

Example Paper for the Studierendentagung 2022

– How it Should Look Like –

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Abstract

The paper abstract is a summary of your research project. The basic components are 1) the motivation statement: Why do we care about the problem? What practical, scientific, theoretical or artistic gap is your research filling? 2) Methods/procedure/approach: What did you actually do to get your results? (e.g. analyzed 3 novels, completed a series of 5 oil paintings, interviewed 17 students). 3) Results/findings/product: As a result of completing the above procedure, what did you learn/invent/create? 4) Conclusion/implications: What are the larger implications of your findings, especially for the problem/gap identified in step 1? The word limit of the abstract is 150 words.

1 Introduction

Your paper should have four pages – no more, no less. Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. Use italics for *emphasis*; do not underline.

your figures (Fig. 1). Each figure/table should be mentioned in the text.



2 Material and Methods

The deadline for submission of your manuscript is announced on the website. All questions regarding submission should be directed to Christina Debbeler and Ksenija Gräfe (for MIW students), to Jan-Hinrich Wrage (for MI students), to Silke Venker (for BME students), to Christine Droigk (for HAT students), to Kristian Ehlers (for RAS students) and to Young-Hwa Song (for BP students). All questions regarding content should be directed to your supervisors.

Figure 1: It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption. Each figure should be able to stand alone.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Figures and Tables

Use the abbreviation "Fig." throughout the text of your manuscript, even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate "Table." Tables are numbered with Arabic numerals, as can be seen in Table 1. Do not put frames around

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity "Energy," or "Energy, E," not just "E." Separate units with a slash, e.g. "Energy / J". Do not label axes only with units. To provide consistent reproducibility, please include axes and tick marks on all four sides of your graphs and avoid the use of grid lines (note that grid lines tend to clutter a graph if dark or reproduce poorly if light). Please also include an explanatory legend within your graphs when two or more curves or sets of data are included. Avoid explaining the different symbols and curves in the figure caption alone - using a legend results in a much more easily under-

stood figure. Fig. 2 is a good example.

Table 1: Fontsize and Format		
Element	Font Size	Font Type
Title	16 pt	Bold
Authors	10 pt	Normal
Abstract	10 pt	Normal
Heading 1	14 pt	Bold
Heading 2	12 pt	Bold
Heading 3	10 pt	Bold
Text	10 pt	Normal
Table Title	10 pt	Normal
Figure	10 pt	Normal
References	10 pt	Normal

Please remember that the book of abstracts will be black and white. Make sure figures are still legible. Fig. 1 is a good example for a black and white figure.

3.2 References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references [3], [4] are each numbered with separate brackets [2]-[5]. In sentences, refer simply to the reference number, as in [1]. Do not use "Ref. [2]" or "reference [3]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [4] shows" At least 5 references and no more than 12 references should be used.

Please note that the references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style. Give all authors names; do not use "et al." unless there are six authors or more. Use a space after authors' initials [5]. Papers that have not been published, personal communication and comparable references are no full-value references. Try to avoid them.

Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [1].

Use only the bibliography style ieeetr. You can either include the bibliography in this document or you use an editor, e.g. JabRef.

3.2.1 Names, Abbreviations and Acronyms

Avoid company and product names in the title. Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write "C.N.R.S.," not "C. N. R. S." Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

3.3 Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). To make

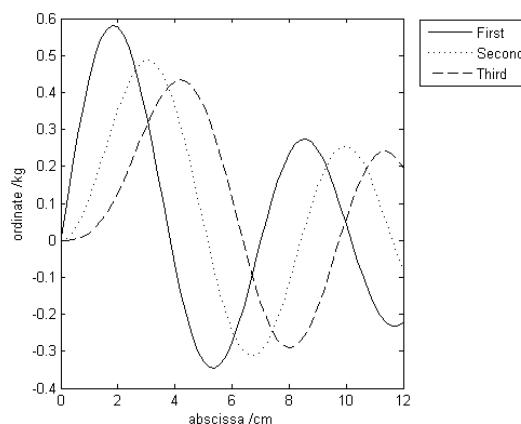


Figure 2: Another expressive figure caption.

your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$E = mc^2. \quad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Refer to "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ...".

4 Conclusion

Please note: If your university supervisor is not named as an author, you should change the acknowledgement to: The work has been carried out at Genius Industries, Valley of Innovation and supervised by D. Musterprofessor, Institute of Wisdom, Universität zu Lübeck.

Acknowledgement

The work has been carried out at Genius Industries, Valley of Innovation and supervised by the Institute of Wisdom, Universität zu Lübeck.

As an option, additional acknowledgements can be added.

Author's Statement

(DO NOT REMOVE THIS PARAGRAPH – PLEASE CHECK WHICH STATEMENTS ARE APPLICABLE)
Conflict of interest: Authors state no conflict of interest.
Informed consent: Informed consent has been...

5 References

- [1] H. Kopka and P. W. Daly, *A Guide to L^AT_EX*. Addison-Wesley, Harlow, 1999.

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- [3] M. Young, *The Technical Writer's Handbook*. University Science, Mill Valley, 1989.
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- [5] D. Zongker, *Chicken Chicken Chicken*. Annals of Improbable Research, vol. 12, no. 5, pp. 16–21, 2006.