

Preparation of Papers to be Submitted to SEMINATEC [Times New Roman 14 pt]

A. B. Author¹ and C. D. Co-author² [Times New Roman 12 pt]

¹ Affiliation 1 [Times New Roman 10 pt]

² Affiliation 2 [Times New Roman 10 pt]

e-mail: name@workplace.com [Times New Roman 10 pt]

1. Abstract [Times New Roman 11 pt, bold]

This set of instructions is given in the style and format to be used by authors in preparing abstracts for the SEMINATEC. Please follow the instructions listed below. This template may be downloaded in MS Word format.

Prospective authors should prepare a two-page abstract of their work in **PDF format** for submission electronically no later than the deadline.

2. Size and Format [Times New Roman 11 pt, bold]

The total length of the submitted abstract including all text, graphs, tables, drawings and pictures, is two pages. **Abstracts exceeding the 2 page limit will be rejected.** A booklet containing the accepted abstracts will be available at the conference.

Prepare your paper in A4 paper, in two columns of 8 cm wide and 1 cm spacing. Margins are 2.5 cm from the top, 3 cm from the bottom of the page, and 2 cm left and right margins. The title should be bold, centered at the top of the page, and followed by the name(s) of the author(s) and their affiliation(s). Left- and right-justify your columns. On the last page of your paper, adjust the lengths of the columns so that they are equal.

The font used in the abstract must be Times New Roman, 10 pt. Tables, graphs and figures may be smaller if legible. Follow the type sizes specified in Table I.

Table I. Type sizes for abstracts [Times New Roman 9pt, *Italic*].

Type size (pts.)	Appearance		
	Regular	Bold	Italic
9	Tables, References		Table and figure captions
10	Affiliations, Main text		Subheading
11		Section titles	
12	Authors' names		
14		Paper title	

3. Helpful Hints [Times New Roman 11 pt, bold]

A. Figures and Tables [Times New Roman 10 pt, italic]

Use tables and figures to adjust column length. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be left- and right-justified below the figures; table captions should be also fully justified, and placed 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.

In the booklet all figures and photographs will be printed in black-and-white; color figures may not reproduce well in black-and-white. However, if you do use color images, please be sure to check your text and figure captions carefully and remove any mention of color. In graphs and figures, be sure that lines, symbols, and dimensions are heavy and large enough to be legible.

Fig. 1. Figure Caption [Times New Roman 9pt, Italic].

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 ...”

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].

C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

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 IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, ac, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

D. 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...”

4. Conclusions

[Times New Roman, 10pt]

Acknowledgments

Place acknowledgments at the end of the text, before the references, under the heading “Acknowledgments,” which should be centered on the page.

References

- [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.
- [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. Magnetism Japan, p. 301, 1982].
- [7] M. Young, *The Technical Writer’s Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.