

Sample manuscript for SCPMA

A. Author^{1*}, B. Author^{2*}, C. Author¹,
D. Author¹, and E. Author¹

¹Department, University, City, Postal code, Country;;

²For example: Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China

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keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3

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1 Manuscript preparation and submission

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*Corresponding authors (A. Author, email: zz@scichina.org; B. Author, email:

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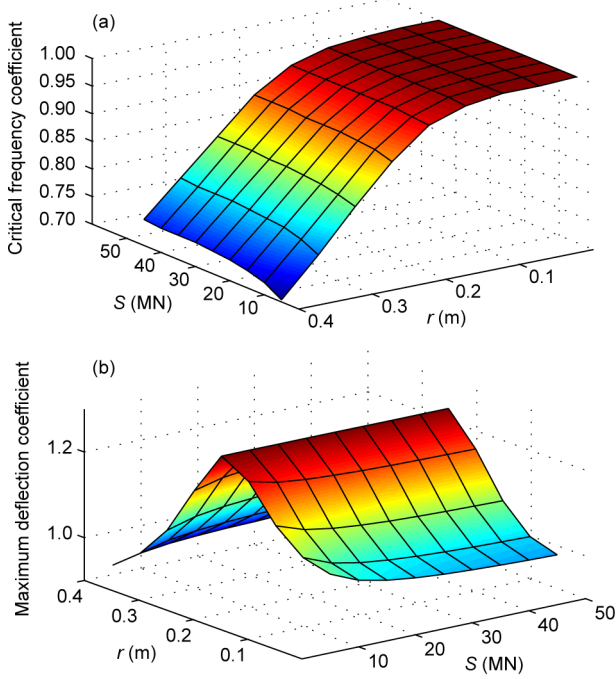


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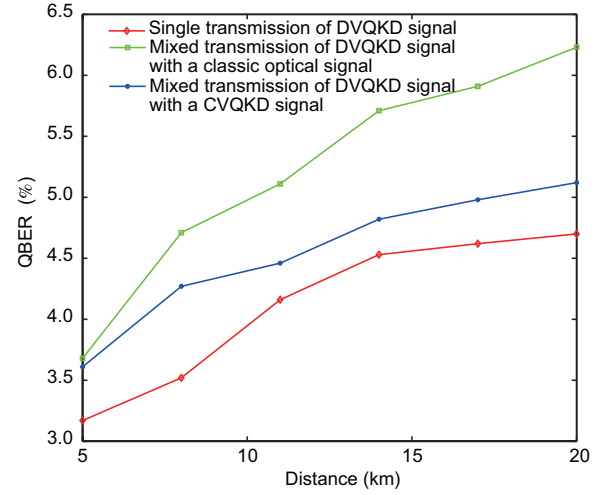


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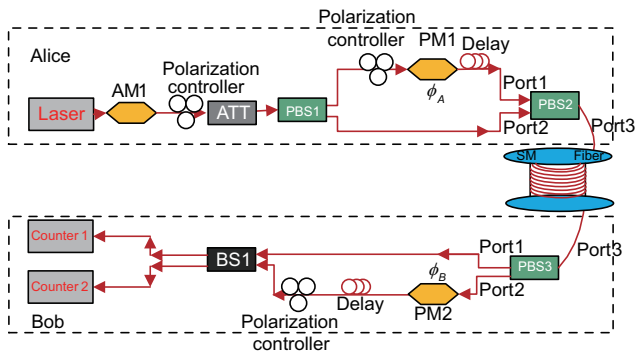


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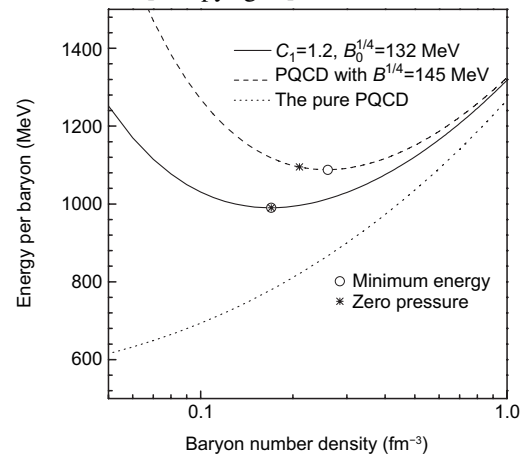


