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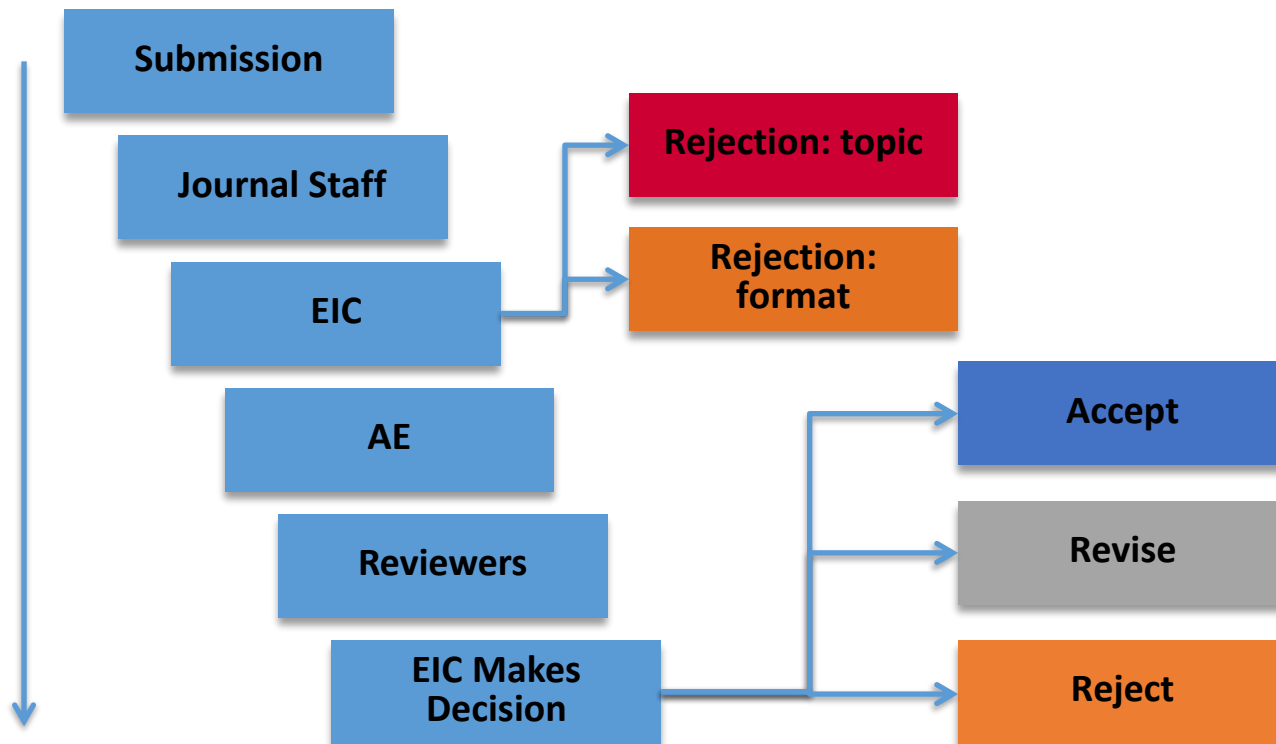
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本期主題

- 科技論文結構解析
- IEEE論文格式要求
- 推廣與曝光研究成果

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- 4 Supporting data? 支撐數據
- 5 Ruled out other interpretations? 排除其他解釋
- 6 Discussed with co-authors? 與合作作者討論

