ABSTRACT

TITLE

by

FirstName LastName

Text of paragraph one.

Text of paragraph two. Note the indent.

TITLE

by

FirstName LastName

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Faculty of

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

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APPROVAL PAGE

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*< Write personal dedication in Italics >*

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The first paragraph of this section is dedicated to the Thesis or Dissertation Advisor.

The second paragraph is indented and dedicated to Committee members.

The third paragraph is indented and dedicated to Funding source(s) and Technical support.

Subsequent paragraphs are indented and may include peers who were key to the student's success.

Some also finish with family members.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS (Optional)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| © | | Copyright | |
| ∫ | | Integration | |
| Å | | Angstrom (10-10 meters) | |
|  |  | |

LIST OF DEFINITIONS (Optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Accuracy | How closely an instrument measures the true or actual value of the process variable being measured or sensed. |
| Acidic | The condition of water or soil which contains a sufficient amount of acid substances to lower the pH below 7.0. |
| Alkaline | The condition of water or soil which contains a sufficient amount of alkali substances to raise the pH above 7.0. |
|  |  |
| Effective range | That portion of the design range (usually upper 90 percent) in which an instrument has acceptable accuracy. | |

CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

## 

## **Objective**

The objective of this dissertation is to present applications of space-time processing for the following multiple-access, wireless communication systems: time-division division multiple-Access (TDMA) and code division multiple-access (CDMA). For the TDMA system, the following spatial processing techniques: optimum combining and direct matrix inverse (DMI) were reviewed; and eigen analysis-based processing, or the eigen canceler was proposed.

For the CDMA system, the following receiver consecrations are formulated and compared: (1) space-time maximum ratio combining (SMRC/TMRC) (in effect spacetime diversity), (2) cascade optimum space-MRC time (SOPT/TMRC) (optimum spatial processing cascaded with a RAKE receiver) and (3) cascade optimum space-optimum time (SOPT/TOPT).

### Title of Subsection 1

In recent years new adaptive algorithms have been suggested for subspace tracking (Patel, 1998), (Valdez, 1999). Let r be the rank of the interference subspace. Then, the algorithm consists of the following steps:

1. Initialize the interference subspace and initialize X. L is a N by r matrix definedas whatever used to be written here.
2. This list is continued here to show that the space between two list points is doublespaced.
3. As wireless networks proliferate and the subscriber community increases, the load on the network increases.

Table X.xTitle of Table 1 (Capitalize Each Word in the Title)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table x.1 | Filler Text | Filler Text | Filler Text |
| x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x |

Source: Source of table X.x (Must be in 10 points)

A qualitative picture of the longitudinal electric field at the axis of the electron avalanche is given in Figure 16.7. The x=0 plane corresponds to the front of the avalanche and is where the field attains the maximum average value it can have in the gap-Em. Away from this plane, the electric field decreases. Notice that for x>0, the fields decrease is slower than for x<0.

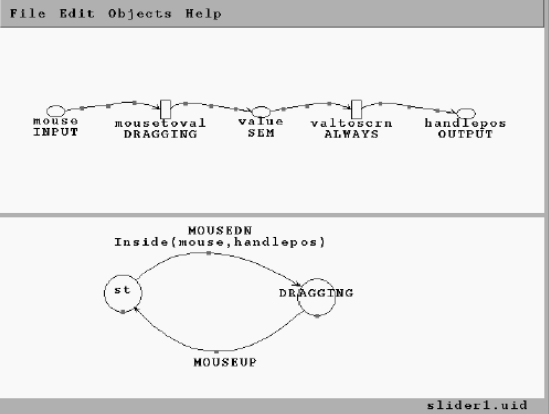


Figure X.x Description of the figure (Description begins with a capital letter, followed by sentence case. Acronyms, and proper names are capitalized, and always ends with a period**.**)

Source: Source of figure X.x (Must be in 10 points)

Figure X.x shows the specification of this simple slider in our visual notation, running on our graphical editor, VRED. The upper portion of the screen shows the continuous portion of the specification using ovals to represent variables, rectangles for links, and arrows for data flows. The name of each link is shown under its rectangle.

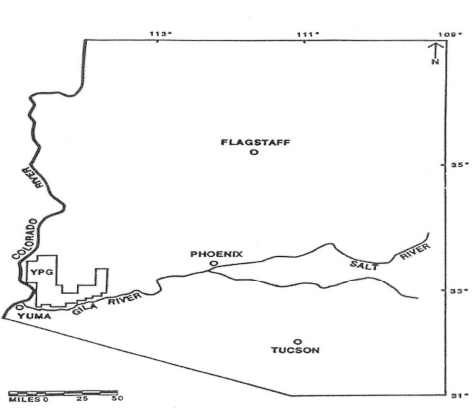
***E = mc2*** (1.1)

Understanding the area of a circle is essential in various fields, including mathematics, engineering, architecture, and physics. It is used in the calculation of surface areas, volumes, and in solving real-world problems involving circular shapes, such as calculating the area of a circular garden, the surface area of a cylindrical container, or the area of a circular piece of land.

# APPENDIX A (Optional)

**SAMPLING SITES**

Figures A.1 to A.12 show sampling locations at YPG and APG sites.



**Figure A.1** Regional Map Depicting Yuma Proving Ground (U.S. Army YPG, 1999).

Source: Source of figure X.x (Must be in 10 points)

# APPENDIX B (Optional)

**PARAMETER SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS RESULTS**

Parameter sensitivity analysis results for each receptor in both APG and YPG sites are

provided in the following Tables.

Table B.1 Sensitivity Analysis, Terrestrial Animals, APG

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x |
| x | x | x | x |

Source: Source of table X.x (Must be in 10 points)

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