

Guidelines for Camera-Ready Manuscripts

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Abstract— This document is an example of what your camera-ready manuscript to SISA 2019 should look like. Authors are asked to conform to the directions reported in this document.

I. INTRODUCTION

This document shows guidelines for preparing a final camera-ready manuscript in the proceedings of SISA 2019. The manuscript for the initial submission should also be formatted in this style. The format here described allows for a graceful transition to the style required for that publication.

II. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Prepare your paper in full-size format, on A4 paper (210mm by 297mm). Write the paper in English.

We kindly ask authors to check your camera-ready paper if all fonts in the PDF file of the final manuscript are embedded and subset. It can be checked from Document Properties/Fonts in File menu of Adobe Acrobat.

A. Paper Length

The length of the paper is limited to **6 pages**. Although the proceedings of SISA 2019 will be published in CD-ROM (-> DVD or USB memory), this length is quite preferable. **Please DO NOT put a page number on each page.**

B. Type Sizes and Typefaces

Follow the type sizes specified in Table I. As an aid in gauging type size, 1 point is about 0.35 mm. The size of the lowercase letter “j” will give the point size. Times New

TABLE I
TYPE SIZE FOR PAPERS

Type size (ptz.)	Appearance		
	Regular	Bold	Italic
6	Table captions, ^a table subscripts		
8	Section titles, ^a references, tables, table names, ^a first letters in tab captions, ^a figure captions, footnotes, text subscripts, and superscripts		
9		Abstract	
10	Authors, affiliations, main text, equations, first letters in section titles ^a		Subheadings
11	Authors' name		
24	Paper title		

^a Uppercase

Roman is the preferred font.

C. Margins

top = 19mm, bottom = 43mm and left = right = 13mm. The column width is 80mm (3.45 in). The space between the two columns is 4mm (0.17 in). Paragraph indentation is 3.5 mm (0.14 in).

D. Style

The style of the paper is single-spaced two-column format like this sample. Left- and right-justify your columns. Use tables and figures to adjust column length. On the last page of your paper, adjust the lengths of the columns so that they are equal. Use automatic hyphenation and check spelling. Digitize or paste down figures.

E. The First Page

Center the title across both columns at the top of the first page, followed by authors' names and their affiliations. Long title should be typed on two lines without a blank line intervening.

The two-column format should start with the abstract. Type the abstract at the beginning of the left column in the first page, leaving approximately 1 cm (0.39 in) from the title part. The abstract should be the same as that submitted electronically on the symposium website.

Begin typing the main body of the text immediately after the abstract, observing the two-column format as shown in this example.

III. HELPFUL HINTS

A. Figures and Tables

Position figures and tables at the tops and bottoms of columns near where they are first discussed. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns or at the end of the paper. Large figures and tables may span across both columns.

Figure captions should be centered below the figures; table captions should be centered above. 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. Use words rather than symbols. For example, write “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization (M)” not just “M.” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization ($A \cdot m^{-1}$).” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

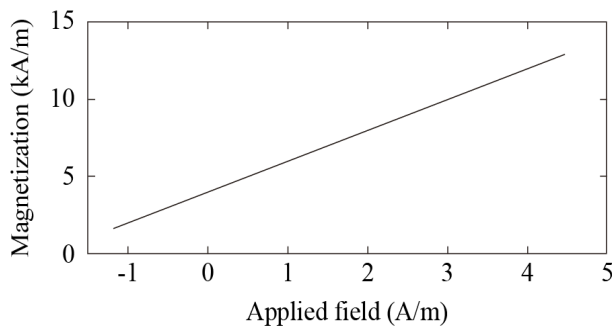


Fig. 1 Magnetization as a function of applied field.
Note how the caption is centered in the column.

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization (10^3 A/m).” Figure labels should be legible, about 10-point type.

B. References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. Punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]. Use “Ref. [3]” or “Reference [3]” at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...”

Gather the full set of references together in the section of references. Place the section of references before any appendices, unless they contain references. Arrange the references in alphabetical order or in order of appearance in the paper.

Give all authors' names; use “et al.” if 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]. In a paper title, capitalize the first word and all other words except for conjunctions, prepositions less than seven letters, and prepositional phrases.

For papers published in translated journals, first give the English citation, then the original foreign-language citation [6].

C. Appendices

Although conference papers do not normally have an appendix, appendices, if any, directly follow the text and the references (but see IV.B). Letter them in sequence and provide an informative title: **Appendix A Title of Appendix.**

D. Footnote

Number footnotes separately in superscripts like this¹. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Footnotes should be separated from the text by a line². Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes (see Table I).

E. Abbreviations and Acronyms

¹ This is how a footnote should appear.

² Note the line separate.

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

F. 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 solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use an en dash (–) 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, as in

$$a + b = c. \quad (1)$$

Symbols in your equation should be 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 ...”

G. Other Recommendations

The Roman numerals used to number the section headings are optional. If you do use them, do not number ACKNOWLEDGMENT and REFERENCES, and begin Subheadings with letters.

Use two spaces after periods (full stops). Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1), the potential was calculated.” Write instead, “The potential was calculated using (1),” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm³,” not “cc.” Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m²” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m².” Spell units when they appear in text: “...a few henries,” not “...a few H.” If your native language is not English, try to get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper. Do not add page numbers.

IV. UNITS

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive.”

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 that you use in an equation.

V. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 is zero, not a lowercase letter

“o.” In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, “like this period.” A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical *sentence* is punctuated within the parentheses.) A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you mean something that alternates). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.” Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect,” “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” and “principle.” Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.” The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.” The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example.” An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion goes here.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g.” Try to avoid the

stilted expression, “One of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...” Instead, try “R.B.G. thanks ...” Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

REFERENCES

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- [4] K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
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- [7] M. Young, *The Technical Writer's Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.