

Information for contributors to the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America (JASA)

Editorial Staff

*Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, Acoustical Society of America, 2 Huntington Quadrangle,
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The procedures for submitting manuscripts online to the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* are described. The text manuscript, the individual figures, and the cover letter are each uploaded as separate files to the internet site for the *Journal's* Manuscript Submission and Peer Review System. The required format for the text manuscript should be such that it will be easily interpreted and copy-edited during the production editing process. Various detailed policies and rules that will produce the desired format are described, and a general guide to the preferred style for the writing of papers for the *Journal* is given. Criteria used by the editors in deciding whether or not a submitted paper should be published are summarized.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The present document is intended to serve jointly as (i) a set of directions that authors should follow when submitting

articles to the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* and as (ii) a style manual that describes those stylistic features that are desired for the submitted manuscript. This document extracts many of the style suggestions found in the

AIP Style Manual,¹ which is available online at the internet site <<http://www.aip.org/pubservs/style.html>>. (This site can alternately be reached by first going to the *Journal's* site <<http://asa.aip.org/jasa.html>> and then clicking the item: AIP Style Manual - free download.) The *AIP Style Manual*, although now somewhat dated and not specifically directed toward publication in the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* (JASA), is a substantially more comprehensive document, and authors must make use of it also when preparing manuscripts. If conflicting instructions are found in the two documents, those given here take precedence. (Authors should also look at recent issues of the *Journal* for examples of how specific style issues are handled.) Conscientious consideration of the instructions and advice given in the two documents should considerably increase the likelihood that a submitted manuscript will be rapidly processed and accepted for publication.

II. ONLINE HANDLING OF MANUSCRIPTS

All new manuscripts intended for possible publication in the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* should be submitted by an online procedure. The steps involved in the processing of manuscripts that lead from the initial submission through the peer review process to the transmittal of an accepted manuscript to the production editing office are handled by a computerized system referred to here as the Peer X-Press (PXP) system. The Acoustical Society of America contracts with the American Institute of Physics (AIP) for the use of this system. Both the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* (JASA) and *Acoustics Research Letters Online* (ARLO) have their own separate implementation of Peer X-Press.

A. Registration

Everyone involved in the handling of manuscripts in the *Journal's* editorial process must first register with the *Journal's* implementation of the PXP system, and the undertaking of separate actions, such as the submission of a manuscript, requires that one first log-in to the system. The home page, at which one either registers or logs-in, can be reached via the *Journal's* Universal Resource Locator (URL), <<http://asa.aip.org/jasa.html>>.

When one reaches this page on the internet, one can then follow directions given there to reach a web page that carries a message: *Welcome to the Manuscript Submission and Peer Review System for the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*. At this Peer Xpress site, one gives a preassigned log-in name and password or else clicks on a link that takes one to another site where one fills out a form online. The form asks for information that will enable various people associated with the *Journal* to contact the registrant in a variety of ways. The information that is submitted at this point may, for example, be used at some later time when the editors are seeking someone qualified to review a paper that has recently been submitted.

B. Overview of the editorial process

- (1) An author denoted as the corresponding author submits a manuscript for publication in the *Journal*.
- (2) One of the *Journal's* Associate Editors is recruited to handle the peer-review process for the manuscript.
- (3) The Associate Editor recruits reviewers for the manuscript.
- (4) The reviewers critique the manuscript, and submit their comments to the Associate Editor.
- (5) The Associate Editor makes a decision regarding the manuscript.
- (6) The *Journal's* staff transmits a letter composed by the Associate Editor to the author. This letter describes the decision and further actions that can be taken.

If revisions to the manuscript are invited, the author may resubmit a revised manuscript, and the process cycle is repeated.

C. Preparation for online submission

Before one begins the process of submitting a manuscript online, one should first gather together the various items of information that will be requested during the process, and also gather together various files that one will have to upload. Material that will be requested includes

- (1) Data for each of the authors:
 - (i) First name, middle initial, and last name
 - (ii) E-mail address
 - (iii) Work telephone number
 - (iv) Work fax number
 - (v) Postal address (required for corresponding author, otherwise optional)
- (2) Title and running title of the paper. The running title is used as the footline on each page of the article. (The title is limited to 17 words and the running title is limited to six words; neither may include any acronyms or any words explicitly touting novelty.)
- (3) Abstract of the paper. (This must be in the form of a single paragraph and is limited to 200 words for regular articles and to 100 words for letters to the editor. (Authors would ordinarily do an electronic pasting from a text file of their manuscript.)
- (4) Principal ASA-PACS number that characterizes the subject matter of the paper and that will be used to determine the section of the *Journal* in which the published paper will be placed.
- (5) A short prioritized list of Associate Editors suggested for the handling of the manuscript, along with a list (if any) of Associate Editors that the author(s) prefer not to handle the manuscript.
- (6) Contact information (name, e-mail address, and institution) of suggested reviewers (if any), and/or names of reviewers to exclude and reasons why.
- (7) Cover letter file (which will be accessible ONLY to the Associate Editor, not to the reviewers). (The *Journal* requires a fairly detailed cover letter that addresses a number of potential concerns; the nature of the required information and statements is described further below.)

- (8) Properly prepared manuscript/article file in LaTeX, Word, WordPerfect, PDF, or PS format. (The requirements for a properly prepared manuscript are given further below.)
- (9) Properly prepared figure files in TIFF, PS, EPS, or PDF format; one file for each cited figure number. (The captions should be omitted, and these will appear as a list in the manuscript itself.)
- (10) Supplementary files (if any) that might help the reviewers in making their reviews. (If, for example, the reading of the paper requires prior reading of another paper that has been accepted for publication, but has not yet appeared in print, then a PDF file for that manuscript should be included as a supplementary file.)

D. Steps in online submission

After logging in, one is brought to the Peer X-Press home page (or main page) and can select the option of submitting a new manuscript. The resulting process leads the corresponding author through a sequence of six screens, these being described as follows:

- (1) A long form asking for author(s), title, abstract, numbers of files to be uploaded, etc.
- (2) A screen asking for the actual file locations on the author's computer for items 7 to 10 in the preceding section (via an "open file" dialog box). After the instructions on this screen have been completed, these files will be uploaded to the PXP server.
- (3) A file-upload confirmation screen that gives the corresponding author a tracking number for the manuscript submission.
- (4) A file-conversion status screen that advises the corresponding author of the progress of converting each file to PDF format. Documents in these formats can be viewed by the corresponding author, by editors, and by reviewers via a web browser.
- (5) An approval screen that requires the author to verify that each of the files uploaded and converted to PDF or JPEG format correctly. If a conversion is incorrect, the author can replace or delete a file at this stage. Once all converted files are viewed and approved as correct, the author will need to click on "Confirm Approved Converted Files" to register and automatically notify the editorial office of the submission. NOTE: Until this step is completed, the manuscript is not considered as submitted for publication.
- (6) A return to the Home Screen (Main Page). A message should appear there indicating that the submission has been registered, and with an opportunity to view summary data, converted files, and current status information about the submitted manuscript. One initiates the viewing by clicking on the "Pending Manuscripts" folder.

After submission, all of the individual files, text plus figures and tables, that make up the full paper will be merged into a single PDF file. One reason for having such a file is that it will generally require less computer memory space. Another is that files in this format are easily read with any

computer system. However, the originally submitted set of files, given the acceptance for publication, will be what is submitted to the Production Editing office for final processing.

E. Quality check by editorial office

Upon receiving system notification of a submission, staff members in the Editorial Office check that the overall submission is complete and that the files are properly prepared and suitable for making them available to the Associate Editors and the reviewers. If all is in order, the manuscript coordinator initiates the process, using the ASA-PACS numbers and suggested Associate Editor list supplied by the author, to recruit an Associate Editor who is willing to handle the manuscript. At this time the author also receives a "confirmation of receipt" e-mail message. If the staff members deem that there are submission defects that should be addressed, then the author receives a "quality check" e-mail message. If there are only a small number of defects, the e-mail message may give an explicit description of what is needed. In some cases, when they are very numerous, and it is apparent that the author(s) are not aware that the *Journal* has a set of format requirements, the e-mail message may simply ask the authors to read the instructions (i.e., the present document) and to make a reasonable attempt to follow them.

III. PUBLICATION CHARGES

A. Mandatory charges

Papers of longer length or with color figures will not be published unless it is first agreed that certain charges will be paid. If the paper's published length exceeds 12 pages or more, there is a mandatory charge of \$80 per page for the entire article. (The mandatory charge for a 13 page article, for example, would be \$1,080, although there would be no mandatory charge if the length were 12 pages.)

To estimate the extent of the page charges, count 3 manuscript pages (double-spaced lines, with wide margins) as equivalent to one printed page, and count 4 figures or tables as equivalent to one printed page.

The charges incurred by inclusion of color figures are difficult to estimate, and are determined by the printer on a case-by-case basis. They may be as large as \$1000 per page.

If an author's institution or research sponsor is unwilling to pay such charges, the author should make sure that the paper has no color figures and is of a length that will not lead to a printed paper that exceeds 12 pages.

B. Optional charges

To encourage a large circulation of the *Journal* and to allow the inclusion of a large number of selected research articles within its volumes, the *Journal* seeks partial subsidization from the authors and their institutions. Ordinarily, it is the institutions and/or the sponsors of the research that undertake the subsidization. Individual authors must ask their institutions or whatever agencies sponsor their research to pay a page charge of \$80 per printed page to help defray the

publication costs of the *Journal*. (This is roughly 1/3 of the actual cost per page for the publication of the *Journal*.) The institutions and the sponsoring agencies have the option of declining, although a large fraction of those asked do pay them. The review and selection of manuscripts for publication proceeds without any knowledge on the part of the Associate Editors as to whether such page charges will be honored. The publication decision results after consideration of the factors associated with peer review; the acceptance of the page charges is irrelevant.

