

2023 国际表面科学技术与应用大会
2023 International Conference on Surface Science Technology and Application
(ICSSTA 2023)

第二轮会议通知

中国·重庆 2023.6.16-6.19

会议主题：聚焦表面科学技术，推进创新驱动发展

表面科学技术是一门交叉、综合性学科，以在原子或分子水平上研究表面及界面上发生的各种现象和过程为主要内容，涉及物理学、化学、数学、材料科学、生物学、工程学等基础和应用学科，是目前国际上最活跃的前沿学科之一，已成为现代工业技术开发的基础。

为了更深入地揭示表界面的科学问题，推动表面技术的广泛应用，使其最大化地服务社会发展和人类进步，国内外科学家不断创新，获得了大量的优异研究成果，取得了一系列显著成就。

中国兵器装备集团西南技术工程研究所、北京工业大学、哈尔滨工业大学重庆研究院、郑州大学等国内研究所、高校共同组织策划了“2023 国际表面科学技术与应用大会”，定于2023.6.16-6.19 在中国重庆市召开。会议以“聚焦表面科学技术，推进创新驱动发展”为主题，邀请中国科学院、中国工程院、欧洲科学院院士和国内外知名专家、学者做主题报告，并邀请国内外学者及行业翘楚汇聚一堂，就表面科学技术领域的最新研究成果和业界动态进行广泛、深入地交流和探讨，推动表面科学学科的高质量发展。欢迎国内外广大相关工作者踊跃参会投稿，届时莅临大会一展风采。

中国兵器装备集团西南技术工程研究所

2023年3月22日



大会组织机构

1. 主办单位:

重庆市科学技术协会

2. 联合承办单位（排名不分先后）:

西南技术工程研究所

北京工业大学

哈尔滨工业大学重庆研究院

郑州大学

空军工程大学

天津职业技术师范大学

西南科技大学

陕西科技大学

西南交通大学

安徽工业大学

沈阳工业大学

西南石油大学

重庆科技学院

中国科学院兰州化学物理研究所

中国船舶集团有限公司第七二五研究所

兰州空间技术物理研究所

中国航空制造技术研究院

国家镁合金材料工程技术研究中心

国家低碳环保材料智能设计国际联合研究中心

油田化学教育部工程研究中心

航空等离子体动力学国家级重点实验室

先进金属材料绿色制备与表面技术教育部重点实验室

辽宁省先进焊接技术及自动化重点实验室

油气田应用化学四川省重点实验室

重庆市腐蚀与防护学会

重庆表面工程技术学会

重庆红智信信息技术有限公司

3. 支持媒体:

Journal of Magnesium and Alloys (SCI)

Coatings (SCI)

Surface Science and Technology

《表面技术》(EI)

《装备环境工程》

“科工创享” 融媒体平台

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4. 大会顾问（以姓氏字母为序）：

陈学东	程玉峰	宫声凯	郭东明	侯保荣	李琳	李应红
罗平亚	毛新平	潘复生	孙世刚	薛群基	张统一	周廉
周克崧						

5. 大会主席：

潘复生

6. 大会执行主席：

吴护林

7. 大会副主席（以姓氏字母为序）：

何延春	胡俊华	黄剑锋	李忠盛	孙明先	王福会	吴晓宏
肖荣诗	阎兵	余家欣	曾元松	张世宏	周峰	周雄

8. 学术委员会：

国内学术委员（以姓氏字母为序）：

安宇龙	毕磊	蔡开勇	蔡美荣	蔡苇	蔡玉俊	蔡振兵
曹国钦	曹茂盛	陈传忠	陈逢军	陈辉	陈建敏	陈磊(兰化所)
陈磊(西南交大)	陈守刚	陈岁元	陈汪林	陈文革	陈燕	储成林
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冯爱新	冯煜东	付安庆	高国富	高航	高岩	高玉魁
高正源	葛正浩	巩水利	桂泰江	郭锋	郭洪波	郭兴蓬
韩彬	郝秀清	何延春	何毅	何云斌	贺定勇	胡吉明
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刘光明	刘杰	刘金龙	刘敏	刘其斌	刘秀波	刘亚华
刘莹	刘战强	刘智勇	卢松涛	卢小鹏	陆峰	骆鸿
麻彦龙	马胜强	马颖	马占吉	麦耀华	梅雪松	莫继良
戚厚军	秦发祥	邱明	任凤章	邵忠财	沈一洲	石文天
帅词俊	宋光铃	宋浩杰	宋影伟	孙德恩	孙琿	孙立东
孙玉文	唐进元	唐鋈磊	佟立波	汪爱英	汪的华	汪怀远
王成兵	王刚	王吉会	王敬丰	王强	王勤英	王铁钢
王晓峰	王晓雷	王新华	王宣平	王亚明	王钻开	魏秋平

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吴朝军	吴多利	吴建华	吴 量	吴重军	伍廉奎	项顶顶
肖贵坚	肖荣诗	肖国清	谢治辉	熊玉卿	修世超	徐大可
徐锦泐	许道奎	许立坤	薛文斌	薛玉君	杨 斌	杨 进
杨庆祥	杨胜强	杨小奎	姚建华	尹韶辉	于 美	袁广银
袁巨龙	袁卫锋	岳 文	曾荣昌	张 斌	张晨辉	张达威
张大全	张丁非	张广安	张建华	张 津	张俊彦	张群莉
张瑞谦	张晟卯	张 涛	张天才	张 伟	张小锋	张 鑫
张友法	张振宇	张志强	张忠铎	赵 波	赵方超	赵吉宾
赵景茂	赵全忠	郑玉贵	钟 厉	钟庆东	钟显康	周惠娣
周建忠	周 平	周细应	周野飞	周 勇	朱嘉琦	朱立群
朱旻昊	左敦稳					

