

**SURAT TUGAS**

NOMOR: 1242-D/5121/FT-UNTAR/XII/2020

1.	Jenis Penugasan	Kegiatan Akademik
2.	Pejabat berwenang pemberi tugas	Dekan
3.	Nama yang ditugaskan	Terlampir
4.	Posisi (kapasitas) sebagai	Dosen
5.	Jabatan Struktural/JJA	Terlampir
6.	Kegiatan yang dihadiri	Bi-Lingual Webinar Tema “Taktik Menulis dan Publikasi Karya Ilmiah Bermutu”
7.	Institusi Penyelenggara	UNDIP – fib Indonesia
8.	Tempat Kegiatan	Di Kediaman Masing-masing secara Daring (Aplikasi Zoom)
9.	Tanggal Kegiatan	Selasa, 08 Desember 2020
10.	Posisi subyek dalam kegiatan	Peserta
12.	Pembebanan anggaran	Program Studi Sarjana Teknik Sipil

02 Desember 2020

Dekan




**Harto Tanujaya, S.T., M.T., Ph.D.**

Tembusan:

1. Wakil Dekan
2. Kaprodi Sarjana Teknik Sipil
3. Kepala Bagian Tata Usaha
4. Kasubag. Keuangan/ Personalia

PROGRAM STUDI :

- Sarjana Arsitektur, Magister Arsitektur, Sarjana Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota, Magister Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota
- Sarjana Teknik Sipil, Magister Teknik Sipil, Doktor Teknik Sipil
- Sarjana Teknik Mesin, Sarjana Teknik Industri, Sarjana Teknik Elektro

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Lampiran Surat Tugas Nomor: 1242-D/5121/FT-UNTAR/XII/2020

**BIAYA PELAKSANAAN TUGAS DALAM KOTA**

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Mengetahui,  
**Wakil Dekan**



**Ir. Henry Wiyanto, M.T.**

**Catatan :**

Dibebankan pada mata anggaran Prodi Sarjana Teknik Sipil  
Nomor : 401 Rp.

**PROGRAM STUDI :**

- Sarjana Arsitektur, Magister Arsitektur, Sarjana Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota, Magister Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota
- Sarjana Teknik Sipil, Magister Teknik Sipil, Doktor Teknik Sipil
- Sarjana Teknik Mesin, Sarjana Teknik Industri, Sarjana Teknik Elektro

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# STRATEGI PENULISAN PUBLIKASI ARTIKEL JURNAL ILMIAH INTERNASIONAL

*Oleh: I. Istadi*

*(Editor in Chief Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis)*

WEBINAR UNDIP\_FIB INDONESIA

“Taktik menulis dan Publikasi Karya Ilmiah Bermutu”



*Undip – FIB Indonesia*

*Online, 8 Desember 2020*



## **Sumber Pustaka:**

- Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2013
- Panduan Editorial Pengelolaan Jurnal Ilmiah (Kemenristek/BRIN, 2020, Editors: Lukman, Istadi, Komang G. Wiryawan)

# ABOUT ME (ISTADI)

- **Complete Name:** Prof. Dr. Istadi, S.T., M.T.
- (Professor of Chemical Engineering, Department of Chemical Engineering, Universitas Diponegoro)
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- **E-mail:** [istadi@live.undip.ac.id](mailto:istadi@live.undip.ac.id)
- **My facebook:** <https://www.facebook.com/istadi>
- **My Instagram:** @i.istadi ; **My Twitter:** @i\_istadi
- **Istadi on YouTube Channel** (Online Lecture Notes):  
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC375JmzaDIDUXxnCn8NQtwg>
- **Istadi on Google Scholar Profile:**  
<https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=IYMP1eUAAAAJ>
- **Istadi on ORCID ID:** <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2914-3545>
- **Istadi on Scopus:** <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57192183616>
- **Istadi on Publons:** <https://publons.com/researcher/1722596/istadi-istadi/>
- **Istadi on SINTA:** <http://sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id/authors/detail?id=5051&view=overview>
- **Istadi on Microsoft Academic Search:**  
<https://academic.microsoft.com/#/detail/1997473129>
- **Istadi on ResearchGate:** [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Istadi\\_Istadi](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Istadi_Istadi)





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# Istadi, Istadi

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# Istadi Istadi

"I. Istadi"  
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Professor - Chemical Engineering, Universitas Diponegoro

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T-5953-2017

PUBLICATIONS	TOTAL TIMES CITED	H-INDEX	VERIFIED REVIEWS	VERIFIED EDITOR RECORDS
82	540	13	32	164

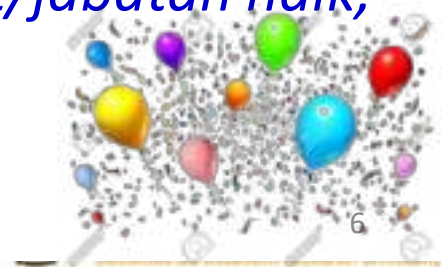
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- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  (33) Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering a... <b>WOS</b> |  (5) Advanced Science Letters                     |
|  (5) Journal of Natural Gas Chemistry                           |  (3) Drying Technology <b>WOS</b>                 |
|  (3) Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research <b>WOS</b>     |  (2) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHEMICAL AND ... |
|  (2) MATEC Web of Conferences                                   |  (2) Procedia Environmental Sciences              |
|  (2) Scientific Study and Research: Chemistry and... <b>WOS</b> |  (1) AIP Conference Proceedings                   |

# APA MOTIVASINYA MENULIS?

- A. **Naik pangkat/jabatan?:** jika sudah naik pangkat/jabatan, kemudian tidak menulis lagi???
- B. **Memenuhi syarat lulus kuliah S2/S3?:** setelah lulus kuliah, kemudian tidak menulis lagi??? dan menulis lagi ketika akan naik pangkat/jabatan lagi???
- C. **Mendapatkan Insentif atau hadiah?:** karena insentif/hadiah biasanya setahun sekali, berarti menulis artikel juga setahun sekali saja???
- D. **Menambah atau menaikkan rekam jejak Publikasi personil atau meningkatkan kompetensi menulis?:** ini yang lebih ideal, rekam jejak personil naik, menjadi terkenal, kompetensi menulis meningkat, → *dan sebagai dampaknya: pangkat/jabatan naik, dan/atau mendapat insentif/hadiah.*



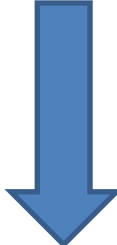


# Menulis Artikel Ilmiah:


## *Paradigma lama dan Paradigma baru???*

- Paradigma Lama:
  - Menulis artikel mendapat honor dari jurnal.
  - Menulis karena diundang oleh jurnal.
  - Struktur artikel mirip dengan laporan Penelitian atau skripsi/thesis/disertasi: *Pendahuluan (dibagi latar belakang, perumusan masalah, tujuan), Tinjauan Pustaka, Metode, Hasil dan Pembahasan, Kesimpulan, Daftar Pustaka.*
  - Referensi kebanyakan berupa buku-buku
- Paradigma Baru:
  - Penulis artikel membayar APC (*Article Processing Charge*) ke jurnal atau Pembaca yang membayar untuk membaca artikel (*subscribed*).
  - Menulis karena membutuhkan Publikasi hasil riset.
  - Struktur artikel terbaru: *Pendahuluan, Metode, Hasil dan Pembahasan, Kesimpulan, Daftar Pustaka.*
  - Referensi kebanyakan berupa artikel2 jurnal ilmiah


# PUBLIKASI RISET YANG BERKUALITAS



**A. Overview Literatures yang Komprehensif:** yang menunjang novelty atau kontribusi kebaruan (perlu mesin pencari yang handal, lengkap, berkualitas (Misal: Scopus, dll), dan adanya akses *Fulltext Articles References*)



**B. Proses Riset dg. Metode yang Tepat dan Analisis Hasil Riset yang Berkualitas:** (perlu waktu dan peralatan penelitian laboratorium yang lengkap /mencukupi dan mutakhir dan metode Penelitian yang tepat)



**C. Penulisan Artikel Ilmiah yang Baik dan Berkualitas** (berhubungan dengan kualitas literatur referensi dan proses-analisis hasil riset yang baik. Kunci keberhasilan: banyak membaca literatur berkualitas)

**D. Pemilihan Jurnal Ilmiah** yang tepat sebagai tempat Publikasi ilmiah (terutama yang tidak berbayar).

# (A). OVERVIEW LITERATURES YANG KOMPREHENSIF

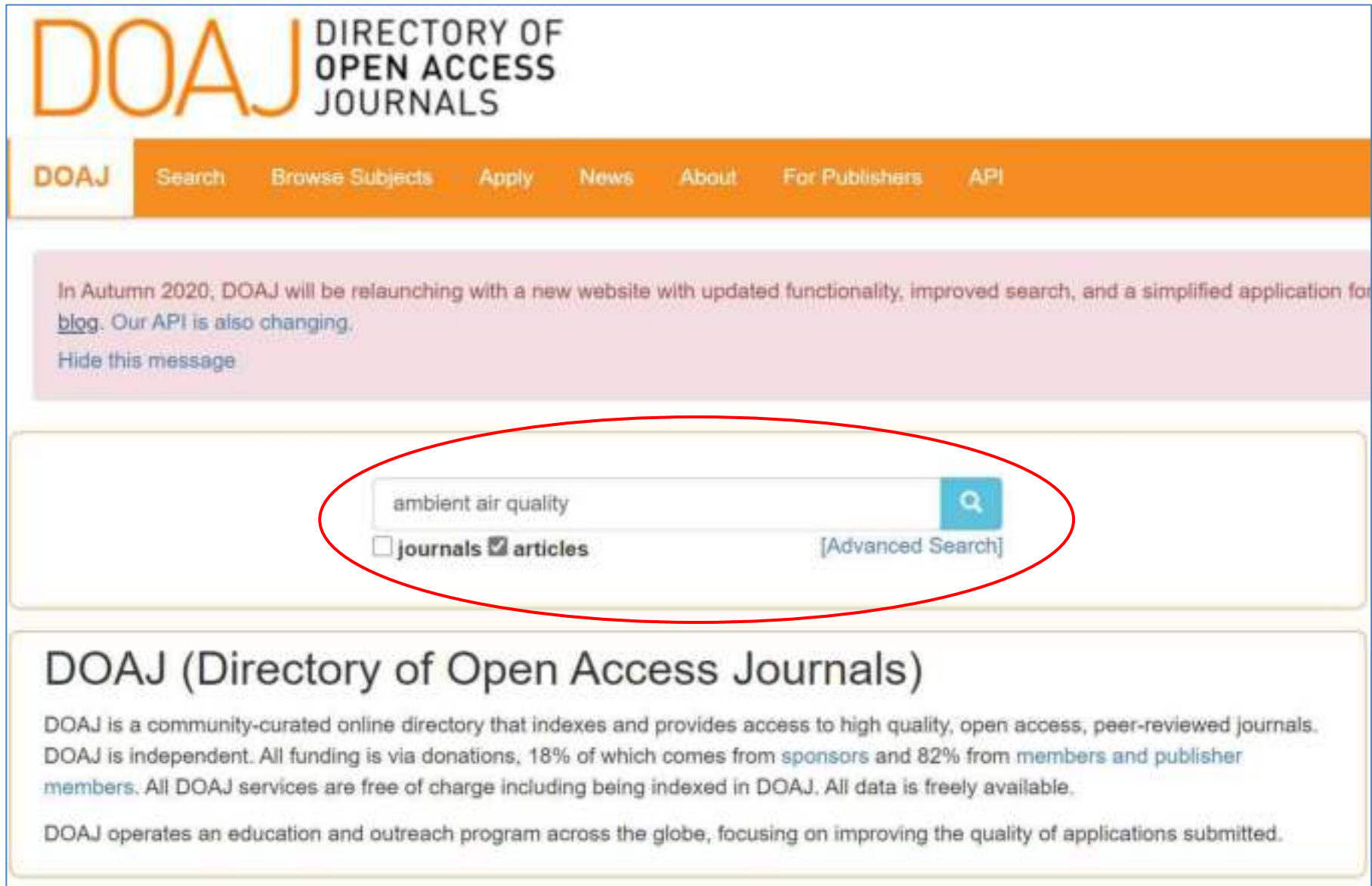
- **Menggunakan Scholar Search Engine yang lengkap dan berkualitas** (misal: Scopus, Web of Science, **Google Scholar**, **DOAJ**, dll., Problem: tidak semua Peneliti di Indonesia punya akses, di Undip sudah ada akses ke SCOPUS)
- **Menggunakan Kata Kunci (Key Words)** yang tepat dan akurat. (Problem: masih banyak peneliti yang melakukan pencarian dengan keyword yang tidak sesuai / tidak smart keyword)
- **Menggunakan Manajemen Referensi** (misal: Mendeley (sudah connected dg Scopus), Zotero, EndNote)
- **Mempunyai Akses Fulltext PDF Articles dari jurnal ilmiah** (Problem: tidak semua peneliti di Indonesia punya akses, Undip sudah punya akses)
- **Membaca/memahami literatur** dengan cermat untuk **menemukan gagasan baru** yang lebih memberikan solusi pemecahan (misal: bagaimana menuliskan klaim novelty, bagaimana membahas secara saintifik?).

# Mencari Literatur Jurnal Fulltext PDF yang Gratis dimana ??

- Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ) → <https://doaj.org>
- Google Scholar → <https://scholar.google.com>






# Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ)




The screenshot shows the DOAJ website interface. At the top left is the DOAJ logo and the text "DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS". Below this is a navigation bar with links for "DOAJ", "Search", "Browse Subjects", "Apply", "News", "About", "For Publishers", and "API". A pink notification box states: "In Autumn 2020, DOAJ will be relaunching with a new website with updated functionality, improved search, and a simplified application for [blog](#). Our API is also changing. [Hide this message](#)". The search bar contains the text "ambient air quality" and has a search icon. Below the search bar are radio buttons for "journals" and "articles" (which is selected), and a link for "[Advanced Search]". The main content area has the heading "DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals)" followed by a paragraph: "DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals. DOAJ is independent. All funding is via donations, 18% of which comes from [sponsors](#) and 82% from [members and publisher members](#). All DOAJ services are free of charge including being indexed in DOAJ. All data is freely available." Below this is another paragraph: "DOAJ operates an education and outreach program across the globe, focusing on improving the quality of applications submitted."


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 PERBEDAAN KADAR PM2,5 DI TEMPAT PEMBAKARAN BATU BATA DAN KEJADIAN SINDROMA MATA KERING  
*Nur Rohmawati, Retno Andriyani*  
The Indonesian Journal of Occupational Safety and Health. 2018;7(1):112-121 DOI 10.20473/ijosh.v7i1.2018.112-121  
[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#)

 Analysis and Quantification of Airborne Heavy Metals and RSPMs in Dehradun City  
*Abhinav Srivastava, Arnab Mondal, N.A. Siddiqui and S.M. Tauseef*  
Nature Environment and Pollution Technology. 2020;19(1):325-331  
[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#)

 Impacts of event-specific air quality improvements on total hospital admissions and reduced systemic inflammation in COPD patients.  
*Zili Zhang, Jian Wang, Fei Liu, Liang Yuan, Jili Yuan, Lianghua Chen, Nanshan Zhong, Wenju Lu*  
PLoS ONE. 2019;14(3):e0208687 DOI 10.1371/journal.pone.0208687  
[Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#)



# Google Scholar

The image shows a browser window displaying a Google Scholar search for "kualitas udara ambien". The search results are as follows:

- Tip:** Search for **English** results only. You can specify your search language in Scholar Settings.
- Result 1:** **Kajian lichen: morfologi, habitat dan bioindikator kualitas udara ambien akibat polusi kendaraan bermotor** [PDF] ums.ac.id  
E.Roziaty - Bioeksperimen: Jurnal Penelitian Biologi, 2016 - journals.ums.ac.id  
Abstract artikel ini akan mengeksplorasi masalah lichen terkait dengan fungsinya sebagai bioindikator. Beberapa kriteria dikemukakan untuk bisa mengarahkan bahwa lichen memang layak untuk dijadikan bioindikator lingkungan khususnya mengenai **kualitas udara** ...  
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- Result 2:** **Kualitas Udara Beberapa Kota Di Asia (Monitoring Kandungan SO2 Udara Ambien dengan Passive Sampler)** [PDF] bppt.go.id  
JP Susanto - Jurnal Teknologi Lingkungan, 2005 - epaper.bppt.go.id  
Within this paper will be presented a result of passive sampler method to determine SO2 level of ambient air as the same method development to the previously determine NO2 level (1, 2). The result of development had applied for analyzing and comparing the quality SO2 ...  
☆ 99 Cited by 7 Related articles All 4 versions
- Result 3:** [PDF] Analisis **Kualitas Udara Ambien** Kota Padang akibat Pencemar Particulate Matter 10  $\mu$  m (PM10) [PDF] academia.edu  
Y.Ruslinda - Teknika, 2014 - academia.edu  
PM10 adalah partikel di **udara ambien** dengan ukuran aerodinamik < 10  $\mu$ m yang berhubungan langsung dengan kesehatan manusia. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis **kualitas udara ambien** Kota Padang akibat pencemar PM10. Dari hasil penelitian ...  
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# AKSES LITERATUR YANG BERBAYAR/BERLANGGANAN



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## Sources



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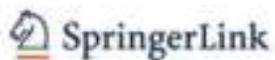
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(updated 20190722)

nature  
International journal of science

(updated 20190531)



(updated 20200825)





## (B). PROSES RISET DAN ANALISIS HASIL RISET YANG BERKUALITAS

- Ide/Gagasan riset yang sudah terbentuk, **Memerlukan METODE PENELITIAN yang Tepat** (Problem: tidak semua peneliti (di Indonesia) punya kemampuan / ketrampilan menyusun metode penelitian yang tepat dan benar dan dana penelitian yang terbatas; metode Penelitian harus sesuai kekhasan bidang ilmu)
- **Memerlukan PERALATAN PENELITIAN yang Memadai (DATA)** (Problem: sebaran peralatan penelitian tidak merata, terkendala regulasi finansial, UPT Lab Terpadu Undip sudah menyediakan cukup lengkap: <http://labterpadu.undip.ac.id/layanan/>).
- **ANALISIS HASIL RISET yang tepat dan akurat** (Problem: perlu banyak membaca *Fulltext Literatures Terbaru* agar memiliki wawasan yang luas sebagai bekal untuk melakukan analisis hasil riset, dan membandingkannya; lihatlah bagaimana Penulis yang bagus membahas hasil risetnya? Bagaimana menghubungkan hasil risetnya dengan karakterisasi menggunakan instrument?) <sup>15</sup>

## (C). PENULISAN ARTIKEL ILMIAH (DARI HASIL RISET) YANG BERKUALITAS

- Artikel ilmiah harus melaporkan hasil penelitian yang memenuhi **aspek saintifik (*scientific merit*)**, atau **kontribusi kebaruan**, dan **jelas orisinalitasnya** → Agar bisa diterima di jurnal-jurnal bereputasi yang punya segmen pembaca yang luas dan mendapat peluang sitasi.
- Artikel harus **detil di bagian yang secara saintifik menjelaskan proses menuju kepada hasil yang diklaim terbaik** tersebut, **bukan** terlalu banyak bercerita tentang fitur produknya.
- Artikel harus **ditulis mengikuti standar penulisan ilmiah** dan **memenuhi Author Guidelines** dari jurnal ilmiah yang dituju.
- Artikel ilmiah harus **memenuhi standar Etika Publikasi (*Publication Ethics*)**, dan **bebas dari unsur Plagiat** (memenuhi standar COPE – Committee on Publication Ethics).

