PUBLIKASI PADA JURNAL ILMIAH

Dr. Apri Heri Iswanto

Pelatihan Publikasi Bagi Mahasiswa Pascasarjana
Universitas Sumatera Utara
13 Maret 2023

BIODATA

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H index Scopus	: 13

Publikasi di Jurnal Internasional Terindeks Scopus Tahun 2023

No.	Judul Artikel	Nama Jurnal, Tahun Terbit	Status Jurnal di Scopus
1	Influence of Isocyanate Content and Hot-Pressing Temperatures on the Physical–Mechanical Properties of Particleboard Bonded with a Hybrid Urea–Formaldehyde/Isocyanate Adhesive	Forests	Scopus Q1
2	Properties of Plywood Bonded with Formaldehyde Free Adhesive based on Poly(Vinyl Alcohol)-Tannin-Hexamine at Different Formulations and Cold-Pressing Times	Journal of Composites Science	Scopus Q2

Pada Tahun 2022: Telah terbit sebanyak 22 Artikel di jurnal terindex scopus (Q1 dan Q2) serta Web of Sciences

KONTEN PRESENTASI

1. Teknis Memilih Jurnal
2. Proses Submit
3. Membalas Komentar Reviewer
4. Melakukan revisi

Where to publish?

Publishing your work

Journals *vs.* conference proceedings

Journals

e.g., Pharma/Biomed

- **Widely indexed**
- **Higher visibility**
- **Impact factor** (journal citations/articles in past 2 years)

Proceedings

e.g., Physical Sci/ Engineering

- **Faster publication; may be indexed**
- **Usually shorter** (limits on words, references, figures); **usually no major revisions after peer review**
- **More specialized topics/audience**
- **Networking**

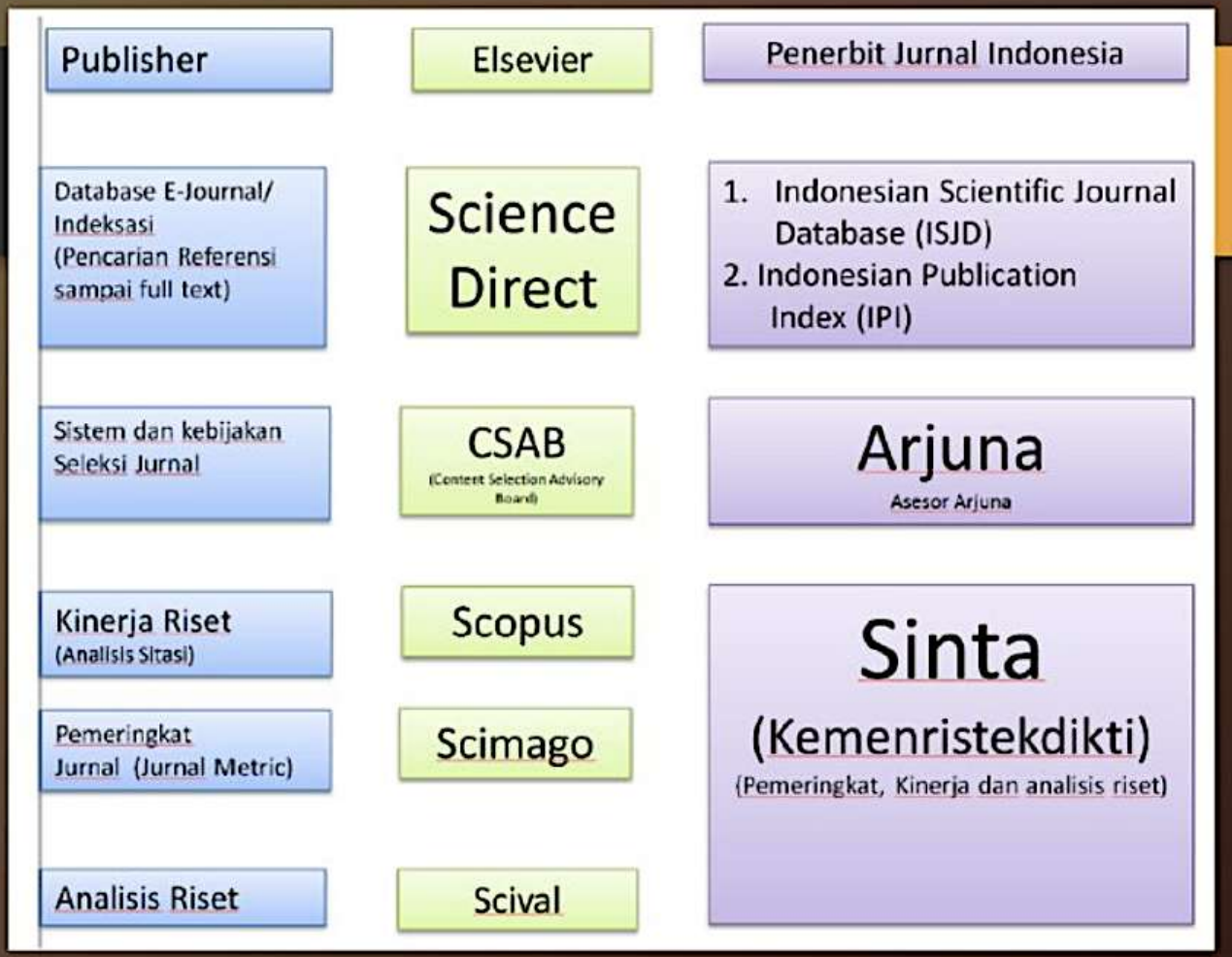
edanz

Springer

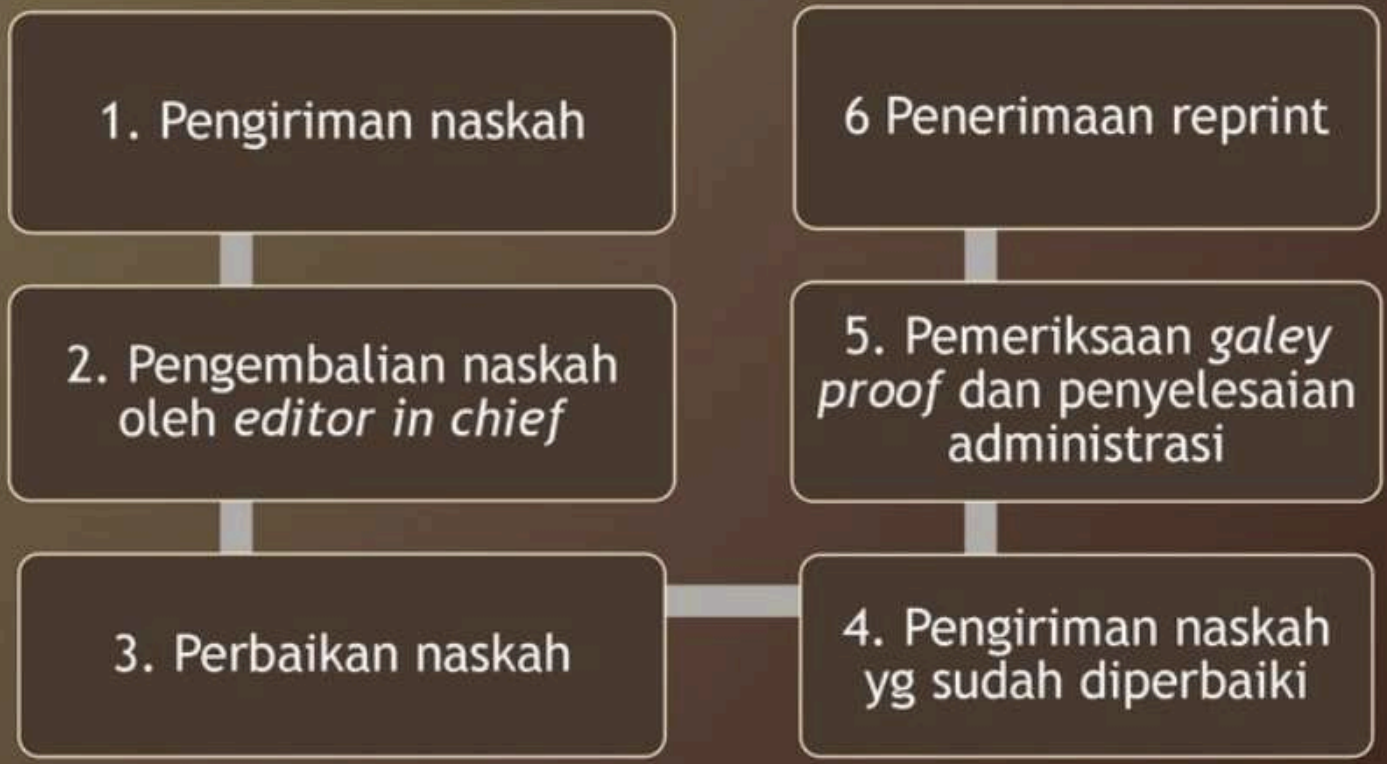
PENGERTIAN

- Publikasi hasil penelitian di jurnal (terbitan berkala) ilmiah adalah salah satu segi penting dari kegiatan ilmiah; dengan dipublikasikan maka temuan yang dihasilkan akan dikenal kemudian disitasi oleh peneliti lainnya
- Suatu jurnal bereputasi adalah jurnal yang memiliki mekanisme penelaahan (peer-review) yang jelas dan adanya tim penelaah beranggotakan para pakar dalam bidangnya.

