

Comparing Topologies And The Design Rules Of The Game

The book will address the-state-of-the-art in integrated circuit design in the context of emerging systems. New exciting opportunities in body area networks, wireless communications, data networking, and optical imaging are discussed. Emerging materials that can take system performance beyond standard CMOS, like Silicon on Insulator (SOI), Silicon Germanium (SiGe), and Indium Phosphide (InP) are explored. Three-dimensional (3-D) CMOS integration and co-integration with sensor technology are described as well. The book is a must for anyone serious about circuit design for future technologies. The book is written by top notch international experts in industry and academia. The intended audience is practicing engineers with integrated circuit background. The book will be also used as a recommended reading and supplementary material in graduate course curriculum. Intended audience is professionals working in the integrated circuit design field. Their job titles might be : design engineer, product manager, marketing manager, design team leader, etc. The book will be also used by graduate students. Many of the chapter authors are University Professors.

This volume contains about 40 papers covering many of the latest developments in the fast-growing field of bioinformatics. The contributions span a wide range of topics, including computational genomics and genetics, protein function and computational proteomics, the transcriptome, structural bioinformatics, microarray data analysis, motif identification, biological pathways and systems, and biomedical applications. There are also abstracts from the keynote addresses and invited talks. The papers cover not only theoretical aspects of bioinformatics but also delve into the application of new methods, with input from computation, engineering and biology disciplines. This multidisciplinary approach to bioinformatics gives these proceedings a unique viewpoint of the field. Contents: Exploring the Ocean's Microbes: Sequencing the Seven Seas (M E Frazier et al.) Protein Network Comparative Genomics (T Ideker) Bioinformatics at Microsoft Research (S Mercer) Protein Fold Recognition Using Gradient Boost Algorithm (F Jiao et al.) Efficient Annotation of Non-Coding RNA Structures Including Pseudoknots via Automated Filters (C Liu et al.) Efficient Generalized Matrix Approximations for Biomarker Discovery and Visualization in Gene Expression Data (W Li et al.) Sorting Genomes by Translocations and Deletions (X Qi et al.) Detection of Cleavage Sites for HIV-1 Protease in Native Proteins (L You) Identifying Biological Pathways via Phase Decomposition and Profile Extraction (Y Zhang & Z Deng) Complexity and Scoring Function of MS/MS Peptide De Novo Sequencing (C Xu & B Ma) Simulating In Vitro Epithelial Morphogenesis in Multiple Environments (M R Grant et al.) and other papers Readership: Research and application community in bioinformatics, systems biology, medicine, pharmacology and biotechnology. A useful reference for graduate researchers in bioinformatics and computational biology.

Keywords: Bioinformatics; Computational Biology; Genomics; Proteomics; Structural Biology; Biological Pathways; Phylogenetics; Systems Biology Key Features: The CSB meetings accepts only the highest quality research paper, with a paper-acceptance rate of below 20% The CSB meeting represents an unique bioinformatics conference in which papers blend bioinformatic tool development with in silico biology CSB meetings have become one of the most well attended bioinformatics conferences CSB proceedings are indexed by Medline

The book covers new developments in structural topology optimization. Basic features and limitations of Michell's truss theory, its extension to a broader class of support conditions, generalizations of truss topology optimization, and Michell continua are reviewed. For elastic bodies, the layout problems in linear elasticity are discussed and the method of relaxation by homogenization is outlined. The classical problem of free material design is shown to be reducible to a locking material problem, even in the multiloading case. For structures subjected to

dynamic loads, it is explained how they can be designed so that the structural eigenfrequencies of vibration are as far away as possible from a prescribed external excitation frequency (or a band of excitation frequencies) in order to avoid resonance phenomena with high vibration and noise levels. For diffusive and convective transport processes and multiphysics problems, applications of the density method are discussed. In order to take uncertainty in material parameters, geometry, and operating conditions into account, techniques of reliability-based design optimization are introduced and reviewed for their applicability to topology optimization.

