**Preparing a paper for publication in** *ICPEU: Conference Series*

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**Abstract.** All articles *must* contain an abstract.The abstract text should be formatted using 10 point Times or Times New Roman and indented 25 mm from the left margin. Leave 10 mm space after the abstract before you begin the main text of your article, starting on the same page as the abstract. The abstract should give readers concise information about the content of the article and indicate the main results obtained and conclusions drawn. The abstract is not part of the text and should be complete in itself; no table numbers, figure numbers, references or displayed mathematical expressions should be included. It should be suitable for direct inclusion in abstracting services and should not normally exceed 200 words in a single paragraph. Since contemporary information-retrieval systems rely heavily on the content of titles and abstracts to identify relevant articles in literature searches, great care should be taken in constructing both.

**Keywords:** firstly; secondly; thirdly

# Key requirements

The following lists the essential requirements for an article to be published in an *ICPEU: Conference Series*:

* + the page size should be A4;
  + each page should have clear margins of 4cm (top), 2.5cm (left and right) and 2.7cm (bottom);
  + pages should not contain page numbers, running heads or footlines;
  + all articles *must* contain an abstract;
  + total pages: 2 – 3 pages.

*1.1. Layout of the title page*

The title should be followed by a list of all authors’ names and their aﬃliations. The style for the names is initials (no periods) followed by the family name. The authors’ aﬃliations follow the author list. If there is more than one address then a superscripted number should come at the start of each address; each author should also have a superscripted number or numbers following their name to indicate which address, or addresses, are the appropriate ones for them. E-mail addresses may be given for any or all of the authors.

The abstract follows the list of addresses. The abstract text should be indented 25 mm from the left margin. As the abstract is not part of the text it should be complete in itself; no table numbers, ﬁgure numbers, references or displayed mathematical expressions should be included. It should be suitable for direct inclusion in abstracting services.

# The text

The text of your article should start on the same page as the abstract. Any Acknowledgments should be placed immediately after the last numbered section of the paper, and any appendices after the Acknowledgments section. **The length limit will be provided by the conference organizer.**

**Formatting text:**

The text of your paper should be formatted as follows:

* 11point Times or Times New Roman.
* The text should be set to single line spacing.
* Paragraphs should be justified.
* The first paragraph after a section or subsection heading should not be indented; subsequent paragraphs should be indented by 5 mm.

**Sections, subsections and subsubsections**

The use of sections to divide the text of the paper is optional and left as a decision for the author. Where the author wishes to divide the paper into sections the formatting shown in table 2 should be used.

*Style and spacing*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2.** Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections. | | |
|  | Font | Spacing |
| Section | 11point **Times bold** | 1 line space before a section  No additional space after a section heading |
| Subsection | 11point *Times Italic* | 1 line space before a subsection  No space after a subsubsection heading |
| Subsubsection | 11point *Times Italic* | Subsubsections should end with a full stop (period) and run into the text of the paragraph |

*Numbering*

Sections should be numbered with a dot following the number and then separated by a single space:

sections should be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc

subsections should be numbered 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc

subsubsections should be numbered 2.3.1, 2.3.2, etc

# Figures and tables

Figures and tables should be numbered serially and positioned (centred on the width of the page) close to where they are mentioned in the text, not grouped together at the end. Each ﬁgure and table should have a brief explanatory caption.

*3.1. Colour ﬁgures*

There are no restrictions on the use of colour in the online version of your article. However, you should bear in mind that any print version of your article is likely to be in black and white which may make coloured lines diﬃcult to distinguish.

Each figure should have a brief caption describing it and, if necessary, a key to interpret the various lines and symbols on the figure.

*Space considerations*

Authors should try to make economical use of the space on the page; for example:

avoid excessively large white space borders *around* your graphics;

try to design illustrations that make good use of the available space—avoid unnecessarily large amounts of white space *within* the graphic;

*Text in figures*

Wherever possible try to ensure that the size of the text in your figures (apart from superscripts/subscripts) is approximately the same size as the main text (11 points).

*Line thickness*

In general, try to avoid extremely fine lines (often called ‘hairline’ thickness) because such lines often do not reproduce well when printed out—your diagrams may lose vital information when downloaded and printed by other researchers. Try to ensure that lines are no thinner than 0.25 pt. Note that some illustrations may reduce line thickness when the graphic is imported and reduced in size (scaled down) inside Microsoft Word.

*Colour illustrations*

You are free to use colour illustrations for the online version of *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* but any print version will only be printed in black and white **unless special arrangements have been made with your conference organizer for colour printing. Please check with the conference organizer whether or not this is the case.** If any print version will be black and white only, you should check your figure captions carefully and remove any reference to colour in the illustration and text. In addition, some colour figures will degrade or suffer loss of information when converted to black and white and this should be taken into account when preparing them.

*Positioning figures*

Individual figures should normally be centred but place two figures side-by-side if they will fit comfortably like this as it saves space. Place the figure as close as possible after the point where it is first referenced in the text. If there are a large number of figures it might be necessary to place some before their text citation. Figures should never appear within or after the reference list.

