

1

Title page

2 Names of the authors:

3 Title:

4 Affiliation(s) and address(es) of the author(s):

5 E-mail address of the corresponding author:

6

7

Concise and informative title

8

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11

Abstract

12

Provide an abstract of 50 to 100 words. The abstract should briefly describe the objectives of the research, the results achieved, and the major conclusions. You should give special emphasis to the novelty of your work. The abstract should not contain any undefined abbreviations references. Also avoid introductory remarks, details of the method (*e.g.* the method has been used for many decades successfully) or listing your results.

18

Keywords

19

3 to 6 keywords or phrases for indexing purposes, most important materials, most important methods or phenomena, not too general like "radiation", not too specific like "environmental radioactivity of polluted soil", no abbreviations (unless they do not exist in resolved form)

23

Introduction

24

Introduce the subject, summarize the fundamentals necessary to understand the paper, and define the problem. Discuss the latest publications in the same field in detail. State the objectives of your paper. The Introduction is **NOT** an extended version of the Abstract; never use the same sentences in both sections.

25

26

27

28 **Theory**

29 In this section, the summary of the theoretical basis should be given, if any. Here, you
30 can cite handbooks or classical papers in the field, and use equations, if necessary. Do not
31 use equations which are common knowledge.

32 **Experimental**

33 Describe your experiments so that they could be reproduced by another researcher. Do
34 not describe in detail the methods commonly used or already published, cite them
35 instead. Emphasize the critical steps.

36 **Other sections**

37 Your topic may require different sections (*e.g.* methods describing calculations or
38 simulations). A *Review paper* certainly needs other sections: Abstract, Introduction, the
39 reviewed topics one by one, and a conclusion. In the case of a review paper, it is even
40 more important to give references to the latest papers appearing in the major journals of
41 the field.

42 **Results and discussion**

43 In this section, your results and their interpretation should be given. It can be two
44 separate sections if appropriate.

45 See comments on Conclusions, Acknowledgement, and References at the end of this
46 document.

47 **Writing the text**

48 Use either British or American English spelling and be consistent throughout the paper. It
49 is the **responsibility of the author** to use the correct language. You should write for the
50 colleagues working in similar fields. Do not describe methods or phenomena that are
51 supposed to be of common knowledge in the field. Avoid repetitions.

52 Text formatting

53 Manuscripts should be submitted in MS Word, preferably using this template with
54 replacing the respective sections.¹ Use 12-point Times New Roman, and *italics* for
55 emphasis. Switch on the automatic page numbering function. Do not use field functions.
56 Indent with tabs, not the space bar. Save your file in either .docx (Word 2007 or higher)
57 or .doc format (Word 1997 to 2003).

58 *Headings, section titles*

59 Please use no more than three levels of headings.

60 Abbreviations

61 Abbreviations should be defined when mentioned for the first time in the paper and used
62 consistently thereafter.

63

¹ Footnotes may be used to give additional information, such as the citation of a reference included in the reference list. They should not consist solely of a reference citation, and they should never include the bibliographic details of a reference. They should also not contain any figures or tables.

Footnotes to the text are numbered consecutively; those to tables should be indicated by superscript lower-case letters (or asterisks for significance values and other statistical data). Footnotes to the title or the authors of the article are not given reference symbols. Always use footnotes instead of endnotes.

64

65 Equations, mathematical expressions and physical quantities

66 For longer equations, use the equation editor or MathType. Number the equations
67 consecutively. The equations should be placed centered, while their serial numbers
68 should be given on the same line in parentheses aligned to the right. Refer to them in the
69 text as Eq. (1) or just (1) *etc.*

70
$$a = bc (\sin 2x + 1) \quad (1)$$

71 For simple equations, in-line equations, or one symbol, you can also use equation editors,
72 or just type them as texts, following a few simple rules:

- 73 • Letters (including Greek letters) meaning numbers and the symbols of physical
74 quantities are typed in italic (ε , T)
- 75 • Letters denoting names, chemical symbols are written in normal type (like
76 Avogadro constant: N_A , or k_{Au})
- 77 • Numbers are always normal type (k_0)
- 78 • Function names are typed normal (*e.g.* $\sin 2x$)
- 79 • Operation signs are separated with spaces (use the “hard space”, Ctrl+Shft Space),
80 like: $x + 2 = 5$. Multiplication sign should be avoided in formulae ($a = bc$). When
81 it needs to be emphasized, use \times from symbol, but never x or X.
- 82 • Minus sign is written directly in front of the number (*e.g.* -1), use Ctrl + ‘-’,
83 instead of just ‘-’ (hyphen).

