



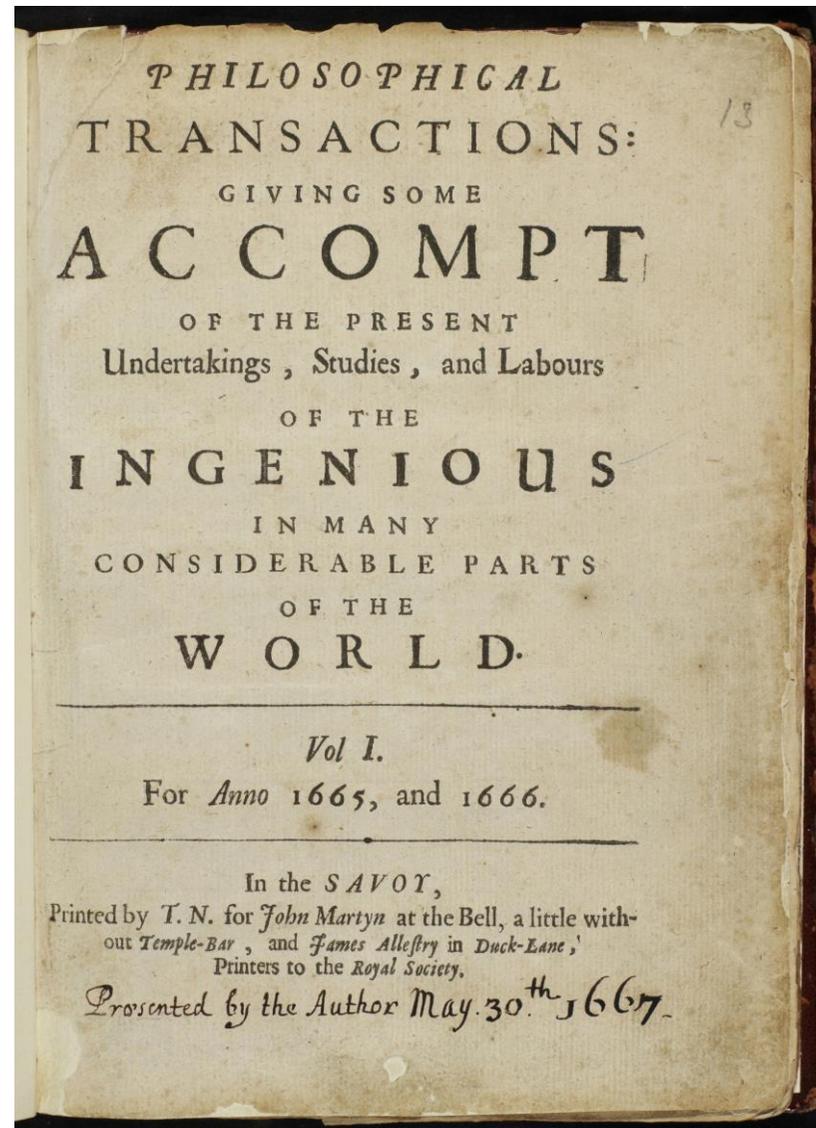
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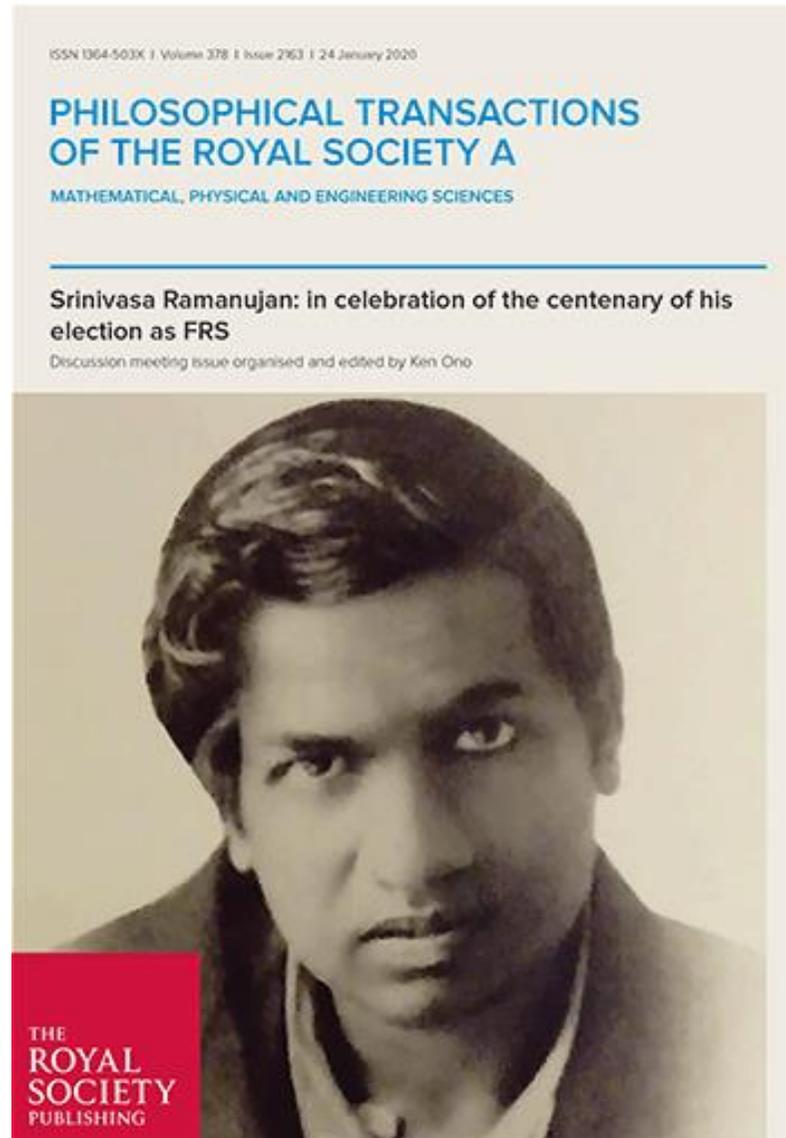
