Proceeding Format Template for NanoThailand 2021

Author a, Co-Author b,\* (Times New Roman, 12pt, presenting author underlined)

a Department1, Institution1, Address, City1, Country1 (Times New Roman, 10pt, italic).

b Department2, Institution2, Address, City2, Country2 (email only for the presenting author and corresponding author)

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**Abstract—** Please prepare your abstract in English language within 250 words. Leave 6.7 cm (top), 5.0 cm (bottom), 4.2 cm (left) and 4.2 cm (right) margins on the A4 page. Times New Roman, 10pt, single spaced, justified, should be used for the main text. MS Word text processor will be preferred.

Keywords— Up to 5 keywords, Times New Roman, 10 pt, single line spacing.

1. **Introduction**

The first section should be named: INTRODUCTION. Naming of the remaining sections is at your discretion. The last section should be a reference list.

The proceedings are the records of NanoThailand 2021 conference. The conference expects to give research by-products with high-quality existence. The template is used to format your proceeding and style the context. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed.

Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

1. **Experimental Sections**

Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as voltage in volts and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly mention the units for each quantity for your experimental procedures.

1. **Result and Discussion**

Explain how your results may mean for researchers in the same fields as you, researchers in other fields or the public. Discuss any inconclusive outcomes and mention them as the best as you can. Furthermore, you may suggest any additional experiments required to clarify your findings.

Insert 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.

1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head |
| --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
|  |  |  |  |

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position 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.

Figure 1

Fig. 1. Example figure caption in 8 points Times New Roman

1. **Conclusions**

State how your findings extend the research outcomes from previous studies. If your research results are preliminary, recommend or suggest any future studies that need to be carried on.

1. **Acknowledgment**

Avoid the stiff expression “one of us (S. K.) thanks ...”. Instead, prefer “S. K. thanks...”. Add sponsor or grant numbers in acknowledgments. You can provide a role of each author in this section.

1. **References**

Number all citations consecutively within brackets, i.e., [1], [2], [3], …. Use the IEEE referencing (https://ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/IEEE-Reference-Guide.pdf). The sentence punctuation follows the bracket. 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 abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

1. L. Stein, “Random patterns,” in *Computers and You*, J. S. Brake, Ed. New York, NY, USA: Wiley, 1994, pp. 55–70
2. J. K. Author, “*Title of chapter in the book*,” in Title of Published Book, xth ed. City of Publisher, State, Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx–xxx. [Online]. Available: <http://www.web.com>
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6. J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” unpublished.
7. J. Smith. “Obama inaugurated as President.” CNN.com. http://www.cnn.com/POLITICS/01/21/obama\_inaugurated/index.html (accessed Feb. 1, 2009).