Presents applied theory and advanced simulation techniques for electric machines and drives This book combines the knowledge of experts from both academia and the software industry to present theories of multiphysics simulation by design for electrical machines, power electronics, and drives. The comprehensive design approach described within supports new applications required by technologies sustaining high drive efficiency. The highlighted framework considers the electric machine at the heart of the entire electric drive. The book also emphasizes the simulation by design concept—a concept that frames the entire highlighted design methodology, which is described and illustrated by various advanced simulation technologies. Multiphysics Simulation by Design for Electrical Machines, Power Electronics and Drives begins with the basics of electrical machine design and manufacturing tolerances. It also discusses fundamental aspects of the state of the art design process and includes examples from industrial practice. It explains FEM-based analysis techniques for electrical machine design—providing details on how it can be employed in ANSYS Maxwell software. In addition, the book covers advanced magnetic material modeling capabilities employed in numerical computation; thermal analysis; automated optimization for electric machines; and power electronics and drive systems. This valuable resource: Delivers the multi-physics know-how based on practical electric machine design methodologies Provides an extensive overview of electric machine design optimization and its integration with power electronics and drives Incorporates case studies from industrial practice and research and development projects Multiphysics Simulation by Design for Electrical Machines, Power Electronics and Drives is an incredibly helpful book for design engineers, application and system engineers, and technical professionals. It will also benefit graduate engineering students with a strong interest in electric machines and drives.

This book covers some of the major issues facing telecommunications network engineers and managers today. Topics covered include network planning for transmission systems, modelling of SDH transport network structures and telecommunications network design and performance modelling, as well as network costs and ROI modelling and QoS in 3G networks. This practical book will prove a valuable resource to network engineers and managers working in today's competitive telecommunications environment.

Recently the world celebrated the 60th anniversary of the invention of the first transistor. The first integrated circuit (IC) was built a decade later, with the first microprocessor designed in the early 1970s. Today, ICs are a part of nearly every aspect of our daily lives. They help us live longer and more comfortably, and do more, faster. All this is possible because of the relentless search for new materials, circuit designs, and ideas happening on a daily basis at industrial and academic institutions around the globe. Showcasing the latest advances in very-large-scale integrated (VLSI) circuits, VLSI: Circuits for Emerging Applications provides a balanced view of industrial and academic developments beyond silicon and complementary metal–oxide–semiconductor (CMOS) technology. From quantum-dot cellular automata (QCA) to chips for cochlear implants, this must-have resource: Investigates the trend of combining multiple cores in a single chip to boost performance of the overall system Describes a novel approach to enable physically unclonable functions (PUFs) using intrinsic features of a VLSI chip Examines the VLSI implementations of major symmetric and asymmetric key

cryptographic algorithms, hash functions, and digital signatures Discusses nonvolatile memories such as resistive random-access memory (Re-RAM), magneto-resistive RAM (MRAM), and floating-body RAM (FB-RAM) Explores organic transistors, soft errors, photonics, nanoelectromechanical (NEM) relays, reversible computation, bioinformatics, asynchronous logic, and more VLSI: Circuits for Emerging Applications presents cutting-edge research, design architectures, materials, and uses for VLSI circuits, offering valuable insight into the current state of the art of micro- and nanoelectronics.

This book provides a unified treatment of Flip-Flop design and selection in nanometer CMOS VLSI systems. The design aspects related to the energy-delay tradeoff in Flip-Flops are discussed, including their energy-optimal selection according to the targeted application, and the detailed circuit design in nanometer CMOS VLSI systems. Design strategies are derived in a coherent framework that includes explicitly nanometer effects, including leakage, layout parasitics and process/voltage/temperature variations, as main advances over the existing body of work in the field. The related design tradeoffs are explored in a wide range of applications and the related energy-performance targets. A wide range of existing and recently proposed Flip-Flop topologies are discussed. Theoretical foundations are provided to set the stage for the derivation of design guidelines, and emphasis is given on practical aspects and consequences of the presented results. Analytical models and derivations are introduced when needed to gain an insight into the inter-dependence of design parameters under practical constraints. This book serves as a valuable reference for practicing engineers working in the VLSI design area, and as text book for senior undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students (already familiar with digital circuits and timing).

