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e-mail addresses if possible.

For example:

Author¹, Author² and Author³

¹*Affiliation*

²*Affiliation*

³*Affiliation*

¹*Email*, ²*Email*, ³*Email*

4.2. Corresponding Author

Corresponding author should have an asterisk sign (*) if possible, after the corresponding author's name. The Corresponding author (e.g., *Corresponding Author) label should be appeared at the footnote section of the first page of the paper, Times New Roman in style and 10 in font size.

5. Second and Following Pages

The second and following pages should begin 1.0 inch (2.54 cm) from the top edge. On all pages, the bottom margin should be 1-3/16 inches (2.86 cm) from the bottom edge of the page for 8.5 x 11-inch paper; for A4 paper, approximately 1-5/8 inches (4.13 cm) from the bottom edge of the page.

6. Type-style and Fonts

Wherever Times New Roman is specified, Times New Roman may be used. If not available in your word processor, please use a font closest to Times New Roman that you have access to. Please avoid using bit-mapped fonts if possible. True-Type 1 fonts are preferred.

7. Main Text

Type your main text in 11-point Times New Roman, single-spaced. Do not use double-spacing. All paragraphs should be indented 1 pica (approximately 1/6- or 0.17-inch or 0.43 cm). Be sure your text is fully justified, flush left and flush right. Please do not place any additional blank lines between paragraphs.

7.1. Tables

Place tables as close as possible to the text they refer to and aligned center. A table is labeled *Table* and given a number (e.g., **Table 1. Sample Datasheet with Attributes in Linguistic Term**) it should be numbered consecutively. The table label and caption or title appears 9pt space above the table, 6pt space after the text or paragraph if any; it should be uniform fonts and font size, and use 11pt font size and Helvetica style, capitalized similar to paper title, aligned center and bold face. Sources and notes appear below the table, aligned left. All tables must be in portrait orientation.

For Example:

Table 1. Table Label

7.2. Figures

Place figures as close as possible to the text they refer to and aligned center. Photos, graphs, charts or diagram should be labeled *Figure* (do not abbreviate) and appear 6pt space below the figure, 12pt space before the next text or paragraph, and assigned a number consecutively. The label and title should be in line with the figure number (e.g., **Figure 1. Location Error Rate of Three Schemes**), it should be uniform fonts and font size; use 11pt font size and Helvetica style, capitalized similar to paper title, aligned center and bold face. Source (if any) appear underneath, flush left. Figures should be at good enough quality. Minimum image dimensions are 6 cm (2.3622 in) wide by 6 cm (2.3622 in) high.

For Example:

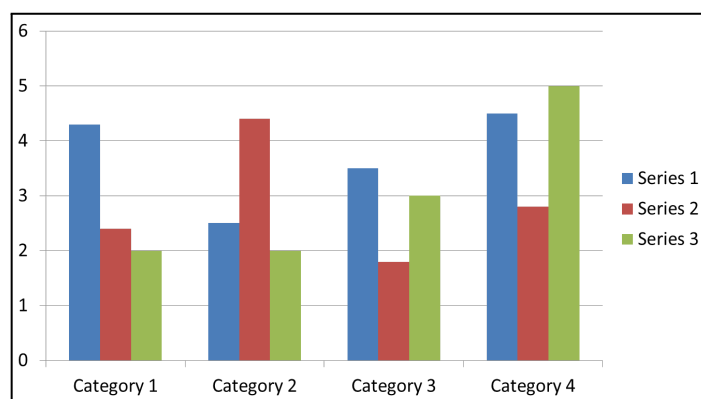


Figure 1. Figure Label

7.3. Equations

Including symbols and equations in the text, the variable name and style must be consistent with those in the equations. Equations should be indented at the left margin and numbered at the right margin, equation number is enclosed with open and close parenthesis () Time New Roman in style and 11pt font size. Define all symbols the first time they are used. All equation symbols must be defined in a clear and understandable way.

For Example:

$$\varphi_{\mu\nu}(z)=\frac{\|k_{\mu\nu}\|^2}{\sigma^2}e^{-\frac{\|k_{\mu\nu}\|^2\|z\|^2}{\sigma^2}}[e^{ik_{\mu\nu}z}-e^{-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}}] \tag{1}$$

8. First-order Headings

For example, “**1. Introduction**”, should be Times New Roman 13-point boldface, initially capitalized, flush left, with one blank line before, and one blank line after.

8.1. Second-order Headings (Sub-heading)

As in this heading, they should be Times New Roman 11-point boldface, initially capitalized, flush left, with one blank line before, and one after.

8.1.1. Third-order Headings: Third-order headings, as in this paragraph, are discouraged. However, if you must use them, use 11-point Times New Roman, boldface, initially capitalized, flush left, and preceded by one blank line, followed by a colon and your text on the same line.

9. Footnotes

Use footnotes sparingly (or not at all) and place them at the bottom of the column of the page on which they are referenced to. Use Times New Roman 9-point type, single-spaced. To help your readers, avoid using footnotes altogether and include necessary peripheral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this sentence).

Appendix

An appendix, if needed, should appear before the acknowledgments.

Acknowledgments

These should be brief and placed at the end of the text before the references.

REFERENCES

List and number all bibliographical references that has important contribution on the paper; (if possible, limit to 30, which only are necessary citations are recommended). 9-point Times New Roman, fully justified, single-spaced, at the end of your paper. When referenced in the text, enclose the citation number in square brackets, for example [1]. Do not abbreviate the months. Don't forget to put period (.) at the end of each reference. (See examples below)

11.1. Journal Article

- [1] C. D. Scott and R. E. Smalley, “Diagnostic Ultrasound: Principles and Instruments”, *Journal of Nanosci. Nanotechnology.*, vol. 3, no. 2, (2003), pp. 75-80.

11.2. Book

- [2] H. S. Nalwa, Editor, “Magnetic Nanostructures”, *American Scientific Publishers, Los Angeles*, (2003).

11.3. Chapter in a Book

- [3] H. V. Jansen, N. R. Tas and J. W. Berenschot, “Encyclopedia of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology”, Edited H. S. Nalwa, *American Scientific Publishers, Los Angeles*, vol. 5, (2004), pp. 163-275.

11.4. Conference Proceedings

- [4] *J. Kimura and H. Shibasaki, "Recent Advances in Clinical Neurophysiology", Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of EMG and Clinical Neurophysiology, Kyoto, Japan, (1995) October 15-19.*

11.5. Patent

- [5] *C. E. Larsen, R. Trip and C. R. Johnson, "Methods for procedures related to the electrophysiology of the heart", U.S. Patent 5,529,067, (1995) June 25.*