Smart IoT-Integrated Waste Management: Advanced E-Waste Dataset Creation, Real-Time MobileNet Classification, and Optimized Collection Scheduling

A Thesis Proposal
Presented to the Faculty of the
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Gokongwei College of Engineering
De La Salle University

In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering

by

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ORAL DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION SHEET

This thesis proposal, entitled **Smart IoT-Integrated Waste Management: Advanced E-Waste Dataset Creation, Real-Time MobileNet Classification, and Optimized Collection Scheduling**, prepared and submitted by thesis group, EQ1-06, composed of:

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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**.

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ABSTRACT

The rapid increase in electronic waste (e-waste) necessitates an intelligent and efficient waste management solution. This study proposes a Smart IoT-Integrated Waste Management System that utilizes artificial intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT) to enhance e-waste classification, monitoring, and collection. A MobileNet-based deep learning model enables real-time identification of e-waste, while IoT-enabled smart bins equipped with sensors track waste levels and optimize collection scheduling based on bin capacity and real-time traffic data. By addressing challenges such as dataset limitations, scalability issues, and low user engagement, the system improves recycling efficiency and reduces environmental impact. Additionally, a mobile application with gamification features promotes public participation in responsible e-waste disposal. The proposed solution provides a scalable, cost-effective approach to sustainable waste management in both urban and rural settings. *Index Terms*—.

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ABBREVIATIONS

NOTATION

$\lvert\mathcal{S}\rvert$	the number of elements in the set $\mathcal{S}$	50
$\emptyset$	the set with no elements	50
$h\left(t\right)$	impulse response	40
$\mathcal{S}$	a collection of distinct objects	50
$\mathcal{U}$	the set containing everything	50
$x\left(t\right)$	input signal represented in the time domain	40
$y\left(t\right)$	output signal represented in the time domain	40

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. Standard functions and operators are also set in regular font, e.g., in $\sin\left(\cdot\right)$, $\max\{\cdot\}$. Commonly used notations are t, f, $\mathrm{j}=\sqrt{-1}$, n and $\exp\left(\cdot\right)$, which refer to the time variable, frequency variable, imaginary unit, nth variable, and exponential function, respectively.

170 # GLOSSARY

171 Functional Analysis	the branch of mathematics concerned with the study of spaces of functions
172 matrix	a concise and useful way of uniquely representing and working with linear transformations; a rectangular table of elements

LISTINGS

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The world is facing an escalating environmental crisis fueled by the exponential growth of electronic waste (e-waste). In 2019, the global generation of e-waste reached a staggering 53.6 million tons, averaging 7.3 kg per person, and this figure is projected to rise to 74.7 million tons by 2030, almost doubling in just 16 years (Forti et al., 2020). This surge is driven by rapid technological advancements, shorter product life cycles, and increasing consumer demand for the latest gadgets.

Improper disposal of e-waste poses significant threats to both the environment and human health. E-waste contains hazardous substances such as lead, mercury, cadmium, and brominated flame retardants. When e-waste is landfilled or incinerated, these toxins can leach into the soil and water, contaminating ecosystems and posing severe health risks to communities, including neurological damage, respiratory problems, and cancer (Rani et al., 2021 ; Singh et al., 2024). The mishandling of recycling and disposal of e-waste scrap parts poses a high risk of hazardous effects on health and the environment (Rani et al., 2021).

Beyond the environmental and health concerns, the improper management of e-waste represents a significant economic loss. E-waste contains valuable materials such as gold, silver, copper, and platinum, which can be recovered and reused in manufacturing processes. By implementing effective e-waste management systems, we can unlock the potential for resource recovery, reduce our reliance on virgin materials, and create new economic opportunities (Nowakowski et al., 2020).

The academic literature reflects a growing interest in leveraging technology to improve e-waste management. Several studies have explored the application of IoT, AI, and optimization techniques to address various challenges in the e-waste stream.

- **E-waste Identification and Classification:** Nowakowski Pamuła (2020) proposed a deep learning-based method for e-waste identification using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Region-based Convolutional Neural Networks (R-CNN), achieving high classification accuracy (90-96.7%). Rani et al. (2021) implemented a mobile green e-waste management system using IoT for smart campuses, utilizing the Single Shot Multibox Detector (SSD)Lite-MobileNet-v2 model for e-waste object detection. These studies demonstrate the potential of AI to automate waste sorting and improve the efficiency of recycling processes.

- **Collection Route Optimization:** Nowakowski et al. (2020) combined an artificial intelligence algorithm and a novel vehicle for sustainable e-waste collection. They used the Harmony Search (HS) algorithm for route optimization, which outperformed other algorithms in terms of travel plans, the number of serviced collection points, and profit from collected resources. Aroba et al. (2023) examined the adoption of an intelligent waste collection system in a smart city, using RFID for bin identification, GPS for location tracking, and IoT-enabled sensors for waste level monitoring. These studies highlight the importance of optimizing collection routes to minimize transportation costs and improve the overall efficiency of waste management operations.

- **Smart Waste Management Systems:** Singh et al. (2024) proposed an IoT-enabled Collector Vending Machine (CVM) for e-waste management, allowing customers to dispose of their e-waste and receive a token amount in return. Sharma et al. (2024) focused on essential waste management problems in urban environments, focusing on the escalating electronic waste issue.

However, several limitations and research gaps remain:

- **Dataset Limitations:** Nowakowski Pamuła (2020) noted that their deep learning model required a larger dataset to improve accuracy and needs validation for other bulky waste categories.
- **Real-World Implementation:** Singh et al. (2024) showed little evidence of practical or real-world implementation and extensive field testing to validate system's effectiveness in diverse conditions
- **Integration Challenges:** There is a need for integrated smart solutions that combine IoT, AI, and optimization techniques to address the complex challenges of e-waste management (Sharma et al., 2024).
- **Predicting Real-World Variables:** Nowakowski et al. (2020) highlight the limited the limitations in predicting real-world variables like equipment size and number, and the novel vehicle design and information system need further real-world testing

These gaps highlight the need for further research to develop more robust, scalable, and integrated smart e-waste management solutions that can be effectively deployed in real-world settings.

This study focuses on De La Salle University in the Philippines. This context presents a unique case to study for several reasons:

As a prominent academic institution located in a highly urbanized area of Metro Manila, the university generates significant amounts of electronic waste (e-waste) due to its reliance on modern technology for educational and administrative purposes. The campus environment provides a controlled setting to test innovative waste management systems while reflecting broader urban challenges faced by developing countries like the Philippines.

The specific issues present in this context include the lack of an efficient e-waste management system within the university, leading to improper disposal practices that contribute to environmental degradation. Additionally, there is no existing mechanism to integrate campus waste management with the city's broader waste disposal infrastructure, which exacerbates inefficiencies and risks. Informal recycling practices also pose potential health and environmental hazards, mirroring challenges seen across urban areas in the country.

Therefore, conducting this study in De La Salle University is crucial to understanding the specific challenges and opportunities for implementing smart IoT-integrated e-waste management solutions in a developing urban environment. The findings of this research can inform the development of targeted strategies and policies to promote sustainable e-waste management and improve the environmental and social well-being of communities in similar contexts.

1.2 Prior Studies

Research Gaps Identified

Numerous previous studies, including those by Pavan et al. (2021) and Nowakowski Pamuła (2020), use small and specialized datasets that restrict the models' ability to be applied in real-world situations. Additionally, a lot of systems aren't thoroughly field tested, which lowers their dependability and adaptability in a variety of settings.

Due to their high costs, reliance on cutting-edge technologies, and requirement for substantial infrastructure, the solutions suggested in studies such as Sharma et al. (2024) and Huh et al. (2021) have serious scalability problems. These difficulties restrict application in urban and rural environments with limited resources.

A number of studies, such as those by Singh et al. (2024) and Pavan et al. (2021), concentrate on particular waste categories, like dry or e-waste, ignoring the larger requirement for integrated systems that manage bulky or mixed type of waste. This restricts these solutions' usefulness and comprehensiveness.

For intelligent waste management systems, user adoption and behavioral modification continue to be crucial problems. The success of these technologies is undermined by low engagement, which is why studies like Aroba et al. (2023) and Sharma et al. (2024) emphasize the necessity of user-friendly systems and educational campaigns.

There are still problems with hardware performance and reliability, according to Huh et al. (2021) and Nowakowski et al. (2020). Systems frequently depend on particular sensors or algorithms that might perform poorly outside of controlled settings, which would reduce their usefulness in practical applications.

While some studies, like Nowakowski et al. (2020), use algorithms like Harmony Search to optimize routes, they frequently overlook dynamic variables that are essential for effective logistics, such as real-time traffic or fluctuating waste volumes.

Proposal to Address the Gaps

This proposal will create a large, diverse dataset covering different waste categories (such as dry, e-waste, and bulky items) under various environmental conditions in order to overcome the limitations of small and specialized datasets. Accuracy of real-world systems and model training will both benefit from this.

Using a modular architecture, the suggested system will integrate AI and IoT technologies while permitting scalability. Lightweight sensors and cloud-based data processing are examples of affordable alternatives that can be used to customize features for regions with limited resources.

This system will have dynamic classification capabilities using cutting-edge machine learning models, in contrast to current solutions that concentrate on particular waste types. This will make it possible to handle bulky and mixed waste effectively, providing a more comprehensive approach to waste management.

The addition of redundant sensors and algorithms will improve the system's dependability. Models will be adjusted to different environments by machine learning techniques like transfer learning, guaranteeing consistent performance even under trying circumstances.

To increase the effectiveness of waste collection, real-time traffic data and adaptive route optimization algorithms will be combined. Adjustments based on bin status, traffic, and other environmental constraints will be possible thanks to this dynamic approach.

To assess the system's operational effectiveness, user acceptability, and scalability, pilot projects will be carried out in a variety of urban and rural locations. Iterative improvements will be made based on input from these pilots to make sure the system satisfies practical needs.

