

Altered Carbon

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Altered Carbon is a 2002 British cyberpunk novel by the English writer Richard K. Morgan. Set in a future in which interstellar travel and relative immortality is facilitated by transferring consciousnesses between bodies ("sleeves"), it follows the attempt of Takeshi Kovacs, a former U.N. elite soldier turned private investigator, to investigate a rich man's death. It is followed by the sequels Broken Angels and Woken Furies.

The book was adapted as a Netflix television series, also titled Altered Carbon, in 2018. In 2019 a graphic novel was created with Dynamite Comics.

== Premise ==

In the future, humans have achieved virtual immortality. Most people have cortical stacks in their spinal columns that store their consciousness. If their body dies, their stack can be stored indefinitely. Their stacks can be downloaded into new bodies, or "sleeves", after death. The exception to this rule is if the person is killed by an energy weapon, as their stack is destroyed permanently. Roman Catholics do not allow their stacks to be re-sleeved after death, as they believe that the soul goes to Heaven when they die, and so would not pass on to the new sleeve. This makes Catholics easy targets for...

Altered Carbon (TV series)

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title by English author Richard K. Morgan. In a world where consciousness can be transferred to different bodies, Takeshi Kovacs, a former soldier turned investigator, is released from prison in order to solve a murder. The first season consists of ten episodes and premiered on Netflix on February 2, 2018. On July 27, 2018, the series was renewed for a second season of eight episodes, which was released on February 27, 2020, with an anime film set before the first season released on March 19, 2020. Though the series received generally positive reviews, it was canceled after two seasons.

== Synopsis ==

Altered Carbon: Resleeved

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Altered Carbon: Resleeved (Japanese: リズリブド, Hepburn: *Orutādo kābon: Risurībudo*) is a 2020 Japanese anime film that is a spin-off of Netflix's Altered Carbon television series. The film is directed by Jō Nakajima and written by Dai Satō and Tsukasa Kondo. Set 253 years before the main events of season 1, and 283 years before the events of season 2, Takeshi Kovacs, on the planet Latimer, must protect a tattooist while investigating the death of a yakuza boss alongside a no-nonsense CTAC.

Altered Carbon: Resleeved was released on March 19, 2020, on Netflix and received mixed reviews from critics. The animation was praised, but the characters and plot received negative criticism.

== Plot ==

On planet Latimer, a young girl, Holly, is being chased by yakuza. She reaches a club, where they finally catch her, but are killed by a ninja. As the ninja is about to kill Holly, he is fought off by Takeshi Kovacs in a new sleeve that he received after a needlecast. Takeshi and Holly speak with Hideki Tanaseda, a yakuza clan head, who wants Takeshi to protect Holly and find out how and why his younger brother died. Holly escapes, but runs into Gena of the UN's CTAC. Takeshi intervenes,...

Soil carbon

management practices are some anthropogenic activities that have altered soil carbon. Soil carbon distribution and accumulation arises from complex and dynamic

Soil carbon is the solid carbon stored in global soils. This includes both soil organic matter, derived from plant, animal, and microbial tissues, and inorganic carbon as carbonate minerals. Soil carbon contributes to vital functions of soil in ecosystems, including water holding capacity, nutrient retention, and soil structure. Soil carbon is a carbon sink in the global carbon cycle, playing a role in biogeochemistry, climate change mitigation. As such, data on soil carbon quality and change is important to constructing global climate models. Microorganisms play an important role in breaking down carbon in the soil. Changes in their activity due to rising temperatures could possibly influence and even contribute to climate change. Anthropogenic factors have increasingly changed soil carbon distributions. Human activities have caused a massive loss of soil organic carbon; however, there is potential for human activity to intentionally divert carbon back to the soil. Globally, data on soil organic carbon is inconsistent, with some regions having far more comprehensive data than others.

== Overview ==

Takeshi Kovacs

Takeshi Lev Kovacs is the protagonist in the books Altered Carbon (2002), Broken Angels (2003), and Woken Furies (2005) by Richard K. Morgan, which take

Takeshi Lev Kovacs is the protagonist in the books Altered Carbon (2002), Broken Angels (2003), and Woken Furies (2005) by Richard K. Morgan, which take place in or around the 26th century.

