

PROCEEDINGS ARTICLE

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Abstract

These instructions provide guidelines for preparing papers for NP-Press Transactions, but this version is specifically written to describe submission to NP-Press TMI. Use this document as a template if you are using L^AT_EX. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. The electronic file of your paper will be formatted further at NP-Press. Paper titles should be written in uppercase and lowercase letters, not all uppercase. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title; short formulas that identify the elements are fine (e.g., “Nd–Fe–B”). Keep the title short and do not write “(Invited)” in the title. Full names of authors are preferred in the author field, but are not required. Put a space between authors’ initials. Only authors may appear in the author line of a manuscript.

Keywords: Enter about five key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by semicolons

1 INTRODUCTION

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2 GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

Do not change the template font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. The preferred font is 10-pt Times New Roman [1, 2]. Use italics for emphasis; do not underline words.

Place your figures in the text as you expect them to appear in print. Further instructions on figure usage appear in Section VI.

2.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms

It is important to define all abbreviations and acronyms at their first appearance within the main body of the text, even if they have already been introduced in the abstract. This practice ensures clarity and consistency for all readers, particularly those who may skip the abstract section or need a refresher on uncommon terms. Certain standard abbreviations, such as NP-Press, SI (International System of Units), ac (alternating current), and dc (direct current), are widely recognized and do not require a formal definition. Additionally, abbreviations that incorporate periods should be written without spaces between letters, as in “C.N.R.S.” rather than “C. N. R. S.” For titles, abbreviations should generally be avoided unless absolutely necessary to maintain conciseness or convey the proper name of a widely known entity, such as “NP-Press” in this case. Avoiding abbreviations in titles helps ensure broader understanding and avoids ambiguity for a diverse audience.

2.2 Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate [3] complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using eq, the potential was calculated.” It is not clear who or what used eq. Write instead, “The potential was calculated by using eq,” or “Using eq, we calculated the potential.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm³,” not “cc.” Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm × 0.2 cm,” not “0.1 × 0.2 cm².” The abbreviation for “seconds” is “s,” not “sec.” Use “Wb/m²” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m².” When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7–9,” not “7~9.”

3 MATH

3.1 Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as appears in eq. Refer to “eq,” not “Eq. eq” or “equation eq,” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation eq is” To make your equations more [2] compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$E = mc^2. \tag{1}$$

Be sure to define the symbols in your equation before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (*T* might refer to temperature, but *T* is the unit tesla).

3.2 L^AT_EX-Specific Advice

- Use “soft” (e.g., `\eqref{Eq}`) cross references instead of “hard” references (e.g., (1)).
- This will make it possible to combine sections, add equations, or change the order of figures or citations without having to manually change equation references.
- Do not use the `{eqnarray}` equation environment. Use `{align}`. The `\verbeqnarray` environment leaves unsightly spaces around relation symbols.
- Note that the `{subequations}` environment in L^AT_EX will increment the main equation counter even when there are no equation numbers displayed.
- B_BT_EX only functions in conjunction with local .bib files. If you use B_BT_EX to produce the bibliography you must attach the .bib files.
- L^AT_EX can’t read your mind. If you assign the same label to both a subsection and a table, you may find that Table I has been cross referenced as Table IV-B3.
- L^AT_EX does not have precognitive abilities. If you put a `\label` command before the command that updates the counter it’s supposed to be using, the label will pick up the last counter to be cross referenced instead. In particular, a `\label` command should not go before the caption of a figure or a table.
- Do not use `\nonumber` inside the `{array}` environment. It will not stop equation numbers inside `{array}` and it might stop a wanted equation number in the surrounding equation.

If you are submitting your paper to a colorized proceedings, you can use the following two lines at the start of the article to ensure its appearance resembles the final copy.

4 UNITS

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). For example, write “1 kg (2.2lb).” An exception exists for when English units are used as identifiers in commercial products, such as a “3½-in 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 in an equation.

1. The SI unit for magnetic field strength H is A/m. However, if you wish to use units of T, either refer to magnetic flux density B or magnetic field strength symbolized as $\mu_0 H$.
2. Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., “A·m².”
3. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption. As shown in Figure 1, the results demonstrate a significant

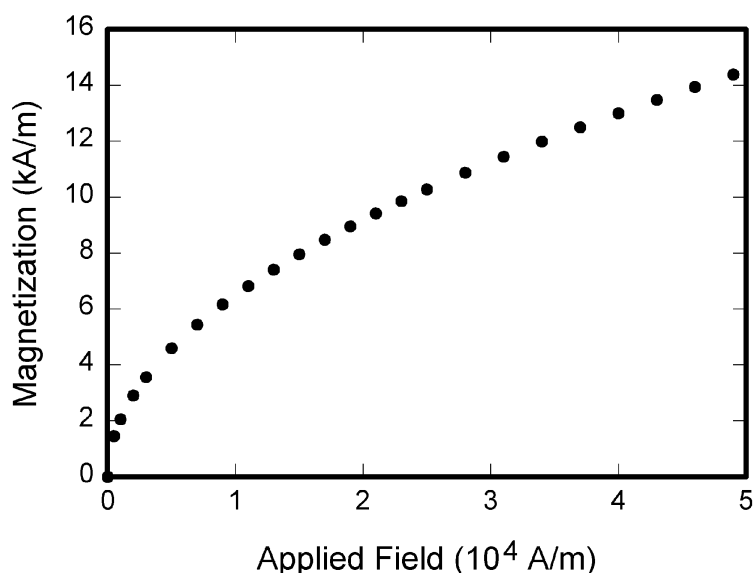


Figure 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field.

