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No hysteresis was observed. In fig. 4 is compared the temperature dependence of the 000 t peak for a quenched and an annealed sample both having the TiNiSi type structure. It is seen that while the intensity in- 295 8 7 r; 6 0 s r c I, ~3 g, 2 MnNiGe 000= -r-.annealed -.-quenched rH .. ~.27F"- X0.23 0 200 400 L. 200 TIK) 300 400 Fig. 4.

On the crystal structure and magnetic properties of MnNiGe
P E R S O N A L M A N I F E S T O I N T E N S E N T E N C E S • • • • • • • • • • • • • 1 I believe in solving real problems for real people through innovation & tech 2 Crazy-passionate-hands-on people will transform the world 3 I'm defined by my values (Respect, diversity, creativity, passion, freedom, altruism)

M å nga sj ä hvklarheter i v ä rt digitala samh ä lle ä r beroende av Internet f ö r att fungera. Allt fr å n smarta d ö rrar f ö r hemtj ä nster, till sj ä hvscanningsapparaterna p å ICA, till nyare bilar, moderna tillverkningsrobotar, telefoner och aff ä rssystem. Den h ä r licentiatavhandlingen reder ut vad Internet ä r, hur det styrs och vad det har f ö r praktiska konsekvenser. Tidigare forskning finns bland annat inom telekommunikation d ä r Internet liknas vid andra telekommunikationstj ä nster, s å som kabel-TV eller mobiltelefoni, och inom digitalisering b å de inom management och informationssystem d ä r Internet i det n ä rmaste tas f ö r givet som teknisk infrastruktur. H ä r tar jag en ansatts d ä r jag f ö rklarar Internet ur ett kombinerat teknisk och organisatorisk perspektiv. Studien ä r principiellt uppdelad i tre delar. Den f ö rsta delen fokuserar p å att begreppsm ä ssigt hitta ett s ä tt att diskutera Internet utan att essentiella aspekter faller bort, s å som styrningen eller konsekvenser av den tekniska designen. Jag landar i att Internet ä r b å de ett teknisk och ett organisatorisk fenomen. Teknisk i bem ä rkelsen att det handlar om digital paketbaserad kommunikation (dvs att olika paket kan ta olika v ä g och att det inte finns ett beroende p å en viss specifik v ä g, eller " krets "), vilket kan s ä rskiljas fr å n exempelvis kretsk oppklad kommunikation (dvs en specific v ä g fr å n s ä ndare till mottagare) eller rent analog kommunikation. I denna tekniska dimension ä r Internet f ö rh ä ndelevis likt klassisk telekommunikation s å som kabel-TV och mobiltelefoni, och f ö rfaz sig p å best-effort paketbaserad kommunikation. I den andra dimensionen, styrning och organisation, ä r Internet ett explicit bottom-up fenomen som styrs med andra principer och ideal ä n klassisk telekommunikation. Till sin utformning ä r denna minsta m ö jliga koordination som kr ä vs f ö r att m ö jliggö ra koordinering av de tekniska unika identifierare som beh ö vs f ö r att Internet ska fungera (dvs idag DNS- och BGP-floroma av protokoll f ö r anv ä ndning av namn och nummer p å Internet). B å da dimensionerna, de organisatorska och tekniska, f ö ljer samma designprinciper, och generell ä r det meningsfull att se Internet som en ekologi av akt ö rer snarare ä n en organisation i strikt teoretiska termer (exempelvis finns ingen tydlig ö vergripande strategi, organisationsnummer eller l ö neutbetalare). Det ä r dessa designprinciper, som ligger v ä l i linje med systemarkitekturprinciper f ö r datorsystem, som ä r orsaken till Internets lager-design d ä r man (generellt) inte ska bry som om vad som h ä nder p å andra lager ä n sitt eget (beskrivet som " separation of concerns " eller i dubbel negation " high cohesion " i texten) samt att ha en minimalistisk ansatts till koordinering och enbart koordinera eller skapa beroenden mellan enheter (b å de teknisk och organisatoriskt) n ä r det verkligen beh ö vs (beskrivet som " minimum coordination " eller " low coupling " i texten). Den andra delen fokuserar p å hur Internet kan socialt p å verkas eller f ö r ä ndras till n å got annat, eller till n å got med en annan funktion sett som en styrd organisation. Jag anv ä nder begreppet social robusthet, som motpol till teknisk robusthet som i hur man teknikt kan f ö rst ö ra Internet, f ö r att diskutera dessa aspekter. Slutsatserna h ä r mynnar ut i att Internets explicita bottom-up och problemsuppdelnings-design g ö r det m ä rkbart sv å rt f ö r n å gon att medvetet p å verka Internet f ö r att ä ndra dess beskaffenhet, och dessutom visar jag att ä ven om man praktiskt lyckas ta ö ver de formellt beslutande r å den (exempelvis ICANNs och IETFs styrelser) s å finns det inga formella eller praktiska hinder f ö r att bara ignorera dem (dvs switching costs f ö r just ICANN eller IETF ä r l å ga, om ä n teknisk omst ä ndligt med att konfigurera om r ö ter och routing-tabeller, och betydligt enklare ä n att g å fr å n IPv4 till IPv6 d å utrustning kan beh ö va ers ä tas och