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Keywords 關鍵字

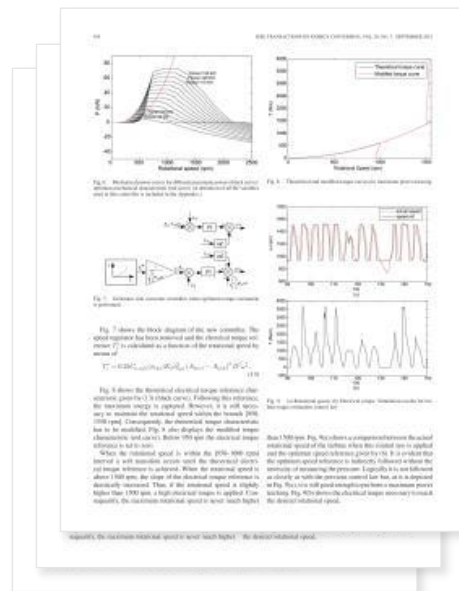
Introduction 引言

Methodology 方法

Results/Discussions/Findings 結果與分析

Conclusion 總結

References 參考文獻



題目

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- 回答讀者問題 “這篇文章與我相關嗎？”
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 - 簡潔
 - 使用關鍵字
 - 避免行業術語



Taking the Human Out of the Loop: A Review of Bayesian Optimization

The paper introduces the reader to Bayesian optimization, highlighting its methodical aspects and showcasing its applications.

By BOBAK SHAHRIARI, KEVIN SWERSKY, ZIYU WANG, RYAN P. ADAMS, AND NANDO DE FREITAS

ABSTRACT | Big Data applications are typically associated with systems involving large numbers of users, massive complex software systems, and large-scale heterogeneous computing and storage architectures. The construction of such systems involves many distributed design choices. The end products (e.g., recommendation systems, medical analysis tools, real-time game engines, speech recognizers) thus involve many tunable configuration parameters. These parameters are often specified and hard-coded into the software by various developers or teams. If optimized jointly, these parameters can result in significant improvements. Bayesian optimization is a powerful tool for the joint optimization of design choices that is gaining great popularity in recent years. It promises greater automation so as to increase both product quality and human productivity. This review paper introduces Bayesian optimization, highlights some of its methodological aspects, and showcases a wide range of applications.

KEYWORDS | Decision making; design of experiments; optimization; response surface methodology; statistical learning

1. INTRODUCTION

Design problems are pervasive in scientific and industrial endeavours: scientists design experiments to gain insights

into physical and social phenomena, engineers design machines to execute tasks more efficiently, pharmaceutical researchers design new drugs to fight disease, companies design websites to enhance user experience and increase advertising revenue, geologists design exploration strategies to harness natural resources, environmentalists design sensor networks to monitor ecological systems, and developers design software to drive computers and electronic devices. All these design problems are fraught with choices, choices that are often complex and high dimensional, with interactions that make them difficult for individuals to reason about.

For example, many organizations routinely use the popular mixed integer programming solver IBM ILOG CPLEX¹ for scheduling and planning. This solver has 76 free parameters, which the designers must tune manually—an overwhelming number to deal with by hand. This search space is too vast for anyone to effectively navigate.

More generally, consider teams in large companies that develop software libraries for other teams to use. These libraries have hundreds or thousands of free choices and parameters that interact in complex ways. In fact, the level of complexity is often so high that it becomes impossible to find domain experts capable of tuning these libraries to generate a new product.

