

Table 1. Overview of styles and font sizes used in this template.

Section	Font	Size (pt)	Format	Special
Title	Calibri	20	bold	Only first letter is capital
Authors	Calibri	12	bold	
Affiliation and email address	Calibri	9	italic	
Abstract text	Calibri	9	normal	
Keywords	Calibri	8	normal	label in bold
Citation	Calibri	8	normal	label in bold
Editor	Calibri	8	normal	label in bold
Dates	Calibri	8	normal	label in bold
Copyright	Calibri	8	normal	label in bold
Funding	Calibri	8	normal	label in bold
Corresponding author	Calibri	8	normal	label in bold
First-level Section headings	Calibri	10	Bold	numbered, all caps
Subsection headings	Calibri	9	Bold	outline numbered
Body text	Garamond	10	normal	justified
Acknowledgements, Appendix	Garamond	10	normal	as body text
Footnotes ¹	Calibri	8	normal	as body text
Equations	Garamond/Symbol	10	italic	numbered
Equations (subscript/superscript)	Garamond/Symbol	70% of 10	italic	numbered
Equations (sub-subscript/superscript)	Garamond/Symbol	60% of 10	italic	numbered
Table text	Calibri	8	normal	bold headings
Figures	Calibri	9	normal	centred
Captions of figures and tables	Calibri	8	normal	justified
References	Garamond	9	normal	numbered

caption label will not be automatically updated, the author can place the cursor in the caption number and press the key F9 to update it (with the suitable setting in the options the number background turns grey because it is a "field code").

If the author wants to use automatic caption numbering but creates captions from scratch, he/she can right click on the picture or table and select "Insert Caption" from the pop-up menu. A window will be displayed where one can choose the label "Figure" or "Table" and insert the caption text. If those labels are not in the dropdown list the author can add them by using the "New Label" button.

5. ABOUT EQUATIONS

All equations should be numbered consecutively throughout the paper. Do not use outline numbering per section.

Numbers are placed between parentheses aligned right, and without a label, see equation (1) as an example, expressing the saturation current I_D in a MOSFET transistor [2]:

$$I_D = \frac{W \mu \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{ox} V_{GS}^2}{2 L t}, \quad (1)$$

where W is the channel width, L the channel length, ε_0 the dielectric constant of free space and ε_{ox} of the oxide, μ is the 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]

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

Table 2. Example of a small table.

Section	Font
Title	Calibri
Authors	Calibri
Affiliation and email address	Calibri
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Keywords	Calibri
Citation	Calibri
Editor	Calibri
Dates	Calibri
Copyright	Calibri
Funding	Calibri
Corresponding author	Calibri
First-level Section headings	Calibri
Subsection headings	Calibri

¹ Footnotes must be kept short, preferably not more than 3 lines.