# Coaching Clinic Penulisan Proceedings SAMSES 2018

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**Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia**

**Grand Mercure Yogyakarta, 16 August 2018**

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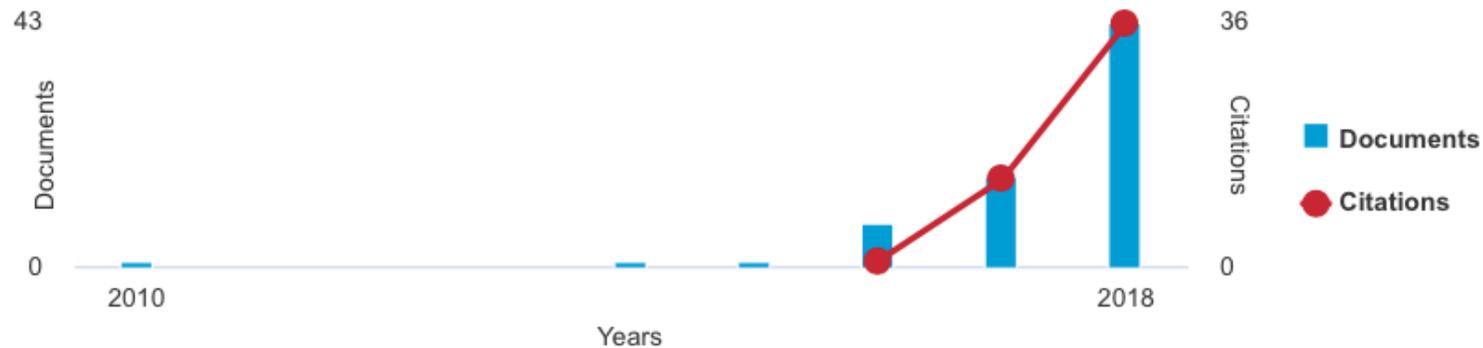View *h*-graph

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# Journal of Physics: Conference Series

## 2018

- **Volume 1064**

  2018 the 2nd International Conference on Fluid Mechanics and Industrial Applications

  12–14 July 2018, Guilin, China

- **Volume 1063**

  NUMISHEET 2018: 11th International Conference and Workshop on Numerical Simulation of 3D Sheet Metal Forming Processes

  30 July to 3 August 2018, Tokyo, Japan

- **Volume 1062**

  IX International conference "Basic Problems of Optics" BPO'2016

  17–21 October 2016, Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation
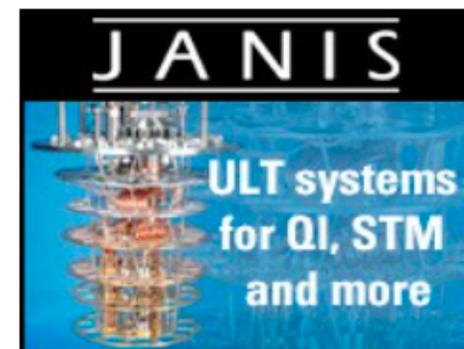
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# Journal of Physics: Conference Series

