UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA

The National University of Malaysia

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PENULISAN & PUBLIKASI ARTIKEL ILMIAH

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Edy Herianto Majlan, AMIChemE

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KANDUNGAN MATERI

01 PERSIAPAN

02 STRATEGI PENULISAN

03 REVIEW PAPER

04 PUBLIKASI

3

4

"**Bentuk & Judul artikel**

direncanakan

sebelum penelitian

dikerjakan"

5

"**Menghasilkan**

penelitian & artikel yang berkualitas

dimulai dengan

banyak membaca

artikel yang berkualitas"

6

MENENTUKAN TOPIK PENELITIAN

- Ketahui latar belakang materi yang akan dikaji
- Apakah status/keadaan pemahaman ketika ini?
- Ketahui kesenjangan dalam bidang kajian
- Baca secara luas → **BACA ARTIKEL REVIEW**

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DESAIN PENELITIAN
Lakukan dengan benar!!!

Penting!

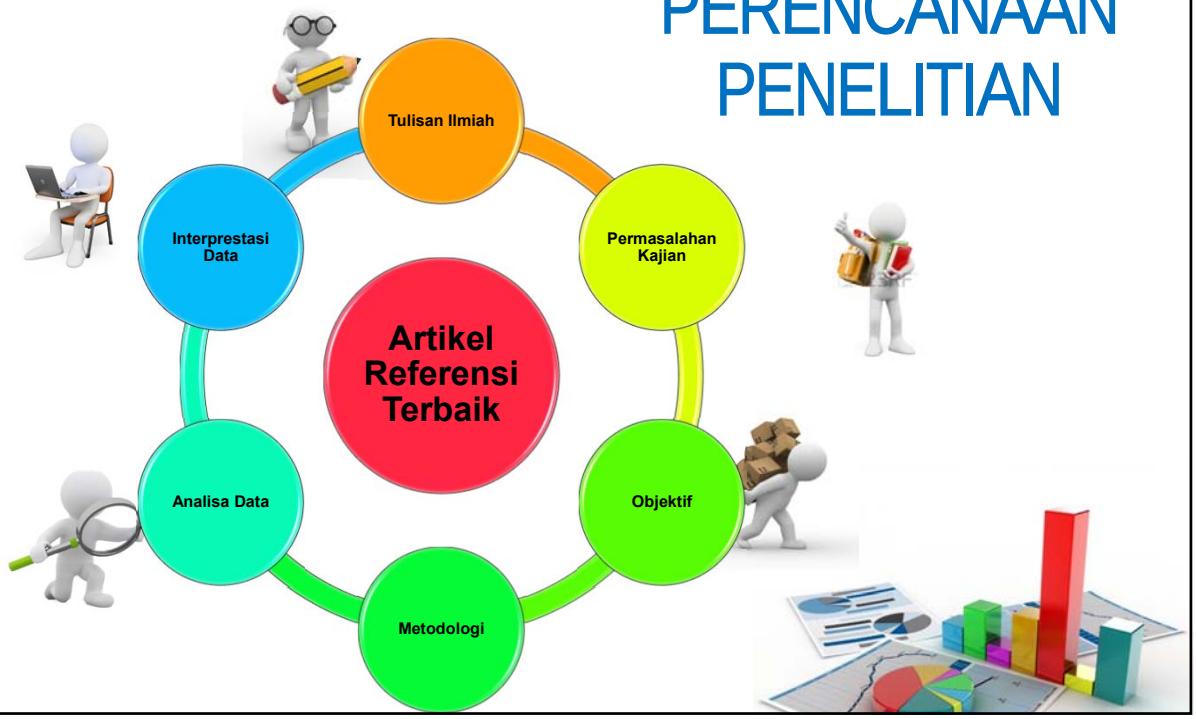
- Apakah pertanyaan/masalah penelitian?
- Metode apa yang sesuai?
- Apakah memiliki sumber daya yang relevan?

8

"**Pilih** artikel **terbaik** sebagai
contoh & **pedoman** untuk
menjalankan **Penelitian**
& menghasilkan
tulisan ilmiah"

9

PERENCANAAN PENELITIAN



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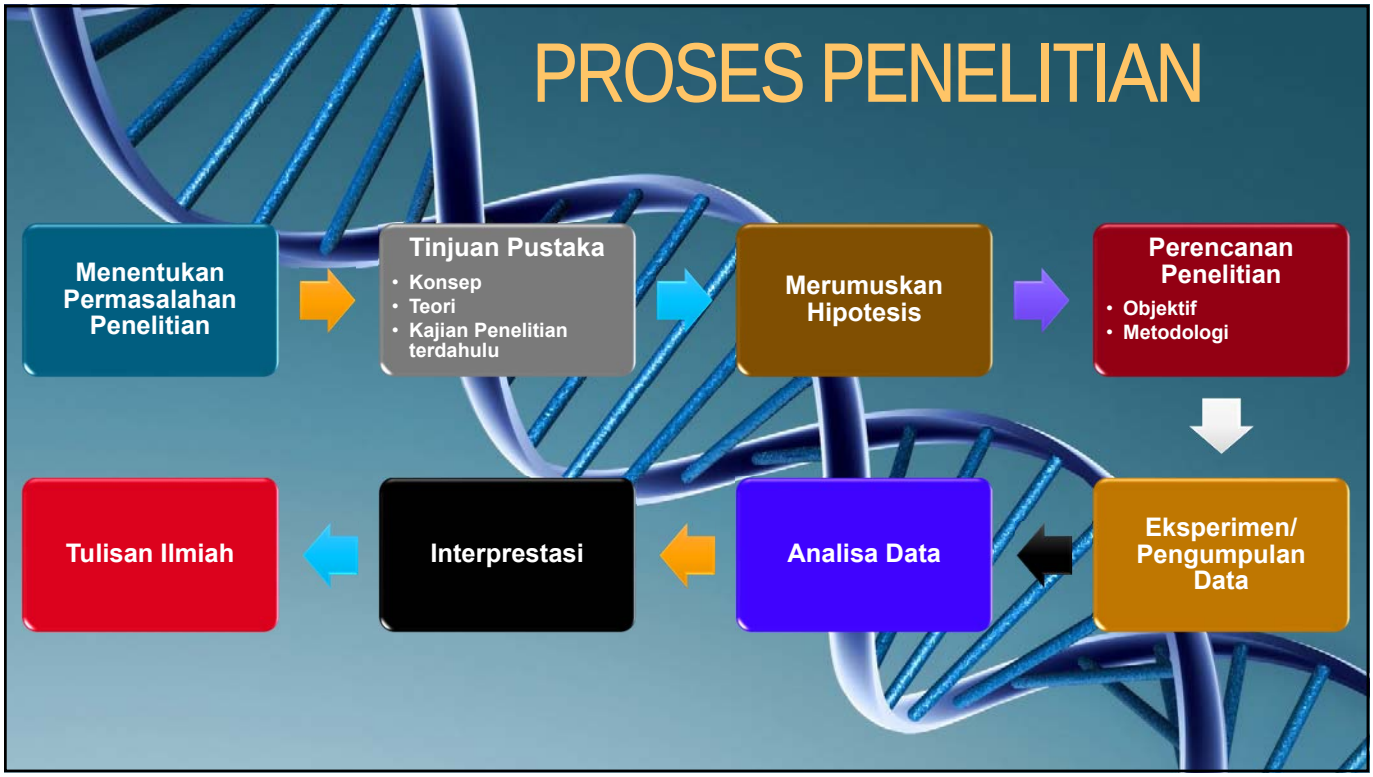
PROSES PENELITIAN
Menentukan Permasalahan Penelitian
Tinjuan Pustaka
• Konsep
• Teori
• Kajian Penelitian terdahulu
Merumuskan Hipotesis
Perencanan Penelitian
• Objektif
• Metodologi
Eksperimen/ Pengumpulan Data
Analisa Data
Interprestasi
Tulisan Ilmiah

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HASIL PENELITIAN
Publikasi Jurnal
Tesis/Disertasi
Buku ilmiah, monograf dan bab
Penelitian
Paten, perjanjian, tugas dan perusahaan
Makalah Konferensi
Karya kreatif dan sastra, laporan konsultasi dan studi kasus
Karya kreatif dan sastra, laporan konsultasi dan studi kasus

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AKUN PENTING UNTUK PENELITI

Penulisan Nama Institusi	• Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia • The National University of Malaysia • UKM
Penulisan nama	Pemilihan nama yang konsisten Contoh: Edy Herianto Majlan Majlan, E.H
Google Scholar	https://scholar.google.com/
Research Gate	https://www.researchgate.net
ORCID	http://www.orcid.org/

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TEKNIK & STRATEGI PENULISAN ARTIKEL ILMIAH

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MYTHS ABOUT WRITING

I need a window with an inspirational view (lake, beach etc.) to write

I need a complete plot of the paper/story before I begin writing

I only write when I am in the mood

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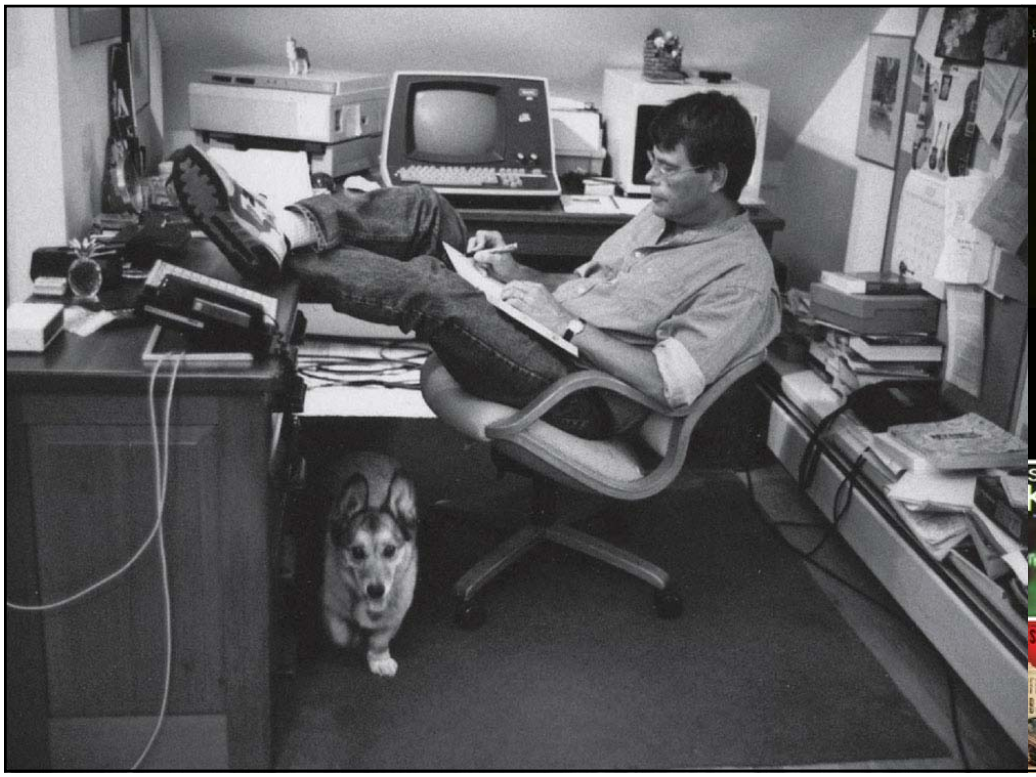

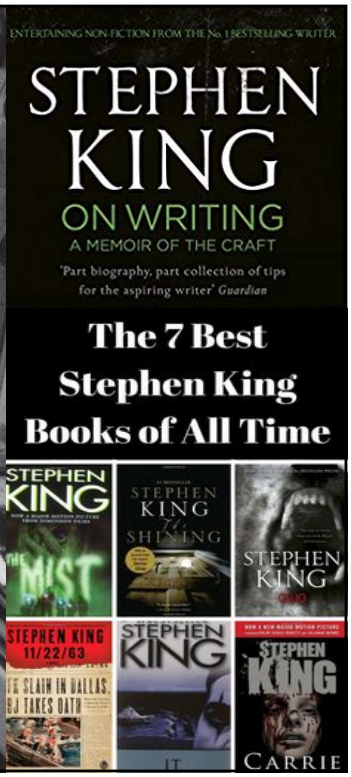

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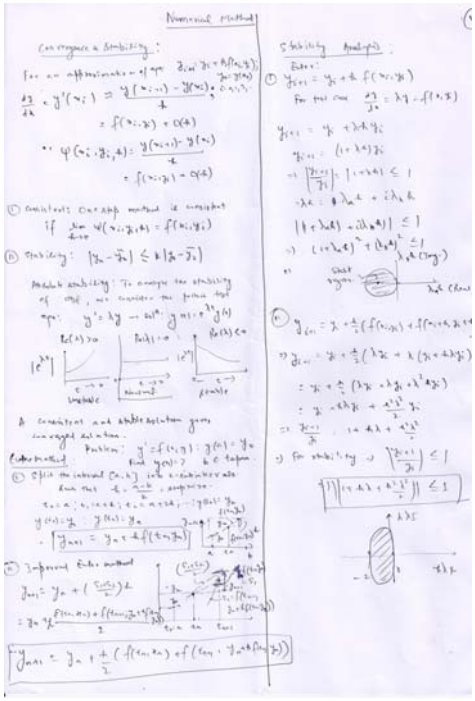

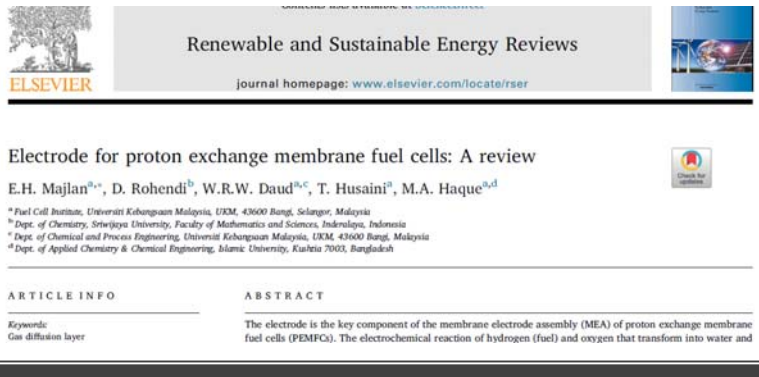

From Log-Book to Manuscript

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BEFORE WRITING

- **Contribution** - Ketahui kontribusi penting yang akan disampaikan
- **Latest Development in the field** - ini akan membantu untuk menulis manuskrip yang relevan dengan kajian menarik ketika ini

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THE 'WRITE' ORDER

Methods Results

➢ **Write during the research**

Introduction Discussion

➢ **Write after selecting target journal**

Tittle Abstract

➢ **Write last**

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KOMPONEN-KOMPONEN MANUSKRIP

Pengembangan model **IMRaD**

- ✓ Judul (Title)
- ✓ Penulis (Authors)
- ✓ Abstrak (Abstract)
- ✓ Kata kunci (Key words)
- ✓ **Pengenalan (Introduction)**
- ✓ **Metodologi (Methods)**
- ✓ **Hasil (Results)**
- ✓ **Pembahasan (Discussion)**
- ✓ Rujukan (References)
- ✓ Penghargaan (Acknowledgments)

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JUDUL

- ➢ Judul adalah bagian pertama yang akan dilihat dan penentu “nasib” artikel
- ➢ Pilih yang menarik perhatian
- ➢ Menggambarkan secara akurat isi manuskrip
- ➢ Membuat orang ingin membaca lebih jauh.

