Extended Abstract Paper Title

1st Given Name Surname
*dept. name of organization
(of Affiliation)*
*name of organization
(of Affiliation)*City, Country
email address or ORCID

2nd Given Name Surname
*dept. name of organization
(of Affiliation)*
*name of organization
(of Affiliation)*City, Country
email address or ORCID

3rd Given Name Surname
*dept. name of organization
(of Affiliation)*
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email address or ORCID

***Abstract*— This document includes instructions for the preparation of extended abstract for the IRC2024. The abstract should contain a single paragraph describing the objectives, and a summary of important results and its length should not exceed 250 words. Use Time New Roman font in the regular format with the size of point-9. *\*CRITICAL:* Do Not Use Symbols, Special Characters, Footnotes, or Math in Paper Title or Abstract.**

***Keywords—component, formatting, style, styling, insert (3 – 6*** *key words****)***

# Introduction

This article illustrates the way your extended abstract should be prepared for IRC2024. This document is the template that you can use to prepare your extended abstract. You can type your text without doing any formatting. For more information on the extended abstract submission please refer to the conference website.

# format of the manuscript

This should contain a title, author names, affiliations, email addresses of the authors, abstract, context, and a list of references. The length of the manuscript must not exceed four pages.

## *Page layout*

A maximum of four A4-sized pages can be included in the extended abstract. The margins must be set as follows:

Top = 19.05 mm (0.75”)

Bottom = 25.4 mm (1”)

Left = Right = 16. 00 mm (0.63”)

The extended abstract must be in a two-column format with a space of 6.35 mm (0.25”) between columns.

## *Text format*

All texts in the document should be in Times New Roman. All paragraphs must be justified (i.e., both left-justified and right-justified). For each section in the document recommended font sizes, and their styles are shown below.

* Title – 24 Pt Regular, Single-column format
* Author names (Family name should be written as the

last part of each author's name) – 9 Pt Regular, Single-column format

* Author affiliation – 9 Pt Italic, Single column format
* Email addresses (corresponding author’s email address is compulsory) – 9 Pt Times New Roman Regular
* Abstract body – 9 Pt, Bold
* Section headings – 10 Pt, Regular (level-1 heading)
* Other headings (level-2/3 headings) – 10 Pt, Italic
* Paragraph 10 Pt, Regular
* Table/figure caption - 8 Pt Regular
* References – 8 Pt, Regular

## *Content*

The abstract should mainly contain your work's scope and objectives, methodology, results, conclusion and references. The extended abstract should contain the following sections in sequence: Introduction, Methodology, Results, Conclusion, and References. Further, it is recommended to limit the number of references to five.

# Prepare Your Paper Before Styling

## *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). 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.
* 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*

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* 

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 . . .”

## *Some Common Mistakes*

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum *μ*0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, questions and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or 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 really mean something that alternates).
* Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
* In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
* 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”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

## *Authors and Affiliations*

**The template is designed for, but not limited to, six authors.** A minimum of one author is required for all conference articles. 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. 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 and, for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5”. Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract”, will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop-down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. 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.

## *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. (*Table footnote*)



1. Example of a figure caption. (*figure caption*)

Figure Labels: Use 8 Pt, 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 “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[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”.

# Conclusion

The conclusions may review the main points of the paper, but do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions. Include future enhancements. If possible, the manuscript should be checked by all co-authors prior to submission.

##### Acknowledgment

This research was financially supported by the xxxxxxxx, contract no. xxxxxx.

##### 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 ...”

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 abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

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.

##### References

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. *(references)*
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.