

Sample Paper for IEEE International Conference on Networking, Sensing and Control

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II. MAIN RESULTS

The main results and findings go here. You may also have a section for Preliminaries before this section.

First, if you do not want to number an equation, do not use `\begin–\end`. You can either use `\[–\]` or `$$–$$`. For example, we have

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u) + g(x, u)$$

or

$$\ddot{s} = G(s, t)$$

where f , g , and G are functions. It is recommended that you do not number an equation if it will not be cited in your paper.

The next equation is numbered as (1). The following equation is produced using `\begin{equation}–\end{equation}`. The main objective function for each unit can be represented by a quadratic cost function given by

$$F_i(P_i) = a_i + b_i P_i + c_i P_i^2 \quad (1)$$

where a_i , b_i , and c_i in (1) are the fuel consumption cost coefficients of unit i , and P_i represents the value of the power to be determined for unit i .

Recently, it is popular to use $\begin{aligned}$ – $\end{aligned}$ instead of $\begin{eqnarray}$ – $\end{eqnarray}$. Equation (2) is produced using $\begin{aligned}$ – $\end{aligned}$. The objective function for each unit can be represented by

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_l &= \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{c_{P_{x_i}} e^{k_{x_i} \bar{x}_i} + c_{N_{x_i}} e^{-k_{x_i} \bar{x}_i}}{e^{k_{x_i} \bar{x}_i} + e^{-k_{x_i} \bar{x}_i}} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j^q (c_{P_{u_j}} + c_{N_{u_j}}) \\ y &= A_0 + A_1 \tanh(K_x \bar{x}) + B \tanh(K_u \bar{u}) \\ &= F(x), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where $F(x)$ is a function.

Well, the same equation, when it is produced using $\begin{eqnarray}$ – $\end{eqnarray}$ becomes (3):

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_l &= \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{c_{P_{x_i}} e^{k_{x_i} \bar{x}_i} + c_{N_{x_i}} e^{-k_{x_i} \bar{x}_i}}{e^{k_{x_i} \bar{x}_i} + e^{-k_{x_i} \bar{x}_i}} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j^q (c_{P_{u_j}} + c_{N_{u_j}}) \\ y &= A_0 + A_1 \tanh(K_x \bar{x}) + B \tanh(K_u \bar{u}) \\ &= F(x), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $F(x)$ is a function. You get the idea!

A. Example of a Figure

An example of a floating figure using the graphicx package. Note that \label must occur AFTER (or within) \caption . For figures, \caption should occur after the \includegraphics . You also need to know how to cite your figure. Here is an example: Figure 1 show our simulation results.

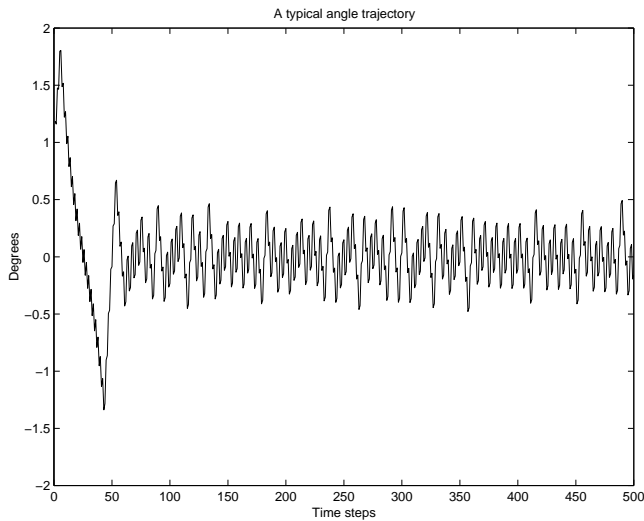


Fig. 1. Simulation results

TABLE I
PAGE LIMIT

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Page limits | 6 |
| Excess page charge | \$150/page |

B. Figures and Tables

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Another example of table is shown in Table II.

TABLE II

COMPARISON RESULTS WITH METHODS IN [2] (40 UNIT SYSTEM WITH VALVE-POINT EFFECTS)

| Method | Mean time | Best time | Mean cost | Maximum cost | Minimum cost |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| CEP | 928.36 | 926.20 | 124793.5 | 126902.9 | 123488.3 |
| FEP | 646.16 | 644.28 | 124119.4 | 127245.9 | 122679.7 |
| MFEP | 1056.8 | 1054.2 | 123489.7 | 124356.5 | 122647.6 |
| IFEP | 632.67 | 630.36 | 123382.0 | 125740.6 | 122624.4 |
| TM | 94.28 | 91.16 | 123078.2 | 124693.8 | 122477.8 |

III. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion goes here. This sample paper is for latex users. Authors may follow the sample paper here to produce their own papers by following the same format as this sample paper.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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