In this paper, we address the problem of identification of injection duration of common rail (CR) diesel pilot injectors of dual-fuel engines. In these pilot injectors, the injected volume is small and the repeatability of injections and identification of drifts of injectors are important factors, which need to be taken into account in order to achieve good repeatability (shot-to-shot with every cylinder) and therefore a well-balanced engine and furthermore reduced overall wear. This information can then be used for calibration and diagnostics purposes to guarantee engine longevity facilitated by consistent operating conditions throughout the life of the unit. A diagnostics method based on analysis of CR pressure with experimental results is presented in this paper. Using the developed method, the relative duration of injection events can be identified for multiple injectors. We use the phenomenon of drop in rail pressure due to an injection event as a feature of the injection process. The method is based on filtered CR pressure data during and after the injection event. First, the pressure signal during injection is extracted after control of each injection event. After that, the signal is normalized and filtered. Then a derivative of the filtered signal is calculated. Change in the derivative of the filtered signal larger than a predefined threshold indicates an injection event that can be detected and its relative duration can be identified. We present the experimental results and demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed methods using two different types of pressure sensors. We are able to properly identify a change of ≥10 μs (2%, 500 μs) in injection time. This shows that the developed method detects drifts in injection duration and the magnitude of drift. This information can be used for adaptive control of injection duration, so that finally the injected fuel volume is the same as the original.
Static field-gradient polarizabilities of small atoms and molecules at finite temperature

In this work, we propose new field-free estimators of static field-gradient polarizabilities for finite temperature path-integral Monte Carlo method. Namely, dipole–quadrupole polarizability A, dipole–dipole–quadrupole polarizability B, and quadrupole–quadrupole polarizability C are computed for several up to two-electron systems: H, H^-, He, Li^+, Be^{2+}, Ps_2, PsH, H_2^+, H_2, H_3^+, and HeH^+. We provide complementary data for ground state electronic properties within the adiabatic approximation and demonstrate good agreement with available values in the literature. More importantly, we present fully non-adiabatic results from 50 K to 1600 K, which allow us to analyze and discuss strong thermal coupling and rovibrational effects in total field-gradient polarizabilities. These phenomena are most relevant but clearly overlooked, e.g., in the construction of modern polarizable force field models. However, our main purpose is demonstrating the accuracy and simplicity of our approach in a problem that is generally challenging.
international partners in several different topics (www.smacc.fi).

**Atomistic model for nearly quantitative simulations of Langmuir monolayers**

Lung surfactant and a tear film lipid layer are examples of biologically relevant macromolecular structures found at the air–water interface. Because of their complexity, they are often studied in terms of simplified lipid layers, the simplest example being a Langmuir monolayer. Given the profound biological significance of these lipid assemblies, there is a need to understand their structure and dynamics on the nanoscale, yet there are not many techniques able to provide this information. Atomistic molecular dynamics simulations would be a tool fit for this purpose; however, the simulation models suggested until now have been qualitative instead of quantitative. This limitation has mainly stemmed from the challenge to correctly describe the surface tension of water with simulation parameters compatible with other biomolecules. In this work, we show that this limitation can be overcome by using the recently introduced four-point OPC water model, whose surface tension for water is demonstrated to be quantitatively consistent with experimental data and which is also shown to be compatible with the commonly employed lipid models. We further establish that the approach of combining the OPC four-point water model with the CHARMM36 lipid force field provides nearly quantitative agreement with experiments for the surface pressure–area isotherm for POPC and DPPC monolayers, also including the experimentally observed phase coexistence in a DPPC monolayer. The simulation models reported in this work pave the way for nearly quantitative atomistic studies of lipid-rich biological structures at air–water interfaces.
Semantic Labeling of User Location Context Based on Phone Usage Features

In mobile phones, the awareness of the user's context allows services better tailored to the user's needs. We propose a machine learning based method for semantic labeling that utilizes phone usage features to detect the user's home, work, and other visited places. For place detection, we compare seven different classification methods. We organize the phone usage data based on periods of uninterrupted time that the user has been in a certain place. We consider three approaches to represent this data: visits, places, and cumulative samples. Our main contribution is semantic place labeling using a small set of privacy-preserving features and novel data representations suitable for resource constrained mobile devices. The contributions include (1) introduction of novel data representations including accumulation and averaging of the usage, (2) analysis of the effect of the data accumulation time on the accuracy of the place classification, (3) analysis of the confidence on the classification outcome, and (4) identification of the most relevant features obtained through feature selection methods. With a small set of privacy-preserving features and our data representations, we detect the user's home and work with probability of 90% or better, and in 3-class problem the overall classification accuracy was 89% or better.

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Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.423 SNIP 1.044 CiteScore 3.05
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Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.182 SNIP 0.228
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Engineering design analysis tool for early design phase with low-fidelity models – a case of hydraulic crane

Model-based product design using computer simulation has become a standard design practice in most companies in mechanical engineering. However, there is a need for efficient simulation tools that can provide design-supporting information already at early design phase when the most important decisions are made. Design process and design tools need to be agile and enable iterative process where the design and its requirements can effectively be iterated. Low-fidelity models can be part of the solution for time issue in early design phase. Low-fidelity prototypes are simplified representations of functions and concepts in the virtual prototype. Axiomatic design with low-fidelity modelling approach is a promising concept for achieving design-supporting information in an efficient way. In this method, there is a linear mapping between design parameters and system characteristics. Non-linear models of the system are linearized at the nominal point. An engineering design analysis tool (EDA tool) to enhance EDA is constructed and presented in this paper. For evaluation of the usefulness of this tool, a case study is presented. The case study deals with a simple hydraulic crane that is manufactured from steel plate. The results of the case study design are compared with results achieved with conventional CAD and FEM tools. Modelling accuracy and required modelling and simulation efforts are compared in both cases.

Survey of health informatics education in Finland in 2017

The European Union and the USA collaborate in developing the skills of the application of information technology in the health care workforce. A part of this activity is a project which studies the gaps in the present education and proposes methods of filling these gaps. The objective of this paper is to identify the existing IT related education to the health care workforce in Finland. A secondary objective was to get an impression of the experience and attitudes of the members of this workforce about health IT education.

This paper presents the results of the survey of how information technology is educated to the students of the health care professions in Finland in the year 2017. In addition to literature search including also the study guides of many major health care professional education organizations, 24 telephone interviews of health care professionals in different fields in Finland were made.

The results show that although basic information technology education is often available at every level of education, it is expected that the health care professionals learn to use the health information systems during their training periods or later in working life. The interviews showed that the given education varied considerably and some of the personnel had received no or only a little education on IT during studies. As the amount and quality of on-the-job information technology education varies, many health care professionals are not able to fully benefit from the information systems if their general feeling is that they just "survive" from daily activities with them.
Computing thermal effects on nonlinear optical properties of small atoms

The significance of nonlinear optical properties (NOP) is pronounced in many physical scales starting from microscopic interactions, such as van der Waals, to macroscopic properties, like dielectric constant and refractive index. Obtaining NOP, that is, dipole and multipole moments and (hyper)polarizabilities of matter, by computational simulation is particularly important in systems beyond experimental reach, such as exotic light-nucleus molecules in warm dense matter present in stars and gas planets, or short life-time particles such as positron. Most first-principles approaches are straightforward in 0 K but become tedious in thermal ensembles and beyond the adiabatic approximation.

The path-integral Monte Carlo method (PIMC) provides a tangible interface between the tensorial and the thermally averaged character of molecular (hyper)polarizabilities. In a recent study [1], we have derived field-free estimators that make the computation even more straightforward than our previous finite-field approach [2]. With the adiabatic, i.e. Born–Oppenheimer, approximation we obtain accurate tensorial ground state (hyper)polarizabilities, while the non-adiabatic simulation adds in considerable rovibrational effects and thermal coupling. In case of several two-electron systems, our results at the 0 K limit are either novel or in excellent agreement with the literature (e.g., see Fig. 1). Besides these results, we are presenting the derivation and demonstration of yet unpublished estimators for dipole-quadrupole polarizabilities of small molecules.
EU*US eHealth Works to Improve Global Workforce Development

For the past several decades, healthcare organizations and providers in the United States, the European Union and other countries around the globe, have advanced the digital transformation of healthcare to help increase quality, safety and efficiency. Health information technology/eHealth enables healthcare workers and providers the opportunity to maximize their care delivery, ultimately resulting in better outcomes for patients, consumers and society.

The core of any healthcare system is its workforce. Therefore, healthcare systems require a robust supply of highly skilled professionals who are proficient in eHealth/health IT to use, operate and maintain the digital services, which are an increasingly essential part of their infrastructure. Some of these professionals are frontline care providers such as doctors, nurses, pharmacists and other caregivers and need "eSkills" to achieve and sustain success in their work. Others are on the extended healthcare team, such as clinical informaticists, health information staff, biomedical engineers and researchers, employ eHealth on a daily basis where the use of ICT (information and communications technology) is critical. Furthermore, some healthcare staff that may not be traditionally thought of as using ICT in their work, such as pastoral care workers (clergy), environmental workers, or nutritional staff, who are also more frequently relying on digital services and technology to manage their daily tasks.

To take on these expanded duties, all workers within the healthcare environment must be trained in eHealth, preferably before they even receive their first job. Therefore, the development and advancement of a healthcare workforce equipped with eHealth skills is vital to the present and future state of healthcare. This eHealth enabled workforce will assure that systems keep working functionally, that clinical workflows are incorporated into technology, and that healthcare is delivered in a manner that is safe, secure and quality-infused.

This paper will discuss the ways in which the EU*US eHealth Project, in cooperation with its Consortium members and a large stakeholder community, will work to measure, inform, educate and advance development of a skilled eHealth workforce throughout the European Union, United States and globally, with the goal of creating a legacy of digitally empowered health care professionals now and in the future.

General information

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Research output: Professional > Chapter

Active Learning for Sound Event Classification by Clustering Unlabeled Data

This paper proposes a novel active learning method to save annotation effort when preparing material to train sound event classifiers. K-medoids clustering is performed on unlabeled sound segments, and medoids of clusters are presented to annotators for labeling. The annotated label for a medoid is used to derive predicted labels for other cluster members. The obtained labels are used to build a classifier using supervised training. The accuracy of the resulted classifier is used to evaluate the performance of the proposed method. The evaluation made on a public environmental sound dataset shows that the proposed method outperforms reference methods (random sampling, certainty-based active learning and semi-supervised learning) with all simulated labeling budgets, the number of available labeling responses. Through all the experiments, the proposed method saves 50%–60% labeling budget to achieve the same accuracy, with respect to the
Best reference method.

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**Key steps in unconventional secretion of fibroblast growth factor 2 reconstituted with purified components**
FGF2 is secreted from cells by an unconventional secretory pathway. This process is mediated by direct translocation across the plasma membrane. Here, we define the minimal molecular machinery required for FGF2 membrane translocation in a fully reconstituted inside-out vesicle system. FGF2 membrane translocation is thermodynamically driven by PI(4,5)P2-induced membrane insertion of FGF2 oligomers. The latter serve as dynamic translocation intermediates of FGF2 with a subunit number in the range of 8-12 FGF2 molecules. Vectorial translocation of FGF2 across the membrane is governed by sequential and mutually exclusive interactions with PI(4,5)P2 and heparan sulfates on opposing sides of the membrane. Based on atomistic molecular dynamics simulations, we propose a mechanism that drives PI(4,5)P2 dependent oligomerization of FGF2. Our combined findings establish a novel type of self-sustained protein translocation across membranes revealing the molecular basis of the unconventional secretory pathway of FGF2.

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Organisations: Physics, Research area: Computational Physics, Research group: Biological Physics and Soft Matter
Authors: Steringer, J. P., Lange, S., Cujova, S., Sachl, R., Poojari, C., Lolicato, F., Beutel, O., Müller, H., Unger, S., Coskun, U., Honigmann, A., Vattulainen, I., Hof, M., Freund, C.
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Lipid membranes: Theory and simulations bridged to experiments

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Temperature and quantum effects on hydrogen–metal cluster interaction

A conceptual modeling and simulation framework for system Design

This article presents the dimensional analysis conceptual modeling (DACM) framework, intended as a conceptual modeling mechanism for lifecycle systems engineering. DACM is a novel computer-aided method originally developed for military projects, but it's now available for other applications, too. The DACM framework is a powerful approach for specifying, discovering, validating, and reusing building blocks as well as analyzing system behavior in early development stages. This framework is based on dimensional analysis combined with causal graphs to represent the interactions and interdependencies among system variables. The framework's algorithms are codified into software applications to facilitate its use. This article provides a practical presentation of the steps that encompass the transformation from problem to solution space, key system variables extraction, causal ordering, clustering of variables, and qualitative analyses. The authors provide two examples that cover in detail the DACM's mathematic machinery for deriving a system's behavioral laws from a causal graph. The entire DACM approach is supported by a computer-based application that integrates all the steps of the framework presented in this article.
Photoexcitation and electron transfer at inorganic–organic interface — a DFT approach

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Physics, Research group: Electronic Structure Theory, Research area: Computational Physics, Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering
Authors: Niskanen, M. O., Kontkanen, O. V., Hukka, T. I., Rantala, T. T.
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Research output: Scientific › Paper, poster or abstract

Finite temperature path-integral modeling of quantum dot cellular automata

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Authors: Tiihonen, J., Schramm, A., Kylänpää, I., Rantala, T.
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**Path integral simulation of eigenstates and dynamics of electrons**

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Organisations: Department of Physics, Research group: Electronic Structure Theory, Research area: Computational Physics
Authors: Ruokosenmäki, I. S., Gholizadehkalkhoran, H., Kylärölä, I. T., Rantala, T. T.
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**Bill2d: A software package for classical two-dimensional Hamiltonian systems**
We present Bill2d, a modern and efficient C++ package for classical simulations of two-dimensional Hamiltonian systems. Bill2d can be used for various billiard and diffusion problems with one or more charged particles with interactions, different external potentials, an external magnetic field, periodic and open boundaries, etc. The software package can also calculate many key quantities in complex systems such as Poincaré sections, survival probabilities, and diffusion coefficients. While aiming at a large class of applicable systems, the code also strives for ease-of-use, efficiency, and modularity for the implementation of additional features. The package comes along with a user guide, a developer’s manual, and a documentation of the application program interface (API). Program summary Program title: Bill2d Catalogue identifier: AEYL_v1_0 Program summary URL: http://cpc.cs.qub.ac.uk/summaries/AEYL_v1_0.html Program obtainable from: CPC Program Library, Queen’s University, Belfast, N. Ireland Licensing provisions: GNU General Public License, version 3 No. of lines in distributed program, including test data, etc.: 37081 No. of bytes in distributed program, including test data, etc.: 1155037 Distribution format: tar.gz Programming language: C++(14). Computer: Tested on x86 and x86 64 architectures. Operating system: Tested on Linux, and OS X versions 10.9 and 10.10. Has the code been vectorised or parallelized?: Shared memory parallelization when simulating ensembles of systems. RAM: Simulation dependent: kilobytes to gigabytes Classification: 4.3, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10, 16.9. External routines: Boost, CMake, GSL, HDF5; and optionally Google-Mock, GoogleTest, and Doxygen Nature of problem: Numerical propagation of classical two-dimensional single and many-body systems, possibly in a magnetic field, and calculation of relevant quantities such as Poincaré sections, survival probabilities, diffusion co-efficients, etc. Solution method: Symplectic numerical integration of Hamilton’s equations of motion in Cartesian coordinates, or solution of Newton’s equations of motion if in a magnetic field. The program implements several well-established algorithms. Restrictions: Pointlike particles with equal masses and charges, although the latter restrictions are easy to lift. Unusual features: Program is efficient, extremely modular and easy to extend, and allows arbitrary particle–particle interactions. Additional comments: The source code is also available at https://bitbucket.org/solanpaa/bill2d. See README for locations of user guide, developer manual, and API docs. Running time: From milliseconds to days, depends on type of simulation.