*Figure captions/numbering*

Captions should be below the figure and separated from it by a distance of 6 points—although to save space it is acceptable to put the caption next to the figure. Figures should be numbered sequentially through the text—‘Figure 1’, ‘Figure 2’ and so forth and should be referenced in the text as ‘figure 1’, ‘figure 2’,… and not ‘fig. 1’, ‘fig. 2’, ….

For captions not placed at the side of the figure, captions should be set to the width of the figure for wider figures, centred across the width of the figure, or, for narrow figures with wide captions, slightly extended beyond the width of the figure. The caption should finish with a full stop (period).

*Examples.* The following examples show how to format a number of different figure/caption combinations. **Note that the table borders are shown as broken lines for guidance only.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| WiderFigureShortCaption | |
| **Figure 3.** Figure with short caption (caption centred). | | |
| NarrowFigeWideCap | | **Figure 4.** This is a figure with a caption that is wider than the actual graphic. To save space you can put the caption to the right of the figure by placing the graphic and justified caption in a table with one row and two columns. | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| WiderFigureWiderCaption | | |
| **Figure 5.** In this case simply justify the caption so that it is as the same width as the graphic. | | |
| NarrowFigeWideCap |  | NarrowFigeWideCap | |
| **Figure 6.** These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption. |  | **Figure 7.** These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption. | |

*Figures in parts*

If a figure has parts these should be labelled as (a), (b), (c) etc on the actual figure. Parts should not have separate captions.

# Tables

Note that as a general principle, for large tables font sizes can be reduced to make the table fit on a page or fit to the width of the text.

*Positioning tables*

Tables should be centred unless they occupy the full width of the text.

*Tables in parts*

If a table is divided into parts these should be labelled (a), (b), (c) etc but there should only be one caption for the whole table, not separate ones for each part.

*Table captions/numbering*

Tables should be numbered sequentially throughout the text and referred to in the text by number (table 1, **not** tab. 1 etc). Captions should be placed at the top of the table and should have a full stop (period) at the end. Except for very narrow tables with a wide caption (see examples below) the caption should be the same width as the table.

*Rules in tables*

Tables should have only horizontal rules and no vertical ones. Generally, only three rules should be used: one at the top of the table, one at the bottom, and one to separate the entries from the column headings. Table rules should be 0.5 points wide.

*Examples*

Because tables can take many forms, it is difficult to provide detailed guidelines; however, the following examples demonstrate our preferred styles.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 3.** A simple table. Place the caption above the table. Here the caption is wider than the table so we extend it slightly outside the width of the table. Justify the text. Leave 6 pt of space between the caption and the top of the table. | | |
|  |  |
| Distance (m) | Velocity (ms–1) |
| 100 | 23.56 |
| 150 | 34.64 |
| 200 | 23.76 |
| 250 | 27.9 |

*More complex tables.* The following is a slightly more complex table with a caption that is narrower than the table. Centre the caption across the width of the table. If it is difficult to make a table fit the page, use a smaller font. Headings should normally be in Roman (i.e., not bold or italic) type, have an initial capital and normally align left (but centred sometimes looks better); it is up to the author to choose a layout that is most useful to the reader. Columns of numbers normally align on the decimal point.

**Table 4.** A slightly more complex table with a narrow caption.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Wake Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* |
| **F3** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.286 | 0.593 | 0.286 | 0.593 |
| **Fz** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.067 | 0.796 | 0.067 | 0.796 |
| **C4** | 2.571 | 0.109 | 0.600 | 0.439 | 1.667 | 0.197 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 5.** A slightly more complex table with a caption that is the same width as the table. Simply place the caption inside a row at the top of the table and merge (combine) the cells together so that you have a single table cell the width of the table. Justify the caption. | | | | | | |
|  | Wake Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | p | Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* |
| **F3** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.286 | 0.593 | 0.286 | 0.593 |
| **Fz** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.067 | 0.796 | 0.067 | 0.796 |
| **Cz** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.077 | 0.782 | 0.286 | 0.593 |

*Notes to tables*

If you wish to format a table so that it contains notes (table footnotes) to the entries within the body of the table and/or within the table caption, these notes should be formatted using alphabetic superscripts such as a, b, c and so forth. Notes within the table caption should be listed first. Notes should be placed at the bottom of the table; one convenient method is to create an empty row at the bottom of the table to contain them. Again, merge the cells to give you a single cell the width of the table. Table notes should be 10 point Times Roman. Each note should be on a separate line.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 6.** A table with headings spanning two columns and containing notesa. | | | | |
| Nucleus | Thickness  (mg cm–2) | Composition | Separation energies | |
| , n (MeV) | , 2n (MeV) |
| 181Ta | 19.3±0.1b | Natural | 7.6 | 14.2 |
| 208Pb | 3.8±0.8c | 99% enriched | 7.4 | 14.1 |
| 209Bi | 2.6±0.01c | Natural | 7.5 | 14.4 |
| a Notes are referenced using alpha superscripts.  b Self-supporting.  c Deposited over Al backing. | | | | |

# Equations and mathematics

*Fonts in Equation Editor (or MathType)*

Make sure that your Equation Editor or MathType fonts, including sizes, are set up to match the text of your document.

