1. Record Nr. UNINA9911019821503321

Titolo	Three-dimensional holographic imaging / / edited by Chung J. Kuo, Meng Hua Tsai
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Wiley, 2002
ISBN	9786610367207 9781280367205 1280367202 9780470312025 0470312025 9780471224549 0471224545 9780471462897 0471462896
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (222 p.)
Collana	Wiley series in lasers and applications
Altri autori (Persone)	KuoChung J. <1960-> TsaiMeng Hua <1969->
Disciplina	621.36/75
Soggetti	Holography Three-dimensional imaging
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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	THREE-DIMENSIONAL HOLOGRAPHIC IMAGING; CONTRIBUTORS; CONTENTS; Preface; 1. Introduction; 2. Holograms of Real and Virtual Point Trajectories; 2.1. Introduction; 2.2. Early Work; 2.2.1. Brightness Problem; 2.2.2. Longitudinal Motion Problem; 2.3. Mathematical Analysis; 2.3.1. Longitudinal Translation with Constant Velocity; 2.3.2. Longitudinal Vibration; 2.3.3. Transverse Motion with Constant Velocity; 2.3.4. Circular Motion in a Transverse Plane; 2.4. Analogies to Coded Aperture Imaging; 2.5. Synthetic Recording; 2.6. Discussion; 2.7. Conclusions; References 3. Self-Stabilized Real-Time Holographic Recording3.1. Introduction; 3.2. Fringe Stabilization System; 3.2.1. Holographic Setup; 3.2.2. Wave Mixing; 3.2.3. Synchronous Detection; 3.2.4. Feedback Optoelectronic

Loop and Fringe Stabilization; 3.2.5. Simultaneous Stabilization and Monitoring; 3.3. Applications; 3.3.1. Self-Stabilized Holographic Recording in Photoresist Films; 3.3.2. Self-Stabilized Photoelectrochemical Etching of n-InP(100) Substrates; 3.3.3. Self-Stabilized Holographic Recording in Photorefractive Crystals; References
4. Optical Scanning Holography: Principles and Applications4.1. Introduction; 4.2. Optical Heterodyne Scanning Technique; 4.3. Scanning Holography; 4.4. Three-Dimensional Holographic Fluorescence Microscopy; 4.5. Three-Dimensional Image Recognition; 4.6. Preprocessing of Holographic Information; 4.7. Conclusion Remarks; References; 5. Tangible, Dynamic Holographic Images; 5.1. Introduction; 5.2. Context; 5.3. Haptics and Holographic Video; 5.4. Holographic Video System Architecture; 5.4.1. Optical Pipeline; 5.4.2. Computational Pipeline; 5.5. Holo-Haptic Lathe Implementation
5.5.1. System Overview5.5.2. Haptic Modeling and Display; 5.5.3. Precomputed Holograms and Limited Interaction; 5.6. Results; 5.7. Modality Discrepancies and Cue Conflicts; 5.7.1. Spatial Misregistration; 5.7.2. Occlusion Violations; 5.7.3. Volume Violations; 5.7.4. Visual-Haptic Surface Property Mismatch; 5.8. Implications for Mixed-Reality Design; 5.9. Conclusions; References; 6. Preliminary Studies on Compressing Interference Patterns in Electronic Holography; 6.1. Introduction; 6.2. Characteristic of Interference Pattern; 6.3. Electronic Holography; 6.3.1. A Novel Architecture
6.4. Sampling and Quantization6.4.1. Uniform Quantization; 6.4.2. Nonuniform Quantization; 6.5. Compression of Interference Pattern; 6.5.1. Downsizing; 6.5.2. Subsampling; 6.5.3. JPEG-Based Coding Technique; 6.6. Summary; References; 7. Holographic Laser Radar; 7.1. Introduction; 7.2. Background and Theory; 7.2.1. Holographic Recording; 7.2.2. Point Spread Function; 7.2.3. Image Reconstruction; 7.3. Experimental Breadboard for Holographic Laser Radar; 7.4. Experimental Results; 7.5. Advanced Numerical Techniques for Holographic Data Analysis; 7.6. Conclusions; References
8. Photoelectronic Principles, Components, and Applications

Sommario/riassunto

A comprehensive survey of the state of the art in 3-D holographic imaging techniques and applications This book introduces the general concepts of both real-time and non-real-time 3-D holographic imaging techniques for scientific and engineering applications. It offers readers a fundamental understanding of the concepts of 3-D holographic imaging as well as cost-effective design and implementation. World-renowned experts in the field provide in-depth discussion of the following topics:Holograms of real and virtual point trajectoriesSelf-stabilized real-time holographic rec

