

# Title Should Be in Bold, 18-Point Type and Centered, Please Use Title Case

## Author name(s) [10-point type, centered, bolded]

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

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

**Abstract:** Indent left and right margins 0.5 in. (1.27 cm), justify the paragraph (on both right and left), and use the same font as in the body of the paper. Your abstract should be an explicit summary of the paper that states the problem, the methods used, and the major results and conclusions.

**OCIS codes:** (000.0000) General; (000.0000) General [8-pt. type] For codes, see <http://www.osapublishing.org/submit/ocis/>

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

The appearance of this document reflects the requirements of the style guide. Since there is no typesetting or copy-editing of summaries, the use of this style guide is critical to provide a consistent appearance.

The first line of the first paragraph of a section or subsection should start flush left. The first line of subsequent paragraphs within the section or subsection should be indented 0.2 in. (0.62 cm).

Use 8.5 in. x 11 in. paper (21.505 cm x 27.83 cm) with 1 in. margins (2.54 cm) on all sides, use 10-point Times New Roman or Palatino font, and do not use hyphens at the end of a line.

## 2. Figures and tables

Figures and tables should be centered (except for small figures less than 2.6 in. or 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. Laser"). Both should appear as close as possible to where they are mentioned in the main text.

## 3. 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:

$$H = \frac{1}{2m}(p_x^2 + p_y^2) + \frac{1}{2}M\Omega^2(x^2 + y^2) + \omega(xp_y - yp_x). \quad (1)$$

In-line math of simple fractions should use parentheses when necessary to avoid ambiguity—for example, to distinguish between  $1/(n-1)$  and  $1/n-1$ . Exceptions to this are the proper fractions, such as  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which are better left in this form. Summations and integrals that appear within text such as  $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} (n^2 - 2n)^{-1}$  should have limits placed to the right of the symbol to reduce white space.

## 4. 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 [1–4].

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

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

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

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

[5] 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.