Use of the Myo-Shpero Controller (wearable technology) prototype for the formulation of a preventive strategy and attack on combat patrol.

Paper Subtitle if needed

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Abstract — Esta investigación genera una estrategia preventiva para las patrullas de combate con el uso de la tecnología weareable que ha integrado una solución práctica para las diferentes áreas: aplicaciones lógicas, defensa, estrategia, y operaciones militares en el campo de combate. Con el uso del brazalete MYO se reciben las señales electromiográficas que emiten los músculos del brazo, señales que son almacenadas en una base de datos que son implementadas como gestos para el comportamiento del robot Sphero, con el uso de esta estrategia weareable se pretende disminuir las bajas en las patrullas y una estrategia de ataque más efectiva.

Keywords - component; formatting; style; styling; insert. Cambio en pape probemos el cambio MASTER BRANCH PRUEBA DE DOCUMENTO

1. Introduction

Robots de arena are consistently integrated in various fields to relieve human workers of the arduous and tedious tasks. They are currently used for applications including office, military tasks, Hospital operations, industrial automation, planetary exploration, security systems, dangerous environment and agriculture (1). One area of focus in the Battlefield Information Processing Branch is in human and information interaction, which addresses getting the right information to the right people at the right time to achieve the right objective. This work is divided into 2 areas: 1) information access and 2) information-based collaboration and negotiation. An example of work in the information access initiative is using machine learning (ML) technology to model human gestures to exploit human physiological information. One aspect of this study is collecting arm gesture data from volunteers wearing an arm motion-tracking sensor to train a classifier (e.g., Naïve Bayes) capable of recognizing similar arm gestures. The data collection procedure is described in the following sections.

1. Ease of Use
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    

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An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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     1. Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

a. Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)

1. Example of a figure caption.

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.



1. Example of a figure caption.
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References

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