1. Record Nr. UNINA9910960258003321

Titolo	Executive coaching : systems-psychodynamic perspective / / edited by Halina Brunning
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York, : Karnac, 2006
ISBN	9786613069047 9780429896903 9780429913389 0429913389 9780429474385 0429474385 9781283069045 1283069040 9781849405072 1849405077 9780429896905
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxxiii, 269 pages) : illustrations
Altri autori (Persone)	BrunningHalina
Disciplina	658.4/07124
Soggetti	Executive coaching
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	What is the difference and what makes the difference? A comparative study of psychodynamic and non-psychodynamic approaches to executive coaching / Vega Zagier Roberts and Michael Jarrett -- A contextualized approach to coaching / Clare Huffington -- Coaching women for senior executive roles: a societal perspective on power and exclusion / Angela Eden -- Executive coaching, unconscious thinking, and infinity / W. Gordon Lawrence -- Layers of meaning: a coaching journey / Jane Pooley -- The six domains of executive coaching / Halina Brunning -- Inside-out and outside-in: the use of personality and 360 degree data in executive coaching / Richard Kwiatkowski -- "Getting off on the right foot": coaching young adults / Laurence J. Gould -- Role consultancy: an application in the field of sports

		psychology / Lionel F. Stapley -- Coaching as a transitional process: a case of a lawyer in transition / Marlene Spero -- Three-dimensional coaching in action / Miranda Alcock.
	Sommario/riassunto	"A collection of papers by well-known contemporary writers that describe their own models of coaching and their thoughts on the theoretical roots that underpin their thinking and coaching practice."--Provided by publisher.

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910682562203321
	Autore	Domingues Joao L. C. P.
	Titolo	Speeding-Up Radio-Frequency Integrated Circuit Sizing with Neural Networks / / by João L. C. P. Domingues, Pedro J. C. D. C. Vaz, António P. L. Gusmão, Nuno C. G. Horta, Nuno C. C. Lourenço, Ricardo M. F. Martins
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2023
	ISBN	9783031250996 3031250990
	Edizione	[1st ed. 2023.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (115 pages)
	Collana	SpringerBriefs in Computational Intelligence, , 2625-3712
	Disciplina	621.3815
	Soggetti	Machine learning Neural networks (Computer science) Mathematics - Data processing Machine Learning Mathematical Models of Cognitive Processes and Neural Networks Computational Science and Engineering Circuits integrats Disseny de circuits integrats Xarxes neuronals (Informàtica) Indústria Llibres electrònics
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Introduction -- Chapter 2. Related Work: Machine Learning and Electronic Design Automation -- Chapter 3. Convergence Classifier & Frequency Guess Predictor based on ANNs -- Chapter 4. Process, Voltage and Temperature Corner Performance Estimator using ANNs -- Chapter 5. Conclusions.
Sommario/riassunto	In this book, innovative research using artificial neural networks (ANNs) is conducted to automate the sizing task of RF IC design, which is used in two different steps of the automatic design process. The advances in telecommunications, such as the 5th generation broadband or 5G for short, open doors to advances in areas such as health care, education, resource management, transportation, agriculture and many other areas. Consequently, there is high pressure in today's market for significant communication rates, extensive bandwidths and ultralow-power consumption. This is where radiofrequency (RF) integrated circuits (ICs) come in hand, playing a crucial role. This demand stresses out the problem which resides in the remarkable difficulty of RF IC design in deep nanometric integration technologies due to their high complexity and stringent performances. Given the economic pressure for high quality yet cheap electronics and challenging time-to-market constraints, there is an urgentneed for electronic design automation (EDA) tools to increase the RF designers' productivity and improve the quality of resulting ICs. In the last years, the automatic sizing of RF IC blocks in deep nanometer technologies has moved toward process, voltage and temperature (PVT)-inclusive optimizations to ensure their robustness. Each sizing solution is exhaustively simulated in a set of PVT corners, thus pushing modern workstations' capabilities to their limits. Standard ANNs applications usually exploit the model's capability of describing a complex, harder to describe, relation between input and target data. For that purpose, ANNs are a mechanism to bypass the process of describing the complex underlying relations between data by feeding it a significant number of previously acquired input/output data pairs that the model attempts to copy. Here, and firstly, the ANNs disrupt from the most recent trials of replacing the simulator in the simulation-based sizing with a machine/deep learning model, by proposing two different ANNs, the first classifies the convergence of the circuit for nominal and PVT corners, and the second predicts the oscillating frequencies for each case. The convergence classifier (CCANN) and frequency guess predictor (FGPANN) are seamlessly integrated into the simulation-based sizing loop, accelerating the overall optimization process. Secondly, a PVT regressor that inputs the circuit's sizing and the nominal performances to estimate the PVT corner performances via multiple parallel artificial neural networks is proposed. Two control phases prevent the optimization process from being misled by inaccurate performance estimates. As such, this book details the optimal description of the input/output data relation that should be fulfilled. The developed description is mainly reflected in two of the system's characteristics, the shape of the input data and its incorporation in the sizing optimization loop. An optimal description of these components should be such that the model should produce output data that fulfills the desired relation for the given training data once fully trained. Additionally, the model should be capable of efficiently generalizing the acquired knowledge in newer examples, i.e., never-seen input circuit topologies.