国际学术委员（以姓氏字母为序）：

Guijun BI	Xiaobo Chen	Xun Chen	Zhong Chen
Jiangtao Cheng	Bo Gu	Ram K. Gupta	Dongfeng He
Anming Hu	Zhirong Liao	Xuqing LIU	Hanlin Liao
Quanshun Luo	Shuaihang Pan	Xuejun Ren	Andreas Rosenkranz
Philippe Refait	Jing Shi	Yijun SHI	Liming SHU
Byon Eung-Sun	Xinwei Wang	Ronghua Wei	Cuie Wen
Ying Yang,	Haitao YE	Yongfeng Lu	Shuo Yin
Jianqiang Zhang	Lidong Zhao	Jinming Zhou	Mikhail Zheludkevich

9. 组织委员会（以姓氏字母为序）：

蔡美荣	曹生珠	曹献龙	陈 威	陈光军	崔良玉	戴庆伟
冯兴国	管迎春	郭 亮	何乃如	洪 杨	侯 健	侯国梁
胡高峰	黄 婷	霍丽霞	吉 利	蒋全通	靳 刚	康红军
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杨立军	姚文辉	姚 远	余宗学	张群莉	张 优	周 舸
周留成	左晓姣					

大会主题学术论坛

论坛一：先进激光表面加工与制造技术

论坛主席：

黄 婷 北京工业大学

管迎春 北京航空航天大学

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张群莉 浙江工业大学

论坛召集人:

肖荣诗 北京工业大学

黄 婷 北京工业大学

邹世坤 中国航空制造技术研究院

召集单位:

北京工业大学

主要议题:

- 1) 激光表面强化技术
- 2) 激光清洗与抛光技术
- 3) 激光材料沉积技术
- 4) 功能表面激光制造技术
- 5) 激光表面复合制造技术
- 6) 其他激光制造技术
- 7) 激光与材料相互作用机理

论坛二：特种功能涂层及技术

论坛主席:

吴晓宏 哈尔滨工业大学

论坛召集人:

卢松涛 哈尔滨工业大学

张天才 西南技术工程研究所

召集单位:

哈尔滨工业大学重庆研究院

主要议题:

- 1) 热控涂层及技术
- 2) 抗辐射涂层及技术
- 3) 防原子氧涂层及技术
- 4) 耐高温涂层及技术
- 5) 隐身涂层及技术
- 6) 其他特种功能涂层及技术

论坛三：先进热喷涂工艺与工程应用

论坛主席:

陈同舟 武汉材料保护研究所

熊天瑛 中国科学院金属研究所

论坛召集人:

杨冠军 西安交通大学

张世宏 安徽工业大学

张楠楠 沈阳工业大学

丛大龙 西南技术工程研究所

召集单位:

安徽工业大学、沈阳工业大学、先进金属材料绿色制备与表面技术教育部重点实验室、辽宁省先

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进焊接技术及自动化重点实验室

主要议题:

- 1) 先进陶瓷涂层设计及制备技术
- 2) 金属陶瓷复合涂层工艺及应用
- 3) 新型合金涂层设计及制备方法
- 4) 复合功能涂层制备及前沿应用

论坛四: 表面精密与超精密加工

论坛主席:

阎 兵 天津职业技术师范大学

论坛召集人:

戚厚军 天津职业技术师范大学

王铁钢 天津职业技术师范大学

召集单位:

天津职业技术师范大学

主要议题:

- 1) 精密切削与刀具装备
- 2) 超精密磨削及装备技术
- 3) 表面完整性与测量技术
- 4) 精密超声辅助加工技术及装备
- 5) 精密表面光整加工技术及工艺
- 6) 研磨抛光等相关技术与工艺

论坛五: 生物与仿生材料功能表面结构与设计

论坛主席:

余家欣 西南科技大学

论坛召集人:

李国强 西南科技大学

曹墨源 南开大学

召集单位:

西南科技大学

主要议题:

- 1) 生物表面行为
- 2) 生物表面材料特性表征
- 3) 仿生表面材料设计
- 4) 仿生表面工程
- 5) 表面与界面

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论坛六：能源系统金属材料腐蚀与表面工程技术

论坛主席：

唐鋆磊 西南石油大学

吴 量 重庆大学

论坛召集人：

陈 磊 中国科学院兰州化学物理研究所

樊小强 西南交通大学

卢小鹏 东北大学

谢治辉 西华师范大学

钟显康 西南石油大学

召集单位：

西南石油大学、国家镁合金材料工程技术研究中心、油田化学教育部工程研究中心、油气田应用化学四川省重点实验室

主要议题：

- 1) 油气田极端服役条件下的表面防护技术
- 2) 新能源金属材料表面工程及其劣化机理
- 3) 氢能金属材料腐蚀机理与表面防护技术
- 4) 轻金属材料表面工程技术

论坛七：表界面摩擦磨损与润滑

论坛主席：

陈建敏 中国科学院兰州化学物理研究所

贾均红 陕西科技大学

李红轩 中国科学院兰州化学物理研究所

论坛召集人：

贾均红 陕西科技大学

吉 利 中国科学院兰州化学物理研究所

召集单位：

陕西科技大学、中国科学院兰州化学物理研究所

主要议题：

- 1) 表面工程摩擦磨损
- 2) 特种工况涂层摩擦学
- 3) 润滑材料与摩擦化学
- 4) 薄膜、微纳表面摩擦学
- 5) 生物与仿生表面摩擦学
- 6) 工业摩擦学与密封表面技术

