

L^AT_EX Template for GPR 2014 Proceedings

A. Author, B. Author
Affiliation 1

Postal Address, Post/Zip Code, City, Country
a.author@gpr2014.com, b.author@gpr2014.com

C. Author
Affiliation 2

Postal Address, Post/Zip Code, City, Country
c.author@gpr2014.com

Abstract—The abstract goes here. An abstract of 200 words or less should be placed before the main text. Define all symbols used in the abstract. As a general rule, do not put math, special symbols or citations in the abstract. Use this document as a template if you are using L^AT_EX. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set.

Index Terms—About four key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

I. INTRODUCTION

This template has been designed for GPR 2014 conference papers produced under L^AT_EX using IEEEtran.cls version 1.8 and later. The template is used to format your paper and style the text. The style will adjust your margins, fonts, and line spacing; do not alter them (e.g., to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages). Use italics for emphasis, do not underline.

The proceedings will be printed on A4 paper. The submitted PDF electronic version of your paper will not be formatted further for the conference proceedings. No redrafting, retyping, or formatting will be done. Authors should proofread all text for spelling and grammar. Headings and page numbers will be added by our editorial board once the PDF articles will be merged. The length of technical papers must be at least 4 pages and may be up to 6 pages. Authors wishing to include more than 6 pages should contact the Editor.

II. HELPFUL HINTS

A. Figures and Tables

Because no further formatting of your paper will be done, you do need to position figures and tables at the top and bottom of each column. Figures and tables may be placed after the first reference to them in the text, or alternatively at the end of the paper. Large figures and tables may span both columns. Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. If your figure has two parts, include the labels "(a)" and "(b)". Please verify that the figures and tables you mention in the text actually exist. Use the abbreviation "Fig." even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate "Table". Tables are numbered with Roman numerals. Color printing of figures is *not* available. Fig. 1 represents a figure example. Table I represents a table example.

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

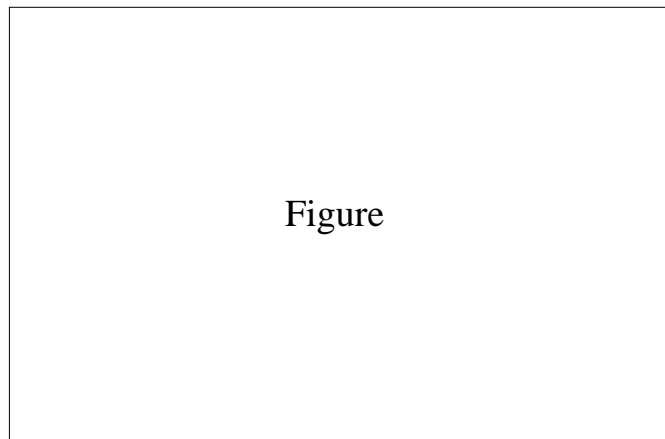


Fig. 1. An example of a floating figure using the graphicx package.

units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. For example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization ($\text{A}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$)," not just "A/m." Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)," not "Temperature/K." Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write "Magnetization (kA/m)" or "Magnetization (10^3 A/m)." Do not write "Magnetization (A/m) \times 1000" because the reader would not know whether the top axis label meant, for instance, 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 to 12 point type.

B. Spelling

Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper. The submitted papers are considered as final camera-ready papers, and no further corrections will be possible.

C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

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.

TABLE I
AN EXAMPLE OF A TABLE

One	Two
Three	Four

D. Units

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/cm² (100 Gb/in²).". Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity in an equation. 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·m²."

E. Equations

Equations are centered and numbered consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1). Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use "Eq. (1)" or "Equation (1)", not "(1)", especially at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is... ." Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$J_n = \frac{(-j)^{-n}}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \exp(-jk_\rho \rho \cos(\varphi)) \cos(n\varphi) d\varphi. \quad (1)$$

Italicize symbols (T might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla).

F. References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references [2], [3] are each numbered with separate brackets [1]–[3]. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers [4]. In sentences, 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] shows" Do not use reference citations as nouns of a sentence (e.g., not: "as the writer explains in [1]").

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors' names and do not use "et al.". Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished" [5]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [6]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

More information on IEEE style for citations can be found at www.ieee.org.

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Submission of a manuscript is not required for participating to GPR 2014. Do not submit a reworked version of a paper you have submitted or published elsewhere. Do not publish "preliminary" data or results. Technical papers submitted for publication must advance the state of knowledge and must cite relevant prior work. The submitting author is responsible for obtaining agreement of all coauthors and any consent required from sponsors before submitting a paper. We strongly discourage courtesy authorship. It is the obligation of the authors to cite relevant prior work.

At least two reviews will be performed for every paper submitted. The decision to accept or reject a paper is made by the conference editorial board, based on the recommendations of the technical review panel. Undecipherable English is a valid reason for rejection.

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here. A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

V. COPYRIGHT FORM

You must submit the IEEE Electronic Copyright Form (ECF). THIS FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED IN ORDER TO PUBLISH YOUR PAPER.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The acknowledgment goes here. The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in American English is without an "e" after the "g." Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as "One of us (R.B.G.) would like to thank" Instead, write "R.B.G. thanks" Put applicable sponsor acknowledgments here; DO NOT place them on the first page of your paper or as a footnote.

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 Transactions on Electron Devices*, vol. 20, pp. 569–571, Nov. 1999.
- [2] 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.
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- [4] H. E. Rose, *A Course in Number Theory*. New York, NY: Oxford Univ. Press, 1988, ch. 3, pp. 464–472.
- [5] K. Elissa, "Title of paper if known," *unpublished*.
- [6] R. Nicole, "Title of paper with only first word capitalized," *J. Name Stand. Abbrev.*, in press.