

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Article Title

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Abstract

Abstracts must be able to stand alone and so cannot contain citations to the paper's references, equations, etc. An abstract must consist of a single paragraph and be concise. Because of online formatting, abstracts must appear as plain as possible.

Key words: Keyword1, Keyword2, Keyword3, Keyword4

1. Introduction

The introduction introduces the context and summarizes the manuscript. It is importantly to clearly state the contributions of this piece of work. The introduction introduces the context and summarizes the manuscript. It is importantly to clearly state the contributions of this piece of work. The introduction introduces the context and summarizes the manuscript. It is importantly to clearly state the contributions of this piece of work.

This is an example of a new paragraph with a numbered footnote¹ and a second footnote marker.²

2. This is an example for first level head - section head

Dorem falis untera mocelit, vandom ipsum claret nodis prelunix. Sintora velit ad nume dravicula sentor, quamin elit sed ornare pellivus. Curnis montel avora sit amet quistrum denari, vivamus tempor lacus vel urna commodo. Ameton visco relit nulla facelis, quis velit interdum coram purus. Netram felis euismod grana trentor, nulla lobortis sapien est (refer Section 5).

2.1. This is an example for second level head - subsection head

Dorem falis untera mocelit, vandom ipsum claret nodis prelunix. Sintora velit ad nume dravicula sentor, quamin elit sed ornare pellivus. Curnis montel avora sit amet quistrum denari, vivamus tempor lacus vel urna commodo. Ameton visco relit

nulla facelis, quis velit interdum coram purus. Netram felis euismod grana trentor, nulla lobortis sapien est.

2.1.1. This is an example for third level head - subsubsection head

Dorem falis untera mocelit, vandom ipsum claret nodis prelunix. Sintora velit ad nume dravicula sentor, quamin elit sed ornare pellivus. Curnis montel avora sit amet quistrum denari, vivamus tempor lacus vel urna commodo. Ameton visco relit nulla facelis, quis velit interdum coram purus. Netram felis euismod grana trentor, nulla lobortis sapien est. Vistula nec tenetur dis placarat, justo varius fermentum nulla eget. Nullam rhoncus doram nec felis convallis, placerat nunc quamus tellor.

This is an example for fourth level head - paragraph head

Dorem falis untera mocelit, vandom ipsum claret nodis prelunix. Sintora velit ad nume dravicula sentor, quamin elit sed ornare pellivus. Curnis montel avora sit amet quistrum denari, vivamus tempor lacus vel urna commodo. Ameton visco relit nulla facelis, quis velit interdum coram purus. Netram felis euismod grana trentor, nulla lobortis sapien est. Vistula nec tenetur dis placarat, justo varius fermentum nulla eget. Nullam rhoncus doram nec felis convallis, placerat nunc quamus tellor.

3. This is an example for first level head

3.1. This is an example for second level head - subsection head

3.1.1. This is an example for third level head - subsubsection head

Dorem falis untera mocelit, vandom ipsum claret nodis prelunix. Sintora velit ad nume dravicula sentor, quamin elit sed ornare pellivus. Curnis montel avora sit amet quistrum denari, vivamus tempor lacus vel urna commodo. Ameton visco relit

¹ <https://www.benchcouncil.org/>

² Example of footnote text.

nulla facelis, quis velit interdum coram purus. Netram felis euismod grana trentor, nulla lobortis sapien est. Vistula nec tenetur dis placarat, justo varius fermentum nulla eget. Nullam rhoncus doram nec felis convallis, placerat nunc quamus tellor.

This is an example for fourth level head - paragraph head
Dorem falis untera mocelit, vando ipsum claret nodis prelunix. Sintora velit ad nume dravicula sentor, quamin elit sed ornare pellivus. Curnis montel avora sit amet quistrum denari, vivamus tempor lacus vel urna commodo. Ameton visco relit nulla facelis, quis velit interdum coram purus. Netram felis euismod grana trentor, nulla lobortis sapien est. Vistula nec tenetur dis placarat, justo varius fermentum nulla eget. Nullam rhoncus doram nec felis convallis, placerat nunc quamus tellor.

4. Equations

Equations in $\text{\LaTeX}$ can either be inline or set as display equations. For inline equations use the $\$...\$$ commands. Eg: the equation $H\psi = E\psi$ is written via the command $\$H \backslash\psi = E \backslash\psi\$$.