d ä rmed en betydligt h ö gre switching cost). Med andra ord, det ä r enklare att byta ut Internets koordinerare ä n att byta ut Internet mot n å got som fungerar annorlunda. D ä remot ä r den r å dande politiska v ä rldsordningen ett hot mot Internet, eftersom den regelstyrda och koordinerade v ä rldsordningen inte l ä ngre ä r lika sj ä lvklar som den varit tidigare. Den tredje och sista studien fokuserar p å n ä tneutralitet, dvs r ä tten n ä tverksoperat ö rer har att f å nga v ä rde i andra dimensioner ä n trafikm ä ngd, som en praktiskt effekt av hur Internet styrs och fungerar. Det prim ä ra praktiska bidraget ä r att n ä tneutralitet inte f å r ses som enbart en reglerings och lagstiftningfr å ga utan det ä r mer relevant att prata om i termer av n ä tneutralitet i praktiken. I den bem ä rkelsen ä r lagstiftningens vara eller inte vara mindre intressant ä n praktisk n ä tneutralitets vara eller inte vara och en tyngdpunktsf ö rskjutning i den offentliga debatten hade f ö rt diskussionen n ä rmare hur Internet fungerar. Sammanfattningsvis ger Internets designprinciper att marknadskrafter, och ej direkt reglering, ska m ö jliggö ra n ä tneutralitet. F ö r att f ö rtydliga, tanken ä r att det ska finnas konkurrens inom de flesta niv å er eller lager, och att det ä r av vikt att det finns konkurrens rakt igenom s å att en kundvilja f ö r paketneutralitet p å tj ä nsteniv å ä ven p å verkar n ä t ä gar- och infrastrukturniv å , s å att det ä r anv ä ndarnas efterfr å gan som leder till n ä tneutralitet (om den anv ä ndarviljan finns). Dock kan det mycket v ä l vara s å att man som anv ä ndare inte ä r intresserad av n ä tneutralitet och d å ska tj ä nsteleverant ö rer, n ä t ä gare och infrastrukturoperat ö rer inte heller tvingas vara neutrala genom lagstiftning d å det g å r stick i st ä v med designprinciperna. Inte heller ska en grupps vilja kting n ä tneutralitet p å verka andras m ö jligheter att v ä lja. Genomg å ende identifierar jag tv å kolliderande v ä rldsbilder, den distribuerade regelstyrda och koordinerade ordningen i sitt perspektiv med sina f ö rk ä mpar, och den mer integrerande och suver ä n av ä rldsordningen med sitt perspektiv och sina f ö rk ä mpar. Rent praktiskt uppf yller Internet en ö nskad funktion i den tidigare men ej i den senare, d å Internet designm ä ssigt ä r byggt f ö r att till å tu snarare ä n kontrollera och best ä mma. Exempelvis finns det inte inbyggda (tekniska) mekanismer i Internet f ö r att till exempel m ö jliggö ra statlig ö vervakning eller kontroll av material som finns tillg ä ngligt, och d å ligger det mer i statens intresse att ha kontrollerade telekommunikationstj ä nster, s å som kabel-TV, mobiltelefoni och liknande l ö sningar d å r man inte helt enkelt kan l ä gga p å ett " extra lager " f ö r att uppn å kryptering, anonymitet eller tillg å ng till andra tj ä nster. I texten anv ä nder jag perspektiven tillsammans med teknologi, marknader och byr å krati f ö r att f å nga upp dynamiken och str ö mningarna i Internet-ekologin och j ä mf ö r med tekniska samh ä llsf ö r ä ndringar, som exempelvis j ä rnv ä gsn ä t, postverk och finansiella marknader. Jag konstaterar att Internet har varit styrt av teknologiskt baserade v ä rderingar, till skillnad fr å n de andra exemplen som i huvudsak har utformats av dynamiken mellan byr å krati och marknad. I denna m ä n f ö rel å r jag att teknologi kan anv ä ndas som str ö mning och motperspektiv till den klassiska uppst ä llningen med byr å krati och marknad f ö r att beskriva fenomen i digitaliseringens tids å lder. Avhandlingen s ä tter ä ven p å g å ende trender i ett bredare perspektiv mot b å de organisation och teknik, och trycker p å vikten av att f ö rst å delarna var f ö r sig och tillsammans f ö r att p å ett rikare s ä tt m å la upp helheten. The modern society is to a large extent Internet-dependent. Today we rely on the Internet to handle communication for smart doors, self-scanning convenience stores, connected cars, production robots, telephones and ERP-systems. The purpose of this thesis is to unbundle the Internet, its technology, its coordination, and practical and theoretical consequences. Earlier research has, in telecommunications, focused on the Internet as one of many potential telecommunications services, such as cellphones or cable-TV, and the management and information systems field has by and large treated the Internet as black-boxable infrastructure. This thesis explains the Internet from the combined perspectives of technology and coordination. This text contains three empirical studies. The first is focused on conceptualizing and discussing the Internet in a meaningful way using both technology and coordination frameworks. I unceremoniously conclude that the Internet is both a technological and a