

Article Type

Article title

Firstname Lastname¹, Firstname Lastname², Firstname Lastname^{2,*}

¹ Affiliation 1

² Affiliation 2

* Corresponding author: Author Name, Email

CITATION

Author Name. (2024). Article title.
*Journal of Technology and Policy in
Energy and Electric Power*. 8(1): X.
<https://doi.org/10.24294/xxxxxx>

ARTICLE INFO

Received: Date Month Year

Accepted: Date Month Year

Available online: Date Month Year

COPYRIGHT

Copyright © 2023 by author(s).
*Journal of Technology and Policy in
Energy and Electric Power* is
published by PLN PUSLITBANG
Publisher, LLC. This work is licensed
under the Creative Commons
Attribution (CC BY) license.
[https://creativecommons.org/licenses/
by/4.0/](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Abstract: A single paragraph of about 200–250 words maximum. Authors should include an abstract which is a concise summary of a research paper that is fully self-contained and makes sense by itself. It should be informative for the readers and include the research purpose and the results achieved that are significant. Ideally, an abstract should be the last thing that the author writes after completing his manuscript. Authors should also include 5–8 keywords after the abstract and avoid using the words that have already been used in the title of the manuscript. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions.

Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3; keyword 4; keyword 5 (List five to eight pertinent keywords specific to the article yet reasonably common within the subject discipline.)

1. Introduction

The introduction of the paper should start with an explanation of why a particular research is being conducted and end with a statement/conclusion of the selected research approach. Authors must ensure that a non-technical reader is able to understand the introduction, including the technical goals and objectives, any technical issues faced and its application in the real world. The main text format consists of a flat left-right columns on A4 paper (quarto). The margin text from the left and top are 2.5 cm, right and bottom are 2 cm. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, single space, Time New Roman 11 pt. A title of article should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper. The title should be succinct and informative and no more than about 12 words in length. Do not use acronyms or abbreviations in your title and do not mention the method you used, unless your paper reports on the development of a new method. The Introduction section should provide: i) a clear background, ii) a clear statement of the problem, iii) the relevant literature on the subject, iv) the proposed approach or solution, and v) the new value of research which it is innovation (within 3-6 paragraphs). It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style in sign [1], [2] and so on. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (italic). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively [3]. The section or subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., 1. INTRODUCTION. A full article usually follows a standard structure: 1. Introduction, 2. The Comprehensive Theoretical Basis and/or the Proposed Method/Algorithm (optional), 3. Method,

4. Results and Discussion, and 5. Conclusion. The structure is well-known as IMRaD style. Literature review that has been done author used in the section "INTRODUCTION" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative, it are used in the section "METHOD" to describe the step of research and used in the section "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" to support the analysis of the results [2]. If the manuscript was written really have high originality, which proposed a new method or algorithm, the additional section after the "INTRODUCTION" section and before the "METHOD" section can be added to explain briefly the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm [4].

2. Materials and methods

In this section, authors are required to provide a detailed account of the procedure that was followed while conducting the research described in the report. This will help the readers to obtain a clear understanding of the research and also allow them to replicate the study in the future. Authors should ensure that every method used is described and include citations for the procedures that have been described previously. Avoid any kind of discussion in this section regarding the methods or results of any kind.

Research manuscripts reporting large datasets that are deposited in a publicly available database should specify where the data have been deposited and provide the relevant accession numbers. If the accession numbers have not yet been obtained at the time of submission, please state that they will be provided during review. They must be provided prior to publication.

Interventionary studies involving animals or humans, and other studies that require ethical approval, must list the authority that provided approval and the corresponding ethical approval code.

3. Results and discussion

This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

3.1. Subsection

3.1.1. Subsubsection

Bulleted lists look like this:

- First bullet;
- Second bullet;
- Third bullet.

Numbered lists can be added as follows:

- a) First item;
- b) Second item;
- c) Third item.

The text continues here.

3.2. Figures and tables

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as **Figure 1**, **Table 1**, etc. Place figures as close as possible to the text they refer to and aligned center. Photos, graphs, charts or diagram should be labeled Figure (do not abbreviate), and assigned a number consecutively (**Figure 1**). The title should appear underneath the figure, aligned center, no additional blank line.

In cases where the title needs to be extended over to the second line, the title should be aligned left.

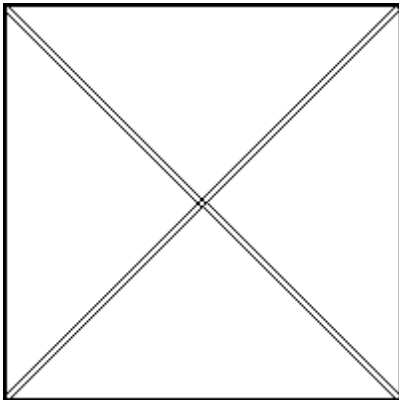


Figure 1. Figure lable.

