A Quantitative Property-Property Relationship for the Internal Diffusion Coefficients of Organic Compounds in Solid Materials

Indoor releases of organic chemicals encapsulated in solid materials are major contributors to human exposures and are directly related to the internal diffusion coefficient in solid materials. Existing correlations to estimate the diffusion coefficient are only valid for a limited number of chemical-material combinations. This paper develops and evaluates a quantitative property-property relationship (QPPR) to predict diffusion coefficients for a wide range of organic chemicals and materials. We first compiled a training dataset of 1103 measured diffusion coefficients for 158 chemicals in 32 consolidated material types. Following a detailed analysis of the temperature influence, we developed a multiple linear regression model to predict diffusion coefficients as a function of chemical molecular weight (MW), temperature, and material type (adjusted R² of 0.93). The internal validations showed the model to be robust, stable and not a result of chance correlation. The external validation against two separate prediction datasets demonstrated the model has good predicting ability within its applicability domain (R²ext > 0.8), namely MW between 30 and 1178 g/mol and temperature between 4 and 180 °C. By covering a much wider range of organic chemicals and materials, this QPPR facilitates high-throughput estimates of human exposures for chemicals encapsulated in solid materials.

Could baseline establishment be counterproductive for emissions reduction? Insights from Vietnam's building sector

This article provides insights into the role of institutions involved in climate governance working towards a future low-carbon society at the national level, within the global climate change governance architecture. Specifically, it contributes to understanding the fragmented governance of energy efficiency policy in developing countries by focussing on Vietnam’s building sector, identifying key institutions related to underlying discourses, national and international power relations, resource distribution and coalitions. It uses the case of baseline setting in developing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to illustrate institutional dynamics, nationally and transnationally, as well as to question whether demands for baseline setting achieve the ideal trade-off between actual GHG emissions reduction and institutionalized demands for accountability. The analysis reveals that, in addition to domestic efforts and challenges, the international agenda greatly influences the energy efficiency policy arena. The article presents lessons to be learnt about policy processes from the specific Vietnamese case, reflecting on the role of international actors and discourses in it. Finally, it
argues for the abolition of baselines in favour of adequate monitoring and evaluation, from the perspective that requirement for deviation from fictitious baselines is unproductive and only serves an international techno-managerial discourse.

**General information**

State: Accepted/In press  
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership  
Authors: Henrysson, M. (Intern), Lütken, S. (Intern), Puig, D. (Intern)  
Number of pages: 12  
Publication date: 10 May 2017  
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**

Journal: Climate Policy  
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BFI (2017): BFI-level 1  
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 1.165 SNIP 1.414  
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.596 SNIP 1.268  
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.215 SNIP 0.955  
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.777 SNIP 0.827  
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes  
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.95 SNIP 0.945  
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes  
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.019 SNIP 0.873  
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes  
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.808 SNIP 1.15  
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.683 SNIP 1.241  
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1  
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.885 SNIP 0.962  
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.398 SNIP 0.719  
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.701 SNIP 1.388  
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.92 SNIP 1.256  
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.983 SNIP 1.511  
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.684 SNIP 1.051  
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.878 SNIP 0.993  
Original language: English  
DOIs:  
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Source: FindIt  
Source-ID: 2357651808  
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017

**The reverse tragedy of the commons: an exploratory account of incentives for under-exploitation in an open innovation environment**

This paper presents an empirical account of a phenomenon that we refer to as the ‘reverse tragedy of the commons’ in open innovation. The name signifies the ‘under-exploitation’ of intellectual property (IP) under weak appropriability. The name is this graphic because the tragedy is costly, and can also render IP effectively worthless and block innovation in the short to medium term. We propose that the tragedy is borne out of the interaction between enterprise characteristics, a competitive setting and the framework that is set by the policy intervention. This finding is pertinent to policy-makers with regard to the design of research, development and innovation instruments, as well as managers who must determine how
to implement open practices in innovation.

