# Paper Title - FG 2021 Submission

Anonymous FG2021 submission
Paper ID ****

***Abstract*— These instructions provide basic guidelines for preparing camera-ready (CR) Proceedings-style papers. This document is itself an example of the desired layout for CR papers (inclusive of this abstract). The document contains information regarding desktop publishing format, type sizes, and type faces. Style rules are provided that explain how to handle equations, units, figures, tables, references, abbreviations, and acronyms. Sections are also devoted to the preparation of the references and acknowledgments.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Your goal is to simulate, as closely as possible, the usual appearance of typeset papers. This document provides an example of the desired layout and contains information regarding desktop publishing format, type sizes, and type faces.

### A. Full-Size Camera-Ready (CR) Copy

If you have desktop publishing facilities, (the use of a computer to aid in the assembly of words and illustrations on pages) prepare your CR paper in full-size format, on paper 21.6 x 27.9 cm (8.5 x 11 in or 51 x 66 picas). It must be output on a printer (e.g., laser printer) having 300 dots/in, or better, resolution. Lesser quality printers, such as dot matrix printers, are not acceptable, as the manuscript will not reproduce the desired quality.

*1) Typefaces and Sizes::* There are many different typefaces and a large variety of fonts (a complete set of characters in the same typeface, style, and size). Please use a proportional serif typeface such as Times Roman, or Dutch. If these are not available to you, use the closest typeface you can. The minimum typesize for the body of the text is 10 point. The minimum size for applications like table captions, footnotes, and text subscripts is 8 point. As an aid in gauging type size, 1 point is about 0.35 mm (1/72in). Examples are as follows:

*2) Format::* In formatting your original 8.5” x 11” page, set top and bottom margins to 25 mm (1 in or 6 picas), and left and right margins to about 18 mm (0.7 in or 4 picas). The column width is 88 mm (3.5 in or 21 picas). The space between the two columns is 5 mm(0.2 in or 1 pica). Paragraph indentation is about 3.5 mm (0.14 in or 1 pica). Left- and right-justify your columns. Cut A4 papers to 28 cm. Use either one or two spaces between sections, and between text and tables or figures, to adjust the column length. On the last page of your paper, try to adjust the lengths of the two-columns so that they are the same. Use automatic hyphenation and check spelling. Either digitize or paste your figures.

TABLE I
AN EXAMPLE OF A TABLE

| | |
|---|---|
| One | Two |
| Three | Four |

## II. UNITS

Metric units are preferred for use in IEEE publications in light of their international readership and the inherent convenience of these units in many fields. In particular, the use of the International System of Units (SI Units) is advocated. This system includes a subsystem the MKSA units, which are based on the meter, kilogram, second, and ampere. British units may be used as secondary units (in parenthesis). An exception is when British units are used as identifiers in trade, such as, 3.5 inch disk drive.

## III. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

### A. Figures and Tables

Position figures and tables at the tops and bottoms of 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 captions should be above the tables. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence. Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Try to use words rather then symbols. As an example write the quantity “Inductance”, or “Inductance L”, not just. Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Inductance (mH)”, or “Inductance L (mH)”, not just “mH”. Do not label axes with the ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

### B. Numbering

Number reference citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]. Do not use “ref. [3]” or “reference [3]”. Number footnotes separately in superscripts[1] Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes (see Table I).

[1]This is a footnote

### C. 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, CGS, ac, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

### D. Equations

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 then hyphen for a minus sign. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in the denominator. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence:

$$\Gamma_2 a^2 + \Gamma_3 a^3 + \Gamma_4 a^4 + ... = \lambda\Lambda(x),$$

where $\lambda$ is an auxiliary parameter.

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Use "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "Equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ...".

Fig. 1. Inductance of oscillation winding on amorphous magnetic core versus DC bias magnetic field

## IV. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORKS

### A. Conclusions

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### B. Future Works

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## V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge the contribution of reviewers' comments, etc. (if desired). Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

References are important to the reader; therefore, each citation must be complete and correct. If at all possible, references should be commonly available publications.

## REFERENCES

[1] A. Alpher. Frobnication. *Journal of Foo*, 12(1):234–778, 2002.
[2] A. Alpher and J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe. Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003.
[3] A. Alpher, J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe, and G. Gamow. Can a machine frobnicate? *Journal of Foo*, 14(1):234–778, 2004.