

1 **Insert your title here**

2 **First Author · Second Author**

3
4 Received: DD Month YEAR / Accepted: DD Month YEAR

5 **Abstract** Limit the abstract to 250 words. The abstract should not be overly
6 descriptive, should focus on main results and conclusions, and should not con-
7 tain any undefined abbreviations. Acronyms, if needed, must be defined. Avoid
8 citing literature, but if absolutely necessary, the reference should be given
9 as, e.g., “based on Gheynani and Taylor (Boundary-Layer Meteorology, 2010,
10 Vol.137, 223-236)”. The usage of mathematical symbols in the abstract should
11 be avoided.

12 **Keywords** Alphabetical order · Boundary-layer meteorology · L^AT_EX ·
13 Manuscript preparation
14 {Keywords should be in alphabetical order with the first letter of each
15 keyword in upper case. No more than five keywords should be used.}

16 **1 Introduction**

17 Start writing the introduction here.

18 **2 Section Title**

19 The remaining body of the text should be placed here, divided appropriately
20 into sections. Individual words in all section titles (including subsection titles)
21 should start with upper-case letters. Avoid hanging section/subsection titles

F. Author
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S. Author
second address

(keep the title together with section text on the same page). Avoid the use of acronyms in the section or subsection title. Sections should be referred to in the text as Sect. N {number}, unless starting a new sentence, in which case Section N {number} should be used.

3 Next Section Title

Text can be further divided into subsections as demonstrated below.

3.1 Acronyms

All acronyms should be defined at first use, both within the abstract and in the main text. If an acronym is defined in the abstract, it should be defined again at first use in the main body of text. Acronyms should not be used in manuscript titles, and excessive usage of acronyms should be avoided, particularly of those which are not commonly used. Two-letter acronyms should not be used. Acronyms that are used as variables should be written in italic font (e.g., *TKE*, *LAI*). However, one-letter notation for variables, such as *e* for turbulence kinetic energy (TKE), is preferable.

3.2 Spelling

European spelling should generally be used. Spelling examples for frequently used words and clauses include: behaviour, centre, colour, dataset, idealize, metre, normalize, parametrization, time scale, timestep. Geographical directions should be written as south, north-west, south-east, north-north-west, etc. A clause involving two nouns should be hyphenated when used as an adjective, but not when used as a noun, e.g., boundary layer, boundary-layer depth, wind tunnel, wind-tunnel observations, 10-m wind speed.

3.3 Units

Units of International System of Units (SI) and derived SI units should be used (e.g., m, km, s). The units should be typed in Roman font, not in Italic. Units requiring an exponent should be typed with a space between the portions of the unit, and using superscripts for the power, e.g., m s^{-1} , kg m^{-3} , $\text{J kg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ (do not write these as m/s, kg/m³, J/kg/K).

3.4 Variables and Symbols

All variables should be typed in an appropriate font (see Sect. 1), and written consistently throughout the main text, the figure captions, figure axis legends,

54 and in tables. Generally, variables should be written in *Italic* (e.g., p , T , ρ , β ,
 55 γ , θ) and vectors are written in **Bold font** (e.g., \mathbf{v}). Mathematical signs used
 56 in the text should have a space on either side of the sign (e.g., write $x = 0.1$
 57 m, $\beta < 3$, $z/L \geq 5$, etc.).

58 When writing numbers in scientific notation, use the multiplication symbol
 59 rather than the letter x (e.g., write 4×10^{-3} rather than 4×10^{-3}). To indicate
 60 approximate equality, use the symbol \approx rather than the symbol \sim , which
 61 should be used to indicate “on the order of”.

62 In *Boundary-Layer Meteorology*, “Obukhov length” is used rather than
 63 “Monin-Obukhov length”. The surface-layer and boundary-layer ‘star’ vari-
 64 ables (scales) should be written in the format T_* , u_* , q_* , and w_* , i.e., with a
 65 subscript asterisk.

