

# Preparation of Papers for Elektronika ir Elektrotechnika

First A. Author<sup>1,2</sup>, Second B. Author<sup>1</sup>, Third C. Author<sup>2,\*</sup> ←Abbreviations aren't allowed

<sup>1</sup>Department of Electronics Engineering, Kaunas University of Technology,  
Studentu St. 50–438, LT-51368 Kaunas, Lithuania

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Automation and Control Technologies, Kaunas University of Technology,  
Studentu St. 48, LT-51367 Kaunas, Lithuania

first.author@mailserver.com; second.author@mailserver.com;

\*corresponding.author@mailserver.com

**Abstract**—These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for ELEKTRONIKA IR ELEKTROTECHNIKA. Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. Abstract, with a maximum of 1300 characters (with spaces), should be self-explanatory and summarize the essential qualities of the paper. The abstract must clearly state the novelty of the work regarding the journal fields. Do not use other characters, like special symbols, Greek alphabet letters, subscript and superscript styles in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. Do not delete the blank line immediately above the abstract; it sets the footnote at the bottom of this column. 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, except the cases mentioned in Section XI. **HELPFUL HINTS (A. Abbreviations and Acronyms).**

**Index Terms**—About four key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by semicolons. A list of key words may be found on the web-site [http://www.ieee.org/documents/taxonomy\\_v101.pdf](http://www.ieee.org/documents/taxonomy_v101.pdf) Try to use only the key words defined there.

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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

## VIII. 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.

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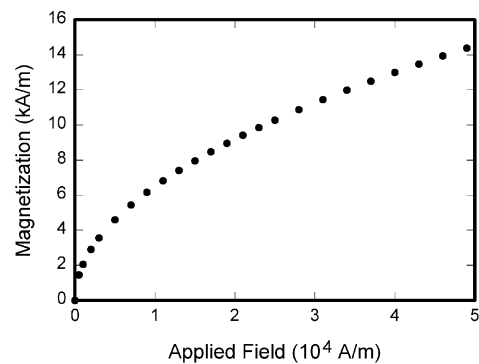


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The equations should be prepared using “Microsoft Equation 3.0” or “MathType” editor, and appear in a text as a separate object. (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation 3.0 or MathType Equation). “Float over text” should not be selected.

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

$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r, \phi) dr d\phi = [\sigma r_2 / (2\mu_0)] \times \times \int_0^\infty \exp(-\lambda |z_j - z_i|) \lambda^{-1} J_1(\lambda r_2) J_0(\lambda r_i) d\lambda. \quad (1)$$

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	

## XI. HELPFUL HINTS

### A. 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.”.

### B. 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 “cm<sup>3</sup>”, not “cc”. Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm × 0.2 cm”, not “0.1 × 0.2 cm<sup>2</sup>”. The abbreviation for “seconds” is “s”, not “sec”. Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use “Wb/m<sup>2</sup>” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m<sup>2</sup>”. When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7–9”, not “7~9”.

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The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum  $\mu_0$  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).

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## APPENDIX A

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