Instructions on an article model:

**Abstract.** All the articlesmust have an abstract. The text of the thesis has to be formatted in 10 pointtype, with Times or Times New Roman print, indention of the left margin is to be 25mm. Allow 10mm (28,35 pt) after the abstract before the main body of the article text, beginning from the same page as the abstract. An abstract should provide the reader with the short summary of the article contents, which includes the main obtained results and conclusions. An abstract is not the part of the main text that is why it has to be complete and self-contained; the numbers of tables, figures, references and mathematical expressions should not be included in the abstract. It should be suitable for the direct inclusion into the abstract databases, and as a rule, should not exceed 200 words in one paragraph. Since modern information storage and retrieval system to a large extent are based on the abstract title and content in order to choose a relevant article, the abstract should be written very carefully and accurately.

1. Introduction

These recommendations are based on the requirements of the journal «The Earth Sciences and Environmental Protection»: conferences series. Use the following parameters of a page formatting.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Margins | **А4 size** |
| Upper | 4.0 cm |
| Lower | 2.7 cm |
| Left | 2.5 cm |
| Right | 2.5 cm |
| Margin binding | 0 cm |
| Title | 0 cm |
| Page footer | 0 cm |

You must not include headings, page footers and page numbers; they will be added during the publishing process.

1. Formatting of title, authors and affiliations

Please, follow these instructions as accurately as possible in order all the articles within the Conference framework have the same pattern in the title (front) page. This item follows the article title that is why it should not be in the next line.

* 1. Formatting the title

Title pointtype is to be 17pt, in clarendon type, with adjustment to the left side. The first letter should be capital, other letters should be small. There should not be a paragraph indent, with 28 mm (79,4 pt) indent before the title and 10 mm (28,35 pt) after it.

* 1. Formatting of authors’ surname and names

The text with the list of authors should have paragraph indent of 25mm, which complies with the abstract. Surnames with names or initials are listed comma separated, except for the last two, that should be separated with “and». After the initials commas are not placed, for example,   
**I I Ivanov** or **Ivan Ivanov**.

* 1. Formatting of affiliations (membership of an author in a particular organization)

Please, make sure that the information about an author is complete to the maximum, including the name of the company or organization, subdivision name, postal address, grant number or source of finance, country. Affiliation addresses of authors follow the authors’ list and they should be with 25mm indent.

**I I Ivanov**1**, P P Petrov**2 **and S S Sidorov**3

If there are three addresses enumerated upper indexes 1, 2, 3 should be included to match the surnames to the addresses.

1. Text formatting

Text should be formatted the following way:

* 11 pointtype, print Times New Roman.
* one-line interval.
* sharing points in sections should be enumerated.
* the first paragraph after the section or subsection heading should not have the indent; the following paragraphs should have the indent of 5mm.

1. Sections, subsections and paragraphs

Authors should divide the text of an article according to the requirements given the table 2.

* 1. Style and interval

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2.**Formatting ofsections, subsections and paragraphs names. | | |
|  | Print | Interval |
| Section | 11 pointtype, **Times clarendon type** | Indent before12 pt  Indent after 0 pt |
| Subsection | 11pointtype,*Times Common* | Indent before12 pt  Indent after 0 pt |
| Paragraph | 11pointtype,*Times Common* | Indent before12 pt  Indent after 0 pt |

* 1. Numbering

Sections should be enumerated with a comma that follows the number and then separated by a blank:

* sections should be enumerated 1, 2, 3, etc.
* subsections should be enumerated 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc.
* paragraphs should be enumerated 2.3.1, 2.3.2, etc.

1. Figures

Each figure should have image-related text (caption), and if necessary the information explaining the different symbols in the figure.

* 1. Placement of a figure in the page space

Authors should try to use the page space efficiently, for example:

* avoid overly large blanks around your figure;
* avoid many blanks in your figure;
  1. Text in figures

If possible try to make the print size in your figure (except superscripts / indexes) about the same as in the main text of the article (11pointtype).

* 1. Lineweight

In general try to avoid very thin lines (often called hairlines) - less than 0,25 pt. Take notice that some illustrations may lessen the lineweight, when a graphic object is imported and it can be diminished in Microsoft Word.

* 1. Colour of figures

Any printed version will be printed in black and white only.

* 1. Placement of figures

In general, individual figures should be centered, though it is possible to place two figures “side by side” to save the space. Figures should be placed as closer as possible to the reference where it is first mentioned in the text.

* 1. Image-related text (caption)/numbering

Image-related text should be placed lower the figure and separated from it by 6 points. The numbers should be sequentially enumerated in the text as «Figure 1», «Figure 2» etc., and indicated in the text as «Figure 1», «Figure 2», ... but not as «Fig. 1», «Fig. 2», ....

