Paper Title for Journal of Flow and Energy

**Authors Name**1**, Authors Name**2\*

1Department Name of Organization, Name of Organization, City, Country

2Department Name of Organization, Name of Organization, City, Country

\*Corresponding author: flowenergy@gmail.com (author name)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Received:** \*\*\*\* \*\*, \*\*\***Revised:** \*\*\*\* \*\*, \*\*\***Accepted:** \*\*\*\* \*\*, \*\*\***Published:** \*\*\*\* \*\*, \*\*\*Copyright © 2025 by author(s) andFlow and Energy Association. |  |  | AbstractThis electronic document is a “live” template. The various components of your paper [title, text, heads, etc.] are already defined on the style sheet, as illustrated by the portions given in this document. (The length of the abstract should be 100 to 250 words.)KeywordsComponent, Formatting, Style, Styling, Insert (keywords) |

1. Introduction (Heading 1)

This template, created in MS Word, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: 1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, 2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and 3) conformity of style throughout a journal paper. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example.

2. Ease of Use (Heading 2)

2.1. Selecting a Template (Sub-Heading 2.1)

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the custom paper size.

2.2. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them.

3. Prepare Your Paper before Styling (Heading 3)

3.1. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract.

3.2. Units

* Use SI units. English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.
* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”.

3.3. Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). Equations should be edited by Mathtype, not in text or graphic versions. You are suggested to use Mathtype 6.0 (or above version).

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, and Greek symbols. Do not italicize constants as π, etc. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

. (1)

Note that the equation is centered. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “Equation (1)”, or “Eq. (1)”.

4. Using the Template (Heading 4)

4.1. Authors and Affiliations

The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do NOT post your job titles, positions, academic degrees, zip codes, names of building/street/district/province/state, etc.).

4.2. Figures and Tables

Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top or bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use “**Fig. 1**” and “**Table 1**” in bold font and color. At the beginning of sentences, spell them out fully as “**Figure 1**” and “**Table 1**”.

Table 1. Table type styles (Table caption is indispensable).

| Table Head | Table Column Head |
| --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

a. Sample of a Table footnote (*Table footnote is dispensable*).

We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (which is ideally a 500 dpi jpg, png or tiffile, with all fonts embedded) because, in an MSW document, this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture.

To have non-visible rules on your frame, use the MSWord “Format” pull-down menu, select Text Box > Colors and Lines to choose No Fill and No Line.

Figure 1. Example of a figure caption (figure caption).

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Taro Suzuki: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. Yoko Sato: Software, Formal analysis, Writing – review & editing.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Acknowledgements

Avoid the stilted expression, “One of us (R. B. G.) thanks...” Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks”. Do NOT put sponsor acknowledgements in the unnumbered footnote on the first page, but at here.

References

The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence:

1. Malik, A.S., Boyko, O., Atkar, N. and Young, W.F. (2001) A Comparative Study of MR Imaging Profile of Titanium Pedicle Screws. *Acta Radiologica*, **42**, 291-293.
2. Hu, T. and Desai, J.P. (2004) Soft-Tissue Material Properties under Large Deformation: Strain Rate Effect. *Proceedings of the* 26*th Annual International Conference of the IEEE EMBS*, San Francisco, 1-5 September 2004, 2758-2761.
3. Ortega, R., Loria, A. and Kelly, R. (1995) A Semiglobally Stable Output Feedback PI2D Regulator for Robot Manipulators. *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, **40**, 1432-1436.
4. Wit, E. and McClure, J. (2004) Statistics for Microarrays: Design, Analysis, and Inference. 5th Edition, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., Chichester.
5. Prasad, A.S. (1982) Clinical and Biochemical Spectrum of Zinc Deficiency in Human Subjects. In: Prasad, A.S., Ed., *Clinical*, *Biochemical and Nutritional Aspects of Trace Elements*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., New York, 5-15.
6. Giambastiani, B.M.S. (2007) Evoluzione Idrologica ed Idrogeologica Della Pineta di san Vitale (Ravenna). Ph.D. Thesis, Bologna University, Bologna.
7. Wu, J.K. (1994) Two Problems of Computer Mechanics Program System. *Proceedings of Finite Element Analysis and CAD*, Peking University Press, Beijing, 9-15.
8. Honeycutt, L. (1998) Communication and Design Course.
9. Wright and Wright, W. (1906) Flying-Machine. US Patent No. 821393.

**Nomenclature**

*S* surface area

*t* time