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JUDUL

- Judul yang efektif:
  - Menyampaikan topik utama penelitian
  - Menyoroti pentingnya penelitian
  - Ringkas
  - Menarik pembaca
  - Kata-kata yang searchable

- Kata pertama adalah kata yang paling penting
- Bisa ditentukan sebelum atau sesudah manuskrip ditulis
- Judul bukan kalimat, tidak ada titik setelah judul

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JUDUL

- Buat beberapa draf judul, lalu pilih yang terbaik untuk disempurnakan lebih lanjut
- Tanyakan pendapat rekan Anda
- Beri waktu yang cukup untuk melakukan hal ini, akan menghasilkan judul yang lebih baik

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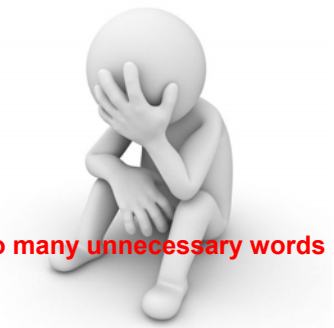
A good title

Does Vaccinating Children and Adolescents with Inactivated Influenza Virus Inhibit the Spread of Influenza in Unimmunized Residents of Rural Communities?



This title has too many unnecessary words

Influenza Vaccination of Children: A Randomized Trial

This title doesn't give enough information about what makes the manuscript interesting

Effect of Child Influenza Vaccination on Infection Rates in Rural Communities: A Randomized Trial

This is an effective title. It is short, easy to understand, and conveys the important aspects of the research

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A good title

Poor

Late Quaternary evolution ~~of a~~ loess landscape ~~over glacial and interglacial cycles in a region of high~~ tectonic ~~vertical uplift and lateral strike-slip~~ movement ~~in the Cha~~rwell Basin located in ~~the South Island~~ of New Zealand

Too long

Better

Late Quaternary loess landscape evolution on an active tectonic margin, Charwell Basin, South Island, New Zealand

Shorter and easy to understand

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ABSTRACT

- Kebanyakan pembaca akan melihat pada bagian ini setelah judul
- Harus bisa 'berdiri sendiri'
- Ringkasan penelitian dan kesimpulan yang akurat
- Nyatakan arti dan pentingnya riset yang telah dilakukan
- Abstrak berisi hasil atau penemuan penting
- Terstruktur atau tidak terstruktur **Pastikan** mengikuti "*Guide for Authors*" untuk persyaratan khusus setiap jurnal

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Abstrak yang baik....

- Ringkas
- Sebutkan tujuan dan ruang lingkup penelitian / investigasi **(I)**
- Jelaskan metode yang digunakan **(M)**
- Ringkaskan hasilnya **(R)**
- Nyatakan kesimpulan utama **(D)**
- **Hindari** singkatan kecuali jika perlu
- **Hindari** mencantumkan referensi

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Variational and stochastic inference for Bayesian source separation

A. Taylan Cemgil[a], [1], Cédric Févotte[b] and Simon J. Godsill[a]

Abstract. We tackle the general linear instantaneous model (possibly underdetermined and noisy) where we model the source prior with a Student *t* dist[I]he conjugate-exponential characterisation of the *t* distribution as an infinite mixture of scaled Gaussians enables us to do efficient inference. We study two well-known inference method[M]Gibbs sampler and variational Bayes f[M]sian source sep[M]ation. We derive both techniques as local mes[M]ge passing algorithms to highlight their algorithmic similarities and to contrast their different convergence characteristics and computational requirements. Our simulation results suggest that typical posterior distributions in source sepa[R]e multiple local maxima. Therefore we propose a hybrid approach where we explore the state space with a [R] sampler and then switch to a deterministic algorithm. This approach seems to be able to combine the speed of th[D]ariational approach with the robustness of the Gibbs sampler.

What has been done

What are the main findings

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KEYWORDS

- Pilih kata kunci yang sesuai untuk tujuan pengindeksan → **Sitasi**
- Gunakan kata kunci dan terminologi utama dari literatur dan database
  - MeSH
  - PACS
- **Hindari** istilah umum
- Beberapa jurnal tidak mengizinkan **kata kunci** yang terdapat pada **judul**

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KeyWords

Direct observation of nonlinear optics in an isolated carbon nanotube

Poor
molecule, optics, lasers, energy

Too general

Better
single-molecule interaction, Kerr effect, carbon nanotubes, energy level structure

More specific

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INTRODUCTION

What question/problem was studied?

Jawaban pertanyaan ini adalah isi di Introduction

- Latar belakang / perspektif
- Tinjauan Literatur Singkat
- Alasan yang menuntun ke penelitian saat ini
- Pernyataan tujuan
- Kutip artikel terbaru dari jurnal target artikel yang ditulis

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Introduction

- Berikan informasi latar belakang kajian
- **JANGAN** menulis tinjauan literatur (*literature review*) yang komprehensif

- **Kutip**/rujuk manuskrip tinjauan literature yang bisa dibaca oleh pembaca jika mereka menginginkan lebih banyak informasi

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Introduction

- Apa dasar/alasan/masalah, sehingga perlu diadakan kajian ini?
- Jelaskan bagaimana untuk mengatasi masalah kajian (1-2 kalimat)
- **JANGAN** nyatakan hasil dari studi pada bagian ini

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Introduction

- Nyatakan tujuan penelitian dengan jelas
- Nyatakan metode yang akan gunakan untuk mencapai tujuan penelitian
- Apakah kutipan seimbang, aktuil dan relevan?

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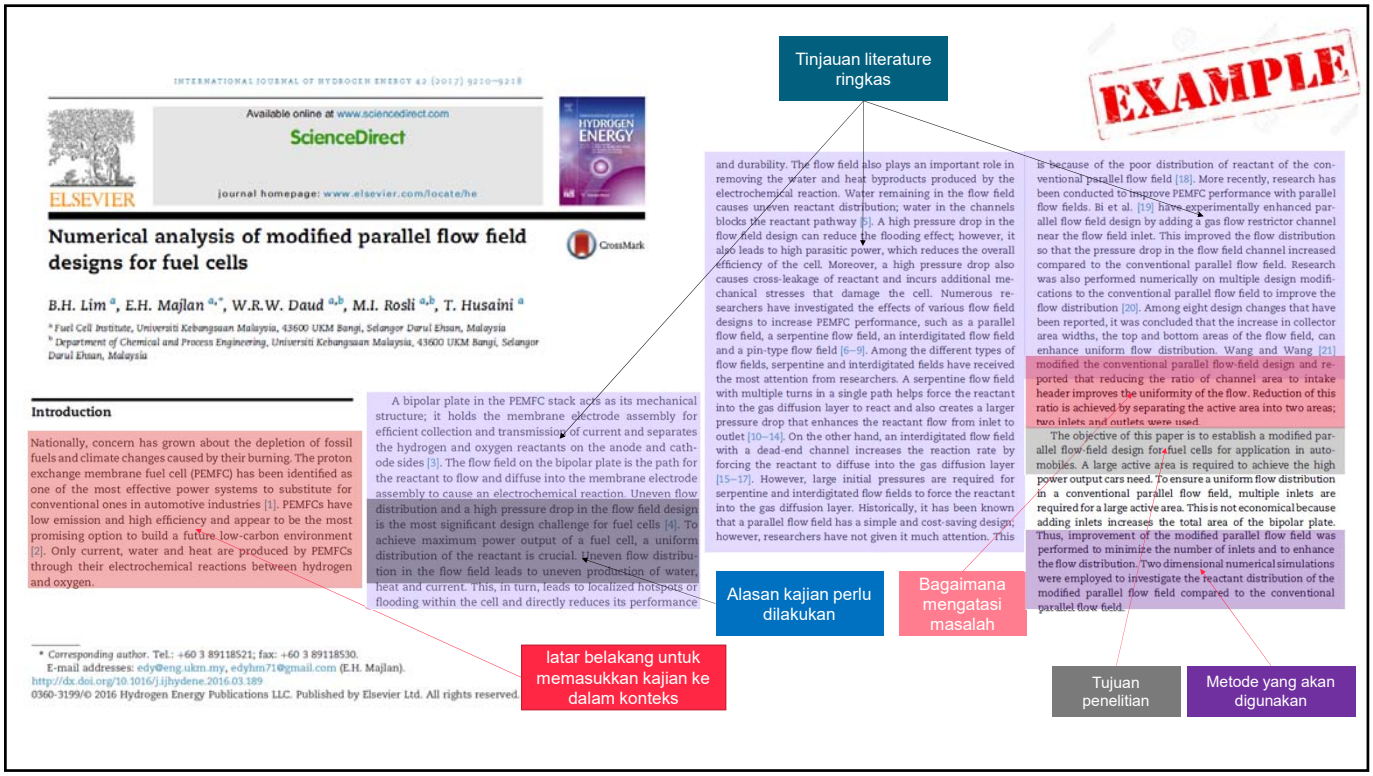

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Jelaskan metode preparasi dan teknik karakterisasi
- Metode dijelaskan dalam bentuk kalimat
- Jadikan ringkas, tapi tetap akurat seperti unit ukuran, volume, replikasi, teknik pengerjaan
- Metode baru harus dijelaskan secara rinci agar peneliti lain bisa mereproduksi percobaan
- Metode yang sudah mapan bisa dijelaskan dengan mensitasi rujukan

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

- The basic principle: to provide **sufficient information** so that a knowledgeable reader can **reproduce** the experiment, or the derivation.
  - **Empirical papers**
    - material studied, area descriptions
    - methods, techniques, theories applied
  - **Case study papers**
    - application of existing methods, theory or tools
    - special settings in this piece of work
  - **Methodology papers**
    - materials and detailed procedure of a novel experimentation
    - scheme, flow, and performance analysis of a new algorithm
  - **Theory papers**
    - principles, concepts, and models
    - major framework and derivation

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials and methods

Materials. Culture media were obtained from Life Technologies (Gaithersburg, MD). Okadaic acid was purchased from Alexis Company (Läufelfingen, Switzerland). Antibodies to MEK1/2 and phosphorylated MAPK were purchased from New England Biolabs (Beverley, MA).

Materials described first
Suppliers/locations given

Induction of cell death. Cell death was induced as described previously [15]. Briefly, cell death was induced by adding okadaic acid (0-300 nM, Alexis Co.) after washing slice cultures in serum-free medium.

Clear subheadings
Refs used to save space

Light and electron microscopy. Cultures were fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde and 1% formaldehyde, treated with 1% OsO_4 in 0.1 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, dehydrated in a graded series of ethanol and propylene oxide, and flat-embedded in an epoxy resin (Durcupan ACM, Fluka, Neu-Ulm, Germany). Semithin sections were stained with toluidine blue, and ultrathin sections were stained with 1% uranyl acetate for 20 min and 1% lead citrate for 2 min.

Enough information to reproduce the experiment

Statistics. For statistical analysis, 2-tailed Student's *t* test was used to assess the significance of mean differences. Differences were considered significant at a *P* value of 0.05 or less.

Statistical test parameters provided

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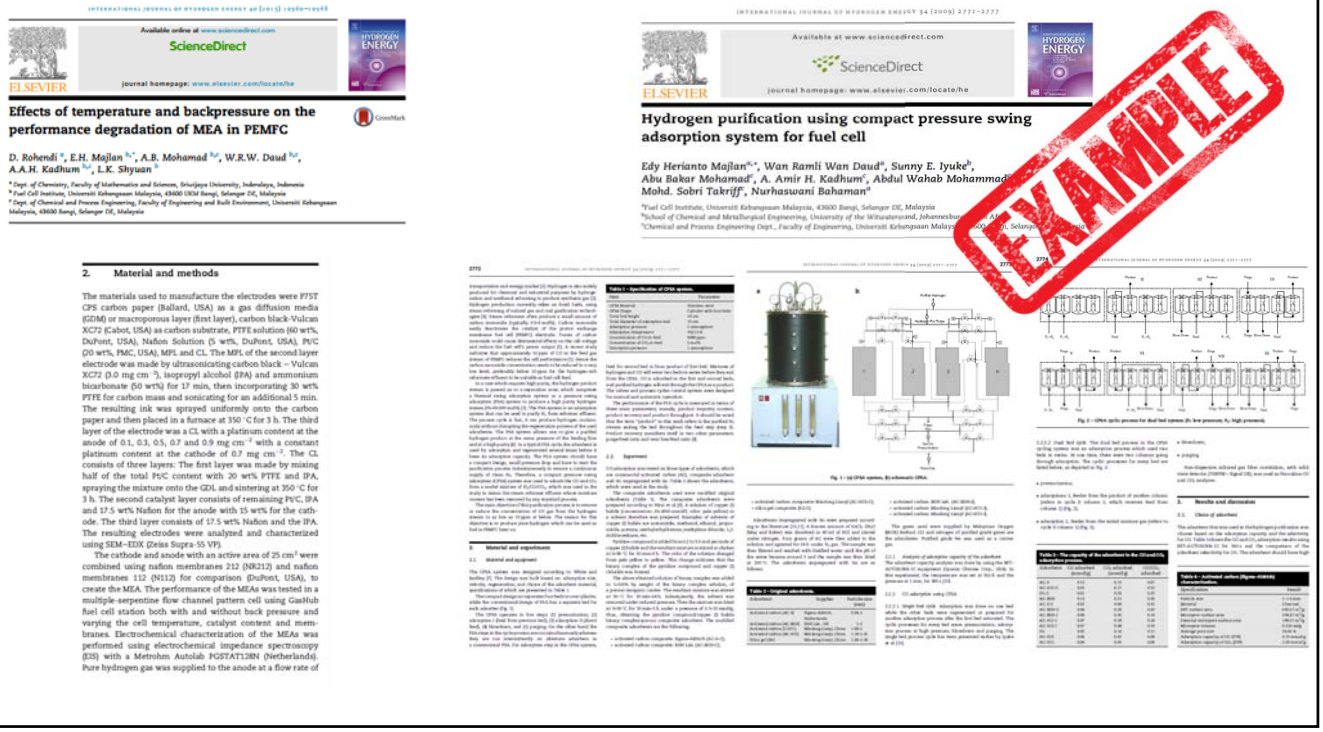

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RESULTS

- Rangkai hasil penelitian berdasarkan urutan/susunan logis untuk membentuk sebuah 'cerita'
- Gunakan sub judul
- Gunakan kalimat ***Past Tense*** untuk menggambarkan hasilnya
- Jika merujuk kepada angka dan table, gunakan kalimat ***Present Tense***
- Tujukkan fakta/data **JANGAN** diskusikan hasilnya
- Penggunaan Tabel dan Gambar/Grafik
- **JANGAN** duplikat data yang sama di dalam gambar, tabel dan teks

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Results..... Apa yang telah didapat?

