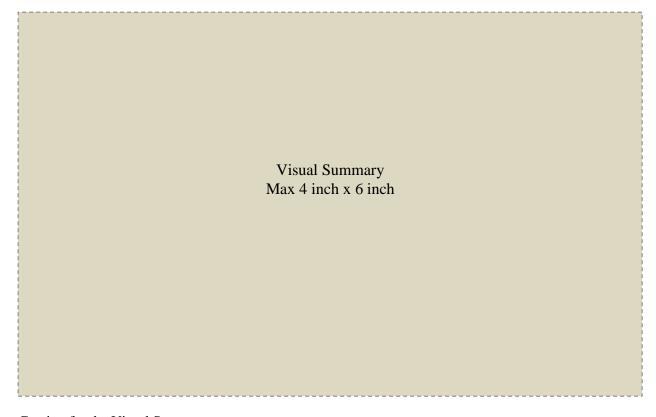
# Preparation of Papers for IEEE JOURNAL OF ELECTROMAGNETICS, RF AND MICROWAVES IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

First A. Author, Second B. Author, Jr., and Third C. Author, Member, IEEE



Caption for the Visual Summary.

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# Preparation of Papers for IEEE JOURNAL OF ELECTROMAGNETICS, RF AND MICROWAVES IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

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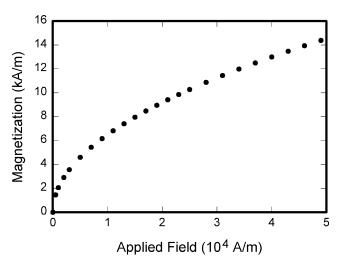


Fig. 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field. Note that "Fig." is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by two spaces. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

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Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as

TABLE I UNITS FOR MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and CGS EMU to SI <sup>a</sup>
Φ	magnetic flux	$1 \text{ Mx} \rightarrow 10^{-8} \text{ Wb} = 10^{-8} \text{ V} \cdot \text{s}$
В	magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	$1 \text{ G} \rightarrow 10^{-4} \text{ T} = 10^{-4} \text{ Wb/m}^2$
H	magnetic field strength	$1 \text{ Oe} \to 10^3/(4\pi) \text{ A/m}$
m	magnetic moment	1  erg/G = 1  emu
		$\rightarrow 10^{-3} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2 = 10^{-3} \text{ J/T}$
M	magnetization	$1 \text{ erg/}(G \cdot \text{cm}^3) = 1 \text{ emu/cm}^3$
		$\rightarrow 10^3 \text{ A/m}$
$4\pi M$	magnetization	$1 \text{ G} \rightarrow 10^{3}/(4\pi) \text{ A/m}$
σ	specific magnetization	$1 \operatorname{erg}/(G \cdot g) = 1 \operatorname{emu/g} \rightarrow 1 \operatorname{A} \cdot m^2/kg$
j	magnetic dipole	1  erg/G = 1  emu
	moment	$\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-10} \text{ Wb} \cdot \text{m}$
J	magnetic polarization	$1 \text{ erg/}(G \cdot \text{cm}^3) = 1 \text{ emu/cm}^3$
		$\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$
χ, κ	susceptibility	$1 \rightarrow 4\pi$
$\chi_{ ho}$	mass susceptibility	$1 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g} \rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$
μ	permeability	$1 \rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$
		$=4\pi\times10^{-7} \text{ Wb/(A·m)}$
$\mu_{\rm r}$	relative permeability	$\mu \to \mu_{\rm r}$
w, W	energy density	$1 \text{ erg/cm}^3 \to 10^{-1} \text{ J/m}^3$
N, D	demagnetizing factor	$1 \to 1/(4\pi)$

Vertical lines are optional in tables. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters.

 $^a$ Gaussian units are the same as cgs emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, s = second, T = tesla, m = meter, A = ampere, J = joule, kg = kilogram, H = henry.

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·m<sup>2</sup>."

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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 $\square$ m<sup>-1</sup>)," 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 ( $10^3$  A/m)." Do not write "Magnetization (A/m)  $\times$  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.

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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  $\times$  0.2 cm," not "0.1  $\times$  0.2 cm²." The abbreviation for "seconds" is "s," not "sec." Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use "Wb/m²" or "webers per square meter," not "webers/m²." When expressing a range of values, write "7 to 9" or "7-9," not "7 $\sim$ 9."

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#### APPENDIX

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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