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

# Paper Title in Title Case

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## ABSTRACT

A brief abstract (50-150 words) should appear beneath the affiliation of the author(s).
It should give an account of the most relevant contributions of the paper. Abstract should have one sentence per each: context and background, motivation, hypothesis, methods, results, conclusions. It is also important to indicate briefly the problem background, the goal, the methods, the results, and conclusions. Avoid acronyms, abbreviations, diagrams, chemical formula and references. It must be complete and understandable without reference to the text. Leave two blank lines between the Author’s affiliation and the Abstract. Type the word ABSTRACT in capitals, in Heading 2 style.

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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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* Second level bullet ‒ left indentation 1.2 cm, hanging 0.6 cm.

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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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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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Equations should be placed in two column tables with no visible borders and created in Word built-in Equation editor or MathType. Use colon character “:” at the end of the paragraph prior to the equation itself:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| $$a= \frac{b\_{i}^{α}}{c}$$ | (1) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| $$a\_{IN}= \frac{b\_{i}^{α}+d\_{OUT}}{c\_{EXT}}$$ | (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.

Do not use punctuation at ends of equations. Greek letters and other symbols should be typed. All data should be reported in SI units. Decimals should always be shown by periods and not by commas or centred dots.

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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.

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When tables are mentioned in the text, they should be referred to as Table 1, i.e., with a single letter space between the word “Table” and the Arabic numeral.

The word “Table” should be capitalized, single-spaced and centred with the table number, followed by period and the table caption, above the table in Times New Roman, size 11. Use horizontal rules above and below to separate title from column heads, ranks within column heads, column heads from table body, and table body from table footnotes or source. For example:

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 |

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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.

If reference data is incomplete, or some reference information ‒ like Volume or Issue number is missing, insert only available data according to reference template. Where available, DOI number should be placed at the end of the reference. DOI number should be formatted as depicted in [1], and separated from reference with comma “,”. References without DOI number should end with punctuation, except online document sources where date of access is present.

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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.*

etc.

e.g.

i.e.

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1. In the text, when you want to reference an image/table, instead of writing the image/table name go to the Captions tool and click on Cross-reference button



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