Results

Okadaic induces death of dentate gyrus neurons selectively. Hippocampal slice cultures treated with OA (1–300 nM) showed selective cell death of neurons in the dentate gyrus, but neurons in the CA1–3 regions were largely unaffected. Cell death occurred in a time- and dose-dependent manner. Propidium iodide staining of treated slides indicated….

Clear subheadings

Electron microscopy revealed a number of ultrastructural changes in hippocampal pyramidal neurons, particularly those in the CA3 region, in slices treated with 300 nM OA for 24 h (Fig 3). These changes included slight nuclear aggregations (arrow in Fig 3A), accumulation of mitochondria around nuclei (arrowheads in Fig 3B) and an increased amount of endoplasmic reticulum (Fig 3C). As shown in Figure 4, the nuclei of pyramidal neurons in the CA1 and CA3 regions…

Graphics used to save space

Involvement of MAPK signaling in the effect of OA. Compared with slices treated with medium only and treated slices at 0 h, slices treated with 300 nM OA showed increasing levels of phosphorylated MAPK at 4 h, 8 h, 16 h and 24 h, with no corresponding change in the levels of total MAPK. This increase was prevented in slices that were co-incubated with a protein kinase inhibitor. In addition, the levels of phosphorylated Tau were higher in OA- treated slices than in control slices…

Clear comparisons made

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DISCUSSION

Apa arti hasil kajian dan apa implikasinya?

Jawaban atas pertanyaan ini adalah dalam Diskusi

- Bagian tersulit bagi kebanyakan penulis
- Tunjukkan/jelaskan dasar, hubungan dan generalisasi yang ditunjukkan oleh hasil kajian
- Ringkaskan dan diskusikan hasil kajian **JANGAN** hanya mengulanginya
- Bentuk ***Past tense*** untuk menggambarkan hasilnya
- Bentuk ***Present tense*** untuk menggambarkan implikasinya

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Discussion

- Jawab pertanyaan penelitian (***Research question***)
- Sajikan hasil kajian utama terlebih dahulu
- Berikan kesimpulan, berdasarkan hasil kajian

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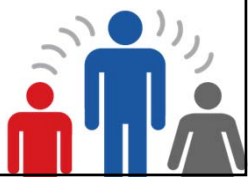
Discussion

MIDDLE

- Interpretasikan hasil kajian
  - 1 paragraf per ide
  - Apa yang ditunjukkan oleh pengamatan / hasil kajian?
- Apakah ada hasil dari penelitian sebelumnya yang relevan dengan hasil kajian?
- Bandingkan dengan kajian orang lain
  - Sama atau berbeda?
  - Apa alasannya?



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Discussion

- Jika ada hasil yang meragukan dan berbeda dengan peneliti yang lain, tampilkan secara objektif
- Jelaskan penemuan tak terduga dengan kemampuan terbaik
- Jelaskan limit/kekurangan kajian, Ini akan memberi kredibilitas pada manuskrip

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Discussion

- Jangan melebih-lebihkan pentingnya hasil kajian
- Gunakan bahasa rendah hati
  - Our findings **prove** that…
  - Our findings **show** that…
  - Our findings **suggest** that…

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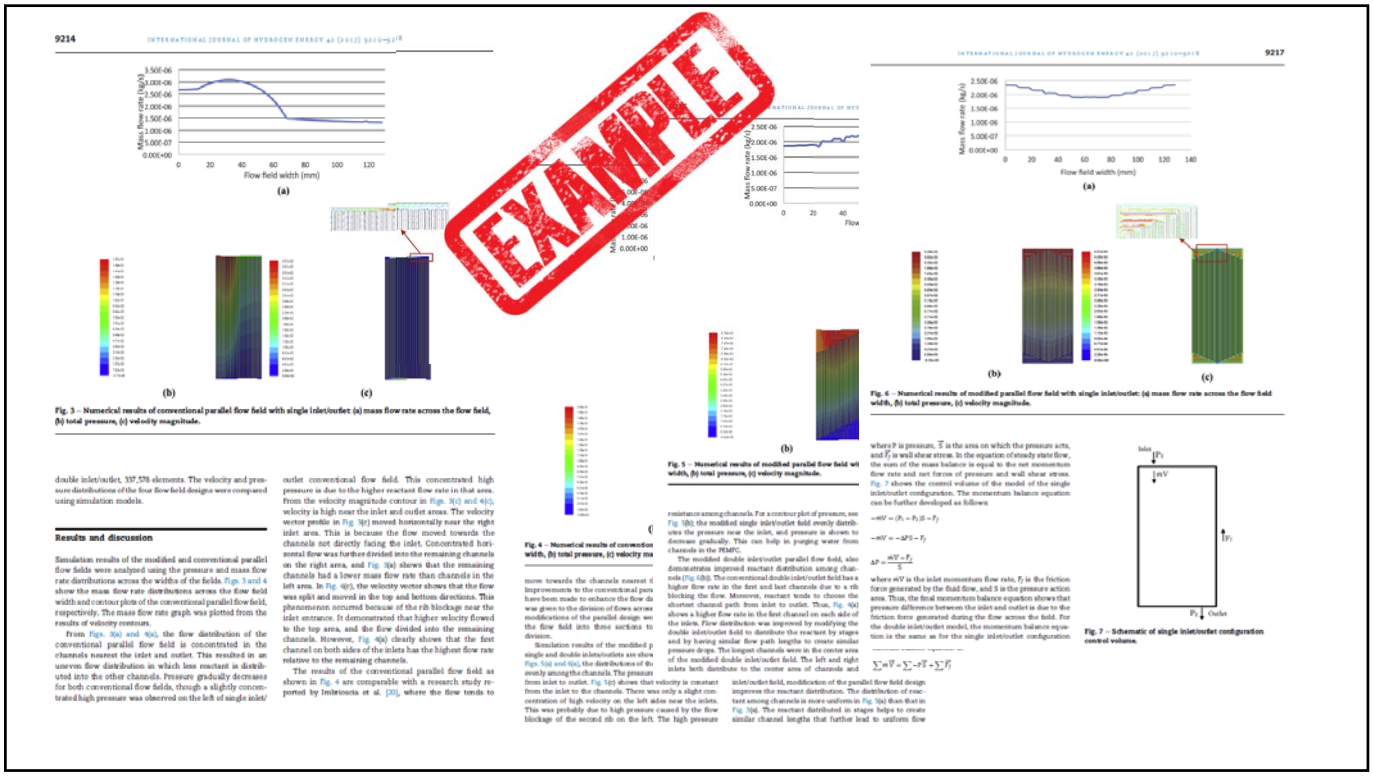

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CONCLUSIONS

- Boleh dimasukkan dalam bagian terakhir dari diskusi
- Tuliskan fakta terpenting, agar editor dan reviewer tidak mempunyai alasan untuk menolak manuskrip
- Biasanya tidak ada referensi
- Nyatakan kemungkinan aplikasi, implikasi dan spekulasi, jika sesuai
- Beri saran untuk penelitian selanjutnya, jika perlu

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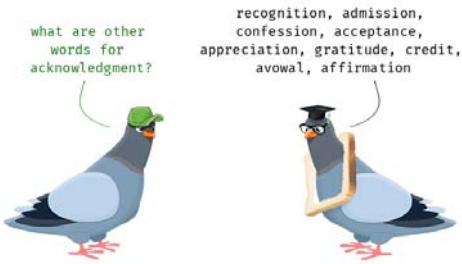
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Nama dana penelitian, nama Institusi pemberi dana
- Pemberi fasilitas (Universitas, Institusi)
- Nama orang/group yang membantu



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REFERENCES

PASTIKAN format rujukan mematuhi “Guide for Authors” dari jurnal target

- Pemformatan diperlukan untuk rujukan di dalam teks dan di bagian daftar referensi
- Gunakan software manajemen referensi (RefWorks, Mendeley, EndNote, Zotero, Papers)

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because the inlet mass flow rates of the left and right sides are always equivalent.

Conclusion

Modified and conventional parallel flow fields across fuel cell plates have been studied numerically with ANSYS Fluent software. A comparison of the modified and conventional flow fields predicts that a modified parallel flow field has better reactant distribution capability than a conventional parallel flow field. The modified field was designed to distribute the channels into multiple stages to ensure even distribution of flow. Channel widths were reduced from the inlet to the mid-section. In the outlet area, the channel width was increased to create a large pressure drop to help both uniform flow distribution and water purging. Simulation results showed that the modified parallel flow field can distribute the flow evenly and reduce pressure gradually from inlet to outlet. An even distribution of reactant and pressure in a flow field maximizes the performance of a PEMFC because the total active area is utilized. Comparison of both modified parallel flow fields showed that the single inlet/outlet design was better than the double because the single inlet/outlet had the same channel length in the 1 mm channel area. In contrast, the double inlet/outlet had various channel lengths. Variation of channel length can cause non-uniform distributions of flow; hence, the single inlet/outlet generated a more uniform flow distribution.

Acknowledgment

The authors acknowledge the financial support provided by the Ministry of Higher Education through the research grant (LRGS/2013/UKM-UKM/TP-01) and Mybrain15.

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TAMPILAN TABEL & GAMBAR

- Gambar dan tabel **SANGAT EFEKTIF**
- Beri label pada semua bagian dari gambar
- Sertakan trendlines, skala bar dan signifikansi statistik
- Keterangan table dan gambar harus bisa **'berdiri sendiri'**
- Jaga agar tetap sederhana
- Hindari duplikasi dengan teks

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Kio Khairul
27 Ogo jam 1:27ptg •

Bakal-bakal pengantin diluar sana..Please take note.. tak semua orang gembira dihari bahagia anda. Ada yang berduka seperti adik ni.. jari dia kena tindih dgn lutut pengantin.. maaf dik..abg tergelak 😅😅😂

credit : shooterpictures

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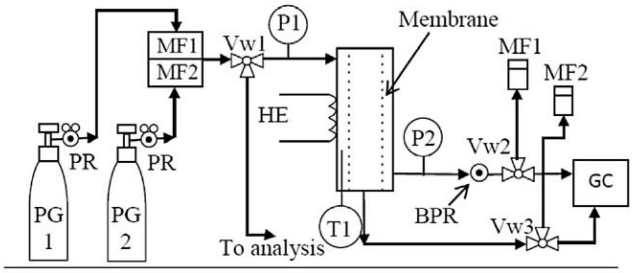
Tampilan gambar



BPR – Back Pressure Regulator	PR – Pressure Regulator
PG1,PG2 – Pure Gas	P1, P2 – Pressure Indicator
BPR – Back Pressure Regulator	T1 – Temperature Indicator
MF1, MF2 – Flow Meter	HE – Heating Element
Vw1,Vw2,Vw3 – 3-Way Valves	GC – Gas Chromatography
MF1, MF2 – Mass Flow Controller	

Fig. 5 – Experimental setup for gas permeation test system.

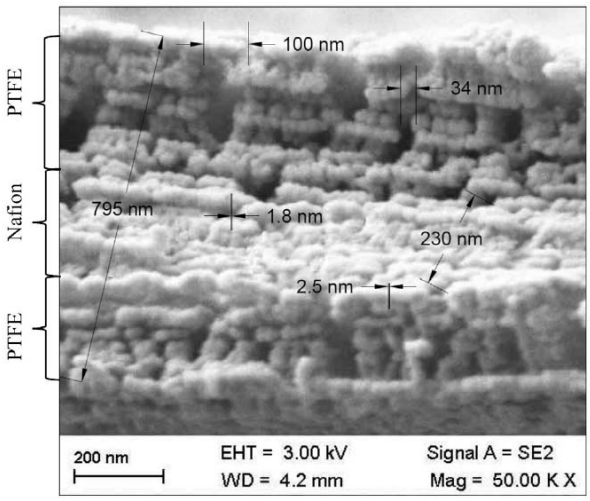


Fig. 9 – SEM micrographs with 50.000× magnification.

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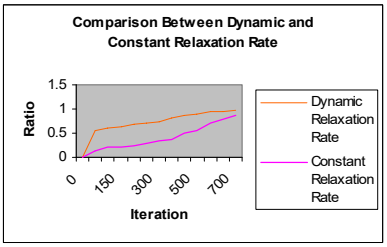
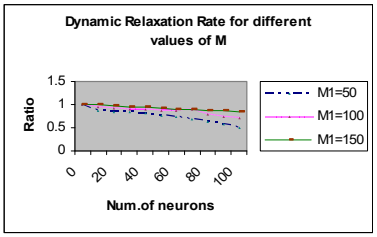
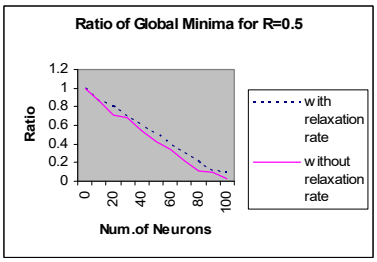
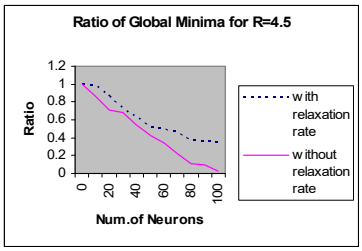
Tampilan gambar



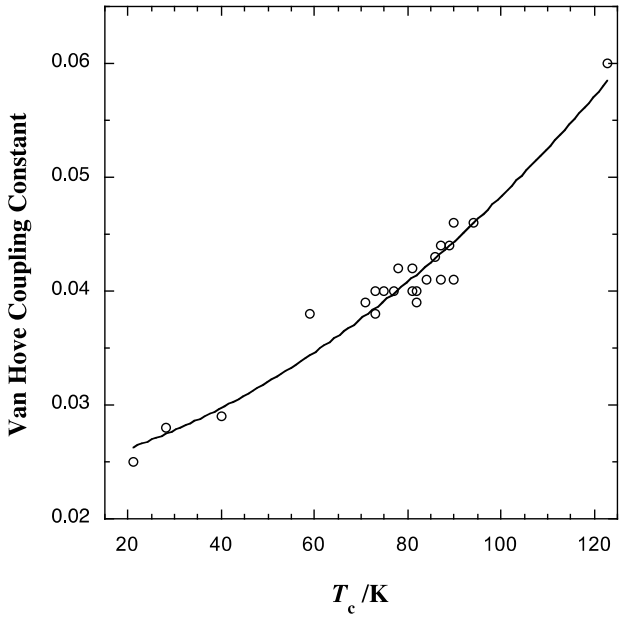






57

Tampilan gambar



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Tampilan tabel

Table 1 Percentages of cells that were dead as indicated by propidium iodode within a single field-of-view (40.000 μm²) using a 40x objective lens in hippocampal slices treated with a variety of concentrations of okadaic acid. Data are means ±SD for 20 fields of view per treatment and region.

