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Abstract—**[Font: Times New Roman, Size:9]These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for the International Journal of Innovative Research in Technology (IJART). Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. The electronic file of your paper will be formatted further at International Journal of Innovative Research in Technology. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. Do not delete the blank line immediately above the abstract.**

Index Terms—**[Font: Times New Roman, Size:9]About four(minimum) key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.**

I. INTRODUCTION[Font: Times New Roman, Size:10]

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II. PROCEDURE FOR PAPER SUBMISSION

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Submit your manuscript electronically for review. prepare it in two-column format, including figures and tables(untill it don't fit properly and data is not visible).

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After your paper has been accepted. The authors of the accepted manuscripts will be given a copyright form and the form should accompany your final submission.

C. Figures

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If you are using Word, use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the MathType add-on (http://www.mathtype.com) for equations in your paper (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation or MathType Equation). ―Float over text‖ should not be selected.

IV. UNITS

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). This applies to papers in data storage. For example, write ―15 Gb/cm^2 (100 Gb/in^2).‖ An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as ―3½ in disk drive.‖ Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity in an equation. The SI unit for magnetic field strength H is A/m. However, if you wish to use units of T, either refer to magnetic flux density B or magnetic field strength symbolized as μ0H. Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., ―$A·m^2$.‖

V. HELPFUL HINTS

A. Figures and Tables

Because the final formatting of your paper is limited in scale, you need to position figures and tables at the top and bottom of each column. Large figures and tables may span both columns. Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. If your figure has two parts, include the labels —(a)‖ and —(b)‖ as part of the artwork. Please verify that the figures and tables you mention in the text actually exist. Do not put borders around the outside of your figures. Use the abbreviation —Fig.‖ even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate —Table.‖ Tables are numbered with Roman numerals.Include a note with your final paper indicating that you request color printing. Do not use color unless it is necessary for the proper interpretation of your figures. There is an additional charge for color printing.Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Usewords rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity—Magnetization,‖ or —Magnetization M,‖ not just —M.‖ Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Fig. 1, for example, write —Magnetization (A/m)‖ or—Magnetization (A · m⁻¹), not just —A/m. Do not label axeswith a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write—Temperature (K), not —Temperature/K.Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write—Magnetization (kA/m) or —Magnetization (10^3 A/m). Donot write —Magnetization (A/m) X 1000 because the readerwould not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 to 12 point type.

B. References

Numbercitationsconsecutivelyinsquarebrackets[1].The sentencepunctuation followsthebrackets[2].Multiple references[2],[3]areeachnumberedwithseparate brackets [1]–[3]. Whencitingasection inabook,pleasegivethe relevant pagenumbers [2].Insentences, refersimplytothe reference number, as in [3]. Do not use "Ref. [3]" or "reference [3]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "reference [3]"shows....Numberfootnotesseparately in superscripts (Insert|Footnote).[1]Placetheactualfootnoteat thebottom ofthecolumninwhichitiscited;donotput footnotesinthereferencelist(endnotes).Uselettersfortable footnotes(seeTableI).

C. AbbreviationsandAcronyms

Defineabbreviations andacronymsthefirsttimetheyare used inthetext, evenaftertheyhavealreadybeendefinedin theabstract.AbbreviationssuchasSI,ac,anddcdonothave tobedefined.Abbreviationsthatincorporate periodsshould nothave spaces: write"C.N.R.S.," not"C.N.R.S."Donot useabbreviationsinthetitle unlesstheyareunavoidable(for example,—"INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN TECHNOLOGY" in the titleofthisarticle).

D. Equations

Numberequationsconsecutivelywithequationnumber sin parenthesesflushwiththerightmargin,asin(1).Firstuset he equation editor to create the equation. Then select the "Equation" markupstyle.Pressthetabkey andwritethe equation numberinparentheses. Tomakeyourequations morecompact,youmayusethesolidus(/),theexpfunction, orappropriate exponents.Useparentheses toavoid ambiguitiesindenominators.Punctuateequationswhen theyare part of a sentence, as in

$$\int_0 F(r,\varphi)\,dr\,d\varphi = [\sigma r_2/(2\mu_0)] \qquad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbolsin your equationhave been definedbeforetheequation appears orimmediately following. Italicizesymbols(Tmightrefertotemperature, but$T$istheunittesla).Referto "(1)," not "Eq.(1)" or

"equation(1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation(1)is... "

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Thecontentsofthejournalarepeer-reviewedandarchival. International JournalofInnovativeResearchinTechnology publishesscholarly articlesofarchivalvalueaswellas tutorialexpositions andcriticalreviewsofclassicalsubjects andtopicsofcurrentinterest.

Authorsshouldconsiderthe followingpoints:

1) Technical papers submitted for publication must advancethestateofknowledgeandmustciterelevant priorwork.

2) Thelengthofasubmittedpapershouldbecommensurate withtheimportance,orappropriatetothecomplexity,of thework.Forexample,anobviousextension of previously publishedworkmightnotbeappropriate for publicationormightbeadequately treatedinjustafew pages.

3) Authors must convince both peer reviewersand the editors ofthescientific andtechnicalmeritofapaper; thestandards ofproofarehigherwhenextraordinaryor unexpectedresultsarereported.

4) Becausereplicationisrequiredforscientificprogress, paperssubmitted for publicationmustprovidesufficient informationtoallow readerstoperformsimilar experimentsorcalculationsandusethereportedresults. Althoughnoteverythingneedbedisclosed,apaper must containnew,useable,andfully describedinformation. Forexample,aspecimen's chemicalcompositionneed notbereported ifthemainpurposeofapaperisto introduceanewmeasurementtechnique.Authorsshould expecttobechallengedbyreviewersiftheresultsare not supportedbyadequatedataandcriticaldetails.

VII. CONCLUSION

Aconclusionsectionisnotrequired.Although a conclusion mayreview themainpointsofthepaper,donot replicatetheabstract astheconclusion. Aconclusion might elaborateontheimportance oftheworkorsuggest applicationsandextensions.

APPENDIX

Appendixes, ifneeded,appearbeforethe acknowledgment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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