This is a Sample Title for an Full-Text Outline for IRSYSC2017 Congress

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**Abstract:** All articles must contain an abstract. The abstract text should be formatted using 10 point Times or Times New Roman and indented 25 mm from the left margin. Leave 10 mm space after the abstract before you begin the main text of your article, starting on the same page as the abstract. The abstract should give readers concise information about the content of the article and indicate the main results obtained and conclusions drawn. The abstract is not part of the text and should be complete in itself; no table numbers, figure numbers, references or displayed mathematical expressions should be included. It should be suitable for direct inclusion in abstracting services and should not normally exceed 200 words in a single paragraph.

**Keywords:** Up to 5 keywords.

1. Introduction

Use this example format to send us your manuscript (full paper). The manuscript should be written in English including figures, tables and references. The font used in this Template is Times New Roman. Do not use other similar fonts.

1. Formatting the title and text

Please follow these instructions as carefully as possible so all articles within a congress have the same style to the title page. This paragraph follows a section title so it should not be indented.

* 1. Formatting the title

The first letter of the title should be capitalized with the rest in lower case. It should not be indented. Leave 28 mm of space above the title and 10 mm after the title.

Formatting the text

The text of your paper should be formatted as follows:

* 11 point Times New Roman.
* The text should be set to single line spacing.
1. Sections, subsections and subsubsections

The use of sections to divide the text of the paper is optional and left as a decision for the author. Where the author wishes to divide the paper into sections the formatting shown in table 2 should be used.

* 1. Style and spacing

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 2.** Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections. |
|  | Font  | Spacing |
| Section | 11 point **Times bold** | 1 line space before a sectionNo additional space after a section heading |
| Subsection | 11 point *Times Italic* | 1 line space before a subsectionNo space after a subsubsection heading |
| Subsubsection | 11 point *Times Italic* | Subsubsections should end with a full stop (period) and run into the text of the paragraph |

* 1. Numbering

Sections should be numbered with a dot following the number and then separated by a single space:

* sections should be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc
* subsections should be numbered 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc
* subsubsections should be numbered 2.3.1, 2.3.2, etc
1. Figures

Each figure should have a brief caption describing it and, if necessary, a key to interpret the various lines and symbols on the figure.

* 1. Space considerations

Authors should try to make economical use of the space on the page; for example:

* avoid excessively large white space borders *around* your graphics;
* try to design illustrations that make good use of the available space—avoid unnecessarily large amounts of white space *within* the graphic;
	1. Text in figures

Wherever possible try to ensure that the size of the text in your figures (apart from superscripts/subscripts) is approximately the same size as the main text (11 points).

* 1. Positioning figures

Individual figures should normally be centred but place two figures side-by-side if they will fit comfortably like this as it saves space. Place the figure as close as possible after the point where it is first referenced in the text. If there are a large number of figures it might be necessary to place some before their text citation. Figures should never appear within or after the reference list.

* 1. Figure captions/numbering

Captions should be below the figure and separated from it by a distance of 6 points—although to save space it is acceptable to put the caption next to the figure. Figures should be numbered sequentially through the text—‘Figure 1’, ‘Figure 2’ and so forth and should be referenced in the text as ‘figure 1’, ‘figure 2’,… and not ‘fig. 1’, ‘fig. 2’, ….

For captions not placed at the side of the figure, captions should be set to the width of the figure for wider figures, centred across the width of the figure, or, for narrow figures with wide captions, slightly extended beyond the width of the figure. The caption should finish with a full stop (period).

* + 1. Examples. The following examples show how to format a number of different figure/caption combinations. **Note that the table borders are shown as broken lines for guidance only.**

|  |
| --- |
| WiderFigureShortCaption |
| **Figure 1.** Figure with short caption (caption centred). |

|  |
| --- |
| WiderFigureWiderCaption |
| **Figure 2.** In this case simply justify the caption so that it is as the same width as the graphic. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NarrowFigeWideCap |  | NarrowFigeWideCap |
| **Figure 3.** These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption. |  | **Figure 4.** These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption. |

* 1. Figures in parts

If a figure has parts these should be labelled as (a), (b), (c) etc on the actual figure. Parts should not have separate captions.

1. Tables

Note that as a general principle, for large tables font sizes can be reduced to make the table fit on a page or fit to the width of the text.

