

Guidelines for authors and sample manuscript

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Received: X January 2017; Revised: X February 2017; Accepted: X March 2017

Abstract

The length of the abstract should be 200-300 words. In the beginning of the abstract, the subject of the paper should be stated clearly, together with its scope and objectives. Then, the methods, equipment, results and conclusions in the paper should be stated concisely in a sufficiently logical manner. The discussion on the results may also be stated to emphasize their importance appropriately.

Keywords : Term, Term2, Term3, Term4,...(Show five to ten key words)

1. Introduction

In preparing the manuscript with Microsoft (MS) Word, please read and observe this sample manuscript carefully. For LaTeX users, template files are provided separately.

The recommended structure of a manuscript is as follows: Introduction (purpose of the research, significance of the research supported by a literature survey, outline of contents, and so on), Nomenclature (symbols and subscripts, and so on), Main body of the text (theoretical analysis, method and results of experiment, interpretation of results and discussion, and so on), Conclusion (conclusions obtained through the research), Acknowledgment, Appendixes, References.

Apart from the above example, a different structure of manuscript may be accepted if it is the most suitable and effective style for the contents of the manuscript.

2. Title, authors' name and affiliations

The title should be concise but sufficiently descriptive to identify the contents of the paper. A lively and informative one may be preferred. A subtitle may be used as needed, although expressions such as "the first report" and "the second report" are not acceptable. Nonstandard abbreviations and acronyms should be avoided in the title. Only the first word of title should be capitalized. The names of authors should be placed immediately below the title. The given names and family names should be spelled out with each character of family names capitalized. In the address (all authors addresses should be listed except when multiple authors have the same address), give the prefecture, ward, city and postal code. Give "the country name" at the end of the address, and provide the e-mail address of the contact person.

(Example)

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3. Headings

The main body of the text should be suitably divided into sections (and if necessarily subsections, subsubsections and paragraphs), each with a heading. For instance,

4. Compensation of flow disturbance using estimated signal

4.1. Estimation of flow disturbance

4.1.1. Axisymmetric disturbance

Example This is an example of paragraph.

5. Abstract

Title and abstract are the keys to your work. The length of the abstract should be 200-300 words. The abstract should appear immediately following the title, authors' names and affiliations. In the abstract, the authors should clearly state the contents of the manuscript so that readers can understand the contents of the paper without reading the main body.

Our journals place importance on the sufficiently informative abstract. Authors should carefully prepare the abstract, referring to the following instruction: In the beginning of the abstract, the subject of the paper should be stated clearly, together with its scope and objectives. Then, the methods, equipment, results and conclusions in the paper should be stated concisely in a sufficiently logical manner. The discussion on the results may also be stated to emphasize their importance appropriately. A summary leading to conclusions is not required. Figures, tables and references in the text should not be cited. If the citation of an equation is unavoidable, the full equation should be given rather than citing only the equation number. Do not insert line feeds in the abstract, i.e., the abstract should be written as only one paragraph.

6. Keywords

Five to ten keywords should be given below the abstract. The keywords should be chosen so that they would best describe the contents of the paper. They are also useful in the classification and search of papers. The use of hyphens, prepositions and articles should be avoided. Capitalize the initial letter of each word.

7. Figures, tables, photographs and online supplements

Figures, photographs and tables can be used to describe clearly and accurately the contents of the paper. In general, figures are useful for presenting general tendencies, and tables are suitable for presenting specific numeric values and data. The use of figures, tables and others should be limited to important and representative ones that make the authors' statement persuasive. Since our journals are on-line journals, figures, photographs and tables can be presented in color.

Figures and tables should be presented with sufficiently informative captions. Too short captions are not accepted except when they are enough. Every caption should be complete and intelligible by itself without references to the text. See an example shown below. When figures from other papers are reprinted, the permission of the original authors is required.

Table 1 Examples of writing numbers.

Recommended	Not recommended
0.357	.357
3.141 6	3.141, 6
3.141 6 \times 2.5	3.141 6 \cdot 2.5

Table 2 Examples of writing a square root and a fraction.

