

2	Student Tracking System Using Radio Frequency Identification
3	
4	A Thesis Proposal
	Presented to the Faculty of the
5 6	Department of Electronics and Communications Engineering
7	Gokongwei College of Engineering
8	De La Salle University
0	De La Sanc Oniversity
9	
9	
10	In Partial Fulfillment of the
11	Requirements for the Degree of
12	Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering
13	
14	by
	· ·
15	CASTILLO, Karlos Leo F.
16	DEL ROSARIO, Aldwin Jocep C.
17	JARABELO, Adrian Benjamin S.
18	UY, Charleston Franklin C.
19	May, 2016



#### ORAL DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION SHEET

This thesis proposal, entitled **Student Tracking System Using Radio Frequency Identification**, prepared and submitted by thesis group, ESG-04, composed of:

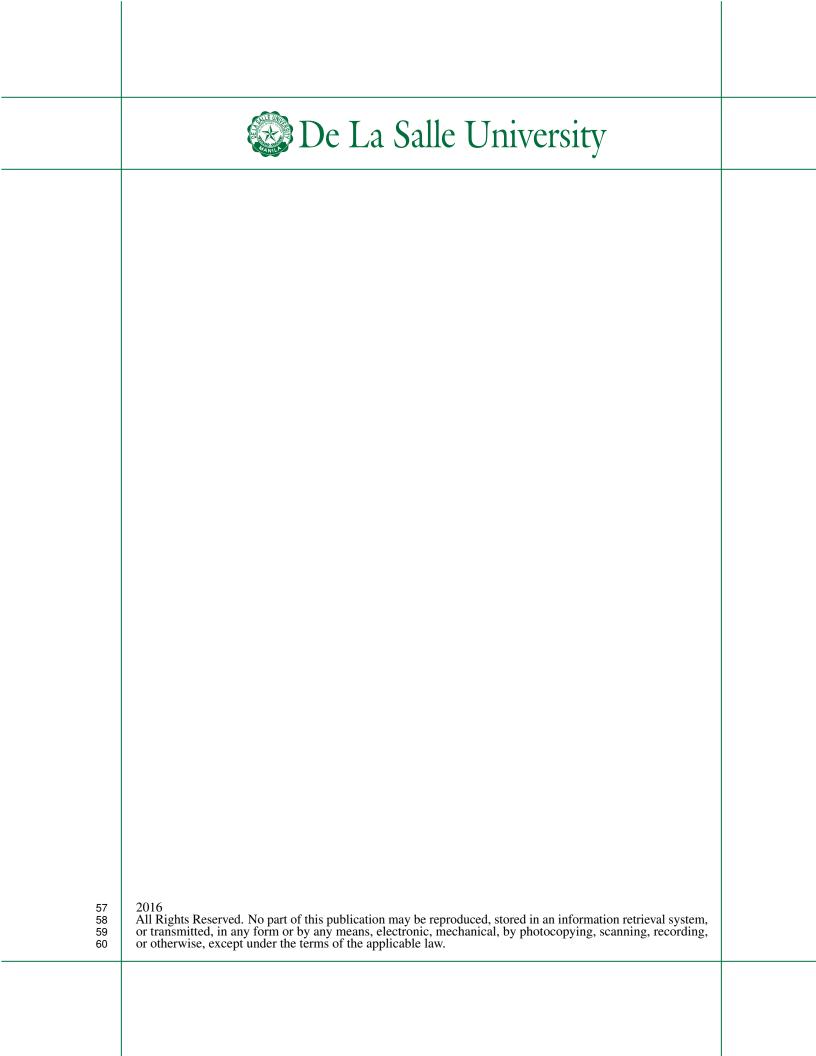
CASTILLO, Karlos Leo F.
DEL ROSARIO, Aldwin Jocep C.
JARABELO, Adrian Benjamin S.
UY, Charleston Franklin C.

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering** (**BS-CPE**) has been examined and is recommended for acceptance and approval for **ORAL DEFENSE**.

Engr. Melvin K. Cabatuan
Adviser

May 30, 2016

#### De La Salle University THESIS PROPOSAL APPROVAL SHEET 36 This thesis proposal entitled Student Tracking System Using Radio Frequency Identifi-37 cation, prepared and submitted by: 38 39 CASTILLO, Karlos Leo F. 40 DEL ROSARIO, Aldwin Jocep C. 41 JARABELO, Adrian Benjamin S. 42 UY. Charleston Franklin C. 43 with group number ESG-04 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of 44 Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering (BS-CPE) has been examined and is 45 recommended for acceptance and approval. 46 47 PANEL OF EXAMINERS 48 49 Dr. Donabel D. Abuan 50 Chair 51 Engr. Argel A. Bandala Engr. Mark Lorenze D. Torregoza 52 Member Member 53 Engr. Melvin K. Cabatuan 54 Adviser 55 Date: May 30, 2016 56





## 61 ACKNOWLEDGMENT

62

Write this prior to hard binding if you have submitted all requirements and are told by your adviser that you have passed.

## 64 ABSTRACT

- Keep your abstract short by giving the gist/nutshell of your thesis proposal.
- 66 *Index Terms*—alloy system, characterization, InP, InGaAs.



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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

149	AC	Alternating Current	30
150	CSS	Cascading Style Sheet	30
151	HTML	Hyper-text Markup Language	30
152	XMI.	eXtensible Markun Language	30



### **NOTATION**

154	$ \mathcal{S} $	the number of elements in the set $S$	32
155	Ø	the set with no elements	32
156	$h\left(t\right)$	impulse response	22
157	$\mathcal{S}^{'}$	a collection of distinct objects	
158	$\mathcal{U}$	the set containing everything	32
	x(t)	input signal represented in the time domain	
160	y(t)	output signal represented in the time domain	22

Throughout this thesis proposal, mathematical notations conform to ISO 80000-2 standard, e.g. variable names are printed in italics, the only exception being acronyms like e.g. SNR, which are printed in regular font. Constants are also set in regular font like j. Functions are also set in regular font, e.g. in  $\sin(\cdot)$ . Commonly used notations are t, f,  $j = \sqrt{-1}$ , n and  $\exp(\cdot)$ , which refer to the time variable, frequency variable, imaginary unit, nth variable, and exponential function, respectively.



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# **Chapter 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

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### 1.1 Background of the Study

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#### 1.2 Prior Studies

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#### 1.3 Problem Statement



### 1.4 Objectives

#### 1.4.1 General Objective(s)

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#### 1.4.2 Specific Objectives

272 1. To ...;

2. To ...;

3. To ...;

275 4. To ...;

5. To ...;

### 1.5 Significance of the Study



### 1.6 Assumptions, Scope and Delimitations

Bulletize your scope in one group, and then bulletize the delimitations in another. Bulletize your assumptions as well.

### 1.7 Description and Methodology

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#### 1.8 Overview

Provide here a brief summary and what the reader should expect from each succeeding chapter. Show how each chapter are connected with each other.

	De La Salle University	
303	Chapter 2	
304	LITERATURE REVIEW	
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Cite and summarize here relevant and significant literature (dissertations, theses, journals, patents, notable conference papers) to prove that no one has done your work yet.

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		2. Literature Review	
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[Oetiker et al., 2014] Oetiker, T., Partl, H., Hyna, I., and Schlegl, E. (2014). *The Not So Short Introduction to LTEX* 2<sub>E</sub> Or LTEX 2<sub>E</sub> in 157 minutes. n.a.

Produced: May 30, 2016, 01:42



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# Appendix A ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS TO THIS THESIS PROPOSAL

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	A7.2 Is there an approximation that can arrive at the essentially the same				
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A8	If you were the examiner of your proposal, how would you present the				
	proposal in another way?	19			
	A8.1 What are the weaknesses of your proposal?	19			



### A1 How important is the problem to practice?

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# A2 How will you know if the solution/s that you will achieve would be better than existing ones?

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#### A2.1 How will you measure the improvement/s?



#### A2.1.1 What is/are your basis/bases for the improvement/s?

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#### A2.1.2 Why did you choose that/those basis/bases?

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#### A2.1.3 How significant are your measure/s of the improvement/s?



# A3 What is the difference of the solution/s from existing ones?

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#### A3.1 How is it different from previous and existing ones?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

# A4 What are the assumptions made (that are behind for your proposed solution to work)?



# A4.1 Will your proposed solution/s be sensitive to these assumptions?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

# A4.2 Can your proposed solution/s be applied to more general cases when some of the assumptions are eliminated? If so, how?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

# A5 What is the necessity of your approach / proposed solution/s?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris.



Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

# A5.1 What will be the limits of applicability of your proposed solution/s?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

# A5.2 What will be the message of the proposed solution to technical people? How about to non-technical managers and business men?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

# A6 How will you know if your proposed solution/s is/are correct?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla



tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

# A6.1 Will your results warrant the level of mathematics used (i.e., will the end justify the means)?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

# A7 Is/are there an/\_ alternative way/s to get to the same solution/s?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

# A7.1 Can you come up with illustrating examples, or even better, counter examples to your proposed solution/s?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor.



Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

# A7.2 Is there an approximation that can arrive at the essentially the same proposed solution/s more easily?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

# A8 If you were the examiner of your proposal, how would you present the proposal in another way?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

#### A8.1 What are the weaknesses of your proposal?

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Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

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624 625	Appendix B USAGE EXAMPLES	
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The user is expected to have a working knowledge of LATEX. A good introduction is in [Oetiker et al., 2014]. Its latest version can be accessed at http://www.ctan.org/ tex-archive/info/lshort.

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#### **B1 Equations**

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The following examples show how to typeset equations in LATEX. This section also shows examples of the use of \gls{} commands in conjunction with the items that are in the notation.tex file. Please make sure that the entries in notation.tex are those that are referenced in the LATEX document files used by this Thesis Proposal. Please comment out unused notations and be careful with the commas and brackets in notation.tex .

In (B.1), the output signal y(t) is the result of the convolution of the input signal x(t)and the impulse response h(t).

$$y(t) = h(t) * x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t - \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$
(B.1)

Other example equations are as follows.

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ \overline{I_1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ \overline{I_2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (B.2)

$$\frac{1}{2} < \left\lfloor \operatorname{mod}\left(\left\lfloor \frac{y}{17} \right\rfloor 2^{-17\lfloor x\rfloor - \operatorname{mod}(\lfloor y\rfloor, 17)}, 2\right) \right\rfloor, \tag{B.3}$$

$$|\zeta(x)^3 \zeta(x+iy)^4 \zeta(x+2iy)| = \exp \sum_{n,p} \frac{3+4\cos(ny\log p) + \cos(2ny\log p)}{np^{nx}} \ge 1$$
 (B.4)



The verbatim LATEX code of Sec. B1 is in List. B.1.

Listing B.1: Sample LATEX code for equations and notations usage

```
The following examples show how to typeset equations in \LaTeX.
2
3
    In~\eqref{eq:conv}, the output signal \gls{not:output_sigt} is the
        result of the convolution of the input signal \gls{not:input_sigt}
        and the impulse response \gls{not:ir}.
 4
5
    \begin{eqnarray}
6
         y\left( t \right) = h\left( t \right) * x\left( t \right)=\int_{-\}
             infty}^{+\infty}h\left( t-\tau \right)x\left( \tau \right) \
       \label{eq:conv}
8
    \end{eqnarray}
    Other example equations are as follows.
10
11
12
    \begin{eqnarray}
       \left[ \dfrac{ V_{1} }{ I_{1} } \right] =
13
14
       \begin{bmatrix}
15
          A & B \\
16
          C & D
       \end{bmatrix}
17
18
       \label{left} $$ \left[ \dfrac{ V_{2} }{ I_{2} } \right] \right] $$ \left[ \dfrac{ V_{2} }{ I_{2} } \right] $$
19
       \label{eq:ABCD}
20
    \end{eqnarray}
21
22
    \begin{eqnarray}
23
    {1\over 2} < \left( \int_{\infty} \mathbf{y} \right) 
        right\rfloor 2^{-17 \lfloor x \rfloor - \mathrm{mod}(\lfloor y\
        rfloor, 17)},2\right)\right\rfloor,
    \end{eqnarray}
24
25
26
    \begin{eqnarray}
27
    | \text{zeta(x)^3} \text{zeta(x+iy)^4} \text{zeta(x+2iy)} | =
   \ensuremath{\mbox{ \ exp\sum_{n,p}\frac{3+4\cos(ny\log p) +\cos (2ny\log p)}{np^{nx}}\ge 1}
28
    \end{eqnarray}
```



# **B2** Notations

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In order to use the standardized notation, the user is highly suggested to see the ISO 80000-2 standard [ISO, 2009]. The following were taken from <code>isomath-test.tex</code>.

# Math alphabets

If there are other symbols in place of Greek letters in a math alphabet, it uses T1 or OT1 font encoding instead of OML.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{mathnormal} & A,B,\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,\alpha,\beta,\pi,\nu,\omega,v,w,0,1,9\\ \text{mathit} & A,B,\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,f\!f,f\!i,\beta,\stackrel{\circ}{,},!,v,w,0,1,9\\ \text{mathrm} & A,B,\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,f\!f,f\!i,\beta,\stackrel{\circ}{,},!,v,w,0,1,9\\ \text{mathbf} & \mathbf{A},\mathbf{B},\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,f\!f,f\!i,\beta,\stackrel{\circ}{,},!,v,w,0,1,9\\ \text{mathsf} & A,B,\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,f\!f,f\!i,\beta,\stackrel{\circ}{,},!,v,w,0,1,9\\ \text{mathtt} & A,B,\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,\uparrow,\downarrow,\beta,\stackrel{\circ}{,},!,v,w,0,1,9 \end{array}$$

New alphabets bold-italic, sans-serif-italic, and sans-serif-bold-italic.

mathbfit 
$$A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \pi, \nu, \omega, v, w, o, 1, 9$$
 mathsfit  $A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \pi, \nu, \omega, v, w, o, 1, 9$  mathsfbfit  $A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \pi, \nu, \omega, v, w, o, 1, 9$ 

Do the math alphabets match?

