
# MENULIS PUBLIKASI DI JURNAL INTENASIONAL BEREPUTASI

**Dr. Eng. Wisnu Jatmiko**

Pelatihan Penulisan Artikel Ilmiah untuk Jurnal Internasional,
Fakultas Teknik - Universitas Indonesia

Depok, Maret 2016

# 自己紹介
# *Self Introduction*

**Nama Lengkap**

## Wisnu Jatmiko

**Tempat & Tanggal Lahir**

Surabaya, 16 Desember 1973

**Jabatan Fungsional**

Dosen, Peneliti, & Manajer Riset Fakultas Ilmu Komputer
Universitas Indonesia

*with Prof. Fumihito Arai and members of Arai Laboratory*
*Nagoya University, Nagoya (February 2013)*

# 教育の歴史
# RESEARCH EXPERIENCE (1)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name** | **Dr.Eng. Wisnu Jatmiko, S.T, M.Kom** |
| Bachelor | (Electrical Engineering) - Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia |
| Master | (Compter Science) - Universitas Indonesia , Indonesia |
| Doctoral | Nagoya University, Japan |
| Research Exp. | During 2009 - 2015, there are More Than 15 Grants and 100 Papers, 8 BOOKs, and 6 Copyrights |
| | In 2013, has awarded BY Universitas Indonesia as one of the most productive researchers In Universitas Indonesia, In term of scopus index. |
| | In 2014, received an award as a research ambassador (Widyasilpawijana) from the Ministry of Research and Technology and get 2nd place in APICTA (Asia Pacific ICT Award) 2014, field of research and development |
| | IN 2015, RECEIVED HABIBIE AWARD (honor innovative achievements in engineering) FROM The Habibie Center |

*complete profile can be seen in http://www.cs.ui.ac.id/id/staf/wisnuj/wjabout-id.html*

# 教育の歴史
# RESEARCH EXPERIENCE (2)

## wisnu jatmiko

Follow

Lecturer Faculty Computer Science University of Indonesia
Intelligent Robotic System
Verified email at cs.ui.ac.id - Homepage

| Title 1–20 | Cited by | Year |
|---|---|---|
| A pso-based mobile robot for odor source localization in dynamic advection-diffusion with obstacles environment: theory, simulation and measurement<br>W Jatmiko, K Sekiyama, T Fukuda<br>Computational Intelligence Magazine, IEEE 2 (2), 37-51 | 118 | 2007 |
| A PSO-based mobile sensor network for odor source localization in dynamic environment: theory, simulation and measurement<br>W Jatmiko, K Sekiyama, T Fukuda<br>Evolutionary Computation, 2006. CEC 2006. IEEE Congress on, 1036-1043 | 56 | 2006 |
| Distributed odor source localization in dynamic environment<br>W Jatmiko, Y Ikemoto, T Matsuno, T Fukuda, K Sekiyama<br>Sensors, 2005 IEEE, 4 pp. | 26 | 2005 |

Google Scholar

| Citation indices | All | Since 2011 |
|---|---|---|
| Citations | 616 | 424 |
| h-index | 11 | 9 |
| i10-index | 16 | 9 |

# 教育の歴史
# RESEARCH EXPERIENCE (3)

Jatmiko, W.

Universitas Indonesia, Faculty of Computer Science, Depok, Indonesia

Author ID: 8568432600

About Scopus Author Identifier | View potential author matches

Other name formats: Jatmiko, Wisnu
Jatmiko
Jatmiko, W.

Documents: 80
Citations: 318 total citations by 227 documents
*h*-index: 8
Co-authors: 98
Subject area: Engineering , Computer Science View More

Analyze author output
View citation overview
View *h*-graph

80 Documents | Cited by 227 documents | 98 co-authors

80 documents View in search results format

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Traffic big data prediction and visualization using Fast Incremental Model Trees-Drift Detection (FIMT-DD)<br>View at Publisher | Wibisono, A., Jatmiko, W., Wisesa, H.A., Hardjono, B., Mursanto, P. | 2016 | Knowledge-Based Systems | 0 |
| Automatic fetal organs detection and approximation in ultrasound image | Ma'sum, M.A., Jatmiko, W., Wiweko, B., Bowolaksono, A. | 2015 | International Journal on Smart Sensing and Intelligent Systems<br>Open Access | 0 |
| A novel knowledge-compatibility benchmarker for semantic segmentation | Dewanto, V., Aprinaldi, Ian, Z., Jatmiko, W. | 2015 | International Journal on Smart Sensing and Intelligent Systems | 0 |

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## Author History

Publication range: 2000 - Present

References: 926

Source history:

Proceedings - 2013 IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, SMC 2013 View documents

ICACSIS 2011 - 2011 International Conference on Advanced Computer Science and Information Systems, Proceedings View documents

Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology View documents

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# OUTLINE

I. Introduction

II. Teknik Mencari Artikel Ilmiah ber-Impact Factor

III. Merancang Penelitian dan Menulis Jurnal Ilmiah

IV. Memahami *guideline* dan format artikel

V. Penulisan Jurnal dan Etika

VI. Menyikapi hasil Review Dewan Editor

# I. INTRODUCTION

# I.I DEFINISI

- **Pengertian dari RISET :**
  - **Menurut KBBI :**
    - **riset***/ri·set/ n* penyelidikan (penelitian) suatu masalah secara bersistem, kritis, dan ilmiah untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan pengertian, mendapatkan fakta yang baru, atau melakukan penafsiran yang lebih baik;--
      **dasar** penelitian ilmiah untuk mencari ilmu pengetahuan baru; pencarian yang bersistem untuk menemukan tantangan hal yang belum diketahui;
  - **Menurut Wikipedia :**
    - "Research is often described as an active, diligent, and systematic process of inquiry aimed at discovering, interpreting, and revising facts. This intellectual investigation produces a greater knowledge of events, behaviors, theories, and laws and makes practical applications possible. The term *research* is also used to describe a entire collection of information about a particular subject, and is usually associated with the output of science and the scientific method."

