

Author Guidelines DFI Journal

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Abstract

This page demonstrates the format of the front page of your manuscript. The abstract of your manuscript should not be longer than 220 words and include no references, figures, and equations. The DFI Journal publishes practice-oriented, high-quality papers related to, but not limited to deep foundation engineering. Any papers within the scope of interest of DFI's geo-professional community as well as areas covered by DFI technical committees are welcome. Each paper is independently peer-reviewed. Opinions and findings expressed in all technical publications are those of the individual authors and do not necessarily represent the views of DFI. All submissions to the Journal must be free of evident commercialism or private interest but must not obscure proper names when they are required for an understanding of the subject matter.

Keywords: separate keywords by comma, do not use more than 15 individual words, all keywords should be lower case (e.g., foundation testing, pile analyses)

Introduction

The Deep Foundations Institute offers these recommendations for preparation of a technical paper as a means of providing guidance to authors preparing papers for publication in the DFI Journal. Following these recommendations will ensure a reasonable degree of uniformity of the papers received for publication. The authors are not required to format their papers to the final "in-print" format, but rather follow the general format outlined in this guidance document. This is particularly important for figures and equations, as well as for references.

Submissions

Submissions should be made using DFI's Editorial Manager which can be accessed at <https://www.editorialmanager.com/dfi/>. This requires the Corresponding Author to decide on the type of submission, before entering its title and authorship. Authors are invited to upload the main

¹ Position, Affiliation/Institution/Company, Full Mailing Address, City, Zip Code, Country, email_(optional)

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text (mandatory), and any figures, and tables associated with the paper. A cover letter can be included if desired. During the first submission, each author is permitted to submit a manuscript with embedded Figures. Upon submitting a revision, authors **must** submit independent, single, high-quality figure files in tiff, jpeg or pdf format (see figure requirements).

Areas of Interest for Publication

The areas of interest for publication in the DFI Journal include but are not limited to deep foundation engineering, including different piling systems (such as drilled shafts, driven piles, etc.), load testing, case studies, ground improvement, soil nailing and anchors, foundation elements for landslide and slope stabilization, earth retention systems and structures, BIM and digitalization, energy foundations, seismic issues of foundation engineering, sustainability, seepage control, design standards, codes, and contracts, tunneling, other areas of foundation design, innovative construction technologies, material research, quality control, quality assurance, and non-destructive testing and evaluation, or historical evolution of deep foundations, etc.

Types of Papers Published by the Journal

The following types of papers are included in DFI Journals. Other paper types, as well as proposed special issues, should be discussed with the Journal editors and are most welcome in addition to the common paper types outlined below:

Research Papers

Technical Papers, also referred to as research papers, present original findings from an investigation and should not have been previously published elsewhere. Research papers should be around 5,000 (max 7,500) words in length plus Figures and Tables.

Technical Notes

Technical notes seek the presentation of novel findings, recent and original research, as well as emerging ideas and designs for quicker release to the professional community. The manuscript text of technical notes should not exceed 2,000 words and four figures and / or tables. This word count excludes the abstract, keywords, acknowledgements, and references.

State-of-the-Art Reviews

Review papers examine the current position of a subject in a critical and comprehensive manner. The review should be well referenced. The typical length of a review paper is 5,000 words plus figures and tables. A State-of-the-Art Review should include an extensive literature research of the most recent and relevant studies as well as a perspective on the history of practice and the importance of the field.

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Case studies are practice-oriented papers that describe innovative techniques to solving a problem. The case study should have broad implications and knowledge that can be applied towards other scenarios or designs. Case studies should not exceed 7,500 words plus figures and tables. Case studies do not need to contain unpublished research findings but should describe a method or application of existing or new techniques within a specific scenario.

Discussions

A discussion allows the reader of an article to respond and comment on a previously published paper. The discussion should be technical, fair and free of personal prejudice or insult. The discussions will be reviewed by the editorial board only. The authors of the paper being discussed are given the right to reply. A discussion should not be more than 3000 words plus four figures and / or tables. Exceptions may be requested from the Editors.