By addressing these gaps, the suggested system seeks to provide a thorough, flexible, and easy-to-use waste management solution that will greatly aid in the development of sustainable urban and rural areas.

1.3 Problem Statement

Effective waste management is a critical component of sustainable urban and rural development. However, existing systems face significant challenges, including inefficiencies in classification and collection, high costs, low public engagement, and inadequate scalability, as outlined below.

1. PS1: The Ideal Scenario

    - Communities should have access to an efficient, intelligent waste management system that accurately classifies, collects, and processes various types of waste.
    - Waste disposal should be environmentally sustainable, cost-effective, and scalable, benefiting both urban and rural areas.
    - Public engagement in waste segregation and recycling should be seamless, supported by user-friendly technology and educational initiatives.

2. PS2: The Reality of the Situation

    - Existing waste management solutions rely on small, specialized datasets, limiting their ability to perform effectively in real-world environments.
    - Many systems are expensive, technologically complex, and require substantial infrastructure, making them unsuitable for regions with limited resources.
    - Current solutions often focus on specific waste categories (e.g., dry or e-waste), ignoring the need for integrated systems that handle mixed or bulky waste.
    - User participation remains low due to a lack of incentives, awareness, and accessible platforms for engagement.
    - Waste collection logistics are inefficient due to static routing methods that fail to account for real-time traffic conditions and fluctuating waste volumes.

3. PS3: The Consequences for the Audience

- Inefficient waste management leads to environmental degradation, increased pollution, and overburdened landfills.
- High operational costs and resource wastage continue to strain local governments and waste management authorities.
- Low public participation in waste segregation results in ineffective recycling efforts and excessive landfill use.
- Inconsistent or delayed waste collection services contribute to unsanitary conditions, negatively affecting public health.
- Without scalable and adaptive waste management solutions, sustainable development goals remain unattainable, particularly in resource-limited communities.

This proposal introduces a smart waste management system that integrates AI and IoT technologies to optimize waste classification, segregation, and collection. Using machine learning, the AI model will identify and classify different types of waste with high accuracy, enabling automated segregation and reducing human error. Real-time data processing will enhance adaptability, allowing the system to adjust based on varying waste compositions and environmental conditions. Additionally, a user-friendly platform with gamification elements will encourage community participation in waste segregation. By improving efficiency, scalability, and engagement, this solution aims to create a more sustainable and accessible waste management system.

1.4 Objectives and Deliverables

1.4.1 General Objective (GO)

GO: To develop an intelligent waste management system that integrates deep learning and loT technologies for accurate classification and optimized collection of e-waste, improving recycling efficiency and sustainability.;

1.4.2 Specific Objectives (SOs)

- SO1: To Create an expanded dataset which includes a wider but manageable selection of e-waste categories including small electronics and large appliances and batteries and circuit boards.
- SO2: To Design a system that can identify and differentiate e-waste and normal waste along with types in a single image or detection process.
- SO3: To create a deep learning model (e.g., CNN, Faster R-CNN) developed through training and optimization for e-waste category classification while achieving at least 90% accuracy on test dataset assessment.
- SO4: To Integrate IoT for better monitoring (e.g. use of sensors, mobile app) to track e-waste disposal and automate collection scheduling based on bin capacity and waste type.

1.4.3 Expected Deliverables

TableTables 1.1 and 1.2 shows the outputs, products, results, achievements, gains, realizations, and/or yields of the Thesis Proposal.

1.5 Significance of the Study

1.5.1 Technical Benefit

The technical innovations in this study contribute to improving the accuracy, efficiency, and scalability of e-waste management systems. It introduces a Smart IoT-Integrated Waste Management System that uses cloud computing to enhance e-waste classification and collection efficiency. The integration of IoT-enabled smart bins equipped with Raspberry Pi, cameras, and sensors enables automatic detection, classification, and monitoring of waste levels. Moreover, by utilizing a MobileNet-based deep learning model, the system ensures real-time and accurate classification of e-waste items, reducing errors commonly found in traditional waste segregation methods. These bins communicate with a cloud-based infrastructure, allowing seamless data processing and real-time updates for waste collection scheduling. This research enhances automation in waste management, reducing manual labor while improving overall system efficiency. By optimizing waste collection schedules and minimizing unnecessary pickups, the system contributes to lower operational costs, improved recycling processes, and a more scalable approach to modern e-waste management.

TABLE 1.1 EXPECTED DELIVERABLES PER OBJECTIVE (PART 1)

Objectives	**Expected Deliverables**
GO: To develop an intelligent waste management system that integrates deep learning and loT technologies for accurate classification and optimized collection of e-waste, improving recycling efficiency and sustainability.	1. **Expanded E-Waste Dataset:** • A comprehensive dataset in CSV or JSON format with at least 100 entries covering key e-waste categories (small electronics, appliances, batteries, circuit boards). • Detailed fields on material composition, weight ranges, hazardous components, and recycling methods. 2. **Trained MobileNet Model:** • A deep learning-based image recognition model capable of accurately classifying e-waste and normal waste with 90%+ accuracy. 3. **Real-Time Classification System:** • A functional system with a user interface for uploading images and real-time waste classification. • Outputs include item classification (e-waste or normal waste) and detailed type categorization with confidence scores. • Smart bins with sensors for real-time tracking of bin capacity, waste type identification, and automated collection scheduling. • A cloud-based dashboard for monitoring bin status and collection history, integrated with a mobile app for waste management personnel and users. 4. **Optimized Collection Process:** • Automated collection scheduling based on bin capacity and waste type, optimizing collection routes and reducing operational inefficiencies. 5. **Sustainability Gains:** • Improved recycling efficiency by enhancing e-waste classification and automating the collection process. • Reduced environmental impact through better management of e-waste disposal.
SO1: To Create an expanded dataset which includes a wider but manageable selection of e-waste categories including small electronics and large appliances and batteries and circuit boards.	1. The dataset will include detailed fields such as the specific subcategory of items (e.g., smartphones, refrigerators, lithium-ion batteries, PCBs), material composition (e.g., plastics, metals, rare earth elements), typical weight ranges (e.g., 0.1–0.5 kg), hazardous components (e.g., lead, mercury), and standard recycling methods (e.g., shredding, smelting). 2. It will be provided in CSV or JSON format and will include metadata summarizing the total entries and data sources. 3. The dataset will feature at least 100 entries distributed across the four categories, ensuring comprehensive coverage of key e-waste types.

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TABLE 1.2 EXPECTED DELIVERABLES PER OBJECTIVE (PART 2)

Objectives	Expected Deliverables
SO2: To Design a system that can identify and differentiate e-waste and normal waste along with types in a single image or detection process.	1. The system will use a machine learning-based image recognition model (MobileNet), trained on a diverse dataset of labeled images covering various types of e-waste (e.g., circuit boards, small electronics, batteries) and normal waste (e.g., paper, plastic, organic waste). 2. Trained model, a user interface for uploading images, and real-time detection capabilities. 3. Outputs will specify whether the detected item is e-waste or normal waste and, if e-waste, classify it into predefined types. 4. The system will also generate confidence scores for each classification and provide a summary report of the detected items. It will be deployable via a desktop application or embedded system for on-site waste sorting.
SO3: To create a deep learning model (e.g., CNN, Faster R-CNN) developed through training and optimization for e-waste category classification while achieving at least 90% accuracy on test dataset assessment.	1. The model will be trained using transfer learning on MobileNet's pre-trained weights, followed by fine-tuning to adapt it to the specific e-waste categories. Hyperparameters like learning rate, batch size, and number of epochs will be optimized, and techniques such as dropout will be applied to prevent overfitting. 2. The performance of the model will be evaluated using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, with a focus on achieving at least 90% accuracy on unseen test data. 3. Trained MobileNet model in a deployment-ready format (e.g., TensorFlow Lite or ONNX) for efficient real-time classification, along with detailed documentation of the training process, optimization techniques, and performance evaluation results.
SO4: To Integrate IoT for better monitoring (e.g. use of sensors, mobile app) to track e-waste disposal and automate collection scheduling based on bin capacity and waste type.	1. The system integrates smart sensors and a mobile application to monitor bin capacity and classify waste types in real time. Smart bins will be equipped with ultrasonic sensors to measure bin capacity, load cells for weight measurement, and RFID or image sensors for identifying the type of waste (e.g., small electronics, batteries). These sensors will be connected via Wi-Fi or LoRa modules to transmit data to the cloud. 2. The system will feature a cloud-based dashboard displaying real-time bin status, waste type, and collection history, while a mobile app will allow both users and waste management personnel to view bin locations, capacity, and collection schedules. Automated collection scheduling will be triggered when bins reach predefined thresholds (e.g., 90% full) and will prioritize bins based on factors such as capacity, location, and waste type to optimize collection routes.

1.5.2 Social Impact

The implementation of a smart e-waste management system can contribute to improving public health, promoting environmental awareness, and enhancing waste management practices. E-waste contains several hazardous heavy metals and chemicals, with proper classification and disposal of e-waste of the proposed system, it can help reduce toxic exposure and prevent toxic substances from contaminating living spaces, reducing relatively the health risks associated with prolonged exposure. Furthermore, the system encourages public participation in responsible e-waste disposal through its mobile application, which provides users with real-time waste level alerts and disposal recommendations. By increasing awareness and fostering more responsible waste habits, the project promotes a cleaner and more sustainable society. Additionally, optimized waste collection reduces the accumulation of improperly disposed e-waste in public areas, contributing to improved urban sanitation and overall quality of life.

1.5.3 Environmental Welfare

This study will contribute to reducing pollution and promoting sustainable waste management practices. With effective classification and proper handling or disposal of e-waste, the proposed system can reduce harmful pollutants commonly found in e-waste, such as lead, mercury, and cadmium, preventing these materials from contaminating soil and water. Moreover, the optimized waste collection scheduling also helps lower the carbon footprint by minimizing fuel consumption and emissions from waste transport vehicles. Through these combined efforts, the study promotes a tech-driven, eco-friendly approach to waste management, aligning with global sustainability goals and ensuring long-term environmental protection.