84 Simple chemical reactions can be handled as simple equations.

85 All physical quantities, especially the experimentally determined ones, should be
86 given with **uncertainties**, together with proper units. Units follow the numbers after a
87 space (use a hard space: Ctrl+Space) and are written with normal font. Separate the
88 basic units with hard spaces. Division is to be avoided in units, use negative powers

89 instead, *e.g.* 1 cm, 19.1 g cm⁻³, 9.81 × 10⁻² kg m s⁻². SI units (base or derived) are
90 preferred. Accepted units (min, hour, ° (degree), liter (l or L), eV) and certain
91 commonly used units (bar, atm, b (barn), Å (angstrom)) are acceptable. Use decimal
92 points, not decimal commas. (Check your regional settings). When writing physical
93 quantities with uncertainties, use just the significant number of digits, *e.g.*

94 • 99 ± 3%, not 99.21 ± 2.89%, or 100 ± 1.123

95 • 10 600 ± 400, not 10 592 ± 356

96 You can also put the absolute uncertainty in parentheses showing the last or last two
97 digits, *e.g.* 10.1(15) meaning 10.1 ± 1.5. According to our convention, the numbers in
98 the parentheses can be one of the following: one-digit numbers from 3 to 9, two-digit
99 numbers from 10 to 25, *e.g.* 568(3) instead of 568.2(28), 34.0(10) instead of 34(1)
100 *etc.* For large and small numbers, use the powers of ten: 3.26(3) × 10⁻⁵. In tables it
101 can be abbreviated using “E”: 3.26(3)E-5

102 Note the following:

103 • Names of chemical element and simple compounds are written in lower case
104 without hyphens, *e.g.* uranium, sodium chloride; follow the IUPAC nomenclature.
105 Chemical symbols can also be used, *e.g.* U, NaCl.

106 • For organic compounds, use their common names, when possible. Check the
107 IUPAC nomenclature.

108 • Isotopes of chemical elements can be written as ⁶⁰Co or Co-60

109 • Oxidation states appear in parentheses written with Roman numbers: U(VI) or
110 uranium(VI).

111 Citation

112 Reference citations in the text should be identified by numbers in square brackets. Some
113 examples:

114 Negotiation research spans many disciplines [3]. This result was later contradicted by
115 Becker and Seligman [5]. This effect has been widely studied [1-3, 7].

116 Tables

117 Do not use too many tables. Do not present the same data in both a table and a plot.
118 Always describe and refer to them in the text. The tables should be included at their
119 intended positions in the text. Identify any previously published material by giving the
120 original source in the form of a reference at the end of the table caption. Format the tables
121 using the table function of MS Word.

122 *Table captions*

123 Table captions look like as this: **Table 1** (Table in bold, number in bold, Caption in
124 normal type, no punctuation after either the number or the end of the caption). The
125 caption of the table should be concise and should describe accurately its content. Tables
126 should have minimum number of columns and rows. Organize them in a way so that they
127 can fit in one column, if possible. Large empty fields should be avoided. Print numbers
128 with significant number of digits (see Equations, Mathematical Expressions above). **Do**
129 **not copy the numbers from Excel without formatting!**

130 **Table 1** Table caption, give references here [1]

	Quantity (with significant digits) and uncertainties	Quantity without uncertainty	Unc.	Short form for quantity with uncertainty
Line 1	$11.1 \pm 3\%$	11.1	0.3	11.1(3)
Line 2	0.123 ± 0.012	0.123	0.012	0.123(12)
Line 3	$12.00 \pm 2.0\%$	12.00	0.23	12.00(23)
Line 4	12.0 ± 0.3	12.0	0.3	12.0(3)
Line 5	12 ± 3	12	3	12(3)
Line 6	$101,325 \pm 1$	101,325	1	101,3250(10)*

Line 7	101,330 ± 10	101,330	10	101,330(10)
Line 8	101,300 ± 100	101,300	100	101,300(100)
Line 9	1.013 × 10 ⁵ ± 100	1.013 × 10 ⁵	100	1.013(10) × 10 ⁵

131 *Footnote to table: 1 does not appear in parentheses as the uncertainty. For more footnotes,
132 use letter markings.

