

Appendix A: Author's Guide

Do not put contents or lines in headings

General A4, vertical page, margin settings (Top 5cm, Bottom 4cm, Left/Right 2.8cm)
Single line spacing, Single column, in Black

Title Put the title of the paper here with font **Arial**,
size **16pt**, **centered**, length **up to 2 lines**

Authors **First + Middle** (initial) + **Last name** ^{*1a}(Superscript—*:Corresponding, 1:affiliation, a:footnote info),
Sullivan T. Smith ^{*2}, Tanaka Ikarashi ^{1a} and Ahmed M. Mohamed ^{2b}

Affiliations ¹*Affiliation (Department, Institute, Address, Country) with font Arial, size 9.5pt*
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Dates (Received keep as blank , Revised keep as blank , Accepted keep as blank)

Abstract Insert abstract paragraph here with Times New Roman font and 10.5pt size. Abstract length needs to be approximately 250 words (about 15 lines). Do not have References, Equations, Figures, or Tables in the abstract.
Abstract. This study aimed to develop a model to accurately predict the acceleration of structural systems during an earthquake. The acceleration and applied force of a structure were measured at current time step and the velocity and displacement were estimated through linear integration.

Keywords **Keywords:** complex terrain; typhoon wind field; CFD simulation; surface roughness length; topography

Main text **1. Introduction** **Section title - Level 1:**
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Normally, strong winds have been associated with two types of wind in typhoon prone region. The first one is the nature wind on, or say severe tropical cyclone. Many investigations about the (ability) characteristics of frames of various types have been carried out. **Cheng (2011)** have studied the elastic critical loads for plane frames by using the transfer matrix method. A general digital computer method has been described by Cheng and Xu (2012).....

Text: Times New Roman, 11pt,
0.5cm indent for the first line

Reference Citation (1 author)

Reference Citation (2 authors)

2. Section title: Level 1

The system examined, shown schematically in **Fig. 1** is a beam of variable cross section, carrying a so called heavy tip mass M . Its mass moment of inertia with respect to the perpendicular axis at the centroid S is denoted by J_S . Analytical and experimental studies on vibrating frames carrying concentrated masses have been studied by using analytical solutions and the finite element method (Cheng *et al.* 2013a, b). ...

Figure Citation (1 figure)

Reference Citation (more than 3 authors)

Footnote *Corresponding author, Professor (or Ph.D., etc.), E-mail: email address **Times New Roman, 10pt**
^a Ph.D., E-mail: email address
^b Ph.D. Student, E-mail: email address **Optional**

Figure

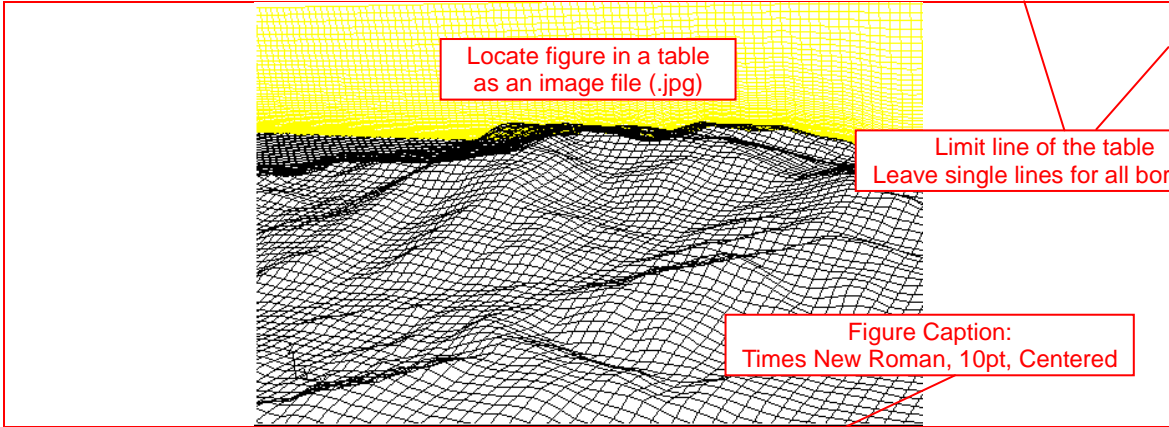


Figure Caption

Fig. 1 Mesh grid of topographic model

2.1 Numerical simulation procedure

Subtitle - Level 2:
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Mathematical expression (centered):
Insert > Object > Microsoft Equation 3.0 (MS Word 2007)
Insert > Equation (MS Word 2010)

of the Hamilton's Principle with the notations used in the

Consecutive no.: Right alignment

$$U_L = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^d EI(v_1'')^2 dx \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^d EA(u_1')^2 dx \right) \quad (1)$$

In consideration of different 10m height wind speed v_{10} and the power law exponent index α results shown in Table 2, the representative upstream typhoon wind fields at different directions used as the input data for training A determined, which is shown in Tables 1-2.....

