1. Record Nr. UNISALENTO991000727759707536

Autore	Margiotta, Stefano
Titolo	Sicurezza del lavoro : gli obblighi generali per la salute e la sicurezza in azienda dopo l'entrata in vigore dei Decreti legislativi nn. 626/1994, 758/1994 e 242/1996 / Stefano Margiotta
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : Ipsoa, c1996
ISBN	8821709515
Edizione	[2. ed.]
Descrizione fisica	485 p. ; 24 cm
Disciplina	344.450465
Soggetti	Igiene del lavoro - Legislazione Infortuni sul lavoro - Prevenzione - Legislazione
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910819988403321

Autore	Privalov Peter L
Titolo	Microcalorimetry of macromolecules : the physical basis of biological structures / / Peter L. Privalov
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hoboken, N.J., : Wiley, 2012
ISBN	9786613662453 9781280685514 1280685514 9781118337493 1118337492 9781118337509 1118337506 9781118337479 1118337476
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (422 p.)
Collana	Wiley series in protein and peptide science Microcalorimetry of macromolecules
Classificazione	SCI007000
Disciplina	547/.7
Soggetti	Macromolecules Macromolecules - Analysis Calorimeters
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	MICROCALORIMETRY OF MACROMOLECULES; CONTENTS; 1: INTRODUCTION; 2: METHODOLOGY; 2.1. THERMODYNAMIC BASICS OF CALORIMETRY; 2.1.1. Energy; 2.1.2. Enthalpy; 2.1.3. Temperature; 2.1.4. Energy Units; 2.1.5. Heat Capacity; 2.1.6. Kirchhoff's Relation; 2.1.7. Entropy; 2.1.8. Gibbs Free Energy; 2.2. EQUILIBRIUM ANALYSIS; 2.2.1. Two-State Transition; 2.2.2. Derivatives of the Equilibrium Constant; 2.3. AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS; 2.3.1. Specificity of Water as a Solvent; 2.3.2. Acid-Base Equilibrium; 2.3.3. Partial Quantities; 2.4. TRANSFER OF SOLUTES INTO THE AQUEOUS PHASE; 2.4.1. Hydration Effects 2.4.2. Hydrophobic Force2.4.3. Hydration of Polar and Nonpolar Groups; REFERENCES; 3: CALORIMETRY; 3.1. ISOTHERMAL REACTION

MICROCALORIMETRY; 3.1.1. The Heat of Mixing Reaction; 3.1.2. Mixing of Reagents in Comparable Volumes; 3.1.3. Isothermal Titration Microcalorimeter; 3.1.4. ITC Experiments; 3.1.5. Analysis of the ITC Data; 3.2. HEAT CAPACITY CALORIMETRY; 3.2.1. Technical Problems; 3.2.2. Differential Scanning Microcalorimeter; 3.2.3. Determination of the Partial Heat Capacity of Solute Molecules; 3.2.4. DSC Experiments 3.2.5. Determination of the Enthalpy of a Temperature-Induced Process3.2.6. Determination of the van't Hoff Enthalpy; 3.2.7. Multimolecular Two-State Transition; 3.2.8. Analysis of the Complex Heat Capacity Profile; 3.2.9. Correction for Components Refolding; 3.3. PRESSURE PERTURBATION CALORIMETRY; 3.3.1. Heat Effect of Changing Pressure; 3.3.2. Pressure Perturbation Experiment; REFERENCES; 4: MACROMOLECULES; 4.1. EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPT; 4.2. PROTEINS; 4.2.1. Chemical Structure; 4.2.2. Physical Structure; 4.2.3. Restrictions on the Conformation of Polypeptide Chains
4.2.4. Regular Conformations of Polypeptide Chain Proteins4.3. HIERARCHY IN PROTEIN STRUCTURE; 4.3.1. Tertiary Structure of Proteins; 4.3.2. Quaternary Structure of Proteins; 4.4. NUCLEIC ACIDS; 4.4.1. Chemical Structure; 4.4.2. Physical Structure; REFERENCES; 5: THE -HELIX AND -HELICAL COILED-COIL; 5.1. THE -HELIX; 5.1.1. Calorimetric Studies of -Helix Unfolding-Refolding; 5.1.2. Analysis of the Heat Capacity Function; 5.2. -HELICAL COILED-COILS; 5.2.1. Two-Stranded Coiled-Coils; 5.2.2. Three-Stranded Coiled-Coils; 5.3. -HELICAL COILED-COIL PROTEINS; 5.3.1. Muscle Proteins
5.3.2. Myosin Rod5.3.3. Paramyosin; 5.3.4. Tropomyosin; 5.3.5. Leucine Zipper; 5.3.6. Discreteness of the Coiled-Coils; REFERENCES; 6: POLYPROLINE-II COILED-COILS; 6.1. COLLAGENS; 6.1.1. Collagen Superhelix; 6.1.2. Hydrogen Bonds in Collagen; 6.1.3. Stability of Collagens; 6.1.4. Role of Pyrrolidine Rings in Collagen Stabilization; 6.2. CALORIMETRIC STUDIES OF COLLAGENS; 6.2.1. Enthalpy and Entropy of Collagen Melting; 6.2.2. Correlation between Thermodynamic and Structural Characteristics of Collagens; 6.2.3. Role of Water in Maintaining the Collagen Structure
6.3. THERMODYNAMICS OF COLLAGENS

Sommario/riassunto

"This is the first textbook on the microcalorimetry of biological molecules. The coverage starts from the basics of thermodynamics (which are unknown for many scientists working in biology), describes evolution of the calorimetric technique, explains how to analyze the calorimetric data, and illustrates these methods with a wide selection of examples. The book provides an essential resource to scientists studying biological molecular structures and the reactions between these structures"--

3. Record Nr. UNINA9910254594303321

Autore	Roberts Jonathan
Titolo	Using Imperfect Semiconductor Systems for Unique Identification / / by Jonathan Roberts
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2017
ISBN	3-319-67891-4
Edizione	[1st ed. 2017.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XV, 123 p. 72 illus., 8 illus. in color.)
Collana	Springer Theses, Recognizing Outstanding Ph.D. Research, , 2190-5053
Disciplina	537.622
Soggetti	Semiconductors System safety Optical materials Electronics - Materials Security Science and Technology Optical and Electronic Materials
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	An Introduction to Security Based on Physical Disorder -- An Introduction to Semiconductors and Quantum Confinement -- Sample Preparation and Experimental Techniques -- Unique Identification with Resonant Tunneling Diodes -- Langmuir-Blodgett Deposition of 2D Materials for Unique Identification -- Building Optoelectronic Heterostructures with the Langmuir-Blodgett Technique -- Conclusions and Future Work.
Sommario/riassunto	This thesis describes novel devices for the secure identification of objects or electronic systems. The identification relies on the the atomic-scale uniqueness of semiconductor devices by measuring a macroscopic quantum property of the system in question. Traditionally, objects and electronic systems have been securely identified by measuring specific characteristics: common examples include passwords, fingerprints used to identify a person or an electronic device, and holograms that can tag a given object to prove its authenticity. Unfortunately, modern technologies also make it possible

to circumvent these everyday techniques. Variations in quantum properties are amplified by the existence of atomic-scale imperfections. As such, these devices are the hardest possible systems to clone. They also use the least resources and provide robust security. Hence they have tremendous potential significance as a means of reliably telling the good guys from the bad.