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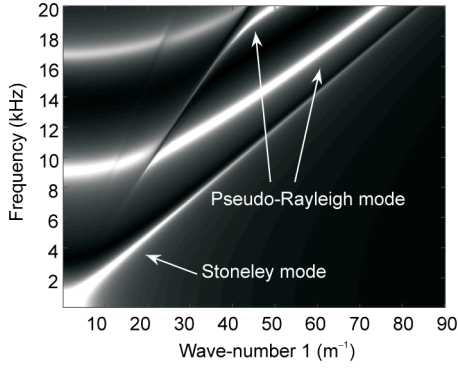


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Separate tables (numbered with Roman numerals in the order of their appearance in the text) should be used for all tabular material. Tables must be embedded in the article file, not uploaded like figure files. The structure should be clear. Use simple column headings and include units of measure. Table captions are positioned above the table and should be styled as “Table 1 This is a table caption.” A caption should make its table intelligible without reference to the text. Capitalize the first word in the table headings and subheadings.

Table 1 FPGA resource utilization

FPGA device	ArriaV 5AGXFB3H4F35C4N
Logic utilization (in ALMs)	83845/136880 (61%)
Total registers	83534
Total pins	41/656 (6%)
Total block memory bits	2350280/17674240 (13%)
Total PLLs	2/36 (6%) ¹⁾

¹⁾ spacecraft will hit earth on way back since $r_p < r_{earth}$

6.3 Multimedia submissions

Multimedia files can be included in the online version of published papers. All such files are peer reviewed. When published, these files can be viewed by clicking on a link from the figure caption, provided that the reader has a video player installed, such as Windows Media PlayerTM, Quick Time

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- When incorporating multimedia, note that the paper should be written so that the printed version can be understood on its own.
- Submit all multimedia files initially with the manuscript.
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7 Equations

Equations need to be editable so we recommend that you create them with Mathtype. An equation is numerically numbered (Arabic numeral), and has the number put on its right side, as eqs. (1)–(3). Don’t use the method “begin{eqnarray}”.

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + f^{-1}(r)dr^2 + r^2 d\tilde{x}_i^2, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_K = & \left(\frac{\chi}{f_\chi} \right)^2 D_\mu K^\dagger D^\mu K - \left(\frac{\chi}{f_\chi} \right)^3 m_K^2 K^\dagger K \\ & - \frac{2iN_c}{5f_\pi^2} B^\mu (D_\mu K^\dagger K - K^\dagger D_\mu K), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} : & i f_\pi^2 g_{\mu\nu} \delta^{ab} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \langle \phi_\pi^2 \rangle \right), \\ \text{(ii)} : & -i f_\pi^2 \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \delta^{ab} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \langle \phi_\pi^2 \rangle \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

When a numbered equation has more than one part and that (those) part(s) consecutively follow, then they are indicated as follows:

$$f(r) = -\frac{r^2}{4\alpha} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{8\alpha}{\ell^2} - \frac{16\alpha M}{r^3} + \frac{8\alpha Q^2}{r^4}} \right], \quad (4)$$

$$ds^2 \rightarrow \frac{r^2}{\ell^2} (-dt^2 + dx_i^2) + \frac{\ell^2}{r^2} dr^2, \quad (5a)$$

$$\ell^2 = \frac{\ell^2(1 + \sqrt{1 + 8\alpha/\ell^2})}{2}. \quad (5b)$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{\ell^2}{z^2} [-H(z)dt^2 + H^{-1}(z)dz^2 + dx_i^2], \quad (5c)$$

Table 2 Comparison with related works

	This work	Ref. [1]	Ref. [2]	Ref. [12, 13]
Image	8-bit mono	8-bit mono	8-bit color	8-bit mono
Algorithm	MRID based	LBP based	Color tracking	HOG-LBP
Resolution	750 × 480	128 × 128	512 × 512	N/A
Environment setting	Outdoor/indoor, Complex sceneries, Changing illumination, Abrupt rotation	Indoor, Certain sceneries, Changing illumination	Indoor, Certain sceneries, Changing illumination	Outdoor/indoor, Certain sceneries, Changing illumination
Robustness	Best	Common	Worst	Common
Tracking Method	Learning	No learning	No learning	Learning
Frequency (MHz)	100	50	151.2	N/A
Processing speed (fps)	1200	1000	2000	N/A

