

Все слова в названии статьи начинаются с заглавной буквы кроме предлогов

The Title Goes Here with Each Initial Letter Capitalized

Author's Name,¹ ^{a)} Author's Name,^{1, b)} and Another's Name^{2, 3, c)}

Если все авторы с одной организации то нужно оставить только сноску corresponding author

¹⁾ Replace this text with an author's affiliation (use complete addresses, including country name or code).

²⁾ Second institution and/or address

³⁾ You would list an author's second affiliation (if applicable) here.

^{a)} Corresponding author: first.author@insitution.edu

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адресс e-mail оставить только corresponding author

Abstract. An article usually includes an abstract, a concise summary of the work covered at length in the main body of the article. It is used for secondary publications and for information retrieval purposes.

FIRST-LEVEL HEADING: THE LINE BREAK WAS FORCED via \\

This sample document demonstrates proper use of REVTeX 4.1 (and L^AT_EX 2_ε) in manuscripts prepared for submission to AIP conference proceedings. Further information can be found in the documentation included in the distribution or available at <http://authors.aip.org> and in the documentation for REVTeX 4.1 itself.

When commands are referred to in this example file, they are always shown with their required arguments, using normal T_EX format. In this format, #1, #2, etc. stand for required author-supplied arguments to commands. For example, in \section{#1} the #1 stands for the title text of the author's section heading, and in \title{#1} the #1 stands for the title text of the paper.

Line breaks in section headings at all levels can be introduced using \\ . A blank input line tells T_EX that the paragraph has ended.

Second-level heading: Formatting

This file may be formatted in both the preprint (the default) and reprint styles; the latter format may be used to mimic final journal output. Either format may be used for submission purposes. Hence, it is essential that authors check that their manuscripts format acceptably under preprint. Manuscripts submitted to AIP that do not format correctly under the preprint option may be delayed in both the editorial and production processes.

В числовых данных дробная часть отделяется обязательно точкой!!!

Единицы измерения нужно писать так, а не в виде дроби

Third-level heading: Citations and Footnotes

Physical data should be quoted with decimal points and negative exponents (e.g., 25.8 J K⁻¹ mol⁻¹), and arranged as follows where possible: mp/bp 20°C; [α]D₂₀ = -13.5, c = 0.2, acetone) (please also give units for [α] and c , usually deg cm³ g⁻¹ dm⁻¹ and g cm⁻³, respectively); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ): 7.15 (s, 2H, Ar H), 1.3 (q, J = 8 Hz, 2H; CH₂), 0.9 (t, J = 8 Hz, 3H; CH₃); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 175.4 (C=O), 156.5 (C4); IR (KBr): ν = 2972 (w), 2907 (w), ..., 1026 (s; $\nu_{\text{as}}(\text{SiOSi})$), 971 (ν_{s}), ..., 666 (w; $\nu_{\text{s}}(\text{SiOSi})$), ..., 439 (m), 401 cm⁻¹

(m); UV-vis (*n*-hexane): λ_{max} (ϵ) = 320 (5000), 270 nm (12000); EIMS m/z (%): 108 (20) [M⁺], 107 (60) [M⁺ - H], 91 (100) [C₇H₇⁺]; HRMS (ESI) m/z : [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₃₈N₄O₆S, 475.2591; found, 475.2593. Anal. calcd for C₄₅H₂₈N₄O₇: C 62.47, H 3.41, N 6.78; found: C 62.27, H 3.46, N 6.80.

Numbered lists may also be included and should look like this:

A reference within the bibliography is specified with a \bibitem{#1} command, where the argument is the citation key mentioned above. \bibitem{#1} commands may be crafted by hand or, preferably, generated by using BibT_EX. The AIP styles for REVTeX 4 include BibT_EX style files aipnum.bst and aipauth.bst, appropriate for numbered and author-year bibliographies, respectively. REVTeX 4 will automatically choose the style appropriate for

the document class option

This sample document shows how bulleted lists may be included and should look like this:

1. This is an example of numbered listing.
 2. This is an example of numbered listing. This is an example of numbered listing.
 3. This is an example of numbered listing.
 4. This is an example of numbered listing. This is an example of numbered listing.
 5. This is an example of numbered listing.
 6. This is an example of numbered listing. This is an example of numbered listing.

