

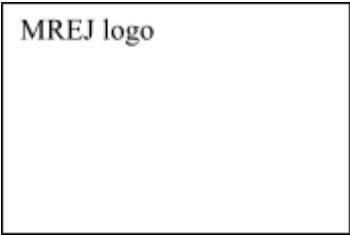
SAMPLE TITLE SAMPLE TITLE SAMPLE TITLE SAMPLE TITLE
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Note: Authors should limit their title to no more than 20 words and craft a concise, informative statement that clearly reflects their research's content and main findings. The title should avoid abbreviations, technical jargon, and mathematical symbols, as these can hinder understanding for readers outside the immediate field. Additionally, authors should steer clear of generic phrases like "A Study of..." or "An Investigation of..." that add unnecessary words without providing meaningful information. Instead, the title should directly specify what was studied and, if possible, include hints about key findings or methods. Using relevant keywords from the title enhances the article's visibility in academic searches, so authors need to carefully choose words that accurately depict their work and are likely to be used by prospective readers.

Full names (First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name)^{1*}, Full names (First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name)^{1,2}, and Full names (First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name) C¹
¹ Department, Institution, City, Postal Code, Country
² Department, Institution, City, Postal Code, Country
³ Department, Institution, City, Postal Code, Country
*Corresponding author: [email]

ABSTRACT [Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold, Title Case]

The abstract is a vital part of your manuscript, providing a standalone summary that enables readers to grasp the core of your research quickly without reading the entire paper. It should be written as a single paragraph, ranging from 250 to 350 words. Authors need to craft a concise yet comprehensive overview that includes five key elements in a logical order. The abstract begins with one or two sentences that set the context or background, outlining what is already known and explaining why this research was necessary. Next, one sentence should clearly state the research objective or the purpose of the study. The methodology should be described in two to three sentences, detailing how the research was conducted—including main approaches, materials, or techniques—without overloading with technical detail. The results section, consisting of three to four sentences, must summarize the main findings, including specific data points and quantitative results where relevant. The conclusion should be one or two sentences that highlight the significance of the findings and their broader impact on the field. Throughout, use past tense for completed work, avoid citations, abbreviate only when first defined, and do not reference figures or tables from the main text. The abstract must be self-contained and understandable without reading the full manuscript and should only include information presented in the paper. An effective abstract allows readers, reviewers, and editors to quickly evaluate the relevance and quality of your work, serving as the primary indexed text



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in academic databases. Clarity and completeness are essential to ensure your research reaches its intended audience. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

Keywords: Keyword A; Keyword B; Keyword C; Keyword D *(Provide 4-6 keywords or short phrases; List in alphabetical order, separated by semicolons; Select terms that do not appear in the title when possible; Use specific, descriptive terms relevant to your field)* [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

1. INTRODUCTION [Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold, Title Case]

The introduction section establishes the context for your research, showcases your understanding of the field, identifies the gap your study addresses, and outlines your specific objectives. Typically ranging from 800 to 1,200 words, it consists of three to five well-developed paragraphs. The structure should guide readers from broad concepts to your specific research question through a logical flow of ideas. Start with a general paragraph emphasizing the importance of your topic, including its practical or theoretical significance. Follow with one or two paragraphs reviewing relevant literature, citing key recent studies to demonstrate familiarity with existing work and its relation to your research. This review should be focused, not exhaustive. Next, identify the research gap—what remains unknown or unresolved—justifying the need for your study. Then, state your research questions or hypotheses and briefly outline your approach, reserving detailed methodology for the Methods section. If appropriate, conclude with a statement on the potential significance or impact of your work, which can also be included in the conclusion. Use IEEE citations, numbered in square brackets [1], [2], etc., and maintain consistent referencing for repeated citations. This section sets the stage for your entire manuscript and should convincingly demonstrate that your research addresses a meaningful question with appropriate methods, emphasizing clarity and logical flow. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS [Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold, Title Case]

Note: The Materials and Methods section is essential for scientific transparency and reproducibility, providing sufficient detail so that other researchers can replicate your study if needed. This section should be between 1,000 and 2,000 words. The content should be written consistently in the past tense, using either passive or active voice—whichever you choose, maintain it throughout. To improve readability and clarity, especially in complex studies, divide this section into logical subsections with numbered headings like 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc. Each subsection should focus on a particular methodological aspect and be detailed enough for replication without being overly long. Transparent reporting of methodology not only facilitates reproducibility but also helps readers and reviewers assess whether your methods are suitable for your research questions and if your conclusions are well-supported.

