Creative Construction Conference Paper ****Template****

(ALLCAPS, Arial 14pt Bold)

First name Lastname1, First name Lastname2, First name Lastname1

1 University or Company, City, Country

2 Different University or Company, City, Country

(Write the presenting author in bold, the name and the e-mail address of the corresponding author goes to the footer)

**Abstract** (Arial 10pt)

The abstract cannot be longer then 300 words. Remember that the vast majority of readers read the abstract and then decide whether or not to read the paper. The abstract should therefore be a short summary of the article, describing the problem, the research question, the methodology, the results and its implications for the future. When applying for the conference, the article is often not ready, so the abstract should be reviewed after the article has been written and revised as described above. The abstract should be written in a continuous form without paragraphs, and should not include images or references. When checking the manuscript, one important aspect is whether the abstract is structured as described here. It is also checked that the title and the abstract are consistent with each other. One abstract cannot have more than 10 authors.

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**Peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the Creative Construction Conference 2025.**

**Keywords:** maximum five keywords, in lower case, alphabetical order, separated by commas, finishing with full-stop. (ARIAL 9pt)

1. Main text
	1. The structure of the paper

The paper more or less should follow the following structure: Introduction, Literature review, Research goals and objectives (and limitations!!), Methodology, Presentation of the research, presentation of the findings, Discussion.

 In the introductory section the problem is presented in a simple and clear manner so that the reader can understand it.

The literature review should briefly review the most important and relevant literature on the topic. The review should be critical and should not include references that do not make clear how they relate to the topic. References should be relatively recent to demonstrate that the research area is still relevant. However, it is also important to go back to the roots and give credit to those who first raised the issue, even if it was decades ago. The literature review is an important evaluation criterion in judging the quality of your manuscript. It demonstrates that the you can situate the research topic in your field and that you are aware of the achievements and problems in that your research area.

Often the goal of the research is not clearly stated in the manuscript, so the results achieved cannot be evaluated. It is therefore recommended that the goals and the objectives of the research is stated in a separate section. Once the goal has been formulated, it is worth describing the steps (objectives) that lead to the achievement of the research goal, i.e. the -objectives that need to be carried out to investigate/solve the problem. The limitations of the research, i.e. the conditions under which the results can be taken into account, should also be listed here. The formulation of the limitations of the research may also be the main input for the last section, since the aim of further research may be to remove these limitations.

The aim of the methodology chapter is to briefly explain the methods and steps you use to achieve the objectives.

This is followed by a description of the research following the methodological steps described. You must clearly indicate that you consider the research objectives to have been met by completing these steps. One of the most important evaluation criteria for assessing the quality of your article is the extent of its contribution to the body of knowledge. Don't be alarmed if your results are not earth-shattering, this is rare even for papers published in the journals with the highest impact factor, but by all means try to articulate the smallest contribution to the body of knowledge so that the reviewer doesn't have to deal with finding instead of you what the article's valuable contribution is.

At the end, briefly discuss the significance of your results and possible future research on the topic.

If necessary, end the article with acknowledgements and a list of supporting parties.

If you think that the research you have chosen does not fit into the structure suggested here, please let the conference vice-chair (Prof. Miklós Hajdu, miklos.hajdu63@gmail.com) know and he will help you to find the right structure.

* 1. Formatting

Files must be in MS Word only and should be formatted for direct printing, using the CRC MS Word provided. Figures and tables should be embedded and not supplied separately.

Please make sure that you use as much as possible normal fonts in your documents. Special fonts, such as fonts used in the Far East (Japanese, Chinese, Korean, etc.) may cause problems during processing. To avoid unnecessary errors, you are strongly advised to use the ‘spellchecker’ function of MS Word. Follow this order when typing manuscripts: Title, Authors, Affiliations, Abstract, Keywords, Main text (including figures and tables), Acknowledgements, References, Appendix. Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article and do not include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise.

Bulleted lists may be included and should look like this:

* First point
* Second point
* And so on

Ensure that you return to the ‘CCC-body-text’ style, the style that you will mainly be using for large blocks of text, when you have completed your bulleted list.

