

# APEX/JJAP: Instructions for Preparation of Manuscript

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These instructions are intended for users of a standard word processor. If you use  $\text{\LaTeX}$  to prepare your manuscript, please refer to the template file attached to our  $\text{\LaTeX}$  class file.

## 1 General Instructions

**Paper size:** A4 ( $21 \times 29 \text{ cm}^2$ ) or US Letter ( $8.5 \times 11 \text{ in.}$ )

**Font:** Times New Roman or Times-Roman (larger than 12 pt)

**Line spacing:** Larger than 1.5 times

**Page layout:**

title  $\longrightarrow$  author(s)  $\longrightarrow$  affiliation(s)  $\longrightarrow$  one blank line  $\longrightarrow$  abstract  $\longrightarrow$  page break  $\longrightarrow$  main text  $\longrightarrow$  acknowledgment(s)  $\longrightarrow$  (Appendix)  $\longrightarrow$  page break  $\longrightarrow$  reference list  $\longrightarrow$  page break  $\longrightarrow$  figure caption(s)  $\longrightarrow$  page break  $\longrightarrow$  table(s)  $\longrightarrow$  page break  $\longrightarrow$  figure(s)

[Note] Figures and tables including their captions can be embedded near the place where each figure or table is cited in the text.

**Pagination:** Page numbers should be consecutive throughout the manuscript including pages for tables and figures.

## 2 Estimation of the Length of the Paper

The length of the paper can be estimated using the following approximations. In particular, be sure to estimate the length of papers submitted as Rapid Communications, Brief Notes, and to APEX, which are limited to a maximum of four, three, and four printed pages, respectively.

### Rules

**Text:** One line equals approximately 8.3 words  $\longrightarrow L_1$  (excluding from the title to abstract and figure captions)

**Equations:** One equation equals approximately two lines. If the equation contains fractions, sums or integrals, etc., it is estimated to be three lines.  $\longrightarrow L_2$

**Tables:** Number of rows plus two lines  $\longrightarrow L_3$

**Figures:** Divide the height of each figure by 4 mm to obtain the number of lines and add two more lines  $\longrightarrow L_4$

☞ Maximum size of Rapid Communications and APEX papers

$$4 \text{ pages} \doteq 434 \text{ lines} \geq L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4$$

☞ Maximum size of Brief Notes

$$3 \text{ pages} \doteq 326 \text{ lines} \geq L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4$$

## 3 First Page (Title Page)

**Title:**

- Common abbreviations and acronyms can be used in the title (see Sect. 11).
- A capital letter should be used only at the beginning of the first word, and for proper nouns, scientific and trade names, and chemical symbols.

**Authors' Names:**

- The authors' first names should preferably be spelled out.
- If the authors are from different institutions, a superscript Arabic numeral, i.e.,  $1, 2, \dots, n$ , which corresponds to the appropriate listed institution(s), should follow each author's name.
- An asterisk should follow the name(s) of corresponding author(s).
- In the case of authors making equal contributions, the following sentence can be given as a footnote: "These authors contributed equally to this work." A dagger should follow the authors' names.

**Authors' Affiliations:**

- Use no abbreviations except for “Company”, “Incorporated”, and “Limited”.
- Give adequate postal addresses including the ZIP or other postal code and the name of the country.
- If an author’s present or permanent address differs from the given address, it should be given as a footnote beginning with “Present address:” or “On leave from,” which is cited with a symbol (sequence: †, ‡, §, ¶, ||, \*\*, ††, ‡‡).
- E-mail address(es) of corresponding author(s) can be given after the institution(s) beginning with “E-mail:” (up to *three* addresses delimited with a semicolon).

**Abstract:**

- No more than 150 words for Regular Papers and Review Papers.
- No more than 100 words for Rapid Communications, Brief Notes, and APEX papers.
- Figures, tables, and references should not be cited in the abstract.

**4 Main Body of the Text****Sections:**

- Each section should be numbered consecutively with an Arabic numeral.  
Section: **1. Section title**  
Subsection: 1.1 Subsection title  
Subsubsection: 1.1.1 Subsubsection title
- A capital letter should be used only at the beginning of the first word, and for proper nouns, scientific and trade names, and chemical symbols.
- Up to three orders of sections (i.e., up to subsubsection) are allowed.
- There are no sections in Rapid Communications, Brief Notes, and APEX papers.

**Paragraphs:** Indent the beginning of each paragraph except for the first paragraph of the section/subsection/subsubsection.

**Periods:** Only one period is required when a sentence ends with an abbreviation.

**Comments and Notes:** Footnotes cannot be used in the main text. List comments and notes, if any, as references (refer to Sect. 9 “Literature, Comments, and Notes”).

**5 Maths**

- Equation editor must be used.
- Use the Symbol Font for Greek letters and other symbols.
- Each equation should end with a period or comma.
- Label equations with parenthesized numerals such as (1), (2) or (1.1), (1.2), ..., (2.1), (2.2).
- If an equation extends over more than one line, break the equation before an operator such that the operator is placed at the start of the new line.
- Braces, parentheses, etc., should be used in the following order:  $\{[(\dots)]\}$ .

**6 Units****6.1 Rules of units**

- Use SI units.
- Present units in Roman type.
- Do not add “s” to indicate plural of units.
- Do not confuse the symbol for the unit (s, V,  $\Omega$ , etc.) and the name of the unit (second, volt, ohm, etc.).
- Arbitrary unit must be “arb. unit” (cf. “a.u.” stands for atomic unit).

## 6.2 Examples of units

	SI unit	Permitted units
Length	m	Å
Mass	kg	t, u
Time	s	min, h, d
Angle	rad, sr	°, ', "
Thermodynamic temperature	K	
Amount of substance	mol	
Frequency	Hz	
Force	N	
Pressure	Pa	bar, atm, Torr
Energy	J	eV
Heat quantity	J	cal
Power	W	
Electric current	A	
Electric charge	C	
Electric potential	V	
Capacitance	F	
Electric resistance	Ω	
Conductance	S	
Magnetic field	(A/m)	
Magnetic flux	Wb	
Magnetic flux density	T	
Inductance	H	
Luminous intensity	cd	
Luminous flux	lm	
Illumination	lx	
Volume	(m <sup>3</sup> )	l or L
Viscosity	(Pa·s)	
Effective cross section	(m <sup>2</sup> )	b
Gravitational acceleration	(m/s <sup>2</sup> )	Gal
Radioactivity	Bq	Ci
Exposure	(C/kg)	R
Absorbed dose	Gy	rad
Dose equivalent	Sv	

- Use cm<sup>3</sup> and cm<sup>2</sup> instead of cc and sc cm, respectively.
- Use μm and nm instead of μ and mμ, respectively.

## 6.3 Products and quotients of units

- The product of two units must be indicated as follows.  
m·N *or* Nm
- The quotient of two units must be indicated as follows.  
m·s<sup>-1</sup> *or* m/s
- Do not use more than one slash unless units are parenthesized.  
m/s<sup>2</sup> *or* m·s<sup>-2</sup>  
m·kg/(s<sup>3</sup>·A) *or* m·kg·s<sup>-3</sup>·A<sup>-1</sup>  
m/(V·s) *or* m·V<sup>-1</sup>·s<sup>-1</sup>  
[Note] Do not write as “m/s/s,” “m·kg/s<sup>3</sup>/A,” or “m/V·s.”

## 7 Acknowledgments

- Use the section title (without section number) “Acknowledgment(s)”.
- Thanks for grants, equipment, samples, etc., should be expressed in this section.

## 8 Appendices

**Headings:** “Appendix” if there is only one appendix. “Appendix A”, “Appendix B” ... if there is more than one appendix. “Appendix: Title” is also acceptable. Appendix titles should be capitalized as section titles (see Sect. 4).

**Equations:** Number equations as (A·1), (A·2), (B·1), (B·2), ....

**Figures:** Label as Fig. A·1, Fig. A·2, Fig. B·1, Fig. B·2, ....

**Tables:** Label as Table A·I, Table A·II, Table B·I, Table B·II, ....

[Note] There are no appendices in Rapid Communications, Brief Notes, and APEX papers.

