Users’ Meeting Template

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Abstract

These instructions give you guidelines for preparing abstracts for NSRRC users’ meeting. Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. Please use this document as a “template” to prepare your abstract. For submission guidelines, follow instructions on the paper submission system as well as the Conference website. The abstract paper should be a summary of your work (including abstract, short introduction and some results).

Keywords - List key keywords here. No more than 5.

-----For poster session only, please stop here. The above content should not exceed 1 page.-----
-----For poster contest, please complete the following sections. The file should be 2 pages long.-----

Introduction

The submission deadline for extended abstracts is June 15, 2012. Abstracts must be submitted as Word files.

Experiments

Submission Information

Send your Word file(s) (and any questions you may have) to user@nsrrc.org.tw

Your e-mail must include the submitting author's name and e-mail address.

Results

Please try to limit the file name (before the file’s extension) to 8 characters.

Discussion

ABSTRACT LENGTH: Two pages for contributed presentations (including any graphics/tables, figures and references), single spaced on 8.5 in. x 11 in. This length is based on an abstract format of two columns, each 3.25 in. wide. Please do not number pages.

FORMATS: These are guidelines. Except for the text in “Acknowledgments” below, they are not required, but we would appreciate their use as much as possible.

TITLE TEXT: Title case (e.g., Synchrotron Radiation in Materials Science – 5), Times or Times New Roman 14 pt.


Introduction

Experiments

Results

Discussion

Acknowledgments

References

AUTHOR LIST: Group authors: first initial, middle initial, complete last name (please use “and” before final name), with superscript number after comma (Yen-Ting Liu¹, Hsin-Yi Lee²,3*, and San-Yuan Chen²).

AUTHOR INSTITUTIONS: Grouped separately from names, with institution, city, state, and country. Preface each institution with a superscripted number matched to the superscripted number for the appropriate author name, i.e., ¹ National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center, Hsinchu 30076, Taiwan


GRAPHICS: Figures embedded in the paper in conjunction with figure captions.

If you have questions about any of the above, please e-mail to hylee@nsrrc.org.tw

---Fig. 1., Fig. 2., etc.

FIGURE NUMBERS AND FILES: Enter figure numbers in text and captions as Fig. 1., Fig. 2., etc.
Fig. 3. Intensity distribution of a (002) radial scan spectrum of LCMO/LNO superlattice films.

Units
Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.)
Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.

Some Common Mistakes
The word “data” is plural, not singular. In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like “this period.” A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you mean something that alternates). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.” 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.” The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example.” And finally, use “it is” rather than the contraction “it’s,” and note that “its” is the possessive form.

Acknowledgments
The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g.” Try to avoid the stilted expression, “One of us (R. B. G.) thanks …” Instead, try “R.B.G. thanks …”

References