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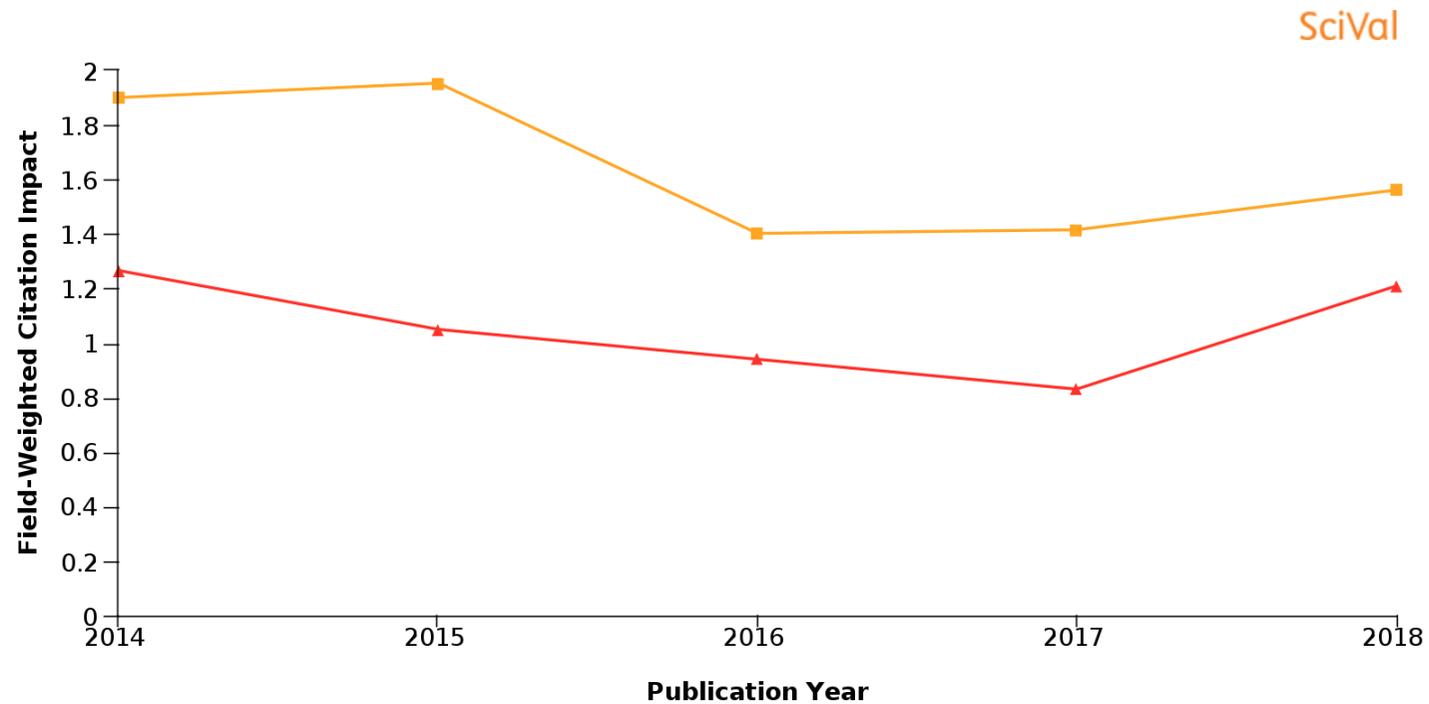
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# Open Access Citation Advantage

