

Instructions for Manuscript Preparation

The Physical Society of Japan
JPSJ Editorial Division

These instructions are intended for users of a standard word processor. If \LaTeX is used for the preparation of the manuscript, please refer to the sample file attached with our \LaTeX class file.

1 General Instructions

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

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

Line spacing: Should be greater than 1.5

Page layout:

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

*Not necessary for Comments, Addenda, and Errata

Pagination: All pages, including those with tables and figures, should be numbered consecutively throughout the manuscript.

2 Length of the Paper

The length of the paper can be estimated using the following approximations. In particular, determine the length according to the type of paper submitted — Letters, Short Notes, Comments, Addenda, and Errata. Each type of paper has an upper limit in terms of the maximum number of printed pages.

- Rules

Text: One line equals approximately 8.3 words $\rightarrow L_1$ (excluding sections from the title to key words and the figure captions)

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

Tables: Numbers of rows and horizontal lines plus two lines $\rightarrow L_3$

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

- Maximum length of Letters: For text, figure(s) and table(s), and their caption(s) only. Title, authors, affiliations, abstract, key words, e-mails, acknowledgments, references, and notes are excluded.

$$3.5 \text{ pages} \doteq 392 \text{ lines} \geq L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4$$

- Maximum length of Short Notes and Comments: For whole manuscript.

$$2 \text{ pages} \doteq 224 \text{ lines} \geq L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4$$

- Maximum length of Addenda and Errata: For whole manuscript.

$$1 \text{ page} \doteq 112 \text{ lines} \geq L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4$$

3 First Page (Title Page)

Title:

- Abbreviations are not acceptable in the title since many readers may not be familiar with such terms.
- Capitalize the initial letter of each word except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions.

Author's Names:

- The authors' first names should preferably be spelled out.
- If the authors are from different institutions, a superscript Arabic numeral, that is, 1, 2, ..., *n*, should be placed after each author's name and before the corresponding institution.

Author's Affiliations:

- Do not use abbreviations.
- Provide adequate postal addresses, including the ZIP or other postal code and the name of the country.
- (a)-(c) should be cited with the following symbols: *, †, ‡, §, ¶, ||, **, ††, ‡‡.
 - (a) "Corresponding author" can be explicitly specified at the top of the reference list (up to two authors).
 - (b) Author's e-mail address can be given at the top of the reference list.
 - (c) If the authors' present or permanent addresses differ from the address where the work was conducted, they should be given at the top of the reference list beginning with "Present address:" or "On leave from."

Abstract:

- Approximately 150 words for a Full Paper.
- Approximately 100 words for a Letter.
- Less than 70 words for a Short Note
- An abstract is not necessary for Comments, Addenda, and Errata.
- Figures, tables, and references should not be cited in the abstract.

4 Main Body of the Text

Section:

- Full Papers must be divided into 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*
- For section headings, capitalize the initial letter of each word, except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions.
- For the subsection and subsubsection headings, capitalize only the first letter of the first word.
- Up to three levels of headings (i.e., up to the subsubsection) are allowed.
- Do not divide Letters, Short Notes, Comments, Addenda, and Errata into sections.

Paragraph: Indent the beginning of each paragraph.

Period: Only one period is required when a sentence ends with an omitted word such as "etc.," "et al.," and so on.

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 Equations

- 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 a 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: $\{[(\cdot\cdot)]\}$.

6 Units

6.1 Rules for the use of units

- Use SI units.
- Present units in Roman type.
- Do not pluralize units by adding “s.”
- Do not confuse the symbol for the unit (s, V, Ω , etc.) and the name of the unit (second, volt, ohm, etc.).
- Arbitrary units must be abbreviated as “arb. unit” (cf. “a.u.” stands for atomic unit).

6.2 Examples of units

	SI unit	Sanctioned unit
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 ³)	l or L
Viscosity	(Pa·s)	

Continued on next page

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	SI unit	Sanctioned unit
Effective cross section	(m ²)	b
Gravitational acceleration	(m/s ²)	Gal
Radioactivity	Bq	Ci
Exposure	(C/kg)	R
Absorbed dose	Gy	rad
Dose equivalent	Sv	

- Use cm³ and cm² 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* mN
- The quotient of two units must be indicated as follows:
m·s⁻¹ *or* m/s
- Do not use more than one slash unless the units are parenthesized.
m/s² *or* m·s⁻²
m·kg/(s³·A) *or* m·kg·s⁻³·A⁻¹
m/(V·s) *or* m·V⁻¹·s⁻¹
[Note] Do not write the units as “m/s/s,” “m·kg/s³/A,” or “m/V·s.”