Forum Papers

Forum papers follow the general guidance of Technical Notes (2000 words and up to 4 figures and tables); however, exceptions will be granted by the Editors.

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A book review should contain between 1000-2000 words and may include up to three figures or tables (if needed).

Word Count

If the paper exceeds the recommended word counts described above, authors are recommended to discuss the submission directly with the Editors-in-Chief of the Journal.

Structure and Format of the Manuscript

When preparing a manuscript, the structure exemplarily outlined in this manuscript should be followed.

General Structure:

- Paper Title
- Authors – Full names separated by commas; Corresponding author identified with an asterisk. One corresponding author identified for each manuscript. The corresponding author does not need to be the first author of the paper.
- Keywords
- Abstract
- Author Footnotes – Position, Institution/Company, City, State, Country (see sample 1st page)
- Corresponding Author's email (with no limitations/termination)
- Manuscript Text (Introduction, Lit Review, Research Presentation, Discussion, Summary/Conclusions)
- Acknowledgements
- References

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- Page Size: 8.5 x 11
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 - Text: 12 pt. (Arial can be 11 pt.)
 - Captions for figures: 9 pt. Bold (no periods unless complete sentence)
- Line Spacing: 1.5 lines
- No additional space between paragraphs, and after headings.

Headings

Use headings to separate sections of the paper. All headings should be in bold type letters. Primary Level headings should start with capital letters. Second Level heading should be italicized and capitalized (first letter in upper case and following letters in lower case). If a second level heading follows directly below a primary headline, no blank line is necessary between the two. Main sections headings should have size 14 and be bold (as used in this document), all subheadings shall be bold, italics and written in the main text font size (e.g., 12). Each manuscript page should contain page numbers. The use of line numbers is optional.

Abstract

The abstract should be written in one paragraph and contain no more than 220 words. It should state the objective of the paper and report the results and main conclusions resulting from the work. The abstract should not include references, figures or equations.

Keywords

Keywords should be specific and relevant for the content of the manuscript. The authors should seek to use keywords that can be easily found during an online search. Keywords can consist of word groups (e.g., laterally loaded piles, soil structure interaction) but should not have more than 15 individual words in total.

Figures

Graphics, such as graphs, charts, tables, figures, photos, etc. may be embedded within the document to show preference of placement within text as well as to ease the review process. In addition, each figure must be submitted as a separate, high-resolution jpeg or tiff file through the editorial manager. The desired resolution for figures is 300 dpi at 100% actual print size or larger. Do not embed captions or lengthy text in the figure. In general, figures will be sized to single column width (80mm) or page width (168mm). Ensure the labelling on figures will be legible when reduced to final size.

Ideally, figures should present findings in both unit systems (SI and USC). The use of US customary units only is not permitted. Figure 1 below demonstrates the use of the dual unit system within a figure. Axis labels should be precise and indicate the unit of the values displayed in parenthesis or brackets.

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Figures should be prepared in a professional and scientific manner. We recommend the use of programs such as Grapher, Matlab, Sigmaplot, or similar. We strongly discourage the use of Excel for figures and graphs.

Figure Placement, Numbering and Captions

Provide one blank line above a figure and a blank line below the figure caption. Figures should be placed in the text after and in immediate connection to where they are first mentioned. Number the figures starting from "Figure 1." When referring to a figure in the text, write "Figure #." When starting a sentence with the reference to a figure, do not start the sentence with "Fig. #," always, spell out "Figure." When referring to several figures, write Figures # - ##. The figure captions should be placed below the figure; it should be left aligned, bold and in 9 pt text size. The figure caption should be short and not duplicate the information given in the text.