1.6 Assumptions, Scope, and Delimitations

1.6.1 Assumptions

1. Technical Infrastructure

    - The designed system needs constant internet access to maintain real-time data exchange between IoT devices and cloud servers.
    - The system integration between deep learning models and IoT devices and cloud-based infrastructure operates smoothly to provide stable data transfer during real-time processing while avoiding significant technical issues.
    - The system will have access to a steady electricity supply at bin locations to enable system operation.
    - Raspberry Pi hardware can adequately process image classification tasks using the MobileNet model.

2. Data Accuracy

    - The datasets from sources such as ImageNet, COCO, and the custom dataset are comprehensive, accurately labeled, and reflective of real-world e-waste and normal waste conditions.

3. Model Performance

- The pre-trained MobileNet model, once fine-tuned on the dataset, will achieve at least 90% accuracy in classifying various e-waste categories and differentiating them from normal waste.

4. Sensor Reliability

   - The IoT sensors integrated into the smart bins (e.g., ultrasonic sensors for bin capacity) will operate reliably under a range of environmental conditions, providing accurate and consistent data.
   - Images captured by bin cameras will have sufficient resolution for accurate waste classification.

5. User Interaction

   - It is assumed that waste management personnel and end-users possess technological literacy that enables them to interact with the system as intended, providing consistent data input and adhering to proper waste segregation practices, which is critical for the system's real-time functionality.

6. Operating Environment

   - Environmental conditions, together with power and network breakdowns, will not significantly affect system performance.
   - System maintenance is performed routinely and at normal intervals.

1.6.2 Scope

The scope of this study encompasses the development and implementation of an intelligent e-waste management system that utilizes IoT and deep learning technologies. The system is designed to classify and optimize the collection of electronic waste, ensuring efficient and accurate waste segregation. Key aspects of the study include:

1. **Waste Classification and Collection**
   a) The system focuses on identifying and classifying electronic waste using deep learning models.
   b) Waste images are captured using a Raspberry Pi camera and processed through a MobileNet-based classification model.
   c) Smart bins are integrated with IoT sensors to monitor waste levels and optimize collection schedules.
2. **Machine Learning Model Implementation**
   a) The study employs a pre-trained MobileNet model, fine-tuned for e-waste classification.
   b) The dataset for model training is sourced from ImageNet, COCO, and a custom dataset.
   c) The model aims to achieve at least 90% accuracy in distinguishing e-waste from general waste.
3. **IoT and Cloud Infrastructure**
   a) The system integrates IoT sensors, including ultrasonic sensors, for bin capacity monitoring.
   b) Data exchange occurs in real-time between IoT devices and cloud-based servers.

c) A stable internet connection and continuous power supply are assumed for uninterrupted system operation.

4. **User Interaction and System Monitoring**

    a) The system is intended for use by waste management personnel with adequate technological literacy.

    b) A mobile application provides real-time alerts and bin status monitoring for administrators.

    c) The app does not include in-depth analytics dashboards or public user reporting features.

5. **Operating Environment and Maintenance**

    a) The system is designed to function under standard environmental conditions with minimal disruption due to network or power failures.

    b) Regular maintenance is assumed to ensure optimal performance of IoT sensors and deep learning models.

1.6.3 Delimitations

1. Focus on E-Waste Management

    - This study is limited to the classification, collection, and optimization of electronic waste (e-waste). Other types of general waste (e.g., biodegradable, non-biodegradable, hazardous waste) are not included in the dataset or classification model.

2. Dataset Sources for Training

   - The training dataset is sourced from ImageNet, COCO, and a custom dataset. Additional public datasets or synthetically generated data are not included in this study.

3. IoT Hardware and Sensor Limitations

   - The system is designed for use with Raspberry Pi and its connected camera module. Other hardware platforms like Jetson Nano, Arduino, or industrial-grade AI processors are not included.
   - The trash level sensors track only bin capacity; other environmental sensors (e.g., temperature, humidity, gas sensors for hazardous waste, measure weight, or toxicity of e-waste items)are not integrated.

4. Machine Learning Model and Performance Constraints

   - The system exclusively uses MobileNet, meaning other deep learning architectures (e.g., EfficientNet, ResNet, or custom CNNs) are not benchmarked.

5. Mobile App Functionality Constraints

   - The app is used for alert notifications and bin status monitoring, but it does not include detailed analytics dashboards for in-depth waste trend visualization.
   - The mobile app is used by administrators; it does not provide a public user interface for individuals to report or track waste disposal.

1.7 Description and Methodology of the Thesis Proposal

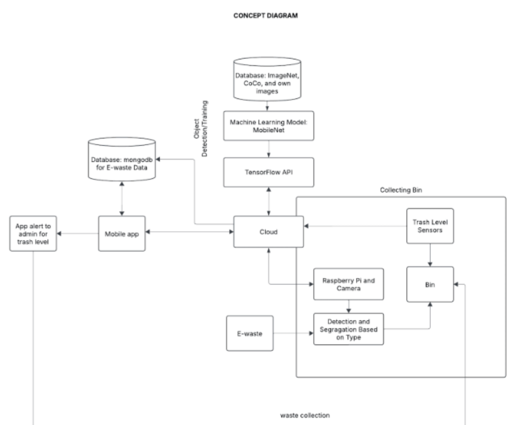

Fig. 1.1 Proposed Conceptual Diagram

The concept diagram illustrates the research's system architecture, focusing on the backend operations of the collecting bin. At its core, the system leverages object detection and classification using a database of images, including ImageNet, CoCo, and custom datasets. MobileNet serves as the machine learning model, with TensorFlow as the API to facilitate the training process. These components are integrated into a cloud-based infrastructure, enabling seamless communication between the collecting bin and other system elements.

The collecting bin employs IoT features, with a Raspberry Pi and camera executing the trained MobileNet model to detect and classify e-waste. Once classified, the waste is segregated and directed to the appropriate bin. Each bin is equipped with trash level sensors that monitor capacity. When the trash level reaches a predefined threshold, the sensors send a signal to the cloud, triggering notifications to the mobile app used by administrators or designated personnel.

The mobile app, connected to a MongoDB database, provides real-time trash data analytics, including bin status and alert management. Upon receiving an alert, administrators can efficiently schedule waste collection. This system ensures timely waste segregation and disposal, streamlining e-waste management and promoting sustainability.

Data Collection

The data collection process for the e-waste management system is divided into backend and frontend operations to ensure efficient training, classification, and monitoring of waste disposal.

Backend Data Collection (Training and Processing)

1. Image Dataset Compilation

   The object detection and classification system leverages multiple datasets to train the MobileNet model effectively. These datasets include:

   - **ImageNet:** Provides a large-scale dataset of diverse object images for broad recognition capabilities (minimum 1000 images).
   - **CoCo (Common Objects in Context):** Offers contextual understanding of e-waste items within various environments (minimum 1000 images).
   - **Custom Dataset:** Includes curated images of specific e-waste items such as discarded mobile phones, circuit boards, batteries, and other electronic components (minimum 2000 images for better model adaptation to domain-specific waste).

These datasets undergo preprocessing, annotation, and augmentation to enhance classification accuracy. The training phase uses **TensorFlow APIs** for model optimization, ensuring high-performance detection.

2. Model Deployment and Cloud Integration

   Once trained, the MobileNet model is deployed within a **cloud-based infrastructure** for real-time processing. The backend system performs:

   - **Classification Processing:** Running inference on new waste images captured by the IoT-enabled bin.
   - **Data Storage:** Storing classification results, confidence scores, and waste images in a **MongoDB database.**
   - **Performance Monitoring:** Continuously evaluating classification accuracy and retraining the model as needed based on new data.

Frontend Data Collection (IoT Bins and Analytics)

1. Data Collection via IoT-Enabled Collecting Bin

   The physical collecting bin integrates IoT components to classify and monitor waste disposal. Key features include:

   - A **Raspberry Pi with a camera module** capturing images of disposed e-waste.
   - Real-time classification of e-waste items using the deployed MobileNet model.
   - Data logging, which records:
     a) Timestamp of waste disposal

   b) Classified waste type
   c) Confidence score of classification
   d) Bin ID (location identifier)

2. Trash Level Monitoring and Alerts

   Each bin is fitted with **sensors** to track waste accumulation. The sensors provide:

   - **Real-time bin capacity data**, updated at regular intervals.
   - **Threshold alerts**, sent to the cloud system when a bin reaches its maximum capacity.
   - **Historical disposal trends**, aiding in predictive waste management and optimized collection scheduling.

Data Analysis

The data collected from the backend machine learning model and the frontend IoT-enabled waste bins undergoes systematic analysis to enhance the efficiency of e-waste classification, optimize collection schedules, and assess the environmental impact of the system.

1. Machine Learning Model Performance Evaluation

   To ensure the MobileNet classification model performs optimally, backend data is analyzed using:

   - **Precision, Recall, and F1 Score:** Evaluate classification accuracy by measuring false positives and false negatives.
   - **Confusion Matrix:** Visualizes misclassified e-waste items, aiding in model improvement.

- **Cross-Validation:** Splits the dataset into training and validation sets to assess performance across different data samples.
- **Retraining Frequency:** Regularly updates the dataset and retrains the model based on misclassified images to enhance accuracy.

2. Waste Classification Trends and Prediction

   Frontend data collected from IoT bins helps identify e-waste disposal trends. Analytical methods include:

   - **Classification Frequency Analysis:** Uses statistical aggregation to determine the most frequently disposed waste items.
   - **Time-Series Analysis:** Forecasts future disposal rates using models such as ARIMA (AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average).
   - **Pattern Recognition:** Employs clustering algorithms, K-Means to detect disposal trends and recommend bin placement adjustments.

