Paper Title for Jurnal Elektonika dan Telekomunikasi

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**Abstract**

The abstract is an important component of your paper which presents all the major elements of your work in a highly condensed form. Despite the fact that an abstract is quite brief, it must do almost as much work as the multi-page paper that follows it. The structure of the abstract should mirror the structure of the whole paper. For example, if your paper has four sections (introduction, method, results and discussion, and conclusion), there should be one or more sentences assigned to summarize each section. In details, abstract should include: 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. The abstract’s length should be a minimum of 150 words and a maximum of 250 words.

Keywords: include at least 4 - 8 keywords or phrases, separated by commas.

# Introduction

These instructions give you the basic guidelines for preparing papers for Jurnal Elektronika dan Telekomunikasi (JET), and serve as a template for Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Authors are responsible for the quality of their paper and are kindly requested to strictly observe the following guidelines for the preparation and delivery of their camera-ready manuscripts. This will ensure that the journal has a consistent look from one paper to the next. We would ask you to assist us by following this template which will lead to faster editorial process and publication. For simplicity, you can just type your text in this template.

# The Content Structure

The submitted manuscript should at least structured chronologically in following sections: **Introduction, Method, Results, and Discussion** (together, these four sections make up the paper’s body);andfinally **Conclusion**.

## Introduction

The introduction of a paper is critically important. Even if your results are quite good, unless you introduce your work well, interesting results can come across as boring or meaningless. The main goal of the introduction is to convey basic information to the readers without obligating them to investigate previous publications and to provide clues to the results of the present study. To do this, introduction should describe the background of the problem or research goal addressed in the article. It should explain the importance of the research and of the results being reported, as well as any relevance they have to other prior studies.

## Method

The Method section should be written as concisely as possible but should contain all elements necessary to allow interpretation and replication of the results. Detailed descriptions of method already published should be avoided; a reference number can be provided to save space, with any new addition or variation stated. The Method section is often divided into subsections, such as Subjects, Design, Stimuli, Equipment, and Procedure. Each subsection should provide only the essential information needed to understand and reasonably replicate the experiment. Very short subsections can be combined (e.g., Stimuli and Equipment).

## Results

In this section, the results of the analysis are presented, but not discuss their significance. How the results are presented will depend upon whether the research study was quantitative or qualitative in nature.  This section should focus only on results that are directly related to the research or the problem. Graphs and tables should only be used when there is too much data to efficiently include it within the text.

## Discussion

This section should be a discussion of the results and the implications on the field, as well as other fields. The hypothesis should be answered and validated by the interpretation of the results.  This section should also discuss how the results relate to previous research mentioned in the literature review, any cautions about the findings, and potential for future research. The results and discussion section are often combined into one section because readers can seldom make sense of results alone without accompanying interpretation.

# The Paper Formatting

The manuscript should be written in A4 (210 mm × 297 mm) paper size with margins of 2.5 cm on left and 2.0 cm on the right, top and bottom sides of each page. Title, author information, and abstract should be written in single column format, while the rest parts are in double column format the width of 8cm and the space between two column is 0.5cm. All fonts are Times New Roman. Recommended font size is shown in Table 1. The lenght of the paper should be at least **6 pages**. Please do not add page numbers yourself. It will occur as part of the editorial production process.

## Paper Title and Authorship Information

The title, author names and addresses should be completely identical to those entered to the electronic paper submission website in order to maintain the consistency of author information. The title and author information is in one-column format. The title should be placed at the top of the first page in 18 point, and centered. This style is defined under the style menu of this document as “Title.” Leave one line spaces of 10 pts and give the name(s) of the author(s) under the style menu “Author” with the font size 13pt. Author affiliation(s) is in 9pt, Times New Roman, centered under the author name, defined under the style menu “Affiliations.” There are 2 basic types of setups that will be encounter: One and multiple affiliation (institution). If the authors are from multiple institutions, use the affiliation layout as shown at the top of this document. For authors from the same affiliation, just simply remove the superscript alphabet which marked multiple affiliations.

## Abstract and Keywords

The abstract is single-paragraph summary of your paper’s purpose, main points, method, findings, and conclusions, and is often recommended to be written after the rest of your paper has been completed. Abstract section is in one-column format. The title of the abstract is centered at the top of the page. Both abstract and keywords are written in 9pt, Times New Roman,

In particular, key words that are shared with your manuscript title and/or abstract can help to increase the visibility of your study in article searches due to the algorithm used by many search engines. They should accurately reflect the content of your main text; avoid words used only once or twice in the main text or not at all.

## Paragraph and Headings

The body text should be in 10 point Times New Roman, with the paragraphs justified on both left and right margins. The first line of a paragraph is indented to 0.63 cm. Within the main body of the paper, up to 3 levels of headings can be used. Level 4 subheading is not recommended but still can be accepted. The following guidelines show you how to use different types of headings.

### Level 1 Heading

Use level 1 headings for section titles, including each of main body section title (Introduction, Method, Results and Discussion, Conclusion), the References title, Acknowledgement, and Appendix titles. Level 1 headings must be centered, bold, and Title Case Capitalization. The line space before = 7.5 and after = 3.

