Title for ICEP Two-Pages Final Manuscript

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*Abstract*— Do not delete “Abstract –” on the top of this section. The length of abstract is better be around 150 words. The abstract should be clear and concise so that the highlights of the research work are sufficiently understood without reading through the mainbody. No figures and tables should be included in the abstract. You must not change the paper size (A4), margins, fonts, styles, and so on in this manuscript format.

Keywords—Do not delete “Keywords –.” List, keywords, up to, 5 words, separating by commas

# Introduction

This template, modified in MS Word version 16.62 and saved as a “Word Document (.docx)” for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a conference proceedings. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided.

In general, the introduction section consists of two paragraphs. The first paragraph is to emphasize on the necessity of your research work with a clear logic, taking the pioneering studies as good examples. The second paragraph should briefly describe what you carried out in response to the content of the first paragraph.

# Method (or Investigation 1)

## Test Vehicle (or subsection headline)

Formally, you should elaborate on the methodology of the research work in this section. Alternatively, you can allot an independent section to each investigation if the whole story is considered to become obviously clear by doing so.

## Method (or subsection headline)

However, even you choose to structure a "*Investigation*" section, the descriptions of experimental, results, and discussions must be clearly noted in separated subsections. You can add subsections in each section other than Introduction and Conclusion as needed.

## Notes on Technical Terms: Equations

You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other fonts). Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. 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 a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

*a**b* 

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

## Notes on Technical Terms: Unit

You are strongly recommended to use SI (MKS) unit. 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, as well as complete spellings and abbreviations of units.

## Notes on Technical Terms: Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

# Results and Discussions (or Investigation 2)

## Subsection Headline

In this section, you must elaborate on the results and give scientific / technical discussions in the order of the experimental in the previous section. **You MUST answer the comments and requirements that TPC made along with the paper acceptance notice, if any, otherwise your final manuscript may be rejected.** The structure of the subsections is up to the authors, but must be concise and logical so that the readers can understand the originality of the research work smoothly. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

## Figures and Tables

Place figures and tables at the top and bottom 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 heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.



Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption.

1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)

Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[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”.

# Conclusions

In this section, summarize your research achievements and originality clearly, corresponding to the introduction. For what, how you did, and what you obtained must be apparent to the readers.

##### Acknowledgment (not mandatory)

You have to show your gratitude here if you received technical / financial support that was inevitable to conduct this research work. The name of fund, the organization, and funding year should be provided. 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

The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [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 superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes. Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.” 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]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6]. Follow the examples shown below.

1. G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. *(references)*
2. J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
3. I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
4. K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
5. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
6. Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].
7. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.