

SOUND EVENT CLASSIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

These guidelines and templates are modified from those for ICASSP and WASPAA workshops.

Index Terms— One, two, three, four, five

1. INTRODUCTION

These guidelines and templates are modified from those for ICASSP and WASPAA [1] workshops.

The guidelines given below, including complete descriptions of the fonts, spacing, and related information for producing your manuscripts.

2. FORMATTING YOUR PAPER

All manuscripts must be submitted electronically as PDF files. All manuscripts must be formatted for white US letter paper (8.5 × 11 inches). Please do **not** use A4-size papers. All printed material, including text, illustrations, and charts, must be kept within a print area of 7.0 inches (178 mm) wide by 8.9 inches (226 mm) high. Do not write or print anything outside the print area. The top margin must be 1 inch (25 mm), except for the title page, and the left margin must be 0.75 inch (19 mm). All *text* must be in a two-column format. Columns are to be 3.29 inches (83.5 mm) wide, with a 0.31 inch (8 mm) space between them. Text must be fully justified.

3. NUMBER OF PAGES

You are allowed a total of 5 pages for your document. Up to 4 pages may contain technical content, figures, and references, while the 5th page may contain only references. This is the maximum number of pages that will be accepted, including all figures, tables, and references. Any documents that exceed the 5-page limit will be rejected. Any documents with a 5th page containing anything other than references will be rejected.

4. PAGE TITLE SECTION

The paper title (on the first page) should begin 0.98 inches (25 mm) from the top edge of the page, centered, completely capitalized, and in Times 14-point, boldface type. The authors' name(s) and affiliation(s) appear below the title in capital and lower case letters. Papers with multiple authors and affiliations may require two or more lines for this information.

5. TYPE-STYLE AND FONTS

In nine point type font, capital letters are 2 mm high. **If you use the smallest point size, there should be no more than 3.2 lines/cm (8 lines/inch) vertically.** This is a minimum spacing; 2.75 lines/cm (7 lines/inch) will make the paper much more readable. Larger type sizes require correspondingly larger vertical spacing. Please do not double-space your paper. True-Type 1 fonts are preferred.

The first paragraph in each section should not be indented, but all the following paragraphs within the section should be indented as these paragraphs demonstrate.

6. SECTION TITLE

Major headings, for example, “1. Introduction”, should appear in all capital letters, bold face if possible, centered in the column, with one blank line before, and one blank line after. Use a period (“.”) after the heading number, not a colon.

6.1. Subsection Title

Subheadings should appear in lower case (initial word capitalized) in boldface. They should start at the left margin on a separate line.

6.1.1. Sub-subsection Title

Sub-subheadings, as in this paragraph, are discouraged. However, if you must use them, they should appear in lower case (initial word capitalized) and start at the left margin on a separate line, with paragraph text beginning on the following line. They should be in italics.

7. ILLUSTRATIONS, GRAPHS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Illustrations must appear within the designated margins. They may span the two columns. If possible, position illustrations at the top of columns, rather than in the middle or at the bottom. Caption and number every illustration. All halftone illustrations must be clear black and white prints. Colors may be used, but they should be selected so as to be readable when printed on a black-only printer.

Since there are many ways, often incompatible, of including images (e.g., with experimental results) in a \LaTeX document, an example of how to do this is presented in Fig. 1.

8. EQUATIONS

Equations should be placed on separate lines and consecutively numbered with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right

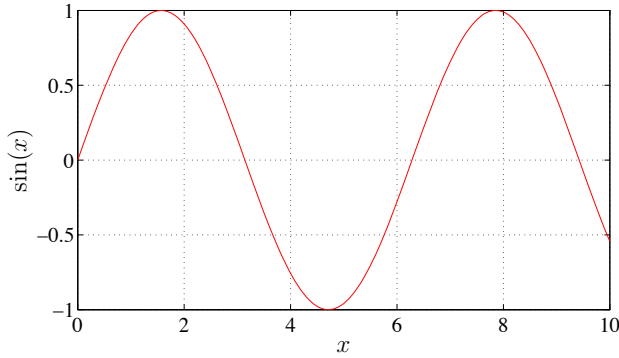


Figure 1: Example of a figure with experimental results.

margin, as illustrated in (1) that gives the homogeneous acoustic wave equation in Cartesian coordinates [2],

$$\Delta^2 p(x, y, z, t) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 p(x, y, z, t)}{\partial t^2} = 0, \quad (1)$$

where $p(x, y, z, t)$ is an infinitesimal variation of acoustic pressure from its equilibrium value at position (x, y, z) and time t , and where c denotes the speed of sound.

Symbols in your equation should be defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Use (1), not Eq. (1) or equation (1), except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”

9. FOOTNOTES

Use footnotes sparingly (or not at all!) and place them at the bottom of the column on the page on which they are referenced. Use Times 9-point type, single-spaced. To help your readers, avoid using footnotes altogether and include necessary peripheral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this sentence).

10. REFERENCES

List and number all bibliographical references at the end of the paper. The references should be numbered in order of appearance in the document. When referring to them in the text, type the corresponding reference number in square brackets as shown at the end of this sentence [3], [4]. For \LaTeX users, the use of the Bib \TeX style file IEEEtran.bst is recommended.

11. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word acknowledgment in America is without an “e” after the “g.” Try to avoid the stilted expression, “One of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...” Instead, try “R.B.G. thanks ...” Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

12. REFERENCES

- [1] <http://www.waspaa.com>.
- [2] E. Williams, *Fourier Acoustics: Sound Radiation and Nearfield Acoustic Holography*. London, UK: Academic Press, 1999.

- [3] C. Jones, A. Smith, and E. Roberts, “A sample paper in conference proceedings,” in *Proc. IEEE ICASSP*, vol. II, 2003, pp. 803–806.
- [4] A. Smith, C. Jones, and E. Roberts, “A sample paper in journals,” *IEEE Trans. Signal Process.*, vol. 62, pp. 291–294, Jan. 2000.