**Paper’s title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper (Center, Bold, 14pt)**

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**Abstract**. An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length. References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title (9 pt).

**Keywords**: keyword\_1, keyword\_2, keyword\_3, keyword\_4, keyword\_5

* **Introduction (12 pt)**

The main text format consists of a flat left-right columns on A4 paper (quarto). The margin text from the left and top are 2.5 cm, right and bottom are 2 cm. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, single space, Time New Roman 10 pt, and maximum 12 pages for original research article, or maximum 16 pages for review/survey paper.

A title of article should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper. The title should be succinct and informative and no more than about 12 words in length. Do not use acronyms or abbreviations in your title and do not mention the method you used, unless your paper reports on the development of a new method. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title. Omit all waste words such as "A study of ...", "Investigations of ...", "Implementation of ...”, "Observations on ...", "Effect of.....", “Analysis of …”, “Design of…”, etc.

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must 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 multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes. Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific.

The Introduction section should provide: i) a clear background, ii) a clear statement of the problem, iii) the relevant literature on the subject, iv) the proposed approach or solution, and v) the new value of research which it is innovation (within 3-6 paragraphs). It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style in sign [1], [2] and so on. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (italic). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively [3]. The section or subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., 1. INTRODUCTION. A full article usually follows a standard structure: **1. Introduction**, **2. The Comprehensive Theoretical Basis and/or the Proposed Method/Algorithm (optional)**, **3. Method**, **4. Results and Discussion**, and **5. Conclusion**. The structure is well-known as **IMRaD** style.

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 [2]. 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].

* **Method (12 pt)**

Explaining research chronological, including research design, research procedure (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]. Figure 2(a) indicated that as 0.3≤α≤0.4, the wind turbine with the rotor velocity control mode can extract more electrical energy than that with the power control mode. Figure 2(b) shown the smoothing function reaches to the smallest value as α=0.4.

1. **Figures**

Please check that the lines in line drawings are not interrupted and are of a constant width. Grids and details within the Figures must be clearly legible and may not be written one on top of the other. Line drawings should have a resolution of at least 800 dpi (preferably 1200 dpi). The lettering in Figures should have a height of 2 mm (10-point type). Figures should be numbered and should have a caption which should always be positioned under the Figures, in contrast to the caption belonging to a table, which should always appear above the table; this is simply achieved as matter of sequence in your source.

Please center the Figures or your tabular material by using the \centering declaration. Short captions are centered by default between the margins and typeset in 9-point type (Fig. 1 shows an example). The distance between text and figure is preset to be about 8 mm, the distance between Figure and caption about 6 mm. To ensure that the reproduction of your illustrations is of a reasonable quality, we advise against the use of shading. The contrast should be as pronounced as possible. If screenshots are necessary, please make sure that you are happy with the print quality before you send the les.



Figure 1. Effects of selecting different switching under dynamic condition

Table 1. The performance of ...

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Speed (rpm) | Power (kW) |
| x | 10 | 8.6 |
| y | 15 | 12.4 |
| z | 20 | 15.3 |

A picture containing chart

Description automatically generated

(a)

A picture containing diagram

Description automatically generated

(b)

Figure 2. Comparing simulation results in wind turbine performance with the power control mode to that with the rotor speed control mode in (a) energy output and (b) smoothing function

Remark 1. In the printed volumes, illustrations are generally black and white (halftones), and only in exceptional cases, and if the author is prepared to cover the extra cost for color reproduction, are colored pictures accepted. Colored pictures are welcome in the electronic version free of charge. If you send colored gures that are to be printed in black and white, please make sure that they really are legible in black and white. Some colors as well as the contrast of converted colors show up very poorly when printed in black and white.

1. **Formulas**

Displayed equations or formulas are centered and set on a separate line (with an extra line or hal ine space above and below). Displayed expressions should be numbered for reference. The numbers should be consecutive within each section or within the contribution, with numbers enclosed in parentheses and set on the right margin { which is the default if you use the equation environment, e.g.,

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

Equations should be punctuated in the same way as ordinary text but with a small space before the end punctuation mark. All symbols that have been used in the equations should be defined in the following text.

