

Preparation of Papers for Scientific Research Information Journal

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ABSTRACT: These guidelines outline the requirements for preparing manuscripts for submission to Scientific Research Information. Authors using Microsoft Word version 6.0 or later may treat this file as a formatting template; otherwise, it should be followed as a set of instructions. Final layout and formatting of the accepted manuscript will be completed by Scientific Research Information. Paper titles should be written in standard title case rather than in all capital letters. Long mathematical expressions, especially those containing subscripts, should be avoided in the title; however, brief formulas that clearly identify materials or elements (for example, “Nd–Fe–B”) are acceptable. The term “(Invited)” should not be included in the title. Authors are encouraged to provide their full names in the author section, although this is optional. When initials are used, a space must be placed between them. The abstract should present a clear and complete summary of the article’s content. It must be fully self-contained and should not include abbreviations, citations, footnotes, equations, or tables. Written as a single paragraph, the abstract should range between 150 and 250 words and accurately represent the scope, methodology, and key findings of the study. Additionally, three to four relevant keywords or phrases should be included to improve discoverability. Excessive repetition of keywords should be avoided, as it may negatively affect indexing by search engines. The abstract must be well-structured, coherent, and grammatically sound.

INDEX TERMS Enter key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

I. INTRODUCTION

This document serves as an official manuscript preparation template for authors using Microsoft Word version 6.0 or later. If you are accessing this content through a printed copy or a PDF file, it is strongly recommended that you download the original electronic Word template provided by Scientific Research Information. Using the official template will ensure correct formatting, consistent styling, and compliance with all submission requirements, thereby reducing the likelihood of revisions related to layout or structure. Authors may also explore alternative compatible word-processing tools; however, care must be taken to preserve the template’s predefined styles, margins, fonts, and heading structures when doing so. Any deviation from the prescribed format may result in delays during the review or production process. For manuscripts submitted to conferences, formatting requirements may vary depending on the event or publisher. In such cases, authors should consult their designated conference editor or organizing committee in advance to confirm the acceptable file formats, software versions, and submission guidelines specific to that conference. Adhering to these instructions will help ensure smooth processing, review, and publication of the submitted paper.

II. GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

After opening trans_jour.docx, switch to Page Layout view by selecting View | Page Layout from the menu bar. These instructions are based on Microsoft Word version 6.0; newer versions may provide different paths to access the same features. You may directly replace the existing content in trans_jour.docx by typing over the text or by copying and pasting material from another document, ensuring that the predefined markup styles are used consistently.

The style selection menu is located on the left side of the Formatting Toolbar at the top of the Word window. For example, the default style at this point in the document is labeled “Text.” To apply a specific style, first highlight the desired section of text and then choose the appropriate style name from the menu. This will automatically adjust font type, size, and line spacing according

to the template settings. Authors should not manually alter font sizes or spacing in an attempt to fit additional content within a limited page count. Emphasis should be indicated using italics rather than underlining.

To insert figures or images, place the cursor at the desired location and either select Insert | Picture | From File, or copy the image to the clipboard and use Edit | Paste Special | Picture, making sure the “float over text” option is disabled.

Final layout and formatting adjustments will be completed by Scientific Research Information. For conference submissions, authors must ensure that their manuscripts comply with the specified page limits set by the respective conference organizers.

A. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

All abbreviations and acronyms should be defined at their first occurrence in the main body of the text, even if they have already been introduced in the abstract. Widely accepted technical abbreviations such as SI units, ac, and dc do not require definition. Acronyms that include periods must be written without spaces between letters; for example, use “C.N.R.S.” rather than “C. N. R. S.” Abbreviations should generally be avoided in the paper title unless their use is absolutely necessary for clarity or accuracy.

B. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Use a single space after periods and colons throughout the manuscript. Compound modifiers should be hyphenated for clarity, for example, zero-field-cooled magnetization. Avoid dangling participles that create ambiguity, such as “Using (1), the potential was calculated,” where the subject is unclear. Instead, rewrite the sentence to clearly indicate the actor, for example, “The potential was calculated using (1)” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.” Always include a leading zero before decimal values; write “0.25” rather than “.25.” Use standard scientific notation and units, such as “cm³” instead of “cc.” Sample dimensions should be clearly specified, for example, “0.1 cm × 0.2 cm,” rather than “0.1 × 0.2 cm².” The correct abbreviation for seconds is “s,” not “sec.” Magnetic flux density should be expressed as “Wb/m²” or written out as “webers per square meter,” rather than “webers/m².” When indicating numerical ranges, use “7 to 9” or “7–9,” and avoid symbols such as “7~9.” When a parenthetical phrase appears at the end of a sentence, place the punctuation after the closing parenthesis (as shown here). A complete sentence enclosed in parentheses should be punctuated within the parentheses. In American English usage, commas and periods are placed inside quotation marks, while other punctuation marks remain outside. Contractions should be avoided in formal writing; for example, use “do not” instead of “don’t.” The serial comma is recommended for clarity, as in “A, B, and C.” Authors may write in the first person singular or plural and are encouraged to use the active voice, such as “I observed that...” or “We observed that...,” rather than passive constructions. Finally, ensure that spelling and grammar are carefully checked. Authors whose first language is not English are advised to have their manuscript thoroughly reviewed by a fluent or native English speaker before submission.

III. MATH

When preparing equations in Microsoft Word, use either the built-in Microsoft Equation Editor or the MathType add-on to ensure consistent formatting. Equations can be inserted by selecting Insert | Object | Create New, followed by Microsoft Equation or MathType Equation, as appropriate. When placing equations, ensure that the “float over text” option is disabled so that equations align properly with the surrounding text and maintain the document’s layout integrity.

A. EQUATIONS

All equations should be numbered sequentially, with the equation numbers enclosed in parentheses and aligned with the right margin, for example, (1). Begin by creating each equation using the equation editor, and then apply the predefined Equation markup style. After inserting the equation, press the tab key and place the corresponding equation number in parentheses at the right margin. To improve compactness and readability, equations may use the solidus (/), the exponential function, or suitable exponent notation where appropriate. Parentheses should be used carefully to eliminate any ambiguity, particularly in denominators. When an equation forms part of a sentence, it should be punctuated accordingly, as illustrated in (1). All symbols used in an equation must be defined either before the equation appears or immediately after it is introduced. Mathematical symbols should be italicized to distinguish them from units; for example, *T* may represent temperature, whereas *T* denotes the unit tesla. When citing equations in the text, refer to them by their number in parentheses, such as (1), rather than using terms like “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1).” An exception is permitted at the beginning of a sentence, where the form “Equation (1) shows ...” is acceptable

IV. UNITS

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). This applies to papers in data storage. For example, write “15 Gb/cm² (100 Gb/in²).” An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as “3½-in disk drive.” Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity in an equation.

The SI unit for magnetic field strength H is A/m. However, if you wish to use units of T, either refer to magnetic flux density B or magnetic field strength symbolized as $\mu_0 H$. Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., “A·m².”

V. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

The term data should always be treated as a plural noun rather than a singular one. In scientific notation, the permeability of free space is written with a zero subscript, μ_0 , not with the lowercase letter “o.” The correct noun for residual magnetization is remanence, and the corresponding adjective is remanent; incorrect forms such as remnance or remnant should be avoided. Use the term micrometer instead of micron when referring to length measurements. A smaller plot embedded within a larger figure is called an inset, not an insert.

The word alternatively should be used in preference to alternately, unless an alternating sequence is explicitly intended. Similarly, use whereas instead of while unless describing events occurring at the same time. Avoid using essentially to convey meanings such as approximately or effectively, and do not substitute the word issue for problem in formal writing.

When chemical compositions are not explicitly defined, element symbols should be separated by an en dash. For example, NiMn denotes the intermetallic compound Ni_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}, whereas Ni–Mn refers to an alloy with an unspecified composition Ni_xMn_{1-x}. Authors should also be mindful of commonly confused homophones, such as affect (typically a verb) versus effect (typically a noun), complement versus compliment, and discreet versus discrete

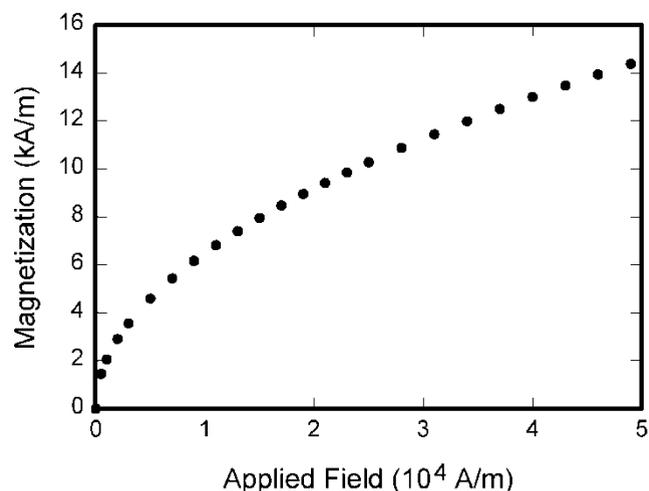


FIGURE 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field. Note that “Fig.” is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by two spaces. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

Authors should distinguish carefully between principal (for example, principal investigator) and principle (for example, principle of measurement), as these terms have different meanings. Likewise, the verbs imply and infer should not be used interchangeably, since they describe different actions in communication.

