

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Autumn Semester 2013

LATEX Report Template

Semester Project / Master Project

Titlepage Logo Placeholder

Your Name your@name.com

March 2014

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Title C, Title D Jane Doe, jane@doe.com

Professor: Prof. Dr. A. N. Other, an@other.com

Acknowledgements

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Abstract

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Declaration of Originality

I hereby confirm that I am the sole author of the written work here enclosed and that I have compiled it in my own words. Parts excepted are corrections of form and content by the supervisor. For a detailed version of the declaration of originality, please refer to Appendix B

Your Name, Zurich, March 2014

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List of Acronyms

AES Advanced Encryption Standard

ASIC Application-Specific Integrated Circuit

DES Data Encryption Standard

DVI Device Independent File Format

ECC Elliptic Curve Cryptography

ECDSA Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm

EPS Encapsulated PostScript

FPGA Field Programmable Gate Array

IC Integrated Circuit

IIS Integrated Systems Laboratory

LED Light-Emitting Diode

NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology

PDF Portable Document Format

WYSIWYG . . . What You See Is What You Get



Introduction

Give an overview of the problem, and put your work into a bigger context. Motivate the questions addressed in this work and summarize your contributions. Related work should also be mentioned here, especially if you do not have a separate chapter for it.

1.1. First Section



Preliminaries / Background

This chapter can be skipped if the theory/algorithms are clear enough such that they can be explained without very much background information (e.g., within another chapter).

2.1. First Section

- 2.1.1. First Subsection
- 2.1.2. Second Subsection

First Subsubsection

Second Subsubsection

- 2.2. Second Section
- 2.2.1. First Subsection
- 2.2.2. Second Subsection



Related Work

Depending on how much related work there exists, this chapter can also be merged into the introduction.

3.1. First Section



Theory / Algorithms

Describe the algorithms you evaluated. The *algorithmic* flow of your work should be clear after this chapter. Do not talk much about the resulting hardware architecture as this is a different topic (next chapter)! If you performed any number precision evaluations put them in this chapter as well.

4.1. First Section



Hardware Architecture

Describe the architecture and the architectural decisions you took. Blockdiagrams, the description of control, data flow and interfaces go in here. Note that the architecture you present here usually is more general than what you actually implemented and can even be in a parameterized form.

5.1. First Section



Design Implementation and Results

This chapter is about the architecture variant you actually implemented and its resulting performance; e.g., SNR, image quality, peak throughput, required bandwidth ... (whatever quality and performance metrics apply). In an ASIC or FPGA project you would also specify the key figures of your design; e.g., area/lut usage, timing figures, interface widths... In an ASIC project you would also talk about backend specific things such as the floorplan of your chip, design for test (and test coverage), power simulation, special clocking circuitry and pad/bonding diagrams.

6.1. First Section

6.2. Second Section

6.3. Verification

6.3.1. Functional

Do not forget to include information about how you managed to do the functional verification (golden model, testbench, etc.). Figure 6.1 illustrates an example setup.

6. Design Implementation and Results

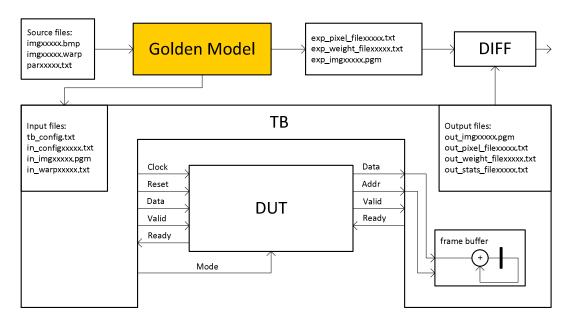


Figure 6.1.: Functional verification setup.

6.3.2. Design for Testability (DFT)

Automated Testpattern Generation

6.4. Results

If you only have very few results, it might be a better approach to insert them into this chapter (instead of putting the results into a separate one).

	7			
Chapter				

Results

If you have a large amount of results you can move them to this separate chapter.

7.1. First Section



Conclusion and Future Work

Draw your conclusions from the results you achieved and summarize your contributions. Comparisons (e.g., of hardware figures) with related work are also appropriate here. Point out things that could or need to be investigated further.

8.1. First Section



Task Description

Include the task description \mathbf{pdf} you got from your assistant(s) with the $\include{\mathbf{pdf}}$ command.



Declaration of Originality

Include the declaration of authorship with the \includepdf command (sign it and scan it). For more information about plagiarism, please visit https://www.ethz.ch/students/en/studies/performance-assessments/plagiarism.html

- English version: https://www.ethz.ch/content/dam/ethz/main/education/rechtliches-abschluesse/leistungskontrollen/declaration-originality.pdf
- German version: https://www.ethz.ch/content/dam/ethz/main/education/rechtliches-abschluesse/leistungskontrollen/plagiat-eigenstaendigkeitserklaerung.pdf



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Declaration of originality

The signed declaration of originality is a component of every semester paper, Bachelor's thesis, Master's thesis and any other degree paper undertaken during the course of studies, including the respective electronic versions.

