

Title of Dissertation

Subtitle



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Key words:

Some keywords relating to your research

I know the meaning of plagiarism and declare that all of the work in the dissertation, save for that which is properly acknowledged, is my own.

.....

Your Name

Abstract

The abstract should be a one or two paragraph summary of your paper. It is meant to sell your paper to interested buyers.

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Nomenclature

1 Acronyms

A	Amperes
AC	Alternating Current
ADC.....	Analogue to Digital Converter
API.....	Application Programmer's Interface
ARM	Advanced RISC Machine
ASIC	Application Specific Integrated Circuit
AXI	Advanced Extensible Interface
BAR.....	Base Address Register
BCD.....	Binary-Coded Decimal
Bd.....	Baud, in symbols per second
CFAR	Constant False Alarm Rate
CMOS.....	Complimentary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
CPLD	Complex Programmable Logic Device
dBm.....	Deci-Bell, relative to 1 mW
DC	Direct Current
DDC	Digital Down Converter
DDS.....	Direct Digital Synthesis
DMA	Direct Memory Access
DSP	Digital Signal Processor (or processing)
EDA.....	Electronic Design Automation

FIFO	First-in, First-out (queue)
FIR.....	Finite Impulse Response
FMC	FPGA Mezzanine Card
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Array
FSM.....	Finite State Machine
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HDL.....	Hardware Description Language
HPS	Hard Processor System
HSTL.....	High Speed Transfer Logic
I/O	Inputs/Outputs
I ² C	Inter-IC
IC	Integrated Circuit
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
LE.....	Logic Element
LSb.....	Least Significant Bit
LSB	Least Significant Byte
LUT.....	Look-Up Table
LVC MOS.....	Low Voltage Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
LVDS.....	Low Voltage Differential Signalling
LVPECL.....	Low Voltage Positive Emitter Coupled Logic
LVTTL.....	Low Voltage Transistor-Transistor Logic
MIMO.....	Multiple Input Multiple Output
MISO.....	Master Input / Slave Output
MOSI.....	Master Output / Slave Input
MSb.....	Most Significant Bit
MSB.....	Most Significant Byte
MSI	Message Signalled Interrupt
NCO	Numerically Controlled Oscillator
NTP.....	Network Time Protocol
PC	Personal Computer

PCB.....	Printed Circuit Board
PCI.....	Peripheral Component Interconnect
PCIe.....	PCI Express
PLL	Phase Locked Loop
PPDS	Point-to-Point Differential Signalling
PRF.....	Pulse Repetition Frequency
PRI.....	Pulse Repetition Interval
PSU.....	Power Supply Unit
RADAR.....	Radio-Assisted Direction and Ranging
REST	Representational State Transfer
RF	Radio Frequency
RISC.....	Reduced Instruction Set Computer
RMS.....	Root Mean Square
RPM	Revolutions per Minute
RSDS.....	Reduced Swing Differential Signalling
SI.....	Système International d'Unités
SoC.....	System On Chip
SPI.....	Serial Peripheral Interface
SSTL	Stub Series Terminated Logic
TCP.....	Transmission Control Protocol
TTL.....	Transistor-Transistor Logic
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
UDP.....	User Datagram Protocol
UFM	User Flash Memory
URL.....	Uniform Resource Locator
V.....	Voltage
VHDL	VLSI HDL
VLSI	Very Large-Scale Integration
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

2 Terminology

Developer	FPGA firmware developer, using any firmware development tool.
Device	The specific target FPGA.
Megafunction	A target-specific module, typically generated from within the vendor IDE, after the Altera nomenclature.
Module	Akin to a Verilog module; i.e. unit of digital circuit that has ports to the outside world and can exist at any level of the design hierarchy.
Object file	An intermediary file used in the ALCHA compilation process. It is the result of compiling a single translation unit and describes a collection of objects.
Peripheral	Any device, external to the FPGA, that interfaces directly with the FPGA.
Platform	The platform that the ALCHA compiler runs on, including operating system and computer hardware.
Target	The platform ALCHA is compiling to, including FPGA, PCB, peripherals and vendor IDE.
Translation unit	Akin to a C language translation unit, i.e. a collection of source files and headers that translate to a single object file
User	The developer who is using ALCHA to develop FPGA firmware.
Vendor	The FPGA manufacturer.

