

# Preparation of Papers for ICCD 2008

First Author, Second Author and Third Author

*Author Affiliation*

*Author Email Addresses*

**Abstract**—These instructions provide basic guidelines for preparing papers for submission and for final camera-ready copy for ICCD 2008. This document is itself an example of the desired layout (inclusive of this abstract). The document contains information regarding 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

Prepare your ICCD paper using letter-sized paper: 21.6 x 27.9 cm (8.5 x 11 in or 51 x 66 picas). Create an IEEE-compliant PDF file for submission and final versions.

1) *Typefaces and Sizes*: Use a proportional serif typeface such as Times Roman. If possible, use the *times* and *mathptm* packages. 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.

2) *Margins*: 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. 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 lengths of the two-columns so that they are the same. (See the source for this file (*sample\_new.tex*) to see an example of setting the `textlength` of the last page to balance columns.)

Use automatic hyphenation and check spelling.

## II. SECTION FORMATTING

### A. Title

The top of the title starts 18 points below the top margin. The text is bold, centered, and a 16-point font. Leave a blank line between the title and the author names.

### B. Authors

**NOTE: ICCD uses a double-blind review process. When you submit your paper for review, do not include author names, affiliations, or emails. This section *only* applies for the final camera-ready copy.**

Author names are in 11-point font. Author affiliations and email addresses are in italics, 11-point fonts, and centered beneath the names. (Multiple lines may be used for the affiliation, if desired.) The exact format of the author names can be flexible, as long as the required information is provided in the proper font size, etc. The source file for this document (*sample\_new.tex*) shows an example of how to group authors with different affiliations.

Leave two blank lines between the authors and the abstract.

**NOTE: ICCD uses a double-blind review process. When you submit your paper for review, do not include author names, affiliations, or emails. This section *only* applies for the final camera-ready copy.**

### C. Abstract

The abstract is in 9-point font. It begins with the word “Abstract” in italics, followed by an em-dash. The body of the abstract follows in bold, 9-point type. Multiple paragraphs must be indented, with no space in between.

Leave one blank line between the abstract and the first section of text.

## III. SECTION NUMBERING AND HEADERS

Number sections using upper-case Roman numerals. The section heading must be centered, on a line by itself, and in all upper-case letters in 10-point font. Leave at least one blank line before and after a section heading.

### A. Subsections

Number subsections using upper-case letters. For example, the first subsection of Section III would be labeled “A”; a reference to that subsection from elsewhere in the documents would be “III.A”. The subsection heading must be left-justified, on a line by itself, in italics and 10-point font. Leave at least one blank line before and after a subsection heading.

All paragraphs within a section must be indented. Do not leave space between paragraphs.

TABLE I  
AN EXAMPLE OF A TABLE

One	Two
Three	Four

1) *Sub-subsections*: Sub-subsections are not recommended, but must be numbered using Arabic numerals, followed by a closing parenthesis. The sub-subsection heading is part of the first paragraph; it is indented (just like all paragraphs), and the heading text must be in italics, followed by a colon. A reference to the third sub-subsection of Section III.A would be “III.A.3”.

#### IV. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

##### A. Figures and Tables

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 “L”. 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. Citations and Reference List

Number reference citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]. Do not use “ref. [3]” or “reference [3]”.

References are important to the reader; therefore, each citation must be complete and correct. If at all possible, references should be commonly available publications. References must appear in an unnumbered section named “References” at the end of the paper (before any appendices).

The *IEEEtrans.bst* file is provided, which is the standard BibTeX style file for IEEE publications. *IEEEexample.bib* is an example BibTeX file that shows many types of references. Four example references [1], [2], [3], [4] are shown at the end of this document.

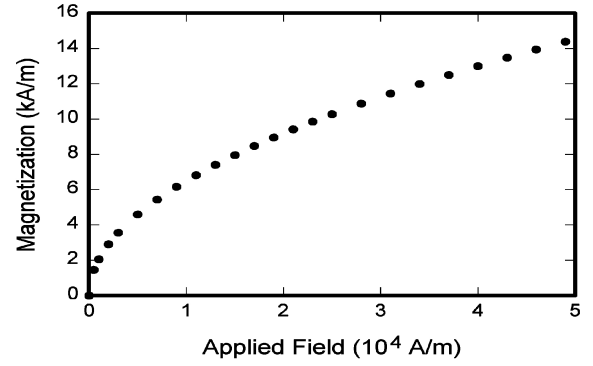


Fig. 1. Inductance of oscillation winding on amorphous magnetic core versus DC bias magnetic field

##### C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

##### D. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence:

$$\Gamma_2 a^2 + \Gamma_3 a^3 + \Gamma_4 a^4 + \dots = \lambda \Lambda(x), \quad (1)$$

where  $\lambda$  is an auxiliary parameter.

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been 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 ...”.

#### V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge the contribution of National Research Organization and reviewers’ comments.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] S. Zhang, C. Zhu, J. K. O. Sin, and P. K. T. Mok, “A novel ultrathin elevated channel low-temperature poly-Si TFT,” *IEEE Electron Device Lett.*, vol. 20, pp. 569–571, Nov. 1999.
- [2] F. Delorme *et al.*, “Butt-jointed DBR laser with 15 nm tunability grown in three MOVPE steps,” *Electron. Lett.*, vol. 31, no. 15, pp. 1244–1245, 1995.
- [3] R. K. Gupta and S. D. Senturia, “Pull-in time dynamics as a measure of absolute pressure,” in *Proc. IEEE International Workshop on Micro-electromechanical Systems (MEMS’97)*, Nagoya, Japan, Jan. 1997, pp. 290–294.
- [4] B. D. Cullity, *Introduction to Magnetic Materials*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1972.