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ABSTRACT

All manuscripts must be accompanied by an abstract. The abstract should briefly state the problem or purpose of the research, indicate the theoretical or experimental plan used, summarize the principal findings, and point out the implication of the results. Abstract length is one paragraph and should not be more than **200 words**. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. Please do not use any abbreviations and compound numbers in the abstract.

Keywords: provide 3-5 significant keywords to aid the reader in literature retrieval. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized and separated with a comma (,).

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of the manuscript should be written in good and grammatically checked English. State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). It could be presented using a reference manager [1], in which Mendeley is the recommended one [2,3]. Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given. Example: “..... as demonstrated [4,5]. Rao and Rao [6] obtained a different result”.

Remember to mention the complete form of abbreviations when they appear for the first time in the text.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced, including Materials, Instrumentation, and procedures.

Materials

Please provide details of the manufacture and purity of the materials used, e.g., CH₃COOH (99% purity Merck, Germany). This sub-section is presented in a paragraph consisting of several complete sentences.

Instrumentation

The identification of instruments used should be addressed in this section. The manufacturer and the model (e.g., JASCO UV-Vis Spectrophotometer) should be mentioned. This sub-section is presented in a paragraph consisting of several complete sentences.

Procedure

Methods already published should be indicated with a reference; only relevant modifications should be described. An Equation may appear in-text, or as a separate item; in such a case, it should be indicated by a number in parentheses on the right column margin. Such equations are referred to in-text as Eq. (1), and so on.

$$\frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho u \vec{V}) - \nabla \cdot (\mu \nabla u) = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \quad (1)$$

Sub procedure

For theoretical or computational works, this EXPERIMENTAL SECTION may be modified into Computational Details, including the Software, Algorithms, Equations, etc. It is not necessary to include the Materials or Instruments for a sole theoretical/computational work.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings are presented in this section. The actual results and discussion are supported with schemes, figures, graphs, tables, reactions, and equations. These items should

be numbered clearly. Schemes and chemical structures must be drawn with the help of **ChemDraw** or other similar software. All Tables (**max. 5**) and figures (**max. 9**) must have a title or caption and a legend to make them self-explanatory. In addition, the equation should be written using the equation editor. Graphs, diagrams, or curves copied from Excel must be pasted in editable ones. All figures and tables have to be cited in the discussion.

Sub-title 1

The table should be inserted directly into the text.

Table 1.

No	Variable (unit)	Data (unit)	Data (unit)

Sub-sub title 1

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Sub-sub title 2

CONCLUSION

This section should emphasize the significant interpretations and conclusions of the paper as well as their significance. The main conclusion must correspond to the research objective as a short conclusion, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. The conclusion is not the repetition of the abstract. The potential implications of the findings may be presented in this section.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION (SI)

If necessary, provide the supporting information (additional table(s), figure(s), equation(s), etc.) related to the present work. If the manuscript is accepted, the editors will provide a full link to the article and the SI.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Generally, the last paragraph of the paper is the place to acknowledge people (dedications), places, and financing (state grant/contract numbers and sponsors here). The acknowledgment should be brief and written about the original supporters of the work and the reputed institutions.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

State that the authors have no conflict of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

ABC conducted the experiment, XY conducted the DFT calculations, ABC and XY wrote and revised the manuscript. All authors agreed to the final version of this manuscript.

REFERENCES

References are placed at the end of the manuscript. The authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of all references. References must be up to date; the total number of references cited is a minimum of 20, and the minimum percentage of up-to-date references (published less than ten years) and the primary references (articles from journals) are 80%. Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list to appear in the text. Specifically, be guided by the following example:

Journal article:

- [1] Widjonarko, D.M., Jumina, Kartini, I., and Nuryono, 2014, Phosphonate modified silica for adsorption of Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II), *Indones. J. Chem.*, 14 (2), 143–151.
- [2] Hutama, A.S., Huang, H., and Kurniawan, YS, 2019, Investigation of the chemical and optical properties of halogen-substituted N-methyl-4-piperidone curcumin analogs by density functional theory calculations, *Spectrochim. Acta - Part A Mol. Biomol. Spectrosc.*, 221, 117152.

Book:

- [3] Reed, S.C., Crites, R.W., and Middlebrooks, E.J., 1995, *Natural Systems for Waste Management and Treatment.*, McGraw-Hill, Inc., New York, USA, p.114.

Patent:

- [4]. Chester, A. W., and Chu, Y. F., 1982, U.S. Pat. 4 350 835.

Conference papers:

- [5]. Villa, RR, 1999, Corrosion induced by CO₂- and H₂S-saturated steam condensates in the Upper Mahiao Pipeline, Leyte, Philippines, *20th Annual PNOC—EDC Geothermal*

Conference, New World Hotel, Makati City, Philippines, March 4-5.

Chapter in a book:

[6] Rao, C.N.R, and Rao, K.J., 1992, "Ferroics" in *Solid State Chemistry Compounds*, Eds. Cheetam, A.K., and Day, P, P., Clarendon Press, Oxford, pp. 281-96.

EXAMPLE OF ACCEPTABLE AND EDITABLE FORMATS

When you click in the line, it shows that the graphic is editable one and **not picture format**.