Treatment	CA1	CA2	CA3	DG
0 nM OA (medium only)	1.5±0.7	1.7±0.3	1.2±0.9	1.6±0.4
10 nM OA	1.6±0.9	1.6±0.4	1.6±1.1	2.5±0.9
75 nM OA	1.9±1.1	1.9±0.6	2.1±1.2	11.9±1.2
150 nM OA	1.6±0.9	1.6±0.4	1.6±1.1	2.5±0.9
300 nM OA	1.4±0.9	1.7±0.4	1.6±1.8	2.5±0.8

OA = okadic acid; CA1 CA1 – CA3 regions of th hippocampus;
DG = the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus

Clear concise legend / caption

Data divided into categories for clarity

Abbreviations defined

59

Tampilan tabel

Samples	T_c/K	θ_D/K	λ_{BCS}	λ_{VH}
$GdBaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	87	385	0.62	0.044
$GdBaSr(Cu_{2.99}Zn_{0.01})O_{7-\delta}$	84	420	0.58	0.041
$GdBaSr(Cu_{2.97}Zn_{0.03})O_{7-\delta}$	82	449	0.55	0.040
$GdBaSr(Cu_{2.94}Zn_{0.06})O_{7-\delta}$	73	440	0.52	0.038
$GdBaSr(Cu_{2.9}Zn_{0.1})O_{7-\delta}$	NS	452	-	-
$DyBaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	82	464	0.54	0.039
$(Dy_{0.9}Pr_{0.1})BaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	75	400	0.56	0.040
$(Dy_{0.8}Pr_{0.2})BaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	59	374	0.51	0.038
$(Dy_{0.6}Pr_{0.4})BaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	28	402	0.36	0.028
$(Dy_{0.3}Pr_{0.7})BaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	NS	434	-	-
$TlSr_2(Ca_{0.7}Y_{0.3})Cu_2O_{7-\delta}$	71	400	0.54	0.039
$TlSr_2(Ca_{0.5}Y_{0.5})Cu_2O_{7-\delta}$	73	396	0.55	0.040
$TlSr_2(Sr_{0.7}Y_{0.3})Cu_2O_{7-\delta}$	81	433	0.56	0.040
$TlSr_2(Sr_{0.5}Y_{0.5})Cu_2O_{7-\delta}$	87	454	0.56	0.041
$TlSr_2(Ca_{0.5}Pr_{0.5})Cu_2O_{7-\delta}$	90	342	0.69	0.046

Text/Label – justify left

Significant figures and decimal points are consistent

Align the decimal point
Justify right

60

Clear, Concise and Accurate

- ✓ Artikel ilmiah harus **jelas**, **ringkas** dan **akurat**.
- ✓ Minimalkan **jumlah kata**. Sebuah artikel panjang tidak semestinya mencerminkan artikel yang bagus
- ✓ **Edit** manuskrip untuk mengurangi jumlah kata
- ✓ Kesimpulannya harus didasarkan pada **fakta**, bukan asumsi.
- ✓ Gunakan kata-kata **kuantitatif**, bukan kualitatif

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HOW TO WRITE A LITERATURE REVIEW

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Edy Herianto Majlan

63

WHAT IS A LITERATURE REVIEW?

- *Analisis kritis dan konstruktif suatu literature dalam bidang tertentu melalui ringkasan, klasifikasi, analisis dan perbandingan.*
- *Teks ilmiah yang mengandalkan literatur atau data yang diterbitkan sebelumnya. Data baru dari Eksperimen penulis tidak disajikan*
- *Publikasi yang berdiri sendiri*

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WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF A LITERATURE REVIEW?

- Mengorganisir literatur
- Mengevaluasi literatur
- Mengidentifikasi pola dan tren perkembangan
- Mengidentifikasi kesenjangan penelitian
- Merekomendasikan area penelitian baru

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BENEFITS OF WRITE A LITERATURE REVIEW

- Banyak dibaca dan disitasi
- Membangun reputasi penulis sebagai pakar di sub bidang yang diulas
- Mendukung proposal hibah masa depan untuk mengisi kesenjangan pengetahuan yang telah diindentifikasi dalam ulasan

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BENEFITS TO THE READERS

After having read a review of the literature, a reader should have a rough idea of:

- ☐ the major achievements in the reviewed field,
- ☐ the main areas of debate, and
- ☐ the outstanding research questions.

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RESEARCH PAPER VS REVIEW PAPER

(i) Title
(ii) Abstract
(iii) Introduction
(iv) Materials and Methods
(v) Results and Discussion
(vi) Conclusion
(vii) Acknowledgement
(viii) Reference

(i) Title
(ii) Abstract
(iii) Introduction
(iv) Body
(v) Conclusion
(vi) Acknowledgement
(vii) Reference

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Types of review articles

Grant MJ, Booth A. A typology of reviews: an analysis of 14 review types and associated methodologies. Health Info Libr J. 2009 Jun;26(2):91-108. doi: 10.1111/j.1471-1842.2009.00848.x. Review. PubMed PMID: 19490148.

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Jenis	Keterangan	Fokus	Penilaian	Sintesis	Analisis
Critical review	Bertujuan untuk menunjukkan bahwa penulis memiliki literatur yang diteliti secara ekstensif dan secara kritis mengevaluasi kualitasnya. Tidak hanya deskripsi saja tapi mencakup tingkat analisis dan inovasi konseptual. Biasanya menghasilkan hipotesis atau model.	Berusaha mengidentifikasi hal penting dalam bidang	Tidak ada penilaian kualitas formal. Upaya untuk mengevaluasi sesuai kontribusi.	Biasanya narasi, mungkin konseptual atau kronologis.	Komponen penting: berusaha untuk mengidentifikasi kontribusi konseptual untuk memperbaiki teori yang ada atau menghasilkan teori baru.
Literature review	Istilah umum: artikel yang diterbitkan untuk memberikan ulasan mengenai literatur baru atau terkini. Bisa mencakup bidang yang luas secara lengkap dan menyeluruh. Termasuk juga hasil-hasil penelitian.	Pembahasan/Ulasan secara konprehensif	Penilaian kualitas (Bisa masuk / bisa tidak)	Biasanya Narasi	Analisis kronologis, konseptual, tematik, dll
Mapping review/systematic map	Memetakan dan mengkategorikan literatur yang ada untuk review dan / atau penelitian primer lebih lanjut dengan mengidentifikasi kesenjangan (gaps) dalam literatur penelitian.	Kelengkapan pencarian ditentukan oleh pembatasan waktu / ruang lingkup.	Tidak ada penilaian kualitas formal.	Bisa dalam bentuk grafis dan tabular.	Menggambarkan kuantitas dan kualitas literatur, mungkin dengan desain studi dan fitur utama lainnya. Dapat mengidentifikasi kebutuhan akan penelitian primer atau sekunder.

Grant MJ, Booth A. A typology of reviews: an analysis of 14 review types and associated methodologies. Health Info Libr J. 2009 Jun;26(2):91-108. doi: 10.1111/j.1471-1842.2009.00848.x. Review. PubMed PMID: 19490148.

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Jenis	Keterangan	Fokus	Penilaian	Sintesis	Analisis
Meta-analysis	Teknik yang secara statistik menggabungkan hasil penelitian kuantitatif untuk memberikan efek yang lebih tepat dari hasilnya.	Bertujuan untuk kajian yang mendalam. Bisa menggunakan system corong untuk menilai	Penilaian kualitas yang bisa menentukan analisis inklusi / eksklusi dan / atau sensitivitas.	Grafis dan tabular dengan komentar narasi	Analisis numerik untuk pengukuran efek dengan asumsi tidak adanya heterogenitas.
Systematic review	Mencari secara sistematis, menilai dan mensintesis bukti penelitian	Bertujuan untuk kajian menyeluruh dan mendalam	Penilaian kualitas yang bisa menentukan inklusi / pengecualian.	Biasanya narasi Bersama tabular	Apa yang diketahui; rekomendasi untuk penerapan. Apa yang tidak diketahui; ketidakpastian seputar temuan, rekomendasi untuk penelitian selanjutnya.
Umbrella review	Secara khusus mengacu pada review yang mengumpulkan bukti dari beberapa review ke dalam satu dokumen yang dapat diakses dan dapat digunakan. Berfokus pada kondisi atau masalah yang luas dimana ada intervensi bersaing dan review hal penting yang membahas intervensi dan hasilnya.	Identifikasi review komponen, tapi tidak mengkaji studi primer.	Penilaian kualitas studi dalam review komponen dan / atau review itu sendiri	Grafis dan tabular dengan komentar narasi	Apa yang diketahui; rekomendasi untuk penerapan. Apa yang masih tidak diketahui; rekomendasi untuk penelitian selanjutnya.

Grant MJ, Booth A. A typology of reviews: an analysis of 14 review types and associated methodologies. Health Info Libr J. 2009 Jun;26(2):91-108. doi: 10.1111/j.1471-1842.2009.00848.x. Review. PubMed PMID: 19490148.

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HOW TO WRITE A LITERATURE REVIEW

You can write your literature review using one of the following approaches:

Chronologic

Thematic

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THE CHRONOLOGICAL APPROACH

Menjelaskan setiap kajian secara berturut-turut, dimulai dengan informasi paling awal yang tersedia.

- Gunakan struktur ini bila Anda ingin fokus pada bagaimana gagasan atau metodologi dikembangkan dari waktu ke waktu.
- Kelompokkan dan diskusikan sumber Anda sesuai dengan tanggal publikasinya
- Catat penelitian dan perkembangan di masing-masing kelompok.
- Periksa bagaimana kajian dalam suatu bidang dikembangkan selama ini. Apakah semua penelitian membahas topik yang sama?

73

THE THEMATIC APPROACH

Menyusun dan membahas literatur yang ada berdasarkan tema atau konsep teoritis yang menurut Anda penting untuk memahami topik

- Perlu melakukan lebih dari sekedar meringkas setiap kajian
- Analisis pengetahuan yang ada mengenai topik berkaitan dengan memperhatikan beberapa isu penting.
- Tarik perhatian pembaca ke sudut pandang atau perspektif baru.
- Mulai membuat daftar rujukan yang mungkin dimasukkan di artikel Anda.

74

PENILAIAN AKADEMIK

- Skeptisisme sehat ... tapi bukan sinisme;
- Kepercayaan diri ... tapi bukan kesombongan;
- Penghakiman yang kritis ... tapi tidak meremehkan;
- Evaluasi karya yang telah dipublikasikan dengan seksama ... bukan "penembakan" secara acak;
- Menilai secara adil kekuatan dan kelemahan gagasan dan tulisan orang lain ... tanpa prasangka;
- Membuat penilaian berdasarkan pemikiran luas dan bukti yang ada ... Bukan menonjolkan penentangan tanpa alasan. "

Wellington J., Bathmaker A., Hunt C., McCulloch G. and Sikes P. (2005). *Succeeding with your doctorate. London: Sage.*

75

Tips

- Belajar untuk membaca cepat - tidak perlu membaca setiap kata dari artikel yang dikutip (*cite*)
- Tetap fokus pada pertanyaan Anda sehingga Anda dapat mengekstrak poin-poin penting
- Atur bahan yang telah Anda baca secara efisien
- Temukan sebuah sistem untuk menghubungkan poin-poin penting menjadi argumen kritis sebagai bagian dari keseluruhan cerita

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TITLE

Function

Helping readers to decide whether they should read the text or not. Includes terms for indexing (e.g. in data bases).

Elements

The title must be informative:

- ✓The title has to include important terms.
- ✓It has to indicate that the text is a review article.
- ✓It may include the message of the article, not just its coverage (Gustavii 2003).

The title must be short:

- ✓Keep the title concise.
- ✓A longer subtitle may be an option in case a specification is necessary.

Tense

In a title with results indicated: the present tense stresses the general validity of the results and illustrates what the author is trying to achieve with the article; the past tense indicates that results are not established knowledge yet.

Citations

None

Length

between eight to 12 words (Davis 2005)

Question

The title should only be a question if this question remains unanswered at the time of writing.

78

TITLE

- Abrasive Water Jet Machining process: A state of art of review
- Plasma gasification of municipal solid waste for waste-to-value processing
- Hydrate reformation characteristics in natural gas hydrate dissociation process: A review
- Tool condition monitoring techniques in milling process — a review
- Precision Medicine in Pediatric Oncology
- Oral Cancer: Genetics and the Role of Precision Medicine
- Ecosystem services and judge-made law: A review of legal cases in common law countries
- Alcohol and the Law
- The effect of economy type on reinforcer value
- Banks and the real economy: An assessment of the research
- Hydrogen energy, economy and storage: Review and recommendation

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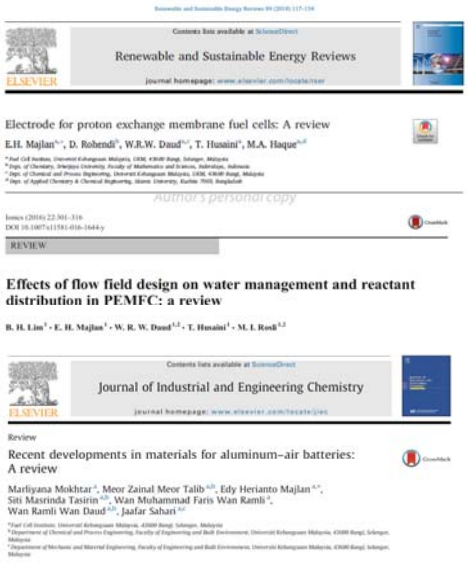
LIST OF AUTHORS

Function Declare intellectual ownership of the work, provide contact information

Elements

1. Decision on authorship:
   Every person that contributed significantly to the literature search, literature exploration and/or writing process.
2. Order of authors:
   - The first author has done most of the research and written major parts of the article.
   - Authors between first and last author have contributed in one way or the other to the success of the project. They may be ordered alphabetically (indicating equality) or in a sequence of decreasing involvement.
   - The last author usually coordinated the project and had the original idea.



80

ABSTRACT

Function Informs about the main objectives and result of the review article (informative abstract) or indicates the text structure (descriptive abstract).

Elements Informative abstract

1) Objectives: One or two sentences describe the context and intention of the review.

2) Material and methods: One or a few sentences provide a general picture of the methodological approach.

3) Results: A few sentences describe main outcomes.

4) Conclusions: One or two sentences present the conclusion (which is linked to the objectives).

