PREPARATION OF PAPERS FOR JACoW CONFERENCES\*

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Abstract

Numerous accelerator-related conference series have adopted the same standards for electronic publication and have joined the Joint Accelerator Conferences Website (JACoW) collaboration for the publication of their proceedings. This document describes the requirements for the submission of papers to these conferences and their ultimate publication at www.JACoW.org. Please consult individual conference information for page limits, method of electronic submission, etc. The abstract itself is to act as a stand-alone entity and, as such, should not include citations. Any acronyms should be expanded on their first occurrence, both in the abstract and in the rest of the paper.

Submission of Papers

Each author should submit the PDF file and all source files (text and figures) to enable the paper to be reconstructed if there are processing difficulties.

Manuscripts

This paper also serves as a Word template for JACoW conferences. A shorter template exemplifying usage of the requirements is also provided for authors. Please consult www.JACoW.org or the individual conference.

General Layout

These instructions are a typical implementation in of the requirements in Word. Manuscripts should have:

* The JACoW specified page size of 21.0 cm × 27.9 cm (8.27 in × 11.0 in). This predefined size is listed as an option in the template under Layout  Size  JACoW.
* Single-spaced text in two columns of 82.5 mm (3.25 in) with 5.3 mm (0.2 in) separation.
* The text located within the margins given in Table 1.

Table 1: Margin Specifications

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Margin | JACoW Paper |
| Top | 19 mm (0.75 in) |
| Bottom | 19 mm (0.75 in) |
| Left | 20 mm (0.79 in) |
| Right | 20 mm (0.79 in) |

Fonts

\* Work supported by … This information must be within the text and column margins

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To produce good Adobe Acrobat PDF files, authors are asked to use only Times or Times New Roman fonts, and Symbol, in standard, bold or italic form. Where monospaced fonts are required, as is in the case for rendering DOIs in the references, the Liberation Mono font is used.

The layout of the text on the page is illustrated in Fig. 1. Note that the paper’s title and the author list should be the width of the full page. Tables and figures may span the whole 170 mm page width, if desired (see Fig. 2), but if they span both columns, they should be placed at either the top or bottom of a page to ensure proper flow of the text which should flow from top to bottom in each column.



Figure 1: The layout of a JACoW paper.

Title and Author List

The title should use 14 pt bold uppercase letters and be centered on the page. Individual letters may be lowercased to avoid misinterpretation (e.g., Au, mW, GeV, SPring-8, SwissFEL). To include a funding support statement, put an asterisk after the title and the support text at the bottom of the first column on page 1, using a text box. See also the subsection on footnotes.



Figure 2: A full-width figure showing members of the JACoW collaboration at their annual team meeting, held at NSRCC, Hsinshu, Taiwan, in December 2023. This figure has a multi-line caption that is left justified rather than centered.

The names of authors, their organizations/affiliations may be grouped by author or, if mandated, by affiliation, and listed in 12 pt upper- and lowercase letters. The name of the submitting or primary author should be first, followed by the coauthors, alphabetically. Where grouping is by affiliation, and there are authors with multiple affiliations, then the secondary affiliation is inserted below the author/affiliation listing, commencing with the words ‘also at’, and indicated by a superscript number. See **ANNEX A** for further clarification and examples.

Section Headings

Section headings should not be numbered. They should use 12 pt bold uppercase letters and be centered in the column. All section headings should appear directly above the text. There should never be a column break between a heading and the following paragraph.

Subsection Headings

Subsection headings should not be numbered. They should use 12 pt italic letters and be left aligned in the column. Subsection headings use Title Case and should appear directly above the text. There should never be a column break between a subheading and the following paragraph.

Third-level Headings These should use 10 pt bold letters and run into the paragraph text. An “Em Space” is inserted after the heading to achieve the desired spacing (Symbol  Special Character  Em Space).

Paragraph Text

Paragraphs should use 10 pt font and be justified (touch each side) in the column. The beginning of each paragraph should be indented approximately 0.33 cm (0.13 in). The last line of a paragraph should not be rendered at the beginning of a column, nor should the first line of a paragraph be rendered at the end of a column.

Bulleted and Numbered **List** These have a left indentation of 0.3 cm and a hanging indentation of 0.36 cm.