PERBANDINGAN ISTILAH UNTUK PENERBITAN ELSEVIER DAN INDONESIA



TAHAPAN PROSES PUBLIKASI NASKAH ILMIAH



NASKAH TIDAK DIPERSIAPKAN DENGAN BAIK



Did you know ?

Journal editors reject anywhere between 6% to 60% of submitted manuscripts at the initial screening stage.[2] One study found that on average, 21% of submissions are rejected during the initial review by journal editors across disciplines.[3]

PERSIAPAN SUBMIT ARTIKEL

- Percaya Diri
- Kesesuaian artikel dengan Fokus/ Tema Jurnal yang dituju
- Struktur Artikel (Judul, Nama Penulis dan Alamat, Abstrak, Kata Kunci, Pendahuluan, Metode Penelitian, Hasil Penelitian dan Diskusi, Kesimpulan, dan Referensi
- 70% Referensi Terbaru (jurnal) dan 30% Buku
- Menggunakan Manajemen Referensi sesuai Standar (Mic. Word, Mendeley, Zotero, dll)
- Menyesuaikan artikel dengan template
- Siap memperbaiki artikel

7 HAL PENTING YG PERLU DILAKUKAN KETIKA MENYIAPKAN NASKAH UNTUK DITERBITKAN

1. Mencari jurnal yang akan dituju untuk penulisan, kemudian mencari *author guideline*
2. Menelusuri literatur ke beberapa pangkalan data (database) terkemuka.
3. Membuat catatan detail terkait dengan sumber yang akan kita gunakan dalam penulisan
4. Menggunakan gaya penulisan dan referensi standar sesuai dengan yang diminta
5. Menggunakan aplikasi referensi dalam pengutipan dan pembuatan daftar referensi atau bibliografi
6. Membuat pernyataan jelas jika akan menyalin langsung, mengutip (pharaprasing) atau meringkas (summarizing)
7. Jangan pernah mengutip referensi yang tidak jelas atau tidak lengkap sumbernya sebaik apapun isinya

SYARAT NASKAH BISA TERPUBLIKASI DENGAN BAIK

1. Tepat waktu, relevan, berbasis bukti penelitian ilmiah yang dirancang dengan baik dan ditulis dengan baik
2. Mengikuti arah perkembangan
3. Membuat naskah yang jelas, logis, dan mudah dibaca
4. Bersedia menerima saran mitra bestari sebagai cara untuk meningkatkan mutu naskah
5. Memperhatikan kebutuhan pembaca.

KLASIFIKASI DAN KRITERIA JURNAL

1. Jurnal nasional
2. Jurnal nasional terakreditasi
3. Jurnal internasional
4. Jurnal internasional bereputasi.

JURNAL NASIONAL

Jurnal nasional adalah terbitan berkala ilmiah yang memenuhi kriteria berikut:

1. Karya ilmiah ditulis dengan memenuhi kaidah ilmiah dan etika keilmuan
2. Memiliki ISSN
3. Memiliki terbitan versi daring (online)
4. Dikelola secara professional
5. Bertujuan menampung/mengomunikasikan hasil-hasil penelitian ilmiah dan atau konsep ilmiah dalam disiplin ilmu tertentu
6. Ditujukan kepada masyarakat ilmiah/peneliti yang memiliki disiplin keilmuan yang relevan
7. Diterbitkan oleh penerbit, badan ilmiah, organisasi profesi, atau perguruan tinggi dengan unit-unitnya
8. Bahasa yang digunakan adalah Bahasa Indonesia dan atau Bahasa Inggris dengan abstrak dalam Bahasa Indonesia
9. Memuat karya ilmiah dari penulis yang berasal dari sedikitnya 2 institusi yang berbeda
10. Mempunyai dewan editor/editor yang terdiri atas para ahli dalam bidangnya dan berasal dari sedikitnya 2 institusi yang berbeda

JURNAL NASIONAL TERAKREDITASI

- Jurnal nasional terakreditasi adalah terbitan berkala ilmiah yang memenuhi kriteria sebagai jurnal nasional dan mendapat status terakreditasi dari Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi atau kepala LIPI dengan masa berlaku hasil akreditasi yang sesuai

JURNAL INTERNASIONAL

Jurnal internasional adalah terbitan berkala ilmiah dengan kriteria berikut:

1. Karya ilmiah yang diterbitkan ditulis dengan memenuhi kaidah ilmiah dan etika keilmuan
2. Memiliki ISSN
3. Ditulis dengan menggunakan bahasa resmi PBB (Inggris, Perancis, Arab, Rusia, dan Tiongkok)
4. Memiliki terbitan versi daring
5. Dikelola secara professional
6. Dewan editor (editorial board) adalah pakar di bidangnya dan sedikitnya berasal dari 4 negara
7. Artikel ilmiah yang diterbitkan dalam satu terbitan (issue) ditulis oleh penulis dari berbagai negara
8. Memuat karya ilmiah dari penulis yang berasal dari berbagai negara dalam setiap terbitannya.

JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI

Jurnal internasional bereputasi adalah terbitan berkala ilmiah yang memenuhi kriteria jurnal internasional, dengan kriteria tambahan terindeks oleh pangkalan data internasional bereputasi (Scopus, Web of Science), dan memiliki faktor dampak (impact factor) dari ISI Web of Science (Thomson Reuters), atau Scimago Journal Rank (SJR), atau memunyai faktor dampak (SJR) dari Scimago Journal and Country Rank serendah-rendahnya Q3 (kuartil tiga).

JURNAL PREDATOR

- Jurnal predator dibuat untuk tujuan memperoleh keuntungan dan mengabaikan proses penelaahan oleh pakar di bidangnya untuk setiap artikel yang diterima penerbit (Mart 2013).

KATEGORI JURNAL PREDATOR

1. Jurnal terbit relatif masih baru dengan volume yang belum banyak, bahkan memiliki ISSN maupun DOI palsu
2. Lembaga dan alamat penerbit yang tidak jelas
3. Rekam jejak editor in chief beserta editorial board tidak jelas, bahkan tidak ada rekam jejak karyanya
4. Proses penelaahan tidak sesuai dengan kaidah dan cenderung basa-basi
5. Meminta biaya penerbitan yang mahal bahkan sebelum naskah diterbitkan
6. Menerbitkan tulisan yang sudah diterbitkan di tempat lain (duplikasi); dan
7. Memuat isi yang sebagian besar dikategorikan plagiat.

PENILAIAN MUTU JURNAL

1. Journal Metrics
2. Dewan Editor :
   1) Editor in-chief
   2) Co-editor
   3) Editor board members
3. Mitra Bestari, reviewer, atau peer reviewer
4. Journal Impact Factor (JIF)
5. Scimago Journal Rank (SJR) dan Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)
6. Citescore
7. Jumlah publikasi dan persentasi penolakan artikel
8. Jumlah Sitasi, H-index dan i10-index
9. Akreditasi Jurnal
10. Indeksasi Jurnal

JOURNAL METRICS



Journal of Building Engineering

6.4
CiteScore

7.144
Impact Factor

Articles & Issues | About | Publish | Search in this journal | Submit your article | Guide for authors

Latest issue

Volume 68

In progress
1 June 2023

About the journal

The *Journal of Building Engineering* (JOBE) is an interdisciplinary journal that covers all aspects of science and technology concerned with the whole life cycle of the built environment; from the design phase through to construction, operation, performance, maintenance and its deterioration. JOBE ...

View full aims & scope

3.6 weeks	5 weeks	0.9 weeks	20%	
Time to First Decision	Review Time	Publication Time	Acceptance Rate	View all insights

3.6 weeks

Time to First Decision

The average number of weeks it takes for an article to go from manuscript submission to the initial decision on the article, including standard and desk rejects

5 weeks

Review Time

The average number of weeks it takes for an article to go through the editorial review process for this journal, including standard and desk rejects.

0.9 weeks

Publication Time

The average number of weeks it takes to reach from manuscript acceptance to the first appearance of the article online (with DOI).

20%

Acceptance Rate

Percentage of submitted articles accepted during a calendar year; the total number of articles accepted out of the total number of articles submitted in the same year.

