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## JAYVON PORTER

*Numerical Modeling, Analysis and Optimization in Engineering* Academic Press
In packet communication systems, a header is attached to the transmitted packet at each layer. The overhead due to the transmission of the individual header can have a significant impact on the performance of the communication system especially when the system operates in heavy load. In order to increase data throughput, a number of packets sharing a single header can be aggregated into a frame. In this dissertation, we present a mathematical model for a packet aggregation system assuming a general distribution for the packet length. For a given header size, we obtain the minimum system utilization where packet aggregation improves the system performance. We also analyze the asymptotic behavior of such systems leading to a simple heuristic policy on the optimum aggregation level. It is shown that the impact of the variability of the packet length distribution on different system performance measures is rather insignificant when the system load is low or moderate. In many applications, it would be necessary or desirable to group together a number of demands before it is worthwhile to allocate system resources to serve them. In the second part of this dissertation, we propose to use a threshold-based timer which dynamically controls the size of the batches and their release times. A complete characterization and a clear understanding of the stochastic characteristics of the timer behavior and its departure processes are presented. Such processes are inherently "friendlier" than their classical counterparts due to the positive correlation between the size of the released batches and the time interval between them. In traditional batch arrival models, such a dependency is absent. We examine the departure process of the timer by analyzing its queue response and the peakedness.
**Modeling, Analysis and Optimization of Integrated Energy Systems for Multigeneration Purposes** World Scientific
Efficient management of product information is vital for manufacturing enterprises in this information age. Considering the proliferation of product information, tight production schedules, and intense market competition, human intelligence alone cannot meet the requirements of efficient product development. Technologies and tools that support information management are urgently needed. This volume presents the design reuse methodology to support product development. Significant efforts have been made to create an intelligent and optimal design environment by incorporating the contemporary technologies in product family design, artificial intelligence, neural networks, information theories, etc. This volume covers both theoretical topics and implementation strategies, with detailed case studies to help readers gain an insight in areas such as product information modeling, information analysis, engineering optimization, production cost estimation, and product performance evaluation.
John Wiley & Sons
Understand both uncoded and coded caching techniques in future wireless network design. Expert authors present new techniques that will help you to improve backhaul, load minimization, deployment cost reduction, security, energy efficiency and the quality of the user experience. Covering topics from high-level architectures to specific requirement-oriented caching design and analysis, including big-data enabled caching, caching in cloud-assisted 5G networks, and security, this is an essential resource for academic researchers, postgraduate students and engineers working in wireless communications.
*Design Reuse in Product Development Modeling, Analysis and Optimization* Springer Science & Business Media
Traditionally, design space exploration for Systems-on-Chip (SoCs) has focused on the computational aspects of the problem at hand. However, as the number of components on a single chip and their performance continue to increase, the communication architecture plays a major role in the area, performance and energy consumption of the overall system. As a result, a shift from computation-based to communication-based design becomes mandatory. Towards this end, network-on-chip (NoC) communication architectures have emerged recently as a promising alternative to classical bus and point-to-point communication architectures. In this dissertation, we study outstanding research problems related to modeling, analysis and optimization of NoC communication architectures. More precisely, we present novel design methodologies, software tools and FPGA prototypes to aid the design of application-specific NoCs.
**Reliability** Springer Science & Business Media
Reliability Modeling, Analysis and OptimizationModeling, Analysis and Optimization of Process and Energy SystemsJohn Wiley & Sons
**Stochastic Geometry Approach** Springer Nature
This dissertation presents improvements to the modeling and efficient execution of scientific workflows. Many scientific workflow systems have been developed to solve a specific problem well, but many fail to address needs of a broader group of scientists. While there may never be a system that can satisfy all needs completely, a better balance between diverging design goals can be found. To this end, this work identifies a number of desiderata that occur in the design of a scientific workflow system and discusses to which degree they are addressed in current scientific workflow systems. A selection of systems is presented in detail and strengths and weaknesses with respect to the desiderata are described. From this discussion, beneficial characteristics, properties and implementation details of scientific workflow systems are derived, yielding a proposal for an improved scientific workflow system. Recently, the declarative database language Datalog gained popularity in research and was used in workflow-oriented projects. Therefore, the use of Datalog as (i) a workflow description language and (ii) as a tool for implementing components is investigated. Different and novel approaches to understand, visualize and profile the evaluation of a Datalog program are developed and demonstrated. Finally, new techniques for capturing and employing data and workflow provenance are developed. For example, provenance information is used to understand and debug database queries and workflow execution traces, or to more efficiently resume workflow execution after parameter changes or even system crashes. Provenance is critical for scientists using workflow systems and is therefore studied extensively. This dissertation presents