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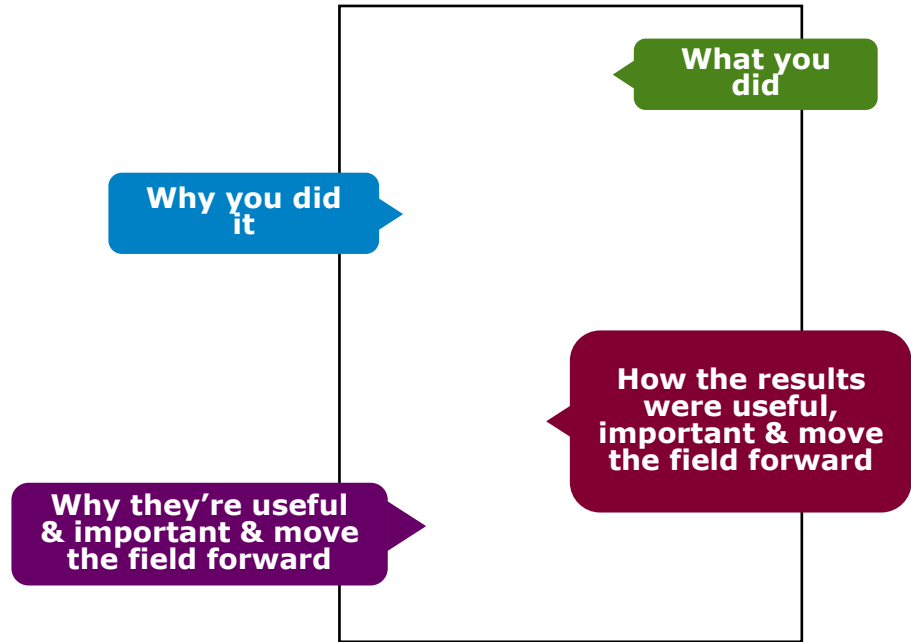
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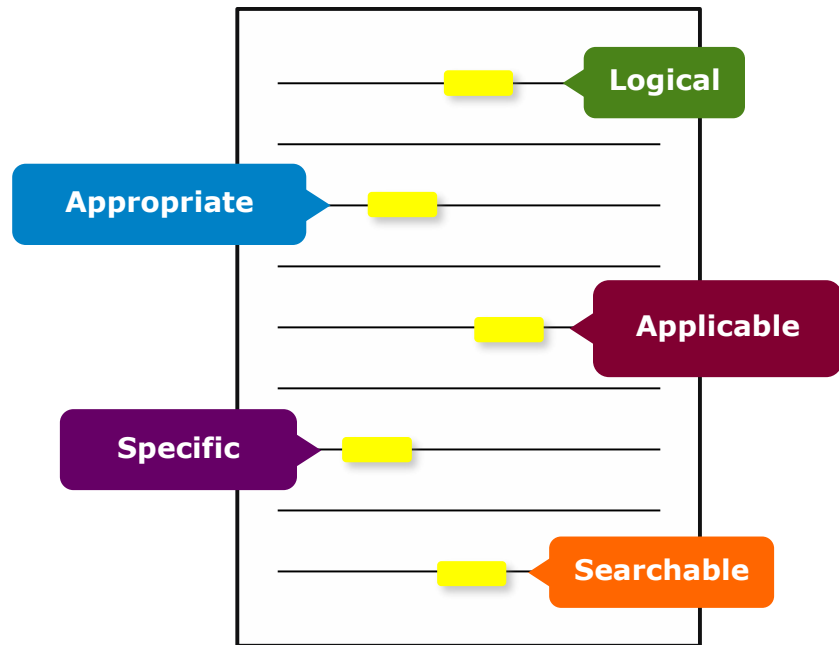


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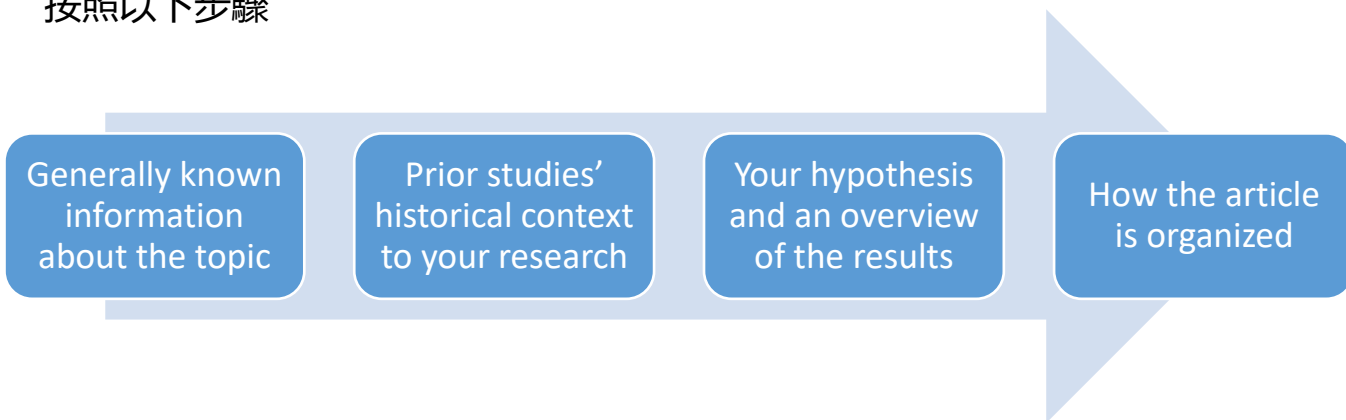
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- 引言不應該
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- 問題構想以及解決問題，證實或否證假想的過程
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Present representative data
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Quickly show ideas/conclusions
that would require detailed
explanations



