Paper title (Arial Black 18, Max. 20 Words)

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Abstract - The heading **Abstract should be typed in bold size 12 Times New Roman (TNR)**. The body of the abstract should be typed in **normal size 12 TNR in a single paragraph**. The text should be set to **1,15 line spacing.** The abstract should be **justified** across the page and **should not normally exceed 200 words**. The title is set in **bold 18-point Arial black, justified**. The **first letter of the title should be capitalised** with the **rest in lower case**. Corresponding author should be filled below. **Email of corresponding author should be filled below**.

**Keywords:** Innovation, technology, research projects, etc. [TNR size 12, justified alignment]. [Maximum 5 words]

1. Introduction

Articles in the **form of research results** in the laboratory or on the field are written containing several aspects consisting of **title, abstract and keywords, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion, conclusion, and references**. Articles in the **form of literature studies** are written containing several aspects consisting of the **title, abstract and keywords, introduction, relevant sections with appropriate subsections, and conclusion.** Refer to the Writing Guide below for table, figure, and equation format. **The** **article must contain at least 3000 words**. Article is written using 12-point TNR. The first paragraph is not indented, following paragraphs are indented 0.75 cm.

Introduction must contain the background of the article regarding the general and unique information of the studied subject backed by proper literature, The article's aim, as well as the hypothesis of the research. Introduction must explain the novelty and interest of the studied subject.

1. Materials and methods

All methods used must be written in this section. The method should be written using several sub-headings such as time and place of research, materials and equipment, research and experiment design, and any other relevant information.

Method must be written in a concise and clear manner. This part must be able to explain to the reader about the method used during the research.

1. Results and discussion

Result and discussion must be written in this section. They may be written as one or as individual sub-sections. The sub-sections are to the authors discretion, and they should be concise, clear, and informative.

The result must be presented in order and continuous to present the result clearly. It also must be supported by clear data and proper discussion. For Literature review article, it must be able to describe new development and significance of the finding. It must pay attention and answer questions being asked in the subject or discipline.

* 1. Subsection

This is an example of a subsection.

* + 1. Subsubsection

This is an example of a subsubsection.

1. Conclusion

Conclusion must clearly state the finding and the discussion about it. It must be able to answer the proposed hypothesis and clearly explain the connection between the research and the questions being asked. Conclusion should not be a repetition of discussion. Rather, it should be a concise summary of the result and discussion. Author should also give advice and suggestion about further research and experiments.

1. Acknowledgements

Optional statement to thank contributors, assistance, or financial support. All sources of funding of the study should be disclosed. Please clearly indicate grants that you have received in support of your research work. Clearly state if you received funds for covering the costs to publish in open access.

References

Refer to the reference guide below for examples of references.

Reference Guide

* IEEE style must be used.
* Reference manager such as Mendeley and Zotero must be used.
* Online reference should be linked to their original source, if possible.
* References should be cited in the text by placing sequential numbers in brackets (for example, [1], [2, 5, 7], [8-10]). They should be numbered in the order in which they are cited.
* A complete reference should provide enough information to locate the article.
* Sources with non-english title should always be translated.

**Example :**

[1] D. N. Hakiki, A. Fauzziyah, E. Yuliastuti and M. R. Radiansyah, Bligo: potensi dan pengembangan riset sebagai pangan fungsinal dan produk bernilai tambah [Bligo: potential and research development as functional food and value-added products], 1st ed. Universitas Terbuka, 2021.

**Citations**

“... as shown by Brown [4], as previously stated.”

"The theory was first put forward in 1987 [1]."

“For example, see [7].”

"Several recent studies [3, 4, 15, 16] have suggested that..."

The example above may also be formatted as:

“Several recent studies [3], [4], [15], [16] have suggested that…”

**Book**

[Ref number] Author’s initials. Author’s Surname, Book Title, edition (if not first). Place of publication: Publisher, Year.

[1] I.A. Glover and P.M. Grant, Digital Communications, 3rd ed. Harlow: Prentice Hall, 2009.

**Book chapter**

[Ref number] Author’s initials. Author’s Surname, “Title of chapter in book,” in Book Title, edition (if not first), Editor’s initials. Editor’s Surname, Ed. Place of publication: Publisher, Year, page numbers.

[2] C. W. Li and G. J. Wang, "MEMS manufacturing techniques for tissue scaffolding devices," in Mems for Biomedical Applications, S. Bhansali and A. Vasudev, Eds. Cambridge: Woodhead, 2012, pp. 192-217.

**Electronic Book**

[Ref number] Author’s initials. Author’s Surname. (Year, Month Day). Book Title (edition) [Type of medium]. Available: URL

[3] W. Zeng, H. Yu, C. Lin. (2013, Dec 19). Multimedia Security Technologies for Digital Rights Management [Online]. Available: http://goo.gl/xQ6doi

Note: If the e-book is a direct equivalent of a print book e.g. in PDF format, you can reference it as a normal print book.

