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International Journal of
Digital Technology
Driven Engineering
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Digital Technology Driven Engineering: IJDTDE Article Template

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ARTICLE INFO

Article type:

Research Article

Keywords:

Additive manufacturing;
Digital twin; Topology
optimization; Smart
metastructures; AI-driven
design

ABSTRACT

This document provides a European Scientific Network Publishing journal article template for authors preparing manuscripts in LaTeX. It includes a structured title block with numbered affiliations, a corresponding-author marker, and a two-column front-matter layout for *Article Info* and *Abstract*. The template demonstrates standard components expected in journal submissions: abstract and keywords, optional highlights and graphical abstract placeholders, and a conventional section hierarchy (Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions). Examples are provided for figures, tables, equations, and units, along with numeric, bracketed citations and a BibTeX-ready reference list. Guidance is embedded via comments to help authors replace placeholders, maintain consistent formatting, and avoid common submission issues (missing figure captions, unresolved citations, or incomplete metadata). Sections for acknowledgements, funding statements, author contributions (CRediT), conflict of interest, and data availability are included to support transparent reporting and compliance with typical publisher requirements. Authors can easily adjust typography (title/author fonts and spacing) through preamble commands without editing the class file. Replace this abstract with the manuscript summary, typically 150–250 words, before submission.

1 Introduction

Preparing a manuscript for journal submission requires not only strong technical content but also consistent structure and metadata (title, authors, affiliations, abstract, keywords, figures, tables, and references). To reduce formatting overhead and improve submission readiness, this template provides a structured IJDTDE journal layout and a set of predefined environments and commands that reflect common journal expectations [1].

From a content perspective, a good introduction typically (i) motivates the problem and its relevance, (ii) summarizes closely related work, (iii) identifies the gap or limitation in the current state of the art, and (iv) states the aim and contributions of the present paper. In many engineering disciplines, the motivation is framed in terms of performance, safety, sustainability, manufacturing constraints, or cost, while related work is positioned by comparing assumptions, datasets, and evaluation metrics [2, 3].

This template is designed to be practical and ready to use. It includes a clean title block with numbered af-

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Received 12 July 2025; Revised 16 October 2025; Accepted 3 November 2025

Available online 4 November 2025

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filiations and corresponding-author information, as well as an article information area (e.g., dates, keywords) and a justified abstract. The body of the manuscript follows a conventional section hierarchy and demonstrates typical elements expected by journals: equations, figures and tables with captions, cross-references, and BibTeX-compatible citations [3].

The main contributions of this template are as follows:

- A structured front matter that supports multiple authors and affiliations, corresponding author notation, and standard metadata.
- Predefined formatting for sections, figures, tables, and equations consistent with a clean scholarly journal appearance.
- A reference workflow compatible with author–year citations (e.g., `\citep{...}`) and multiple-reference grouping.
- Simple customization points for typography and spacing (e.g., title/author fonts and vertical gaps) without requiring deep class-file editing.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents the methodology and assumptions. Section 3 reports the main results and comparisons. Section 4 concludes the paper and outlines future work.

2 Methods

This section describes the methodology in a clear and reproducible manner. Authors should provide enough detail for readers to understand the workflow and for reviewers to assess validity. Depending on the field, this may include: materials and equipment, datasets, governing equations, experimental design, numerical solvers, boundary/initial conditions, parameter settings, and evaluation metrics. When applicable, report uncertainty sources and how they are mitigated (e.g., repeats, cross-validation, mesh refinement, sensitivity analysis).

2.1 Overall workflow

A concise way to present the methods is to follow a step-by-step structure:

1. **Problem definition:** State the objective, inputs, and outputs. Define symbols and units consistently.
2. **Model or experimental setup:** Describe the governing assumptions, hardware/software, and measurement or simulation procedures.
3. **Data processing:** Explain filtering, normalization, feature extraction, or pre-processing steps.
4. **Evaluation:** Define performance metrics, baselines, and the comparison protocol.

Where relevant, include a short paragraph on reproducibility (software versions, random seeds, and access to data/code).

2.2 Governing equations and notation

Equations should be typeset using the `equation` environment and variables should be defined in the text immediately after they first appear. Numbered equations can be referenced using `\eqref{...}`. For example, the following expression illustrates equation formatting:

$$E = mc^2. \tag{1}$$

Here, E denotes energy, m mass, and c the speed of light in vacuum. Use italic symbols for variables and upright font for units (e.g., N, m s^{-1}) if the `siunitx` package is enabled.