Figure Colors, Weights, Line Styles, Legends and Labels

Data presented in the figure should be clearly distinguishable by line color, line weight and/or symbols. In addition to using different line colors, different line styles and thicknesses are to be used in combination with the above. Graphs with colored lines and keys, contour maps, model outputs, etc. may not reproduce adequately if converted directly to greyscale or printed in black and white. Red and blue convert to similar grey levels and will not be distinguishable. Figures of this type must be reformatted (e.g., using symbols or dotted/broken lines to distinguish curves) or labelled to ensure clarity. Legends should include all data presented in the graph and have sufficiently large font sizes. All line weights should be thicker than the axis weights used in the graph. Examples for figures using the dual unit axis style as well as part (a) and part (b) are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

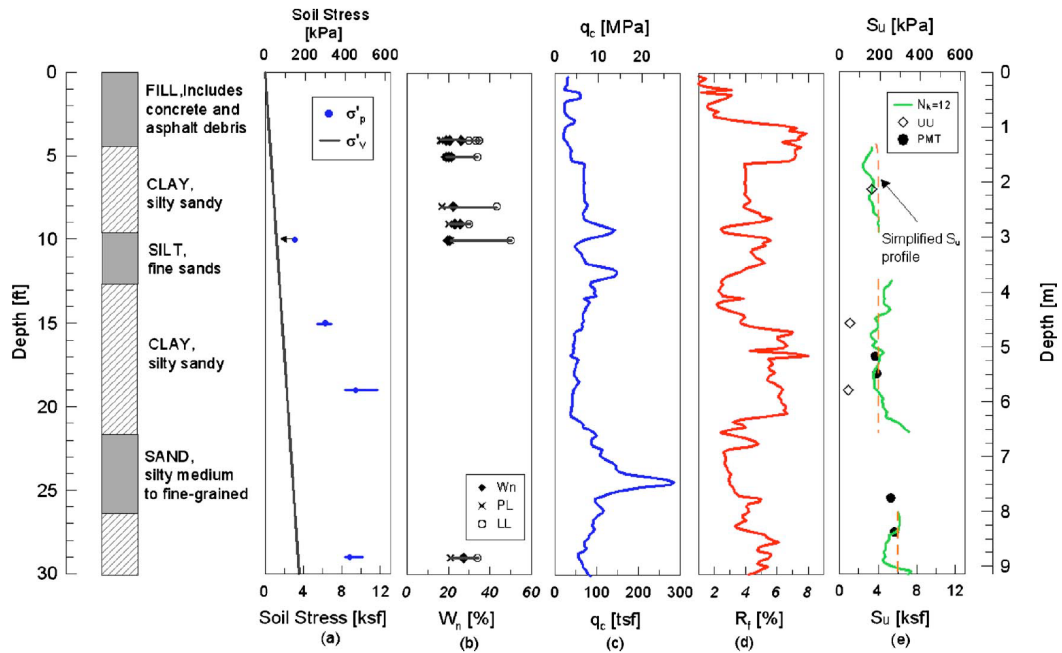


Figure 1. Soil stratigraphy at the test site (Figure Example)