Table 1. This is a table.

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
Entry 1	data	data
Entry 2	data	data
Entry 3	data	data ¹

¹ Tables may have a footer.

In cases where the tables need to be extended over to the second page, the continuation of the table should be preceded by a caption, e.g., “**Table 1.** (*Continued*)”. Footnotes in tables should be written in superscript lowercase letters and placed below the table.

The text continues here (**Figure 2** and **Table 2**).

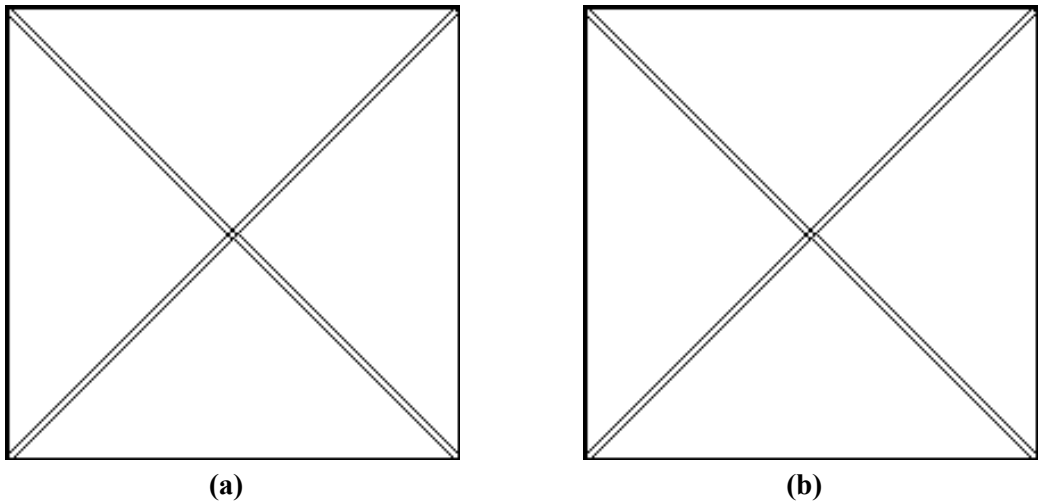


Figure 2. This is a figure. Schemes follow another format. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as: **(a)** Description of what is contained in the first panel; **(b)** Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

Table 2. This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3	Title 4
entry 1 *	data	data	data
	data	data	data
	data	data	data
entry 2	data	data	data
	data	data	data
entry 3	data	data	data
	data	data	data
	data	data	data
	data	data	data
entry 4	data	data	data
	data	data	data

¹ Tables may have a footer.

3.3. Formatting of mathematical components

Including symbols and equations in the text, the variable name and style must be consistent with those in the equations.

This is example 1 of an equation:

$$a = 1 \quad (1)$$

the text following an equation need not be a new paragraph. Please punctuate equations as regular text.

This is example 2 of an equation:

$$a = b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i + j + k + l + m + n + o + p + q + r + s + t + u + v + w + x + y + z \quad (2)$$

the text following an equation need not be a new paragraph. Please punctuate equations as regular text.

Theorem-type environments (including propositions, lemmas, corollaries etc.) can be formatted as follows:

Theorem 1. *Example text of a theorem. Theorems, propositions, lemmas, etc. should be numbered sequentially (i.e., Proposition 2 follows Theorem 1). Examples or Remarks use the same formatting, but should be numbered separately, so a document may contain Theorem 1, Remark 1 and Example 1.*

The text continues here. Proofs must be formatted as follows:

Proof of Theorem 1. Text of the proof. Note that the phrase “of Theorem 1” is optional if it is clear which theorem is being referred to. Always finish a proof with the following symbol. □

The text continues here.

4. Discussion

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted from the perspective of previous studies and of the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

5. Conclusion

This section is not mandatory but can be added to the manuscript if the discussion is unusually long or complex.

Author contributions: For research articles with several authors, a short paragraph specifying their individual contributions must be provided. The following statements should be used “Conceptualization, XX and YY; methodology, XX; software, XX; validation, XX, YY and ZZ; formal analysis, XX; investigation, XX; resources, XX; data curation, XX; writing—original draft preparation, XX; writing—review and editing, XX; visualization, XX; supervision, XX; project administration, XX; funding acquisition, YY. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.” Please turn to the CRediT taxonomy for the term explanation. Authorship must be limited to those who have contributed substantially to the work reported.

Funding: This section is not mandatory. If your research has received any external funding, you could claim that “This research was funded by NAME OF FUNDER, grant number XXX” and “The APC was funded by XXX”. Check carefully that the details given are accurate and use the standard spelling of funding agency names at <https://search.crossref.org/funding>. Any errors may affect your future funding.

Acknowledgment: Here, you can acknowledge any support given which is not covered by the author contribution or funding sections. This may include administrative and technical support, or donations in kind (e.g., materials used for experiments).

