

SURAT KETERANGAN
MELAKUKAN KEGIATAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT
INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL
No. 110/C.02.01/LPPM/II/2021

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

Nama : Iwan Juwana, S.T., M.EM., Ph.D.
Jabatan : Kepala
Unit Kerja : LPPM-Itenas
JL. P.K.H. Mustafa No.23 Bandung

Menerangkan bahwa,

No.	Nama	NPP	Jabatan
1	Dr.Eng. Didin Agustian Permadi, M.Eng.	20180701	Tenaga Ahli
2	Dr. Ir. Etih Hartati, M.T.	930803	Tenaga Ahli

Telah melakukan kegiatan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat sebagai berikut:

Nama Kegiatan : Pelatihan Sistematika Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah Kiat dan Strategi Menembus Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi di PSTNT Batan Bandung
Tempat : Webinar/*Video Conference*
Waktu : 18 Desember 2020
Sumber Dana : PSTNT Batan

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Bandung, 15 Februari 2021

Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian
kepada Masyarakat (LPPM) Itenas
Kepala,

Iwan Juwana, S.T., M.EM., Ph.D.
NPP. 20010601

LAPORAN KEGIATAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT



**PELATIHAN
SISTEMATIKA PENULISAN KARYA TULIS ILMIAH
KIAT DAN STRATEGI MENEMBUS JURNAL
INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI DI PSTNT BATAN
BANDUNG**

OLEH :

Dr. Eng Didin Agustian Permadi
(NIDN 0420088009)
Dr. Etih Hartati
(NIDN 0409056501)

**PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK LINGKUNGAN
FAKULTAS TEKNIK SIPIL DAN PERENCANAAN
INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL**

2020

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

Judul : Pelatihan sistematika penulisan karya tulis ilmiah kiat dan strategi menembus jurnal internasional bereputasi di PSTNT BATAN Bandung

Ketua tim pengusul :

Nama : Dr. Eng Didin Agustian Permadi, S.T., M.Eng

NIDN : 0420088009

Jabatan/Golongan : Lektor/III-C

Prodi/Fakultas : Teknik Lingkungan/ FTSP

Anggota tim pengusul :

Nama : Dr. Etih Hartati

NIDN : 0409056501

Jabatan/Golongan : Lektor Kepala/

Prodi/Fakultas : Teknik Lingkungan/ FTSP

Bandung, 10 Januari 2021

Mengetahui,
Dekan Fakultas Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan

Ketua tim pengusul



(Dr. Soni Darmawan, S.T., M.T)

(Dr. Eng. Didin Agustian P, S.T., M.Eng)

Disahkan oleh

Kepala LPPM Itenas

(Iwan Juwana, PhD., S.T., M.EM)

NIP: 20010601

Pelatihan sistematika penulisan karya tulis ilmiah kiat dan strategi menembus jurnal internasional bereputasi di PSTNT BATAN Bandung

Latar belakang

Penulisan karya ilmiah termasuk jurnal internasional bereputasi sangat penting sebagai output penelitian terutama bagi para peneliti di lingkungan PSTNT BATAN Bandung. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pelatihan untuk memberikan gambaran mengenai sistematika penulisan karya ilmiah serta strategi untuk menembus jurnal internasional bereputasi yang akan berbeda dengan penulisan laporan penelitian di lingkungan PSTNT BATAN Bandung. Untuk itu diundanglah narasumber dari Prodi Teknik Lingkungan ITENAS yaitu sdr. Dr. Eng Didin Agustian Permadi dan sdri. Dr. Etih Hartati.

Tujuan

Tujuan dari kegiatan PKM yang direncanakan ini adalah sebagai berikut:

- Memberikan pelatihan mengenai sistematika penulisan karya ilmiah seperti jurnal internasional
- Memberikan kiat dan strategi untuk dapat menembus jurnal internasional bereputasi

Mekanisme pelaksanaan kegiatan

Kegiatan sudah dilaksanakan secara daring pada tanggal 18 Desember 2020 pukul 09:00 – 11:30 AM.

Target luaran

Target luaran adalah sebagai berikut:

- Diseminasi penulisan karya tulis ilmiah jurnal internasional
- Diseminasi kiat-kiat tembus jurnal internasional
- Kerjasama joint research dan joint publication antara peneliti dari ITENAS dan BATAN.

Pada lampiran – lampiran berikut disampaikan surat undangan narasumber dan juga flyer kegiatan serta bahan presentasi.



**BADAN TENAGA NUKLIR NASIONAL
PUSAT SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI NUKLIR TERAPAN**

Jalan Tamansari No. 71, Bandung 40132; Telp.022-2503997; Fax.022-2504081,
Web: <http://www.batan.go.id/pstnt>; E-mail: psntn@batan.go.id

Nomor : B-3455/BATAN/SNT/KS 00 03/12/2020
Lampiran : 1 (satu) berkas
Hal : Permohonan Narasumber

16 Desember 2020

Yth. Dr. Eng. Didin Agustian Permadi, M.Eng. dan Dr. Etih Hartati, S.T., M.T.
Fakultas Teknik Lingkungan
Institut Teknologi Nasional
Jl. Jl. PH.H. Mustofa No.23,
Bandung 40124

Dalam rangka pelaksanaan kegiatan *Webinar Series* untuk Pejabat Fungsional PSTNT, dengan ini kami mohon kesediaan Bapak untuk menjadi narasumber dan menyampaikan presentasi terkait Sistematika Penulisan KTI (sesi 1) dan Kiat dan strategi menembus jurnal bereputasi (sesi 2) secara daring:

pada hari/tanggal	: Jumat, 18 Desember 2020
waktu	: pukul 9.00 – 11.30 WIB
Tempat	: Lokasi masing-masing (<i>link</i> akan disampaikan menyusul)
Acara:	: Bimbingan Teknis Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah yang Berpotensi Menembus Jurnal Bereputasi

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan. Atas perhatian dan perkenan Saudara, kami ucapkan terimakasih.



Pt. Kepala,

Eva Maria Widyasari, M.Si.
NIP. 19780627 200501 2 008



Webinar Series untuk Pejabat Fungsional PSTNT
Webinar I : Kiat dan Strategi Menembus Jurnal Bereputasi
Pusat Sains dan Teknologi Nuklir Terapan BATAN
 (Bandung, 18 Desember 2020)

Waktu	18 Desember 2020	Narasumber
08.15 – 08.30	Registrasi peserta Pembukaan oleh Pembawa acara Menyanyikan lagu kebangsaan Indonesia Raya Pembacaan doa	
08.30 – 09.45	Sambutan oleh Plt. Kepala PSTNT Foto Bersama	
08.45 – 09.00	Pembukaan oleh Moderator Pembacaan Riwayat Hidup Pembicara	
09.00 – 09.45	Materi 1. Sistematika Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah	Dr. Eng. Didin Agustian Permadi (ITENAS) Dr. Eth Hartati (ITENAS)
09.00 – 09.50	Rehat dan Persiapan Materi 2	
09.50 – 10.35	Materi 2. Kiat dan Strategi Menembus Jurnal Bereputasi	Dr. Eng. Didin Agustian Permadi (ITENAS) Dr. Eth Hartati (ITENAS)
10.35 – 10.40	Rehat dan Persiapan Diskusi	
10.40 – 11.30	Diskusi dan penutupan	Dr. Eng. Didin Agustian Permadi (ITENAS)

WEBINAR SERIES UNTUK PEJABAT FUNGSIONAL PSTNT

Jumat, 18 Desember 2020



Sistematika Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah dan Kiat dan Strategi Menembus Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi

Dr. Didin Agustian Permadi

Dr. Etih Hartati

Jurusan Teknik Lingkungan

didin@itenas.ac.id



- Isu tentang publikasi jurnal int.
- Struktur jurnal (porsi setiap bagian)
- Langkah-langkah menyusun manuskrip: mana yang harus didahulukan?
- DO's and DON'T's dalam menulis metode dan hasil
- Strategi tembus jurnal internasional bereputasi
- Laporan lain

3

Can we write a good scientific paper?

- You don't have to be a good writer to write a good science paper !
- Why ?
- There is a formula on how to structure and organize a scientific paper → rigid rule
- We just need to focus on what they know best - worry less about the writing!



