

MANUSCRIPT TEMPLATE

Write your manuscript directly into this template. The blue panels explain how to write each section; the gold panels give wording you can adapt. Replace every bracketed field and every grey placeholder with your own content, then delete this banner and all guidance panels before you submit. Keep the heading structure and the order of sections.

ARTICLE TYPE: Original Research · Review · Technical Report · Case Study · Research Archive · Perspective

Full Title of the Manuscript: Specific, Informative, and Free of Undefined Abbreviations

First A. Author^{1,*}, Second B. Author¹, Third C. Author², and Senior D. Author^{3,†}

ORCID: First A. Author 0000-0000-0000-0000 · Second B. Author 0000-0000-0000-0000

¹ Department or Division, Institution, City, State, Country

² Second Institution, City, State, Country

³ Third Institution, City, State, Country

* These authors contributed equally to this work.

† Corresponding author: Senior D. Author, name@institution.org

How to write the title block

Title. State the subject and, where you can, the finding or the method. A reader should know what the paper is about from the title alone. Avoid questions, avoid jargon, and spell out any abbreviation.

Authors and order. List everyone who meets all four authorship criteria and no one who does not. Author order must be agreed by everyone before submission. Use a superscript symbol for equal contribution and a dagger for the corresponding author.

Affiliations and ORCID. Key each affiliation to its authors with a superscript number. Register a free ORCID identifier at orcid.org; it verifies your authorship and follows you across your career.

Abstract

Background. State the problem and why it matters, then narrow to the specific gap this study addresses. Two or three sentences.

Methods. Describe what you did in enough detail to convey the approach: the data source, the design, and the analysis.

Results. Report the main quantitative findings with the key numbers. Lead with the result that matters most.

Conclusion. State what the findings mean and why they matter. One or two sentences. No overreach beyond the evidence.

Keywords: keyword one; keyword two; keyword three; keyword four

How to write the abstract

The abstract is read far more often than the paper, so make it stand on its own. It must contain no citations, no figures or tables, and no undefined abbreviations. Write it after the paper is finished, when you know exactly what you found. Respect the word ceiling for your article type: 250 words for Original Research and Review, 200 for most others, 150 for a Perspective. Original Research and Review articles use the four structured headings above; other types may use a single unstructured paragraph. Provide three to eight keywords that a reader would search for, and do not repeat words already in the title.

1. Introduction

What this section does

The introduction answers one question for the reader: why should I care, and why now. Move from the general to the specific. Open with the broad problem and its significance, establish what is already known by citing the relevant literature, then identify the precise gap or unresolved question that your work addresses. Close the section with a clear statement of your objective, research question, or hypothesis. Do not review every paper ever written on the topic; cite what is needed to motivate your specific contribution. By the end of the introduction the reader should know what you set out to do and why it was worth doing.

Write your introduction here. End with an explicit statement of the study's objective.

2. Methods

What this section does

The methods section is a set of instructions precise enough that a competent reader could repeat your work and expect the same result. Report the study design, the data sources and how they were obtained, the variables and how they were defined, and every step of the processing and analysis. Name the software, packages, and versions you used, and state the statistical tests, models, or metrics you applied and why. If you conducted a systematic review, give the databases searched, the date range, the full search string, the inclusion and exclusion criteria, and a PRISMA 2020 flow diagram. If you built or trained a model, give the data source, the architecture, the training procedure, the evaluation metrics, and any preprocessing. Write in the past tense. Detail that belongs here but would interrupt the flow, such as long parameter tables or full code, goes in the supplementary material.

Scope reminder. The Journal accepts work based on public or ethically obtained secondary data, computation, simulation, and theory. It does not accept wet-laboratory work, clinical trials, direct recruitment of human participants, or animal procedures.

Describe your methods here in enough detail to be reproduced. Use subsections (2.1, 2.2) where helpful.

3. Results

What this section does

The results section reports what you found, and only that. Present the findings in a logical order, usually following the structure of your methods, and lead with the result that matters most. Give the actual numbers, including effect sizes and measures of uncertainty, rather than only stating that something increased or differed. Use tables and figures to carry data that would be cumbersome in prose, number them in the order they first appear, and refer to each one in the text. Do not interpret the findings here and do not discuss what they mean; that is the work of the discussion. Report negative and unexpected results as faithfully as positive ones.

