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**EE 492 – SENIOR PROJECT II**

 **INTERIM REPORT**

**TED University
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering**

**Group Name (Optional)**

**Project Title:** (The title of the EE 491/492 project)

**Project Team Members:** (The names of the students who work together in the same project team)

**Project Supervisor(s):** (Academic title and name of the supervisor(s))

**Submission Date:**

**SPRING 2022-2023**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**1.** **INTRODUCTION** 1

**2.** **PROTOTYPE** 1

**3.** **DESIGN PROCESS** 1

**3.1.** **ITERATION 1 (YOU MAY REPLACE IT WITH THE NAME OF THE PROCESS)** 1

**3.1.1.** **TESTING AND RESULTS** 2

**3.1.2.** **EVALUATION** 2

**3.2.** **ITERATION 2 (YOU MAY REPLACE IT WITH THE NAME OF THE PROCESS)** 2

**3.2.1.** **TESTING AND RESULTS** 2

**3.2.2.** **EVALUATION** 2

**4.** **CONCLUSION** 2

**REFERENCES** 3

# **INTRODUCTION**

This report template aims to help the students prepare their *interim report* for the EE 492 – Senior Project II course. The students are required to follow the exact formatting of page setup, page, section, and subsection numbering, referencing, tables, and figures as given in this template. The grading of this report will be both over style and content. This report must be submitted by the **end of the 10th week of the semester** via [Moodle](https://lms.tedu.edu.tr/) as a PDF file. The PDF file should be named in the format as follows:

EE492\_SectionCode\_Semester\_IR\_[Initial(s) of student name(s)].[Student surname(s)]\_[YYMMDD].PDF

***Example:***

**EE492\_01\_F2324\_IR\_A.CALISKAN\_B.GUCLU\_C.BASAR\_230615.PDF (for group projects – *fall semester*)**

**EE492\_01\_S2324\_IR\_A.CALISKAN\_230615.PDF (for individual projects – *spring semester*)**

# **PROTOTYPE**

In this section, introduce and describe the hardware/software prototype. Indicate,

* the purpose for building the prototype,
* what the prototype does,
* an overview of its key features.

If appropriate, include a photograph, flowchart, or another visual source for the prototype.

# **DESIGN PROCESS**

This section presents the steps of the design process performed in constructing the prototype. The engineering design process is a series of steps that engineers follow to solve a design problem, and often involves an iterative process. Iteration is, in general, defined as the act of repeating something repeatedly to improve the process and eventually achieve the desired goal. In a typical design loop, *first,* a solution is generated, *second,* the solution is implemented, and *third,* the result of the implementation is tested and evaluated. If the results do not satisfy the requirements, additional solutions are generated, and the above three-step process starts over again. This cycle and iteration continue until satisfactory results are obtained and the desired goal is achieved. An example flow chart that shows the design process is given in Figure 1.

In the following subsections, discuss how the design is modified in each iteration by providing and evaluating the results obtained during testing, including difficulties encountered and new solutions proposed.

## **ITERATION 1 (YOU MAY REPLACE IT WITH THE NAME OF THE PROCESS)**

Explain the first iteration in your prototype design.

### **TESTING AND RESULTS**

Describe how the requirements were tested, provide results that show what you obtained, and interpret the results, including whether the requirements were satisfactorily satisfied.

### **EVALUATION**

Honestly assess the strengths and weaknesses of your design and develop new solutions if certain requirements are not met. Discuss what modifications and solutions are needed to improve the design.

## **ITERATION 2 (YOU MAY REPLACE IT WITH THE NAME OF THE PROCESS)**

If the design is not validated in the first iteration, explain the second iteration in this section. Clearly explain what modifications were performed to improve the design.

### **TESTING AND RESULTS**

Describe how the requirements were tested, provide results that show what you obtained, and interpret the results, including whether the requirements were satisfactorily satisfied.

### **EVALUATION**

Honestly assess the strengths and weaknesses of your design and develop new solutions if certain requirements are not met. Discuss what modifications and solutions are needed to improve the design.

**(Include new subsections 3.3, 3.4, etc., if additional iterations were performed to reach the prototype design. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of your prototype design in the last iteration and suggest new solutions to be performed in the final design.)**

# **CONCLUSION**

The conclusion should start with a summary of the work done. It should also contain information regarding the status of the design project and end with an elaboration on future work. The conclusion section is not mandatory in the interim report, but it might prove useful to plan and lay out the remainder of the project work.



Figure 1 – Flowchart of the Design Process (from Gassert & Enderle, 2008)

# **REFERENCES**

(When a reference, such as a book [1-2], handbook [3], report [4], journal [5], conference paper [6], or any other document is cited in the text, it should be properly listed in the References section. Use the [IEEE Citation Reference](https://ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/IEEE-Reference-Guide.pdf) format.)

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| [1] | J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in *Title of His Published Book, x*th ed. City of Publisher, Country if not USA: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. *x*, sec. *x*, pp. *xx–xx.* |
| [2] | B. Klaus and P. Horn, *Robot Vision.* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1986. |
| [3] | *Motorola Semiconductor Data Manual*, Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Phoenix, AZ, 1989. |
| [4] | J. H. Davis and J. R. Cogdell, “Calibration program for the 16-foot antenna,” Elect. Eng. Res. Lab., Univ. Texas, Austin, Tech. Memo. NGL-006-69-3, Nov. 15, 1987. |
| [5] | R. E. Kalman, “New results in linear filtering and prediction theory,” *J. Basic Eng.*, ser. D, vol. 83, pp. 95-108, Mar. 1961. |
| [6] | C. Berrou, A. Glavieux, and P. Thitimajshima, “Near Shannon limit error-correcting coding and decoding: Turbo-codes. 1,” in *Proc. Int. Conf. Commun.*, Geneva, Switzerland, May 1993, pp. 1064–1070. |
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