The title of the paper should consist of 8 to 15 words, and clearly describe the research (Bold, 14pt, Cambria, Capitalize, Justify)

First Author[1], Second Author[2,3] (12pt)
[1] First Author Institution, City, Country. (9pt)
[2,3] Second Author Institution, City, Country. (9pt)

Keyword:	Abstract
[1]First keyword; (9pt) [2]Second keyword; [3]Third keyword; [4]Fourth keyword; [5]Fifth keyword. **Email** Correspondence@gmail.com(9pt)	The abstract must be independent of the article, capable of standing alone. A well-crafted abstract allows readers to quickly and accurately understand the document's core content, evaluate its relevance to their interests, and decide whether to read the full paper. It should be informative, fully self-contained, and clearly outline the research problem, proposed methodology or solution, key results, and conclusions. The abstract should contain 100 to 200 words. References are generally not included; if necessary, include only the author(s) and year(s). Use standard terminology, avoiding non-standard or rare abbreviations unless essential, in which case define them at first use within the abstract. Literature citations should be omitted. Include 5 to 7 keywords, distinct from those in the title, to support indexing and searchability. (10pt)

1. INTRODUCTION (12pt)

The manuscript should be formatted with two even columns on A4 (quarto) paper, with margins set at 2.5 cm on the left and top, and 2 cm on the right and bottom. It must be prepared in Microsoft Word, using single spacing, Cambria 11 pt font and 1.15 line space, with a limit of 5 to 10 pages.

The article title should use the fewest words possible to clearly reflect the paper's content, being concise, informative, and limited to approximately 12 words. Avoid acronyms, abbreviations, or method descriptions unless the paper introduces a new method, as titles are key for information-retrieval systems. Do not include lengthy formulas with subscripts or unnecessary phrases like "A Study of…," "Exploration of…," "Development of…," "Findings on…," "Impact of…," "Evaluation of…," or "Framework for…."

A brief and factual abstract is mandatory, summarizing the research's purpose, main findings, and key conclusions in a standalone format, as it is often presented separately from the article. The abstract should avoid references, but if unavoidable, include only the author(s) and year(s). Non-standard abbreviations should be minimized, and if used, defined at their first appearance in the abstract. Following the abstract, list up to 7 keywords in American spelling, avoiding broad, plural, or compound terms (e.g., "and," "of"), and limiting abbreviations to widely accepted ones in the field, aiding indexing efforts.

Indexing and abstracting services rely on a precise title to extract keywords for cross-referencing and online searches, so an unclear title may fail to reach its intended audience—specificity is essential.

The Introduction section must include: i) a clear contextual background, ii) a defined problem statement, iii) relevant prior studies, iv) the proposed approach or solution, and v) the research's innovative value, spanning 3 paragraphs (as specified in prior guidelines). It should be accessible to readers from various scientific fields. References and bibliography must follow the IEEE citation

style, marked as [1], [2], etc. Foreign language terms should be italicized (e.g., *italic*). The manuscript should be organized into numbered sections with distinct headings on separate lines (e.g., 1. INTRODUCTION), structure: **1. Introduction**, **2. Theoretical Framework and/or Proposed Method/Algorithm (optional)**, **3. Methodology**, **4. Results and Discussion**, and **5. Conclusion**.

The author's literature review should be utilized in the "INTRODUCTION" to demonstrate the manuscript's novelty compared to prior work, in the "METHODOLOGY" to outline the research process, and in the "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" to validate the findings [2]. For highly original manuscripts introducing a new method or algorithm, an optional section may be added after the "INTRODUCTION" and before the "METHODOLOGY" to briefly describe the theoretical basis or proposed method/algorithm [4].