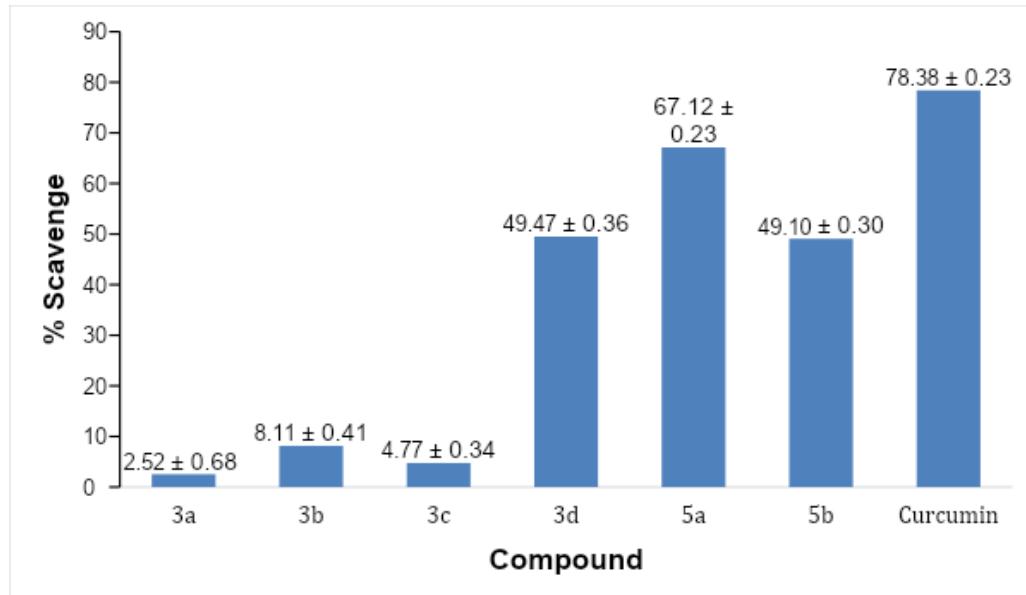


Fig 2. The concentrations and DPPH radical scavenging (%) curve of synthesized compounds

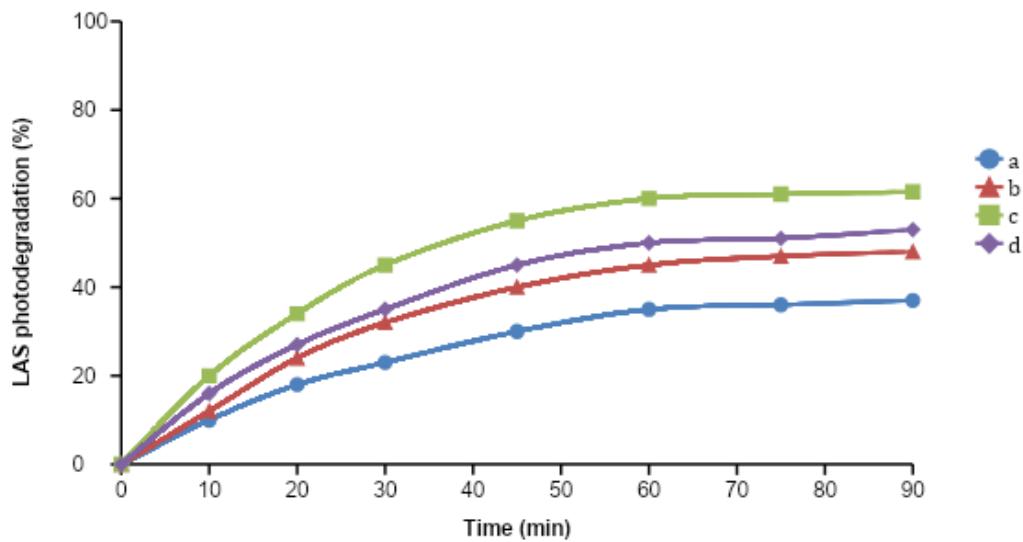


Fig 5. Effect of the reaction time on the LAS photodegradation over $\text{TiO}_2\text{-Cr(200)-Cu(2)}$ with various masses, as (a) 10 mg, (b) 20 mg, (c) 30 mg, and (d) 50 mg

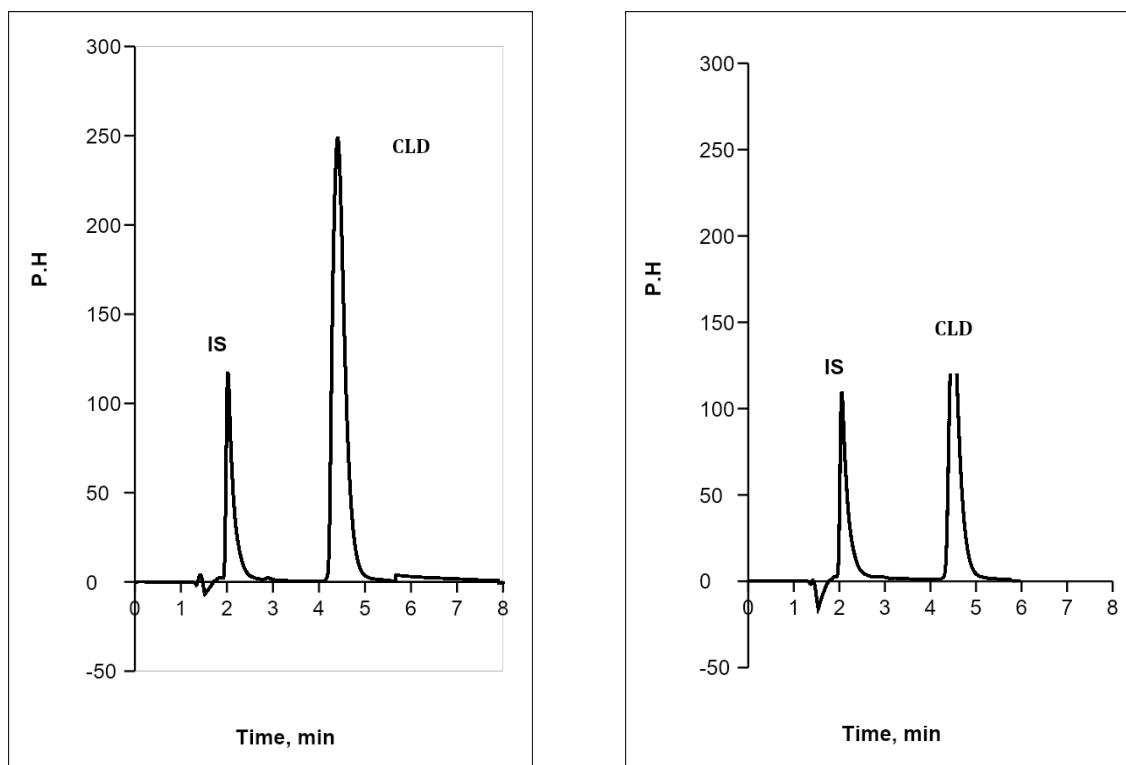


Fig 5. Typical chromatograms for (a) 400 µg/mL of fresh CLD and (b) 250 µg/mL of CLD in the commercial product Clindamyl using 50% phosphate buffer of 35% MeOH:15% ACN, adjusted to pH = 3.47 as mobile phase, reversed-phase C₈ column, 1 mL/min flow rate at 205 nm

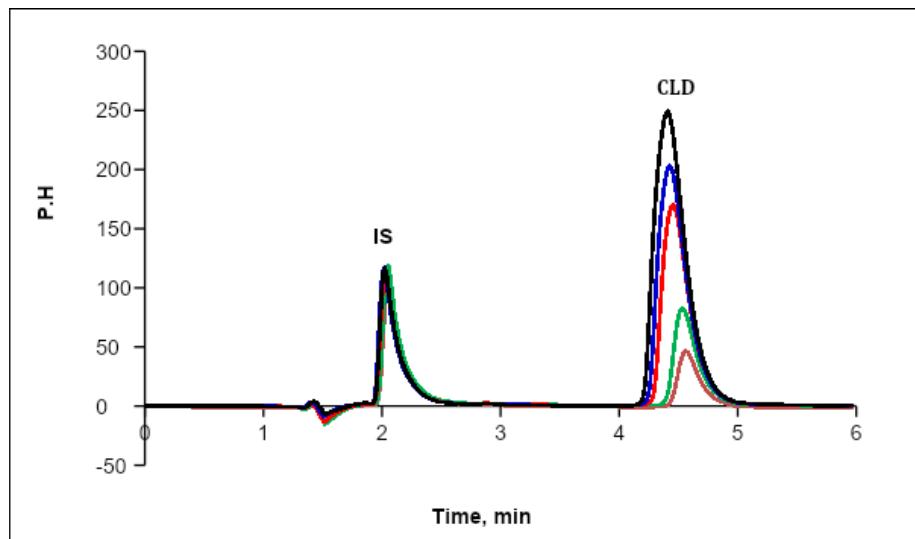


Fig 6. Typical chromatograms for pure CLD at different concentrations (50–400 µg/mL). using 50% phosphate buffer of 35% MeOH:15% ACN, adjusted to pH = 3.47 as mobile phase, reversed-phase C₈ column, 1 mL/min flow rate at 205 nm

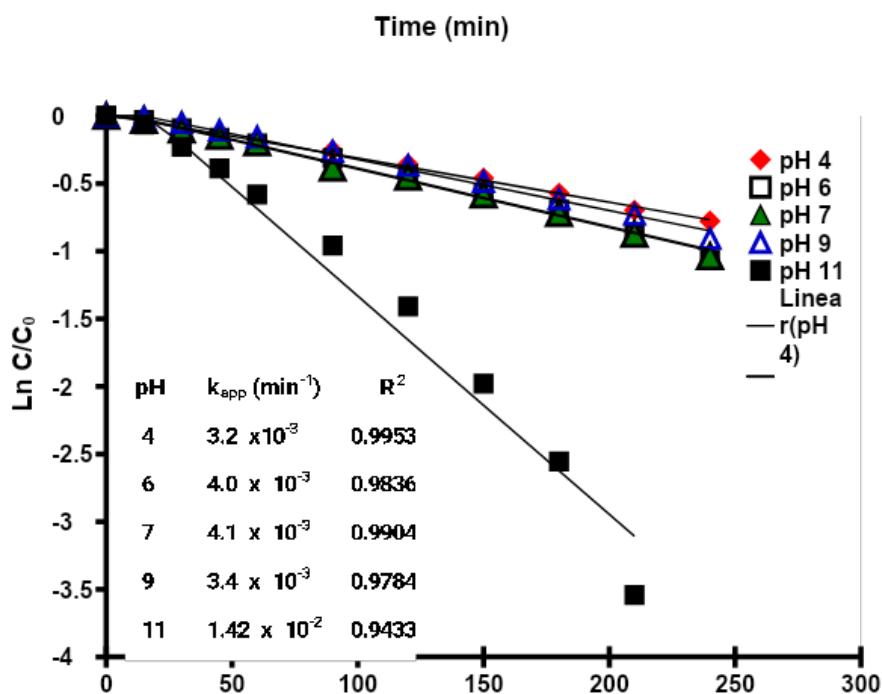


Fig 11. First-order kinetic for photo-oxidation of 4CP at different pH and its corresponding rate constant (inset)

- Block color and not stripes
- Arial 8pt for the font
- 1.25pt for the line

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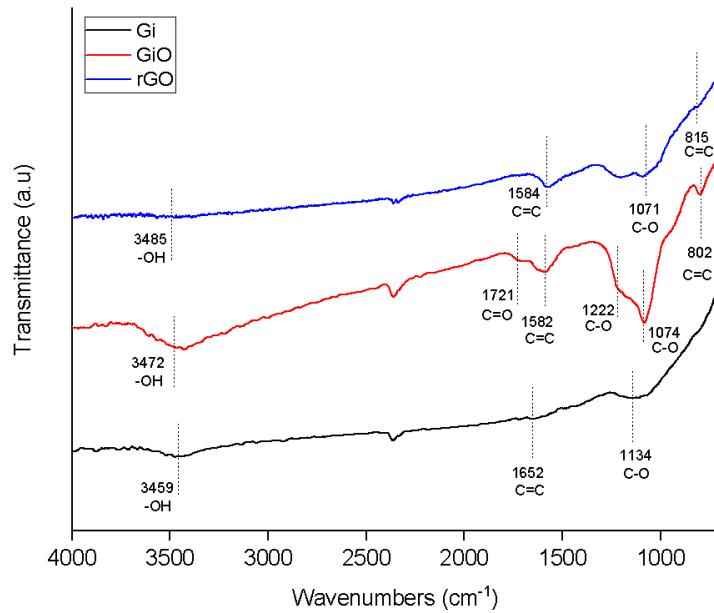