BAGAIMANA CARA MEMILIH JURNAL

PENELUSURAN JURNAL UNTUK SUBMIT

1) Pencarian dan Pengecekan Status Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi
    1. Scimago Journal Ranking
    2. Master Journal List Clarivate Analythics/ Thomson Reuters
2) Pencarian dan Pengecekan Status Jurnal Internasional (DOAJ)
3) Pencarian dan Pengecekan Status Jurnal Nasional

www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=15662&tip=sid&clean=0
Suggested Sites | Indstillinger | ear

Journal Search

Search query

in Journal Title | Search

Exact phrase

International Review of Law and Economics

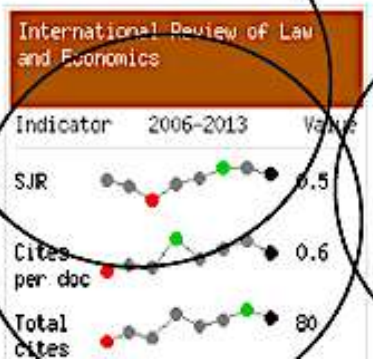
Country: United States

Subject Area: Economics, Econometrics and Finance | Social Sciences

Subject Category:

Category	Quartile (Q1 means highest values and Q4 lowest values)														
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Economics and Econometrics	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2
Finance	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2
Law	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2

Show this information in your own website



Publisher: Elsevier Inc.. Publication type: Journals. ISSN: 01448188

Coverage: 1981-2014

H Index: 26

Scope:

International Review of Law and Economics is designed to provide an outlet for theoretical and empirical research on the

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MASTER JOURNAL LIST

FAQS

How do I submit a journal?

What is the status of my journal submission?



SEARCH OUR MASTER JOURNAL LIST

Search Terms:
law and economics

Search Type:
Full Journal Title

SEARCH

The Master Journal List includes all journal titles covered in Web of Science.

Refer to the Journal Submission Process if you wish to submit a print or electronic journal for evaluation.

Our essay, The Thomson Scientific Database: The Journal Selection Process, describes the selection process used.

SOURCE PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

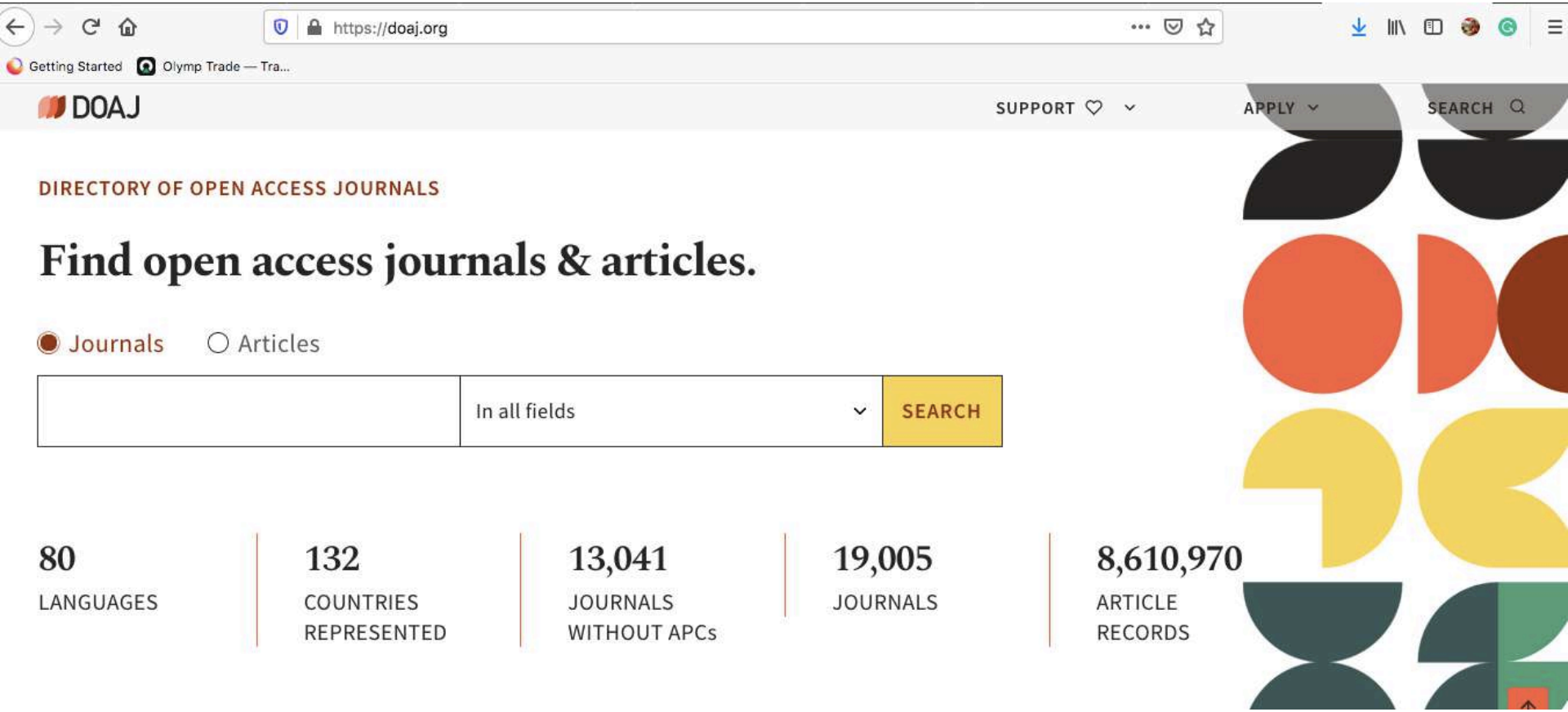
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- Social Science Citation Index Source Publication PDF

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JOURNAL LISTS | JOURNAL EVALUATION | SCOPE NOTES

JOURNAL LISTS FOR SEARCHABLE DATABASES

- Arts & Humanities Citation Index® › (*Web of Science*)


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SINTA

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Sort by: Impact

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Total Journals

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Total Publishers

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- [x] Sinta 2
- [ ] Sinta 3
- [ ] Sinta 4
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- [ ] Sinta 6
- [ ] Cancelled
- [ ] Not Accredited
- [ ] is Scopus
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Previous



