TITLE

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Abstract. This document serves as a template for preparing manuscripts that adhere to Springer Verlag's Lecture Notes in Computer Science (LNCS) style specifications.

1 Introduction

In the introduction one would talk about the general context of the research, its motivation for doing it, and what the key points are, which will be discussed in this article.

References are added through a bibliography file (e.g., References.bib), so that one has easy access to referenced items [1].

2 Related Work

Usually, the section on related work comes next, where one discusses research by other groups that is directly or indirectly related to the experiments, implementations, etc that is presented here.

2.1 Literature Overview

An overview of current literature can be given.

Pre-1980s Literature. Sometimes it is hard to come by literature older than 25 years.

This is a paragraph format. The `paragraph` format is used as a section heading one level below `subsubsection`, which is the one used in the paragraph immediately preceeding this text.

⋆ Here one can add additional information about the author.
⋆⋆ And here's another footnote, if that's necessary.

2.2 Framework

The framework consists of seven parts:

1. Components,
2. Environment,
3. Energy,
4. Assembly Protocol,
5. Spatial Relationship,
6. Localized Communication, and
7. Rule Set.

$$C \text{ fits } D \rightarrow C + D, \text{and} \tag{1}$$
$$E \text{ fits } F \rightarrow E + F. \tag{2}$$

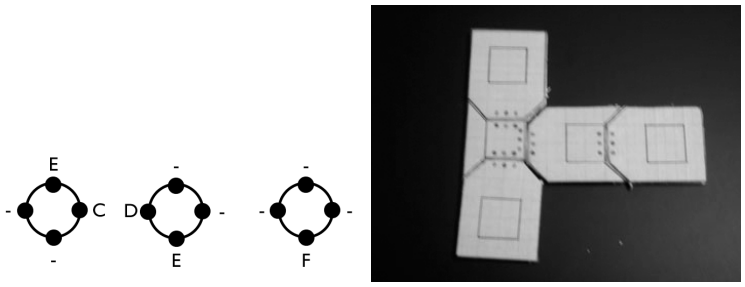

Fig. 1. This figure serves as an illustration of how to include a EPS (extended PostScript) graphics file into the document. Note that no extension needs to be specified for any of the graphics files.

3 Conclusions

Here we conclude what we have presented in this research article, which usually consists of a summary of the key findings and a possible outlook on what to do next.

Acknowledgements

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Table 1. Physical encodings

Physical Encoding #	Shape	Magnetic Encoding
0	Neutral	(none)
1	Lock	000
2	Lock	001
3	Lock	010
4	Lock	100
5	Key	011
6	Key	101
7	Key	110
8	Key	111

References

1. Alon, U., Surette, M.G., Barkai, N., Leibler, S.: Robustness in bacterial chemotaxis. Nature **397**(6715) (1999) 168–71

Table 2. System design for the five experiments

	System Design		**Desired Entity**	
Experiments	Component Types (right, top, left, bottom)	Rules	Number of Components	Symmetric vs. Asymmetric
Line	Type 1: (A, -, A, -) Type 2: (B, -, -, -)	A fits B forceX breaks A+B	3	symmetric
T-shape	Type1: (A, -, A, C) Type2: (-, B, -, -) Type3: (-, D, -, A)	A fits B C fits D forceX breaks A+B forceX breaks C+D	5	symmetric and asymmetric
L-shape	Type1: (A, C, -, -) Type2: (-, -, B, -) Type3: (-, E, -, D) Type4: (-, -, -, F)	A fits B C fits D E fits F forceX breaks A+B forceX breaks C+D forceX breaks E+F	4	asymmetric
Open Square	Type 1: (A, C, -, -) Type 2: (H, -, B, -) Type 3: (-, -, B, -) Type 4: (G, -, -, H)	A fits B C fits D E fits F G fits H forceX breaks A+B forceX breaks C+D forceX breaks E+F forceX breaks G+H	8	symmetric
Y-shape	Type 1: (A, -, E, C) Type 2: (-, D, -, G) Type 3: (B, -, -, G) Type 4: (-, -, F, G) Type 5: (-, -, -, H)	A fits B C fits D E fits F G fits H forceX breaks A+B forceX breaks C+D forceX breaks E+F forceX breaks G+H	7	symmetric and asymmetric