Title of the Paper (Sentence case)

First Author 1, Second Author2 and Third Author3

1First Author’s Department, First-Author University, Address Including Country Name

2Second Author’s Department, Second Author University, Address Including Country Name

3Third Author’s Department, Third Author University, Address Including Country Name

1Email id, 2Email id, 3Email id

\* Corresponding Author: Author Name

**Abstract:** *Write your abstract here. Don't use reference numbers. The whole abstract should be in one para. This electronic document is a “live” template and already defines the components of your paper [title, text, heads, etc.] in its style sheet. You can use this document as both an instruction set and as a template into which you can type your own text.*

**Keywords:** *Atleast five keywords separated by comma (,).*

##### **I. Introduction**

This template, modified in MS Word 2003 and saved as “Word 97-2003 & 6.0/95 – RTF” for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers [1, 2] and [3-5].

##### **II. Related Work**

Literature reviews [6, 7].

**II-A 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 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. 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

 

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 . . .”

**II-B Subsection**

Subsection 2.

**II-C Subsection**

Subsection 3.

##### **III. Proposed Experimental Setup**

## **III-A** 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.

Table I: Table Type Styles

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

 a. Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)



Figure 1: Example of a figure caption.

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 “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”.

##### **Acknowledegment**

Put sponsor acknowledegments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

##### **References**

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5. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
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