



Chair's message by Bill DeAgro, wdeagro.ieee@hotmail.com

On May 2, I was quite fortunate to attend IEEE's 4th Annual 2008 Long Island Systems, Applications and Technology (LISAT) Conference held at Farmingdale State College. The conference was sponsored by the Long Island Section also with support of Region 1. The conference presented speakers showcasing technologies that Long Island engineers have helped to shape over the years and continue to develop. The section is proud of the scope and depth of these presentations. We were also very fortunate to have two honorary conference chairs, Joseph J. Battaglia, President of Telephonics Corporation and Dr. Richard Pizer, Provost, NY Institute of Technology. We also thank Dr. John Fiorillo of Farmingdale State College for all of his efforts in arranging this event. I also thank and congratulate the LISAT2008 Organizing committee chaired by Dr. Charles Rubenstein. As said before, "Charles has been a tireless dynamo in the numerous meetings and negotiations associated with this event". I would also like to express my appreciation to Babak Beheshti, LISAT Vice Chair and Dave Mesecher, Technical Chair also for their tireless efforts. (Please note, Dave will be moving to Conference vice Chair for 2009.) Equally, the rest of the LISAT committee has worked very hard on this event, including but not limited to Jesse Taub, Dan Rogers, Nik Golas, Brian Quinn, Fred Kruger, and Sandy Mazzola and I congratulate them also. Lastly, without the speakers and our exhibitors, this event could not have taken place and I thank them greatly.

Please note that the call for papers for LISAT2009 is now on the streets. We welcome you to participate in this event and please consider presenting a paper for next year's conference.

Because summer is almost right around the corner, I'll begin to make mention of some of our important upcoming executive meetings. In August, several of us will be attending the Region 1 Summer Board of Governors (BoG) Meeting and Leadership Training Workshop in Albany, NY. The Long Island Section is part of Region 1 which consists of twenty-two sections in eight northeastern US states - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Subsequent to this, a four day Sections Congress meeting will take place in Quebec City, Canada September 19-23 2008. Our Section's leadership will gather with representatives from all IEEE Regions and Sections all over the world for this triennial meeting which will include leadership sessions, address networking and membership needs, etc. This is a meeting that also formulates recommendations to the IEEE Board of Directors for improvements and enhancement in what we do and how we do it. More details to follow and be provided about these important meetings in subsequent reports.

Lastly, if you or anyone is interested in volunteering participation in the Long Islands IEEE Executive Committee, please don't hesitate to contact me - If you are hands on and want to be much closer to what's going on in IEEE or simply have interest in networking with others, this is an excellent opportunity.

William C. DeAgro
Chairman, IEEE LI

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POWER & ENERGY SOCIETY MEETING

Energy Efficiency through photovoltaic sources
 Date: Thursday May 27, 2008
 Time: 5:00PM
 Place: Con Ed, 4 Irving Place, NYC
 Speaker: Kenneth McCauley, MGR or EPV Solar
 e-mail: Arnold Wong wongar@coned.com
 No walk-ins. Con Ed is a secure facility.
 ARNOLD’S PHONE NO. 212/460-4189
 The PES name change from *Power Engineering Society* to *Power & Energy Society* is official.



The IEEE Consultants Network of Long Island (LICN) invites you to attend our next meeting. Please join us to hear an informative presentation by Marty Kanner on switching power supply design and take the opportunity to network with our members and friends. Application is being made to the IEEE for PE CEUs. Notice will be sent out prior to the meeting if approval is granted.

Visitors welcome, free refreshments

What: June LICN Meeting
 Time, date: 7:00 PM, Wednesday, June 4th
 Location: Briarcliffe College (The Great Room)
 1055 Stewart Ave, Bethpage, NY 11714
 Speaker: Marty Kanner
 Topic: *How I Design Switching Power Supplies*

Guests, please let us know you are coming so we can provide refreshments

RSVP: Jerry Brown: jbrown@essexsys.com

Hope to see you there.

