

THE TITLE SHOULD BE NO MORE THAN 12 WORDS, ACCURATELY DESCRIBE THE CONTENT

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ABSTRACT

Abstract should state introduction and background of the study, primary objectives, methodology (research design, sampling, instruments, procedures, and data analysis), main outcomes and results, and the conclusions. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The abstract consists of 150-175 words written in a single paragraph. *This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for your reference This is an example for authors.*

Keywords: Keywords consist of 3-5 words arranged in alphabetical order, separated by commas

INTRODUCTION

The minimum number of pages in a single article is 8 pages. The manuscripts should be the original work either as a research or reference studies which have never been published in any form of publication. The manuscript is single-spaced, written in two columns format, each 7.5 cm wide and with 1.0 cm gutter, Times New Roman 11pt on A4 paper (quarto). The margin text from the top, left, right, and bottom are 3 cm, 2.5 cm, 2.5 cm and 2.5 respectively. The suggested organization of the paper consists of: Introduction - Methods - Results and Discussion - Conclusion. Each part should explicitly declare the contents.

A title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper. Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable. The introduction should provide a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, the proposed approach or

solution, the new value of research and end with the purpose of the study.

References need not be cited in text. When they are, number citations on the line, in square brackets inside the punctuation. Multiple references are each numbered with separate brackets. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers. In text, refer simply to the reference number. Do not use "Ref." or "reference" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [3] shows" Please do not use automatic endnotes in *Word*, rather, type the reference list at the end of the paper using the "References" style.

Reference numbers are set flush left and form a column of their own, hanging out beyond the body of the reference. The reference numbers are on the line, enclosed in square brackets. In all references, the given name of the author or editor is abbreviated to the initial only and precedes the last name. Use them all; use *et al.* only if names are not given. Use commas around Jr., Sr., and III in names. Abbreviate conference titles. When referencing a patent, provide the day and the month of issue, or application. References may not include all information; please obtain and

include relevant information. Do not combine references. There must be only one reference with each number. If there is a URL included with the print reference, it can be included at the end of the reference. Other than books, capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation See the end of this document for formats and examples of common references.

Literature review is used in the chapter "Introduction" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative, it is used in the chapter " Method" to describe the step of research and used in the chapter "Results and Discussion" to support the analysis of the results.

METHOD

Method includes research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudo code or other), instruments, and analysis techniques used in solving problems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results and Discussion should be an objective description of the results and should be in relation to the purposes of research. The discussion also needs to be supported by the reference list. Results can be presented in figures, tables and others that make the readers understand easily. Figures may include images, charts, diagrams, maps and photographs. Large figures and tables may span both columns.

Figure captions should be centered below the figures while table captions should be located at the top left of the tables. They should be written in Times New Roman 9pt. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. See the examples below.

Table 1. Table Title

Scores	(%) Cycle I	(%) Cycle II
90 – 100	12.9%	64.5%
74 – 89	64.5%	35.5%
60 – 75	19.4%	-
0 – 59	3.2%	-

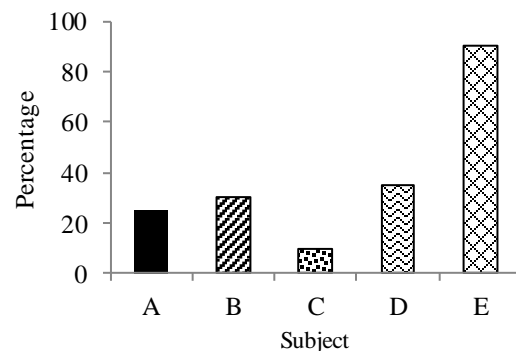


Figure 1. Figure Title

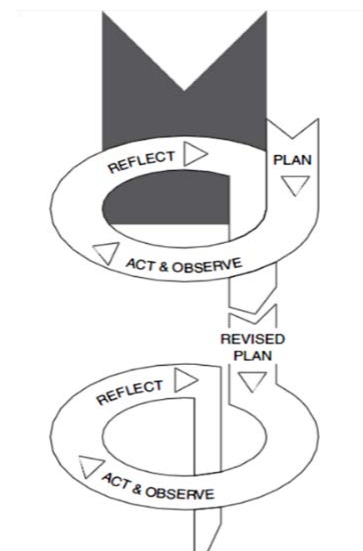


Figure 2. Figure Title

Avoid confusion due to the image axis labels, because figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. For example, write “Velocity,” or “Velocity (v)” not just “v”. Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. For example, write “Velocity (m/s)” or “Velocity (ms⁻¹)”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.” Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Energy (kJ)” or “Energy (10³ J).” Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even if they have been defined in the abstract. Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses. Flush with the right margin, as in (1).

$$E = mc^2 \quad (1)$$

Symbols of equation should be defined before the equation appears or immediately follows. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence, for example:

“Equation (1) is ...”

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is a summary of the results and discussion and should be written in paragraphs instead on numbering. 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).

REFERENCES

All references should at least consist of 15 most pertinent and up-to-date sources. 60% of the references must be from reputable international journals published in less than 5 years. Give all authors’ names; use “et al.” if there are six authors or more. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication,

should be cited as “unpublished” Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press”. See the examples below.

Basic format for books:

- [1] J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in *Title of His Published Book*, xth ed. City of Publisher, Country if not
- [2] USA: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx–xxx.

Examples:

- [3] G. O. Young, “Synthetic structure of industrial plastics,” in *Plastics*, 2nd ed., vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64.
- [4] W.-K. Chen, *Linear Networks and Systems*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.

Basic format for periodicals:

- [5] J. K. Author, “Name of paper,” *Abbrev. Title of Periodical*, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx–xxx, Abbrev. Month, year.

