

## Template for Preparation of Papers for MobiArch'06

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**Abstract**—These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for MobiArch'06. Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. For submission guidelines, follow instructions on paper submission system as well as the workshop website. Do not delete the blank line immediately above the abstract; it sets the footnote at the bottom of this column.

### I. INTRODUCTION

THIS document is a template for Microsoft Word versions 6.0 or later. If you are reading a paper version of this document, please download the electronic file, **ieeconf\_letter.dot** (for letter sized paper: 8.5" x 11") or **ieeconf\_A4.dot** (for A4 sized paper: 210mm x 297mm) and save to MS Word templates directory. The template to produce your conference paper is available at [www.paperplaza.net/support/support.html](http://www.paperplaza.net/support/support.html). To create your own document, from within MS Word, open a new document using File | New then select **ieeconf\_letter.dot** (for letter sized paper) or **ieeconf\_A4.dot** (for A4 sized paper). All instructions beyond this point are from IEEE. *Instructions about final paper and figure submissions in this document are for IEEE journals; please use this document as a "template" to prepare your manuscript for MobiArch'06. For submission guidelines, follow instructions on paper submission system as well as the Workshop website.*

When you open **ieeconf\_letter.doc** or **ieeconf\_A4.doc**, select "Page Layout" from the "View" menu in the menu bar (View | Page Layout), which allows you to see the footnotes. Then type over sections of the sample file, either **ieeconf\_letter.doc** or **ieeconf\_A4.doc** or simply cut and paste from another document and then use markup styles. The pull-down style menu is at the left of the Formatting

Toolbar at the top of your Word window (for example, the style at this point in the document is "Text"). Highlight a section that you want to designate with a certain style, then select the appropriate name on the style menu. The style will adjust your fonts and line spacing. *Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages.* Use italics for emphasis; do not underline.

To insert images in Word, position the cursor at the insertion point and either use Insert | Picture | From File or copy the image to the Windows clipboard and then Edit | Paste Special | Picture (with "Float over text" unchecked).

Finally, please observe the paper page limits for MobiArch'06.

### II. SOME GUIDELINES FOR PAPER SUBMISSION

#### A. Overview

*Instructions about final paper and figure submissions in this document are for IEEE journals; please use this document as a "template" to prepare your manuscript for MobiArch'06. For submission guidelines, follow instructions on paper submission system as well as the Conference website.*

Authors of MobiArch'06 papers should prepare their papers for review using Microsoft Word and this template or LATEX and the files contained in IEEEtrans.zip. Please observe the conference page limits, available on the workshop Web site. **Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages.**

Papers must be submitted electronically to the MobiArch'06 entry in the EDAS on-line submission and peer-review system, <http://edas.info/4920>. You should first check if you have an existing account. If there is none, please create a new account. After logging in, go to your Author Center and click "Submit."

Along with other information, you will be asked to select the category of submission from a pull-down list. You may select either "Full paper" or "Position paper." In addition, you should provide your paper title, co-authors, abstract and select 1-4 topics that are most closely related to your paper, in order to register a paper entry in EDAS. When you have your manuscript ready, you can upload it into EDAS.

After that you should receive a confirmation email that the submission is complete. You may update your paper information including the manuscript at any time before the submission deadline.

Manuscript received October 9, 2001. (Write the date on which you submitted your paper for review.) This work was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Commerce under Grant BS123456 (sponsor and financial support acknowledgment goes here). Paper titles should be written in uppercase and lowercase letters, not all uppercase. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title; short formulas that identify the elements are fine (e.g., "Nd-Fe-B"). Do not write "(Invited)" in the title. Full names of authors are preferred in the author field, but are not required. Put a space between authors' initials.

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### B. Electronic Image Files (Optional)

You will have the greatest control over the appearance of your figures if you are able to prepare electronic image files. If you do not have the required computer skills, just submit paper prints as described above and skip this section.

1) *Easiest Way*: If you have a scanner, the best and quickest way to prepare non-color figure files is to print your tables and figures on paper exactly as you want them to appear, scan them, and then save them to a file in PostScript (PS) or Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) formats. Use a separate file for each image. File names should be of the form “fig1.ps” or “fig2.eps.”

2) *Slightly Harder Way*: Using a scanner as above, save the images in TIFF format. High-contrast line figures and tables should be prepared with 600 dpi resolution and saved with no compression, 1 bit per pixel (monochrome), with file names of the form “fig3.tif” or “table1.tif.” To obtain a 3.45-in figure (one-column width) at 600 dpi, the figure requires a horizontal size of 2070 pixels. Typical file sizes will be on the order of 0.5 MB.