Common prefixes such as non, sub, micro, multi, and ultra are not standalone words and should be attached directly to the terms they modify, typically without the use of a hyphen. In the Latin abbreviation et al., there is no period after et, and the expression should be italicized. The abbreviation i.e., is used to mean “that is,” whereas e.g., means “for example”; neither of these abbreviations should be italicized.

VI. GUIDELINES FOR GRAPHICS PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION

A. TYPES OF GRAPHICS

The following categories describe the main types of graphical content commonly used in scholarly publications. These graphics are classified according to their structure and the use of color or grayscale shading:

1) Color or Grayscale Figures

These figures are intended to be displayed either in full color or in varying shades of black and gray. Examples include photographs, schematic illustrations, multicolored plots, and flowcharts where color or grayscale is required to convey information clearly.

2) Line Art Figures

Line art consists exclusively of solid black lines and shapes. Such figures must not contain any gray shading, gradients, or halftones and should be presented strictly in black and white to ensure clarity and reproducibility.

3) Tables

Tables present data in a structured, row-and-column format. They are typically displayed in black and white, although limited use of color may be permitted in certain cases to enhance readability or emphasize key information.

TABLE 1. Units for magnetic properties

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and CGS EMU to SI ^a
Φ	magnetic flux	1 Mx \rightarrow 10^{-8} Wb = 10^{-8} V·s
B	magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	1 G \rightarrow 10^{-4} T = 10^{-4} Wb/m ²
H	magnetic field strength	1 Oe \rightarrow $10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
m	magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu \rightarrow 10^{-3} A·m ² = 10^{-3} J/T
M	magnetization	1 erg/(G·cm ³) = 1 emu/cm ³ \rightarrow 10^3 A/m
$4\pi M$	magnetization	1 G \rightarrow $10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
σ	specific magnetization	1 erg/(G·g) = 1 emu/g \rightarrow 1 A·m ² /kg
j	magnetic dipole moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu \rightarrow $4\pi \times 10^{-10}$ Wb·m
J	magnetic polarization	1 erg/(G·cm ³) = 1 emu/cm ³ \rightarrow $4\pi \times 10^{-4}$ T
χ, κ	susceptibility	1 \rightarrow 4π
χ_p	mass susceptibility	1 cm ³ /g \rightarrow $4\pi \times 10^{-3}$ m ³ /kg
μ	permeability	1 \rightarrow $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m = $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ Wb/(A·m)
μ_r	relative permeability	$\mu \rightarrow \mu_r$
w, W	energy density	1 erg/cm ³ \rightarrow 10^{-1} J/m ³
N, D	demagnetizing factor	1 \rightarrow $1/(4\pi)$

Vertical lines are optional in tables. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters.

^aGaussian units are the same as cg emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, s = second, T = tesla, m = meter, A = ampere, J = joule, kg = kilogram, H = henry.

B. MULTIPART FIGURES

Composite figures consist of two or more subfigures arranged either side by side or in a stacked layout. When a multi-part figure combines different figure types—for example, one section containing line art and another using grayscale or color—the entire figure must comply with the most restrictive formatting requirements applicable to any of its components.

C. FILE FORMATS FOR GRAPHICS

Prepare and save all figures using appropriate graphics software that supports creation, sizing, and resolution adjustment in standard formats such as PostScript (PS), Encapsulated PostScript (EPS), Tagged Image File Format (TIFF), Portable Document Format (PDF), or Portable Network Graphics (PNG). These formats ensure high-quality reproduction and compatibility during the publication process.

If the original figures were created using common applications such as Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, or Microsoft Excel, they may be submitted directly without conversion to PS, EPS, TIFF, PDF, or PNG formats. However, although not mandatory, saving these files in PDF format is strongly recommended instead of DOC, XLS, or PPT. PDF files help prevent common issues related to fonts, line weights, and arrow styles when documents are opened or processed on different operating systems or platforms.

