



PROJECT/INDEP STUDY TITLE LINE 1
PROJECT/INDEP TITLE LINE 2 (OPTIONAL)

MR./MS. FIRSTNAME1 LASTNAME1
MR./MS. FIRSTNAME2 LASTNAME2
MR./MS. FIRSTNAME3 LASTNAME3

A PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (COMPUTER ENGINEERING)
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
KING MONGKUT'S UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY THONBURI

202x

Project/Indep study title line 1
Project/Indep title line 2 (optional)

Mr./Ms. Firstname1 Lastname1
Mr./Ms. Firstname2 Lastname2
Mr./Ms. Firstname3 Lastname3

A Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for
the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering (Computer Engineering)
Faculty of Engineering
King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi
202x

Project Committee

..... (Assoc.Prof. My main advisor name , Ph.D.)	Project Advisor
..... (Assoc.Prof. My Co-advisor name, Ph.D.)	Project Co-Advisor
..... (Asst.Prof. Committee2, Ph.D.)	Committee Member
..... (Asst.Prof. Committee3, Ph.D.)	Committee Member

Project Title	Project/Indep study title line 1 Project/Indep title line 2 (optional)
Credits	3
Member(s)	Mr./Ms. Firstname1 Lastname1 Mr./Ms. Firstname2 Lastname2 Mr./Ms. Firstname3 Lastname3
Project Advisor	Assoc.Prof. My main advisor name , Ph.D.
Co-advisor	Assoc.Prof. My Co-advisor name, Ph.D.
Program	Bachelor of Engineering
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Abstract

In a multihop ad hoc network, the interference among nodes is reduced to maximize the throughput by using a smallest transmission range that still preserve the network connectivity. However, most existing works on transmission range control focus on the connectivity but lack of results on the throughput performance. This paper analyzes the per-node saturated throughput of an IEEE 802.11b multihop ad hoc network with a uniform transmission range. Compared to simulation, our model can accurately predict the per-node throughput. The results show that the maximum achievable per-node throughput can be as low as 11% of the channel capacity in a normal set of α operating parameters independent of node density. However, if the network connectivity is considered, the obtainable throughput will reduce by as many as 43% of the maximum throughput.

Keywords: Multihop ad hoc networks / Topology control / Single-Hop Throughput

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อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา	รศ.ดร.ที่ปรึกษา วิทยานิพนธ์ รศ.ดร.ที่ปรึกษา วิทยานิพนธ์ร่วม
หลักสูตร	วิศวกรรมศาสตรบัณฑิต
สาขาวิชา	วิศวกรรมคอมพิวเตอร์
ภาควิชา	วิศวกรรมคอมพิวเตอร์
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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์ เพื่อศึกษาความพึงพอใจในการให้บริการงานทั่วไปของสำนักวิชา พื้นฐานและภาษา เพื่อเปรียบเทียบระดับความพึงพอใจต่อการให้บริการงานทั่วไปของสำนักวิชาพื้นฐานและภาษา ของนักศึกษาที่มาใช้บริการสำนักวิชาพื้นฐานและภาษา สถาบัน เทคโนโลยีไทย-ญี่ปุ่น จาแนกตามเพศ คณะ และชั้นปีที่ศึกษา เพื่อศึกษาปัญหาและข้อเสนอแนะของ นักศึกษามาเป็นแนวทางในการพัฒนาและปรับปรุงการให้บริการของสำนักวิชาพื้นฐานและภาษา

คำสำคัญ: การชูปเคลือบด้วยไฟฟ้า / การชูปเคลือบผิวเหล็ก / เคลือบผิวรังสี

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Acknowledge your advisors and thanks your friends here..

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

SYMBOL		UNIT
α	Test variable	m^2
λ	Interarival rate	jobs/ second
μ	Service rate	jobs/ second

LIST OF TECHNICAL VOCABULARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	=	Adaptive Bandwidth Control
MANET	=	Mobile Ad Hoc Network

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Explain the background of your works for readers. You can refer to figure by like this.. Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 This is the figure x11

1.2 Motivations

Explain the motivations of your works.

- What are the problems you are addressing?
- Why they are important?
- What are the limitations of existing approaches?

You may combine this section with the background section.

1.3 Problem Statements

1.4 Objectives

1.5 Scope of Work

Explain the scope of your works.

- What are the problems you are addressing?
- Why they are important?
- What are the limitations of existing approaches?

1.6 Project Schedule

CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND THEORY AND RELATED WORK

Explain theory, algorithms, protocols, or existing research works and tools related to your work.

2.1 Recommender Systems

Table 2.1 test table method1

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2.2 Text Processing Algorithms

2.2.1 Algorithm I

You can place the figure and refer to it as Figure 2.1. The figure and table numbering will be run and updated automatically when you add/remove tables/figures from the document.

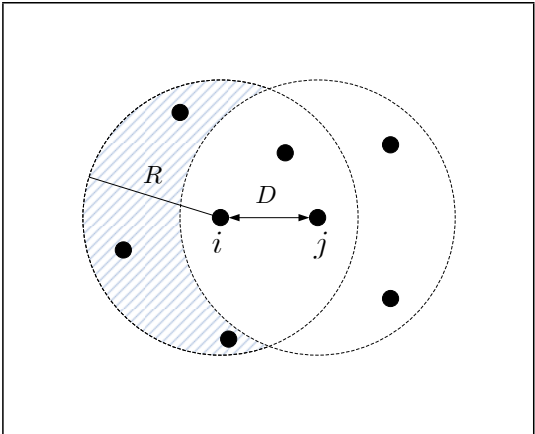


Figure 2.1 The network model

2.2.2 Algorithm II

Add more subsections as you want.