Fig 4. FTIR spectra comparison of Gi, GiO, and rGO

Example of editable XRD spectra from Origin

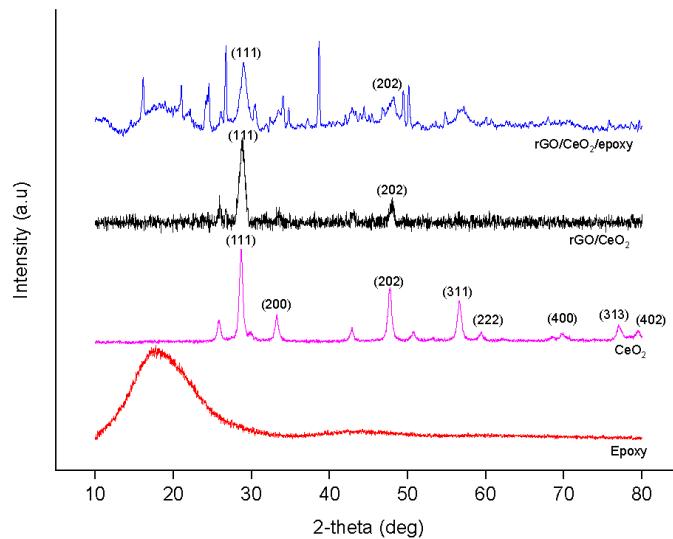


Fig 3. Diffractogram pattern of epoxy, CeO₂, rGO/CeO₂, and rGO/CeO₂/epoxy composite