Mixed-Signal Circuits offers a thoroughly modern treatment of integrated circuit design in the context of mixed-signal applications. Featuring chapters authored by leading experts from industry and academia, this book: Discusses signal integrity and large-scale simulation, verification, and testing Demonstrates advanced design techniques that enable digital circuits and sensitive analog circuits to coexist without any compromise Describes the process technology needed to address the performance challenges associated with developing complex mixed-signal circuits Deals with modeling topics, such as reliability, variability, and crosstalk, that define pre-silicon design methodology and trends, and are the focus of companies involved in wireless applications Develops methods to move analog into the digital domain quickly, minimizing and eliminating common trade-offs between performance, power consumption, simulation time, verification, size, and cost Details approaches for very low-power performances, high-speed interfaces, phase-locked loops (PLLs), voltage-controlled oscillators (VCOs), analog-to-digital converters (ADCs), and biomedical filters Delineates the respective parts of a full system-on-chip (SoC), from the digital parts to the baseband blocks, radio frequency (RF) circuitries, electrostatic-discharge (ESD) structures, and built-in self-test (BIST) architectures Mixed-Signal Circuits explores exciting opportunities in wireless communications and beyond. The book is a must for anyone involved in mixed-signal circuit design for future technologies.

This book gives a detailed analysis of switched-capacitor DC-DC converters that are entirely integrated on a single chip and establishes that these converters are mainly limited by the large parasitic coupling, the low capacitor energy density, and the fact that switched-capacitor converter topologies only have a fixed voltage conversion ratio. The authors introduce the concept of Advanced Multiphasing as a way to circumvent these limitations by having multiple out-of-phase parallel converter cores interact with each other to minimize capacitor charging losses, leading to several techniques that demonstrate record efficiency and power-density, and even a fundamentally new type of switched-capacitor topology that has a continuously-scalable conversion ratio. Provides single-source reference to the recently-developed Advanced Multiphasing concept; Enables greatly improved performance and capabilities in

fully integrated switched-capacitor converters; Enables readers to design DC-DC converters, where multiple converter cores are put in parallel and actively interact with each other over several phases to improve their capabilities.

Three-Dimensional Integrated Circuit Design, Second Edition, expands the original with more than twice as much new content, adding the latest developments in circuit models, temperature considerations, power management, memory issues, and heterogeneous integration. 3-D IC experts Pavlidis, Savidis, and Friedman cover the full product development cycle throughout the book, emphasizing not only physical design, but also algorithms and system-level considerations to increase speed while conserving energy. A handy, comprehensive reference or a practical design guide, this book provides effective solutions to specific challenging problems concerning the design of three-dimensional integrated circuits. Expanded with new chapters and updates throughout based on the latest research in 3-D integration:

Manufacturing techniques for 3-D ICs with TSVs Electrical modeling and closed-form expressions of through silicon vias Substrate noise coupling in heterogeneous 3-D ICs Design of 3-D ICs with inductive links Synchronization in 3-D ICs Variation effects on 3-D ICs Correlation of WID variations for intra-tier buffers and wires Offers practical guidance on designing 3-D heterogeneous systems Provides power delivery of 3-D ICs Demonstrates the use of 3-D ICs within heterogeneous systems that include a variety of materials, devices, processors, GPU-CPU integration, and more Provides experimental case studies in power delivery, synchronization, and thermal characterization

CMOS DC-DC Converters aims to provide a comprehensive dissertation on the matter of monolithic inductive Direct-Current to Direct-Current (DC-DC) converters. For this purpose seven chapters are defined which will allow the designer to gain specific knowledge on the design and implementation of monolithic inductive DC-DC converters, starting from the very basics.

This set of technical books contains all the information presented at the 1995 International Conference on Parallel Processing. This conference, held August 14 - 18, featured over 100 lectures from more than 300 contributors, and included three panel sessions and three keynote addresses. The international authorship includes experts from around the globe, from Texas to Tokyo, from Leiden to London. Compiled by faculty at the University of Illinois and sponsored by Penn State University, these Proceedings are a comprehensive look at all that's new in the field of parallel processing.

