

mobility in the channel,  $t$  the oxide thickness and  $V_{GS}$  the gate voltage [2]. Make sure that all symbols are defined unambiguously. When confusion may arise, add the units of the parameters between parentheses. Use SI and derived units only [3].

Equations should be placed into the left column of a two-columns table without frame lines. Use the right column for the equation number and a spacing of 6 pt above and below.

Long equations that normally span more than one column should be wrapped over more lines, broken at a suitable place by arithmetic symbols ( $=$ ,  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $\times$ ) as separator. An example is equation (2) about the surface heat flux per unit area along a flat plate [4]

$$P_f''(x) = 0.538 \kappa_f \left( \frac{Pr}{v} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left( \frac{\tau_w(x)}{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \int_0^x \left\{ \int_{x_1}^x \sqrt{\frac{\tau_w(\xi)}{\mu}} d\xi \right\}^{-\frac{1}{3}} \frac{\partial T_w(x_1)}{\partial x_1} dx_1. \quad (2)$$

Equations are considered part of the previous sentence and should, when appropriate, have a period or a comma after them, as in (2).

Note that punctuation of equations must follow the normal rules of grammar. Therefore, for example, equations can be followed by a dot only if the sentence is finished.

Very short equations that are not further referred to may be inserted in line with the text, for instance  $R = V/I$ . Make sure that all variables are in italic, also when used in the main body.

Note that the font size for equations is 10 pt and that it must be reduced to 70 % and 60 % in the case of subscript/superscript and sub-subscript/superscript respectively.

Mind proper notations. Some typical errors or wrong formats should be avoided at the very beginning:

- variables must be italic:  $V_2$
- numbers and units not: 3 V
- space between value and unit: 3 kHz, 10 %, 5 °C
- units never between square brackets [...].

## 6. ABOUT REFERENCES AND CITATIONS

References are limited to published works or papers that have been accepted for publication and should give full bibliographical information. They are placed in the section References at the end of the manuscript, in order of their appearance in the text.

References are cited in the text by a number between square brackets. Ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list and vice versa.

Citation of multiple or consecutive references must follow the notation [1], [2], [4] or [1]-[3], respectively.

Unpublished results and personal communications may be included in the reference section following the standard reference style and should include a substitution of the publication date with either "Unpublished results" or "Personal communication".

Citation of a reference as "in press" implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

The format of references is as follows:

- a. For journal articles: Initials and last name(s) of each author, Title of article (first word only capitalized), Journal title, volume number, (year), pages.

- b. Book references: Author(s) as above, Title of book (main words capitalized), publisher, city of publication, year, ISBN.
- c. For a chapter in an edited book: Author(s) as above, Title of article (first word only capitalized), in: Title of book (main words capitalized). Editor(s). Publisher, city of publication, year, ISBN, pages.
- d. Conference proceedings: Initials and last names of each author, Title of article (first word only capitalized), name of the conference, place, country, date, pages.
- e. Links to web content, for example freely downloadable papers, can be included as shown in [5].
- f. Where available, DOIs of references must be added as shown in [1].
- g. References that are not in English, must be followed by the language, for example, in the form [In Italian] as shown in [7].

There is a section break at the end of the paper (after the references) so that the content of the last page is equally divided between the two columns.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The concluding section contains the major achievements of the research presented in the manuscript. It should be concise but informative. When numerical results are an essential part of the research, for instance a wider measurement range, higher uncertainty [6], they should be included in the conclusions.

Notice that conclusions are not the same as an abstract.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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