 $axlpha\omega axlpha\omega axlpha\omega$   $TC\Theta\Gamma TC\Theta\Gamma$ 

# **Vector symbols**

Alphabetic symbols for vectors are boldface italic,  $\lambda = e_1 \cdot a$ , while numeric ones (e.g. the zero vector) are bold upright, a + 0 = a.

# **Matrix symbols**

Symbols for matrices are boldface italic, too:  $\Lambda = E \cdot A$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>However, matrix symbols are usually capital letters whereas vectors are small ones. Exceptions are physical quantities like the force vector F or the electrical field E.



# 654 Tensor symbols

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656

Symbols for tensors are sans-serif bold italic,

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \boldsymbol{e} \cdot \boldsymbol{a} \iff \alpha_{ijl} = e_{ijk} \cdot a_{kl}.$$

The permittivity tensor describes the coupling of electric field and displacement:

$$oldsymbol{D} = \epsilon_0 oldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\mathrm{r}} oldsymbol{E}$$



#### Bold math version

657

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The "bold" math version is selected with the commands \boldmath or \mathversion{bold}

mathnormal  $A,B,\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,\alpha,\beta,\pi,\nu,\omega,v,w,0,1,9$ 

mathit  $A,B,\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,f\!f,f\!i,f\!s,\ \ ^{\circ},!,v,w,0,1,9$ 

mathrm  $A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, ff, fi, \beta, ^{\circ}, !, v, w, 0, 1, 9$ 

 $\text{mathbf} \qquad A,B,\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,\text{ff},\text{fi},\beta,\,\,^{\circ},!,v,w,0,1,9$ 

mathsf  $A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, ff, fi, \beta, ^{\circ}, !, v, w, 0, 1, 9$ 

 $mathtt \qquad A,B,\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,\uparrow,\downarrow,\mathfrak{B},\,\mathring{\,},\,!\,,v,w,0,1,9$ 

New alphabets bold-italic, sans-serif-italic, and sans-serif-bold-italic.

mathbfit  $A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \pi, \nu, \omega, v, w, o, 1, 9$ 

mathsfit  $A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \pi, \nu, \omega, \nu, w, o, 1, 9$ 

mathsfbfit  $A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \pi, \nu, \omega, \nu, w, o, 1, 9$ 

Do the math alphabets match?

αχαωαχαωαχαω ΤΟΘΓΤΟΘΓ

# Vector symbols

Alphabetic symbols for vectors are boldface italic,  $\lambda = e_1 \cdot a$ , while numeric ones (e.g. the zero vector) are bold upright, a + 0 = a.

## **Matrix symbols**

Symbols for matrices are boldface italic, too:  $\Lambda = E \cdot A$ .

# **Tensor symbols**

668 Symbols for tensors are sans-serif bold italic,

$$\alpha = e \cdot a \iff \alpha_{ijl} = e_{ijk} \cdot a_{kl}.$$

The permittivity tensor describes the coupling of electric field and displacement:

$$D=\epsilon_0\epsilon_{
m r}E$$

<sup>2</sup>However, matrix symbols are usually capital letters whereas vectors are small ones. Exceptions are physical quantities like the force vector F or the electrical field E.



The verbatim LATEX code of Sec. B2 is in List. B.2.

#### Listing B.2: Sample LATEX code for notations usage

```
672
673
          % A teststring with Latin and Greek letters::
674
          \newcommand{\teststring}{%
675
          % capital Latin letters
676
       4
          % A,B,C,
       5
677
          А,В,
678
       6
          % capital Greek letters
679
          % \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Upsilon, \Phi, \Psi,
680
          \Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,
681
       9
          % small Greek letters
682
       10
          \alpha,\beta,\pi,\nu,\omega,
683
          \% small Latin letters:
       11
684
       12
          % compare \nu, \nu, \nu, and \nu
685
       13
686
      14
          % digits
687
      15
          0,1,9
688
      16
689
      17
690
      18
691
      19
          \subsection * { Math alphabets }
692
      20
693
      21
          If there are other symbols in place of Greek letters in a math
694
      22
          alphabet, it uses T1 or OT1 font encoding instead of OML.
695
      23
696
      24
          \begin{eqnarray*}
697
      25
          \mbox{mathnormal} & & \teststring \\
          \mbox{mathit} & & \mathit{\teststring}\\
698
699
      27
          \mbox{mathrm} & & \mathrm{\teststring}\\
700
      28
          \mbox{mathsf} & & \mathsf{\teststring}\\
mbox{mathtt} & & \mathtt{\teststring}
701
      29
702
      30
703
      31
          \end{eqnarray*}
           New alphabets bold-italic, sans-serif-italic, and sans-serif-bold-
704
      32
705
               italic.
706
          \begin{eqnarray*}
707
      34
          \mbox{mathbfit}
                                & & \mathbfit{\teststring}\\
      35
708
          \mbox{mathsfit}
                                & & \mathsfit{\teststring}\\
709
      36
          \mbox{mathsfbfit} & & \mathsfbfit{\teststring}
710
      37
          \end{eqnarray*}
711
      38
          Do the math alphabets match?
712
      39
713
      40
714
       41
715
          \mathnormal {a x \alpha \omega}
716
      43
          \mathbfit
                        {a x \alpha \omega}
717
       44
          \mathsfbfit{a x \alpha \omega}
718
      45
          \quad
719
       46
          \mathsfbfit{T C \Theta \Gamma}
720
       47
           \mathbfit
                         {T C \Theta \Gamma}
          \mathnormal {T C \Theta \Gamma}
721
      48
722
      49
723
      50
724
      51
          \subsection *{ Vector symbols}
725
      52
```

# De La Salle University

```
726
          Alphabetic symbols for vectors are boldface italic,
727
          728
      55
          while numeric ones (e.g. the zero vector) are bold upright,
          \vec{a} + \vec{0} = \vec{a}.
729
      56
730
      57
731
          \subsection * { Matrix symbols }
732
      59
      60
733
          Symbols for matrices are boldface italic, too: %
734
      61
          \footnote{However, matrix symbols are usually capital letters whereas
735
              vectors
736
          are small ones. Exceptions are physical quantities like the force
737
      63
          vector $\vec{F}$ or the electrical field $\vec{E}$.%
738
      64
739
      65
          $\matrixsym{\Lambda}=\matrixsym{E}\cdot\matrixsym{A}.$
740
741
      67
          \subsection*{Tensor symbols}
742
      68
743
      69
744
       70
          Symbols for tensors are sans-serif bold italic,
745
      71
746
      72
          \[
747
              \tensorsym{\alpha} = \tensorsym{e}\cdot\tensorsym{a}
      73
748
      74
              \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad
749
      75
              \alpha_{ijl} = e_{ijk} \cdot a_{kl}.
          \]
      76
750
751
      77
752
      78
753
      79
          The permittivity tensor describes the coupling of electric field and
754
      80
          displacement: \[
          \label{lem:constraint} $$\operatorname{D}=\operatorname{O}\times _{0}\times _{0}\times _{0}. $$
755
      81
756
      82
757
      83
758
      84
759
      85
          \newpage
760
      86
          \subsection * { Bold math version }
761
      87
762
          The ''bold'' math version is selected with the commands
      88
763
      89
          \verb+\boldmath+ or \verb+\mathversion{bold}+
764
      90
765
      91
          {\boldmath
766
      92
              \begin{eqnarray*}
767
      93
              \mbox{mathnormal} & & \teststring \\
              \mbox{mathit} & & \mathit{\teststring}\\
768
      94
769
      95
              \mbox{mathrm} & & \mathrm{\teststring}\\
              \mbox{mathbf} & & \mathbf{\teststring}\\
mbox{mathsf} & & \mathsf{\teststring}\\
770
      96
771
      97
772
      98
              \mbox{mathtt} &
                               & \mathtt{\teststring}
773
      99
              \end{eqnarray*}
774
      100
               New alphabets bold-italic, sans-serif-italic, and sans-serif-bold-
775
                   italic.
776
      101
              \begin{eqnarray*}
                                     & \mathbfit{\teststring}\\
777
      102
              \mbox{mathbfit}
                                    &
      103
778
              \mbox{mathsfit}
                                    & & \mathsfit{\teststring}\\
779
      104
              \mbox{mathsfbfit} & & \mathsfbfit{\teststring}
780
      105
              \end{eqnarray*}
781
      106
782
      107
              Do the math alphabets match?
```