133 Figures

134 Do not use too many figures in the printed version of the paper, rather put them in the
135 Supplementary information. The figures should be not just informative but also esthetic
136 and comprehensive. **Avoid straight-line plots or graphs that can be described with a**
137 **simple sentence** (*e.g.* the signal is proportional to the mass, or the measured quantity did
138 not change in time). Refer to all of them with the phrase Fig. 1 *etc.*

139 MS Office figures are acceptable. Figures, not prepared in MS Office should be uploaded
140 as separate picture files. **Take care** of their **resolutions** (see below). Name your figure
141 files with "Fig" and the figure number, *e.g.*, Fig1.eps.

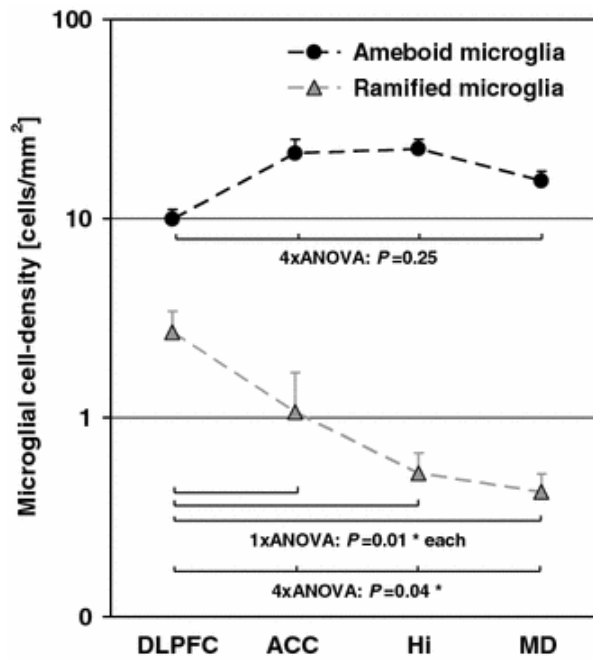
142 Include graphs at their intended locations. When preparing your figures, size figures to fit
143 in the page width horizontally or vertically. Note that the final positions of the figures and
144 the tables are decided by the typesetter.

145 If you include figures that have already been published elsewhere, you must obtain
146 permission from the copyright owner(s) for both the print and online format. For
147 example, if you want to use a figure from one of your previous publication in J.
148 Radioanal. Nucl. Chem., you have to ask for a permission from Springer.

149 *Line graphs*

150 Line drawings should have a **minimum resolution of 1000 dpi**, or use vector graphics.
151 All lines should be at least 0.1 mm (0.3 pt) wide. In X-Y plots, always name the axes,
152 also give the units in parentheses.

153 Set the colors of the original graph in such a way so that they can be differentiated when
154 formatted in black-and-white. Don't use the default colors of Excel. For line plots, always
155 use white background and vivid colors (like red, blue, or green) without a border. If you
156 have more than three functions in the plot, also use patterns. Plot measured data with
157 markers and error bars. In the figures, use 8–12 pt Helvetica or Arial without shading and
158 other effects. Do not include titles or captions in your illustrations.



159

160

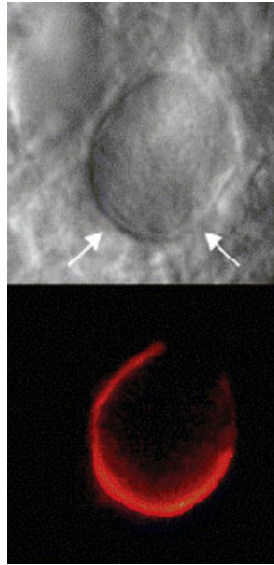
Fig. 1 Typical line graph

161

Photographs (halftone arts)

162

Photographs should have a **minimum resolution of 300 dpi**. If any magnification is used
163 in the photographs, indicate this by using scale bars within the figures themselves.



