

Mendeley Reference Manager

A guide for new users

February 2021



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- 1. Navigate Mendeley Reference Manager
- 2. Build your Mendeley library
- 3. Insert citations into your Microsoft® Word document
- 4. Access your Mendeley library anywhere
- 5. Organize and find references in your Mendeley library
- 6. Highlight and annotate PDFs
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Medicine 2003 Class	• 🚖 🗌 L. Chen, A. Kospal, et al. 2015 Observational Signatures of Gamma Rays fr	om Bright DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.116.061102 ISBN: 1471-0072 (Print)/n1471-0072 (Linking)

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- Google Chrome
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Available online 17 November 2014

Keywords: User experience Survey Definition Concept Practitioners Usability

action (HCI). Practitioners and researchers from a wide range of di concept. However, despite many attempt derstand, define . whether a consensus has been reached o nce ha willing Α research topic and bring the concept of l turity, a replicatio conducted. The main goal of the present study is to get a better u points on the notion of UX and to analyze potential evolutions over tical use of the concept. As both practical and theoretical imp importance for whoever designs interactive systems, the explorati valuable step toward continual improvement of UX activities. The amongst 758 practitioners and researchers from 35 nationalities. It concept is understood and used throughout the world. Amongst inte were observed according to the geographical location and backgro @ 1

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1. Introduction

Some concepts in the field of HCI are commonly used by practitioners even if a lack of empirical research has prevented their full understanding and impact. User experience (UX) could be one of these fashion and fuzzy terms ncreasingly used even В yet regarding its defthou 0 as question the added value of initi Highlight UX ts such as usability, ergonomics or user acceptance (parcenna & pastien, 2009), some also agree that UX is a "truly extended and distinct perspective C uality of interactive products" (Hassenzahl, 2008). Since the 2000s, the concept of UX is widely used but understood in different ways (Law, Roto, Hassenzahl, Vermeeren, &

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of fuzzy and dynamic concepts a bining several HCI notions. Unde important challenge for HCI as it toward UX measurement and des & Blythe, 2007). As stated by Fent not control what you cannot m what you cannot define" (p. 14 UX Manifesto, published in 2007 sisted in answering the questior studying the basic concepts and a studies have tried to meet this attempts to understand UX have approaches: reviewing UX rese^{hof the Effects of Climate Changes on Landslide Activity} Info. Annotations Notebook year 2100. Comparing this result with thresholds calibrated on histori-cal data in the period 1963-2007 they suggested an increase in the total number of debris flows of approximately 30% by the end of the

be explained by the fact that UX

the groundwater level 0.8 mm per decade. They further calculated a de-crease in the displacement rate of the earthflow in the range 1.5–3.0 mm per decade, leading to a maximum total displacement of 77 to 86 cm in the 51-year period 2010-2060. A relevant conclusion of the study was that the expected climate change did not play a rele-21st century. Jornelli et al. (2009) investigated the impact of future climate ch ant role in the dynamic behavior of the slow landslide in clay, due to ed effect of temperature increase on evaporation and groundwater et al., 2001), for the 30-year future period 2070-2099. The projections showed a decrease in the number of intense rainfall events and an in-crease in temperature, compared to the calibration period 1970-1999. Adopting the same simulation chain and global and regional climate models, Rianna et al. (2014) investigated a slow, deep-seated landslide in clay affecting the NE slope of the Orvieto hill, Umbria, central Italy, A ng monitoring record of the slide was used to establish a link infall and rate of landslide movement (Tommasi et al., 2006), Given the decrease in the number of intense rainfall events, the author estimated a 30% reduction in the temnoral occurrence of debris flow ncluding a distinct reduction in the rate related to a decreasing trend in and given the increase in temperature, they estimated a shift of the 0 °C isotherm to a higher elevation, which was expected to result in a am annual 4-month cumulated rainfall. Coupling historical 20% reduction in the number of slopes affected by shallow slope insta-bilities, and a shift in the elevation of the areas susceptible to debris

data with high-resolution (up to 8 km) climate projections provided by COSMO-CLM for two IPCC emission scenarios (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, isen et al. 2011) the authors obtained a quantitative esti of the expected slope displacement until the end of 21st century, and concluded that the predicted local climate changes will be responsible for a similicant deceleration of the landslide movement. stificant deceleration of the landslide movement. investigators used the physically-based modelling approach to the effects of climate change on populations of mainly shallow is, Chang and Chang (2011) determined a worst-case-scenario ow landslide occurrence in a mountain atchement of Taiwan in t century. From 21 GCMs, they selected an optimal GCM 20 Mathematical approximation before the selected and optimal GCM.

