How to write a peer-reviewed short communication of the Journal of Architectural Informatics Society (English template): ver. 20231125

First Author1, Second Author2 and Third Author\*3

1 Title, Department, Company or School

2 Title, Department, Company or School

3 Title, Department, Company or School

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**Abstract**

The abstract must have about 150 to 250 words. Xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

**Keywords**

Xxxxxx, Xxxxxx, Minimum three, Xxxxxxxx, Xxxxxxxx, Maximum six keywords

**1. General information**

All peer-reviewed short communication must be written in English or Japanese. In the case of a short communication, the body text should have about 2,000 to 4,000 words (in English), 5,000 to 10,000 characters (in Japanese). As illustrated in Figure 1, the paper size is A4. The area surrounded by these margins is “page area” and, those margins are 25 mm, 25 mm, 15 mm and 15 mm on the top, bottom, left, and right, respectively. Except for large figures and tables, the text is placed 69 mm indented from the left side of the paper. This area in which the text is placed is “text area”. Architectural Informatics Society (AIS) accepts production files for a published paper via Microsoft Word (only .docx file type). Authors will be required to submit final production files. This file is the template for the published paper. The author(s) should use this template and follow the instructions.

グラフ が含まれている画像

自動的に生成された説明

Figure 1. Page layout (and example of a normal figure).

Table 1. Example of a normal table.

| Abc | Def | Ghi | Jkl | Mno | Pqr |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I | Ho | 1 | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| Ro | He | 2 | 20 | 200 | 2,000 |
| Ha | To | 3 | 30 | 300 | 3,000 |
| Ni | Chi | 4 | 40 | 400 | 4,000 |

Figure 2. Example of a wide figure.

**2. Section heading**

Section heading is 12pt and bold.

**2.1. Second level heading**

Second level heading is 10.5pt and bold.

**2.1.1. Third level heading**

Third level heading is 9.5pt and bold.

**3. How to place main elements**

Here, we describe how to place figures, tables and equations in the paper.

**3.1. Figures and tables**

Each figure must be accompanied by a single caption, to appear beneath, and cited in the text. Figures should appear in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text and numbering of figures must continue through any appendices. Similarly, each table must be accompanied by a single caption, to appear above the table, numbered and mentioned in the text. Figures and tables should be placed to the top or bottom of the area.

If the width of a figure or table can be placed within the text area, they should be aligned to the left side of the text area as Figure 1 and Table 1. If the width of a figure or table excess the width of the text area, they should be placed with the same width of the page area as Figure 2 and Table 2.

**3.2. Equations**

An inline equation is described as . A displayed equation should be expressed as follows,

|  | (1) |
| --- | --- |

**4. How to cite and write references**

The author(s) must cite references in IEEE citation style [1] slightly modified for this journal.

Table 2. Example of a wide table.

| Abc | Def | Ghi | Jkl | Mno | Pqr | Stu | Vwx |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I | Ho | 1 | 10 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,000 | -1 |
| Ro | He | 2 | 20 | 200 | 2,000 | 20,000 | -2 |
| Ha | To | 3 | 30 | 300 | 3,000 | 30,000 | -3 |
| Ni | Chi | 4 | 40 | 400 | 4,000 | 40,000 | -4 |

That is, each reference must be listed in the order of first appearance in the body text and cited as follows: research articles [2], [3], [4], conference paper [5], [6], entire book [7], book chapter [8], dissertation or thesis [9], online report such as arXiv [10], online code [11], online dataset [12], website [13], online manual [1], and so on. The authors should check references below to learn how to write them for each major source type. If the number of the authors are four or more, only the first three authors are written, and later authors are abbreviated in *et al*. Each month should be abbreviated as Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, Jun., Jul., Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov. and Dec.

Please see [1] if you wish to know the reference style in detail including other source types.

**Acknowledgements**

If necessary, the author(s) can add acknowledgements to research collaborators, etc. here.

**Declaration of competing interests**

The author(s) must declare (no) potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this paper here.

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**Supplemental material**

If necessary, the author(s) can add the link of supplemental material here.

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**Appendix**

If necessary, the author can add explanation(s) such that it is too be detailed to describe in the body text, here.

抄録

必要に応じて、論文の最後に独立した1ページで、最初のページのabstractの日本語訳を追加すること。句読点は「、 。」で統一。

あああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああああ

In the ever-evolving landscape of technological advancements, the future holds the promise of transformative changes that will reshape the way we live, work, and interact with the world around us. From artificial intelligence to biotechnology, the rapid pace of innovation is paving the way for a future that once seemed like the realm of science fiction.

One of the most profound impacts of future technologies lies in the realm of artificial intelligence (AI). As machine learning algorithms become increasingly sophisticated, the ability of AI systems to understand and respond to human behaviors is reaching unprecedented levels. This raises ethical questions about the potential consequences of relying on machines for decision-making in areas ranging from healthcare to finance.

