# Journal of

# Mechatronics, Electrical Power, and Vehicular Technology

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# **AUTHORS INDEX**

The articles in this volume were authored/co-authored by 40 authors from Australia, Indonesia, Taiwan, Italy, Japan, and United Kingdom.

- Achmad Praptijanto, "Vehicular networking and computer vision-based distance estimation for VANET application using Raspberry Pi 3," 10(1):7-16
- Ahmad Rajani, "Three axis deviation analysis of CNC milling machine," 10(2):93-101
- Anik Nur Handayani, "Smart grid photovoltaic system pilot scale using sunlight intensity and state of charge (SoC) battery based on Mamdani fuzzy logic control," 10(1):36-47
- Ari Priharta, "Smart grid photovoltaic system pilot scale using sunlight intensity and state of charge (SoC) battery based on Mamdani fuzzy logic control," 10(1):36-47
- Benyamin Kusumoputro, "Sensorless-BLDC motor speed control with ensemble Kalman filter and neural network," 10(1):1-6
- Budi Azhari, "Quasi-flat linear PM generator optimization using simulated annealing algorithm for WEC in Indonesia," 10(1):29-35
- Cecilia Stevany, "The effect of lightning impulse characteristics and line arrester to the lightning protection performance on 150 kV overhead lines: ATP-EMTP computational approach," 10(2):49-50
- Christian Asri Wicaksana, "Exhaust emissions analysis of gasoline motor fueled with corncob-based bioethanol and RON 90 fuel mixture," 10(1):24-28
- Dalmasius Ganjar Subagio, "Three axis deviation analysis of CNC milling machine," 10(2):93-101
- Dian Andriani, "Smart Grid communication applications: measurement equipment and networks architecture for data and energy flow," 10(2):73-84
- Didik Nurhadi, "Exhaust emissions analysis of gasoline motor fueled with corncob-based bioethanol and RON 90 fuel mixture," 10(1):24-28
- Febrizal, "The effect of lightning impulse characteristics and line arrester to the lightning protection performance on 150 kV overhead lines: ATP-EMTP computational approach," 10(2):49-59
- Feri Yusivar, "Sensorless-BLDC motor speed control with ensemble Kalman filter and neural network," 10(1):1-6
- Firdaus, "The effect of lightning impulse characteristics and line arrester to the lightning protection performance on 150 kV overhead lines: ATP-EMTP computational approach," 10(2):49-59
- Francisco Danang Wijaya, "Quasi-flat linear PM generator optimization using simulated annealing algorithm for WEC in Indonesia," 10(1):29-35
- Fri Murdiya, "The effect of lightning impulse characteristics and line arrester to the lightning protection performance on 150 kV overhead lines: ATP-EMTP computational approach," 10(2):49-59