## 9 Literature, Comments, and Notes

### 9.1 Citations

- List all the literature, comments, notes, etc., cited in the main text, using consecutive numbers.
- Footnotes are not allowed in the main text.
- Place numbers with a closing parenthesis as a superscript to cite literature in the main text, e.g., <sup>1)</sup>, <sup>2,3)</sup>, <sup>4-7,11)</sup>, after any punctuation mark.
- Give only the family name(s) to cite the author(s) of literature in the main text. If there are two authors, give both authors' family names. If there are more than two authors, write only the first author's family name followed by “et al.”

The phenomenon of spiking in solid state lasers is very well known.<sup>1-3)</sup> It was first reported in the very early paper of Collins et al.<sup>2,4)</sup> The detailed experimental setup is described in Ref. 5.

### 9.2 Format of literature

- Each reference number should correspond to only one reference. Different papers by the same authors should be listed separately in the reference list under different numbers (excluding errata).
- The term “ibid.” should not be used even if the same journal or book is cited with different page numbers.
- The term “et al.” should not be used in the references. List all the authors (with the exception of software references with a very large number of authors, for which et al. may be used).

## A. Journals

- 1) T. Hashimoto, K. Fujito, K. Samonji, J. S. Speck, and S. Nakamura, *Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.* **44**, 869 (2005).
- 2) R. H. Bruce, *Solid State Technol.* **48** [1], 5 (2005).
- 3) G. Asano, T. Oikawa, H. Funakubo, and K. Saito, *Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.* **42**, L1083 (2003) [Erratum **42**, L1346 (2003)].

- Sequence of items: author(s) → comma (,) → journal name → volume number (in boldface) → comma (,) → initial page → year (parenthesized).
- Abbreviations of journal names are based on ISO (refer to Sect. 15).
- No “p.” is required with the initial page number.
- Provide the issue number (bracketed after the volume number) for journals that begin with page 1 in each issue.
- Erratum should be listed under the same reference number.

## B. Non-English journals

- 4) H. Sakurai, K. Takada, and E. Takayama-Muromachi, *Oyo Buturi* **74**, 22 (2005) [in Japanese].
- 5) Ju. V. Tsekhmistrenko: *Sov. Phys. JETP* **9**, 1097 (1959).

- Write the original title of the journal in Roman letters.
- Write the name of the language at the end of the item, for example, [in Japanese] and [in Russian].
- Write the title and the English-translated journal if only the English-translated literature has been consulted.

### C. Books

- 6) S. M. Sze, *Physics of Semiconductor Devices* (Wiley, New York, 1981) 2nd ed., p. 55.
- 7) D. Edwards, in *Handbook of Optical Constants of Solids*, ed. E. Palik (Academic Press, New York, 1985) p. 547.
- 8) N. M. Amer and W. B. Jackson, in *Semiconductors and Semimetals*, ed. A. C. Beer (Academic Press, Orlando, 1984) Vol. 21, Part B, Chap. 3.

- Sequence of items: author(s) → comma (,) → title → editor(s) if any → name of publisher, city of publication, year of publication (parenthesized) → chapter or initial page.
- Abbreviations in the title are not acceptable.
- Publisher names can be shortened, for example, “Springer” and “Wiley.”
- Only one city of publication should be given. If the book is published in the U.S.A., the state code, such as NJ, can be given after the city name.
- Providing the initial page is sufficient (if plural pages must be specified, write “pp.” instead of “p.”)
- Write “in” before the title of the book when both the authors and the editors are provided.
- The title of the series should be provided if the book is part of a series.

### D. Non-English books

- 9) T. Takenouchi, *Handotai* (Semiconductors) (Shokabo, Tokyo, 1964) p. 83 [in Japanese].

- Write the original title of the book in Roman letters followed by the English-translated title in parentheses.
- Write the name of the language at the end of the item, for example, [in Japanese].
- Write the English-translated title only if the English-translated book has been consulted.

### E. Preprints

- 10) Y. Nakai, S. Kitagawa, K. Ishida, Y. Kamihara, M. Hirano, and H. Hosono, arXiv:0810.3569.

- The year of publication is not necessary here.

### F. Proceedings and abstracts

- 11) A. Narazaki, J. Maruyama, T. Kayumi, H. Hamachi, J. Moritani, and S. Hine, Proc. Int. Symp. Power Semiconductor Devices and ICs, 2000, p. 377.
- 12) M. Koyama, A. Kaneko, T. Ino, M. Koike, and Y. Kamata, IEDM Tech. Dig., 2002, p. 849.
- 13) K. Kita, Y. Yamamoto, K. Kyuno, and A. Toriumi, Ext. Abstr. (52nd Spring Meet., 2005); Japan Society of Applied Physics and Related Societies, 30p-ZB-7 [in Japanese].
- 14) M. S. Joo, B. J. Cho, D. Z. Chi, N. Balasubramanian, and D.-L. Kwong, Ext. Abstr. Solid State Devices and Materials, 2004, p. 202.
- 15) T. Wada, T. Negami, and M. Nishitani, Jpn. J. Appl. Phys. **32** [Suppl. 32-3], 41 (1993).

- Do not italicize conference names.
- Use abbreviations for “Proceedings,” “Symposium,” “International,” etc.
- Some proceedings, such as Proc. SPIE, are written as journal references.

**G. Presentations**

16) K. K. Bhuwalka, M. Born, S. Sedlmaier, J. Schulze, and I. Eisele, presented at ULIS6, 6th Int. Conf. Ultimate Integration of Silicon, 2005.

- Write “presented at” before the name of the conference.

**H. Technical reports**

17) B. W. Braams, Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 724 (1972).

18) K. Hoh and Y. Yasuda, IEICE Tech. Rep. ED93-89 (1993) [in Japanese].

**I. Patents**

19) Y. Takahashi and M. Nawa, Japan Patent 652696 (1971).

20) A. C. Smith, U.S. Patent 3390940 (1988).

**J. Unpublished works**

21) N. Kunitomi and M. Kaneko, private communication.

22) M. Saito, in preparation for publication.

**K. Papers in review**

23) A. Tonegawa and S. Hasegawa, submitted to Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.

**L. Accepted papers**

24) S. Nakamura and J. S. Speck, to be published in Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.

25) Z. Shiu, Z. Hao, and J. Ni, Thin Solid Films (in press) [DOI: 10.1016/j.tsf.2008.09.1xx].

**M. Theses**

26) K. Aoki, Dr. Thesis, Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo, Tokyo (1988).

**10 Expressions for Items Cited in Text**

	Section	Equation	Reference	Table	Figure
At the beginning of a sentence	Section 1	Equation (1)	Reference 1	Table I	Figure 1
Within a sentence	Sect. 1	Eq. (1)	Ref. 1	Table I	Fig. 1, Figs. 2(a) and 2(b)
	Sects. 2 and 3	Eqs. (2) and (3)	Refs. 2 and 3	Tables II and III	Figs. 3–6

**11 Abbreviations and Acronyms**

The following abbreviations and acronyms can be used without definition in the abstract and main text.

