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ABSTRACT (10PT)

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1. Introduction (*Heading 1*) (bold, 11 pt)

In the introduction section provide information on the background of the study, the significance of the study, the objectives of the study, the supporting theories underlying the study, review of related studies preferably the most recent studies and highlight the novelty of the present study. Write also the contribution and implication of the present study.

This template refers to IEEE conference template and tetrahedron_Letters_template by elsevier, modified in MS Word 2007 and saved as a "Word 97-2003 Document" for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a ELTEJ template. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

2. Method

Write the method in detail. If necessary, narrate the process step by step. Specify how the sampling technique, the data collecting procedure, the instrument development, the data analysis and the ethical procedure. Provide also the evidence of the ethical documents.

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add

any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

2.1. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

2.2. Units

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive.”
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m²” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m².” Spell units when they appear in text: “...a few henries,” not “...a few H.”
- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm³,” not “cc.” (*bullet list*)

2.3. Some Common Mistakes

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o.”
- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.”
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word using, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophone’s “affect” and “effect,” “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” and “principle.”
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”
- The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example.”

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

3. Findings and Discussion

Explore the findings in detail and explain as clearly as possible. Analyze all the findings and relate to the settings of the study. Discussion can be presented in a separate section or put them together under the section of Findings and Discussion. In the Discussion section, discuss the findings and relate them with the supporting theories as presented in the Introduction section. Compare the present findings with the findings of the previous studies reviewed in the Introduction section.

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

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. 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 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.

Table 1. Table Styles

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	<i>Table column subhead</i>	<i>Subhead</i>	<i>Subhead</i>
copy	More table copy		

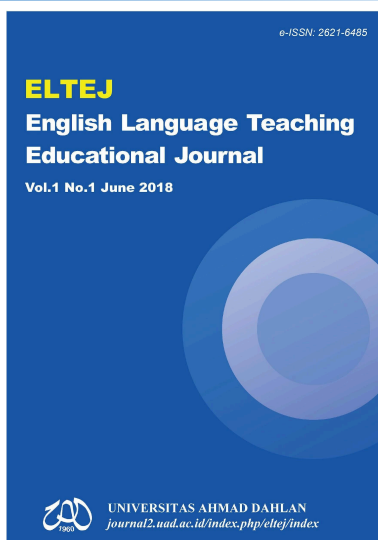


Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption. (*figure caption*)

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

Conclude this study in a concise way and avoid any repetition as presented in the previous sections. Write the conclusion in one paragraph (if possible). Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

Acknowledgment (*HEADING 5*)

Acknowledge the parties that make the study possible such as the funding sponsor, the institution that give permission, the participants, supervisors etc. Do not acknowledge the names listed in the authors of the article. 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.

Declaration

Author contribution :

Surip Haryani was responsible for the entire research project. He also led the writing of the manuscript and the collaboration with the second author. Maulida Rahmawati Emha participated in the data collection, transcription and analysis. She also revised the manuscript. Both authors approved the final manuscript.

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Conflict of interest

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Both authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Ethics declaration

:

We as authors acknowledge that this work has been written based on ethical research that conforms with the regulations of our university and that we have obtained the permission from the relevant institute when collecting data.

We support ELTEJ in maintaining high standards of personal conduct, practicing honesty in all our professional practices and endeavors.

Additional information

No additional information is available for this paper.

REFERENCES (Heading 1)

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most pertinent and up-to-date sources. References are written in APA7 Style. Only **works cited in the text** should be **written on the reference** arranged in **alphabetical order**. Please hyperlink the in-text citation with the list of the references and use a consistent format for references – see examples below:

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Proceedings

Paper in conference proceedings in print

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