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* Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT (10pt)

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Type your abstract here (10pt). Abstract text Times New Roman, size 10, Spacing-SINGLE. These guidelines provide instructions to format your paper. Please write directly into the template or copy your finished text into it choosing 'match destination formatting'. Please use the predefined formatting styles instead of applying your individual settings. The paper shall be written in compliance with these instructions. Please review this document to learn about the formatting of text, table captions, and references. The Journal will be published in an electronic PDF format. The Abstract should be no more than 200 words and one paragraph only. Avoid quotations and cite references in your abstract (10pt).

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I. Introduction (Heading 1) (bold, 12pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

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II. Method (Heading 1) (bold, 12pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

The manuscript is written in Times New Roman, font size 11, single-spaced, left-justified, on single pages, and A4 paper (210 mm x 297 mm). The title of the article should be brief and informative, and it should not exceed 12 words. The first letter of the headings is capitalized and headings. The organization of the manuscript includes an **Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, and References**. Acknowledgment (if any) is written after **Conclusions and before References**. Between paragraphs, the distance in one space.

2.1 Document Length Restrictions (Heading 2) (bold, 11pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

2.2.1. Abbreviations/Terms/Notations/Symbols (Heading 3) (bold, 10pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

The use of the abbreviation is permitted, but the abbreviation must be written in full and complete when it is mentioned for the first time, and it should be written between parentheses. Terms/Foreign words or regional words should be written in italics. Notation should be brief and clear and written according to the standardized writing style. Symbols/signs should be clear and distinguishable, such as the use of number 1 and letter l (also number 0 and letter O).

2.2.2. Measurements (Heading 3) (bold, 10pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

For measurements use S.I Units (System International units). Measurement should be abbreviated (e.g., mm, kcal, etc.) in accordance with the Style Manual for Biological Sciences and using the metric system. Do not begin sentences with a numerical figure. When heading a sentence, numbers should be spelled out.

2.2.3. Section Headings (Heading 3) (bold, 10pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

Three levels of heading are allowed as follows:

- Level 1 (Heading 1 format) - 12pt, bold, left-justified
- Level 2 (Heading 2 format) - 11pt, bold, left-justified
- Level 3 (Heading 3 format) - 10pt, bold italic, left-justified

2.2.4. Body Text (Heading 3) (bold, 10pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

The body of the text is a set of body text paragraphs defined as follows:

- 11 pt Times New Roman
- Single space, defined as 12pt
- Spacing after the heading is 3pt
- Spacing before the new heading is 3pt

2.2.5. Bullets (Heading 3) (bold, 10pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

There are two levels of allowed bulleting:

- This is the first bullet level
- This is a sub-bullet level

III. Prepare Your Paper Before Styling (Heading 1) (bold, 12pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. 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.

Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

3.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms (Heading 2) (bold, 11pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

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.

3.2 Units (Heading 2) (bold, 11pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

- 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.
- 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.”
- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm³,” not “cc.” (bullet list)

3.3 Equations (Heading 2) (bold, 11pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. 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 font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

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

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

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 ...”

3.4 Some Common Mistakes (Heading 2) (bold, 11pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o.”
- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or 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 really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.”
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word using, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- 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].

IV. Result and Discussion (Heading 1) (bold, 12pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll-down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

4.1 Authors and Affiliations (Heading 2) (bold, 11pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization). This template was designed for two affiliations.

4.2 Identify the Headings (Heading 2) (bold, 11pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES, and for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5.” Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract,” will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop-down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates to and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1,” “Heading 2,” “Heading 3,” and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

4.3 Figures and Tables (Heading 2) (bold, 11pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

Positioning 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.

Table 1. Table Styles

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy ^a		

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

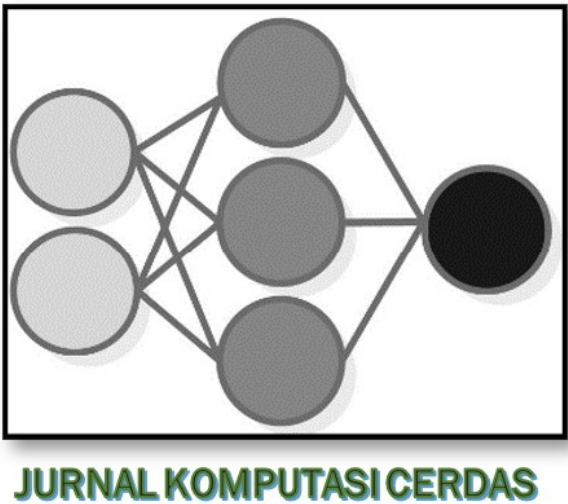


Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

Figure Labels: Use 10 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.”

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (which is ideally a 300 dpi resolution TIFF or EPS file with all fonts embedded) because this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture. To have non-visible rules on your frame, use the MSWord “Format” pull-down menu, select Text Box

Acknowledgment (Heading 5) (bold, 10pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g.” 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 (Heading 5) (bold, 10pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

Use tools like **Zotero**, **Mendeley**, or **EndNote** to manage references and format articles, then use **IEEE Style**. 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 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].

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

Supplementary Material (Heading 5) (bold, 10pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

Supplementary material that may be helpful in the review process should be prepared and provided as a separate electronic file. That file can then be transformed into PDF format and submitted along with the manuscript and graphic files to the appropriate editorial office.