Contoh artikel hasil riset asli di jurnal Kategori Q1

## Enhancing Brønsted and Lewis Acid Sites of the Utilized Spent RFCC Catalyst Waste for the Continuous Cracking Process of Palm Oil to Biofuels

I. Istadi,\* Teguh Riyanto, Luqman Buchori, Didi Dwi Anggoro, G. Gilbert, Kania Adelia Meiranti, and Elok Khofiyanda

 **Cite This:** *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* 2020, 59, 9459–9468

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**ABSTRACT:** Catalyst waste from the residue fluid catalytic cracking (RFCC) plant process can still be utilized to catalyze the catalytic cracking of palm oil to fuels. However, we should regenerate the active sites of the catalyst waste. This paper focuses on enhancement of Brønsted and Lewis acid sites on the spent RFCC catalyst waste through various acid treatments in order to regenerate its catalyst active sites. In order to regenerate the Brønsted and the Lewis acid sites as active sites in the palm oil catalytic cracking, the spent RFCC catalyst was treated by citric acid, sulfuric acid, and mixture of both acids. The catalysts were characterized by X-ray fluorescence, X-ray diffraction, Brunauer–Emmett–Teller–Barrett–Joyner–Halenda, and pyridine-FTIR analysis. The modified catalyst performance was tested over a fixed bed reactor for the catalytic cracking process of palm oil to liquid fuels. It was found that the acid treatment on the spent RFCC catalyst can increase surface area, pore volume, and Brønsted to Lewis acid site ratio of catalysts. The Brønsted acid sites of the spent RFCC catalyst strongly increase by the treatment using sulfuric acid, which is because of the proton transfer from acid to catalyst and because of the formation of sulfate groups ( $\text{HOSO}_3^-$ ) in the catalysts. It was found that the Brønsted acid site leads to the formation of long-chain hydrocarbon, while the Lewis acid site pronounces the formation of short-chain hydrocarbon and coke. Moreover, the total acidity and the Lewis acid site amount on the catalyst have roles in the formation of hydrocarbon fraction in the liquid product.



## Plasma-Assisted Catalytic Vegetable Oils Conversion

Teguh Riyanto, I. Istadi,\* Luqman Bu

Cite This: <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.iecr.0c03253>

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Metrics & M

**ABSTRACT:** As energy demands increase resources decrease, a renewable energy must supply energy demand. Biofuels from vegetable potential to help supply that energy demand, renewable energy. Biofuels from vegetable oils through the cracking process of vegetable oils comprehensive mini review on cracking process technologies, especially plasma-assisted cataly reported. The catalytic cracking is the process,because of high selectivity in biofuel introducing base and/or acid catalysts. The cracking process technology is plasma-assisted in addition to microwave-assisted cracking, discharge has an important role in assisting electron excitation in the cracking process. The covalent bond of reactant molecules, i.e., breaking C–C, C=C, etc. plasma reactor designs have been proposed by previous researchers; however, the most preferred design. Several process parameters that affected the feed flow rate, applied voltage, presence of catalysts, and reactor temperature. catalytic cracking show high potential alternative technology in vegetable oils conversion. The mindset to innovate the cracking process to be efficient as possible.



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## Plasma-Assisted Catalytic Cracking as an Advanced Process for Vegetable Oils Conversion to Biofuels: A Mini Review

Teguh Riyanto, I. Istadi\*, Luqman Buchori, Didi D. Anggoro, and Asep Bayu Dani Nandiyanto

Cite this: *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* 2020, XXXX, XXX, XXX-XXX

Publication Date: September 1, 2020

<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.iecr.0c03253>

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**SUBJECTS:** Plant derived food, Lipids, Deformation,

Dielectric Electrode in the Parallel Cell Reactor. *J. Korean Phys. Soc.* **2006**, 49 (3), 1307–1311.

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Contoh artikel systematic review di jurnal Kategori Q1

## (D). PEMILIHAN JURNAL YANG TEPAT UNTUK TEMPAT PUBLIKASI ILMIAH

- Pencarian target jurnal sebagai tempat publikasi ilmiah dapat melalui:
  - **ScimagoJR** (<https://scimagojr.com>) (free)
  - **Scopus: Source List** (<https://www.scopus.com/sources>) (free);
  - **Elsevier Journal Finder** (<https://journalfinder.elsevier.com>) (free); atau
  - **Master Journal List - Web of Science** (<https://mjl.clarivate.com/home>) (free but subscribed),
  - atau lainnya.
- Pencarian jurnal2 nasional bisa di portal SINTA (<http://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id/journals>)
- **Utamakan jurnal2 yang tidak berbayar terlebih dahulu.**

Chemistry

Chemistry  
(miscellaneous)

All regions / countries

Journals

2019

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Display journals with at least 0

Citable Docs. (3years)

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1 - 50 of 408

Scimago Journal Ranking:  
<https://scimagojr.com>

Title	Type	↓ SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2019)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs. (2019)	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc. (2019)	
1. <a href="#">Chemical Reviews</a>	journal	20.847 Q1	656	240	821	96888	45315	775	53.90	403.70	
2. <a href="#">Nature Reviews Chemistry</a>	journal	15.610 Q1	33	84	141	7104	2551	76	33.57	84.57	
3. <a href="#">Nature Materials</a>	journal	14.862 Q1	448	300	801	9506	19963	608	30.09	31.69	



## Paper title

Different longitudinal patterns of nucleic acid and serology testing results based on disease severity of COVID-19 patients

## Paper abstract

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Effective strategy to mitigate the ongoing pandemic of 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19) require a comprehensive understanding of humoral responses against severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the emerging virus causing COVID-19. The dynamic profile of viral replication and shedding along with viral antigen specific antibody responses among COVID-19 patients started to be reported but there is no consensus on their patterns. Here, we conducted a serial investigation on 21 individuals infected with SARS-CoV-2 in two medical centres from Jiangsu Province, including 11 non-severe COVID-19 patients, and 5 severe COVID-19 patients and 5 asymptomatic carriers based on nucleic acid test and clinical symptoms. The longitudinal swab samples and sera were collected from these people for viral RNA testing and antibody responses, respectively. Our data revealed different pattern of seroconversion among these groups. All 11 non-severe COVID-19 patients and 5 severe COVID-19 patients were seroconverted during hospitalization or follow-up period, suggesting that serological testing is a complementary assay to nucleic acid test for those symptomatic COVID-19 patients. Of note, immediate antibody responses were identified among severe cases, compared to non-severe cases. On the other hand, only one were seroconverted for asymptomatic carriers. The SARS-CoV-2 specific antibody responses were well-maintained during the observation period. Such information is of immediate relevance and would assist COVID-19 clinical diagnosis, prognosis and vaccine design.

## Keywords

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### International Journal of Infectious Diseases

ISSN: 1201-9712



Text match score



CiteScore

2.89



Impact Factor

3.538



Acceptance rate

25%



Time to 1st decision

3 weeks

Time to publication

6 weeks

### Journal of Clinical Virology

ISSN: 1386-6532



Text match score



CiteScore

2.61



Impact Factor

3.020



Acceptance rate

24%



Time to 1st decision

5 weeks

Time to publication

2 weeks

### Microbes and Infection

ISSN: 1286-4579



Text match score



CiteScore

2.45



Impact Factor

2.669



Acceptance rate

16%



Time to 1st decision

4 weeks

Time to publication

34 weeks



# Scopus Source List

(<https://www.scopus.com/sources>)

The screenshot shows the Scopus Sources page with the following elements:

- Navigation:** Search, Sources, Lists, SciVal, and utility icons (help, notifications, institutional access).
- Search Area:** Subject area dropdown (set to "Enter subject area"), and subject tags for "Chemistry" and "Chemistry (Miscellaneous)".
- Filter Refine List:** Includes "Apply" and "Clear filters" buttons.
- Display Options:**
  - Display only Open Access journals
  - Counts for 4-year timeframe:
    - No minimum selected
    - Minimum citations \_\_\_\_\_
    - Minimum documents \_\_\_\_\_
  - Citescore highest quartile
- Source List:** Shows 1,276 results. The table includes columns for Source title, CiteScore, Highest percentile, Citations (2016-19), Documents (2016-19), and % Cited.
 

Source title	CiteScore	Highest percentile	Citations 2016-19	Documents 2016-19	% Cited
1 Chemical Reviews	100.5	99% 1/398 General Chemistry	97,295	968	96
2 Chemical Society Reviews	67.1	99% 2/398 General Chemistry	77,458	1,154	88
- Right Panel (Filters):**
  - Citescore highest quartile:**
    - Show only titles in top 10 percent
    - 1st quartile
    - 2nd quartile
    - 3rd quartile
    - 4th quartile
  - Source type:**
    - Journals
    - Book Series
    - Conference Proceedings
    - Trade Publications
  - Buttons:** Apply, Clear filters

# Master Journal List (MJL) Web of Science (https://mjl.clarivate.com/home)

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Open Access

Category

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Country / Region

Language

Frequency

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Search

Sort By: Relevancy

TROPICAL MEDICINE

Included in 2019 JCR

## Search Results

Found 22 results (Page 1)

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### ACTA TROPICA

Publisher: ELSEVIER, RADARWEG 29, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, 1043 NX

ISSN / eISSN: 0001-706X / 1873-6254

Categories: PARASITOLOGY | TROPICAL MEDICINE | MEDICAL RESEARCH, GENERAL TOPICS | CLINICAL MEDICINE

Web of Science Core Collection: Science Citation Index Expanded

Additional Web of Science Indexes: Biological Abstracts | BIOSIS Previews | Current Contents Life Sciences | Essential Science Indicators | Zoological Record

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### AMERICAN JOURNAL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE

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Title

Enhancing Brønsted and Lewis Acids Sites of The Utilized Spent RFCC Catalyst Waste for Continuous Cracking Process of Palm Oil to Biofuels

The manuscript title or relevant part(s) of the title

Abstract

XRD, BET-BJH, and Pyridine-FTIR analysis. The modified catalyst performance was tested over a fixed bed reactor for the catalytic cracking process of palm oil to liquid fuels. It was found that the acid treatment on the spent RFCC catalyst can increase surface area, pore volume, and Brønsted to Lewis acid sites ratio of catalysts. The Brønsted acid sites of spent RFCC catalyst is strongly increasing by the treatment using sulfuric acid which due to the proton transfer from acid to catalyst and due to the formation of sulphate groups (HOSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) in the catalysts. It was found that the Brønsted acid site leads the formation of long-chain hydrocarbon while the Lewis acid site pronounces the formation of short-chain

The manuscript abstract or relevant part(s) of the abstract

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Abstract: Catalyst waste from the Residue Fluid Catalytic Cracking (RFCC) plant process can still be utilized to catalyze the catalytic cracking of pa...

Sort By: Match Score

Filters

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Open Access

Category

Country / Region

Language

Frequency

Journal Citation Reports

Publisher: MDPI, ST ALBAN-ANLAGE 66, BASEL, SWITZERLAND, CH-4052  
ISSN / eISSN: 2073-4344  
Categories: CHEMISTRY | CHEMISTRY, PHYSICAL  
Web of Science Core Collection: Science Citation Index Expanded  
Additional Web of Science Indexes: Current Contents Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences | Essential Science Indicators

Match Score  
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ENERGY & FUELS

# MANUSCRIPT MATCH in Web of Science MJL

## Web of Science Coverage

### Web of Science Core Collection

Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)

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Current Contents Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences

Essential Science Indicators

**Categories:** Chemistry, Physical | Chemistry

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## Journal Metrics



Journal Citation Reports 2019

Feedback

**2018 Journal Impact Factor:** 3.444

**Category:** Chemistry, Physical

# MANUSCRIPT MATCH in Web of Science MJL

## General Information

<b>Journal Website</b>	<a href="#">Visit Site</a>	<b>Publisher Website</b>	<a href="#">Visit Site</a>
<b>1st Year Published</b>	2011	<b>Frequency</b>	Monthly
<b>Issues Per Year</b>	12	<b>Country / Region</b>	SWITZERLAND
<b>Primary Language</b>	English	<b>Aims and Scope</b>	<a href="#">Visit Site</a>
<b>Editorial Board</b>	<a href="#">Visit Site</a>	<b>Submission Website</b>	<a href="#">Visit Site</a>
<b>Instructions for Authors</b>	<a href="#">Visit Site</a>	<b>Avg. Number of Weeks from Submission to Publication</b>	11
<b>Plagiarism Screening</b>	<a href="#">Visit Site</a>	<b>Article DOIs</b>	Yes
<b>Host Platform</b>	MDPI AG	<b>Full-Text Formats</b>	PDF, HTML, XML
<b>Download Statistics</b>	<a href="#">Visit Site</a>		

# INFORMATION ABOUT PREDATORY JOURNALS

- Please update the predatory journals information via Twitter

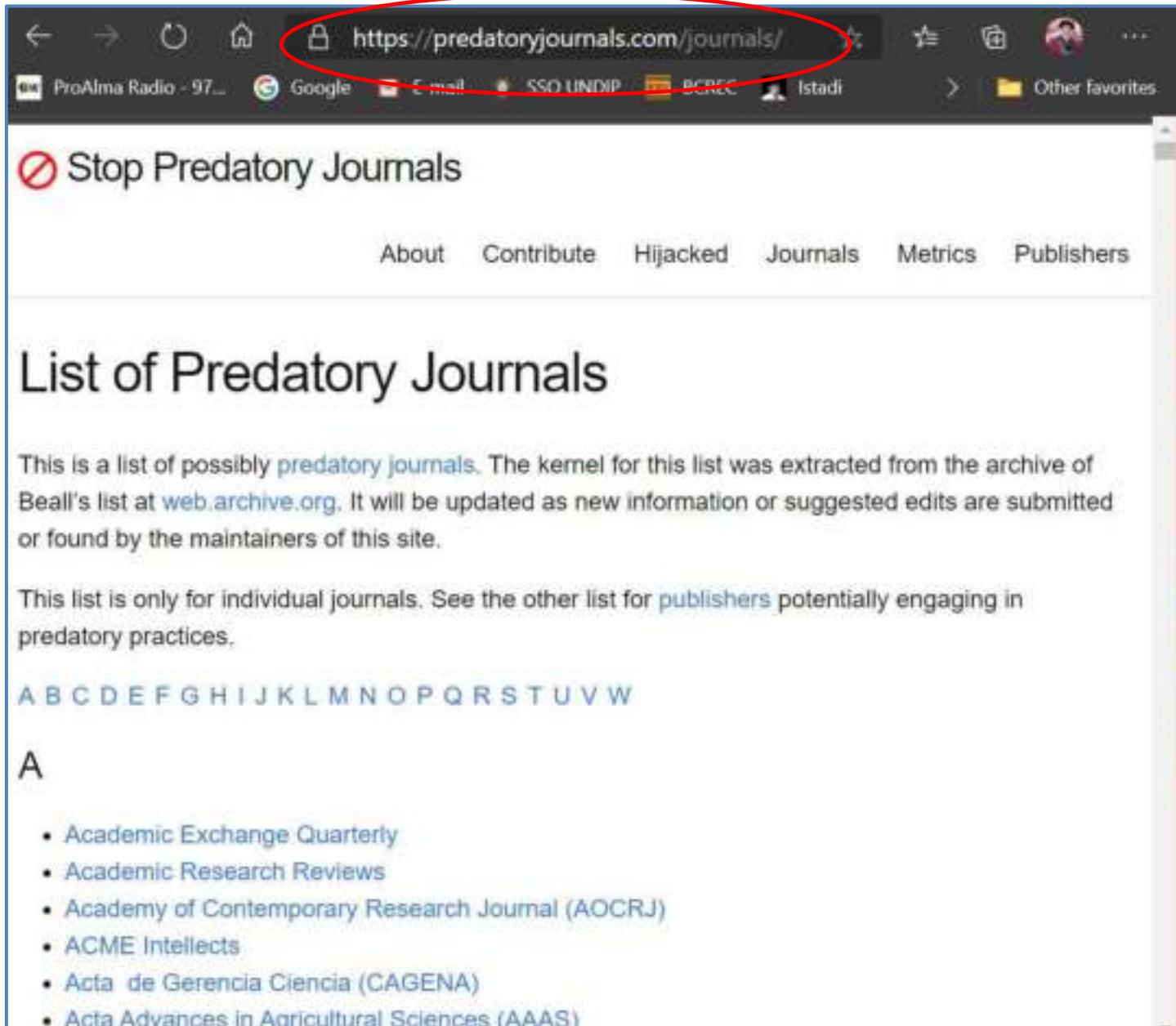


The screenshot shows the Twitter profile for Retraction Watch (@RetractionWatch). The profile picture features a man holding a newspaper with the headline "DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN". The bio states: "Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process. Daily newsletter [eepurl.com/bNRIUn](http://eepurl.com/bNRIUn) Database [retractiondatabase.org](http://retractiondatabase.org) Tips? [team@retractionwatch.com](mailto:team@retractionwatch.com)". It also lists the location as New York, the website as [retractionwatch.com](http://retractionwatch.com), and the account was joined in January 2011. The account has 12 following and 47K followers. A tweet from Retraction Watch is visible at the bottom, dated 9 hours ago, with the text: "Yes. [retractionwatch.com/retracted-coro...](http://retractionwatch.com/retracted-coro...)".



The screenshot shows the Twitter profile for Predatory Journals (@fake\_journals). The profile picture is a dog's face. The bio states: "Our goal is to rid scientific publishing of #fake and #predatory #journals. #OpenAccess #Science #Publishing". It also lists the account was joined in August 2018, has 2,586 following and 2,816 followers, and is followed by Anne-Wil Harzing, Isidro F. Aguillo, and Heriyanto. A pinned tweet is visible, dated 3 days ago, with the text: "Your opinion please. We have a Twitter account and we have a blog. What else would you like to see us do? Other views welcome in the comments." A "More blog posts" link is visible at the bottom right.

# INFORMATION ABOUT PREDATORY JOURNALS



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## 🚫 Stop Predatory Journals

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### List of Predatory Journals


This is a list of possibly [predatory journals](#). The kernel for this list was extracted from the archive of Beall's list at [web.archive.org](http://web.archive.org). It will be updated as new information or suggested edits are submitted or found by the maintainers of this site.

