

Paper Title

Subtitle (*Optional*)

Authors Name per 1st Affiliation (*Author*, **Your name**)

line 1 (of *Affiliation*): dept. name of organization (**Your Course, Centre**)

line 2-name of organization, acronyms acceptable

line 3-City, Country

line 4-e-mail address (**Your email**)

Abstract—This electronic document is a “live” template and already defines the components of your paper [title, text, heads, etc.] in its style sheet. ***CRITICAL: Do Not Use Symbols, Special Characters, or Math in Paper Title or Abstract.** (*Abstract*)

I. INTRODUCTION

Remove all unnecessary sections and replace with your content: This template, modified in MS Word 2007 uses time new roman font, size 10. You may merge the heading below for your convenience.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

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A. *Subheading...*

Follow this format if you would like to add a subheading:

B. *Subheading 2 and so on...*

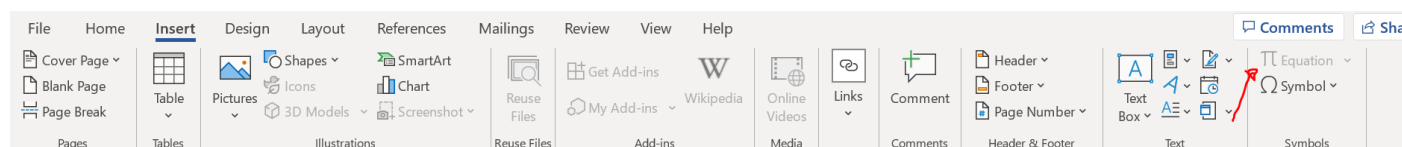
Remove all unnecessary sections and replace with your content First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size.

III. METHODOLOGY

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C. *Subheading*

Assuming that this subheading consists of your Boolean equation, please ensure you follow the equation format by inserting equation on the above panel as shown below



(The above figure is just for guidance, and so please remove if you are aware of how to insert equations)

Your equation should look like the following (example):

(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. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”

IV. RESULTS

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V. DISCUSSION

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VI. CONCLUSION

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D. Some Common Mistakes

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o.”
- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.”
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word using, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect,” “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” and “principle.”
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”
- The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example.”

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

E. Authors and Affiliations

The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization). This template was designed for two affiliations.

1) *For author/s of only one affiliation (Heading 3):* To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

a) *Selection (Heading 4):* Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

b) *Change number of columns:* Select the Columns icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select “1 Column” from the selection palette.

c) *Deletion:* Delete the author and affiliation lines for the second affiliation.

2) *For author/s of more than two affiliations:* To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

d) *Selection:* Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

e) *Change number of columns:* Select the “Columns” icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select “1 Column” from the selection palette.

f) Highlight author and affiliation lines of affiliation 1 and copy this selection.

g) *Formatting*: Insert one hard return immediately after the last character of the last affiliation line. Then paste down the copy of affiliation 1. Repeat as necessary for each additional affiliation.

h) *Reassign number of columns*: Place your cursor to the right of the last character of the last affiliation line of an even numbered affiliation (e.g., if there are five affiliations, place your cursor at end of fourth affiliation). Drag the cursor up to highlight all of the above author and affiliation lines. Go to Column icon and select “2 Columns”. If you have an odd number of affiliations, the final affiliation will be centered on the page; all previous will be in two columns.

F. *Figures and Tables*

3) *Positioning Figures and Tables*: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE I. TABLE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy ^a		

Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption. (figure caption): *Figure caption goes below the image*

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. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization, M,” not just “M.” If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (A (m(1),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic because this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture.

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.

REFERENCES

Use Harvard Referencing

Eason G, Noble N, and Sneddon N.I, (1995) “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London

[1]