Writing International Conference Article

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Introduction

- A conference paper is often both a written document and an oral presentation

- Writing a conference or symposium paper can be an intimidating and time consuming task

- Students need to write an article from their reserach report

- Sometimes conference article using different format

Conference Aspects

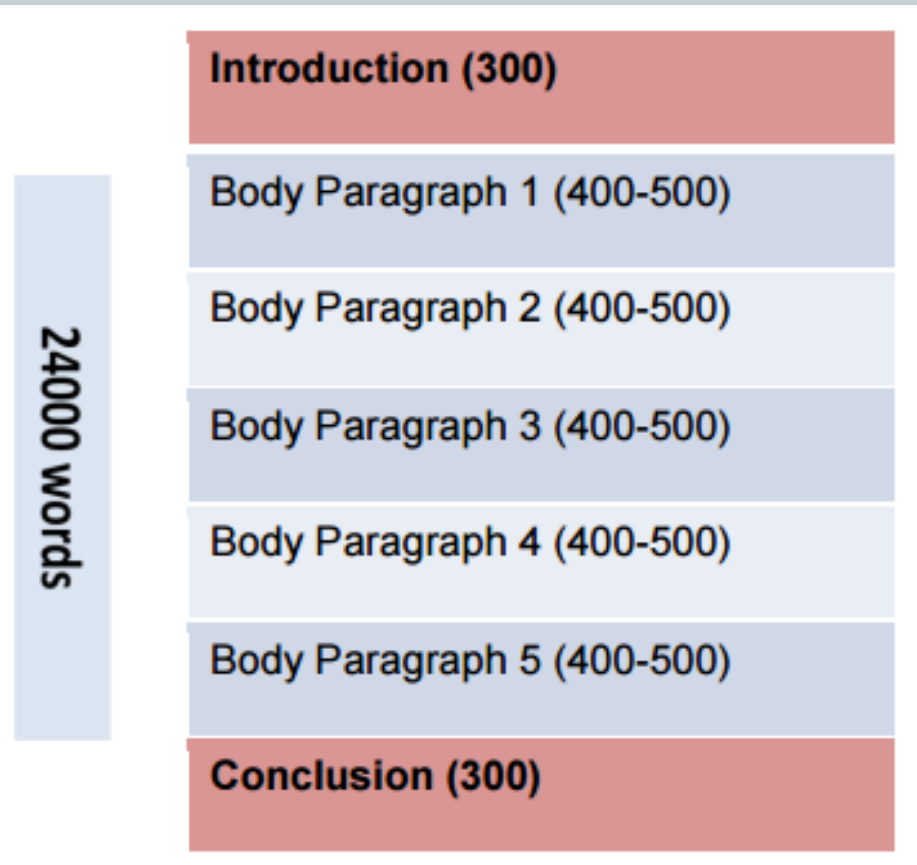| Negative aspects	Positive aspects
1. Time 2. Money 3. Energy 4. Stress	1. New Research 2. Network 3. FeedBack 4. Establish your research 5. Practise 6. Route to publication

Conference Paper Length

- Typical conference papers are required to be 20 minutes long
- We can break this down as follows:

ICIBA2016: 4-6 pages article

24000 words

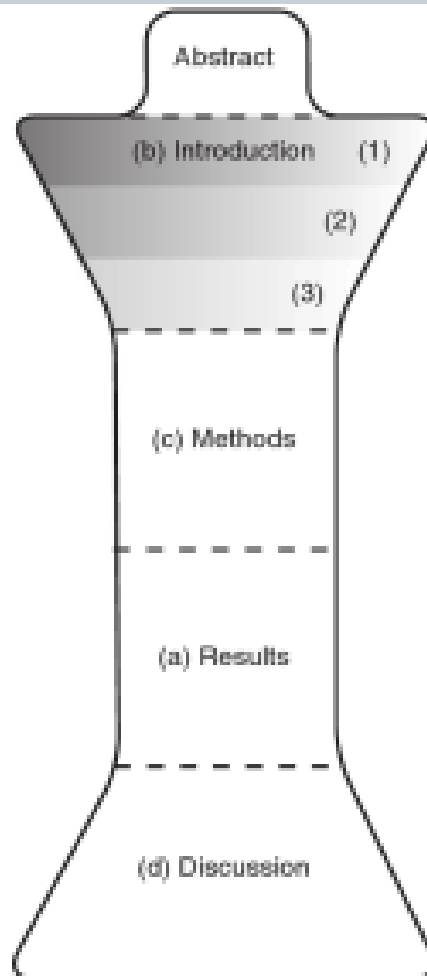| Introduction (300) |
| Body Paragraph 1 (400-500) |
| Body Paragraph 2 (400-500) |
| Body Paragraph 3 (400-500) |
| Body Paragraph 4 (400-500) |
| Body Paragraph 5 (400-500) |
| Conclusion (300) |

- # The AIMRaD Structure (Silyn-Roberts, 2012)

  - The classic structure for an experimental report is the A(bstract) I(ntroduction) M(ethods) R(esults) and D(iscussion) model.

