

## Ph 4 1 Scienza E Artigianalit Della Pasta Lievitata

Authoritative, creative, and groundbreaking original literary essays about an important emerging area of study.

The general process of lipid peroxidation consists of three stages: initiation, propagation, and termination. The initiation phase of lipid peroxidation includes hydrogen atom abstraction. Several species can abstract the first hydrogen atom and include the radicals: hydroxyl, alkoxyl, peroxy, and possibly  $\text{HO}^{\bullet}$ . The membrane lipids, mainly phospholipids, containing polyunsaturated fatty acids are predominantly susceptible to peroxidation because abstraction from a methylene group of a hydrogen atom, which contains only one electron, leaves at the back an unpaired electron on the carbon. The initial reaction of  $^{\bullet}\text{OH}$  with polyunsaturated fatty acids produces a lipid radical ( $\text{L}^{\bullet}$ ), which in turn reacts with molecular oxygen to form a lipid hydroperoxide (LOOH). Further, the LOOH formed can suffer reductive cleavage by reduced metals, such as  $\text{Fe}^{++}$ , producing lipid alkoxyl radical ( $\text{LO}^{\bullet}$ ).

Peroxidation of lipids can disturb the assembly of the membrane, causing changes in fluidity and permeability, alterations of ion transport and inhibition of metabolic processes. In addition, LOOH can break down, frequently in the presence of reduced metals or ascorbate, to reactive aldehyde products, including malondialdehyde (MDA), 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal (HNE), 4-hydroxy-2-hexenal (4-HHE) and acrolein. Lipid peroxidation is one of the major outcomes of free radical-mediated injury to tissue mainly because it can greatly alter the physicochemical properties of membrane lipid bilayers, resulting in severe cellular dysfunction. In addition, a variety of lipid by-products are produced as a consequence of lipid peroxidation, some of which can exert beneficial biological effects under normal physiological conditions. Intensive research performed over the last decades have also revealed that by-products of lipid peroxidation are also involved in cellular signalling and transduction pathways under physiological conditions, and regulate a variety of cellular functions, including normal aging. In the present collection of articles, both aspects (adverse and beneficial) of lipid peroxidation are illustrated in different biological paradigms. We expect this eBook may encourage readers to expand the current knowledge on the complexity of physiological and pathophysiological roles of lipid peroxidation.

A collection of key papers and documents dealing with zeolites in their natural state with scientific, mining, industrial and environmental concerns addressed. This conference was the major meeting of the 1990s on this topic.

This book is a collection of papers on the subject of nonlinear dynamics and its applications written by experts in this field. It offers the reader a sampling of exciting research areas in this fast-growing field. The topics covered include chaos, tools to analyze motions, fractal boundaries, dynamics of the Fitzhugh-Nagumo equation, structural control, separation of contaminations from signal of interest, parametric excitation, stochastic bifurcation, mode localization in repetitive structures, Toda lattice, transition from soliton to chaotic motion, nonlinear normal modes, noise perturbations of nonlinear dynamical systems, and phase locking of coupled limit cycle oscillators. Mathematical methods include Lie transforms, Monte Carlo simulations, stochastic calculus, perturbation methods and proper orthogonal decomposition. Applications include gyroynamics, tether connected satellites, shell buckling, nonlinear circuits, volume oscillations of a large lake, systems with stick-slip friction, imperfect or disordered structures,

overturning of rigid blocks, central pattern generators, flow induced oscillations, shape control and vibration suppression of elastic structures. All of these diverse contributions have a common thread: the world of nonlinear behavior. Although linear dynamics is an invaluable tool, there are many problems where nonlinear effects are essential. Some examples include bifurcation of solutions, stability of motion, the effects of large displacements, and subharmonic resonance. This book shows how nonlinear dynamics is currently being utilized and investigated. It will be of interest to engineers, applied mathematicians and physicists.