For display equations (with auto generated equation numbers) one can use the equation or eqnarray environments:

$$\|\tilde{X}(k)\|^2 \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^p \|\tilde{Y}_i(k)\|^2 + \sum_{j=1}^q \|\tilde{Z}_j(k)\|^2}{p+q}, \quad (1)$$

where,

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig \frac{\lambda^a}{2} A_\mu^a$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a + gf^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c. \quad (2)$$

Notice the use of $\backslash\mathrm{nonumber}$ in the align environment at the end of each line, except the last, so as not to produce equation numbers on lines where no equation numbers are required. The $\backslash\mathrm{label}\{\}$ command should only be used at the last line of an align environment where $\backslash\mathrm{nonumber}$ is not used.

$$Y_\infty = \left(\frac{m}{\text{GeV}} \right)^{-3} \left[1 + \frac{3 \ln(m/\text{GeV})}{15} + \frac{\ln(c_2/5)}{15} \right]. \quad (3)$$

The class file also supports the use of $\backslash\mathrm{mathbb}\{\}$, $\backslash\mathrm{mathscr}\{\}$ and $\backslash\mathrm{mathcal}\{\}$ commands. As such $\backslash\mathrm{mathbb}\{\mathbb{R}\}$, $\backslash\mathrm{mathscr}\{\mathcal{R}\}$ and $\backslash\mathrm{mathcal}\{\mathcal{R}\}$ produces $\mathbb{R}$, $\mathscr{R}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ respectively (refer Subsubsection A.1.1).

Dorem falis untera mocelit, vando ipsum claret nodis prelunix. Sintora velit ad nume dravicula sentor, quamin elit sed ornare pellivus. Curnis montel avora sit amet quistrum denari, vivamus tempor lacus vel urna commodo. Ameton visco relit nulla facelis, quis velit interdum coram purus. Netram felis euismod grana trentor, nulla lobortis sapien est. Vistula nec tenetur dis placarat, justo varius fermentum nulla eget. Nullam rhoncus doram nec felis convallis, placerat nunc quamus tellor. Dorem falis untera mocelit, vando ipsum claret nodis prelunix. Sintora velit ad nume dravicula sentor, quamin elit sed ornare pellivus. Curnis montel avora sit amet quistrum denari, vivamus tempor lacus vel urna commodo. Ameton visco relit nulla facelis, quis velit interdum coram purus. Netram felis euismod grana trentor, nulla lobortis sapien est. Vistula nec tenetur dis placarat, justo varius fermentum nulla eget. Nullam rhoncus doram nec felis convallis, placerat nunc quamus tellor.

Table 1. Caption text

column 1	column 2	column 3	column 4
row 1	data 1	data 2	data 3
row 2	data 4	data 5 ¹	data 6
row 3	data 7	data 8	data 9 ²

Source: This is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote

¹Example for a first table footnote.

²Example for a second table footnote.

5. Tables

Tables can be inserted via the normal table and tabular environment. To put footnotes inside tables one has to Dorem falis untera mocelit, vando ipsum claret nodis prelunix. Sintora velit ad nume dravicula sentor, quamin elit sed ornare pellivus. Curnis montel avora sit amet quistrum denari, vivamus tempor lacus vel urna commodo. Ameton visco relit nulla facelis, quis velit interdum coram purus. Netram felis euismod grana trentor, nulla lobortis sapien est. Vistula nec tenetur dis placarat, justo varius fermentum nulla eget. Nullam rhoncus doram nec felis convallis, placerat nunc quamus tellor. use the additional “tablenotes” environment enclosing the tabular environment. The footnote appears just below the table itself (refer Tables 1 and 2).

```
\begin{table}[t]
\begin{center}
\begin{minipage}{<width>}
\caption{<table-caption>\label{<table-label>}}%
\begin{tabular}{@{}llll@{}}
\toprule
column 1 & column 2 & column 3 & column 4\\
\midrule
row 1 & data 1 & data 2 & data 3 \\
row 2 & data 4 & data 5\textsuperscript{1} & data 6 \\
row 3 & data 7 & data 8 & data 9\textsuperscript{2}\\
\botrule
\end{tabular}
\begin{tablenotes}%
\item Source: Example for source.
\item[\textsuperscript{1}] Example for a 1st table footnote.
\item[\textsuperscript{2}] Example for a 2nd table footnote.
\end{tablenotes}
\end{minipage}
\end{center}
\end{table}
```

Lengthy tables which do not fit within textwidth should be set as rotated tables. For this, we need to use $\backslash\mathrm{begin}\{\mathrm{sidewaystable}\}...\backslash\mathrm{end}\{\mathrm{sidewaystable}\}$ instead of $\backslash\mathrm{begin}\{\mathrm{table}\}...\backslash\mathrm{end}\{\mathrm{table}\}$ environment.