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Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.47 SNIP 1.729 CiteScore 3.17
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.122 SNIP 2.136 CiteScore 3.46
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.749 SNIP 1.929 CiteScore 3.22
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.469 SNIP 1.394
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.226 SNIP 1.241
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.232 SNIP 1.156
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.99 SNIP 1.075
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.018 SNIP 1.132

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Authors: Ruokosenmäki, I. S., Gholizadehkalkhoran, H., Kylärölä, I. T., Rantala, T. T.
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Research output: Scientific : Paper, poster or abstract

**Bill2d: A software package for classical two-dimensional Hamiltonian systems**
We present Bill2d, a modern and efficient C++ package for classical simulations of two-dimensional Hamiltonian systems. Bill2d can be used for various billiard and diffusion problems with one or more charged particles with interactions, different external potentials, an external magnetic field, periodic and open boundaries, etc. The software package can also calculate many key quantities in complex systems such as Poincaré sections, survival probabilities, and diffusion coefficients. While aiming at a large class of applicable systems, the code also strives for ease-of-use, efficiency, and modularity for the implementation of additional features. The package comes along with a user guide, a developer’s manual, and a documentation of the application program interface (API). Program summary Program title: Bill2d Catalogue identifier: AEYL_v1_0 Program summary URL: http://cpc.cs.qub.ac.uk/summaries/AEYL_v1_0.html Program obtainable from: CPC Program Library, Queen’s University, Belfast, N. Ireland Licensing provisions: GNU General Public License, version 3 No. of lines in distributed program, including test data, etc.: 37081 No. of bytes in distributed program, including test data, etc.: 1155037 Distribution format: tar.gz Programming language: C++(14). Computer: Tested on x86 and x86 64 architectures. Operating system: Tested on Linux, and OS X versions 10.9 and 10.10. Has the code been vectorised or parallelized?: Shared memory parallelization when simulating ensembles of systems. RAM: Simulation dependent: kilobytes to gigabytes Classification: 4.3, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10, 16.9. External routines: Boost, CMake, GSL, HDF5; and optionally Google-Mock, GoogleTest, and Doxygen Nature of problem: Numerical propagation of classical two-dimensional single and many-body systems, possibly in a magnetic field, and calculation of relevant quantities such as Poincaré sections, survival probabilities, diffusion co-efficients, etc. Solution method: Symplectic numerical integration of Hamilton’s equations of motion in Cartesian coordinates, or solution of Newton’s equations of motion if in a magnetic field. The program implements several well-established algorithms. Restrictions: Pointlike particles with equal masses and charges, although the latter restrictions are easy to lift. Unusual features: Program is efficient, extremely modular and easy to extend, and allows arbitrary particle–particle interactions. Additional comments: The source code is also available at https://bitbucket.org/solanpaa/bill2d. See README for locations of user guide, developer manual, and API docs. Running time: From milliseconds to days, depends on type of simulation.
Cis and Trans Unsaturated Phosphatidylcholine Bilayers: A Molecular Dynamics Simulation Study

Trans unsaturated lipids are uncommon in nature. In the human diet, they occur as natural products of ruminal bacteria or from industrial food processing like hydrogenation of vegetable oils. Consumption of trans unsaturated lipids has been shown to have a negative influence on human health; in particular, the risk of cardiovascular disease is higher when the amount of trans unsaturated lipids in the diet is elevated. In this study, we first performed quantum mechanical calculations to specifically and accurately parameterize cis and trans mono-unsaturated lipids and subsequently validated the newly derived parameter set. Then, we carried out molecular dynamics (MD) simulations of lipid bilayers composed of cis or trans unsaturated lipids with and without cholesterol. Our results show that trans mono-unsaturated chains are more flexible than cis mono-unsaturated chains due to lower barriers for rotation around the single bonds next to the trans double bond than those next to the cis double bond. In effect, interactions between cholesterol and trans unsaturated chains are stronger than cis unsaturated chains, which results in a higher ordering effect of cholesterol in trans unsaturated bilayers.

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Authors: Kulig, W., Pasenkiewicz-Gierula, M., Róg, T.
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Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.885 SNIP 1.039 CiteScore 2.62
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.82 SNIP 1.055 CiteScore 2.66
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.803 SNIP 0.974 CiteScore 2.41
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.727 SNIP 0.984 CiteScore 2.56
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.874 SNIP 0.964
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.9 SNIP 0.995
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.114 SNIP 1.057
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Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.808 SNIP 0.881
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.038 SNIP 1.035
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.69 SNIP 0.831
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.917 SNIP 0.817
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 1.005 SNIP 0.813
Long-range correlations and burstiness in written texts: Universal and language-specific aspects

Recently, methods from the statistical physics of complex systems have been applied successfully to identify universal features in the long-range correlations (LRCs) of written texts. However, in real texts, these universal features are being intermingled with language-specific influences. This paper aims at the characterization and further understanding of the interplay between universal and language-specific effects on the LRCs in texts. To this end, we apply the language-sensitive mapping of written texts to word-length series (wls) and analyse large parallel (of same content) corpora from 10 languages classified to four families (Romanic, Germanic, Greek and Uralic). The autocorrelation functions of the wls reveal tiny but persistent LRCs decaying at large scales following a power-law with a language-independent exponent \(\sim 0.60–0.65\). The impact of language is displayed in the amplitude of correlations where a relative standard deviation >40% among the analyzed languages is observed. The classification to language families seems to play a significant role since, the Finnish and Germanic languages exhibit more correlations than the Greek and Roman families. To reveal the origins of the LRCs, we focus on the long words and perform burst and correlation analysis in their positions along the corpora. We find that the universal features are linked more to the correlations of the inter-long word distances while the language-specific aspects are related more to their distributions.

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Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.265 SNIP 0.341 CiteScore 0.44
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.231 SNIP 0.273 CiteScore 0.36
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.231 SNIP 0.342 CiteScore 0.36
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.243 SNIP 0.323
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.326 SNIP 0.393
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.357 SNIP 0.354
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.426 SNIP 0.435
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.301 SNIP 0.386
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.31 SNIP 0.359
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.363 SNIP 0.319
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.363 SNIP 0.338
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.46 SNIP 0.389
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.494 SNIP 0.386
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.663 SNIP 0.512
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.749 SNIP 0.564
Magnetic cotton yarns: optimization of magnetic properties

In this paper, we present the effect of ferrite percentage content and electric current intensity passing through the electromagnet coil on magnetic properties (saturation induction, residual induction, and coercive field) of magnetic staple yarns. Also, we present a method for obtaining magnetic yarns by direct coating with magnetic powder (barium ferrite). The aim of the study is to determine the optimal processing factors that can affect the performance of magnetic characteristics using an experimental design for second-order model. The results show that an increase in ferrite percentage content is influencing the saturation and residual induction more than an increase in applied current intensity. The increase in saturation and residual induction is due to the higher content of ferrite powder from the magnetic solution that adheres on the yarn surface. The higher is the value of coercive field, the larger is the force needed to completely demagnetize the magnetic yarn.

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Organisations: Department of Physics, IT Center for Science and Technology, 25 Av. Radu Beller, Bucharest, Romania, National Institute for Textile and Leather, Universitatea Tehnica Gh. Asachi din Iași
Authors: Grosu, M. C., Lupu, I. G., Cramariuc, O., Hristian, L.
Pages: 757-765
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.656 SNIP 0.998 CiteScore 1.19
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.509 SNIP 0.955 CiteScore 0.87
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.572 SNIP 1.005 CiteScore 0.86
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.712 SNIP 1.243 CiteScore 0.89
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.759 SNIP 1.176 CiteScore 0.69
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.426 SNIP 1.089
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.835 SNIP 1.098
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.897 SNIP 1.003
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.312 SNIP 0.434
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.2 SNIP 0.274
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.123 SNIP 0.109
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.127 SNIP 0.456
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.474 SNIP 0.821
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.311 SNIP 0.613
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.388 SNIP 0.686
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.374 SNIP 0.788
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.26 SNIP 1.264
Original language: English
ASJC Scopus subject areas: Materials Science (miscellaneous), Polymers and Plastics, Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering, Agricultural and Biological Sciences(all)
Keywords: coercive field, experimental design, ferrite powder, magnetic staple cotton yarns, residual induction, saturation induction
Role of charged lipids in membrane structures: insight given by simulations

Lipids and proteins are the main components of cell membranes. It is becoming increasingly clear that lipids, in addition to providing an environment for proteins to work in, are in many cases also able to modulate the structure and function of those proteins. Particularly charged lipids such as phosphatidylinositols and phosphatidylserines are involved in several examples of such effects. Molecular dynamics simulations have proved an invaluable tool in exploring these aspects. This so-called computational microscope can provide both complementing explanations for the experimental results and guide experiments to fruitful directions. In this paper, we review studies that have utilized molecular dynamics simulations to unravel the roles of charged lipids in membrane structures. We focus on lipids as active constituents of the membranes, affecting both general membrane properties as well as non-lipid membrane components, mainly proteins. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled: Biosimulations edited by Ilpo Vattulainen and Tomasz Róg.

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Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Physics, Research area: Computational Physics, Research group: Biological Physics and Soft Matter, University of Helsinki, University of Southern Denmark
Authors: Pöyry, S., Vattulainen, I.
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.782 SNIP 1.142 CiteScore 3.8
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.869 SNIP 1.09 CiteScore 3.64
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.592 SNIP 0.975 CiteScore 3.45
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.833 SNIP 1.156 CiteScore 3.99
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.644 SNIP 1.227 CiteScore 4.17
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.179 SNIP 1.291
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 2.152 SNIP 1.298
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.035 SNIP 1.123
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.021 SNIP 1.158
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.922 SNIP 1.212
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 2.037 SNIP 1.231
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.5 SNIP 1.147
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.401 SNIP 1.115
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 1.594 SNIP 1.228
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 1.509 SNIP 1.053
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 1.089 SNIP 0.907
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.95 SNIP 0.841
Original language: English
Keywords: Cardiolipin, Lipid membrane, Lipid-protein interactions, Phosphatidylinositol, Phosphatidylserine
ASJC Scopus subject areas: Biochemistry, Cell Biology, Biophysics
DOIs:
10.1016/j.bbamem.2016.03.016
Source: Scopus
Source-ID: 84961924291
Research output: Scientific - peer-review » Article

What can we learn about cholesterol’s transmembrane distribution based on cholesterol-induced changes in membrane potential?
Cholesterol is abundant in the plasma membranes of animal cells and is known to regulate a variety of membrane properties. Despite decades of research, the transmembrane distribution of cholesterol is still a matter of debate. Here we
consider this outstanding issue through atomistic simulations of asymmetric lipid membranes, whose composition is largely consistent with eukaryotic plasma membranes. We show that the membrane dipole potential changes in a cholesterol-dependent manner. Remarkably, moving cholesterol from the extracellular to the cytosolic leaflet increases the dipole potential on the cytosolic side, and vice versa. Biologically this implies that by altering the dipole potential, cholesterol can provide a driving force for cholesterol molecules to favor the cytosolic leaflet, in order to compensate for the intramembrane field that arises from the resting potential.

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Organisations: Department of Physics, Research area: Computational Physics, Research group: Biological Physics and Soft Matter, Institute of Macromolecular Compounds, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czech Academy of Sciences, Flemingovo náměstí 542/2, 166 10 Praha 6, Czech Republic, Belozersky Institute of Physico-Chemical Biology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Leninskie Gory, 1/40, 119991 Moscow, Russia
Authors: Falkovich, S. G., Martinez-Seara, H., Nesterenko, A. M., Vattulainen, I., Gurtovenko, A. A.
Number of pages: 6
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Scopus rating (2014): SJR 3.722 SNIP 1.724 CiteScore 7
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 3.515 SNIP 1.61 CiteScore 6.61
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 3.943 SNIP 1.751 CiteScore 6.3
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 3.244 SNIP 1.602 CiteScore 5.95
Original language: English
DOI: 10.1021/acs.jpclett.6b02123
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

Topologies, structures and parameter files for lipid simulations in GROMACS with the OPLS-aa force field: DPPC, POPC, DOPC, PEPC, and cholesterol
In this data article we provide topologies and force field parameters files for molecular dynamics simulations of lipids in the OPLS-aa force field using the GROMACS package. This is the first systematic parameterization of lipid molecules in this force field. Topologies are provided for four phosphatidylcholines: saturated DPPC, mono-cis unsaturated POPC and DOPC, and mono-trans unsaturated PEPC. Parameterization of the phosphatidylcholines was achieved in two steps: first, we supplemented the OPLS force field parameters for DPPC with new parameters for torsion angles and van der Waals parameters for the carbon and hydrogen atoms in the acyl chains, as well as new partial atomic charges and parameters for torsion angles in the phosphatidylcholine and glycerol moieties [1]. Next, we derived parameters for the cis and trans double bonds and the neighboring them single bonds [2]. Additionally, we provide GROMACS input files with parameters describing simulation conditions (md.mdp), which are strongly recommended to be used with these lipids models. The data are associated with the research article “Cis and trans unsaturated phosphatidylcholine bilayers: a molecular dynamics simulation study” [2] and provided as supporting materials.

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Organisations: Department of Physics, Research area: Computational Physics, Computational Science X (CompX)
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Journal: Data in Brief
Segregation, precipitation, and α−α′ phase separation in Fe-Cr alloys

Iron-chromium alloys, the base components of various stainless steel grades, have numerous technologically and scientifically interesting properties. However, these features are not yet sufficiently understood to allow their full exploitation in technological applications. In this work, we investigate segregation, precipitation, and phase separation in Fe-Cr systems analyzing the physical mechanisms behind the observed phenomena. To get a comprehensive picture of Fe-Cr alloys as a function of composition, temperature, and time the present investigation combines Monte Carlo simulations using semiempirical interatomic potential, first-principles total energy calculations, and experimental spectroscopy. In order to obtain a general picture of the relation of the atomic interactions and properties of Fe-Cr alloys in bulk, surface, and interface regions several complementary methods have to be used. Using the exact muffin-tin orbitals method with the coherent potential approximation (CPA-EMTO) the effective chemical potential as a function of Cr content (0–15 at. % Cr) is calculated for a surface, second atomic layer, and bulk. At ∼10 at. % Cr in the alloy the reversal of the driving force of a Cr atom to occupy either bulk or surface sites is obtained. The Cr-containing surfaces are expected when the Cr content exceeds ∼10 at. %. The second atomic layer forms about a 0.3 eV barrier for the migration of Cr atoms between the bulk and surface atomic layer. To get information on Fe-Cr in larger scales we use semiempirical methods. However, for Cr concentration regions less than 10 at. %, the ab initio (CPA-EMTO) result of the important role of the second atomic layer to the surface is not reproducible from the large-scale Monte Carlo molecular dynamics (MCMC) simulation. On the other hand, for the nominal concentration of Cr larger than 10 at. % the MCMC simulations show the precipitation of Cr into isolated pockets in bulk Fe-Cr and the existence of the upper limit of the solubility of Cr into Fe layers in Fe/Cr layer systems. For high Cr concentration alloys the performed spectroscopic measurements support the MCMC simulations. Hard x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and Auger electron spectroscopy investigations were carried out to explore Cr segregation and precipitation in the Fe/Cr double layer and Fe0.95Cr0.05 and Fe0.85Cr0.15 alloys. Initial oxidation of Fe-Cr was investigated experimentally at 10−8 Torr pressure of the spectrometers showing intense Cr2O3 signal. Cr segregation and the formation of Cr-rich precipitates were traced by analyzing the experimental atomic concentrations and chemical shifts with respect to annealing time, Cr content, and kinetic energy of the exited electron.

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Volume: 92
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.943 SNIP 1.008 CiteScore 2.8
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.656 SNIP 1.302 CiteScore 3.3
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.804 SNIP 1.348 CiteScore 3.55
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 3.159 SNIP 1.397 CiteScore 3.57
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 3.306 SNIP 1.433 CiteScore 3.61
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 3.303 SNIP 1.45
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 3.116 SNIP 1.467
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.949 SNIP 1.525
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.925 SNIP 1.609
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 2.799 SNIP 1.56
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 2.748 SNIP 1.587
Mutually Exclusive Roles of SHARPIN in Integrin Inactivation and NF-κB Signaling

SHANK-associated RH domain interactor (SHARPIN) inhibits integrins through interaction with the integrin α-subunit. In addition, SHARPIN enhances nuclear factor-kappaB (NF-κB) activity as a component of the linear ubiquitin chain assembly complex (LUBAC). However, it is currently unclear how regulation of these seemingly different roles is coordinated. Here, we show that SHARPIN binds integrin and LUBAC in a mutually exclusive manner. We map the integrin binding site on SHARPIN to the ubiquitin-like (UBL) domain, the same domain implicated in SHARPIN interaction with LUBAC component RNF31 (ring finger protein 31), and identify two SHARPIN residues (V267, L276) required for both integrin and RNF31 regulation. Importantly, the integrin α-tail is capable of competing with RNF31 for SHARPIN binding in vitro. Importantly, the full SHARPIN RNF31-binding site contains residues (F263A/I272A) that are dispensable for SHARPIN-integrin interaction. Importantly, disrupting SHARPIN interaction with integrin or RNF31 abolishes SHARPIN-mediated regulation of integrin or NF-κB activity, respectively. Altogether these data suggest that the roles of SHARPIN in inhibiting integrin activity and supporting linear ubiquitination are (molecularly) distinct.