Lecturers may also require a declaration of originality for other written papers compiled for their courses. I hereby confirm that I am the sole author of the written work here enclosed and that I have compiled it in my own words. Parts excepted are corrections of form and content by the supervisor. Title of work (in block letters): This is a sample title Authored by (in block letters): For papers written by groups the names of all authors are required. First name(s): First Student Student With my signature I confirm that - I have committed none of the forms of plagiarism described in the 'Citation etiquette' information - I have documented all methods, data and processes truthfully. - I have not manipulated any data. I have mentioned all persons who were significant facilitators of the work. I am aware that the work may be screened electronically for plagiarism. Place, date Signature(s) First Student Signature Second Student Signature Zurich, 01.01.2000

For papers written by groups the names of all authors are required. Their signatures collectively guarantee the entire content of the written paper.



File Structure

Describe how the project directories/files are organized, e.g.:

README A README with some general information about the project
O1_report The source files of the project report
02_presentation The source files of the presentation
03_designflow Some designflow-specific files

What needs to be done to run an RTL simulation (stimuli generation, compilation...)?



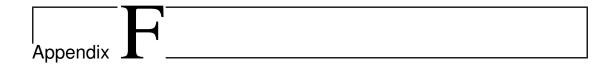
Datasets

If you have a data set comprising several test images, you could depict and describe them here. Use a simple naming scheme such that you can easily refer to certain elements of this data set in the text.



More Evaluation Results

If you conducted an extensive evaluation you could move surplus graphs/results to the appendix.



Algorithms / Tables

Large algorithm boxes and tables may clutter your chapters and impair the readability. If they are not very important, consider moving them to the appendix as well.



ASIC Datasheet (<Chipname>)

If you have designed an Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) during your work, you should include a datasheet for your chip into the report. As soon as you start testing your fabricated chip, you will be glad to have such a datasheet. An example structure of such a datasheet is given in the following. For more inspirations on what you may include in your datasheet, have a look at the datasheet of a commercial Integrated Circuit (IC).

G.1. Features

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ...

G.2. Applications

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G.3. Description

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G.4. Packaging

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G.5. Bonding Diagram

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G.6. Pin Map

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UMC 180nm mini@sic QFN56 standard bonding diagram

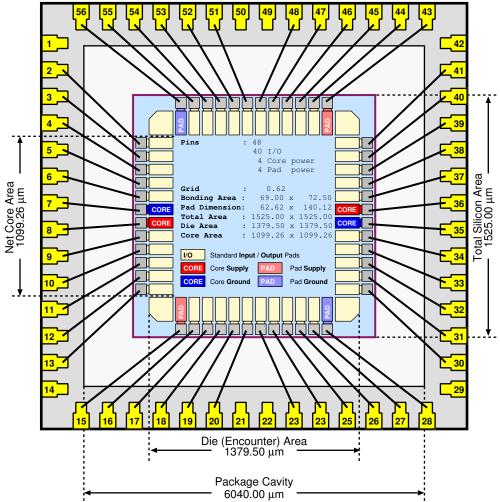


Figure G.1.: Bonding diagram.

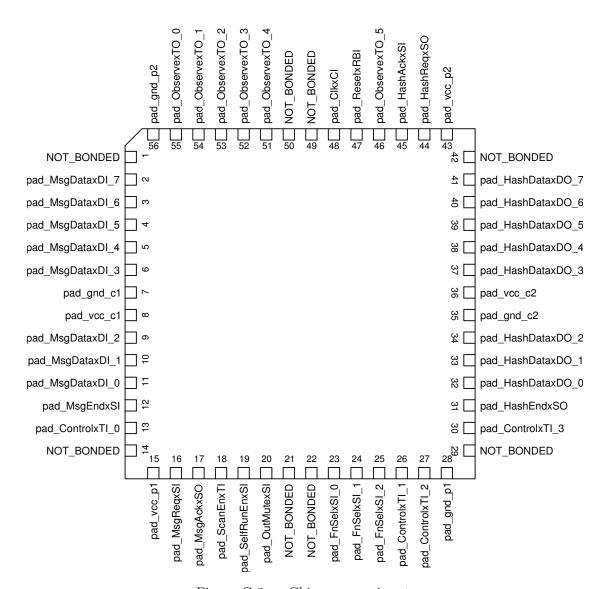


Figure G.2.: <Chipname> pinout.

