Type the title of your paper here

List the author names here

Type the author addresses here

Type the corresponding author’s e-mail address here

**Abstract.** All articles *must* contain an abstract.The abstract text should be formatted using 10 point Times New Roman and indented 25 mm from the left margin. Leave 10 mm space after the abstract before you begin the main text of your article, starting on the same page as the abstract. The abstract should give readers concise information about the content of the article and indicate the main results obtained and conclusions drawn. The abstract is not part of the text and should be complete in itself; no table numbers, figure numbers, references or displayed mathematical expressions should be included. It should be suitable for direct inclusion in abstracting services and should not normally exceed 300 words in a single paragraph. For the convenience of the authors this template file for MS Word is provided. Full paper must have an even number of pages with a maximum of 10 pages.

**Keywords:** Maximum 5 keywords.

1. Introduction

These guidelines show the best layout for your paper using Microsoft Word. For the sake of editing and producing appropriateness, it is highly recommended to write (or paste without format) your text to this file. Please notice that the text provided within this template is set to help you start formatting your paper, simply delete the text provided and replace it with your own.

It is *vital* that you **do not add any headers, footers or page numbers to your paper**; these will be added during the production process (this is why the Header and Footer margins are set to 0 cm in table 1).

**Table 1.** Page setup and measurements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Margins |
| Top | 3.5 cm |
| Bottom | 2.5 cm |
| Left | 2.5 cm |
| Right | 2.5 cm |
| Gutter | 0 cm |
| Header | 0 cm |
| Footer | 0 cm |

1. Formatting the title, authors and affiliations

Please follow these instructions as carefully as possible so all articles within the WCAC2019 conference have the same style to the title page.

* 1. Formatting the title

The title is set 17 point Times Bold, flush left, unjustified. The first letter of the title should be capitalized with the rest in lower case. It should not be indented. Leave 12 point of space above the title and 30 point after the title (Title style).

* 1. Formatting author names

The list of authors should be indented 25 mm to match the abstract. The style for the names is full names – for example **Andrew Smith**, with a comma after all but the last two names, which are separated by ‘and’.

* 1. Formatting author affiliations

Please ensure that affiliations are as full and complete as possible and include the country. The addresses of the authors’ affiliations follow the list of authors and should also be indented 25 mm to match the abstract. If the authors are at different addresses, numbered superscripts should be used after each surname to reference an author to his/her address. The numbered superscripts should not be inserted using Word’s footnote command because this will place the reference in the wrong place—at the bottom of the page (or end of the document) rather than next to the address. Ensure that any numbered superscripts used to link author names and addresses start at 1 and continue on to the number of affiliations. Do not add any footnotes until all the author names are linked to the addresses. For example, to format

**Jack Mucklow**1**, John Thomas**2 **and Andrew Cox**1,3

where there are three addresses, you should insert numbered superscripts 1, 2 and 3 to link surnames to addresses.

1. Formatting the text

The text of your paper should be formatted as follows:

* 11 point Times or Times New Roman.
* The text should be set to single line spacing.
* Paragraphs should be justified.
* The first paragraph after a section or subsection heading should be indented by 6 points; subsequent paragraphs should be indented by one space line.
1. Sections, subsections and subsubsections

The use of sections to divide the text of the paper is optional and left as a decision for the author. Where the author wishes to divide the paper into sections the formatting shown in table 2 should be used.

* 1. Style and spacing

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 2.** Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections |
|  | Font  | Spacing |
| Section(Section style) | 11 point **Times bold** | 1 line space before a section6 points space after a section heading |
| Subsection(Subsection style) | 11 point *Times Italic* | 12 points space before a subsectionNo space after a subsubsection heading |
| Subsubsection(Subsubsection style) | 11 point *Times Italic* | Subsubsections should end with a full stop (period) and run into the text of the paragraph |

* 1. Numbering

Sections should be numbered with a dot following the number and then separated by a single space:

* sections should be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc
* subsections should be numbered 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc
* subsubsections should be numbered 2.3.1, 2.3.2, etc
1. Figures

Each figure should have a brief caption describing it and, if necessary, a key to interpret the various lines and symbols on the figure. Figures should be numbered sequentially throughout the text and referred to in the text by number (Figure 1).

* 1. Space considerations

Authors should try to make economical use of the space on the page; for example:

* avoid excessively large white space borders *around* your graphics;
* try to design illustrations that make good use of the available space—avoid unnecessarily large amounts of white space *within* the graphic;
	1. Text in figures

Wherever possible try to ensure that the size of the text in your figures (apart from superscripts/subscripts) is approximately the same size as the main text (10-11 points).

* 1. Color illustrations

You are free to use colour illustrations for the digital version of the conference proceedings but any print version will only be printed in black and white.