This sample document shows how bulleted lists may be included and should look like this:

• This is an example of bulleted listing.
 • This is an example of bulleted listing. This is an example of bulleted listing.
 • This is an example of bulleted listing.
 • This is an example of bulleted listing. This is an example of bulleted listing.
 • This is an example of bulleted listing.

re-run BibTeX every time you change any of your document's footnotes.

or-year style by specifying a command referencing the s of L^AT_EX produces the file rg extra markup information ould be used instead. command. Numerical style : citation styles (each for its the bibliography, *you must*

MATH AND EQUATIONS

Inline math may be typeset using the \$ delimiters. Bold math symbols may be achieved using the bm package and the \bm{#1} command it supplies. For instance, a bold α can be typeset as $\bm{\alpha}$ giving α . Fraktur and Blackboard (or open face or double struck) characters should be typeset using the \mathfrak{#1} and \mathbb{#1} commands respectively. Both are supplied by the amssymb package. For example, \mathbb{R} and \mathfrak{G}

In L^AT_EX there are many different ways to display equations, and a few preferred ways are noted below. Displayed math will center by default. Use the class option fleqn to flush equations left.

Below we have numbered single-line equations, the most common kind:

$$\chi_+(p) \lesssim [2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}| + p_z)]^{-1/2} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}| + p_z \\ px + ip_y \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

$$\left\{ 1234567890abc123\alpha\beta\gamma\delta1234556\alpha\beta \frac{1\sum_b^a}{A^2} \right\}. \quad (2)$$

Note the open one in Eq. (2).

Not all numbered equations will fit within the text width this way. The equation number will move down automatically if it cannot fit on the same line with a one-line equation:

$$\left\{ ab12345678abc123456abcdef\alpha\beta\gamma\delta1234556\alpha\beta \frac{1\sum_b^a}{A^2} \right\} (1234567890abcdefg h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z 123456789). \quad (3)$$

When the \label{#1} command is used [cf. input for Eq. (2)], the equation can be referred to in text without knowing the equation number that T_EX will assign to it. Just use \ref{#1}, where #1 is the same name that used in the \label{#1} command.

Unnumbered single-line equations can be typeset using the \[, \] format:

$$g^+g^+ \rightarrow g^+g^+g^+g^+ \dots, \quad q^+q^+ \rightarrow q^+g^+g^+ \dots$$

Multiline equations

Multiline equations are obtained by using the eqnarray environment. Use the \nonumber command at the end of each line to avoid assigning a number:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M} = & ig_Z^2 (4E_1 E_2)^{1/2} (l_i^2)^{-1} \delta_{\sigma_1, -\sigma_2} (g_{\sigma_2}^e)^2 \chi_{-\sigma_2}(p_2) \\ & \times [\epsilon_j l_i \epsilon_i]_{\sigma_1} \chi_{\sigma_1}(p_1), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum |M_g^{\text{viol}}|^2 = & g_S^{2n-4} (Q^2) N^{n-2} (N^2 - 1) \\ & \times \left(\sum_{i < j} \right) \sum_{\text{perm}} \frac{1}{S_{12}} \frac{1}{S_{12}} \sum_{\tau} c_{\tau}^f. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

TABLE I. This table illustrates left-aligned, centered, and right-aligned columns. Note that REVTeX 4 adjusts the intercolumn spacing so that the table fills the entire width of the text. Table captions are numbered automatically.

Left ^a	Centered ^b	Right
1	2	3
10	20	30
100	200	300

^a Note a.

^b Note b.

Note: Do not use `\label{#1}` on a line of a multiline equation if `\nonumber` is also used on that line. Incorrect cross-referencing will result. Notice the use `\text{#1}` for using a Roman font within a math environment.

To set a multiline equation without *any* equation numbers, use the `\begin{eqnarray*}`, `\end{eqnarray*}` format:

$$\sum |M_g^{\text{viol}}|^2 = g_S^{2n-4} (Q^2) N^{n-2} (N^2 - 1) \times \left(\sum_{i < j} \right) \left(\sum_{\text{perm}} \frac{1}{S_{12} S_{23} S_{n1}} \right) \frac{1}{S_{12}} .$$

To obtain numbers not normally produced by the automatic numbering, use the `\tag{#1}` command, where `#1` is the desired equation number. For example, to get an equation number of (5.1'),

$$g^+ g^+ \rightarrow g^+ g^+ g^+ g^+ \dots, \quad q^+ q^+ \rightarrow q^+ g^+ g^+ \dots . \quad (5.1')$$

A few notes on `\tag{#1}`. `\tag{#1}` requires `amsmath`. The `\tag{#1}` must come before the `\label{#1}`, if any. The numbering set with `\tag{#1}` is *transparent* to the automatic numbering in REVTeX; therefore, the number must be known ahead of time, and it must be manually adjusted if other equations are added. `\tag{#1}` works with both single-line and multiline equations. `\tag{#1}` should only be used in exceptional case - do not use it to number all equations in a paper.