an overview of current research topics in the field of provenance and some methods used to analyze provenance data using Datalog. When Datalog is used as a workflow description language, provenance of data has to be defined and available. Conversely, research in the field of database systems and Datalog can be extended to scientific workflow systems, for example to capture and analyze provenance. A new game-theoretic notion of provenance is presented that yields a detailed visual description of Why/How provenance for facts but also provide answers to Why-Not questions for missing facts in the result. A novel modification of the provenance game construction is sketched that removes dependencies on the active domain from the provenance explanations. Returning to classical workflow systems, some approaches to model and automate scientific problem solving are studied and discussed. This ultimately leads to the definition of a new scientific workflow system that is based on existing concepts that were identified as beneficial earlier but strives to improve on weaknesses identified in the presented case studies. Finally, a new method to improve fault tolerance of a scientific workflow system, which demonstrates all technologies discussed, is presented. Provenance of the workflow execution is analyzed, for example using Datalog, and used to speed up recovery of the workflow execution after a failure.

Modeling, Analysis, and Optimization Issues for Large Space Structures Sudwestdeutscher Verlag Fur Hochschulschriften AG

Wireless -- Stochastic -- Cellular -- Networks.

**Modeling, Analysis, and Optimization Issues for Large Space Structures** Springer Science & Business Media

Modelling, Assessment, and Optimization of Energy Systems provides comprehensive methodologies for the thermal modelling of energy systems based on thermodynamic, exergoeconomic and exergoenviromental approaches. It provides advanced analytical approaches, assessment criteria and the methodologies to obtain analytical expressions from the experimental data. The concept of single-objective and multi-objective optimization with application to energy systems is provided, along with decision-making tools for multi-objective problems, multi-criteria problems, for simplifying the optimization of large energy systems, and for exergoeconomic improvement integrated with a simulator EIS method. This book provides a comprehensive methodology for modeling, assessment, improvement of any energy system with guidance, and practical examples that provide detailed insights for energy engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering and researchers in the field of analysis and optimization of energy systems. Offers comprehensive analytical tools for the modeling and simulation of energy systems with applications for decision-making tools Provides methodologies to obtain analytical models of energy systems for experimental data Covers decision-making tools in multi-objective problems

Performance Modeling, Analysis, and Optimization of Self-organized Packet Radio Ad Hoc Networks with Cellular Overlay John Wiley & Sons

The heavy-tailed traffic from wireless users, caused by the emerging Internet and multimedia applications, induces extremely dynamic and variable network environment, which can fundamentally change the way in which wireless networks are conceived, designed, and operated. This thesis is concerned with modeling, analysis, and optimization of wireless networks in the presence of heavy tails. First, a novel traffic model is proposed, which captures the inherent relationship between the traffic dynamics and the joint effects of the mobility variability of network users and the spatial correlation in their observed physical phenomenon. Next, the asymptotic delay distribution of wireless users is analyzed under different traffic patterns and spectrum conditions, which reveals the critical conditions under which wireless users can experience heavy-tailed delay with significantly degraded QoS performance. Based on the delay analysis, the fundamental impact of heavy-tailed environment on network stability is studied. Specifically, a new network stability criterion, namely moment stability, is introduced to better characterize the QoS performance in the heavy-tailed environment. Accordingly, a throughput-optimal scheduling algorithm is proposed to maximize network throughput while guaranteeing moment stability. Furthermore, the impact of heavy-tailed spectrum on network connectivity is investigated. Towards this, the necessary conditions on the existence of delay-bounded connectivity are derived. To enhance network connectivity, the mobility-assisted data forwarding scheme is exploited, whose important design parameters, such as critical mobility radius, are derived. Moreover, the latency in wireless mobile networks is analyzed, which exhibits asymptotic linearity in the initial distance between mobile users.