3. Bin Capacity and Collection Optimization

   Sensor data from waste bins is analyzed to optimize collection schedules such as:

   - **Predictive Maintenance:** Implements machine learning algorithms to predict when bins will be full based on historical disposal rates.

1.8 Estimated Work Schedule and Budget

1.8.1 Gantt Chart

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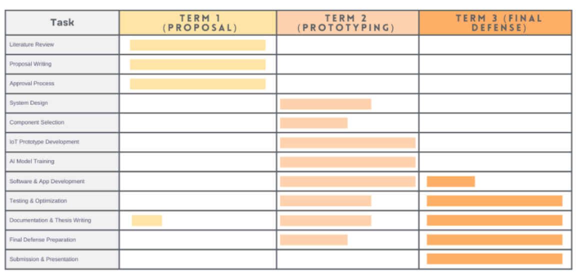

Fig. 1.2 Gantt Chart.

1.8.2 Estimated Budget

TABLE 1.3 LIST OF COMPONENTS AND COSTS

[HTML]D9D9D9 **Item**	**Description**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
		Hardware		
Raspberry Pi	IoT Controller	1	2,215	2,215
Ultrasonic Sensors	For bin capacity monitoring	3	300	900
Load Cells	For weight measurement	2	800	1,600
Power Supply	Adapter for IoT devices	1	600	600
		Software & Development		
Cloud Hosting	Server for real-time processing	1 Year	470	5,640
		Testing & Miscellaneous		
Prototype Materials	Wires, PCB, casing, etc.	-		2,000
Printing & Documentation	Proposal, thesis, reports	-		1,000
Contingency Fund	Unexpected expenses	-		1,000
Total Estimated Cost				14,995

1.9 Overview of the Thesis Proposal

This chapter introduced an overview of the study, which showcases the rising issue of electronic waste (e-waste) and the necessity of an inexpensive, technologically based waste management system. The chapter detailed the history of e-waste production, health and environmental risks, and the issues arising out of improper dumping. It provided current research lacunae in waste categorization, vehicle route optimization, and user participation, emphasizing the requirement of an instantaneous Smart IoT-Inegrated Waste Management System.

The problem statement had also identified inefficiencies in current waste management operations, while the study objectives and deliverables constituted a common platform for the integration of artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and cloud data processing for waste classification and collection improvement. The technical, social, and environmental applicability of the study was also outlined. The methodology also outlined the manner in which the system is to operate, including processes of data collection, deployment of machine learning, and integration of IoT sensors.

Building on this context, Chapter 2: Literature Review describes literature on intelligent waste management systems today, i.e., on research that has employed deep learning, IoT, and optimisation methods for waste collection and sorting. From this chapter, various approaches will be compared, the advantages and the disadvantages of those approaches will be determined, and how this research will fill a research gap will be outlined. Readers are to anticipate discussion of contemporary technological advancements, scalability and implementational limitations, and how artificial intelligence-based methods can be utilised to improve e-waste management. From this examination, the research will position itself within the broader scholarly literature and outline its developed method.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

De La Salle University

2.0.1 Literature Review

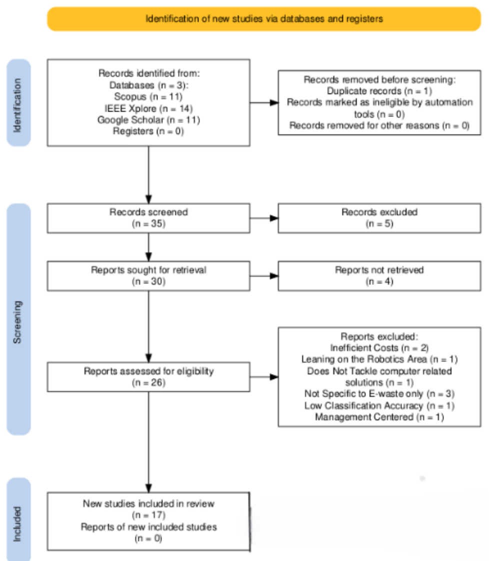

Fig. 2.1 PRISMA Diagram

The PRISMA diagram illustrates the systematic process that was done for selecting studies for review through screening and identification. The search identified 35 records from Scopus and IEEE Xplore along with Google Scholar though one duplicate record was excluded from the total. The evaluation of 35 records resulted in five exclusions which reduced the number of reports needed for retrieval to 30. The assessment of eligibility was reduced to 26 reports after four reports were unobtainable. The review process initiated with 35 reports but nine studies were eliminated because of respective reasons that included inefficient cost structure (2) and robot-centered research (1) while a third was considered irrelevant for computer product solutions (1). The evaluation also eliminated three studies because they lacked precision in e-waste coverage and one because of insufficient classification accuracy as well as one because it focused on management practices. The final review included 17 studies only while no new studies were reported. The methodology included specific criteria to choose only research that met the standards of relevance and quality.

2.1 Existing Work

Many studies have examined different waste management strategies, with an emphasis on the collection and disposal of e-waste. In the study of Nowakowski and Pamuła (2020), the researchers explored the use of convolutional neural networks (CNN) and Faster R-CNN for recognizing different objects, focusing specifically on improving e-waste collection strategies. While their deep learning-based system achieved an impressive classification performance of 96.7% with CNN2, it faced challenges due to the small dataset and its sole focus on e-waste. In the study Pavan et al. (2021) conducted, a Reverse Vending Machine (RVM) that combined automation with sensors, RFID technology, and Raspberry Pi to facilitate the collection of dry and electronic waste was created. Although their innovative approach successfully promoted recycling, they encountered scalability issues tied to reliance on user participation and existing technology limitations. Similarly, Aroba et al. (2023) introduced a smart waste collection system designed for modern cities. This system leverages RFID technology and IoT-enabled sensors to monitor bin statuses in real time, aiming to enhance waste collection efficiency and improve urban cleanliness.

Study of Nowakowski et al. (2020) improved the logistics of e-waste collection by using an AI-powered route planning system that uses the Harmony Search algorithm. The researchers' strategy effectively increased the collection efficiency, simultaneously reducing the number of vehicles required. Singh et al. (2024) developed an IoT-enabled Collector

Vending Machine (CVM) for automated recycling and disposal of e-waste. The study was cost-effective but lacked thorough field testing and real-world validation. Similarly, in the study of Rani et al. in 2021, an IoT-based device, a mobile green e-waste management system for smart campuses, was created. This study were conducted to issue automated collection notifications and monitor bin levels, their concept integrated cloud-based data storage and Raspberry Pi controllers. However, the technology lacked adaptability for bigger metropolitan settings because it was designed for restricted circumstances.

The study of Sharma et al. (2024) presented an IoT-integrated smart trash management solution that achieved a 96% waste classification accuracy rate. Despite its effectiveness, the system's scalability in areas with limited resources was limited by the significant infrastructure investment it required. Additionally, a Smart Trash Bin model that combines spectroscopy and sensors for automated waste sorting was presented in the study of Huh et al. in 2021. The approach presented in the study uses expensive spectroscopic equipment and has trouble identifying some waste types despite its great accuracy (99.8%).

2.2 Lacking in the Approaches

Despite the progress in waste management research, existing studies exhibit several gaps and limitations. One significant issue is the reliance on small or specialized datasets, as observed in Nowakowski and Pamuła (2020) and Pavan et al. (2021), which restricts generalizability to real-world environments. Moreover, many studies, like studies of Singh et al. (2024) and Aroba et al. (2023), lack in extensive field validation, reducing their reliability across different geographical and socio-economic settings. Scalability remains a critical challenge, particularly in studies like Sharma et al. (2024) and Huh et al.

(2021), where advanced hardware and infrastructure requirements limit implementation in low-resource regions. Furthermore, existing approaches often focus on specific waste types—such as dry waste or e-waste—without considering integrated solutions for handling mixed and bulky waste categories. This is evident in Pavan et al. (2021) and Singh et al. (2024), where proposed systems fail to accommodate broader waste management needs.

User engagement and behavior modification remain crucial yet underexplored areas. While incentive-based models like those in Pavan et al. (2021) encourage participation, studies such as Aroba et al. (2023) highlight the importance of education and accessibility in promoting sustained adoption. Without addressing these human factors, technological solutions risk underutilization and inefficiency. Additionally, hardware reliability and adaptability to real-world conditions pose additional concerns. Studies like Huh et al. (2021) and Nowakowski et al. (2020) indicate that sensor-based systems often struggle with accuracy in uncontrolled environments. Additionally, algorithmic optimizations, such as those in Nowakowski et al. (2020), tend to overlook dynamic, real-time factors like traffic conditions and fluctuating waste volumes, limiting operational efficiency.

To address these gaps, a comprehensive e-waste management system should integrate AI, IoT, and user engagement strategies while ensuring cost-effectiveness, scalability, and real-world adaptability. Addressing these limitations will enhance waste collection efficiency, optimize resource allocation, and contribute to sustainable urban and rural waste management solutions.

2.3 Summary

With this chapter, it was discovered that there have been various studies on automated waste management systems. Though a lot has been done in AI, IoT, and automation of waste collection and disposal, studies so far are still limited to some extent. The PRISMA diagram shows the systematic approach that was used in the identification of the studies, out of which the 35 initial records were narrowed down to 17 after applying the eligibility criteria.

Other studies compared robotic, IoT, and AI waste management systems. Methods like CNN-based classification (Nowakowski Pamuła, 2020), Reverse Vending Machines (Pavan et al., 2021), and IoT-based smart bins (Sharma et al., 2024) were very efficient, with some of them having over 96

The most significant research gaps are the application of small data sets, which restrict the generalizability of machine learning models for waste segregation. Dry waste or e-waste has been addressed in most of the studies without any reference to the general issues of mixed waste management. User behavior and involvement are yet to be explored deeply, with very little intervention for long-term involvement in waste disposal programs. Studies like those of Pavan et al. (2021) used incentive models without taking into consideration overall accessibility and education for long-term adoption. These gaps can be filled by an end-to-end e-waste management system that imitates AI, IoT, and behavior interventions based on cost-effectiveness, scalability, and feasibility. Future research needs to create adaptive, data-driven solutions that enhance the efficiency of waste collection, optimize resource utilization, and promote sustainability in urban and rural settings.