At the time of final submission, each figure should be provided as a separate file in one of the approved formats, in addition to being included within the manuscript. This ensures accurate handling, processing, and final layout of all graphical content.

D. SIZING OF GRAPHICS

Most charts, graphs, and tables are designed to fit either a single column or the full page width. A standard single-column figure width is approximately 3.5 inches (88 millimeters or 21 picas), while a full-page figure typically measures about 7.16 inches (181 millimeters or 43 picas) in width. The maximum allowable depth for any graphic is 8.5 inches (216 millimeters or 54 picas). When determining figure dimensions, authors should reserve sufficient space for the accompanying caption. Figures may be sized between column width and full-page width if needed; however, reducing figures below single-column width is discouraged unless absolutely necessary for clarity or layout constraints.

It should be noted that one publication follows a different column-width specification, using a column measurement of 3.25 inches (82.5 millimeters or 19.5 picas) instead of the standard dimensions listed above.

The final printed dimensions for author photographs are fixed at 1 inch in width and 1.25 inches in height (25.4 millimeters \times 31.75 millimeters, or 6 picas \times 7.5 picas). In editorial sections, author photographs are printed at a larger size of 1.59 inches wide by 2 inches tall (40 millimeters \times 50 millimeters, or 9.5 picas \times 12 picas).

E. RESOLUTION

The required resolution for figures depends on the type of figure, as described in the Types of Figures section. Author photographs, as well as color and grayscale figures, should have a minimum resolution of 300 dpi to ensure clear reproduction. Line art, including tables, must have a higher resolution of at least 600 dpi to preserve sharpness and clarity of lines and text.

F. VECTOR ART

To ensure that figures maintain their quality and appearance across different computer platforms, submissions should be in one of the following formats: .EPS, .PDF, or .PS. All fonts must either be embedded or converted to outlines to guarantee the highest-quality reproduction of text and symbols within the figures..

G. COLOR SPACE

The term color space describes the complete range of colors that can be represented within a given medium. For the purposes of figure preparation, the three primary color spaces are Grayscale, RGB (red/green/blue), and CMYK (cyan/magenta/yellow/black). RGB is typically used for on-screen graphics, while CMYK is preferred for printed materials.

All color figures should be created in either RGB or CMYK color space. Grayscale images must be submitted in Grayscale color space. Line art may be provided in either Grayscale or bitmap color space; it is important to note that bitmap color space is distinct from bitmap file format. When using bitmap color space, the recommended file formats are .TIF, .TIFF, or .PNG to ensure optimal quality and compatibility.

H. ACCEPTED FONTS WITHIN FIGURES

When preparing figures, it is recommended to use one of the following OpenType fonts: Times New Roman, Helvetica, Arial, Cambria, or Symbol. For figures submitted in EPS, PS, or PDF formats, all fonts must be embedded to prevent distortion or missing characters, as some fonts may only exist on the author's operating system.

A reliable approach to ensure consistent appearance across platforms is to convert fonts to outlines before saving the final figure. This process transforms text into vector artwork, ensuring that it displays correctly and uniformly on any computer or device..

I. USING LABELS WITHIN FIGURES

1) FIGURE AXIS LABELS

Axis labels are a common source of confusion and should be written clearly using descriptive words rather than only symbols. For example, label an axis as Magnetization or Magnetization M, rather than simply M. Include units in parentheses; do not label an axis using only the unit. For instance, write Magnetization (A/m) or Magnetization ($A\ m^{-1}$), not just A/m. Avoid labeling axes with a ratio of quantities and units, such as Temperature/K; instead, write Temperature (K).

Multipliers should also be clearly indicated to prevent ambiguity. For example, write Magnetization (kA/m) or Magnetization ($10^3\ A/m$), rather than Magnetization (A/m) \times 1000, which could be misinterpreted. All figure labels should be legible, typically set in 8–10 point font size.

2) SUBFIGURE LABELS IN MULTIPART FIGURES AND TABLES

For figures composed of multiple subfigures, each part should be clearly labeled and combined into a single figure before submission. Labels should be centered below each subfigure in 8-point Times New Roman font, using the format (a), (b), (c), and so on. This ensures clarity and consistency when referencing individual subfigures in the text.

J. FILE NAMING

Figures, whether line art or photographs, should be named using the first five letters of the author's last name, followed by a number indicating the figure's sequential order in the manuscript. For example, for an author named Anderson, the first three figures would be named: ander1.tif, ander2.tif, and ander3.ps.

