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First author¹, Second author², and Third author^{3,*} (10pt)

¹First author affiliation, ²Second author affiliation, ³Third author affiliation (8pt)

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ABSTRACT (10pt)

Abstract— Here is the abstract. The maximum number of words allowed is between 200-250. (9.5 pt)

Keywords: write 3-5 descriptive keywords here

I. INTRODUCTION (10pt)

This template, modified in MS Word 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 the journal. Margins, 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. (9.5pt)

II. PROCEDURE FOR PAPER SUBMISSION

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First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the US-letter paper size. Please do not use it for A4 paper since the margin requirements for A4 papers may be different from Letter paper size.

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The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the margin at the bottom of the first page in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

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Quotes running more than four lines should be offset but not italicized or use quotation marks. (p. 125)

III. MATH

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:

A. *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.

B. *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 out 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)

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The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Math or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled. Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\lambda^3 - a_2\lambda^2 + a_1\lambda - a_0 = 0 \quad (1)$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

IV. USING THE TEMPLATE

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A. *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). Author affiliations can be styled using the “footnote” style.

B. *Identify the Headings*

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. 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 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.

There are three heading styles in this template, Heading 1, a centered, bold, all-caps heading, and Heading 2, a lettered, running list that is bold and italicized, and Heading 3, a slightly smaller, text in bold title case.

C. *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 I. TABLE TYPE STYLES

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

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

Figure Labels: Use 8 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.”

CONCLUSION

A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

APPENDIX

A appendix should write before acknowledgement. This is how you should cite your reference [1].

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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.

REFERENCES (10PT, IEEE STYLE)

- [1] A. R. Pratama, B. S. B. Dewantara, D. M. Sari, and D. Pramadihanto, “Density-based Clustering for 3D Stacked Pipe Object Recognition using Directly-given Point Cloud Data on Convolutional Neural Network,” *EMITTER International Journal of Engineering Technology*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 153–169, 2022.
- [2] T. Höfer, F. Shamsafar, N. Benbarka, and A. Zell, “Object Detection And Autoencoder-Based 6d Pose Estimation For Highly Cluttered Bin Picking,” *2021 IEEE International Conference on Image Processing (ICIP)*, pp. 704–708, 2021.
- [3] D. M. Sari, A. R. Pratama, D. Pramadihanto, and B. S. Marta, “3D Object Detection Based on Point Cloud Data,” *Inform : Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 59–66, 2022.