Experimental Evaluation Of Interference Impact On The

KLINE ZAYDEN

NASA Reference Publication Springer Science & Business Media
This volume presents selected papers from IACMAG Symposium,The major themes covered in this conference are Earthquake Engineering, Ground Improvement and Constitutive Modelling. This volume will be of interest to researchers and practitioners in geotechnical and geomechanical engineering.
Proceedings of the Future Technologies Conference (FTC) 2023, Volume 1 CRC Press
Laser Beam Shaping: Theory and Techniques addresses the theory and practice of every important technique for lossless beam shaping. Complete with experimental results as well as guidance on when beam shaping is practical and when each technique is appropriate, the Second Edition is updated to reflect significant developments in the field. This authoritative text: Features new chapters on axicon light ring generation systems, laser-beam-splitting (fan-out) gratings, vortex beams, and microlens diffusers Describes the latest advances in beam profile measurement technology and laser beam shaping using diffractive diffusers Contains new material on wavelength dependence, channel integrators, geometrical optics, and optical software Laser Beam Shaping: Theory and Techniques, Second Edition not only provides a working understanding of the fundamentals, but also offers insight into the potential application of laser-beam-profile shaping in laser system design.
Research and Technology Program Digest Springer Nature
Ubiquitous sensors, devices, networks and information are paving the way toward a smart world in which computational intelligence is distributed throughout the physical environment to provide reliable and relevant services to people. This ubiquitous intelligence will change the computing landscape because it will

enable new breeds of applications and systems to be developed, and the realm of computing possibilities will be significantly extended. By enhancing everyday objects with intelligence, many tasks and processes could be simplified, the physical spaces where people interact, like workplaces and homes, could become more efficient, safer and more enjoyable. Ubiquitous computing, or pervasive computing, uses these many “smart things” or “u-things” to create smart environments, services and applications. A smart thing can be endowed with different levels of intelligence, and may be c- text-aware, active, interactive, reactive, proactive, assistive, adaptive, automated, sentient, perceptual, cognitive, autonomic and/or thinking. Research on ubiquitous intelligence is an emerging research field covering many disciplines. A series of grand challenges exists to move from the current level of computing services to the smart world of adaptive and intelligent services. Started in 2005, the series of UIC conferences has been held in Taipei, Nagasaki, Three Gorges (China), Hong Kong, Oslo and Brisbane. The proceedings contain the papers presented at the 7th International Conference on Ubiquitous Intelligence and Computing (UIC 2010), held in Xi’an, China, October 26–29, 2010. The conference was accompanied by six vibrant workshops on a variety of research challenges within the area of ubiquitous intelligence and computing.

NASA Scientific and Technical Publications Springer Science & Business Media

Wind tunnel tests were conducted to provide support interference information for planning and directing wind tunnel tests at supersonic and hypersonic Mach numbers. Sting-length and sting-diameter effects on base and surface pressures of a blunt 6-deg cone with a sliced base were investigated at Mach numbers 2, 3, 5, and 8. Dynamic stability tests on a blunt 7-deg cone were also conducted at Mach numbers 2, 5, and 8. The objectives of the 7-deg cone tests were to define critical sting lengths as determined by the measurement of dynamic stability derivatives, static pitching moment, and base pressure. Two frequencies of oscillation were investigated, and data were obtained for laminar, transitional, and turbulent boundary-layer conditions at the model base. The data from the 6- and 7-deg cone tests showed that the critical sting length depended on the interference indicator, Mach number, angle of attack, state of the model boundary layer, and frequency of oscillation. The critical sting length was generally less for models with turbulent boundary layers than for those with laminar boundary layers. A critical sting length of 2.5 model diameters was determined to be suitable for all test conditions that produced a turbulent boundary layer at or ahead of the model base.

