

NCS 2017 Paper Title

Authors Name/s
dept. name of organization
name of organization
City, Country
e-mail address

ABSTRACT

The various components of your paper [title, text, heads, etc.] are already defined as illustrated by the portions given in this document.

Keywords: keyword1, keyword2, keyword3, keyword4

1. INTRODUCTION

This template provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in.

2. EASE OF USE

2.1 Selecting a Template

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

2.1 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.

3. PREPARE YOUR PAPER BEFORE STYLING

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. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

3.1 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. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

3.2 Equations

Your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol 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. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \alpha + \beta & = & \chi. \quad (1) \\ \alpha + \beta & = & \chi. \quad (1) \quad (1) \end{array}$$

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 . . .”

4. 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.

4.1 Authors and Affiliations

Author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation.

- 1) *Author names and affiliations are to be centered beneath the title and printed in Times New Roman 12-point, non-boldface type.*
- 2) *Multiple authors may be shown in a two- or three-column format, with their affiliations centered below their respective names.*
- 3) *Author information should be followed by two blank lines.*

4.2 Identify the Headings

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.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced.

4.3 Figures and Tables

- 1) *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 Head | Table Column Head | | |
|------------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| | Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copy | | |

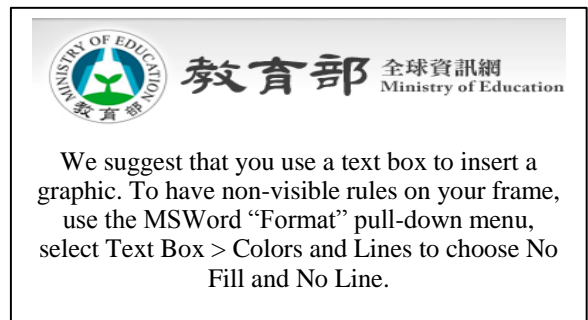


Figure 1 Example of a figure caption.

2) *Figure Labels: Use 8 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 “Probability”, or “Probability, P”, not just “P”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units.*

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.

- [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] M. Young, *The Technical Writer's Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.