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A Title Should Be Short, Specific, and Clearly Reflective of the Paper's Content (20pt)

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ABSTRACT (10pt)

The abstract should be a concise yet complete summary of the paper, written in English and able to stand alone without the need to refer to the rest of the document. It must not contain citations or references. Write it in a single paragraph of 200–250 words, using clear and precise language. The structure should include background, which briefly introduces the context and importance of the research; objectives, which state the main aims of the study; methodology, which summarises the approach, research design, materials, and analytical techniques used while avoiding unnecessary technical details; results, which highlight the most significant findings and relevant data while mentioning any statistical significance if applicable; and conclusion with contribution, which presents the main takeaway and explains the novelty, contribution, or potential application of the work. Avoid jargon, uncommon abbreviations, or symbols unless they are defined at first use. Write in the past tense when describing what was done and found, and in the present tense when stating established facts or contributions. The abstract should provide enough information for readers to understand the essence of the study without reading the entire paper.

ARTICLE INFO

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Electronics;
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1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction should provide a clear and logical background to the research, enabling readers to understand the context and significance of the study. Begin by describing the broader research area and explaining why the topic is important, supported by relevant data or facts. Identify the specific problem or research gap that the study aims to address and explain why this problem is significant. Include a brief review of relevant literature that directly relates to the study, summarising previous findings, approaches, and any limitations that justify the need for the current research. Clearly state the objectives of the study and outline the novelty or contribution it offers, whether in terms of theory, methodology, application, or policy relevance. Maintain a balance between theoretical foundations

and practical implications, ensuring that the section is accessible to readers from a range of scientific disciplines. Write in a clear, concise, and well-organised manner, using appropriate citations formatted according to the journal's style. Avoid excessive detail or tangential information that is not directly relevant to the research objectives. This section should be presented in paragraph form, with an approximate length of 1000 words, depending on the journal's requirements.

2. METHOD

The method section should describe the research process in sufficient detail to allow other researchers to replicate the study. Begin by clearly outlining the research design or approach used, specifying whether it is experimental, descriptive, qualitative, quantitative, or a combination. Provide information about the location and time frame of the research if relevant. Describe all instruments, tools, and equipment used, including model numbers, specifications, and manufacturers when appropriate. Explain the materials or data sources employed in the study, and state any inclusion or exclusion criteria. Detail the procedures for data collection in a logical sequence, ensuring that each step is described precisely but without unnecessary repetition. Include descriptions of any surveys, experiments, measurements, or observations conducted, supported by flowcharts, tables, or figures where needed to enhance clarity. Explain the methods of data analysis, including statistical tests, software, or algorithms applied, and justify their selection. If the study involves modifications to established methods, describe these changes and provide appropriate references. Use subheadings such as Instruments, Data Collection, and Data Analysis for clarity, as specified in the journal template. Maintain formal, precise language and avoid ambiguous terms. Ensure that the description is complete enough that the study could be reproduced solely from the information provided in this section.

2.1 Abbreviations, Acronyms, Equations, Miscellaneous, Table and Figure Format (11pt)

2.1.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms (11pt)

Introduce each abbreviation or acronym by writing the full term the first time it appears, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses. For example, write "Internet of Things (IoT)" on first mention, and use "IoT" for all subsequent mentions. Use only standard and widely recognised abbreviations, avoiding the creation of unnecessary short forms. Maintain consistency by using the same abbreviation throughout the manuscript once it has been defined.

2.1.2 Equations (11pt)

Write all equations clearly and number them sequentially in parentheses, aligned to the right margin. Use italic font for variables and standard font for numbers and mathematical functions. Include appropriate punctuation if the equation appears as part of a sentence. Define each variable and unit immediately after the equation to ensure clarity. Avoid ambiguous symbols and follow the journal's formatting rules for mathematical expressions.

Example:

$$sf(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) \qquad (1)$$

Where $f(x)$ is the periodic function being represented, a_0 is the average (DC) value of the function, a_n and b_n are the Fourier coefficients for the cosine and sine terms respectively, n is the

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harmonic number, L is half of the period of the function, and π is the mathematical constant approximately equal to 3.14159.

2.1.3 Miscellaneous (11pt)

Apply the journal's general writing and formatting conventions for all remaining aspects of the manuscript. Use hyphens correctly for compound terms such as "zero-field-cooled magnetization." Write decimals with a leading zero (e.g., 0.25 instead of .25). Ensure units are written consistently, such as "cm^3" instead of "cc," and avoid mixing words with unit abbreviations (e.g., use "Wb/m^2" instead of "weber/m^2"). Maintain grammatical accuracy and clear sentence structure, avoiding awkward phrasing such as "Using (1)…," and instead write "Potential differences are calculated using Equation (1)…."

Table 1. Sample of Table (10pt)

Category (10pt)	System Type	Performance (%)	Output (GWh)
Category 1 (10pt)	Item 1	21.5	45.2
	Item 2	18.8	350.0
Category 2	Item 3	38.0	332.8
Category 3	Item 4	42.5	372.0

Tables and figures should be used to present data and visual information clearly, concisely, and in a way that complements the text. Every table and figure must be referenced in the main text and numbered consecutively according to the order in which they appear. Provide each table with a clear and descriptive title placed above the table, and ensure that column and row headings are concise and self-explanatory. Figures should have captions placed below them, explaining what is shown without requiring the reader to refer back to the text. Labels, axis titles, and legends in figures must be easy to read, using full words rather than symbols alone, and should include units in parentheses where appropriate. Avoid duplicating the same information in both a table and a figure; choose the format that best conveys the data. Ensure that all graphics are of high resolution and suitable for printing, following the journal's required size and format. Tables and figures should be able to stand alone without the need to refer to the text for clarification. Any symbols, abbreviations, or colour codes used must be defined in the table notes or figure captions. Maintain consistent formatting across all tables and figures to ensure a professional presentation.

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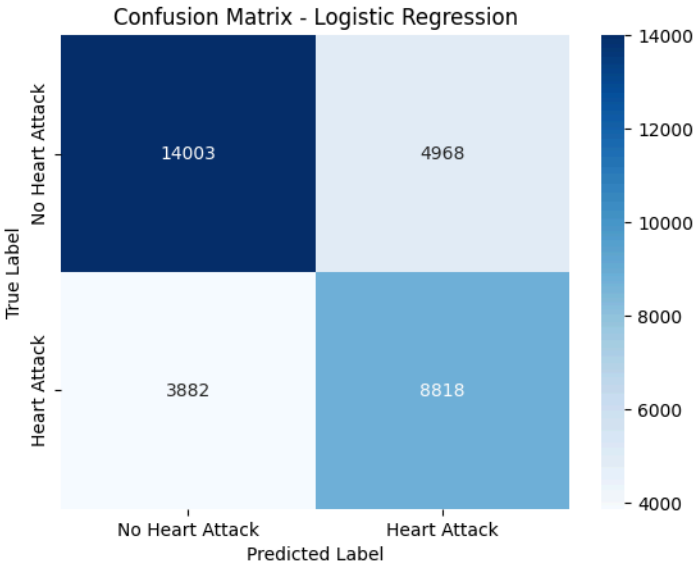


Figure 1. Sample of Figure (10pt)

2.2 Section (11pt)

Headings and subheadings should be numbered in a logical, hierarchical order to guide the reader through the paper. Use Arabic numerals for main section headings (for example, 1, 2, 3), with each number followed by a space and the section title in sentence case.

