

Guide for Authors

MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

General Instruction

- Authors should prepare their manuscripts and “Cover Page” using the Authors’ Template available on the journal website (<http://www.sptj.jp/>).
- Main text should be prepared as a MS Word® file.
- Figures should be prepared as TIF or JPG files with highest resolution possible.
- Tables should be prepared as a MS office application files (Excel®, Word®, PowerPoint®).
- Please also create a PDF file compiled from prepared files (Main text, Figures, Tables).
- Concise and informative.
- Technical terms should conform to ‘Terminology Dictionary of Powder Technology’.
- Papers that have been accepted for publication are subject to the following page limits: Regular articles: 5 printed pages; Notes: 3 printed pages.
- Headings and subheadings for different sections of the paper (e.g. Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion) should be clearly indicated.
- Units of measurement, abbreviations and symbols should follow the International System of Units (SI).
- Equations should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses on the right-hand side of the page.

Article Structure

Introduction

- State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods

- Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

Results

- Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

- This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions

- The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices

- Appendices should be the last of the manuscript.
- Please avoid unnecessary use of appendices.
- If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq.

(A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

Cover page information

Title

- Title should be concise, informative, and reflect the content of the manuscript briefly with informative words.
- Avoid abbreviations, chemical formula, subtitle, and product names where possible.
- Authors should not use "Part I," "Part II," or other similar phrases in the title.
- Authors should capitalize the initial letters of the main words.
- Do not capitalize coordinating conjunctions (e.g., and, but, or, nor, yet, so), articles (e.g., a, an, the), or prepositions, unless they appear as first word in the title.

Author names and affiliations

- Where the family name may be ambiguous (e.g., a double name), please indicate this clearly. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names.
- Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address.
- Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name.

Corresponding author

- Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. Ensure that telephone and fax numbers are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address.
- The corresponding author use the e-mail address they were given by their professional affiliation (university/institution/company).
- We are unable to formally publish any manuscripts without the corresponding author's affiliation's email address in our journal, even though they are accepted.

Abstract

- A concise and factual abstract of no more than 150 words for papers (100 words for research notes) is required and should follow the title page on a separate sheet. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions.
- References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

Keywords

- Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 5 keywords, using British spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of').
- Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible.
- One keyword is limited to three words.
- Capitalize the initial letters of the first word for each keyword.
- Chemical elements and/or compounds should be indicated with full spelling, not the chemical symbol.
- Do not use numerical characters as the first word for each keyword.

- Avoid articles (e.g., a, an, the), coordinating conjunctions (e.g., and, but, or, nor, yet, so), or prepositions.

Acknowledgements

- Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise.

Math formulae

- Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images.
- Write fraction, differential and integral formulae between two lines. However, when an equation is very short, you can write on one line with slash as: a/b.
- Use italic type for variables related to quantity, e.g., *m* (mass), *ρ* (density), *p* (pressure), *τ* (shear stress) .
- Use italic type for dimensionless parameters and constants, e.g., *Re*, *Pe*, *Fr*, *Kn*, *k* (Boltzmann constant), *R* (gas constant).
- Use roman type for units, e.g., Pa, N/(m²·s), kg/m³, rad·s⁻¹.
- Enclose unit that follows symbol within square brackets. Do not use square brackets for the symbol that follows value, e.g., *τ* [N·m⁻²], 1.013×10² kPa.
- Use roman type for chemical formulae, e.g., CO₂, C₂H₄, SiCl₄.
- Use roman type for mathematical symbols that describe constant and operator. Use italic type for variable symbols. For example, roman type: exp, lim, “d” in du/dt and italic type: *u*, *t*.
- Use roman type for subscripts and superscripts. However, italic type can be used in the case of variable symbols, e.g., *d_p*, *x_i*.
- Use both italic and boldface types for vectors, e.g., ***v***, ***σ***, ***A***.
- When an equation is too long to fit on one line, break it before mathematical symbols (×, +, −).
- You must write a equation in sentences on one line. When the slash is used to describe fraction and the dominator consists of more than two variables, enclosing them using parentheses, ().

