**THE TITLE IS IN ALL CAPITAL LETTERS**

Author(s) Name(s)

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[For student papers] Faculty Advisor:

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**ABSTRACT**

The Abstract goes here. From Wikipedia: “An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose.” In other words, the abstract states what is inside the paper.

**INTRODUCTION**

The Introduction goes here. The Introduction introduces readers to the paper. It might include some background information (including a brief literature review), why the paper was written, what the paper is for, for whom it was written, and a brief outline of its main contents/sections.

**THE BODY**

You should add sections to organize your paper as needed. Typically there is a lot of text, some equations, and some figures and tables as needed. With LaTeX, the template formats a lot of things for you, and so we will just include a few representative examples of equations/figures/etc. Keep in mind there is a 10-page limit for papers at ITC.

**CITATIONS AND OTHER REFERENCES**

Here are some citations of a single item [1] and multiple items [2,3,4,5,6,7] notice that these include examples of conference papers, journal papers, etc. The numbers you see above are AUTOMATICALLY UPDATED when you add/remove/rearrange the list of references at the end of the paper. Here is how it works. When you are in the body of the paper and you wish to add a citation, go to Insert -> Cross-Reference, for the “reference type” select “Bookmark” and this will bring up a list of Bookmark labels you have made. Select the one you want, and make sure the “insert reference to” is set to “Bookmark text.” When you do all of this, the *numeral* that is associated with the paper you want to cite will be inserted into the paper. You will have to add the square brackets manually.

Down at the end of the paper in the list of REFERENCES, the procedure is a bit different. To create the sequential list of numerals, I did Insert -> Field and selected “Numbering” and “SEQ.” I don’t think it matters to much, but I gave the sequence the name “SEQ Reference” (without the quotes). Because I have already done this, you don’t have to do it again, you can add a new reference simply by highlighting (selecting) one of the bracketed numbers, say you highlight the text “[1]”, copy it, and then paste it somewhere else to start the new REFERENCE you want to add to the list. When you past it, the first thing you will notice is that the number is out of sequence (it will probably paste as a “[1]”). I’ll tell you how to fix that in a minute. Go ahead an type the reference information in (authors names, title, dates, etc.). This next step is the key. Highlight (select) only the numeral in your new citation (in my running example, I would highlight the out-of-sequence “1” that I pasted in a moment ago). Go to Insert -> Bookmark and give this numeral a sensible name (I like names like “Irig106\_04”, and “ChalfantIrving”).

That is it! To summarize, down at the bottom we have used a sequential numbering field to give us a sequence of numbers for each paper. Each of these numbers has been given a Bookmark name. Up here in the body of the paper we simply insert a cross reference to those Bookmarks. Whenever you add/subtract/reorder the list of references at the bottom, all of the numbers become stale. You can update EVERYTHING in the entire paper by highlighting (selecting) the ENTIRE DOCUMENT (Ctrl-A), right-clicking and choosing “Update Field”.

An example of an equation is below. It is actually a 1-by-3 table with transparent borders. The right cell contains the equation number. This is another sequential numbering field (I called it “SEQ Equation”). The center cell contains the equation itself (created using the Equation Editor). The left cell us there simply to balance out the right cell. This is the equation

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | . | (1) |

That equation ended its sentence, so it has a period at the end. We can reference (1) by using its number. As before, we have done Insert -> Cross Reference, but this time we choose “Equation” (instead of “Reference”). We will then see the list of available equations, we select the one we want and we’re done.

An example figure is shown in Figure 1, where we again reference something using its number. Once more, I have done an Insert -> Cross Reference, and selected “Figure”, and selected the one I wanted from the list. The reference that gets inserted is the entire word “Figure 1”.

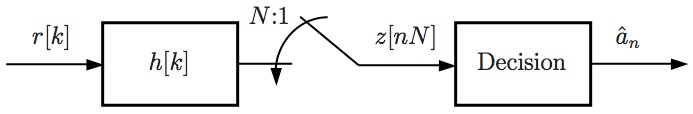


Figure 1 Downsampling Operation.

**NUMERICAL RESULTS**

Once again, you should add sections as needed. Although it is not required, oftentimes a paper will contain some kind of numerical performance results.

**CONCLUSIONS**

This is where you give your final word on what you have written. Now that you have completely developed everything, you want to make sure the reader understands its value and how they benefit from it. You might also connect your paper's findings to a larger context, suggest the implications of your findings, suggest future work, or revisit your paper's original question with the new insights you have presented.

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