Jerry Brown, LICN Chairman
www.consult-li.com
 516-379-1678

CALENDAR OF IEEE EVENTS

MAY

21 – Engineering in Medicine and Biology Meeting.
Differential Video Front End Design Using Simulation and Virtual Instrumentation
 Speaker: Patrick Noonan
 Lupton Hall Room T101 SUNY Farmingdale
 6:00 pm refreshments, 6:30 pm lecture

27 – Power & Energy Society
Energy Efficiency through Photovoltaic Sources
 Speaker: Kenneth McCauley
 Con Edison, 19th Floor Auditorium
 4 Irving Place, NYC. 5:00 pm

28 – MTT Society Meeting
Effects of Vibration Through Photovoltaic Sources
 Speaker: Liz Ronchetti
 Narda, Hauppauge NY

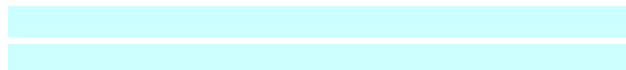
29 – Communication Society Meeting
Fundamentals of Satellite Communications
 Speaker: Howard Hausman
 Lupton Hall Room T101 SUNY Farmingdale
 6:00 pm refreshments, 6:30 pm lecture

JUNE

4 – Long Island Consultants Network
How I Design Switching Power Supplies
 Speaker: Marty Kanner
 Briarcliffe College-The Great Rom, Bethpage
 7PM. Contact:John Dunn

12 – Instrumentation and Measurement Meeting
Developing Instrument Drivers in LabView
 Speaker: Terry Stratoudakis
 6:00 pm refreshments, 6:30 pm lecture
LabView FPGA and its Application Using Compact RIO
 Speaker: Wei Lin
 Telephonics, Farmingdale, L.I.
 5:30 pm refreshments, 6:00 pm lecture

19 – Circuits and Systems Society Meeting
General Patent Protection of Intellectual Property as Applied to Circuits and Systems
 Speaker: Steven Rubin
 BAE Systems, Greenlawn, L.I.
 6:00 pm refreshments, 6:30 pm Lecture



IEEE Long Island Section Officers

Chair

WILLIAM C. DEAGRO
Telephonics Corporation
Office 631-755-7196
wdeagro@optonline.net

First Vice Chair

SANTO MAZZOLA
BAE Systems
Office 631-262-8367
mazzolas@ieee.org

Second Vice Chair

BRYAN TROPPER
BAE Systems
Office 631-262-8233
bryan.tropper@baesystems.com

Treasurer

BRIAN QUINN
Verizon
Office 212-856-1354
brian.j.quinn@verizon.com

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Jon Garruba
Northrop Grumman Corporation
631-704-4697
jon.garruba@ngc.com

Junior Past Chairman

Ted Pappas
National Grid
Office 516-545-4011
tpappas@keyspanenergy.com

Senior Past Chairman

DAVID L. WOLFF
BAE Systems
Office 631-262-8437
dwoff@ieee.org

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Long Island
PO Box 411,
Malverne NY 11565-0411
www.consult-li.com

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For information on
membership in the
Long Island Section of IEEE
Contact: Ted Pappas

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IEEE LI Web Page (www.IEEE.LI) Hit
Count: ~3000/Day

The Long Island Chapter of the IEEE Microwave Theory & Techniques Society is presenting a lecture titled:

Effects of Vibration on Phase Noise of Low Noise Oscillators

Liz Ronchetti – Wenzel Associates

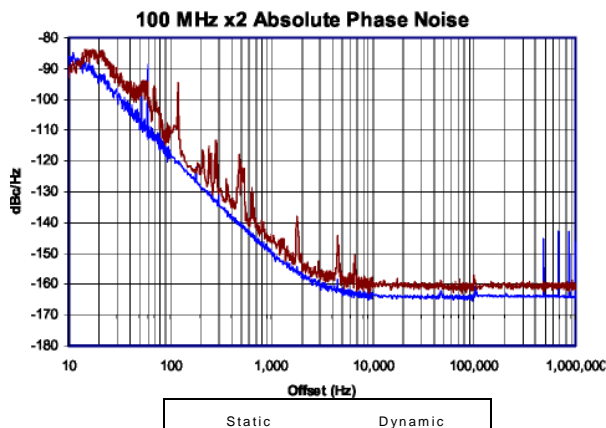
Wednesday, 2008 May 28 at 6:00 PM

Who Should Attend?

