

UDC, font size 11 with capital letters, left alignment

Initials, the surname of author(s) in capital letters; font size 11, separated with a comma (,) scientific degree, position, font size - 11)

Indicates place of work, left alignment

## TITLE OF THE ARTICLE IN CAPITAL LETTERS, FONT SIZE -11, BOLD, NO HYPHENATION IN THE TITLE. NO POINT AT THE END OF THE TITLE

Abstract (250-to 300 words, 1800-2107 characters without spaces) is presented in Ukrainian, English and original languages and should contain the following elements: objective, methods, scientific novelty, practical significance, results, key words. The abstract should not repeat the article title. Font size - 9, indent - 0,7 cm.

**Key words:** 6-8 words

Article - font size 11, lean font, indent - 0,7 cm, line spacing-single. The text of the article is performed with shifts (ordered “automatically”).

If there is a list, then after a colon (:), start a new line without a dash, in small letters, at the end a semicolon (;), the second and other lines of this list served without indent.

Numbering lists are used only when the text is referenced on them. Use the letter *a*; *b* ... and then the numbers **1, 2 ...** . Before any paragraph no marks are placed.

Links to used sources are given in square brackets [1], [1-3] or [1, p. 20].

**The problem and its connection with scientific and practical tasks.** Formulation of the problem in general and its connection with important scientific or practical tasks.

**Analysis of recent achievements and publications.** Analysis of recent achievements and publications revealing the basis for solving of this problem, which the author uses; allocation of the unsolved separate issues of the problem dedicated to this article.

**Statement of the problem.** Formulation of aims of the article (setting tasks).

**Presentation and results.** Full justification of scientific results.

For example:

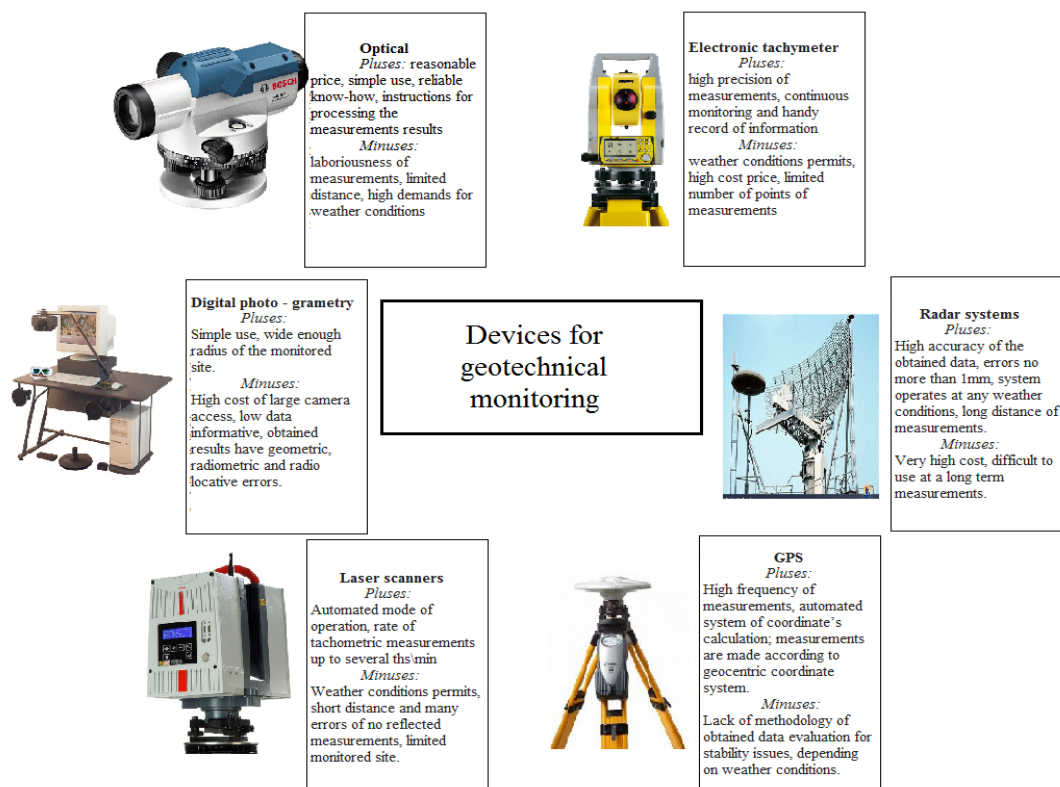


Fig 1. Devices for engineering-geological conditions stability monitoring of open cast mining

$$I_{\lambda}^s(Z) = \frac{n\sigma_s}{4} e^{-\Sigma(\lambda)Z} I_{0,\lambda} \left\{ Z \ln \left( 1 + \frac{a^2}{Z^2} \right) + 2a \cdot \arctg \frac{Z}{a} \right\}, \quad (1)$$

where a - radius of the disk ultrasound source

Table 1

Analysis of monitoring the effectiveness of the stability of the pit walls and dumps

| Method             | Method's advantages   | Method's disadvantages  | Characteristics of the method   |
|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Visual             | Allows to estimate the field of use of the results of instrumental, geophysical and engineering, geological condition of slopes                               | Only part of the complex methodology of slopes conditions study | Fixation method is visible on the surface manifestations of abuse for slopes, the character of massif fracturing, water occurrence and effects of blasting                                      |
| Surveying-geodetic | Gives a quantitative estimate of the slope deformation, reveals the nature of early strain that allows you to make prediction about its development over time | Requires special tracking station                               | Fixation method is to obtain quantitative and deformation patterns on the surface of slopes and deep massif on the results of measurements of horizontal and vertical displacement of sediments |

**Conclusions and direction for the further research.** The findings of this research and prospects of the further development in this direction.

### Literature

At the end of the article "References", font size 11, no indent, 5-6 pt from the upper and lower lines in italics, no colon at the end.

To start the bibliography with an indent, font size - 9, last name, initials - bold, single spaced, second and other lines of the list to submit without indent. The numbering of references is not automatic.