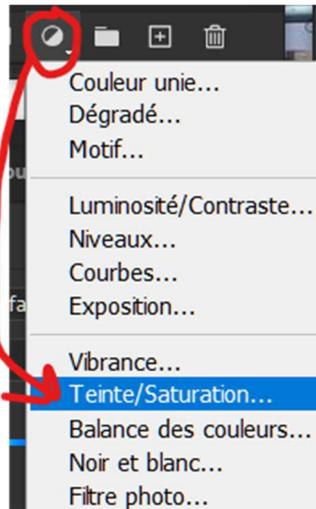
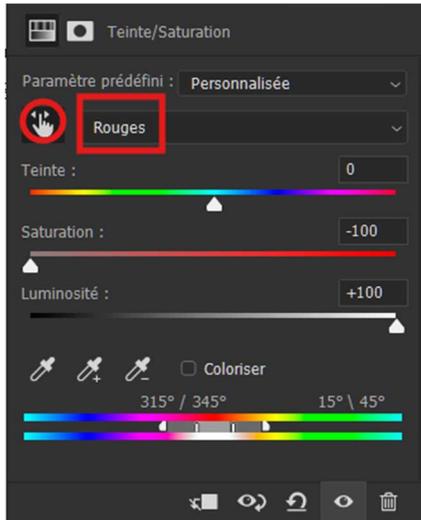


# Supprimer des inscriptions de couleur

Ouvrir la photo dans Photoshop.

Dans l'onglet « Calques » aller sur l'icône « Créer un calque de remplissage ou de réglage » et aller sur « Teinte et saturation »



Cliquer sur la « Main » de façon à avoir la pipette et amener cette pipette sur la couleur à supprimer de la photo. En l'occurrence ici sur la couleur rouge. Ensuite dans la fenêtre, à droite de la « Main », la couleur Rouge doit être indiquée et amener le curseur « Saturation » complètement à gauche et le curseur « Luminosité » complètement à droite. Le tampon à disparu.

Il ne reste plus qu'à « Aplatir l'image ».



# Une autre façon de supprimer des inscriptions

Ouvrir dans Photoshop votre photo.



Prendre l'outil « Lasso » et entourer l'inscription à supprimer.



Faire « CTRL+Maj+U »



## Paper Title

beginner—IEEE format requires you to include an abstract (start of your paper, followed by a list of keywords. In the "st" section in Microsoft Word, you can find the appropriate styles for all the different sections and headings in paper, which are already applied here. For example, the "text" style is applied to this text, the "keywords" style is not section. Note that the title "Abstract" and "keyword" if remain as they are written here: italicized and followed by a dash.

yourself—complete Scribble IEEE, journal

### I. THIS IS A LEVEL 1 HEADING

has is the start of the body text of your paper. You can headings list the one above to divide your paper into sub- Use level 1 headings first, then level 2 headings if you farther divisions inside those, and so on. Don't use a of heading unless there will be at least two headings of level. You can't have to use any headings at all if a ' make sense to divide your paper in that way. Sprinkle numbering is automatically applied to headings, don't have to number them yourself, just make sure the heading style is applied to each one. Level 1 and 2 ngs as well as the paper title should be written with title capitalization, while level 3 and 4 headings are written in the case.

use the enter key to start a new paragraph. The appropriate ng and indent are automatically applied.

### has is a Level 2 Heading

And this is a level 2 heading: Equations should be if in either Times New Roman or Symbol font, or, if the line is multileveled, inserted into your text as a graphic. On the far right of the line containing the equation, or it in parentheses, and use this number to refer to it in st (1).

### This is another level 3 heading

The body text is ed into two columns on each page, written in 10 pt, s New Roman, and justified (meaning that the end is d in a way that makes the right edge line up neatly). All ppare formatting is automatically applied in this ate. If anything goes wrong, you can reapply it using the "Heading 1" style but without numbering.

And this is a level 4 heading: It's recommended to your text as a separate document and file it add it to his late once it's complete. When copying text into the late from another document, make sure that the

This is a figure caption. It appears directly underneath the figure.

It's recommended to insert figures inside a text box. So your figure would go here (adjusting the text box to the appropriate size to match).

This is another level 4 heading: It's also possible to add bullet points when appropriate, using the "bullet list" style:

- "Trust the word "distance" plural, not sit ..."
- For example, "the moon indicates that ..."

### B. This is Another Level 1 Heading

Place any figures or tables you use at the bottom of a column. Don't place them in the middle column. If particularly wide, a table or figure may span across both columns. Insert a table or figure at a point where it is first cited in the text.

When inserting a figure, such as a photograph or infographic, use 8 pt, Times New Roman for any labeling text within the image and for the figure caption. You can see an example of a figure caption in Fig. 1, above. Refer to figures like that, using the abbreviation "Fig." and the figure's number.

A table heading (using the "table head" style) appears above a table. This will automatically number the table for you. Any footnotes appear below the table, using the "table footnote" style. Footnotes are indicated by superscript lowercase letters within the table. An example of a table can be seen in Table I, below.

### II. THIS IS ANOTHER LEVEL 1 HEADING

All the headings in the main body of your paper are numbered (also numerically).

Another type of heading is the "component heading", which is used for other components that aren't part of the main text. These are usually your acknowledgments and your references which you can see examples of below. These headings are not numbered. The correct styling for them can be applied using the "Heading 1" style, which is the same as the "Heading 1" style but without numbering.

TABLE I. This is the heading for a table.

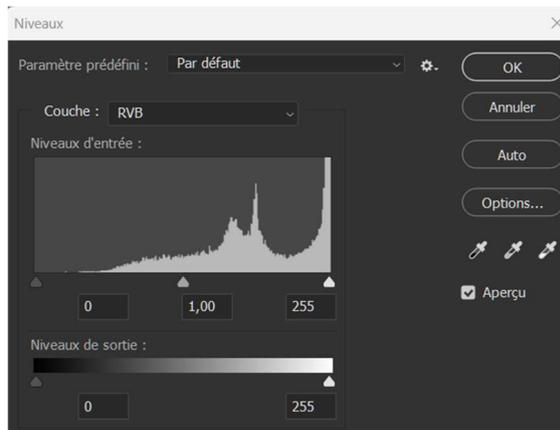
You can cite your references in text by including the corresponding number, in square brackets [1]. If you need to

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
row	row		

cite a specific part of the source, you can include a page number [2, p. 1] or range [3, pp. 41-56].

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

et faire ensuite un « CTRL+L ».   
 Une fenêtre « Niveaux » s'ouvre 



Ensuite bouger les curseurs des tonalités clair, moyen et noire de façon à faire disparaître l'inscription.



Reste plus qu'à faire un « CTRL+D » pour enlever la sélection et « Aplatir l'image ».

**FIN**