**General information**
State: Accepted/In press
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, Technology and Innovation Management, Gaia Consulting, Prime Minister's Office
Authors: Pirinen, K. A. (Intern), Raivio, T. (Ekstern), Lähteenmäki-smith, K. (Ekstern), Alkærsig, L. (Intern), Li-Ying, J. (Intern)
Number of pages: 14
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Journal: Technology Analysis and Strategic Management
ISSN (Print): 0953-7325
Ratings:
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.653 SNIP 0.88
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.651 SNIP 0.639
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.562 SNIP 0.834
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.548 SNIP 0.792
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.765 SNIP 0.992
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.622 SNIP 0.969
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.681 SNIP 0.987
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.581 SNIP 1.158
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.517 SNIP 0.719
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.576 SNIP 0.957
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.584 SNIP 0.859
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.466 SNIP 0.716
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.472 SNIP 0.735
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.525 SNIP 0.855
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.653 SNIP 1.125
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.56 SNIP 1.17
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.371 SNIP 1.002
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.383 SNIP 0.823
Original language: English
DOIs:
10.1080/09537325.2017.1308479
Source: FindIt
Source-ID: 2357556728
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017

**Sensitivity-based research prioritization through stochastic characterization modeling**
Product developers using life cycle toxicity characterization models to understand the potential impacts of chemical emissions face serious challenges related to large data demands and high input data uncertainty. This motivates greater focus on model sensitivity toward input parameter variability to guide research efforts in data refinement and design of experiments for existing and emerging chemicals alike. This study presents a sensitivity-based approach for estimating
toxicity characterization factors given high input data uncertainty and using the results to prioritize data collection according to parameter influence on characterization factors (CFs). Proof of concept is illustrated with the UNEP-SETAC scientific consensus model USEtox.

**General information**

**State:** Accepted/In press  
**Organisations:** Department of Management Engineering, Quantitative Sustainability Assessment, National Academies of Sciences, Leiden University, School of Sustainable Engineering and the Built Environment  
**Authors:** Wender, B. A. (Ekstern), Prado-Lopez, V. (Ekstern), Fantke, P. (Intern), Ravikumar, D. (Ekstern), Seager, T. P. (Ekstern)  
**Number of pages:** 9  
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**Main Research Area:** Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**

**Journal:** International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment  
**ISSN (Print):** 0948-3349  
**Ratings:**  
- BFI (2017): BFI-level 2  
- BFI (2016): BFI-level 2  
- Scopus rating (2016): SJR 1.328 SNIP 1.423  
- BFI (2015): BFI-level 2  
- Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.504 SNIP 1.554  
- BFI (2014): BFI-level 2  
- Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.736 SNIP 1.738  
- BFI (2013): BFI-level 2  
- Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.666 SNIP 1.979  
- ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes  
- BFI (2012): BFI-level 2  
- Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.515 SNIP 1.701  
- ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes  
- BFI (2011): BFI-level 2  
- Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.581 SNIP 1.716  
- ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes  
- BFI (2010): BFI-level 2  
- Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.447 SNIP 1.861  
- BFI (2009): BFI-level 2  
- Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.201 SNIP 1.592  
- BFI (2008): BFI-level 2  
- Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.863 SNIP 1.33  
- Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.8 SNIP 1.22  
- Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.6 SNIP 1.387  
- Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.633 SNIP 1.742  
- Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.64 SNIP 1.439  
- Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.509 SNIP 1.733  
- Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.295 SNIP 0.977  
- Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.478 SNIP 1.481  
- Scopus rating (2000): SJR 1.101 SNIP 1.864  
- Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.421 SNIP 1.289  
**Original language:** English  
**DOIs:**  
10.1007/s11367-017-1322-y  
**Source:** FindIt  
**Source-ID:** 2358131001  
**Publication:** Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017

**Det varer ved**

Naturvidenskaben siger ikke, at livet ikke har mening. Den siger blot, at den ikke kan besvare spørgsmålet. Som forsker kan man også uden at være troende – deducere sig frem til, at kristendommen udgør et filosofisk tilfredsstillende
grundlag for tilværelsen.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Space Institute, Innovation and Research-based consultancy
Authors: Pedersen, J. O. P. (Intern)
Pages: 12-13
Publication date: 28 Apr 2017

