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Keywords: Component; Formatting; Styling (3-6 key words)

# **Introduction (Heading 1)**

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# **Materials and Experimentalprocedures**

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## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

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## **Units**

* Use SI units. English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
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* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm3,” not “cc.” (bullet list)

## **Equations**

Please type equations using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font. Number equations consecutively. Place equation numbersin parentheses, as in

*a**b* 

Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”. Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation.

Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

## **sub-topics**

If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1,” “Heading 2,” “Heading 3,” and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

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### Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of pages. Avoid placing them in the middle of pages. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

### Please use tables (No Borders)to insert graphics in the paper. Insert graphics in the tables using "Insert Pictures" command. Each graphic needs to be a minimum 300 dpi resolution TIFF or EPS file with all fonts embedded.

1. Table Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. *(Table footnote)*

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| 1. Example of a figure caption. *(figure caption)* |

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization, M,” not just “M.” If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (Am-1),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

# **Conclusions**

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##### Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

Name the persons/institutions who have supported the work (Optional).

##### **References**

[1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the page in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

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5. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
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7. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.