THE TITLE OF THE PAPER SHOULD BE IN 16 pt BOLD, TIMES NEW ROMAN, AND BE CENTERED THE TITLE SHOULD HAVE 0 pts SPACE ABOVE AND 18 pts BELOW

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ABSTRACT

(Center, font 10, Line space single, spacing before 24, after 12 pt)

An abstract summarizes a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or in-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline. It is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purposes. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, acting as the entry point for any academic paper or patent application. Abstracting and indexing services for various academic disciplines are aimed at compiling a body of literature for that particular subject. Abstract length varies by discipline and publisher requirements. Abstracts are typically sectioned logically as an overview of what appears in the paper. (simple, single paragraph 100-200 words, Times New Roman 10, space 1)

Keywords: content; formatting; article (*minimum 3 words*, *maximum 9 words*)

Introduction => font 14, spacing before 0 pt, after 6 pt, line spacing single

In the Introduction, the Authors should state the objectives of the work at the end of the introduction section. Before the objective, the Authors should provide an adequate background and a very short literature survey to record the existing solutions/methods, to show which is the best of previous research, to show the main limitation of the previous research, to show what you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. Avoid a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Methods

Materials and methods should make readers be able to reproduce the experiment. Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference; only relevant modifications should be described. Do not repeat the details of established methods.

Result and Discussion

Results should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than provide data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

In discussion, it is the most important section of your article. Here, you get the chance to sell your data. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. Often should begin with

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a brief summary of the main scientific findings (not experimental results). The following components should be covered in the discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide an interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?

Title

This is your opportunity to attract the reader's attention. Remember that readers are the potential authors who will cite your article. Identify the main issue of the paper. Begin with the subject of the paper. The title should be accurate, unambiguous, specific, and complete. Do not contain infrequently used abbreviations.

The paper's title should be in 16 pt bold Times New Roman and be centered. 15 words in maximum. The title should have 0 pts space above and 14 pts below.

a. Equation

Equations should be numbered serially within parentheses, as shown in Equation (1). Equation should be prepared using MS Equation Editor (not in image format). The equation number is to be placed on the extreme right side.

$$(x + a)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{n}{k}\right) x^k a^{n-k}$$
 (1)

b. Table

Tables are sequentially numbered with the table title and number above the table. Tables should be centered in the column OR on the page. Tables should be followed by a line space (12pt). Elements of a table should be single-spaced. However, double spacing can be used to show data groupings or separate parts within the table. Table headings should be in 10pt bold. Tables are referred to in the text by the table number. e.g., Table 1. Do not show a vertical line in the table. Only a horizontal line should be shown within the table. e.g., table 1.

Table 1. Formatting rules

Object	Font	Alignment	Space above	Space below
Title	14pt bold	centered	0pt	18pt
Author(s)	12pt bold	centered	18pt	6pt
Addresses	12pt italics	centered	6pt	18pt
Abstract Title	10pt	justified	24pt	12pt
Abstract	10pt	justified	12pt	6pt
Keyword	10pt	justified	6pt	24pt
Heading1	14pt bold	left	12pt	6pt
Heading2	12pt bold	left	6pt	3pt
Heading3	12pt bold	left	3pt	3pt
Body	12pt	justified	0pt	0pt
Bullet	12pt	justified	0pt	0pt
Table title	12pt	centered	12pt	0pt
Table	12pt	centered	0pt	12pt
Figure title	12pt	centered	0pt	12pt
Figure	-	centered	12pt	0pt

Figure and Grafic => font 12, spacing after 3, before 6 pt.

Figures are sequentially numbered, commencing at 1 with the figure title and number below the figure, as shown in Figure 1. Detailed recommendations for figures are as follows:

- Ensure that figures are clear and legible with typed letterings.
- Black & white or colored figures are allowed.
- If a figure spans two columns, it should be placed at the top or bottom of a page.
- Hard copy illustrations should, preferably, be scanned and included in the electronic version of the submission in an appropriate format as follows:
- BMP Microsoft bitmap file
- JPG
- If figures cannot be scanned, the original should be placed in its location within the manuscript using wax or colorless glue.
- Resolution of figure min. 300 dpi



Figure 1. 0 pts space above and 12 pts below

Manuscript

Manuscripts should be typed using word processors (Microsoft Word or Open Office) software. The body of the text is a set of body text paragraphs defined as follows:

- ☐ 12pt Times New Roman.
- ☐ A4 (i.e., 210 x 297mm) paper size
- □ two-column format (width:7,75cm)
- ☐ Lines are single-spaced and justified.
- ☐ Page numbers should be included in the text at the top of the page [brackets] section of each page.

☐ Margin format: Top (2.5 cm), Botton (2.5 cm), Left (2.5 cm), Right (2 cm)

Conclusion <= font 14, spacing before 12 pt, after 6 pt, line spacing single

Conclusions should answer the objectives of the research. Tells how your work advances the field from the present state of knowledge. Without clear Conclusions, reviewers and readers will find it difficult to judge the work and whether or not it merits publication in the journal. Do not repeat the Abstract or list experimental results. Provide a clear scientific justification for your work, and indicate possible applications and extensions. You should also suggest future experiments and/or point out those that are underway

Acknowledgment

Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporters of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, Financial supporters, or many other supporters, i.e., Proofreaders, Typists, and Suppliers who may have given materials.

References <= font 14, spacing before 12 pt, after 6 pt, line spacing single

The minimum number of references should be 15 references. Reference should be 80% of primary sources (journals, proceedings) and 20% of secondary (books, etc.). References no more than the last 10 years. It is arranged sequentially based on the serial number on the citation and written using the Vancouver superscript style. Citation of references is used by writing the author's name or numbers referenced library at the end of a sentence.

In-text citations: For example, superscripts may be preferred when referencing. e.g. Example.²

The Vancouver System assigns a number to each reference as it is cited. A number



must be used even if the author (s) is named in the sentence/text. e.g., Lemanek¹⁰ has argued that...

The placement of citation numbers within text should be carefully considered. Generally, reference numbers should be placed outside full stops and commas and inside colons (;) and semicolons (:).

Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc.

Times New Roman 12, Reguler, line spacing 1, spacing before 0 pt, after 0 pt).

- 1. McInnes D, Bollen J. Learning on the job: metaphors of choreography and the practice of sex in sex-on- premises venues. Venereology. 2000; 13(1):27-36. => ex: *Journal*
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- 4. Nama pengarang. Judul [type skripsi/thesis]. Tempat Penerbit: Penerbit; Tahun.=> *Thesis print*
- 5. Pengarang. Thesis title [type of thesis on the internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; Year [dirujuk 2010 Mar 24]. Available from: Name of database/web address. => Thesis online
- 6. Atherton, J. Behaviour modification [Internet]. 2010 [updated 2010 Feb 10; cited 2010 Apr 10]. Available from: http://www.learningandteaching.info/learning/b ehaviour mod.htm => Web Page
- 7. Scarlet Fever Rash Picture (Hardin MD Super Site Sample) [image on the Internet]. 2005 [updated 2008 Feb 1; cited 2010 Apr 14]. Available from: http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin/md/derm atlas /scarletfever.html => Image From Website

- 8. Author(s) of paper Family name and initials. Title of paper. In: Editor(s) Family name and initials, editor(s). Title of conference; Date of conference; Place of conference. Place of publication: Publisher's name; Year of publication. p. Page numbers.=>conference proceeding
- 9. Kimura J. Shibasaki H, editors. Recent advances in clinical neurophysiology. Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of EMG and Clinical Neurophysiology; 1995 Oct 15-19; Kyoto, Japan. Amsterdam: Elsevier; 1996. P.61 => Published conference paper