## UH Publications 2014-2018 – OA vs Non-OA



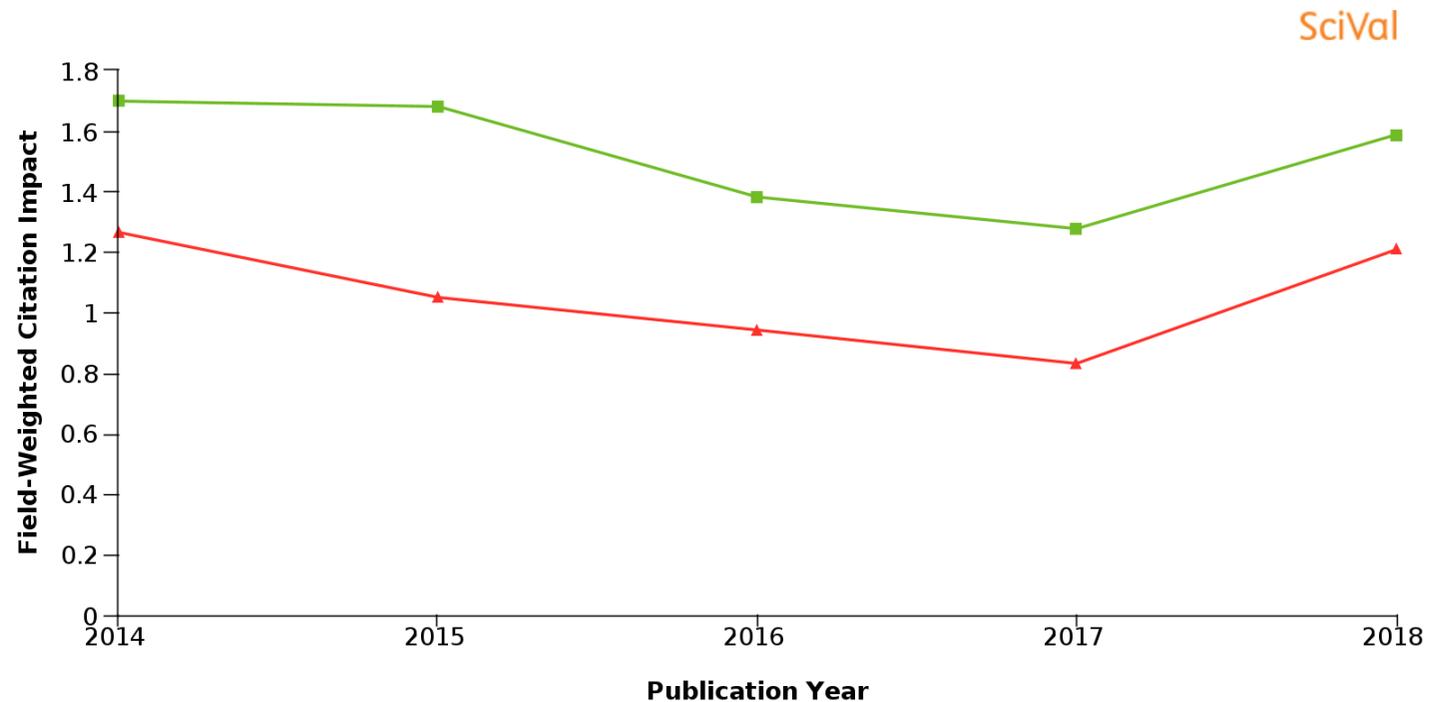
**Chart Legend**

— UH Gold and Green 2014-2018 [Publication Set]

— UH Publications Non-OA 2014-2018 [Publication Set]

# Open Access Citation Advantage

## UH Publications 2014-2018 – Green OA vs Non-OA



### Chart Legend

■ UH Publications 2014-2018, Green OA [Publication Set]

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### Assessing the open access effect for hybrid journals

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Open access articles in hybrid journals attract more downloads, citations, and attention compared to those published behind a paywall.

In partnership with Digital Science, we analysed a global sample of over 70,000 articles published in Springer Nature hybrid journals. Our new white paper, *Assessing the open access effect for hybrid journals*, examines the relationship between open access (OA) and impact, demonstrating the wider value hybrid journals bring to researchers, funders, institutions, and society more broadly.

The global analysis showed that:

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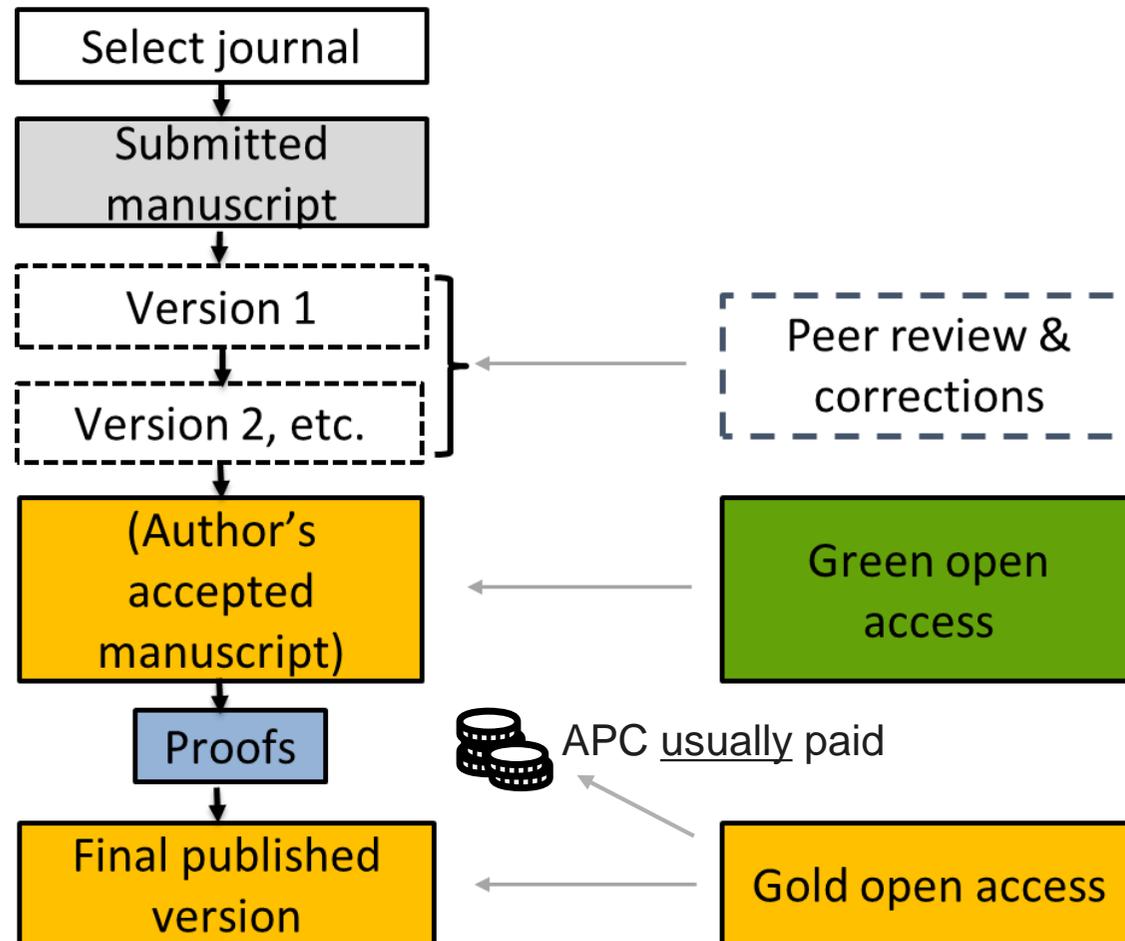
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## Efficient Third Harmonic Generation and Nonlinear Sub-Wavelength Imaging at a Higher-Order Anapole Mode in a Single Germanium Nanodisk