- Giambattista Gruosso, "Vehicular networking and computer vision-based distance estimation for VANET application using Raspberry Pi 3," 10(1):7-16
- Havel Alindo Sano, "The effect of lightning impulse characteristics and line arrester to the lightning protection performance on 150 kV overhead lines: ATP-EMTP computational approach," 10(2):49-59
- Hendri Maja Saputra, "Three axis deviation analysis of CNC milling machine," 10(2):93-101
- Kadek Heri Sanjaya, "Three axis deviation analysis of CNC milling machine," 10(2):93-101
- Kamil Faqih, "Smart grid photovoltaic system pilot scale using sunlight intensity and state of charge (SoC) battery based on Mamdani fuzzy logic control," 10(1):36-47
- Ketut Wirtayasa, "Load characteristic analysis of a double-side internal coreless stator axial flux PMG," 10(1):17-23
- Kohei Arai, "Smart grid photovoltaic system pilot scale using sunlight intensity and state of charge (SoC) battery based on Mamdani fuzzy logic control," 10(1):36-47
- Kriya Mateeke Moses, "Exhaust emissions analysis of gasoline motor fueled with corncob-based bioethanol and RON 90 fuel mixture," 10(1):24-28
- Mikecon Cenit, "Design and development of the sEMG-based exoskeleton strength enhancer for the legs," 10(2):61-71
- Mostafa Nazih, "Safety assessment of high voltage substation earthing systems with synthetic geotextile membrane," 10(2):85-91
- Muhammad Alfian Mizar, "Exhaust emissions analysis of gasoline motor fueled with corncob-based bioethanol and RON 90 fuel mixture," 10(1):24-28
- Muhammad Fathul Hikmawan, "Load characteristic analysis of a double-side internal coreless stator axial flux PMG," 10(1):17-23
- Muhammad Kasim, "Load characteristic analysis of a double-side internal coreless stator axial flux PMG," 10(1):17-23
- Muhammad Rif' an, "Sensorless-BLDC motor speed control with ensemble Kalman filter and neural network," 10(1):1-6
- Mulia Pratama, "Vehicular networking and computer vision-based distance estimation for VANET application using Raspberry Pi 3," 10(1):7-16
- Pudji Irasari, "Load characteristic analysis of a double-side internal coreless stator axial flux PMG," 10(1):17-23
- Puji Widiyanto, "Load characteristic analysis of a double-side internal coreless stator axial flux PMG," 10(1):17-23
- Ridwan Arief Subekti, "Three axis deviation analysis of CNC milling machine," 10(2):93-101
- Rudi Darussalam, "Smart Grid communication applications: measurement equipment and networks architecture for data and energy flow," 10(2):73-84
- Tinton Dwi Atmaja, "Smart Grid communication applications: measurement equipment and networks architecture for data and energy flow," 10(2):73-84
- Vaibhav Gandhi, "Design and development of the sEMG-based exoskeleton strength enhancer for the legs," 10(2):61-71
- Wahyu Primadi, "Smart grid photovoltaic system pilot scale using sunlight intensity and state of charge (SoC) battery based on Mamdani fuzzy logic control," 10(1):36-47
- Widiyanti, "Exhaust emissions analysis of gasoline motor fueled with corncob-based bioethanol and RON 90 fuel mixture," 10(1):24-28
- Widodo Budi Santoso, "Vehicular networking and computer vision-based distance estimation for VANET application using Raspberry Pi 3," 10(1):7-16

# Journal of

# Mechatronics, Electrical Power, and Vehicular Technology

Volume 10, 2019

# **AFFILIATION INDEX**

Bachelor Program, Department of Mechanical Engineering, State University of Malang, Malang, INDONESIA	24
Building, Infrastructure and Advanced Facilities, Jacobs, Melbourne, AUSTRALIA	85
Department of Design Engineering and Mathematics, Middlesex University London, London, UNITED KINGDOM	61
Department of Electrical Engineering and Information Technology, Engineering Faculty, Universitas Gadjah Mada, D.I. Yogyakarta, INDONESIA	29
Department of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Riau, Pekanbaru, INDONESIA	49
Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taipei, TAIWAN	17
Department of Electrical Engineering, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, INDONESIA	1
Department of Electrical Engineering, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jakarta, INDONESIA	1
Department of Electronics, Informatics and Bioengineering, Politecnico di Milano, Milano, ITALY	7
Department of Information Science, Saga University, Saga, JAPAN	36
Department of Mechanical Engineering, State University of Malang, Malang, INDONESIA	24
Electrical Engineering Postgraduate, Electrical engineering Department, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, INDONESIA	36
Graduate school of technological and vocational education, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Yunlin, TAIWAN	24
Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Bandung, INDONESIA	7, 17, 29, 73, 93
Research Unit for Clean Technology, Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), Bandung, INDONESIA	73
School of Electrical Engineering and Telecommunications, University of New South Wales, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA	17

# Journal of

# Mechatronics, Electrical Power, and Vehicular Technology

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# Prof. Ir. Jamasri, Ph.D.

Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, Gadjah Mada University Jl. Grafika No. 2, Yogyakarta, 55281, INDONESIA

# Prof. Dr. Ir. Suhono H Supangkat, M.Eng., CGEIT.

School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, Institut Teknologi Bandung Jl. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Prof. Dr. Ir. Zainal Abidin

Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Institut Teknologi Bandung JI. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Prof. Dr. Ir. R. Danardono Agus Sumarsono, DEA., PE.

Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Indonesia Kampus UI Depok 16424 Depok, Jawa Barat, INDONESIA

# Prof. Sasongko Pramono Hadi

Department of Electrical Engineering, Gadjah Mada University Jl. Grafika No. 2, Yogyakarta 55281, INDONESIA

# Ocktaeck Lim, Ph.D.

School of Mechanical Engineering University of Ulsan Daehakro 93, Nam-gu 44610 Ulsan, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

# Prof. Juan Carlos Alvarez

Dept. Electrical Engineering, University of Oviedo Calle San Francisco, 1, 33003 Oviedo, Asturias, SPAIN

# Prof. Dr. Murat Lüy

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Kirikkale Universitesi Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, Ankara Yolu 7. Km, 71450 Yahsihan/Kırıkkale, TURKEY

# Dr. Ir. Iman K Reksowardojo

Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Institut Teknologi Bandung JI. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Dr. Yuliadi Erdani

Politeknik Manufaktur Bandung Jl. Kanayakan No. 21 Dago, Bandung – 40135, INDONESIA

## Dr. Larissa Lorenz

Bauhaus Luftfahrt e.V, Lyonel-Feininger-Str. 28, 80807 Munchen, GERMANY

#### Dr. Si Steve Li

Electromechanical System
Development, General Electric
Global Research Centre
610 London Square Drive, Clifton
Park, NY12065, UNITED STATES

# Ir. Arko Djajadi, Ph.D.

Swiss German University EduTown BSD City – Tangerang 15339, INDONESIA

# Prof. István Patkó

Óbuda University, Budapest, 6. Doberdó str., Budapest H-1034 HUNGARY

# Ahmad Agus Setiawan, S.T., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Department of Engineering Physics, Faculty of Engineering, Gadjah Mada University Jl. Grafika No.2, Yogyakarta 55281, INDONESIA

# Dr. Ir. Edi Leksono, M.Eng.

Engineering Physics, Institut Teknologi Bandung Jl. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

#### Dr. Irhan Febijanto

The Agency for the Assesment and Application of Technology Kawasan Puspiptek Serpong Tangerang Selatan, INDONESIA

# Ir. Endra Joelianto, Ph.D.

Engineering Physics, Institut Teknologi Bandung Jl. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Dr. Narankhuu Jamsran

Thomas Air LLC, Mongolia "Tushig" center 204, Seoul Street-23, 4<sup>th</sup> Khoroo, Sukhbaatar district, Ulaanbaatar, MONGOLIA

# Aji Prasetya Wibawa, Ph.D.

Dept of Electrical Engineering, State University of Malang Jl. Semarang No. 5, Malang, Jawa Timur, INDONESIA

# Dr. Ir. Rizgon Fajar, M.Sc.

The Agency for the Assesment and Application of Technology Gd. 230 Kawasan Puspiptek Serpong Tangerang Selatan, INDONESIA

#### Dr. Tushar Ahmed

School of Aerospace, Mechanical and Mechatronic Engineering, The University of Sydney Camperdown NSW 2006, AUSTRALIA

# Dr. Endra Pitowarno, M.Eng.

Electronics Engineering, Polytechnic Institute of Surabaya (EEPIS)

Kampus EEPIS/PENS, Jl. Raya ITS Sukolilo, Surabaya 60111, INDONESIA

# Hendro Nurhadi, Dipl.Ing., Ph.D.

Department of Mechanical Engineering - Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember Campus ITS Keputih, Surabaya 60111, INDONESIA

### Dr. Trina Fizzanty

Center for Science and Technology Development Studies – LIPI Widya Graha LIPI, 8th FI, JI. Jendral Gatot Subroto kav. 10 Jakarta, INDONESIA

# Anna Maria Sri Asih, ST., M.M., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Mechanical & Industrial Engineering Department, Gadjah Mada University Jl. Grafika No. 2 Yogyakarta 55281, INDONESIA

# Dr.Eng. Anindito Purnowidodo, M.Eng.

Mechanical Engineering Dept., Brawijaya University, Jl. Mayjen Haryono 167 Malang, INDONESIA

# Dr. Adha Imam Cahyadi

Department of Electrical Engineering, Gadjah Mada University Jl. Grafika No. 2, Yogyakarta 55281, INDONESIA

# Dr. Wahyudi Sutopo, S.T., M.Si.

Industrial Engineering, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta Jl. Ir. Sutami 36A, Surakarta, 57126, INDONESIA

# Esa Prakasa, Ph.D.

Research Centre for Informatics – LIPI

Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Bld 20, 3<sup>rd</sup> Fl, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Dr. Edi Kurniawan, S.T., M.Eng.

