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First Author¹¹, Second Author², Third Author³

¹ *Corresponding Author:*

Name of Corresponding Author,
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering,
National Chung Cheng University,
168 University Road, Miscoing Township, Chiayi County 62102, Taiwan, ROC.
Email: lsntl@ccu.edu.tw



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^{1,2}Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan (8 pt)

³Department of Electrical Engineering, Ain Shams University, Egypt (8 pt)

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Abstract (10pt)

An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to quickly and accurately identify the basic content of a document, determine its relevance to their interests, and thus decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and self-explanatory, clearly state the problem and the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. **The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length.** References should be avoided, but if essential, cite the author(s) and year(s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential, they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add five keywords used by the indexing and abstracting services and to those already present in the title (10 pt).



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1. Introduction

The main text format is a flat left-right column on **A4 paper** (quarto)—the margin using reasonable standard. The manuscript is in Microsoft Word, with space after a paragraph, **Gulliver 10 pt**. The article's title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the paper's content. **The title** should be succinct, informative, and no more than about **20 words in length**. Do not use acronyms or abbreviations in your title or mention the method you used, unless your paper reports on developing a new method. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title. Omit all waste words such as "A study of ...", "Investigations of ...", "Implementation of ...", "Observations on ...", "Effect of....", "Analysis of ...", "Design of...", etc.

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should briefly state the research's purpose, top results, and significant conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential, they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of **5 keywords**, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes. Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific.

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 in *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. The structure is well-known as the **IMRaD** style. A full article follows a standard structure:

1. Introduction
 2. Literature Review
 3. Method
 4. Results and Discussion
 5. Conclusion
- Acknowledgements
Credit Authorship Contribution Statement
Declaration of Competing Interests
Data Availability
Use of Artificial Intelligence
References

2. Literature Review

Literature review that has been done author used in the section to explain The difference between the manuscript with other papers is that it is innovative. It is 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].

3. Method

Explaining research chronologically, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode, or other), how to test, and data acquisition [5]–[7]. References should support the description of the course of the research so that the explanation can be accepted scientifically [2], [4]. Figures 1-2 and Table 1 are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript [5], [8]–[13]. Figure 2(a) indicates that as $0.3 \leq \alpha \leq 0.4$, the wind turbine with the rotor velocity control mode can extract more electrical energy than the power control mode. Figure 2(b) shows that the smoothing function reaches the slightest value as $\alpha = 0.4$. Consider using graphics design software tools such as adobe illustrator, photoshop, etc.

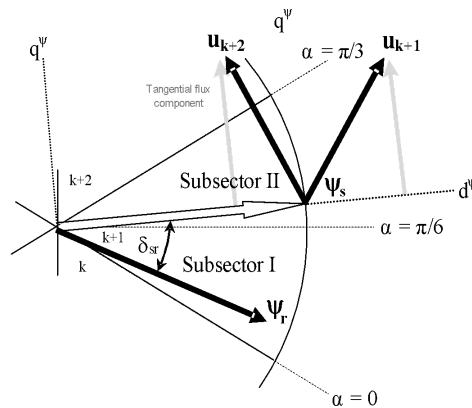
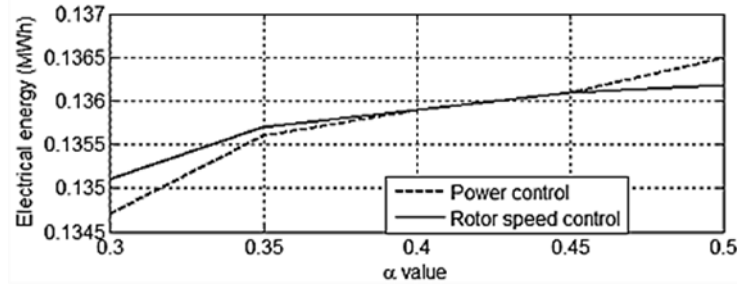
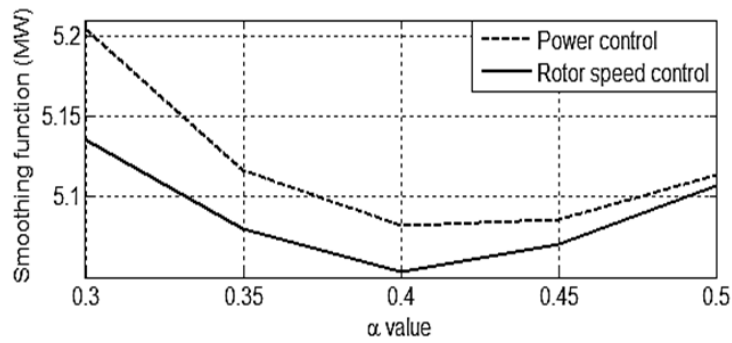