2.1 Study Design and Ethical Considerations [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Bold]

The study design subsection should clearly outline the overall research approach, whether it is experimental, observational, cross-sectional, longitudinal, case-control, a randomized controlled trial, computational, analytical, or another design suitable for your field. Authors need to specify the research timeframe,

including the start and end dates for data collection. If the research involves human subjects, this section must include detailed ethical information, including the name and approval number of the institutional review board (IRB), the approval date, and a statement confirming that all participants provided written informed consent before participation. For studies involving animals, include the institutional animal care and use committee (IACUC) approval details and confirm compliance with relevant guidelines, such as the ARRIVE guidelines. Authors should also mention trial registration numbers if applicable, such as ClinicalTrials.gov identifiers for clinical research. The research setting should be described (e.g., laboratory, field, clinical, or computational), and any multi-site collaborations should be explicitly identified with locations. If specific guidelines or protocols, such as CONSORT for clinical trials, STROBE for observational studies, or PRISMA for systematic reviews, have been followed, this should be explicitly stated. The subsection should conclude with a summary of the overall methodological framework guiding the research design. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

2.2 Participants, Sample Size, and Selection Criteria [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Bold]

This subsection details the study participants, materials, and selection process. For human studies, state the total number recruited and the final number analyzed, noting dropouts or exclusions. Include demographic information such as age range or mean with standard deviation, gender, ethnicity (if relevant), and other pertinent characteristics. Clearly specify all inclusion criteria—such as age, health status, or diagnostic criteria—and all exclusion criteria—such as comorbidities, medication use, pregnancy, or cognitive issues that could skew results or pose safety risks. If a power analysis was performed, report parameters like effect size, power level (usually 0.80), and significance level. For studies involving materials, chemicals, or biological specimens, provide details on source, catalog, and lot numbers, purity, and handling or storage conditions. Describe specimen preparation methods, such as fixation or staining. For computational studies, detail the dataset size, source, version, and any preprocessing. Justify your sample or dataset choice based on study goals, demonstrating its adequacy for addressing the research questions. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

2.3 Materials, Reagents, and Equipment [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Bold]

This subsection must include detailed documentation of all materials, reagents, and equipment used to ensure accurate replication. For each central device or instrument, include the manufacturer's name, location (city and country), model number or name, and relevant technical specifications such as sensitivity, resolution, and operating conditions. When describing consumables such as chemicals, reagents, cell lines, antibodies, or biological materials, note the supplier, catalog, or product numbers, and specify concentration, purity, or batch numbers if batch variability affects results. For custom or modified equipment, provide detailed descriptions or diagrams, and reference publications if available. When using specialized software for data collection, control, or analysis, specify the full name, version, developer, and any custom settings. For molecular biology, detail the source of primers, probes, or plasmids, including sequences if they are novel. If cell lines are used, state their source, strain, and authentication method. For field studies, describe any specialized sampling tools, GPS devices, or sensors with full specs. The aim is to provide enough detail for another researcher to replicate or acquire identical materials and equipment, which is vital for validating and reproducing your methods. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

2.4 Experimental Procedures and Protocols [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Bold]

The procedures subsection outlines the step-by-step process for carrying out the research, described in enough detail for another researcher to replicate it. Start with preparatory steps such as recruiting and screening participants, calibrating equipment, or preparing samples. Then, detail the sequence of experimental procedures as they occurred, using clear time markers like "first," "subsequently," "after 24 hours," or "following equilibration" to guide the reader through the workflow. For each significant step, include specific details such as temperatures, durations, volumes, concentrations, speeds (e.g., centrifugation), wavelengths, voltages, or other controlled or measured parameters. If standard protocols were used, cite the relevant publication instead of describing every detail, noting any modifications. When multiple conditions or treatments are tested, clarify how they differ and how they were assigned or applied. For human studies, describe the procedures participants underwent, including the duration and frequency of interventions, measurements, questionnaires, or tasks. Address any randomization, blinding, or control procedures to minimize bias. For longitudinal studies, specify the timing and nature of follow-up assessments. If pilot studies or preliminary experiments influenced the final protocol, briefly state this and their impact on your methods. Include information on quality control, calibration, or validation to ensure accurate measurements. For computational research, detail algorithms, models, or simulations, including mathematics, boundary conditions, convergence criteria, and validation methods. The description should be thorough enough to allow critical evaluation of the methods and feasible replication. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

