

# 2025 中国仪器仪表学会学术年会 征文通知

中国仪器仪表学会学术年会由中国仪器仪表学会、国务院学位委员会仪器科学与技术学科评议组和教育部高等学校仪器类专业教学指导委员会共同主办。大会旨在推动仪器仪表与测量控制领域科技进步，加快人才队伍成长，为会员和广大科技工作者搭建交流平台，促进科研机构、高校、企业联合攻关，提升产业水平和应用规模。

2025 中国仪器仪表学会学术年会将于 2025 年 8 月 12-15 日在长沙举办，本届大会由国防科技大学承办。在此，我们诚挚地邀请您，踊跃投稿并出席此次会议，与领域内同仁交流测量与仪器仪表技术的最新成果。

## 一、征文方向

仪器仪表及相关领域专题方向，包括但不限于：

空天探测与仪器	海洋气象探测
生命健康与医疗仪器	精密测量与仪器
成分、物性测量方法与技术	电子测量仪器与技术
智能感知技术	自动检测与控制技术
工业安全技术	图像处理技术
智能微系统	先进传感器

## 二、征文须知

1、投稿网址 <http://meeting.cis.org.cn/>

### 2、征文类型

#### (1) 出版论文

a. 论文语言：英语

b. 来稿未曾公开发表过，具备真实性和原创性。请勿涉及国家秘密。

c. 凡投稿论文被录用且未作特殊声明者，视为已同意授权出版。

d. 论文篇幅：4-6 页

e. 文章将送至本会议技术委员会审稿，经审查录用的论文在作者进行会议注册、缴纳会议注册费且参会后，由 IEEE Xplore 出版。

f. 每篇论文至少应有一名作者到会宣读或者张贴论文。

#### (2) 长摘要论文

a. 长摘要需包括研究背景和意义、主要研究工作、实验或仿真、结论以上所有内容。

b. 长摘要论文将被收录进论文集，但不进 IEEE Xplore、EI、CNKI 等检索，已发表的成果也可以投稿。

c. 长度不超过 2 页。

d. 每篇论文要求至少有一位作者注册参会

## 三、重要时间

论文提交开始时间 2025 年 4 月 1 日  
论文提交截止时间 2025 年 6 月 15 日  
录用通知时间 2025 年 7 月 10 日前  
论文集出版 2025 年 8 月 12 日

#### 四、联系方式

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中国仪器仪表学会

2025 年 1 月 20 日

# Paper Title\* (use style: paper title)

\*Note: Sub-titles are not captured in Xplore and should not be used

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line 2: *dept. name of organization*  
          *(of Affiliation)*  
line 3: *name of organization*  
          *(of Affiliation)*  
line 4: City, Country  
line 5: email address or ORCID

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**Abstract**—This electronic document is a “live” template and already defines the components of your paper [title, text, heads, etc.] in its style sheet. **\*CRITICAL: Do Not Use Symbols, Special Characters, Footnotes, or Math in Paper Title or Abstract.** (Abstract)

**Keywords**—*component, formatting, style, styling, insert* (key words)

## I. INTRODUCTION (HEADING 1)

This template, modified in MS Word 2007 and saved as a “Word 97-2003 Document” 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 conference proceedings. 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.

## II. EASE OF USE

### A. 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. If you are using US letter-sized paper, please close this file and download the Microsoft Word, Letter file.

### B. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire

Identify applicable funding agency here. If none, delete this text box.

proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

## III. PREPARE YOUR PAPER BEFORE STYLING

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Complete all content and organizational editing before formatting. Please note sections A-D below for more information on proofreading, spelling and grammar.

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.

### A. 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.

### B. 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<sup>2</sup>” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m<sup>2</sup>”. 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<sup>3</sup>”, not “cc”. (bullet list)

### C. 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.

Number equations consecutively. 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:

$$a + b = \gamma \quad (1)$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

### D. Some Common Mistakes

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum  $\mu_0$ , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
- In American English, commas, semicolons, 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].

## IV. USING THE TEMPLATE

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

### A. Authors and Affiliations

**The template is designed for, but not limited to, six authors.** A minimum of one author is required for all conference articles. Author names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This is the author sequence that will be used in future citations and by indexing services. Names should not be listed in columns nor group by affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization).

1) *For papers with more than six authors:* Add author names horizontally, moving to a third row if needed for more than 8 authors.

2) *For papers with less than six authors:* To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

a) *Selection:* Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

b) *Change number of columns:* Select the Columns icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select the correct number of columns from the selection palette.

c) *Deletion:* Delete the author and affiliation lines for the extra authors.

### B. 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.

### C. Figures and Tables

a) *Positioning Figures and Tables:* Place figures and tables at the top and bottom 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.

TABLE I. TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy <sup>a</sup>		

<sup>a</sup> Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)

Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption. (*figure caption*)

**Figure Labels:** Use 8 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”.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT (*Heading 5*)

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...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

#### 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]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. 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.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

- [1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. (*references*)
- [2] J. Clerk Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
- [3] I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in *Magnetism*, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
- [4] K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
- [5] R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” *J. Name Stand. Abbrev.*, in press.
- [6] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” *IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan*, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetism Japan, p. 301, 1982].
- [7] M. Young, *The Technical Writer’s Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

**IEEE conference templates contain guidance text for composing and formatting conference papers. Please ensure that all template text is removed from your conference paper prior to submission to the conference. Failure to remove template text from your paper may result in your paper not being published.**

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.

# 文章题目(标题二号, 黑体, 英文字体为 Times New Roman, 1.25 倍行距, 2 行之间单倍行距, 无段前空)

张 三<sup>1</sup>, 李小四<sup>1</sup>, 王 二<sup>2</sup>

(作者姓名五号楷体, 中间用“,”隔开, 1.25倍行距)

(1. 南京邮电大学自动化学院 南京 210046; 2. 复旦大学材料科学系 上海 200433)

(作者单位、地址小五号宋体, 2 字姓名之间空一字, 标点均为全角, 1.25倍行距, 两单位之间用“;”隔开)

Email:XXXXXX@XXX.XXX

摘 要: 中文摘要为小五号宋体, 行距为14磅, 中间标点为半角, 段首空6磅。

关键词: 中文关键词为小五号宋体, 行距为14磅, 中间标点为半角分号“;”, 段首空6磅。

**\*请使用论文模板撰写论文摘要, 中文和英文论文摘要全部内容不超过2页。论文摘要撰写要求如下:**

**\*如有需要, 可插入表格或图片不超过2个, 图表应要求用英文表述。题注: 英文、小五号Times New Roman 字体。**

## 1 研究背景(小四黑体, 英文字体为Times New Roman, 段前段后均空6磅。)

。参考文献写法参照参考文献写作标准, 中文参考文献给出中英对照)

正文字号10磅, 中文宋体, 英文及数字为Times New Roman, 行距为单倍行距(“根据页面设置确定行高线”选项选中)。文中字母与公式中字母应一样。

## 2 研究内容

## 3 结 论

结论是对全文进行总结性叙述, 与摘要相呼应。可以包含: 本研究的结果说明了什么问题、得出了什么规律性的东西、解决了什么理论或实际问题; 对前人有关本问题的看法做了哪些检验, 哪些与本研究结果一致, 哪些不一致, 作者做了哪些修改、补充、发展或否定, 本研究的不足之处或遗留问题。结论部分一般不出现引用、图表及公式。

## 参考文献(标题顶格, 后面无标点, 单倍行距1, 字体为5号黑体)

- [1] 刘辛军, 于靖军, 王国彪, 等. 机器人研究进展与科学挑战[J]. 中国科学基金, 2016, 30(5): 425-431.
- [2] ARGALL B D, CHERNOVA S, VELOSO M, et al. A survey of robot learning from demonstration[J]. Robotics and Autonomous Systems, 2009, 57(5): 469-483.

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