D oto et al., 2006), and the related monthly precipita tion. They downscaled annual 24-h rainfall maxima (considered a good nor, they downclutes annual 2001 minute and a considered a good predictor for typhoons), and used it acoust for the calculation of the stability conditions of a slope, measured with factor of safety. They es-timated an increase of about 15% in the average annual maximum rainfall from 1960 to 2008 to 2010-2099 and, as a result, a 12% increase in the average total unstable area between the considered periods.

e average total unstance area netween the constored periods. Metchioree and Frattini (2012) coupled a hydrological-stability odel to eleven GCM scenarios and Monte Carlo simulations to evaluate changes in slope stability conditions of shallow landslides in central changes in slope stability conditions of shallow landsides in central Norway. The CAV data were used to evaluate soil statuation conditions and pressure heads through the hydrological model, and an infinite sidope stability model used to compute the factor of stelly. They found diverging slope stability results for the future scenarios, and concluded that they could not quantify with certainty whether hilitopes became more or less stable, since the inherent errors in scenario-driven clinuastability model parameters are larger than the variations induced by cli-

ections were also used as input to empirical/statistical GCM pro models, to analyze single landslides, or populations of landslides. Doon and Brook (2007) applied downscaled climatic scenarios to empirical/ statistical rainfall thresholds based on 1-month and 6-month cumulated satisficant raman timesholds used on 1-information of information of the state of t rold 1961-1990, and three climate scenarios (UKCIPS, Hullme et al., 2002) for 2020, 2050, and 2080, based on the HadCM2 GCM (johns

on the geographical and temporal occurrence of debris flows in the Massif des Ecrins, in the French Alps. They used downscaled rainfall and temperature data obtained from three simulations of the ARPEGE GCM (Déqué et al., 1994), under the A2 IPPC scenario (Houghto

Turkington et al. (2016) predicted trends in debris flows activity measured by the number of days with debris flows, for the period 2010-2099, in the Barcelonnette valley. France, and the Fella catchment,

Italy, under the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios. For their experiment, the used a nonbabilistic annmach to determine a dependence betwee fall events and debris flow occurrence (Turkington et al., 2014), and bias-corrected climate projections of two meteorological proxies i.e., daily rainfall from 1950 to 2009, and Convective Available Potential

Energy (CAPE) from 1979 and 2011. Using an ensemble of 32 climat

scenarios (from 3 RCMs and up to 6 GCMs, Jacob et al., 2014) for the rainfall proxy, and eight climate scenarios (from 4 GCMs, Taylor et al., 2011) for the GAPE proxy, they found an increase of up to 6% per decade in the number of days with debris flows towards the end of 21st centu-

ry, in both study areas, and acknowledged that their projections depended strongly on the proxy used, and to a lesser extent to the GCM, RCM, and the RCP scenarios.

GCM, IROM, and the KUP scenarios. Lastly, Cababate et al. (2016) investigated the impact of climate change on landbilde occurrence in Umbria, central Italy, using GCM projections applied provide the science of the system using a cababate of the science of the system using a catalogue of 225 shallow landbides in Umbria from 1990 to 2013. Next,

they exploited hourly rainfall and temperature records obtained from downscaled outputs of five GCMs for a baseline period (1990-2013) rical scenario, Meinshausen et al. 2011) and for two futur 30-year periods (2040-2069, 2070-2099, under the RCP8.5 scenario

Riahi et al. 2011) as input to their landslide early warning system. The found an increase of ~40% in landslide occurrence in Umbria, mainly in

vents is due to an increase in rainfall amounts and a small decrease in soil moisture. Conversely, in the warm dry season a strong decrease i soil moisture and a sensible increase in rainfall intensity do not produc

soit moniture and a sensible increase in cantal internsity do not produce a change in Landside occurrence. A significant conclusion was that th modelling results depended Largely on the selection of the GCMs, the downscaling methods, the weather generators used to downscale dail rainfall and temperature data to obtain bourly time series.

winter. In the cold/wet season the increase in the number of lan

research why did this increase happen

share this with the team for later analysis

Interesting information, Must read late

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Library Notebook

Implications of climate change on landslide hazard in Central Italy

the groundwater level of 8 mm per decade. They further calculated a decrease in the displacement rate of the earthflow in the range 1.5–3.0 mm per decade, leading to a maximum total displacement of 70 to 86 mm in the 51-yace preiof 2001–2000, A relevant conclusion of the study was that the expected climate change did not play a relevant role in the dynamic behavior of the solval haddied in cl.g. due to the moderate decrease in the amount of annual precipitation and limit-of effect of temperature increase on evolution and groundwater deflect of temperature increase on evolutions and groundwater of effect of temperature increase on the evolution and groundwater of the solval addied in the solval addied in the solval addied in the solval maximum of temperature increase on the solval maximum of the solvala

