



RESEARCH ARTICLE

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* First Author, ¹ Second B. Author, and ² Third B. Author

*University Jster, Faculty of Engineering, Electrical Engineering Department, City, Country
email.abcd@xxxx.com [orcid.0000-xxx-xxxx-xxxx](https://orcid.org/0000-xxx-xxxx-xxxx)

¹Northern Canada University, Toronto, Canada

xxxxx.abcd@xxxx.com [orcid.0000-xxx-xxxx-xxxx](https://orcid.org/0000-xxx-xxxx-xxxx)

²University Abcd, Faculty Engineering, Machine Engineering Department, Ankara, Turkey
email.abcd@xxxx.com [orcid.0000-xxx-xxxx-xxxx](https://orcid.org/0000-xxx-xxxx-xxxx)

HIGHLIGHTS

- *Effect and important of this article in literature*
- *Exchange between sources in related subjects of this article*
- *Contribution and strongest impact on the related subject of this article*
- *Examined study and obtained results why is important*

Keywords:

- Keywords 1
- Keywords 2
- Keywords 3
- Keywords 4
- Keywords 5

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

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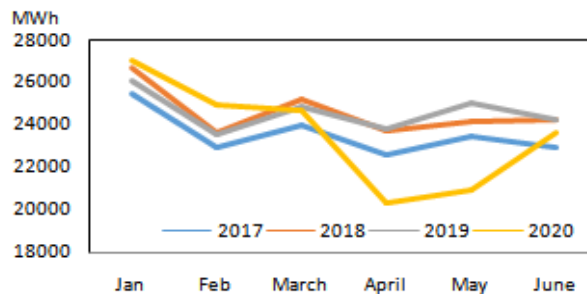


Figure A. or Table A The name figure or table about given info and result

Article Info:

Received : 01 January 2023

Accepted : 15 March 2023

DOI:

10.53525/jster.9886xx

*Correspondence:

Author Name Surname

author.email@email.edu.tr

Phone : +90 123 4567890

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Theory and Methodology : *The experimental method or theory of the study should be given briefly. References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Use the Times New Roman fonts 10 pts and italic style.*

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

English Title of The Article and Template of Journal Science, Technology And Engineering Research

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Citation:

Author, A., Author, B. (2023). *The Problems Encountered in the Process of Publishing Articles in the Journal and Investigation of the Solutions*, Journal of Science Technology and Engineering Research, 4(1): 1-5. DOI: 10.53525/jster.9886xx

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ABSTRACT

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I. INTRODUCTION

This document is a template for Microsoft Word versions 6.0 or later. If you are reading a paper or PDF version of this document, please download the electronic file, trans_jour.docx, from the IEEE Web site at www.ieee.org/authortools so you can use it to prepare your manuscript. If you would prefer to use LaTeX, download IEEE's LaTeX style and sample files from the same Web page. If your paper is intended for a conference, please contact your conference editor

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II. MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

When you open trans_jour.docx, select "Page Layout" from the "View" menu in the menu bar (View | Page Layout), (these instructions assume MS 6.0. Some versions may have alternate ways to access the same functionalities noted here). Then, type over sections of trans_jour.docx or cut and paste from another document and use markup styles. The pull-down style menu is at

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To insert images in *Word*, position the cursor at the insertion point and either use Insert | Picture | From File or copy the image to the Windows clipboard and then Edit | Paste Special | Picture (with “float over text” unchecked).

A. *Kısaltmalar (Abbreviations and Acronyms)*

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined.

B. *Other Recommendations*

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1), the potential was calculated.” [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, “The potential was calculated by using (1),” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.”

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like “this period.” Other punctuation is “outside”! Avoid contractions; for example, write “do not” instead of “don’t.” The serial comma is preferred: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C.”

If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice (“I observed that ...” or “We observed that ...” instead of “It was observed that ...”). Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to carefully proofread your paper.

III. METHOD

A. *Denklemler (Equations)*

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the “Equation” markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in eq.(1).

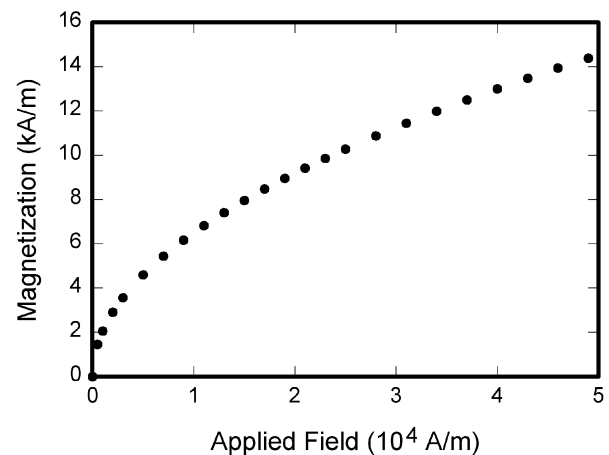


Figure 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field. Note that “Fig.” is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by two spaces. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

IV. GUIDELINES FOR GRAPHICS PREPARATION

The following list outlines the different types of graphics published in IEEE journals. They are categorized based on their construction, and use of color / shades of gray:

1) *Color/Grayscale figures*

Figures that are meant to appear in color, or shades of black/gray. Such figures may include photographs, illustrations, multicolor graphs, and flowcharts.

