Presentation and Preparation of the Manuscript

Manuscripts should be written in English. *American spellings will be used.* The length and format of the text, including references, tables and figures, should conform to the guidelines provided by your editor and under no condition exceed 50 double spaced typewritten pages. Please submit digital file versions of the text (as a word file) and figures as attachment to e-mails to your editor. Your editor will announce the submission deadlines for your Volume. We urge authors to use the capabilities of word processors to make preparation more efficient **but please turn off linking so that your manuscript can be edited without jumping to web sites or other locations in the text.**

To assure a continuity of style throughout the Series, we would like your chapter to be written in the following format.

**Title page (page 1)**

- The title should be brief but informative.
- A subtitle may be used to supplement the title.
- The Author's full name (if more than one, use 'and' before the last name and indicate to whom correspondence should be addressed, otherwise the proofs will be sent to the first author listed).
- Affiliations(s)/Address (es) should be complete.
• Provide your FAX number and your E-mail address.

• Provide a running title for your chapter.

**Table of Content (page 2)**

• All major headings and subheadings should be listed. The summary, acknowledgments, and reference sections should be included in the Table of Content (TOC), but not numbered.

• Avoid using abbreviations in the headings and subheadings, but if you must, give full form first time you use it followed by the abbreviation in parenthesis. For example: Photosystem II (PS II).

**Summary/Abbreviations (page 3)**

• A summary (approximately 300 words) should be provided; **it should be in a style that would attract the reader to the chapter.** It should provide the highlights, the excitement and the important concepts in a condensed fashion.

• Abbreviations should be arranged alphabetically in a single column for ease in correcting and typesetting; do not use any punctuation, other than a tab, between the abbreviation and its full form. Examples:

  - PEP [tab] phosphoenolpyruvate
  - PS II [tab] photosystem II
  - RCs [tab] reaction centers

**Main text**

The relative importance of headings and subheadings should be clear. The level of headings and subheadings should be as follows:

1. Introduction

   A. Kinetics

   1. Centers

      a. Formation of Field

It is not necessary to indent the various headings and subheadings. All major words are capitalized. The approximate location of figures and tables should be indicated in the body of a digital file.

New paragraphs should be indicated by clear indentation or an extra line space.
The use of footnotes should be avoided. However, if essential, they should be typed (double-spaced) on the appropriate page, but clearly separated from the text with a line above them. Most word processing programs will do this acceptably.

Editors should decide on, and inform authors about the last section. Typically a “Conclusions” or “Outlook” section is requested by editors of all authors and should be consistent within a volume. This adds to the usefulness of the book.

Acknowledgment

The series editors believe that it is important to acknowledge all help received and all grants that support the work of the authors. They recommend the use of full names of agencies, not acronyms.

References

- If possible, use the Endnote style file supplied by the editors (AIPR Springer.ens).
- In-text references are referred to by author name and year of publication enclosed in parentheses, e.g., (Smith 1991), unless they are part of a sentence. For example, "Smith (1991) showed that …" When you refer to a string of references, they should follow chronological order except when the same authors have several papers. For example: Alison and Green 1977, 1981; Thornber et al. 1978. If there are two papers by the same authors in the same year, "a" and "b" should be used. Within a particular year, use alphabetical order: “Blankenship 2005; Govindjee, 2005”. If there are several authors with the same last name, their initials must be used in the text: M.C.W. Evans (1823) and D.N. Evans (2004).
- Citations of personal communications and unpublished data should be avoided unless absolutely necessary. Such citations should appear only in the text as: (D. Wilman, personal communication, year), (C.S. Andrew, unpublished, year), and not in the reference list [abbreviations must be used for first names on all such citations]. Further, do not use “et al.” for such citation; instead list all the names (C.S. Andrew, M.Q. Srivastava and R.S. Lin, unpublished, year).
- Abbreviate titles of periodicals according to the style of the Bibliography Guide for Editors and Authors (BIOSIS, Chemical Abstract Service and Engineering Index, Inc. 1974). Single word titles, such as Biochemistry, Science, and Nature, should not be abbreviated.
- References should contain: author(s) name(s) followed by author(s) initials (without periods), year (within parentheses), title of article (only first word and proper nouns capitalized), journal (not underlined), volume number followed by a colon and inclusive page numbers (without a period at the end). Books must include the name and location of the publishers in that order.
- Single author references should be followed by double author references, first alphabetical, then chronological. Double author references should be followed by multiple authors (cited as et al. in the text). These "et al." authors should be presented in the reference list chronologically without regard to the names of the second and subsequent authors. For example;
Examples of references

Periodicals:


Edited Books (edited by someone other than the author of article/chapter):


Edited Books (where you want to reference the entire book, not just an individual article/chapter)

Books (monographs):


Note that the number of pages is not needed for references to entire books. However, when citing an edited special issue of a journal, inclusive page numbers must be given.

Web Pages:


Some notes on citations for web pages: Include the items needed to fully identify and credit the web pages. The citation should include: the author or developer (if known); the year the web page was created or copyrighted (if known); the title; the full URL (Universal Resource Locator) of the page; the date the web page was accessed by the chapter author. Any other questions should be referred to the editors of the book.

Tables

- Each table should be typed on a separate page.
- Tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals, followed by the title.
- Horizontal rules should be indicated; vertical rules and boxes (outlined cells) should not be used. Table footnotes should be marked with superscript numbers or letters depending on which would be most appropriate.
- Each table must be mentioned in the text.
- Table format may be edited by the typesetter to permit more compact typesetting.
- Indicate the preferred location of all tables in the electronic file.
- Please see previous books in the series, or copies of Photosynthesis Research, for examples of proper table layout.