If, however, they do not follow consecutively, primes are used:

$$f(r) = -\frac{r^2}{4\alpha} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{8\alpha}{r^2} - \frac{16\alpha M}{r^3} + \frac{8\alpha Q^2}{r^4}} \right], \quad (6)$$

$$ds^2 \rightarrow \frac{r^2}{\ell^2} (-dt^2 + dx_i^2) + \frac{\ell^2}{r^2} dr^2, \quad (7a)$$

$$\ell^2 = \frac{l^2(1 + \sqrt{1 + 8\alpha/l^2})}{2}. \quad (7b)$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{l^2}{z^2} [-H(z)dt^2 + H^{-1}(z)dz^2 + dx_i^2], \quad (7')$$

$$H(z) = 1/4\alpha \left[\sqrt{1 + 8\alpha - 16\alpha Mz^3} - 1 \right]. \quad (7'')$$

8 References

1. For an author's name, full spelling of family name appears after abbreviation of given name, and it should include the full list of authors.

2. For correct abbreviations of journal titles, refer to ISO, e.g., Sci. Bull for Science Bulletin, Sci. China-Phys. Mech. Astron. for *SCIENCE CHINA Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy*.

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8. Reference citations in the text should be identified by numbers in square brackets. Some examples:

(i) Negotiation research spans many disciplines [1].

(ii) This result was later contradicted by Becker and Seligman [2].

(iii) This effect has been widely studied [3-7].

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Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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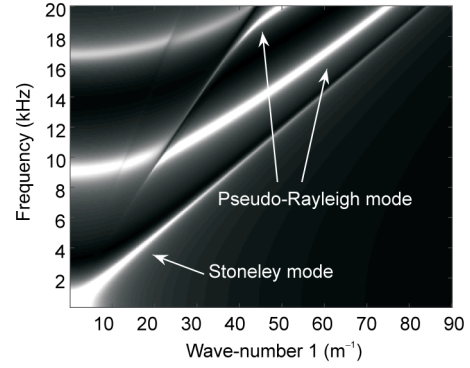


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Appendix

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If there is more than one appendix, the headings are set as:

A1 Description

A2 Description

Subheadings in an Appendix are labeled 1, 2, etc. In appendices, the equation's numbering starts over as eqs. (a1)-(a3).

Figure a1 This is a figure in Appendix. Table a1 This is a table in Appendix.

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G\langle T_{\mu\nu} \rangle, \quad (\text{a1})$$

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + f^{-1}(r)dr^2 + r^2 d\tilde{x}_i^2, \quad (\text{a2})$$

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + f^{-1}(r)dr^2 + r^2 d\tilde{x}_i^2, \quad (\text{a3})$$

When a numbered equation has more than one part and that (those) part(s) consecutively follow, then they are indicated as follows:

$$f(r) = -\frac{r^2}{4\alpha} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{8\alpha}{l^2} - \frac{16\alpha M}{r^3} + \frac{8\alpha Q^2}{r^4}} \right], \quad (\text{a4a})$$

$$ds^2 \rightarrow \frac{r^2}{\ell^2} (-dt^2 + dx_i^2) + \frac{\ell^2}{r^2} dr^2, \quad (\text{a4b})$$

$$\ell^2 = \frac{l^2(1 + \sqrt{1 + 8\alpha/l^2})}{2}. \quad (\text{a4c})$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{l^2}{z^2} [-H(z)dt^2 + H^{-1}(z)dz^2 + dx_i^2], \quad (\text{a4d})$$

Table A3 Some typical quantities calculated in different models with several particle numbers N , where H_{cri} denotes the Hamiltonian at the critical point of the U(5)-O(6) transition. Some typical quantities calculated in different models with several particle numbers N , where H_{cri} denotes the Hamiltonian at the critical point of the U(5)-O(6) transition

	H_{cri}		H_A		β^4	E(5)
	$N=16$	$N=1024$	$N=16$	$N=1024$		
E_{4_1}/E_{2_1}	2.13	2.10	1.95	2.19	2.09	2.20
E_{0_2}/E_{2_1}	2.80	2.46	2.68	3.02	2.39	3.03
$\frac{B(E2; 4_1 \rightarrow 2_1)}{B(E2; 2_1 \rightarrow 0_1)}$	1.66	1.81	1.61	1.67	1.82	1.68
$\frac{B(E2; 0_2 \rightarrow 2_1)}{B(E1; 2_1 \rightarrow 0_1)}$	0.98	1.35	0.64	0.86	1.41	0.86