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Guide for Authors

1. Submission of articles

1.1. General

The principal objective of the scientific literature is that it should be the secure repository of the growing body of scientific knowledge. The ‘literature’ should provide a clear view of the current status of any branch of knowledge and can thus be used by active workers as a vital tool in the design of ongoing studies. In order to be of maximum usefulness it is important that published literature should be readily comprehensible to non-specialists in the subject field.

This purpose can be achieved only if the following three broad criteria are adopted for material contributed to the publication process:

1. A manuscript must describe new science. It should add to the ‘tree of knowledge’. Duplication serves only to clutter the published literature and in some cases can lead to copyright problems.
2. The subject material must be sound science, containing no errors of fact or logic.
3. Papers must be written in the clearest, most precise, language possible. All terms need to be clearly defined and specialist jargon must be avoided.

Articles are published in English. Authors whose first language is not English are urged to seek assistance with style, spelling and syntax. A high standard of English is a criterion of acceptance for publication.

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Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out. Submission also implies that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, without the written consent of the Publisher.

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to transfer copyright (for more information on copyright see <http://authors.elsevier.com>). This transfer will ensure the widest possible dissemination of information. A form facilitating transfer of copyright will be sent to the corresponding author.

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Should authors be requested by the editor to revise the text, the revised version should be submitted within *one month*. After this period, the article will be regarded as a new submission.

1.2 On-line submission to the journal prior to acceptance

Submission to this journal proceeds totally online. Use the following guidelines to prepare your article. Via the online submission page of this journal (<http://ees.elsevier.com/power/>) you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of the various files. The system automatically converts source files to a single Adobe Acrobat PDF version of the article, which is used in the peer-review process. Please note that even though manuscript source files are converted to PDF at submission for the review process, these source files are needed for further processing after acceptance. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, takes place by e-mail and via the homepage, removing the need for a hard-copy paper trail.

On-line submission is the preferred method of submission.

However, where authors have no electronic facilities, the author should submit their manuscripts to the Journal of Power Sources editorial office at the following address:
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Please do NOT submit via both routes.

2. Preparation of text

2.1. Presentation of manuscript

General. Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these).

Use double spacing and wide (3 cm) margins. Ensure that each new paragraph is clearly indicated. Present tables and figure legends on separate pages at the end of the manuscript. If possible, consult a recent issue of the journal to become familiar with layout and conventions. Number all pages consecutively.

Title. The title should be concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid formulae where possible. Abbreviations will not be accepted.

Author names and affiliations. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name, and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.

Present/permanent address. If an Author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a "Present address" (or "Permanent address") may be indicated as a footnote to that Author's name. The address at which the Author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Corresponding author. Clearly indicate which author is willing to handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. Ensure that telephone and fax numbers (with country and area code) for this author are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address.

Article type: Please select the appropriate article type from the drop down menu in the online submission system. When submitting papers from conference proceedings, please also clearly indicate on both the title page and in the covering letter at which conference the submitted work was presented.

Abstract. A concise and factual abstract is required (100–200 words). The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and the major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separate from the article and must be understandable in isolation. Thus, reference to formulae and equations in the main text is not permitted.

Keywords. Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Avoid abbreviations. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Abbreviations. Define abbreviations that are not standard in the subject field at their first occurrence in the article: in the abstract and also in the

main text after it. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

Short Communications. Short Communications report the results of preliminary studies, partial research results from an ongoing study, results from studies limited in scope, or raise a critical issue or question based on such results. Short Communications should follow all the basic requirements of full paper manuscripts, but must not exceed 12 doublespaced manuscript pages including figures, tables, text and references. An abstract must be submitted with a Short Communication.

2.2. Arrangement of the article

Subdivision of the article. Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1. (then 1.1.1., 1.1.2., . . .), 1.2., etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text.' Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. **Introduction.** State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background including a review of other literature on the subject. Do not include a summary of the work and results that you are presenting.

Experimental/Materials and methods. Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

Theory and/or calculation. A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and should lay the foundation for the further work that you are reporting. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results. All tables and graphs should be described, but results should not be presented both in tabular and graphical form.

Discussion. This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them.

