EXAMPLES:

See Harvard referring guide.

The next section is a sample of a part of manuscript

Ices on Mercury: Chemistry of volatiles in permanently cold areas of Mercury's north polar region (cambria 14 points)

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ABSTRCT (Cambria 10 points)

Observations by the MESSENGER spacecraft during its flyby and orbital observations of Mercury in 2008– 2015 indicated the presence of cold icy materials hiding in permanently-shadowed craters in Mercury's north polar region. These icy condensed volatiles are thought to be composed of water ice and frozen organics that can persist over long geologic timescales and evolve under the influence of the Mercury space environment. Polar ices never see solar photons because at such high latitudes, sunlight cannot reach over the crater rims. The craters maintain a permanently cold environment for the ices to persist. **(Cambria 8 points)**

Key words (Cambria 12 points): Mercury, surface, ices, magnetospheres, radiolysis. (Cambria 8 points)

1. Introduction (Cambria 9 points, bold)

… to inhibit sublimation of water ice and other ices for longer than a billion years (Paige *et al.*, 2013). Radar backscatter images from Earth-based observations show that Mercury's PSR's have unusually high radar backscatter cross-sections, suggesting the presence of thick, relatively pure water ice deposits (Slade *et al.*, 1992; Black *et al.*, 2010; Harmon, 2011; Cremonese *et* al., 2010; Solomon, 2011). Indications of water ice are also seen in data from the MESSENGER neutron spectrometer (Lawrence *et al.*, 2013). …. subsurface water ice is thermally stable (Neumann *et al.*, 2013; Chabot *et al.*, 2012, 2014). **(Cambria 9 points)**

1.1. Historical background Historical accounts of colour changes during SEB life cycles (Peek, 1958; Rogers, 1995; Sánchez-Lavega and Gomez, 1996) revealed similar patterns during each fade and revival, enabling predictions for the general progression of this episodic event.

2. Magnetospheric particle precipitation near Mercury's poles

The first reconnaissance of Mercury was done by the Mariner10 spacecraft during its 1974-1975 flybys. Its particles and fields measurements were the first indications that Mercury has a significant dipole magnetic field that is strong enough to deflect solarwind ions (Ness *et al.*, 1974; Ness *et al.*, 1975; Slavin, 2004). See Fig. 1. Thermal model …

… solar wind. Fig. 2 shows plasma density contours …
Table 1 summarizes the precipitating fluxes at different energies …

Write sections, tables and figures as follows:

… are identical as for the bare areas, Areas I and III (Section 3.3; Tables 3 and 4). The methods for solving the matrix equations are identical as for the bare areas, Areas I and III (Section 3.4).

… the matrix elements are particularly simple for both the explicit and implicit form (Table 7).

Eq. 3 relates the parameters of ….. ,, or, this is clear from Eq. 3.

$$(K\nabla T \cdot \mathbf{n}_{\perp}) + \epsilon\sigma T^4 = \alpha\mathcal{E} \qquad (2)$$ **(Cambria 9 points)**

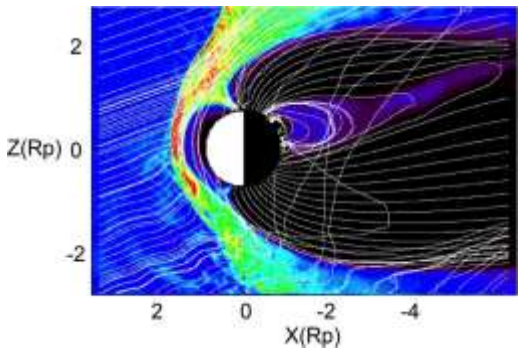


Fig. 2. Plasma density contours of Mercury's magnetosphere from MESSENGER observations. The Sun is to the left, and the solar wind moves from left to right. The white traces show magnetic field lines. The cusps are the funnel-shaped regions that come down to the planet at high latitudes in the northern and southern hemispheres. **(Cambria 8 points)**

Table 1
Compilation of precipitating energy fluxes from all sources onto Mercury's north Polar Regions. **(Cambria 8 points)**

Particle	Energy	Flux (cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$)	Deposition rate eV cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$
Magnetospheric electrons (Schriver *et al.*, 2015)	300 eV	1.1×10^{10}	3.3×10^{12}
Magnetospheric Protons (Travnicek *et al.*, 2010)	1 keV	4.3×10^{9}	4.3×10^{12}