

Preparation of Papers for Austrian Robotics Workshop 2025*

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1 **Abstract**—This electronic document is a live template. The
2 various components of your paper [title, text, heads, etc.] are
3 already defined on the style sheet, as illustrated by the portions
4 given in this document.

5 **Index Terms**—keyword1, keyword2, keyword3

I. INTRODUCTION

7 This template provides authors with most of the formatting
8 specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of
9 their papers. All standard paper components have been
10 specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting
11 individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic
12 requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production
13 of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout
14 a conference proceedings. Margins, column widths, line
15 spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type
16 styles are provided throughout this document and are identi-
17 fied in italic type, within parentheses, following the example.
18 Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics,
19 and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text
20 styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these
21 components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

II. PROCEDURE FOR PAPER SUBMISSION

A. Selecting a Template

24 First, confirm that you have the correct template from the
25 conference homepage. This template has been tailored for
26 output on the US-letter paper size. It may be used for A4
27 paper size if the paper size setting is suitably modified.

B. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

29 The template is used to format your paper and style the
30 text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts
31 are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note
32 peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template
33 measures proportionately more than is customary. This mea-
34 surement and others are deliberate, using specifications that
35 anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings,
36 and not as an independent document. Please do not revise
37 any of the current designations.

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III. MATH

39 Before you begin to format your paper, first write and
40 save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and
41 graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted
42 and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns
43 to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any
44 kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number
text heads—the template will do that for you.

45 Finally, complete content and organizational editing before
46 formatting. Please take note of the following items when
47 proofreading spelling and grammar:

A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

49 Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are
50 used in the text, even after they have been defined in the
51 abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc,
52 and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations
53 in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

B. Units

- 54 • Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI
55 units are encouraged.) English units may be used as
56 secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would
57 be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such
58 as 3.5-inch disk drive.
- 59 • Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current
60 in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often
61 leads to confusion because equations do not balance
62 dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state
63 the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
- 64 • Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of
65 units: Wb/m² or webers per square meter, not we-
66 bers/m². Spell out units when they appear in text: . .
67 . a few henries, not . . . a few H.
- 68 • Use a zero before decimal points: 0.25, not .25. Use
69 cm³, not cc. (bullet list)

C. Equations

72 The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifi-
73 cations of this template. You will need to determine whether
74 or not your equation should be typed using either the Times
75 New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font).
76 To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to
77 treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text
78 after your paper is styled. Number equations consecutively.
79 Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush
80 right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations
81 more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp
82 function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols
83

84 for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a
 85 long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate
 86 equations with commas or periods when they are part of a
 87 sentence, as in

$$\alpha + \beta = \chi \tag{1}$$

88 Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop.
 89 Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined
 90 before or immediately following the equation. Use (1), not
 91 Eq. (1) or equation (1), except at the beginning of a sentence:
 92 Equation (1) is . . .

93 *D. Some Common Mistakes*

- 94 • The word data is plural, not singular.
- 95 • The subscript for the permeability of vacuum 0, and
 96 other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript
 97 formatting, not a lowercase letter o.
- 98 • In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods,
 99 question and exclamation marks are located within
 100 quotation marks only when a complete thought or name
 101 is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation
 102 marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to
 103 highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear
 104 outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or
 105 statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside
 106 of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical
 107 sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- 108 • A graph within a graph is an inset, not an insert. The
 109 word alternatively is preferred to the word alternately
 110 (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- 111 • Do not use the word essentially to mean approximately
 112 or effectively.
- 113 • In your paper title, if the words that uses can accurately
 114 replace the word using, capitalize the u; if not, keep
 115 using lower-cased.
- 116 • Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones
 117 affect and effect, complement and compliment, discreet
 118 and discrete, principal and principle.
- 119 • Do not confuse imply and infer.
- 120 • The prefix non is not a word; it should be joined to the
 121 word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- 122 • There is no period after the et in the Latin abbreviation
 123 et al..
- 124 • The abbreviation i.e. means that is, and the abbreviation
 125 e.g. means for example.

126 IV. USING THE TEMPLATE

127 Use this sample document as your LaTeX source file to
 128 create your document. Save this file as **root.tex**. You have to
 129 make sure to use the cls file that came with this distribution.
 130 If you use a different style file, you cannot expect to get
 131 required margins. Note also that when you are creating your
 132 out PDF file, the source file is only part of the equation.
 133 *Your TeX → PDF filter determines the output file size. Even*
 134 *if you make all the specifications to output a letter file in the*
 135 *source - if your filter is set to produce A4, you will only get*
 136 *A4 output.*

It is impossible to account for all possible situation, one
 would encounter using TeX. If you are using multiple TeX
 files you must make sure that the “MAIN“ source file is
 called root.tex - this is particularly important if your confer-
 ence is using PaperPlaza’s built in TeX to PDF conversion
 tool.

A. Headings, etc

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical
 basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head
 because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on
 this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next
 level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and,
 conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no
 subheads should be introduced. Styles named Heading 1,
 Heading 2, Heading 3, and Heading 4 are prescribed.

B. Figures and Tables

Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at
 the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the
 middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across
 both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures;
 table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and
 tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation
 Fig. 1, even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE I
 AN EXAMPLE OF A TABLE

One	Two
Three	Four

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic
 (which is ideally a 300 dpi TIFF/BMP/JPG/EPS file,
 with all fonts embedded) because, in an document,
 this method is somewhat more stable than directly
 inserting a picture.

Fig. 1. Inductance of oscillation winding on amorphous magnetic core
 versus DC bias magnetic field

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure
 labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when
 writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As
 an example, write the quantity Magnetization, or Magneti-
 zation, M, not just M. If including units in the label, present
 them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units.
 In the example, write Magnetization (A/m) or Magnetization
 A[m(1)], not just A/m. Do not label axes with a ratio of
 quantities and units. For example, write Temperature (K),
 not Temperature/K.

V. REFERENCES

References are important to the reader; therefore, each
 citation must be complete and correct. If at all possible,
 references should be commonly available publications such
 as articles [6], conferences [2], books [1], collections [5],
 technical reports [3] and PhD theses [4].

176 VI. SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

177 A final summary and outlook section is required. Although
178 a summary may review the main points of the paper, do not
179 just replicate the abstract. A summary and outlook section
180 might elaborate on the importance of the work and suggest
181 applications and possible extensions.

182 APPENDIX

183 Appendixes should appear before the acknowledgment.

184 ACKNOWLEDGMENT

185 The preferred spelling of the word acknowledgment in
186 America is without an e after the g. Avoid the stilted
187 expression, One of us (R. B. G.) thanks . . . Instead, try R. B.
188 G. thanks. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered
189 footnote on the first page.

190 REFERENCES

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