Photographs and grayscale figures should be prepared with 220 dpi resolution and saved with no compression, 8 bits per pixel (grayscale). To obtain a 3.45-in figure (one-column width) at 220 dpi, the figure should have a horizontal size of 759 pixels.

Color figures should be prepared with 400 dpi resolution and saved with no compression, 8 bits per pixel (palette or 256 color). To obtain a 3.45-in figure (one column width) at 400 dpi, the figure should have a horizontal size of 1380 pixels.

For more information on TIFF files, please go to <http://www.ieee.org/organizations/pubs/transactions/information.htm> and click on the link “Guidelines for Author Supplied Electronic Text and Graphics.”

3) *Somewhat Harder Way*: If you do not have a scanner, you may create non-color PostScript figures by “printing” them to files. First, download a PostScript printer driver from <http://www.adobe.com/support/downloads/pdrrwin.htm> (for Windows) or from

<http://www.adobe.com/support/downloads/pdrrvmac.htm> (for Macintosh) and install the “Generic PostScript Printer” definition. In *Word*, paste your figure into a new document. Print to a file using the PostScript printer driver. File names should be of the form “fig5.ps.” Use Adobe Type 1 fonts when creating your figures, if possible.

4) *Other Ways*: Experienced computer users can convert figures and tables from their original format to TIFF. Some useful image converters are Adobe *Photoshop*, Corel *Draw*, and Microsoft *Photo Editor*, an application that is part of Microsoft *Office 97* and *Office 2000* (look for C:\Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\PhotoEd\PHOTOED.EXE). (You may have to custom-install *Photo Editor* from your original *Office* disk.)

Here is a way to make TIFF image files of tables. First,

TABLE I  
UNITS FOR MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and CGS EMU to SI <sup>a</sup>
$\Phi$	magnetic flux	1 Mx $\rightarrow 10^{-8}$ Wb = $10^{-8}$ V·s
$B$	magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	1 G $\rightarrow 10^{-4}$ T = $10^{-4}$ Wb/m <sup>2</sup>
$H$	magnetic field strength	1 Oe $\rightarrow 10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
$m$	magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu $\rightarrow 10^{-3}$ A·m <sup>2</sup> = $10^{-3}$ J/T
$M$	magnetization	1 erg/(G·cm <sup>3</sup> ) = 1 emu/cm <sup>3</sup> $\rightarrow 10^3$ A/m
$4\pi M$	magnetization	1 G $\rightarrow 10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
$\sigma$	specific magnetization	1 erg/(G·g) = 1 emu/g $\rightarrow 1$ A·m <sup>2</sup> /kg
$j$	magnetic dipole moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-10}$ Wb·m
$J$	magnetic polarization	1 erg/(G·cm <sup>3</sup> ) = 1 emu/cm <sup>3</sup> $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-4}$ T
$\chi, \kappa$	susceptibility	1 $\rightarrow 4\pi$
$\chi_p$	mass susceptibility	1 cm <sup>3</sup> /g $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-3}$ m <sup>3</sup> /kg
$\mu$	permeability	1 $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m = $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ Wb/(A·m)
$\mu_r$	relative permeability	$\mu \rightarrow \mu_r$
$w, W$	energy density	1 erg/cm <sup>3</sup> $\rightarrow 10^{-1}$ J/m <sup>3</sup>
$N, D$	demagnetizing factor	1 $\rightarrow 1/(4\pi)$

No vertical lines in table. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters.

<sup>a</sup>Gaussian units are the same as cgs emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, s = second, T = tesla, m = meter, A = ampere, J = joule, kg = kilogram, H = henry.

create your table in *Word*. Use horizontal lines but no vertical lines. Hide gridlines (Table | Hide Gridlines). Spell check the table to remove any red underlines that indicate spelling errors. Adjust magnification (View | Zoom) such that you can view the entire table at maximum area when you select View | Full Screen. Move the cursor so that it is out of the way. Press “Print Screen” on your keyboard; this copies the screen image to the Windows clipboard. Open Microsoft *Photo Editor* and click Edit | Paste as New Image. Crop the table image (click Select button; select the part you want, then Image | Crop). Adjust the properties of the image (File | Properties) to monochrome (1 bit) and 600 pixels per inch. Resize the image (Image | Resize) to a width of 3.45 inches. Save the file (File | Save As) in TIFF with no compression (click “More” button).