Example of editable XPS spectra from Origin

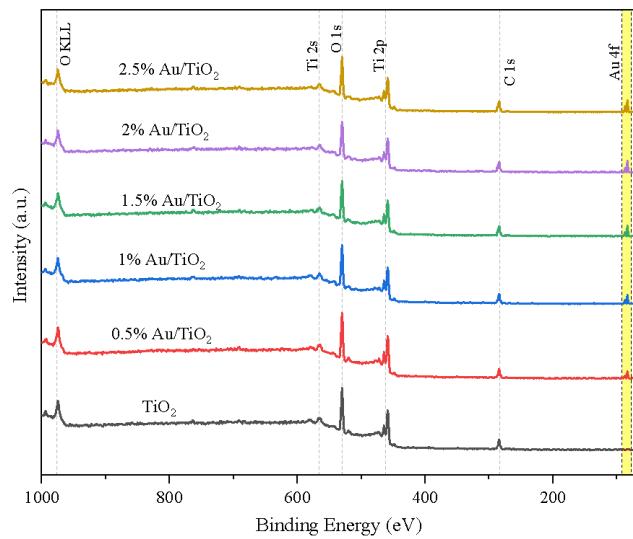


Fig 2. The surface survey XPS spectra of pure TiO_2 and X% Au/TiO_2 NPs

Example of acceptable XPS area spectra

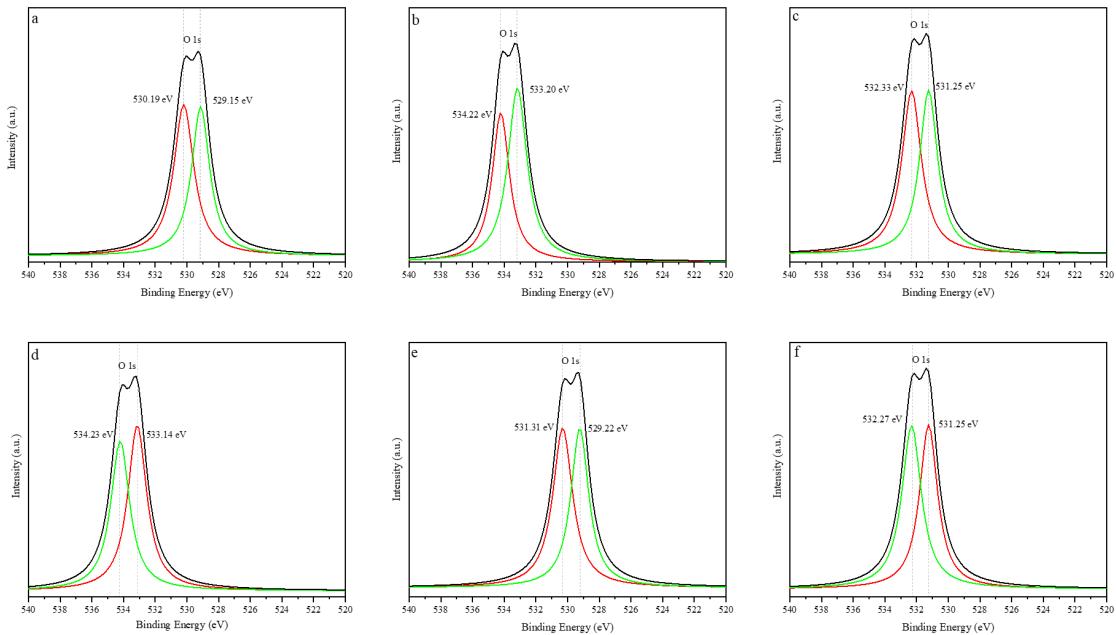
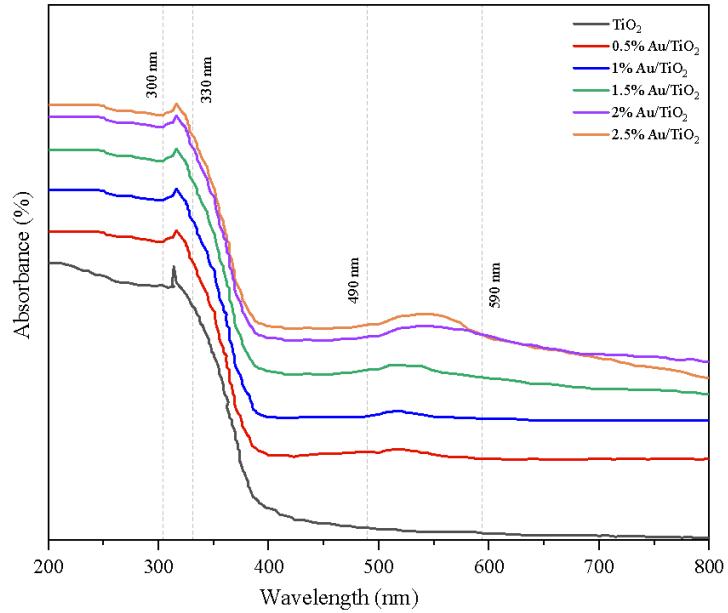
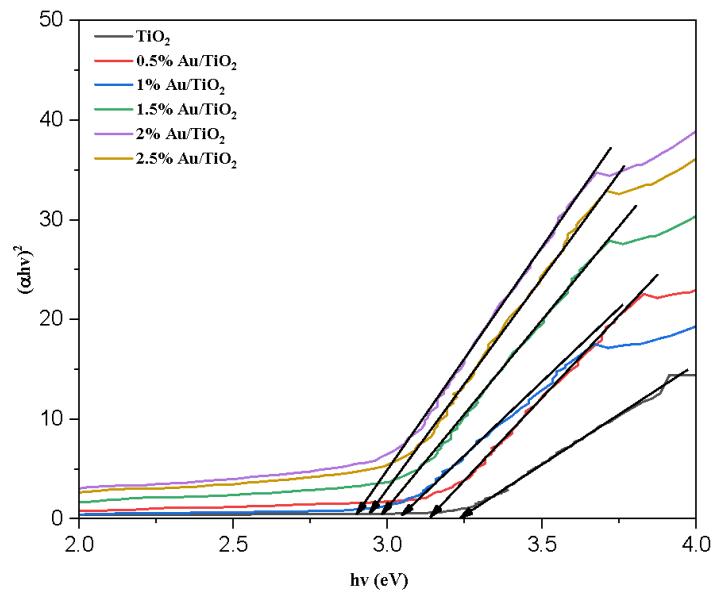


Fig 4. O 1s, XPS area spectra of (a) TiO_2 , (b) 0.5% Au/TiO_2 , (c) 1% Au/TiO_2 , (d) 1.5% Au/TiO_2 , (e) 2% Au/TiO_2 , and (f) 2.5% Au/TiO_2

Example of editable UV-Vis absorption spectra from Origin



(a)



(b)

Fig 11. TiO_2 and $X\%$ Au/TiO_2 samples for (a) UV-Vis absorption spectrum and (b) band gap energy

