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Keywords: computational intelligence, fuzzy systems, evolutionary computing

1. Introduction (Heading 1)

This template, modified in MS Word 2003 and saved as "Word document (.docx)" for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a journal. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

2. Ease of Use

2.1. Selecting a Template (Heading 2)

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size.

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

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

3.1. Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

3.2. Units

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as "3.5-inch disk drive."
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.

- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: "Wb/m^2" or "webers per square meter," not "webers/m^2." Spell out units when they appear in text: ". . . a few henries," not ". . . a few H."
- Use a zero before decimal points: "0.25," not ".25." Use "cm^3," not "cc." (bullet list)

3.3. Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Equation numbers should be consecutive. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\alpha + \beta = \chi, \quad (1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{Ax} = \boldsymbol{b}, \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use "Eq. (1)," not "(1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is . . ."

3.4. Some Common Mistakes

- The word "data" is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum 0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter "o."
- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- 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).
- Do not use the word "essentially" to mean "approximately" or "effectively."
- In your paper title, if the words "that uses" can accurately replace the word "using," capitalize the "u"; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones "affect" and "effect," "complement" and "compliment," "discreet" and "discrete," "principal" and "principle."
- Do not confuse "imply" and "infer."
- The prefix "non" is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "et al.".
- The abbreviation "i.e." means "that is," and the abbreviation "e.g." means "for example."

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

4. Using the Template

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4.1. Authors and Affiliations

The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible. This template was designed for two affiliations.

4.1.1. For author(s) of only one affiliation (Heading 3)

To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

i. *Selection (Heading 4): Highlight all author and affiliation lines.*

ii. *Change number of columns:* Select the Columns icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select "1 Column" from the selection palette.

iii. *Deletion:* Delete the author and affiliation lines for the second affiliation.

iv. *For author(s) of more than two affiliations: To change the default, adjust the template as follows.*

v. *Selection:* Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

vi. *Change number of columns:* Select the "Columns" icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select "1 Column" from the selection palette.

vii. *Highlight author and affiliation lines of affiliation 1 and copy this selection.*

viii. *Formatting:* Insert one hard return immediately after the last character of the last affiliation line. Then paste down the copy of affiliation 1. Repeat as necessary for each additional affiliation.

ix. *Reassign number of columns:* Place your cursor to the right of the last character of the last affiliation line of an even numbered affiliation (e.g., if there are five affiliations, place your cursor at end of fourth affiliation). Drag the cursor up to highlight all of the above author and affiliation lines. Go to Column icon and select "2 Columns." If you have an odd number of affiliations, the final affiliation will be centered on the page; all previous will be in two columns.

4.2. Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References and, for these, the correct style to use is "Heading 5." Use "figure caption" for your Figure captions, and "table head" for your table title. Run-in heads, such as "Abstract," will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

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.

4.3. Figures and Tables

4.3.1. Positioning Figures and Tables:

Place figures and tables at the top 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, except at the beginning of a paragraph: **Figure 1**.

Table. 1 Caption for table.

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	***Subhead***	***Subhead***
copy	More table copy[a]		

a. Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)

Source: J. of Dis. Res. Vol.10 No.2 [2] – *Source of the figure must be identified*

Fig. 2. Caption for fig.

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (which is ideally a 300 dpi TIFF or EPS file, with all fonts embedded) because, in an MSW document, this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture.
To have non-visible rules on your frame, use the MSWord "Format" pull-down menu, select Text Box > Colors and Lines to choose No Fill and No Line.

Figure Labels: Labels are only "**Fig.**" or "**Table**" (do not use such as "**Photo**"). Use 9 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 "Magnetization, 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."

Acknowledgements

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in America is without an "e" after the "g." Avoid the stilted expression, "One of us (R. B. G.) thanks . . ." Instead, try "R. B. G. thanks."

References:
The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3].
Reference number is in the order of which the reference is mentioned in the text. Footnote numbers should be separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.
Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. Language of the literature that is not written in English should be indicated such as "in Japanese." For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6]. In referring journal's article, use formal abbreviation of the journal. In citing URL, the accessed (referred) date to the URL should be indicated such as "[Accessed January18, 2016]."

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Appendix A. App-Section

Appendix A.

A.1. App-sub-Section

Appendix A.1.

***Profiles and photos are not necessarily required at the first submission.**

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Membership in Academic Societies:
- The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)
- The Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers (JSME)
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