TITLE OF YOUR EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Authors Name/s per 1st Affiliation
line 1 (of Affiliation): dept. name of organization
line 2: name of organization, acronyms acceptable
line 3: City, Country
line 4: e-mail address if desired

Authors Name/s per 2nd Affiliation
dept. name of organization
name of organization
City, Country
e-mail address if desired

This template provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their extended abstracts. Abstracts should be one up to 3 pages long and must include at least one illustrative figure outlining the quality of the results. The quality of the abstracts will be assessed using averaged ratings for three equally important criteria, described as follows:

- Novelty: How novel is the SPH development to be presented this year compared with established state-of-the-art?

- Applicability / expected impact: Does the new research have high applicability in problems that could not be solved before or can now be solved with higher accuracy? Can this work encourage new developments and new applications?

- Improvements / quality of results: Does this work provide better results over the state-of-the-art (comparing with experiments, with previous SPH formulations or with other numerical solutions)? Does the new implementation present high efficiency when accelerating SPH code without losing accuracy? Does this work include a convergence analysis (if appropriate)?

I. Introduction (HEADLINES: TNR, 10PT)

This template provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their extended abstracts that must not exceed three 3 pages in English for the 19th SPHERIC World Conference. All extended abstracts must include the title, author(s) introduction, material and methods, results and discussion, conclusion, and references.

II. Ease Of Use

The text must be clearly stated and described in sufficient detail or with sufficient references and tailored for output on an A4-sized extended abstract

A. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is used to format your extended abstract and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them.

III. PREPARE YOUR EXTENDED ABSTRACT BEFORE STYLING

Before you begin to format your extended abstract, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

B. Units

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) 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".

- 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.

- 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". (bullet list)

C. 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 Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to be 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, as in

$$\alpha + \beta \quad = \quad \chi \qquad (1)$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center 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 . . ."

D. Some Common Mistakes

- The word "data" is plural, not singular.

- The subscript for total quantities, P_0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter "o".

- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or 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 really mean something that alternates).

- Do not use the word "essentially" to mean "approximately" or "effectively".

- In your paper title, if the words "that uses" can accurately replace the word the word 2using2, capitalize the "u"; if not, keep using lower-cased.

- 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 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".

IV. Using The Template

After the text edit has been completed, the extended abstract is ready for the template. Start by saving the template file with the name [SPHERIC_Zhuhai_extended_abstract_surname_name]. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your extended abstract using LaTeX commands and formatting tools.

A. Figures and Tables

Place figures and tables at the top and bottom columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures, table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1", even at the beginning of a sentence.

1) For author/s of only one affiliation (Heading 3) To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

   a) Selection (Heading 4): Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

   b) Change the number of columns: Modify the LaTeX document to use a single-column format for the author affiliations.

   c) Deletion: Remove the author and affiliation lines for the second affiliation.

2) For author/s of more than two affiliationsTo change the default, adjust the template as follows.

   a) Selection: Highlight all author and affiliation lines

   b) Change the number of columns: Modify the LaTeX document to use a multi-column format to accommodate additional affiliations.

   c) Highlight the author and affiliation lines of affiliation 1 and copy this selection.

   d) Formatting: Insert one hard return immediately after the last character of the last affiliation line. Then paste down the copy of affiliation 1. Repeat as necessary for each additional affiliation.

   e) Reassign the number of columns: Place your cursor to the right of the last character of the last affiliation line of an even-numbered affiliation (e.g., if there are five affiliations, place your cursor at the end of the fourth affiliation). Drag the cursor up to highlight all of the above author and affiliation lines. Go to the Column icon and select "2 Columns". If you have an odd number of affiliations, the final affiliation will be centered on the page; all previous will be in two columns.

B. Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your extended abstract. There are two types: component heads and text heads. Component heads identify the different components of your extended abstract and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES and, for these, the correct style to use is "Heading 5". Use "figure caption" for your Figure captions, and "table head" for your table title. Run-in heads, such as "Abstract", will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop-down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the extended abstract title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named "Heading 1", "Heading 2", "Heading 3", and "Heading 4" are prescribed.

C. Figures and Tables

1) *Positioning Figures and Tables:* Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1", even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE I
TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table	Table Column Head		
Head	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy		

Figure Labels: Use 8-point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity "Magnetization", or "Magnetization, M", not just "M". If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write "Magnetization (A/m)", not just "A/m". Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)", not "Temperature/K".

Acknowledgment
Avoid the stilted expression, "One of us (R. B. G.) thanks . . ." Instead, try "R. B. G. thanks", and also include sponsors acknowledgments.
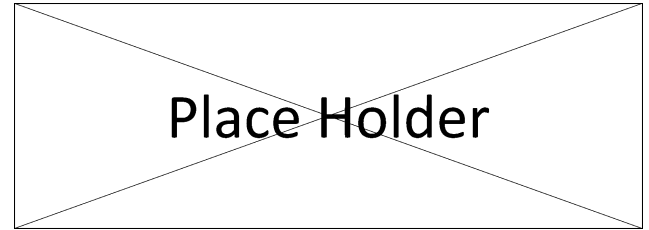

Fig. 1.   Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

Bibliography
The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [?]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [?]]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [?], do not use "Ref. [?]" or "reference [?]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [3] 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 reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors' names; do not use "et al.". Extended abstracts that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished" [?]. Extended abstracts that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [?]. Capitalize only the first word in an extended abstract title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For extended abstracts published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [?].

References

[1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, "On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions," Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955.
[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 extended abstract if known," unpublished.
[5] R. Nicole, "Title of extended abstract with only first word capitalized," J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
[6] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, "Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface," IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987. [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].