JSTF LaTeX Template for preparation of manuscripts

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KEYWORDS

Keywords are short, specific terms that capture an article's main topics, methods, and application area. Good keywords are accurate, recognizable, and not overly broad or repetitive. They improve indexing and searchability, helping readers and databases find, classify, and connect the article to related work. JSTF requires 3–5 keywords.

ABSTRACT

The abstract provides an executive summary of the study, and should reflect the main components of the paper: introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion. JSTF accepts a free-form (unstructured) abstract, in which these elements are presented as a single continuous paragraph without subheadings. The journal discourages abstracts written entirely in italics, except where italicization is required (e.g., scientific names or specialized terms). The abstract should be **100–250** words, covering the most important information. Because the abstract serves a wide audience, it should be clear, concise, and focused, promoting a smooth reading experience. A complete abstract should provide the study context, research question, method, key results, conclusion, and implications. A well-written abstract can attract more readers and may ultimately increase the citation count of the paper.

1. Introduction

This section introduces the research problem that the paper addresses. JSTF encourages a concise introduction of 3–5 paragraphs that focuses on the main points and guides readers from the broader research area to the specific issue under study.

The introduction should cover the following elements [1]: what is known (context or rationale), what remains unknown (gaps and limitations in prior studies), central research question or hypothesis, methodology (e.g., experimental approach), and uniqueness of the method relative to the existing work (Figure 1). Where appropriate, authors may include diagrams or images to clarify concepts and help readers understand the research problem.

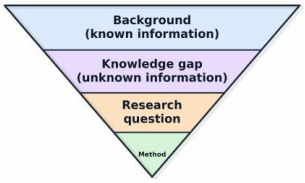

Figure 1: Structure of the Introduction.

Here are some key tips for writing the Introduction:

- Avoid long and unfocused paragraphs with unclear logical flow; ensure each paragraph gives one complete idea;
- Emphasize the scientific and/or theoretical contributions. Ensure clarity and uniqueness of the approach;
- Make the Introduction interesting to read. Avoid unnecessary jargons and excessive abbreviations. Use clear, concise, and non-technical language that can easily be understood by a lay person;
- State succinctly the research questions that will be addressed in the Discussion section.

2. Methods

Methods should provide enough detail for other scholars to replicate the study. Because methods can be complex, this section should be written clearly and logically for readers to follow each step. For lengthy methods, use subsections and supportive visuals, such as flowcharts, diagrams, tables, and figures, to clarify key concepts and procedures.

Authors should include all relevant experimental details, including laboratory settings, protocols, experiments or simulations, and implementation specifics. JSTF strongly encourages authors to provide complete supporting materials, including implementation codes and source datasets (primary or secondary), to allow researchers reproduce the reported results.

JSTF journal maintains that irreproducible results have limited value to the scholarly community, as it hinders the advancement of knowledge and is less likely to be cited.

3. Experiments

This section may be presented as a standalone section or combined with the Method(s) section to describe all procedures required to conduct the experiments. Authors should clearly state the experimental conditions or simulation environment so that other researchers can replicate the results. For complex studies, such as those involving multiple stages or agents, authors should use subsections to improve clarity and readability. Where appropriate, diagrams or flowcharts should be included to illustrate the experimental workflow, setup arrangements, and key settings.

4. Results

This section reports the study's outcomes after data analysis or, in experimental work, after the experiments have been carried out. If the Results section is presented on its own, authors should only report the findings and avoid interpreting or debating them; discussion should be reserved for the relevant section. When results are presented in Tables and Figures, JSTF recommends drawing attention to the most important findings rather than repeating everything shown. Authors should not narrate every detail contained in the Tables and Figures. Instead, they should point readers to notable patterns, trends, or clear evidence of improvement or superior performance.