Prof Mark Lawrence (2013)

- Scientific director of the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
- Chief editors of:
 - Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics
 - Atmospheric Environment

Mengapa kita harus mempublikasikan penelitian?



- What did I learn from reading this paper?
- Is it worth knowing?
- Will this paper have impact on the field?
- Publishers do not want zero cited articles! I need to do a good job!

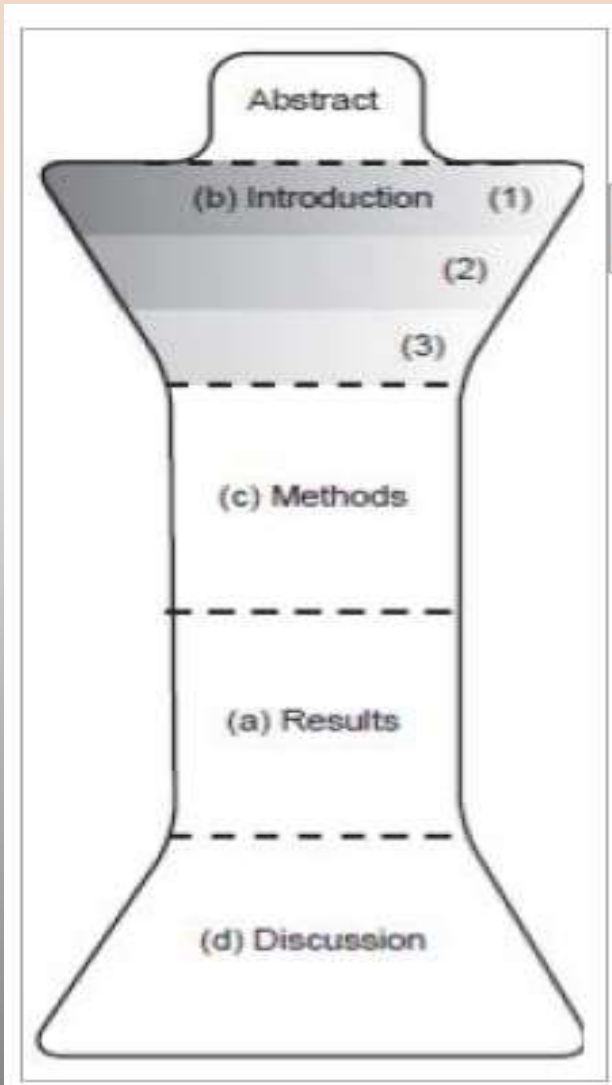
Editor

Editors, reviewers, readers will not consider the above reasons when reviewing your work !

- Title
 - Authors
 - Abstract
 - Keywords
- Make them easy for indexing and searching!
(informative, attractive, effective)
- Main text (IMRAD)
 - Introduction
 - Methods
 - Results
 - And
 - Discussion (Conclusions)
- Each has a distinct function.
- Acknowledgements
 - References
 - Supplementary material

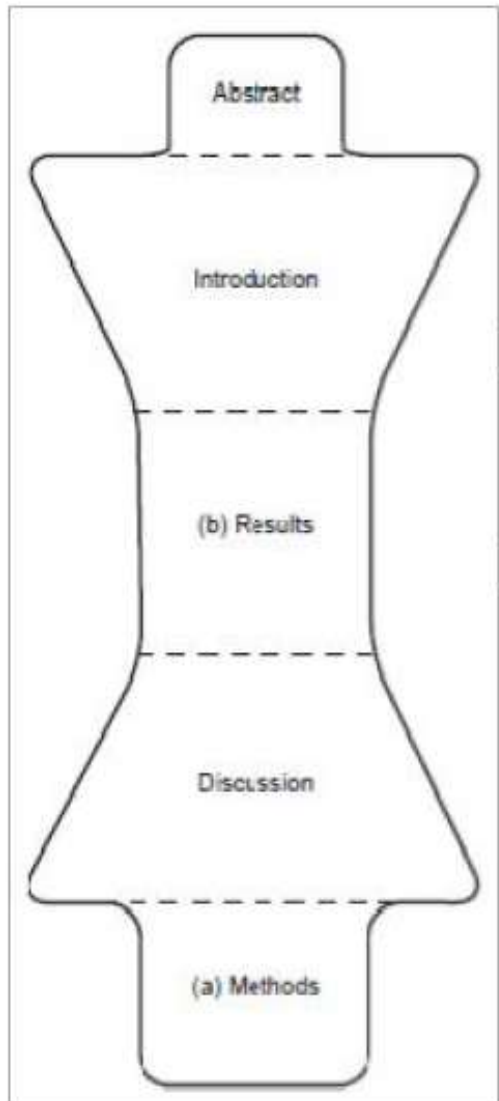


- IMRaD: Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion
- This format has been adopted by a steadily increasing number of academic journals since the first half of the 20th century
- Benefits:
 - Easier for author to organize paper
 - Easier for reader to find information
- Except for “Nature Communications” and “Science Letter”



- Abstract, Introduction, Methodology, Result, Conclusion, and References
- The whole structure is governed by the Results box; everything in the article must relate to and be connected with the data and analysis presented in result section

Cargill and O'Connor (2009)

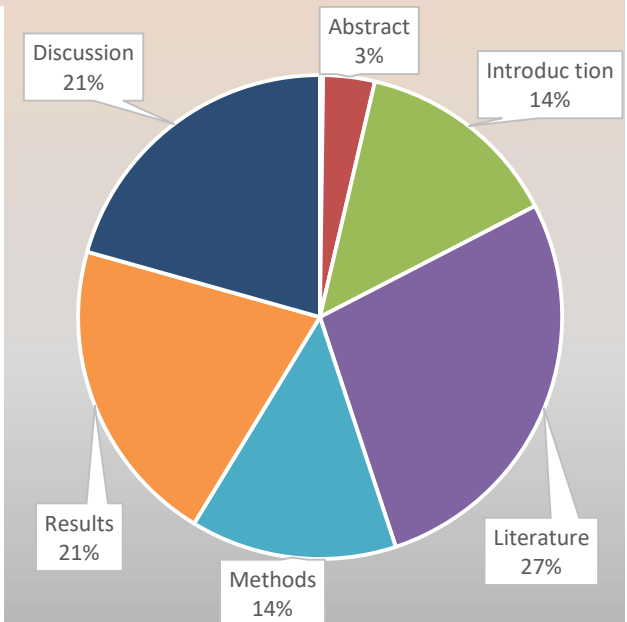


- Abstract, Introduction, Results, Discussion, Methods and materials
- Methods/Procedure or Experimental, is presented after the Discussion, sometimes in a smaller type face than the rest of the paper
- More details on results and discussion
- Example: Nature

Bagaimana kita mempersiapkan struktur manuskrip yang akan di submit?

For quantitative academic article

Title	8 – 15 words
Abstract	200 – 250 words
Keywords	6 – 8 keywords
Introduction	500 – 1 000 words
Literature review (Alternatively: Background, conceptual development or conceptual framework)	1 000 – 2 000 words
Methods (Alternatively: Methodology)	500 – 1 000 words
• Sampling ▪ Target population and research context ▪ Sampling ▪ Respondent profile • Data collection ▪ Data collection methods • Measures (Alternatively: Measurement)	
Results (Alternatively: Findings)	1 000 – 1 500 words
• Descriptive statistics (Alternatively: Preliminary analysis) • Hypothesis testing (Alternatively: Inferential statistics)	
Discussion	1 000 – 1 500 words
• Summary of findings • Managerial implications • Limitations • Recommendations for future research	
Total	4 000 – 7 000 words



Source: Kotze (2007)

