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Article title: which can be longer

Abstract: Please put abstract here.

Keywords: keywords, keywords

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1 Introduction

2 Editorial Policy

2.1 Choice of reviewers

The Editor responsible for a given area of physics, turns to experts of the subject for opinion. Research articles and communications are reviewed by minimum two reviewers, review papers by at least three.

2.2 Suggestions from authors

Authors are requested to suggest persons competent to review their manuscript. However, please note that this will be treated only as a suggestion, the final selection of reviewers is exclusively the Editor's decision. The reviewers remain anonymous in any case.

The Editor is fully responsible for decision about the manuscript. The final decision, whether to accept or reject a paper, rests with him/her. The Managing Editor only communicates the final decision and informs the author about further processing.

2.3 Revised manuscript submission

When revision of a manuscript is requested, authors should return the revised version of their manuscript as soon as possible. Prompt action may ensure fast publication, if the paper is finally accepted for publication

in If it is the first revision of an article authors need to return their revised manuscript within 60 days. If it is the second revision authors need to return their revised manuscript within 14 days. If these deadlines are not met, and no specific arrangements for completion have been made with the Editor, the manuscript will be treated as a new one and will receive a new identification code along with a new registration date.

2.4 Final proofreading

Authors will receive a PDF file with the edited version of their manuscript for final proofreading. This is the last opportunity to view an article before its publication on the journal's web site. No changes or modifications can be introduced once it is published. Thus authors are requested to check their proof pages carefully against manuscript within 3 working days and prepare a separate document containing list of all the changes that should be introduced. Authors are sometimes asked to provide additional comments and explanations in response to remarks and queries from the language and technical editors. In case the authors do not deliver the list of corrections to proofs in the requested time the manuscript will be published as is.

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If any errors are detected in the published material they should be reported to the Managing Editor. The corresponding authors should send appropriate corrected material to the Managing Editor via email. This material will be considered for publication in form of erratum in the earliest available issue of

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3 Paper writing guide

3.1 Paper elements

1. title page with:
 - (a) title (short title),
 - (b) full name(s) of author(s),
 - (c) name and address of workplace(s),
 - (d) personal e-mail address(es),
2. abstract,
3. up-to five keywords,
4. text,
5. reference lists.

3.1.1 Abstract

An abstract must accompany every article. It should be a brief summary of the significant items of the main paper. An abstract should give concise information about the content of the core idea of your paper. It should be informative and not only present the general scope of the paper but also indicate the main results and conclusions. An abstract should not normally exceed 200 words. It should not contain literature citations or allusions to the tables or illustrations. All non-standard symbols and abbreviations should be defined.

In combination with the title and key-words, the abstract is an indicator of the content of the paper. Authors should remember that on-line systems rely heavily on the content of titles and abstracts to identify articles in electronic bibliographic databases and search engines. They are therefore requested to take great care in preparing these elements.

3.1.2 Text

3.1.2.1 General rules for writing

- use simple and declarative sentences, avoid long sentences, in which the meaning may be lost by complicated construction;
- be concise, avoid idle words;
- make your argumentation complete; use commonly understood terms; define all non-standard symbols and abbreviations when you introduce them;
- explain all acronyms and abbreviations when they first appear in the text;
- use all units consistently throughout the article;
- be self-critical as you review your drafts.

3.1.2.2 Structure of a paper

Research papers and review articles should follow a strict structure. Generally a standard scientific paper is divided into:

- introduction: you present the subject of your paper clearly, you indicate the scope of the subject, you present the goals of your paper and finally the organization of your paper;
- main text: you present all important elements of your scientific message;
- conclusion: you summarize your paper.

Experimental part and/or calculations should be presented in sufficient details to enable reader to repeat the original work.

3.1.2.3 Footnotes/End-notes/Acknowledgments

We encourage authors to restrict the use of footnotes. If necessary, please make end-notes rather than footnotes. Allowable footnotes/end-notes may include:

- the designation of the corresponding author of the paper;
- the current address of an author (if different from that shown in the affiliation);
- traditional footnote content.

3.1.2.4 Tables

Authors should use tables only to achieve concise presentation, or where the information cannot be given satisfactorily in other ways. Tables should be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals and referred to in the text by number. Each table should have an explanatory caption which should be as concise as possible.

Figure 1

Fig. 1. A figure caption should be placed **below** the figure.

Figure 2

Fig. 2. A figure caption for Fig. 2.

3.1.2.5 Figures

Authors may use line diagrams and photographs to illustrate theses from their text. The figures should be clear, easy to read and of good quality. Styles and fonts should match those in the main body of the article. All figures must be mentioned in the text in consecutive order and be numbered with Arabic numerals.

3.1.2.6 Typesetting

Type main text in roman (upright) font. The chemical symbols and compounds, units of measure, most multi-letter operators and functions should be written in roman upright as well. The variables, constants, symbols for particles, most single-letter operators, axes and planes, channels, types (e.g., n, p), bands, geometric points, angles, lines, chemical prefixes, symmetry designations, transitions, critical points, color centers, quantum-state symbols in spectroscopy, and most single-letter abbreviations should be written in roman italic. Boldface roman type is reserved for indicating vectors and in some special cases matrices.

