

Template for International Journal of Electronics and Applied Research (IJEAR)

The title of the paper should be printed in 14 points Times New Roman, Bold, giving 1-line spacing

Author's name (initial only) to be placed below two line spacing from the Title followed by surname
(12pt, Times New Roman, give line spacing 1.0)
Affiliation (11pt, Times New Roman Italic line spacing 1.0)

Example

Micropulse lidar observation at Gauhati University for understanding atmospheric dynamics on aerosol-cloud interaction & precipitation

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Text Format

Full-length of the article may go up to 4500 words of text excluding abstract, references, figures and tables. There will be exception for review articles .

Page Layout and Styles will be as follows :

A-4 page size that corresponds to 210mm wide and 297mm long. The margins must be set as follows:

- Top: 40 mm (1st page); rest of the pages 35 mm
- Bottom: 35 mm
- Left: 20 mm
- Right: 20 mm

The text shall be of a single column.

The manuscript should be presented in major topic heads i.e., Abstract; Introduction; Experiment; Analysis & Results; Discussion, and Conclusion followed by Acknowledgement and References.

Heading (all main Headings Bold 12 pt, Times New Roman)

The **Abstract** should be written with a 5mm margin from the main text margin on both sides.

Abstract content starts (keep 2 spaces from the heading) without indent (Times New Roman 11 pt) maximum word: 200

Example:

Abstract

The paper presents the process of development of clouds within a temporal scale of minutes and consequent formation of precipitations through lidar observation of Gauhati University (GU, 26° N and 92° E). For this purpose modifications in optical properties of aerosol and cloud are examined for precipitating and non-precipitating situations by monitoring backscatter (BS) counts obtained from aerosol and cloud.

key Words: 1; 2 ; (Times New Roman 11 pt maximum 5 numbers, keep 2 spaces from the end of the abstract)

Main Heading (body of the text) :

The first paragraph under each heading starts (after 3 spaces from the heading title) without any indent written in 12-point Times New Roman type at 'one and half line' space. The consecutive paragraph should begin with a 4-letter indent written in 12-point Times New Roman type at 'one and a half line space'.

Example

1. Introduction

Portable Atmospheric Lidar (PAL) or aerosol lidar has the ability to provide continuous data on aerosols, dust particles and clouds. It can offer both geometric and microphysical properties, especially of clouds [Campbell et al., 1998; Stokes and Schwartz, 1994] of different types. Further, since aerosol particles serve as cloud condensation nuclei, the output of such lidar can be used for understanding aerosol-cloud radiative association [Bian et al., 2009; Graßl, 1975].

In this paper indirect effect of aerosol on clouds leading to precipitation, is presented from lidar observation at Gauhati University (GU), situated in a semi-urban environment of the North-Eastern part of the Indian subcontinent.

Subheading

(Example)

1.1 Lidar, Cloud, Aerosol and Precipitation (Bold. Italics. 12 pt, Times New Roman)

The first paragraph under each heading starts (after 2 spaces from the heading title) without any indent written in 12-point Times New Roman type at ‘one and a half’ line space.

The consecutive paragraph should begin with a 4-letter indent written in 12-point Times New Roman type at ‘one and a half line space’.

Sub-sub heading

(Example)

1.1.1 Cloud and aerosol features (Italics. 12 pt Times New Roman)

The first paragraph under each heading starts (after 2 spaces from the heading title) without any indent written in 12-point Times New Roman type at ‘one and a half ’ line space.

The consecutive paragraph should begin with a 4-letter indent written in 12-point Times New Roman type at ‘one and a half’ line space.

Tables

Each table must be cited specifically in the text numbered serially in Roman numerals. Tables including those appearing in the appendix should be placed within the body of the text, preferably at the centre.

Example:

Table I

Rain rate measured from lidar counts and that obtained from rain gauge

Date and period	Rain rate from lidar	Rain rate from rain gauge
19.10.2001,15:00-15:25 hrs	3.0mm/hr	2.8mm/hr
3.10.2001, 12:30-12:45 hrs	1.0mm/hr	0.9mm/hr
5.10.2001, 10:45-11:00 hrs	1.0mm/hr	1mm/hr

Figures :

Figures including those appearing in the appendix, should be placed within the body of the manuscript, preferably at the centre. Figures should be numbered as Figure 1.

If a figure comprises more than one panel each panel should be marked as (a), (b), (c) etc., and be referred to as Figure 1(a) etc. in the text. Figure captions should speak of what the figure displays without the necessity of referring to the text.

Equations:

The equations should be centre-aligned and numbered in Arabic numerals within the first bracket on the right margin as shown in the example. Each parameter of the equation is to be defined.

Example :

$$\Omega = \frac{k}{f^2} \int NB \cos \theta ds \quad (1)$$

References

References in the text should be given within square brackets as shown in the example [Hayakawa and Molchanov, 2002; Singh et al., 2007]. If there are more than 3 authors, the reference should end with et al., after the name of the first author.

In the list of references, it should begin with the name of the first author followed by other co-authors. The name should begin with the surname followed by the initials of the first and second names. The list should be arranged in alphabetical order. The title of the paper, name of the Journal in their standard abbreviation form written in italics, volume number, page numbers and year of publication should follow the author names in that order. The same format will be followed for Conference/Symposium proceedings.

Examples : (Line spacing 1.0 between a single reference, Space between two references = 1.15)

Devi, M., Sarma, A. J. D., Kalita, S., Barbara, A. K., Depueva, A. Adoptive techniques on the extraction of pre-seismic parameters on Total Electron Content (TEC) at anomaly crest stations using GPS data. *Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk* doi:10.1080/19475705.2011.595831, 2011.

Devi, M., Barbara, A. K., Depueva, A. H., Ruzhin, Yu.Ya. Depuev, V. Anomalous Total Electron Content (TEC) and atmospheric refractivity prior to very strong China earthquake of May 2008. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, **3**, 3589 – 3599, 2010.

Books should be referred to by their full titles, names/names of authors, year of publication and edition number. It should end with the name of the publishers.

Dolukhanov, M., 1971, *Propagation of tropospheric waves*, In *Propagation of Radio Waves*, pp. 140-167 (Mir publisher, Moscow).