# ABSTRACT TITLE

Authors Name/s, ..

(*Affiliations*) Dpt name, name of organization, acronyms acceptable, City, Country
(*e-mail of contact author*): e-mail address if desired

**Topic :** *(indicate the main selected topic, and the optional secondary topic)* **(times new roman, 10 pt)**

*Abstract*—**Provide a short abstract. The abstract length is limited to ~ 50 words. Times New roman 11 pt or 12pt, bold.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

This template, **created in MS Word 2000 for the PC**, provides authors with the formatting specifications needed for their papers. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in. The paper body can be divided into sections I., II., III. , .., and sub-sections *A., B., C.* at the author convenience.

## II. EASE OF USE

### A. *Template Format*

This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size. Times New Roman - 10pt. Margins are 2cm top, 1.5 cm bottom, 2 cm left, 1.5 cm right.

### B. *Maintain the Integrity of the template format*

The template is used to format your abstract and style the text. If You are willing to use this template, please do not revise any of the current designations. Submiited papers not using these templates should provide the following mandatory items : Paper, complete authors list with affiliation, e-mail address of the contact author, short abstract (limited to ~ 50 words), text, figures and tables if required. The tables and figures should be provided with figure and figures captions. Number the figures and tables consecutively. Number the figures and tables separately. The total length of the paper should be limited to 2 pages. Papers exceeding the 2-page limit will be rejected.

## III. USING THE TEMPALTE

Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. You are now ready to style your abstract.

### A. *Abbreviations and Acronyms*

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, etc.. do not have to be defined. Try not to use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

### B. *Units*

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units if they are unavoidable. (such as "3.-inch wafer").

- Avoid combining SI and CGS units. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.

- Use a zero before decimal points: "0.25", not ".25". Use "cm3", not "cc". *(example of bullet list)*

### C. *Equations*

Try to type the equations using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font. For complex or multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position as in (1), using a right tab stop.

$$\alpha + \beta = \chi. \tag{1}$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation.

## IV. FIGURES AND TABLES

Insert Your figures and Tables in the text body. Figures and tales can also be inserted at the end of the text. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Type the Figure captions below the figures; type table heads right above the table. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1", even at the beginning of a sentence. Insert You figures and tables in the order as they appear in the text.

### A. *Tables*

Type Your table as proposed below.

TABLE I. TABLE TYPE STYLES

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Table column subhead* | *Subhead* | *Subhead* |
| copy | More table copy[a] | | |

a. Sample of a Table footnote. *(Table footnote)*

## B. *Figures*

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. For the same reason, do not label axes only with units. As an example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization {A[m(1)]}", not just "A/m".

A table (1 column, on line) can be inserted in the body of the text to paste the graphics or image file (which is ideally a 300 dpi TIFF or EPS file, with all fonts embedded) into the table.

| |
|---|
| 1-column, 1-line table. The border of the celle can be set as non-visible. |

Figure 1.   Graphics inserted into a table. Example of a figure caption.

You can also ou use a text box to insert a graphic or figure, (which is ideally a 300 dpi TIFF or EPS file, with all fonts embedded) because, in an MSW document, this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture. The width of the text object should be smaller than 8.8 cm

To have non-visible rules on your frame, use the MSWord "Format" pull-down menu, select Text Box > Colors and Lines to choose No Fill and No Line.

Figure 2.   Figure inserted into a Text box. Example of a figure caption.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in America is without an "e" after the "g".

If You use this template, note that the text will be formatted so that the 2 columns are approximately of the same length on the same page. This is normal. The columns length of the last page will thus be adapted to You paper length.

## REFERENCES

The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2].

Avoid using footnotes. If footnotes are required, number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Table footnotes should be written right below the table. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more, try to give all authors' names; do not use "et al.. Try to give the complete Reference Title. Papers that have not been published, should be cited as "unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. Style for References is given below

[1]   G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, "On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions," Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955.

[2]   J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.

[3]   I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, "Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy," in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.

[4]   K. Elissa, "Title of paper if known," unpublished.

[5]   R. Nicole, "Title of paper with only first word capitalized," J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.

[6]   Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, "Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface," IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].

[7]   M. Young, The Technical Writer's Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.