* 1. Positioning tables

Tables should be centred unless they occupy the full width of the text.

* 1. Tables in parts

If a table is divided into parts these should be labelled (a), (b), (c) etc but there should only be one caption for the whole table, not separate ones for each part.

* 1. Table captions/numbering

Tables should be numbered sequentially throughout the text and referred to in the text by number (table 1, **not** tab. 1 etc). Captions should be placed at the top of the table and should have a full stop (period) at the end. Except for very narrow tables with a wide caption (see examples below) the caption should be the same width as the table.

* 1. Examples

Because tables can take many forms, it is difficult to provide detailed guidelines; however, the following examples demonstrate our preferred styles.

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 3.** A simple table. Place the caption above the table. Here the caption is wider than the table so we extend it slightly outside the width of the table. Justify the text. Leave 6 pt of space between the caption and the top of the table. |
|  |  |
| Distance (m) | Velocity (ms–1) |
| 100 | 23.56 |
| 150 | 34.64 |
| 200 | 23.76 |
| 250 | 27.9 |

1. Equations and mathematics
	1. Fonts in Equation Editor (or MathType)

Make sure that your Equation Editor or MathType fonts, including sizes, are set up to match the text of your document.

* 1. Points of style
		1. Vectors. Bold italic characters is our preferred style but the author may use any standard notation; for example, any of these styles for vectors is acceptable:

‘the vector cross product of ***a*** and ***b*** is given by …’, or

‘the vector cross product of **a** and **b** is given by …’, or

‘the vector cross product of and is given by …’.

* + 1. The solidus ().A two-line solidus should be avoided where possible; for example, use
* instead of 
*  instead of 
	+ 1. Roman and italic in mathematics. Variables should be in italic; however there are some cases where it is better to use a Roman font:
* Use a Roman d for a differential d, for example, 
* Use a Roman e for an exponential e; for example, 
* Use a Roman i for the square root of –1; e.g., 
* Certain other common mathematical functions, such as cos, sin, det and ker, should appear in Roman type.
* Subscripts and superscripts should be in Roman type if they are labels rather than variables or characters that take values. For example in the equation



*m*, the *z*component of the nuclear spin, is italic because it can have different values whereas n is Roman because it is a label meaning nuclear.

* 1. Alignment of mathematics
		1. Small displayed equations: Some examples:

  (1)

  (2)

* + 1. Large display equations: examples. If an equation is almost the width of a line, place it flush left against the margin to allow room for the equation number.

 (3)

* 1. Miscellaneous points
* Exponential expressions, especially those containing subscripts or superscripts, are clearer if the notation  is used, except for simple examples. For instance, and  are preferred to and  but is acceptable. Similarly the square root sign  should only be used with relatively simple expressions, e.g. and  but in other cases the power should be used.
* It is important to distinguish between and 
* Braces, brackets and parentheses should be used in the following order: {[()]}. The same ordering of brackets should be used within each size. However, this ordering can be ignored if the brackets have a special meaning (e.g. if they denote an average or a function).
* Decimal fractions should always be preceded by a zero: for example 0.123 *not* .123 (note, do not use commas, use the decimal point).
* Equations that are referred to in the text should be numbered with the number on the right-hand side.
	1. Equation numbering

Equations may be numbered sequentially throughout the text (i.e., (1), (2), (3),…) or numbered by section (i.e., (1.1), (1.2), (2.1) ,…) depending on the author’s personal preference. In articles with several appendices equation numbering by section is useful in the appendices even when sequential numbering has been used throughout the main body of the text: for example, A.1, A.2 and so forth. When referring to an equation in the text, always put the equation number in brackets—e.g. ‘as in equation (2)’ or ‘as in equation (2.1)’—and always spell out the word ‘equation’ in full, e.g. ‘if equation (5) is factorized’; do not use abbreviations such as ‘eqn.’ or ‘eq.’.

**Acknowledgements**

Authors wishing to acknowledge assistance or encouragement from colleagues, special work by technical staff or financial support from organizations should do so in an unnumbered Acknowledgments section immediately following the last numbered section of the paper.

References

The references should be numbered in the order of appearance in the text, and reference numbers are enclosed by square brackets, e.g., ‘[1], [2, 3], [4-7]’.

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