To do 21/07/2014: for the summary of methods used for the grant proposal

1. [simulation] Make a figure containing 1,2, and 3 loops. Simulate with Fixed position of the loops (no averaging, fixed position in 64 beads chain )
2. [simulation] Connect bead I and j, and add connectors inside the loop between them
3. [simulation] For the case of one TAD with ‘tail’, find the drop of encounter probability inside and outside of the TAD region
4. [simulation] Show the case of two TADs with variable loops in figures.
5. [simulation] Write down the 6(?) cases of loops between A,B,C, points on a polymer simulate the conditional prob. To meet A-C before A-B, and the conditional mean first passage time
6. [graphics] Add normal (linear) scale to figures
7. [graphics] In figure 21 in the summary of findings write (beta)
8. [graphics] Put figure with one TAD and one with one TAD+tail, and two TADs, in parallel
9. [graphics]Group figures belonging to the same experiment (in subfigures)
10. [graphics] Add snapshots of interesting simulations
11. [graphics] Make a cartoon of the looped polymer with internal connectors inside the loop
12. [document] Summarize the Rouse model I’ve done
13. [document] Summarize and produce1-2 figures of the simulation framework

To do 26/08/14 for the summary of the article

1. Figure order: from the grant document that David sent me: figure 1 should be figure 3A. figure 2 should be figure 3C (with a loop), figure 3 should be figure 4 (put the loop in the center of the polymer)
2. [calculation] use Assaf’s article and the eigenvalues found for the Rouse ring to calculate the mean encounter time between two monomers in the ring
3. [calculation] recalculate the difference between expected (rouse chain) model encounter probability and the observed to spot peaks of the experimental data
4. Present the two-sided bead encounter frequency and show that by dividing each bead’s encounter frequency by the sum of encounters the symmetry is broken
5. Finish listing the peaks of the encounter frequencies in the experimental data
6. Calculate the beta values of the experimental data with no peaks (remove peaks by assigning the peaks with the neighbors encounter values)