

Title

Author

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ABSTRACT

A short abstract (150 words maximum) should open the paper. The purposes of an abstract are:

- to give a clear indication of the objective, scope, and results of the paper so that readers may determine whether the full text will be of particular interest to them;
- to provide key words and phrases for indexing, abstracting, and retrieval purposes.

The abstract should not attempt to condense the whole subject matter into a few words for quick reading.

NOMENCLATURE

Nomenclature should follow customary usage. The nomenclature list should be in alphabetical order (capital letters first, followed by lowercase letters), followed by any Greek symbols, with subscripts and superscripts last, identified with headings.

The following were created with format *Nomenclature*

A	cross-sectional area
Z	zone of interest
α	angle of reflection
δ	incremental displacement
$()^*$	complex conjugate
$()_k$	k th component of argument. Not to be confused with the derivative in the k th direction.

INTRODUCTION

An effort has been made to define most of the necessary

formats for an ASME conference paper. These include

Body: This is the standard paragraph format

Equation:

$$F = Ma \quad (1)$$

Undented: This is the body format but without an initial indentation. This is useful for continuing a paragraph interrupted by an equation. Note that equations are automatically numbered.

- *bulleted*

1. *Numbered1* (to initialize the counting of an enumeration)

2. *Numbered*

HEADING1: BE SURE TO MAKE THIS ALL CAPS

Heading2:

Also present and used above are the formats: *Title*, *Author*, and *Author Affiliation*. For multiple authors: if there are multiple authors with individual affiliations, please use your judgment to position them in the space provided. Try to position two or three authors and their affiliations across the title area within the specified margins. For four authors, position two across the page (in a tabular format) with two blank lines between the two blocks of author information.

Additional formats are *PaperHeader*, which is shown on the top three lines of this page, and *PaperNumber*, which is just below that.

Figures

Figures should be placed within anchored frames. Be sure to leave space within that frame for a text box for the caption.

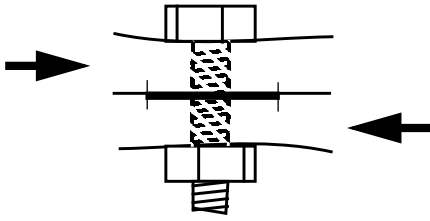


Figure 1. The caption for a figure should use the format: *FigureCapNN*. Note that figures are automatically numbered.

Figures should be referenced within the text as “Fig. 1.” When the reference to a figure begins a sentence, the abbreviation “Fig.” should be spelled out, e.g., “Figure 1.”

Equations

Framemaker offers many tools for creating equations in equation boxes. It is assumed here that the user is familiar with those capabilities. This template has been set so that “New Small Equation”, “New Medium Equation”, and “New Large Equation” all generate equations of the same font distributions.

Equations should be referenced within the text as “Eq. (n).” When the reference to an equation begins a sentence, it should be spelled out, e.g., “Equation (n).”

Reference Citations

Within the text, references should be cited by giving the last name of the author(s) and the year of publication of the reference. The year should always be enclosed in parentheses; whether or not the name of the author(s) should be enclosed within the parentheses depends on the context.

In the case of two authors, the last names of both authors should be included in the citation, as shown in the above examples, with the word “and” separating the two authors.

In the case of three or more authors, only the last name of the first author of the reference should be included, as shown in the above examples, with the other authors being denoted by “et al.”

In the case of two or more references with the same author(s) and with the same year of publication, the references should be distinguished in the text by appending a lowercase letter “a” to the year of publication of the first cited, a letter “b” to the second cited, etc. The references should follow the examples shown above.

Cross Referencing

Life is easiest if good use is made of Framemaker’s cross-

referencing capabilities. These permit insertion and deletion of figures and equations without destroying the numbering of the citations of other figures and equations.

Footnotes

Here is one¹, please read it.

REALLY IMPORTANT

Neither ASME nor its printers have the facilities to process Framemaker files. **To submit your paper electronically, you must print to either postscript or pdf and submit that product.** Pdf file format is usually the more compact.

CONCLUSIONS

This template was derived from the a specific paper formatted to meet specifications for an ASME conference. No assertion is made that this template is correct in all respects. As errors are found, please contact Dan Segalman: djsegal@sandia.gov. Those corrections will eventually appear in version downloaded from ASME.

I will also be available to answer a few casual questions about the use of this template, but I cannot give basic instruction on Framemaker.

REFERENCES

Reference to journal articles, papers in conference proceedings, or any other collection of works by numerous authors should include:

- year of publication
- full title of the cited article
- full name of the publication in which it appeared
- volume number (if any)
- inclusive page numbers of the cited article

Reference to textbooks, monographs, theses, and technical reports should include:

- year of publication
- full title of the publication
- publisher
- city of publication
- inclusive page numbers of the work being cited

In all cases, titles of books, periodicals, and conference proceedings should be underlined or in italics. There is a format, *Reference*, that can be used for references. following are some examples:

Kwon, O. K., and Pletcher, R. H., 1981, "Prediction of the Incompressible Flow Over a Rearward-Facing Step," Technical Report HTL-26, CFD-4, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA.

Lee, Y., Korpela, S. A., and Horne, R. N., 1982, "Structure of

1. Footnotes are initiated under the “Special” menu.

Multi-Cellular Natural Convection in a Tall Vertical Annulus," *Proceedings, 7th International Heat Transfer Conference*, U. Grigul et al., ed., Hemisphere Publishing Corp., Washington, D.C., Vol. 2, pp. 221-226.

Sparrow, E. M., 1980a, "Fluid-to-Fluid Conjugate Heat Transfer for a Vertical Pipe - Internal Forced Convection and External Natural Convection," *ASME Journal of Heat Transfer*, Vol. 102, pp. 402-407.

Sparrow, E. M., 1980b, "Forced-Convection Heat Transfer in a Duct Having Spanwise-Periodic Rectangular Protuberances," *Numerical Heat Transfer*, Vol. 3, pp. 149-167.

Tung, C. Y., 1982, "Evaporative Heat Transfer in the Contact Line of a Mixture," Ph.D. Thesis, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY.