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Москва, 2020

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Издательство Annual Reviews публикует 40 журналов, которые считаются одними из наиболее авторитетных и цитируемых в своих областях. Это ежегодники, и все их заглавия начинаются на «Annual Review of...».

Охват — с самого первого номера (полный архив) по настоящее время.

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- Доступны с любых устройств;
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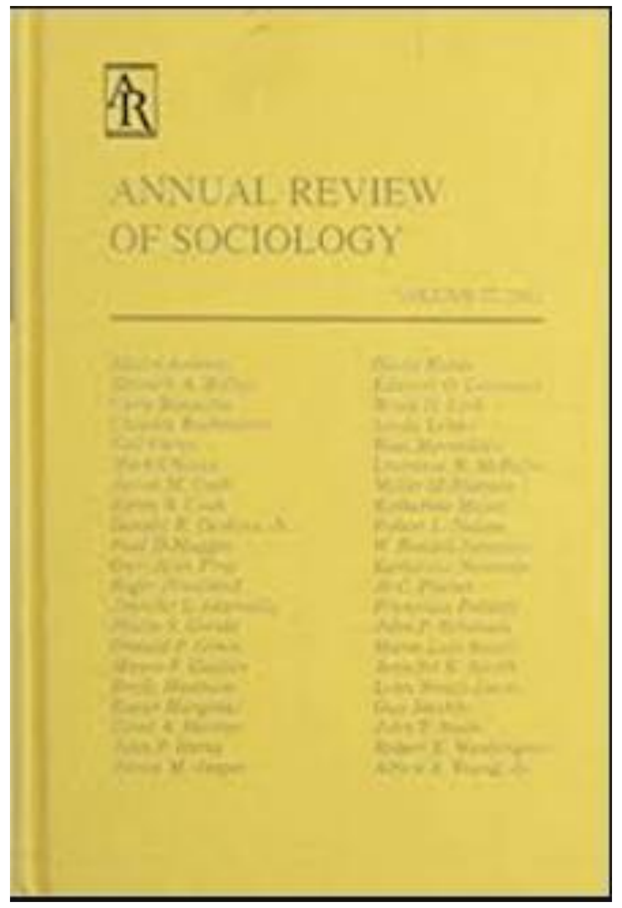
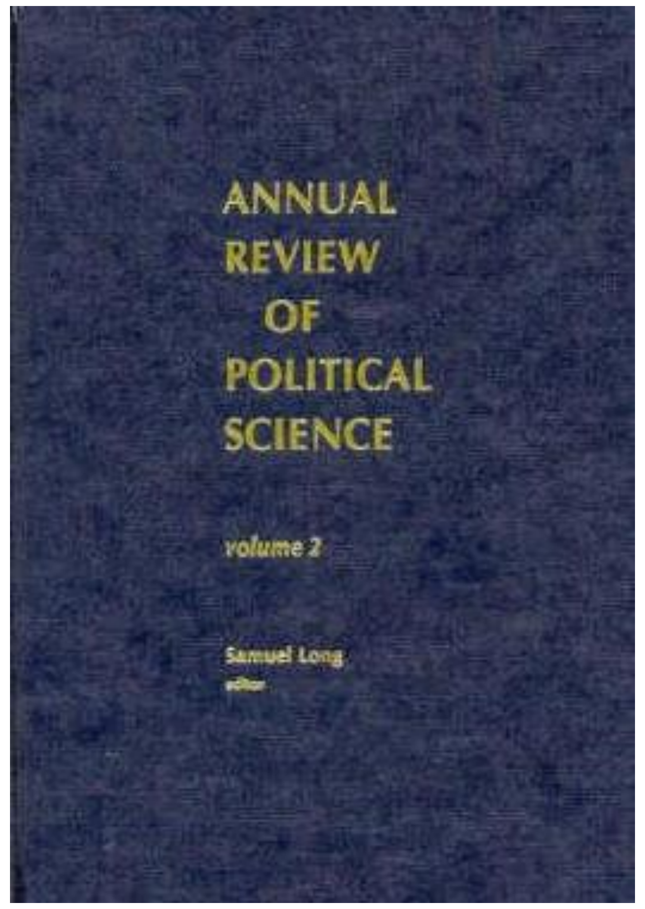
Журналы по гуманитарным и общественным наукам



Annual Review of Sociology

IF 6.400

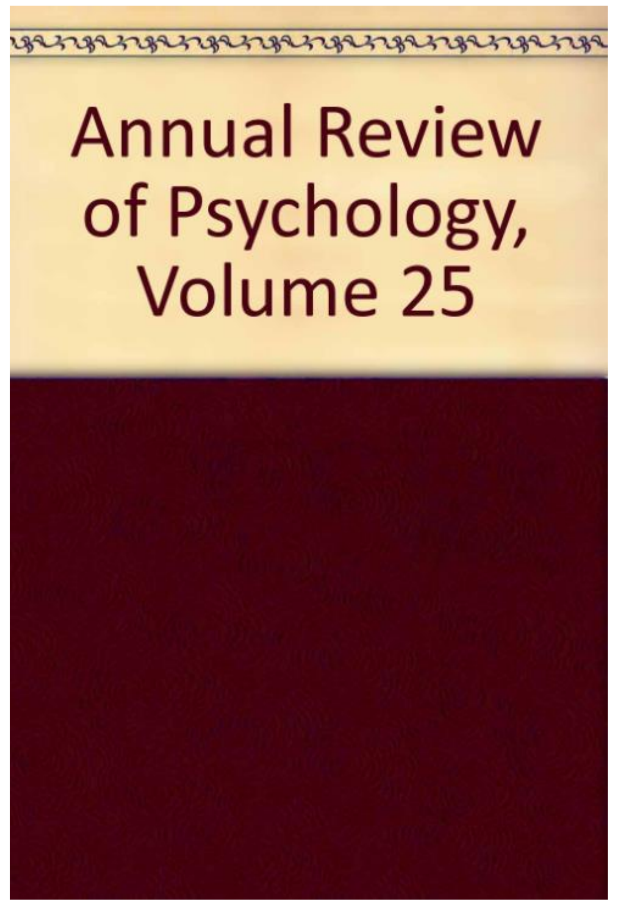
2019 JCR Ranking*: 1/150 Sociology Category



Annual Review of Political Science

IF 4.000

2019 JCR Ranking: 8/181 Political Science Category



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IF 18.111

2019 JCR Ranking: 3/138 Psychology, Multidisciplinary Category

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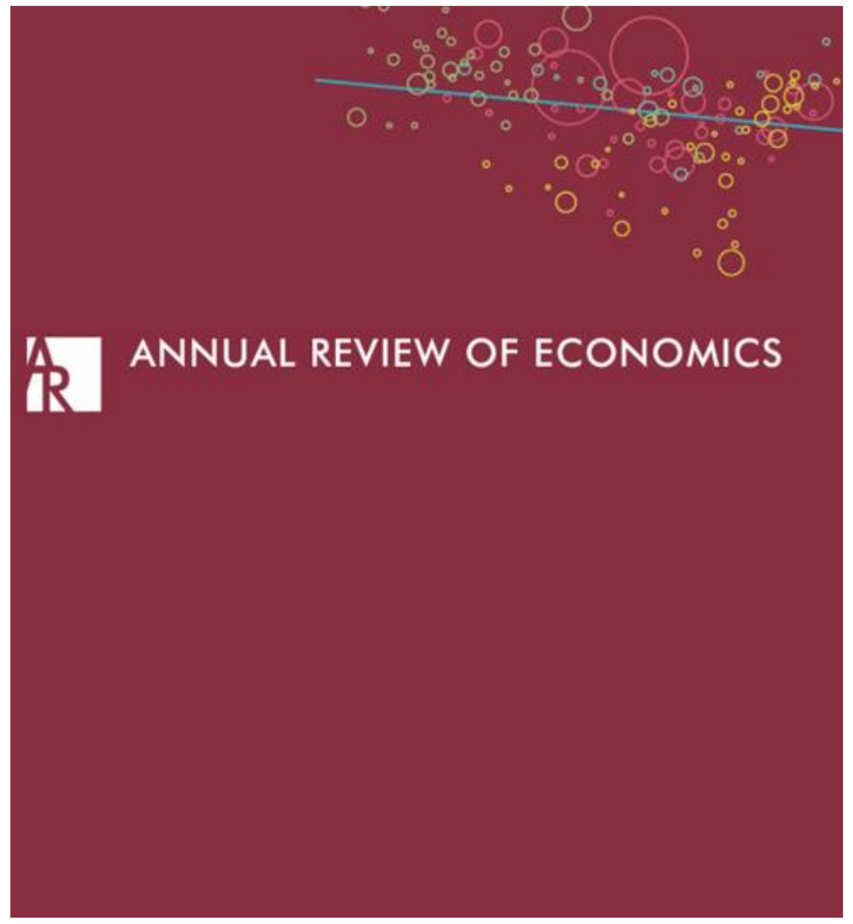

