

Instructions for Preparation of Papers in a Two-Column Format for the IWSSIP 2007 and EC-SIPMCS 2007

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Keywords: ...

Abstract - These instructions give you guidelines for typing camera-ready papers.. The abstract shall outline the main ideas and results of the paper. It should not exceed 200 words. Do not cite references in the abstract. The paper size is 4 A4 sides.

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1. INTRODUCTION

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The paper should consist of a title, author's name(s), affiliation, full address, abstract, introduction, main text with section titles and subheadings (if any), conclusion, acknowledgment (if any), references and optional appendices. The length of the paper is limited to four one-sided pages including illustrations.

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2. FULL-SIZE CAMERA-READY COPY

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1) Type size and typefaces: Times Roman, Times or very similar fonts are strictly required. Try to follow the type sizes specified in Table I (expressed in points) as best you can. There are 72 points per inch, and 1 point is about 0.35 mm.

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2) Format: In formatting your page, set top and bottom margins to 20 mm and left and right margins to 18 mm. The width of each of the two columns shall be 84 mm. The space between them shall be 6 mm.

Line spacing must be 11 points. If you indent paragraphs, indentation is about 3.5 mm.

Justify both left and right columns. Use two spaces between sections, and between text and tables or figures, to adjust the column length.

On the last page of your paper, try to adjust the two columns to obtain the same length.

Use automatic hyphenation and check spelling.

Digitize or paste down your figures. Do not use a dot-matrix printer. Do not use hand lettering.

Number each page at the center, bottom: "1 of 3" "2 of 3", etc. writing with a light pencil.

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3. HELPFUL HINTS

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3.1 Units

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Use the International System of Units (SI). An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such

as "3 1/2-inch disk drive". Type units as regular 10pt, and do not use brackets or parenthesis.

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3.2 Figures and Tables

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Number each figure or table. We recommend to place each figure or table at the top and bottom of a column. 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 captions should be below the tables.

Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. Use the abbreviation "*Fig.1.*" even at the beginning of a sentence. Use "*Table 1.*" reference also.

Try to use words rather than symbols for axis labels. As an example, write the quantity "Voltage" or "Voltage , V" not just "V". Put units in parentheses. As an example write "Speed (m/s)" or "Speed (m s⁻¹)" not just "m/s".

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write "Speed (km/s)" or "Speed (10³ m/s)". Do not write "Speed (m/s) x 1000" because reader could not understand whether the label axis means 1000 m/s or 0.001 m/s. Figure labels should be legible, about 10 point type.

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Type size	Appearance		
	Regular	Bold	Italics
9pt	references, tables, table captions, table text, figure captions, footnotes, text subscripts and superscripts, acknowledgment	abstract	
10pt	authors affiliations, main text, equations, section titles		subheadings
11pt	first letters in section titles		
12pt	author names		
14pt		paper title	

Table 1. Type size for camera-ready papers

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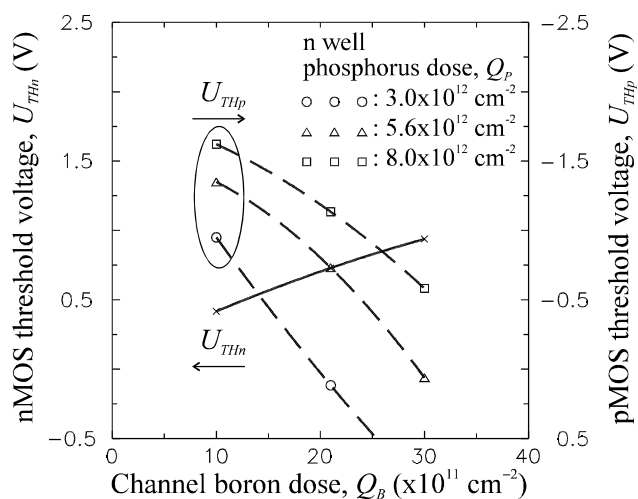


Fig. 1. Calculated threshold voltages as a function of the implantation doses.

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3.3 Equations

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Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). Center equation, and use the font from Table 1.

$$z = \alpha \exp(3x) + \beta \ln y \quad (1)$$

Use a long 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.

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been 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 ..."

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3.4 Footnotes

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Number footnotes separately in superscripts¹. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column. in which it is cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list.

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3.5 References

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Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [2]. Do not use "Ref.[3]" or "reference [3]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [3] was the first ..."

Give all authors' names: do not use "et al." unless there are four authors or more. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished". Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press".

For papers published in translation journals, or in language different from English, please give The English citation (translation), followed by the original language of a paper [3].

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¹ Avoid footnotes if possible. Try to integrate them into the text.

3.6 Abbreviations and Acronyms

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Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, Abbreviations such as IEEE, MIPRO, SI, MKS, CGS, ac, dc and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the titles unless they are unavoidable.

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3.7 Other Recommendations

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Use Arab numerals to number the section headings. You must number INTRODUCTION, but not ACKNOWLEDGMENT and REFERENCES, and begin Subheadings with numbers. 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 (a), we calculated the potential".

Use a zero before decimal points: "0.25", not ".25". Use "cm³", not "cc". Do not mix complete spelling and abbreviations of units: "Wb/m²" or "webers per square meters", 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, or somebody fluent in English to proofread your paper. Use grammar existent in text editor.

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4. CONCLUSION

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Be brief and give most important conclusion from your paper. Do not use equations and figures here.

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REFERENCES

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- [1] S. M. Sze, *Physics of Semiconductor Devices*, 2nd Edn., Wiley, New York, 1981.
- [2] D. S. Lee and J. G. Fossum, "Energy Band Distortion in Highly Doped Silicon", *IEEE Trans. on Electron Devices*, vol. 30, p. 626, 1983.
- [3] Ž. Butković, "Effect of Bandgap Narrowing in Heavily Doped Compensated Emitter on Bipolar Transistor Current Gain", *Elektrotehnika*, vol. 35, p. 253, 1992. (in Croatian)