

Research Article / Review Article (choose one)

Title of Paper
(Segoe UI 14pt, center, bold, capitalize each word, max. 14 words)

First Author¹, Second Author^{1,*}, and Third Author² (Times New Roman 10pt, bold, Firstname Lastname)

¹Affiliation 1, City, Country (Times New Roman 9pt, regular)

²Affiliation 2, City, Country (Times New Roman 9pt, regular)

Received:, Accepted:, Published: (filled by Editor)

Abstract (Segoe UI 11pt, bold)

The abstract must be written in English with good and correct grammar using Times New Roman font, size 10pt, and regular style. The paragraph must be written in single-body text, with single-line spacing and justified alignment. The abstract contents should fully describe the essence of the paper systematically and contain "a problem statement or background of the study, research objectives, approach or methods, results, and conclusions". In addition, the author(s) should explain the implications of the results in the field of civil engineering or general science. The length of the abstract should be between 150 - 250 words.

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Keywords: *arranged alphabetically, English, Times New Roman, italic, 10pt, 3 to 5 words.*

1. INTRODUCTION (Segoe UI 11pt, all caps, bold, after-spacing 6pt)

The manuscript can be written in Bahasa Indonesia or English, but English is preferable to make the paper readable for international audiences. The manuscript is typewritten using the Microsoft Word application with the Word Document file type (*.docx) on A4-sized paper (210 mm x 297 mm), with margins of 20 mm on the top, 20 mm on the bottom, 25 mm on the left, and 15 mm on the right. Outside of the References, there must be 8–12 pages; an attempt is made to maintain an even page.

The writing of the script starts around two spaces of 12pt below the keywords. The Times New Roman font is used in the manuscript, and the two columns are spaced apart by 6 mm. The manuscript text is written in single-line spacing with justified alignment, and two spaces separate the subheading. The first line of each paragraph is indented by 5 mm.

Each page has a page number at the bottom center. Make the page numbers begin at 1, as the editor will rearrange the page numbers of the manuscript later.

The paper may be in the form of a research study (research article) or a literature review (review

article). The research study consists of an Introduction, Method, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, and References. For a literature review, the paper consists of an Introduction, Literature Review, Discussion, Conclusion, and References. The Acknowledgments section is optional and only used when needed to acknowledge any financial and intellectual support. The Acknowledgments is located after Conclusion and before References.

The introduction contains the background of the study, problem statement, literature review, research objectives, and scope. The literature review should include a gap analysis and theoretical concepts written in a "state of the art" on the topic discussed in the manuscript. The primary library sources used for references are articles in scientific journals, proceedings, dissertations, theses, books containing research results, etc., which are the results of direct research, not just the results of a compilation of primary literature. These sources should be at least 80 percent of the total literature cited. Use the latest references and no more than or maximum of the last ten years. The number of references in the manuscript should be at least 20 references.

Writing citations and references follow the IEEE style. All citations made in sentences must be listed

in the bibliography (References section). Examples of writing citations of reference in a sentence are as follows:

- 1) Fletcher et al. [1] mention that flexibility
- 2) The Green-Ampt method [2] calculates the infiltration rate
- 3) The low-impact development practice has been adopted in several countries and is known by different terminologies [3], [4].

In order to maintain the consistency of the library reference system, including citations and bibliography format, please use any standard application of reference managers such as Mendeley or Zotero.

This journal uses paragraph styles to ensure consistency of layout. They are embedded in this template, and the style names begin with “CAN-“. This template contains an example of every style used. Please look the styles embedded in Styles menu of Microsoft Word or simply by using its shortcut (Alt+Ctrl+Shift+S).

Heading and Subheadings (Segoe UI 10pt, bold, justified, before-spacing 6pt, after-spacing 6pt)

Generally, there are two levels of headings. Headings at the first are numbered but headings at the second level are not. However, if it is needed, the author can add the third level by using a style (CAN – Heading 3) provided in this template.