Annual Review of Economics

IF 3.591

2019 JCR Ranking: 39/373
Economics Category

Annual Review of Financial Economics

IF 2.057

2019 JCR Ranking: 36/109
Business, Finance Category

Annual Review of Resource Economics

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2019 JCR Ranking: 70/373
Economics Category

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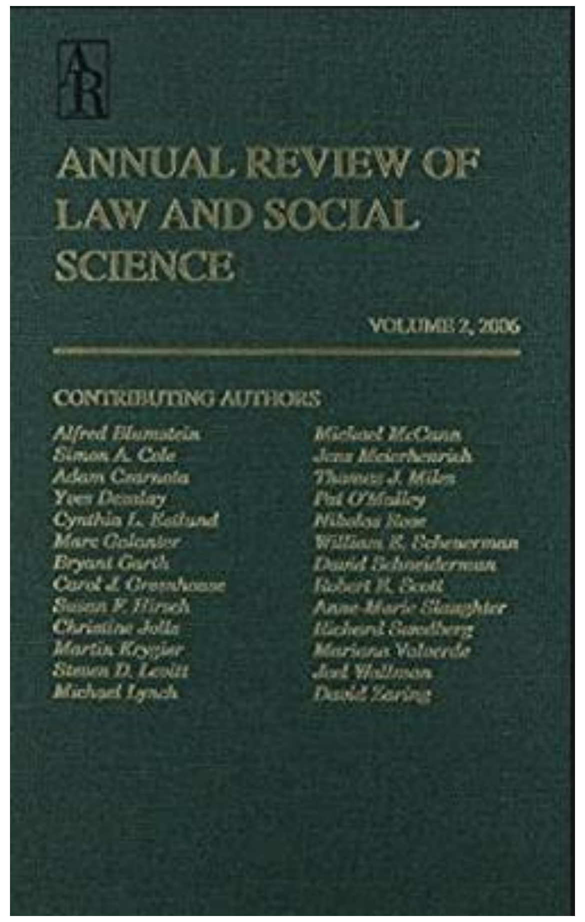

Annual Review of Law and Social Science

IF 2.588

2019 JCR Ranking: 19/155
Law Category

Annual Review of Linguistics

IF 2.026

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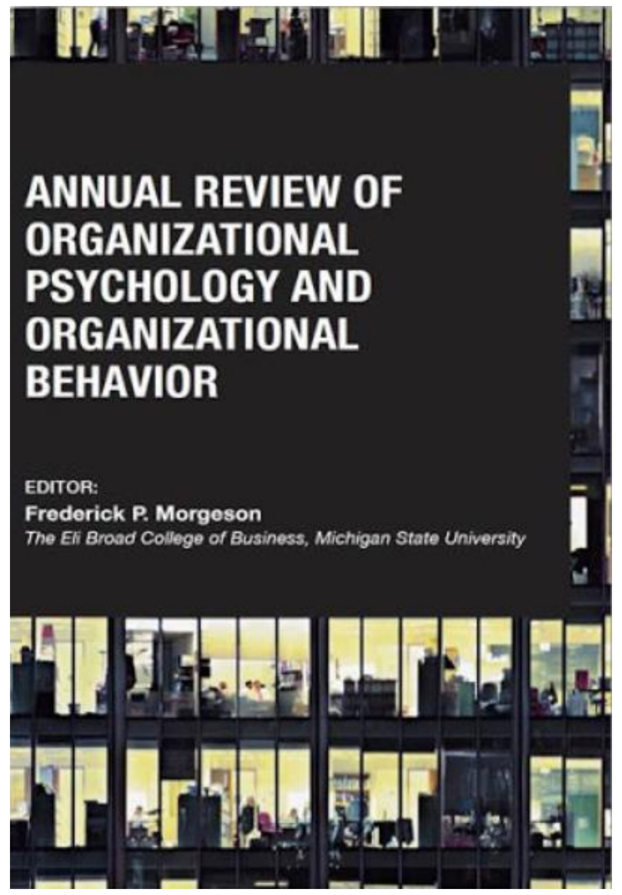
Linguistics Category



Annual Review of Organizational Psychology and Organizational Behavior

IF 10.795

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Management Category

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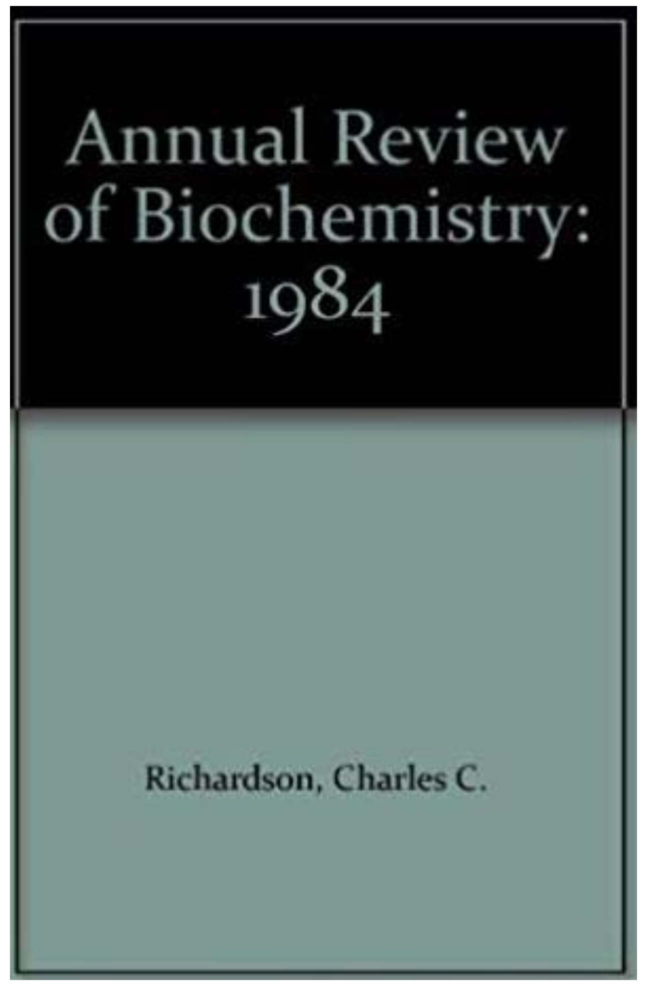

