Preparation of Papers for Journal of Semiconductor Engineering (**Arial Unicode MS(Bold), Size 22**)

First A. Author1, Second B. Author2, and Third C. Author, Jr.3 (Arial Unicode MS(Bold), size 10)

1 Department, Affiliation, City, Postal Code, Country (Times New Roman, size 8)

2 Department, Affiliation, City, Postal Code, Country

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**Funding Information**:This research was supported by the ~.

ABSTRACT (Capital Letter, Arial Unicode MS(Bold), size 10)

Do not cite references in the abstract. Limit use of acronyms and abbreviations. Define acronym or abbreviation at its first use in parentheses. The abstract should be up to 200 words. Times New Roman (Size 10).

KEY WORDS (Capital Letter, Arial Unicode MS(Bold), size 10)

Enter key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas. Please end with period. Times New Roman (Size 10).

1. INTRODUCTION

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2. SUBTITLE

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A. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS (Arial Unicode MS (Bold), size 9)

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write “C.N.R.S.,” not “C. N. R. S.” Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable (for example, “ISE” in the title of this article).

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3. EQUATIONS

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Number equations consecutively with equation numbers 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 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

(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 ... .”

4. UNITS

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Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units

are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). This applies to papers in data storage. For example, write “15 Gb/cm2 (100 Gb/in2).” An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as “3½-in disk drive.” 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.

vip3

Figure 1. Nonlinearity influence (Times New Roman, size 8)

The SI unit for magnetic field strength H is A/m. However, if you wish to use units of T, either refer to magnetic flux density B or magnetic field strength symbolized as µ0H. Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., “A·m2.”

5. GUIDELINES FOR GRAPHICS PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION

(Capital letter, Arial Unicode MS(Bold), size 10)

When referencing your figures and tables within your paper, do not use the abbreviation “Fig.” instead of “Figure”. Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables should be numbered with Roman Numerals.

A.  TYPES OF GRAPHICS

The following list outlines the different types of graphics published in this journals. They are categorized based on their construction, and use of color / shades of gray:

1) Color/Grayscale figures (Arial Unicode MS, size 9)

- Figures and graphs should be provided in GIF, TIFF, EPS, or JPG format.

- Color and Gray scale images must be at least 300 DPI. The smallest parts of a figure should be legible when they are reduced to the final print size.

- If the number of files is more than five, one PowerPoint file is acceptable.

- Figure numbers must correspond with the order in which they are mentioned in the text.

- All abbreviations used in the figure should be identified in alphabetical order at the end of each legend.

- All symbols used (arrows, circles, etc.) must be explained.

- If previously published figures are used, written permission from the original publisher is required.

- Symbols, arrows, or letters used in photographs should contrast the background visually. The legend for each light microscopic image should indicate the stain used and the level of magnification. All types of figure can be reduced, enlarged, or trimmed for publication by the editor.

- Supply a scale bar with photomicrographs.

2) Line Art figures

Figures that are composed of only black lines and shapes. These figures should have no shades or half-tones of gray, only black and white.

3) Tables

Table 1. Vertical lines are optional in tables. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters

aGaussian units are the same as cg emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, s = second, T = tesla, m = meter, A = ampere, J = joule, kg = kilogram, H = henry. **(**Times New Roman**, size 8)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol | Quantity | Conversion from Gaussian and  CGS EMU to SI a |
| Φ | magnetic flux | 1 Mx → 10−8 Wb = 10−8 V·s |
| *B* | magnetic flux density,  magnetic induction | 1 G → 10−4 T = 10−4 Wb/m2 |
| *H* | magnetic field strength | 1 Oe → 103/(4π) A/m |
| *m* | magnetic moment | 1 erg/G = 1 emu  → 10−3 A·m2 = 10−3 J/T |
| *M* | magnetization | 1 erg/(G·cm3) = 1 emu/cm3  → 103 A/m |
| 4π*M* | magnetization | 1 G → 103/(4π) A/m |
| σ | specific magnetization | 1 erg/(G·g) = 1 emu/g → 1 A·m2/kg |
| *j* | magnetic dipole  moment | 1 erg/G = 1 emu  → 4π × 10−10 Wb·m |
| *J* | magnetic polarization | 1 erg/(G·cm3) = 1 emu/cm3  → 4π × 10−4 T |

Data charts which are typically black and white, but sometimes include color.

