AGILE 2012 instructions for the preparation of a 2-column-format camera ready paper using LaTeX

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Abstract

These pages provide you with instructions on how to use this LaTeXtemplate to prepare your paper according to the required layout and style for AGILE 2012 papers. The abstract should be concise and no longer that 250 words.
Keywords: Please select a maximum of 6 keywords.

1 How to use the template

Using this template will enable you to prepare your paper in accordance with the instructions for authors for AGILE 2012 papers with a minimal amount of manual styling and formatting, by only copy, paste and overtyping.

This style is based on the Extsizes class with minor changes for the abstract and using Times Roman as default font. The Extsizes class derivates from the Article class, providing more base font sizes.

Please read through the following sections for more information on preparing your paper. However, if you use the template you do not have to worry about setting margins, page size, and column size, etc. as the template already has the correct dimensions.

Feel free to check the sample PDF included in the template's ZIP file to see the general look that your paper should have at the end of the process.

2 Format

Text should be produced within the dimensions shown on these pages. Please, do not change the predefined margins.

The maximum length of a paper is 6 pages, including figures, tables, equations and references. The template is designed for spacial efficiency, but it will depend on how you render figures, tables and equations, as well as in the length of the bibliography used..

2.1 Spacing

You must use single line spacing. However, when typing complicated mathematical text it is important to increase the space between the text lines in order to prevent sub- and superscript fonts overlapping one another and making your printed matter unreadable.

2.2 Fonts

All text should be Times New Roman. Font sizes and styles are defined in the respective paragraph styles.

Section and subsection titles should use their own styles, "Section" and "Subsection", respectively.

2.3 Equations

Equations have to be numbered individually, using this number between parentheses to cross-reference them. They have to appear, if possibly, in one column.

$$
\begin{aligned}
(1+x)^n &= 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 \\
&\quad + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4!}x^4 \\
&\quad + \dots
\end{aligned}
\tag{1}
$$

In case an extremely long equation cannot be rendered in one column without affecting its readability, a "figure*" environment can be used to span it across both columns. Nevertheless, try to avoid this rendering as it might be confusing to readers. See the difference between (1) and (2).

2.4 Tables

Tables can appear in one column, as in Table 1 using a "table" environment, or spanned across both of them, as in Table 2 using a "table*" environment. Nevertheless, try to make tables that fit in one column as frequently as possible. See the difference between Tables 1 and 2.

Horizontal lines must be used for separation between rows, while no vertical lines for separation between columns are needed.

Titles or captions have to be placed above the tables, preceded by "Table", the number that identifies the table and a colon.

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4!}x^4 + \ldots \quad (2)$$

Table 1: Example of table with title above.

System	Chip 1	Chip 2	
Detector thickness in μm	300	300	700
Edge angle in °	3.55	2.71	7.99
Spatial resolution in μm	4.26	10.17	10.56
MTF at $f_{\max}$	0.53	0.37	0.39
LSF-spatial resolution in μm	129.7	52.75	50.78
in % of pixel size	76.3	95.9	92.3

Source: LyX's detailed Figure, Table, Floats, Notes, Boxes and External Material manual.

Figure 1: Example of figure, with title above the image.

Source: Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection, University of Texas.

Sources for the tables have to appear underneath them, justified and preceded by "Source:".

2.5 Figures

Figures can appear in one column, as in Figure 1, or spanned across both columns, as in Figure 2.

It is important that you use high resolution images to keep the highest quality across the whole editing process. Images should have at least 300 DPI in the size they are going to be rendered in the camera ready version of the paper.

Titles or captions have to appear above the image, preceded by "Figure", the number that identifies the figure and a colon.

Sources for the images have to appear underneath them, justified and preceded by "Source:".

3 References

References have to be cited numerically, between brackets and inline [3].

When more than one reference is cited at the same moment, they have to be sorted and separated by commas [1, 2, 4].

References have to appear in a separated, unnumbered section called "References". They have to be sorted alphabetically and their numerical labels assigned accordingly. References have to follow the "plain" style used in LaTeX. You can use the following as examples for the main types of references:

- Journals: Walter Crosby Eells. A mistaken conception of the center of population. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 25(169):33–40, 1930.
- Proceedings: Shan-Huo Chen and Chien-Chung Wang. Fuzzy distance using fuzzy absolute value. In *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Machine Learning and Cybernetics*, Baoding, 2009.
- Book chapters: J. Darzentas. On fuzzy location model. In J. Kacprzyk and S. A. Orlovski, editors, *Optimization Models Using Fuzzy Sets and Possibility Theory*, pages 328–341. D. Reidel, Dordrecht, 1987.
- Books: Andy Ruina and Rudra Pratap. *Introduction to statics and dynamics.* Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2011.
- Edited and collective books: A. Ravi Ravindran, editor. *Operations research and management science handbook.* CRC Press, Boca Raton, 2008.

References

[1] Shan-Huo Chen and Chien-Chung Wang. Fuzzy distance using fuzzy absolute value. In *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Machine Learning and Cybernetics*, Baoding, 2009.

[2] J. Darzentas. On fuzzy location model. In J. Kacprzyk and S. A. Orlovski, editors, *Optimization Models Using Fuzzy Sets and Possibility Theory*, pages 328–341. D. Reidel, Dordrecht, 1987.

[3] Walter Crosby Eells. A mistaken conception of the center of population. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 25(169):33–40, 1930.

[4] A. Ravi Ravindran, editor. *Operations research and management science handbook.* CRC Press, Boca Raton, 2008.

Table 2: Example of table with title above.

System	Chip 1	Chip 2	
Detector thickness in μm	300	300	700
Edge angle in °	3.55	2.71	7.99
Spatial resolution in μm	4.26	10.17	10.56
MTF at f_{max}	0.53	0.37	0.39
LSF-spatial resolution in μm	129.7	52.75	50.78
in % of pixel size	76.3	95.9	92.3

Source: LyX's detailed Figure, Table, Floats, Notes, Boxes and External Material manual.

Figure 2: Example of figure, with title above the image.

Source: Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection, University of Texas.