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Show relationships between data
points or trends in data



證明你解決問題或作出重大貢獻

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- 為什麼研究提出了一個新方案
- 如何提升當前領域

JIMENEZ-MUNDT *et al.*: LST RETRIEVAL METHODS FROM LANDSAT THERMAL INFRARED SENSORS DATA

REFERENCES

the SC algorithm over the whole range of w values increases to 3–4 K, except for the TIGR-95 database, with an RMSE of 2 K. This last result is explained by the w distribution, which is biased toward low values of w in this database. When only atmospheric profiles with w values lower than 3 g cm⁻² are selected, the SC algorithm provides RMSEs around 1.5 K, with almost equal values of bias and standard deviation, around 1 K in both cases (with a negative bias, due the SC underestimates the LST). In contrast, when only w values higher than 3 g cm⁻² are considered, the SC algorithm provides RMSEs higher than 5 K. In these cases, it is preferable to calculate the atmospheric functions of the SC algorithm directly from (3) rather than approximating them by a polynomial fit approach as shown by (6).

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

of the two LST-TIR bands caused the incommensurability of the two LST retrieval methods based on different physical assumptions, such as the SC (only one TIR band required) and the Landine-Landauers (LL) TIR band retrieval method. The transfer algorithm, which can be considered as a generalization, is assumed to be a "ground-truth" method. The conclusion that the information about the water vapor content is contained in the TIR band is confirmed in this letter in a continuation of the previous SC method developed for Landine and Landauers' TIR sensors. The use of the ETM- σ sensor based on the Landine-TIR platform (3), and its use to lead to generalizations concerning LST retrieval, is the intention of this letter. The main advantage and advantage of the SC algorithm is that, apart from surface emissivity, only water vapor content is required as input. However, it is expected that errors on LST become unacceptable for high water vapor content. The LL method is more general, but is purely solved by computing the atmospheric functions directly from τ , L_u , and L_d values (see (5)) or also by modeling the atmospheric functions as a function of the surface air temperature or input (12). A main advantage of the SC method is that it is not sensitive to the surface air temperature, that is, a wide range of input (apart from surface emissivity and the two TIR bands). However, the SW gain can be considered as a disadvantage, since the SW gain is not constant. The ETM- σ sensor only indicates TIR bands.

The LST algorithms presented in this letter were tested with simulated data sets obtained for a variety of global atmospheric conditions and surface sensitivities. The results showed RMSE values of typically less than 1.5 K, although for the 8C algorithm, this accuracy is only achieved for w values below 8 g cm^{-2} . Algorithm testing also showed that the SW errors are lower than the 8C errors for increasing water vapor, and vice versa, as demonstrated in the simulation study presented in Sobrino and Jimenez-Muñoz (18). Although an extensive validation exercise from *in situ* measurements is required to assess the performance of the new LST algorithms, the results for the 8C algorithm data, the retrieved emissivity, as well as the previous findings for algorithms with the same mathematical structure give confidence in the algorithm accuracies estimated here.