Research Centre for Physics – LIPI Gedung 440, Kawasan PUSPIPTEK Serpong, Banten 15314, INDONESIA

# Pudji Irasari, M.Sc.rer.nat.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

#### Dr. Sunit Hendrana

Research Center for Physics - LIPI Gedung 440, Kawasan PUSPIPTEK Serpong, Banten 15314, INDONESIA

# Dr. Ary Setijadi Prihatmanto, S.T., M.T.

School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, Institut Teknologi Bandung Jl. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

#### Dr. Anusua Ghosh

School of Electrical and Information Engineering, University of South Australia 101 Currie St, Adelaide SA 5001, AUSTRALIA

# Dr. Ir. Feri Yusivar, M.Eng.

Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Indonesia Kampus UI Depok 16424 Depok, Jawa Barat, INDONESIA

# Dr. Agus Purwadi, M.T.

School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, Institut Teknologi Bandung Jl. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Slamet Riyadi, S. Ds., M.Ds., Ph.D.

Product Design Department Faculty of Art and Design, Institut Teknologi Bandung Jl. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Dr. Dimas Anton Asfani, S.T., M.T.

Department of Electrical Engineering - Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember Campus ITS Keputih, Surabaya 60111, INDONESIA

## Dr. Eka Firmansyah

Department of Electrical Engineering and Information Technology, Gadjah Mada University JI. Grafika No. 2, Yogyakarta 55281, INDONESIA

## Dr. Fendy Santoso

Autonomous System Laboratory, School of Engineering and Information Technology, The University of New South Wales UNSW Campus, Building 17, R 131, Canberra ACT 2610, AUSTRALIA.

# Yusie Rizal, PhD Cand.

Dept. Engineering Science, National Cheng Kung University No. 1 號, Dasyue Rd, East District, Tainan City, 701, TAIWAN.

# Laksono Kurnianggoro

Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Ulsan 93 Daehak-ro, Mugeo-dong, Namgu, Ulsan, SOUTH KOREA

# Dr. Joga Dharma Setiawan

Faculty of Engineering, Diponegoro University Jl. Prof H. Soedarto, SH.Tembalang, Semarang 50275, INDONESIA

# Dr. Feblil Huda, S.T., M.T.

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Universitas Riau Kampus Bina Widya, Simpang Baru, Tampan, Kota Pekanbaru, Riau 28293, INDONESIA

# Suprapto, Ph.D

Departement of Electronics Engineering, Yogyakarta State University Jl. Colombo No.1, Karang Malang, Caturtunggal, Dl Yogyakarta 55281, INDONESIA

# Dr. Ir. Hilwadi Hindersah

School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, Institut Teknologi Bandung Jl. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Kadek Heri Sanjaya, Ph.D.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

#### Midriem Mirdanies, M.T.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

#### Sapdo Utomo, M.T.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Agus Risdiyanto, M.T.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

#### Dr. Widodo Budi Santoso

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Bld 60, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Dr. Edwar Yazid

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Amin, M.T.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Dr.-Ing. Moch Ichwan

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Alexander Christantho Budiman Ph.D.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Dr. Agfianto Eko Putra, M.Sc.

Department of Computer and Electronic Science, Gadjah Mada University JI. Grafika No. 2, Yogyakarta 55281, INDONESIA

#### Dr. Caecilia Sri Wahyuning

Department of Industrial Engineering, Institut Teknologi Nasional JI. PHH. Mustafa No. 23, Bandung,

## Rifa Rahmayanti, M.Sc.

Jawa Barat, INDONESIA

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Yusuf Nur Wijayanto, Ph.D.

