

A Sample AAS Word File

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ABSTRACT

A brief, concise abstract is required at the beginning of each manuscript. The abstract should summarize the principal conclusions arrived at in the paper and the methods used to reach them. The abstract should be 250 words or less in length. Unless absolutely essential, the abstract should contain no mathematical expressions and should refrain from including citations or footnotes, and should not use the first person. The text in the abstract and throughout the whole manuscript should be double-spaced.

Keywords: 46 key words should be provided.

Article Highlights:

- 140 character limit including spaces
- 140 character limit including spaces
- 140 character limit including spaces

(Highlights are two to four result-oriented points that provide readers with an at-a-glance overview of the main findings of your article. Each Highlight must be less than

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140characters, including spaces, and the Highlights together must clearly convey only the
results of the study. Ideas, concepts and methods are best saved for the abstract.)

1. Introduction

This document provides authors with the basic Advances in Atmospheric Sciences
(AAS) formatting guidelines. The following sections outline the guidelines and formatting
for text, figures, and tables using Microsoft Word. A more thorough review of all manuscript
requirements can be found in theAASAuthor Guide. The length of the manuscript should
be within 6000 words and there should be no more than 10 figures.

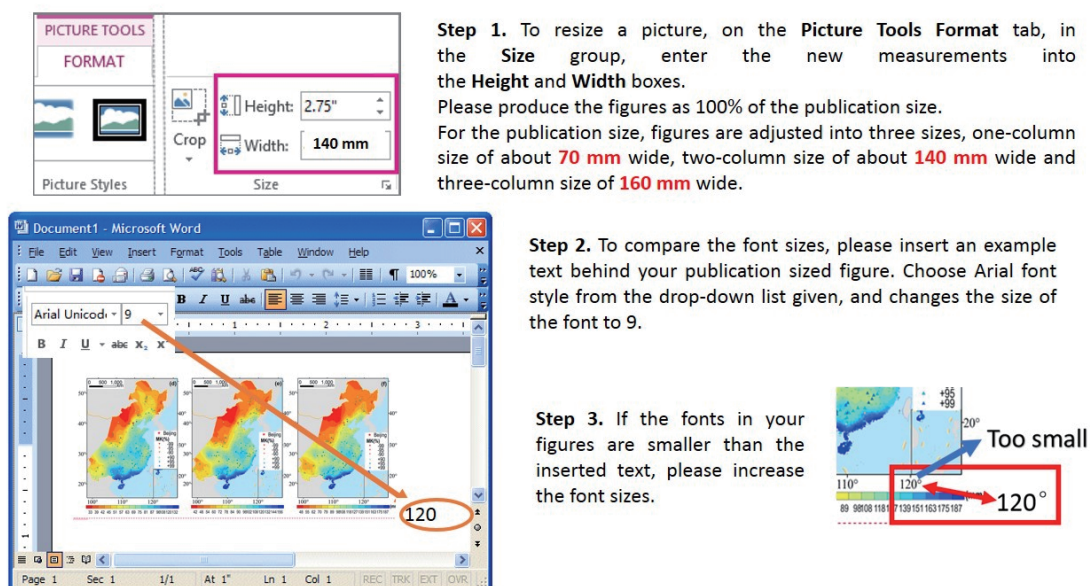


Fig. 1 Figures are adjusted into two sizes for the published product: one-column sizing at approximately 6080 mm wide; and two-column sizing at approximately 120160 mm wide.

Table 1 This is a sample table caption and table layout. Enter as many tables as necessary at the end of your manuscript. Trend in the atmospheric heat source/sink E and its components over the CE-TP and W-TP, in units of

Region	Component	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	Annual
SE-TP	SH	−5.4	−3.1	−2.6	−2.3	−3.4
	LH	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7
	RC	−8.1	−9.7	−14.4	−12.7	−11.2
	E	−12.0	−12.3	−16.6	−14.7	−13.9
W-TP	SH	−3.0	−6.1	0.2	1.1	−2.0
	LH	−1.4	1.3	−1.6	0.4	0.3
	RC	4.5	−3.6	−7.0	−1.4	−1.8
	E	0.1	−8.4	−8.4	0.1	−4.2

29 2. Text

30 The text (12-point, Times New Roman) should be set in one column and divided into
31 sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively using the following
32 format.