Examples:

- [6] J. U. Duncombe, “Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment of feasibility,” *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959.
- [7] E. P. Wigner, “Theory of traveling-wave optical laser,” *Phys. Rev.*, vol. 134, pp. A635–A646, Dec. 1965.
- [8] E. H. Miller, “A note on reflector arrays,” *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat.*, to be published.

Basic format for reports:

- [9] J. K. Author, “Title of report,” Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Rep. xxx, year.

Examples:

- [10] E. E. Reber, R. L. Michell, and C. J. Carter, “Oxygen absorption in the earth’s atmosphere,” Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA, Tech. Rep. TR-0200 (4230-46)-3, Nov. 1988.
- [11] J. H. Davis and J. R. Cogdell, “Calibration program for the 16-foot antenna,” Elect. Eng. Res. Lab., Univ. Texas, Austin, Tech. Memo. NGL-006-69-3, Nov. 15, 1987.

Basic format for handbooks:

- [12] *Name of Manual/Handbook*, x ed., Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, year, pp. xxx-xxx.

Examples:

- [13] *Transmission Systems for Communications*, 3rd ed., Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, NC, 1985, pp. 44–60.
- [14] *Motorola Semiconductor Data Manual*, Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Phoenix, AZ, 1989.

Basic format for books (when available online):

- [15] Author. (year, month day). *Title*. (edition) [Type of medium]. *volume (issue)*. Available: site/path/file

Example:

- [16] J. Jones. (1991, May 10). *Networks*. (2nd ed.) [Online]. Available: <http://www.atm.com>

Basic format for journals (when available online):

- [17] Author. (year, month). *Title*. *Journal*. [Type of medium]. *volume (issue)*, pages. Available: site/path/file

Example:

- [18] R. J. Vidmar. (1992, Aug.). On the use of atmospheric plasmas as electromagnetic reflectors. *IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci.* [Online]. 21(3), pp. 876–880. Available: <http://www.halcyon.com/pub/journals/21ps03-vidmar>

Basic format for papers presented at conferences (when available online):

- [19] Author. (year, month). *Title*. Presented at Conference title. [Type of Medium]. Available: site/path/file

Example:

- [20] PROCESS Corp., MA. Intranets: Internet technologies deployed behind the firewall for corporate productivity. Presented at INET96 Annual Meeting. [Online]. Available: <http://home.process.com/Intranets/wp2.htm>

Basic format for reports and handbooks (when available online):

- [21] Author. (year, month). *Title*. Company, City, State or Country. [Type of Medium]. Available: site/path/file

Example:

- [22] S. L. Talleen. (1996, Apr.). The Intranet Architecture: Managing information in the new paradigm. Amdahl Corp., CA. [Online]. Available: <http://www.amdahl.com/doc/products/bsg/intra/infra/html>

Basic format for computer programs and electronic documents (when available online):

ISO recommends that capitalization follow the accepted practice for the language or script in which the information is given.

Example:

- [23] A. Harriman. (1993, June). Compendium of genealogical software. *Humanist*. [Online]. Available e-mail: HUMANIST@NYVM.ORG Message: get GENEALOGY REPORT

Basic format for patents (when available online):

- [24] Name of the invention, by inventor's name. (year, month day). *Patent Number* [Type of medium]. Available: site/path/file

Example:

- [25] Musical toothbrush with adjustable neck and mirror, by L.M.R. Brooks. (1992, May 19). *Patent D 326 189* [Online]. Available: NEXIS Library: LEXPAT File: DESIGN

Basic format for conference proceedings (published):

- [26] J. K. Author, "Title of paper," in *Abbreviated Name of Conf.*, City of Conf., Abbrev. State (if given), year, pp. xxxxxx.

Example:

- [27] D. B. Payne and J. R. Stern, "Wavelength-switched passively coupled single-mode optical network," in *Proc. IOOC-ECOC*, 1985, pp. 585–590.

Example for papers presented at conferences (unpublished):

- [28] D. Ebehard and E. Voges, "Digital single sideband detection for interferometric sensors," presented at the 2nd Int. Conf. Optical Fiber Sensors, Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 2-5, 1984.

Basic format for patents:

[29] J. K. Author, "Title of patent," U.S. Patent *x xxx xxx*, Abbrev. Month, day, year.

Example:

[30] G. Brandli and M. Dick, "Alternating current fed power supply," U.S. Patent 4 084 217, Nov. 4, 1978.

Basic format for theses (M.S.) and dissertations (Ph.D.):

[31] J. K. Author, "Title of thesis," M.S. thesis, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

[32] J. K. Author, "Title of dissertation," Ph.D. dissertation, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

Examples:

[33] J. O. Williams, "Narrow-band analyzer," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, 1993.

[34] N. Kawasaki, "Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow," M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.

Basic format for the most common types of unpublished references:

[35] J. K. Author, private communication, Abbrev. Month, year.

[36] J. K. Author, "Title of paper," unpublished.

[37] J. K. Author, "Title of paper," to be published.

Examples:

[38] A. Harrison, private communication, May 1995.

[39] B. Smith, "An approach to graphs of linear forms," unpublished.

[40] A. Brahms, "Representation error for real numbers in binary computer arithmetic," IEEE Computer Group Repository, Paper R-67-85.

Basic format for standards:

[41] *Title of Standard*, Standard number, date.

Examples:

[42] IEEE Criteria for Class IE Electric Systems, IEEE Standard 308, 1969.

[43] Letter Symbols for Quantities, ANSI Standard Y10.5-1968.

This template can be downloaded at: <http://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/hej>