**Healthcare and Virtual Reality Applications** Wiley-Blackwell

In general, several mathematical models can be designed in order to describe a biological or medical process and there is no unique criterion which model gives the best description. This book presents several of these models and shows applications of them to different biological and medical problems. The book shows that operations research expertise is necessary in respect to modeling, analysis and optimization of biosystems.

Modeling, Analysis and Optimization of Network-on-Chip Communication Architectures Cambridge University Press

Methanol synthesis has been the subject of many improvements over the last decades since it became more cost effective and scalable than earlier high pressure technology. The synthesis of methanol from syngas has conventionally been carried out in adiabatic quench-type reactor in the gas phase where the only way to moderate the temperature is to inject shots of syngas at various position of the rector. However, because of the highly exothermic behavior of methanol synthesis reactions, the dissipation of heat has been a bottle-neck in the reactor design, and reactor configurations have a tendency to be complicated. This dissertation is divided into three parts presents a mathematical model of double-tube methanol reactor which was developed through cooperation between Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) and Mitsubishi Gas Company (MGC), methanol synthesis process flowsheet was developed and fully integrated with the Genetic Algorithms that generated a set of optimal operating conditions with respect to upper and lower limits and several constraints, and a dynamic optimization approaches to derive the ideal operating conditions for a Lurgi type reactor in the presence of catalyst deactivation. This study proposes a new approach based on a hybrid algorithm combining genetic algorithm (GA) and generalized pattern search (GPS) derivative-free methodologies to provide a sufficiently good solution to this dynamic optimization problem. The hybrid GA-GPS algorithm has the advantage of sequentially combining GA and GPS logics; while GA, as the most popular evolutionary algorithm, effectively explore the landscape of the fitness function and identify promising areas of the search space, GPS

efficiently search existing basins in order to find an approximately optimal solution. The simulation results showed that implementing the shell temperature trajectory derived by the proposed approach with 5% recycle ratio of CO2 increased the production of methanol by approximately 2.5% compared to the existing operating conditions.

Data-driven Modeling, Analysis, and Optimization of Sensor-integrated Complex Systems Reliability Modeling, Analysis and OptimizationModeling, Analysis and Optimization of Process and Energy Systems

The book focuses on the modeling, analysis and optimization of Automatic Retransmission reQuest (ARQ) protocols as part of a wireless communications system. The work considers systems in increasing complexity and is divided into two parts. The first considers single link communications while the second investigates point-to-multipoint systems and wireless networks. The first part provides a thorough discussion on performance measures in ARQ communications. A definition for reliable protocols and conditions to achieve this are provided. In case that, due to delay constraints, reliability cannot be guaranteed, conditions for the optimal truncation of the ARQ chain are derived, considering both ARQ protocols in isolation as well as at the server of a single queue. The second part investigates power control policies to maximize the amount of data being transfered at the downlink of a cellular communications system as well as at a network with per hop retransmissions, taking interference between nodes into account. The stability regions of such systems is explicitly provided, while algorithms that can achieve this are provided and their performance is analyzed.

*With Examples in C and MATLAB?* Springer

This document contains the proceedings of the Air Force/NASA Workshop on Modeling, Analysis, and Optimization Issues for Large Space Structures held in Williamsburg, Virginia, May 13-14 1982. The theme of the workshop was modeling, analysis, and optimization of large space structures, including structure control interaction. Speakers were drawn primarily from industry, with participation from universities and government. The workshop was organized into three sessions: mathematical modeling, analysis methodology, and optimization for controllability. Results of the workshop were discussed in a final session. The workshop presentations ranged over many topics in large space structures, including structure-control interaction, structural and structural dynamics modeling, thermal analysis, testing, design, and optimization. The interdisciplinary area of structure-control interaction, which is a challenge to analysts, designers, and test engineers, was clearly emphasized. Not addressed in the workshop was the important subject of structural deployment.

