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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 μ0H. Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., ―A·m2.‖

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Because the final formatting of your paper is limited in scale, you need to position figures and tables at the top and bottom of each column. Large figures and tables may span both columns. 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. Include a note with your final paper indicating that you request color printing. Do not use color unless it is necessary for the proper interpretation of your figures. There is an additional charge for color printing. 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. Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write ―Magnetization (kA/m) or ―Magnetization (103 A/m). Do not write ―Magnetization (A/m) X 1000 because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 to 12 point type.

*B. References*

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references [2], [3] are each numbered with separate 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]"

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*C. 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, ―"ICONIC RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING JOURNALS" in the title of this article).

*D. 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

0 *F* (*r*, ) *dr d*  [ *r*2 / (20 )] (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 ... "

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The contents of the journal are peer-reviewed and archival. Iconic Research and Engineering Journals publishes scholarly articles of archival value as well as tutorial expositions and critical reviews of classical subjects and topics of current interest.

Authors should consider the following points:

1) Technical papers submitted for publication must advance the state of knowledge and must cite relevant prior work.

2) The length of a submitted paper should be commensurate with the importance, or appropriate to the complexity, of the work. For example, an obvious extension of previously published work might not be appropriate for publication or might be adequately treated in just a few pages.

3) Authors must convince both peer reviewers and the editors of the scientific and technical merit of a paper; the standards of proof are higher when extraordinary or unexpected results are reported.

4) Because replication is required for scientific progress,

papers submitted for publication must provide sufficient information to allow readers to perform similar experiments or calculations and use the reported results. Although not everything need be disclosed, a paper must contain new, useable, and fully described information. For example, a specimen's chemical composition need not be reported if the main purpose of a paper is to introduce a new measurement technique. Authors should expect to be challenged by reviewers if the results are not supported by adequate data and critical details.

VII. 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. Avoid expressions such as ―One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... .‖ Instead, write ―F. A. Author thanks ... .‖ **Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page**.

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