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Concurrent and Comparative Discrete Event Simulation Ernst G. Ulrich 2012-12-06 Concurrent simulation is over twenty years old. During that pe riod it has been widely adopted for the simulation of faults in digital circuits, for which it provides a combination of extreme efficiency and generality . Yet, it is remarkable that no book published so far presents a correct and sufficiently detailed treatment of concurrent simulation. A first reason to welcome into print the effort of the authors is, therefore, that it provides a much needed account of an important topic in design automation. This book is, however, unique for sev eral other reasons. It is safe to state that no individual has contrib uted more than Ernst Ulrich to the development of digital logic simulation. For concurrent simulation, one may say that Ernst has contributed more than the rest of the world. We would find such a claim difficult to dispute. The unique experience of the authors con fers a special character to this book: It is authoritative, inspired, and focused on what is conceptually important. Another unique aspect of this book, perhaps the one that will be the most surprising for many readers, is that it is strongly projected towards the future. Concurrent simulation is presented as a general experimentation methodology and new intriguing applications are analyzed. The discussion of multi-domain concurrent simulation-- recent work of Karen Panetta Lentz and Ernst Ulrich---is fascinat ing.

The Field Orientation Principle in Control of Induction Motors Andrzej M. Trzynadlowski 2013-11-27 The Field Orientation Principle was fIrst formulated by Haase, in 1968, and Blaschke, in 1970. At that time, their ideas seemed impractical because of the insufficient means of implementation. However, in the early eighties, technological advances in static power converters and microprocessor-based control systems made the high-performance a. c. drive systems fully feasible. Since then, hundreds of papers dealing with various aspects of the Field Orientation Principle have appeared every year in the technical literature, and numerous commercial high-performance a. c. drives based on this principle have been developed. The term "vector control" is often used with regard to these systems. Today, it seems

certain that almost all d. c. industrial drives will be ousted in the foreseeable future, to be, in major part, superseded by a. c. drive systems with vector controlled induction motors. This transition has already been taking place in industries of developed countries. Vector controlled a. c. drives have been proven capable of even better dynamic performance than d. c. drive systems, because of higher allowable speeds and shorter time constants of a. c. motors. It should be mentioned that the Field Orientation Principle can be used in control not only of induction (asynchronous) motors, but of all kinds of synchronous motors as well. Vector controlled drive systems with the so called brushless d. c. motors have found many applications in high performance drive systems, such as machine tools and industrial robots.

Historical Dictionary of Russian and Soviet Cinema Peter Rollberg 2016-07-20 Russian and Soviet cinema occupies a unique place in the history of world cinema. Legendary filmmakers such as Sergei Eisenstein, Vsevolod Pudovkin, Dziga Vertov, Andrei Tarkovsky, and Sergei Paradjanov have created oeuvres that are being screened and studied all over the world. The Soviet film industry was different from others because its main criterion of success was not profit, but the ideological and aesthetic effect on the viewer. Another important feature is Soviet cinema's multinational (Eurasian) character: while Russian cinema was the largest, other national cinemas such as Georgian, Kazakh, and Ukrainian played a decisive role for Soviet cinema as a whole. The Historical Dictionary of Russian and Soviet Cinema provides a rich tapestry of factual information, together with detailed critical assessments of individual artistic accomplishments. This second edition of Historical Dictionary of Russian and Soviet Cinema contains a chronology, an introduction, and a bibliography. The dictionary section has over 600 cross-referenced entries on directors, performers, cinematographers, composers, designers, producers, and studios. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Russian and Soviet Cinema.

Communications and Cryptography Richard E. Blahut 2012-12-06 Information theory is an exceptional field in many ways. Technically, it is one of the rare fields in which mathematical results and insights have led directly to significant engineering payoffs. Professionally, it is a field that has sustained a remarkable degree of community, collegiality and high standards. James L. Massey, whose work in the field is honored here, embodies the highest standards of the profession in his own career. The book covers the latest work on: block coding, convolutional coding, cryptography, and information theory. The 44 contributions represent a cross-section of the world's leading scholars, scientists and researchers in information theory and communication. The book is rounded off with an index and a bibliography of publications by James Massey.

