Title of your paper (Avoid to include abbreviations) – TN 17pt Bold

List the author names here (according to the recommendations in template guide)

Type the author addresses here, example: Ionescu Cristian1, Popescu David2,\*

1“Xxxxx” University, Yyyyy Faculty, Zzzzz Department, email

2 “Xxxxx” University, Yyyyy Faculty, Zzzzz Department, email

Type the corresponding author’s e-mail address here: Identify the corresponding author with an asterix (\*) and be sure to include that person’s email address

**\*popescu@univ.ct.ro**

**Abstract**. All articles must contain an abstract and should not normally exceed 200 words in a single paragraph and not less than 90 words, that a general reader can understand. Avoid to include citation, abbreviations and acronyms. Abstract should provide information about: (i) an opening sentence that states the main objective of the paper; (ii) A brief bedground (state of the art) to give context to your study; (iii) Materials and methods to give a briefly description of the main materials and methods applied; (iv) Summarize the article’s main results and (v) a short concluding sentence.

**Keywords:** keyword 1; keyword 2; …; keyword 5. List 3 to 5 pertinent keywords specific to the subject of the article.

1. Introduction (TN 11pt Bold)

It is recommended to adjust body of the paper to the common organization structure of scientific papers – IMRaD (Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion).

The manuscript should start with a brief introduction that places the study in a general context of the studied subject and highlight the relevant literature. The objective of the literature review is to provide to the readers previous knowledge, facts and the topic’s advantages and disadvantages. It is important to carefully review the state of the arts and mention the publication cited. The citations (Bodytext style) The first paragraph after a heading is not indented.

Other paragraphs are indented (BodytextIndented style). It is recommended to include in the introduction the following:

*Purpose* – the purpose of the article should give concise information about the content of the core idea of the paper, present scientific problem and objective.

*Literature review –* a brief presentation of significant results obtained by other researchers / authors in the field addressed in the paper.

1. Materials and methods (TN 11pt Bold)

The first paragraph after a heading is not indented (Bodytext style). Should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on published results. This section could contain the following subsections: (i) study area; (ii) materials - list the elements used to perform the experiments including instruments, software, numerical or/and statistical methods, models, etc.; (iii) methods - how the results were obtained including the protocol used to obtain data. New methods and protocols should be presented in detail while the existing approaches can be briefly stated and properly citated.

Other paragraphs are indented (BodytextIndented style).

## A subsection (TN 11pt Italic)

Some text.

A subsubsection. (TN 11pt Italic) The paragraph text follows on from the subsubsection heading but should not be in italic.

1. Results and discussions (TN 11pt Bold)

This section could be divided by subheadings to delineate different experimental topics. It should provide a clear and simple explanation of the experiments performed and the findings observed. This section is an objective presentation of the results obtained, without interpretation, in a logical order, using both, text and illustrative materials (tables and/or figures). Important negative results should also be reported. In the text, refer to each nontextual element in numbered order (e.g. Table 1, Table 2 or Figure 1, Figure 2). Each nontextual element must be titled, numbered and completed with caption. Caption goes under the figures and above the tables (Table 1).

Table 1. Lists the paragraph styles defined in this template.

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 1.** Paragraph styles. |
| Style | Example and use TN 11pt-Normal |
| Title | The title of your paper TN 17pt Bold |
| Abstract | Style in which to format your Abstract TN 10pt Normal |
| Addresses | Style for author addresses TN 11pt Normal |
| Authors | Style for the list of author names TN11 pt Bold |
| Bodytext | The style for the first paragraph after a section, subsection or subsubsection TN11 pt Normal |
| BodytextIndented | An indented style for paragraphs that follow after Bodytext TN11 pt Normal |
| Bulleted | * Bulleted list
 |
| E-mail | Style for corresponding author’s e-mail address TN11 pt Normal |
| Figure Caption | Centred figure (and table) caption style TN11 pt Normal |
| Reference | 1. The style to use for a numbered reference. Note that when the text reaches the end of the line it will indent slightly.

