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Abstract. An abstract should be placed immediately after the title page. It should be indented 10mm from the rest of the text at both left and right margins. The abstract should not exceed 200 words. Below the abstract, provide 3 to 5 keywords of short phrases that will assist indexers in cross indexing your article.

Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3

Introduction

It should contain a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, and the proposed approach or solution. The main-headers- Introduction, Body- Structured by headings and subheadings, Conclusion, Acknowledgements and References should be typed in sentence case, bold and placed flush left. Leave a line after the main-header and for all new paragraphs and leave two lines to start a new main-header. Each new paragraph should be indented by 5mm. Paper to be reviewed should be in between 10 to 15 pages.

Sub-headings (if applicable) should be in sentence case, bold and italic, and placed flush left. Type the contents in one column.

Equations (if applicable) It should be numbered consecutively. Place the number in parenthesis flush with the right-hand margin of your text and level with the last line of the equation. For example:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2. \quad (1)$$

Citations (if applicable) All text references should be consecutively numbered parenthetically e.g. [1] or [1,1] or [1-5].

Tables and Figures (if applicable) Tables and illustrations should be arranged throughout the text and it is preferable to include them on the same page as they are first discussed. They should have a self-contained caption and numbered consecutively with Roman numerals above the table. Table title should be bold with the sentence in each line indented 20 mm. if a table cannot be contained in the margins of the template, place the table horizontally (sideways) for better treatment of the information. This is exclusive treatment for table placement and no text numbered with Arabic numeral and each figure should be captioned, placed at the bottom of the figure, text bold with the sentence in each line indented 20 mm. as with table, figures should be placed as close as possible to the appropriate text. All figures, graphics and photographs should be presented in the best quality possible. It is the responsibility of the authors to ensure that their figures, diagrams

and photographs are readable, clear sharp and presentable. When presenting microstructures, be sure a scale marker is presented on the photographs.

Body- Structured by headings and subheadings

This section should consist of headings and subheadings. Subheadings reflect the organization of the topic and indicate the content of the various sections. Possible criteria for structuring the topic are based on methodological approaches and models or theories.

For the paragraph structure, it should cover one idea, aspect or topic per paragraph. Avoid referring to only one study per paragraph (several studies per paragraph can be considered instead). Frequently link the discussion to the research question stated in the introduction. Link the studies to one another and try to compare and discuss on the related topic. The analysis, evaluation, and comparison require use of theories, ideas, and research, relevant to the subject area of the article. The review article should discuss at least one aspect of imaging and analysis technique including electron microscopy or other imaging devices.

Conclusion

States the implications of the findings and an identifies possible new research fields

Acknowledgement

Acknowledgments of people, grants, funds, etc. should be placed in a separate section before references. The names of funding organizations should be written in full.

References

- [1] *Journal citation:* Hench, L. L. (1992) Bioceramics. *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.* 81(7) 1705
- [2] *Proceeding citation:* Christel, P., Meunier, A., Dorlot, J. M., Crolet, J. M., Witvolet, J., Sedel, L. & Boritin, P. (1988). Biomechanical Compatibility and Design of Ceramic Implants for Orthopaedic Surgery. In *Bioceramics: Material Characteristics Versus In Vivo Behaviour*, vol. 523. Ed. By Ducheyne, P. & Lemons, J. (Annals of New York Academic of Science, New York) pp. 234-256.
- [3] *Book citation:* Cullity, B. D. & Stock, S. R. (2001). *Elements of X-Ray Diffraction*. 3rd edition (Prentice Hall, Inc.) pp. 167-170.
- [4] *Report citation:* Robinson, D. N. (1978). A Unified Creep-Pasticity Model for Structural Metals at High Temperature. (Report ORNL/TM-5969, Oak Ridge National Laboratory).
- [5] *Dissertation or Thesis citation:* Othman, S. Z. (2004). Synthesis & Characterization of Hydroxyapatite Bioceramics. (*M. Eng. Thesis*, University Tenaga Nasional, Malaysia) pp. 40-50.
- [6] *Personal Communications:* Ramesh, S (2004). Personal Communication. (Ceramics Technology Laboratory, MMRC, University Tenaga Nasional, Malaysia).