JURNAL HAMA DAN PENYAKIT TUMBUHAN TROPIKA

Google Scholar | Website | Editor URL

Universitas Lampung

P-ISSN : 14117525 | E-ISSN : 24610399 | Subject Area : Agriculture

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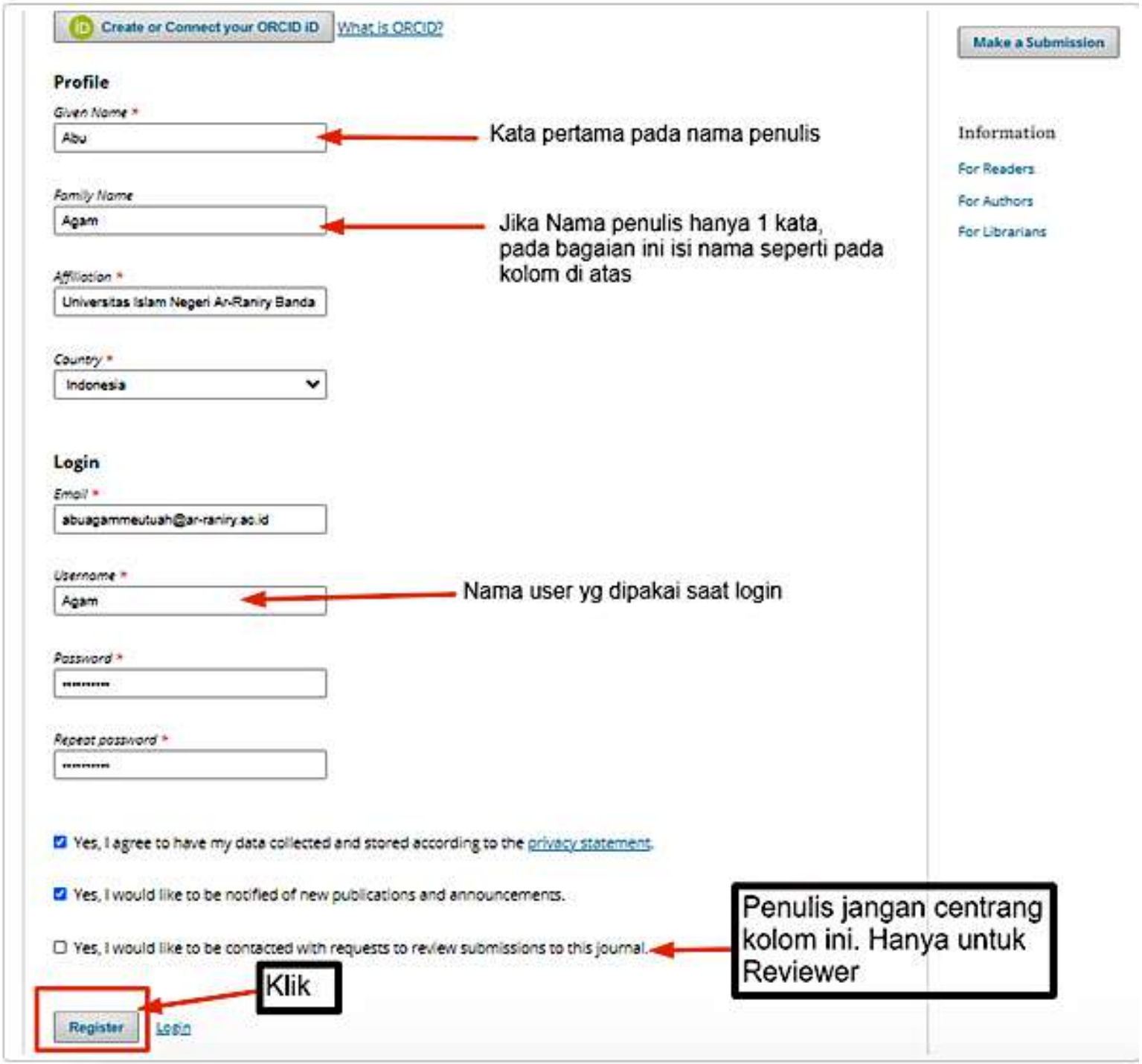
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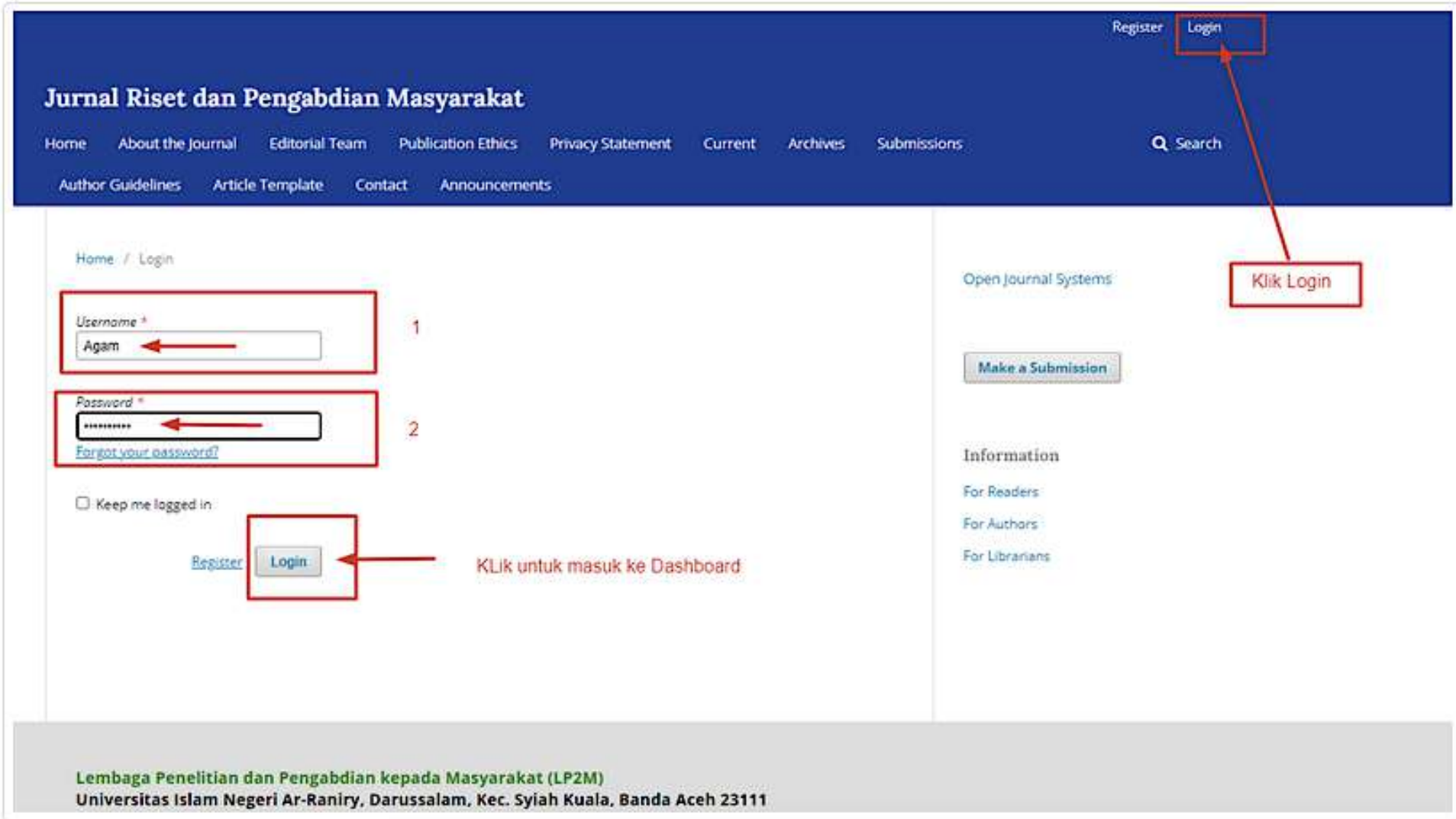
For Readers

For Authors

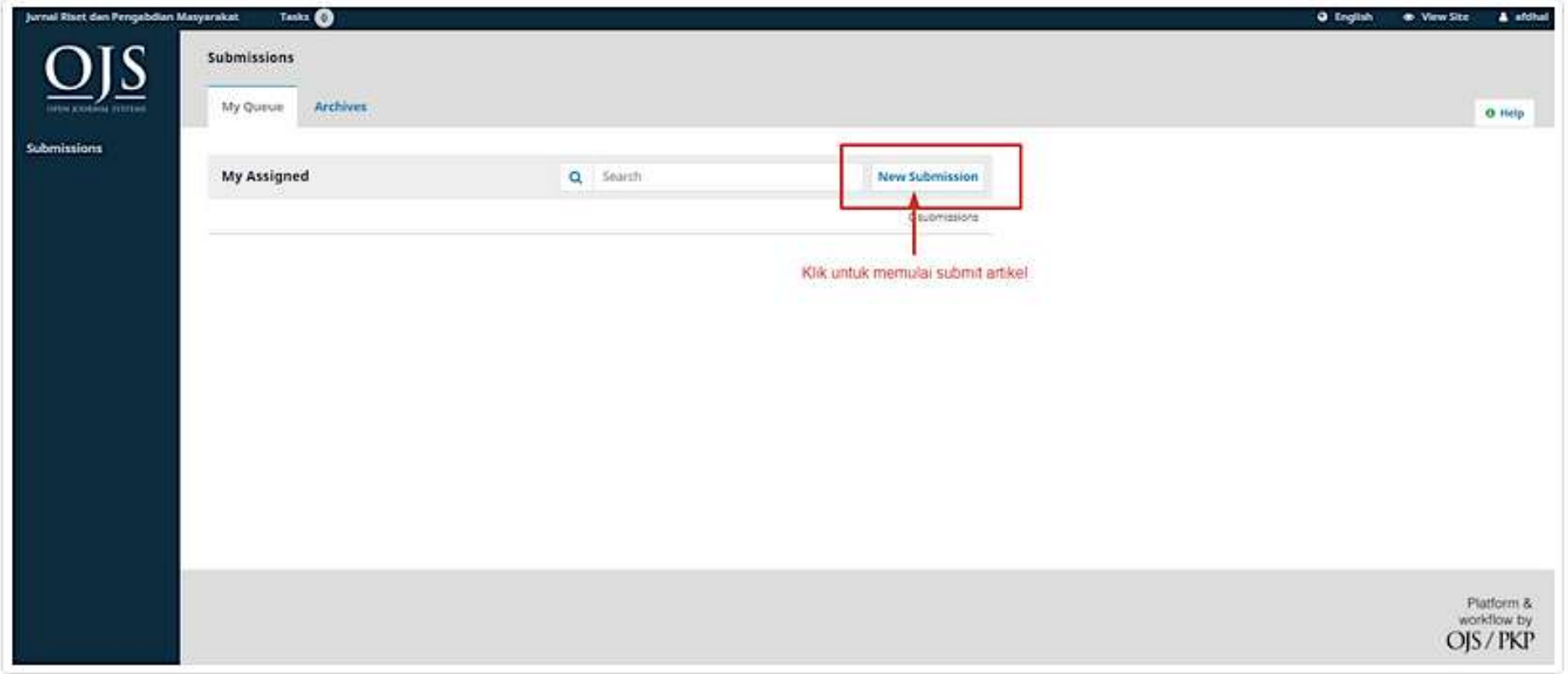
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Yes, I agree to have my data collected and stored according to the privacy statement.
Yes, I would like to be notified of new publications and announcements.
Yes, I would like to be contacted with requests to review submissions to this journal.
Penulis jangan centrang kolom ini. Hanya untuk Reviewer
Klik
Register
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Setelah selesai proses registrasi, kemudian penulis *login* kembali.