Conflict of interest: Declare conflicts of interest or state “The authors declare no conflict of interest.” Authors must identify and declare any personal circumstances or interest that may be perceived as inappropriately influencing the representation or interpretation of reported research results.

References

We recommend preparing the references with a bibliography software package, such as EndNote, ReferenceManager or Zotero to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references. Include the digital object identifier (DOI) for all references where available. The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most pertinent, up-to-date sources. References are written in IEEE style. For more complete guide can be accessed at (<http://ipmuonline.com/guide/refstyle.pdf>). Use of a tool such as EndNote, Mendeley, or Zotero for reference management and formatting, and choose IEEE style. Please use a consistent format for references-see examples (9pt):

- [1] S. Beheshtaein, R. Cuzner, M. Savaghebi, and J. M. Guerrero, “Review on microgrids protection,” *IET Gener. Transm. Distrib.*, vol. 13, no. 6, pp. 743–759, Mar. 2019, doi: 10.1049/iet-gtd.2018.5212.
- [2] S. Beheshtaein, R. M. Cuzner, M. Forouzesh, M. Savaghebi, and J. M. Guerrero, “DC Microgrid Protection: A Comprehensive Review,” *IEEE J. Emerg. Sel. Top. Power Electron.*, pp. 1–1, 2019, doi: 10.1109/JESTPE.2019.2904588.
- [3] D. Kumar, F. Zare, and A. Ghosh, “DC Microgrid Technology: System Architectures, AC Grid Interfaces, Grounding Schemes, Power Quality, Communication Networks, Applications, and Standardizations Aspects,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 5, pp. 12230–12256, 2017, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2017.2705914.
- [4] W. Kim, Y.-J. Kim, and H. Kim, “Arc Voltage and Current Characteristics in Low-Voltage Direct Current,” *Energies*, vol. 11, no. 10, p. 2511, Sep. 2018, doi: 10.3390/en11102511.

- [5] G. P. Adam, T. K. Vrana, R. Li, P. Li, G. Burt, and S. Finney, "Review of technologies for DC grids – power conversion, flow control and protection," *IET Power Electron.*, vol. 12, no. 8, pp. 1851–1867, Jul. 2019, doi: 10.1049/iet-pel.2018.5719.
- [6] J. Ma, M. Zhu, X. Cai, and Y. Li, "DC Substation for DC Grid—Part I: Comparative Evaluation of DC Substation Configurations," *IEEE Trans. Power Electron.*, pp. 1–1, 2019, doi: 10.1109/TPEL.2019.2895043.
- [7] Y. Wang *et al.*, "Generalised protection strategy for HB-MMC-MTDC systems with RL-FCL under DC faults," *IET Gener. Transm. Distrib.*, vol. 12, no. 5, pp. 1231–1239, Mar. 2018, doi: 10.1049/iet-gtd.2016.1943.
- [8] N. B. Jemaa, "Short arc duration laws and distributions at low current (<1 A) and voltage (14-42 VDC)," *IEEE Trans. Components Packag. Technol.*, vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 358–362, 2001, doi: 10.1109/6144.946480.
- [9] B. Ni, W. Xiang, Z. Yuan, X. Chen, and J. Wen, "Operation and transient performance of a four-terminal MMC based DC grid implementing high power mechanical DC circuit breaker," *J. Eng.*, vol. 2019, no. 18, pp. 5167–5171, Jul. 2019, doi: 10.1049/joe.2018.9257.
- [10] D. Jovicic, "Series LC DC circuit breaker," *High Volt.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 130–137, Jun. 2019, doi: 10.1049/hve.2019.0003.
- [11] B. Li, J. He, Y. Li, and R. Li, "A Novel Solid-State Circuit Breaker With Self-Adapt Fault Current Limiting Capability for LVDC Distribution Network," *IEEE Trans. Power Electron.*, vol. 34, no. 4, pp. 3516–3529, Apr. 2019, doi: 10.1109/TPEL.2018.2850441.
- [12] Y. Guo, G. Wang, D. Zeng, H. Li, and H. Chao, "A Thyristor Full-Bridge-Based DC Circuit Breaker," *IEEE Trans. Power Electron.*, vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 1111–1123, Jan. 2020, doi: 10.1109/TPEL.2019.2915808.
- [13] J. Xu, X. Zhao, N. Han, J. Liang, and C. Zhao, "A Thyristor-Based DC Fault Current Limiter With Inductor Inserting–Bypassing Capability," *IEEE J. Emerg. Sel. Top. Power Electron.*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 1748–1757, Sep. 2019, doi: 10.1109/JESTPE.2019.2914404.
- [14] A. Mokhberdoran, A. Carvalho, N. Silva, H. Leite, and A. Carrapatoso, "Design and implementation of fast current releasing DC circuit breaker," *Electr. Power Syst. Res.*, vol. 151, pp. 218–232, Oct. 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.epsr.2017.05.032.