

## Example Manuscript: Preparation of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Manuscripts for Journal of Science and Technology

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### Abstract

The abstract must be a concise yet comprehensive reflection of what is in your article. It should briefly summarize the essence of the paper and address the following areas without using specific subsection titles. The objectives of the research should briefly state the problem or issue addressed, in language accessible to a general scientific audience. The technology or method area should briefly summarize the technological innovation or method used to address the problem. The result area provides a brief summary of the results and findings. The conclusions give brief concluding remarks on your outcomes. The impact, if any, may comment on the translational aspect of the work presented in the paper and its potential impact. Detailed discussion of these aspects should be provided in the main body of the paper. The abstract must be between 150–250 words. Be sure that you adhere to these limits; otherwise, you will need to edit your abstract accordingly. The abstract must be written as one paragraph and should not contain displayed mathematical equations or tabular material. Ensure that your abstract reads well and is grammatically correct.

Keywords: Keyword a, Keyword b, Keyword c, Keyword d, Keyword e.

### 1. Introduction

This template contains instructions for preparing the manuscript to be submitted to the Journal of Science and Technology (JST).

The Journal of Science and Technology publishes research works with novel scientific and practical values in scientific research. The work described must not have been published in or submitted to other scientific journals.

All manuscripts will be double-blind reviewed. Authors need to ensure that their manuscripts are prepared in a way that does not give away their identity.

The contribution and affiliation of each author in a paper should be clarified. The submitting author should be assigned as the corresponding author.

Publications of results from research projects must obtain permission from the funding agencies and should include conforming acknowledgment.

Changes in author information, acknowledgment after submission should be consented to in writing by all authors to the Editorial Board.

#### 1.1. Publishing Policy

The JST policy requires that authors should only submit original work that has neither appeared elsewhere for publication nor is under review for another refereed publication.

The author must disclose all prior publication(s) and current submissions when submitting a manuscript. Do not publish “preliminary” data or results. The corresponding author is responsible for obtaining the agreement of all co-authors and any consent required from employers or sponsors before submitting an article. The JST strongly discourages courtesy authorship; it is the obligation of the authors to cite only relevant prior work.

The JST can publish articles related to conferences that have undergone rigorous peer review. Minimally, two reviews are required for every article submitted for peer review.

#### 1.2. Publication Principles

The two types of content of that published are: 1) peer-reviewed and 2) archival. The JST 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:

- 1) Technical papers submitted for publication must advance the state of knowledge and must cite relevant prior work.
- 2) 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

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published work might not be appropriate for publication or might be adequately treated in just a few pages.

- 3) Authors must convince both peer reviewers and editors of the scientific and technical merit of a paper; the standards of proof are higher when extraordinary or unexpected results are reported.
- 4) 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 needs to 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 should 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.

### 1.3. Copyright form

Upon submission of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Copyright Transfer Form'. By completing this form, the corresponding author on behalf of all the authors grants the JST the unlimited, worldwide, irrevocable permission, and right to use his/her paper as part of the publication, advertisement, distribution, and release JST from any claim base on right of privacy or publicity.

Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If the acceptance from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article.

### 1.4. Reviewer Communication Form

As the authors submit a revision of the paper, they are requested to include the comments from reviewers and their responses in the first round of review and the second.

These comments and responses must be attached at the end of the revised paper using the format proposed in the Reviewer Communication Form.

### 1.5. General Format Guidelines

The manuscript must be typewritten and prepared according to the journal's template. Authors should use proper picture size to avoid large files. Authors are requested to follow the review progress electronically by using the online submission system on the journal's website.

The recommended standard length of manuscript is 8 pages. Extra lengths, from the 9th page up to 12 pages, are accepted with an additional fee.

Paper titles should be written using sentence case. Avoid parentheses and avoid using special symbols or long formulas with subscripts in the title; short formulas that identify the elements are fine (e.g., "Nd-Fe-B").

In the author field, full names and affiliations of authors are preferred. Put a space between authors' initials. The contribution and role of each author in the article should be clarified. Only one author is assigned as the corresponding author who will directly interact and contact with the JST. The information of the corresponding author in the JST online system should coincide with the information written in the manuscript.