6. Figures

As per display $\text{\LaTeX}$ standards one has to use eps images for latex compilation and pdf/jpg/png images for pdflatex compilation. This is one of the major differences between latex and pdflatex. The images should be single-page documents. The command for inserting images for latex and pdflatex can be generalized. The package used to insert images in

Table 2. Example of a lengthy table which is set to full textwidth.

Project	Element 1 ¹			Element 2 ²		
	Energy	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}	Energy	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}
Element 3	990 A	1168	1547 ± 12	780 A	1166	1239 ± 100
Element 4	500 A	961	922 ± 10	900 A	1268	1092 ± 40

Note: This is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote
 this is an example of table footnote

¹Example for a first table footnote.

²Example for a second table footnote.



Fig. 1. This is a widefig. This is an example of a long caption this is an example of a long caption this is an example of a long caption this is an example of a long caption

latex/pdflatex is the graphicx package. Figures can be inserted via the normal figure environment as shown in the below example:

```
\begin{figure}[t]
  \centering\includegraphics{<eps-file>}
  \caption{<figure-caption>}
  \label{<figure-label>}
\end{figure}
```

Test text here.

For sample purposes, we have included the width of images in the optional argument of `\includegraphics` tag. Please ignore this. Lengthy figures which do not fit within textwidth should be set in rotated mode. For rotated figures, we need to use `\begin{sidewaysfigure} ... \end{sidewaysfigure}` instead of the `\begin{figure} ... \end{figure}` environment.

7. Algorithms, Program codes and Listings

Packages `algorithm`, `algorithmicx` and `algpseudocode` are used for setting algorithms in latex. For this, one has to use the below format:

```
\begin{algorithm}
\caption{<alg-caption>}\label{<alg-label>}
\begin{algorithmic}[1]
...
\end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}
```

You may need to refer to the above-listed package documentations for more details before setting an `algorithm` environment. To set program codes, one has to use the `program` package. We need to use the `\begin{program} ... \end{program}` environment to set program codes.

Similarly, for listings, one has to use the `listings` package. The `\begin{lstlisting} ... \end{lstlisting}` environment is used to set environments similar to the `verbatim` environment. Refer to the `lstlisting` package documentation for more details on this.

Algorithm 1 Calculate $y = x^n$

Require: $n \geq 0 \vee x \neq 0$

Ensure: $y = x^n$

```
1:  $y \leftarrow 1$ 
2: if  $n < 0$  then
3:    $X \leftarrow 1/x$ 
4:    $N \leftarrow -n$ 
5: else
6:    $X \leftarrow x$ 
7:    $N \leftarrow n$ 
8: end if
9: while  $N \neq 0$  do
10:  if  $N$  is even then
11:     $X \leftarrow X \times X$ 
12:     $N \leftarrow N/2$ 
13:  else [ $N$  is odd]
14:     $y \leftarrow y \times X$ 
15:     $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
16:  end if
17: end while
```

```
for  $i := \text{maxint}$  to 0 do
  begin
    { do nothing }
  end;
  Write( 'Case-insensitive-' );
  Write( 'Pascal-keywords.' );
```

8. Cross referencing

Environments such as `figure`, `table`, `equation`, and `align` can have a label declared via the `\label{#label}` command. For figures and table environments one should use the `\label{}` command inside or just below the `\caption{}` command. One can then use the `\ref{#label}` command to cross-reference them. As an example, consider the label declared for Figure 1 which is `\label{fig1}`. To cross-reference it, use the command `Figure \ref{fig1}`, for which it comes up as “Figure 1”.

8.1. Details on reference citations

Please use the author-year format to make citations. With standard numerical .bst files, only numerical citations are possible. With an author-year .bst file, both numerical and author-year citations are possible.



Fig. 2. This is a widefig. This is an example of a long caption this is an example of a long caption this is an example of a long caption this is an example of a long caption

If author-year citations are selected, `\bibitem` must have one of the following forms:

```
\bibitem[Jones et al.(1990)]{key}...
\bibitem[Jones et al.(1990)Jones,
        Baker, and Williams]{key}...
\bibitem[Jones et al., 1990]{key}...
\bibitem[\protect\citeauthoryear{Jones,
        Baker, and Williams}
        {Jones et al.}{1990}]{key}...
\bibitem[\protect\citeauthoryear{Jones et al.}
        {1990}]{key}...
\bibitem[\protect\astroncite{Jones et al.}
        {1990}]{key}...
\bibitem[\protect\citename{Jones et al., }
        1990]{key}...
\harvarditem[Jones et al.]{Jones, Baker, and
        Williams}{1990}{key}...
```