7 Acknowledgment

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

8 Author contributions

- If necessary, authors can give a statement to specify the contribution of the authors referred to by their initials.
- Use the section title “Author contributions” without a section number.

9 Appendices

Heading: If the paper contains only one appendix, use the title “Appendix,” and “Appendix A,” “Appendix B” . . . if more than one appendix is included. “Appendix: Title” is also acceptable.

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

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

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

10 Literature, Comments, and Notes

10.1 Citations

- The literature, comments, notes, etc., cited in the main text, should be numbered consecutively.
- Footnotes are not allowed in the main text.
- Place numbers with a closing parenthesis in superscript to cite literature in the main text, for example, ¹⁾, ^{2,3)}, ^{4-7,11)}. Place these citations after the punctuation mark.
- Provide only the family names of authors in the main text. If two authors are cited, provide both authors’ family names. If more than two authors are cited, mention only the first author’s family name followed by “et al.”

The phenomenon of spiking in solid state lasers is very well known.¹⁻³⁾ It was first reported in one of the earliest papers of Collins et al.^{2,5)}

10.2 Format of literature

- The term “ibid.” should not be used even if the same journal or book is cited with different page numbers.
- The use of “et al.” is not accepted in principle, therefore, all the authors must be listed. When the paper is accepted for publication, the Editorial Division will decide whether or not to use “et al.”
- When a reference number contains more than one reference, use a semicolon (;) as a delimiter to separate them.

A. Journals

- 1) T. Sasaki, T. Yokoo, S. Katano, and J. Akimitsu, *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* **74**, 267 (2005).
- 2) B. DeWitt, *Phys. Today* **58** [1], 32 (2005).
- 3) M. Mochizuki, Y. Yanase, and M. Ogata, *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* **74**, 1670 (2005) [Errata **74**, 2381 (2005)].
- 4) H. Tou, N. Tsugawa, M. Sera, H. Harima, Y. Haga, and Y. Onuki, *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* **76**, 024705 (2007); K. Nakatsuji, A. Sumiyama, Y. Oda, T. Yasuda, R. Settai, and Y. Onuki, *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* **75**, 084717 (2006).

- Abbreviations of the journal names are based on ISO (refer to Sect. 15).
- Sequence of items: authors → comma (,) → journal name → volume number (in boldface) → comma (,) → initial page number → year (parenthesized).
- The page number need not be preceded by “p.”
- Provide the issue number (bracketed after the volume number) for journals which begin with page 1 in each issue.
- Errata should be listed under the same reference number.

B. Non-English journals

- 5) T. Sekikawa and S. Watanabe, *Butsuri* **60**, 527 (2005) [in Japanese].
- 6) Ju. V. Tsekhmistrenko, *Sov. Phys. JETP* **9**, 1097 (1959).

- Write the original title of the journal in Roman letters.
- The original language should be mentioned at the end of the reference, for example, [in Japanese] and [in Russian].
- Mention the English translation of the title only if the translated version has been consulted.

C. Books

- 7) S. M. Sze, *Physics of Semiconductor Devices* (Wiley, New York, 1981) 2nd ed., p. 55.
- 8) D. Edwards, in *Handbook of Optical Constants of Solids*, ed. E. Palik (Academic Press, New York, 1985) p. 547.
- 9) 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, p. 85.

- 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 number.
- Do not abbreviate the title of the book.

- The publisher's name can be shortened, for example, "Springer" and "Wiley."
- Only one city of publication should be provided. If the book was published in the U.S.A., the state code, for example, NJ, can be mentioned after the city name.
- It is sufficient to provide the initial page number (if plural pages must be specified, mention "pp." instead of "p").
- Write "in" before the title of the book when both the authors and editors are mentioned.
- The title of the series should be provided if the book is part of a series.