G.7. Pin Description

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G.8. Interface Description

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G.9. Register Map

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G.10. Operation Modes

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G. ASIC Datasheet (<Chipname>)

G.10.1. Functional Modes

G.10.2. Test Modes

G.11. Electrical Specifications

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G.11.1. Recommended Operating Regions

G.11.2. Absolute Maximum Ratings



The Template Directory Structure

This LATEX framework suitable for creating reports spreads over various directories and files. In order to give you a short overview of this structure, the respective directories and the contained files are described in the following:

/	
	READMEREADME file with a quick start guide.
	Makefile
	report_template.texThe main LATEX file of the report document, which
	further loads other (content) files.
	bib Contains bibliography related files.
	main.bibBibliography file.
	content
	*.tex
	figures Contains the images which are loaded during your report.
	eth_logo.* ETH logo in Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) and Portable
	Document Format (PDF) format.
	titlepage_logo.*
	asic_pinout.* Sample pinout of an ASIC in EPS and PDF format.
	figures_raw
	titlepage_logo.objTgif titlepage logo source.
	glossaries Contains glossaries.
	glossaries.tex. The glossaries file containing both the entries of the list of
	acronym entries and the entries of the main glossary.
	preamble Contains preamble information of the document.
	preamble tex



LATEX Tips

Writing a report with LATEX may not be as intuitive as it is the case with What You See Is What You Get (WYSIWYG) editors. Especially if you are using LATEX (more or less) the first time, some problems with the syntax will occur. In general, the present document should already serve as a good starting point for your report and in the best case you only have to insert the content of your project based on this framework.

Nevertheless, I will try to give some useful tips with regard to LATEX throughout the next sections, which may help you to increase the quality of your documents even further. If you want to use any of the presented ideas, simply copy the LATEX source code of the appropriate section to your on document and adapt it accordingly.

I.1. Compiling a LATEX Document

Basically, either latex or pdflatex can be used in order to generate the document output in Device Independent File Format (DVI) or PDF format, respectively. Throughout this section I will solely use the pdflatex command for demonstration purposes (if you prefer a DVI document, just replace the pdflatex command by latex0).

Compiling a latex document at the Integrated Systems Laboratory (IIS) computers is, in general, as simple as executing the following command in a UNIX terminal window:

pdflatex <document_name>

Currently¹ a T_EX Live version from the year 2008 is the default distribution at the IIS. In order to use the present L^AT_EX framework for your report, you have to use a more upto-date version of T_EX Live, because the framework uses some L^AT_EX packages which are

¹State: July 2012

I. LATEX Tips

not part of the 2008 version. I suggest using the 2011 version of TEX Live. The simplest way to check that you can build the report template successfully, is by executing:

```
pdflatex-2011 report_template.tex
```

This should (re)generate the PDF output of the report template, i.e., the file you are currently reading through. If typing in the -2011 postfix becomes annoying for you, you may add aliases into your .cshrc as follows:

```
alias latex 'latex-2011'
alias pdflatex 'pdflatex-2011'
```

If you also want to (re)build the glossaries (maybe you have added some acronyms or the like), you have to compile your report together with the glossaries as follows:

```
pdflatex-2011 your_report.tex
makeglossaries-2011 your_report
pdflatex-2011 your_report.tex
```

Furthermore, when you modify the references of your report (within the bibliography file), you also have to (re)run BibTrX in order to update your bibliography, i.e.:

```
pdflatex-2011 your_report.tex
bibtex-2011 your_report
pdflatex-2011 your_report.tex
pdflatex-2011 your_report.tex
```

I.2. Figures

In order to include an image into your report (as it has been done within in the previous sample chapters), you may use the figure floating environment. With that, LATEX will take care of placing them nicely and you can focus on the actual content of your document. Figure I.1 shows an example of how to insert a single figure.



Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

Figure I.1.: Standard ETH logo.

I. LATEX Tips

If you want to place multiple figures side-by-side, you can do this with the use of minipages. Figure I.2 and I.3 illustrates an example.



ETH

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

Figure I.2.: Left ETH logo.

Figure I.3.: Right ETH logo.

In order to create a single figure with multiple subfigures, you can do this as presented in Figure I.4



ETH



Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

(a) Left ETH logo.

(b) Center ETH logo.

(c) Right ETH logo.

Figure I.4.: Multiple ETH logos as subfigures.

I.3. Tables

Tables in LATEX allow you to present your results quite nicely. Table I.1 shows a standard table.

Table I.1.: Standard table.

Row 1 - Column 1	Row 1 - Column 2	Row 1 - Column 3
Row 2 - Column 1	Row 2 - Column 2	Row 2 - Column 3
Row 3 - Column 1	Row 3 - Column 2	Row 3 - Column 3
Row 4 - Column 1	Row 4 - Column 2	Row 4 - Column 3

Sometimes you may want to add a table which stretches one of its columns in order to reach the full width of the document. Such an example is shown in Table I.2.