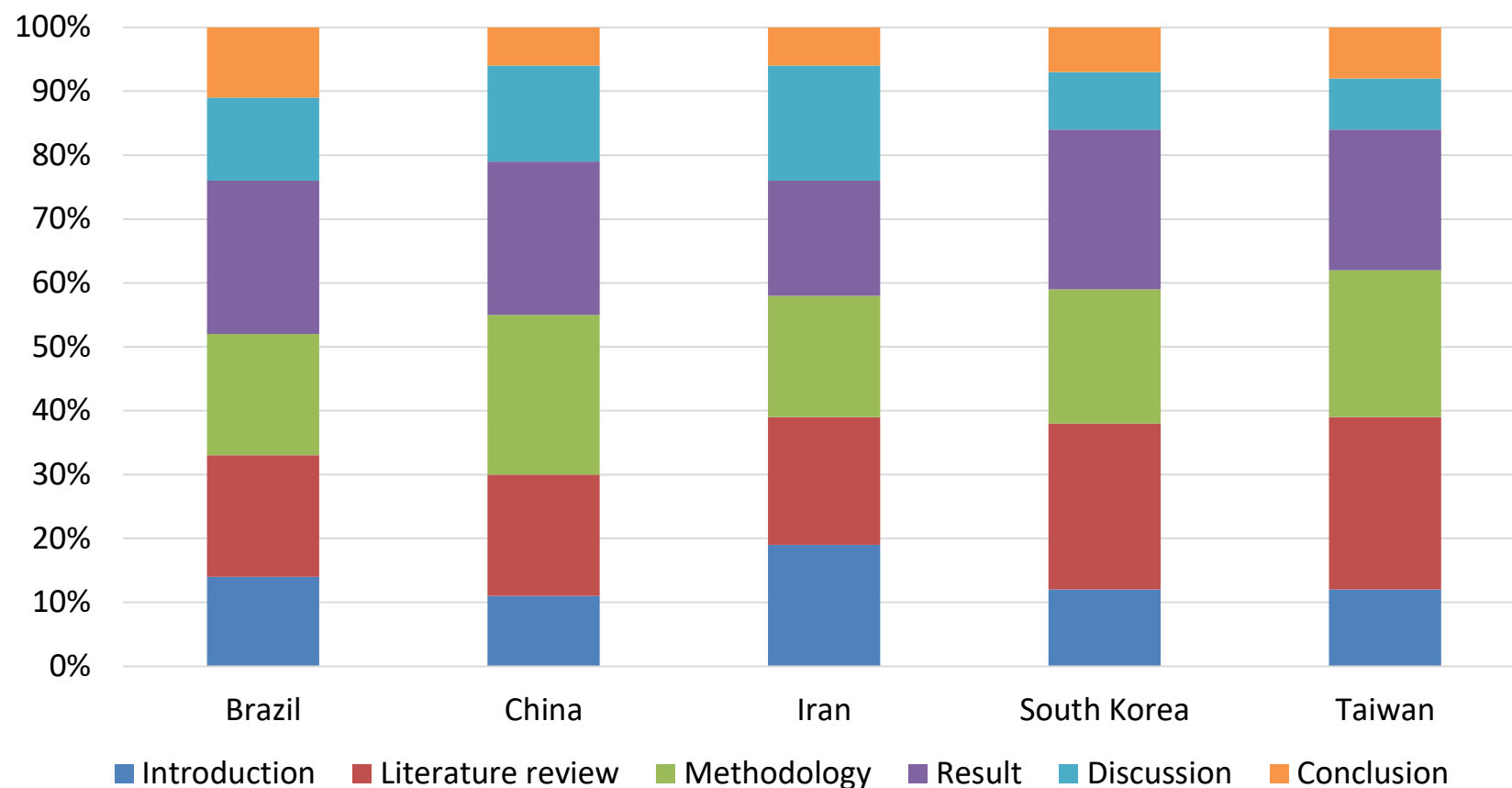
- **Title:** Short and informative
- **Abstract:** 1 paragraph (<250 words)
- **Introduction:** 1.5-2 pages
- **Methods:** 2-3 pages
- **Results:** 6-8 pages
- **Discussion:** 4-6 pages
- **Conclusion:** 1 paragraph
- **Figures:** 6-8 (one per page)
- **Tables:** 1-3 (one per page)
- **References:** 20-50 papers (2-4 pages)

Ideal length for a
manuscript 25-40 pages
(double spaces)

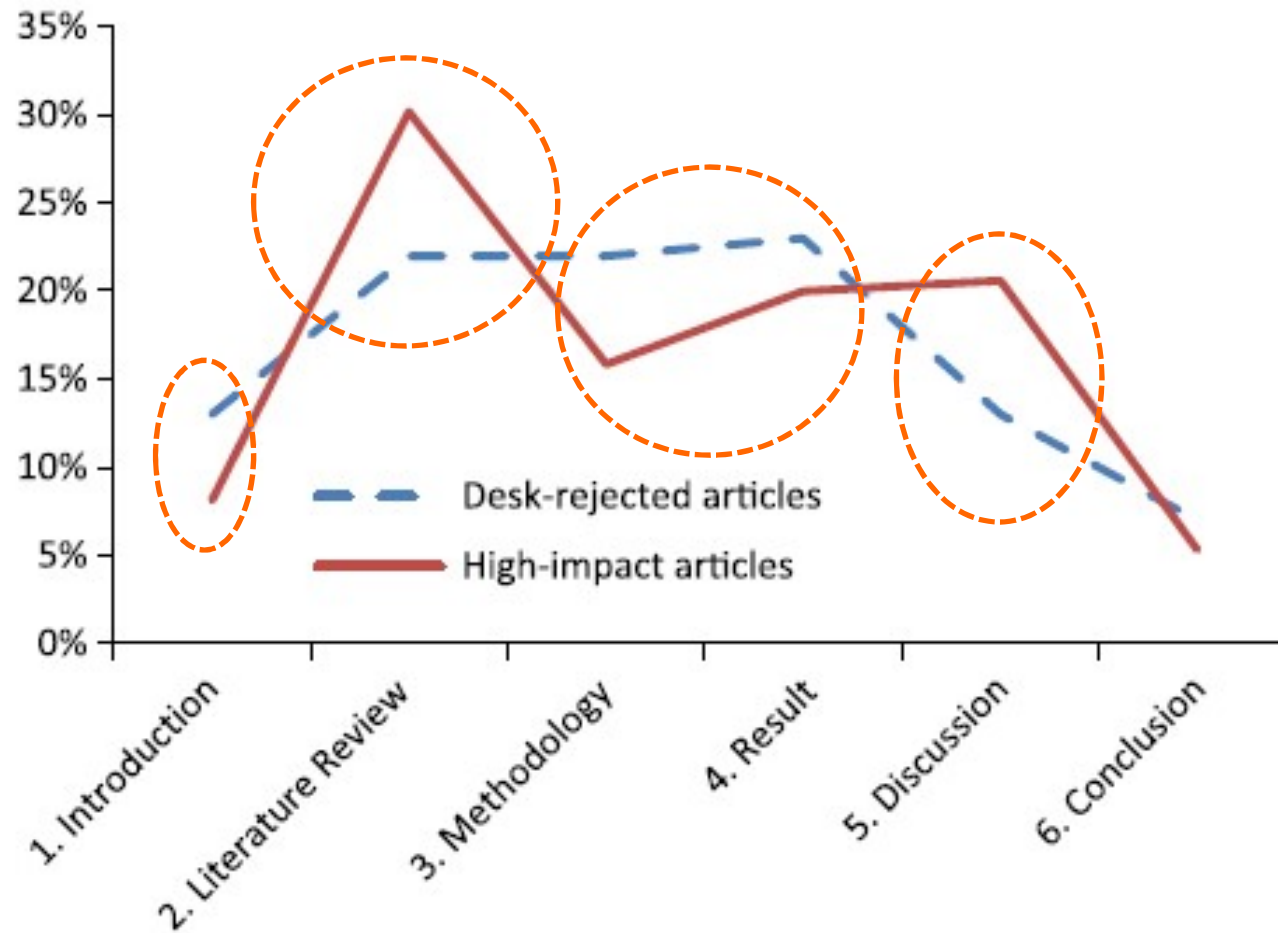
These
parts are
essential
!

Apakah struktur artikel akan mempengaruhi penolakan/penerimaan sebuah paper?

