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First name followed by family name for the first author a\*, First name followed by family name for the second author b (use 14 times new roman)

*aFirst author affiliation, Address, City and Postcode, Country (use 10 times new roman; italic)*

*b Second author affiliation, Address, City and Postcode, Country*

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**Abstract**

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1. Introduction (use bold for main headings like this one. do not use italic)

(Use 10-point **font,** times new roman) Here introduce the paper. The paragraphs continue from here and are only separated by headings, subheadings, images and formulae. The section headings are arranged by numbers, bold and 10 pt. Here follows further instructions for authors.

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**Table 1:** An example of a table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| An example of a column heading | Column A (*t*) | Column B (*T*) |
| And an entry | 1 | 2 |
| And another entry | 3 | 4 |
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References should be listed at the end of the paper, and numbered in the order of their appearance in the text. Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa. Indicate references by numbers in the text. In the text the number of the reference should be given in square brackets [3]. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

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Section headings should be left justified, with the first letter capitalized and numbered consecutively, starting with the Introduction. Sub-section headings should be in capital and lower-case italic letters, numbered 1.1, 1.2, etc, and left justified, with second and subsequent lines indented.

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**Figure 1:** first picture

Equations and formulae should be typed and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses on the right hand side of the page (if referred to explicitly in the text).

Rt = K EP = 93.02 (±9.62) – 13.45 (1)

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These conventions allow the reader to distinguish between types of reference at a glance. The correct placement of periods, commas and colons and of date and page numbers depends on the type of reference cited. Check the examples below. Follow the details exactly. Eg.: put periods after author and book title, cite page numbers as pp., abbreviate all months to the first three letters (eg. Jun.)

Check the distinctions between print and electronic sources (especially for journals) carefully.

Print References

Book:

Author(s). *Book title*. Location: Publishing company, year, pp.

Example:

W.K. Chen. *Linear Networks and Systems*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123-35.

Book Chapters

Author(s). “Chapter title” in *Book title*, edition, volume. Editors name, Ed. Publishing location: Publishing company, year, pp.

Example:

J.E. Bourne. “Synthetic structure of industrial plastics,” in *Plastics*, 2nd ed., vol. 3. J. Peters, Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp.15-67.

Article in a Journal

Author(s). “Article title*”. Journal title*, vol., pp, date.

Example:

G. Pevere. “Infrared Nation.” *The International Journal of Infrared Design*, vol. 33, pp. 56-99, Jan. 1979.

**Articles from Conference Proceedings (published)** Author(s). “Article title.” *Conference proceedings*, year, pp.

Example:

D.B. Payne and H.G. Gunhold. “Digital sundials and broadband technology,” in *Proc. IOOC-ECOC*, 1986, pp. 557-998.

**Papers Presented at Conferences (unpublished)** Author(s). “Paper’s title,” Conference name, Location, year.

Example:

B. Brandli and M. Dick. “Engineering names and concepts,” presented at the 2nd Int. Conf. Engineering Education, Frankfurt, Germany, 1999.

Standards/Patents

Author(s)/Inventor(s). “Name/Title.” Country where patent is registered. Patent number, date.

Example:

E.E. Rebecca. “Alternating current fed power supply.” U.S. Patent 7 897 777, Nov. 3, 1987.

Electronic References

Books

Author. (year, Month day). *Book title*. (edition). [Type of medium]. Vol. (issue). Available: site/path/file [date accessed].

Example:

S. Calmer. (1999, June 1). *Engineering and Art*. (2nd edition). [On-line]. 27(3). Available:

[www.enggart.com/examples/students.html](http://www.enggart.com/examples/students.html) [May 21, 2003].

Journal

Author. (year, month). “Article title.” *Journal title*. [Type of medium]. Vol. (issue), pages. Available: site/path/file [date accessed].

Example:

A. Paul. (1987, Oct.). “Electrical properties of flying machines.” *Flying Machines*. [On- line]. 38(1), pp. 778-998. Available: www.flyingmachjourn/properties/fly.edu [Dec. 1,

2003].

World Wide Web

Author(s)\*. “Title.” Internet: complete URL, date updated\* [date accessed].

Example:

M. Duncan. “Engineering Concepts on Ice. Internet: [www.iceengg.edu/staff.html](http://www.iceengg.edu/staff.html), Oct. 25, 2000 [Nov. 29, 2003].

Odd Sources

Newspaper

Author(s)\*. “Article title.” *Newspaper* (month, year), section, pages.

Examples:

B. Bart. “Going Faster.” *Globe and Mail* (Oct. 14, 2002), sec. A p.1. “Telehealth in Alberta.” *Toronto Star* (Nov. 12, 2003), sec. G pp. 1-3.

Dissertations and Theses

Author. “Title.” Degree level, school, location, year.

Example:

S. Mack. “Desperate Optimism.” M.A. thesis, University of Calgary, Canada, 2000.

Lecture

Lecturer(s). Occasion, Topic: “Lecture title.” Location, date.

Example:

S. Maw. Engg 251. Class Lecture, Topic: “Speed skating.” ICT 224, Faculty of Engineering, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Oct. 31, 2003.

E-mail

Author. Subject line of posting. Personal E-mail (date).

Example:

J. Aston. “RE: new location, okay?” Personal e-mail (Jul. 3, 2003).

Internet - Newsgroup

Author or Topic\*, “Title,” Complete network address, date when it was updated [date accessed].

Example:

G.G. Gavin. “Climbing and limb torsion #3387,” USENET: sci.climb.torsion, Apr. 19, 2000 [Oct. 4, 2002].

\* if you can’t find this information, exclude it.

Exact page number References

To refer readers to specific page numbers in a text, use the number of the reference followed by a colon (:) and the page numbers.

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The [1] refers to the numbered reference

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