Article Title (Public Science Framework-Title)

Author’s Name\textsuperscript{1}, *, Author’s Name\textsuperscript{1, 2}

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Abstract

Abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline, and is often used to help the readers quickly ascertain the paper’s purpose and significance. For a qualified abstract, the length of it should be adequate (no more than 400 words and no less than 40 words). In order to achieve preciseness and clearness, authors are encouraged to write the abstract in one paragraph. In addition, it’s better not to use symbols like superscripts, subscripts, and formulas in the abstract.

Keywords

Keyword One, Keyword Two, Keyword Three, Keyword Four, Keyword Five, Keyword Six, Keyword Seven, Keyword Eight

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1. Introduction

This template is presented to give authors specific instructions. Authors should read and understand the template before submitting a paper to Public Science Framework. For the purpose of efficient cooperation, the following requirements should be met: First, for the convenience and high efficiency of typesetting, manuscripts submitted should be in MS Word 2003/2007/2010, and PDF files will not be accepted. Second, it is suggested that the manuscript submitted should be no less than 4 pages and no more than 25 pages. Most importantly, submitted manuscript must be the original work of the author.

2. Main Body

2.1. Overview of the Template

In this part, the requirements of this template will be described step by step. Authors should pay attention to each part so as to get a clear understanding of the basic points.

2.2. Titles and Author’s Information

The article title should not exceed two lines after typesetting. In other words, the title should not exceed 25 words. No punctuation is needed at the end of the title.

Titles in other parts: There should be at least 3 first-level headings, for example, “1. Introduction”, “2. Materials and Experiments” and “3. Conclusions and Results”.

To explain the ideas and significance clearly, at least 2 second-level headings should be presented, for example, “2.1. Materials and Methods” and “2.2. Contrast and Comparison”.

Authors’ names: They should all be written in English without abbreviations. And no professional titles should be included in the names. In addition, authors are required to mark the corresponding author with “*”, which should be on the top right of the corresponding author’s name.

2.2.1. Abstract

Abstract: generally, there are 40 to 400 words in this part, without pictures, tables, formulas, superscripts or subscripts.

2.2.2. Keywords

Keywords: in general, there are 3 to 8 keywords or key phrases. All the keywords should be separated by commas.

* Corresponding author
E-mail address: xxx (correspond author’s name)
3. Figures, Tables and Formulas

3.1. Figures
The figures in the article should be clear, readable and of good quality. If there are two or more figures, they should be numbered successively. Moreover, each figure should have its caption. The caption should be editable and outside of each figure.

Figure 1. Current situation

3.2. Tables
Like the description of figures above, all tables should have concise titles. Moreover, the tables should be numbered successively, such as “Table 1”, “Table 2” and so on.

Table 1. Different types of materials

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Row A</th>
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Besides, tables occupying more than one printed page should be avoided. What’s more, tables must be cell-based without picture elements, text boxes or tabs. Therefore, authors should make sure that the files conform to the points above when preparing the tables for publication.

Table 2. Results for the composition

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</table>

3.3. Formulas
Formulas play an important role in explaining authors’ ideas or points. So all formulas presented in the article should be clear, editable and not in boldface. Furthermore, the formulas should be numbered in succession. As shown below, the numbers are put after the formulas.

\[ A + B = C \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)
\[ C_2H_5OH + 3O_2 = 2CO_2 + 3H_2O \]  \hspace{1cm} (2)
\[ M + N = P \]  \hspace{1cm} (3)

4. Conclusions and Results
Conclusions and results are necessary for a qualified article. In this part, authors arrive at the conclusion and present results, which help summarize the points authors have made. What’s more, this part allows authors to have a final say on the issues they raised in the article, to synthesize the thoughts, to demonstrate the significance of ideas and to propel readers to a new view of the subject.

References
No number is needed for the title “References”. The references are numbered successively with brackets, like [1], [2]. In principle, only published or accepted manuscripts should be included in the reference list. So papers that have been submitted but not yet accepted should not be cited. Also limited citation of unpublished work should be included in the body of the text only as “unpublished data.” In addition, all “personal communications” citations should be supported by a letter from the relevant authors. Meanwhile, several points should be noticed:

(1) No pictures or formulas should be presented in references.
(2) At least 10 items of references should be included so as to make authors’ study profound and meaningful.
(3) Alphabetical or numbered list of references: the references can be presented in numerical or in alphabetical order.
(4) The basic pattern for the article references is: author name, title of article, journal name, volume number, starting and ending page numbers.

Acknowledgements
As shown in the template, the titles of the main body should be numbered. But no number is needed for “Acknowledgements”. Generally, the acknowledgements are often put at the end of an article, namely, between the
conclusion and references, which give authors an opportunity to express gratitude to those who assisted with preparation or study of the paper.

References