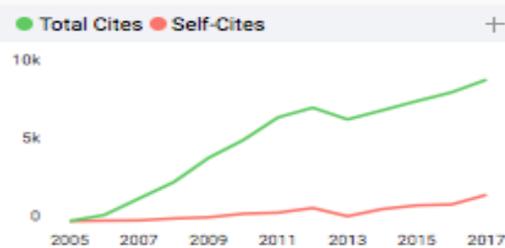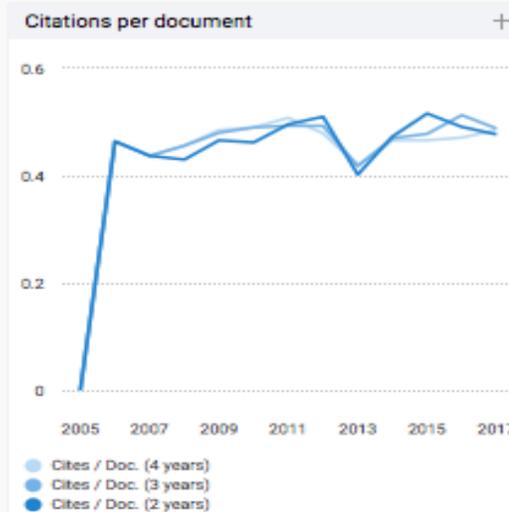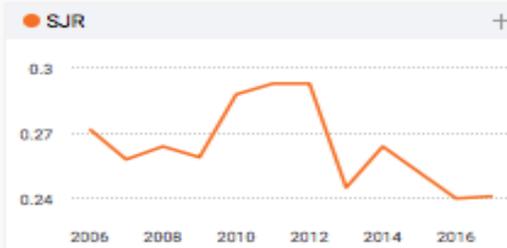| | |
|---|---|
| **Country** | United Kingdom - ⅢⅢ SIR Ranking of United Kingdom |
| **Subject Area and Category** | Physics and Astronomy<br>    Physics and Astronomy (miscellaneous) |
| **Publisher** | Institute of Physics |
| **Publication type** | Journals |
| **ISSN** | 17426588, 17426596 |
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| **Scope** | From 1 January 2010, IOP Publishing"s open access proceedings titles no longer require authors to sign and submit copyright forms. For the following titles ·Journal of Physics: Conference Series ·IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering ·IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science assignment of copyright forms are being replaced by a publishing licence under which authors retain their copyright. Please note that our regular journals are unaffected by this change. |

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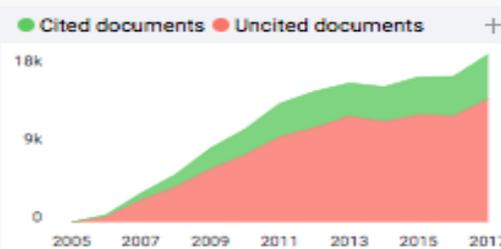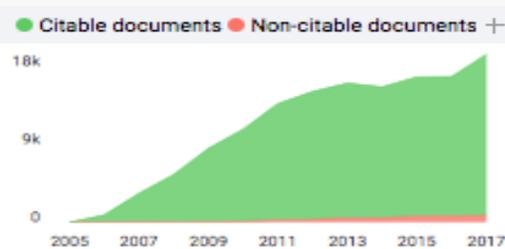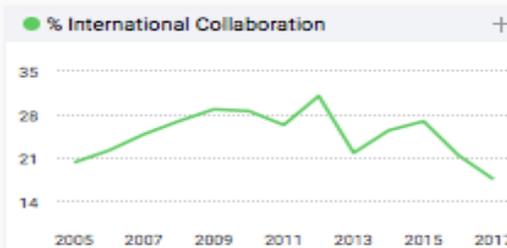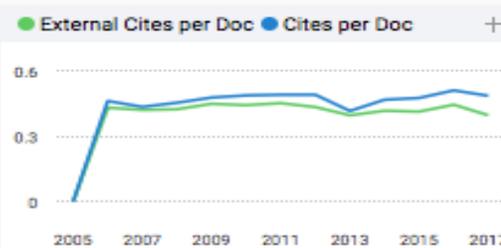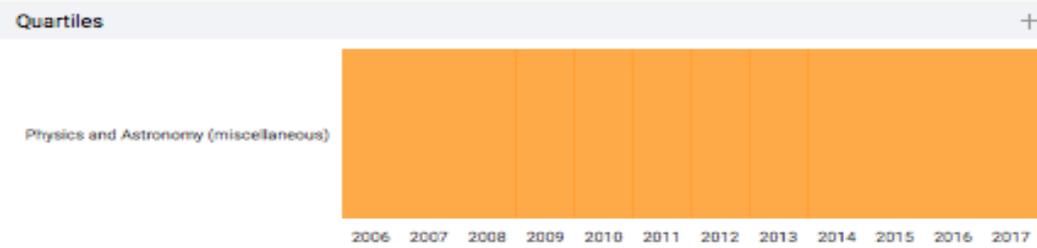
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# Target publikasi:

- Batas waktu pemasukan full papers: MINGGU, 26 August 2018, pukul 24.00
- Proses review: 27 August – 3 September 2018
- Proses revisi hasil review: 4 September 2018
- Proses layout paper dan penyusunan metadata: 5 September -  22 September 2018
- Submit ke IOP: 24 September 2018.
- Prediksi Terbit: Akhir Oktober 2018
- Masuk database Scopus: Januari 2019.

