

Author information pack

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Description

Founded in 1992, Journal of Thermal Science is an international, multi-disciplinary journal of energy and power sciences. The journal is co-published by the Institute of Engineering Thermophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Springer-Verlag and Science Press, and indexed by SCI and EI. The journal aims to set up an international platform for latest scientific and technological achievements and knowledge exchange, and to promote discipline development.

Review papers and scholarly research articles of high scientific/technical quality related to the development, advancement, and improved understanding of energy, power and environment sciences are sought.

Topics covered (not limited to):

- engineering thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, aerothermodynamics of internal flows, heat and mass transfer, combustion and reaction;
- sustainability of energy systems;
- energy conservation and storage;
- energy efficiency and climate change mitigation;
- renewable energy; nuclear energy;
- building, urban and distributed energy systems;
- cooling and refrigeration, heat pump;
- transport energy and emissions;
- operation, diagnostics and control of energy systems;
- energy policy and management.

Keyword list for specialty: To check your submission whether falls into the scope, please find the keyword list for specialty of the manuscript at the bottom of the file.

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Guide for authors

Types of contributions

- Original articles
- Review
- Technical note

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:

- E-mail address
- Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:

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files provided. Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the manuscript are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. The corresponding caption should be placed directly below the figure or table.

Cover letter:

Submission of a manuscript must be accompanied by a cover letter that addresses the following questions: What is the novelty of this work? Is the paper appealing to a popular or scientific audience? Why the authors think the paper is important and why the journal should publish it? Has the article been checked by a native tongue speaker with expertise in the field? In addition to answering those questions, the authors should also describe in one or two paragraphs the significance of their work and what new information is described in the manuscript.

Peer review

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.

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Subdivision numbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). 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.

Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Theory/calculation

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

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Please supply, as a separate list, the definitions of field-specific terms used in your article.

Appendices

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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- Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- Author names and affiliations. Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
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Keyword list for specialty

1: Renewable Energy Resources and Technologies

- 1.1: Biomass and Bioenergy
- 1.2: Solar Energy
 - 1.2.1: Solar radiation and resources assessment
 - 1.2.2: Photovoltaic (PV)
 - 1.2.3: Concentrated solar power (CSP)
 - 1.2.4: Passive and active solar thermal
- 1.3: Wind Energy
 - 1.3.1: Wind resources
 - 1.3.2: Wind for power generation
- 1.4: Hybrid renewable energy systems
 - 1.4.1: solar and wind
 - 1.4.2: solar and biomass
 - 1.4.3: solar and coal
 - 1.4.4: biomass and coal
- 1.5: Other renewable energy
 - 1.5.1: Geothermal
 - 1.5.2: Wave Power
 - 1.5.3: Tidal Power
 - 1.5.4: Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion
 - 1.5.5: Hydro Power
 - 1.5.6: Waste to energy conversion

2: Energy Systems and efficiency Improvement

- 2.1: Energy of industrial systems
 - 2.1.1: waste heat recovery
 - 2.1.2: efficiency improvement of industrial systems
 - 2.1.3: Waste recycle and resource integration
 - 2.1.4 Building energy-saving technology
- 2.2: Transport systems
 - 2.3.1: Engine improvement

- 2.3.2: alternative fuels
 - 2.3.3: infrastructure
- 2.3: Energy Conservation in buildings
- 2.4: Distributed energy systems
 - 2.4.1: load management and control
 - 2.4.2: System integration and optimization
 - 2.4.3: operation strategy
 - 2.4.4: District heating/cooling

3: Advanced energy technologies

- 3.1: Fuel cells
- 3.2: hydrogen energy
- 3.3: Energy storage
- 3.4: Heat and mass transfer
- 3.5: Micro- and nano-technologies
- 3.6: Smart grid
- 3.7: heat exchangers
- 3.8: Heat pumps
- 3.9: Refrigeration /cooling
- 3.10: Heat pipe
- 3.11: Electric Vehicles
- 3.12: battery
- 3.13: Thermoelectricity
- 3.14: Micro and portable power generation
- 3.15: other Novel energy technologies

4: Power generation technologies and systems

- 4.1: gas turbines
- 4.2: engines
- 4.3: steam turbine
- 4.4: combine cycles
- 4.5: other power cycles and advanced cycles
- 4.6: polygeneration systems
- 4.7: cogeneration and combined cooling, heating and power (CCHP)
- 4.8: Integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC)
- 4.9: clean coal technologies
- 4.10: other novel/integrated power generation systems
- 4.11 hybrid cycles

5: Climate change mitigation technologies

- 5.1: carbon capture and storage (CCS)
- 5.2: post combustion capture
- 5.3: pre-combustion capture
- 5.4: oxyfuel combustion
- 5.5: Carbon storage
- 5.6: carbon transport
- 5.7: sorbents for CCS

6: Energy management, policy and economics

- 6.1: energy and sustainable development
- 6.2: energy planning, monitoring and evaluation
- 6.3: energy certificate, labels and standards
- 6.4: carbon trading, carbon emission, Building carbon footprint
- 6.5: institutional, regulations and legal issues
- 6.6: capacity building and dissemination
- 6.7: energy market
- 6.8: Scenarios and Forecasting
- 6.9: Energy finance and investment
- 6.10: energy supply/demand analysis
- 6.11: subsidies and incentives
- 6.12: Energy security
- 6.13: energy economics, climate change policy modeling
- 6.14: energy in developing world

7: Energy Sciences

- 7.1: thermodynamic analysis
- 7.2: second law/exergy analysis
- 7.3: thermo-economic analysis
- 7.4: Life cycle assessments (LCA)
- 7.5: gasification and pyrolysis
- 7.6: decomposition, conversion and synthetization
- 7.7: heat and mass transfer
- 7.8: new materials for energy use
- 7.9: working fluid thermophysical properties

8. Fluid dynamics

- 8.1: Compressor
- 8.2: Turbine
- 8.3: pump
- 8.4: fan
- 8.5: unsteady flow
- 8.6: rotating stall and surge
- 8.7: multiphase flow
- 8.8: numerical simulation
- 8.9: experimental study
- 8.10: active control and passive control

9. Combustion

- 9.1: Combustion Kinetics
- 9.2: Heterogeneous Combustion
- 9.3: Combustion Diagnostics
- 9.4: Turbulent Combustion
- 9.5: Combustion in Engine
- 9.6: Coal Combustion

9.7: Biofuel combustion

9.8: Fire and flame

10: Environmental impacts of energy systems

10.1: SOx reduction

10.2: NOx Emissions

10.3: Particulate

10.4: Water issues

10.5: Ash

10.6: Toxic and hazardous pollutants

10.7: Multi-pollutants emissions

Journal of Thermal Science

Editor-in-Chief: Zhu, J. - Deputy Editor-in-Chief: Chen, H.

- Executive Editor-in-Chief: Zhang, N.

ISSN: 1003-2169 (print version)

ISSN: 1993-033X (electronic version)

Journal no. 11630