



Table 1. Example of a normal table

Abc	Def	Ghi	Jkl	Mno	Pqr
I	Ho	1	10	100	1,000
Ro	He	2	20	200	2,000
Ha	To	3	30	300	3,000
Ni	Chi	4	40	400	4,000

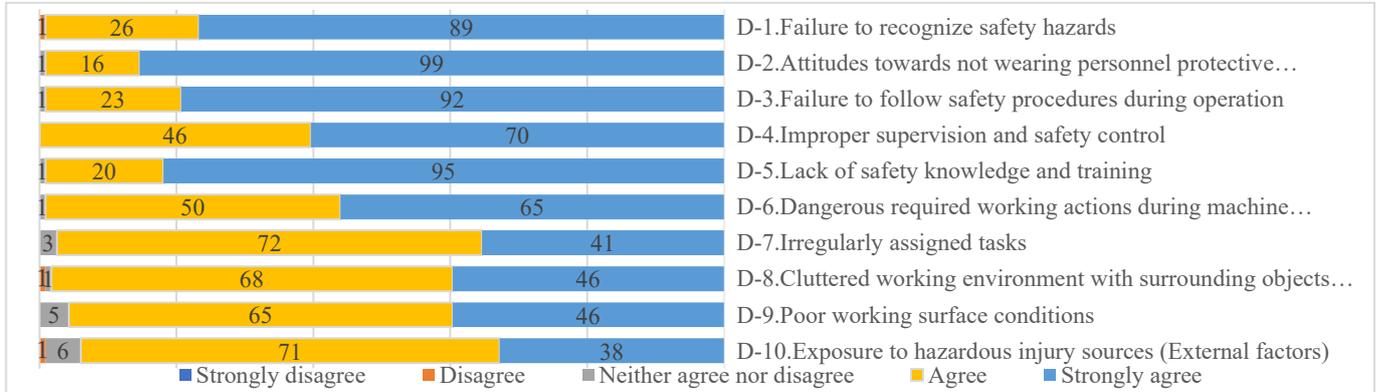


Figure 2. Example of a wide figure

Table 2. Example of a wide table

Abc	Def	Ghi	Jkl	Mno	Pqr	Stu	Vwx
I	Ho	1	10	100	1,000	10,000	-1
Ro	He	2	20	200	2,000	20,000	-2
Ha	To	3	30	300	3,000	30,000	-3
Ni	Chi	4	40	400	4,000	40,000	-4

2. Section heading

Section heading is 12pt and bold.

2.1 Second level heading

Second level heading is 10.5pt and bold.

2.1.1 Third level heading

Third level heading is 9.5pt and bold.

3. How to place main elements

Here, we describe how to place figures, tables and equations in the paper.

3.1 Figures and tables

Each figure must be accompanied by a single caption, to appear beneath, and cited in the text. Figures should appear in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text and numbering of figures must continue through any appendices. Similarly, each table must be accompanied by a single caption, to appear above the table, numbered and mentioned in the text. Figures and tables should be placed to the top or bottom of the frame.

If the width of a figure or table can be placed within the text frame, they should be aligned to the left side of the text frame as Figure 1 and Table 1. If the width of a figure or table excess the width of the text frame, they should be placed with the same width of the page frame as Figure 2 and Table 2.

3.2 Equations

An inline equation is described as $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. A displayed equation should be expressed as follows,





$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots, \quad -\infty < x < \infty. \quad (1)$$

4. How to cite and write references

The author(s) must cite references in IEEE citation style [1]. That is, each reference must be listed in the order of first appearance in the body text and cited as follows, research articles [2] - [4], conference paper [5], [6], entire book [7], book chapter [8], dissertation or thesis [9], online report such as arXiv [10], online code [11], online dataset [12], website [13], online manual [1], and so on. The authors should check references below to learn how to write them for each major source type. If the number of the authors are three or more, only the first author is written, and later authors are abbreviated in et al. Please see [1] if you wish to know the reference style in detail including other source types.

Acknowledgements

If necessary, the author(s) can add acknowledgements to research collaborators, etc. here.

Declaration of competing interests

The author(s) must declare (no) potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this paper here.

Funding

If necessary, the author(s) should disclose receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this paper here.

Supplemental material

If necessary, the author(s) can add the link of supplemental material here.

References

- [1] IEEE. *IEEE reference guide*. (2021). Accessed: March 29, 2021. [Online]. Available: http://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/IEEE_Reference_Guide.pdf
- [2] A. Takizawa and H. Kinugawa, "Deep learning model to reconstruct 3D cityscapes by generating depth maps from omnidirectional images and its application to visual preference prediction," *Design Science*, vol. 6, p. e28, 2020, doi: [10.1017/dsj.2020.27](https://doi.org/10.1017/dsj.2020.27).
- [3] S. Sato et al., "Acoustic design of theatres applying genetic algorithms," *Journal of Temporal Design in Architecture and the Environment*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 41-51, Dec. 2004. [Online]. Available: <http://chemeducator.org/bibs/0017001/17100078.htm>
- [4] H. Asakawa et al., "Support system for planning reinforced concrete (RC) structure by neural network and spline function," (in Japanese), *Transactions of the Japan Society for Computational Engineering and Science*, vol. 2002, p. 20020022, 2002.
- [5] T. Takenaka and A. Okabe, "A computational method for integrating parametric origami design and acoustic engineering," in *Proceedings of the 31st eCAADe Conference*, vol. 2, Delft, The Netherlands, Sept. 18-20, 2013, R. Stouffs and S. Sariyildiz, Eds. pp. 289-295. [Online]. Available: http://papers.cumincad.org/cgi-bin/works/paper/ecaade2013_203
- [6] A. Doi and A. Takizawa, "Feature extraction method for similar districts in two cities and its application to other cities: in the case of Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka," in *Proceedings of the 12th Space Syntax Symposium*, Beijing, China, July 2019, pp. 435-1.1-435-1.13.
- [7] K. Terzidis, *Algorithmic Architecture*, Oxford, UK: Taylor & Francis, 2006.
- [8] N. Katoh and A. Takizawa, "Chapter 24: Emerging pattern based analysis of crime spots and rental price," in *Contrast Data Mining: Concepts, Algorithms and Applications*, G. Dong and J. Bailey, Eds., Boca Raton, Florida, USA: Chapman & Hall/CRC, 2012, pp. 337-350.
- [9] W. Ye, "Models and algorithms for energy efficient wireless sensor networks," Ph. D. dissertation, Dept. Ind. Syst. Eng., Univ. South. Calif., Los Angeles, CA. 2007.
- [10] L. C. Chen et al., "DeepLab: Semantic image segmentation with deep convolutional nets,





- Atrous convolution, and fully connected CRFs,” 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.00915>
- [11] pjrredie. *YOLO: Real time object detection*. (2019). Accessed: March 29, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/pjrredie/darknet/wiki/YOLO:-Real-Time-Object-Detection>
- [12] City Bureau of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, March 2021, “3D Urban Model (Project PLATEAU) 23 Wards, Tokyo,” Geospatial Information Center. [Online]. Available: <https://www.geospatial.jp/ckan/dataset/plateau-tokyo23ku>
- [13] Architectural Informatics Society (AIS), “About AIS,” (in Japanese), AIS Website. <https://ais-j.org/#top1> (accessed March 29, 2021).

Appendix

If necessary, the author can add explanation(s) such that it is too be detailed to describe in the body text, here.



