

Author Guideline for APSAR 2013

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Abstract—The abstract should appear at the top of the left-hand column of text and should contain about 100 to 150 words.

I. INTRODUCTION

These guidelines include complete descriptions of the fonts, spacing, and related information for producing proceedings manuscripts. Please follow the instructions given in this document.

II. FORMATTING YOUR PAPER

Prepare your paper in full-size format, on US letter paper (8 1/2 by 11 inches) or A4 paper. All text must be in a two-column format. All manuscripts must be in English.

1) US Letter Margins: top = 0.75 inches, bottom = 1 inch, side = 0.625 inches. Each column measures 3.5 inches wide, with a 0.25-inch measurement between columns.

2) A4 Margins: top = 19mm, bottom = 43mm, side = 13 mm. The A4 column width is 88mm (3.45 in). The space between the two columns is 4mm (0.17 in). Paragraph indentation is 3.5 mm (0.14 in).

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.

III. TYPE-STYLE AND FONTS

We strongly encourage you to use Times-Roman font. Use a font that is no smaller than nine point type throughout the paper, including figure captions. Use 10-point for main text.

A. Page Title Section

The paper title should be centered in 24-point. The authors' name(s) should be in 11-point and affiliation(s) in 10-point. Papers with multiple authors and affiliations may require two or more lines for this information.

B. Headings

Major headings, for example, "I. Introduction", should appear in all capital letters, centered in the column.

Subheadings should appear in lower case (initial word capitalized) in italics. They should start at the left margin on a separate line.

IV. FIGURES, TABLES, AND EQUATIONS

Position figures and tables at the tops and bottoms of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be centered below the figures; table captions

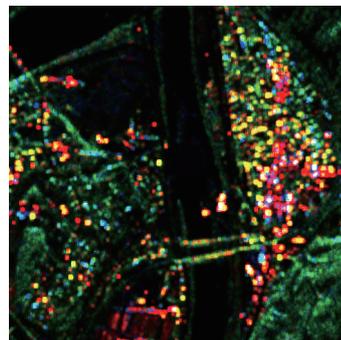


Fig. 1. RGB composite image of Pi-SAR image data. Red: P_d , Green: P_v , Blue: P_s

TABLE I
FONT SIZES FOR PAPERS

Font Size	Appearance	
	Regular	Bold
9	Figure captions Table captions (Capital)	
10	Body texts, Equations, Author addresses, Headings (Capital)	
11	Author names	
24		Title

should be centered above. 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. Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. Figure labels should be legible, about 10-point type.

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin. 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 the 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 ..."

V. REFERENCE AND FOOTNOTES

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]. 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].

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.

VI. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Please do not paginate your paper. Page numbers, session numbers, and conference identification will be inserted when the paper is included in the proceedings. 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 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.

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.

VII. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

An acknowledgement statement, if applicable, goes here.
e. g. The authors would like to thank...

REFERENCES

- [1] A. Author, B. Author, “Title of the paper,” *Journal Name*, vol. XX, No. NN, pp. 000-999, Year.
- [2] A. Author, B. Author, C. Author, *Book Name*, N-th edition, Publisher, Place, pp.000-999, Year.
- [3] A. Author, B. Author, C. Author, D. Author, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” *Proc. Conference Name, Where*, Vol. VV, pp. 000-999, Year.