Figures, Tables, and Equations

Figures and tables are to be placed as close as possible to after their place of mention. Lettering in figures and tables should be large enough to reproduce clearly. Use of non-approved fonts in figures can lead to problems when the files are processed. Each figure and table must be numbered in ascending order (1, 2, 3, etc.) throughout the paper. After inserting a figure in a Word document, click on the figure, right click on “Wrap Text”, and select the “In Line with Text” option. Figure captions are placed below figures, while table captions are placed above tables.

Figure captions are formatted as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, while table captions should normally take the form of a heading, with initial letters of principle words, capitalized, and without a period at the end (see Tables 1 and 2). Any reference to the contents of the table should be made in the text of the paper rather than from within the table caption itself. In cases where it is, however, deemed necessary to give a sentence for the table caption, as opposed to a heading, then sentence case should be adopted, and a period inserted at the end of the caption.

Single-line captions are centered in the column, while captions that span more than one line should be justified. Both figure and table captions may be easily inserted from the “References” tab by clicking on the “Insert Caption”. An alternative is to right click on the figure or table anchor and select “Insert Caption”. Select “figure” or “table” in the caption as the label as appropriate. The figure label should be configured to appear below the figure, while the table label is set to appear above the table. Enter the figure/table caption in the box provided and click “OK”. Finally, where necessary, modify the font style (10 pt, normal) and spacing to match that listed in Table 2, not forgetting the colon after the figure/table numeric (as made evident in the figure and table captions here). A figure may be made to span two columns by the following procedure:

1. Insert a continuous section break.
2. Insert two empty lines (makes later editing easier).
3. Insert another continuous section break.
4. Click between the two section breaks and then click on the following menus and tabs:   
   Page Layout  Columns  One.
5. Paste the figure between the section breaks and adjust the size as appropriate.
6. Remove blank lines from in and around the figure.

When referring to a figure from within the text, the convention is to use the abbreviated form [e. g., Fig. 1] unless the reference is at the start of the sentence, in which case “Figure” is written in full. Reference to a table, however, is never abbreviated [e.g., Table 1]. Indeed, as a matter of style, authors are advised not to start any sentence with an abbreviation or a number.

If a displayed equation needs a number (i.e., it will be referenced), place it in parentheses, and flush with the right margin of the column. The equation itself should be indented and centered, as far as is possible:

. (1)

When referencing a numbered equation, use the word “Equation” at the start of a sentence, and the abbreviated form, “Eq.”, if in the text. The equation number is placed in parentheses, e.g., Eq. (1).

Units

Units should be written using the standard, roman font, not the italic font, as shown in Eq. (1). An unbreakable space should precede a unit. Some examples are: 3 keV, 100 kW, 7 μm. When a unit appears in a hyphenated, compound adjective that precedes a noun, it takes on the singular form, e.g., the 3.8-metre long undulator.

References

All bibliographical and web references should be numbered and listed at the end of the paper in a section entitled **REFERENCES**. When citing a reference in the text, place the corresponding reference number in square brackets [2]. The reference citations in the text should be numbered in ascending order. Multiple citations should appear in the same bracket [3, 4] and with ranges where appropriate [1-4, 10].

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI), where existing, should always be inserted at the end of the reference in the desired format and font (see ANNEX A). The DOI should be confined to within a single line, rather than be split in arbitrary positions across multiple lines. A hyperlink to the DOI (coloured Blue, Accent 1, 25% Darker) is encouraged. If using Acrobat Maker to generate the PDF of the document, then the “Add Links” option must be checked to preserve the link: Acrobat  Preferences  Settings  Add Links.

A URL may also be included as part of a reference in the absence of a DOI, but its hyperlink should NOT be added. The usual practice is to use a monospaced font for the URL to help distinguish it from normal text. The Word template uses the Liberation Mono TrueType font, size 8 pt. Should this font be missing in your Word distribution, it can be downloaded from several online sources, and added to the Windows Fonts folder, i.e., C:\Windows\Fonts (admin privilege required). The line spacing in the references is to be set to ‘exactly’ 10.4 pt, as opposed to ‘single’ line. This is to accommodate a better rendering of the two font types (Times New Roman, Liberation Mono) in the reference.

For authors to properly cite the resources used when researching their papers is an obligation. In the interest of promoting uniformity and complete citations, the IEEE Editorial Style for Transactions and Journals, which itself adheres to the Chicago Manual of Style, has been adopted [2]. When citing a periodical, the abbreviation of the journal, as mandated by the ISO 4 standard, should be used [3, 4]. Please consult the appended material, **ANNEX B**, for details. The onus is on authors to pay attention to the details of the said style to ensure complete, accurate and properly formatted references.

