**Title goes here in bold giving a succinct and precise description of your work contained in this paper** (in Arial 14)

Tom D. Harry1, Richard T. Harrison2 (in Arial 10)

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**Abstract**

A brief overview of the background and context of the study, including the research question or objective. Followed by a summary of the experimental design, procedures, materials used, and any analytical techniques employed in the study. Then results in a concise description of the main findings or outcomes of the study, often including key data or statistical analyses. And interpretation of the results, in view previous studies, and a summary statements of the main conclusions and their significance in the broader scientific context.. (in Arial 9)

**Keywords:**  up to 7 keywords (in Arial 8)

**Introduction**  (in Arial 10)

Provide context for the study by discussing relevant previous research and the current state of knowledge in the field. This may involve summarizing key findings from earlier studies, identifying gaps or unresolved questions, and explaining the significance of the research problem.

State clearly the specific research question, hypothesis, or objective that the study aims to address. This helps orient the reader and sets the stage for understanding the rest of the paper. Explain why the research question is important or interesting, highlighting its relevance to the field or to broader scientific, societal, or practical concerns. This may involve discussing potential applications, theoretical implications, or the need to fill a specific gap in knowledge.

Outline the scope of the study, including the specific aims or objectives, the approach taken, and any limitations or constraints that may apply. This helps readers understand what the study will and will not address. Provide a brief overview of how the paper is structured, indicating what topics will be covered in subsequent sections. This helps guide the reader through the paper and facilitates navigation.

**Materials & Methods** (in Arial 10)

Describe the overall experimental design, including the study's objectives, hypotheses, and any experimental variables or conditions that were manipulated or observed. List all materials, equipment, and reagents used in the study. Provide sufficient detail to allow other researchers to replicate the experiment, including specific brand names, model numbers, and sources for specialized equipment or chemicals. Describe the characteristics of the study subjects or experimental samples, including their origin, species (if applicable), age, sex, and any relevant biological or clinical parameters. If human subjects were involved, provide information about ethical approval and informed consent procedures.

Provide a step-by-step description of the experimental procedures followed, including any protocols or standardized methods used. This should include details such as sample preparation, experimental setup, data collection methods, and any controls or replicates used. Describe how data were collected, recorded, and analysed. Include details about any statistical methods or software used for data analysis, as well as any assumptions or criteria used to interpret the results. Describe any measures taken to ensure the reliability and validity of the data, including any quality control procedures, calibration checks, or standardization methods used.

If the study involved human or animal subjects, provide information about ethical approval, consent procedures, and compliance with relevant regulations or guidelines (e.g., institutional review board approval, animal care and use protocols).

If the study used established methods or protocols that are well-documented in the literature, provide references to the relevant publications or include a brief description of the method with appropriate citations.

Table X: A good caption of the table contents (in Arial 8)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | **E0** (MPa) | **σ/E0** | Nf | x (mm) | apk (mms-2) | RMS (mms-2) | VDV (mms-1.75) | VDVexp (mms-1.75) |
| 1 | 1111 | 0.0113 | 30 | 0.0667 | 5.264 | 1.976 | 4.30 | 28.49 |
| 2 | 1175 | 0.0054 | 3456 | 0.0314 | 2.483 | 0.932 | 6.65 | 13.44 |
| 3 | 1025 | 0.0054 | 7800 | 0.0307 | 2.424 | 0.910 | 7.96 | 13.12 |
| 4 | 928 | 0.0068 | 786 | 0.0398 | 3.143 | 1.180 | 5.81 | 17.01 |
| 5 | 1064 | 0.0022 | 2611113 | 0.0132 | 1.044 | 0.392 | 13.92 | 5.36 |
| 6 | 1108 | 0.0106 | 49 | 0.0625 | 4.935 | 1.853 | 4.56 | 26.71 |
| 7 | 1187 | 0.0060 | 23760 | 0.0342 | 2.697 | 1.013 | 11.70 | 14.60 |
| 8 | 1694 | 0.0056 | 192 | 0.0316 | 2.493 | 0.936 | 3.24 | 13.50 |
| 9 | 1747 | 0.0038 | 43577 | 0.0226 | 1.782 | 0.669 | 8.99 | 9.64 |
| 10 | 953 | 0.0051 | 386705 | 0.0297 | 2.346 | 0.881 | 20.44 | 12.70 |

**Results and Discussion** (in Arial 10)

Present the data obtained from the study in an organized and logical manner. This may involve using tables, figures, graphs, or charts to display quantitative data, while also providing textual descriptions to summarize the main findings.

Highlight the most important or significant findings of the study, focusing on results that directly address the research question or hypothesis. This may involve identifying trends, patterns, or relationships observed in the data.

Provide summary statistics (e.g., means, medians, standard deviations) for quantitative data, as well as frequencies or percentages for categorical data. This helps readers understand the central tendencies and variability of the data. Describe any statistical analyses performed to test hypotheses, assess relationships between variables, or determine the significance of differences observed. Include relevant statistical tests, p-values, confidence intervals, and effect sizes to support the interpretation of the results. If applicable, report results for different subgroups or experimental conditions, and discuss any differences or similarities observed between groups.

If the study involved qualitative data analysis (e.g., thematic analysis, content analysis), summarize the main themes, patterns, or interpretations derived from the qualitative data. Address any outliers, unexpected results, or anomalies observed in the data, and discuss possible explanations or implications for the study's findings.

Compare the results of the current study with findings from previous research, highlighting similarities, differences, or contradictions. Discuss how the current findings contribute to or extend existing knowledge in the field.

Acknowledge any limitations or constraints of the study that may have influenced the results or interpretation. This may include methodological limitations, sample size considerations, or other factors that could affect the generalizability or reliability of the findings.

Summarize the main conclusions drawn from the results, emphasizing their implications for the research question or hypothesis. Avoid overgeneralizing or extrapolating beyond the scope of the data, and highlight areas for future research or exploration.

Figure x: With a good caption as to what the figure is about (in Arial 8)

**Conclusions** (in Arial 10)

Summarise the key findings of the study, focusing on the main results that address the research question or hypothesis. This should be a concise overview of the most important findings presented in the Results section. Interpret the results in the context of the study's objectives and the broader scientific literature. Discuss the significance of the findings, highlighting their relevance to the field, theoretical implications, practical applications, or societal impact (i.e. offer insights into potential avenues for future research or exploration based on the study's findings, propose new research questions, suggesting alternative approaches; identify areas where further investigation is needed to address remaining uncertainties or gaps in knowledge; point out any practical implications or applications; provide recommendations for decision-making, policy development, or clinical practice based on the findings).

**References** (in Arial 8)

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Haddock, Sean M., Oscar C. Yeh, Praveen V. 2004. “Similarity in the Fatigue Behavior of Trabecular Bone across Site and Species.” Journal of Biomechanics 37:181–87.

Lambers, Floor M., Amanda R. Bouman, and Christopher J. Hernandez. 2013. “Microdamage Caused by Fatigue Loading in Human Cancellous Bone: Relationship to Reductions in Bone Biomechanical Performance.” PLoS ONE 8(12):e83662.

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