If you need to place two tables next to each other, you may use an approach based on minipages as shown in Table I.3 and Table I.4.

I.4. Creating Glossaries

In order to generate a glossary within your report (e.g., a list of acronyms or an actual glossary), take a look into the file glossaries.tex. There, you will find some examples

I. LATEX Tips

Table I.2.: Stretched table.

Row 1 - Column 1	Row 1 - Column 2	Row 1 - Column 3
Row 2 - Column 1	Row 2 - Column 2	Row 2 - Column 3
Row 3 - Column 1	Row 3 - Column 2	Row 3 - Column 3
Row 4 - Column 1	Row 4 - Column 2	Row 4 - Column 3

Table I.3.: Left table.

Row 1 - Column 1	Row 1 - Column 2
Row 2 - Column 1	Row 2 - Column 2
Row 3 - Column 1	Row 3 - Column 2
Row 4 - Column 1	Row 4 - Column 2

Table I.4.: Right table.

Row 1 - Column 1	Row 1 - Column 2
Row 2 - Column 1	Row 2 - Column 2
Row 3 - Column 1	Row 3 - Column 2
Row 4 - Column 1	Row 4 - Column 2

on how to define an acronym as well as a glossary entry. If you want to reference one of the acronyms within your report, you can do it the same way as I did it with the Light-Emitting Diode (LED) right here (just take a look into the source code).

As already mentioned in Section I.1, you have to rebuild your glossaries in order to display changes. For that, you first have to build your document using latex-2011 or pdflatex-2011 in a shell window, or the build-button in your preferred LATEX editor GUI. Next, you have to call makeglossaries-2011 <file_name> in a shell window², followed by another build process of your main source file, i.e.:

```
pdflatex-2011 your_report.tex
makeglossaries-2011 your_report
pdflatex-2011 your_report.tex
```

I.5. Creating Algorithm Boxes

Algorithm boxes in LATEX allow you to present your algorithms in pseudo code as shown in the following example:

²The makeglossaries script is a Perl script available at the IIS computer system and should also be part of most T_FX distributions.

```
Algorithm 1: disjoint decomposition
   input: A bitmap Im of size w \times l
   output: A partition of the bitmap
 1 special treatment of the first line;
 2 for i \leftarrow 2 to l do
       special treatment of the first element of line i;
 3
       for j \leftarrow 2 to w do
 4
          left \leftarrow FindCompress(Im[i, j-1]);
 5
           up \leftarrow FindCompress(Im[i-1,]);
 6
           this \leftarrow FindCompress(Im[i, j]);
 7
          if left compatible with this then // O(left, this) == 1
 8
              if left < this then Union(left,this);</pre>
 9
              else Union(this,left);
10
           \quad \text{end} \quad
11
           if up compatible with this then
                                                                               // O(up,this)==1
12
              if up < this then Union(up,this);</pre>
13
              // this is put under up to keep tree as flat as possible
              else Union(this,up);
                                                                         // this linked to up
14
          end
15
16
       end
       foreach element e of the line i do FindCompress(p)
17
18 end
```



General Writing Guidelines

As soon as you get familiar with the syntax of LATEX (and I can promise you, you will get familiar with it quite quickly as soon as you start writing your reports with LATEX), some more general writing tips might become of interest for your. Therefore, I collected a few general writing guidlines in the following sections, some of them with regard to LATEX, some of them not.

Placement of Floating Environments Figures and tables are the two most prominent examples for floating environments. Although the figure examples presented in Section I.2 use [htbp] to tell LATEX how to place them, you should normally only use the h parameter if you really require it. Since LATEX then at first tries to place the figure at the same position as its source code, this somehow contradicts with the actual purpose of the figure environment. So, in general, try to place floating environments using one of the following parameters:

- t Place the floating environment on top of a page.
- **b** Place the floating environment on the **b**ottom of a page.
- **p** Puts the floating environment on a single *floating page* with other floating environments.

Positioning of Figure and Table Captions Captions of figures are, in general, placed below the actual figure, whereas captions of tables should be placed on top of them. Section I.2 and I.3 contain some examples for figures and tables, including correct placement of captions.

J. General Writing Guidelines

Avoid Unneccessary LATEX Packages Although there are so many "cool" LATEX packages available everywhere on the Internet, try to use only those, which you really require. The main problem with loading too many, more or less unknown, packages is that some of them might redefine some commands, etc., which are used by another package which assumes that command to be the original one. Keeping track of these changes and the relations between different packages, is quite annoying and takes quite a lot of time. Hence, keep your preamble simple with regard to packages.

Make Use of Vector Drawings Since LATEX handles vector drawings pretty good and their scalability allows you to print them in any resolution, prefer them compared to their pixel counterparts and use them whenever possible.

Glossary

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