

# 中国能源研究会

---

## 2024年新型配电系统技术大会 征集论文通知

2024年6月25日至26日,中国能源研究会、国家技术标准创新基地(新型电力系统)、中关村智能电力产业技术联盟将在北京联合举办2024年新型配电系统技术大会(以下简称“大会”)。大会论文的征集工作已正式启动,诚征配电领域相关学术研究成果,新技术、新方法、新应用学术论文,欢迎广大专家学者、科研工作者、工程技术人员等踊跃投稿并出席会议,与世界各地同仁交流配电技术领域前沿学术与创新技术研究成果。具体事项通知如下:

### 一、征文范围

包括但不限于:

#### (一) 能源互联网

1. 支撑碳达峰、碳中和的能源电力关键技术
2. 能源互联网的规划、运行与交易基础理论
3. 新能源并网与运行
4. 能源互联网关键应用技术
5. 区域能源互联网的形态特征与互动机制研究
6. 面向能源互联网和新一代电力系统的人工智能技术

## (二) 新型配电系统

1. 高比例可再生能源接入的配电网灵活性规划和运行
2. 配电网新型测量技术及其在感知与控制中的应用
3. 新型配电系统智能感知、智能控制技术及应用
4. 新型配电系统数据要素的可靠利用与网络安全
5. 分布式电源与微能网
6. 新型电力系统演化及技术路径
7. 新型配电系统数字化应用技术

## 二、投稿要求

(一) 论文必须是原创并首次公开发表，内容应符合征稿范围；

(二) 入选论文将以海报形式展示，由大会论文评审委员会最终决定；

### (三) 格式要求

1. 要求论文语言流畅，逻辑关系明确。语句精炼，有精简图表和公式，简化推导和证明过程，篇幅宜控制在 8000 字以内；

2. 请写明题目的英译文、作者姓名的汉语拼音以及作者单位的英译文，同时附 5~8 个中英文关键词和 300 字左右的中文摘要及约 220 个实词的英文摘要。摘要请采用第三人称写法，包括目的、方法、结果、结论四要素；

3. 稿件若为基金资助项目或部省级重大科研攻关项目，请提供项目名称、项目编号；多项基金项目应依次列出，其间以分号隔开；

4. 学生投稿应有导师的署名；
5. 论文各部分写作要求以及参考文献格式请参阅“附件二”；
6. 投稿稿件内容重复率应控制在 10%以下。

### 三、出版与检索

(一) 《电网技术》《高电压技术》《中国电力》《浙江电力》《发电技术》《电力信息与通信技术》《自动化仪表》《电气时代》《山东电力技术》作为本次大会期刊合作单位，为本次大会提供论文刊发渠道，投稿论文须按照标准格式（详见附件二）撰写。报名参会且投稿符合上述期刊出版要求的文章将由上述期刊录用刊发，其它中文稿件将以论文集（电子版）形式出版，并提交至中国知网检索，出版时间为 2024 年 07、08 月。

(二) 被录用的高质量英文稿件，将以大会英文论文集（电子版）的形式出版，并提交至 EI 会议、中国知网进行收录检索。投稿论文须按照标准格式（详见附件三）以英文撰写，且未在任何会议、期刊及杂志等公开发表过。论文应附作者详细联系信息，包括姓名、单位、电话、传真、电子邮件和通讯地址等，并按要求完成注册、参会交流和出版手续。

