable insights into the relationship of life history and history began with observations on a central stage of life: identity development in adolescence. This book collects three early papers that—along with Childhood and Society—many consider the best introduction to Erikson's theories. "Ego Development and Historical Change" is a selection of extensive notes in which Erikson first undertook to relate to each other observations on groups studied on field trips and on children studied longitudinally and clinically. These notes are representative of the source material used for Childhood and Society. "Growth and Crises of the Health Personality" takes Erikson beyond adolescence, into the critical stages of the whole life cycle. In the third and last essay, Erikson deals with "The Problem of Ego Identity" successively from biographical, clinical, and social points of view—all dimensions later pursued separately in his work.

This book provides insight into the Life Cycle Management (LCM) concept and the progress in its implementation. LCM is a management concept applied in industrial and service sectors to improve products and services, while enhancing the overall sustainability performance of business and its value chains. In this regard, LCM is an opportunity to differentiate through sustainability performance on the market place, working with all departments of a company such as research and development, procurement and marketing, and to enhance the collaboration with stakeholders along a company's value chain. LCM is used beyond short-term business success and aims at long-term achievements by minimizing environmental and socio-economic burden, while maximizing economic and social value.

Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment for Decision-Making: Methodologies and Case Studies gives readers a comprehensive introduction to life cycle sustainability assessment (LCSA) methodology for sustainability measurement of industrial systems, proposing an efficiency methodology for stakeholders and decision-makers. Featuring the latest methods and case studies, the book will assist researchers in environmental sciences and energy to develop the best methods for LCA, as well as aiding those practitioners who are responsible for making decisions for promoting sustainable development. The past, current status and future of LCSA, Life Cycle Assessment method (LCA), Life Cycle Costing (LCC), Social Life Cycle Assessment (SLCA), the methodology of LCSA, typical LCSA case studies, limitations of LCSA, and life cycle aggregated sustainability index methods are all covered in this multidisciplinary book. Includes models for assessing sustainability in environmental, energy engineering and economic scenarios Features case studies that help define the advantages and obstacles of real world applications Presents a complete view, from theory to practice, of a life cycle approach by exploring the methods and tools of sustainability assessment, analysis and design of sustainability assessment

This book presents specialised methods and tools built on classical LCA. In the first book-length overview, their importance for the further growth and application of LCA is demonstrated for some of the most prominent species of this emerging trend: Carbon footprinting; Water footprinting; Eco-efficiency assessment; Resource efficiency assessment; Input-output and hybrid LCA; Material flow analysis; Organizational LCA. Carbon footprinting was a huge driver for the market expansion of simplified LCA. The discussions led to an ample proliferation of different guidelines and standards including ISO/TS 14067 on Carbon Footprint of Product. Atsushi Inaba (Kogakuin University, Tokyo, Japan) and his eight co-authors provide an up-to-date status of Carbon Footprint of Products. The increasing relevance of Water Footprinting and the diverse methods were the drivers to develop the ISO 14046 as international water footprint standard. Markus Berger (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany), Stephan Pfister (ETH Zurich, Switzerland) and Masaharu Motoshita (Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Tsukuba, Japan) present a status of water resources and demands from a global and regional perspective. A core part is the discussion and comparison of the different water footprint methods, databases and tools. Peter Saling from BASF SE in Ludwigshafen, Germany, broadens the perspective towards Eco-efficiency Assessment. He describes the BASF-specific type of eco-efficiency analysis plus adaptations like the so-called SEEBALANCE and AgBalance applications. Laura Schneider, Vanessa Bach and Matthias Finkbeiner (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany) address multi-dimensional LCA perspectives in the form of Resource
The Life Cycle of a Frog details the fascinating changes in a frog through its four stages: egg, tadpole, froglet, and adult. It is an important resource for understanding the life cycle of amphibians and their role in the ecosystem. The book provides a comprehensive overview of the developmental stages and highlights the adaptability of these creatures. The Life Cycle Completed is a valuable resource for educators, conservationists, and students interested in the natural world. It offers insights into the life cycle and prompts the reader to reflect on the significance of each stage in the development of these remarkable creatures.
Erikson's now-famous concept of the life cycle delineates eight stages of psychological development through which each of us progresses. The last stage, old age, challenges the individual to rework the past while remaining involved in the present. The authors begin this work with their theory of life's stages through old age. In Part two, they discuss their interviews with twenty-nine octogenarians, on whom life history data has been collected for over fifty years. Part three is a discussion of the life history of the protagonist in Ingmar Bergman's film Wild Strawberries. In Part four, "Old age in our society", the authors offer suggestions for "vital involvement." Erik H. Erikson is winner of the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award.