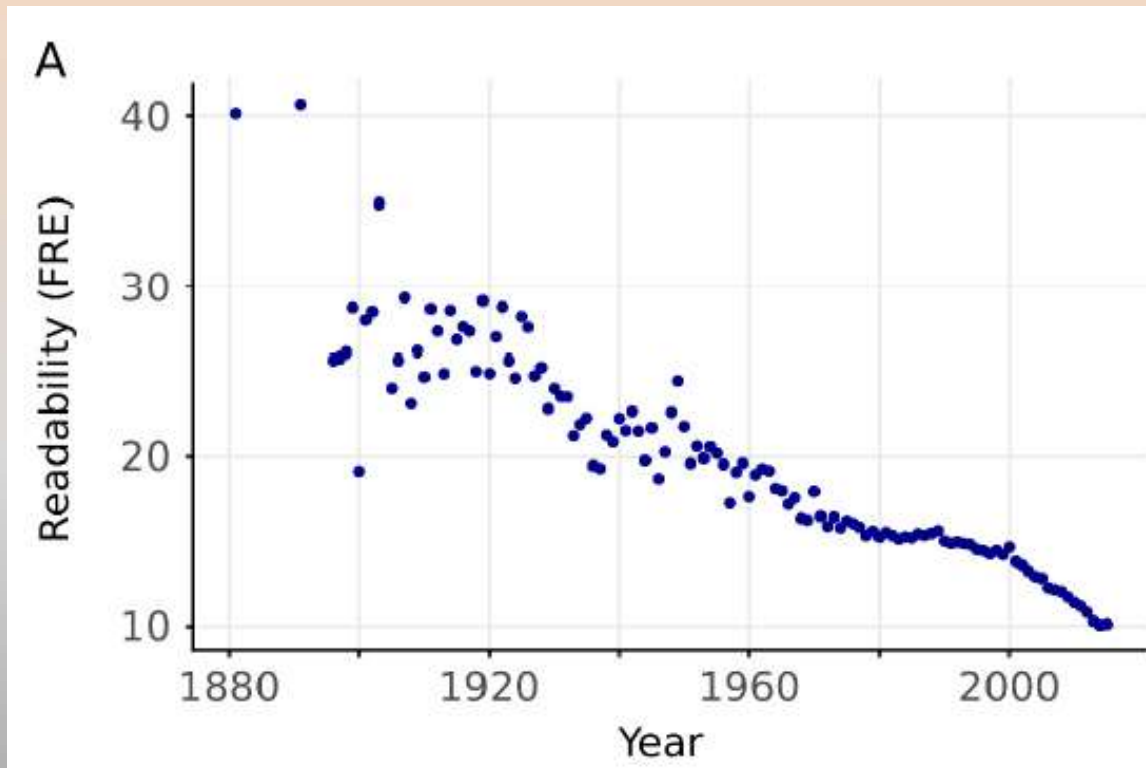
- Tim editorial Elsevier membuat publikasi di jurnal “Technovation” untuk meneliti apakah antara paper yang ditolak dan diterima memiliki struktur yang berbeda
- 5 negara dipilih di mana jumlah publikasinya tinggi saat ini: Brazil, China, Iran, Korea Selatan dan Taiwan
- Hasilnya menunjukkan struktur sebuah paper yang diterima berbeda dengan paper yang ditolak



Source: Elsevier editorial (2014)



Source: Elsevier editorial (2014)

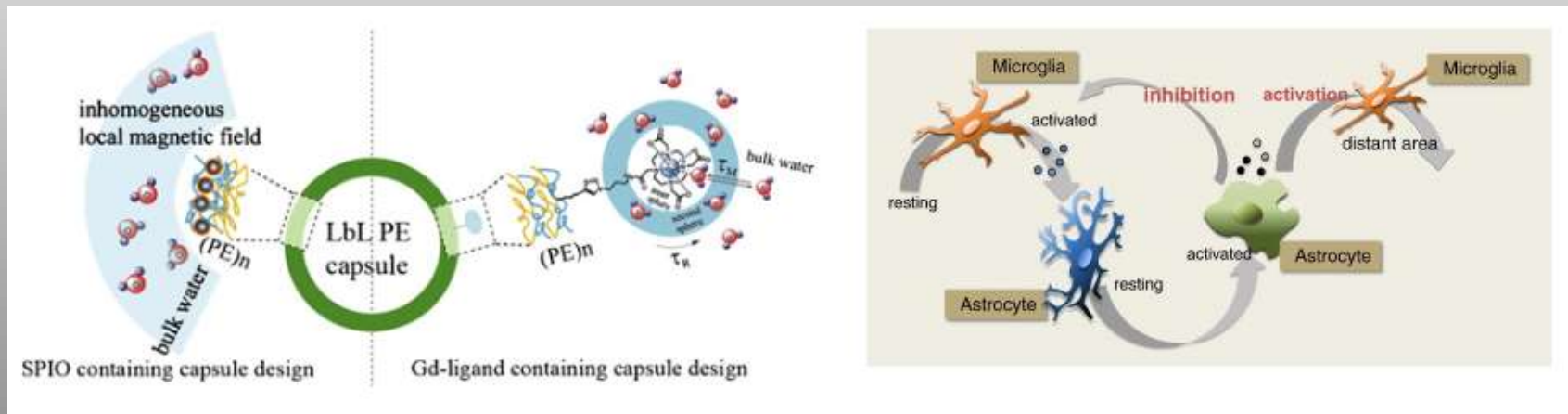


- Readability: how understandable written texts are
- Flesch readability ease (FRE): uses the average length of your sentences (measured by the number of words) and the average number of syllables per word

CONCLUSION: readability of scientific texts is decreasing over time!

Plaven Sigray et al. (2017)

- A Graphical Abstract is a single, concise, pictorial and visual summary of the main findings of the article (focus on methods and results)
- The Graphical Abstract will be displayed in online search result lists, the online contents list and the online article, but will not appear in the article PDF file or print



<https://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/graphical-abstract>

- Specific type of journal article:
 - Original research/research article: reports on a specific, **original** research project or experiment
 - Review: a comprehensive summary of research on a certain topic
 - Short communications/letters: brief reports of data from original research project
 - Perspectives: interdisciplinary research to gain public attention

They may differ in structure, language, methods and results/discussion

LETTER

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1554-z>

Climate and air-quality benefits of a realistic phase-out of fossil fuels

Drew Shindell^{1,2*} & Christopher J. Smith²

The combustion of fossil fuels produces emissions of the long-lived greenhouse gas carbon dioxide and of short-lived pollutants, including sulfur dioxide, that contribute to the formation of atmospheric aerosols¹. Atmospheric aerosols can cool the climate, masking some of the warming effect that results from the emission of greenhouse gases¹. However, aerosol particulates are highly toxic when inhaled, leading to millions of premature deaths per year^{2,3}. The phasing out of unabated fossil-fuel combustion will therefore provide health benefits, but will also reduce the extent to which the warming induced by greenhouse gases is masked by aerosols. Because aerosol levels respond much more rapidly to changes in emissions relative to carbon dioxide, large near-term increases in the magnitude and rate of climate warming are predicted in many idealized studies that typically assume an instantaneous removal of all anthropogenic or fossil-fuel-related emissions^{1,4–6}. Here we show that more realistic modelling scenarios do not produce a substantial near-term increase in either the magnitude or the rate of warming, and in fact can lead to a decrease in warming rates within two decades of the start of the fossil-fuel phase-out. Accounting for the time required to transform power generation, industry and transportation leads to gradually increasing and largely offsetting climate impacts of carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide, with the rate of warming further slowed by reductions in fossil-methane emissions. Our results indicate that even the most aggressive plausible transition to a clean-energy society provides benefits for climate change mitigation and air quality at essentially all decadal to centennial timescales.

There is a substantial body of literature indicating that air-quality policies, under which there is a reduction in cooling aerosol particles, can be beneficial for human health but can lead to 'disbenefits' for climate change^{1,6–9}. Such trade-offs clearly exist for some air-quality policies, such as the flue-gas desulfurization of coal-fired power plants, and studies have suggested the alarming possibility that warming rates could accelerate from their current levels of about 0.2°C per decade to 0.4–0.8°C per decade if aerosols alone were to be rapidly removed^{6,10–11}. However, the presence of such trade-offs in response to climate policies is less clear. The scientific community has long known that—owing to the shorter lifetime (days to weeks) of cooling aerosols relative to long-lived greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂, decades to centuries)—a cessation of emissions would lead to a near-term pulse of warming. This was illustrated most clearly by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the Frequently Asked Questions to the Working Group I contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)¹⁴, in which it was stated that ceasing anthropogenic emissions would lead to a spike in warming of about 0.5°C within a few years, followed by a slow cooling that would require nearly a century to recover to current temperatures. Many studies over the past two decades have reported a similar near-term warming due to the removal of anthropogenic aerosols when all aerosol or all anthropogenic emissions cease^{AR5-18}.