* + 1. Example. The following examples show how to format several different types of figures and their image-related texts. **Take notice that the table boundaries are represented in dotted lines.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| WiderFigureShortCaption | |
| **Figure 3.** Figure with a short heading (caption). | | |
| NarrowFigeWideCap | | **Рисунок 4.** This caption is wider than a figure. In order to save the space you can place the caption to the right of the figure, arranging them in a table with one line and two columns. | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| WiderFigureWiderCaption | | |
| **Figure 5.** In this case width of the caption and the figure should be equal. | | |
| NarrowFigeWideCap |  | NarrowFigeWideCap | |
| **Figure 6.** These two figures should be placed “side by side” to save the space. |  | **Figure 7.** These two figures should be placed “side by side” to save the space. | |

* 1. Figures and their parts

If a figure has parts they should be designated as (а), (b), (c), etc. In the figure the parts should not have separate captions.

1. Tables

Take notice that the general rule for big tables allows to reduce the typesize in order for the table to fit the width of the text.

* 1. Placement of tables

Tables should be centered if they do not occupy the whole width of the text.

* 1. Tables and their parts

If a table is divided into parts they should be enumerated as (а), (b), (c), etc. There should be only one heading for the whole table.

* 1. Headings and numbering of tables

Tables should be sequentially enumerated in the text, and indicated in the text via the reference (table 1). Headings should be placed in the upper part of the table with a comma at the end.

* 1. Execution of lines in a table

Tables should only have horizontal lines. As a rule, only three lines should be used: the first one - in the upper part, the second one - in the lower part and one more for the division of lines in the heading and columns. Lineweight in tables should be 0,5 pt.

* 1. Example

Below you can see the example of a simple table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 3.** Place the heading above the table. The given heading is wider than the table that is why we slightly widen it beyond the boundaries of the table width. The table is below the heading on 6pt. | | |
|  |  |
| Distances (m) | Speed (m/s–1) |
| 100 | 23.56 |
| 150 | 34.64 |
| 200 | 23.76 |
| 250 | 27.9 |

* + 1. More complicated tables. Adjust the caption according to the table width. If the table is wide than the page, use smaller print.

**Table 4.** Complicated table with a narrow caption.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Chi-square value. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Chi-square value. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Chi-square value. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* |
| **F3** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.286 | 0.593 | 0.286 | 0.593 |
| **Fz** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.067 | 0.796 | 0.067 | 0.796 |
| **C4** | 2.571 | 0.109 | 0.600 | 0.439 | 1.667 | 0.197 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 5.** Complicated table with a wide caption. | | | | | | |
|  | Chi-square value. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Chi-square value. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Chi-square value. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* |
| **F3** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.286 | 0.593 | 0.286 | 0.593 |
| **Fz** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.067 | 0.796 | 0.067 | 0.796 |
| **Cz** | 1.143 | 0.285 | 0.077 | 0.782 | 0.286 | 0.593 |

* 1. Notes to the tables

If you wish to format the table with notes (references / footnotes in the table) for the write-in within the table itself and/or in the heading of the table; format these notes via alphabetical superscripts, such as a, b, c etc. onward. The notes in the table heading should be indicated first. The notes should be placed in the lower part of the table, one convenient way is to create a blank line in the bottom part of the table for notes placement. There again combine the cells to obtain one cell in the table width. The table notes should be 10pt in Times Roman. Each note should be in a separate line.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 6.** Table with headings which has two columns with notesa. | | | | |
| Nucleus | Thickness  (mg сm–2) | Composition | Break-up energy | |
| n (MeV) | 2n (MeV) |
| 181Ta | 19.3±0.1b | Natural | 7.6 | 14.2 |
| 208Pb | 3.8±0.8c | 99% enriched | 7.4 | 14.1 |
| 209Bi | 2.6±0.01c | Natural | 7.5 | 14.4 |
| aNotes clarifying superscript.  bIndependent.  cCumulative Al based. | | | | |

1. Formulas/ equations
   1. The print for formulas editor should be Equation Editor (or MathType)

Make sure that your equation editor or MathType scripts, including sizes are customized so that to match your document text.

* 1. Style
     1. Vectors. Bold italic is the preferred mode:

‘vector product ***a*** and ***b*** is given by the equation …’, or

‘vector product **a** and **b** is given by the equation …’.

’.

* + 1. Forward slash (). If possible bilinear slash should be avoided; for example, use
* instead of 
*  instead of 
  + 1. Italic type. Variables should be italicized:
* Use italics for a differential d, for example,
* Use italics for an exponent degree e, for example, 
* Use italics for a square root –1, for example, 
* Some common mathematical functions such as cos, sin and others should be given in italics.
* Upper and lower indexes should be given in Latin letters, if they are in italics and are not variables or symbols that possess values. For example, in equation



*m, z –* nuclear spin component is given in italics because it can possess different values, where as *n* is given in usual print.

1. Appendixes

Appendix should be included at the end of the main text of the document after the section Acknowledgments (if there are any), but before the reference list. If there are two or more appendixes, they should be designated as appendix А, appendix B, etc. Enumerated equations should be in form of (А.1), (А.2) etc. Figures should be represented as figure А1, figure B1, etc., and tables - as table А1, table B1 etc.