<b>ac, AC</b> alternating current	<b>LED</b> light-emitting diode
<b>AM</b> amplitude modulation	<b>LCAO</b> linear combination of atomic orbitals
<b>af, AF</b> audio frequency	<b>LA</b> longitudinal acoustic
<b>BCS</b> Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer	<b>LO</b> longitudinal optic
<b>bcc</b> body-centered-cubic	<b>LUMO</b> lowest unoccupied molecular orbital
<b>bp</b> boiling point	<b>mmf</b> magnetomotive force
<b><math>k, k_B</math></b> Boltzmann’s constant	<b>mp</b> melting point
<b>CCD</b> charge-coupled device	<b>MOS</b> metal oxide semiconductor
<b>CVD</b> chemical vapor deposition	<b>MEMS</b> micro-electro-mechanical system
<b>cp, CP</b> chemically pure	<b>MBE</b> molecular beam epitaxy
<b>CMOS</b> complementary metal oxide semiconductor	<b>MO</b> molecular orbital
<b>c.c.</b> complex conjugate	<b>NIR</b> near infrared
<b>cw</b> continuous wave	<b>NAND</b> not AND
<b>DUV</b> deep ultraviolet	<b>NOR</b> not OR
<b>DNA</b> deoxyribose nucleic acid	<b>NMR</b> nuclear magnetic resonance
<b>dc, DC</b> direct current	<b>o.d.</b> outside diameter
<b>emf</b> electromotive force	<b>QCD</b> quantum chromodynamics
<b>ECR</b> electron cyclotron resonance	<b>QED</b> quantum electrodynamics
<b>EPR</b> electron paramagnetic resonance	<b>Q.E.D.</b> <i>quod erat demonstrandum</i>
<b>ESR</b> electron spin resonance	<b>rf, RF</b> radio frequency
<b>e.s.d.</b> estimated standard deviation	<b>RPA</b> random-phase approximation
<b>EUV</b> extreme ultraviolet	<b>Re</b> real part
<b>fcc</b> face-centered-cubic	<b>RNA</b> ribonucleic acid
<b>FET</b> field-effect transistor	<b>RT</b> room temperature
<b>FM</b> frequency modulation	<b>rms</b> root-mean-square
<b>FWHM</b> full width at half maximum	<b>TA</b> transverse acoustic
<b>H.c.</b> Hermitian conjugate	<b>TE</b> transverse electric
<b>hcp</b> hexagonal-close-packed	<b>TEM</b> transverse electromagnetic
<b>hf, HF</b> high frequency	<b>TM</b> transverse magnetic
<b>HOMO</b> highest occupied molecular orbital	<b>TO</b> transverse optic
<b>HWHM</b> half width at half maximum	<b>UHF</b> ultrahigh frequency
<b>Im</b> imaginary part	<b>UV</b> ultraviolet
<b>IR</b> infrared	<b>VB</b> valence band
<b>i.d.</b> inside diameter	<b>VHF</b> very high frequency
<b>IC</b> integrated circuit	<b>VLSI</b> very large scale integration
<b>if, IF</b> intermediate frequency	<b>ULSI</b> ultralarge scale integration
<b>LSI</b> large scale integration	<b>WKB</b> Wentzel–Kramers–Brillouin

Abbreviations and acronyms other than those listed above should be defined fully the first time they appear in both the abstract and main text.

## 12 Tables

### Paper:

- Use the same size of paper as for the main text.
- Print each table separately.
- Provide after the list of figure captions.

**Numbering:** Number tables with Roman numerals, such as Table I, Table II, . . .

### Captions:

- Type each caption above each table (listing table captions on a separate page is not required).
- Begin with a capital and end with a period, as for a sentence.
- Capitalize only the first letter of the first word of column titles.

Table I. Fermi energy and carrier concentration for each sample.

Sample number	Substrate temperature (°C)	Fermi level $\eta_F$ (eV)	Carrier concentration $n$ ( $10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ )
560-2	520	0.270	5.67
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

### 13 Figures

Figures must be complete so that no editing will be required.

#### 13.1 General notes

##### Paper:

- Use the same size of paper as for the main text.
- Print each figure separately.

##### Numbering:

- Number each figure consecutively in Arabic numerals, such as Fig. 1, Fig. 2, ....
- Label related figures by lower-case letters in parentheses, such as (a), (b), (c), ....

##### Captions:

- List captions on a separate sheet.
- Do not separate captions even for multiple related figures such as (a), (b), ....
- The list of figure captions should be provided after the reference list.

##### Color printing:

- If color printing is required, write “Color print” in the margin of the sheet (except for APEX papers).
- In the figure captions, the phrase “(Color)” should follow the figure number and precede the caption (except for APEX papers).
- There is an additional fee for color printing with the exception of APEX papers.

**Color online:** Figures with color will be provided only in the online version (NO extra charge). Authors who request this service should note the following:

1. The online and printed versions of the figure files and captions should be the same.
2. It is the author’s responsibility to prepare clear and appropriate figures, text references, and captions for both the online and printed versions. For example, light colors should be avoided since they are not clearly visible in the black-and-white printed edition.
3. In the figure captions, the phrase “(Color online)” should follow the figure number and precede the caption as a note for readers of the printed version. [For example, Fig. 1. (Color online) Pressure dependence of Hall coefficient.]
4. Reprints are printed with the same color preference as the printed version.

#### 13.2 Other notes

##### Font:

- Select a standard font such as Times New Roman, Times-Roman, Arial, or Helvetica.
- Consider the font size because most figures will be reduced in size when printed.

