

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990000899190403321
Autore	Carey, Graham F.
Titolo	Vol.II
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Englewood Cliff New Jersey : Prentice Hall, 1983
Descrizione fisica	p.301 : ill. ; cm 23
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Collocazione	000089919000001
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910495693603321
Autore	Benbabaali Dalal
Titolo	Circulation et territoire dans le monde indien contemporain // Véronique Dupont, Frédéric Landy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Paris, : Éditions de l'École des hautes études en sciences sociales, 2019
ISBN	2-7132-3147-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (344 p.)
Collana	Purushartha
Altri autori (Persone)	BrusléTristan ClaveyrolasMathieu CoubatMathieu DelageRémy DupontVéronique LandyFrédéric LeclercÉric NairSreelekha PercotMarie PicheritDavid VarrelAurélie VenierPhilippe
Soggetti	Migration, Internal - India Transportation - India - 21st century Communication and traffic - India - 21st century India Emigration and immigration India Social conditions 21st century

Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
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Sommario/riassunto	<p>De l'informaticien de Bangalore sous contrat en Californie jusqu'aux villageois saisonniers employés sur les chantiers des métropoles, sans omettre les pèlerins en route vers des lieux sacrés, l'Inde n'échappe pas à une forte circulation des personnes. De telles formes de mobilité sont-elles nouvelles ? Seules des visions fixistes de l'Inde du passé conduiraient à une telle interprétation erronée – même si le développement économique a intensifié les mouvements et si l'insertion dans la mondialisation a mis en route d'autres circuits. Les circulations remettent-elles en cause l'ancrage au territoire, particulièrement fort en Inde, depuis l'attachement au village jusqu'à la glorification des frontières nationales ? La réponse se révèle être à nouveau négative, dans la mesure où ces circulations s'appuient sur une territorialité que souvent elles renforcent, plutôt qu'elles ne l'affaiblissent. Ce recueil tend à le confirmer à travers trois thématiques qui illustrent divers déterminants de la circulation : les logiques symboliques et religieuses, les logiques économiques des ménages, et l'ouverture à de nouveaux espaces par les circulations transnationales. Des travaux de recherche originaux en géographie, ethnologie et sociologie le démontrent dans les contributions ici réunies : l'Inde des réseaux n'a rien d'incompatible avec l'Inde des territoires, bien au contraire.</p>

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910810319503321
Autore	Mahmoud Magdi S
Titolo	Analysis and synthesis of fault-tolerant control systems // Magdi S. Mahmoud, Yuanqing Xia
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, England : , : Wiley, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	1-118-70035-X 1-118-70036-8 1-118-70034-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (481 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	XiaYuanqing
Disciplina	629.8
Soggetti	Automatic control Fault tolerance (Engineering) Control theory
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Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Analysis and Synthesis of Fault-Tolerant Control Systems; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; 1 Introduction; 1.1 Overview; 1.2 Basic Concepts of Faults; 1.3 Classification of Fault Detection Methods; 1.3.1 Hardware redundancy based fault detection; 1.3.2 Plausibility test; 1.3.3 Signal-based fault diagnosis; 1.3.4 Model-based fault detection; 1.4 Types of Fault-Tolerant Control System; 1.5 Objectives and Structure of AFTCS; 1.6 Classification of Reconfigurable Control Methods; 1.6.1 Classification based on control algorithms; 1.6.2 Classification based on field of application; 1.7 Outline of the Book1.7.1 Methodology; 1.7.2 Chapter organization; 1.8 Notes; References; References; References; References; References; References; References; References; 2 Fault Diagnosis and Detection; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Related Work; 2.2.1 Model-based schemes; 2.2.2 Model-free schemes; 2.2.3 Probabilistic schemes; 2.3 Integrated Approach; 2.3.1 Improved multi-sensor data fusion; 2.3.2 Unscented transformation; 2.3.3 Unscented Kalman filter; 2.3.4 Parameter estimation; 2.3.5 Multi-sensor integration architectures; 2.4 Robust Unscented Kalman Filter; 2.4.1 Introduction

2.4.2 Problem formulation; 2.4.3 Residual generation; 2.4.4 Residual evaluation; 2.5 Quadruple Tank System; 2.5.1 Model of the QTS; 2.5.2 Fault scenarios in QTS; 2.5.3 Implementation structure of UKF; 2.5.4 UKF with centralized multi-sensor data fusion; 2.5.5 UKF with decentralized multi-sensor data fusion; 2.5.6 Drift detection; 2.6 Industrial Utility Boiler; 2.6.1 Steam flow dynamics; 2.6.2 Drum pressure dynamics; 2.6.3 Drum level dynamics; 2.6.4 Steam temperature; 2.6.5 Fault model for the utility boiler; 2.6.6 Fault scenarios in the utility boiler
2.6.7 UKF with centralized multi-sensor data fusion; 2.6.8 UKF with decentralized multi-sensor data fusion; 2.6.9 Drift detection; 2.6.10 Remarks; 2.7 Notes; References; 3 Robust Fault Detection; 3.1 Distributed Fault Diagnosis; 3.1.1 Introduction; 3.1.2 System model; 3.1.3 Distributed FDI architecture; 3.1.4 Distributed fault detection method; 3.1.5 Adaptive thresholds; 3.1.6 Distributed fault isolation method; 3.1.7 Adaptive thresholds for DFDI; 3.1.8 Fault detectability condition; 3.1.9 Fault isolability analysis; 3.1.10 Stability and learning capability; 3.2 Robust Fault Detection Filters
3.2.1 Reference model; 3.2.2 Design of adaptive threshold; 3.2.3 Iterative update of noise mean and covariance; 3.2.4 Unscented transformation (UT); 3.2.5 Car-like mobile robot application; 3.3 Simultaneous Fault Detection and Control; 3.3.1 Introduction; 3.3.2 System model; 3.3.3 Problem formulation; 3.3.4 Simultaneous fault detection and control problem; 3.3.5 Two-tank system simulation; 3.4 Data-Driven Fault Detection Design; 3.4.1 Introduction; 3.4.2 Problem formulation; 3.4.3 Selection of weighting matrix; 3.4.4 Design of FDF for time-delay system; 3.4.5 LMI design approach
3.4.6 Four-tank system simulation

Sommario/riassunto

In recent years, control systems have become more sophisticated in order to meet increased performance and safety requirements for modern technological systems. Engineers are becoming more aware that conventional feedback control design for a complex system may result in unsatisfactory performance, or even instability, in the event of malfunctions in actuators, sensors or other system components. In order to circumvent such weaknesses, new approaches to control system design have emerged which can tolerate component malfunctions while maintaining acceptable stability and performance. These
