

Paper Template for Tensor Journal

Full First Author^{1*}, Full Second Author², Full Third Author^{1,2}

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Manuscript submitted : Will be filled by editors;

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doi: (?)

Abstract: Sample text inserted for illustration. Replace with abstract text. These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for *Tensor Journal*, use this document as an instruction set. The electronic file of your paper will be formatted editors. Your abstract should give readers a brief summary of your article. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. **Note that you can write your paper in English or Bahasa (Indonesia).**

2010 Mathematical Subject Classification : ***** (You can write more than one, separated by commas).

Keywords: About four key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

1. Introduction

Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. Use italics for emphasis; do not underline.

You can insert some images too. Editors of Tensor Journal reserves the right to do the final formatting of your paper.

2. Procedure for Paper Submission

2.1. Review Stage

Submit your manuscript for review.

2.2. Final Stage

Prepare your paper in one-column format, including figures and tables.

2.3. Figures

To insert images in *Word*, position the cursor at the insertion point and either use Insert | Picture | From File or copy the image to the Windows clipboard and then Edit | Paste Special | Picture (with "Float over text" unchecked).

The authors of the accepted manuscripts will be given a copyright form and the form should accompany your final submission.

3. Math

For *Math symbols*, use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the *MathType* add-on for equations in your

paper (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation *or* MathType Equation). “Float over text” should *not* be selected.

4. 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).

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.”

5. Helpful Hints

5.1. Figures and Tables

Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. If your figure has two parts, include the labels “(a)” and “(b)” as part of the artwork. Please verify that the figures and tables you mention in the text actually exist. **Do not put borders around the outside of your figures.** Use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables are numbered with Roman numerals.

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization M ,” not just “ M .” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Fig. 1, for example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (A · m^{−1}),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

Table 1. The Arrangement of Channels

Channels	Group 1	Group 2	...	Group c
Main channel	Channel 1	Channel 2	...	Channel c
Assistant channel	Channel 2	Channel 3	...	Channel 1

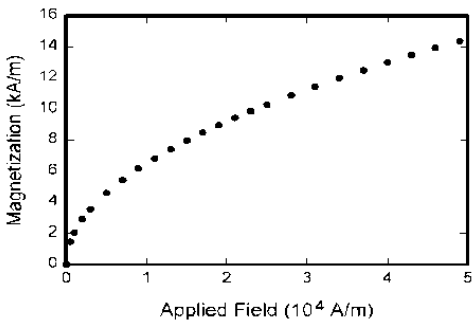


Fig. 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field.

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization (10³ A/m).” Do not write “Magnetization (A/m) × 1000” because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m.

5.2. References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references [2, 3] are each numbered with brackets [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]. Do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] shows” Number footnotes separately in superscripts (Insert | Footnote).¹ Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited; do not put footnotes in the reference list (endnotes). Use letters for table footnotes (see Table 1).

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 submitted for publication should be cited as “submitted for publication” [5]. Papers that have been accepted for publication, but not yet specified for an issue should be cited as “to be published” [6]. Please give affiliations and addresses for private communications [7].

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

5.3. 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, “TENSOR JOURNAL” in the title of this article).

5.4. Equations

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. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\int_0^{r_2} \bar{\rho}(r, j) dr dj = [\quad {}_2 / (2 \quad {}_0)] \cdot \int_0^\infty \exp(-\bar{\rho} | \bar{\rho} - i |) \quad {}^{-1} \quad {}_1 (\quad {}_2) \quad {}_0 (\quad {}_i) \quad {} . \quad (1)$$

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”

5.5. Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” 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 “cm³,” not “cc.” Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm × 0.2 cm,” not “0.1 × 0.2 cm².”

¹It is recommended that footnotes be avoided. Instead, try to integrate the footnote information into the text.

6. 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.

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 “The first author thanks”

References

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