

# SAMPLE ARTICLE TITLE

*This is an Article Subtitle*

First Author

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**Abstract**      This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract.  
This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract.  
This is the abstract. This is the abstract.

**Keywords:**    Sample, proceedings

## Introduction

Here is an introduction. Here is an introduction. Here is an introduction.  
Here is an introduction. Here is an introduction.

### 1.      First Section

Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text.  
Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text.

### First SubSection

Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text.  
Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text.

**First SubSubSection.** Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text.

**First Paragraph.** Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text.

# COMMUNISM, SPARTA, AND PLATO\*

The Author  
*Author Affiliation*

*The organization of our forces is a thing calling in its nature for much advice and the framing of many rules, but the principal [first] is this—that no man, and no woman, be ever suffered to live without an officer set over them, and no soul of man to learn the trick of doing one single thing of its own sole motion, in play or in earnest, but in peace as in war...*<sup>1</sup>

—Plato, *Laws*, 942a–c

## 1. Introduction

Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text. Here is some normal text.<sup>2</sup>

\*Thanks will work in articletitle.

## Notes

1. This prologue represents thought developed and written more than two thousand years ago. That is quite a few years!
2. A further, but subsidiary thought on this subject will find itself in the endnote section which appears above the references at the end of this article.

# AUDIO QUALITY DETERMINATION BASED ON PERCEPTUAL MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

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**Abstract**      Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract....

**Keywords:**    Sample keywords, sample keywords.



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**Abstract**     Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract. Here is quite a long abstract.

**Keywords:**   Audio quality measurements, perceptual measurement techniques

## 1.     Introduction

Here is the beginning of the article.





# AUDIO QUALITY DETERMINATION BASED ON PERCEPTUAL MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

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[illegible]

**Keywords:** Audio quality measurements, perceptual measurement techniques

## 1. Introduction

[illegible]

\*Partial funding provided by grant NL-213-456.

## 2. All the Things that can be Done with Figure Captions

Here are some examples of various kinds of figure captions that can be used with this Kluwer style. They include the normal  $\LaTeX$  `\caption{}` as well as many more possibilities which you will see illustrated here.

*Figure 1.* Short caption.

The following example shows a caption which includes an indexing command. Notice that there is a `\protect` command before the `\inx`. This keeps  $\LaTeX$  from expanding the `\inx` command at the wrong time.

*Figure 2.* Oscillograph for memory address access operations, showing 500 ps address access time and  $\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta\sum_{123}^{345}$  superimposed signals of address access in 1 kbit memory plane.

Here is an example of a double caption; one figure with two captions appearing side by side:

*Figure 3.* This caption will go on the left side of the page. It is the initial caption of two side-by-side captions.

*Figure 4.* This caption will go on the right side of the page. It is the second of two side-by-side captions.

When you need a continued caption for a second figure that uses the same number as the preceding one as a continuation of the previous figure:

*Figure 4 (continued).* This is a continued caption.

When you want to make a narrow caption, you can use the `\narrowcaption` command.

*Figure 5* This is a narrow caption so that it can be at the side of the illustration. This is a narrow caption. This is a narrow caption. This is a narrow caption.

You may also make a narrow continued caption as you see in the following example.

When you need to make a lettered caption, you may use the command `\letteredcaption{letter}`. The first argument is for the letter.

*Figure 5 (continued)*

This is a narrow continued caption. This is a narrow continued caption. This is a narrow continued caption. This is a narrow continued caption.

*Figure 6a.* Lettered caption.

Notice that you can have lettered captions in the side by side environment, which is one of the places that lettered captions may be most useful.

*Figure 6b.* One caption.*Figure 6c.* Two captions.

### 3. Making Tables

Notice that the caption should be at the top of the table. Use a line above the table, under the column heads, and at the end of the table. If you use the Kluwer command, `\sphline` instead of the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  command `\hline`, you will get a little space added above and below the line, which will make your table look more elegant.

This form of the tabular command makes the table spread out to the width of the page. This example also shows using `\caption[]{}{}` with the first argument, in square brackets, used to send information to the List of Tables.

*Table 1.* Effects of the Two Types of Scaling Proposed by Dennard and Co-Workers.<sup>a,b</sup>

<i>Parameter</i>	<i><math>\kappa</math> Scaling</i>	<i><math>\kappa, \lambda</math> Scaling</i>
Dimension	$\kappa^{-1}$	$\lambda^{-1}$
Voltage	$\kappa^{-1}$	$\kappa^{-1}$
Current	$\kappa^{-1}$	$\lambda/\kappa^2$
Dopant Concentration	$\kappa$	$\lambda^2/\kappa$

<sup>a</sup>Refs. 19 and 20.

<sup>b</sup> $\kappa, \lambda > 1$ .

Tables may use both the `\sidebyside` and the `\letteredcaption` command to position the tables side by side and letter the captions.

*Table 2a.* A small table with a lettered table caption.

$\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta$ <i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three</i>
one	two	three

*Table 2b.* A small table with a second lettered table caption.

$\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta$ <i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three</i>
one	two	three
one	two	three

The following table shows how you might increase vertical space between particular lines with the use of a ‘strut’, a vertical line with no width so that it doesn’t print, but which does have a height and/or depth.

It also shows how to make a table with vertical lines, if you find them absolutely necessary, by supplying an extra column entry in the preamble, which you never use in the body of the table. This makes the vertical line position itself correctly.

*Table 3.* Here is a table caption.

<i>Cell</i>	<i>Time (sec.)</i>
1	432.22
2	32.32
3	2.32

The following table uses a continued caption, made with the command `\contcaption{}`.

*Table 3 (continued)*

This is a continued caption.

<i>Cell</i>	<i>Time (sec.)</i>
4	532.22
5	12.02
6	4.44

## Figure, Table and Appendices in Landscape Mode

These commands should be used for landscape figures, tables, and appendices. In order for them to actually print in landscape mode you will need to use the appropriate command with your printer driver, a command which differs

according to which printer driver you are using. You can print examples of these commands by uncommenting `\enddocument` at the end of this sample.

This is how to make a figure caption to be turned sideways on page:

```
\begin{widefigure}
\caption{This is a wide figure caption. It is meant to be
printed in landscape mode (sideways). This page should be
turned sideways when the driver program is used to translate
the .dvi file to the file that is sent to the printer.}
\end{widefigure}
```

This is how to make a sideways table caption:

```
\begin{widetable}
\caption{This is a wide table caption. It is meant to be
printed in landscape mode (sideways). This page should be
turned sideways when the driver program is used to translate
the .dvi file to the file that is sent to the printer.}
\end{widetable}
```

This is how to do an appendix printed sideways:

```
\begin{landscapemode}
\appendix{Interest Rate Liberalization Through 1988}
This is the text of the appendix.
This is the text of the appendix.
\end{landscapemode}
```

## 4. Other environments

This is a sample of extract or quotation. This is a sample of extract or quotation.  
This is a sample of extract or quotation.

- 1 This is the first item in the numbered list.
  - 2 This is the second item in the numbered list. This is the second item in the numbered list. This is the second item in the numbered list.
- This is the first item in the itemized list.
  - This is the first item in the itemized list. This is the first item in the itemized list. This is the first item in the itemized list.

This is how to get an indented paragraph without an item marker.

This is how to get an indented paragraph without an item marker.