Focusing on innovation, these proceedings present recent advances in the field of mechanical design in China and offer researchers, scholars and scientists an international platform to present their research findings and exchange their ideas. In the context of the "Made in China 2025" development strategy, one central aspect of the ICMD2017 was Innovative Design Pushes "Made in China 2025." The book highlights research hotspots in mechanical design, such as design methodology, green design, robotics and mechanics, and reliability design, while also combining industrial design and mechanical design.

Research on radiation-tolerant electronics has increased rapidly over the past few years, resulting in many interesting approaches to modeling radiation effects and designing radiation-hardened integrated circuits and embedded systems. This research is strongly driven by the growing need for radiation-hardened electronics for space applications, high-energy physics experiments such as those on the Large Hadron Collider at CERN, and many terrestrial nuclear applications including nuclear energy and nuclear safety. With the progressive scaling of integrated circuit technologies and the growing complexity of electronic systems, their susceptibility to ionizing radiation has raised many exciting challenges, which are expected to drive research in the coming decade. In this book we highlight recent breakthroughs in the study of radiation effects in advanced semiconductor devices, as well as in high-performance analog, mixed signal, RF, and digital integrated circuits. We also focus on advances in

embedded radiation hardening in both FPGA and microcontroller systems and apply radiation-hardened embedded systems for cryptography and image processing, targeting space applications.

Interest in permanent magnet synchronous machines (PMSMs) is continuously increasing worldwide, especially with the increased use of renewable energy and the electrification of transports. This book contains the successful submissions of fifteen papers to a Special Issue of Energies on the subject area of "Permanent Magnet Synchronous Machines". The focus is on permanent magnet synchronous machines and the electrical systems they are connected to. The presented work represents a wide range of areas. Studies of control systems, both for permanent magnet synchronous machines and for brushless DC motors, are presented and experimentally verified. Design studies of generators for wind power, wave power and hydro power are presented. Finite element method simulations and analytical design methods are used. The presented studies represent several of the different research fields on permanent magnet machines and electric drives.

Advances and Trends in Structural Engineering, Mechanics and Computation features over 300 papers classified into 21 sections, which were presented at the Fourth International Conference on Structural Engineering, Mechanics and Computation (SEMC 2010, Cape Town, South Africa, 6-8 September 2010). The SEMC conferences have been held every 3 years in Developing NoC based interconnect tailored to a particular application domain, satisfying the application performance constraints with minimum power-area overhead is a major challenge. With technology scaling, as the geometries of on-chip devices reach the physical limits of operation, another important design challenge for NoCs will be to provide dynamic (run-time) support against permanent and intermittent faults that can occur in the system. The purpose of Designing Reliable and Efficient Networks on Chips is to provide state-of-the-art methods to solve some of the most important and time-intensive problems encountered during NoC design.

This book presents various computationally efficient component- and system-level design optimization methods for advanced electrical machines and drive systems. Readers will discover novel design optimization concepts developed by the authors and other researchers in the last decade, including application-oriented, multi-disciplinary, multi-objective, multi-level, deterministic, and robust design optimization methods. A multi-disciplinary analysis includes various aspects of materials, electromagnetics, thermotics, mechanics, power electronics, applied mathematics, manufacturing technology, and quality control and management. This book will benefit both researchers and engineers in the field of motor and drive design and manufacturing, thus enabling the effective development of the high-quality production of innovative, high-performance drive systems for challenging applications, such as green energy systems and electric vehicles.

Going beyond isolated research ideas and design experiences, Designing Network On-Chip Architectures in the Nanoscale Era covers the foundations and design methods of network on-chip (NoC) technology. The contributors draw on their own lessons learned to provide strong practical guidance on various design issues. Exploring the design process of the network, the first part of the book

focuses on basic aspects of switch architecture and design, topology selection, and routing implementation. In the second part, contributors discuss their experiences in the industry, offering a roadmap to recent products. They describe Tiler's TILE family of multicore processors, novel Intel products and research prototypes, and the TRIPS operand network (OPN). The last part reveals state-of-the-art solutions to hardware-related issues and explains how to efficiently implement the programming model at the network interface. In the appendix, the microarchitectural details of two switch architectures targeting multiprocessor system-on-chips (MPSoCs) and chip multiprocessors (CMPs) can be used as an experimental platform for running tests. A stepping stone to the evolution of future chip architectures, this volume provides a how-to guide for designers of current NoCs as well as designers involved with 2015 computing platforms. It cohesively brings together fundamental design issues, alternative design paradigms and techniques, and the main design tradeoffs—consistently focusing on topics most pertinent to real-world NoC designers.

