

# **Drone Based Measurement of Signal Propagation in Urban Environments and Analysis**

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## **Abstract**

*ABSTRACT PLACEHOLDER*

## **1. Introduction (In Progress)**

### **1.1. The Problem: ISP Monopolies**

Home Internet users in the United States are at the mercy of their Internet Service Provider(ISP). Users seeking relatively modern download ( $> 25$  Mbps) and upload ( $> 3$  Mbps) speeds for home Internet are extremely restricted in their choices. The FCC states that 30% of Americans (measured in developed census blocks) have no ISPs delivering home Internet at these speeds, while another 48% of Americans have only one ISP providing service at these speeds[1].

## **2. Outline**

### **2.1. Introduction**

- Motivation - What is the problem? Why is it important?
- Goal - What are we trying to accomplish?
- Overview of challenge and previous work
- Approach
- Summary of implementation
- Summary of results
- (optional) Roadmap: The remainder of this paper is organized as follows....

## **2.2. Problem Background and Related Work**

- Survey of prior work with similar goals
- For each previous approach, explain what has been done and why it does not meet your goal

## **2.3. Approach**

- Key novel idea
- Why it is a good idea

## **2.4. Implementation**

- System overview (flow chart of key steps?)
- Subsection for each step or issue you addressed
  - Problem statement
  - Possible approaches
  - Chosen approach and why
  - Implementaton details

## **2.5. Evaluation**

- Experiment design...
- Data...
- Metrics...
- Comparisons...
- Qualitative results...
- Quantitative results...

## **2.6. Summary**

- Conclusions...
- Limitations...
- Future work...

## References

- [1] Industry Analysis and Technology Division, “Internet access services: Status as of december 31, 2015,” Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Tech. Rep., 2016.
- [2] L. Lamport, *ΛT<sub>E</sub>X: A Document Preparation System*, 2nd ed. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley, 1994.
- [3] F. Lastname1 and F. Lastname2, “A very nice paper to cite,” in *International Symposium on Computer Architecture*, 2000.
- [4] F. Lastname1 and F. Lastname2, “Another very nice paper to cite,” in *International Symposium on Computer Architecture*, 2001.
- [5] B. Salzberg and T. Murphy, “Latex: When Word fails you,” in *Proceedings of the 33rd Annual ACM SIGUCCS Conference on User Services*, ser. SIGUCCS ’05. New York, NY, USA: ACM, 2005, pp. 241–243.

## 3. TEMPLATE REFERENCE: KAJ IGNORE

## 4. Preparation Instructions

### 4.1. Paper Formatting

There are no minimum or maximum length limits on IW reports. We are including this template because we think it will be helpful for citing things properly and for including figures into formatted text. If you are using ΛT<sub>E</sub>X [2] to typeset your paper, then we strongly suggest that you start from the template available at <http://iw.cs.princeton.edu> – this document was prepared with that template. If you are using a different software package to typeset your paper, then you can still use this document as a reasonable sample of how your report might look. Table 1 is a suggestion of some formatting guidelines, as well as being an example of how to include a table in a Latex document.

Field	Value
Paper size	US Letter 8.5in × 11in
Top margin	1in
Bottom margin	1in
Left margin	1in
Right margin	1in
Body font	12pt
Abstract font	12pt, italicized
Section heading font	14pt, bold
Subsection heading font	12pt, bold

**Table 1: Formatting guidelines.**

**Please ensure that you include page numbers with your submission.** This makes it easier for readers to refer to different parts of your paper when they provide comments.

We highly recommend you use bibtex for managing your references and citations. You can add bib entries to a references.bib file throughout the semester (e.g., as you read papers) and then they will be ready for you to cite when you start writing the report. If you use bibtex, please note that the references.bib file provided in the template example includes some format-specific incantations at the top of the file. If you substitute your own bib file, you will probably want to include these incantations at the top of it.

## **4.2. Citations and Footnotes**

There are various reasons to cite prior work and include it as references in your bibliography. For example, If you are improving upon prior work, you should include a full citation for the work in the bibliography [3, 4]. You can also cite information that is used as background or explanation[5]. In addition to citing scholarly papers or books, you can also create bibtex entries for webpages or other sources. Many online databases allow you to download a premade bibtex entry for each paper you access. You can simply copy-paste these into your references.bib file.

Sometimes you want to footnote something, such as a web site.<sup>1</sup> Note that the footnote number comes after the punctuation.