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论坛八：纳微结构与表面薄膜技术研究

论坛主席：

曹鹏军 重庆科技学院

论坛召集人：

蔡 苇 重庆科技学院

陈登明 重庆科技学院

召集单位：

重庆科技学院

主要议题：

- 1) 纳微结构及表面特性
- 2) 功能薄膜制备及性能研究
- 3) 镀层与转化膜

论坛九：等离子体表面改性技术

论坛主席：

何卫锋 空军工程大学

论坛召集人：

何卫锋 空军工程大学

召集单位：

空军工程大学、航空等离子体动力学国家级重点实验室

主要议题：

- 1) 等离子体与物质相互作用及监测
- 2) 等离子体表面强化/改性
- 3) 等离子体镀膜与熔覆
- 4) 等离子体材料刻蚀/清洗

论坛十：核材料及装备表面工程技术

论坛主席：

蔡振兵 西南交通大学

胡俊华 郑州大学

论坛召集人：

蔡振兵 西南交通大学

胡俊华 郑州大学

召集单位：

西南交通大学、郑州大学、国家低碳环保材料智能设计国际联合研究中心

主要议题：

- 1) 新型燃料表面结构设计
- 2) 核材料服役行为及环境损伤
- 3) 事故容错型燃料包壳涂层表面防护
- 4) 超临界水材料腐蚀测试
- 5) 核电辐射防护设计研究
- 6) 核材料涂层和表面强化技术

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7) 表面工程技术在核领域的应用

大会工作语言

中文、英文，大会会议现场配有同声传译。

大会征文

1. 征文范围（包含但不限于各主题学术论坛议题）。

2. 征文形式：摘要或者全文。

3. 论文要求：

统一采用英文撰写，模板请见附件一。

1) 论文内容应未发表过或未被其他公开出版物刊载过。

2) 论文需具有创新性、科学性、实用性；数据、结论可信；遵守出版道德准则；不涉及国家秘密（国防、航空航天、军事等单位的投稿需提供单位开具的论文非涉密证明）。

3) 文件请保存为Word文档，以“作者姓名+单位+主题论坛序号”命名。

欢迎广大相关工作者积极申请做口头报告或者海报，如需要申请，请在投稿时备注。

4. 论文出版：

1) 经专家评审采用后的论文将全部收录至会议论文集，会议论文集不以任何形式公开发表（包括网络发表），仅供会议交流。

2) 本次会议与英国皇家物理学会（Institute of Physics, IOP）出版社合作，经IOP评审采用后的论文（英文全文），将在IOP所属期刊Journal of Physics: Conference Series (JPCS) 上公开发表，并由IOP提交至Ei Compendex、Scopus数据库检索。若有意向投稿至IOP，请务必按照附件一中的IOP论文投稿模板提交英文全文，并备注“投稿至IOP”。

3) 所有被本次会议采用的论文，均由会务组开具“论文采用证明”。

4) 所有被本次会议采用的论文，请至少一名作者代表参会交流。

5. 投稿方式及时间节点：

1) 投稿方式：

请登录会议网站 <https://icssta2023.scimeeting.cn>，进入投稿系统即可投稿。

2) 时间节点：

论文投稿截止时间：2023-05-22。

6. 其他请见附件一“征文通知”。

大会安排

会议时间：

2023.6.16 注册、报到

2023.6.17 大会主旨报告

2023.6.18 大会主题学术论坛报告

2023.6.19 结束、疏散

会议地点：重庆维景国际大酒店

会议住宿：重庆维景国际大酒店 双床房：¥400元/间 大床房：¥400元/间

会议地址：重庆市两江新区金开大道1598号

2023 国际表面科学技术与应用大会

2023 International Conference on Surface Science Technology and Application (ICSSTA 2023)

会议注册：请登录会议网站<https://icssta2023.scimeeting.cn>注册、缴费、预定酒店房间

代表类型		现场参会		线上参会
		早鸟价 (2022.5.22 之前)	标准价	
普通参会代表	仅参会交流	¥2400 元	¥2700 元	¥1400 元
	参会交流+仅投稿至会议论文集	¥2400 元	¥2700 元	¥1400 元
	参会交流+投稿至 IOP	¥3400 元	¥3700 元	¥2400 元
学生参会代表	仅参会交流	¥1700 元	¥2000 元	¥700 元
	参会交流+仅投稿至会议论文集	¥1700 元	¥2000 元	¥700 元
	参会交流+投稿至 IOP	¥2700 元	¥3000 元	¥1700 元

备注：

1. 参会交流+投稿至 IOP 的参会代表，所缴纳注册费中包含 1000 元论文处理费用，后续不再收取任何费用，若因稿件质量问题被 IOP 退稿，论文处理费用原路返回。
2. 本次会议的费用统一由“重庆红智信信息技术有限公司”开具“会议注册费”增值税发票。
3. 会议期间食宿统一安排，费用自理。

大会赞助

大会将提供场地和条件用于产品展示和广告宣传，欢迎国内高校、科研院所及相关企业参加，具体请见附件二“招商方案”。

大会重要日期

会议日期：2023 年 6 月 16 日-6 月 19 日
 征文截止日期：2023 年 5 月 22 日
 网上注册截止日期：2023 年 6 月 13 日
 会议报到日期：2023 年 6 月 16 日