### 四、重要日期

第一轮论文提交截止时间：2024 年 5 月 30 日，本轮仅面向报名参会嘉宾，录用稿件将择优进行墙报展示，本轮录用通知时间：2024 年 6 月 15 日；

第二轮论文提交截止时间：2024年7月5日，本轮仅面向现场参会嘉宾，本轮录用通知时间：2024年7月30日。

## 五、投稿方式及流程

### （一）投稿方式

投稿邮箱：lwzj@eptc.org.cn

联系人：王老师（投稿咨询）

电话：18310385257

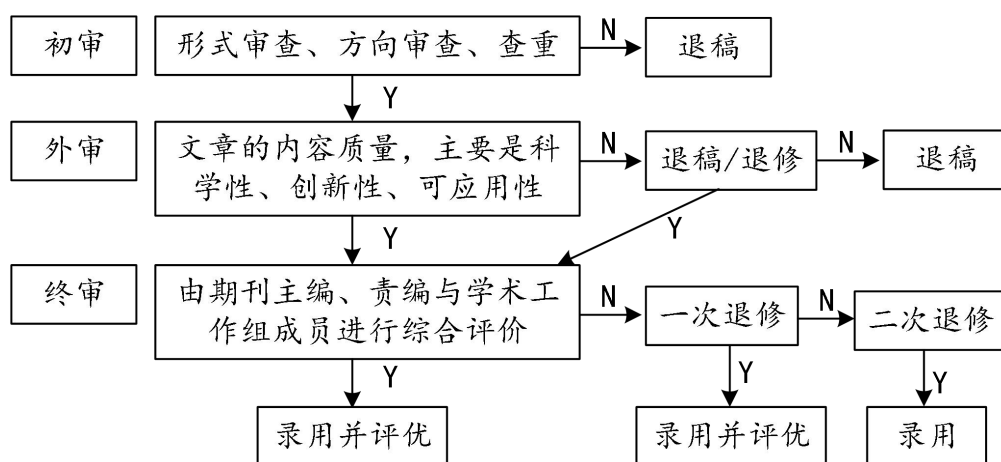
### （二）审核流程说明（详见附件一）

- 附件：1. 审核流程说明  
2. 中文论文投稿模板  
3. 英文论文投稿模板



# 附件 1

## 审核流程说明



审核流程说明图

## 附件 2

# 中文论文投稿模板

标题黑体二号，英文字体Arial，段前空0.5行，一般不超过25个字

作者姓名楷体四号，中间用全角逗号隔开，最多7位作者

1. 单位信息宋体五号，省会城市无需再写省份名称 310007；
2. 举例：国网浙江省电力有限公司，杭州 310007；
3. 举例：国网浙江省电力有限公司宁波供电公司，浙江 宁波 315100

**摘要：**中文摘要楷体10号，全角标点，单倍行距。英文Time New Roman。使用第三人称写法，主要介绍研究的目的、方法、结果和结论，不加评论，200~300字为宜。

**关键词：**关键词楷体10号；3-8个关键词；××××；××××；××××

**中图分类号：**XXXXXX **文献标识码：**X

英文题 Times New Roman 12.5 号加粗，本句首字母与专用名词首字母大写

英文姓名 Times New Roman 11 号斜体，半角逗号，姓大写，名首字母大写

1. 单位 Times New Roman 9 号，标点半角，实词首字母大写，虚词小写，单倍行距，31007, China;
2. State Grid Zhejiang Electric Power Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, 310007, China;
3. State Grid Ningbo Power Supply Company, Ningbo Zhejiang 315100, China)

**Abstract:** 英文摘要 Times New Roman 10 号，半角符号，单倍行距。

**Keywords:** 英文关键词 Times New Roman 10 号；半角符号；单倍行距；小写

0 引言一级标题，黑体小四，英文字体 Arial，段前段后空 6 磅

正文字号宋体五号，英文和数字字体 Times New Roman 五号，单倍行距，标点除括弧为半角外，其余均为全角。

正文字数 6000~8000 字。原则上不少于 5000 字。

页边距：上 3.2cm，下 2.5cm，左 2.0cm，右 2.0cm，栏间距 0.78cm，页眉 2.0cm，页脚 0。

页面设置：指定每页行数 42 行，每行字数 45(半栏 21)。

段落设置：整篇文档行距为单倍行距(“如果定义了文档网格，则与网格对齐”选项选中)。

引言为作者对本篇论文基本特征的简介，如说明研究工作缘起、背景、主旨、目的、相关领

域的前人工作和知识空白、理论基础和分析、研究设想、研究方法和实验设计、预期结果和意义等。言简意赅，不与摘要雷同，不赘述教科书知识。

1 一级标题

1.1 二级标题黑体五号，英文字体 Arial，段前段后不空

1.1.1 三级标题宋体五号，英文和数字字体 Times New Roman 五号，段前段后不空

1.1.2 图、表、参考文献、公式的编号

文中的图、表、参考文献、公式一律采用阿拉伯数字单独连续编号。如图 1，表 2 或式(3)。建议采用全篇统一按原文中出现的先后顺序编码。附录中的图、表、公式另行编号，如图 A1，表 B2(表示附录 B 中的第 2 个表)。

**基金项目：**国家自然科学基金资助项目(61933005)；国网浙江省电力有限公司科技项目(2006CB200303)。

### 1.1.3 列项和定理等

文中列项格式:

- 1)方案 1。
- 2)方案 2。

#### 定义 1

**定理 1** (文字黑体顶格, 数字 Times New Roman, 加黑。)

### 1.2 变量和单位的要求

文中所用的变量和单位一律采用国家标准, 可参见国家标准《量和单位》(GB3100-3102-93)。每个变量的大小写、上下标等要全文统一, 切勿混淆; 每个变量符号只能用一个字符(可另加上、下标)表示, 切勿用英文单词的缩写(字母组合)表示, 相同的符号只能代表同一意义。

