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HYPOTHEZA

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ABSTRACT Abstracts are concise summaries of research papers or articles, and they play a crucial role in communicating the essence of your work to a broader audience. Crafting an effective abstract is essential for grabbing the reader's attention and conveying the significance of your research. To create a compelling abstract, start by defining a clear objective for your research, summarizing key findings concisely, and describing the methodology you used. Emphasize the significance of your work and its broader implications. Be concise and specific, using relevant keywords, and adhere to the style guidelines of your target publication. Edit and proofread your abstract for clarity and correctness, seek feedback from colleagues or mentors, and be willing to revise as needed. Writing a polished abstract will ensure that your research gets the attention it deserves.

Keyword: keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3, keyword 4, keyword 5.

Headings / Section e.g. Introduction, Methodology, Results and discussion, Experimental

The introductory section of a research paper plays a pivotal role in setting the stage for the entire study. It serves as the first point of contact between the reader and the research, offering a glimpse into the research's context, significance, and objectives. In this paper, we provide a comprehensive introduction that follows key guidelines for crafting an effective opening. We begin by presenting the broader context of our research topic, highlighting the relevance and importance of our study within the larger academic and practical domains. Next, we outline the specific research questions or objectives we aim to address, elucidating the purpose and scope of our investigation. Additionally, we offer a brief overview of our research methodology and approach, giving readers an insight into how we conducted our study. Throughout this introduction, we employ clear and concise language, ensuring that readers grasp the essence of our research and are motivated to delve deeper into the paper.

B Headings should always be subordinate to A headings e.g. Synthetic procedures, Materials and methods, Crystallography.

The main text of the article should appear here with headings as appropriate.

Algorithms should be numbered consecutively and accompanied by a descriptive title. The algorithm body should be written in Courier New / monospace font (8–9 pt). Use clear pseudocode with consistent variables and symbols, and provide sufficient information for the procedure to be reproduced. The example algorithm is shown in Algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1. Example of Algorithm Formatting

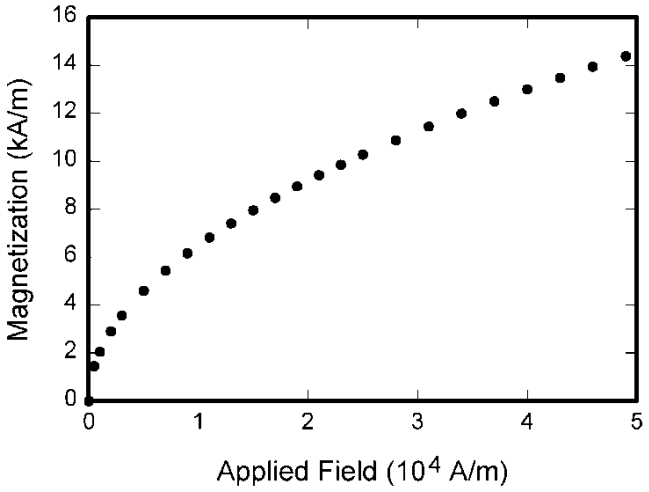
```
Input  :  Input data X
Output:  Processed result Y
 1:  Initialize required parameters
 2:  Read input data X
 3:  while stopping condition is not satisfied
do
 4:    Perform the main computation
 5:    if condition A is satisfied then
 6:      Update parameter P
 7:    else
 8:      Update parameter Q
 9:    end if
10:    Calculate intermediate result
11:  end while
12:  Y ← Generate final result
13:  return Y
```

C headings should always be subordinate to B headings e.g. General procedure for synthesis of compound X.

The main paragraph text follows directly on here.

TABLE 1. An exampe of table

No.	Table Header	Table Header
1	Example	1 Mx $\rightarrow 10^{-8}$ Wb = 10^{-8} V·s
2	Example	1 Mx $\rightarrow 10^{-8}$ Wb = 10^{-8} V·s
3	Example	1 Mx $\rightarrow 10^{-8}$ Wb = 10^{-8} V·s
4	Example	1 Mx $\rightarrow 10^{-8}$ Wb = 10^{-8} V·s



1. An example of figure

In a paragraph, please use Fig.1 instead of Figure 1. Tables and figures should be referenced and explained within the paragraph.

