

Title Paper Template for Authors (Style: Title) (Segoe UI 20)

Subtitle (if any) (Style: Subtitle)

Do not put author's information, STEAM NATION review process is double-blind

ABSTRACT (IN ENGLISH)

Abstract is short summary of the paper. It must have no abbreviation, reference, footnotes, mathematical equation, tabular material, and must be written with 150 minimum to 200 maximum words in one paragraph. The abstract should present the novelty of the proposed methods or designs or application and what is the main results and their meanings, and what the conclusions of the paper are and what this means for the related research field.

Keywords: thermal, behaviour, tropical, humidity.

[should be 4 keywords, can be a word, phrase, or acronyms. Sort the keywords in alphabetical order]

ABSTRAK (IN BAHASA)

Abstrak adalah ringkasan singkat dari makalah. Abstrak tidak boleh mengandung singkatan, referensi, catatan kaki, persamaan matematika, materi dalam bentuk tabel, dan harus ditulis dalam satu paragraf dengan jumlah kata minimal 150 dan maksimal 200 kata. Abstrak harus menyajikan kebaruan dari metode, desain, atau aplikasi yang diusulkan, serta hasil utama dan maknanya. Selain itu, abstrak juga harus mencantumkan kesimpulan dari makalah dan menjelaskan dampaknya terhadap bidang penelitian terkait.

Kata Kunci: thermal, behaviour, tropical, humidity.

[should be 4 keywords, can be a word, phrase, or acronyms. Sort the keywords in alphabetical order]

I. INTRODUCTION (STYLE: HEADING 1)

The *paper title* should be written in uppercase and lowercase letters. If it is possible, avoid unfamiliar symbol or notation "and" or "or" long formula in the title. Title should be maximum two rows with maximum 18 words. (Style Normal)

This *document* is a template for Microsoft Word 97-2004 (use compatibility mode for the higher version) with the size of page 210 x 297 mm with margins: top 2 cm, bottom 2 cm, left 2.5 cm, and right 2.5 cm, header 1.8 cm, and footer 1 cm. It is highly recommended authors use this file as template and modify the contents without changing the page setup, margin, and the writing styles. The paper should be written at least in 4000 words to 7000 words. The paper, which is less than 4000 words will be returned immediately for initial revision.

The *structure of the paper* after Abstract and before References is the main text. It should contain main four parts based on IMRAD scientific writing structure. Those parts are consisting of Introduction, Research Methodology, Results and Discussion, and Conclusions.

Single *citation* should be written with last name author like (Author et al., 2020). Two or more citations with continue order is represented as (Author, 2020: 56, Author, 2020). While the ones with discontinue order are represented in a bracket at the of the sentence (Author, 2020; Author, 2020; Author, 2020).

It is recommended to use Mendeley or Zotero or other *referencing tools* for consistency and a better management of your reference and citation. The guideline how to use it and integrate it with MS Word can be read in (Author3, 2020). Choose citation style "APA" in case using Mendeley tool. By using this, you can update and edit your citation in the text much

easier.

II. METHODOLOGY (Style: HEADING 1) (Segoe UI 11)

A. Table and Figure Style (Style: Heading 2) (Segoe UI 11)

Table 1 shows how to present a Table. The caption should be located on the top. Authors should make sure that a table should appear in one page and not divided. The table only has horizontal border line on the header column and one border line at the bottom of the table (**see Table 1**).

Table 1. Data of Houses in Indonesia (Style: TableCaption) (Segoe UI 10)

Province	Percentage	Unit	Year
Aceh	88.96	Persen	2015
Sumatera Utara	92.09	Persen	2015
Sumatera Barat	92.11	Persen	2015

Source: Author (2023) (Style: TableSource) (Segoe UI 9)

Figure 1 shows how to present a figure. The caption should be located under the figure. The Figure must be easy to read and have a good resolution or quality. Citation of a figure in a sentence can be written as **Figure 1** or in bracket (For example: **see Fig. 1**). The figure should be put after the paragraph contains the sentence that explains it.



Fig. 1. The Box With Grey Colour (put "shift + enter" here)
Source: Author (2023) (Style: FigureCaption) (Segoe UI 9)

1) Sub Heading (Style: Heading 3) (Segoe UI 10)

A subheading is provided for authors to structure their paper effectively. However, this subheading must be followed by at least one paragraph of at least three sentences. For structured lists, use bullet points and numbering list. Lists should consist of items with descriptions no longer than one sentence or phrase. The following is the example of a bullet list and when to use it:

- The order of items is not important. (Style: List Nonsequential)
- You are listing features, attributes, or other items of equal importance.
- You want to make the text easier to read and scan.
- Examples: key findings; lists of characteristics or features; non-sequential information.

The following is the example of a bullet list and when to use it:

1. The order of items is important. (Style: List Sequential)
2. You are outlining steps in a process or a sequence of actions.
3. You need to reference specific items later in the text (e.g., "As discussed in point 3...").

4. Examples: Methodology steps; Sequential data points; Hierarchical information.

The equation is described as in Equation (1). For instance, the intersection of two fuzzy sets A and B is specified in general by a function $T:[0,1]\times[0,1]\rightarrow[0,1]$, which aggregates two membership grades as follows:

$$\mu_{A\cap B}(x) = T(\mu_A(x), \mu_B(x)) = \mu_A(x) \bar{*} \mu_B(x) \quad (1)$$

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (STYLE: HEADING 1) (SEGOE UI 11)

The introduction section provides the necessary background and context. Begin with a broad overview of the topic to give the reader an understanding of the larger field of study, including key terms and concepts central to your research. Summarize relevant literature to highlight what has already been done in this area and identify gaps or unresolved issues that your research aims to address, demonstrating your knowledge of the field. Clearly state the specific problem or question that your research addresses, explaining why this problem is important and worth investigating. Outline the main objectives of your study and define its scope, being specific about what your research will cover and any limitations. Discuss the potential impact of your research, explaining how it will contribute to the field, address existing gaps, or solve practical problems.