164

165

Fig. 2 Typical halftone art is a photograph

166

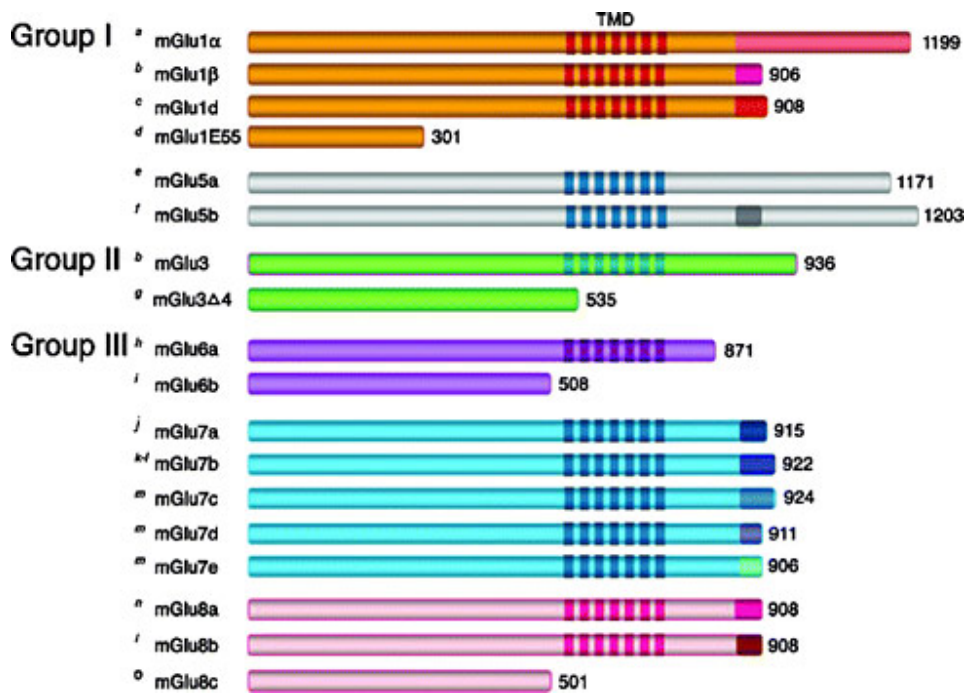
Combination graphs

167

Photographs containing line drawing, extensive lettering, or color diagrams *etc.* should

168

have a **minimum resolution of 600 dpi.**



169

170 **Fig. 3** Pie charts or column charts with many different colors and comments are typical
171 examples of this third category

172 *Figure captions*

173 All figures are to be numbered using Arabic numerals, figure parts should be denoted by
174 lowercase letters (*e.g.* 1a, 1b, *etc.*). Each figure should have a concise caption describing
175 accurately what the figure depicts. Figure captions Looks like this: **Fig. 1** Caption (Fig. in
176 bold, number in bold, no dot after the number, Caption in normal type, no punctuation at
177 the end).

178 Identify all elements referred to in the figure in the figure caption. Identify previously
179 published material by giving the original source in the form of a reference citation at the
180 end of the figure caption.

181 **Conclusions**

182 In Conclusions you should not repeat sentences from the Abstract, Introduction, and the
183 Results sections. It should summarize the most important results, their novelty
184 advantages, and limitations. Here you may also mention planned future work and/or
185 recommendations to others.

186 **Acknowledgements**

187 Acknowledgments of people, grants, funds, *etc.* should be placed here. The names of
188 funding organizations should be written in full.

189 **References**

190 The list of references should only include works that are cited in the text and that have
191 been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished
192 works should only be mentioned in the text. Use the following formatting: 1 or 2 for

193 journal articles, 3 for articles with DOI, 4 for book, 5 for book chapter, and 6 for on-line
194 document. Always use the standard abbreviation of a journal's name (www.issn.org/2-22661-LTWA-online.php).
195

196 ***Journal article:***

197 1. Braun T (1992) The citation impact of the Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear
198 Chemistry. J Radioanal Nucl Chem Lett. 166:1-6

199 ***Article by DOI:***

200 2. Zsolt Révay (2014) Greeting editorial J Radioanal Nucl Chem DOI 10.1007/s10967-
201 013-2789-z

202 ***Book:***

203 3. Vértes A, Nagy S, Klencsár Z, Lovas RG, Rösch F (2011) Handbook of Nuclear
204 Chemistry. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg

205 ***Book chapter:***

206 4. Brown B, Aaron M (2001) In: Smith J (ed) The rise of modern genomics, 3rd edn.
207 Wiley, New York

208 ***Online document***

209 5. Instructions for Authors, Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry.
210 http://static.springer.com/sgw/documents/1445482/application/pdf/Author_Instructions_JRNC_Final.pdf. Accessed 27 Jul 2014
211

212

213

Supplementary information

214 This section will not appear in the printed version of your paper but it will contain a link;
215 the webpage containing the electronic supplementary information will appear when one
216 clicks on the hyperlink. Here you can list the details of your research which would be too
217 long for the main text, *e.g.* a larger number of spectra *etc.* Start with 1 for Figure and
218 Table numbers in this section.