

AP-RASC'10 Young Scientist Award: Instructions for Preparation of a Full-Length Manuscript

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Abstract—This material shows how a full-length manuscript for the AP-RASC'10 Young Scientist Award program should be prepared. The Abstract here must be less than 70 words in length.

1. Introduction

All applicants for the AP-RASC'10 Young Scientist Award (YSA) program should submit full-length manuscripts in addition to one-page abstracts, both in PDF format, electronically via the conference website (<http://www.ap-rasc10.jp/>). In the following, we shall provide some details on how a full-length manuscript for the YSA program should be prepared. Note that the full-length manuscript should not exceed 4 pages and its file size should be less than 5 MB.

2. Style of Manuscript

2.1 Structure and page format

The structure of a full-length manuscript and the font style are as follows:

- Title of paper (14 pt. font in bold)
- Names of authors (12 pt. font)
- Affiliation and complete postal/E-mail addresses of each author (12 pt. font)
- Abstract (12 pt. font, heading in bold, em dash “—” should be supplied after the word “Abstract”)
- Introduction (12 pt. font, heading in bold)
- Major sections (12 pt. font, headings in bold)
- Major subsections, if any (12 pt. font)
- Conclusions (12 pt. font, heading in bold)
- Acknowledgments, if any (12 pt. font, heading in bold)
- References (12 pt. font, heading in bold)

The title of paper, names of authors (with the initials and the last names being used), and affiliations and addresses of the authors should be centered. Capitalize each word of the paper title. One blank line should be inserted between the paper title and the names of authors. Note also that two blank lines should be inserted between the postal/E-mail addresses of the authors and the Abstract.

Choose the paper size “Letter 8.5 x 11.0 in.” Set all margins to 1 in. Do not number pages. Use the Times New Roman font throughout the manuscript (except equations and symbols). Indent the first line of each paragraph. Single space in the entire text except between consecutive sections and subsections. Double space before and single space after each section/subsection

heading. Number all section headings (except Abstract, Acknowledgments, and References) sequentially, beginning with 1. Subsection headings should be numbered as 2.1, 2.2, etc. Capitalize each word of the section headings. For subsections, only the first word of each heading is to be capitalized.

2.2 Equations

Displayed equations should be numbered consecutively throughout the entire manuscript: (1), (2), (3).... Do not number equations using section numbers: (2.1), (2.2), (2.3).... Add one extra line space above and below all displayed equations. Note that all equations should be centered. Place equation number (in parentheses) to the right of the equation.

Parentheses, brackets, and braces should be used in the order $\{[()]\}$. If two brackets of the same kind occur together (e.g., $(k(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2})$, or $(f(x))^2$), something is wrong. Use italic for variables, bold for vectors and matrices, script for transforms, and sans serif for tensors. Use “exp” rather than “e” if the argument of an exponential is complicated or lengthy. For some specific mathematical constants and operations, the upright (roman) style, not italic, must be used, such as: Euler’s number ($e=2.71828\dots$), imaginary unit (i), ordinary differentiation (d/dx), integration ($\int \dots dx$).

Note that the word “Equation” (when followed by a number in parentheses) is never abbreviated and is always capitalized. The following Equations (1)-(3) provide an example on how equations should be typeset in the manuscript:

$$\Phi(x,\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x,z) e^{i\alpha z} dz, \quad \alpha = \text{Re } \alpha + i \text{Im } \alpha (\equiv \sigma + i\tau), \quad (1)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - [\gamma(\alpha)]^2 \right\} \Phi(x,\alpha) = e^{-i\alpha d} f(x) + e^{i\alpha d} g(x), \quad \gamma(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - k^2}, \quad (2)$$

$$A(\alpha) = -B(\alpha) + 4i \left\{ C(\alpha) [F(\alpha) e^{-2\gamma(\alpha)b} - G(\alpha) e^{-i\gamma(\alpha)b}] + D(\alpha) \right\}. \quad (3)$$

It is generally preferable to use “in-line” fractions (e.g., $[f(x) + g(y)]/h(z)$) instead of “built-up” fractions (e.g., $\frac{f(x) + g(y)}{h(z)}$) in the text. Adequate parentheses and brackets should be used to avoid ambiguity. In displayed equations, it is preferable to use built-up, rather than in-line, fractions: $\left\{ \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - [\gamma(\alpha)]^2 \right\} \Phi(x,\alpha)$ instead of $\left\{ d^2/dx^2 - [\gamma(\alpha)]^2 \right\} \Phi(x,\alpha)$.

Unless there is an overriding technical reason, the International System of Units (SI) should be used.

2.3 Figures and tables

All figures and tables should be numbered consecutively throughout the manuscript (not by section). The words “Figure” and “Table” (when followed by numbers) are never abbreviated

and are always capitalized. All figures and tables should have captions and be cited in the text.

As an example, Figure 1 and Table 1 show the URSI logo and the AP-RASC'10 Registration Fees, respectively.



Figure 1. URSI logo.

Table 1. AP-RASC'10 Registration Fees.

	Regular	Student
May 31-July 15, 2010	¥42,000	¥20,000
July 16-September 3, 2010	¥47,000	¥25,000
September 22-26, 2010	¥52,000	¥30,000

2.4 References and citations

Each entry in the list of references must have a citation in the text. Citations are enclosed in brackets and are numbered sequentially, in the order in which they appear for the first time in the text: [1], [2, 4], [13-15], etc.

For a journal article [1, 2] in the reference list, each author's initials followed by the last name are used. Following the last author's last name is a comma, followed by the full title of the article in curly quotes, the name of the journal in italics, the volume number in bold, the issue number (optional but preferable), the year of publication, and both the beginning and ending page numbers of the article (preceded by "pp.>").

For a book [3], names of authors are followed with the full title of the book in italics, the place of publication, the publisher, and the year of publication, in that order.

For a chapter in a book or an article in a collection [4], names of authors of the article are followed by the full title of the article in curly quotes, the editors, the full title of the collection in italics, the place of publication, the publisher, the year of publication, and the beginning and ending pages of the reference.

For a conference article [5], names of authors are followed by the full title of the article in curly quotes, the full title of the conference proceedings in italics, the year of the conference, and the beginning and ending pages of the reference.

3. Conclusions

In this material, we have given instructions for preparation of full-length manuscripts for the AP-RASC'10 Young Scientist Award (YSA) program. Applications are most welcome. Note that authors are responsible for obtaining any and all permissions and releases to use all material

used in their manuscripts.

If you have any questions on the YSA program and/or the preparation of a full-length manuscript, please contact Professor Kazuya Kobayashi, AP-RASC'10 Conference Chair (E-mail: kazuya@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp, Fax: +81-3-3817-1847) or the AP-RASC'10 Secretariat (E-mail: secretariat@ap-rasc10.jp, Fax: +81-47-308-5272).

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