Figures

- Each figure must be mentioned in the text. They must be cited in a sequential order.
- Production of figures is changing with access to very high quality scanners and software that outputs files suitable for publication. Three formats that work well...
are PNG, JPEG, and TIFF, with JPEG making much smaller files. You are encouraged to include figures in digital form as PNG, JPEG, or TIFF for publication. For editing be sure the files are not too large but check to be sure they have sufficient resolution for review and editing.

- Resolution for publication should be at least 300 d.p.i. for photographs; and 600-1200 d.p.i. for line drawings. It may be necessary to change the output setting of some programs to ensure sufficient resolution. If a figure is contained within one column, it should have a total resolution of about 1000 pixels to ensure it will be 300 d.p.i. when printed. A two-column figure may need as much as 2500 pixel width.
- Please make sure that all labels in the figure match the format of the text. Modern graphics software can produce correct characters such as the Greek "mu's". Be sure the correct character is used or seek help from your editor. Labels on figures should normally be a sans-serif font such as Arial or Helvetica.
- Halftone reproductions (photographs and gray-scale figures or drawings with fine shading) must be clear and well contrasted. Photocopies are never acceptable for these figures.
- **We encourage you to include some color figures, especially if it would make your chapter more understandable, and/or attractive.**
- Figures as well as legends should be identified by Arabic numbers and headed 'Fig. 1', etc.
- Where multi-part figures are used, each part should be clearly identified in the legend, **preferably with lower case letters**. If the figure legend refers to "a" and "b" parts of a figure, then the figure must also have "a" or "b" indicated on the original figure.
- Each figure should be identified by labeling the file with your name, chapter number, and figure number.
- Please do not give magnification or scales in the figure legends: instead, draw bar scales directly on the figures.
- Indicate the preferred location of all figures in the body of the digital file.
- Do not send figures as Microsoft Word or Power Point files. Power Point can export figures as TIFF or JPEG but it is important to set the resolution high enough.
- The appearance of your figures has a large effect on the effectiveness of your chapter. Please ensure they are easy to grasp and are attractive.

## Abbreviations and units

- SI units should be used, e.g. mg, g, km, m, cm, mm. If ppm is used it should be clear what is meant (it normally is only appropriate for mole fractions such as for gases). The SI rules are not strictly enforced and so cpm, l (liter), ml, s (second), min (minute), h (hour) are also allowed.
- Use mg l\(^{-1}\), not mg/l.
- If a non-standard abbreviation is to be used extensively, it should be defined in full in the abbreviation list. Abbreviations for figure labels may appear with the figure legend if those abbreviations are not used elsewhere in the chapter.
In addition to defining abbreviations in a list in the beginning of the paper, they should be defined first time they are used in the text.

Index

At the time of submitting final chapter (after revision) to the editor, authors should indicate index entries by highlighting these words and the phrases in the electronic copy. The editor will then prepare a list of index entries to be sent to the publisher to prepare the index.

Further Notes on the Preparation of the Manuscript

Each chapter must be submitted in an electronic version. The mode of electronic submission must be checked with the editor, as he/she may prefer submission as e-mail attachment. The following word processing formats are supported (bolded and starred listings are preferred):

- Word (Mac, PC, or Windows)
- RTF (Rich Text Format) (Mac, PC, or Windows)

Have the editor query the typesetter if you are considering any other format. Please note that some common formats such as TeX and LaTex cannot be translated into any of the common desktop publishing programs and cannot be used for submissions. If you use TeX, then you must translate it to one of the formats listed above. Untranslated TeX submissions will be returned to the authors.

The purpose of the manuscript in an electronic form is to provide the typesetter with your chapter in an easily handled form. If you have not followed the guidelines, your manuscript may be returned for revision, at the discretion of the typesetter, editors, or series editors.

Please follow these simple rules:

- Use the return key to indicate ends of paragraphs only--do not use it to end each line unless a hard break is absolutely necessary. Do not use multiple spaces to position text, use tabs.

- Use common serif fonts such as Times, Times Roman, Times New Roman, or similar. Because the manuscript will be typeset it is best to use left justification only, not full justification. This will avoid unclear spacing issues. The series editors recommend font size 12, Times (New) Roman, double-spaced Word (.doc or .docx) files for manuscripts.
If your word processor does not handle special characters, such as Greek letters, substitute full words enclosed by angle brackets, or regular brackets, i.e. \(<\text{alpha}>, \text{or}, \text{\lambda}\)

**Do not italicize Latin or other non-English phrases and initials that are commonly used in the English language:** i.e., *in vivo, in vitro, in situ*, and *et al. etc.*

Do not use ALL CAPS in titles—only in acronyms or certain abbreviations (DNA, PAGE, NADPH).

Be consistent in your punctuations, spellings, abbreviations, and references. Contact your editor for additional guidelines, if you need them.

Only hyphenate words that need it, such as "well-being" or "site-directed". Do not hyphenate words to split them between lines—let them wrap around. Use double hyphens "--" to indicate "M" and "N" dashes (dashes longer than a standard hyphen) and to indicate a range such as "1--3 min" or page numbers.

Make sure that all equations are easy to read. Equations in your electronic files may or may not translate well and you may be required to provide a revised version of your chapter. **Please do not use embedded graphics for equations or symbols that appear within the lines of text**—they almost never translate properly and must be retyped causing delays.

**Please follow the guidelines for references. Correcting reference errors has proven to be the greatest time-consuming part in the electronic typesetting of manuscripts.**

If you have any questions, contact your editor.

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**Revised 30 April 2015**