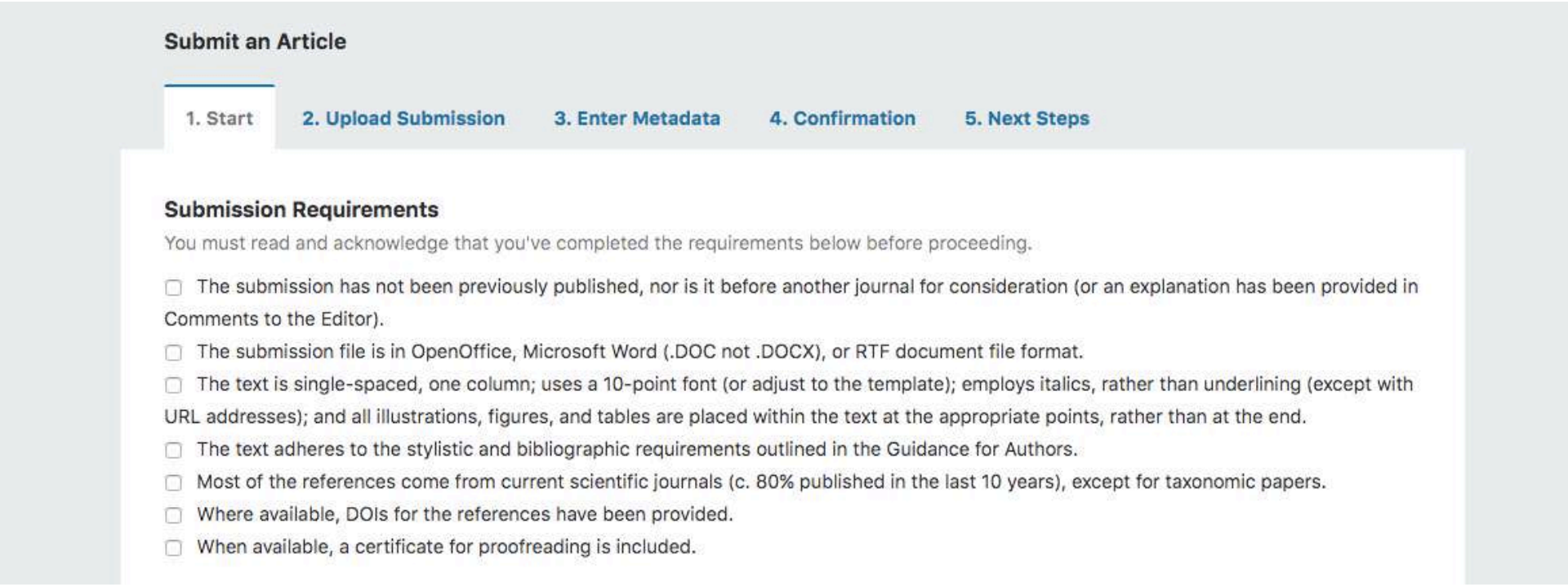


Setelah masuk ke *Dashboard*, klik menu [*New Submission*] seperti gambar di bawah ini.



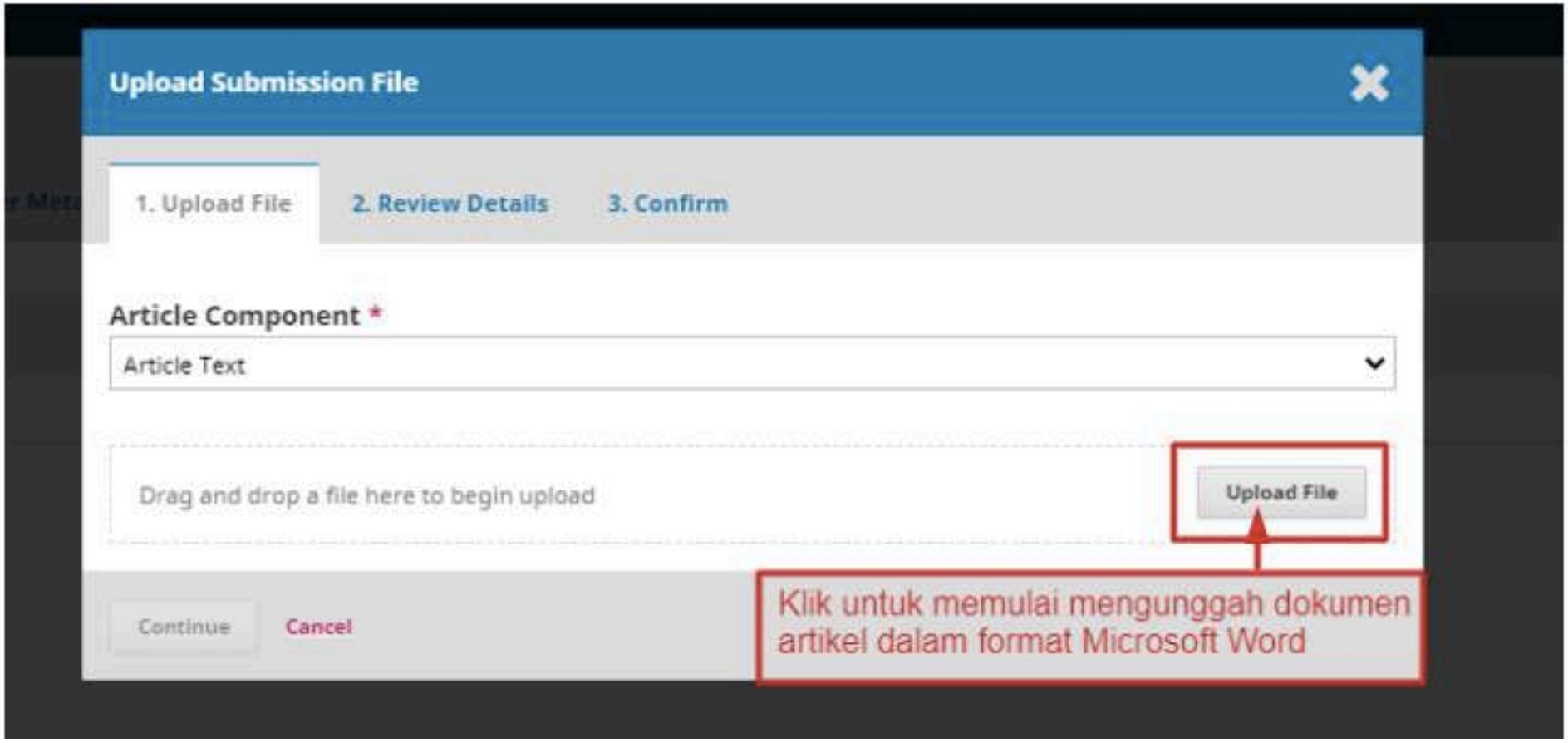
Selanjutnya author dapat mengirimkan artikel jurnal dengan melakukan langkah-langkah berikut:

a. Author melakukan pemeriksaan dan konfirmasi atas persetujuan dan pernyataan terkait artikel yang akan dikirim. Caranya dengan memberikan tanda centang (√) pada setiap submission checklist. Author juga bisa menambahkan komentar untuk Editor jika diperlukan. Selanjutnya klik Save and continue. Lihat pedoman gambar di bawah ini!