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A few investigators used the physically-based modeling approach to avalate the effects of climate charge on populations of mainly shallow landside. Charg and Charg (2011) determined a worse-case-scenario the 21st century, Prom 21 600th, they selected an optimal GAM (CGAV2.22, Yukimot et al., 2006), and the related monthly precipitation. They downscale annul 24 h mainling maxim (considered a good predictor for typhoon), and used the ground for the calculation of the ability conditions of alogo, means they due the factor of adaptive facility of the state of a species model with a species of the species fall from 1990 to 2008 to 2010-2009 and, as a result, a 128 increase in the sevenge total tunable ana between the considered periods.

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and Configurations were also used as input to empiricalisatistics models, to analyse single handfides, or poundations of introlifiest, Diron and Brook (2007) applied downcaled climatic scenarios to empirical statistical ariandi for statistical ariang threads based on 1-month and 6-month comduted initiality of the composition of the most statistical ariang threads and the composition of the comparison o

year 2100. Comparing this result with thresholds calibrated on historical data in the period 1963-2007 they suggested an increase in the total number of debris flows of approximately 30% by the end of the 21st century. jonnelli et al. (2009) investigated the impact of future climate change

Landslides in a changing climate

on the geographical and temporal occurrence of derivin lows in the Massil der Scrim, in the French Alps. Fuer your downscaled rainfall and temperature data obtained from three simulations of the ARPEC (CA) (Reight et al. 1994), under the AS 2007 2008. The projections of al. 2007). In for the 30-year future period 2007-2008. The projections crosses in temperature, compared to the callidational period 1970–1990. Given the decrease in the number colination period 1970–1990. Given the decrease in the number colination period 1970–1990. Given the decrease in the number of immers rainfall event, the autors of the C induction in the temporal coursence of dedivis flows, and given the increase in temperature, they estimated a shift of the C's toleherms to halper elevation, which was espected to result in a bilities, and a shift in the elevation of the areas susceptible to dedivis flows institution.

"Turkington et al. (2016) predicted trends in detris flows activity, measured by the number of days with debis flows, for the period 2010-2006, in the Barcelonnete valley, France, and the Fella actiment, Bay, and et the KCFA and KCR5 Scenarios. For their experiment, they have a strength of the strength of the strength of the strength fall events and debis flows coursence (Turkington et al., 2014), and the scenarios of the strength of the strength of the strength action of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strengt (CARF) from 1959 and 2011; Using an ensemble of 24 citing regreg (CARF) from 1959 and 2011; Using an ensemble of 24 citing regreg (CARF) from your hybrid and the strength of the str

Lashy, Cabatta et al. (2016) investigated the impact of climate change an aduable accurates in limits, enter utility, insing CGM projections and aduable accurates in limits, enter utility, insing CGM projections et al. above first, they assessed the performance of the system using a clicalague of 233 shallow landidise in limits from 1990 to 2013. Next, they exploited hourly rainfall and temperature records obtained from obviscaled outputs of the CGMs for a baseline period (1990–2013, under the historical screams), Manufanament et al., 2011 Jand for two futures fills et al., 2011 and for two futures for a system. They found an increase of ~40% in landidise courrence in thumbris, mainly in mitter. In the cold were seann the increase in the number of landidid events is due to an increase in similar amount and a small decrease in a change in landidise occurrence, A significant conclusion wish that baseling methods, the weather generators used to downsical edually a change in landidise occurrence, A significant conclusion wish that downsiling methods, the weather generators used to downsical edually and and emperation data to dota hourdy time series. C Back to all pages
 D Influence of climate on slope stability and landslide hazard
 Short-term climate effects influence landslides in periods rangingfrom a few years to one or two centuries, whereas tong-term effectsover longer periods in the range from a few centuries¹/₂ or table slopes.

Evaluation of the Effects of Climate Changes on Landslide Activity ...

Annotations Notebook

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longer periods in the range noni a lev centiones of state subjets, climate variations are expected to in-fluence primarily the landstide preparatory factors (e.g., anticecdentrainfall, weathering, land cover, forestation, deforstation), bringinghe siopes to marginally stable conditions. This is because small shallow landstides are controlledby rainfall peaks or maxims and by rainfall intensity at short durations, whereas large deep-seated landstides are affected chiefly by monthlyand/or seasonal rainfall.

⁴⁴ The modelling approach investigates variations in the stability conditions of single slopes or landslides driven by long-term rainfall n

At the local scale, the stability conditions of a slope can beascertained computing the factor of safety, FS which expresses theratio between the local resisting (R) and driving (D) forces.

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