The methods section of your paper should provide a detailed and transparent description of how you conducted your research, allowing others to replicate your study if desired. Begin by outlining the research design and approach, explaining whether it is qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods, and why this approach was chosen. Describe the participants or subjects of your study, including how they were selected, any inclusion or exclusion criteria, and relevant demographic information. Detail the materials, tools, or instruments used to collect data, such as surveys, interviews, equipment, or software, and provide information on their validity and reliability. Explain the procedure step-by-step, from data collection to data analysis, ensuring to include all relevant details such as timing, location, and any specific protocols followed. Discuss any ethical considerations and how they were addressed, such as obtaining informed consent or ensuring confidentiality. Finally, address any potential limitations of your methods and how they were mitigated.

The results section should present the findings of your study clearly and objectively, without interpretation or bias. Start by describing the data collected and the analysis performed. Use tables, figures, and charts to illustrate your results. Present the findings in a logical order, typically following the sequence of your research questions or hypotheses. Highlight significant results and key patterns, trends, or relationships observed in the data. Be concise and focus on the most important results, avoiding unnecessary detail. Ensure that all relevant data are included and that the results are presented in a way that is easy for the reader to understand and follow.

The discussion section should start with a summary of the key findings, highlighting the most significant results without repeating detailed data. Interpret these results in the context of your research question or hypothesis, explaining their meaning and relevance. Compare your findings with previous studies, noting similarities and differences, and discuss possible reasons for any discrepancies. Address any unexpected results by providing plausible explanations. Acknowledge the study's limitations and discuss how they might have affected the results and their interpretation. Suggest directions for future research, identifying unanswered questions and proposing new hypotheses. Summarize the main takeaways and provide a concise conclusion. If applicable, discuss the practical implications of your findings and offer recommendations for practitioners, policymakers, or other stakeholders based on your study's outcomes.

IV. CONCLUSION (STYLE: HEADING 1) (SEGOE UI 11)

The conclusion part of your paper should succinctly summarize the key findings of your study and their implications. Begin by restating the main objectives or research questions of your study. Then, highlight the most significant findings, emphasizing how they contribute to the existing body of knowledge and addressing the research gaps identified in the introduction. Discuss the broader implications of your findings, including their relevance to theory, practice,

policy, or future research. It is also essential to acknowledge any limitations of your study that may affect the generalizability or interpretation of the results. Finally, suggest potential directions for future research based on the findings and limitations of your study. The conclusion should leave the reader with a clear understanding of the study's contributions and its significance within the broader context of the field.

REFERENCES (STYLE: HEADING 1, REMOVE NUMBERING FORMAT) (APA 7TH EDITION) (PLEASE USE CITATION MANAGER)

- Alcorn, J B., & Royo, A. G., eds. (2000). *Indigenous Social Movements and Ecological Resilience: Lessons from the Dayak of Indonesia*. Washington DC: Biodiversity Support Program (Style: References style)
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- Bickle, P. (2013). *Life and Death of the Longhouse: Daily Life During and After the Early Neolithic in the River Valleys of the Paris Basin*. Ann Arbor, MI : ProQuest LLC. (DOI is not available)
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The references requirements:

1. Strongly recommend author(s) to user citation manager such as *Zotero*, *Mendeley*, *EndNote*, or else.
2. References must be written in APA style 7th edition
3. References must be written in appropriate case

Example for title:

[acceptable] The contemporary Iban Longhouse: The Sustenance and Applicability of a Socio-Spatial Culture

[unacceptable] The contemporary iban longhouse: the sustenance and applicability of a socio-spatial culture

[unacceptable] THE CONTEMPORARY IBAN LONGHOUSE: THE SUSTENANCE AND APPLICABILITY OF A SOCIO-SPATIAL CULTURE

Example for publisher:

[acceptable] STEAM NATION JOURNAL (*abbreviation*)

[acceptable] Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics Nation Journal

[unacceptable] science, technology, engineering, art and mathematics

[unacceptable] SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, ART AND MATHEMATICS NATION JOURNAL

4. DOI must be provided at all cost or put note that "DOI is not available" in yellow highlight

[acceptable] Putra, W. B., Faisal, G., Dewi, N. I. K., & Firzal, Y. . (2023). Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Photogrammetry for Heritage Building Documentation: Case Study Sasaksaat Train Station, Bandung, Indonesia. *International Journal of Environment, Architecture, and Societies*, 3(02),

72-86. DOI: 10.26418/STEAM NATION.2023.3.02.72-86

[acceptable] Putra, W. B., Faisal, G., Dewi, N. I. K., & Firzal, Y. . (2023). Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Photogrammetry for Heritage Building Documentation: Case Study Sasaksaat Train Station, Bandung, Indonesia. *International Journal of Environment, Architecture, and Societies*, 3(02), 72-86. <https://doi.org/10.26418/STEAM NATION.2023.3.02.72-86>

[unacceptable] Putra, W. B., Faisal, G., Dewi, N. I. K., & Firzal, Y. . (2023). Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Photogrammetry for Heritage Building Documentation: Case Study Sasaksaat Train Station, Bandung, Indonesia. *International Journal of Environment, Architecture, and Societies*, 3(02), 72-86.

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5. The requirement of STEAM NATION is more than 50 % of references are new (at the latest 5 years) and more than 50% are from Journal types.
6. The article must contain more than twenty (20) references.