IV. FORMAT REQUIREMENTS FOR MANUSCRIPTS

A. Overview

For a manuscript submitted by the online procedure to pass the initial quality control, it is essential that it adhere to a general set of formatting requirements. Such vary from journal to journal, so one should not assume that a manuscript appropriate for another journal's requirements would be satisfactory for the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*. The reasons for the *Journal's* requirements are partly to insure a uniform style for publications in the *Journal* and partly to insure that the copy-editing process will be maximally effective in producing a quality publication. For the latter reason, adequate white space throughout the manuscript is desired to allow room for editorial corrections, which will generally be hand-written on a printed hard-copy. While some submitted papers will need very few or no corrections, there is a sufficiently large number of accepted papers of high technical merit that need such editing to make it desirable that all submissions are in a format that amply allows for this.

The following is a list of some of the more important requirements. (More detailed requirements are given in the sections that follow.)

- (1) All of the manuscript must be typed doubled-spaced. This includes the author addresses, the abstract, and the references.
- (2) The abstract must be on a separate page. The title and author list is on the first page, the abstract on the second page. The introduction begins on the third page. (For Letters to the Editor, the abstract can be included on the first page, provided there is sufficient room and provided all the white-space requirements are satisfied.)
- (3) The title must be in lower case, with the only capitalized words being the first word and proper nouns.
- (4) No acronyms should be in the title unless they are so common that they can be found in standard dictionaries or unless they are defined in the title.
- (5) No unsupported claims for novelty or significance should appear in the title or abstract, such as the use of the words *new*, *original*, *novel*, *important*, and *significant*.
- (6) Printing in the manuscript must be double-spaced with 12 pt per line. This should be so throughout the manuscript, including the individual items in the list of references.
- (7) The abstract should be one paragraph and should be limited to 200 words (100 words for Letters to the Editor).

- (8) Major section headings should be numbered by capital roman numerals, starting with the introduction. Text of such headings should be in capital letters.
- (9) Reference citations should include the full titles of all cited papers.
- (10) There should be no personal pronouns in the abstract.
- (11) No more than one-half of the references should be to the authors themselves.

B. Keyboarding instructions

Each submitted paper, even though submitted online, should correspond to a hard copy manuscript. The submitted electronic file should be, with appropriate software, printable with a standard printer that is a peripheral to a computer. Such a printed version will be used by the American Institute of Physics (AIP) in the copy-editing process. It is important that the printed-out version have ample white space for the making of copy-editing corrections. The electronic version has to be prepared so that whatever is printed-out will correspond to the following specifications:

- (1) The print-out must be single sided.
- (2) The print-out must be configured for standard US letter paper (8.5" by 11").
- (3) The text on any given page should be confined to an area not to exceed 6.5" by 9". (One inch equals 2.54 cm.) All of the margins when printed on standard US letter paper should be at least 1".
- (4) The type font must be 12 pt, and the line spacing must correspond to double spacing (approximately 1/3" or 0.85 cm per line of print). The fonts used for the text must be of a commonly used easily readable variety such as Times, Helvetica, New York, Courier, Palatino, and Computer Modern.
- (5) The authors are requested to use computers with adequate word-processing software in preparing their manuscripts. Ideally, the software must be sufficiently complete that all special symbols used in the manuscript are printed. (The list of symbols available to the AIP for the publication of manuscripts includes virtually all symbols that one can find in modern scientific literature. Authors should refrain from inventing their own symbols.) If the software available to the authors does not include all the symbols required for the manuscript, it is suggested that the authors first print out their manuscripts, then fill in the symbols by hand. (If there is possible ambiguity as to the recognition of these symbols, a description should be written in the margin.) The so-produced manuscript should then be scanned and converted to PDF, with the latter version being that which is uploaded during the transmittal process. One should use this method, for example, if bold-face fonts cannot be used for electronic submission. In the transmitted file resulting from the scanning of the manuscript, all bold-face words and symbols must be designated within a hard-copy manuscript by a single wiggly underline made with a black pencil. Italics are similarly designated with a single straight underline in black pencil. It is preferred

that vectors be designated by bold face symbols within a published paper rather than by arrows over the symbols.

- (6) Manuscript pages must be numbered consecutively, with the title page being page 1. The first author's last name, followed by a comma, and then followed by the acronym JASA must appear in the upper right corner of every page. The latter need not fall within the specified margins.

C. Order of pages

The manuscript pages must appear in the following order:

- (1) Title page. (This includes the title, the list of authors, their affiliations, with the complete affiliations for each author appearing immediately after the author's name, an abbreviated title for use as a running title in the published version, and any appropriate footlines to title or authors.)
- (2) Abstract page. (This includes the abstract with a separate line listing the ASA-PACS number that apply to the manuscript. The selected PACS numbers should be taken only from the appendix concerned with acoustics of the overall PACS listing.) Please note that the *Journal* requires the abstract to be on a separate page and it also requires that it be typed double spaced, just as for all of the remainder of the manuscript. (The consequent white space is often needed in the copy-editing process.)
- (3) Text of the article.
- (4) Acknowledgments.
- (5) Appendixes (if any).
- (6) Textual footnotes. (Allowed only if the paper cites references by author name and year of publication.)
- (7) References. (If the paper cites references by labeling them with numbers according to the order in which they appear, this section will also include textual footnotes.)
- (8) Tables, each on a separate page and each with a caption that is placed above the table.
- (9) Collected figure captions.
- (10) If the manuscript is submitted in PDF form, the final pages of the uploaded manuscript can include the figures, each on a separate page, and each in PDF format.

D. Title page of manuscript

The title page should include on separate lines, with appropriate intervening spacing, the article title, the name(s) of author(s), affiliation(s), and the date on which the manuscript is uploaded to the JASA manuscript submission system.

With a distinctive space intervening, the authors must give, on a separate line, a suggested running title of six words or less. The running title will be printed at the bottom of each printed page, other than the first, when the paper appears in the *Journal*. Because the printing of running titles follows an abbreviated identification of the authors, the maximum permissible length depends critically on the number of the authors and the lengths of their names. The running title also appears on the front cover of the *Journal* as

part of an abbreviated table of contents, and it is important that it give a nontrivial indication of the article's content, although some vagueness is to be expected.

Titles should briefly convey the general subject matter of the paper and should not serve as abstracts. The upper limit is set at 17 words. They must be written using only words and terminology that can be found in standard unabridged US English dictionaries or in standard scientific/technical dictionaries, and they must contain no acronyms other than those that can be found in such dictionaries. (If authors believe that the inclusion of a less common acronym in the title will help in information retrieval and/or will help some readers to better understand what is the subject matter of the paper, then that acronym should be explicitly defined in the title.) Ideally, titles should be such that one can easily identify the principal ASA-PACS numbers for the paper, and consequently they should contain appropriate key words. This will enable a reader doing a computer-assisted search to determine whether the paper has any relevance to a given research topic. Begin the first word of the title with a capital letter; thereafter capitalize only proper nouns. The *Journal* does not allow the use of subjective words such as "original," "new," "novel," "important," and "significant" in the title. In general, words whose sole purpose is to tout the importance of a work are regarded as unnecessary; words that clarify the nature of the accomplishment are preferred.

In the list of authors, to simplify later indexing, adopt one form of each name to use on the title pages of all submissions to the *Journal*. It is preferred that the first name be spelled out, especially if the last name is a commonly encountered last name. If an author normally uses the middle name instead of the first name, then an appropriate construction would be one such as J. John Doe. Names must be written with last name (family name) given last. Omit titles such as Professor, Doctor, Colonel, and so on.

Put the author's name above the institutional affiliation. When there is more than one author with the same institutional affiliation, put all such names above the stating of that affiliation. When there is more than one affiliation, put authors' names above respective affiliations as appropriate. (See recent issues of the *Journal* for examples.)

In the stating of affiliations, give sufficient (but as briefly as possible) information so that each author may be contacted by mail by interested readers. Do not give e-mail addresses, telephone numbers, or FAX numbers. Names of states and countries should be written out in full. If a post office box should be indicated, append this to the zip code (as in 02537-0339). Use no abbreviations other than D.C. (for District of Columbia). If the address is in the United States, omit the country name.

The preferred order of listing of authors is in accord with the extent of their contributions to the research and to the actual preparation of the manuscript, but the groupings according to institutional affiliations should take priority.

The stated affiliation of any given author should be that of the institution that employed the author at the time the work was done. In the event an author was employed simultaneously by several institutions, the stated affiliation should be that through which the financial support for the research

was channeled. If the current (at the time of publication) affiliation is different, then that should be stated in a footnote. If an author is deceased then that should be stated in a footnote. (Footlines are discussed further below.)

There is no upper limit to the number of authors of any given paper. If the number becomes so large that the appearance of the paper when in print could look excessively awkward, the authors will be given the option of not explicitly printing the author affiliations in the heading of the paper. Instead, these can be handled by use of footlines as described below. The *Journal* does not want organizations or institutions to be listed as authors. If there are a very large number of authors, those who made lesser contributions can be designated by a group name, such a name ending with the word “group.” A listing of the members of the group should be given in a footnote.

Footlines to the title and to the authors’ names are consecutively ordered and flagged by lower case alphabetical letters, as in Fletcher^{a)}, Hunt^{b)}, and Lindsay^{c)}. If there is any history of the work’s being presented or published in part earlier, then a footnote flag should appear at the end of the title, and the first footnote should be of the form exemplified below:²

^{a)}Portions of this work were presented in “A modal distribution study of violin vibrato,” Proceedings of International Computer Music Conference, Thessaloniki, Greece, September 1997, and “Modal distribution analysis of vibrato in musical signals,” Proceedings of SPIE International Symposium on Optical Science and Technology, San Diego, CA, July 1998.

