

Manuscript Preparation Guideline for China Communications

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Abstract: This article describes how to install and use TeXlive 2020 to help you typeset a high quality article that perfectly meets the submission standards of *China Communications*.

Keywords: class; L^AT_EX; style; template

I. INTRODUCTION

With a computer running L^AT_EX, and basic knowledge of L^AT_EX language, an author is able to produce professional quality typeset research paper quickly, freely and with little effort. The purpose of this article is to serve as an user guide of how to use and perform its features in a good manner.

This template applies to TeXlive on all operate systems, such as Windows, MacOS, Linux and so on. Besides, this template is designed on the basis of TeXlive, which means it might not adapt to TeX system like CTeX or MikTeX. Thus, if it works well on systems other than TeXlive, please enjoy preparing your paper! If not, we highly recommend you switch to TeXlive 2020, 2021, 2022 or later!

This document—main.tex—is the only functional document authors needed to write their own work. ccjnl.cls is the template file that customizes layout of article, which authors don't need to work with.

It is assumed that the reader of this guide has at least a basic understanding of L^AT_EX language. Those so lacking are strongly encouraged to read some of the excellent literature[1–5] to build a solid foundation.

Please note that the following sections contain information on how to use this template and some small tips on how to adjust figures and tables in articles.

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II. PREPARATION LIST

- .tex file
- .cls file
- .bib file
- .log file
- .bbl file
- **Figures ONLY IN .EPS are acceptable. The pixel should not be less than 200dpi.**

Note

- **The files submitted must be compiled without errors. Otherwise, your files will not be accepted before you fix them.**
- **The template file is not allowed to customize in all levels. Otherwise, you need to rewrite them according to the original rules.**
- **If there are bugs in design, please send us your log file and describe the problems.**
- **Please check your grammar carefully and make sure use uppercase and lowercase in right way. Otherwise, your manuscript will not be accepted.**

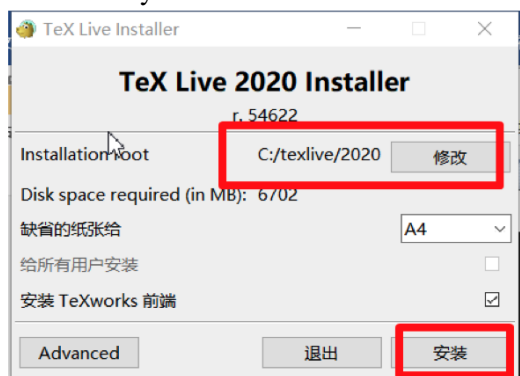
III. INSTALLATION ON WINDOWS

- (1) Download Full .iso package from mirror website. If you are based in mainland China, [Package on UTSC mirrors](#) is a good option. If you are abroad, please download it from [CTAN mirrors](#).
- (2) Once iso is downloaded, please unzip .iso files onto your PC hard drive and enter the file folder. Right click install-tl-windows.bat as the follow-

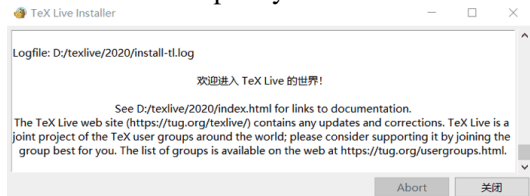
ing pictures.

archive	2020-04-14 10:02	文件夹
readme-html.dir	2020-04-14 10:02	文件夹
readme-txt.dir	2020-04-14 10:02	文件夹
source	2020-04-14 10:02	文件夹
texlive-doc	2020-04-14 10:02	文件夹
tlpkg	2020-04-14 10:02	文件夹
.mkisofsrc	2020-03-02 6:41	MKISOFSRC 文件
autorun.inf	2014-05-29 16:22	安装信息
index.html	2020-03-26 6:08	HTML 文档
install-tl	2020-04-06 6:33	文件
install-tl-windows.bat	2020-03-18 4:46	Windows 批处理文件
LICENSE.CTAN	2006-09-29 0:31	CTAN 文件
LICENSE.TL	2019-11-20 10:36	TL 文件
README	2016-05-08 22:35	文件
README.usergroups	2008-08-09 21:39	USERGROUPS 文件
release-texlive.txt	2020-04-06 21:37	文本文档
tl-tray-menu.exe	2019-03-17 19:52	应用程序

