

How to prepare your full paper for the European Wave and Tidal Energy Conference (January 2019)

First A. Author, Second B. Author, and Third C. Author

Abstract—These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for EWTEC2019. Use this document as a template if you are using EWTEC.cls version 1.0 and later. The electronic file of your paper may be formatted further at EWTEC Proceedings. Paper titles should have only the first letter and proper nouns in capitals, not each word capitalized or all uppercase. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title. Initials and surname are required. Put a space between authors initials. The abstract must be a concise yet comprehensive reflection of what is in your article. In particular, the abstract must be self-contained, without abbreviations, footnotes, or references. It should be a microcosm of the full article. The abstract must be between 150–250 words. Be sure that you adhere to these limits; otherwise, you will need to edit your abstract accordingly. The abstract must be written as one paragraph, and should not contain displayed mathematical equations or tabular material. The abstract should include three or four different keywords or phrases, as this will help readers to find it. Ensure that your abstract reads well and is grammatically correct.

Index Terms—Enter at least three key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

I. INTRODUCTION

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This paragraph of the first footnote will contain the ID number of your paper submission and the conference track where the paper was submitted. It will also contain support information, including sponsor and financial support acknowledgement. For example, This work was supported in part by the EPSRC under grant ...

The next few paragraphs should contain the authors current affiliations, including current address and e-mail. For example, F. A. Author is with the Energy and Environmental Sciences Branch Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center Pacific 53560 Hull Street San Diego, CA, 92152 U.S.A (e-mail: f.a.author@domain.tld).

S. B. Author was at the French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea (IFREMER) Centre Manche—Mer du Nord, Boulogne sur Mer FR-62321, France. They are now at College of Engineering, Ocean University of China, Qingdao, China, 266100 (e-mail: s.b.author@domain.tld).

T. C. Author is with Department of Physical Oceanography, CI-CESE, Carretera Ensenada-Tijuana 3918, Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico (e-mail: t.c.author@domain.tld).

number of pages. Use italics for emphasis; do not underline. Section and subsection headings should have only the first letter and proper nouns in capitals, not each word capitalized or all uppercase. The first word of the first section is capitalized, with the first letter as a ‘drop cap’ spanning two lines. Therefore you must have at least two lines in the paragraph with the drop letter.

A. Abbreviations and acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as EWTEC, 3D, and GIS do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write ‘C.N.R.S.’ not ‘C. N. R. S.’ Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

B. Other recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: ‘cube-root-mean-cube.’ Avoid dangling participles, such as, ‘Using (1), the power was calculated.’ [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, ‘The potential was calculated by using (1),’ or ‘Using (1), we calculated the potential.’ Use a zero before decimal points: ‘0.25’, not ‘.25.’ Use ‘m³’, not ‘cume.’ Indicate dimensions as ‘0.1 km×0.2 km’, not ‘0.1×0.2 km².’ The abbreviation for ‘seconds’ is ‘s’, not ‘sec.’ Use ‘kW/m²’ or ‘kilowatts per square meter,’ not ‘kilowatts/m².’ When expressing a range of values, write ‘7 to 9’ or ‘7–9,’ not ‘7~9.’ A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) Avoid contractions; for example, write ‘do not’ instead of ‘don’t.’ The serial (or ‘Oxford’) comma is not required in lists. If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice (‘I observed that ...’ or ‘We observed that ...’ instead of ‘It was observed that ...’). Remember to check spelling. If your first language is not English, please get an appropriate person to carefully proofread your paper.

II. MATHEMATICAL FORMULAE

A. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1).

$$P = (1/2)\rho U^3 A \quad (1)$$

To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp() function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (T might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla). Refer to '(1),' not 'Eq. (1)' or 'equation (1),' except at the beginning of a sentence: 'Equation (1) is'

III. UNITS

Use SI (MKS) as primary units. Imperial units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception is when Imperial units are used as identifiers in trade, such as '3½-in pipe.' Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as flow in cm/s. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity in an equation.

