

The manuscript title should be clear, concise, and relevant to the conference themes. Avoid abbreviations, jargon, and overly general titles, Use title case (capitalize major words).

Solange Guéhot¹, Isabelle Houlbert², and Agnès Henri¹

¹EDP Sciences, Editorial Department, 91944 Les Ulis Cedex A, France
²EDP Sciences, Production Department, 91944 Les Ulis Cedex A, France

Abstract. You should leave 8 mm of space above the abstract and 10 mm after the abstract. The heading *Abstract* should be typed in bold 9-point Arial. The body of the abstract should be typed in normal 9-point Times in a single paragraph, immediately following the heading. The text should be set to 1 line spacing. The abstract should be centred across the page, indented 17 mm from the left and right page margins and justified. It should not normally exceed 200 words.

1 Page layout

Use 170 x 250 mm paper size (W x H mm) and adjust the margins to those shown in the Table 1. The final printed area will be 130 x 210 mm. Do not add any page numbers.

Table 1. Setting Word’s margins.

Margin	mm
Top	24
Bottom	16
Left	20
Right	20

¹ Corresponding author: author@email.org

1.1 **Formatting the title, authors and affiliations**

1.1.1 *Formatting the title*

The title is set in bold 16-point Arial, justified. The first letter of the title should be capitalised with the rest in lower case. You should leave 22 mm of space above the title and 6 mm after the title.

1.1.2 *Formatting author names and author affiliations*

The style for the names is First Names, typed in italic 10-point Times, then Last Name, typed in 10-point Times, with a comma after all except the last author, which is separated by comma + “and”. Do not use academic titles.

Affiliations of authors should be typed in 9-point Times. They should be preceded by a numerical superscript corresponding to the same superscript after the name of the author concerned. Please **ensure that affiliations are as full and complete as possible and include the country.**

1.2 **Formatting the text**

The text of your paper should be formatted as follows:

- 10-point Times, Times Roman or Times New Roman.
- The text should be set to single line spacing.
- Paragraphs should be justified.
- The first paragraph after a section or subsection should not be indented; subsequent paragraphs should be indented by 5 mm.

The use of sections to divide the text of the paper is optional and left as a decision for the author. Where the author wishes to divide the paper into sections the formatting shown in Table 2 should be used.

Table 2. Formatting sections, subsections and subsubsections.

	Font	Spacing	numbering
Section	12-point Arial bold	6 mm before 3 mm after	1, 2, 3, etc.
subsection	10-point Arial bold	6 mm before 3 mm after	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc.
subsubsection	10-point <i>Arial Italic</i>	6 mm before 3 mm after	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, etc.

2 **Figures and tables**

Figures and tables, as originals of good quality and well contrasted, are to be in their final form, ready for reproduction, pasted in the appropriate place in the text. Try to ensure that the size of the text in your figures is approximately the same size as the main text (10 point). Try to ensure that lines are no thinner than 0.25 point.

2.1 Captions/numbering

Captions should be typed in 9-point Times. They should be centred above the tables and flush left beneath the figures.

2.2 Positioning

Place the figure as close as possible after the point where it is first referenced in the text. If there is a large number of figures and tables, it might be necessary to place some before their text citation.

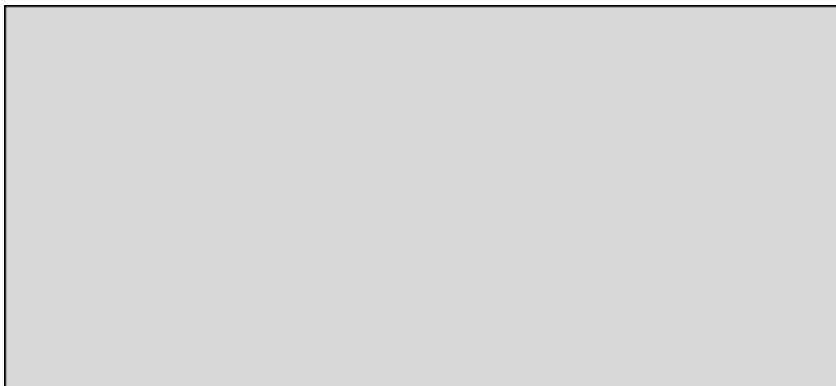


Fig. 1. Caption of the Figure 1. Below the figure.

