TITLE OF PAPER IN ENGLISH (ARIAL, 14 pt, MAX. 20 words)

First author[a)], Second author[b*)], third author[b)], Fourth author[c)], (Arial, 12 pt)

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ABSTRACT

Authors are asked to make abstracts in two languages (English and Indonesian), each in one double-spaced paragraph using Arial 12 pt, which summarizes the important points of the manuscript with a word count in the range of 250-300 words. Abstract must contain at least the background, research objectives, research methods, results, and conclusions. No references are cited in the abstract, including any illustrations.

Keywords: *up to 5 keywords in English (10 pt, italics); write alphabetically in 5 words*.

INTRODUCTION

The manuscript should be written in good and correct English (Arial, 12 pt). To avoid unnecessary errors authors are strongly advised to use any grammar checker; functions of the word-processor. Regular manuscripts should be prepared with the headings Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgement, References, and Supplementary data (if available) in this order.

The References and Citations are written using the IEEE format. Citations with more than one reference can be written with consecutive numbers such as [1-3] or [1,2,5,7]. Make sure that only the citated references are listed in the References. It is recommended when inserting the citations using a management reference such as Mendeley, End Note or otherwise. (Arial 10, space 1.5, column 7 cm).

EXPERIMENTAL

Sub-heading-1

Experimental section might consist of several sub sections, depends on the section needed. Only one level sub-heading is allowed in this part. In this part, authors should explain all aspects in their experimental procedures clearly, including materials, chemicals, instruments, sampling methods, experimental procedures, data analysis, etc. every section should be presented concisely, clearly, and easy to be replicated.

Sub-heading 2

Instrument, chemicals, and software used during experiment should be informed in details. Instrument information including brand, type, series number, and country produce (if available). Example .....” HPLC (Waters alliance e2695, USA)”. Chemicals informations are chemicals name, following by producer’s name and country. Example.... “methanol (Merck, Germany)”.

Sub-heading 3

All formulas/formulas listed must be made using the equation tool from the word processing feature, numbered immediately after the formula is displayed. If there is more than one formula, the formula numbers must be in numerical order. Equations are written close to the left and given an equation number on the right. Each symbol must be defined after being displayed for the first time. Give one space before and after the equation.

$$(x + a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left(\frac{n}{k}\right) x^k a^{n-k} \quad \text{..... (1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad \text{..... (2)}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sub-heading 1

The research results can be summarized in a few paragraphs. Results can be presented in pictures, tables, or other forms accompanied by explanations as necessary. Choose a practical presentation of results and avoid redundancy in the presentation. Avoid

repeating method delivery in this results section, but instead, focus on the main findings that need to be conveyed to the reader. Whatever is conveyed in this results section must be objective and factual.

Sub-heading 2

The discussion section can be delivered together with the presentation of the results, but it can also be separated. The discussion section generally consists of several paragraphs. The initial paragraph can be a summary of the research findings. The following paragraphs discuss these findings in the context of relevant literature/references from previous research results and explain why they are necessary. In this discussion section, the author can interpret his findings and put them in the context of the current literature/findings, elsewhere, or at a previous time. Why is this research meaningful? Why are the results obtained significant? How to use it? The discussion should not just be a literature review. Focus on other research that is directly related to this research. Authors should consider the implications of future research with reasonable predictions and assumptions. In the last part of the discussion/discussion, the author should convey the concluding comments of this study.

Sub-heading 3

Tables should be in tabular format (not pictured), made without vertical lines, not bolded, and in the appropriate numeric format (see example (Table 1). Meanwhile, other objects such as curves, graphs, maps, schematics, illustrations, and photographs, all referred to as "Images," must be available in good resolution and quality. Tables and Figures should be numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals in the order they appear in the text. Each table and figure must have a descriptive title that matches the contents of the table/figure. The table or figure must be referenced at least once in the text.

Tables and Figures are placed in this template at the end of the manuscript (after references) or provided in a separate file. Do not place Tables and Figures by pasting

them into text or following text; our copyeditor will place them in the proper position at the time of production of the final file format ready for online publishing.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion section is a summary of the critical research findings. Do not repeat the text content of the results or discussion. However, describe the comments on the advantages and disadvantages of the findings obtained and their possible applications. The conclusion should also mention the importance of the findings obtained. In addition, there are no subtitles in this section.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In this section, the author can express their gratitude Fin standard language, for example: "The author would like to thank the Directorate of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, for providing financial support through the Merdeka Research Program for the 2022/2023 fiscal year." Authors can also thank sponsors who provide funds or research facilities/infrastructure.

