

Put the English Title of Paper Here, in Capitalized Each Word

(Center, Times New Roman 16pt, Bold)

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ABSTRACT (10 PT)

The abstract should be written concisely and objectively using Times New Roman font, 10 pt in size, and contain between 150 to 200 words. The Indonesian version must use grammatically correct and proper language. Use past tense throughout the abstract, except when presenting results and conclusions, which should be in the present tense. Standard nomenclature should be applied, and the use of abbreviations or citations must be avoided. The abstract should briefly summarize the research background, objectives, methodology, key findings, and conclusions.

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1. INTRODUCTION (11 Pt)

The *Introduction* should present the background of the research problem and provide a comprehensive literature review that supports the formulation of the article's scientific novelty (state of the art). Authors must clearly articulate the novelty of their research, formulate the problem statement, and, where applicable, present research hypotheses. This section should also highlight the research objectives and its expected contributions to the relevant field [1], [2]. This section must be written as a continuous, cohesive narrative without subheadings. The content should follow an essay format, and the use of numbering, bullet points, or other segmenting formats to indicate sections or subsections is not permitted. If there are ideas that require sequential presentation, authors may structure them in a flowing paragraph using phrases such as *first*, *second*, and *third*. Submitted manuscripts must represent original work that has not been previously published or is under consideration for publication elsewhere.

2. METHODS (11 Pt)

This section outlines the research implementation stages in a systematic manner, including: (1) research design; (2) research procedures or step-by-step methodology, which may be presented using algorithms, pseudocode, or other appropriate formats; (3) testing methods; and (4) data acquisition techniques [1], [3]. The description of the research process should be supported by relevant references to ensure scientific credibility [2], [4]. Where necessary to enhance clarity, this

section may be organized into several subsections according to the structure and needs of the research presentation.

2.1. Manuscript Formatting Guidelines

Manuscripts must be prepared using Microsoft Word with A4 paper size, single spacing, and 3 cm margins on all sides (top, bottom, left, and right). All text must be fully justified. The font used is Times New Roman (TNR) size 11 for the entire manuscript, except for figure and table captions, which must be in font size 10. The manuscript length should range between 7 to 15 pages. Submissions may be written in either Indonesian or English [3]. If the manuscript is written in Indonesian, it must be accompanied by the title and abstract in English as a complement to the Indonesian version.

The manuscript should follow a scientific format using clear and concise language. For manuscripts written in Indonesian, terminology and grammar must adhere to standardized linguistic rules. If the use of foreign terms is unavoidable, such terms should be italicized [4–7]. Each new paragraph must begin with a 0.75 cm indentation. If any part needs to be listed, use lowercase letters (a, b, c, and so on). For further nested lists, do not use explicit bullets or numbering; instead, write them as part of a flowing paragraph, for example: 1) one; 2) two; and 3) three. A single space (one press of the ENTER key) should be used between subsections.

2.1.1. Structure of the Manuscript

The discussion of well-known theories should be avoided. The manuscript should consist of three main parts:

- a. Example 1 if the explanation requires numbering
- b. Example 2 if the explanation requires numbering

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (11 Pt)

This section presents the research findings and provides an in-depth and comprehensive discussion. The results may be displayed using visuals such as figures, charts, tables, or other formats that help readers better understand the information [2], [5]. If the research involves the development of a prototype or device, this section may begin with a description of the design stages. The discussion of the results may be organized into several subsections, depending on the analytical needs.

3.1. Figures and Tables

Manuscripts may include visual elements such as tables, charts, figures, and photographs. Each element must be accompanied by a brief, clear caption and sequentially numbered according to its order of appearance in the manuscript. Numbering should begin at 1 and should not follow chapter numbering. The font size used within tables should be 9 or 10, depending on the table's layout.

Captions for figures and tables must end with a period. Capital letters should only be used at the beginning of the caption, except for proper nouns or abbreviations. All text included in figures must be clearly visible and easily readable.

Tables should use horizontal lines only at the header and footer. If a table continues onto the next page, the header row must be repeated. Tables must not be inserted as cropped images from other documents; they should be fully retyped and properly formatted.

All figures and tables must be referred to or cited within the body of the manuscript. If the elements are not the original work of the author(s), the source must be clearly stated. For figures, the source may be cited at the end of the caption or placed directly beneath it. For tables, the source should be provided at the end of the caption or below the table. Every caption for figures and tables must end with a period.

