Preparation of Papers - Paper Title (-**no longer than 120 characters**

**-no aBbreviations-due indexing databases rules**)

(12 pt)

**Fist Name LAST NAME1, First Name LAST NAME2,First Name LAST NAME3**

**(10 points bold, maximum six authors)**

1Affiliation (University/Institution), e-mail

2Affiliation (University/Institution), e-mail

3Affiliation (University/Institution), e-mail

 (12 pt)

*Abstract*—These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for conferences or journals*.* Use this document as a template in Microsoft Word. Template may be downloaded using the conference system interface link: <http://www.imtuoradea.ro/conf/download.php>. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. Page margins are 30 mm top and 20mm down; m left and right. Each column width is 81,5 mm, and the separation between the columns is 7 mm. This section should be self-contained and citation-free. The abstract should contain minimum 80 words and not exceed 150 words.

*Keywords*—Minimum four key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas. (For a list of suggested keywords, you may want to visit a dedicated website: <http://www.ieee.org/organizations/pubs/ani_prod/keywrd98.txt>)

# Introduction

T

HIS document is a template for *Word (docx)* versions. If you are reading a paper version of this document, so you can use it to prepare your manuscript. Please download the electronic file,
TEMPLATE.DOC, from the **IMT Oradea 2017 Conference** Web site at the dedicated link: <http://www.imtuoradea.ro/conf/download.php>, so you can use it to prepare your manuscript.

When you open **template.doc**, select “Print Layout” from the “View” in the menu bar (View | Print Layout). Then type over sections of **template.doc** or cut and paste from another document and then use markup styles. The pull-down style menu Change Style is to the right of the Home Toolbar at the top of your *Word* window (for example, the style at this point in the document is “Text”). Highlight a section that you want to designate with a certain style, and then select the appropriate name from the style menu. The style 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.***

To insert images in *Word,* position the cursor at the insertion point and either use Insert | Picture | From File or copy the image to the Windows clipboard and then Format |Wrap Text | In Line with Text.

# Procedure for Paper Submission

## Review Stage

Please submit your manuscript electronically for review, using the link to the system interface: <http://www.imtuoradea.ro/conf/conf.detail.php?workID=0>. When you submit your initial full paper version, prepare it in two-column format, including figures and tables.

## Figures

All tables and figures you insert in your document are only to help you gauge the size of your paper, for the convenience of the referees, and to make it easy for you to distribute preprints.

## Document Modification

If you modify this document for use in **Proceedings of the Conference IMT Oradea 2017***,*as well with the journal, you should save it as type “Word - RTF (\*.docx)” so that it can be opened by any version of *Word.*

## Copyright Form

A copyright form should accompany your final submission. You can get a .pdf, .html, or .doc version at <http://www.imtuoradea.ro/conf/download.php>*.*

 Authors are responsible for obtaining any security clearances.

# MATH

If you are using *Word,* use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the *MathType* add-on (<http://www.mathtype.com>) for equations in your paper (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation *or* MathType Equation). “Float over text” should *not* be selected.

# Units

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.), in parentheses. **This applies to papers in data storage.** For example, write “15 (Gb/cm2) ” An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as “3½ in the 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 in an equation.

# Helpful Hints

## Figures and Tables

Large figures and tables may span both columns. Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. If your figure has two parts, include the labels “(a)” and “(b)” as part of the artwork. Please verify that the figures and tables you mention in the text actually exist. **Please do not include captions as part of the figures. Do not put captions in “text boxes” linked to the figures. Do not put borders around the outside of your figures.** Use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables are numbered with Roman numerals.

**Please do not include scanned images!**

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. As in Fig. 1., for example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (Am−1),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”



Fig. 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field. Note that “Fig.” is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by two spaces. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization 103 (A/m).” Do not write “Magnetization (A/m) × 1000” because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant 16000 (A/m) or 0.016 (A/m). Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 to 10 point type.

## Table

Place table titles above the tables. Tables should be centered. Tables are numbered with Roman numerals. Write word “TABLE” using Upper case. No vertical lines in the table.

TABLE I

Units for Magnetic Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol | Quantity | Conversion from Gaussian andCGS-EMU to SI a |
| Φ | magnetic flux | 1 Mx → 10−8 Wb = 10−8 V·s |
| *B* | magnetic flux density,  magnetic induction | 1 G → 10−4 T = 10−4 Wb/m2 |
| *H* | magnetic field strength | 1 Oe → 103/(4π) A/m |
| *m* | magnetic moment | 1 erg/G = 1 emu  → 10−3 A·m2 = 10−3 J/T |

Remember do not abbreviate “Table.” Large tables may span both columns.

## References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2].

**The Reference general style is:**

**Surname initial. Second Surname initial(where applies). Name of the author, source title ( the title of the article), Collection, Proceedings or Journal (title, edition, volume, Editor name, where and what applicable), Publishing House, City, year of appearance, pages (please mention, where applicable, if the article is “unpublished”, “to be unpublished”, and “submitted for publication”):**

**Examples of Reference Style:**

1. **G. O. Young, “Synthetic structure of industrial plastics (Book style with paper title and editor),” in *Plastics*, 2nd ed. vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64.**
2. **W.-K. Chen, *Linear Networks and Systems* (Book style)*.* Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.**
3. **H. Poor, *An Introduction to Signal Detection and Estimation*. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1985, ch. 4.**
4. **B. Smith, “An approach to graphs of linear forms (Unpublished work style),” unpublished.**
5. **E. H. Miller, “A note on reflector arrays (Periodical style—Accepted for publication),” *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat.*, to be published.**
6. **J. Wang, “Fundamentals of erbium-doped fiber amplifiers arrays (Periodical style—Submitted for publication),” *IEEE J. Quantum Electron.*, submitted for publication.**

If it is possible, please avoid multiple references in order to avoid confusion for the sake of clarity and comprehensibility. If there are multiple references necessary, please respect the rule: **every referenced paper author should be cited separately!** Follow this example:

**“G. O. Young [1], W.-K. Chen [2], H. Poor [3], Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa [8], S. Chen, B. Mulgrew, and P. M. Grant [11]”**

 When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers [2]. Do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] shows ....”.