Authors have the option of giving a footnote(s) stating the e-mail address of one or more authors, with an appropriate footnote flag after each name and with each footnote having the form:

^{b)}Electronic mail: name@servername.com

E. Abstract page

Abstracts are often published separately from actual articles, and thus are more accessible than the articles themselves to many readers. Authors consequently must write abstracts so that readers without immediate access to the entire article can decide whether the article is worth obtaining (either ordered as a photocopy from a library or downloaded from an online site on the internet). The abstract is customarily written last; the choice of what should be said depends critically on what is said in the body of the paper itself.

The abstract should not be a summary of the paper. Instead, it should give an accurate statement of the subject of the paper, and it should be written so that it is intelligible to a broad category of readers. Explicit results need not be stated, but the nature of the results obtained should be stated. Bear in mind that the abstract of a journal article, unlike the abstract of a talk for a meeting, is backed-up by a written article that is readily (if not immediately) accessible to the reader.

Limit abstracts to 200 words (100 words for Letters to the Editor). Displayed equations that are set apart from the text count as 40 words. Do not use footnotes. If the authors decide that it is imperative to cite a prior publication in the abstract, then the reference should be embedded within the text and enclosed within square brackets. These should be in one of the two standard JASA formats discussed further below, but titles of articles need not be given. The abstract should contain no acknowledgments.

Personal pronouns and explicit claims as to novelty should be assiduously avoided. Do not repeat the title in the abstract, and write the abstract with the recognition that the reader has already read the title. Avoid use of acronyms and unfamiliar abbreviations. If the initial writing leads to the multiple use of a single lengthy phrase, avoid using an author-created acronym to achieve a reduction in length of the abstract. Instead, use pronouns and shorter terms to allude to that phrase. The shortness of the abstract reduces the possibility that the reader will misinterpret the allusion.

On the same page of the abstract, but separated from the abstract by several blank lines, the authors must give the principal ASA-PACS number for the paper, followed by up to three other ASA-PACS numbers that apply. This should be in the format exemplified below:

PACS numbers: 43.30.Pc, 43.30.Sf

The principal ASA-PACS number must be the first in this list. All of the selected PACS numbers must begin with the number 43, this corresponding to the appendix of the overall PACS listing that is concerned with acoustics. When the paper is printed, the list of ASA-PACS numbers will be immediately followed on the same line by the initials, enclosed in brackets, of the Associate Editor who handled the manuscript.

F. Section headings

The text of a manuscript, except for very short Letters to the Editor, is customarily broken up into sections. Four types of section headings are available: principal headings, first subheading, second subheading, and third subheading. The principal headings are typed boldface in all capital letters and appear on separate lines from the text. These are numbered by uppercase roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, etc.), with the introductory section being principal section I. First subheadings are also typed on separate lines; these are numbered by capital letters: A, B, C, etc. The typing of first subheadings is bold-face, with only the first word and proper nouns being capitalized. Second subheadings are ordered by numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.) and are also typed on separate lines. The typing of second subheadings is italic bold-face, also with only the first word and proper nouns capitalized. Third subheadings appear in the text at the beginning of paragraphs. These are numbered by lower case letters (a, b, c, etc.) and these are typed in italics (not bold-faced). Examples of these types of headings can be found in recent issues of the *Journal*. (In earlier issues, the introduction section was not numbered; it is now required to be numbered as the first principal section.)

Headings to appendixes have the same form as principal headings, but are numbered by upper-case letters, with an optional brief title following the identification of the section as an appendix, as exemplified below:

APPENDIX C: CALCULATION OF IMPEDANCES

If there is only one appendix, the letter designation can be omitted.

V. STYLE REQUIREMENTS

A. Citations and footnotes

Regarding the format of citations made within the text, authors have two options: (1) textual footnote style and (2) alphabetical bibliographic list style.

In the *textual footnote style*, references and footnotes are cited in the text by superscripted numerals, as in “the basic equation was first derived by Rayleigh⁴⁴ and was subsequently modified by Plesset⁴⁵.” References and footnotes to text material are intercalated and numbered consecutively in order of first appearance. If a given reference must be cited at different places in the text, and the citation is identical in all details, then one must use the original number in the second citation. This style has been adopted by most journals of the AIP and its Member Societies.

In the *alphabetical bibliographic list style*, footnotes as such are handled as described above and are intended only to explain or amplify remarks made in the text. Citations to specific papers are flagged by parentheses that enclose either the year of publication or the author’s name followed by the year of publication, as in the phrases “some good theories exist (Rayleigh, 1904)” and “a theory was advanced by Rayleigh (1904).” In most of the papers where this style is elected there are no footnotes, and only a bibliographic list ordered alphabetically by the last name of the first author appears at the end of the paper. In a few cases,³ there is a list of footnotes followed by an alphabetized reference list. Within a footnote, one has the option of referring to any given reference in the same manner as is done in the text proper.

Both styles are in common use in other journals, although the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* is one of the few that allows authors a choice. Typically, the textual footnote style is preferred for articles with a smaller number of references, while the alphabetical bibliographic list style is preferred for articles with a large number of references. Thus, for example, the textual footnote style is required for *Applied Physics Letters*, while the alphabetical bibliographic list style is required for the *Reviews of Modern Physics*. The diversity of the articles published in the *Journal* makes it infeasible to require just one style unilaterally.

B. General requirements for references

Regardless of what reference style the manuscript uses, the format of the references must include the titles of articles. For articles written in a language other than English, and for which the Latin alphabet is used, give the actual title first in the form in which it appeared in the original reference, fol-

lowed by the English translation enclosed within parentheses. For titles in other languages, give only the English translation, followed by a statement enclosed in parentheses identifying the language of publication. Do not give Latin-alphabet transliterations of the original title. For titles in English and for English translations of titles, use the same format as specified above for the typing of the title on the title page. Begin the first word of the title with a capital letter; thereafter capitalize only those words that are specified by standard dictionaries to be capitalized in ordinary prose.

In the event that a title of an article is inordinately long, it is acceptable to give only the first few words in the title followed by an ellipsis (. . .), both in the original language version and in the English translation. The guiding principle is that the listing must contain enough information so that a reader can determine whether it is worthwhile to obtain a copy of the reference.

One must include only references that can be obtained by the reader. If one cites a reference, then the listing must contain enough information that this is possible. If theses, reports, or proceedings are cited, then the listing must contain specific addresses to which one can write to buy or borrow the reference. In general, write the paper in such a manner that its understanding does not depend on the reader having access to references that are not easily obtained.

Authors should avoid giving references to material that is posted on the internet, unless the material is truly archival, as is the case for most online journals. If referring to non-archival material posted on the internet is necessary to give proper credit for priority, the authors should give the date at which they last viewed the material online. If authors have supplementary material that would be of interest to the readers of the article, then a proper posting of this in an archival form is to make use of the American Institute of Physics Electronic Physics Auxiliary Publication Service (EPAPS). Instructions for how one posts material can be found at the site <<http://www.aip.org/pubservs/epaps.html>>. If authors desire to make reference to materials posted by persons other than by the authors, and if the posting is transitory, the authors should first seek to find alternate references of a more archival form that they might cite instead. In all cases, the reading of any material posted at a transitory site must not be a prerequisite to the understanding of the material in the paper itself, and when such material is cited, the authors must take care to phrase the reference citation (such as giving the date of last viewing) that a typical reader will recognize that the site may be transitory.

In the event that a reference may be found in several places, as in the print version and the online version of a journal, refer first to the version that is most apt to be archived.

In citing an article, give both the first and last pages that include it. One reason for including the last page is that many readers may have to order a photocopy from a distant source, and the persons doing the photocopying may not be sufficiently astute to determine where to stop. Another is to give the reader some indication of the magnitude of the article. The copying en toto of a lengthy article, for example, may be too costly for the reader’s current purposes, espe-

cially if the chief objective is merely to obtain a better indication of the actual subject matter of the paper than is provided by the title.

The use of the expression “*et al.*” in listing authors’ names is encouraged in the body of the paper, but must not be used in the actual listing of references, as reference lists in papers are the primary sources of large data bases that persons use, among other purposes, to search by author. This rule applies regardless of the number of authors of the cited paper.

References to unpublished material in the standard format of other references must be avoided. Instead, append a graceful footnote or embed within the text a statement that you are making use of some material that you have acquired from another person—whatever material you actually use of this nature must be peripheral to the development of the principal train of thought of the paper. A critical reader will not accept its validity without at least seeing something in print. If the material is, for example, an unpublished derivation, and if the derivation is important to the substance of the present paper, then repeat the derivation in the manuscript with the original author’s permission, possibly including that person as a coauthor.

Journal titles must ordinarily be abbreviated, and each abbreviation must be in a “standard” form. The *AIP Style Manual*¹ gives a lengthy list of standard abbreviations that are used for journals that report physics research, but the interdisciplinary nature of acoustics is such that the list omits many journals that are routinely cited in the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*. For determination of what abbreviations to use for journals not on the list, one can skim the reference lists that appear at the ends of recent articles in the *Journal*. The general style for making such abbreviations (e.g., Journal is always abbreviated by “J.,” Applied is always abbreviated by “Appl.,” International is always abbreviated by “Int.,” etc.) must in any event emerge from a study of such lists, so the authors should be able to make a good guess as to the standard form. Should the guess be in error, this will often be corrected in the copy-editing process. Egregious errors are often made when the author lifts a citation from another source without actually looking up the original source. An author might be tempted, for example, to abbreviate a journal title as “Pogg. Ann.,” taking this from some citation in a 19th century work. The journal cited is *Annalen der Physik*, sometimes published with the title *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, with the standard abbreviation being “Ann. Phys. (Leipzig).” The fact that J. C. Poggen-dorff was at one time the editor of this journal gives very little help in the present era in distinguishing it among the astronomical number of journals that have been published. For Poggen-dorff’s contemporaries, however, “Pogg. Ann.” had a distinct meaning.

