**The Title Goes Here with Each Initial Letter Capitalized**

Author’s Name A1, Author’s Name B1 and Author’s Name C2

*1Replace this text with authors’ affiliations (use complete addresses)*

*2If more than one affiliation is needed, they should be indicated by superscript numbers, 1, 2, ..., etc. as shown above*

**Abstract.** Do not replace the word “abstract”, but do replace the rest of this text. If you must insert a hard line break, please use “Shift + Enter” rather than just tapping your “Enter” key. You may want to print this page and refer to it as a style sample before you begin working on your paper.

**Keywords:** Enter up to five keywords here.

1. **FIRST LEVEL HEADING (USE CAPITAL LETTERS)**

The heading should have 0.5 cm first line indentation and 0.5 cm ‘hanging’ indentation. This is the standard font and layout for the individual paragraphs. The font is Times New Roman 12 pt, single spacing. The spacing after the heading should be 5 pt. Replace this text with your text. The “Enter” key will take you to a new paragraph. If you need to insert a hard line break within the paragraph, please use “Shift + Enter”, rather than just tapping the “Enter” key. Put single spacing between lines in a paragraph and 5 pt after paragraphs.

This is the paragraph spacing that occurs when you use the “Enter” key. An example set of first level headings could be:

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**2. THEORETICAL BASIS**

**3. DATA**

**4. METHODOLOGY**

**5. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS**

**6. COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**REFERENCES**

First line indentation (left) should be 0.5 cm. There should be one line spacing to the new heading.

**1. 1 Second Level Heading with Each Initial Letter Capitalized (prepositions and articles should be lowercase)**

Place all figures at the right places in the manuscript and also send the figures as files separately.



**Fig. 1** Images of fracture surfaces used in the fractal analysis in this study. (a) and (c) are dimple patterns (specimens of pure Zn polycrystals ruptured at 373 K, 14.7 MPa) (433 \_ 433); (Tanaka et al., 1998); (b) and (d) are river patterns (soda-lime glass fractured by four-point bending) (336\_358), and (c) and (d) are processed images (figures in parenthesis show image size in pixel).

There should be one line spacing before a figure and after figure caption. Spacing between figure and figure caption should be 5 pt. referring to a figure in text should be done like “On Fig. 1 one can see Images of fracture surfaces …”. Font size in figure captions should be 11 pt. Put a copy of each figure caption after the paper manuscript in the same file.

Settings: Set the dpi for the type of graphic as follows:

600 dpi resolution for line art

300 dpi for halftones

600 dpi for combinations line art halftones.

Refrain from including type in your halftone (grayscale) image files, because it will print blurry.

Save line art as black/white bitmap, not grayscale.

Save halftones and combinations as grayscale, not black/white bitmap.

Create color files at min 300 dpi TIFF, PS, or EPS format.

When selecting a file mode, use CMYK (cyan, magenta, yellow, black).

**1. 2 Second Level Heading with Each Initial Letter Capitalized**

Place all tables at the right places in the manuscript with the table captions above them. Include a copy of each table caption after the paper manuscript in the same file. If and where necessary to turn to one column (or back to two columns), go to in the main menu of **WORD** → **Page Layout – Breaks – Continuous – Columns** (chose one or two as you need). Refer to a table in text like “In Table 1 we present the …”. Leave one line spacing before and after the table (12 pt). Leave 5 pt spacing between table caption and the table itself. Font size of the table caption should be 10 pt. Column headings in the table have to be in **bold**.

|  |
| --- |
| **TABLE 1.** This is the Style for Table Captions. All font size should be 10 pt. The text “**TABLE 1**” which labels the caption should be bold and capital. Align this text above the Table (justify mode). Tables should have top and bottom rules, and a rule separating the column heads from the rest of the table only. If not necessary, do not display all grid lines. |
| **Column Header Goes Here** | **Column Header Goes Here** | **Column Header Goes Here** |
| Row Name Here | x | x |
| Row Name Here | x | x |
| Row Name Here | x | x |

**2. FIRST LEVEL HEADING (USE CAPITAL LETTERS)**

Below is an example equation created with Word 97’s Equation Editor. To move this equation, highlight the entire line, then use cut and paste.

  (1)

Leave 5 pt spacing before and after an equation. Align the equation to the center and put its number at the right most position. Define sizes in the equation as follows:

- Full 12 pt

- Subscript/Superscript 7 pt

- SubSubscript/Superscript 5 pt

- Symbol 18 pt

- Subsymbol 12 pt

Refer to an equation like “Eq. 1 (or formula 1) reveals the relation between …”. To insert a footnote, use the “Insert” menu, select “Footnote”, and click “OK”.

The reference section will follow the “Acknowledgment” section. References should be presented as shown below, and should follow the format as indicated in the below examples. References should be ordered alphabetically.

Journal names, book titles and Proceedings info should be in Italic font.

Referring to a paper in the REFERENCE list should be like “Following Eq. 1 (Karakostas et al., 2013)” or “Karakostas et al. (2013) offer the following relation (Eq.1)”. If an author or group of authors are referred in more than one paper per year, an additional letter a, b, … should be attached to the year of reference both in the reference list and in the citing – “This method was developed by King et al. (1994a)”.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**APPENDIX**

**A. 1. FIRST LEVEL HEADING (USE CAPITAL LETTERS)**

If necessary, the author can include an APPENDIX section, which should follow the “REFERENCES” section. The rules for headings, figures, tables and equations remain the same as for the main text but there should be separate numbering for the APPENDIX



**Fig. A1** Image of grain-boundary fracture surface profile in a notched specimen with straight grain boundaries (the distance from notch root was 0.3 mm) of the 21Cr4Ni-9Mn steel ruptured at 973 K, 167 MPa.4 (a) original image; (b) preprocessed image (Image size is shown in pixel in parenthesis images.)

  (A1)

**TABLE A1.** Epicenters and corresponding active faults as identified by the methodology

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| epicenters | 45 | 22 |
| faults | 121 | 75 |