**SPLENDID PAPER TEMPLATE**

Research Article (11 Times New Roman)

**PAPER TITLE (18 Bold Bookman Old Style)**

**First Author1, Second Author2, Third Author3,Fourth Author4,Fifth Author5 (14 Bold Times New Roman)**

*1(Department Name/College Name, University Name),Country Name (12 Italic Times New Roman)*

2*(Department Name/College Name, University Name),Country Name (12 Italic Times New Roman)*

Received Date: dd/mm/yy, Accepted Date: dd/mm/yy, Published Date: dd/mm/yy(9 Times New Roman)

Abstract:-This electronic document is a “live” template and already defines the components of your paper [title, text, heads, etc.] in its style sheet. *\*CRITICAL: Do Not Use Symbols, Special Characters, or Math in Paper Title or Abstract*. (*Abstract*) (11 BOLD)

Abstract explanation should be Times New Roman, Font Size 10, Single line spacing, Text alignment should be justify.

Keywords(10Bold) :- component; formatting; style; styling; insert (key words)(10 Times New Roman)Keywords are your own designated keywords which can be used for easy location of the manuscript using any search engines.

## Title and Authors

The title (Bookman Old Style 18-point bold), authors' names (Times New Roman 14-point) and affiliations (TNR 12-point Italic) run across the full width of the page – one column wide. See the top of this page for three addresses. If only one address is needed, center all address text. For two addresses, use two centered tabs, and so on. For three authors, you may have to improvise.

**I.INTRODUCTION(12 BOLD TNR)**

(10 Times New Roman) This template, is in MS Word (.doc) for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. 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 throughout conference proceedings. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.We ask that authors follow some simple guidelines. In essence, we ask you to make your paper look exactly like this document. The easiest way to do this is to simply download the splendid template, and replace the content with your own material.

# PAGE SIZE (11 Bold TNR) SubHeading

Paragraph comes content here. All material on each page should fit within a rectangle of (11.69" x 8.27"), centered on the page, beginning 2.54 cm (1") from the top of the page and ending with 2.54 cm (1") from the bottom. The right and left margins should be 1.9 cm (.5”). The text should be in two 8.45 cm (3.33") columns with a .83 cm (.3") gutter.

**1.1.1 Selecting a Template (Heading 2) (10Bold TNR) (**10 Bold TNR) Sub Heading of the Sub Heading

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size. and the user has to use A4 size template only.

## Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is used to format your paper and to style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

## II.NORMAL OR BODY TEXT(12 BOLD TNR)

Please use a 10-point Times Roman font, or other Roman font with serifs, as close as possible in appearance to Times Roman in which these guidelines have been set. The goal is to have a 10-point text, as you see here. Please use sans-serif or non-proportional fonts only for special purposes, such as distinguishing source code text. If Times Roman is not available, try the font named Computer Modern Roman. On a Macintosh, use the font named Times. Right margins should be justified, not ragged.

# 2.1 Prepare Your Paper Before Styling

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you. Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar

##  III. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS (12 BOLD TNR)

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.

## 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 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,”
* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm3,” not “cc.” (*bullet list*)

## Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. 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 treatthe equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

 *a**b*    

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. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”

## Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **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.
* 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.”

## IV.FIGURES AND TABLES

### Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. 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**. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

1. Table Styles

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

1. Example of a figure caption. *(figure caption)*

Figure Labels: Use 9 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure 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)” or “Magnetization (A ( 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.”

**Note :-**

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (which is ideally a 300 dpi resolution TIFF or EPS file with all fonts embedded) because this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture.

**Chart -1**: Name of the chart



**Fig -1**: Name of the figure

Paragraph comes content here.

**Table -1:** Name of the Table

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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Paragraph comes content here.Paragraph comes content here. Paragraph comes content here.Paragraph comes content here

# Using the Template

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

**V. CONCLUSION (12 BOLD TNR)**

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##### **VI. REFERENCES(11 BOLD TNR)**

The template will number citations 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].

1. 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. (*references*)
2. J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68-73.
3. I.S. Jacobs and C.P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G.T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271-350.
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. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

**AUTHOR PROFILE**

Author’s Photo

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Description about the author1(in 5-6 lines) |
| Author’s Photo | Description about the author2 |
| Author’s Photo | Description about the author3 |
| Author’s Photo | Description about the author4 |