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```
783
     108
784
     109
             \mathnormal {a x \alpha \omega}
785
     110
                          {a x \alpha \omega}
786
     111
             \mathbfit
787
             \mathsfbfit{a x \alpha \omega}
     112
788
     113
             \quad
             \mathsfbfit{T C \Theta \Gamma}
789
     114
790
                          {T C \Theta \Gamma}
     115
             \mathbfit
791
     116
             \mathnormal {T C \Theta \Gamma}
792
     117
793
     118
794
     119
             \subsection*{Vector symbols}
795
     120
796
     121
             Alphabetic symbols for vectors are boldface italic,
797
     122
             798
     123
             while numeric ones (e.g. the zero vector) are bold upright,
799
     124
             \ \ \vec{a} + \vec{0} = \vec{a}$.
800
     125
801
     126
802
     127
803
     128
804
     129
             \subsection *{Matrix symbols}
805
     130
806
     131
             Symbols for matrices are boldface italic, too: %
     132
807
             \footnote{However, matrix symbols are usually capital letters whereas
808
809
     133
             are small ones. Exceptions are physical quantities like the force
810
     134
             vector $\vec{F}$ or the electrical field $\vec{E}$.%
811
     135
812
     136
             $\matrixsym{\Lambda}=\matrixsym{E}\cdot\matrixsym{A}.$
     137
813
814
     138
815
     139
             \subsection*{Tensor symbols}
816
     140
817
     141
             Symbols for tensors are sans-serif bold italic,
818
     142
819
     143
             \[
                 \tensorsym{\alpha} = \tensorsym{e}\cdot\tensorsym{a}
820
     144
821
     145
                 \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad
822
     146
                 \alpha_{ijl} = e_{ijk} \cdot a_{kl}.
823
     147
824
     148
825
     149
             The permittivity tensor describes the coupling of electric field and
826
     150
             displacement: \[
827
     151
             \c {D}=\ensuremath{\c D}=\ensuremath{\c C}\
     152
828
```

## **B3** Abbreviation

This section shows examples of the use of LaTeX commands in conjunction with the items that are in the abbreviation.tex and in the glossary.tex files. Please see List. B.3. To lessen the LaTeX compilation time, it is suggested that you use \acr{} only for the first occurrence of the word to be abbreviated.

Again please see List. B.3. Here is an example of first use: alternating current (ac). Next use: ac. Full: alternating current (ac). Here's an acronym referenced using \acr: hyper-text markup language (html). And here it is again: html. If you are used to the glossaries package, note the difference in using \gls: hyper-text markup language (html). And again (no difference): hyper-text markup language (html). Here are some more entries:

- extensible markup language (xml) and cascading style sheet (css).
- Next use: xml and css.

• Reset again.

- Full form: extensible markup language (xml) and cascading style sheet (css).

- Start with a capital. Hyper-text markup language (html).
- Next: Html. Full: Hyper-text markup language (html).
- Prefer capitals? Extensible markup language (XML). Next: XML. Full: extensible markup language (XML).
- Prefer small-caps? Cascading style sheet (CSS). Next: CSS. Full: cascading style sheet (CSS).
- Resetting all acronyms.
- Here are the acronyms again:
- Hyper-text markup language (HTML), extensible markup language (XML) and cascading style sheet (CSS).
- Next use: HTML, XML and CSS.

 • Full form: Hyper-text markup language (HTML), extensible markup language (XML) and cascading style sheet (CSS).



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• Provide your own link text: style sheet.

The verbatim LaTeX code of Sec. B3 is in List. B.3.

Listing B.3: Sample LATEX code for abbreviations usage

```
Again please see List.~\ref{lst:abbrv}. Here is an example of first use:
       \acr{ac}. Next use: \acr{ac}. Full: \gls{ac}. Here's an acronym
      referenced using \verb | \acr |: \acr{html}. And here it is again: \
      acr{html}. If you are used to the \texttt{glossaries} package, note
      difference): \gls{html}. Here are some more entries:
   \begin{itemize}
5
      \item \acr{xml} and \acr{css}.
7
      \item Next use: \acr{xml} and \acr{css}.
8
      \item Full form: \gls{xml} and \gls{css}.
9
10
      \item Reset again. \glsresetall{abbreviation}
11
12
      \item Start with a capital. \Acr{html}.
13
14
15
      \item Next: \Acr{html}. Full: \Gls{html}.
16
      \item Prefer capitals? \renewcommand{\acronymfont}[1]{\
17
         MakeTextUppercase{#1}} \Acr{xml}. Next: \acr{xml}. Full: \gls{xml}
18
      \item Prefer small-caps? \renewcommand {\acronymfont}[1] {\textsc{#1}}
19
         \Acr{css}. Next: \acr{css}. Full: \gls{css}.
20
21
      \item Resetting all acronyms.\glsresetall{abbreviation}
22
23
      \item Here are the acronyms again:
24
25
      \item \Acr{html}, \acr{xml} and \acr{css}.
26
      \item Next use: \Acr{html}, \acr{xml} and \acr{css}.
27
28
      \item Full form: \Gls{html}, \gls{xml} and \gls{css}.
29
      \item Provide your own link text: \glslink{[textbf]css}{style}
31
32
   \end{itemize}
```



# **B4** Glossary

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This section shows examples of the use of \gls{} commands in conjunction with the items that are in the glossary.tex and notation.tex files. Note that entries in notation.tex are prefixed with "not: "label (see List. B.4).

Please make sure that the entries in <code>notation.tex</code> are those that are referenced in the LATEX document files used by this Thesis Proposal. Please comment out unused notations and be careful with the commas and brackets in <code>notation.tex</code>.

- Matrices are usually denoted by a bold capital letter, such as A. The matrix's (i, j)th element is usually denoted  $a_{ij}$ . Matrix I is the identity matrix.
- $\bullet$  A set, denoted as S, is a collection of objects.
- ullet The universal set, denoted as  $\,\mathcal{U}$  , is the set of everything.
- The empty set, denoted as  $\emptyset$ , contains no elements.
- The cardinality of a set, denoted as |S|, is the number of elements in the set.

The verbatim LATEX code for the part of Sec. B4 is in List. B.4.

Listing B.4: Sample LATEX code for glossary and notations usage

