

A Title Should be The Fewest Possible Words that Accurately Describe The Content of The Paper (Left, Bold, 14pt)

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ABSTRACT

The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length. 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 keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article (10 pt). An abstract is a self-contained and short synopsis that describes a larger work. The abstract should include one or two lines briefly describing the topic, scope, purpose, results, and conclusion of your work. The abstract section of your research paper should include the following: Topic, Purpose, Scope, Results, and Conclusion.

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1. Introduction (Bold 11 pt)

The main text format consists of a flat left-right columns on A4 paper (quarto). The margin text from the **left, right and bottom are 2.5 cm, top is 3 cm**. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, single space, **Century Schoolbook 11pt and maximum 10 pages**, which can be downloaded at the website: <http://ejournal.stimata.ac.id/?journal=inotek/index>

A title of article 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, 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 should provide a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, the proposed approach or solution, and the new value of research which it is innovation. It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (italic). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively. The section/subsection headings should be typed on a separate



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line, e.g., 1. Introduction. **Authors are suggested to present their articles in the section structure: Introduction - Methods - Results and Discussion – Conclusion.**

Literature review that has been done author used in the chapter "Introduction" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative, it are used in the chapter "Research Method" to describe the step of research and used in the chapter "Results and Discussion" to support the analysis of the results. If the manuscript was written really have high originality, which proposed a new method or algorithm, the additional chapter after the "Introduction" chapter and before the "Research Method" chapter can be added to explain briefly the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm.

The introduction section of your research paper should include the following: General introduction, Problem definition, Literature review, Gaps in the literature, Problems solution, Study motivation, Aims & objectives, and Significance and advantages of your work.

2. Methods

In Methods section, Explaining research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or other), how to test and data acquisition [1-3]. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically [2, 4]. Tables and Figures are presented center, as shown in Table 1 and Fig. 1, and cited in the manuscript and should appeared before it.

The methods section that follows the introduction section should provide a clear description of the experimental procedure, and the reasons behind the choice of specific experimental methods. The methods section should be elaborate enough so that the readers can repeat the experimental procedure and reproduce the results. The scientific rigor of the paper is judged by your materials and methods section, so make sure you elaborate on all the fine details of your experiment. Explain the procedures step-by-step by splitting the main section into multiple sub-sections. Order procedures chronologically with subheadings. Use past tense to describe what you did since you are reporting on a completed experiment. The methods section should describe how the research question was answered and explain how the results were analyzed. Clearly explain various statistical methods used for significance testing and the reasons behind the choice.

The methods section of your research paper should include the following: Assumptions, Experimental setup, Data collection, Data analysis, and Statistical testing.

3. Results and Discussion

The results and discussion sections are one of the challenging sections in your article. The purpose of a Results section is to present the key results of your research. Results and discussions can either be combined into one section or organized as separate sections depending on the requirements of the journal to which you are submitting your research paper. Use subsections and subheadings to improve readability and clarity. Number all tables and figures with descriptive titles. Present your results as figures and tables and point the reader to relevant items while discussing the results. This section should highlight significant or interesting findings along with P values for statistical tests. Be sure to include negative results and highlight the potential limitations of the paper.

You will be criticized by the reviewers if you don't discuss the shortcomings of your research. This often makes up for a great discussion section, so do not be afraid to highlight them.

The results and discussion section of your research paper should include the following: Findings, Comparison with prior studies, Limitations of your work, Casual arguments, Speculations, and Deductive arguments.

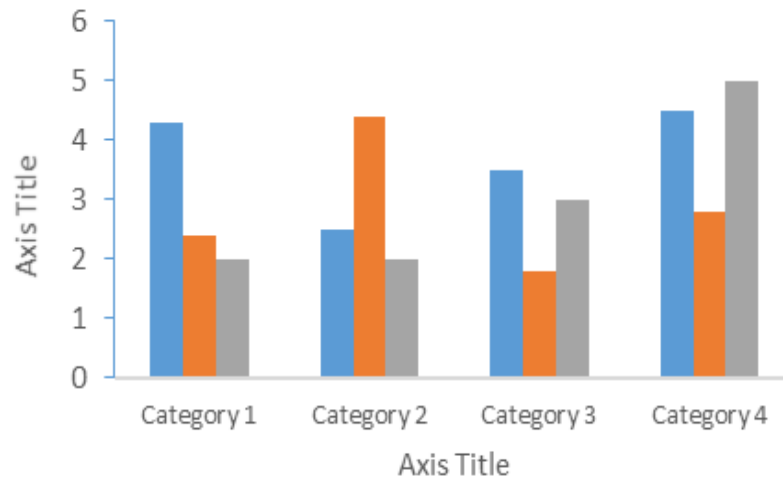


Fig. 1. Pareto ...

Table 1. The performance of ...

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

3.1 Sub Section 1

Xxxx

3.2 Sub Section 2

Yyyy

4. Conclusion

Kesimpulan berisi kumpulan dan meringkas hasil yang paling penting dan A research paper should end with a well-constructed conclusion. The conclusion is somewhat similar to the introduction. You restate your aims and objectives and summarize your main findings and evidence for the reader. You can usually do this in one paragraph with three main key points, and one strong take-home message. You should not present any

new arguments in your conclusion. You can raise some open questions and set the scene for the next study. This is a good place to register your thoughts about possible future work. Try to explain to your readers what more could be done? What do you think are the next steps to take? What other questions warrant further investigation? Remember, the conclusion is the last part of the essay that your reader will see, so spend some time writing the conclusion so that you can end on a high note.

The conclusion section of your research paper should include the following: Overall summary, and Further research.

Acknowledgements

There is no standard way to write acknowledgments. This section allows you to thank all the people who helped you with the project. You can take either formal.

References

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 10**. Use the Refereces Manager (**mandeley or endnote**) to make it easier for you to write references. The main references / references used in this research are national / international journals and proceedings. **All references should be up-to-date (last 5 years)**. Please use a consistent format for references – see examples below (11 pt):

- [1] X. S. Li, *et al.*, "Analysis and Simplification of Three-Dimensional Space Vector PWM for Three-Phase Four-Leg Inverters," *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, vol. 58, pp. 450-464, Feb 2011. doi
- [2] R. Arulmozhiyal and K. Baskaran, "Implementation of a Fuzzy PI Controller for Speed Control of Induction Motors Using FPGA," *Journal of Power Electronics*, vol. 10, pp. 65-71, 2010. doi
- [3] D. Zhang, *et al.*, "Common Mode Circulating Current Control of Interleaved Three-Phase Two-Level Voltage-Source Converters with Discontinuous Space-Vector Modulation," *2009 IEEE Energy Conversion Congress and Exposition, Vols 1-6*, pp. 3906-3912, 2009. doi
- [4] Z. Yin Hai, *et al.*, "A Novel SVPWM Modulation Scheme," in *Applied Power Electronics Conference and Exposition, 2009. APEC 2009. Twenty-Fourth Annual IEEE*, 2009, pp. 128-131. doi