C. Examples of reference formats

The number of possible nuances in the references that one may desire to cite is very large, and the present document cannot address all of them; a study of the reference lists at the ends of articles in recent issues in the *Journal* will resolve most questions. The following two lists, one for each

of the styles mentioned above, give some representative examples for the more commonly encountered types of references. If the authors do not find a definitive applicable format in the examples below or in those they see in scanning past issues, then it is suggested that they make their best effort to create an applicable format that is consistent with the examples that they have seen, following the general principles that the information must be sufficiently complete that: (1) any present or future reader can decide whether the work is worth looking at in more detail; (2) such a reader, without great effort, can look at, borrow, photocopy, or buy a copy of the material; and (3) a citation search, based on the title, an author name, a journal name, or a publication category, will result in the present paper being matched with the cited reference.

1. Textual footnote style

- ¹Y. Kawai, “Prediction of noise propagation from a depressed road by using boundary integral equations” (in Japanese), *J. Acoust. Soc. Jpn.* **56**, 143–147 (2000).
- ²L. S. Eisenberg, R. V. Shannon, A. S. Martinez, J. Wygonski, and A. Boothroyd, “Speech recognition with reduced spectral cues as a function of age,” *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **107**, 2704–2710 (2000).
- ³J. B. Pierrehumbert, “The Phonology and Phonetics of English Intonation” (Ph.D. dissertation, Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, MA, 1980); as cited by D. R. Ladd, I. Mennen, and A. Schepman, *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **107**, 2685–2696 (2000).
- ⁴F. A. McKiel, Jr., “Method and apparatus for sibilant classification in a speech recognition system,” U. S. Patent No. 5,897,614 (27 April 1999). A brief review by D. L. Rice appears in: *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **107**, 2323 (2000).
- ⁵A. N. Norris, “Finite-amplitude waves in solids,” in *Nonlinear Acoustics*, edited by M. F. Hamilton and D. T. Blackstock (Academic Press, San Diego, 1998), Chap. 9, pp. 263–277.
- ⁶V. V. Muzychenko and S. A. Rybak, “Amplitude of resonance sound scattering by a finite cylindrical shell in a fluid” (in Russian), *Akust. Zh.* **32**, 129–131 (1986); English transl.: *Sov. Phys. Acoust.* **32**, 79–80 (1986).
- ⁷M. Stremel and T. Carolus, “Experimental determination of the fluctuating pressure on a rotating fan blade,” on the CD-ROM: *Berlin, March 14–19, Collected Papers, 137th Meeting of the Acoustical Society of America and the 2nd Convention of the European Acoustics Association* (ISBN 3-9804458-5-4), available from Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Akustik, Fachbereich Physik, Universitaet Oldenburg, 26111 Oldenburg, Germany), paper IPNSB_7.

2. Alphabetical bibliographic list style

- Ando, Y. (1982). “Calculation of subjective preference in concert halls,” *J. Acoust. Soc. Am. Suppl.* **1** **71**, S4–S5.
- Bacon, S. P. (2000). “Hot topics in psychological and physiological acoustics: Compression,” *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **107**, 2864(A).
- Bergeijk, W. A. van, Pierce, J. R., and David, E. E., Jr. (1960). *Waves and the Ear* (Doubleday, Garden City, NY), Chap. 5, pp. 104–143.
- Flatté, S. M., Dashen, R., Munk, W. H., Watson, K. M., and Zachariassen, F. (1979). *Sound Transmission through a Fluctuating Ocean* (Cambridge University Press, London), pp. 31–47.
- Hamilton, W. R. (1837). “Third supplement to an essay on the theory of systems of waves,” *Trans. Roy. Irish Soc.* **17** (part 1), 1–144; reprinted in: *The Mathematical Papers of Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Vol. II: Dynamics*, edited by A. W. Conway and A. J. McConnell (Cambridge University Press, London), pp. 162–211.
- Helmholtz, H. (1859). “Theorie der Luftschwingungen in Röhren mit offenen Enden” (“Theory of air oscillations in tubes with open ends”), *J. reine ang. Math.* **57**, 1–72.
- Kim, H.-S., Hong, J.-S., Sohn, D.-G., and Oh, J.-E. (1999). “Development of an active muffler system for reducing exhaust noise and flow restriction in a heavy vehicle,” *Noise Control Eng. J.* **47**, 57–63.

Simpson, H. J., and Houston, B. H. (2000). "Synthetic array measurements for waves propagating into a water-saturated sandy bottom" *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **107**, 2329–2337.

Other examples may be found in the reference lists of papers recently published in the *Journal*.

D. Figure captions

The illustrations in the *Journal* have *figure captions* rather than *figure titles*. Clarity, rather than brevity, is desired, so captions can extend over several lines. Ideally, a caption must be worded so that a casual reader, on skimming an article, can obtain some indication as to what an illustration is depicting, without actually reading the text of the article. If an illustration is taken from another source, then the caption must acknowledge and cite that source. Various examples of captions can be found in the articles that appear in recent issues of the *Journal*.

E. Acknowledgments

The section giving acknowledgments must not be numbered and must appear following the concluding section. It is preferred that acknowledgments be limited to those who helped with the research and with its formulation and to agencies and institutions that provided financial support. Administrators, administrative assistants, and persons who assisted in the nontechnical aspects of the manuscript preparation must not be acknowledged. In many cases, sponsoring agencies require that articles give an acknowledgment and specify the format in which the acknowledgment must be stated—doing so is fully acceptable.

F. Mathematical equations

In recent years it has become increasingly more convenient to use computers with appropriate software to typeset mathematical equations, and authors are encouraged to follow that trend.

Authors are also urged to take the nature of the actual layout of the journal pages into account when writing mathematical equations. A line in a column of text is typically 60 characters, but mathematical equations are often longer. To insure that their papers look attractive when printed, authors must seek to write sequences of equations, each of which fits into a single column, some of which define symbols appearing in another equation, even if such results in a greater number of equations. If an equation whose length will exceed that of a single column is unavoidable, then the authors must write the equation so that it is neatly breakable into distinct segments, each of which fits into a single column. The casting of equations in a manner that requires the typesetting to revert to a single column per page (rather than two columns per page) format must be assiduously avoided. To make sure that this possibility will not occur, authors familiar with desk-top publishing software and techniques may find it convenient to temporarily recast manuscripts into a form where the column width corresponds to 60 text characters, so as to see whether none of the line breaks within equations will be awkward.

Equations are numbered consecutively in the text in the order in which they appear, the number designation is in parentheses and on the right side of the page. The numbering of the equations is independent of the section in which they appear for the main body of the text. However, for each appendix, a fresh numbering begins, so that the equations in Appendix B are labeled (B1), (B2), etc. If there is only one appendix, it is treated as if it were Appendix A in the numbering of equations.

Equations are referred to from within the main text with the convention: Eq. (1), Eq. (2), Eq. (3), Eq. (A1), etc., with Equation spelled out in full at the beginning of a sentence.

G. Phonetic symbols

The total list of phonetic symbols that can be used by the AIP during the typesetting process is given in a document file *phonsymbol.pdf*, which can be downloaded by going to the JASA website <<http://asa.aip.org/jasa.html>> and then clicking on the item *List of Phonetic Symbols*. The table in the file gives 207 items, labelled P1 through P207, with each given descriptive names such as "inverted aye," "open aye," and "schwa."

A traditional method of including such symbols in a manuscript is to write in the symbols by hand in a hard-copy of the manuscript. The symbols are then identified in the margin by either their descriptive names or their numerical designations. This method can still be used for online submission providing that the so-marked manuscript is scanned and converted to a PDF file. The latter is what one can upload during the submission process.

An alternate method is to use IPA font(s) in conjunction with a word processor. The IPA fonts should correspond to the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), which is maintained by the International Phonetics Association, whose home page is <<http://www2.arts.gla.ac.uk/IPA/ipa.html>>. The display of the alphabet (1993, updated 1996) can be found at a variety of sites that are reached from the Association's home page. This site also provides links to some sources where one can obtain IPA fonts.

It should be noted that the portability of documents prepared using IPA fonts on individual computer systems is not guaranteed. However, if a document prepared using such fonts is converted to PDF before submission, and if the fonts are embedded in the PDF file, no problems are anticipated. Tests made to date on the uploading of manuscripts in either MS Word or LaTeX have achieved successful conversions at the PXP site when the fonts in use are the SIL IPA93 fonts (for MS word) and the TIPA fonts (for LaTeX). In any event, authors should check the converted files carefully after the uploading to make sure that the symbols in the converted manuscript are as intended. A fuller discussion of these fonts and of how to use IPA fonts in preparing manuscripts for online submission to the *Journal* is given in a supplementary document. To download this document, go to <<http://asa.aip.org/jasa.html>> and then click on the item *Use of IPA Fonts*.

H. Figures

Because of the advances in technology and the increasingly wider use of computers in desk-top publishing, it is strongly preferred that authors use computers exclusively in the preparation of illustrations. If any figures are initially in the form of hard copy, they should be scanned with a high quality scanner and converted to electronic form. Each figure that is to be included in the paper should be cast into one of several acceptable formats (TIFF, EPS, PS, or PDF) and put into a separate file.

The figures are numbered in the order in which they are first referred to in the text. There must be one such referral for every figure in the text. Each figure must have a caption, and the captions are gathered together into a single list that appears at the end of the manuscript. The numbering of the figures, insofar as the online submission process is concerned, is achieved by uploading the individual figure files in the appropriate sequence. The author should take care to make sure that the sequence is correct, but the author will also have the opportunity to view the merged manuscript and to check on this sequencing.

For the most part, figures must be designed so that they will fit within one column (3.375") of the page, and yet be intelligible to the reader. In rare instances, figures requiring full page width are allowed, but the choice for using such a figure must not be capricious.