Transportation systems play a major role in the reduction of energy consumptions and environmental impact all over the world. The significant amount of energy of transport systems forces the adoption of new solutions to ensure their performance with energy-saving and reduced environmental impact. In this context, technologies and materials, devices and systems, design methods, and management techniques, related to the electrical power systems for transportation are continuously improving thanks to research activities. The main common challenge in all the applications concerns the adoption of innovative solutions that can improve existing transportation systems in terms of efficiency and sustainability.

With the continual increase in the global energy consumption, grows the demand on the power capacity, efficient production, distribution and utilization of the electrical energy generated. The role of power electronics in such contexts has been of great importance not only for the traditional power generator systems but also for the decentralized renewable energy generation, like solar and wind power. Several innovations can be observed in the field of power systems for renewable energy sources based on power electronics. Improvements can be identified regarding for example control techniques, semiconductor devices, electromagnetic components and also topologies. Such developments allow specific application requirements to be fulfilled with lower levels of losses and less material expenditure. In this thesis, power electronic topologies are analyzed with respect to the type of electrical isolation between the input and output, which may differ in three ways: galvanic, capacitive and electronic. Among the above requirements, "galvanic isolation" is a major issue in photovoltaic applications, not only due to regulations concerning the grounding of PV modules but also because of compatibility requirements of new cell technologies. Within this framework, a theoretical and practical examination on new inverter topologies is investigated with electronic isolation method in order to meet the targeted future

challenge aspects.

Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Research Workshop, Sesimbra, Portugal, June 20-26, 1992

Current-Mode digital circuits have been extensively analyzed and used since the early days of digital ICs. In particular, bipolar Current-Mode digital circuits emerged as an approach to realize digital circuits with the highest speed. Together with its speed performance, CMOS Current-Mode logic has been rediscovered to allow logic gates implementations which, in contrast to classical VLSI CMOS digital circuits, have the feature of low noise level generation. Thus, CMOS Current-Mode gates can be efficiently used inside analog and mixed-signal ICs, which require a low noise silicon environment. For these reasons, until today, many works and results have been published which reinforce the importance of Current-Mode digital circuits. In the topic of Current-Mode digital circuits, the authors spent a lot of effort in the last six years, and their original results highly enhanced both the modeling and the related design methodologies. Since the fundamental Current-Mode logic building block is the classical differential amplifier, the winning idea, that represents the starting point of the authors' research, was to change the classical point of view typically followed in the investigation and design of Current-Mode digital circuits. In particular, they properly exploited classical paradigms developed and used in the analog circuit domain (a topic in which one of the authors matured a great experience). The thesis is focused on the magnetic materials comparison and selection for high-power non-isolated dc-dc converters for industrial applications or electric, hybrid and fuel cell vehicles. The application of high-frequency bi-directional soft-switched dc-dc converters is also investigated. The thesis initially outlines the motivation for an energy-efficient transportation system with minimum environmental impact and reduced dependence on exhaustible resources. This is followed by a general overview of the power system architectures for electric, hybrid and fuel cell vehicles. The vehicle power sources and general dc-dc converter topologies are discussed. The dc-dc converter components are discussed with emphasis on recent semiconductor advances. A novel bi-directional soft-switched dc-dc converter with an auxiliary cell is introduced in this thesis. The soft-switching cell allows for the MOSFET's intrinsic body diode to operate in a half-bridge without reduced efficiency. The converter's mode-by-mode operation is analysed and closed-form expressions are presented for the average current gain of the converter. The design issues are presented and circuit limitations are discussed. Magnetic materials for the main dc-dc converter inductor are compared and contrasted. Novel magnetic material comparisons are introduced, which include the material dc bias capability and thermal conductivity. An inductor design algorithm is developed and used to compare the various magnetic materials for the application. The area-product analysis is presented for the minimum inductor size and highlights the optimum magnetic materials. Finally, the high-flux magnetic