What the "Friends of the People" are and how They Fight the Social-democrats (1894) Vladimir Il'ič Lenin 1950

Neural Network Simulation Environments Josef Skrzypek 1994-02-28 Neural Network Simulation Environments describes some of the best examples of neural simulation environments. All current neural simulation tools can be classified into four overlapping categories of increasing sophistication in software engineering. The least sophisticated are undocumented and dedicated

programs, developed to solve just one specific problem; these tools cannot easily be used by the larger community and have not been included in this volume. The next category is a collection of custom-made programs, some perhaps borrowed from other application domains, and organized into libraries, sometimes with a rudimentary user interface. More recently, very sophisticated programs started to appear that integrate advanced graphical user interface and other data analysis tools. These are frequently dedicated to just one neural architecture/algorithm as, for example, three layers of interconnected artificial `neurons' learning to generalize input vectors using a backpropagation algorithm. Currently, the most sophisticated simulation tools are complete, system-level environments, incorporating the most advanced concepts in software engineering that can support experimentation and model development of a wide range of neural networks. These environments include sophisticated graphical user interfaces as well as an array of tools for analysis, manipulation and visualization of neural data. Neural Network Simulation Environments is an excellent reference for researchers in both academia and industry, and can be used as a text for advanced courses on the subject.

Wavelet Applications in Chemical Engineering Rodolphe L. Motard 2013-11-27 Increasing emphasis on safety, productivity and quality control has provided an impetus to research on better methodologies for fault diagnosis, modeling, identification, control and optimization ofchemical process systems. One of the biggest challenges facing the research community is the processing of raw sensordata into meaningful information. Wavelet analysis is an emerging field of mathematics that has provided new tools and algorithms suited for the type of problems encountered in process monitoring and control. The concept emerged in the geophysical field as a result ofthe need for time-frequency analytical techniques. It has since been picked up by mathematicians and recognized as a unifying theory for many ofthe methodologies employed in the past in physics and signal processing. l Meyer states: "Wavelets are without doubt an exciting and intuitive concept. The concept brings with it a new way of thinking, which is absolutely essential and was entirely missing in previously existing algorithms. " The unification ofthe theory from these disciplines has led to applications of wavelet transforms in many areas ofscience and engineering including: • pattern recognition • signal analysis • time-frequency decomposition • process signal characterization and representation • process system modeling and identification • control system design, analysis and implementation • numerical solution ofdifferential equations • matrix manipulation About a year ago, in talking to various colleagues and co-workers, it became clear that a number of chemical engineers were fascinated with this new concept.

Optoelectronic Integration: Physics, Technology and Applications Osamu Wada 2013-11-27 As we approach the end of the present century, the elementary particles of light (photons) are seen to be competing increasingly with the elementary particles of charge (electrons/holes) in the task of transmitting and processing the insatiable amounts of infonnation needed by society. The massive enhancements in electronic signal processing that have taken place since the discovery of the transistor, elegantly demonstrate how

we have learned to make use of the strong interactions that exist between assemblages of electrons and holes, disposed in suitably designed geometries, and replicated on an increasingly fine scale. On the other hand, photons interact extremely weakly amongst themselves and all-photonic active circuit elements, where photons control photons, are presently very difficult to realise, particularly in small volumes. Fortunately rapid developments in the design and understanding of semiconductor injection lasers coupled with newly recognized quantum phenomena, that arise when device dimensions become comparable with electronic wavelengths, have clearly demonstrated how efficient and fast the interaction between electrons and photons can be. This latter situation has therefore provided a strong incentive to devise and study monolithic integrated circuits which involve both electrons and photons in their operation. As chapter I notes, it is barely fifteen years ago since the first demonstration of simple optoelectronic integrated circuits were realised using m-V compound semiconductors; these combined either a laser/driver or photodetector/preamplifier combination.

Modeling and Simulation of High Speed VLSI Interconnects Michel S. Nakhla 2011-06-28 Modeling and Simulation of High Speed VLSI Interconnects brings together in one place important contributions and state-of-the-art research results in this rapidly advancing area. Modeling and Simulation of High Speed VLSI Interconnects serves as an excellent reference, providing insight into some of the most important issues in the field.