Theory and Experimental Evaluation of a Consistent Steady-state Kinetic Model for 2-D Conductive Structures in Ionospheric Plasmas with Application to Bare Electrodynamic Tethers in Space Springer Science & Business Media

This book is a collection of thoroughly well-researched studies presented at the Eighth Future Technologies Conference. This annual conference aims to seek submissions from the wide arena of studies like Computing, Communication, Machine Vision, Artificial Intelligence, Ambient Intelligence, Security, and e-Learning. With an impressive 490 paper submissions, FTC emerged as a hybrid event of unparalleled success, where visionary minds explored groundbreaking solutions to the most pressing challenges across diverse fields. These groundbreaking findings open a window for vital conversation on information technologies in our community especially to foster future collaboration with one another. We hope that the readers find this book interesting and inspiring and render their enthusiastic support toward it.

Research and Technology Program Digest Flash Index Routledge

This is an open access book. The 2022 3rd International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Education(ICAIE 2022) will be held in Chengdu, China during June 24-26, 2022. The meeting focused on the new trends in the development of "artificial intelligence" and "education" under the new situation, and jointly discussed how to empower and promote the high-quality development of "artificial intelligence" and "education". An ideal platform to share views and experiences with industry experts. The conference invites experts and scholars in the field to conduct wonderful exchanges based on their own research results based on the development of the times. The themes are around artificial intelligence technology and applications; intelligent and knowledge-based systems; information-based education; intelligent learning; advanced information theory and neural network technology ; software computing and algorithms; intelligent algorithms and computing and many other topics.

NASA Technical Paper Springer Nature

First published in 1986, Social Science and Social Policy addresses major questions concerned with the social utility of social science. The book is divided into four parts. The first part considers the place of social science in the policy-making process and criticizes the rational model which gives a central place to analysis. In part two, five different methodologies for policy research are considered: the use of continuous surveys, public opinion polls, social indicators, evaluation research and social experimentations and the use of qualitative methods. The advantages and drawbacks of each are considered with extensive use of examples. In the third part, the role of theory is examined. Particular attention is paid to the issue of health inequality. In part four, general questions are raised about the use and abuse of social science, including questions about how it can be most effectively disseminated to make maximum impact. The book is aimed at a general readership and requires no special methodological expertise. It will appeal particularly to undergraduates and graduate students taking courses in social policy, public policy applied sociology and a range of applied social sciences such as criminology, health studies, education and social work.

Technical Abstract Bulletin Springer Nature

Masters Theses in the Pure and Applied Sciences was first conceived, published, and disseminated by the Center for Information and Numerical Data Analysis and Synthesis (CINDAS)* at Purdue University in 1957, starting its coverage of theses with the academic year 1955. Beginning with Volume 13, the printing and dis semination phases of the activity were transferred to University Microfilms/Xerox of Ann Arbor, Michigan, with the though that such an arrangement would be more beneficial to the academic and general scientific and technical community. After five years of this joint undertaking we had concluded that it was in the interest of all concerned if the printing and distribution of the volumes were handled by an international publishing house to assure improved service and broader dissemi nation. Hence, starting with Volume 18, Masters Theses in the Pure and Applied Sciences has been disseminated on a worldwide basis by Plenum Publishing Corporation of New York, and in the same year the coverage was broadened to include Canadian universities. All back issues can also be ordered from Plenum. We have reported in Volume 37 (thesis year 1992) a total of 12,549 thesis titles from 25 Canadian and 153 United States universities. We are sure that this broader base for these titles reported will greatly

enhance the value of this impor tant annual reference work. While Volume 37 reports theses submitted in 1992, on occasion, certain uni versities do report theses submitted in previous years but not reported at the time.