materials are experimentally compared. The practical effects of frequency, dc-bias, and converters duty-cycle effect for arbitrary shapes of flux density, air gap effects on core and winding, the winding shielding effect, and thermal configuration are investigated. The thesis results have been documented at IEEE EPE conference in 2007 and 2008, IEEE APEC in 2009 and 2010, and IEEE VPPC in 2010. A 2011 journal has been approved by IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 11th International IFIP-TC6 Conference on Optical Network Design and Modeling, ONDM 2007, held in Athens, Greece, in May 2007. The 41 revised full papers presented together with 14 invited papers address all recent advances in the design, modeling and implementation of optical networks.

Modern engineering processes and tasks are highly complex, multi- and interdisciplinary, requiring the cooperative effort of different specialists from engineering, mathematics, computer science and even social sciences. Optimization methodologies are fundamental instruments to tackle this complexity, giving the possibility to unite synergistically team members' inputs and thus decisively contribute to solving new engineering technological challenges. With this context in mind, the main goal of Engineering Optimization 2014 is to unite engineers, applied mathematicians, computer and other applied scientists working on research, development and practical application of optimization methods applied to all engineering disciplines, in a common scientific forum to present, analyze and discuss the latest developments in this area. Engineering Optimization 2014 contains the edited papers presented at the 4th International Conference on Engineering Optimization (ENGOPT2014, Lisbon, Portugal, 8-11 September 2014). ENGOPT2014 is the fourth edition of the biennial "International Conference on Engineering Optimization". The first conference took place in 2008 in Rio de Janeiro, the second in Lisbon in 2010 and the third in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The contributing papers are organized around the following major themes: - Numerical Optimization Techniques - Design Optimization and Inverse Problems - Efficient Analysis and Reanalysis Techniques - Sensitivity Analysis - Industrial Applications - Topology Optimization For Structural Static and Dynamic Failures - Optimization in Oil and Gas Industries - New Advances in Derivative-Free Optimization Methods for Engineering Optimization - Optimization Methods in Biomechanics and Biomedical Engineering - Optimization of Laminated Composite Materials - Inverse Problems in Engineering Engineering Optimization 2014 will be of great interest to engineers and academics in engineering, mathematics and computer science.

This book brings together the diversified areas of contemporary computing frameworks in the field of Computer Science, Engineering and Electronic Science. It focuses on various techniques and applications pertaining to cloud overhead, cloud infrastructure, high speed VLSI circuits, virtual machines,

wireless and sensor networks, clustering and extraction of information from images and analysis of e-mail texts. The state-of-the-art methodologies and techniques are addressed in chapters presenting various proposals for enhanced outcomes and performances. The techniques discussed are useful for young researchers, budding engineers and industry professionals for applications in their respective fields.

This book presents a new topology of the non-isolated online uninterruptible power supply (UPS) system consisting of 3 components: bridgeless boost rectifier, battery charger/discharger, and an inverter. The online UPS system is considered to be the most preferable UPS due to its high level of power quality and proven reliability against all types of line disturbances and power outages. The new battery charger/discharger reduces the battery bank voltage, which improves performance and reliability, while a new control method for the inverter regulates the output voltage for both linear and nonlinear loads. The proposed USP system shows an efficiency of 94% during battery mode and 92% during the normal mode of operation.

