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First Author¹, Second Author², Third Author³ (10 pt)

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1. INTRODUCTION (10 PT)

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provide a maximum of 7 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes. Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific.

The Introduction section should provide: i) a clear background, ii) a clear statement of the problem, iii) the relevant literature on the subject, iv) the proposed approach or solution, and v) the new value of research which it is innovation (within 3-6 paragraphs). It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style in sign [1], [2] and so on. The terms in foreign languages are written in italic (*italic*). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively [3]. The section or subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., 1. INTRODUCTION. A full article usually follows a standard structure: **1. Introduction, 2. The Comprehensive Theoretical Basis and/or the Proposed Method/Algorithm (optional), 3. Method, 4. Results and Discussion, and 5. Conclusion.** The structure is well-known as the **IMRaD** style.

The literature review that has been done author is used in the section "INTRODUCTION" to explain the difference between the manuscript with other papers is that it is innovative, it is used in the section "METHOD" to describe the step of research and in the section "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" to support the analysis of the results [2]. If the manuscript was written with really high originality, which proposed a new method or algorithm, the additional section after the "INTRODUCTION" section and before the "METHOD" section can be added to explain briefly the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm [4].

2. METHOD (10 PT)

Explaining research chronologically, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode, or other), how to test, and data acquisition [5]–[7]. The description of the course of research should be supported by references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically [2], [4]. Figures 1-2 and Table 1 are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript [5], [8]–[13]. The node's energy consumption in network OHCRP (50% DSr) vs SPEED has been illustrated in Figure 2(a) and network OHCRP (50% DSr) vs THVR has been illustrated in Figure 2(b).



Figure 1. Illustration of support vector machine

Table 1. The performance of ...		
Variable	Speed (rpm)	Power (kW)
x	10	8.6
y	15	12.4
z	20	15.3

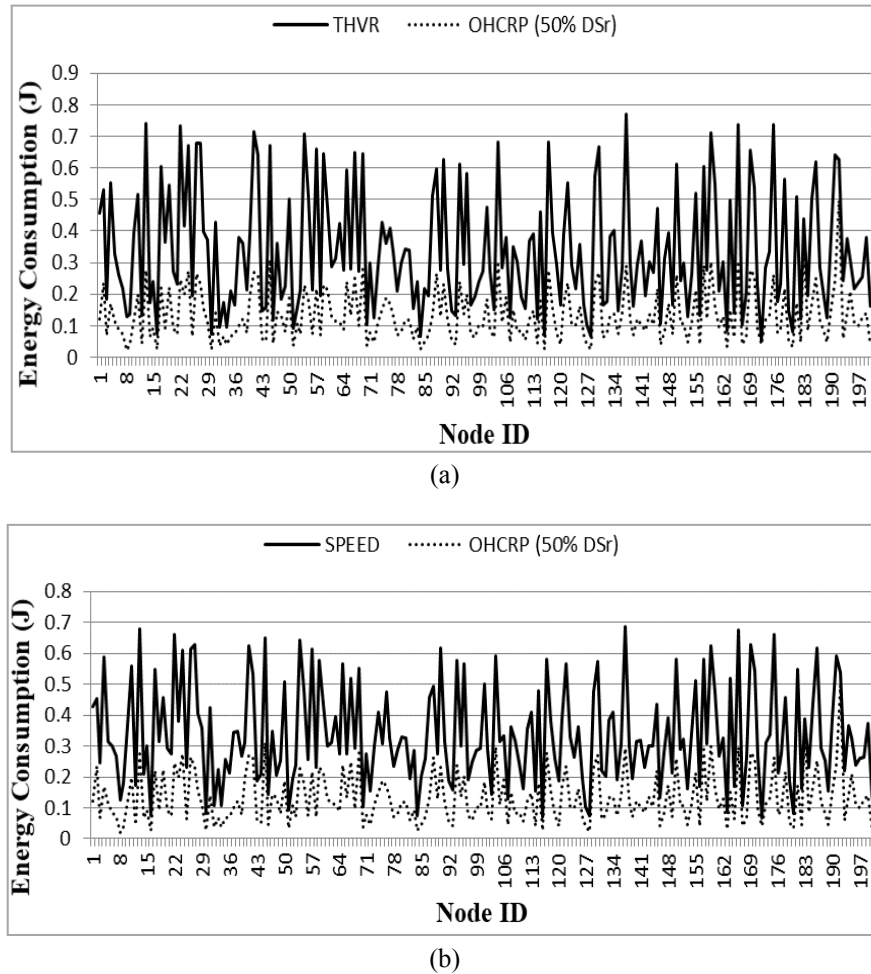


Figure 2. Nodes energy consumption in the network (a) OHCRP (50% DSr) vs SPEED and (b) OHCRP (50% DSr) vs THVR