Example of acceptable EDX-FESEM

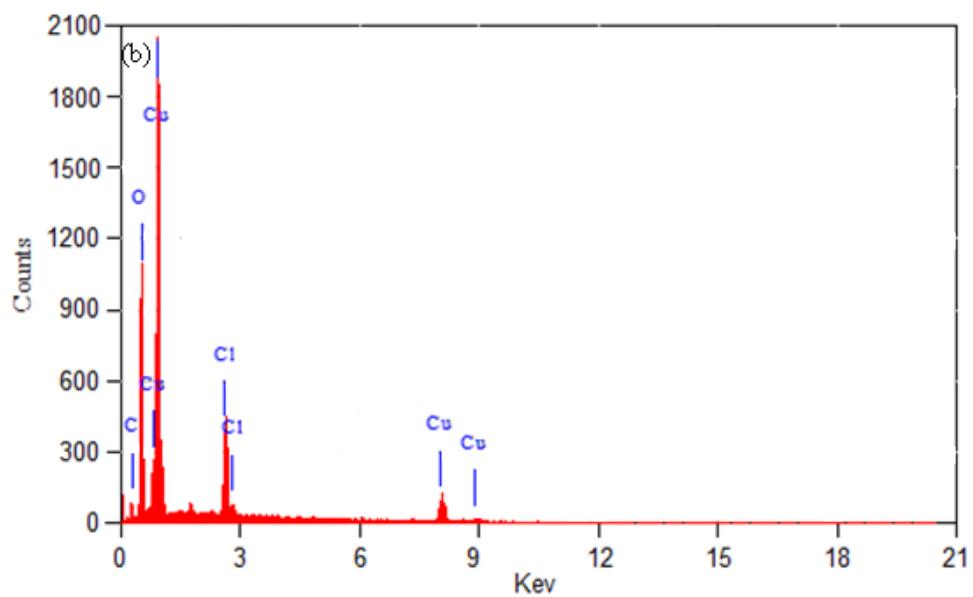
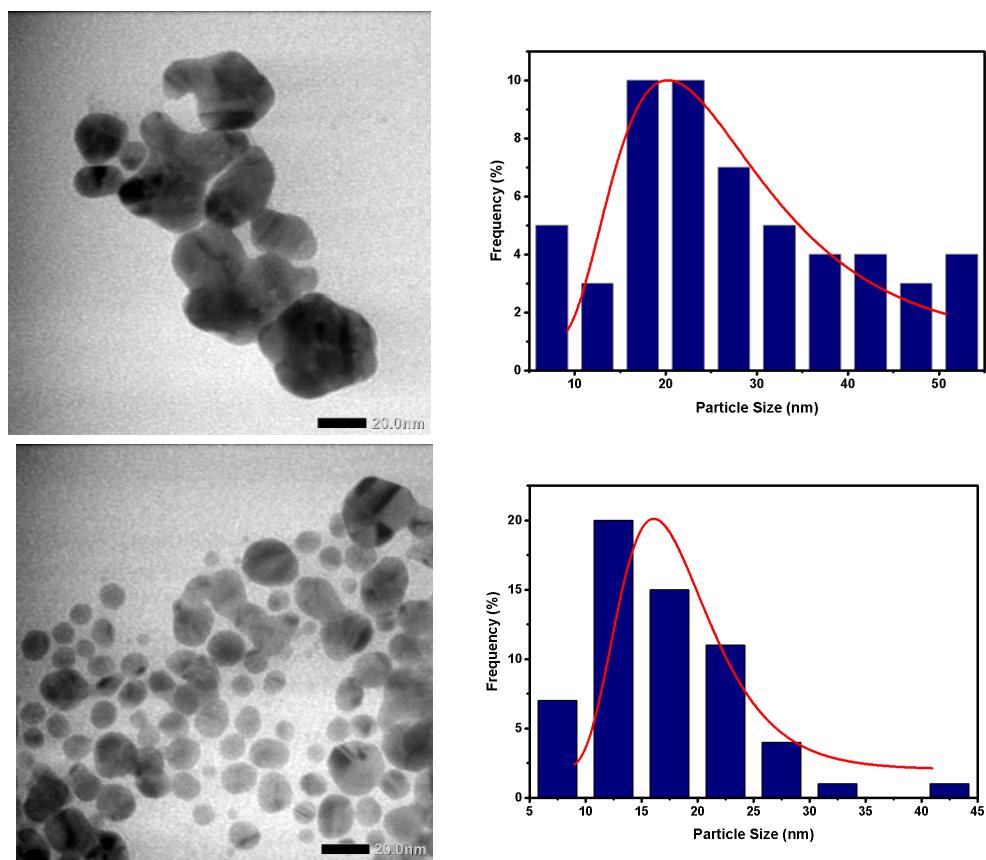


Fig 6. EDX-FESEM spectra



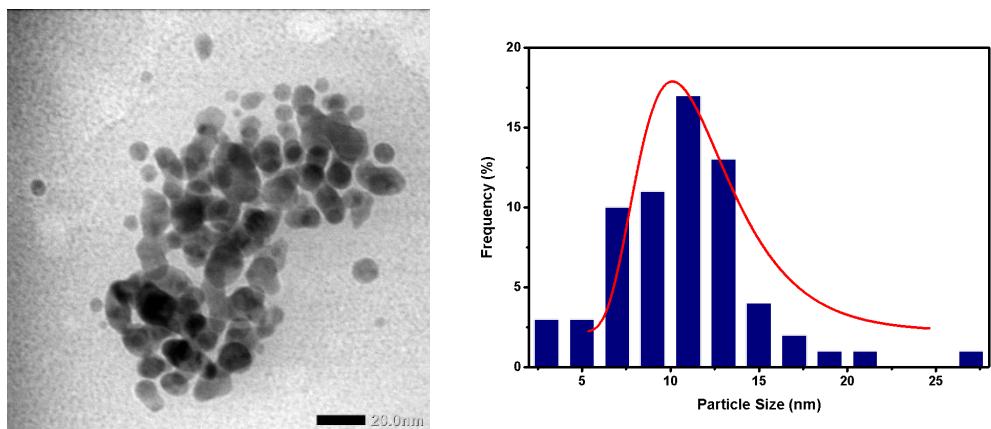
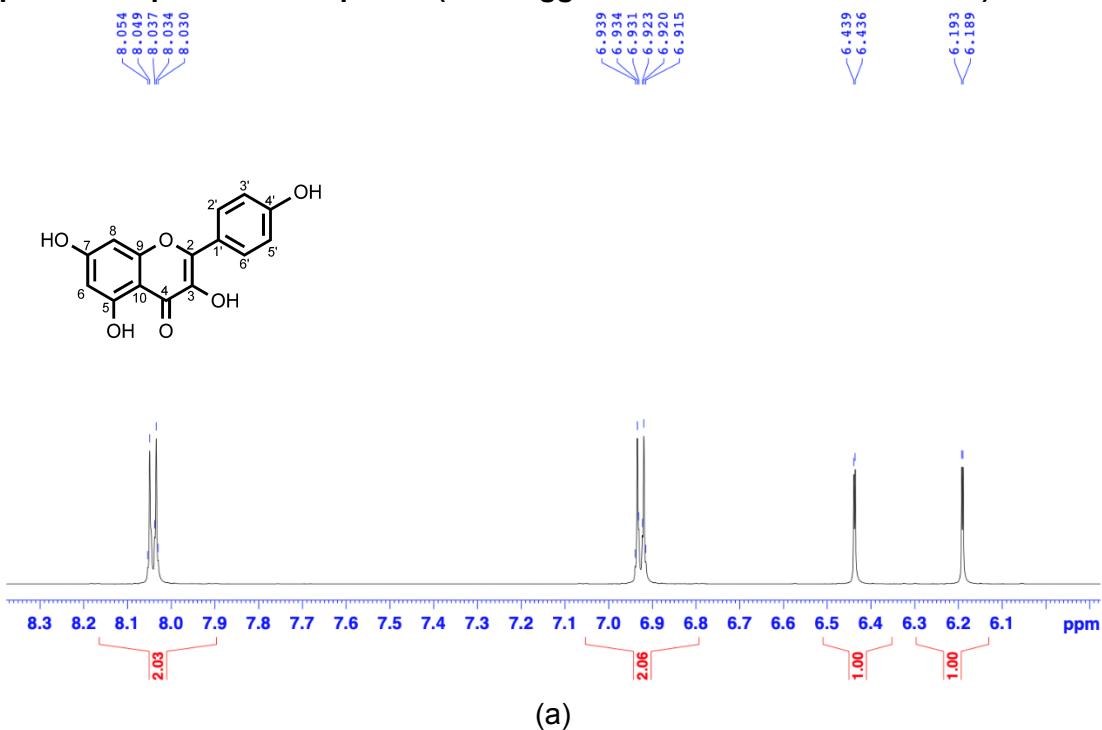


