

## Research Article Title

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### ABSTRACT:

Abstract section should be typed in Calibri (Body) with a font size of 11 pt and with the number of words 150-250. The abstract should be typed as concisely as possible and should be composed of: problem statement, method, scientific finding results, and a short conclusion. The abstract should only be typed in one paragraph and one-column format.

(Calibri (Body), Font Size 10).

**Keywords:** Keywords 1, keywords 2.

### INTRODUCTION

The introduction should be written in good and grammatically checked English (can be US or UK English but not the combination of both). Please use Segoe UI of 11 pt font size (Mayer 1975). The author must provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results (Mayer 1975a, 1975b, 1980). In the last paragraph, an author must state the objectives of the work clearly. References must be cited in e.g. (Anderson et al. 1990, Salehizadeh et al. 2004) in which applying the reference manager is recommended

### METHOD

The methodology could comprise materials; research procedures; instrument and data analysis; modeling. Each part of the methodology could be written in a different subsection, using a different level. An Equation may either appear in-text or as a separate item, in such a case it should be indicated by a number in parentheses on the right column margin. Such equations are referred to in-text as Eq. (1), and so on.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

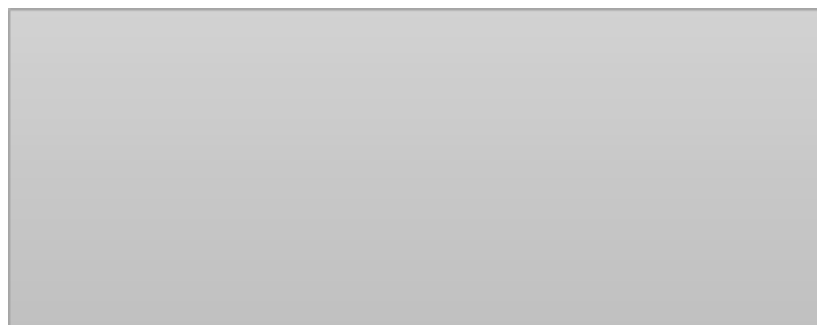
Results and discussion contain findings of research and their discussion. All findings must be supported by sufficient data. This part must answer the hypothesis of the research stated in the Introduction.

Providing a high resolution of the figure is important to ensure the good quality of the manuscript. The figure and table must be supported by a caption. Refer to and/or cite figures and tables in-text by their full, spelled-out forms. For example:

Figure 1 shows... but ...in figures 1 and 3. (See Figure 2 or Table 1) ...as outlined in Tables 3 and 4. Tables and figures should make the text easier to understand.

**Table 1. Example of Table**

Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
A	D	G
B	E	H
C	F	I



**Figure 1. Example of Figure**  
(please use HD Picture)

## CONCLUSION

This section should emphasize the major interpretations and conclusions of the paper as well as their significance. The conclusion must correspond to the objective of the research.

## REFERENCES

Reference is listed and numbered in alphabetical order. References must be up to date. It is recommended for example total reference is a minimum of 15 and up to date references (10 years old) is 10. Specifically, be guided by the following example:

- Brunner, C. R. (1996). Medical waste disposal, Incinerator Consultants Incorporated, Reston, Virginia, U. S. A. [Books]
- Chester, A. W., and Chu, Y. F (1982). U. S. Pat. 4 350 835. [Patents]
- Ergun, S. (1952). "Fluid flow through packed columns," Chem. Eng. Prog., 48, 89-94. [Journal article]
- Goodman, P W. (1984). Abstracts of papers, International Chemical Congress of Pacific Basin Societies, Honolulu, HI; American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C.; Abstract 05F14. [Abstracts]
- Range, W. (1981). Progress in physical organic chemistry. vol. 13, Taft, R. W., ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York. 915-984. [Edited books]
- Villa, R. R. (1999, March 4-5). "Corrosion induced by CO<sub>2</sub>- and H<sub>2</sub>S-saturated steam condensates in the Upper Mahiao Pipeline, Leyte, Philippines." 20<sup>th</sup> Annual PNOC—EDC Geothermal Conference, New World Hotel, Makati City, Philippines. [reference papers]

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