Design, test and system engineers interested in Low Phase Noise Oscillators

Abstract:

Phase noise levels establish critical performance parameters of radar, radios, navigation systems, space interferometry, and measurement systems. Vibration induced noise can destroy the performance of the cleanest system. As improvements have been achieved in reducing oscillator phase noise, increased awareness of the effects of vibration on phase noise performance and consequently on system performance has developed. This presentation will describe special custom crystals, vibration isolation systems, and phase locking techniques for high system integrity under extreme environments. It will also discuss approaches for measuring phase noise under vibration.



Speaker Bio:

Liz Ronchetti and her husband Charles Wenzel founded Wenzel Associates in 1978. Since its beginnings Wenzel Associates has been a leader in ultra-low phase noise crystal oscillators for both the commercial and hi-rel markets. Liz currently holds the title of President. She has a BSEE from Worcester Polytechnic University.

Location:

This lecture will be held at L-3 Communications Narda Microwave located at 435 Moreland Road in Hauppauge.

(Pizza and soda will be served starting at 6:00 PM, and the presentation will begin at 6:30 PM. (Please try to join us early and enjoy networking with your colleagues.) The lecture is scheduled to last 60-90 minutes.

The lecture is free and all are invited, however registration is required. A photo ID is needed to enter the facility.

Directions:

From LIE East: Take I-495 to exit 53. Stay on Express Dr S. (Service Road) until you reach Wicks Rd. Turn LEFT onto Wicks Rd. Wicks Rd becomes Moreland Rd. Cross over MOTOR PARKWAY and look for Narda on your right.

From LIE West: Take I-495 to exit 53. Exit at Wicks Road. Turn left at traffic light onto Motor Parkway. Take Motor Parkway To Moreland Rd. Make right turn onto Moreland Rd. and look for Narda on your right.

Please use front entrance. (Entrance facing Moreland Road)

Registration:

Registration is required, and is available online only. Please visit the calendar page of the IEEE Long Island Website www.IEEE.LI, click on the registration link, and fill out the form.

Lecture Coordinator:

Eric Darwin, MTT Vice Chairman for the IEEE Long Island Section (eric.darvin@L-3com.com)

James Colotti, MTT Chairman for the IEEE Long Island Section (colotti@telephonics.com)

R1 training workshop – Uri Moszkowicz

The region is organizing a training workshop again this summer and I would like to know which of you is planning on attending. The region pays for all expenses and this year it will be held in Albany, NY on August 1 - 2. You are welcome to invite your family and spouses. In previous years special events were organized for them during the training session. Only three chairs in every section are invited to attend every year and this year GOLD has been selected again so please make an effort to come as the opportunity might not exist again next year. If you cannot make it, then you are allowed to send someone else from your committee in your place. A formal invitation should be following soon but below is a list of potential topics. I would like to know how many people to plan on, so please let me know if you or someone from your committee will be able to make it.