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LaTeX-comment this and the following texts after you have implemented them. See the following references for helpful guides for the bibliography and script editing in general. Note that the links might be unavailable, but the names can be searched in the Web.

1. IEEE Citation Reference: www.ieee.org/documents/ieeecitationref.pdf
2. IEEE Editorial Style manual: www.ieee.org/documents/style_manual.pdf
3. IEEE Abbreviations for Transactions, Journals, Letters, and Magazines: www.ieee.org/documents/trans_journal_names.pdf

d

Appendix A
STUDENT RESEARCH ETHICS CLEARANCE

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RESEARCH ETHICS CLEARANCE FORM[1] For Thesis Proposals
Names of Student Researcher(s): SAMPLE ONLY Dela Cruz, Juan Z.
College: Gokongwei College of Engineering
Department: Electronics and Communications Engineering
Course: PhD-ECE
Expected Duration of the Project: from: April 2015 to: April 2017
Ethical considerations None *(The Ethics Checklists may be used as guides in determining areas for ethical concern/consideration)*
To the best of my knowledge, the ethical issues listed above have been addressed in the research. Baltasar Dr. Francisco D. Baltasar ____________________________ **Name and Signature of Adviser/Mentor:** **Date:** April 8, 2017
Noted by: R Sison Dr. Rafael W. Sison ____________________________ **Name and Signature of the Department Chairperson:** **Date:** April 8, 2017

[1] The same form can be used for the reports of completed projects. The appropriate heading need only be used.

Appendix E
USAGE EXAMPLES

The user is expected to have a working knowledge of LaTeX. A good introduction is in [?]. Its latest version can be accessed at http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/lshort.

E1 Equations

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 $y\left(t\right)$ is the result of the convolution of the input signal $x\left(t\right)$ and the impulse response $h\left(t\right)$.

$$y\left(t\right) = h\left(t\right) * x\left(t\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h\left(t-\tau\right) x\left(\tau\right) \mathrm{d}\tau \tag{E.1}$$

Other example equations are as follows.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{V_1}{I_1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{V_2}{I_2} \end{bmatrix} \tag{E.2}$$

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

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

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

Listing E.1: Sample LaTeX code for equations and notations usage

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

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}.

\begin{eqnarray}
     y\left( t \right) = h\left( t \right) * x\left( t \right)=\int_{-\
        infty}^{+\infty}h\left( t-\tau \right)x\left( \tau \right) \
        mathrm{d}\tau
   \label{eq:conv}
\end{eqnarray}

Other example equations are as follows.

\begin{eqnarray}
   \left[ \dfrac{ V_{1} }{ I_{1} } \right] =
   \begin{bmatrix}
      A & B \\
      C & D
   \end{bmatrix}
   \left[ \dfrac{ V_{2} }{ I_{2} } \right]
   \label{eq:ABCD}
\end{eqnarray}

\begin{eqnarray}
\dfrac{1}{2} < \left\lfloor \mathrm{mod}\left(\left\lfloor \dfrac{y}{17}
     \right\rfloor 2^{-17 \lfloor x \rfloor - \mathrm{mod}(\lfloor y\
    rfloor, 17)},2\right)\right\rfloor,
\end{eqnarray}

\begin{eqnarray}
| \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
\end{eqnarray}
```

E2 Notations

In order to use the standardized notation, the user is highly suggested to see the ISO 80000-2 standard [**?**].

See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Displaying_a_formula and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_mathematical_symbols for LaTeX maths and other notations, respectively.

The following were taken from `isomath-test.tex` .

E2.1 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.

mathnormal	$A, B, \mathit{\Gamma}, \mathit{\Delta}, \mathit{\Theta}, \mathit{\Lambda}, \mathit{\Xi}, \mathit{\Pi}, \mathit{\Sigma}, \mathit{\Phi}, \mathit{\Psi}, \mathit{\Omega}, \alpha, \beta, \pi, \nu, \omega, v, w, 0, 1, 9$
mathit	$\mathit{A}, \mathit{B}, \mathit{\Gamma}, \mathit{\Delta}, \mathit{\Theta}, \mathit{\Lambda}, \mathit{\Xi}, \mathit{\Pi}, \mathit{\Sigma}, \mathit{\Phi}, \mathit{\Psi}, \mathit{\Omega}$, *ff*, *fi*, *ß*, ˚, *!*, $\mathit{v}, \mathit{w}, \mathit{0}, \mathit{1}, \mathit{9}$
mathrm	$\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega$, ff, fi, ß, ˚, !, $\mathrm{v}, \mathrm{w}, 0, 1, 9$
mathbf	$\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{\Gamma}, \mathbf{\Delta}, \mathbf{\Theta}, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \mathbf{\Xi}, \mathbf{\Pi}, \mathbf{\Sigma}, \mathbf{\Phi}, \mathbf{\Psi}, \mathbf{\Omega}$, **ff**, **fi**, **ß**, ˚, **!**, $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{9}$
mathsf	$\mathsf{A}, \mathsf{B}, \mathsf{\Gamma}, \mathsf{\Delta}, \mathsf{\Theta}, \mathsf{\Lambda}, \mathsf{\Xi}, \mathsf{\Pi}, \mathsf{\Sigma}, \mathsf{\Phi}, \mathsf{\Psi}, \mathsf{\Omega}$, ff, fi, ß, ˚, !, $\mathsf{v}, \mathsf{w}, \mathsf{0}, \mathsf{1}, \mathsf{9}$
mathtt	$\mathtt{A}, \mathtt{B}, \mathtt{\Gamma}, \mathtt{\Delta}, \mathtt{\Theta}, \mathtt{\Lambda}, \mathtt{\Xi}, \mathtt{\Pi}, \mathtt{\Sigma}, \mathtt{\Phi}, \mathtt{\Psi}, \mathtt{\Omega}, \uparrow, \downarrow$, ß, ˚, !, $\mathtt{v}, \mathtt{w}, \mathtt{0}, \mathtt{1}, \mathtt{9}$

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

mathbfit	$\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B}, \boldsymbol{\Gamma}, \boldsymbol{\Delta}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{\Xi}, \boldsymbol{\Pi}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}, \boldsymbol{\Phi}, \boldsymbol{\Psi}, \boldsymbol{\Omega}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\pi}, \boldsymbol{\nu}, \boldsymbol{\omega}, \boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{w}, \boldsymbol{0}, \boldsymbol{1}, \boldsymbol{9}$
mathsfit	$\mathsfit{A}, \mathsfit{B}, \mathsfit{\Gamma}, \mathsfit{\Delta}, \mathsfit{\Theta}, \mathsfit{\Lambda}, \mathsfit{\Xi}, \mathsfit{\Pi}, \mathsfit{\Sigma}, \mathsfit{\Phi}, \mathsfit{\Psi}, \mathsfit{\Omega}, \mathsfit{\alpha}, \mathsfit{\beta}, \mathsfit{\pi}, \mathsfit{\nu}, \mathsfit{\omega}, \mathsfit{v}, \mathsfit{w}, \mathsfit{0}, \mathsfit{1}, \mathsfit{9}$
mathsfbfit	$\mathsfbfit{A}, \mathsfbfit{B}, \mathsfbfit{\Gamma}, \mathsfbfit{\Delta}, \mathsfbfit{\Theta}, \mathsfbfit{\Lambda}, \mathsfbfit{\Xi}, \mathsfbfit{\Pi}, \mathsfbfit{\Sigma}, \mathsfbfit{\Phi}, \mathsfbfit{\Psi}, \mathsfbfit{\Omega}, \mathsfbfit{\alpha}, \mathsfbfit{\beta}, \mathsfbfit{\pi}, \mathsfbfit{\nu}, \mathsfbfit{\omega}, \mathsfbfit{v}, \mathsfbfit{w}, \mathsfbfit{0}, \mathsfbfit{1}, \mathsfbfit{9}$

Do the math alphabets match?
$ax\alpha\omega\boldsymbol{ax\alpha\omega}\mathsfbfit{ax\alpha\omega} \quad \mathsfbfit{TC\Theta\Gamma}\boldsymbol{TC\Theta\Gamma}TC\Theta\Gamma$

E2.2 Vector symbols

Alphabetic symbols for vectors are boldface italic, $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = \boldsymbol{e}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{a}$, while numeric ones (e.g. the zero vector) are bold upright, $\boldsymbol{a} + \mathbf{0} = \boldsymbol{a}$.

E2.3 Matrix symbols

Symbols for matrices are boldface italic, too:[1] $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \boldsymbol{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{A}$.

[1]However, matrix symbols are usually capital letters whereas vectors are small ones. Exceptions are physical quantities like the force vector $\boldsymbol{F}$ or the electrical field $\boldsymbol{E}$.

E2.4 Tensor symbols

Symbols for tensors are sans-serif bold italic,

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

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

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

E2.5 Bold math version

The “bold” math version is selected with the commands `\boldmath` or `\mathversion{bold}`

mathnormal	$\boldsymbol{A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \pi, \nu, \omega, v, w, 0, 1, 9}$
mathit	$\boldsymbol{\mathit{A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, ff, fi, ß, ˚, !, v, w, 0, 1, 9}}$
mathrm	$\mathrm{A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, ff, fi, ß, ˚, !, v, w, 0, 1, 9}$
mathbf	$\mathbf{A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, ff, fi, ß, ˚, !, v, w, 0, 1, 9}$
mathsf	$\mathsf{A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, ff, fi, ß, ˚, !, v, w, 0, 1, 9}$
mathtt	$\mathtt{A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \uparrow, \downarrow, ß, ˚, !, v, w, 0, 1, 9}$

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

mathbfit	$\boldsymbol{A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \pi, \nu, \omega, v, w, 0, 1, 9}$
mathsfit	$\mathsfit{A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \pi, \nu, \omega, v, w, 0, 1, 9}$
mathsfbfit	$\mathsfbfit{A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega, \alpha, \beta, \pi, \nu, \omega, v, w, 0, 1, 9}$

Do the math alphabets match?

$ax\alpha\omega ax\alpha\omega ax\alpha\omega \quad TC\Theta\Gamma TC\Theta\Gamma TC\Theta\Gamma$

E2.5.1 Vector symbols

Alphabetic symbols for vectors are boldface italic, $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = \boldsymbol{e}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{a}$, while numeric ones (e.g. the zero vector) are bold upright, $\boldsymbol{a} + \mathbf{0} = \boldsymbol{a}$.

E2.5.2 Matrix symbols

Symbols for matrices are boldface italic, too:[2] $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \boldsymbol{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{A}$.

E2.5.3 Tensor symbols

Symbols for tensors are sans-serif bold italic,

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

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

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

[2]However, matrix symbols are usually capital letters whereas vectors are small ones. Exceptions are physical quantities like the force vector $\boldsymbol{F}$ or the electrical field $\boldsymbol{E}$.

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

Listing E.2: Sample LaTeX code for notations usage