Tense objectives: present

material and methods, results: past

conclusions: present

Citations Usually none

Length usually 200 to 250 words

81

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Function Shows the readers the organisation of the text. Helps orientation among sections


Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry

Review

Recent developments in materials for aluminum–air batteries: A review

Contents

Note Some review journals print an outline/table of contents at the beginning of the article, others do not. In general, these are recommended for extensive narrative reviews.


Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews

Electrode for proton exchange membrane fuel cells: A review

1. Introduction

82

INTRODUCTION

Function Provides information about the context, indicates the motivation for the review, defines the focus, the research question and explains the text structure.

Elements Elements of a three paragraph introduction

1) Subject background. The general topic, issue, or area of concern is given to illustrate the context.

2) "Problem". Trends, new perspectives, gaps, conflicts, or a single problem is indicated.

3) Motivation/justification. The author's reason for reviewing the literature, the approach and the organisation of the text are described.

Tense present (use past tense for the description of your methods and your results)

Citations Many

Length Between 10% and 20% of the core text (introduction, body, conclusions).

Note Make sure to have a narrow focus and an explicit research question. Indicate these two points clearly in the introduction. Give theoretical or practical justifications for the need for a review.

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BODY: MATERIAL AND METHODS

Function Systematic and best evidence reviews have a methods section. This section enables motivated researches to repeat the review. Narrative reviews do not have a methods section but should include some information about applied methods at the end of the introduction.

Elements information about: data sources (e.g. bibliographic databases), search terms and search strategies, selection criteria (inclusion/exclusion of studies), the number of studies screened and the number of studies included, statistical methods of meta analysis.

Tense past

Citations few (e.g. to statistical analyses or software used)

Length Approx. 5% of the core text (introduction, body, conclusions). 12 words (Davis 2005)

Note Make sure that data sources are clearly identified. Precision has first priority in the material and methods section.

84

BODY: MAIN PART OF THE REVIEW ARTICLE 1/2

Section Structure

A coherent structuring of the topic is necessary to develop the section structure. Subheadings reflect the organisation of the topic and indicate the content of the various sections.

Possible criteria for structuring the topic are:

- methodological approaches
- models or theories
- extent of support for a given thesis
- studies that agree with another versus studies that disagree
- chronological order
- geographical location

Paragraph structure

- Cover one idea, aspect or topic per paragraph.
- Avoid referring to only one study per paragraph; consider several studies per paragraph instead.

Tense

Three tenses are frequently used:

- Present: reporting what another author thinks, believes, writes, reporting current knowledge or information of general validity, e.g. It is believed…
- Simple past: referring to what a specific researcher did or found, referring to a single study, e.g. They found…
- Present perfect: referring to an area of research with a number of independent researchers involved, e.g. They have found…

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BODY: MAIN PART OF THE REVIEW ARTICLE 2/2

Links

- Frequently link the discussed research findings to the research question stated in the introduction. These links create the a thread of coherence in your review article.
- Link the studies to one another. Compare and discuss these relationships.

Citation

Usually indirect, relevant remarks might be cited directly.

- Non-integral references (indirect): The author's name, or a number referring to the reference list, appears in brackets. Non-integral references emphasize the idea, result, theory etc. rather than the person behind it (Ridley 2008).
- Integral references (direct): The author's name has a grammatical function in the text. As Ridley (2008) points out this type is appropriate to emphasize the contribution of a specific author.

Length

between 70 to 90% of the core text (introduction, body, conclusions).

Note

Make sure to organise the different pieces of information into a line of argument.

write an idea-driven, rather than literature-driven article!

86

CONCLUSIONS

Function Answer the research question set in the introduction

Elements
- implications of the findings
- interpretations by the authors (kept separate from factual information)
- identification of unresolved questions

Tense
present: summarising and drawing conclusions

present perfect: referring to an area of research or a body of literature

Citations Few or none

Length between 5 to 10% of the core text (introduction, body, conclusions). words (Davis 2005)

Note
- Make sure to have a clear message that integrates the points discussed in the review.
- Make sure your conclusions are not simply a repeat of the abstract!
- Title should only be a question if this question remains unanswered at the time of writing.

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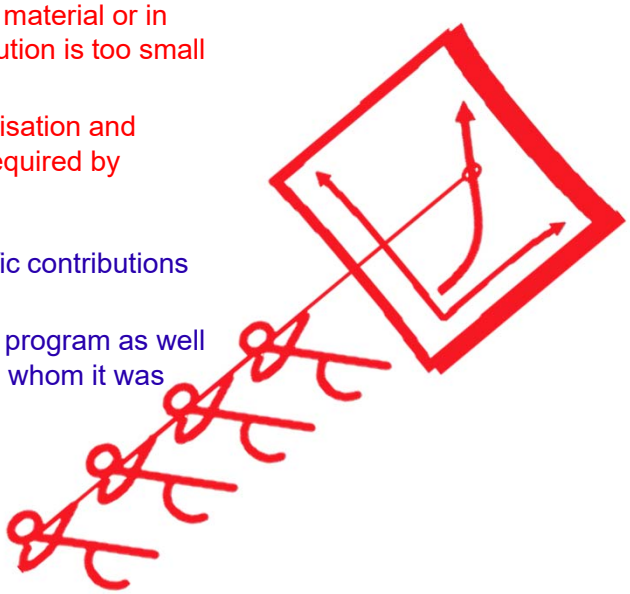
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Function
- Expresses gratitude to people who helped with the literature search, the structuring of the material or in the writing process (but whose contribution is too small to justify co-authorship).
- Expresses gratitude to funding organisation and specifies the funding program (often required by funding agencies).

Elements
- Full names of people and their specific contributions to the project are given.
- The name of the funding agency and program as well as the grant number and the person to whom it was awarded are mentioned.

Tense Present

Citations None



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REFERENCES

Function

- Shows interested readers how to find the literature mentioned in the text.
- Acknowledges the work of other scientists.
- Compulsory to avoid charges of plagiarism

Elements

- Include every reference cited in the text. Do not include additional references.
- Avoid internet sources. If internet sources must be used, find the original source for the internet reference, check it has been correctly cited and cite it directly.

Length

A range between 50-200 references is in most cases appropriate

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PREPARING A REVIEW ARTICLE IN 18 STEPS

Step 1 - 5

Prepare

1. narrow the topic, define a few research questions or hypotheses
2. search for literature sources, refine topic and research questions during the search*
3. read, evaluate, classify and make notes
4. redefine the focus and the research questions, define the take-home message
5. compose a preliminary title

90

PREPARING A REVIEW ARTICLE IN 18 STEPS

Step 6 - 9

Develop structure

6. find a structuring principle for the article (e.g. chronological, subject matter, experimental procedure)
7. prepare an outline, find headings for the sections in the text Body
8. plan the content of each paragraph in the different sections
9. prepare tables, concept maps, figures

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PREPARING A REVIEW ARTICLE IN 18 STEPS

Step 10 - 14

Write draft

10. draft the methods section (if needed)
11. draft the body sections
12. draft the conclusions
13. draft the introduction
14. draft the abstract

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PREPARING A REVIEW ARTICLE IN 18 STEPS

Step 15 - 18

revise

15. revise drafts of different sections, abstract & title, tables, figures & legends
16. revise citations and references
17. correct grammar, spelling, punctuation
18. adjust the layout

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For all types of review articles:

Make sure to ask competent persons for feedback in the stages “prepare”, “develop structure”, and “revise”.

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FINAL CHECKLIST (1/2)

☑ **Pilih topik yang tepat**	***Topik harus menarik; harus didefinisikan dengan baik dan penting bagi bidang***
☑ **Periksa literatur yang telah dipilih**	***Cermati artikel yang telah dipilih untuk direview, buat perubahan pada bibliografi, jika diperlukan; siapkan daftar referensi yang lengkap***
☑ **Buat Catatan ketika membaca**	***Tulis informasi atau ide ketika membaca, sehingga tidak terlewatkan poin penting saat menulis review***
☑ **Tentukan format review**	***Tentukan apakah menggunakan pendekatan tematik atau kronologis, ini berdasarkan jumlah dan jenis materi yang dimiliki.***
☑ **Jaga spesifik focus dan minat umum**	***Fokus pada topik tertentu, tapi pastikan juga review tersebut relevan dengan audien umum yang mungkin ingin mengetahui lebih banyak tentang bidang tersebut***

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FINAL CHECKLIST (2/2)

☑ **Analisis secara kritis, jangan meringkas**	***Sampaikan temuan utama dalam bidang yang direview, sertakan topik-topik yang paling banyak diperdebatkan, tambahkan pemikiran sendiri sebagai ganti dari melaporkan apa yang telah dipublikasikan***
☑ **Pastikan struktur yang benar**	***Gunakan flowchart untuk memetakan alur gagasan, dan pastikan pembaca mendapatkan gambaran kritis tentang penelitian di bidang yang sedang direview***
☑ **Dapatkan feedback**	***Dapatkan feedback dari rekan-rekan, dan dapatkan lebih banyak perspektif dari rekan senior sebelum mengirimkan literature review untuk dipublikasikan***
☑ **Jadilah objektif**	***Hindari kesan seolah-olah terlalu kritis atau mendukung penelitian sebelumnya; secara objektif sajikan kekuatan dan kelemahan dari penelitian sebelumnya.***
☑ **Sertakan studi yang lebih tua**	***Tidak semestinya hanya memasukkan studi terbaru dalam review; sertakan makalah lama yang bisa memberikan dampak besar atau yang akan menguatkan topik yang sedang direview***

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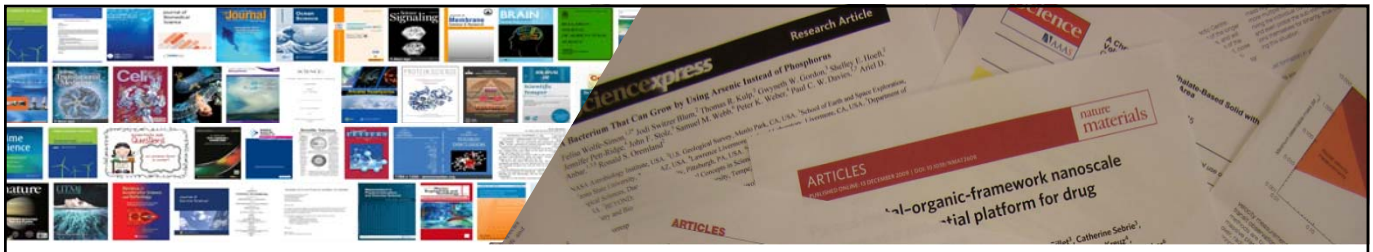
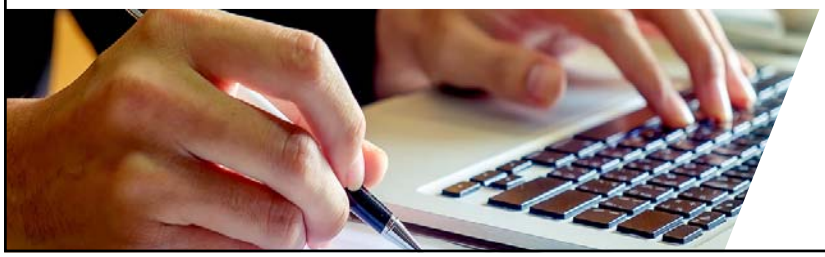
98



PUBLIKASI ARTIKEL ILMIAH



99

PUBLISHING TIMELINE

Submission to publication, 3–12 months

Manuscript submitted

Editor assigned **rapid rejection** or **peer review**

Editor sources reviewers

Reviewers evaluate **accept**, **reject** or **revise**

Revise Manuscript

Publication!

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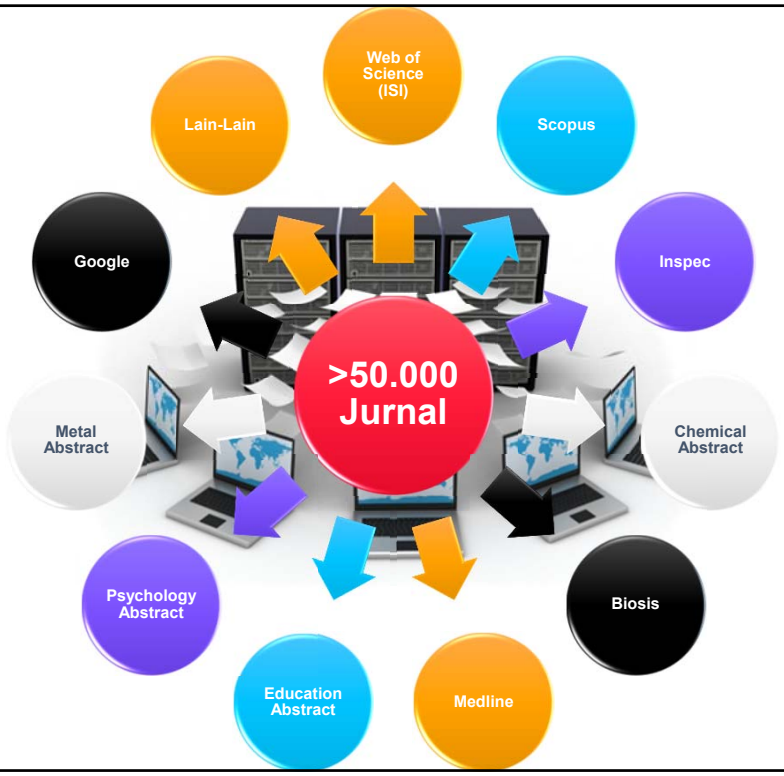
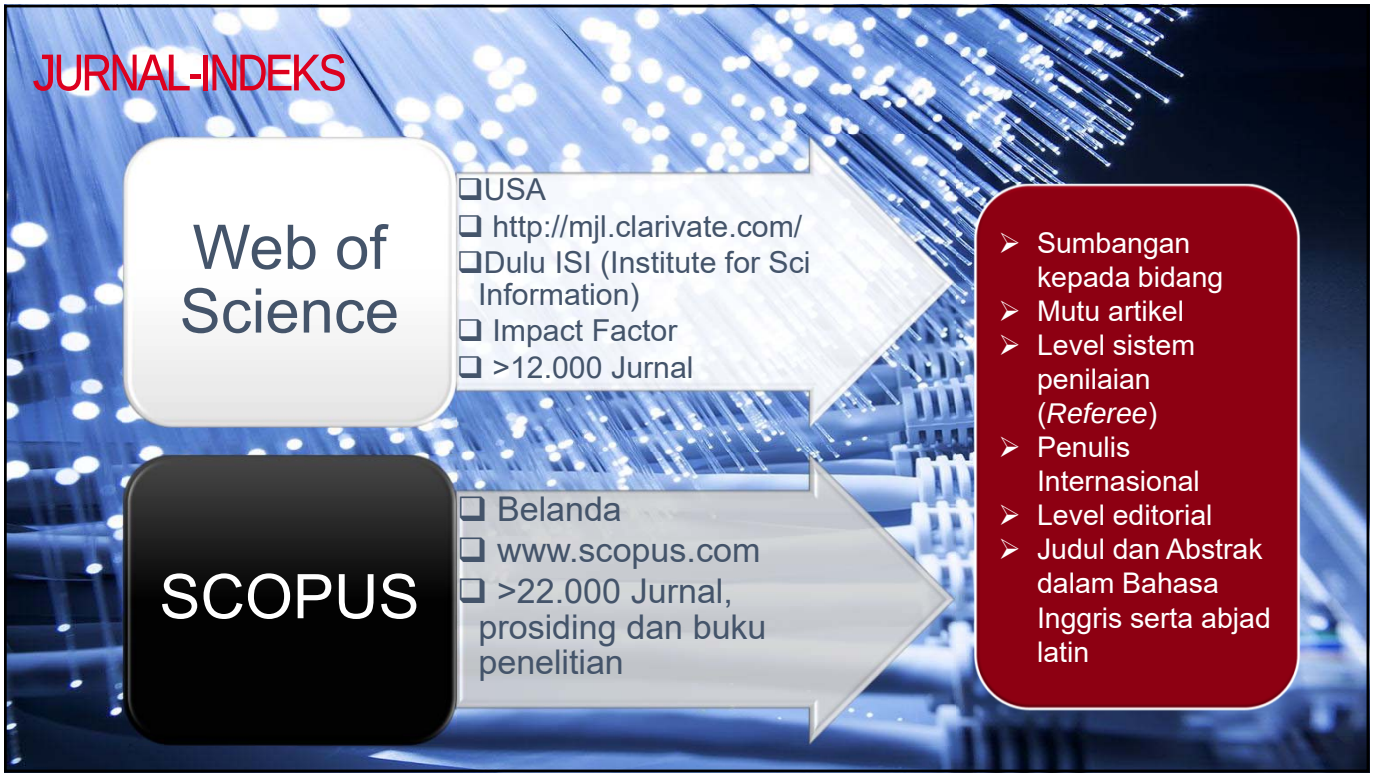
JURNAL

