Type The Paper Title, in English, Capitalize Each Word (14pt)

First Author [a,1,*], Second Author [b,2], Third Author [b,3] (11pt)

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[1] Email First Author*; [2] Email Second Author; [3] Email Third Author (7pt)
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Article history
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ABSTRACT (10PT)

This is an author guidelines and article template of Chemica: Jurnal Teknik Kimia. The article should be started by Title of Article followed by Authors Name and Affiliation Address and abstract. This abstract section should be typed in a font size of 10 pt and the number of words of 150-300. English abstract should be written in italic. The single spacing should be used between lines in this article. The abstract should be typed in English. The abstract should be typed as concise as possible and should be composed of: problem statement, method, scientific finding results, and a short conclusion.

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

The introduction could be written in a good and grammatically checked English (can be US or UK English but not a combination of both) or could be written in Bahasa Indonesia. Please use Times New Roman of 11 pt font size [1]. The author must provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey, or a summary of the results [2]. In the last paragraph, the author must state the objectives of the work clearly [3]. References must be cited in e.g. [4], in which applying the reference manager is recommended.

2. Research Methodology (bold, 12 pt)

2.1. Materials (Heading 2)

Materials used in the research can be written as a separate subheading. Please provide details of the manufacture and purity of materials e.g. $Fe(NO_3)_3.9H_2O$ (99% purity Merck, Germany) was employed as iron oxide precursor.

2.2. Procedures

Research procedures are written in this part.

3. Results and Discussion

Results and discussion contain findings of the research and their discussion. All findings must be supported by sufficient data. This part must answer the hypothesis of the research stated in the Introduction. Results can be presented as figure (e.g. Figure 1) or as table (e.g. Table 1). Figure and table must be supported by caption.

3.1. Authors and Affiliations

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.

3.2. 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.

3.3. Equations

The equations are written center and numbered in parentheses. The number is placed at the end of the right margin of the column.

$$D = \frac{A}{(V_{rel}^2 \rho_a)^2} + B\left(\frac{M_{air}}{M_{liq}}\right)^{-\beta} \quad D = \frac{A}{(V_{rel}^2 \rho_a)^2} + B\left(\frac{M_{air}}{M_{liq}}\right)^{-\beta} \tag{1}$$

3.4. 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 the 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. Providing high-resolution figures is important to ensure good quality of the manuscript. Here are some format options of the high resolution of images: i) EPS, EMF (or PDF) with graphical vector, ii) TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale of 300 dpi minimal quality. Do not provide figures with a low-resolution format like GIF, BMP, and WPG. If you use Excel to construct your graph, please provide an embedded excel plot in the main text (do not use special paste in the format: JPG, BMP, WPG, GIF).

Table 1. Table Styles

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	*Subhead*	*Subhead*
copy	More table copy[a]		

a. Sample of a Table footnote. *(Table footnote)*

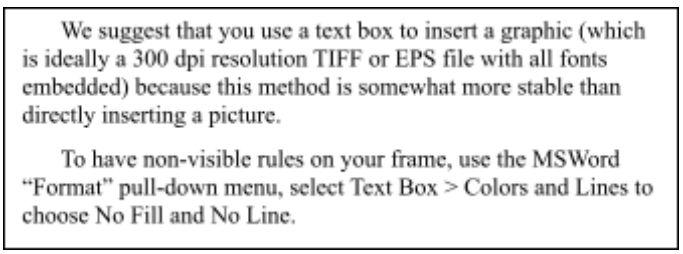


Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption. *(figure caption)*

Figure Labels: Use 10 point Times New Roman 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.”

4. Conclusion

This section should emphasize the major interpretations and conclusions of the paper as well as their significance. The conclusion must correspond to the objective of the research. Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in the "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added to the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

Notation (Heading 6)

If there are so many variables used, a list of notations must be written in here. All variables are in *italic*. For example:

C_A = concentration of adsorbate in liquid phase, mg/L
C_{As} = concentration of adsorbate in the surface of solid, mg/L
C/Co= relative concentration of adsorbate to the initial concentration, -
D_L = coefficient of axial diffusivity, m^2/s
… etc.

Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

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. In this section, the authors can dedicate the article to a scientist of outstanding merit or acknowledge financial support, technical assistance, and other contributions or advice from persons who are not co-authors. The grant number of financial support must be provided.

References

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. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] 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,” Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529-551, April 1955. (*references*)

[2] J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68-73.

[3] 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.

[4] K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.

[5] R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.

[6] Y. 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, pp. 740-741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].

[7] M. Young, The Technical Writer's Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

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.