Although authors have often framed their work at least in part as an examination of the geophysical commitment to past emissions, such results have also been widely assumed to provide an indication of future behaviour were there to be dramatic reductions in anthropogenic emissions. This has driven a fairly common perception that the broad phasing out of unabated fossil-fuel usage that is required to meet ambitious climate change mitigation targets—such as the Paris Climate Agreement—also leads to trade-offs, with a near-term increase in both the magnitude and the rate of warming as a 'climate penalty'^{12,19}. Such a view may come from incomplete understanding of scientific studies, or from news and social media reaction, from which some may have incorrectly inferred that aerosol removal inevitably leads to accelerated warming regardless of co-emitted greenhouse gases. This perception has led to contentious debates in the policy arena, for example during the approval process for the Summary for Policy Makers of the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C (hereafter SR1.5), about the role of reductions in non-CO₂ emissions. Specifically, some countries with high air-pollution burdens pushed for an equal emphasis on the near-term acceleration of warming that would result if they were to shift away from fossil fuels, alongside the Reports presentation of the benefits to public health.

We have studied the pathways included in the recently released²⁰ SR1.5 to investigate whether such a climate penalty exists in realistic scenarios of the transition to clean energy as well as in the idealized 'zero emissions' studies. We included 41 pathways that are classified by the SR1.5 as being consistent with a global temperature rise limited to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, with no or limited (less than 0.1°C) temporary overshoot of the target (see Methods). These scenarios are least-cost pathways generated by models of the energy–economy–land system. They include a rapid phase-out of unabated fossil-fuel usage, with a median decrease of around 60% by 2050 and 85% by 2100 for all primary energy, and a reduction of greater than 90% in the use of fossil fuels for electricity generation by 2050. The speed at which fossil-fuel usage is reduced in these models is based on feasibility assessments of rates of capital turnover, technology switching, socio-economic limits to technological and behavioural shifts, and the requisite financial flows. Rates of change in individual sectors are typically at the high end of those in historical precedents, whereas the scale of the transitions is substantially larger than any historical precedent for similar rates of change²¹. In other words, although energy–economy–land models have sometimes underpredicted the rates of uptake of specific new technologies²², the overall rates of the societal transformation away from fossil fuels in the 1.5°C pathways are probably at the upper end of what could be achieved under very ambitious policies. Therefore, these scenarios are probably as close to the zero-emissions case as is practically possible. The shifts in fossil-fuel use result in rapid and large decreases in both CO₂ and non-CO₂ emissions, with CO₂ from fossil sources and sulfur dioxide (SO₂, which is largely co-emitted) decreasing by around 75%–85% by 2050 in most scenarios (Fig. 1). Some emissions that have large non-fossil sources—such as methane (CH₄)—do not necessarily decline by such a large fraction, but typically decrease

Contoh “letter” di Nature

- Hanya 5 halaman
- Tidak mengikuti struktur IMRaD
- Methods disimpan di akhir setelah daftar pustaka
- Di “Science” methods di taruh di Supplementary Materials/Lampiran



¹Nicholas School of the Environment and Duke Global Health Institute, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA. ²Former School of the Environment and Earth Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel. ^{*}Presenting International Decade for Climate, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK. e-mail: drew.shindell@duke.edu

- Dimulai dari mana?
 - Abstrak?
 - Introduction?
 - Metode?
 - Hasil dan diskusi?
 - Gambar dan tabel?
 - Kesimpulan?
 - Referensi?
 - Lampiran/supplementary information?

Chicken or Egg?



- **Prepare the figures and tables**
- **Write the methods**
- **Write up the results**
- **Write the discussion, finalize it before writing introduction**
- Write a clear conclusion
- Write a compelling introduction
- Write the abstract
- Compose a concise and descriptive title
- Select keywords
- Write acknowledgments
- Write up the references

Source: Angel Borja (2014),
Elsevier monthly series on how
to prepare manuscript

- Basic principle: to provide sufficient information so that reader can reproduce the experiment, or the derivation
- This section is critical in the process of reproducing your investigation
- Reviewers will criticize incomplete and incorrect methods description and may recommend **REJECTION**

- **Study area**: description of study area
- **Field methods**: sampling design, data type and collection, survey, etc
- **Laboratory methods**: description of laboratory experiments or procedure, how parameters are quantified
- **Data processing**: description of statistical methods to analyze measured data
- **QA/QC of data**: accuracy and precision, uncertainty, detection limit, etc

- Hal yang umum dilakukan adalah sesuai dengan susunan yang ditulis dalam hasil dan pembahasan (Elsevier)
- Tidak mengulang metodologi yang umum, gunakan sitasi dan referensi, jika ada hal yang ingin di buat lebih detail gunakan Supplementary Information (SI)
- Perhatikan sistem penulisan nomenklatur dan angka: bahan kimia, species biologis, unit pengukuran (satuan internasional)

[Get Access](#)[Share](#)[Export](#)

Outline

Abstract

Highlights

Keywords

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

2.1. Emission factors

2.2. Activity data

2.2.1. Forest fire

2.2.2. Municipal solid waste

2.2.3. Crop residue field burning

2.3. Temporal distribution

2.4. Global warming potential assessment

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Annual emission

3.2. Spatial emission distribution

3.3. Temporal emission distribution

3.4. Contribution to the global biomass open burnin...

3.5. Uncertainty analysis

4. Conclusion



Atmospheric Environment

Volume 78, October 2013, Pages 250-258



Assessment of biomass open burning emissions in Indonesia and potential climate forcing impact

Didin Agustian Permadi, Nguyen Thi Kim Oanh

[Show more](#)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2012.10.016>

[Get rights and content](#)

Abstract

This paper presents an emission inventory (EI) for biomass open burning (OB) sources including forest, agro-residue and municipal solid waste (MSW) in Indonesia for year 2007. The EI covered toxic air pollutants and greenhouse gases (GHGs) and was presented as annual and monthly average for every district, and further on a grid of $0.25^{\circ} \times 0.25^{\circ}$. A rigorous analysis of activity data and emission factor ranges was done to produce the low, best and high emission estimates for each species. Development of EI methodology for

Journal of Hydro-environment Research

Volume 1, Issues 3-4, 20 April 2008, Pages 164-175

doi:10.1016/j.jher.2008.01.002  Cite or Link Using DOI

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Assessment of global warming impacts on water resources and ecology of a river basin in Japan

Toshiharu Kojiri^{a,  }, Toshio Hamaguchi^{a, 1} and Mariko Ode^{b, 2}

Article Outline

1. Introduction

2. A distributed hydrologic model

2.1. Evapotranspiration

2.2. Snowfall–snowmelt

2.3. Water fluxes

2.4. Water temperature

3. Study area

4. Methodology for evaluating global warming impacts

4.1. Aquatic ecology

4.2. Vegetation

4.3. Agriculture

5. Results

5.1. Effects on water

5.2. Effects on aquatic ecology

5.3. Effects on vegetation

5.4. Effects on agriculture

6. Conclusions

References



- Jelaskan hanya metodologi yang digunakan untuk memperoleh hasil
- Justifikasi mengapa sebuah metode dipilih dan digunakan
- Jangan menulis alternatif metodologi di bagian ini
- Jangan laporkan hasil/interpretasi data pada bagian ini

MAJOR REVISION!!

Interactive comment on “Assessment of co-benefits of black carbon emission reduction measures in Southeast Asia: Part 2 emission scenarios for 2030 and co-benefits on mitigation of air pollution and climate forcing” by Didin Agustian Permadi et al.

Anonymous Referee #1

Received and published: 18 June 2017

This is the second part of the two parts paper on the BC emission and its impact on air pollution in Southeast Asia. In this manuscript, the authors examined the impact of different scenarios of BC emission on air pollution and climate. However, the meteorological fields are fixed with year 2007. Therefore, air pollution and aerosol radiative forcing as well as the number of premature death are largely proportion to the levels of BC emissions. I found this paper doesn't add any new insight to the problem. So, I do not recommend this paper for publication.

C1

The study investigates the co-benefits of black carbon and PM_{2.5} emission reductions from climate and health related perspectives. Part 1 summaries the development of South East Asia (SEA) emission inventory, and validation of air quality model, while part 2 summaries the climate and health benefits from the reductions of BC and PM_{2.5} in 2030 for SEA. Overall, the paper is written within the scope of ACP and in a reasonable quality. Major changes, rerun and more in-depth explanation should be done before accepting for ACP.

