Chinese Journal of Chemical Engineering (CJChE)

Title of the paper. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

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1. Introduction

The introduction (untitled) states the background of the study, its relation to previous work in the field [1], the questions to be answered, and the methods adopted, to allow a reader to understand and evaluate the results of the present work [2,3]. Relevant previous work by the same authors should be referenced [5-9]. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Manuscripts should be typed in single-column format with wide margins on one side of A4 (210 mm×297 mm) paper. A font size of 12 pt or 10 pt is required.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. This is subsection heading

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Main text paragraph...

Math formulae. Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, *e.g.*, *X/Y*. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately

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The symbols. All variable and physical quantities must be italic, such as 2θ , concentration c, pressure p, , temperature T, yield Y, selectivity S, binding energy E_b , chemical shift δ , mass m, V/V volume V, molar n, mass fraction w, time t. And the vectors, tensors, matrixes must be italic and boldfaced. One symbol can only represent one physical quantity, and *vice versa* one physical quantity can only be represented by one symbol. The subscripts should not be italic except the following cases:

- ① When subscripts represent numbers and variables, they must be italic. Such as: S_i , i=1,2,3,..., then "i" should be italic.
- ② When subscripts represent physical quantities, they must be italic. Such as: isobaric heat capacity " c_p ", the subscript "p" must be italic.
- ③ In order to distinguish "l" (for liquid) from "1" (for one), the "l" (for liquid) should be italic.

Units. Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (**SI**). If other units are mentioned, please give their equivalent in SI. Prohibit the use of the following non-SI units, *e.g.* M, ppm, bar, atm, Å, cal_{th}, *etc.* All units and their format must be uniform such as °C or K, g or kg. On the other hand, in a manuscript, °C and K can not be used alternately.

- ① No matter how long the units are, they are always separated by "·", such as: $g \cdot K^{-1} \cdot m^{-1}$.
- ② When used for the liter, "L" should be capitalized. But when used for "milliliter", "microliter" or "mole", it should be lower case as "ml", "µl" and "mol".
- ③There is one space between digit and unit such as 125 ml·min⁻¹. Physical quantity and unit is separated by "/", such as T/K, E_a/eV , Z/Ω , t/min.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Figures and Tables

All figures and tables must be referenced in the text and placed in the text below the paragraph of the first mention. Number them consecutively with Arabic numerals.

Important instructions concerning Figures and Tables:

- (1) Each figure should be located at bottom of the paragraph where it is mentioned first in the text.
- (2) Size and font of all words including the *X* and *Y* axis, units and legends are 7.5 pt and Times New Roman, respectively. The first letter in the first word is capitalized.
- (3)Physical quantity is in italic, and the physical quantity and unit is separated by "/" NOT by parentheses or blank, such as T/K, E_a/eV , Z/Ω , $V/ml \cdot min^{-1}$, $2\theta/(^{\circ})$.
- (4)Digit and unit is separated by one blank space. Percentage of weight and volume should be wt% and vol%, not wt.% and vol.%.
- (5) Width of figures or images is 8 cm (single column) or 16 cm (double column).
- (6)For digital figures, they should be edited in the text. For SEM, TEM, HR-REM images or other photos, their resolution is more than 600dpi.
- (7)When a figure title contains a few different figures, each figure should be numbered using (a), (b), (c), (d) which are inserted in the upper left corner of each figure with closed frame. When a figure contains different lines, these lined should be numbered using (1), (2), (3), (4) even though the lines are also differentiated by different colors.
- (8) Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Table must be three-line format. Some examples are listed as follows:

Table 1. Enhanced photocatalytic efficiency multiple of TiO₂ films prepared by electron beam irradiation under visible light irradiation.

Sample	Concentration of dipping solution /mmol·L ⁻¹	<i>k</i> /h ⁻¹	Multiple
Ag/TiO ₂	0.01	0.0069	1.1
	100	0.095	1.5
Pt/TiO ₂	0.01	0.0145	2.3
	100	0.0189	3.0

Note: $k=0.0063 \text{ h}^{-1} \text{ for TiO}_{2}$.

Fig. 1. Asymmetric Diels-Alder reaction at room temperature

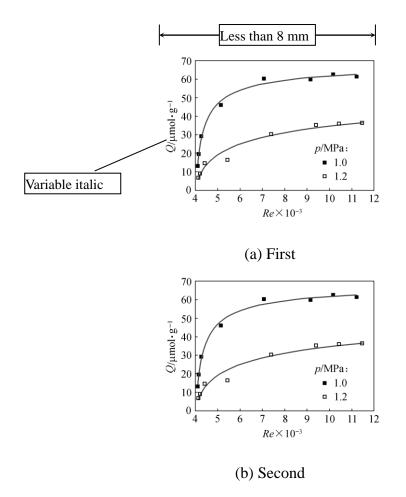


Fig. 2. The figures should be readable at a size of 8 cm× 6 cm using a regular screen resolution of 600 dpi. (a) Ensure that each illustration has a caption. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. (b) Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

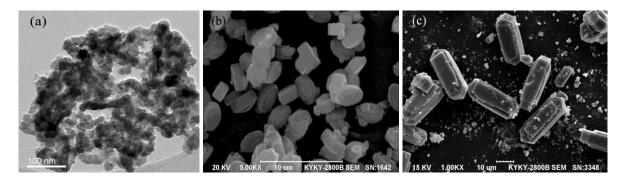


Fig. 3. TEM and SEM images of ZSM-5 with different crystal sizes. (a) < 100 nm, (b) 3000 nm, (c) 30000 nm

3.2. Abbreviations

For each *abbreviations*, the full expression followed by the abbreviation should be given the first time they appear in the text.

4. Conclusions

The conclusion is also different from the Abstract. No more than one paragraph is recommended.

Acknowledgements

Financial support, Technical assistance, material support, and other help or advice may be acknowledged briefly in this section.

Supplementary Material (if necessary)

Nomenclature

Generally, all the symbols used in the article should be alphabetized in the "NOMENCLATURE" to give the definitions and the units for them. Please put the English letters first, then the Greek letters and the numbers the last. When the same letters used in the article, please put the capitalized one first then the lower cased one.

References:

Reference to a journal publication: In-text citations must agree with the references in numbering. The references should be presented completely and without mistakes, and should be the original publication. It should be listed in numerical order in the order in which they are cited in the text. Give the complete information, including names of all

authors, titles of the article and periodicals or books, publication years, volumes, number, start and end pages. Title of journal, but not of book, should be abbreviated.

The following are examples of different types of references.

- (1) S.M. Kresta, Characterization, measurement and prediction of the turbulent flow in stirred tanks, Ph. D. Thesis, McMaster Univ., Canada, 1991.
- (2) Q.Yu, J.T. Matheickal, P. Yin, P. Kaewsarn, Heavy metal uptake capacities of biomass: A comparison, Proceedings of Chemeca'98, Port Douglas, Australia, 1998.
- (3) J.X. Xu, A survey on iterative learning control for nonlinear systems, *Int. J. Control*, 84 (7) (2001)1275-1294.
 - (4) T. Brawn, Extraction Chromatography, Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1975.
 - (5) S. Osaki, Multistage vortex pump, Japan Pat., 62186095 (1986).
- (6) M. Wang, C. Saricks, D. Santini, Effects of fuel ethanol use on fuel-cycle energy and greenhouse gas emissions, USDOE Argonne National Laboratory, Center for Transportation Research, ANL/ESD-38, 1999[2010-06-24], http://www.transportation.anl.gov/pdfs/TA/58.pdf.

Appendix (if necessary)

Appendix A

A1, A2, A3...

Appendix B...