This list is only for individual journals. See the other list for [publishers](#) potentially engaging in predatory practices.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W

#### A

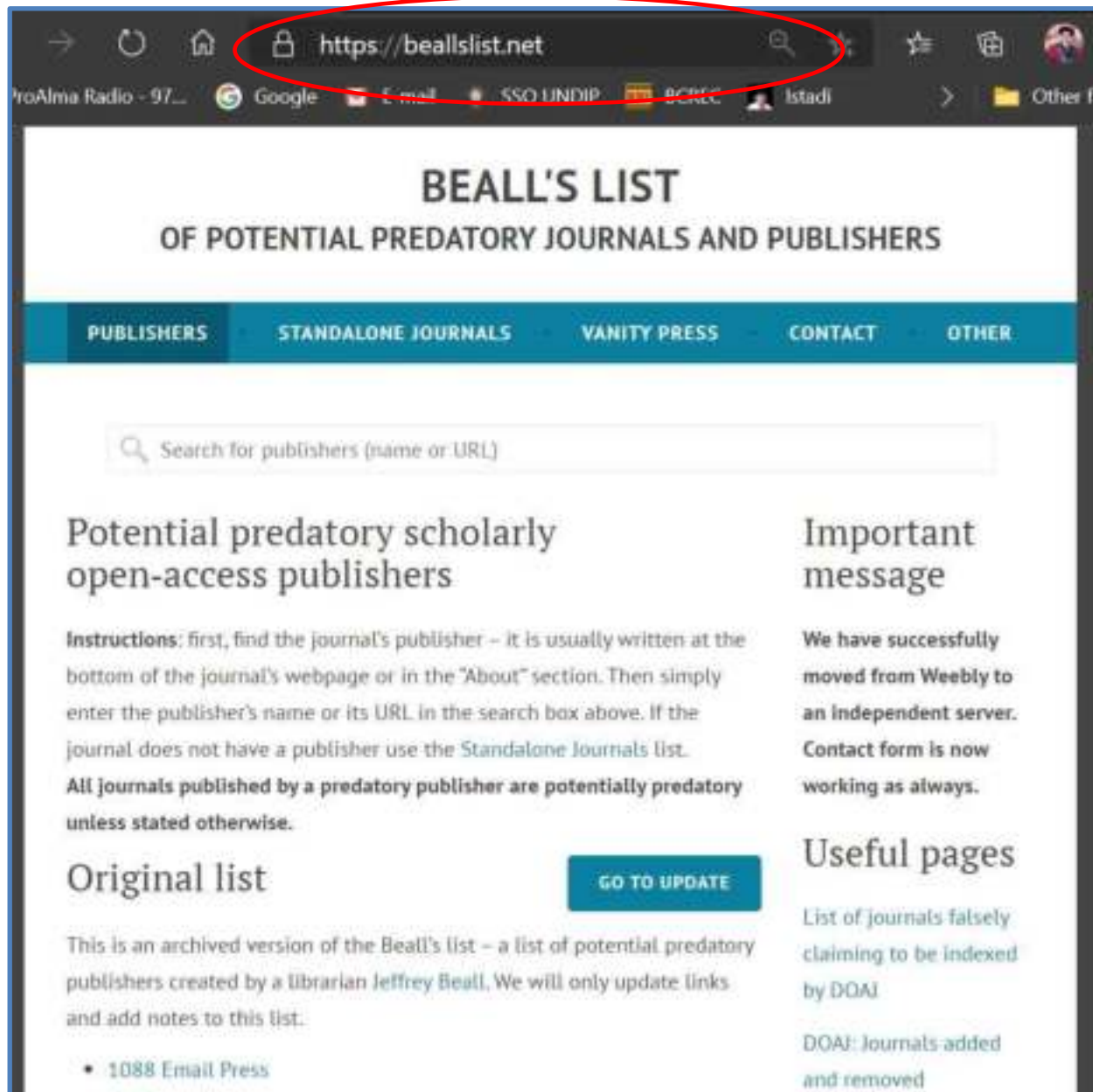
- [Academic Exchange Quarterly](#)
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- [Acta de Gerencia Ciencia \(CAGENA\)](#)
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# INFORMATION ABOUT PREDATORY JOURNALS



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**Instructions:** first, find the journal's publisher – it is usually written at the bottom of the journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the Standalone Journals list. **All journals published by a predatory publisher are potentially predatory unless stated otherwise.**

### Original list

This is an archived version of the Beall's list – a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian Jeffrey Beall. We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- 1088 Email Press

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### Important message

We have successfully moved from Weebly to an independent server. Contact form is now working as always.

### Useful pages

List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ

DOAJ: Journals added and removed



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- Laporan pekerjaan/penelitian/artikel yang **tidak ada aspek-aspek saintifiknya**
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# Typical Structure of Article (must follow Author Guideline of targeted journal)

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- Authors and Affiliation
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Main Texts (**IMRAD**):
  - **I**ntroduction (*Pendahuluan*): what question was asked in the research?
  - **M**ethods (& Materials) (*Bahan & Metode*): how was it studied?
  - **R**esults (*Hasil*): what was discovered?
  - **D**iscussion (*Pembahasan*): what do the findings mean?
  - **C**onclusions (*Simpulan*): what do summary of this study?
- Acknowledgements (*Ucapan terima kasih*)
- References
- Supplementary materials (if any)

# Another Structure of Article (must follow Author Guideline of targeted journal)

- Title
- Authors and Affiliation
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Main Texts (**Non-IMRAD**):
  - **Introduction**: what question was asked in the research?
  - **Main Body of Paper (can be divided into sub-chapter)**:  
how was it studied? what was discovered? what do the findings mean?
  - **Conclusions**: what do summary of this study?
- Acknowledgements
- References
- Supplementary materials (if any)

# JUDUL ARTIKEL

- Judul artikel harus dituliskan secara singkat dan jelas dengan **mengemukakan gagasan utama artikel**.
- Judul tidak boleh memberi peluang penafsiran yang beraneka ragam, jika berdiri sendiri.
- Tidak boleh mengandung singkatan kata yang tidak umum digunakan.
- Sebaiknya tidak berisi kata2 yang bermakna metode dan hasil penelitian (misal: “*A Study of...*”, “*An Experimental Study of...*”. (APA, 2013)
- Di beberapa jurnal, judul dibatasi jumlah katanya, maksimum 12 kata (APA standard, 2013).
- Judul artikel **TIDAK HARUS SAMA** dengan judul Penelitian atau judul skripsi/thesis/disertasi.

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- Judul artikel **sebaiknya format "*Title Case*", bukan huruf kapital semua**, agar pengguna yang mau mensitasi tidak kesulitan harus mengedit ketika mensitasi (*ikuti Author Guideline Jurnal/Conference*).
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- Pada penulisan nama lembaga, berikan tanda koma antar nama jurusan/prodi, fakultas, dan universitas.
- Usahakan setiap Penulis berafiliasi kepada maksimum dua institusi (*APA, 2013*).
- Jika Penulis tidak memiliki afiliasi lembaga/institusi, maka dapat dituliskan nama daerah tempat bermukim (*APA, 2013*), (Misal: Jakarta, Indonesia)
- **PENTING**: *Perhatikan baik-baik standar penulisan nama institusi yang benar sesuai instruksi*



# ABSTRAK

- Abstrak harus merangkum secara singkat dan jelas isi artikel ilmiah tersebut.
- Abstrak harus bersifat: *accurate, nonevaluative (reporting), coherent and readable, and concise*.
- Abstrak seharusnya berisi tentang: **(1) Latar belakang singkat pentingnya penelitian; (2) Tujuan dan/atau ruang lingkup penelitian; (3) Metode (singkat) yang digunakan; (4) Ringkasan hasil/finding/temuan; (5) Simpulan singkat.**
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# Contoh Abstrak

## (simple, concise, clear statement)

### ABSTRAK

Gelembung renang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan baku kolagen karena mempunyai kandungan protein kolagen yang cukup tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi kimia gelembung renang ikan tuna sirip kuning dan karakteristik kolagen yang diperoleh melalui ekstraksi menggunakan asam asetat 0,2 M. Gelembung renang ikan tuna sirip kuning diuji kandungan komposisi proksimat, logam berat (Hg, Pb, Cd dan As) dan asam amino. Kuantitas dan kualitas kolagen hasil ekstraksi dilihat melalui parameter rendemen, komposisi proksimat, logam berat, cemaran mikroba dan karakteristik fisikokimia (gugus fungsi, berat molekul, asam amino, dan stabilitas termal). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gelembung renang ikan tuna sirip kuning mengandung protein 19,17%, yang didominasi oleh jenis asam amino glisin 5,71 mg/g, arginin 3,72 mg/g dan alanin 3,95 mg/g. Kandungan logam berat gelembung renang masih berada di bawah ambang batas. Ekstraksi kolagen dari gelembung renang ikan tuna sirip kuning menggunakan asam asetat 0,2 M menghasilkan rendemen kolagen sebesar 1,15%. Kolagen yang dihasilkan mengandung protein sebesar 94,14%, yang didominasi oleh asam amino glisin 1957,75 mg/g, arginin 827,96 mg/g dan alanin 825,98 mg/g; tidak terdeteksi logam berat (Hg, Pb, Cd dan As); dan bebas dari cemaran *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella* dan *Coliform*. Karakteristik gugus fungsi dan berat molekul menunjukkan kolagen yang diperoleh tergolong kolagen Tipe I, dan kolagen yang dihasilkan memiliki kestabilan termal yang tinggi sehingga dapat diaplikasikan pada industri makanan, farmasi dan kosmetik.

**KATA KUNCI :** asam asetat, gelembung renang, kolagen, ikan tuna sirip kuning

# PENDAHULUAN

- Perlu diawali secara singkat **Latar belakang umum** kajian (usahakan maksimum hanya satu paragraph saja).
- **Setelah itu, harus ada *State of the art* (kajian overview literatur atau penelitian2 sebelumnya secara singkat)** dengan tujuan untuk menjustifikasi kevalidan pernyataan *novelty* atau signifikansi atau kontribusi baru atau orisinalitas dari artikel ini. Usahakan harus merujuk / mensitasi ke artikel dari jurnal 10 tahun terakhir yang memperkuat justifikasi orisinalitas tersebut).
- **Setelah itu, tuliskan pernyataan *Gap analysis* atau pernyataan kesenjangan (orisinalitas)** atau pernyataan kontribusi kebaruan (*novelty statement*) dan/atau *beda unik* penelitian ini dibanding penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya, juga dari *sisi penting tidaknya* penelitian tersebut dilakukan. **Bagian ini harus *clear statements*.**

# PENDAHULUAN

- Kemudian tuliskan permasalahan dan/atau hipotesis (jika ada) dan/atau **tujuan penelitian** dalam artikel ini. Tidak boleh menuliskan judul artikel/judul penelitian di penulisan tujuan penelitian.
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# Pertanyaan-pertanyaan Penting yang Menguatkan Bagian Pendahuluan (APA, 2013)

- Why is this problem important?
- How does the study relate to previous work in the area?
- If other aspects of this study have been reported previously, how does this report differ from, and build on, the earlier report?
- What are the primary and secondary hypotheses and objectives of the study, and what, if any, are the links to theory?
- How do the hypotheses and research design relate to one another?
- What are the theoretical and practical implications of the study?

# Contoh State of The Art dan Gap Analysis

proposed based on remote sensing technology. These methods are primarily divided into the following three types: vegetation index (VI), triangle space and spectral mixture analysis methods.

A VI is a combination of two or more feature bands acquired by multispectral or hyperspectral remote sensing. Using these methods, crop residue features in remote sensing images were magnified and quantified (e.g., the normalized difference index (NDI) (McNairn and Protz, 1993), normalized difference tillage index (NDTI) (Van Deventer et al., 1997), normalized difference senescent VI (NDSVI) (Qi et al., 2002), SWIR normalized difference residue index (SRNDI) (Jin et al., 2015), cellulose absorption index (CAI) (Daughtry et al., 1996) and lignin cellulose absorption (LCA) (Daughtry et al., 2005) were reported). Linear or nonlinear empirical crop residue cover estimation models can be constructed and applied using VI methods.

Triangle space methods perform better crop residue estimation than a single VI and have a physical meaning (Guerschman et al., 2009). Using two VIs or bands to create a 2D scatter image, crop residue, soil and vegetation can be distinguished according to their spatial locations in an triangle space (e.g., crop residue index multiband (CRIM) method (Biard and Baret, 1997) and CAI-normalized difference VI (CAI-NDVI) method (Guerschman et al., 2009)). Normally, VI methods and triangle space methods are dependent upon the differences in crop residue and soil in dry conditions. As the moisture content increases, the crop residue features (such as lignin and cellulose absorption features near 2100 nm) gradually disappear. Thus, as SM increases, VI methods based on the above features lose sensitivity, and the accuracy of the triangle space method also decreases (Daughtry and Hunt, 2008; Wang, 2013; Wang et al., 2012).

In linear spectral mixture analysis (LSMA) theory, the spectrum of a mixed pixel is a combination of the spectra of the endmembers and their proportions (Adams et al., 1995; Pacheco and McNairn, 2010).

applied to multispectral satellite images only if reflectance is being determined by a limited number of endmembers, such as soil and crop residue. Studies have shown that the accuracy of spectral unmixing could be improved if the soil and crop residue endmember spectra are accurately selected (Arsenault and Bonn, 2005; Pacheco and McNairn, 2010). Many studies have attempted to optimize the extraction of pure endmember spectra, resulting in several improvements to the technique (Chang, 2017; Rogge et al., 2006; Sousa and Small, 2017; Yanfei et al., 2016; Yang et al., 2017; Zortea and Plaza, 2009). However, soil moisture (SM) distribution in fields varies, which leads to variations in the crop residue soil endmember spectra of each pixel in remote sensing images (Quemada et al., 2018; Quemada and Daughtry, 2016). Because the variation in soil endmember spectrum signatures significantly changes with SM, spectral unmixing using fixed endmember spectra can lead to poor accuracy of the abundance of pure crop residue spectral constituents. However, few studies have been conducted that evaluate the effects of SM on soil and crop residue spectral unmixing analysis accuracy.

This paper presents a dynamic soil endmember spectrum selection approach to improve soil and crop residue spectral unmixing analysis accuracy. We refer to this approach as "dynamic" because the soil endmember of each unmixing analysis is independently determined by the soil type and SM. The new method uses SM distribution information to obtain accurate soil endmember spectra for each unmixing analysis and improve rice residue cover (RRC) estimation accuracy.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Study area



# Contoh Paragraf Gap Analysis dan Tujuan

## PENDAHULUAN

Gelembung renang (*swimbladder*) merupakan organ internal yang terdapat pada ikan, berbentuk kantung berisi udara (Fujaya, 2008). Gelembung renang bersama dengan jeroan ikan merupakan salah satu limbah pengolahan produk perikanan yang masih jarang dimanfaatkan (Sinthusamran, Benjakul & Kishimura, 2013). Meskipun dianggap sebagai limbah namun gelembung renang jenis ikan tertentu telah dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan obat-obatan tradisional dan dijadikan makanan, seperti sup gelembung renang ikan Kakap Cina (*Protonibea* sp.) dan ikan Gulama (*Pennahia argentata*) yang berkhasiat untuk menjaga kesehatan tubuh (Dutta, Giri, Dutta & Hazra, 2014).

Gelembung renang mengandung komponen kimia penting yang didominasi oleh protein kolagen (Kaewdang, Benjakul, Kaewmanee & Kishimura, 2014). Menurut Katili (2009), kolagen didominasi oleh asam amino glisin, prolin, hidroksiprolin dan alanin. Lehninger (2000) menyatakan bahwa kandungan protein kolagen adalah 21% prolin dan hidroksiprolin, 11% alanin dan sekitar 35% glisin. Kolagen dapat

Idrus et al., 2018). Namun sampai saat ini belum diperoleh perlakuan yang optimal untuk mendapatkan karakteristik kolagen yang memenuhi syarat mutu kolagen sesuai dengan SNI 8076: 2014 (BSN, 2014). Selain itu metode *Acid Soluble Collagen* (ASC) untuk mengekstraksi kolagen dari gelembung renang ikan tuna belum banyak dilakukan. Kaewdang et al. (2014) melaporkan hasil rendemen dari kolagen gelembung renang ikan tuna yang diekstrak menggunakan asam asetat 0,5 M adalah sebesar 1,07%. Idrus et al. (2018) melaporkan bahwa penggunaan asam asetat 0,5 M dan 0,75 M menghasilkan kolagen dengan kandungan glisin 1175,05 mg/g dan 733,99 mg/g; arginin 848,75 mg/g dan 0 mg/g dan alanin 338,66 mg/g dan 215,35 mg/g. Menurut Wang et al. (2008), kondisi dan metode ekstraksi yang digunakan mempengaruhi hasil rendemen dan komposisi asam amino kolagen.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komposisi kimia gelembung renang ikan tuna sirip kuning dan karakteristik kolagen yang dihasilkan melalui proses ekstraksi asam asetat 0,2 M.



The catalyst waste of residue fluid catalytic cracking (RFCC) could be potentially reused/reutilized for catalyzing the cracking process of palm oil, which is abundantly available in Indonesia, to produce liquid biofuels (gasoline, kerosene, avtur, and/or diesel). In fact, the waste spent RFCC catalyst has still lower cracking performance because of catalyst deactivation during the industrial cracking process. The catalyst deactivation is because of lowering of the acid active sites and the coke pore blocking. According to previous studies, the Brønsted/Lewis acid sites on the spent RFCC catalyst can be regenerated by some special treatments, which in turn, the catalyst can be reused as a good catalyst for cracking palm oil to liquid fuels. There is no previous research study which focused on the acid treatments of the spent RFCC catalyst for enhancing the Brønsted and Lewis acid sites, supporting the catalytic cracking of palm oil. Therefore, this study investigated the enhancement of Brønsted and Lewis acid sites on the spent RFCC catalyst waste through the various acid treatments. The improvement of acid site amount on the catalyst can increase the catalyst performance on the cracking process of palm oil into biofuels by regenerating the Brønsted/Lewis acid sites, increasing catalyst surface area, and focusing on determination of the role of these acid sites (whether having similar role like in cracking process of crude oil or not).

and dried in an electric oven (Memmert) at 110 °C. The dried spent RFCC catalyst was then calcined in a furnace (NEY VULCAN 3-550) at 550 °C for 4 h and used as the RFCC catalyst. The acid treatment of the spent catalyst was conducted using citric acid, sulfuric acid, or a combination of citric and sulfuric acids. Before the acid treatment, the spent RFCC catalyst was washed with demineralized water and dried in an electric oven (Memmert) at 110 °C for 12 h. The spent RFCC catalyst then was treated in 3 M of acid solution at 80 °C for 30 min. The spent catalyst was then filtered and washed with demineralized water to remove the excess acid. The sample was then dried for 24 h in an electric oven (Memmert) and then calcined in a furnace (NEY VULCAN 3-550) at 550 °C for 4 h. The spent RFCC catalyst was then denoted as: RFCC for the original spent RFCC catalyst, RFCC-C for citric acid treatment, RFCC-S for sulfuric acid treatment, and RFCC-M for mixture of citric and sulfuric acid treatment.

**2.2. Catalyst Characterization.** The X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis method (Rigaku Supermini 200 WDXRF Spectrometer) was used to determine the metal content. In order to determine the crystal structure of the catalysts, the spent catalysts were analyzed using the X-ray diffraction (Shimadzu 7000) method. The Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5406$  Å) was used as the X-ray source. The scanning rate was 2 $\theta$  = 10°/min. The diffraction patterns were recorded in the 2 $\theta$  range of 5–40°.



# KELENGKAPAN METODE PENELITIAN

- **Participants**: meliputi informasi lokasi demografi (persentase, rerata, standar deviasi, dll.), jumlah responden, alasan pemilihan responden, dll.
- **Design**: tuliskan desain eksperimen ini (prosedur eksperimen, survei, interview, karakteristik observasi, dll.?)
- **Measures**: informasi tentang cara mengukur data (questionnaire, interviews, or observation), ukuran sampel, presisi sampel, dan mengukur kinerja keberhasilan
- **Procedures**: Tuliskan prosedur penelitian secara lengkap

# PANDUAN MENULIS METODE PENELITIAN

- **Penulisan isi metode penelitian harus disesuaikan dengan kekhasan dalam bidang ilmu atau jenis artikelnya** (bisa jadi setiap bidang ilmu atau setiap jenis artikel ilmiah berbeda-beda).
- Tuliskan secara lengkap **lokasi penelitian, jumlah responden, cara mengolah hasil pengamatan atau wawancara atau kuesioner, cara mengukur tolok ukur kinerja**; metode yang sudah umum tidak perlu dituliskan secara detil, tetapi cukup merujuk ke buku acuan.
- **Tata kerja penelitian** harus ditulis secara jelas sehingga percobaan atau ibaratnya penelitian tersebut dapat diulang dengan hasil yang sama? Hindari bentuk kalimat perintah dalam menguraikan prosedur.
- **Periksa apakah setiap langkah dinyatakan dengan jelas?**, termasuk jumlah ulangan; semua teknik/prosedur dinyatakan (sebut nama jika baku, atau uraian jika prosedur baru atau dimodifikasi);

# PANDUAN MENULIS METODE PENELITIAN

- Semua kuantitas dituliskan dalam **satuan yang baku dan konsisten?**
- Jika menggunakan **bahan kimia harus** dinyatakan secara spesifik dilengkapi dengan **kemurnian dan merknya**, dituliskan dalam bentuk murninya atau *precursor*, bukan dalam bentuk larutan (contoh:  $H_2SO_4$  (99%, MERCK), bukan seperti ini:  $H_2SO_4$  1 N);
- **Di Langkah detail prosedur perlakuan** bisa dituliskan dalam bentuk encernya, missal: “*Sebanyak 50 mL  $H_2SO_4$  1 N ditambahkan...*”.
- **Tuliskan secara jelas tolok ukur keberhasilan atau kinerja dari kajian ini**, misalnya dalam bentuk Persamaan atau rumus, atau bentuk kriteria kualitatif dan/atau kuantitatif (tabel).

