

Paper Title - FG 2026 Submission

Anonymous FG2026 submission
Paper ID ****

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

TABLE I
AN EXAMPLE OF A TABLE

One	Two
Three	Four

II. UNITS

Metric units are preferred for use in IEEE publications in light of their international readership and the inherent convenience of these units in many fields. In particular, the use of the International System of Units (SI Units) is advocated. This system includes a subsystem the MKSA units, which are based on the meter, kilogram, second, and ampere. British units may be used as secondary units (in parenthesis). An exception is when British units are used as identifiers in trade, such as, 3.5 inch disk drive.

III. 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. 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. Numbering

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]". Number footnotes separately in superscripts¹ Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes (see Table I).

¹This is a footnote

116 C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

124 D. Equations

125 Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in
126 parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). To make
127 your equations more compact you may use the solidus (/),
128 the exp. function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman
129 symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols.
130 Use a long dash rather than hyphen for a minus sign.
131 Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in the denominator.
132 Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are
133 part of a sentence:

134
$$\Gamma_2 a^2 + \Gamma_3 a^3 + \Gamma_4 a^4 + \dots = \lambda \Lambda(x),$$

137 where λ is an auxiliary parameter.

138 Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been de-
139 fined before the equation appears or immediately following.
140 Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “Equation (1),” except at the
141 beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”.

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

148 IV. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORKS

149 A. Conclusions

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174 B. Future Works

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206 not “Temperature/K”.

208 V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

209 The authors gratefully acknowledge the contribution of
210 reviewers’ comments, etc. (if desired). Put sponsor acknowl-
211 edgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

212 References are important to the reader; therefore, each
213 citation must be complete and correct. If at all possible,
214 references should be commonly available publications.

215 REFERENCES

216 [1] A. Alpher. Frobnication. *Journal of Foo*, 12(1):234–778, 2002.
217 [2] A. Alpher and J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe. Frobnication revisited.
218 *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003.
219 [3] A. Alpher, J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe, and G. Gamow. Can a
220 machine frobnicate? *Journal of Foo*, 14(1):234–778, 2004.