***Original Research Article / Review Article*** (*choose*)

# Paper Title in Title Case

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## ABSTRACT

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## INTRODUCTION

Introduction following keywords should include problem background, literature review of recent papers published in journals which clearly shows what is the not yet solved aspect of the problem, followed by the hypothesis which would settle the issue. The proposed methods to prove or disapprove hypothesis should be briefly discussed, followed by resume of results achieved.

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Sentences in paragraphs should be unified, coherent and well-developed. Paragraphs idea should be completed or transitioned into the next paragraph. When transitioning to the next paragraph, avoid leaving orphans.

Do not use bolded or italic style in text.

On first occurrence of acronym, please write the full name and then acronym in parentheses. The first time you use a chemical formula, please write the full lowercased compound name and the formula in parentheses.

Examples of correct form of data can be found in Appendix section.

Use brackets inside parentheses to create a double enclosure in the text. Avoid parentheses within parentheses, or nested parentheses.

If listed items are presented in the text, use multi-level bullet style, for example:

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It should then be followed by abstract, keywords, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion, conclusions, (optional acknowledgment), nomenclature, and references. Methods and results sections may have different titles and may be divided into more sections if needed. Meanwhile, it is of outmost importance to keep methods section(s) free of results and discussion of results, which should be kept in section(s) following methodological section(s) and should serve to prove that methods may be used in a specific case to prove or disapprove the hypothesis.

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The paper is divided into **sections** and may further be divided into **subsections**. Please use the format adopted here, in which first-level headings (Heading 2 style) are in bold capitals, left aligned, Times New Roman 12, with 12pt spacing before and 6pt spacing after.

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Please avoid having heading after heading with nothing in between, either merge your headings or provide a small paragraph in between.

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Third-level headings. Third-level headings should be placed at the beginning of a paragraph. Capitalize only first letter of the whole subhead and underline it, follow it by a period and two letter spaces, then begin typing the text on the same line and continue the text without indenting again. Leave one line space above.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (2) |

Subscripts and superscripts should clearly be typed as such, and the manuscript should be reviewed carefully to ensure there is no ambiguity in presentation. Numbers and letters that are intended to be subscripts or superscripts should not align with the rest of the text.

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Figure 1. A figure

(a)

(b)

Figure 2. Figure 2 is depicted as: Figure 2a (a); and Figure 2b (b)

Each illustration should have at least a one-line space above the illustration, a one-line space between the illustration and the legend, and at least a one-line space between the legend and the start of the text. All illustrations should be pasted in the file. Appropriate space should be left above and below to the figure legend to ensure that the legend does not become confused with the text.

Tables. Table captions should appear above the respective table, as close as possible to the first mention in the text. Each table should have at least a one-line space both above the table and between the table and the start of the following text.

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Table 1. Comparison between theory and experiment

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date of test | Theoretical value  [cm] | | Experimental value [cm] | |
|  | Left | Right | Left | Right |
| January 1 | 17.45 | 3.81 | 16.98 | 3.99 |
| March 3 | 21.43 | 6.45 | 22.56 | 6.91 |

Authors should ensure that a table does not flow from one page to the next page. Default font size should be 12 pt, and try to keep all tables in same font size. Font size is not fixed and can be decreased due to space requirements of other elements on page. Do not use bullets or numbering in tables. Square bracketed units should be placed in cell together with physical quantities and their depictions, not in cells with corresponding numbers. If cells in tables are filled with multiple-lined text, top and bottom cell margins should be set to at least 0.03 cm. Columns should occupy only as much space as is required. Vertical lines should be hidden, and horizontal lines should be visible only in first few rows (as depicted in Table 1).

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## CONCLUSION(S)

Finally, the Conclusion(s) summarizes the main achievements and conclusions of the work and proposes ideas for future work in this area.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENT(S)

Contributions to the research should be acknowledged in this section. Careful thought needs to be given concerning those whose help should be acknowledged and in what order. The general advice is to express your appreciation in a concise manner and to avoid strong emotive language.

## NOMENCLATURE

Symbols in the list should be included in a nomenclature list, which should be placed before the references. In order to keep nomenclature in clean and simple manner, tabular display of data is recommended (as depicted below), without visible table borders. Symbols for variables must be identical in the text, equations, figures, tables, and nomenclature.   
In Abbreviations, first letter in words should be capitalized (as displayed), in all other sections first letters should be lowercased. All physical quantities, their depictions and corresponding units should be placed in same row, with units placed in square brackets. Sort the symbols by alphabet and group separately Greek letters, Subscripts and superscripts and Abbreviations. For example:

### Symbols

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *L* | length | [m] |
| *P* | pressure | [kPa] |
| Greek letters | | |
| *ρ* | density | [kg/m3] |
| Subscripts and superscripts | | |
| ext | external | |
| int | internal | |
| Abbreviations | | |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product | |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas | |

## REFERENCES

It is highly recommended to use a bibliography management tool to work with references (such as **Mendeley** or **Zotero**). It is a generally a good practice to keep the references in order, and subsequently, helps easier extraction of reference metadata for archiving and indexing purposes.