大会联系方式

总负责人：胡琳盛 15823219738
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附件一：

2023 国际表面科学技术与应用大会 征文通知

2023国际表面科学技术与应用大会将于2023.6.16-6.19在中国重庆市召开，此次会议以“聚焦表面科学技术，推进创新驱动发展”为主题，欢迎广大表面科学相关的科研工作者投稿。

1. 征文范围（包含但不限于以各主题学术论坛议题）：

分论坛	论文征集范围
论坛一：先进激光表面加工与制造技术	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 激光表面强化技术 2) 激光清洗与抛光技术 3) 激光材料沉积技术 4) 功能表面激光制造技术 5) 激光表面复合制造技术 6) 其他激光制造技术 7) 激光与材料相互作用机理
论坛二：特种功能涂层及技术	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 热控涂层及技术 2) 抗辐射涂层及技术 3) 防原子氧涂层及技术 4) 耐高温涂层及技术 5) 隐身涂层及技术 6) 其他特种功能涂层及技术
论坛三：先进热喷涂工艺与工程应用	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 先进陶瓷涂层设计及制备技术 2) 金属陶瓷复合涂层工艺及应用 3) 新型合金涂层设计及制备方法 4) 复合功能涂层制备及前沿应用
论坛四：表面精密与超精密加工	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 精密切削与刀具装备 2) 超精密磨削及装备技术 3) 表面完整性与测量技术 4) 精密超声辅助加工技术及装备 5) 精密表面光整加工技术及工艺 6) 研磨抛光等相关技术与工艺
论坛五：生物与仿生材料功能表面结构与 设计	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 生物表面行为 2) 生物表面材料特性表征 3) 仿生表面材料设计 4) 仿生表面工程 5) 表面与界面
论坛六：能源系统金属材料腐蚀与表面工 程技术	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 油气田极端服役条件下的表面防护技术 2) 新能源金属材料表面工程及其劣化机理

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3) 氢能金属材料腐蚀机理与表面防护技术 4) 轻金属材料表面工程技术
论坛七：表界面摩擦磨损与润滑	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 表面工程摩擦磨损 2) 特种工况涂层摩擦学 3) 润滑材料与摩擦化学 4) 薄膜、微纳表面摩擦学 5) 生物与仿生表面摩擦学 6) 工业摩擦学与密封表面技术
论坛八：纳微结构与表面薄膜技术研究	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 纳微结构及表面特性 2) 功能薄膜制备及性能研究 3) 镀层与转化膜
论坛九：等离子体表面改性技术	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 等离子体与物质相互作用及监测 2) 等离子体表面强化/改性 3) 等离子体镀膜与熔覆 4) 等离子体材料刻蚀/清洗
论坛十：核材料及装备表面工程技术	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 新型燃料表面结构设计 2) 核材料服役行为及环境损伤 3) 事故容错型燃料包壳涂层表面防护 4) 超临界水材料腐蚀测试 5) 核电辐射防护设计研究 6) 核材料涂层和表面强化技术 7) 表面工程技术在核领域的应用

2. 征文要求

- 1) 论文可以摘要形式或者全文形式投稿。
- 2) 大会接收英文投稿，所有来稿不返还，请自留底稿。
- 3) 论文内容应未发表过或未被其他公开出版物刊载过。
- 4) 论文需具有创新性、科学性、实用性；数据、结论可信；遵守出版道德准则；不涉及国家秘密（国防、航空航天、军事等单位的投稿需提供单位开具的论文非涉密证明）。
- 5) 文件请保存为Word文档，以“作者姓名+单位+主题论坛序号”命名，如需申请做口头报告或者海报，请备注。
- 6) 具体参照论文模板（**投至IOP的论文必须按照模板要求撰写英文全文**）。

3. 投稿方式及时间节点

1) 投稿方式：

请登录会议网站 <https://icssta2023.scimeeting.cn>，进入投稿系统即可投稿。

2) 时间节点：

论文投稿截止时间：2023-05-22。

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4. 论文出版

1) 经专家评审采用后的论文将全部收录至会议论文集，会议论文集不以任何形式公开发表（包括网络发表），仅供会议交流。

2) 本次会议与英国皇家物理学会（Institute of Physics, IOP）出版社合作，经IOP评审采用后的论文，将在IOP所属期刊Journal of Physics: Conference Series（JPCS）上公开发表，并由IOP提交至Ei Compendex、Scopus数据库检索。若有意向投稿至IOP，请务必按照附件论文模板提交英文全文，并备注“投稿至IOP”。

3) 所有被本次会议采用的论文，均由会务组开具“论文采用证明”。

4) 所有被本次会议采用的论文，请至少一名作者代表参会交流。

5. 优秀论文评比

大会设立35周岁及以下青年优秀论文奖，其中优秀宣读论文奖20名，优秀展出论文奖10名，大会将为获奖者颁发证书及奖金。

6. 联系方式

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E-mail: [wjkbm@163.com](mailto:wjqkbm@163.com)

附IOP英文全文投稿模板:

Layout guide for *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* using Microsoft Word

Abstract. All articles *must* contain an abstract. The abstract text should be formatted using 10 point Times or Times New Roman and indented 25 mm from the left margin. Leave 10 mm space after the abstract before you begin the main text of your article, starting on the same page as the abstract. The abstract should give readers concise information about the content of the article and indicate the main results obtained and conclusions drawn. The abstract is not part of the text and should be complete in itself; no table numbers, figure numbers, references or displayed mathematical expressions should be included. It should be suitable for direct inclusion in abstracting services and should not normally exceed 200 words in a single paragraph. Since contemporary information-retrieval systems rely heavily on the content of titles and abstracts to identify relevant articles in literature searches, great care should be taken in constructing both.