Experimental Algorithms Springer Science & Business Media

Scarcity of spectrum resources, inefficient spectrum usage and the inflexibility of the current spectrum assignment are few of the major roadblocks in the development of new wireless communication standards. Secondary spectrum sharing has become a viable solution to alleviate this problem. Secondary users are unlicensed devices that use opportunistic spectrum access to identify vacant frequency bins and thereby utilize the spectrum. For advanced wireless communication standards like the Long Term Evolution (LTE) which primarily calls for higher data rates, evaluation of design parameters for ensuring efficient coexistence of heterogeneous secondary users and guaranteeing acceptable minimum level of performance becomes essential. Additionally, the understanding of the interference between secondary users occupying adjacent frequency bands for their transmission is imperative. This thesis focuses on the coexistence of secondary users in the same band assuming that the primary spectrum is found available. By Implementing two Non Contiguous Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (NC-OFDM) based secondary transmitters on a real time platform, the design parameters that need to be considered to ensure efficient coexistence have been identified and investigated. The performance degradations observed at a particular secondary link due to presence of another interfering secondary link occupying adjacent frequency bands for its transmission have also been studied. This thesis also focuses on implementation of algorithms to modify the existing NC-OFDM transmission at the secondary transmitter end to reduce its Interference effects on the other secondary links operating within the same band. The focus is on an LTE-based Secondary Non Contiguous Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing Transceiver on a Real Time Platform developed by National Instruments. The various blocks needed to design a real time LTE based communications links are discussed. An experimental LTE-to-LTE interference analysis based on the Real Time Platform and the designed system is presented.

Reports and Documents Springer

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 13th International Symposium on Experimental Algorithms, SEA 2014, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in June/July 2014. The 36 revised full papers presented together with 3 invited presentations were carefully reviewed and selected from 81 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on combinatorial optimization, data structures, graph drawing, shortest path, strings, graph algorithms and suffix structures.

ERDA Energy Research Abstracts

The changed-trace and multiple-trace theories of interference were tested in a series of six experiments. The changed-trace hypothesis attributes interference to a rewriting of an initial memory trace. The multiple-trace hypothesis attributes interference to a competition between separate memory traces. Experiments 1 and 2 replicated the modified recognition test used by Chandler (1989, 1991) and provide support for the changed-trace hypothesis due to the strong evidence of retroactive interference, but lack of evidence for proactive interference. The rest of the experiments modify the basic paradigm by changing the type of stimuli (Experiments 3 and 4 introduce words as stimuli instead of images) and the number of presentations of stimuli (Experiments 5 and 6 increase the number of times the interfering stimuli are shown). These changes resulted in evidence for both proactive and retroactive interference. Proactive interference was found in the experiments that used a modified version of Chandler's methodology, supporting the multiple trace hypothesis. If a memory trace is changed, proactive interference will not occur. The lack of evidence for proactive interference rules out a purely changed-trace interpretation of interference effects.

Proceedings of the 2022 3rd International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Education (IC-ICAIE 2022)

The explosive increase in the world's human population, with conse quent need to feed an ever-increasing number of hungry mouths, and the largely resultant disturbances and pollution of the environment in which man must live and produce the things he needs, are forcing him to search for means of solving the first problem without intensifying the latter. Food production requires adequate assurance against the ravages of insects. In the last three decades short-sighted, unilateral and almost exclusive employment of synthesized chemicals for insect pest control has posed an enormous and as yet unfathomed contribution to the degradation of our environment, while our insect pest problems seem greater than ever. Properly viewed, pest control is basically a question of applied ecology, yet its practice has long been conducted with little regard to real necessity for control, and in some cases, with little regard to various detrimental side-effects or long-term advantage with respect, even, to the specific crop itself. This book deals fundamentally with these questions. The development of pesticide resistance in many of the target species, against which the pesticides are directed, has occasioned an ever-increasing load of applications and complexes of different kinds of highly toxic materials. This has been made even more "necessary" as the destruction of natural enemies has resulted, as a side effect, in the rise to pest status of many species that were formerly innocuous. The application of broad-spec trum pesticides thus has many serious and self-defeating features.

NASA Scientific and Technical Reports

The Eighth Rochester Conference on Coherence and Quantum Optics was held on the campus of the University of Rochester during the period June 13-16, 2001. This volume contains the proceedings of the meeting. This Conference differed from the previous seven in the CQO series in several ways, the most important of which was the absence of Leonard Mandel. A special memorial symposium in his honor was held at the end of the conference. The presentations from that symposium are included in this proceedings volume. An innovation in this meeting was the inclusion of a series of invited lectures chaired by CQO founder Emil Wolf, reviewing the history of the fields of coherence and quantum optics before about 1970. These were given by three prominent participants in the development of the field, C. Cohen-Tannoudji, J.F. Clauser, and R.J. Glauber. Their lectures are included in the proceedings and should provide a valuable resource for historians of science.

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