Local Operations and IEEE, MGA Changes:

1. Section Operations (tbd)
2. Financial Operations (Sommer)
3. IEEE Business Management System and SamIEEE
4. New MGA and where we fit (Lillie)
5. Strategic Planning at the Section Level (Winston)
6. Region 1 Internet Resources: Shared Section Calendar (Nelson, Jr.)
7. Sections Congress Panel Discussion (Palacio, et al)
8. Section level Conferences and Symposia (tbd)

PACE:

1. Professional Activities Projects & Funding (Reinart)
2. Student Professional Awareness Conferences (Prasanna)
3. IEEE-USA Grassroots Program - Working with Politics (Harrison)
4. Employment and Career Maintenance - Preemptive Strikes (tbd)

Membership:

1. Member Benefits and Programs (Todi)
2. Cooperating with other Professional Societies (Karloly)
3. Student Activities (Sadowski)
4. Strategies for Senior Member Upgrades (tbd)

GOLD / Soft Skills:

1. GOLD Programs and Possibilities (Moszkowicz)
2. How to run a meeting (Belson)
3. Effective Communications Skills (tbd)
4. Career and Life Management Skills for Success (tbd)

Message From Legal Affairs Chairman

Steven Rubin

Patent rules enjoined???? In the continuing saga regarding the implementation of new Patent Office rules, the Patent Office has now appealed the final ruling of the district court prohibiting the implementation of those rules. The appeal does not come as much of a surprise as the district court articulated an easy-to-meet standard for challenging the rules and anyone who does not like a future rule from the Patent Office could easily challenge it.

Also in the news, the Patent Reform Act of 2007 has now been removed from the Senate's schedule. This likely means the Act will not be voted on anytime soon. In case you missed my talk at LISAT, the Patent Reform Act would have fundamentally affected patent law and innovation. In summary, the Act would have made the following changes:

- **First To File:** The Act proposes changes to various rules to move the United States from a first to "invent" system to a first to "file" system. Such changes would result in hastily drafted applications rushed to the Patent Office.
- **Damages:** Prevailing patent plaintiffs would receive damages based on the enhanced value resulting from any combination of prior teachings. Such valuation would result in lesser value attributable to invention. Additionally, for willful (intentional) infringement, a plaintiff would have to provide a defendant with detailed notice, opening the plaintiff up to a lawsuit by the defendant.
- **Post Grant Review:** A new system would be instituted to allow companies to challenge issued patents. This system could be used to harass small businesses and could make the application process more costly.
- **Venue:** The location where patent cases can be filed would be limited to where the defendant has a principal place of business or an established facility. Cases are currently filed in certain jurisdictions because those jurisdictions have expertise in patent law.
- **Interim Appeals:** The Act would allow for an interim appeal of a claim construction ruling articulating the scope of a patent. This would be more efficient in that a case need not be litigated a second time if the appellate court changes the scope of a patent.
- **Search Reports:** These are required in patent applications. This would make the application and enforcement process much more expensive.
- **Test for Fraud on the Patent Office:** The test would be modified slightly from what is already known in case law.

Attend my lecture at BAE for more details:

http://www.ieee.li/pdf/flyer_cas_2008_06_19.pdf

The Long Island Chapter of the IEEE Circuits and Systems (CAS) Society is presenting a lecture titled:

General Patent Protection of Intellectual Property as Applied to Circuits and Systems

Speaker: Steven Rubin, Counsel, WolfBlock's Intellectual Property/Information Technology Practice Group

Date, time: Thursday June 19, 2008 at 6:30pm
(This seminar is free and all are invited.
Refreshments will be served.)

Who Should Attend?

Anyone interested in the basics of patent protection of Intellectual Property

Abstract:

Patent protection is the strongest type of intellectual property available. It is also perhaps the most complex. Come and explore the basic requirements for patent protection focusing on issues relating to circuits, systems and signal processing.

At this presentation, you will learn, understand and appreciate the four doors that must be passed in order to obtain patent protection in the United States, including:

- (1) Statutory subject matter (What types of ideas/inventions should be awarded patent protection?)
- (2) Novelty (Is the invention new to the world?)
- (3) Non-obviousness (Is the invention obvious in light of prior teachings?)
- (4) Written description requirements (Disclosure of the best way known for practicing the invention and some relevant issues regarding defining the scope of the invention)

We will also discuss some recent court decisions specifically ruling on inventions relating to circuit and systems such as:

- Is a signal patentable?