正文中如出现如下符号:  $\Phi \Gamma \vartheta \zeta \Omega \alpha \beta \chi \delta \varepsilon \phi \gamma \eta \iota \rho \kappa \lambda \mu \nu \pi \theta \sigma \tau \omega \xi \psi \zeta \omega$ , 请标斜体。

### 1.3 公式的输入要求

使用 MathType 公式编辑器。尺寸定义: 完全 10.5 磅、上标/下标 6.5 磅、次上标/下标 4.5 磅、符号 15 磅、次符号 12 磅; 有编号的公式右对齐。公式 1 行排不下时第 2 行以下应有明显缩进。举例如下:

$$\frac{I(h)}{I_s} = \frac{1}{h\pi} \left\{ \frac{\sin[(h-1)(\alpha + \pi/2)]}{h-1} - \frac{\sin[(h+1)(\alpha + \pi/2)]}{h+1} \right\} \frac{U_m}{U_s} \quad (1)$$

式中: 若需对公式进行进一步说明, 则按本格式顶格书写; 文中出现的字母注意正斜体区分。即量的符号一律用斜体, 其中矢量和张量还应使用黑斜体, 只有 pH 例外用正体。坐标系符号也采用斜体。单位符号、阿拉伯数字一律采用正体。

### 1.4 表格的要求

1)中文表题小五黑体, 英文标题小五 Arial, 居中, 段前后空 3 磅, 行距为固定值 14 磅。

2)表中物理量: 单位用分数形式表示, 单位与物理量需换行排时, 分数线要划在上一行的行末。以百分数表示的量, 一般用“ $\phi_B\%$ ”表示。标么值用 p.u.表示。

示例:

表 1 DPMA 与 DFT 算法的性能比较<sup>(1)</sup>

Table 1 Performance comparison between DPMA and DFT algorithm

算法	$f_{sp}/\text{Hz}$	$e_{mag}/^\circ$	$e_{mag}/\%$	$e_{TVE}/\%$
DFT	2	0.099 7	2.195 9	9.971 6
	3	0.148 6	3.694 5	14.863 3
	4	0.194 3	5.553 8	19.521 4
DPMA	2	0.007 3	1.241 0	1.238 1
	3	0.017 3	2.771 7	2.775 1
	4	0.031 5	4.884 2	4.906 5

(1)表注: 黑体六号。用序号加圆括号标于被说明事项右上角; (2)……

### 1.5 图的要求

1)图的插入方式用嵌入型, 如图 2 所示。图片居中, 图中中文文字为六号宋体。图形段前段后空 3 磅。

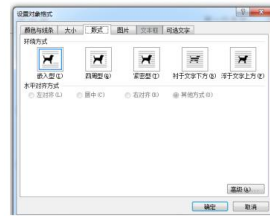


图 2 图片格式

Fig. 2 Picture format

2)图题与表题相同, 居中, 中文为小五黑, 英文标题小五 Arial, 段前后空 3 磅, 行距为固定值 14 磅。

3)横纵坐标的标目应说明坐标轴物理意义, 包括量、标准规定的符号、单位。标值应防止标注得过密集, 以至于数码前后连接, 辨识不清。如图 3 所示。

4)图应有自明性, 即只看图、图题和图例, 不阅读正文, 就可理解图意。

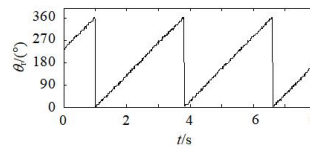


图 3 横/纵坐标有单位的简单函数图形

Fig.3 Simple function graph with units in horizontal/vertical coordinates

### 1.6 论文中符号和缩略词的要求

符号和缩略词在第一次出现时一一加以说明, 给以明确的定义。

示例:

IGCT(集成门极换向晶闸管)

PEM(聚合物电解质膜)

## 2 结语

可以在结语中提出建议、研究设想、仪器设备改进意见、尚待解决的问题等。

## 参考文献 黑体小四

参考文献为小五宋，英文字体为 Times New Roman，编号后空 2 小格。行距 14 磅，悬挂缩进 0.63cm，悬挂缩进与首行对齐。标点除括弧为半角外，其余均为全角。