# PANDUAN MENULIS METODE PENELITIAN

- (jika ada) Alat-alat kecil dan bukan utama (sudah umum berada di lab, seperti: gunting, gelas ukur, pensil) tidak perlu dituliskan, tetapi **cukup tuliskan rangkaian peralatan utama saja, atau alat-alat utama yang digunakan untuk analisis dan/atau karakterisasi, bahkan perlu sampai ke tipe dan akurasi;**
- (jika ada) Peralatan-peralatan analisis kimia, biologi, atau lainnya perlu dituliskan secara jelas, meliputi: merk, model/tipe, jenis kolom (jika ada), setting yang spesifik, dan prosedur singkat.
- **Contoh:** *“The GC analysis was carried out on Shimadzu GC-17A and Varian 3900 devices in the programmed mode from 70 to 280 °C with heat rate 5 °C/min with use of a capillary column of CS-Chromatography Service of Type FS-OV-1-CB-0.25”*

# HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

- **(unsur (1) what/how)** apakah data yang disajikan telah diolah (bukan data mentah), dituangkan dalam bentuk tabel atau gambar (pilih salah satu), serta diberi keterangan yang mudah dipahami?
- Tuliskan fakta-fakta temuan penelitian di sini (Tabel atau Gambar/Grafik).
- Jangan menuliskan proses perhitungan detail di isi artikel, cukup tuliskan persamaan yang digunakan di Metode dan tuliskan hasilnya di Hasil dalam bentuk tabel/grafik.
- Dari trend di tabel/grafik/gambar tersebut, **tuliskan maksud temuan atau *finding*-nya**, tetapi jangan dibahas dulu pembahasannya di sini (jika sub bab Hasil dan Pembahasan dipisah).
- Jangan sembunyikan data-data yang trend-nya menurut Anda aneh padahal tidak termasuk outliers.

# HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

- *(unsur (2) why) Tuliskan pembahasan atau analisisnya atau interpretasi hasil di bagian ini.* Pada bagian pembahasan seharusnya terlihat adanya kaitan antara hasil yang diperoleh dengan konsep dasar atau konsep teori dan/atau hipotesis.
- Di beberapa bidang ilmu bahkan harus membahas hingga level kajian aspek-aspek yang lebih mendalam dan detil (misal: hingga aspek molekular, mengait dengan teori-teori yang fundamental untuk bidang tertentu, dll.).
- Pembahasan yang dibuat harus ditunjang oleh data dan/atau fakta yang nyata dan jelas.
- Jika di pembahasan mengait ke teori-teori tertentu, maka tuliskan atau kutip langsung teori tersebut dan sebutkan sumber referensinya (kutipan langsung harus dilengkapi tanda kutipan atau quote “.....”).

# HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

- *(unsur (3) what else)* artikel harus ada pembandingannya dengan hasil-hasil penelitian orang lain (kesesuaian atau pertentangan) untuk menguatkan atau memperjelas simpulan.
- Apakah ada kesesuaian atau pertentangan dengan hasil penelitian orang lain? (oleh karena itu, pasti ada rujukan ke literatur lain terutama literatur yang disebutkan di *state of the art* penelitian sebelumnya).
- Pembandingan ini bisa bersifat menguatkan atau bisa jadi bertentangan. Jelaskan alasannya (penguatan atau pertentangan tersebut, mengapa?).
- Boleh juga dituliskan tentang implikasi hasil penelitian baik teoretis maupun penerapan?
- Boleh juga dituliskan kelemahan-kelemahan dari penelitian ini, yang belum diselesaikan, dan akan diselesaikan di tahap selanjutnya.

**3.3. Effect of Catalyst Type on the Component Composition of the Liquid Product.** Based on GC–MS analysis, the main components of liquid product of palm oil cracking are classified into seven groups including hydrocarbons, acids, alcohols, aldehyde, esters, ketones, and glycerol, as listed in Table 6. As expected, the hydrocarbon fraction is

**Table 6. Distributions of Components in the Biofuels**

components	composition (%)				
	HY	RFCC-N	RFCC-C	RFCC-S	RFCC-M
hydrocarbons	77.72	66.31	65.24	56.99	91.39
acids	4.86	19.54	17.48	15.69	4.42
alcohols	2.40	10.35	7.41	7.55	2.65
aldehydes	0	0	0	2.18	1.57
esters	2.33	1.57	3.84	17.6	0
ketones	12.69	0	3.31	0	0
glycerol	0	2.24	2.74	0	0
oxygen content <sup>a</sup> (%)	1.83	4.04	4.37	4.41	0.99
oxygen removed <sup>a</sup> (%)	78.93	53.63	49.86	49.34	88.64

<sup>a</sup>Calculated from GC–MS analysis.

the most dominant components in the liquid product. Similar finding was obtained by Zhao et al.<sup>44</sup> that the liquid product from catalytic cracking of carinata oil using the Zn/Na-ZSM-5 catalyst contained hydrocarbon and oxygenated compounds, in which hydrocarbons were the dominant compounds found. The other fractions found in the liquid products obtained by all catalysts used in this study are acid and alcohol fractions. The presence of acids and esters in the liquid product suggests that some portions of triglyceride molecules from palm oil are not completely catalytically cracked because of catalyst

the biofuels (Table 6) seems proportional to the Lewis acid site amounts. Therefore, it suggested that the Lewis acid site can promote the deoxygenation reaction on the catalytic cracking process of palm oil into biofuels. As reported by Rogers and Zheng,<sup>45</sup> the Lewis acid site can promote indirect decarbonylation reaction. Hewer et al.<sup>46</sup> also reported that the proportion of Lewis to Brønsted acid sites has strong influence on the selectivity of the hydrodeoxygenation reaction. Li et al.<sup>6</sup> reported that the hydrocarbon production could be improved significantly by increasing the acidic sites of ZSM-5 through decarbonylation, cracking, and aromatization reactions. However, the high catalyst acidity also leads to high affinity for carbon–coke formation.<sup>40,41</sup> Therefore, it is suggested that the synergistic roles of both sulfuric acid and citric acid increase the acid site amounts of the spent RFCC catalyst through the generation of both Brønsted and Lewis acid sites, which can positively promote the formation of hydrocarbon fraction in the liquid fuel product on the palm oil catalytic cracking.

Concerning the deoxygenation reaction occurred, the compound composition of biofuel products using GC–MS (Table S1 Supporting Information) was used to study this matter. The deoxygenation process of vegetable oils (fatty acids) can take place through decarboxylation/decarbonylation reaction.<sup>47,48</sup> In the main reaction pathway in deoxygenation of fatty acids, the obtained products are hydrocarbons that have one carbon shorter compared to the fatty acid in the liquid product and carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the gas phase.<sup>49</sup> Because the main fatty acid components of palm oil (Table 1) are palmitic acid, the products of deoxygenation process through decarboxylation/decarbonylation reaction should be pentadecane and/or pentadecene, as displayed in Figure 8. According to the result of GC–MS analysis (Table S1 and Figure S2a–e of



# PANDUAN MENULIS

## HASIL/TABEL/GRAFIK/GAMBAR

- HASIL seharusnya meringkas temuan atau findings daripada sekedar menyajikan data-data hasil penelitian secara detil
  - Pernyataan temuan atau *findings* harus ditunjang oleh data-data kajian atau analisis opini yang kurang dengan mendasarkan pada konsep-konsep teori yang sudah ada, sehingga bisa jadi menjadi sebuah teori baru.
  - Jangan deskripsikan angka-angka (tabel/grafik) secara detil, tetapi lebih kepada **menyajikan Temuan/Findings atau trend.**
  - Tuliskan data-data yang sudah terolah saja di artikel (dalam bentuk **Tabel atau Grafik/Gambar** tetapi tidak boleh keduanya untuk data yang sama)
  - Boleh disajikan data statistik dan perbedaannya
- (Catatan: beberapa jurnal menggabungkan Hasil dan Pembahasan)

# Tatacara Penulisan Persamaan

- Setiap Persamaan harus diberi nomor persamaan yang diletakkan di sebelah kanan persamaan.
- Keterangan notasi/symbol dalam persamaan dijelaskan dalam bentuk paragraf, bukan dalam bentuk *item list*.

Contoh:

The amount of Pb(II) adsorbed and Pb(II) removal percentage were computed using following equation:

$$q_t = \left( \frac{C_o - C_t}{m} \right) \times V \quad (1)$$

$$Removal (\%) = \left( \frac{C_o - C_t}{C_o} \right) \times 100 \quad (2)$$

where  $q_t$  (mg/g) stands for the value of Pb(II) adsorbed at particular time,  $C_o$  and  $C_t$  (mg/L) represent the initial concentration and the liquid-phase concentration of Pb(II) solution at particular time, respectively,  $V$  (L) stands for the volume of the Pb(II) solution and  $m$ (g) refers to the mass of KCC-1.

# Gambar tidak harus diletakkan di sela2 teks

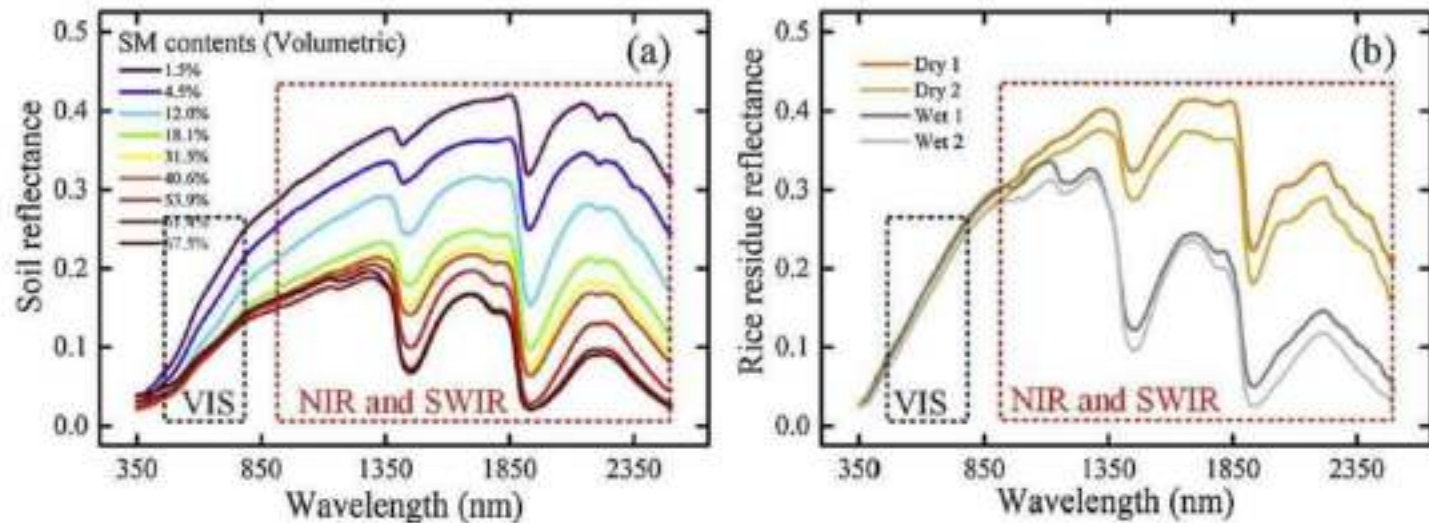


Fig. 5. Reflectance spectra of soil and rice residue with different moisture contents.

$$SM = \frac{(m_w - m_d)/D_{water}}{m_d/D_{soil}} \times 100\%, \quad (1)$$

where,  $SM$  is the volumetric soil moisture,  $m_w$  is the mass of the wet soil samples at a given stage,  $m_d$  is the mass of the air-dried soil samples,  $D_{soil}$  is the soil bulk density ( $1.37 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ),  $D_{water}$  is the water density ( $1.0 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ).

### 2.3. Linear spectral mixture analysis

In linear spectral mixture analysis, the spectrum of a mixed pixel was a combination of the spectra of the endmembers and their proportions. The reflectance of each band can be expressed as follows (Omar and Stathaki, 2015):

$$r = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i \cdot x_i) + a_0$$

pure crop residue spectral constituents.

### 2.4.2. Dynamic soil endmember spectrum selection

Solid knowledge of the study site (e.g., soil type and SM, among other factors) is crucial in selecting valid input endmembers and interpreting fraction maps. Herein, this paper presents a dynamic soil endmember spectrum selection approach based on a priori knowledge of the study area. Dry and wet crop residue spectra are similar in visible bands, this was observed early by previous laboratory observations (Daughtry and Hunt, 2008; Wang et al., 2012, 2013). Our laboratory observations (Fig. 5b) are also consistent with this. From the experimental results on many soils with different SMs, reflectance has been observed to decrease as the SM increases. The relationship between soil spectra and soil moisture is considered as exponential in previous research (Lobell and Asper, 2002). The exponential relationship between

# Rujukan terhadap Gambar dan Tabel

- Jangan ada penyajian gambar atau tabel yang tidak perlu, atau jangan ada gambar/table yang tidak diacu/dirujuk dalam teks. contoh cara merujuk yang benar: “*Tabel 5 menunjukkan...*” atau “*...bla bla bla (Tabel 5) ...*”;
- jangan menarasikan angka dalam tabel atau ilustrasi atau gambar terlalu detil;
- Setiap gambar dan tabel harus diacu/dirujuk di dalam teks begitu juga sebaliknya.
- **Pada pengacuan gambar atau tabel, jangan menggunakan kata-kata lokasi/letak**, contoh berikut harus dihindari/tidak boleh: “*Berdasarkan Gambar 1 di atas....*”, “*... disajikan di Tabel 3 berikut ini: ...*”, “*..... Lihat Tabel 1 di bawah ini:...*”.
- **Judul/Caption Tabel diletakkan di atas tabel, sedangkan judul/caption Gambar diletakkan di bawah gambar.**

# Panduan Penyajian Gambar dan Tabel

- Semua teks di dalam gambar/tabel harus terbaca dengan baik, tidak boleh blur. Gunakan resolusi yang baik. Ukuran huruf di dalam grafik/gambar tidak boleh melebihi ukuran huruf di body teks, atau juga jangan terlalu kecil hingga tidak terbaca.
- **Tabel tidak boleh terpotong di halaman lain.** Jika terpaksa terpotong di halaman lain, harus diberi identitas lanjutan dan diberi baris heading tabel. Ukuran huruf dan jarak spasi antar baris khusus untuk tabel boleh sedikit lebih kecil dari ukuran standar body text.
- Pada Tabel, seharusnya tidak perlu ada garis-garis horisontal di dalam isi tabel, tetapi cukup hanya di bagian heading dan garis paling bawah saja.
- Gambar dan Tabel tidak boleh menampilkan garis border luar.
- Tabel tidak boleh disajikan dalam bentuk format image/gambar.

# Contoh Cara Penyajian Tabel

Depth	Gravel	Sand	Mud
5 m	3,42%	81.41%	15,17%
50 m	2,5%	58.42%	39.08%
100 m	0,0%	32.5%	67.5%

*Poor*



Water depth (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Mud (%)
5	3.4	81.4	15.2
50	2.5	58.4	39.1
100	0	32.5	67.5

*Better*

# Perhatikan pemisah antar kolom tabel

Table X

*Proportion of Errors in Younger and Older Groups*

Level of difficulty	Younger			Older		
	<i>n</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	95% CI	<i>n</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	95% CI
Low	12	.05 (.08)	[.02, .11]	18	.14 (.15)	[.08, .22]
Moderate	15	.05 (.07)	[.02, .10]	12	.17 (.15)	[.08, .28]
High	16	.11 (.10)	[.07, .17]	14	.26 (.21)	[.15, .39]

Note: CI = confidence interval.

**Table 4.** Catalytic activity of ethylene/1-hexene copolymerization<sup>a</sup> and 1-hexene insertion in copolymer measured by <sup>13</sup>C NMR technique

Catalyst	Cat. A		Cat. A-Al		Cat. A-Fe		Cat. A-Al-Fe	
H <sub>2</sub> pressure (bar)	0	1.5	0	1.5	0	1.5	0	1.5
Activity (kg PE/gTi*h)	207	89	240	127	261	136	274	189
1-hexene in copolymer (mol%)	0.12	0.16	0.21	0.21	0.13	0.19	0.16	0.20

(a) Polymerization condition: 2-L autoclave reactor, [Ti] = 0.016 mmol, 1-hexene feed = 0.16 M, Al/Ti molar ratio = 140, co-catalyst = TEA, polymerization time = 1 h, reaction temperature = 80 °C, total pressure = 8 bars

# Jika table tidak cukup satu kolom

selected as sampling areas (SKZ-1, SKZ-2, WBD-1 and WBD-2, see Fig. 1). Each sampling point was approximately 60–100 m apart from adjacent sampling points. The SM content, field reflectance measurement and digital photographs of the sampling points were acquired at each sampling position. The field experimental device is shown in Fig. 2, field mixed spectral and digital photographs were collected by a spectrometer and a digital camera mounted on the slide rail (length: 1.2 m) of two camera copy stand set at 1.2 m above the field under vertical observation.

Field reflectance was measured using an ASD FieldSpec 3 spectrometer (Analytical Spectral Devices, Boulder, USA). The ASD FieldSpec 3 spectrometer possessed a full-range detection capacity (350–2500 nm with the following spectral resolution: 3 nm @ 700 nm, 8.5 nm @ 1400 nm and 6.5 nm @ 2100 nm) and provided uniform visible/NIR/SWIR data collection over the entire solar spectrum, the data were automatically resampled for 1-nm spacing. From 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (UTC/GMT + 08:00, local solar noon: about 12:06), using a 40 cm ×

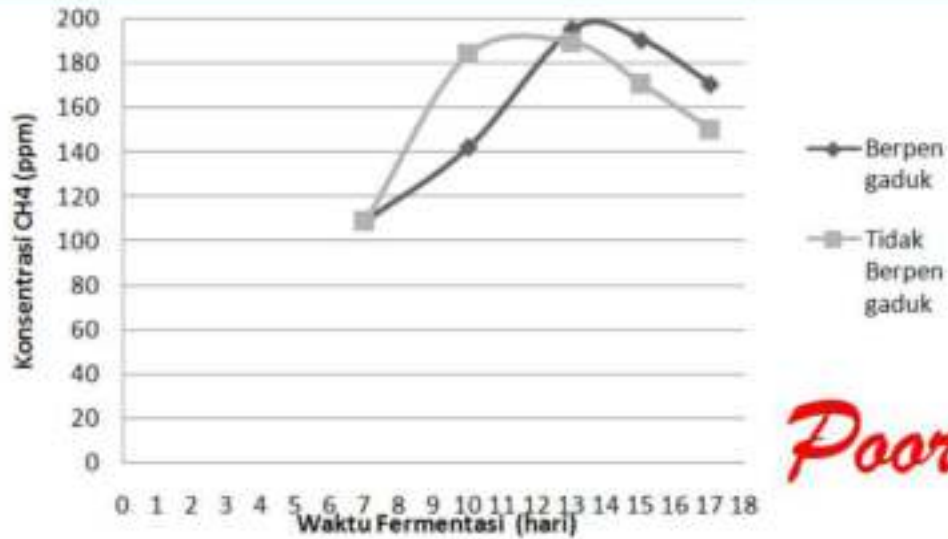
(Spectrum Technologies, Aurora, USA) was used to measure the SM of each sampling position. TDR can provide superior accuracy with minimal calibration requirements (Jones et al., 2002; Spectrum Technologies, 2017). Electronics in the TDR 300 generate and sense the return of a high energy signal that travels down and back, through the soil, along the waveguide composed of the two rods, obtaining a  $\pm 3.0\%$  volumetric water content (VWC) in microseconds. Field SM measured by TDR 300 is an average over the length of the waveguide. In this study, TDR was calibrated using following steps (Spectrum Technologies, 2017). Firstly, remove the rods from the TDR probe block, the meter should read  $1920 \pm 30$  in Period mode; then, TDR was calibrated by measuring the air and distilled water in Calibration mode with 7.6-cm rods; finally, remeasure the air and distilled water in Standard VWC mode with 7.6-cm rods, the meter should read VWC = 0% in air, and 75–80% in distilled water. After sensor calibration, five measurements were collected at the center and at several other

