REPORT FORMAT OF IX JAAS

Report subtitle

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Abstract – An abstract must accompany every article regardless of the length of article. The maximum number of words for an abstract of a specific language is 200. The abstract shall be written in one paragraph. Do not repeat the title in the abstract. Write the abstract with the recognition that the reader has already read the title. Personal pronouns (I, we, ...) should not be used. Avoid use of acronyms and unfamiliar abbreviations. Do not include any kind of tables, figures, and footnotes. Do not include equations in separate lines. Do not include literature citations.

Keywords – Place here 3 to 5 keywords separated by commas, without a period at the end.

1. INTRODUCTION

This article specifies the instructions for authors of engineering disciplines for scientific articles to be presented and/or published at the academic activities in UNTREF. It also brings some recommendations for writing a scientific paper. This is a template that fits the style and layout of conference proceedings. Please carefully read the instructions below. The best thing to follow a given format is to overwrite the format with your information. Then the font, font size, margins, subheading styles are all correctly formatted.

The *Introduction* should consist of three parts as paragraphs, not to be structured into multiple headings. The first part deals with the background of the work and describes the field of research. It should also elaborate on the general problem statement and the relevance. The second part should describe the previous studies relating to the current topic. This part is important to differentiate your investigation from the previous ones. Try to refer to reviewed journal articles. Check whether the journal is listed as SCI (Science Citation Index) journal or the journal has a high impact factor (more than 1.0). It is not recommended to mainly refer to materials which were not reviewed and websites. At the end of the second part, you must state the limitations of the previous studies to clarify the gap which you want to fill by your investigation. The last part should describe the aim of your study, typically the paragraph starts with a phrase like “The aim of this study is ...”.

If the manuscript is extensive and the structure is not simple, the fourth part can describe the outlines of the rest of the manuscript.

2. STRUCTURE OF YOUR PAPER

The structuring of your work strongly depends on the type of research work.

2.1 Investigation work

If some research has been carried out that included an experimental setup and subsequent measurements, the work could be structured as follows:

- Abstract;
- Introduction;
- Related jobs;

- Basic Concepts, Concepts and Terms;
- Experimental arrangement, Applied methods;
- Results;
- Discussion, Proven Concepts;
- Conclusion, Summary;
- References;

2.2 Survey and experimentation work

If an investigation has been carried out comparing theories, the work could be structured as follows:

- Abstract;
- Introduction;
- Basic Concepts, Concepts and Terms;
- Description of the first theory;
- Other theories, etc. (one section per theory);
- Comparison and discussion;
- Conclusion, Summary;
- References;

3. STYLE FORMAT

3.1 Font and margins

The paper layout is a one-column format on A4 paper size. The top and the right margins should be 2.5 cm and the left and the bottom margins should be 2 cm. The font of the main text is Times New Roman, with a size of 12pt.

3.2 First page

The first page must contain a predefined area for basic paper (headers and the title), author related information (author's name, affiliation, and e-mail address), and abstract. The text of the abstract should be written in *italic*. These items should be formatted in a one-column layout.

3.3 Subsections

Titles for sections and subsections should look like this. Space between titles of sections and subsections and the following paragraph should be of 1.5. At the end of a Section or subsection a blank line of space 1 must be left.

4. FIGURES AND TABLES

To illustrate topics, numbered figures and tables can be included within the text. Figures and tables should always be referenced and explained in the text, for example: Figure 1 shows the SPL over the surface of a non uniform room with columns all over the audience; Table 1 shows diverse SPL measurements at several points.

A figure caption should be placed immediately below the figure with a font size of 9pt (Figure 1)

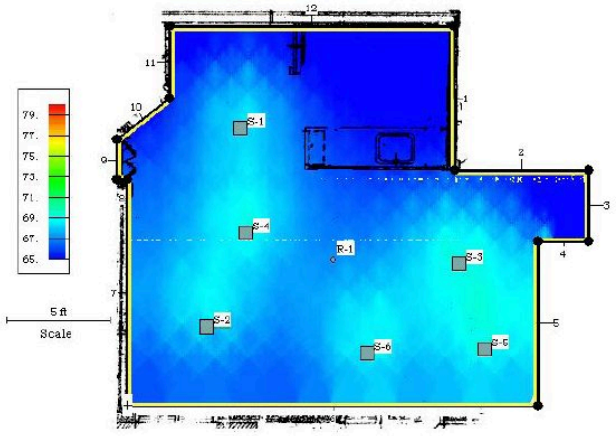


Figure 1: Room and SPL distribution [dB].

