Template for Preparation of Papers for MPCE

First Author, Second Author, Third Author

Abstract These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for the Journal of Modern Power Systems and Clean Energy. Use this document as a template by using Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Please use this document as a “template” to prepare your manuscript.

Keywords Component, Formatting, Style, Styling, Insert

1 Introduction

These guidelines include complete descriptions of the fonts, line spacing, margins, column widths, and related information for producing your manuscripts. Please follow them and if you have any questions, direct them to Editorial Staff at mpce.edit@gmail.com

2 Procedure for paper submission

2.1 Manuscript preparing

When you are preparing your manuscript, open the MPCE-Template.doc and rename it into yourown.doc. Then type over sections directly in the template, or simply cut and paste from another document and then format them by means of format paintbrush. Use italics for emphasis; do not underline. Do not change the font sizes, margins, column widths or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. You are also advised to follow the instructions on paper formatting on http://www.mpce.info.

All manuscripts must be prepared in English.

2.2 Paper submission

When you submit your manuscript, follow the instructions on paper submission on http://www.editorialmanager.com/mpce and submit your papers online.

2.3 Copyright form

Submission of a manuscript implies: that the work described has not been published before; that it is not under consideration for publication anywhere else; that its publication has been approved by all co-authors, if any, as well as by the responsible authorities – tacitly or explicitly – at the institute where the work has been carried out.

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3 Math

All mathematical expressions must be legible. It is required to create equations or variables in your manuscript by the MathType.

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers flush with the right margin, as in (1). To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in
\[
\int_0^\infty F(r, \varphi) \, dr / d \varphi = [\sigma r_2 / (2 \mu_0)]
\]

\[
x \int_0^\infty \exp(-\lambda |z_j - z_i|) \lambda^{-1} J_1(\lambda r_2) J_0(\lambda r_1) \, d\lambda
\]  

(1)

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Refer to “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”.

Italicize general variables \(T\) might refer to temperature, but \(T\) is the unit tesla.

Denote vectors and matrices in bold but not italic Times New Roman.

Express derivatives as follows:

\[
\frac{d}{dr} x = 2x + b, \text{ not } \dot{x} = 2x + b
\]

Half line spacing is suggested between the equation and its upper (lower) text as in (1) and (2).

Do not give derivations that are easily found in the literature, merely cite the reference.

4 Figures and tables

Each figure and table should be clear enough, and have a caption to concisely and intelligibly illustrate the contents of it. Figures/tables may be worked into the text or placed at the end of the manuscript. To conserve space in the publication, most figures/tables are reduced to single-column width if possible. This may result in as much as a 4:1 reduction from the original. Therefore, figures/tables should be kept to a minimum in original and be easily viewed on published pages. Large figures and tables may span both columns.

In the finalized sizes of figures/tables, authors are advised to make sure that (see Fig. 1):

12345.12345 should be expressed as 12,345.12345.

Mathematical expressions (variables) appearing in figures should be in the same styles as in texts (see Section III).

Trigram tables are suggested, as in Table 1, the first and the last lines are in 1.5 Pounds and the 2nd line is in 0.75 pounds.

Texts in figures are approximately 8pt.

Captions of figures and tables are approximately 9pt.

Place figure captions below the figures, as in Fig. 1.

Place table titles above the tables, as in Table 1.

The figures and tables are recommended to insert in your document after the text actually exists. Please do not include captions as part of the figures. Do not put captions in “text boxes” linked to the figures. Use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate “Tab.”. Tables are numbered with Arabic numerals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>The arrangement of channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Channels</td>
<td>Group 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main channel</td>
<td>Channel 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant channel</td>
<td>Channel 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1  Wind and solar generation for one day. 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. If your figure has two parts, include the labels “(a)” and “(b)” below the corresponding part of the figure. Then the figure caption should be “The significance of the figure: (a) the significance of (a) and (b) the significance of (b)”

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Load,” or “Load \( L \),” not just “\( L \).” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Fig. 1, for example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (A m\(^{-1}\)),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization (10\(^3\) A/m).” Do not write “Magnetization (A/m)\times1000” because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m.

