Preparation of Papers - Paper Title

Firstname SurnameAuthor[1], Firstname SurnameAuthor[2], and Firstname SurnameAuthor[3]

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***Keywords*—**About four key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

I. Introduction

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III. Math

If you are using *Word,* use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the *MathType* add-on (http://www.mathtype.com) for equations in your paper (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation *or* MathType Equation). "Float over text" should *not* be selected.

IV. Units

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). **This applies to papers in data storage.** For example, write "15 Gb/cm^2 (100 Gb/in^2)." An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as "3½ in 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 in an equation.

The SI unit for magnetic field strength H is A/m. However, if you wish to use units of T, either refer to magnetic flux density B or magnetic field strength symbolized as $\mu_0 H$. Use

the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., "$A \cdot m^2$."

V. Helpful Hints

A. Figures and Tables

Large figures and tables may span both columns. Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. If your figure has two parts, include the labels "(a)" and "(b)" as part of the artwork. Please verify that the figures and tables you mention in the text actually exist. **Please do not include captions as part of the figures. Do not put captions in "text boxes" linked to the figures. Do not put borders around the outside of your figures.** Use the abbreviation "Fig." even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate "Table." Tables are numbered with Roman numerals.

The paper is only printed in black-white color. Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity "Magnetization," or "Magnetization *M*," not just "*M*." Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Fig. 1, for example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization ($A \cdot m^{-1}$)," not just "A/m." Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)," not "Temperature/K."

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write "Magnetization (kA/m)" or "Magnetization (10^3 A/m)." Do not write "Magnetization (A/m) × 1000" because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 to 12 point type.

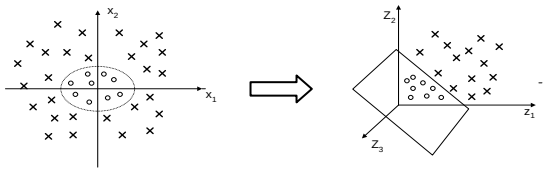

Fig. 3 Mapping nonlinear data to a higher dimensional feature space

B. References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references [2], [3] are each numbered with separate brackets [1]–[3]. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers [2]. In sentences, 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] shows ...." Unfortunately the **IIE** document translator cannot handle automatic endnotes in *Word*; therefore, type the reference list at the end of the paper using the "References" style.

TABLE I
UNITS FOR MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and CGS EMU to SI [a]
Φ	magnetic flux	1 Mx $\rightarrow 10^{-8}$ Wb = 10^{-8} V·s
B	magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	1 G $\rightarrow 10^{-4}$ T = 10^{-4} Wb/m^2
H	magnetic field strength	1 Oe $\rightarrow 10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
m	magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu $\rightarrow 10^{-3}$ A·m^2 = 10^{-3} J/T
M	magnetization	1 erg/(G·cm^3) = 1 emu/cm^3 $\rightarrow 10^3$ A/m
$4\pi M$	magnetization	1 G $\rightarrow 10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
σ	specific magnetization	1 erg/(G·g) = 1 emu/g $\rightarrow$ 1 A·m^2/kg
j	magnetic dipole moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-10}$ Wb·m
J	magnetic polarization	1 erg/(G·cm^3) = 1 emu/cm^3 $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-4}$ T
χ, κ	susceptibility	1 $\rightarrow 4\pi$
χ_ρ	mass susceptibility	1 cm^3/g $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-3}$ m^3/kg
μ	permeability	1 $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m = $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ Wb/(A·m)
μ_r	relative permeability	$\mu \rightarrow \mu_r$
w, W	energy density	1 erg/cm^3 $\rightarrow 10^{-1}$ J/m^3
N, D	demagnetizing factor	1 $\rightarrow 1/(4\pi)$

No vertical lines in table. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters.

[a]Gaussian units are the same as cgs emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, s = second, T = tesla, m = meter, A = ampere, J = joule, kg = kilogram, H = henry.

