The Template for The 4th International Doctoral School of Electrical Engineering and Power Electronics

ABSTRACT An abstract is a brief of a 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/poster's purpose.

The descriptive abstract also known as the limited abstract or the indicative abstract provide a description of what the paper/poster covers without delving into its substance.

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Font – "Times New Roman". Font size – 32. Characters (with spaces) – approximately 700.

METHODS & RESULTS

This section explains how and, where relevant, when the experiment was done. The researcher describes the experimental design, the apparatus, methods of gathering data and type of control. If any work was done in a natural habitat, the worker describes the study area, states its location and explains when the work was done. If specimens were collected for study, where and when that material was collected are stated. The general rule to remember is that the Materials and Methods section should detailed and clear enough so that any reader knowledgeable in basic scientific techniques could duplicate the study if she/he wished to do so.

DO NOT write this section as though it were directions in a laboratory exercise book. Simply describe how the experiment was done. Also, DO NOT LIST the equipment used in the experiment. The materials that were used in the techniques were used, describe the changes.

Here the researcher presents summarized data for Conclusions. inspection using narrative text and, where appropriate, tables text and present the data in an easily understandable form. according to the number and the size of figures/tables etc. Do not present raw data! If tables and/or figures are used, they must be accompanied by narrative text. Do not repeat

OBJECTIVE & TASKS

The objectives of a research project summarize what is to be achieved by the study. These objectives should be closely related to the research problem.

Properly formulated, specific objectives will facilitate the development of your research methodology and will help to orient the collection, analysis, interpretation and utilization of data. It is important that your objectives are stated in a good way.

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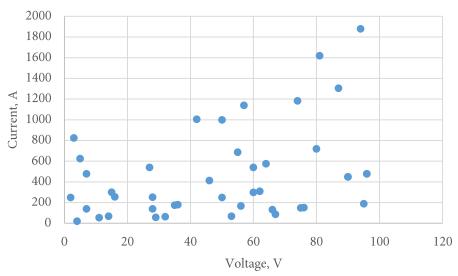


Fig. 2. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Fig. 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

DC/DC AC/AC DC/AC Other Other AC Fig. 3. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

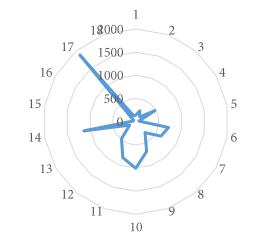


Fig. 4. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

research are simply mentioned in the narrative as the extensively in the text the data you have presented in tables experimental procedure is described in detail. If well-known and figures. But, do not restrict yourself to passing comments methods were used without changes, simply name the either. (For example, only stating that "Results are shown in methods (e.g., standard microscopic techniques; standard Table 1." is not appropriate.) The text describes the data spectrophotometric techniques). If modified standard presented in the tables and figures and calls attention to the important data that the researcher will use to support

In this section the indentation of the first line of the 1st and figures to display summarized data. Only the results are paragraph is 13.17 cm, for other paragraphs the indentation is presented. No interpretation of the data or conclusions about 1cm. Line spacing is exactly 32pt. Font — "Times New what the data might mean are given in this section. Data Roman". Font size -32. The font size of the caption of figure assembled in tables and/or figures should supplement the is 14. Characters (with spaces) – approx. 2570, but may vary

In this example the text is divided into two columns by two text boxes and separated by the space of 5mm.

A635-A646, Dec. 1965.

CONCLUSIONS

This section simply states what the researcher thinks the data mean, and, as such, should relate directly back to the problem/question stated in the introduction. This section should not offer any reasons for those particular conclusions. By looking at only the Introduction (Abstract/Objectives) and Conclusions sections, a reader should have a idea of what the researcher has investigated and discovered even though the specific details of how the work was done would not be known.

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CONTACTS