

# Article title article title 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. Three to six keywords must be included. Each keyword should not exceed three words.

**Keywords:** keyword1, keyword2, keyword3, keyword4, keyword5, keyword6.

## Nomenclature

$T$	Temperature (K)
$u_i$	Velocity in the x-direction (m/s)
$\tau_{ij}$	Shear stress (N/m <sup>2</sup> )
$\omega$	Specific turbulent dissipation rate (1/s)
$Y_\omega$	Dissipation of $\omega$

# 1. Introduction

Your introduction goes here! Simply start writing your document and use the Recompile button to view the updated PDF preview. Examples of commonly used commands and features are listed below to help you get started. Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

Once familiar with the editor, you can find various project settings in the Overleaf menu, accessed via the button at the top left of the editor. To view tutorials, user guides, and further documentation, please visit our [help library](#), or head to our plans page to [choose your plan](#).

This is an example of a new paragraph with a numbered footnote<sup>1</sup> and a second footnote marker.<sup>2</sup>

## 2. Example of first level head - section head

Quisque ullamcorper placerat ipsum. Cras nibh. Morbi vel justo vitae lacus tincidunt ultrices. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Integer tempus convallis augue. Etiam facilisis. Nunc elementum fermentum wisi. Aenean placerat. Ut imperdiet, enim sed gravida sollicitudin, felis odio placerat quam, ac pulvinar elit purus eget enim. Nunc vitae tortor. Proin tempus nibh sit amet nisl. Vivamus quis tortor vitae risus porta vehicula.

Quisque ullamcorper placerat ipsum. Cras nibh. Morbi vel justo vitae lacus tincidunt ultrices. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Integer tempus convallis augue. Etiam facilisis. Nunc elementum fermentum wisi. Aenean placerat. Ut imperdiet, enim sed gravida sollicitudin, felis odio placerat quam, ac pulvinar elit purus eget enim. Nunc vitae tortor. Proin tempus nibh sit amet nisl. Vivamus quis tortor vitae risus porta vehicula.

### 2.1 How to create sections and subsections

Simply use the section and subsection commands, as in this example document! With Overleaf, all the formatting and numbering is handled automatically according to the template you've chosen. If you're using the Visual Editor, you can also create new sections and subsections via the buttons in the editor toolbar.

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<sup>1</sup><https://data.gov.uk/>

<sup>2</sup>Example of footnote text.

## **2.2 This is an example of second level head - subsection head**

Fusce mauris. Vestibulum luctus nibh at lectus. Sed bibendum, nulla a faucibus semper, leo velit ultricies tellus, ac venenatis arcu wisi vel nisl. Vestibulum diam. Aliquam pellentesque, augue quis sagittis posuere, turpis lacus congue quam, in hendrerit risus eros eget felis. Maecenas eget erat in sapien mattis porttitor. Vestibulum porttitor. Nulla facilisi. Sed a turpis eu lacus commodo facilisis. Morbi fringilla, wisi in dignissim interdum, justo lectus sagittis dui, et vehicula libero dui cursus dui. Mauris tempor ligula sed lacus. Duis cursus enim ut augue. Cras ac magna. Cras nulla. Nulla egestas. Curabitur a leo. Quisque egestas wisi eget nunc. Nam feugiat lacus vel est. Curabitur consetetur.

### **2.2.1 This is an example of third level head - subsubsection head**

Suspendisse vel felis. Ut lorem lorem, interdum eu, tincidunt sit amet, laoreet vitae, arcu. Aenean faucibus pede eu ante. Praesent enim elit, rutrum at, molestie non, nonummy vel, nisl. Ut lectus eros, malesuada sit amet, fermentum eu, sodales cursus, magna. Donec eu purus. Quisque vehicula, urna sed ultricies auctor, pede lorem egestas dui, et convallis elit erat sed nulla. Donec luctus. Curabitur et nunc. Aliquam dolor odio, commodo pretium, ultricies non, pharetra in, velit. Integer arcu est, nonummy in, fermentum faucibus, egestas vel, odio.

