

Fechner Day 2015 proceedings: Instructions for authors

1 General

Following the procedures adopted the last two years:

The proceedings book will consist of one-page summaries of presented papers (talks or posters). The proceedings book will have an ISBN which makes the published summaries citable items, but does not preclude later publication of full-text papers. Authors are free to upload final versions of their papers to the ISP file server or to publish them elsewhere. Authors are requested to submit their summaries as editable source texts.

2 Accepted file formats

Authors can submit the summaries in any of the formats listed below:

Plain text in ASCII (preferred) or ISO-8859-1 encoding. This is a default option for papers not requiring special formatting and not containing complicated mathematics.

MS Word formats. Source files in .rtf or .doc formats will be also accepted. This is in fact equivalent to plain text submission, but maybe more convenient for users of MS Word and similar software.

3 Page layout

The proceedings book will be printed in B5 format (page dimensions 17.6 × 25.0 cm, text area 13.6 × 20.0 cm), using a unified heading for each page, and 10pt Times-Roman font for the text body. A summary consists of the following parts:

Title. A single line or two lines of text.

Author(s). The author's name or a list of author names.

Affiliation(s). The institution with which the author/s is/are affiliated, one per line.

Text body. The text of your communication. With the page layout described above there is about 17.5 cm vertical space ≈ 40 lines of running text. The space may be further reduced if references and/or endnotes follow. A good guess is about 400–450 words, leaving some tolerance for the heading and references. (See model pages)

References/endnotes (optional). See the following section for details.

4 References and notes

Instead of the space-consuming (name, year) citation style, we will use the numbered references style, similar to that seen in e. g. Nature or PNAS.

Numerical superscripts are used in place of citations, linking the text loci with numbered references appended in the final section. The same scheme can be used for endnotes. References and endnotes go to the same section, and are numbered sequentially in the order of appearance. Example:

This phenomenon was recently observed in psychoacoustic studies¹, but it seems that the same effect has been utilized by musicians and singers in Eastern cultures since centuries².

References and notes

1 I. B. Kowalski et al., *Eur. J. Appl. Acoust.* **18**, 203–209 (2002).

2 We were lucky enough to observe a similar effect at a Nô theatre performance during our visiting Kyoto after Fechner Day 2007.

If the appended list contains only references or only endnotes, write simply *References* or *Notes*. It is legitimate (and recommended) to collect several references under one reference number.

The format for references to journal papers, books, and chapters in edited volumes is shown below:

1 L. Kaufman, I. Rock, *Science* **136**, 953–961 (1962).

2 S. Kawai et al., *Exp. Brain Res.* **179**, 443–456 (2007).

3 H. Ross, C. Plug, *The mystery of the moon illusion* (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2002).

4 J. G. Dhombres in: J. Aczél (ed.) *Functional equations: History, applications and theory* (Reidel, Dordrecht, 1984), pp. 17–31.

This is essentially the same format as used, for example, by *Science*; note, however, that the range of page numbers is to be specified, not only the first page.

5 Visual material, figures and tables

Figures are welcome, but their use should be planned carefully. Pictures should be prepared for black/white printing; the use of color is expressly discouraged. Refer to section 7 for detailed instructions.

Tables should be avoided. Detailed results reporting in tabular form do not fit well in a one-page summary. If you really need a table, keep it as simple as possible: no sub-columns and no vertical lines.

6 Elements of style

Title. Short and concise titles that fit in one line are the best. Two-line titles are acceptable, but not more. Please remember that the function of a title is to specify the topic of the reported work, not to communicate the main finding. Only the first

word of the title and names of persons or unique abstract entities should begin with a capital letter. Abbreviations (except for the most common ones) are to be avoided.

Author name(s) and affiliation(s). Spell fully the first given name (or the one normally used as the first name) and the surname of each author, and abbreviate other given names to initials. Don't use nicknames. If there are two authors, put 'and' (not '&') between their names. If there are more than two authors, separate individual author names with commas and put 'and' before the last author's name.

Give the minimum information sufficient for unique identification of the institution(s), usually the name of the university or institute, city, and country. Full postal addresses with ZIP or PLZ codes are unnecessary. If the university is identified by the location, do not reiterate the name of the town or city. Avoid abbreviations and acronyms (unless generally known, e.g. UNO). If there is only one author or all authors belong to the same institution, nothing more is needed. In case of multiple affiliations write each entry on a separate line. In case of several authors belonging to different institutions, distinguish them by superscripted letters a, b, etc, not by numbers. (Numerical superscripts are reserved for notes and references, see section 4.) For example:

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The corresponding author's name is marked by a superscripted asterisk. Write the address for correspondence below the affiliations or at the end of the paper. (It will be placed as footnote at the page bottom.)

Text body. Write your summary in a concise and condensed prose. The text may be subdivided into a few (say, three to five) paragraphs, with the first line indented. If you wish, you can begin individual paragraphs with italicized 'eye-catchers' — e. g. *Introduction, Methods*, etc. — but we strongly discourage from this style; a well-structured summary should be understandable even without these aids. Don't use sub-headings.

Citations. The tight format of the one-page summary does not allow for exhaustive reviews of the literature. Avoid the 'hall of fame'-effect: use only references that are essential to document the state of the research field. Also note that the numbered references style may require different

writing skills than the (name, year) system. Don't rely upon automated reference managers; they may produce a lot of nonsense. For example, the following passage

Li and Zhu (2009) and Kham et al. (2011) found a positive shift of the PSE with respect to the control condition; but see Grünbaum and Eichwald (2012) for a report on effects in the opposite direction.

cannot be mechanically translated to:

¹ and ² found a positive shift of the PSE with respect to the control condition; but see ³ for a report on effects in the opposite direction.

Some rephrasing is required, for example:

Positive shift of the PSE relatively to the control condition is usually observed¹, although effects in the opposite direction were also reported².

References

1 T. Li, X. Zhu, *Adv. Neurophys. Res.* 12, 1175–1178 (2009); B. Kham et al., *Trends Quant. Neurosci.* 15, 87–91 (2011).

2 H.-P. Grünbaum, T. Eichwald, *Hum. Sens. Sys.* 3, 197–224 (2012).

The numbered references style, once mastered, leads to a terse but lighter and easier-to-read prose. The general rule is: *Focus on the problem, not on names!*

Endnotes, if any, should be kept at minimum. The very last endnote can be used for acknowledgment(s).

Footnotes are not allowed. The only footnote will be the corresponding author's address. (We will do that.)

Emphasis and punctuation. Use only italics for emphasis; never use underlining or boldface for that purpose. Italics is also recommended for biological or medical nomenclature (*Limulus*, n. trigeminus) and Latin expressions (*caveat*, *ab initio*, *per partes*). Common Latin abbreviations 'e.g.', 'i.e.', 'etc.' are not italicized.

Usual rules apply for quoting: Single quotes for defined terms (e.g. 'point of subjective equality'), double quotes for verbatim quotations (e.g. "Wir müssen wissen. Wir werden wissen.") Punctuation goes *after* single quotes and *within* double quotes.

Keywords and *such*. We do not need keywords. Don't include PACS or PsycINFO classification codes either.

7 Graphics

Prepare your graphics for black/white printing. Don't use colors to differentiate conditions, samples, etc.; use dotted or dashed line patterns, or different shades of gray instead. Exceptionally, where color display really matters — for example, in research on color perception — we can accept color graphics for the online version of the proceedings. In that case we will ask the author(s) to prepare a black/white or graytone version of the picture for the printed book.

Graphic files should be prepared in final size. One figure of 4–6 cm height is fine, more figures would probably eat up too much of text space. Instead, subdivide one figure in two or three parts (panels) arranged horizontally and labeled a, b, etc. Keep the figure caption at minimum. If you do not need the full text width for the figure, consider making it one-half (6.8 cm) or two-thirds (9 cm) wide. Optionally, a short figure caption can be placed on the right side of the figure, in order to save valuable print space. Remember to subtract the text space reserved for the picture(s) from the total number of lines; rule of thumb: 7 lines / 3 cm × picture height.