Conclusions

The conclusion section of your research paper is where you summarize the key findings, highlight their significance, and discuss potential implications. Start by restating your research objectives and briefly summarizing the main results. Emphasize how your findings contribute to the existing body of knowledge in your field. Discuss any limitations encountered during your research and suggest areas for future study. Conclude with a compelling statement that reinforces the importance of your work and its relevance to the broader academic community or real-world applications.

Author Contributions

We highly encourage authors to provide detailed descriptions of their contributions and suggest utilizing the CRediT framework for standardized contribution statements. For further insights on authorship, please consult our comprehensive author guidelines available in our documentation.

Conflicts of interest

In accordance with our commitment to upholding the highest standards of transparency and ethical conduct in research, this research paper adheres to the following Conflict of Interest Guidelines. Authors are required to disclose any financial interests or relationships that might be perceived as potential conflicts of interest. Such interests could include employment or consultancy with companies or organizations connected to the research, ownership of stocks or shares, research funding, patents, or honoraria. Additionally, non-financial interests, such as personal or professional relationships with relevant individuals or organizations, should also be disclosed. These disclosures must be transparent, complete, and detailed. In case of identified conflicts, steps may be taken, including disclosure in the paper, independent assessments, author recusals, or full transparency regarding conflict resolution. Editors and reviewers are also expected to disclose potential conflicts. Upholding these guidelines is not only an ethical obligation but crucial for maintaining the integrity and credibility of the research community.

If no conflicts exist, please state that "There are no conflicts to declare".

Acknowledgements

The acknowledgment section is where you express gratitude to individuals, organizations, or institutions that have contributed to your research or supported your work in any way. Acknowledge those who provided funding, technical assistance, valuable insights, or access to resources. Mention colleagues, mentors, or advisors who offered guidance and support. Additionally, if applicable, recognize participants or volunteers who participated in your study. Keep acknowledgments brief and focused on contributions directly related to your research. Avoid including personal expressions of thanks or unrelated acknowledgments. Be sure to obtain consent from individuals mentioned in this section, especially if the acknowledgment is specific or personal.

References

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Examples:

[1] G. O. Young, "Synthetic structure of industrial plastics," in *Plastics,* 2nd ed., vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York, NY, USA: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64.

[2] W.-K. Chen, *Linear Networks and Systems.* Belmont, CA, USA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.

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Examples:

[3] J. U. Duncombe, "Infrared navigation–Part I: An assessment of feasibility," *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959, 10.1109/TED.2016.2628402.

[4] E. P. Wigner, "Theory of traveling-wave optical laser," *Phys. Rev.*,

vol. 134, pp. A635–A646, Dec. 1965.

[5] E. H. Miller, "A note on reflector arrays," *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat*., to be published.

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J. K. Author, "Title of report," Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Country, Rep. *xxx*, year.

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[6] E. E. Reber, R. L. Michell, and C. J. Carter, "Oxygen absorption in the earth's atmosphere," Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA, USA, Tech. Rep. TR-0200 (4230-46)-3, Nov. 1988.

[7] J. H. Davis and J. R. Cogdell, "Calibration program for the 16-foot antenna," Elect. Eng. Res. Lab., Univ. Texas, Austin, TX, USA, Tech. Memo. NGL-006-69-3, Nov. 15, 1987.

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[8] J. S. Turner, "New directions in communications," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun*., vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 11–23, Jan. 1995.

[9] W. P. Risk, G. S. Kino, and H. J. Shaw, "Fiber-optic frequency shifter using a surface acoustic wave incident at an oblique angle," *Opt. Lett*., vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 115–117, Feb. 1986.

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