2019A0000　 　　 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 　　　　　　　　　BL19B2

**Analysis on △△ for ○○**

Taro Kokidoa, Hanako Sangyob

aJASRI, bJutensangyo Industrial.Co.Ltd.

**Abstract**

Here an abstract should clearly describe objective, method, and key findings within ca. 100 words.

**Keywords:** 　subject, method, objective, post-analysis; several items

**Background and Objective**

Make it sure that this section contains (1) value of the project in fundamental industrial technology and its future advancement and (2) expected contribution to the society. Also, describe measurable goals of the project, which should lead to the big picture above-mentioned through feasible pathways.

**Experiments**

Describe samples and measurement conditions in accordance with the instruction below. Units of physical quantities should be in SI unit.

**Recommended Elements of the Experiments Section**

**Samples:** Name of samples and their characteristics, e.g., physical shape, chemical composition, origin and sampling method, physical/chemical properties, functions.

**Measurement Conditions:** Name of the beamline first! Required items for each technique to follow:

* **Diffraction and Scattering**
  + Commonly: X-ray energy (wavelength), features of incident X-ray (size, slit width), and instruments
  + Specifically to:

8-Circle diffractometer: receiving collimation (slit opening, divergence angle of soller slit), detector (IP, PILATUS, scintillation counter, etc.)

Small-angle scattering: camera length with calibration method, detector, exposure time

Powder diffraction: capillary (material, diameter), exposure time

* **XAFS**

Elements and absorption edges (K, LI, LII, LIII), crystal-face orientation of monochromator, mode (transmission, fluorescence, CEY), detector for fluorescence XAFS (19SSD, Lytle (gas)), incidence angle for glancing-angle incidence (relevance to critical angle for total reflection)

* **HAXPES**

X-ray energy and calibration method, pass energy, slit features, take-off angle, charge neutralizer used

* **Imaging**
  + Commonly: X-ray energy, shape and size of incident X-ray, detector, exposure time
  + Specifically to:

Refraction contrast: camera length

CT: projection-angle interval (number of projections used for reconstruction)

* Miscellaneous
  + Sample environment: temperature, atmosphere, etc.
  + Optical layout as needed

Continue the text and lead readers to some references using this format of reference numbering [2]. Formats for references are shown in the References section below [3].

Fig. 1. Caption

Image Format: jpg, png, gif, or bmp

Resolution: 300 dpi

Figures with colour will be provided only in the online version (PDF file published in our Web page).

Table 1. Caption

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**Results and Discussion**

Describe experimental results specifically and comprehensibly, using figures and tables. Follow the guideline below:

**Guideline for Figures**

**Axes**: Provide each of vertical and horizontal axes of graphs with a name or symbol, e.g., diffraction angle, 2**, wavenumber, and *q*, with a unit of each quantity. Names of the physical quantities should be standard ones. Don’t use **(*R*) in XAFS reports, for example.

**Recommended Figures Specifically to Each Measurement Technique**:

* **Diffraction and Scattering**

8-Circle Diffractometer: A typical data measured, e.g., intensity-diffraction angle pattern. A result of reflectance measurement for the determination of critical angle of total reflection is needed for GIXD.

Small-angle Scattering: Two-dimensional scattering images and their one-dimensional *I-q* profiles.

Powder Diffraction: A typical diffraction pattern, i.e., *I-q* or *I*-2**

* **XAFS**

XANES: XANES spectra.

EXAFS: Spectra of *k*n**(*k*): n=1,2,3 and RSF are vital. Fitting results for *k*n**(*k*)’s are also vital in cases of determination of coordination numbers and coordination distances.

* **HAXPES**

Spectra measured, with a description of method of background estimation when profile fittings are conducted.

* **Imaging**

2D projection images and/or reconstructed slices or sectional images.

Discuss the findings logically led by the experimental results, and provide readers with clear conclusions with regard to the ultimate objective claimed at the top of the paper.

**Next Steps:** (If needed.)

You may want to discuss possible follow-ups here.

**References:** (Below are examples of the reference listing.)

[1] T. Kokido, H. Sangyo, *Chem. Phys*. *Rev.* **104**, 4891 (2004).

[2] T. Kokido, in “Photochemistry and Photophysics”, C. Karl, ed., JASRI Press, Sayo, 1990, Chapter 4, P. 119.

**General Instructions for Authors**

**[Length]**

- Generally, reports must be two to four pages in length, including text, figures, tables, and references.

**[Title]**

- Every word in a title must be capitalized except for articles (the, a, an), prepositions and conjunctions of four letters or fewer (unless the preposition/conjunction is the first or last word of the title).

- Do not include acronyms or abbreviations in the title.

**[Body]**

- Figures and tables should be inserted with their captions in their proper places throughout the text.

- Nonstandard abbreviations should be defined when first used.

- References within the text should be given as numbers within square brackets.

- Symbols for physical quantities should be italicized.

- Please be sure to acknowledge the source of public research funding, if any.

**[Reference Formats]**

**(Journal Article)**

[1] Author(s), *Journal Name (abbreviated, italic)*, **volume number (bold)**, page range (publication year).

**(Book Chapter)**

[2] Author(s), *Book Title (abbreviated, italic)*, Editor(s), Publisher, publication year, Chapter No., page range.

**Please also refer to the format instructions (F15\_IA\_format\_e.pdf).**