- Can you patent a process that includes mental steps?
- Can you patent a hardware structure that performs a particular function without setting forth an algorithm for performing that function?

Speaker Bio:

Steven Rubin is counsel in WolfBlock's Intellectual Property/Information Technology Practice Group and focuses his practice on patents. He advises clients throughout all phases of a patent's life from conception by an inventor to enforcement. He assists clients in determining what intellectual property protection is available, and recommended, in light of business objectives and drafts and prosecutes corresponding patent applications. He has managed large patent portfolios, identified potential patent infringement assertions and potential cross-licensing opportunities and provided infringement opinions as needed. He represents clients in patent enforcement and litigation matters domestically and internationally. Mr. Rubin also reviews patent portfolios and pending patent litigation in relation to corporate mergers, acquisitions and investments. Mr. Rubin is the author of many patent-related articles.

Location:

This lecture will be held at BAE Systems located at 450 Pulaski Road, Greenlawn, NY. The facility is located just east of Park Ave (Suffolk County Rte 35) on Pulaski Road. The presentation will begin at 6:30 PM. Pizza will be served starting at 6:00 PM. **Registrants must be US citizens.** Please enter from the main entrance facing Pulaski Road.

Registration:

To register please visit the calendar page of the IEEE Long Island Website, WWW.IEEE.LI, click on the registration link, and fill out the form.

For further information contact Arthur Williams CAS Chairman at awilliams@telebytebroadband.com

New Approaches For Energy Development

by Roger Gottfried, Senior Member

During the early 1970s there was a nationwide shortage of gasoline for our transportation needs. At that time I probably along with other technology oriented individuals, were outspoken about the concept to develop new propulsion technology and energy sources. (New technology to replace the internal combustion engine.) This would have required a considerable undertaking, requiring extensive Government support for research projects.

The United States was able to do it during the 1940s with the Manhattan project. The government funded military projects at Texas Instruments and other companies to develop Integrated Circuit technology. Again the Government funded rocketry and space exploration via NASA and Defense missile programs. During the 1970s it was the ideal time to start an all out program to develop practical means of capturing energy from natural existing sources and utilizing them to meet our various needs. A large part of it would have included the ultimate source of all energy, the atom. A small percentage of the sun's energy (from the atom) that comes to earth would be able to provide our total needs for, if I can dare say it, a Billion years.

- 1) It would be used by new technology for: electric power, building and water heating, electric autos, etc..
- 2) This same energy is also recoverable through processing various types of plant life.
- 3) It was also realized newer methods were needed to control fusion and fission to generate power.

There were yet untried less industry-friendly processes to get energy from the atom. A properly organized evaluation would probably have shown over 100 viable approaches for energy R and D. Out of this, some approaches could be developed for practical applications; less promising ones would be abandoned.

Back then, it was already realized that oil reserves (which of course also originated as a byproduct from the Sun.) were limited and would be needed way into the future for many uses other than energy. These included many manufactured products that require oil as a raw material (Plastics, medications, etc.). We needed to conserve oil.

Well of course, this was contrary to the interest of the various energy industries and therefore no research was funded. In addition problems with the then existing nuclear power generation technology put that approach on hold in our country.

That was then, now 35 years later we are even more dependent upon the same combustion engine and carbon-based power generation. It must be acknowledged that more recently some progress, mostly privately sponsored, has been accomplished with solar cells to recovery electricity, as well as electric and hydrogen cars. But even these are in their infancy, and we still don't know which technology is practical for mass usage. It will take many years for new proven technology to be developed and phased in.

Here we are today, with massive environmental problems and minimal newly developed technology on the horizon to meet our energy needs. Grudgingly, the government recently was forced to fund minimal recoverable energy research. (the funding was a response to convince the public that government is responding. But at this rate it would take at least 25-50 years for real change.) This country and the rest of the world are captive to the whims of the energy producers and the world energy lobby.