Please do not alter the formatting and style layouts which have been set up in this template document. Do not number pages on the front, as page numbers will be added separately for the preprints and the Proceedings. Leave a line clear between paragraphs. All the required style templates are provided in the file “MS Word Template” with the appropriate name supplied, e.g. choose 1. CCC1st-order-head for your first order heading text, CCC-abstract-text for the abstract text etc.

* 1. Tables

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Every table should have a caption. Headings should be placed above tables, left justified. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Below is an example, which the authors may find useful.

Table 1. An example of a table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| An example of a column heading | Column A (*t*) | Column B (*t*) |
| And an entry | 1 | 2 |
| And another entry | 3 | 4 |
| And another entry | 5 | 6 |

* 1. Construction of references

References must be listed at the end of the paper. Do not begin them on a new page unless this is absolutely necessary. Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa. Indicate references by [1] or [2,3] in the text. Do not include any references without discussing its relevance to your research topic. The literature review must be critical!

Some examples of how your references should be listed are given at the end of this template in the ‘References’ section, which will allow you to assemble your reference list according to the correct format and font size.

* 1. Section headings

Section headings should be left justified, bold, with the first letter capitalized and numbered consecutively, starting with the Introduction. Sub-section headings should be in capital and lower-case italic letters, numbered 1.1, 1.2, etc, and left justified, with second and subsequent lines indented. All headings should have a minimum of three text lines after them before a page or column break. Ensure the text area is not blank except for the last page.

* 1. General guidelines for the preparation of your text

Avoid hyphenation at the end of a line. Symbols denoting vectors and matrices should be indicated in bold type. Scalar variable names should normally be expressed using italics. Weights and measures should be expressed in SI units. All non-standard abbreviations or symbols must be defined when first mentioned, or a glossary provided.

* 1. Footnotes

Footnotes are not allowed.

1. Illustrations

All figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals (1,2,3,….). Every figure should have a caption. All photographs, schemas, graphs and diagrams are to be referred to as figures. Line drawings should be good quality scans or true electronic output. Low-quality scans are not acceptable. Figures must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. In MS word input the figures must be properly coded. Preferred format of figures are PNG and JPEG. Lettering and symbols should be clearly defined either in the caption or in a legend provided as part of the figure. Figures should be placed at the top or bottom of a page wherever possible, as close as possible to the first reference to them in the paper. Please ensure that all the figures are of 300 DPI resolutions as this will facilitate good output.

The figure number and caption should be typed below the illustration in 8 pt and left justified [***Note:*** one-line captions of length less than column width (or full typesetting width or oblong) centered]. For example, see Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. (a) first picture; (b) second picture.

1. Equations

Equations and formulae should be typed in Mathtype, and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses on the right hand side of the page (if referred to explicitly in the text). They should also be separated from the surrounding text by one space.

 (1)

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Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements and Reference heading should be left justified, bold, with the first letter capitalized but have no numbers. Text below continues as normal. (Arial 9pt)

1. An example appendix

Authors including an appendix section should do so before References section. Multiple appendices should all have headings in the style used above. They will automatically be ordered A, B, C etc.

References

The manuscript ends with a bibliography. The bibliography has to have at least five references. Avoid to be extensive and stay focused on your research problem unless you write a literature review. Be sure to list only the references you have discussed in your paper. When describing references, use the IEEE format. The easiest way to create the bibliography using the IEEE format which is the easiest way to do it.

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If you cannot find the article, it means it does not have a DOI number. Then try to reproduce the IEEE format and replace the DOI number with "the referenced item does not yet have a DOI number."

[1] R.J. Kauffman, D. Ma, M. Yu, A metrics suite of cloud computing adoption readiness, Electron. Mark. 28 (2018) 11–37.
https://doi.org/ [10.1007/s12525-015-0213-y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12525-015-0213-y).

[2] F. Sandrolini i E. Franzoni, „An operative protocol for reliable measurements of moisture in porous materials of ancient buildings,” Building and Environment, tom 41, nr 10, pp. 1372-1380, 2006. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2005.05.023

[3] A. Goetzke-Pala, Ł. Sadowski i A. Hoła, „A non-destructive method of the evaluation of the moisture in saline brick walls using artificial neural networks,” Archives of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, tom 18, nr 4, pp. 1729-1742, 2018. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acme.2018.07.004