Although much of the primary information about the Parthian period comes from coins, there has been much new research undertaken over the past few decades into wider aspects of both the Parthian and Sassanian Empires including the Arsacid Parthians, and their material culture. Despite a change of ruling dynasty, the two empires were closely connected and cannot be regarded as totally separate entities. The continuation of Parthian influence particularly into the early Sasanian period cannot be disputed. An historic lack of detailed information arose partly through the relative lack of excavated archaeological sites dating to the Parthian period in Iran and western scholars' lack of knowledge of recent excavations and their results that are usually published in Persian, coupled with the inevitable difficulties for academic research engendered by the recent political situation in the region. Although an attempt has been made by several scholars in the west to place this important Iranian dynasty in its proper cultural context, the traditional GrecoRoman influenced approach is still prevalent. The present volume presents 15 papers covering various aspects of Parthian and early Sasanian history, material culture, linguistics and religion which demonstrate a rich surviving heritage and provide many new insights into ideology, royal genealogy, social organisation, military tactics, linguistic developments and trading contacts.

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This book provides an overview of computer techniques and tools — especially from artificial intelligence (AI) — for handling legal evidence, police intelligence, crime analysis or detection, and forensic testing, with a sustained discussion of methods for the modelling of reasoning and forming an opinion about the evidence, methods for the modelling of argumentation, and computational approaches to dealing with legal, or any, narratives. By the 2000s, the modelling of reasoning on legal evidence has emerged as a significant area within the well-established field of AI & Law. An overview such as this one has never been attempted before. It offers a panoramic view of topics, techniques and tools. It is more than a survey, as topic after topic, the reader can get a closer view of approaches and techniques. One aim is to introduce practitioners of AI to the modelling legal evidence. Another aim is to introduce legal professionals, as well as the more technically oriented among law enforcement professionals, or researchers in police science, to information technology resources from which their own respective field stands to benefit. Computer scientists must not blunder into design choices resulting in tools objectionable for legal professionals, so it is important to be aware of ongoing controversies. A survey is provided of argumentation tools or methods for reasoning about the evidence. Another class of tools considered here is intended to assist in organisational aspects of managing of the evidence. Moreover, tools appropriate for crime detection, intelligence, and investigation include tools based on link analysis and data

mining. Concepts and techniques are introduced, along with case studies. So are areas in the forensic sciences. Special chapters are devoted to VIRTOPSY (a procedure for legal medicine) and FLINTS (a tool for the police). This is both an introductory book (possibly a textbook), and a reference for specialists from various quarters.

Beauty masks, diapers, wound dressings, wipes, protective clothes and biomedical products: all these high-value and/or large-volume products must be highly compatible with human skin and they should have specific functional properties, such as anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties. They are currently partially or totally produced using fossil-based sources, with evident issues linked to their end of life, as their waste generates an increasing environmental concern. On the contrary, biopolymers and active biomolecules from biobased sources could be used to produce new materials that are highly compatible with the skin and also biodegradable. The final products can be obtained by exploiting safe and smart nanotechnologies such as the extrusion of bionanocomposites and electrospinning/electrospray, as well as innovative surface modification and control methodologies. For all these reasons, recently, many researchers, such as those involved in the European POLYBIOSKIN project activities, have been working in the field of biomaterials with anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties, as well as biobased materials which are renewable and biodegradable. The present book gathered research and review papers dedicated to materials and technologies for high-performance products where the attention paid to health and environmental impact is efficiently integrated, considering both the skin-compatibility of the selected materials and their source/end of life.

First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

The award-winning The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics, 2nd edition is now available as a dynamic online resource. Consisting of over 1,900 articles written by leading figures in the field including Nobel prize winners, this is the definitive scholarly reference work for a new generation of economists. Regularly updated! This product is a subscription based product.

The proceedings of the fourth symposium on this topic examine the rapid advances and innovations being made in the theoretical and applied aspects of structural masonry. Focusing on the integration of computer modelling with experimental methods, assessment techniques, restoration and retro-fitting procedures, this is a thorough examination of the

Proteins, Pathologies and Politics presents an international and historical approach to dietary change and health, contrasting current concerns with how issues such as diabetes, cancer, vitamins, sugar and fat, and food allergies were perceived in the 19th and 20th centuries. Though what we eat and what we shouldn't eat has become a topic of increased scrutiny in the current century, the link between dietary innovation and health/disease is not a new one. From new fads in foodstuffs, through developments in manufacturing and production processes, to the inclusion of additives and evolving agricultural practices changing diet, changes often promised better health only to become associated with the opposite. With contributors including Peter Scholliers, Francesco Buscemi, Clare Gordon Bettencourt, and Kirsten Gardner, this collection comprises the best scholarship on how we have perceived diet to affect health. The chapters consider: - the politics and economics of dietary change - the historical actors involved in dietary innovation and the responses to it - the extent that our dietary health itself a cultural construct, or even a product of history This is a fascinating and varied study of how our diets have been shaped and influenced by perceptions of health and will be of great value to students of history, food history, nutrition science, politics and sociology.

