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**J Mucklow**1,3**, J E Thomas**1,4 **and A J Cox**2,5

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**Abstract**. Start your abstract here…

1. The first section in your paper

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* 1. Table example

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 2.** Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections. |
|  | Font  | Spacing |
| Section | 11 point **Times bold** | 1 line space before a sectionNo additional space after a section heading |
| Subsection | 11 point *Times Italic* | 1 line space before a subsectionNo space after a subsubsection heading |
| Subsubsection | 11 point *Times Italic* | Subsubsections should end with a full stop (period) and run into the text of the paragraph |

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 2.** A table with headings spanning two columns and containing notesa. |
| Nucleus | Thickness(mg cm–2) | Composition | Separation energies |
| , n (MeV) | , 2n (MeV) |
| 181Ta | 19.3±0.1b | Natural | 7.6 | 14.2 |
| 208Pb | 3.8±0.8c | 99% enriched | 7.4 | 14.1 |
| 209Bi | 2.6±0.01c | Natural | 7.5 | 14.4 |
| a Notes are referenced using alpha superscripts.b Self-supporting.c Deposited over Al backing. |

* + 1. *Figure Examples.*

Example 1：

|  |
| --- |
| WiderFigureShortCaption |
| **Figure 1.** Figure with short caption (caption centred). |

Example 2：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| NarrowFigeWideCap | **Figure 2.** This is a figure with a caption that is wider than the actual graphic. To save space you can put the caption to the right of the figure by placing the graphic and justified caption in a table with one row and two columns. |

Example 3：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NarrowFigeWideCap |  | NarrowFigeWideCap |
| **Figure 3.** These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption. |  | **Figure 4.** These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption. |

1. Equations and mathematics
	1. Fonts in Equation Editor (or MathType)

Make sure that your Equation Editor or MathType fonts, including sizes, are set up to match the text of your document.

* 1. Points of style
		1. Vectors. Bold italic characters is our preferred style but the author may use any standard notation; for example, any of these styles for vectors is acceptable:

‘the vector cross product of ***a*** and ***b*** is given by …’, or

‘the vector cross product of **a** and **b** is given by …’, or

‘the vector cross product of and is given by …’.

* + 1. The solidus (). A two-line solidus should be avoided where possible; for example, use

* instead of 
*  instead of 
	+ 1. Roman and italic in mathematics. Variables should be in italic; however there are some cases where it is better to use a Roman font:
* Use a Roman d for a differential d, for example, 
* Use a Roman e for an exponential e; for example, 
* Use a Roman i for the square root of –1; e.g., 
* Certain other common mathematical functions, such as cos, sin, det and ker, should appear in Roman type.
* Subscripts and superscripts should be in Roman type if they are labels rather than variables or characters that take values. For example in the equation

 

*m*, the *z* component of the nuclear spin, is italic because it can have different values whereas n is Roman because it is a label meaning nuclear.

* 1. Alignment of mathematics

The preferred style for displayed mathematics in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* is to centre equations; however, long equations that will not fit on one line, or need to be continued on subsequent lines, should start flush left. Any continuation lines in such equations should be indented by 25 mm.

Equations should be split at mathematically sound points, often immediately before =, + or – signs or between terms multiplied together. The connecting signs are not repeated and appear only at the beginning of the turned-over line. A multiplication sign should be added to the start of turned-over lines where the break is between two multiplied terms.

* + 1. Small displayed equations: Some examples:

  (1)

  (2)

However, if equations will fit on one line, do so; for example, (5) may also be formatted as:

  (6)

* + 1. Large display equations: examples. If an equation is almost the width of a line, place it flush left against the margin to allow room for the equation number.

 (7)

* 1. Miscellaneous points
* Exponential expressions, especially those containing subscripts or superscripts, are clearer if the notation  is used, except for simple examples. For instance, and  are preferred to and  but is acceptable. Similarly the square root sign  should only be used with relatively simple expressions, e.g. and  but in other cases the power should be used.
* It is important to distinguish between and 
* Braces, brackets and parentheses should be used in the following order: {[()]}. The same ordering of brackets should be used within each size. However, this ordering can be ignored if the brackets have a special meaning (e.g. if they denote an average or a function).
* Decimal fractions should always be preceded by a zero: for example 0.123 *not* .123 (note, do not use commas, use the decimal point).
* Equations that are referred to in the text should be numbered with the number on the right-hand side.
	1. Equation numbering

Equations may be numbered sequentially throughout the text (i.e., (1), (2), (3),…) or numbered by section (i.e., (1.1), (1.2), (2.1) ,…) depending on the author’s personal preference. In articles with several appendices equation numbering by section is useful in the appendices even when sequential numbering has been used throughout the main body of the text: for example, A.1, A.2 and so forth. When referring to an equation in the text, always put the equation number in brackets—e.g. ‘as in equation (2)’ or ‘as in equation (2.1)’—and always spell out the word ‘equation’ in full, e.g. ‘if equation (5) is factorized’; do not use abbreviations such as ‘eqn.’ or ‘eq.’.

1. Appendices

Technical detail that it is necessary to include, but that interrupts the flow of the article, may be consigned to an appendix. Any appendices should be included at the end of the main text of the paper, after the acknowledgments section (if any) but before the reference list. If there are two or more appendices they should be called appendix A, appendix B, etc. Numbered equations should be in the form (A.1), (A.2), etc, figures should appear as figure A1, figure B1, etc and tables as table A1, table B1, etc.

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**Points to note**

There should be a 5 mm gap between the reference number (e.g., ‘[8]’) and the start of the reference text. Second and subsequent lines of individual references should be indented by 5 mm.

* the authors should be in the form surname (with only the first letter capitalized) followed by the initials with no periods after the initials. Authors should be separated by a comma except for the last two which should be separated by ‘and’ with no comma preceding it.
* The article title (if given) should be in lower case letters, except for an initial capital, and should follow the date.
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References to printed journal articles. A normal reference to a journal article contains three changes of font

Example：

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[3] Sze S M 1969 Physics of Semiconductor Devices (New York: Wiley–Interscience)

[4] Dorman L I 1975 Variations of Galactic Cosmic Rays (Moscow: Moscow State University Press) p 103

[5] Caplar R and Kulisic P 1973 Proc. Int. Conf. on Nuclear Physics (Munich) vol 1 (Amsterdam: North-Holland/American Elsevier) p 517

[6] Szytula A and Leciejewicz J 1989 Handbook on the Physics and Chemistry of Rare Earths vol 12, ed K A Gschneidner Jr and L Erwin (Amsterdam: Elsevier) p 133

[7] Kuhn T 1998 Density matrix theory of coherent ultrafast dynamics Theory of Transport Properties of Semiconductor Nanostructures (Electronic Materials vol 4) ed E Schöll (London: Chapman and Hall) chapter 6 pp 173–214

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