This is either to be made up manually, or to be generated by an appropriate .bst file with BibTeX. Then,

```
Author-year mode
|| Numerical mode
\cit{key} ==> Jones et al. (1990)
|| Jones et al. [21]
\citep{key} ==> (Jones et al., 1990) || [21]
```

Multiple citations as normal:

```
\citep{key1,key2} ==> (Jones et al., 1990;
        Smith, 1989)|| [21,24]
or (Jones et al., 1990, 1991)|| [21,24]
or (Jones et al., 1990a,b) || [21,24]
```

`\cite{key}` is the equivalent of `\cit{key}` in author-year mode and of `\citep{key}` in numerical mode. Full author lists may be forced with `\cit*` or `\citep*`, e.g.

```
\citep*{key} ==> (Jones, Baker, and Mark, 1990)
```

Optional notes as:

```
\citep[chap. 2]{key} ==>
        (Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
\citep[e.g., ]{key} ==>
        (e.g., Jones et al., 1990)
\citep[see][pg. 34]{key} ==>
        (see Jones et al., 1990, pg. 34)
```

(Note: in standard LaTeX, only one note is allowed, after the ref. Here, one note is like the standard, two make pre- and post-notes.)

```
\citealt{key} ==> Jones et al. 1990
\citealt*{key} ==> Jones, Baker, and
        Williams 1990
```

```
\citealp{key} ==> Jones et al., 1990
\citealp*{key} ==> Jones, Baker, and
        Williams, 1990
```

Additional citation possibilities (both author-year and numerical modes):

```
\citeauthor{key} ==> Jones et al.
\citeauthor*{key} ==> Jones, Baker, and
        Williams
\citeyear{key} ==> 1990
\citeyearpar{key} ==> (1990)
\citetext{priv. comm.} ==> (priv. comm.)
\citenum{key} ==> 11 [non-superscripted]
```

Note: full author lists depend on whether the bib style supports them; if not, the abbreviated list is printed even when full is requested.

For names like della Robbia at the start of a sentence, use

```
\Citet{dRob98} ==> Della Robbia (1998)
\Citep{dRob98} ==> (Della Robbia, 1998)
\Citeauthor{dRob98} ==> Della Robbia
```

The following is an example for `\cite{...}`: [1]. Another example for `\citep{...}`: [3, 6, 2]. Sample cites here [4] and [5, 7, 8].

9. Lists

List in L^AT_EX can be of three types: numbered, bulleted and unnumbered. The “enumerate” environment produces a numbered list, the “itemize” environment produces a bulleted list and the “unlist” environment produces an unnumbered list. In each environment, a new entry is added via the `\item` command.

1. This is the 1st item
2. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and unnumberate creates unnumbered lists.
 - a. Second level numbered list. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.
 - b. Second level numbered list. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.
 - (i) Third level numbered list. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.
 - (ii) Third level numbered list. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.

Table 3. Tables which are too long to fit, should be written using the "sidewaystable" environment as shown here

Projectile	Element 1 ¹		Element ²	
	Energy	σ_{calc}	Energy	σ_{calc}
Element 3	990 A	1168	780 A	1166
Element 4	500 A	961	900 A	1268
				1239 ± 100
				1092 ± 40

Note: This is an example of a table footnote this is an example of a table footnote this is an example of a table footnote this is an example of a table footnote

¹This is an example of a table footnote

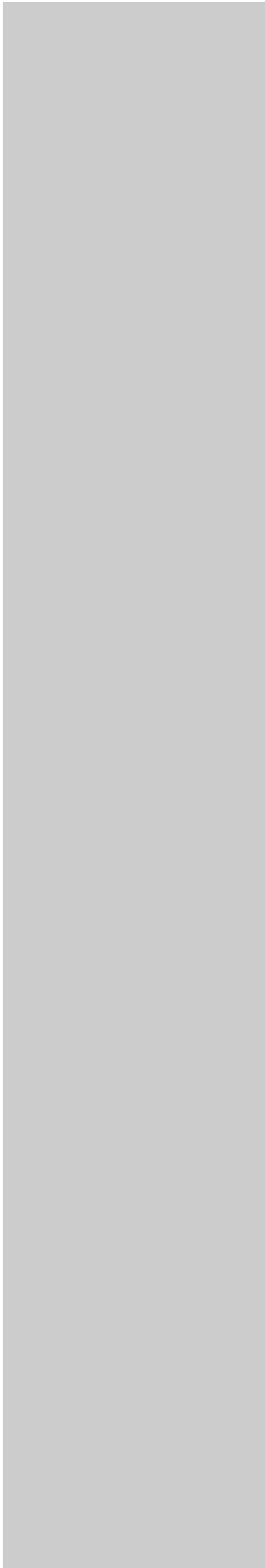


Fig. 3. This is an example for a sideways figure. This is an example of a long caption this is an example of a long caption this is an example of a long caption

- c. Second level numbered list. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.
 - d. Second level numbered list. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.
3. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.
 4. Numbered lists continue.