Report your findings here. Reference every table and figure in the text, for example: as shown in Figure 1 ...

4. Discussion

What this section does

The discussion interprets the results and places them in context. Begin with your most important finding and state plainly what it means. Connect it back to the objective you set in the introduction and to the prior work you cited, explaining where your results agree, where they differ, and why. Then be honest about the limitations of the study: the assumptions you made, the data you lacked, and the threats to validity a careful reader would raise. State what these limits do and do not allow you to conclude. Close by pointing to the specific next steps the work opens up. The discussion interprets; it does not repeat the results.

Interpret your findings here. State the main finding first, then context, then limitations, then future work.

5. Conclusion

What this section does

The conclusion is short and focused. In a few sentences, state the single most important thing the reader should take away, why it matters, and what should happen next. Do not introduce new results or new arguments here, and do not simply restate the abstract. Leave the reader with a clear and accurate sense of what the work established.

State your main conclusion here in a few sentences.

Declarations and Back Matter

Complete every declaration below. Several are required for the manuscript to be accepted for review: the ethics statement, the data availability statement, and the AI use statement. Delete the guidance text and keep your own wording.

Abbreviations

List each abbreviation used more than once, with its full term. Define each one at first use in the main text as well.

Example wording you may adapt

AI: artificial intelligence

ML: machine learning

PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

Funding

Name any funding source with its grant number, and state the funder's role or lack of one. If there was no funding, use the standard statement below.

Example wording you may adapt

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing Interests

Declare any financial or non-financial interest that could be seen to influence the work. If there are none, use the statement below.

Example wording you may adapt

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

Ethics Statement

Required. State whether ethical approval was needed and explain the basis. If the work used only public or properly licensed secondary data and involved no human participants, say so and say why approval was not required.

Example wording you may adapt

This study used only publicly available, de-identified data and did not involve human participants, private identifiable information, or animal subjects. Ethical approval was therefore not required.

Data Availability Statement

Required. Say where the data can be found. Give a repository name and persistent identifier where possible, or the exact public source and access date. If data cannot be shared, state the specific reason.

Example wording you may adapt

The data that support the findings of this study are openly available in [repository name] at [DOI or URL], accessed [Month Day, Year].

Code Availability Statement

If your results depend on code, say where to find it and what is needed to run it. If no custom code was used, state that.

Example wording you may adapt

The analysis code is available at [repository URL]. It was run with [language and version] and the packages listed in the repository.

Artificial Intelligence Use Statement

Required. Disclose any use of AI tools. Name the tool, state what it was used for, and confirm human review. If no AI tools were used at any stage, say so.

Example wording you may adapt

The authors used [tool name] for [purpose, for example language editing or code assistance]. All AI-assisted content was reviewed, edited, and verified by the authors, who take full responsibility for the accuracy and integrity of the manuscript.

Or, if none was used: The authors did not use generative AI or AI-assisted technologies in the writing or preparation of this manuscript.

Author Contributions

Record each author's role using the CRediT taxonomy: conceptualization, methodology, investigation, formal analysis, data curation, writing (original draft), writing (review and editing), visualization, supervision, and project administration.

Example wording you may adapt

Author 1: conceptualization, methodology, formal analysis, writing (original draft). **Author 2:** investigation, data curation, visualization. **Author 3:** writing (review and editing). **Senior Author:** supervision, project administration, writing (review and editing).

Acknowledgements

Thank people and organizations who helped but do not meet the criteria for authorship, such as mentors, teachers, or those who gave feedback. Do not imply that anyone named here endorses your conclusions.

References

Use the Vancouver system. Number references in the order they first appear in the text, cite them as superscript numbers after the punctuation, and list them here once in citation order. Include a DOI for every source that has one.

Example wording you may adapt

1. Author AA, Author BB, Author CC. Title of the article. Journal Abbreviation. 2024;12(3):245-259. doi:10.xxxx/xxxxx
2. Author AA. Title of the Book. 3rd ed. Publisher; 2019.
3. Organization. Title of the page. 2023. Accessed March 4, 2025. <https://example.org/page>

Supplementary Material

Place additional tables, figures, datasets, code, or appendices in a separate file. Label them clearly (Table S1, Figure S1, Supplementary File 1) and refer to each one at the relevant point in the main text.

Delete this template's banner and all guidance and example panels before submission.