Footnotes

Footnotes on the title and author lines may be used for acknowledgements and e-mail addresses. A non-numeric sequence of characters (\*, †, ‡, §, ¶) should be used to indicate the footnote. Do not use Word’s footnote feature (**Insert**, **Footnote**) to insert footnotes, as this will create formatting problems. Instead, insert the title or author footnotes manually in a text box at the bottom of the first column with a line at the top of the text box to separate the footnotes from the rest of the paper’s text. The easiest way to do this is to copy the text box from the JACoW template and paste it into your own document. These “pseudo footnotes” in the text box should only appear at the bottom of the first column on the first page.

Any other footnote in the body of the paper must be created using the text box procedure described in the paragraph above using the normal numeric sequencing (i.e., 1, 2, 3) and appearing at the bottom of the same column in which it is used. All footnotes are of 8 pt font size.

### Acronyms

Acronyms should be defined the first time they appear, both in the abstract and in the rest of the paper.

Styles

Table 2 summarizes the fonts and spacing used in the styles of a JACoW template.

Page Numbers

**DO NOT include any page numbers**. They will be added when the final proceedings are produced.

Templates

Template documents are available from the JACoW website [1]. To ensure that fonts are embedded, the “Embed fonts in file” option must be selected from within Word through the menu sequence: Options  Save.

Table 2: Summary of Styles

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Style | Font | Space Before | Space After |
| **PAPER  TITLE** | 14 pt **UPPERCASE EXCEPT FOR REQUIRED lowercase letters Bold** | 0 pt | 3 pt |
| Author List | 12 pt UPPER- and lowercase | 9 pt | 12 pt |
| *Abstract  Title* | 12 pt *Initial Caps Italic* | 0 pt | 3 pt |
| **SECTION HEADING1** | 12 pt **UPPERCASE Bold** | 9 pt | 3 pt |
| *Subsection Heading1* | 12 pt *Initial Caps Italic* | 6 pt | 3 pt |
| **Third-level Heading1** | 10 pt **Initial Caps Bold** | 6 pt | 0 pt |
| Figure Caption1 | 10 pt | 3 pt | ≥ 3 pt |
| Table Caption1 | 10 pt | ≥ 3 pt | 3 pt |
| Equation1 | 10 pt base font | ≥ 6 pt | ≥ 6 pt |
| Bulleted, Numbered List | 10pt left indentation 0.33 cm, hanging 0.36cm | 0 pt | 3p t |
| Referenceswhen ≤ 9 | 9 pt, justified with 0.52 cm (0.2 in) hanging indent | 0 pt | 3 pt |
| Refs2. 1-9 when ≥ 10 | 9 pt, justified with 0.16 cm (0.06 in) left indent and 0.52 cm (0.2 in) hanging indent | 0 pt | 3 pt |
| Refs2. 10 onwards | 9 pt, justified with 0.68 cm (0.26 in) hanging indent | 0 pt | 3 pt |

Checklist for electronic  
Publication

1 Headings, table captions and equations, when placed at the top of a column, do not require any preceding blank space, i.e., the space ‘before’ should be set to 0 pt.

2 When more than 9 references, different indentations apply to ensure their proper alignment. Further details are given in **ANNEX B**.

Authors are requested to go over the following checklist for electronic publication:

* Use only Times or Times New Roman (standard, bold or italic) and Symbol fonts for text, 10 pt, except for references. References are rendered in 9 pt, except for DOIs and URLs which are typeset in Liberation Mono, 8pt. Hyperlinks are permitted for DOIs ONLY.
* Figures should use Times or Times New Roman (standard, bold or italic) and Symbol fonts, when possible, with fonts embedded.
* Check that citations to references appear in sequential order and that all references are cited.
* Check that References are complete, with DOIs appended where existing, and formatted in the correct style as detailed in **ANNEX B**.
* Check that the PDF file prints correctly.
* Check that there are no page numbers.

CONCLUSION

Any conclusions should be in a separate section directly preceding the **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**, **APPENDIX**, or **REFERENCES** section.

acknowledgEmentS

The JACoW template has encompassed several renewed undertakings as advances in the publishing field have been made. This template takes its basic form from that originally provided by Christine Jean-Petit-Genaz and John Poole of CERN.

APPENDIX

Appendices should generally be avoided. If deemed necessary, however, any appendix should be in a separate section, and depending on content, will either precede or follow the **REFERENCES** section.

