Title page

Names of the authors:

Title:

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

E-mail address of the corresponding author:
Concise and informative title

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Abstract

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.

Keywords

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)

Introduction

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

Experimental

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

Other sections

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

Results and discussion

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

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

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

**Text formatting**

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

**Headings, section titles**

Please use no more than three levels of headings.

**Abbreviations**

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

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.
Equations, mathematical expressions and physical quantities

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

\[ a = bc \left( \sin 2x + 1 \right) \]  

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

- Letters (including Greek letters) meaning numbers and the symbols of physical quantities are typed in italic (\( \varepsilon, T \))
- Letters denoting names, chemical symbols are written in normal type (like Avogadro constant: \( N_A \) or \( k_{Au} \))
- Numbers are always normal type (\( k_0 \))
- Function names are typed normal (e.g. \( \sin 2x \))
- Operation signs are separated with spaces (use the “hard space”, Ctrl+Shift Space), like: \( x + 2 = 5 \). Multiplication sign should be avoided in formulae (\( a = bc \)). When it needs to be emphasized, use \( \times \) from symbol, but never \( x \) or \( X \).
- Minus sign is written directly in front of the number (e.g. \( -1 \)), use Ctrl + ‘-‘, instead of just ‘-‘ (hyphen).

Simple chemical reactions can be handled as simple equations.

All physical quantities, especially the experimentally determined ones, should be given with uncertainties, together with proper units. Units follow the numbers after a space (use a hard space: Ctrl+Space) and are written with normal font. Separate the basic units with hard spaces. Division is to be avoided in units, use negative powers.
instead, e.g. 1 cm, 19.1 g cm\(^{-3}\), 9.81 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg m s}^{-2}. SI units (base or derived) are preferred. Accepted units (min, hour, ° (degree), liter (L or L), eV) and certain commonly used units (bar, atm, b (barn), Å (angstrom)) are acceptable. Use decimal points, not decimal commas. (Check your regional settings). When writing physical quantities with uncertainties, use just the significant number of digits, e.g.

- 99 ± 3%, not 99.21 ± 2.89%, or 100 ± 1.123
- 10 600 ± 400, not 10 592 ± 356

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

Note the following:

- Names of chemical element and simple compounds are written in lower case without hyphens, e.g. uranium, sodium chloride; follow the IUPAC nomenclature. Chemical symbols can also be used, e.g. U, NaCl.
- For organic compounds, use their common names, when possible. Check the IUPAC nomenclature.
- Isotopes of chemical elements can be written as \(^{60}\text{Co}\) or Co-60
- Oxidation states appear in parentheses written with Roman numbers: U(VI) or uranium(VI).

Citation

Reference citations in the text should be identified by numbers in square brackets. Some examples:
Negotiation research spans many disciplines [3]. This result was later contradicted by Becker and Seligman [5]. This effect has been widely studied [1-3, 7].

### Tables

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

#### Table captions

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Quantity (with significant digits) and uncertainties</th>
<th>Quantity without uncertainty</th>
<th>Unc.</th>
<th>Short form for quantity with uncertainty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Line 1</td>
<td>11.1 ± 3%</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>11.1(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line 2</td>
<td>0.123 ± 0.012</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.123(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line 3</td>
<td>12.00 ± 2.0%</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>12.00(23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line 4</td>
<td>12.0 ± 0.3</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>12.0(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line 5</td>
<td>12 ± 3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line 6</td>
<td>101,325 ± 1</td>
<td>101,325</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>101,325(10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Footnote to table: 1 does not appear in parentheses as the uncertainty. For more footnotes, use letter markings.

Figures

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

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

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

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

Line graphs

Line drawings should have a minimum resolution of 1000 dpi, or use vector graphics. All lines should be at least 0.1 mm (0.3 pt) wide. In X-Y plots, always name the axes, also give the units in parentheses.
Set the colors of the original graph in such a way so that they can be differentiated when formatted in black-and-white. Don’t use the default colors of Excel. For line plots, always use white background and vivid colors (like red, blue, or green) without a border. If you have more than three functions in the plot, also use patterns. Plot measured data with markers and error bars. In the figures, use 8–12 pt Helvetica or Arial without shading and other effects. Do not include titles or captions in your illustrations.

Fig. 1 Typical line graph

Photographs (halftone arts)

Photographs should have a minimum resolution of 300 dpi. If any magnification is used in the photographs, indicate this by using scale bars within the figures themselves.
Fig. 2 Typical halftone art is a photograph

Combination graphs

Photographs containing line drawing, extensive lettering, or color diagrams etc. should have a minimum resolution of 600 dpi.
Fig. 3 Pie charts or column charts with many different colors and comments are typical examples of this third category.

Figure captions

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

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

Conclusions

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

Acknowledgements

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

References

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

**Journal article:**

**Article by DOI:**

**Book:**

**Book chapter:**

**Online document**
Supplementary information

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