> *"Species counts doubled during the first quarter (Table 1). Following treatment with material XY, the number of new species declined by 30% every three months (Figures 1 and 2)."*

Readers also expect Tables and Figures to be clear and publication-ready (Figure 2). JSTF discourages full gridline Tables; instead, use the standard three-line format with major horizontal lines at the top, middle, and bottom. Figures should be complete, well-labeled, and of high printable quality (at least 300 DPI). For graphs, ensure all axes are properly labeled. If multiple plots appear in one Figure, distinguish them with markers and a legend. Note that Figures may be printed in black and white, making it rather challenging to distinguish the graphs.

Table 1: Quality assessment of image X under different noise types.

Noise type	Metric 1	Proposed metrics			
		Metric 2	Metric 3	Metric 4	Metric 5
Localvar	28.1032	23.6897	0.5757	0.9740	0.7484
Speckle	26.2513	26.4233	0.5458	0.8387	0.8054
Poisson	27.6164	30.5751	0.4821	0.8508	0.7295

5. Discussion

This section analyzes and interprets the results, highlighting their practical and theoretical implications. When writing it, begin by revisiting the research questions stated in the Introduction, then answer them directly and clearly, with clear take-home messages for readers. Key findings should be stated explicitly using direct language such as: "We found that…", "We discovered that…", or "This study shows that…". After stating the findings, interpret what they mean and explain why they matter to the scientific community. Authors should also describe the study's novelty and clearly connect its central contributions to the broader body of knowledge.

The Discussion should support arguments and conclusions with strong evidence. For example, claims about the performance of a proposed method should be justified using predefined evaluation criteria, and demonstrated through fair comparison with relevant state-of-the-art approaches (typically from the past 0–3 years).

Authors should also discuss the strengths and limitations of the study. Avoid generic limitations; instead, focus on constraints that could influence the main findings. Where appropriate, explain how these limitations might affect interpretation, and clarify what readers should reasonably conclude from the results.

A strong Discussion explains implications by answering the "so what?" question. Link the findings to real-world contexts and, where relevant, describe how the work can contribute to addressing societal or practical problems. Make it clear why the results are credible and why readers should care about them.

Finally, provide directions for future research. Highlight remaining unanswered questions, explain why they are important, and suggest plausible next steps to help advance the research. If appropriate, authors may also offer carefully framed speculation on how these questions could be addressed.

Figure 2 summarizes the core elements of a Discussion section: (1) answers to the research questions; (2) evidence supporting the conclusions; (3) defense of claims through justification and comparison; and (4) the broader significance of the study. Following this structure can help authors present their discussion in a clear and logical manner.

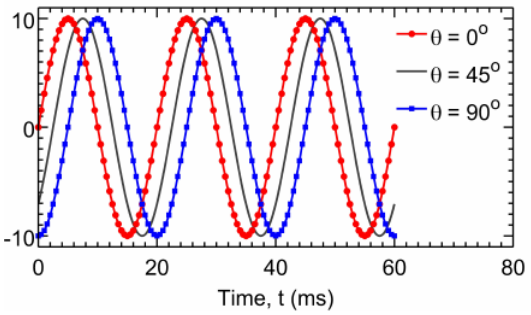

Figure 2: Publication-ready graph.

Maintain a clear narrative, using subsections where necessary. Include relevant figures and tables within this section, as required by JSTF.

6. Conclusion

This section allows authors to briefly restate the main findings in clear, straightforward terms. Because the Conclusion can attract a wider audience beyond specialists, it should be written in simple, accessible, and engaging language. The Conclusion should also point to future research by identifying remaining unanswered questions, explaining why they matter, and outlining practical next steps that could help advance the work. Where appropriate, authors may offer carefully framed suggestions or plausible speculation on how these open questions might be addressed.

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Declaration

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

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Author contributions: Conceptualization: First Author; Methodology: First Author, Second Author; Writing—original draft: First Author; Writing—review & editing: All authors.

Data availability: Data and code are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Supplementary Information

Supplementary materials associated with this article can be found in the online version.

Appendix A. Additional derivations

Provide additional derivations, proofs, or extended tables/figures that are not essential in the main text.

References

[1] S. J. S. Bajwa and C. Sawhney, “Preparing manuscript: Scientific writing for publication,” *Indian journal of anaesthesia*, vol. 60, no. 9, pp. 674–678, 2016.