TITLE (BOLD), CAPITAL LETTERS, SIZE 12 Fonts ON EACH LETTER

The author's name is bolded in Verdana font size (9 fonts). Use superscripts 1, 2, and so on, both for the same affiliate and different affiliates. Put a * (star) mark on the correspondence writer and write email address is written

¹institution origin with region name, use regular font size 8. *Email: email of the corresponding author, Verdana 8 regular..

Article History

Received: XX XXXXXXX XXX; Received in Revision: XX XXXXXXX XXX; Accepted: XX XXXXXXX XXX

Abstract (Verdana 8 font)

Abstract is written in english using Verdana 8 regular font, seting left and right indent with 1 cm. Abstract contains (1) the background of study/introduction, (2) Aim/objectives of study, (3) methods, (4) results, and (5) conclusions/implications of the results. Hhhh hhhhh okokokoko hhhhhhhhhhhh h hhhh hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh h hhhhhhh h hhhhhhhhhhh h hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh. hhahhhahahhahhahhhhhhhhh հերթերան այլ անագրագրել անագրագրել անագրագրել անագրագրել անագրագրել անագրագրել անագրագրել անագրագրել անագրագրե հերթերություն անագրագրել և անագրագրել և հերթերի և հերթերի և հերթերի հերթերի և հերթերի հերթերի հերթերի հերթերի հ hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh hhhhh h hh h h hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh hhhhhhhhhhhh h

Keywords: minimum has 3 keywords, Verdana 8 regular font

Abstrak (Verdana 8 font)

Abstract ditulis berbahasa indoensian menggnakan Verdana 8 regular font, seting left and right indent with 1 cm. Abstrak disarankan memuat: (1) latar belakang, (2) tujuan, (3) metode, (4) hasil, dan (5) simpulann/implikasi hasil. hhhhh Okokokokokokokokokok hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh hhhhhhh h hhhhhhhhhhhh h hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh. hhahhhahahhhahahahhhhhhhhh րրություն անագրագրեր և արդագրեր անագրագրեր և անագրագրեր և անդարագրեր և անագրագրեր և անագրագրեր և անագրագրեր և հերերերի և հերերերի հերերերի և հերերերի հերերերի հերերերի հերերերի հերերերի հերերերի հերերերի հերերերի հերերեր hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh hhhhh h hh h h hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh hhhhhhhhhhhh h

Keywords: minimal 3 keyword, Verdana 8 regular font

1. Introduction (Bold, Verdana 9, capital for the first letter)

The contents of the introduction are written in the regular Verdana 9 font. It contains discussed background topics, general understanding of terms that are the subject of research, relevant

research results that have already existed, research objectives, and reveal the novelty of the paper discussed. The length of the introduction text is at least one full page.

Reference writing follows the Havard system, i.e. started with the first author's family namefollowed by et al.ifthe authoris morethan two people and then followed by the year of reference publication (Matsuyama et al., 2014).

Reference must follow the provision or accredited journal methods, and Reference must be sourced from the primary reference in the form of a journal with a composition>80%. Furthermore, all references use dare publications in the last 10 years.

Writing formulaor calculation formula with the insert facility equation from Microsoft word. No crop-copy-paste. Layout of writing justifies formulas with initial letters parallel to the left margin and is followed by the sequence number of the formula in brackets (...). Each symbol contained in the formula must be given information as in the following example:

$$\varepsilon(\%) = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1}\right) \times 100 \tag{1}$$

$$Sd(\%) = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1}\right) \times 100$$
 (2)

Remark:

 ε (%): membrane porosity Sd (%): degree of expansion

 $m_1 = : total volume of wet membrane$ $<math>m_2 = : total volume of dry membrane$

The formula is typed left aligned, not center, and the formula number is typed right aligned.

Description of the formula. Formula is written with the font Verdana 8 regular.

Start a new paragraph by entering a space. The position of the first sentence is parallelto the left margin (not enteredinto).

2.Methodology (Verdana 9, bold, capital initialletter)

The content in themethodologysection usesthe regular Verdana 9 font. Explain in detail the research procedure starting from the materials and tools used, research design, to the analysis method.

2.1. Sub Methodology 1 (If any), use bold, capital, Verdana 9, for each initial letter. If the sentence is more than one line, then these condline and so on are written parallel to the first first.

The sub methodology is initially written with the first letter parallel to the number on the sub methodology title. Use the regular Verdana 9 font.

2.2. Sub Methodology 2 (If any),uses bold, capital, Verdana 9 for eachinitial letter. If the sentence is more than one line, then the second line and so on are written parallel to the first letter in the first line.

The sub methodology is written with the first letter parallel to the number on the sub methodology title. Usethe regular Verdana 9 font.

3. Results and Discussion(Capital, Bold, Verdana 9, initial letter)

Exposition and discussion of the results of the study were written with the regular Verdana 9 font.