Figures and tables should be center-aligned. The following are examples of properly formatted figures and tables.

Tabel 1. Materials ...

Material	Ultimate Tensile Strength (MPa)	0.2% Proof Stress (MPa)
1	50	28
2	100	14
3	150	9
4	250	5

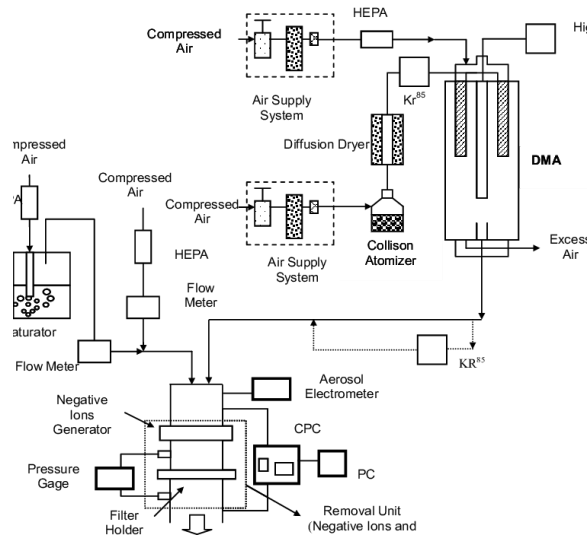


Figure 1. Schematic diagram

To optimize space, figures can be positioned side by side, or placed alongside tables when appropriate.

3.2. Equations

All equations must be written using the Equation Editor and numbered sequentially in parentheses, aligned to the right margin, for example, (1). To place the equation number, use the tab key and insert the number in parentheses at the right end of the line. To make equations more concise and efficient, it is recommended to use slashes (/), exponent notation, and parentheses to avoid ambiguity, especially in fractions.

Equations should be an integral part of the sentence, not isolated elements. If an equation appears at the end of a sentence, it must be followed by a period. If it is part of a continuing sentence, end the equation with a comma, and continue the sentence using lowercase letters. References to equations within the text should use the format “(1)” —not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)” —unless appearing at the beginning of a sentence, in which case, for example: “Equation (1) shows that...”.

All symbols and variables used in equations must be clearly defined, either before or immediately after the equation appears in the text. Symbols should be written in italics, except for units or special notations. For example, T representing temperature should be italicized, whereas T as the unit Tesla should be in upright font. When more than one equation is presented, their introduction in the text should be preceded by a colon [12].

$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r, \varphi) dr d\varphi = [\sigma r_2 / (2\mu_0)]. \quad (1)$$

$$K_p = \frac{0.9T}{K.L} \quad (2)$$

$$T_i = 3,33x L. \quad (3)$$

4. CONCLUSION (11 Pt)

The conclusion must be written in narrative form, summarizing how the research objectives stated in the Introduction have been achieved. It should not be presented as a bullet-point or numbered list containing only figures or data. In addition to summarizing the findings that support the research objectives, this section should also highlight the potential for further development of the research, both in terms of practical applications and directions for future studies.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (11 Pt)

The title for the acknowledgment section should not be numbered. This section may include appreciation for funding agencies, institutions, or individuals who contributed to the research.

REFERENCES (11 Pt) (Minimum 15 references – Last 5 years)

The title for the References section should be written without a chapter or subsection number. All reference entries must use 11 pt font size. The reference style to be used is the IEEE Style. Citations begin within the main text, where each cited source is given a sequential number in square brackets, e.g., [1]. These numbers correspond to the full reference in the list and are assigned based on the order in which the sources appear in the manuscript. Once a source has been cited, the same number should be used whenever the source is referenced again.

In in-text citations, only use the number in square brackets (e.g., [2]). Avoid expressions such as “Ref. [3]” or “Reference [3],” unless it appears at the beginning of a sentence (e.g., “Reference [3] states that...”). When citing multiple sources, each number should be enclosed in brackets and separated appropriately, e.g., [2], [3], [4–6].

All citations and reference entries must be managed using a reference manager such as Mendeley, Zotero, or at least the built-in reference manager in Microsoft Word, to ensure consistency and proper formatting.

ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS

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