**Paper Title e.g: Please use Times New Roman, 14 Point and Bold**

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\*Corresponding author’s phone: +603-8921 5473

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**ABSTRACT**

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References must be avoided. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. The abstract should NOT be more than 200 words in length and must be in a single paragraph. Font type is Times New Roman, Font No 12. Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 5 keywords, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, "and", "of"). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes. ‘ABSRACT’ word must be bold and in capital letter.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The author should provide an adequate background of the study stating the importance and the novelty of the research. The author should avoid discussing detailed literature review or summary of the results in this section. The article must be divided into numbered sections. Each section and subsection should be numbered 1.1, then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2, etc. The abstract is not included in section numbering. The subsection must be given a brief heading. Heading for each section and subsection should appear on its own separate line.

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1. THEORY/LITERATURE REVIEW

A theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and justify the foundation for the practical work. Provide clear detail of calculations made such that they could be reproduced.

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1. MATERIALS

Provide sufficient detail of the materials used and their source to allow the work to be reproduced.

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1. EXPERIMENTAL

Provide sufficient detail including the apparatus/equipment used to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

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Results should be clear and concise. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. This section should discuss the significance of the results of the research. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

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### Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of pages. Avoid placing them in the middle of pages. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

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**TABLE I: Title of Table, Center Text and Bold**

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1. Sample of a table footnote if any. (Font size 10)

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Fig. 1: Example of a figure caption. Font Size 10,

use “Fig.” rather than “Figure”, center text

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Figure Labels: Use 12 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization, M,” not just “M.” If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (A ( m(1),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

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## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in the text at their first mention. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

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## **Units**

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    3. Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m2.” Spell units when they appear in text: “...a few henries,” not “...a few H.”
    4. Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm3,” not “cc.”

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## **Equations**

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Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

*a**b* 

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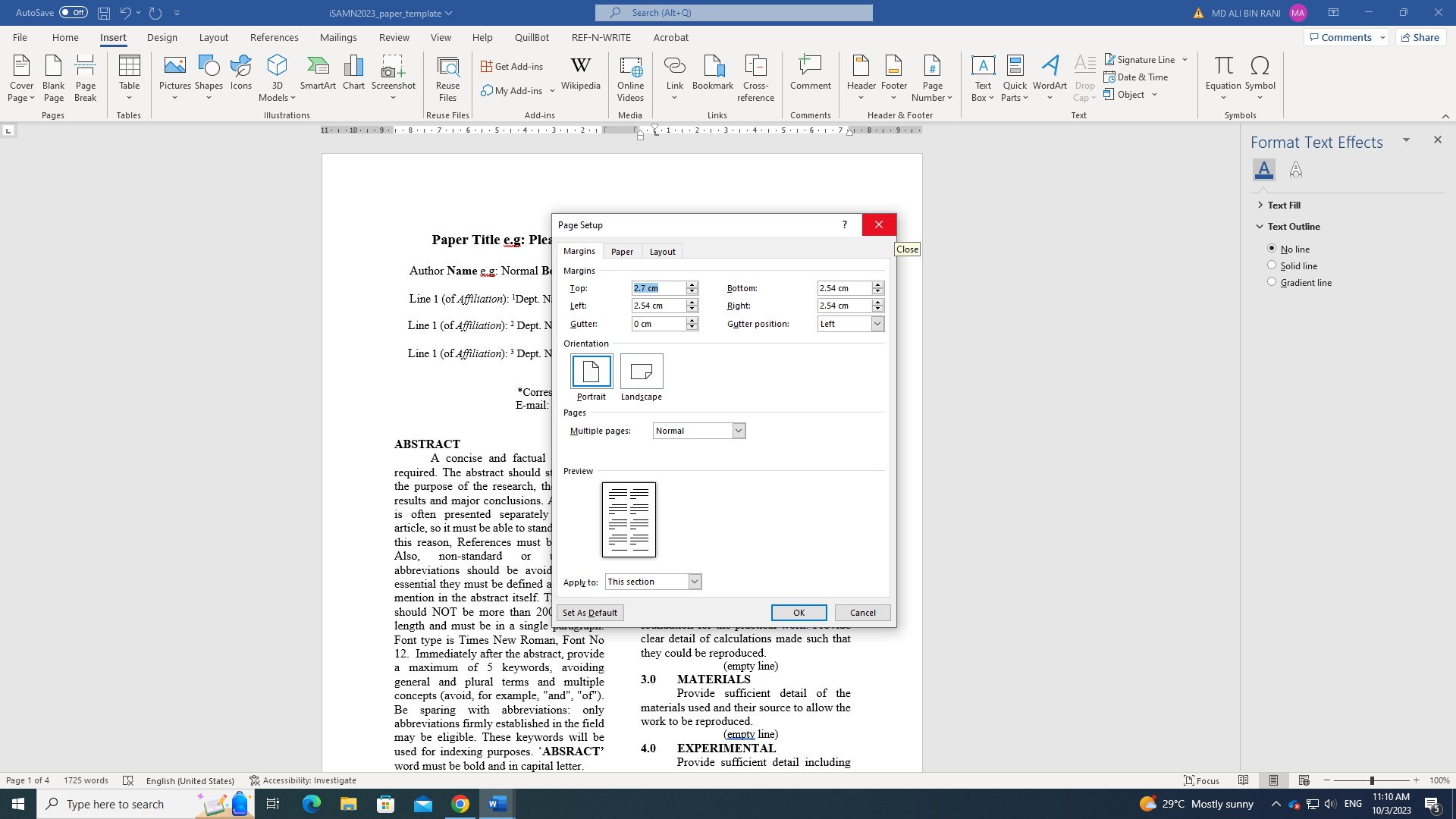