A chief criticism of many contemporary papers is that they contain far too many computer-generated graphical illustrations that present numerical results. An author develops a certain general computational method (realized by software) and then uses it to exhaustively discuss a large number of special cases. This practice must be avoided. Unless there is an overwhelmingly important single point that the sequence of figures demonstrates as a whole, an applicable rule of thumb is that the maximum number of figures of a given type must be four.

The clarity of most papers is greatly improved if the authors include one or more explanatory sketches. If, for example, the mathematical development presumes a certain geometrical arrangement, then a sketch of this arrangement must be included in the manuscript. If the experiment is carried out with a certain setup of instrumentation and apparatuses, then a sketch is also appropriate. Various clichés, such as Alice's—"and what is the use of a book without pictures?"—are strongly applicable to journal articles in acoustics. The absence of any such figures in a manuscript, even though they might have improved the clarity of the paper, is often construed as an indication of a callous lack of sympathy for the reader's potential difficulties when attempting to understand a paper.

I. Tables

Tables are numbered by capital roman numerals (TABLE III, TABLE IV, etc.) and are collected at the end of the manuscript, following the references and preceding the figure captions, one table per page. There should be a descriptive caption (not a title) above each table in the manuscript.

Footnotes to individual items in a table are designated by raised lower case letters (0.123^a, Martin^b, etc.) The footnotes as such are given below the table and should be as brief as practicable. If the footnotes are to references already cited in the text, then they should have forms such as—^aReference 10—or—^bFirestone (1935)—depending on the citation style adopted in the text. If the reference is not cited in the text, then the footnote has the same form as a textual footnote when the alphabetical bibliographic list style is used. One would cast the footnote as in the second example above and then include a reference to a 1935 work by Firestone in the paper's overall bibliographic list. If, however, the textual footnote style is used and the reference is not given in the text itself, an explicit reference listing must be given in the table footnote itself. This should contain the bare minimum of information necessary for a reader to retrieve the reference. In general, it is recommended that no footnote refer to references that are not already cited in the text.

VI. THE COVER LETTER

The submission of a manuscript is accompanied by the online uploading of a cover letter. The fact that the cover letter was transmitted by the corresponding author who was duly logged onto the system is taken as prima facie proof that the transmittal letter has been signed by the corresponding author. This cover letter must include the following items (detailed explanations are given further below):

- (1) Principal ASA-PACS number, suggested Associate Editor, and category of paper. The opening paragraph must include a sequence of sentences stating the principal ASA-PACS number of the subject matter of the paper and suggesting which Associate Editor would be most appropriate to handle the processing of the manuscript. It also must state the publication category (regular research article, letter to the editor, comments letter, reply letter, errata, applied paper, education in acoustics paper, tutorial paper, or review paper) for which the submitted paper is to be considered.
- (2) Complete title of paper and names of all authors. The second paragraph of this transmittal letter must give the full title of the paper and a list of all authors, along with a statement that all authors concur with their names being included and with the order in which the names are listed. A definitive statement must also be included to the effect that the author list is complete—no name has been omitted of any person who has contributed substantially to the intellectual and creative aspects of the work. (Persons providing clerical or technician support for the work are generally not included as authors, and the omission of such persons in the author list need not be reported.) If persons who would ordinarily have been included as authors have given permission or requested that their names not be included, then that must be so stated. (This latter requirement is imposed because some awkward situations have arisen in the past in which persons have complained that colleagues or former colleagues have deliberately omitted their names as authors from papers to which they have contributed. The *Journal*

also has the policy that a paper may still be published, even if one of the persons who has contributed to the work refuses to allow his or her name to be included among the list of authors, providing there is no question of plagiarism.)

- (3) Statements regarding possible replication of previously published material and giving full disclosure. There must be definitive statements that either (i) state that nothing in the paper has been copied from previously published work or (ii) describe what has been copied and explain why the authors consider this to be allowable. The transmittal letter must give a full disclosure of any prior presentation or overlap in concept with any other manuscripts that have been either published or submitted for publication. If the manuscript has been previously submitted elsewhere for publication, and subsequently withdrawn, this must also be disclosed. If none of these apply for the submitted manuscript, then the letter must include a definitive statement to this effect.
- (4) (Optional.) Reasons why the authors have selected to submit their paper to JASA rather than some other journal. These would ordinarily be supplied if the authors are concerned that there may be some questions as to the paper meeting the “truly acoustics” criterion or of its being within the scope of the *Journal*. If none of the references cited in the submitted paper are to articles previously published in the *Journal*, it is advisable that some strong reasons be given for why the authors believe the paper falls within the scope of the *Journal*.
- (5) A statement as to whether human or animal subjects have been used in the reported research. If such subjects have been used, then there must be a statement to the effect that the usage has been in accord with the ASA document *Guiding principles for research involving human or animal subjects*. (This latter document is generally printed in the *Journal* whenever the *Information for Contributors* document is printed, and can be found online at <http://asa.aip.org/jasa.html>). On the CD (compact disk) distribution of the *Journal*, the appropriate file is *jasguide.pdf*.)
- (6) Other statements which the authors feel are appropriate to be read by editors, but are inappropriate to be included in the actual manuscript.
- (7) A statement to the effect that all of the authors have read the cover letter and that they concur with all the statements that are contained within it.

VII. EXPLANATIONS AND CATEGORIES

A. Subject classification, ASA-PACS

Authors are asked in their cover letters to identify the subject classification of their paper using the ASA-PACS system. The subject index of the *Journal* presently follows a specialized extension of the *Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme*⁴ (PACS) maintained by the American Institute of Physics. Numbers in this scheme pertaining to Acoustics have the general form: 43.nn.Aa, where n denotes a digit, A denotes a capital alphabetical letter, and a denotes a lower case letter. An amplified version of the section 43

listing appears as an appendix to the AIP's document, and this is here referred to as the ASA-PACS system. The ASA-PACS listing for acoustics appears at the end of each volume of the *Journal* preceding the index (June and December issues). It can also be found at the internet site <http://www.aip.org/pacs/pacs03/appendix.html>. This site can alternately be reached by first going to the *Journal's* site <http://asa.aip.org/jasa.html> and then clicking the item: *Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme (PACS), Section 43, Acoustics*. (On the CD (compact disk) distribution of the *Journal*, the appropriate file for the index of each volume is *jasin.pdf*. The listing of the ASA-PACS numbers is at the beginning of this file.) It is the authors' responsibility to identify a principal ASA-PACS number corresponding to the subject matter of the manuscript and also to identify all other ASA-PACS numbers (up to a total of four) that apply.

B. Suggestions for Associate Editors

In the suggestion of an Associate Editor who should handle a specific manuscript, authors should consult a document titled “Associate Editors identified with PACS classification items” obtainable at the JASA web site <http://asa.aip.org/jasae.pdf>. This site can alternately be reached by first going to the *Journal's* site <http://asa.aip.org/jasa.html> and then clicking the item: *Associate Editors*. Here the Associate Editors are identified by their initials, and the relation of the initials to the names is easily discerned from the listing of Associate Editors on the back cover of each issue, on the title page of each volume, and at the online site http://asa.aip.org/jasa.html#assoc_ed. (On the CD (compact disk) distribution of the *Journal*, the appropriate file is *jasae.pdf*.)

Authors are not constrained to select Associate Editors specifically identified with their choice of principal ASA-PACS number and should note that the *Journal* has special Associate Editors for Mathematical Acoustics, Computational Acoustics, Applied Acoustics, and Education in Acoustics. Review and tutorial articles are ordinarily invited; submission of unsolicited review articles or tutorial articles (other than those that can be construed as papers on education in acoustics) without prior discussion with the Editor-in-Chief is discouraged. Authors should suggest the Associate Editor for Education in Acoustics for tutorial papers that contain material that might be used in standard courses on acoustics or material that supplements standard textbooks.

C. Types of manuscripts

Categories of papers that are published in the *Journal* include the following:

1. Regular research articles

These are papers that report original research. There is neither a lower limit nor an upper limit on their length, although authors must pay page charges if the length results in more than 12 printed pages. The prime requirement is that such papers must contain a complete account of the reported research.

2. Applied articles

Papers in this category are those that are of principal interest to persons engaged in the applications of acoustics. They need not report original research, but should provide insight or describe novel procedures that have not been adequately discussed in the prior literature. Reports of case studies are possible insofar as they provide examples that would help others to deal with similar cases. The quality of the writing and readability are prime considerations in decisions as to whether such papers are to be published.

3. Education in acoustics articles

Such papers should be of potential interest to acoustics educators. Examples include descriptions of laboratory experiments and of classroom demonstrations. Papers that describe computer simulations of basic acoustical phenomena also fall within this category. Tutorial discussions on how to present acoustical concepts, including mathematical derivations that might give students additional insight, are possible contributions.

4. Letters to the editor

These are shorter research contributions that can be any of the following: (i) an announcement of a research result, preliminary to the full account of the research; (ii) a scientific or technical discussion of a topic that is timely; (iii) brief alternate derivations or alternate experimental evidence concerning acoustical phenomena; (iv) provocative articles that may stimulate further research. Brevity is an essential feature of a letter, and the *Journal* suggests 3 printed journal pages as an upper limit, although it will allow up to 4 printed pages in exceptional cases.

The *Journal's* current format has been chosen so as to give letters greater prominence. Their brevity in conjunction with the possible timeliness of their contents gives impetus to a quicker processing and to a shorter time lag between submission and appearance in printed form in the *Journal*. (The quickest route to publication that the Acoustical Society currently offers is submission to *Acoustics Research Letters Online* (ARLO). For information regarding ARLO, first go to the internet site <<http://asa.aip.org/>>, then click on *Publications*. This leads one to the site <http://asa.aip.org/map_publications.html>. Clicking on *ARLO, Acoustics Research Letters Online* will lead one to the ARLO home page.