Self-subdiffusion in solutions of star-shaped crowders: non-monotonic effects of inter-particle interactions

We examine by extensive computer simulations the self-diffusion of anisotropic star-like particles in crowded two-dimensional solutions. We investigate the implications of the area coverage fraction \( \phi \) of the crowders and the crowder-crowder adhesion properties on the regime of transient anomalous diffusion. We systematically compute the mean squared displacement (MSD) of the particles, their time averaged MSD, and the effective diffusion coefficient. The
diffusion is ergodic in the limit of long traces, such that the mean time averaged MSD converges towards the ensemble averaged MSD, and features a small residual amplitude spread of the time averaged MSD from individual trajectories. At intermediate time scales, we quantify the anomalous diffusion in the system. Also, we show that the translational-but not rotational-diffusivity of the particles Dis a nonmonotonic function of the attraction strength between them. Both diffusion coefficients decrease as the power law D(\phi) similar to (1 - \phi/\phi^*)(2 ... 2.4) with the area fraction \phi occupied by the crowders and the critical value \phi^*. Our results might be applicable to rationalising the experimental observations of non-Brownian diffusion for a number of standard macromolecular crowders used in vitro to mimic the cytoplasmic conditions of living cells.

General information
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Organisations: Department of Physics, Research area: Computational Physics, Max Planck Inst Phys Komplexer Syst, Max Planck Society, Univ Potsdam, University of Potsdam, Inst Phys & Astron
Authors: Shin, J., Cherstvy, A. G., Metzler, R.
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.938 SNIP 1.047 CiteScore 2.8
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.806 SNIP 1.307 CiteScore 2.89
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.871 SNIP 1.372 CiteScore 2.77
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 3.352 SNIP 1.533 CiteScore 3.4
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 3.47 SNIP 1.634 CiteScore 3.99
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 3.395 SNIP 1.421
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 3.215 SNIP 1.503
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.913 SNIP 1.396
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.825 SNIP 1.354
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 2.2 SNIP 1.296
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.641 SNIP 1.116
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.211 SNIP 1.009
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.057 SNIP 0.75
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.77 SNIP 0.666
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 1.033 SNIP 0.843
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 1.326 SNIP 1.307
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.737 SNIP 0.26
Original language: English
Keywords: anomalous diffusion, crowded fluids, stochastic processes, SINGLE-MOLECULE TRACKING, HARD-SPHERE SUSPENSIONS, FOKKER-PLANCK EQUATION, ANOMALOUS DIFFUSION, BROWNIAN-MOTION, GLASS-TRANSITION, PHYSIOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES, DENDRONIZED POLYMERS, PHASE-TRANSITION, PLASMA-MEMBRANE
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Source: WOS
Source-ID: 000365896200004
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

Digital image correlation method in hydro turbine shaft torque and vibration monitoring

General information
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Ministry of Education publication type: D3 Professional conference proceedings
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Research group: Kokeellinen virtaustekniikka, Research area: Applied Mechanics, Department of Materials Science, Research group: Tribology and Machine Elements, Fortum Power and Heat Oy
Distributed-order diffusion equations and multifractality: Models and solutions

We study distributed-order time fractional diffusion equations characterized by multifractal memory kernels, in contrast to the simple power-law kernel of common time fractional diffusion equations. Based on the physical approach to anomalous diffusion provided by the seminal Scher-Montroll-Weiss continuous time random walk, we analyze both natural and modified-form distributed-order time fractional diffusion equations and compare the two approaches. The mean squared displacement is obtained and its limiting behavior analyzed. We derive the connection between the Wiener process, described by the conventional Langevin equation and the dynamics encoded by the distributed-order time fractional diffusion equation in terms of a generalized subordination of time. A detailed analysis of the multifractal properties of distributed-order diffusion equations is provided.
We examine the non-ergodic properties of scaled Brownian motion (SBM), a non-stationary stochastic process with a time dependent diffusivity of the form $D(t)\sim t^{\alpha-1}$. We compute the ergodicity breaking parameter $EB$ in the entire range of scaling exponents $\alpha$, both analytically and via extensive computer simulations of the stochastic Langevin equation. We demonstrate that in the limit of long trajectory lengths $T$ and short lag times $\Delta$ the $EB$ parameter as function of the scaling exponent $\alpha$ has no divergence at $\alpha = 1/2$ and present the asymptotes for $EB$ in different limits. We generalize the analytical and simulations results for the time averaged and ergodic properties of SBM in the presence of ageing, that is, when the observation of the system starts only a finite time span after its initiation. The approach developed here for the calculation of the higher time averaged moments of the particle displacement can be applied to derive the ergodic properties of other stochastic processes such as fractional Brownian motion.
Local oscillation of the boundary layer over the surface of swimming rainbow trout: implications for active drag reduction
The boundary layers of swimming rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, were measured by the Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV) technique at a Reynolds number of 4×10^5. The flow velocity profile over the fish surface in a particular phase of undulatory motion had characteristics that were similar to the empirically-observed limit to drag reduction that was caused by adding high molecular weight polymers to wall-bounded turbulent flows, the so-called Virk’s asymptote. The rms velocity fluctuation in the stream-wise component (u_rms+) in the reduced-drag flow regime increased with increasing drag reduction as consistently observed in the polymer-induced drag reducing flow. The distribution of the Reynolds stress suggested that turbulence makes a major contribution to the skin friction of rainbow trout that were swimming at the observed swimming speed (1 body-length s^{-1}). The distribution of the turbulent kinetic energy (TKE) and the rate of TKE dissipation suggested that the fish surface that is moving in the direction of the free-stream flow can facilitate to retain the dilution rate of the mucus concentration at a certain level within the boundary layer. This causes more TKE to be gained from large scale eddies than can be dissipated into smaller scales.

Two-step semiclassical model for strong-field ionization with interference and multielectron polarization effects
We present a semiclassical model for above-threshold ionization with the inclusion of the Stark shift of the initial bound state, the Coulomb potential, and a polarization induced dipole potential capable to describe quantum interference. The model will be used to investigate the imprints of polarization effects in the interference structure of electron momentum distributions.
Building synthetic sterols computationally: unlocking the secrets of evolution?
Cholesterol is vital in regulating the physical properties of animal cell membranes. While it remains unclear what renders cholesterol so unique, it is known that other sterols are less capable in modulating membrane properties, and there are membrane proteins whose function is dependent on cholesterol. Practical applications of cholesterol include its use in liposomes in drug delivery and cosmetics, cholesterol-based detergents in membrane protein crystallography, its fluorescent analogs in studies of cholesterol transport in cells and tissues, etc. Clearly, in spite of their difficult synthesis, producing the synthetic analogs of cholesterol is of great commercial and scientific interest. In this article, we discuss how synthetic sterols non-existent in nature can be used to elucidate the roles of cholesterol’s structural elements. To this end, we discuss recent atomistic molecular dynamics simulation studies that have predicted new synthetic sterols with properties comparable to those of cholesterol. We also discuss more recent experimental studies that have vindicated these predictions. The paper highlights the strength of computational simulations in making predictions for synthetic biology, thereby guiding experiments.

Parity-time-symmetric solitons in trapped Bose-Einstein condensates and the influence of varying complex potentials: A variational approach
Dynamics and properties of nonlinear matter waves in a trapped BEC subject to a PT-symmetric linear potential, with the trap in the form of a super-Gaussian potential, are investigated via a variational approach accounting for the complex nature of the soliton. In the process, we address how the shape of the imaginary part of the potential, that is, a gain-loss
mechanism, affects the self-localization and the stability of the condensate. Variational results are found to be in good agreement with full numerical simulations for predicting the shape, width, and chemical potential of the condensate until the PT breaking point. Variational computation also predicts the existence of solitary solution only above a threshold in the particle number as the gain-loss is increased, in agreement with numerical simulations.

**Caustics and rogue waves in an optical sea**

There are many examples in physics of systems showing rogue wave behaviour, the generation of high amplitude events at low probability. Although initially studied in oceanography, rogue waves have now been seen in many other domains, with particular recent interest in optics. Although most studies in optics have focussed on how nonlinearity can drive rogue wave emergence, purely linear effects have also been shown to induce extreme wave amplitudes. In this paper, we report a detailed experimental study of linear rogue waves in an optical system, using a spatial light modulator to impose random phase structure on a coherent optical field. After free space propagation, different random intensity patterns are generated, including partially-developed speckle, a broadband caustic network, and an intermediate pattern with characteristics of both speckle and caustic structures. Intensity peaks satisfying statistical criteria for rogue waves are seen especially in the case of the caustic network, and are associated with broader spatial spectra. In addition, the electric field statistics of the intermediate pattern shows properties of an optical sea with near-Gaussian statistics in elevation.
amplitude, and trough-to-crest statistics that are near-Rayleigh distributed but with an extended tail where a number of rogue wave events are observed.

**General information**

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Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Physics, Research group: Nonlinear Fiber Optics, Frontier Photonics, School of Mathematical Sciences, Institut FEMTO-ST, UMR 6174 CNRS-Université de Franche-Comté, University College Dublin

Authors: Mathis, A., Froehly, L., Toenger, S., Dias, F., Genty, G., Dudley, J. M.

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**Publication information**

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Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.458 SNIP 0.896 CiteScore 2.44

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Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article
Diffusion and Fokker-Planck-Smoluchowski equations with generalized memory kernel
We consider anomalous stochastic processes based on the renewal continuous time random walk model with different forms for the probability density of waiting times between individual jumps. In the corresponding continuum limit we derive the generalized diffusion and Fokker-Planck-Smoluchowski equations with the corresponding memory kernels. We calculate the qth order moments in the unbiased and biased cases, and demonstrate that the generalized Einstein relation for the considered dynamics remains valid. The relaxation of modes in the case of an external harmonic potential and the convergence of the mean squared displacement to the thermal plateau are analyzed.

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Organisations: Department of Physics, Institute for Physics and Astronomy, University of Potsdam, Radiation Safety Directorate, Akhiezer Institute for Theoretical Physics
Authors: Sandev, T., Chechkin, A., Kantz, H., Metzler, R.
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Ratings:
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 1.372 SNIP 1.492 CiteScore 2.18
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.449 SNIP 1.492 CiteScore 2.41
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.364 SNIP 1.611 CiteScore 2.34
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.075 SNIP 2.22 CiteScore 3.23
Nonlinear Optical Properties of Fluorescent Dyes Allow for Accurate Determination of Their Molecular Orientations in Phospholipid Membranes

Several methods based on single- and two-photon fluorescence detected linear dichroism have recently been used to determine the orientational distributions of fluorescent dyes in lipid membranes. However, these determinations relied on simplified descriptions of nonlinear anisotropic properties of the dye molecules, using a transition dipole-moment-like vector instead of an absorptivity tensor. To investigate the validity of the vector approximation, we have now carried out a combination of computer simulations and polarization microscopy experiments on two representative fluorescent dyes (DiI and F2N12S) embedded in aqueous phosphatidylcholine bilayers. Our results indicate that a simplified vector-like treatment of the two-photon transition tensor is applicable for molecular geometries sampled in the membrane at ambient conditions. Furthermore, our results allow evaluation of several distinct polarization microscopy techniques. In combination, our results point to a robust and accurate experimental and computational treatment of orientational distributions of DiI, F2N12S, and related dyes (including Cy3, Cy5, and others), with implications to monitoring physiologically relevant processes in cellular membranes in a novel way.
This paper presents a data-driven approach for the analysis of performance indices in mobile work machines. Performance analysis and optimisation of mobile work machines has become increasingly important in recent years. The mobile work machine optimisation is performed based on performance measurements. One of the most interesting and potential approaches for improving the quality of performance analysis is the utilisation of Big Data and data-driven analysis methods, such as machine learning. This study utilises a machine learning algorithm, Classification and Regression Trees (CART), in the performance analysis of the mobile work machines. The most significant benefit of the presented method is that it provides a statistical reference of the machine performance for the operators. The method enables operators to compare performance against a reference fleet of machines working in similar operating conditions. This feature can lead to more informative and reliable interpretations and analysis of the performance values. The results of this paper demonstrate how the presented method was used to analyse the performance of a mobile work machine fleet.
reflecting the build-up of correlations in the quenched landscape.

**Numerical Path Integral Approach to Quantum Dynamics and Stationary Quantum States**

Applicability of Feynman path integral approach to numerical simulations of quantum dynamics of an electron in real time domain is examined. Coherent quantum dynamics is demonstrated with one dimensional test cases (quantum dot models) and performance of the Trotter kernel as compared with the exact kernels is tested. Also, a novel approach for finding the ground state and other stationary sates is presented. This is based on the incoherent propagation in real time. For both approaches the Monte Carlo grid and sampling are tested and compared with regular grids and sampling. We assess the numerical prerequisites for all of the above.
Signal focusing through active transport

The accuracy of molecular signaling in biological cells and novel diagnostic devices is ultimately limited by the counting noise floor imposed by the thermal diffusion. Motivated by the fact that messenger RNA and vesicle-engulfed signaling molecules transiently bind to molecular motors and are actively transported in biological cells, we show here that the random active delivery of signaling particles to within a typical diffusion distance to the receptor generically reduces the correlation time of the counting noise. Considering a variety of signaling particle sizes from mRNA to vesicles and cell sizes from prokaryotic to eukaryotic cells, we show that the conditions for active focusing - faster and more precise signaling - are indeed compatible with observations in living cells. Our results improve the understanding of molecular cellular signaling and novel diagnostic devices.

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Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.311 SNIP 1.239 CiteScore 2.28
Cholesterol under oxidative stress: How lipid membranes sense oxidation as cholesterol is being replaced by oxysterols

The behavior of oxysterols in phospholipid membranes and their effects on membrane properties were investigated by means of dynamic light scattering, fluorescence spectroscopy, NMR, and extensive atomistic simulations. Two families of oxysterols were scrutinized - tail-oxidized sterols, which are mostly produced by enzymatic processes, and ring-oxidized sterols, formed mostly via reactions with free radicals. The former family of sterols was found to behave similar to cholesterol in terms of molecular orientation, roughly parallel to the bilayer normal, leading to increasing membrane stiffness and suppression of its membrane permeability. In contrast, ring-oxidized sterols behave quantitatively differently from cholesterol. They acquire tilted orientations and therefore disrupt the bilayer structure with potential implications for signaling and other biochemical processes in the membranes.
Holographic entanglement entropy in 2D holographic superconductor via AdS3/CFT2

The aim of the present letter is to find the holographic entanglement entropy (HEE) in 2D holographic superconductors (HSC). Indeed, it is possible to compute the exact form of this entropy due to an advantage of approximate solutions inside normal and superconducting phases with backreactions. By making the UV and IR limits applied to the integrals, an approximate expression for HEE is obtained. In case the software cannot calculate minimal surface integrals analytically, it offers the possibility to proceed with a numerical evaluation of the corresponding terms. We'll understand how the area formula incorporates the structure of the domain wall approximation. We see that HEE changes linearly with belt angle. It's due to the extensivity of this type of entropy and the emergent of an entropic force. We find that the wider belt angle corresponds to a larger holographic surface. Another remarkable observation is that no "confinement/deconfinement" phase transition point exists in our 2D dual field theory. Furthermore, we observe that the slope of the HEE with respect to the temperature dSdT decreases, thanks to the emergence extra degree of freedom(s) in low temperature system. A first order phase transition is detected near the critical point.
How To Minimize Artifacts in Atomistic Simulations of Membrane Proteins, Whose Crystal Structure Is Heavily Engineered: beta(2)-Adrenergic Receptor in the Spotlight

Atomistic molecular dynamics (MD) simulations are used extensively to elucidate membrane protein properties. These simulations are based on three-dimensional protein structures that in turn are often based on crystallography. The protein structures resolved in crystallographic studies typically do not correspond to pristine proteins, however. Instead the crystallized proteins are commonly engineered, including structural modifications (mutations, replacement of protein sequences by antibodies, bound ligands, etc.) whose impact on protein structure and dynamics is largely unknown. Here we explore this issue through atomistic MD simulations (~5 its in total), focusing on the beta(2)-adrenergic receptor (beta(2)AR) that is one of the most studied members of the G-protein coupled receptor superfamily. Starting from an inactive-state crystal structure beta(2)AR, we remove the many modifications in beta(2)AR systematically one at a time, in six consecutive steps. After each step, we equilibrate the system and simulate it quite extensively. The results of this step-by-step approach highlight that the structural modifications used in crystallization can affect ligand and G-protein binding sites, packing at the transmembrane-helix interface region, and the dynamics of connecting loops in beta(2)AR. When the results of the systematic step-by-step approach are compared to an all-at-once technique where all modifications done on beta(2)AR are removed instantaneously at the same time, it turns out that the step-by-step method provides results that are superior in terms of maintaining protein structural stability. The results provide compelling evidence that for membrane proteins whose 3D structure is based on structural engineering, the preparation of protein structure for atomistic MD simulations is a delicate and sensitive process. The results show that most valid results are found when the structural modifications are reverted slowly, one at a time.
Membrane targeting of the yeast exocyst complex

