Journal "Modern innovations, systems and technologies": requirements for articles

**1. General rules**

“Modern Innovations, systems and technologies” is an interdisciplinary scientific and technical journal covering fundamental and applied research in various branches of technical sciences in accordance with the scope. The journal publishes articles of a problematic and scientific-practical nature, describing the results of research that are novel and of interest to a wide range of readers of the journal. All materials submitted to the journal are reviewed and checked for uniqueness. Uninformative materials that largely repeat previously published data are not accepted for publication. The journal is published in English (preferably) and Russian. The editors reserve the right to make abbreviations or stylistic changes in the text that do not affect the content of the article, without the consent of the author(s). Manuscripts submitted to the journal cannot be published earlier in other publications (publishing houses) or simultaneously sent for publication to other publications (publishing houses).

In one issue of the journal, the author has the right to publish once, the second time as a co-author. The recommended number of authors of one article is no more than five.

**2. Requirements**

Submission of articles for publication in the journal and their reviewing is done ONLY through a specialized website: www.oajmist.com. To prepare articles, one should use these recommendations and the template given below.

The volume of the manuscript should not exceed 30 pages - for review theoretical and discussion articles and 15 pages - for other materials (including tables, illustrations, list of references), all margins - 20 mm. The body text font is Times New Roman. The font size of the main text is 12 pt. The line spacing is one and a half. The indent of the first line of the paragraph is 1.25 pt. Text justification. Automatic hyphenation is disabled. Pages are not numbered.

Paper title in English (Times New Roman, 17 pt, up 72 pt, down 24 pt)

First Author Name1, Second Author Name 2\* –Times New Roman, 12 pt, left 2.5 pt, down 6 pt

1First author affiliation, City, Country

2 Second author affiliation, City, Country

\*E-mail: corresponding author

**Abstract: 200-250 words**

This paper proposes an efficient and novel technique for assessment of the direction of switched capacitor bank as well as estimating its distance from the monitoring location in real distribution systems. At first, the proposed ….

**Keywords:**3-6 words/phrases

**1. Sections – Times New Roman 13 pt, 6 pt up and down**

In the main text of the article, as a rule, the following should be formulated and highlighted as subheadings: Introduction, Statement of the problem (Research goal), Research methods and materials, Results obtained, Conclusions, including possible directions for further research.

After the conclusion, the "Acknowledgments" section - an expression of gratitude to specific individuals who helped the author in conducting the study and obtaining results (this may also include authoritative reviewers), links to grants and support programs.

Scientific articles that have the following necessary elements are accepted for publication:

• statement of the problem in general terms and its connection with important scientific or practical problems;

• analysis of recent studies and publications in which solutions to this problem have been started and on which the author relies;

• highlighting previously unresolved parts of the general problem, to which the designated article is devoted;

• formulation of the objectives of the article (statement of the problem);

• presentation of the main material of the study with a full substantiation of the obtained scientific results;

• conclusions from this study and prospects for further research in this direction.

In the article, all abbreviations, including the names of organizations, institutions and enterprises, must be deciphered.

**2. Formatting**

The volume of the manuscript should not exceed 30 pages for review theoretical and discussion articles and 15 pages for other materials (including tables, illustrations, list of references) typed in WinWord format, all margins - 20 mm. The body text font is Times New Roman. The font size of the main text is 12 pt. The line spacing is one and a half. The indent of the first line of the paragraph is 1.25 cm. Text justification. Automatic hyphenation is disabled. Pages are not numbered. Formulas in the formula editor MS Equation 3.0. Figures according to the text and in a separate file, captions to the figures are attached in a separate file. Links to formula (1), etc. Greek letters must also be typed in Times New Roman, Symbol is not recommended. Lines of text within a paragraph must not be separated by a carriage return (Enter key).

**Figures**

Each figure should have a brief caption describing it and, if necessary, a key to interpret the various lines and symbols on the figure.

