ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Abstract: The abstract should contain no more than 200 words. It should indicate the techniques used and summarize the most important results. Define all symbols and abbreviation used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract.

Keywords: 3 to 6 keywords or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by semicolon. For example: Automation; Smart Living Technology.

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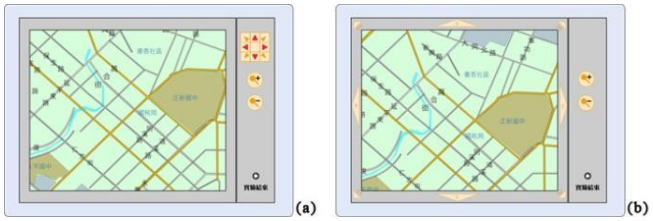


Figure 1. Zoom icons in simulated web map interfaces: (a) zoom-in and (b) zoom-out.

Table 1. The comparison of alternative journal systems

Variables		***Methods***[a]	
Subjective Experience		A	B
Degree of Simplicity [b]	Mean	77.46[c, d]	71.08[c]
	SD	18.25	18
Overall Satisfaction [b]	Mean	61.92[c]	64.33[c]
	SD	19.3	19

a: journal systems.

b: Significant differences at α=0.05.

c, d: Values with the same letter are not significantly different.

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Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Velocity” or “Velocity *V*,” not just “*V*” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. For example, write “Velocity (m/s)” or “Velocity ($m \cdot s^{-1}$),” not just “m/s.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Length (m),” not “Length /m”.

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Weight (kg)” or “Weight (10^3g).” Do not write “Weight (g) × 1000” because the reader would not know whether the label meant 1000g or 0.001g. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 6 to 12 point type. **Keep in mind that the font style in Figures should be “Calibri,” except for Greek alphabets, which is “Symbol” instead.**

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$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r,\phi)\, dr\, d\phi = [\sigma r_2 / (2\mu_0)]. \quad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. **Remember to keep the style of symbols consistent in the text and in the equation.** For

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example, variables are set in italic; vectors and matrices are usually boldface. Refer to "(1)" or "Equation (1)" in the text. At the beginning of a sentence, use Equation (1): "Equation (1) is ... ."

Units

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/cm^2 (100 Gb/in^2)." 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·m^2."

Citation

The list of references should only include works that are cited in the text and that have been published or accepted for publication. Make sure that the format of the reference list is in accordance with the IEEE styles, referring to http://www.ieee.org/documents/ieeecitationref.pdf. Except for that please provide full name of the journal title and conference name. There is no need to abbreviate. In addition, **Authors are requested to add Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for each citation if available.**

Each reference is indicated by a number enclosed in square brackets, eg. [1] or [26], placed in the text. Citations should be numbered in the order in which they appear in the text and should correspond to a numbered reference containing publication information about the source cited in the reference list at the end of the publication. Once a source has been cited, the same number should be used in all subsequent references. Each reference number should be enclosed in square brackets on the same line as the text, before any punctuation, with a space before the bracket. Multiple references [2, 3] are numbered with only one bracket [1-3]. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers [2]. In sentences, refer simply to the reference number, as in [3] or "reference [3]." At the beginning of a sentence, you have to use "Reference [3] shows ...."

Please note that the references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style. Give all authors' names; do not use "*et al.*" unless there are six authors or more. Use a space after authors' initials. Papers that have not been published should be cited as "unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication, but not yet specified for an issue should be cited as "to be published" [5]. Papers that have been submitted for publication should be cited as "submitted for publication" [6].

Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write "C.N.R.S.," not "C. N. R. S." Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable (for example, "AUSMT" in the title of this article).

Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Avoid dangling participles, such as, "Using (1), the potential was calculated." [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, "The potential was calculated by using (1)," or "Using (1), we calculated the potential."