**Table 1**  
SM (%) and RRC (%) measurement statistics for the field Experiment 1.

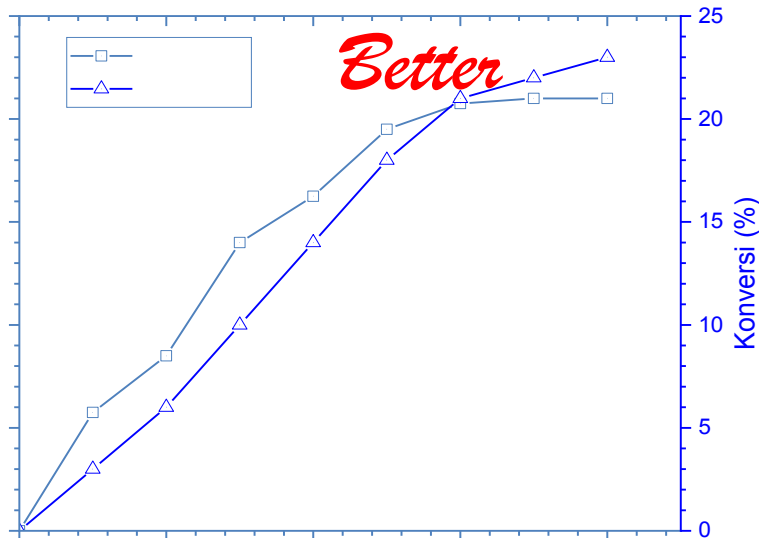
Type	Zone	Size (m)	Number of samples	Min	Max	Mean	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
SM	SKZ-1	470 × 300	16	20.1	50.4	35.8	8.5	23.7%
	SKZ-2	300 × 300	16	19.4	50.9	36.7	8.7	23.7%
	WBD-1	500 × 500	16	16.4	26.6	23.3	2.8	12.0%
	WBD-2	250 × 250	16	6.2	25.0	14.0	4.9	35.0%
RRC	SKZ-1	470 × 300	16	16.0	72.8	42.1	17.0	40.4%
	SKZ-2	300 × 300	16	16.5	96.1	42.1	23.7	56.3%
	WBD-3	500 × 500	16	30.1	65.0	50.6	9.5	18.8%
	WBD-4	250 × 250	16	14.6	53.4	32.2	12.4	38.5%



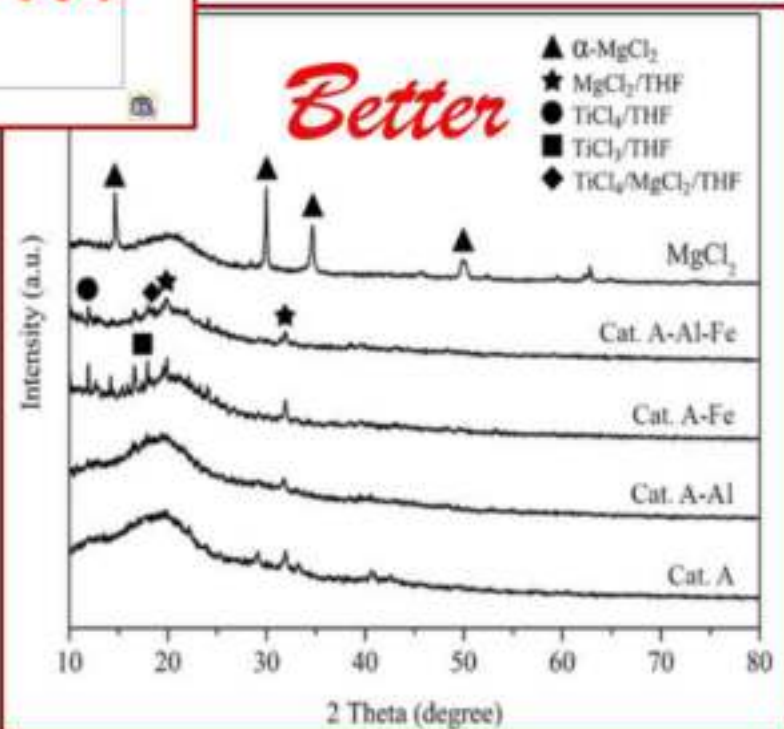
# Contoh Cara Penyajian Gambar



*Poor*



*Better*



*Better*

# KESIMPULAN

- Kesimpulan **hanya cukup menjawab permasalahan atau tujuan penelitian** (jangan merupakan pembahasan lagi), **atau menghasilkan sebuah teori baru**; Jika tujuan hanya satu hal, maka simpulan ya cukup satu hal saja mengacu kepada tujuan tersebut;
- Juga merupakan simpulan dari penulis secara logis dan jujur “*harus berdasarkan fakta yang diperoleh*”?;
- Boleh ditambahkan implikasi atau saran (tidak wajib).
- **Sebaiknya dituliskan dalam bentuk paragraf, bukan dalam bentuk *item list/numbering***. Jika terpaksa ada *item list/numbering*, tetapi dituliskan dalam bentuk paragraph.

# CONTOH SIMPULAN

In summary, we have demonstrated that the mercapto-acetamide-based HDACIs possess favorable solubility, lipophilicity, permeability and plasma stability features as compared to recently FDA approved drug Vorinostat (SAHA). Based on these findings, we assume that these compounds could sufficiently be absorbed by the intestinal tract. However, further studies are needed in order to determine the pharmacokinetic disposition of these compounds.

**Simpulan harus bersifat menjawab tujuan penelitian atau hipotesis saja, jangan membahas lagi di Simpulan.**



# CONTOH SIMPULAN BERUPA REKOMENDASI

## 4. Conclusions

The refractory of electric arc furnace for steel and nickel production should be modified to achieve the best cooling system of the furnace. Therefore, the following recommendations should be implemented in mining industries in order to achieve the best cooling along the arc furnace refractory, i.e.: (a) basic design of cooling system was not enough for cooling along the furnace refractory, particularly at the bottom zone (matte zone); (b) addition of plate coolers (between waffle and plate cooler did not give any significant contribution on cooling the slag zone, (c) use of a deeper plate cooler system may enhance the cooling of the refractory, and (d) additional waffle cooler below the existing one may reduce the refractory brick temperature in the matte zone or in the hearth section. Finally, the use of deep plate cooler and the existing waffle cooler system was considered to be the best design of efficient

**Untuk jenis artikel pengabdian, Simpulan dapat bersifat rekomendasi teknologi pilihan, dan jangan membahas lagi di Simpulan.**

# UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH

- Apakah ucapan terima kasih disampaikan kepada pihak yang pantas, **terutama kepada lembaga atau orang yang benar-benar membantu penelitian**, misalnya: **kepada pemberi dana penelitian**, fasilitas, bahan, atau saran;
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- Apakah terima kasih diungkapkan secara wajar?
- Jangan memberi ucapan terima kasih kepada salah satu penulis.

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## Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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- Apakah **Reference sudah ditulis secara benar dan lengkap sesuai dengan petunjuk penulisan** jurnal yang dituju (format baku sesuai standar *bibliography*, jangan campur aduk antar standar)?
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## Notes

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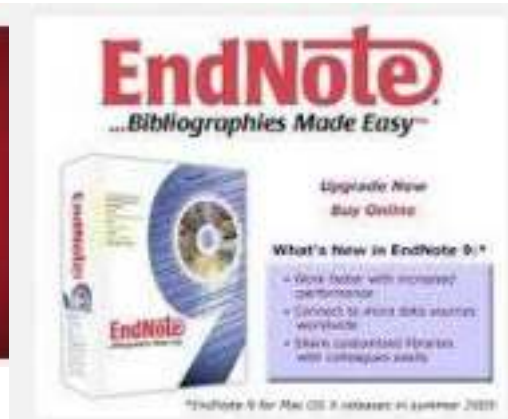
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# KARIL, BUKAN BEBAN TETAPI SUMBER KEBAHAGIAAN



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# I. Jurnal predator dan bermasalah

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- Jurnal melakukan pengiriman email secara acak mensitasi karil kita sebelumnya, dengan nada memuji. Penerbit bereputasi tidak pernah mendekati author

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- Terbit dengan frekuensi sangat tinggi, dalam satu edisi mencapai jumlah puluhan bahkan ratusan

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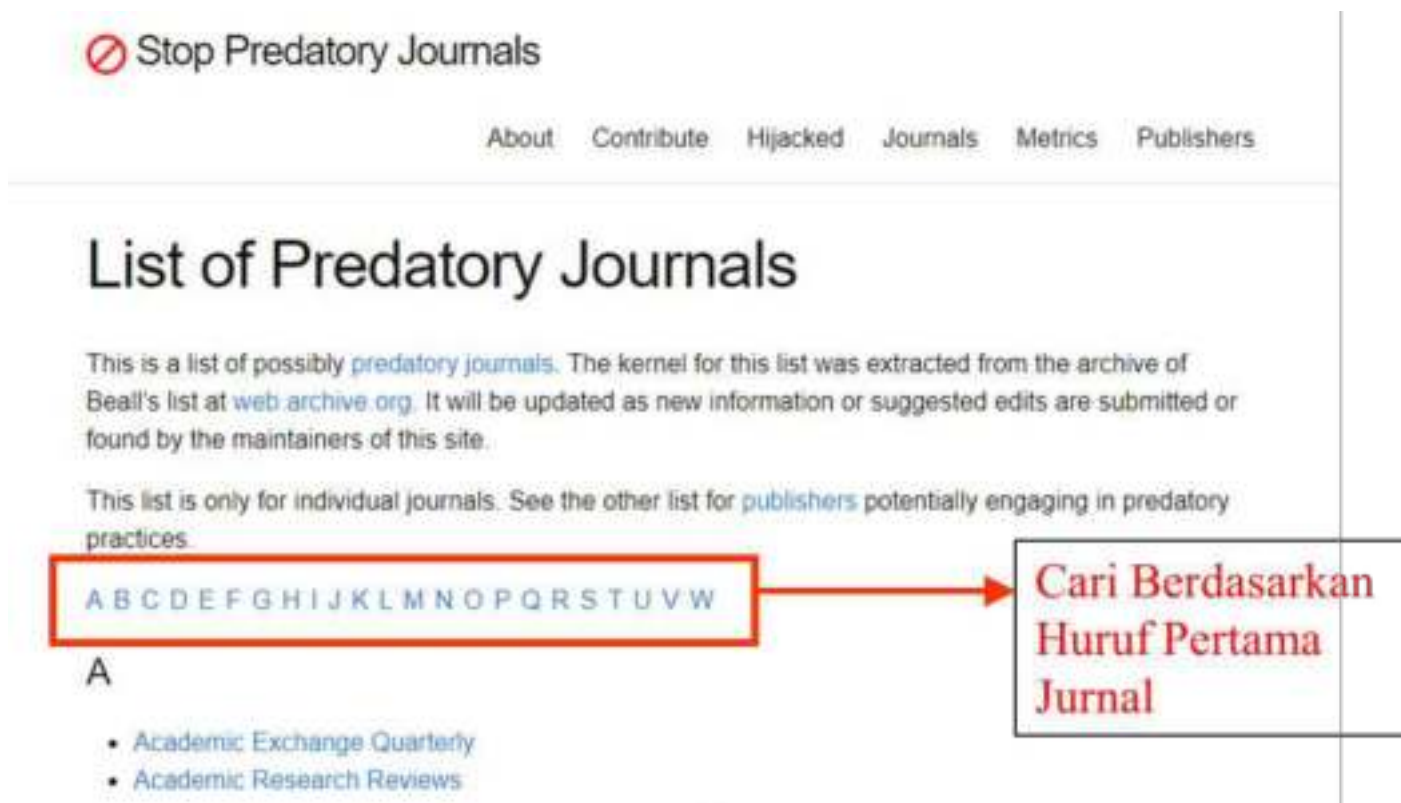
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**A**

- Academic Exchange Quarterly
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Technology (**COMPUSOFT**)

<https://www.ijact.in/index.php/ijact>

ISSN tidak ada

### Jurnal Resmi

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Advanced Computer  
Technology (**IJACT**)

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ISSN tercantum jelas



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 Publisher: TAIWAN ASSOC ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION, NO 62, LN 375, SEC 2, LUNSH RD, HUWEI TOWNSHIP, TAIWAN, TAINAN, 632

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International Journal of Engineering and Technology Innovation (IJETI, ISSN 2223-0329 (Print), ISSN 2224-8098 (Online)), is an international, multidiscipline, peer-reviewed scholarly journal published quarterly for researchers, developers, technical managers, and educators in the field of engineering and technology innovation. Articles of original research, reports, reviews, and commentaries are welcomed by IJETI. The goal of this journal is to provide a platform for scientists and academicians all over the world to promote, share, and discuss various new ideas and developments in all areas of engineering and technology innovation.

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 Publisher: PERGAMON ELSEVIER SCIENCE LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LAKE, BURLINGTON, OXFORD, ENGLAND, OX9 3DB

General Information

Journal Website	Visit Site	Publisher Website	Visit Site
1st Year Published	2012	Frequency	Semi-monthly
Issues Per Year	17	Country / Region	ENGLAND
Primary Language	Multi-Language		

Web of Science Coverage

Collection	Index	Category	Similar Journals
Core Collection	Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)	Engineering, Multi-Disciplinary	Find Similar Journals

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 Publisher WILEY, 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN, USA, N.J. 07030-5774

**General Information**

Journal Website	<a href="#">Visit site</a>	Publisher Website	<a href="#">Visit site</a>
1st Year Published	1995	Frequency	Quarterly
Issues Per Year	4	Country / Region	AUSTRALIA
Primary Language	English		

**Web of Science Coverage**

Collection	Index	Category	Similar Journals
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## IV. Hijacked

- Cek laman berikut:

\*<https://predatoryjournals.com/hijacked/>

The screenshot shows the 'List of Hijacked Journals' page on the Stop Predatory Journals website. The page includes a navigation menu with 'About', 'Contribute', 'Hijacked', 'Journals', 'Metrics', and 'Publishers'. Below the title, there is a brief explanation: 'This is a list of journals that appear to have been hijacked, meaning that their websites or branding have been co-opted by a predatory journal or publisher.' A red box highlights the alphabetical navigation bar 'A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P R S T V W', with an arrow pointing to a callout box that says 'Cari Nama Jurnal Berdasarkan Huruf Pertama'. Under the letter 'A', two examples are shown. The first is a 'Hijacked Journal' with the title 'ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES D OUTRE-MER BULLETIN DES SEANCES' and the subtitle 'Academia Journal (Journal of Acoreana)', with a red box around it and an arrow pointing to a callout box labeled 'Jurnal Hijacked'. The second is an 'Authentic Journal' with the title 'Bulletin des séances Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer' and the subtitle 'Acoreana revista de estudos açoreanos', with a red box around it and an arrow pointing to a callout box labeled 'Jurnal Asli'.



## Jurnal Hijacked

## Jurnal Resmi

Ciência e técnica

Ciência e técnica vitivinícola

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Natura: orgaan der  
Nederlandsche  
Natuurhistorische Vereeniging

[http://revistas-  
academicas.com/natura/index.ht  
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## V. Journal terindex bermasalah

- Tidak ketatnya reviewer dan editor dapat mengakibatkan jurnal tersebut meloloskan “ketidak beresan” yang bisa menjadi temuan. Hal ini menggambarkan mutu jurnal. Periksa beberapa edisi dari jurnal yang terakhir.
- Hal-hal yang diperhatikan sebagai berikut:



1. Gambar kabur, *dpi* rendah, font kecil dan tidak terbaca

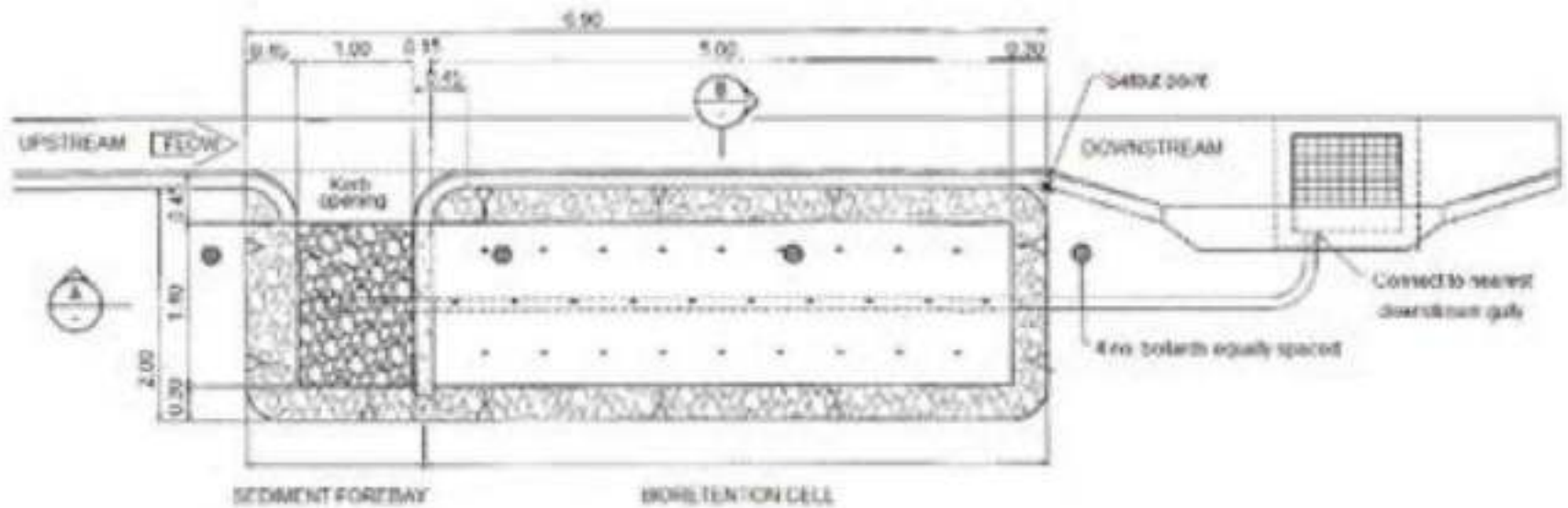


Fig.1 Plans of the bioretention basins evaluated in the study.