Gustavo Grinblat,<sup>1</sup> Yi Li,<sup>1</sup> Michael P. Nielsen, Rupert F. Oulton and Stefan A. Maier

The Blackett Laboratory, Department of Physics, Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom

**ABSTRACT.** Benefiting from large intrinsic nonlinearities, low absorption, and high field enhancement abilities, all-dielectric nanoantennas are considered essential for efficient nonlinear processes at sub-wavelength volumes. In particular, when the nanoantenna supports the nonradiating anapole mode, characterized by a minimum in the extinction cross section and accompanied by a maximum electric energy within the dielectric medium, third harmonic generation (THG) processes can be greatly enhanced. In this work, we demonstrate that a higher-order anapole mode in a 200 nm-thick germanium nanodisk delivers the highest THG efficiency on the nanoscale at optical frequencies. By doubling the diameter of a disk supporting the fundamental anapole mode, we discover the emergence of an anapole mode of higher order, with a significantly narrower valley in the extinction cross-section compared to the fundamental anapole. Under this condition, we observe a highly improved electric field confinement effect within the dielectric disk, leading to THG conversion efficiencies as large as 0.001% at a third

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## Efficient Third Harmonic Generation and Nonlinear Subwavelength Imaging at a Higher-Order Anapole Mode in a Single Germanium Nanodisk

Gustavo Grinblat,<sup>1</sup> Yi Li,<sup>1</sup> Michael P. Nielsen, Rupert F. Oulton, and Stefan A. Maier  
The Blackett Laboratory, Department of Physics, Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom

**ABSTRACT:** Benefiting from large intrinsic nonlinearities, low absorption, and high field enhancement abilities, all-dielectric nanoantennas are considered essential for efficient nonlinear processes at sub-wavelength volumes. In particular, when the dielectric nanoantenna supports the nonradiating anapole mode, characterized by a minimum in the extinction cross section and a maximum electric energy within the material, third harmonic generation (THG) processes can be greatly enhanced. In this work, we demonstrate that a higher-order anapole mode in a 200 nm thick germanium nanodisk delivers the highest THG efficiency on the nanoscale at optical frequencies. By doubling the diameter of a disk supporting the fundamental anapole mode, we discover the emergence of an anapole mode of higher order, with a valley in the extinction cross section significantly narrower than that of the fundamental anapole. Under this condition, we observe a highly improved electric field confinement effect within the dielectric disk, leading to THG conversion efficiencies as large as 0.001% at a third harmonic wavelength of 530 nm. In addition, by mapping the THG emission across the nanodisk, we are able to reveal the anapole near field intensity distributions, which show excellent agreement with numerical simulations. Our findings remarkably expand contemporary knowledge on localized modes in dielectric nanostructures, revealing crucial elements for the fabrication of highly efficient frequency upconversion nanostructures.

**KEYWORDS:** all-dielectric nanodisks, electric field enhancement, anapole mode, third harmonic generation, nonlinear imaging

Light frequency upconversion is a phenomenon that converts multiple low-energy photons into one high-energy photon, producing light with higher frequency than the incident radiation. The manipulation of this effect on the nanoscale at the optical regime can benefit a wide variety of curing applications, enhancing (bio)imaging resolution,<sup>1-3</sup> increasing optical sensing sensitivity,<sup>4,5</sup> improving solar light harvesting,<sup>6</sup> and bettering control of optically triggered intracellular drug delivery mechanisms.<sup>7,8</sup> Among frequency upconversion processes, third harmonic generation (THG) is particular, as the one that inherently converts three photons of frequency  $\omega$  into one photon of frequency  $3\omega$ .<sup>9-11</sup> In macroscopic crystals this process can be optimized by fulfilling a phase matching condition, that is,  $n_3 = n_1$  (i.e. in the reflective index), which generates third harmonic (TH) light in phase across the whole excitation volume, leading to a powerful constructive interference effect that augments the TH conversion efficiency.<sup>9</sup> However, since this process holds with the interaction length, nanoscale devices, which typically possess characteristic dimensions that are not even sufficient to

incite phase walk-off, are not usually reliant upon engineering a phase-matching condition.