Annual Review of Biochemistry

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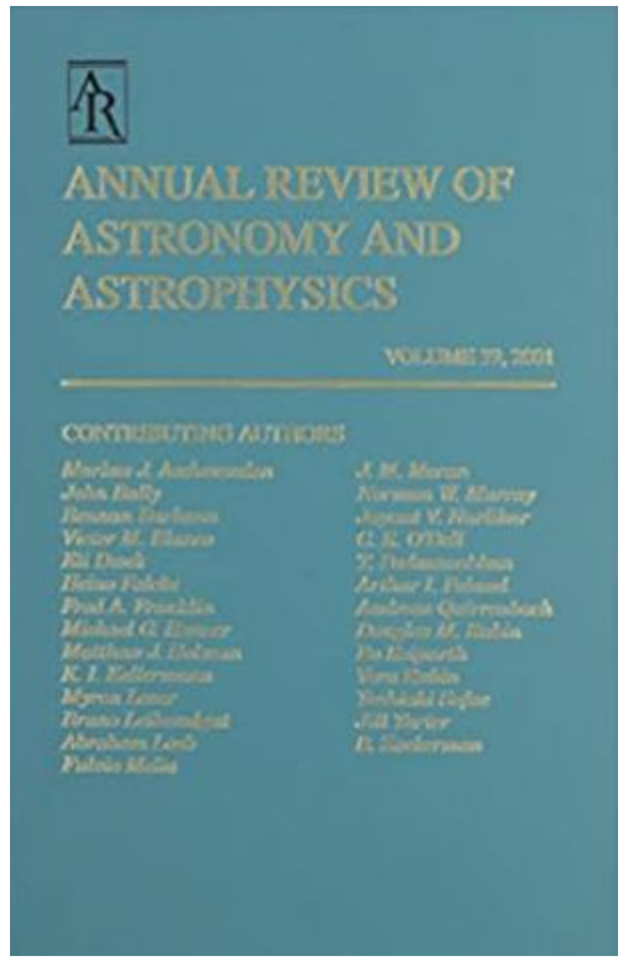
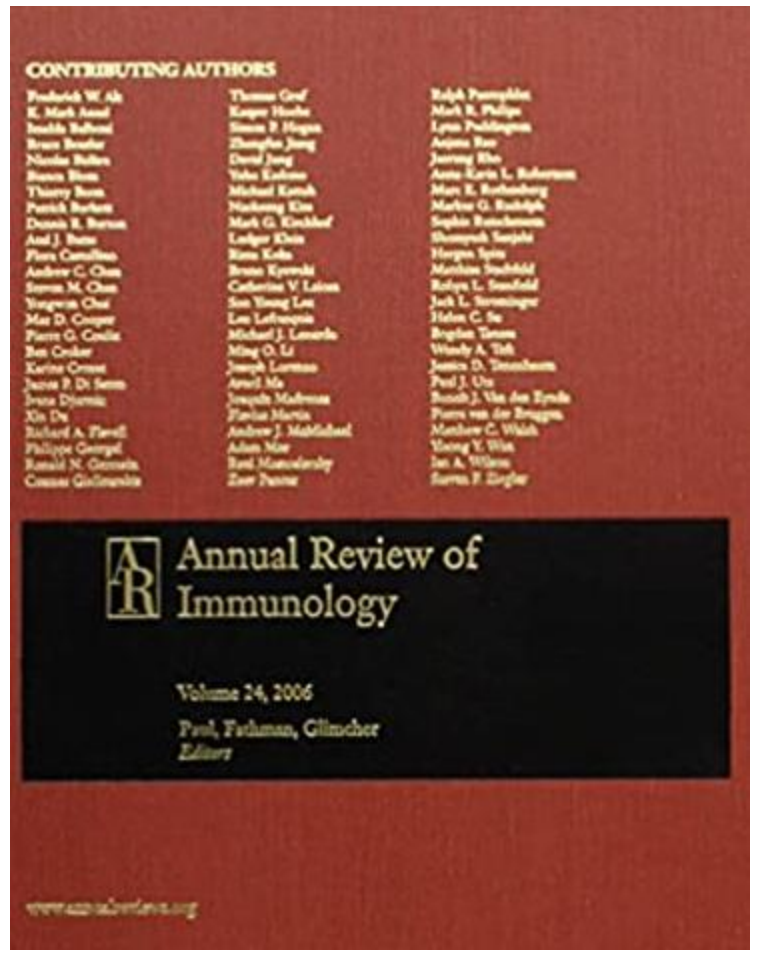
2019 JCR Ranking*: 3/297 Biochemistry & Molecular Biology Category



Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics

IF 33.000

2019 JCR Ranking: 1/68 Astronomy & Astrophysics Category



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2019 JCR Ranking : 4/159 Immunology Category

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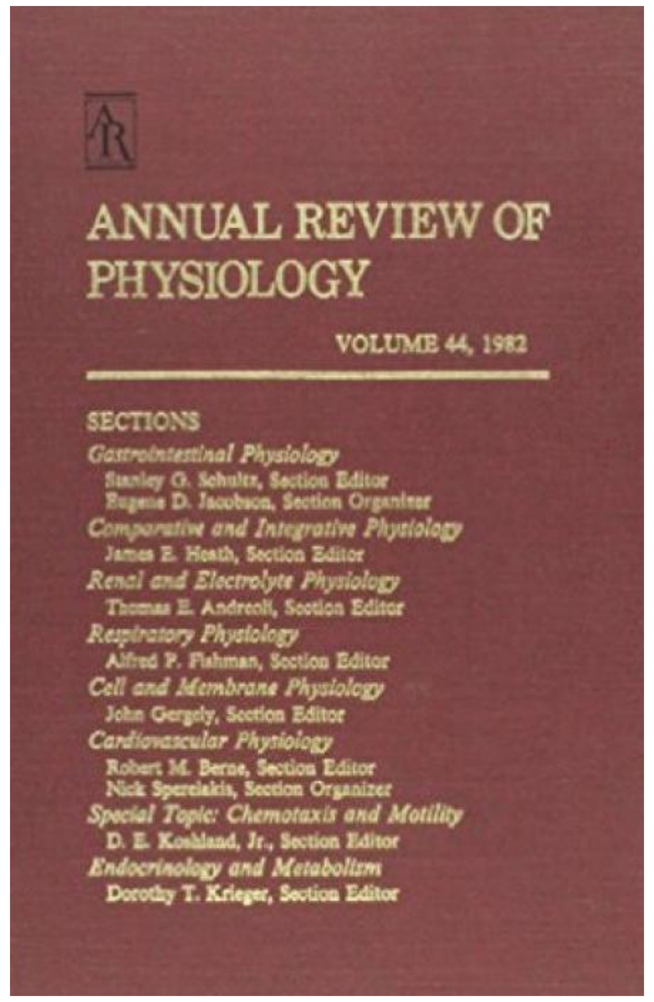