Table Citation
(1 Table)

Table Citation
(2 Tables)

3. Section title: Level 1

Equation Citation
(2 Equations)

Equation Citation
(1 Equation)

developed to represent a cracked beam element of length d and the crack is located at a distance d_1 from the left end of the element as shown in Figs. 2-3. Substituting Eqs. (3)-(4) in Eq. (7) yields the general equation for the local compliances as follows (considering that all K 's are independent of η , η : see Figs. 2(a)-(b)). In this regard, the circular bridge as a center with a proper radius shall be considered (see Fig. 1 and 3).....

Figure Citation
(more than 2 figures in order)

Table Caption

Table 1 Caption

Table Caption:
Times New Roman, 10pt

Figure Citation
(more than 2 figures)

Table
10pt

		Intact	DI	D2	Intact	DI	D2
OF-1*	Mean	2.63	2.62	2.53	3.34	2.67	2.46
	SD	0.041	0.369	0.123	0.290	0.444	0.207
OF-3	Mean	23.39	23.24	22.55	23.63	23.12	22.73
	SD	0.021	0.161	0.161	0.042	0.251	0.213

Footnote

*OF-1: Observed Frequency for 1st mode; OF-3: Observed Frequency for 3rd mode

Additional explanations for items in the table

Figures

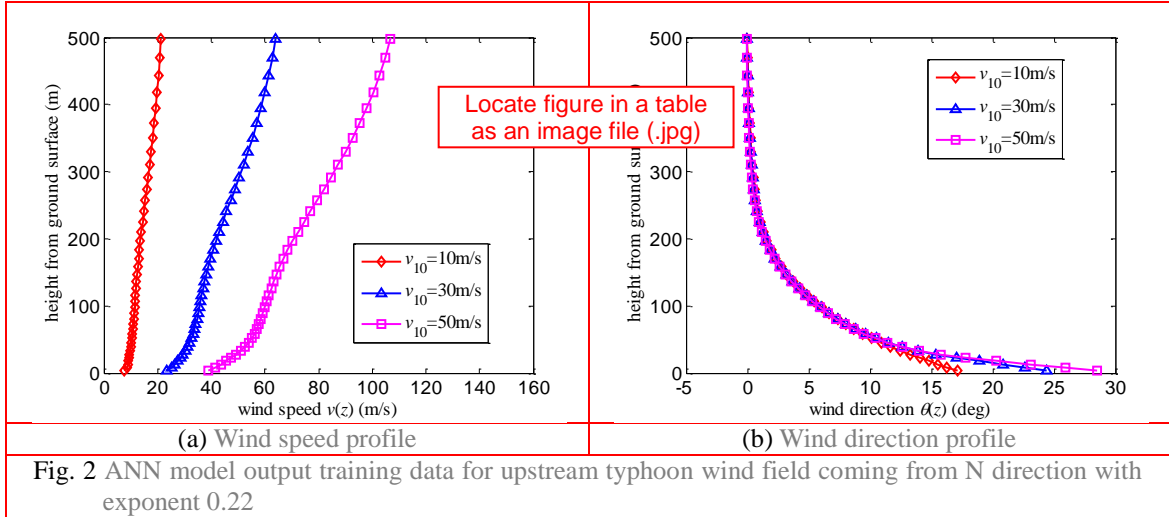


Figure Captions

Fig. 2 ANN model output training data for upstream typhoon wind field coming from N direction with exponent 0.22

4. Section title: Level 1

4.1 Subtitle: Level 2

Subtitle - Level 3:
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4.1.1 Subtitle: Level 3

On the day of the beam test, the respective control cylinders were capped and tested in compression to determine the compressive strength of concrete. Table 1 shows that the average values of the 56-day compressive strengths are 69.2 and 68.7 MPa for Series V and S specimens, respectively. The results show that the compressive strengths of the specimens with different mix designs were different, they had similar compressive strengths.