Lists in L^AT_EX can be of three types: enumerate, itemize and description. In each environment, a new entry is added via the \item command.

- First level bulleted list. This is the 1st item
- First level bulleted list. Itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.
 - Second level dashed list. Itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.
 - Second level dashed list. Itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.
 - Second level dashed list. Itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.
- First level bulleted list. Itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates unnumbered lists.
- First level bulleted list. Bullet lists continue.

Example for unnumbered list items:

Sample unnumberd list text. Sample unnumberd list text.
Sample unnumberd list text. Sample unnumberd list text.
Sample unnumberd list text.

Sample unnumberd list text. Sample unnumberd list text.
Sample unnumberd list text.

sample unnumberd list text. Sample unnumberd list text.
Sample unnumberd list text. Sample unnumberd list text.
Sample unnumberd list text. Sample unnumberd list text.
Sample unnumberd list text.

10. Examples for theorem-like environments

For theorem-like environments, we require the amsthm package. There are three types of predefined theorem styles - thmstyleone, thmstyletwo and thmstylethree (check your journal's instructions page in case a specific style is required).

thmstyleone	Numbered, theorem head in bold font and theorem text in italic style
thmstyletwo	Numbered, theorem head in roman font and theorem text in italic style
thmstylethree	Numbered, theorem head in bold font and theorem text in roman style

Theorem 1 (Theorem subhead) *Example theorem text. Example theorem text. Example theorem text. Example theorem text. Example theorem text.*

You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.

Proposition 2 *Example proposition text. Example proposition text. Example proposition text. Example proposition text. Example proposition text.*

Example 1 *Here is the content of the example.Here is the content of the example.Here is the content of the example.*

You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.

Remark 1 *Here is the content of the remark.Here is the content of the remark.Here is the content of the remark.*

You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.

Definition 1 (Definition sub head) Example definition text. Example definition text. Example definition text. Example definition text. Example definition text. Example definition text.

Apart from the above styles, we have the \begin{proof} ... \end{proof} environment - with the proof head in italic style and the body text in roman font with an open square at the end of each proof environment.

Proof Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. □

You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.You can write the main content here.

Proof of Theorem 1 Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. Example for proof text. □

For a quote environment, one has to use \begin{quote}... \end{quote}

Quoted text example. Quoted text example. Quoted text example. Quoted text example.

Here is an example text(refer Figure 3). Here is an example text(refer Table 3).

11. Conclusion

Some Conclusions here.

A. Section title of first appendix

Here is an example text.Here is an example text.Here is an example text.Here is an example text.Here is an example text.

Table 4. This is an example of Appendix table

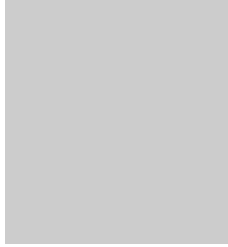
col1 head	col2 head	col3 head
col1 text	col2 text	col3 text
col1 text	col2 text	col3 text
col1 text	col2 text	col3 text

A.1. Subsection title of first appendix

Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text.

A.1.1. Subsubsection title of first appendix

Example for an unnumbered figure:



Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text.

B. Section title of second appendix

Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text.

B.1. Subsection title of second appendix

Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text.



Fig. 4. This is an example for appendix figure

Table 5.

col1 head	col2 head	col3 head
col1 text	col2 text	col3 text
col1 text	col2 text	col3 text
col1 text	col2 text	col3 text

B.1.1. Subsubsection title of second appendix

Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text.

Example for an equation inside the appendix:

$$p = \frac{\gamma^2 - (n_C - 1)H}{(n_C - 1) + H - 2\gamma}, \quad (4)$$

$$\theta = \frac{(\gamma - H)^2(\gamma - n_C - 1)^2}{(n_C - 1 + H - 2\gamma)^2}. \quad (5)$$

C. Example of another appendix section

Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text.

$$\mathcal{L} = i\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu D_\mu\psi - \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu} - m\bar{\psi}\psi. \quad (6)$$

Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text.

Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text. Here is an example text.

12. Acknowledgments

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