```
% A teststring with Latin and Greek letters::
\newcommand{\teststring}{%
% capital Latin letters
% A,B,C,
A,B,
% capital Greek letters
%\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Upsilon,\Phi,\Psi,
\Gamma,\Delta,\Theta,\Lambda,\Xi,\Pi,\Sigma,\Phi,\Psi,\Omega,
% small Greek letters
\alpha,\beta,\pi,\nu,\omega,
% small Latin letters:
% compare \nu, \omega, v, and w
v,w,
% digits
0,1,9
}


\subsection{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{eqnarray*}
\mbox{mathnormal} &  & \teststring \\
\mbox{mathit} &  & \mathit{\teststring}\\
\mbox{mathrm} &  & \mathrm{\teststring}\\
\mbox{mathbf} &  & \mathbf{\teststring}\\
\mbox{mathsf} &  & \mathsf{\teststring}\\
\mbox{mathtt} &  & \mathtt{\teststring}
\end{eqnarray*}
 New alphabets bold-italic, sans-serif-italic, and sans-serif-bold-
    italic.
\begin{eqnarray*}
\mbox{mathbfit}     &  & \mathbfit{\teststring}\\
\mbox{mathsfit}     &  & \mathsfit{\teststring}\\
\mbox{mathsfbfit} &  & \mathsfbfit{\teststring}
\end{eqnarray*}
%
Do the math alphabets match?

$
\mathnormal  {a x \alpha \omega}
\mathbfit    {a x \alpha \omega}
\mathsfbfit{a x \alpha \omega}
\quad
\mathsfbfit{T C \Theta \Gamma}
\mathbfit    {T C \Theta \Gamma}
\mathnormal  {T C \Theta \Gamma}
$

\subsection{Vector symbols}

```

```
Alphabetic symbols for vectors are boldface italic,
$\vec{\lambda}=\vec{e}_{1}\cdot\vec{a}$,
while numeric ones (e.g. the zero vector) are bold upright,
$\vec{a} + \vec{0} = \vec{a}$.

\subsection{Matrix symbols}

Symbols for matrices are boldface italic, too:%
\footnote{However, matrix symbols are usually capital letters whereas vectors
are small ones. Exceptions are physical quantities like the force
vector $\vec{F}$ or the electrical field $\vec{E}$.%
}
$\matrixsym{\Lambda}=\matrixsym{E}\cdot\matrixsym{A}.$


\subsection{Tensor symbols}

Symbols for tensors are sans-serif bold italic,

\[
   \tensorsym{\alpha}  =  \tensorsym{e}\cdot\tensorsym{a}
   \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad
   \alpha_{ijl}  =  e_{ijk}\cdot a_{kl}.
\]


The permittivity tensor describes the coupling of electric field and
displacement: \[
\vec{D}=\epsilon_{0}\tensorsym{\epsilon}_{\mathrm{r}}\vec{E}\]



\newpage
\subsection{Bold math version}

The ``bold'' math version is selected with the commands
\verb+\boldmath+ or \verb+\mathversion{bold}+

{\boldmath
   \begin{eqnarray*}
   \mbox{mathnormal} &  & \teststring \\
   \mbox{mathit} &  & \mathit{\teststring}\\
   \mbox{mathrm} &  & \mathrm{\teststring}\\
   \mbox{mathbf} &  & \mathbf{\teststring}\\
   \mbox{mathsf} &  & \mathsf{\teststring}\\
   \mbox{mathtt} &  & \mathtt{\teststring}
   \end{eqnarray*}
    New alphabets bold-italic, sans-serif-italic, and sans-serif-bold-italic.
   \begin{eqnarray*}
   \mbox{mathbfit}     &  & \mathbfit{\teststring}\\
   \mbox{mathsfit}     &  & \mathsfit{\teststring}\\
   \mbox{mathsfbfit} &  & \mathsfbfit{\teststring}
   \end{eqnarray*}
   %
   Do the math alphabets match?
```

```
    $
    \mathnormal  {a x \alpha \omega}
    \mathbfit    {a x \alpha \omega}
    \mathsfbfit{a x \alpha \omega}
    \quad
    \mathsfbfit{T C \Theta \Gamma}
    \mathbfit    {T C \Theta \Gamma}
    \mathnormal  {T C \Theta \Gamma}
    $

    \subsection{Vector symbols}

    Alphabetic symbols for vectors are boldface italic,
    $\vec{\lambda}=\vec{e}_{1}\cdot\vec{a}$,
    while numeric ones (e.g. the zero vector) are bold upright,
    $\vec{a} + \vec{0} = \vec{a}$.



    \subsection{Matrix symbols}

    Symbols for matrices are boldface italic, too:%
    \footnote{However, matrix symbols are usually capital letters whereas vectors
    are small ones. Exceptions are physical quantities like the force
    vector $\vec{F}$ or the electrical field $\vec{E}$.%
    }
    $\matrixsym{\Lambda}=\matrixsym{E}\cdot\matrixsym{A}.$


    \subsection{Tensor symbols}

    Symbols for tensors are sans-serif bold italic,

    \[
        \tensorsym{\alpha}  =  \tensorsym{e}\cdot\tensorsym{a}
        \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad
        \alpha_{ijl}  =  e_{ijk}\cdot a_{kl}.
    \]

    The permittivity tensor describes the coupling of electric field and
    displacement: \[
    \vec{D}=\epsilon_{0}\tensorsym{\epsilon}_{\mathrm{r}}\vec{E}\]
}
```

E3 Abbreviation

This section shows examples of the use of LaTeXcommands 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 parsing 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). For plural use `\glspl` . Here are some more entries:

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

- Provide your own link text: style sheet.

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

Listing E.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 the difference in using \verb| \gls |: \gls{html}. And again (no difference): \gls{html}. Here are some more entries:

\begin{itemize}

   \item \acr{xml} and \acr{css}.

   \item Next use: \acr{xml} and \acr{css}.

   \item Full form: \gls{xml} and \gls{css}.

   \item Reset again. \glsresetall{abbreviation}

   \item Start with a capital. \Acr{html}.

   \item Next: \Acr{html}. Full: \Gls{html}.

   \item Prefer capitals? \renewcommand{\acronymfont}[1]{\MakeTextUppercase{#1}} \Acr{xml}. Next: \acr{xml}. Full: \gls{xml}.

   \item Prefer small-caps? \renewcommand{\acronymfont}[1]{\textsc{#1}} \Acr{css}. Next: \acr{css}. Full: \gls{css}.

   \item Resetting all acronyms.\glsresetall{abbreviation}

   \item Here are the acronyms again:

   \item \Acr{html}, \acr{xml} and \acr{css}.

   \item Next use: \Acr{html}, \acr{xml} and \acr{css}.

   \item Full form: \Gls{html}, \gls{xml} and \gls{css}.

   \item Provide your own link text: \glslink{[textbf]css}{style}

\end{itemize}
```

E4 Glossary

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 `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` .

- Matrices are usually denoted by a bold capital letter, such as $\boldsymbol{A}$. The matrix's (i, j)th element is usually denoted a_{ij}. Matrix $\mathbf{I}$ is the identity matrix.
- A set, denoted as $\mathcal{S}$, is a collection of objects.
- The universal set, denoted as $\mathcal{U}$, is the set of everything.
- The empty set, denoted as $\emptyset$, contains no elements.
- Functional Analysis is seen as the study of complete normed vector spaces, i.e., Banach spaces.
- The cardinality of a set, denoted as $|\mathcal{S}|$, is the number of elements in the set.