##### Units:

- Select standard units (refer to Sect. 6).
- Units should be parenthesized after the label on the axis. A slash is also acceptable.
- Expressions such as  $\emptyset$  and 1.5E16 should be 0 and  $1.5 \times 10^{16}$ , respectively, if possible.



## 14 Electronic Figure Files

### 14.1 Recommended formats

**EPS:** Particularly for line drawings. EPS files made using conversion software are unacceptable.  
**WMF:** Particularly for line drawings. Files of most Windows applications can be saved as WMF.  
**PDF:** Do not downsample or compress.  
**TIFF:** Photos only. Resolution should be higher than 300 dpi. Line drawings are unacceptable.  
**JPEG:** Same as TIFF.

### 14.2 Application files

The following Microsoft application files are acceptable.

**PowerPoint:** Prepare one figure as one slide in one PPT file.

**Word:** Place one figure on one page in one DOC file.

**Excel:** Prepare one figure as one file. Printed and on-screen sizes sometimes differ. In such cases, the on-screen size will be chosen.

### 14.3 Other notes

**Size:** Prepare each figure in the actual size. Enlarge for submission if necessary.

**Font:**

- Select a standard font such as Times New Roman, Times-Roman, Arial, or Helvetica.
- Do not use two-byte codes such as Chinese and Korean fonts.
- Use the Symbol Font for Greek letters and symbols such as °.

**Line width:** Lines should be thicker than 0.25 pt in actual size.

**Other:** Files scanned by the author are unacceptable.

## 15 Abbreviations of Journal Titles

Acc. Chem. Res.	Ann. Phys. (Berlin)	C. R. Acad. Sci.
Acta Crystallogr.	Ann. Phys. (N.Y.)	C. R. Acad. Sci., Ser. A
Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A	Ann. Phys. (Paris)	Can. J. Phys.
Acta Metall.	Annu. Rev. Nucl. Sci.	Catal. Today
Acta Phys.	APL Mater.	ChemPhysChem
Acta Phys. Pol.	Appl. Catal. A	Chem. Commun.
Acoust. Sci. Technol.	Appl. Opt.	Chem.—Asian J.
Acustica	Appl. Phys. A	Chem.—Eur. J.
Adv. Appl. Mech.	<b>Appl. Phys. Express</b>	Chem. Lett.
Adv. At. Mol. Opt. Phys.	Appl. Phys. Lett.	Chem. Phys.
Adv. Chem. Phys.	Appl. Spectrosc.	Chem. Phys. Lett.
Adv. Colloid Interface Sci.	Appl. Supercond.	Chem. Rec.
Adv. Funct. Mater.	Appl. Surf. Phys.	Chem. Rev.
Adv. Mater.	Appl. Surf. Sci.	Chin. Phys.
Adv. Phys.	Astron. J.	Chin. Phys. Lett.
Adv. Quantum Chem.	Astrophys. J.	Commun. Math. Phys.
AIAA J.	At. Data Nucl. Data Tables	Commun. Pure Appl. Phys.
AICHE J.	At. Energ.	Comput. Mater. Sci.
AIP Adv.	Aust. J. Phys.	Comput. Phys.
AIP Conf. Proc.	Bell Syst. Tech. J.	Cryogenics
Akust. Zh.	Ber. Bunsen-Ges. Phys. Chem.	Curr. Appl. Phys.
Am. J. Phys.	Biochemistry	Czech. J. Phys.
Anal. Chem.	Biometrika	Denki Gakkai Ronbunshi A
Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.	Biophys. J.	Denki Gakkai
Ann. Chim. Phys.	Br. J. Appl. Phys.	Denshi Joho Tsushin Gakkai
Ann. Geophys.	Bull. Am. Phys. Soc.	Ronbunshi A
Ann. Fluid Dyn.	Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.	Diamond Relat. Mater.
Ann. Math.	Butsuri	Discuss. Faraday Soc.

- Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR  
 ECS Trans.  
 Electrochem. Solid-State Lett.  
 Electron. Lett.  
 Eur. J. Phys.  
 Eur. Phys. J. A  
 Eur. Phys. J.: Appl. Phys.  
 Eur. Polym. J.  
 Europhys. Lett.  
 Ferroelectrics  
 Fiz. Tverd. Tela  
 Fortschr. Phys.  
 Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta  
 Geophys. Res. Lett.  
 Helv. Chim. Acta  
 Helv. Phys. Acta  
 Hyomen Kagaku  
 Hyperfine Interactions  
 IBM J. Res. Dev.  
 IEE Proc.—Circuits Devices Syst.  
 IEE Proc.—Optoelectron.  
 IEE Proc.—Sci. Meas. Technol.  
 IEEE Electron Device Lett.  
 IEEE J. Quantum Electron.  
 IEEE J. Sel. Top. Quantum Electron.  
 IEEE J. Solid-State Circuits  
 IEEE Photonics Technol. Lett.  
 IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag.  
 IEEE Trans. Electron Devices  
 IEEE Trans. Inf. Theory  
 IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.  
 IEEE Trans. Magn.  
 IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.  
 IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.  
 IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci.  
 IEEE Trans. Sonics Ultrason.  
 IEEE Trans. Ultrason. Ferroelectr. Freq. Control  
 IEEJ Trans. Electr. Electron. Eng.  
 IEEJ Trans. Fundam. Mater.  
 IEICE Electron. Express  
 IEICE Trans. Electron.  
 IET Circuits Devices Syst.  
 IET Optoelectron.  
 IET Sci. Meas. Technol.  
 Infrared Phys.  
 Inorg. Chem.  
 Int. J. Mass Spectrom. Ion Phys.  
 Int. J. Mod. Phys. A  
 Int. J. Quantum Chem.  
 Integrated Ferroelectr.  
 Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz.  
 J. Acoust. Soc. Am.  
 J. Adv. Mech. Des. Syst. Manuf.  
 J. Alloys Compd.  
 J. Am. Ceram. Soc.  
 J. Am. Chem. Soc.  
 J. Appl. Crystallogr.  
 J. Appl. Phys.  
 J. Biomech. Sci. Eng.  
 J. Br. Nucl. Energy Soc.  
 J. Catal.  
 J. Ceram. Soc. Jpn.  
 J. Chem. Phys.  
 J. Chem. Soc.  
 J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.  
 J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans.  
 J. Chim. Phys. Phys.-Chim. Biol.  
 J. Comput. Sci. Technol.  
 J. Cryst. Growth  
 J. Disp. Technol.  
 J. Electrochem. Soc.  
 J. Electron. Mater.  
 J. Electron Spectrosc. Relat. Phenom.  
 J. Environ. Eng.  
 J. Eur. Ceram. Soc.  
 J. Fluid Mech.  
 J. Fluid Sci. Technol.  
 J. Korean Phys. Soc.  
 J. Less-Common Met.  
 J. Lightwave Technol.  
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Oyo Buturi	Proc. IEE	Solid State Phys.
Philips Res. Rep.	Proc. IEEE	Solid State Technol.
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Phys. Lett.	Proc. R. Soc. London, Ser. A	Sov. Phys. Usp.
Phys. Lett. A	Proc. SPIE	Supercond. Sci. Technol.
Phys. Met. Metall.	Prog. Photovoltaics	Superlattices Microstruct.
Phys. Plasmas	Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys.	Surf. Coatings Technol.
Phys. Rev.	Prog. Theor. Phys.	Surf. Sci.
Phys. Rev. A	Publ. Astron. Soc. Jpn.	Synth. Met.
Phys. Rev. Appl.	Radiat. Eff.	Trans. Faraday Soc.
Phys. Rev. Lett.	Rep. Prog. Phys.	Trans. Metall. Soc. AIME
Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams	Rev. Mod. Phys.	Thin Solid Films
Phys. Scr.	Rev. Sci. Instrum.	Usp. Fiz. Nauk
Phys. Semicond.	Sci. Am.	Vacuum
Phys. Status Solidi	Sci. Rep.	Z. Angew. Math. Phys.
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Phys. Today	Sens. Actuators	Z. Naturforsch.
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Physics (N.Y.)	SID Symp. Dig. Tech. Pap.	Z. Phys. Chem. (Leipzig)
Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion	Sol. Energy Mater.	Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz.
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