Because the desire for brevity is regarded as important, the author is not compelled to make a detailed attempt to place the work within the context of current research; the citations are relatively few and the review of related research is limited. The author should have some reason for desiring a more rapid publication than for a normal article, and the editors and the reviewers should concur with this. The work should have a modicum of completeness, to the extent that the letter "tells a story" that is at least plausible to the reader, and it should have some nontrivial support for what is being related. Not all the loose strings need be tied together. Often there is an implicit promise that the publication of the

letter will be followed up by a regular research article that fills in the gaps and that does all the things that a regular research article should do.

5. Errata

These must be corrections to what actually was printed. Authors must explicitly identify the passages or equations in the paper and then state what should replace them. Long essays on why a mistake was made are not desired. A typical line in an errata article would be of the form: *Equation (23) on page 6341 is incorrect. The correct version is* For detailed examples, the authors should look at previously published errata articles in the *Journal*.

6. Comments on published papers

Occasionally, one or more readers, after reading a published paper, will decide to submit a paper giving comments about that paper. The *Journal* welcomes submissions of this type, although they are reviewed to make sure that the comments are reasonable and that they are free of personal slurs. The format of the title of a comments paper is rigidly prescribed, and examples can be found in previous issues of the *Journal*.

7. Replies to comments

Authors whose previously published paper has stimulated the submission of a comments paper, and which has subsequently been accepted, have the opportunity to reply to the comments. They are usually (but not invariably) notified of the acceptance of the comments paper, and the *Journal* prefers that the comments and the reply be published in successive pages of the same issue, although this is not always practicable. Replies are also reviewed using criteria similar to those of comments papers. As in the case of comments papers, the format of the title of a reply paper is rigidly prescribed, and examples can be found in the previous issues of the *Journal*.

8. Forum letters

Forum letters are analogous to the "letters to the editor" that one finds in the editorial section of major newspapers. They may express opinions or advocate actions. They may also relate anecdotes or historical facts that may be of general interest to the readers of the *Journal*. They need not have a title and should not have an abstract; they also should be brief, and they should not be of a highly technical nature. They are handled outside the context of the Peer X-Press online paper submission system. The preferred mode of submission is to send the article either embedded within an e-mail message or as an attachment to jasa@aip.org. The e-mail message should state that the submission is intended as a forum letter. For examples of acceptable letters and the format that is desired, prospective authors of such letters should consult examples that have appeared in recent issues of the *Journal*.

9. Tutorial and review papers

Review and tutorial papers are occasionally accepted for publication, but are difficult to handle within the peer-review process. All are handled directly by the Editor-in-Chief, but usually with extensive discussion with the relevant Associate Editors. Usually such are invited, based on recommendations from the Associate Editors and the Technical Committees of the Society, and the tentative acceptance is based on a submitted outline and on the editors' acquaintance with the prospective author's past work. The format of such papers is similar to those of regular research articles, although there should be a table of contents following the abstract for longer research articles. Submission is handled by the online system, but the cover letter should discuss the history of prior discussions with the editors. Because of the large expenditure of time required to write an authoritative review article, authors are advised not to begin writing until they have some assurance that there is a good likelihood of the submission eventually being accepted.

VIII. FACTORS AFFECTING DECISIONS

A. Peer review system

The *Journal* uses a peer review system in the determination of which submitted manuscripts should be published. The Associate Editors make the actual decisions; each editor has specialized understanding and prior distinguished accomplishments in the subfield of acoustics that encompasses the contributed manuscript. They seek advice from reviewers who are knowledgeable in the general subject of the paper, and the reviewers give opinions on various aspects of the work; primary questions are whether the work is original and whether it is correct. The Associate Editor and the reviewers who examine the manuscript are the authors' peers: persons with a standing in the same research field comparable to that of the authors themselves. (Individuals interested in reviewing for JASA or for ARLO can convey that interest via an e-mail message to the Editor-in-Chief at <jasa@aip.org>.)

B. Selection criteria

Many submitted manuscripts are not selected for publication. Selection⁵ is based on the following factors: adherence to the stylistic requirements of the *Journal*, clarity and eloquence of exposition, originality of the contribution, demonstrated understanding of previously published literature pertaining to the subject matter, appropriate discussion of the relationships of the reported research to other current research or applications, appropriateness of the subject matter to the *Journal*, correctness of the content of the article, completeness of the reporting of results, the reproducibility of the results, and the significance of the contribution. The *Journal* reserves the right to refuse publication of any submitted article without giving extensively documented reasons, although the editors usually give suggestions that can help the authors in the writing and submission of future papers. The Associate Editor also has the option, but not an obligation, of giving authors an opportunity to submit a revised manuscript addressing specific criticisms raised in the peer review pro-

cess. The selection process occasionally results in mistakes, but the time limitations of the editors and the reviewers preclude extraordinary steps being taken to insure that no mistakes are ever made. If an author feels that the decision may have been affected by an a priori adverse bias (such as a conflict of interest on the part of one of the reviewers), the system allows authors to express the reasons in writing and ask for an appeal review.

C. Scope of the Journal

Before one decides to submit a paper to the *Journal of the Acoustical Society*, it is prudent to give some thought as to whether the paper falls within the scope of the *Journal*. While this can in principal be construed very broadly, it is often the case that another journal would be a more appropriate choice. As a practical matter, the *Journal* would find it difficult to give an adequate peer review to a submitted manuscript that does not fall within the broader areas of expertise of any of its Associate Editors. In the *Journal's* peer-review process, extensive efforts are made to match a submitted manuscript with an Associate Editor knowledgeable in the field, and the Editors have the option of declining to take on the task. It is a tacit understanding that no Associate Editor should accept a paper unless he or she understands the gist of the paper and is able to make a knowledgeable assessment of the relevance of the advice of the selected reviewers. If no one wishes to handle a manuscript, the matter is referred to the Editor-in-Chief and a possible resulting decision is that the manuscript is outside the de facto scope of the *Journal*. When such happens, it is often the case that the article either cites no previously published papers in the *Journal* or else cites no recent papers in any of the other journals that are commonly associated with acoustics. Given that the *Journal* has been in existence for 74 years and has published of the order of 35,000 papers on a wide variety of acoustical topics over its lifetime, the absence of any references to previously published papers in the *Journal* raises a flag signaling the possibility that the paper lies outside the de facto scope of the *Journal*.

Authors concerned that their work may be construed by the Editors as not being within the scope of the *Journal* can strengthen their case by citing other papers published in the *Journal* that address related topics.

The *Journal* ordinarily selects for publication only articles that have a clear identification with acoustics. It would, for example, not ordinarily publish articles that report results and techniques that are not specifically applicable to acoustics, even though they could be of interest to some persons whose work is concerned with acoustics. An editorial⁵ published in the October 1999 issue gives examples that are *not* clearly identifiable with acoustics.

D. Policies regarding prior publication

The *Journal* adheres assiduously to all applicable copyright laws, and authors must not submit articles whose publication will result in a violation of such laws. Furthermore, the *Journal* follows the tradition of providing an orderly archive of scientific research in which authors take care that

results and ideas are fully attributed to their originators. Conscious plagiarism is a serious breach of ethics, if not illegal. (Submission of an article that is plagiarized, in part or in full, may have serious repercussions on the future careers of the authors.) Occasionally, authors rediscover older results and submit papers reporting these results as though they were new. The desire to safeguard the *Journal* from publishing any such paper requires that submitted articles have a sufficient discussion of prior related literature to demonstrate the authors' familiarity with the literature and to establish the credibility of the assertion that the authors have carried out a thorough literature search.

In many cases, the authors themselves may have either previously circulated, published, or presented work that has substantial similarities with what is contained within the contributed manuscript. In general, JASA will not publish work that has been previously published. (An exception is when the previous publication is a letter to the editor, and when pertinent details were omitted because of the brief nature of the earlier reporting.) Presentations at conferences are not construed as prior publication; neither is the circulation of preprints or the posting of preprints on any web site, providing the site does not have the semblance of an archival online journal. Publication as such implies that the work is currently, and for the indefinite future, available, either for purchase or on loan, to a broad segment of the research community. Often the *Journal* will consider publishing manuscripts with tangible similarities to other work previously published by the authors—providing the following conditions are met: (1) the titles are different; (2) the submitted manuscript contains no extensive passages of text or figures that are the same as in the previous publication; (3) the present manuscript is a substantial update of the previous publication; (4) the previous publication has substantially less availability than would a publication in JASA; (5) the current manuscript gives ample referencing to the prior publication and explains how the current manuscript differs from the prior publication. Decisions regarding such cases are made by the Associate Editors, often in consultation with the Editor-in-Chief. (Inquiries prior to submission as to whether a given manuscript with some prior history of publication may be regarded as suitable for JASA should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief at <jasa@aip.org>.)

The *Journal* will not consider any manuscript for publication that is presently under consideration by another journal or that is substantially similar to another one under consideration. If it should learn that such is the case, the paper will be rejected and the editors of the other journal will be notified.

Authors of an article previously published in ARLO (*Acoustic Research Letters Online*), where the fullness of the account may have been impaired by the ARLO page restrictions, are encouraged to submit a more comprehensive and up-dated account of their research to the *Journal*.

E. Speculative papers

In some cases, a paper may be largely speculative; a new theory may be offered for an as yet imperfectly understood phenomenon, without complete confirmation by experiment.

Although such papers may be controversial, they often become the most important papers in the long-term development of a scientific field. They also play an important role in the stimulation of good research. Such papers are intrinsically publishable in JASA, although explicit guidelines for their selection are difficult to formulate. Of major importance are (i) that the logical development be as complete as practicable, (ii) that the principal ideas be plausible and consistent with what is currently known, (iii) that there be no known counter-examples, and (iv) that the authors give some hints as to how the ideas might be checked by future experiments or numerical computations. In addition,⁶ the authors should cite whatever prior literature exists that might indicate that others have made similar speculations.

F. Multiple submissions

The current online submittal process requires that each paper be submitted independently. Each received manuscript will be separately reviewed and judged regarding its merits for publication independently of the others. There is no formal mechanism for an author to request that two submissions, closely spaced in their times of submission, be regarded as a single submission.