Publication information
Pages (from-to): 12-13
Newspaper: Weekendavisen
Volume: 2017
No.: 17
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Communication › Feature article – Annual report year: 2017

Forskerhjerner på march gør ingen gavn
En går tur i flok løser ikke videnskabens problemer - i morgen yder jeg mit bidrag ved at blive hjemme og forske

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Space Institute, Innovation and Research-based consultancy
Authors: Pedersen, J. O. P. (Intern)
Number of pages: 3
Publication date: 21 Apr 2017

Publication information
Newspaper: Boersen
Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Communication › Feature article – Annual report year: 2017

Binding of hydrophobic antigens to surfaces
A first aspect of the present invention is a method of detecting antibodies comprising the steps of: i) providing a first group of beads comprising a surface modified with C1-C10 alkyl groups comprising amine, ammonium, ether and/or hydroxyl groups, ii) contacting said first group of beads with a first hydrophobic antigen to provide a first group of bead-antigen conjugates by adsorption of the first hydrophobic antigen on the first group of beads, iii) isolating said bead-antigen conjugates, iv) contacting said bead-antigen conjugates with a sample to bind antibodies therein to provide bead-antigen-antibody conjugates, and v) detecting said bead-antigen-antibody conjugates. Further aspects include an antibody detection kit, a bead-antigen conjugate and a composition comprising at least two different groups of bead-antigen-conjugates.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Veterinary Institute, Innate Immunology
Authors: Boas, U. (Intern)
Publication date: 16 Mar 2017

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IPC: G01N 33/543 A1
Patent number: WO2017042303
Date: 16/03/2017
Priority date: 08/09/2015
Priority number: EP20150184294
Modelling of electricity savings in the Danish households sector: from the energy system to the end-user

In this paper, we examine the value of investing in energy-efficient household appliances from both an energy system and end-user perspectives. We consider a set of appliance categories constituting the majority of the electricity consumption in the private household sector, and focus on the stock of products which need to be replaced. First, we look at the energy system and investigate whether investing in improved energy efficiency can compete with the cost of electricity supply from existing or new power plants. To assess the analysis, Balmorel, a linear optimization model for the heat and power sectors, has been extended in order to endogenously determine the best possible investments in more efficient home appliances. Second, we propose a method to relate the optimal energy system solution to the end-user choices by incorporating consumer behaviour and electricity price addition due to taxes. The model is nonexclusively tested on the Danish energy system under different scenarios. Computational experiments show that several energy efficiency measures in the household sector should be regarded as valuable investments (e.g. an efficient lighting system) while others would require some form of support to become profitable. The analysis quantifies energy and economic savings from the consumer side and reveals the impacts on the Danish power system and surrounding countries. Compared to a business-as-usual energy scenario, the end-user attains net economic savings in the range of 30–40 EUR per year, and the system can benefit of an annual electricity demand reduction of 140–150 GWh. The paper enriches the existing literature about energy efficiency modelling in households, contributing with novel models, methods, and findings related to the Danish case.

General information
State: Accepted/In press
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, Systems Analysis, Management Science
Authors: Baldini, M. (Intern), Trivella, A. (Intern)
Number of pages: 19
Publication date: 13 Mar 2017
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Publication information
Journal: Energy Efficiency
ISSN (Print): 1570-646X
Ratings:
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.74 SNIP 0.816
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.675 SNIP 0.971
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.998 SNIP 1.172
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.704 SNIP 1.211
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.155 SNIP 1.541
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.71 SNIP 1.633
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.907 SNIP 1.862
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.285 SNIP 0.965
Original language: English
DOIs:
10.1007/s12053-017-9516-5
Source: FindIt
Source-ID: 2357502569
Publication: Research › peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017
Prosumers and smart grid technologies in Denmark: developing user competences in smart grid households