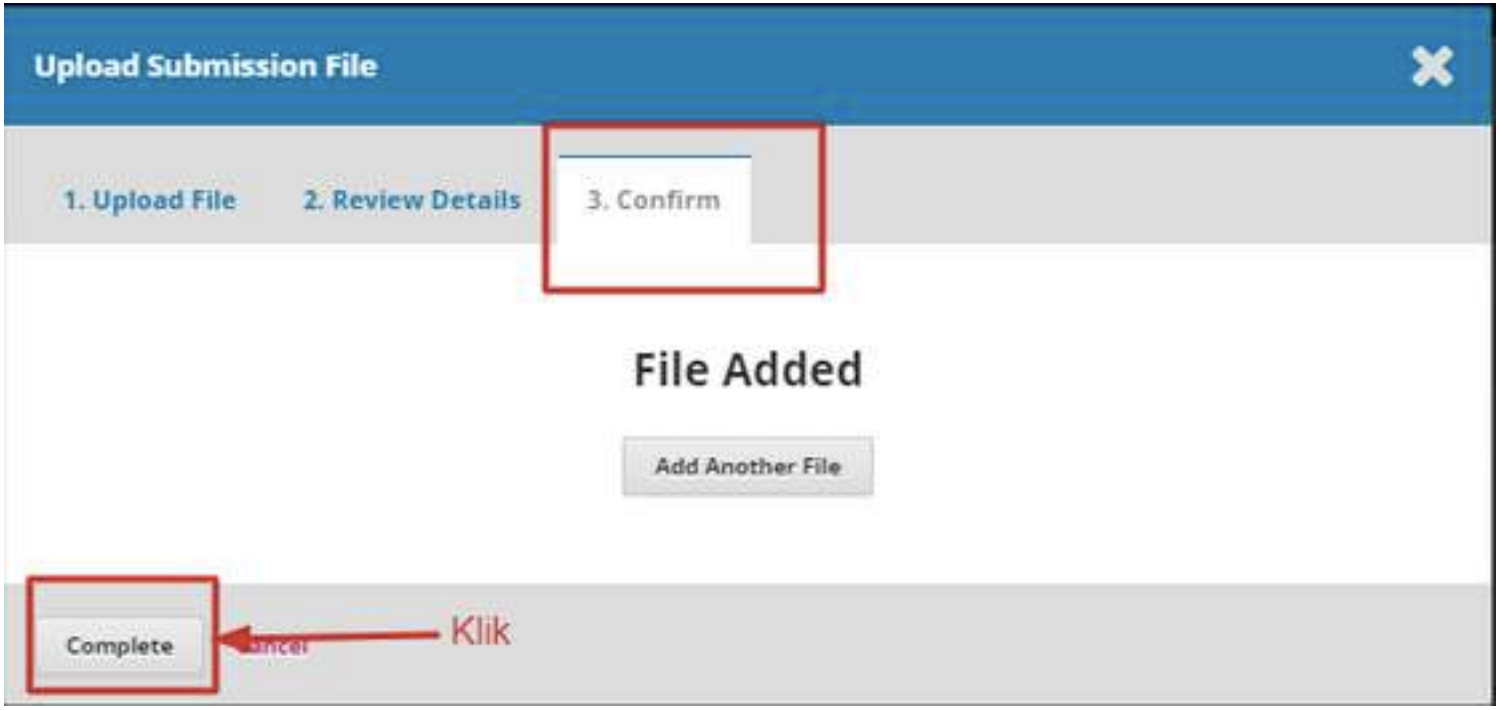


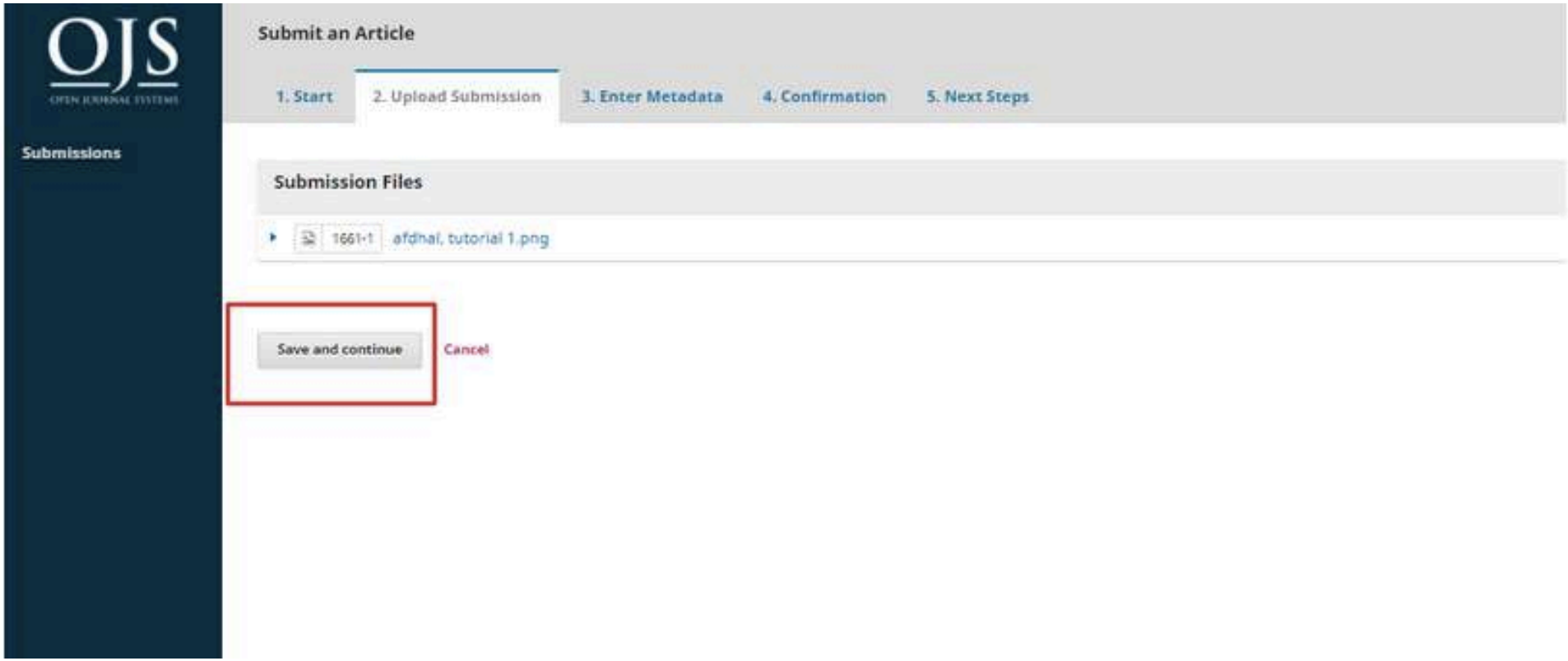
b. Langkah berikutnya adalah **unggah file artikel jurnal**. Seperti yang sudah diberi tanda centang pada *submission checklist* (langkah 1, *start*) di atas, salah satu *checklist* menjelaskan bahwa jenis (*format*) *file* yang dapat diunggah adalah *OpenOffice, Microsoft Word, atau dalam format RTF*.

Adapun cara untuk mengunggah file artikel jurnal adalah dengan cara memilih '*Article Text*' sebagai **Article Component*.** Perhatikan Gambar berikut!