5 GUIDELINES FOR GRAPHICS PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION

5.1 Types of Graphics

The following list outlines the different types of graphics published in NP-Press papers. They are categorized based on their construction, and use of color / shades of gray:

5.1.1 Color/Grayscale Figures

Figures that are meant to appear in color, or shades of black/gray. Such figures may include photographs, illustrations, multicolor graphs, and flowcharts.

5.1.2 Line Art figures

Figures that are composed of only black lines and shapes. These figures should have no shades or half-tones of gray, only black and white.

5.1.3 Author Photos

Not allowed for papers in TMI.

5.1.4 Tables

Data charts which are typically black and white, but sometimes include color. Improvement over previous methods. The details of these results can be found in Table 1, where all relevant statistics are summarized.

Table 1. This is the First Table Caption

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4			Column5	Column6
			SubHead1	SubHead2	SubHead3		
-10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
5.36	96.32 [†]	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32
-5.7	5.7	0.326	0.326	0.326*	0.326	0.326	0.326

†: Highest Value

*: Lowest Value

6 SOME COMMON MISTAKES

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 is zero, not a lowercase letter “o.” Use the word “micrometer” instead of “micron.” 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). Use the word “whereas” instead of “while” (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.” Do not use the word “issue” as a euphemism for “problem.” When compositions are not specified, separate chemical symbols by en-dashes; for example, “NiMn” indicates the intermetallic compound $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.5}$ whereas “Ni–Mn” indicates an alloy of some composition $\text{Ni}_x\text{Mn}_{1-x}$.

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” (usually a verb) and “effect” (usually a noun), “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” (e.g., “principal investigator”) and “principle” (e.g., “principle of measurement”). Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”

Prefixes such as “non,” “sub,” “micro,” “multi,” and “ultra” are not independent words; they should be joined to the words they modify, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “*et al.*” (it is also italicized). The abbreviation “i.e.,” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.,” means “for example” (these abbreviations are not italicized).

7 CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

8 COMPLIANCES

Supplementary Materials: Provide the data or a link [if the data is large > 10 MB] that supported your research work.

Acknowledgement: Acknowledge the support of funding bodies and individuals who contributed to your research. Recognize individuals who, while not meeting the criteria for co-authorship, have provided intellectual, financial, or other forms of support to your research work.

Conflict of Interest Statement: Please openly disclose any potential conflicts of interest. If none exist, you may use the standard statement provided by the proceedings.

Funding Statement: Acknowledge the funding body along with the reference number if it is available.

Contribution: If your article has more than one author, please furnish a contribution statement. List each author's contributions in accordance with the proceedings's style.

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX

Appendices, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment. If an appendix is not critical to the main message of the manuscript and is included only for thoroughness or for reader reference, then consider submitting appendices as supplemental materials. Supplementary files are available to readers through NP-Press® at no additional cost to the authors but they do not appear in print versions.

Number footnotes separately using superscripts.¹

Set in main text in 10/12 Points, Times, New roman. After References. All other environment styles follows respective styles spec.

It is recommended that footnotes be avoided (except for the unnumbered footnote with the receipt date on the first page). Instead, try to integrate the footnote information into the text. Use letters for table footnotes (see Table A1).

¹Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited; do not put footnotes in the reference list (endnotes).

Table A1. abc

Style Environment	Size/Leading	Before	After	Text Style
Article Type	12/14	18 points	6 Points	All caps
Title	16/18	12 Points	12 Points	Title Case
Author Group	10/12	6 points		
Affiliations	10/12		12 Points	
Corresponding Author	10/12	6 Points	6 Points	
Email Address	10/12			
History	10/12	6 Points	12 Points	
Abstract Title	10/12	6 Points	6 Points	
Abstract Text	9/11		12 Points	
Keywords	9/11	6 Points	6 Points	
Heading 1	10/12	18 Points	12 Points	All caps
Heading 2	10/12	12 Points	12 Points	
Heading 3	10/12	12 Points	6 Points	
Paragraph	10/12			
List	10/12	6 Points	6 Points	
Table Legend	9/11	12 Points	6 Points	
Table Head	9/11			Bold
Table Body	9/11			
Table Footnote	8/10	6 Points	12 Points	
Figure Legend	9/11	12 Points	6 Points	
Compliances	10/12	12 Points	6 Points	
References Head	10/12	1 Line	6 Points	
Footer	8.5/12	6 Points		
References Text	9/11			
Appendix Head	10/12	12 Points	6 Points	
Appendix Text	10/12			
Equations	10/12			