D. Non-English books

10) T. Takenouchi, *Handotai* (Semiconductor) (Shokabo, Tokyo, 1964) p. 83 [in Japanese].

- Mention the original title of the book in Roman letters, followed by the English translation in parentheses.
- Mention the original language of the book at the end of the reference, for example, [in Japanese].
- The English translation of the title should be mentioned only if the translated version was consulted.

E. Preprints

11) 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

- 12) J. Luxon, P. Anderson, F. Baity, C. Baxi, and G. Bramson, Proc. 11th Int. Conf. Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion Research, Kyoto, 1986, Vol. 1, p. 159.
- 13) N. Takigawa, in *Proc. Tsukuba Int. Symp. Heavy-Ion Fusion Reactions*, ed. K. Furuno and T. Kishimoto (World Scientific, Singapore, 1984) p. 20.
- 14) K. Kita, Y. Yamamoto, K. Kyuno, and A. Toriumi, Abstr. Meet. Physical Society of Japan (60th Annu. Meet., 2005), Part 3, p. 578, 30pF15 [in Japanese].
- 15) (*Before Vol. 80*) M. B. Maple, P.-C. Ho, V. S. Zapf, N. A. Frederick, E. D. Bauer, W. M. Yuhasz, F. M. Woodward, and J. W. Lynn, *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* **71** [Suppl.], 23 (2002).
- 16) (*After Vol. 80*) G. Knebel, J. Buhot, D. Aoki, G. Lapertot, S. Raymond, E. Ressouche, and J. Flouquet, *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* **80**, SA001 (2010).

- Proceedings published by publishers should be treated as book references.
- Do not italicize the conference names.
- Use abbreviations for "Proceedings," "Symposium," "International," etc.
- Note that some proceedings, such as Proc. SPIE, are also journal titles.

G. Presentations

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

- Mention "presented at" before the name of the conference.

H. Technical reports

- 18) B. W. Braams, Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 724 (1972).
 19) K. Hoh and Y. Yasuda, IEICE Tech. Rep. ED93-89 (1993) [in Japanese].

I. Patents

- 20) Y. Takahashi and M. Nawa, Japan Patent 652696 (1971).
 21) A. C. Smith, U.S. Patent 3390940 (1988).

J. Unpublished works

- 22) N. Kunitomi and M. Kaneko, private communication.

- Phrases such as “in preparation” and “unpublished” will not be accepted in principle.

K. Papers in review

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

L. Accepted papers

- 24) M. Kuwabara and M. Ogata, to be published in J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.

M. Theses

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

11 Citation Styles

	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 Sects. 2 and 3	Eq. (1) Eqs. (2) and (3)	Ref. 1 Refs. 2 and 3	Table I Tables II and III	Fig. 1, Figs. 2(a) and 2(b) Figs. 3–6

12 Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

Abbreviations and acronyms other than those listed above should be fully defined at the first instance of their appearance in the text.

Metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD) is one of the most important epitaxial growth techniques for compound semiconductors. . .

13 Tables

Paper:

- The size of the paper should be the same as that used for the main text.
- Print each table separately. (Except for \LaTeX .)

- Present the tables after the list of figure captions. (Except for \LaTeX .)

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

Caption:

- Captions should be placed above the respective tables (table captions need not be listed on a separate page).
- As in a sentence, begin the caption with a capitalized letter and end it with a period.

Table headings: Capitalize only the first letter of the first word.

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

14 Figures

Submit complete figures such that they need not be edited.

14.1 General notes

Paper:

- The size of the paper should be the same as that used for the main text.
- Print each figure separately. (Except for \LaTeX .)

Number:

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

Caption:

- List captions on a separate sheet. (Except for \LaTeX .)
- 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. (Except for \LaTeX .)

Color printing:

- There is an additional fee for color printing.
- In the figure captions, the phrase “(Color)” should follow the figure number and precede the caption.

Color online: Figures with color should 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.

14.2 Other notes

Font:

- Select a standard font such as Times New Roman (*or* Times-Roman) or Arial (*or* Helvetica).
- Choose the font size carefully because most figures will be reduced in size when printed.

Unit:

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

15 Electronic Figure Files

15.1 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.

15.2 Application files

The following Microsoft application files are acceptable.

PowerPoint: Prepare each figure as a slide in a separate PPT file.