**Journal article**

[Ref number] Author’s initials. Author’s Surname, “Title of article,” Title of journal abbreviated in Italics, vol. number, issue number, page numbers, Abbreviated Month Year.

[4] F. Yan, Y. Gu, Y. Wang, C. M. Wang, X. Y. Hu, H. X. Peng, et al., "Study on the interaction mechanism between laser and rock during perforation," Optics and Laser Technology, vol. 54, pp. 303-308, Dec 2013.

Note: the above example article is from a journal which does not use issue numbers, so they are not included in the reference.

**E-Journal article**

PDF versions of journal articles are direct copies of the print edition, so you can cite them as print journals.

[Ref number] Author’s initials. Author’s Surname. (Year, Month). “Title of article.” Journal Title [type of medium]. Volume number, issue number, page numbers if given. Available: URL

[5] M. Semilof. (1996, July). “Driving commerce to the web-corporate intranets and the internet: lines blur”. Communication Week [Online]. vol. 6, issue 19. Available: <http://www.techweb.com/se/directlinkcgi?CWK19960715S0005>

**Conference papers**

[Ref number] Author’s initials. Author’s Surname, “Title of paper,” in Name of Conference, Location, Year, pp. xxx.

[6] S. Adachi, T. Horio, T. Suzuki. "Intense vacuum-ultraviolet single-order harmonic pulse by a deep-ultraviolet driving laser," in Conf. Lasers and Electro-Optics, San Jose, CA, 2012, pp.2118-2120.

**Reports**

The general form for citing technical reports is to place the name and location of the company or institution after the author and title and to give the report number and date at the end of the reference. If the report has a volume number add it after the year.

[Ref number] Author’s initials. Author’s Surname, “Title of report,” Abbreviated Name of Company., City of Company., State, Reportnumber, year.

[7] P. Diament and W. L. Luptakin, “V-line surface-wave radiation and scanning,” Dept. Elect. Eng., Colombia Univ., New York, Sci Rep. 85, 1991.

**Patents**

[Ref number] Author’s initials. Author’s Surname, “Title of patent,” Country where patent is registered. Patent number, Abbrev of Month Day Year.

[8] J. P. Wilkinson, “Nonlinear resonant circuit devices,” U.S. Patent 3 624 125, July 16 1990.

Note: Use “issued date” if several dates are given.

**Standards**

[Ref number] Title of Standard, Standard number, date.

[9] Mutu karkas dan daging sapi [Quality of carcass and beef], SNI 3932:2008, 2008.

**Theses/Dissertations**

[Ref number] Author’s initials. Author’s Surname, “Title of thesis,” Designation type, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ.,State, Year.

[10] J. O. Williams, “Narrow-band analyser,” Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, 1993.

**Datasheets**

[Ref number] Author’s initials. Authors Surname, “Title of Datasheet,” Part datasheet, Publication date [Latest revision date].

[11] Texas Instruments, “High speed CMOS logic analog multiplexers/demultiplexers,” 74HC4051 datasheet, Nov. 1997 [Revised Sept. 2002].

**Online Documents**

If you are using documents such as a report, conference paper, standard, patent or thesis online and it also exists as an identical print equivalent i.e. with the same format and pagination, it can be usually be referenced as the print version. If it is e-only, you can make the standard reference template an electronic version by adding the material type in square brackets e.g. [Online] after the document title. If there is no specific document title you can place this after the document number (e.g. patentnumber). At the end of the reference add: Available: URL. See below for an example of an online patent:

[12] M.R. Brooks, “Musical toothbrush with adjustable neck and mirror,” U.S Patent 326189 [Online], May 19 1992. Available: <http://goo.gl/VU1WEk>

**Websites**

Note: Include as much of the key information as you can find for a given website. If a web page has no personal author, you can use a corporate author. Failing that, you can use either Anon. (for anonymous) or it is permissible to use the title of the site.

[Ref number] Author’s initials. Authors Surname. (Year, Month. Day). Title of web page [Online]. Available: URL

[13] BBC News. (2013, Nov. 11). Microwave signals turned into electrical power [Online]. Available: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-24897584>

[14] M. Holland. (2002). Guide to citing internet sources [Online]. Available: <http://www.bournemouth.ac.uk/library/using/guide_to_citing_internet_sourc.html>

**Published Thesis**

[15] M. Lehmann, Data Access in Workflow Management Systems. Berlin: Aka, 2006.

More information about IEEE style can be found in these sources:

<https://ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/IEEE-Reference-Guide.pdf>

<https://camosun.libguides.com/c.php?g=711431&p=5069901>

<https://www.bath.ac.uk/publications/library-guides-to-citing-referencing/attachments/ieee-style-guide.pdf>

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