Quantitative Pareto Analysis by Cone Separation Technique Ignacy Kaliszewski 2012-12-06 This work results from my interest in the field of vector optimiza tion. I stumbled first upon this subject in 1982 during my six months visit to the Istituto di Elaborazione della Informazione in Pisa, Italy, supported by a fellowship of the (Italian) Consiglio Nationale delle Richerche. I was attracted then by a gap between vector optimiza tion used to serve as a formal model for multiple objective decision problems and the decision problems themselves, the gap nonexis tent in scalar optimization. Roughly speaking, vector optimization provides methods for ranking decisions according to a partial order whereas decision making requires a linear ordering of decisions. The book deals with vector optimization. However, vector opti mization is considered here not only as a topic of research in itself but also as a basic tool for decision making. In consequence, all results presented here are aimed at exploiting and understanding the structure of elements (decisions) framed by a vector optimiza tion problem with the underlying assumption that the results should be interpretable in terms and applicable in the context of decision making. Computational tractability of results is therefore of special concern throughout this book. A unified framework for presentation is offered by the Cone Sep aration Technique (CST) founded on the notion of cone separation.

Memoirs of Carlo Goldoni Carlo Goldoni 1877

Theoretical Advances in Neural Computation and Learning Vwani Roychowdhury 2012-12-06 For any research field to have a lasting impact, there must be a firm theoretical foundation. Neural networks research is no exception. Some of the founda tional concepts, established several decades ago, led to the early promise of developing machines exhibiting intelligence. The motivation for studying such machines comes from the fact that the

brain is far more efficient in visual processing and speech recognition than existing computers. Undoubtedly, neu robiological systems employ very different computational principles. The study of artificial neural networks aims at understanding these computational prin ciples and applying them in the solutions of engineering problems. Due to the recent advances in both device technology and computational science, we are currently witnessing an explosive growth in the studies of neural networks and their applications. It may take many years before we have a complete understanding about the mechanisms of neural systems. Before this ultimate goal can be achieved, an swers are needed to important fundamental questions such as (a) what can neu ral networks do that traditional computing techniques cannot, (b) how does the complexity of the network for an application relate to the complexity of that problem, and (c) how much training data are required for the resulting network to learn properly? Everyone working in the field has attempted to answer these questions, but general solutions remain elusive. However, encouraging progress in studying specific neural models has been made by researchers from various disciplines.
Practical SGML Eric van Herwijnen 1994-04-30 Since the initial publication of Practical SGML the computer industry has seen a dramatic increase in the use and acceptance of SGML and many of the concepts derived from it. The existence of Practical SGML has helped to foster this growth as it provides a practical and vital introduction to the many facets of SGML and how its fits into an organization, whether it be business or government. Practical SGML, Second Edition is an extensive revision and update that puts greater emphasis and focus on helping the novice work his or her way through the vast amounts of information required to become proficient in SGML. Practical SGML, Second Edition provides the reader with an understanding of: the tools currently on the market that enable the easy creation of SGML data and the use and distribution of that data in a variety of forms; the minimum amount of information needed by people who wish to understand and use ISO 8879; aids and information on how to stay current with the volumes of material written on SGML in publications throughout the world; practical examples of the many SGML constructs and guidelines on their appropriate uses; other helpful hints and insights based on years of working with the standard and integrating it into a complex and challenging computer environment. Exercises throughout the text allow the readers to test their understanding. Answers are given in Appendix A. Practical SGML, Second Edition is an invaluable reference manual for anyone interested in understanding and using SGML.
Transition, Turbulence, and Noise Reda R. Mankbadi 2013-11-27 Turbulence takes place in most flow situations whethertheyoccur naturally or in technological systems. Therefore, considerable effort is being expended in an attempt to understand the phenomenon of turbulence. The recent discovery ofcoherent structure in turbulent shear flows and the modem developments in computer capabilities have revolutionized research work in turbulence. There is a strong evidence that the coherent structure in turbulent shear flows is reminiscent of nonlinear stability waves. As such, the interest in nonlinear stability waves has increased not only for the understandingofthe latterstages of the laminar-turbulent transition process, but also for understanding the coherent

structures in turbulent flows. Also. the advances in computers have made direct numerical simulation possible at Low-Reynolds numbers and large-eddy simulation possible at high Reynolds numbers. This made first-principles prediction of turbulence-generated noise feasible. Therefore, this book aims at presenting a graduate-level introductory study of turbulence while accounting for such recent views of concern to researchers. This book is an outgrowth oflecture notes on the subject offered to graduate students in engineering. The book should be of interest to research engineers and graduatestudents in science and engineering. The theoretical basis presented is sufficient not only for studying the specialized literature on turbulence but also for theoretical investigations on the subject.