  - It is helpful to think of the article document in the shape of a diamond:
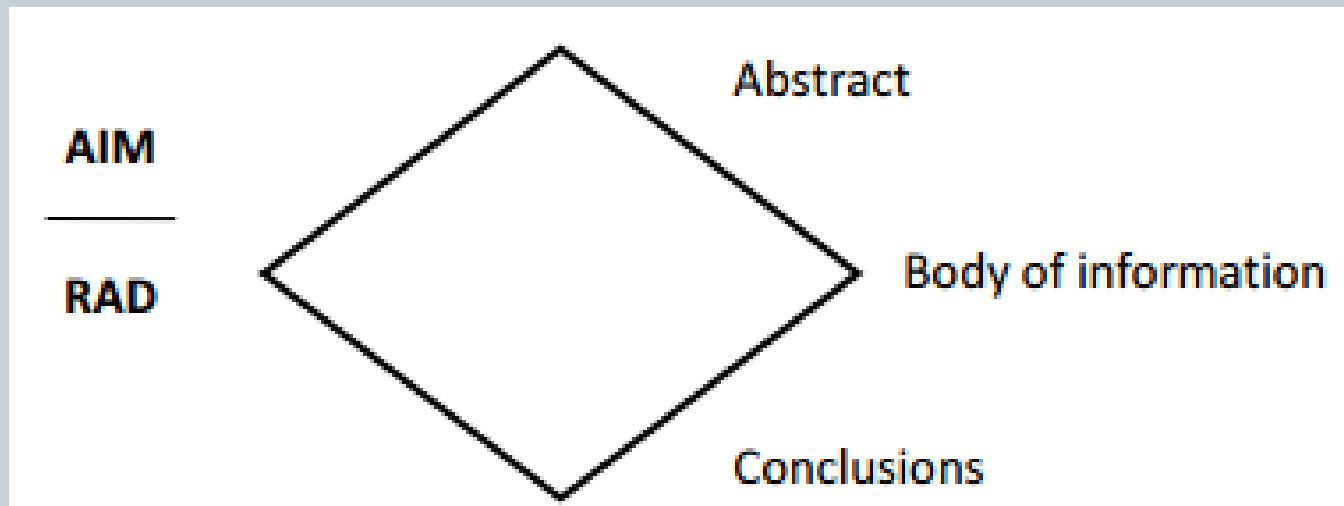
(a) The whole structure is governed by the Results box; everything in the article must relate to and be connected with the data and analysis presented in the Results section.

(b) (1) The Introduction begins with a broad focus. The starting point you select for your Introduction should be one that attracts the lively interest of the audience you are aiming to address: the international readers of your target journal.

(3) The Introduction ends with a focus exactly parallel to that of the Results; often this is a statement of the aim or purpose of the work presented in the paper, or its principal findings or activity.

(2) Between these two points, background information and previous work are woven together to logically connect the relevant problem with the approach taken in the work to be presented to address the problem.

(c) The Methods section, or its equivalent, establishes credibility for the Results by showing how they were obtained.

(d) The Discussion begins with the same breadth of focus as the Results – but it ends at the same breadth as the starting point of the Introduction. By the end, the paper is addressing the broader issues that you raised at the start, to show how your work is important in the 'bigger picture.'

Writing Your Title

- Titles must be brief, but they must also convey the scope, content, and particular focus of your research paper
- Guidelines:
    1. Brevity: Use as few words as possible (10 - 14 words)
    2. Dynamism: Use verbs/verbal phrases to convey energy in your title, e.g. "Designing...", "Assessing...", "Rethinking...", "Forming...", "Exploring..." etc
    3. Scope: You should try to communicate the scope of your project to your reader(s)
    4. Specificity: Don't isolate readers from your work by overusing technical terminology
    5. Excitement: It can be difficult, but you must try to resist the urge towards drabness

Writing Your Abstract [1]

- The abstract is expected, in most cases, to contain enough information for a conference organiser to judge the suitability of your research for their event
- As such, conference organisers will expect to find information relating to: a description of the area of your research; an account of what you did, why you did it, and what the outcomes were; the relationship of your work to the academic field; relevance to the conference theme; and information of interest to the conference participants.
- Consider the following guidelines before drafting your abstract.