2.3 Implementation details and parameters

Provide implementation details that affect results, such as solver type, tolerance, discretization settings, convergence criteria, training hyperparameters, or the number of experimental repeats. When presenting parameter values, use a consistent table or a compact paragraph with units. If your workflow includes stochastic components, report the number of runs and how variability is summarized (mean $\pm$ standard deviation, confidence intervals, etc.).

2.4 Figures and tables

Figures and tables should be referenced in the text in the order they appear. Captions must be self-contained and should explain symbols, abbreviations, and key settings so that the figure/table can be understood without reading the full manuscript. Use vector graphics (PDF/EPS) when possible for line drawings and plots, and ensure sufficient resolution for raster images.

A figure example is shown in Fig. 1. Authors should ensure that:

- Axes are labeled (including units),
- Text remains readable at final print size,
- Colors are not the only means of conveying information (use markers/line styles),
- The figure file name is stable and included with the submission.

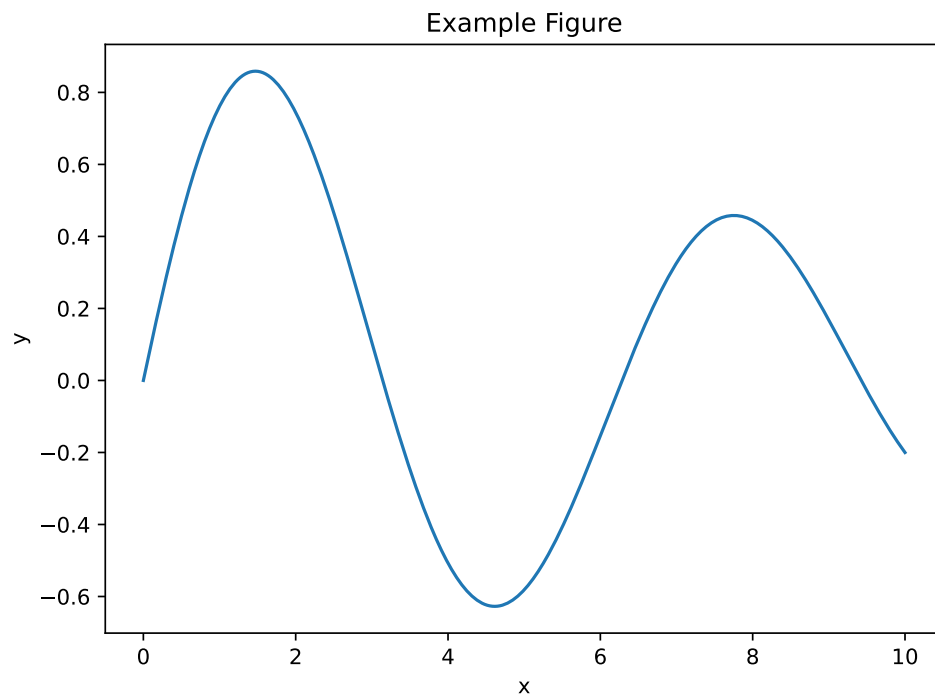


Figure 1: Example figure caption illustrating the preferred style: a concise title-like phrase followed by one or two sentences describing what is shown, including key settings and any relevant abbreviations.

A table example is shown in Table 1. Tables should be editable (not embedded as images) and should avoid vertical rules. Use the `booktabs` style (`\toprule`, `\midrule`, `\bottomrule`) for clean formatting. Align numbers by decimal point when possible and report the meaning and units of each column.

Table 1: Example table caption. Report metrics with consistent precision and indicate whether higher/lower values are better.

Method	Metric A (higher is better)	Metric B (lower is better)
Approach 1	0.91	12.3
Approach 2	0.94	11.8

2.5 Statistical analysis and reporting (optional)

If your study includes statistical testing, report: the test used, the null hypothesis, the significance level, assumptions (normality, equal variance), and the effect size. Avoid relying solely on p -values; provide confidence intervals where appropriate and state the number of samples/replicates used in each analysis.

3 Results

Present results clearly.

4 Conclusions

Summarize contributions, key findings, and next steps.

Data availability

State where data/code are available, such as a repository link, dataset DOI, or a clear access statement.

CRedit authorship contribution statement

Optionally list contributions (Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, etc.).

Declaration of competing interest

Declare any conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgements

Funding and support acknowledgements.

References

- [1] John Smith and Alice Brown. A sample paper on digital engineering workflows. *Journal of Digital Engineering*, 12(3):100–120, 2023. .
- [2] Jane Doe. Topology optimization in practice: a review. *Structural Optimization Letters*, 5(1):1–22, 2022.
- [3] Min Lee. Digital twins for additive manufacturing. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Smart Manufacturing*, pages 55–62, 2021.