### **This is an example of fourth level head - paragraph head**

Sed commodo posuere pede. Mauris ut est. Ut quis purus. Sed ac odio. Sed vehicula hendrerit sem. Duis non odio. Morbi ut dui. Sed accumsan risus eget odio. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Pellentesque non elit. Fusce sed justo eu urna porta tincidunt. Mauris felis odio, sollicitudin sed, volutpat a, ornare ac, erat. Morbi quis dolor. Donec pellentesque, erat ac sagittis semper, nunc dui lobortis purus, quis congue purus metus ultricies tellus. Proin et quam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos. Praesent sapien turpis, fermentum vel, eleifend faucibus, vehicula eu, lacus.

## **3. Example of first level head**

### **3.1 This is an example of second level head - subsection head**

#### **3.1.1 This is an example of third level head - subsubsection head**

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eget lectus. Proin eu metus. Sed porttitor. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Suspendisse eu lectus. Ut mi mi, lacinia sit amet, placerat et, mollis vitae, dui. Sed ante tellus, tristique ut, iaculis eu, malesuada ac, dui. Mauris nibh leo, facilis non, adipiscing quis, ultrices a, dui.

### **This is an example of fourth level head - paragraph head**

Morbi luctus, wisi viverra faucibus pretium, nibh est placerat odio, nec commodo wisi enim eget quam. Quisque libero justo, consectetur a, feugiat vitae, porttitor eu, libero. Suspendisse sed mauris vitae elit sollicitudin malesuada. Maecenas ultricies eros sit amet ante. Ut venenatis velit. Maecenas sed mi eget dui varius euismod. Phasellus aliquet volutpat odio. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Pellentesque sit amet pede ac sem eleifend consectetur. Nullam elementum, urna vel imperdiet sodales, elit ipsum pharetra ligula, ac pretium ante justo a nulla. Curabitur tristique arcu eu metus. Vestibulum lectus. Proin mauris. Proin eu nunc eu urna hendrerit faucibus. Aliquam auctor, pede consequat laoreet varius, eros tellus scelerisque quam, pellentesque hendrerit ipsum dolor sed augue. Nulla nec lacus.

## **4. How to include equations**

Equations in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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 `$H \psi = E \psi$`.

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

$$\begin{aligned} D_\mu &= \partial_\mu - ig \frac{\lambda^a}{2} A_\mu^a \\ F_{\mu\nu}^a &= \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a + gf^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Notice the use of `\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 `\label{}` command should only be used at the last line of an align environment where `\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 `\mathbb{}`, `\mathscr{}` and `\mathcal{}` com-

mands. As such `\mathbb{R}`, `\mathscr{R}` and `\mathcal{R}` produces  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathscr{R}$  and  $\mathcal{R}$  respectively

Equations must be provided as editable text, either in a Word or LaTeX source file. They should be numbered consecutively through the manuscript as shown in Equations 1, 2 and 3. In APA style, when discussing numbered equations in the text, write out the word “Equation” and give the number. For example, you would write “see Equation 1.” Use no punctuation after the equation if it appears at the end of a sentence; however, it is permissible (and may even be necessary) to place some form of punctuation after it (a comma or semi-colon, for example) if it appears in the middle of the sentence and is followed by text. In any case, maintain the coherence of all sentences with equations in them.

## 5. How to include tables

Use the table and tabular environments for basic tables — see Tables 1 and 2, for example. Table 1 is an sample figure including table footnotes. For more information, please see this help article on [tables](#).

**Table 1:** Sample table with footnotes

column 1	column 2	column 3	column 4
row 1	data 1	data 2	data 3
row 2	data 4	data 5 <sup>1</sup>	data 6
row 3	data 7	data 8	data 9 <sup>2</sup>

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. This is an example of table footnote.

<sup>1</sup> Example of a first table footnote.

<sup>2</sup> Example of a second table footnote.

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

Project	Element 1 <sup>1</sup>			Element 2 <sup>2</sup>		
	Energy	$\sigma_{\text{calc}}$	$\sigma_{\text{expt}}$	Energy	$\sigma_{\text{calc}}$	$\sigma_{\text{expt}}$
Element 3	990 A	1168	$1547 \pm 12$	780 A	1166	$1239 \pm 100$
Element 4	500 A	961	$922 \pm 10$	900 A	1268	$1092 \pm 40$

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.

<sup>1</sup> Example of a first table footnote.

<sup>2</sup> Example of a second table footnote.

## 6. How to include figures

### 6.1 Figures

Figures must be inserted directly into the main text of the manuscript and should not be placed collectively at the end. All figures must be cited in the main text in numerical order, and each figure should be placed immediately after the paragraph in which it is first mentioned.

