

ICEAA-IEEE APWC Template Adapted from Preparation of Articles for IEEE TRANSACTIONS and JOURNALS (2025)

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Abstract—This document provides a guide for preparing papers for ICEAA-IEEE APWC. Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft *Word*. Otherwise, use this as an instruction set. Titles should be written in uppercase and lowercase letters, not all uppercase. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title; short formulas that identify the elements are fine (e.g., "Nd-Fe-B"). Do not write "(Invited)" in the title. Full names of authors are preferred in the author field but are not required. Put a space between authors' initials. In the title, all variables should appear lightface italic; numbers and units will remain bold. Abstracts must be a single paragraph. In order for an Abstract to be effective when displayed in IEEE *Xplore* as well as through indexing services such as Compendex, INSPEC, Medline, ProQuest, and Web of Science, it must be an accurate, stand-alone reflection of the contents of the article. They shall not contain displayed mathematical equations, numbered reference citations, nor footnotes. They should include three or four different keywords or phrases, as this will help readers to find it. It is important to avoid over-repetition of such phrases as this can result in a page being rejected by search engines. Ensure that your abstract reads well and is grammatically correct.

Index Terms—Enter keywords or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas. Using the *IEEE Thesaurus* can help you find the best standardized keywords to fit your article. Use the thesaurus access request form for free access to the *IEEE Thesaurus* <https://www.ieee.org/publications/services/thesaurus.html>.

I. INTRODUCTION

THIS document is a template for ICEAA-IEEE APWC adapted from the IEEE Microsoft *Word* template "Preparation of Articles for IEEE TRANSACTIONS and JOURNALS". The *IEEE Editorial Style Manual for Authors* is available at <https://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/create-your-ieee-journal-article/create-the-text-of-your-article/ieee-editorial-style-manual/>. This contains a formal set of editorial guidelines for IEEE Transactions, Journals, and Letters, including:

- punctuation;
- capitalization;
- abbreviations;
- section headings;

- numbers, equations;
- footnotes;
- some common mistakes;
- units of measurement.

Communicate your work clearly. If you are not fully proficient in English, consider using an English language editing service before submitting your article.

II. GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

Start opening the template. Then, type over sections of the template or cut and paste from another document and use markup styles. The style included in the template will adjust your fonts and line spacing. Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. Use *italics* for emphasis; do not underline.

This file has been edited using Microsoft Office 365.

A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write "C.N.R.S.," not "C. N. R. S." Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable (for example, "IEEE" in the title of this article).

III. MATH

Use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the MathType plugin. For help with formatting and placing equations, refer to the *IEEE Editing Math Guide* at <http://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/Editing-Mathematics.pdf> and the *IEEE MathType Tutorial for Microsoft Word Users* at <http://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/IEEE-Math-Typesetting-Guide-for-MS-Word-Users.pdf>

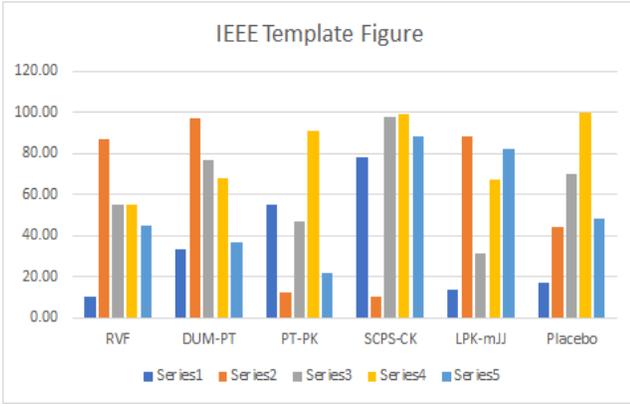


Fig. 1. This is a sample of a figure caption.

A. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin of the column, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the “Equation” markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$B_p + H_2 = 40. \quad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (T might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla). When referring to an equation or formula, use simply “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is”

B. Algorithms

Algorithms should be numbered and include a short title. They are set off from the text with rules above and below the title and after the last line.

Algorithm 1 Weighted Tanimoto ELM.

```

TRAIN(XT)
  select randomly  $W \subset X$ 
   $N_t \leftarrow |\{i : \mathbf{t}_i = \mathbf{t}\}|$  for  $\mathbf{t} = -1, +1$ 
   $B_i \leftarrow \sqrt{\text{MAX}(N_{-1}, N_{+1})/N_{\mathbf{t}_i}}$  for  $i = 1, \dots, N$ 
   $\hat{H} \leftarrow B \cdot (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W}) / (\|\mathbf{X}\| + \|\mathbf{W}\| - \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W})$ 
   $\beta \leftarrow (I/C + \hat{H}^T \hat{H})^{-1} (\hat{H}^T B \cdot \mathbf{T})$ 
  return  $\mathbf{W}, \beta$ 

PREDICT(X)
   $\mathbf{H} \leftarrow (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W}) / (\|\mathbf{X}\| + \|\mathbf{W}\| - \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W})$ 
  return SIGN( $\mathbf{H}\beta$ )