The Project Management Life Cycle reveals the unique Method 123 Project Management Methodology by defining the phases, activities and tasks required to complete a project. It's different because it describes the life cycle clearly and prescriptively, without the complex terminology rife throughout the industry. Its comprehensive coverage, consistent depth and suite of tools will help managers to undertake projects successfully. Containing hundreds of practical examples to enhance the reader's understanding of project management, the book skillfully guides them through the four critical phases of the project life cycle: initiation, planning, execution and closure. Written in a clear, professional and straightforward manner, it is relevant to the management of all types of project, including IT, construction, engineering, telecommunications and government, as well as many others. An essential guide to improving project management skills for project managers, senior managers, team members, consultants, trainers or students. Additional resources can be downloaded from http://tinyurl.com/bqzd8uw by scrolling down to the 'Resources' section.

In this book, the authors share an interest in and experience of migration in relation to stressed or traumatised patients whom they have treated or through their areas of expertise through the developmental life cycle.

Describes the daisy and discusses the stages of its life cycle.

Environmental Life Cycle Assessment is a pivotal guide to identifying environmental problems and reducing related impacts for companies and organizations in need of life cycle assessment (LCA). LCA, a unique sustainability tool, provides a framework that addresses a growing demand for practical technological solutions. Detailing each phase of the LCA methodology, this textbook covers the historical development of LCA, presents the general principles and characteristics of LCA, and outlines the corresponding standards for good practice determined by the International Organization for Standardization. It also explains how to identify the critical aspects of an LCA, provides detailed examples of LCA analysis and applications, and includes illustrated problems and solutions with concrete examples from water management, electronics, packaging, automotive, and other industries. In addition, readers will learn how to: Use consistent criteria to realize and evaluate an LCA independently of individual interests Understand the LCA methodology and become familiar with existing databases and methods based on the latest results of international research Analyze and critique a completed LCA Apply LCA methodology to simple case studies Geared toward graduate and undergraduate students studying environmental science and industrial ecology, as well as practicing environmental engineers, and sustainability professionals who want to teach themselves LCA good practices, Environmental Life Cycle Assessment: Life cycle inventory, life cycle impact assessment, and interpretation.

Follows the lives of Ana Alvarado and Derek Brooks as they create and relate to the artificial intelligences they helped design.

Each living thing in nature follows a life cycle. Come with us as we explore growing up from seed to pumpkin! A seed sprouts into a vine with pretty blossoms. Soon a bright orange pumpkin will be ready to pick. Get an up-close look at the life cycle of this festive fall fruit—from seed to pumpkin—all in the pages of this book. ABOUT THIS SERIES: Every living thing goes through changes as it grows. Tiny seeds grow into huge pumpkins, beautiful apple trees or tall sunflowers. Little eggs can turn into...
chickens or frogs. And beautiful butterflies begin life as fuzzy caterpillars. The books in the Growing Up series offer kids the chance to learn what happens at each stage of these life cycles. Engaging text, fascinating facts, and beautiful photos complete these books where readers will discover how the process of a new life starting is always fascinating.