### Level 2 Subheading

Use level 2 subheadings for subsections of a level 1 heading. Level 2 subheading is typed with format; title case, left alignment, numbering with upper case followed by a dot (.). The line space before = 7.5 and after = 3.

### Level 3 Subheading

Heading level 3 is typed with format; title case, left alignment, numbering is followed by a closing parenthesis. The line space before = 7.5 and after = 3.

#### *Level 4 Subheading*; Heading level 4 is not recommended but it still can be accepted with format; sentence case, justified, left indent 0.63 cm, hanging indent 0.63 cm, numbering with small case letter followed closing parenthesis. The line space before = 6 and after = 3. Heading level 5 is not accepted.

## Figures and Tables

The position of figures and tables should be at the tops and bottoms of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be centered below the figures, typed in TRN 8; table captions should be centered above with format: small caps, TNR 8, defined under the style menu “Table Heading.” Leave one line space of 10 pt before and after figure and table. All figures and tables must be cited in the text in numerical order. You may position them within the text of your article close to where they are cited. If the figure or table are from another source, place a reference number in brackets directly at the end of the caption.

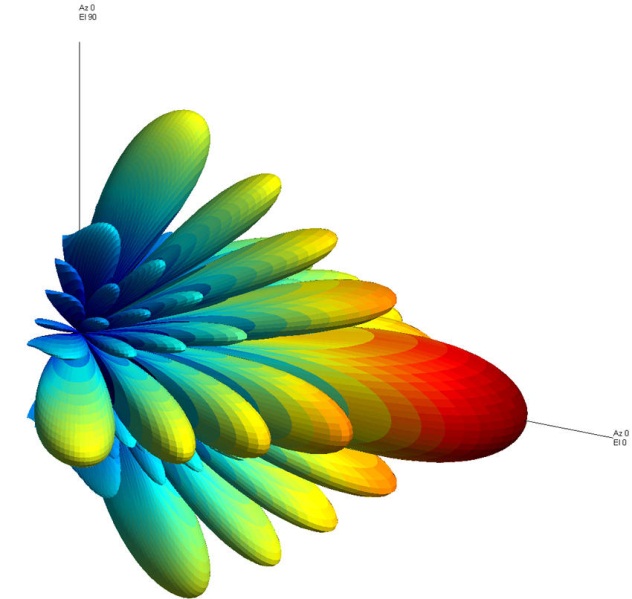


Figure 1. 3D Response of Phase Array Antenna.

Tabel 1

font size and format

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ukuran Font** | **Format Font** | | |
| **Regular** | **Bold** | **Italic** |
| 8 | Title table (small caps), title figure, content of table, reference item. |  |  |
| 9 | abstract, keyword | heading of abstract, heading of keyword | Affiliation address, heading of abstract (bold), heading of keyword (bold),  heading abstrak(bold), heading kata kunci (bold) |
| 10 | paragraph | heading level 1 (small caps), heading level 2 | heading level 3, heading level 4 |
| 13 |  | Author name |  |
| 18 |  | Title of manuscript |  |

## Equations

Equations should be placed at the center of the line and provided consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flushed to the right margin, as in (1). You must use Microsoft Equation Editor. The normal size of variables within the equation should be 10 pt, with appropriate changes in size for subscripts, superscripts, etc. Be sure that the symbols used in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Refer to “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ... .”

(1)

where *N* is number of input samples, is the *k*th harmonic (*k* = 0,1, ..., *N*-1), and *x*[*n*] is the *n*th input sample (*n* = 0,1, ..., *N*-1)

## Citations and References

For citations in the text, please use numbers in square brackets, e.g [1], that will then correspond to the full citation in your reference list. Once you have referred to a source and given it a number, continue to use that number as you cite that source throughout the paper. When citing multiple sources at once, the preferred method is to list each number separately in its own brackets, using a comma for non-consecutive numbers and dash between first and last numbers for consecutive numbers, as such: [1], [3], [5] or [1]-[5].

The Reference List appears at the end of your paper and provides the full citations for all the references you have used.  List all references numerically in the order they've been cited within the paper, and include the bracketed number at the beginning of each reference. References are written in IEEE style. The author’s name is listed as first initial, last name. Example: Albert Einstein would be cited as A. Einstein (NOT Einstein, Albert). Unless there are six authors or more, give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.” The title of an article is listed in quotation marks. The title of a journal or book is listed in italics. The examples in references section are from the [IEEE Citation Reference Guide](http://www.ieee.org/documents/ieeecitationref.pdf" \t "_blank" \o "IEEE Citation Guide) and [Murdoch University's IEEE Style LibGuide](http://libguides.murdoch.edu.au/content.php?pid=144623&sid=1229946).

# Conclusion

Conclusion section provides the summary of the main findings and the major implication of the study. Sometimes, the author also points out any limitations, and offer suggestions for future research. This section should not offer any reasons for those particular conclusions; these should have been presented in the Discussion section. Even though a conclusion may review the main results or contributions of the paper, do not duplicate the abstract or the introduction. By looking at only the Introduction and Conclusions sections, a reader should have a good idea of what the researcher has investigated and discovered even though the specific details of how the work was done would not be known.

# Acknowledgment

All acknowledgments (if any) should be included at the very end of the paper before the references. This section is the place to acknowledge people (dedications), places, and financing (you may state grants and sponsors here).

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