Results

[illegible]

總結

- 解釋研究達到何種效果
 - 與引言所闡述的問題關聯
 - 重新回顧每個部分關鍵點
 - 包括重要發現、重要結論和推論的總結
- 提供以下優缺點
 - 展示的解決方案
 - 你的研究和方法
- 建議未來研究方向

SECTION IX.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this paper, we have introduced Bayesian optimization from a modeling perspective. Beginning with the beta-Bernoulli and linear models, and extending them to nonparametric models, we recover a wide range of approaches to Bayesian optimization that have been introduced in the literature. There has been a great deal of work that has focused heavily on designing acquisition functions; however, we have taken the perspective that the importance of this plays a secondary role to the choice of the underlying surrogate model.

In addition to outlining different modeling choices, we have considered many of the design decisions that are used to build Bayesian optimization systems. We further highlighted relevant theory as well as practical considerations that are used when applying these techniques to real-world problems. We provided a history of Bayesian optimization and related fields and surveyed some of the many successful applications of these methods. We finally discussed extensions of the basic framework to new problem domains, which often require new kinds of surrogate models.

Although the underpinnings of Bayesian optimization are quite old, the field itself is undergoing a resurgence, aided by new problems, models, theory, and software implementations. In this paper, we have attempted to summarize the current state of Bayesian optimization methods; however, it is clear that the field itself has only scratched the surface and that there will surely be many new problems, discoveries, and insights in the future.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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參考文獻

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cited
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We then have

$$\begin{aligned} (P_t^{k+1} + P_t^{k-1})^2 &= (P_t^{k+1} - P_t^{k-1})^2 + 4P_t^{k+1}P_t^{k-1} \\ &< (P_t^{k+1} - P_t^{k-1})^2 + 4P_t^{k+1}\hat{P}_t^{k-1} \\ &= (P_t^{k+1} - \hat{P}_t^{k-1})^2 \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

Since $P_t^{k+1} - P_t^{k-1} = \hat{P}_t^{k+1} - \hat{P}_t^{k-1}$, we then have $P_t^{k+1} < P_t^{k+1}$, and $P_t^{k-1} < \hat{P}_t^{k-1}$. Because the operational cost is an increasing function of $[P_t^{k+1}, P_t^{k-1}]$, we obtain that

$$c_{t+1}(P_t^{k+1}, P_t^{k-1}) < c_{t+1}(\hat{P}_t^{k+1}, \hat{P}_t^{k-1}). \quad (33)$$

Therefore the optimal pair (P_t^{k+1}, P_t^{k-1}) must satisfy that $P_t^{k+1}P_t^{k-1} = 0$, i.e., only one of P_t^{k+1}, P_t^{k-1} can be non-zero. ■