IV. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

The word 'data' is plural, not singular. A graph within a graph is an 'inset,' not an 'insert.' The word 'alternatively' is preferred to the word 'alternately' (unless you really mean something that alternates). Use the word 'whereas' instead of 'while' (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word 'essentially' to mean 'approximately' or 'effectively.' Do not use the word 'issue' as a euphemism for 'problem.' Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones 'affect' (usually a verb) and 'effect' (usually a noun), 'complement' and 'compliment,' 'discreet' and 'discrete,' 'principal' (e.g., 'principal investigator') and 'principle' (e.g., 'principle of measurement'). Do not confuse 'imply' and 'infer.' Prefixes such as 'non,' 'sub,' 'micro,' 'multi,' and 'ultra' are not independent words; they should be joined to the words they modify, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the 'et' in the Latin abbreviation 'et al.' (it is also not italicized). The abbreviation 'i.e.,' means 'that is,' and the abbreviation 'e.g.,' means 'for example' (these abbreviations are not italicized). The suffix '-ize' is correct, both phonetically and etymologically, in both British and American English and there is no reason to use '-ise.' For further information, please see the relevant entry in the Oxford English Dictionary.

V. GUIDELINES FOR GRAPHICS PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION

A. Types of graphics

The following list outlines the different types of graphics published in EWTEC proceedings. They are categorized based on their construction, and use of colour or shades of grey:

1) *Colour/grey-scale figures*: Figures that are meant to appear in colour, or shades of black/grey. Such figures may include photographs, illustrations, multicolour graphs, and flowcharts.

2) *Line art figures*: Figures that are composed of only black lines and shapes. These figures should have no shades or half-tones of grey, only black and white.

3) *Tables*: Data charts which are typically black and white, but sometimes include colour.

4) *Multipart figures*: Figures compiled of more than one sub-figure presented side-by-side, or stacked. If a multipart figure is made up of multiple figure types (one part is line-art, and another is grey-scale or colour) the figure should meet the stricter guidelines.

B. File formats for graphics

Format and save your graphics using a suitable graphics processing program that will allow you to export images as PostScript (PS), Encapsulated PostScript (.EPS), Tagged Image File Format (.TIFF), Portable Network Graphics (.PNG) or JPEG (.JPG) at suitable resolution (see below). It is strongly recommended that graphics be saved in PNG format rather than DOC, XLS, or PPT native formats. Doing so will protect your figures from common problems that occur when working on the files across multiple platforms.

C. Sizing of graphics

Most charts, graphs, and tables are one column wide (86 mm) or page wide (178 mm). The maximum depth a graphic can be is 250 mm. When choosing the depth of a graphic, please allow space for a caption. Figures can be sized between column and page widths if the author chooses, however it is recommended that figures are not sized less than column width unless when necessary. EWTEC uses page size A4 with a column measurement of 86 mm. The column spacing is 6 mm. The left and right margins are 16 mm, top margin 22 mm (including header) and bottom margin 14 mm. The header height is 10 mm.

D. Raster graphics

The proper resolution of your figures will depend on the type of figure it is as defined in the 'Types of Figures' section. Photographs, and colour and grey-scale figures should be at least 300 dpi. Line art, including tables should be a minimum of 600 dpi. The JPEG format should only be used for photographs; PNG format should be used for diagrams as it preserves sharp boundaries.

E. Vector graphics

In order to preserve the integrity of figures across multiple computer platforms, we accept vector graphics in the following formats: .EPS/.PDF/.PS. All fonts must be embedded or text converted to outlines in order to achieve the best-quality results.

F. Colour space

The term colour space refers to the entire sum of colours that can be represented within the said medium. For our purposes, the three main colour spaces are: grey-scale, RGB (red/green/blue) and CMYK (cyan/magenta/yellow/black). RGB is generally used with on-screen graphics, whereas CMYK is used for printing purposes. Colour figures should be

generated all in RGB or all in CMYK colour space. grey-scale images should be submitted in grey-scale colour space. Line art may be provided in grey-scale OR bitmap colour space. Note that 'bitmap colour space' and 'bitmap file format' are not the same thing. When bitmap colour space is selected, .PNG or .TIFF are the recommended file formats.

G. Accepted fonts within figures

When preparing your graphics EWTEC suggests that you use one of the following fonts: Palatino, Times New Roman, Helvetica, Arial, Cambria, and Symbol. If you are supplying EPS, PS, or PDF files all fonts must be embedded. Some fonts may only be native to your operating system; without the fonts embedded, parts of the graphic may be distorted or missing. A safe option when finalizing your figures is to strip out the fonts before you save the files, creating 'outline' type. This converts fonts to artwork what will appear uniformly on any screen.

H. Using labels within figures

1) *Figure axis labels*: Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity 'Power,' or 'Power P ,' not just ' P .' Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in 1, for example, write 'Flow speed (m/s)' or 'Flow speed ($\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$),' not just 'm/s.' Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write 'Pressure (Pa),' not 'Pressure/Pa.' Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write 'Pressure (kPa)' or 'Pressure (10^3 Pa).' Do not write 'Pressure $\text{Pa}\times 1000$ ' because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in 1 meant 16000 Pa or 0.016 Pa. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 to 10 point type.

