**The title of the manuscript**

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**Abstract:** An abstract is a short summary of your research paper, usually about a paragraph (200-400 words) long. A well-written abstract can let readers get the essence of your paper, prepare readers to follow the detailed information, analyses, and arguments in your full paper, and help readers remember the key points.

**Keywords:** Keyword1, Keyword2 … Keyword8.

**1. Introduction**

The introduction section should provide a context for your manuscript. When preparing the introduction, please bear in mind that some readers will not be experts in your field of research.

**2. Object and subject of research**

The "Object and subject of research" section should contain a detailed description of the object under investigation. You can describe: properties, parameters, design, schematic diagram, any foreign innovation, the idea of this object, the principle of its operation. At the end of the section, it is necessary to describe the characteristic shortcomings that are inherent to this object in the existing conditions of operation/functioning.

**3. Target of research**

In the "Target of research" section, on the basis of the identified shortcomings of the object of research, it is necessary to formulate the goal of the research and the tasks by which this goal can be achieved. In this section, you can give examples of tasks, with the help of which you can improve, update and describe the new work of the object.

**4. Literature analysis**

In the "Literature analysis" section, similar objects, methods of their research and improvement can be considered. You can give examples of objects and methods of research of other authors with the indication of the data of the authors and a link to this manuscript.

**5. Research methods**

The "Research methods" section should contain a description of the methods, techniques, and approaches that were used in the research and improvement of the object. The authors of the article should present the results of the research using graphical and tabular material.

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An example of design of a picture:



**Figure 2.** There are three figures illustrated here.

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An example of design of a tables:

**Table 1.** Table information

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column1 | Column2 | Column3 |
| Row1\* | Row1 | Row1\* |
| Row2 | Row2 | Row2 |
| Row3 | Row3 | Row3 |
| Row4 | Row4 | Row4 |

Requirements for formatting of the formulas

* Numbering alignment to the right
* The formula is part of the text, so after a claim must stand semantic mark if the new proposal goes further, then the point, if further clarification is the comma
* Links to the formula in the text are (1), (2)–(4)
* Formulas should be typed in the MathType equation editor
* Formulas should be numbered

, (1)

where *Еt* – ….;

*αN* – …...

**6. Research results**

In the "Results of research" section, the authors of the article should present the results of the research using graphical and tabular material with an emphasis on the fact that the result was obtained or its implementation is expected. The obtained result should be accompanied by explanations of how exactly this result will be useful, how the obtained results can be explained.

In this section, you can indicate: how the updated object is better than analogues, how internal factors have changed (energy consumption, time, cost), what profit the research object can bring, what the research can be interesting for other countries, what additional costs will be incurred product of this object of research, what analogues of this object of research exist.

**7. Prospects for further research development**

The "Prospects for further research development" section provides information on why this particular object and research method will be profitable and more profitable to use, why this object can be considered for further development, what is their further implementation and other ways of improvement.

**8. Conclusions**

A conclusion is where you summarize the paper's findings and generalize their importance, discuss ambiguous data, and recommend further research. An effective conclusion should provide closure for a paper, leaving the reader feeling satisfied that the concepts have been fully explained.

**9. Acknowledgements (if any)**

You as the author are free to decide whether to include acknowledgments or not. Usually, the acknowledgments section includes the names of people who in some way contributed to the work, but do not fit the criteria to be listed as the authors. This section of your manuscript can also include information about funding sources.

**References:** **(**[standard АРА](https://ojs.isg-journal.com/site/files/standart_APA-OTH.pdf) Please list at least 15 references.**)**

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