Logic Synthesis for Control Automata Samary Baranov 2012-12-06 Logic Synthesis for Control Automata provides techniques for logic design of very complex control units with hardly any constraints on their size, i.e. the number of inputs, outputs and states. These techniques cover all stages of control unit design, including: description of control unit behavior by using operator schemes of algorithms (binary decision trees) and various transformations of these descriptions -- composition, decomposition, minimization, etc.; synthesis of a control automaton (finite-state machine); synthesis of an automaton logic circuit: with matrix structure as a part of LSI or VLSI circuits; as multilevel circuit with logic gates; with standard LSI and VLSI circuits with and without memory. Each chapter contains many examples, illustrating the use of the models and methods described. Moreover, the special last chapter demonstrates in detail the whole design methodology presented in the previous chapters, through the examples of the logic design for a control unit. The models, methods and algorithms described in the book can be applied to a broad class of digital system design problems including design of complex controllers, robots, control units of computers and for designing CAD systems of VLSI circuits using FPGA, PLD and SIC technologies. Logic Synthesis for Control Automata is a valuable reference for graduate students, researchers and engineers involved in the design of very complex controllers, VLSI circuits and CAD systems. The inclusion of many examples and problems makes it most suitable for a course on the subject.

Implementations of Logic Programming Systems Evan Tick 2012-12-06 This volume is a collection of research papers in the area of the implementation of logic programming systems. It will be of immediate interest to practitioners who seek an understanding of how to efficiently manage memory, generate fast code, perform sophisticated static analyses, and design high-performance runtime features. A major theme throughout the book is how to effectively leverage host implementation systems and technologies to implement target systems. The book is also beneficial for future reference because it summarizes a wealth of systems implementation experience of the researchers shaping the field over the past ten years. Another theme of the book is compilation techniques to boost performance. The field of static analysis for logic programs is a rapidly developing field that deserves a volume on its own. Implementations of Logic Programming Systems is an excellent reference and may be used as a text for a course on the subject.

Coded-Modulation Techniques for Fading Channels Seyed

Hamidreza Jamali 2012-12-06 Coded-Modulation Techniques for Fading Channels provides the reader with a sound background for the application of bandwidth-efficient coded-modulation techniques in fading channels. The book systematically presents recent developments in the field, which has grown rapidly in recent years, and provides a solid frame of reference for further research in this area. During the past decade there has been a proliferation of research in the area of bandwidth-efficient coded-modulation techniques. The primary advantage of these schemes over modulation schemes employing traditional error correcting codes is their ability to improve the performance of the communication system without bandwidth expansion. This property makes them a suitable choice for channels which are limited in both power and bandwidth. A typical example of such channels is a mobile satellite channel, where it is desired to accommodate a large number of users in a given bandwidth with a power which is constrained by the physical size of the satellite and by the vehicle's antenna. Coded-Modulation Techniques for Fading Channels is an excellent reference for researchers and practicing engineers, and may be used as a text for advanced courses on the subject.

Distributed and Parallel Database Object Management Elisa Bertino 2012-12-06 Distributed and Parallel Database Object Management brings together in one place important contributions and state-of-the-art research results in this rapidly advancing area of computer science. Distributed and Parallel Database Object Management serves as an excellent reference, providing insights into some of the most important issues in the field.

