

# Type Paper Title Here, Capitalize First Letter of Each Word, Center, Bold, 16-Points Time New Roman, Max 15 words

First Author<sup>1\*</sup>, Second Author<sup>2</sup>, and Third Author<sup>3</sup> (10-Point Times New Roman)

<sup>1</sup>Department, University, City, State Postal Code, Country, e-mail address (Italic, 9-Point Times New Roman)

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## Abstract

These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for ISBCM 2016. Use this document as an instruction set. Instructions about final paper and figure submissions in this document are for ISBCM 2016; please use this document as a “template” to prepare your manuscript. For submission guidelines, follow instructions on paper submission system as well as the Conference website. The abstract should summarize the context, content, and conclusions of the paper. Please provide an abstract of 150-300 words (10-Point Times New Roman).

**Keywords:** keyword\_1, keyword\_2, keyword\_3, (3-5 keywords separated by a comma and a space, 10-Point Times New Roman)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

**T**HIS document is a template for manuscript preparation for publication in proceeding of International Symposium on Bioinformatics Chemometrics and Metabolomics 2016. This format was adapted from IEEE template. Please strictly follow this guideline. Contributions are to be in English. Authors are encouraged to have their contribution checked for grammar. American or British spelling should be used. The length of manuscript should not exceed 10 pages.

Please use A4 paper size (21.0 cm x 29.7 cm) and a 2-column format. Each column width is 3.05” and the space between columns is 0.2”. Page margins should be set as: top, bottom, left and right for 0.98”. Paragraph tab should be set at 0.14”. The space between lines is single space. One blank line should be given between section headings. The text is to be typeset in 10-Point Times New Roman.

The main body should consist of the following sections:

1. Introduction
2. Research Methodology
3. Research Results and Discussions
4. Conclusions
5. Appendices (where applicable)
6. Acknowledgements (where applicable)
7. Referenes

## 2. PROCEDURE FOR TEMPLATE

### 2.1 Numbering

Please divide your manuscript into clearly defined sections and they should be numbered as 1, 2, etc. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. Any subsection may be given a brief heading, and it should be *italicized*.

### 2.2 Units

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). **This applies to papers in data storage.** For example, write “15 Gb/cm<sup>2</sup> (100 Gb/in<sup>2</sup>).” An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as “3½ in disk drive.” Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds.

This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity in an equation. The SI unit for magnetic field strength  $H$  is A/m. However, if you wish to use units of T, either refer to magnetic flux density  $B$  or magnetic field strength symbolized as  $\mu_0 H$ . Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., “A·m<sup>2</sup>.”

### 2.3 Equation

Displayed equations should be numbered consecutively in each section, with the number set flush right and enclosed in parentheses. If you are

using *Word*, use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the *MathType* add-on (<http://www.mathtype.com>) for equations in your paper (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation *or* MathType Equation). “Float over text” should *not* be selected.

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2} \quad (2)$$

## 2.4 Figures and Tables

Figure captions with 9-point should be below the figures as shown in Figure 1. Table captions with 9-point should be above the tables as shown in Table 1. Type your text in table with 9-point. Please number figures and tables consecutively, and use the number when referring to the figure in text. For examples, see Figure 1 and Tables 1-2.

All figures, figure captions, and tables can be at the end of the paper. Large figures and tables may span both columns. Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. If your figure has two parts, include the labels “(a)” and “(b)” as part of the artwork. Please verify that the figures and tables you mention in the text actually exist.

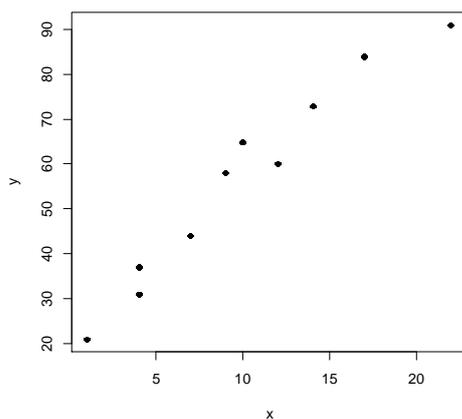


Figure 1: Title of the figure 1

## 2.5 References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references [2], [3] are each numbered with separate brackets [1]–[3]. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers [2]. In sentences, refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]. Do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] shows ...”

