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The title is written clearly, briefly, concisely and informatively with an ideal length of between 10-20 words.

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ABTRACT. An abstract is a concise yet comprehensive summary of the entire contents of a scientific article, written in a single, concise, and systematic paragraph. Abstracts are generally between 150 and 250 words long, written with 1.15 spacing, without including citations, tables, figures, or formulas. In substance, an abstract should contain five main elements arranged coherently: starting with the background, which briefly explains the context and urgency of the research, followed by the research objectives, which explicitly state the intended objectives. Next, the research method is briefly explained, including the type of research, approach, and subject or object of study. The most important part of the abstract is the research results, which should present the main findings specifically and informatively, not simply general statements. Finally, the abstract concludes with a conclusion that summarizes the meaning or implications of the research results. The abstract should be written effectively, concisely, and avoid the use of uncommon abbreviations or subjective opinions. It is recommended to use the past tense to convey the research results. At the end of the abstract, three to five keywords are included, representing the main concepts of the research, written separately with semicolons.

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Introduction

The introduction is the initial section of a scientific article, serving to introduce the reader to the context, direction, and urgency of the research being conducted. This section is not merely an introduction, but rather an argumentative foundation explaining why the research is necessary. Writing the introduction begins with an explanation of the general phenomenon or relevant background of the problem, then gradually narrows it down to the specific problem that is the focus of the study. In this process, the author needs to present data and facts and refer to previous research as a scientific basis that strengthens the research's urgency, so that the arguments developed are not assumptive. Reviewing previous research is crucial because it helps demonstrate the research's position and identifies research gaps, whether in the form of limitations of previous studies, differences in results, or aspects that have not been widely studied. Thus, the research written has a strong foundation and a clear contribution to the development of science. At the end of the introduction, the author explicitly states the research objectives and can accompany them with problem formulations or hypotheses if necessary. Technically, the introduction is written systematically in several interconnected paragraphs, using straightforward scientific language, and avoiding discussions that are too broad or deviate from the research focus. Thus, a good introduction not only explains the background, but is also able to convince the reader that the research conducted has relevance and significant contribution.

Material and Methods

The materials and methods section is a crucial part of a scientific article, detailing how the research was conducted so that it can be understood, tested, and replicated by other researchers. In this section, authors should outline the type and approach of the research used, whether quantitative, qualitative, or mixed, along with the relevant research design. Furthermore, the location and time of the research, as well as the research subjects or objects, including the population and sample, are clearly explained, including the sampling technique used. Furthermore, this section also includes an explanation of the materials used (if any), research instruments such as questionnaires, interview guidelines, or other measuring instruments, and the systematic data collection techniques used. Equally important, authors must explain the data analysis techniques used, both statistical and descriptive or thematic, so that readers can understand how the data was processed to produce the research findings. This section should be written coherently, clearly, and in detail without including results or discussion, and should use objective scientific language. Thus, the materials and methods section not only explains the research procedure but also ensures the validity and reliability of the results obtained.

Table 1. Example of Table

No	Example Data	Example Description
1	Example 1	Example description 1
2	Example 2	Example description 2
3	Example 3	Example description 3

Source: ……. ?

The mathematical formula (if any) should be presented and numbered as Equation 1.

