

**Author<sup>1</sup>, Author<sup>2</sup>, Author<sup>3</sup>, Author<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup> Author Designation, Name of the Department, Institute Name, State, Country

**Key Words:** *Key word1, Key word2, Key word3, and Key word4 etc...*

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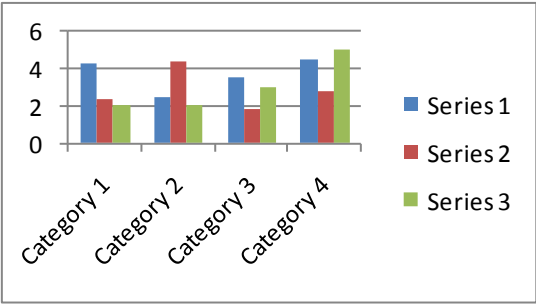


Chart -1: Name of the chart

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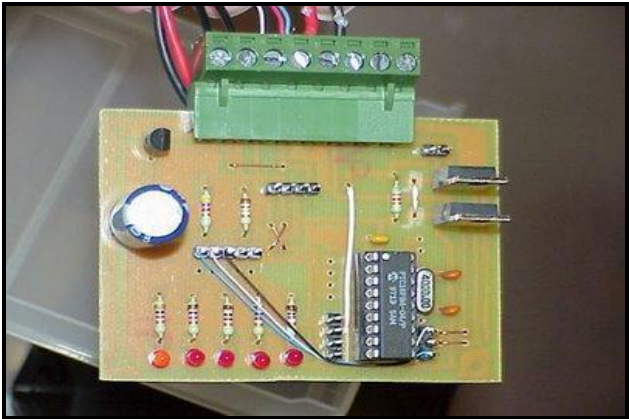


Fig -1: Name of the figure

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Table -1: Name of the Table

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2. BASIC GUIDELINES

All manuscripts must be in English. These guidelines include complete descriptions of the fonts, spacing, and related information for producing your proceedings manuscripts. This template provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a conference proceedings

I. STAGES IN PAPER SUBMISSION

A. Review Stage

Submit your manuscript electronically for review.

B. Final Stage

When you submit your final version, after your paper has been accepted, prepare it in two-column format, including figures and tables.

C. Figures

As said, to insert images in *Word*, position the cursor at the insertion point and either use Insert | Picture | From File or copy the image to the Windows clipboard and then Edit | Paste Special | Picture (with “Float over text” unchecked). The authors of the accepted manuscripts will be given a copyright form and the form should accompany your final submission

II. STYLING THE PAPER FOR SUBMISSION

A. Math

If you are using *Word*, use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or *MathType* add-on (<http://www.mathtype.com>) for equations in your paper (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation *or* MathType Equation) . Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in Eq. 1, using a right tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation . Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence.

### B. Units

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). For example, write “15 Gb/cm<sup>2</sup> (100 Gb/in<sup>2</sup>).” An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as “3½ in disk drive.”
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity in an equation.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m<sup>2</sup>” or “webers per square meter”, not
- Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.

### C. Figures and Tables

You need to position figures and tables at the top and bottom of each column. Large figures and tables may span both columns. Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. If your figure has two parts, include the labels “(a)” and “(b)” as part of the artwork. Please verify that the figures and tables you mention in the text actually exist. Use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence. Use 8 point Times New Roman for figure label.

Tables should be inserted in the text as close to the point of reference as possible. Some space should be left above and below the table, e.g. Table 1.

Table 1. The planning and control components.

Format symbol	Description
d, i	for a integer value
o	for an octal number
u	for an unsigned integer
X, x	for a hexadecimal number
f	for a floating point number
E, e	for a number in exponential notation
G, g	for a exponential or floating notation whichever suits best.
c	for a character data
s	for a string data

Tables should be numbered sequentially in the text in Arabic numerals. Captions are to be centralized above the tables. Typeset tables and captions in 8 pt Times Roman with baselineskip of 10 pt. Long captions are to be justified by the “table-width”.

If tables need to extend over to a second page, the continuation of the table should be preceded by a caption, e.g., “Table 1 (Continued)”. Notes to tables are placed below the final row of the table and should be flushleft. Footnotes in tables should be indicated by superscript lowercase letters and placed beneath the table.

Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables are numbered with Roman numerals.

Include a note with your final paper indicating that you request color printing. Does not use color unless it is necessary for the proper interpretation of your figures. There is an additional charge for color printing.

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization *M*,” not just “*M*.” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Fig. 1, for example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (A · m<sup>-1</sup>),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization (10<sup>3</sup> A/m).” Do not write “Magnetization (A/m) × 1000” because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m..

### D. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text. Abbreviations such as SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write “C.N.R.S.,” not “C. N. R. S.” Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable

### E. 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 8-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).

Number footnotes separately from reference numbers, and in superscripts. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Example of footnotes is given under the heading copyright form.

### F. Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1), the potential was calculated.” [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, “The potential was calculated by using (1),” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm<sup>3</sup>,” not “cc.” Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm × 0.2 cm,” not “0.1 × 0.2 cm<sup>2</sup>.” When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7-9,” not “7~9.”

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is

punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like “this period.” Other punctuation is “outside”! Avoid contractions; for example, write “do not” instead of “don’t.” The serial comma is preferred: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C.”

Remember to spell check your paper

### III. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum  $\mu_0$ , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
- 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 and source of information for science writers is [1].

### IV. CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not mandatory. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

### V. COPYRIGHT FORMS

You must submit the IJMDET Electronic Copyright Form (ECF) as described in your author-kit message. **THIS FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED IN ORDER TO PUBLISH YOUR PAPER.**

### APPENDIX

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ...” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks ...” **Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.**

### REFERENCES

- [1] N. Kawasaki, “Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow,” M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.
- [2] Chen, B. Mulgrew, and P. M. Grant, “A clustering technique for digital communications channel” *IEEE Trans. Neural Networks*, vol. 4, No. 1, Jul. 2006, pp. 570–578.
- [3] Betz, V. and Rose, J., “Cluster-Based Logic Blocks for FPGAs: Area-Efficiency vs. Input Sharing and Size,” in the proceeding of IEEE Custom Integrated Circuits Conference, 1997, pp 551-554.
- [4] Bobda Christophe., “Introduction to Reconfigurable Computing Architectures: Algorithms and Applications”, Germany, Springer Book 2007.
- [5] Chen Deming, Cong Jason, Frcegovac Milos, Huang Zhijun., “Performance-Driven Mapping for CPLD Architectures” *IEEE Transaction on CAD of integrated circuit and systems*, Vol. 22 No. 10., 2003, pp 21-54.
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### BIOGRAPHIES

Author's Photo	Description about the author1  (in 5-6 lines)
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Author's Photo	Description about the author3
Author's Photo	Description about the author4