```
\begin{itemize}
2
3
      \item \Glspl{matrix} are usually denoted by a bold capital letter,
          such as \mathbf{A}, The \gls{matrix}'s (i,j)th element is
          usually denoted a_{ij}. \Gls{matrix} $\mathbf{I}$ is the
          identity \gls{matrix}.
4
      \item A set, denoted as \gls{not:set}, is a collection of objects.
6
      \item The universal set, denoted as \gls{not:universalSet}, is the
          set of everything.
8
      \item The empty set, denoted as \gls{not:emptySet}, contains no
9
          elements.
10
      \item The cardinality of a set, denoted as \gls{not:cardinality}, is
11
          the number of elements in the set.
12
   \end{enumerate}
```



B5 Figure

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This section shows several ways of placing figures. PDFLATEX compatible files are PDF, PNG, and JPG. Please see the figure subdirectory.



Fig. B.1 A quadrilateral image example.



Fig. B.1 is a gray box enclosed by a dark border. List. B.5 shows the corresponding LATEX code.

Listing B.5: Sample LATEX code for a single figure

```
begin{figure}[!htbp]
centering
    \includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{example}

caption{A quadrilateral image example.}

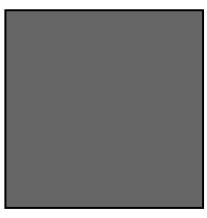
label{fig:example}

cleardoublepage

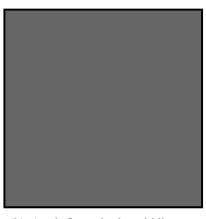
fig.~\ref{fig:example} is a gray box enclosed by a dark border. List.~\
    ref{lst:onefig} shows the corresponding \LaTeX \ code.

lend{figure}
```

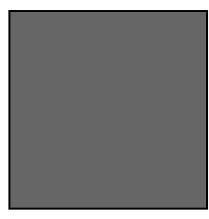




(a) A sub-figure in the top row.



(b) A sub-figure in the middle row.



(c) A sub-figure in the bottom row.

Fig. B.2 Figures on top of each other. See List. B.6 for the corresponding LATEX code.



#### Listing B.6: Sample LATEX code for three figures on top of each other

```
\begin{figure}[!htbp]
   \centering
   \subbottom[A sub-figure in the top row.]{
   \includegraphics[width=0.35\textwidth]{example}
   \label{fig:top}
   \subbottom[A sub-figure in the middle row.]{
   \includegraphics[width=0.35\textwidth]{example}
10
   \label{fig:mid}
11
   \vertvfill
12
   \subbottom[A sub-figure in the bottom row.]{
13
14
   \includegraphics[width=0.35\textwidth]{example}
15
   \label{fig:botm}
16
17
   \caption{Figures on top of each other}
   \label{fig:tmb}
18
   \end{figure}
```



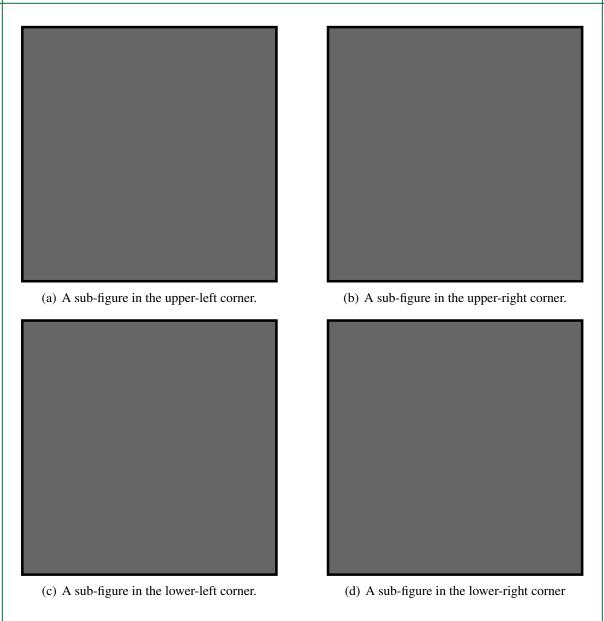


Fig. B.3 Four figures in each corner. See List. B.7 for the corresponding LaTeX code.



#### Listing B.7: Sample LATEX code for the four figures

```
\begin{figure}[!htbp]
   \centering
   \subbottom[A sub-figure in the upper-left corner.]{
   \includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{example}
   \label{fig:upprleft}
   \subbottom[A sub-figure in the upper-right corner.]{
   \includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{example}
10
   \label{fig:uppright}
11
12
   \vfill
   \subbottom[A sub-figure in the lower-left corner.]{
13
   \includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{example}
   \label{fig:lowerleft}
15
16
17
   \hfill
   \subbottom[A sub-figure in the lower-right corner]{
18
   \includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{example}
19
20
   \label{fig:lowright}
21
   \verb|\caption{Four figures in each corner. See List.~\ref{lst:fourfigs} for
       the corresponding \LaTeX \ code.}
   \label{fig:fourfig}
   \end{figure}
```



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# **B6** Table

This section shows an example of placing a table (a long one). Table B.1 are the triples.

TABLE B.1 FEASIBLE TRIPLES FOR HIGHLY VARIABLE GRID

Time (s)	Triple chosen	Other feasible triples
0	(1, 11, 13725)	(1, 12, 10980), (1, 13, 8235), (2, 2, 0), (3, 1, 0)
2745	(1, 12, 10980)	(1, 13, 8235), (2, 2, 0), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
5490	(1, 12, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
8235	(1, 12, 16470)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
10980	(1, 12, 16470)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
13725	(1, 12, 16470)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
16470	(1, 13, 16470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
19215	(1, 12, 16470)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
21960	(1, 12, 16470)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
24705	(1, 12, 16470)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
27450	(1, 12, 16470)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
30195	(2, 2, 2745)	(2,3,0),(3,1,0)
32940	(1, 13, 16470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
35685	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
38430	(1, 13, 10980)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
41175	(1, 12, 13725)	(1, 13, 10980), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
43920	(1, 13, 10980)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
46665	(2, 2, 2745)	(2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
49410	(2, 2, 2745)	(2,3,0),(3,1,0)
52155	(1, 12, 16470)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
54900	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
57645	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
60390	(1, 12, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
63135	(1, 13, 16470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
65880	(1, 13, 16470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
68625	(2, 2, 2745)	(2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
71370	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
74115	(1, 12, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
76860	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
79605	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
82350	(1, 12, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
85095	(1, 12, 13725)	(1, 13, 10980), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
87840	(1, 12, 13723)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
90585	(1, 13, 16470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
93330	(1, 13, 10470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
96075	(1, 13, 16470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
98820	(1, 13, 16470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
101565	(1, 13, 10470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
104310	(1, 13, 15725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
107055	(1, 13, 10470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
107033	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
112545	(1, 13, 13723)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
115290	(1, 12, 10470)	(1, 13, 13723), (2, 2, 2743), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
118035	(1, 13, 10470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
120780	(1, 13, 15723)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
123525	(1, 13, 10470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
123223	(1, 13, 13/23)	(2, 2, 2, 43), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)  Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

Time (s)	Triple chosen	Other feasible triples
126270	(1, 12, 16470)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
129015	(2, 2, 2745)	(2,3,0),(3,1,0)
131760	(2, 2, 2745)	(2,3,0),(3,1,0)
134505	(1, 13, 16470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
137250	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
139995	(2, 2, 2745)	(2,3,0),(3,1,0)
142740	(2, 2, 2745)	(2,3,0),(3,1,0)
145485	(1, 12, 16470)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
148230	(2, 2, 2745)	(2,3,0),(3,1,0)
150975	(1, 13, 16470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
153720	(1, 12, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
156465	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
159210	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
161955	(1, 13, 16470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
164700	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)

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List. B.8 shows the corresponding LATEX code.

Listing B.8: Sample LATEX code for making typical table environment