2.3 Development Tools

CHAPTER 3 PROPOSED WORK

Explain the design (how you plan to implement your work) of your project. Adjust the section titles below to suit the types of your work. Detailed physical design like circuits and source codes should be placed in the appendix.

3.1 System Architecture

Table 3.1 test table x1

SYMBOL		UNIT
α	Test variable	m ²
λ	Interarrival rate	jobs/ second
μ	Service rate	jobs/ second

3.2 System Specifications and Requirements

3.3 Hardware Module 1

3.3.1 Component 1

3.3.2 Logical Circuit Diagram

3.4 Hardware Module 2

3.4.1 Component 1

3.4.2 Component 2

3.5 Path Finding Algorithm

3.6 Database Design

3.7 GUI Design

CHAPTER 4 IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

You can title this chapter as **Preliminary Results** or **Work Progress** for the progress reports. Present implementation or experimental results here and discuss them.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS

This chapter is optional for proposal and progress reports but is required for the final report.

5.1 Problems and Solutions

State your problems and how you fixed them.

5.2 Future Works

What could be done in the future to make your projects better.

APPENDIX A
FIRST APPENDIX TITLE

Put appropriate topic here

This is where you put hardware circuit diagrams, detailed experimental data in tables or source codes, etc..

This appendix describes two static allocation methods for fGn (or fBm) traffic. Here, λ and C are respectively the traffic arrival rate and the service rate per dimensionless time step. Their unit are converted to a physical time unit by multiplying the step size Δ . For a fBm self-similar traffic source, Norros [?] provides its EB as

$$C = \lambda + (\kappa(H)\sqrt{-2\ln \epsilon})^{1/H} a^{1/(2H)} x^{-(1-H)/H} \lambda^{1/(2H)} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where $\kappa(H) = H^H(1-H)^{(1-H)}$. Simplicity in the calculation is the attractive feature of (A.1).

The MVA technique developed in [?] so far provides the most accurate estimation of the loss probability compared to previous bandwidth allocation techniques according to simulation results. Consider a discrete-time queueing system with constant service rate C and input process λ_n with $\mathbb{E}\{\lambda_n\} = \lambda$ and $\text{Var}\{\lambda_n\} = \sigma^2$. Define $X_n \equiv \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k - Cn$. The loss probability due to the MVA approach is given by

$$\varepsilon \approx \alpha e^{-m_x/2} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where

$$m_x = \min_{n \geq 0} \frac{((C - \lambda)n + B)^2}{\text{Var}\{X_n\}} = \frac{((C - \lambda)n^* + B)^2}{\text{Var}\{X_{n^*}\}} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

and

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(\frac{(C - \lambda)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \int_C^\infty (r - C) \exp\left(\frac{(r - \lambda)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dr \quad (\text{A.4})$$

For a given ε , we numerically solve for C that satisfies (A.2). Any search algorithm can be used to do the task. Here, the bisection method is used.

Next, we show how $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$ can be determined. Let $C_\lambda(l)$ be the autocovariance function of λ_n . The MVA technique basically approximates the input process λ_n with a Gaussian process, which allows $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$ to be represented by the autocovariance function. In particular, the variance of X_n can be expressed in terms of $C_\lambda(l)$ as

$$\text{Var}\{X_n\} = nC_\lambda(0) + 2 \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} (n-l)C_\lambda(l) \quad (\text{A.5})$$

Therefore, $C_\lambda(l)$ must be known in the MVA technique, either by assuming specific traffic models or by off-line analysis in case of traces. In most practical situations, $C_\lambda(l)$ will not be known in advance, and an on-line measurement algorithm developed in [?] is required to jointly determine both n^* and m_x . For fGn traffic, $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$ is equal to $\sigma^2 n^{2H}$, where $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}\{\lambda_n\}$, and we can find the n^* that minimizes (A.3) directly. Although λ can be easily measured, it is not the case for σ^2 and H . Consequently, the MVA technique suffers from the need of prior knowledge traffic parameters.

APPENDIX B
SECOND APPENDIX TITLE

Put appropriate topic here

Next, we show how $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$ can be determined. Let $C_\lambda(l)$ be the autocovariance function of λ_n . The MVA technique basically approximates the input process λ_n with a Gaussian process, which allows $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$ to be represented by the autocovariance function. In particular, the variance of X_n can be expressed in terms of $C_\lambda(l)$ as

$$\text{Var}\{X_n\} = nC_\lambda(0) + 2 \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} (n-l)C_\lambda(l) \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Add more topic as you need

Therefore, $C_\lambda(l)$ must be known in the MVA technique, either by assuming specific traffic models or by off-line analysis in case of traces. In most practical situations, $C_\lambda(l)$ will not be known in advance, and an on-line measurement algorithm developed in [?] is required to jointly determine both n^* and m_x . For fGn traffic, $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$ is equal to $\sigma^2 n^{2H}$, where $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}\{\lambda_n\}$, and we can find the n^* that minimizes (A.3) directly. Although λ can be easily measured, it is not the case for σ^2 and H . Consequently, the MVA technique suffers from the need of prior knowledge traffic parameters.