***Original Research Article / Review Article*** (*choose*)

# Paper Title in Title Case

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## ABSTRACT

A brief abstract (50-150 words) should appear beneath the affiliation of the author(s).
It should give an account of the most relevant contributions of the paper. Abstract should have one sentence per each: context and background, motivation, hypothesis, methods, results, conclusions. It is also important to indicate briefly the problem background, the goal, the methods, the results, and conclusions. Avoid acronyms, abbreviations, diagrams, chemical formula and references. It must be complete and understandable without reference to the text. Leave two blank lines between the Author’s affiliation and the Abstract. Type the word ABSTRACT in capitals, in Heading 2 style.

## KEYWORDS

*Please supply six to eight keywords, which apply to your paper, after the abstract, separated by comma, and capitalize only the first word after comma separator. Last keyword should end with punctuation “.”. This will assist in the preparation of an index for the Proceedings.*

## INTRODUCTION

Introduction following keywords should include problem background, literature review of recent papers published in journals which clearly shows what is the not yet solved aspect of the problem, followed by the hypothesis which would settle the issue. The proposed methods to prove or disapprove hypothesis should be briefly discussed, followed by resume of results achieved.

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Authors should use Times or Times New Roman, 12-point character size for the text (first-level heading, Normal style). The text should be justified. When writing the title, you should use title case (only use capital letters for the principal words – do not use capital letters for prepositions, articles or conjunctions unless one is the first word.

Sentences in paragraphs should be unified, coherent and well-developed. Paragraphs idea should be completed or transitioned into the next paragraph. When transitioning to the next paragraph, avoid leaving orphans.

Do not use bolded or italic style in text.

On first occurrence of acronym, please write the full name and then acronym in parentheses. The first time you use a chemical formula, please write the full lowercased compound name and the formula in parentheses.

Examples of correct form of data can be found in Appendix section.

Use brackets inside parentheses to create a double enclosure in the text. Avoid parentheses within parentheses, or nested parentheses.

If listed items are presented in the text, use multi-level bullet style, for example:

* First level bullet ‒ left indentation 0.6 cm, hanging 0.6 cm;
* Second level bullet ‒ left indentation 1.2 cm, hanging 0.6 cm.

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It should then be followed by abstract, keywords, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion, conclusions, (optional acknowledgment), nomenclature, and references. Methods and results sections may have different titles and may be divided into more sections if needed. Meanwhile, it is of outmost importance to keep methods section(s) free of results and discussion of results, which should be kept in section(s) following methodological section(s) and should serve to prove that methods may be used in a specific case to prove or disapprove the hypothesis.

## HEADINGS

The paper is divided into **sections** and may further be divided into **subsections**. Please use the format adopted here, in which first-level headings (Heading 2 style) are in bold capitals, left aligned, Times New Roman 12, with 12pt spacing before and 6pt spacing after.

In all heading levels, avoid using acronyms, abbreviations or initials, and use full names instead. Please avoid having heading after heading with nothing in between, either merge your headings or provide a small paragraph in between.

Please avoid having heading after heading with nothing in between, either merge your headings or provide a small paragraph in between.

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Third-level headings. Third-level headings should be placed at the beginning of a paragraph. Capitalize only first letter of the whole subhead and underline it, follow it by a period and two letter spaces, then begin typing the text on the same line and continue the text without indenting again. Leave one line space above.

Equations, units, symbols, etc. Equations should be typed neatly in position with appropriate space above and below to distinguish them from the text. Equations should be either centred or placed flush left, and assigned a number that should appear in parentheses flush to the right margin. One space character should be provided on each side of mathematical symbols and operations. For multiplication use “×”, not “∙”. Use “−” for subtraction operator, not hyphen “-”. Variables and variables in subscripts should be italicized. Acronyms, nouns and constants should not be italicized [eq. (1) and eq. (2)]. When a mathematical equation contains one level of enclosure, use parentheses “( )”, for two levels, add brackets outside “[( )]”, for three levels, add curly brackets outside “{[( )]}”.

Equations should be placed in two column tables with no visible borders and created in Word built-in Equation editor or MathType. Use colon character “:” at the end of the paragraph prior to the equation itself:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| $$a= \frac{b\_{i}^{α}}{c}$$ | (1) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| $$a\_{IN}= \frac{b\_{i}^{α}+d\_{OUT}}{c\_{EXT}}$$ | (2) |

Subscripts and superscripts should clearly be typed as such, and the manuscript should be reviewed carefully to ensure there is no ambiguity in presentation. Numbers and letters that are intended to be subscripts or superscripts should not align with the rest of the text.

