

# Paper Title

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## ***Abstract***

IEEE format requires you to include an abstract at the start of your paper, followed by a list of keywords. In the “Styles” section in Microsoft Word, you can find the appropriate styles for all the different sections and headings in the paper, which are already applied here. For example, the “abstract” style is applied to this text, the “keywords” style to the next section. Note that the titles “Abstract” and “Keyword” should remain as they are written here: italicized and followed by an em dash.

**Keywords**—template, Scribbr, IEEE, format

## **I. THIS IS A LEVEL 1 HEADING**

This is the start of the body text of your paper. You can use headings like the one above to divide your paper into subtopics. Use level 1 headings first, then level 2 headings if you need further divisions inside those, and so on. Don’t use a level of heading unless there will be at least two headings of that level. You don’t have to use any headings at all if it doesn’t make sense to divide your paper in that way. Appropriate numbering is automatically applied to headings. You don’t have to number them yourself, just make sure the right heading style is applied to each one. Level 1 and 2 headings (as well as the paper title) should be written with title case capitalization, while level 3 and 4 headings are written in sentence case. Use the enter key to start a new paragraph. The appropriate spacing and indent are automatically applied.

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### **A. This Is a Level 2 Heading**

#### **1. And this is a level 3 heading:**

Equations should be typed in either Times New Roman or Symbol font, or, if the equation is multileveled, inserted into your text as a graphic instead. On the far right of the line containing the equation, number it in parentheses, and use this number to refer to it in the text (1).

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

#### **2. This is another level 3 heading:**

The body text is divided into two columns on each page, written in 10 pt. Times New Roman, and justified (meaning that the text is spaced in a way that makes the right edge line up neatly). All the appropriate formatting is automatically applied in this template. If anything goes wrong, you can reapply it using the “styles” section in Word.

<b>Table Head</b>	<b>Table Column Head</b>		
	<b>Table Column Subhead</b>	<b>Subhead</b>	<b>Subhead</b>
text	text		

- a. And this is a level 4 heading: It’s recommended to write your text in a separate document and then add it to this template once it’s complete. When copying text into the template from another document, make sure that the appropriate style is still applied to each section, reapplying styles if necessary.
- b. This is another level 4 heading: It’s also possible to add bullet points when appropriate, using the “bullet list” style:
  - Treat the word “data” as plural, not singular.
  - For example, “the data indicate that ...”

## B. This Is Another Level 2 Heading

Place any figures or tables you use at the top or bottom of a column. Don’t place them in the middle of a column. If particularly wide, a table or figure can span across both columns. Insert a table or figure after the point where it is first cited in the text.

When inserting a figure, such as a photograph or infographic, use 8 pt. Times New Roman for any labeling text within the image and for the figure caption. You can see an example of a figure caption in Fig. 1, above. Refer to figures like that, using the abbreviation “Fig.” and the figure’s number.

A table heading (using the “table head” style) appears above a table. This will automatically number the table for you. Any footnotes appear below the table, using the “table footnote” style. Footnotes are indicated by superscript lowercase letters within the table. An example of a table can be seen in Table I, below.

## II. THIS IS ANOTHER LEVEL 1 HEADING

All the headings in the main body of your paper are numbered (automatically).

Another type of heading is the “component heading”, which is used for other components that aren’t part of the main text. These are usually your acknowledgments and your references, which you can see examples of below. These headings are not numbered. The correct styling for them can be applied using the “Heading 5” style, which is the same as the “Heading 1” style but without numbering.

### 1. THIS IS THE HEADING FOR A TABLE

- a. This is a table footnote.

You can cite your references in text by including the corresponding number, in square brackets [1]. If you need to cite a specific part of the source, you can include a page number [2, p. 13] or range [3, pp. 41–56].

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

“Acknowledgment(s)” is spelled without an “e” after the “g” in American English. As you can see, the formatting ensures that the text ends in two equal-sized columns rather than only displaying one column on the last page. This template was adapted from those provided by the IEEE on their own website.

## REFERENCES

1. D. V. Lindberg and H. K. H. Lee, “Optimization under constraints by applying an asymmetric entropy measure,” *J. Comput. Graph. Statist.*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 379–393, Jun. 2015, doi: 10.1080/10618600.2014.901225.
2. B. Rieder, *Engines of Order: A Mechanology of Algorithmic Techniques*. Amsterdam, Netherlands: Amsterdam Univ. Press, 2020.
3. I. Boglaev, “A numerical method for solving nonlinear integro-differential equations of Fredholm type,” *J. Comput. Math.*, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 262–284, May 2016, doi: 10.4208/jcm.1512-m2015-0241.

**{Make sure to remove all placeholder and explanatory text from the template when you add your own text. This text should not be here in the final version!}**