

Guidelines for APSIPA ASC2017 Manuscripts

Takanori Fujisawa, Masaaki Ikehara
EEE Dept., Keio Univ., Yokohama, Kanagawa 223-8522, Japan
Email: {fujisawa, ikehara}@tkhm.elec.keio.ac.jp

Abstract—This document is an example of what your final camera-ready manuscript to APSIPA ASC 2012 should look like. Authors are asked to conform to the directions reported in this document.

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Type Sizes and Typefaces

Follow the type sizes specified in Table I. As an aid in gauging type size, 1 point is about 0.35 mm. The size of the lowercase letter “j” will give the point size. Times New Roman is the preferred font.

II. HELPFUL HINTS

A. References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. Punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]. Use “Ref. [3]” or “Reference [3]” at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...”

Gather the full set of references together in the section of references. Place the section of references before any appendices, unless they contain references. Arrange the references in alphabetical order or in order of appearance in the paper.

Give all authors’ names; use “et al.” if there are six authors or more. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. In a paper title, capitalize the first word and all other words except for conjunctions, prepositions less than seven letters, and prepositional phrases.

For papers published in translated journals, first give the English citation, then the original foreign-language citation [6].

[1]–[7]

B. Appendices

Although conference papers do not normally have an appendix, appendices, if any, directly follow the text and the references, (but see IV.B). Letter them in sequence and provide an informative title: **Appendix A Title of Appendix**.

C. Footnote

Number footnotes separately in superscripts like this¹. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Footnotes should be separated from the text by a line². Do not put footnotes in the reference list.

¹This is how a footnote should appear.

²Note the line separating the footnotes from the text.

TABLE I
EXAMPLE OF THE MULTIPLE TABLES

(a) TABLE A

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |

(b) TABLE B

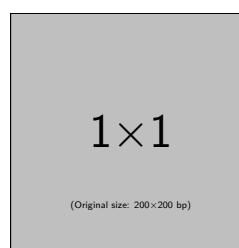
| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |

(c) TABLE C

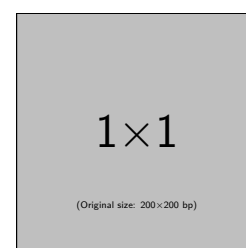
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(d) TABLE D

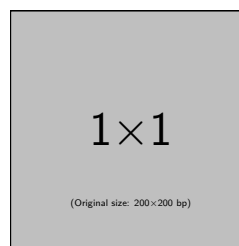
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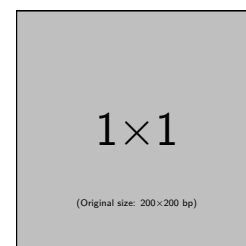
(a) aaa



(b) aaa



(c) aaa



(d) aaa

Fig. 1. Example of the figure placed in 2 × 2 layout.

D. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even if they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as APSIPA, SI, MKS, CGS, ac, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

E. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use an en dash (–) rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Use parentheses

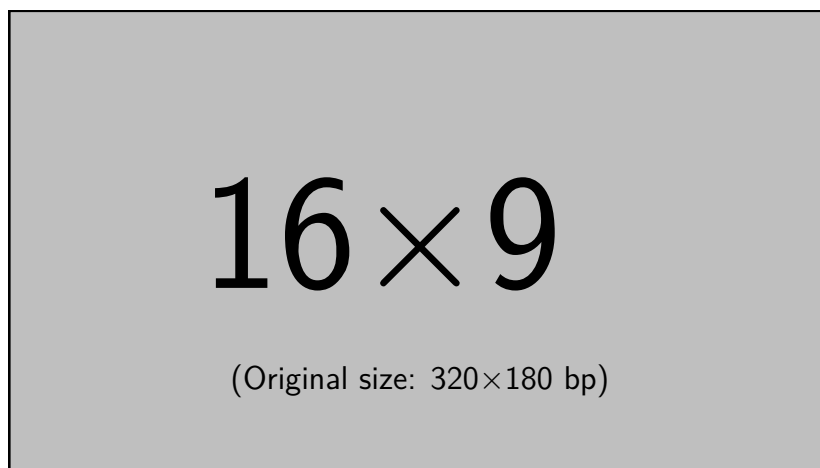


Fig. 2. Example of the figure in two columns.

TABLE II
EXAMPLE OF THE TABLE

| Size | Appearance | | |
|------|---|----------|------------|
| | Regular | Bold | Italic |
| 6 | Table captions, table subscripts | | |
| 8 | Section titles, references, tables, table names, first letters in table captions, figure captions, footnotes, text subscripts, and superscripts | | |
| 9 | | Abstract | |
| 10 | Authors, affiliations, main text, equations, first letters in section titles | | Subheading |
| 11 | Authors' names | | |
| 24 | Paper title | | |

- [3] I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, "Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy," *Magnetism*, vol. III, pp. 271–350, 1963.
- [4] K. Elissa, *Title of paper if known.* unpublished.
- [5] R. Nicole, *Title of paper with only first word capitalized.* J. Name Stane. Abbrev. in press.
- [6] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, "Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface," *APSIPA Transl. J. Magn. Japan*, vol. 2, pp. 701–741, 1987.
- [7] M. Young, *The Technical Writer's Handbook.* Milly Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$a + b = c. \quad (1)$$

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 ..."

F. Other Recommendations

The Roman numerals used to number the section headings are optional. If you do use them, do not number ACKNOWLEDGMENT and REFERENCES, and begin Subheadings with letters.

Use two spaces after periods (full stops). Hyphenate complex modifiers: "zero-field-cooled magnetization." Avoid dangling participles, such as, "Using (1), the potential was calculated." Write instead, "The potential was calculated using (1)," or "Using (1), we calculated the potential."

REFERENCES

- [1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, "On certain integrals of lipschitz-hankel type involving products ofessel functions," *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955.
- [2] J. C. Maxwell, "A treatise on electricity and magnetism," in *3rd ed Oxford Clarendon*, vol. 2, 1892, pp. 68–73.