Please note that the references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style. Give

TABLE 1: UNITS FOR MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and CGS EMU to SI <sup>a</sup>
$\Phi$	magnetic flux	1 Mx $\rightarrow$ $10^{-8}$ Wb = $10^{-8}$ V·s
$B$	magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	1 G $\rightarrow$ $10^{-4}$ T = $10^{-4}$ Wb/m <sup>2</sup>
$H$	magnetic field strength	1 Oe $\rightarrow$ $10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
$m$	magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu $\rightarrow$ $10^{-3}$ A·m <sup>2</sup> = $10^{-3}$ J/T
$M$	magnetization	1 erg/(G·cm <sup>3</sup> ) = 1 emu/cm <sup>3</sup> $\rightarrow$ $10^3$ A/m
$4\pi M$	magnetization	1 G $\rightarrow$ $10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
$\sigma$	specific magnetization	1 erg/(G·g) = 1 emu/g $\rightarrow$ 1 A·m <sup>2</sup> /kg
$j$	magnetic dipole moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu $\rightarrow$ $4\pi \times 10^{-10}$ Wb·m
$J$	magnetic polarization	1 erg/(G·cm <sup>3</sup> ) = 1 emu/cm <sup>3</sup> $\rightarrow$ $4\pi \times 10^{-4}$ T
$\chi, \kappa$	susceptibility	1 $\rightarrow$ $4\pi$
$\chi_p$	mass susceptibility	1 cm <sup>3</sup> /g $\rightarrow$ $4\pi \times 10^{-3}$ m <sup>3</sup> /kg
$\mu$	permeability	1 $\rightarrow$ $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m = $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ Wb/(A·m)
$\mu_r$	relative permeability	$\mu \rightarrow \mu_r$
$w, W$	energy density	1 erg/cm <sup>3</sup> $\rightarrow$ $10^{-1}$ J/m <sup>3</sup>
$N, D$	demagnetizing factor	1 $\rightarrow$ $1/(4\pi)$

No vertical lines in table. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters.

<sup>a</sup>Gaussian units are the same as cgs emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, s = second, T = tesla, m = meter, A = ampere, J = joule, kg = kilogram, H = henry.

all authors’ names; do not use “*et al.*” unless there are six authors or more. Use a space after authors’ initials. Papers that have not been published should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been submitted for publication should be cited as “submitted for publication” [5]. Papers that have been accepted for publication, but not yet specified for an issue should be cited as “to be published” [6]. Please give affiliations and addresses for private communications [7].

Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. If you are short of space, you may omit paper titles. However, paper titles are helpful to your readers and are strongly recommended. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [8].

## 2.6 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract.

## 3 RECOMMENDATION

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1), the potential was calculated.” [It is not

clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, “The potential was calculated by using (1),” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm<sup>3</sup>,” not “cc.” Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm × 0.2 cm,” not “0.1 × 0.2 cm<sup>2</sup>.” The abbreviation for “seconds” is “s,” not “sec.” Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use “Wb/m<sup>2</sup>” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m<sup>2</sup>.” When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7-9,” not “7~9.”

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like “this period.” Other punctuation is “outside”! Avoid contractions; for example, write “do not” instead of “don’t.” The serial comma is preferred: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C.”

If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice (“I observed that ...” or “We observed that ...” instead of “It was observed that ...”). Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper.

#### 4 SOME COMMON MISTAKES

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum  $\mu_0$  is zero, not a lowercase letter “o.” The term for residual magnetization is “remanence”; the adjective is “remanent”; do not write “remnance” or “remnant.” Use the word “micrometer” instead of “micron.” 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). Use the word “whereas” instead of “while” (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.” Do not use the word “issue” as a euphemism for “problem.” When compositions are not specified, separate chemical symbols by en-dashes; for example, “NiMn” indicates the intermetallic compound Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.5</sub> whereas “Ni-Mn” indicates an alloy of some composition Ni<sub>x</sub>Mn<sub>1-x</sub>.

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” (usually a verb) and “effect” (usually a noun), “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” (e.g., “principal investigator”) and “principle” (e.g., “principle of measurement”). Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”

Prefixes such as “non,” “sub,” “micro,” “multi,” and “ultra” are not independent words; they should be joined to the words they modify, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the “et” in the Latin

abbreviation “*et al.*” (it is also italicized). The abbreviation “i.e.,” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.,” means “for example” (these abbreviations are not italicized).

#### 5 CONCLUSION

A brief summary of your research results should be included in this section. This summary should not be too long. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

#### APPENDIX

Appendices, if needed, appear before the acknowledgement.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... .” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks ... .”

#### REFERENCES

##### \*\*Journal Article

[1] Nguyen HT. Statistics of fuzzy data: a research direction for applied statistics. *Thail Stat.* 2015; 13(1):1-31.

##### \*\*Book

[2] Levy PS, Lemeshow S. Sampling of populations methods and applications. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons; 1999.

##### \*\*Conference Proceedings

[3] Harnden P, Joffe JK, Jones WG, editors. Germ cell tumours V: Proceedings of the 5th Germ Cell Tumour conference; 2001 Sep 13-15; Leeds, UK. New York: Springer; 2002.

##### \*\*Dissertation

[4] Borkowski MM. Infant sleep and feeding: a telephone survey of Hispanic Americans. PhD [dissertation]. Mount Pleasant (MI): Central Michigan University; 2002.

##### \*\*Webpage

[5] Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Chronic diseases and associated risk factors [document on the Internet]. Canberra: The Institute; 2004 [updated 2005 June 23; cited 2005 Jun 30]. Available from: <http://www.aihw.gov.au/cdarf/index.cfm>.