Fig 2. TEM images and particle size distribution histogram of the produced tartrate capped AgNPs with increasing concentration of L-ascorbic acid (a) 25, (b) 100, and (c) 200 mM with average particle sizes were 27, 17, and 11 nm.

Example of acceptable NMR Spectra (it is suggested to be in editable format)



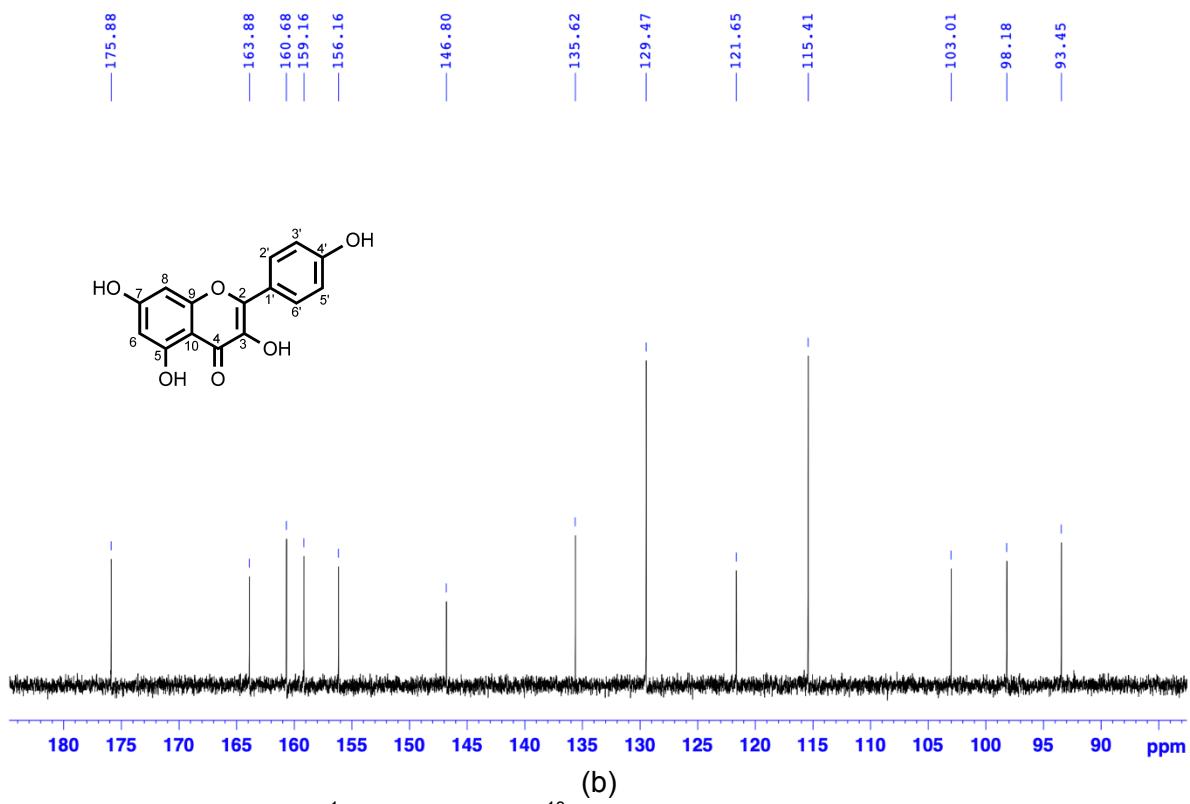


Fig 5. (a) ^1H -NMR and (b) ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of compound 1