Chapter 1

Introduction

If you are new to L^AT_EX, I would suggest reading [2]. If you want to use Microsoft Word (or one of its many clones), you can download the official IEEE conference template from [3]. The TA and tutors can provide L^AT_EX support. Use Word at your own risk.

The introduction is where you set the scene. Here you reference other, related work, as well as a summary relating to how you improve upon said work [4]. In the sense of the practical reports, the introduction will summarise the experiment the practical is all about.

As a general rule of thumb, keep the introduction to the first column and don't put any sub-sections into it.

Remember that, for bibliography citations to work, you have to include running BibT_EX in the compile chain. My TeXstudio [5] compile chain for “Build & View” is

```
txs:///bibtex | txs:///pdflatex |  
txs:///bibtex | txs:///pdflatex |  
txs:///view-pdf-internal
```


1.1 Drafting Markup

When the template is in draft mode, you can use various helper macros, as illustrated below:

When compiled with `\Draftfalse`, the content of these macros are removed from the output, except something that needs to be rephrased.

1.2 Template Commands

1.2.1 Requirement and Function Lists

Here follows an example of requirement and function lists. You can refer to the items as req. R1 to req. R3; and function F1 to function F3.

R1. The first requirement described

R2. The second requirement described

R3. So on

 R3.1 And they can be nested...

 R3.1.1 And more nested...

 R3.1.1.1 And even more nested.

F1. The first function described

F2. The second function described

F3. So on

After defining the requirements and functions, you can draw up a test matrix as shown in table 1.1. You can refer to a specific test like this: Test T2. Ideally you should only have one function and one requirement per test, otherwise the table becomes too wide. If you do want to add more to the list, reduce the `\TestTableDescriptionWidth` length.

TABLE 1.1

BREAKDOWN OF SUB-TESTS TO BE PERFORMED IN THE ACCEPTANCE TESTING.

Test	Description	Func	Req
T1	This is the test description of the first test. It can be a paragraph long.	F1	R1
T2	This is the test description of the second test. It can be a paragraph long.	F2	R2
T3	This is the test description of the last test. It can be a paragraph long.	F3	R3

Chapter 2

Literature Review

Chapter 3

Methodology

In this section you should describe the method of the experiment.

3.1 Hardware

Include detail such as the hardware used. It's generally a good idea to include a block diagram at this point, such as the one presented in Fig. 3.1. This figure was drawn in Inkscape [6]. When you want to import an Inkscape figure (SVG format) into L^AT_EX, simply save it to PDF (use the drawing extents as the media box area) and include the figure.

3.2 Implementation

Also mention the implementation source code:

```
# You can include inline Matlab / Octave code
x = linspace(0, 2*pi, 1000);
y = sin(x);
plot(x, y); grid on;
```

Or you could turn it into a float: see listing 3.1. Floats are tables, figures and listings that appear at a different place than in the source code. This template is set up to put floats at the top of the next column, as prescribed by the IEEE article specification.

Only list what is relevant. Don't give too much detail - just enough to show what you've done. This template supports the following languages:

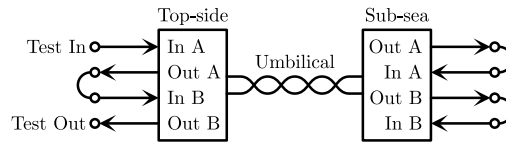


Fig. 3.1. Test setup used to test the implementation [1].

```

__kernel void Multiply(
    __global float* A, // Global input buffer
    __global float* B, // Global input buffer
    __global float* Y, // Global output buffer
    const int N // Global uniform
){
    const int i = get_global_id(0); // 1st dimension index
    const int j = get_global_id(1); // 2nd dimension index

    // Private variables
    int k;
    float f = 0.0;

    // Kernel body
    for(k = 0; k < N; k++) f += A[i*N + k] * B[k*N + j];
    Y[i*N + j] = f;
}

```

Listing 3.1. OpenCL kernel to perform matrix multiplication

- Matlab (Octave)
- GLSL
- OpenCL
- Verilog
- VHDL
- TCL
- Python
- C++ (use the name ‘Cpp’)

3.3 Experiment Procedure

Furthermore, include detail relating to the experiment itself: what did you do, in what order was this done, why was this done, etc. What are you trying to prove / disprove? You can include hypotheses, such as presented in Hypothesis H0 below.