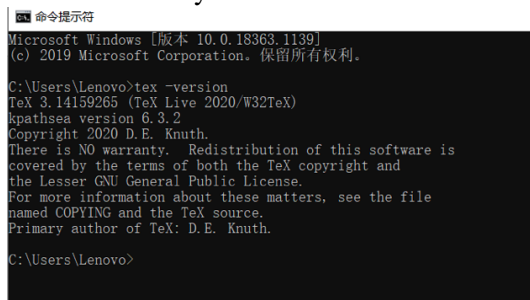
- (3) Following the install progress, choose the disk and folders you want to install then click install.



- (4) After installation process is started, please DO NOT close any related windows until welcome windows shows up on your screen.



- (5) To check if your TeXlive is really successfully installed, please run cmd and type `tex -v` and hit ENTER to see if your cmd would return TeXlive information for you like below:



- (6) As for TeX file editor, the default one with TeXlive distribution is TeX Work. Alternatively, TeXstudio is widely used for beginners. If you are

a programmer, you can also check Visual Studio Code and set as your default editor.

IV. THE TITLE PAGE

4.1 Paper Title

The paper title is declared like

```
\title{Manuscript Preparation Guideline for China Communications}
```

Note

- Please check your grammar carefully and make sure use uppercase and lowercase in right way. Otherwise, your manuscript will not be accepted, such as: in, on, of, for.

4.2 Author Names

The name and associated information is declared with the `\author{}` command. Names are separated with comma (.). First name and Second name are separated with comma (,) too. Addresses of each author are represented with `\inst{add1, add2}` followed by the author. The corresponding author's information is declared with the `\corinfo{}`, which is filled with the corresponding author's email.

```
\author{Wenchao, Xia\inst{1,2}, Xinruo, Zhang\inst{3}, Gan, Zheng\inst{4}, Jun, Zhang\inst{1,3}, Shi, Jin\inst{5}, Hongbo, Zhu\inst{1,2}\corinfo{zhuhb@njupt.edu.cn}}
```

4.3 Address Information

The address information are consisted of two elements, the first parameter is the number labeled in `\inst{}`, the second parameter is the detailed address information.

```
\address[1]{Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Wireless Communications, Nanjing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Nanjing 210003, China . }
```

4.4 Date Information

The received date of an article is declared with `\receiveddate{}`. The revised date of an article is declared with `\reviseddate{}`. The editor's name of an article is

represented with `\Editor{}`. The published month of an article is declared with `\publishmonth{}`. The published year of an article is declared with `\publishyear{}`.

```
\receiveddate{October 9, 2019}
\reviseddate{March 27, 2020}
\Editor{Eric Zhao}
\def\publishmonth{August}
\def\publishyear{2019}
```

All the information mentioned above is generated by `\maketitle` as the title page of this article.

V. ABSTRACT AND KEYWORDS

The abstract is generated after title page and placed in the environment `\begin{abstract} \end{abstract}`. Meanwhile, keywords of this article should be placed inside the environment after content of abstract too in the form of `\keywords{}`.

```
\begin{abstract}
We propose ...
\keywords{}
\end{abstract}
```

VI. SECTIONS

Different levels of section heading should be declared with `\section{}`, `\subsection{}`, `\subsubsection{}`, `\paragraph{}`.

VII. CITATIONS

7.1 Reference

Citations are made with `\cite{}`. The label filled inside `\cite{}` should be consistent with item in bib file. Different citations should have different labels rather than the same. The bibtex entry for each citation could be generated from google scholar.

```
\cite{zhang}
% content in bib file
@book{zhang,
  title={The ancient Indus: Urbanism, economy,
    and society},
  author={Wright, Rita P},
  year={2010},
  publisher={Cambridge University Press Cambridge}
}
```

7.2 Make .bib File

Bib entry should be generated from **Google Scholar** as following:

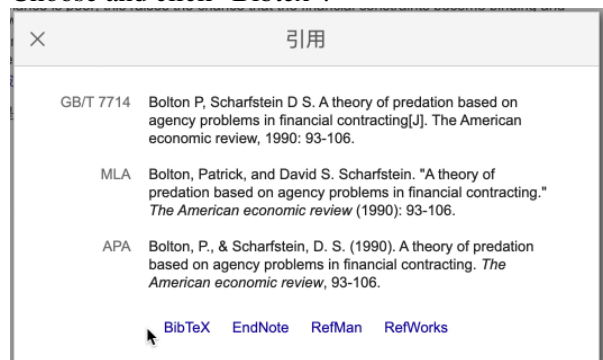
- (1) Search the article in Google Scholar by title.
- (2) Choose the right one and click Double Quote Button.

[A theory of predation based on agency problems in financial contracting](#) [\[PDF\]](#) [researchgate.net](#)

[P.Bolton, D.S.Scharfstein](#) - The American economic review, 1990 - JSTOR
By committing to terminate funding if a firm's performance is poor, investors can mitigate managerial incentive problems. These optimal financial constraints, however, encourage rivals to ensure that a firm's performance is poor; this raises the chance that the financial constraints become binding and induce exit. We analyze the optimal financial contract in light of this predatory threat. The optimal contract balances the benefits of deterring predation by relaxing financial constraints against the cost of exacerbating incentive ...

☆ 99 被引用次数: 2122 相关文章 所有 13 个版本

- (3) Choose and click "Bibtex".



- (4) Copy the whole content to your .bib file

```
@article{bolton1990theory,
  title={A theory of predation based on agency problems in financial contracting},
  author={Bolton, Patrick and Scharfstein, David S},
  journal={The American economic review},
  pages={93--106},
  year={1990},
  publisher={JSTOR}
}
```

7.3 Endnote

Place endnote in text via `\endnote{}`

VIII. EQUATIONS

The most detailed usage of equations are listed the manual of `amsmath`¹. This template fits `amsmath` very well. If you are interested, please find it in endnote.

8.1 Inline Equations

Equations in the line of text, like math symbols should be represented between `$$`.

8.2 Displayed Equations

For displayed Equations, it is possible to cite this equation inside the article. Authors should label the equa-

tion via `\label{}`. The content inside label is changable. Authors could designed by themselves.

```
\begin{equation}\label{eq1}
x=\sum_{i=0}^2 2^i Q
\end{equation}
```

which yields

$$x = \sum_{i=0}^2 2^i Q \quad (1)$$

To cite this equation in article, authors should use `\eqref{}`.

```
From Eq. \eqref{eq1}, we conclude that...
```

which yields

From Eq. (1), we conclude that...

8.3 Proof

Proof is declared inside environment via `\begin{proof}` `\end{proof}`.

```
\begin{proof}\label{proof1}
China Communication
\end{proof}
```

which yields

Proof. China Communication

8.4 Definition

Definition is declared inside environment via `\begin{definition}` `\end{definition}`.

```
\begin{definition}\label{definition1}
China Communication
\end{definition}
```

which yields

Definition 1. *China Communication*

8.5 Lemma

Lemma is declared inside environment via `\begin{lemma}` `\end{lemma}`.

```
\begin{lemma}\label{lemma1}
China Communication
\end{lemma}
```

which yields

Lemma 1. *China Communication*

8.6 Proposition

Proposition is declared inside environment via `\begin{proposition}` `\end{proposition}`.

```
\begin{proposition}\label{proposition1}
China Communication
\end{proposition}
```

which yields

Proposition 1. *China Communication*

8.7 Corollary

Corollary is declared inside environment via `\begin{corollary}` `\end{corollary}`.

```
\begin{corollary}\label{corollary1}
China Communication
\end{corollary}
```

which yields

Corollary 1. *China Communication*

8.8 Example

Example is declared inside environment via `\begin{example}` `\end{example}`.

```
\begin{example}\label{example1}
China Communication
\end{example}
```

which yields

Example 1. *China Communication*

8.9 Exercise

Exercise is declared inside environment via `\begin{exercise}` `\end{exercise}`.

```
\begin{exercise}\label{exercise1}
China Communication
\end{exercise}
```

which yields

Exercise 1. *China Communication*

8.10 Remark

Remark is declared inside environment via `\begin{remark}` `\end{remark}`.

```
\begin{remark}\label{remark1}
China Communication
\end{remark}
```

which yields

Remark 1. *China Communication*

8.11 Case

Case is declared inside environment via `\begin{case}`
`\end{case}`.

```
\begin{case}\label{case1}
China Communication
\end{case}
```

which yields

Case 1. *China Communication*

8.12 Multi-line Equations

The most recommended way to generate multi-line equations is via `\begin{gather}`
`\end{gather}` or `\begin{eqnarray}`
`\end{eqnarray}`.

```
\begin{gather}
x=\sum_{i=0}^2 2^i Q \\
x=\sum_{i=0}^2 2^i Q \\
\end{gather}
```

which yields

$$x = \sum_{i=0}^2 2^i Q \quad (2)$$

$$x = \sum_{i=0}^2 2^i Q \quad (3)$$

```
\begin{eqnarray}
Z&{=} & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 \\
& & \text{nonumber} \\
&+ & a + b \\
&+ & \{a + b \\
&+ & \}a + b \\
&+ & \}\:a + b \\
\end{eqnarray}
```

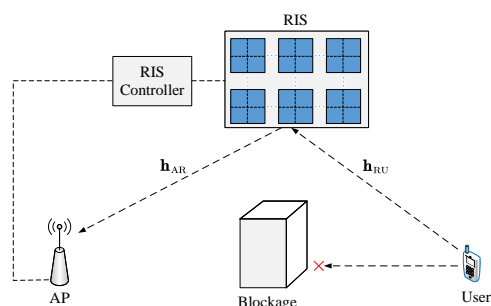
which yields

$$Z = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + a + b \quad (4)$$

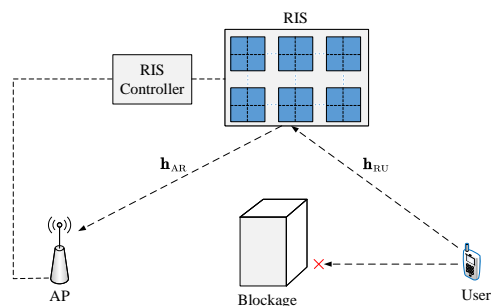
$$+ a + b \quad (5)$$

$$+ a + b \quad (6)$$

$$+ a + b \quad (7)$$



(a) sub-caption-1



(b) sub-caption-2

Figure 1. caption.

IX. FLOATING STRUCTURES

9.1 Figures

Figures is declared inside environment via `\begin{figure}`
`\end{figure}`.

Note

- **Figures ONLY IN .EPS are acceptable. The pixel should not be less than 200dpi.**

In this template, Only figures in **.eps** form are acceptable when submit. The figure environment structure is showed as below:

```
\begin{figure}[htbp]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{3.eps}
\caption{caption}
\label{label}
\end{figure}
```

Those need to display pictures in a group as sub-figures is recommended to declared as following example:

```
\begin{figure}[htbp]
\centering
```

```
\subfloat[sub-caption-1]{\includegraphics[width
=0.45\textwidth]{3.eps}}
\subfloat[sub-caption-2]{\includegraphics[width
=0.45\textwidth]{3.eps}}
\caption{caption.}
\label{fig1}
\end{figure}
```

If the figure is too wide to place in one column, it is possible to expand figure into the whole page via `\begin{figure*}` `\end{figure*}`.

```
\begin{figure*}[htbp]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{3.eps}
\caption{caption}
\label{label}
\end{figure*}
```