Subtitle - Level 4:
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Subtitle: Level 4

Chondros *et al.* (1998) have developed a continuous cracked beam vibration theory for the lateral vibration of cracked Euler-Bernoulli beams with edge or double-edge open cracks....

Reference Citation
(more than 3 authors)

5. Conclusions

A numerical simulation procedure for predicting directional typhoon wind fields over complex terrain has been proposed in this study.

- The reduction of natural frequency depends on the crack depth and crack location.
- Higher drops in the in-plane natural frequency are observed when the crack is located near the roots of the beam.

List-item marks:
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Acknowledgments

The research described in this paper was financially supported by the Natural Science Foundation

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List in alphabetical order

References

Author(s): As appears in the original paper title,
except the first author's last name comes first

Journal Papers

Author(s) (Year), "Title of paper (Capital letter only for the first letter)", *Name of Journal (Italic)*, **Volume number in bold** (Issue number in non-bold), page-page. doi address.

Cheng, Y.F. (2011), "A comparison of large.....", *Struct. Eng.*, **91**(4), 1301-1328. <https://doi.org/10.12989/sem.2011.91.4.1301>.

Journal titles: May be abbreviated

DOI

Cheng, Y.F., Xu, B.M. and Carter, G.D. (2012), "A comparison of large.....", *Comput. Concrete*, **91**(4), 1301-1328. <https://doi.org/10.12989/c.2012.91.4.1301>.

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Cheng, Y.F. (2013), "A comparison of large.....", *Steel Comp. Struct.*, **91**(4), 1301-1328. <https://doi.org/10.12989/scs.2013.91.4.1301>.

Cheng, Y.F. and Xu, B.M. (2013b), "A comparison of large.....", *J. Wing Eng.*, **91**(4), 1301-1328. <https://doi.org/10.12989/xxx.2013.91.4.1301>.

Books

Author(s) (Year), *Name of Book (Every word starts in capital letter)*, Name of publishing company, City, State, Country.

Harris, D.C. (2007), *Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, W.H. Freeman and Company, New York, NY, USA.

Harris, D.C. (2007), *Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, (7th Edition), W.H. Freeman and Company, New York, NY, USA.

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Author(s) (Year), "Title of paper", *Name of Proceeding or Name of occasion (Every word starts in capital letter)*, City, Month.

Kerciku, A.A., Bhattacharya, S., Burd, H.J. and Lubkowski, Z.A. (2008), "Fixity of pile foundations", *Proceedings of the 14th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering*, Beijing, China, October.

Dissertations

Author(s) (Year), "Title of paper", Ph.D. Dissertation; Name of University, City, Country.

Sajjad, M. (2005), "Evaluation of bacterial strategies.....", Ph.D. Dissertation, Michigan State University, Michigan.

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Author(s) (Year), *Title of Paper (Every word starts in capital letter)*, Name of Magazine, Published Month.

Carey, A.A. and Hayzen, A.J (2001), *The Dielectric Constant and Oil Analysis*, Practicing Oil Analysis Magazine, September.

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Author(s) (Year), "Research Report Title as appears on the cover page", Research Report Number; Name of University/Institution.

Wu, Y.F., Oehlers, D.J. and Griffith, M.C. (2001a), "Numerical simulation of composite plated columns", Research Report No. R172; Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Adelaide University, Adelaide, Australia.

Gourley, B.C., Tort, C., Denavit, M.D., Schiller, P.H. and Hajjar, J.F. (2008), "A synopsis of studies of the monotonic and cyclic behavior of concrete-filled steel tube members, connections and frames", Report No. NSEL-008; Newmark Structural Engineering Laboratory, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, USA.

Design Codes

Design code (Year), *Title*, Full name of the code, Name of Organization; City, Country.

ACI 318 (2011), Building code requirements for structural concrete and commentary, American Concrete Institute; Farmington Hills, MI, USA.

Eurocode (2003), Design of Steel Structures. Part 1.5: Plated Structural elements, European Committee for Standardization; Brussels, Belgium.

Website Links

Name of URL (Year), Title of the website link; Name of Organization, City, Country. Link address

ARTEMIS (2004), Ambient Response Testing and Modal Identification Software ARTEMIS Extractor Pro 3.43.; Structural Vibration Solution A/S Aalborg East, Denmark. www.svibs.com

COMSOL Inc. (2013), <http://www.comsol.com>