1. References/ bibliography

Complete bibliographical reference should provide the reader with the sufficient information in order to find the relevant article in written or electronic form. It should include:

* surnames and initials;
* year of publication;
* title of the journal, book or any other publication;
* titles of journal articles can also be included (not necessarily);
* issue of a journal;
* editors (if there are any);
* the city of publication and publishing company - parenthetically (for books);
* pages.

For the journal «The Earth Sciences and Environmental Protection»: conferences series you should use the number system where references are enumerated sequentially throughout the text. Numerical references are arranged in square brackets in the text and in the bibliography, for example,

[1] Aderhold J, Davydov V Yu, Fedler F, Klausing H, Mistele D, Rotter T, Semchinova O, Stemmer J and Graul J 2001 *J. Cryst. Growth* **222** 701

* Authors should be in a surname form (with only the first capital letter) followed by the initials. Authors should be separated with the comma except for the last two, that should be separated with “and” word.
* Title of an article (if given) should be in lower case with the exception of an initial capital letter, and agree with the date.
* Title of a journal should be in italics and given in abridged form.
* If necessary the first and the last numbers of pages should be given. The last page number should be in the shortest possible form and separated from the initial page number with the hyphen, for example, 1203-14, in other words the number «12» is not repeated.
* References to the articles published in journals. The ordinary reference to a journal article has three type styles (see table 6).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table 6.** Type styles for the reference to a journal article | |
| **Component** | **Type style** |
| Authors, year | Ordinary |
| Title of an article | Ordinary |
| Title of a journal | Italics |
| Issue | Demibold |
| Pages | Ordinary |

Some examples from the published works:

[1] Strite S and Morkoc H 1992 *J. Vac. Sci. Technol.* B **10** 1237

[2] Nakamura S, Senoh M, Nagahama S, Iwase N, Yamada T, Matsushita T, Kiyoku H and Sugimoto Y 1996 *Japan. J. Appl. Phys.* **35** L74

* + 1. Reference to a preprint. Two options:

1. If an article is published in a journal, and a preprint is additional reference information in this case it should be arranged the following way:

[1] Kunze K 2003 T-duality and Penrose limits of spatially homogeneous and inhomogeneous cosmologies *Phys. Rev.* D **68** 063517 (*Preprint* gr-qc/0303038)

1. Reference to a preprint only:

[1] Milson R, Coley A, Pravda V and Pravdova A 2004 Alignment and algebraically special tensors *Preprint* gr-qc/0401010

* + 1. References to electronic journals. In general, the number of articles are given, and not the range of pages because the majority of electronic journals start every article at page 1.
* For SISSA journals the overall volume is divided into monthly issues, and they make up the part of an article number

[1] Horowitz G T and Maldacena J 2004 The black hole final state *J. High Energy Phys.* JHEP02(2004)008

* + 1. References to books, conference proceedings and reports. References to books, proceedings and reports are similar to journal references but they have only two type styles (see table 7).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table 7.** Type styles for the reference to books, conference proceedings and reports. | |
| **Component** | **Type style** |
| Authors, year | Ordinary |
| Title of an article | Ordinary |
| Editors | Ordinary |
| Place of publication (city), publishing house | Ordinary |
| Issue, pages | Ordinary |

* Titles of books should be in italics and are given in complete form with the initial capital letters, except for the common words such as Proceeding, Symposium, International, Conference, the Second, etc. which should be abridged to Proc., Symp., Int., Conf., *2nd*  correspondingly. The rest of the title should be given in full, followed by the year and the city of the conference holding.
* Volume number, for example, Vol. 2, should be accompanied by the names of editors in a form of «ed S S Sidorov and P P Petrov» followed by city of publication and the publishing house parenthetically and separated with colon. Finally, page numbers are proceeded by p. (p), if only one number is given or by P. (pp), if initial and final numbers are given.

Examples of the earlier published works:

[1] Snetkov V I, Solovyov A A 2013 Assessment of representativity of exploration data of the Ozherelie field through comparison of gold distribution laws. *ISTU Bulletin* **5** 116-124

[2] Dorman L I 1975 *Variations of Galactic Cosmic Rays* (Moscow: Moscow State University Press) p 103

[3] Caplar R and Kulisic P 1973 *Proc. Int. Conf. on Nuclear Physics (Munich)* vol 1 (Amsterdam: North-Holland/American Elsevier) p 517

[4] Szytula A and Leciejewicz J 1989 *Handbook on the Physics and Chemistry of Rare Earths* vol 12, ed K A Gschneidner Jr and L Erwin (Amsterdam: Elsevier) p 133

[5] Kuhn T 1998 Density matrix theory of coherent ultrafast dynamics *Theory of Transport Properties of Semiconductor Nanostructures (Electronic Materials* vol 4*)* ed E Schöll (London: Chapman and Hall) chapter 6 pp 173–214