

# Workshop on Detectors for Synchrotron Research

## October 30-31, 2000, in Washington, DC

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### “National Roadmap for Synchrotron Detector Development”

As the end product of the WDSR is intended to be a “National Roadmap for Synchrotron Detector Development” for US Funding agencies for the next 10 years, the documents submitted will be peer reviewed by our colleagues and published in a Special Issue of the Journal of Synchrotron Radiation. Below are guidelines for JSR submissions specific to our Workshop.

### Submission Guidelines for Speakers and Working Group Leaders

Speaker’s submissions/papers should not exceed the equivalent of about 8000 words, and Working Group’s submissions should not exceed the equivalent of about 10,000 words.

**Refereeing and handling of manuscripts** – Refereeing will be coordinated by one or a number of JSR Co-editors. The Co-editor(s) to whom the manuscript is assigned is responsible for choosing referees and for accepting or rejecting the paper. This responsibility includes decisions on the final form of the paper and interpretation of these Notes when necessary. An author who believes his paper has been unjustifiably treated by the Co-editor may appeal to one of the Main Editors for a new review.

**Submission and contact information** - Contributions to the Special Issue of the JSR should be sent to Marsha Fenner, who will coordinate refereeing and submission with JSR:

Marsha Fenner  
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**Copyright** - Except as required otherwise by national laws, an author must sign and submit a copy of the Transfer of Copyright Agreement form for each manuscript before it can be accepted.

**File format, naming and transfer** – The standard of this publication and rules of submission will conform to the normal standards of JSR. The language of this publication is English. Contributions should be prepared on one side of the paper in double-spaced format with wide margins, and should conform to the general editorial style of IUCr journals.

Manuscripts should be prepared using Word, and should be accompanied by an RTF (rich text format) file. Word files should be given the extension .doc, and RTF files .rtf. Authors are encouraged to use the templates available on the WDSR web site [<http://xraysweb.lbl.gov/esg/wdsr.html>]. Illustrations and figures may be sent in PostScript, encapsulated PostScript or TIFF formats and should be given the extensions .ps, .eps or .tif, respectively. The resolution of bitmap graphics should be a minimum of 1200 d.p.i.

All files need to be given a filename constructed according to the following: [1<sup>st</sup> Author].[filetype]; or for illustrations and figures: [1<sup>st</sup> Author][fig#].[filetype].

**Abstract, synopsis and keywords** - All scientific contributions must be preceded by an Abstract and a one or two sentence Synopsis of the main findings of the paper for inclusion in the Table of Contents. The Abstract should state concisely the principal results obtained.

The Abstract should be suitable for reproduction by abstracting services without change in wording. It should not repeat information given in the title. Ordinarily 200 words suffice for Abstracts of a full-length article and 100 words for shorter contributions. It should make no reference to tables, diagrams or formulae contained in the paper. It should not contain footnotes. Numerical information given in the Abstract should not be repeated in the text. It should not include the use of 'we' or 'I'.

Literature references in an Abstract are discouraged. If a reference is unavoidable, it should be sufficiently full within the Abstract for unambiguous identification, e.g. [Smith (1998). J. Synchrotron Rad. 5, 21-31].

Authors should ideally supply at least five keywords.

**Diagrams, photographs and figures** - Figures should be prepared using one of the file formats listed above. Hard-copy figures must be provided in all cases.

The choice of tables and figures should be optimized to produce the shortest printed paper consistent with clarity. Duplicate presentation of the same information in both tables and figures is to be avoided, as is redundancy with the text. In a paper only those figures which are strictly necessary to illustrate the techniques or results described will be published: any others will be deposited. The text should be adequate to give the remaining information.

**Quality** - Hard-copy grayscale or color images should be provided as glossy prints; laser printer or photocopier output will generally be unsatisfactory for reproduction of such diagrams. High-resolution laser printer output is satisfactory for line drawings.