1. Introduction

These guidelines, written in the style of a submission to *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.*, show the best layout for your paper using Microsoft Word. If you don't wish to use the Word template provided, please use the following page setup measurements.

Margin	A4 ONLY – DO NOT USE US LETTER
Top	4.0 cm
Bottom	2.7 cm
Left	2.5 cm
Right	2.5 cm
Gutter	0 cm
Header	0 cm
Footer	0 cm

It is *vital* that you **do not add any headers, footers or page numbers to your paper**; these will be added during the production process at IOP Publishing (this is why the Header and Footer margins are set to 0 cm in table 1).

2. Formatting the title, authors and affiliations

Please follow these instructions as carefully as possible so all articles within a conference have the same style to the title page. This paragraph follows a section title so it should not be indented.

2.1. Formatting the title

The title is set 17 point Times Bold, flush left, unjustified. The first letter of the title should be capitalized with the rest in lower case. It should not be indented. Leave 28 mm of space above the title and 10 mm after the title.

2.2. Formatting author names

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The list of authors should be indented 25 mm to match the abstract. The style for the names is initials then surname, with a comma after all but the last two names, which are separated by ‘and’. Initials should not have full stops—for example **A J Smith** and *not* **A. J. Smith**. First names in full may be used if desired. If an author has additional information to appear as a footnote, such as a permanent address or to indicate that they are the corresponding author, the footnote should be entered after the surname.

2.3. Formatting author affiliations

Please ensure that affiliations are as full and complete as possible and include the country. The addresses of the authors’ affiliations follow the list of authors and should also be indented 25 mm to match the abstract. If the authors are at different addresses, numbered superscripts should be used after each surname to reference an author to his/her address. The numbered superscripts should *not* be inserted using Word’s footnote command because this will place the reference in the wrong place—at the bottom of the page (or end of the document) rather than next to the address. Ensure that any numbered superscripts used to link author names and addresses start at 1 and continue on to the number of affiliations. Do not add any footnotes until all the author names are linked to the addresses. For example, to format

J Mucklow^{1,3}, J E Thomas^{1,4} and A J Cox^{2,5}

where there are three addresses, you should insert numbered superscripts 1, 2 and 3 to link surnames to addresses and then insert *footnotes* 4 and 5. Note that the first footnote in the main text will now be number 6.

2.3.1. *An example.* In this example we can see that there are footnotes after each author name and only 5 addresses; the 6th footnote might say, for example, ‘Author to whom any correspondence should be addressed.’ In addition, acknowledgment of grants or funding, temporary addresses etc might also be indicated by footnotes.

Spin dynamics in geometrically frustrated antiferromagnetic pyrochlores

J S Gardner^{1,2,6}, G Ehlers³, S T Bramwell⁴ and B D Gaulin⁵

¹ Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY 11973-5000, USA

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³ SNS Project, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 701 Scarboro Road, Oak Ridge, TN 37830, USA

⁴ Department of Chemistry, University College London, 20 Gordon Street, London WC1H 0AJ, UK

⁵ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, L8S 4M1, Canada

3. Formatting the text

The text of your paper should be formatted as follows:

- 11 point Times or Times New Roman.
- The text should be set to single line spacing.
- Paragraphs should be justified.
- The first paragraph after a section or subsection heading should not be indented; subsequent paragraphs should be indented by 5 mm.

4. Sections, subsections and subsubsections

The use of sections to divide the text of the paper is optional and left as a decision for the author. Where the author wishes to divide the paper into sections the formatting shown in table 2 should be used.

4.1. Style and spacing

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Table 2. Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections.

	Font	Spacing
Section	11 point Times bold	1 line space before a section No additional space after a section heading
Subsection	11 point <i>Times Italic</i>	1 line space before a subsection No space after a subsubsection heading
Subsubsection	11 point <i>Times Italic</i>	Subsubsections should end with a full stop (period) and run into the text of the paragraph

4.2. Numbering

Sections should be numbered with a dot following the number and then separated by a single space:

- sections should be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc
- subsections should be numbered 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc
- subsubsections should be numbered 2.3.1, 2.3.2, etc

5. Footnotes

Footnotes should be avoided whenever possible. If required they should be used only for brief notes that do not fit conveniently into the text.

6. Figures

Each figure should have a brief caption describing it and, if necessary, a key to interpret the various lines and symbols on the figure.

6.1. Space considerations

Authors should try to make economical use of the space on the page; for example:

- avoid excessively large white space borders *around* your graphics;
- try to design illustrations that make good use of the available space—avoid unnecessarily large amounts of white space *within* the graphic;

6.2. Text in figures

Wherever possible try to ensure that the size of the text in your figures (apart from superscripts/subscripts) is approximately the same size as the main text (11 points).

6.3. Line thickness

In general, try to avoid extremely fine lines (often called ‘hairline’ thickness) because such lines often do not reproduce well when printed out—your diagrams may lose vital information when downloaded and printed by other researchers. Try to ensure that lines are no thinner than 0.25 pt. Note that some illustrations may reduce line thickness when the graphic is imported and reduced in size (scaled down) inside Microsoft Word.

6.4. Colour illustrations

You are free to use colour illustrations for the online version of *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* but any print version will only be printed in black and white **unless special arrangements have been made with your conference organizer for colour printing. Please check with the conference organizer whether or not this is the case.** If any print version will be black and white only, you should check your figure captions carefully and remove any reference to colour in the illustration and text. In addition, some colour figures will degrade or suffer

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loss of information when converted to black and white and this should be taken into account when preparing them.