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910967152403321

Autore	Erickson Robert W (Robert Warren), <1956->
Titolo	Fundamentals of Power Electronics / / by Erickson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY : , : Springer US : , : Imprint : Springer, , 1997
ISBN	1-4615-7646-6
Edizione	[1st ed. 1997.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XVIII, 773 p. 13 illus.)
Disciplina	621.317
Soggetti	Electric power production Social sciences Humanities Electrical Power Engineering Humanities and Social Sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	1. Introduction -- 2. Principles of Steady-State Converter Analysis -- 3. Steady-State Equivalent Circuit Modeling, Losses, and Efficiency -- 4. Switch Realization -- 5. The Discontinuous Conduction Mode -- 6. Converter Circuits -- 7. AC Equivalent Circuit Modeling -- 8. Converter Transfer Functions -- 9. Controller Design -- 10. Ac and dc Equivalent Circuit Modeling of the Discontinuous Conduction Mode -- 11. Current Programmed Control -- 12. Basic Magnetics Theory -- 13. Filter Inductor Design -- 14. Transformer Design -- 15. Power and Harmonics in Nonsinusoidal Systems -- 16. Line-Commutated Rectifiers -- 17. The Ideal Rectifier -- 18. Low Harmonic Rectifier Modeling and Control -- 19. Resonant Conversion -- 20. Quasi-Resonant Converters -- Appendices -- Appendix 1. RMS Values of Commonly-Observed Converter Waveforms -- A1.1. Some Common Waveforms -- A1.2. General Piecewise Waveform -- Appendix 2. Magnetics design tables -- A2.1. Pot core data -- A2.2. EE core data -- A2.3. EC core data -- A2.4. ETD core data -- A2.5. PQ core data -- A2. 6. American wire gauge data -- References.
Sommario/riassunto	In many university curricula, the power electronics field has evolved beyond the status of comprising one or two special-topics courses.

Often there are several courses dealing with the power electronics field, covering the topics of converters, motor drives, and power devices, with possibly additional advanced courses in these areas as well. There may also be more traditional power-area courses in energy conversion, machines, and power systems. In the breadth vs. depth tradeoff, it no longer makes sense for one textbook to attempt to cover all of these courses; indeed, each course should ideally employ a dedicated textbook. This text is intended for use in introductory power electronics courses on converters, taught at the senior or first-year graduate level. There is sufficient material for a one year course or, at a faster pace with some material omitted, for two quarters or one semester. The first class on converters has been called a way of enticing control and electronics students into the power area via the "back door". The power electronics field is quite broad, and includes fundamentals in the areas of • Converter circuits and electronics • Control systems • Magnetics • Power applications • Design-oriented analysis This wide variety of areas is one of the things which makes the field so interesting and appealing to newcomers. This breadth also makes teaching the field a challenging undertaking, because one cannot assume that all students enrolled in the class have solid prerequisite knowledge in so many areas.

3. Record Nr. UNINA9910163188503321

Autore	Williams Matthew W
Titolo	The British Experience in Iraq from 1914-1926
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Waipu : , : Pickle Partners Publishing, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	9781782896746 1782896740
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (87 p.)
Disciplina	956.704
Soggetti	Military campaigns Iraq
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Title page -- TABLE OF CONTENTS -- ABSTRACT -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- ACRONYMS -- CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION -- Thesis Question -- Background or Context of the Problem and the Research Question -- Assumptions -- Definitions -- Limitations -- Delimitations -- Significance of the Study -- CHAPTER 2 - BRITISH MILITARY INTERVENTION, 1914-1918 -- CHAPTER 3 - FORMATION OF THE IRAQI STATE, 1918-1926 -- CHAPTER 4 - MANAGEMENT OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, 1914-1926 -- CHAPTER 5 - ANALYSIS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS -- ILLUSTRATIONS -- REQUEST FROM THE PUBLISHER -- REFERENCE LIST
Sommario/riassunto	This thesis examines the British experience in Iraq from 1914-1926. Britain invaded Iraq to secure its oil interests and to protect its lines of communication to India. The British initially defeated Ottoman forces and captured the Basra vilayet (province) in December 1914. Although Basra's capture accomplished the objectives that Britain had sought to achieve at the outset of the campaign, it was followed by an ill-advised advance to Baghdad that culminated in defeat by the Ottomans at Kut-al-Amara in 1916. The British regrouped, however, and resumed the offensive, capturing Baghdad in 1917 and Mosul in 1918. After the war, Britain managed Iraq as a League of Nations Mandate from 1920-1932. The British installed Iraq's first ruler, King Feisal I in 1921 and helped

demarcate its northern border with Turkey in 1926.This thesis explores the British military campaign in Iraq during World War I and its subsequent civil administration. The thesis will examine the actions Britain took during this time period and determine, what wisdom, if any, that the United States (US) can draw from these experiences in relation to its current efforts in Iraq. This study concludes that, if the US is going to accomplish its objectives in Iraq, it should base its future relationship with Iraq primarily by incentives and not coercion. Furthermore, any attempt by the US to simultaneously develop Iraq into an independent nation-state and maintain dominant, long-term influence will likely result in failure. Overall, if the US wants to accomplish its goals in Iraq, it should treat Iraq like an equal and strive to be the best friend it has never had.