Writing Your Abstract [2]

- **Abstract's Structure**
  - As with the paper title, brevity is essential in writing any abstract. Typically, organisers will accept $70|100 - 150$ words, or 200-300 words (if they don't specify a limit, use 200-300 a general guide). Try emulating the following structure:
    - Introduction/research problem (1-2 lines)
    - Objective/research goal (1)
    - Research Design (3-4) – where/when/how/what data?
    - Results (3-4)
    - Conclusion (1)

- Abstract's Style
  - In terms of style, it is vital that your abstract is energetic and flows smoothly from one sentence to the next
    - Be concise
    - Use short, simple sentences
    - Keep subjects and verbs close together
    - Employ the active voice where possible
    - Use present tense: 'The paper argues/discusses/probes/surveys', etc.
    - Avoid jargon or overuse of terms that require clarification
    - Advertise the originality of your study
    - Don't reference other works unless it is unavoidable

Writing Your Abstract [4]

- ## Abstract's Scope
  - Ideally, you will have already written (at least a version of) the conference paper. If so, you can confidently detail the scope of your findings. When your research conclusions are clear, be firm with your convictions.
  - Use the present tense to assert your ownership of these conclusions: "I argue"; "the paper concludes"; "X determines…" etc.
  - Often, however, people apply for conferences with proposals of research ideas, or wish to present explorative papers of research that is so new, the scale of the findings has not been realised. In these cases, you should leave your scope open-ended, without giving the impression of being incomplete.

- Focus

  - Your paper should explore one aspect of a larger problem/topic:

    - Identify this focus

    - Centre everything around it

    - Use your title to gesture towards it

    - State the focus early; you don't have room for elaborate 'lead in' material

    - Orientate your focus around the conference theme(s)

Parameter Design for Operating Window Problems: An Example of Paper Feeder Design

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Abstract. The operating window (OW) is the range between two performance limit thresholds if a system has a binary-type performance. Paper feeder design is a typical problem of the OW method. The wider OW, the higher performance of the system is. This study uses an artificial intelligent approach to optimize the OW design of a paper feeder. The approach employs an ANN to construct the response function model (RFM) of the OW system. A novel performance measure (PM) is developed to evaluate the OW responses. Through evaluating the PM of the predicted OW responses, the best control factor combination can be obtained by annealing simulated (SA) algorithm. An example of a paper feeder design is analyzed to confirm the effectiveness of the approach.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Networks, Operating Windows, Response Function Model, Annealing Simulated Algorithm, Paper Feeder Design.

1 Introduction

The concept of the operating window (OW) was developed by Clausing [3]. He used an OW response for the design of a friction-retard paper feeder in a copier machine. The function of a paper-feeding mechanism in a copier machine to feed exactly one sheet of paper each time the mechanism receives an input signal. When the mechanism does not feed any paper, it is called "misfeed." When two or more sheets of paper are fed into the copier machine at the same time, it is called "multifeed." This mechanism applies friction between the feeder roller and the paper, and the torque of the feed roller feeds the paper into the printer [4, 9, 11].

The friction force between the feed roller and the paper is determined by the spring force applied below the paper tray. When the spring force is too small, no paper will be sent out of the paper tray (misfeed). When the spring force is properly

Writing Introduction

- The introduction must do three things:
  1. Introduce and define key terms (of the paper title)
  2. Situate these terms in the context of the paper (and conference?)
  3. Signpost the argumentative route: from paragraph 1 to 5 sequentially, gesturing towards (not 'blurting out') the conclusion(s)

Writing Article Body

- This is the 'meat' of your argument containing data, literature, and analyses.

- The paragraphs must
  - Build the argument logically
  - Drive towards a predetermined conclusion
  - Link fluently and consistently
  - Communicate independent aspects of your overall paper focus

Conference Article Features

- A scientific article, commonly dominated by word(s) or text(s), but to clarify the discussion then it could be added by several forms such as
  - black-and-white line(s),
  - chart(s),
  - diagram(s),
  - equation(s),
  - formula(s),
  - graphic(s),
  - illustration(s),
  - photograph(s),
  - picture(s),
  - table(s), etc. (Abdillah, 2012).

Displaying Table

Programs by Software", "A User-Friendly and Extendable Data Distribution System", "Multi-flip Networks: Parallelizing GenSAT", "Self-determinations of Man".

Table 1. Font sizes of headings. Table captions should always be positioned *above* the tables.