- Begin each table on a separate page.

- The table number should be Arabic, followed by a period and brief title.

- Table numbers must correspond with the order cited in the text.

- Tables should be self-explanatory, and the data presented in them should not be duplicated in the text or figures. - It is optional to use vertical lines between columns. Use horizontal lines above and below the column headings and at the bottom of the table. Use extra spaces to delineate sections within the table.

- Abbreviations used in the table must be defined in a footnote to the table.

- Indicate footnotes in this order: \*, †, ‡, §, ∥, ¶, #, \*\*.

6. CONCLUSION

(Capital letter, Arial Unicode MS(Bold), size 10)

A conclusion section is not 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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page, not here.

REFERENCES

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Basic format for books:

[1] J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in Title of His Published Book, xth ed. City of Publisher, Country if not

[2] USA: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx–xxx.

Examples:

[3] G. O. Young, “Synthetic structure of industrial plastics,” in Plastics, 2nd ed., vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64F. Deng, X. Yue, X. Fan, S. Guan, Y. Xu and J. Cheon, “Mult

[4] W.-K. Chen, Linear Networks and Systems. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.

Basic format for periodicals:

[5] J. K. Author, “Name of paper,” *Abbrev. Title of Periodical*, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx-xxx, Abbrev. Month, year.

Examples:

[6] J. U. Duncombe, “Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment   
of feasibility,” IEEE *Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959.

[7] E. P. Wigner, “Theory of traveling-wave optical laser,” *Phys. Rev.*, vol. 134, pp. A635–A646, Dec. 1965.

[8] E. H. Miller, “A note on reflector arrays,” IEEE *Trans. Antennas Propagat.*, to be published.

Basic format for reports:

[9] J. K. Author, “Title of report,” Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Rep. xxx, year.

Examples:

[10] E. E. Reber, R. L. Michell, and C. J. Carter, “Oxygen absorption in the earth’s atmosphere,” Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA, Tech. Rep. TR-0200 (4230-46)-3, Nov. 1988.

[11] J. H. Davis and J. R. Cogdell, “Calibration program for the 16-foot antenna,” Elect. Eng. Res. Lab., Univ. Texas, Austin, Tech. Memo. NGL-006-69-3, Nov. 15, 1987.

Basic format for handbooks:

[12] *Name of Manual/Handbook*, x ed., Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, year, pp. xxx-xxx.

Examples:

[13] *Transmission Systems for Communications*, 3rd ed., Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, NC, 1985, pp. 44–60.

[14] *Motorola Semiconductor Data Manual*, Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Phoenix, AZ, 1989.

Basic format for books (when available online):

[15] Author. (year, month day). Title. (edition) [Type of medium]. volume (issue). Available: site/path/file

Example:

[16] J. Jones. (1991, May 10). Networks. (2nd ed.) [Online]. Available: [http://www.atm.com](http://www.atm.com/)

Basic format for journals (when vailable online):

[17] Author. (year, month). Title. Journal. [Type of medium]. volume (issue), pages. Available: site/path/file

Example:

[18] R. J. Vidmar. (1992, Aug.). On the use of atmospheric plasmas as electromagnetic reflectors. IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci. [Online]. 21(3), pp. 876–880. Available:<http://www.halcyon.com/pub/journals/21ps03-vidmar>

Basic format for papers presented at conferences (when available online):

[19] Author. (year, month). Title. Presented at Conference title. [Type of Medium]. Available: site/path/file

Example:

[20] PROCESS Corp., MA. Intranets: Internet technologies deployed behind the firewall for corporate productivity. Presented at INET96 Annual Meeting. [Online]. Available: <http://home.process.com/Intranets/wp2.htp>

