

Use all capitals followed by double space.

Should be 1 page for MS 2 pages for PhD

Use all capitals, single space inside the title, followed by double space.

ABSTRACT

**ADAPTIVE SPACE-TIME PROCESSING
FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS**

Write 'by' in separate line, followed by a single space:

Spacing	
Before:	0 pt
After:	0 pt
Line spacing:	Single

by
Xiao Cheng Bernstein

Your name needs the following paragraph settings in order to have the right space between your name and the first line of your abstract:

Spacing	
Before:	0 pt
After:	12 pt
Line spacing:	Double

Adaptive space-time processing techniques have been considered in the past to increase the capacity of two major, multiple-access wireless communication systems: Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) and Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA). Space processing uses multiple antennas which, in turn, provide alternative signal paths in order to cancel interferences and combat multipath fading. In this investigation, the *eigencanceler* method was used to evaluate theoretical optimum combinations. The feasible *direct matrix inverse* (DMI) technique was also evaluated. An analysis of the system performance revealed that when data sets are small, the eigencanceler technique is superior to the DMI technique. A simple projection-based algorithm was proposed and its performance analyzed.

The first line of the 2nd paragraph is indented

The capacity of CDMA communication systems is normally restricted by multiple-access interferences (MAI). It was shown that spatial and temporal processing can be combined to increase the capacity of CDMA-based wireless communications systems. The degrees of freedom provided by space-time processing were exploited to combat both fading and MAI. Specifically, the following methods were considered:

(1) space-time diversity, (2) cascade optimum spatial-diversity temporal, (3) cascade optimum spatial-optimum temporal, and (4) joint-domain optimum processing. It was proved that, due to its interference cancellation capability, *optimum combining* provides significantly better performance than diversity techniques.

**ADAPTIVE SPACE-TIME PROCESSING
FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS**

You have 17 or 18 single spaces here depending on the length of your title. Make sure your name is appearing in the middle of this page

**by
Xiao Cheng Bernstein**

You need to have 14 single spaces here.

**A Dissertation
Submitted to the Faculty of
New Jersey Institute of Technology
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy in Electrical Engineering**

**Helen and John C. Hartmann Department of
Electrical and Computer Engineering**

Use two single spaces and then enter the date of graduation (either January, May or August + year)

January 1996

Make sure you list the right title and department here. A list of title page samples is available on <http://www.njit.edu/graduatestudies/Titles.php>

Copyright page is typically used only for the Ph.D. Dissertation; For the Master's Thesis, a blank page is inserted

Copyright © 1996 by Xiao Cheng Bernstein

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

APPROVAL PAGE

**ADAPTIVE SPACE-TIME PROCESSING
FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS**

Xiao Cheng Bernstein

At least 5 signatures are required for a Doctoral Dissertation; At least 3 for a Master's Thesis.

The required qualification for dissertation or thesis advisers and for committee members can be found in the on-line graduate catalog under Academic Policies and Procedures or consult with the Graduate Studies Office.

Dr. Alexander M. Haimovich, Dissertation Advisor Date
Associate Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering, NJIT

Dr. Yeheskel Bar-Ness, Committee Member Date
Distinguished Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering, NJIT

Dr. Michael Porter, Committee Member Date
Professor of Mathematics, NJIT

Dr. Zoran Siveski, Committee Member Date
Assistant Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering, NJIT

Dr. Jack H. Winters, Committee Member Date
Member of Technical Staff, AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, NJ

Use the Tab key for alignment (activate "show ¶" to double-check).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Author: Xiao Cheng Bernstein
Degree: Doctor of Philosophy
Date: January 1996
Date of Birth: November 3, 1965
Place of Birth: Shanghai, People's Republic of China

These two entries will not appear online on the NJIT library ETD.

Undergraduate and Graduate Education:

- Doctor of Philosophy in Electrical Engineering, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, NJ, 1996
- Master of Science in Electrical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, P. R. China, 1991
- Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, P. R. China, 1988

List the most recent degree first.

Major: Electrical Engineering

Indicate your current degree program

Presentations and Publications:

Use hanging indent under Format → Paragraph → Special

Xiao C. Wu and Alexander M. Haimovich, "Adaptive arrays for increased performance in mobile communications," The Sixth International Symposium on Personal, Indoor and Mobile Radio Communications (PIMRC'95), Toronto, Canada, September 1995.

Xiao C. Wu and Alexander M. Haimovich, "Space-time processing for CDMA communications," Proceedings of the 1995 Conference on Information Science and Systems, Baltimore, MD, pp. 371-376, March 1995.