3.1.2.7 Mathematical symbols

The multiplication signs are reserved for a vector product ($\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$) and simple dot product ($\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}$). The only exception are numbers expressed in scientific notation (9.7×10^3 MeV).

3.1.2.8 Units

Units and dimensions should be expressed according to the metric system and SI units. This system is based on: meter (m), second (s), kilogram (kg), ampere (A), kelvin (K), mole (mol), and candela (cd). Most units are spaced off from the number, e.g. 12 mV. The only exceptions are:

1%, 1‰, 1°C, 1°, 1', 1".

Decimal multiples or sub-multiples of units are indicated by the use of prefixes

$\mu=10^{-6}$, $m=10^{-3}$, $c=10^{-2}$, $d=10^{-1}$, $da=10^1$,
 $h=10^2$, $k=10^3$, $M=10^6$, $G=10^9$, *etc.*

Compound units are written as

4221.9 J kg⁻¹ K⁻¹ or 4221.9 J/(kg K),

with a thin space between unit parts.

Authors should indicate precisely in the main text **where tables and figures should be inserted**, if these elements are given at the end in the original version of the manuscript (or supplied in separate files). If this information is not provided along with the manuscript, we will assume that the figures and/or tables should be insert at the closest position to first reference to them in the published paper.

3.1.2.9 Multimedia and images

Authors can attach files in most popular formats, including (for example):

- images in BMP, GIF, JPEG formats,
- multimedia files in MPEG or AVI formats.

However please keep to file types that are read by standard media players (e.g. RealPlayer, Quicktime, Windows Media Player) and/or standard office applications (Adobe Acrobat Reader, Microsoft Office etc.).

Your attachments may be accessible through links to external locations or to our internal locations (if you choose the second option, please remember to send us your attachments).

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3.1.2.10 English language

Journal is published only in English. Make sure that your manuscripts are clearly and grammatically written. Please note that authors who are not native-speakers of English can be provided with help in rewriting their

contribution in correct English. Try to prepare your manuscript in an easily readable style; this will help avoid severe misunderstandings which might lead to rejection of the paper.

3.1.3 Reference list

A complete reference should give the reader enough information to find the relevant article. All authors (unless there are six or more) should be named in the citation. If there are six or more, list the name of the first one followed by “et al”. Please pay particular attention to spelling, capitalization and punctuation here. Completeness of references is the responsibility of the authors. A complete reference should comprise the following:

3.1.3.1 Reference to an article in a journal

Elements to cite: Author’s Initials. Surname, – if more authors, see examples below, Title of journal – abbreviated according to the ISI standards¹, volume number, page or article number (year of publication). Please supply DOI or URL for e-version of the papers. See Refs. [1–8] for example.

3.1.3.2 Reference to a book

Elements to cite: Author’s Initials. Surname, Title, Edition – if not the first (Publisher, Place of publication, Year of publication) [9].

3.1.3.3 Reference to a part/chapter book

Elements to cite: Author’s Initials. Surname, In: Editor’s Initials. Editor’s Surname (Ed.), Book Title, Edition – if not the first, (Publisher, Place of publication, Year of publication) page number [10].

3.1.3.4 Reference to a preprint

Elements to cite: Author’s Initials. Surname, arXiv:preprint-number and version [11, 12].

3.1.3.5 Reference to a conference proceedings

Elements to cite: Author’s Initials. Surname, In: Editor’s Initials. Editor’s Surname (Ed.), Conference, date, place (town and country) of conference (Publisher, place of publication, year of publication) page number [13].

3.1.3.6 Reference to a thesis

Elements to cite: Author’s Initials. Surname, D.Sc./Ph.D./M.Sc./B.Sc. thesis, University, (town, country, year of publication) [14].

3.1.3.7 Reference to an article in a newspaper

Elements to cite: Author’s Initials. Surname, Newspaper Title, date of publication, page number [15, 16].

3.1.3.8 Reference to a patent

Elements to cite: Originator, Series designation which may include full date [17].

3.1.3.9 Reference to a standard

Elements to cite: Standard symbol and number, Title [18, 19].

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You should make sure the information is correct so that the linking reference service may link abstracts electronically. For the same reason please separate each reference from the others.

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3.1.4 Submission formats

Manuscripts for ... should be submitted in the L^AT_EX format with figures in EPS, PDF or PNG format. Authors are strongly encouraged to register their manuscript in arXiv preprint server and submit it to our Editorial Manager using arXiv’s paper ID.

¹ http://images.isiknowledge.com/WOK46/help/WOS/0-9_abrvjt.html

3.1.5 Supplementary data

You can also submit any supplementary data files as well. These may include long tables (in HTML or plain TXT format) or movies (preferably in AVI format).

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