Annual Review of Physiology

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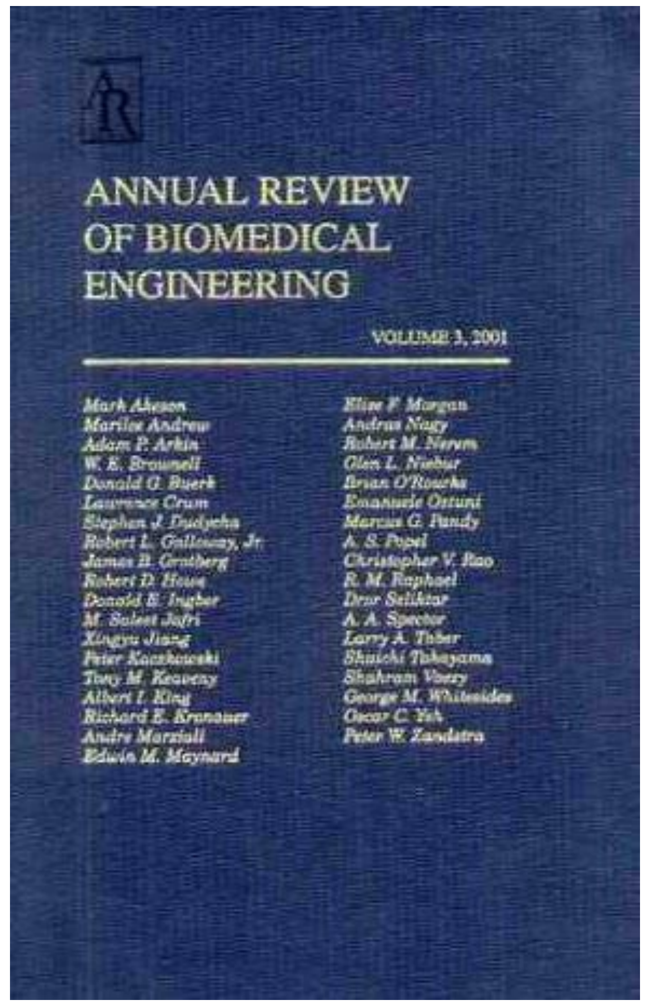
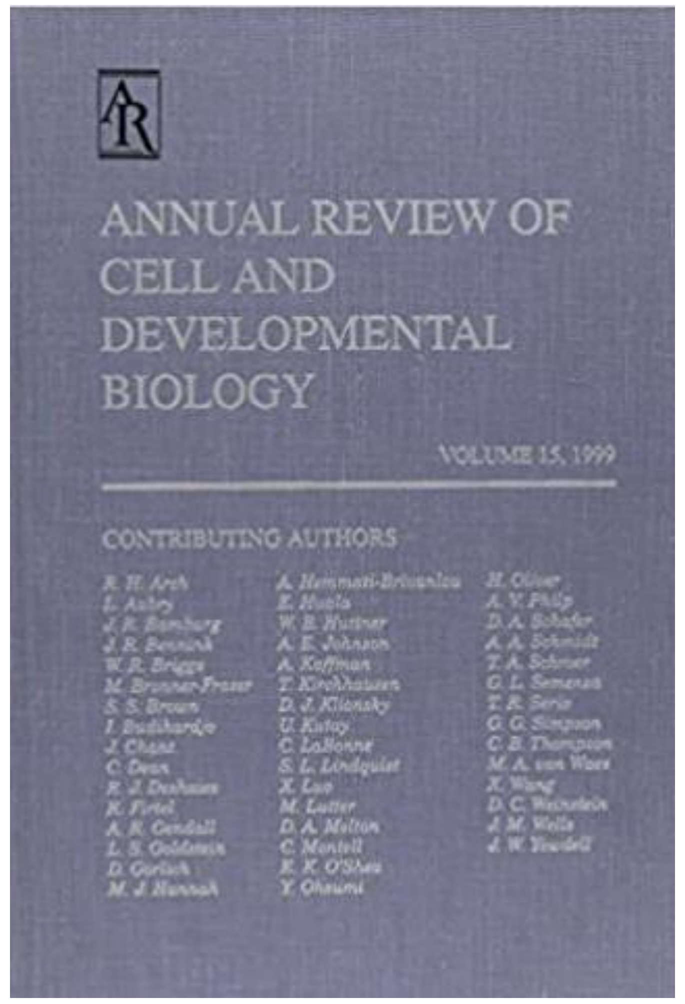
Physiology Category



Annual Review of Biomedical Engineering

IF 15.541

2019 JCR Ranking : 2/87
Engineering, Biomedical Category



Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology

IF 14.667

2019 JCR Ranking : 13/195
Cell Biology Category

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Annual Review of Condensed Matter Physics

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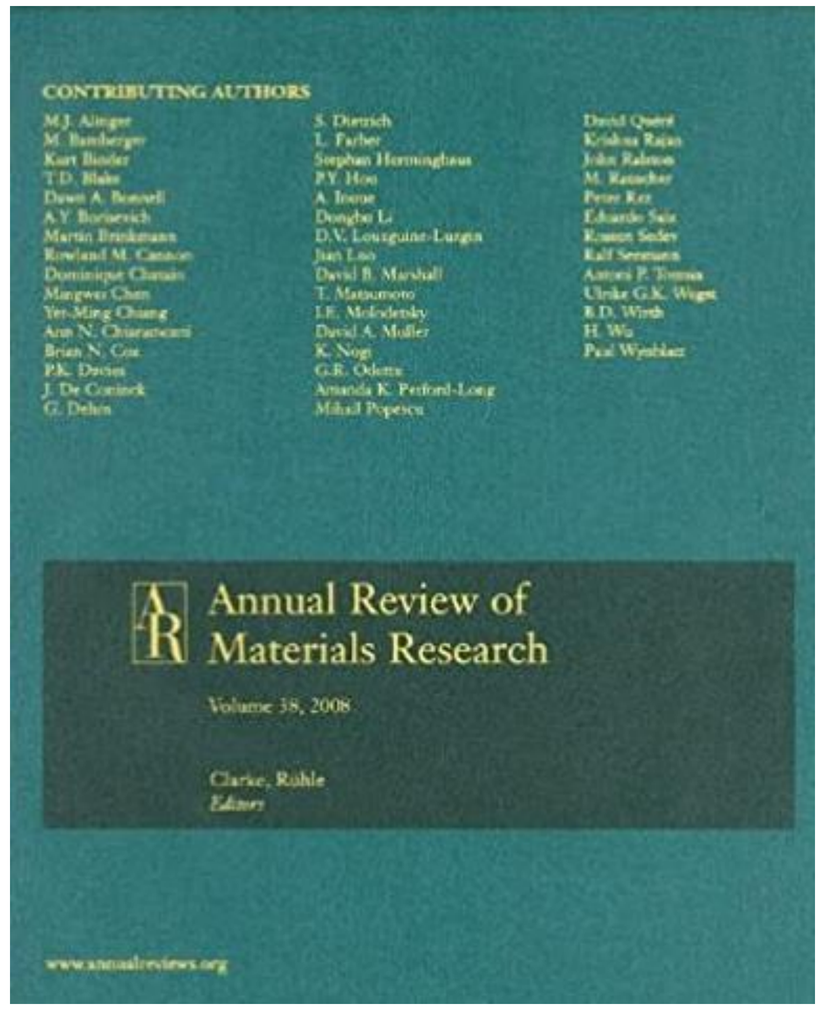
Physics, Condensed Matter Category



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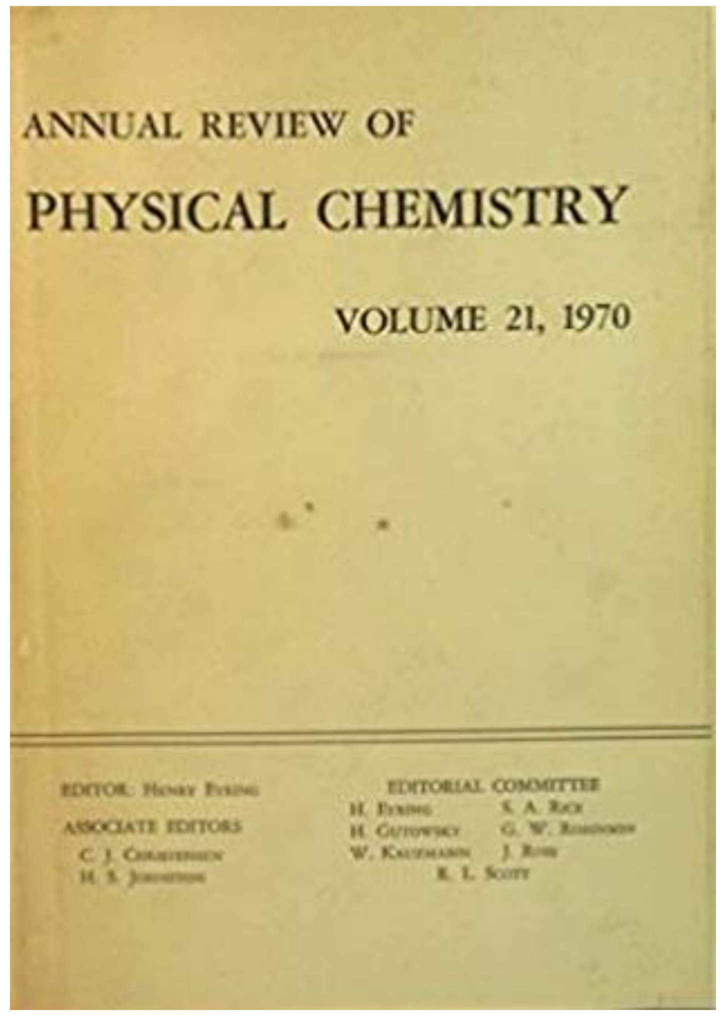
2019 JCR Ranking: 19/314
Materials Science, Multidisciplinary Category