== Fictional history ==

Oceanic carbon cycle

carbon) and organic carbon (carbon that is incorporated into molecules with carbon-carbon bonds). Part of the marine carbon cycle transforms carbon between

The oceanic carbon cycle (or marine carbon cycle) is composed of processes that exchange carbon between various pools within the ocean as well as between the atmosphere, Earth interior, and the seafloor. The carbon cycle is a result of many interacting forces across multiple time and space scales that circulates carbon around the planet, ensuring that carbon is available globally. The Oceanic carbon cycle is a central process to the global carbon cycle and contains both inorganic carbon (carbon not bound to other carbon) and organic carbon (carbon that is incorporated into molecules with carbon-carbon bonds). Part of the marine

carbon cycle transforms carbon between non-living and living matter.

Three main processes (or pumps) that make up the marine carbon cycle bring atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the ocean interior and distribute it through the oceans. These three pumps are: (1) the solubility pump, (2) the carbonate pump, and (3) the biological pump. The total active pool of carbon at the Earth's surface for durations of less than 10,000 years is roughly 40,000 gigatons C (Gt C, a gigaton is one billion tons, or the weight of approximately 6 million blue whales), and about...

Carbon cycle

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The carbon cycle is a part of the biogeochemical cycle where carbon is exchanged among the biosphere, pedosphere, geosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere of Earth. Other major biogeochemical cycles include the nitrogen cycle and the water cycle. Carbon is the main component of biological compounds as well as a major component of many rocks such as limestone. The carbon cycle comprises a sequence of events that are key to making Earth capable of sustaining life. It describes the movement of carbon as it is recycled and reused throughout the biosphere, as well as long-term processes of carbon sequestration (storage) to and release from carbon sinks. At 422.7 parts per million (ppm), the global average atmospheric carbon dioxide has set a new record high in 2024.

To describe the dynamics of the carbon cycle, a distinction can be made between the fast and slow carbon cycle. The fast cycle is also referred to as the biological carbon cycle. Fast cycles can complete within years, moving substances from atmosphere to biosphere, then back to the atmosphere. Slow or geological cycles (also called deep carbon cycle) can take millions of years to complete, moving substances through the Earth's...

Carbon steel

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Carbon steel (US) or non-alloy steel (Europe) is a steel with carbon content from about 0.05 up to 2.1 percent by weight. The definition of carbon steel from the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) states:

no minimum content is specified or required for chromium, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, niobium, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zirconium, or any other element to be added to obtain a desired alloying effect, or

the specified minimum for copper does not exceed 0.40%, or

the maximum content specified for any of the following elements does not exceed the percentages noted: manganese 1.65%, silicon 0.60%, copper 0.60%.

The addition of significant amounts of other metals, such as nickel, chromium, vanadium, molybdenum, changes the materials definition from carbon steel to alloy steel.

As the carbon content percentage rises, steel has the ability to become harder and stronger through heat treating; however, it becomes less ductile. Regardless of the heat treatment, a higher carbon content reduces weldability. In carbon steels, the higher carbon content lowers the melting point.

High-carbon steel has many uses, primarily applications where medium strength and low material cost are...

Carbon sequestration

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Carbon sequestration is a natural process of storing carbon in a carbon pool. It plays a crucial role in effectively managing the global carbon cycle and limiting climate change by reducing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. There are two main types of carbon sequestration: biologic (also called biosequestration) and geologic.

Biologic carbon sequestration is a naturally occurring process as part of the carbon cycle. Humans can enhance it through deliberate actions and use of technology. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is naturally captured from the atmosphere through biological, chemical, and physical processes. These processes can be accelerated for example through changes in land use and agricultural practices, called carbon farming. Artificial processes have also been devised to produce similar effects. This approach is called carbon capture and storage. It involves using technology to capture and sequester (store) CO₂ that is produced from human activities underground or under the sea bed.

Plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air as they grow, and bind it into biomass. However, biological stores (such as forests and kelp beds) may be temporary carbon sinks, as long-term sequestration...

Richard K. Morgan

novels. He is the winner of the Philip K. Dick Award for his 2003 book Altered Carbon, which was adapted into a Netflix series released in 2018. His third

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