Biotechnology, another frontier of innovation, offers glimpses into a future where the boundaries between biology and technology blur. Genetic engineering holds the promise of curing diseases at their root, but it also raises concerns about the ethical implications of manipulating the very fabric of life. The intersection of technology and biology opens new possibilities for enhancing human capabilities, but it also demands careful consideration of the potential risks and unintended consequences.

The future of transportation is undergoing a revolution with the development of autonomous vehicles and high-speed transportation systems. Self-driving cars promise increased safety and efficiency on the roads, but they also pose challenges related to cybersecurity and the potential displacement of jobs in traditional transportation sectors. Hyperloop and other high-speed transportation projects aim to shrink the world, making travel faster and more accessible, but they require massive infrastructural investments and face regulatory hurdles.

As technology continues to reshape industries, the nature of work is undergoing a profound transformation. Automation and robotics are increasingly taking over routine and repetitive tasks, leaving humans to focus on tasks that require creativity, critical thinking, and emotional intelligence. The gig economy is expanding, offering flexibility but also raising concerns about job security and labor rights. Navigating this shift requires a reevaluation of education and workforce development to equip individuals with the skills needed in the jobs of the future.

The future also brings challenges and opportunities in the realm of environmental sustainability. Climate change and resource depletion demand innovative solutions, and technology plays a crucial role in developing sustainable practices. Renewable energy, smart grids, and circular economy models are at the forefront of the battle against climate change, but their widespread adoption requires overcoming economic, political, and social barriers.

In the realm of healthcare, technological advancements promise personalized and precision medicine tailored to individual genetic profiles. Telemedicine and wearable technologies enable remote monitoring and early detection of health issues, enhancing accessibility to healthcare services. However, the integration of these technologies raises questions about data privacy, security, and the potential for creating disparities in healthcare access.

The societal impacts of future technologies extend beyond individual sectors to the very fabric of communities and cultures. The interconnectedness facilitated by technology brings the world closer together, fostering global collaboration and understanding. However, it also raises concerns about the erosion of cultural diversity and the homogenization of values.

In conclusion, the future shaped by technological advancements holds immense promise and potential, but it also presents challenges that demand thoughtful consideration and responsible governance. As we stand on the brink of this technological frontier, it is imperative to approach innovation with a holistic perspective that considers its societal, ethical, and environmental implications. The choices we make today will determine the trajectory of the future we pass on to the generations that follow, making it essential to navigate this path with wisdom and foresight.

