

Bare Demo of IEEEtran.cls for Conferences

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Abstract—The abstract goes here.

Index Terms— \LaTeX , MIXDES, document template.

I. INTRODUCTION

This demo file is intended to serve as a “starter file” for IEEE conference papers produced under \LaTeX using IEEEtran.cls version 1.7 and later. More details can be found in *IEEEtran_HOWTO.pdf*.

I wish you the best of success.

II. SOME EXTRA NOTES AND EXAMPLES

In this section you may find some important notes and examples of figures, tables and equations.

A. 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.

B. 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”.

C. Examples

1) *Figure Examples*: There are two figure examples provided: the figure fitting in single column (Fig. 1) and overlapping two columns (Fig. 2).

2) *Table Example*: Here you can find a table example (Table I).

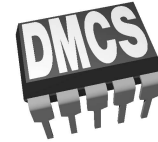


Fig. 1. DMCS logo

TABLE I
YOUR TABLE CAPTION

year	venue	no. of papers
2002	Wrocław	139
2003	Łódź	131

3) *Equation Example*: Here you can find an equation example (1).

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^z 2^i Q \quad (1)$$

D. 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, semi-/colons, 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.)
- 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

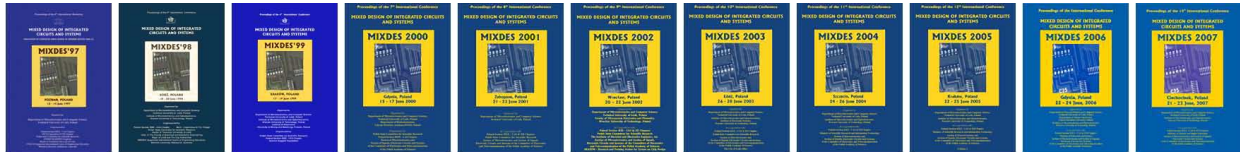


Fig. 2. Wide figure example

"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".

III. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank...

REFERENCES

- [1] H. Kopka and P. W. Daly, *A Guide to L^AT_EX*, 3rd ed. Harlow, England: Addison-Wesley, 1999.