

A concise and informative title suitable for facilitating information retrieval

Running title: a concise title

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I. INTRODUCTION

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The articles should begin with a brief “INTRODUCTION” section where the motivation for the work and background necessary to understand and appreciate the article is discussed. An ideal introduction begins with general background that would be easy to understand by someone who is not a specialist in the area, and becomes increasingly specific. This section should also describe why the work was done and establish novel aspects of what is being reported. The reported work should be put in the context of existing literature and avoid subjective and debatable words such as “first” or

“for the first time.” Introduction is also the appropriate section for a brief review of the important and relevant literature. Primary references should be used as much as possible. Classic and seminal papers and review articles that introduce key issues in the field are also appropriate references and should be used to guide the novice reader who wishes to learn more about the field. For very long articles, a paragraph that guides the reader through the organization of the paper may be useful and should also be included here.

The authors are responsible for the accuracy of the references. All names, dates, titles, abbreviations, and volume and page numbers should be double-checked before submission. All entries in the reference section must be cited in the text. The list of works cited should appear at the end of the body of the article without a heading. References should be numbered in the order of their first mention in the text. The citation may be used with or without the author’s name: “... it has been shown by Johnson⁵ that ...” or “... experiments with calcium,⁶ potassium,⁷ and strontium⁸ have shown....” Several references may be cited together, the numbers being separated by commas: “several recent investigations^{7,9,15} indicate....” If three or more consecutive references are cited together, an en-dash should be used between the lowest and highest reference numbers: “... while others¹⁰⁻¹⁴ show that....” See the references at the end of this article for style. Please abbreviate journal titles. References should be styled using *References* style. Do not use word function *Insert/Endnotes*.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

Please organize the body of the paper using first level headings such as “EXPERIMENTAL”, “EXPERIMENTAL SET UP AND METHODOLOGY”, “MODELLING”, “THEORY”, “OBSERVATIONS”, “RESULTS”, “DISCUSSION”,

“RESULTS AND DISCUSSION”, “CONCLUSIONS”, etc. More descriptive headings such as “EXPERIMENTAL SET UP AND METHODOLOGY”, “COMPARISON BETWEEN EXPERIMENTS AND THEORY” are also appropriate and encouraged.

A number of styles have been defined for body text (*Para*) and headings (*Head1*, *Head2*, *Head3*). Do not type a number in front of headings or try to remove numbering applied by the style. The only styling you should do is proper capitalization and italicizing special characters as required.

A. *Second level headings*

Use second level headings (style *Head2*) to further organize each section. For example, in the “MODELLING” section you may delineate “A. Gas phase modeling” and “B. Surface modeling.” In the experimental section you may want to organize your article using various experimental methods you used, etc.

B. *Third level headings*

For most articles, two-level organization is adequate. In some case it may be necessary to include third level headings (style *Head3*) for finer organization of ideas. If you need third level headings please use numbers as follows. Following is an example of how a section on device fabrication may be broken down.

1. *Gate dielectric deposition*

Details of gate dielectric deposition and any data associated with this step would be discussed here.

2. *Semiconductor deposition*

Details of semiconductor deposition and any data associated with this step would be discussed here.

3. *Contacts*

Issues related to how to make electrical contacts to the device may be presented and discussed here. Avoid very brief sections under third level headings.

III. MODELLING

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When referred to in the text, equations should be cited as Eq. (1), Eqs. (3)–(5); if the word “Equation” begins a sentence, it should be written out in full. If a parenthetical reference to an equation is made, the parenthesis around the number should be omitted, e.g., “A relationship (Eq. 4) can be derived....” A displayed equation should be treated grammatically as part of a sentence, and the text immediately preceding a displayed equation punctuated according to the position of the displayed equation in the sentence. (However, *punctuation should not be used within the display equation.*) For more

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A. Result A

Use secondary headings suitable for presenting the results of your article. In the results and discussion section, it may be helpful to organize your results by major points you wish to communicate. In these cases it may be helpful to think of the second level headings as brief newspaper headlines that quickly communicate a particular result. For example, “Persistent photoconductivity observed,” or “Chlorine plasma etches silicon,” etc.

B. Method B

Alternatively, you can organize the results and discussion section by method used to arrive at conclusions, for example, “Auger spectroscopy results,” “Current-voltage measurements,” etc. Whatever organization method you choose, the main goal is to help the reader get the most out of your article.

C. Discussion

If appropriate, you can follow the results and observations with a discussion in a section entitled Discussion. Alternatively, such discussion is included with the results above.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Please provide a concise summary of what was done or studied. Summarize what was learned and concluded. A few sentence on future perspectives or remarks on next steps for research in the area may also be appropriate here. Please do not repeat the abstract verbatim.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledge grants and other people who have contributed to the work (other than authors) here. Please be concise. Acknowledgements text should be styled as *AckText*. Acknowledgement title should be styled as *AckHead*.

¹D. A. Oulianov, R. A. Crowell, D. J. Gosztola, I. A. Shkrob, O. J. Korovyanko, and R. C. Rey-de-Castro, *J. Appl. Phys.* **101**, 053102 (2007).

²A. J. Elliot, "Rate constants and G-Values for the simulation of the radiolysis of light water over the range 0-300C," AECL Report No. 11073, Chalk River Laboratories, Chalk River, Ontario, Canada (1994).

³Y. Tabata, I. Itoh, and S. Tagawa, *CRC Handbook of Radiation Chemistry* (CRC Press, Boca Raton, 1991).

⁴Y. Young, *Physics in Today's World*, edited by A. Newman (Springer, New York, 1999), Vol. 2, pp. 62–68.

⁵J. Nelson, U.S. Patent No. 5,693,000 (12 December 2005).

Figure Captions

Figure 1. Please see instructions on how to prepare your figures. Figure captions should be concise but complete. Please use *FigCap* style for figure captions.

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