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

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Listing E.4: Sample LaTeX code for glossary and notations usage

```
\begin{itemize}

   \item \Glspl{matrix} are usually denoted by a bold capital letter,
       such as $\mathbfit{A}$. The \gls{matrix}'s $(i,j)$th element is
       usually denoted $a_{ij}$. \Gls{matrix} $\mathbf{I}$ is the
       identity \gls{matrix}.

   \item A set, denoted as \gls{not:set}, is a collection of objects.

   \item The universal set,  denoted as \gls{not:universalSet}, is the
       set of everything.

   \item The empty set, denoted as \gls{not:emptySet}, contains no
       elements.

   \item \Gls{Functional Analysis} is seen as the study of complete
       normed vector spaces, i.e., Banach spaces.

   \item The cardinality of a set, denoted as \gls{not:cardinality}, is
       the number of elements in the set.

\end{enumerate}
```

E5 Figure

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

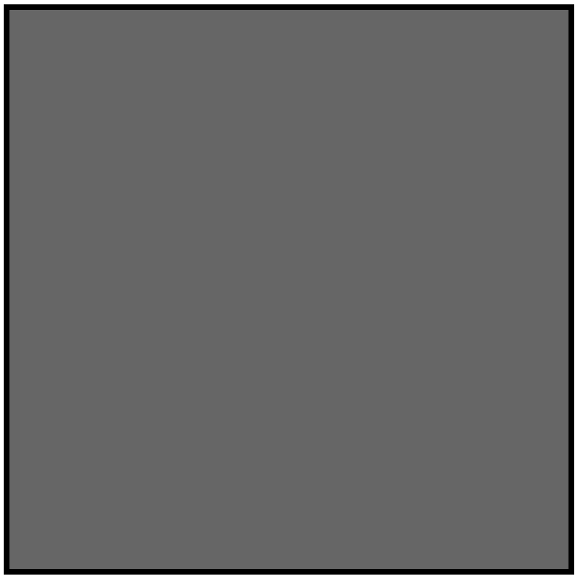
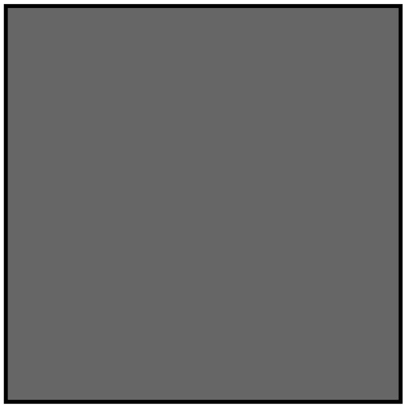


Fig. E.1 A quadrilateral image example.

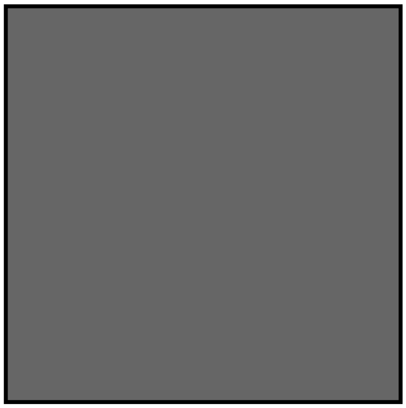
Fig. B.1 is a gray box enclosed by a dark border. List. B.5 shows the corresponding LaTeX code.

Listing E.5: Sample LaTeX code for a single figure

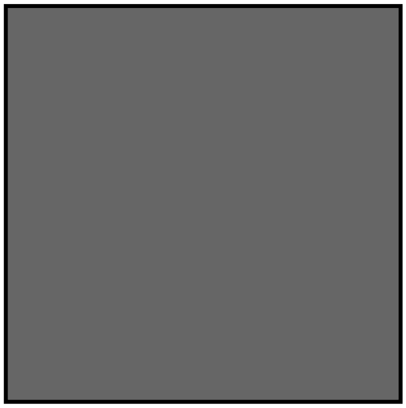
```
\begin{figure}[!htbp]
   \centering
      \includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{example}
   \caption{A quadrilateral image example.}
   \label{fig:example}
\end{figure}
\cleardoublepage

Fig.~\ref{fig:example} is a gray box enclosed by a dark border. List.~\
    ref{lst:onefig} shows the corresponding \LaTeX \ code.
\end{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. E.2 Figures on top of each other. See List. B.6 for the corresponding LaTeX code.

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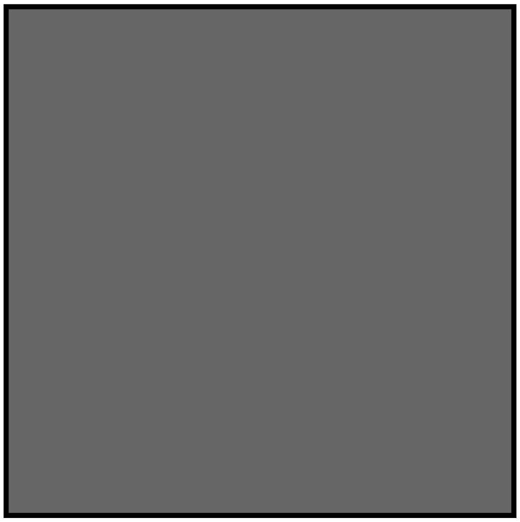
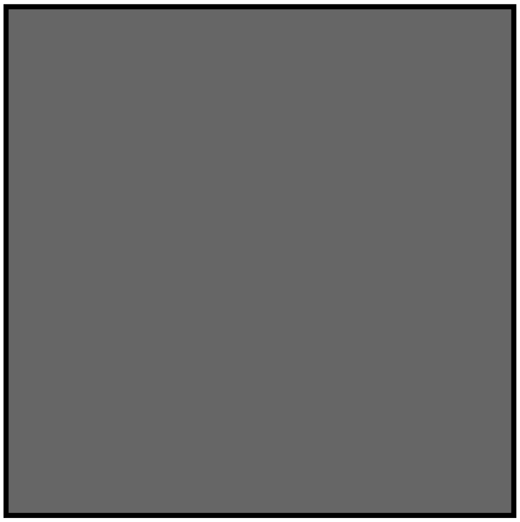
Listing E.6: Sample LaTeX code for three figures on top of each other

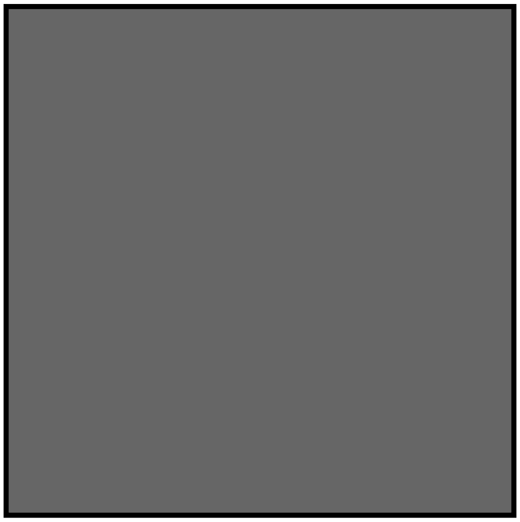
```
\begin{figure}[!htbp]
\centering
\subbottom[A sub-figure in the top row.]{
\includegraphics[width=0.35\textwidth]{example_gray_box}
\label{fig:top}
}
\vfill
\subbottom[A sub-figure in the middle row.]{
\includegraphics[width=0.35\textwidth]{example_gray_box}
\label{fig:mid}
}
\vfill
\subbottom[A sub-figure in the bottom row.]{
\includegraphics[width=0.35\textwidth]{example_gray_box}
\label{fig:botm}
}
\caption{Figures on top of each other}
\label{fig:tmb}
\end{figure}
```



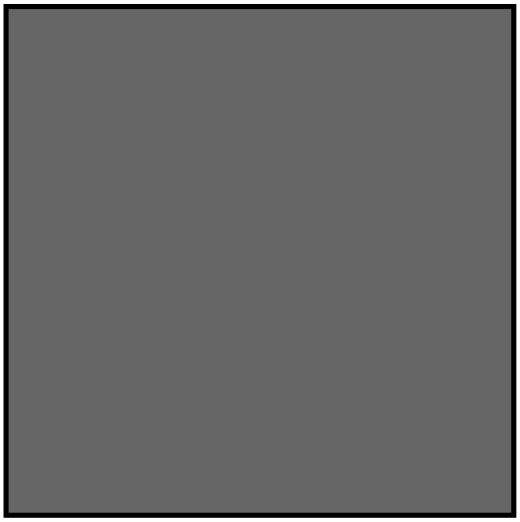
(a) A sub-figure in the upper-left corner.



(b) A sub-figure in the upper-right corner.



(c) A sub-figure in the lower-left corner.



(d) A sub-figure in the lower-right corner

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

Listing E.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_gray_box}
\label{fig:upprleft}
}
\hfill
\subbottom[A sub-figure in the upper-right corner.]{
\includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{example_gray_box}
\label{fig:uppright}
}
\vfill
\subbottom[A sub-figure in the lower-left corner.]{
\includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{example_gray_box}
\label{fig:lowerleft}
}
\hfill
\subbottom[A sub-figure in the lower-right corner]{
\includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{example_gray_box}
\label{fig:lowright}
}
\caption{Four figures in each corner. See List.~\ref{lst:fourfigs} for
    the corresponding \LaTeX \ code.}
\label{fig:fourfig}
\end{figure}
```

E6 Table

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

TABLE E.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)
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, 13, 16470)	(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, 13725)	(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)
101565	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
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)
112545	(1, 12, 16470)	(1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
115290	(1, 13, 16470)	(2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0)
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)
123525	(1, 13, 13725)	(2, 2, 2745), (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 E.8: Sample LaTeX code for making typical table environment

```
\begin{center}
{\scriptsize
\begin{tabularx}{\textwidth}{p{0.1\textwidth}|p{0.2\textwidth}|p{0.5\textwidth}}
\caption{Feasible triples for highly variable grid} \label{tab:triple_grid} \\
\hline
\hline
\textbf{Time (s)} &
\textbf{Triple chosen} &
\textbf{Other feasible triples} \\
\hline
\endfirsthead
\multicolumn{3}{c}%
{\textit{Continued from previous page}} \\
\hline
\hline
\textbf{Time (s)} &
\textbf{Triple chosen} &
\textbf{Other feasible triples} \\
\hline
\endhead
\hline
\multicolumn{3}{r}{\textit{Continued on next page}} \\
\endfoot
\hline
\endlastfoot
\hline

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) \\
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, 13, 16470) & (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, 13725) & (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) \\
101565 & (1, 13, 13725) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
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) \\
112545 & (1, 12, 16470) & (1, 13, 13725), (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
115290 & (1, 13, 16470) & (2, 2, 2745), (2, 3, 0), (3, 1, 0) \\
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) \\
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, 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) \\
\end{tabularx}
}
\end{center}
```

E7 Algorithm or Pseudocode Listing

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 E.2 CALCULATION OF $y = x^n$