The exocytosis is a process of fusion of secretory vesicles with plasma membrane, which plays a prominent role in many crucial cellular processes, e.g. secretion of neurotransmitters, cytokinesis or yeast budding. Prior to the SNARE-mediated fusion, the initial contact of secretory vesicle with the target membrane is mediated by an evolutionary conserved vesicle tethering protein complex, the exocyst. In all eukaryotic cells, the exocyst is composed of eight subunits - Sec5, Sec6, Sec8, Sec10, Sec15, Exo84 and two membrane-targeting landmark subunits Sec3 and Exo70, which have been described to directly interact with phosphatidylinositol (4,5)-bisphosphate (PIP2) of the plasma membrane. In this work, we utilized coarse-grained molecular dynamics simulations to elucidate structural details of the interaction of yeast Sec3p and Exo70p with lipid bilayers containing PIP2. We found that PIP2 is coordinated by the positively charged pocket of N-terminal part of Sec3p, which folds into unique Pleckstrin homology domain. Conversely, Exo70p interacts with the lipid bilayer by several binding sites distributed along the structure of this exocyst subunit. Moreover, we observed that the interaction of Exo70p with the membrane causes clustering of PIP2 in the adjacent leaflet. We further revealed that PIP2 is required for the correct positioning of small GTPase Rho1p, a direct Sec3p interactor, prior to the formation of the functional Rho1p-exocyst-membrane assembly. Our results show the critical importance of the plasma membrane pool of PIP2 for the exocyst function and suggest that specific interaction with acidic phospholipids represents an ancestral mechanism for the exocyst regulation. (C) 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
Superdiffusion dominates intracellular particle motion in the supercrowded cytoplasm of pathogenic Acanthamoeba castellanii

Acanthamoebae are free-living protists and human pathogens, whose cellular functions and pathogenicity strongly depend on the transport of intracellular vesicles and granules through the cytosol. Using high-speed live cell imaging in combination with single-particle tracking analysis, we show here that the motion of endogenous intracellular particles in the size range from a few hundred nanometers to several micrometers in Acanthamoeba castellanii is strongly superdiffusive and influenced by cell locomotion, cytoskeletal elements, and myosin II. We demonstrate that cell locomotion significantly contributes to intracellular particle motion, but is clearly not the only origin of superdiffusivity. By analyzing the contribution of microtubules, actin, and myosin II motors we show that myosin II is a major driving force of intracellular motion in A. castellanii. The cytoplasm of A. castellanii is supercrowded with intracellular vesicles and granules, such that significant intracellular motion can only be achieved by actively driven motion, while purely thermally driven diffusion is negligible.
Ultraslow scaled Brownian motion

We define and study in detail ultraslow scaled Brownian motion (USBM) characterized by a time dependent diffusion coefficient of the form \( D(t) \sim 1/t \). For unconfined motion the mean squared displacement (MSD) of USBM exhibits an ultraslow, logarithmic growth as function of time, in contrast to the conventional scaled Brownian motion. In a harmonic potential the MSD of USBM does not saturate but asymptotically decays inverse-proportionally to time, reflecting the highly non-stationary character of the process. We show that the process is weakly non-ergodic in the sense that the time averaged MSD does not converge to the regular MSD even at long times, and for unconfined motion combines a linear lag time dependence with a logarithmic term. The weakly non-ergodic behaviour is quantified in terms of the ergodicity breaking parameter. The USBM process is also shown to be ageing: observables of the system depend on the time gap between initiation of the test particle and start of the measurement of its motion. Our analytical results are shown to agree excellently with extensive computer simulations.

General information

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Authors: Bodrova, A. S., Chechkin, A. V., Cherstvy, A. G., Metzler, R.

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Scopus rating (2009): SJR 3.215 SNIP 1.503
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Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.77 SNIP 0.666
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Scopus rating (2000): SJR 1.326 SNIP 1.307
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Effect of electron-phonon interaction on the formation of one-dimensional electronic states in coupled Cl vacancies

The formation of extended electron states in one-dimensional nanostructures is of key importance for the function of molecular electronic devices. Here, we study the effects of strong electron-phonon interaction on the formation of extended electronic states in intentionally created Cl vacancy pairs and chains in a NaCl bilayer on Cu(111). The interaction between the vacancies was tailored by fabricating vacancy pairs and chains of different orientation and separation with atomic precision using vertical manipulation. Small vacancy separations led to the formation of quantum-well-like vacancy states and localized interface states. By using scanning tunneling spectroscopy, we measured their energy splitting and broadening as a function of the intervacancy separation. Remarkably, the energy splitting between the vacancy states is enlarged by level repulsion resulting from the phonon dressing of the electronic states, as evidenced by theory.

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Authors: Schuler, B., Persson, M., Paavilainen, S., Pavlicek, N., Gross, L., Meyer, G., Repp, J.
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Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.656 SNIP 1.302 CiteScore 3.3
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Scopus rating (2012): SJR 3.159 SNIP 1.397 CiteScore 3.57
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 3.306 SNIP 1.433 CiteScore 3.61
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 3.303 SNIP 1.45
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 3.116 SNIP 1.467
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.949 SNIP 1.525
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.925 SNIP 1.609
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Scopus rating (2005): SJR 2.748 SNIP 1.587
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 2.718 SNIP 1.583
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 2.71 SNIP 1.512
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 2.782 SNIP 1.704
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Scopus rating (2000): SJR 2.979 SNIP 1.629
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Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article
Investigation of an entropic stabilizer for the lattice-Boltzmann method

The lattice-Boltzmann (LB) method is commonly used for the simulation of fluid flows at the hydrodynamic level of description. Due to its kinetic theory origins, the standard LB schemes carry more degrees of freedom than strictly needed, e.g., for the approximation of solutions to the Navier-Stokes equation. In particular, there is freedom in the details of the so-called collision operator. This aspect was recently utilized when an entropic stabilizer, based on the principle of maximizing local entropy, was proposed for the LB method [I. V. Karlin, F. Bösch, and S. S. Chikatamarla, Phys. Rev. E 90, 031302(R) (2014)]. The proposed stabilizer can be considered as an add-on or extension to basic LB schemes. Here the entropic stabilizer is investigated numerically using the perturbed double periodic shear layer flow as a benchmark case. The investigation is carried out by comparing numerical results obtained with six distinct LB schemes. The main observation is that the unbounded, and not explicitly controllable, relaxation time for the higher-order moments will directly influence the leading-order error terms. As a consequence, the order of accuracy and, in general, the numerical behavior of LB schemes are substantially altered. Hence, in addition to systematic numerical validation, more detailed theoretical analysis of the entropic stabilizer is still required in order to properly understand its properties.

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Authors: Mattila, K. K., Hegele, L. A., Philippi, P. C.
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Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.22 SNIP 1.123 CiteScore 2.05
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.31 SNIP 1.239 CiteScore 2.28
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.42 SNIP 1.226 CiteScore 2.28
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.485 SNIP 1.225 CiteScore 2.28
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.69 SNIP 1.215
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.694 SNIP 1.259
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.96 SNIP 1.314
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.926 SNIP 1.332
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.787 SNIP 1.324
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.71 SNIP 1.302
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.672 SNIP 1.214
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.303 SNIP 1.166
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.936 SNIP 1.241
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.709 SNIP 1.429
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Source-ID: 84936946902
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article
Inverted critical adsorption of polyelectrolytes in confinement

What are the fundamental laws for the adsorption of charged polymers onto oppositely charged surfaces, for convex, planar, and concave geometries? This question is at the heart of surface coating applications, various complex formation phenomena, as well as in the context of cellular and viral biophysics. It has been a long-standing challenge in theoretical polymer physics; for realistic systems the quantitative understanding is however often achievable only by computer simulations. In this study, we present the findings of such extensive Monte-Carlo in silico experiments for polymer-surface adsorption in confined domains. We study the inverted critical adsorption of finite-length polyelectrolytes in three fundamental geometries: planar slit, cylindrical pore, and spherical cavity. The scaling relations extracted from simulations for the critical surface charge density $\sigma_{c}$ - defining the adsorption-desorption transition - are in excellent agreement with our analytical calculations based on the ground-state analysis of the Edwards equation. In particular, we confirm the magnitude and scaling of $\sigma_{c}$ for the concave interfaces versus the Debye screening length $1/\kappa$ and the extent of confinement $a$ for these three interfaces for small $\kappa a$ values. For large $\kappa a$ the critical adsorption condition approaches the known planar limit. The transition between the two regimes takes place when the radius of surface curvature or half of the slit thickness is of the order of $1/\kappa$. We also rationalize how $\sigma_{c}(\kappa)$ dependence gets modified for semi-flexible versus flexible chains under external confinement. We examine the implications of the chain length for critical adsorption - the effect often hard to tackle theoretically - putting an emphasis on polymers inside attractive spherical cavities. The applications of our findings to some biological systems are discussed, for instance the adsorption of nucleic acids onto the inner surfaces of cylindrical and spherical viral capsids.

General information

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Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.745 SNIP 1.208 CiteScore 4.2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.898 SNIP 1.155 CiteScore 3.96
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.006 SNIP 1.314 CiteScore 4.56
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.165 SNIP 1.376
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Original language: English
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Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

Dynamics of the peripheral membrane protein P2 from human myelin measured by neutron scattering: A Comparison between wild-type protein and a hinge mutant

Myelin protein P2 is a fatty acid-binding structural component of the myelin sheath in the peripheral nervous system, and its function is related to its membrane binding capacity. Here, the link between P2 protein dynamics and structure and function was studied using elastic incoherent neutron scattering (EINS). The P38G mutation, at the hinge between the $\beta$ barrel and the $\alpha$-helical lid, increased the lipid stacking capacity of human P2 in vitro, and the mutated protein was also
functional in cultured cells. The P38G mutation did not change the overall structure of the protein. For a deeper insight into P2 structure-function relationships, information on protein dynamics in the 10 ps to 1 ns time scale was obtained using EINS. Values of mean square displacements mainly from protein H atoms were extracted for wild-type P2 and the P38G mutant and compared. Our results show that at physiological temperatures, the P38G mutant is more dynamic than the wild-type P2 protein, especially on a slow 1-ns time scale. Molecular dynamics simulations confirmed the enhanced dynamics of the mutant variant, especially within the portal region in the presence of bound fatty acid. The increased softness of the hinge mutant of human myelin P2 protein is likely related to an enhanced flexibility of the portal region of this fatty acid-binding protein, as well as to its interactions with the lipid bilayer surface requiring conformational adaptations.

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Authors: Lauhumaa, S., Nieminen, T., Lehtimäki, M., Aggarwal, S., Simons, M., Koza, M. M., Vattulainen, I., Kursula, P., Natali, F.
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Scope rating (2014): SJR 1.545 SNIP 1.141 CiteScore 3.54
Scope rating (2013): SJR 1.74 SNIP 1.147 CiteScore 3.94
Scope rating (2012): SJR 1.945 SNIP 1.142 CiteScore 4.15
Scope rating (2011): SJR 2.369 SNIP 1.23 CiteScore 4.58
Scope rating (2010): SJR 2.631 SNIP 1.161
Scope rating (2009): SJR 2.473 SNIP 0.985
Scope rating (2008): SJR 2.323 SNIP 0.96
Scope rating (2007): SJR 1.289 SNIP 0.525
Original language: English
ASJC Scopus subject areas: Agricultural and Biological Sciences(all), Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology(all), Medicine(all)
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Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

Tolman- Oppenheimer-Volkoff equations in nonlocal f(R) gravity
Nonlocal f(R) gravity was proposed as a powerful alternative to general relativity (GR). This theory has potentially adverse implications for infrared (IR) regime as well as ultraviolet (UV) early epochs. However, there are a lot of powerful features, making it really user-friendly. A scalar-tensor frame comprising two auxiliary scalar fields is used to reduce complex action. However, this is not the case for the modification complex which plays a distinct role in modified theories for gravity. In this work, we study the dynamics of a static, spherically symmetric object. The interior region of space-time had rapidly filled the perfect fluid. However, it is possible to derive a physically based model which relates interior metric to nonlocal f(R). The Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff (TOV) equations would be a set of first-order differential equations from which we can deduce all mathematical (physical) truths and derive all dynamical objects. This set of dynamical equations govern pressure p, density ρ, mass m and auxiliary fields {φ, ξ}. The full conditional solutions are evaluated and inverted numerically to obtain exact forms of the compact stars Her X-1, SAX J 1808.4-3658 and 4U 1820-30 for nonlocal Starobinsky model of f(→<sup>-1</sup> R) = →<sup>-1</sup> R+α(→<sup>-1</sup> R)<sup>2</sup>. The program solves the differential equations numerically using adaptive Gaussian quadrature. An ascription of correctness is supposed to be an empirical equation of state P/P<inf>c</inf>=a(1-e<sup>-b</sup> ρ/ρ<inf>c</inf>) for star which is
informative in so far as it excludes an alternative nonlocal approach to compact star formation. This model is most suited for astrophysical observation.

**General information**

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**Organisations:** Department of Physics, Eurasian International Center for Theoretical Physics, Department of General and Theoretical Physics, Eurasian National University, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, State Key Laboratory of Modern Optical Instrumentation, Centre for Optical and Electromagnetic Research, Zhejiang University

**Authors:** Momeni, D., Gholizade, H., Raza, M., Myrzakulov, R.

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- Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.816 SNIP 0.55 CiteScore 1.16
- Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.755 SNIP 0.568 CiteScore 0.98
- Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.813 SNIP 0.574 CiteScore 0.98
- Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.73 SNIP 0.545 CiteScore 0.91
- Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.646 SNIP 0.488
- Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.671 SNIP 0.514
- Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.58 SNIP 0.39
- Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.701 SNIP 0.465
- Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.654 SNIP 0.441
- Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.795 SNIP 0.543
- Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.6 SNIP 0.396
- Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.78 SNIP 0.44
- Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.848 SNIP 0.503
- Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.941 SNIP 0.684
- Scopus rating (2000): SJR 1.038 SNIP 0.701
- Scopus rating (1999): SJR 1.193 SNIP 0.657

**Original language:** English

**ASJC Scopus subject areas:** Atomic and Molecular Physics, and Optics, Astronomy and Astrophysics, Nuclear and High Energy Physics

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**Research output:** Scientific - peer-review › Article

**PEGylated liposomes as carriers of hydrophobic porphyrins**

Sterically stabilized liposomes (SSLs) (PEGylated liposomes) are applied as effective drug delivery vehicles. Understanding the interactions between hydrophobic compounds and PEGylated membranes is therefore important to determine the effectiveness of PEGylated liposomes for delivery of drugs or other bioactive substances. In this study, we have combined fluorescence quenching analysis (FQA) experiments and all-atom molecular dynamics (MD) simulations to study the effect of membrane PEGylation on the location and orientation of 5,10,15,20-tetrakis(4-hydroxyphenyl)porphyrin (p-THPP) that has been used in our study as a model hydrophobic compound. First, we consider the properties of p-THPP in the presence of different fluid phosphatidylcholine bilayers that we use as model systems for protein-free cell membranes. Next, we studied the interaction between PEGylated membranes and p-THPP. Our MD simulation results indicated that the arrangement of p-THPP within zwitterionic membranes is dependent on their free volume, and p-THPP...
Fluctuations of Hi-Hat Timing and Dynamics in a Virtuoso Drum Track of a Popular Music Recording

Long-range correlated temporal fluctuations in the beats of musical rhythms are an inevitable consequence of human action. According to recent studies, such fluctuations also lead to a favored listening experience. The scaling laws of amplitude variations in rhythms, however, are widely unknown. Here we use highly sensitive onset detection and time series analysis to study the amplitude and temporal fluctuations of Jeff Porcaro's one-handed hi-hat pattern in "I Keep Forgetting'"one of the most renowned 16th note patterns in modern drumming. We show that fluctuations of hi-hat amplitudes and interbeat intervals (times between hits) have clear long-range correlations and short-range anticorrelations separated by a characteristic time scale. In addition, we detect subtle features in Porcaro's drumming such as small drifts.
in the 16th note pulse and non-trivial periodic two-bar patterns in both hi-hat amplitudes and intervals. Through this investigation we introduce a step towards statistical studies of the 20th and 21st century music recordings in the framework of complex systems. Our analysis has direct applications to the development of drum machines and to drumming pedagogy.

**General information**

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**Authors:** Räsänen, E., Pulkkinen, O., Virtanen, T., Zollner, M., Hennig, H.