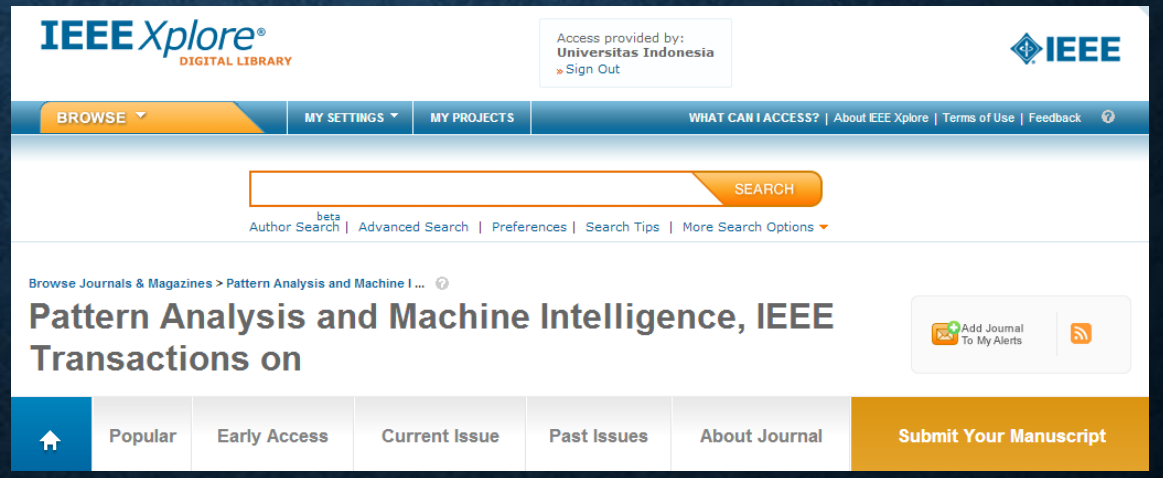
# I.II JENIS DAN MAKSUD PENELITIAN

- ***Penelitian Dasar (Basic Research):*** menghasilkan pengetahuan dan teknologi baru yang terkait dengan permasalahan yang belum dapat diselesaikan.
- ***Penelitian Terapan (Applied Research):*** mengetahui prioritas masalah dan merancang serta mengevaluasi kebijakan dan program.
- ***Penelitian penjelajahan (Exploratory Research):*** memperoleh pemahaman yang lebih baik mengenai permasalahan, agar dapat merumuskan pertanyaan penelitian dan hipotesa secara lebih tajam.
- **Penelitian Terstruktur** (***Structured Research):*** penelitian yang dilakukan berdasarkan pola yang ditentukan.
- ***Penelitian Kualitatif (Qualitative Research)*** : memahami perilaku dan kelembagaan, dengan mengenali pribadi terkait, nilai-nilai mereka, kebiasaan, simbol, kepercayaan, dan emosi.
- **Penelitian Kuantitatif** (***Quantitative Research)***: suatu proses penelitian yang formal, obyektif, dan sistematis, dengan menggunakan data numerik.

# II. TEKNIK MENCARI ARTIKEL ILMIAH BER-IMPACT FACTOR

# II.I PUBLICATION

- International Journal
- National Journal
- Proceeding of….. (International conference)
- Prosiding seminar (National conference)

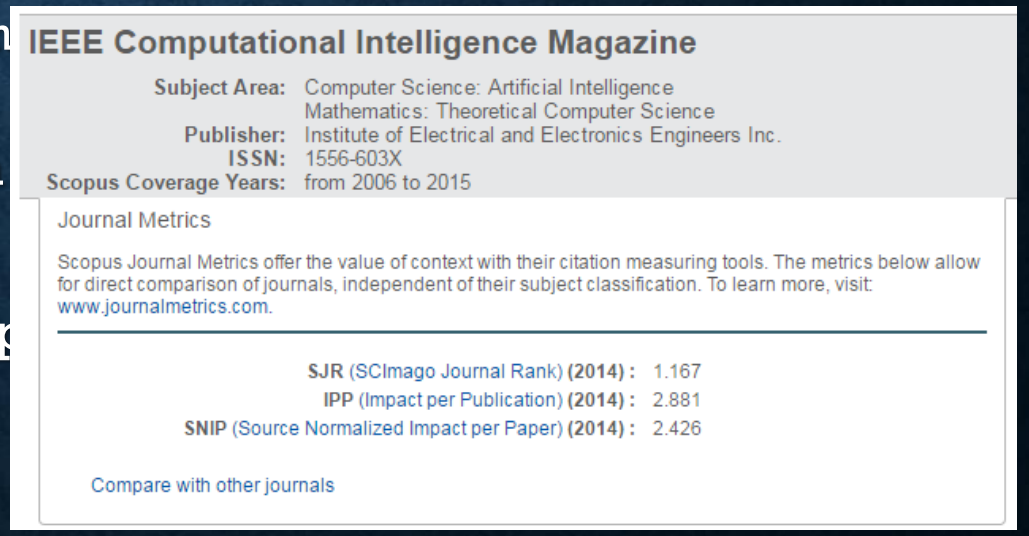



# II.II WHAT IS IMPACT FACTOR?
**(DEFINISI SPRINGER)**

- "The Impact Factor is considered the number 1 ranking value for scientific journals and has become a substantial part of any journal development discussion."
- "Impact Factors are a benchmark of a journal's reputation and reflect how frequently peer-reviewed journals are cited by other researchers in a particular year."

