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Abstract. Start your abstract here…
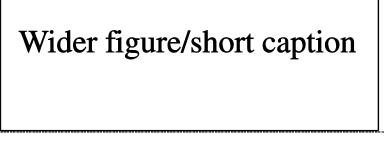
1. The first section in your paper

The first paragraph after a heading is not indented (Bodytext style).

Other paragraphs are indented (BodytextIndented style).

1.1. A subsection. Figures

Some text…

The following examples show how to format a number of different figure/caption combinations. **Note that the table borders are shown as broken lines for guidance only; they should not, of course, be shown in your actual paper.**

1.1.1. A subsubsection. The paragraph text follows on from the subsubsection heading but should not be in italic.

1.1.2. Figure with a short (narrow) caption. Centre the table and centre the caption and figure inside each table cell.

Wider figure/short caption

Figure 3. Figure with short caption (caption centred)

1.1.3. Narrow figure/wide caption. To save space on the page put the caption to the right of the figure as shown. To do this place the graphic and its caption in a table with one row and two columns. Justify the caption.

<table>
<tr><td>

Narrow figure with a wide caption.

</td><td>

Figure 4. This is a figure with a caption that is wider than the actual graphic. To save space you can put the caption to the right of the figure by placing the graphic and justified caption in a table with one row and two columns

</td></tr>
</table>

1.1.4. Wider figure/wider caption. This is a figure with a caption as wide as the actual graphic. In this case simply justify the caption across the width of the graphic.

Wider figure/wider caption

Figure 5. In this case simply justify the caption so that it is as the same width as the graphic

1.1.5. Side-by-side figures. Where possible, try to place figures side-by-side to reduce the amount of space used. Use a table to do this. For example, to put two figures side-by-side create a table with three columns and two rows. Make the middle column narrow to provide some space between the graphics, as shown below. **Note that the table borders are shown as broken lines for guidance only; they should not, of course, be shown in your actual paper.**

Narrow figure with a wide caption.	Narrow figure with a wide caption.
Figure 1. These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption	**Figure 2.** These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption

1.1.6. Figures in parts. If a figure has parts these should be labelled as (a), (b), (c) etc on the actual figure. Parts should not have separate captions.

1.2. Tables

Because tables can take many forms, it is difficult to provide detailed guidelines; however, the following examples demonstrate our preferred styles.

1.2.1. A simple table. The following example is a simple, narrow table. Here we extend the caption text outside the width of the table.

Table 3. A simple table. Place the caption above the table. Here the caption is wider than the table so we extend it slightly outside the width of the table. Justify the text. Leave 6 pt of space between the caption and the top of the table.

Distance (m)	Velocity (ms^{-1})
100	23.56
150	34.64
200	23.76
250	27.9

1.2.2. A more complex table. The following is a slightly more complex table with a caption that is narrower than the table. Centre the caption across the width of the table. If it is difficult to make a table fit the page, use a smaller font. Headings should normally be in Roman (i.e., not bold or italic) type, have an initial capital and normally align left (but centred sometimes looks better); it is up to the author to choose a layout that is most useful to the reader. Columns of numbers normally align on the decimal point and it is quite possible to do this in Word using a "decimal tab"; however we will not describe this here—details may be found in Word's help facility.

Table 4. A slightly more complex table with a narrow caption.

	Wake Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	P	Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	p	Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	p
F3	1.143	0.285	0.286	0.593	0.286	0.593
Fz	1.143	0.285	0.067	0.796	0.067	0.796
F4	4.571	0.033	1.667	0.197	1.143	0.285
C3	0.286	0.593	0.067	0.796	0.067	0.796
Cz	1.143	0.285	0.077	0.782	0.286	0.593
C4	2.571	0.109	0.600	0.439	1.667	0.197
P3	0.000	1.000	0.600	0.439	0.600	0.439
Pz	0.286	0.593	1.143	0.285	0.286	0.593
P4	0.286	0.593	0.000	1.000	0.067	0.796

Table 5. A slightly more complex table with a caption that is the same width as the table. Simply place the caption inside a row at the top of the table and merge (combine) the cells together so that you have a single table cell the width of the table (select the row to contain the caption and do **T<u>a</u>ble→ M<u>e</u>rge Cells**). Justify the caption.