All tables, figures, and equations should be numbered in sequence from 1 to  $n$  and referred to in the main text. Special technical terms such as algorithm, lemma, claim, remark, theorem, and corollary... should be numbered in sequence from 1 to  $n$  like to do with the tables, figures, and equations. Poorly organized of these items may lead to rejection or rework.

## 2. Guidelines for Manuscript Preparation

### 2.1. Using the template

This is the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X template for Journal of Science and Technology (JST). To use the template, first place the two files `jstarticle.cls` and `jstarticle.bbx` to your project folder. Then, inside the main document (e.g. `manuscript.tex`), use the template by specifying the document class:

```
\documentclass{jstarticle}
```

For now, the only option is `mathindent`, which specifies the indentation of display-mode math formulas. The default value for this option is equal to the indentation of a paragraph.

```
% For articles with long equations
\documentclass[
  mathindent=1ex
]{jstarticle}
\begin{CodeBlock}
\documentclass{jstarticle}
```

The frontmatter is created using the `\maketitle` command. For the command to work, authors need to define the manuscript's information.

### 2.1.1. Title

The manuscript title is defined with the `\title` command. For long titles, authors may use the `\\` command to break lines at appropriate positions.

```
\title{Example Manuscript: Preparation
  of \LaTeX{} Manuscripts for\\
  Journal of Science and Technology}
```

### 2.1.2. Authors

Authors are declared with two commands `\author` and `\authornote`. These commands can be used multiple times to declare multiple authors. The first parameter of the command is used to mark the author's affiliation, and the second parameter is the author's name. The `\authornote` command is used to explain the marked symbols. The first parameter is the author's identifier, and the second parameter is the affiliation information.

```
\author[1,2]{First A. Author}
\author[3]{Second B. Author}
\author[1,*]{Third C. Author}
\authornote{1}{Hanoi University of
  Science and Technology, Hanoi,
  Vietnam}
\authornote{2}{Vietnam Atomic Energy
  Institute, Hanoi, Vietnam}
\authornote{3}{Power Systems
  Laboratory, ETH Z\"{u}rich,
  Z\"{u}rich, Switzerland}
\authornote*{Corresponding author
  email: abc@hust.edu.vn}
```

### 2.1.3. Abstract

The abstract of the manuscript is written in the `abstract` environment. Unlike the standard `abstract` environment, this environment can be placed before the `\begin{document}` command.

```
\begin{abstract}
  The abstract...
\end{abstract}
```

### 2.1.4. Keywords

The manuscript keywords are declared using the `\keyword` command. Similar to the `\author` command, `\keyword` can be used multiple times to declare multiple keywords. Keywords are automatically sorted alphabetically.

```
\keyword{Keyword B}
\keyword{Keyword C}
\keyword{Keyword E}
\keyword{Keyword A}
\keyword{Keyword D}
```

## 2.2. Headings

Heading commands must be used when writing headings. They provide the correct formatting and numbering.

Do **not** use manual formatting commands such as `\textbf`, `\textit`, etc. Do **not** manually number the sections. Instead, **do** use the section commands:

- `\section`: level 1 heading, numbered,
- `\subsection`: level 2 heading, numbered,
- `\subsubsection`: level 3 heading, numbered,
- `\paragraph`: level 4 heading, unnumbered, run-in text.

For example, a manuscript can be structured like this:

```
\section{Introduction}
\section{Literature review}
\subsection{Problem 1}
\subsection{Problem 2}
\section{Methodology}
\section{Results and discussion}
\subsection{Result A}
\subsection{Result B}
\subsection{Result C}
\section{Conclusion}
```

## 2.3. Spaces

In  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , a blank line is used to separate between paragraphs. The command `\\` is used to manually separate between lines. Please use a blank line to separate paragraphs and refrain from using the command `\\` unless required.

$\text{\LaTeX}$  treats multiple spaces as a single space. A single line break (in the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source file) is also considered a space.

## 2.4. Lists

Lists are formatted using the following environments:

- `itemize` Unnumbered list,
- `enumerate` Numbered list,
- `description` Named list where each item has a name.

Each item in the list begins with the `\item` command. Lists can be nested within each other.

```
\begin{description}
  \item[itemize] Unordered list:
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Item,
      \item Another item;
    \end{itemize}
  \item[enumerate] Ordered list:
    \begin{enumerate}
      \item Item 1,
      \item Item 2;
    \end{enumerate}
  \item[description] Named list.
\end{description}
```

## 2.5. Equations and numbering

In LaTeX, content is divided into two parts: regular text and the mathematical environment.