Hypothesis H0: All scientific papers contain hypotheses. An hypothesis is generally not longer than a single paragraph, but the command does support multiple paragraphs if required.

Chapter 4

Design

Chapter 5

Experimentation

Chapter 6

Results

The results section is for presenting and discussing your findings. You can split it into subsections if the experiment has multiple sections or stages.

6.1 Figures

Include good quality graphs (see Fig. 6.1). These were produced by the Octave code presented in listings 6.1 and 6.2. You can play around with the `PaperSize` and `PaperPosition` variables to change the aspect ratio. An easy way to obtain more space on a paper is to use wide, flat figures, such as Fig. 6.2.

Always remember to include axes text, units and a meaningful caption in your graphs. When typing units, a μ sign has a tail! The letter “u” is not a valid unit prefix. When typing resistor values, use the Ω symbol.

6.2 Tables

Tables are often a convenient means by which to specify lists of parameters. An example table is presented in table 6.1. You can use `Tablesgenerator` to make your \LaTeX tables.

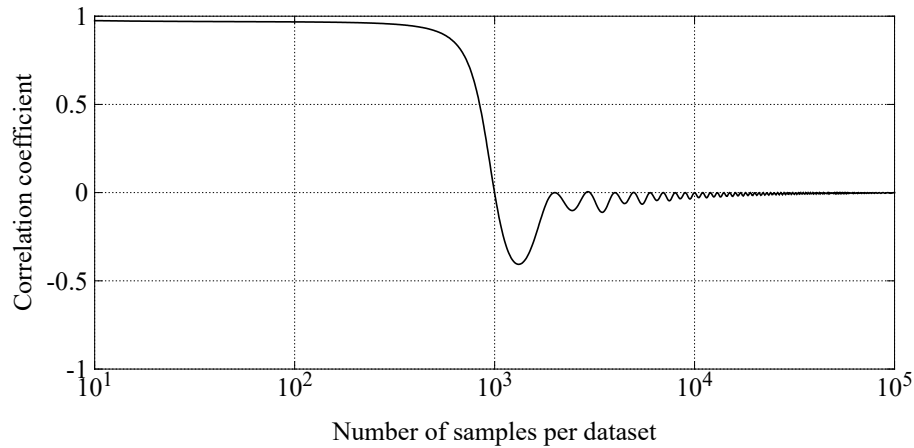


Fig. 6.1. The correlation coefficient as a function of sample count.

```
function FormatFig(X, Y, File);
    set(gcf, 'PaperUnits' , 'inches');
    set(gcf, 'PaperOrientation', 'landscape');
    set(gcf, 'PaperSize' , [8, 4]);
    set(gcf, 'PaperPosition' , [0, 0, 8, 4]);

    set(gca, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman');
    set(gca, 'Position', [0.1 0.2 0.85 0.75]);

    xlabel(["\n" X]);
    ylabel([Y "\n\n"]);

    setenv("GSC", "GSC"); # Eliminates stupid warning
    print(...
        [File '.pdf'],...
        '-dpdf'...
    );
end
```

Listing 6.1. Octave function to format a figure and save it to a high quality PDF graph

```
figure; # Create a new figure
# Some code to calculate the various variables to plot...
plot(N, r, 'k', 'linewidth', 4); grid on; # Plot the data
xlim([0 360]); # Limit the x range
ylim([-1 1]); # Limit the y range
set(gca, 'xtick', [0 90 180 270 360]); # Set the x labels

FormatFig(... # Call the function with:
    'Phase shift [\circ]',... # The x title
    'Correlation coefficient',... # The y title
    ['r_vs_N;_f=' num2str(f) ';_P=' num2str(P)]... # Format the file name
);
close all; # Close all open figures
```