For vector graphics, the preferred format is EPS; for halftones, please use TIFF format. MS Office files are also acceptable.

Do not use faint lines and/or lettering and check that all lines and lettering within the figures are legible at final size.

All lines should be at least 0.1 mm (0.3 pt) wide.

Halftones should have a minimum resolution of 300 dpi (more information available at
5 Helpful hints

Essentially, academic paper writing is as a form of problem-solving in which the writer, or the author, faces two main tasks: a) generating his academic ideas in language, and b) composing these ideas into a written structure to meet the need of readers and the requirements of the journal.

Generally speaking, writing a good paper in English requires the mastery of various skills. It requires language basis, grammatical accuracy and readability, so that relationship between words and sentences are clear, and understanding between reader and writer is made easier. Additionally, it requires vocabulary appropriate to the subject matter and to the level and tone of the paper. Finally, of more importance, writing a good academic paper requires a careful and well-planned structuring of ideas.

However, this Template is incapable to include everything you need to know to be a better writer. Given here are some useful language hints that should be an important part of resources for your paper writing.

5.1 Formal usages

- Use one space after periods and colons.
- Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.”
- Prefixes such as “non,” “sub,” “micro,” “multi,” and “ultra” are not independent words; they should be joined to the words they modify, usually without a hyphen.
- Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1), the potential was calculated.” [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, “The potential was calculated by using (1),” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.”
- A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- Avoid contractions; for example, write “do not” instead of “don’t.” The serial comma is preferred: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C.”

5.2 Some common mistakes

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The word “alternately” is preferred to the word “alternatively” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Use the word “whereas” instead of “while” (unless you are referring to simultaneous events).
- Do not use the word “issue” or “question” as a euphemism for “problem.”
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” (usually a verb) and “effect” (usually a noun), “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” (e.g., “principal investigator”) and “principle” (e.g., “principle of measurement”). Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.” (It is also italicized).
- The abbreviation “i.e.,” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.,” means “for example” (these abbreviations are not italicized).

5.3 Abbreviations and acronyms

- Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as TCP/IP, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.
- The abbreviation for “seconds” is “s,” not “sec.”

5.4 Units

- Use SI not CGS as primary units. Avoid combining SI and CGS units. 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.
- Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., “A·m².”
- Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm × 0.2 cm,” not “0.1 × 0.2 cm².”
- When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7–9,” not “7~9.”

Remember that an excellent academic paper needs to be composed by authors in good language! Undecipherable English is a valid reason for rejection! If your native language is not English, please get a colleague good at English or a native English-speaker to proofread your paper.

6 References and citations

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references [2], [3] are each numbered with separate brackets [1–3]. When citing a section in a book,
please give the relevant page numbers [2]. In sentences, 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] shows ... .” The conference cannot accept footnotes in its document; therefore, type the reference list at the end of the paper using the “References” style.

Please note that the references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style. Give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.” unless there are six authors or more. Use a space after authors’ initials. Papers that have not been published should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been submitted for publication should be cited as “submitted for publication” [5]. Papers that have been accepted for publication, but not yet specified for an issue should be cited as “to be published” [6]. Please give affiliations and addresses for private communications [7].

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 [8].

7 Conclusion

Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

8 Acknowledgment

Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... .” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks ... .” Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed here such as “This work was supported by... .”

References

[1] ISO study of operational requirements and market impacts at 33% RPS. CPUC workshop on CAISO and PG&E renewable integration model methodologies, 24 Aug 2010
[3] Integration of renewable resources: Operational requirements and generation fleet capability at 20% RPS. California ISO, 2010

(More reference style available on the next page...)

Author Biographies

First AUTHOR is the Principal Engineer of ...

Second AUTHOR is the director of ....
<table>
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<th>Number</th>
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<th>Example</th>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Non-Latin alphabet publication cited in an English publication. Optional are the title of the publication in the original language (and alphabet) and an English translation, which are placed in parentheses when they are present.</td>
<td>Marikhin VY, Myasnikova LP (1977) Nadmolekulyarnaya struktura polimerov (The supramolecular structure of polymers). Khimiya, Leningrad</td>
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<td>Number</td>
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