Article Type (Research Article, Review, Short Communication, etc.)

**Title must be limited to 20 words, and should be concise, indexable, and informative for a broad scientific audience**



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**Abstract:** An abstract is a summary of the content of the manuscript. It should briefly describe the research purpose, method, result and conclusion. The extremely professional terms, special signals, figures, tables, formulae and equations should be avoided, and citation of references is not allowed.

***Keywords*:** keyword 1,keyword 2, keyword 3 (A list of three to eight keywords. The chosen keywords are required to reflect the theme of a manuscript and each keyword should be separated with a comma)

**Nomenclature**

Manuscripts with many symbols may benefit from a nomenclature list that defines all symbols at the beginning of the manuscript, inserted between the abstract and the introduction. If one is used, it must contain all the symbology used in the manuscript, and the definitions should not be repeated in the text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Description |
| Term 1 | Description 1 |
| Term 2 | Description 2 |
| Term 3 | Description 3 |

## Introduction

Being the most important part of an article, the introduction introduces the relevant research background and the progress in 2 or 3 years, with references cited in numerical order, then presents the problem to be solved in this article, and finally briefly describes the method adopted in this work. Before the end, the aim of the work should be mentioned. Subtitle is forbidden in this part, and introduction of the article structure is considered unnecessary.

Using abbreviations can be an effective way to avoid repeating lengthy, technical terms throughout a piece of writing, but they should be used sparingly to prevent the text from becoming difficult to read. To use an abbreviation, write out the term or phrase on first use, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses. Use brackets if introducing an abbreviation inside parentheses. Conventional standard abbreviations should be used when abbreviation is justified.

## Materials and methods

Materials are raw materials, tools, objects, or important chemicals used in experiments. Basically, it is the important details of what has been used in the research. Provides all details on how the data was measured and used, as well as instrument type, manufacturer and model.

The methods section is how the study was conducted. Describe in this section any steps or procedures taken to achieve your research goals, including experimental design and data analysis. For the statistical analysis, all details related to the statistical tests are important. These details include preliminary analysis, study sample size, the type of data (mean, median, standard deviation, standards error, and confidence intervals), normalization of your data, statistical methods used, and information for the statistical software program (name of the program, company, city and country).

## Results

The results section represents the core findings of a study derived from the methods used to collect and analyse information. It presents these findings in a logical order without author bias or interpretation, preparing readers for subsequent interpretation and evaluation in the discussion section.

* 1. ***Subsection***

3.1.1 Subsubsection

An equation is numerically numbered (Arabic numeral), and has the number put on its right side (Equation 1). The following is an example of equation:

α= 1 (1)

the text after the equation does not have to be a new paragraph. Figures and tables should be numerically numbered, inserted in the text, and cited in order within the text (Figure 1). The figures should have a resolution not lower than 600 dpi with signals and letters in Times New Roman at 8 point (Figure 1 and 2). A space should always be maintained between the variable and the unit.

**Figure 1.** Figure caption

(A)

(B)

**Figure 2.** The figure with multiple panels should be listed as: (a) Description of the first panel; (b) Description of the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text right after the first time they are cited. A caption should be centred

A table should have only horizontal lines, no vertical lines and boxes. Other lines can be used unless they indicate the structure of the data. All tables should have the following three horizontal lines: one below the title and above the column headings, one between the column headings and the table body, and one at the bottom of the table (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Table title

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Element A | Element B | Element C | Element D |
| Variation 1 | Data  Data | Data  Data | Data  Data | Data  Data |
| Variation 2 | Data  Data | Data  Data | Data  Data | Data  Data |

Table may have a footer

## Discussion

The discussion section of the manuscript should come after the methods and results section and before the conclusion. It should relate directly to the questions posed in the introduction and contextualize the results within the literature covered.

## Conclusions

The conclusion gives the reader a clear and concise understanding of your final idea. It reviews key points from the paper and summarizes the data in simple terms. It can also be used as a platform and an opportunity to call for further action.

Acknowledgments

The author expresses his/her thanks to the people helping with this work, and acknowledges the valuable suggestions from the peer reviewers. Financial support also appears in this part, with grant number(s) following. The full title of each fund is required.

Conflict of interest

Declare conflicts of interest or state “There is no conflict of interest for this study”.

Appendix

Appendices contain supplementary material that is not an essential part of the text itself, but may contribute to a more complete understanding of the research question which may be distracting or inappropriate or take up too much space if included in the main text.

References

All in-text references should be listed in the reference list (except for personal communications and classical works) based on the format of each document. The reference list must be arranged in alphabetical order by first author’s surname or title if no author is provided. Article “The”, “A”, and “An” should be ignored when alphabetizing. The second or subsequent line of each entry must be indented. We recommend preparing the references with a bibliography software package to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references. Include the digital object identifier (DOI) or URL for all references where available.

Author, A., & Author, B. (Year). Title of the article. *Journal Name, Volume*(Issue), page range.

Author, A., & Author, B. (Year). Title of the chapter. In A. Editor, B. Editor, & C. Editors, (Eds.), *Title of the book* (Vol, pp. xx-xx).

Author, A., & Author, B. (Year). *Title of the book* (3rd ed). Publisher.

Author, A., & Author, B. (Year, Month Date). *Title of page or section*. Source.

Author, A., & Author, B. Author, C. Title of Presentation. In Proceedings of the Name of the Conference, Location of Conference, Country, Date of Conference (Day Month Year).

Author, A., Author, B., & Author, C. (Year). Title of paper. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.)*, Title of proceedings* (page range). Publisher.

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