**This is the Title of the Paper with Capitalized Initial Letters, Font Size 18**

**First Author¹, Second Author¹ (if from the same institution), Third Author², and so on...**

¹*Institution of the first and second authors, City
²Institution of the third author, City
...etc.*

**ABSTRACT**

This document outlines formatting guidelines for MigasZoom manuscripts. Authors are required to follow the guidelines in this document to ensure their manuscripts are eligible for publication. The document can serve as instructions or as a template when sample text is replaced with content applicable to the manuscript in progress. The abstract must be written in English, using Times New Roman font, size 11 pt, in regular (upright) style, and should contain between 150 and 250 words. It must be written as a single paragraph that includes the background of the problem, research objectives, methods used, key findings, and conclusions. The abstract should provide a concise overview and clearly present the research results and conclusions. It must not contain any figures, tables, or references.

***Keywords***: (maximum of 5 words or key phrases)

# INTRODUCTION

The introduction section must contain a background explanation that highlights the urgency and context of the topic under study, followed by a clear and specifically formulated problem statement. Authors must clearly articulate the objectives of their research, as well as the anticipated academic and practical benefits. Define the study’s scope to set clear research boundaries and focus.

Additionally, the introduction must include a relevant and up-to-date literature review, with a minimum of ten recent references from credible sources such as scientific journals, technical standards, or official publications. To preserve scientific integrity, avoid using unverified sources like personal blogs or non-peer-reviewed content.

The submitted paper should be between 6 and 12 pages in length. Cite all sources in APA 7th style. For single-author references, cite using the last name followed by a comma and the year of publication (e.g., Ramadhon, 2020). For two authors, use both last names separated by an ampersand (e.g., Wegener & Petty, 1994). For references with three or more authors, use the first author's last name followed by “et al.” and the year (e.g., Ramadhon et al., 2019). For direct quotations of more than 40 words without paraphrasing, cite using the author's last name followed by the year, for example: Abrams (2018).

The complete paper should be prepared using Microsoft Word with the extension \*.doc or \*.docx (using the format author\_topic.docx or .doc). The full manuscript, in either \*.doc or \*.docx format, must be submitted through the Open Journal System (OJS) portal at http://ejurnal.ppsdmmigas.esdm.go.id/sp/index.php/migaszoom. If you have submission issues, email to jurnal.ppsdmmigas@esdm.go.id.

# RESEARCH METHOD

The research method section explains the scientific approach used to address the problem statement and achieve the research objectives. Although the explanation may be implicit, authors must provide sufficient information for readers to understand the process, validity, and reliability of the research findings.

Authors should describe the type and approach of the research, such as quantitative, qualitative, experimental, case study, or descriptive, and explain the location and time of implementation if relevant. Provide a summary of the research topic, highlighting key system, technology, or data features.

Clearly state data collection methods, including observation, direct measurement, document review, or use of official secondary sources. Authors should also mention the instruments or supporting tools used, such as simulation software, measuring devices, or monitoring systems, as well as the data analysis methods applied, such as statistical analysis, technical performance calculations, or synthesis approaches.

Writing should follow a descriptive and impersonal style, using passive voice, such as “Data were collected through…” or “Analysis was conducted using….” Avoid the use of first-person pronouns and explanations that deviate from methodological focus. The explanation in this subsection must be concise, systematic, and based on scientific methodological principles to support the validity of the presented research results.

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the main findings obtained from the research process, accompanied by in-depth interpretation and analysis. Writing should be systematic and logical, beginning with the presentation of raw data or measurement results, followed by analysis leading to preliminary conclusions. Data may be presented in the form of tables, graphs, figures, or narrative, with sufficient explanation to help readers understand the context and significance of each finding. Authors must avoid purely descriptive data presentation without analysis.

The discussion should relate the research findings to the problem statement, research objectives, and theoretical framework previously outlined. Authors should demonstrate the relevance of the results to prior studies, explain consistency or discrepancies, and provide scientific arguments for the observed phenomena. If anomalies or unexpected results occur, authors must objectively explain potential causes and implications. The writing style should remain passive or impersonal, avoiding first-person pronouns and focusing on scientific substances. This section is the core of the article and must be written with high precision, supported by valid data and sharp analysis to demonstrate the research’s contribution to scientific advancement and professional practice.

Results and discussion are the heart of a scientific article and must clearly address aspects of scientific merit (i.e., what/how? why? and what else?). Present the data clearly and concisely, using tables, figures, or diagrams. In the discussion, authors are encouraged to compare their findings with relevant and recent theories or studies. The discussion should follow the sequence of the research objectives.

## A. Subheading 1

Subheadings may be added as needed in the introduction, research method, and results and discussion sections.

## B. Subheading 2

* 1. Your manuscript must use A4 paper size with a width of 210 mm (8.27") and a length of 297 mm (11.69"). Page margins should be set as follows:
	+ Top = 3.0 cm
	+ Left = 3.0 cm
	+ Bottom and Right = 2.0 cm
	1. The manuscript should be formatted in two columns, with a column spacing of 0.5 cm. All paragraphs must be indented by 6.35 mm (0.25”). Paragraphs should be fully justified (aligned left and right).

## C. Subheading 3

* 1. The entire document should use Times New Roman or Times font. Other font types may be used for special purposes.

## D. Subheading 4

All heading levels use font size 11. Each word in a heading must begin with a capital letter, except for conjunctions and prepositions such as “and”, “in”, “to”.

Level-1 Heading: Written in full uppercase bold, centered, and numbered using Roman numerals. The exception is the “References” section, which does not use numbering.