Please use the **IEEE style** (or even better, use the JSDI version [https://csl.mendeley.com/styles/460025091/ieee-jsdi](https://csl.mendeley.com/styles/460025091/ieee-jsdewes) )

for displaying the references and bibliography. Otherwise, continue reading this chapter.

All references should be placed in numbered list and formatted according to instructions below. References written in language other than English, should be translated to British English with added suffix “(in German, Polish, Spanish, etc. ‒ according to source language)”, between the title name and Volume/Issue/Page information (example depicted in [5]). If translation of certain reference is too complex, or satisfaction level of translated text is not high enough, further author involvement is required.

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### Journals

1. Ritchie, G. S., Nonlinear Dynamic Characteristics of Finite Journal Bearing, *Trans. ASME, J. Lub.Tech*., Vol. 1, No. 3, pp 375-376, 1983, <https://doi.org/10.1115/1.3254615>.

### Books

1. Kincaid, D. and Cheney, W., *Numerical Analysis*, Brooks/Cole Publ. Co., Pacific Grove, California, 1991.

### Thesis

1. Erdas, G., Free Vibration Analysis of Beams and Plates Using Finite Element Method, *M.Sc. Thesis*, Mech. Eng. Dept., Middle East Technical University (METU), Ankara, Turkey, 1983.

### Proceedings (Book of abstracts, etc.)

1. Fauchais P., Plasma Theory, *Proceedings of ICHMT Seminar*, Çesme, Turkey, pp 1-14, July 4-8, 1994.

### Chapters

1. Mansilla, H. D., Lizama, C., Gutarra, A. and Rodríguez, J., Tratamiento de residuos líquidos de la industria celulosa y textil (in Spanish, Liquid Waste Treatment of the Pulp and Textile Industry), in: Eliminación de contaminantes por fotocatálisis heterogénea (in Spanish, *Elimination of Contaminants by Heterogeneous Photocatalysis,* Blesa, M. A., ed.), pp 285-294, La Plata, Argentina, 2001.

### Reports

1. Judkoff, R. and Neymark, J., International Energy Agency Building Energy Simulation Test (BESTEST) and Diagnostic Method, (Technical) Report, NREL/TP-472-6231, Washington D. C., USA, 2005.

### Online source

1. Global Energy Network Institute, Lesotho Access to Electricity Study, <http://www.geni.org/globalenergy/library/national_energy_grid/lesotho/lesothonationalelectricitygrid.shtml>, [Accessed: 02-March-2013].

## APPENDIX

Start Appendix section on new page after Reference section.

An appendix is an ideal place to include information and other data that are simply too long or detailed to incorporate into the main body text and would “burden the reader” or be “distracting”, or “inappropriate”.

Appendix information may include tables, figures, charts, letters, memos, detailed technical specs, maps, drawings, diagrams, or other materials. In the case of research papers, supporting materials may include surveys, questionnaires, or schematics.

You may have only one appendix, with included tables, figures, diagrams, etc.

Examples of correct form of data, acronyms and descriptions:

20%

15 °C

30 ml/min

NPV = 5 EUR

3.9 kEUR/t

t CO2

Mt CO2

CO2 eq.

≥ 1,000

Δ*Q*

mol L−1

mg kg−1

mg/L

kg ha−1 day−1

g kg−1

× 106 CFU g−1

kWp

kWh/m2day

200 rpm

November 12th, 1999

USD 1 ~ AFN 53 (Afghan afghani)

2,500 USD/kW

USD 750 milion

9 AM, 9 PM

vs.

*et al.*

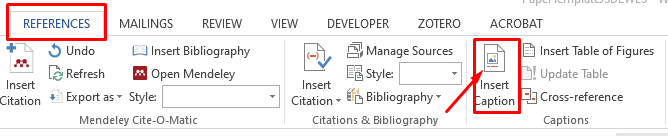
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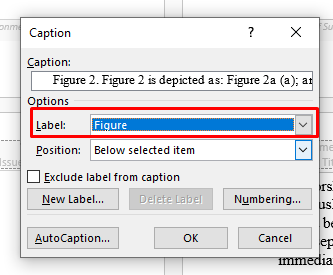
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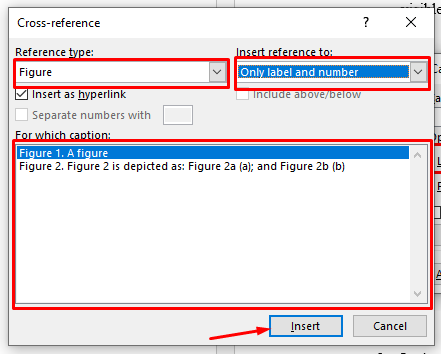
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