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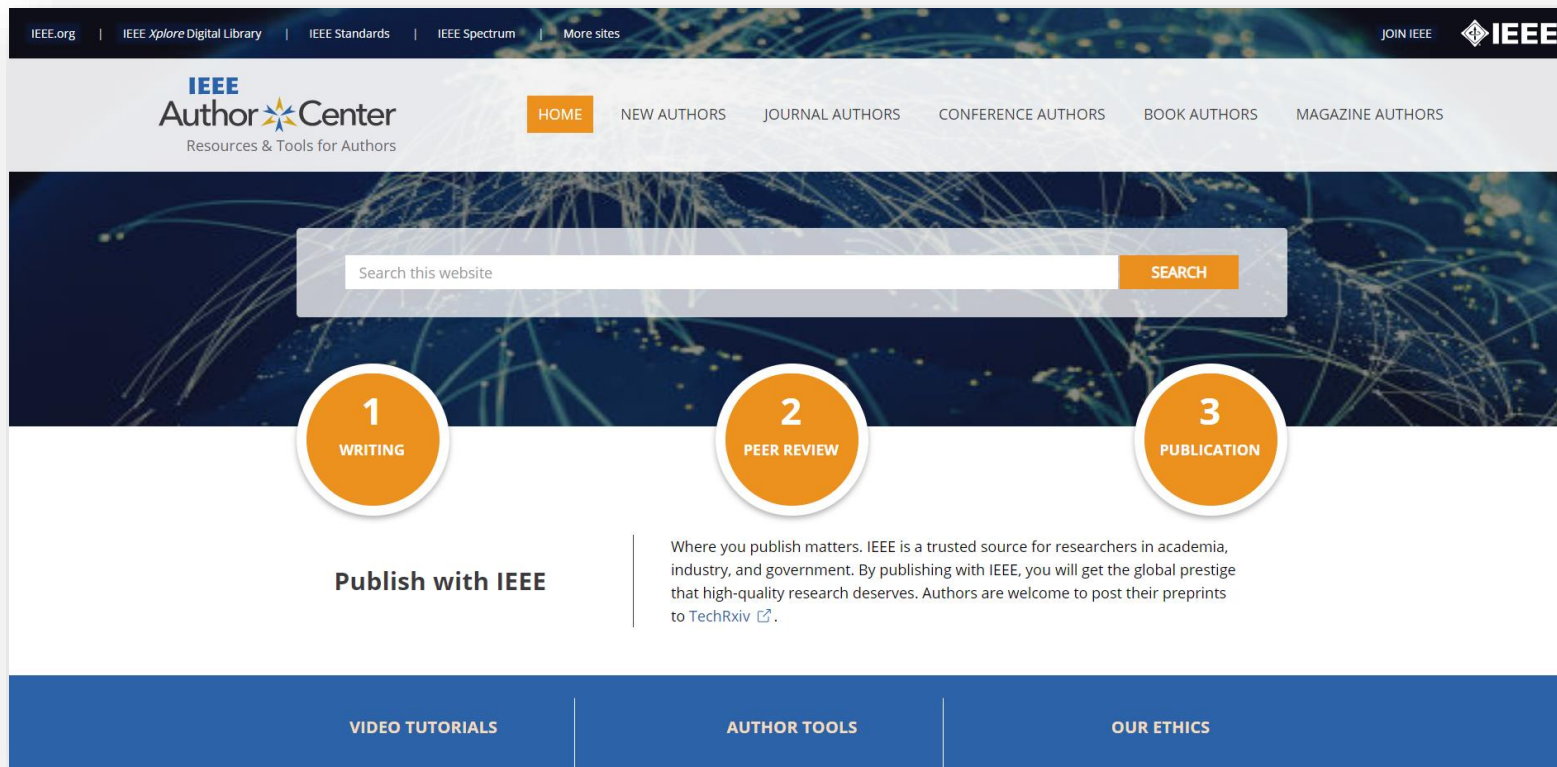


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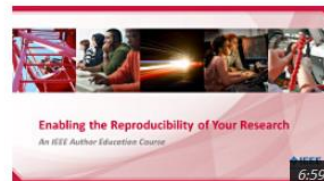
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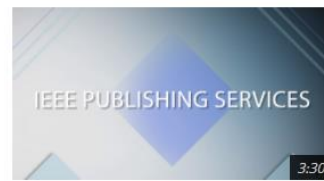
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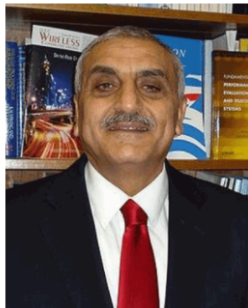
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Mohammad S. Obaidat [s'85, M'86, Sm'91, F'05] received his Ph.D. degree in computer engineering in computer science from The Ohio State University, Columbus. He has published more than 1000 refereed technical articles, about half of them journal articles, over 70 books, and about 70 book chapters. He is Editor-in-Chief of three scholarly journals and an Editor of many other international journals. *(Based on document published on 20 August 2021).*