Annual Review of Physical Chemistry

IF 10.638

2019 JCR Ranking : 19/159
Chemistry, Physical Category

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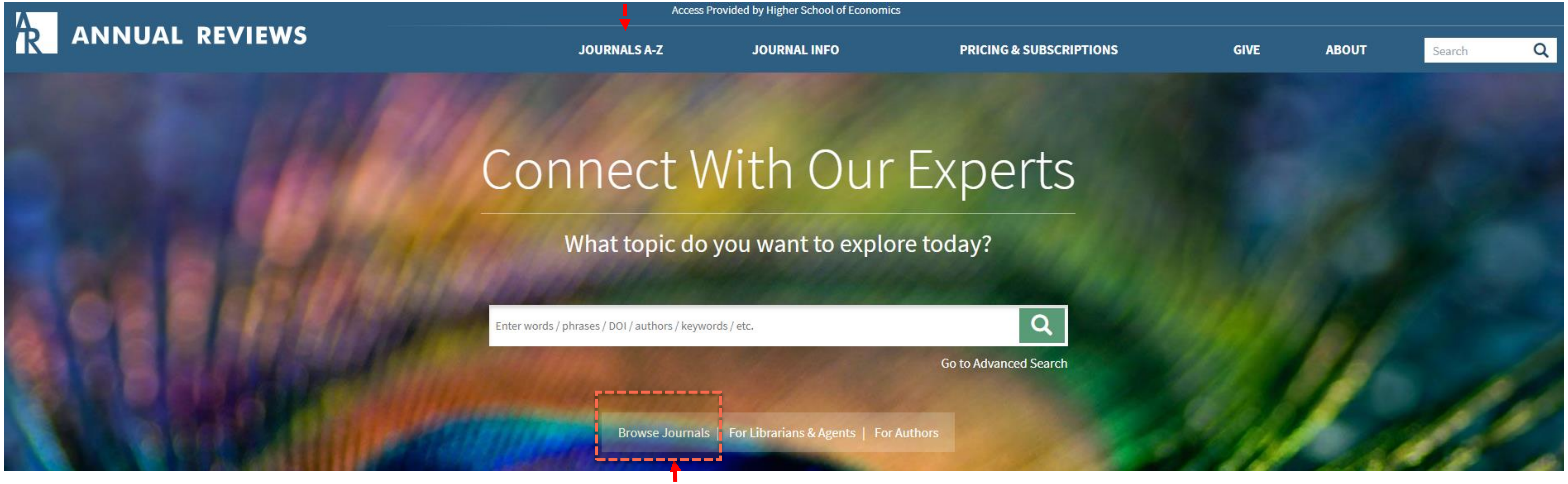

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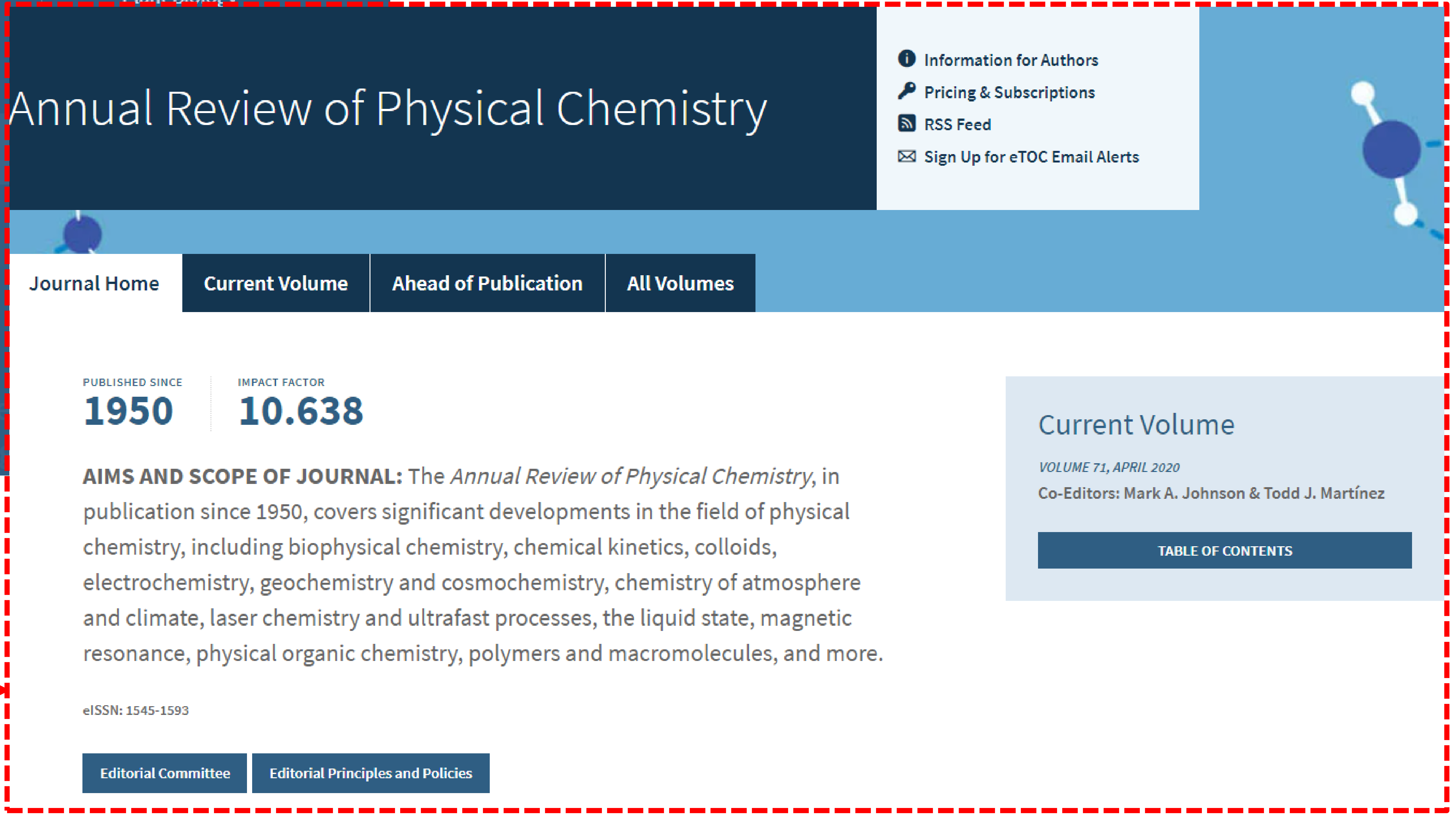

