Manuscripts that report the results of research in nuclear physics and related fields may be submitted to Physical Review C. The manuscripts must contain new results and not be in editorial process at another journal. (For details, see “Physical Review C Editorial Policies and Practices” in this issue.)

Articles published in Physical Review C are grouped under headings in the table of contents. The headings now used are as follows:

- Nucleon-Nucleon Interaction, Few-Body Systems
- Nuclear Structure
- Nuclear Reactions
- Relativistic Nuclear Collisions
- Hadronic Physics and QCD
- Electroweak Interaction, Symmetries
- Nuclear Astrophysics

Authors should suggest the headings that are most appropriate.

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If you do not use the submission forms noted above, your submission letter should specify the author to whom correspondence should be addressed, and give all available communications information for this individual (postal and electronic-mail addresses, phone and fax numbers). Please specify journal and section to which the paper is submitted, and give Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme® (PACS) index categories which are available via the APS Web server at http://publish.aps.org/PACS/. These categories are used in preparing the annual subject index.

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Normally, manuscripts and figures are not returned to authors. Authors should indicate (preferably on initial submittal) if they want hard copies of the manuscript and/or figures returned (e.g., when correspondence is sent to the authors during the editorial process, and/or after a final decision has been made).

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The names of authors may be listed in any order in the byline at the beginning of a paper. The author who submits the paper is responsible for ensuring that all coauthors have approved the paper and for checking that the form of each name (e.g., initials versus full names) is that normally used by the author.

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If the authors are at different institutions, they may be grouped by institution with the name of the institution following each group. If the authors are not grouped by institution, the names of institutions may be repeated following the appropriate authors or groups of authors. If this becomes cumbersome, the names of institutions may be listed following the list of authors. Each author’s name should then be followed by a superscript number (or numbers) that refers to a similar superscript number preceding the appropriate institution (or institutions). Normally, the most concise presentation is preferred.

Footnotes to an author’s name or address are intended to facilitate locating or communicating with an author. In many cases, it can be helpful to identify an author as “spokesperson” or “author to whom correspondence should be addressed.” Footnotes giving email addresses of one or more corresponding authors are strongly encouraged. All information concerning research support should appear in the acknowledgments. Footnotes which describe an author’s position or title are not acceptable.

Every paper must have an abstract. It should be about 5% of the length of the article, but less than 500 words. It should state all subjects about which new information is given and the conclusions and results. For experimental papers it should specify
clearly what quantities were measured, what nuclides were studied at what energies. It should not contain footnotes, coined words, or acronyms that are not explained.

Physical Review C tries to follow the recommendations on symbols and units of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP) and of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Metric units (preferably SI), not British units, are used, unless the British unit is part of the name of an object.

Recommended abbreviations for frequently used terms are listed below along with some common misuse.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Use</th>
<th>Do Not Use</th>
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<tr>
<td>µm</td>
<td>µ</td>
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<tr>
<td>nm</td>
<td>mȝµ</td>
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<tr>
<td>fm</td>
<td>F (F is for farad)</td>
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<td>g</td>
<td>gm</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>amp</td>
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<td>K</td>
<td>°K</td>
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<tr>
<td>sr</td>
<td>Sr, ster, str</td>
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<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>amu</td>
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<td>cm³</td>
<td>cc</td>
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<tr>
<td>deg</td>
<td>DEG, DEG., deg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>keV</td>
<td>KEV, KeV</td>
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<tr>
<td>MeV</td>
<td>Mev, MEV</td>
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<tr>
<td>MeV/nucleon</td>
<td>MeV/u, MeV/amu, MeV/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>µN</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c.m. (=center of mass)</td>
<td>CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arb. units</td>
<td>a.u. (a.u. is for atomic units)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical Review C follows the recommendations of the S.U.N. Commission of IUPAP on the symbols to be used for nuclides and their states. The nucleon number (mass number) of a nuclide is shown as a left superscript (¹⁴N). A right superscript is used for indicating a state of ionization (Ca²⁺) or an excited state (¹¹⁰Agᵐ, ¹⁴N⁺). A right subscript is used for indicating the number of atoms in a molecule (¹⁴N₂). For bombarding particles, n, p, d, t, h, and α may be used, but not τ. For other bombarding particles, only the usual symbols ⁶Li, ¹²C, ... should be used. For target nuclides, use ¹H, ²H, ³H, ³He, ⁴He, ... . Do not use D, T, ... .

The preferred notation for a differential cross section is σ(θ), σ(E, θ), i.e., the angle or energy should be shown as an argument. The derivative notation d²σ/dΩ dE is acceptable; d²σ by itself or dσ/dΩ dE is not. The notation dM/dA or ds/dZ is acceptable when it refers to a mathematical relationship, such as the semiempirical mass formula, but not for the characterization of data since A and Z are not continuous.

Notation should be clear, compact, and consistent with standard usage. Equations should be neatly formatted, punctuated, and aligned to bring out their structure, and numbered on the right. (a) Diacritical marks (tildes, etc.) can be put over any symbol, including indices. (b) Three-vectors are generally set in roman boldface type. More general vectors, matrices, etc., are usually set in lightface italic type, although boldface may alternatively be used. (c) Be careful when using the solidus (/) in fractions. For example, 1/2a means 1/(2a), not (1/2)a. Use appropriate bracketing if needed to ensure clarity.

References cited in text material must be numbered in order of their first citation, and should appear in a separate double-spaced list at the end of the text. They should be designated by on-line Arabic numerals enclosed in square brackets. Footnotes (for subsidiary remarks, not for references) may be placed at the bottoms of published pages. Such footnotes to text material should be designated by superscript numerals, numbered consecutively throughout the paper, and placed at the bottoms of the manuscript pages on which they are cited. Authors who do not wish to use this option should combine references and footnotes in a single list, designated by on-line numerals in square brackets, numbered consecutively in order of first citation, and placed at the end of the text. References and footnotes within tables should be designated by superscript lower-case roman letters and given at the end of the table.

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(in press) means that the paper has been accepted for publication in a journal (or a conference proceedings). The name of the journal must be specified. If the paper has been published when the author receives the proofs, the reference should be updated in proof.

(submitted or to be submitted) means that the paper has been submitted or will shortly be submitted for publication. The name of the journal, book, or conference proceedings must be specified.

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Conference Proceedings. Name, place, and year of the conference should be specified. Specify the editors and publisher if possible. Give page number.

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Books. Give publisher, year, page number.


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Figures should be planned for the column width (8.6 cm or 3 3/8 in.) of the journal. If the detail shown requires it, 1.5 or 2 columns may be used. A note should be left on or with such figures. Final-journal-size originals or prints are preferable to oversized originals. Authors are encouraged to submit all figures electronically, even if the text of the manuscript is not
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Specify uncertainties. Distinguish statistical and other errors. In the case of measurements relative to a standard, state whether the error includes the error in the standard.