Most graphing programs allow you to save graphs in TIFF; however, you often have no control over compression or number of bits per pixel. You should open these image files in a program such as Microsoft *Photo Editor* and re-save them using no compression, either 1 or 8 bits, and either 600 or 220 dpi resolution (File | Properties; Image | Resize). See Section II-D2 for an explanation of number of bits and resolution. If your graphing program cannot export to TIFF, you can use the same technique described for tables in the previous paragraph.

A way to convert a figure from Windows Metafile (WMF) to TIFF is to paste it into Microsoft *PowerPoint*, save it in JPG format, open it with Microsoft *Photo Editor* or similar converter, and re-save it as TIFF.

Microsoft *Excel* allows you to save spreadsheet charts in Graphics Interchange Format (GIF). To get good resolution, make the *Excel* charts *very* large. Then use the “Save as HTML” feature (see <http://support.microsoft.com/support/kb/articles/q158/0/79.asp>). You can then convert from GIF to TIFF using Microsoft *Photo Editor*, for example.

No matter how you convert your images, it is a good idea to print the TIFF files to make sure nothing was lost in the conversion.

If you modify this document for use with other IEEE journals or conferences, you should save it as type “Word 97-2000 & 6.0/95 - RTF (\*.doc)” so that it can be opened by any version of *Word*.

### C. Copyright Form

An IEEE copyright form should accompany your final submission. These will be custom generated for you at the submission time. Authors are responsible for obtaining any security clearances.

## III. MATH

If you are using *Word*, use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the *MathType* add-on (<http://www.mathtype.com>) for equations in your paper (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation or MathType Equation). “Float over text” should *not* be selected.

## IV. UNITS

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). **This applies to papers in data storage.** For example, write “15 Gb/cm<sup>2</sup> (100 Gb/in<sup>2</sup>).” An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as “3½ in 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 in an equation.

The SI unit for magnetic field strength  $H$  is A/m. However, if you wish to use units of T, either refer to magnetic flux density  $B$  or magnetic field strength symbolized as  $\mu_0 H$ . Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., “A·m<sup>2</sup>.”

## V. HELPFUL HINTS

### A. Figures and Tables

**Instructions about final paper and figure submissions in this document are for IEEE journals; please use this document as a “template” to prepare your manuscript. For submission guidelines, follow instructions on paper submission system as well as the Conference website.** Because IEEE will do the final formatting of your paper, you do not need to position figures and tables at the top and bottom of each column. In fact, all figures, figure captions,

and tables can be at the end of the paper. Large figures and tables may span both columns. Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. If your figure has two parts, include the labels “(a)” and “(b)” as part of the artwork. Please verify that the figures and tables you mention in the text actually exist. **Please do not include captions as part of the figures. Do not put captions in “text boxes” linked to the figures. Do not put borders around the outside of your figures.** Use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables are numbered with Roman numerals.

Color printing of figures is available, but is billed to the authors (approximately \$1300, depending on the number of figures and number of pages containing color). Include a note with your final paper indicating that you request color printing. **Do not use color unless it is necessary for the proper interpretation of your figures.** If you want reprints of your color article, the reprint order should be submitted promptly. There is an additional charge of \$81 per 100 for color reprints.

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization  $M$ ,” not just “ $M$ .” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Fig. 1, for example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization ( $A \cdot m^{-1}$ ),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization ( $10^3$  A/m).” Do not write “Magnetization (A/m)  $\times 1000$ ” because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 to 12 point type.

### B. References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references [2], [3] are each numbered with separate brackets [1]–[3]. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers [2]. In sentences, 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] shows ...” Unfortunately the IEEE document translator cannot handle automatic endnotes in *Word*; therefore, type the reference list at the end of the paper using the “References” style.

Number footnotes separately in superscripts (Insert | Footnote).<sup>1</sup> Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited; do not put footnotes in the reference list (endnotes). Use letters for table footnotes (see Table I).

<sup>1</sup>It is recommended that footnotes be avoided (except for the unnumbered footnote with the receipt date on the first page). Instead, try to integrate the footnote information into the text.

Please note that the references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style. Give all authors' names; do not use "*et al.*" unless there are six authors or more. Use a space after authors' initials. Papers that have not been published should be cited as "unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been submitted for publication should be cited as "submitted for publication" [5]. Papers that have been accepted for publication, but not yet specified for an issue should be cited as "to be published" [6]. Please give affiliations and addresses for private communications [7].

Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. If you are short of space, you may omit paper titles. However, paper titles are helpful to your readers and are strongly recommended. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [8].

### C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write "C.N.R.S.," not "C. N. R. S." Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable (for example, "IEEE" in the title of this article).