This text underlines the importance for scholars to have at their disposal reliable scientific text editions of Aristotle's works in the Semitic-Latin, and the Graeco-Latin, translation and commentary traditions.

Taking his title from a saying of the French philosopher Bernard de Chartres that "even dwarfs on the shoulders of giants can see farther than them," the author offers a brilliant new reading of the history of psychoanalysis. Roberto Speziale-Bagliacca exploits Sigmund Freud's fundamental stature, but rejects the common belief that "orthodox" psychoanalysis begins and ends with its founder. The author attempts to "see farther" than those who deny the advances and radical epistemological ruptures that have enriched and modified psychoanalysis after Freud. He also rejects the presumptions of those who condemn Freud for having "missed" much that only today is held to be true in psychoanalytic theory. In the author's view the relatively slow development of new ideas in psychoanalysis is traceable to what he terms "closure"-the narrow authoritarianism with which Freud's and his first followers protected the validity and basic outline of his method. Aware that a new approach to the understanding of the Freudian revolution means challenging this authoritarianism, Speziale-Bagliacca analyzes three chapters of the history of psychoanalysis to test its resilience: the Eissler-Roazen controversy over the suicide of Freud's pupil Victor Tausk, the case of the Wolf-Man analyzed by Freud, and the personality of Jacques Lacan and its influence on his writing and teaching method. In each instance, the author demonstrates how psychoanalytic knowledge runs the risk of becoming a closed system, a sort of secret society. To Speziale-Bagliacca, Freud is not infallible, but his "dethroning" must be conducted with courage, honesty, and an awareness of the inevitable anxiety that such an operation imposes. "On Freud's Shoulders "is an authoritative work on the complex ways in which psychoanalysis can look at its history and improve its therapeutic approach.

This book presents multidisciplinary research focusing on the analysis, synthesis, and design of bio and nanomaterials. Merging biophysics, biochemistry, and bioengineering perspectives, it discusses the basic properties of materials and their interaction with biological systems; the development of new medical devices, such as implantable systems; and new algorithms and methods for modeling the mechanical, physical, and biological properties of biomaterials. The book gathers the proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Bio and Nanomaterials, held on September 29–October 3, 2019, on an MSC cruise ship navigating the Mediterranean Sea. It particularly highlights Horizon 2020 projects, covering topics such as novel synthetic strategies for nanomaterials, the implementation of bio- and smart materials for pharmacological and medical purposes, as well as environmental applications. Intended for a broad audience of academics and professionals, it offers a comprehensive and timely snapshot of the field of biomaterials. In addition to a set of innovative theories together with the necessary practical tools for their implementation, it also addresses the current challenges in the field, fostering new discussions and possible future collaborations between diverse groups.

Microclimate for Cultural Heritage: Measurement, Risk Assessment, Conservation, Restoration, and Maintenance of Indoor and Outdoor Monuments, Third Edition, presents the latest on microclimates, environmental issues and the conservation of cultural heritage. It is a useful treatise on microphysics, acting as a practical handbook for conservators and specialists in physics, chemistry, architecture, engineering, geology and biology who focus on environmental issues and the conservation of works of art. It fills a gap between the application of atmospheric sciences, like the thermodynamic processes of clouds and dynamics of planetary boundary layer, and their application to a monument surface or a room within a museum. Sections covers applied theory, environmental issues and conservation, practical utilization, along with suggestions, examples, common issues and errors. Incorporates research on the effects of climate change from Climate for Culture, the EU funded, five-year project focusing on climate change's impact on cultural heritage preservation Covers green lighting

technology, like LED and OLED, it's impacts on indoor microclimates, preservation and color rendering Includes a case study on sea level issues and cultural heritage in Venice