Tables should include only the table body (without the caption) and follow a similar naming convention. Insert .t between the author's name and the table number. For instance, Anderson's first three tables would be named: ander.t1.tif, ander.t2.ps, and ander.t3.eps.

Author photographs should also use the first five characters of the author's last name. For example, four author photos could be named: oppen.ps, moshc.tif, chen.eps, and duran.pdf.

If multiple authors share the same last name, use the first initial(s) to replace the fifth, fourth, or third letters of the surname until each file name is unique. For example, two authors named Michael Oppenheimer and Monica Oppenheimer would have photographs named oppmi.tif and oppmo.eps, respectively.

K. REFERENCING A FIGURE OR TABLE WITHIN YOUR PAPER

When citing figures and tables in the text, use the abbreviation "Fig." for figures, even when it appears at the beginning of a sentence. The word "Table" should always be written in full and not abbreviated. Tables should be numbered using Roman numerals to distinguish them from figures and ensure consistent formatting throughout the manuscript.

L. SUBMITTING YOUR GRAPHICS

Since Scientific Research Information will handle the final formatting of your manuscript, it is not necessary to position figures and tables at the top or bottom of each column. Figures, figure captions, and tables may be placed at the end of the manuscript. In addition to including figures within the manuscript, or instead of doing so, all figures should be submitted as separate files in one of the formats specified in Section VI-J. Figure captions should be placed below the corresponding figures, while table titles should appear above the tables. Captions should not be embedded within the figures or placed in text boxes linked to the figures. Additionally, figures should be submitted without borders around the outer edges.

M. COLOR PROCESSING / PRINTING IN *Scientific Research Information* JOURNALS

All publications allow authors to include color figures in the online version of their paper at no additional cost, with the figures automatically converted to grayscale for print versions. In many journals, authors may also choose to have figures or tables printed in color; however, this option typically incurs an extra fee. If you wish to have certain graphics printed in color, include a note with your final manuscript specifying which figures or tables should be printed in color and confirming your agreement to cover the associated cost.

VII. CONCLUSION

A dedicated conclusion section is not mandatory. If included, the conclusion should summarize the key findings of the paper without simply repeating the abstract. It may also highlight the significance of the work, discuss potential applications, or suggest directions for future research and extensions.

APPENDIX

Appendices, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In American English, the preferred spelling is "Acknowledgment" without an "e" after the "g." Use the singular form of the heading even when acknowledging multiple contributors. Avoid phrasing such as "One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ..." and instead write in the form: "F. A. Author thanks ..." Typically, acknowledgments of sponsors or financial support are included in an unnumbered footnote on the first page rather than in this section.

REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES

A. REFERENCES

References do not have to be cited in the text; however, when cited, reference numbers should appear on the line, enclosed in square brackets, and placed inside punctuation marks. Multiple references are each indicated with separate brackets. When citing a specific section of a book, include the relevant page numbers. In the text, refer only to the reference number and avoid using terms like "Ref." or "reference," except at the beginning of a sentence, for example: "Reference [3] shows" Do not use automatic endnotes in Word; instead, type the reference list manually at the end of the manuscript using the "References" style.

Reference numbers should be aligned flush left, forming a separate column with a hanging indent. Each number is on the line and enclosed in square brackets. In all references, authors' or editors' given names should be abbreviated to initials and placed before the last name. Include all names; use et al. only if the full names are not provided. Commas should be included around suffixes such as Jr., Sr., or III. Conference titles should be abbreviated. When citing journal transactions, include the issue number, page range, volume, year, and month, if available. For patents, include the day and month of issue or application. Each reference number should correspond to a single reference; do not combine multiple references under one number. URLs may be included at the end of a reference if they appear in the original print source.

Except for book titles, capitalize only the first word of a paper title, along with proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, provide the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation. For examples and formatting of common references, see the end of this document..

A. FOOTNOTES

Footnotes should be numbered consecutively using superscripts (Insert | Footnote). Each footnote must appear at the bottom of the column in which it is cited and should not be included in the reference list as endnotes. For table footnotes, use letters rather than numbers, as illustrated in Table I..

VIII. SUBMITTING YOUR PAPER FOR REVIEW

A. REVIEW STAGE USING WORD 6.0 OR HIGHER

To submit your manuscript in a single-column format electronically, follow these steps:

Select Print Layout from the View menu.

Place the cursor in the first paragraph, then go to the Format menu, choose Columns, select a single-column layout, and set “Apply to whole document”.

Adjust the right margin by clicking and dragging it to slightly over 4 inches in width.

