

The title summarizes the main idea or ideas of your study.
All font style is Times Roman.

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ABSTRACT

The abstract can convey the main results and conclusions of a scientific article but the full text article must be consulted for details of the methodology, the full experimental results, and a critical discussion of the interpretations and conclusions. An abstract summarizes, usually in one paragraph of between 150-300 words, the major aspects of the entire paper in a prescribed sequence that includes: 1) the overall purpose of the study and the research problem(s) you investigated; 2) the basic design of the study; 3) major findings or trends found as a result of your analysis; and, 4) a brief summary of your interpretations and conclusions.

Keywords—first term, second term, third term, fourth term, fifth term (4-6 Keywords). In alphabetical order

I. INTRODUCTION

The introduction to your journal article must create a good impression. Readers get a strong view of the rest of the paper from the first couple of paragraphs [1]. According to [2], introductions are therefore composed of 4 ordered components which are referred to as the “introduction formula”.

1. **General Background.** Introduce the general area of science in which your project takes place, highlighting the status of our understanding of that system.
2. **Specific Background.** Narrow down to the sub-area that your paper will be addressing, and again highlight the extent of our understanding in this sub-area.

Tip: Give your readers the technical details they need to understand the system –nothing more. Your purpose is not to showcase the breadth of your knowledge but instead to give readers all the tools they need to understand your results and their significance.

3. **Knowledge Gap.** After discussing what we know, articulate what we do not know, specifically focusing on the question that has motivated your work. The prior two components should serve as a set-up for this question. That is, the question motivating your work should be a logical next step given what you’ve described in the general and specific background.
4. **“Here we show...”** Very briefly summarize your methods and findings. Note that you may end this section with a sentence or two on the implications/novelty of your results, although this is not essential given that you will more thoroughly address these points in the discussion section.

II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

The primary focus of your research project is usually expressed in terms of aims and objectives.

Many students find it difficult to understand the difference between aims and objectives. However, in the academic context there is a clear distinction between these terms.

Aim = what you hope to achieve.

Objective = the action(s) you will take in order to achieve the aim.

Aims are statements of intent. They are usually written in broad terms. They set out what you hope to achieve at the end of the project.

Objectives, on the other hand, should be specific statements that define measurable outcomes, e.g. what steps will be taken to achieve the desired outcome.

When writing your objectives try to use strong positive statements.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURES

A literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic. The literature review surveys scholarly articles, books, and other sources relevant to a particular area of research. The review should enumerate, describe, summarize, objectively evaluate and clarify this previous research. It should give a theoretical base for the research and help you (the author) determine the nature of your research. The literature review acknowledges the work of previous researchers, and in so doing, assures the reader that your work has been well conceived. It is assumed that by mentioning a previous work in the field of study, that the author has read, evaluated, and assimilated that work into the work at hand.

A literature review has four main objectives:

- i. It surveys the literature in your chosen area of study
- ii. It synthesizes the information in that literature into a summary
- iii. It critically analyses the information gathered by identifying gaps in current knowledge; by showing limitations of theories and points of view; and by formulating areas for further research and reviewing areas of controversy
- iv. It presents the literature in an organized way

A literature review creates a "landscape" for the reader, giving her or him a full understanding of the developments in the field. This landscape informs the reader that the author has indeed assimilated all (or the vast majority of) previous, significant works in the field into her or his research.

IV. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. In a research paper, the methodology section allows the reader to critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability. The methodology section answers two main questions: How was the data collected or generated? How was it analyzed?

Research methodology is the path through which researchers need to conduct their research. It shows the path through which these researchers formulate their problem and objective and present their result from the data obtained during the study period. This research design and methodology also shows how the research outcome at the end will be obtained in line with meeting the objective of the study.

V. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The results section should aim to narrate the findings without trying to interpret or evaluate, and also provide a direction to the discussion section of the research paper. The results are reported and reveals the analysis.

Analysis is the process of considering something carefully or using statistical methods in order to understand it or explain it.

How should the results section be written?

