

Title of the Conference Paper

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Abstract

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Keywords: conference template; electrical engineering; LaTeX; mechanical engineering; ORCID.

1 Introduction

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The abstract must not exceed 300 words. Authors should also provide 3 to 5 keywords, separated by semicolons. The manuscript should be organised into clearly numbered sections, and all figures and tables should be properly numbered, captioned, and cited in the text. Citations and the reference list must follow the *IEEE Transactions* style, using the supplied `references.bib` file for bibliography management.

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2 Methods

This section should describe the research methodology in a clear and reproducible manner. Authors should explain the study design, materials, equipment, experimental setup, simulation environment, data collection procedure, and analysis methods, as applicable. All relevant parameters and assumptions

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The manuscript should be compiled using `pdfLaTeX` in Overleaf or in an equivalent local `LATEX` environment configured with `TEX Live 2026`. To ensure consistency across all submissions, authors should use the provided conference class file without modification. The class already includes the packages `amsmath`, `array`, `booktabs`, `etoolbox`, `fancyhdr`, `float`, `fontenc`, `geometry`, `graphicx`, `hyperref`, `inputenc`, `orcidlink`, `siunitx`, and `tabularx`. These packages should not be loaded again in the main source file, since repeated inclusion may generate warnings, option clashes, or compilation errors. When additional clarification is needed regarding commands, environments, or package syntax, authors should consult the official documentation provided by the Comprehensive `TEX` Archive Network (CTAN) and the `TEX` Users Group (TUG).

2.2 Figures

Figures should be inserted as close as possible to their first citation in the text so that readers can immediately relate the discussion to the corresponding visual element. Every figure must be cited in the main

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This is an example of a reference in the main text to a figure placed within a single column, as shown in Fig. 1. Figures should be prepared so that they fit clearly within the width of one column without loss of readability. As a general rule, authors should use the `figure` environment with the `[!ht]` placement option so that the figure appears as close as possible to its first citation and, whenever possible, on the same page. Figures must always appear after they are cited in the text.

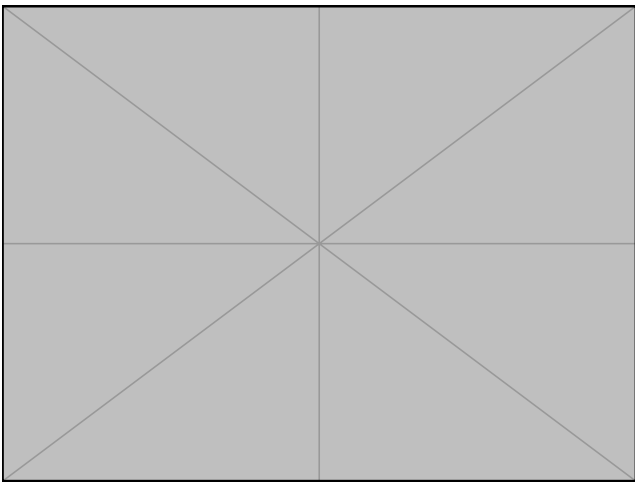


Figure 1: Example of a figure adjusted to the width of a single column.

All figures should remain within a single column and should therefore be sized using widths such as `\linewidth` or `\columnwidth`, as appropriate. Authors should avoid oversizing figures or using layouts that extend beyond the column boundaries. Image files must be supplied in publication-quality formats only, namely TIFF, high-resolution PNG, SVG, EPS, or PDF. Low-resolution or unsuitable formats are not accepted, since they may lead to poor reproduction quality in the final proceedings. For raster images, a minimum resolution of 300 dpi is required, although higher resolutions may be appropriate for detailed graphics, line art, or images containing small text. Authors should ensure that all symbols, labels, and annotations remain legible at the final printed or displayed size.

All figure files must be uploaded directly to the main project directory and should not be placed in subfolders.

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Tables should be inserted as close as possible to their first citation in the text so that readers can easily relate the discussion to the corresponding data. Every table must be cited in the main text before it appears, numbered consecutively, and provided with a clear and informative caption. Tables must be created using editable \LaTeX table syntax and should not be inserted as images.

This is an example of a reference in the main text to a table placed within a single column, as shown in Table 1. Single-column tables should be used for compact datasets that remain clear within the width of one column. As a general rule, authors should use the `table` environment with a placement option such as `[!ht]` so that the table appears as close as possible to its first citation and, whenever possible, on the same page. Tables must always appear after they have been cited in the text.

Table 1: Example of a table adjusted to the width of a single column.

Topology	Primary	Secondary
First	0.02555	0.11611
Second	0.02555	0.11611
Third	0.02555	0.11611

This is also an example of a reference to a table spanning both columns, as shown in Table 2. Double-column tables should be reserved for wider datasets requiring additional horizontal space. In such cases, authors should use the `table*` environment. Owing to the constraints of the two-column layout, wide tables should preferably be placed at the top of a page while remaining as close as possible to their first citation and always after it.

