Title of your paper

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***Abstract*—Your abstract should briefly summarize your work in one to two paragraphs. Usually, abstracts are expected to be around 750 characters. Please note that the abstract is the most important part of your paper: Most people read the title, some people the abstract, and only very few the main body. Therefore the abstract should convey the problem addressed and the main novelties of the paper in a few, accessible sentences. Avoid abbreviations as well as citations in the abstract.**

I. Introduction

Your introduction motivates the problem again, emphasizing why it is important and what are the practical applications. Use references wherever possible to support your points. The introduction also introduces the state of the art, citing journal papers [4], conference papers [2], books [3], standards, RFCs, and other references. The use of BibTeX to organize your references is strongly encouraged. Try to avoid using websites as sources since these may change over time.

After providing the state of the art, you should emphasize what are the novelties of your proposed solution and how it differs from the existing ones. Why would anyone need your solution?

II. Data model

A section like this can be used to introduce your data model and the notation you use throughout the paper (if applicable). Remember to include all the assumptions you have to make for your solution to be applicable! Use numbered equations, e.g.,

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{A} \cdot \boldsymbol{s} \tag{1}$$

for $\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{C}^M$, $\boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times N}$, and $\boldsymbol{s} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ so that you can reference them, e.g., (1).

III. Main results

The description of your main results which may of course also span more than one section. Point out its main features, discuss its limitations, compare it to alternative solutions.

A. Discussion

Subsections, like this one, are possible to provide more structure.

1) Argument: Subsubsections, like this one, are discouraged.

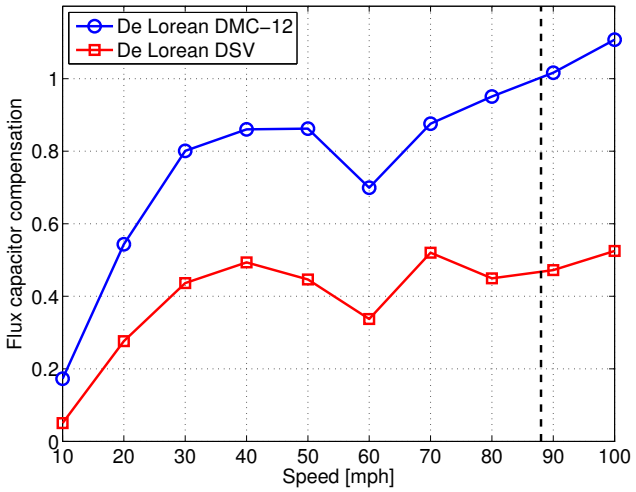

Fig. 1. Obtained flux capacitance vs. speed of the vehicle comparing a DSV with the DMT-12. The DMT-12 is expected to reach critical capacitance at about 88 mph.

IV. Experimental verification

This section may for instance be a "simulations" section if the verification is based on computer simulations. In this case, please remember to indicate the simulations setup as completely as possible, including all assumptions that were made (e.g., uncorrelated Rayleigh fading channels or isotropic antenna elements). The reader should be able to reproduce your simulation results based on your descriptions!

Similarly, if measurements were performed, the measurement setup and equipment as well as your test conditions must be described in detail and the outcome should be discussed.

All results that you show should be interpreted properly – what do we learn from them?

For including graphics (like Fig. 1), please use the EPS format. Prepare them carefully, making sure that the fonts are legible (font size should be at least 8 pt) and all curves can be distinguished well. Do not rely solely on colors since your paper must still be readable if printed in black-white. Make sure all axis are properly labeled (including units!) and include a legend for all curves. Note that MATLAB allows to modify font sizes, line widths, and marker sizes in figures.

V. Conclusions

The conclusions should summarize your findings again, pointing out the main novelties and the results obtained in your

experimental verification. To avoid other common mistakes, please also take into account the hints given in [1].

REFERENCES

[1] J. Q. Author, "Preparation of papers in two-column format for proceedings submission", http://www.ieee-icc.org/2008/template.pdf.

[2] S. Haykin, "Cognitive dynamic systems", in *Proc. IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing (ICASSP 2007)*, vol. IV, pp. 1369–1372, Honolulu, HI, Apr. 2007.

[3] F. Mittelbach, M. Goossens, J. Braams, D. Carlisle, C. Rowley, C. Detig, and J. Schrod, *The LaTeX Companion*, Addison-Wesley, second edition, 2004.

[4] C. Shannon, "A mathematical theory of communication", *Bell System Technical Journal*, vol. 27, pp. 379–423, July 1948.