Example of acceptable MS spectra

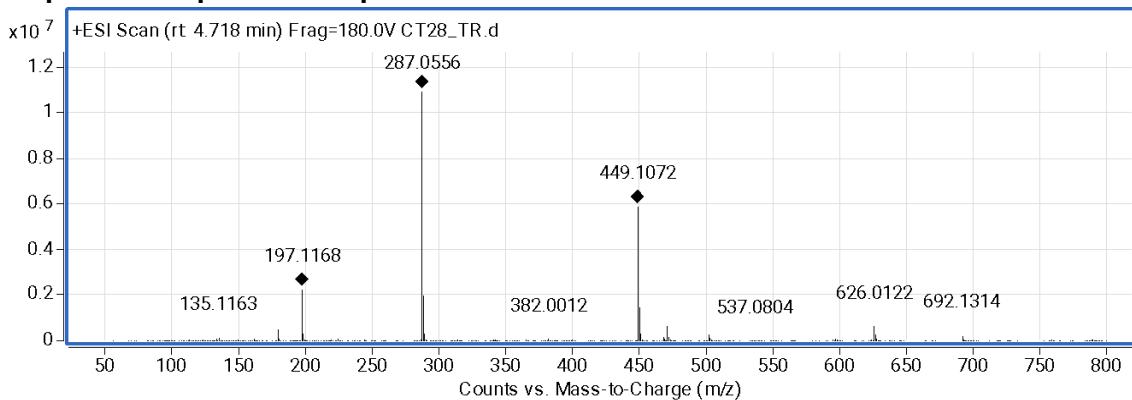


Fig 7. Complete assignment (+)ESI-MS spectrum of compound 2

Example of acceptable NOE spectra

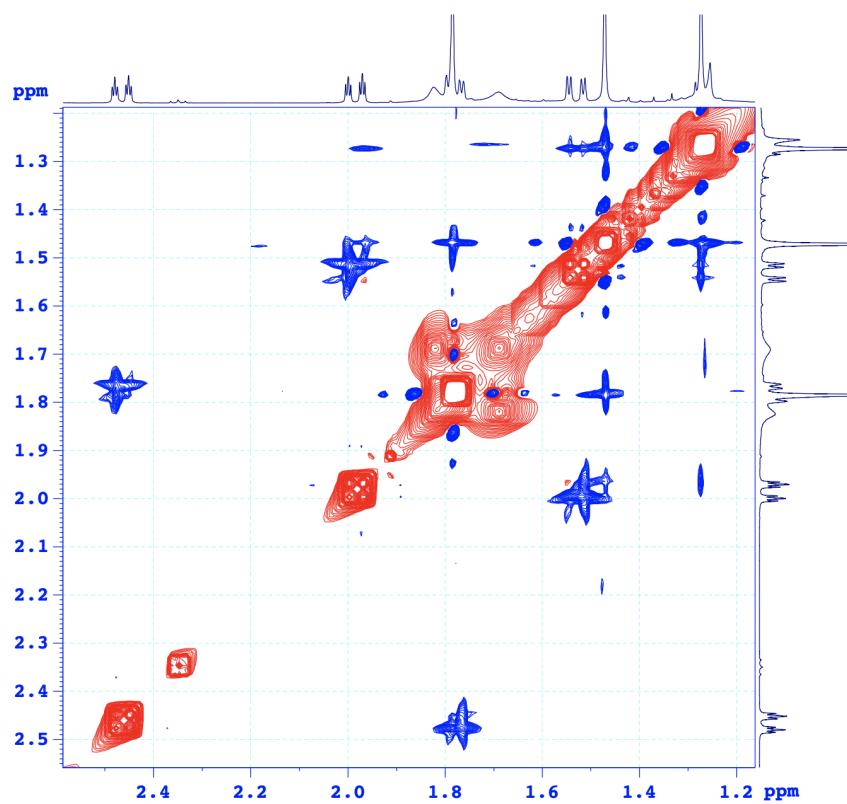


Fig 72. Expanded NOESY spectrum of compound 6

Example of acceptable HMBC spectra

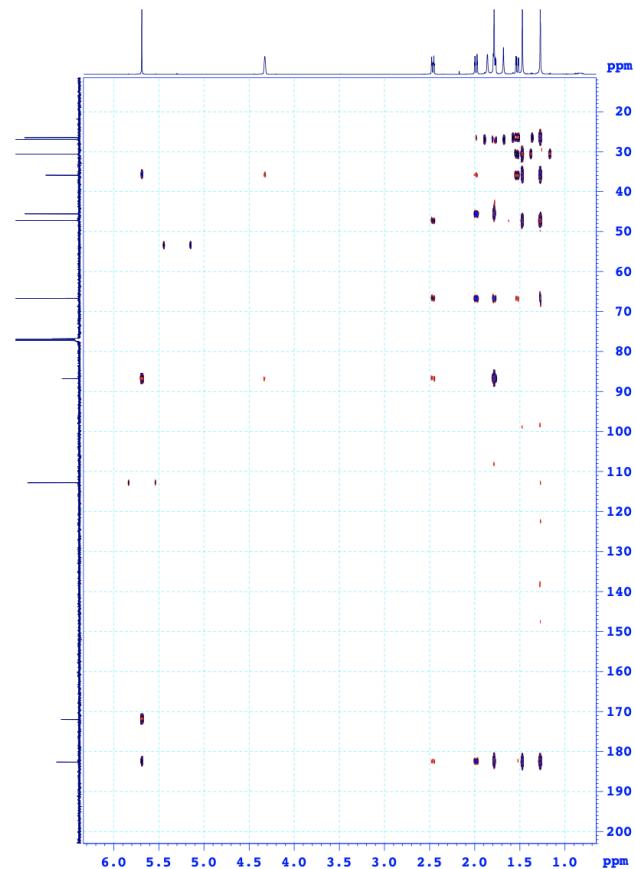
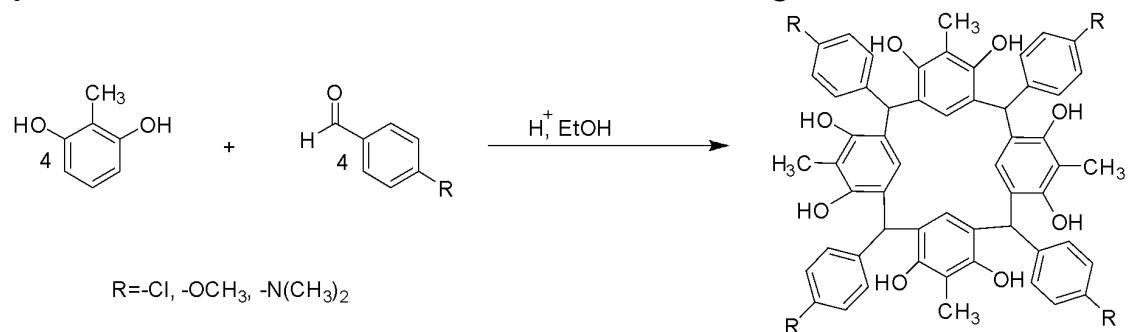


Figure 66. Complete assignment HMBC spectrum of compound 6

Example for Scheme, it is recommended to use editable image from ChemDraw



Scheme 1. The one-pot synthesis route of calix[4]-2-methylresorcinarene derivatives