Do not use punctuation at ends of equations. Greek letters and other symbols should be typed. All data should be reported in SI units. Decimals should always be shown by periods and not by commas or centred dots.

Equations should be referenced in the text using the Caption tool in MS Word. The easiest way to do it is to simply copy the above table with equation to your manuscript, edit the equation and update the equation number field. To insert the cross-reference in the manuscript text follow the instructions at the end of the document.

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Figures should be numbered consecutively, e.g. Figure 1, with a single letter space between the word “Figure” and the Arabic numeral. Place figures centred on the full width of the text page and either at the top or bottom of the page as close as possible after the first occurrence in the text. If figures are separated into multiple sections, it is allowed to place them one next to another, or one below another, depending on size of the figures (Figure 2a and Figure 2b). Anchoring the figures and their grouping should be avoided. Instead, use tables without borders for multiple figures. Centred one line below the illustration, type the word “Figure” (in upper and lower case) and its number followed by a period in Times New Roman font, size 11. We encourage using references for automation. Then type the legend single spaced, with an initial capital for the first word and for proper nouns only.

Figure 1. A figure

(a)

(b)

Figure 2. Figure 2 is depicted as: Figure 2a (a); and Figure 2b (b)

Each illustration should have at least a one-line space above the illustration, a one-line space between the illustration and the legend, and at least a one-line space between the legend and the start of the text. All illustrations should be pasted in the file. Appropriate space should be left above and below to the figure legend to ensure that the legend does not become confused with the text.

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When tables are mentioned in the text, they should be referred to as Table 1, i.e., with a single letter space between the word “Table” and the Arabic numeral.

The word “Table” should be capitalized, single-spaced and centred with the table number, followed by period and the table caption, above the table in Times New Roman, size 11. Use horizontal rules above and below to separate title from column heads, ranks within column heads, column heads from table body, and table body from table footnotes or source. For example:

Table 1. Comparison between theory and experiment

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Date of test | Theoretical value[cm] | Experimental value [cm] |
|  | Left | Right | Left | Right |
| January 1 | 17.45 | 3.81 | 16.98 | 3.99 |
| March 3 | 21.43 | 6.45 | 22.56 | 6.91 |

Authors should ensure that a table does not flow from one page to the next page. Default font size should be 12 pt, and try to keep all tables in same font size. Font size is not fixed and can be decreased due to space requirements of other elements on page. Do not use bullets or numbering in tables. Square bracketed units should be placed in cell together with physical quantities and their depictions, not in cells with corresponding numbers. If cells in tables are filled with multiple-lined text, top and bottom cell margins should be set to at least 0.03 cm. Columns should occupy only as much space as is required. Vertical lines should be hidden, and horizontal lines should be visible only in first few rows (as depicted in Table 1).

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## CONCLUSION(S)

Finally, the Conclusion(s) summarizes the main achievements and conclusions of the work and proposes ideas for future work in this area.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENT(S)

Contributions to the research should be acknowledged in this section. Careful thought needs to be given concerning those whose help should be acknowledged and in what order. The general advice is to express your appreciation in a concise manner and to avoid strong emotive language.

## NOMENCLATURE

Symbols in the list should be included in a nomenclature list, which should be placed before the references. In order to keep nomenclature in clean and simple manner, tabular display of data is recommended (as depicted below), without visible table borders. Symbols for variables must be identical in the text, equations, figures, tables, and nomenclature.
In Abbreviations, first letter in words should be capitalized (as displayed), in all other sections first letters should be lowercased. All physical quantities, their depictions and corresponding units should be placed in same row, with units placed in square brackets. Sort the symbols by alphabet and group separately Greek letters, Subscripts and superscripts and Abbreviations. For example:

### Symbols

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *L* | length | [m] |
| *P* | pressure | [kPa] |
| Greek letters |
| *ρ* | density | [kg/m3] |
| Subscripts and superscripts |
| ext | external |
| int | internal |
| Abbreviations |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |

## REFERENCES

It is highly recommended to use a bibliography management tool to work with references (such as **Mendeley** or **Zotero**). It is a generally a good practice to keep the references in order, and subsequently, helps easier extraction of reference metadata for archiving and indexing purposes.