参考文献类型为期刊[J]和学位论文[D]的，需提供中英文双语形式。

参考文献篇数不低于 15 篇。

根据国家标准 GB/T 7714—2005《文后参考文献著录规则》，参考文献著录格式如下：

- [1] 张三, 李四, 王五, 等. 暂态过程中晶闸管导通角特性的研究[J]. 电网技术, 2001, 11(1): 1-10.  
Zhang SAN, Li Si, Wang Wu, etc. Study on Thyristor Conduction Angle Characteristics in Transient Process [J]. Power Grid Technology, 2001, 11 (1): 1-10.
- [2] 张三. 配电网线损 [D]. 北京: 中国农业大学, 2003.  
Zhang SAN . Distribution network line loss [D]. Beijing: China Agricultural University, 2003.
- [3] 张三. 信号处理[M]. 北京: 清华大学出版社, 2002.
- [4] 张三. 电磁暂态实时仿真研究[R]. 北京: 中国电力科学研究院, 2004.
- [5] ZHANG San. Modeling of an island grid[J]. IEEE Trans on Power Systems, 2005, 5(5): 5-15.  
(外文期刊: 注意不要使用缩写的外文期刊名称, 请给出全称。作者的姓在在前全部大写, 名的首字母在后。)
- [6] ZHANG San . Particle swarm optimization[C]. Proceedings of IEEE Conference on Neural Networks, Perth, Australia, 2006.
- [7] 全国文献工作标准化技术委员会第七分委会. 中国标准书号: GB/T 0007—2007 [S]. 北京: 中国标准出版社, 2007.
- [8] 张三. 加快建设坚强的国家电网[N]. 中国电力报, 2008-08-08(1).
- [9] PACS-L: the public-access computer system forum[EB/OL].  
Houston, Tex: University of Houston Libraries,2009[2009-09-09].  
<http://info.lib.uh.edu/pacsl.html>.

[10] 张三. 配电网\*\*\*\*辅助装置: 专利号[P].2021-12-10.

## 附录 A

附录是作为论文主体的补充项目，并不是必需的。

附录格式：中文摘要为小五号宋体，行距为 14 磅。

收稿日期: 2000-00-00; 修回日期: 2000-00-00

作者简介: 小五宋, 行距 14 磅。

### (1974), 女, 工学硕士, 工程师, 主要从事高电压试验技术、绝缘子检测和外绝缘方面的研究工作, [12345678@126.com](mailto:12345678@126.com); 作者简介只需要第一作者和通讯作者(如有)。



## 英文论文投稿模板

纸张 A4, 页边距上 4cm, 下 2.7cm, 左 2.5cm 右 2.5cm, 正文单栏排版

### JPCS 模板 Layout guide for *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* using Microsoft Word

Shen He<sup>1</sup> (FirstName Surname), Liming Wang<sup>2</sup> (FirstName Surname) and Ren Zhang<sup>1\*</sup>  
(FirstName Surname)

<sup>1</sup> Department, University, City, Province, ZIP code, Country

<sup>2</sup> Department, University, City, Province, ZIP code, Country

\*Corresponding author's e-mail: [aaaa@aaa.aaa](mailto:aaaa@aaa.aaa)

(Pay attention to the email address of first author or corresponding author must be the unit email address)

**Abstract.** All articles *must* contain an abstract. The abstract text should be formatted using 10 point Times or Times New Roman and indented 25 mm from the left margin. Leave 10 mm space after the abstract before you begin the main text of your article, starting on the same page as the abstract. The abstract should give readers concise information about the content of the article and indicate the main results obtained and conclusions drawn. The abstract is not part of the text and should be complete in itself; no table numbers, figure numbers, references or displayed mathematical expressions should be included. It should be suitable for direct inclusion in abstracting services and should not normally exceed 200 words in a single paragraph. Since contemporary information-retrieval systems rely heavily on the content of titles and abstracts to identify relevant articles in literature searches, great care should be taken in constructing both.

#### 1. Introduction

These guidelines, written in the style of a submission to *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.*, show the best layout for your paper using Microsoft Word. If you don't wish to use the Word template provided, please use the following page setup measurements[1].

**Table 1.** Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections.

Margin	A4 ONLY – DO NOT USE US LETTER
Top	4.0 cm
Bottom	2.7 cm
Left	2.5 cm
Right	2.5 cm
Gutter	0 cm
Header	0 cm

It is *vital* that you **do not add any headers, footers or page numbers to your paper**; these will be added during the production process at IOP Publishing (this is why the Header and Footer margins are set to 0 cm in table 1).

## 2. Formatting the title, authors and affiliations

Please follow these instructions as carefully as possible so all articles within a conference have the same style to the title page. This paragraph follows a section title so it should not be indented[2-3].

### 2.1. Formatting the title

The title is set 17 point Times Bold, flush left, unjustified. The first letter of the title should be capitalized with the rest in lower case. It should not be indented. Leave 28 mm of space above the title and 10 mm after the title.