Oh yes, the energy industry and our governments recent approach is to produce ethanol from corn as a stop gap measure. For ethanol and biodiesel there are of course a number of other less in demand farm crops to use as well as fungi and seaweed. This puts ethanol in competition with feed for cattle and humans, and corn syrup production (Which is the main sweetener for packaged food products and soda. This was a government mandate to replace sugar during the 1980s.). Now there is a corn crop shortage, causing extensive price inflation. Also remember, it takes considerable energy to produce ethanol.

Where to we go from here?

The IEEE has programs to encourage members to educate the public on scientific topics. The possibilities for future energy sources should probably be at the top of the list. The increasing cost of auto fuels and power for our homes is already a major part of the family's budget and will continue to escalate. What better way to educate the public than through public TV accessible to students at all levels and adults? Everyone must be made aware of the future possibilities that are being denied them.

Through this, both the new generation and the older may realize it is their responsibility to be outspoken and to lobby our elected officials to help get the necessary accelerated research started.

The IEEE should also help set up a member advocacy group to help advance this effort.

USPTO Decides To Appeal Tafas Ruling

By **Jacqueline Bell**, jackie.bell@portfoliomedia.com
Wednesday, May 07, 2008 --- The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office has decided to appeal a district court decision voiding a set of sharply contested new rules pushed by the agency as a necessary tool to streamline its processes and clear a growing backlog of paperwork. In a notice filed with the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia Wednesday, the USPTO said it was appealing the final order of Judge James C. Cacheris in the *Tafas/GSK v. Dudas* case to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

In April, Judge Cacheris struck down the set of controversial rules, finding that the agency does not possess the proper authority to make them and handing a victory to plaintiffs Dr. Triantafyllos Tafas, an inventor, and pharmaceutical giant GlaxoSmithKline. Judge Cacheris ruled that the changes the agency proposed were substantive, not procedural, and that the USPTO was not authorized to make substantive changes to regulations. A substantive rule, Judge Cacheris wrote, is one that affects individual rights and obligations. Using that broad definition, the judge found that the limitations of the final rules on the number of claims and continuations that could be filed per patent application essentially altered the rights of inventors to win patents, substantively changing existing law.

In a statement issued Wednesday, the patent office confirmed its intent to appeal, noting that it remained "convinced the proposed rules about claims and continuations are consistent with existing statutes and that these rules will strengthen the U.S. patent system for all stakeholders." Nancy Pekarek, spokesperson for GlaxoSmithKline, said this step was for the PTO to decide. "The lower Court decided that the PTO lacks the necessary authority to implement the proposed rule changes, which we believe is a judgment in support of innovation across all industries. We will continue to support those arguments in the Court of Appeals," said Pekarek.

Tafas attorneys James Nealon and Steven Moore, both partners at Kelley Drye & Warren LLP, said Wednesday they had anticipated an appeal. "We're very confident that the same arguments that prevailed in the district court will carry the day on appeal," said Nealon. "I think they're really going to have their hands full persuading the Federal Circuit." And on appeal, the patent office will have the burden of driving the argument, they noted. "We're ready to go," said Moore.

Steven Rubin, counsel in the intellectual property group of WolfBlock LLP said the USPTO likely felt it had no choice but to file an appeal.

"They really got beaten up by the lower court," said Rubin. "I think the PTO's scared. Any rule that someone doesn't like, now there's a clear standard of how to challenge it."

As for the USPTO's chances of getting the Federal Circuit to reverse the decision of the lower court, few thought much of the patent office's odds. "I don't think it's going to be to any avail. I think the decision was correct. And I think the approach the district court took is abundantly clear and abundantly sound," said Joseph M. Potenza, partner at Banner Witcoff Ltd.

In the months leading up to the district court's ruling in April, a wide variety of additional arguments against the proposed rules were raised, but Judge Cacheris declined to rule on those matters, confining his decision to the question of whether the rules were substantive or procedural.