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Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

**Apolipoprotein A-I mimetic peptide 4F blocks sphingomyelinase-induced LDL aggregation**

Lipolytic modification of LDL particles by SMase generates LDL aggregates with a strong affinity for human arterial proteoglycans and may so enhance LDL retention in the arterial wall. Here, we evaluated the effects of apoA-I mimetic peptide 4F on structural and functional properties of the SMase-modified LDL particles. LDL particles with and without 4F were incubated with SMase, after which their aggregation, structure, and proteoglycan binding were analyzed. At a molar ratio of L-4F to apoB-100 of 2.5 to 20:1, 4F dose-dependently inhibited SMase-induced LDL aggregation. At a molar ratio of 20:1, SMase-induced aggregation was fully blocked. Binding of 4F to LDL particles inhibited SMase-induced hydrolysis of LDL by 10% and prevented SMase-induced LDL aggregation. In addition, the binding of the SMase-modified LDL particles to human aortic proteoglycans was dose-dependently inhibited by pretreating LDL with 4F. The 4F stabilized apoB-100 conformation and inhibited SMase-induced conformational changes of apoB-100. Molecular dynamic simulations showed that upon binding to protein-free LDL surface, 4F locally alters membrane order and fluidity and induces structural changes to the lipid layer. Collectively, 4F stabilizes LDL particles by preventing the SMase-induced conformational changes in apoB-100 and so blocks SMase-induced LDL aggregation and the resulting increase in LDL retention.
Equipment for obtaining polimeric nanofibres by electrospinning technology: II. The obtaining of polimeric nanofibers

The computerized technologies and equipment for obtaining nanofibers impose high training, a large interdisciplinary substantiation, capacity for data storage, memorizing, easy usage, selectivity, fiability, stability, reduced time for analizing/processing of the technological parameters. That is why the computerized electrospinning equipment and technologies for obtaining nanofibers are possible candidates to carry out these requirements owing to the fact that they present both the proper selectivity/sensibility and the increased processing/determining/intervening speed by using the computerized control. This paper aims to present the operation and aplication of equipment for obtaining polimeric nanofibers by electrospinning technology. The designing and accomplishing of the suggested electrospinning equipment has been aimed to obtain a modular system which should allow the control of the technological parameters by means of the computer. Thus, the multitude of the parameters which influence the process of electrospinning, can be independently and automatically varied. The obtained nanofibers were studied by scanning electron microscope.
Optimization and universality of Brownian search in a basic model of quenched heterogeneous media

The kinetics of a variety of transport-controlled processes can be reduced to the problem of determining the mean time needed to arrive at a given location for the first time, the so-called mean first-passage time (MFPT) problem. The occurrence of occasional large jumps or intermittent patterns combining various types of motion are known to outperform the standard random walk with respect to the MFPT, by reducing oversampling of space. Here we show that a regular but spatially heterogeneous random walk can significantly and universally enhance the search in any spatial dimension. In a generic minimal model we consider a spherically symmetric system comprising two concentric regions with piecewise constant diffusivity. The MFPT is analyzed under the constraint of conserved average dynamics, that is, the spatially averaged diffusivity is kept constant. Our analytical calculations and extensive numerical simulations demonstrate the existence of an optimal heterogeneity minimizing the MFPT to the target. We prove that the MFPT for a random walk is completely dominated by what we term direct trajectories towards the target and reveal a remarkable universality of the spatially heterogeneous search with respect to target size and system dimensionality. In contrast to intermittent strategies, which are most profitable in low spatial dimensions, the spatially inhomogeneous search performs best in higher
dimensions. Discussing our results alongside recent experiments on single-particle tracking in living cells, we argue that the observed spatial heterogeneity may be beneficial for cellular signaling processes.

**General information**

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Organisations: Department of Physics, Institute for Physics and Astronomy, University of Potsdam, National Institute of Chemistry Ljubljana
Authors: Godec, A., Metzler, R.
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Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.22 SNIP 1.123 CiteScore 2.05
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.311 SNIP 1.239 CiteScore 2.28
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Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.485 SNIP 1.225 CiteScore 2.28
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Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.694 SNIP 1.259
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.96 SNIP 1.314
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.926 SNIP 1.332
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Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.71 SNIP 1.302
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.672 SNIP 1.214
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Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.936 SNIP 1.241
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Original language: English
ASJC Scopus subject areas: Condensed Matter Physics, Statistical and Nonlinear Physics, Statistics and Probability

**Emergent rogue wave structures and statistics in spontaneous modulation instability**

The nonlinear Schrödinger equation (NLSE) is a seminal equation of nonlinear physics describing wave packet evolution in weakly-nonlinear dispersive media. The NLSE is especially important in understanding how high amplitude "rogue waves" emerge from noise through the process of modulation instability (MI) whereby a perturbation on an initial plane wave can evolve into strongly-localised "breather" or "soliton on finite background (SFB)" structures. Although there has been much study of such structures excited under controlled conditions, there remains the open question of how closely the analytic solutions of the NLSE actually model localised structures emerging in noise-seeded MI. We address this question here using numerical simulations to compare the properties of a large ensemble of emergent peaks in noise-seeded MI with the known analytic solutions of the NLSE. Our results show that both elementary breather and higher-order SFB structures are observed in chaotic MI, with the characteristics of the noise-induced peaks clustering closely around analytic NLSE predictions. A significant conclusion of our work is to suggest that the widely-held view that the Peregrine soliton forms a rogue wave prototype must be revisited. Rather, we confirm earlier suggestions that NLSE rogue waves are most appropriately identified as collisions between elementary SFB solutions.
Ergodicity breaking, ageing, and confinement in generalized diffusion processes with position and time dependent diffusivity

We study generalized anomalous diffusion processes whose diffusion coefficient $D(x, t) \sim D_0 |x|^{\alpha} t^\beta$ depends on both the position $x$ of the test particle and the process time $t$. This process thus combines the features of scaled Brownian motion and heterogeneous diffusion parent processes. We compute the ensemble and time averaged mean squared displacements of this generalized diffusion process. The scaling exponent of the ensemble averaged mean squared displacement is shown to be the product of the critical exponents of the parent processes, and describes both subdiffusive and superdiffusive systems. We quantify the amplitude fluctuations of the time averaged mean squared displacement as function of the length of the time series and the lag time. In particular, we observe a weak ergodicity breaking of this generalized diffusion process: even in the long time limit the ensemble and time averaged mean squared displacements are strictly disparate. When we start to observe this process some time after its initiation we observe distinct features of ageing. We derive a universal ageing factor for the time averaged mean squared displacement containing all information on the ageing time and the measurement time. External confinement is shown to alter the magnitudes and statistics of the ensemble and time averaged mean squared displacements.
Simple metal under tensile stress: layer-dependent herringbone reconstruction of thin potassium films on graphite

While understanding the properties of materials under stress is fundamentally important, designing experiments to probe the effects of large tensile stress is difficult. Here tensile stress is created in thin films of potassium (up to 4 atomic layers) by epitaxial growth on a rigid support, graphite. We find that this "simple" metal shows a long-range, periodic "herringbone" reconstruction, observed in 2- and 3- (but not 1- and 4-) layer films by low-temperature scanning tunneling microscopy (STM). Such a pattern has never been observed in a simple metal. Density functional theory (DFT) simulations indicate that the reconstruction consists of self-aligned stripes of enhanced atom density formed to relieve the tensile strain. At the same time marked layer-dependent charging effects lead to substantial variation in the apparent STM layer heights.
Dynamics of rogue wave and soliton emergence in spontaneous modulation instability

Numerical simulations of spontaneous modulation instability show that localized structures in the chaotic instability field are well-described by analytic elementary and higher order soliton on finite background solutions of the nonlinear Schrödinger equation.

Sec14-nodulin proteins and the patterning of phosphoinositide landmarks for developmental control of membrane morphogenesis

Polarized membrane morphogenesis is a fundamental activity of eukaryotic cells. This process is essential for the biology of cells and tissues, and its execution demands exquisite temporal coordination of functionally diverse membrane signaling reactions with high spatial resolution. Moreover, mechanisms must exist to establish and preserve such organization in the face of randomizing forces that would diffuse it. Here we identify the conserved AtSfh1 Sec14-nodulin protein as a novel effector of phosphoinositide signaling in the extreme polarized membrane growth program exhibited by growing Arabidopsis root hairs. The data are consistent with Sec14-nodulin proteins controlling the lateral organization of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PtdIns(4,5)P_2) landmarks for polarized membrane morphogenesis in plants. This patterning activity requires both the PtdIns(4,5)P_2 binding and homo-oligomerization activities of the AtSfh1 nodulin domain and is an essential aspect of the polarity signaling program in root hairs. Finally, the data suggest a general principle for how the phosphoinositide signaling landscape is physically bit mapped so that eukaryotic cells are able to convert a membrane surface into a high-definition lipid-signaling screen.
Transbilayer lipid interactions mediate nanoclustering of lipid-anchored proteins

Understanding how functional lipid domains in live cell membranes are generated has posed a challenge. Here, we show that transbilayer interactions are necessary for the generation of cholesterol-dependent nanoclusters of GPI-anchored proteins mediated by membrane-adjacent dynamic actin filaments. We find that long saturated acyl-chains are required for forming GPI-anchor nanoclusters. Simultaneously, at the inner leaflet, long acyl-chain-containing phosphatidylserine (PS) is necessary for transbilayer coupling. All-atom molecular dynamics simulations of asymmetric multicomponent-membrane bilayers in a mixed phase provide evidence that immobilization of long saturated acyl-chain lipids at either leaflet stabilizes cholesterol-dependent transbilayer interactions forming local domains with characteristics similar to a liquid-ordered (lo) phase. This is verified by experiments wherein immobilization of long acyl-chain lipids at one leaflet effects transbilayer interactions of corresponding lipids at the opposite leaflet. This suggests a general mechanism for the generation and stabilization of nanoscale cholesterol-dependent and actin-mediated lipid clusters in live cell membranes.
Ergodicity breaking and particle spreading in noisy heterogeneous diffusion processes

We study noisy heterogeneous diffusion processes with a position dependent diffusivity of the form $D(x) \sim D_0 |x|^{\alpha_0}$ in the presence of annealed and quenched disorder of the environment, corresponding to an effective variation of the exponent $\alpha$ in time and space. In the case of annealed disorder, for which effectively $\alpha = \alpha(t)$, we show how the long time scaling of the ensemble mean squared displacement (MSD) and the amplitude variation of individual realizations of the time averaged MSD are affected by the disorder strength. For the case of quenched disorder, the long time behavior becomes effectively Brownian after a number of jumps between the domains of a stratified medium. In the latter situation, the averages are taken over both an ensemble of particles and different realizations of the disorder. As physical observables, we analyze in detail the ensemble and time averaged MSDs, the ergodicity breaking parameter, and higher order moments of the time averages.

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Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.13 SJR 1.073 SNIP 0.755
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.953 SNIP 0.767 CiteScore 1.98
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.386 SNIP 0.989 CiteScore 2.54
Conformational properties of complex polymers: Rosette versus star-like structures

Multiple loop formation in polymer macromolecules is an important feature of the chromatin organization and DNA compactification in the nuclei. We analyse the size and shape characteristics of complex polymer structures, containing in general $f_1$ loops (petals) and $f_2$ linear chains (branches). Within the frames of continuous model of Gaussian macromolecule, we apply the path integration method and obtain the estimates for gyration radius $R_g$ and asphericity $\hat{A}$ of typical conformation as functions of parameters $f_1$, $f_2$. In particular, our results qualitatively reveal the extent of anisotropy of star-like topologies as compared to the rosette structures of the same total molecular weight.
N-Glycosylation as determinant of epidermal growth factor receptor conformation in membranes

The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) regulates several critical cellular processes and is an important target for cancer therapy. In lieu of a crystallographic structure of the complete receptor, atomistic molecular dynamics (MD) simulations have recently shown that they can excel in studies of the full-length receptor. Here we present atomistic MD simulations of the monomeric N-glycosylated human EGFR in biomimetic lipid bilayers that are, in parallel, also used for the reconstitution of full-length receptors. This combination enabled us to experimentally validate our simulations, using ligand binding assays and antibodies to monitor the conformational properties of the receptor reconstituted into membranes. We find that N-glycosylation is a critical determinant of EGFR conformation, and specifically the orientation of the EGFR ectodomain relative to the membrane. In the absence of a structure for full-length, posttranslationally modified membrane receptors, our approach offers new means to structurally define and experimentally validate functional properties of cell surface receptors in biomimetic membrane environments.

General Information
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Authors: Kaszuba, K., Grzybek, M., Orłowski, A., Danne, R., Róg, T., Simons, K., Coskun, Ü., Vattulainen, I.
Number of pages: 6
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Volume: 112
Issue number: 14
ISSN (Print): 0027-8424
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Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 8.56 SJR 6.321 SNIP 2.629
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 6.767 SNIP 2.682 CiteScore 8.84
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 6.853 SNIP 2.725 CiteScore 8.86
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 6.989 SNIP 2.73 CiteScore 9.5
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 6.792 SNIP 2.682 CiteScore 9.49
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 6.771 SNIP 2.636 CiteScore 9.31
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 6.769 SNIP 2.529
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 6.913 SNIP 2.544
We study the frequency distributions and correlations of the word lengths of 10 European languages. Our findings indicate that (a) the word-length distribution of short words quantified by the mean value and the entropy distinguishes the Uralic (Finnish) corpus from the others, (b) the tails at long words, manifested in the high-order moments of the distributions, differentiate the Germanic languages (except for English) from the Romanic languages and Greek and (c) the correlations between nearby word lengths measured by the comparison of the real entropies with those of the shuffled texts are found to be smaller in the case of Germanic and Finnish languages.

**General information**

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Organisations: Department of Physics, Multi-scaled biodata analysis and modelling (MultiBAM), National Technical University of Athens, NCSR, University of Athens, Institute for Language and Speech Processing, Athena R.C.
Authors: Kalimeri, M., Constantoudis, V., Papadimitriou, C., Karamanos, K., Diakonos, F. K., Papageorgiou, H.
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.226 SNIP 0.507 CiteScore 0.47
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.322 SNIP 0.811 CiteScore 0.58
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.289 SNIP 1.303 CiteScore 0.46
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.212 SNIP 0.985 CiteScore 0.61
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.263 SNIP 0.522 CiteScore 0.47
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.292 SNIP 1.117
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.151 SNIP 0.275
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.146 SNIP 0.137
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.138 SNIP 0.618
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.129 SNIP 0.216
Controlled high-fidelity navigation in the charge stability diagram of a double quantum dot

We propose an efficient control protocol for charge transfer in a double quantum dot. We consider numerically a two-dimensional model system, where the quantum dots are subjected to time-dependent electric fields corresponding to experimental gate voltages. Our protocol enables navigation in the charge stability diagram from a state to another through controllable variation of the fields. We show that the well-known adiabatic Landau-Zener transition—when supplemented with a time-dependent field tailored with optimal control theory—can remarkably improve the transition speed. The results also lead to a simple control scheme obtained from the experimental charge stability diagram that requires only a single parameter. Eventually, we can achieve the ultrafast performance of the composite pulse protocol that allows the system to be driven at the quantum speed limit.

General information
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Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Physics, Research group: Quantum Control and Dynamics, Research area: Computational Physics, Computational Science X (CompX), UNNE, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnicas (CONICET), CONICET, Inst Modelado & Innovac Tecnol, Fac Ciencias Exactas & Nat & Agrimensura
Authors: Acosta Coden, D. S., Romero, R. H., Räsänen, E.
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Issue number: 11
Article number: 115303
ISSN (Print): 0953-8984
Ratings:
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.824 SNIP 0.754 CiteScore 1.65
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.217 SNIP 0.951 CiteScore 1.99
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.297 SNIP 1.022 CiteScore 2.11
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.659 SNIP 1.166 CiteScore 2.33
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.627 SNIP 1.166 CiteScore 2.31
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.654 SNIP 1.053
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.529 SNIP 1.019
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.475 SNIP 1.08
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.564 SNIP 1.15
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.665 SNIP 1.216
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.67 SNIP 1.189
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.518 SNIP 1.169
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.338 SNIP 0.966
Localized surface plasmon resonance in silver nanoparticles: Atomistic first-principles time-dependent density-functional theory calculations

We observe using ab initio methods that localized surface plasmon resonances in icosahedral silver nanoparticles enter the asymptotic region already between diameters of 1 and 2 nm, converging close to the classical quasistatic limit around 3.4 eV. We base the observation on time-dependent density-functional theory simulations of the icosahedral silver clusters Ag55(1.06nm), Ag147(1.60nm), Ag309(2.14nm), and Ag561(2.68 nm). The simulation method combines the adiabatic GLLB-SC exchange-correlation functional with real time propagation in an atomic orbital basis set using the projector-augmented wave method. The method has been implemented for the electron structure code GPAW within the scope of this work. We obtain good agreement with experimental data and modeled results, including photoemission and plasmon resonance. Moreover, we can extrapolate the ab initio results to the classical quasistatically modeled icosahedral clusters.