# II.III MENGHITUNG IMPACT FACTOR (IF)

- Pada suatu tahun tertentu, impact factor jurnal adalah jumlah rata-rata kutipan per makalah yang diterbitkan di jurnal selama dua tahun sebelumnya.
- Contoh:
  - A = jumlah artikel yang diterbitkan pada tahun
    dan 2007) pada suatu jurnal
  - B = jumlah artikel suatu jurnal (terbit 2006 dan
  - Impact Factor = A/B
- Cara yang lebih mudah untuk mengetahui IF dap



**IEEE Computational Intelligence Magazine**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Subject Area:** | Computer Science: Artificial Intelligence<br>Mathematics: Theoretical Computer Science |
| **Publisher:** | Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc. |
| **ISSN:** | 1556-603X |
| **Scopus Coverage Years:** | from 2006 to 2015 |

Journal Metrics

Scopus Journal Metrics offer the value of context with their citation measuring tools. The metrics below allow for direct comparison of journals, independent of their subject classification. To learn more, visit: www.journalmetrics.com.

| | |
|---|---|
| **SJR** (SCImago Journal Rank) **(2014) :** | 1.167 |
| **IPP** (Impact per Publication) **(2014) :** | 2.881 |
| **SNIP** (Source Normalized Impact per Paper) **(2014) :** | 2.426 |

Compare with other journals

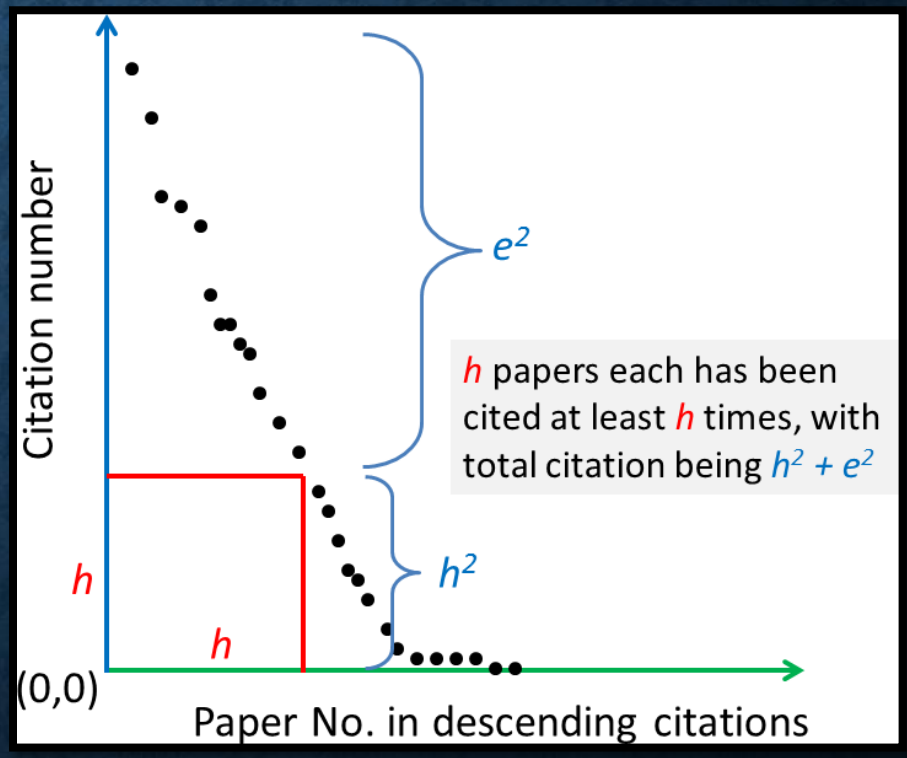
# II.IV WHAT IS H-INDEX?

**(DEFINISI UMUM WIKIPEDIA)**

- "index that attempts to measure both the productivity and impact of the published work of a scientist or scholar"
- "The index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of a group of scientists, such as a department or university or country, as well as a scholarly journal."

# II.V MENGHITUNG H-INDEX?

- "A scientist has index $h$ if $h$ of his/her $N_p$ papers have at least $h$ citations each, and the other ($N_p - h$) papers have no more than $h$ citations each. "



# III. MERANCANG PENELITIAN DAN MENULIS JURNAL ILMIAH

# III.I TUJUAN

- Menentukan topik penelitian
- Memahami cara menentukan state of the art dari penelitian
- Menentukan kontribusi ilmiah dari penelitian
- Membuat matriks kontribusi ilmiah berdasarkan proposal penelitian
- Cara Penulisan Jurnal Ilmiah

# MENENTUKAN TOPIK PENELITIAN

- Mencari informasi sebanyak-banyaknya → berita, wacana, diskusi, masalah aktual, kebutuhan pembangunan, agenda riset nasional → **Masalah**
- Mengembangkan ide → perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan → ***State of the Art***
- Mengubah ide menjadi tema/judul proposal penelitian → baik & penting belum cukup → **URGENT**

# LIMA PERTANYAAN DASAR

1. Apa (*what*) yang menjadi masalah penelitian?
2. Mengapa (*why*) itu penting dilakukan?
3. Bagaimana (*how*) penelitian itu akan dilakukan?
4. Kapan (*when*) penelitian itu akan dilakukan?
5. Sumberdaya (*resources*) apa yang diperlukan?

# WHAT IS STATE OF THE ART?
**(DEFINISI UMUM WIKIPEDIA)**

- "the highest level of development, as of a device, technique, or scientific field, achieved at a particular time."
- "It also refers to the level of development (as of a device, procedure, process, technique, or science) reached at any particular time as a result of the latest methodologies employed."

# DEFINING STATE OF THE ART

- Cara menentukan state of the art dalam penelitian adalah dengan merujuk rencana penelitian terhadap 3 parameter
  - Contribution
  - Originality
  - Novelty

# ORIGINALITY (GRADUATE LEVEL)

- Originality / orisinalitas merupakan salah satu bentuk yang lebih spesifik dari kontribusi ilmiah yang merujuk kepada sesuatu yang belum pernah dikerjakan sebelumnya.
  - Ex: teknologi pengenalan gangguan tidur dalam bentuk jam.
- Beberapa aspek originality
  - Originality of Idea
  - Originality of theory
  - Originality of Experiment

# NOVELTY (GRADUATE LEVEL)

- Novelty / keterbaruan adalah kontribusi ilmiah yang secara spesifik menambah pengetahuan secara teoritis maupun praktek dari suatu disiplin ilmu.
  - Ex: penemuan teori baru di bidang koordinasi multiple robot.

# MATRIX STATE OF THE ART

- Metode yang akan membantu dalam menentukan state of the art salah satunya dengan membuat matrix

| metode / masalah | Metode 1 | Metode 2 | Metode 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Problem 1 | | | |
| Problem 2 | | | |
| Problem 3 | | | |

# RESEARCH POSITIONING (MATRIX ORIGINALITY) SANI M. ISA

| Author | Intersample Decorrelation | Interbeat Decorrelation | Interchannel Decorrelation | Entropy Coding | # Ch | Max Performance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mammen, 1990 | AZTEC | - | Time sync, Classified VQ | - | 2 | JaggedCR:8.6 E:24.5% |
| Linnenbank, 1992 | Polynomial fitting | - | Channel subtraction | Huffman | 64 | SR& PVT CR:4.52 |
| Cetin, 1993 | DCT, Scalar quantization | - | PCA | - | 12 | CR:4.65 P:6.19% |
| Paggeti, 1994 | - | Template based | - | Huffman | 2 | CR:11.02 P:0.54% |
| Sastry, 1995 | DCT | - | DWT, VQ | - | 12 | CR=8.19 P=0.34% |
| Cohen, 1998 | Linear prediction | Multichannel VQ | Multichannel VQ | - | 2 | CR=? P=7.1% |
| Miaou, 2001 | Multichannel Adaptif VQ | - | Multichannel Adaptif VQ | - | 2, 3 | CR=16.62 P:13.8% |

Transform based

# RELEVANT STUDIES: MULTICHANNEL ECG COMPRESSION [3]

| Author | Intersample Decorrelation | Interbeat Decorrelation | Interchannel Decorrelation | Entropy Coding | # Ch | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prieto, 2001 | - | - | FIR system identification, DCT | - | 12 | CR:14<br>P:? |
| Alesanco, 2003 | - | Template based, DWT | - | Huffman, ADPCM | 2 | CR:46.8*<br>P:6.6% |
| Sharifahmadian, 2006 | ESPIHT | - | ESPIHT | - | 2 | CR:24<br>P:6.47% |
| **Sgouros, 2007** | MPEG-4 ALS | - | Multilinear regression | - | 12, 15 | CR:8.5<br>P:4% |
| **Lukin, 2008** | DCT | - | DCT | - | 12 | CR:26<br>P:5% |
| **Martini, 2009** | JPEG2K | JPEG2K | JPEG2K | | | CR:16<br>P:4.7% |
| **Qin Tan, 2010** | - | - | SMP | - | 6 | CR 6.5<br>P<5% |

System modelling

# RELEVANT STUDIES: MULTICHANNEL ECG COMPRESSION [4]


Penelitian dalam kompresi data ECG multichannel termasuk sedikit, pada IEEE library tidak lebih dari 20 penelitian di bidang ini sejak 1990 hingga sekarang

Belum banyak penelitian yang membahas kompresi sinyal ECG 12 channel

Belum ada penelitian yang memanfaatkan metode kompresi yang mendukung transmisi secara progresif untuk data ECG 12 channel

Belum ada penelitian yang memanfaatkan metode 3D SPIHT untuk kompresi data ECG 12 channel

# IV. MEMAHAMI *GUIDELINE* DAN FORMAT ARTIKEL

# TAHAP-TAHAP PENULISAN JURNAL

- Penelitian (persiapan)
  - Lingkungan penelitian
  - Topik penelitian
  - Rancangan eksperimen
- Pengiriman paper
  - Pemilihan jurnal
  - Penulisan artikel
  - Review internal
- Hasil review

# PERSIAPAN

- Lingkungan Penelitian
  - Pembimbing: memiliki banyak publikasi yang konstan
  - Lingkungan kondusif: memungkinkan dilakukannya penelitian
- Topik penelitian
  - Originalitas
    - Posisi penelitian
    - Perlunya banyak membaca
- Rancangan eksperimen

# ISI MAKALAH

- Pendahuluan
  - Latar belakang
  - Rumusan masalah
  - Related Work – Research Positioning
- Analisis Solusi
- Evaluasi terhadap Solusi

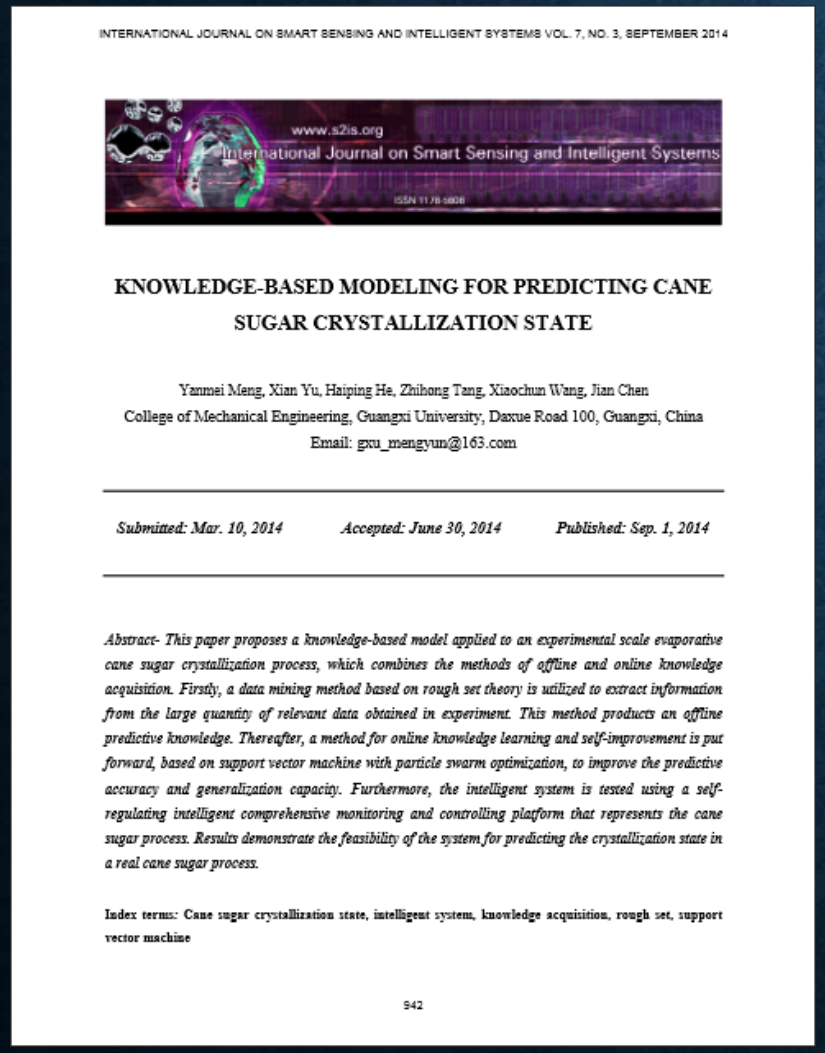
# PAPER JURNAL

- Survey paper → jarang
- Paper penelitian → banyak
  - Alur tulisan
    - Kerangka tulisan
    - Pendapat ahli lain
  - Kebermanfaatan
    - Penjelasan pentingnya penelitian pada introduction
- Research Positioning
- Clear Method and Evaluation
- Reference

# PENGIRIMAN PAPER

- Penulisan artikel
  - Mengikuti format yang ditetapkan Jurnal
- Pemilihan Jurnal
  - Impact Factor
  - Perlunya membaca paper-paper yang diterima di jurnal ybs
- Review internal
  - Pengecekan oleh native speaker
  - Review oleh kolega

# BEBERAPA CONTOH FORMAT ARTIKEL



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON SMART SENSING AND INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS VOL. 7, NO. 3, SEPTEMBER 2014

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International Journal on Smart Sensing and Intelligent Systems

**KNOWLEDGE-BASED MODELING FOR PREDICTING CANE SUGAR CRYSTALLIZATION STATE**

Yanmei Meng, Xian Yu, Haiping He, Zhihong Tang, Xiaochun Wang, Jian Chen
College of Mechanical Engineering, Guangxi University, Daxue Road 100, Guangxi, China
Email: gxu_mengyun@163.com

*Submitted: Mar. 10, 2014* *Accepted: June 30, 2014* *Published: Sep. 1, 2014*

*Abstract- This paper proposes a knowledge-based model applied to an experimental scale evaporative cane sugar crystallization process, which combines the methods of offline and online knowledge acquisition. Firstly, a data mining method based on rough set theory is utilized to extract information from the large quantity of relevant data obtained in experiment. This method products an offline predictive knowledge. Thereafter, a method for online knowledge learning and self-improvement is put forward, based on support vector machine with particle swarm optimization, to improve the predictive accuracy and generalization capacity. Furthermore, the intelligent system is tested using a self-regulating intelligent comprehensive monitoring and controlling platform that represents the cane sugar process. Results demonstrate the feasibility of the system for predicting the crystallization state in a real cane sugar process.*

**Index terms: Cane sugar crystallization state, intelligent system, knowledge acquisition, rough set, support vector machine**

942

1 Kolom

2 Kolom

**biasanya publisher memberikan template artikel dengan format Ms.Word (*.doc) atau LaTex(*.tex)*

Okabe, M. and Yamada, S.

**Paper:**

**Active Sampling for Constrained Clustering**

**Masayuki Okabe* and Seiji Yamada****

*Information and Media Center, Toyohashi University of Technology
1-1 Tempaku, Toyohashi, Aichi 441-8580, Japan
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[Received October 15, 2013; accepted January 31, 2014]

**Constrained clustering is a framework for improving clustering performance by using constraints about data pairs. Since performance of constrained clustering depends on the set of constraints used, a method is needed to select good constraints that promote clustering performance. In this paper, we propose an active sampling method working with a constrained cluster ensemble algorithm that aggregates clustering results that a modified COP-Kmeans iteratively produces by changing the priorities of constraints. Our method follows the approach of uncertainty sampling and measures uncertainty using variations of clustering results where data pairs are clustered together in some results but not in others. It selects the data pair to be labeled that has the most variable result during cluster ensemble process. Experimental results show that our method outperforms random sampling. We further investigate the effect of important parameters.**

**Keywords:** active learning, constrained clustering, cluster ensemble

## 1. Introduction

Clustering is known to be a basic technique in the field of information retrieval or data mining that is applied to tasks such as image segmentation [1] and topic analysis [2]. There have been vigorous studies to enhance clustering performance by using labeled data pairs in the framework of constrained clustering [3, 4].

Constrained clustering is a semi-supervised learning technique that uses labeled and unlabeled data to enhance learning performance. Constrained clustering is different from normal clustering in the use of constraints about some data pairs where each data item of a pair is constrained about cluster assignment. Such constraints are of two kinds, usually called *must-link* and *cannot-link*. Must-link is a constraint for a data pair that must be in the same cluster, and cannot-link is a constraint for a data pair whose halves must be separated from each other.

Several methods have been proposed to utilize such constraints to improve clustering performance. One method introduced constraint to a $k$-means algorithm, for example, to reduce erroneous data grouping [5], and another method used it to create a better distance measure or kernel matrix [6–10].

Although the use of constraints is an effective approach, we find problems in preparing constraints. One problem is the efficiency of the process. Because constraints must be manually labeled must-link or cannot-link, the user cognitive cost seems very high. We must help users cut down on such labeling cost. Another problem is the effectiveness of prepared constraints. Many experimental results in recent studies have shown that clustering performance does not improve monotonically – and sometimes may even deteriorates – as the number of applied constraints increases [8, 10, 11]. The degree of performance improvement depends on the quality of constraints, not on the quantity. These results imply that constraints are not all useful and that some are effective but others are not effective – or even may be harmful to the clustering. We also must help users to select only effective constraints that improve clustering performance. These problems are solved by the active learning framework [12] that automatically selects constraint candidates expected to be useful.

We propose an active sampling method to select a data pair that is expected to be the most effective if its true constraint label, or must/cannot-link, is given. Our method is based on a bagging-based cluster ensemble technique [13] and constrained $k$-means with a random data assignment order. This realizes a cluster ensemble framework that creates partially coherent data groups from clustering iteration and integrates them into a set of final clusters. Cluster variation is created by changing the data assignment order in a constrained $k$-means algorithm that is a modified version of COP-Kmeans [5]. The original COP-Kmeans algorithm tends to create inconsistent clusters because results depend significantly on its data assignment order, which is generally undecidable, thus we use such behavior to produce diversity for the cluster ensemble.

Once we produce a diversity of clustering results, we observe the diversity of a data pair to be clustered together (or not) during the cluster ensemble process. We regard diversity as an uncertainty sampling measurement [14] that is one of major criteria for active learning [15] to se-

# SUBMIT ARTIKEL

- Hati-hati memilih jurnal tujuan
- Baca tentang tujuan dan ruang lingkup Jurnal
- Pertimbangkan target pembaca dan level dari pekerjaan anda, harus realistic terhadap peluang Jurnal anda diterima
- Ikuti semua panduan penulisan, yang diberikan hal ini berguna untuk mempermudah pekerjaan editor dari Jurnal tersebut
- Sebuah artikel tidak untuk disubmit pada lebih dari 1 Jurnal pada satu waktu tertentu

See: Instructions to Authors in Health Sciences

http://mulford.mco.edu/instr/

# ONLINE SUBMISSION

- Banyak penerbit sekarang menawarkan proses submission secara elektronik
- Artikel yang disampaikan secara online maka semua prosedur review juga dilakukan secara online
- Mempercepat proses editorial
- Sangat berharga bagi penulis di negara-negara berpenghasilan rendah

# GAMBARAN TENTANG LEVEL PENGUMPULAN ARTIKEL ILMIAH

Level

1. Workshop: 30 – 50 submission with 50% acceptance rate
2. Conference: 100 – 500 submissions with a 10-25% acceptance rate
3. Journal: 30% acceptance rate with long lead times

Subject

1. Narrow: Web Information Systems Modeling
2. Medium: Business Process Management
3. Broad: Information Systems

Region

1. National
2. European, Americas, Asia, Australia, Nordic
3. Worldwide

- The higher the more competitive

- For students it is most successful to focus on a narrow focussed European workshop

# BAHAN PERTIMBANGAN UNTUK MEMILIH JURNAL BERDASARKAN PROIORITAS

- Key (Determining) factors
  - Impact Factor
  - Reputation
  - Access to the target audience
  - Overall editorial standard
  - Publication speed
  - International coverage
  - Open Access or HINARI participating publisher

- Marginal (Qualifying) factors
  - Experience as a referee
  - Track record
  - Quality and colour illustrations
  - Service elements

# HAL-HAL PENTING

- Ikuti petunjuk dalam Panduan
- Judul harus menarik dan "menyihir"
- Formulasi Permasalahan harus tajam
- Urgensi penelitian (manfaat dan nilai penting) harus ditonjolkan
- *State of the art*
- *Road map* penelitian

# HAL-HAL PENTING

- KUALITAS RISET
- *NOVELTY* (kebaharuan) → metoda, data & interpretasi
- *TIMELY* → informasi yang sedang ditunggu-tunggu
- RELEVANSI TOPIK → dengan sumber dana yang dituju
- *PLAGIARISM* → *strictly prohibited !*

# JALIN KERJASAMA INTERNASIONAL

***Professor*** **: Toshio Fukuda**
**Director, Center for Micro-Nano Mechatronics,**
**Professor, Dept. of Micro-Nano Systems Engineering, Nagoya University**

**Distinguished Professor, Seoul National University**

Toshio Fukuda received the B.A. degree from Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, in 1971, and the M.S and Dr. Eng. from the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, in 1973 and 1977, respectively. In 1977, he joined the National Mechanical Engineering Laboratory. In 1982, he joined the Science University of Tokyo, Japan, and then joined Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan, in 1989. Currently, he is Director of Center for Micro-Nano Mechatronics and Professor of Department of Micro-Nano Systems Engineering at Nagoya University, where he is mainly involved in the research fields of intelligent robotic and mechatronic system, cellular robotic system, and micro- and nano-robotic system. He is Distinguished Professor, Seoul National University since 2009.
Dr. Fukuda is IEEE Region 10 Director-Elect (2011-2012) and served President of IEEE Robotics and Automation Society (1998-1999), Director of the IEEE Division X, Systems and Control (2001-2002), and Editor-in-Chief of IEEE / ASME Transactions on Mechatronics (2000-2002). He was President of IEEE Nanotechnology Council (2002-2003, 2005) and President of SOFT (Japan Society for Fuzzy Theory and Intelligent Informatics) (2003-2005). He was elected as a member of Science Council of Japan (2008-).
He received the IEEE Eugene Mittelmann Award (1997), IEEE Millennium Medal (2000), IEEE Robotics and Automation Pioneer Award (2004), IEEE Robotics and Automation Society Distinguished Service Award (2005), Award from Ministry of Education and Science in Japan (2005). IEEE Nanotechnology Council Distinguished service award (2007). Best Googol Application paper awards from IEEE Trans. Automation Science and Engineering (2007). Best papers awards from RSJ (2004) and SICE (2007), Special Funai Award from JSME (2008), 2009 George Saridis Leadership Award in Robotics and Automation (2009), IEEE Robotics and Automation Technical Field Award (2010), ROBOMECH Award 2010 (2010), The Society of Instrument and Control Engineers Technical Field Award (2010), Distinguished Service Award, The Robotics Society of Japan (2010), World Automation Congress 2010 (WAC 2010) dedicated to Prof. Toshio Fukuda, Best Paper Award in 2010 International Symposium on Micro-Nano Mechatronics and Human Science (MHS2010), IEEE Fellow (1995), SICE Fellow (1995), JSME Fellow (2001), RSJ Fellow (2004), Honorary Doctor of Aalto University School of Science and Technology (2010).

# JALIN KERJASAMA INTERNASIONAL

**Prof. Anil K. Jain**
**University Distinguished Professor in the Departments of Computer Science & Engineering, and Electrical & Computer Engineering at Michigan State University**

Anil K. Jain is a University Distinguished Professor in the Departments of Computer Science & Engineering, and Electrical & Computer Engineering at Michigan State University. He received a B.Tech. degree from IIT, Kanpur (1969) and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Ohio State University in 1970 and 1973, respectively. His research interests include pattern recognition, computer vision and biometric recognition. His articles on biometrics have appeared in Scientific American, Nature, IEEE Spectrum, Comm. ACM, IEEE Computer[1,2], Proc. IEEE[1,2], Encarta, Scholarpedia, and MIT Technology Review.

He has received a number of awards, including Guggenheim fellowship, Humboldt Research award, Fulbright fellowship, IEEE Computer Society Technical Achievement award (2003), IEEE W. Wallace McDowell award (2007), IAPR King-Sun Fu Prize (2008), and IEEE ICDM 2008 Research Contribution Award for contributions to pattern recognition and biometrics. He also received the best paper awards from the IEEE Trans. Neural Networks (1996) and the Pattern Recognition journal (1987, 1991, 2005). He served as the Editor-in-Chief of the IEEE Trans. Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence (1991-1994). He is a Fellow of the ACM, IEEE, AAAS, IAPR and SPIE. He has been listed among the "18 Indian Minds Who are Doing Cutting Edge Work" in the fields of science and technology.

Holder of six patents in the area of fingerprints (transferred to IBM in 1999), he is the author of several books, including Introduction to Biometrics (2011), Handbook of Biometrics (2007), Handbook of Multibiometrics (2006), Handbook of Face Recognition (first edition: 2005; second edition 2011), Handbook of Fingerprint Recognition (first edition: 2003, second edition: 2009) (received the PSP award from the Association of American Publishers), Markov Random Fields: Theory and Applications (1993), and Algorithms For Clustering Data (1988). ISI has designated him as a highly cited researcher (his h-index is 133). According to CiteSeer, his book, *Algorithms for Clustering Data* is ranked # 75 in the Most Cited Articles in Computer Science (over all times) and his paper *Data Clustering: A Review (ACM Computing Surveys, 1999)* is consistently ranked in the Top 10 Most Popular Magazine and Computing Survey Articles Downloaded.

He is serving as a member of the National Academies panel on *Information Technology* and previously served on panels on *Whither Biometrics* and *Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)*. He also served as a member of the *Defense Science Board*.

# AFTER SUBMISSION

- Most journal editors will make an initial decision on a paper - to review or to reject
- Most editors appoint two referees
- Refereeing speed varies tremendously between journals
- Authors should receive a decision of Accept, Accept with Revision (Minor or Major), or Reject
- If a paper is rejected, most editors will write to you explaining their decision
- After rejection, authors have the option of submitting the paper to another journal - editor's suggestions should be addressed

# V. PENULISAN JURNAL DAN ETIKA

# ETIKA

- Hindari:
  - Plagiasi
    - Pengutipan Kalimat tanpa referensi
    - Penggunaan Data/hasil penelitian lain tanpa referensi
    - Penggunaan ide penelitian lain tanpa referensi
  - Falsifikasi Data
    - Pengubahan Data
    - Penggunaan Data Fiktif
- Peneliti:
  - Jujur, Kerja keras, Terbuka

**Pada IEEE, plagiarism dikategorikan menjadi 5 level sbb:**

**Level One: The uncredited verbatim copying of a full paper, or the verbatim copying of a major portion (greater than half of the original paper)**

**Level Two: The uncredited verbatim copying of a large portion (less than half of the original paper).**

**Level Three: The uncredited verbatim copying of individual elements (e.g., paragraphs, sentences, figures)**

**Level Four: The uncredited improper paraphrasing of pages or paragraphs**

**Level Five: The credited verbatim copying of a major portion of a paper without clear delineation (e.g., quotes or indents)**

# BAGAIMANA CARA MENGHINDARI PLAGIARISME ?

- Perlunya banyak membaca paper untuk melihat paper similarity
- Indikasikan material yang digunakan dengan quotation marker atau indentasi dan tuliskan referensi lengkap
- Jika material belum di-publish, minta ijin tertulis dari author asli

# PLAGIARISME

- Apa yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme dan apa yang bukan?
  - Beli tesis dan diakui sebagai hasil kerja sendiri?
  - Kapan harus menyebutkan sumber yang diacu dan yang tidak perlu?