"Because the court believes that one who judges least, judges best, it will not reach the other issues raised by the parties, resting instead on the determination of a single, dispositive issue," Judge Cacheris wrote. But those "other issues" could come back to haunt the patent office during an appeal, one way or another, whether the agency wins or loses. "They're in a tough spot, even if they put their best foot forward," said Scott Pivnick, intellectual property partner at Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP. "Even if the patent office is successful, there were a lot of other issues that were undecided."

The rules, voided by the district court on April 1, would have allowed applicants to file only two new continuing applications and one request for continued examination unless they could provide a convincing argument for why the additional information in question was not previously submitted.

The new rules would also have limited applications to 25 claims, including no more than five independent claims, unless the applicants could demonstrate why the additional claims were necessary. Currently, applicants can automatically file an unlimited number of continuations and, in principle, their applications can have an unlimited number of claims.

GlaxoSmithKline is represented in this matter by Kirkland & Ellis LLP.

Tafas is represented in this matter by Kelley Drye & Warren LLP.

The district court case is *Tafas/SmithKline Beecham Corp. et al. v. Jon W. Dudas et al.*, case number 1:07-cv-00846, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Telephonics APS-143C(V)3 accepted as Integral Sensor on USCG HC-144A Ocean Sentry Maritime Patrol Aircraft

FARMINGDALE, NEW YORK, April 14, 2008 – Telephonics Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Griffon Corporation (NYSE:GFF), announced today that its APS-143C(V)3 OceanEye™ multi-mode radar has been fully integrated and certified by Lockheed Martin as part of the roll-on electronic Mission Systems Pallet (MSP) for the U.S. Coast Guard's HC-144A Ocean Sentry Maritime Patrol Aircraft.

The Coast Guard recently accepted the first MSP for the HC-144A aircraft. The fully mission capable HC-144A aircraft will now begin a formal Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) period prior to entering operational service in 2009. "The APS-143C(V)3 is a proven performer in the maritime patrol mission area, and we are extremely pleased and proud to be part of this important program for the U.S. Coast Guard", said Joseph J. Battaglia, President of Telephonics. "Telephonics has had a long history of success and proven performance with the USCG and we are very pleased to be part of the Coast Guard team on the HC-144A."

The APS-143C(V)3 is the latest in the OceanEye™ family and features Enhanced Small Target Detection, fine-resolution SAR/ISAR imaging and the only internally integrated IFF Interrogator capability available. APS-143C(V)3 has been chosen by a wide array of international fixed-wing and rotary wing operators requiring the best performance and lowest weight radar solutions.

Telephonics Radar Systems Division is a world leader in lightweight, high performance multi-mode maritime surveillance systems. The U.S. Navy's MH-60R Maritime Strike Helicopter is fitted with the Telephonics AN/APS-147 MMR and the U.S. Coast Guard operates the Telephonics APS-143 OceanEye™ radar on HU-25 Guardian in addition to the HC-144A Ocean Sentry MPA aircraft. The Japanese Coast Guard operates the Telephonics RDR-1700B MMR, which has also seen significant interest in the rotary wing and UAV mission areas.

Honeywell Develops Material to Protect Photovoltaic Solar Cells in Tough Environments

Honeywell has developed a new product, called Honeywell PowerShield™ PV325, which is a material that protects photovoltaic (PV) modules – including their critical components that convert sunlight into electricity – in all types of environments, such as humid conditions. It is UV-, moisture- and weather-resistant, and designed to withstand the electrical load produced by the modules, which can operate at up to 1,000 volts of electricity.

Honeywell PowerShield was developed primarily for rigid PV modules, which are specifically designed to feed power into a utility or local power grid. The modules, which typically have a 25-year life span, serve as a reliable energy source during utility-based power outages and can offset high-peak electrical demands and associated costs.

"Initial results from independent performance testing have shown this backing material meets the demanding needs of PV module producers," said Jeff Czarnecki, global business director for Honeywell's specialty films segment, a part of the Performance Products business. "We expect our barrier material to be certified under the industry's performance-based standard by the end of the year."