General information
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Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Research group: Electronic Structure Theory, Research area: Computational Physics, Department of Physics, Chalmers University of Technology, COMP Centre of Excellence, Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University, University of Jyväskylä, Nano-Bio Spectroscopy Group and European Theoretical Spectroscopy Facility (ETSF), Universidad del País Vasco UPV/EHU, CSC-IT Center for Science Ltd.
Authors: Kuisma, M., Sakko, A., Rossi, T. P., Larsen, A. H., Enkovaara, J., Lehtovaara, L., Rantala, T. T.
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Article number: 115431
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Ratings:
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.16 SJR 1.939 SNIP 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.943 SNIP 1.008 CiteScore 2.8
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.656 SNIP 1.302 CiteScore 3.3
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.804 SNIP 1.348 CiteScore 3.55
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 3.159 SNIP 1.397 CiteScore 3.57
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 3.306 SNIP 1.433 CiteScore 3.61
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 3.303 SNIP 1.45
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 3.116 SNIP 1.467
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.949 SNIP 1.525
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.925 SNIP 1.609
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 2.799 SNIP 1.56
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 2.748 SNIP 1.587
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 2.718 SNIP 1.583
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 2.71 SNIP 1.512
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 2.782 SNIP 1.704
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 2.968 SNIP 1.648
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 2.979 SNIP 1.629
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 3.077 SNIP 1.588
CO oxidation catalyzed by neutral and anionic Cu20 clusters: Relationship between charge and activity

Reactions of CO and O2 on neutral and anionic Cu20 clusters have been investigated by spin-polarized density functional theory. Three reaction mechanisms of CO oxidation are explored: reactions with atomic oxygen (dissociated O2) as well as reactions with molecular oxygen, including Langmuir-Hinshelwood (LH) and Eley-Rideal (ER) mechanisms. The adsorption energies, reaction pathways, and reaction barriers for CO oxidation are calculated systematically. The anionic Cu20- cluster can adsorb CO and O2 more strongly than the neutral counterpart due to the superatomic shell closing of 20 valence electrons which leaves one electron above the band gap. The activation of O2 molecule upon adsorption is crucial to determine the rate of CO oxidation. The CO oxidation proceeds efficiently on both Cu20 and Cu20- clusters, when O2 is pre-adsorbed dissociatively. The ER mechanism has a lower reaction barrier than the LH mechanism on the neutral Cu20. In general, CO oxidation occurs more readily on the anionic Cu20- (effective reaction barriers 0.1-0.3 eV) than on the neutral Cu20 cluster (0.3-0.5 eV). Moreover, Cu20- exhibits enhanced binding for CO2. From the analysis of the reverse direction of CO oxidation, it is observed that the transition of CO2 to CO + O can occur on the Cu20- cluster, which demonstrates that Cu clusters may serve as good catalyst for CO2 chemistry.
Multiresolution analysis for compactly supported interpolating tensor product wavelets

We construct multidimensional interpolating tensor product multiresolution analyses (MRA's) of the function spaces $C^{0}(\mathbb{R}^{n}, K)$, $K = \mathbb{R}$ or $K = \mathbb{C}$, consisting of real or complex valued functions on $\mathbb{R}^{n}$ vanishing at infinity and the function spaces $C^{u}(\mathbb{R}^{n}, K)$ consisting of bounded and uniformly continuous functions on $\mathbb{R}^{n}$. We also construct an interpolating dual MRA for both of these spaces. The theory of the tensor products of Banach spaces is used. We generalize the Besov space norm equivalence from the one-dimensional case to our $n$-dimensional construction.

General information

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Organisations: Department of Physics
Authors: Höynälänmaa, T.
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Publication information

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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.311 SNIP 0.437 CiteScore 0.52
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.342 SNIP 0.812 CiteScore 0.68
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.367 SNIP 0.881 CiteScore 0.95
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.426 SNIP 1.086 CiteScore 1.45
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.516 SNIP 1.276 CiteScore 1.3
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.513 SNIP 1.043
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.272 SNIP 0.423
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.149 SNIP 0.39
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.157 SNIP 0.12
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Research output: Scientific - peer-review » Article

Resveratrol interferes with the aggregation of membrane-bound human-IAPP: A molecular dynamics study

Amyloid aggregation of islet amyloid polypeptide (IAPP) in pancreatic tissues is a typical feature of type 2 diabetes mellitus. Resveratrol, a natural product extensively studied for its wide range of biological effects, has been shown to inhibit IAPP aggregation. However, the mechanism by which resveratrol inhibits IAPP aggregation is still far from complete elucidation. Now, an increasing knowledge of the mechanism of amyloid toxicity shifts the target of research towards the development of compounds which can prevent amyloid-mediated membrane damage rather than merely inhibit fiber formation. In this study we used all atom molecular dynamics to investigate the interaction of resveratrol with full-length
human IAPP in a negatively charged membrane environment. Our results show that the presence of resveratrol induces the formation of secondary structures (sheets and helices) by inserting in a hydrophobic pocket between the interaction surface of two IAPP molecules in aqueous solution. On the other hand, resveratrol significantly perturbs the interaction of IAPP with negatively charged membranes by anchoring specific hydrophobic regions (23FGA25 and 32VGS34) of the peptide and forming a stable 1:2 IAPP:resveratrol complex at the water/membrane interphase.

**Suppression of strong-field ionization by optimal pulse shaping: Application to hydrogen and the hydrogen molecular ion**

We investigate the ability of quantum optimal control theory to shape pulses suppressing strong-field ionization of a hydrogen atom and a H₂⁺ molecule. We show that considerable suppression of the ionization yield can be achieved for both H and H₂⁺ with optimal pulse shaping for a fixed fluence and pulse length. The mechanisms responsible for ionization suppression and the shape of the optimized pulse are different for infrared and ultraviolet laser fields. In the low-frequency regime the optimized pulse reduces the ionization yield by suppressing the highest peaks of the laser field. For the higher laser frequencies considered the ionization yield of H can be decreased by exciting low-lying resonances.
Polymer looping is controlled by macromolecular crowding, spatial confinement, and chain stiffness

We study by extensive computer simulations the looping characteristics of linear polymers with varying persistence length inside a spherical cavity in the presence of macromolecular crowding. For stiff chains, the looping probability and looping time reveal wildly oscillating patterns as functions of the chain length. The effects of crowding differ dramatically for flexible versus stiff polymers. While for flexible chains the looping kinetics is slowed down by the crowders, for stiffer chains the kinetics turns out to be either decreased or facilitated, depending on the polymer length. For severe confinement, the looping kinetics may become strongly facilitated by crowding. Our findings are of broad impact for DNA looping in the crowded and compartmentalized interior of living biological cells.
Resolving unoccupied electronic states with laser ARPES in bismuth-based cuprate superconductors

Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) is typically used to study only the occupied electronic band structure of a material. Here we use laser-based ARPES to observe a feature in bismuth-based superconductors that, in contrast, is related to the unoccupied states. Specifically, we observe a dispersive suppression of intensity cutting across the valence band, which, when compared with relativistic one-step calculations, can be traced to two final-state gaps in the bands 6 eV above the Fermi level. This finding opens up possibilities to bring the ultrahigh momentum resolution of existing laser-ARPES instruments to the unoccupied electron states. For cases where the final-state gap is not the object of study, we find that its effects can be made to vanish under certain experimental conditions.
Real-space Wigner-Seitz Cells Imaging of Potassium on Graphite via Elastic Atomic Manipulation

Atomic manipulation in the scanning tunnelling microscopy, conventionally a tool to build nanostructures one atom at a time, is here employed to enable the atomic-scale imaging of a model low-dimensional system. Specifically, we use low-temperature STM to investigate an ultra thin film (4 atomic layers) of potassium created by epitaxial growth on a graphite substrate. The STM images display an unexpected honeycomb feature, which corresponds to a real-space visualization of the Wigner-Seitz cells of the close-packed surface K atoms. Density functional simulations indicate that this behaviour arises from the elastic, tip-induced vertical manipulation of potassium atoms during imaging, i.e. elastic atomic manipulation, and reflects the ultrasoft properties of the surface under strain. The method may be generally applicable to other soft e.g. molecular or biomolecular systems.

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Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Physics, Research group: Materials and Molecular Modeling, Computational Science X (CompX), Univ Birmingham, University of Birmingham, Sch Phys & Astron, Nanoscale Phys Res Lab, Shaanxi Normal Univ, Shaanxi Normal University, Sch Phys & Informat Technol, Univ Jyvaskyla, University of Jyvaskyla, Dept Phys, Nanosci Ctr, Aalto Univ, Aalto University, Sch Sci, COMP Ctr Excellence, Dept Appl Phys
Authors: Yin, F., Koskinen, P., Kulju, S., Akola, J., Palmer, R. E.
Number of pages: 5
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Volume: 5
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Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.103 SNIP 1.544 CiteScore 4.75
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.886 SNIP 1.51 CiteScore 4.06
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.458 SNIP 0.896 CiteScore 2.44
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DOIs:
10.1038/srep08276

Bibliographical note
EXT="Koskinen, Pekka"
Source: WOS
Semantic Labeling of Places based on Phone Usage Features using Supervised Learning

Nowadays mobile applications demand higher context awareness. The applications aim to understand the user's context (e.g., home or at work) and provide services tailored to the users. The algorithms responsible for inferring the user's context are the so-called context inference algorithms, the place detection being a particular case. Our hypothesis is that people use mobile phones differently when they are located in different places (e.g., longer calls at home than at work). Therefore, the usage of the mobile phones could be an indicator of the users' current context. The objective of the work is to develop a system that can estimate the user's place label (home, work, etc.), based on phone usage. As training and validation set, we use a database containing phone usage information of 200 users over several months including phone call and SMS logs, multimedia usage, accelerometer, GPS, network information and system information. The data was split into visits, i.e., periods of uninterrupted time that the user has been in a certain place (Home, Work, Leisure, etc.). The data include information about the phone usage during the visits, and the semantic label of the place visited (Home, Work, etc.). We consider two approaches to represent this data: the first approach (so-called visits approach) saves each visit separately; the second approach (so-called places approach) combines all visits of one user to a certain place and creates place-specific information. For place detection, we used five popular classification methods, Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree, Bagged Tree, Neural Network and K-Nearest Neighbors, in both representation approaches. We evaluated their classification rates and found that: 1) Bagged Tree outperforms the other methods; 2) the places data-representation gives better results than the visits data-representation.

General Information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Mathematics, Research group: MAT Intelligent Information Systems Laboratory, Department of Automation Science and Engineering, Research area: Dynamic Systems, Research group: Positioning, Wireless Communications and Positioning (WICO)
Authors: Rivero Rodriguez, A., Leppäkoski, H., Piché, R.
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Pages: 97-102
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ASJC Scopus subject areas: Computer Networks and Communications, Computer Science Applications
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10.1109/UPINLBS.2014.7033715
Links:
http://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi:ttty-201603013584

Bibliographical note
ORG=mat,0.6
ORG=ase,0.4

Integrated in vitro-in silico screening strategy for the discovery of antibacterial compounds
Multidrug-resistant bacterial infections are an increasing source of healthcare problems, and the research for new antibiotics is currently unable to respond to this challenge. In this work, we present a screening strategy that integrates cell-based high-throughput screening (HTS) with in silico analogue search for antimicrobial small-molecule drug discovery. We performed an HTS on a diverse chemical library by using an assay based on a bioluminescent Escherichia coli K-12 (pTetLux1) strain. The HTS yielded eight hit compounds with >50% inhibition. These hits were then used for structural similarity-based virtual screening, and of the 29 analogues selected for in vitro testing, four compounds displayed potential activity in the pTetLux1 assay. The 11 most active compounds from combined HTS and analogue search were further
assessed for antimicrobial activity against clinically important strains of E. coli and Staphylococcus aureus and for in vitro cytotoxicity against human cells. Three of the compounds displayed antibacterial activity and low human cell cytotoxicity. Additionally, two compounds of the set fully inhibited S. aureus growth after 24 h, but also exhibited human cell cytotoxicity in vitro.

**General information**

State: Published

Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Tampere University of Technology, Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), Centre for Drug Research, Division of Pharmaceutical Biosciences, Helsinki University, Division of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Technology

Authors: Nybond, S., Ghemtio, L., Nawrot, D. A., Karp, M., Xhaard, H., Tammela, P.

Number of pages: 9

Pages: 25-33

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Peer-reviewed: Yes

**Publication information**

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- Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.966 SNIP 0.724 CiteScore 1.07
- Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.955 SNIP 0.642 CiteScore 1.04
- Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.828 SNIP 0.651 CiteScore 1.07
- Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.655 SNIP 0.517 CiteScore 0.83
- Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.951 SNIP 0.852
- Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.845 SNIP 0.728
- Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.736 SNIP 0.696
- Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.777 SNIP 0.577
- Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.015 SNIP 0.78
- Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.875 SNIP 0.727
- Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.45 SNIP 0.103
- Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.52

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Drug Discovery, Molecular Medicine

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- http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84923872765&partnerID=8YFLogxK (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source-ID: 84923872765

Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

**Kinetics of polymer looping with macromolecular crowding: Effects of volume fraction and crowder size**

The looping of polymers such as DNA is a fundamental process in the molecular biology of living cells, whose interior is characterised by a high degree of molecular crowding. We here investigate in detail the looping dynamics of flexible polymer chains in the presence of different degrees of crowding. From the analysis of the looping-unlooping rates and the looping probabilities of the chain ends we show that the presence of small crowders typically slows down the chain dynamics but larger crowders may in fact facilitate the looping. We rationalise these non-trivial and often counterintuitive effects of the crowder size on the looping kinetics in terms of an effective solution viscosity and standard excluded volume. It is shown that for small crowders the effect of an increased viscosity dominates, while for big crowders we argue that confinement effects (caging) prevail. The tradeoff between both trends can thus result in the impediment or facilitation of polymer looping, depending on the crowder size. We also examine how the crowding volume fraction, chain length, and the attraction strength of the contact groups of the polymer chain affect the looping kinetics and hairpin formation dynamics. Our results are relevant for DNA looping in the absence and presence of protein mediation, DNA hairpin formation, RNA folding, and the folding of polypeptide chains under biologically relevant high-crowding conditions.

**General information**
Non-universal tracer diffusion in crowded media of non-inert obstacles

We study the diffusion of a tracer particle, which moves in continuum space between a lattice of excluded volume, immobile non-inert obstacles. In particular, we analyse how the strength of the tracer-obstacle interactions and the volume occupancy of the crowders alter the diffusive motion of the tracer. From the details of partitioning of the tracer diffusion modes between trapping states when bound to obstacles and bulk diffusion, we examine the degree of localisation of the tracer in the lattice of crowders. We study the properties of the tracer diffusion in terms of the ensemble and time averaged mean squared displacements, the trapping time distributions, the amplitude variation of the time averaged mean squared displacements, and the non-Gaussianity parameter of the diffusing tracer. We conclude that tracer-obstacle adsorption and binding triggers a transient anomalous diffusion. From a very narrow spread of recorded individual time averaged trajectories we exclude continuous type random walk processes as the underlying physical model of the tracer diffusion in our system. For moderate tracer-crowder attraction the motion is found to be fully ergodic, while at stronger attraction strength a transient disparity between ensemble and time averaged mean squared displacements occurs. We also put our results into perspective with findings from experimental single-particle tracking and simulations of the diffusion of tagged tracers in dense crowded suspensions. Our results have implications for the diffusion, transport, and spreading of chemical components in highly crowded environments inside living cells and other structured liquids.

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Physics, Institute for Physics and Astronomy, University of Potsdam
Authors: Ghosh, S. K., Cherstvy, A. G., Metzler, R.
Number of pages: 12
Pages: 1847-1858
Publication date: 21 Jan 2015
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication Information
Testing the near field/far field model performance for prediction of particulate matter emissions in a paint factory

A Near Field/Far Field (NF/FF) model is a well-accepted tool for precautionary exposure assessment but its capability to estimate particulate matter (PM) concentrations is not well studied. The main concern is related to emission source characterization which is not as well defined for PM emitters compared to e.g. for solvents. One way to characterize PM emission source strength is by using the material dustiness index which is scaled to correspond to industrial use by using modifying factors, such as handling energy factors. In this study we investigate how well the NF/FF model predicts PM concentration levels in a paint factory. PM concentration levels were measured during big bag and small bag powder pouring. Rotating drum dustiness indices were determined for the specific powders used and applied in the NF/FF model to predict mass concentrations. Modeled process specific concentration levels were adjusted to be similar to the measured concentration levels by adjusting the handling energy factor. The handling energy factors were found to vary considerably depending on the material and process even though they have the same values as modifying factors in the exposure models. This suggests that the PM source characteristics and process-specific handling energies should be studied in more detail to improve the model-based exposure assessment.
Weak ergodicity breaking and ageing in anomalous diffusion

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Physics, Research area: Computational Physics
Authors: Metzler, R.
Number of pages: 16
Pages: 1560007
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.24 SNIP 0.373 CiteScore 0.35
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.253 SNIP 0.344 CiteScore 0.32
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.231 SNIP 0.272 CiteScore 0.25
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.28 SNIP 0.354 CiteScore 0.33
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.292 SNIP 0.352 CiteScore 0.43
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.288 SNIP 0.344
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.253 SNIP 0.321
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.265 SNIP 0.294
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.257 SNIP 0.39
Accurate localized resolution of identity approach for linear-scaling hybrid density functionals and for many-body perturbation theory

A key component in calculations of exchange and correlation energies is the Coulomb operator, which requires the evaluation of two-electron integrals. For localized basis sets, these four-center integrals are most efficiently evaluated with the resolution of identity (RI) technique, which expands basis-function products in an auxiliary basis. In this work we show the practical applicability of a localized RI-variant (‘RI-LVL’), which expands products of basis functions only in the subset of those auxiliary basis functions which are located at the same atoms as the basis functions. We demonstrate the accuracy of RI-LVL for Hartree–Fock calculations, for the PBE0 hybrid density functional, as well as for RPA and MP2 perturbation theory. Molecular test sets used include the S22 set of weakly interacting molecules, the G3 test set, as well as the G2–1 and BH76 test sets, and heavy elements including titanium dioxide, copper and gold clusters. Our RI-LVL implementation paves the way for linear-scaling RI-based hybrid functional calculations for large systems and for all-electron many-body perturbation theory with significantly reduced computational and memory cost.