### 2.2. Formatting author names

The list of authors should be indented 25 mm to match the abstract. The style for the names is initials then surname, with a comma after all but the last two names, which are separated by ‘and’. Initials should not have full stops—for example **A J Smith** and *not* **A. J. Smith**. First names in full may be used if desired. If an author has additional information to appear as a footnote, such as a permanent address or to indicate that they are the corresponding author, the footnote should be entered after the surname.

### 2.3. Formatting author affiliations

Please ensure that affiliations are as full and complete as possible and include the country[4]. The addresses of the authors’ affiliations follow the list of authors and should also be indented 25 mm to match the abstract. If the authors are at different addresses, numbered superscripts should be used after each surname to reference an author to his/her address. The numbered superscripts should *not* be inserted using Word’s footnote command because this will place the reference in the wrong place—at the bottom of the page (or end of the document) rather than next to the address. Ensure that any numbered superscripts used to link author names and addresses start at 1 and continue on to the number of affiliations. Do not add any footnotes until all the author names are linked to the addresses. For example, to format

**J Mucklow<sup>1,3</sup>, J E Thomas<sup>1,4</sup> and A J Cox<sup>2,5</sup>**

where there are three addresses, you should insert numbered superscripts 1, 2 and 3 to link surnames to addresses and then insert *footnotes* 4 and 5. Note that the first footnote in the main text will now be number 6.

*2.3.1. An example.* In this example we can see that there are footnotes after each author name and only 5 addresses; the 6th footnote might say, for example, ‘Author to whom any correspondence should be addressed.’ In addition, acknowledgment of grants or funding, temporary addresses etc might also be indicated by footnotes[5].

### 3. Formatting the text

The text of your paper should be formatted as follows:

- 11 point Times or Times New Roman.
- The text should be set to single line spacing.
- Paragraphs should be justified.
- The first paragraph after a section or subsection heading should not be indented; subsequent paragraphs should be indented by 5 mm.

### 4. Sections, subsections and subsubsections

The use of sections to divide the text of the paper is optional and left as a decision for the author. Where the author wishes to divide the paper into sections the formatting shown in table 2 should be used.

#### 4.1. Style and spacing

**Table 2.** Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections.

	Font	Spacing
Section	11 point <b>Times bold</b>	1 line space before a section No additional space after a section heading
Subsection	11 point <i>Times Italic</i>	1 line space before a subsection No space after a subsubsection heading
Subsubsection	11 point <i>Times Italic</i>	Subsubsections should end with a full stop (period) and run into the text of the paragraph

#### 4.2. Numbering

Sections should be numbered with a dot following the number and then separated by a single space:

- sections should be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc
- subsections should be numbered 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc
- subsubsections should be numbered 2.3.1, 2.3.2, etc

### 5. Footnotes

Footnotes should be avoided whenever possible. If required they should be used only for brief notes that do not fit conveniently into the text.

### 6. Figures

Each figure should have a brief caption describing it and, if necessary, a key to interpret the various lines and symbols on the figure.

### 6.1. Space considerations

Authors should try to make economical use of the space on the page; for example:

- avoid excessively large white space borders *around* your graphics;
- try to design illustrations that make good use of the available space—avoid unnecessarily large amounts of white space *within* the graphic;

### 6.2. Text in figures

Wherever possible try to ensure that the size of the text in your figures (apart from superscripts/subscripts) is approximately the same size as the main text (11 points).

### 6.3. Line thickness

In general, try to avoid extremely fine lines (often called ‘hairline’ thickness) because such lines often do not reproduce well when printed out—your diagrams may lose vital information when downloaded and printed by other researchers. Try to ensure that lines are no thinner than 0.25 pt. Note that some illustrations may reduce line thickness when the graphic is imported and reduced in size (scaled down) inside Microsoft Word.

### 6.4. Colour illustrations

You are free to use colour illustrations for the online version of *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* but any print version will only be printed in black and white **unless special arrangements have been made with your conference organizer for colour printing. Please check with the conference organizer whether or not this is the case.** If any print version will be black and white only, you should check your figure captions carefully and remove any reference to colour in the illustration and text. In addition, some colour figures will degrade or suffer loss of information when converted to black and white and this should be taken into account when preparing them.

### 6.5. Positioning figures

Individual figures should normally be centred but place two figures side-by-side if they will fit comfortably like this as it saves space. Place the figure as close as possible after the point where it is first referenced in the text. If there are a large number of figures it might be necessary to place some before their text citation. Figures should never appear within or after the reference list.

