

# TITLE HAVE TO USE CAPITAL INITIAL LETTER (ARIAL 14 PT)

(The entire document should be in 12 pt Times New Roman regular font with single-spaced paper format. Your paper must use a page size corresponding to A4. The margins must be set as follows: Top = 0.75"; Bottom = 1"; Left = Right = 1")

Author name<sup>1)</sup>, Author name<sup>2)</sup>, Author name<sup>3)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> *Instituton and address*

<sup>2)</sup> *Instituton and address3*

<sup>3)</sup> *Instituton and address*

*Corresponding E-mail:*

## **Abstract**

Abstract should be written in English and should not exceed 200 words. It should briefly summarize the essence of the paper and covers the following areas: objective: state the problem or issue addressed; method: briefly summarize the innovation or method used to address the problem; and results: brief summary of the results and important findings. Conclusions: brief concluding remarks on your results.

**Keywords:** Put your keywords here, keywords are separated by semi colon

## **Title**

Title and Section Headings must be written in bold.

## **Page numbers**

Page numbers, headers and footers must not be used.

## **Tables**

Tables must be numbered using Roman numerals (Table 1, Table 2, ....). Table captions must be left-justified and in 12 pt regular font with Small Caps.

## **Symbols and special characters**

Symbols and special characters must be written in Times New Roman regular font, for examples:  $\alpha$   $\gamma$   $\mu$   $\Omega$   $() \geq \pm \bullet \Gamma \{11\bar{2}0\}$ .

## **Equations**

Equations must be written using Roman numerals (Equations 1, Equations 2, ....) and indented 5 mm (0.2") from the left margin, use one space before and after equations.

Equations must be numbered consecutively starting from 1 as follows:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2.$$

(1)

## **Macros**

Macros must not be used in figures and tables.

## **Citations**

References must be numbered and number the reference items consecutively in square brackets (e.g. [1]). Multiple references are each numbered with separate brackets (e.g. [2], [3], [4]–[6]). When using numbered references, cite a source by using the number assigned to

that source in the reference list. Number the citations consecutively according to the first mention of each source in the text. A list of references are placed in the end of the article.

## **Graphics**

Graphics must be placed as part of the article (refers to Graphic 1, Graphic 2, ...) and use 1.5 space before and after equations. Captions with graphic numbers must be placed after their associated graphic. Only self-design will be accepted. The colours used in each graphics must be contrast well, clear, and legible. Graphics may be full colour with resolution of 300 dpi (*dots per inch*).

## **Introduction**

The introduction gives an overall review of the paper, but does address a few slightly different issues from the abstract. It works upon the principle of introducing the topic of the paper and setting it into a broad context, gradually narrowing down to a research problem, objectives, and hypothesis. A good introduction explains how you mean to solve the research problem, and creates 'leads' to make the reader want to delve further into your work.

Italics font are used to call attention to certain words in the text and do not use bold font or capital in the text except for heading.

## **The Materials and Methods**

The Materials and Methods section is where the authors provide their readers with detailed instructions or descriptions as to how the experiments were carried out.

## **Result and Discussion**

The results section is where the author present the results of the research and accompanied by statistics and discuss about what the results mean and interpret the findings, evaluate hypotheses or research questions, discuss unexpected results, and tie the findings to the previous literature. The discussion section should move from specific to general.

## **The acknowledgements**

The acknowledgements section is solely for thanking the people who have helped

you and supported you during the experiment and process.

## **Conclusions**

Conclusions wrap up what you have been discussing in the article. After moving from general to specific information in the introduction and body paragraphs, the conclusion should begin pulling back into more general information that restates the main points of the argument. Conclusions may also call for action or overview future possible research.

## **References**

- [1] J. van der Geer, J.A.J. Hanraads, R.A. Lupton, The art of writing a scientific article, *J. Sci. Commun.* 163 (2000) 51-59.

### **Books:**

- [2] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, third ed., Macmillan, New York, 1979.

### **Book chapters:**

- [3] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 1999, pp. 281-304.