JURNAL REKAYASA PROSES
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JENIS ARTIKEL

The *Jurnal Rekayasa Proses* LaTeX template, for use in typesetting manuscripts and preparing submissions

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Disubmit 1 Month 2000; direvisi 1 Month 2000; diterima 1 Month 2000

OBJECTIVES Articles in Bahasa Indonesia should have both an English and Indonesian abstract. Briefly state the objectives of the research here in English. METHODS List the methods used in the research. RESULTS Briefly describe your principal results. CONCLUSIONS State your conclusions here.

KEYWORDS alphabetical order; maximum five keywords; avoid terms already in the title

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KATA KUNCI alphabetical order; maximum five keywords; avoid terms already in the title

1. PENDAHULUAN

This section should briefly explain the background of the study, provide a short review of the pertinent literature, state the originality or novelty of the research, and state the research objectives. This is an *example* of *italicized* text (*The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.*); **don't use bold text** unless it is called for by the content.

2. METODE PENELITIAN

In research articles, the materials and methods used in the study should be described together—first the materials, and then the methods. Enough information should be provided to enable repetition of the research. For commercial sources of the materials, the name of the company, and the town and country in which they are headquartered should be indicated. To avoid an excessively long methods section, methods that have already been published should be indicated with a reference, with only the relevant modifications described.

2.1 Persamaan

Equations should be directly referenced in the text, and typeset using the available LaTeX commands, as shown in Equation 1.

$$J(x) = Li(x) + \sum_{\rho} Li(x^{\rho}) - \log 2 + \int_{x}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t(t^2-1)\log t} \tag{1}$$

Long equations can use the `aligned` environment to make them fit in a single column, as in Equation 2.

$$\begin{aligned} J(x) &= Li(x) \\ &\quad + \sum_{\rho} Li(x^{\rho}) \\ &\quad - \log 2 \\ &\quad + \int_{x}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t(t^2-1)\log t} \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

2.2 Daftar

This is an ordered list:

1. First item,
2. Second item, and
3. Third item.

Please do not use unordered lists.

3. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Both the results and discussion of the research should be combined in a single section. Describe the results first, and present all data as concisely as possible, in the form of tables or figures (if appropriate).

The discussion should be an interpretation of the study's results in the context of previous research. Avoid simply re-

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peating the results, or excessive citations. Instead, the works being cited should be relevant to the results being discussed.

3.1 Tabel

Size a table to fit in a single column (Tabel 1) or across two columns (Tabel 2). Avoid large tables (i.e. those that fit more than a single page), unless absolutely necessary; otherwise, considering making them supplementary material. Tabel 3 shows various advanced options you can use to present your data, as well as the best practices for alignment, both horizontally and vertically. Note also that sentence case is used for headers ("Left-aligned column" not "Left-Aligned Column").

Every table and figure should be cited in the text in numerical order (i.e. Tabel 2 cannot be cited before Tabel 1). Place table footnotes below the table, indicating them with superscripted lowercase letters or asterisks (for significance values and other statistical data).

3.1.1 Judul tabel

Every table should have a caption that is concise but clear enough to explain its main components independently from the text. Use sentence case. If the table contains previously published material, cite the original source at the end of the caption. If the results are expressed as a percentage, state the absolute value(s) that correspond to 100%.

3.2 Gambar

Ensure that the figure will fit into either one column (Gambar 1) or two columns (Gambar 2). Images should be of sufficiently high resolution to be easily viewable when printed or on high resolution screens (minimum of 300 dpi).

Every figure should be cited in the text in numerical order (i.e. Gambar 2 cannot be cited before Gambar 1). Figures should be referred to as "Gambar" not "Fig." Denote figure parts with lowercase letters (e.g. Gambar 3a, Gambar 3b).

3.2.1 Format gambar

Photographs must have internal scale markers and symbols, and arrows or letters should contrast greatly with the background. Fira Sans is the recommended typeface for text within figures (if you don't have it installed on your computer, you can download it from Google Fonts). Otherwise, a sans-serif such as Open Sans or Helvetica may be used. Where photographs of gel, autoradiograms, and so on have been processed to enhance their quality, this should be stated.

3.2.2 Judul gambar

Every figure should have a caption that is concise but clear enough to explain its main components independently from the text. If the figure contains previously published material, cite the original source at the end of the caption.

TABEL 1. Example single-column table.

Column 1[a]	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1	Row 1	Row 1
Row 2	Row 2	Row 2
Row 3	Row 3	Row 3
Row 4	Row 4	Row 4
Row 5	Row 5	Row 5

[a]Example footnote.

4. KESIMPULAN

Present the main conclusions of the study, along with their implications for future research here.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

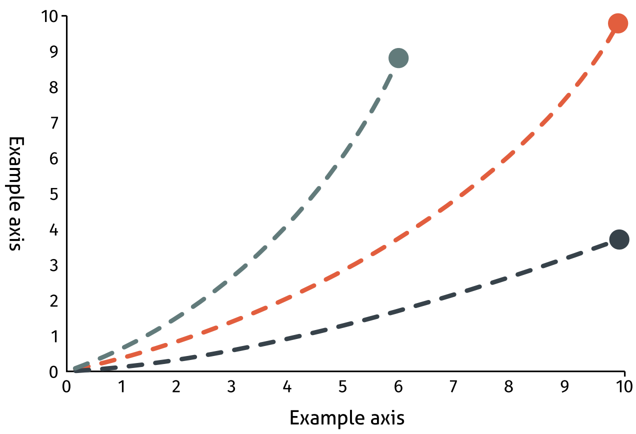
Acknowledge anyone who contributed to the research or the writing of the manuscript, as well as any funding or grants received in support of it. The names of funding organizations should be written in full, along with the grant numbers, if available. Examples of individuals you should acknowledge include people who provided assistance with study design or analysis, or guidance through a study area, or who provided advice on the language, edited, or proofread the article.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Each author's contribution to the research and manuscript should be noted, using only their initials to indicate their names. For example, "MP, FW designed the study. MP, LS carried out the laboratory work. MP, FW, LS, DN analyzed the data. MP, FW, DN wrote the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript."