Number footnotes separately in superscripts (Insert | Footnote).[1] Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited; do not put footnotes in the reference list (endnotes). Use letters for table footnotes (see Table I).

Please note that the references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style. Give all authors' names; do not use "*et al*." unless there are six authors or more. Use a space after authors' initials. Papers that have not been published should be cited as "unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been submitted for publication should be cited as "submitted for publication" [5]. Papers that have been accepted for publication, but not yet specified for an issue should be cited as "to be published" [6]. Please give affiliations and addresses for private communications [7].

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 [8].

C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IES, SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write "C.N.R.S.," not "C. N. R. S." Do

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not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable (for example, "**IIE**" in the title of this article).

D.Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the "Equation" markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r,\varphi)\, dr\, d\varphi = [\sigma r_2 / (2\mu_0)] \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \exp(-\lambda\,|\, z_j - z_i\,|)\, \lambda^{-1}\, J_1(\lambda r_2)\, J_0(\lambda r_i)\, d\lambda\,. \tag{1}$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (*T* might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla). Refer to "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ... ."

E. Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: "zero-field-cooled magnetization." Avoid dangling participles, such as, "Using (1), the potential was calculated." [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, "The potential was calculated by using (1)," or "Using (1), we calculated the potential."

Use a zero before decimal points: "0.25," not ".25." Use "cm^3," not "cc." Indicate sample dimensions as "0.1 cm × 0.2 cm," not "0.1 × 0.2 cm^2." The abbreviation for "seconds" is "s," not "sec." Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use "Wb/m^2" or "webers per square meter," not "webers/m^2." When expressing a range of values, write "7 to 9" or "7-9," not "7~9."

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.) In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like "this period." Other punctuation is "outside"! Avoid contractions; for example, write "do not" instead of "don't." The serial comma is preferred: "A, B, and C" instead of "A, B and C."

If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice ("I observed that ..." or "We observed that ..." instead of "It was observed that ..."). Remember to check spelling. **If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper.**

VI. Some Common Mistakes

The word "data" is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 is zero, not a lowercase letter "o." The term for residual magnetization is "remanence"; the adjective is "remanent"; do not write "remnance" or "remnant." Use the word "micrometer" instead of "micron." 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). Use the word "whereas" instead of "while" (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word "essentially" to mean "approximately" or "effectively." Do not use the word "issue" as a euphemism for "problem." When compositions are not specified, separate chemical symbols by en-dashes; for example, "NiMn" indicates the intermetallic compound $Ni_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}$ whereas "Ni–Mn" indicates an alloy of some composition Ni_xMn_{1-x}.

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones "affect" (usually a verb) and "effect" (usually a noun), "complement" and "compliment," "discreet" and "discrete," "principal" (e.g., "principal investigator") and "principle" (e.g., "principle of measurement"). Do not confuse "imply" and "infer."

Prefixes such as "non," "sub," "micro," "multi," and "'"ultra" are not independent words; they should be joined to the words they modify, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "*et al.*" (it is also italicized). The abbreviation "i.e.," means "that is," and the abbreviation "e.g.," means "for example" (these abbreviations are not italicized).

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4) Because replication is required for scientific progress, papers submitted for publication must provide sufficient information to allow readers to perform similar experiments or calculations and use the reported results. Although not everything need be disclosed, a paper must contain new, useable, and fully described information. For example, a specimen's chemical composition need not be reported if the main purpose of a paper is to introduce a new measurement technique. Authors should expect to be challenged by reviewers if the results are not supported by adequate data and critical details.
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IX. Conclusion

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

Appendix

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

Acknowledgment

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... .” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks ... .” Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

References

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6) **Paper Title:** Times New Roman, **24** pt., Centered, Title Case (Capitalize Each Word), NOT Bold

7) **Authors' Names:** Times New Roman, **11** pt., Centered, Title Case (Capitalize Each Word)

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8) ***Abstract*—** : Times New Roman **BOLD**, **10** pt.

i. **Text** should be written Times New Roman **9** pts.

ii. The abstract should be self-contained. Do not cite references in the abstract.