References

[1] JACoW, [https://www.jacow.org](https://www.jacow.org/)

[2] IEEE Editorial Style Manual, IEEE Periodicals, Piscataway, NJ, USA, Oct. 2014, pp. 34-52.

[3] M. Wrochna, “List of Title Word Abbreviations”, <https://marcinwrochna.github.io/abbrevIso/>.

[4] Science and Engineering Journal Abbreviations, Woodward Library, The University of British Columbia, BC, Canada, <https://woodward.library.ubc.ca/research-help/journal-abbreviations/>

ANNEX A:  
FORMATTING OF AUTHORs AND AFFILIATIONs

The names of authors, their organizations/affiliations may be grouped by author or, if required, by affiliation, and listed in 12 pt upper- and lower-case letters. The name of the submitting or primary author should be first, followed by the coauthors, alphabetically. If the author list spans multiple lines, please be sure to break the line in a manner that does not split the author’s initials from the author’s last name. This is easily done by placing unbreakable spaces between the initials and last name. In cases where authors have multiple affiliations, the secondary affiliation is inserted below the author/primary affiliation listing, and indicated by a superscript number, as shown in the following. Only the minimal form of the institute name and location (city, country) is required. Post codes can be omitted unless they are unique, and their use is mandated by the institute.

Footnotes on the title and author lines may be used for acknowledgements and e-mail addresses, using a non-numeric sequence of characters (\*, †, ‡, §, ¶). Footnotes are best inserted manually in a text box at the bottom of the first column with a line at the top of the text box to separate the footnotes from the rest of the paper’s text.

For manuscripts submitted by large collaborations with potentially many tens of authors and where, additionally, there may be page number limitations, a format consisting of the principal author’s name and institute, followed by “on behalf of the … collaboration”, is preferred.

Grouped by Author

The author/affiliation listing is given in12 pt font size and centered, with a ‘before’ and ‘after’ spacing of 9 pt and 12 pt, respectively:

A. Alpha, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

If there are multiple affiliations, the affiliation is indicated with a superscript as follows:

A. Alpha1,2, B. Beta3, C. Gamma4, D. Delta5  
1CERN, Geneva, Switzerland  
2Cambridge University, Cambridge, UK  
3Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Zeuthen, Germany  
4SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Menlo Park, CA, USA  
5RIKEN Nishina Center, Wako, Saitama, Japan

Grouped by Affiliation

Collaborations with many affiliations may have a preference to list the authors by affiliation. Here, the author and affiliation listing should be centered. In cases where authors have multiple affiliations, the secondary affiliation is inserted below the author/affiliation listing and is indicated with a superscript.

A. Alpha1, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland B. Beta, Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Zeuthen, Germany  
C. Gamma, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Menlo Park, CA, USA  
D. Delta, RIKEN Nishina Center, Wako, Saitama, Japan  
1also at Cambridge University, Cambridge, UK

For manuscripts submitted by large collaborations with many tens of authors, a format consisting of the principal author’s name and institute, followed by “on behalf of the … collaboration”, is preferred. If, on the other hand, all author names are to be explicitly included, the author is reminded that each of these must be entered into indico through the web portal to ensure the cross-referencing of authors to papers in the final proceedings.

A. Alpha, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland  
on behalf of the MICE collaboration

ANNEX B:  
IEEE Reference STYLE GUIDE AS APPLIED to JACoW PAPERS,  
 PERIODICALS AND OTHER WORKS

Formatting of Authors and Paper Titles

The formatting of authors and paper titles is common to both proceedings’ volumes and journals and are outlined in the following.

Author Listing Careful attention should be given to the placing of commas and the use of ‘and’ in the author list. For the case of three or more authors (as in Ref. [3]), a comma also follows the penultimate author. The preference for *et al*. takes precedence when the number of authors is greater than six. See Table 1 for a synopsis.

Table 1: Formatting Authors

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **No. Authors** | **Format** |
| 1 | A. T. Alpha, |
| 2 | A. T. Alpha and B. Beta, |
| 3 to 6 | A. T. Alpha, B. Beta, and J.-P. Gamma, |
| > 6 | A. T. Alpha *et al.*, |
| > 6 but with two primary authors | A. T. Alpha, B. Beta, *et al.*, |

Paper TitleAs is modern practice in references, the title of the paper is written in sentence case, i.e., only the initial letter of the first word in the title is capitalized. Proper nouns, however, also have a capital. Capital letters appearing in acronyms likewise remain unaltered.