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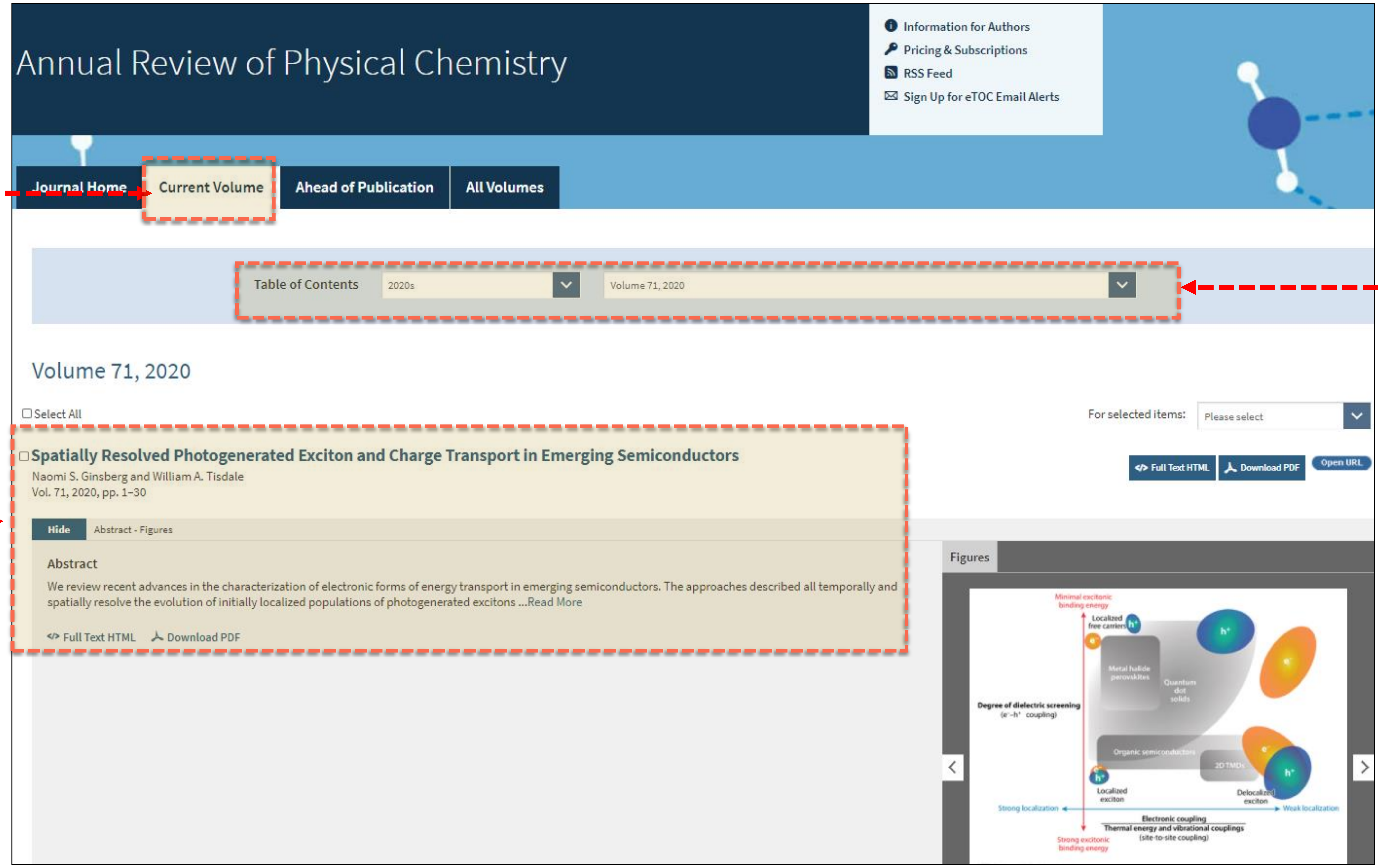

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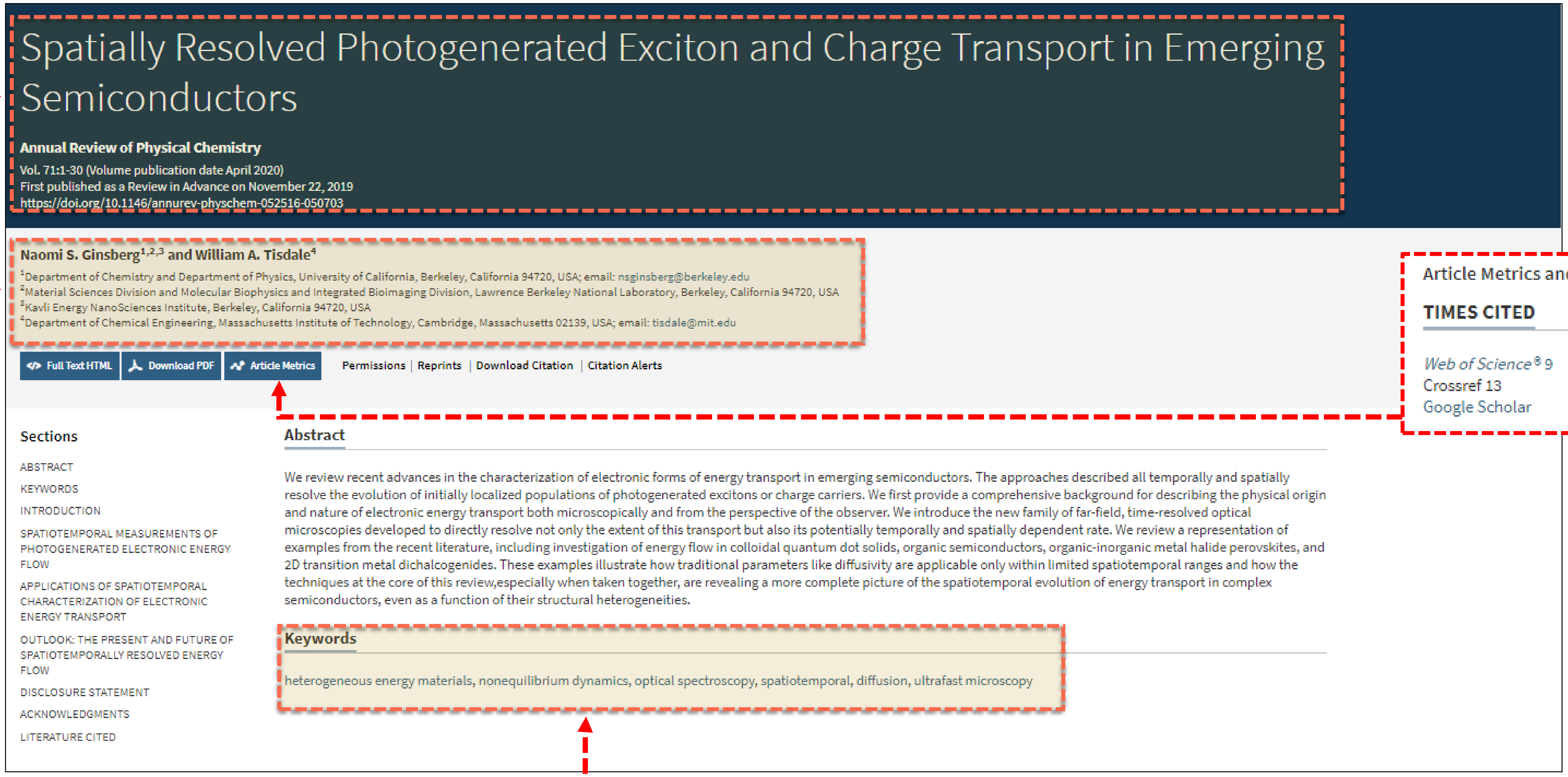

Spatially Resolved Photogenerated Exciton and Charge Transport in Emerging Semiconductors

Annual Review of Physical Chemistry

Vol. 71:1-30 (Volume publication date April 2020)
First published as a Review in Advance on November 22, 2019
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Naomi S. Ginsberg[1,2,3] and William A. Tisdale[4]

[1]Department of Chemistry and Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA; email: nsginsberg@berkeley.edu
[2]Material Sciences Division and Molecular Biophysics and Integrated Bioimaging Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720, USA
[3]Kavli Energy NanoSciences Institute, Berkeley, California 94720, USA
[4]Department of Chemical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA; email: tisdale@mit.edu