Enclosing single-line and multiline equations in `\begin{subequations}` and `\end{subequations}` will produce a set of equations that are “numbered” with letters, as shown in Eqs. (6a) and (6b) below:

$$\left\{ abc123456abcdef\alpha\beta\gamma\delta1234556\alpha\beta \frac{1 \sum_b^a}{A^2} \right\}, \quad (6a)$$

$$\mathcal{M} = ig_Z^2 (4E_1 E_2)^{1/2} (l_i^2)^{-1} (g_{\sigma_2}^e)^2 \chi_{-\sigma_2}(p_2) \times [\varepsilon_i]_{\sigma_1} \chi_{\sigma_1}(p_1). \quad (6b)$$

Putting a `\label{#1}` command right after the `\begin{subequations}`, allows one to reference all the equations in a subequations environment. For example, the equations in the preceding subequations environment were Eqs. (6).

CROSS-REFERENCING

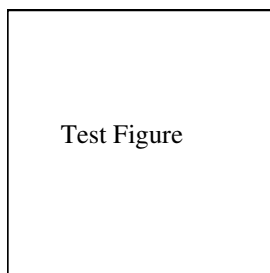
REVTeX will automatically number sections, equations, figure captions, and tables. In order to reference them in text, use the `\label{#1}` and `\ref{#1}` commands. To reference a particular page, use the `\pageref{#1}` command.

The `\label{#1}` should appear in a section heading, within an equation, or in a table or figure caption. The `\ref{#1}` command is used in the text where the citation is to be displayed. Some examples: Section on page 1, Table I, and Fig. 1.

FIGURES AND TABLES

Figures and tables are typically “floats”; L^AT_EX determines their final position via placement rules. L^AT_EX isn’t always successful in automatically placing floats where you wish them.

Рисунок ставится сразу после первого упоминания в тексте, ни в коем случае не ставьте в конце текста.



В подписуночной надписи слово Figure N пишется с заглавной буквы и полужирным шрифтом

FIGURE 1. A figure caption. The figure captions are automatically numbered.

Рисунок может состоять из нескольких картинок каждая из которых маркируется так



FIGURE 1. To format a figure caption use the \LaTeX template style: Figure Caption. The text “FIGURE 1.” which labels the caption, should be bold and in upper case. If figures have more than one part, each part should be labeled (a), (b), etc. Using a table, as in the above example, helps you control the layout.

Если предложение начинается со слова Figure N, то слово Figure N пишется полностью, в остальных случаях Fig. N !!!

Figures are marked up with the `figure` environment, the content of which imports the image (`\includegraphics`) followed by the figure caption (`\caption`). The argument of the latter command should itself contain a `\label` command if you wish to refer to your figure with `\ref`.

Import your image using either the `graphics` or `graphicx` packages. Both of these packages define the `\includegraphics{#1}` command, but they differ in the optional arguments for specifying the orientation, scaling, and translation of the figure. Fig. 1 is an example of this.

The analog of the `figure` environment is `table`, which uses the same `\caption` command. However, you should type your caption command first within the `table`, instead of last as you did for `figure`.

The heart of any `table` is the `tabular` environment, which represents the table content as a (vertical) sequence of table rows, each containing a (horizontal) sequence of table cells. Cells are separated by the `&` character; the row terminates with `\\`. The required argument for the `tabular` environment specifies how data are displayed in each of the columns. For instance, a column may be centered (`c`), left-justified (`l`), right-justified (`r`), or aligned on a decimal point (`d`). (Table II illustrates the use of decimal column alignment.)

Extra column-spacing may be specified as well, although $\text{REV}\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}$ 4 sets this spacing so that the columns fill the width of the table. Horizontal rules are typeset using the `\hline` command. The doubled (or Scotch) rules that appear at the top and bottom of a table can be achieved by enclosing the `tabular` environment within a `ruledtabular` environment. Rows whose columns span multiple columns can be typeset using $\text{L}\text{A}\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}$'s `\multicolumn{#1}{#2}{#3}` command (for example, see the first row of Table III).

