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**Paper Title: HOW TO FORMAT A SCIENCE PAPER**

*(Replace with your real title using this font and size)*

*The paper title should not exceed 96 characters, lacking jargon and abbreviations where possible. The title should strictly correspond to the content of article. Do not use symbols, special characters, footnotes, or math in paper title or abstract.*

Abstract: It should be a single paragraph of about 250 words minimum. The abstract should not contain abbreviations that are understandable only from the context of the article. We recommend writing structured abstracts in the following format, but without headings: (1) background: Set the question in general context and emphasize the purpose of the study; (2) methods: briefly describe the main methods or applied materials; (3) results: summarize the main findings of the article; (4) conclusions: state the main conclusions or interpretations. This part should be comprehensible to the general reader with background content specific to this study. The abstract shouldn't exaggerate the main conclusions and should be a fair representation of the article. It also shouldn't include any results that aren't presented or supported in the main part of the text.

Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3 (List up to ten pertinent keywords specific to the article yet reasonably common within the subject discipline)

**Introduction (Literary review)**

The author should use the introduction to summarize current literature, present the problem authors’ research addresses, state why this problem is significant, and how it applies to the larger field of research. The author should address relevant studies by other researchers; however, a full history of the topic is not needed. It should explain the significance of the work as well as its main objective. Finally, the author must clearly state the hypothesis and briefly summarize the methods used to investigate that hypothesis. The introduction should contain all the background information a reader needs to understand the rest of the author’s paper. This means that all important concepts should be defined.

The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others, that this has been appropriately cited or quoted and permission has been obtained where necessary. Key publications related to the research should be cited, and the current state of the field should be thoroughly examined. Where appropriate, controversial and divergent hypotheses should be highlighted. Finally, briefly state the main objective of the paper and highlight its main findings. A number in square brackets should be used to identify references, which should be numbered in the order in which they appear, e.g. [1] or [2] or [3]. Each source should be quoted separately. There is more information about references at the end of the document.

**Main Text:**

Depending on the topic, the author(s) may subdivide the body portion of the manuscript into several sections. The purpose of this section is to describe and evaluate studies in detail, comparing them and discussing their implications.

We prefer the use of a ‘standard’ font, preferably 12-point Times New Roman. For mathematical symbols, Greek letters, and other special characters, use normal text or Symbol font. A4 paper size (210 \* 297 mm). Alignments justified, indentation is 1.25 cm. Spacing 0 pts, single lining. The upper margins are 2, the lower margins are 2.5, the left margins are 3, and the right margins are 1.5.

Please avoid statements of future work or claims of priority and avoid repeating the conclusions at the end. The authors should submit a ready paper of ***8-15 pages.***

**Methods and Materials**

Materials and methods should be described in sufficient detail to allow other researchers to reproduce and use the published results. Please note that publication of your manuscript implies that you must make all materials, data, computer code and protocols associated with the publication available to readers. In scientific manuscripts reporting large data sets that have been deposited in a publicly available database, please indicate where the data have been deposited and indicate the corresponding accession numbers. If accession numbers are not yet available at the time of submission, indicate that they will be provided at the time of review. They must be provided prior to publication.

Interventional studies involving animals or humans, as well as other studies requiring ethical approval, should list the approval authorities and the relevant ethical approval code.

***Figures*** are graphics that support the main text. They may show data, an algorithm, a model, an image, or any other pictorial representation. Figures must be clear and readable, and we recommend a minimum resolution of 600 dpi. Any common figure formats may be used, including (but not limited to) tif, jpg, and png. For CAD and similar formats, a representation as, for example, a png file may be included in the text and the full original file included as supplementary material.

***Tables*** can be added to hold long lists of categorized data. This could be done, for example, if there are a large number of cases with similar information or numerical data. Tables will be reformatted to the standard SJ AITU style before publication.

***All figures and tables*** should be cited in order, including those in the Supplementary Material (which should be cited as, for example, “Fig. 1”, and “Table 1”). Also figures and tables should be ordered sequentially (1,2,3…). They should be referenced within the text in this format: “The results show [...] (Figure 2).

Place figures and tables after they are first cited in the text. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be centered below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field. Note how the caption is centered in the column. (figure caption) |

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the 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”.

## **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.
* Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m2”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “... a few henries”, not “... a few H”.
* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”. (bullet list)

***Equations*.** We do not recommend using the native Word 2007, 2008, 2010, or 2011 equation editor. This can in some cases produce less reliable MathML, the online markup language we use, which may result in display errors. Instead, use the legacy equation editor in Word (Chose Insert > Insert Object > Word Equation) or use Mathtype (recommended). If you enter equations in simple LaTeX, check that they will convert accurately (Word 2007 and higher can convert simple LaTeX equations).