**Space considerations**

Authors should try to make economical use of the space on the page; for example:

* avoid excessively large white space borders around your graphics;
* try to design illustrations that make good use of the available space—avoid unnecessarily large amounts of white space within the graphic;

**Text in figures**

Wherever possible try to ensure that the size of the text in your figures (apart from superscripts/subscripts) is approximately the same size as the main text (12 points).

**Line thickness**

In general, try to avoid extremely fine lines (often called ‘hairline’ thickness) because such lines often do not reproduce well when printed out—your diagrams may lose vital information when downloaded and printed by other researchers. Try to ensure that lines are no thinner than 0.25 pt. Note that some illustrations may reduce line thickness when the graphic is imported and reduced in size (scaled down) inside Microsoft Word.

**Colour illustrations**

You are free to use colour illustrations.

**Positioning figures**

Individual figures should normally be centred but place two figures side-by-side if they will fit comfortably like this as it saves space. Place the figure as close as possible after the point where it is first referenced in the text. If there are a large number of figures it might be necessary to place some before their text citation. Figures should never appear within or after the reference list.

**Figure captions/numbering**

Captions should be below the figure and separated from it by a distance of 6 points—although to save space it is acceptable to put the caption next to the figure. Figures should be numbered sequentially through the text—‘Figure 1’, ‘Figure 2’ and so forth and should be referenced in the text as ‘figure 1’, ‘figure 2’,… and not ‘fig. 1’, ‘fig. 2’, ….

For captions not placed at the side of the figure, captions should be set to the width of the figure for wider figures, centred across the width of the figure, or, for narrow figures with wide captions, slightly extended beyond the width of the figure. The caption should finish with a full stop (period).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| WiderFigureShortCaption | |
| **Figure 3.** Figure with short caption (caption centred). | | |
| NarrowFigeWideCap | | **Figure 4.** This is a figure with a caption that is wider than the actual graphic. To save space you can put the caption to the right of the figure by placing the graphic and justified caption in a table with one row and two columns. | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| WiderFigureWiderCaption | | |
| **Figure 5.** In this case simply justify the caption so that it is as the same width as the graphic. | | |
| NarrowFigeWideCap |  | NarrowFigeWideCap | |
| **Figure 6.** These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption. |  | **Figure 7.** These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption. | |

**Tables**

Note that as a general principle, for large tables font sizes can be reduced to make the table fit on a page or fit to the width of the text.

**Positioning tables**

Tables should be centred unless they occupy the full width of the text.

**Table captions/numbering**

Tables should be numbered sequentially throughout the text and referred to in the text by number (table 1, not tab. 1 etc). Captions should be placed at the top of the table and should have a full stop (period) at the end. Except for very narrow tables with a wide caption (see examples below) the caption should be the same width as the table.

**Rules in tables**

Tables should have only horizontal rules and no vertical ones. Generally, only three rules should be used: one at the top of the table, one at the bottom, and one to separate the entries from the column headings. Table rules should be 0.5 points wide.

**Examples**

Because tables can take many forms, it is difficult to provide detailed guidelines; however, the following examples demonstrate our preferred styles.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 3.** A simple table. Place the caption above the table. Here the caption is wider than the table so we extend it slightly outside the width of the table. Justify the text. Leave 6 pt of space between the caption and the top of the table. | | |
|  |  |
| Distance (m) | Velocity (ms–1) |
| 100 | 23.56 |
| 150 | 34.64 |
| 200 | 23.76 |
| 250 | 27.9 |

**Equations and mathematics**

**Fonts in Equation Editor (or MathType)**

Make sure that your Equation Editor or MathType fonts, including sizes, are set up to match the text of your document.

**Points of style**

Vectors. Bold italic characters is our preferred style but the author may use any standard notation; for example, any of these styles for vectors is acceptable:

‘the vector cross product of a and b is given by …’, or

‘the vector cross product of a and b is given by …’, or

‘the vector cross product of and is given by …’.