2.2.1 Subsection (11pt)

Subsections should use decimal numbering to indicate their position within the hierarchy (for example, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3), and sub-subsections should follow the same pattern (for example, 2.1.1, 2.1.2). Do not exceed three levels of numbering unless absolutely necessary. Each numbered heading should be aligned to the left margin and separated from the preceding text by a single line space. Avoid placing punctuation such as a full stop at the end of a heading. Ensure that the numbering format is consistent throughout the manuscript, including tables, figures, and appendices if applicable. For sections that do not require numbering, such as Acknowledgements and References, present them without numbers in accordance with the journal's style.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion section should present the main findings of the study in a clear, logical, and concise manner, supported by appropriate tables, figures, or other visual aids. Begin by reporting the results in the order that aligns with the research objectives or questions. Use descriptive text to highlight key trends, patterns, or relationships observed in the data, avoiding unnecessary repetition of the exact values already shown in tables or figures. When statistical analyses are performed, include relevant test statistics, p-values, confidence intervals, or effect sizes to support the interpretation of the findings. Following the presentation of results, provide a critical discussion that interprets their meaning in the context of the research problem, comparing them with findings from previous studies. Explain possible reasons for similarities or differences, and highlight any unexpected results or anomalies. Discuss the implications of the findings for theory, practice, or policy, as well as any limitations that might affect the interpretation or generalisability of the results. Maintain a balance between factual reporting and analytical commentary, ensuring that the discussion adds value beyond

simply describing the data. Avoid presenting the same information in multiple formats (e.g., both in a table and a figure) unless necessary for clarity.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions section should provide a concise summary of the main findings of the study, directly addressing the research objectives stated in the introduction. Begin by restating the purpose of the research in brief, then highlight the most important results without repeating all numerical details or extensive discussion. Emphasise the significance of the findings, explaining how they contribute to the existing body of knowledge, advance understanding in the field, or offer practical applications. If relevant, include recommendations for practice, policy, or future research that stem from the study's outcomes. Keep the writing focused and free from new data, analysis, or references that were not previously discussed in the paper. The conclusion should be clear enough that readers can understand the key takeaways even if they have only read the introduction and conclusion sections. Aim for a concise length of one to three paragraphs, depending on the complexity of the study.

5. AKNOWLEDGMENT (IF ANY)

The acknowledgements section should be used to formally express gratitude to individuals, institutions, or organisations that contributed to the research but do not meet the criteria for authorship. This may include funding bodies, research assistants, administrative staff, or colleagues who provided technical help, constructive feedback, or other forms of support. Clearly identify the nature of each contribution, such as financial sponsorship, provision of facilities, or assistance with data collection or analysis. When applicable, state the grant number and the name of the funding agency in accordance with their preferred acknowledgement format. Keep this section concise, factual, and free from overly personal or informal language. Do not include new research content, references, or results in this section.

6. REFERENCES

The references section should list all sources cited in the manuscript, formatted according to the IEEE citation style. Use a reference management tool such as Mendeley or Zotero to ensure accuracy and consistency. References must be numbered sequentially in the order they appear in the text, using square brackets for in-text citations (e.g., [1], [2], [3]). Each reference entry should contain complete bibliographic information, including authors' initials and surnames, article or book title, publication title in italics, volume, issue, page range, publisher, location, and year. For online sources, include the URL and the date of access. At least 80% of the references should be from peer-reviewed journal articles published within the last five years to ensure relevance and currency. Avoid citing sources that are not publicly accessible unless necessary (e.g., internal reports or personal communications). Ensure that every in-text citation has a matching entry in the reference list, and vice versa. Examples of IEEE style references include:

Journal article:

[1] J. Smith and A. Brown, "Machine learning applications in renewable energy forecasting," IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Energy, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 2456–2464, Oct. 2021.

Book:

[2] K. R. Castleman, Digital Image Processing, 2nd ed., Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA: Prentice Hall, 2004.

Conference paper:

[3] M. Young, "The role of AI in smart manufacturing," in Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Industrial Informatics, Melbourne, Australia, Jul. 2019, pp. 112–118.

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[4] IEEE, "Author Digital Toolbox," 2024. [Online]. Available: https://ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org. [Accessed: Feb. 10, 2025].