A Title Should Be the Fewest Possible Words That Accurately Describe the Content of the Paper (Center, Bold, 16pt)

**First Author1, Second Author2, Third Author1 (10 pt)**

1 Departement of Electrical and Computer Engineering, National Chung Cheng University (9 pt)

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| **Article Info** |  | **ABSTRACT** |
| ***Article history:***  Received Jun 12th, 201x  Revised Aug 20th, 201x  Accepted Aug 26th, 201x |  | These instructions give you basic guidelines for preparing papers for PEN journal. A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. Style and basic layout of your paper should look something like this document. The text of the abstract should be in Times New Roman font style, 10-pt. |
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# Preparation (11 PT)

## Use of word-processing software

It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in two-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor. Prepare your paper in A4 paper format, use the A4 settings.

Times New Roman, 11-pt is the preferred font. A4 format Margins: top = 1 inch, bottom = 1 inch, sides = 0.75 inch, single column.

## Author names and affiliations

Where the family name may be ambiguous (e.g., a double name), please indicate this clearly. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.

## Online Submission

Online submission is required, thus authors should be registered in the OJS publishing system.

# Text Heading (11 PT)

The primary text heading should be numbered by 1., 2., ... and should be in 11-pt., bold, flush left with margin. The spacing from text to the next heading is one line.

## Subdivision - numbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. and should be in 11-pt., bold, upper and lower case letters. The heading is flush left with margin. (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.

# Article Structure (11 PT)

## Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

## Material and methods

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

## Theory/calculation

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

## Results

Results should be clear and concise.

## Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

## Conclusions

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.

## Appendices

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc.

# Figures, Tables, Equations etc. (11 PT)

All figures, tables and photos must be clear and sharp. The examples of figure and table numbering and titling are given below.

Figure 1. This is Times new roman font, 11-pt.

Table title put above the table.

Table 1. Times new roman font, 11-pt.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Speed (rpm) | Power (kW) |
| x | 10 | 8.6 |
| y | 15 | 12.4 |
| z | 20 | 15.3 |

Position figures and tables 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 left aligned below the figures; table captions should be left aligned above the table. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols.

## Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

*a + b = c* (1)

Symbols in your equation should be defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is …”

## References

Reference list should be in 11-pt., Times New Roman font normal. The IEEE citation style is preferred. Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. Punctuation follows the bracket, or for more references or by [1], [2], [5]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]. Use “Ref. [3]” or “Reference [3]” at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first …”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list.

Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. In a paper title, capitalize the first word and all other words except for conjunctions, prepositions less than seven letters, and prepositional phrases.

For papers published in translated journals, first give the English citation, then the original foreign-language citation [6].

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even if they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, ac, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

**Acknowledgements (11 PT) (Optional)**

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.

**References (11 PT)**

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most pertinent and up-to-date sources. References are written in Vancouver style. Please use a consistent format for references – see examples below (11 pt):

1. X. S. Li*,*"Analysis and Simplification of Three-Dimensional Space Vector PWM for Three-Phase Four-Leg Inverters," *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics,* vol. 58, pp. 450-464, Feb 2011.
2. R. Arulmozhiyal and K. Baskaran, "Implementation of a Fuzzy PI Controller for Speed Control of Induction Motors Using FPGA," *Journal of Power Electronics,* vol. 10, pp. 65-71, 2010.
3. D. Zhang*,* "Common Mode Circulating Current Control of Interleaved Three-Phase Two-Level Voltage-Source Converters with Discontinuous Space-Vector Modulation," *2009 IEEE Energy Conversion Congress and Exposition, Vols 1-6,* pp. 3906-3912, 2009.
4. Z. Yinhai*,*"A Novel SVPWM Modulation Scheme," in *Applied Power Electronics Conference and Exposition, 2009. APEC 2009. Twenty-Fourth Annual IEEE*, 2009, pp. 128-131.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AUTHORS (11 PT) (Optional)**

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