Extended Abstract Title Times New Roman, 20, Center

Author 11, Author 22, Author 33, and Author 44 (Times New Roman, 10, center)

1,2 Institution, country, 3,4 Institution, country (Times New Roman, 10, center)

author 1 email address, author 2 email address, Author 3 email address, Author 4 email address (Times New Roman, 9,center)

*Abstract*—This electronic document is a “live” template and already defines the components of your extended abstract [title, text, heads, etc.] in its style sheet. *\*CRITICAL: Do Not Use Symbols, Special Characters, Footnotes, or Math in Title or Abstract*. (Times New Roman, 10, bold, center)

Keywords—component, formatting, style, styling, insert (Times New Roman, 10, bold, italic)

# Introduction (heading 1, Times New roman, 10, all caps)

Times New Roman, 10. Margin: Top: 2.54cm, Bottom: 2.54cm, Left: 2.54cm, Right: 2.54cm. This template, modified in MS Word 2007 and saved as a “Word 97-2003 Document” for the PC, provides inventors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their extended abstracts. All standard extended abstract components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual abstracts, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a 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.

# MATERIALS

## Selecting a Template (Heading 2, Times New Roman, 10, Italic)

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your extended abstract size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size. If you are using US letter-sized paper, please close this file and download the Microsoft Word, Letter file.

## Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is used to format your abstract 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 abstract as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

# METHODS

Before you begin to format your abstract, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Complete all content and organizational editing before formatting. Please note sections A-D below for more information on proofreading, spelling and grammar.

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 abstract. 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 UiTM, MPC, KIK, IIDEX, ITEX, and MTE 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.

## 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 abstract 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:

*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 **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question 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.)

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

# RESULTS AND FINDINGS

After the text edit has been completed, the extended abstract 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 abstract. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your abstract; use the scroll down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

## Inventors and Affiliations

The template is designed for, but not limited to, six inventors. A minimum of one inventor is required for all conference articles. Inventor names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This is the inventor sequence that will be used in future citations. 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 extended abstracts with more than six inventors: Add inventor names horizontally, moving to a third row if needed for more than 8 inventors.

### For extended abstracts with less than six inventors: To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

#### 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 inventor and affiliation lines for the extra inventors.

## Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your abstract. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your abstract 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 extended abstract 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. 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.

Table 1. Table title

| Table Head | Table Column Head (Times New Roman, 10, bold) | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead (Times New roman, 10, Italic) | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | (Times New Roman, 10) More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Times New Roman, 6, Italic. If none, delete this text*)
2. Example of a figure caption.

Table and Figure Title: Use 10 point Times New Roman. 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”.

Citation style IEEE Style.  Visit https://pitt.libguides.com/citationhelp/ieee. The reference list is organized numerically, not alphabetically. 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 ...”. Reference list: Font size 8 point, Times New Roman.

# CONCLUSIONS

This section concludes the applicability of your invention to your university/school, society, and the nation. Briefly describe its impact and commercialization potential.

##### Acknowledgment

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

##### 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.

**\*Your write-up shall not exceed 4 pages.**

**\* Submission of your write-up will be compiled in a monograph for e-isbn publication**

**This template contains guidance text for composing and formatting extended abstract. Please ensure that all template text is removed from your extended abstract prior to submission to the exhibition program. Failure to remove template text from your abstract may result in your abstract not being published**