All figures must be presented in a size and format that ensure clear readability. Each figure must be accompanied by an appropriate caption or legend. Figures should be numbered consecutively throughout the manuscript using Arabic numerals (for example, Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3). For figures appearing in an appendix, the numbering should be prefixed with the appendix letter (for example, Figure A1 and Figure B1).

Authors are strongly encouraged to use two-dimensional (2D) graphics rather than three-dimensional (3D) graphics unless a 3D representation is essential, as 2D graphics are generally clearer, more accurate, and easier to interpret. Border lines around figures should be removed. Authors should also avoid the use of white text and background colors in figures, as these may reduce legibility.

When referring to figures in the manuscript text and in figure captions, authors must use the full term “Figure” rather than the abbreviation “Fig.”

Note that your figure will automatically be placed in the most appropriate place for it, given the surrounding text and taking into account other figures or tables that may be close by. You can find out more about adding images to your documents in this help article on [including images on Overleaf](#).



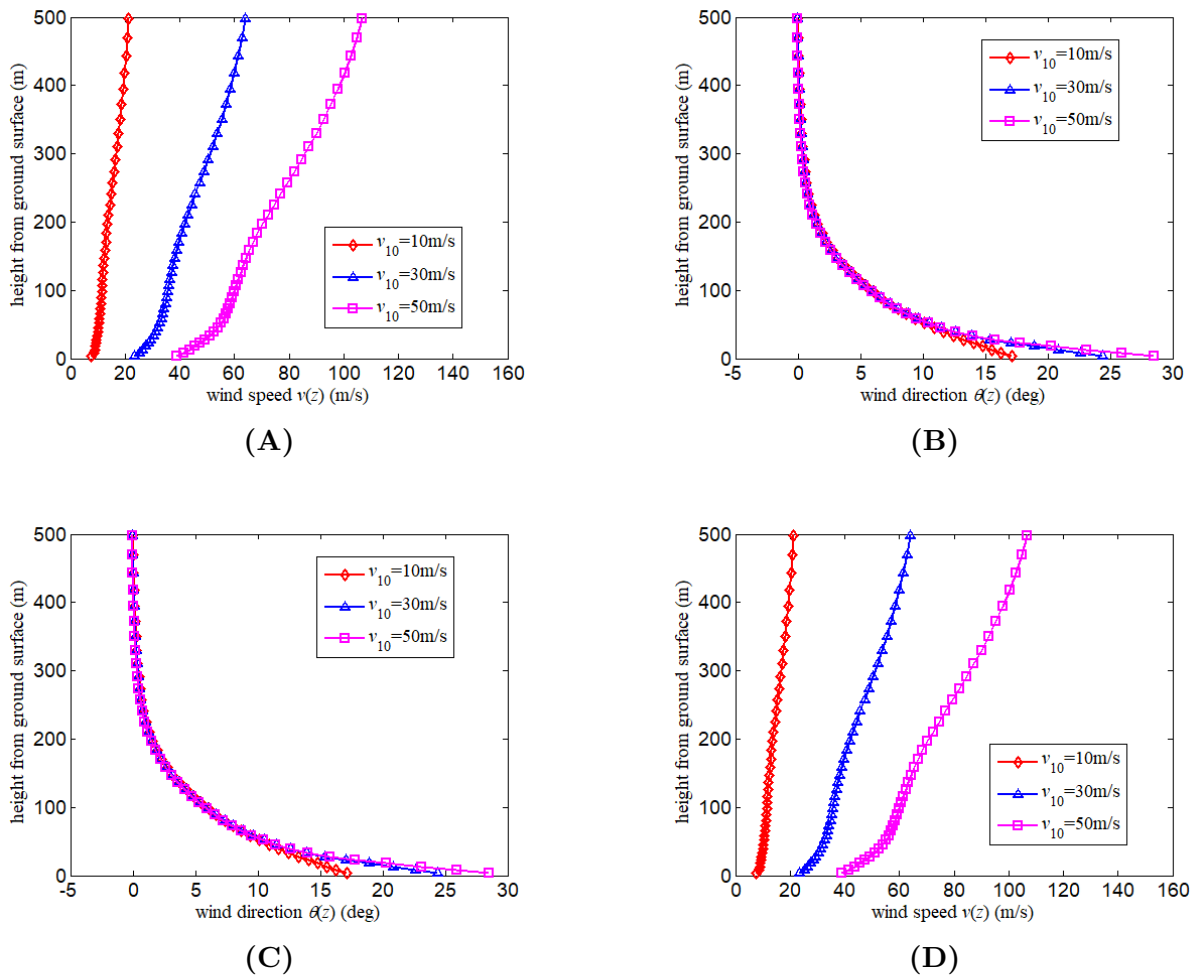
**Figure 1:** This cat picture is located at the 'figures' folder.