Figures initially positioned in the second column can be moved to the first column as needed. Resize the figure as necessary to prevent text from wrapping alongside it, ensuring proper placement and clarity.

B. FINAL STAGE USING WORD 6.0

When submitting the final version of your manuscript after acceptance, print it in two-column format, including all figures and tables. The final manuscript must also be submitted electronically, either on a disk, via email, or through the designated web-based submission system. For large files, compression tools such as Zip, Compress, Pkzip, StuffIt, or Gzip may be used.

Additionally, provide a separate sheet or PDF containing complete contact information for all authors. This should include full mailing addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and email addresses, as this information will be used to send each author a complimentary copy of the journal in which the paper is published. One author should be designated as the corresponding author, who will receive all proofs of the manuscript. Proofs are sent exclusively to the corresponding author.

C. REVIEW STAGE USING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INFORMATION MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts may be submitted electronically through the Scientific Research Information manuscript submission and peer-review system. A list of participating publications is available at: publications_standards/publications/authors/authors_submission.html. First, check whether you already have an account; if not, create a new one. After logging in, access your Author Center and select “Submit First Draft of a New Manuscript.”

During submission, you will be prompted to provide various details, including selecting the subject from a pull-down menu. The submission process may vary depending on the journal, but all required steps must be completed for a successful submission. After completing each step, click “Save and Continue”—simply uploading the manuscript is not sufficient. Upon completing the final step, a confirmation screen should appear, and you will receive an email confirming that your submission is complete.

Immediately following submission, authors must file an electronic copyright form. Authors are responsible for securing any necessary approvals or clearances. Failure to submit the copyright form may result in delays in the publication process..

D. FINAL STAGE USING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INFORMATION MANUSCRIPTS

After your manuscript is accepted, you will receive an email containing detailed instructions for submitting your final files. To prevent delays in publication, it is important to follow these instructions carefully. Most journals require final submissions to be uploaded through the Scientific Research Information system, though some may still accept submissions via email. Final submissions should include the source files of the accepted manuscript, high-quality graphic files, and a formatted PDF version. For any questions about the final submission process, contact the journal’s administrative office.

Additionally, submit a separate file containing complete contact information for all authors, including full mailing addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and email addresses. Identify the author who submitted the manuscript to the system as the corresponding author, as proofs of the paper will be sent exclusively to this individual..

E. COPYRIGHT FORM

Authors are required to submit an electronic copyright form (eCF) when uploading their final manuscript files. The eCF can be accessed through the manuscript submission system or via the Author Gateway. Authors are responsible for securing any necessary approvals or security clearances before submission. For further information regarding intellectual property rights, visit the Scientific Research Information department website at: <http://www.ScientificResearchInformation/index.html>.

IX. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INFORMATION PUBLISHING POLICY

The general policy of Scientific Research Information requires that authors submit only original work that has not been published elsewhere and is not under consideration by another refereed publication. The submitting author must disclose all prior publications and any current submissions at the time of manuscript submission. Preliminary data or incomplete results should not be published.

The submitting author is responsible for obtaining consent from all coauthors, as well as any necessary approvals from employers or sponsors, prior to submission. Courtesy authorship is strongly discouraged; authors are expected to cite only work that is directly relevant to their manuscript.

While Scientific Research Information does not publish conference records or proceedings, it may publish articles related to conferences if they have undergone rigorous peer review. Each submitted article must undergo at least two independent reviews before acceptance.

X. PUBLICATION PRINCIPLES

- 1) The content published can be broadly categorized into two types: peer-reviewed and archival. Scientific Research Information publishes scholarly articles of lasting archival value, as well as tutorial expositions and critical reviews of classical subjects or topics of current interest.
- 2) Authors should consider the following guidelines:
- 3) **Advancement of Knowledge:** Technical papers must contribute to the advancement of the field and include citations of relevant prior work.
- 4) **Appropriate Length:** The length of a submission should correspond to the significance and complexity of the work. Minor extensions of previously published research may not warrant full publication or may be addressed adequately in a shorter format.
- 5) **Scientific and Technical Merit:** Authors must convince reviewers and editors of the scientific and technical validity of their work. Papers reporting extraordinary or unexpected results are held to higher standards of proof.
- 6) **Reproducibility:** Submitted papers must provide sufficient detail to allow readers to replicate experiments or calculations and make practical use of the reported results. While not all information needs to be disclosed, the paper should present new, usable, and fully described content. For example, the chemical composition of a specimen may not need to be reported if the focus of the paper is a novel measurement technique. Reviewers may challenge results if they are not supported by adequate data and critical experimental details.
- 7) **Suitability for Publication:** Papers describing ongoing work or announcing the latest technical achievements suitable for conference presentations may not meet the standards for archival publication.