	Wake Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	P	Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	p	Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	p
F3	1.143	0.285	0.286	0.593	0.286	0.593
Fz	1.143	0.285	0.067	0.796	0.067	0.796
F4	4.571	0.033	1.667	0.197	1.143	0.285
C3	0.286	0.593	0.067	0.796	0.067	0.796
Cz	1.143	0.285	0.077	0.782	0.286	0.593
C4	2.571	0.109	0.600	0.439	1.667	0.197
P3	0.000	1.000	0.600	0.439	0.600	0.439
Pz	0.286	0.593	1.143	0.285	0.286	0.593
P4	0.286	0.593	0.000	1.000	0.067	0.796

1.2.3. Notes to tables. If you wish to format a table so that it contains notes (table footnotes) to the entries within the body of the table and/or within the table caption, these notes should be formatted using alphabetic superscripts such as [a], [b], [c] and so forth. Notes within the table caption should be listed first. Notes should be placed at the bottom of the table; one convenient method is to create an empty row at the bottom of the table to contain them. Again, merge the cells to give you a single cell the width of the table. Table notes should be 10 point Times Roman. Each note should be on a separate line.

Table 6. A table with headings spanning two columns and containing notes[a].

Nucleus	Thickness (mg cm^{-2})	Composition	Separation energies	
			γ, n (MeV)	γ, 2n (MeV)
^{181}Ta	19.3±0.1[b]	Natural	7.6	14.2
^{208}Pb	3.8±0.8[c]	99% enriched	7.4	14.1
^{209}Bi	2.6±0.01[c]	Natural	7.5	14.4

[a] Notes are referenced using alpha superscripts.
[b] Self-supporting.
[c] Deposited over Al backing.

1.3. Equations and mathematics

Make sure that your Equation Editor or MathType fonts, including sizes, are set up to match the text of your document. The preferred style for displayed mathematics in Journal of Physics: Conference Series is to centre equations; however, long equations that will not fit on one line, or need to be continued on subsequent lines, should start flush left. Any continuation lines in such equations should be indented by 25 mm.

Equations should be split at mathematically sound points, often immediately before =, + or − signs or between terms multiplied together. The connecting signs are not repeated and appear only at the beginning of the turned-over line. A multiplication sign should be added to the start of turned-over lines where the break is between two multiplied terms.

1.3.1. Small displayed equations. Some examples:

$$\phi_k(\vec{r}) = \left(2\pi\right)^{2/3} \exp\left(i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}\right) \tag{1}$$

$$A^{(3/2)} = A^{(+)} - A^{(-)} \qquad (I = \tfrac{3}{2}) \tag{2}$$

2. Another section of your paper

The first paragraph after a heading is not indented (Bodytext style).

Other paragraphs are indented (BodytextIndented style).

References are numbered sequentially throughout the text, in order of their citation. The numbers occur within square brackets, like this [2] or [2], [4] if the author refer to the papers 2 and 4 or [2-5] if the author refers to the consecutive papers 2, 3, 4 and 5 from the list. The reference list gives the references in numerical, not alphabetical, order. Each paper should be cited at least once in the text of the article.

References
[1] Gieras J F, Wang R J and Kamper M J 2008 *Axial Flux Permanent Brushless Machines*, Second Edition, Springer Science, Boston, MS USA
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[3] Eastham J F, Profumo F, Tenconi A, Hill-Cottingham R J, Coles P C and Gianolio G 2002 Novel Axial flux Machine for aircraft drive: design and modeling, *IEEE Transactions on Magnetics* **38**(5) 3003-3005
[4] Barz C, Deaconu S I, Latinovic T, Berdie A, Pop-Vadean A and Horgos M 2015 PLCs used in smart home control, *IOP Conf. Ser.: Mater. Sci. Eng.* **106** 012036
[5] Parviainen A 2005 *Design of AFPM low-speed Machines and Performance Comparison between Radial-Flux and Axial-Flux Machines*, Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland, Doctoral Thesis
[6] Another reference
[7] More references