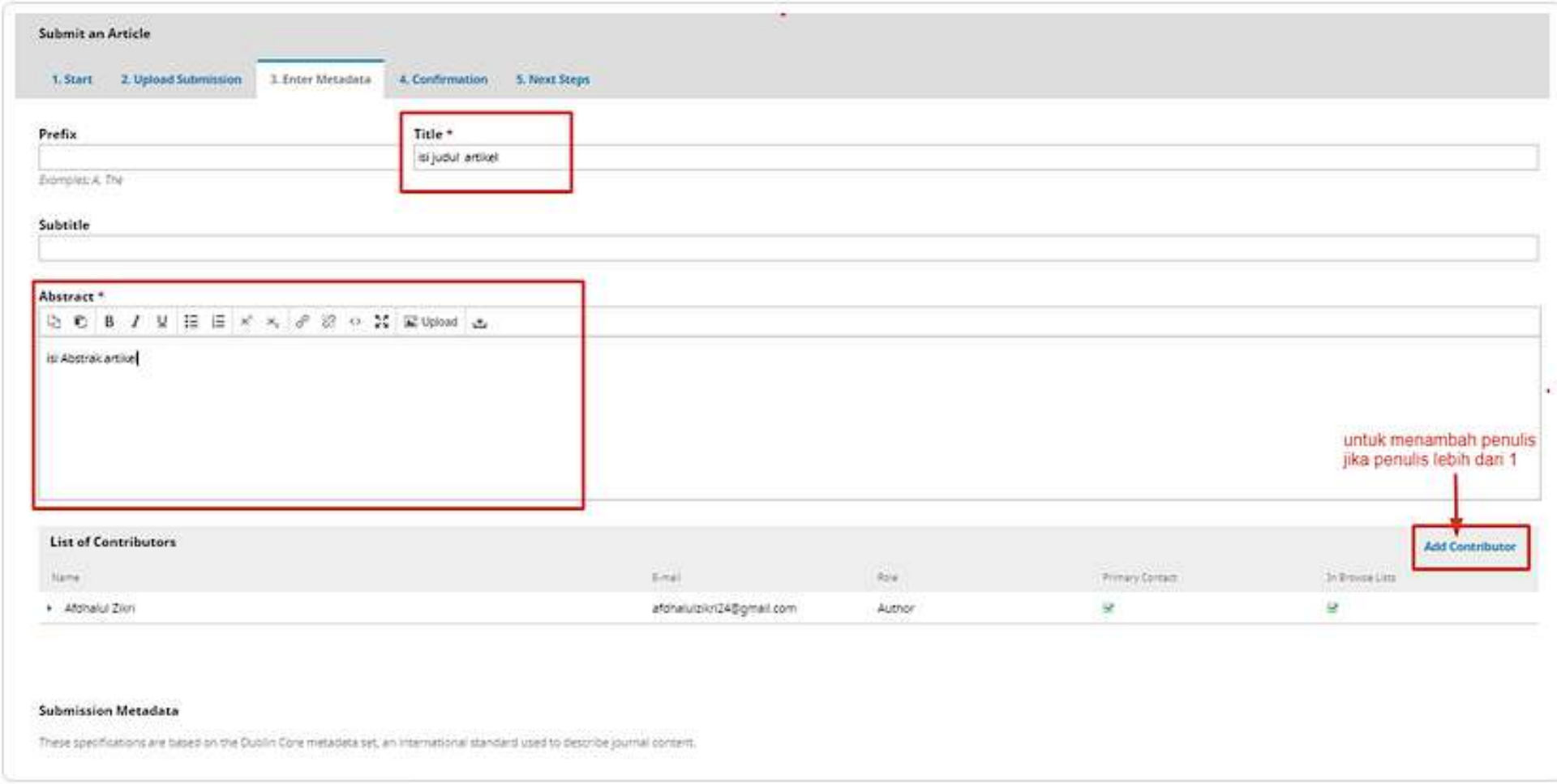


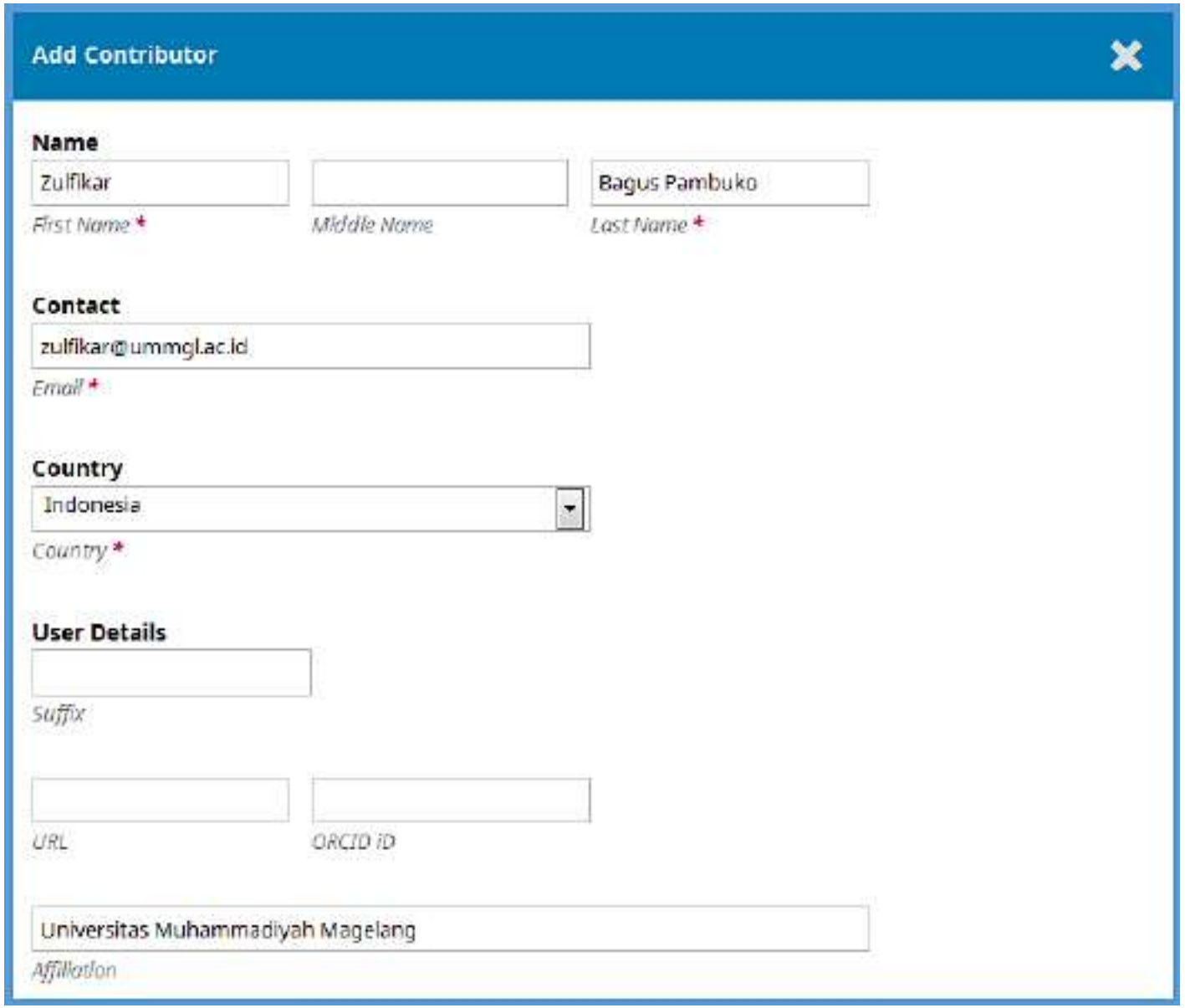

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2. Review Details
3. Confirm
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Article Text
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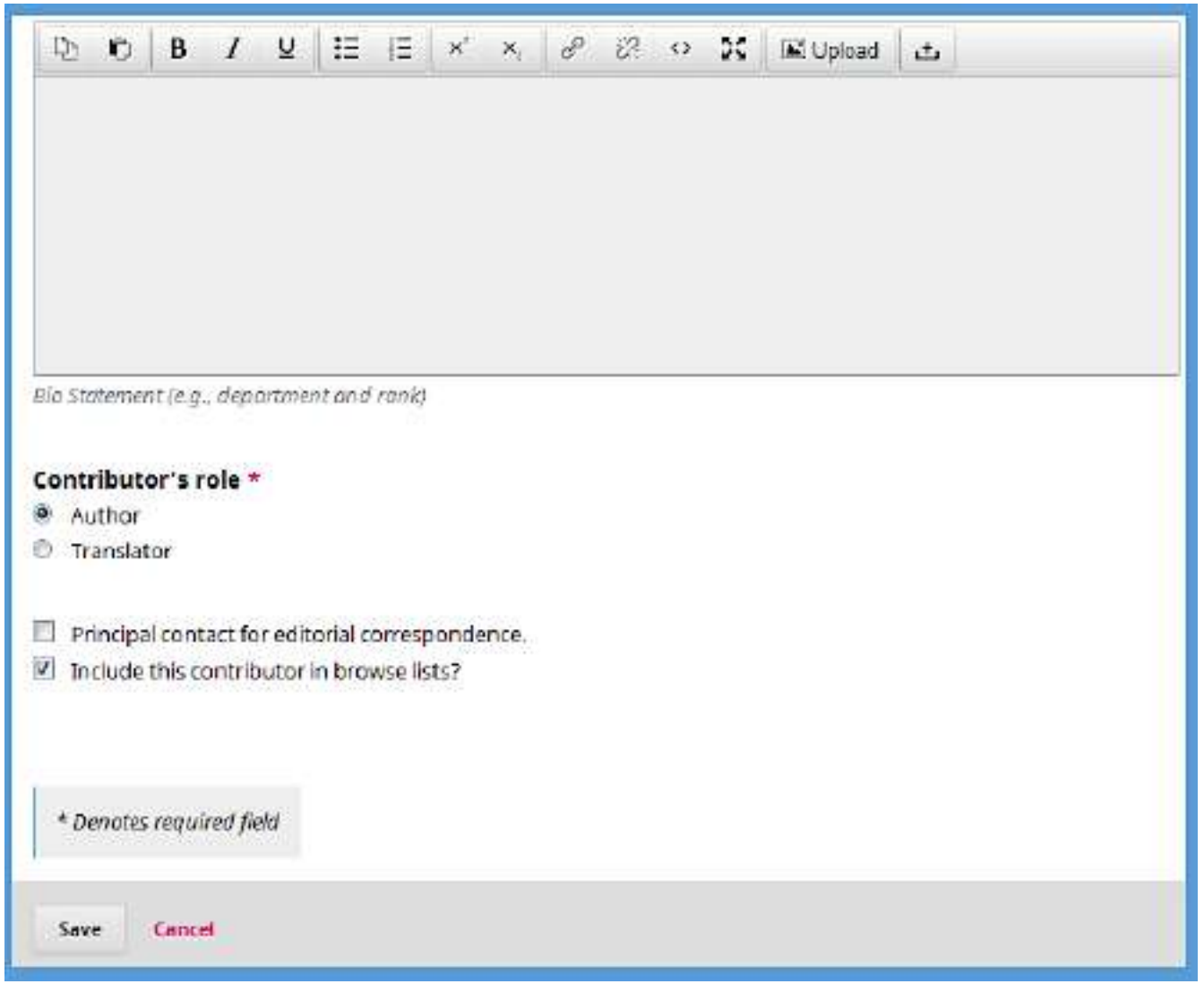

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Klik


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4. Confirmation
5. Next Steps
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afdhal, tutorial 1.png
Save and continue
Cancel

c. Setelah upload artikel jurnal selesai, langkah selanjutnya adalah; *Author* **mengisi metadata** naskah artikel jurnal. Yaitu dengan memperhatikan beberapa langkah berikut:




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Middle Name
Bagus Pambuko
Last Name *
Contact
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Email *
Country
Indonesia
Country *
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Suffix
URL
ORCID iD
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang
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Lengkapi subject, keyword, references!



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e. Tahapan terakhir, klik ***Finish Submission***. Lihat Gambar!




Confirm
Are you sure you wish to submit this article to the journal?
OK
Cancel

Submit an Article

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Submission complete

Thank you for your interest in publishing with Jurnal Riset dan Pengabdian Masyarakat.

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The journal has been notified of your submission, and you've been emailed a confirmation for your records. Once the editor has reviewed the submission, they will contact you.