If a figure consists of multiple subfigures as shown in Figure 2, each subfigure should

be identified by a capital letter, such as (A), (B), (C), and so forth, centered below the corresponding subfigure. Authors should follow the style illustrated in Figure 2 of the manuscript template. Subfigure labels must not be embedded within the image itself.

When citing a figure that contains multiple subfigures in the main text, authors should use the format Figure 2A, Figure 2B, and so on. In the figure caption, the corresponding descriptions should be given using the format (A), (B), (C), etc.

When multiple images are combined into a single figure using a grid arrangement, authors should ensure that the layout does not compromise visibility. In particular, placing too many images in a single horizontal row may reduce the size of each image and make textual or graphical details difficult to read. Where necessary, authors should reduce the number of images arranged horizontally. For example, if a  $2 \times 4$  layout results in images that are too small, a  $4 \times 2$  layout may provide better visibility.



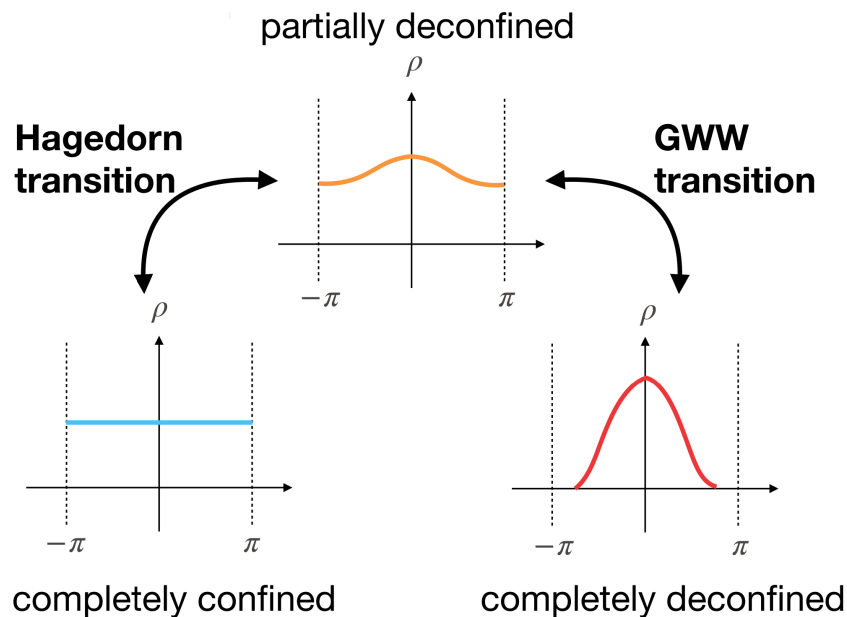
**Figure 2:** Overall caption for the four figures. (A) Caption for figure A. (B) Caption for figure B. (C) Caption for figure C. (D) Caption for figure D.

## 6.2 Alt text

Incorporating alt text (alternative text) when submitting your paper helps to foster inclusivity and accessibility. Well-written alt text enables readers with visual impairments,

including those using screen readers, to understand the content and context of your figures. The purpose of alt text is to provide concise, informative descriptions of the essential information conveyed by each figure so that all readers have equitable access to the same information and can engage with the visual elements integral to scholarly content. Including alt text demonstrates a commitment to accessibility and can enhance the overall impact and reach of your work. Although some journals include alt text below each figure caption, as shown in Figure 3, for administrative convenience we ask authors to submit a separate MS Word file containing a list of all alt texts once the manuscript has been accepted. Please note the following points regarding alt text:

- Alt text applies to all images, figures, illustrations, and photographs.
- Alt text is primarily accessed via assistive technologies (e.g., screen readers) and may not appear in the typeset article.
- Once the manuscript has been accepted, please submit alt text in a separate MS Word file.
- [Detailed guidance on how to draft and submit alt text.](#)



**Figure 3:** Completely confined, partially deconfined, and completely deconfined phases correspond to uniform, nonuniform but jointed, and disjointed distributions of Polyakov line phases, respectively.