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9) ***Keywords*—** : Times New Roman **BOLD**, **10** pt.

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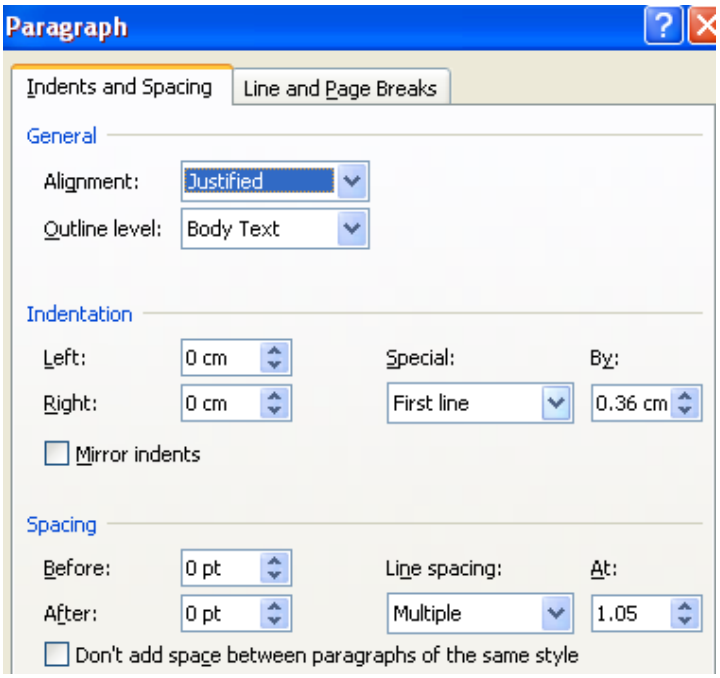

Fig. 1 Values for text

11) **Heading 1:** Times New Roman, **10** pt, Centered

1st Step: Capitalize each word. Example: Steps in Modeling and Simulation

2nd Step: Choose and Right click - Font- Effects - Small caps

X. STEPS IN MODELING AND SIMULATION

12) **Heading 2:** Times New Roman Italic, **10** pt, Capitalize each word. **Example:**

A. Definition of Parallel Manipulator

Choose Paragraph: Values should be as in Fig. 1:

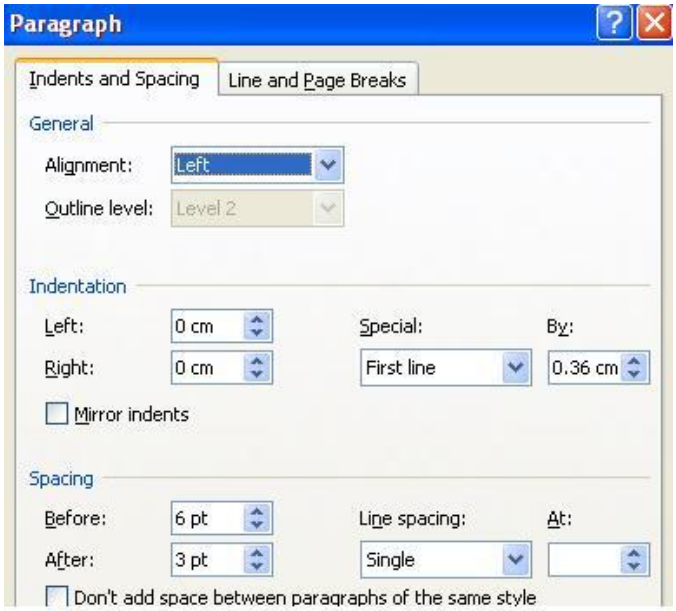

Fig. 2 Values for Heading 2

COMMON MISTAKES: 1.1 Definition of Parallel Manipulator, 2.3 Definition of Parallel Manipulator etc…

13) **Heading 3:** Times New Roman, **10** pt, Capitalize each word. Values should be as in Fig. 1. **Example:**

1. Mobility Equation

14) **Introduction Part:** First letter should be Times New Roman **28** pts. Whole word should be written in "Upper Case".