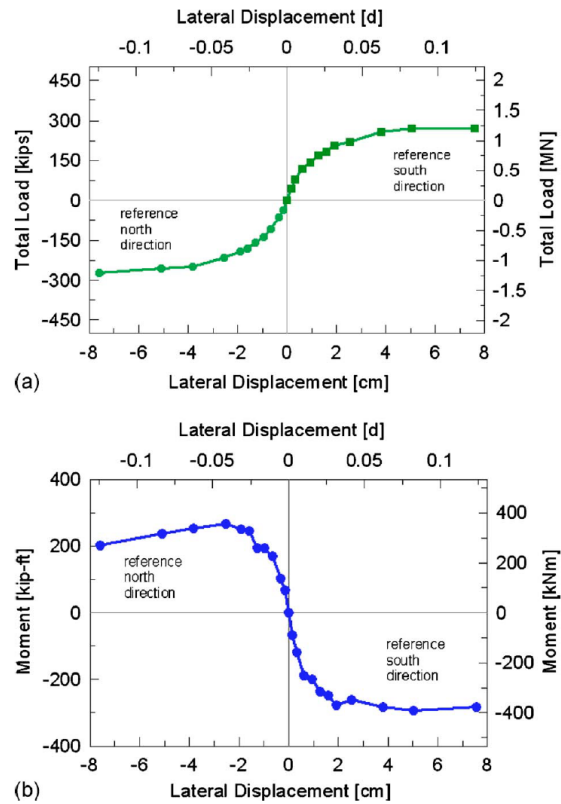


Figure 2. (a) Load -displacement curve, and (b) moment vs. displacement curve for test pile

Tables

Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them does not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. The table caption should be placed above each table and should be a short descriptive summary of the table content. All columns must have a heading. Each table should have only one set of column headings at the top of the table. Using additional column headings within the body of the table should be avoided. Do not use vertical rules for any table. Photographs, figures, or other any graphic elements are not permitted in tables. Equations should be used sparingly in tables. An example can be found in Table 1.

Table 1. Pile length estimates – Table taken from Boeckman (2019) for demonstration

Pile Type (Bridge)	Measured Length (m)	Basis for Pile Length Estimate	Estimated Length (m)	Error
Precast (Route U)	8.1	Plan Drawings	8.2	+2%
		As-built Drawings	7.0	-14%
		Parallel Seismic via CPT	6.5 to 8.0	-17 to 0%
		Parallel Seismic via Borehole	7.6 to 9.5	-5 to +16%
		SE/IR Before Demolition	Signal could not be interpreted.	
		SE/IR After Demolition	6.7 to 7.3	-17 to -9%
CIP (Route WW)	17.0	Plan Drawings	16.8	-1%
		As-built Drawings	17.0	0
		Pile Installation Records	16.8	-1%
		Parallel Seismic via CPT	15.0	-12%
		Parallel Seismic via Borehole	Borehole depth insufficient.	
		SE/IR Before Demolition	Signal could not be interpreted.	
		SE/IR After Demolition	14.9 to 17.6	-12 to +4%

Equations

For maximum clarity, equations should be written with the reference number in parenthesis, right justified as shown below on the same line as the equation. The equation legend is then written below the equation. When preparing your manuscript in Word, use Microsoft's equation editor, by clicking "insert" → "Equation" and typing your equation into the text using the options provided within the Microsoft equation editor. Do not embed equations as files (e.g., jpeg or pdfs).

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{\delta}}{C_1\delta + C_2} \quad (1)$$

Where Q = applied load, δ = movement, C_1 = slope of the straight line in the $\sqrt{\delta}/q$ versus movement diagram, and C_2 = y-intercept of the straight line in the $\sqrt{\delta}/q$ versus movement diagram.

Units

All units shall be in the SI-system. If the author wishes to present findings in US customary units, the SI unit equivalent values should be presented as the primary unit with the comparable US customary unit in parenthesis (in text), or in a second axis (for Figures). It is recommended that figures have dual axis as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Information about SI units can be found from NIST at: physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/index.html. Units should be abbreviated when appearing in the text. There should be no space between the value and the unit; e.g., 1.2m; 34deg; 34°; 1.0m (3ft), 40MPa.

Definitions and Symbols

All abbreviations (e.g., FHWA, SSI, DFI) must be defined during their first occurrence in the text. All special characters and sub/superscripts should be clearly typed. The use italics for all variables, including variables that are subscript and superscript is recommended. Similarly, all symbols should be defined at their first mention in the paper. Symbols should be typed using the Microsoft equation editor (like equations). Small in text equations such as $0.2xP_{ult}$ should also be typed in the equation editor. The multiplication sign should be “ \times ”, not “*”.