Conference Proceedings

The format for published JACoW proceedings papers is detailed in the following and can also be readily deduced from Refs. [1-5]. Use of the said style for references ensures a proper import into digital libraries and information sources such as INSPIRE, Scopus, and Google Scholar. Authors are also reminded to make a distinction between papers published in JACoW proceedings (which have page numbers and, in the case of recent publications, DOIs) and those papers that may have been presented at past JACoW conferences but were not published [4]. References to contributions presented at the same conference should be written as shown in Ref. [6].

Conference TitleThe title of the proceedings is written in title case in italics using standard abbreviations, such as *Int.* and *Conf.* The preposition, “in”, in normal font, precedes the proceedings title. The abbreviated form of the conference is sufficient, e.g., in *Proc.* *IPAC’24.* If the complete name of the conference is preferred to avoid possible ambiguities, then ISO 4 abbreviations may be applied, e.g., in *Proc.13th Int. Comput. Accel. Phys. Conf. (ICAP’18)*

**C**onference **Location and Month, Year**The location, i.e., city, state (if applicable), and country of the conference venue, the month (three-letter abbreviation) and the year the conference took place, is then listed.

Page Numbers and DOI Finally, details pertaining to the paper itself, such as mandatory page numbers, and the digital object identifier (DOI), if existing, are listed in the given order. A monospaced font for the DOI is used to help distinguish it from normal text. The Word template uses the Liberation Mono TrueType font (size 8 pt). The conference paper ID may be included in the absence of a DOI to facilitate a search through internet search engines. DOIs have been assigned to all JACoW publications appearing in recent proceedings and are periodically being assigned to articles from conferences further past. The use of DOIs is strongly emphasized. A hyperlink to the DOI (coloured Blue, Accent 1, 25% Darker) is encouraged. If using Acrobat Maker to generate the PDF of the document, then the “Add Links” option must be checked to preserve the link: Acrobat  Preferences Settings  Add Links.

Use of the said style for references ensures a proper import into digital libraries and information sources such as INSPIRE, Scopus, and Google Scholar. Authors are also reminded to make a distinction between papers published in JACoW proceedings (which have page numbers and, in recent publications, DOIs) and those papers that may have been presented at past JACoW conferences but were not published [6]. References to contributions presented at the same conference should be written as shown in Ref. [7]; the wording “this conference” may be appended.

Referencing Periodicals

When referencing periodicals, special attention should be taken to include all the necessary details, i.e., author names, paper title, journal, volume, page/article number, year, before finally being appended with the DOI, if existing (which is usually the case). These should be formatted according to the style shown in Refs. [8-12]. Abbreviation for journals follow the ISO 4 standard. References [13, 14] provide a good source for abbreviations. A set of selected journal abbreviations are listed in **ANNEX C**.

Referencing Other Sources

The IEEE style is also shown for papers that have been accepted or submitted for publication in periodicals [15, 16], arXiv preprints [17], online sources [18-20], books [21, 22], internal and technical reports [23-26], theses [27], manuals or handbooks [28], patents [29] and unpublished material [30, 31].

Alignment of References

Entries to the References section follow a hanging indent structure. In this way, reference numbers in the first line of each reference entry are right aligned, while subsequent lines within a given reference are indented by a specified amount. The indentation values for Word are summarized in Table 1 of this Annex and depend on whether the number of references exceeds single digit values.

Table 1: Formatting of References

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Font | Left Indent | Hanging Indent | Space Before | Space After |
| No. References ≤ 9 | | | | |
| 9 pt, justified | 0.00 cm 0.00 in | 0.52 cm 0.20 in | 0 pt | 3 pt |
| No. References ≥ 10 | | | | |
| Refs. 1 to 9 | | | | |
| 9 pt, justified | 0.16 cm 0.06 in | 0.52 cm 0.20 in | 0 pt | 3 pt |
| Refs. 10 onwards | | | | |
| 9 pt, justified | 0.00 cm 0.00 in | 0.68 cm 0.26 in | 0 pt | 3 pt |

Paper Published in a Conference Proceedings

References are written in Times New Roman font with 9 pt size. DOIs and URLs are in Liberation Mono font with 8 pt size. The DOI should be confined to within a single line, rather than be split in arbitrary positions across multiple lines. A hyperlink to the DOI (coloured Blue, Accent 1, 25% Darker) is encouraged. If using Acrobat Maker to generate the PDF of the document, then the “Add Links” option must be checked to preserve the link: Acrobat  Preferences Settings  Add Links.

The line spacing is exactly 10.4 pt as opposed to the single line spacing used in the body of the text. The title of the paper is written in sentence case.

[1] A. Alpha, “Novel techniques for a future TeV electron accelerator”, inProc. IPAC’23, Venice, Italy, May 2023, pp. 57-59. [doi:10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2023-PAPERID](https://doi.org/10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2023)

[2] A. Alpha and B. T. Beta, “An overview of modern control systems”, in *Proc. ICALEPCS’23*, Cape Town, South Africa, Oct. 2023, pp. 57-59.   
[doi:10.18429/JACoW-ICALEPCS2023-PAPERID](https://doi.org/10.18429/JACoW-ICALEPCS2023)

[3] A. Alpha, B. T. Beta, and J.-P. Gamma, “Compact light sources”, in *Proc. FLS’23*, Lucerne, Switzerland, Aug.-Sep 2023, pp. 57-59.   
[doi:10.18429/JACoW-FLS2023-PAPERID](https://doi.org/10.18429/JACoW-FLS2023)

[4] A. Alpha *et al.*, “Novel techniques for future TeV electron accelerators”, in *Proc. LINAC’24*, Chicago, IL, USA, Aug 2024, pp. 57-59.   
[doi:10.18429/JACoW-LINAC2024-PAPERID](https://doi.org/10.18429/JACoW-LINAC2024)

[5] A. Alpha, B. T. Beta, et al., “Status of Cyclotrons around the world”, in *Proc. Cyclotrons’22*, Beijing, China Dec. 2022, pp. 57-59.   
[doi:10.18429/JACoW-CYCLOTRONS2022-PAPERID](https://doi.org/10.18429/JACoW-CYCLOTRONS2022)

Unpublished Paper from a Previous Conference

The conference name is given in normal font. The paper ID may be given if material supplementing the proceedings exists on the JACoW website, e.g., PDF of talk.

[6] A. Alpha, “An interesting talk but paper not submitted”, presented at IPAC’14, Dresden, Germany, Jun. 2014, paper MOP057, unpublished.

Paper Presented at the Current Conference

The conference name is given in normal font.

[7] A. Alpha and B. T. Beta, “Title of talk presented at this conference”, presented at IPAC’25, Taipei, Taiwan, Jun. 2025, paper MOAB01, this conference.

Published in a Periodical

Where journals are paginated by volume, the issue number (if existing) is not mandatory. The month of the publication is optional.

[8] A. Alpha et al., “Title of paper published in journal”, Phys. Rev. Lett., vol. 114, no. 5, p. 050511, Feb. 2014. [doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.114.050511](file:///C:\Users\chrin\Documents\JACoW_Conf_Editorial\Template\Word2025\https;\doi.org\10.1103\PhysRevLett.114.050511)

[9] A. Alpha, “New techniques in laser wakefield accelerators”, Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams, vol. 22, p. 014601, Jan. 2019.   
[doi:10.1103/PhysRevAccelBeams.22.014601](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevAccelBeams.22.014601)

[10] A. Alpha, B. Beta, C. Gamma, D. Delta, E. Epsilon, and Z. Zeta, “Exotic beams”, *Phys. Rev. Spec. Top. Accel. Beams*, vol. 1, p. 013501, May. 1998.   
[doi:10.1103/PhysRevSTAB.1.013501](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevSTAB.1.013501)

[11] A. Alpha et al., “Low dose irradiation impact on modern silicon detectors”, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A, vol. 773, pp. 1-7, 2015.   
[doi:10.1016/j.nima.2014.11.022](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2014.11.022)

[12] A. Alpha, B. Beta, and C. Gamma, “Temporal correlations of x-ray free electron lasers”, Optics Express, vol. 33, no. 8, pp. 17884-17885, 2012. [doi:10.1364/OE.564805](https://doi.org/10.1364/OE.564805)

Journal Abbreviations

The following provide a good source of journal abbreviations:

[13] M. Wrochna, “List of Title Word Abbreviations”, <https://marcinwrochna.github.io/abbrevIso/>.

[14] Science and Engineering Journal Abbreviations, Woodward Library, The University of British Columbia, BC, Canada, <https://woodward.library.ubc.ca/research-help/journal-abbreviations/>.

Accepted for Publication

[15] J. B. Good, “Title of paper accepted for publication”, Phys. Rev. Lett., to be published.

Submitted for Publication

The name of the periodical does not appear.

