**题目（小三号宋体、加粗、居中）**

（空一行）

张三，李四，…（小四号楷体）

（空一行）

摘要正文：五号宋体、1.25倍行距。主要内容包括研究方法、主要结果及其科学意义等。**中文、英文摘要，二选一即可。**

可在文中插入主要论据图表，图表高度不超过4cm。

**图 1.** 图表题注。

**参考文献**（5号宋体加粗）

[1] 姓名，刊物名，年，**卷号**（期号），页码(小5号，宋体).

[2] Lang K. M., Madhavan V., Hoffman J. E., et al, Nature, 2002, **415** (1) , 412-415. (小5号Times New Roman)

**Title of the abstract**

Author Name, Author Name, …, and Author Name

Here we report a novel optofluidic reactor for artificial photosynthesis-based biomacromolecule synthesis (take L-glutamate as an example). This reactor is developed from the glass capillary which overcomes the drawbacks of the PDMS- based optofluidic reactor in both easy evaporation and complex processing. It shows the merits of zero evaporation, easy operation, large scale application possibility, high coenzyme regeneration and fast L-glutamate synthesis rate. Inside this reactor, the semiconductor materials (few layer g-C3N4) were controllable patterned in micrometer size to form the all-immobilized and side-immobilized semiconductor materials reactor.

We firstly regenerated the coenzyme (NADH) inside all-immobilized reactor under the static condition, and found the reaction rate showing the exponential growth with a regeneration yield of 53.7% at 40 min. In the side-immobilized reactor, the value is 48.2% at 40 min. Then we tested the regeneration rate under various flow rates and realized ~ 100% yield by a suitable flow rate. After understanding the reaction processes, we built up a formula to reveal the mechanism behind, which explained the relation between the flow rate and coenzyme regeneration rate by the parameters of diffusion and reaction.

可在文中插入主要论据图表，图表高度不超过4cm。

**Figure 1.** Figure caption.

**Reference**

[1] K.E. Petersen, "Silicon as a mechanical material,” vol. 70, no.5, pp. 420-457, 1982.

[2] …