coordination phenomenon and neither of these aspects can be ignored. The Internet is technological in that it concerns digital packet switched digital communication (as opposed to circuit switched) or purely analog communications. The technological dimension of the Internet is similar in its constituency to classical telecommunications networks, and has best-effort mechanisms for packet delivery. In the other dimension, coordination, the Internet is an explicit bottom-up phenomenon minimally coordinated (or governed) by other ideals than classical telecommunications networks and systems. At its core this least necessary coordination concerns technical unique identifiers necessary for inter-network communication (in practice today manifested as naming with the DNS protocol suite, and numbering with the BGP protocol suite). Both dimensions follow similar design characteristics; the design of the technical Internet is similar to the design of the coordination of the Internet. These design principles, which are well aligned with software design principles, is the cause of the Internet ' s layered design (" separation of concerns " in practice) and minimal view of coordination (the " least coordinated Internet "). In general terms it is fruitful to view the Internet and involved actors as an ecology, rather than one organization or entity in need of governance or control. The second study looks at the social resilience of the Internet. That is, is it possible through social means to change what the Internet is or can be viewed as. I use social resilience as a counterpart to technical resilience, i.e. resilience to technical interference. In essence, the bottom-up and separations of concerns design of the coordination aspect of the Internet minimizes possible influence of actors intent on mission disruption. I also practically show that even a take-over of the central councils have little effect the constituency of the Internet, since these councils are not invested with formal powers of enforcement. This thesis suggests that the cost of switching from ICANN and IETF to another set of organizations is quite low due to the nature of the coordination of the Internet, compared to for example, switching all equipment to IPv6 capable equipment. However, the current political situation is a threat to the current Internet regime, since an international and rule-based world order is no longer on all states ' agendas. The final empirical study focus on the practical and theoretical implications of the Internet on the case of net neutrality. The primary contribution is that de facto and de jure net neutrality differ in practice, and as such de facto net neutrality deserves more attention. Also, I suggest that any regulation, either for or against net neutrality, is problematic, since such regulation would interfere with the inherent coordination mechanisms of the Internet. As such regulation should focus on providing the necessary markets for Internet function given the coordination and design of the Internet. As a net neutrality example, net neutral Internet access options should exist as part of a natural service offering if wanted by customers, not due to direct regulation. Throughout the thesis I identify two colliding world orders, both in terms of digital communication networks and terms of organizing society in general: the rule-based and coordinating order with its champions, and the integrated or sovereign order with its champions. In practical terms, the Internet can be considered a want in the former (the distributed perspective), but not the later (the integrative perspective), since the Internet lacks inherent (technical) controls for surveillance and content control which are necessary in a world order where borders are important. Regardless of if that importance stems from state oversight or intellectual property rights legislation. I use these perspectives together with technology, markets and bureaucracy to catch the dynamics of the Internet ecology. I then compare these dynamics with other technological and societal phenomena, such as railway networks, postal services and financial markets. And conclude that the Internet (as conceptualized in this thesis) can best be explained by technological values, in opposite to the other examples which can best by explained by the dynamics of markets and bureaucracies without any real influence of the values of technology. As such, I suggest that the classical frame of markets and bureaucracy can fruitfully be expanded with technology to better explain the Internet and similar digitization phenomena. This thesis puts current trends in a broader perspective based on technology and organization, where the two perspectives together better can draw the full picture in a rich fashion.

