

*Regular Article***Paper Title**Nguyen Van A¹, Le Thi B², Pham Van C³¹ School of Information and Communication Technology, Hanoi University of Science and Technology, Hanoi, Vietnam² Department of Wireless Communications, Posts and Telecommunication Institute of Technology, Hanoi, Vietnam³ Faculty of Radio Communication, Telecommunications University, Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa, Vietnam

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Abstract– A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article (9 pt).

Keywords– First keyword, second keyword, third keyword, fourth keyword, fifth keyword.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Introduction should provide a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, the proposed approach or solution, and the new value of research which it is innovation. It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in Vancouver style in sign [1] and so on. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (italic). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively. The section/subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., 1. Introduction. Authors are suggested to present their articles in the section structure: Introduction - the comprehensive theoretical basis and/or the Proposed Method/Algorithm - Research Method - Results and Discussion/Analysis - Conclusion.

Literature review that has been done author used in the chapter "Introduction" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative, it are used in the chapter "Research Method" to describe the step of research and used in the chapter "Results and Discussion" to support the analysis of the results [2]. If the manuscript was written really have high originality, which proposed a new method or algorithm, the additional chapter after the "Introduction" chapter and before the "Research Method" chapter can be added to explain briefly the theory and/or the

proposed method/algorithm [3].

2 RESEARCH METHOD

Explaining research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or other), how to test and data acquisition [1, 4]. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically [2, 3].

3 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make the reader understand easily [1, 2, 4]. The discussion can be made in several sub-chapters.

3.1 Figures and Tables

3.1.1 Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use "Figure 1", even at the beginning of a sentence.

3.1.2 Caption of Figures and Tables: Figure Captions: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure captions. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity "Magnetization", or "Magnetization, M", not just "M". If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization {A[m(1)]}", not just "A/m". Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)", not "Temperature/K".

Table Captions should be capitalize each word as English.

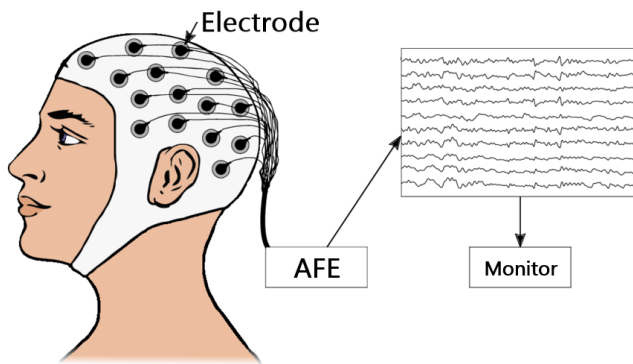


Figure 1. EEG signal measurement with electrodes.

Table I
TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy ^a		
copy	More table copy ^a		
copy	More table copy ^a		

^aSample of a Table footnote.

3.2 Equations

Equations should be placed at the center of the line and provided consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flushed to the right margin, as in (1).

$$E_v - E = \frac{\hbar}{2.m} (k_x^2 + k_y^2) \quad (1)$$

All symbols that have not been mentioned in the equation should be explained in the following text.

3.3 Citations

Proper citation of other works should be made to avoid plagiarism. When referring to a reference item, please use the reference number as in [1] or [2–4] for multiple references. The use of "Reference [1]..." should be employed for any reference citation at the beginning of sentence. For any reference with more than 3 or more authors, only the first author is to be written followed by et. al. (e.g. in [4]). Examples of reference items of different categories shown in the References section. Each items in the references section should be typed using 9pt font size (or small command).

4 CONCLUSION

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The acknowledgment section is optional. The funding source of the research can be put here.

REFERENCES

Please number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [4]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [2]—do not use "Ref. [2]" or "reference [2]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [2] was the first . . ."

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors' names; do not use "et al.". References are required to retain the same capital letters in the title as the original article. Papers that are published in conference proceedings must have the word "Proceedings of the" before the conference name as [3].

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- [1] T. Tang, W. L. Goh, L. Yao, and Y. Gao, "A 16-channel TDM analog front-end with enhanced system CMRR for wearable dry EEG recording," in *Proceedings of the IEEE Asian Solid-State Circuits Conference (A-SSCC)*, 2017, pp. 33–36.
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Nguyen Van A is a graduate research assistant at Diagnostics Research Group with Master of Engineering from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (2012). He obtained Bachelor Degree in Electronics Engineering from Institut Teknologi Bandung (Indonesia) in 2009. His researches are in fields of electronics, digital systems, ultrasound sensor, signal processing, and biomedical instrumentation. Recently, system's application on ultrasound exosimetry has been tackled. He is affiliated with IEEE as student member. In TELKOMNIKA, IAES journals, and other scientific publications, he has served as invited reviewer. Besides, he is also involved in NGOs, student associations, and managing non-profit foundation. Further info on his homepage: <http://diagnostics.my/imamul>



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Pham Van C (IEEE Senior Member) received B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in Electronics Engineering from Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan, in 1988, 1990, and 1992, respectively. He is currently a professor with the Department of Information and Network Engineering, University of Electro-Communications (UEC), Tokyo, Japan. His research interests include hardware system design and implementation by FPGAs and integrated circuits. Recent projects include research on energy harvest power supply and low-power data-centric sensor network systems utilizing them, the development of long-distance transmission and miniaturization equipment for sensor networks by low-power wireless, the super low-voltage device project, research on memory-based information detection systems, the hardware implementation of hardware systems by FPGAs and integrated circuits, etc. Professor Pham is teaching many undergraduate and postgraduate students and has received numerous awards for dissertations. The University of Electro-Communications Integrated Circuit Design Laboratory (Pham Lab) educates on the design, implementation, and evaluation of hardware systems and VLSI, aims to design "system-on-chip" by integrating various information processing hardware, and develops a high-performance computational circuit realized with a small number of elements.