

Figure 1: Example of one-column-wide figure embedded in the text.

Punctuate mathematical expressions and displayed equations as part of the sentence.

Use italic font for scalar variables ( $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $I$ ,  $V$ ).

Use roman boldface font for two- and three-dimensional vectors:  $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{e}_x + y\mathbf{e}_y + z\mathbf{e}_z$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = \text{rot}\mathbf{A}$ .

Use roman standard font for functions ( $\sin x$ ,  $\arctan y$ ) and for chemical elements ( $\text{Pb}$ ,  $\text{NbSe}_2$ ,  $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-\delta}$ ).

Typographically distinguish matrices, vectors and operators to avoid confusion.

Combine references in a single list at the end of the paper. Provide full bibliographic information, including all author names for references with up to ten authors, title, volume and issue, pages or article number, year of publication, and DOI. For more than ten, up to 20 names can be listed followed by *et al.* as appropriate.

Number the references consecutively in the order in which they are cited. Provide sufficient information to enable the reader to locate cited items not available in the published literature (for example, report, books, conference proceedings).

Footnote comments<sup>1</sup> are also acceptable.

Figures should preferably be in PDF format, or in EPS, JPG, or PNG formats, in either vector or raster types (better than 300 dpi). Simple figures can be embedded in the text (see figure 1). Figures consisting of several panels are recommended to be organized as two-column-wide figure (see figure 2). Please note that all labels, numbers, and legends in the figures should have the font sizes close to the font size of the main text (9–10 pt).

<sup>1</sup>The example of the footnote comment.

Simple mathematical formulas  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$  and  $z = re^{i\varphi}$  can be embedded in the text.

Example of a single-line formula (see Eq. (1))

$$E = mc^2. \quad (1)$$

Complicated mathematical expressions can be presented in the form of a two-line formula (see Eq. (2))

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \hat{H} \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t),$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2m} \left( -i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \mathbf{A} \right)^2 + U(\mathbf{r}). \quad (2)$$

Please note that the 'multline' environment requires the amsmath package

There are some examples of citations. Experimental methods<sup>1–3</sup> are crucial in physics because they allow scientists to test hypotheses and validate theories. Millikan demonstrated the discreteness of electrical charge.<sup>1</sup> Davisson and Germer [2] studied electron diffractions in crystals. Abbott *et al.* [3] reported on the detection of gravitational waves.

## Conclusion

Please summarize the concluding remarks.

## Acknowledgements

Add the acknowledgements for all persons who help with the manuscript or research project as well as to scientific foundations, grants, and fellowships.

## Supporting Information

This part is optional.

## Information regarding all authors

In the order of appearance:

A. B. First, Affiliation(s), ORCID number, Colab ID (optional)

C. D. Second, Affiliation(s), ORCID number, Colab ID (optional)

E. F. Thrid, Affiliation(s), ORCID number, Colab ID (optional)

All repeating affiliations will be grouped following proof preparation. All ORCID numbers will be added as hyperlinks to their corresponding webpages.

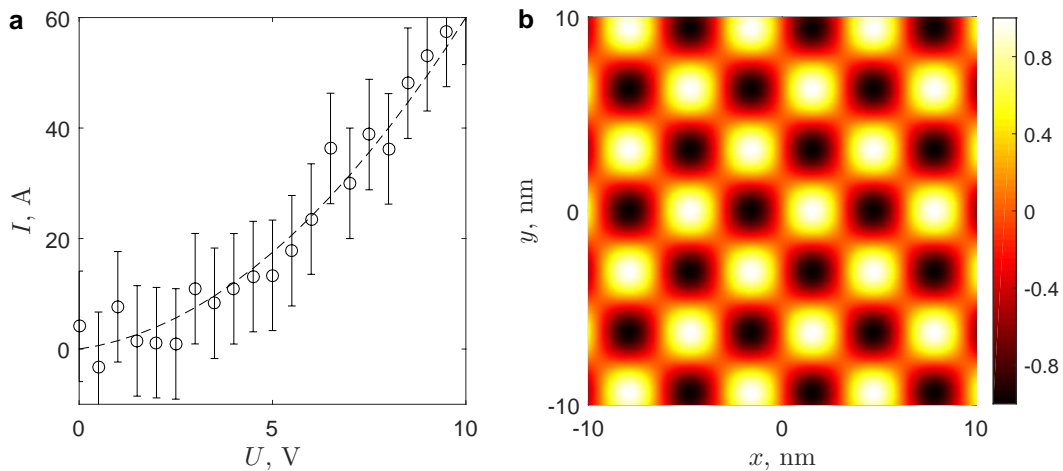


Figure 2: Example of two-column-wide figure: **a** – Typical scattering plot with error bars; **b** – Typical two-dimensional image with colobar.

## 120 Corresponding author(s)

A. B. First, e-mail address / phone number (optional)

## 122 References

- [1] Millikan R. A. *On the Elementary Electrical Charge and the Avogadro Constant*. Phys. Rev., vol. 2, 109 (1913); DOI: 10.1103/PhysRev.2.109.
- [2] Davisson C., Germer L. H. *Diffraction of Electrons by a Crystal of Nickel*. Phys. Rev., vol. 30, 705 (1927); DOI: 10.1103/PhysRev.30.705.
- [3] Abbott B. P., Abbott R., Abbott T. D., Abernathy M. R., Acernese F., Ackley K., Adams C., Adams T., Addesso P. *et al.* (LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration) *Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Black Hole Merger*. Phys. Rev. Lett. vol. 116, 061102 (2016); DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.116.061102.
- [4] Sawada J., Akopyan F., Cassidy A. S., Taba B. *et al.* *Truenorth ecosystem for brain-inspired computing: scalable systems, software, and applications*. SC '16: Proceedings of the International Conference for High Performance Computing, Networking, Storage and Analysis, Salt Lake City, USA, pp. 130-141 (2016); DOI: 10.1109/sc.2016.11.