Title of your project

Anne Robert[a], Jack[b]

[a]*First affiliation, Address, City and Postcode, Country*

[b]*Second affiliation, Address, City and Postcode, Country*

Abstract

An Abstract is required for every project; it should succinctly summarize the reason for the work, the main findings, and the conclusions of the study. The abstract should be no longer than 250 words. Do not include artwork, tables, elaborate equations or references to other parts of the paper or to the reference listing at the end. The reason is that the Abstract should be understandable in itself to be suitable for storage in textual information retrieval systems.

Keywords: Type your keywords here, separated by semicolons ;

1. Introduction

It should follow you in how you want to write your work, not force you to fill in bits and pieces of text. It should allow you to type any text, copy from previous versions, or load an already existing plain text to be formatted. You will therefore find no dialog boxes or fill-in screens.

2. Theory

For your project work, you may use the sub headings properly and these subheadings should reflect the relative importance of the sections. Ensure that all tables, figures and schemes are cited in the text in numerical order. It is strongly recommended that participants follow the recommendations provided here in this format. Abbreviations should be used consistently throughout the text, and all nonstandard abbreviations should be defined on first usage.

2.1. Tables and figures

Graphics and tables may be pasted directly into the template and positioned as they should appear in the final manuscript. Figures, Schemes, and Tables should be numbered.

Artwork can be inserted using the 'Tables and figures' menu, by choosing '…from file', or by embedding the graph as an OLE object. Make sure you *embed*, rather than *link* the object. Depending on the amount of detail, you can choose to display artwork in one column (18 pica wide) or across the page (38 pica wide). Scale your artwork in your graphics program before incorporating it in your text. If the artwork turns out to be too large or too small, resize it again in your graphics program and re-import it, or use the sizing handles at the corners.

Table 1
Summary of data …….

Redox moiety	Diluent	Method	k_0 (s^{-1})	$E_i^{0'}$ V vs SSCE	γ	fwhm (V)[a]

The text should not run along the sides of any figure. If it does, right-click the figure, choose 'Format Object (/Figure)', choose the 'Wrapping' tab and select 'Top & bottom'. Artwork is normally linked to, and moves with, a paragraph it is linked to. A small anchor symbol should indicate the paragraph to which it is linked. If you do not see the anchor, choose from the 'Tools' menu, 'Options…', and click the 'View' tab. Tick the 'Object anchors' tick box. You can move the figure inself by dragging but you can also drag the anchor.

You might find positioning your artwork within the text difficult. In that case you may choose to place all artwork at the end of the text and insert a marker in the text at the desired place. In any case, please keep in mind that the placement of artwork may vary somewhat in relation to the page lay-out.

You can insert a caption below the figure or scheme. To keep the drawing and caption more easily together, select them both (hold down the <SHIFT> key and click both figure and caption) and choose, under the right mouse button, Grouping. Graphs may appear either on a fixed spot in the text or 'floating', normally a figure or scheme with a caption, which remains near to the paragraph it is linked to regardless of the text flowing around it. To choose between the two options, right-click the graph, choose 'Format object', choose the 'Position' tab and tick or clear the 'Float over text' tick-box. If grouped with a caption, a figure will always be floating.

Please remember that we will always also need high-resolution versions of your artwork.

2.2. Lists

For tabular summations that do not deserve to be presented as a table, lists are often used. Lists may be either numbered or bulleted. Below you see examples of both.

1. The first entry in this list
2. The second entry
   2.1. A subentry
3. The last entry

- A bulleted list item
- Another one

You can apply these styles using the 'Text' menu options. Note that you should first block the whole list. A sublisting is coded using the 'Demote list item' (go to a sublevel of numbering) and 'Promote list item' (go to a higher level of numbering) buttons.

2.3. Equations

Conventionally, in mathematical equations variables and anything that represents a value appear in italics. You may choose to number equations for easy referencing. In that case the number should appear at the right margin.

3. Result Analysis

A comprehensive analysis of the results should be provided, clearly outlining the project along with its key findings and limitations.

4. Future Scope

The project's future scope includes potential advancements, practical applications, and areas for further research to enhance its impact and effectiveness.

5. Bibliography

References in the text should be indicated by Arabic numerals in square brackets that run consecutively through the paper. Authors should ensure that all references are cited in the text and vice versa. The reference list should contain only literature references; other information (e.g. experimental details) should be placed either in the body of the text, or as a footnote. Each reference should contain only one literature citation. Authors are expected to check the original source reference for accuracy. Journal titles should be abbreviated according to American Chemical Society guidelines (The ACS Style Guide; Dodd, J. S., Ed.: American Chemical Society: Washington, DC, 1997). See examples for journal articles [1], books [2], multi-author books [3], proceedings [4] and personal communications [5], shown in **References** below.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments should be inserted at the end of the paper, before the references, not as a footnote to the title. Use an unnumbered section heading for the Acknowledgments, similar to the References heading.

References

[1] P. Audebert, P. Hapiot, J. Electroanal. Chem. 361 (1993) 177.
[2] J. Newman, Electrochemical Systems, 2nd ed., Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1991.
[3] A.R. Hillman, in: R.G. Linford (Ed.), Electrochemical Science and Technology of Polymers, vol. 1, Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1987, Ch. 5.
[4] B. Miller, Proc. 6th Australian Electrochem. Conf., Geelong, Vic., 19-24 Feb., 1984; J. Electroanal. Chem., 168 (1984) 91.
[5] Jones, personal communication, 1992.