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Abstract

This electronic document is a "live" template. The various components of your paper [title, text, heads, etc.] are already defined on the style sheet, as illustrated by the portions given in this document. The title, abstract and author fields are further processed by indexing services, shown in web pages etc and these mediums may be unable to correctly transcribe anything beyond plain text. Thus, do not use equations, formulas or diacritics (e.g. ö, ã etc) in title, abstract and author fields. An author's name is to be written as used in English, starting with the given name (first name) and then the family name (surname). The family name of each author should initially be written using uppercase letters. In the abstract and keywords sections remember NOT to put a space between the "–" and the first word. Use control+shift+s to make the word style menu visible so that it may help you format the paper correctly (use each ETASR style where appropriate). Make sure that the abstract is written as one paragraph.

Keywords-component; formatting; style; styling; insert

Introduction

All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document. All styles necessary for formatting a paper for ETASR have a ETASR related style name. For example: the "ETASR body text" style is used for this paragraph. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The author will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow. Please note that although minor formatting corrections will be done by ETASR during the copyediting of the paper, largely unformatted documents will be declined right after submission. Submitting a properly formatted document is not only a sign of respect for a journal and its rules, it also helps journals to avoid applying processing charges, thus benefiting all authors.

Ease of use

This template should be used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. Do not paste formatted text in this file: it will probably cause the loss of formation. If you do, make sure to re-format the text correctly and to apply the correct ETASR style where appropriate. Also always make sure that you use the correct column sizes (8.9 cm width with 0.63 cm spacing), the correct margins (top: 1.9 cm, bottom: 2.54 cm, left: 1.57 cm and right: 1.57 cm) and paper size (Letter size, width: 21.59 cm and height: 27.94 cm). Do not change font size or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages.

Regarding the content

* The introduction should briefly place the work in context and highlight its importance, novelty and contribution. The current state of the research field should be reviewed and key publications should be cited within the introduction. There should not be another separate section for Literature Review. All claims or facts mentioned in the introduction should be supported by references.
* References should be numbered in order of appearance. See the end of the document for further details on references.
* The structure of the document should help the reader easily understand what the actual work is. Background information is best to be included in separate sections.
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* The focus of the paper should be on the authors’ own work. A minor section discussing the work’s novelty is advisable. Comparison with recent works in the same field is also advisable.

Prepare your paper before styling

Do not use hard tabs and do not use empty rows between paragraphs. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads, the template will do that for you. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

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. Well known abbreviations such as SI, mm, AC, RMS etc do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

Units

* Use SI (MKS) as primary units. 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."
* Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units. Spell out units when they appear in text: ". . . a few henries", not ". . . a few H".
* Always write the zero before decimal points.
* Use "cm3" or "cm3" but not "cc". Make sure that you use the correct symbols for thousands and decimals (i.e. one thousand is 1,000.00, not 1.000,00).

Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template.

* Do not insert equations as images.
* Always insert them in-line with text (never have them float over text).
* Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position to the right of the equations.
* The best solution would be to use the Equation Editor (1) or Mathtype (2) as below:

(1)

** (2)

* Use the same symbol in the text as in the equation. Do not use e.g. Xm or *Xm* in the text, and or  in the equation.
* Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence.
* Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. If needed, you can add a denotation table/paragraph at the beginning or the end of the manuscript.
* Use "(1)", not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)", except at the beginning of a sentence, e.g. "Equation (1) is . . ."

Some Common Mistakes

* In American English, periods and commas are written within quotation marks, "like this." Other punctuation is "outside"! For scientific writing, it was widely suggested in the past that punctuations should follow the British English style (commas and periods outside quotes) as this was considered more "internationally accepted." However, full adoption of the American English punctuation style has gained ground since and ETASR also now follows the American English punctuation style.
* The word "data" is plural, not singular.
* 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.)
* Use "whereas" instead of "while" (except if you mean that things are happening simultaneously).
* 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".
* Avoid contractions: write "is not" instead of "isn’t."
* You may use or not use a serial comma (or Oxford comma), but make sure that its use (or nonuse) does not create any ambiguity. If needed, change the phrasing.

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Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command. You can either start typing or import your prepared text file, in this newly created file. Use the control+shift+s shortcut to make the style window appear.

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* Use the "ETASR author" and "ETASR affiliation" styles correspondingly. If an author has more than one affiliations, then use " | " to separate them.
* You should state the full name of all co-authors. Capitalize Each Word for the given name/first name and use UPPERCASE letters for the surname/family name (will be reverted during copyediting). Write the given name first and the surname last (from left to right).
* Make sure that all authors’ affiliations and all authors' emails are stated.
* Use the official English translation/title of your institution (check its web page for verification if necessary).

Headings & Captions

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

* Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References. Use the "ETASR Heading 5" style for these headings.
* Use the "ETASR figure caption" style, for your Figure captions, and "ETASR table head" for your table title.
* Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head should be used. Styles named ETASR Heading 1, ETASR Heading 2, ETASR Heading 3 and ETASR Heading 4 are prescribed.
* If there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced.

Figures and Tables

Positioning Figures and Tables

* Large figures and tables may span across both columns.
* 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.
* Refer to figures using "Figure 1" and to tables using "Table I" and so on.
* Figure captions cannot be part of the figure.
* Figures are ideally 300 dpi TIFF files. If this results to a large file then you should use formats such as jpg and png, but always make sure that the figure is of good quality.
* Do not use word shapes as figures, especially if the shapes are not grouped. You should extract the word shape image in an image file. You can do that in various ways. The simplest would be to create the figure in word using word shapes and then use print screen and paste in an image creating/manipulating program.

table type styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copy |  |  |

a. Sample of a Table footnote.



1. Example of a figure caption [justify if more than one row].

* If possible, place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns.
* Figures should be inserted in text and their layout should be in line with text.
* Make sure that the smaller font inside a figure is roughly the same size with figure captions.
* Avoid placing (a), (b) etc on top of figures.
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Figure Labels

Use the "ETASR figure caption" style. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units.

Computer codes

If you want to type a computer code, then you have to use the "ETASR code" style, as shown below:

This is my code

Acknowledgment

Include sponsor acknowledgments in this section. Do not number the heading.

# Citing references in text

Three basic rules apply:

1. Refer simply to the reference number e.g. use "Authors in [1]" or "it was shown that … [2]" - do not use "ref. [1]" or "reference [2]" except if at the beginning of a sentence, e.g. "Reference [1] shows … ." If you use authors’ names to cite a reference in text, then use "et al." when there are three or more names. Do not use any other bibliographical data (e.g. the year etc) when citing a reference in text.
2. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket (e.g. "as shown in [3].")
3. For multiple references: include all refs in the same bracket (e.g. [1-3, 5] and not [1]-[3], [5]).

You may use the above "ETASR numbered list" style if you wish to have a numbered list in your paper.

# Reference list

* Make sure that you have included enough recent references to place your work in context among recent research.
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* For details and for all the style variations, authors may check the latest IEEE REFERENCE GUIDE.
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* Be cautious about the placing of commas (they should be inside quotes).
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* The list below is a list of examples. In an actual article, references are not to be grouped by type (journal papers, books, conferences etc). Instead they are to be listed in the order they appear in the text (regardless their type).

References

* Journal articles

1. A. Author and B. Author, "Title of article," *Title of Journal*, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx-xxx, Month (abbreviated), year. [in case pages are used]
2. A. Author, B. Author, and C. Author "Title of article," *Title of Journal*, vol. x, no. x, Month (abbreviated), year, Art. no. xxx. [in case article numbers are used]

* Books

1. A. Author, *Book Title*, xth ed. City of Publisher, (State if in the U.S.), Country: Publisher, year. [in case the whole book is cited]
2. A. Author, "Chapter title," in *Book Title*, X. Editor, Ed., xth ed. City of Publisher, (State if in the U.S.), Country: Publisher (in Language), year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx–xxx. [in case a specific part of the book (a chapter, a section etc) is cited]

* Conference articles

1. A. Author, "Title of article," in *Name of Conf.*, Location, year, pp. xxx-xxx (omit pp. if not available). [in case of published conference papers]
2. A. Author, "Title of article," (in Language) presented at the *Name of Conf*., Location, Month and day(s), year, pp. xxx-xxx (omit pp. if not available). [in case of unpublished conference papers]

* Thesis-dissertation

1. A. Author, "Title of thesis," M.S. thesis, Dept.,Univ., City of Univ., Country, year.
2. A. Author, "Title of dissertation," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept., Univ., City of Univ., Country, year.

* Websites

1. A. Author. "Page Title." Website Title. Web Address

* Standards

1. *Title of Standard*, Standard number, Corporate author, location, date.
2. *Title of Standard*, Standard number, date.

* Manuals

1. *Title of Manual/Handbook*, x ed., Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Country, year, pp. xxx–xxx. [in case of a hard copy manual without specific authors]
2. A. Author. *Title of Manual/Handbook*, (year). Accessed: Date. [Online]. Available: URL [in case of an online manual with a specific author]

* Software

1. *Title of Software.* (version or year), Publisher Name. Accessed: Date (when applicable). [Online]. Available: URL

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