6.5. Positioning figures

Individual figures should normally be centred but place two figures side-by-side if they will fit comfortably like this as it saves space. Place the figure as close as possible after the point where it is first referenced in the text. If there are a large number of figures it might be necessary to place some before their text citation. Figures should never appear within or after the reference list.

6.6. Figure captions/numbering

Captions should be below the figure and separated from it by a distance of 6 points—although to save space it is acceptable to put the caption next to the figure. Figures should be numbered sequentially through the text—‘Figure 1’, ‘Figure 2’ and so forth and should be referenced in the text as ‘figure 1’, ‘figure 2’,... and not ‘fig. 1’, ‘fig. 2’,

For captions not placed at the side of the figure, captions should be set to the width of the figure for wider figures, centred across the width of the figure, or, for narrow figures with wide captions, slightly extended beyond the width of the figure. The caption should finish with a full stop (period).

6.6.1. *Examples.* 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.**

<p>Wider figure/short caption</p>	
<p>Figure 3. Figure with short caption (caption centred).</p>	
<p>Narrow figure with a wide caption.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Wider figure/wider caption</p>	
<p>Figure 5. In this case simply justify the caption so that it is as the</p>	

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same width as the graphic.	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 150px; margin: auto;"> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Narrow figure with a wide caption.</p> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 150px; margin: auto;"> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Narrow figure with a wide caption.</p> </div>
<p>Figure 6. These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption.</p>	<p>Figure 7. These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption.</p>

6.7. 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.

7. Tables

Note that as a general principle, for large tables font sizes can be reduced to make the table fit on a page or fit to the width of the text.

7.1. Positioning tables

Tables should be centred unless they occupy the full width of the text.

7.2. Tables in parts

If a table is divided into parts these should be labelled (a), (b), (c) etc but there should only be one caption for the whole table, not separate ones for each part.

7.3. Table captions/numbering

Tables should be numbered sequentially throughout the text and referred to in the text by number (table 1, **not** tab. 1 etc). Captions should be placed at the top of the table and should have a full stop (period) at the end. Except for very narrow tables with a wide caption (see examples below) the caption should be the same width as the table.

7.4. Rules in tables

Tables should have only horizontal rules and no vertical ones. Generally, only three rules should be used: one at the top of the table, one at the bottom, and one to separate the entries from the column headings. Table rules should be 0.5 points wide.

7.5. Examples

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

Table 3. A simple table. Place the caption above the

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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

7.5.1. More complex tables. 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.

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

	Wake Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	<i>p</i>	Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	<i>p</i>	Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	<i>p</i>
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
C4	2.571	0.109	0.600	0.439	1.667	0.197

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. Justify the caption.

	Wake Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	<i>p</i>	Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	<i>p</i>	Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (N=15, df=1)	<i>p</i>
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
Cz	1.143	0.285	0.077	0.782	0.286	0.593

7.6. 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	
			□, n (MeV)	□, 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

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²⁰⁹ Bi	2.6±0.01 ^c	Natural	7.5	14.4
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^aNotes are referenced using alpha superscripts.

^bSelf-supporting.

^cDeposited over Al backing.

8. Equations and mathematics

8.1. Fonts in Equation Editor (or MathType)

Make sure that your Equation Editor or MathType fonts, including sizes, are set up to match the text of your document.

8.2. Points of style

8.2.1. *Vectors*. Bold italic characters is our preferred style but the author may use any standard notation; for example, any of these styles for vectors is acceptable:

‘the vector cross product of ***a*** and ***b*** is given by ***a*** × ***b*** ...’, or

‘the vector cross product of ***a*** and ***b*** is given by ***a*** × ***b*** ...’, or

‘the vector cross product of ***a*** and ***b*** is given by ***a*** × ***b*** ...’.

8.2.2. *The solidus* (? ?). A two-line solidus should be avoided where possible; for example, use

- $\frac{1}{M_a} \left(\int_0^\infty d\omega \frac{|S_0|^2}{N} \right)^{-1}$ instead of $\frac{1}{M_a} / \int_0^\infty d\omega \frac{|S_0|^2}{N}$
- $\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \right)^{1/2}$ instead of $\sqrt{\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \right)}$.

8.2.3. *Roman and italic in mathematics*. Variables should be in italic; however there are some cases where it is better to use a Roman font:

- Use a Roman d for a differential d, for example, $\tan \theta = dy/dx$.
- Use a Roman e for an exponential e; for example, $y = e^x$.
- Use a Roman i for the square root of -1; e.g., $i = \sqrt{-1}$.
- Certain other common mathematical functions, such as cos, sin, det and ker, should appear in Roman type.
- Subscripts and superscripts should be in Roman type if they are labels rather than variables or characters that take values. For example in the equation

$$\varepsilon_m = -g\mu_n Bm$$

m, the *z* component of the nuclear spin, is italic because it can have different values whereas *n* is Roman because it is a label meaning nuclear.

8.3. Alignment of mathematics

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

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turned-over line. A multiplication sign should be added to the start of turned-over lines where the break is between two multiplied terms.

