

L^AT_EX Template for Papers to Be Submitted to EuCAP 2020 Conference

Author One*, Author Two[†], Author Three[‡], Author Four[§]

* (Affiliation): dept. name of organization, name/acronyms of organization, City, Country, e-mail address*

[†] (Affiliation): dept. name of organization, name/acronyms of organization, City, Country, e-mail address*

[‡] (Affiliation): dept. name of organization, name/acronyms of organization, City, Country, e-mail address*

[§] (Affiliation): dept. name of organization, name/acronyms of organization, City, Country, e-mail address*

**at least one e-mail address should be indicated above*

Abstract—The abstract goes here. ****CRITICAL: Do Not Use Symbols, Special Characters, or Math in Paper Title or Abstract.***

Index Terms—antennas, electromagnetics, propagation, measurements.

I. INTRODUCTION

This demo file is intended to serve as a “starter file” for EuCAP 2020 conference papers produced under L^AT_EX using IEEEtran.cls version 1.8b and later.

Note that a FINAL paper of minimum 2 pages and maximum 5 pages (including figures) must be submitted electronically in Adobe Acrobat PDF format. For the conversion or compliance checking it is highly recommended to use the PDF eXpress tool. For more details, see <http://www.eucap2020.org>.

We wish you the best of success.

II. SECTION HEADING

A. Subsection Heading

Subsection text here.

1) *Subsubsection Heading*: Subsubsection text here.

III. GENERAL GUIDELINES

An excellent style manual for science writers is [2].

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 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. Equations

Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2. \quad (1)$$

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 ...”

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.



Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption.

TABLE I
AN EXAMPLE OF A TABLE

One	Two
Three	Four

- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “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.”
- Use the expression “reflection coefficient” if you refer to s_{11} in dB, which must be negative for a passive antenna while the “return loss” is a positive quantity.

E. Balance Last Page

To balance the columns on the last page, the package “balance.sty” can be used. Alternatively, “IEEEtran.cls” provides the commands “\IEEEtriggeratref” and “\IEEEtriggercmd” (see the documentation in this L^AT_EX template).

IV. FIGURES AND TABLES

Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence. 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),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

Fig. 2 shows an example of a double column floating figure using two subfigures. (The subfig.sty package must be loaded for this to work.) Watch out that the combined width of all the subfigures on a line do not exceed the text width or a line break will occur.

V. REFERENCES

Citations will be numbered 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 ...”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors names; do not use “*et al.*”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. 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 [6].

VI. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

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...”. Identify applicable sponsor/s here.

REFERENCES

- [1] J. Clerk Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68-73.
- [2] M. Young, *The Technical Writer's Handbook*, Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.
- [3] 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.
- [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] H. Kopka and P. W. Daly, *A Guide to L^AT_EX*, 3rd ed. Harlow, England: Addison-Wesley, 1999.



(a) Caption 1



(b) Caption 2

Fig. 2. Example of a double column floating figure using two subfigures.