



RESEARCH ARTICLE

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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

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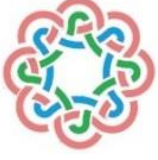
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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, Keyword 4, Keyword 5



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ÖNE ÇIKANLAR / HIGHLIGHTS

- Bu makalenin literatürdeki etkisi ve önemi
- Bu makalenin ilgili konularındaki kaynaklar arasında değişim
- Bu makalenin ilgili konusu üzerindeki katkı ve en güçlü etki
- İncelenen çalışma ve elde edilen sonuçlar neden önemlidir

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ÖZET / ABSTRACT

Bu Microsoft Word belgesi Bilim, Teknoloji ve Mühendislik Araştırmaları dergisi'ne gönderilecek olan makaleler için örnek olması amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Dergimize gönderilmek üzere hazırlanan makalelerin bu şablona bağlı olarak hazırlanması makalenin düzenlenme, değerlendirilme ve yayımlanma aşamalarını hızlandıracaktır. Özet kısmında çalışmanın yenilikleri ve temel bulguları vurgulanmalıdır. Türkçe ve İngilizce özet kısımları Times New Roman yazı tipi ile yazılmalıdır ve 10 punto büyüklüğü, Ana metin için 11 Punto seçilmelidir. seçilmelidir. Özet kısmının yazımında tek satır aralığı seçilmelidir. Makale özetinin en fazla 150-300 kelime olmasına dikkat edilmelidir. Türkçe ve İngilizce özetlerin 1 sayfa geçmemesi önerilmektedir. Anahtar kelime sayısı en az 3 en fazla 6 olmalıdır. Bu Microsoft Word belgesi Bilim, Teknoloji ve Mühendislik Araştırmaları dergisi'ne gönderilecek olan makaleler için örnek olması amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Dergimize gönderilmek üzere hazırlanan makalelerin bu şablona bağlı olarak hazırlanması makalenin düzenlenme, değerlendirilme ve yayımlanma aşamalarını hızlandıracaktır. Özet kısmının yazımında tek satır aralığı seçilmelidir. Bu belge, Microsoft Word 6.0 veya sonraki sürümleri için bir şablondur. Bu belgenin basılı veya PDF versiyonunu okuyorsanız, lütfen JSTER Web sitesinden trans_jour.docx elektronik dosyasını indirin, böylece taslağınızı hazırlamak için onu kullanabilirsiniz. Okuyucularınız için ana fikri özetleyerek yazınızı tamamlamanın önemli olduğunu unutmayın. Bu, yazınızı sorunsuz bir şekilde tamamlayın ve iyi yazılmış bir çalışma ortaya çıkarır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anahtar Kelime1, Anahtar Kelime2, Anahtar Kelime3, Anahtar Kelime4

I. GİRİŞ [INTRODUCTION]

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II. MAKALE HAZIRLAMA KILAVUZU [GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION]

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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. TEORİ VE YÖNTEM [THEORY AND METHODOLOGY]

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).

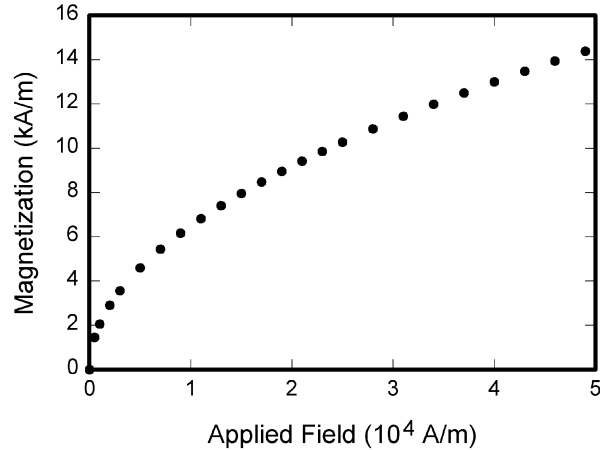


Figure 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field. Note that “Fig.” is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by two spaces. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

IV. ŞEKİL HAZIRLAMA KILAVUZU [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.

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..

Table I. Units for Magnetic Properties

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

V. SONUÇ VE DEĞERLENDİRME [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.

KATKI ORANI BEYANI [STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION RATE]

Yazarların çalışmadaki katkı oranları eşittir. / 1. yazar %60 oranında, 2. yazar %40 oranında katkı sağlamıştır.

ÇIKAR ÇATIŞMASI [CONFLICTS OF INTEREST]

Yazarlar arasında ve ilgili kurumları arasında herhangi çıkar çatışması olmadığını bildirmişlerdir.

ETİK KURALLARA UYGUNLUK [COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL RULES]

Yazarlar bu makalenin etik kurul onayı veya herhangi bir özel izin gerektirmediğini beyan ederler.

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