This paper explores and describes resident’s experiences from a smart grid project that involved 20 households in a rural area in Denmark and ran from 2014 to 2015. The study is based on qualitative data from the participating households, collected 6, 12 and 18 months after the start of the intervention. Drawing on theories of social practice and the three intertwined elements of a practice: competences, images and materials, the paper contributes with an in-depth analysis of a complex intervention, focusing on how the participants changed energy practices as a result of the installed smart grid technologies. Long-term studies on such comprehensive energy interventions and derived changes in domestic energy practices are exceptional. The results show that people relate to their natural environment in new ways and construct new practices according to the movements of the sun; that they gradually become skilled practitioners and prosumers; and that they also increase consumption and develop expectations towards the energy company, requesting better dialogue on energy consumption and control. The paper concludes with reflections and suggestions on how findings may be relevant to policy and research in the area.

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State: E-pub ahead of print
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, Technology and Innovation Management
Authors: Hansen, M. (Intern), Hauge, B. (Intern)
Number of pages: 20
Publication date: 13 Mar 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Energy Efficiency
ISSN (Print): 1570-646X
Ratings:
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BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 0.74 SNIP 0.816
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.675 SNIP 0.971
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.998 SNIP 1.172
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.704 SNIP 1.211
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.155 SNIP 1.541
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.71 SNIP 1.633
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.907 SNIP 1.862
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.285 SNIP 0.965
Original language: English
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017

Durable fuel electrode
The present invention relates to a composite for an electrode, a composite precursor, a method of manufacturing a composite, and the composite obtained by said method. The invention further relates to an electrode comprising the composite, as well as a solid state electrochemical cell comprising the composite. The invention also relates to the use of the composite as a fuel electrode, solid oxide fuel cell, and/or solid oxide electrolyser. The invention discloses a composite for an electrode, comprising a three-dimensional network of dispersed metal particles, stabilised zirconia particles and pores, wherein the size of the pores is smaller than the size of the metal particles, wherein the size of the metal particles is essentially equal to or smaller than the size of the stabilised zirconia particles, wherein the porosity is below 33, 30, or 29 vol%, more preferably below 26 or 24 vol%, and most preferably below 23, 22, 21, 18, 15, or 13 vol%, and/or wherein the pores are essentially exclusively generated from the volume created by reducing a corresponding metal oxide to the metal particles.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Energy Conversion and Storage, Ceramic Engineering & Science, Applied Electrochemistry, Mixed Conductors
Klimaforskningen har et troværdighedsproblem
Videnskabelige procedurer, der får takten i den globale opvarming til at ændre sig efter behov, illustrerer med altid tydelighed, at der er brug for mere åbenhed i klimaforskningen

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Space Institute, Innovation and Research-based consultancy
Authors: Lansner, F. (Ekstern), Pedersen, J. O. P. (Intern)
Number of pages: 4
Publication date: 19 Feb 2017

Learning from CDM SD tool experience for Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement
Research findings are relevant for developing the rulebook of modalities and procedures for Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, which introduces a new mechanism for mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and sustainable development. Lessons learnt from the CDM SD tool and recommendations for enhanced SD assessment are discussed in context of Article 6 cooperative approaches, and make a timely contribution to inform negotiations on the rulebook agreed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

General information
State: Accepted/in press
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
Authors: Olsen, K. H. (Intern), Arens, C. (Ekstern), Mersmann, F. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 13
Publication date: 13 Feb 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Associate professor on coastal erosion: There are no universal solutions

**General information**

**State:** Published
**Organisations:** Department of Environmental Engineering, Urban Water Systems
**Authors:** Arnbjerg-Nielsen, K. (Intern)
**Publication date:** 9 Feb 2017

**Publication information**

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**Last modified date:** 09/02/2017
**Main Research Area:** Technical/natural sciences
**Electronic versions:**
**Links:**
http://www.altinget.dk/miljoe/artikel/professor-om-kystsikring-ingen-universelle-loesninger

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En verden uden ende

Varmt og fredeligt
Verdensvejret 2016. En historisk kraftig El Niño fik varmen op fra oceanet, men vi slap for de store ulykker.