Data sharing can accelerate new discoveries by avoiding duplicative trials, stimulating new ideas for research, and enabling the maximal scientific knowledge and benefits to be gained from the efforts of clinical trial participants and investigators. At the same time, sharing clinical trial data presents risks, burdens, and challenges. These include the need to protect the privacy and honor the consent of clinical trial participants; safeguard the legitimate economic interests of sponsors; and guard against invalid secondary analyses, which could undermine trust in clinical trials or otherwise harm public health. Sharing Clinical Trial Data presents activities and strategies for the responsible sharing of clinical trial data. With the goal of increasing scientific knowledge to lead to better therapies for patients, this book identifies guiding principles and makes recommendations to maximize the benefits and minimize risks. This report offers guidance on the types of clinical trial data available at different points in the process, the points in the process at which each type of data should be shared, methods for sharing data, what groups should have access to data, and future knowledge and infrastructure needs. Responsible sharing of clinical trial data will allow other investigators to replicate published findings and carry out additional analyses, strengthen the evidence base for regulatory and clinical decisions, and increase the scientific knowledge gained from investments by the funders of clinical trials. The recommendations of Sharing Clinical Trial Data will be useful both now and well into the future as improved sharing of data leads to a stronger evidence base for treatment. This book will be of interest to stakeholders across the spectrum of research—from funders, to researchers, to journals, to physicians, and ultimately, to patients.

Throughout recorded history, beads have had a powerful allure for people of all ages. Fascinating in their own right, valuable as currency and durable wealth, they have also been endowed with magical properties of protection and enhancement.

In a moment in our history beset with grave doubts, Erik H. Erickson inquires into the nature and structure of the shared visions which invigorate some eras and seemed so fatefuly lacking in others. He illustrates the human propensity for play and vision, from the toy world of childhood to the dream life of adults, and from the artist's imagination to the scientist's reason. Finally, he enlarges on the origins and structure of one shared vision of universal significance, namely, the American Dream. Such a worldview, he concludes, consists of both vision and counter vision (political and religious, economic and technological, artistic and scientific) which vie with each other to give a coherent meaning to shared realities and to liberate individual and communal energy. Erickson postulates that a space-time orientation provided by a viable worldview is, complimentary to the inner work of the individual psyche and is attuned to its multiple functions. In a central chapter, the author links the phylogeny and the ontogeny of worldviews by describing stages in the ritualization of everyday life—that is, the interplay of customs (including the use of language) with from birth to death convey and confirm the "logic" of the visions predominant or contending in a society. He emphasizes the playful and yet compelling power of viable ritualization to connect individual growth with the maintenance of a vital institutions; but he also illustrates the fateful tendency of human interplay to turn into self-deception and collusion, of ritualization to become deadly ritualism—and of visions to end in nightmares of alienation and distraction. Erickson advocates the pooling of interdisciplinary insights in order to clarify the conscious and unconscious motivation which works for or against the more universal and more insightful worldview essential in a technological age.

Life Cycle of a Process Plant focuses on workflows, work processes, and interfaces. It is an ideal reference book for engineers of all disciplines, technicians, and business people working in the upstream, midstream, and downstream fields. This book is tailored to the everyday work tasks of the process and project engineer/manager and relates regulations to actions engineers can take in the workplace via case studies. It covers oil, gas, chemical, petrochemical, and carbon capture industries. The content in this book will be interesting for any engineers (from all disciplines) and other project team members who understand the technical principles of their work, but who would like to have a better idea of where their contribution fits into the complete picture of the life cycle of a process plant. This book shows the basic principles and approaches of process plant lifecycle information management and how they can be applied to generate substantial cost and time savings. Thus, the readers with their own knowledge and experience in plant design and operations can adapt and implement them into their specific plant lifecycle applications. Authors bring their practical and hands-on industry expertise to this book Covers the entire workflow process of a process plant from project initiation and design through to the commissioning stage Cost estimations which relate to process plants are discussed Covers the program and project management in O&G industry.

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