Preparation of Your Paper in Camera-ready Two-Column Format

for the ISPS´23 Conference Proceedings

I. M. Author and U. R.Too,

Department of Importance

Major Company in Industry, Inc.

My City, My Country

***Abstract***

These instructions give you guidelines for preparing camera-ready papers for the 16th International Seminar on Power Semiconductors (ISPS´23). Contributed papers should not exceed 8 pages, invited papers not more than 10 pages.

The abstract portion is a narrative presentation without references. You may use any computer desktop publishing software with several type sizes. The abstract should give a concise and informative description of the paper, in 200 words or less, written to interest the reader as well as for information retrieval. Type abstract centred in one column of width 15 cm in Italics.

**Keywords:** A line of keywords should be a 1 cm below the last of abstracts.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

The top and bottom margins should be 2.4cm, the left and right margins should be 2.2 cm, and at the first page the top margin should be 3.5cm. The main text should be typed in two-column format, each column 8cm wide with spacing 0.6 cm. Start main text 1 cm below keywords, text should always start at the left hand margin. The publication will be A4 size. The recommended typeface is Times New Roman (other types like Arial and Courier are also acceptable). Recommended type sizes are specified in Table 1.

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Size Use for

9 References, tables, table names, table and figure captions, footnotes, author address, and acknowledgements

10 Abstract (in Italics)

11/10 Author affiliations, keywords, main text, section headings, etc.

12 Author names

16 Paper title

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Table 1: Type size for camera-ready papers

Adjust both your left and right columns. Use either one or two spaces between sections and between tables or figures to adjust the column length. Try to adjust the lengths of the two columns so they are the about same.

# HEADINGS

First order of main headings should commence at the left-hand margin of each column, and should be in capitals and can be in bold (recommended). The first order heading should be preceded by two lines of space and followed by two lines of space.

## Second Order Headings

Second order headings should be in capitals and small letters and can be in bold. They should be preceded and followed by one line of space.

**Third order headings.** Third order headings should be typed in capitals and small letters at the left-hand margin of each column, in bold and followed with a full stop. They should be preceded with one line of spacing but the text should continue on the same line.

# SYMBOLS, ABBREVITATIONS, UNITS AND EQUATIONS

## Symbols

If your word processor or typewriter does not incorporate some symbols (e.g. Greek symbols), use dense black (Indian) ink for writing those by hand.

## Abbreviations

Abbreviations of words and words not found in dictionary should be avoided. Acronyms should be printed in full by their first appearance, e.g. Space Charge Region (SCR). Generally known abbreviations like GTO, IGBT, MOSFET, ac, dc, rms., etc. need not be defined.

## Equations

Long equations can be typed across both columns. Number equations consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses placed at the right hand margin of each column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |

## Units

Use the International System of Units (SI) only. Never combine SI units and CGS or other units. If you need to use other units, always state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation or in a figure.

# FIGURES AND TABLES

## Figures

Each figure must be accompanied by a caption, which should be typed and must not be wider than the figure, which refers. The ordinates and abscissas of graphs should be labelled with the information: symbol and in parentheses the units (if applicable). Large figures may span both columns. Figures should be drawn using a scale of grey (using colours in figures, please remember that figures will be reproduced by a Xerox-like technique).

## Tables

Large tables may span both columns. Tables should be numbered consecutively; table caption should be below the tables. Each table column should be clearly headed and incorporate symbols and units.

## Footnotes

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which is cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Assistance from people other than the authors can be included before the list of references.

# REFERENCES

The references should be referred to in the text as [1], [2], etc. A numerical list of the references should be given at the end of the paper typed in close spacing with a line space between each reference cited. The format is: Name of the author(s): title of the paper, the abbreviated name of the journal, the volume number and the year of publication followed by the page numbers. (Example [1] refers to a journal paper, example [2] refers to a book and examples [3] and [4] refer to a conference paper.) Give all authors’ name; do not use “et al.”, unless there are five authors or more.

[1] Baliga, B.J.: Power Device Figure of Merit for High-frequency Applications, IEEE Electron Device Letters, **10**, 1989, 455-7

[2] Grant, D.A. and Gowar, J.: *Power MOSFETs: Theory and applications*, John Wiley & Sons, 1989

[3] Nagakava, T., Tokunoh, F., Yamamoto, M. and Koga, S.: A New High Power Low Loss GTO, Proc. ISPSD’95 (Yokohama, 1995), 84-8

[4] Katoh, J. et al: 6-kV, 5.5-kA Light-Triggered Thyristor, Proc. ISPSD’97, (Weimar, 1997) 73-76

Addresses of the authors

Author 1, address 1, city 1, country 1, e-mail 1

Author 2, address 2, city 2, country 2, e-mail 2