2.5 Data Collection and Measurement [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Bold]

This subsection outlines the processes of data collection, recording, and measurement, which are essential for assessing the validity and reliability of your results. Clearly describe all outcome measures or dependent variables, including the tools, scales, or techniques used for each. For physiological data, specify the anatomical site, positioning, and timing of measurements. For surveys or questionnaires, list the full names and citations of the instruments, report their psychometric properties (e.g., reliability coefficients) or validation studies, and specify administration methods (self-administered, interviewer-administered, online, paper). Explain how scales or composite scores were calculated. For observational studies, outline the observation protocols, including who conducted them, their training and qualifications, blinding procedures, and how inter-rater reliability was checked if multiple observers were involved. State the sampling frequency for continuous data or the timing of discrete measurements. Describe data recording systems, whether manual, electronic, automated, or video-based. Include details of quality assurance measures such as double entry, range checks, or validation rules during data collection. If the data were transformed, normalized, or standardized, detail the procedures used. For imaging studies, specify acquisition parameters, scan sequences, and image processing steps. Explain how missing data were managed, whether through repeated measures, imputation, or other strategies. The aim is to offer complete transparency about how the raw data underpin your results, enabling readers to evaluate potential measurement errors or biases. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

2.6 Data Processing and Analysis [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Bold]

This critical section explains how raw data were processed, prepared, and analyzed to produce the results in your manuscript. Start by describing any data cleaning steps, such as identifying and handling outliers, methods for imputing missing data, or data transformations used to meet statistical assumptions. Mention any data filtering, smoothing, or baseline correction applied to signals or time-series data. Explain how the data were organized for analysis, including grouping, categorizing, or stratifying. For statistical methods, list all tests performed, using their correct technical names, such as "independent samples t-test," "repeated measures ANOVA," or "Cox proportional hazards regression." Specify whether tests were one-tailed or two-tailed and justify this choice. State the significance level used, typically $\alpha = 0.05$, and detail any adjustments for multiple comparisons, like Bonferroni correction or false discovery rate control. Indicate if parametric or non-parametric tests were used, with reasons based on data distribution and testing assumptions. For regression or multivariate analyses, specify the variables included, the methods for model selection if applicable, and the diagnostics used to evaluate model fit and assumptions. For machine learning or AI applications, describe the algorithms, data splits for training and testing, cross-validation procedures, hyperparameter tuning, and performance metrics. List all software packages used, including their full names, versions, and developers, such as SPSS version 27.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA), R version 4.2.0 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria), or Python 3.9 with scikit-learn 0.24. If custom code or scripts were used, specify whether they are available in supplementary materials or repositories. For Bayesian methods, include prior distributions and estimation procedures. The description of data analysis should be detailed enough for someone with appropriate statistical expertise to understand precisely how raw data were transformed into the results, which is essential for assessing the appropriateness of your analytical approach and the validity of your conclusions. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION [Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold, Title Case]

The Results and Discussion section, which can be presented as either a combined or separate section based on the journal's preference and your research's nature, is where you present your findings and interpret their significance within the context of existing knowledge. This combined section should be between 2,000 and 4,000 words. When presenting results, maintain objectivity by showing your findings without interpretation or speculation, and always use the past tense. Organize your results logically, often following the order of your Methods section, and use subheadings to break complex results into sections. Include all relevant data but avoid redundancy—if data are in a table, do not repeat all values in the text; instead, highlight the key findings. Reference each table and figure at the appropriate point in the text. Statistics should be reported with exact p-values whenever possible rather than just stating "significant" or "not significant." Each table must have a title above it formatted as "Table 1. Descriptive title" in bold, and each figure must have a caption below it formatted as "Figure 1. Descriptive caption" in bold. Use a minimum font size of 10 points for tables and figures, number them in sequence as they are mentioned, and ensure they are self-explanatory with abbreviations defined in footnotes. The Discussion section shifts from objective reporting to interpretation and contextualization of your findings. Here, you should interpret what your results mean, compare your findings with previous studies citing relevant literature, explain any unexpected results or discrepancies, and discuss the implications for theory and practice. Be honest and thorough when

acknowledging study limitations to demonstrate scientific integrity and help readers assess the scope and confidence in your conclusions. The section should suggest future research directions to build on or address limitations of your work and discuss practical implications for the field or real-world applications. Throughout, maintain a balanced perspective, avoiding overstatement of your findings' importance while clearly articulating their contribution to knowledge. This section should synthesize the results into a coherent narrative that advances understanding by connecting your findings to broader theories, concepts, or applications. It demonstrates your deep understanding of your research area and your ability to think critically about how your work fits into and advances the larger body of knowledge. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

Table 1. Descriptive Title

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	Sample a	Sample b	Sample c	
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4				

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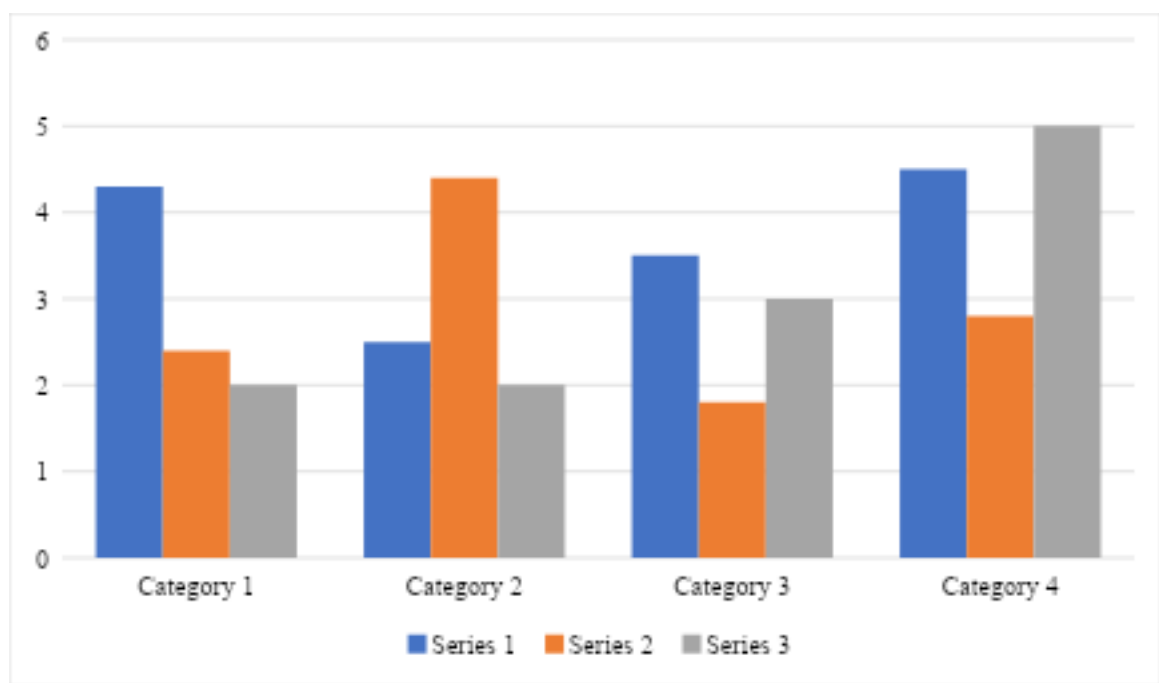


Figure 1. Descriptive caption

4. CONCLUSION [Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold, Title Case]

The conclusion section summarizes your research and its significance, leaving readers with a clear understanding of what your study achieved and why it matters. This part should be between 200 and 300 words, usually consisting of one or two well-developed paragraphs. It should summarize your main findings effectively without restating all the details from the results section. It should directly connect these findings to the research goals or questions outlined in your introduction, showing how your study

addressed its aims. Besides summarizing, the conclusion should clearly state the importance and implications of your work, highlighting what new knowledge has been added to the field, how existing understanding has been enhanced, or what practical uses might come from your findings. The conclusion should not introduce any new information not already discussed in the manuscript. While it shouldn't be a word-for-word repeat of the abstract, it should summarize all the evidence and arguments presented. If suitable, it can include a brief look at future research directions or potential developments that expand on your work, but this should be short and not overpower the conclusion. This final section is your last chance to communicate the value and impact of your research to your readers, so it should be written clearly and confidently, while also maintaining appropriate scientific humility regarding what any single study can accomplish. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT [Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold, Title Case]

The acknowledgements section offers a chance to recognize individuals and organizations that helped with your research but do not qualify as authors. In this brief part, usually consisting of two to five sentences, authors should credit those who provided technical help, data, materials, or advice that supported the research. It is essential to get permission from people before acknowledging them by name, as including someone in this section suggests they endorse the work. You can also mention funding sources here, but if the journal asks for a separate funding statement, refer to that instead. Typical acknowledgements include thanking research coordinators, lab technicians, statistical consultants, reviewers of drafts, data providers, and participant recruiters. You might also acknowledge institutional resources, shared facilities, or computational tools that are essential to the research. Keep the acknowledgements section brief and professional, focusing on meaningful contributions rather than routine support that falls within regular job duties. The tone should be appreciative but not overly effusive, and all acknowledgements should be clear and specific about the contribution whenever possible. [Times New Roman, 11 pt, Justified]

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