Xiao C. Wu and Alexander M. Haimovich, "A simple projection based adaptive array with applications to mobile communications," Proceedings of the 1994 Adaptive Antenna Systems Symposium, Melville, NY, pp. 37-42, November 1994.

This is the first page where a page number should occur. (Roman numerals). It should be centered, bold, and 12 pt like the text. It should be ½ inch from the physical bottom of the page within a footer.

< Write personal dedication >
< Samples are available in the Office of Graduate Studies >

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The order for this section is as follows: Thesis or Dissertation Advisor, Committee members, Funding source and Technical support. Many students include peers (by name please) who were key to their success and some also finish with family members.

The Table of Contents has to be created manually and has to follow the format presented here. The 'Split Cells' function is very helpful here. **Note:** For detailed instructions look into the [Guide for Creating a Table of Contents](#) on the webpage.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Objective	2
1.2 Background Information	2
2 SPATIAL PROCESSING FOR TDMA SYSTEMS	7
2.1 Problem Statement	8
2.2 Eigenanalysis Filter Information	11
3 IMPLEMENTATION	28
3.1 Adaptive Algorithms for the Eigencanceler	28
3.1.1 Projection Algorithm	28
3.1.2 Power Method	30
3.2 A Stochastic Model For The Convergence Behavior of the Affine Projection Algorithm for Gaussian Inputs.....	31
4 SPACE-TIME PROCESSING FOR CDMA COMMUNICATIONS	37
4.1 Signal Model	37
4.2 Space-Time Combining Schemes	42
4.2.1 Spatial Combiner	42
4.2.2 Space-Time Combiner	44
4.2.3 Test Preparation	46
4.2.4 Wear Rate	47
4.2.5 Friction Regimes	50

Chapter Titles appear in All Caps

'Chapter' and 'Page'
have to be listed again
on the second page of
TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)

When TABLE OF CONTENTS is
longer than one page then
insert (Continued) here

Chapter	Page
4.2.6 Antiwear Additives	52
5 CONCLUSION	57
APPENDIX A MATLAB SOURCE CODES FOR DETECTION WITH WAVELETS.....	91
A.1 Signal Model	91
A.2 Space-Time Combining Schemes	92
APPENDIX B CORRELATION OF CDMA SIGNALS	93
B.1 Signal Model	93
B.2 Space-Time Combining Schemes	96
REFERENCES	98

This is a simple table with three columns.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
2.1 Frequency Reuse Factor and CIR.....	24
2.2 Optimization Mechanism.....	29
2.3 Communication System.....	34
3.1 Cascade Space-Time Receiver Configurations.....	46
4.1 Signal to Noise Ratio.....	51
4.2 Channel Model.....	53
4.3 Performance of ST Receiver as a Function of Number of Active Users L	55
4.4 Performance of ST Receiver as a Function of Number of Ratio q	56
4.5 Performance of ST Receiver as a Function of Number of Ratio p	56
4.6 On the Capacity and Outage Probability of an Air-Ground CDMA Cellular System with Imperfect Power Control	70

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 10px;"> This is a simple table with three columns. </div> 2.1 The average BER vs. the average received SNR with one interference INR=2 dB and (a) K=20, (b) K=50 (analytical results)	17
3.1 The average BER vs. the average received SNR with on interference (simulation results)	29
3.2 IS-54 Data Model	31
3.3 IS-54 Slot Formats	31
4.1 IS-136 System	49
4.2 Channel Model	53
4.3 Performance of ST receiver as a function of number of active users L	55
4.4 Performance of ST receiver as a function of number of ratio q	56
4.5 Performance of ST receiver as a function of number of ratio p	56
5.1 Outage probability vs. the capacity with perfect power control	70

A List of Symbols is optional - Nomenclature or List of Terms or Definitions may also be used.

LIST OF SYMBOLS

©	Copyright
∫	Integration
Å	Angstrom (10^{-10} meters)
SAR	Specific Absorption Rate
Π	3.415
♀	Female
®	Registered
≈	Approximately
♠	Spade Suit
∂	Partial Differential
#	Number Sign
¢	Cent Sign

A List of Definitions is optional - Nomenclature or List of Terms may also be used.

LIST OF DEFINITIONS

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.
Analog	The readout of an instrument by a pointer (or other indicating means) against a dial or scale.
Cohesion	Molecular attraction which holds two particles together.
Effective range	That portion of the design range (usually upper 90 percent) in which an instrument has acceptable accuracy.
Linearity	How closely an instrument measures actual values of a variable through its effective range; a measure used to determine the accuracy of an instrument.
Surfactant	Abbreviation for surface-active agent. The active agent in detergents that possesses a high cleaning ability.
Standard	A physical or chemical quantity whose value is known exactly, and is used to calibrate or standardize instruments.