

Preparation of Papers for IEEE Sponsored Conferences & Symposia

Christopher C. Lamb, Pramod A. Jamkhedkar, Gregory L. Heileman, Chaouki T. Abdallah

University of New Mexico

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Albuquerque, NM 87131-0001

{cclamb, pramod54, heileman, chaouki}@ece.unm.edu

Abstract—These instructions provide basic guidelines for preparing camera-ready (CR) Proceedings-style papers. This document is itself an example of the desired layout for CR papers (inclusive of this abstract). The document contains information regarding desktop publishing format, type sizes, and type faces. Style rules are provided that explain how to handle equations, units, figures, tables, references, abbreviations, and acronyms. Sections are also devoted to the preparation of the references and acknowledgments.

I. INTRODUCTION

Your goal is to simulate, as closely as possible, the usual appearance of typeset papers. This document provides an example of the desired layout and contains information regarding desktop publishing format, type sizes, and type faces.

A. Full-Size Camera-Ready (CR) Copy

If you have desktop publishing facilities, (the use of a computer to aid in the assembly of words and illustrations on pages) prepare your CR paper in full-size format, on paper 21.6 x 27.9 cm (8.5 x 11 in or 51 x 66 picas). It must be output on a printer (e.g., laser printer) having 300 dots/in, or better, resolution. Lesser quality printers, such as dot matrix printers, are not acceptable, as the manuscript will not reproduce the desired quality.

1) *Typefaces and Sizes*:: There are many different typefaces and a large variety of fonts (a complete set of characters in the same typeface, style, and size). Please use a proportional serif typeface such as Times Roman, or Dutch. If these are not available to you, use the closest typeface you can. The minimum typesize for the body of the text is 10 point. The minimum size for applications like table captions, footnotes, and text subscripts is 8 point. As an aid in gauging type size, 1 point is about 0.35 mm (1/72in). Examples are as follows:

2) *Format*:: In formatting your original 8.5" x 11" page, set top and bottom margins to 25 mm (1 in or 6 picas), and left and right margins to about 18 mm (0.7 in or 4 picas). The column width is 88 mm (3.5 in or 21 picas). The space between the two columns is 5 mm (0.2 in or 1 pica). Paragraph indentation is about 3.5 mm (0.14 in or 1 pica). Left- and right-justify your columns. Cut A4 papers to 28 cm. Use either one or two spaces between sections, and between text and tables or figures, to adjust the column length. On the last page of your paper, try to adjust the

TABLE I
AN EXAMPLE OF A TABLE

One	Two
Three	Four

lengths of the two-columns so that they are the same. Use automatic hyphenation and check spelling. Either digitize or paste your figures.

II. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORKS

A. Conclusions

This is a repeat. Position figures and tables at the tops and bottoms 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 captions should be above the tables. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1", even at the beginning of a sentence. Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Try to use words rather than symbols. As an example write the quantity "Inductance", or "Inductance L", not just. Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write "Inductance (mH)", or "Inductance L (mH)", not just "mH". Do not label axes with the ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)", not "Temperature/K".

B. Future Works

This is a repeat. Position figures and tables at the tops and bottoms 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 captions should be above the tables. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1", even at the beginning of a sentence. Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Try to use words rather than symbols. As an example write the quantity "Inductance", or "Inductance L", not just. Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write "Inductance (mH)", or "Inductance L (mH)", not just "mH". Do not label axes with the ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)", not "Temperature/K". [1]

REFERENCES

- [1] Y. Chen, D. Gmach, C. Hyser, Z. Wang, C. Bash, C. Hoover, and S. Singhal, "Integrated management of application performance, power and cooling in data centers," in *Network Operations and Management Symposium (NOMS), 2010 IEEE*, 2010, pp. 615 –622.