Writing Mathematical Equations

Write down the mathematical equations correctly and appropriately. Each equation is numbered sequentially and starts from Equation (1). Each symbol in the equation must be explained or given a description accompanied by its unit. An example of writing mathematical equations are as follows:

$$G = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(t) \quad (1)$$

$$F = \int_r \sin z dz \quad (2)$$

Mathematical equations should be written using the Microsoft Equation editor in the Microsoft Word application with the following font and size settings:

- 1) Font: Times New Roman
- 2) Full: 11 pt
- 3) Subscript/Superscript: 7 pt
- 4) Sub- Subscript/Superscript: 5 pt
- 5) Symbol: 14 pt
- 6) Sub-symbol: 11 pt

Writing Numbers and Symbols

For a manuscript written in Bahasa Indonesia, a comma (,) is used as a decimal—an example of writing: 2,5 cm.

For a manuscript written in English, a dot (.) is used as a decimal—an example of writing: 2.5 cm.

The symbol is written using the Times New Roman font, 11 pt, and italicized. Writing symbol examples: $\rho = 1,000 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $A = 10 \text{ km}^2$, $P = 100 \text{ kPa}$, and $d = 0.5 \text{ cm}$.

Figures and Tables

Figures and tables should be placed at the bottom or top of the page where the figures or tables are first mentioned. Figures and tables should not be put together at the end of the article.

Use high-quality, proportionately-sized figures and tables (ready to print with a minimum resolution of 300 dpi). The figure title is centered below it unless it is too long, in which case it is aligned to the left (left alignment). Unless it is too long, the table title is left-aligned and positioned above the table in a center-alignment arrangement. Figure 1 and Table 1 below provide examples of how to arrange and put figures and tables in the manuscript.

Table 1. Sample size (Times New Roman 9 pt, regular, and left aligned. If the title is too long, write like this)

Samples	Height (cm)	Width (cm)
1	1.50	0.50
2	1.75	0.50
3	2.00	0.50

Notes

Sample 1 : combination of materials A and B

Sample 2 : combination of materials A and C

Sample 3 : combination of materials B and C

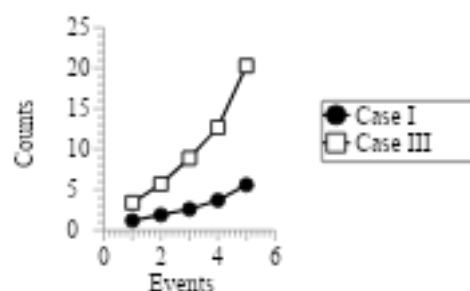


Figure 1. Place the figure title below the image (Times New Roman 9 pt, regular, and left aligned. If the title is too long, write like this)

2. METHOD

The method section describes the steps and methods used in the research or study.

For a paper that uses mathematical modeling, the method may contain model approaches, model justification, algorithms for solving models, and techniques.

The method should contain experimental materials, tools, and procedures for an experimental research paper.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section describes the results obtained along with their discussion, which are clearly and comprehensively explained. They can be presented in the form of tables and figures. This section can be divided into several subheadings. Research results should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn. The author should discuss the research results, including how these results are interpreted from the point of view of previous studies and the hypotheses that were worked out. The findings of the research results and their implications should be discussed in the broadest possible context. Future research directions can also be addressed in this section.

4. CONCLUSION

Includes conclusion and recommendation based on the findings of the study. Research objectives should be addressed in the conclusion. Research findings and contributions to the civil engineering field and science in general should also be highlighted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This section is optional and can be written if it is only needed using a writing format like this. Please acknowledge support (financial and intellectual) and include any conflict-of-interest statement immediately before the References.

REFERENCES

- [1] T. D. Fletcher *et al.*, "SUDS, LID, BMPs, WSUD and more – The evolution and application of terminology surrounding urban drainage," *Urban Water Journal*, vol. 12, no. 7, pp. 525–542, Oct. 2015, doi: 10.1080/1573062X.2014.916314. (for reference from journal articles)
- [2] V. T. Chow, D. R. Maidment, and L. W. Mays, *Applied hydrology*. in McGraw-Hill series in water resources and environmental engineering. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1988. (for reference from books)
- [3] J. A. Young, "Low Impact Development Stormwater Techniques: Lessons Learned from Topeka, Kansas Case Studies," Master Thesis, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, 2006. [Online]. Available: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/5164264.pdf> (for reference from academic theses)
- [4] S. A. Palermo, V. C. Talarico, and M. Turco, "On the LID systems effectiveness for urban stormwater management: case study in Southern Italy," in *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, Jan. 2020, p. 012012. doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/410/1/012012. (for reference from conference proceedings)

