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ABSTRACT [11]

A well-prepared abstract allows readers to identify the basic content of the document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, approach or proposed solution, and indicate the main findings and conclusions. The abstract should consist of 200 to 250 words. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides an opportunity to add keywords, used by indexing services and abstracts, in addition to those already in the title. Judicious use of keywords can increase the ease with which interested parties can find our article (9 pt).

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1. INTRODUCTION (10 PT)

The main text format consists of flat left-right columns on A4 (quarto) paper. Text margins from the left and top are 2.5 cm, right and bottom 2 cm. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, single spaced, Time New Roman 10 pt and maximum 8 pages, which can be downloaded at the website: <https://journal.physan.org/index.php/jocpes/index> [1].

The title of the article should contain as few words as possible that accurately describe the content of the paper. Eliminate all useless words such as ‘Study of...’, ‘Investigation of...’, ‘Application of...’, ‘Observations on...’, ‘Effect of ...’, ‘Analysis of...’, ‘Design of...’ etc. Indexing and abstracting services rely on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. A paper with an inappropriate title may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific.

The introduction should provide a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, relevant literature on the subject, the proposed approach or solution, and the novel value of the research i.e. innovation. It should be understandable to colleagues from different disciplines. The arrangement and citation of the bibliography is made in IEEE style in the marks [2] and so on. Foreign language terms are italicised. The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively. Section/sub-section headings should be typed on separate lines, e.g., 1. Introduction Authors are advised to present their articles in a section structure: Introduction - Comprehensive theoretical foundation and/or Proposed Method/Algorithm - Research Methods - Results and Discussion - Conclusion.

The literature review that has been conducted by the author is used in the ‘Introduction’ chapter to explain the differences between the manuscript and other papers, which are innovative, used in the ‘Research Methods’ chapter to describe the research steps and used in the ‘Results and Discussion’ chapter to support the analysis of the results. If the manuscript is highly original, proposing a new method or algorithm, then an additional chapter after the ‘Introduction’ chapter and before the ‘Research Methods’ chapter can be added to briefly explain the theory and/or proposed method/algorithm.

2. RESEARCH METHOD (10 PT)

Explain the chronology of the research, including research design, research procedures (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or others), testing methods and data acquisition [3]. The description of the course of research must be supported by references, so that the explanation is scientifically acceptable. Tables and Figures are presented in the centre, as shown below and cited in the manuscript.

Table 1. Table Title... (9pt)

Variables	Speed (rpm)	Power (kW)
X	10	8.6
Y	15	12.4
Z	20	15.3



Fig. 1 Figure Title [4]–[6]

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

$$a + b = \beta \tag{1}$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION (10 PT)

This section describes the results of the research and provides a comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in the form of figures, graphs, tables and others that make it easier for readers [7], [8]. The discussion can be done in several sub-chapters.

3.1. Sub Section 1

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
- In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.

-
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
 - The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
 - There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
 - The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

3.2. Sub Section 2

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m²” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m²”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.
- Identify applicable funding agency here. If none, delete this text box.
- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm³”, not “cc”. (bullet list)

4. CONCLUSION (10 PT)

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the ‘Introduction’ chapter can ultimately produce the ‘Results and Discussion’ chapter, so that there is congruence. In addition, it can also be added to the prospect of developing research results and the application of prospects for further studies (based on the results and discussion).

REFERENCE (10 PT)

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references must be to the most relevant, up-to-date sources and the minimum references is 15. References are written in IEEE style. Please use a consistent format for references - see example below (10 pt):

- [1] Jocpes, “Journal of Computation Physics and Earth Science,” <https://journal.physan.org/index.php/jocpes/index>, 2021. <https://journal.physan.org/index.php/jocpes/index> (accessed Feb. 14, 2025).
- [2] M. Sinambela and ; Marhoposan Situmorang ; Kerista Tarigan ; Syahrul Humaidi ; Kerista Sebayang, “Classification of Nuclear Explosion Earthquake Signal based on Machine Learning Approach - IEEE Conference Publication.” <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9111479> (accessed Jun. 12, 2020).
- [3] M. Sinambela, M. Situmorang, K. Tarigan, S. Humaidi, and T. Rahayu, “Design of solar power system for the new mini region of broadband seismometer shelter in Tiganderket, Karo, North Sumatera, Indonesia,” *Case Stud. Therm. Eng.*, vol. 22, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.csite.2020.100747.
- [4] H. Rumapea, M. Zarlis, P. Sihombing, S. Efendi, M. Sinambela, and I. J. A. Saragih, “Convective Cloud Classification Model for Reconstruction of Heavy Rain That Triggers the Flood and Landslide in Parapat, North Sumatera,” *IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci.*, vol. 1083, no. 1, 2022, doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/1083/1/012017.
- [5] M. N. Fikriansyah, H. A. Nugroho, and M. Sinambela, “Low Cloud Type Classification System Using Convolutional Neural Network Algorithm,” *2022 7th Int. Conf. Informatics Comput. ICIC 2022*, 2022, doi: 10.1109/ICIC56845.2022.10006907.
- [6] Hartanto, S. Humaidi, E. Frida, M. Sinambela, and N. Ananda, “Evaluation of Meteorological Radar Precipitation Forecast in Banten,” *Proceeding - Int. Conf. Inf. Technol. Comput. 2023, ICITCOM 2023*, pp. 297–300, 2023, doi: 10.1109/ICITCOM60176.2023.10442051.
- [7] M. Rizqy Nugraha *et al.*, “Radiosonde System Using ESP32 and LoRa Ra-02 Web-Based for Upper-Air Profile Observation,” *2024 Int. Conf. Inf. Technol. Comput.*, pp. 213–217, Aug. 2024, doi: 10.1109/ICITCOM62788.2024.10762300.
- [8] M. Sinambela, H. H. Arrizal, E. Darnila, Munawar, M. R. Nugraha, and A. Widodo, “Clustering Analysis of Earthquake Based on K-Means, DBSCAN, and Fuzzy C-Means in North Sumatra,” *Proc. - 2024 Int. Conf. Inf. Technol. Comput. ICITCOM 2024*, pp. 242–247, 2024, doi: 10.1109/ICITCOM62788.2024.10762334.