Heading level	Example	Font size and style
Title (centered)	**Lecture Notes …**	14 point, bold
1st-level heading	**1 Introduction**	12 point, bold
2nd-level heading	**2.1 Printing Area**	10 point, bold
3rd-level heading	**Headings.** Text follows …	10 point, bold
4th-level heading	*Remark.* Text follows …	10 point, italic

Lemmas, Propositions, and Theorems. The numbers accorded to lemmas, propositions, and theorems, etc. should appear in consecutive order, starting with Lemma 1, and not, for example, with Lemma 11.

in black and white, please make sure that they really are legible in black and white. Some colors show up very poorly when printed in black and white.
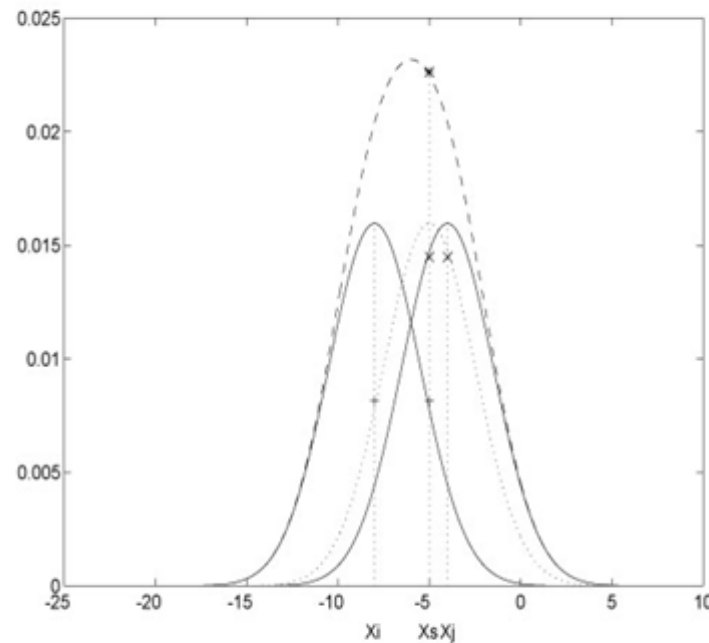
Fig. 1. One kernel at x_s (*dotted kernel*) or two kernels at x_i and x_j (*left and right*) lead to the same summed estimate at x_s. This shows a figure consisting of different types of lines. Elements of the figure described in the caption should be set in italics, in parentheses, as shown in this sample caption.

Displaying Formula

Displayed equations or formulas are centered and set on a separate line (with an extra line or halfline space above and below). Displayed expressions should be numbered for reference. The numbers should be consecutive within each section or within the contribution, with numbers enclosed in parentheses and set on the right margin.

$$x + y = z .$$ (1)

Please punctuate a displayed equation in the same way as ordinary text but with a small space before the end punctuation.

Displaying Footnote

The superscript numeral used to refer to a footnote appears in the text either directly after the word to be discussed or – in relation to a phrase or a sentence – following the punctuation mark (comma, semicolon, or period). Footnotes should appear at the bottom of the normal text area, with a line of about 5 cm set immediately above them[1].

_____

[1] The footnote numeral is set flush left and the text follows with the usual word spacing.

Displaying Program Code

- Use 'Courier' for code

Program listings or program commands in the text are normally set in typewriter font, e.g., CMTT10 or Courier.

Example of a Computer Program from Jensen K., Wirth N. (1991) Pascal user manual and report. Springer, New York

```pascal
program Inflation (Output)
  {Assuming annual inflation rates of 7%, 8%, and
  10%,...   years};
  const  MaxYears = 10;
  var    Year: 0..MaxYears;
         Factor1, Factor2, Factor3: Real;
  begin
    Year := 0;
    Factor1 := 1.0; Factor2 := 1.0; Factor3 := 1.0;
    WriteLn('Year 7% 8% 10%'); WriteLn;
    repeat
      Year := Year + 1;
      Factor1 := Factor1 * 1.07;
      Factor2 := Factor2 * 1.08;
      Factor3 := Factor3 * 1.10;
      WriteLn(Year:5,Factor1:7:3,Factor2:7:3,
        Factor3:7:3)
    until Year = MaxYears
  end.
```

Writing Citations

- For citations in the text of ICIBA2016, please use square brackets and consecutive numbers
- We would write [1,2,3,4,5] for consecutive numbers and [1], [3], [5] for non-consecutive numbers

Writing Conclusion

- Announce your conclusion: it will re-engage those whose attention has wandered
- Revisit your main points quickly and concisely
- Return to your research problem
- Reflect upon your 'solution'
- Try not to repeat yourself
- End positively and memorably: leave your audience with one clear 'take away' message

Writing Acknowledgments

- ## Acknowledgements
  - This should always be a run-in heading and not a section or subsection heading.
  - It should not be assigned a number.
  - The acknowledgements may include reference to grants or supports received in relation to the work presented in the paper.

Acknowledgments. The heading should be treated as a 3rd level heading and should not be assigned a number.

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Writing Bibliography

- The numbers in the bibliography section are without square brackets.

- We prefer numbered references to other styles of references, such as those with abbreviated names and years.

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