66 3.5 Equations

67 Equations should be numbered sequentially, starting with (1), no matter whether
 68 they are referred to elsewhere in the text or not. The numbering should con-
 69 tinue through the text and into the Appendices, if present. Symbols used in
 70 the equations should appear in the same format as in the text. Where an equa-
 71 tion has several parts, show these as a, b, c, etc. with each part on a separate
 72 line. Equations should be included within sentence structures, if possible, with
 73 surrounding punctuation used as appropriate. All variables that appear in the
 74 equations for the first time should be explained. An equation example:

$$\overline{(\delta T)^2}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \overline{[T(\mathbf{x}, t) - T(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{r}, t)]^2} \quad (1)$$

75 where T is temperature, $\overline{(\delta T)^2}$ is the temperature structure function, \mathbf{x} is a
 76 position vector, \mathbf{r} is a separation vector, the overbar denotes spatial averaging,
 77 and t is time.

78 Equations should be referred to in the text as Eq. N {number}, unless start-
 79 ing a new sentence, in which case Equation number should be used. Referring
 80 to equations by their number, e.g., “as indicated by (1)”, or “the right-hand-
 81 side of (25)” is also acceptable.

82 Equations presented in the Appendices should continue the sequential num-
 83 bering from the main text, i.e., if the last equation in the main text is Eq. 20,
 84 then the first equation in the Appendices should be Eq. 21. If multiple Ap-
 85 pendices with equations are included then the sequential numbering continues
 86 across the Appendices in the order the equations are presented.

87 3.6 Times and dates

88 Times should be written in the format 0000 UTC, 1523 UTC, etc., using the
 89 24-hour clock. If times are presented in local time then at first introduction
 90 LT should be defined and the difference from UTC should be stated, e.g., “at

91 1945 LT (local time = UTC + 6 h)". The acronym UTC does not need to be
92 defined.

93 Dates in the main text of a manuscript should be written in a date-month-
94 year format, e.g., 23 April 2011, 7 January 2016. Dates that are being included
95 in a table or figure can be shortened to the format 23/04/2011, 07/01/2016
96 (note that date comes before month, according to the the European style).

97 3.7 Instruments

98 The make and model of instruments used in experimental campaigns reported
99 in the manuscript should be listed. For example, "An eddy-covariance gas
100 analyzer (LI-7500DS, LI-COR, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA) was used to measure
101 the water vapour density" or "wind profiles were recorded using a PCS.2000
102 Doppler sodar (Metek, Elmshorn, Germany)".

103 3.8 Citations

104 Citations should be presented in an appropriate format, for example: "as found
105 by Mason and Thomson (1987)", "Garratt (1994) demonstrated that...", "as
106 found in previous studies (Mason and Thomson, 1987; Garratt, 1994; Wyn-
107 gaard, 2004)", noting that these are given in order of year. If two papers within
108 a group of citations are from the same authors, these should be listed together
109 and ordered by the oldest cited article, for example, "(Mason and Thomson,
110 1987; Beljaars and Holtslag, 1990, 1991; Garratt, 1994)". Please note that arti-
111 cles currently in preparation or in review must not be cited, but those available
112 via early online release may be cited using the DOI.

113 3.8.1 Further Subsections

114 If secondary subsections are required, the subsubsection command should be
115 used to ensure correct formatting.

116 4 Figures

117 Figures should be numbered sequentially, starting at number 1. Figures with
118 multiple panels should have panels labelled as a, b, c, etc. When referring to
119 a figure in the text, use "Fig." unless starting a new sentence, when "Figure"
120 is appropriate. For example, one could write "? as illustrated by the blue
121 dashed line in Fig. 2." or "Figure 2 shows that ?". Multiple-panel figures can
122 be referred to using, for example, "? as illustrated by the blue dashed line in
123 Figs. 2b,d." or "Figure 2c shows that ?".

