Original Research Paper

**Paper Title**

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*1(1st Affiliation) Department Name, Name of Organization, City, Country;*

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| *Article history*  Received: 7 July 2014  Revised: 28 August 2014  Accepted: 2 September 2014  \*Corresponding Author: Author A, Institute/Organization Name, City Name, Country Name;  Email: support@thescipub.com | **Abstract:** This electronic document is a “live” template. The various components of your paper [title, text, tables, figures and references] are already defined on the style sheet, as illustrated by the portions given in this document.  **Keywords:** Component; Formatting; Style; Styling; Insert (keywords) |
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This template, created in MS Word 2003 and saved as “Word 97-2003 & 6.0/95-RTF” for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications given in the instructions to authors and needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (a) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (b) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the production of electronic products, and (c) conformity of style throughout a journal paper. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in. Examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in type, within parentheses.

**Ease of Use**

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Where:

MC is the moisture content (%)

M1 is the initial weight of the wet sample (g)

M2 is the weight of the dried sample (g)

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined immediately following the equation. Use “Eq. 1”, not “Eq. (1)” or “Equation (1)”, and at the beginning of a sentence.

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Figures and Tables

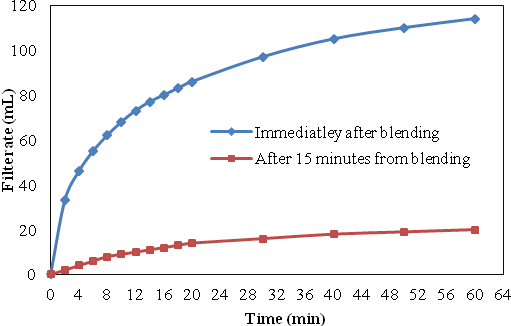


Fig. 1. A sample line graph using colors which contrast well both on screen and on a black-and-white hardcopy



Fig. 2. Example of an image with acceptable resolution

Table 1. Table type styles (Table caption is indispensable).

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| Copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote is dispensable)

Place figures and tables at the top or bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use “Fig. 1” and “Table 1” even at the beginning of a sentence.

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Use Times New Roman font size 9 for Figure and Table labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. If include-ing units in the label, present them within parentheses. Label axes only with units just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. Graphs may be full color. Use only SOLID FILL COLORS which contrast well both on screen and hardcopy as shown in Fig. 1. When using photographs make sure the resolution is adequate to reveal important details as shown in Fig. 2.

**Conclusion**

The main conclusions of the experimental work should be presented. The contribution of the work to the scientific community and its economic implications should be emphasized.

**Acknowledgement**

Use same font size for the content of acknowledgements section.

**Funding Information**

The authors should acknowledge the funders of this manuscript and provide all necessary funding information.

**Author’s Contributions**

This section should state the contributions made by each author in the preparation, development and publication of this manuscript.

**Ethics**

Authors should address any ethical issues that may arise after the publication of this manuscript.

**References**

Use the author/date system of references. In the text refer to the authors’ name (without initials) and year of publication. All publications cited in the text should be presented in a list of references following the text of the manuscript.

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Peterson (1993) has shown that ……This is in agreement with the results obtained by several authors (Kramer, 1994; Smith, 1995; Brown, 1999)

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Smith and White (1999) reported that…….This was later found to be incorrect (Amir and Ahmed, 2000)”.

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2. Text Book

Navabi, Z., 1998. Analysis and Modeling of Digital Systems.2nd Ed. McGraw Hill, New York. ISBN: 0070464790, pp: 632.

3. Book Chapter

Katz, R.H., 1986. Computer-Aided Design Databases. In: New Directions for Database Systems, Ariav, G. and J. Clifford, (Eds.), Intellect Books, Norwood, NJ, pp: 110-123. ISBN: 0893913448.

4. Conference Proceedings

Magott, J. and K. Skudlarski, 1989. Combining Generalized Stochastic Petri Nets and PERT Networks For The Performance Evaluation Of Concurrent Processes. Proceedings of the 3rd International Workshop on Petri Nets and Performance Models, Dec. 11-13, IEEE Xplore Press, Japan, pp: 249-256. DOI: 10.1109/PNPM.1989.68558.

5. Government Publications

United Nations, 2001. Indicators of Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies. United Nations Press, New York, USA.

6. Online Publications

Lal, R., 1995. Sustainable Management of Soil Resources in the Humid Tropics.United Nations University Press, Tokyo, Japan.<http://www.unu.edu/unupress/unupbooks/uu27se/uu27se00.htm> (Accessed on March 17, 2011)

7. Generic Website

UNEP, 2002.Cleaner Production Assessment in Industries.Production and Consumption Branch.United Nations Environment Program.<http://www.unepie.org/pc/cp/understanding_cp/cp_industries.htm> (Accessed on February 13, 2011)

8. Theses

Alkoaik, F., 2005.Fate of plant pathogens and pesticides during composting of greenhouse tomato plant residues. Unpublished dissertation in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada