

## The Title Should Be As Short As Possible And Accurately Describe The Contents Of The Paper (Centered, Bold, 14pt)

First Author<sup>1</sup>, Second Author<sup>2</sup>, Third Author<sup>3</sup> (12 pt)

<sup>1,3</sup>Author's Affiliation, Country (11 Pt)

<sup>2</sup>Author's Affiliation, Country (11 Pt)

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Fourth keyword;

Fifth keyword;

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### Abstract (10 PT)

**Abstract (English). (Times New Roman 10, spasi 1, spacing before 10 pt, after 2 pt) Title (Write down your article title in English).** An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper purposes. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given academic paper or patent application. Abstracting and indexing services for various academic discipline are aimed at compiling a body of literature for that particular subject. Abstract length varies by discipline and publisher requirements. Abstracts are typically sectioned logically as an overview of what appears in the paper.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The main text format consists of flat left-right columns on A4 (quarto) paper. Text margins from the left and top are 2 cm, right and bottom are 2 cm. Manuscripts are written in Microsoft Word, single-spaced or single-spaced, Time New Roman 12pt and a maximum of 18 pages, which can be downloaded on the website: <http://ejournal.mandalanursa.org>.

The title of the article should be the shortest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper. Eliminate all useless words such as "Study of...", "Investigation of...", "Implementation of...", "Observations on...", "Effect of .....", "Analysis of...", "Design of..." etc. Indexing and abstraction services rely on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords that are useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. Articles with inappropriate titles may never reach the intended audience more specifically.

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 that is an innovation. It should be understandable to colleagues from different disciplines. Bibliography organization and citations are made in IEEE style in marks using Mendeley Reference Manager [1,2] and so on. Foreign language terms are *italicized*. The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively. Section/subsection titles should be typed on a separate line, for example, [3]. Introduction, Authors are advised to present their article in a section structure: **1. Introduction - 2. comprehensive literature review and/or Proposed Method/Algorithm - 3. Research Methods - 4. Results and Discussion - 5. 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 [2]. If the manuscript is highly original, proposing a new method or algorithm, an additional chapter can be added after the "Introduction" chapter and before the "Research Methods" chapter to briefly explain the theory and/or proposed method/algorithm [4].

## 1. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

Describe the chronology of the research, including the research design, research procedures (in the form of algorithms or otherwise), testing methods and data acquisition [1-3]. The description of the course of research must be supported by references, so that the explanation is scientifically acceptable [2, 4].

Tables and Figures are centered, as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1, and cited in the manuscript before they appear.

**Table 1. ....**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>p</b>
x	x	x
y	x	x
z	x	x

Explaining the image.....

## 2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (12 Pt)

In this section, the results of the research are explained and a comprehensive discussion is given. Results can be presented in the form of figures, graphs, tables and others that make readers easy to understand [2, 5]. The discussion can be done in several sub-chapters.

### 2.1. Research Results

The research results show that [main research findings]. Based on the data analysis, it was found that [describe significant results], which indicates the existence of [explanation of findings]. In addition, these results revealed [additional findings] relevant to [research context]. The research also highlights [practical or theoretical implications], which make a significant contribution to [field of study or application]. As such, the results of this study provide new insights and can form the basis for further research in the future.

### 2.2. Discussion

The discussion of this research focuses on the interpretation of the findings and how they relate to theory, literature, or previous research. The research results are critically analyzed to understand the patterns, relationships, or differences found. In the discussion, it explains how the findings support or challenge existing theories as well as factors that may have influenced the results. In addition, the discussion includes the practical and theoretical implications of the research, including how these results can be applied or further developed. Limitations of the study are also identified to provide greater context, followed by suggestions for future research to deepen or extend the findings.

## 3. CONCLUSIONS

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter, can ultimately result in the "Results and Discussion" chapter, so that there is a match. In addition, prospects for the development of research results and prospects for the application of further research (based on the results and discussion) can also be added.