Research Centre for Electronics and Telecommunication Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 4<sup>th</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Vita Susanti, S.Kom.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> Fl, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Hendri Maja Saputra, M.T.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> Fl, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Achmad Praptijanto, S.T., M.D.M

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Sunarto Kaleg, M.T.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Rudi Darussalam, M.Eng

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Dr. Ir. Yoyon Ahmudiarto, M.Sc.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Dr. Eng. Handityo Aulia Putra

Department of Computer Engineering, Keimyung University 1095 Dalgubeol-daero, Dalseo-Gu, Daegu 42601, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

# Dr. Arwindra Rizqiawan, S.T., M.T.

School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, Institut Teknologi Bandung Jl. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

#### Kristian Ismail, M.T.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Ahmad Rajani, M. Eng

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

#### Maulana Arifin, M.T.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Erie Martides, M.T.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Henny Sudibyo, M.Eng

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI JI. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

# Andri Joko Purwanto, M.T.

Research Centre for Electrical Power and Mechatronics – LIPI Komp LIPI Jl. Sangkuriang, Blg 20, 2<sup>nd</sup> FI, Bandung 40135, INDONESIA

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In traditional journals, where articles are peer reviewed before publication, Corrections (or Errata) are published to alert readers to errors in the article that became apparent following the publication of the final article. By contrast, articles in MEV undergo peer review post publication and publication is not 'final' as new versions can be added at any stage. Possible mistakes that come to light during the peer review process may be highlighted in the published referee reports, which are part of the article. Authors can publish revised versions, and any errors that become apparent during peer review or later can be corrected through the publication of new versions. Corrections and changes relative to the previous version are always summarized in the 'Amendments' section at the start of a new version.

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Articles may be retracted for several reasons, including:

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- research misconduct (data fabrication)
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An article is usually only retracted at the authors' request or by the publisher in response to an institutional investigation. It is important to note in the context of MEV's publication model, that - as in traditional journals - a retracted article is not 'unpublished' or 'withdrawn' in order for it to be published elsewhere. The reasons for retraction are usually so serious that the whole study, or large parts of it, are not appropriate for inclusion in the scientific literature anywhere.

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# Word Processing Software

The manuscript should contain at least 2.000 words and should not exceed 25 pages including embedded figures and tables, contain no appendix, and the file should be in Microsoft Office (.doc/.docx) or Open Office (.odt) format. The paper should be prepared in A4 paper (210 mm x 297 mm) using 25 mm for left margin and 2 mm for the top, bottom, and right margin. No need to alter page number in this template as the page number will be reordered at preprinting process. The whole manuscript body should be in one column, using font type Times New Roman (TNR), font size 12, first line indent 5 mm, and 1.5 line spacing.

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Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. The abstract is not included in section numbering. Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Heading should be made in four levels. Level five cannot be accepted.

- Heading Level 1; Heading 1 should be written in title case, left aligned, bold, 14 TNR, and Roman numbered followed by a dot.
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# **ARTICLE STRUCTURE**

The manuscript should begin with title, abstract, and keyword(s) followed by the main text. The main text should consist of at least IMRaD structure, except for the review article: Introduction, Method/Material, Result and Discussion, and Conclusion; followed by acknowledgement and References.

# Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, state of the art, and should be avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. Explain how you addressed the problem and clearly state the aims of your study.

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Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described. A Theory section (if necessarily added) should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lays the foundation for further work. A Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

# Results and discussion

Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. The following components should be covered in the discussion section: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings

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The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. The conclusion section should lead the reader to the important matter of the paper. Suggestion or recommendation related to further research can also be added but not to confuse the research with an uncompleted work.

# Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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Author names should not contain academic title, official rank, or professional position. Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and last/family name(s) -full name if possible- of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Write clear affiliation of all Authors. Affiliation includes name of department/unit, (faculty), the name of university/institution, complete postal address, and country. All contributing author should be shown in contribution order.

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A graphical abstract is optional. Its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a supplementary file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of  $531 \times 1328$  pixels (h  $\times$  w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of  $5 \times 13$  cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.

# Keywords

The keywords should be avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts. Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

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Define abbreviations and acronyms at the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable. Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as "3.5-inch disk drive." Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.

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Mathematical equation should be clearly written, numbered orderly, and should be an editable text prepared using MS Equation Editor (not in image format) and should also be separated from the surrounding text. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is …". Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign.

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Figure should be in grayscale, and if it made in color, it should be readable (if it later printed in grayscale). A caption should be sequentially numbered with Arabic numerals and comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used. The lettering on the artwork should be clearly readable and in a proportional measure and should have a finished, printed size of 8 pt for normal text and no smaller than 6 pt for subscript and superscript characters. 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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References are recommended using IEEE referencing style. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). References should be listed at the end of the paper and numbered in the order of their appearance in the text. The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use "Ref. [3]" or "reference [3]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [3] was the first ..."

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