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ABSTRACT

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Keywords

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"Please write the problem (2-3 sentences), aim (1-2 sentences), research contribution (1-2 sentences), method (2-3 sentences), result (4-8 sentences) and conclusion (1-2 sentences)."

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1. Introduction (*Heading 1*) (bold, 12 pt)

This template, which is based on the IEEE conference template and the Tetrahedron Letters template by Elsevier, has been modified in MS Word 2007 and saved as a "Word 97-2003 Document" for PC use. It provides authors with most of the formatting specifications required for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three primary reasons: (1) to facilitate ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) to ensure automatic compliance with electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or subsequent production of electronic products, and (3) to maintain style conformity throughout the FUNDADIKDAS template. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type within parentheses following the example. While some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables, are not prescribed, various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

2. The Proposed Method/Algorithm (*Optional*) (bold, 12 pt)

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3. Method

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3.1. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

3.2. Units

- 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.”
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- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m²” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m².” Spell units when they appear in text: “...a few henries,” not “...a few H.”
- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm³,” not “cc.” (*bullet list*)

3.3. Equations

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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

$$a \otimes b \bullet \blacksquare$$



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 ...”

3.4. Some Common Mistakes

- 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, semi-/colons, 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.”
- An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

4. Results and Discussion

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

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The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization). This template was designed for two affiliations.

4.2. Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES, and for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5.” Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract,” will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1,” “Heading 2,” “Heading 3,” and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

4.3. Figures and Tables

Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

Table 1. Table Styles

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copya		
a.	Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)		
First Author et al. (Title of paper shortly...)			



Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

Figure Labels: Use 10 point Cambria for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization, M,” not just “M.” If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (A (m(1),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

5. Conclusion

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

Acknowledgment

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g.” Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

Declarations

- Author contribution** : All authors contributed equally to the main contributor to this paper. All authors read and approved the final paper
- Funding statement** : None of the authors have received any funding or grants from any institution or funding body for the research
- Conflict of interest** : The authors declare no conflict of interest
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References

All references must be available online. The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [4]” or “reference [5]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [6] was the first ...”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in

press” [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

- [1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London. Ser. A, Math. Phys. Sci.*, vol. 247, no. 935, pp. 529–551, 1955.
- [2] J. C. Maxwell, *A treatise on electricity and magnetism*, vol. 1. Oxford, UK: Clarendon press, 1873.
- [3] I. S. Jacobs, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” *Magnetism*, pp. 271–350, 1963.
- [4] K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known, unpublished,” *Search in.* .
- [5] R. Nicole, ““ Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.” .
- [6] T. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” *IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan*, vol. 2, no. 8, pp. 740–741, 1987.

Supplementary Material

Supplementary material that may be helpful in the review process should be prepared and provided as a separate electronic file. That file can then be transformed into PDF format and submitted along with the manuscript and graphic files to the appropriate editorial office.