Fig. 2: Margin setup

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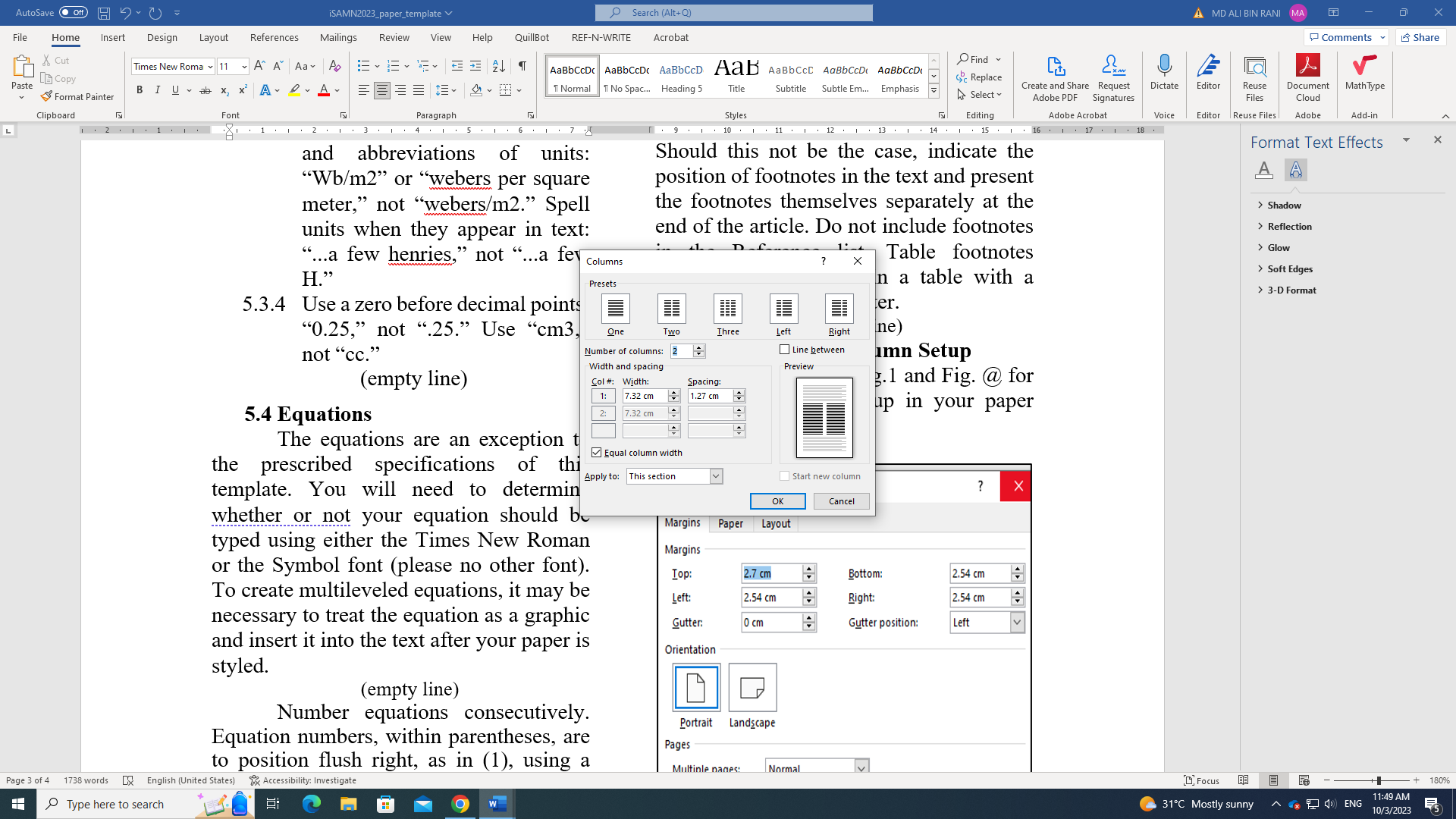


Fig. 3: Column setup

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1. **CONCLUSION**

The main findings or conclusions of the study may be presented in a short conclusion section.

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An acknowledgement should be provided in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on a title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise.

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**REFERENCES**

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Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not

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1. D. R. Askeland, The science and engineering of materials. 2nd ed. Chapman and Hall. 1984.

2. N. Brown and X. Lu, In: Proceedings of the 12th Plastic Fuel Gas Pipe Symposium, Boston, 1991. pp. 128-133.

3. P. J. Rankin, A. T. Horvath, and D. J. Klingenberg, “Magnetorheology in viscoplastic media,” Rheol Acta, vol. 38, no. 5, pp. 471–477, 1999.