8.3.1. *Small displayed equations:* Some examples:

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

$$A^{(3/2)} = A^{(+)} - A^{(-)} \quad (I = \frac{3}{2}) \quad (2)$$

However, if equations will fit on one line, do so; for example, (5) may also be formatted as:

$$C(12) = [\vec{\pi}(x) \cdot \vec{\phi}(x+r)] \approx 1 - \text{const} \frac{r^2}{L^2} \int_r^L \frac{x dx}{x^2} + \dots \approx 1 - \text{const} \frac{r^2}{L^2} \ln\left(\frac{L}{r}\right) + \dots \quad (6)$$

8.3.2. *Large display equations: examples.* If an equation is almost the width of a line, place it flush left against the margin to allow room for the equation number.

$$Y(h\nu) = \frac{1}{q} \frac{(h\nu)^2}{[(h\nu_r)^2 - (h\nu)^2]^2 + (\hbar\Delta\omega_{1/2})^2 (h\nu)^2} \int_{E_r - E_v - \Delta\phi}^{\infty} \frac{[E + (E_v - h\nu)]^{1/2}}{[E + (E_v - E_-)]^{1/2}} \frac{E}{\exp[(E - E_m)/kT] + 1} dE \quad (7)$$

8.4. Miscellaneous points

- Exponential expressions, especially those containing subscripts or superscripts, are clearer if the notation $\exp(\dots)$ is used, except for simple examples. For instance, $\exp[i(kx - \omega t)]$ and $\exp(z^2)$ are preferred to $e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$ and e^z , but e^2 is acceptable. Similarly the square root sign $\sqrt{\quad}$ should only be used with relatively simple expressions, e.g. $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$, but in other cases the power $1/2$ should be used.
- It is important to distinguish between $\ln = \log_e$ and $\lg = \log_{10}$.
- Braces, brackets and parentheses should be used in the following order: $\{[()]\}$. The same ordering of brackets should be used within each size. However, this ordering can be ignored if the brackets have a special meaning (e.g. if they denote an average or a function).
- Decimal fractions should always be preceded by a zero: for example 0.123 *not* .123 (note, do not use commas, use the decimal point).
- Equations that are referred to in the text should be numbered with the number on the right-hand side.

8.5. Equation numbering

Equations may be numbered sequentially throughout the text (i.e., (1), (2), (3),...) or numbered by section (i.e., (1.1), (1.2), (2.1), ...) depending on the author's personal preference. In articles with several appendices equation numbering by section is useful in the appendices even when sequential numbering has been used throughout the main body of the text: for example, A.1, A.2 and so forth. When referring to an equation in the text, always put the equation number in brackets—e.g. 'as in equation (2)' or 'as in equation (2.1)'—and always spell out the word 'equation' in full, e.g. 'if equation (5) is factorized'; do not use abbreviations such as 'eqn.' or 'eq.'.

9. Appendices

Technical detail that it is necessary to include, but that interrupts the flow of the article, may be consigned to an appendix. Any appendices should be included at the end of the main text of the paper, after the acknowledgments section (if any) but before the reference list. If there are two or more appendices they should be called appendix A, appendix B, etc. Numbered equations should be in the form (A.1), (A.2), etc, figures should appear as figure A1, figure B1, etc and tables as table A1, table B1, etc.

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10. References

As part of the production system for *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, online versions of all reference lists will, wherever possible, be linked electronically using CrossRef. **It is vitally important for all the references to be accurate and to be carefully formatted using the guidelines below, otherwise delays may be incurred and the references may not link through CrossRef.**

A complete reference should provide the reader with enough information to locate the article concerned, whether published in print or electronic form, and should, depending on the type of reference, consist of:

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- date published;
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- titles of journal articles may also be included (optional);
- volume number;
- editors, if any;
- town of publication and publisher in parentheses for *books*;
- the page numbers.

For *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, please use the Vancouver numerical system where references are numbered sequentially throughout the text. The numbers occur within square brackets, like this [2], and one number can be used to designate several references. The reference list gives the references in numerical, not alphabetical, order.

Points to note

- There should be a 5 mm gap between the reference number (e.g., '[8]') and the start of the reference text. Second and subsequent lines of individual references should be indented by 5 mm. For example:

[1] Aderhold J, Davydov V Yu, Fedler F, Klausing H, Mistele D, Rotter T, Semchinova O, Stemmer J and Graul J 2001 *J. Cryst. Growth* **222** 701

- the authors should be in the form surname (with only the first letter capitalized) followed by the initials with no periods after the initials. Authors should be separated by a comma except for the last two which should be separated by 'and' with no comma preceding it.
- The article title (if given) should be in lower case letters, except for an initial capital, and should follow the date.
- The journal title is in italic and is abbreviated. If a journal has several parts denoted by different letters the part letter should be inserted after the journal in Roman type, e.g. *Phys. Rev. A*. **Please do not join the part letter to the volume number in bold type.**
- Both the initial and final page numbers should be given where possible. The final page number should be in the shortest possible form and separated from the initial page number by an en rule '–', e.g. 1203–14, i.e. the numbers '12' are not repeated.
- References to printed journal articles. A normal reference to a journal article contains three changes of font (see table 6).

Table 6. Font styles for a reference to a journal article.

Element	Style
Authors, date	Roman type
Article title (optional)	Roman type
Journal title	Italic type

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Volume number	Bold type
Page numbers	Roman type

Here are some examples taken from published papers:

- [1] Strite S and Morkoc H 1992 *J. Vac. Sci. Technol. B* **10** 1237
 [2] Nakamura S, Senoh M, Nagahama S, Iwase N, Yamada T, Matsushita T, Kiyoku H and Sugimoto Y 1996 *Japan. J. Appl. Phys.* **35** L74

10.1.1. *References to preprints.* For preprints there are two distinct cases:

- Where the article has been published in a journal and the preprint is supplementary reference information. In this case it should be presented as:

- [1] Kunze K 2003 T-duality and Penrose limits of spatially homogeneous and inhomogeneous cosmologies *Phys. Rev. D* **68** 063517 (*Preprint* gr-qc/0303038)

- Where the only reference available is the preprint. In this case it should be presented as

- [1] Milson R, Coley A, Pravda V and Pravdova A 2004 Alignment and algebraically special tensors *Preprint* gr-qc/0401010

10.1.2. *References to electronic-only journals.* In general article numbers are given, and no page ranges, as most electronic-only journals start each article on page 1.