15) **Affiliation:** Times New Roman, **8** pt. Affiliation part should be written at the bottom of the first page on the left as:

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Name Surname is with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305 USA (corresponding author to provide phone: 505-555-5555; fax: 505-555-5555; e-mail: author@ boulder.nist.gov).

16) **Figures:** Large figures may span both columns. If your figure has two parts, include the labels "(a)" and "(b)" as part of the artwork. (Ex: Fig. 3 (a) Mapping nonlinear data...)

i. Figures should be centered.

ii. All figures should be captioned. Captions should be written "Times New Roman, **9** pt., centered"

iii. Please do not include captions as part of the figures.

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v. Do not put borders around the outside of your figures.

vi. Use the abbreviation "Fig." even at the beginning of a sentence.

WRONG: Figure 2.1 represents... CORRECT: Fig. 2 represents…

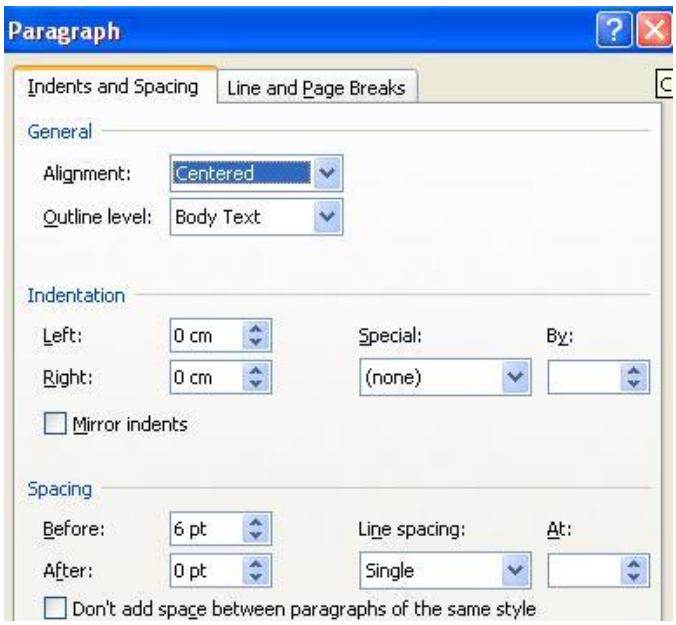

Fig. 3 Values for figures

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iv. Word "TABLE": Upper case, Number: Tables are numbered with Roman numerals

v. Caption: Capitilize each word: Units for Magnetic Properties THEN Font-Effects-Small Caps

Result:

TABLE I
UNITS FOR MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

COMMON MISTAKES: Table 1, Table 2.1 etc..

18) **Equations:**

i. Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1).

ii. Refer to "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ... ."

$$R_u = K_w L W \sigma_c \qquad (1)$$

(Align equation to the right)

19) **References:**

i. Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1].

ii. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2].

iii. Multiple references [2], [3] are each numbered with separate brackets [1]–[3].

iv. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers [2].

v. In sentences, refer simply to the reference number, as [3].

vi. Do not use "Ref. [3]" or "reference [3]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [3] shows ...."

COMMON MISTAKES: ……. load carrying capacity of the weld (Mellor, 99).

20) **Acknowledgment:**

COMMON MISTAKES: Acknowledgement

Correct form: ACKNOWLEDGMENT (No "e" after "g")

Avoid expressions such as "One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... ."

21) Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text. There is no page limitation.

22) Use italics for emphasis; do not underline.

23) Text should be written in the third person to avoid sounding like an autobiographical account penned by a narcissistic author.

Prefer: "It is possible to .." than to say "One could ...".

24) Avoid using *above* ("the above method," "mentioned above," etc.) or *below* (in the figure below). Be specific.