Article Name

First Author[1], Second Author[2]
*(Department, College/ University Name, Country)
Email: xxxxx@aaaa.com
** (Department, College/University Name, Country)
Email: 1234@aaaaa.com

ABSTRACT :

An abstract, or summary, is published together with a research article, giving the reader a "preview" of what's to come. Such abstracts may also be published separately in bibliographical sources. They allow other scientists to quickly scan the large scientific literature, and decide which articles they want to read in depth. The abstract should be a little less technical than the article itself. Your abstract should be one paragraph, of 100-250 words, which summarizes the purpose, methods, results and conclusions of the paper. Don't use abbreviations or citations in the abstract. It should be able to stand alone without any footnotes. The abstract should summarize the content of the paper. Try to keep the abstract below 200 words. Do not make references nor display equations in the abstract. The journal will be printed on the A4 page. Please keep in mind that the manuscript you prepare will be converted in pdf and printed as it is received. Readability of copy is of paramount importance.

Keywords : *About 5 to 10 keywords in alphabetical order, separated by comma and key phrases describing the content*

INTRODUCTION : What is the purpose of writing this article? What question did you ask in your experiment? Why is it interesting? The introduction summarizes the relevant literature so that the reader will understand why you were interested in the question you asked. One to four paragraphs should be enough. End with a sentence explaining the specific question you asked in this experiment.

BODY OF ARTICLE : Give background on the subject (provide context and embody references on previous work), justify your interest within the topic, prepare the readers for what they'll realize in later sections, and summarize (in a number of sentences) your main findings and/or contributions. This section should be unbroken short. Body of the paper ought to incorporates sections addressing varied aspects of the investigation as appropriate; e.g., theory, applications, style problems, tradeoffs, evaluation, experiments, comparisons with different ways or approaches. do not be afraid to match, criticize, and customarily leave your personal mark on the paper. there's no general rule, except that subdivisions should be coherent and of cheap length.

MATERIALS AND METHODS : How did you answer this question? There should be enough information here to allow another scientist to repeat your experiment. Look at other papers that have been published in your field to get some idea of what is included in this section. If you had a complicated protocol, it may helpful to include a diagram, table or flowchart to explain the methods you used.Do not put results in this section. You may, however, include preliminary results that were used to design the main experiment that you are reporting on. Mention relevant ethical considerations. If you used human subjects, did they consent to participate. If you used animals, what measures did you take to minimize pain?

TABLES, FIGURES AND GRAPHS : If you present your data in a table or graph, include a title describing what's in the table. For graphs, you should also label the x and y axes. Don't use a table or graph just to be artistic purpose. If you can summarize the information in one sentence, then a table or graph is not necessary.

CONCLUSION : Give a transient outline (in many sentences) of what has been conferred and/or accomplished. Emphasize the benefits and drawbacks of the planned approach, technique, or design. Discuss doable extensions of the work and any interesting/open drawback that you just will conceive of just like the INTRODUCTION, this section should be fairly short.

REFERENCES

This heading is not assigned a number.

Provide complete bibliographic information for each reference with appropriate numbering. Review or survey-type papers tend to have much more extensive bibliographies and original contributions breaking new ground may have fewer references.

Journal Papers:
[1] M Ozaki, Y. Adachi, Y. Iwahori, and N. Ishii, Application of fuzzy theory to writer recognition of Chinese characters, *International Journal of Modelling and Simulation, 18(2),* 1998, 112-116.

Note that the journal title, volume number and issue number are set in italics.

Books:
[2] R.E. Moore, *Interval analysis* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1966).

Note that the title of the book is in lower case letters and italicized. There is no comma following the title. Place of publication and publisher are given.

Chapters in Books:
[3] P.O. Bishop, Neurophysiology of binocular vision, in J.Houseman (Ed.), *Handbook of physiology,* 4 (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1970) 342-366.

Note that the place of publication, publisher, and year of publication are enclosed in brackets. Editor of book is listed before book title.

Theses:
[4] D.S. Chan, *Theory and implementation of multidimensional discrete systems for signal processing*, doctoral diss., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, 1978.

Note that thesis title is set in italics and the university that granted the degree is listed along with location information

Proceedings Papers:
[5] W.J. Book, Modelling design and control of flexible manipulator arms: A tutorial review, *Proc. 29th IEEE Conf. on Decision and Control*, San Francisco, CA, 1990, 500-506.