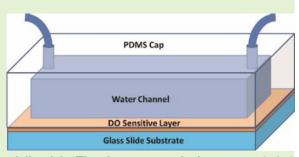


# Multiplex detection with multispectral sensors and machine learning

First A. Author, Fellow, IEEE, Second B. Author, and Third C. Author, Jr., Member, IEEE

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T. C. Author is with the Electrical Engineering Department, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309 USA, on leave from the National Research Institute for Metals, Tsukuba, Japan (e-mail: author@nrim.go.jp). formats for your particular conference.

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Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, 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 (for example, "IEEE" in the title of this article).

### B. Machine learning for Assays Predictions

I think here is where we discuss background on ML and assays predictions and the benefit in using raspberry pi vs smart phone

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Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). This applies to papers in data storage. 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

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#### III. MACHINE LEARNING IMPLEMENTATION

The SI unit for magnetic field strength H is A/m. However, if you wish to use units of T, either refer to magnetic flux density B or magnetic field strength symbolized as  $\mu_0 H$ . Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., "A·m<sup>2</sup>." Here we refer to the table of models ¡TABLE OF MODELS;

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Here we discuss corss validation accruacy and BIC, AIC criterial?

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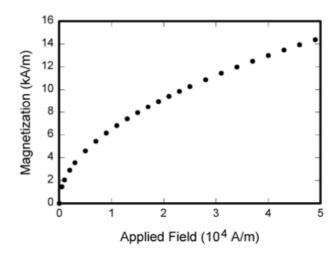


Fig. 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

TABLE I
UNITS FOR MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and
	,	CGS EMU to SI a
Φ	magnetic flux	$1 \text{ Mx} \rightarrow 10^{-8} \text{ Wb} = 10^{-8} \text{ V} \cdot \text{s}$
B	magnetic flux density,	$1 \text{ G} \rightarrow 10^{-4} \text{ T} = 10^{-4} \text{ Wb/m}^2$
	magnetic induction	
H	magnetic field strength	1 Oe $\to 10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
m	magnetic moment	1  erg/G = 1  emu
		$\rightarrow 10^{-3} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2 = 10^{-3} \text{ J/T}$
M	magnetization	$1 \operatorname{erg/(G \cdot cm^3)} = 1 \operatorname{emu/cm^3}$
		$\rightarrow 10^3 \text{ A/m}$
$4\pi M$	magnetization	$1 \text{ G} \to 10^3/(4\pi) \text{ A/m}$
$\sigma$	specific magnetization	$1 \operatorname{erg}/(G \cdot g) = 1 \operatorname{emu/g} \rightarrow 1$
		A·m <sup>2</sup> /kg
j	magnetic dipole	1  erg/G = 1  emu
	moment	$\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-10} \text{ Wb} \cdot \text{m}$
J	magnetic polarization	$1 \text{ erg/(G} \cdot \text{cm}^3) = 1 \text{ emu/cm}^3$
		$\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$
$\chi, \kappa$	susceptibility	$1 \rightarrow 4\pi$
$\chi_{ ho}$	mass susceptibility	$1 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g} \to 4\pi \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$
$\mu$	permeability	$1 \rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$
		$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Wb/(A·m)}$
$\mu_r$	relative permeability	$\mu \to \mu_r$
w, W	energy density	$1 \text{ erg/cm}^3 \rightarrow 10^{-1} \text{ J/m}^3$
N, D	demagnetizing factor	$1 \to 1/(4\pi)$

Vertical lines are optional in tables. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters.

<sup>a</sup>Gaussian units are the same as cg emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, S = second, T = tesla, S = meter, S = meter,

- 1) Raspberry Pi Details: Figures that are composed of only black lines and shapes. These figures should have no shades or half-tones of gray, only black and white.
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First A. Author (M'76–SM'81–F'87) and all authors may include biographies. Biographies are often not included in conference-related papers. This author became a Member (M) of IEEE in 1976, a Senior Member (SM) in 1981, and a Fellow (F) in 1987. The first paragraph may contain a place and/or date of birth (list place, then date). Next, the author's educational background is listed. The degrees should be listed with type of degree in what field, which institution, city, state, and country, and year the degree was

earned. The author's major field of study should be lower-cased.

The second paragraph uses the pronoun of the person (he or she) and not the author's last name. It lists military and work experience, including summer and fellowship jobs. Job titles are capitalized. The current job must have a location; previous positions may be listed without one. Information concerning previous publications may be included. Try not to list more than three books or published articles. The format for listing publishers of a book within the biography is: title of book (publisher name, year) similar to a reference. Current and previous research interests end the paragraph. The third paragraph begins with the author's title and last name (e.g., Dr. Smith, Prof. Jones, Mr. Kajor, Ms. Hunter). List any memberships in professional societies other than the IEEE. Finally, list any awards and work for IEEE committees and publications. If a photograph is provided, it should be of good quality, and professional-looking. Following are two examples of an author's biography.



Second B. Author was born in Greenwich Village, New York, NY, USA in 1977. He received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in aerospace engineering from the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, in 2001 and the Ph.D. degree in mechanical engineering from Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, in 2008.

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