Basic format for reports and handbooks (when available online):

[21] Author. (year, month). Title. Comp an y . C ity, State or Country. [Type of Medium]. Available: site/path/file

Example:

[22] S. L. Tall een. (1996 , Apr . ). The In t r an et Archi -tecture: M a nagi ng i n f o rm at i on i n t h e ne w paradigm. Amdahl Corp., CA. [Online]. Available:<http://www.amdahl.com/doc/products/bsg/intra/infra/html>

Basic format for computer programs and electronic documents (when available online): ISO recommends that capitalization follow the accepted practice for the language or script in which the information is given.

Example:

[23] A. Harriman. (1993, June). Compendium of genealogical software. Humanist. [Online]. Available e-mail: [HUMANIST@NYVM.ORG](mailto:HUMANIST@NYVM.ORG) Message: get GENEALOGY REPORT

Basic format for patents (when available online):

[24] Patent Number [Type of medium]. Available: site/path/file

Example:

[25] Musical toothbrush with adjustable neck and mirror, by L.M.R. Brooks. (1992, May 19). Patent D 326 189 [Online]. Available: NEXIS Library: LEXPAT File: DESIGN

Basic format for conference proceedings (published):

[26] J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” in Abbreviated Name of Conf., City of Conf., Abbrev. State (if given), year, pp. xxxxxx.

Example:

[27] D. B. Payne and J. R. Stern, “Wavelength-switched pas- sively coupled single-mode optical network,” in Proc. IOOC-ECOC, 1985,   
pp. 585–590.

Example for papers presented at conferences (unpublished):

[28] D. Ebehard and E. Voges, “Digital single sideband detection for interferometric sensors,” presented at the 2nd Int. Conf. Optical Fiber Sensors, Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 2-5, 1984.

Basic format for patents:

[29] J. K. Author, “Title of patent,” U.S. Patent x xxx xxx, Abbrev. Month, day, year.

Example:

[30] G. Brandli and M. Dick, “Alternating current fed power supply,”   
U.S. Patent 4 084 217, Nov. 4, 1978.

Basic formatfor theses (M.S.) and dissertations (Ph.D.):

[31] J. K. Author, “Title of thesis,” M.S. thesis, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

[32] J. K. Author, “Title of dissertation,” Ph.D. dissertation, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

Examples:

[33] J. O. Williams, “Narrow-band analyzer,” Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, 1993.

[34] N. Kawasaki, “Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow,” M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.

Basic format for the most common types of unpublished references:

[35] J. K. Author, private communication, Abbrev. Month, year.

[36] J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” unpublished.

[37] J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” to be published.

Examples:

[38] A. Harrison, private communication, May 1995.

[39] B. Smith, “An approach to graphs of linear forms,” unpublished.

[40] A. Brahms, “Representation error for real numbers in binary computer arithmetic,” IEEE Computer Group Repository, Paper R-67-85.

Basic format for standards:

[41] Title of Standard, Standard number, date.

Examples:

[42] IEEE Criteria for Class IE Electric Systems, IEEE Standard 308, 1969.

[43] Letter Symbols for Quantities, ANSI Standard Y10.5-1968.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHIES

(Capital letter, Arial Unicode MS(Bold), size 10)

(Length limit: 200 words per author)

A received the B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from the School of ABC, DEF University, Seoul, Korea, in 2000, 2001, and 2002, respectively.

Author’s photo

(3\*2)

He has been a Faculty Member with GHI University, Seoul, since 2020, where he is currently a Professor with the Department of JKL.

FOOTNOTES

(Capital letter, Arial Unicode MS(Bold), size 10)

Number footnotes separately in superscripts (Insert| Footnote).[[1]](#footnote-1) Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited; do not put footnotes in the reference list (endnotes). Use letters for table footnotes (see Table I).

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1. It is recommended that footnotes be avoided (except for the unnumbered footnote with the receipt date on the first page). Instead, try to integrate the footnote information into the text. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)