Numerical values should be formatted consistently throughout the manuscript in order to ensure clarity, comparability, and a professional overall presentation. Authors are encouraged to use the `siunitx` package in its standard form to present units clearly and consistently, particularly in table headings, where it provides a simple and robust way of typesetting scientific units according to common \LaTeX practice. As a general rule, units should be included in the column headings whenever possible rather than repeated in individual table cells, since this avoids redundancy and makes the table easier to read.

Authors should also adopt a consistent numerical

Table 2: Example of a table spanning the full width of both columns.

Case	L_p (μH)	L_s (μH)	M (μH)	k	C_p (μF)	C_s (μF)
Case 1	102.4	98.7	24.1	0.239	0.02555	0.11611
Case 2	105.8	97.9	23.6	0.232	0.02490	0.11780
Case 3	101.1	99.5	25.0	0.249	0.02510	0.11560
Case 4	103.6	96.8	22.9	0.229	0.02600	0.11820

style across all tables, including the use of decimal separators, number of decimal places, symbols, and unit notation. Equivalent quantities should be reported with comparable precision unless there is a clear reason to do otherwise. Excessive numerical detail should be avoided where it does not add meaningful information, as overly dense tables may reduce readability and make interpretation more difficult.

All table content should remain clear and legible at the final manuscript size. Authors should therefore avoid overcrowded layouts, unnecessary vertical or horizontal complexity, and tables containing more information than can be presented clearly within the available column or page width. When a dataset is too large or too detailed for a compact presentation, authors should consider restructuring the table, simplifying the content, or using a wider table only where justified by readability.

Tables should be designed to communicate data efficiently, not merely to maximise the quantity of information displayed.

2.4 Equations

Equations should be presented in single-column format only and should be inserted as close as possible to their first citation in the text. Every equation must be referred to in the main text before it appears, numbered consecutively, and written clearly using standard mathematical notation. Where physical quantities are involved, authors should define all symbols and indicate the corresponding units where applicable.

This is an example of a reference in the main text to a standard single-column equation, as shown in Eq. 1. Equations should be sized so that they fit clearly within the width of one column.

$$P = VI \tag{1}$$

This is also an example of a longer equation, shown in Eq. 2. When an equation is too long to fit comfortably within one column, authors should break it into

multiple lines and continue it below, while keeping it within the single-column format and preserving clear alignment.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_t &= Q_{\text{cond}} + Q_{\text{conv}} + Q_{\text{rad}} \\ &= kA \frac{\Delta T}{L} + hA(T_s - T_\infty) + \varepsilon\sigma A (T_s^4 - T_{\text{sur}}^4) \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Authors should avoid placing equations across both columns, since mathematical expressions should remain fully contained within a single-column layout in order to preserve readability and visual consistency throughout the manuscript. Equations that are too long to fit comfortably on one line should not be reduced excessively in size or allowed to extend into the page margins. Instead, they should be reformulated where possible or split clearly over successive lines using an appropriate mathematical environment, while maintaining proper alignment and logical continuity between lines.

All mathematical notation should be presented in a consistent and standardised manner throughout the paper. Symbols, variables, subscripts, superscripts, operators, and functions should be typeset carefully and used uniformly in both the equations and the surrounding text. In addition, all variables and parameters should be defined at their first occurrence, and the corresponding units of measurement should be indicated where relevant, either in the text immediately following the equation or within the nomenclature of the study. This is particularly important in conference papers, where clarity and conciseness are essential for effective communication of technical content.

3 Results and Discussion

This section should report and discuss the principal findings of the work in a concise and scientifically sound manner. Authors should present the most relevant results using figures, tables, and quantitative indicators where appropriate, and should explain

clearly how these results address the objectives of the study. Reported data should be interpreted rather than merely restated, and the discussion should highlight the significance of the findings, the main observed trends, and any relevant comparison with previous work.

As this is a conference paper, the content of this section should remain focused on the key technical contributions and should avoid unnecessary detail. Particular attention should be given to the originality of the results, their practical or scientific relevance, and their main implications within the scope of the paper. Where appropriate, authors may briefly comment on limitations, assumptions, uncertainties, and possible future developments.

4 Conclusions

The Conclusions section should summarise the main findings of the paper clearly and concisely, emphasising the significance of the contribution within the scope of the study. It should be based only on the results and discussion already presented and should not introduce new material. For a conference paper, this section should highlight the main technical message without unnecessary repetition and may briefly indicate limitations, practical implications, or future work where relevant.

Acknowledgements

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References

[1] A. Author and B. Author, “Example journal article for template testing only,” *Placeholder Journal*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–10, 2026, fictitious reference for LaTeX/BibTeX template testing only. Replace before submission.

[2] C. Researcher and D. Researcher, “Example conference paper for bibliography formatting tests,” in *Proceedings of the Placeholder Conference on Test Documents*, 2026, pp. 11–16, fictitious reference for LaTeX/BibTeX template testing only. Replace before submission.