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ABSTRACT

Abstracts are often presented separately from articles, so they must be able to stand alone. A well-prepared abstract allows readers to quickly and accurately identify the basic content of a document, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thereby decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and completely clear, providing a clear statement of the problem, proposed approach or solution, and indicating the main findings and conclusions. Abstract length should be 100 to 250 words. References should be avoided, but if important, then cite the author and year. Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or unusual abbreviations should be avoided, but if important they should be defined the first time they are mentioned in the abstract itself. There is no literature to cite. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by indexing and abstract services, in addition to those already in the title (9 pt).

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INTRODUCTION

The main text format consists of left-right aligned columns on A4 (quarto) paper. Margin text from left and top 2.5 cm, right and bottom 2 cm. Manuscripts are written in Microsoft Word, single spaced, Time New Roman 10 pt, and a maximum of 12 pages for original research articles, or a maximum of 16 pages for review/survey papers, which can be downloaded on the website: <http://ejournal.uika-bogor.ac.id/index.php/PROMOTOR>

The title of the article should contain as few words as possible that accurately describe the contents of the paper. The title should be concise and informative and no more than 12 words long. Don't use acronyms or abbreviations in your title and don't mention the methods you used, unless your paper reports the development of a new method. Titles are often used in information retrieval systems. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title. Eliminate all useless words like "Study of...", "Investigation of...", "Implementation of...", "Observations on...", "Influence of.....", "Analysis...", "Design...", etc.

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should briefly state the research objectives, main results and main conclusions. Abstracts are often presented separately from articles, so they must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if important, then cite the author and year. Also, nonstandard or unusual abbreviations should be avoided, but if important they should be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 7 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and some concepts (avoid, for example, 'and',



'of'). Be careful with abbreviations: only abbreviations that are firmly established in the field are eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of titles, extracting keywords from them that are useful in cross-referencing and computer searches. A paper with an inappropriate title may never reach its intended audience, so be specific.

The Introduction section should provide: i) a clear background, ii) a clear statement of the problem, iii) relevant literature on the subject, iv) the proposed approach or solution, and v) the new value of the research that constitutes the innovation (in 3-6 paragraphs). This must be understood by colleagues from various disciplines. Bibliographic organization and citations are in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style marked [1] and following. Terms in foreign languages are written in italics. The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate title and numbered sequentially (sony,2018). The section or subsection title should be typed on a separate line, for example, 1. INTRODUCTION. Full articles usually follow a standard structure: 1. Introduction, 2. Comprehensive Theoretical Foundation and/or Proposed Method/Algorithm (optional), 3. Method, 4. Results and Discussion, and 5. Conclusion. This structure is known as the IMRaD style. The author uses the literature review that has been carried out in the "INTRODUCTION" section to explain.

METHOD

Explains the chronology of research, including research design, research procedures (in the form of algorithms, pseudocode or others), testing methods and data acquisition [4]. Descriptions of the course of research must be supported by references, so that the explanation can be accepted scientifically [5], [6], [7]. Figures 1-2 and Table 1 are presented in the center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript [8]. Figure 2(a) shows the response for return loss and Figure 2(b) shows the response for insertion loss of the SIW resonator.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the research results are explained and a comprehensive discussion is provided. Results can be presented in the form of pictures, graphs, tables and so on which are made easy for readers to understand [8]. Discussion can be carried out in several subchapters.

CONCLUSION

Providing a statement that what is expected as stated in the "INTRODUCTION" section can ultimately produce a "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" section, so that there is conformity. Apart from that, prospects for developing research results and prospects for implementing further studies in the future (based on the results and discussion) can also be added.

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