



ARTICLE TYPE

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

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1

2 **OBJECTIVES** Articles in English only need to have an English
3 abstract. Briefly state the objectives of the research. **METH-**
4 **ODS** List the methods used in the research. **RESULTS** Briefly
5 describe your principal results. **CONCLUSIONS** State your con-
6 clusions here.

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

9 1. INTRODUCTION

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

16 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

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

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26 2.1 Equations

Equations should be directly referenced in the text, and type-
27 set using the available \LaTeX commands, as shown in Equa-
28 tion 1. 29

$$J(x) = Li(x) + \sum_p Li(x^p) - \log 2 + \int_x^\infty \frac{dt}{t(t^2 - 1)\log t} \quad (1)$$

Long equations can use the `aligned` environment to make
30 them fit in a single column, as in Equation 2. 31

$$\begin{aligned} J(x) = Li(x) & \\ & + \sum_p Li(x^p) \\ & - \log 2 \\ & + \int_x^\infty \frac{dt}{t(t^2 - 1)\log t} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

32 2.2 Lists

This is an ordered list: 33

- 34 1. First item,
- 35 2. Second item, and
- 36 3. Third item.

Please do not use unordered lists. 37

38 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Both the results and discussion of the research should be
39 combined in a single section. Describe the results first, and
40 present all data as concisely as possible, in the form of tables
41 or figures (if appropriate). 42

The discussion should be an interpretation of the study’s
43 results in the context of previous research. Avoid simply re-
44 peating the results, or excessive citations. Instead, the works
45 being cited should be relevant to the results being discussed. 46

47 3.1 Tables

Size a table to fit in a single column (Table 1) or across two
48 columns (Table 2). Avoid large tables (i.e. those that fit more
49

50 than a single page), unless absolutely necessary; otherwise,
 51 considering making them supplementary material. Table 3
 52 shows various advanced options you can use to present your
 53 data, as well as the best practices for alignment, both horizon-
 54 tally and vertically. Note also that sentence case is used for
 55 headers ("Left-aligned column" not "Left-Aligned Column").

56 Every table and figure should be cited in the text in nu-
 57 merical order (i.e. Table 2 cannot be cited before Table 1).
 58 Place table footnotes below the table, indicating them with
 59 superscripted lowercase letters or asterisks (for significance
 60 values and other statistical data).

61 **3.1.1 Table captions**

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

68 **3.2 Figures**

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

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

77 **3.2.1 Figure formatting**

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

86 **3.2.2 Figure captions**

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

91 **4. CONCLUSIONS**

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

TABLE 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

^aExample footnote.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledge anyone who contributed to the research or the
 writing of the manuscript, as well as any funding or grants re-
 ceived 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 car-
 ried 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
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 an organization that may benefit from the publication of
 the article, this must also be clearly stated. Please read *Jur-
 nal Rekeyasa Proses's* Publication Ethics statement to under-
 stand why it is important to acknowledge any and all compet-
 ing interests.

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

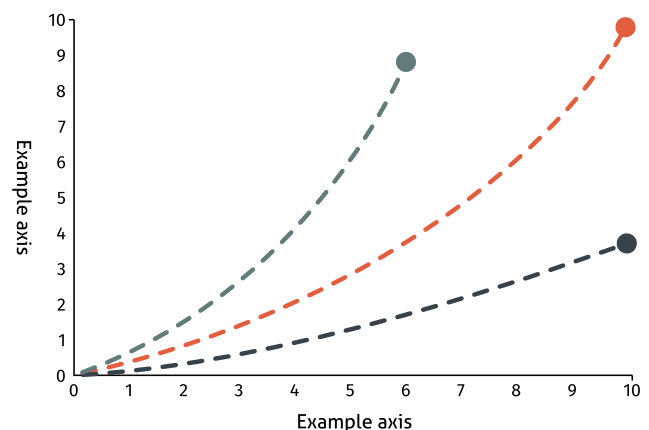


FIGURE 1. An example chart. Charts, illustrations, and other images that are readable in a single column should be typeset as single-column figures.

TABLE 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

132 references should be formatted in a manner compatible with
 133 BibTeX.

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

137
 138 `\citet{Smith2000}` if it appears in the beginning or middle
 139 of a sentence; e.g. "Smith (2000) observed that precision is
 140 important in science."

141
 142 `\citep{Smith2000}` if it appears at the end of a sentence; e.g.
 143 "In science, precision is important (Smith 2000)."

144 If you have cited and formatting your reference correctly,
 145 it will automatically appear in the reference list, as shown be-
 146 low.

147 **REFERENCES**

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

TABLE 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

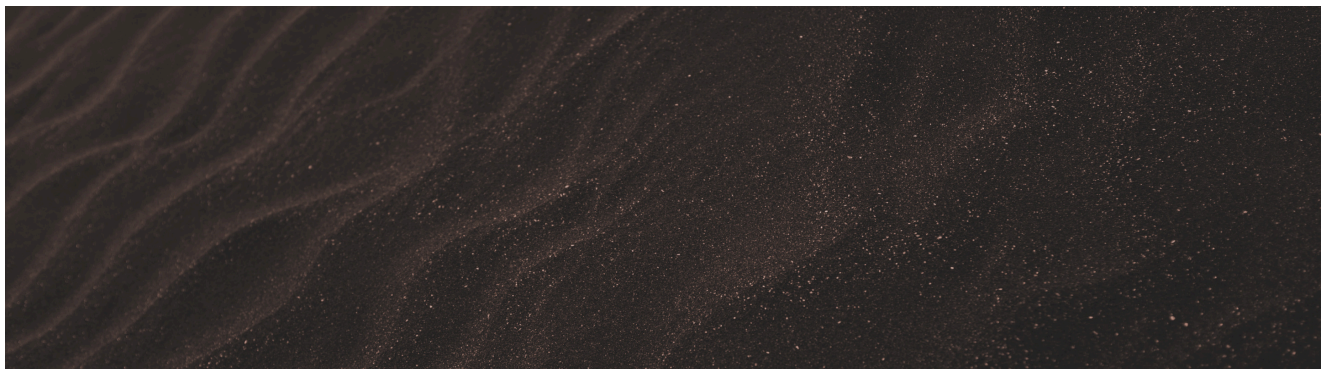


FIGURE 2. An example double-column figure. Charts, illustrations, and other images that are wider than they are tall might be more readable as double-column figures, whereas tall images will likely take up too much page space.



(a)



(b)

FIGURE 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.