

RPHA Manuscript Preparation Guide and Template

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Abstract

The abstract should be within 250 words long. For the abstract, use 10.5 point Times New Roman and single line spacing. The abstract gives a brief summary of the work, including a justification for the work, method of research, results, and conclusions in brief. Show that your work is new and how it relates to the state-of-the-art.

Key Words: List a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6 key words, in boldface

1. Introduction

This guide provides the instructions needed to be followed in the preparation of a manuscript for inclusion in the proceeding of the Asian Reactor Physics Conference 2015 or RPHA15. The instructions define the formats and styles of various constituents of the manuscript. This file itself serves as the template for Microsoft Word that contains the predefined styles such as Body, Equation, Heading1st, and Reference. It is recommended to use these predefined styles.

All material, including the text and illustrations, must have marginal spaces of 2.5cm at the top and bottom, and 2.1 cm at the left and right sides. The default font size is 10 point otherwise stated and the main text should be in a two-column format. The space between the two columns is 1.8 characters or 0.7 cm. The default line spacing is single. **The maximum number of pages is four.**

2. Title and Author List

The title of the manuscript and the author list are given first in single column. The title begins one line below of the top edge of the page. It should be centered in 12-point, boldface type. Capitalize the first letter of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Leave one blank line after the title. Author names and affiliations are to be centered beneath the title and given in 10-point, plain type. The names of the coauthors follow the first author. The affiliations are given below the author names. If there are multiple affiliations, use alphabetical superscripts. Affiliations are centered and italicized. Include the e-mail address of only the corresponding author marked with an asterisk(*) superscript in the author list. Insert two blank lines before starting the main text in two columns.

3. Section Headings

The main heading of a section is centered and bold-faced with the first letter capitalized in each word. The rules for the lower level headings and sections are given below.

3.1 Second-level heading and section

The second heading is left-justified, italicized, and the second level section number is followed after period attached to the first level heading number. The first section number in the second level heading is the same as the first level section number. Capitalize only the first character of the heading. If necessary, add third level headings as the following.

3.1.1 Third-level heading and section

Third level heading can be used in the same way as the second level, but with the plain font and a three level section number attached.

4. Main text and Equations

Start the main text one line below each heading. The text is to be fully-justified- that is, flush left and flush right. This first paragraph starts with no indent. The first line of the following paragraphs should be indented with three characters if the paragraph does not start on a new line that has blank space above. A tab is set in the template. It is better use the tab button to indent.

An equation should be placed on a separate line and sequentially numbered. The main equations should be centered while the supplemental definitions can be flushed to the first tab as:

$$\sigma_g = \frac{1}{\phi_g} \int_{E_g}^{E_{g-1}} \sigma(E) \phi(E) dE, \quad (1)$$

where

$$\phi_g = \int_{E_g}^{E_{g-1}} \phi(E) dE \quad \text{and}$$

g = group index.

Note that proper punctuation marks are needed in equations.

If necessary, a bulleted list can be added to the main body as the following:

- Bulleted item 1
- Bulleted item 2

5. Figure and Table Captions

A figure caption should appear below the figure with a numeric figure number attached to ‘Fig.’. A period is attached after the figure number and the caption starts with the capitalized first character. The subsequent words are not capitalized and the caption ends with a period. Figure numbers are Arabic.

A table caption should appear at the top of the table and be centered. Tables are numbered with Roman numeric. The table caption starts after the period attached to the table number. The first character of each word is capitalized. Follow the examples of Fig. 1 and Table I given below.

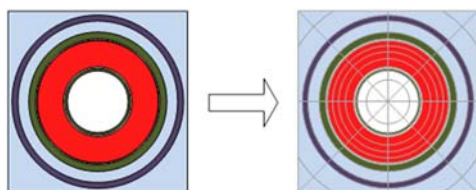


Fig. 1. Burnable absorber cell model.

Table I. Results for VERA 2D Lattices with no Poison

No	Description	Code	k-effective	$\Delta\rho$ pcm
2A	None 565K/565K 0.743 g/cc	KENO	1.18218(3) \pm	-
		Outscat.	1.18089	-92
		In-scat.	1.18091	-91
		P1	1.18125	-66
		P2	1.18149	-49
		P3	1.18146	-51
2B	None 600K/600K 0.661 g/cc	KENO	1.18336(3)	-
		Out-scat.	1.18252	-60
		Inscat.	1.18251	-61
		P1	1.18265	-51
		P2	1.18290	-33
		P3	1.18287	-35

6. Conclusions

The main contents of the manuscript end with the conclusion section. Note that there is no abstract in this manuscript because of the required shortness of the paper. Therefore it is better to give a short summary as well as

the concluding remarks in the conclusion section.

Acknowledgements

If acknowledgements are necessary, put those between the conclusion and the list of references.

References

List and number all bibliographical references at the end. Each reference is cited by a number placed in square brackets, for example [1]. Use an indented form for the list of references. Put the family name of the author first followed by the initials of given names without a period between initials. Put a comma between the list of the authors and the title which is to be within the double quotation marks. The title can be omitted. The name of the source of the reference is italicized and the volume number is boldfaced. Put the year of the document within the parenthesis at the end. For different types of documents, observe the following styles which are taken from the reference rules for the ANS transaction papers except for the author name style.

- For a report: author(s), report title (initial capital letters, set off by quotation marks), report number, publisher of report (organization), year (in parentheses).
- For a book: author(s) (all capital letters), book title (initial capital letters, italic type), page or chapter numbers, publisher, publisher’s city, year (in parentheses).
- For a journal paper or transactions summary: author(s) (all capital letters), paper title (initial capital letters, set off by quotation marks), journal name (initial capital letters, italic type), volume number (boldfaced font style), issue numbers (italic type), page number (first page of journal paper), year (in parentheses).
- For a proceedings paper: author(s) (all capital letters), paper title (initial capital letters [i.e., capitalize the first letter of each significant word], set off by quotation marks), title of proceedings (“Proc. ...”) (initial capital letters, italic type), location of meeting, date(s) of meeting, volume number (“Vol. ...”), page number (“p. ...”), publisher, year (in parentheses).

The following shows the examples of references.

1. Gleason J, “Format for a Report,” ANS-2008, American Nuclear Society (2008).
2. Kramden R, *Format for a Book*, p. 25, A. KRAMDEN, Ed., American Nuclear Society, La Grange Park, Illinois (2008).
3. Gleason RV, “Format for a Journal or Transactions Summary,” *Trans. Am. Nucl. Soc.*, **98**, 1200 (2008).

4. Carney A, "Format for a Proceedings Paper," *Proc. PHYSOR 2000*, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 7–12, 2000, American Nuclear Society (2000) (CD-ROM).