$$LST = \frac{T_B}{1+\frac{\beta.T_B}{\rho} In\,(\varepsilon)} \quad (1)$$

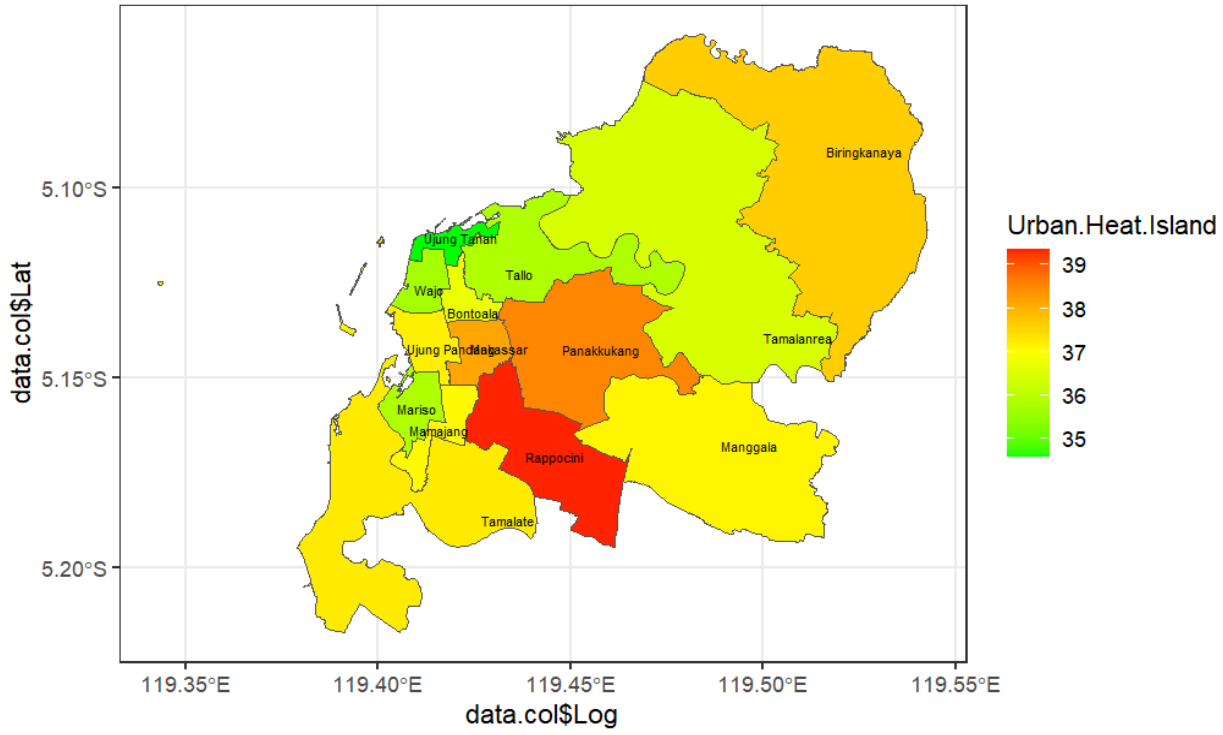

Figure 1. Example

Results and Discussion

1. Heading 1

1) Heading 2

The results and discussion section is the core of a scientific article, presenting research findings and interpreting their meaning within a scientific framework. In the results section, the author presents the data and research findings systematically, clearly, and objectively, either in the form of narrative descriptions, tables, or figures, without prior overinterpretation. The presentation of results should directly address the research objectives or problem formulation, so that the flow remains focused and does not diverge. Next, in the discussion section, the author interprets the results obtained by linking them to relevant theories and previous research results. In this stage, it is important to demonstrate whether the research findings align with or differ from previous studies and explain the scientific reasons behind these similarities or differences. The discussion should also be able to uncover the implications of the research results, both theoretically and practically, so that the research contribution is

comprehensive and meaningful. Furthermore, the author can highlight the limitations of the research as a form of scientific reflection, while also providing direction for further research. Overall, the results and discussion sections should be written in an integrated, coherent, and argumentative manner, while maintaining clarity between data presentation and interpretation, so that readers can understand not only what was found, but also why the findings are important.

Conclussion

The conclusion section concludes a scientific article, summarizing the core research findings concisely and clearly, directly addressing the stated objectives or problem formulation. The conclusion does not simply repeat the research results but rather presents a synthesis of the key findings previously discussed, thus providing a comprehensive overview of the research's contribution. The conclusion should be written in concise, concise paragraphs, using clear, non-speculative language. Furthermore, the conclusion should contain both theoretical and practical implications of the research, demonstrating the benefits or relevance of the research findings to the development of scientific knowledge and its application in the field. In some cases, the author may also include suggestions or recommendations for further research, particularly if limitations remain in the research. Thus, the conclusion section not only concludes the paper but also emphasizes the value and direction of the research's scientific contribution.

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Conflict of interest

Example: “All authors declare that there is no conflict of interest in this research.”

References

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