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TITLE

The title must be read completely and clearly. No multiple interpretations must be appropriate to the problem to be discussed and may not discuss the location of the study. Written in capital and symmetrical letters. The title of the article does not contain unusual abbreviations. The main idea must be written first and sent by the explanation. The title of the article must be written no more than 20 words, the Times New Roman (TNR) font is 16, with a bold choice and in the middle text format.

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ABSTRACT

The abstract should be written in one paragraph and should be not more than 200 words. TNR, font size 11, single spacing. Follow the following pattern: General statement about the importance of the topic, gap in literature or discrepancies between theories and practices, purpose of study, method, main findings and discussion, and conclusion.

Keywords: consist of 3 to 6 keywords separated by semicolon (;). For example, Keyword one; keyword two; keyword three; keyword four; keyword five (Font TNR, 11, single spacing, italic).

1. Introduction (Tnr Font 11, Bold)

The article should be containing background, problems, scope, and purpose of writing (font TNR 11, single space). Each paragraph is written protruding along the 6 mm from the left edge (first line indent 2). If there is a direct quote, it is written protruding from the left edge of 6 mm. (font TNR 11, single space).

May be written in several sub-chapters. If written in several sub-chapters, the writing uses numbering, and letters for children sub-chapters. Mention of references in the manuscript uses a number system, for example: [1], [1, 3], [1-4], [1, 4-6] or [1-3, 7-10].

2. Material and Method

It should be mention time and place of research in first part. All materials and methods that used such chemical for analysis, treatment and experimental design must be stated clearly and briefly. State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lays the foundation for further work. a Calculation sections represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

2.1. A subsection

Some text.

2.2. A subsubsection.

The paragraph text follows on from the subsubsection heading but should not be in italic.

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3. Result and Discussion

Result and discussion must be written in the same part. They should be presented continuously start from the main result to the supporting results and equipped with a discussion. Unit of measurement used should follow the prevailing international system. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Figures

Each figure should have a brief caption describing it and, if necessary, a key to interpret the various lines and symbols on the figure. The following examples show how to format a number of different figure/caption combinations.

Wider Figure/wider caption

Figure 1. In this case simply justify the caption so that it is as the same width as the graphic.

Narrow figure with a wide caption

Figure 2. These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption.

Narrow figure with a wide caption

Figure 3. These two figures have been placed side-by-side to save space. Justify the caption.

Table

Note that as a general principle, for large tables font sizes can be reduced to make the table fit on a page or fit to the width of the text. Because tables can take many forms, it is difficult to provide detailed guidelines; however, the following examples demonstrate our preferred styles.

Table 3. A simple table. Place the caption above the table. Here the caption is wider than the table so we extend it slightly outside the width of the table. Justify the text. Leave 6 pt of space between the caption and the top of the table.

Item (m)	Total (m)
5	20
6	25
7	30
8	35

More complex tables. The following is a slightly more complex table with a caption that is narrower than the table. Centre the caption across the width of the table. If it is difficult to make a table fit the page, use a smaller font. Headings should normally be in Roman (i.e., not bold or italic) type, have an initial capital and normally align left (but centered sometimes looks better); it is up to the author to choose a layout that is most useful to the reader. Columns of numbers normally align on the decimal point.

Table 5. A slightly more complex table with a caption that is the same width as the table. Simply place the caption inside a row at the top of the table and merge (combine) the cells together so that you have a single table cell the width of the table. Justify the caption.

	Wake Chi Sqr. (<i>N</i> =15, <i>df</i> =1)	p	Stage 1 Chi Sqr. (<i>N</i> =15, <i>df</i> =1)	p	Stage 2 Chi Sqr. (<i>N</i> =15, <i>df</i> =1)	p
F3	1.143	0.285	0.286	0.593	0.286	0.593
Fz	1.143	0.285	0.067	0.796	0.067	0.796
Cz	1.143	0.285	0.077	0.782	0.286	0.593

Notes to tables

If you wish to format a table so that it contains notes (table footnotes) to the entries within the body of the table and/or within the table caption, these notes should be formatted using alphabetic superscripts such as a, b, c and so forth. Notes within the table caption should be listed first. Notes should be placed at the bottom of the table; one convenient method is to create an empty row at the bottom of the table to contain them. Again, merge the cells to give you a single cell the width of the table. Table notes should be 10 point Times Roman. Each note should be on a separate line.

Table 6. A table with headings spanning two columns and containing notes^a.

Nucleus	Thickness (mg cm ⁻²)	Composition	Separation energies	
			γ, n (MeV)	y, 2n (MeV)
¹⁸¹ Ta	19.3±0.1 ^b	Natural	7.6	14.2
²⁰⁸ Pb	3.8±0.8°	99% enriched	7.4	14.1
²⁰⁹ Bi	2.6±0.01°	Natural	7.5	14.4

^a Notes are referenced using alpha superscripts.

^b Self-supporting.

^c Deposited over Al backing.



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Equation

Fonts in Equation Editor (or MathType). Make sure that your Equation Editor or MathType fonts, including sizes, are set up to match the text of your document.

$$\phi_{k}(\vec{r}) = (2\pi)^{2/3} \exp(i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})$$
(1)

$$A^{(3/2)} = A^{(+)} - A^{(-)}$$
 $(I = \frac{3}{2})$ (2)

However, if equations will fit on one line, do so; for example, (6) may also be formatted as:

$$C(12) = \left[\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\pi}(x) \cdot \phi(x+r) \right] \approx 1 - \operatorname{const} \frac{r^2}{L^2} \int_r^L \frac{x dx}{x^2} + \mathbb{Z} \quad \approx 1 - \operatorname{const} \frac{r^2}{L^2} \ln\left(\frac{L}{r}\right) + \mathbb{Z}$$
(6)

4. Conclusion

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. Suggestion placed after conclusion contains a recommendation on the research done or an input that can be used directly by consumer.

Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

References

Articles should contain at least 10 primary research papers, 80% from journal articles and preferably have been published not more than 10 years. Unpublished data and personal communication should not be included as literature citations. "In Press" articles that have been accepted for publication may be cited in references and should indicate the publication date, if available. All references should be written down in reference tool manager i.e. **Mendeley** using **Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style**

(https://ieee-dataport.org/sites/default/files/analysis/27/IEEE%20Citation%20Guidelines.pdf).

Example

Reference to a Journal Publication:

[1] R. Haribowo, T. Prayogo, N. Shaleha, and K. Hafni, "Performance of multi-soil-layering (MSL) urban domestic wastewater treatment system," *Civ. Environ. Sci.*, vol. 003, no. 01, pp. 037–050, Apr. 2020.

Reference to a Book:

- [2] F. S. García, Wastewater Evaluation and Management. 2012.
- [3] F. S. García, "Wastewater Treatment and Reutilization," Waste Water Treat. Reutil., 2012.

Reference in Proceeding:

[4] J. Beebe, "Total maximum daily load tracking system," *NCASI Proc.*, vol. 0385, no. December, pp. 181–185, 2000.