# Conference vs. Journal Paper

**Conference Paper (Proceedings),** cenderung merupakan tulisan ilmiah pendek dan hanya berisi bagian yang paling menarik dari hasil penelitian.

**Journal papers,** cenderung merupakan tulisan ilmiah panjang, berisi informasi yang lebih rinci yang memungkinkan replikasi dan pemahaman secara utuh dari hasil penelitian.

• Mengapa harus terindek SCOPUS/ ISI THOMSON?

# Aturan umum penulisan proceedings IOP: Materials Science and Engineering

- Jumlah halaman: maksimum 6 lembar.

- Wajib mengikuti template IOP yang bisa langsung didownload pada website Incitest.

- Tingkat keterbacaan bahasa Inggris tinggi (tidak menggunakan google translate)

- Semua tabel dan gambar harus terbaca, tidak buram, tidak berbahasa Indonesia.

# Pastikan sistematikanya: IMRaD

- **I**ntroduction
- **M**ethods
- **R**esults **a**nd **D**iscussion
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgment
- **R**eferences

# Title:

- Ditulis singkat dan lugas
- Tidak berbau judul penelitian
- Tidak menggunakan sub judul
- Lokasi penelitian tidak dicantumkan pada judul.
- Maksimum dua baris.
- Tidak mencantumkan singkatan yang tidak populer dibidang keilmuannya.

# Contoh Judul yang singkat dan lugas

- Short Term Load Forecasting using Artificial Neural Network
- Teaching Nano Technology to Deaf and Hard Hearing Students.
- Students' Performance Assessment using Fuzzy Logic
- Labour Market Information System: Do Vocational Schools and Industries need it?

# Alamat Afiliasi

- Nama depan disingkat (tanpa titik):

  Ade Gafar Abdullah menjadi  **A G Abdullah**

- Khusus papers yang berasal dari perguruan tinggi di Indonesia, ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia.

- Alamat harus lengkap.

- Alamat email dicantumkan hanya untuk penulis korespondensi saja.

# Contoh penulisan alamat afiliasi sesuai template IOP Conference Series

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# Jika semua penulis berafiliasi sama

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*Corresponding author: haritman@upi.edu

# Abstract:

- Satu paragraf, maksimum 200 kata.
- Berisi paparan singkat tentang: Latar belakang (satu/ dua kalimat saja, tujuan penelitian, metode, hasil utama penelitian (bukan memindahkan tulisan pada kesimpulan, tetapi harus dipharafrase), dan implikasi temuan.

# Contoh Abstract:

Data mining is one of the data processing techniques to collect information from a set of stored data. Every day the consumption of electricity load is recorded by Electrical Company, usually at intervals of 15 or 30 minutes. This paper uses a clustering technique, which is one of data mining techniques to analyse the electrical load profiles during 2014. The three methods of clustering techniques were compared, namely K-Means (KM), Fuzzy C-Means (FCM), and K-Means Harmonics (KHM). The result shows that KHM is the most appropriate method to classify the electrical load profile. The optimum number of clusters is determined using the Davies-Bouldin Index. By grouping the load profile, the demand of variation analysis and estimation of energy loss from the group of load profile with similar pattern can be done. From the group of electric load profile, it can be known cluster load factor and a range of cluster loss factor that can help to find the range of values of coefficients for the estimated loss of energy without performing load flow studies.

# Introduction

- Jangan terlalu panjang, cukup 3 sd 4 paragraf saja.
- **Paragraf 1:** memaparkan permasalahan
- **Paragraf 2:** (jika kurang tambahkan satu paragraf lagi): memaparkan 'state of the art' penelitian, yaitu peneliti wajib memaparkan hasil riset-riset pendahulunya.
- **Paragraf 3:** memaparkan "research gap", tujuan penelitian, dan batasan penelitian.

