Sample Paper in IEEE Conference Format: Replace This Title With Your Own

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***Abstract*—This sample shows where each part of a conference paper goes and what to write in it. Write the abstract last, as one paragraph of 150 to 250 words or the limit your call for papers sets. State the problem, the method you propose, the main result with its number, and why it matters. Do not use equations, citations, footnotes or abbreviations you have not defined, because the abstract is often read on its own.**

***Index Terms*—four to six keywords, in alphabetical order, such as deep learning, image classification, IEEE format, sample paper**

I. Introduction

Open with the problem and why it matters to a reader in your field. Then say what existing approaches do and what they still miss: this is the gap your paper fills. Keep it specific, and support each claim with a citation, numbered in the order you first cite it, as in [1].

End the introduction with your contributions, as a short list a reviewer can check against your results. For example: (1) a method that does X; (2) an evaluation on a public dataset against named baselines; (3) an analysis of where the method fails. Close with one sentence on how the rest of the paper is organised.

II. Related Work

Group earlier work by approach rather than listing papers one by one. For each group, say what it does, what result it reports and what it lacks. Deep residual networks [2] and earlier convolutional networks [3] are examples of work you might cite in a paper on image classification. Finish the section by stating the gap again, in one or two sentences, so it leads straight into your method.

III. Proposed Method

Describe the method in enough detail that another researcher could reproduce it. Start with an overview and an architecture figure, then explain each part in its own subsection. Define every symbol where it first appears.

A. Model

Number each equation and refer to it as (1) in the text. For example, a classifier that maps a feature vector h to class scores can be written as

$$\hat{y} = \mathrm{softmax}(\mathbf{W}h + \mathbf{b}) \tag{1}$$

where $\mathbf{W}$ is the weight matrix, $\mathbf{b}$ is the bias vector and $\hat{y}$ is the vector of predicted class probabilities. Italicise Roman-letter variables, keep vectors and matrices in bold, and punctuate the equation as part of the sentence.

B. Training

Give the loss function, the optimiser, the learning rate, the batch size, the number of epochs and how you chose them. For a classifier trained with cross-entropy over C classes, the loss is

$$L = -\sum_{c=1}^{C} y_c \log \hat{y}_c \tag{2}$$

where y_c is 1 for the true class and 0 otherwise.

IV. Experiments and Results

A. Setup

Name the dataset with a citation, the train, validation and test split, the preprocessing, the hardware and the software versions. Name each baseline and say that it was run on the same data split as your method.

B. Results

Put the main comparison in a table. In IEEE format the caption goes above the table: “TABLE I” in Roman numerals, then the title. The values in Table I are placeholders: replace xx.x with your own measured results.

TABLE I
Comparison With Baselines on the Test Set

Method	Accuracy (%)	F1-score	Params (M)
Baseline A [2]	xx.x	0.xx	xx.x
Baseline B [3]	xx.x	0.xx	xx.x
Proposed	xx.x	0.xx	xx.x

Placeholder values: xx.x and 0.xx are not results.

Then explain what the table shows: which method is best, by how much, and on which metric. Put plots and diagrams in figures, with the caption below the figure, as in Fig. 1. Write “Fig. 1” in the text, even at the start of a sentence, label the axes with words and units, and keep the labels legible at 8 pt.

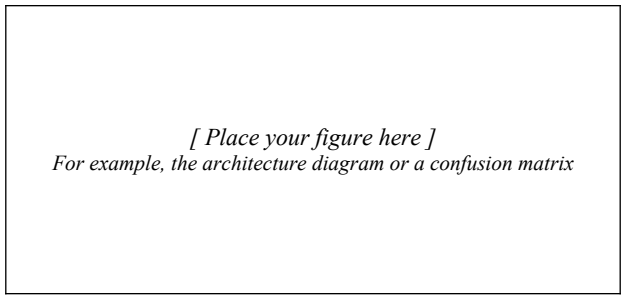


Fig. 1. Caption goes below the figure, ending with a full stop.

C. Discussion

Say what the results mean and where the method falls short: the cases it gets wrong, the conditions it was not tested in, and its cost in time or memory. Reviewers trust a paper that states its limits.

V. Conclusion

Summarise what the paper showed in a few sentences, without new claims, and name the next step. Do not copy the abstract word for word.

Acknowledgment

Thank people and funders here; the heading is not numbered and is spelled without an “e” after the “g”. If AI tools generated any text, figures or code, disclose it here, naming the tool and the sections, as IEEE requires. In a double-blind submission, leave this section out until the camera-ready version.

References

[1] IEEE. “IEEE Editorial Style Manual for Authors.” IEEE Author Center. Accessed: Oct. 19, 2026. [Online]. Available: https://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/IEEE-Editorial-Style-Manual-for-Authors.pdf

[2] K. He, X. Zhang, S. Ren, and J. Sun, “Deep residual learning for image recognition,” in *Proc. IEEE Conf. Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit. (CVPR)*, Las Vegas, NV, USA, 2016, pp. 770–778, doi: 10.1109/CVPR.2016.90.

[3] Y. LeCun, L. Bottou, Y. Bengio, and P. Haffner, “Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition,” *Proc. IEEE*, vol. 86, no. 11, pp. 2278–2324, Nov. 1998, doi: 10.1109/5.726791.

[4] I. Goodfellow, Y. Bengio, and A. Courville, *Deep Learning*. Cambridge, MA, USA: MIT Press, 2016.