

Title of the paper (14 pt, bold, centred, followed by a blank line)

First author^{1*}, second author², ..., last authorⁿ (11 pt, plain style, followed by a blank line)

¹ Affiliation and address of the first author, including country (11 pt, plain style)

² Affiliation and address of the second author

...

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Abstract: Place here the abstract of the paper within 200 words. The manuscript is to be prepared similarly to this sample, on A4 size papers with 25 mm margins. Capitalize only the first letter of the first word in the title. Centre-adjust the title, the list of authors and their affiliations. Indicate the corresponding author by an asterisk, and give his/her e-mail address and telephone number in footnote in 10 pt size on the first page. Do not type anything in the margins. Leave two blank lines below the abstract.

1. BODY (FIRST LEVEL HEADING: ALL UPPERCASE, 11 pt, boldface)

The maximum number of pages should be 6. The body of the manuscript is to be typed with single line spacing, using a 11 pt serif font throughout. Both American and British spelling are accepted, but please be consistent. Section headings are to be in boldface, and are to be numbered sequentially indicating the structure. The 1st level headings are to be typed in all capital letters.

Indicate references by sequential numbers in square brackets, e.g., [1], [2-3], and give their bibliographic information as a list at the end of the manuscript.

2. FIGURES, TABLES AND EQUATIONS

2.1. Figures and tables (Second level heading: 11 pt, boldface)

Figures and tables are to be numbered sequentially and are to be referred to in the text as Fig. 1, Figs. 2 and 3, Figs. 3(a) to 3(d), Table 2, Tables 3 and 4, etc. They must be placed at appropriate places and should have a self-explanatory caption. The contents of the table and the caption are to be typed in the same font as the text.

Micrographs in figures must have a scale within themselves. Colour photographs or illustrations, if used, should be prepared in such a way that it does not lose the information to be delivered when printed in greyscale.

2.2. Symbols and equations

Mathematical elements are to follow academic conventions: variables in Italic ($pV = RT$), lowercase Greek symbols too, but common function names and derivative symbols not ($2d \sin\theta = n\lambda$, $J = -D \, dc/dx$), vectors in upright boldface, and matrices in upright, plain style of a sans serif font such as Helvetica or Arial ($\mathbf{J} = -\mathbf{D} \nabla c$). Uppercase Greek letters should always appear in upright form (Γ , Ω).

Displayed equations are to be centred, with a blank line both above and below, and accompanied by the equation number in parenthesis placed in the same line, right flush:

(1)

Equations are to be referred to as, e.g., Eq. 1, Eqs. 2 and 3, in the text. All equations should be numbered. Use the same font, the same size and the same style for a particular symbol in equations as in the text.

Note that Greek lowercase symbols used for phase labels, e.g. α , β , γ , are not mathematical elements and thus are not to be slanted.

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REFERENCES

- [1] Author(s)' name(s): journal name, volume number (publication year), first–last page numbers, in 10 pt.
- [2] Author(s)' name(s): book name(, editor(s)' name(s)), name and location of publisher (publication year), first–last page numbers.