Czarnecki said the reflective white material is based on Honeywell's high-performance barrier film technology. Honeywell PowerShield has a five-layer design that includes two outer protective layers based on ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene fluoropolymer film and a core polyethylene terephthalate layer, as well as two inner bonding layers of proprietary adhesive material. It will provide PV module manufacturers with an alternative to poly-vinyl fluoride backing materials.

Honeywell Wins Contract to Develop New Wind Profiling Radar Network

Honeywell has been awarded a contract by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service to begin work on a prototype Wind Profiling Weather Radar System.

"Data from wind profiling radars is used for weather prediction including severe weather events such as tornados and high wind velocity storm cells," said Wayne Friedman, vice president, Space, Networks and Communication of Honeywell Technology Solutions, Inc. "Honeywell's next generation system will yield reliable data, which in turn will help ensure public safety through advance storm warnings."

The new system will provide a significant upgrade from the wind profiling network established in 1992 for the purpose of forecasting severe weather.

Call for Fellow Nominations

Nominations are being accepted for the IEEE Fellows class of 2010. The rank of IEEE Fellow is the institute's highest member grade, bestowed on an IEEE Senior Member who has had an extraordinary record of accomplishments in any of the IEEE fields of interest. The deadline for nominations is 1 March 2009.

Senior Members can be nominated in one of four categories: application engineer/practitioner, research engineer/scientist, educator, or technical leader.

The Fellows Web pages contain information regarding the history of the IEEE Fellows program, the nomination process, access to the Fellows Nomination Kit, lists of Fellows who are eligible to be references and more about the Fellow program. Please visit the Fellows website at <http://www.ieee.org/fellows>.

Clearing Up Confusion in Fellows Categories*

Even though it's been nearly three years since nominations were first accepted for the newest Fellows category, Application Engineer/Practitioner, few have been nominated. Out of the 295 Fellows named in 2008, only 20 were from the practitioner group compared

One reason might be because people are still unsure about the type of work that qualifies someone for this category, says 2003 IEEE President Michael Adler and chair of the IEEE Board-appointed 2008 Fellow Ad Hoc Committee, which reviews the Fellows process.

"Many nominators are checking off the Research Engineer/Scientist box on the nomination forms when perhaps they should be marking the Application Engineer/Practitioner category," he says. "The position of some nominees is identified to be that of a research scientist or engineer, but the work for which they are being cited could be considered that of a practitioner," Adler explains.

There were 225 Fellows from the research engineer/scientist group in the 2008 class.

To help clear up any confusion and help boost the number of Fellows from industry, here is a primer of the type of work that qualifies for the application engineer/practitioner category.

The person has to be an IEEE senior member in good standing with five years of service in any grade of membership excluding affiliates, and who has made significant contributions in any of these areas: product development, systems, applications or operations, project management or construction, process development, manufacturing innovations, or codes or standards development.

Adler notes that it could be someone who develops a process to produce a product that may have been designed by others, and that has had a major impact.

For example, among Fellows in the Application Engineer/Practitioner category, were those who invented and standardized elements of optical transmission systems, developed applications for satellite data and airborne LIDAR (light detection and ranging) imagery, researched signal processing for acoustics and sound reproduction, and provided technical leadership of a project that turned novel concepts for computer architecture into commercial processors.

Nominations for the class of 2010 are now being accepted. The deadline is 1 March 2009. Nomination instructions, forms and additional information are available on the Fellows web site at <http://www.ieee.org/fellows>

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All submissions must include the author's full names, affiliations, postal addresses, phone numbers, and email addresses. Submissions should be emailed to the LISAT Technical Program Committee at LISATprogram@ieee.org. For detailed instructions on submission, for manuscript and presentation templates, and for more information on the conference, go to the LISAT web site at <http://ewh.ieee.org/conf/lisat>.

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