Do not copy and paste a window/output of software by the “print screen” function. It usually includes too small fonts for the ticks and the labels of the x- and y-axes. Edit each figure by yourself so that every element is readable. Remember that figure could be printed in grayscale so it should be clear enough even after being printed and copied that way. Thus, if you used color in your figures, do not refer it to the “blue” line in the text. If you cite the figure from other articles, provide the citation.

A table caption should be placed above the table with a font size of 10pt (Table 1). Do not copy and paste the excel table. Use the table generation function of the software.

Table 1: Measured SPL at different places with different sound sources in dBA.

Measurement position	Source A	Source B	Source C
1	56.8	67.3	77.1
2	55.9	65.0	75.3
3	56.2	69.2	74.0
4	56.5	67.9	78.9

5. EQUATIONS

Mathematical equations should be incorporated in image format to avoid shifting when manipulating the text. Do not copy and paste the equation from text books as bitmap format. Equations should be placed on separate lines and numbered with Arabic numbers as below:

$$h(t) = y(t)^{-1} * x(t) \tag{1}$$

where $x(t)$ is the input signal.

$$IIR = \int_0^{\infty} h(t) * A(t)dt \tag{2}$$

being *IIR* the weighted total energy impulse value [1].

Applying the reverse theorem to Eq. (2), it is quite straightforward to see that:

$$L = \frac{2 \cdot V_{axial} \cdot \cos\theta}{\left(\frac{1}{2\nu} - \frac{3\varepsilon}{t\mu}\right)} \tag{3}$$

Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. All parameters in the equations should be defined immediately after the equation appears, using a “where” clause or a phrase starting with “being”.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion should briefly summarize the problem statement and the general content of the work and emphasize its main contribution. You should not cite some in your conclusion which you have not mentioned before.

7. REFERENCE FORMAT

All the citations appearing in the main text should be listed in the *References* section, and all the articles listed in the *References* should be cited in the main text. The citation style in the main text is a number in brackets (e.g., [1]) if several articles are cited in one description, use [2,3], [4-5], or [6,8-10] style. The citation in the main text always starts from [1], not from other number. The order of the articles in the *References* follows the order of appearance in the main text.

The format of the reference shall follow as below. Do not just copy and paste from the *References* of other articles because each journal introduces a different format. The style below is the same as the UNTREF thesis format. Thus the order of each item shall strictly follow these examples. Be careful with the punctuation (period, comma, and space). Regardless of the number of the author, all authors shall be listed, with fully-spelled family name followed by the initial(s) of the first (and the middle) name(s). The title (Dr., Prof., etc.) is not necessary. Every reference ends with a period.

[1] and [2] indicate examples for journal articles. [3] is an example for a conference proceedings. [4] and [5] are examples for a book and a standard, respectively. [6] is an example for a thesis for a Bachelor, Master, or Ph.D. degree in a university. [7] and [8] are the format for an internal report. Especially [8] is the format for the report of the Acoustic Laboratory. [9] is the format for a website but a citation of a website is not recommended because the contents may change. If you refer to a website, provide the date of last viewed.

8. APPENDIX

The Appendix (not Annex) section comes after the *References*. The *Appendix* section is not your memo pad. It is also part of the manuscript. Thus, the contents of the Appendix should also follow the format. The tutorial information like definitions of parameters, procedures of analyses, the secondary results (for example, individual results while the global results are explained in the main section), is collected in the Appendix. In this section, the figure number is newly started: Figure A1, Figure A2, … . The table and the equation numbers are also newly started: Table A1, Table A2, … ; Eq. (A1), Eq. (A2), … . Reference citation numbers are continued from the main text.

9. PROOFREADING

Before submitting the manuscript, check whether the contents and style are appropriate, and whether there are no grammatical errors and typing mistakes.

REFERENCES

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