C1



Printer-friendly version

Discussion paper



- Proses **peer review yang baik** akan mendorong kualitas manuskrip kita **menjadi lebih baik**
- **Ambil hikmah**: tidak di reject masih diberi kesempatan untuk memperbaiki (major revision: 1 bulan atau lebih untuk perbaikan)
- Hasil review apapun itu → **tindak lanjuti** dengan respon terhadap reviewer dan memperbaiki manuskrip → harapan harus dikejar
- Lihat “**specific comment**” biasanya ada alasan yang mendorong reviewer untuk memutuskan “MAJOR” revision
- Untuk hal-hal yang sulit: mengulang eksperimen, simulasi, survey, dll : **sampaikan argument secara logis** biasanya reviewer menemukan limitasi eksperimen tidak jelas dituliskan!

Reviewer 1:

Overall, I am happy with the author's reply to my previous comments. Additionally, I suggest following corrections/revisions before publication.

Response:

Thank you for your useful comments and hereby we present our responses for the queries below:

Reviewer 2:

I would like to thank the authors for their overall revised content. I thought that they carefully answered the points from each reviewer. I would like to note some points that I am concerned about, including some points I did not notice in the previous review.

Response:

Thank you for the useful comments/corrections manuscript. The responses to the queries given



Please
atuh
lah....

**Reviewer 1 #**

I found the authors address the various limitations of this study more clearly in the revised/resubmitted manuscript. One thing I still can not agree with is the “co-benefit” on climate forcing. By “co-benefit”, the authors refer the reduction in BC DRF in clear sky. First of all, the modeling set-up doesn't seem to allow interaction between aerosols (CHIMERE) and meteorology (WRF). Second, the background meteorology does not represent the condition in year 2030. Third, the BC DRF is calculated for clear sky. So the reduction in BC DRF just due to the reduction in BC loading (no change in climate & no aerosol-weather interaction). I suggest to change “co-benefits” in the title to “effects” or “impacts”.

I recommend this manuscript for publication only if the authors de-emphasize the co-benefit on climate forcing.

Response:

Thank you for your recommendation and we agree to de-emphasize the co-benefit on climate forcing reflected in the revised MS.

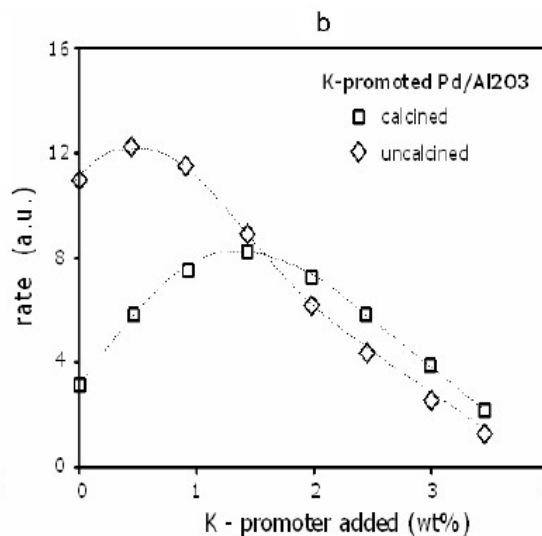
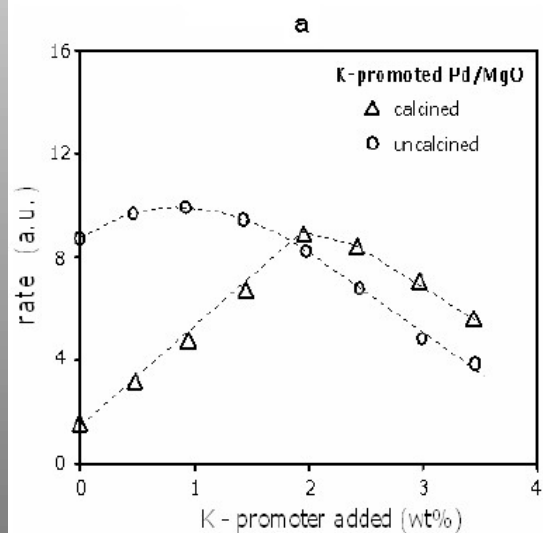
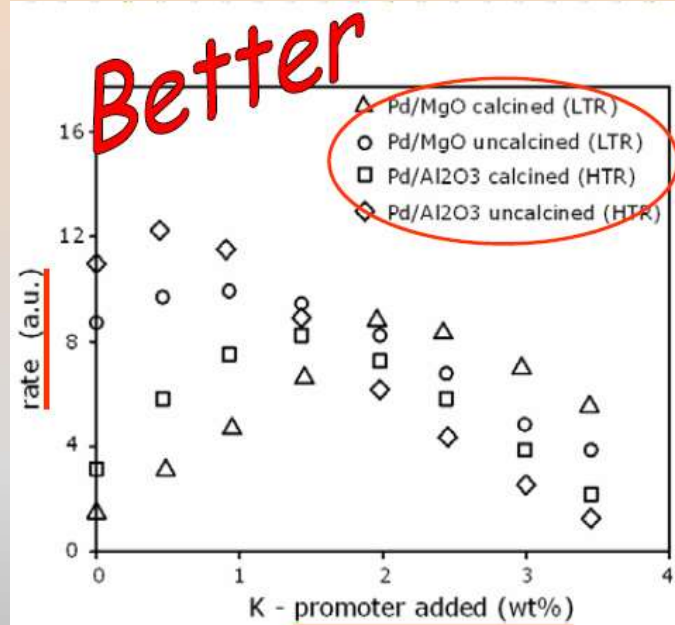
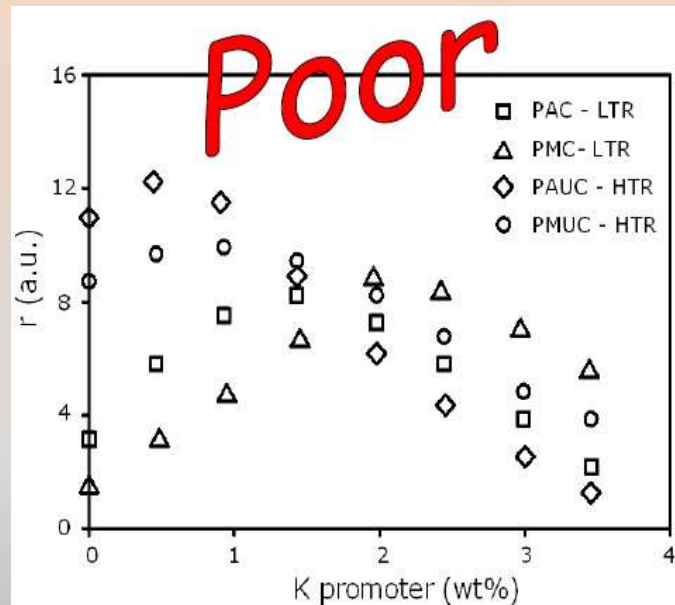
- Apa yang harus ada:
 - Main findings listed in association with methods
 - Highlighted differences between our study and others (if it's a case study)
 - Results of statistical analysis
 - Results of performance analysis
 - Etc...only those relevant to research question

Ketika memulai menulis bagian ini sebaiknya data-data sudah dipastikan apakah disajikan dalam gambar atau tabel

DO's	DON'T's
• Only describe relevant data • Structure your description (e.g. primary - secondary features; geographically) • Use figures, tables, photographs, and maps	• Leave out irrelevant information (e.g. touristic information or subjective experiences about the fieldwork area) • Do not repeat a description of the methods how you obtained your results

Simple rule of thumb:

- Table: gives actual experimental results
- Figure: how creative is the author to make reader more understand the results or beyond of that !
(comparison of your results with the previous works)
- No repetition of info in tables and figures



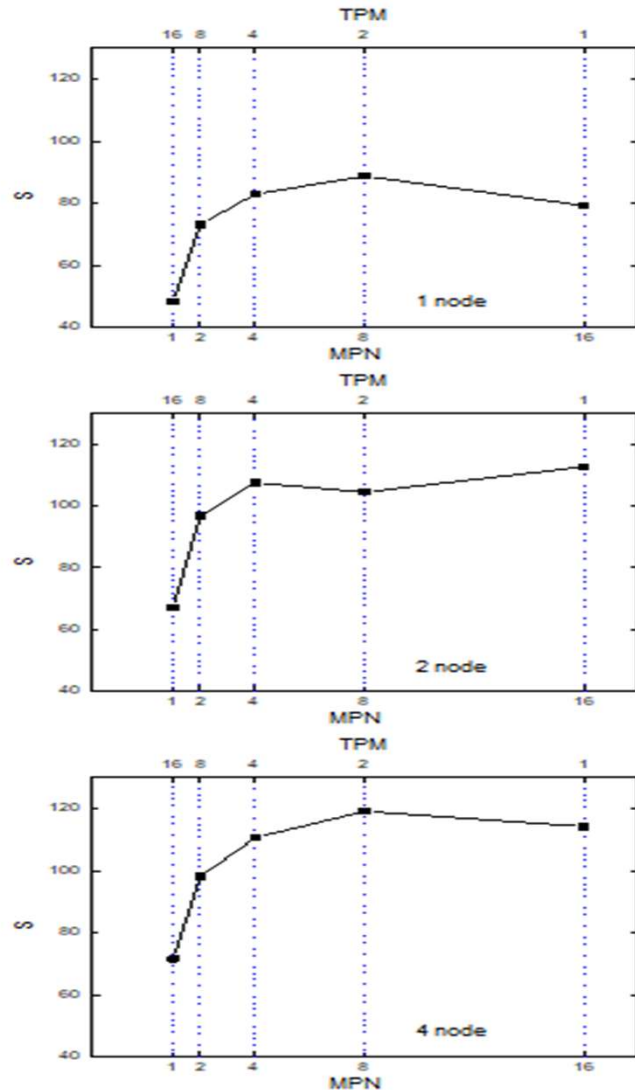
Best

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%



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





Adakah plotting software lain yang bisa menjadi alternatif?

- IGOR
- ORIGIN
- Matlab
- R package
- Dll.....

- Bagaimana hasil-hasil yang didapat terkait dengan tujuan yang telah di tulis di “Introduction”
- Apakah hasil yang didapat konsisten dengan penelitian lain atau mendapat hasil yang baru?
- Apakah ada keterbatasan dari hasil yang didapat?
- Gunakan “quantitative description” seperti low/high, massive, considerably, majordaripada very, quite, slightly

DO's

- Discuss what can be inferred given the uncertainties

DON'T's

- Do not give an overview of all flaws and uncertainties proving that your study is actually useless

- Tidak menulis kalimat yang berlebihan yang tidak didukung hasil
- Hindari penulisan “qualitative description” sebaiknya magnitude
- Hindari penulisan kalimat yang spekulatif yang tidak didukung oleh hasil
- Perbandingan dengan hasil dari penelitian lain → critical review bukan mendiskreditkan
- Pembahasan yang baik → memudahkan penulisan kesimpulan

ference between observation and simulation. I recommend that the manuscript require major revision prior to publication.

Specific Comments:

- 1) This is the first one of two part papers. The title doesn't seem to represent this manuscript very well. It should be just two papers rather than two parts.
- 2) Page 5, lines 15-18: Surface concentration and PM may not be affected by this, but it may change total column concentration and AOD. What's the reason for this limitation? Is nudging filled the layers above 500hPa?
- 3) Page 6, line 31: Is this AOD for surface to 500hPa? Does this mean no long-range transported aerosol are considered in this study?
- 4) Page 7, line 10, "interannual variation in forest fire": Does the emission inventory used in this study include fire emission in 2007 (See also line 25 on page 3)?
- 5) Lines 27-32 on Page 8 & lines 25-26 on Page 9: It would be a good idea to show model simulation of winds (probably at 850hPa) and rainfall to discuss a possible impact of transport and scavenging effects to examine the discrepancy between model and observation.
- 6) Line 5 on Page 10, "caused by the limited monitoring data availability": Not clear. Not enough emission data? Could you elaborate this?
- 7) Lines 4-20 on page 12: PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀ ratio is used as a proxy to show the dominance of local sources. However, if the model top layer is 500hPa (Page 5, lines 15-18), aren't remote-origin aerosols suppressed in the model?
- 8) Lines 23-24 on page 12: All observations are from big cities. Can this ratio still provide any additional information?
- 9) Figure 6 & lines 30-34 on Page 13: All plumes seem to converge in the South China Sea. What's the role of meteorology, rain and winds?

C2

ACPD

Interactive
comment

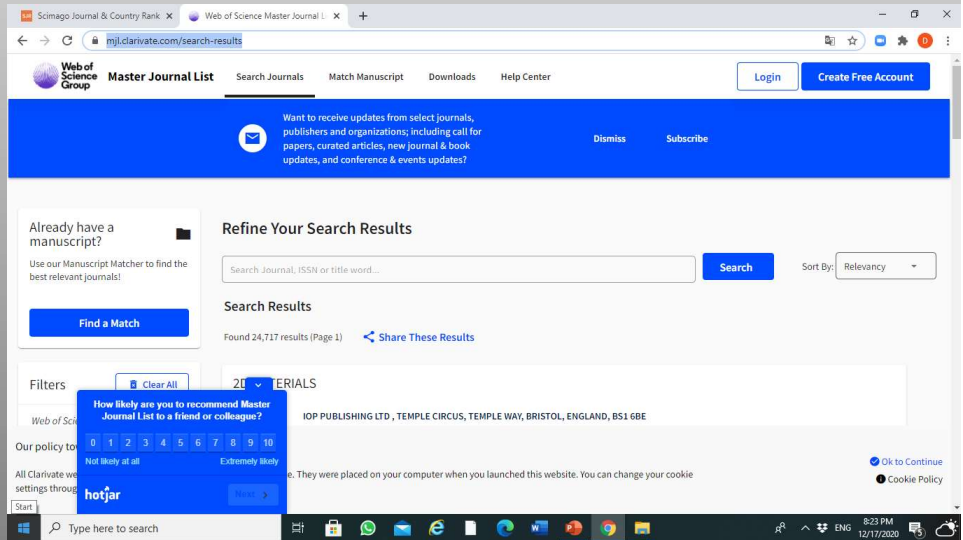
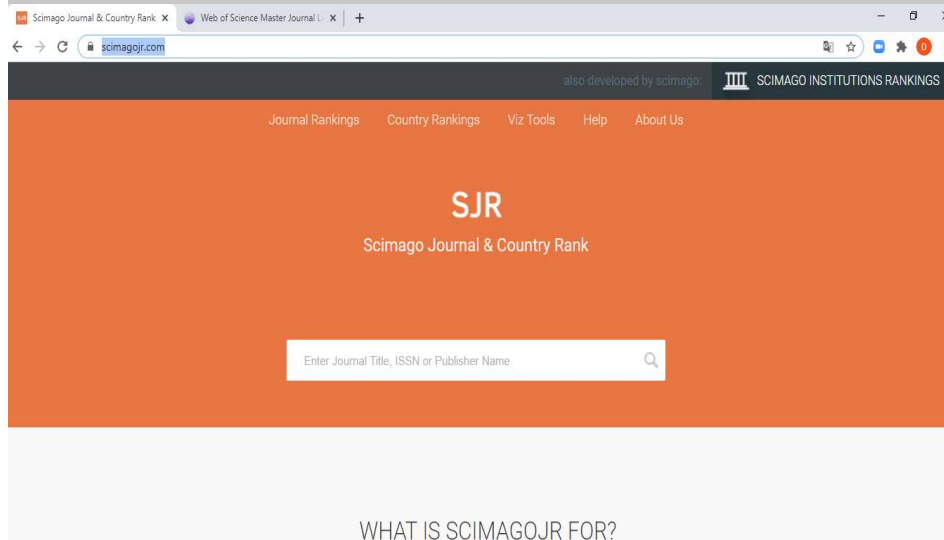
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Discussion paper