[16] G. D. Read, “Title of paper”, submitted for publication.

arXiv Preprint

[17] A. Alpha, “Title of preprint”, arXiv:2501.10602, Jan. 2025. [doi:10.48550/arXiv.2501.10602](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2501.10602)

Online Source

[18] JACoW, https://www.jacow.org

[18] JACoW, https://www.jacow.org/.

[19] EPICS, https://www.epics-controls.org

[20] TANGO, https://www.tango-controls.org

Citations to Books

A reference to a chapter in a book:

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ANNEX C:  
JOURNAL ABBREVIATIONS

*ACM Trans. Comput. Syst.* ACM Transactions on Computer Systems

*ACM Trans. Model. Comput. Syst.* ACM Transactions on Modelling and Computer Systems

*ACM Trans. Software Eng. Methodol.* ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology

*Adv. Cryog. Eng.* Advances in Cryogenic Engineering

*Adv. Energy Mater.* Advanced Energy Materials

*Adv. Mech. Eng.* Advances in Mechanical Engineering

*Adv. Synchrotron Radiat. .* Advances in Synchrotron Radiation

*Ann. Math. Stat.* Annals of Mathematical Statistics

*Ann. Math.*  Annals of Mathematics

*Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci.*  Annual Review of Nuclear and Particle Science

*App. Phys. A* Applied Physics A

*App. Phys. B* Applied Physics B

*App. Phys. B: Lasers Opt.* Applied Physics B: Lasers and Optics

*App. Phys. Express* Applied Physics Express

*App. Phys. Lett.* Applied Physics Letters

*App. Phys. Res.* Applied Physics Research

*App. Phys. Rev.* Applied Physics Reviews

*App. Supercond.* Applied Superconductivity

*Artif. Intell.*  Artificial Intelligence

*Artif. Intell. Rev.*  Artificial Intelligence Review

*At. Data Nucl. Data Tables* Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables

*Aust. J. Phys.* Australian Journal of Physics

*Can. J. Phys.* Canadian Journal of Physics

*Chin. J. Electr. Eng.* Chinese Journal of Electrical Engineering

*Chin. J. Mech. Eng.* Chinese Journal of Mechanical Engineering

*Chin. J. Phys.* Chinese Journal of Physics

*Commun. Phys.*  Communications Physics

*Comp. Sci. Rev..*  Computer Science Review

*Eur. J. Phys.* European Journal of Physics

*Eur. J. Radiol.* European Journal of Radiology

*Eur. Phys. J. Appl. Phys.* European Physical Journal Applied Physics

*Eur. Phys. J. D* European Physical Journal D: Atomic, Molecular, Optical and Plasma Physics

*Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top.* European Physical Journal Special Topics

*Front. Big Data* Frontiers in Big Data

*Front. Imaging* Frontiers in Imaging

*Front. Mech. Eng.* Frontiers in Mechanical Engineering

*Front. Phys.*  Frontiers in Physics

*Front. Photonics*  Frontiers in Photonics

*Front. Signal Process.* Frontiers in Signal Processing

*High Power Laser Part. Beams*  High Power Laser and Particle Beams

*High Power Laser Sci. Eng.* High Power Laser Science and Engineering

*IEEE Software* IEEE Software

*IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond.* IEEE Transactions on Applied Superconductivity

*IEEE Trans. Big Data* IEEE Transactions on Big Data

*IEEE Trans. Commun.* IEEE Transactions on Communications

*IEEE Trans. Comp. Imaging* IEEE Transactions on Computer Imaging

*IEEE Trans. Control Syst. Technol.* IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology

*IEEE Trans. Image Process.*  IEEE Transactions on Image Processing

*IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.*  IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement

*IEEE Trans. Magnetics*  IEEE Transactions on Magnetics

*IEEE Trans. Neural Networks*  IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks

*IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.*  IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science

*IEEE Trans. Power Electron.* IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics

*IEEE Trans. Power Syst.* IEEE Transactions on Power Systems

*IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci.* IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science

*IEEE Trans. Quantum Eng.*  IEEE Transactions on Quantum Engineering

*IEEE Trans. Signal Process.*  IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing

*IEEE Trans. Software Eng.*  IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering

*Imaging Sci. J.* Imaging Science Journal

*Instruments*  Instruments

*Instrum. Exp. Tech.*  Instruments and Experimental Techniques

*Int. J. Mod. Phys. A* International Journal of Modern Physics A: Particles and Fields, Gravitation, Cosmology, Nuclear  
Physics