101

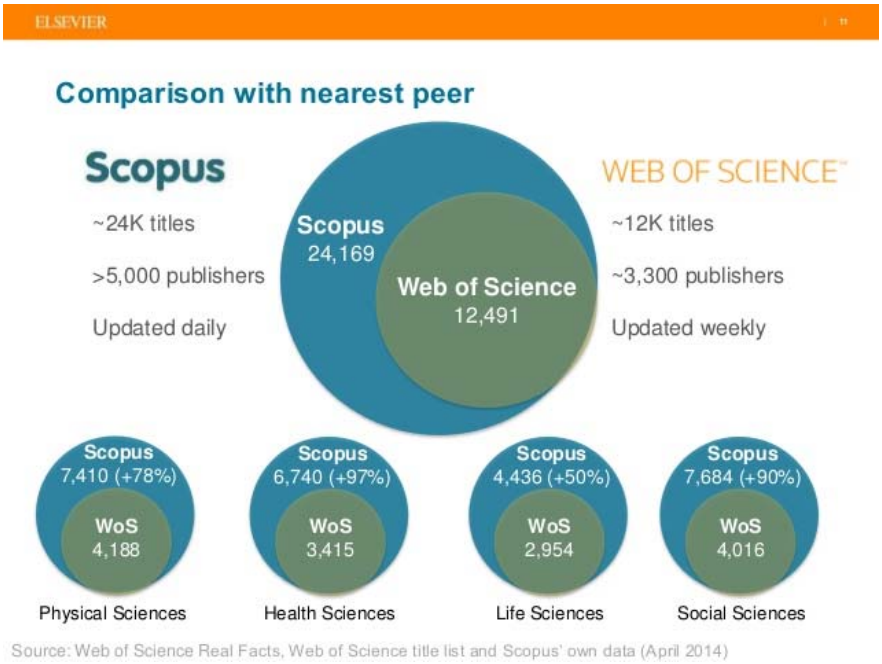


JURNAL-INDEKS

102


JURNAL-INDEKS
Web of Science
USA
http://mjl.clarivate.com/
Dulu ISI (Institute for Sci Information)
Impact Factor
>12.000 Jurnal
SCOPUS
Belanda
www.scopus.com
>22.000 Jurnal, prosiding dan buku penelitian
Sumbangan kepada bidang
Mutu artikel
Level sistem penilaian (Referee)
Penulis Internasional
Level editorial
Judul dan Abstrak dalam Bahasa Inggris serta abjad latin

103


ELSEVIER
Comparison with nearest peer
Scopus
~24K titles
>5,000 publishers
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~12K titles
~3,300 publishers
Updated weekly
Scopus 24,169
Web of Science 12,491
Scopus 7,410 (+78%)
WoS 4,188
Physical Sciences
Scopus 6,740 (+97%)
WoS 3,415
Health Sciences
Scopus 4,436 (+50%)
WoS 2,954
Life Sciences
Scopus 7,684 (+90%)
WoS 4,016
Social Sciences
Source: Web of Science Real Facts, Web of Science title list and Scopus' own data (April 2014)

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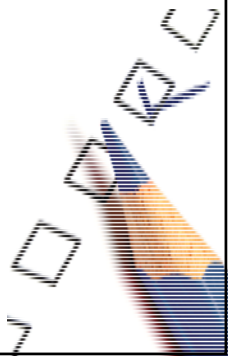
PEMILIHAN JURNAL

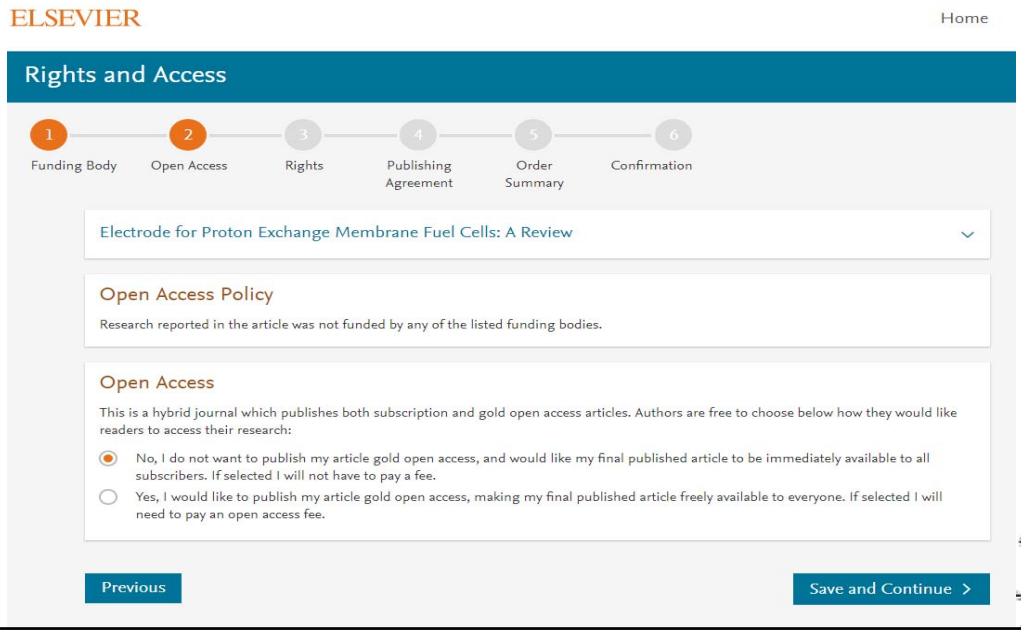
Faktor yang perlu dipertimbangkan

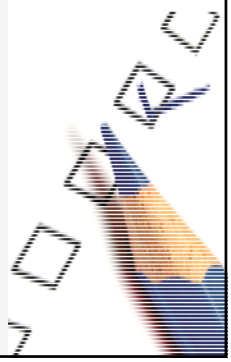
- ✓ Sesuai dengan bidang
- ✓ Frekuensi Penerbitan
- ✓ *Impact Factor*
- ✓ Dimana artikel serupa telah dipublikasikan?
- ✓ Seberapa signifikan hasilnya?
- ✓ Akses terbuka atau sistem pelanggan
- ✓ Biaya
- ✓ Target pembaca



105

AKSES TERBUKA ATAU SISTEM PELANGGAN





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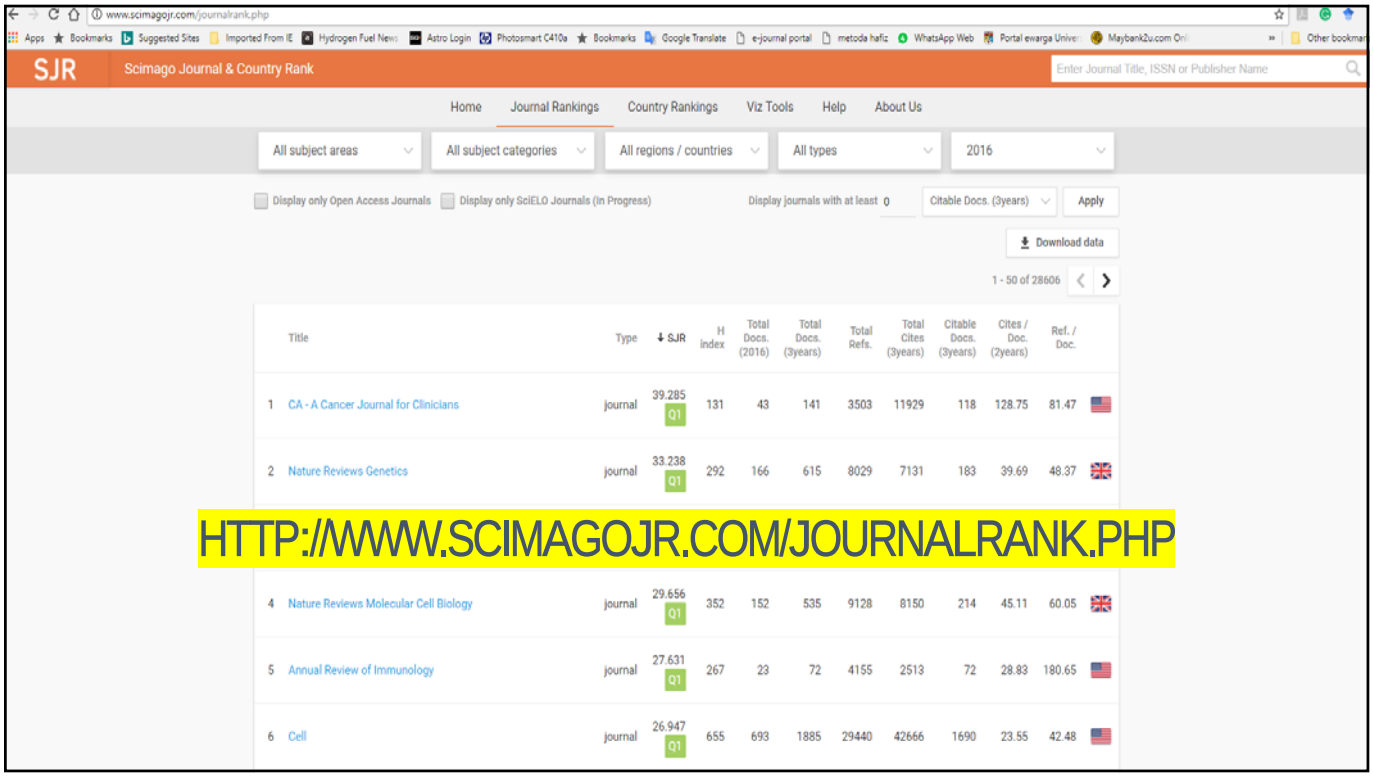
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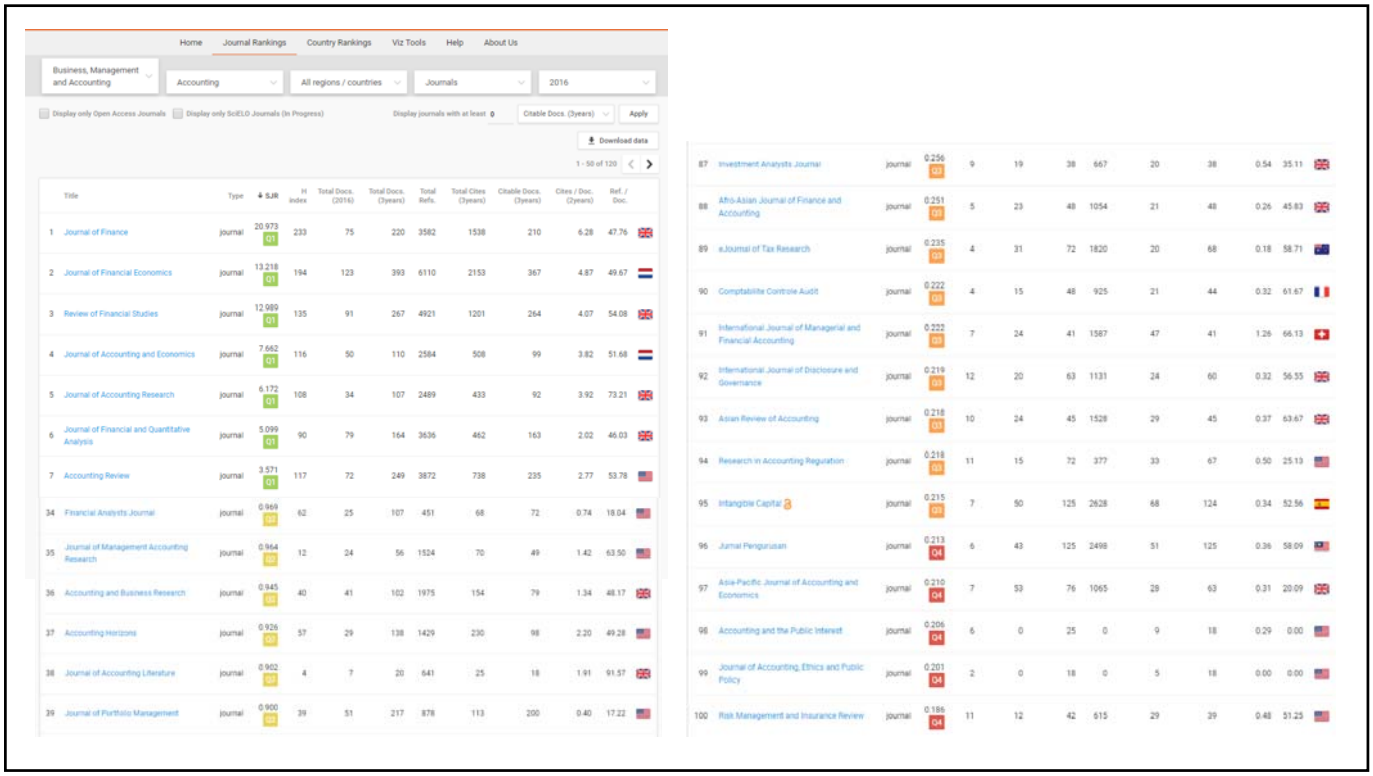