- i. Show the most relevant information in graphs, figures, and tables
- ii. Include data that may be in the form of pictures, artifacts, notes, and interviews
- iii. Clarify unclear points
- iv. Present results with a short discussion explaining them at the end
- v. Include the negative results
- vi. Provide stability, accuracy, and value

(The best way to organize your Results section is “logically.” One logical and clear method of organizing the results is to provide them alongside the research questions—within each research question, present the type of data that addresses that research question.)

VI. FINDINGS

The principal outcomes of a research project; what the project suggested, revealed or indicated. This usually refers to the totality of outcomes, rather than the conclusions or recommendations drawn from them.

VII. CONCLUSION

A conclusion is like the final chord in a song. It makes the reader feel that the piece is complete and well done. A conclusion is, in some ways, like your introduction. You restate your topic and summarize your main points of evidence for the reader. You can usually do this in a few paragraphs. The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of your points or a re-statement of your research problem but a synthesis of key points.

VIII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Acknowledgements section is where you recognize and thank everyone who helped you with your work. It is a way to display your appreciation to them in a public domain. They could be organization of affiliations, funders, co-researchers, family etc.

IX. REFERENCES

A references page is the last page of an essay or research paper that can be written in any style acceptable.

In-Text Citations/references

When you use an outside source to support or expand your ideas, it's necessary to give credit with an in-text citation [12]. Each source [13], [14], you use in your paper must also appear in your references page. A source is a book, periodical, website, peer-reviewed journal article, or other media that you've used for support [23] – [25]. They are also referred to as citations or references.

(Periodical style)

- [1] Chen, S, Mulgrew, B and Grant, P.M (1993). “A clustering technique for digital communications channel equalization using radial basis function networks,” *IEEE Trans. on Neural Networks*, vol. 4, pp. 570-578.
- [2] Lin, C.Y, Wu, M, Bloom, J.A, Cox, I.J and Miller, M (2001). “Rotation, scale, and translation resilient public watermarking for images,” *IEEE Trans. Image Process.*, vol. 10, no. 5, pp. 767-782.

(Book style)

- [3] Cichocki, A and Unbehaven, R (1993). *Neural Networks for Optimization and Signal Processing*, 1st ed. Chichester, U.K.: Wiley.
- [4] Chen, W.K (1993). *Linear Networks and Systems*, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

(Published Conference Proceedings and journal article style)

- [5] Bingulac, S.P (1994). “On the compatibility of adaptive controllers,” in *Proc. 4th Annual. Allerton Conference. Circuits and Systems Theory*, New York, pp. 8-16.
- [6] Doyle, W.D (1987). “Magnetization reversal in films with biaxial anisotropy,” in *Proceedings. INTERMAG Conference*, pp. 2-6.

(Online source without author)

- [7] Title of page/article. (Year, Month Date of publication). Retrieved from URL

(Online source with author)

- [8] Mukherjee, S. (2016, November 17). How far can we push the limits of human life? Scientists explore the edges of our morality. Retrieved from https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/wdj7qz/how-far-can-we-push-the-limits-of-human-life

(How to Cite a Blog Post)

- [9] Last, F. M. (Year Month Date Published). Article title [Blog post]. Retrieved from URL

Other information:

Paper size: prepare your CR paper in full-size format, on A4 paper (210 x 297 mm, 8.27 x 11.69 in).

Margins: top = 30 mm (1.18 in), bottom, left and right = 20 mm (0.79 in).

Paragraph indentation: first-line 3.7 mm (0.15 in). For Abstract and keywords, no first-line indentation.

Alignment: left- and right-justify your columns. Use tables and figures to adjust column length. On the last page of your paper, adjust the lengths of the columns so that they are equal. Use automatic hyphenation and check spelling. Digitize or paste down figures.

Title: use 20-point Times New Roman font. Its paragraph description should be set so that the line spacing is single with 6-point spacing before and 6-point spacing after.

Authors' name: authors name font 12-point Times Roman and the **affiliations** and email address font 8-point Times Roman.

Abstract and keywords: font 10-point Times Roman *italics*

Section headings: each major section begins with a Heading in 10 point Times New Roman font centered within the column and numbered using Roman numerals followed by a period, two spaces, and the title using capital letter for each word.

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

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

Symbols:

Symbols in your equation should be defined before the equation appears or immediately following.