

AMS 2018 Paper Title

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Abstract—This electronic document is a live template and defines the components of your paper [title, text, headings, etc.] in its style sheet. Do Not Use Symbols, Special Characters, or Math in Paper Title or Abstract or Keywords. (Abstract)

Index Terms—component; formatting; style; styling; insert (key words)

I. INTRODUCTION

This template was developed in L^AT_EX. Use this template to ensure that your paper conforms to a common style. You can simply type directly into this template at the appropriate points. Note that the paper size is A4 and its length is restricted to two (2) pages. (Body Text)

II. EASE OF USE

All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; do not alter them. Examples of the type style used are identified in italic type within parentheses. Do not use hard tabs. Limit hard returns to only one at the end of a paragraph. The first line of a paragraph is indented and that there is a 6 point line space after each paragraph. Do not add pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not use footnotes except within tables. The template will automatically number headings. Use Time New Roman font except in figures.

III. IMPORTANT THINGS TO WATCH

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 IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heading unless they are unavoidable.

B. 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.” (Bullet List)
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity used in an equation.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m²” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m².”

Spell units when they appear in text: “...a few henries,” not “...a few H.”

- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm³,” not “cc.”

C. Equations

Use either the Times New Roman or Symbol font. Italicize quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers are placed within parentheses and are flushed right using a right tab stop. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Equations centered using a center tab stop and there is a 6 point line space after the equation. For example:

$$a + b = \gamma \quad (1)$$

Define symbols and 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

- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_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.)
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.”
- 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.”
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”

An excellent style manual for science writers is [1].

IV. USING THE TEMPLATE

Note the following:

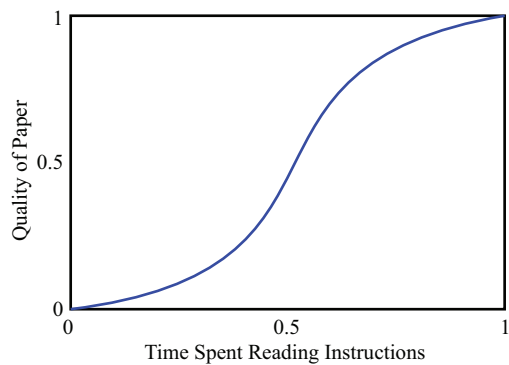


Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption.

A. Authors and Affiliations

Do not repeat affiliations for multiple authors of the same organisation, and do not differentiate among departments of the same organization. Give the email of the corresponding author only.

B. Headings

Main section headings are numbered I, II, III etc, and are set in Small Caps font. Sub-section headings are numbered A, B, C etc, which restarts in each section, and are set in italics. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES headings are not numbered.

C. Figures and Tables

Figures and tables are normally column width. If large figures and tables are necessary, they should span both columns and must be placed at the top of the page. Figure captions should be below the figures; table headings 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. Use letters to number table footnotes as shown in Table I.

Use Times New Roman or Arial (or similar) fonts within figures. After sizing the figure, figure text size should appear no smaller than 8 point (see Fig. 1). Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations for axis labels. Eg. “Magnetization” not M. Do not label axes only with units. Units should be in parentheses. Eg. “Magnetization (A/m)” not just “A/m.”

TABLE I
TABLE CAPTION.

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g.” Acknowledge sponsors here. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”.

REFERENCES

Number citations consecutively within brackets [2]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [3]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [4]—do not use “Ref. [4]” or “reference [4]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [4] was the first ...”

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” [5]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [6]. 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 [7].

REFERENCES

[1] M. Young, *The Technical Writers Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

[2] 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, 1955.

[3] J. C. Maxwell, Ed., *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892.

[4] I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, *Magnetism*. New York: Academic, 1963, vol. III, ch. Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy.

[5] K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.

[6] R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” *J. Name Stand. Abbrev.*, in press.

[7] 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, 1987, [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetism Japan, p. 301, 1982].