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Preparation of Papers for Elektronika ir Elektrotechnika

**First A. Author1,2, Second B. Author1, Third C. Author2,\*** **←Abbreviations aren’t allowed**

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TABLE I. The Recommended Fonts.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Font | Size | Style |
| Title of paper | Times New Roman | 24 pt | Normal |
| Authors' names | Times New Roman | 11 pt | Bold |
| Authors' address | Times New Roman | 11 pt | Italic |
| Abstract | Times New Roman | 9 pt | Bold |
| Title of sections | Times New Roman | 10 pt | Normal |
| Text, Formulae | Times New Roman | 10 pt | Normal |
| Algorithms | Courier New | 10 pt | Normal |
| References | Times New Roman | 8 pt | Normal |

# Tables, Figures

Illustrations should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, while tables in Roman numerals, following the order cited in the text; they may be organized in one or two columns. Tables must be accompanied by a caption placed at the top ("Table Title" style). Figures (abbreviated Fig. X in the caption and Fig. X in the text) must be accompanied by a caption placed underneath ("Figure Caption" style). References made to tables in text will not be abbreviated e.g. “in Table I”. If your figure has two parts or more, include the labels “(a)” and “(b)”, etc. as separate text after each part. Do not use automatic citation function for citing tables, and figures.

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. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.” Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 to 11-point type.

Make sure the axis labels and other items are part of the artwork. Do not use text boxes for labeling the pictures or figure captions.



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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The compressed graphic files (\*.zip, \*.rar) have to be uploaded on the web-site.

# Equations

The equations should be prepared using “Microsoft Equation 3.0” or “MathType” editor, and appear in a text as a separate object. (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation 3.0 or MathType Equation). “Float over text” should not be selected. The equations may also be prepared using built-in “Microsoft Equation” editor.

Each formula should occupy one line. The equation should be in the centre of the column. Equations should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals and cited (1) in the text. Do not place several equations under one number. Do not use automatic citation function for citing equations. Consecutive numbers should be marked in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the “Equation” markup style. Press the tab key before and after equation, and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

 (1)

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (*T* might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla). Refer to “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”.

TABLE II. Requirements for the Equations.

| Elements of the formulas | Font size | Font style | Type |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Text | 10 pt | Normal | Times New Roman |
| Functions | 10 pt | Normal | Times New Roman |
| Variables | 10 pt | Normal | Symbol, Italic |
| L.C.Greek | 8 pt | Normal | Symbol, Italic |
| U.C.Greek | 10 pt | Normal | Symbol, Italic |
| Symbols | 12 pt | - | Symbol |
| Subsymbols | 10 pt | - | Symbol |
| Vectors and matrices | 10 pt | Bold | Times New Roman |
| Subscript/Superscript | 8 pt | Normal |  |
| Sub- Subscript/Superscript | 7 pt | Normal |  |

# Helpful Hints

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable. Avoid abbreviations and acronyms in the abstract unless they are commonly understood and used multiple times in the abstract. If an abbreviation or acronym is used in the abstract, it must be spelled out (defined) in the abstract, and then spelled out again the first time it is used in the main text of the paper. Abbreviations such as AC, and DC do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write “C.N.R.S.,” not “C. N. R. S.”.

## Other Recommendations

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 × 0.2 cm”, not “0.1 × 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 “7~9”.

Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to carefully proofread your paper. Try to avoid repetitions; Keep the text short and simple; Take care to use the proper tenses when describing your work and findings; Avoid shifting tenses within a unit of text: paragraph, sub-section or section; Introduce abbreviations and acronyms systematically the first time they are used in a document.

## Some Common Mistakes

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum µ0 is zero, not a lowercase letter “o”. Use the word “micrometer” instead of “micron”. A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word “alternatively” is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates). Use the word “whereas” instead of “while” (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”. Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” (usually a verb) and “effect” (usually a noun), “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” (e.g., “principal investigator”) and “principle” (e.g., “principle of measurement”). Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”

Prefixes such as “non”, “sub”, “micro”, “multi”, and “ultra” are not independent words; they should be joined to the words they modify, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “*et al.*” (it is also italicized). The abbreviation “i.e.,” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.,” means “for example” (these abbreviations are not italicized).

# References Section

Number the citations consecutively, in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references [2], [3] are each numbered with separate brackets [1]–[3]. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers [2]. You should avoid citing theses, dissertations or books. In sentences, refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]. Do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] shows ....” Please do not use automatic endnotes in Word, rather, type the reference list at the end of the paper using the “References” style. Do not use automatic citation function for citing references.

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Appendixes, if present, must be marked A, B, C and placed before the Acknowledgment section. Tables (if placed in the Appendixes) should be represented as follows: A-I, A-II, etc.

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