124 All figures should include a figure caption. The figures should be placed
125 within the appropriate section in the main text. The number of figures should

Table 1 Please write your table caption here

first	second	third
number	number	number
number	number	number

126 generally not exceed 15. All figures should be checked for legibility and con-
127 sistency of the figure contents, the axes labels, and any legends. Units and
128 variables used within figures should be in the same format and font as in the
129 main text, i.e., variables should be written in *Italic* font and units in **Roman**
130 font. Figures included in any Appendices should continue the sequential num-
131 bering from the main text, e.g., if there are 11 figures in the main text then
132 the first figure in the Appendix should be labelled as Fig. 12 and not Fig. A1.

133 5 Tables

134 Tables should be clearly presented and easy to read. They should be numbered
135 sequentially, starting at number 1. Variables presented in the tables should be
136 formatted in the same manner as in the text (e.g., *Italic* for variables and **Bold**
137 font for vectors). All tables should include a caption beneath them, similar
138 to the figure captions. Tables should be cited as “Table N”, e.g., “Table N
139 shows?” or “the sensible heat flux values are presented in Table N”. If tables are
140 included in the Appendices, then these tables should be numbered sequentially
141 continuing from the last table in the main text. Please limit the number of
142 tables to a maximum of five, fewer if possible.

143 6 References

144 {References should be presented in alphabetical order (not in the order of
145 their appearance in the text). They do not need to be numbered. The total
146 number of pages is no longer required for book references. List all authors (ed-
147 itors) of referred publications. Examples of formatting for specific references
148 (conference proceedings, book, book chapter, dissertation, technical report,
149 and journal paper) are shown in the references section below. References can
150 be entered manually using the bibitem structure, or through BibTeX (rec-
151 ommended). BibTeX users should use the spbasic bibliography style and the
152 natbib package. Sample references of several types are shown below: a journal
153 article (Mason and Thomson, 1987), a book (Garratt, 1994), a book chapter
154 (Wyngaard, 2004), dissertations (Fedorovich, 1986; Salesky, 2014), a techni-
155 cal report (Newsom et al., 2015), and conference proceedings (Kaimal, 1979;
156 Batchvarova and Gryning, 2003; Marusic et al., 2011).}

157 **Acknowledgements** Acknowledgements, if any, should follow the conclusions, and be
158 placed above any Appendices or the references.

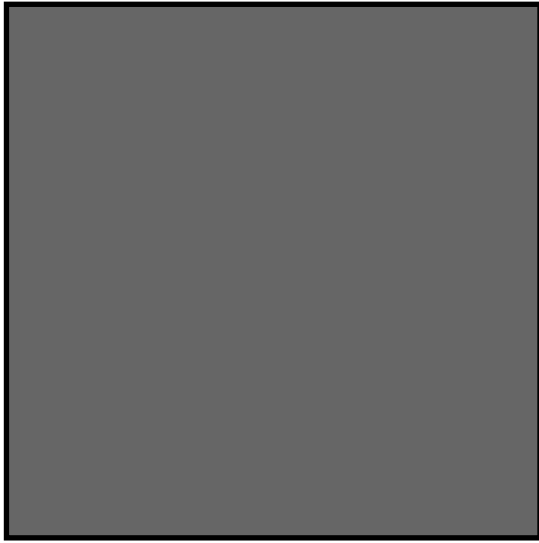


Fig. 1 Write an appropriate figure caption here. Discussions of the implications of the results shown in the figure should be left for the main text.

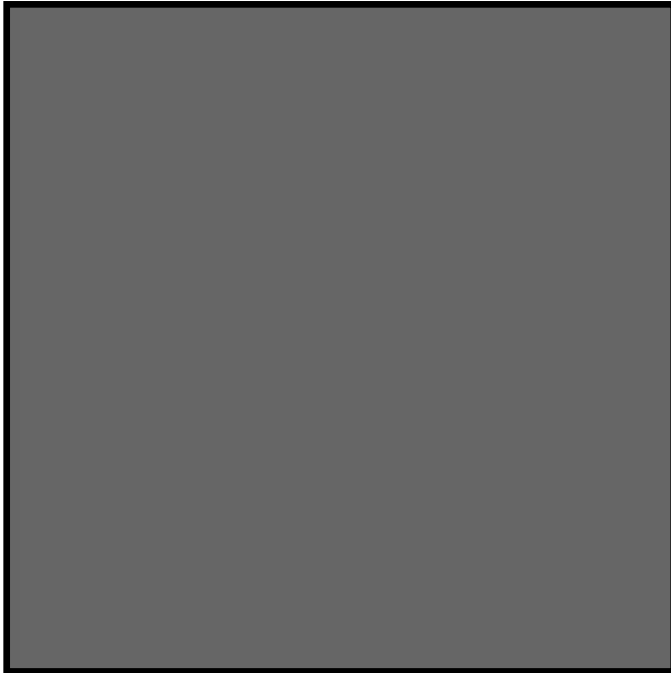


Fig. 2 Please write your figure caption here.

159 Appendix 1 {if needed}

160 Appendices should follow after the acknowledgements section, and should be
161 numbered starting at number 1. Equations contained within the appendices
162 should be numbered sequentially following on from those in the main text.

163 References

- 164 Batchvarova E, Gryning SE (2003) Use of Richardson number methods in re-
165 gional models to calculate the mixed-layer height. In: NATO advanced work-
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194 **Appendix 2 Journal Name Abbreviations for use in *Boundary-Layer***
 195 ***Meteorology***

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
ACM Transactions of Mathematical Software	ACM Trans Math Soft
Acoustics Australia	Acoust Aust
Acta Geophysica	Acta Geophys
Acta Mechanica Synica	Acta Mech Sinica
Acta Mechanica Supplement	Acta Mech Suppl
Advances in Atmospheric Science	Adv Atmos Sci
Advances in Ecological Research	Adv Ecol Res
Advances in Meteorology	Adv Meteorol
Advances in Science and Research	Adv Sci Res
Advances in Water Resources	Adv Water Resour
Aeolian Research	Aeolian Res
Aerospace Science and Technology	Aerosp Sci Technol
Agricultural Meteorology	Agric Meteorol
Agricultural and Forest Meteorology	Agric For Meteorol
Agricultural Water Management	Agric Water Manag
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	Am Inst Aeronaut Astronaut
Annals of Glaciology	Ann Glaciol
Annalen der Meteorologie	Ann Meteorol
Annals of Statistics	Ann Stat
Antarctic Science	Antarct Sci
Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics	Annu Rev Fluid Mech
Applied Energy	Appl Energy
Applied Mechanics Review	Appl Mech Rev
Applied Numerical Mathematics	Appl Numer Math
Applied Physics B	Appl Phys B
Applied Optics	Appl Opt
Aquatic Botany	Aquat Bot
Archiv fur Meteorologie Geophysik und Bioklimatologie Serie A-Meteorologie und Geophysik	Arch Meteorol Geophys Bioklim Ser A
Archiv fur Hydrobiologie	Arch Hydrobiol
Artificial Intelligence	Artif Intell
Astronomy & Astrophysics	Astron Astrophys
Atmospheric Measurement Techniques	Atmos Meas Tech
Atmosphere-Ocean	Atmos-Ocean
Atmospheric Research	Atmos Res
Atmospheric Science Letters	Atmos Sci Lett
Australian Journal of Physics	Aust J Phys
Australian Journal of Botany	Aust J Bot

