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Preparation of Papers for Journal of Electronic Science and Technology

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Abstract—These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for Journal of Electronic Science and Technology (JEST). Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. The electronic file of your paper will be formatted further at JEST. (Every manuscript must a) provide a clearly defined statement of the problem being addressed, b) state why it is important to solve the problem, and c) give author's original and significant contributions to the problem.) It is favorable to compose an ABSTRACT about 150 words.

Index Terms— Electronic file, instructions, preparing paper, template.

1. Introduction

This document is a template for preparing your paper using Microsoft Word. If you are reading a paper version of this document, please copy the electronic file, JEST-Template.doc, so you can use it to prepare your manuscript.

When you open JEST-Template.doc, cut and paste from your manuscript and then use format paintbrush to format your paper. Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. Use italics for emphasis; do not underline or other style.

A complete manuscript must include a title; names of authors and their complete contact information; abstract; text; images, figures, and tables; references; and a brief introduction to all authors.

JEST will do the final formatting of your paper.

2. Title and Authors

Paper titles should be written in uppercase and lowercase letters, not all uppercase. Avoid writing a long sentence as a paper title. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title; short formulas are fine (e.g., " θ_1/θ_2 ").

Full names of authors are preferred in the author field (given names followed by surname), but are not required. Separate a comma among authors; put a space between authors' initials, as well as an "and" between the last two, as shown in the authors' line.

3. Abstract and Index Terms

An abstract should have about 150 words and cover four points: Statement of the problem, methods of solutions, results and conclusion or discussion of the importance of the results.

Every manuscript must a) provide a clearly defined statement of the problem being addressed, b) state why it

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Color versions of one or more of the figures in this paper are available online at <http://www.journal.uestc.edu.cn>.

Publishing editor:

is important to solve the problem, and c) give authors' original and significant contributions to the problem.

Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract.

Index terms are mandatory and must be included with all manuscripts published in the JEST. Please choose at least 4 keywords which describe the major points or topics covered in your article. These will make the paper, by itself, a useful tool for information retrieval. The index terms are required in alphabetical order, began with the first letter in uppercase, separated by commas, and ended by a full stop.

The list of keywords, suggested by IEEE, is preferred and can be referred to the IEEE website at http://www.ieee.org/organizations/pubs/ani_prod/keywrd98.txt.

4. Paper Submission

Fill in the "JEST Registration Form", available at <http://www.journal.uestc.edu.cn>, with complete contact information for all authors. Include full mailing addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses. This information will be used to send each author a complimentary copy of the journal in which the paper appears. In addition, designate one author as the "corresponding author."

4.1 Review Stage

Manuscripts in English should be specially prepared for publication in JEST and submitted electronically by e-mail to journal@uestc.edu.cn. To ensure rapid communication, authors, especially corresponding author, should include contact information full post address (institutional affiliations, city, postcode, country), telephone and e-mail address. Authors should allow approximately 8-10 weeks for the initial review cycle.

4.2 Manuscript Length

Lengths of all full manuscripts may be no less than 8 published pages. But authors are also encouraged to present their research result concisely.

5. Language 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 "alternatively" is preferred to the word "alternately" (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. Figures and Tables

Each figure and table should 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. And figures/tables should be kept to a minimum in original and be easily viewed on published pages. In the finalized sizes of figures/tables, authors are advised to make sure that (see Fig. 1):

- All images/photographs will be published in black-and-white, so do not describe any of images/photographs with words such as red line, blue area, etc.
- Graphing figures are recommended to generate in gray curves because some color lines will be not legible in black-and-white.
- Requirement for figures: TIFF: Colour or grayscale photographs (halftones): Always use a minimum of 300 dpi; TIFF: Bitmapped line drawings: Use a minimum of 1000 dpi.
- Lines in the figures are in 0.75 pounds and arrows in the minimum.
- Mathematical expressions (variables) appearing in figures should be in the same styles as in texts (see Section 7).
- Trigram tables are suggested, as in Table 1, the first and the last lines are double lines and the 2nd line is in 0.75 pounds.
- Text 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.

If your figure has two parts, include the labels “(a)” and “(b)” below the corresponding part of the figure. 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.