In the mathematical environment, authors can use specific formatting commands for mathematics, such as mathematical symbols, operations, and special functions. There are two types of mathematical environments: inline and display.

The text environment is the default environment. To use the mathematical environment, authors need to “mark” it in the LaTeX source file.

In the inline mathematical environment, formulas are written within the same line as the text.

The inline environment is used for symbols and short formulas. It is marked using `$...$` (for older LaTeX versions) or `\(...\)` (for newer LaTeX versions).

```
We have an input vector \(\mathbf{x}^{\text{top}} =
```

$$\mathbf{x}_{i=1}^{\text{top}}, \text{ and want to}$$

```
predict a real-valued output \(\mathbf{y}\).
```

The display environment is a math environment that appears on a separate line, not inline with the text. It is used for long formulas. Since the journal requires all equations to be numbered, authors should use the `equation` and `align` environments.

The `equation` and `align` environments are two commonly used display math environments. They function like the default display environment but allow for equation numbering.

```
\begin{equation}
  \mathbf{x}_{t+1} = f(\mathbf{x}_t).
\end{equation}
```

The `align` environment is used to write multiple equations or multi-line equations. The character `&` is used to mark the alignment, the command `\\` is used to mark the line break. To omit numbering for a specific line in the `align` environment, use the `\nonumber` command.

```
\begin{align}
  \frac{dx}{dt} &= \alpha x - \\
  &\quad \beta xy, \\
  \\
  \frac{dy}{dt} &= \delta xy - \\
  &\quad \gamma y.
\end{align}
```

Since the equations are numbered automatically, please refrain from manually numbering the equations.

## 2.6. Cross references

When submitting a manuscript to the journal, authors should use LaTeX’s automatic references system instead of manual mentions.

In LaTeX, to refer to an equation, do not write its number directly. Instead, assign a label to the equation using the `\label` command. To reference an equation number, use the `\ref` command with the label name assigned earlier. LaTeX will automatically generate the correct equation number.

When referring to an equation, the equation number is usually enclosed in parentheses. Instead of `\ref`, authors can use the `\eqref` command for this formatting.

```
\begin{equation}
  \label{eq:evolution}
  \mathbf{x}_{t+1} = f(\mathbf{x}_t) \text{ in } X.
\end{equation}
The function \(\mathbf{f}\) that satisfies
```

$$\mathbf{f} \text{ is called the}$$

```
\eqref{eq:evolution} is called the
```

$$\text{evolution operator.}$$

Not only equations but all numbered elements in LaTeX can be labeled and referenced in the same way. This includes figures, tables, algorithms, and section headings.

To distinguish different types of labels, prefixes are commonly used in the labels. Some of the common prefixes for labels are:

- Equations: `eq:`, e.g. `\label{eq:model}`.
- Figures: `fig:`, e.g. `\label{fig:phase-portrait}`.
- Tables: `tab:`, e.g. `\label{tab:parameters}`.
- Headings: `chap:`, `sec:`, `subsec:`, e.g. `\label{sec:introduction}`,

- Algorithms: `alg:`, e.g. `\label{alg:dijkstra}`

The `\label` command must be placed after the command that generates the number, while the `\ref` command can be used anywhere in the document.

## 2.7. Tables and figures

### 2.7.1. Figures

Figures in LaTeX are placed within the `figure` environment. This environment handles several tasks: positioning the image (see more about the `float` environment below), adding a caption, and generating the figure number.

The caption and numbering of the figure are defined using the `\caption` command. To reference a figure, use the `\label` and `\ref` commands as described in Section 2.6. The `\label` command must be placed **after** the `\caption` command.

The content of the figure is inserted using the `\includegraphics` command from the `graphicx` package. This command has several options, with the most commonly used being: `width` to sets the image width, and `height` to sets the image height.



Fig. 1. Example figure

The mandatory argument for `\includegraphics` is the file path of the image. When specifying the width and height, authors can use special length units such as:

- `\textwidth`: The width of the page's text area.
- `\columnwidth`: The width of a text column.
- `\linewidth`: The width of a text line.