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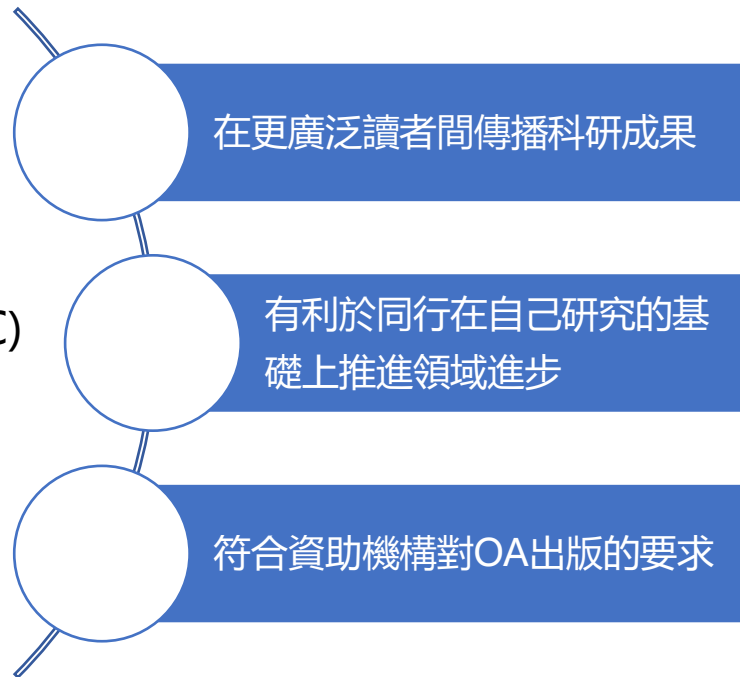
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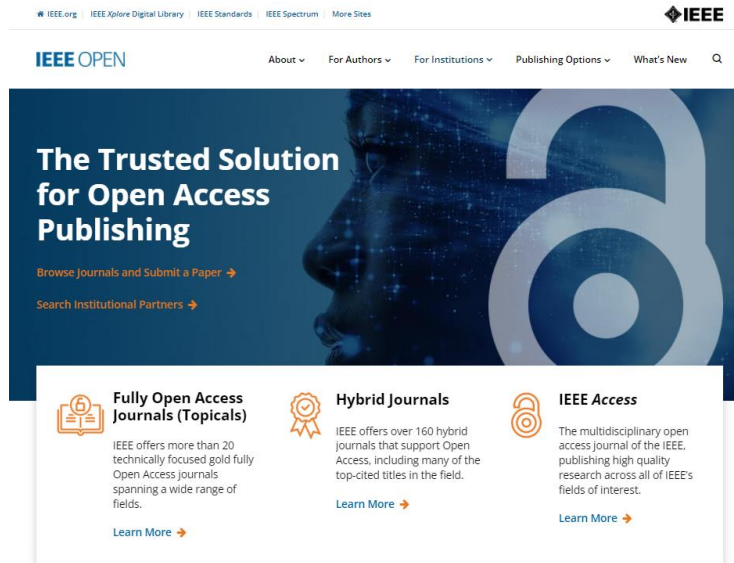
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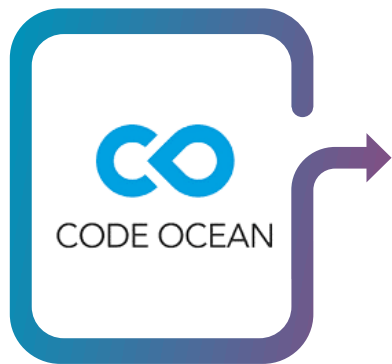
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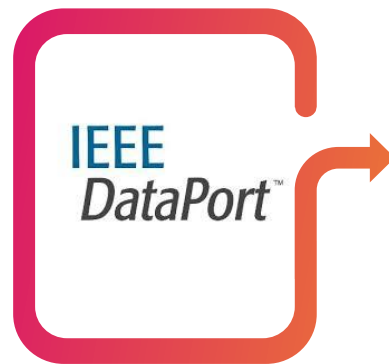
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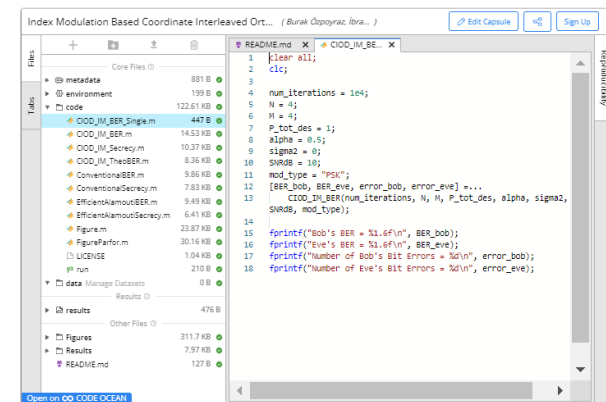
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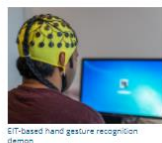
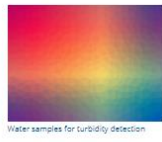
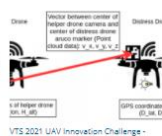
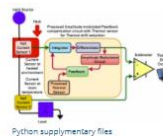
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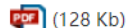
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會議視頻