**Alt Text:** Graphical representation of three phases—completely confined, partially deconfined, and completely deconfined—depicting Polyakov line phases with corresponding transition profiles.

## 7. How to include 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 documentation 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.

---

**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
```

---

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

```

for i:=maxint to 0 do
begin
  { do nothing }
end;
Write( 'Case□insensitive□' );
Write( 'Pascal□keywords.' );

```

## 8. How to include lists

List in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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.
  - c. Second level numbered list. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists, and description creates unnumbered lists.
3. Numbered lists continue.

Lists in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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.
- First level bulleted list. Bullet lists continue.

Example of 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.

## 9. How to add citations and a references list

You can simply upload a `.bib` file containing your BibTeX entries, created with a tool such as JabRef. You can then cite entries from it, like this: Greenwade (1993). Just remember to specify a bibliography style, as well as the filename of the `.bib`. You can find a [video tutorial here](#) to learn more about BibTeX.

Here is an example citation when you want an author name like Collins et al. (2011) to appear in the text. And here's how to do a parenthetic citation, when you want to mention a reference at the end of a sentence or part of a sentence (Collins et al., 2013). It is possible to cite multiple references at the same time (Collins, 2011; Collins et al., 2016; Lunn, 2007a, 2007b; Ross, 2006; Shannon, 1948).

If you have an [upgraded account](#), you can also import your Mendeley or Zotero library directly as a `.bib` file, via the upload menu in the file-tree.

### 9.1 Citation in text

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Citations in the text should follow the referencing style used by the American Psychological Association. You are referred to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA), Seventh Edition, ISBN 978-1-4338-3215-4, copies of which may be ordered online. References in the Abstract should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list, they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. The citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

An APA in-text citation includes only three items: the last name(s) of the author(s), the year the source was published, and sometimes the page or location of the information. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters ‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, etc., placed after the year of publication. The following paragraph shows examples of APA style of citations.

Here is an example citation when you want an author name like Collins et al. (2011) to appear in the text. And here’s how to do a parenthetical citation when you want to mention a reference at the end of a sentence or part of a sentence (Collins et al., 2013). It is possible to cite multiple references at the same time (Collins, 2011; Collins et al., 2016; Lunn, 2007a, 2007b; Ross, 2006; Shannon, 1948).

The followings are examples of `\textcite{...}`: Rahman & Adjeroh (2019), Horvath & Raj (2018) and Krizhevsky et al. (2012), and LeCun et al. (2015), Ravi et al. (2016) and Zhang et al. (2018). Another example of `\parencite{...}`: (Bahdanau et al., 2014; Imboden et al., 2018; Ji et al., 2012; Motiian et al., 2017; Murphy, 2012).

## 9.2 References

The Reference Section, also called the Reference List or Cited Works List, is a list of the full-text details of the in-text citations that have been used in the main text. It includes information such as the name of the author(s), the year the source was published, the full title of the source, and the URL or page range. The Reference Section allows the reader to find the text easily and can be considered as the long-hand format of the in-text citation. It is found at the end of the piece of writing. The works in a reference section should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary.

### 9.2.1 Web references

As a minimum, the full URL and the date when the reference was last accessed should be given. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired or can be included in the reference list. With standard numerical .bst files, only numerical citations are possible. With an author-year .bst file, both numerical and author-year citations are possible.

### 9.2.2 Examples of reference style

You can find information about the examples of APA-style references to various sources at the following site:

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples>.