REFERENCES

Scientific Research Information encourages authors to include relevant references to provide context for the current state of the field and to highlight the contribution of their work. In line with this, authors are expected to cite not only review articles but also primary research papers, ensuring proper credit is given to the original groups who first reported a finding.

Basic format for books:

J. K. Author, "Title of chapter in the book," in *Title of His Published Book*, xth ed. City of Publisher, (only U.S. State), Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx–xxx.

Examples:

- [1] G. O. Young, "Synthetic structure of industrial plastics," in *Plastics*, 2nd ed., vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York, NY, USA: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64.
- [2] W.-K. Chen, *Linear Networks and Systems*. Belmont, CA, USA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.

Basic format for periodicals:

J. K. Author, "Name of paper," *Abbrev. Title of Periodical*, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx–xxx, Abbrev. Month, year, DOI. 10.1109.XXX.123456.

Examples:

- [3] J. U. Duncombe, "Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment of feasibility," *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959, 10.1109/TED.2016.2628402.
- [4] E. P. Wigner, "Theory of traveling-wave optical laser," *Phys. Rev.*, vol. 134, pp. A635–A646, Dec. 1965.
- [5] E. H. Miller, "A note on reflector arrays," *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat.*, to be published.

Basic format for reports:

J. K. Author, "Title of report," Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Country, Rep. xxx, year.

Examples:

- [6] E. E. Reber, R. L. Michell, and C. J. Carter, "Oxygen absorption in the earth's atmosphere," Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA, USA, Tech. Rep. TR-0200 (4230-46)-3, Nov. 1988.
- [7] J. H. Davis and J. R. Cogdell, "Calibration program for the 16-foot antenna," Elect. Eng. Res. Lab., Univ. Texas, Austin, TX, USA, Tech. Memo. NGL-006-69-3, Nov. 15, 1987.

Basic format for handbooks:

Name of Manual/Handbook, x ed., Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Country, year, pp. xxx–xxx.

Examples:

- [8] *Transmission Systems for Communications*, 3rd ed., Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, NC, USA, 1985, pp. 44–60.
 [9] *Motorola Semiconductor Data Manual*, Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Phoenix, AZ, USA, 1989.

Basic format for books (when available online):

J. K. Author, "Title of chapter in the book," in *Title of Published Book*, xth ed. City of Publisher, State, Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch.x, sec. x, pp. xxx–xxx. [Online]. Available: <http://www.web.com>

Examples:

- [10] G. O. Young, "Synthetic structure of industrial plastics," in *Plastics*, vol. 3, Polymers of Hexadromicon, J. Peters, Ed., 2nd ed. New York, NY, USA: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64. [Online]. Available: <http://www.bookref.com>.
 [11] *The Founders' Constitution*, Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., Chicago, IL, USA: Univ. Chicago Press, 1987. [Online]. Available: <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>
 [12] The Terahertz Wave eBook. ZOmega Terahertz Corp., 2014. [Online]. Available: http://dl.z-thz.com/eBook/zomega_ebook_pdf_1206_sr.pdf. Accessed on: May 19, 2014.
 [13] Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago, IL, USA: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1987, Accessed on: Feb. 28, 2010, [Online] Available: <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>

Basic format for journals (when available online):

J. K. Author, "Name of paper," *Abbrev. Title of Periodical*, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx–xxx, Abbrev. Month, year. Accessed on: Month, Day, year, DOI: 10.1109.XXX.123456, [Online].

Examples:

- [14] J. S. Turner, "New directions in communications," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun.*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 11–23, Jan. 1995.
 [15] W. P. Risk, G. S. Kino, and H. J. Shaw, "Fiber-optic frequency shifter using a surface acoustic wave incident at an oblique angle," *Opt. Lett.*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 115–117, Feb. 1986.
 [16] P. Kopyt *et al.*, "Electric properties of graphene-based conductive layers from DC up to terahertz range," *IEEE THz Sci. Technol.*, to be published. DOI: 10.1109/TTHZ.2016.2544142.