Listing 6.2. Example of how to use the FormatFig function

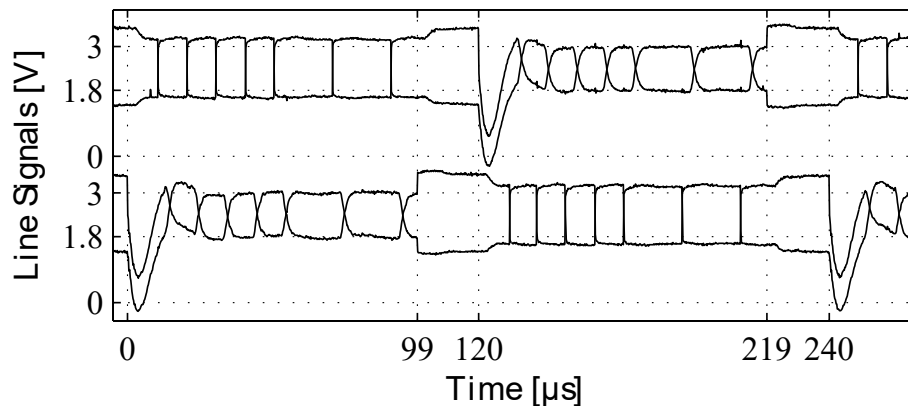


Fig. 6.2. Oscilloscope measurement showing physical line signals on both ends of a transmission line during master switch-over [1].

TABLE 6.1

MY INFORMATIVE TABLE

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3
Data	123	321
Data	456	654
Data	789	987

6.3 Pictures and Screen-shots

When you include screen-shots, pdfL^AT_EX supports JPG and PNG file formats. PNG is preferred for screen-shots, as it is a loss-less format. JPG is preferred for photos, as it results in a smaller file size. It’s generally a good idea to resize photos (not screen-shots) to be no more that 300 dpi, in order to reduce file size. For 2-column article format papers, this translates to a maximum width of 1024. **Never change the aspect ratio of screen-shots and pictures!**

It is highly recommended to make use of the `\Figure` macro for figures. It puts all the formatting tweaks in one place, so that you don’t need to update all the individual figure inclusion points when you want to do a styling update. The file name is used for the L^AT_EX label, such as “Fig. 6.3”.

Make sure to always use the best quality image possible. Use JPEG for photos, PNG for screen-shots and PDF (scalable vector graphics) for everything else. JPEG is lossy, but good for photos, whereas PNG is lossless and good for images with large areas of solid colour, as



Fig. 6.3. An example image with custom scaling

can be seen in Fig. 6.4.

6.4 Maths

L^AT_EX has a very sophisticated maths rendering engine, as illustrated by equation 6.1. When talking about approximate answers, never use ± 54 V, as this implies “positive or negative 54 V”. Use ≈ 54 V or ~ 54 V instead.

$$y = \int_0^{\infty} e^{x^2} dx \tag{6.1}$$



Fig. 6.4. Comparison of various image format qualities

Chapter 7

Conclusion

The conclusion should provide a summary of your findings. Many people only read the introduction and conclusion of a paper. They sometimes scan the tables and figures. If the conclusion hints at interesting findings, only then will they bother to read the whole paper.

You can also include work that you intend to do in future, such as ideas for further improvements, or to make the solution more accessible to the general user-base, etc.

Publishers often charge “overlength article charges” [7], so keep within the page limit. In EEE4084F we will simulate overlength fees by means of a mark reduction at 10% per page. Late submissions will be charged at 10% per day, or part thereof.

Bibliography

- [1] J. Taylor and J. G. Hoole, “Robust Protocol for Sending Synchronisation Pulse and RS-232 Communication over Single Low Quality Twisted Pair Cable,” in *Proceeding of ICIT*. Taiwan: IEEE, Mar. 2016.
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Appendix A

Item 1

Appendix B

Item 2