33 2.1 *Level 2 heading*

34 2.1.1 *Level 3 heading*

35 2.1.1.1 *Level 4 heading*

36 2.2 *Mathematical formulas and terms*

37 Mathematical formulas can appear as display equations or in-line equations. Display
38 equations are centered on their own line and are usually numbered, although this is not
39 compulsory. In-line equations appear run-on in the text. Please ensure all symbols are
40 defined in the text that follows and, when citing display equations, use Eq. (X), where X is
41 the equation number.

42 When using Microsoft Word to prepare a manuscript, use MathType for display equa-
43 tions and other complicated mathematical expressions. Equation numbers should be given
44 outside of MathType and surrounded by parentheses, such as (1). Throughout the paper,
45 please ensure that all variables are set in italic font. If there are any vector or matrix/tensor
46 quantities, these should be set in italic + bold font. Mathematical terms not set in italics
47 (i.e. in roman font) include uppercase Greek letters, most mathematical functions (such
48 as sin and ln), and most multiple-character quantities, e.g. relative humidity (RH). These
49 quantities are set roman so that they will not appear to be products of variables (e.g. so that
50 RH is not confused with $R \propto H$).

51 Similarly, subscripts that are words or abbreviations are normally set as roman, even

when the variable with the subscript is set italic. Superscripts should be used to represent exponents or the transpose of a matrix. In all other cases, subscripts should be used. Two subscripts should be separated by a comma.

3. Citations and references

Following the guidelines for citations and references can expedite the time taken to process your manuscript.

3.1 *Instructions for citations*

Citations to standard references in the text should consist of the name of the author and the year of publication for example, Wang (1990) or (Wang, 1990). If there are three or more authors, state the first authors surname, followed by "et al." and the year of publication for example, Wang et al. (1990) or (Wang et al., 1990). When there are two or more papers by the same author or authors in the same year, distinguishing letters (a, b, c, etc.) should be added to the year in both the citation in the text and the reference listing for example, Wang (1990a). For multiple citations by one author, separate years by commas for example, Wang (1989, 1990) or (Wang, 1989, 1990). Separate multiple citations by different authors within the same parentheses by semicolons for example, (Wang, 1990; Li, 1991) or (Wang, 1989, 1990; Li, 1991).

69 3.2 *Instructions for references*

70 References should be listed alphabetically, without numbering, at the end of the paper.

71 References must be complete and properly formatted, and only literature cited in the text
72 should be listed.

73 (1) Journal papers:

74 Author(s), publication year: Article title. Journal name, volume, page range.

75 For example,

76 Boville, B. A., and J. W. Hurrell, 1998: A comparison of the atmospheric circulations
77 simulated by the CCM3 and CSM1. *J. Climate*, 11, 1327-1341.

78 (2) Books:

79 Author(s), publication year: Book Title. Publisher, total pages.

80 For example,

81 Pedlosky, J., 1987: *Geophysical Fluid Dynamics*. 2nd ed., Springer-Verlag, 710pp.

82 (3) Book chapters:

83 Author(s), publication year: chapter title. Book Title, Editor(s), Publisher, page range.

84 For example,

85 Zhang, R. H., and J. P. Chao, 1993: Mechanisms of interannual variations in a sim-
86 ple air-sea coupled model in the tropics. *Climate Variability*, D. H. Ye, et al., Eds., China
87 Meteorological Press, Beijing, 236-244.

88 (4) Multi-volume book chapters:

89 Author(s), publication year: chapter title. Book Title, Editor(s), Volume No., Publisher,
90 page range.

91 Tukey, J. W., 1993: The problem of multiple comparisons. Multiple Comparisons:
92 19481983,H. I. Braun, Ed., Vol. VIII, The Collected Works of John W. Tukey,Chapman
93 Hall, 1300.

94 (4) Other examples:

95 Presentation at a conference:

96 Lhermitte, R., and M. Gilet, 1976: Acquisition and processing of tri-Doppler radar
97 data.Preprints, 17th Conf. on Radar Meteorology, Seattle, WA, Amer. Meteor. Soc., 16.

98 Technical report:

99 Rogers, D. P., and Coauthors, 2005: THORPEX International Research Implementation
100 Plan. WMO/TD-No. 1258, 96pp.

101 **4. Figures and tables**

102 *4.1 Figures*

103 Figures often pose tough problems for both editors and publishers. In this section,
104 detailed instructions for preparing successful figures are provided. Please follow the steps
105 below to produce acceptable figures that helpfacilitatea smoothpublication process. A
106 Figures FAQsis also provided (below), which gives answers to themost commonproblems
107 relating to figures that occur during the publishing process.Most importantly, vector-based
108 graphics (e.g. PS, PDF, Adobe Illustrator) are preferred.