- **Klarifikasi:** terangkan dengan jelas di respon terhadap reviewer
- **Koreksi terhadap kesalahan:** terima dan ucapkan terima kasih terhadap reviewer serta perbaiki, jika memang yakin salah jangan berargumen
- **Ada keraguan terhadap suatu hasil:** yakinkan reviewer dengan membuat ilustrasi atau membandingkan dengan hasil di paper lain yang relevan
- **Sesuatu yang baru untuk reviewer:** jelaskan dan yakinkan bahwa hasil ini adalah bagian *novelty* dari artikel yang anda tulis

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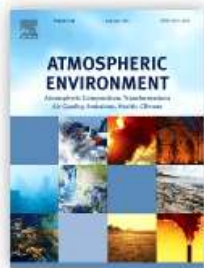
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- Mengundang top scientist sebagai co-author akan sangat bermanfaat
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- Refer ke bagian awal presentasi
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- Anda pernah menjadi reviewer di satu jurnal?
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- Segera mulai menulis dan mensubmit ke jurnal internasional tanpa merasa takut di “reject”
- Single author vs “group of authors” : tergantung dari jurnal dan juga bidang keahlian, kolaborasi adalah nilai tambah dalam sebuah artikel

- Laporan project
- White papers (technical paper)
- Laporan rutin
- DII

- Tidak terikat format, beberapa donor memberikan format laporan
- Bahasa yang digunakan adalah “reporting style” → passive voice
- Jumlah halaman tidak dibatasi bisa sangat ekstensif
- Executive summary, extended abstract, dll

FINAL REPORT

(Draft)

Research project on

"A Study in Urban Air Pollution Improvement in Asia"

Submitted to JICA-RI

Submitted by:

Prof. Nguyen Thi Kim Oanh

Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)

and the project team



October 2017

Content

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION	6
2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	7
2.1 Sampling site description	7
2.2 Part 1: particulate matter monitoring	8
2.2.1 Sampling method	8
2.2.2 Sampling preparation and sample transport	9
2.2.3 Analytical methods	9
2.2.4 Quality assurance and quality control	10
2.2.5 Data analysis and source apportionment for PM	11
2.3 Part 2: acid deposition	12
2.3.1 Sampling method	12
2.3.2 Analytical methods	12
2.3.3 Data analysis	12
2.3.4 Secondary data collection	14
2.4 Part 3: PM _{2.5} air quality dispersion model	14
2.4.1 Emission inventory	14
2.4.2 WRF modeling	15
2.4.3 WRF/CAMx modeling	15
3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	16
3.1 Part 1: particulate matter monitoring results	17
3.1.1 PM Mass concentrations	17
3.1.2 Proportion of PM _{2.5} in SPM	20
3.1.3 BC and EC/OC	20
3.1.4 Ion concentration	21
3.1.5 Source apportionment using receptor modeling	24
3.2 Part 2: acid deposition	26
3.2.1 pH of rainwater	27
3.2.2 Monthly weighted average ionic concentrations in rainwater	27
3.2.3 Wet deposition flux	28
3.2.4 Atmospheric concentration of gaseous pollutants	29

RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CO-BENEFIT ACTION PLAN FOR
BANDUNG CITY, INDONESIA

Funded by Ministry of Environment of Japan

ON-ROAD TRAFFIC EMISSION INVENTORY USING INTERNATIONAL
VEHICLE EMISSION MODEL FOR BANDUNG CITY, INDONESIA

Att Team

Prof. Nguyen Thi Kim Danh (Project Principal Investigator)

Dr. Didin Agustian Permadi (Resource person)

Mr. Lai Nguyen Huy (Resource person)

Student Assistants

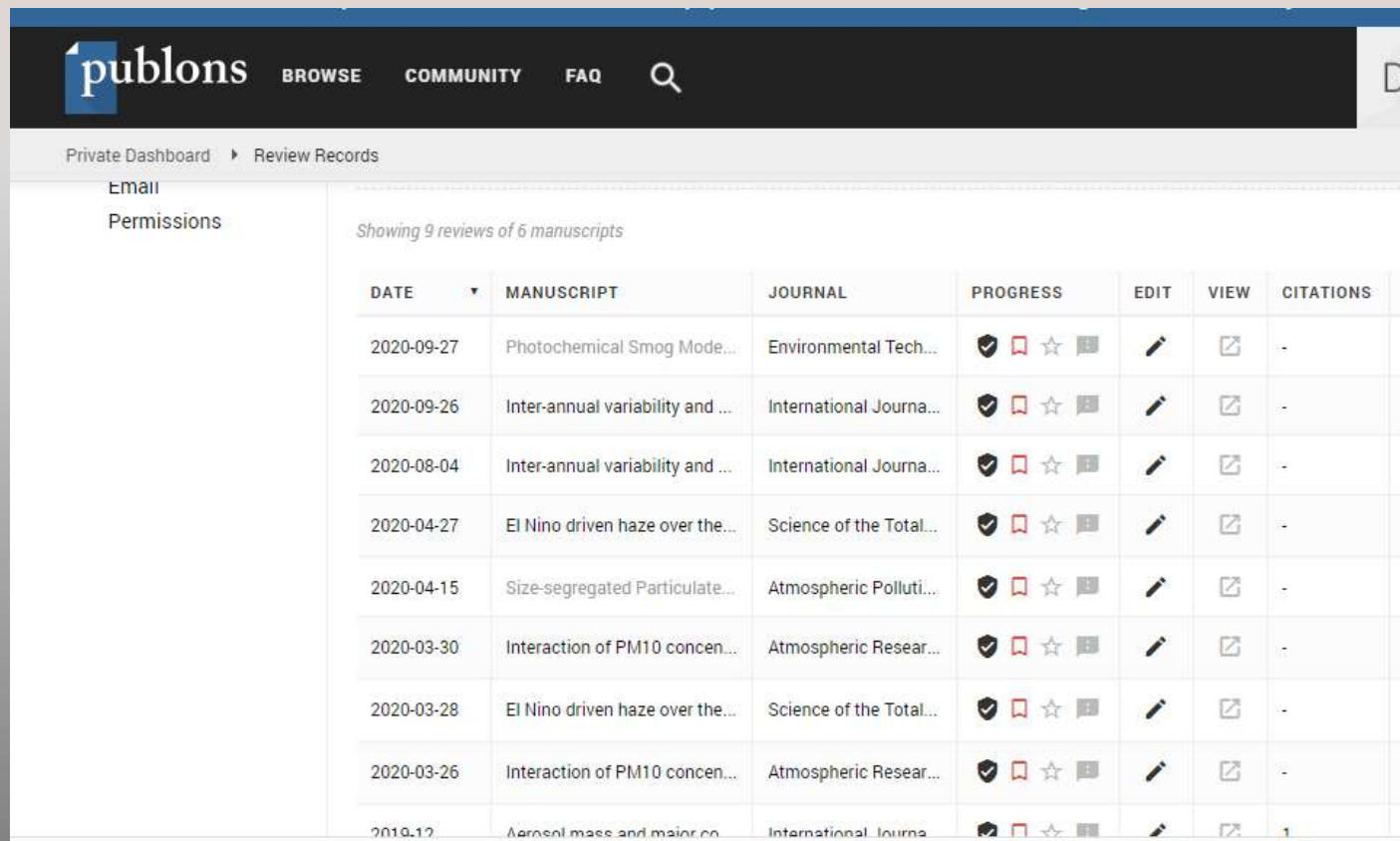


Bangkok, February 2016

Contents

Acknowledgment	i
Summary	ii
Contents	iii
List of Tables	v
List of Figures	vi
List of Abbreviations	vii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 Study Area	2
2.2 Transportation in Bandung City	2
2.3 Data Collection for International Vehicle Emission Model Application	4
2.3.1 Parking lot questionnaire surveys	5
2.3.2 Traffic video survey	6
2.3.3 GPS survey	7
2.3.4 Secondary data collection	11
3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	13
3.1 Vehicle Fleets and Driving Pattern in Bandung City	13
3.1.1 Bus fleet	13
3.1.2 MC fleets	14
3.1.3 Paratransit fleets	15
3.1.4 Personal car fleets	16
3.1.5 Taxi fleets	17
3.2 Vehicle Kilometer Traveled	18
3.2.1 VKT calculation	18
3.2.2 Age distribution	20
3.3 Driving Pattern	21
3.3.1 Average speed	21
3.3.2 VSP bin distribution	22
3.3.3 Engine start pattern	22
3.4 Emission Factors	23
3.4.1 Composite emission factors	24

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