Recommended	Not recommended
$\sqrt{(x-y)}$	$\sqrt{x-y}$
$(a+b)/(c+d)$	$a+b/c+d$

8. Citation of equations, references, tables, figures and others in the text

At the beginning of a sentence, "Equation" and "Figure" should not be abbreviated. Within a sentence, an equation is cited with the number and "Eq." for example, "Eq. (1)," and at the beginning of a sentence, it should be written out as

Table 3 Physical properties of air at atmospheric pressure.

T [°C]	ρ [kg/m ³]	c_p [J/(kg·K)]	η [Pa·s]	ν [m ² /s]	k [W/(m·K)]	a [m ² /s]	Pr
		$\times 10^3$	$\times 10^{-5}$	$\times 10^{-5}$	$\times 10^{-2}$	$\times 10^{-5}$	
0	x.xxxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx
10	x.xxxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx
20	x.xxxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx
27	1.1763	1.007	1.862	1.583	2.614	2.207	0.717
30	x.xxxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx
40	x.xxxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx
50	x.xxxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx
60	x.xxxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx
70	x.xxxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx
80	x.xxxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx
90	x.xxxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx
100	x.xxxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx	x.xxx

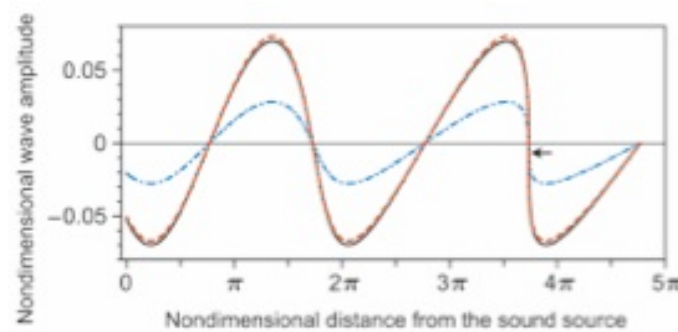


Fig. 1 Fig.1 The nonlinear propagation of plane acoustic wave radiated by the sound source. Using the exact solution of the system of Euler equations, the nondimensional profiles of fluid velocity, acoustic pressure and temperature variation at the time of shock formation are plotted with the solid (black), dashed (red) and dash-dotted (blue) curves, respectively. As the wave propagates, the nonlinear effect accumulates to distort the profile, and ultimately leads to the formation of shock wave. The shock formation point is denoted by a small arrow in the figure.

“Equation (1).” Within a sentence, a figure should be cited with “Fig.,” for example, “Fig. 1,” and at the beginning of a sentence, it should be written out as “Figure 1.”

$$d \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i \left[\left(\frac{dx_i}{dt_i} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy_i}{dt_i} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz_i}{dt_i} \right)^2 \right] \right\} = \sum_{i=1}^N (X_i dx_i + Y_i dy_i + Z_i dz_i) \quad (1)$$

$$\overline{C}(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N C_i(t) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{p_v - p_{sat}}{p_{sat}} = - \left(2.13204 + 2 \sqrt{\pi} \frac{1 - \zeta}{\zeta} \right) \frac{(u_v - u_{int}) \cdot n}{\sqrt{2RT_{int}}} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{T_v - T_{int}}{T_{int}} = -0.44675 \frac{(u_v - u_{int}) \cdot n}{\sqrt{2RT_{int}}} \quad (4)$$

Italic type must be used for physical and mathematical symbols. Upright Roman type may be used for differentiation operator d as shown in Eq. (1).

9. Acknowledgments and Conflicts of Interest

Acknowledgments to the collaborators, advisors, funding sources, organizations, and so forth, who aided in writing the paper, should be noted in this section. All author(s) or co-author(s) who may have a conflict of interest regarding the content of the manuscript should explicitly declare such information in the interest of accountability and transparency.

10. References

Citations in the text are indicated by author's last name and year with the list of references arranged in alphabetic order: for example, (Ahrendt and Taplin, 1951) or the book by Ahrendt and Taplin (1951). Unpublished works (including papers not yet submitted or not yet published) should be avoided. The complete name of the journal referred to should be given. Cite references published as recently as possible. It is recommended for contributors to cite articles published in journals of the JSME, if possible. If a reference is not written in English, authors are required to translate the title into English and indicate the original language as "(in Japanese)," for example. See an example below.

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