

Guidelines for the layout and style of your abstract (One-Page-Summary) – MUST2022:

The abstract should highlight your latest results, and their novelty compared to the state of the art. The program committee will review your submission on the basis of originality, technical quality, clarity of presentation and importance to the field. Accepted contributions will then be selected for oral or poster presentations. The abstracts will be made available to the participants of MUST2022.

The paper size is A4 format (210 mm x 297 mm) and margins set for 2.5 cm top, bottom, left, and right. The paper has to be uploaded in **PDF format**.

Here the typographic and formatting rules: see also example below

1. Title: centered, Arial 14 pt, bold
2. Authors names: full first name full last name (second first names with letter., e.g. L.), separated by comma only, assigned affiliations (superscript numbers), presenting author underlined; centered, Arial 12 pt, bold
3. Author's affiliation and full address (organization, street and number, zip code, city, country): centered, Arial 10 pt, italicized
4. Text: grouped style, Arial 10 pt, roman, **bold** or *italic* and Symbol. Include all equations, drawings, figures and references within the **one-page limit**. Please do not include acknowledgements, footnotes and page numbers.
5. Simple equations should be included in-line, more complex expressions should be centered and numbered if there are several.
6. Figures should be relevant to the submission and preferably centered as shown below. The figures can be provided in greyscale or colors.
7. Figure captions: centered beneath figures, Arial 8 pt, indented 1 cm on both sides and justified on both right and left sides.

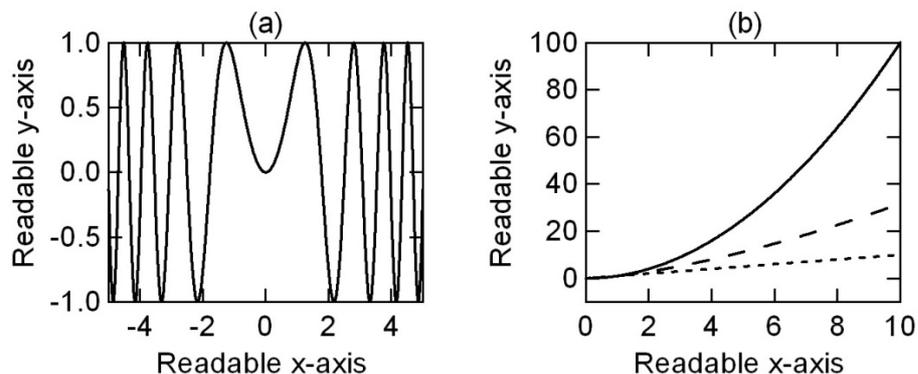


Fig. 1. The abbreviation "Fig." (for figure) should appear first, followed by the figure number, a period, and then the figure caption.

8. References: aligned left, Arial 10 pt, italicized; at the end of the text in order of appearance; within the main text: i) number in brackets [1], precede a comma or period; ii) two references [2,3] separated by a comma, no space; iii) three or more consecutive references separated by hyphen [1-3]. Information needed: Kraus, A. et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 20XX, 13X, page number or DOI.

Example

Molecular and Ultrafast Science and Technology in the NCCR MUST at MUST2022 – Past, present & future

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The **NCCR MUST** (Molecular Ultrafast Science and Technology) is an interdisciplinary research program [1] launched by the *Swiss National Science Foundation* in 2010. It brings together 26 Swiss research groups (Fig. 1) working in Ultrafast Science across the fields of physics, chemistry, material science and biology [2-7]. Our themes are: i) Watching atoms and electrons in molecules and solids at work [2]; ii) Observing the fastest processes in nature [3,4] and iii) Controlling atomic and electronic motion [5-7].



Fig. 1 Members of the NCCR MUST are working in seven Swiss research institutions.

MUST scientists create new experimental and theoretical tools and to apply them to unravel the fastest processes in the physics and chemistry of natural and manmade matter. Experimental tools rely on ever-shorter sources of electromagnetic radiation, be it ultraviolet, visible, infrared or even bursts of X-rays. Currently, we are witnessing further huge steps forward in these technologies. New sources of femtosecond X-ray pulses, such as the slicing scheme at synchrotrons, or the X-ray free electron laser (XFEL), are built or planned - one of them at the PSI (SwissFEL). Electron diffraction reaches ultrafast time scales, techniques similar to NMR are extended into the IR and UV/VIS spectrum, attosecond pulses of light bring us to the time scales of electron motion, and intense THz pulses allow for direct excitation of structural modes. Improved, and even novel, theoretical tools emerge from constantly growing computational capabilities, which in turn enable us to tackle previously unsolved problems.

[1] Kraus, A. et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 2021, 130, 1001-1003

[2] Meier, L. et al. Angew. Chem. 1999, 52, DOI: 863729427

[3] ...

[4] ...