Conclusions. A short Conclusions section is to be presented and should itemize specific outcomes of the research.

Glossary/Nomenclature. Please supply, as a separate list, the definitions of field-specific terms used in your article. The use of nomenclature and symbols adopted by IUPAC is recommended. The IUPAC compendium of chemical terminology is available online <http://www.iupac.org/publications/compendium/index.html>

Appendices. If there is more than one appendix, the appendices should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: (Eq. A.1), (Eq. A.2), (Eq. B.1) and so forth.

Acknowledgements. Place acknowledgements, including information on grants received, before the references, in a separate section, and not as a footnote on the title page.

References. See separate section, below.

Figure captions, tables, figures, schemes. Present these, in this order, at the end of the article. More detailed instructions concerning illustrations are provided in Section 4. **Mathematical formulae.** Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line, e.g., X_p/Y_m rather than $\frac{X_p}{Y_m}$

Powers of e are often better denoted by exp.

Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separate from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

Number equations consecutively using Arabic numerals in parentheses: (1), (2), (3) and so forth.

Footnotes. Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article, using superscript Arabic numbers. Many word-processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves on a separate sheet at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list. **Table footnotes.** Indicate each footnote in a table with a superscript lowercase letter.

Tables. Number tables consecutively using Arabic numerals in accordance with their appearance

in the text. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Each table should have a concise title that makes the general meaning understandable with reference to the text. Authors should check that every table is cited in the text.

Nomenclature and units. Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other quantities are mentioned, give their equivalent in SI. See <http://www.bipm.org/en/si/> for further information.

Units should be given as, for example:

mv s₁ **not** mV/s
mAh g₁ **not** mAh/g

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3. References

Responsibility for the accuracy of bibliographic citations lies entirely with the authors.

Citations in the text: Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications

are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either “Unpublished results” or “Personal communication”. Citation of a reference as “in press” implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Citing and listing of Web references. As a minimum, the full URL should be given. Any further information, if known (author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Text: Indicate references consecutively by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text.

The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

Example: ‘. . . as demonstrated [3,6]. Smith [7] and Barnaby and Jones [8] obtained different results . . .’

Where there are more than two authors, give name of first author only followed by ‘et al.’

Example: ‘Brown et al. [9] have reported that . . .’

List: Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

[1] J. van der Geer, J.A.J. Hanraads, R.A. Lup-ton, *J. Sci.Comm.*, 163 (2000) 51–59.

Reference to a book:

[2] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, third ed., Macmillan, New York, 1979, pp. 151–159.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[3] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*, E-Publishing, Inc. New York, 1994, pp. 281–304.

Each reference should be complete. In particular, the names of **all** authors should be given.

4. Preparation of illustrations

4.1. Preparation of electronic illustrations

General points

- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Save text in illustrations as “graphics” or enclose the font.
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- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
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- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
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You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats

Regardless of the application used, when your electronic artwork is finalised, please “save as” or convert the images to one of the following formats (Note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below.):

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- Supply files that are too low in resolution;
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

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Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions on a separate sheet, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum and explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

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The lettering and symbols, as well as other details, should have proportionate dimensions, so as not to become illegible or unclear after possible reduction; in general, the figures should be designed for a reduction factor of two to three. The degree of reduction will be determined by the Publisher. Illustrations will not be enlarged. Consider the page format of the journal when designing the illustrations.

Do not use any type of shading on computer-generated illustrations.

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It is hoped that this list will be useful during the final checking of an article prior to sending it to the journal's Editor for review.

Ensure that the following items are present:

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- Full postal address
- Telephone and fax numbers
- All necessary files have been uploaded
- Keywords
- All figure captions
- All tables (including title, description, footnotes)

Please also ensure that

- Manuscript has been 'spellchecked'
- References are in the correct format for this journal
- All references mentioned in the Reference list are cited in the text, and vice versa, and appear in numerical order in the text
- All illustrations and Tables are cited in the text, and vice versa, and appear in numerical order in the text
- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Web)
- Colour figures are clearly marked as being intended for colour reproduction on the Web (free of charge) and in print or to be reproduced in colour on the Web (free of charge) and in black-and-white in print
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