Article Type (Research Article, Review, Case Report, etc.)

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1. The full name of the author(s) should be provided without abbreviations.
2. There should be no job titles or degree before the author's name.
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Abstract

The abstract should be a concise single paragraph, ranging from 200 to 400 words, and should not include any reference citations or footnotes. For research articles, it should provide a brief overview of the background, objective, method, result and conclusion of your article before the main body. In case report, abstract should include background, case presentation and conclusion. It is important to ensure that the abstract presents an objective representation of the article, avoiding the inclusion of results that are not substantiated in the main text and refraining from exaggerating the main conclusions.

Keywords

Keyword1, Keyword2, … Keyword8
(Please provide 3-8 relevant keywords that are specific to the article and commonly used within the subject discipline.)

1. Introduction

The introduction plays an important role in providing background information (including relevant references), emphasizing the importance of the study, and outlining its objectives. It is crucial to conduct a thorough review of the current state of the research field and incorporate key publications into your work. By referencing other research papers, you can provide context and position your own work within the broader research landscape. The final paragraph should provide a concise summary of the main findings and conclusions, which will be helpful to the readers.

References will be consecutively numbered as they appear in the text by using numerals in square brackets (e.g., [1], [2, 3])

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or [4–7]). Further details on references can be found at the end of this document.

2. Manuscript Formatting

The article should be written in English. An article should be between 6 and 25 pages, and exceed 2000 words. For original research articles, it should include the headings Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion and Conclusions. Other types of articles can be written with a more flexible structure.

2.1. Headings

The headings or subheadings should be numbered in order as the given style. Each headings or subheadings should not exceed 3 lines. There should be at least 2 subheadings but no more than 10 subheadings under one heading.

(Main Text Paragraphs)

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Please use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the MathType add-on when including equations. It is essential that equations are editable and not presented in a picture format. All equations should be consecutively numbered using Arabic numerals within parentheses, such as (1), (2), (3)...

\[ X+Y=Z \] (1)

\[ X^2-Y^2=R' \] (2)

2.3. Figures

Each figure should have a concise caption describing what it represents. Figure captions should be presented below the figures, not in the figure file. Figures must be consecutively numbered using Arabic numerals, such as Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3...

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Each table should have a concise caption describing what it represents. Table captions should be presented above the tables. All tables should be editable with no image format. Vertical lines should not be used to separate columns. The corresponding meaning of the symbol in the table should be given below the table. Tables must be consecutively numbered using Arabic numerals, such as Table 1, Table 2, Table 3...

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
Column1 & Column2 \\
\hline
Row1 & Row1 \\
Row2 & Row2 \\
Row3 & Row3 \\
Row4 & Row4 \\
Row5 & Row5 \\
Row6 & Row6 \\
Row7 & Row7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Table 1. Table caption.}
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2.5. Schemes

Schemes follow the same formatting as Figures.
3. Materials and Methods

The Materials and Methods section should provide comprehensive details to enable other researchers to replicate the study and further expand upon the published results. If you have multiple methods, consider using subsections with appropriate headings to enhance clarity and organization.

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The results section should provide an accurate and concise description of the experimental findings, and the resulting conclusions that can be inferred from the experiments. Meanwhile, the results should be presented in a transparent and truthful manner, avoiding any fabrication or improper manipulation of data. Where applicable, results of statistical analysis should be included in the text or as tables and figures.

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In this section, authors are advised to provide a thorough analysis of the results and make comparisons with relevant literature, not a short summary or conclusion. Any future research directions could also be stated in the discussion.

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The conclusion section should precisely articulate the main findings of the article, emphasizing its significance and relevance. In the conclusion, it is highly recommended that authors avoid referencing figures or tables. Instead, these should be appropriately referenced within the body of the paper.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be defined upon their first appearance in the main body, and a list of abbreviations should be provided.

For example:

BMI: Body Mass Index
UV: Ultraviolet

HV: Vickers Hardness
HS: shrinkage according height
DS: shrinkage according diameter

Supplementary Material

Supplementary materials refer to the additional parts to a manuscript, such as tables, figures, videos, and datasets. These materials provide additional information and can be of interest to readers. Authors have the choice to submit essential supporting files and multimedia files along with their manuscripts.

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Acknowledgments

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Authors are required to provide details regarding where data supporting reported results can be found, including links to publicly archived datasets analyzed or generated during the study.
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