Level-2 Subheading: Written in italic, left-aligned, and numbered using bold uppercase letters (alphabetical order). For example, see “B. Paragraph” above.

Level-3 Sub-subheading: Indented, written in italic, and numbered using Arabic numerals followed by a closing parenthesis.

## E. Subheading 5

Figures and tables must be center-aligned to fit the column width. Large figures and tables may span across two columns. Tables and figures that exceed one column should be placed at the beginning or end of the page. An example table is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Font Sizes in the Manuscript

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Font Size** | **In Times New Roman or Times** | **Regular** | **Bold** | **Italic** |
| 10 | Table titles, figure titles | – | Abstract, keywords |  |
| 11 | Main content, author institution, institution address, email address | Author names, chapter titles, subheading titles | Subheading titles, sub-subheading titles | Author’s institution |
| 18 | – | Paper Title |  – |  |

## F. Subheading 6

Figures should use standard resolution settings. Figures and tables must be center aligned to fit the column width. Large figures and tables may span across two columns. Tables and figures that exceed one column should be placed at the beginning or end of the page.

Graphs should be presented in color. Please use contrasting solid colors, as shown in Figure 1.

* 1. 

Figure 1. Example of a graph with contrasting colors

Authors are expected to ensure that all figures are presented with appropriate resolutions to clearly convey essential information, as exemplified in Figure 1 and Figure 3. Low-resolution or blurred images, such as those shown in Figure 2, should be avoided to maintain visual clarity and professional presentation standards.



Figure 2 shows an example of a low-resolution image that does not meet print criteria.



Figure 3 shows an example of a standard-resolution image.

## G. Subheading 7

Figures are numbered using Arabic numerals. Figure captions use font size 10, are single-line and center-aligned. If the caption spans more than one-line, subsequent lines should remain center-aligned and adjusted accordingly (e.g., Figure 1). Captions and figure numbers are placed below the corresponding figure.

## H. Subheading 8

Tables are numbered using Arabic numerals. Table titles are center-aligned and use font size 10. Each word in the table title should begin with a capital letter, except for conjunctions. Table titles are placed above the corresponding table, as shown in Table 1.

## I. Subheading 9

Page numbers are not required. Headers and footers should use font size 9 and italic style.

## J. Subheading 10

The reference list should be arranged alphabetically by author name, using font size 10. The citation and reference style must follow the Harvard style. Citations include the author and year (author, year); reference entries must include the author, year, chapter/article title, book/journal title, place of publication, publisher/volume, and page numbers.

# CONCLUSION

The conclusion section contains a concise and compact statement that summarizes the main findings of the research and addresses the problem statement presented earlier. Authors must formulate conclusions based on the findings and discussion already provided, without introducing new information or data not previously explained. Conclusions should be written in narrative form—not as bullet points—and use an objective and impersonal scientific writing style.

Authors should emphasize the contribution of the research to the advancement of science, technology, or professional practice, and clearly convey the implications of the findings. Where relevant, authors may include recommendations for further research, technology application, or policy improvement, but these must remain within the scope of the study results. Avoid evaluative language that is not supported by data, and ensure that the conclusion reflects consistency between the research objectives, methods, results, and discussion.

A strong conclusion reinforces the scientific integrity of the paper and adds value for both readers and the academic community. It should highlight the key points of the article without repeating the abstract, and instead focus on the significance, application, or development stemming from the research. The conclusion should also indicate whether the research objectives have been achieved. It must be written as a descriptive paragraph—avoid using bulleted lists.

# REFERENCES

This section includes all documents or sources cited in the article and must be written completely in accordance with the APA 7th Edition citation style. Authors are encouraged to use primary references such as journal articles, conference proceedings, patents, and book chapters, as these sources offer high reliability and relevance for scientific development. Secondary references, such as textbooks and handbooks, may be used sparingly when adequate primary sources are unavailable.

Each cited reference must have been thoroughly read and understood by the author, with a minimum of ten citations from research published within the last ten years. To maintain objectivity and scientific quality, excessive self-citation should be avoided. Accuracy in matching in-text citations with the reference list is essential to prevent missing or irrelevant references.

Authors are also advised to use reference management tools such as Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote to ensure formatting consistency and ease of reference handling. Before submitting the article, each reference must be verified against the original source, including author names, titles, volume, issue, publication year, and DOI or URL links.

Example of Journal Article Reference:

Alkan, R. M., Erol, S., Ozulu, I. M., & Ilci, V. (2020). Accuracy Comparison of Post-processed PPP and Real-time Absolute Positioning Techniques. Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk, 11(1), 178–190, [https://doi.org/10,1080/19475705.2020,1714752](https://doi.org/10.1080/19475705.2020.1714752)

Example of Book Reference:

Creswell, J.W. (2011). Educational research : Planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research (4th ed). Pearson Education.

Example of Proceeding Reference:

Wang, H., Shen, S., & Lu, X. (2012). Comparison of the camera calibration between photogrammetry and computer vision. Proceedings 2012 International Conference on System Science and Engineering, ICSSE 2012. https://doi.org/10.1109/ICSSE.2012.6257207

Safi’i, A. N. (2017). Akurasi Pengukuran Gps Metode RTK-NTRIP Menggunakan Ina-Cors Big. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Geomatika 2017. https://doi.org/10.24895 /sng.2017.2-0.441

Example of Book Part Reference:

Hinderer, J., Crossley, D., & Warburton, R. J. (2015). Superconducting Gravimetry. In Treatise on Geophysics: Second Edition. https://doi.org/ 10.1016/B978-0-444-53802-4.00062-2

Freymueller, J. (2017). Geodynamics. In Springer Handbooks. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-42928-1\_37