2.3 Colour illustrations

You are free to use colour illustrations for the online version of the proceedings, but any print version will be printed in black and white unless special arrangements have been made with the conference organiser. Please check whether this is the case. If the 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 considered when preparing them.

3 Equations and mathematics

Equations should be centred and should be numbered with the number on the right-hand side.

$$T_s(l, t) = T_g(l, t) \tag{1}$$

$$T_s(l, t) = T_g(l, t) \quad T_b(x \rightarrow -\beta, t) = 0 \tag{2}$$

Use italics for variables (*u*) and bold (**u**) for vectors. The order for brackets should be {[()]} , except where brackets have special significance.

The Acknowledgements, Fundings, Data availability statement, Author contribution statement, should be typed in 9-point Times, without title.

References

Online references will be hyperlinked to their original source, only if possible. To enable this linking extra care should be taken when preparing reference lists. If your reference citations are incorrect or incomplete (e.g., missing author name, or an incorrect volume number or page), the associated hyperlinks may fail, and the usefulness of your paper in the online environment may be diminished.

References should be cited in the text by placing sequential numbers in brackets (for example, [1], [2, 5, 7], [8-10]). They should be numbered in the order in which they are cited. A complete reference should provide enough information to locate the article. References to printed journal articles should typically contain:

- The authors, in the form: initials of the first names followed by last name (only the first letter capitalized with full stops after the initials),
- The title of the article
- The journal title (abbreviated),
- The volume number (bold type),
- The article number or the page numbers,
- The year of publication (in brackets),
- The DOI number (digital object identifier)

Authors should use the forms shown in Table 3 in the final reference list.

Table 3. Font styles for a reference.

Element	Style
Authors	Reference Body (Initials followed by last name)
Article title	Reference Body
Journal title	Reference Body (Abbreviated)
Book title, Proceedings title	Reference Body - Book/Proceedings title
Volume number	Reference Volume Bold
Page number	Reference Body
Year	Reference Body (In brackets)
DOI	Reference Body + Hyperlink

Here are some examples:

Journal articles

1. A. Nicolas, J.-L. Barrat, J. Rottler, Effects of inertia on the steady-shear rheology of disordered solids. Phys. Rev. Lett. **116**, 058303 (2016)

2. A. Lohrasebi, T. Koslowski, Modeling water purification by an aquaporin-inspired graphene-based nano-channel. *J. Mol. Model.* **25**, 280 (2019).
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00894-019-4160-y>
3. M. Ben Rabha, M.F. Boujmil, M. Saadoun, B. Bessaïs, *Eur. Phys. J. Appl. Phys.* (to be published)

Books

4. J. Couturier, Y.H. Abou and E. Grolleau, *Element of nuclear safety*, (EDP Sciences, Les Ulis, 2019)
5. M.N. Ozisik, *Radiative transfer and interactions with conduction and convection* (John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1973)

Proceedings

6. J. Rhodes, K. Smith, D. Lee, CASMO-5 development and applications, in *Proceedings of the PHYSOR-2006 conference, ANS Topical Meeting on Reactor Physics*, Vancouver, BC, Canada, September 10-14, September 10-14 (2006), B144

Theses

7. S. Azzaoui, *SCALE-6 fuel depletion analyses: Application to the ARIANE program*, Master Thesis, SCK-CEN, Belgium, 2010
8. K. Ambrožič, L. Snoj, *Characterization of gamma field in the JSI TRIGA reactor*, Ph.D. thesis, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics (2020)