108

JADUAL 2.2 Kedudukan jurnal dalam bidang sains multidisiplin menurut laporan petikan jurnal (JCR) 2013. Kuartil 1 (nombor 1-13), kuartil 2 (nombor 14-27), kuartil 3 (nombor 28-41) dan kuartil 4 (nombor 42-55). (© Thomson Reuters 2015)

	Tajuk Jurnal	Faktor Impak	Separuh-Hayat Petikan	Eigenfaktor
1.	Nature	42.351	9.8	1.60305
2.	Science	31.477	9.9	1.27503
3.	Nat Commun	10.742	1.9	0.12331
4.	P Natl Acad Sci Usa	9.809	8.2	1.49966
5.	Sci Rep-Uk	5.078	1.4	0.03618
6.	Ann Ny Acad Sci	4.039	9.2	0.08375
7.	J R Soc Interface	3.856	3.9	0.02968
8.	Plos One	3.534	2.5	1.16582
9.	Philos T R Soc A	2.864	8.0	0.03419
10.	P Jpn Acad B-Phys	2.562	4.4	0.00377
11.	P Roy Soc A-Math Phy	1.998	>10.0	0.01825
12.	Naturwissenschaften	1.971	>10.0	0.00790
13.	Sci Eng Ethics	1.516	6.3	0.00134
14.	Chinese Sci Bull	1.365	6.3	0.01808
15.	Sci Am	1.328	>10.0	0.00558
16.	Sci World J	1.219	2.9	0.01072
17.	P Romanian Acad A	1.115	1.9	0.00042
18.	J Roy Soc New Zeal	1.077	>10.0	0.00057
19.	Issues Sci Technol	1.059	6.4	0.00110
20.	S Afr J Sci	1.031	>10.0	0.00193
21.	Complexity	1.029	8.7	0.00115
22.	Int J Bifurcat Chaos	1.017	8.3	0.00832
23.	Symmetry-Basel	0.918	3.3	0.00160
24.	Discrete Dyn Nat Soc	0.882	2.9	0.00212
25.	An Acad Bras Cienc	0.875	8.6	0.00234
26.	Curr Sci India	0.833	9.4	0.00773
27.	T Roy Soc South Aust	0.800	>10.0	0.00021
28.	Adv Complex Syst	0.786	5.8	0.00151
29.	Rend Lincei-Sci Fis	0.757	3.6	0.00065
30.	Math Model Nat Pheno	0.725	3.7	0.00254
31.	Am Sci	0.643	>10.0	0.00156
32.	Fractals	0.632	>10.0	0.00101
33.	Sains Malays	0.480	2.8	0.00082
34.	Acta Sci-Technol	0.458	3.1	0.00024
35.	Chiang Mai J Sci	0.418	4.1	0.00043
36.	Technol Rev	0.383	>10.0	0.00071
37.	New Sci	0.379	7.9	0.00212
38.	Interdiscipl Sci Rev	0.375	8.3	0.00025
39.	P Est Acad Sci	0.373	9.3	0.00053
40.	Arab J Sci Eng	0.367	4.6	0.00142
41.	Scientist	0.351	8.3	0.00040
42.	Scienceasia	0.347	5.4	0.00060
43.	Maejo Int J Sci Tech	0.329	4.1	0.00037
44.	J Hopkins Apl Tech D	0.315	>10.0	0.00012
45.	Defence Sci J	0.310	5.9	0.00068
46.	Endeavour	0.261	>10.0	0.00038
47.	Natl Acad Sci Lett	0.240	7.3	0.00023
48.	Front Life Sci	0.227		0.00001
49.	Cr Acad Bulg Sci	0.198	5.1	0.00050
50.	P Natl A Sci India A	0.179		0.00011
51.	Her Russ Acad Sci+	0.170	8.2	0.00046
52.	J Natl Sci Found Sri	0.143		0.00017
53.	R&D Mag	0.134		0.00006
54.	Kuwait J Sci Eng	0.093		0.00011
55.	Anthropologist	0.051		0.00007

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4

RANGKING JURNAL

Impact Factor 2018:

Jumlah sitasi untuk artikel 2017 & 2016 pada tahun 2018
Jumlah artikel diterbitkan pada tahun 2017 & 2016

http://www.scimagojr.com/

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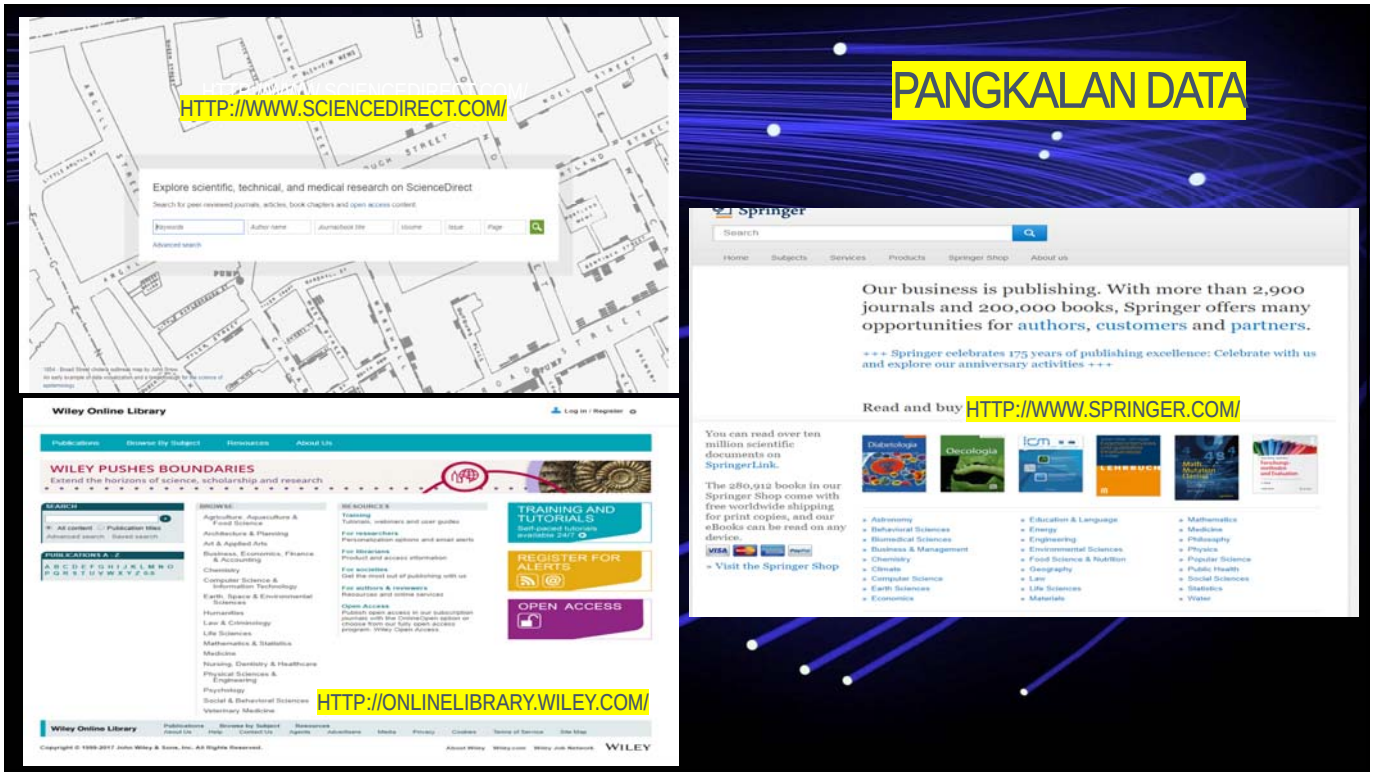

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- Baca **"Guide for Authors"** dengan cermat
- Manuskrip yang bagus **bisa ditolak** jika tidak dalam ruang lingkup jurnal

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Your Paper Your Way

We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. Yo submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing pro your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article.
To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION

Types of Paper

The *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy* accepts research papers, review p communications.

Research papers:
• A research paper presents the results of investigations on a relevant subject matt
• The length should not normally exceed 8000 words and 12 diagrams - this approximately 12 journal pages.
• Guide for Authors should be followed.

Review Papers:
• A review paper succinctly reviews recent progress on a specific subject of active re summarize the current state of knowledge of the topic by discussing the findings pr research papers.
• The length should not normally exceed 12000 words and 20 diagrams - this approximately 18 journal pages.
• Guide for Authors should be followed.

Short communications:
• A short communication informs the scientific community about recent research, w wish to publish as quickly as possible, without writing a detailed full length research
• The length should not normally exceed 3000 words and 4 diagrams - this approximately 4 journal pages.
• Guide for Authors should be followed.

Submission checklist

You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
• E-mail address
• Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:
Manuscript:
• Include keywords
• All figures (include relevant captions)
• All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
• Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
• Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print
Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)
Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations
• Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
• All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
• Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other source Internet)

Formatting requirements

There are no strict formatting requirements but all manuscripts must contain the needed to convey your manuscript, for example Abstract, Keywords, Introduct Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.
If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this sho your initial submission for peer review purposes.
Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

Figures and tables embedded in text

Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next t in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. The correspond be placed directly below the figure or table.

Peer review

This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initial editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sen two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The E for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's dec information on types of peer review.

REVISED SUBMISSIONS

Use of word processing software

Regardless of the file format of the original submission, at revision you must p editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possibl codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text s in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide Elsevier). See also the section on Electronic artwork.
To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' an functions of your word processor.

LaTeX

You are recommended to use the Elsevier article class elsarticle.cls to prepare yo BibTeX to generate your bibliography.
Our LaTeX site has detailed submission instructions, templates and other informat

Article structure

Essential title page information

Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieva abbreviations and formulae where possible.
Author names and affiliations. Where the family name may be ambiguous (e.g. please indicate this clearly. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where th done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full post affiliation, including the country name, and, if available, the e-mail address of eac
Corresponding author. Clearly indicate who is willing to handle correspondenc refereeing and publication, also post-publication. **Ensure that telephone and fa country and area code) are provided in addition to the e-mail address a postal address.**
Present/permanent address. If an author has moved since the work described done, or was visiting at the time, a "Present address"' (or "Permanent address") as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for

Abstract

The abstract (about 150 words) should be informative, concisely stating the sub clear indication of the nature and range of the results contained in the paper.

Keywords

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using Ame avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, "and with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligibl will be used for indexing purposes.

Subdivision - numbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction

The introduction should define clearly the nature of the problem being considered. Reference should be made to previously published pertinent papers, accenting the major original contributions.

Material and methods

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

Theory/calculation

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study should be presented in a short Conclusions section.

Appendices

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

Highlights

Highlights are mandatory for this journal. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that convey the core findings of the article and should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point). You can view example Highlights on our information site.

Abbreviations

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

Formatting of funding sources

List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:

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ETIKA PUBLIKASI

JANGAN…

- Mengirim artikel yang sama kepada lebih dari 1 jurnal
- Plagiat
- Kontribusi penulis yang tidak benar
- Pemalsuan dan rekayasa data
- Penggunaan subyek manusia dan hewan yang tidak sah

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SEBELUM MENGIRIMKAN NASKAH KE EDITOR

Lihatlah daftar kelengkapan:

- Cover Letter
- Copy right transfer form
- Teks ditulis sesuai dengan format jurnal
- Angka/tabel terbaca dan sesuai
- Referensi ditulis sesuai dengan format jurnal

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COVER LETTERS

- Kompetisi untuk ruang publikasi dan perhatian para editor sangat tinggi
- Tidak cukup mengirim manuskrip ke editor jurnal dengan surat

Dear Editor-in-Chief,

I am sending you our manuscript entitled “Techniques to detect circoviruses in Brazilian bird species” by Raye et al.

We would like to have the manuscript considered for publication in Virology Methods Online. Please let me know of your decision at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Warren Raye, PhD

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COVER LETTERS

- Alamat ditujukan ke editor secara pribadi
- Nyatakan judul naskah dan jenis publikasi Anda
- Berikan latar belakang singkat, dasar pemikiran dan deskripsi hasil Anda
- Jelaskan pentingnya temuan Anda dan mengapa mereka menarik bagi khalayak sasaran jurnal

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COVER LETTERS

Dear Dr Lisberger,

Please find enclosed our manuscript entitled "Amyloid-like inclusions in the brains of Huntington's disease patients", by McGowan et al., which we would like to submit for publication as a Research Paper in *Neuroscience*.

Recent immunohistochemical studies have revealed the presence of neuronal inclusions containing an N-terminal portion of the mutant huntingtin protein and ubiquitin in the brain tissues of Huntington's disease (HD) patients; however, the role of these inclusions in the disease process has remained unclear. One suspected disease- causing mechanism in Huntington's disease and other polyglutamine disorders is the potential for the mutant protein to undergo a conformational change to a more stable anti-parallel β-sheet structure…	**Give the background to the research**
To confirm if the immunohistochemically observed huntingtin- and ubiquitin-containing inclusions display amyloid features, we performed Congo red staining and both polarizing and confocal microscopy on post-mortem human brain tissues obtained from five HD patients, two AD patients, and two normal controls. Congo red staining revealed a small number of amyloid-like inclusions showing green birefringence by polarized microscopy, in a variety of cortical regions…. ….detected inclusions observed in parallel sections, suggesting that only a relatively small proportion of inclusions in HD adopt an amyloid-like structure.	**What was done and what was found**
We believe our findings would appeal to a broad audience, such as the readership of *Neuroscience*. As a wide- reaching journal publishing original research on all aspects of neuroscience…	**Interest to journal's readers**
We confirm that this manuscript has not been published elsewhere and is not under consideration by another journal. All authors have approved the manuscript and agree with submission to *Neuroscience*. We have read and have abided by the statement of ethical standards for manuscripts submitted to *Neuroscience*. The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.	Conforms to journal requirements

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Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
The National University of Malaysia
Institut Sel Fuel (SELFUEL) Fuel Cell Institute (SELFUEL)
SELFUEL

K016752
May 26, 2015

Prof. E. Wachsman
Editor-in-Chief
International Journal of Ionics

Dear Prof. Wachsman:

I am pleased to submit an original review entitled "Effects of Flow Field Design on Water Management and Reactant Distribution in PEMFC Stacks. A Review" by B.H. Lim, E.H. Majlan, W.R.W. Daud, T. Husaini, and M.I. Rosli for consideration for publication as a review in International Journal of Ionics.

Fuel cells have been attracting increasing research attention as a result of the growing global energy demand and the depletion of fossil fuels. In this review, we thoroughly discuss recent research results that have been reported regarding the effects of different flow field designs on water management and reactant distribution in proton exchange membrane (PEMFC) stacks. We discuss the characteristics of four different flow fields in depth (namely, parallel, serpentine, interdigitated, and bio-inspired flow fields), and we discuss the effects of the flow field design on water management and reactant distribution.