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Physics, Research area: Computational Physics, Computational Science X (CompX)
Authors: Ihrig, A. C., Wieferink, J., Zhang, I. Y., Ropo, M., Ren, X., Rinke, P., Scheffler, M., Blum, V.
Number of pages: 20
Publication date: 2015
Peer-reviewed: Yes

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Volume: 17
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Article number: 093020
ISSN (Print): 1367-2630
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.938 SNIP 1.047 CiteScore 2.8
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.806 SNIP 1.307 CiteScore 2.89
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.871 SNIP 1.372 CiteScore 2.77
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 3.352 SNIP 1.533 CiteScore 3.4
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 3.47 SNIP 1.634 CiteScore 3.99
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 3.395 SNIP 1.421
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 3.215 SNIP 1.503
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.913 SNIP 1.396
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.825 SNIP 1.354
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 2.2 SNIP 1.296
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.641 SNIP 1.116
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.211 SNIP 1.009
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.057 SNIP 0.75
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.77 SNIP 0.666
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 1.033 SNIP 0.843
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 1.326 SNIP 1.307
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.737 SNIP 0.26
Original language: English
DOI:
10.1142/S2010194515600071
Source-ID: urn:9BE3D1D396B27E47893D9A63E9120328
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

http://stacks.iop.org/1367-2630/17/i=9/a=093020
A model for anisotropic magnetostriction

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: B3 Non-refereed article in conference proceedings
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Research area: Applied Mechanics, Lund University, Aalto University
Authors: Belahcen, A., Kouhia, R., Rasilo, P., Ristinmaa, M.
Number of pages: 3
Pages: 201-203
Publication date: 2015

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Publisher: Rakenteiden Mekanikan Seura ry
ISBN (Print): 978-952-93-5608-9

Bibliographical note
EXT="Rasilo, Paavo"
Research output: Scientific › Conference contribution

A new method to calculate natural convection heat transfer from a non-isothermal fin array

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Research area: Applied Mechanics, Research group: Lämpö- ja virtaustekniikka
Authors: Lampio, K., Karvinen, R.
Publication date: 2015

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Title of host publication: Proceedings of the 7th Baltic Heat Transfer Conference, August 24-26 2015, Tallinn Estonia
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Publisher: Tallinn University of Technology
Editors: Neshumayev, D., Sunden, B.
ISBN (Print): 978-9949-23-817-0

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Publisher: Tallinn University of Technology

Bibliographical note
ei ut-numeroa 26.4.2014<br/>Contribution: organisation=epr,FACT1=1
Research output: Scientific › peer-review › Conference contribution

Computational modelling of high-cycle fatigue using a continuum based model
In this paper a computational implementation of continuum based transversally isotropic fatigue model is described. The key idea of the continuum based HCF-model is the moving endurance surface where the movement is described by a back stress type tensor, the evolution of which is described by a rate type equation. Furthermore, damage accumulation is also governed with a rate type evolution equation. The model is implemented in the Abaqus FE-program using the user material subroutine. Two strategies to perform a fatigue analysis are compared in a standard cycling loading case. The first analysis reflects the procedure used in a standard fatigue computation. In the second analysis type the effect of evolving damage fields on fatigue life is investigated.

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: B3 Non-refereed article in conference proceedings
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Research area: Applied Mechanics
Damage-viscoplastic model based on the Hoek-Brown criterion for numerical modeling of rock fracture

This article presents a phenomenological damage-viscoplastic model based on the empirical Hoek-Brown criterion for numerical modeling of rock fracture. The viscoplastic part of the model is formulated in the spirit of the consistency model by Wang (1997). Isotropic damage model with separate damage variables in tension and compression is employed to describe the stiffness and strength degradation. The model is implemented with the FE method using the constant strain triangle elements. The equations of motion are solved with the explicit time marching scheme. In the numerical examples, after demonstrating the model response at the material point level, confined compression and uniaxial tension tests on rock are simulated as quasi-static problems. Moreover, the dynamic three-point bending of a notched semicircular disc test is simulated in order to demonstrate the model predictions under dynamic loading conditions.
Dynamics of Epithelial Tight Junction as Molecular and Electric Barrier - A Computational Approach

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Electronics and Communications Engineering, Research group: Computational Biophysics and Imaging Group
Authors: Tervonen, A., Nymark, S., Leon, D. G., Onnela, N. M., Hyttinen, J.
Publication date: 2015
Peer-reviewed: Yes

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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.04 SNIP 1.408 CiteScore 3.41
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.073 SNIP 1.46 CiteScore 3.49
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.133 SNIP 1.497 CiteScore 3.74
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.222 SNIP 1.409 CiteScore 3.41
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.998 SNIP 1.499 CiteScore 3.36
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.99 SNIP 1.363
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.861 SNIP 1.4
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.939 SNIP 1.424
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.916 SNIP 1.441
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 2.077 SNIP 1.49
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.943 SNIP 1.536
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.916 SNIP 1.514
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.854 SNIP 1.607
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 1.974 SNIP 1.478
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 1.719 SNIP 1.322
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.545 SNIP 1.47
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.345 SNIP 1.469
Original language: English
Research output: Scientific - peer-review » Meeting Abstract

Experimental determination and computational interpretation of biophysical properties of lipid bilayers enriched by cholesteryl hemisuccinate
Cholesteryl hemisuccinate (CHS) is one of the cholesterol-mimicking detergents not observed in nature. It is, however, widely used in protein crystallography, in biochemical studies of proteins, and in pharmacology. Here, we performed an extensive experimental and theoretical study on the behavior of CHS in lipid membranes rich in unsaturated phospholipids. We found that the deprotonated form of CHS (that is the predominant form under physiological conditions)
does not mimic cholesterol very well. The protonated form of CHS does better in this regard, but also its ability to mimic the physical effects of cholesterol on lipid membranes is limited. Overall, although ordering and condensing effects characteristic to cholesterol are present in systems containing any form of CHS, their strength is appreciably weaker compared to cholesterol. Based on the considerable amount of experimental and atomistic simulation data, we conclude that these differences originate from the fact that the ester group of CHS does not anchor it in an optimal position at the water-membrane interface. The implications of these findings for considerations of protein-cholesterol interactions are briefly discussed.

General information
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Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Physics, Research group: Biological Physics and Soft Matter, Computational Science X (CompX), Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, J. Heyrovský Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, University of Southern Denmark
Authors: Kulig, W., Jurkiewicz, P., Olzyńska, A., Tynkkynen, J., Javanainen, M., Manna, M., Rog, T., Hof, M., Vattulainen, I., Jungwirth, P.
Number of pages: 11
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Peer-reviewed: Yes
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.782 SNIP 1.142 CiteScore 3.8
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.869 SNIP 1.09 CiteScore 3.64
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.592 SNIP 0.975 CiteScore 3.45
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.833 SNIP 1.156 CiteScore 3.99
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.644 SNIP 1.227 CiteScore 4.17
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.179 SNIP 1.291
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 2.152 SNIP 1.298
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.035 SNIP 1.123
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.021 SNIP 1.158
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.922 SNIP 1.212
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 2.037 SNIP 1.231
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.5 SNIP 1.147
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.401 SNIP 1.115
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 1.594 SNIP 1.228
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 1.509 SNIP 1.053
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 1.089 SNIP 0.907
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.95 SNIP 0.841
Original language: English
ASJC Scopus subject areas: Biochemistry, Cell Biology, Biophysics, Medicine(all)
Keywords: Cholesterol-mimicking detergents, DPH, Dynamic light scattering, Laurdan, Molecular dynamics simulations, Time-dependent fluorescence shift
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Bibliographical note
AUX=fys,"Tynkkynen, Joona"
Source: Scopus
Source-ID: 84912099904
Research output: Scientific - peer-review > Article
Facilitation of polymer looping and giant polymer diffusivity in crowded solutions of active particles

We study the dynamics of polymer chains in a bath of self-propelled particles (SPP) by extensive Langevin dynamics simulations in a two-dimensional model system. Specifically, we analyse the polymer looping properties versus the SPP activity and investigate how the presence of the active particles alters the chain conformational statistics. We find that SPPs tend to extend flexible polymer chains, while they rather compactify stiffer semiflexible polymers, in agreement with previous results. Here we show that higher activities of SPPs yield a higher effective temperature of the bath and thus facilitate the looping kinetics of a passive polymer chain. We explicitly compute the looping probability and looping time in a wide range of the model parameters. We also analyse the motion of a monomeric tracer particle and the polymer’s centre of mass in the presence of the active particles in terms of the time averaged mean squared displacement, revealing a giant diffusivity enhancement for the polymer chain via SPP pooling. Our results are applicable to rationalising the dimensions and looping kinetics of biopolymers at constantly fluctuating and often actively driven conditions inside biological cells or in suspensions of active colloidal particles or bacteria cells.
Geometry controlled anomalous diffusion in random fractal geometries: Looking beyond the infinite cluster

We investigate the ergodic properties of a random walker performing (anomalous) diffusion on a random fractal geometry. Extensive Monte Carlo simulations of the motion of tracer particles on an ensemble of realisations of percolation clusters are performed for a wide range of percolation densities. Single trajectories of the tracer motion are analysed to quantify the time averaged mean squared displacement (MSD) and to compare this with the ensemble averaged MSD of the particle motion. Other complementary physical observables associated with ergodicity are studied, as well. It turns out that the time averaged MSD of individual realisations exhibits non-vanishing fluctuations even in the limit of very long observation times as the percolation density approaches the critical value. This apparent non-ergodic behaviour concurs with the ergodic behaviour on the ensemble averaged level. We demonstrate how the non-vanishing fluctuations in single particle trajectories are analytically expressed in terms of the fractal dimension and the cluster size distribution of the random geometry, thus being of purely geometrical origin. Moreover, we reveal that the convergence scaling law to ergodicity, which is known to be inversely proportional to the observation time $T$ for ergodic diffusion processes, follows a power-law $\sim T^{-h}$ with $h < 1$ due to the fractal structure of the accessible space. These results provide useful measures for differentiating the subdiffusion on random fractals from an otherwise closely related process, namely, fractional Brownian motion. Implications of our results on the analysis of single particle tracking experiments are provided.
How endoglucanase enzymes act on cellulose nanofibrils: role of amorphous regions revealed by atomistic simulations

Transformation of cellulose into monosaccharides can be achieved in a chemical process performed by a special group of enzymes known as cellulases. We have used atomistic molecular dynamics simulations to study endoglucanase II (Cel5A) that is one of the proteins in this group. Based on the atomistic simulation results, we discuss how the Cel5A enzyme interacts with cellulose fibrils comprised of both crystalline and amorphous regions. We show that the enzyme’s carbohydrate-binding domain prefers to interact with crystalline regions of cellulose, while the catalytic domain has a high affinity to the amorphous regions of fibrils. In particular, through electrostatic interactions the catalytic domain attracts loose glucose chains to its catalytic cleft. The atomistic details of the enzyme–cellulose interaction are presented and the implications for practical applications are briefly discussed.

General information

State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Physics, Research group: Biological Physics and Soft Matter, Computational Science X (CompX), Lappeenranta University of Technology, University of Jyväskylä, Stora Enso, Department of Physics and Nanoscience Center
Authors: Orłowski, A., Róg, T., Paavilainen, S., Manna, M., Heiskanen, I., Backfolk, K., Timonen, J., Vattulainen, I.
Number of pages: 15
Pages: 2911-2925
Publication date: 2015
Peer-reviewed: Yes
Early online date: 17 Jul 2015

Publication information

Journal: Cellulose
Volume: 22
Issue number: 5
ISSN (Print): 0969-0239
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.68 SJR 1.126 SNIP 1.144
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.153 SNIP 1.24 CiteScore 3.55
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.071 SNIP 1.334 CiteScore 3.58
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.127 SNIP 1.48 CiteScore 3.83
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.179 SNIP 1.71 CiteScore 3.74
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.354 SNIP 1.795 CiteScore 3.99
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.873 SNIP 1.384
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.038 SNIP 1.219
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.926 SNIP 1.123
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.754 SNIP 1.034
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.699 SNIP 1.15
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.112 SNIP 1.318
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.855 SNIP 1.072
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.81 SNIP 1.02
Insights into the behavioral difference of water in the presence of GM1

Studies on the structure and dynamics of interfacial water, emphasizing on the properties of water near the surface of biomolecules, are well reported, but there is a lack of evidence on the behavior of water near a comparatively rough surface containing molecules with a bulky head group like GM1. In this report we comparatively analyze the structure and dynamics of water as a function of distance from the lipid head group in GM1 containing lipid bilayers, with the lipid bilayers where GM1 is not present. This approach effectively demonstrates the behavioral difference and hence delayed convergence from bound water to bulk water in the presence of GM1 compared to a relatively smooth surface.
Memory effect in crystallization of amorphous Ge2Sb2Te5

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: D3 Professional conference proceedings
Organisations: Department of Physics, Research area: Computational Physics, Research group: Materials and Molecular Modeling, Forschungszentrum Jülich (FZJ)
Authors: Akola, J., Kalikka, J., Jones, R. O.
Number of pages: 6
Pages: 46-51
Publication date: 2015

Host publication information
Title of host publication: EiPCOS2015 Proceedings
Research output: Professional › Conference contribution

Numerical modelling of rock fracture with the embedded discontinuity approach incorporating heterogeneity

In this paper, the embedded discontinuity approach is applied to finite element modeling of rock fracture. A rate-dependent constitutive model based on the embedded displacement discontinuity theory is developed to describe the mode I, mode II and mixed mode fracture of rock in tension and compression. The bulk material is described as linear elastic until reaching the elastic limit. Beyond this limit, a rate-dependent exponential softening law governs the evolution of the embedded displacement jump. The present approach incorporates the rock heterogeneity by random description of the mineral texture of rock. Moreover, the inherent initial microcrack populations of natural rocks are accounted for as randomly oriented embedded discontinuities. Numerical examples demonstrate the model behavior in uniaxial compression and tension. The effect of loading rate and confining pressure is tested as well in 2D numerical simulations. These simulations show that the model captures the main features of rock in confined compression and uniaxial tension. The developed method has the computational efficiency of continuum plasticity models. However, it has an important advantage of accounting for the orientation of introduced microcracks.