The Interaction of Compilation Technology and Computer Architecture David J. Lilja 1994-05-31 The Interaction of Compilation Technology and Computer Architecture demonstrates the importance of integrating contemporary compilation technology with a supporting computer architecture to enhance system performance. The chapters in this book are written by individuals who are experts in their respective areas. Each chapter examines how best to exploit the interaction between the architecture and the compiler. The book explores three different aspects of this interaction. Chapters 2-6 examine the interaction of the compiler and the architecture at the instruction level on uniprocessors with multiple function units and highly segmented pipelines. Chapters 7 and 8 examine compilation issues for multiprocessor systems. The last two chapters discuss how programming language features can influence the design of both uniprocessor and multiprocessor systems. The Interaction of Compilation Technology and Computer Architecture demonstrates the close coupling needed between the compiler and the architecture to achieve high performance, particularly in parallel machines.

Tragic America Theodore Dreiser 1932

Solid State Batteries: Materials Design and Optimization Christian Julien 1994-05-31 Solid State Batteries: Materials Design and Optimization treats the fundamental and experimental aspects of solid state batteries, including the basic requirements for optimum performance of electrodes and electrolytes. Coverage includes key issues in solid state batteries such as electrode/electrolyte interface problems, charge mechanism and mass transport in solid electrodes and electrolytes. The authors also discuss the physics and chemistry of insertion electrodes and glassy electrolytes and provide experimental approaches for

determining the physical and chemical properties of battery materials. With an interdisciplinary approach to the solid state physics and chemistry, materials science and electrochemistry of battery materials, Solid State Batteries: Materials Design and Optimization is a valuable reference not only for specialists but also for chemists, physicists and materials scientists who wish to enter the field of battery technology.

Computation in Neurons and Neural Systems Frank H. Eeckman 1994-06-30 Computation in Neurons and Neural Systems contains the collected papers of the 1993 Conference on Computation and Neural Systems which was held between July 31--August 7, in Washington, DC. These papers represent a cross-section of the state-of-the-art research work in the field of computational neuroscience, and includes coverage of analysis and modeling work as well as results of new biological experimentation.

Sol-Gel Optics Lisa C. Klein 2013-11-27 Sol--Gel--Optics encompasses numerous schemes for fabricating optical materials from gels -- materials such as bulk optics, optical waveguides, doped oxides for laser and nonlinear optics, gradient refractive index (GRIN) optics, chemical sensors, environmental sensors, and `smart' windows. Sol--Gel--Optics: Processing and Applications provides in-depth coverage of the synthesis and fabrication of these materials and discusses the optics related to microporous, amorphous, crystalline and composite materials. The reader will also find in this book detailed descriptions of new developments in silica optics, bulk optics, waveguides and thin films. Various applications to sensor and device technology are highlighted. For researchers and students looking for novel optical materials, processing methods or device

ideas, Sol--Gel--Optics: Processing and Applications surveys a wide array of promising new avenues for further investigation and for innovative applications. (This book is the first in a new subseries entitled `Electronic Materials: Science and Technology).

VLSI Design Methodologies for Digital Signal Processing Architectures Magdy A. Bayoumi 2012-12-06 Designing VLSI systems represents a challenging task. It is a transfonnation among different specifications corresponding to different levels of design: abstraction, behavioral, stntctural and physical. The behavioral level describes the functionality of the design. It consists of two components; static and dynamic. The static component describes operations, whereas the dynamic component describes sequencing and timing. The structural level contains infonnation about components, control and connectivity. The physical level describes the constraints that should be imposed on the floor plan, the placement of components, and the geometry of the design. Constraints of area, speed and power are also applied at this level. To implement such multilevel transfonnation, a design methodology should be devised, taking into consideration the constraints, limitations and properties of each level. The mapping process between any of these domains is non-isomorphic. A single behavioral component may be transfonned into more than one structural component. Design methodologies are the most recent evolution in the design automation era, which started off with the introduction and subsequent usage of module generation especially for regular structures such as PLA's and memories. A design methodology should offer an integrated design system rather than a set of separate unrelated routines and tools. A general outline of a desired integrated design