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
Beitraege zur Physik der Atmosphaere	Beitr Phys Atmos
Biogeosciences	Biogeosciences
Biometrika	Biometrika
Biosystems Engineering	Biosyst Eng
Boreal Environment Research	Boreal Environ Res
Boundary-Layer Meteorology	Boundary-Layer Meteorol
Building and Environment	Build Environ
Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society	Bull Am Meteorol Soc
Climate Research	Clim Res
Cold Regions Science and Technology	Cold Reg Sci Technol
Communications in Agricultural and Applied Biological Sciences	Commun Agric Appl Biol Sci
Communications in Mathematical Physics	Commun Math Phys
Communications on Pure and Applied Mathematics	Commun Pure Appl Math
Comptes Rendus Physique	C R Phys
Computers and Electronics in Agriculture	Comput Electron Agric
Computing and Informatics	Comput Inf
Computer Methods in Applied Mechanical Engineering	Comput Methods Appl Mech Eng
Computational Statistics and Data Analysis	Comput Stat Data Anal
Contributions to Atmospheric Physics	Contr Atmos Phys
Crop Protection	Crop Prot
Deep Sea Research Part II	Deep Sea Res II
Dynamics of Atmospheres and Oceans	Dyn Atmos Oceans
Earth System Science Data Discussions	Earth Syst Sci Data Discuss
Earth Surface Processes and Landforms	Earth Surf Process Landf
Ecological Applications	Ecol Appl
Ecological Indicators	Ecol Indic
Ecological Modelling	Ecol Model
Ecology	Ecology
Electronic Journal of Operational Meteorology	Electron J Oper Meteorol
Energies	Energies
Energy and Buildings	Energy Buil
Energy Conversion and Management	Energy Convers Manag
Environmental Fluid Mechanics	Environ Fluid Mech
Environmental Modeling and Software	Environ Modell Softw
Environmental Pollution	Environ Pollut
Environmental Research Letters	Environ Res Lett
Environmental Science and Technology	Environ Sci Technol
Environmental Software	Environ Softw
Eos, Transactions, American Geophysical Union	Eos Trans AGU
European Journal of Forest Research	Eur J For Res
Experiments in Fluids	Exp Fluids

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
Fisheries Research	Fish Res
Flow Turbulence and Combustion	Flow Turbul Combust
Forestry	Forestry
Freshwater Biology	Freshwater Biol
Functional Ecology	Funct Ecol
Acta Geodaetica et Geophysica Hungarica	Geod Geophys
Geografiska Annaler Series A	Geogr Ann Ser A
Geography Compass	Geogr Compass
Geomorphology	Geomorphology
Geophysical Research Letters	Geophys Res Lett
Geoscientific Instrumentation, Methods and Data Systems	Geosci Instrum Method Data Syst
Geoscientific Model Development	Geosci Model Dev
Global Biogeochemical Sciences	Glob Biogeochem Cycles
Global Change Biology	Glob Change Biol
Hydrology and Earth System Sciences	Hydrol Earth Syst Sci
Hydrological Processes	Hydrol Proc
IEEE Journal of Ocean Engineering	IEEE J Ocean Eng
IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing	IEEE Trans Geosci Remote
International Journal of Climatology	Int J Climatol
International Journal of Wildland Fire	Int J Wildland Fire
International Journal of Heat and Fluid Flow	Int J Heat Fluid Flow
International Journal of Numerical Methods for Fluids	Int J Numer Methods Fluids
International Journal of Remote Sensing	Int J Remote Sens
Izvestiya, Atmospheric and Oceanic Physics	Izv Atmos Ocean Phys
Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems	J Adv Model Earth Syst
Journal of Aerosol Science	J Aerosol Sci
Journal of Agricultural Engineering Research	J Agric Eng Res
Journal of the Air Pollution Control Association	J Air Pollut Control Assoc
Journal of Aircraft	J Aircr
Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology	J Appl Meteorol Clim
Journal of Applied Meteorology	J Appl Meteorol
Journal of Aquatic Plant Management	J Aquat Plant Manag
Journal of Arid Environments	J Arid Environ
Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology	J Atmos Ocean Technol
Journal of Atmospheric Science	J Atmos Sci
Journal of Climate	J Clim
Journal of Computational Physics	J Comput Phys
Journal of Earth Simulation	J Earth Simul
Journal of Earth System Science	J Earth Syst Sci
Journal of Environmental Engineering	J Environ Eng