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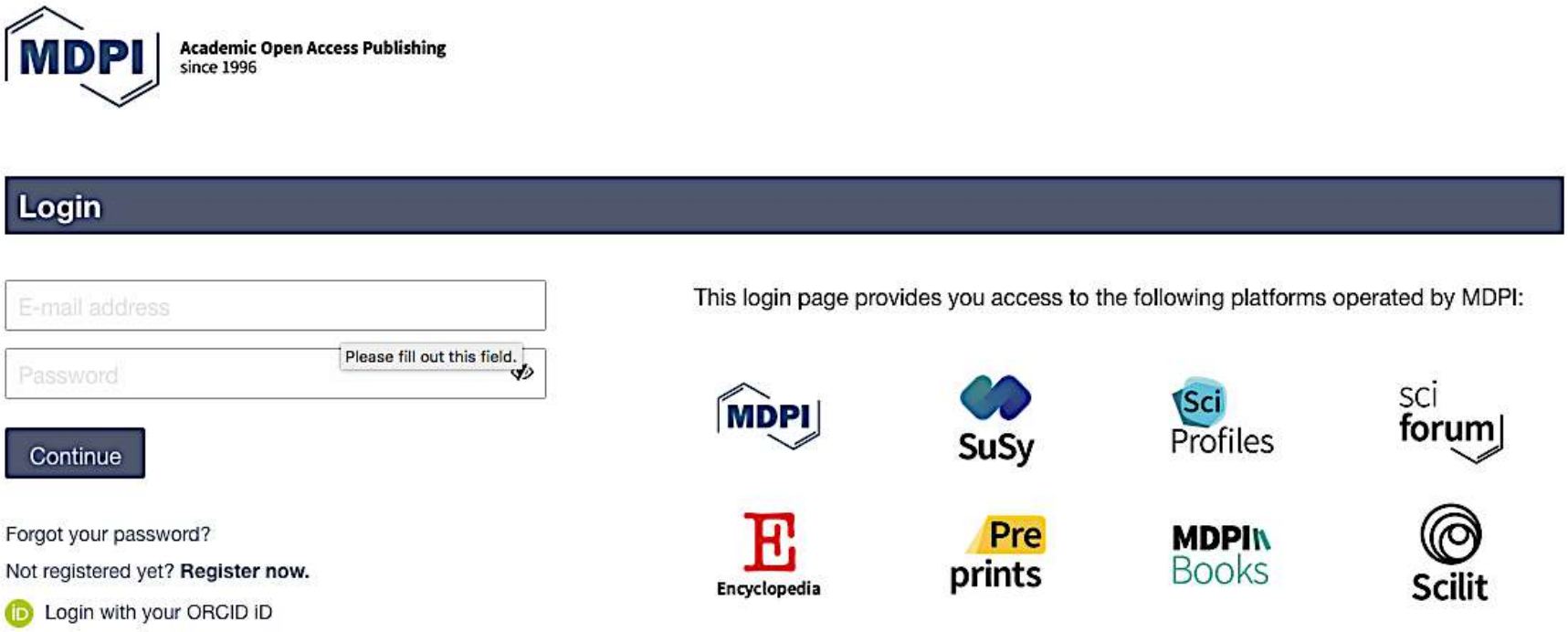
- Review this submission
- Create a new submission
- Return to your dashboard

klik disini untuk melihat status submission

Setelah melakukan **lima langkah submit artikel di atas**, *author/*penulis dapat melihat **status** naskah pada.



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Reviewers Menu
- Reviews 2

New Submission

New Submission

Resubmission ☐

Please tick the box if you would like to resubmit a manuscript which has previously been rejected/withdrawn. The manuscript and authors' information will then automatically be pre-filled.

* Used template? ○ Yes ○ No

You are encouraged to use *Forests* Microsoft Word template or the LaTeX template to prepare your manuscript. The submission system (SuSy) will then be able to extract and pre-fill manuscript and authors' information from the files you upload.

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Step 1 Manuscript Information | Step 2 Author Information | Step 3 Suggest and Exclude Reviewers | Step 4 Upload Manuscript | Step 5 Confirm and Send to Editors

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Our Responses to Editor and Reviewers

We appreciate the esteemed Editor for the opportunity given to us for revising our work in order to reach the high standards of this journal. The manuscript was carefully read and several typos and syntax errors were corrected.

We also thank the Reviewers for carefully reading our manuscript and offering their comments to improve this manuscript. We have taken them into consideration in preparing the revised form of manuscript. Below are our point-by-point responses to their comments. The appropriate corrections and modifications to the revised manuscript are presented with different highlighted font each time. We hope that our appropriate corrections based on their comments increased the quality of our work.

Reviewer 1

(All modifications in the text in yellow highlight)

1)	The methods need to identify how many trees were sampled. It is difficult to evaluate the paper without some idea of the number of samples taken.
Reply:	The material used in this study were three species with each species consisting of one tree. Each tree will be observed for differences in the chemical composition of the wood based on the axial direction of the log where in one tree it is divided into 3 parts, namely the base, middle and top. The analysis of each chemical component was carried out in duplo so that the total sample was 3 tree species x 3 log x 2 = 18 samples. For statistical analysis we used a two-factor factorial completely randomized design as presented in the manuscript in the form of ANOVA. The number of trees used in this study for each type is one tree. The tree that has been felled is converted into three log sections, namely the base, middle, and top as shown in Figure 1. The samples were prepared based on the SNI standard [29]. For chemical analysis, the moisture content of the sample was determined using an oven which was set at a temperature of 105 ± 3 °C for 24 hours. The moisture content of the test samples obtained ranged from 2-4% for lignin analysis, 3-6% for ethanol and benzene, and 1-2% for alpha cellulose. 2.3. Statistical Analysis This research used a factorial completely randomized design. There are two factors where the treatment in this study is factor A, namely three types of wood (C. lanceolatum, V. paciflora, and C. melanoxylon) and factor B, namely the three positions of the stem in the axial direction (base, middle, and tip). Sample analysis for chemical properties was carried out in duplo for

REVIEWER 1

	Comments	Respon and Revision
Abstract		
Lines 24-25	You mean " The particles are bonded....."	Thank you for the suggestion, yes, the sentence mean is The particles are bonded .... we have revised as suggestion
	You have to mention what type of particleboard you produced: wood particles type, single layer or three layer-particleboard.	Thank you for the suggestion. The particle board type is single layer type. The information about it has been added in the manuscript. Please check in line 28
Line 29:	12% resin content of what? Regarding the (%w/w), you have to add that it is based on the determined adhesive content of 12%.	Thank you for suggestion. The resin content as much as 12% is based on oven dried weight of wood saving. The additional information has been added in the manuscript. Please check line 30
Introduction		
Line 40:	"About 60% of the 1 million m3 UF produced....." Do you have a reference for this statement?	The sentence has been revised as suggested. Please see lines 45

used. Furthermore, it has disadvantages in terms of low dimensional stability, is not moisture-resistant, and poor durability (biological and weather). Therefore, it is only suitable for interior use. Mansouri et al. [2] and Guru et al. [3] stated that UF adhesive particleboard has low dimensional stability, which was also supported by other studies [4–10].

The advantages of 4-4 diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI) based resins over UF adhesive include good bonding performance, higher water resistance, aging resistance, and no formaldehyde emission concerns [11]. In addition, the isocyanate group of MDI resins may react with the hydroxyl groups in wood to generate a polyurethane bond, providing direct covalent connections between the adhesive and wood [2]. A number of studies have examined the wood-MDI cure using various techniques, including differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) [12], infrared (IR) spectroscopy [13], and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy [14]. In their research, they discovered that wood-MDI cure systems frequently produce biuret, polyuret, and polyurea formations. Only when extremely high doses of MDI were administered, however, were urethane linkages found to form.

Several studies have been conducted on improving composite board quality using UF adhesives. Hybrid resin is one of the studies to improve the performance of UF adhesives. Furthermore, melamine-formaldehyde (MF) was fortified with Melamine Urea Formaldehyde (MUF) to reduce the weakness of UF adhesives. The UF adhesive was modified by adding isocyanates to improve the thickness swelling properties of the board [11–17]. Mansouri et al. [2] reported that adding a small amount of MDI into the UF improved the performance of the adhesive. That kind adhesive combination increase the bonding quality of the beech (Fagus sylvatica) plywood after immersion in hot (boiling) water. Particleboards made with wheat straw and 4% MDI addition had better mechanical properties and less thickness swelling than resin panels with UF, SPI (soybean protein isolate), and SF (soybean flour). According to Lykidis et al. [18], three-layer UF-bonded particleboards with 30% waste paper content and pMDI-bonded panels with up to 50% waste paper content in the core layer in terms of mechanical properties meet the requirements of European Standard EN312 for P2-type panels for furniture applications.

Meanwhile, the difference between this study and several others is the application of hybride adhesive with different ratios during the single-layer board manufacturing process. This is accomplished by spraying the particles individually, with the UF adhesive sprayed first, followed by the MDI adhesive. Iswanto et al. [5] reported that this application technique improved physical and mechanical properties of particleboard. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the influence of pressing temperature and the ratio of UF and MDI adhesive mixtures on physical and mechanical properties of particleboard.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Materials

Sengon (*Paraserianthes falcataria*) wood shavings were obtained from the wood industry in Medan, Indonesia. Furthermore, commercial UF adhesive (Solids content


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