Alternatively, since THG is a third-order effect, with the TH power increasing with the cube of the excitation intensity, the nonlinear performance can also be sustained by locally enhancing the excitation density. One of the most promising approaches exploiting this concept consists of engineering high-permittivity materials to produce optical nanostructures capable of efficiently concentrating light at the fundamental frequency inside them. This strategy not only delivers an effectively increased pump intensity but also, as in other high-permittivity materials, provides large intrinsic third-order nonlinear susceptibilities ( $\chi^{(3)}$ ) due to Miller's rule.<sup>12</sup> In this context, nanostructured metals and high refractive index dielectrics are both promising candidates for producing strong nonlinear effects without the need for phase matching due to both field

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## Efficient Third Harmonic Generation and Nonlinear Subwavelength Imaging at a Higher-Order Anapole Mode in a Single Germanium Nanodisk

Gustavo Grinblat,\*<sup>1</sup> Yi Li,\*<sup>1</sup> Michael P. Nielsen, Rupert F. Oulton, and Stefan A. Maier

The Blackett Laboratory, Department of Physics, Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom

**ABSTRACT:** Benefiting from large intrinsic nonlinearities, low absorption, and high field enhancement abilities, all-dielectric nanoantennas are considered essential for efficient nonlinear processes at subwavelength volumes. In particular, when the dielectric nanoantenna supports the nonradiating anapole mode, characterized by a minimum in the extinction cross section and a maximum electric energy within the material, third harmonic generation (THG) processes can be greatly enhanced. In this work, we demonstrate that a higher-order anapole mode in a 200 nm thick germanium nanodisk delivers the highest THG efficiency on the nanoscale at optical frequencies. By doubling the diameter of a disk supporting the fundamental anapole mode, we discover the emergence of an anapole mode of higher order, with a valley in the extinction cross section significantly narrower than that of the fundamental anapole. Under this condition, we observe a highly improved electric field confinement effect within the dielectric disk, leading to THG conversion efficiencies as large as 0.001% at a third harmonic wavelength of 550 nm. In addition, by mapping the THG emission across the nanodisk, we are able to unveil the anapole near-field intensity distributions, which show excellent agreement with numerical simulations. Our findings remarkably expand contemporary knowledge on localized modes in dielectric nanosystems, revealing crucial elements for the elaboration of highly efficient frequency upconversion nanodevices.

**KEYWORDS:** all-dielectric nanodisks; electric field enhancement; anapole modes; third harmonic generation; nonlinear imaging

Light-frequency upconversion is a phenomenon that converts multiple low-energy photons into one high-energy photon, producing light with higher frequency than the incident radiation. The manipulation of this effect on the nanoscale at the optical regime can benefit a wide variety of existing applications, enhancing (bio)imaging resolution,<sup>1,2</sup> increasing optical sensing sensitivity,<sup>3,4</sup> improving solar light harvesting,<sup>5,6</sup> and bettering control of optically triggered intracellular drug delivery mechanisms.<sup>7,8</sup> Among frequency upconversion processes, third harmonic generation (THG), in particular, is the one that coherently converts three photons of frequency  $\omega$  into one photon of frequency  $3\omega$ .<sup>9–12</sup> In macroscopic crystals, this process can be optimized by fulfilling a phase-matching condition, that is,  $n_{3\omega} = n_{\omega}$  ( $n$  is the refractive index), which generates third harmonic (TH) light in phase across the whole excitation volume, leading to a powerful constructive interference effect that maximizes the TH conversion efficiency.<sup>7</sup> However, since this process builds with the interaction length, nanoscale devices, which typically possess characteristic distances that are not even sufficient to

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Alternatively, since THG is a third-order effect, with the TH power increasing with the cube of the excitation intensity, the nonlinear performance can also be maximized by locally enhancing the excitation density. One of the most promising approaches exploiting this concept consists of engineering high permittivity materials to produce optical nanoantennas capable of efficiently concentrating light at the fundamental frequency inside them. This strategy not only delivers an effectively increased pump intensity but also, as it utilizes high permittivity materials, provides large intrinsic third-order nonlinear susceptibilities ( $\chi^{(3)}$ ) due to Miller's rule.<sup>13</sup> In this context, nanostructured metals and high refractive index dielectrics are both promising candidates for producing strong nonlinear effects without the need for phase matching due to both field

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## Eating Disorder and the Experience of Self: An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis

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Nunn, Amanda Louise

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#### Abstract

Aims: Quantitative research and clinical observations have long supported a link between the eating disorders and disturbances of self / identity. However, less is known about the process of how this comes about, and little qualitative research has been conducted in the area. The current study therefore aimed to gain an in-depth understanding of the experience of self and eating disorder, using a qualitative approach. The study focused upon the experiences of women, in order to keep the sample homogenous, and sought to explore the following: How women with an eating disorder view and describe themselves; their thoughts and experiences concerning why they view themselves this way; and their thoughts and experiences regarding whether they think there is a link between their view of themselves and their eating disorder. Method: Semi-structured interviews were carried out with four women who had been diagnosed with, and were undergoing treatment for, an eating disorder. Verbatim transcripts of the interviews were then analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). Results: The analysis produced four master themes. These were, "I'm always questioning, who am I?"; 'Experiencing a fragile sense of self'; 'The influences of others on self perception'; „Just made me feel better about myself"; 'Strategies employed to manage the sense of self'; and "I can't rise above my childhood": 'The enduring influence of early experiences on self'. A description of these master themes and the related subordinate themes is presented. Conclusion: The results of the analysis are considered in light of existing theory and their clinical implications.

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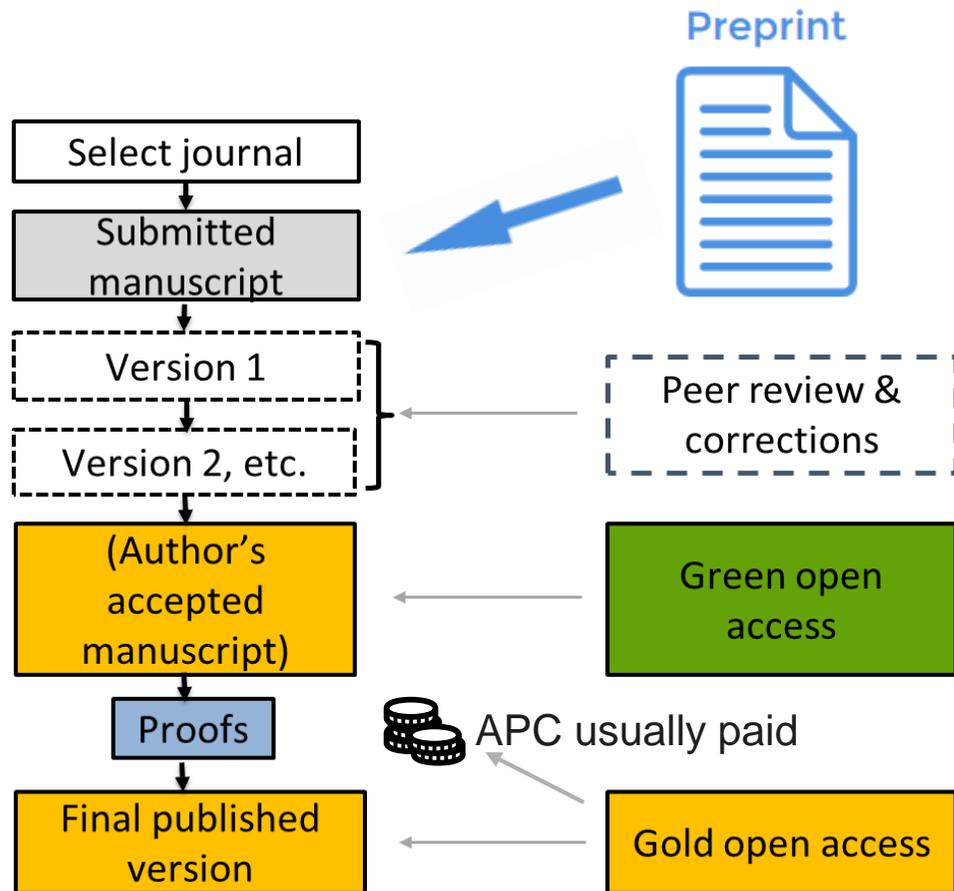
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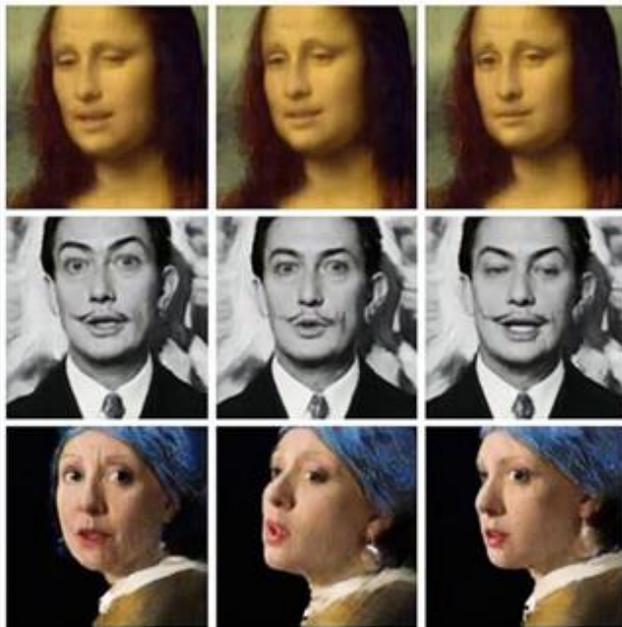
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## Few-Shot Adversarial Learning of Realistic Neural Talking Head Models

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Published in *Arxiv*

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Computer Science > Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition

## Few-Shot Adversarial Learning of Realistic Neural Talking Head Models

Egor Zakharov, Aliaksandra Shysheya, Egor Burkov, Victor Lempitsky

(Submitted on 20 May 2019 (v1), last revised 25 Sep 2019 (this version, v2))

Several recent works have shown how highly realistic human head images can be obtained by training convolutional neural networks to generate them. In order to create a personalized talking head model, these works require training on a large dataset of images of a single person. However, in many practical scenarios, such personalized talking head models need to be learned from a few image views of a person, potentially even a single image. Here, we present a system with such few-shot capability. It performs lengthy meta-learning on a large dataset of videos, and after that is able to frame few- and one-shot learning of neural talking head models of previously unseen people as adversarial training problems with high capacity generators and discriminators. Crucially, the system is able to initialize the parameters of both the generator and the discriminator in a person-specific way, so that training can be based on just a few images and done quickly, despite the need to tune tens of millions of parameters. We show that such an approach is able to learn highly realistic and personalized talking head models of new people and even portrait paintings.

Comments: UPDATE: the data we used for evaluation is available for download! See this [https URL](#) and refer to the README for description

Subjects: **Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (cs.CV)**; Graphics (cs.GR); Machine Learning (cs.LG)

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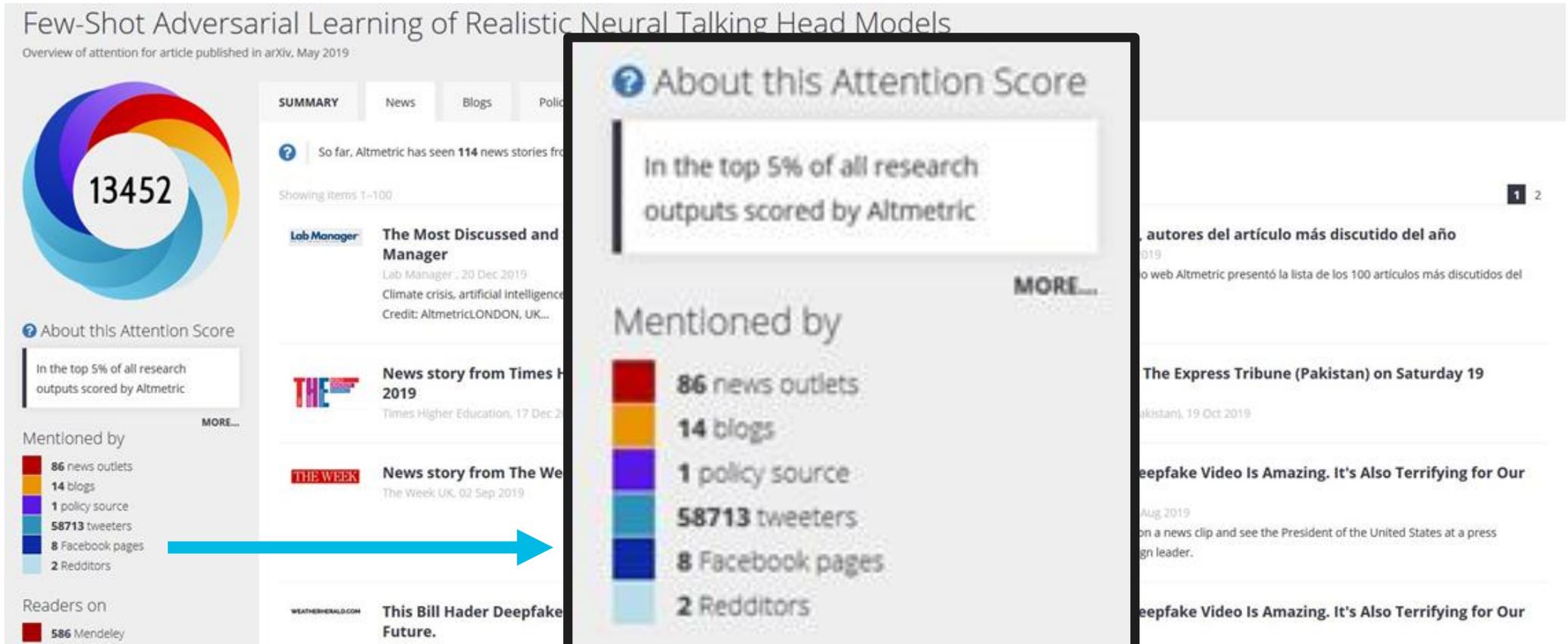
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# The perils of closed data



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1. Piwowar, H. A., Day, R. S., & Fridsma, D. B. (2007). Sharing detailed research data is associated with increased citation rate. *PLoS ONE*, 2(3) doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0000308

2. Piwowar, H. A., & Vision, T. J. (2013). Data reuse and the open data citation advantage. *PeerJ*, 2013(1) doi:10.7717/peerj.175

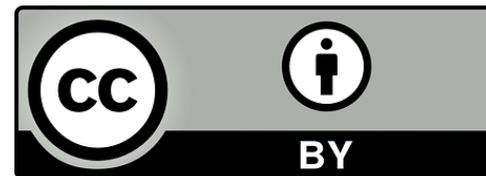
3. Colavizza, G., Hrynaszkiewicz, I., Staden, I., Whitaker, K., & McGillivray, B. (2019). The citation advantage of linking publications to research data. [Preprint]. Available at arXiv <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02565>.