109 4.1.1 *Tips for authors when preparing figures*

110 (1) Aim to produce your figures at 100% the publication size. Figures are adjusted into
111 two sizes for the published product: one-column sizing at approximately 6080 mm wide; and
112 two-column sizing at approximately 120160 mm wide.

113 (2) Ensure all annotation/labelling in your figures is readable in the fonts/font sizes
114 you have used. The preferred font and size for figure labelling/annotation is Arial 9 pt. If
115 other fonts are preferred/necessary, please choose them carefully and ensure that they are
116 all embedded. If it is difficult for you to embed all the fonts, please convert them to paths
117 (or outlines). For example, please create font outlines for figures drawn in Adobe Acrobat
118 Illustrator to avoid them being transformed or removed.

119 (3) At 100% the publication size, the resolution for graphics files must be 300/600 dots-
120 per-inch resolution (dpi) for color and gray-scale images, and at least 600 dpi for black and
121 white line images. Please note that enlargement of figures will decrease the resolution. For
122 example, a 400 dpi image scaled at 200% becomes 200 dpi.

123 (4) In almost all circumstances, the line thickness for lines, numbers, and words should
124 be at least 0.2 pt. Otherwise, they may appear broken or disappear completely in the final
125 publication. Please note that a reduction in figure size will make the line weight thinner. For
126 example, a 1-pt line scaled at 50% becomes 0.5-pt.

127 (5) Information that is clearly explained in the figure caption should not be repeated in
128 the figure annotation. Please aim to make your figures both readable and concise.

129 (6) For axis titles, please only capitalize the first letter of the first word (unless subsequent
130 words are proper nouns).

131 (7) It is better to denote combined units with a negative exponent than a solidus (forward-
132 slash). Please also ensure there is a one-letter space between units with different symbols.

133 (8) For subfigures, lettered labels, i.e. (a), (b), (c) etc., should be positioned (preferably
134 in the corners) in a way that does not obscure other parts of the figure, and the positioning
135 should be consistent among all subfigures.

136 (9) For color figures, CMYK is required for the print version of the journal. Authors
137 should clearly indicate which figures are intended to be published in color when submitting.
138 For figures in color but not intended to be published in color, it is strongly recommended that
139 you reproduce them in black and white to ensure good quality printing.

140 (10) Please note that figures, as well as tables, should be separate from the text, at the
141 end of your submitted manuscript, for the convenience of editors and reviewers.

142 4.1.2 *Figures FAQs*

143 (1) Why is my figure labelling fuzzy or saw-toothed?

144 Figures are converted into .eps format before being adapted into our typesetting system.
145 As .eps format is vector-based, for figures in pixel-based formats (e.g. .jpg, .bmp, .psd, .gif),
146 after conversion, the quality will be greatly diminished and might appear fuzzy.

147 (2) Why is there a shadow in my figure?

148 Insertion of figures into word or PPT might create a shadow. Try providing us the

149 figures in source format.

150 (3) Why should line thicknesses be at least 0.2 pt?

151 The print resolution is lower than the figure itself. The lines will appear broken instead
152 of continuous in the final printed product for line thicknesses lower than 0.2pt.

153 (4) What is CMYK?

154 CMYK (cyan, magenta, yellow, black) figures are widely used for printing.

155 (5) Why do all the fonts need to be embedded or converted to paths or outlines?

156 It is recommended that all fonts are embedded when first created. If it is difficult to
157 embed the fonts in the figure-drawing software, the alternative is to create outlines for the
158 fonts used. In some cases, if the fonts are not embedded or created with outlines, they will be
159 converted to a totally different font or become lost when converted to another format.

160 4.2 Tables

161 Tables should be numbered, have a caption (above the table), and mentioned specifically
162 in the text. Additionally, they should be double-spaced and placed on a separate page at the
163 end of the manuscript, before the figures.

164 *Acknowledgements.* Keep the acknowledgements section as brief as possible by acknowl-
165 edging only direct assistance in your research and writing. Financial support for the work
166 should be acknowledged here rather than as footnotes to the title.

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