Preparation of the Papers for the International Journal of Biophotonics and Biomedical Engineering (IJBBE)

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**Abstract**

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**Keyword**s

Please write 3-7 keywords or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

# Introduction

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Table **1** Styles of different parts of the manuscript

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Manuscript part | Style |
| Title | Title |
| Authors names and affiliations | Authors |
| Abstract | Abstract |
| Keywords | Keywords |
| Body text | Body |
| Main sections Title | I. Heading 1 |
| Subsections Title | A. Heading 2 |
| Figures | Figure |
| Figure Captions | Figure Caption |
| Table Heading | Table Heading |
| Appendix, Acknowledgment, and References Title | Reference Title |
| References | [1] References |

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Insert 🡪 Picture 🡪 From File 🡪 find the image file, or copy the image to the Windows clipboard and then paste to your file. The format style of the figure must be Figure.

Check the format of your manuscript to be exactly the same as this template file. Check the **spelling** of the file to remove any red underlines that indicate spelling errors. Also, read carefully the file to remove any mistake caused by common spelling words, such as to, two, and too. When your manuscript is completed, save it as an MS-Word file with extension "**.doc**." You can print your MS-Word file to Adobe pdf to create and save the **pdf file** required for the submission.

# Procedure for Paper Submission

## Submission

Please **submit** your manuscript **electronically** in the Journal site http://[ijbbo.tabriz.iau.ir](mailto:ijbbo@iaut.ac.ir). You have to **register** first and then submit it step by step by giving all information required. Incomplete submission or lack of any required information may postpone the publication of your paper.

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## Figures, Photograph, and Tables

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Experienced computer users can convert figures and tables from their original format to TIFF. Some useful image converters are Adobe Photoshop, Corel Draw, and Microsoft Photo Editor. No matter how you convert your images, it is a good idea to print the TIFF files to make sure nothing was lost in the conversion.

As shown in Table 1, the **tables** must be prepared in MS-Word-2003. Use horizontal lines but no vertical lines. Check spelling of the table to remove any red underlines that indicate spelling errors.

All **tables** and **figures** should be created or embedded in your document. Place "**figure captions**" below the figures and "**table heading**" above the tables. If your **figure** has **two parts**, include the labels “(a)” and “(b)” as part of the artwork. Try to place all parts of the tables and their headings, and figures and their captions in **one column**. The figure and table size must be **5mm** **less** than the column width, which is **80mm**.

The **figures' layout** should be "**In line with text**". To do this, follow the steps:   
Right click on the figure 🡪 Format picture 🡪 Layout (click on "In line with text"). With the same method you can change the **size** of your figures in **Size**.

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Please verify that the **figures and tables** you mention in the text actually **exist**. Please refer to all the figures in the file. Please do not include captions as part of the figures. Do not put borders around your figures. Use the abbreviation “**Fig.**” except at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate “**Table**.”

In some journal volume, due to the facility of the publishing sponsor, **color printing** of the figures **may not be available**. Therefore, modify the figures to be matched with color as well as gray scale printing.

**Figure axis labels** are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. Put units in parentheses after one or two space(s). As an example, as shown in Fig. 1, write the quantity “Magnetization{spaces}(A/m),” or “Magnetization{spaces}(Am−1),” not just “M{spaces} (A/m),” or "M{spaces} (Am−1).” Do not label axes only with units. Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization{spaces}(kA/m)” or “Magnetization{spaces}(103 A/m).” Do not write “Magnetization (A/m)×1000” because the reader would not know whether the axis label in Fig. 1 means 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels and all writings must be legible and with proper font size.

## References

Add **citations'** numbers 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]. 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** …” Type the reference list at the end of the paper using the “References” style.

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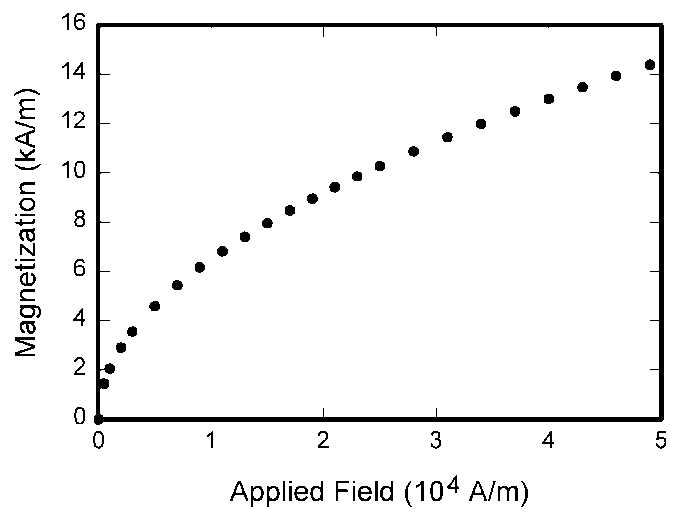


Fig. **1** Magnetization Vs. applied field. Note that “Fig.” is abbreviated. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

**Capitalize only the first word** in a reference paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [8].

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🗹 Different odd and even pages and   
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Insert 🡪 Break 🡪 Section break (Continuous). Then change the format from standard Toolbar to **Single column** and insert the large figure or table. Again insert a new section break (Continuous), and change the format to **Double column** one.

# Mathematics

Use the **Microsoft 2003** or **MathType** **Equation Editor** for equations in your paper:   
Insert 🡪 Object 🡪 Create New 🡪 Microsoft or MathType Equation:

 ()

 (2)

where , , , and  are the electric and magnetic fields and flux densities, respectively.