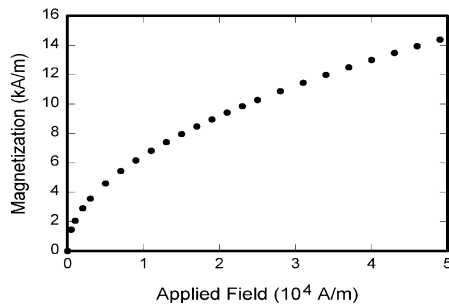
Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization *M*,” not just “*M*.” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Fig. 1, for example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (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.”

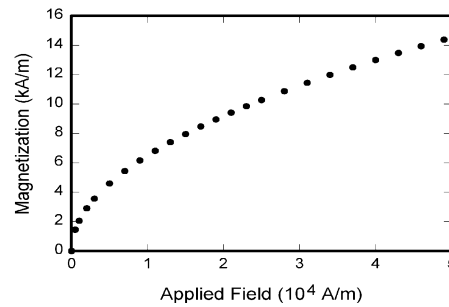
Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization (10³ A/m).” Do not write “Magnetization (A/m)×1000” because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m.

Table 1: Arrangement of channels

Channels	Group 1	Group 2	...	Group c
Main channel	Channel 1	Channel 2	...	Channel c
Assistant channel	Channel 2	Channel 3	...	Channel 1



(a)



(b)

Fig. 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field: (a) title of Fig. 1 (a) and (b) title of Fig. 1 (b).

7. Mathematics Format

All mathematical expressions must be legible. It is advised to create equations or variables in your paper by the MathType. Size setting of equations is as follows:

- Full 10pt
- Subscript 6pt
- Sub-subscript 4.5pt
- Symbol 12pt
- Sub-symbol 8pt

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. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r, \varphi) dr / d\varphi = [\sigma r_2 / (2\mu_0)] \times \int_0^\infty \exp(-\lambda |z_j - z_i|) \lambda^{-1} J_1(\lambda r_2) J_0(\lambda r_i) d\lambda . \tag{1}$$

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.*
- Express derivatives as follows:

$$\frac{d}{dt} x = 2x + b, \text{ not } \frac{d}{dt} x = 2x + b. \tag{2}$$

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

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

8. References and Citations

All references should be archived material such as journal articles, books, and conference proceedings. Web pages should not be referenced, since their content and accessibility may change over time. Personal communications and unpublished data are not acceptable references.

Please number citations consecutively in square brackets^[1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets^[2]. Multiple references are each numbered with square brackets, for example, numbered with [3]-[5], not [3-5], or with [3],[5], not [3, 5]. When citing a section in a book^{[4]-[8]}, please give the relevant chapter number^{[4],[6],[7]} or page numbers^{[5],[8]}. 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 ...”.

JEST 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^{[1]-[??]}. Give all authors' names; do not use “*et al.*” unless there are six authors or more. Use a space after authors' initials.

9. Conclusions

A conclusion section is usually required. 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.

Appendix

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

Acknowledgment

Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us would like to thank ...” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks ...” *Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.*

References

(Periodical style)

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- [11] G. W. Juette and L. E. Zeffanella, “Radio noise currents in short sections on bundle conductors,” presented at the IEEE Summer Power Meeting, Dallas, TX, June 22-27, 1990.

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[13] N. Kawasaki, "Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow," M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.

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[16] *Transmission Systems for Communications*, 3rd ed., Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, NC, 1985, pp. 44-60.

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[18] R. J. Vidmar. (August 1992). On the use of atmospheric plasmas as electromagnetic reflectors. *IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci.* [Online]. 21(3). pp. 876-880. Available: <http://www.halcyon.com/pub/journals/21ps03-vidmar>

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The first paragraph may contain a place and/or date of birth (list place, then date). Next, the author's educational background is listed. The degrees should be listed with the type of degree in what field, which institution, city, state or country, and year degree was earned.

The second paragraph uses the pronoun of the person (he or she) and not the author's last name. It lists work experience, including fellowship jobs. Job titles are capitalized. The current job must have a location; previous positions may be listed without one. Information concerning previous publications may be included. Current research interests end the paragraph.

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Example:



Han-Wen Jiang was born in Jiangsu Province, China in 1978. He received the B.S. degree from the University of Science and Technology of China (USTC), Hefei in 2001 and the M.S. degree from the University of Florida (UF), Gainesville in 2003, both in electrical engineering. He is currently pursuing the Ph.D. degree with the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, UF. His research interests include spectral estimation, array signal processing, and information theory.

Put all contents above this line