Mark clearly the position of the figure in the text, for example: [Figure 1 here]. Send the graphics for the figures in separate files, don't embed the graphics into the text. Vector graphics, preferably in .emf, should be used for line drawings (diagrams, data plots). Lines should not be less than 0.5pt width, and text not smaller than 6pt. Use only common fonts, such as Times-Roman or Helvetica, for graph labeling.

Bit-mapped graphics in common formats (.tiff, .png, or good quality/low compression .jpeg) are also acceptable. Use 300 dpi resolution or higher for graytone pictures (e.g. photographs), and 1200 dpi for line drawings and pictures containing text. (In the latter case, .eps may be a better choice.) Do not send .pdf or .bmp pictures, or PowerPoint slides (.ppt) — we will not process them.

8 Mathematics

We do not expect very elaborated mathematics in the summaries, but some advice may be helpful. (For plain text submissions see also section 9.1.)

Names of variables, functions, and other abstract entities should be generally italicized, except for names of 'log-like functions' (ln, exp, sin, tanh, . . .). Also, use upright letter 'd' for differentials, and upright letter 'e' for the basis of natural logarithms.

Separate displayed equations from the running text by empty lines before/after the equation. Use equation numbers only if you refer to the equation in the text.

Avoid complicated structures, such as double subscripts or superscripts, stacked symbols, or exotic typeface (especially in abstract algebra!).

In experimental reports, test statistics should be italicized as is customary with other mathematical symbols. Specify degrees of freedom by subscripted numbers: $t_{(12)}$, $F_{(3,159)}$. (The parentheses are to distinguish this special use from other subscripts.) Leave spaces around '=' or '<', e.g. $r = +0.765$, $P < .001$.

9 File format specific instructions

9.1 Plain text

Structure your text as described in section 3. Separate title, author names list, etc. by empty lines. The main text should not exceed 500 words or ~3500 characters.

In the running text:

Indicate superscripts by a caret '^': Max Klug^{a,b} → Max Klug^{a,b}

Mark italicized parts of text by underscores '_':

just like this. → *just like this*.

In mathematical formulas: Leave spaces around binary operators and relation symbols. Indicate superscripts by '^' and subscripts by '_'. For Greek alphabet, enclose the letter name between < and >.

For example $f(1 - \langle \text{alpha} \rangle_j^2) \rightarrow f(1 - \alpha_j^2)$

If you need other special symbols, figure out unique names for them, enclose between '<' and '>', and append a list of defined symbols with explanations. For example:

<aleph> Hebrew letter

<Sum i=1,n> summation from i=1 to i=n

<Real> blackboard style letter R

9.2 MS Word

Adjust the text width to 13.6 cm (5.33 in) and type in your text. Structure the text as described in section 3. Separate title, author names list, etc. by empty lines. Use Times Roman font of 10pt size for the main text, 9pt for References and notes. The main text should not exceed ~40 lines. The total text height, including the page heading and references, must not exceed 20 cm (8 in). Indent first lines of paragraphs, and align the right margin. Use the usual Word functions for elementary typography (superscripts, italics) and for simple

mathematics (subscripts, superscripts, special symbols, Greek alphabet).

10 Submitting your manuscript

Give your source file the name of the first or corresponding author; e.g. mayer.txt or smith.rf. Use only lowercase letters and no punctuation for the filename. If you submit (a) graphic file(s) with the text, give it the same name with -fign appendix, e.g. mayerfig1.tiff, smith-fig2.jpeg, or muellerfig.eps. (No number is OK if there is only one figure.) Send your file(s) attached to an email to fd2015@psy.ulaval.ca, subject 'summary submission'. Note: Plain text submissions can be sent simply as email message, instead of attaching a .txt file.

[adapted from guidelines.tex: Jiri Wackermann/Geoff Patching, December 16, 2014]