Jane Doe¹\*, John Smith²

¹Department of GIS, University X, City and Postcode, Country  
²Department Y, Institution Z, City and Postcode, Country

\* Corresponding author*:*

Abstract

This is a placeholder abstract. It should summarize the objectives, methods, and results of the research.

*Keywords:* GeoAI; remote sensing; deep learning; spatial analysis; sustainability.

1. Introduction

This section focuses on brief of your research, limitations of earlier research, recent technologies, need of your study, etc. Clearly state the research question or objective. Provide a brief literature review to contextualize the study. Clearly articulate the hypothesis or research aim. Here introduces the paper, and put a nomenclature, if necessary, in a box with the same font size as the rest of the paper. The paragraphs continue from here and are only separated by headings, subheadings, images and formulae. Follow this order when typing manuscripts: Title, Authors, Affiliations, Abstract, Keywords, Main text (including figures and tables), Acknowledgements, References, Appendix. Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article and do not include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. The section headings are arranged by numbers, bold and 10 pt. Here follow further instructions for authors.

* 1. Tables

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Every table should have a caption. Headings should be placed above tables, left justified. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Below is an example which the authors may find useful.

Table 1. An example of a table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| An example of a column heading | Column A (*t*) | Column B (*t*) |
| And an entry | 1 | 2 |
| And another entry | 3 | 4 |
| And another entry | 5 | 6 |

* 1. Construction of references

References must be listed at the end of the paper. Do not begin them on a new page unless this is absolutely necessary. Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa. Indicate references by [1] or [2] or [3] in the text.

Some examples of how your references should be listed are given at the end of this template in the ‘References’ section, which will allow you to assemble your reference list according to the correct format and font size.

* 1. Figures

All figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals (1,2,3,….). Every figure should have a caption. All photographs, schemas, graphs and diagrams are to be referred to as figures. Line drawings should be good quality scans or true electronic output. Low-quality scans are not acceptable. Figures must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. In MS word input the figures must be properly coded. Preferred format of figures are PNG, JPEG, GIF etc. Lettering and symbols should be clearly defined either in the caption or in a legend provided as part of the figure. Figures should be placed at the top or bottom of a page wherever possible, as close as possible to the first reference to them in the paper. Please ensure that all the figures are of 300 DPI resolutions as this will facilitate good output.



Fig. 1. This is the sample figure.

* 1. Equations

Equations and formulae should be typed in MathType, and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses on the right-hand side of the page (if referred to explicitly in the text). They should also be separated from the surrounding text by one space.

(1)

1. Literature Review

A literature review is a critical summary of existing research on a specific topic. It helps establish what is already known, identify gaps, and justify the need for your study.

1. Methodology

The **Methodology** section of a research paper or article **explains how the study was conducted**. It provides enough detail so that other researchers can **replicate or build upon** your work. Describe the experimental design, materials used, and procedures followed. Include statistical methods and data analysis techniques. Ensure reproducibility by detailing methodologies comprehensively.

For example (for a GeoAI Paper)

"This study employed a supervised machine learning approach to classify land cover from Sentinel-2 satellite imagery using a random forest algorithm. Ground truth data were collected from field surveys across three districts in western India. Image pre-processing was conducted using SNAP toolbox, and spatial analysis was carried out in QGIS. Accuracy assessment was performed using a confusion matrix and kappa coefficient."

1. Results and Discussion

The **Results and Discussion** section is one of the most critical parts of your research paper. It presents your **findings** and interprets them in the context of your **research questions, existing literature, and hypotheses**. **For example:** “The land cover classification yielded an overall accuracy of 92.3% with a kappa coefficient of 0.89. The confusion matrix (Table 2) shows high precision for water bodies and urban areas.” “The classification accuracy achieved is comparable to prior work using CNNs (Smith et al., 2021), but with significantly lower computational cost. The lower performance in vegetated areas may be attributed to spectral overlap during the dry season.”

Present results in a logical sequence using tables, figures, and graphs. Avoid duplicating data in both tables and figures. Provide statistical significance and uncertainty where applicable. Interpret results and relate them to the study's objectives. Compare findings with previous research, discussing similarities and differences. Address limitations and suggest areas for future research.

1. Conclusions and Future Scope

Summarize key findings concisely. Discuss the broader implications of the research. For example, "This study presented a GeoAI-based approach for urban land-use classification using Sentinel-2 data and a Random Forest classifier. The model achieved high accuracy and demonstrated potential for rapid, large-scale land-use mapping. The approach is scalable and can support sustainable urban planning initiatives."

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank.

Author Contributions (Compulsory)

J. Doe conceived the study and wrote the manuscript; J. Smith developed the geospatial analysis.

Data Availability

Data are available on request from the corresponding author.

Funding

The authors received no financial support for this research.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Doe, J. (2024). Title of GeoAI article. GeoAI Insights, 1(1), 12–25.
2. Smith, J., & Lee, A. (2023). Geospatial deep learning in resource mapping. Remote Sensing, 15(8), 1450.

**Include only relevant and cited sources. Verify the accuracy and completeness of citation details.**