Please use the **IEEE style** (or even better, use the SDEWES version

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for displaying the references and bibliography. Otherwise, continue reading this chapter.

All references should be placed in numbered list and formatted according to instructions below. References written in language other than English, should be translated to British English with added suffix “(in German, Polish, Spanish, etc. ‒ according to source language)”, between the title name and Volume/Issue/Page information (example depicted in [5]). If translation of certain reference is too complex, or satisfaction level of translated text is not high enough, further author involvement is required.

If reference data is incomplete, or some reference information ‒ like Volume or Issue number is missing, insert only available data according to reference template. Where available, DOI number should be placed at the end of the reference. DOI number should be formatted as depicted in [1], and separated from reference with comma “,”. References without DOI number should end with punctuation, except online document sources where date of access is present.

All author and editor names should be listed, with surname at the first place, following with name initials. In references where (institution, enterprise, conference, etc.) name is stated with acronyms, write full name instead, with acronym in parentheses.

### Journals

1. Ritchie, G. S., Nonlinear Dynamic Characteristics of Finite Journal Bearing, *Trans. ASME, J. Lub.Tech*., Vol. 1, No. 3, pp 375-376, 1983, <https://doi.org/10.1115/1.3254615>.

### Books

1. Kincaid, D. and Cheney, W., *Numerical Analysis*, Brooks/Cole Publ. Co., Pacific Grove, California, 1991.

### Thesis

1. Erdas, G., Free Vibration Analysis of Beams and Plates Using Finite Element Method, *M.Sc. Thesis*, Mech. Eng. Dept., Middle East Technical University (METU), Ankara, Turkey, 1983.

### Proceedings (Book of abstracts, etc.)

1. Fauchais P., Plasma Theory, *Proceedings of ICHMT Seminar*, Çesme, Turkey, pp 1-14, July 4-8, 1994.

### Chapters

1. Mansilla, H. D., Lizama, C., Gutarra, A. and Rodríguez, J., Tratamiento de residuos líquidos de la industria celulosa y textil (in Spanish, Liquid Waste Treatment of the Pulp and Textile Industry), in: Eliminación de contaminantes por fotocatálisis heterogénea (in Spanish, *Elimination of Contaminants by Heterogeneous Photocatalysis,* Blesa, M. A., ed.), pp 285-294, La Plata, Argentina, 2001.

### Reports

1. Judkoff, R. and Neymark, J., International Energy Agency Building Energy Simulation Test (BESTEST) and Diagnostic Method, (Technical) Report, NREL/TP-472-6231, Washington D. C., USA, 2005.

### Online source

1. Global Energy Network Institute, Lesotho Access to Electricity Study, <http://www.geni.org/globalenergy/library/national_energy_grid/lesotho/lesothonationalelectricitygrid.shtml>, [Accessed: 02-March-2013].

## APPENDIX

Start Appendix section on new page after Reference section.

An appendix is an ideal place to include information and other data that are simply too long or detailed to incorporate into the main body text and would “burden the reader” or be “distracting”, or “inappropriate”.

Appendix information may include tables, figures, charts, letters, memos, detailed technical specs, maps, drawings, diagrams, or other materials. In the case of research papers, supporting materials may include surveys, questionnaires, or schematics.

You may have only one appendix, with included tables, figures, diagrams, etc.

Examples of correct form of data, acronyms and descriptions:

20%

15 °C

30 ml/min

NPV = 5 EUR

3.9 kEUR/t

t CO2

Mt CO2

CO2 eq.

≥ 1,000

Δ*Q*

mol L−1

mg kg−1

mg/L

kg ha−1 day−1

g kg−1

× 106 CFU g−1

kWp

kWh/m2day

200 rpm

November 12th, 1999

USD 1 ~ AFN 53 (Afghan afghani)

2,500 USD/kW

USD 750 milion

9 AM, 9 PM

vs.

*et al.*

etc.

e.g.

i.e.

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1. In the text, when you want to reference an image/table, instead of writing the image/table name go to the Captions tool and click on Cross-reference button



1. Select the type of your object you wish to reference, make sure to insert the reference with only label and number, and finally select the object listed in the captions list. Finally click the Insert button



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