2. METHOD (12 PT)

The Methodology section must clearly detail the research process to ensure reproducibility, using Cambria, 11 pt, with 1.5 line spacing, and section headings in Cambria, 11 pt, Bold (e.g., 3. METHODOLOGY). It should systematically outline the study's approach across all disciplines, such as sciences, engineering, social sciences, humanities, or medicine, providing a structured explanation of the research design, procedures, data collection, and analysis, supported by credible references to enhance scientific validity [1], [2]. Include visual aids like figures and tables, centered on the page, with captions in Cambria, 8 pt (e.g., Figure 1: Research Workflow, Table 1: Data Summary), and ensure they are cited in the text (e.g., "as shown in Figure 1 and Table 1") [3]–[5]. For example, (a) Bar Chart on Gnuplot, (b) Histogram Analysis of grayscale image, and Table 1 might summarize sample characteristics, ensuring clarity for readers from diverse fields [6]–[8].
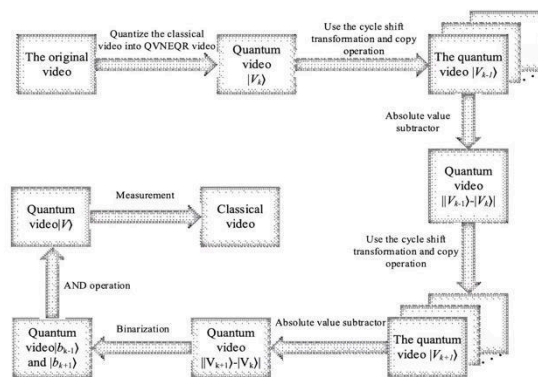
Figure 1. Research Workflow
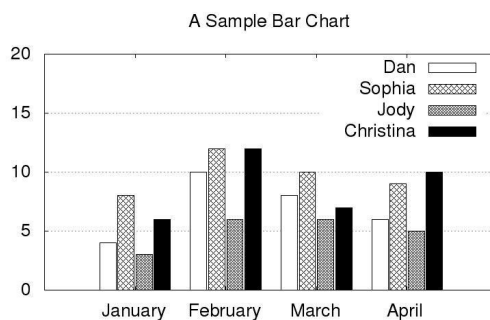
(a)
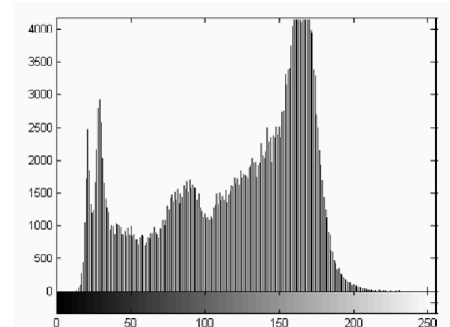
(b)

Figure 2. (a) Bar Chart on Gnuplot, (b) Histogram Analysis of grayscale image.

Table 1. Internal consistency reliability of biology test

SN	Indicator	Value
1	Number of Item	60
2	Kuder Richardson (KR-20)	0.620
3	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.617
4	Mean Item Difficulty	0.56
5	Mean Item Difficulty	0.4

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (12 PT)

This section presents the research findings alongside a thorough discussion. Results may be displayed using figures, charts, tables, or other formats to enhance reader comprehension [14], [15]. The discussion can be organized into multiple subsections for clarity.

3.1. Sub section 1 (Capitalize,12pt)

Equations should be centered on the line and numbered sequentially, with equation numbers in parentheses positioned at the right margin, as exemplified by (1). It is preferable to use Microsoft Equation Editor or *MathType*, and both the equation and its number should be placed within a table for a cleaner and more organized appearance. example:

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

All symbols used in the equation must be defined.

3.2. Sub section 2 (Capitalize, 12pt)

sdasda...

3.3. Sub section 3 (10pt)

sdasda...

3.3.1. Subsub section 3 (Capitalize, 10pt)

sdasd

3.3.1. Subsub section 3 (10pt)

sdasd

4. CONCLUSION (12 PT)

The Conclusion section should summarize the main findings and implications of the study succinctly, using Cambria font, 11 pt, with 1.5 spacing, and section headings in Cambria font, 12 pt, Bold (e.g., 5. CONCLUSION). This section should be a stand-alone section that summarizes the contributions of the study and provides directions for future work, applicable to all disciplines, including science, engineering, social sciences, humanities, medicine, and beyond. The conclusion should avoid introducing new data or references, focusing instead on a synthesis of the research findings and their broader significance to readers from a variety of fields.

REFERENCES (12 PT)

Primary references should consist of international journals and conference proceedings, ensuring that they are the most relevant and up-to-date (last 5 years), with a minimum of 20 entries for research papers. References should follow the IEEE citation style. For detailed guidelines, refer to (http://ipmuonline.com/guide/refstyle.pdf). It is recommended to use reference management tools such as EndNote, Mendeley, or Zotero, selecting the IEEE style for formatting. Ensure consistency in reference formatting, as shown in the example (11 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., *x*th 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.

[4] M. Theses (B.S., M.S.) and Dissertations (Ph.D.)
Basic Format:
J. K. Author, "Title of thesis," M.S. thesis, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.
J. K. Author, "Title of dissertation," Ph.D. dissertation, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

Examples:
- J. O. Williams, "Narrow-band analyzer," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, USA, 1993.
- N. Kawasaki, "Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow," M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.

*In the reference list, however, list all the authors for up to six authors. Use *et al.* only if: 1) The names are not given and 2) List of authors more than 6. *Example*: J. D. Bellamy *et al.*, Computer Telephony Integration, New York: Wiley, 2010.

See the examples:

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