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

 (1)

* Please set in Microsoft Equation following fonts: Regular – 12 pt, Large index – 7 pt, Small index – 5 pt, Large symbol – 18 pt, Small Symbol – 12 pt.
* Complex equations should be embedded using standard plug-ins like Mathtype or the Word Equation Editor contained in versions of Microsoft Word up to 2003 (or 2004 for the Macintosh) or the legacy equation editor in Word 2007, 2008 for Mac, or 2010.
* If the paper includes many equations or schemes, these can be collected in a table of equations, which we can display as a boxed figure.

Depending on the topic, the author(s) may subdivide the body portion of the manuscript into several sections. The purpose of this section is to describe and evaluate studies in detail, comparing them and discussing their implications.

**Results**

This section can be divided into subheadings. It should contain a brief and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, and the experimental conclusions that can be drawn. The results (or findings) section is one of the most important parts of a research paper, in which an author reports the findings of their study in connection to their research question(s). The results section should not attempt to interpret or analyze the findings, only state the facts.

**Discussion**

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from the perspective of previous studies and of the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. The discussion section is one of the final parts of a research paper, in which an author describes, analyzes, and interprets their findings. They explain the significance of those results and tie everything back to the research question(s). A conclusion summarizes parts of the paper. A discussion, however, is a much more thorough and rigorous examination of the results. It requires the author to interpret those results by looking at how or why they are the way they are. Additionally, the discussion section is the space where the author acknowledges the limits of the research and identifies gaps for future research. Finally, this section investigates the implications of the research based on the findings and results, and it draws meaningful conclusions from those implications. So, where a conclusion is brief and touches on the main points of the paper, the discussion is much longer and more detailed.

**Conclusion**

This part is not just a summary of the article. On the contrary, they should highlight the significance of your research.The conclusion section presents the outcome of the work by interpreting the findings at a higher level of abstraction than the Discussion and by relating these findings to the motivation stated in the Introduction. It is required to keep in mind that most readers read the abstract and conclusion first. A conclusion is where you summarize the paper’s findings and generalize their importance, discuss ambiguous data, and recommend further research. An effective conclusion should provide closure for a paper, leaving the reader feeling satisfied that the concepts have been fully explained.

## **References**

All the references must be presented in **APA style** formatting. Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. 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] was the first ...”

Grammatically, they may be treated as if they were footnote numbers, e.g., as shown by Clerk Maxwell [2]; as mentioned earlier [2]; Jacobs and Bean [5]; Yorozu et al. [7].

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors' names; do not use “et al.” 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]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. References are not enumerated.

**References and Notes:** (Followed by a numbered list); only a single reference list should be provided for the main text and supplemental information in **APA Style.**

*\*Example provided below in this document*

**List of Supplementary Materials (SM):** Include a list, noting which references are only cited in the SM.

**APA Reference List Examples**

##### **References**

**Book with Single Author:**

1. Gore, A. (2006). *An inconvenient truth: The planetary emergency of global warming and what we can do about it.* Emmaus, PA: Rodale.

**In-text reference:** [1]

**Book with Two Authors:**

1. Michaels, P. J., & Balling, R. C., Jr. (2000). *The satanic gases: Clearing the air about global warming*. Washington, DC: Cato Institute.

**In-text reference:** [1]

**Website:**

1. Gelspan, R. (2007). *The Heat Is Online*. Lake Oswego, OR: Green House Network. Retrieved from The Heat Is Online website: [http://www.heatisonline.org](http://www.heatisonline.org/)

**In-text reference:** [2]

More examples on formatting the reference list can be found on the website (pages from 5 to 12, table B. The Reference List):

<https://www.cogitatiopress.com/doc/APA%20Style%20Guide%20(7th%20ed.).pdf>

**Transliterated lists of references (sources used)**

References to sources in a language using the Cyrillic alphabet must be transliterated in Latin letters; To do this, you can use the website: [http://translit.net](http://translit.net/). A Romanized bibliography should look as follows: author (s) (transliteration) → (year in parentheses) → article title in transliterated version [translation of the article title into English in square brackets], name of the Russian-language source (transliteration, or English name - if available), and notation in English. Example:

1. Gokhberg L., Kuznetsova T. (2011) Strategiya-2020: novye kontury rossiiskoi innovatsionnoi politiki [Strategy 2020: New Outlines of Russian Innovation Policy]. Foresight-Russia, 5 (4), 8–30.

**In-text reference:** [1]

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