Word: Place each figure on one page in a separate DOC file.

Excel: Place each figure in a separate file. The printed and on-screen versions may differ in size. In such cases, the on-screen size will be chosen.

15.3 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 (*or* Times-Roman) or 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 $^{\circ}$.

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

Other: Files scanned by the author are unacceptable as the final manuscript for publication.

16 Abbreviations of Journal Titles

Acc. Chem. Res.
Acta Crystallogr.
Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A
Acta Metall.
Acta Phys.
Acta Phys. Pol.

Acoust. Sci. Technol.
Acustica
Adv. Appl. Mech.
Adv. At. Mol. Opt. Phys.
Adv. Chem. Phys.
Adv. Colloid Interface Sci.

Adv. Funct. Mater.
Adv. Mater.
Adv. Phys.
Adv. Quantum Chem.
AIAA J.
AIChE J.

- AIP Adv.
 AIP Conf. Proc.
 Akust. Zh.
 Am. J. Phys.
 Anal. Chem.
 Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.
 Ann. Chim. Phys.
 Ann. Geophys.
 Ann. Fluid Dyn.
 Ann. Math.
 Ann. Phys. (Berlin)
 Ann. Phys. (N.Y.)
 Ann. Phys. (Paris)
 Annu. Rev. Nucl. Sci.
 Appl. Catal. A
 Appl. Opt.
 Appl. Phys. A
 Appl. Phys. Express
 Appl. Phys. Lett.
 Appl. Spectrosc.
 Appl. Supercond.
 Appl. Surf. Phys.
 Appl. Surf. Sci.
 Astron. J.
 Astrophys. J.
 At. Data Nucl. Data Tables
 At. Energ.
 Aust. J. Phys.
 Bell Syst. Tech. J.
 Ber. Bunsen-Ges. Phys. Chem.
 Biochemistry
 Biometrika
 Biophys. J.
 Br. J. Appl. Phys. Bull.
 Am. Phys. Soc. Bull.
 Chem. Soc. Jpn.
 Butsuri
 C. R. Acad. Sci.
 C. R. Acad. Sci., Ser. A
 Can. J. Phys.
 Catal. Today
 ChemPhysChem
 Chem. Commun.
 Chem.—Asian J.
 Chem.—Eur. J.
 Chem. Lett. Chem.
 Phys. Chem. Phys.
 Lett. Chem. Rec.
 Chem. Rev.
 Chin. Phys.
 Chin. Phys. Lett. Commun.
 Math. Phys. Commun. Pure
 Appl. Phys. Comput. Mater.
 Sci. Comput. Phys.
 Cryogenics
 Curr. Appl. Phys.
 Czech. J. Phys.
 Denki Gakkai Ronbunshi A
 Denki Gakkaishi
 Denshi Joho Tsushin Gakkai
 Ronbunshi A Diamond
 Relat. Mater. 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.
 J. Low Temp. Phys.
 J. Lumin.
 J. Magn. Magn. Mater.
 J. Mater. Sci.
 J. Mater. Sci.: Mater. Electron.
 J. Mater. Res.
 J. Math. Phys. (Cambridge, Mass.)
 J. Math. Phys. (N.Y.)
 J. Mech. Syst. Transp. Logist.
 J. Mod. Phys.
 J. Mol. Spectrosc.
 J. Mol. Struct.: THEOCHEM
 J. Non-Cryst. Solids
 J. Nucl. Energy
 J. Nucl. Energy, Part A
 J. Nucl. Mater.
 J. Nucl. Sci. Technol.
 J. Opt. A
 J. Opt. Soc. Am. A

