

Template for Preparation of One-Page Papers for EMB conferences

First A. Author, Second B. Author, Jr., and Third C. Author, *Member, IEEE*

Abstract— This document is a template for Microsoft Word for the submission of a one-page paper to EMB conferences. If you are submitting a normal full contributed paper please use the 4-page paper template available on the conference submission website.

Clinical Relevance— This is a brief statement on why a this might be of interest to practicing clinicians. Example: This establishes the anesthetic efficacy of 10% intraosseous injections with epinephrine to positively influence cardiovascular function.

I. INTRODUCTION

This template provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. **A brief abstract (containing unformatted text only) must be entered also in the abstract text box when submitting this paper on Papercept.**

Headings may be used as required. Please adopt the Small-Caps heading style as used routinely in IEEE Transactions. References may be included if necessary as may figures. But the overall paper (including references and figures) cannot exceed the one page limit. Do not change the margins, column widths, font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. Use italics for emphasis; do not underline.

II. METHODS

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable. Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.)

You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign.

$$\alpha + \beta = \chi. \quad (1)$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation.

*Research supported by ABC Foundation.

F. A. Author is with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305 USA, phone: 303-555-5555; e-mail: author@boulder.nist.gov).

III. RESULTS

Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE I. TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy ^a		

Place graphic here

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (which is ideally a 300 dpi TIFF or EPS file, with all fonts embedded) because, in an MSW document, this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture. To have non-visible rules on your frame, use the MSWord “Format” pull-down menu, select Text Box > Colors and Lines to choose No Fill and No Line.

Figure 1. Example of a figure caption.

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. 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.”

IV. DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Discuss how this work impacts medicine and/or biology.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of “acknowledgment” is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid “One of us (R. B. G.) thanks”; try “R. B. G. thanks”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the footnote.

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.