9.2 Tables

Tables is declared inside environment via `\begin{table}` `\end{table}`.

```
\begin{table}[htbp]
\centering
\caption{caption}
\begin{tabular}{cc}\hline
column a & column b\\\hline
column a & column b\\\hline
\end{tabular}
\label{tab1}
\end{table}
```

which yields

Table 1. *caption*

column a	column b
column a	column b

9.3 Algorithms

Algorithm is declared in its environment via `\begin{algorithm}` `\end{algorithm}`. The grammar could be looked up from its manual².

```
\begin{algorithm}[htbp]
\caption{Algorithm example}
\begin{algorithmic}[1]
\IF{some condition is true}
\STATE do some processing
\ELSIF{some other condition is true}
\STATE do some different processing
\ELSIF{some even more bizarre condition is met}
\STATE do something else
\ELSE
\STATE do the default actions
\ENDIF
\end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}
```

```
\label{algorithm1}
\end{algorithm}
```

which yields

Algorithm 1. *Algorithm example*

- 1: **if** some condition is true **then**
 - 2: do some processing
 - 3: **else if** some other condition is true **then**
 - 4: do some different processing
 - 5: **else if** some even more bizarre condition is met **then**
 - 6: do something else
 - 7: **else**
 - 8: do the default actions
 - 9: **end if**
-

X. LISTS

10.1 Itemize

Unnumbered list is declared via `\begin{itemize}` `\end{itemize}`

```
\begin{itemize}
\item list
\item list
\end{itemize}
```

which yields

- list
- list

10.2 Enumerate

Numbered list is declared via `\begin{enumerate}` `\end{enumerate}`.

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item list
\item list
\end{enumerate}
```

which yields

1. list
2. list

XI. END SECTIONS

11.1 Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement is declared via `\section*{Acknowledgement}`.

11.2 Endnote

The endnote is declared via `\theendnotes`. which yields

NOTES

¹<http://texdoc.net/texmf-dist/doc/latex/amsmath/amslldoc.pdf>

²<http://texdoc.net/texmf-dist/doc/latex/algorithms/algorithms.pdf>

11.3 Supplement

Supplement is declared via `\section*{Supplement}`.

11.4 Appendix

Appendix is declared via `\section*{Appendix}`.

Note

- All funding information should be included in the “Acknowledgement”.
- The last part is in the order: “Acknowledgement”, “Notes”, “Supplement”, “Appendix”.
- “Acknowledgement”, “Notes”, “Supplement”, “Appendix” are optional items, not required items.
- “References” and “Biographies” are required and indispensable.

11.5 References

Reference is declared via `\bibliographystyle{gbt7714-numerical}`

`\bibliography{Supplement}`.

The style of the reference list is set by

`\bibliographystyle{}`

The bibtex items should be place in .bib file. And the file should be loaded with `\bibliography{}`

```
\bibliographystyle{gbt7714-numerical}
\bibliography{myref}
```

which yields

References

- [1] HWANG T, YANG C, WU G, et al. Ofdm and its wireless applications: A survey[J]. IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, 2009, 58(4): 1673-1694.

- [2] GHOSH A, RATASUK R, MONDAL B, et al. Lte-advanced: next-generation wireless broadband technology[J]. IEEE wireless communications, 2010, 17(3): 10-22.

- [3] GIORDANI M, POLESE M, ROY A, et al. A tutorial on beam management for 3gpp nr at mmwave frequencies[J]. IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, 2018, 21(1): 173-196.

- [4] WUNDER G, FISCHER R F, BOCHE H, et al. The papr problem in ofdm transmission: New directions for a long-lasting problem[J]. IEEE Signal Processing Magazine, 2013, 30(6): 130-144.

- [5] JIANG T, WU Y. An overview: Peak-to-average power ratio reduction techniques for ofdm signals [J]. IEEE Transactions on broadcasting, 2008, 54 (2): 257-268.

XII. BIOGRAPHIES

Biographies should be started via `\biographies`

The Biography of each author is declared via the environment `CCJNLbiography`

```
\begin{CCJNLbiography}{photo.png}{First A. Author}
}
Biographies should be limited to one paragraph
consisting of the following: sequentially
ordered list of degrees, including years
achieved; sequentially ordered places of
employ concluding with current employment;
association with any official journals or
conferences; major professional and/or
academic achievements, i.e., best paper
awards, research grants, etc.; any
publication information (number of papers and
titles of books published); current research
interests; association with any professional
associations.
\end{CCJNLbiography}
```

which yields

Biographies



academic achievements.

First A. Author Biographies should be limited to one paragraph consisting of the following: sequentially ordered list of degrees, including years achieved; sequentially ordered places of employ concluding with current employment; association with any official journals or conferences; major professional and/or academic achievements.