- 3.1.Sub Results and Discussion 1. Use capital, bold, Verdana 9 for each initial letter. If the sentence is more than one line, then the second line and so on are written parallel to the first letter in the first letter.
- 3.2. Sub Results and Discussion 2, and so on. Use capital, bold, Verdana 9 font for each initial letter. If the sentence is more than one line, then the second line and so on are written parallel to the first letter in the first line.

The discussion is accompanied by tables and figures as needed.

Making/designing a table follows the format as an example. The table is made with no vertical lines (column lines) as the format and examples below.

Table 1. The word "table" and table number are written with bold Verdana 8 font. Table Table note is written with regular Verdana 8 font.

N o	Description	Medium concentration per liter
1.	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	1.10 g
2.	K ₂ HPO ₄	5.80 g
3.	KH ₂ PO ₄	3.70 g
4.	$MgSO_4$	0.12 g
5.	Microelement	1.00 ml

Table content is discussed if necessary as investigation aim discussed in Introduction section.

The way to make/design a figure follows format as the exampe below. Figure is not completed with the frame and grid line. The X axis titleand Y axis use regular Verdana 9. If the figure (graph) is moved from a software (it is suggested to use microsoft excelorgraph), special copy-paste should be selected. The aim is to facilitate the author to re-design the layoutif the author's figure designhas not matched the editor's layout.

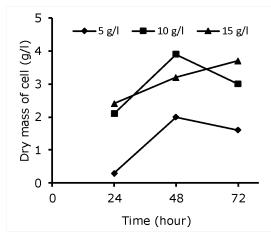


Figure 1. The word "Figure" and figure number is written with bold Verdana 8 font. The figure title is written regular Verdana 8 font. The figure description justified with the word 'Figure' is in left side, and writing in the the second line is parallel to the first letter after the figure number.

The size of table and figure. If the column amount in a table or the figure size does not fit to be displayed in the paper layout of two page columns, thus the table and the figure can be displayed in one column of the paper page.

4. Conclusion (Bold, Capital, Verdana 9, initial letter)

Conclusion contains the core and the answer simply on the research objective introduced in the initial section. The writing uses regular Verdana 9 font.

Acknowledgement (If any). Use bold, capital, Verdana 9, initial letter, without number

References (Bold, capital, Verdana 9, bold, initial letter, without number)

References used is written with regular Verdana 9 font. The writing is with Harvard style with the author's family name in alphabetical order.

References from a <u>scientific journal</u> is written with the family name of the first author, followed with the given initial name, the second author's name, the third, etc. following the same format as the first author. It is followed with the reference publishing year in brackets (without period or comma), then the reference title followed by comma sign. It is followed with the manuscript title (Italic), comma, journal volume, and manuscript page.

Yuda pratama, Koming D., Istikomah T.. (2005) Pengaruh massa arang aktif kulit durian terhadap pengolahan limbah minyak jelantah dengan menggunakan membran komposit poliamida-arang kulit durian, 47, 102-105.

Note: Hangging space is 0.7 cm

Machado, P.S.T., Habert, A.C., Borges, C.P. (1999)Membrane formation mechanism based on precipitation kinetics and membrane morphology: Flat and hollow fiber polysulfone membranes, *Journal of Membrane Science*, 155, 171-183.

Pinnau, I., Freeman, B.D. (2000) Formation and modification of polymeric membranes: Overview, in membrane formation and modification, ed.: Ingo Pinnau and B.D. Freeman, American Chemical Society.

References from a book is written with the family name of the first author, followed with the given initial name, the second author's name, the third, etc. Following the same format as the first author. Then, the book publishing year in brackets (without period or comma) followed with the book title (Italic), the book publishing name, and the city where the book is published.

Skelland, A. H. P. (1974) Diffusional Mass Transfer, John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Mulder, M. (1996) *Basic principles of membrane technology*, 2nd edition, 1996, Kluwer Academic Publishers, London.

Shinnar, R. (1987), Use of residence and contact time distributions in reactor design, dalamCarberry, J. J., Varma, A. (eds.), Chemical Reaction and Reactor Engineering, Marcel Dekker, New York.

References from a <u>proceeding</u> is written with the family name of the first author, followed with the given name initial, the second author's name, the third, etc. Following the same format as the first's author. It is followed withthe proceeding publishing year in brackets, without period or comma, followed with the manuscript title in proceeding, proceeding description, the city where the seminar carried out, and schedule of the seminar.

References from a thesis/disertation is written:

Riley, R. J. (1987) The magnetically stabilized fluidized bed as a solid/liquid separator, *M.S. Thesis*, University of Michigan, U.S.A.

Reference from apa tent is written:

Primack, H.S. (1983) Method of Stabilizing Polyvalent Metal Solutions, U.S. Patent No. 4,373,104.