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OUTLOOK: THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF SPATIOTEMPORALLY RESOLVED ENERGY FLOW
DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
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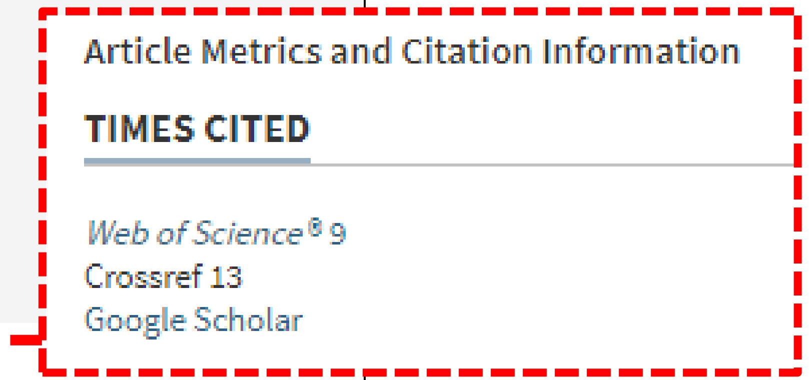
Abstract

We review recent advances in the characterization of electronic forms of energy transport in emerging semiconductors. The approaches described all temporally and spatially resolve the evolution of initially localized populations of photogenerated excitons or charge carriers. We first provide a comprehensive background for describing the physical origin and nature of electronic energy transport both microscopically and from the perspective of the observer. We introduce the new family of far-field, time-resolved optical microscopies developed to directly resolve not only the extent of this transport but also its potentially temporally and spatially dependent rate. We review a representation of examples from the recent literature, including investigation of energy flow in colloidal quantum dot solids, organic semiconductors, organic-inorganic metal halide perovskites, and 2D transition metal dichalcogenides. These examples illustrate how traditional parameters like diffusivity are applicable only within limited spatiotemporal ranges and how the techniques at the core of this review,especially when taken together, are revealing a more complete picture of the spatiotemporal evolution of energy transport in complex semiconductors, even as a function of their structural heterogeneities.

Keywords

heterogeneous energy materials, nonequilibrium dynamics, optical spectroscopy, spatiotemporal, diffusion, ultrafast microscopy



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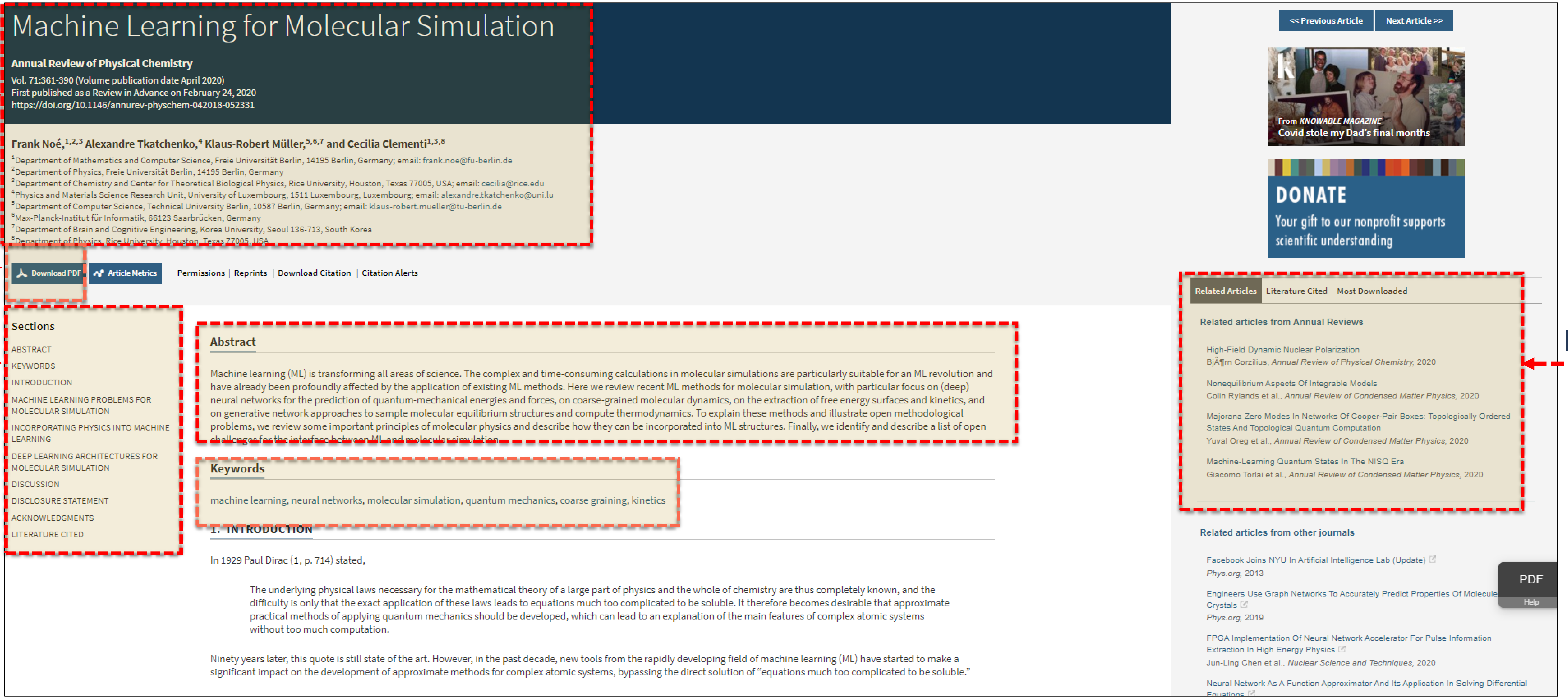

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The Effects of Changing Weather on Public Health

Annual Review of Public Health

Vol. 21:271-307 (Volume publication date May 2000)

https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.publhealth.21.1.271

Jonathan A. Patz [1], David Engelberg [3], and John Last [2]

[1]Department of Environmental Health Sciences, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland 21205-2179; e-mail: jpatz@jhsp.edu

[2]Department of Epidemiology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario K1H 8M5, Canada; e-mail: jmlast@uottawa.ca

[3]Vancouver Hospital and Health Sciences Centre, University of British Columbia; e-mail: davidengelberg@hotmail.com