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日進月歩の技術進歩の中で、未来は、私たちの生活、仕事、そして私たちを取り巻く世界との関わり方を再形成するような変革の可能性を秘めている。人工知能からバイオテクノロジーに至るまで、技術革新の急速なペースは、かつてはSFの世界のように思われた未来への道を開いている。  
未来のテクノロジーがもたらす最も重大な影響のひとつは、人工知能（AI）の領域にある。機械学習アルゴリズムがますます洗練されるにつれ、AIシステムが人間の行動を理解し、それに対応する能力はかつてないレベルに達しつつある。このことは、医療から金融に至る幅広い分野において、意思決定を機械に依存することの潜在的な結果について、倫理的な問題を提起している。  
イノベーションのもうひとつのフロンティアであるバイオテクノロジーは、生物学とテクノロジーの境界が曖昧になる未来を垣間見せてくれる。遺伝子工学は病気を根本から治す可能性を秘めているが、同時に生命の根源を操作することの倫理的意味合いにも懸念を抱かせる。テクノロジーと生物学が交わることで、人間の能力を向上させる新たな可能性が開かれるが、同時に潜在的なリスクや予期せぬ結果を慎重に考慮する必要もある。  
交通の未来は、自律走行車と高速輸送システムの開発によって革命が起こりつつある。自動運転車は、道路における安全性と効率の向上を約束するが、サイバーセキュリティに関する課題や、従来の輸送部門における雇用を奪う可能性もある。ハイパーループやその他の高速輸送プロジェクトは、世界を縮小し、移動をより速く、より身近にすることを目指しているが、大規模なインフラ投資を必要とし、規制上のハードルにも直面している。  
テクノロジーが産業を再構築し続けるなか、仕事のあり方も大きな変貌を遂げつつある。オートメーションやロボットが定型的で反復的な仕事をどんどん引き継ぎ、人間は創造性や批判的思考、感情的知性を必要とする仕事に集中できるようになっている。ギグ・エコノミーは拡大し、柔軟性を提供する一方で、雇用の安定や労働者の権利に関する懸念も生じている。このシフトを乗り切るには、これからの仕事に必要なスキルを個人が身につけられるよう、教育と労働力開発を再評価する必要がある。  
未来はまた、環境の持続可能性の領域でも課題と機会をもたらす。気候変動と資源の枯渇は革新的な解決策を要求しており、持続可能な慣行を発展させる上でテクノロジーは極めて重要な役割を果たす。再生可能エネルギー、スマートグリッド、循環型経済モデルは気候変動との戦いの最前線にあるが、その普及には経済的、政治的、社会的障壁の克服が必要である。  
ヘルスケアの分野では、技術の進歩により、個人の遺伝子プロファイルに合わせた個別化医療や精密医療が期待されている。遠隔医療やウェアラブル技術は、遠隔モニタリングや健康問題の早期発見を可能にし、医療サービスへのアクセシビリティを高める。しかし、これらの技術の統合は、データのプライバシー、セキュリティ、医療アクセスにおける格差を生み出す可能性についての問題を提起している。  
未来のテクノロジーが社会に与える影響は、個々の分野にとどまらず、地域社会や文化の構造そのものにまで及ぶ。テクノロジーによって促進される相互接続は、世界の距離を縮め、グローバルな協力と理解を促進する。しかし同時に、文化の多様性が損なわれ、価値観が均質化する懸念も生じている。  
結論として、テクノロジーの進歩によって形作られる未来は、計り知れない期待と可能性を秘める一方で、思慮深い考察と責任あるガバナンスを必要とする課題も提示している。この技術的フロンティアの瀬戸際に立つ私たちは、社会的、倫理的、環境的な意味を考慮した総合的な視点でイノベーションに取り組むことが不可欠である。私たちが今日行う選択は、次の世代に引き継ぐ未来の軌跡を決定するものであり、知恵と先見性をもってこの道を進むことが不可欠なのである。  
日進月歩の技術進歩の中で、未来は、私たちの生活、仕事、そして私たちを取り巻く世界との関わり方を再形成するような、変革的な変化を約束されている。人工知能からバイオテクノロジーに至るまで、技術革新の急速なペースは、かつてはSFの世界のように思われた未来への道を開いている。  
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交通の未来は、自律走行車と高速輸送システムの開発によって革命が起こりつつある。自動運転車は、道路における安全性と効率の向上を約束するが、サイバーセキュリティに関する課題や、従来の輸送部門における雇用を奪う可能性もある。ハイパーループやその他の高速輸送プロジェクトは、世界を縮小し、移動をより速く、より身近にすることを目指しているが、大規模なインフラ投資を必要とし、規制上のハードルにも直面している。  
テクノロジーが産業を再構築し続けるなか、仕事のあり方も大きな変貌を遂げつつある。オートメーションやロボットが定型的で反復的な仕事をどんどん引き継ぎ、人間は創造性や批判的思考、感情的知性を必要とする仕事に集中できるようになっている。ギグ・エコノミーは拡大し、柔軟性を提供する一方で、雇用の安定や労働者の権利に関する懸念も生じている。このシフトを乗り切るには、これからの仕事に必要なスキルを個人が身につけられるよう、教育と労働力開発を再評価する必要がある。  
未来はまた、環境の持続可能性の領域でも課題と機会をもたらす。気候変動と資源の枯渇は革新的な解決策を要求しており、持続可能な慣行を発展させる上でテクノロジーは極めて重要な役割を果たす。再生可能エネルギー、スマートグリッド、循環型経済モデルは気候変動との戦いの最前線にあるが、その普及には経済的、政治的、社会的障壁の克服が必要である。  
ヘルスケアの分野では、技術の進歩により、個人の遺伝子プロファイルに合わせた個別化医療や精密医療が期待されている。遠隔医療やウェアラブル技術は、遠隔モニタリングや健康問題の早期発見を可能にし、医療サービスへのアクセシビリティを高める。しかし、これらの技術の統合は、データのプライバシー、セキュリティ、医療アクセスにおける格差を生み出す可能性についての問題を提起している。  
未来のテクノロジーが社会に与える影響は、個々の分野にとどまらず、地域社会や文化の構造そのものにまで及ぶ。テクノロジーによって促進される相互接続は、世界の距離を縮め、グローバルな協力と理解を促進する。しかし同時に、文化の多様性が損なわれ、価値観が均質化する懸念も生じている。  
結論として、テクノロジーの進歩によって形作られる未来は、計り知れない期待と可能性を秘める一方で、思慮深い考察と責任あるガバナンスを必要とする課題も提示している。この技術的フロンティアの瀬戸際に立つ私たちは、社会的、倫理的、環境的な意味を考慮した総合的な視点でイノベーションに取り組むことが不可欠である。私たちが今日行う選択は、次の世代に引き継ぐ未来の軌跡を決定するものであり、知恵と先見性をもってこの道を進むことが不可欠なのである。  
日進月歩の技術進歩の中で、未来は、私たちの生活、仕事、そして私たちを取り巻く世界との関わり方を再形成するような、変革的な変化を約束されている。人工知能からバイオテクノロジーに至るまで、技術革新の急速なペースは、かつてはSFの世界のように思われた未来への道を開いている。  
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技報： 3000字/頁，4-6頁の範囲

本文以外が1/3程度と仮定すると，本文は[4\*2000,6\*2000]=[8000,12000]字