Welcome to the proceedings of the 2nd International Symposium on Parallel and Distributed Processing and Applications (ISPA2004) which was held in Hong Kong, China, 13–15 December, 2004. With the advance of computer networks and hardware technology, parallel and distributed processing has become a key technology which plays an important part in determining future research and development activities in many academic and industrial branches. It provides a means to solve computationally intensive problems by improving processing speed. It is also the only -
able approach to building highly reliable and inherently distributed applications. ISPA2004 provided a forum for scientists and engineers in academia and industry to exchange and discuss their experiences, new ideas, research results, and applications about all aspects of parallel and distributed computing. There was a very large number of paper submissions (361) from 26 countries and regions, including not only Asia and the Pacific, but also Europe and North America. All submissions were reviewed by at least three program or technical committee members or external reviewers. It was extremely difficult to select the presentations for the conference because there were so many excellent and interesting submissions. In order to allocate as many papers as possible and keep the high quality of the conference, we finally decided to accept 78 regular papers and 38 short papers for oral technical presentations. We believe that all of these papers and topics not only provide novel ideas, new results, work in progress and state-of-the-art techniques in this field, but also stimulate the future research activities in the area of parallel and distributed computing with applications.

The latest techniques for designing state-of-the-art power supplies, including resonant (LLC) converters Extensively revised throughout, *Switching Power Supply Design & Optimization, Second Edition*, explains how to design reliable,

high-performance switching power supplies for today's cutting-edge electronics. The book covers modern topologies and converters and features new information on designing or selecting bandgap references, transformer design using detailed new design charts for proximity effects, Buck efficiency loss teardown diagrams, active reset techniques, topology morphology, and a meticulous AC-DC front-end design procedure. This updated resource contains design charts and numerical examples for comprehensive feedback loop design, including TL431, plus the world's first top-down simplified design methodology for wide-input resonant (LLC) converters. A step-by-step comparative design procedure for Forward and Flyback converters is also included in this practical guide. The new edition covers: Voltage references DC-DC converters: topologies to configurations Contemporary converters, composites, and related techniques Discontinuous conduction mode Comprehensive front-end design in AC-DC power conversion Topologies for AC-DC applications Tapped-inductor (autotransformer-based) converters Selecting inductors for DC-DC converters Flyback and Forward converter transformer design Forward and Flyback converters: step-by-step design and comparison PCBs and thermal management Closing the loop: feedback and stability, including TL431 Practical EMI filter design Reset techniques in Flyback and Forward converters Reliability, testing, and safety issues Unraveling and optimizing Buck converter efficiency Introduction to soft-switching and detailed LLC converter design methodology with PSpice simulations Practical circuits, design ideas, and component FAQs

This book pursues optimal design from the perspective of mechanical properties and resistance to failure caused by cracks and fatigue. The book abandons the scale separation hypothesis and takes up phase-field modeling, which is at the cutting edge of research and is of high industrial and practical relevance. Part 1 starts by testing the limits of the homogenization-based approach when the size of the representative volume element is non-negligible compared to the structure. The book then introduces a non-local homogenization scheme to take into account the strain gradient effects. Using a phase field method, Part 2 offers three significant contributions concerning optimal placement of the inclusion phases. Respectively, these contributions take into account fractures in quasi-brittle materials, interface cracks and periodic composites. The topology optimization proposed has significantly increased the fracture resistance of the composites studied.

Analysis and Design of Power Converter Topologies for Application in Future More Electric AircraftSpringer

Sets out the design and management principles of large-scale IP networks by weaving together theory and practice.

This thesis compares two methods of designing grid-tie inverters. The first design topology is a traditional two stage approach consisting of an isolated DC-DC converter on the input followed by a high switching frequency SPWM (Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation) stage to produce the required low frequency sine wave output. The novel second design approach employs a similar DC-DC input stage capable of being modulated to provide a rectified sine wave output

voltage/current waveform. This stage is followed by a simple low frequency switched Unfolding Stage to recreate the required sine wave output. Both of the above designs have advantages and disadvantages depending on operating parameters. The following work will compare the Unfolding Output Stage and the SPWM Output Stage at various power levels and power densities. Input stage topologies are similarly examined in order to determine the best design approach for each output stage under consideration.