Vreti neaparat sa utilizati acest stil ? eu propun APA style, e mai simplu de utilizat. – vezi la sfarsit  |
| Reference (no number) | A style for references that are part of a numbered reference (where there are multiple entries under a single number) Nu inteleg  |
| Section | 1. Style for section headings (TN 11 pt Bold)
 |
| Section (no number) | Style for section headings that are not numbered (e.g., ‘References’) TN 11 pt Bold  |
| Subsection | * 1. *Style for a subsection (TN 11pt Italic)*
 |
| Subsubsection | * + 1. Style for subsubsection. (TN 11pt Italic)
		2. Type a full stop (‘period’) after the heading text and continue the paragraph in Roman (upright) type – Nu inteleg
 |

Equations (refer with: Eq. 1, Eq. 2,...) should be placed in the middle, denoted by numbers in round parentheses as follows, **do not use Print Screen or jpg format**.

$\left(x+a\right)^{n}=\sum\_{k=0}^{n}\left(\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{n}{k}\right)x^{k}a^{n-k}$ (1)

Use the legacy equation in word editor (Insert menu, select word equation).

After the results obtained presentation, the author should include a discussion section which summarised how they can be interpreted related to previous studies and the objective of the article. This section should highlight the limitation of the results and interpretation. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

Tables and figures are placed in the middle and should be numbered and references to them must be in the text. Acceptable labelling (for references) for a table is Tabel 1 and Figure 1 for a figure.



Figure 1. Text (TN 11pt Normal, cantered)

1. Conclusions (TN 11pt Bold)

It is recommended to include in the conclusions some of the following:

*Originality/Value* – the originality/value should present the novelty of the study and explain specify differences between the current and previously conducted research.

*Research limitations* – the section should identify the limitation of your research and explain the importance of each of them, provide the nature of the limitations, and present the way how such limitations might be overcome in the future.

*Practical implications* – the practical implication should explain how the results your research could be used in practice.

Acknowledgements (TN 11pt Bold)

You must ensure that anyone named in the acknowledgments agrees to being named.

**Author contributions:** for research article with many authors a short paragraph specifying their contributions should be provided.

Examples:

* Conceptualization: I.C. and P.D. (author’s name initials)
* Methodology: P.D.
* Investigation: I.C.
* Writing original draft: I.C.
* Writing review and editing: I.C
* Supervision: I.C. and P.D.

**Funding:** please add “this research was funded by Name of the Funder, grand number, etc.” or this research received no external funding and “The APC was funded by Name of the Funder”.

**Conflict of interest:** Declare the conflict of interest or state “The Author’s declare no Conflict of interest”. Any involvement the funders may have had in the study’s design, data collection, analysis, article writing or interpretation must be stated in this area. If there is no role please state “The funders had no role in the design of the study, in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data in the writing of the manuscript or in the decision to publish the results”.

**Appendix or supplementary materials:** this is an optional section and should contain details and supplementary data. For example, explanation of experimental details, mathematical proofs of results not essential to the paper.

Citation in text:

References in text should have this form (surname, year), for example:

1 author: (Krugman, 2012)

1 author and the same year of publication: (Hoffman, 2012, A), (Hoffman, 2012, B)

2 authors: (Krugman & Hoffman, 2014)

3 authors: (Hoffman et al., 2012)

References

For each work shown in the list of references must be a reference in the text. All citations in the text and all references must meet APA styles (American Psychological Association 7th edition – more information <http://www.apastyle.org/>).

1. (Book style - Author, year. Title (in italics). Publisher, location of publisher.)
2. Cichocki, A. and Unbehaven, R., (1993). Neural Networks for Optimization and Signal Processing, 1st ed. Chichester, U.K.: Wiley.
3. Chen, W. K. (1993). Linear Networks and Systems, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, pp. 123-135.
4. (Journal - Author, year. Paper title. Journal name (in italics), volume and issue numbers, inclusive pages.)
5. Chen, S., Mulgrew, B. and Granta, P. M. (1993). “A clustering technique for digital communications channel equalization using radial basis function networks,” IEEE Trans. on Neural Networks, vol. 4, pp. 570-578.
6. Hill, R. M. (1997). The single-vendor single-buyer integrated production–inventory model with a generalized policy, European Journal of Operational Research, vol. 97, pp. 493-499.
7. (Online Sources style)
8. Vidmar, R. J. (August 1992). On the use of atmospheric plasmas as electromagnetic reflectors. IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci. [Online]. 21(3). pp. 876-880. Available: http://www.halcyon.com/pub/journals/21ps03-vidmar
9. (Conference paper or contributed volume - Author, year, paper title. Proceedings title (in italics). City, country, inclusive pages.)
10. Beck, K. and Ralph, J. (1994). Patterns Generates Architectures. Proceedings of European Conference of Object-Oriented Programming. Bologna, Italy, pp. 139-149.