2. Keterangan gambar tak lengkap, ukuran tak terbaca.  
Tujuan penggunaan gambar tak tercapai

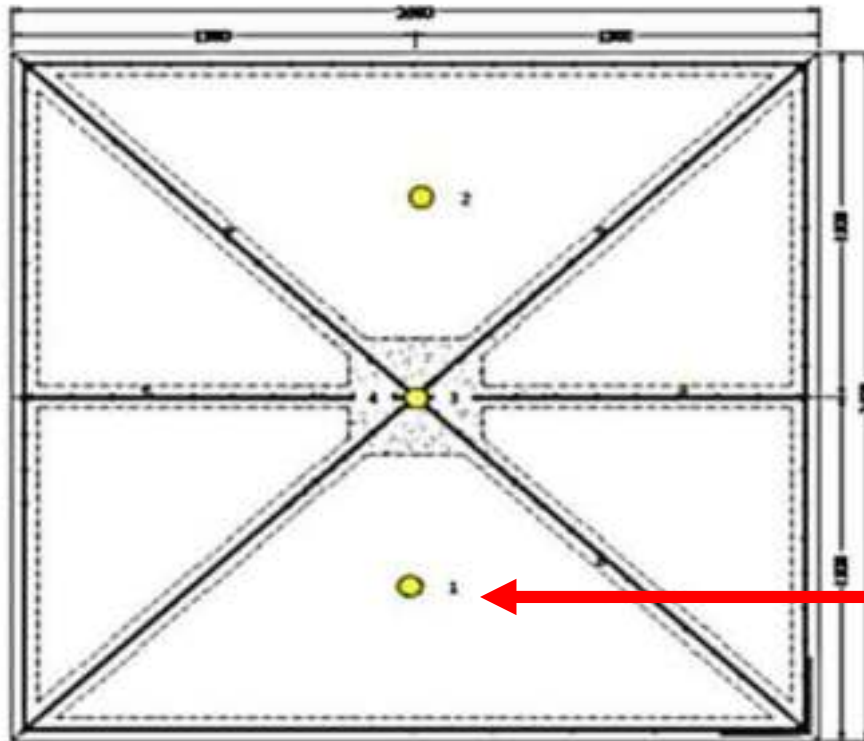


Figure 5 Applied loading location

**Fokus lokasi beban  
tidak jelas**

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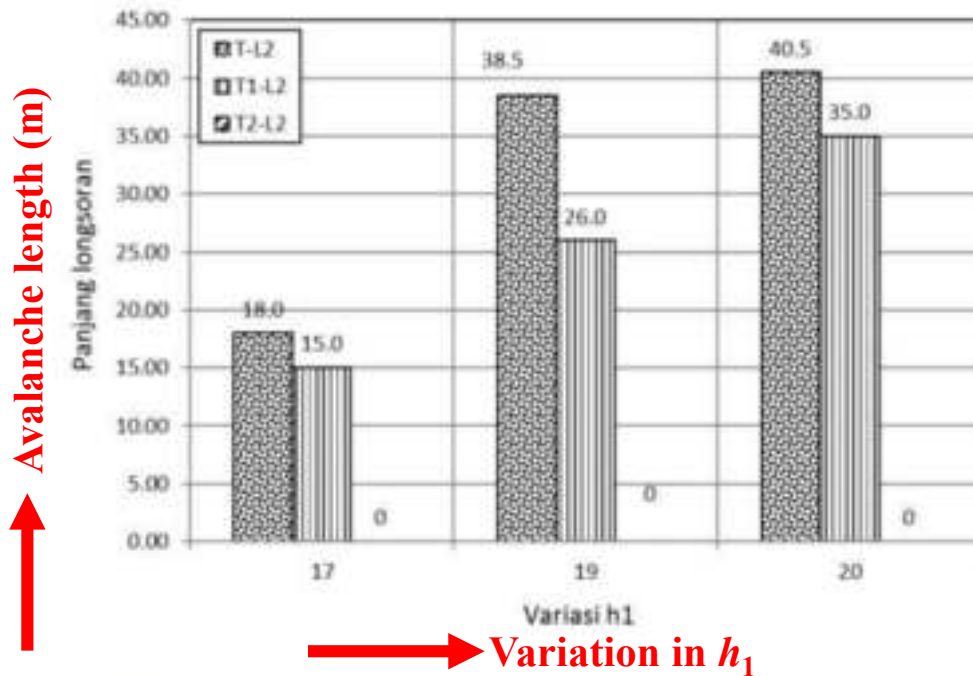


Fig.17. The scouring length structure at L2

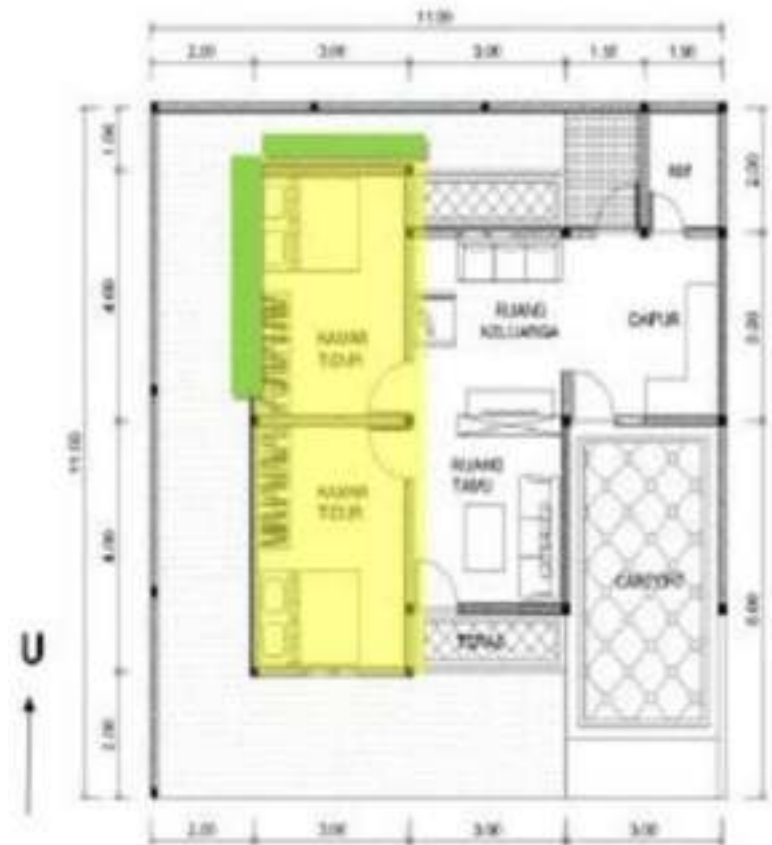


Figure 1 Model's blueprint and areas of measurement



## VI. Karil mahasiswa

- Karil mahasiswa bimbingan pengusul **sah** digunakan sebagai materi ilmiah dan tidak melanggar kaidah etika
- Walau demikian sedapat mungkin dihindari adanya *“bukti faktual”* atas karil tersebut
- Karil merupakan tulisan semasa menempuh studi. Dapat digunakan bila berupa: **jurnal internasional bereputasi atau terakreditasi nasional dan bukan bahan desertasi/thesis**



Afiliasi penulis tampak jelas sebagai "master student", sebaiknya cukup ditulis fakultas, departemen dan universitas

### Penulis 1, Pengusul, Penulis 3

**Abstract :** Tiga Dihaji Dam is a vital water resource infrastructure building because it has a very important function for the community living downstream of the dam as a provider of raw water with a capacity of 1 m<sup>3</sup>/second, serving 35.500 Ha of irrigation, generating 35.74 MW of electricity and also playing a role in reducing floods by 7.04%. With this role, a study of the characteristics of watersheds (DA5) is needed so that the services provided by the Tiga Dihaji Dam will always be optimal and also this study will provide a basis for the management agencies in preparing the Watershed Management Plan. The analysis of the morphometric characteristics of the Watersheds of Tiga Dihaji Dam reveals that the watershed area of 1.158.2 km<sup>2</sup> can be identified, with an elongated watershed and a river length of 61.3 km. The density of the watershed is classified as Very Rough as indicated by a Dd value of 0.26. It can also be illustrated through the river branching variable through the Br value of 5.42 which means that the Tiga Dihaji Dam Watershed has the characteristics of a rapid increase in flooding as well as its decline. Based on its meteorological characteristics, this watershed has a high average annual rainfall of 2.535 mm / year, while the climate condition of the watershed is known to have an average temperature of 26.5 - 28.0 °C, irradiation time ranges from 35.9 - 67.4%, humidity ranges from 78.7 - 87.8% and wind speeds range from 1.2 to 1.8 m/second. Geologically, the Tiga Dihaji Watershed is composed of clay rock, sandstone, silt and napal rock of 43.2%, while the soil type is dominated by Sandy Clay Loam, which means that the watershed has the potential to produce a fairly large river discharge. While the distribution of heights ranges from 0-2.500 msl with a slope of 0.052%. In terms of land use, the Tiga Dihaji Dam watershed is dominated by 47.1% of dry land farming mixed with bushes. The land use map and the land map results in composite curve number for the Tiga Dihaji Dam watershed of 79 which means that this watershed is large enough to pass rainwater to become runoff discharge.

**Keywords :** Dam, Morphometry of Watershed, Morphology of Watershed, Meteorology of Watershed, Curve Number

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Dam is one of the infrastructure buildings built in certain places along the river. Many benefits are expected from the construction of the dam, among others are in the form of water supply for irrigation, power generation, flood control, fisheries and recreational facilities. In regard to this matter, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing through the Office of River

support the development of natural resources and human resources as well as institutions optimally. The scope of the characteristics of the watershed that will be studied for the Tiga Dihaji Dam Watershed is meteorological characteristics, morphological characteristics of the watershed and watershed morphometric characteristics.

### 2. METHODOLOGY

- Penulis 1 is master student in Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of .....
- Pengusul, Civil Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, University of .....
- Penulis 3, Civil Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, University of .....

Characteristics as a basis for the preparation of Watershed Management Plans as mandated in Article 21. In addition, by identifying the Tiga Dihaji Dam Watershed will assist the managers in estimating conditions and potentials in order to

- Penulis 1 is master student in Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of .....
- Pengusul, Civil Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, University of .....
- Penulis 3, Civil Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, University of .....

represented by the rain measuring station which is called the weighting factor or also called the Thiessen Coefficient. The magnitude of the weighting factor depends on the area of influence represented by the station bounded by polygons that intersect perpendicularly in the middle of the connecting line of two stations. Thus each station will be located in a closed polygon.



## Perempatan Cisokan.

Tugas Akhir ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mengevaluasi kinerja simpang; Simpang Pahlawan, Pertigaan Brig J. Katamso, Perempatan Cisokan dan ruas jalan; Jalan Pahlawan, Jalan Surapati, Jalan PH. H. Mustofa, Jalan Brig J.

Ada bukti faktual bahwa karil ini merupakan kristalisasi tugas akhir, thesis, skripsi, disertasi

Kebutuhan manusia saat ini semakin meningkat mengikuti perkembangan zaman. Akibatnya, tingkat mobilisasi dan kebutuhan transportasi guna memenuhi kebutuhan tersebut juga mengalami peningkatan. Hal ini mendorong ketersediaan prasarana transportasi yang baik menjadi sebuah keharusan, terutama di kota-kota besar, seperti Kota Bandung. Saat ini, kemacetan dan antrian kendaraan terlihat semakin parah di beberapa titik, terutama di jalan akses masuk dan keluar Kota Bandung, seperti kawasan Jalan Pahlawan. Di kawasan ini terdapat simpang yang menjadi salah satu titik rawan kemacetan, yaitu Simpang Pahlawan. Simpang ini merupakan simpang yang ada di sekitarnya, yaitu simpang Brig J. Katamso dan Perempatan Cisokan.

Tugas Akhir ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mengevaluasi kinerja simpang; Simpang Pahlawan, Pertigaan Brig J. Katamso, Perempatan Cisokan dan ruas jalan; Jalan Pahlawan, Jalan Surapati, Jalan PH. H. Mustofa, Jalan Brig J. Katamso, Jalan Pahlawan, Jalan Pahlawan, Jalan Pahlawan. Selain itu, akan dikembangkan alternatif solusi peningkatan kinerja dan tingkat pelayanan simpang dan ruas jalan yang ditinjau. Langkah-langkah kerja meliputi: persiapan dan pengamatan pendahuluan, identifikasi masalah, survei dan pengumpulan data, analisis data kondisi eksisting, dan pengembangan alternatif solusi peningkatan kinerja dan tingkat pelayanan.

Kinerja dan tingkat pelayanan simpang dan ruas jalan bertujuan pada kondisi eksisting tergolong buruk. Nilai derajat kejembatan kondisi eksisting: ruas Jalan Brig J. Katamso 1,17, Perempatan Cisokan 1,381, Pertigaan Brig J. Katamso 1,372, Simpang Pahlawan berkisar 0,781 – 1,429. Kinerja dan tingkat pelayanan Simpang Pahlawan masih kurang baik meskipun dilakukan optimasi sinyal dengan pengaturan empat fase, dengan nilai derajat kejembatan berkisar 0,912 – 0,915.

Efektifitas tiap skenario terhadap kinerja dan tingkat pelayanan simpang dan ruas jalan yang ditinjau, dilihat dari nilai derajat kejembatan:

- Skenario 1, yaitu skenario *ove way* di Jalan Brig J. Katamso, dapat meningkatkan kinerja dan tingkat pelayanan ruas Jalan Brig J. Katamso menjadi 0,66, Perempatan Cisokan menjadi 0,85, Pertigaan Brig J. Katamso menjadi 0,303. Akan tetapi, kinerja dan tingkat pelayanan ruas Jalan Surapati, Jalan PH. H. Mustofa, dan Simpang Pahlawan masih buruk.
- Skenario 2, yaitu pelebaran ruas Jalan Brig J. Katamso menjadi 12 m, pada pendekatan Jalan Cisokan sebesar 1,8 m, pada pendekatan Jalan Pahlawan (Selatan) sebesar 2,5 m disertai pengalihan dengan APILL di Perempatan Cisokan dan Pertigaan Brig J. Katamso, dapat meningkatkan kinerja dan tingkat pelayanan ruas Jalan Brig J. Katamso menjadi 0,66, Perempatan Cisokan berkisar 0,757 – 0,793, Pertigaan Brig J.

\*Penulis Penanggung Jawab



Kecuali tanggal terbit, tampak pengusul sedang menempuh studi

#### Pengusul, Penulis 2, Penulis 3, Penulis 4

**Abstract:** Culture is an inherent part of human beings, so ethnic values, and religious values are things that must be considered by counselors. This is reinforced by the perceived resistance of the east to the theory of western counseling, thus encouraging the development of indigenous counseling ideas. The purpose of this study is to study the formation of an indigenous counseling approach so that it will facilitate the development of this approach in the future. This discussion is done by analyzing the application of counseling that incorporates cultural and religious values. This study uses a qualitative meta-synthesis method, which has steps to identify the formation, explanation, and development of theories. The results of this study indicate that indigenous counseling arises by applying counseling that is associated with cultural and religious values to produce something new in the methods, interventions, techniques and approaches counseling. There are three forms of criteria applied in indigenous counseling namely first inserting a few cultural and religious elements in the application of existing counseling; Second, Adjusting the counseling approach with cultural and religious elements; Third, adopting cultural and religious elements to form a new counseling approach. Indigenous counseling has become a necessity that must be met, especially in societies that have strong cultural and religious values.

**Keywords:** Counseling Approach, Indigenous Counseling, Meta-synthesis Studies

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Culture is a challenge for counselors. Demographic changes have greatly influenced the development of the counselee (Lee, 2001). An additional factor that increases the complexity of this problem is that current diversity is not limited to racing and ethnicity, but rather illustrates a much broader range, including socioeconomic status, students with disabilities (Tarver-Behring, Spagna, & Sullivan, 1998). In fact, it can be used to describe different attitude orientations, and value systems normative realm that can be used to beings to develop from existing conditions (Kantadinata, 2011). Culture can be individuals behave according to the human beings, so that they are responsible both to themselves, society must have responsive cultural consideration to meet counselee's needs with a diverse population. (D'Andrea & D. be defined into two concepts namely second, in the narrow sense, in a broader interpreted as a frame of reference to the environment. Culture includes attitudes, behaviors, and traditions individuals from groups as well as status variables, affiliations, and (Pedersen, 1991) In addition, it can ethnic groups, gender, age, intelligence, rationality, physical capacity, or (Callanan, 2011) When culture has been concluded that all counselors must. This happens because of the differences between the counselor and counselee need to have a different culture.

While the culture in the narrow sense has a different perspective of cultural diversity is considered when individuals come from different ethnic or nation (Pedersen, 1991). Culture is basically a human instrument that is used to overcome problems faced in their environment. Besides that, culture is a system of things, activities, and attitudes in which each part is a tool to achieve goals (Turner, 2007). Cultural content is focused on the knowledge of beliefs that can be learned and

- Pengusul: Doctoral student, Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance, Universitas .....
- Penulis 2: Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance, Universitas .....
- Penulis 3: Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance, Universitas .....
- Penulis 4: Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance, Universitas .....

- Pengusul: Doctoral student, Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance, Universitas .....
- Penulis 2: Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance, Universitas .....
- Penulis 3: Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance, Universitas .....
- Penulis 4: Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance, Universitas .....

that the approach used should use an approach that is in accordance with its norms. The idea arose to apply the indigenous approach to counseling. Indigenous counseling appears related to the desire to apply counseling that is good for easterners. This happens because there are obstacles related to the application of counseling theories from Western Countries to non-Western counselee (Chong & Liu, 2002). Then this is influenced also by the development of topics of spirituality and religion in counseling theory and practice (Stewart-Sicking & Mular, 2012). In the end, triggering the indigenous movement that examines the approach to



## VI. Plagiasi

Plagiarism, mengapa masalah?

- Merriam-Webster online dictionary: to **"plagiarize"** means: to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own.
- To use (another's production) without crediting the source.
- To commit literary theft

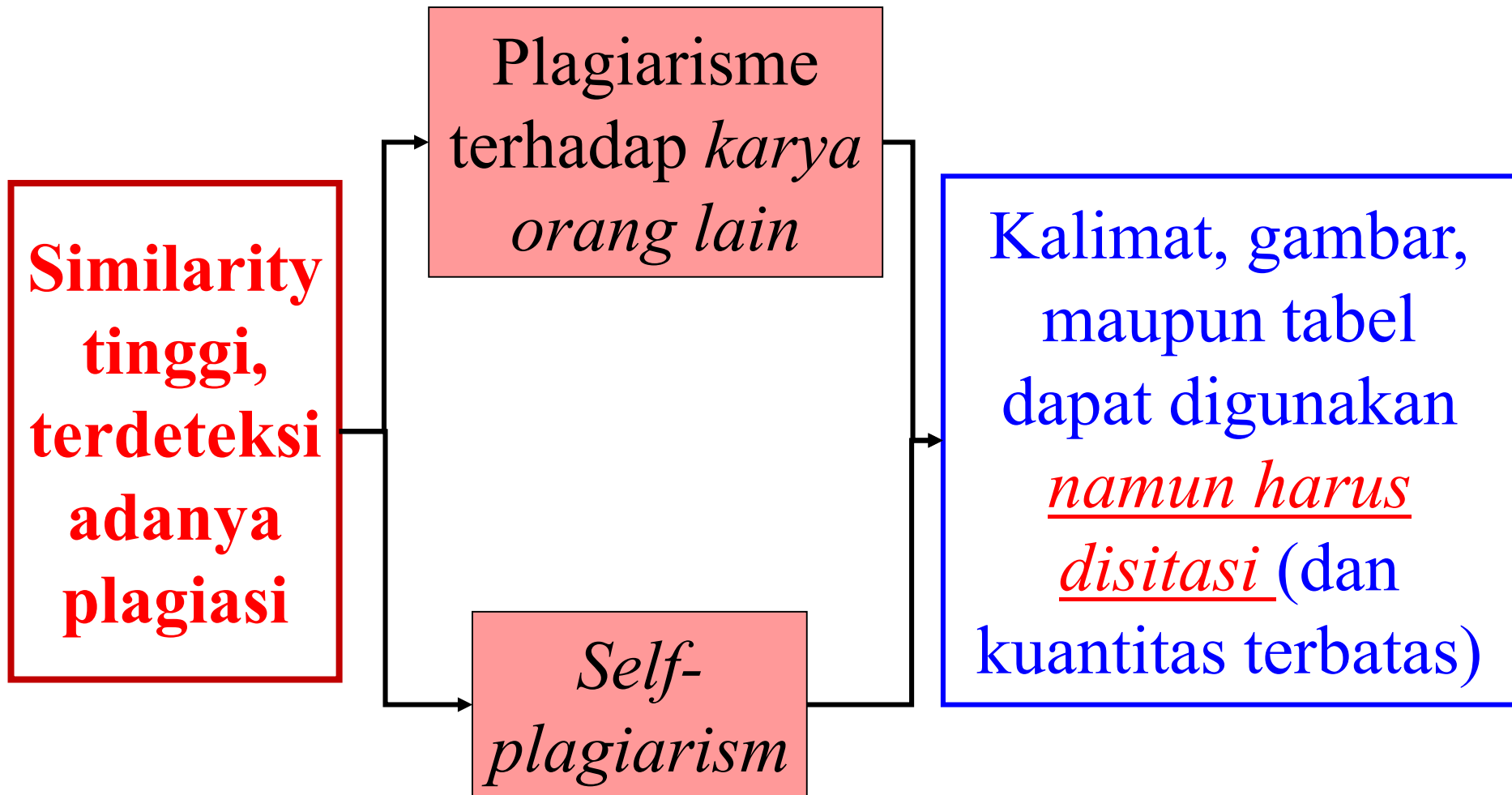
Similarity *tidak selalu* berarti plagiarisme, tetapi merupakan *identifikasi* pada pencurian karya

