# TITLE OF PAPER

COULD BE WRITTEN IN MAXIMUM 14 WORDS

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#### ABSTRACT

##### These instructions give you basic guidelines for preparing papers for ICVET 2016. Use the same font and size given in this template for each section. Abstracts should be written in a single paragraph and should be between 150 and 250 words.  It should be clear, descriptive, and should provide at least research topic, research questions, participants, methods, results, data analysis, and conclusions.

##### **Keywords**: should be written with lowercase letters except abbreviations, each separated by a comma, can be used as clues in searching, and consist  of 4 words in maximum

## INTRODUCTION

Manuscript paper is single-spaced, written in two columns format, Times New Roman font of 12pt, on standard A4-sized paper in 8-10 pages. Use 30 mm top and left margin, 20 mm bottom and right margin, and 15 mm for the header and footer. Please do not place any page numbers, headers and footers in the manuscript.

Sub-titles generally could be separated into four parts consist of Introduction, Method, Result & Discussion, and Conclusion. Each part should explicitly declare the contents.

Introduction should include of a description of the problem, the scope of study, the relevant literature review, and ends with the purpose of research.

Manuscripts should be the original work either as a research or reference studies which have never been published in any form of publication.

## METHOD

Methods include a detailed description of the steps of research or studies, instrument, and analysis techniques used in solving problems.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results and Discussion should be an objective description of the results of research and should be in relation to the purposes of research. The discussion also needs to be supported by the reference list.

* 1. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even if they have been defined in the abstract. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

* 1. **Figures and Tables**

Figures may include images, charts, diagrams, maps and photographs. Position figures and tables should at the top or bottom of the column. Avoid placing them in the middle column. Large figures and tables may span both columns. Figure captions should be centered below the figures; table captions should be located at the top left of the tables. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1," even at the beginning of the sentence. See the example of figures (Fig. 1 and 2) and tables below (Table 1 and 2).

Fig. 1. Figure title

Table 1. Table title

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
| Experiment | 99 | 43.39 | 19.469 | 1.957 |
| Control | 94 | 20.34 | 16.301 | 1.681 |

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).”

* 1. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses. Flush with the right margin, as in (1). To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exponential function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use an en dash (–) rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are parts of a sentence, as in

 (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: “Equation (1) is …”



Fig. 2. Figure title (source citations for all figures that do not originate from the author)

Table 2. Table title

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of Subject | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| 1 | A | 68,23 | 60 | 68,4 | 28 | 34,92 |
| 2 | B | 36,55 | 70,3 | 55,8 | 76 | 68,46 |
| 3 | C | 62,03 | 58,8 | 82,2 | 56,5 | 40,46 |
| 5 | D | 60,38 | 65,5 | 84,8 | 82,3 | 76 |

* 1. References

Citations can be written in the following format: author (year: page) or (author, year: page), for example: Suprobo (2016: 55-56) or (Suprobo, 2016: 55-56). Authors must ensure all citations in the article have been written in the reference list and vice versa.

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” (see ref. 4th). Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” (see ref. 5th). In a paper title, capitalize the first word and all other words except for conjunctions, prepositions less than seven letters, and prepositional phrases.

For papers published in translated journals, first give the English citation, then the original foreign-language citation (see ref. 6th).

## CONCLUSION

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

**REFERENCES**

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