

Give all authors' names; use "et al." if there are six authors or more. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as

“in press” [5]. In a paper title, capitalize the first word and all other words except for conjunctions, prepositions less than seven letters, and prepositional phrases. For papers published in translated journals, first give the English citation, then the

original

foreign-language citation

[6].

*C. Abbreviations
and Acronyms*

Define abbreviations and
acronyms the

first time they are

used in the text, even if they

have been defined

in the abstract.

Abbreviations such as IEEE,

SI, MKS, CGS,
ac, dc, and rms

do not have to be defined. Do
not use abbreviations
in the title
unless they are unavoidable.

D. Equations

Number equations consecutively
with equation numbers in
parentheses 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.

Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols.

Use an en dash (—) rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Use parentheses to avoid

ambiguities in
denominators. Punctuate
equations with commas or
periods when
they are part of a
sentence, as in

$$a + b = c.$$

(1)

Symbols in your equation
should be defined before the
equation appears or
immediately following.

Use “(1),” not
“Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),”
except at the beginning of a
sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”

E. Other Recommendations

The Roman numerals used to
number the section headings
are optional. If you do
use them, do not number

ACKNOWLEDGMENT and

REFERENCES, and

begin Subheadings

with letters. Use two spaces after periods (full stops).

Hyphenate complex modifiers:

“zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid

dangling participles,

such as, “Using

(1), the potential was calculated.” Write

instead, “The

potential was calculated
using (1),” or
“Using (1), we
calculated the potential.”

Use a zero before decimal
points: “0.25,”

not “.25.” Use

“cm³,” not “cc.” Do not
mix complete spellings and
abbreviations of units:

“Wb/m²,” or

“webers per square

meter,” not “webers/m².” Spell units when they appear in text:

“...a few henries,” not “...a few H.” If your

native language is

not English, try to get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper. Do not add page numbers.

III. UNITS

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS

as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch 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 that you
use in an equation.

IV. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum₀ is zero, not a lowercase letter “o.”

In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like “this period.” 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.) A
graph within a
graph is an “inset,”
not an “insert.” The word
alternatively is
preferred to the
word “alternately” (unless

you mean something that alternates). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.”

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect,” “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” and “principle.” Do not confuse “imply” and

“infer.” The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.

There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation

“et al.” The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example.” An

excellent style
manual for science
writers is [7].

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g.”

Try to avoid the stilted expression, “One of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...” Instead, try “R.B.G. thanks ...” Put

sponsor
acknowledgments in the
unnumbered footnote
on the first page.

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