**Size** - Diagrams should be as small as possible consistent with legibility. They will normally be sized so that the greatest width including lettering is less than the width of a column in the journal.

**Lettering and symbols** - Fine-scale details and lettering must be large enough to be clearly legible (ideally 1.5-3 mm in height) after the whole diagram has been reduced to one column width. Lettering should be kept to a minimum; descriptive matter should be placed in the legend.

**Numbering and legends** - Diagrams should be numbered in a single series in the order in which they are referred to in the text. A list of the legends ('figure captions') should be included in the manuscript.

**Color figures** - Figures in color are accepted at no cost to the author provided that the editor agrees that they improve the understanding of the paper.

**Tables** - Tables produced in Word should be prepared using the Word table editor.

**Economy in use of tables** - Numerical information is generally most economically presented in tables. Text and diagrams should not be redundant with the tables.

**Design, numbering and size** - Tables should be carefully designed to occupy a minimum of space consistent with clarity. Tables should be numbered in a single series of Arabic numerals in the order in which they are referred to in the text. They should be provided with a caption.

**Mathematics and letter symbols** - Authors submitting in Word should use the Word equation editor to prepare displayed mathematical equations. The use of the stop (period) to denote multiplication should be avoided except in scalar products. Generally no sign is required but, when one is, a multiplication sign (x) should be used. Vectors should be in bold type and tensors should be in bold-italic type. Greek letters should not be spelled out. Care should be taken not to cause confusion by using the same letter symbol in two different meanings. Gothic, script or other unusual lettering should be avoided. Another typeface may be substituted if

that used by the author is not readily available. Equations, including those in published Appendices, should be numbered in a single series.

**Units** - The International System of Units (SI) is used except that the ångström (symbol Å, defined as  $10^{-10}$  m) is generally preferred to the nanometer (nm) or picometer (pm) as the appropriate unit of length. Recommended prefixes of decimal multiples should be used rather than  $\times 10^n$ .

**References** - References to published work must be indicated by giving the authors' names followed immediately by the year of publication, e.g. Neder & Schulz (1998) or (Neder & Schulz, 1998). Where there are three or more authors, the reference in the text should be indicated in the form Smith et al. (1998) or (Smith et al., 1998) etc. (all authors should be included in the full list).

At the end of the paper a list giving full details of all references should be appended separately. In the reference list, entries for journals [abbreviated in the style of Chemical Abstracts (the abbreviations Acta Cryst., J. Appl. Cryst. and J. Synchrotron Rad. are exceptions)], books, multi-author books, computer programs, personal communications and undated documents should be arranged alphabetically and conform with the style shown below:

Sample reference list (Note that inclusive page numbers must be given.):

- Andrews, M., Wright, H. & Clarke, S. A. (1998). In preparation.
- Bürgi, H.-B. (1989). Acta Cryst. B45, 383-390.
- Ferguson, G., Schwan, A. L., Kalin, M. L. & Snelgrove, J. L. (1997). Acta Cryst. C53, IUC9700009.
- Hervieu, M. & Raveau, B. (1983a). Chem. Scr. 22, 117-122.
- Hervieu, M. & Raveau, B. (1983b). Chem. Scr. 22, 123-128.
- International Union of Crystallography (1998). (IUCr) Journal of Synchrotron Radiation, <http://www.iucr.org/jsr>.
- Jones, P. T. (1987). Personal communication.
- McCrone, W. C. (1965). Physics and Chemistry of the Organic Solid State, Vol. 2, edited by D. Fox, M. M. Labes & A. Weissberger, pp. 725-767. New York: Interscience.
- Perkins, P. (undated). PhD thesis, University of London, England.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1976). SHELX76. Program for Crystal Structure Determination. University of Cambridge, England.
- Smith, J. V. (1988). Chem. Rev. 88, 149-182.
- Smith, J. V. & Bennett, J. M. (1981). Am. Mineral. 66, 777-788.
- Vogel, A. (1978). Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry, 4th ed. London: Longman.