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ABSTRACT (9 PT)

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Literature review that has been done author used in the section "**INTRODUCTION**" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative, it are used in the section "**METHOD**" to describe the step of research and used in the section "**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**" to support the analysis of the results [3]. If the manuscript was written really have 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 (11 PT)

Explaining the research chronologically, including the research design, research procedures (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 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 effects of electrical discharges to acidity of HVNE and NELV has been illustrated in Figure 2(a) and the effects of breakdown voltage of NE and NELV has been illustrated in Figure 2(b).

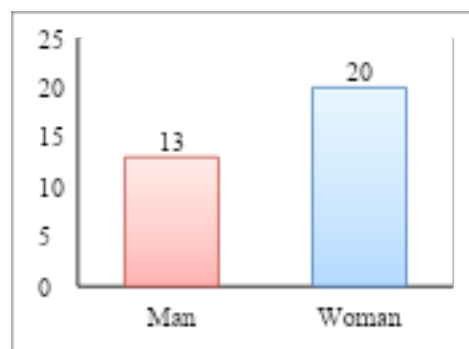
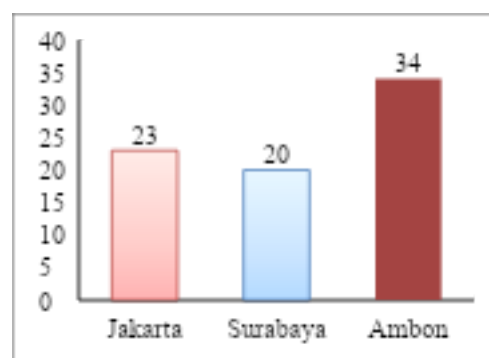


Figure 1. Judul Gambar 1
Format Sumber Gambar (Center)

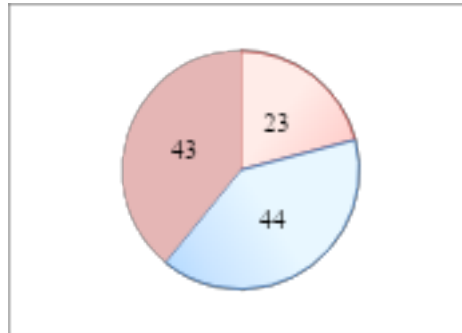
Table 1. Table 1 Tittle

Colomn 1	Colomn 2	Colomn 3	Colomn 4	Colomn 5
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E				

Note Format/Table Source (adjust according to table length)



(a)



(b)

Figure 2. Tittle of Image 1 ...(a) and (b)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (11 PT)

In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make the reader understand easily [14], [15]. The discussion can be made in several sub-sections.

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3.2.1. Subsub section 1

3.2.2. Subsub section 2

4. CONCLUSION (11 PT)

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "INTRODUCTION" section can ultimately result in "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" section, so there is

compatibility. Moreover, the prospects for the development of research results and the application of further studies can also be added to the next (based on the results and discussion).

Acknowledgments (*if applicable*) (10 PT)

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REFERENCES (11 PT)

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- 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.

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Examples:

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- 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.

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- J. O. Williams, "Narrow-band analyzer," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, USA, 1993.
- N. Kawasaki, "Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow," M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.

*In the reference list, however, list all the authors for up to six authors. Use *et al.* only if: 1) The names are not given and 2) List of authors more than 6. *Example:* J. D. Bellamy *et al.*, Computer Telephony Integration, New York: Wiley, 2010.

See the examples:

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