The solidus (). A two-line solidus should be avoided where possible; for example, use

* instead of 
*  instead of 

Roman and italic in mathematics. Variables should be in italic; however there are some cases where it is better to use a Roman font:

* Use a Roman d for a differential d, for example, 
* Use a Roman e for an exponential e; for example, 
* Use a Roman i for the square root of –1; e.g., 
* Certain other common mathematical functions, such as cos, sin, det and ker, should appear in Roman type.
* Subscripts and superscripts should be in Roman type if they are labels rather than variables or characters that take values. For example in the equation



*m*, the *z* component of the nuclear spin, is italic because it can have different values whereas n is Roman because it is a label meaning nuclear.

Alignment of mathematics

The preferred style for displayed mathematics in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* is to centre equations; however, long equations that will not fit on one line, or need to be continued on subsequent lines, should start flush left. Any continuation lines in such equations should be indented by 25 mm.

Equations should be split at mathematically sound points, often immediately before =, + or – signs or between terms multiplied together. The connecting signs are not repeated and appear only at the beginning of the turned-over line. A multiplication sign should be added to the start of turned-over lines where the break is between two multiplied terms.

Small displayed equations: Some examples:

 (1)

 (2)

However, if equations will fit on one line, do so; for example, (5) may also be formatted as:

 (6)

Large display equations: examples. If an equation is almost the width of a line, place it flush left against the margin to allow room for the equation number.

 (7)

Miscellaneous points

* Exponential expressions, especially those containing subscripts or superscripts, are clearer if the notation  is used, except for simple examples. For instance, and  are preferred to and  but is acceptable. Similarly the square root sign  should only be used with relatively simple expressions, e.g. and  but in other cases the power should be used.
* It is important to distinguish between and 
* Braces, brackets and parentheses should be used in the following order: {[()]}. The same ordering of brackets should be used within each size. However, this ordering can be ignored if the brackets have a special meaning (e.g. if they denote an average or a function).
* Decimal fractions should always be preceded by a zero: for example 0.123 *not* .123 (note, do not use commas, use the decimal point).
* Equations that are referred to in the text should be numbered with the number on the right-hand side.

Equation numbering

Equations may be numbered sequentially throughout the text (i.e., (1), (2), (3),…) or numbered by section (i.e., (1.1), (1.2), (2.1) ,…) depending on the author’s personal preference. In articles with several appendices equation numbering by section is useful in the appendices even when sequential numbering has been used throughout the main body of the text: for example, A.1, A.2 and so forth. When referring to an equation in the text, always put the equation number in brackets—e.g. ‘as in equation (2)’ or ‘as in equation (2.1)’—and always spell out the word ‘equation’ in full, e.g. ‘if equation (5) is factorized’; do not use abbreviations such as ‘eqn.’ or ‘eq.’.

**References**

A complete reference should provide the reader with enough information to locate the article concerned, whether published in print or electronic form, and should, depending on the type of reference, consist of:

* name(s) and initials;
* date published;
* title of journal, book or other publication;
* titles of journal articles may also be included (optional);
* volume number;
* editors, if any;
* town of publication and publisher in parentheses for books;
* the page numbers.

1. Guo, W., Zhang Y., Li L. The integration of CPS, CPSS, and ITS: A focus on data / W. Guo, Y. Zhang, L. Li // Tsinghua Science and Technology. – 2015. – № 20(4). – P. 327-335.
2. Yuan, Y. Towards blockchain-based intelligent transportation systems / Y. Yuan, F.-Y. Wang // 19th International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC). – 2016. – P. 2663-2668.
3. Nakamoto, S. Bitcoin: A peer-to-peer electronic cash system / S . Nakamoto // Manubot. – 2019.
4. Morkunas, V.J. How blockchain technologies impact your business model / V.J. Morkunas, J. Paschen, E. Boon // Business Horizons. – 2019. – № 62(3). – P. 295-306.
5. Camacho, F. Emerging technologies and research challenges for intelligent transportation systems: 5G, HetNets, and SDN / F. Camacho, C. Cárdenas, D. Muñoz // International Journal on Interactive Design and Manufacturing (IJIDeM). – 2018. – № 12(1). – P. 317-335.