```

A. Types of Graphics

The following list outlines the different types of graphics published in IEEE journals. They are categorized based on their construction, and use of color / shades of gray:

- 1) **Color/Grayscale Figures**
Figures that are meant to appear in color, or shades of black/gray. Such figures may include photographs, illustrations, multicolor graphs, and flowcharts.
- 2) **Line Art Figures**
Figures that are composed of only black lines and shapes. These figures should have no shades or half-tones of gray, only black and white.
- 3) **Tables**
Data charts which are typically black and white, but sometimes include color.

B. Sizing of Graphics

Most charts, graphs, and tables are one column wide (3.5 inches / 88 mm / 21 picas) or page wide (7.16 inches / 181 millimeters / 43 picas). The maximum depth a graphic can be is 8.5 inches (216 millimeters / 54 picas). When choosing the depth of a graphic, please allow space for a caption. Figures can be sized between column and page widths if the author chooses, however, it is recommended that figures not be sized less than column width unless when necessary.

TABLE I

THIS IS A SAMPLE OF A TABLE TITLE

Name	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5
RVF	10	87	55	55	45
DUM-PT	33	97	77	68	37
PT-PK	55	12	47	91	22
SCPS-CK	78	10	98	99	88
LPK-mJJ	14	88	31	67	82
Placebo	17	44	70	100	48

C. Resolution

The proper resolution of your figures will depend on the type of figure it is as defined in the “Types of Figures” section. Author photographs, color, and grayscale figures should be at least 300dpi. Line art, including tables should be a minimum of 600dpi.

D. Accepted Fonts Within Figures

When preparing your graphics, IEEE suggests that you use one of the following Open Type fonts: Times New Roman, Helvetica, Arial, Cambria, or Symbol.

E. Using Labels Within Figures

- 1) **Figure Axis Labels**

- a) Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization” or “Magnetization M ,” not just “ M .” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. For example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization ($A \cdot m^{-1}$),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”
- b) Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization (10^3 A/m).” Do not write “Magnetization (A/m) \times 1000” because the reader would not know whether the top axis label means 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8- to 10-point type.

2) Subfigure Labels in Multipart Figures and Tables

Multipart figures should be combined and labeled before final submission. Labels should appear centered below each subfigure in 8-point Times New Roman font in the format of (a) (b) (c).

F. Referencing a Figure or Table Within Your Article

When referencing your figures and tables within your article, use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables should be numbered with Roman numerals.

V. CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the article, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

APPENDIX

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES

A. References

References need not be cited in text. When they are, they appear on the line, in square brackets, inside the punctuation. Multiple references are each numbered with separate brackets. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers. In text, refer simply to the reference number. Do not use “Ref.” or “reference” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] shows” Please do not use automatic endnotes in *Word*, rather, type the reference list at the end of the paper using the “References” style.

Reference numbers are set flush left and form a column of their own, hanging out beyond the body of the reference. The reference numbers are on the line, enclosed in square brackets. In all references, the given name of the author or editor is abbreviated to the initial only and precedes the last name. Use them all; use *et al.* only if names are not given or if there are more than 6 authors. Use commas around Jr., Sr., and III in names. Abbreviate conference titles. When citing IEEE Transactions, provide the issue number,

page range, volume number, month if available, and year. When referencing a patent, provide the day and the month of issue, or application. References may not include all information; please obtain and include relevant information. Do not combine references. There must be only one reference with each number. If there is a URL included with the reference, it can be included at the end of the reference.

Other than books, capitalize only the first word in an article title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For articles published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation. See the end of this document for formats and examples of common references. For a complete discussion of references and their formats, see the *IEEE Editorial Style Manual for Authors* at <https://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/create-your-ieee-journal-article/create-the-text-of-your-article/ieee-editorial-style-manual/>.

B. Footnotes

The use of footnotes is discouraged.

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A full overview of IEEE publishing guidelines and policies can be found at <https://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/become-an-ieee-journal-author/publishing-ethics/guidelines-and-policies/>. They are designed to help authors understand and navigate the publishing process successfully. Learn more about IEEE’s fundamental publishing guidelines and principles, submission and peer review policies, post-publication policies, and guidelines on advertising, accessibility, and data privacy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks” In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page, not here.

REFERENCES

See basic format for periodicals [1-6] (with art number [4]), books [7-9], handbooks [10-12], conference proceedings [13-15], reports [16], patents [17], dissertations (PhD) [18], standards [19], datasets [20] and code [21]:

Examples:

- [1] J. U. Duncombe, "Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment of feasibility," *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959, doi: 10.1109/TED.2016.2628402.
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Finally, do not include a biography section.