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Abstract

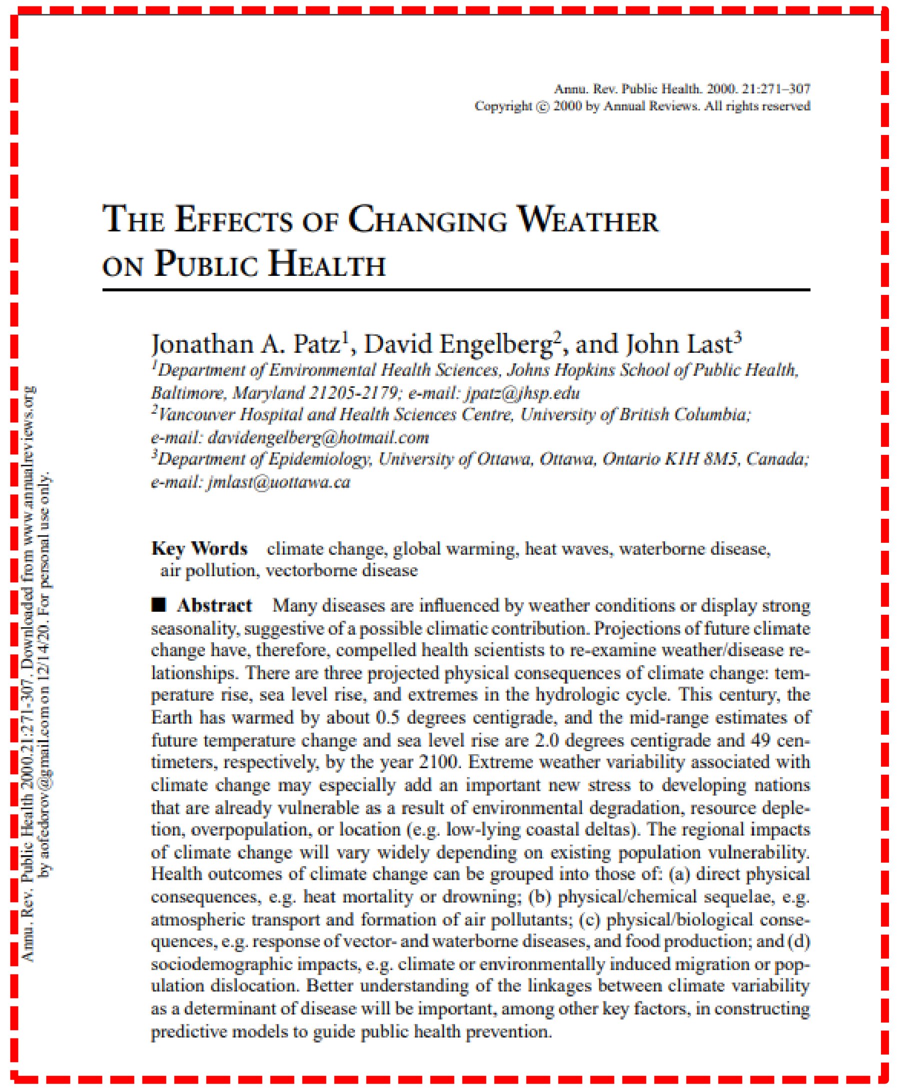
▪ Abstract Many diseases are influenced by weather conditions or display strong seasonality, suggestive of a possible climatic contribution. Projections of future climate change have, therefore, compelled health scientists to re-examine weather/disease relationships. There are three projected physical consequences of climate change: temperature rise, sea level rise, and extremes in the hydrologic cycle. This century, the Earth has warmed by about 0.5 degrees centigrade, and the mid-range estimates of future temperature change and sea level rise are 2.0 degrees centigrade and 49 centimeters, respectively, by the year 2100. Extreme weather variability associated with climate change may especially add an important new stress to developing nations that are already vulnerable as a result of environmental degradation, resource depletion, overpopulation, or location (e.g. low-lying coastal deltas). The regional impacts of climate change will vary widely depending on existing population vulnerability. Health outcomes of climate change can be grouped into those of: (a) direct physical consequences, e.g. heat mortality or drowning; (b) physical/chemical sequelae, e.g. atmospheric transport and formation of air pollutants; (c) physical/biological consequences, e.g. response of vector- and waterborne diseases, and food production; and (d) sociodemographic impacts, e.g. climate or environmentally induced migration or population dislocation. Better understanding of the linkages between climate variability as a determinant of disease will be important, among other key factors, in constructing predictive models to guide public health prevention.

Key Words

climate change ; global warming ; heat waves ; waterborne disease ; air pollution ; vectorborne disease .

INTRODUCTION

Environmental health concerns have traditionally focused on toxicological or infectious risks to human health from local factors. As we enter the next millennium, it is becoming ever more evident that disturbances of natural ecological systems pose new risks to health. During the past 2 decades, population growth and the spread of industrialization, which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THE EFFECTS OF CHANGING WEATHER ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Jonathan A. Patz[1], David Engelberg[2], and John Last[3]

[1]Department of Environmental Health Sciences, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland 21205-2179; e-mail: jpatz@jhsp.edu

[2]Vancouver Hospital and Health Sciences Centre, University of British Columbia; e-mail: davidengelberg@hotmail.com

[3]Department of Epidemiology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario K1H 8M5, Canada; e-mail: jmlast@uottawa.ca

Key Words climate change, global warming, heat waves, waterborne disease, air pollution, vectorborne disease

■ Abstract Many diseases are influenced by weather conditions or display strong seasonality, suggestive of a possible climatic contribution. Projections of future climate change have, therefore, compelled health scientists to re-examine weather/disease relationships. There are three projected physical consequences of climate change: temperature rise, sea level rise, and extremes in the hydrologic cycle. This century, the Earth has warmed by about 0.5 degrees centigrade, and the mid-range estimates of future temperature change and sea level rise are 2.0 degrees centigrade and 49 centimeters, respectively, by the year 2100. Extreme weather variability associated with climate change may especially add an important new stress to developing nations that are already vulnerable as a result of environmental degradation, resource depletion, overpopulation, or location (e.g. low-lying coastal deltas). The regional impacts of climate change will vary widely depending on existing population vulnerability. Health outcomes of climate change can be grouped into those of: (a) direct physical consequences, e.g. heat mortality or drowning; (b) physical/chemical sequelae, e.g. atmospheric transport and formation of air pollutants; (c) physical/biological consequences, e.g. response of vector- and waterborne diseases, and food production; and (d) sociodemographic impacts, e.g. climate or environmentally induced migration or population dislocation. Better understanding of the linkages between climate variability as a determinant of disease will be important, among other key factors, in constructing predictive models to guide public health prevention.

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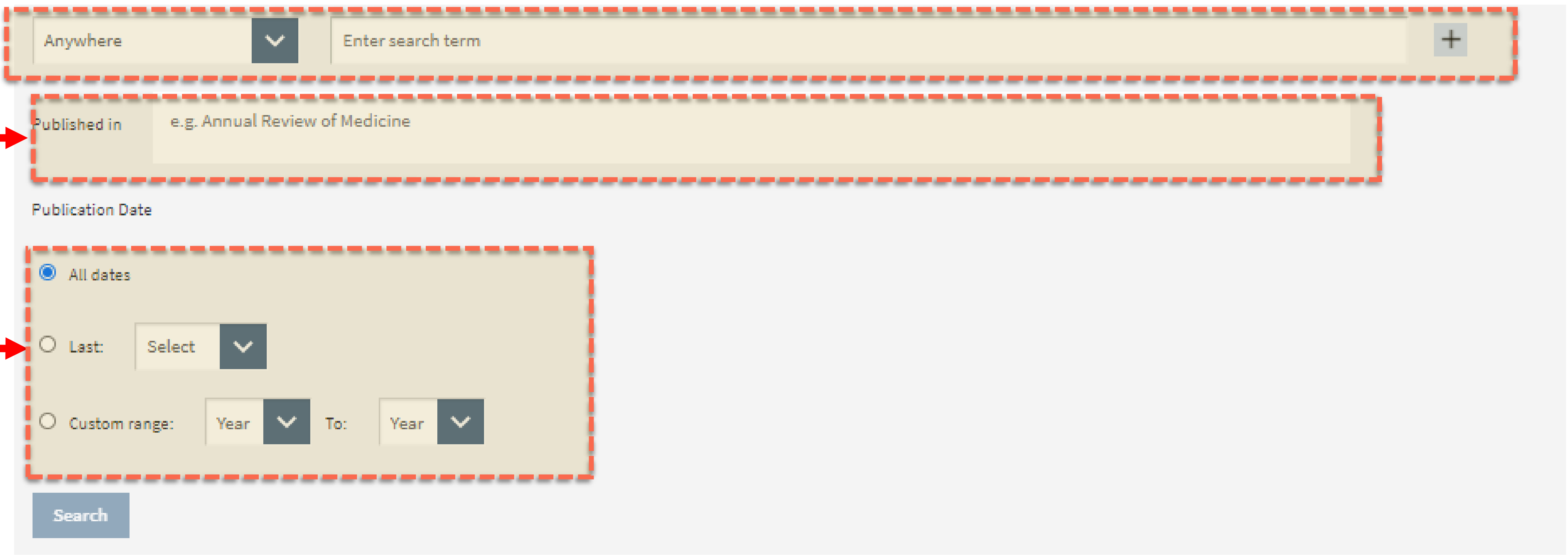

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