Type the reference list at the end of the paper using the “References” style. Please note that the references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style.

 **Give all authors’ names; do not use “*et al*.” unless there are six authors or more.** Use a space after authors' initials. Papers that have not been published should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been submitted for publication should be cited as “submitted for publication” [5]. Papers that have been accepted for publication, but not yet specified for an issue should be cited as “to be published” [6]. Please give Affiliation (University/Institution)s and addresses for private communications [7].

Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [8].

**It is mandatory to give the name of all authors, due to the most appropriate metrics calculation of cited works, in databases Impact Factor evaluation!**

**Examples of referring to literature**

(in text citations), by Wallwork [13]:

1. **“S. Chen, B. Mulgrew, and P. M. Grant [11]”**

**or**

1. **“Chen, Mulgrew, and Grant [11]”**
2. **“G. O. Young [1]”**

**or**

1. **“Young [1]”**

**“**

**Examples of citing electronic sources** (web sources) in References section, as follows:

Surname initial. Name of the author, source title ( the title of the article), < electronic address >, date (the date you accessed: month / year):

“ **[14] J.-W. Jang, J.-H. Park, S.-B. Lee, In-plane deformation measurement using the atomic force microscope Moire method,** [**https://www.researchgate.net/publication/234035263\_In-Plane\_Deformation\_Measurement\_of\_Thin\_Packages\_Using\_an\_Atomic\_Force\_Microscope\_Moire\_Method\_With\_a\_Pseudo-Phase-Shifting\_Technique**](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/234035263_In-Plane_Deformation_Measurement_of_Thin_Packages_Using_an_Atomic_Force_Microscope_Moire_Method_With_a_Pseudo-Phase-Shifting_Technique)**, accessed on May 2016.**”

## 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 IES, SI, as, 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, “**CAD**” in the title of this article).

## Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, 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

 (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). Refer to “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ... .”

## Lists

The ordering of labeling for all lists is 1), 2), 3) followed by a), b), c), and then i), ii), iii).

An example of a *run-in list* is as follows:

“The carrier—phonon interaction matrices are given by:

###  polar optical phonons;

1. *polar x*
2. *polar y*
3. *polar z*

###  deformation potential optical phonons;

### optical phonons x

1. *alpha*
2. *beta*
3. *optical phonons y*
	1. *zeta*
	2. *delta*
	3. *mega*

###  piezoelectric acoustic phonons.”

## Other Recommendations

**The paper is restricted to 4 or 6, A4 pages format. The last page of the paperwork should be completed 75-80%. Please do not leave free space more than 25% on this page.**

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1); the potential was calculated.” [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, “The potential was calculated by using (1),” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm3,” not “cc.” Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm × 0.2 cm,” not “0.1 × 0.2 cm2.” The abbreviation for “seconds” is “s,” not “sec.” Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m2.” When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7-9,” not “7~9.”

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like “this period.” Other punctuation is “outside”! Avoid contractions; for example, write “do not” instead of “don’t.” The serial comma is preferred: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C.”

If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice (“I observed that ...” or “We observed that ...” instead of “It was observed that ...”). Remember to check spelling.

**If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper.**

# Conclusion

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, 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.

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 ... .”

References

1. G. O. Young, “Synthetic structure of industrial plastics (Book style with paper title and editor),” in *Plastics*, 2nd ed. vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64.
2. W.-K. Chen, *Linear Networks and Systems* (Book style)*.* Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.
3. H. Poor, *An Introduction to Signal Detection and Estimation*. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1985, ch. 4.
4. B. Smith, “An approach to graphs of linear forms (Unpublished work style),” unpublished.
5. E. H. Miller, “A note on reflector arrays (Periodical style—Accepted for publication),” *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat.*, to be published.
6. J. Wang, “Fundamentals of erbium-doped fiber amplifiers arrays (Periodical style—Submitted for publication),” *IEEE J. Quantum Electron.*, submitted for publication.
7. C. J. Kaufman, Rocky Mountain Research Lab., Boulder, CO, private communication, May 1995.
8. Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interfaces(Translation Journals style),” *IEEE Transl. J. Magn.Jpn.*, vol. 2, Aug. 1987, pp. 740–741 [*Dig. 9th Annu. Conf. Magnetics* Japan, 1982, p. 301].
9. M. Young, *The Techincal Writers Handbook.* Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.
10. J. U. Duncombe, “Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment of feasibility (Periodical style),” *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959.
11. S. Chen, B. Mulgrew, and P. M. Grant, “A clustering technique for digital communications channel equalization using radial basis function networks,” *IEEE Trans. Neural Networks*, vol. 4, pp. 570–578, July 1993.
12. R. W. Lucky, “Automatic equalization for digital communication,” *Bell Syst. Tech. J.*, vol. 44, no. 4, pp. 547–588, Apr. 1965.
13. A. Wallwork**,** *English for Research: Usage, Style, and Grammar***,** DOI 10.1007/978-1-4614-1593-0\_26, © Springer Science+Business Media, New York, 2013