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Research area: Applied Mechanics
Authors: Saksala, T.
Number of pages: 11
Publication date: 2015

Host publication information
Publisher: International Society for Rock Mechanics ISRM
Article number: 177
ISBN (Electronic): 978-1-926872-25-4
Links: https://security.gibsongroup.ca/isrm/calendar.php (Click on Fracture Modelling (PART I) Chair: Frederic Pellet & Derek Martin)
Research output: Scientific › peer-review › Conference contribution

Planning-based semantic web service composition in factory automation

The Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) paradigm enables production systems to be composed of web services. In an SOA-based production system, the individual production devices provide web service interfaces that encapsulate the behavior of the devices and abstract the implementation details. Such a service-oriented approach makes it possible to apply web service orchestration technologies in the development of production workflow descriptions. While manual formulation of production workflows tends to require considerable effort from domain experts, semantic web service descriptions enable computer algorithms to automatically generate the appropriate web service orchestrations. Such algorithms realize AI planning and employ semantic web service descriptions in determining the workflows required to achieve the production goals desired. In addition, the algorithms can automatically adapt the workflows to unexpected changes in the goals pursued and the production devices available.
The Prototype Phase Change Material Ge2Sb2Te5: Amorphous structure and crystallization

The widespread use of phase change materials in storage media is based on the extremely rapid and reversible switching between the amorphous and crystalline phases of some families of semiconducting alloys. Detailed information about the structure of the amorphous phase and the mechanism of crystallization are essential for the development of new storage media, and we study both aspects here using density functional/molecular dynamics simulations of Ge\textsubscript{2}Sb\textsubscript{2}Te\textsubscript{5}, the prototype phase change material of the Ge/Sb/Te semiconductor family.
Toward Atomistic Resolution Structure of Phosphatidylcholine Headgroup and Glycerol Backbone at Different Ambient Conditions

Phospholipids are essential building blocks of biological membranes. Despite a vast amount of very accurate experimental data, the atomistic resolution structures sampled by the glycerol backbone and choline headgroup in phosphatidylcholine bilayers are not known. Atomistic resolution molecular dynamics simulations have the potential to resolve the structures, and to give an arresting intuitive interpretation of the experimental data, but only if the simulations reproduce the data within experimental accuracy. In the present work, we simulated phosphatidylcholine (PC) lipid bilayers with 13 different atomistic models, and compared simulations with NMR experiments in terms of the highly structurally sensitive C-H bond vector order parameters. Focusing on the glycerol backbone and choline headgroups, we showed that the order parameter comparison can be used to judge the atomistic resolution structural accuracy of the models. Accurate models, in turn, allow molecular dynamics simulations to be used as an interpretation tool that translates these NMR data into a dynamic three-dimensional representation of biomolecules in biologically relevant conditions. In addition to lipid bilayers in fully hydrated conditions, we reviewed previous experimental data for dehydrated bilayers and cholesterol-containing bilayers, and interpreted them with simulations. Although none of the existing models reached experimental accuracy, by critically comparing them we were able to distill relevant chemical information: (1) increase of choline order parameters indicates the P-N vector tilting more parallel to the membrane, and (2) cholesterol induces only minor changes to the PC (glycerol backbone) structure. This work has been done as a fully open collaboration, using nmrlipids.blogspot.fi as a communication platform; all the scientific contributions were made publicly on this blog. During the open research process, the repository holding our simulation trajectories and files (https://zenodo.org/collection/user-nmrlipids) has become the most extensive publicly available collection of molecular dynamics simulation trajectories of lipid bilayers.

General information

State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Physics, Research area: Computational Physics, Computational Science X (CompX), Fachbereich Physik, Freie Universität Berlin, Kyoto Univ, Kyoto University, Dept Chem Engn, Division of Physical Chemistry, Department of Materials and Environmental Chemistry, Stockholm University, Sweden, Aalto University
Number of pages: 14
Pages: 15075-15088
Publication date: 2015
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Journal of Physical Chemistry Part B
Volume: 119
Issue number: 49
ISSN (Print): 1520-6106
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.03 SJR 1.348 SNIP 1.02
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.367 SNIP 1.096 CiteScore 3.25
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.44 SNIP 1.14 CiteScore 3.28
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.494 SNIP 1.2 CiteScore 3.53
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.92 SNIP 1.251 CiteScore 3.66
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.78 SNIP 1.226 CiteScore 3.62
Two models for hydraulic cylinder

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: D3 Professional conference proceedings
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Research area: Applied Mechanics, Department of Civil Engineering, Research group: Mechanics of Structures
Authors: Ylinen, A., Kouhia, R., Mäkinen, J.
Number of pages: 2
Pages: 115-116
Publication date: 2015

Host publication information
Title of host publication: 2nd International Conference on Multi-Scale Computational Methods for Solids and Fluids: ECCOMAS MSF 2015
Place of publication: Sarajevo
Keywords: computational methods, Multi-Scale, Solid
Links:
http://www.gf.unsa.ba/eccomas-msf-2015/

Bibliographical note
EXT="Lamberg, Antti"
AUX="fys, Tynkkynen, Joona"
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

Unsteady turbulent boundary layers in swimming rainbow trout

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Research area: Applied Mechanics, Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems
How mono-valent cations bend peptide turns and a first-principles database of amino acids and dipeptides

In this contribution we detail our efforts to investigate the structural effects of cations binding to peptides and amino acids. We perform first-principles studies employing long-range dispersion-corrected approximate density-functional theory and compare to gas-phase experiments.
A Continuum damage model for quasi-brittle materials

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems
Authors: Yaghoubi, S. T., Kouhia, R., Hartikainen, J., Kolari, K.
Number of pages: 4
Pages: 160-163
Publication date: 2014

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of NSCM-27: the 27th Mechanics Nordic Seminar on Computational Mechanics
Place of publication: Stockholm
Publisher: KTH Mechanics
Editors: Eriksson, A., Kulachenko, A., Mihaescu, M., Tibert, G.

Publication series
Name: TRITA-MEK Technical report
Publisher: KTH Mechanics
No.: 24
ISSN (Print): 0348-467X

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=mei,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2014-12-30
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 1812
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Conference contribution

A model for scheduling of employees using supplier selection

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: B3 Non-refereed article in conference proceedings
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems
Authors: Holopainen, S.
Number of pages: 6
Pages: 533-538
Publication date: 2014

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Engineering optimization IV, Proceedings of the International Conference on Engineering Optimization (ENGOPT 2014), Lisbon, Portugal, 8-11 September 2014
Place of publication: The Netherlands
Publisher: CRC Press/Balkema
ISBN (Print): 978-1-138-02725-1
ISBN (Electronic): 978-1-315-73210-7
DOIs: 10.1201/b17488-96

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=mei,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2015-01-09
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 491
Research output: Scientific › Conference contribution

CO-Based Outdoor Smart Lighting for Energy Aware Factory

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A3 Part of a book or another research book
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Research group: Factory automation systems technology
Electrically tunable localized tunneling channels in silicene nanoribbons

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Research area: Computational Physics, Research group: Spectroscopies of Complex Materials, Department of Physics, Computational Science X (CompX)
Authors: Saari, T., Huang, C., Nieminen, J., Tsai, W., Lin, H., Bansil, A.
Number of pages: 4
Pages: 1-4
Publication date: 2014
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS
Volume: 104
Issue number: 17
Article number: 173104
ISSN (Print): 0003-6951
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.67 SJR 1.132 SNIP 0.996
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.085 SNIP 0.983 CiteScore 2.47
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.799 SNIP 1.462 CiteScore 3.25
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.149 SNIP 1.652 CiteScore 3.77
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.554 SNIP 1.754 CiteScore 3.76
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.805 SNIP 1.94 CiteScore 4.04
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.926 SNIP 1.789
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 2.857 SNIP 1.848
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.934 SNIP 1.83
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 3.039 SNIP 1.913
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 3.457 SNIP 2.288
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 3.709 SNIP 2.382
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 3.904 SNIP 2.38
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 3.765 SNIP 2.27
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 3.917 SNIP 2.365
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 4.111 SNIP 2.212
Energy efficient outdoor lighting: an implementation

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Research group: Factory automation systems technology
Authors: Farahat, A., Florea, A., Martinez Lastra, J. L., Branas Reyes, C., Azcondo, F. J.
Number of pages: 5
Pages: 1-5
Publication date: 2014

Host publication information
Title of host publication: 2014 IEEE 15th Workshop on Control and Modeling for Power Electronics (COMPEL), 22-25 June 2014, University of Cantabria, Santander, Spain
Place of publication: Piscataway
Publisher: The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
ISBN (Print): 978-1-4799-2147-8
DOIs: 10.1109/COMPEL.2014.6877213

Implementing KPIs for energy performance assessment in brownfield districts

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: D3 Professional conference proceedings
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Research group: Factory automation systems technology
Authors: Florea, A., Martinez Lastra, J. L., Marquez, J. A., Colino, A., Presser, M., Larranaga, M.
Number of pages: 21
Publication date: 2014

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Sustainable Places, October 1-3, 2014, Nice, France

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=fys,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2014-12-16<br/>Publisher name: American Institute of Physics
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 1421
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=mei,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2014-12-29
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 292
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Conference contribution

Bibliographical note
säätään 2015<br/>Contribution: organisation=mei,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2015-01-06
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 307
Research output: Professional › Conference contribution
Mechanical analysis of a pneumatically actuated concentric double-shell structure for cell stretching

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Department of Automation Science and Engineering, Integrated Technologies for Tissue Engineering Research (ITTE), Life Cycle Effectiveness of the Built Environment (LCE@BE)
Authors: Zhao, F., Kreutzer, J., Pajunen, S., Kallio, P.
Number of pages: 18
Pages: 868-885
Publication date: 2014
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Micromachines
Volume: 5
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 2072-666X
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.382 SNIP 0.766 CiteScore 1.83
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.438 SNIP 0.931 CiteScore 1.78
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.638 SNIP 1.384 CiteScore 2.1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.479 SNIP 1.151 CiteScore 1.73
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.477 SNIP 1.34 CiteScore 1.28
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.226 SNIP 0.892
Original language: English
DOIs:
10.3390/mi5040868
Links:
http://www.mdpi.com/journal/micromachines

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=ase,FACT1=0.8<br/>Contribution: organisation=mei,FACT2=0.2<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2014-12-29<br/>Publisher name: M D P I AG
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 1848
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

Nanoscale interplay of strain and doping in a high-temperature superconductor

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Research area: Computational Physics, Research group: Spectroscopies of Complex Materials, Department of Physics, Computational Science X (CompX)
Authors: Zeljkovic, I., Nieminen, J., Huang, D., Chang, T., He, Y., Jeng, H., Xu, Z., Wen, J., Gu, G., Lin, H., Markiewicz, R., Bansil, A., Hoffman, J.
Pages: 6749-6753
Publication date: 2014
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Nano Letters
Volume: 14
Issue number: 12
ISSN (Print): 1530-6984
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 13.4 SJR 7.983 SNIP 2.881
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 8.62 SNIP 3.353 CiteScore 14.76
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 9.085 SNIP 3.41 CiteScore 14.23
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 10.253 SNIP 3.615 CiteScore 13.78
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 9.32 SNIP 3.282
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 7.868 SNIP 2.891
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 7.649 SNIP 2.991
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 6.983 SNIP 2.954
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 6.698 SNIP 2.86
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 5.259 SNIP 2.336
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 3.419 SNIP 2.07
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 2.417 SNIP 1.726
Original language: English
DOIs:
10.1021/nl501890k

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=fys,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2014-12-16<br/>Publisher name: American Chemical Society
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 1838
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

On the Updating of Domain OWL Models at Runtime in Factory Automation Systems

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Research group: Factory automation systems technology
Authors: Puttonen, J., Lobov, A., Martinez Lastra, J. L.
Number of pages: 20
Pages: 46-66
Publication date: 2014
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: International Journal of Web Services Research
Volume: 11
Issue number: 2
ISSN (Print): 1545-7362
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.145 SNIP 0.285 CiteScore 0.63
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.201 SNIP 0.654 CiteScore 0.91
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.175 SNIP 0.43 CiteScore 0.9
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.256 SNIP 0.921 CiteScore 0.82
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.182 SNIP 0.47 CiteScore 0.55
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.365 SNIP 0.862 CiteScore 1.59
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.346 SNIP 1.038
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.305 SNIP 0.827
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.536 SNIP 1.328
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.342 SNIP 0.75
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.148 SNIP 0.308
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.101 SNIP 0
Original language: English
DOIs:
10.4018/ijwsr.2014040103
Links:
http://www.igi-pub.com/journals/details.asp?id=4138
Simulation Based Methods for Flexible Maintenance Program Development

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Department of Industrial Management
Authors: Aaltonen, J., Koskinen, K. T., Vainio, H., Martinsuo, M.
Number of pages: 5
Pages: 446-450
Publication date: 2014

Host publication information
Title of host publication: EuroMaintenance 2014, Congress proceedings May 5-7, Helsinki, Finland, 22nd European Congress & Expo on Maintenance and Asset Management, 6th World Congress & Global Forum on Maintenance and Asset Management
Publisher: European Federation of National Maintenance Societies
ISBN (Print): 978-952-67981-1-0

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=mei,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2014-12-03<br/>Publisher name: I G I Global; Information Resources Management Association
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 1314
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

Water Hydraulics Pushes Into High-Pressure Systems

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: D1 Article in a trade journal
Organisations: Department of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems
Authors: Koskinen, K. T., Aaltonen, J.
Number of pages: 4
Pages: 84-89
Publication date: 2014
Peer-reviewed: Unknown

Publication information
Journal: Hydraulics & Pneumatics
Volume: 67
Issue number: 2
Original language: English

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=mei,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2014-12-30<br/>Publisher name: European Federation of National Maintenance Societies
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 38
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Conference contribution

Challenges in Heterogeneous Web Data Analytics - Case Finnish Growth Companies in Social Media
Diverse data about various phenomena are implicitly available in the modern web. In particular websites categorized as social media provide rich and heterogeneous data about various entities such as people, corporations, brands as well as their properties and relationships. An analyst who seeks to leverage this diverse data is faced with the challenge of integrating and making sense of a set of heterogeneous data sources. In this paper, we provide an introduction and a problem statement for heterogeneous web data analytics. To further highlight and discuss practical challenges, we introduce a case study of Finnish growth companies in social media. Instead of a purely data-driven approach, the presented approach is rooted in the idea that an analyst can actively participate in the data collection and integration process, while the process can still retain repeatability and transparency. The key contribution of this paper is the
statement of the challenges related to heterogeneous web data analytics.

Computational model of Ca2+ wave propagation in human retinal pigment epithelium

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Electronics and Communications Engineering, Research group: Computational Biophysics and Imaging Group
Authors: Vainio, I., Abu Khamidakh, A., Paci, M., Skottman, H., Juuti-Uusitalo, K., Hyttinen, J., Nymark, S.
Publication date: 2013
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Acta Ophthalmologica
Volume: 91
Issue number: s252
ISSN (Print): 1755-375X
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.26 SJR 1.504 SNIP 1.505
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.481 SNIP 1.348 CiteScore 2.05
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.268 SNIP 1.361 CiteScore 1.79
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.498 SNIP 1.435 CiteScore 1.84
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.41 SNIP 1.328 CiteScore 1.7
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.405 SNIP 1.41 CiteScore 1.84
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.631 SNIP 1.315
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.18 SNIP 1.234
Scopus rating (2008): SNIP 1.01 SJR 1.108
Scopus rating (2007): SNIP 1.096 SJR 0.895
Scopus rating (2006): SNIP 1.023 SJR 0.915
Scopus rating (2005): SNIP 1.009 SJR 0.794
Scopus rating (2004): SNIP 1.019 SJR 0.877
Scopus rating (2003): SNIP 0.944 SJR 0.77
Networks of innovation relationships: multiscopic views on Finland

**General information**
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Mathematics
Authors: Still, K., Huhtamäki, J., Russell, M. G., Basole, R. C., Salonen, J., Rubens, N.
Number of pages: 15
Pages: 1-15
Publication date: 2013

**Host publication information**
Title of host publication: XXIV ISPIM Conference, Innovating in Global Markets: Challenges for Sustainable Growth, 16-19 June 2013, Helsinki, Finland
Place of publication: Manchester, UK
Publisher: International Society for Professional Innovation Management ISPIM
Editors: Huizingh, K., Conn, S., Torkkeli, M., Schneider, S., Bitran, I.

**Publication series**
Name: International Society for Professional Innovation Management Conference
Links:
http://conference.ispim.org/files/ISPIM2013/

**Bibliographical note**
Contribution: organisation=mat,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2013-12-29<br/>Publisher name: International Society for Professional Innovation Management ISPIM
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 3471
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Conference contribution

**Process for Measuring and Visualizing an Open Innovation Platform: Case Demola**
Open innovation breaks the traditional pattern for developing new innovation leading to new business and the activities toward it. Consequently, new requirements are posed to innovation measurement. Demola is an open innovation platform that takes real-life problems from companies and other organizations and puts together and facilitates projects where students from different universities come together to solve the problems. This paper describes a set of network visualizations and animations that were developed in co-creation with the Demola operators to make visible the activity that Demola has initiated. Moreover, the development process used to design the visualizations and the technical process that was applied are described and discussed. We claim that static network visualizations and animations of an open innovation platform development are useful in presenting, describing, marketing and selling the platform for existing and new stakeholders. Our experience shows that in order to develop visualizations and animations that meet the requirements set by the different stakeholders, an iterative and incremental development process is needed. Moreover, we claim that taking a data-driven approach to visualization development is a key enabler in supporting the development.

**General information**
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Mathematics
Authors: Huhtamäki, J., Luotonen, V., Kairamo, V., Still, K., Russell, M. G.
Number of pages: 6
Pages: 166-171
Publication date: 2013
Verkostoanalyysi sosiaalisen median tutkimuksessa

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A3 Part of a book or another research book
Organisations: Department of Mathematics
Authors: Huhtamäki, J., Parviainen, O.
Number of pages: 29
Pages: 245-273
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Otteita verkosta - verkon ja sosiaalisen median tutkimusmenetelmät
Place of publication: Tampere
Publisher: Vastapaino
Editors: Laaksonen, S., Matikainen, J., Tikka, M.
Edition: 1
ISBN (Print): 978-951-768-410-1

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=mat,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2013-12-29
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 2330
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Chapter