A scaling factor can also be applied before these units to adjust the size. For example, setting the image width to `0.7\columnwidth` scales it to 70% of the column width.

If no width/height is specified, LaTeX will use the image's original size. If only one (width or height) is set, the image scales proportionally. If both width and height are specified, the image will be stretched to fit the given dimensions.

The output of the example code snippet is shown in Fig. 1.

Table 1. Example table, created with `tblr`

Name	Address	Gender	Age
John Doe	Ha Noi	Male	18
Jane Doe	HCM	Female	18
Count			2

```
\begin{figure}[htp]
\centering
\includegraphics[
width=0.7\columnwidth
]{example-image-golden}
\caption{Example figure}
\label{fig:example-figure}
\end{figure}
```

### 2.7.2. Tables

Tables in LaTeX are placed within the `table` environment. This environment functions similarly to the `figure` environment but is specifically designed for formatting tables. The usage of the `table` environment follows the same principles as the `figure` environment.

To insert the table content, LaTeX uses the `tabular` environment by default. Within this environment, columns must be defined at the beginning. The `&` symbol separates columns, the `\\` command separates rows, the `\hline` command adds horizontal lines.

```
\begin{tabular}{llcr}
\hline
\textbf{Name} & \textbf{Address} & & \\
\textbf{Gender} & \textbf{Age} & & \\
\hline
John Doe & Ha Noi & & \\
Male & 18 & & \\
\hline
Jane Doe & HCM & & \\
Female & 18 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

However, the default `tabular` environment in LaTeX is not very flexible. Instead of using `tabular`, it is recommended that the tables are created using the `tblr` environment from the `tabularray` package. The environment `tblr` also supports complex features such as multi-line cell or cells merging.

The documentation and examples for `tabularray` can be found at: <https://mirror.kku.ac.th/CTAN/macros/latex/contrib/tabularray/tabularray.pdf>. The example table created with `tblr` is shown in Table 1.

Table 2. Font and paragraph format – an example of a single-column format for a large table or figure.

Item	Font	Font size	Font style	Alignment
Paper Title	Times New Roman	14 pt	Bold	Centered
Author	Times New Roman	12 pt	Bold Italic	Centered
Affiliation	Times New Roman	10 pt	Italic	Centered
Abstract	Arial	9 pt	Italic	Justified
Keywords	Arial	9 pt	Normal	Justified
Heading 1	Times New Roman	10 pt	Bold	Justified
Heading 1.2	Times New Roman	10 pt	Bold Italic	Justified
Heading 1.3	Times New Roman	10 pt	Italic	Justified
Text	Times New Roman	10 pt	Normal	Justified
Figure caption	Times New Roman	10 pt	Normal	Justified, below figure
Table caption	Times New Roman	10 pt	Normal	Justified, above table
Reference	Times New Roman	9 pt	Normal	Justified

```

\begin{tblr}{
  hlines = 0.5pt,
  row{1} = {font=\bfseries},
  colspec = {X[1]X[1]cr}}
Name      & Address & Gender & Age \\
John Doe & Ha Noi  & Male   & 18  \\
Jane Doe & HCM     & Female & 18  \\
\SetCell[r=1,c=3]{1, font=\bfseries}
Count    &         &         & 2
\end{tblr}

```

### 2.7.3. Placement of figures and tables

Floats refer to environments like `figure`, `table`, and `algorithm`, which are used for images, tables, and algorithms, respectively.

In  $\LaTeX$ , figures and tables are placed within the `figure` and `table` environments. However, they do not always appear exactly where they are declared in the source code. Instead,  $\LaTeX$  automatically adjusts their placement to achieve the best page layout.

When using two-column formats like `jstarticle`,  $\LaTeX$  will place figures and tables within one of the two columns by default. To make a figure or table span both columns, use the `figure*` or the `table*` environment (with an asterisk “\*”).

Sometimes,  $\LaTeX$  does not place images and tables exactly where you want. To adjust their placement, you can use positioning parameters within the float environments.

It is recommended to use `[htp]` as the positioning argument. Additionally, figures and tables should be placed close to where they are referenced using `\ref`.

If  $\LaTeX$ 's reposition of a table or figure is not desired, one can use `[h!]` to force a specific position. However, this is not recommended, as it can disrupt the page layout.

An example of multi-column table is shown in Table 2. The source code for the table can be found in the source code of this document.