*Modeling, Analysis, and Optimization of Automotive Networks* Springer

This book highlights recent compelling research results and trends in various aspects of contemporary mathematics, emphasizing applicabilitions to real-world situations. The chapters present exciting new findings and developments in situations where mathematical rigor is combined with common sense. A multi-disciplinary approach, both within each chapter and in the volume as a whole, leads to practical insights that may result in a more synthetic understanding of specific global issues as well as their possible solutions. The volume will be of interest not only to experts in mathematics, but also to graduate students, scientists, and practitioners from other fields including physics, biology, geology, management, and medicine.

*Preventive Maintenance of Safety-related Systems - Modeling, Analysis, and Optimization* Cambridge University Press

Bringing together business and engineering to reliability analysisWith manufactured products exploding in numbers and complexity,reliability studies play an increasingly critical role throughout aproduct's entire life cycle-from design to post-sale support.Reliability: Modeling, Prediction, and Optimization presents aremarkably broad framework for the analysis of the technical andcommercial aspects of product reliability, integrating concepts andmethodologies from such diverse areas as engineering, materialsscience, statistics, probability, operations research, andmanagement. Written in plain language by two highly respectedexperts in the field, this practical work provides engineers,operations managers, and applied statisticians with bothqualitative and quantitative tools for solving a variety ofcomplex, real-world reliability problems. A wealth of examples andcase studies accompanies: * Comprehensive coverage of assessment, prediction, and improvementat each stage of a product's life cycle * Clear explanations of modeling and analysis for hardware rangingfrom a single part to whole systems * Thorough coverage of test design and statistical analysis ofreliability data * A special chapter on software reliability * Coverage of effective management of reliability, product support,testing, pricing, and related topics * Lists of sources for technical information, data, and computerprograms * Hundreds of graphs, charts, and tables, as well as over 500references * PowerPoint slides are available from the Wiley editorialdepartment.

**Modeling, Analysis and Optimization of Flourescenated Antibody Based Imaging**

In general, several mathematical models can be designed in order to describe a biological or medical process and there is no unique criterion which model gives the best description. This book presents several of these models and shows applications of them to different biological and medical problems. The book shows that operations research expertise is necessary in respect to modeling, analysis and optimization of biosystems.

Modeling, Analysis, and Optimization

This book provides readers with a detailed reference regarding two of the most important long-term reliability and aging effects on nanometer integrated systems, electromigrations (EM) for interconnect and biased temperature instability (BTI) for CMOS devices. The authors discuss in detail recent developments in the modeling, analysis and optimization of the reliability effects from EM and BTI induced failures at the circuit, architecture and system levels of abstraction. Readers will benefit from a focus on topics such as recently developed, physics-based EM modeling, EM modeling for multi-segment wires, new EM-aware power grid analysis, and system level EM-induced reliability optimization and management techniques. Reviews classic Electromigration (EM) models, as well as existing EM failure models and discusses the limitations of those models; Introduces a dynamic EM model to address transient stress evolution, in which wires are stressed under time-varying current flows, and the EM recovery effects. Also includes new, parameterized equivalent DC current based EM models to address the recovery and transient effects; Presents a cross-layer approach to transistor aging modeling, analysis and mitigation, spanning multiple abstraction levels; Equips readers for EM-induced dynamic reliability management and energy or lifetime optimization techniques, for many-core dark silicon microprocessors, embedded systems, lower power many-core processors and datacenters.

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rd This book constitutes a collection of extended versions of papers presented at the 23 IFIP TC7 Conference on System Modeling and Optimization, which was held in C- cow, Poland, on July 23–27, 2007. It contains 7 plenary and 22 contributed articles, the latter selected via a peer reviewing process. Most of the papers are concerned with optimization and optimal control. Some of them deal with practical issues, e. g. , p- formance-based design for seismic risk reduction, or evolutionary optimization in structural engineering. Many contributions concern optimization of infini- dimensional systems, ranging from a general overview of the variational analysis, through optimization and sensitivity analysis of PDE systems, to optimal control of neutral systems. A significant group of papers is devoted to shape analysis and opti- zation. Sufficient optimality conditions for ODE problems, and stochastic control methods applied to mathematical finance, are also investigated. The remaining papers are on mathematical programming, modeling, and information technology. The conference was the 23rd event in the series of such meetings biennially org- ized under the auspices of the Seventh Technical Committee “Systems Modeling and Optimization” of the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP TC7).

