Title (use 14 point **Century** font)

First A. Author1,\*, Second B. Author2, … and Third C. Author3 (use 12 point Century font)

1Affiliation of First A. Author (use 10 point Century font)

2Affiliation of Second B. Author

3Affiliation of Third C. Author

|  |  |
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| **Article’s Information** | Abstract |
| Received:  XX.XX.20XX  Accepted:  XX.XX.20XX  Published:  XX.XX.20XX | These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for ANJS using Microsoft Word. The electronic file of your paper will be formatted further at ANJS. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. The abstract is preferred to contain a single paragraph of about 300 words maximum. For research articles, abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the work.  Make sure to format your paragraphs in single space format, use 10 point Century font. |
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| DOI: XXX | |
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1. Introduction (use 10 point Century font)

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be carefully reviewed and key publications cited. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research. References should be numbered in order of appearance and indicated by a numeral or numerals in square brackets—e.g., [1] or [2,3], or [4–6]. See the end of the document for further details on references.

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1. **Materials and Methods, or Preliminaries, or Basic Concepts, …**

The Materials and Methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on the published results. Please note that the publication of your manuscript implicates that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols associated with the publication available to readers. Please disclose at the submission stage any restrictions on the availability of materials or information. New methods and protocols should be described in detail while well-established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

Authors which needs for some preliminaries and basic concepts related and necessary to understand their work should give them in this section.

1. Theory and Formula

Other sections of the manuscript may can be formatted similarly. Sections may contain subheadings, which are divided into a numbered subsections.

3.1 Subsection title:

Bulleted lists look like this:

* First bullet;
* Second bullet;
* Third bullet.

Numbered lists can be added as follows:

1. First item;
2. Second item;
3. Third item.

The text continues here…

3.2 Subsection title:

The text continues here…

1. Results and Discussion

It should provide a concise and precise description of the theoretical and/or experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

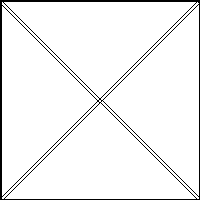
1. Conclusions

A conclusion section is compulsory. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions. Also, this section may contain a discussion of the obtained results and its comparison with the obtained results in other literatures.

***Figures, Tables and Schemes formatting***

Most charts graphs and tables are one column wide (do not exceed 8 cm width) or two-column width (do not exceed 17.5 cm width). We recommend that you avoid sizing figures less than one column wide, as extreme enlargements may distort your images and result in poor reproduction. Therefore, it is better if the image is slightly larger, as a minor reduction or enlargement in size should not have an adverse affect the quality of the image. Also, all figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

As an example for one column wide:



**Figure 1.** This is a figure. Schemes follow the same formatting.

**Table 1.** This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Title 1** | **Title 2** | **Title 3** |
| entry 1 | data | data |
| entry 2 | data | data 1 |

1 Tables may have a footer.

As an example of two-column width:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C:\Users\martin\Downloads\testFigure.tif | C:\Users\martin\Downloads\testFigure.tif |
| (**a**) | (**b**) |

**Figure 2.** This is a figure. Schemes follow another format. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as: (**a**) Description of what is contained in the first panel; (**b**) Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

**Table 2.** This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Title 1** | **Title 2** | **Title 3** | **Title 4** |
| entry 1 | data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| entry 2 | data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| entry 3 | data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| entry 4 | data | data | data |
| data | data | data |

***Formatting of Mathematical Components***

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). Use the equation editor to create the equation. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. Sometimes, in order to make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in the following equation:

…(1)

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. You may Italicize symbols if necessary. Do not abbreviate the word “equation” (e.g. do not refer to equation (1) as Eq.(1)).

The text following an equation need not be a new paragraph. Please punctuate equations as regular text.

Theorem-type environments (including propositions, lemmas, corollaries etc.) can be formatted as follows:

**Theorem 2.1.** Example text of a theorem. Theorems, propositions, lemmas, etc. should be numbered separately (i.e., Theorem 2.1, Theorem 2.2, …, Proposition 2.1, Proposition 2.2, …Lemma 2.1, …). Definitions, Examples and Remarks, … are formatted similarly.

Proofs of theorems, propositions, lemmas, … must be formatted as follows:

**Proof.** Text of the proof. Always finish a proof with the following symbol. ⏹

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**References**

References must be numbered in order of appearance in the text (including citations in tables and legends) and listed individually at the end of the manuscript. We recommend preparing the references with a bibliography software package, such as Mendeley, EndNote, ReferenceManager or Zotero to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references. If necessary, include the digital object identifier (DOI) for references where available.

In the text, reference numbers should be placed in square brackets [ ] and placed before the punctuation; for example [1], [1–3] or [1,3].

1. Author 1 A.B.; Author 2 C.D. and Author 3 E.F.; "Title of the article". Abbreviated Journal Name, Volume number (Issue number): page range, Year.
2. Author 1 A.B.; Author 2 B.C. and Author 3 E.F.; "Title of the chapter". In Book Title, 2nd ed.; Editor 1 A.B., Editor 2 C.D. and Editor 3 E.F., Eds.; Publisher: Publisher Location, Country, page range, Year.
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