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Template for Energy: Science, Technology and Management (April 1, 2024) (Helvetica, bold, 22 pts.)

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This paragraph will contain support information, including sponsor and financial support acknowledgment. For example, “This work was supported in part by the <**Instituttion**> under Grant <**grant number**> (Times new roman, 8 pts).”

ABSTRACT (Helvetica bold 10 pts). These instructions give you guidelines for preparing manuscripts for Journal entitled Energy: Science, technology and management sponsored by Mexican Academy of Energy A.C. This template must be used for Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Paper titles should be written in uppercase for first word and proper nouns, not all uppercase. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title; short formulas that identify the elements are fine (e.g., “Nd–Fe–B”). Full names of authors are preferred in the author field and should be written in uppercase. In a necessary case, put a space between authors’ initials. The abstract must be a concise yet comprehensive reflection of what is in your article, it is suggested to include the motivation, the problem description, the methods used to solve it and a brief conclusion. In particular, the abstract must be self-contained written as one paragraph, without abbreviations, footnotes, equations, tables or references. (Times new roman 10 pts).

INDEX TERMS, KEY WORDS (Helvetica, bold 10 pts **E**nter three or four different keywords or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas (Times new roman, 10 pts)

I. INTRODUCTION (Helvetica 10 pts)

This document is a template for Microsoft Word versions 6.0 or later, and it must be used for preparing manuscripts for Journal entitled *Energy: Science, Technology and Management* sponsored by Mexican Academy of Energy A.C., (AMEXEN). (Times New Roman 10)

A. Paper types (Helvetica 9)

The journal publishes three types of papers:

**Full-length papers (Times new roman, bold, 10 pts)**: Contributions with a complete and authoritative account of work, which have special significance and must be presented clearly and concisely. Full papers are structured with a maximum of 20 pages of double-spaced typescript.

**Reviews**: A review paper must summarize scientific, technological, and management progress in the field of energy. Review papers do not have a limit of pages.

**Short communications**: Contributions with significant relevance to the field of energy that requires rapid communication with a brief and concise description of the main results. Short communications are structured with a maximum of 8 pages of double-spaced typescript (1-2 pages for the introduction, 2-3 pages for materials and methods, 2-3 pages of results and discussions, 1 page of references).

B. Language

*Energy: Science, Technology and Management* journal only receive and publishes papers in either American or British English. We encourage authors to use a language editing service or a native English researcher to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors.

General technical English guidelines are:

* Technical English is simple, clear, and concise, not colloquial or too philosophical.
* Avoid repetition (directly repeating the same words) and redundancy (indirect repetition through alternate phrases or synonyms) through the paper.
* Use simple technical English, with logic sequence, and with a smooth transition between paragraphs.

II. GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

To insert images in Word, position the cursor at the insertion point and either use Insert | Picture | From File or copy the image to the Windows clipboard and then Edit | Paste Special | Picture (with “float over text” unchecked).

You must respect the guidelines expressed in this document, because the Editorial Office of Energy: Science, Technology and Management will not make the final formatting of your paper.

A. Abbreviations and acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces.

B. Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1), the potential was calculated.” Write instead, “The potential was calculated by using (1),” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm3,” not “cc.” Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm × 0.2 cm,” not “0.1 × 0.2 cm2.” The abbreviation for “seconds” is “s,” not “sec.” Use “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m2.” When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7-9,” not “7~9.”

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). Avoid contractions; for example, write, “do not” instead of “don’t.” The serial comma is preferred: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C.”

If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice. Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to carefully proofread your paper.

III. MATHEMATICAL EQUATIONS

If you are using Word, use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the MathType add-on (http://www.mathtype.com) for equations in your paper (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation or MathType Equation). “Float over text” should not be selected.

A. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers. First use the equation editor to create the equation justifying it to the left and then justify to the right the equation number. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

, (1)

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Refer to “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ... ”

IV. UNITS

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged). Avoid combining SI and CGS units. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity in an equation.

V. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

Based on the theme addressed by the manuscript, authors should consider the common language in slang, avoiding expression errors that may cause confusion at the time of reading. For example, the subscript for the permeability of vacuum µ0 is zero, not a lowercase letter “o.” Use the word “micrometer” instead of “micron”. A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word “alternatively” is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates). Use the word “whereas” instead of “while” (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.” Do not use the word “issue” as a euphemism for “problem.” When compositions are not specified, separate chemical symbols by en-dashes; for example, “NiMn” indicates the intermetallic compound Ni0.5Mn0.5 whereas “Ni–Mn” indicates an alloy of some composition NixMn1-x.

(e.g., “principle of measurement”). Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”

Note that the prefixes “non,” “sub,” “micro,” “multi,” and “ultra” are not independent words; they should join the words they modify, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.” (it is also italicized). The abbreviation “i.e.,” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.,” means “for example” (these abbreviations are not italicized).

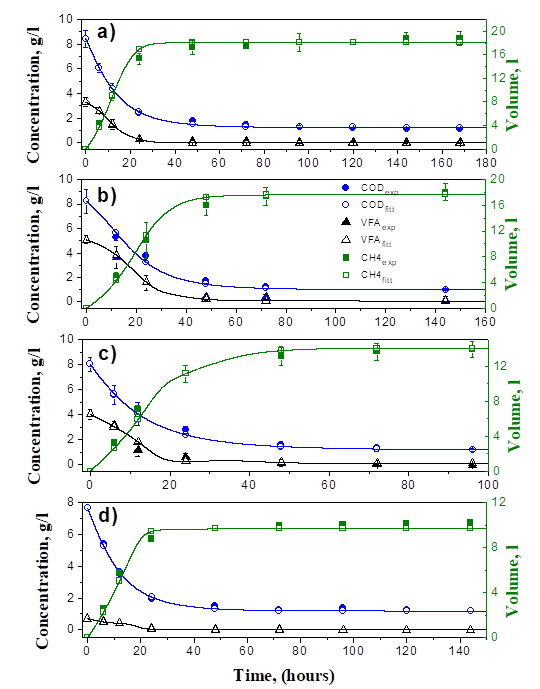


FIGURE 1 (Helvetica, bold, 8 pts.) Note that “Fig.” is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by two spaces. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption. (Helvetica, bold, 8 pts.)

VI. GUIDELINES FOR GRAPHICS PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION

A. Types of graphics

The following list outlines the different types of graphics:

**Color/grayscale figures**: Figures must appear in color or gray scale and may include photographs, illustrations, multi-color graphics, and flow charts.

**Line Art figures**: Figures that consist only of black lines and shapes should not have shades or halftones of gray, only black and white should be used.

**Author photos**: Head and shoulders shots of authors that appear at the end of our papers.

**Tables**: Data charts which are typically black and white, but sometimes include color.

TABLE I. Units for Properties (Helvetica 8)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol | Description | Value |
| Φ | Variable 1 | 0.017 kg |
| *B* | Variable 2 | 2.6146 s |
| *H* | Variable 3 | 0.672 m |
| *m* | Variable 4 | 1.6949 m3 o L |
| *M* | Variable 5 | 0.224 m2 |
| 4π*M* | Variable 6 | 1.7376 w |
| σ | Variable 7 | 0.017 Ω |
| *j* | Variable 8 | 2.6146 m |
| *J* | Variable 9 | 0.672 kg/m2 |

Vertical lines are optional in tables. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters.

B. Multipart figures

Figures with more than one sub-figure presented must be presented next to each other or stacked. All of them must be legible and easy to understand.

C. File formats for graphics

Format and save your graphics using a suitable graphics processing program that will allow you to create the images in PS, EPS, TIFF, PDF or PNG formats with adequate resolution. When submitting your final work, all your graphics must be submitted individually, in addition to that they must be embedded in the manuscript.

D. Sizing of graphics

Most charts, graphs, and tables are one column wide (3.5 inches/88 millimeters) or page wide (7.16 inches/181 millimeters). The maximum height a graphic can be is 8.5 inches (216 millimeters). Figures can be sized between column and page widths if the author chooses, however it is recommended that figures are not sized less than column width unless when necessary.

