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Abstract—**This document is a LaTeX template for the submission of manuscript for the National Conference on Chemical Process Simulation-2018. This template and the NCCPS.cls file define the components of the paper [title, text, heads, etc.]. The authors must provide an abstract of 200 words. Focus on objectives, original experimental and/or simulation work and the results obtained with major conclusions. A graphical abstract is optional. *CRITICAL: Do Not Use Symbols, Special Characters, Footnotes, or Math in Paper Title or Abstract.**

Keywords—**Minimum 4 and maximum 6 keywords.**

I. INTRODUCTION

This document is a template for LaTeX version. All standard paper components have been specified for conformity of style throughout a conference proceedings. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in.

II. EASE OF USE

A. Selecting a Template

This document is provided as a template for manuscript submission. The easiest way is to download the template, and copy-paste the content with your own material. The paper must be in two-column format.

B. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The NCCPS class file is used to format the paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed. Please do not alter them, you may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

III. PREPARE YOUR PAPER BEFORE STYLING

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Complete all content and organizational editing before formatting. Please note sections III-A–III-D below for more information on proofreading, spelling and grammar.

Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. **Do not include headers, footers or page numbers in your submission.** These will be added when the publications are assembled. Do not number

text heads—LaTeX will do that for you. Use the naming convention as sessionNo_AuthorsLastName_2018NCCPS.pdf for saving the file as pdf format.

A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field. The abbreviations which are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention place, as well as in the footnote/at the end of the article before the references. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable. Use a zero before decimal points: "0.25", not ".25". Use "cm^3", not "cc".)

B. Equations

Number the equations consecutively. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

$$a + b = \gamma \tag{1}$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use "(1)", not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)", except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is . . ."

C. LaTeX-Specific Advice

Please use "soft" (e.g., `\eqref{Eq}`) cross references instead of "hard" references (e.g., `(1)`). That will make it possible to combine sections, add equations, or change the order of figures or citations without having to go through the file line by line.

Please don't use the `{eqnarray}` equation environment. Use `{align}` instead. The `{eqnarray}` environment leaves unsightly spaces around relation symbols.

Please note that the `{subequations}` environment in LaTeX will increment the main equation counter even when there are no equation numbers displayed. If you forget that, you might write an article in which the equation numbers skip from (17) to (20), causing the copy editors to wonder if you've discovered a new method of counting.

BibTeX does not work by magic. It doesn't get the bibliographic data from thin air but from .bib files. If you use BibTeX to produce a bibliography you must send the .bib files.

LaTeX can't read your mind. If you assign the same label to a subsubsection and a table, you might find that Table I has been cross referenced as Table IV-B3.

LaTeX does not have precognitive abilities. If you put a `\label` command before the command that updates the counter it's supposed to be using, the label will pick up the last counter to be cross referenced instead. In particular, a `\label` command should not go before the caption of a figure or a table.

Do not use `\nonumber` inside the `{array}` environment. It will not stop equation numbers inside `{array}` (there won't be any) and it might stop a wanted equation number in the surrounding equation.

D. Some Common Mistakes

- The word "data" is plural, not singular.
- When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an "inset", not an "insert". The word alternatively is preferred to the word "alternately" (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word "essentially" to mean "approximately" or "effectively".
- In your paper title, if the words "that uses" can accurately replace the word "using", capitalize the "u"; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones "affect" and "effect", "complement" and "compliment", "discreet" and "discrete", "principal" and "principle".
- Do not confuse "imply" and "infer".
- The prefix "non" is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "et al.".
- The abbreviation "i.e." means "that is", and the abbreviation "e.g." means "for example".

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

IV. USING THE TEMPLATE

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Use the naming convention as AuthorsFullName_NCCPS2018.pdf.

A. Authors and Affiliations

The class file is designed for, but not limited to, three authors. A minimum of one author is required for all conference articles. Author names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization).

B. Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through the paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of the paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References. Use "figure caption" for your Figure captions, and "table head" for your table title. Run-in heads, such as Abstract, will require an italic style to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced.

C. Figures and Tables

a) Positioning Figures and Tables: Try to position figures and tables at the tops and bottoms of columns and 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 the abbreviation "Fig. 1", even at the beginning of a sentence. Use automatic hyphenation and check spelling and grammar. Use high resolution (300dpi or above) figures, plots, drawings and photos for best printing result.

TABLE I
TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	*Subhead*	*Subhead*
copy	More table copy[a]		

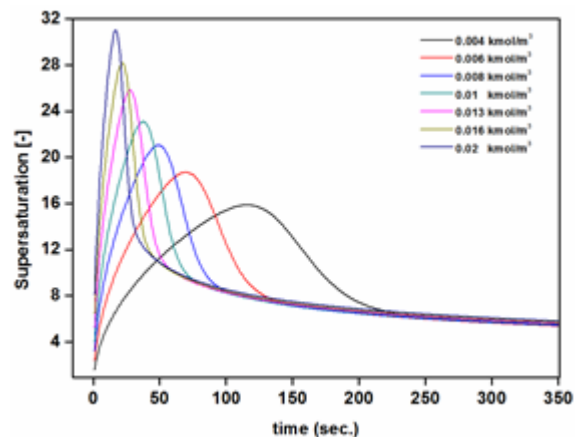[a]Sample of a Table footnote.

Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption.

b) Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)", not "Temperature/K".

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

REFERENCES

Please number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use "Ref. [3]" or "reference [3]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [3] was the first ..."

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors' names; do not use "et al.". Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

REFERENCES

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