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Title of the paper

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**Abstract:** A single paragraph of about 200 words maximum. For research articles, abstracts should give a pertinent overview of the work. We strongly encourage authors to use the following style of structured abstracts, but without headings: (1) Background: Place the question addressed in a broad context and highlight the purpose of the study; (2) Methods: briefly describe the main methods or treatments applied; (3) Results: summarize the article’s main findings; (4) Conclusions: indicate the main conclusions or interpretations. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article and it must not contain results that are not presented and substantiated in the main text and should not exaggerate the main conclusions.

**Keywords:** keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3 (List three to ten pertinent keywords specific to the article yet reasonably common within the subject discipline.)

# Introduction:

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be carefully reviewed, and key publications cited. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your field of research. References should be numbered in order of appearance and indicated by a numeral or numerals in square brackets—e.g., (Liu and Tong 2005) or (Yun-Hao et al. 2003; Zhang et al. 2018). See the end of the document for further details on references (Jiang et al. 2010).

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A literature review is a summary of research that has been published about a specific topic. To write a literature review for a research article, you will need to: Search for relevant literature: Use databases like PubMed and Google Scholar to find articles on your topic. Read and evaluate the literature: As you read, take notes on key points, arguments, and findings. Organize your review: Group articles by theme or topic and write a summary of each. Write the review: Introduce the topic and provide an overview of the literature. Discuss the main themes and summarize the key findings. Conclude with a discussion of the implications of the research and any gaps that need to be addressed. Keep in mind that a literature review for a research article should be concise.

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The Materials and Methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on the published results. Please note that the publication of your manuscript implicates that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols associated with the publication available to readers. Please disclose at the submission stage any restrictions on the availability of materials or information. New methods and protocols should be described in detail while well-established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

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## Subheading

This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

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# Discussion

The discussion section of a research paper is where you interpret your results and discuss their significance. To write the discussion section of a research paper, you will need to: Summarize your main findings and explain how they support or extend previous research. Discuss any patterns or trends that emerged from your results. Interpret your results in the context of the literature and discuss their implications for theory and practice. Address any limitations of your study and explain how they may have affected your results. Suggest directions for future research and explain how your study contributes to the overall knowledge in the field. Use the present tense when discussing your results, since they are still relevant and current. Cite any sources that you used to discuss your results, including any relevant literature or data. Remember to keep your discussion focused, well-organized, and supported by evidence from your study and the literature.

# Conclusion

This section is not mandatory but can be added to the manuscript if the discussion is unusually long or complex.

**Author Contributions:** For research articles with several authors, a short paragraph specifying their individual contributions must be provided. The following statements should be used “Conceptualization, Name and Name; methodology, Name; software, Name; validation, Name, Name. and Name.; formal analysis, Name; investigation, Name; resources, Name; writing—original draft preparation, Name; writing—review and editing, Name; visualization, Name; supervision, Name; funding acquisition, Name.

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