Open Source RFNoC-Based Testbed for Millimeter-Wave Experimentation using USRP Software Defined Radios




2020 IEEE International Symposium on Circuits and Systems Virtual, October 10-21, 2020

Open Source RFNoC-Based Testbed for Millimeter-Wave Experimentation Using USRP Software Defined Radios

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^{*} IMDEA Networks Institute, ^o Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain

2020 IEEE International Symposium on Circuits and Systems Virtual, October 10-21, 2020

Transcript

Open Source RFNoC-Based Testbed for Millimeter-Wave Experimentation using USRP Software Defined Radios

[00:03] JESUS OMAR LACRUZ Hello. I am Jesus Omar Lacruz, IMDEA Networks Institute, Madrid, Spain. I will be in charge of presenting the 2020 International Symposium On Circuits and Systems entitled "Open source RFNoC-based testbed for millimeter-wave experimentation using USRP software defined radios." This technology, millimeter-wave communication requires suitable platforms to speed up data collection and validation.

[00:38] JESUS OMAR LACRUZ If we list the [INAUDIBLE] flexibility, the configuration to different conditions, and of course, affordability. We can find solutions for millimeter-wave testbed with different characteristics ideal for different scenarios. Some works use commercial devices as research platforms.

[01:06] JESUS OMAR LACRUZ The main problem is the lack of physical layer information. On the other hand, commercial solutions that could be not affordable for all research groups that USRPs has proven efficacy in sub-6-gigahertz networks. millimeter-wave systems will bring the desired flexibility, a wide online open-source community.

[01:35] JESUS OMAR LACRUZ Besides enhancing its full RFNoC framework, [INAUDIBLE] the implementation of software blocks in the FPGA, which is very important to reduce latency in a hardware-in-the-loop manner. Keeping this in mind, we designed and implemented a millimeter-wave experiment using USRPs and 60-gigahertz transceivers. We take advantage of the RFNoC framework to implement the hardware processing of the preamble of IEEE 802.11ad compliant frames in real-time.

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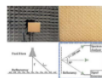
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Institutional Announcement: Journal Article Publication

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One key element in communicating technical content is the ability to describe the discovery and its impact in non-technical terms, and how it will help advance technology for humanity and impact our daily lives.

Below is a top 10 list of items that should be included in an announcement. This content can then be promoted over social media by the university or institution.

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- Title of journal or magazine
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 - Purpose of the research
 - How it will impact humanity or our everyday lives.

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Xplore 進階檢索與文獻管理		4月21日	10:00 - 11:00 AM
IEEE擁抱開放取用與開放科學		4月27日	10:00 - 11:00 AM
IEEE期刊會議論文投稿注意事項		5月5日	10:00 - 11:30 AM
英文科技論文寫作與投稿技巧		5月10日	10:00 - 11:30 AM
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