**Title for Research Paper**

**First Author name\*, Second Author Name\*\*, Third Author Name\*\*, …**

\* Department, Institute Name

\*\* Department, Institute Name

***Abstract*-** An abstract is a brief, comprehensive summary of the contents of the research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose. By embedding keywords in your abstract, you enhance the user’s ability to find it. The word limit is 150-250 words. Single paragraph and concise. Should be in past tense as it is a summary of the work done. Even though its short, it shouldn’t gloss over the description.

Bad example: -

1. This report examines the causes of oversleeping. (What did it find out about these causes?).
2. The study draws conclusions about which variables are most important in choosing a movie theater. (What, specifically, are these variables?)

Good example: -

1. Individuals oversleep because they go to bed too late, forget to set their alarms, and keep their rooms dark.
2. The study concludes that the most important variables in choosing a movie theater are comfortable seats and high-quality popcorn.

***Keywords*-** Keywords are used to retrieve documents in an information system such as an online journal or a search engine. Keywords must be chosen carefully for most efficiency. They can be **phrases of 2-4 words** and/or **single word** keyword. They should **represent** the content of your manuscript and be **specific** to your field or sub-field. They should be lower-case, arranged in alphabetical order and separated by comma (,). (Mention 4-5 keywords)

I. Introduction

Introduction section comes after the abstract. Introduction section should provide the reader with a brief overview of your topic and the reasons for conducting research. The introduction is a perfect place to set the scene and make a good first impression. Regarding word count, introduction typically occupies 10-15% of your paper, for example, if the total word count of your paper is 3000, then you should aim for an introduction of around 600 words. In Introduction, the word limit should be 400-700 words, over 1-4 paragraphs.

The introduction section of your research paper should include the following:

* General introduction
* Problem definition
* Gaps in the literature and future research
* Problems solution
* Study motivation
* Aims & objectives
* Significance and advantages of your work.

II. Method / Procedures

IDENTIFY, RESEARCH AND COLLECT IDEA: - It's the foremost preliminary step for proceeding with any research work writing. While doing this go through a complete thought process of your Journal subject and research for its viability by following means:

1. Read already published work in the same field.
2. Goggling on the topic of your research work.
3. Attend conferences, workshops and symposiums on the same fields or on related counterparts.
4. Understand the scientific terms and jargon related to your research work.

III. Results / Findings

WRITE DOWN YOUR STUDIES AND FINDINGS: - Now it is the time to articulate the research work with ideas gathered in above steps by adopting any of below suitable approaches:

1. Bits and Pieces together -

In this approach combine all your researched information in form of a journal or research paper. In this, researcher can take the reference of already accomplished work as a starting building block of its paper.

1. Jump Start –

This approach works the best in guidance of fellow researchers. In this the authors continuously receives or asks inputs from their fellows. It enriches the information pool of your paper with expert comments or upgradations. And the researcher feels confident about their work and takes a jump to start the paper writing.

1. Use of Simulation software –

There are numbers of software available which can mimic the process involved in your research work and can produce the possible result. One of such type of software is Matlab. You can readily find Mfiles related to your research work on internet or in some cases these can require few modifications. Once these Mfiles are uploaded in software, you can get the simulated results of your paper and it makes the process of paper writing easier. As by adopting the above practices all major constructs of a research paper can be written and together compiled to form a complete research ready for Peer review.

IV. 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.

APPENDIX

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments.

REFERENCE

References and Citations of the sources for your work are given here.

Example of references: -

[1] G. O. Young, “Synthetic structure of industrial plastics (Book style with paper title and editor),” in Plastics, 2nd ed. vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64.

[2] W.-K. Chen, Linear Networks and Systems (Book style). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.

[3] H. Poor, An Introduction to Signal Detection and Estimation. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1985, ch. 4.

[4] B. Smith, “An approach to graphs of linear forms (Unpublished work style),” unpublished.

[5] E. H. Miller, “A note on reflector arrays (Periodical style—Accepted for publication),” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagate., to be published. [6] J. Wang, “Fundamentals of erbium-doped fiber amplifiers arrays (Periodical style—Submitted for publication),” IEEE J. Quantum Electron., submitted for publication.

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