```
884
          \begin{center}
885
886
       2
          {\scriptsize
887
          \beta_{0.0} = \frac{1}{2}
888
          \caption{Feasible triples for highly variable grid} \label{tab:triple_
889
890
              grid} \\
891
          \hline
          \hline
892
          \textbf{Time (s)} &
893
       7
894
       8
          \textbf{Triple chosen} &
895
       9
          \textbf{Other feasible triples} \\
896
      10
          \hline
897
      11
          \endfirsthead
          \multicolumn{3}{c}%
898
      12
899
          {\textit{Continued from previous page}} \\
      13
900
      14
          \hline
901
      15
          \hline
902
      16
          \textbf{Time (s)} &
903
      17
          \textbf{Triple chosen} &
904
      18
          \textbf{Other feasible triples} \\
905
      19
          \hline
906
      20
          \endhead
907
      21
          \hline
908
      22
          \multicolumn{3}{r}{\textit{Continued on next page}} \\
909
      23
          \endfoot
910
      24
          \hline
911
      25
          \endlastfoot
912
      26
          \hline
913
      27
          0 & (1, 11, 13725) & (1, 12, 10980), (1, 13, 8235), (2, 2, 0), (3, 1, 0)
914
      28
915
          2745 & (1, 12, 10980) & (1, 13, 8235), (2, 2, 0), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
      29
916
917
          5490 & (1, 12, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
918
919
      31
          8235 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1,
920
921
      32
          10980 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1,
922
              0) \\
923
          13725 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 1)
               0) \\
924
          16470 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
925
      34
          19215 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1,
926
927
               0) \\
928
          21960 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1,
               0) \\
929
          24705 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1,
930
      37
               0) \\
931
          27450 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1,
932
      38
               0) \\
933
934
      39
          30195 & (2, 2, 2745) & (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
          32940 \& (1, 13, 16470) \& (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \setminus
935
      40
936
          35685 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
937
      42 | 38430 & (1, 13, 10980) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
```

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```
41175 & (1, 12, 13725) & (1, 13, 10980), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1,
938
939
           43920 & (1, 13, 10980) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
940
           46665 & (2, 2, 2745) & (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
941
       45
           49410 & (2, 2, 2745) & (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
942
       46
943
           52155 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1,
944
                0) \\
           54900 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
945
       48
946
       49
           57645 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
           60390 & (1, 12, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) 63135 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
947
       50
                                                                                //
948
949
       52
           65880 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
           68625 & (2, 2, 2745) & (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
950
       53
           71370 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
951
952
           74115 & (1, 12, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
953
           76860 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
954
           79605 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \
       57
           82350 & (1, 12, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
85095 & (1, 12, 13725) & (1, 13, 10980), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1,
955
       58
956
957
           87840 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
958
           90585 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
959
       61
960
           93330 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \
961
           96075 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
           98820 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
962
       64
           101565 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
963
       65
964
       66
           104310 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
           107055 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
109800 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
965
       67
966
       68
           112545 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3,
967
       69
               1, 0) \\
968
           115290 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
969
970
           118035 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
           120780 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \
971
           123525 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
126270 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3,
972
       73
973
974
               1, 0)
                      11
975
           129015 &
                     (2, 2, 2745) & (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
           131760 & (2, 2, 2745) & (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
976
977
           134505 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
       77
978
       78
           137250 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
979
           139995 & (2, 2, 2745) & (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
           142740 & (2, 2, 2745) & (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
       80
980
981
       81
           145485 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3,
982
           148230 & (2, 2, 2745) & (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
150975 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
983
984
       83
           153720 & (1, 12, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
985
986
           156465 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
987
           159210 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
988
           161955 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
989
           164700 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
990
       89
           \end{tabularx}
991
       90
           \end{center}
993
```



# **B7** Algorithm or Pseudocode Listing

995 996 997 Table B.2 shows an example pseudocode. Note that if the pseudocode exceeds one page, it can mean that its implementation is not modular. List. B.9 shows the corresponding LATEX code.

Table B.2 Calculation of  $y = x^n$ 

Input(s):

 $\begin{array}{lll} n & : & n \text{th power; } n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \\ x & : & \text{base value; } x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \end{array}$ 

**Output(s):** 

y: result;  $y \in \mathbb{R}^+$ 

**Require:**  $n \ge 0 \lor x \ne 0$ 

Ensure:  $y = x^n$ 

- 1:  $y \Leftarrow 1$
- 2: if n < 0 then
- 3:  $X \Leftarrow 1/x$
- 4:  $N \Leftarrow -n$
- 5: else
- 6:  $X \Leftarrow x$
- 7:  $N \Leftarrow n$
- 8: **end if**
- 9: while  $N \neq 0$  do
- 10: **if** N is even **then**
- 11:  $X \Leftarrow X \times X$ 12:  $N \Leftarrow N/2$
- 13: **else**  $\{N \text{ is odd}\}$
- 14:  $y \Leftarrow y \times X$
- 15:  $N \Leftarrow N 1$
- 16: **end if**
- 17: end while



Listing B.9: Sample LATEX code for algorithm or pseudocode listing usage

```
\begin{table}[!htbp]
  1
  2
                      \caption{Calculation of $y = x^n$}
  3
                      \label{tab:calcxn}
                      {\footnotesize
  4
                      \begin{tabular}{111}
  5
                      \hline
  7
                      \hline
                      {\bfseries Input(s):} & & \\
  8
  9
                      n & : & nth power; n \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}
10
                      x & : & base value; x \in \mathbb{R}^{+}
11
12
                      {\bfseries Output(s):} & & \\
                      y & : & result; y \in \mathbb{R}^{+} \\
13
14
                      \hline
15
                      \hline
16
17
                      \end{tabular}
18
19
                      \begin{algorithmic}[1]
20
                      {\normalfont} \{ \normalfont 
                                \REQUIRE $n \geq 0 \vee x \neq 0$
21
                                \ENSURE $y = x^n$
22
                               \STATE $y \Leftarrow 1$
23
                                \IF { n < 0 }
24
25
                                                     \STATE $X \Leftarrow 1 / x$
                                                     \STATE $N \Leftarrow -n$
26
27
                                \ELSE
28
                                                     \STATE $X \Leftarrow x$
29
                                                     \STATE $N \Leftarrow n$
                                \ENDIF
30
                                \WHILE{$N \neq 0$}
31
32
                                                     \IF{$N$ is even}
33
                                                                         \STATE $X \Leftarrow X \times X$
                                                                         \STATE $N \Leftarrow N / 2$
34
35
                                                     \ELSE[$N$ is odd]
36
                                                                         \STATE $y \Leftarrow y \times X$
37
                                                                         \STATE $N \Leftarrow N - 1$
38
                                                    \ENDIF
                                \ENDWHILE
39
40
41
                      \end{algorithmic}
            \end{table}
```



# **B8** Program/Code Listing

 List. B.10 is a program listing of a C code for computing Fibonacci numbers by calling the actual code. Please see the code subdirectory.

