# ESTIMATION OF LENGTH FOR ELECTRONICS LETTERS VERSION 7.0

## INTRODUCTION

- Letters must not be longer than **81 column cm** which equates to **five pages of text (double-spaced, Arial, 11pt) with eight references and three figures**.
- Any submission estimated to be longer than this will be checked for length using the rules given below.
- Overlong papers will be returned to authors for shortening; a detailed breakdown of the length measurement will be included.
- Returning manuscripts causes significant inconvenience both to the staff of *Electronics Letters* and to the authors of the paper, not least in delaying the paper from being sent to referees. It is therefore very important for an author to check the length of his/her paper carefully before submission.
- Other factors that could affect the length of a paper are listed in the Appendix.

**Definition of column centimetre**: If you place a ruler vertically alongside one column of text in any published article and measure down 1 cm, then the area enclosed in that column is referred to as a column centimetre (or column cm). If you do this in *Electronics Letters* , you will see that **1 column cm encloses about three lines of text (~194 characters, including spaces between words).** Owing to the layout in print of *Electronics Letters* papers, the maximum length of a paper (81 column cm) will be three columns of text (27 column cm per column).

## GUIDE TO ESTIMATION OF LENGTH

As set by our typesetters, the maximum length in print of a Letter is 81 column cm, or three columns of about 27 cm height. When judging the length of a submission, please allow the following number of column cm for each part of the paper:

**Title** 0.5 column cm per 40 characters (to the nearest 40 i.e. 1–40 characters¼0.5 column cm, 41–80 characters¼1.0 column cm, 81–120 characters¼1.5 column cm etc.)

**Affiliations** 1 column cm per separate author affiliation

**Abstract** 1 column cm per 194 characters

**Text** 1 column cm per 194 characters

For both abstract and text, it is easiest to estimate the number of characters, including spaces, per line and the number of lines per page.

Algorithms are always set as text so fragments of lines should be counted as whole lines, as should any lines that are to be left blank – see point 1 of the Appendix.

**References** 1 column cm each

**Tables** 0.4 column cm per line

**Figures** All figures are resized to fit within a width of 8.6 cm.
To calculate the number of column cm for a figure, divide the height by the width and multiply by 8.6. Please ensure that figures will be legible when reduced (see point 2 of the Appendix).

**Captions** 1 column cm per main figure or table caption (provided it is brief), 0.33 column cm per sub-caption.

**Equations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Single line equations: | 0.6–0.8 column cm per line |
| Integrals: | 1.0 column cm per line |
| Quotients: | 0.7–1.2 column cm per line |
| Sums and products: | 1.2 column cm per line |
| Matrices: | 0.4 column cm per line |

Excessively long equations will be split into several lines, generally where it is mathematically convenient (see point 3 of the Appendix).

## APPENDIX

The following list includes examples of items to consider when calculating the length of a submission to Electronics Letters .

1. Each single line of text printed in the journal will occupy _0.33 column cm. Therefore any text in a submitted manuscript which is less than 194_3 characters long (including spaces) and which is intended to be set by itself on one line (for example one line of a software algorithm or a short definition of a symbol) will occupy the same amount of space as 194_3 characters, as will any lines which are to be left blank.
2. Authors should consider whether detail will be lost when a figure is reduced. Figures estimated to be too big or complex to be set as one figure will be split and an estimate made in this new format. For example if the figure has parts a–d, and if each part is large and detailed enough to be set as one separate figure, then the length will be calculated as if four separate figures had been submitted (and would therefore include three extra figure captions and any subcaptions).

3. The values given above are for simple versions of each type of equation. If equations are long and complex then authors should estimate how many lines would be taken up in the journal if the paper were to be published. For example, a simple but very long single line equation would be set over two lines in the journal.