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Preparation of Papers for Electromedic

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This paragraph of the first footnote will contain support information, including sponsor and financial support acknowledgment. For example, "This work was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Commerce under Grant BS123456."

ABSTRACT These instructions provide guidelines for preparing papers for Electromedic. If you are using Microsoft Word 2013 or later (DOCX format), use this document as a template. Otherwise, use it as an instruction guide. Paper titles should use both uppercase and lowercase letters, avoiding long formulas with subscripts. Short formulas identifying elements are acceptable (e.g., "Nd-Fe-B"). Do not include "(Invited)" in the title. Full author names are preferred, but not required, and there should be a space between authors' initials. The abstract should be a concise summary of your article, self-contained, without abbreviations, footnotes, or references. It should represent the full article and be between 150–250 words. Make sure to follow these word limits; otherwise, you will need to revise your abstract. Write the abstract in one paragraph, without displaying mathematical equations or tables. Ensure your abstract is well-written and grammatically correct.

INDEX TERMS Enter keywords or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

I. INTRODUCTION

This document is a template for Microsoft *Word* versions 6.0 or later. If you are reading a paper or PDF version of this document, please download the electronic file, Word template, from the Electromedic Author Center at <https://jurnal.ikatemi.or.id/elc/authorguidelines> so you can use it to prepare your manuscript.

II. METHOD

When you open the template file, select "Page Layout" from the "View" menu (View | Page Layout). Note that these instructions assume MS 6.0; other versions may vary. You can type over sections of the template or cut and paste from another document and use the markup styles. The style menu is on the left of the Formatting Toolbar at the top of your Word window (e.g., the style at this point is "Text"). Highlight a section, then select the appropriate style from the menu to adjust fonts and line spacing automatically. Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to fit more text on the page.

A. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even if already defined in the abstract. Abbreviations like SI, ac, and dc do not need to be defined. Do not put spaces in abbreviations with periods: write "C.N.R.S.," not "C. N. R. S." Avoid abbreviations in the title unless necessary.

B. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers, e.g., "zero-field-cooled magnetization." Avoid dangling participles, such as, "Using (1), the potential was calculated." Instead, write "The potential was calculated using (1)," or "Using (1), we calculated the potential."

Write "0.25," not ".25." Use "cm³," not "cc." Write dimensions as "0.1 cm × 0.2 cm," not "0.1 × 0.2 cm²." The abbreviation for seconds is "s," not "sec." Use "Wb/m²" or "webers per square meter," not "webers/m²." For ranges, write "7 to 9" or "7–9," not "7~9."

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside the closing parenthesis (like

this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)

C. EQUATIONS

Use the Microsoft Equation Editor for equations in your paper (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation or MathType Equation).

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). First, use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the “Equation” markup style. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in (1).

$$X = a + b \quad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (T might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla). Refer to “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is” “don’t.” Use the serial comma: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C.”

III. RESULTS

A. TYPES OF GRAPHICS

The following list outlines the different types of graphics published in Electromedic journals. They are categorized based on their construction, and use of color/shades of gray:

1) Color/Grayscale figures

Figures that are meant to appear in color, or shades of black/gray. Such figures may include photographs, illustrations, multicolor graphs, and flowcharts.

2) Line Art figures

Figures that are composed of only black lines and shapes. These figures should have no shades or half-tones of gray, only black and white.

3) Tables

Data charts are typically black and white but sometimes include color.

TABLE I
HEARTRATE VARIABILITY ON TIME AND FREQUENCY DOMAIN
MEASUREMENTS

Time Domain	
SDNN	The standard deviation of all NN intervals
RMSSD	The square root of the mean squared differences of successive RR intervals
pNN50	Percentage differences of successive RR intervals larger than 50 ms
Frequency Domain Metrics	
LF	Low Frequency—total spectral power of all NN intervals with frequency ranging from 0.04 Hz to 0.15 Hz

HF	High Frequency—total spectral power of all NN intervals with frequency ranging from 0.15 Hz to 0.4 Hz
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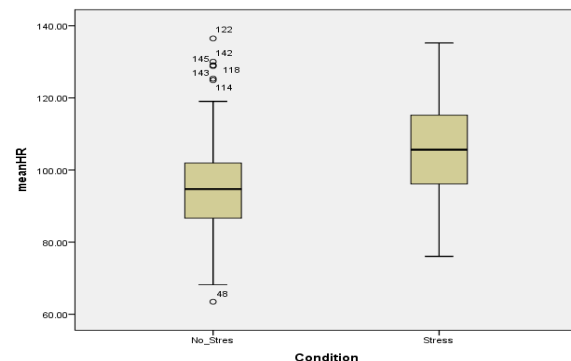


FIGURE 1. Heartrate condition before and after stress-induced. Note that “Fig.” is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by two spaces. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

B. REFERENCING A FIGURE OR TABLE WITHIN YOUR PAPER

When referencing your figures and tables within your paper, use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables should be numbered with Roman Numerals

IV. DISCUSSION

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). This applies to papers in data storage. For example, write “15 Gb/cm² (100 Gb/in²).” An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as “3½-in 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 in an equation.

The SI unit for magnetic field strength H is A/m. However, if you wish to use units of T, either refer to magnetic flux density B or magnetic field strength symbolized as $\mu_0 H$. Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., “A·m².”

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 is zero, not a lowercase letter “o.” The term for residual magnetization is “remanence”; the adjective is “remanent”; do not write “remnance” or “remnant.” Use the word “micrometer” instead of “micron.” A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” 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 “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.” Do not use the word “issue” as a euphemism for “problem.” When compositions are not specified, separate chemical symbols by en-dashes; for example, “NiMn” indicates the intermetallic compound $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.5}$ whereas “Ni–Mn” indicates an alloy of some composition Ni_iMn .

IV. CONCLUSION.

A conclusion section is 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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks” In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page, not here.

REFERENCES

Basic format for books:

J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in *Title of His Published Book*, xth ed. City of Publisher, (only U.S. State), Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx–xxx.

Examples:

- [1] G. O. Young, “Synthetic structure of industrial plastics,” in *Plastics*, 2nd ed., vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York, NY, USA: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64.
- [2] W.-K. Chen, *Linear Networks and Systems*. Belmont, CA, USA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.

The basic format for periodicals:

J. K. Author, “Name of paper,” *Abbrev. Title of Periodical*, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx–xxx, Abbrev. Month, year, DOI. 10.1109.XXX.123456.

Examples:

- [3] J. U. Duncombe, “Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment of feasibility,” *ELECTROMEDIC Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959, 10.1109/TED.2016.2628402.
- [4] E. P. Wigner, “Theory of traveling-wave optical laser,” *Phys. Rev.*, vol. 134, pp. A635–A646, Dec. 1965.
- [5] E. H. Miller, “A note on reflector arrays,” *ELECTROMEDIC Trans. Antennas Propagat.*, to be published.