Listing B.10: Computing Fibonacci numbers in C (./code/fibo.c)

```
/* fibo.c -- It prints out the first N Fibonacci
2
                  numbers.
3
   #include <stdio.h>
7
   int main(void) {
8
        int n;
                       /* Number of fibonacci numbers we will print */
9
                       /* Index of fibonacci number to be printed next */
        int i;
        int current; /* Value of the (i)th fibonacci number */
10
11
        int next; /* Value of the (i+1)th fibonacci number */
12
        int twoaway; /* Value of the (i+2)th fibonacci number */
13
        printf("HowumanyuFibonacciunumbersudouyouuwantutoucompute?u");
14
        scanf("%d", &n);
15
16
        if (n \le 0)
           printf("The\sqcupnumber\sqcupshould\sqcupbe\sqcuppositive.\setminusn");
17
18
        else {
          printf("\n\n\tI_\tuFibonacci(I)\n\t==========\n");
19
20
          next = current = 1;
21
          for (i=1; i<=n; i++) {
22
       printf("\t^d_{\sqcup}\t^d_{\sqcup}d\n", i, current);
       twoaway = current+next;
current = next;
23
24
               = twoaway;
25
       next
27
   }
28
29
30
   /* The output from a run of this program was:
31
32
   How many Fibonacci numbers do you want to compute? 9
33
34
           Fibonacci(I)
35
36
37
       2
             1
38
       3
             2
39
             3
       4
40
       5
             5
41
       6
             8
42
       7
             13
43
       8
            21
44
45
46
```



List. B.11 shows the corresponding LATEX code.

Listing B.11: Sample LaTeX code for program listing

List.~\ref{lst:fib\_c} is a program listing of a C code for computing Fibonacci numbers by calling the actual code. Please see the \verb| code | subdirectory.



# **B9** Referencing

Referencing chapters: This appendix is in Appendix B, which is about examples in using various LATEX commands.

Referencing sections: This section is Sec. B9, which shows how to refer to the locations of various labels that have been placed in the LaTeX files. List. B.12 shows the corresponding LaTeX code.

#### Listing B.12: Sample LaTeX code for referencing sections

Referencing sections: This section is Sec.~\ref{sec:ref}, which shows how to refer to the locations of various labels that have been placed in the \LaTeX \ files. List.~\ref{lst:refsec} shows the corresponding \LaTeX \ code.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.



#### **B9.1** A subsection

Referencing subsections: This section is Sec. B9.1, which shows how to refer to a subsection. List. B.13 shows the corresponding LaTeX code.

#### Listing B.13: Sample LATEX code for referencing subsections

Referencing subsections: This section is Sec.~\ref{sec:subsec}, which shows how to refer to a subsection. List.~\ref{lst:refsub} shows the corresponding \LaTeX \ code.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.



#### B9.1.1 A sub-subsection

Referencing sub-subsections: This section is Sec. B9.1.1, which shows how to refer to a sub-subsection. List. B.14 shows the corresponding LaTeX code.

Listing B.14: Sample LATEX code for referencing sub-subsections

Referencing sub-subsections: This section is Sec. \ref{sec:subsubsec},
 which shows how to refer to a sub-subsection. List. \ref{lst:
 refsubsub} shows the corresponding \LaTeX \ code.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.



# B10 Index

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For key words or topics that are expected (or the user would like) to appear in the Index, use index{key}, where key is an example keyword to appear in the Index. For example, Fredholm integral and Fourier operator of the following paragraph are in the Index.

If we make a very large matrix with complex exponentials in the rows (i.e., cosine real parts and sine imaginary parts), and increase the resolution without bound, we approach the kernel of the Fredholm integral equation of the 2nd kind, namely the Fourier operator that defines the continuous Fourier transform.

List. B.15 is a program listing of the above-mentioned paragraph.

#### Listing B.15: Sample LATEX code for Index usage

If we make a very large matrix with complex exponentials in the rows (i. e., cosine real parts and sine imaginary parts), and increase the resolution without bound, we approach the kernel of the \index{Fredholm integral} Fredholm integral equation of the 2nd kind, namely the \index{Fourier} Fourier operator that defines the continuous Fourier transform.



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# B11 Adding Relevant PDF Pages (e.g. Standards, Datasheets, Specification Sheets, Application Notes, etc.)

Selected PDF pages can be added (see List. B.16), but note that the options must be tweaked. See the manual of pdfpages for other options.

## Listing B.16: Sample LATEX code for including PDF pages

```
1 \includepdf[pages={8-10},%
2 offset=3.5mm -10mm,%
3 scale=0.73,%
4 frame]
5 {./reference/Xilinx2015-UltraScaleArchitectureOverview.pdf}
```



**EXILINX**.

**UltraScale Architecture and Product Overview** 

# **Virtex UltraScale FPGA Feature Summary**

Table 6: Virtex UltraScale FPGA Feature Summary

	VU065	VU080	VU095	VU125	VU160	VU190	VU440
Logic Cells	626,640	780,000	940,800	1,253,280	1,621,200	1,879,920	4,432,680
CLB Flip-Flops	716,160	891,424	1,075,200	1,432,320	1,852,800	2,148,480	5,065,920
CLB LUTs	358,080	445,712	537,600	716,160	926,400	1,074,240	2,532,960
Maximum Distributed RAM (Mb)	4.8	3.9	4.8	9.7	12.7	14.5	28.7
Block RAM/FIFO w/ECC (36Kb each)	1,260	1,421	1,728	2,520	3,276	3,780	2,520
Total Block RAM (Mb)	44.3	50.0	60.8	88.6	115.2	132.9	88.6
CMT (1 MMCM, 2 PLLs)	10	16	16	20	30	30	30
I/O DLLs	40	64	64	80	120	120	120
Fractional PLLs	5	8	8	10	15	15	0
Maximum HP I/Os <sup>(1)</sup>	468	780	780	780	650	650	1,404
Maximum HR I/Os <sup>(2)</sup>	52	52	52	104	52	52	52
DSP Slices	600	672	768	1,200	1,560	1,800	2,880
System Monitor	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
PCIe Gen3 x8	2	4	4	4	5	6	6
150G Interlaken	3	6	6	6	8	9	0
100G Ethernet	3	4	4	6	9	9	3
GTH 16.3Gb/s Transceivers	20	32	32	40	52	60	48
GTY 30.5Gb/s Transceivers	20	32	32	40	52	60	0

- Notes:
  1. HP = High-performance I/O with support for I/O voltage from 1.0V to 1.8V.
- 2. HR = High-range I/O with support for I/O voltage from 1.2V to 3.3V.