# Contoh kalimat permasalahan:

Industrial automation is one of important subjects for electrical engineering students. To get minimum requirement in this course, students have to understand about the process control. To consider realistic conditions, the course must be comprehended with experimental studies [1] [2]. In the developed countries, the course is usually supported by sophisticated teaching devices for conducting the experimental process in the ideal condition. However, in the developing countries (such as Indonesia), this course has a limitation regarding availability of lab tools and teaching device. Indeed, students often meet difficulty in obtaining contextual experience in their learning process. Students tend to memorize the concept without deep understanding on the subject [3]. In fact, the experience of applying practical knowledge can make easier for engineering students to handle their work in the future [4].

# Contoh kalimat State of The Art

Laboratory practice is an important activity in engineering education [5]. This associates with their first experience in learning, thinking, and finding problem solver [6] [7]. Limitations of learning resources and laboratory equipment become always the main problem in teaching and learning process. These limitations have direct impacts to the student to get more practical experiences [8] [9]. Indeed, learning process will be suboptimal when laboratorium devices are inadequate. For this reason, in some big universities in the developed countries, the teaching and learning process has been done by taking directly the physical small plants from industry. However, the use of this type of physical plant is even more difficult to be realized in developing countries because the price of the plant will be very expensive. Indeed, one of the strategies that are developed in most developing countries are applying direct practical experience in industry. However, this will face problems when taking care a big classroom with huge number of students. Further, industry can not be opened everytime, making difficult to fix and find match time among students, industry, and teaching and learning processing time. As alternative to address these shortcomings, computer-based simulation can be done. This strategy is employed only softwares such as Matlab [10], Labview [11], and Wonderware in Touch [12], etc. Although this simulation strategy is effective, problems raise with the purchasing

# Contoh kalimat State of The Art dan Research Gap

To solve the problems, several researchers have suggested the following strategies: interactive remote laboratory for practicing control engineering process [13], LEGO prototype for control system laboratory [14-16], SCADA for monitoring hybrid wind-PV [17], and digital converter design [18]. The suggested strategies are effective and can be implemented in the class [19-22] and user friendly for student [23]. However, several problems still persisted. The laboratory kits cannot describe in detail about their applications to illustrate students for the realistic condition [24]. Further, the kits are complicated and sophisticated, creating conflicts to the limitation of experimental rooms.

# Contoh kalimat tujuan, originality dan novelty, dan batasan masalah.

Here, the purpose of this study was to demonstrate a new design of low-cost and portable laboratory kit that is prospective for supporting teaching and learning on the automation process. Different from other laboratory kits, our kit is categorized as an easy-to-assemble device. Further, the kit is relatively portable and quite small in dimension *(length x width x height of 100 x 50 x 150 cm)* and adaptable for being used in various places and classrooms. These novelty makes the kit suitable for developing countries that have many limitations in the experimental rooms and fund. The kit consisted of water tank filling system with various features, including control in temperature, water volumetric (water level), and mixing process. Water tank filling system was used as a model in this study because of its widely used in some industries.

# Methods: (Materials and Methods)

- Desain penelitian, lebih mudah dipaparkan dalam bentuk diagram atau flowchart.
- Karakteristik subjek/ objek penelitian.
- Teknik pengambilan data.
- Bagaimana data dianalisis?

# Results and Discussion:

- Bagian ini harus memiliki porsi lebih banyak dibandingkan bagian yang lain (minimal 40% dari keseluruhan artikel).

- Hasil temuan harus sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian dan ruang lingkup penelitian.

- Hasil temuan harus didiskusikan dan didukung dengan referensi.

- Tabel dan gambar harus jelas dan dirujuk dalam hasil, seperti As shown in Table 1…, Table 1 shows…,

- Data dalam tabel atau gambar harus diberi penjelasan dan interpretasi.

# References:

- Gunakan Vancouver referencing style secara konsisten. Hasil sitasi dalam teks (in-text citation) dan daftar referensi menggunakan penomoran berurut, BUKAN alfabetis seperti APA referencing style.

- Hasil sitasi dalam teks (in-text citation) harus sesuai dengan referensi

- Jumlah referensi **paling sedikit** 10 sumber, dan 80% sumber bacaan berasal dari jurnal internasional.

# Prioritas searching jurnal internasional

- 1. Science Direct (Elsevier)
- 2. Springer – Verlag
- 3. Taylor and Francis
- 4. John Wiley and Sons
- 5. Sage Publication

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