В таблице слово Table N пишется с заглавной буквы и полужирным шрифтом

TABLE III. This table demonstrates the use of `\multicolumn` in rows with entries that span more than one column.

Ion	D_{4h}^1		D_{4h}^5	
	1st alternative	2nd alternative	1st alternative	2nd alternative
K	$(2e) + (2f)$	$(4i)$	$(2c) + (2d)$	$(4f)$
Mn	$(2g)^a$	$(a) + (b) + (c) + (d)$	$(4e)$	$(2a) + (2b)$
Cl	$(a) + (b) + (c) + (d)$	$(2g)^b$	$(4e)^a$	
He	$(8r)^a$	$(4j)^a$	$(4g)^a$	
Ag		$(4k)^a$		$(4h)^a$

^a The z parameter of these positions is $z \sim \frac{1}{4}$.

^b This is a footnote in a table. It is supposed to set on the full width of the page, just as the caption does.

TABLE IV. A table with more columns still fits properly in a column. Note that several entries share the same footnote. Inspect the \LaTeX input for this table to see exactly how it is done.

	r_c (Å)	r_0 (Å)	κr_0		r_c (Å)	r_0 (Å)	κr_0
Cu	0.800	14.10	2.550	Sn ^a	0.680	1.870	3.700
Ag	0.990	15.90	2.710	Pb ^b	0.450	1.930	3.760
Au	1.150	15.90	2.710	Ca ^c	0.750	2.170	3.560
Mg	0.490	17.60	3.200	Sr ^d	0.900	2.370	3.720
Zn	0.300	15.20	2.970	Li ^b	0.380	1.730	2.830
Cd	0.530	17.10	3.160	Na ^e	0.760	2.110	3.120
Hg	0.550	17.80	3.220	K ^e	1.120	2.620	3.480
Al	0.230	15.80	3.240	Rb ^c	1.330	2.800	3.590
Ga	0.310	16.70	3.330	Cs ^d	1.420	3.030	3.740
In	0.460	18.40	3.500	Ba ^e	0.960	2.460	3.780
Tl	0.480	18.90	3.550				

^a Here's the first, from Ref. 1.

^b Here's the second.

^c Here's the third.

^d Here's the fourth.

^e And etc.

TABLE V. First narrow table.

Element Symbol	Element Name
H	Hydrogen

TABLE VI. Second narrow table, set alongside.

Trial	Time (s)
1	2.42
2	2.46
3	2.41

TABLE VII. Third narrow table, set alongside once again.

Case	Result
A	Pass
B	Fail
C	Pass

The tables in this document illustrate various effects. Lengthy tables may need to break across pages. A simple way to allow this is to specify the [H] float placement on the `table` environment. Alternatively, using the standard \LaTeX 2 ϵ package `longtable` gives more control over how tables break and allows headers and footers to be specified for each page of the table. An example of the use of `longtable` can be found in the file `summary.tex` that is included with the REV \TeX 4 distribution.

There are two methods for setting footnotes within a table (these footnotes will be displayed directly below the table rather than at the bottom of the page or in the bibliography). The easiest and preferred method is just to use the `\footnote{#1}` command. This will automatically enumerate the footnotes with lowercase roman letters. However, it is sometimes necessary to have multiple entries in the table share the same footnote. In this case, create the footnotes using `\footnotemark{#1}` and `\footnotetext{#1}{#2}`. #1 is a numeric value. Each time the same value for #1 is used, the same mark is produced in the table. The `\footnotetext{#1}{#2}` commands are placed after the `tabular` environment. Examine the \LaTeX source and output for Tables I and IV for an illustration.

Sometimes it can be convenient to place multiple narrow figures or tables side-by-side to conserve space and meet any page length requirements for your conference. This can be done using `minipage` environments within the `table` or `figure` environment. Check the \LaTeX source and output for Tables V, VI, and VII for an example of how to do this. The vertical alignment of the `minipages` can be adjusted by changing the optional argument to the environment.

All AIP journals require that the initial citation of figures or tables be in numerical order. \LaTeX 's automatic numbering of floats is your friend here: just put each `figure` environment immediately following its first reference (`\ref`), as we have done in this example file.

CONCLUSION

In this section we welcome you to include a summary of the end results of your research.

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