In particular, the submission of two manuscripts, one labeled "Part I" and the other labeled "Part II" is not allowed. Submission of a single manuscript with the label "Part I" is also not allowed. An author may submit a separate manuscript labeled "Part II," if the text identifies which previously accepted paper is to be regarded as "Part I." Doing so may be a convenient method for alerting potential readers to the fact that the paper is a sequel to a previous paper by the author. The author should not submit a paper so labeled, however, unless the paper to be designated as "Part I" has already been accepted, either for JASA or another journal.

The Associate Editors are instructed not to process any manuscript that cannot be read without the help of as yet unpublished papers that are still under review. Consequently, authors are requested to hold back the submission of "sequels" to previously submitted papers until the disposition of those papers is determined. Alternately, authors should write the "sequels" so that the reading and comprehension of those manuscripts does not require prior reading and access of papers whose publication is still uncertain.

IX. SUGGESTIONS REGARDING CONTENT

A. Introductory section

Every paper begins with introductory paragraphs. Except for short Letters to the Editor, these paragraphs appear within a separate principal section, usually with the heading "Introduction."

Although some discussion of the background of the work may be advisable, a statement of the precise subject of the work must appear within the first two paragraphs. The reader need not fully understand the subject the first time it is stated; subsequent sentences and paragraphs should clarify the statement and should supply further necessary background. The extent of the clarification must be such that a

nonspecialist will be able to obtain a reasonable idea of what the paper is about. The introduction should also explain to the nonspecialist just how the present work fits into the context of other current work done by persons other than the authors themselves. Beyond meeting these obligations, the writing should be as concise as practicable.

The introduction must give the authors' best arguments as to why the work is original and significant. This is customarily done via a knowledgeable discussion of current and prior literature. The authors should envision typical readers or typical reviewers, and this should be a set of people that is not inordinately small, and the authors must write so as to convince them. In some cases, both originality and significance will be immediately evident to all such persons, and the arguments can be brief. In other cases, the authors may have a daunting task. It must not be assumed that readers and reviewers will give the authors the benefit of the doubt.

B. Main body of text

The writing in the main body of the paper must follow a consistent logical order. It should contain only material that pertains to the main premise of the paper, and that premise should have been stated in the introduction. While tutorial discussions may in some places be appropriate, such should be kept to a minimum and should be only to the extent necessary to keep the envisioned readers from becoming lost.

The writing throughout the text, including the introduction, must be in the *present tense*. It may be tempting to refer to subsequent sections and passages in the manuscript in the future tense, but the authors must assiduously avoid doing so, using instead phrases such as "is discussed further below."

Whenever pertinent results, primary or secondary, are reached in the progress of the paper, the writing should point out that these are pertinent results in such a manner that it would get the attention of a reader who is rapidly scanning the paper.

The requirement of a consistent logical order implies that the logical steps appear in consecutive order. Readers must not be referred to subsequent passages or to appendixes to fill in key elements of the logical development. The fact that any one such key element is lengthy or awkward is insufficient reason to relegate it to an appendix. Authors can, however, include preparatory remarks to possibly difficult passages that give the *casual reader* the option of skipping over them on first reading. The writing nevertheless must be directed toward the *critical reader*—a person who accepts no aspect of the paper on faith. (If the paper has some elements that are primarily speculative, then that should be explicitly stated, and the development should be directed toward establishing the plausibility of the speculation for the critical reader.)

To achieve clarity and readability, the authors must explicitly state the purposes of lengthy descriptions or of lengthy derivations at the beginning of the relevant passages. There should be no mysteries throughout the manuscript as to the direction in which the presentation is going.

Authors must take care that no reader becomes needlessly lost because of the use of lesser-known terminology.

All terms not in standard dictionaries must be defined when they are first used. Acronyms should be avoided, but, when they are necessary, they must be explicitly defined when first used. If they are used in different sections of the papers, then it is often appropriate to give reminders to the reader of their definitions.

The terminology must be consistent; different words should not be used to represent the same concept.

Efforts must be taken to avoid insulting the reader with the use of gratuitous terms or phrases such as *obvious*, *well-known*, *evident*, or *trivial*. If the adjectives are applicable, then they are unnecessary. If not, then the authors risk incurring the ill-will of the readers.

If it becomes necessary to bring in externally obtained results, then the reader must be apprised, preferably by an explicit citation to accessible literature, of the source of such results. There must be no vague allusions, such as "It has been found that..." or "It can be shown that..." If the allusion is to a mathematical derivation that the authors have themselves carried out, but which they feel is not worth describing in detail, then they should briefly outline how the derivation can be carried out, with the implication that a competent reader can fill in the necessary steps without difficulty.

For an archival journal such as JASA, reproducibility of reported results is of prime importance. Consequently, authors must give a sufficiently detailed account, so that all results, other than anecdotal, can be checked by a competent reader with comparable research facilities. If the results are numerical, then the authors must give estimates of the probable errors and state how they arrived at such estimates. (Anecdotal results are typically results of field experiments or unique case studies; such are often worth publishing as they can stimulate further work and can be used in conjunction with other results to piece together a coherent understanding of broader classes of phenomena.)

C. Concluding section

The last principal section of the article is customarily labeled "Conclusions" or "Concluding Remarks." This should not repeat the abstract, and it should not restate the subject of the paper. The wording should be directed toward a person who has some, if not thorough, familiarity with the main body of the text and who knows what the paper is all about. The authors should review the principal results of the paper and should point out just where these emerged in the body of the text. There should be a frank discussion of the limitations, if any, of the results, and there should be a broad discussion of possible implications of these results.

Often the concluding section gracefully ends with speculations on what research might be done in the future to build upon the results of the present paper. Here the authors must write in a collegial tone. There should be no remarks stating what the authors themselves intend to do next. They must be careful not to imply that the future work in the subject matter of the paper is the exclusive domain of the authors, and there should be no allusions to work in progress or to work whose publication is uncertain. It is conceivable that readers stimulated to do work along the lines suggested by the paper will

contact the authors directly to avoid a duplication of effort, but that will be their choice. The spirit expressed in the paper itself should be that anyone should be free to follow-up on the suggestions made in the concluding section. A successful paper is one that does incite such interest on the part of the readers and one that is extensively cited in future papers written by persons other than the authors themselves.

D. Appendixes

The *Journal* prefers that articles not include appendixes unless there are strong reasons for their being included. Details of mathematical developments or of experimental procedures that are critical to the understanding of the substance of a paper must not be relegated to an appendix. (Authors must bear in mind that readers can easily skim over difficult passages in their first reading of a paper.) Lengthy proofs of theorems may possibly be placed in appendixes providing their stating as such in the main body of the text is manifestly plausible. Short appendixes are generally unnecessary and impede the comprehension of the paper. Appendixes may be used for lengthy tabulations of data, of explicit formulas for special cases, and of numerical results. Editors and reviewers, however, may question whether their inclusion is necessary.

E. Selection of references

References are typically cited extensively in the introduction, and the selection of such references can play an important role in the potential usefulness of the paper to future readers and in the opinions that readers and reviewers form of the paper. No hard and fast rules can be set down as to how authors can best select references and as to how they should discuss them, but some suggestions can be found in an editorial⁶ published in the May 2000 issue. If a paper falls within the scope of the *Journal*, one would ordinarily expect to find several references to papers previously published in JASA.

Demonstration of the relevance of the work is often accomplished via citations, with accompanying discussion, to recent articles in JASA and analogous journals. The implied claims to originality can be strengthened via citations, with accompanying discussion, to prior work related to the subject of the paper, sufficient to establish credibility that the authors are familiar with the literature and are not duplicating previous published work. Unsupported assertions that the authors are familiar with all applicable literature and that they have carried out an exhaustive literature survey are generally unconvincing to the critical reader.

Authors must not make large block citations of many references (e.g., four or more). There must be a stated reason for the citation of each reference, although the same reason can sometimes apply simultaneously to a small number of references. The total number of references should be kept as small a number as is consistent with the principal purposes of the paper (45 references is a suggested upper limit for a regular research article). Although nonspecialist readers may find a given paper to be informative in regard to the general

state of a given field, the authors must not consciously write a research paper so that it will fulfill a dual function of being a review paper or of being a tutorial paper.

Less literate readers often form and propagate erroneous opinions concerning priority of ideas and discoveries based on the reading of recent papers, so authors must make a conscious attempt to cite original sources. Secondary sources can also be cited, if they are identified as such and especially if they are more accessible, or if they provide more readable accounts. In such cases, reasons must be given as to why the secondary sources are being cited. References to individual textbooks for results that can be found in a large number of analogous textbooks should not be given, unless the cited textbook gives a uniquely clear or detailed discussion of the result. Authors should assume that any reader has access to some such textbook, and the authors should tacitly treat the result as well-known and not requiring a reference citation.

Authors must not cite any reference that the authors have not explicitly seen, unless the paper has a statement to that effect, accompanied by a statement of how the authors became aware of the reference. Such citations should be limited to crediting priority, and there must be no implied recommendations that readers should read literature that the authors themselves have not read.

X. SUGGESTIONS REGARDING STYLE

A. Quality of writing and word usage

The *Journal* publishes articles in the English language only. There are very few differences of substance between British English style (as codified in the *Oxford English Dictionary*⁷) and US English style, but authors frequently must make choices in this respect, such as between alternate spelling of words that end in either *-or* or *-our*, or in either *-ized* or *-ised*, or in either *-er* or *-re*. Although now a de facto international journal, JASA because of its historical origins requires manuscripts to follow US English style conventions.