All the **parameters** of the equation must be defined one by one. Be sure that the parameters in your equation have been defined with **the same format** (Italic, Bold, etc.), before the equation appears or immediately following it. Parameter *T* might refer to the temperature, but **T** is used for a vector or tensor. All **vectors** must appear regular and bold. To do so, it is better to select the **vector** and in style click on **Vector-Matrix**.

For numbering the equations, after creating the equation, close the editor and insert a tab after it and with the sign ⎦ on the top of the left vertical ruler of the window, click on the horizontal ruler and drag it to the far right of the column. Type two parentheses, (). The **equations' numbers** can be added automatically:   
Insert curser between two parentheses 🡪 Insert 🡪 Reference 🡪 Caption 🡪 Equation (🗹 Exclude label from equation). The equation style is "**Body**" and its format must be the same as figures "**In line with text**".

Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Always use **parentheses and brackets from the equation editor**, and not the keyboard. The size of the parentheses and brackets of the Equation Editor vary with the parameters inside. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in:

 ()

Refer to equations as **Eq. (1)**, not “(1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “**Equation (1) is** ... .”

## Units

Use of SI (MKS) is preferred. In some cases such as Ǻ (e.g. for atomic scale thicknesses), cm–3 (e.g. for concentrations) or cm–3s–1 (e.g. for recombination rates) use of CGS is also allowed. However, avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in Oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly **state the units** for each quantity in an equation.

# Helpful Hints

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define **abbreviations** and **acronyms** the **first** **time** they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IJOP, ISI, AC, and DC do not need to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods do **not need to have spaces**, such as “C.N.R.S,” but with spaces “C. N. R. S,” is also correct. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable (for example, “IJOP” in the title of this Template).

## Other Recommendations

Use **one space after periods and colons**. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using Eq. (1), the potential was calculated.” [It is not clear who or what used Eq. (1).] Write instead, “The potential was calculated by using Eq. (1),” or “Using Eq. (1), we calculated the potential.”

Use a **zero before decimal** points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm3,” not “cc.” Indicate sample **dimensions** as “0.1μm×0.2μm,” not “0.1×0.2 μm2.” The abbreviation for “seconds” is “**S**,” not “sec.” Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use “**A/m2**” or “**Ampers per square meter**,” not “Ampers/m2.” When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7-9,” not “7~9.”

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis **(like this).** (A parenthetical sentence in other places is punctuated within the parentheses**,)** The **periods and commas** are **within quotation marks**, like “this period.” or “this comma,” **Other punctuations** are **outside** like “outside”! Avoid contractions; for example, write “**do not**” instead of “don’t.” The **serial comma** is **preferred**: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C.”

## Some Common Mistakes

The words “**data**” and "**phenomena**", are plurals, the singulars are respectively **datum** and **phenomenon**. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum µ0 is zero, not a lowercase letter “o.” Use the word “micrometer” or symbol “μm” 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**.” Do not use the word “**issue**” as a euphemism for “**problem**.” When compositions are not specified, separate chemical symbols by en-dashes; for example, “NiMn” indicates the intermetallic compound Ni0.5Mn0.5 whereas “Ni–Mn” indicates an alloy of some composition NixMn1-x.

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).

An excellent style manual and source of information for science writers is given in [9].

# Editorial Policy

Do not submit a reworked version of a paper you have submitted or published elsewhere. Do not publish “preliminary” data or results. The submitting author is responsible for obtaining agreement of all co-authors and any consent required from sponsors before submitting a paper. IJBBO strongly discourage courtesy authorship. It is the obligation of the authors to cite relevant prior work.

The paper will be peer reviewed by at least two expertise reviewers. The final decision will be made by the Journal Editorial Board.

# Publication Principles

IJOP publishes scholarly articles of archival value as well as tutorial expositions and critical reviews of classical subjects and topics of current interest.

Authors should consider the following points:

Technical papers submitted for publication must advance the state of the knowledge and must cite relevant prior work. The authors are responsible for any plagiarism in their article. The IJBBO Editorial Board strongly advises the authors to avoid any type of probable **plagiarism** in their article.

The length of a submitted paper should be commensurate with the importance, or appropriate to the complexity, of the work. For example, an obvious extension of previously published work might not be appropriate for publication or might be adequately treated in just a few pages.

Authors must convince both peer reviewers and the Journal Editorial Board of the scientific and technical merit of the paper; the standards of proof are higher when extraordinary or unexpected results are reported.

Because replication is required for scientific progress, papers submitted for publication must provide sufficient information to allow readers to perform similar experiments or calculations and use the reported results. Although not everything need be disclosed, a paper must contain new, useable, and fully described information. For example, a specimen's chemical composition need not be reported if the main purpose of a paper is to introduce a new measurement technique. Authors expect to be challenged by reviewers if the results are not supported by adequate data and critical details.

Papers that describe ongoing work or announce the latest technical achievement, which are suitable for presentation at a professional conference, may not be appropriate for publication in IJBBO.

# Conclusion

A conclusion section is required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

Appendix

**Appendices**, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

It is possible to copy one reference from this file and paste in the **References** section of your paper and write on it. Then add other references one by one by pressing enter at the end of the references.

Acknowledgment

The preferred spelling of the word “**acknowledgment**” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... .” Instead, write “S.B.A. thanks ... .”

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