We believe that this manuscript is appropriate for publication in International Journal of Ionics because it provides a comprehensive summary of recent research results regarding flow field designs in PEMFC stacks. This review will not only be of interest to readers of International Journal of Ionics but also to a broad readership with various backgrounds, and this review will help guide the future development of PEMFCs for various applications.

This manuscript has not been published and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. We have no conflicts of interest to disclose. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript. Thank you for your consideration, and we look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Edy Herianto Majlan

Institut Sel Fuel (SELFUEL), Aras 4, Kompleks Penyelidikan,
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan
Telefon: +603-8911 8533/8521 Faksimili: +603-8911 8530/8521 E-mel: edy@ukm.edu.my / edyhm71@gmail.com
Laman Web: http://www.ukm.my/selfuel

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
The National University of Malaysia
Institut Sel Fuel (SELFUEL) Fuel Cell Institute (SELFUEL)
SELFUEL

K016752
August 1, 2017

Prof. Dr. A.R. Hillman
Editor-in-Chief
Electrochimica Acta

Dear Prof:

I am pleased to submit a manuscript entitled "Effect of KOH-ZnO doping on the conductivity and structure of a PVA-based solid polymer electrolyte for aluminium-air battery applications" by Marliyana Mokhtar, Edy Herianto Majlan, Azizan Ahmad, Meor Zainal Meor Talib, Siti Masrinda Tasirin, and Wan Ramli Wan Daud for consideration for publication as a full-length article in Electrochimica Acta.

Aluminum-Air Batteries have been attracting increasing research attention because of the growing global energy demand and storages. However, there are issues with its self-corrosion and electrolyte leakage that have prevented the Aluminium-air battery from commercialization. Hence, by introducing the combination of a polymer electrolyte and a corrosion inhibitor indirectly will reduce the challenges faced by current Aluminium-air batteries. In this manuscript, we discussed the effect of KOH-ZnO doping on a PVA-based film and the optimum parameters based on the ionic conductivities and crystalline structures. The electrochemical cell performance of this system was evaluated based on the discharge rates of Aluminium-air coin cells, which is also discussed.

We believe that this manuscript is appropriate for publication in Electrochimica Acta because it will help guide the future development of Aluminum-Air batteries.

This manuscript has not been published and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. We have no conflicts of interest to disclose. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript. Thank you for your consideration, and we look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Edy Herianto Majlan

Institut Sel Fuel (SELFUEL), Aras 4, Kompleks Penyelidikan,
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan
Telefon: +603-8911 8533/8521 Faksimili: +603-8911 8530/8521 E-mel: edy@ukm.edu.my / edyhm71@gmail.com
Laman Web: http://www.ukm.my/selfuel

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PEER REVIEW

- Sangat sedikit manuskrip yang diterima tanpa revisi
- Revisi kedua (bahkan ketiga) biasa terjadi
- Penolakan dan revisi merupakan bagian integral dari proses peer review
- Peer review adalah proses yang positif

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PEER REVIEW

Very few papers are immediately accepted without need for any revisions

Journal editor decision

- Complete rejection
- Major revisions
- Minor revisions
- Acceptance

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ALASAN DITOLAK

- Gagal menyatakan hipotesis
- Tidak menjawab hipotesis
- Kontradiksi dalam manuskrip
- Diskusi dangkal atau bertele-tele
- Penggunaan istilah yang tidak konsisten
- Kesimpulan tidak didukung oleh data

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REVIEWER – TENTANG MANUSKRIP

- Apakah alasan dan tujuan didefinisikan?
- Apakah cukup latar belakang yang diberikan untuk memahami alasannya?
- Mungkinkah peneliti lain mengulangi eksperimen?
- Apakah hasilnya jelas dan dalam format terbaik?
- Apakah temuan dijelaskan?
- Apakah keterbatasan dibicarakan?
- Apakah kesimpulan didukung?
- Apakah literatur yang dikutip sesuai?
- Apakah ada kontradiksi dalam manuskrip?

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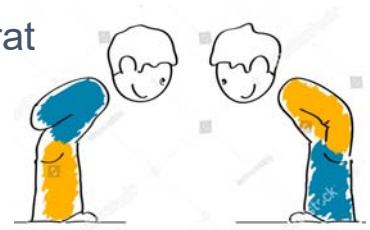
REVISI – BAGAIMANA MENJAWAB

- Dengan sopan santun menanggapi semua komentar pengulas (reviewer) ketika menulis surat tanggapan
- Buat menjadi mudah untuk melihat revisi yang telah dibuat
- Jawaban harus merujuk kepada nomor baris dan halaman
- Gunakan Font warna berbeda



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REVISI – BAGAIMANA MENJAWAB

- Pertimbangkan eksperimen tambahan jika disarankan
- Jika tidak setuju dengan reviewer, bisa memberikan bukti dalam sanggahan Anda dengan mengutip referensi
- Patuhi tenggat waktu

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SURAT TANGGAPAN - REVISI

Dear Dr._____: [address the editor by name] Thank you for your consideration of our manuscript entitled _____ [insert article title here]. We have reviewed the comments of the reviewers and have thoroughly revised the manuscript. We found the comments helpful, and believe our revised manuscript represents a significant improvement over our initial submission.

In response to the reviewers' suggestions we have [summarize the key changes here]

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SURAT TANGGAPAN - REVISI

[After the introduction to the response, address **all reviewer points individually.**]

Reviewer Comment: *In your analysis of the data you have chosen to use a somewhat obscure fitting function (regression). In my opinion, a simple Gaussian function would have sufficed. Moreover, the results would be more instructive and easier to compare to previous results.*

Response: We agree with the reviewer's assessment of the analysis. Our tailored function makes it impossible to fully interpret the data in terms of the prevailing theories. In addition, in its current form it would be difficult to tell that this measurement constitutes a significant improvement over previously reported values. We have redone the analysis using a Gaussian fitting function.

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SURAT TANGGAPAN - REVISI

Reviewer Comment: *In your analysis of the data you have chosen to use a somewhat obscure fitting function (regression). In my opinion, a simple Gaussian function would have sufficed. Moreover, the results would be more instructive and easier to compare to previous results.*

Response: We agree with the reviewer that a simple Gaussian fit would facilitate comparison with the results of other studies. However, our tailored function allows for the analysis of the data in terms of the Smith model [Smith et al, 1998]. We have added two sentences to the paper (page 3, lines 10–12) to explain the use of this function and Smith's model.

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SURAT TANGGAPAN - REVISI

[Often, a review comment that is incorrect will still identify a part of the paper that needs more explanation.]

Original: We then fit the data to a super-Gaussian. From this, we extracted the reaction time [Smith et al. 1998].

Revised: We then fit the data to a super-Gaussian. We elected to use this function to facilitate analysis using the Smith model [Smith et al. 1998].
According to the Smith model, the reaction time is dependent on the intensity and width of the fitted peak. Using this model, we extracted the reaction time.

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REVIEWERS COMMENTS

1st Reviewer's comments

NO	COMMENTS	JUSTIFICATION
1	This work presents an overview of recently developed materials for aluminum-air batteries to be used in various elements. Its binary and tertiary alloys demonstrate improved battery performance. With regard to electrolytes, several types have been considered: aqueous, non-aqueous, aprotic solvent and solid-state electrolytes. The future research trends related to this type of battery have also been indicated. But the content only is listed some articles without comparative, analysis, summarized and so on. The manuscript is quite crude. For my opinion major revisions are necessary for its publication in Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. The following points should be considered:	Some addition/elaboration/explanation has been made: 1.Section 2.3: Refer to page 5-9 2.Section 3.4: Refer to page 12-20 3.Section 4.0: Refer to page 20 4.Section 4.4: Refer to page 30-32
2	The manuscript did not show the page number.	The page number errors are corrected accordingly.
3	Figure and Table should put into the last with a separate. (Include the title	All figures and tables have been put at the last part of the manuscript and the

2nd Reviewer's comments

NO	COMMENTS	JUSTIFICATION
10	The "Graphical Abstract" seems some wrong words.	The spelling and words has been checked.
11	In "Abstract", first display abbreviation need to reveal the whole name.	New page : 1 Correction has been made.
12	Please re-check the whole manuscript especially in words, sentences, and symbols.	Manuscript has been re-checked.

4th Reviewer's comments

NO	COMMENTS	JUSTIFICATION
13	This work presents that the aluminum-air battery is an attractive candidate as a metal-air battery because of its high theoretical electrochemical value. Its binary and tertiary alloys demonstrate improved battery performance. With regard to electrolytes, several types have been considered: aqueous, non-aqueous, aprotic solvent and solid-state electrolytes. The future research trends related to this type of battery have also been indicated. But the paper only showed some articles without analysis, summarized and so on. The manuscript is quite crude and format is very chaos. For my opinion major revisions are necessary for its publication in Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. The following points should be considered:	Some addition/elaboration/explanation has been made: 1.Section 2.3: Refer to page 5-9 2.Section 3.4: Refer to page 12-20 3.Section 4.0: Refer to page 20 4.Section 4.4: Refer to page 30-32
14	It is lack of the page number.	The page number errors are corrected accordingly.
15	Figure and Table should be the last with a separate. (Include the title of Figure and Table)	All figures and tables have been put at the last part of the manuscript and the arrangement in separate pages for each. Figures: Figure 1: Refer to page 44 Figure 2: Refer to page 45

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BAHASA – MEMINIMALKAN KESALAHAN

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SUMMARY
CHECKLIST FOR ACCEPTANCE

- Studi yang dirancang dengan tepat
- Mematuhi pedoman etika
- Temuan dan hasil yang menarik
- Uji statistik yang benar
- Tulisannya jelas, ringkas dan akurat
- Signifikansi temuan dijelaskan
- Pilihan jurnal yang tepat
- Kepatuhan dengan "Panduan untuk Penulis"

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H-Index

Documents

Citations

Sort on: Date (newest) Citation count (descending) ...

			<2011	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Subtotal	>2015	Total
		Total	1	27	7	9	11	5	59	0	60
1	Measuring motivational readiness for change among drug addic...	2010		5	2	1		1	9		9
2	Stress and job satisfaction as antecedents of workplace devi...	2011			3	3	1	1	8		8
3	The relationship between dysfunctional family and the involv...	2011		3		1	2		6		6
4	Cognitive distortion and depression among juvenile delinquen...	2010		3		1		1	5		5
5	Personality traits and readiness to change among drug addict...	2010		4			1		5		5
6	Social support and religious coping strategies in health-rel...	2011			1	1	2		4		4
7	Family functioning, self-esteem, self-concept and cognitive ...	2011		1	1		1	1	4		4
8	Psychopathological profile and readiness to change among dru...	2011		2			1		3		3
9	Psychological factors of self-esteem and cognitive distortio...	2011		1			1		2		2
10	Psychosocial factors between Malaysian and Indonesian juveni...	2011		2					2		2
11	Self-esteem and cognitive distortion among women involved in...	2010		2					2		2
12	Understanding the personality traits of medical students usi...	2012						1	1		1
13	Effectiveness of peer conflict resolution focused counseling...	2012					1		1		1
14	Gender differences among drug abusers in the process of read...	2011		1					1		1
15	Consistency and validity of psychopathological measure among...	2011				1			1		1
16	Cognitive distortion as a predictor towards depression among...	2011				1			1		1
17	Depression and cognitive distortion among juvenile delinquen...	2011					1		1		1

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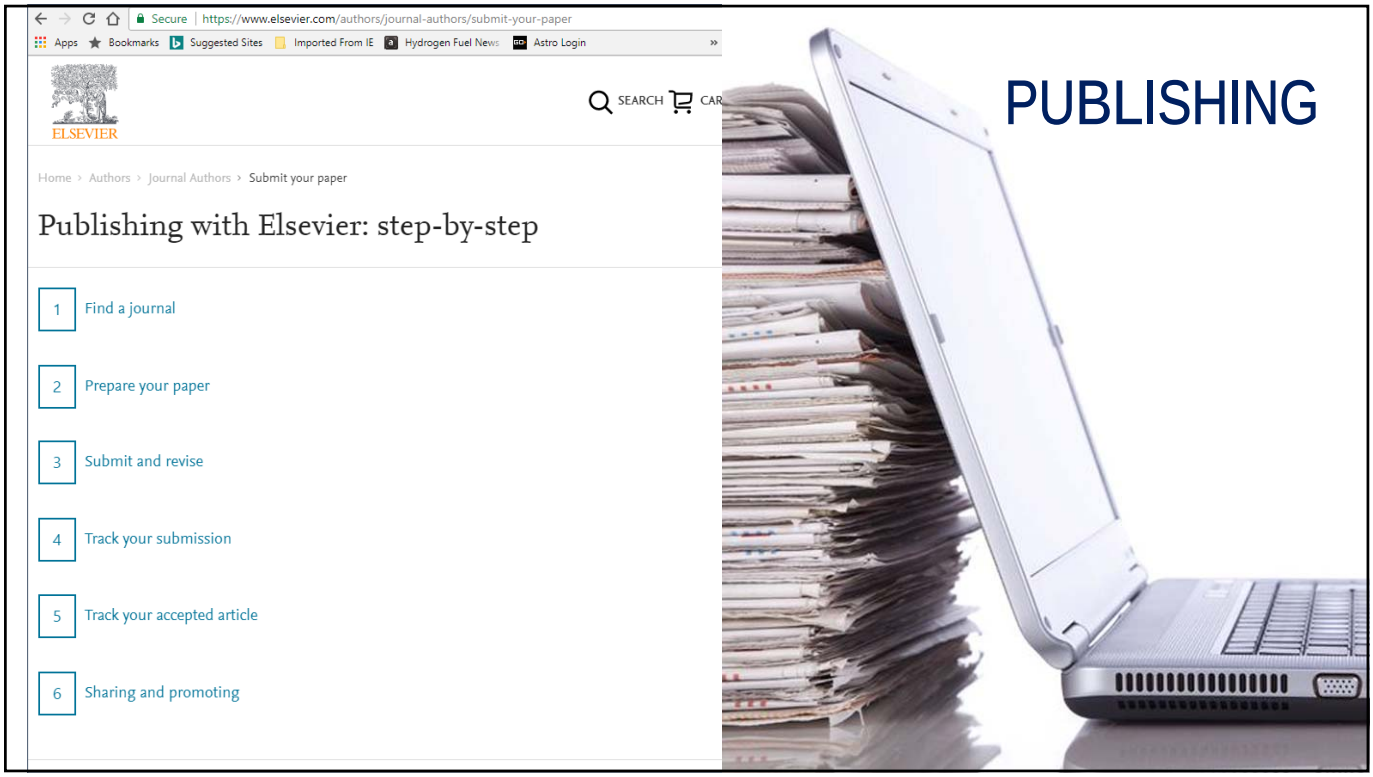
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Q&A

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