E. Resolution

The proper resolution of your figures will depend on the type of figure it is as defined in the “Types of Figures” section. Author photographs, color, and grayscale figures should be at least 300dpi. Line art, including tables should be a minimum of 600dpi.

F. Color space

All color figures should be generated in RGB or CMYK color space. Grayscale images should be submitted in Grayscale color space. When bitmap color space is selected, .TIF/.TIFF/.PNG are the recommended file formats.

G. Accepted fonts within figures

When preparing your graphics, the editorial office of the Energy: Science, Technology, and Management suggests that you use of one of the following Open Type fonts: Times New Roman, Helvetica, Arial, Cambria, and Symbol. If you are supplying EPS, PS, or PDF files all fonts must be embedded. Some fonts may only be native to your operating system; without the fonts embedded, parts of the graphic may be distorted or missing.

H. Using labels within figures

Multipart figures should be combined and labeled before final submission. Labels should appear centered below each subfigure in 8-point Times New Roman font in the format of (a) (b) (c).

I. Referencing a figure or table within your paper

When referencing your figures and tables within your paper, use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables should be numbered with Roman Numerals.

VII. CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

APPENDIX

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... .” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks ... .” In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page, not here.

REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES

A. References

References need not be cited in text. When they are, they appear on the line, in square brackets, inside the punctuation. Multiple references are each numbered with separate brackets. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers. In text, refer simply to the reference number. Do not use “Ref.” or “reference” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference[3] shows ... .” Please do not use automatic endnotes in Word, rather, type the reference list at the end of the paper using the “References” style.

Reference numbers are set flush left and form a column of their own, hanging out beyond the body of the reference. The reference numbers are on the line, enclosed in square brackets. In all references, the given name of the author or editor is abbreviated to the initial only and precedes the last name. Use them all; use et al. only if names are not given. References may not include all information; please obtain and include relevant information. Do not combine references. There must be only one reference with each number. If there is a URL included with the print reference, it can be included at the end of the reference.

Other than books, capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation See the end of this document for formats and examples of common references

B. Footnotes

Number footnotes separately in superscripts (Insert| Footnote).[[1]](#footnote-1) Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited; do not put footnotes in the reference list (endnotes). Use letters for table footnotes.

REFERENCES

Here some examples

Papers

1. Rajeshwari KV, Balakrishnan M, Kansal A, Lata K and Kishore VVN, *State of the art of anaerobic digestion technology for industrial wastewater treatment*. Renewable and sustainable energy reviews 4:135-156 (2000). DOI: 10.1016/s1364-0321(99) 00014-3. (Times new roman, 9 pts.)
2. Molino A, Nanna F, Ding Y, Bikson B and Braccio G, *Biomethane production by anaerobic digestion of organic waste*. Fuel 103:1003-1009 (2013). DOI: 10.1016/ j.fuel.2012.07. 070.
3. Demirel B and Yenigün O, *Two‐phase anaerobic digestion processes: a review*. J Chem Technol Biotechnol 77:743-755 (2002). DOI: 10.1002/jctb.630.
4. B. Ramalingam, R. Amirtharajan, and J. B. B. Rayappan, *Multiplexed stego path on reconfigurable hardware: A novel random approach*, Computers & Electrical Engineering, Vol. 55, pp. 153-163, 2016. DOI: 10.1016/j.compeleceng.2016.02.010.

Conference paper

1. V. Kumar and D. Kumar, *Performance evaluation of dwt-based image steganography*, in Proc. 2nd International Conference on Advance Computing, Patiala, 2010, pp 223–228.
2. S. Alam, T. Ahmad and M. N. Doja, *A Novel Edge Based Chaotic Steganography Method Using Neural Network*, in Proc. 5th International Conference on Frontiers in Intelligent Computing: Theory and Applications, pp. 467–475, 2017. DOI: 10.1007/978-981-10-3156-4\_48.

Books

1. Cox, I., et al. *Digital Watermarking and Steganography*. Morgan Kaufmann, 2 Edition (2007). ISBN-13: 978-0123725851.

1. It is recommended that footnotes be avoided (except for the unnumbered footnote with the receipt date on the first page). Instead, try to integrate the footnote information into the text (Times new roman, 8 pts.). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)