Example Article Title

First Author\textsuperscript{1*} and Second Author\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}Address of first author  
\textsuperscript{2}Address of second author

ORIGINAL

Abstract

Please provide an abstract of no more than 300 words. Your abstract should explain the main contributions of your article, and should not contain any material that is not included in the main text.

Keywords:  Keyword1, Keyword2, Keyword3

Primary Publications


1 Introduction

Thanks for using Overleaf to write your article. Your introduction goes here! Some examples of commonly used commands and features are listed below, to help you get started.

2 Model description

Guidelines can be included for standard research article sections, such as this one.

2.1 Primary Publication

Every \textit{Physiome} article needs to be associated with one or more Primary Publications. The Primary Publication is an experimental/modelling paper describing the model(s), that has been accepted to a peer-reviewed journal in the field of physiological modelling. The Primary Publication shows that the model is validated by describing the experiments and data, and the model(s) fit to the data, as well as the biological background and why the model is important. \textit{Physiome} articles focus on reproducibility and reuse, but do not deal with the validation or scientific relevance of the models.

You can list the primary publications in a .bib file, then insert them after the \texttt{\keywords{...}} using the \texttt{\primepubs} command:

\primepubs{name of .bib file}{BibTeX keys of the publications}

If you are authoring and compiling this template on your own machine, you will need to run an extra step \texttt{bibtex primepub} to generate them in the final PDF. If you wish, you can use \texttt{latexmk}, \texttt{arara} or \texttt{Make} to automate this step.
2.2 Some \LaTeX Examples
Use section and subsection commands to organize your document. \LaTeX handles all the formatting and numbering automatically. Use \autoref and \label commands for cross-references, e.g. subsection 2.2, Equation 1, Figure 1, Table 1. You can still use the more common \ref, but this will only generate the (sub)section/table/figure/equation number: 2.

2.3 Figures and Tables
Use the table and tabular commands for basic tables — see Table 1, for example. Table 2 shows a larger example with table notes. You can upload a figure (JPEG, PNG or PDF) using the project menu. To include it in your document, use the \includegraphics command as in the code for Figure 1 below. Captions are always justified and start from the left; don't try to change the alignment.

If you prefer, you can place all your image files in a folder. Remember to include the folder path in your \includegraphics command, or use \graphicspath to specify the path to the folder in which all your image files can be found.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{frog.jpg}
\caption{An example image of a frog.}
\end{figure}

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
Item & Quantity \\
\hline
Candles & 4 \\
Fork handles & ? \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{An example table.}
\end{table}

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline
Variables & JKL ($n = 30$) & Control ($n = 40$) & MN & $t$ (68) \\
\hline
Age at testing & 38 & 58\(^1\) & 504.48 & 58 ms \\
Age at testing & 38 & 58 & 504.48 & 58 ms \\
Age at testing & 38 & 58 & 504.48 & 58 ms \\
Age at testing & 38 & 58 & 504.48 & 58 ms \\
Age at testing\(^2\) & 38 & 58 & 504.48 & 58 ms \\
Age at testing & 38 & 58 & 504.48 & 58 ms \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{An example table with tablenotes}
\end{table}

\(^1\) JKL, just keep laughing.
\(^2\) MN, merry noise.
2.4 Citations
LaTeX formats citations and references automatically using the bibliography records in your .bib file, which you can edit via the project menu. Use the \citet command for a text citation, like Lees-Miller et al. (2010), and the \citep command for a citation in parentheses (McQuilton et al., 2012).

2.5 Mathematics
\LaTeX is great at typesetting mathematics. Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with $E[X_i] = \mu$ and $\text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2 < \infty$, and let

$$S_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

denote their mean. Then as $n$ approaches infinity, the random variables $\sqrt{n}(S_n - \mu)$ converge in distribution to a normal $N(0, \sigma^2)$.

2.6 Lists
You can make lists with automatic numbering …

1. Like this,
2. and like this.

… or bullet points …

• Like this,
• and like this.

… or with words and descriptions …

Word  Definition
Concept  Explanation
Idea  Text

3 Model results


References