

STRUCTURE	PRACTICAL ADVICE	LATEST TRENDS
Title	Broadly explains what the paper is about.	Papers with titles between 31 and 40 characters are cited the most. Titles containing a comma or colon are cited more. Avoid question marks and exclamation marks. The title should be concise while conveying the most interesting and surprising new results from the study.
Abstract	Summarizes the major aspects of the entire paper in the following sequence: the question(s) investigated (or purpose) (from Introduction), the experimental design and methods used (from Methods), the major findings including key quantitative results, or trends (from Results), a brief summary of your interpretations and conclusions (from Discussion).	Use active voice when possible, but note that much of your abstract may require passive sentence constructions. Regardless, write your abstract using concise, but complete, sentences. Use the past tense because you are reporting on research that has been completed. Limit your statements concerning each segment of the paper (i.e. purpose, methods, results, etc.) to two or three sentences. Maximum length should be 200-300 words, usually in a single paragraph. Avoid non-standard or uncommon abbreviations, but if essential, abbreviations must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.
Author(s)	Indicates the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author.	The person who writes the manuscript is usually the "first author". The second most important position is the last person of the list. This is usually where you will place the name of the person who got the idea and funded the research project. In between those two critical positions, you will find everyone else in order of importance. So the second position is the third best, the third is the fourth best, etc.
Affiliation	Presents the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done). Provides the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.	An affiliation is an institution that pays the authors for their work. This may include current visiting positions, courtesy appointments and emeritus status. This is basically the institution(s) one would put under one's name in a publication. One can have multiple affiliations. Nevertheless, be aware that, for ranking purposes, each affiliation is attributed a share of the author's scores. This means in particular that an author with affiliations in several countries will not count fully in each.
Keywords	(Check the journal requirements)	Avoid words with a broad meaning. Use words already included in the title.
Highlights	Provide a short collection of bullet points that convey the core findings and provide readers with a quick textual overview of the article.	Include 3 to 5 highlights. There should be a maximum of 85 characters, including spaces, per highlight. Only the core results of the paper should be covered.
Introduction	Presents the nature and scope of the problem investigated. Briefly reviews the pertinent literature to orient the reader. States the methods of the investigation. If necessary, the reasons for the choice of a particular method (the rationale of the research) States the principle results of the investigation. States the principle conclusions suggested by the results.	Use personal pronouns (I/we) to announce the research and principle findings. Organize the introduction from general background to specific, relating to your research. Do not mix the introduction with results, discussion and conclusion.
Materials & Methods	Describes (if necessary, defend) the experimental design. Provides enough detail so that a competent worker can repeat the experiments. Provides information that will let readers judge the appropriateness of the experimental methods. Provides the basis for the repetition of the experiments by	Use personal pronouns (I/we) to explain a procedure (low-risk) and to assume your personal responsibility for actions or decisions that were different from the norm or from what was expected. Use past tense to describe the details of your research. Do not repeat the details of the established methods. Use standard systems for numbers and nomenclature.

	<p>others. Includes the exact technical specifications and quantities and source or method of preparation.</p>	<p>List the methods in the same order they will appear in the Results section, in the logical order in which you conducted the research. Avoid adding comments, results, and discussion.</p>
Results	<p>Gives some kind of overall description of the experiment, providing the big picture. Provides representative data. Constitutes the new knowledge that the author is contributing to the world.</p>	<p>Use personal pronouns (I/we) to express your responsibility for particular methodological decisions. Use past tense when referring to your results. Use tables to present the actual experimental results. Use figures for comparisons of experimental results with those of previous works, or with calculated/theoretical values. Figures and tables legends must be clear and self-explanatory. No illustrations should repeat the information described elsewhere in the manuscript. Do not include references.</p>
Discussion	<p>Presents the principles, relations, and generalizations shown by your research findings. Points out any exceptions or any lack of correlation. Shows how your results and interpretations agree (or contrast) with previously published works. Provides theoretical implications of your research, as well as any possible practical applications.</p>	<p>Use personal pronouns (I/we) to claim responsibility for findings that may carry novelty to the scientific community. Use of the first person is generally acceptable, but too much use of the first person can actually distract the reader from the main points. Never ignore work in disagreement with yours.</p>
Conclusion	<p>Highlights key points in your analysis or results. Notes important or unexpected implications applied to practice. Summarizes your thoughts and conveys the significance of your study and the importance of your ideas. Identifies how a gap in the literature has been addressed. Introduces possible new or expanded ways of thinking about the research problem. Offers new insights and creative approaches for framing or contextualizing the research problem based on the results of your study.</p>	<p>Use Present Simple to write about what is now known or is still needed. Do not introduce new information. Do not repeat the abstract. Do not list experimental results.</p>
Acknowledgements	<p>Acknowledges any significant technical help received from any individual. Acknowledges any outside financial assistance, such as grants or fellowships.</p>	<p>Avoid the word "wish". Before mentioning someone in an acknowledgement, obtain permission from him or her.</p>
References	<p>Lists significant published works. Cites all the scientific publications on which your work is based.</p>	<p>Before using citation management software (EndNote, RefWorks, Mendeley, etc.), check the journal's requirements, because some journals say not to use them. Cite papers from the journal to which the paper will be submitted. Include most recent papers from the domain. Cite papers that other researchers in your domain see as important and cite often themselves. Never cite what you have not read.</p>