CSMAG

Report of Contributions

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Contribution ID: **1** Type: **not specified**

This is the first abstract

Newspapers can cover a wide variety of fields such as politics, business, sports and art, and often include materials such as opinion columns, weather forecasts, reviews of local services, obituaries, birth notices, crosswords, editorial cartoons, comic strips, and advice columns.

$q = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} sin(\theta)$

Most newspapers are businesses, and they pay their expenses with a mixture of subscription revenue, newsstand sales, and advertising revenue. The journalism organizations that publish newspapers are themselves often metonymically called newspapers. Newspapers have traditionally been published in print (usually on cheap, low-grade paper called newsprint). However, today most newspapers are also published on websites as online newspapers, and some have even abandoned their print versions entirely. Newspapers developed in the 17th century, as information sheets for businessmen. By the early 19th century, many cities in Europe, as well as North and South America, published newspapers.

Author: Dr EINSTEIN, Albert (DESY Hamburg)

Presenter: Dr EINSTEIN, Albert (DESY Hamburg)

Contribution ID: **2** Type: **not specified**

Global warming and its impact on economy

Edison was raised in the American Midwest and early in his career he worked as a telegraph operator, which inspired some of his earliest inventions.[4] In 1876, he established his first laboratory facility in Menlo Park, New Jersey, where many of his early inventions would be developed. He would later establish a botanic laboratory in Fort Myers, Florida in collaboration with businessmen Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone, and a laboratory in West Orange, New Jersey that featured the world's first film studio, the Black Maria. He was a prolific inventor, holding 1,093 US patents in his name, as well as patents in other countries. Edison married twice and fathered six children. He died in 1931 of complications of diabetes.

\begin{equation}
\displaystyle\int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-x}\,\mathrm{d}x
\end{equation}

Edison was raised in the American Midwest and early in his career he worked as a telegraph operator, which inspired some of his earliest inventions.[4] In 1876, he established his first laboratory facility in Menlo Park, New Jersey, where many of his early inventions would be developed.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} t_i$$

Authors: Prof. EDISON, Thomas (Bell laboratories); Dr EINSTEIN, Albert (DESY Hamburg)

Presenter: Prof. EDISON, Thomas (Bell laboratories)

Contribution ID: **3** Type: **not specified**

This is another abstract

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Author: Dr EINSTEIN, Albert (DESY Hamburg)

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Contribution ID: **11** Type: **Poster**

MAGNETISM OF GdMn1-xFexO3 (0 < x < 1) NANOPARTICLES

Author: MRKVIÈKA, Matú (Slovak Academy of Science, Ko ice)

Presenter: MRKVIÈKA, Matú (Slovak Academy of Science, Ko ice)

Session Classification: Rare-earth and 5f-systems

Track Classification: Rare-earth and 5f-systems

Contribution ID: **12** Type: **Poster**

Test abstract

adasdasdf fsafsdfsd safsdfasdfsadf

Author: Dr PRACAN, Imrich (DESY)

Presenter: Dr PRACAN, Imrich (DESY)

Track Classification: Theoretical problems of magnetically ordered materials, magnetization processes

Contribution ID: **13** Type: **Poster**

Magnetism of GdMn1-xFexO3 (0 ≤ x ≤ 1) nanoparticles

Abstract text comes here

Author: Dr MIHALIK, Matúš (Institute of Experimental Physics SAS)

Presenter: Dr MIHALIK, Matúš (Institute of Experimental Physics SAS)

Session Classification: Multifunctional magnetic materials (multiferroic, magnetoelastic, shape memory, ...)

Track Classification: Multifunctional magnetic materials (multiferroic, magnetoelastic, shape memory, ...)

Contribution ID: **14** Type: **Poster**

Magnetism of GdMn1-xFexO3 (0 ≤ x ≤ 1) nanoparticles

Abstract comes here

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Track Classification: Multifunctional magnetic materials (multiferroic, magnetoelastic, shape memory, ...)