* 1. Positioning figures

Individual figures should normally be centred but place two figures side-by-side if they will fit comfortably like this as it saves space. Place the figure as close as possible after the point where it is first referenced in the text. If there are a large number of figures it might be necessary to place some before their text citation. Figures should never appear within or after the reference list.

|  |
| --- |
| *FIGURE* |
| **Figure 3.** Figure with short caption (caption centred) |

1. Tables

Note that as a general principle, for large tables font sizes can be reduced to make the table fit on a page or fit to the width of the text.

* 1. Positioning tables

Tables should be centred unless they occupy the full width of the text.

* 1. Tables in parts

If a table is divided into parts these should be labelled (a), (b), (c) etc… but there should only be one caption for the whole table, not separate ones for each part.

* 1. Table captions/numbering

Tables should be numbered sequentially throughout the text and referred to in the text by number (Table 1). Captions should be placed at the top of the table.

* 1. Rules in tables

Tables should have only horizontal rules and no vertical ones. Generally, only three rules should be used: one at the top of the table, one at the bottom, and one to separate the entries from the column headings. Table rules should be 0.5 points wide.

* 1. Examples

Because tables can take many forms, it is difficult to provide detailed guidelines; however, the following examples demonstrate our preferred styles.

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 3.** A simple table. Place the caption above the table. Here the caption is wider than the table so we extend it slightly outside the width of the table. Justify the text. Leave 6 pt of space between the caption and the top of the table. |
|  |  |
| Distance (m) | Speed (m s–1) |
| 100 | 13.57 |
| 150 | 14.62 |
| 200 | 13.74 |
| 250 | 17.91 |

1. Equations and mathematics
	1. Fonts in Equation Editor (or MathType)

Make sure that your Equation Editor or MathType fonts, including sizes, are set up to match the text of your document.

* 1. Alignment of mathematics

The preferred style for displayed mathematics in this conference proceedings is to centre equations; however, long equations that will not fit on one line, or need to be continued on subsequent lines, should start flush left. Any continuation lines in such equations should be indented by 25 mm.

Equations should be split at mathematically sound points, often immediately before =, + or – signs or between terms multiplied together. The connecting signs are not repeated and appear only at the beginning of the turned-over line. A multiplication sign should be added to the start of turned-over lines where the break is between two multiplied terms.

* + 1. Some examples:

  (1)

  (2)

  (3)

* 1. Equation numbering

Equations may be numbered sequentially throughout the text (i.e., (1), (2), (3),…). When referring to an equation in the text, always put the equation number in brackets—e.g. ‘as in Equation (2)’.

1. References

**It is important for all the references to be accurate and to be carefully formatted using the guidelines below.**

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

All citations in the text should refer to:

1. Single author: the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;

2. Two authors: both authors' names and the year of publication;

3. Three or more authors: first author's name followed by "et al." and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically. Examples: "as demonstrated (Allan, 1996a, 1996b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1995). Kramer et al. (2000) have recently shown ...."

References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters "a", "b", "c", etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:

**Reference to a journal publication:**

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A., 2000. The art of writing a scientific article. J. Sci. Commun. 163, 51-59.

**Reference to a book:**

Strunk Jr., W., White, E.B., 1979. The Elements of Style, third ed. Macmillan, New York.

**Reference to a chapter in an edited book:**

Mettam, G.R., Adams, L.B., 1999. How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: Jones, B.S., Smith , R.Z. (Eds.), Introduction to the Electronic Age. E-Publishing Inc., New York, pp. 281-304.

**Reference to a conference proceeding:**

Clarenburg, L.A., 1997. Ethical aspects of a law of the atmosphere. Proceedings of 10th Regional IUAPPA Conference, September 23-26, 1997, Istanbul, Turkey, pp. 12-21.

**Reference to a report:**

EEA (European Environment Agency), 2009. EMEP/EEA Air Pollutant Emission Inventory Guidebook 2009 - Technical Guidance to Prepare National Emission Inventories, EEA Technical Report No. 9/2009, Copenhagen, 21 pages.

**Reference to a thesis:**

Reynolds, R.D., 1974. Mathematical Modeling of Photochemical Air Pollution. Ph.D. Thesis, California Institute of Technology, California, United States, 491 pages.

**Reference to a website:**

TSMS (Turkish State Meteorological Service), 2009. http://www.adana.dmi.gov.tr/merkezler-tanitim. aspx?m=9, accessed in 2010.

U.S. EPA., 1995. http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/index.html, accessed in November 2011.

**Reference to a standard/legislation:**

International Standards Office, 1998. ISO 690 - 2 Information and documentation: Bibliographical references: Electronic documents. Geneva: ISO.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010. 75 FR 35520-Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Sulfur Dioxide.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1999. Method TO-13A-Determination of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in Ambient Air Using Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS).

**Acknowledgments**

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