Footnotes

- Footnotes should be used sparingly.
- Use superscripts e.g., ^{*1)}, ^{*2)} in the text to distinguish. Insert a line at the bottom of the page and write the information below the line.

Figures captions

- Put a list of figure caption at the end of the manuscript.
- Write caption number in text as Figs. 1, 2, Fig. 3. Use boldface type when it is first appeared.
- Please refer the examples.
- Manuscript for print is produced by scaling down the manuscript written by authors. Note the line thickness and font size, taking account of size of manuscript printed.
- Put one figure on each page of A4 sized- paper. Prepare them around twice as large as those printed.
- Use Times New Roman font for characters and numerals in figures.

Tables

- Put a list of table caption at the end of the manuscript.
- Write caption number in text as Tables 1, 2, Table 3. Use boldface type when it is first appeared.
- Please refer the examples.
- Put one table on each page of A4 sized- paper. Prepare them around twice as large as those printed.
- Minimize use of lines.
- Use Times New Roman font for characters and numerals in tables.

Color artwork

- Basically manuscript is printed in black-and-white free of charge. Color printing can be available for a fee.
- When figures submitted are color, it will be published online (J-STAGE) in color.
- When printed manuscript is black-and-white printing and online manuscript is in color, note that explanation in text corresponds to both black-and-white and color printings.

References

- Prepare in accordance with the examples blow.
- Write all author names.
- Write titles of references. When the title is in the absence of English description, write using roman characters.
- Collate all reference in numerical order cited. Enclose number using within square brackets.

Sample list of references

Journal Publication:

[1] T. Ogi, D. Hidayat, F. Iskandar, A. Purwant, K. Okuyama, Direct synthesis of highly crystalline transparent conducting oxide nanoparticles by low pressure spray pyrolysis, *Adv. Powder Technol.* 20 (2009) 203-209.

Book:

[2] R.B. Bird, W.E. Stewart, E.N. Lightfoot, *Transport Phenomena*, 2nd ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York (2002).

Edited Book:

[3] H. Masuda, K. Higashitani, H. Yoshida Eds., *Powder Technology Handbook*, 3rd ed., CRC Press, Boca Raton (2006).

Book Section:

[4] Y. Mori, K. Kimura, M. Tanigaki, Influence of zone broadening on particle size analysis by sedimentation field-flow fractionation, in: N.G. Stanley-Wood, R.W. Lines (Eds.) *Particle Size Analysis*, Redwood Press, Melksham (1992) pp.290-299.

Proceedings:

[5] W. Ducker, N. Nicholas, G. Franks, Surface of ZnO during hydrothermal growth, in: *Proc. 241st ACS National Meeting & Exposition American Chemical Society, Anaheim,*

CA, United States (2011) COLL-478.

Patent:

[6] H.D. Jang, K. Cho, B.-G. Kim (Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resource, S. Korea), US20100048741A1 (2010).

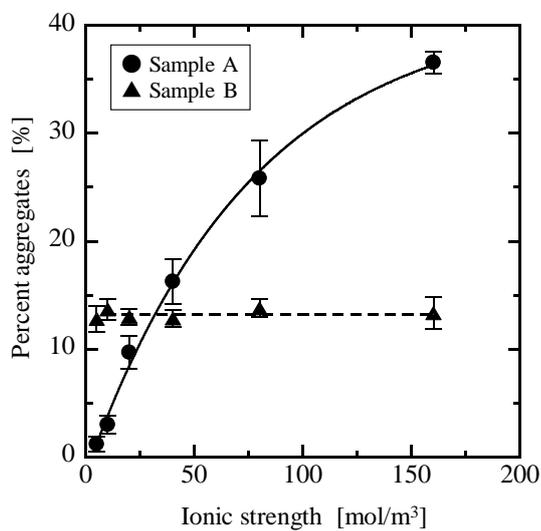


Fig. 1 Percent aggregates of Sample A and Sample B as a function of ionic strength

Table 1 Atomic compositions of samples

Sample name	C [atom%]	O [atom%]	Si [atom%]
A	43.1	38.2	18.7
B	29.4	47.1	23.5
C	18.5	54.8	26.7