

EXAMPLE PAPER: A GENERAL MODEL OF INFORMATION TRANSFER

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KEYWORDS

Model, π in the C-Ky, X-Y-Z Analysis.

ABSTRACT

Begin each paper with an abstract (100-200 words) that summarises the topic and important results presented in the paper. It should start in the left column, approximately 7cm from the top edge of the paper, and 2cm from the left edge. Include the abstract heading as shown. Use the bold version of your font and type in caps. Skip a line space, then begin the abstract at the left margin. The abstract should preferably not contain formulas, pictures, or references.

PREPARING THE REMAINING PAGES

For the remaining pages follow the general guidelines below:

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Type in capitals, beginning flush with left-hand margin. Use a bold font. Skip half a line space, then begin.

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Capitalise the first letter of each word, beginning flush with left-hand margin. Use a bold font. Skip half a line space, then begin.

Secondary Subheadings

Try to avoid secondary subheadings as much as possible. These should not be necessary in a 7- or 10-page paper. Use the standard font or the italic version of the font (in this case Times Italic 10). Capitalise the first letter of each word. Text follows on the next line, do not skip a line space.

MATHEMATICAL NOTATIONS AND EQUATIONS

Each displayed equation should be preceded and followed by a half blank line. Display only the most important equations and number only the displaced equations that are explicitly referenced within the text. Within the display enclose the equation number in parentheses and

place it flush with the right-hand margin of the column, for example:

$$x(t) = A(t)x(t) + w(t) + u(t) \quad (1)$$

Within the text each reference to an equation number should also be enclosed in parentheses as in this reference to Equation (1) above. The equation should preferably also be 10 points.

TABLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

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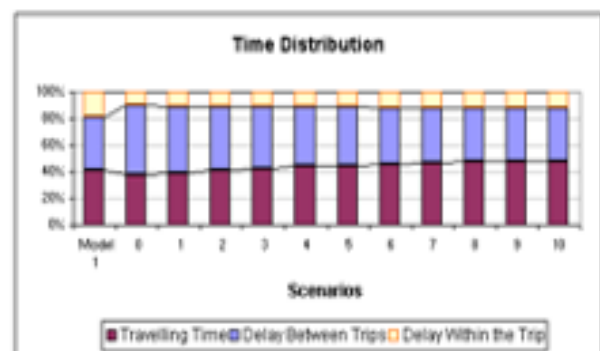


Figure 1: Capitalise Caption with No-Period.

Tables should appear in the document following the

Table 1: Capitalise Caption with No-Period

mg \ R	3	5	10
5	0,10	0,20	0,05
10	0,15	0,40	0,10
20	0,20	0,80	0,15
30	0,25	1,60	0,20
40	0,30	3,20	0,25
50	0,35	6,40	0,30
60	0,40	12,80	0,35

paragraph in which the table is first referenced. Centre the table number and the caption above the table using the following format.

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FOOTNOTES AND ENDNOTES

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REFERENCES

In text, references should be cited by the last name of the author and the year of publication, all in parentheses. The Reference List should be organised alphabetically by the name of the author, followed by the author's initials, year of publication, and other complete information about the published work. It may not be numbered. Only references that may be readily obtained should be cited in the list. Others may be referred to as "personal communication" in the text. In the reference list, multiple entries with the same author are arranged chronologically. Italicise the name of the publication in which the article is found, or the title itself if a separate publication. For laboratory, company, or government reports, all information on how to obtain the report should be included. For Ph.D. and M.S. theses, the institutions granting the degree should be given. References to proceedings must include the full name of the proceedings, how to obtain it, year of publication, and page numbers of article cited. A reference to part of a book must include the range of pages in which the material is cited. Names of periodicals must be written out in full,

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Examples of References

In text:

(Balci, 1985) – one author

(Balci and Sargent, 1981) – two authors

(Felker et al., 1980) – more than two authors

(Hawking, 1982a) – a trailing lowercase letter should distinguish multiple papers by the same author(s) published during a single year (also in the references section)

(Balci and Sargent, 1981; Hawking, 1982b; Gass, 1978) – more references

In reference List (a 9-point font is standard for the reference list):

The examples below show what a reference should look like in a journal (Balci and Sargent 1981), for a book (Felker et al. 1980), for a book chapter (Balci and Sargent 1983), in a conference proceeding (Gass 1978), for a special publication (National Bureau of Standards 1976), for a technical report (Balci 1985), and for an internal report (Inglehart and Shedler 1983).

References

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D.L. Inglehart and G.S. Shedler. Simulation output analysis for local areas computer networks. Research Report RJ 4020 (45068), Research Division, IBM, San Jose, CA, Sep 1983.

National Bureau of Standards. Guidelines for documentation of computer programs and automated data systems. Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 38, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Feb 1976.

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2. If your paper describes **a method or a technique**, always give examples of the **use** of that method or technique. If possible, include (references to) empirical evidence that your method or technique works the way it is supposed to.
3. If your paper describes **an application example**, always point out the **methods** and **techniques** you used to get the results that are described in the paper. Add screen-dumps if possible. Literature references might be sufficient.
4. Give an indication of the current **stage** your work or research is in. Is it still preliminary? Is there a commercially available product on the market? Is your work being applied by others or in other domains?
5. Start your paper with a brief **abstract**. Do not include material in the abstract that will not be described in the paper.
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JOHN J. SMITH was born in Antwerp, Belgium and went to the Free University of Brussels, where he studied chemical technology and obtained his degree in 1973. He worked for a couple of years for the Brussels Chemical Company Actin before moving in 1986 to the University of Anytown where he is now leading a large research group in the field of simulation for X-Y-Z Analysis. His e-mail address is: JJSmith@anytown.com and his web page can be found at <http://www.anytown.com/~smith>.

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