Basic format for papers presented at conferences (when available online):

J.K. Author. (year, month). Title. presented at abbrev. conference title. [Type of Medium]. Available: site/path/file

Example:

- [17] PROCESS Corporation, Boston, MA, USA. Intranets: Internet technologies deployed behind the firewall for corporate productivity. Presented at INET96 Annual Meeting. [Online]. Available: <http://home.process.com/Intranets/wp2.htm>

Basic format for reports and handbooks (when available online):

J. K. Author. "Title of report," Company. City, State, Country. Rep. no., (optional: vol./issue), Date. [Online] Available: site/path/file

Examples:

- [18] R. J. Hijmans and J. van Etten, "Raster: Geographic analysis and modeling with raster data," R Package Version 2.0-12, Jan. 12, 2012. [Online]. Available: <http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=raster>
 [19] Teralyzer. Lytera UG, Kirchhain, Germany [Online]. Available: http://www.lytera.de/Terahertz_THz_Spectroscopy.php?id=home, Accessed on: Jun. 5, 2014

Basic format for computer programs and electronic documents (when available online):

Legislative body. Number of Congress, Session. (year, month day). *Number of bill or resolution, Title*. [Type of medium]. Available: site/path/file

NOTE: ISO recommends that capitalization follow the accepted practice for the language or script in which the information is given.

Example:

- [20] U.S. House. 102nd Congress, 1st Session. (1991, Jan. 11). *H. Con. Res. 1, Sense of the Congress on Approval of Military Action*. [Online]. Available: LEXIS Library: GENFED File: BILLS

Basic format for patents (when available online):

Name of the invention, by inventor's name. (year, month day). Patent Number [Type of medium]. Available: site/path/file

Example:

- [21] Musical toothbrush with mirror, by L.M.R. Brooks. (1992, May 19). Patent D 326 189 [Online]. Available: NEXIS Library: LEXPAT File: DES

Basic format for conference proceedings (published):

J. K. Author, "Title of paper," in *Abbreviated Name of Conf.*, City of Conf., Abbrev. State (if given), Country, year, pp. xxxxxx.

Example:

- [22] D. B. Payne and J. R. Stern, "Wavelength-switched passively coupled single-mode optical network," in *Proc. IOOC-ECOC*, Boston, MA, USA, 1985, pp. 585–590.

Example for papers presented at conferences (unpublished):

- [23] D. Ebehard and E. Voges, "Digital single sideband detection for interferometric sensors," presented at the *2nd Int. Conf. Optical Fiber Sensors*, Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 2-5, 1984.

Basic format for patents:

J. K. Author, "Title of patent," U.S. Patent x xxx xxx, Abbrev. Month, day, year.

Example:

- [24] G. Brandli and M. Dick, "Alternating current fed power supply," U.S. Patent 4 084 217, Nov. 4, 1978.

Basic format for theses (M.S.) and dissertations (Ph.D.):

a) J. K. Author, "Title of thesis," M.S. thesis, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

b) J. K. Author, "Title of dissertation," Ph.D. dissertation, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

Examples:

- [25] J. O. Williams, "Narrow-band analyzer," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, USA, 1993.
 [26] N. Kawasaki, "Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow," M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.

Basic format for the most common types of unpublished references:

- a) J. K. Author, private communication, Abbrev. Month, year.
- b) J. K. Author, "Title of paper," unpublished.
- c) J. K. Author, "Title of paper," to be published.

Examples:

- [27] A. Harrison, private communication, May 1995.
- [28] B. Smith, "An approach to graphs of linear forms," unpublished.
- [29] A. Brahms, "Representation error for real numbers in binary computer arithmetic," IEEE Computer Group Repository, Paper R-67-85.

Basic formats for standards:

- a) *Title of Standard*, Standard number, date.
- b) *Title of Standard*, Standard number, Corporate author, location, date.

Examples:

- [30] IEEE Criteria for Class IE Electric Systems, IEEE Standard 308, 1969.
- [31] Letter Symbols for Quantities, ANSI Standard Y10.5-1968.

Article number in reference examples:

- [32] R. Fardel, M. Nagel, F. Nuesch, T. Lippert, and A. Wokaun, "Fabrication of organic light emitting diode pixels by laser-assisted forward transfer," *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 91, no. 6, Aug. 2007, Art. no. 061103.
- [33] J. Zhang and N. Tansu, "Optical gain and laser characteristics of InGaN quantum wells on ternary InGaN substrates," *IEEE Photon. J.*, vol. 5, no. 2, Apr. 2013, Art. no. 2600111.

Example when using et al.:

- [34] S. Azodolmolky *et al.*, Experimental demonstration of an impairment aware network planning and operation tool for transparent/translucent optical networks," *J. Lightw. Technol.*, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 439–448, Sep. 2011.