This is the title (Style: Paper Title)

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affiliation and contact info as before  
more names would be on a new row  
(Style: Name+org+contact)

Abstract—This is a single paragraph overview of your prototype electronic device (or your idea for one) and the problem it aims to solve. (Style: Paper Abstract.)

# Introduction / Background (Sytle: Heading 1)

Start with an introduction or by providing the background which a reader will need to have in mind to understand your proposed prototype device.

# Related work

Make sure to cover existing work that is relevant, and cite the relevant references which should be listed in the References section at the end of the paper.

# Imagined or existing prototype sketches/drawings/photos

## Use subsections if the structure helps (Heading 2)

The details of the imagined or existing prototype should be described in body text. Explain what components and materials you have used or intend to use, including part numbers where possible. If the components are hard to source explain where you got them from. Explain how you built or intend to build the prototype.

Include lots of diagrams, sketches, photographs etc. – as many as possible! Paste them inline into the document; don’t worry about adding figure numbers and captions if it feels too complicated, but make sure the text directly above or below each image explains what is in each image. Insert a link to an online video if you think that could be useful.

## Here is another subsection

It may be useful to split this section into subsections to make the description more structured/clearer.

Alternatively/additionally, feel free to add an extra main section if that structure is useful.

# Responsible innovation

Be sure to include a section explaining your perspective on responsible innovation, i.e. your thoughts and plans around how your research will be responsible for adding value to society. As part of this, you will probably want to consider the environmental sustainability implications of your work and the proposed prototype.

# Author bio(s) / experiences

This section is not expected to be ‘blind’. You may clearly identify yourself in this section if necessary.

Talk about what motivates you, what inspired your research and/or your background. In particular, mention your key skills and areas of expertise and list relevant projects you have been involved in previously. Links (URLs) to projects that you have been involved in are welcome. Feel free to include a list of any papers you have written or contributed to, especially if they relate to the prototype you are presenting.

# Acknowledgements

Make sure to acknowledge anyone who funded or contributed to your work.

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgement” in the UK is with an “e” after the “g”.

# Refernces

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# Formatting instructions

The template is used to format your paper and style the text.

## Spacing

Please endeavour to stick to the margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts that are prescribed. Try not to use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns – ideally to only one return at the end of each paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination in the paper or number text headings – the template will do that for you. Remember that these specifications anticipate your paper as one part of the proceedings for an event, and not as an independent document.

## Abbreviations and acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even if they have been mentioned in the abstract. Do not use abbreviations in the title or headings if possible.

## Units

* Use the International System of Units (SI) wherever possible; English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.
* Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m2”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.
* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”.

## Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font. To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are positioned flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence.

*a**b* 

Note that the equation is centred using a centre tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

## Some common mistakes

* Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
* Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
* The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is .

## Authors and affiliations

**The template is designed for, but not limited to, three authors.** Author names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This is the author sequence that will be used in future citations.

### For papers with more than three authors: Add author names horizontally, moving to extra rows if needed.

### For papers with fewer than three authors: To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

#### Selection: Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

#### Change number of columns: Select the Columns icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select the correct number of columns from the selection palette.

#### Deletion: Delete the author and affiliation lines for extra authors.

## Headings and other document elements

Capitalise only the first word of the title and of headings.

Do not manually change text style such as font size and italics; instead use the built-in style appropriate for a given document element.

## Figures and tables

Large figures and tables may span across both columns – to do this, insert a section break in Word (Layout 🡪 Breaks 🡪 Continuous) and define that section as single column. Insert another section breat to return to two-columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table headings should appear above the tables.

1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

Example of a figure caption. (Style: *figure caption*)

## Citations

The template will number citations consecutively within brackets when they are added to the References section. To automatically link to these from within the body of the paper, use Insert 🡪 Cross-reference, select Reference type as ‘Numbered item’ and Insert reference to ‘Paragraph number’. Then scroll down the list to find the relevant reference, select it and click ‘Insert’.

Sentence punctuation should follow the bracket . Refer simply to the reference number, as in —do not use “Ref. ” or “reference ” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference was the first ...”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list.

If there are one or two authors, give all authors’ names; if there are three or more authors only give the first author’s name and use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” . Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” . Repeat whatever capitalisation is used in the original paper title.

# References for formatting instructions

1. G. Eason et al., “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. *(references)*
2. J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
3. I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
4. K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
5. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
6. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

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