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (10 PT)

This section, explains the results of the research and at the same time gives the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables, and others that make the reader understands easily [14], [15]. The discussion can be made in several sub-sections.

3.1. Subsection 1

Equations should be placed at the center of the line and provided consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flushed to the right margin, as in (1). The use of Microsoft Equation Editor or Mathypis preferred. $E_v - E = \frac{h}{2.m} (k_x^2 + k_y^2)$ (1)

All symbols that have been used in the equations should be defined in the following text.

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Proper citations of other works should be made to avoid plagiarism. When referring to a reference item, please use the reference number as in [16] or [17] for multiple references. The use of "Ref [18]..." should be employed for any reference citation at the beginning of a sentence. For any reference with more than 3 or more authors, only the first author is to be written followed by *et al.* (e.g. in [19]). Examples of

reference items of different categories are shown in the References section. Each item in the references section should be typed using 8 pt font size [20]–[25].

3.2.1. Subsub section 1

yy

3.2.2. Subsub section 2

ZZ

4. CONCLUSION (10 PT)

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "INTRODUCTION" section can ultimately result in the "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" section, 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 results and discussion).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (10 PT)

The author thanks... In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments.

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Basic Format:

J. K. Author, "Title of paper," *Abbrev. Title of Journal/Periodical*, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx-xxx, Abbrev. Month, year, doi: xx.

Examples:

- M. M. Chiampi and L. L. Zilberti, "Induction of electric field in human bodies moving near MRI: An efficient BEM computational procedure," *IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.*, vol. 58, pp. 2787–2793, Oct. 2011, doi: 10.1109/TBME.2011.2158315.
- R. Fardel, M. Nagel, F. Nuesch, T. Lippert, and A. Wokaun, "Fabrication of organic light emitting diode pixels by laser-assisted forward transfer," *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 91, no. 6, Aug. 2007, Art. no. 061103, doi: 10.1063/1.2759475.

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- J. Zhao, G. Sun, G. H. Loh, and Y. Xie, "Energy-efficient GPU design with reconfigurable in-package graphics memory," in *Proc. ACM/IEEE Int. Symp. Low Power Electron. Design (ISLPED)*, Jul. 2012, pp. 403–408, doi: 10.1145/2333660.2333752.

[3] Book

Basic Format:

J. K. Author, "Title of chapter in the book," in *Title of His Published Book*, X. Editor, Ed., xth ed. City of Publisher, State (only U.S.), Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx-xxx.

Examples:

- A. Taflove, *Computational Electrodynamics: The Finite-Difference Time-Domain Method* in

Computational Electrodynamics II, vol. 3, 2nd ed. Norwood, MA, USA: Artech House, 1996.

- R. L. Myer, “Parametric oscillators and nonlinear materials,” in *Nonlinear Optics*, vol. 4, P. G. Harper and B. S. Wherret, Eds., San Francisco, CA, USA: Academic, 1977, pp. 47–160.

[4] M. Theses (B.S., M.S.) and Dissertations (Ph.D.)

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See the examples:

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4.2	Has explained why this research is important.		

4.3	This includes existing research gaps, explaining the unique differences between this study compared to previous similar studies.		
4.4	Have an explicitly written research objective/contribution.		
4.5	This section is between 300 - 700 words long.		
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5.2	Has explained how the data was obtained.		
5.3	The procedures are written chronologically and clearly.		
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6.2	Research results are presented in narrative/textual form, tables, or images in the form of graphs or diagrams. Avoid displaying raw data.		
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6.4	A comparison of the results with other studies has been written.		
6.5	Study limitations or threats to validity were noted.		
7	CONCLUSION		
7.1	The contributions of the manuscript and answers to research questions have been stated explicitly.		
7.2	The conclusion has been written in 1 complete paragraph.		
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