system is as follows: * Decide on a certain unified framework for all design levels. * Derive a design method based on this framework. * Create a design environment to implement this design method.
Christian Songs, Translations, and Other Poems James Gilborne Lyons 2020-04-24 This is a reproduction of the original artefact. Generally these books are created from careful scans of the original. This allows us to preserve the book accurately and present it in the way the author intended. Since the original versions are generally quite old, there may occasionally be certain imperfections within these reproductions. We're happy to make these classics available again for future generations to enjoy!
A Formal Approach to Hardware Design Jørgen Staunstrup 2012-12-06 A Formal Approach to Hardware Design discusses designing computations to be realised by application specific hardware. It introduces a formal design approach based on a high-level design language called Synchronized Transitions. The models created using Synchronized Transitions enable the designer to perform different kinds of analysis and verification based on descriptions in a single language. It is, for example, possible to use exactly the same design description both for mechanically supported verification and synthesis. Synchronized Transitions is supported by a collection of public domain CAD tools. These tools can be used with the book in presenting a course on the subject. A Formal Approach to Hardware Design illustrates the benefits to be gained from adopting such techniques, but it does so without assuming prior knowledge of formal design methods. The book is thus not only an excellent reference, it is also suitable for use by students and practitioners.

Irina Nakhova - The Green Pavilion Margarita Tupitsyn 2015
Multithreaded Computer Architecture: A Summary of the State of the ART Robert A. Iannucci 2012-12-06 Multithreaded computer architecture has emerged as one of the most promising and exciting avenues for the exploitation of parallelism. This new field represents the confluence of several independent research directions which have united over a common set of issues and techniques. Multithreading draws on recent advances in dataflow, RISC, compiling for fine-grained parallel execution, and dynamic resource management. It offers the hope of dramatic performance increases through parallel execution for a broad spectrum of significant applications based on extensions to `traditional' approaches. Multithreaded Computer Architecture is divided into four parts, reflecting four major perspectives on the topic. Part I provides the reader with basic background information, definitions, and surveys of work which have in one way or another been pivotal in defining and shaping multithreading as an architectural discipline. Part II examines key elements of multithreading, highlighting the fundamental nature of latency and synchronization. This section presents clever techniques for hiding latency and supporting large synchronization name spaces. Part III looks at three major multithreaded systems, considering issues of machine organization and compilation strategy. Part IV concludes the volume with an analysis of multithreaded architectures, showcasing methodologies and actual measurements. Multithreaded Computer Architecture: A Summary of the State of the Art is an excellent reference source and may be used as a text for advanced courses on the subject.

Reversible Grammar in Natural Language Processing T. Strzalkowski 2012-12-06 Reversible grammar allows computational models to be built that are equally well suited for the analysis and generation of natural language utterances. This task can be viewed from very different perspectives by theoretical and computational linguists, and computer scientists. The papers in this volume present a broad range of approaches to reversible, bi-directional, and non-directional grammar systems that have emerged in recent years. This is also the first collection entirely devoted to the problems of reversibility in natural language processing. Most papers collected in this volume are derived from presentations at a workshop held at the University of California at Berkeley in the summer of 1991 organised under the auspices of the Association for Computational Linguistics. This book will be a valuable reference to researchers in linguistics and computer science with interests in computational linguistics, natural language processing, and machine translation, as well as in practical aspects of computability.

Fifty Shakspere Songs: For low voice Charles John Vincent 1906

Neural Networks in Telecommunications Ben Yuhas 2012-12-06 Neural Networks in Telecommunications consists of a carefully edited collection of chapters that provides an overview of a wide range of telecommunications tasks being addressed with neural networks. These tasks range from the design and control of the underlying transport network to the filtering, interpretation and manipulation of the transported media. The chapters focus on specific applications, describe specific solutions and demonstrate the benefits that neural networks can provide. By doing this, the authors demonstrate that neural networks should be another tool in the telecommunications engineer's toolbox. Neural networks offer the computational power of nonlinear techniques, while providing a natural path to efficient massively-parallel hardware implementations. In addition, the ability of neural networks to learn allows them to be used on problems where straightforward heuristic or rule-based solutions do not exist. Together these capabilities mean that neural networks offer unique solutions to problems in telecommunications. For engineers and managers in telecommunications, Neural Networks in Telecommunications provides a single point of access to the work being done by leading researchers in this field, and furnishes an in-depth description of neural network applications.

One Step Forward, Two Steps Back Vladimir I. Lenin 1978