Title of Your Paper

First Author,1,2 Second Author,1\* Third Author,1 Fourth Author,1 and Fifth Author2

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# Introduction

This is the introduction section. Introductions intelligible to readers in different fields are preferred. Texts throughout the paper should be typed double-spaced in 10.5-point Times New Roman font. The authors should, in a general manner, describe the historical background of their research and development in the field, and cite papers written by themselves and other researchers.

Previous research studies including authors’ study should be introduced here. In addition, the authors should describe what problems remain and what proposal is given to solve the problems. For example, the following sentences are used frequently. We developed a new sensing system in our previous studies.(1,2) Takada investigated the space charge techniques and relevant materials.(3–5) Sato and coworkers reported that the gas flow rate increased with pressure.(6,7) Takeda *et al.* reported that some harmful substances can be removed by their techniques.(8–10) Sato and Ishida developed a new sensing system.(11)

Reference numbers should be given in a numerical order and in superscript outside punctuations. Multiple references are written as, for example, (1,2), (1–3), and (1,3–5). “*et al*.” should be written in italic.

Abbreviations should be defined at first use in both the abstract and the main text throughout the paper; e.g., X-ray diffraction (XRD). However, some abbreviations can be used without definition, as listed in the guidelines (e.g., LED). For clarity, authors should strictly maintain consistency in using technical terms. When giving units, authors should consistently leave a space between value and unit excluding “°” and “%”: for example, 5 mm, 10 V, and 10 mA (with spaces), 700° and 90% (without spaces). Regarding time unit, authors should use “s” for second, “min” for minute, and “h” for hour. Numbers less than 10 should be given in words (one, two, …, nine).

The first letter of each word in the section title (excluding prepositions, articles, and conjunctions) should be capitalized (e.g., **2. Materials and Methods**). For subsection titles, however, only the first letter of the first word or proper nouns should be capitalized (e.g., **2.1 Figures and tables**).

# Materials and Methods

This is the materials and methods section. The authors should explain the materials and methods used in their experiments appropriately by providing figures and tables. Figures and tables must be cited in the main text in numerical order. The authors may divide this section into several subsections. However, the composition with only one subsection is not acceptable.

## Figures and tables

The legends of figures and tables should be given as follows. Figure 1 shows the experimental setup used in this study. The details of its structure are shown in Fig. 2. Table 1 shows the specifications of the materials used in the experiment. “Figure” is spelled out at the beginning of a sentence and abbreviated (Fig. #) elsewhere in the sentence. Arabic font should be used for Table numbers (e.g., Table 1).

Color figures will be displayed as they are on the online PDF version of the paper. However, color printing requires authors to pay an additional fee of JPY 20000 per color page. If color figures are used but the authors do not wish to request color printing, “(Color online)” should be written at the top of their captions. The numbers and words in figures will be shown as they are; hence, please be careful not to use misspelled or erroneous words.

Fig. 1. (Color online) Experimental setup used in this study.

(a) (b)

Fig. 2. (Color online) (a) Unit 1 and (b) Unit 2 of the experimental setup.

Table 1

How to cite figures, tables, references, and equations in the main text.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Figure | Table | Reference | Equation |
| Beginning of sentences | Figure 1 | Table 1 | Reference 1 | Equation (1) |
| Elsewhere | Fig. 1 | Table 1 | Ref. 1 | Eq. (1) |
| Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) | Tables 1 and 2 | Refs. 1 and 2 | Eqs. (1) and (2) |
| Figs. 2–4 | Tables 2–4 | Refs. 2–4 | Eqs. (2)–(4) |

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## Equations

Equations must be numbered using (1), (2), and so forth. Equation (1) is an example of an equation with three types of brackets.

*y* = *A*{*x*2 + [*B*(*vx* – *v*0)]*x*}, (1)

where *A* is a constant 1, *B* is a constant 2, *x* is a variable, *vx* is the velocity of X, and *v*0 is the initial velocity.

In general, vectors and matrices should be given in bold italic (e.g., ***A***, ***B***) and other variables, constants, and subscripts (excluding numbers) should be given in italic (e.g., *x*, *y*, *vx*, *v*0). Units, symbols of operation, and chemical symbols are described in roman. The following Latin words should be in italic: *et al*., *in situ*, *ex situ*, *in vivo*, *in vitro*. On the other hand, the following should be in roman print: i.e., e.g., etc., vs, via.

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# Conclusions

This is the conclusions section. The authors should briefly summarize the conclusions of their study. Itemized findings may be easy for readers to understand.

# Acknowledgments

This is the acknowledgments section. For example, the authors may start this section with “This work was supported by ...”.

# References

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# About the Authors

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