### D. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the "Equation" markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r, \varphi) dr d\varphi = [\sigma r_2 / (2\mu_0)] \cdot \int_0^\infty \exp(-\lambda |z_j - z_i|) \lambda^{-1} J_1(\lambda r_2) J_0(\lambda r_i) d\lambda. \quad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (*T* might refer to temperature, but *T* is the unit tesla). Refer to "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ..."

### E. Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: "zero-field-cooled magnetization." Avoid dangling participles, such as, "Using (1), the potential was calculated." [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, "The potential was calculated by using (1)," or

"Using (1), we calculated the potential."

Use a zero before decimal points: "0.25," not ".25." Use "cm<sup>3</sup>," not "cc." Indicate sample dimensions as "0.1 cm × 0.2 cm," not "0.1 × 0.2 cm<sup>2</sup>." The abbreviation for "seconds" is "s," not "sec." Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use "Wb/m<sup>2</sup>" or "webers per square meter," not "webers/m<sup>2</sup>." When expressing a range of values, write "7 to 9" or "7-9," not "7~9."

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like "this period." Other punctuation is "outside"! Avoid contractions; for example, write "do not" instead of "don't." The serial comma is preferred: "A, B, and C" instead of "A, B and C."

If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice ("I observed that ..." or "We observed that ..." instead of "It was observed that ..."). Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper.

## VI. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

The word "data" is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum  $\mu_0$  is zero, not a lowercase letter "o." The term for residual magnetization is "remanence"; the adjective is "remanent"; do not write "remnance" or "remnant." Use the word "micrometer" instead of "micron." 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). Use the word "whereas" instead of "while" (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word "essentially" to mean "approximately" or "effectively." Do not use the word "issue" as a euphemism for "problem." When compositions are not specified, separate chemical symbols by en-dashes; for example, "NiMn" indicates the intermetallic compound Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.5</sub> whereas "Ni-Mn" indicates an alloy of some composition Ni<sub>x</sub>Mn<sub>1-x</sub>.

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones "affect" (usually a verb) and "effect" (usually a noun), "complement" and "compliment," "discreet" and "discrete," "principal" (e.g., "principal investigator") and "principle" (e.g., "principle of measurement"). Do not confuse "imply" and "infer."

Prefixes such as "non," "sub," "micro," "multi," and "ultra" are not independent words; they should be joined to the words they modify, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "*et al.*" (it is also italicized). The abbreviation "i.e.," means "that is," and the abbreviation "e.g.," means "for example" (these abbreviations are not italicized).

An excellent style manual and source of information for science writers is [9]. A general IEEE style guide,



Information for Authors, is available at <http://www.ieee.org/organizations/pubs/transactions/information.htm>

## VII. EDITORIAL POLICY

Submission of a manuscript is not required for participation in a conference. Do not submit a reworked version of a paper you have submitted or published elsewhere. The submitting author is responsible for obtaining agreement of all coauthors and any consent required from sponsors before submitting a paper. The IEEE strongly discourages courtesy authorship. It is the obligation of the authors to cite relevant prior work.

At least two reviews are required for every paper submitted. For conference-related papers, the decision to accept or reject a paper is made by the conference chairs and program committee; the recommendations of the referees are advisory only. Undecipherable English is a valid reason for rejection.

## VIII. PUBLICATION PRINCIPLES

The contents of MobiArch'06 are peer-reviewed and archival. The workshop publishes technical articles of scientific or practical value as well as position/work-in-progress papers and critical reviews of related subjects and topics of current interest.

Authors should consider the following points:

- 1) Technical papers submitted for publication must advance the state of knowledge and must cite relevant prior work.
- 2) The length of a submitted paper should be commensurate with the importance, or appropriate to the complexity, of the work. For example, an obvious extension of previously published work might not be appropriate for publication or might be adequately treated in just a few pages.
- 3) Authors must convince both peer reviewers and the editors of the scientific and technical merit of a paper; the standards of proof are higher when extraordinary or unexpected results are reported.
- 4) Because replication is required for scientific progress, papers submitted for publication must provide sufficient information to allow readers to perform similar experiments or calculations and use the reported results. Although not everything need be disclosed, a paper must contain new, useable, and fully described information. For example, a specimen's chemical composition need not be reported if the main purpose of a paper is to introduce a new measurement technique. Authors should expect to be challenged by reviewers if the results are not supported by adequate data and critical details.
- 5) Papers that describe ongoing work or announce the latest technical achievement are well suitable for submission at MobiArch'06, and could be extended for

later publication in a journal if appropriate.

## IX. CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

## APPENDIX

Appendices, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in American English is without an "e" after the "g." Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as "One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... ." Instead, write "F. A. Author thanks ... ." **Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.**

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