```

\begin{table*}[htp]
  % Content contents...
  \caption{Multiple-column table}
\end{table*}

```

## 3. References

### 3.1. General guidelines

Reference style should be strictly followed by the guidance in the examples below. It is recommended to keep the total number of references between 10-12 documents. References should be numbered in sequence and cited in the main text.

Reference numbers are set flush left and form a column of their own, hanging out beyond the body of the reference. The reference numbers are on the line, enclosed in square brackets. In all references, the given name of the author or editor is abbreviated to the initial only and precedes the last name. Use them all; use et al. only if names are not given. Use commas around Jr., Sr., in names. Abbreviate conference titles. When referencing a patent, provide the day and the month of issue, or application. References may not include all information; please obtain and include relevant information. Do not combine references. There must be only one reference with each number. If there is a URL



included with the print reference, it can be included at the end of the reference. In this case, a DOI number for the full text is recommended to use.

Other than books, capitalize only the first word in a 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. See the end of this document for formats and examples of common references.

### 3.2. Managing the list of references

When writing a manuscript, authors should use LaTeX citation commands instead of manually formatting references.

The JST template uses biblatex for bibliography management. Authors can refer to Overleaf's guide for detailed instructions: [https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Bibliography\\_management\\_with\\_biblatex](https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Bibliography_management_with_biblatex).

The bibliography is added using the `\addbibresource` command, which specifies the reference file (e.g., `refs.bib`). The template `jstarticle` uses BibLaTeX, so authors must not use traditional BibTeX commands, such as `\bibliography` or `\bibliographystyle`. These commands are not supported in this template.

```
\addbibresource{refs.bib}
```

To ensure proper formatting and correct numbering, references must be stored in a `.bib` file and must not be written manually in the manuscript. Each reference must have the correct entry type, such as:

- `@book` for books,
- `@article` for journal papers,
- `@proceedings` for conference proceedings.

Using the wrong type can cause formatting errors in the bibliography. Author can check the provided `refs.bib` file that comes with the source code of this document for supported entry types. Most publishers provide a "Export as Bib" option for articles, so authors usually do not need to manually write the `.bib` entries.

### 3.3. Citation

To cite a references, use the command `\cite`. The command takes the keys provided the `.bib` and produce correct numbering for the referenced entry. Since the template uses biblatex, there are additional commands such as: `\citeauthor{key}` to inserts only the author's name, or `\citeyear{key}` to insert only the publication year.

For better compatibility with other journals (which uses `natbib`), this template provides two commands:

- `\citet` Citation in author-year format (e.g., Smith (2020)),
- `\citep` Parenthetical citation (e.g., (Smith, 2020)).

The format generated by `\citet` and `\citep` in this template may differ from other journal templates. Therefore, author should check the content of the generated PDF.

```
\citeauthor{Brandli} \cite{Brandli}
↪ discovered something in
↪ \citeyear{Brandli}.
\citet{Brandli} discovered something in
↪ \citeyear{Brandli}.
According to the these ANSI standard
↪ \citep{ANSI:StandardY10.5} and
↪ these books \citep{BookTemplate,
↪ YoungGO, ChenWK}.
```

The entries below shows citations by type of references. Please consult the source code of this document to see how to specify and cite them.

**Books** Author [1], Young [2] and Chen [3],

**Articles** Author [4], Duncombe [5], Wigner [6] and Miller [7]

**Reports** Author [8], Reber *et al.* [9] and Davis *et al.* [10]

**Manuals** [11], [12] and [13]

**Online manuals, software** Author [14], Hijmans *et al.* [15] and [16]

**Proceedings** Author [17], Payne *et al.* [18] along with Eberhard *et al.* [19]

**Patents** Author [20] and Brandli *et al.* [21]

**Thesis** Author [22], Author [23], Williams [24] and Kawasaki [25]

**Standards** Standards do not have authors, do not use `\citet` [26–30]

### 3.4. Printing the bibliography

Use `\printbibliography` to generate the reference list. Do not use `\nocite`, as only cited references should appear in the bibliography. This ensures that the reference list contains only sources actually cited in the manuscript.

```
\printbibliography
```

## References

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