- For SISSA journals the volume is divided into monthly issues and these form part of the article number

- [1] Horowitz G T and Maldacena J 2004 The black hole final state *J. High Energy Phys.* JHEP02(2004)008

10.1.3. *References to books, conference proceedings and reports.* References to books, proceedings and reports are similar to journal references, but have only two changes of font (see table 7).

Table 7. Font styles for references to books, conference proceedings and reports.

Element	Style
Authors, Date	Roman type
Book title	Italic type
Editors	Roman type
Place (city, town etc) publication, publisher	of Roman type
Volume, page number	Roman type

Points to note

- Book titles are in italic and should be spelt out in full with initial capital letters for all except minor words. Words such as Proceedings, Symposium, International, Conference, Second, etc should be abbreviated to *Proc.*, *Symp.*, *Int.*, *Conf.*, *2nd*, respectively, but the rest of the title should be given in full, followed by the date of the conference and the town or city where the conference was held. For

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Laboratory Reports the Laboratory should be spelt out wherever possible, e.g. *Argonne National Laboratory Report*.

- The volume number, for example vol 2, should be followed by the editors, in a form such as ‘ed A J Smith and P R Jones’. Use *et al* if there are more than two editors. Next comes the town of publication and publisher, within brackets and separated by a colon, and finally the page numbers preceded by p if only one number is given or pp if both the initial and final numbers are given.

Examples taken from published papers:

- [1] Sze S M 1969 *Physics of Semiconductor Devices* (New York: Wiley–Interscience)
- [2] Dorman L I 1975 *Variations of Galactic Cosmic Rays* (Moscow: Moscow State University Press) p 103
- [3] Caplar R and Kulisic P 1973 *Proc. Int. Conf. on Nuclear Physics (Munich)* vol 1 (Amsterdam: North-Holland/American Elsevier) p 517
- [4] Szytula A and Leciejewicz J 1989 *Handbook on the Physics and Chemistry of Rare Earths* vol 12, ed K A Gschneidner Jr and L Erwin (Amsterdam: Elsevier) p 133
- [5] Kuhn T 1998 Density matrix theory of coherent ultrafast dynamics *Theory of Transport Properties of Semiconductor Nanostructures (Electronic Materials* vol 4) ed E Schöll (London: Chapman and Hall) chapter 6 pp 173–214

10.2. Reference lists

Up to ten authors may be given in a particular reference; where there are more than ten only the first should be given followed by *et al*. Abbreviations of the names of periodicals used by IOP Publishing are usually the same as those given in British Standard BS 4148: 1985. If an author is unsure of an abbreviation it is best to leave the title in full. The terms *loc. cit.* and *ibid* should not be used.

Unpublished conferences and reports should generally not be included in the reference list and articles in the course of publication should be entered only if the journal of publication is known. A thesis submitted for a higher degree may be included in the reference list if it has not been superseded by a published paper and is available through a library; sufficient information should be given for it to be traced readily.

Acknowledgments

Authors wishing to acknowledge assistance or encouragement from colleagues, special work by technical staff or financial support from organizations should do so in an unnumbered Acknowledgments section immediately following the last numbered section of the paper.

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引言

需阐明本研究的理论依据和背景（即进行本研究的理由），提出本文研究的先进性、创新性等等。

实验

研究的基本过程应描述清楚，并引用相关文献。应保证研究的可靠性，并使读者可根据内容验证实验。

结果和讨论

在正文和图表中按逻辑顺序描述观察结果。图和表不要重复相同的数据，正文不要重复图表数据。表和图以在正文中出现的先后顺序连续编号，图题、表题要求简洁（不详述实验条件），图片上的文字、数据需清晰可见。

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结论

着重讨论本研究中创新和重要的发现，存在的不足，以及由实验结果得出的观点，不要重复在前言或结果部分的数据或其他资料。可推论这些发现的可能影响及进一步研究的意义，但需结合研究结果。

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(1) 期刊: ZOU Hong-qing, LYU Ji-cheng, WU Hou-chang, et al. Study of synergistic fluoropolymer coating technology on steel surface technology[J]. Surface technology, 2006, 35(5): 26-28.

(2) 专著: LI Ning. Operative technology of electroless plating[M]. Beijing: Chemical Industry Press, 2012.

(3) 学位论文: LI Li. Preparation and frictional properties of polyamide-imide coating[D]. Dalian: Dalian Maritime University, 2015.

(4) 论文集: LYU Ji-cheng, ZOU Hong-qing. Application of synergistic fluoropolymer coating on moulds of full-automatic making bag filling and sealing machine[C]//The fourth equipment environmental engineering development forum. Chongqing: Chongqing Wujiu Periodicals Press, 2016: 434-437.

(5) 专利: ZOU Hong-qing, WU Hou-chang, LV Ji-cheng, et al. Preparation method of a synergistic fluoropolymer coating on steel: China, CN1296516C[P]. 2007-01-01.

(6) 标准: ASME B31G—1991, Manual for determining the remaining strength of corroded pipelines[S].

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