

# Paper Title

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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.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

This template 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 a conference proceedings. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in. 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.

## II. EASE OF USE

### A. Template

This template has been tailored for output on A4-sized paper.

### B. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is 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. 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.

## III. 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:

### A. 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. Abbreviations such as SI and RHS do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

### B. Units

How to use Units?

- Use SI as primary units.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units “m/s” or “meters per second”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “.. a few Pascals”, not “.. a few Pa”.
- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”.

### C. 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 treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled. Number equations consecutively. Equations numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1). To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents.

$$\alpha + \beta = \chi \quad (1)$$

$$P = \gamma rT \quad (2)$$

Note that the equation is centered. 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 ..”

### D. Some Common Mistakes

Usual mistakes:

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for total quantities,  $P_0$ , 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 the word 2using2, 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 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. 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 the workshop for the name of your paper: “SPHERICIV\_LastName1stAuthor\_LastName2ndAuthor.pdf”.

### A. Figures and Tables

Place figures and tables at the top and bottom 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.

## V. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

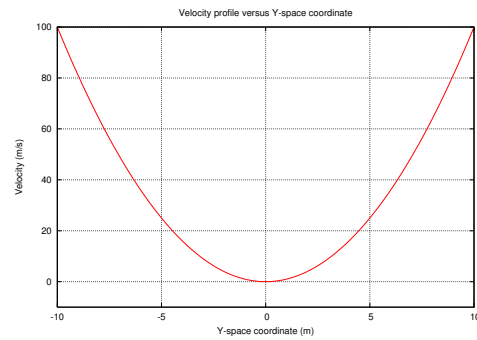


Fig. 1. Simulation Results

TABLE I  
AN EXAMPLE OF A TABLE

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

## APPENDIX A

### PROOF OF THE STATE EQUATION

Appendix one text goes here.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank...

(used to reserve space for the reference number labels box)

## REFERENCES

- [1] H. Kopka and P. W. Daly, *A Guide to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X*, 3rd ed. Harlow, England: Addison-Wesley, 1999.

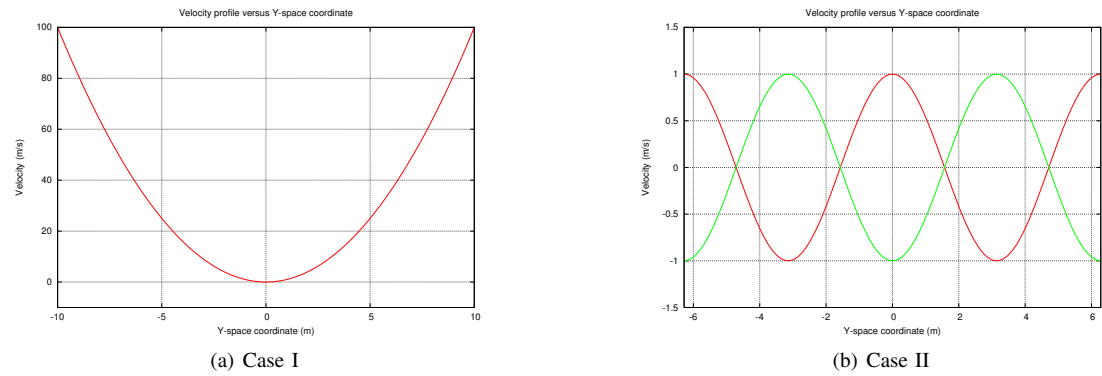


Fig. 2. Simulation results