

Submissions to the BMAS Conference

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ABSTRACT

The abstract should fully describe the contribution of the paper in approximately 60-100 words (about 6-10 lines).

1. INTRODUCTION

The proceedings are the records of the workshop. In order for these proceedings to have a single, high-quality appearance, we ask that authors follow some simple guidelines. In essence, we ask you to make your paper look exactly like this document. It is available as a Framemaker template, however you are free to use any documentation tool you like, as long as you follow the style and requirements laid out in this document. If you plan to use LaTeX, Word, or Word Perfect, consider starting from the ACM templates [1].

2. PAGE SIZE

The size of the page should be 8.5" wide by 11" tall. All material on each page should fit within a rectangle of 7" x 9.25", centered on the page, beginning 1" from the top of the page and ending with 1" from the bottom. The right and left margins should be 0.75". The text should be in two columns.

3. TYPESET TEXT

3.1. Normal or Body Text

Please use a 10-point roman (a serif font, such as Times, Times Roman, or a font that is as close as possible in appearance to Times in which these guidelines have been set). Please use sans-serif or non-proportional fonts only for special purposes, such as distinguishing source code text. If Times or Times Roman is not available, try the font named Computer Modern Roman. Right margins should be justified, not ragged.

3.2. Title and Authors

The title (Helvetica 18-point bold), authors' names (Helvetica 12-point) and affiliations (Helvetica 10-point) run across the full width of the page — one column wide. We also recommend an e-mail address as part of the affiliation. The title and the authors should be centered. For two or more authors, use centered tabs to arrange the authors.

3.3. References and Citations

Footnotes should be set in 9-point roman font, and justified to the full width of the column.

Use the standard IEEE format for references — that is, a numbered list at the end of the article, ordered alphabetically by first author, and referenced by numbers in brackets [1]. See the examples of citations at the end of this document.

The references are also in 9 pt., but that section is ragged right. References should be published materials accessible to the public. Internal technical reports may be cited only if they are easily accessible (i.e. you can give the address to obtain the report within your citation) and may be obtained by any reader. Proprietary information may not be cited. Private communications should be acknowledged, not referenced (e.g., "[Robertson, personal communication]").

3.4. Page Numbering, Headers and Footers

Do not include headers, footers or page numbers in your submission. These will be added when the publications are assembled.

3.5. Subsequent Pages

For pages other than the first page, start at the top of the page, and continue in double-column format. The two columns on the last page should be as close to equal length as possible.

4. SECTIONS

The heading of a section should be in roman 12-point bold in all-capitals flush left with an additional 18-points of white space above the section head. Sections and subsequent subsections should be numbered and flush left.

Choose section and subsection heads so that they fit on one line.

4.1. Subsections

The heading of subsections should be in roman 11-point bold with only the initial letters capitalized. There should be an additional 11-points of white space above the section head unless a subsection head immediately follows a section head, in which case there should be no additional space above the subsection head. (Note: for subsections and subsubsections, a

word like *the* or *a* is not capitalized unless it is the first word of the header.)

4.1.1 Subsubsections

The heading for subsubsections should be in roman 11-point italic with initial letters capitalized and 6-points of white space above the subsubsection head unless it immediately follows another head.

5. TABLES, FIGURES, AND LISTINGS

Tables, figures, and listings should be inserted in the text as floating bodies with captions. They should be referenced in the text, see Figure 1, and should be placed as close to the reference as possible. They should not be placed in the middle of a paragraph unless they fall at the top or bottom of a page. They may extend across both columns to a maximum width of 7".

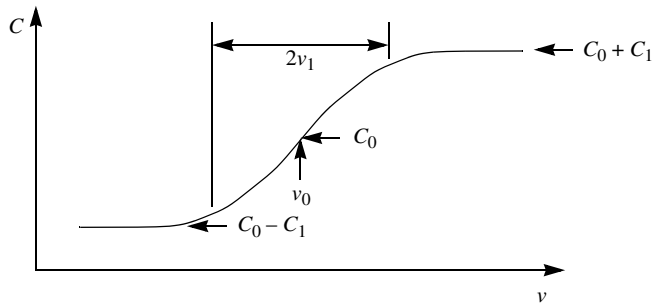


Figure 1. Capacitance as a function of voltage.

Captions should be set in roman 9-point bold. They should be numbered (e.g., “Table 1” or “Figure 2”) with the word for Table and Figure being spelled out. Figure captions should be beneath the image or picture, and table and listing captions should be above the table body. Captions should be complete sentences, preferably a single sentence that is contained on a single line. They should be set in sentence case (only the first word, formal names, and acronyms are capitalized) and should be properly punctuated.

5.1. Listings

Listings are used to hold code. A listing is normally formatted in a narrow sans-serif font such as helvetica or arial narrow. Comments should be italicized and keywords set in bold. Ideally the listings are typeset with thin lines above and below the listing to set them off from the rest of the document. An example is given in Listing 1.

6. EQUATIONS

Enter equations left justified with an equation number on the right in parentheses.

Listing 1. Varactor model.

```

`include "discipline.h"
module varactor(p, n);
inout p, n;
electrical p, n;
parameter real c0 = 1p from (0:inf); // nominal capacitance
parameter real c1 = 0.5p from [0:c0];
parameter real v0 = 0;
parameter real v1 = 1 from (0:inf);
real q, v;

analog begin
    v = V(p,n);
    q = c0*v + c1*v1*ln(cosh((v - v0)/v1));
    l(p,n) <+ ddt(q);
end
endmodule

```

$$C(v) = \frac{dq(v)}{dv} \quad (1)$$

When referencing equations, use the equation number in parentheses, as in (1).

From a typographic perspective, it is important to remember that variables are italicized, but units, labels, functions, etc. are not (actually, specific functions, such as $\sin(\cdot)$ and $\cos(\cdot)$ are not italicized, but other functions, such as $f(\cdot)$ and $x(\cdot)$ are). Thus, use v_n if n represents a label, such as if were an abbreviation for noise, and v_n if n represents a variable, such as an index. Also remember that it is important to not use multi-character variable names, like Fc . It is better to use single character variable names with subscripts, such as F_c . Generally, any word or word fragments that are acting as labels should non-italicized subscripts, such as the “max” in I_{\max} . When giving numbers with units, it is best to put a non-breaking space between the number and the units, for example 10 pF. Finally, do not use asterixes, dots, or crosses to represent multiplication. So it should be $g_m r_o$, not $g_m \cdot r_o$, $g_m \times r_o$, or $g_m * r_o$. One should only use the asterix to represent multiplication when quoting code.

REFERENCES

- [1] ACM paper submission templates, www.acm.org/sigs/pubs/proceed/template.html.
- [2] Scott Adams. *The Dilbert Principle: A Cubicle's-Eye View of Bosses, Meetings, Management Fads & Other Workplace Afflictions*. HarperBusiness, 1997.
- [3] Eric J. Heller. Cosmic Headlights and the Origin of Gamma Ray Bursts. *Annals of Improbable Research*, vol. 8, no 6, Nov-Dec. 2002, pp. 27.
- [4] Gary Larson. *Last Chapter and Worse: A Far Side Collection*. Andrews McMeel Publishing, 1996.