#### 4. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank [Name of Institution/University/Institution] for the support provided in completing this research. Thanks are also extended to [Name of Supervisor/Reviewer/Editor] for their valuable input, guidance, and corrections in improving this article. Further thanks are extended to [Name of Team/Respondent/Participant] for their time and willingness to provide the necessary data and information. We would also like to express our highest appreciation to all parties who helped, both directly and indirectly, so that this article could be completed successfully.

#### 5. BIOGRAFFY

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most relevant and recent sources. References are written in IEEE style, with a minimum of **15 REFERENCES** to recently published **research**. Please use a consistent reference format-see example below (12 pt):

- X. S. Li, et al., "Analysis and Simplification of Three-Dimensional Space Vector PWM for Three-Phase Four Legged Inverters," IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, vol. 58, pp. 450-464, February 2011.
- R. Arulmozhiyal and K. Baskaran, "Implementation of Fuzzy PI Controller for Induction Motor Speed Control Using FPGA," Journal of Power Electronics, vol. 10, pp. 65-71, 2010.
- D. Zhang, et al., "Common Mode Circulating Current Control of Interleaved Three-Phase Two-Level Voltage Source Converter with Discontinuous Space-Vector Modulation," 2009 IEEE Energy Conversion Congress and Exposition, Volumes 1-6, pp. 3906-3912, 2009.
- Z. Yin Hai, et al., "Novel SVPWM Modulation Scheme," in Applied Power Electronics Conference and Exhibition, 2009. APEC 2009. Twenty-Fourth Annual IEEE, 2009, pp. 128-131.

#### Heading Format (SECTION and Subsection)

Headings should be no more than three levels high. All headings should be in 12-point font. The following is the procedure for writing headings:

1. Heading Level 1: Heading Level 1 should be in all capital letters, bold, and left-aligned. For example, **METHOD**.
2. Heading Level 2: Heading Level 2 should begin with a capital letter, bold, and left-aligned. For example, **Heading 2**.
3. Heading Level 3: Heading Level 3 should begin with a capital letter, bold, italic, and left-aligned. For example, **Heading 3**.
4. Heading Level 4: Heading Level 4 should begin with a capital letter, italic, and be numbered with an Arabic numeral followed by a right parenthesis. For example, (1) Heading 4

#### Format Heading (BAGIAN dan Sub-bagian)

Heading sebaiknya tidak lebih dari 3 tingkat. Semua *heading* harus dalam font 12 pt. Berikut tata cara penulisan *heading*:

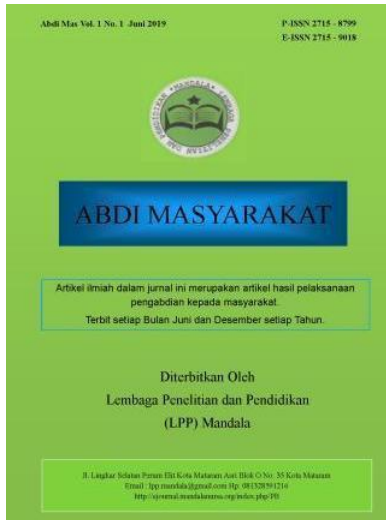
1. *Heading Level 1*: *Heading* level 1 harus huruf kapital semua, cetak tebal, dan rata kiri. Sebagai contoh, **METODE**.
2. *Heading Level 2*: *Heading* level 2 harus diawali huruf kapital, cetak tebal, dan rata kiri. Sebagai contoh, **Heading 2**.
3. *Heading Level-3*: *Heading* level 3 harus diawali huruf kapital, cetak tebal, miring (*italic*), dan rata kiri. Sebagai contoh, **Heading 3**.
4. *Heading Level-4*: *Heading* level-4 harus diawali huruf kapital, miring (*italic*), dan dinomori dengan angka Arab diikuti dengan tanda kurung kanan. Sebagai contoh, (1) Heading 4

#### Table Format

Table 1. Validity criteria for the metacognitive knowledge instrument based on the average validator score.

Value Interval	Criteria
> 3,6	Very Valid
2,8 – 3,6	Valid
1,9– 2,7	Invalid
1,0– 1,8	Very Invalid

### Image Format



Imger 1. Caption