2) *Subfigure labels in multipart figures and tables*: Multipart figures should be combined and labelled before final submission. Labels should appear centred below each subfigure in 8 point Palatino font in the format of (a) (b) (c).

I. Referencing a figure or table within your paper

When referencing your figures and tables within your paper, use the abbreviation 'Fig.' even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate 'Table.' Tables should be numbered with Roman numerals.

J. Submitting your graphics within the final manuscript

Because EWTEC Proceedings publication is run for and by the marine renewable energy community, without an external publisher and with only limited resources for graphical design, you are requested to position figures and tables at the top of each page, in the correct place in the document, as you would expect to see them in the final manuscript. All figures should be submitted within your final manuscript. Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. Please do not include captions as part of the figures, or put them in text boxes linked to the figures. Also, do not place borders around the outside of your figures.

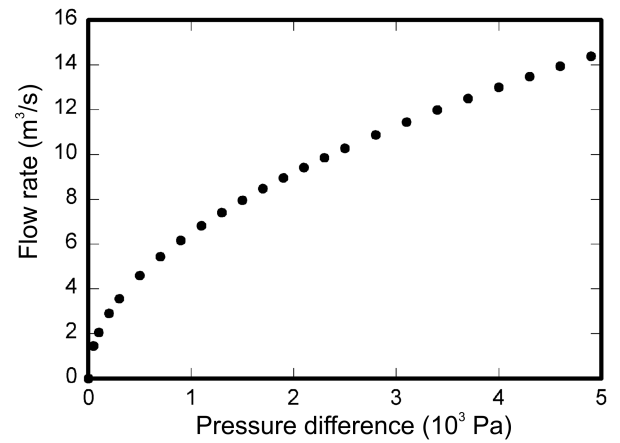


Fig. 1. Flow rate as a function of pressure difference. Note that "Fig." is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by two spaces. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

TABLE I
EXAMPLE VARIABLES AND UNITS FOR MARINE RENEWABLE ENERGY

Symbol	Quantity	Unit
U	Flow speed	$1 \text{ m/s} = 0.514 \text{ kn}^a$
p	Pressure	Pa
μ	Dynamic viscosity	$\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
ν	Kinematic viscosity	m^2/s
L	Distance	$1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km} = \frac{250}{463} \text{ nmi}^a$
E	Energy	$1 \text{ kJ} = 0.277 \text{ kWh}$
a	Acceleration	$\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$
F	Force	N
P	Power	W
M	Mass	$1000 \text{ kg} = 1 \text{ t}$
Q	Flow rate	m^3/s

Vertical lines in tables are deprecated. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters.

^a The Admiralty measured mile and Admiralty knot should not be used to avoid confusion.

VI. REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES

A. References

In all references, the given name of the author or editor is abbreviated to the initial only and precedes the last name [1]. Use them all; use et al. only if names are not given [2]. Abbreviate conference titles. When referencing a patent, provide the day and the month of issue, or application. References should include enough information for the reader to find the original source. Do not combine references. There must be only one reference with each number [3]–[5]. If there is a URL included with the print reference, it can be included at the end of the reference [6].

Capitalize only the first word in a title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation.

B. Footnotes

It is recommended that footnotes be avoided (except for the unnumbered footnote with the receipt date on the first page). Instead, try to integrate the footnote information into the text. Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited; do not put footnotes in the reference list (endnotes). Use letters for table footnotes (see example Table).

VII. EWTEC PUBLISHING POLICY

The general EWTEC policy requires that authors should only submit original work that neither has appeared elsewhere for publication, nor is under review for another publication or conference. The submitting author is responsible for obtaining agreement of all co authors and any consent required from employers or sponsors before submitting an article. The EWTEC conference strongly discourages courtesy authorship; it is the obligation of the authors to cite only relevant prior work.

VIII. CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

APPENDIX A

THE LANCHESTER-BETZ LIMIT IN A RELATIVISTIC ROTATING REFERENCE FRAME

Appendices, if needed, appear before the acknowledgement.

APPENDIX B

The second appendix text goes here. You can choose not to have a title for an appendix by leaving the argument blank.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgements. Avoid expressions such as One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank Instead, write F. A. Author thanks In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgements are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page, not here. This template was originally based on the IEEE Transactions template, with significant modifications of style, layout, policy and content. This does not represent any kind of endorsement by the IEEE.

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