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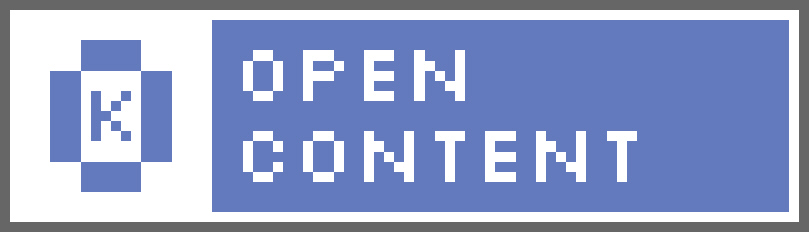
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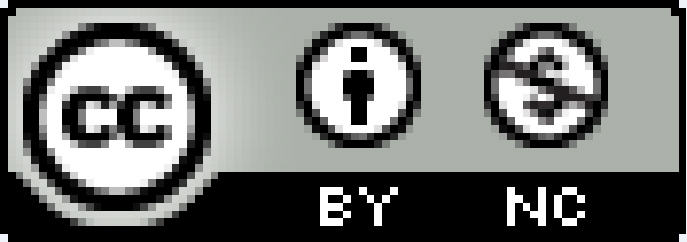


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Abstract (SCIRP Unnumbered Heading)

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Keywords (SCIRP Unnumbered Heading)

Component; Formatting; Style; Styling; Insert (SCIRP Text)



List of Symbols (SCIRP Unnumbered Heading)

α angle of attack

γ flight path angle

θ pitch attitude

Introduction (SCIRP Heading Level 1)

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Ease of Use

* 1. Selecting a Template (SCIRP Heading Level 2)

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Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the beginning of your manuscript. Abbreviations that can be considered very common such as SI, kg, dc or ac do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

* 1. Units
* Use SI units (m, kg, s) as primary units. English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units where they are accepted standards. Examples are e.g. in aviation ft and NM used in special circumstances.
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  1. Equations

Equations should be edited by using an Equation Editor, not as text and not as graphics. You are suggested to use for Word the Microsoft Equation Editor which is a cut-down version of Mathtype. Use 6.0 r above version. For Libre Office you will use LibreOffice Math. Some compatibility to Mathtype is given. Italicize Roman and Greek symbols for quantities and variables. Do not italicize constants as π, etc. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign.

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* 1. Some Common Mistakes
* The word “data” is plural, not singular. The word “aircraft” is plural and singular. Do not write “aircrafts”, it is wrong.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
* 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).
* Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
* Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
* Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
* The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
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* The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

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*Component heads* identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Abstract, Acknowledgements and References and, for these, the correct style to use is “SCIRP Unnumbered Heading”. Use “SCIPR Table Figure Caption” for your figure subtitles (below the figure) and for your table heading (above the table).

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* 1. Equations

The line with an equation is formatted with “SCIRP Equation”. The equation is centered. Use one tab in front and one tab after the equation. After the second tab, place the equation number right aligned.

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Position figures and tables left aligned in the text. This is easy to coordinate with the figure subtitles and table headings. Figure subtitles should be below the figures; table headings should appear above the tables. Here in this text heading and subtitle are called “caption” if they are referred together. Format the caption as shown, with “Figure 1” and “Table 1” bold and colored in RGB: 49/132/155 (Turquoise 6 for LibreOffice). The rest of the caption follows after a tab in normal font and normal black color (please edit manually). The figure and table captions are left and right aligned independent of the width of the figure or the table.

Tables consist of table column heads, subheads, and normal table text. The background of table column heads and subheads is colored with RGB: 182/221/232 (Blue 8 for LibreOffice). Each table has three lines of 1 ½ pt width. These three lines are framing the top and bottom of the table and the bottom of the table heads. These lines are colored with RGB 49/132/155. The table heads and subheads are separated from each other with a horizontal line of 1 pt width. No lines are used in the main body of the table. See [**Table 1**](#Table_1) as an example.

Try to insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text for the first time. Use “Figure 1” and “Table 1” to refer to each figure and to each table at least once. “Figure 1” and “Table 1” are in bold face and are colored with RGB: 49/132/155. SCIRP will add links to “Figure 1” and “Table 1” during typesetting. The author does not need to provide these links.

