EXHIBIT B

WRITTEN MANUSCRIPT GUIDELINES

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**Summary**—All papers should begin with a summary (abstract) commencing 5 cm below the *first line* of the title. The Summary is indented and centered on the page with a width of 13.5 cm (the Summary is indented, both left and right margins, 1.5 cm from the rest of the manuscript). The Summary should provide a brief synopsis of the paper, all contained in one paragraph; it should not be excessively long. The font size for the summary is 10 pt.

# INTRODUCTION

This document provides information on the preparation of your manuscript. These instructions have been typed according to the formatting instructions contained herein to provide you with a visual example of the format. Manuscripts should be typed single spaced using a laser printer on good quality white paper. There are no mat pages. In today’s world of desktop publishing and PC word processors, margins, tabs, font size, font type, etc., can easily be set. The typist should ensure a clean, clear impression of the letters. Dot matrix printers should not be used. Any good quality paper may be used, provided the actual typing area fills the space as given below

As you are preparing your manuscripts, questions still may arise. Address any questions concerning the preparation of your manuscript to the meeting hosts.

# GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The style guide follows as closely as possible the style of *International Journal of Impact Engineering*. You can refer to recent issues for further examples. Section headings should be typed in bold, capital letters and centered. The font size, except where noted below, is 12 point. The preferable font should be Times New Roman or Times Roman.

The typing area of all pages covers an area 16.5 cm wide by 26 cm deep (which will fit on A4 or 8½” x 11” paper). Paragraphs are indented 0.50 cm. Even justification should be used to provide a pleasing and aesthetic appearance. After a period, double space before beginning the next sentence. The text is typed single spaced except where noted.

All major headings (e.g., I**NTRODUCTION**, **CONCLUSIONS**, **REFERENCES**) should be typed in bold, capital letters and centered. Headings and subsections are numbered only if required to avoid confusion. Major headings are separated from the previous section by two blank lines (two carriage returns); a single blank line is used to separate the major heading and its section.

## First Level Subheadings

First level subheadings should be bold, capitalizing the first letter of all main words; the subheading is positioned against the left margin. A single blank line is used to separate the first level subheading and the preceding and subsequent text. If a second level subheading is required, it should begin on the next line similar to the start of a new paragraph, as in the following example.

*Second Level Subheadings.* The second level subheadings, in italics, should be indented similar to the start of a new paragraph, followed by a period. The text then begins immediately. Subsection headings are italicized, capitalizing the first letter of all main words.

# FIRST PAGE

*Title, Authors, Affiliations:* The title should be in bold, capital letters (14-point), centered on the width of the page. The first line of the title is spaced 3 cm below the top of the typing area. Therefore, the typing area of page 1, including the title, is 16.5 cm wide by 23 cm deep. After one blank line, the authors' names appear in all caps, 12-point, bold. Space one blank line. On the next lines, affiliations and addresses should be provided (10-point, regular font), capitalizing the first letter of all main words. Commas are used to separate the various parts of the address. See the example at the top of the first page. If there is more than one affiliation, a semicolon is used to separate the organizations.

*Summary (Abstract):* Papers should begin with a Summary, commencing typing 5 cm below the first line of the title. The word **Summary** is followed by an Em-dash (not two hyphens), immediately followed by the first word of the Summary. The Summary is indented 1.50 cm from the left and right margins of the main document, and is typed at 10-point.

# SUBSEQUENT PAGES

The typing area of all other pages should be extended to cover an area 16.5 cm wide by 26 cm deep (which will fit on A4 or 8½” x 11” paper). Pages should be numbered at the bottom of each page following the first page. (If this is typed according to the format, these pages should be numbered.)

# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## Abbreviations

Within the text, except when the first word of a sentence, the following abbreviations are acceptable: Fig. for Figure; Eqn. (#) for Equation (#); Ref. [#] for Reference [#]. If the first word of a sentence, then the entire word should be spelled out. For other abbreviations or acronyms, authors are cautioned to provide the definition the first time the abbreviation is used. For example, rolled homogeneous armor (RHA) was the target material. After providing the definition of RHA, the abbreviation can then be used throughout the rest of the paper.

## References

References should be numbered sequentially within brackets [ ] within the text, and listed numerically in the order they first appear in the manuscript in the final section of the article, entitled **REFERENCES**. Appropriate abbreviations should be used for journals, symposia, etc., which are typed in italics. Article titles are given in lower case letters except for the leading word (exceptions would be code names like CTH, EPIC, AUTODYN, etc.). The volume number is typed in bold, with the issue number in parentheses immediately following the volume number. Proceedings are handled in a similar manner, but the location of the symposium or conference, along with the dates, also must be given. The year of publication is the last item in the list and is enclosed within a set of parentheses. Examples of references [1-6] are provided at the end of the instructions. References are typed in a 10-point font. The tab setting from the reference number is 0.75 cm. Note that a “hanging indent” is used in the bibliographic citation.

With respect to citations within the text, it is typical to provide the authors' names when there is one or two authors who wrote the paper, e.g., Silling [2], and Walker and Anderson [4] have used wavecodes to simulate material response at high rates of loading. When there are more than two authors, then the procedure is to use *et al.*, after the first author's name, e.g., Ravid, *et al.* [1], developed a penetration model that accounts for the shock phase of impact.

## Equations

Equations should be separated from the text, above and below, by approximately one blank line. Equations should be centered, with the equation number justified with the right margin. For example, the modified Bernoulli equation is written as:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |
|  | () |
|  | () |

where ρ is the density, *Yp* is the projectile flow stress, *Rt* is the target resistance, and v and *u* are the tail and penetration velocities. The subscripts *p* and *t* refer to the projectile and target, respectively. Deceleration of the tail of a projectile of length is given by Eqn. (2), and Eqn. (3) gives the erosion rate of the projectile. A dot over the symbol denotes the time derivative. Equations (1-3), collectively, are often called the Tate model [6].

If there are a large number of symbols in the paper, it is recommended the author place a **NOTATION** section that defines all symbols (and then the symbols do not need to be redefined within the text). The **NOTATION** section is placed prior to the **INTRODUCTION.**

## Illustrations and Tables

To maintain a finished, artistic appearance, authors are asked to use whatever resources are available to them to produce manuscripts of pleasing appearance

Figures and tables should be centered across the page. An example for a table is given below. In the interest of space limitations, it is acceptable to prepare figures and/or tables in a double column format.

*Figure and Table Captions.* Figure captions should be centered *beneath* each figure. The caption should begin with the abbreviation Fig. #. Only the first letter of the caption is capitalized. A period goes at the end of the figure caption. An example is provided below, although we have left out the actual figure..

Fig. 2. This is an example of a figure caption.

Table captions should be centered *above* the table. Tables are numbered using Arabic numbers (not Roman numerals). A period follows the table number, but do not place a period at the end of the table caption. Only the first letter of the caption is capitalized. The headings of the table are italicized. Horizontal lines delineate the table captions and the last line of the table. This is one of the standard formats for some word processors.

Table 1. Summary of nominal projectile characteristics

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nomenclature | Alloy materials | W content  (% by weight) | Density  (g/cm3) | Strength |
| X30 | W-Ni-Fe | 90 | \* | \* |
| X27 | W-Ni-Fe | 91 | 17.34 | 895 |
| X27C | W-Ni-Fe-Co | 91 | 17.38 | 970 |
| X27X | W-Ni-Co | 91 | 17.45 | 1030 |
| X21 | W-Ni-Fe | 93 | 17.74 | 920 |
| X21C | W-Ni-Fe-Co | 93 | 17.77 | 975 |
| X9C | W-Ni-Fe-Co | 97 | 18.61 | 985 |

\* Values not known.

In general, tables and figures should be positioned as close as possible to where they are first mentioned within the text. It is very permissible to place tables and figures at the top or bottom of a page to facilitate the layout of your manuscript. Additionally, it is quite acceptable to have an entire page of figures. However, placing all figures at the end of a manuscript is discouraged.

## Footnotes

Footnotes should be number consecutively, and should appear at the bottom of the page on which they are referenced. Footnotes should be typed in 10-point font, and even justified. The footnote must fit within the allocated margins. However, footnotes should be used only when absolutely necessary, and even then, sparingly.

*Acknowledgement*—This section, if there is one, goes immediately before the REFERENCES section, all in 10-point font. The word *Acknowledgement* (italics, not bold) is followed by an Em dash (not hyphens), immediately followed by text. One blank line separates the Acknowledgement from the text above, and it is separated from the heading REFERENCES by two blank lines.

# REFERENCES

1. M. Ravid, S. R. Bodner and I. Holcman, Analysis of very high speed impact. *Int. J. Engng. Sci.*, **25**(4), 473-482 (1987).

2. A. Silling, Stability and accuracy of differencing methods for viscoplastic models in wavecodes. *J. Comp. Phys.,* **104**(1), 30-40 (1993).

3. G. F. Silsby, Penetration of semi-infinite steel targets by tungsten long rods at 1.3 to 4.5 km/s. *Proc. 8th Int. Symp. Ballistics*, pp. TB/31-35, Orlando, FL, October (1984).

4. J. D. Walker and C. E. Anderson, Jr., A nonsteady-state model for penetration. *Proc. 13th Int. Symp. Ballistics*, Vol. 3, pp. TB-1/1-8, June 1-3, Stockholm, Sweden (1992).

5. R. C. Batra, Effect of nose shape and strain-hardening on steady state penetration of viscoplastic targets. In *Computational Plasticity, Models, Software and Applications*, (edited by D. R. J. Owen, E. Hinton and E. Onate), pp. 463-475, Pineridge Press, Swansea, U.K. (1987).

A. Tate, A theory for the deceleration of long rods after impact. *J. Mech. Phys. Solids*, **15**, 287-399 (1967).