

Preparation of papers in Two–Column (IEEE Style) Format for The 7th International Conference on Technical Informatics 8 - 9 June 2006, Timisoara, Romania

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Abstract – These instructions give you guidelines for preparing camera-ready papers for the 7th International Conference on Technical Informatics CONTI'2006. These instructions are also formatted as a sample for your paper layout. Papers should be submitted in camera-ready form on no more than 6 (six) A4 pages (even number of pages). The manuscript will be reproduced full size from your copy. The abstract portion is a narrative presentation without references, and should not exceed 300 words.

Keywords: keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3, keyword 4, keyword 5 (4 – 6 most relevant keywords).

I. INTRODUCTION

Your goal is to simulate as closely as possible, this sample which is the usual appearance of typeset papers in the *IEEE Transactions*. Some differences appear: margins are different and adapted to A4 paper size, authors affiliations should appear immediately following their names, and table captions are slightly changed.

A. Full Size Camera-ready Papers

Please prepare your camera-ready paper in full-size format, on A4 (metric) paper (29.7 cm x 21 cm). Papers should comprise no more than 6 (six) pages (even number) and **should be sent by e-mail or in electronic form according to the information from the Conference site.**

- 1) Type sizes and typefaces. Use Times fonts. Follow the type sizes specified in Table 1 (specified in points) as best you can.
- 2) Format margins and columns. In formatting your page, set top and bottom margins to 2.5 cm (1 in) and left and right margins to 1.8 cm (0.7 in). The column width is 8.45 cm (3.33 in). The space between the two columns is 5 mm (0.2 in). If you indent paragraphs indent about 3.5 mm (0.14 in).

TABLE 1. Type sizes for camera-ready papers.

Type size	Use for
8	References, tables, figure captions, footnotes, text subscripts and superscripts
9	Table captions, header and author affiliations
10	Main text, equations, <i>section titles</i> , subheadings, page numbers
12	Author names
14	Paper title

Justify both your left and right columns. Use either one or two spaces between sections and between tables or figures to adjust the column length. On the last page of your paper try to adjust the lengths of the columns so they are the same.

II. HELPFUL HINTS

A. Figures and Tables

Place figures and tables at the beginning / end of the column, after their first mention in the text. Large figures and tables may span both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table captions should be above the tables. Use the abbreviation Fig. 1 even at the beginning of a sentence.

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. E.g., write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization (Am⁻¹)" not A/m.

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write "Magnetization (kA/m)" or "Magnetization (10³ A/m)". Do not write "Magnetization (A/m) x 1000" because the reader will not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 means 15.000 A/m or 0.015 A/m. Figure labels should be legible about 8-point type.

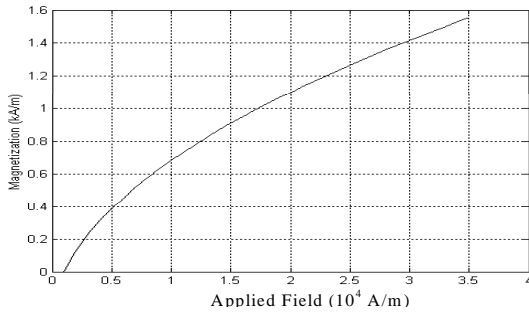


Fig. 1. Electric field as a function of the distance to the sensor. Note how the caption is centered

B. References

Number 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]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [3] was the first ..."

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. *IEEE Transactions* no longer use a journal prefix before the volume number. For example, use "*IEEE Trans. IM*, vol. 25," not "vol. IM – 25." Note that IEEE referencing style is quite different from that used by most physics journalist.

Try to give all authors names: do not use "et al" unless there are six authors or more. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [5].

C. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). To make your equations more compact, you may use the solid (/), the exp function or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables but not Greek symbols.

Use a long dash (em) rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence.

$$\Phi^c(\eta, \Theta) = \Phi_p + \sum_{p=0}^c \beta_p Q_p(\cosh \eta) P_p(\cos \eta) \quad (1)$$

¹ Avoid footnotes if possible. Try to integrate them into the text.

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 ...".

D. Other Recommendations

Roman numerals are used to number the section headings. If you do use them, number INTRODUCTION, but not ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES, and begin Subheadings with letters. Use two spaces after periods (full stops). Hyphenate complex modifiers: "zero – filed – cooled magnetization".

III. UNITS

Use the International System of Units (SI) (ME); English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as "3 1/2 - inch disk drive".

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Write acknowledgments here, such as "This paper is part of the project" name of the project" at the University of M City, Faculty of WhatArea, and was supported by Supporting Institution". Try to avoid the stilted expression. "One of us (R.B.G.) thanks...". Instead try "R.B.G. thanks...".

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