COMPETING INTERESTS

All competing interests—be they financial, professional, or personal relationships that are relevant to the submitted work—must be declared. If a funding source contributed to the design, data collection, analysis, or writing of the manuscript, or the decision to submit it to *Jurnal Rekayasa Proses*, this should be clearly stated. If one or more authors have any form of—past or present—relationship with *Jurnal Rekayasa Proses*, the extent of this relationship must be described. If one or more authors work or have worked for an organization that may benefit from the publication of the article, this must also be clearly stated. Please read *Jurnal Rekayasa Proses*'s Publication Ethics statement to understand why it is important to acknowledge any and all competing interests.



GAMBAR 1. An example chart. Charts, illustrations, and other images that are readable in a single column should be typeset as single-column figures.

TABEL 2. Example double-column table.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
Row 1	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1
Row 2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2
Row 3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3
Row 4	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4
Row 5	Row 5	Row 5	Row 5	Row 5	Row 5

REFERENCES AND CITATIONS

For the purposes of efficiency and conciseness, aim for 10–25 references.

Use a reference manager such as Zotero or Mendeley to build your reference list, save the file as "references.bib", and then upload it to the `references` folder. Alternatively, copy and paste the file contents into the `references.bib` file. All references should be formatted in a manner compatible with BibTeX.

A reference must be cited for it to appear in the reference list. For most cases, you only need to cite a reference in one of two ways:

`\citet{Smith2000}` if it appears in the beginning or middle of a sentence; e.g. "Smith (2000) observed that precision is important in science."

`\citep{Smith2000}` if it appears at the end of a sentence; e.g. "In science, precision is important (Smith 2000)."

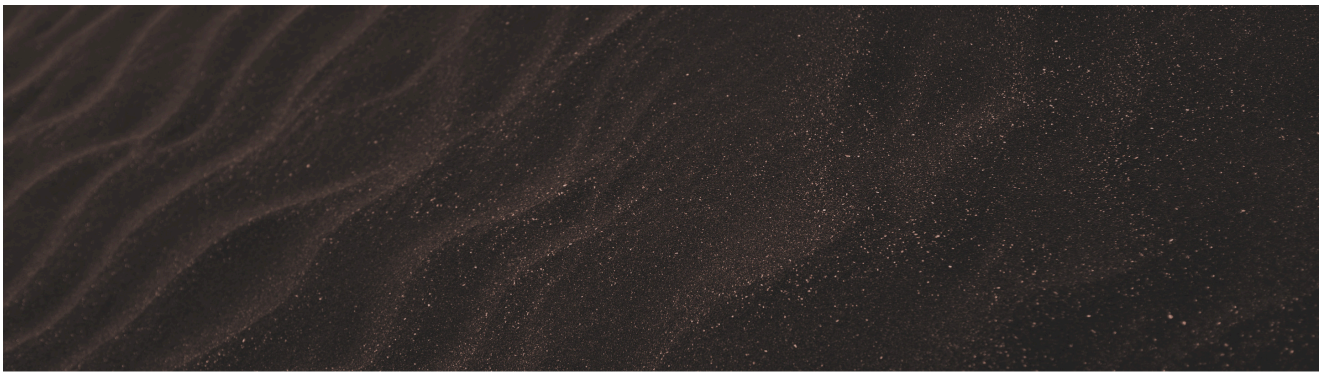
If you have cited and formatting your reference correctly, it will automatically appear in the reference list, as shown below.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Smith A. 2000. An example title. Example Journal. 1(2):1–10. doi:12345.exj.678.

TABEL 3. Example of advanced table options. Left-aligned columns are useful for text-only columns, and center-aligned columns for centering numbers. The X option tells LaTeX to space the column(s) evenly.

Left-aligned column	Center-aligned column	Right-aligned column	Multicolumn heading		Column set to a specific dimension
			Multicolumn 1	Multicolumn 2	
Left-aligned row 1	Center-aligned row 1	Right-aligned row 1	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1
Left-aligned row 2	Center-aligned row 2	Right-aligned row 2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2
Left-aligned row 3	Center-aligned row 3	Right-aligned row 3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3
Left-aligned row 4	Center-aligned row 4	Right-aligned row 4	Row 4	Row 4	Row 4
Left-aligned row 5	Center-aligned row 5	Right-aligned row 5	Example multicolumn row (left-aligned)		Row 5



GAMBAR 2. And example double-column figure. Charts, illustrations, and other images that are wider than they are tall might be more readable as double-column figures, whereas tall images will likely take up too much page space.

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(a)

(b)

GAMBAR 3. An example of a figure with two subfigures, one appearing above the other. This type of figure is appropriate for combining multiple figures that present similar content or data. (a) First subfigure; (b) second subfigure.