Input(s):		
n	:	nth power; $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$
x	:	base value; $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$
Output(s):		
y	:	result; $y \in \mathbb{R}^+$

Require: $n \geq 0 \vee x \neq 0$
Ensure: $y = x^n$
$y \Leftarrow 1$
if $n < 0$ **then**
    $X \Leftarrow 1/x$
    $N \Leftarrow -n$
else
    $X \Leftarrow x$
    $N \Leftarrow n$
end if
while $N \neq 0$ **do**
    if N is even **then**
        $X \Leftarrow X \times X$
        $N \Leftarrow N/2$
    else $\{N$ is odd$\}$
        $y \Leftarrow y \times X$
        $N \Leftarrow N - 1$
    end if
end while

Listing E.9: Sample LaTeX code for algorithm or pseudocode listing usage

```
\begin{table}[!htbp]
   \caption{Calculation of $y = x^n$}
   \label{tab:calcxn}
   {\footnotesize
   \begin{tabular}{lll}
   \hline
   \hline
   {\bfseries Input(s):} & & \\
   $n$ & : & $n$th power; $n \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$ \\
   $x$ & : & base value; $x \in \mathbb{R}^{+}$ \\
   \hline
   {\bfseries Output(s):} & & \\
   $y$ & : & result; $y \in \mathbb{R}^{+}$  \\
   \hline
   \hline
   \\
   \end{tabular}
   }
   \begin{algorithmic}[1]
   {\footnotesize
      \REQUIRE $n \geq 0 \vee x \neq 0$
      \ENSURE $y = x^n$
      \STATE $y \Leftarrow 1$
      \IF{$n < 0$}
            \STATE $X \Leftarrow 1 / x$
            \STATE $N \Leftarrow -n$
      \ELSE
            \STATE $X \Leftarrow x$
            \STATE $N \Leftarrow n$
      \ENDIF
      \WHILE{$N \neq 0$}
            \IF{$N$ is even}
                  \STATE $X \Leftarrow X \times X$
                  \STATE $N \Leftarrow N / 2$
            \ELSE[$N$ is odd]
                  \STATE $y \Leftarrow y \times X$
                  \STATE $N \Leftarrow N - 1$
            \ENDIF
      \ENDWHILE
   }
   \end{algorithmic}
\end{table}
```

E8 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 E.10: Computing Fibonacci numbers in C (./code/fibo.c)

```
/* fibo.c -- It prints out the first N Fibonacci
 *            numbers.
 */

#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
    int n;          /* Number of fibonacci numbers we will print */
    int i;          /* Index of fibonacci number to be printed next */
    int current;    /* Value of the (i)th fibonacci number */
    int next;       /* Value of the (i+1)th fibonacci number */
    int twoaway;    /* Value of the (i+2)th fibonacci number */

    printf("How␣many␣Fibonacci␣numbers␣do␣you␣want␣to␣compute?␣");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    if (n<=0)
       printf("The␣number␣should␣be␣positive.\n");
    else {
      printf("\n\n\tI␣\t␣Fibonacci(I)␣\n\t=====================\n");
      next = current = 1;
      for (i=1; i<=n; i++) {
   printf("\t%d␣\t␣␣␣%d\n", i, current);
   twoaway = current+next;
   current = next;
   next    = twoaway;
      }
    }
}

/* The output from a run of this program was:

How many Fibonacci numbers do you want to compute? 9

   I   Fibonacci(I)
   =====================
   1      1
   2      1
   3      2
   4      3
   5      5
   6      8
   7      13
   8      21
   9      34

*/
```

List. B.11 shows the corresponding LaTeX code.

Listing E.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.
```

E9 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 E.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.
```

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E9.1 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 E.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.

E9.1.1 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 E.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.
```

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E10 Citing

Citing bibliography content is done using BibTeX. It requires the creation of a BibTeX file (.bib extension name), and then added in the argument of `\bibliography{ }` . For each .bib file, separate them by a comma in the argument of `\bibliography{ }` without the extension name. Building your BibTeX file (references.bib) can be done easily with a tool called JabRef (www.jabref.org).

The following subsections are examples of citations.

E10.1 Books

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E10.2 Booklets

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E10.3 Proceedings

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E10.4 In books

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E10.5 In proceedings

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E10.6 Journals

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E10.7 Theses/dissertations

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E10.8 Technical Reports and Others

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E10.9 Miscellaneous

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E11 Index

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 E.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.
```

E12 Adding Relevant PDF Pages

Examples of such PDF pages are 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 E.16: Sample LaTeX code for including PDF pages

```
\includepdf[pages={8-10},%
offset=3.5mm -10mm,%
scale=0.73,%
frame,%
pagecommand={},]
{./reference/Xilinx2015-UltraScale-Architecture-Overview.pdf}
```

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XILINX. 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(1)	468	780	780	780	650	650	1,404
Maximum HR I/Os(2)	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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Virtex UltraScale Device-Package Combinations and Maximum I/Os

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

Package(1)(2)(3)	Package Dimensions (mm)	VU065	VU080	VU095	VU125	VU160	VU190	VU440
		HR, HP GTH, GTY	HR, HP GTH, GTY	HR, HP GTH, GTY	HR, HP GTH, GTY	HR, HP GTH, GTY	HR, HP GTH, GTY	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

Notes:

1. Go to Ordering Information for package designation details.
2. All packages have 1.0mm ball pitch.
3. 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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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

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

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

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

Package (1)(2)(3)	Package Dimensions (mm)	VU3P	VU5P	VU7P	VU9P	VU11P	VU13P
		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(4)						832, 52
FLVB2104	47.5x47.5		702, 76	702, 76	702, 76	624, 76	
FHVB2104	52.5x52.5(4)						702, 76
FLVC2104	47.5x47.5		416, 80	416, 80	416, 104	416, 96	
FHVC2104	52.5x52.5(4)						416, 104
FLVA2577	52.5x52.5				448, 120	448, 96	448, 128

Notes:
1. Go to Ordering Information for package designation details.
2. All packages have 1.0mm ball pitch.
3. 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.
4. 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.

Appendix F
ARTICLE PAPER(S)

Article/Forum Paper Format (IEEE LaTeX format)

Michael Shell, *Member, IEEE,* John Doe, *Fellow, OSA,* and Jane Doe, *Life Fellow, IEEE*

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***Abstract*—The abstract goes here. 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.**

***Index Terms*—Computer Society, IEEE, IEEEtran, journal, LaTeX, paper, template.**

I. Introduction

THIS demo file is intended to serve as a "starter file" for IEEE article papers produced under LaTeX using IEEEtran.cls version 1.8b and later. 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.

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M. Shell was with the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA, 30332.
E-mail: see http://www.michaelshell.org/contact.html
J. Doe and J. Doe are with Anonymous University.

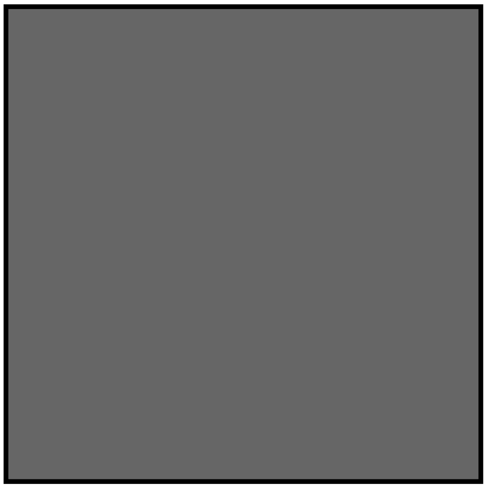

Fig. 1. Simulation results for the network.

TABLE I
An Example of a Table

One	Two
Three	Four

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II. Conclusion

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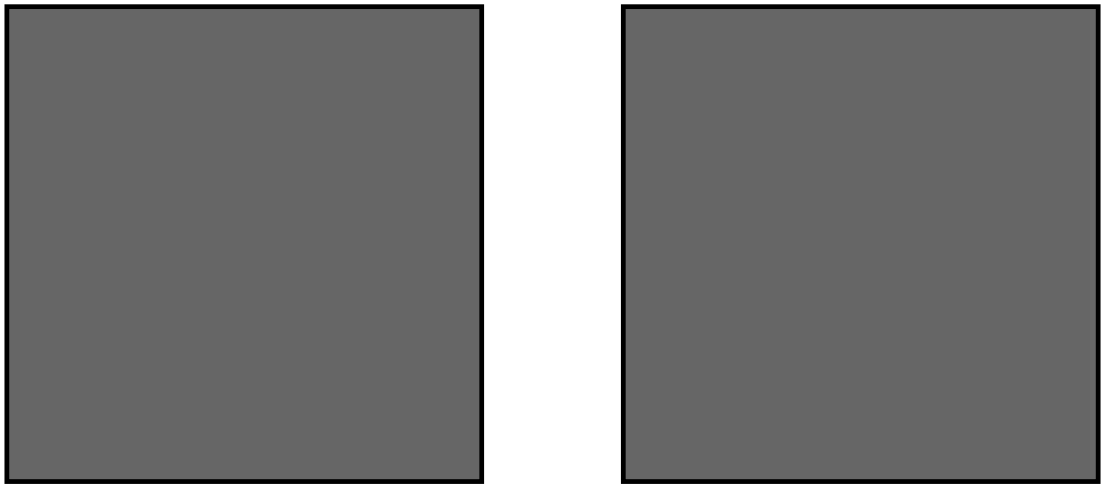

(a) Case I (b) Case II

Fig. 2. Simulation results for the network.

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APPENDIX A
PROOF OF THE FIRST ZONKLAR EQUATION

Appendix one text goes here.

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APPENDIX B

Appendix two text goes here. [1].

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank...

REFERENCES

[1] T. Oetiker, H. Partl, I. Hyna, and E. Schlegl, *The Not So Short Introduction to $\LaTeX\,2_\varepsilon$ Or $\LaTeX\,2_\varepsilon$ in 157 minutes*. n.a., 2014.