## 5. Some Sample Algorithms

When you want to demonstrate some programming code, these are the commands to use. Lines will be preserved as you see them on the screen, as will spaces at the beginning of the line. A backslash followed with a space will indent the line. Blank lines will be preserved. Math and font changes may be used.

```

state_transition_algorithm {
  for each neuron  $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, M-1\}$ 
  {
    calculate the weighted sum  $S_j$  using Eq. (6);
    if ( $S_j > t_j$ )
      {turn ON neuron;  $Y_1 = +1$ }
    else if ( $S_j < t_j$ )
      {turn OFF neuron;  $Y_1 = -1$ }
    else
      {no change in neuron state;  $y_j$  remains unchanged;}.
  }
}

```

Here is another sample algorithm:

```

Evaluate-Single-FOE (  $\mathbf{x}_f, \mathbf{I}_0, \mathbf{I}_1$ ):
   $\mathbf{I}^+ := \mathbf{I}_1$ ;
  ( $\phi, \theta$ ) := (0,0);
  repeat /*usually only 1 iteration required*/
    ( $s_{opt} \mathbf{E}_\eta$ ) := Optimal-Shift (  $\mathbf{I}_0, \mathbf{I}^+, \mathbf{I}_0, \mathbf{x}_f$ );
    ( $\phi^+, \theta^+$ ) := Equivalent-Rotation (  $s_{opt}$ );
    ( $\phi, \theta$ ) := ( $\phi, \theta$ ) + ( $\phi^+, \theta^+$ );
     $\mathbf{I}^+ := \text{Derotate-Image}$  (  $\mathbf{I}_1, \phi, \theta$ );
  until ( $\|\phi^+\| \leq \phi_{max}$  &  $\|\theta^+\| \leq \theta_{max}$ );
  return (  $\mathbf{I}^+, \phi, \theta, \mathbf{E}_\eta$ ).
End pseudo-code.

```

This is an example of ‘codesamp’ with a ‘codebox’ included. Notice that ‘underline’ will still work even though this is basically a verbatim environment.

```

sqrdc(a, n)(a, qraux){
  DARRAY float[180] a[180];
  float qraux[180], col[180], nrmxl,t;
  DO(1=0, n){
    ALIGN*(i=1, n) col[i]=a[1][i];

```

```

init*{ nrmxl=0.0;}
DO*(i=1, n){
    nrmxl += col[i]*col[i];}
combine*{nrmxl;}

```

```

nmxl=sqrt(nrmxl);
if (nrmxl != 0.00){
    if (col[1]=1.0+col[1];

```

## GLOSSARY

**GaAs** Gallium Arsinide. For similar device sizes GaAs transistors have three to five times greater transconductance than those of silicon bipolar and MOS transistors.

**VLSI** Very Large Scale Integration. Since the mid-1970's VLSI technology has been successfully used in many areas, but its effect on computers of all shapes and sizes has been the most dramatic. Some of the application areas got boosts in performance while others became feasible.

## 6. Summary

This is a summary of this article.

## Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank Drs. T. Misugi, M. Kobayashi, and M. Fukuta for their encouragement and support. Their authors also wish to thank their colleagues...

## Appendix

This is a chapter appendix without a title meant to appear in individual chapters of the proceedings book, not at the end of the book.

## Appendix: This is a Chapter Appendix

This is a chapter appendix with a title.

*Figure B.1.* This is an appendix figure caption.

$$\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta \tag{B.1}$$

Table B.1. This is an appendix table caption.

one	two	three
C	D	E

Appendix C

This is a chapter appendix without a title that is lettered because it is not the first appendix.

$$e = mc^2$$

(C.1)

Notes

1.
- Here is a sample footnote which will normally format as an endnote at the end of the article.

References

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# USING BIBTEX FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY

## 1. Sample Chapter Bibliography Using BibTeX

If you would rather make a bibliography using BibTeX write,

```
\bibliographystyle{apalike}  
\chapbbblname{chapbib}  
\chapbibliography{logic}
```

Substitute the name of your .bbl file for chapbib above; substitute the name of your .bib file for logic above. If you don't have apalike.bst on your system, you can get it from Kluwer at the same .ftp site where you can find the book style files.

This will allow many BibTeX bibliographies in one book. This example shows the chapter bibliography using \normallatexbib. See the documentation, KapProc.doc, for more information.

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