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All manuscripts should contain a section discussing the result presented and a summary of the findings and conclusions reached. The Summary or Conclusion presents, but only very briefly, the background, objectives, and scope of the work presented in the paper and emphasizes the results and the conclusions from the work. No new information should be introduced here. This section should describe the lessons learned and its applicability and relevance to readers in other countries

and other related practices. It should summarize the main findings as specifically as possible, i.e., do not write “This paper presents the results from field tests comparing polymorphic piles with monogamic piles and comments on the economics of the new piles.” Such a sentence is only descriptive and provides very little useful information. Instead, concentrate on the information and give specifics, such as: “Results from full-scale static loading tests to failure loads of about 5,000 KN showed that the stiffness of polymorphic piles was four times smaller than that of monogamic piles.” Equations and figures are not permitted in the Summary section. References are to be used sparingly.

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All authors are encouraged to provide a data availability statement in this section. Authors with research supported by public funding (e.g., NSF, NIH and others) are required to provide access to data and should list all online platforms that have been engaged to document and store the data presented in this manuscript. In addition, authors can also indicate partial availability of data, models, and codes. The examples below can be adapted as needed to describe the legal availability most accurately. All authors are encouraged to provide as much data transparency as possible.

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Acknowledgments

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References

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The reference list is to be formatted in APA style. Examples of the APA style format for various types of publications can be found below, as well as in the following links.

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Please note that the APA style italicizes different elements of the reference. While for journal articles, the journal name is in italics, for books – the title is in italics. Common examples are provided below. They are a compilation of various resources from the web to ease the formatting for Journal authors. If a journal article has a DOI, please include the DOI in the reference. The DOI should be placed at the end of the reference.

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The reference list should follow the APA style as explained above. List authors' last names, followed by initials, and place the year of the publication in parenthesis. Examples for singles vs. multiple authors are presented below. These apply to all types of references (e.g., journals, magazines, conference papers). Always use the last name, followed by the initials. Two authors should be separated using the ampersand instead of “and” (see example). For three and more authors, list all last names and initials, use commas to separate authors names and add the last author's name with an ampersand (see Example 3):

Example 1 single author:

Berndt, T. J. (2002). Friendship quality and social development. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 11, 7-10.

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Wegener, D. T., & Petty, R. E. (1994). Mood management across affective states: The hedonic contingency hypothesis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 66, 1034-1048.

Example 3, three and more authors:

Kernis, M. H., Cornell, D. P., Sun, C. R., Berry, A., Harlow, T., & Bach, J. S. (1993). There's more to self-esteem than whether it is high or low: The importance of stability of self-esteem. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 65, 1190-1204.

Example References for Different Publication Types

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Example for Journal article with DOI

Herbst-Damm, K. L., & Kulik, J. A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology*, 24, 225-229. doi:10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225

Examples for Journal articles without DOI

Guo, W. D., Chow, Y. K., & Randolph, M. F. (2007). Torsional piles in two-layered nonhomogeneous soil. *International Journal of Geomechanics*, 7(6), 410-422.

Chen, S. L., Kong, L. G., & Zhang, L. M. (2016). Analysis of pile groups subjected to torsional loading. *Computers and Geotechnics*, 71, 115-123.

Parker, R., & Fox, K. M. (2010). Postnatal depression: A meta-analysis. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 29(3), 272-285.

Example for Electronic Journals

Jones, T. J., & Fields, N. (2003). Emotional quotient and personality. *E-Journal of Applied Psychology*, 2(2), 38-45. Retrieved from <http://ejournalappliedpsyc/index.php/ejap>

MAGAZINE ARTICLES (IN PRINT)

Rothbart, D. (2008, October). How I caught up with dad. *Men's Health*, 108-113.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES (ONLINE)

Folger, T. Higgs: What causes the weight of the world." *Discover Magazine*. Retrieved from <http://discovermagazine.com>

Bradley, K. (2012, December). The trick to tomatoes. *Green Lifestyle Magazine*. Retrieved from <http://www.gmagazine.com.au/features/3530/trick-tomatoes>

CONFERENCE PAPERS

Conference Papers in Proceedings Published Online:

Herculano-Houzel, S., Collins, C. E., Wong, P., & Kaas, J. H. (2008). The basic nonuniformity of the cerebral cortex. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, 105, 12593-12598. doi:10.1073/pnas.0805417105

Anacleto-Lupianez, S., Herrera, L., & Lemnitzer, A. (2017). Large-scale testing of FRP strengthened RC-SMRF T-Beams with rectangular web openings. *Proceedings 16th World Conference of Earthquake Engineering*, Santiago, Chile. Retrieved from <http://wcee.nicee.org/wcee/article/16WCEE/WCEE2017-4578.pdf>

Conference papers published in proceedings (print proceedings):

Author, A., & Author, B. (Year, Month date). Title of session [Paper presentation]. In A. Editor, & B. Editor. *Title of Published Proceedings*. Title of Conference: Subtitle of Conference, Location (inclusive page numbers). Publisher.

Tiwari, B., Pradel, D., & Ajmera, B. (2018). Equations to calculate undrained shear strength of lacustrine soil deposit with Swedish cone equipment. In A. Stuedlein, A. Lemnitzer & M. Suleiman (Eds.), *IFCEE 2018:Advances in Geomaterial Modeling and Site Characterization*. International Foundation Congress and Equipment Expo, Orlando, Florida, 32-42. ASCE, Virginia, USA

Katz, I., Gabayan, K., & Aghajan, H. (2007). A multi-touch surface using multiple cameras. In J. Blanc-Talon, W. Philips, D. Popescu, & P. Scheunders (Eds.), *Lecture Notes in Computer Science: Vol. 4678. Advanced Concepts for Intelligent Vision Systems* (pp. 97-108). Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag. doi:10.1007/978-3-540-74607-2_9

BOOKS (PRINT AND ELECTRONIC)

General Formats acceptable in APA

Author, A. A. (1967). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (1997). *Title of work*. Retrieved from <http://www.xxxxxxx>

Author, A. A. (2006). *Title of work: Subtitle continues*. doi:xxxxx

Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (1996). *Title of work*. Location: Publisher.

Examples:

Lindberg, C. A. (1967). *Gender and depression*. Massachusetts: Brill.

Tang, G., & Elliot, B. T. (1997). *Organization and psychology*. Retrieved from <http://taylorfrancis.com.uk>

Jackson, J. (2006). *Brain cognition: Applications and trend*. doi:10.10345/10762-011

Townsen, A. C. (Ed.). (1996). *The encyclopedia of pain*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS (issued through a federal/state entity)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute. (2016). *Taking part in cancer treatment research studies* (Publication No. 16-6249). Retrieved from <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/patient-education/CRS.pdf>

AASHTO (American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials) (2014). *Guide Specifications for LRFD Seismic Bridge Design*, 2nd Ed., 2014 interim. Publication No. FHWA-NHI-15-004. AASHTO, Washington, D.C.

TECHNICAL REPORTS (cited by the author)

Ebert, S. A., & Davey, C. M. (2013). *The contribution of microfinance institutions to poverty reduction in Tanzania* (Research Report No.63). Retrieved from Research on Poverty Alleviation website: <http://www.repoa.or.tz/documents/Publications/Reports/63.pdf>

Yen, W. P., G. Chen, I. Buckle, T. Allen, D. Alzamora, J. Ger, and J. G. Arias. (2011). *Post-earthquake reconnaissance report on transportation infrastructure: Impact of the February 7, 2010, offshore Maule earth- quake in Chile*. Rep. No. FWWA-HRT-11-030. Washington, DC: Federal Highway Administration.

Brown, D.A., Turner, J.P., and Castelli, R.J. (2010). *Drilled Shafts: Construction Procedures and LRFD Design Methods*. Publication FHWA-NHI-10-016, Washington, DC: Federal Highway Administration.

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Mitchell, J.A. (2017, May 21). *How and when to reference*. Retrieved from <https://www.howandwhentoreference.com>.

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