Modeling, Analysis, and Optimization of Complex Vibroacoustic Systems with Micro-perforates

For sound transmission control inside a duct, acoustic silencers are considered whose modeling is systematically tackled by the proposed numerical tools. Reactive silencers with rigid internal partitions are studied for their parametric influences and noise attenuation mechanisms. With the introduction of MPPs as dissipative elements, a unit cell treatment is proposed to model the complex side-branch configuration, and investigations reveal the hybrid attenuation mechanism of such device, which combines the reflection and absorption effects. Benefiting from the modular nature of the sub-structuring approach, the size of the perforated hole and the perforation ratio can be optimized to strike a balance between the dissipative and reactive effect, for ultimately achieving a desired Transmission Loss (TL) within a prescribed frequency range. The calculation accuracy for both reactive and hybrid MPP silencers using the proposed approach have been confirmed with finite element method (FEM) simulations and experiments. For the tuning and optimization of a silencer, the broadband TL performance realized by a number of cascade-connected sub-chambers is investigated. A theoretical basis for the description of the overall system TL is presented. The characteristics of the sub-chambers, along with the understandings of influences of the parameters, provide guidelines for their optimizations, and a desired broadband performance is achieved by connecting sub-chambers with optimized TLs to tackle different frequency regions. Based on the sub-chamber strategy, a multi-level approach for the design, analysis and optimization of acoustic silencers with cascaded sub-chambers is proposed. Through numerical case studies and a retrofitted design of a mining truck muffler, the effectiveness of the proposed methodology is demonstrated, which greatly reduces the design variables and computational costs compared with global design and optimization.

**Modeling, Analysis and Optimization of a Scissors Linkage Seat Suspension**

Advanced sensing is increasingly integrated with complex systems for system informatics and optimization. Rapid advancement of sensing technology brings the data proliferation and provides unprecedented opportunities for data-driven modeling, analysis, and optimization of sensor-integrated complex systems. However, complex-structured sensing data pose significant challenges in data analysis. Realizing full potentials of sensing data depends to a great extent on developing novel analytical methods and tools to address the challenges. The objective of this dissertation is to develop innovative sensor-based methodologies for modeling, analysis, and optimization of complex healthcare and virtual reality (VR) systems. This research will enable and assist in 1) handling high-dimensional spatiotemporal data; 2) extracting pertinent information about system dynamics; 3) exploiting acquired knowledge for system optimization for the cardiovascular system and the human behavior in VR environment. My research accomplishments include: Optimal sensing strategy for the design of electrocardiogram imaging (ECGi) system: In Chapter 2, a new optimal sensor placement strategy is developed for the design of ECGi systems to capture a complete picture of spatiotemporal dynamics in cardiac electrical activity. This investigation provides a viable solution that uses a sparse set of ECG sensors to realize high-resolution ECGi systems. Sensor-based survival analysis of cardiac risks: In Chapter 3, a data-driven survival model is developed to predict the probability that cardiac events occur at a certain time point by integrating variable data, attribute data, with sensor-based ECG data. This research is conducive to improve the early detection of life-threatening cardiac events, thereby reducing the recurrences of cardiac events and improving lifestyle modifications of cardiac patients. Joint SDT-C&E model for quantifying problem-solving skills in sensor-based VR: In Chapter 4, a data-driven model that integrates signal detection theory (SDT) with conflict & error (C&E) is developed to quantify engineering problem-solving skills. The proposed model can be generalized to quantify problem-solving skills in many other disciplines such as healthcare, psychology, and cognitive sciences, by comparing one's problem-solving actions with actions of a subject matter expert. Eye-tracking sensing and modeling in VR: In Chapter 5, a VR learning factory is developed to mimic physical learning factories. Further, data-driven models are integrated with eye-tracking sensing to evaluate and reinforce problem-solving skills of engineering students in a VR learning factory. The VR learning factory and aggregative quantifier developed in this chapter have strong potentials to be incorporated into laboratory demonstration and engineering examinations of manufacturing curriculums.

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