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#### **EXILINX**.

**UltraScale Architecture and Product Overview** 

## Virtex UltraScale Device-Package Combinations and Maximum I/Os

Table 7: Virtex UltraScale Device-Package Combinations and Maximum I/Os

Package <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	Package	VU065	VU080	VU095	VU125	VU160	VU190	VU440
	Dimensions (mm)	HR, HP GTH, GTY						
FFVC1517	40x40	52, 468 20, 20	52, 468 20, 20	52, 468 20, 20				
FFVD1517	40x40		52, 286 32, 32	52, 286 32, 32				
FLVD1517	40x40				52, 286 40, 32			
FFVB1760	42.5x42.5		52, 650 32, 16	52, 650 32, 16				
FLVB1760	42.5x42.5				52, 650 36, 16			
FFVA2104	47.5x47.5		52, 780 28, 24	52, 780 28, 24				
FLVA2104	47.5x47.5				52, 780 28, 24			
FFVB2104	47.5x47.5		52, 650 32, 32	52, 650 32, 32				
FLVB2104	47.5x47.5				52, 650 40, 36			
FLGB2104	47.5x47.5					52, 650 40, 36	52, 650 40, 36	
FFVC2104	47.5x47.5			52, 364 32, 32				
FLVC2104	47.5x47.5				52, 364 40, 40			
FLGC2104	47.5x47.5					52, 364 52, 52	52, 364 52, 52	
FLGB2377	50x50							52, 1248 36, 0
FLGA2577	52.5x52.5						0, 448 60, 60	
FLGA2892	55x55							52, 1404 48, 0

- Go to Ordering Information for package designation details.
   All packages have 1.0mm ball pitch.
   Packages with the same last letter and number sequence, e.g., A2104, are footprint compatible with all other UltraScale architecture-based devices with the same sequence. The footprint compatible devices within this family are outlined. See the UltraScale Architecture Product Selection Guide for details on inter-family migration.

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**EXILINX**.

**UltraScale Architecture and Product Overview** 

## **Virtex UltraScale+ FPGA Feature Summary**

Table 8: Virtex UltraScale+ FPGA Feature Summary

	VU3P	VU5P	VU7P	VU9P	VU11P	VU13P
Logic Cells	689,640	1,051,010	1,379,280	2,068,920	2,147,040	2,862,720
CLB Flip-Flops	788,160	1,201,154	1,576,320	2,364,480	2,453,760	3,271,680
CLB LUTs	394,080	600,577	788,160	1,182,240	1,226,880	1,635,840
Max. Distributed RAM (Mb)	12.0	18.3	24.1	36.1	34.8	46.4
Block RAM/FIFO w/ECC (36Kb each)	720	1,024	1,440	2,160	2,016	2,688
Block RAM (Mb)	25.3	36.0	50.6	75.9	70.9	94.5
UltraRAM Blocks	320	470	640	960	1,152	1,536
UltraRAM (Mb)	90.0	132.2	180.0	270.0	324.0	432.0
CMTs (1 MMCM and 2 PLLs)	10	20	20	30	12	16
Max. HP I/O(1)	520	832	832	832	624	832
DSP Slices	2,280	3,474	4,560	6,840	8,928	11,904
System Monitor	1	2	2	3	3	4
GTY Transceivers 32.75Gb/s	40	80	80	120	96	128
PCIe Gen3 x16 and Gen4 x8	2	4	4	6	3	4
150G Interlaken	3	4	6	9	9	12
100G Ethernet w/RS-FEC	3	4	6	9	6	8

#### Virtex UltraScale+ Device-Package Combinations and Maximum I/Os

Table 9: Virtex UltraScale+ Device-Package Combinations and Maximum I/Os

Package	Package	VU3P	VU5P	VU7P	VU9P	VU11P	VU13P
(1)(2)(3)	Dimensions (mm)	HP, GTY	HP, GTY	HP, GTY	HP, GTY	HP, GTY	HP, GTY
FFVC1517	40x40	520, 40					
FLVF1924	45x45					624, 64	
FLVA2104	47.5x47.5		832, 52	832, 52	832, 52		
FHVA2104	52.5x52.5 <sup>(4)</sup>						832, 52
FLVB2104	47.5x47.5		702, 76	702, 76	702, 76	624, 76	
FHVB2104	52.5x52.5 <sup>(4)</sup>						702, 76
FLVC2104	47.5x47.5		416, 80	416, 80	416, 104	416, 96	
FHVC2104	52.5x52.5 <sup>(4)</sup>						416, 104
FLVA2577	52.5x52.5				448, 120	448, 96	448, 128

- 1. Go to Ordering Information for package designation details.
- 2. All packages have 1.0mm ball pitch.
- Packages with the same last letter and number sequence, e.g., A2104, are footprint compatible with all other UltraScale devices with the same sequence. The footprint compatible devices within this family are outlined.
   These 52.5x52.5mm overhang packages have the same PCB ball footprint as the corresponding 47.5x47.5mm packages (i.e., the same last letter and number sequence) and are footprint compatible.

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<sup>1.</sup> HP = High-performance I/O with support for I/O voltage from 1.0V to 1.8V.

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# Appendix C PUBLICATION LIST AND AWARD

1060 Journal

1061 1. ...

1058

1059

1062 2. ...

1063 Conference

1064 1. ...

1065 2. ...



	O415 0 740
1066	<b>Others</b>

1067 1. ...

1068 2. ...

# 1069 Award

1070 1. ...

1071 2. ...



# Appendix D VITA

 Karlos Leo F. Castillo is currently studying B. S. Computer Engineering in De La Salle University, Malate, Manila, Philippines. He is a senior member of the Electrical Team of the DLSU Eco Car Team, which is composed of students who apply their knowledge in their respective fields to be able to create innovative energy efficient vehicles and to spread awareness on green technology. He has an experience in various programming languages such as C, Java, and Android and has developed projects that involved the use of the PIC microcontroller, which is his major research interest.

Aldwin Jocep C. Del Rosario is a 4th year engineering student and currently taking up Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering in De La Salle University - Manila, Malate, Manila, Philippines. He is knowledgeable in programming languages (such as C++, Java, HTML), PIC programming, PCB fabrication and circuit analysis and construction.

Adrian Benjamin S. Jarabelo is currently studying B. S. Computer Engineering in De La Salle University, Malate, Manila, Philippines.



Charleston Franklin C. Uy is a forth year engineering student and currently taking up Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering at De La Salle University - Manila, Philippines. He is knowledgeable in database systems, programming languages such as C, CSS, Java, HTML, MySQL, PHP and Verilog, and has developed several electronic circuits that utilizes the PIC microcontroller. His research interest includes automation, environment friendly technologies and radio frequency identification technologies.

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