

# IEEE Standards Education Committee UKRI SBC Student Paper Contest 2011 PAPER CONTEST RULES

## Introduction

The IEEE Standards Education Committee UKRI Student Paper Contest is sponsored by the IEEE Standards Education Committee. Knowledge of standards helps facilitate the transition from classroom to workplace by aligning educational concepts with real-world applications and market constraints. In support of this the IEEE Standards Education Committee is running a student paper contest in conjunction with the IEEE UKRI Student Branch Congress 2011 on the subject of '*The interrelationship of the IEEE 802 suite of networking standards*'.

Papers should examine the interrelationship of the IEEE 802 suite of networking standards. IEEE 802 standards can be accessed free of charge from GetIEEE802 (<http://standards.ieee.org/about/get/>) six months after publication.

## Subject

The subject for all submitted papers should be "How IEEE 802 standards interrelate to each other". The authors are free to approach the given subject in the way they consider appropriate.

## Eligibility

- Each paper may be authored by only one person.
- The author must be an IEEE Student or Graduate Student Member of the UKRI section.

## Prizes

- Prize money for the winning paper is \$500.
- Prize money for the runner-up paper is \$300.

## Detailed rules

1. Each paper may be authored by one only person.
2. The author must be an IEEE Student or Graduate Student Member of the UKRI section at the time of the submission of the paper.
3. The paper that is submitted to the IEEE Standards Education Committee Student Paper Contest must be written in English.
4. A jury selected by the IEEE Standards Education Committee will grade the written papers without knowledge of the identity or place of education of the author(s) and will decide the winning papers.
5. Cash prizes will be given to the two best papers: Prize money for the winning paper is five hundred (500) US Dollars. Prize money for the runner-up paper is three hundred (300) US Dollars. If the number of papers submitted and/or the quality of the submitted papers is insufficient the jury may decide not to award one or both of the prizes. Prizes will be

awarded in the form of cheques in the appropriate US dollar amount. All prize winners will be required to complete appropriate taxation paperwork (US Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service W-8 or W-9 forms) before a cheque can be sent.

6. Previously published work is excluded from the Contest.
7. The subject for each submitted papers should be **“How IEEE 802 standards interrelate to each other”**. Each author is free to approach the given subject in the way they consider appropriate.
8. The paper must be formatted for A4 size paper (210 mm x 297 mm), with the text width equal to 183 mm and the text height equal to 243.5 mm; a font size of 10 pt or larger should be used. The two-column IEEE Transactions style (with the space between columns equal to 4.1 mm) is preferred; the corresponding LaTeX style sheet 'IEEEtran.cls' can be obtained from <http://www.sps.ele.tue.nl/members/m.j.bastiaans/spc/ieeetran.cls>

More information on IEEE template usage can be found at:

[http://www.ieee.org/publications\\_standards/publications/authors/authors\\_journals.html](http://www.ieee.org/publications_standards/publications/authors/authors_journals.html)

9. The paper should not exceed four (4) pages. Overlength papers will not be considered for the contest!
10. **An electronic version (pdf or ps) of the anonymized paper** (there should be no mention of the authors' names, address, e-mail address) **must be sent to the QMUL IEEE Student Branch email address [ieeegmul@googlemail.com](mailto:ieeegmul@googlemail.com) before 23:59 (BST) Friday 29<sup>th</sup> July 2011. In the submission email itself (but not in the article) the authors must provide the following information:** authors' first name, last name and IEEE membership number.
11. By submitting this paper the author(s) are granting the IEEE the non-exclusive right to post, publish and/or disseminate the work including, but not limited to, publication on <http://standardseducation.org>.
12. An individual may only make one entry.

## Author Guidelines on Paper Layout

The following guidelines are suggested to assist grading by providing a uniform layout. In general the paper should be organized as follows:

**Title page.** The title should consist of the minimum number of key words necessary to portray accurately the content of the paper. Readers' interest is stimulated by a well-chosen title. The author's name should not appear on the title page, nor should any other name of persons or schools.

**Abstract.** The abstract should not describe the paper, but should give in brief the essential facts of its content, for example, a brief statement of the problem or objective and a concise summary of results or conclusions, touching upon methods or other details only if they are unique or if they are of some particular significance. The abstract should be no longer than 100 words.

**Introduction.** The introduction should lead to the development of the subject so that the reader may obtain a clear understanding of the significance of the paper. This often can be done by giving briefly the state of the art as background. Then bring out the added advantages of the method of approach and emphasize the importance of the results or conclusions.

**Body.** The main argument of the development of the subject is carried out in the body of the paper, complete with supporting data. The argument should proceed in a logical sequence according to a prepared outline. The writing should be in the third person. Supporting data and results can often be presented most effectively as curves, charts or tables. Well-known abbreviations may be used in the text but should be defined where used the first time, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses. Generally the use of abbreviations should be confined to not duplicate text matter.

**Conclusion.** The conclusions are often considered the most important part of a paper. They should be stated concisely in a separate section at the end of the paper. If there are three or more conclusions, greater emphasis can be obtained by numbering each conclusion and setting it off in a separate paragraph.

**Tables.** Tables should be numbered consecutively using Roman numerals. Small tabulations or listings may be made in the text where necessary for continuity. Each table should be titled by giving a brief description as a heading following the table number at the top. Ditto marks should not be used in tables, but brackets may be used to group information common to several lines.

**Diagrams.** Three types of diagrams may be used: photographs, oscillograms, line drawings. Keep reading matter on illustrations to a minimum; include it in the captions. Portions of illustrations may be identified by letters and explained in the captions. Whenever feasible, combine several curves on the same coordinates. Their identifying letters or numbers should be in clear spaces between cross-section lines. If it is necessary to place data over cross-section lines, erase these lines.

**Appendices.** Detailed mathematical proofs, development of equations, and examples which are subordinate to the main argument in the body of a paper, but not essential to following the argument, should be treated in appendices. References are made in the text to details in the appendices. Main equations as they are developed should be numbered consecutively, with the number in parentheses opposite the equation in the right hand margin.

**References.** Any information or development taken from books, periodicals or courses, i.e. from any external source, should be clearly referenced in the text and a suitable reference list should be appended to enable the reader to consult those sources. References should be numbered consecutively and should follow the form shown below:

- For a periodical: R. N. Hall, "Power rectifiers and transistors," Proc. IRE, vol. 40, pp. 1512–1519, November 1952.
- For a book: W. A. Edison, Vacuum Tube Oscillators, Wiley, New York, pp. 170–171, 1948.