Paper Title - Only First Letters of Words Are Capitalized

line 1: 1st Given Name Surname
line 2: *dept. name of organization
(of Affiliation)*
line 3: *name of organization
(of Affiliation)*line 4: City, Country
line 5: email address or ORCID

line 1: 4th Given Name Surname
line 2: *dept. name of organization*
*(of Affiliation)*
line 3: *name of organization
(of Affiliation)*line 4: City, Country
line 5: email address or ORCIDline 1: 2nd Given Name Surname
line 2: *dept. name of organization
(of Affiliation)*
line 3: *name of organization
(of Affiliation)*line 4: City, Country
line 5: email address or ORCID

line 1: 5th Given Name Surname
line 2: *dept. name of organization
(of Affiliation)*
line 3: *name of organization
(of Affiliation)*line 4: City, Country
line 5: email address or ORCIDline 1: 3rd Given Name Surname
line 2: *dept. name of organization
(of Affiliation)*
line 3: *name of organization
(of Affiliation)*line 4: City, Country
line 5: email address or ORCID

line 1: 6th Given Name Surname
line 2: *dept. name of organization
(of Affiliation)*
line 3: *name of organization
(of Affiliation)*line 4: City, Country
line 5: email address or ORCID

# Introduction (*Heading 1*)

This template, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their **two-page extended abstracts** for **ELMA 2005 Conference**. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a conference proceedings. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

# Ease of Use

## Selecting a Template (Heading 2)

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size.

## Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; **please do not alter them**. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

# Prepare Your Paper Before Styling

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Complete all content and organizational editing before formatting. 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.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

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.

## Units

* Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses).
* Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds.
* Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m2”. Spell out 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*)

## Equations

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.

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* 

You may use MS Word built-in Equation editor or MathType. Please, adjust the text size at 10pts.

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 . . .”

# Using the Template

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 insert the text and figures you prepared.

## Authors and Affiliations

**The template is designed for, but not limited to, six authors.** Author names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This is the author sequence that will be used in future citations and by indexing services. **Names should not be listed in columns nor group by affiliation.** Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization).

### For papers with more than six authors: Add author names horizontally, moving to a third row if needed for more than 8 authors.

### For papers with less than six authors: To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

#### Selection: Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

#### Change number of columns: Select the Columns icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select the correct number of columns from the selection palette.

#### Deletion: Delete the author and affiliation lines for the extra authors.

## Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. 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.

## Figures and Tables

####  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.**

1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head |
| --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote.



1. Example of a figure caption.

We suggest that you use high-quality pictures (at least 300 dpi PNG, WMF or EPS file, with all fonts embedded). JPG should be used format is only for photos.

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Fonts for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)”, not just “A/m”.

##### References

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 ...”

**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.
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. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].
7. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.
8. K. Eves and J. Valasek, “Adaptive control for singularly perturbed systems examples,” Code Ocean, Aug. 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://codeocean.com/capsule/4989235/tree>
9. “Treatment episode data set: discharges (TEDS-D): concatenated, 2006 to 2009.” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, August, 2013, DOI:10.3886/ICPSR30122.v2