### 6.6. Figure captions/numbering

Captions should be below the figure and separated from it by a distance of 6 points—although to save space it is acceptable to put the caption next to the figure. Figures should be numbered sequentially through the text—‘Figure 1’, ‘Figure 2’ and so forth and should be referenced in the text as ‘figure 1’, ‘figure 2’,... and not ‘fig. 1’, ‘fig. 2’, ....

For captions not placed at the side of the figure, captions should be set to the width of the figure for wider figures, centred across the width of the figure, or, for narrow figures with wide captions, slightly extended beyond the width of the figure. The caption should finish with a full stop (period).

**6.6.1. Examples.** The following examples show how to format a number of different figure/caption combinations. **Note that the table borders are shown as broken lines for guidance only.**

**Wider figure/short caption**

Figure 3. Figure with short caption (caption centred).

**Narrow  
figure  
with a  
wide  
caption.**

Figure 4. This is a figure with a caption that is wider than the actual graphic. To save space you can put the caption to the right of the figure by placing the graphic and justified caption in a table with one row and two columns.

**Wider figure/wider caption**

Figure 5. In this case simply justify the caption so that it is as the same width as the graphic.

**Narrow  
figure  
with a  
wide  
caption.**

**Narrow  
figure  
with a  
wide  
caption.**

Figure 6. These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption.

Figure 7. These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption.

### 6.7. Figures in parts

If a figure has parts these should be labelled as (a), (b), (c) etc on the actual figure. Parts should not have separate captions.

## 7. Tables

Note that as a general principle, for large tables font sizes can be reduced to make the table fit on a page or fit to the width of the text.

### 7.1. Positioning tables

Tables should be centred unless they occupy the full width of the text.

### 7.2. Tables in parts

If a table is divided into parts these should be labelled (a), (b), (c) etc but there should only be one caption for the whole table, not separate ones for each part.

### 7.3. Table captions/numbering

Tables should be numbered sequentially throughout the text and referred to in the text by number (table 1, not tab. 1 etc). Captions should be placed at the top of the table and should have a full stop (period) at the end. Except for very narrow tables with a wide caption (see examples below) the caption should be the same width as the table.

### 7.4. Rules in tables

Tables should have only horizontal rules and no vertical ones. Generally, only three rules should be used: one at the top of the table, one at the bottom, and one to separate the entries from the column headings. Table rules should be 0.5 points wide.

### 7.5. Examples

Because tables can take many forms, it is difficult to provide detailed guidelines; however, the following examples demonstrate our preferred styles.

**Table 3.** A simple table. Place the caption above the table. Here the caption is wider than the table so we extend it slightly outside the width of the table. Justify the text. Leave 6 pt of space between the caption and the top of the table.

Distance (m)	Velocity (ms <sup>-1</sup> )
100	23.56
150	34.64
200	23.76
250	27.9

7.5.1. *More complex tables.* The following is a slightly more complex table with a caption that is narrower than the table. Centre the caption across the width of the table. If it is difficult to make a table fit the page, use a smaller font. Headings should normally be in Roman (i.e., not bold or italic) type, have an initial capital and normally align left (but centred sometimes looks better); it is up to the author to choose a layout that is most useful to the reader. Columns of numbers normally align on the decimal point.

**Table 4.** A slightly more complex table with a narrow caption.

	Wake Chi Sqr. ( $N=15, df=1$ )	$p$	Stage 1 Chi Sqr. ( $N=15, df=1$ )	$p$	Stage 2 Chi Sqr. ( $N=15, df=1$ )	$p$
<b>F3</b>	1.143	0.285	0.286	0.593	0.286	0.593
<b>Fz</b>	1.143	0.285	0.067	0.796	0.067	0.796
<b>C4</b>	2.571	0.109	0.600	0.439	1.667	0.197

**Table 5.** A slightly more complex table with a caption that is the same width as the table. Simply place the caption inside a row at the top of the table and merge (combine) the cells together so that you have a single table cell the width of the table. Justify the caption.

	Wake Chi Sqr. ( $N=15, df=1$ )	$p$	Stage 1 Chi Sqr. ( $N=15, df=1$ )	$p$	Stage 2 Chi Sqr. ( $N=15, df=1$ )	$p$
<b>F3</b>	1.143	0.285	0.286	0.593	0.286	0.593
<b>Fz</b>	1.143	0.285	0.067	0.796	0.067	0.796
<b>Cz</b>	1.143	0.285	0.077	0.782	0.286	0.593

#### 7.6. Notes to tables

If you wish to format a table so that it contains notes (table footnotes) to the entries within the body of the table and/or within the table caption, these notes should be formatted using alphabetic superscripts such as <sup>a</sup>, <sup>b</sup>, <sup>c</sup> and so forth. Notes within the table caption should be listed first. Notes should be placed at the bottom of the table; one convenient method is to create an empty row at the bottom of the table to contain them. Again, merge the cells to give you a single cell the width of the table. Table notes should be 10 point Times Roman. Each note should be on a separate line.

