

Future road solar power generation



Overview

Solar roads, also known as photovoltaic pavements, are roads that incorporate solar panels into their surface.

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std::future::~~future

Releases any shared state. This means: If the current object holds the last reference to its shared state, the shared state is destroyed. The current object gives up its reference to its shared



std::shared_future

Unlike `std::future`, which is only moveable (so only one instance can refer to any particular asynchronous result), `std::shared_future` is copyable and multiple shared future objects



std::future_status

Specifies state of a future as returned by `wait_for` and `wait_until` functions of `std::future` and `std::shared_future`. Constants



std::future::wait_until

`wait_until` waits for a result to become available. It blocks until specified `timeout_time` has been reached or the result becomes available, whichever comes first. The return value indicates why



std::future::valid

Checks if the future refers to a shared state. This is the case only for futures that were not default-constructed or moved from (i.e. returned by `std::promise::get_future()`),

The Potential of Solar Roadways

Through energy generation, improved infrastructure sustainability, and technological innovation, solar roadways offer a viable solution for addressing energy and transportation challenges.



`std::future_error`

The class `std::future_error` defines an exception object that is thrown on failure by the functions in the thread library that deal with asynchronous execution and shared states (`std::future`,

[Mockito is currently self-attaching to enable the inline-mock-maker](#)

I get this warning while testing in Spring Boot: Mockito is currently self-attaching to enable the inline-mock-maker. This will no longer work in future releases of the JDK. Please add



[Photovoltaic pavement and solar road: A review and perspectives](#)

As an emerging energy harvesting pavement technology, the photovoltaic (PV) pavement, which combines mature photovoltaic power generation technology with traditional pavement facilities,

`std::future::get`

The `get` member function waits (by calling `wait()`) until the shared state is ready, then retrieves the value stored in the shared state (if any). Right after calling this function, `valid()` is false.





std::future

The class template `std::future` provides a mechanism to access the result of asynchronous operations: An asynchronous operation (created via `std::async`, `std::packaged_task`,

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