This ambitious work provides single-point, unified access to some of the most significant books, articles, and news reports in the science fiction, fantasy, and horror genres. Entries are arranged in two sections-author (subarranged by title) and subject-and may have up to 50 subject terms assigned. No other reference tool addresses the secondary literature of this fast-growing and dynamic field with such in-depth subject coverage as this work, nor approaches its breadth of coverage. Aimed at academic libraries, large public libraries, some school and medium-sized public libraries, and individual scholars, this index supplements Science Fiction and Fantasy Reference Index: 1985-1991 (Libraries Unlimited, 1993) and Science Fiction and Fantasy Reference Index: 1878-1984 (Gale Research, 1987).

Development of new surfaces and coatings has resulted in scientific and technological progress. Coatings technology offers the possibility of producing advanced surface with tailored physicochemical and biological properties to meet requirements for food, biomedical, and environmental applications. This e-book gathers recently published papers that have attracted considerable attention and consideration, providing updates on this research topic. Specifically, this book collects new information on designed surfaces, coatings, and materials based on metals, polymers, ceramics, and composites. Some research describes the techniques for the preparation and characterization of gel, functional surfaces, and coatings, and their potential application in drug delivery or films for food preservation. Other studies outline different surface preparation processes or novel techniques for modifying the surface features for load-bearing implant applications. One paper focuses on the synthesis of stimuli-responsive hydrogels for new perspectives such as active coatings for cotton-cellulose fabric. A review is devoted to probiotic microencapsulation technology. The collection delivers scientific findings to both academic and industrial readers. The scientific personalities of Luigi Cremona, Eugenio Beltrami, Salvatore Pincherle, Federigo Enriques, Beppo Levi, Giuseppe Vitali, Beniamino Segre and of several other mathematicians who worked in Bologna in the century 1861-1960 are examined by different authors, in some cases providing different view points. Most contributions in the volume are historical; they are reproductions of original documents or studies on an original work and its impact on later research. The achievements of other mathematicians are investigated for their present-day importance.

Covers topics in philosophy, psychology, and scientific methods. Vols. 31- include "A Bibliography of philosophy," 1933- Beginning 1975 prepared from citations in the National Library of Medicine's computerized data base HISTLINE. Includes some citations from publications not held by the National Library of Medicine and not appearing in HISTLINE.

First published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Metaphor, though not now the scholarly "mania" it once was, remains a topic of great interest in many disciplines albeit with interesting shifts in emphasis. Warren Shibles' *Metaphor: An Annotated Bibliography and History* (Bloomington, Ind. 1971) recorded the initial interest. Then *Metaphor: A Bibliography of Post-1970 Publications*, published by John Benjamins, continued the record through the mania years up to 1985 when writings proliferated as metaphor was seen to be a fundamental category in human thought and language. Five years later, there is a need for a report on the newest thinking and tendencies in the field. This need is fulfilled by *Metaphor II* which offers a comprehensive view of information

which would otherwise remain scattered throughout a numbing plethora of resources, including many sometimes-hard-to-find publications from Eastern Europe. Metaphor II systematically collects references of books, articles and papers published between 1985 and May 1990, and includes for completeness corrections and additions to the earlier bibliographies. Abstracts are given for many of the titles, while four indices (disciplines, semantic fields, metaphor theory and names) multiply the number of access points to the information.

In a microgravity experiment, the conditions prevalent in fluid phases can be substantially different from those on the ground and can be exploited to improve different processes. Fluid physics research in microgravity is important for the advancement of all microgravity sciences: life, material, and engineering. Space flight provides a unique laboratory that allows scientists to improve their understanding of the behaviour of fluids in low gravity, allowing the investigation of phenomena and processes normally masked by the effects of gravity and thus difficult to study on Earth. Physics of Fluids in Microgravity provides a clear view of recent research and progress in the different fields of fluid research in space. The topics presented include bubbles and drops dynamics, Marangoni flows, diffusion and thermodiffusion, solidification, and crystal growth. The results obtained so far are, in some cases, to be confirmed by extensive research activities on the International Space station, where basic and applied microgravity experimentation will take place in the years to come.

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