2) *Line Art figures*

Figures that are composed of only black lines and shapes. These figures should have no shades or half-tones of gray, only black and white.



3) Author photos

Head and shoulders shots of authors that appear at the end of our papers.

4) Tables

Data charts which are typically black and white, but sometimes include color.

A. Accepted Fonts Within Figures

When preparing your graphics IEEE suggests that you use of one of the following Open Type fonts: Times New Roman, Helvetica, Arial, Cambria, and Symbol. If you are supplying EPS, PS, or PDF files all fonts must be embedded. Some fonts may only be native to your operating system; without the fonts embedded, parts of the graphic may be distorted or missing.

Table I.
Units for Magnetic Properties

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and CGS EMU to SI ^a
Φ	magnetic flux	1 Mx $\rightarrow 10^{-8}$ Wb = 10^{-8} V·s
B	magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	1 G $\rightarrow 10^{-4}$ T = 10^{-4} Wb/m ²
H	magnetic field strength	1 Oe $\rightarrow 10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
m	magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu $\rightarrow 10^{-3}$ A·m ² = 10^{-3} J/T
M	magnetization	1 erg/(G·cm ³) = 1 emu/cm ³ $\rightarrow 10^3$ A/m
$4\pi M$	magnetization	1 G $\rightarrow 10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
σ	specific magnetization	1 erg/(G·g) = 1 emu/g $\rightarrow 1$ A·m ² /kg
j	magnetic dipole moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-10}$ Wb·m
J	magnetic polarization	1 erg/(G·cm ³) = 1 emu/cm ³ $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-4}$ T
χ, κ	susceptibility	1 $\rightarrow 4\pi$
χ_p	mass susceptibility	1 cm ³ /g $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-3}$ m ³ /kg
μ	permeability	1 $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m = $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ Wb/(A·m)
μ_r	relative permeability	$\mu \rightarrow \mu_r$
w, W	energy density	1 erg/cm ³ $\rightarrow 10^{-1}$ J/m ³
N, D	demagnetizing factor	1 $\rightarrow 1/(4\pi)$

B. Using Labels Within Figures

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization M ,” not just “ M .” Put units in parentheses.

1) Subfigure Labels in Multipart Figures and Tables

Multipart figures should be combined and labeled before final submission. Labels should appear centered below each subfigure in 8 point Times New Roman font in the format of (a) (b) (c).

C. Checking Your Figures: The IEEE Graphics Analyzer

The IEEE Graphics Analyzer enables authors to pre-screen their graphics for compliance with IEEE Transactions and Journals standards before submission. The online tool, located at <http://graphicsqc.ieee.org/>, allows authors to upload their graphics in order to check that each file is the correct file format, resolution, size and colorspace; that no fonts are missing or corrupt; that figures are not compiled in layers or have transparency, and that they are named according to the IEEE Transactions and Journals naming convention. At the end of this automated process, authors are provided with a detailed report on each graphic within the web applet, as well as by email..

V. CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

In a conclusion paragraph, you summarize what you’ve written about in your paper. When you’re writing a good conclusion paragraph, you need to think about the main point that you want to get across and be sure it’s included. If you’ve already written a fabulous introductory paragraph, you can write something similar with different wording.

Remember that it’s important to wrap up your writing by summarizing the main idea for your readers. This brings your writing to a smooth close and creates a well-written piece of work.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

They reported that there was no conflict of interest between the authors and their respective institutions.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION ETHICS

In the studies carried out within the scope of this article, the rules of research and publication ethics were followed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments.” In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page, not here.

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Second B. Author was born in Greenwich Village, New York, USA in 1977. He received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in aerospace engineering from the Virginia University, Charlottesville, in 2001, the Ph.D. degree in mechanical engineering from Drexel University, Philadelphia, in 2008.

From 2001 to 2004, he was a Research Assistant with the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. Since 2009, he has been an Assistant Professor with the Mechanical Engineering Department, Texas A&M University. His research interests include high-pressure and high-density nonthermal plasma discharge processes and applications, microscale plasma discharges and innovation plasma applications
Dr. Author was a recipient of the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy Young Scientist Award for Excellence in 2008, and the IEEE Electromagnetic Compatibility Society Best Symposium Paper Award in 2011.