- J. Photochem. Photobiol. A
 J. Photopolym. Sci. Technol.
 J. Phys. A
 J. Phys. (Paris)
 J. Phys. Colloq.
 J. Phys. I
 J. Phys. Chem.
 J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data
 J. Phys. Chem. Solids
 J. Phys.: Condens. Matter
J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.
 J. Plasma Phys.
 J. Polym. Sci.
 J. Polym. Sci., Polym. Lett. Ed. J.
 Polym. Sci., Polym. Phys. Ed. J.
 Polym. Sci., Part A
 J. Power Energy Syst.
 J. Quant. Spectrosc. Radiat. Transfer
 J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand.
 J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand., Sect. A
 J. Rheol.
 J. Soc. Inf. Disp.
 J. Solid Mech. Mater. Eng.
 J. Solid State Chem.
 J. Sound Vib.
 J. Space Eng.
 J. Stat. Phys.
 J. Syst. Des. Dyn.
 J. Therm. Sci. Technol.
 J. Vac. Sci. Technol.
 J. Vac. Sci. Technol. A
 J. Vac. Soc. Jpn.
 JETP Lett.
 Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.
JPS Conf. Proc.
 K. Dan. Vidensk.
 Vidensk. Selsk.
 Mat.-Fys. Medd.
 Kotai Butsuri
 Kristallografia
 Langmuir
 Liq. Cryst.
 Low Temp. Phys.
 Mater. Res. Bull.
 Mater. Sci. Eng. A
 Mater. Trans.
 Mater. Trans., JIM
 Microelectron. Eng.
 Microelectron. J.
 Microelectron. Reliab.
 Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.
 Mol. Phys.
 MRS Bull.
 MRS Proc.
 Nano Lett.
 Nanotechnology
 Nature
 Nat. Chem.
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 Nat. Mater.
 Nat. Photonics
 Nat. Phys.
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 Nihon Kikai Gakkai Ronbunshu A
 Nonlinearity
 Nucl. Eng. Des.
 Nucl. Fusion
 Nucl. Instrum. Methods
 Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A
 Nucl. Phys. Nucl.
 Phys. A Nuovo
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 Cimento A Opt.
 Acta
 Opt. Commun.
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 Opt. Express
 Opt. Lett.
 Opt. Rev.
 Opt. Spectrosc.
 Optik
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 Oyo Buturi
 Philips Res. Rep.
 Philos. Mag.
 Philos. Mag. A
 Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London, Ser. A
 Phys. Chem.
 Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.
 Phys. Fluids
 Phys. Lett.
 Phys. Lett. A
 Phys. Met. Metall.
 Phys. Plasmas
 Phys. Rev.
 Phys. Rev. A
 Phys. Rev. Lett.
 Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams
 Phys. Scr.
 Phys. Semicond.
 Phys. Status Solidi
 Phys. Status Solidi A
 Phys. Status Solidi: Rapid Res. Lett.
 Phys. Today
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 Physica A
 Physics (N.Y.)
 Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion
 Plasma Sci. Technol.
 Polymer
 Polym. J.
 Proc. IEE
 Proc. IEEE
 Proc. IRE
 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.
 Proc. Phys. Soc., Sect. A Proc. Phys. Soc. London Proc. R. Soc. A
 Proc. R. Soc. London
 Proc. R. Soc. London, Ser. A
 Proc. SPIE
 Prog. Photovoltaics
Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys.
Prog. Theor. Phys.
 Publ. Astron. Soc. Jpn.
 Radiat. Eff.
 Rep. Prog. Phys.
 Rev. Mod. Phys.
 Rev. Sci. Instrum.
 Sci. Am.
 Sci. Rep.
 Science
 Semicond. Sci. Technol.
 Sens. Actuators
 Sens. Actuators A
 Shinku
 SID Symp. Dig. Tech. Pap.
 Sol. Energy Mater.
 Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells
 Solid State Commun.
 Solid-State Electron.
 Solid State Ionics
 Solid State Phys.
 Solid State Technol.
 Sov. Phys. Acoust.
 Sov. Phys. Crystallogr.
 Sov. Phys. Dokl.
 Sov. Phys. JETP
 Sov. Phys. Semicond.
 Sov. Phys. Solid State
 Sov. Phys. Usp.
 Supercond. Sci. Technol.
 Superlattices Microstruct.
 Surf. Coatings Technol.
 Surf. Sci.
 Synth. Met.
 Trans. Faraday Soc.
 Trans. Metall. Soc. AIME
 Thin Solid Films
 Usp. Fiz. Nauk
 Vacuum
 Z. Angew. Math. Phys.
 Z. Angew. Phys.
 Z. Kristallogr.
 Z. Naturforsch.
 Z. Naturforsch. A
 Z. Phys. A
 Z. Phys. Chem. (Leipzig)
 Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz.
 Zh. Tekh. Fiz.

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July 2017