**Table 6.** A table with headings spanning two columns and containing notes<sup>a</sup>.

Nucleus	Thickness (mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Composition	Separation energies	
			$\gamma, n$ (MeV)	$\gamma, 2n$ (MeV)
<sup>181</sup> Ta	19.3±0.1 <sup>b</sup>	Natural	7.6	14.2
<sup>208</sup> Pb	3.8±0.8 <sup>c</sup>	99% enriched	7.4	14.1
<sup>209</sup> Bi	2.6±0.01 <sup>c</sup>	Natural	7.5	14.4

<sup>a</sup> Notes are referenced using alpha superscripts.

<sup>b</sup> Self-supporting.

<sup>c</sup> Deposited over Al backing.

## 8. Equations and mathematics

### 8.1. Fonts in Equation Editor (or MathType)

Make sure that your Equation Editor or MathType fonts, including sizes, are set up to match the text of your document.

### 8.2. Points of style

8.2.1. *Vectors*. Bold italic characters is our preferred style but the author may use any standard notation; for example, any of these styles for vectors is acceptable:

‘the vector cross product of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  is given by  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \dots$ ’, or  
‘the vector cross product of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  is given by  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \dots$ ’, or  
‘the vector cross product of  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  is given by  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \dots$ ’.

8.2.2. *The solidus* (? ?). A two-line solidus should be avoided where possible; for example, use

- $\frac{1}{M_a} \left( \int_0^\infty d\omega \frac{|S_0|^2}{N} \right)^{-1}$  instead of  $\frac{1}{M_a} / \int_0^\infty d\omega \frac{|S_0|^2}{N}$
- $\left( \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \right)^{1/2}$  instead of  $\sqrt{\left( \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \right)}$ .

8.2.3. *Roman and italic in mathematics*. Variables should be in italic; however there are some cases where it is better to use a Roman font:

- Use a Roman d for a differential d, for example,  $\tan \theta = dy/dx$ .
- Use a Roman e for an exponential e; for example,  $y = e^x$ .
- Use a Roman i for the square root of -1; e.g.,  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ .
- Certain other common mathematical functions, such as cos, sin, det and ker, should appear in Roman type.
- Subscripts and superscripts should be in Roman type if they are labels rather than variables or characters that take values. For example in the equation

$$\varepsilon_m = -g\mu_n Bm$$

$m$ , the  $z$  component of the nuclear spin, is italic because it can have different values whereas  $n$  is Roman because it is a label meaning nuclear.

### 8.3. Alignment of mathematics

The preferred style for displayed mathematics in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* is to centre equations; however, long equations that will not fit on one line, or need to be continued on subsequent lines, should start flush left. Any continuation lines in such equations should be indented by 25 mm.

Equations should be split at mathematically sound points, often immediately before =, + or - signs or between terms multiplied together. The connecting signs are not repeated and appear only at the beginning of the turned-over line. A multiplication sign should be added to the start of turned-over lines where the break is between two multiplied terms.



8.3.1. *Small displayed equations:* Some examples:

$$\phi_i(\vec{r}) = (2\pi)^{2/3} \exp(i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) \quad (1)$$

$$A^{(3/2)} = A^{(+)} - A^{(-)} \quad (I = \frac{3}{2}) \quad (2)$$

However, if equations will fit on one line, do so; for example, (5) may also be formatted as:

$$C(12) = [\bar{\pi}(x) \cdot \bar{\phi}(x+r)] \approx 1 - \text{const} \frac{r^2}{L^2} \int_r^L \frac{x dx}{x^2} + \dots \approx 1 - \text{const} \frac{r^2}{L^2} \ln\left(\frac{L}{r}\right) + \dots \quad (6)$$

8.3.2. *Large display equations: examples.* If an equation is almost the width of a line, place it flush left against the margin to allow room for the equation number.

$$Y(h\nu) = \frac{1}{q} \frac{(h\nu)^2}{[(h\nu_r)^2 - (h\nu)^2]^2 + (\hbar\Delta\omega_{12})^2 (h\nu)^2} \int_{E_r - E_r - \Delta\varphi}^{\infty} \frac{[E + (E_v - h\nu)]^{1/2}}{[E + (E_v - E_-)]^{1/2}} \frac{E}{\exp[(E - E_m)/kT] + 1} dE \quad (7)$$

