# Layout guide for *International Conference on Resource Sustainability* using Microsoft Word

1Author Name and Surname, 2Author Name Surname

1Affiliation

2Affiliation

**Abstract.** All articles *must* contain an abstract.The abstract and the main text should be formatted using 10 point Times or Times New Roman. A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. **A maximum of 150 word limits** applies for the abstract.

Keywords: Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

1. Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, a literature survey might be also included in this section or in a separate section.

1. Materials and methods

Please follow these instructions as carefully as possible so all articles within a conference have the same style to the title page. This paragraph follows a section title so it should not be indented. 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.

* 1. Formatting author names

Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s)of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.

1. Formatting the text

The text of your paper should be formatted as follows:

* 10 point Times or Times New Roman.
* The text should be set to single line spacing.
* Paragraphs should be justified.

1. Sections, subsections and subsubsections

All manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions. 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. Use Times New Roman font, size 10 for all Section and subsections headings and captions.

1. Footnotes

Footnotes should be avoided whenever possible. If required they should be used only for brief notes that do not fit conveniently into the text.

1. Figures/Tables

Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Table(s)/figure(s) should be placed either next to the relevant text in the article. Number table(s)/figure(s) consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells. An example of a table is provided in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2.** Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections. | | |
|  | Font | Spacing |
| Section | 10 point **Times bold** | 1 line space before a section  No additional space after a section heading |
| Subsection | 10 point *Times Italic* | 1 line space before a subsection  No space after a subsubsection heading |
| Subsubsection | 10 point *Times Italic* | Subsubsections should end with a full stop (period) and run into the text of the paragraph |

**Table 3.** A slightly more complex table with a narrow caption.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Wake Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (*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 4.** A slightly more complex table with a caption that is the same width as the table. Simply place the caption inside a row at the top of the table and merge (combine) the cells together so that you have a single table cell the width of the table. Justify the caption. | | | | | | |
|  | Wake Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | *p* | Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (*N*=15, *df*=1) | p | Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (*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. 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 points).

* 1. Colour illustrations

You are free to use colour illustrations for the online version but any print version will only be printed in black and white. If any print version will be black and white only, you should check your figure captions carefully and remove any reference to colour in the illustration and text. In addition, some colour figures will degrade or suffer loss of information when converted to black and white and this should be taken into account when preparing them.

* 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.

* 1. Figure captions/numbering

Captions should be below the figure. Figures should be numbered sequentially through the text—‘Figure 1’, ‘Figure 2’ and so forth and should be referenced in the text as ‘figure 1’, ‘figure 2’,… and not ‘fig. 1’, ‘fig. 2’,

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. Points of style
     1. Vectors. Bold italic characters is our preferred style but the author may use any standard notation; for example, any of these styles for vectors is acceptable:

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

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

‘the vector cross product of and is given by …’.

* + 1. The solidus (). A two-line solidus should be avoided where possible; for example, use
* instead of 
*  instead of 
  + 1. Roman and italic in mathematics. Variables should be in italic; however there are some cases where it is better to use a Roman font:
* Use a Roman d for a differential d, for example, 
* Use a Roman e for an exponential e; for example, 
* Use a Roman i for the square root of –1; e.g., 
* Certain other common mathematical functions, such as cos, sin, det and ker, should appear in Roman type.
* Subscripts and superscripts should be in Roman type if they are labels rather than variables or characters that take values. For example in the equation



*m*, the *z* component of the nuclear spin, is italic because it can have different values whereas n is Roman because it is a label meaning nuclear.

* 1. Alignment of mathematics

The preferred style for displayed mathematics in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* 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. Small displayed equations: Some examples:

 (1)

 (2)

However, if equations will fit on one line, do so; for example, (3) may also be formatted as:

 (3)

* + 1. Large display equations: examples. If an equation is almost the width of a line, place it flush left against the margin to allow room for the equation number.

 (4)

* 1. Equation numbering

Equations may be numbered sequentially throughout the text (i.e., (1), (2), (3),…) or numbered by section (i.e., (1.1), (1.2), (2.1) ,…) depending on the author’s personal preference. In articles with several appendices equation numbering by section is useful in the appendices even when sequential numbering has been used throughout the main body of the text: for example, A.1, A.2 and so forth. When referring to an equation in the text, always put the equation number in brackets—e.g. ‘as in equation (2)’ or ‘as in equation (2.1)’—and always spell out the word ‘equation’ in full, e.g. ‘if equation (5) is factorized’; do not use abbreviations such as ‘eqn.’ or ‘eq.’.

1. Appendices

Technical detail that it is necessary to include, but that interrupts the flow of the article, may be consigned to an appendix. Any appendices should be included at the end of the main text of the paper, after the acknowledgments section (if any) but before the reference list. If there are two or more appendices they should be called appendix A, appendix B, etc. Numbered equations should be in the form (A.1), (A.2), etc, figures should appear as figure A1, figure B1, etc and tables as table A1, table B1, etc.

1. References

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa) using APA referencing style. 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.