Context-dependent individual behavioral consistency in Daphnia
The understanding of consistent individual differences in behavior, often termed "personality," for adapting and coping with threats and novel environmental conditions has advanced considerably during the last decade. However, advancements are almost exclusively associated with higher-order animals, whereas studies focusing on smaller aquatic organisms are still rare. Here, we show individual differences in the swimming behavior of Daphnia magna, a clonal freshwater invertebrate, before, during, and after being exposed to a lethal threat, ultraviolet radiation (UVR). We show consistency in swimming velocity among both mothers and daughters of D. magna in a neutral environment, whereas this pattern breaks down when exposed to UVR. Our study also, for the first time, illustrates how the ontogenetic development in swimming and refuge-seeking behavior of young individuals eventually approaches that of adults. Overall, we show that aquatic invertebrates are far from being identical robots, but instead they show considerable individual differences in behavior that can be attributed to both ontogenetic development and individual consistency. Our study also demonstrates, for the first time, that behavioral consistency and repeatability, that is, something resembling "personality," is context and state dependent in this zooplankter taxa.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Centre for Ocean Life, Lund University, Linnaeus University
Authors: Heuschele, J. (Intern), Ekvall, M. T. (Ekstern), Bianco, G. (Ekstern), Hylander, S. (Intern), Hansson, L. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 1 Feb 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Performance Comparison of Controllers with Fault-Dependent Control Allocation for UAVs

This paper combines fault-dependent control allocation with three different control schemes to obtain fault tolerance in the longitudinal control of unmanned aerial vehicles. The paper shows that fault-dependent control allocation is able to accommodate actuator faults that would otherwise be critical and it makes a performance assessment for the different control algorithms: an L1 adaptive backstepping controller; a robust sliding mode controller; and a standard PID controller.

The actuator faults considered are the partial to total loss of the elevator, which is a critical component for the safe operation of unmanned aerial vehicles. During nominal operation, only the main actuator, namely the elevator, is active for pitch control. In the event of a partial or total loss of the elevator, fault-dependent control allocation is used to redistribute control to available healthy actuators. Using simulations of a Cessna 182 aircraft model, controller performance and robustness are evaluated by metrics that assess control accuracy and energy use. System uncertainties are investigated over an envelope of pertinent variation, showing that sliding mode and L1 adaptive backstepping provide robustness, where PID control falls short. Additionally, a key finding is that the fault-dependent control allocation is instrumental when handling actuator faults.

General information
State: E-pub ahead of print
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Automation and Control, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Authors: Nørgaard Sørensen, M. E. (Ekstern), Hansen, S. (Intern), Breivik, M. (Ekstern), Blanke, M. (Intern)
Number of pages: 21
Publication date: 1 Feb 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
A unified aggregation and relaxation approach for stress-constrained topology optimization

In this paper, we propose a unified aggregation and relaxation approach for topology optimization with stress constraints. Following this approach, we first reformulate the original optimization problem with a design-dependent set of constraints into an equivalent optimization problem with a fixed design-independent set of constraints. The next step is to perform constraint aggregation over the reformulated local constraints using a lower bound aggregation function. We demonstrate that this approach concurrently aggregates the constraints and relaxes the feasible domain, thereby making singular optima accessible. The main advantage is that no separate constraint relaxation techniques are necessary, which reduces the parameter dependence of the problem. Furthermore, there is a clear relationship between the original feasible domain and the perturbed feasible domain via this aggregation parameter.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Wind Energy, Wind Turbine Structures and Component Design, Delft University of Technology
Authors: Verbart, A. (Intern), Langelaar, M. (Ekstern), Keulen, F. V. (Ekstern)
Pages: 1-17
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Journal: Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization
ISSN (Print): 1615-147x
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BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
En jetstrøm i Jordens indre
Magnetfelt. 3000 kilometer under Jordens overflade bevæger en tung, varm strøm af metal sig rundt. Strømme i Jordens indre er med til at holde liv i det magnetfelt, som beskytter Jorden mod Solen.

**Professor om kystsikring: København er vigtigere end Jylland**

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Environmental Engineering, Urban Water Systems
Authors: Arnbjerg-Nielsen, K. (Intern)
Publication date: 26 Jan 2017