3DSA 2018, Two Page Summary Template

(Title should be centered 18 pt bold type, with Title Case

Formatting - Elements, and Acronyms Should

Be Capitalized)

Author#1 name1, Author#2 name1,2 [10-point type, centered, bolded]

1. Author affiliation and full address (8-point type, centered, italicized)

2. Author affiliation and full address (8-point type, centered, italicized)

Author e-mail address: (8-point type, centered, italicized)

**Abstract:** The Abstract should be approximately 100 words or fewer, italicized, in 10-point Times New Roman.

***Key Word--*** *Holography, light field imaging, 3D display, interaction****.***

1. Introduction to the style guide, formatting of main text, and page layout

All manuscripts must be in English. These guidelines include complete descriptions of the fonts, spacing, and related information for producing your proceedings manuscripts. The first line of the each paragraph of a section or subsection should start should be indented 0.62 cm (0.2 in.). Paper size should be A4 format (210 mm x 297 mm). Margins should be set for a 2.5 cm top, bottom, left, and right. For text fonts: use only 10pt Times (roman, **bold** or *italic*), and Symbol. Page length should not exceed 2 pages.

1. Figures and tables

Figures and tables should be centered (except for small figures less than 6.6 cm in width, which may be placed side by side) and located inside paper margins. Text should not wrap around figures or tables; table captions (10-point font) should be centered above tables, and figure captions (8-point font) should be centered below figures (for example, “Fig. 1. 3D display”). Both should appear as close as possible to where they are mentioned in the main text. It is suggested that the resolution of graphic is 300dpi with all fonts embedded.



(b)

(a)

**Fig. 1** The abbreviation “Fig.” (for figure) should appear first, followed by the figure number, a period, and then the figure caption.

1. Equations

Equations should be centered, and equation numbers should only appear to the right of the last line of the equation, in parentheses. For long equations, the equation number may appear on the next line. For example:

. (1)

In-line math of simple fractions should use parentheses when necessary to avoid ambiguity—for example, to distinguish between 3/(n-4) and 3/n-4.

1. References

References should appear at the end of the paper in the order in which they are referenced in the body of the paper. The font should be 8 point, and the references should be aligned left.

Within the main text, references should be designated by a number in brackets [1], and they should be followed by a comma or period [2]. Two references cited at once should be included together [3,4], separated by a comma, while three or more consecutive references should be indicated by the bounding numbers and a dash [1–7].

[1] C. van Trigt, “Visual system-response functions and estimating reflectance,” JOSA A **14,** 741-755 (1997).

[2] H. A. Haus, “Parameter ranges for CW passive mode locking,” IEEE J. Quantum Electron. **QE-12**, 169-176 (1976).

[3] David F. Edwards, “Silicon (Si)” in *Handbook of optical constants of solids,* E.D. Palik, ed. (Academic, Orlando, Fla. 1985).

[4] F. Ladouceur and J. D. Love, *Silica-based buried channel waveguides and devices* (Chapman & Hall, 1995), Chap. 8.

[5] Author(s), "Title of paper," in Title of Proceeding, Name(s), ed(s). Proc. SPIE 0, 00-00 (1900)..

[6] Author(s), "Title of paper," in Title of Proceeding, (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, New York, 1900), pp. 00-00.

[7] Author(s), "Title of paper," in Title of Proceedings, Name(s), ed(s)., Vol. XX of OSA Proceedings Series (Optical Society of America, Washington, D.C., 1900), pp. 00-00.