REFERENCES

The references are the list of the paper that the author referred to in the text. References must be listed in the order they appear in the text. Do not include references that are never referred to in the text. Use the references feature of a word processor or other software such as Mendeley, Zotero, and Endnote to organize citations and reference lists. ICL uses an IEEE citation style that can be selected from the software. Authors are strongly advised not to set these references/citations manually. ICL recommends that authors refer to at least 15 references, with a composition of 80% being primary references and published no later than ten years ago. The following are some examples of writing literature from various types of library sources that are commonly referred to in a scientific article.

[1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. **(article in journal)**

[2] A. Buzo and R.M. Gray, ``An algorithm for vector quantizer design,'' *IEEE Transactions on Communications*, vol. 28, pp. 84-95, January 1980. **(article in journal)**

[3] M. Fanty, P. Schmid, and R. Cole, ``City name recognition over the telephone,'' in Proc. International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing, vol. I, (Minneapolis, U.S.A.), pp. 549-552, April 1993. **(article in proceeding)**

[4] J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73. **(book: edition and volume/chapter)**

[5] M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science Books, 2002. **(book)**

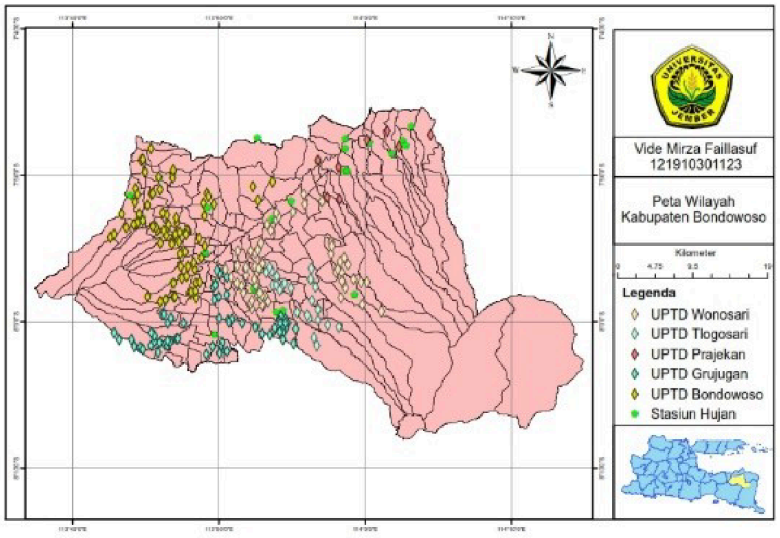
[5] I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350. **(Chapter)**

TABLE

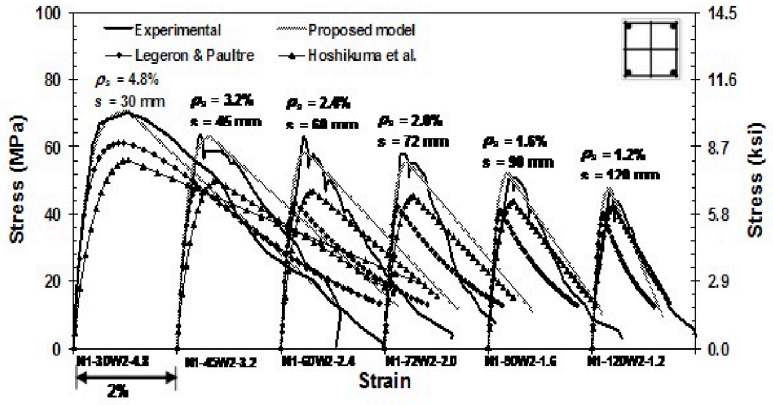
Table 1. Base resistance and target gas of some gas sensors

Sensors	Basic Resistance (Ohm)	Target gases
MQ 135	1000	oxygen
MQ 133	2000	nitrous oxide
MQ 231	2500	methane
MQ 712	1200	ammonia
MQ 613	3000	carbon dioxide
MQ 825	4000	nitrogen dioxide

GAMBAR DAN KETERANGANNYA



Gambar 1. Tulislah keterangan gambar singkat dan jelas



Gambar 2. Tulislah keterangan gambar singkat dan jelas, lengkapi dengan keterangan untuk legend, absis dan ordinat serta satuan yang sesuai.