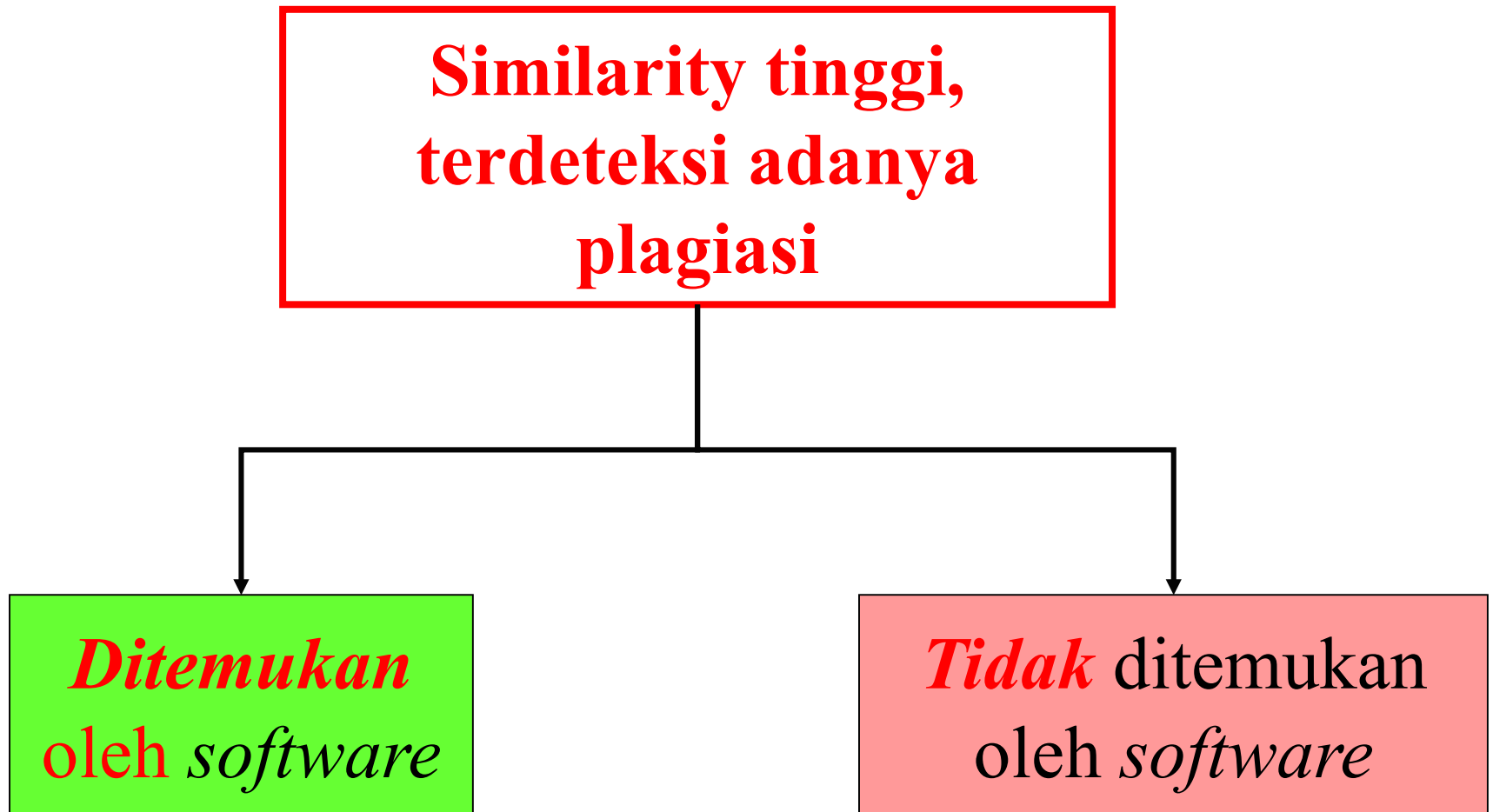




## Perangkat lunak untuk mengecek *similarity*









*Ditemukan oleh  
software*

Terbukti plagiarisme

*Software  
mendeteksi  
source ke paper  
lain tanpa sitasi*

*False positive*

Berasal dari ketidakpahaman pengoperasian *software*:

1. *Exclude* tidak diaktifkan
2. Residu tersimpan di *database*
3. Deteksi terhadap *paper* yang terbit setelah *paper* tersebut
4. Karil dianggap *source*



**Tidak** ditemukan  
oleh *software*

1. Perbedaan Bahasa
2. Adanya *exclude* yang terakumulasi
3. *Software* tidak dapat mendeteksi gambar
4. *Software* tidak dapat mendeteksi tabel yang berupa *image*

**Faktor penulis:**

1. Ketidaktahuan penulis
2. Kesengajaan penulis

**Faktor reviewer:**

1. Reviewer yang berbeda untuk kedua paper yang terindikasi plagiarisme
2. Ketidakpahaman *reviewer*
3. Ketidaktelitian *reviewer*



# Plagiarisme bersumber pada bahasa yang berbeda dan tidak tersitasi

## Bahasa Indonesia

### Abstrak

Banyak studi yang menunjukkan bahwa perubahan guna lahan di daerah aliran sungai seperti hutan yang berlahan menjadi pemukiman, industri dan pertanian, berdampak terhadap meningkatnya banjir. Sehingga penting untuk diketahui korelasi antara perubahan berbagai guna lahan terhadap debit di dalam suatu daerah aliran sungai. Studi ini merupakan studi awal dalam upaya menilai korelasi antara indeks tutupan lahan dengan debit puncak dengan studi kasus di Daerah Aliran Sungai Beringin. Debit puncak dengan periode ulang 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 dan 100 tahun, dihitung menggunakan program HEC-HMS yang merupakan model pengaliran hujan menjadi aliran, yang dikembangkan oleh Hydrologic Engineering Centre (HEC) dari US Army Corps Of Engineers, dan indeks tutupan lahan (land covered index, LCI) didefinisikan sebagai jumlah dari indeks guna lahan (LUI). Hasil studi kasus yang dilakukan menunjukkan bahwa didapat hubungan yang kuat antara indeks tutupan lahan dengan debit puncak dengan persamaan  $Q_{100} = -22,42LCI^2 + 214,30LCI - 10,62$ ,  $Q_{50} = -18,33LCI^2 + 181,87LCI - 20,19$ ,  $Q_{25} = -14,30LCI^2 + 145,27LCI - 15,61$ ,  $Q_{10} = -11,36LCI^2 + 118,41LCI - 12,29$ ,  $Q_5 = -8,42LCI^2 + 91,27LCI - 8,9$  dan  $Q_2 = -4,44LCI^2 + 53,54LCI - 4,5$ .

**Kata kunci:** Guna lahan, debit puncak, daerah aliran sungai, indeks guna lahan, indeks tutupan lahan.

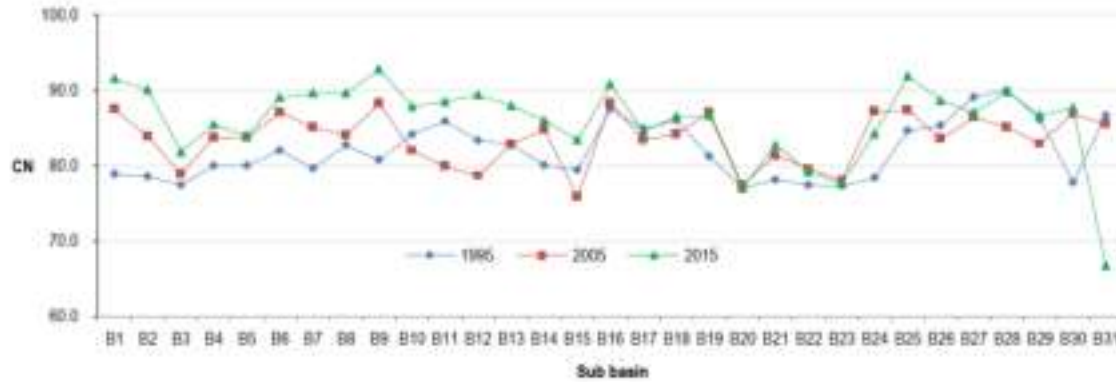
## Berbahasa Inggris

**ABSTRACT:** A change of the characteristic of a river basin's component could transform the behaviour of the basin as a whole. In some parts of Indonesia, the land-use changes from forest into settlement, industry, and farming increase the risk of flooding. Therefore, it is important to understand the correlation between the changes of various land uses and runoff discharge in a river basin. This study makes an attempt to formulate the relation between the land-use change indexes and run-off discharge, i.e. the correlation between the changes in the index of covered land in a river basin and the change in the peak run-off discharge. The peak discharge is computed with HEC-HMS software, developed by the Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC) and US Army Corps of Engineers, which computes the run-off discharge from the precipitation. As for the land cover index (LCI), it is defined as the sum of the land-use index (LUI). The result of the case study in the Beringin river basin (Indonesia) shows the strong correlation between the change in the land cover index and the change in the run-off discharge with such a relation:  $DQ = -4E - 05 DLCI^2 + 0.0788 DLCI + 6.6187$  or  $DLCI = 0.25 DQ^2 + 6.24 DQ - 47.40$ . DQ is defined as the change in the run-off discharge and DLCI is the change in the land cover index.

**Keywords:** Land-use change, Peak discharge, Land cover index

Dalam tulisan

## Bahasa Indonesia



Gambar 3. Curve number di 31 basin

## Berbahasa Inggris

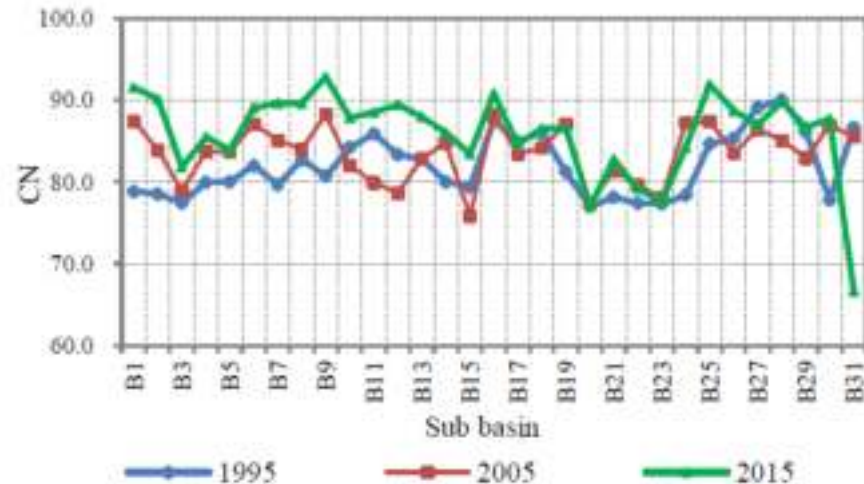


Fig. 3. Curve number in 31 subbasins.

Dalam gambar



## Bahasa Indonesia

Tabel 1. Luas guna lahan di DAS Beringin

No	Guna lahan	Luas (%)		
		1995	2005	2015
1	Hutan	3,22	27,28	23,54
2	Industri	-	10,59	10,23
3	Pemukiman	11,72	35,16	46,11
4	Pertanian	8,10	18,26	15,41
5	Taman	4,06	5,84	1,84
6	RTNH	-	0,08	0,74
7	Waduk/tambak	2,89	2,79	2,12

Pada data

## Berbahasa Inggris

Table 1. The area of each group of land use in the Beringin river basin

No	Land use	Area (%)		
		1995	2005	2015
1	Forest	3.22	27.28	23.54
2	Industry	-	10.59	10.23
3	Settlement	11.72	35.16	46.11
4	Farm	8.10	18.26	15.41
5	Park	4.06	5.84	1.84
6	Non-green open space	-	0.08	0.74
7	Reservoir/fish pond	2.89	2.79	2.12





## Hal-hal yang harus diperhatikan

- Objek yang dibaca oleh *software*: **text**, rumus/formula, tabel dalam bentuk text, notasi, *template jurnal (header-footer)*
- File dalam harus format **pdf** dan *bukan* hasil scan
- Turnitin mendeteksi **source** sampai dengan waktu **pengecekan** karil
- *Software* **tidak** multi bahasa
- *Software* **tidak** dapat mendeteksi format *image*



## Analisa terhadap plagiarasi

- Bandingkan karil terhadap *source* dengan similarity tinggi
- Periksa apakah bagian tersebut disitasi, atau tidak. Amati juga keberadaan *source* di daftar pustaka
- Periksa kemiripan gambar, tabel, keyword terhadap karil-karil lain yang diajukan bersama
- Periksa apakah termasuk *plagiarism* atau *self-plagiarism*



## Mohon diingat

- a. Perangkat lunak hanya “alat bantu” bukan sebagai “penentu keputusan”
- b. **Reviewer:** perlunya analisa teliti terhadap karil yang kita periksa dengan didasari *pemahaman terhadap cara kerja software dan plagiarism*
- c. **Author:** pengecekan similarity harus dilakukan *sebelum karil disubmit*, dan diupayakan similarity *serendah mungkin (re-phrase, re-formulate, gambar ulang)*



# Tentang re-phrase dan re-formulate

## INTRODUCTION

Bidding strategy is the most decisive competitiveness factor, for the contractor success (Lu, Shen, Asce, & Yam, 2008). Frame (2002) in Bagies & Fortune (2006) also states that, selecting projects carefully are the first step to a successfully of construction company. Bageis & Fortune (2009) in his research found that, 95% agree the consideration of project selection phase, is very important. Furthermore 89% agree that consideration of this phase, will increase the company's business performance Contractor must build their strategy with considered many factors. Bagies & Fortune (2006) on his research which identified from intensive literature review, found 95 (ninety five) indicators with 10 (ten) classifications factors that affect bid/no bid decision. Strategic decision making in bidding incorporates into three broad groups of factors i.e. internal, external and environmental factors. The internal factors are those related to the company such as experience, resources, capabilities etc. External factors, outside the company include the

number of bidder, bidding risk, type of project, cash flow requirements etc. The environment factors as social and economic conditions, availability of other project, availability of qualified labor, availability of qualified staff, availability of equipment (Banki *et al.*, 2008).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in four major cities in Indonesia, and data were collected through a questionnaire and interviews with 61 big contractors who got tendering and carried out the project between 2013 and 2014. Data were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Square with Smart PLS 2.0 M3.

### Data And Analysis:

According to Bagies & Fortune (2006), the 10 (ten) dimensions and 50 (fifty) indicators available, in the variable of bidding strategy are listed as shown in



Rephrase hanya benar apabila similarity terjadi karena penggunaan *phrase* dasar yang sama, dan bukan alat untuk meloloskan tulisan yang diambil dari karil orang lain

- d. Hasil uji *similarity* yang rendah tidak berarti pasti **tidak ada plagiarisme**
- e. Hasil uji *similarity* yang tinggi tidak berarti *pasti ada plagiarisme*
- f. Kunci terletak pada **kejujuran, kepakaran dan nurani** author



**SIAP  
MEMBANTU.....**

*<https://hanaylie.id/>*



# (LAMPIRAN 1)

1. Submitted to the PRS Proofreading service (12-12-2019)
2. Proofread document received (18-12-2019)
  - document from proofreading service
3. Submitted to the journal “WATER” (28-1-2020)
4. First revision: Accepted with major revision (12-2-2020)
5. The author’s request for a postponement of time due to the many revisions (2-3-2020)
6. Revised version received (3-3-2020)
  - Revisions and Amends
  - Revised version with highlights
7. Second revision: Minor revisions (7-3-2020)
8. Second revision submitted (12-3-2020)
  - Revisions and Amends
  - Revised version with highlights
9. Paper accepted (14-3-2020)
10. Author requested title adjustments (17-3-2020)
11. Adjustments approved (17-3-2020)
12. Paper accepted for publication (25-3-2020)
  - Final paper
13. Paper published (1-4-2020)
  - Certificate

6. Revised version received (3-3-2020)

-Revisions and Amends

-Revised version with highlights



## REVIEWER 1 : ROUND 1

Journal [Water](#) (ISSN 2073-4441)  
Manuscript ID water-717922  
Type Article  
Number of Pages 15  
Title [Location Suitability for Small Reservoirs at Bodri-Kuto Watershed Based on Spatial Monthly SPI](#)  
Authors

**Abstract** Despite efforts to develop and conserve water resources, almost every year during the dry season, some areas in Central Java province in Indonesia still experience lack of water, especially in rural villages. These areas require water supply via water trucks and/or portable pumps to obtain water from rivers and groundwater. The Central Java government committed to implementing a program involving the construction of 1000 small reservoirs by 2020 to overcome water shortages. However, the technically ideal sites are mostly privately owned, which requires lengthy and costly land acquisition. To avoid the uncertainty of land acquisition, some small reservoirs were placed on state-owned land, which did not require land acquisition. The shift from technically ideal sites to available state-owned land for the construction of small reservoirs put into question the location suitability of those reservoirs. In this study, we evaluated the suitability of the location of small reservoirs in the Bodri-Kuto Watershed using the monthly standardized precipitation index (SPI). We used rainfall records of 25 stations in the watershed from 2000 to 2016 and analyzed yearly and monthly rainfall data. The yearly analysis shows that the dry conditions ( $SPI < -0.5$ ) from 2005 to 2009 affected more than half of rainfall stations (>50%), whereas the rainfall stations that experienced more dry years included Kedung Wungu, Babadan, Bojong, Ketapang, Sekopek, and Podowaras (more than 9 out of 17 years). The monthly SPI shows that during July, August, and September, all the rainfall stations experience moderately dry or worse conditions ( $SPI < -0.50$ ). Using 25 rainfall stations, we determined the spatial spread of dry conditions using monthly SPI values from July, August, and September. Overlay of the spatial spread of dry conditions with the location of small reservoirs can be used to evaluate the suitability of small reservoir locations. We found that 1 (3%) location is very suitable, 7 (21%) locations are suitable, 24 (73%) locations are moderately suitable, and 1 (3%) location is less suitable. The findings indicate that spatial distribution of SPI can be used as an additional criterion for evaluating the suitability of small reservoirs' locations should technically ideal locations be unavailable.

## REVIEW REPORT FORM :

English language and style

- Extensive editing of English language and style required
- Moderate English changes required
- English language and style are fine/minor spell check required
- I don't feel qualified to judge about the English language and style

	Yes	Can be improved	Must be improved	Not applicable
Does the introduction provide sufficient background and include all relevant	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

references?

Is the research design appropriate?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the methods adequately described?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the results clearly presented?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the conclusions supported by the results?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR AUTHORS

1. This is a very interesting paper dealing with the important issue of the suitability of the location of the construction of hydraulic plans, in this case, reservoirs.
2. The paper is very well written and the use of the English language is excellent.
3. There are some issues though in the applied methodology, the use of data and information and the conclusions.
  - a) First of all, the authors emphasize in the use of meteorological data, and more specifically, the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), for the identification or the characterization of the suitability of specific locations selected for the construction of reservoirs. I am afraid this is just one of the criteria that need to be applied. The suitability of a location for the construction of a reservoir depends also on its location within the watershed, the flow of water, the characteristics of the soil, the cost of water allocation works, etc. All these issues are not even mentioned by the authors.
  - b) The authors state that the reservoirs were built not on the optimal locations but on locations that were available (public instead of private). This is, of course, a very important issue, often found in the construction of public works. They don't indicate though these locations compared to the ones that were actually selected. If the distance is small, then the meteorological conditions are not likely to differ and thus, the whole approach, using the SP Index, doesn't seem to be of significance.
  - c) In the main map of results (Figure 9) the authors point out a single location as, the only one reservoir (No. 10, Sidokumpul) which is located in a suitable area. I cannot see any differences between location 10 and locations 15 and 17, for example, which seem to be in the same drought significance severity area. Actually, reservoir 10 seems to be in a moderate and not a high severity area.
  - d) Another map is needed, accompanying Figure 1, to show on a larger scale, the study area.