*Int. J. Mod. Phys. B* International Journal of Modern Physics B: Condensed Matter Physics, Statistical Physics,   
Applied Physics

*Int. J. Mod. Phys. C* International Journal of Modern Physics C: Computational Physics and Physics Computation

*Int. J. Mod. Phys. D* International Journal of Modern Physics D: Gravitation, Astrophysics, Cosmology

*Int. J. Mod. Phys. E* International Journal of Modern Physics E: Nuclear Physics

*Int. J. Mod. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* International Journal of Modern Physics: Conference Series

*J. Comput. Phys.*  Journal of Computational Physics

*J. Control Sci. Eng.* Journal of Control Science and Engineering

*J. Instrum.* Journal of Instrumentation

*J. Korean Phys. Soc.* Journal of the Korean Physical Society

*J. Laser Appl.*  Journal of Laser Applications

*J. Nucl. Sci. Technol.* Journal of Nuclear Science and Technology

*J. Phys. A: Gen. Phys.* Journal of Physics A: General Physics

*J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.* Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and General

*J. Phys. A: Math. Theor.* Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical

*J. Phys. A: Math. Nucl. Gen.* Journal of Physics A: Mathematical, Nuclear and General

*J. Phys. B: At. Mol. Phys.* Journal of Physics B: Atomic and Molecular Physics

*J. Phys. B: At. Mol. Opt. Phys.* Journal of Physics B: Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics

*J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys.* Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics

*J. Phys. G: Nucl. Phys.* Journal of Physics G: Nuclear Physics

*J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference

*J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* Journal of Physics: Conference Series

*J. Phys.: Photonics* Journal of Physics: Photonics

*J. Radiat. Res.* Journal of Radiation Research

*J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem.* Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry

*J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem. Art.* Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry Articles

*J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem. Lett.* Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry Letters

*J. Superconductivity* Journal of Superconductivity

*J. Synchrotron Radiat.* Journal of Synchrotron Radiation

*Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.* Japanese Journal of Applied Physics

*Jpn. J. Radiol.* Japanese Journal of Radiology

*Korean J. Mater. Res* Korean Journal of Material research

*Korean J. Met. Mater* Korean Journal of Metals and Materials

*Laser Phys.* Laser Physics

*Laser Phys. Lett.* Laser Physics Letters

*Nature*  Nature

*Nat. Astron.* Nature Astronomy

*Nat. Commun.* Nature Communictaions

*Nat. Photonics* Nature Photonics

*Nat. Phys.*  Nature Physics

*Nucl. Instrum.*  Nuclear Instruments

*Nucl. Instrum. Methods*  Nuclear Instruments and Methods

*Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res.*  Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research

*Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A* Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators,   
Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment

*Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. B* Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms

*Nucl. Sci. Eng.* Nuclear Science and Engineering

*Nucl. Sci. Tech.* Nuclear Science and Techniques

*Optica* Optica

*Opt. Communic.* Optics Communications

*Opt. Express* Optics Express

*Opt. Laser Technol.* Optics and Laser Technology

*Opt. Lasers Eng.* Optics and Lasers in Engineering

*Opt. Mater.*  Optical Materials

*Opt. Mater. Express* Optical Materials Express

*Opt. Photonics Lett.* Optics and Photonics Letters

*Opt. Photonics News* Optics and Photonics News

*Photonics* Photonics

*Phys. Lett. A* Physics Letters A

*Phys. Lett. B* Physics Letters B

*Phys. Plasma* Physics of Plasmas

*Phys. Rep.* Physics Reports

*Phys. Scr.* Physica Scripta

*Phys. Scr. T.* Physica Scripta T

*Phys. Rev. A* Physical Review A

*Phys. Rev. E* Physical Review E

*Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams* Physical Review Accelerators and Beams

*Phys. Rev. Spec. Top. Accel. Beams* Physical Review Special Topics - Accelerators and Beam

*Phys. Rev. Lett.* Physical Review Letters

*Physica C*  Physica C: Superconductivity and its APplications

*Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics

*Phys. Today* Physics Today

*Rev. Accel. Sci. Technol.* Review of Accelerator Science and Technology

*Rev. Mod. Phys.* Reviews of Modern Physics

*Rev. Mod. Plasma Phys.* Reviews Of Modern Plasma Physics

*Rev. Sci. Instrum.* Reviews of Scientific Instruments

*Science* Science

*Supercond.* *Sci. Technol.*  Superconductor Science and Technology

*Synchrotron Radiat. News* Synchrotron Radiation News