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
Journal of Experimental Botany	J Exp Bot
Journal of the Faculty of Science Hokkaido University	J Fac Sci Hokkaido Univ
Journal of Field Robotics	J Field Robot
Journal of Fluid Mechanics	J Fluid Mech
Journal of Geophysical Research	J Geophys Res
Journal of Geophysical Research-Atmospheres	J Geophys Res Atmos
Journal of Glaciology	J Glaciol
Journal of Great Lakes Research	J Great Lakes Res
Journal of Hazardous Materials	J Hazard Mater A
Journal of Heat Transfer	J Heat Transf
Journal of Hydraulic Engineering	J Hydraul Eng
Journal of Hydrology	J Hydrol
Journal of Hydrometeorology	J Hydrometeorol
Journal of Marine Research	J Mar Res
Journal of Marine Systems	J Mar Syst
Journal de Mathematiques Pures et Appliquees	J Math Pures Appl
Journal of Meteorology	J Meteorol
Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan	J Meteorol Soc Jpn
Journal of Oceanography	J Oceanogr
Journal of Operational Oceanography	J Oper Oceanogr
Journal of the operational Research Society	J Oper Res Soc
Journal of the Optical Society of America	J Opt Soc Am
Journal of Plankton Research	J Plankton Res
Journal of Solar Energy Engineering	J Sol Energy Eng
Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer	J Quant Spectrosc Radiat Transf
Journal of Renewable and Sustainable Energy	J Renew Sust Energy
Journal of Scientific Statistical Computing	J Sci Stat Comput
Journal of Statistical Physics	J Stat Phys
Journal of Thermophysics and Heat Transfer	J Thermophys Heat Transf
Journal of Tropical Ecology	J Trop Ecol
Journal of Turbulence	J Turbul
Journal of Wind Engineering and Industrial Aerodynamics	J Wind Eng Ind Aerodyn
Landscape and Urban Planning	Landsc Urban Plan
Limnology and Oceanography	Limnol Oceanogr
Low Temperature Science	Low Temp Sci

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
Machine Learning	Mach Learn
Marine Chemistry	Mar Chem
Mathematische Annalen	Math Ann
Meteorological Applications	Meteorol Appl
Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics	Meteorol Atmos Phys
Meteorologische Zeitschrift	Meteorol Z
Monthly Weather Review	Mon Weather Rev
Natural hazards and Earth System Sciences	Nat Hazards Earth Syst Sci
Nature Climate Change	Nat Clim Change
Nature Letters	Nat Clim Change
Nature Geoscience	Nat Geosci
Neural Computation	Neural Comput
Nonlinear Processes in Geophysics	Nonlin Process Geophys
New Zealand Journal of Science	N Z J Sci
Oceanography	Oceanography
Ocean Dynamics	Ocean Dyn
Ocean Engineering Science	Ocean Eng Sci
Ocean Modeling	Ocean Model
Papers in Physical Oceanography and Meteorology	Pap Phys Oceanogr Meteorol
Particle & Particle Systems Characterization	Part Part Syst Charact
Particuology	Particuology
Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London	Philos Trans R Soc
Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing	Photogramm Eng Remote Sens
Physical Review Letters	Phys Rev Lett
Physical Review E	Phys Rev E
Physics and Chemistry of the Earth	Phys Chem Earth
Physics of Fluids	Phys Fluids
Physics A - Statistical Mechanics and its Applications	Physica A Stat Mech Appl
Physica D	Physica D
Plant Biosystems	Plant Biosyst
PLOS One	PLOS One
Powder technology	Powder Technol
Proceedings of the Royal Society	Proc Roy Soc
Progress in Aerospace Science	Prog Aerosp Sci
Progress in Heat and Mass Transfer	Prog Heat Mass Transf
Progress in Physical Geography	Prog Phys Geogr
Pure and Applied Geophysics	Pure Appl Geophys