## 10. Conclusions

Some conclusions here.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors must declare conflicts of interest or state “The authors declare no conflict of interest.” Authors must identify and declare any personal circumstances or interests that may be perceived as inappropriately influencing the representation or interpretation of reported research results. A detailed definition of conflicts of interest is available at the following site: [https://academic.oup.com/journals/pages/authors/preparing\\_your\\_manuscript/ethics#conflict](https://academic.oup.com/journals/pages/authors/preparing_your_manuscript/ethics#conflict).

## Author contributions

The authors must specify the individual contributions of all authors, identified by full names, according to NISO Credit (Contributer Roles Taxonomy) described at the following site: <https://credit.niso.org/>. An example statement is as follows:

**Kunwoo Lee:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Software. **Shuming Gao:** Data curation, Writing—original draft. **Sang Hun Lee:** Visualization, Investigation. **Jami J. Shah:** Supervision. **Hiromasa Suzuki:** Software, Validation. **Myung-II Roh:** Writing—review & editing.

## Funding

Cite all funding for your research, providing the grant number and the funder name. An example statement is as follows: This work is supported in part by funds from the National Science Foundation (NSF: # 1636933 and # 1920920).

If the funder is listed in the Crossref funder registry (<https://www.crossref.org/services/funder-registry/>), the funder name should appear exactly as it does in that database. Where grants were received by specific members of the author group, they should be identified by initials.

More information on funding agency requirements is available at <https://academic.oup.com/pages/open-research/open-access/complying-with-funder-policies>.

## Data availability

The data availability statement should provide information on where and under what conditions the data directly supporting the publication can be accessed. Sample data

availability statements are available at the following site: <https://academic.oup.com/pages/open-research/research-data#Data%20Availability%20Statements>.

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## Appendix A. Section title of first appendix

Appendices are used for supplementary material that is relevant to the main text but not essential for inclusion in the text itself—for example, questionnaires, interview transcripts, extended data tables, or equipment descriptions.

- If there is only one appendix, label it as “Appendix”; if there are multiple appendices, label them as “Appendix A,” “Appendix B,” and so on, arranging them in the order they appear in the paper.
- All appendices must be referenced in the main text, and only items that enhance the reader’s understanding or support your argument should be included.
- Tables and figures in an appendix should be labeled separately (e.g., Table A1, Figure B1).

## A.1 First subsection title of first appendix

As shown in Equation A1, the section number is inserted in the equation number. Sed feugiat. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Ut pellentesque augue sed urna. Vestibulum diam eros, fringilla et, consectetur eu, nonummy id, sapien. Nullam at lectus. In sagittis ultrices mauris. Curabitur malesuada erat sit amet massa. Fusce blandit. Aliquam erat volutpat. Aliquam euismod. Aenean vel lectus. Nunc imperdiet justo nec dolor.

$$Y_\infty = \left(\frac{m}{\text{GeV}}\right)^{-3} \left[1 + \frac{3 \ln(m/\text{GeV})}{15} + \frac{\ln(c_2/5)}{15}\right] \quad (\text{A1})$$

## A.2 Second subsection title of first appendix

As shown in Table A1, the section number is inserted in the table number.

**Table A1:** Sample table with three parts and five columns

column 1	column 2	column 3	column 4	column 5
row 1	data 0	data 1	data 2	data 3
row 2	data 4	data 5	data 6	data 7
row 3	data 8	data 9	data 10	data 11

### A.2.1 Subsubsection title of first appendix

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## Appendix B. Section title of second appendix

As shown in Figure B1, the section number is inserted in the figure number. Aliquam lectus. Vivamus leo. Quisque ornare tellus ullamcorper nulla. Mauris porttitor pharetra tortor. Sed fringilla justo sed mauris. Mauris tellus. Sed non leo. Nullam elementum, magna in cursus sodales, augue est scelerisque sapien, venenatis congue nulla arcu et pede. Ut suscipit enim vel sapien. Donec congue. Maecenas urna mi, suscipit in, placerat ut, vestibulum ut, massa. Fusce ultrices nulla et nisl.

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**Figure B1:** This cat picture is located at the 'figures' folder.

augue, nec ultricies nibh arcu pretium enim. Nunc purus neque, placerat id, imperdiet sed, pellentesque nec, nisl. Vestibulum imperdiet neque non sem accumsan laoreet. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Etiam condimentum facilisis libero. Suspendisse in elit quis nisl aliquam dapibus. Pellentesque auctor sapien. Sed egestas sapien nec lectus. Pellentesque vel dui vel neque bibendum viverra. Aliquam porttitor nisl nec pede. Proin mattis libero vel turpis. Donec rutrum mauris et libero. Proin euismod porta felis. Nam lobortis, metus quis elementum commodo, nunc lectus elementum mauris, eget vulputate ligula tellus eu neque. Vivamus eu dolor.

## **B.1 Appendix subsection title here**

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