Paper Title (SCIRP Title)

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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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* The word “data” is plural, not singular. The word “aircraft” is plural and singular. Do not write “aircrafts”, it is wrong.
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* Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
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* The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

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Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

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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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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.

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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 |

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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.

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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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