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### DESCRIPTION

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The *Journal of Sound and Vibration* (JSV) is an independent journal devoted to the prompt publication of original papers, both theoretical and experimental, that provide new information on any aspect of **sound** or **vibration**. There is an emphasis on fundamental work that has potential for practical application.

JSV was founded and operates on the premise that the subject of sound and vibration requires a journal that publishes papers of a high technical standard across the various subdisciplines, thus facilitating awareness of techniques and discoveries in one area that may be applicable in others. For more detail on subject categories represented in JSV, visit [JSV categories](#).

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This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. [More information on types of peer review](#).

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##### *Subdivision - numbered sections*

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. The abstract is not to be included in section numbering; the Introduction should not be split into sub-sections. Subsections thereafter should be numbered as 2.1 (then 2.1.1, 2.1.2, ...), 2.2, etc. Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to "the text". Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. All sections and subsections should be numbered using Arabic numerals.

##### *Introduction*

The introduction sets the tone for the rest of the paper and is therefore very important. It should state the problem in enough detail to maintain and develop the reader's interest. The introduction is also the place to say why the problem is hard and also why it has not been solved before, or it should explain what is deficient about solutions that have previously been proposed. The introduction should contain a sufficiently inclusive and comprehensive literature review to confirm that the new work proposed is properly placed in context, and the literature search should go back as far as possible in order to capture all the really relevant past work. The introduction should conclude with a statement of sufficient depth and clarity that confirms the key components of the approach taken, the importance of the results obtained, and the novelty of the work as a whole.

1. Clearly set out the objectives of the paper and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

2. Make clear what new contribution the present paper offers relative to existing published work.
3. If appropriate, give a brief outline of the structure of the rest of the paper.

### *Equations*

Equations should be referred to as Eq. (1), Eq. (2) etc.

### *Conclusions*

The main conclusions of the paper should be presented in a conclusions section, which should not form a subsection of the discussion or results, but should stand alone.

The Conclusions should:

1. Give a summary of the problem considered and the results obtained.
2. It may also stress the importance of the paper's findings.
3. It is not JSV style to discuss possible future work in depth in the Conclusions but a short statement of intentions can be given if this is felt to be appropriate.

### *Appendices*

If an appendix is required the order at the end of the article should be: Conclusion, Acknowledgement, Appendix, References. If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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Example: '..... as demonstrated [3,6]. Barnaby and Jones [8] obtained a different result ....'

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#### *Examples:*

Reference to a journal publication:

[1] J. van der Geer, J.A.J. Hanraads, R.A. Lupton, The art of writing a scientific article, *J. Sci. Commun.* 163 (2010) 51–59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.Sc.2010.00372>.

Reference to a journal publication with an article number:

[2] Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A., 2018. The art of writing a scientific article. *Heliyon.* 19, e00205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2018.e00205>.

Reference to a book:

[3] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed., Longman, New York, 2000.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[4] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 2009, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

[5] Cancer Research UK, Cancer statistics reports for the UK. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/>, 2003 (accessed 13 March 2003).

Reference to a dataset:

[dataset] [6] M. Oguro, S. Imahiro, S. Saito, T. Nakashizuka, Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions, *Mendeley Data*, v1, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

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