"At various times, homosexuality has been considered the noblest of loves, a horrible sin, a psychological condition or grounds for torture and execution. David F. Greenberg's careful, encyclopedic and important new book argues that homosexuality is only deviant because society has constructed, or defined, it as deviant. The book takes us over vast terrains of example and detail in the history of homosexuality."—Nicholas B. Dirks, New York Times Book Review

George Katsiaficas's account covers the period 1968-1996 and pays special attention to the role of autonomous feminist movements, the effects of squatters and feminists on the disarmament movement and on efforts to shut down nuclear power, and the antifascist social movements developed in response to the neo-Nazi upsurge. In addition to providing a rare depiction of these often overlooked movements, Katsiaficas develops a specific notion of autonomy from the statements and aspirations of these movements. Drawing from the practical actions of social movements, his analysis is extended into a universal standpoint of the species, a perspective he develops by uncovering the partiality of Antonio Negri's workerism, Seyla Benhabib's feminism, and notions of uniqueness of the German nation.

A guidebook for hikers, bikers, and equestrians, Hiking from Portland to the Coast explores the many trails and logging roads that crisscross the northern portion of Oregon's Coast Range. Designed to showcase convenient "looped" routes, it also describes complete throughways connecting Portland to the coastal communities of Seaside and Tillamook. Each of the 30 trails described includes a backstory to help users appreciate the history and significance of the places through which they are traveling.

In chassis development, the three aspects of safety, vehicle dynamics and ride comfort are at the top of the list of challenges to be faced. Addressing this triad of challenges becomes even more complex when the chassis is required to interact with assistance systems and other systems for fully automated driving. What is more, new demands are created by the introduction of modern electric and electronic architectures. All these requirements must be met by the chassis, together with its subsystems, the steering, brakes, tires and wheels. At the same time, all physical relationships and interactions have to be taken into account.

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