This book presents the research challenges that are due to the introduction of the 3rd dimension in chips for researchers and covers the whole architectural design approach for 3D-SoCs. Nowadays the 3D-Integration technologies, 3D-Design techniques, and 3D-Architectures are emerging as interesting, truly hot, broad topics. The present book gathers the recent advances in the whole domain by renowned experts in the field to build a comprehensive and consistent book around the hot topics of three-dimensional architectures and micro-architectures. This book includes contributions from high level international teams working in this field.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 14th International Workshop on Power and Timing Optimization and Simulation, PATMOS 2004, held in Santorini, Greece in September 2004. The 85 revised papers presented together with abstracts of 6 invited presentations were carefully reviewed and selected from 152 papers submitted. The papers are organized in topical sections on buses and communication, circuits and devices, low power issues, architectures, asynchronous circuits, systems design, interconnect and physical design, security and safety, low-power processing, digital design, and modeling and simulation. Design exibility and power consumption in addition to the cost, have always been the most important issues in design of integrated circuits (ICs), and are the main concerns of this research, as well. Energy Consumptions: Power dissipation (P) and energy consumption are -diss pecially important when there is a limited amount of power budget or limited source of energy. Very common examples are portable systems where the battery life time depends on system power consumption. Many different techniques have been -veloped to reduce or manage the circuit power consumption in this type of systems. Ultra-low power (ULP) applications are another examples where power dissipation is the primary design issue. In such applications, the power budget is so restricted that very special circuit and system level design techniques are needed to satisfy the requirements. Circuits employed in applications such as wireless sensor networks (WSN), wearable battery powered systems [1], and implantable circuits for biol- ical applications need to consume very low amount of power such that the entire system can survive for a very long time without the need for changing or recharging battery [2–4]. Using new power supply techniques such as energy harvesting [5] and printable batteries [6], is another reason for reducing power dissipation. Devel- ing special design techniques for implementing low power circuits [7–9], as well as dynamic power management (DPM) schemes [10] are the two main approaches to control the system power consumption. Design Flexibility: Design exibility is the other important issue in modern in- grated systems.

The book addresses some of the most recent issues, with the theoretical and methodological aspects, of evolutionary multi-objective optimization problems and the various design challenges using different hybrid intelligent approaches. Multi-objective optimization has been available for about two decades, and its application in real-world problems is continuously increasing. Furthermore, many applications function more effectively using a hybrid systems approach. The book presents hybrid techniques based on Artificial Neural Network, Fuzzy Sets, Automata Theory, other metaheuristic or classical algorithms, etc. The book examines various examples of algorithms in different real-world application domains as graph growing problem, speech synthesis, traveling salesman problem, scheduling problems, antenna design, genes design, modeling of chemical and biochemical processes etc.

This thesis proposes new power converter topologies suitable for aircraft systems. It also proposes both AC-DC and DC-DC types of converters for different electrical loads to improve the performance these systems. To increase fuel efficiency and reduce environmental impacts, less efficient non-electrical aircraft systems are being replaced by electrical systems. However, more electrical systems requires more electrical power to be generated in the aircraft. The increased consumption of electrical power in both civil and military aircrafts has necessitated the use of more efficient electrical power conversion technologies. This book presents a comprehensive mathematical analysis and the design and digital simulation of the power converters. Subsequently it discusses the construction of the hardware prototypes of each converter and the experimental tests carried out to verify the benefits of the proposed solutions in comparison to the existing solutions.

This book presents MOSFET-based current mode logic (CML) topologies, which increase the speed, and lower the transistor count, supply voltage and power consumption. The improved topologies modify the conventional PDN, load, and the current source sections of the basic CML gates. Electronic system implementation involves embedding digital and analog circuits on a single die shifting towards mixed-mode circuit design. The high-resolution, low-power and low-voltage analog circuits are combined with high-frequency complex digital circuits, and the conventional static CMOS logic generates large current spikes during the switching (also referred to as digital switching noise), which degrade the resolution of the sensitive analog circuits via supply line and substrate coupling. This problem is exacerbated further with scaling down of CMOS technology due to higher integration levels and operating frequencies. In the literature, several methods are described to reduce the propagation of the digital switching noise. However, in high-resolution applications, these methods are not sufficient. The conventional CMOS static logic is no longer an effective solution, and therefore an alternative with reduced current spikes or that draws a constant supply current must be selected. The current mode logic (CML) topology, with its unique property of requiring constant supply current, is a promising alternative to the conventional CMOS static logic.

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