Submission Date 28 January 2020

Date of this review 08 Feb 2020 13:03:17

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## AUTHORS' RESPONSES TO REVIEWER'S COMMENTS (REVIEWER 1)

Author's Notes

1. Dear Reviewer 1, thank you very much for some inputs and points for the improvement of the paper.
2. Yes, definitely. There are more factors influencing the selection of a reservoir such as mention by the reviewer. In the paper, there are 30 small reservoirs that are field storage rain fed and whose capacity is below 100.000 m<sup>3</sup>. These small storages must be located near the point of demand because the water transmission to further distance may not effective. I have included the table (Table 1 and Table 2) of the small reservoirs analysed to give clearer figures on the scale of the small reservoirs. The other 3 reservoirs are real reservoir whose capacity are at least 10 million m<sup>3</sup>, which therefore their locations are determined by some factors that are mentioned by the reviewer 1.
3. The authors meant that "the change from its technically ideal location" occurred during the design phase of rain-fed small reservoirs or field storages. In practices, partly due to difficulties in land acquisition, there were more consideration and priorities on selecting location for rain-fed small reservoirs or field storages to

be on state-owned land. These have caused shift further from demand's point. The authors have corrected the sentences accordingly.

4. The SPI indicator uses rainfall as the main input. In hilly areas such as those in the middle and in the upstream of the Bodri-Kuto watershed, the variation of monthly rainfall can be high. Therefore, the use of monthly SPI in the area of highly varied rainfall can still significant even in small distance.
5. In Figure 9, there are two type of reservoir, i.e., the already constructed (10 reservoirs) and the one that are still on going reservoirs (23 reservoirs). Reservoir No. 10 Sidokumpul is within the constructed reservoir, whose location is in barely the middle of the Figure (look at the sign : **black dot in the small circle** for constructed), upper side of text "Patean Curug". While reservoir number 15 and 17 which are located in the left upper of the Figure is within the on going reservoirs (look at the sign : **white cross within black small circle**).

Best Regards,

## MATRICES OF AMENDMENTS FOR REVIEWER 1 ROUND 1

Comments and Suggestions for Authors	Author's Responds
This is a very interesting paper dealing with the important issue of the suitability of the location of the construction of hydraulic plans, in this case, reservoirs.	Thank you very much for some inputs and points for the improvement of the paper.
The paper is very well written and the use of the English language is excellent.	
There are some issues though in the applied methodology, the use of data and information and the conclusions.	
1. First of all, the authors emphasize in the use of meteorological data, and more specifically, the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), for the identification or the characterization of the suitability of specific locations selected for the construction of reservoirs. I am afraid this is just one of the criteria that need to be applied. The suitability of a location for the construction of a reservoir depends also on its location within the watershed, the flow of water, the characteristics of the soil, the cost of water allocation works, etc. All these issues are not even mentioned by the authors.	Yes, definitely. There are more factors influencing the selection of a reservoir such as mention by the reviewer. In the paper, there are 30 small reservoirs that are field storage rain fed and whose capacity is below 100.000 m <sup>3</sup> . These small storages must be located near the point of demand because the transmission to further distance may not effective. I have included the table (Table 1 and Table 2) of the small reservoirs analysed to give clearer figures on the scale of the small reservoirs. The other 3 reservoirs are real reservoir whose capacity are at least 10 million m <sup>3</sup> , which therefore their locations are determined by some factors that are mentioned by the reviewer.
2. The authors state that the reservoirs were built not on the optimal locations but on locations that were available (public instead of private). This is, of course, a very important issue, often found in the construction of public works. They don't indicate though these locations compared to the ones that were actually selected. If the distance is small, then the meteorological conditions are not likely to differ and thus, the whole approach, using the SP Index, doesn't seem to be of significance.	<p>The authors meant that "the change from its technically ideal location" occurred during the design phase of rain-fed small reservoirs or field storages. In practices, partly due to difficulties in land acquisition, there were more consideration and priorities on selecting location for rain-fed small reservoirs or field storages to be on state-owned land. These have caused shift further from demand's point. The authors have corrected the sentences accordingly.</p> <p>The SPI indicator uses rainfall as the main input. In hilly areas such as those in the middle and in the upstream of the Bodri-Kuto watershed, the variation of monthly rainfall can be high. Therefore, the use of monthly SPI in the area of highly varied rainfall can</p>

<p><b>3.</b> In the main map of results (Figure 9) the authors point out a single location as, the only one reservoir (No. 10, Sidokumpul) which is located in a suitable area. I cannot see any differences between location 10 and locations 15 and 17, for example, which seem to be in the same drought significance severity area. Actually, reservoir 10 seems to be in a moderate and not a high severity area.</p>	<p>still significant even in small distance.</p> <p>In Figure 9, there are two type of reservoir, i.e., the already constructed (10 reservoirs) and the one that are still on going reservoirs (23 reservoirs). Reservoir No. 10 Sidokumpul is within the constructed reservoir, whose location is in barely the middle of the Figure (look at the sign : black dot in the small circle for constructed), upper side of text "Patean Curug". While reservoir number 15 and 17 which are located in the left upper of the Figure is within the on going reservoirs (look at the sign : white cross within black small circle).</p>
<p><b>4.</b> Another map is needed, accompanying Figure 1, to show on a larger scale, the study area.</p>	<p>Figure 1 has been modified to be more clearer</p>

## REVIEWER 2 : ROUND 1

Journal [Water](#) (ISSN 2073-4441)  
 Manuscript ID water-717922  
 Type Article  
 Number of Pages 15  
 Title [Location Suitability for Small Reservoirs at Bodri-Kuto Watershed Based on Spatial Monthly SPI](#)  
 Authors

**Abstract** Despite efforts to develop and conserve water resources, almost every year during the dry season, some areas in Central Java province in Indonesia still experience lack of water, especially in rural villages. These areas require water supply via water trucks and/or portable pumps to obtain water from rivers and groundwater. The Central Java government committed to implementing a program involving the construction of 1000 small reservoirs by 2020 to overcome water shortages. However, the technically ideal sites are mostly privately owned, which requires lengthy and costly land acquisition. To avoid the uncertainty of land acquisition, some small reservoirs were placed on state-owned land, which did not require land acquisition. The shift from technically ideal sites to available state-owned land for the construction of small reservoirs put into question the location suitability of those reservoirs. In this study, we evaluated the suitability of the location of small reservoirs in the Bodri-Kuto Watershed using the monthly standardized precipitation index (SPI). We used rainfall records of 25 stations in the watershed from 2000 to 2016 and analyzed yearly and monthly rainfall data. The yearly analysis shows that the dry conditions ( $SPI < -0.5$ ) from 2005 to 2009 affected more than half of rainfall stations (>50%), whereas the rainfall stations that experienced more dry years included Kedung Wungu, Babadan, Bojong, Ketapang, Sekopek, and Podowaras (more than 9 out of 17 years). The monthly SPI shows that during July, August, and September, all the rainfall stations experience moderately dry or worse conditions ( $SPI < -0.50$ ). Using 25 rainfall stations, we determined the spatial spread of dry conditions using monthly SPI values from July, August, and September. Overlay of the spatial spread of dry conditions with the location of small reservoirs can be used to evaluate the suitability of small reservoir locations. We found that 1 (3%) location is very suitable, 7 (21%) locations are suitable, 24 (73%) locations are moderately suitable, and 1 (3%) location is less suitable. The findings indicate that spatial distribution of SPI can be used as an additional criterion for evaluating the suitability of small reservoirs' locations should technically ideal locations be unavailable.

## REVIEW REPORT FORM

English language and style

- Extensive editing of English language and style required
- Moderate English changes required
- English language and style are fine/minor spell check required
- I don't feel qualified to judge about the English language and style

	Yes	Can be improved	Must be improved	Not applicable
Does the introduction provide sufficient background and include all relevant references?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Is the research design appropriate?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the methods adequately described?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the results clearly presented?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the conclusions supported by the results?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR AUTHORS

1. The subject of this study is to suggest the location suitability of reservoir through SPI analysis. In the case of the drought index, various indices are currently proposed, and in addition to the SPI, the application of the drought index considering the amount of evapotranspiration in the target region is also worth proposing.
2. Sufficient opinion should also be given as to whether the droughts presented through the SPI is observed in real areas.
3. The decision was based solely on SPI for location suitability. I think there are enough factors to consider in this research.
4. The conclusions need to be specifically described in this study for uncertainties and new findings.

Submission Date 28 January 2020

Date of this review 07 Feb 2020 06:20:33

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## AUTHORS' RESPONSES TO REVIEWER'S COMMENTS (REVIEWER 2)

Author's Notes

Dear Reviewer 2, The authors thank you very much for the comments and suggestion for improving the paper.

1. Yes, I definitely agree that the use of more indicators will be better representing the drought phenomena. There are many drought index in literatures such as in "Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices, GWP, WMO 1173.". The indices which use evapotranspiration are among others Aridity Anomaly Index (AA), Evaporative Stress Index (ESI), and Aggregate Dryness Index (ADI). They are mostly aimed to address impacts of drought to agriculture. While the issue addressed in the paper is more on hydrological drought. SPI has been proved to be widely used indice and yet simpel.
2. The discussion has been improved to address the real situation compared to the results of the paper. The dry condition as well as the areas needed water truck supply indicate on the need of reservoir or storages.
3. Yes, definitely. There are more factors influencing the selection of a reservoir such as mention by the reviewer. In the paper, there are 30 small reservoirs that are field storage rain fed and whose capacity is below 100.000 m<sup>3</sup>. These small storages must be located near the point of demand because the transmission to further distance may not effective. I have included the table (Table 1 and Table 2) of the small reservoirs analysed to give clearer figures on the scale of the small reservoirs. The other 3 reservoirs are real reservoir whose capacity are at least 10 million m<sup>3</sup>, which therefore their locations are determined by some factors that are also mentioned by the reviewer 1.
4. The uncertainties will include the location of rainfall stations, and on the completeness on the data itself. It is suggested that the analysis be performed for shorter time period e.g. weekly basis to capture the high variation in the rainfall (temporal and spatial).

Best Regards,

## MATRICES OF AMENDMENTS FOR REVIEWER 2 ROUND 1

Comments and Suggestions for Authors	Author's Responds
<p>1. The subject of this study is to suggest the location suitability of reservoir through SPI analysis. In the case of the drought index, various indices are currently proposed, and in addition to the SPI, the application of the drought index considering the amount of evapotranspiration in the target region is also worth proposing.</p>	<p>The authors thank you very much for the comments and suggestion for improving the paper. Yes, I definitely agree that the use of more indicators will be better representing the drought phenomena. There are many drought index in literatures such as in "Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices, GWP, WMO 1173.". The indices which use evapotranspiration are among others Aridity Anomaly Index (AA), Evaporative Stress Index (ESI), and Aggregate Dryness Index (ADI). They are mostly aimed to address impacts of drought to agriculture. While the issue addressed in the paper is more on hydrological drought. SPI has been proved to be widely used index and yet simple.</p>
<p>2. Sufficient opinion should also be given as to whether the droughts presented through the SPI is observed in real areas.</p>	<p>The discussion has been improved to address the real situation compared to the results of the paper. The dry condition as well as the areas needed water truck supply indicate on the need of reservoir or storages.</p>
<p>3. The decision was based solely on SPI for location suitability. I think there are enough factors to consider in this research.</p>	<p>Yes, definitely. There are more factors influencing the selection of a reservoir such as mention by the reviewer. In the paper, there are 30 small reservoirs that are field storage rain fed and whose capacity is below 100,000 m<sup>3</sup>. These small storages must be located near the point of demand because the transmission to further distance may not effective. I have included the table (Table 1 and Table 2) of the small reservoirs analysed to give clearer figures on the scale of the small reservoirs. The other 3 reservoirs are real reservoir whose capacity are at least 10 million m<sup>3</sup>, which therefore their locations are determined by some factors that are also mentioned by the reviewer 1.</p>
<p>4. The conclusions need to be specifically described in this study for uncertainties and new findings.</p>	<p>The uncertainties will include the location of rainfall stations, and on the completeness on the data itself. It is suggested that the analysis be performed for shorter time period e.g. weekly basis to capture the high variation in the rainfall (temporal and spatial).</p>

# LAMPIRAN 2

Source record ID	Title	P-ISSN	E-ISSN	Publisher	Reason for discontinuation	YEAR	VOLUME	ISSUE	Page range
18665	ABB Review	1013-3119		A B B Corporate Management Services A	Radar				
19700182619	Academic Journal of Cancer Research			International Digital Organization for Sci	Publication Concerns	2013	6	2	-
19700175175	Academy of Marketing Studies Journal	1095-6298	1528-2678	Allied Academies	Publication Concerns	2016	20	Special Issu	97-103
16755	Acta Bioquimica Clinica Latinoamericana	0325-2957	1851-6114	Federacion Bioquimica de la Provincia de	Metrics	2017	51	3	395-407
27819	Acta Endoscopica	0240-642X	1958-5454	Springer	Metrics	2016	46	6	384-388
26562	Acta Medica Nagasakiensia	0001-6055		Nagasaki University School Of Medicine	Metrics	2018	61	4	183-188
19399	Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica	0001-6659	1587-1495	Magyar Gyogyszerésztudományi Társaság	Metrics	2018	88	4	249-252
13884	Acta Technica CSAV (Ceskoslovensk Akademie Ved)	0001-7043		Academy Of Sciences Of The Czech Repu	RADAR	2018	63	6	921-926
19700167903	Actual Problems of Economics	1993-6788		National Academy of Management	Publication Concerns	2016	186	12	458-480
19700187642	Advance Journal of Food Science and Technology	2042-4868	2042-4876	Maxwell Scientific Publications	Publication Concerns	2015	9	12	-
21100223579	Advanced Materials Letters	0976-3961	0976-397X	VBRI Press AB	Publication Concerns	2016	7	12	945-1039
4700151906	Advanced Materials Research	1022-6680	1662-8985	TransTech	Publication Concerns	2014	1059		1-133
19700181106	Advanced Science Letters	1936-6612	1936-7317	American Scientific Publishers	Publication Concerns	2017	23	11	11629-11633
11300153315	Advanced Studies In Theoretical Physics	1313-1311	1314-7609	Hikari Ltd	Publication Concerns	2016	10	5-8	421-431
19700187801	Advances and Applications in Fluid Mechanics	0973-4686		Pushpa Publishing House	Radar	2017	20	4	605-625
28043	Advances in Modelling and Analysis A	1258-5769		AMSE Press	Publication Concerns	2018	55	3	177-185
28046	Advances in Modelling and Analysis C	1240-4535		AMSE Press	Publication Concerns	2018	73	3	112-122
17606	African Journal of Neurological Sciences	1015-8618	1992-2647	Pan American Association of Neurological	Metrics	2017	36	2	No page range in Scopus
18500168200	African Journal of Psychiatry (South Africa)	1994-8220		OMICS Publishing Group	Publication Concerns	2016	19	3	1000370
4700152608	African Journal of Traditional Complementary and Alternative Medicines	0189-6016	2505-0044	African Traditional Herbal Medicine Supp	Publication Concerns	2016	13	6	204-214
71472	Agro Food Industry Hi-Tech	1722-6996	2035-4606	Teknosienze	Radar	2018	29	6	45-47
100147321	Air and Space Power Journal	1555-385X	1554-2505	AU Press	Metrics	2017	31	4	103-114
19364	Aktualny v Nefrologii	1210-955X	1213-3248	Tigis Spol. S.R.O.	Metrics	2018	24	4	113-152
5100155058	Aktualnosci Neurologiczne	1641-9227	2451-0696	Medical Communications	Metrics	2017	17	3	167-171
20159	Alergie	1212-3536	1212-687X	Tigis s.r.o.	Metrics	2016	2016	4	201-259
8300153132	American Journal of Agricultural and Biological Science	1557-4989	1557-4997	Science Publications	Publication Concerns	2016	11	3	-
6400153122	American Journal of Applied Sciences	1546-9239	1554-3641	Science Publications	Publication Concerns	2016	13	12	1476-1482
19700188317	American Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology	2150-4210	2150-4253	Academic Journals Inc.	Publication Concerns	2016	6	3	113-120
21100399172	American Journal of Cancer Research		2156-6976	E-Century Publishing Corporation	Publication Concerns	2017	7	12	2587-2599
19700188326	American Journal of Drug Discovery and Development	2150-427X	2150-4296	Academic Journals Inc.	Publication Concerns	2015	5	1	24-33
21100437958	American Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences		1941-7039	Science Publications	Publication Concerns	2016	9	3	-
5400152617	American Journal of Environmental Sciences	1553-345X	1558-3910	Science Publications	Publication Concerns	2016	12	5	-
5700165154	American Journal of Food Technology	1557-4571	1557-458X	Academic Journals Inc.	Publication Concerns	2016	11	6	291-297
21100855407	American Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer		2374-5398	CIP Columbia International Publishing	Publication Concerns	2018	5	2	76-198
10400153308	American Journal of Immunology	1553-619X	1558-3775	Science Publications	Publication Concerns	2016	12	3	-
5400152637	American Journal of Infectious Diseases	1553-6203	1558-6340	Science Publications	Publication Concerns	2016	12	3	65-72
21100334845	American Journal of Neurodegenerative Disease		2165-591X	E-Century Publishing Corporation	Publication Concerns	2017	6	3	26-31
5400152620	American Journal of Pharmacology and Toxicology	1557-4962	1557-4970	Science Publications	Publication Concerns	2016	11	1	-
5700165153	American Journal of Plant Physiology	1557-4539	1557-4547	Academic Journals Inc.	Publication Concerns	2016	11	1-3	42-50
5700170931	American Journal of Semiotics	0277-7126	2153-2990	Philosophy Documentation Center	Metrics	2018	34	1-2	241-247
21100332454	American Journal of Stem Cells		2160-4150	E-Century Publishing Corporation	Publication Concerns	2017	6	3	23-35
16300154755	Analecta Bollandiana	0003-2468	2507-0290	Societe Des Bollandistes	Metrics	2018	138	1	140-178
21100255395	Anales de Documentacion	1575-2437	1697-7904	University of Murcia	do not meet Scopus crit	2020	23	1	1-May
70864	Anales de la Real Academia Nacional de Farmacia	1697-4271	1697-428X	Real Acad Nacional Farmacia	Metrics	2018	84	3	330
10600153357	Anales Venezolanos de Nutricion	0798-0752		Fundacion Cavendes	Publication Concerns	2017	29	2	94-97
21100469375	Annals of Translational Medicine	2305-5839	2305-5847	AME Publishing Company	Publication Concerns	2017	6	3	74
21100791821	Annual Research and Review in Biology		2347-565X	SCIENCEDOMAIN international	Metrics	2017	21	6	ARRB.38772
5700161108	Anthropologist	0972-0073		Kamla-Raj Enterprises	Publication Concerns	2016	26	1-2	137-144
N/A	Applied Computing Conference - Proceedings			World Scientific and Engineering Academ	Publication Concerns	2010	-	-	128-134

**FINAL COVERAGE:** Last processed in Scopus.  
**Disclaimer:** The content that will be the final coverage for these titles may not be available in Scopus yet. In those cases, the missing content may be added to Scopus in due course.





# Sertifikat

No : 673/UN7.5.3.2/HK/2020

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***Hendrik Sulistio***

sebagai **Peserta** pada kegiatan

**Bi-Lingual Webinar Undip - fib Indonesia**

*“Taktik menulis dan publikasi karya ilmiah bermutu”*

pada 8 Desember 2020, yang diselenggarakan oleh Departemen Teknik Sipil  
Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Diponegoro dan *fib* Indonesia

Dekan Fakultas Teknik  
Universitas Diponegoro

Prof. Ir. M. Agung Wibowo, MM, M.Sc, Ph.D

President *fib* Internasional

Tor Ole Olsen

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Dr. David Fernández-Ordóñez