*Points of style*

*Vectors.* Bold italic characters is our preferred style but the author may use any standard notation; for example, any of these styles for vectors is acceptable:

‘the vector cross product of ***a*** and ***b*** is given by …’, or

‘the vector cross product of **a** and **b** is given by …’, or

‘the vector cross product of and is given by …’.

*The solidus ().* A two-line solidus should be avoided where possible; for example, use

instead of 

 instead of 

*Roman and italic in mathematics.* Variables should be in italic; however there are some cases where it is better to use a Roman font:

Use a Roman d for a differential d, for example, 

Use a Roman e for an exponential e; for example, 

Use a Roman i for the square root of –1; e.g., 

Certain other common mathematical functions, such as cos, sin, det and ker, should appear in Roman type.

Subscripts and superscripts should be in Roman type if they are labels rather than variables or characters that take values. For example in the equation



*m*, the *z* component of the nuclear spin, is italic because it can have different values whereas n is Roman because it is a label meaning nuclear.

*Alignment of mathematics*

The preferred style for displayed mathematics in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* is to centre equations; however, long equations that will not fit on one line, or need to be continued on subsequent lines, should start flush left. Any continuation lines in such equations should be indented by 25 mm.

Equations should be split at mathematically sound points, often immediately before =, + or – signs or between terms multiplied together. The connecting signs are not repeated and appear only at the beginning of the turned-over line. A multiplication sign should be added to the start of turned-over lines where the break is between two multiplied terms.

*Small displayed equations:* Some examples:

 (1)

 (2)

However, if equations will fit on one line, do so; for example, (5) may also be formatted as:

 (6)

*Large display equations: examples.* If an equation is almost the width of a line, place it flush left against the margin to allow room for the equation number.

 (7)

*Miscellaneous points*

Exponential expressions, especially those containing subscripts or superscripts, are clearer if the notation  is used, except for simple examples. For instance, and  are preferred to and  but is acceptable. Similarly the square root sign  should only be used with relatively simple expressions, e.g. and  but in other cases the power should be used.

It is important to distinguish between and 

Braces, brackets and parentheses should be used in the following order: {[()]}. The same ordering of brackets should be used within each size. However, this ordering can be ignored if the brackets have a special meaning (e.g. if they denote an average or a function).

Decimal fractions should always be preceded by a zero: for example 0.123 *not* .123 (note, do not use commas, use the decimal point).

Equations that are referred to in the text should be numbered with the number on the right-hand side.

*Equation numbering*

Equations may be numbered sequentially throughout the text (i.e., (1), (2), (3),…) or numbered by section (i.e., (1.1), (1.2), (2.1) ,…) depending on the author’s personal preference. In articles with several appendices equation numbering by section is useful in the appendices even when sequential numbering has been used throughout the main body of the text: for example, A.1, A.2 and so forth. When referring to an equation in the text, always put the equation number in brackets—e.g. ‘as in equation (2)’ or ‘as in equation (2.1)’—and always spell out the word ‘equation’ in full, e.g. ‘if equation (5) is factorized’; do not use abbreviations such as ‘eqn.’ or ‘eq.’.

# Appendices

Technical detail that it is necessary to include, but that interrupts the flow of the article, may be consigned to an appendix. Any appendices should be included at the end of the main text of the paper, after the acknowledgments section (if any) but before the reference list. If there are two or more appendices they should be called appendix A, appendix B, etc. Numbered equations should be in the form (A.1), (A.2), etc, figures should appear as figure A1, figure B1, etc and tables as table A1, table B1, etc.

# Supplementary data

We are happy for authors to submit supplementary data attachments to enhance the online versions of published articles. Supplementary data enhancements typically consist of video clips, animations or supplementary data such as data ﬁles, tables of extra information or extra ﬁgures.

# References

Online references will be linked to their original source or to the article within a secondary service such as INSPEC or ChemPort wherever possible. To facilitate this linking extra care should be taken when preparing reference lists.

A complete reference should provide enough information to locate the article concerned in print or electronic form. If you are unsure of a particular journal’s abbreviated title it is best to leave the title in full. The terms *loc. cit.* and *ibid.* should not be used.

*References to printed journal articles*

References to printed journal articles should typically contain:

the authors, in the form: family name (only the ﬁrst letter capitalized) followed by initials with no periods after the initials;

*•*

* + the year of publication;
  + the article title (optional) in lower case letters, except for an initial capital;

the journal title (italic and abbreviated). Parts denoted by letters should be inserted after the journal in Roman type;

*•*

* + the volume number in bold type;
  + the article number or the page numbers.

*A typical (numerical) reference list*

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