Article Title ( Maximum 14 words, Sentence case, Times New Roman 14pt)

**Author1 1\* , Author2 2 etc. [Times New Roman 12, Bold, Without title and may not Abbreviated ]**

1. Name of Study Program, Faculty , name Higher Education ( author 1)

2 Name of Study Program, Faculty , name Higher Education ( author 2)

\*Email: author \_ correspondence @abc.ac.id (Write all author emails)

*Note: Put a (\*) after the name if you are the corresponding author and include an email ( recommended institutional email )*

**Abstract (12pt)**

Abstract load description short about research problems and objectives , methods used , and research results . writing abstract especially on research results . Abstract written in **Indonesian and English English** . Abstract made in one paragraphs and maximum consists of of 300 words. (Times New Roman 10, single spacing ).

**Keywords :** Maximum 5 keywords and separated by periods**​** comma (;). (Times New Roman 10, single spacing )

Article Title (Maximum 14 Words, Sentence case, Times New Roman 14pt)

**Abstract (12pt)**

The abstract contains a brief description of the research problem and objectives, the methods used, and the results of the research. The pressure of abstract writing is mainly on the results of the research. Abstracts are written in **Indonesian and English** . The abstract is made in one paragraph and consists of a maximum of 300 words. (Times New Roman 10, space 1)

**Keywords:** A maximum of 5 keywords and separated by semicolons (;). (Times New Roman 10, space 1)

# Introduction [Times New Roman 1 2 , single spacing , bold]

Introduction at least covers a number of points following : (1) background behind on issues or problems , (2) urgency and rationalization activities (research or community service ), (3) objectives activities and plans solution problem , (4) review literature relevant to the problem being researched , and 5) development hypothesis ( if There is ).

# Method

The research method explains design activities , space scope or object , materials and tools main , place , data source , technique data collection , definition operational research variables and techniques analysis .

For Service to the Community, methodology explained start from stage preparation , implementation , compilation reports and publications . In addition , the process of collaboration with partners is also explained. in a way systematic .

# Results and Discussion​

In this section, the results of research / community service are explained. to community while providing a comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables, and other forms to facilitate reader understanding. Discussions can be conducted in several sub-chapters.

## Sub Chapter 1

Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

## Sub Chapter 2

Text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text.

# Conclusion

The conclusion contains summary short on research/ community service results to society and discussion .

# Saying Thank You

Add saying Thank You to party certain , for example research sponsors or partners devotion , state it clearly and concisely , avoid flowery statement of thanks .​

# Bibliography

bibliography​ preferably 10 years last (minimum 80% of referenced literature ). Minimum **15 sources .** Only references cited in the text appear in the reference list and vice versa . the manuscripts and citations referred to in this manuscript are suggested use application reference manager such as *Zotero* , End note and others , with format **APA Style.**

**Scientific Journals, Bulletins, and Magazines**

Masi M, Gobbato P. Measure of the volumetric efficiency and evaporator device performance for a liquefied petroleum gas spark ignition engine. *Energy Conversion and Management* . Elsevier Ltd; 2012 ; 3( 60 ) :18–27.

Price P, Guo S, Hirschmann M. Performance of an evaporator for an LPG powered vehicle. *Applied Thermal Engineering* . 2004; 24(8):1179–94.

Alahmer A. Thermal analysis of a direct evaporative cooling system enhancement with desiccant dehumidification for vehicular air conditioning. *Applied Thermal Engineering* . 2016; 9 ( 8 ) :1273–85.

**Proceedings**

Shah RK. Automotive Air-Conditioning Systems – Historical Developments, The State of Technology and Future Trends. In: *Proceedings of the 3rd BSME-ASME International Conference on Thermal Engineering* . Dhaka; 2006. p. 20– 3 2.

Aiman A, Haziqah A, Nasution H, Abdul A, Rozi M, War M, et al. Efficient and "Green" Vehicle Air Conditioning System using Electric Compressor. In: *Energy Procedia* . Elsevier BV; 2014. p. 270– 27 3.

**Book**

Çengel YA, Boles MA. *Thermodynamics: an engineering approach. Sixth Edit ion* . Singapore: McGraw-Hill; 2007. 1-978.

**Thesis, Dissertation**

Zainal BZ, Mustafa A, Hanapi M. Heat and Mass Transfer Studies in Liquefied Petroleum Gas Storage Operations. Universiti Malaysia Technology ; 2006.

Berry IM. The Effects of Driving Style and Vehicle Performance on the Real-World Fuel Consumption of US Light-Duty Vehicles. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 2010.

**Website**

European Committee for Standardization. CEN - EN 589 - Automotive fuels - LPG - Requirements and test methods. 2008 . [cited 2017 Jan 6]. Available from: <http://standards.globalspec.com/std/1517884/cen-en-589>

**Example Table**

**Table 1.** Results of Heteroscaseticidality Test

| **Coefficients a** |
| --- |
| **Model** | **Unstandardized Coefficients** | **Standardized Coefficients** | **t** | **Sig.** |
| **B** | **Std. Error** | **Beta** |
| 1 | (Constant) | .725 | .912 |  | .796 | .428 |
| Product quality | .013 | .038 | .082 | .356 | .723 |
| Quality of service | .010 | .054 | .041 | .179 | .858 |
| a. Dependent Variable: ABSRES |  |  |  |  |  |

 Source : Xxxxx (2015) **(MANDATORY)**

**Sample image**

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**Figure 1.** Image Caption