1. **Footnotes**

The superscript numeral used to refer to a footnote appears in the text either directly after the word to be discussed or { in relation to a phrase or a sentence { following the punctuation sign (comma, semicolon, or period). Footnotes should appear at the bottom of the normal text area, with a line of about 2 cm set immediately above them.

1. **Program Code**

Program listings or program commands in the text are normally set in typewriter font, e.g., CMTT10 or Courier.

Example of a Computer Program

program Inflation (Output)

{Assuming annual inflation rates of 7%, 8%, and 10%,...

years}; const

MaxYears = 10; var

Year: 0..MaxYears;

Factor1, Factor2, Factor3: Real; begin

Year := 0;

Factor1 := 1.0; Factor2 := 1.0; Factor3 := 1.0; WriteLn('Year 7% 8% 10%'); WriteLn;

repeat

Year := Year + 1;

Factor1 := Factor1 \* 1.07;

Factor2 := Factor2 \* 1.08;

Factor3 := Factor3 \* 1.10; WriteLn(Year:5,Factor1:7:3,Factor2:7:3,Factor3:7:3)

until Year = MaxYears

end.

(Example from Jensen K., Wirth N. (1991) Pascal user manual and report. Springer, New York)

The footnote numeral is set ush left and the text follows with the usual word spacing.

**2.5 Citations**

Proper citation of other works should be made to avoid plagiarism. When referring to a reference item, please use the reference number as in [16] or [17] for multiple references. The use of ”Ref [18]...” should be employed for any reference citation at the beginning of sentence. For any reference with more than 3 or more authors, only the first author is to be written followed by et al. (e.g. in [19]). Examples of reference items of different categories shown in the References section. Each item in the references section should be typed using 9 pt font size [20]–[25].

**3 Results and Discussion**

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. 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, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on results and discussion).

**4 Conclusion**

Provide a statement that what is expected as stated in the Introduction section, and obtained in Results and Discussion section. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

**Acknowledgments.** The heading should be treated as a subsubsection headingand should not be assigned a number.

**5 The References Section**

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most pertinent, up-to-date sources **and the minimum of references** are **25 entries** (for original research paper)and **50 entries** (for review/survey paper). References are written in **IEEE style**. For more complete guide can be accessed at (http://ipmuonline.com/guide/refstyle.pdf). Use of a tool such as **EndNote**, **Mendeley**, or **Zotero** for reference management and formatting, and choose **IEEE style**. Please use a consistent format for references-see examples (9 pt):

1. **Journal/Periodicals**

*Basic Format:*

J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” *Abbrev. Title of Journal/Periodical*, vol. *x,* no. *x,* pp*. xxx-xxx,* Abbrev. Month, year, doi: *xxx*.

*Examples:*

* 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.

1. **Conference Proceedings**

*Basic Format:*

J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” in *Abbreviated Name of Conf.*, (location of conference is optional), year, pp. *xxx–xxx*, doi: *xxx.*

*Examples:*

* G. Veruggio, “The EURON roboethics roadmap,” in *Proc. Humanoids ’06: 6th IEEE-RAS Int. Conf. Humanoid Robots*, 2006, pp. 612–617, doi: 10.1109/ICHR.2006.321337.
* 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.

1. **Book**

*Basic Format:*

J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in *Title of His Published Book*, X. Editor, Ed., *x*th ed. City of Publisher, State (only U.S.), Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. *x*, sec. *x*, pp. *xxx–xxx.*

*Examples:*

* A. Taflove, *Computational Electrodynamics: The Finite-Difference Time-Domain Method* in Computational Electrodynamics II, vol. 3, 2nd ed. Norwood, MA, USA: Artech House, 1996.
* 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.

1. **M. Theses (B.S., M.S.) and Dissertations (Ph.D.)**

*Basic Format:*

J. K. Author, “Title of thesis,” M.S. thesis, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

J. K. Author, “Title of dissertation,” Ph.D. dissertation, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

*Examples:*

* 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.

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