Articles published in JASA are expected to adhere to high standards of scholarly writing. A formal writing style free of slang is required. Good conversational skills do not necessarily translate to good formal writing skills. Authors are expected to make whatever use is necessary of standard authoritative references in regard to English grammar and writing style in preparing their manuscripts. Many good references exist—among those frequently used by professional writers are *Webster's Third New International Dictionary, Unabridged*,⁸ *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th Edition*,⁹ *Strunk and White's Elements of Style*,¹⁰ and the *Chicago Manual of Style*.¹¹ (The *Third New International* is the AIP standard dictionary, but the 11th edition of the *Collegiate Dictionary* is the standard for newer words, especially those pertaining to the internet.) All authors are urged to do their best to produce a high quality readable manuscript, consistent with the best traditions of scholarly and erudite writing. Occasional typographical errors and lapses of grammar can be taken care of in the copy-editing phase of the production process, and the instructions given here are intended that there be ample white space in the printed-out manuscript that such copy-editing can be carried out. Receipt

of a paper whose grammatical and style errors are so excessive that they cannot be easily fixed by copy-editing will generally result in the authors being notified that the submission is not acceptable. Receipt of such a notification should not be construed as a rejection of the manuscript—the authors should take steps, possibly with external help, to revise the manuscript so that it overcomes these deficiencies. (Authors needing help or advice on scientific writing in the English language are encouraged to contact colleagues, both within and outside their own institutions, to critique the writing in their manuscripts. Unfortunately, the staff of the *Journal* does not have the time to do this on a routine basis.)

There are some minor discrepancies in the stylistic rules that are prescribed in various references—these generally arise because of the differences in priorities that are set in different publication categories. Newspapers, for example, put high emphasis on the efficient use of limited space for conveying the news and for catching the interest of their readers. For scholarly journals, on the other hand, the overwhelming priority is *clarity*. In the references cited above, this is the basis for most of the stated rules. In following this tradition, the *Journal*, for example, requires a rigorous adherence to the serial comma rule (Strunk's rule number 2): *In a series of three or more terms with a single conjunction, use a comma after each term except the last.* Thus a JASA manuscript would refer to the “theory of Rayleigh, Helmholtz, and Kirchhoff” rather than to the “theory of Rayleigh, Helmholtz and Kirchhoff.”

The priority of clarity requires that authors only use words that are likely to be understood by a large majority of potential readers. Usable words are those whose definitions may be found either in a standard unabridged English dictionary (such as the *Webster's Third New International* mentioned above), in a standard scientific dictionary such as the *Academic Press Dictionary of Science and Technology*,¹² or in a dictionary specifically devoted to acoustics such as the *Dictionary of Acoustics*¹³ by C. L. Morfey. In some cases, words and phrases that are not in any dictionary may be *in vogue* among some workers in a given field, especially among the authors and their colleagues. Authors must give careful consideration to whether use of such terms in their manuscript is necessary; and if the authors decide to use them, precise definitions must be stated within the manuscript. Unilateral coinage of new terms by the authors is discouraged. In some cases, words with different meanings and with different spellings are pronounced exactly the same, and authors must be careful to choose the right spelling. Common errors are to interchange *principal* and *principle* and to interchange *role* and *roll*.

B. Grammatical pitfalls

There are only a relatively small number of categories of errors that authors frequently make in the preparation of manuscripts. Authors should be aware of these common pitfalls and double-check that their manuscripts contain no errors in these categories. Some errors will be evident when the manuscript is read aloud; others, depending on the background of the writers, may not be. Common categories are (1) dangling participles, (2) lack of agreement in number

(plural versus singular) of verbs with their subjects, (3) omission of necessary articles (such as *a*, *an*, and *the*) that precede nouns, (4) the use of incorrect case forms (subjective, objective, possessive) for pronouns (e.g., *who* versus *whom*), and (5) use of the incorrect form (present, past, past participle, and future) in regard to tense for a verb. Individual authors may have their own peculiar pitfalls, and an independent casual reading of the manuscript by another person will generally pinpoint such pitfalls. Given the recognition that such exist, a diligent author should be able to go through the manuscript and find all instances where errors of the identified types occur.

C. Active voice and personal pronouns

Many authorities on good writing emphasize that authors should use the active rather than the passive voice. Doing so in scholarly writing, especially when mathematical expressions are present, is often infeasible, but the advice has merit. In mathematical derivations, for example, some authors use the *tutorial we* to avoid using the passive voice, so that one writes: “We substitute the expression on the right side of Eq. (5) into Eq. (2) and obtain . . .,” rather than: “The right side of Eq. (5) is substituted into Eq. (2), with the result being . . .” A preferable construction is to avoid the use of the *tutorial we* and to use transitive verbs such as *yields*, *generates*, *produces*, and *leads to*. Thus one would write the example above as: “Substitution of Eq. (5) into Eq. (2) yields . . .” Good writers frequently go over an early draft of a manuscript, examine each sentence and phrase written using the passive voice, and consider whether they can improve the sentence by rewriting it.

In general, personal pronouns, including the “*tutorial we*,” are preferably avoided in scholarly writing, so that the tone is impersonal and dispassionate. In a few cases, it is appropriate that an opinion be given or that a unique personal experience be related, and personal pronouns are unavoidable. What should be assiduously avoided are any egotistical statements using personal pronouns. If a personal opinion needs to be expressed, a preferred construction is to refer to the author in the third person, such as: “the present writer believes that . . .”

D. Acronyms

Acronyms have the inconvenient feature that, should the reader be unfamiliar with them, the reader is clueless as to their meaning. Articles in scholarly journals should ideally be intelligible to many generations of future readers, and formerly common acronyms such as RCA (Radio Corporation of America, recently merged into the General Electric Corporation) and REA (Rural Electrification Authority) may have no meaning to such readers. Consequently, authors are requested to use acronyms sparingly and generally only when not using them would result in exceedingly awkward prose. Acronyms, such as SONAR and LASER (currently written in lower case, *sonar* and *laser*, as ordinary words), that have become standard terms in the English language and that can be readily found in abridged dictionaries, are exceptions. If the authors use acronyms not in this category, then

the meaning of the individual letters should be spelled out at the time such an acronym is first introduced. An article containing, say, three or more acronyms in every paragraph will be regarded as pretentious and deliberately opaque.

E. Computer programs

In some cases the archival reporting of research suggests that authors give the names of specific computer programs used in the research. If the computation or data processing could just as well have been carried out with the aid of any one of a variety of such programs, then the name should be omitted. If the program has unique features that are used in the current research, then the stating of the program name must be accompanied by a brief explanation of the principal premises and functions on which the relevant features are based. One overriding consideration is that the *Journal* wishes to avoid implied endorsements of any commercial product.

F. Code words

Large research projects and large experiments that involve several research groups are frequently referred to by code words. Research articles in the *Journal* must be intelligible to a much broader group of readers, both present and future, than those individuals involved in the projects with which such a code word is associated. If possible, such code words should either not be used or else referred to in only a parenthetical sense. If attempting to do this leads to exceptionally awkward writing, then the authors must take special care to explicitly explain the nature of the project early in the paper. They must avoid any impression that the paper is specifically directed toward members of some *in-group*.

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¹AIP Publication Board (R. T. Beyer, chair), *AIP Style Manual* (American Institute of Physics, 2 Huntington Quadrangle, Suite 1N01, Melville, NY

11747, 1990, 4th ed.). This is available online at <<http://www.aip.org/epub/styman.html>>.

²M. Melody and G. H. Wakefield, "The time-frequency characteristics of violin vibrato: Modal distribution analysis and synthesis," *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **107**, 598–611 (2000).

³See, for example, the paper: B. Møhl, M. Wahlberg, P. T. Madsen, L. A. Miller, and A. Surlykke, "Sperm whale clicks: Directionality and source level revisited," *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **107**, 638–648 (2000).

⁴American Institute of Physics, *Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme 2003*. (This is frequently revised.) A paper copy is available from Safia Hameed, Manager, Scientific Classification Section, American Institute of Physics, 2 Huntington Quadrangle, Suite 1N01, Melville, NY 11747. It is also available online at the site <<http://www.aip.org/pubservs/pacs.html>>.

⁵A. D. Pierce, "Current criteria for selection of articles for publication," *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **106**, 1613–1616 (1999).

⁶A. D. Pierce, "Literate writing and collegial citing," *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **107**, 2303–2311 (2000).

⁷*The Oxford English Dictionary*, edited by J. Simpson and E. Weiner (Oxford University Press, 1989, 2nd edition), 20 volumes. Also published as *Oxford English Dictionary (Second Edition) on CD-ROM, version 2.0* (Oxford University Press, 1999). An online version is available by subscription at the Internet site <<http://www.oed.com/public/welcome>>.

⁸*Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged*, Philip Babcock Gove, Editor-in-Chief (Merriam-Webster Inc., Springfield, MA, 1993, principal copyright 1961) This is the eighth in a series of dictionaries that has its beginning in Noah Webster's *American Dictionary of the English Language* (1828).

⁹*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th Edition* (Merriam-Webster, Springfield, MA, 2003, principal copyright 1993). (A freshly updated version is issued annually.)

¹⁰W. Strunk, Jr. and E. B. White, *The Elements of Style*, with forward by Roger Angell (Allyn and Bacon, 1999, 4th edition).

¹¹*The Chicago Manual of Style: The Essential Guide for Writers, Editors, and Publishers*, with preface by John Grossman (University of Chicago Press, 1993, 14th edition).

¹²*Academic Press Dictionary of Science and Technology*, edited by Christopher Morris (Academic Press, Inc., 1992).

¹³C. L. Morfey, *Dictionary of Acoustics* (Academic Press, Inc., 2000).

¹⁴Acoustical Society of America, *American National Standard Acoustical Terminology*, American National Standard S1.1-1944; Acoustical Society of America Standard, ASA 111-1944. Available from Standards Secretariat, Acoustical Society of America, 35 Pinelawn Road, Suite 114E, Melville, NY 11747. (To reach the online site for ordering, go to the ASA site, <<http://asa.aip.org/>> and click on *Standards Store*.)