Figure 1. Stage of research using SCOR approaches

Table 1. The performance of ...		
Variable	Speed (rpm)	Power (kW)
x	10	8.6
y	15	12.4
z	20	15.3



(a)



(b)

Figure 2. Comparing simulation results in wind turbine performance with the power control mode to that with the rotor speed control mode in (a) energy output and (b) smoothing function

4. Results and Discussion

In this section, it is explained the results of research and, at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables, and others that make the reader understand easily [14], [15]. The discussion can be made in several sub-sections.

3.1. Subsection of result

Equations should be placed at the center of the line and provided consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flushed to the right margin, as in (1). The use of Microsoft Equation Editor or MathType is preferred.

$$E_v - E = \frac{h}{2.m} (k_x^2 + k_y^2) \quad (1)$$

3.1.1. Sub subsection

Proper citations of other works should be made to avoid plagiarism. When referring to a reference item, please use the reference number as in [16] or [17] for multiple references. "Ref [18]..." should be employed for any reference citation at the beginning of a sentence. For any reference with more than 3 or more authors, only the first author will be written followed by *et al.* (e.g. in [19]). Examples of reference items of different categories are shown in the References section. Each item in the references section should be typed using 8 pt font size [20]–[25].

5. Conclusion

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" section can ultimately result in "Result and Discussion" section, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of developing research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on results and discussion).

Acknowledgements

*Optional Author thanks.... In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments.

Credit Authorship Contribution Statement

Author1 : Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, Project administration. **Author2**: Software, Writting – original draft. **Author3**: Writing – review & editing. **Author4**: Validation. **Author5**: Supervision.

Declaration of Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Data Availability

Data will be made available on request.

Use of Artificial Intelligence

Authors are requested to identify any parts or aspects of their manuscript that benefited from artificial intelligence technology.

References

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most relevant, recent sources (published within the **last five years**); **the minimum is 25 entries** (for original research paper) and **50 entries** (for review/survey paper). References are written in **IEEE style**. Use a tool like **Mendeley** for reference management and formatting, and choose the **IEEE style**. Please use a consistent format for references-see examples (10 pt):

[1] Journal/Periodicals

Basic Format:

J. K. Author, "Title of paper," *Abbrev. Title of Journal/Periodical*, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx-xxx, Abbrev. Month, year, doi: xxx.

Examples:

- M. M. Chiampi and L. L. Zilberti, "Induction of electric field in human bodies moving near MRI: An efficient BEM computational procedure," *IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.*, vol. 58, pp. 2787–2793, Oct. 2011, doi: 10.1109/TBME.2011.2158315.
- R. Fardel, M. Nagel, F. Nuesch, T. Lippert, and A. Wokaun, "Fabrication of organic light emitting diode pixels by laser-assisted forward transfer," *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 91, no. 6, Aug. 2007, Art. no. 061103, doi: 10.1063/1.2759475.

[2] Conference Proceedings

Basic Format:

J. K. Author, "Title of paper," in *Abbreviated Name of Conf.*, (location of conference is optional), year, pp. xxx-xxx, doi: xxx.

Examples:

- G. Veruggio, "The EURON roboethics roadmap," in *Proc. Humanoids '06: 6th IEEE-RAS Int. Conf. Humanoid Robots*, 2006, pp. 612–617, doi: 10.1109/ICHR.2006.321337.
- J. Zhao, G. Sun, G. H. Loh, and Y. Xie, "Energy-efficient GPU design with reconfigurable

in-package graphics memory,” in *Proc. ACM/IEEE Int. Symp. Low Power Electron. Design (ISLPED)*, Jul. 2012, pp. 403–408, doi: 10.1145/2333660.2333752.

[3] Book

Basic Format:

J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in *Title of His Published Book*, X. Editor, Ed., xth ed. City of Publisher, State (only U.S.), Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx–xxx.

Examples:

- A. Taflove, *Computational Electrodynamics: The Finite-Difference Time-Domain Method* in *Computational Electrodynamics II*, vol. 3, 2nd ed. Norwood, MA, USA: Artech House, 1996.
- R. L. Myer, “Parametric oscillators and nonlinear materials,” in *Nonlinear Optics*, vol. 4, P. G. Harper and B. S. Wherret, Eds., San Francisco, CA, USA: Academic, 1977, pp. 47–160.

See the examples:

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