Journal Name	Abbreviation used in BLM
Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society	Q J R Meteorol Soc
Remote Sensing Remote Sensing of Environment Renewable Energy Reviews of Geophysics Reviews of Geophysics and Space Physics Review of Scientific Instruments	Remote Sens Remote Sens Environ Renew Energy Rev Geophys Rev Geophys Space Phys Rev Sci Inst
Science Science of the Total Environment Sedimentology Siam Journal on Applied Mathematics	Science Sci Tot Environ Sedimentol SIAM J Appl Math
Tellus Tellus Series B - Chemical and Physical Meteorology Theoretical and Applied Climatology Theoretical and Computational Fluid Dynamics Theoretical Computational Fluid Dynamics Thermal Science Engineering Transactions of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Tree Physiology Trudy Geofizicheskogo Instituta, Akademiya Nauk SSSR	Tellus Tellus Ser B Chem Phys Meteorol Theor Appl Climatol Theor Comput Fluid Dyn Theor Comput Fluid Mech Therm Sci Eng Trans ASAE Tree Physiol Trudy Geofiz Inst AN SSSR
Urban Climate	Urban Clim
Water Air and Soil Pollution Water Resources Research Waterway Port Coastal and Ocean Engineering Weather Weather and Forecasting Wind Energy Wind Engineering	Water Air Soil Pollut Water Resour Res Waterw Port Coast Ocean Eng Weather Weather Forecast Wind Energy Wind Eng
Zeitschrift für Angewandte Mathematik und Mechanik	Z Agnew Math Mech

Appendix 3 Supplementary Material for Sample Paper in Microsoft Word for Boundary-Layer Meteorology: Instructions for Authors

First Author* · Second Author · Third Author

Affiliation and email address for the corresponding author only (note that the corresponding author does not need to be the first author).

A3.1 Supplementary Electronic Materials

Supplementary multimedia files and other supplementary materials are also accepted for online publication in *Boundary-Layer Meteorology* alongside an article. The supplementary files should be provided in standard file formats.

To accommodate user downloads, please keep in mind that larger-sized files may require very long download times and that some users may experience other problems during downloading.

A3.1.1 Audio, Video, and Animations

Video and animation files should be provided at an aspect ratio of 16:9 or 4:3. The maximum file size that can be accommodated is 25 GB. The minimum allowable video length is 1 s. The supported file formats include avi, wmv, mp4, mov, m2p, mp2, mpg, mpeg, flv, mxf, mts, m4v, and 3gp. Video files should not contain more than three flashes per second.

A3.1.2 Presentations, Text Files, and Spreadsheets

Supplemental text files and presentations should be submitted as pdf files. Files in doc or ppt format cannot be accepted. Spreadsheets should also be converted to pdf format if they are intended for viewing only. If readers are encouraged to download and use the spreadsheet, then it can be provided in xls format.

A3.1.3 Specialized Formats

Other specialised file formats can also be supplied (e.g., tex, pdb, wr1, nb) . It is also possible to provide multiple files within a zip or gz file.

228 A3.2 General Information

229 All supplementary materials should be specifically cited within the main
230 text of the manuscript, in a manner similar to citing tables and figures.
231 The supplementary materials should be cited as “Online Resource”, e.g.,
232 “... as shown in the animation (Online Resource 3)”, “... additional data
233 are provided in Online Resource 4”. If more than one supplementary file
234 is provided, these files should be numbered sequentially following the
235 order they are cited in the main text, e.g., “ESM_1.mpg”, “ESM_2.avi”.
236 Each supplementary file also requires a concise caption that describes
237 the contents of the file. These captions should be listed at the end of
238 the manuscript at initial submission.

239 Authors should note that supplementary materials will be published
240 without any conversion, editing, or reformatting.