Use a zero before decimal points: "0.25," not ".25." Use "cm^3," not "cc." Indicate sample dimensions as "0.1 cm × 0.2 cm," not "0.1 × 0.2 cm^2." The abbreviation for "seconds" is "s," not "sec." Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use "Wb/m^2" or "webers per square meter," not "webers/m^2." When expressing a range of values, write "7 to 9" or "7-9," not "7~9."

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like "this period." Colons and semicolons are outside. Question marks and exclamation points: (a) inside if the question or exclamation is part of the quotation, and (b) outside if the question or exclamation is not part of the quotation. Avoid contractions; for example, write "do not" instead of

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"don't." The serial comma is preferred: "A, B, and C" instead of "A, B and C."

If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice ("I observed that ..." or "We observed that ..." instead of "It was observed that ..."). Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to carefully proofread your paper.

Some Common Mistakes

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 $Ni_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}$ whereas "Ni–Mn" indicates an alloy of some composition Ni_xMn_{1-x}.

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones "affect" (usually a verb) and "effect" (usually a noun), "complement" and "compliment," "discreet" and "discrete," "principal" (e.g., "principal investigator") and "principle" (e.g., "principle of measurement"). Do not confuse "imply" and "infer."

Prefixes such as "non," "sub," "micro," "multi," and "ultra" are not independent words; they should be joined to the words they modify, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "*et al.*" (it is also italicized). The abbreviation "i.e.," means "that is," and the abbreviation "e.g.," means "for example" (these abbreviations are not italicized).

An excellent style manual and source of information for science writers is [8].

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Do not submit a reworked version of a paper you have submitted or published elsewhere. Do not publish "preliminary" data or results. The submitting author is responsible for obtaining agreement of all coauthors and any consent required from sponsors before submitting a paper. AUSMT strongly discourage courtesy authorship. It is the obligation of the authors to cite relevant prior work.

Conclusion

A conclusion section is not 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.

Appendix

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

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. Acknowledgement of people who contributed to the work and financial supports from government agencies or other sponsors is listed before the References section.

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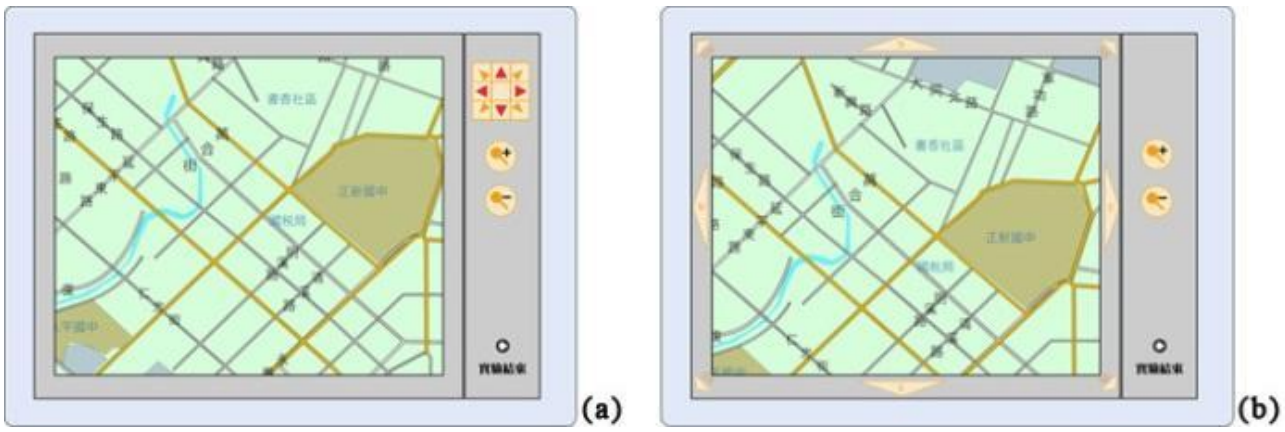


Figure 1. Zoom icons in simulated web map interfaces: (a) zoom-in and (b) zoom-out.

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