#### 8.4. *Miscellaneous points*

- Exponential expressions, especially those containing subscripts or superscripts, are clearer if the notation  $\exp(\dots)$  is used, except for simple examples. For instance,  $\exp[i(kx - \omega t)]$  and  $\exp(z^2)$  are preferred to  $e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$  and  $e^{z^2}$ , but  $e^2$  is acceptable. Similarly the square root sign  $\sqrt{\quad}$  should only be used with relatively simple expressions, e.g.  $\sqrt{2}$  and  $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ , but in other cases the power 1/2 should be used.
- It is important to distinguish between  $\ln = \log_e$  and  $\lg = \log_{10}$ .
- Braces, brackets and parentheses should be used in the following order:  $\{\{\}\}$ . The same ordering of brackets should be used within each size. However, this ordering can be ignored if the brackets have a special meaning (e.g. if they denote an average or a function).
- Decimal fractions should always be preceded by a zero: for example 0.123 *not* .123 (note, do not use commas, use the decimal point).
- Equations that are referred to in the text should be numbered with the number on the right-hand side.

#### 8.5. *Equation numbering*

Equations may be numbered sequentially throughout the text (i.e., (1), (2), (3),...) or numbered by section (i.e., (1.1), (1.2), (2.1), ...) depending on the author's personal preference. In articles with several appendices equation numbering by section is useful in the appendices even when sequential numbering has been used throughout the main body of the text: for example, A.1, A.2 and so forth. When referring to an equation in the text, always put the equation number in brackets—e.g. 'as in equation (2)' or 'as in equation (2.1)'—and always spell out the word 'equation' in full, e.g. 'if equation (5) is factorized'; do not use abbreviations such as 'eqn.' or 'eq.'.

### 9. Appendices

Technical detail that it is necessary to include, but that interrupts the flow of the article, may be consigned to an appendix. Any appendices should be included at the end of the main text of the paper, after the acknowledgments section (if any) but before the reference list. If there are two or more appendices they should be called appendix A, appendix B, etc. Numbered equations should be in the form (A.1), (A.2), etc, figures should appear as figure A1, figure B1, etc and tables as table A1, table B1, etc.

#### Acknowledgments

Authors wishing to acknowledge assistance or encouragement from colleagues, special work by technical staff or financial support from organizations should do so in an unnumbered Acknowledgments section immediately following the last numbered section of the paper.

#### References

- [1] Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A. (2010) The art of writing a scientific article. *J. Sci. Commun.*, 163: 51-59.
- [2] Podani, J. (1994) *Multivariate Data Analysis in Ecology and Systematics*. SPB Publishing, The Hague.
- [3] Mettam, G.R., Adams, L.B. (2009) How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones, B.S., Smith, R.Z. (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*. E-Publishing Inc., New York. pp. 281-304.
- [4] Thompson, J.N. (1984) Insect Diversity and the Trophic Structure of Communities. In: *Ecological Entomology*. New York. pp. 165-178.
- [5] Cancer Research UK. (1975) Cancer statistics reports for UK. <http://www.cancerresearch.org/aboutcancer/statistics>.

**参考文献格式说明:** 请严格按照以下格式进行排版。

1、期刊: 作者姓全称, 名的首字母. (出版年) 文章名. 期刊, 卷: 页码起始-结束.

- [1] Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A. (2010) The art of writing a scientific article. *J. Sci. Commun.*, 163: 51-59.

2、书籍: 姓全称, 名首字母. (出版年) 书名. 出版社名, 所在城市.

- [2] Podani, J. (1994) *Multivariate Data Analysis in Ecology and Systematics*. SPB Publishing, The Hague.

3、书籍中的某一章: 姓全称, 名首字母. (出版年) 章节名. In: 编辑名全称, 编辑姓缩写. (Eds.), 书名. 出版社名, 所在城市. 章节页码.

- [3] Mettam, G.R., Adams, L.B. (2009) How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones, B.S., Smith, R.Z. (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*. E-Publishing Inc., New York. pp. 281-304.

4、会议: 姓全称, 名首字母., 年. 题目. In: 会议名称. 所在城市. 页码.

- [4] Thompson, J.N. (1984) Insect Diversity and the Trophic Structure of Communities. In: *Ecological Entomology*. New York. pp. 165-178.

5、网上资源: 作者(出处), 发表年. 文章名. 网址链接.

- [5] Cancer Research UK. (1975) Cancer statistics reports for UK. <http://www.cancerresearch.org/aboutcancer/statistics>.