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## Work in the European Gig Economy: Research Results from the UK, Sweden, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy

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### Abstract

These data are from an innovative survey across seven European countries, revealing, for the first time, the extent and characteristics of crowd workers in Austria, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. In the associated report, the survey results are complemented by in-depth interviews with a range of crowd workers, shedding light on the realities of their working lives, including the stresses, fears and health hazards they face, as well as the satisfactions they experience. This joint research project, which is ongoing, was launched in January 2016. It is being carried out by the University of Hertfordshire in association with the Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) and UNI Europa, the European services workers union. Co-funding for national surveys was provided by the Trade Union Unionen in Sweden, the TNO Research Institute in the Netherlands, The Chamber of Labour (AK) in Austria, the Trade Unions Ver.di and IG Metall in Germany, the Trade Union syndicom in Switzerland and the Fondazione EYU in Italy. Fieldwork for the surveys in these seven countries was carried out by Ipsos MORI between January 2016 and April 2017.

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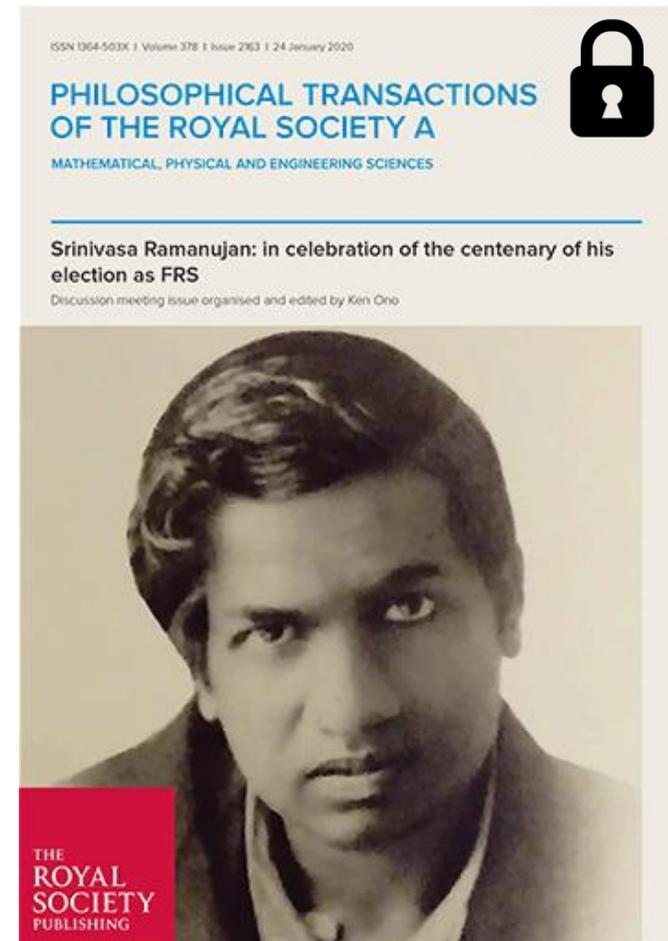
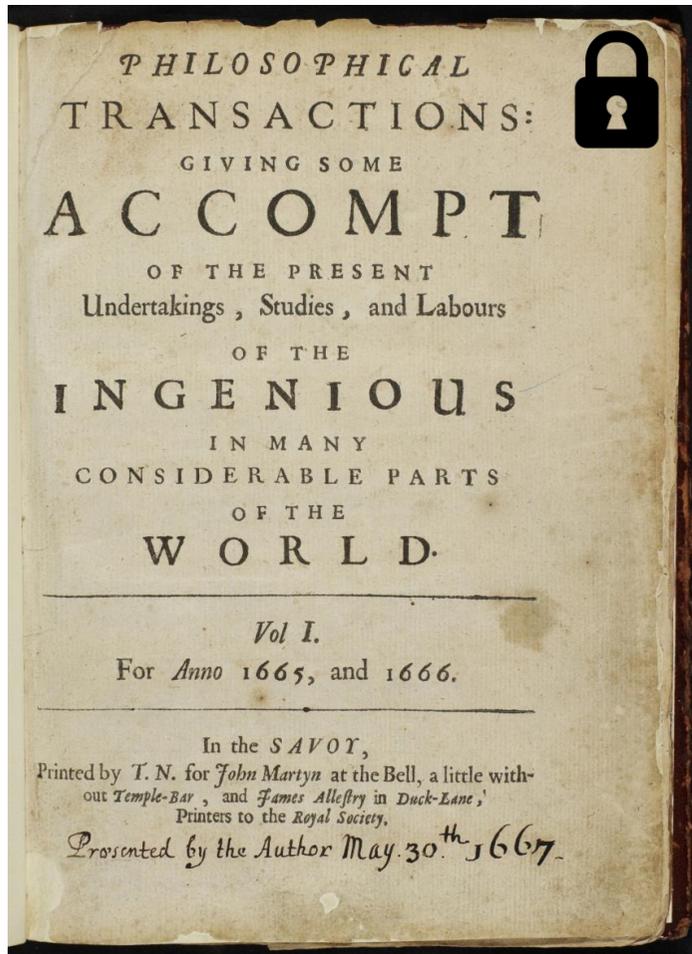


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