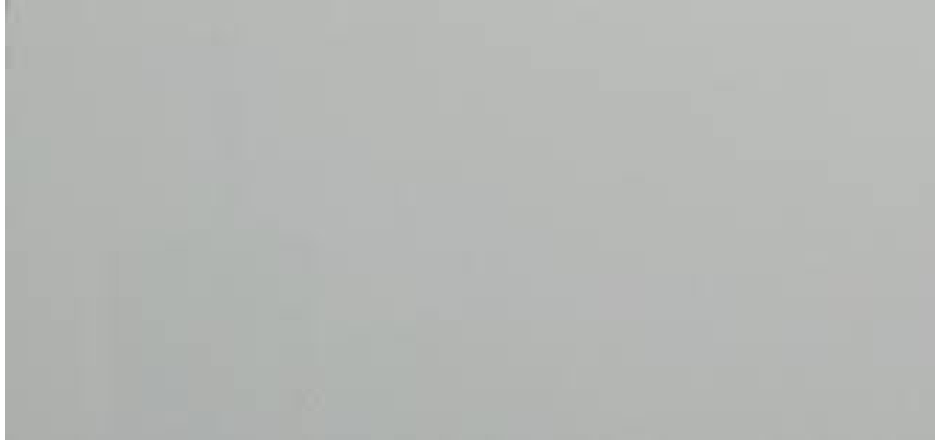
## **4.3. Figures and Tables.**

Figure 1 shows an example of how to include a figure in your report. Ensure that the figures and tables are legible. Please also ensure that you refer to your figures in the main text. Make sure that your figures will be legible in the expected forms that the report will be read. If you expect someone to print it out in gray-scale, then make sure the figures are legible when printed that way.

In Section 4.1, an example of a table was given. (Note that the “S” in Section is capitalized. Here’s one more example - see Table 2.

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.cs.princeton.edu>

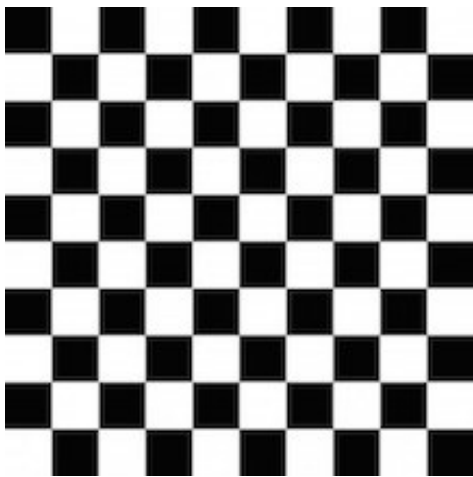


**Figure 1: This is a gray image.**

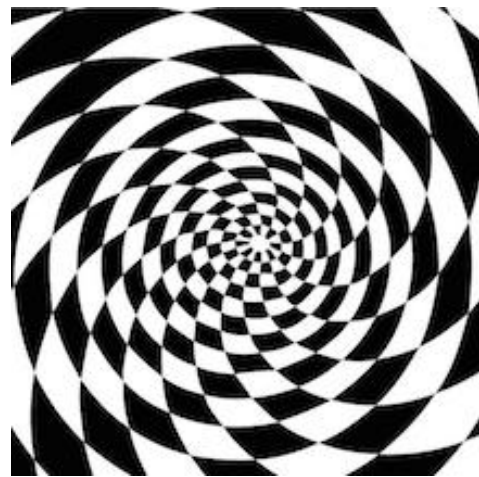
Some field	Another field
200	10000
400	20000
800	40000
1600	80000
3200	160000
6400	320000

**Table 2: Some data in a table.**

Here's an example that shows how you can have side-by-side figures - see Figure 2 and Figure 3.  
(Note that the the "F" in Figure is capitalized.



**Figure 2: Plain checkerboard.**



**Figure 3: Cool checkerboard.**

#### **4.4. Double Quotes.**

Latex double quotes are not the same as the double quote key on your keyboard. The standard way of writing quotes and double quotes in LaTeX is with “ and ” not with " and ".

Now that may be confusing, so you may want to use the `\{quotes}` command. For example “The quick brown fox.”

#### **4.5. Main Body.**

Avoid bad page or column breaks in your main text, i.e., last line of a paragraph at the top of a column or first line of a paragraph at the end of a column. If you begin a new section or sub-section near the end of a column, ensure that you have at least two (2) lines of body text on the same column.