Preparation of Proposals in Single Column Format

for the COOL Chips paper review

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The extended abstract consists of a brief (50-100 words) abstract section, followed by the 1000 words extended abstract, references in the first 2 pages and tables and figures in the last page. The brief abstract section is to provide a quick outline of your work of your presentation, giving the reader an overview of the research. This is an important aspect of your paper, as it is this description that may attract the reader to continue and finish your full report. Keywords should be so chosen that they best describe the contents of the paper. In most cases, these words can be found in the title and abstract. Noun forms without articles must be used. The use of hyphens and prepositions should be avoided. Keywords, 5-10 in number, should be typed on the next line after the abstract, starting with the headline Keywords: Each keyword, except proper nouns and acronyms, should be typed in lower-case letters and followed by a comma, expect for the last one. (Example; Keywords: VLSI, CMOS and SOI)

These instructions give you basic guidelines for preparing proposals for the COOL Chips. The instructions assume that you have computer desktop publishing equipment with several fonts.

Your goal is to simulate, as closely as possible, of this guideline. You will have a chance to revise this manuscript after the review process according to the reviewers’ comments. The COOL Chips proceedings are formed by the 3-page extended abstracts, in the same format of this guideline, followed by the presentation materials you will use for your presentations.

The paper size should be A4 or 8 1/2” x 11” (21.5 cm x 27.9 cm).
The best results will be obtained if your computer word-processor has several font sizes. Try to follow the font sizes specified in Table I, as best you can. As an aid to gauging font size, 1 point is about 0.35 mm. Use a proportional, serif font such as Times or Dutch Roman.

In formatting your A4-size paper, set top margin to 25 mm, bottom margin to 30mm, left margin to 24mm and right margin to 25mm. If you are using paper 8 1/2” x 11”, set the top margin to 15mm, bottom margin to 24mm and left and right margins to 27mm. The first 2 pages, text pages, should be in single column format, and the last page, the 3rd page, can be multiple-columned page for tables and figures. Use automatic hyphenation, if you have it. Don’t forget to check spelling.

Position figures and tables in the 3rd page. Figure captions should be below the figures; table captions should be above the tables. Use the abbreviation (e.g. “Fig. 1”) even at the beginning of a sentence.

All half-tone illustrations (pictures/photographs) should be clear black and white prints. Do not use photocopies. These illustrations should be furnished within the copy. Make certain to include a caption in the paper for the illustration as well as to label the illustration on the back.

List and number all references at the end of the extended abstract. When referring to them in the text, type the corresponding reference number in square brackets as shown at the end of this sentence[1]. Number the citations consecutively. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets. Do not use “Ref. [3]” or “Reference [3]” except for the beginning of a sentence.

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the page in which it is cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list.
Give all authors’ names; do not use “et al” unless there are six authors or more. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished”[4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press”[5]. Capitalize only the first word in paper title, except for propose nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translated journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original
Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used. Acronyms such as MOSFET, ac and dc do not have to be defined.

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, like this,

\[
\int_0^\infty F(r, \phi) r \, dr \, d\phi = \left[ \sigma_{\text{e}} / (2 \mu_0) \right] - \int_0^\infty \exp(-\lambda |z_j - z|) \lambda^{-1} J_1(\lambda r_j) J_0(\lambda r_i) \, d\lambda. \tag{1}
\]

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. When you refer to equations in the text, refer to (1). Do not use “Eq. (1)” or “Equation (1)” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is used …”

Use either one or two spaces between sections. Use two spaces after periods at the end of sentences (full stops).


foreign-language citations[6].
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This is a sample figure

Fig. 1 This is a sample figure. Captions exceeding one line are arranged like this.