Table 1 Example of a table heading. The table heading is indispensable. (SCIRP Table Figure Caption)

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| Table column subhead (SCIRP Table  Col Subhead) | Subhead | Subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| Table Text | Table Text  (SCIRP Table Text)a | Table Text | Table Text | Table Text | Table Text |
| Table Text | Table Text | Table Text | Table Text | Table Text | Table Text |

a Sample of a table footnote. A table footnote is dispensable. (SCIRP Table Footnote)

Figure Labels: Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Mach Number”, or “Thrust”, not just “M” or “T”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Thrust (N)” not just “N”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”. See [**Figure 1**](#Figure_1) as an example.

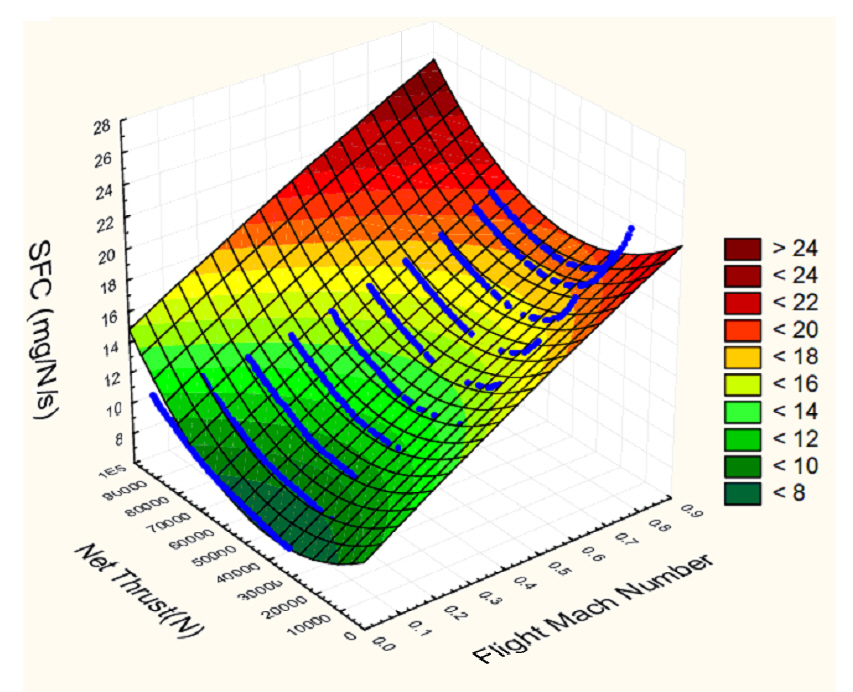


Figure 1 Example of a figure subtitle. The figure subtitle is indispensable. This is an example of a very long figure subtitle. It becomes visible how the text is indented and left and right aligned. Color the start of the subtitle named here “Figure 1” in RGB: 49/132/155.

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Conclusions

The first visual impression of your paper may determine if a potential reader will read your text or not. Good text formatting is the first step to help your reader to understand your scientific content. Proper labeling and referencing should be self-evident for any scientist.

Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge the financial support of ... (institution) which made this work possible. The authors gratefully acknowledge the contributions from ... (persons). The authors declare that no conflict of interest exists with the results and conclusions presented in this paper. Publication ethics have been observed. Note: The last two sentences must always be included. Refer to [http://AAST.ProfScholz.de](http://AAST.ProfScholz.de/) for further detail on publication ethics and specifications of possible conflicts of interest. An ICMJE-PDF-Form can be used to automatically generate a conflict of interest statement. This statement should be copied here. If the text about possible conflicts of interest becomes too long, a new section called "Conflicts of Interest" should be used and should follow the section “Acknowledgments”.

References

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About the Authors

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Second B. Author received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in aerospace engineering from the University of Virginia, Charlottesville in 2004 and the Ph.D. degree in mechanical engineering from Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, in 2011.

From 2004 to 2007, he was a Research Assistant with the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. Since 2012, he has been an Assistant Professor with the Mechanical Engineering Department, Texas A&M University, College Station. His research interests include plasma propulsion and innovative plasma applications.

Prof. Author is a regular reviewer for SCIRP journals.

Third C. Author received the B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from National Chung Cheng University, Chiayi, Taiwan in 2007 and the M.S. degree in mechanical engineering from National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan in 2009. He is currently pursuing the Ph.D. degree in mechanical engineering at Texas A&M University, College Station.

From 2011 to 2012, he was a Research Assistant with Texas A&M University. His research interest includes fundamental studies of plasma sources.

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