# PLAGIARISME

- Plagiarisme:
  - Penggunaan ide atau kata-kata milik orang lain di karya ilmiah yang dihasilkannya tanpa menyebutkan sumbernya
- Merupakan pelanggaran standar etika yang serius pada penulisan ilmiah
  - Copy isi karya orang lain tanpa menyebutkan asalnya

# PLAGIARISME

- Penggunaan sumber pengetahuan untuk menambah kredibilitas kita
  - Rujukan yang digunakan akan memperlihatkan bahwa tahu topik tsb.
  - Mis. Menurut Lauder dan Wayan, jumlah bahasa daerah di Indonesia adalah 742 [Lauder & Wayan, 1999].
  - Krisnamurti mengatakan bahwa saat ini terdapat 5 bahasa daerah yang sudah punah karena tidak pernah digunakan lagi (kalimat asli) -> plagiarism

# RUJUKAN

- Jika akan mengutip kalimat asli dari suatu artikel maka akan selalu tempatkan di dalam tanda kutip: “. . .”
- Contoh:
  - Dalam kumpulan buku puisinya, Sapardi Damono mengatakan:

    “. . . Puisi saya banyak yang bercerita tentang hujan . . .”

# RUJUKAN

- Selama sebutkan sumber dimana kutipan tersebut muncul:
  - Menurut Zobel, penulisan ilmiah perlu diajarkan bagi mahasiswa [Zobel, 2004].
  - Dalam bukunya yang berjudul Sejarah Indonesia, Suseno banyak mengutip ungkapan-ungkapan Sukarno yang ditulis dalam artikel di koran Kompas [Suseno, 2009]

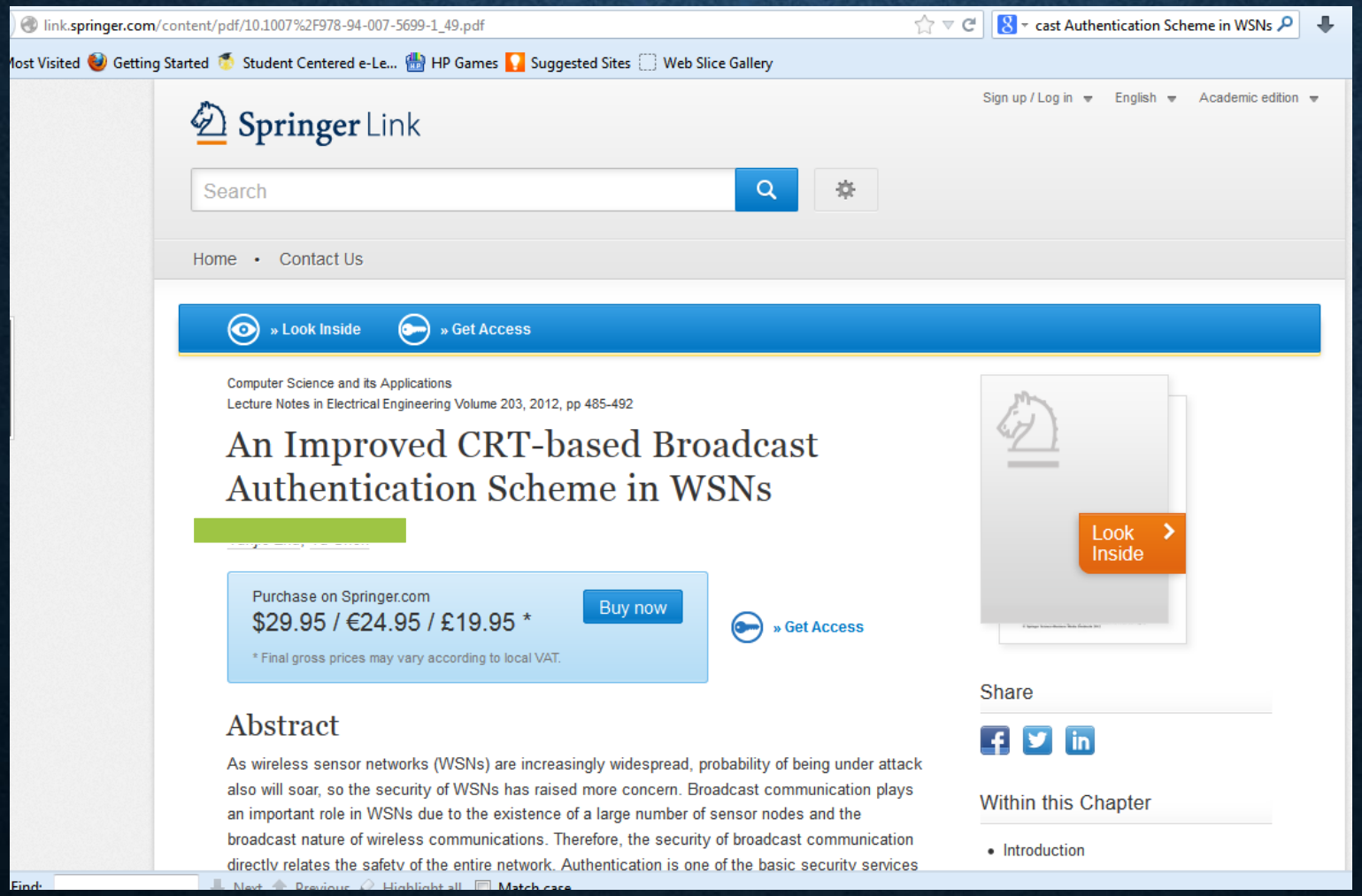
# SELF-PLAGIARISM

- Menggunakan tulisan yang sama pada paper yang berbeda
  - Menganggap bahwa studi literaturnya sama
  - Isi paper harus berisi materi baru
  - Materi latar belakang yang berkualitas akan meningkatkan kesempatan untuk diterima di jurnal
  - Bisa dianggap tidak etis & malas
  - Paper yang ditulis beberapa penulis, sebaiknya menggunakan teks baru yang ditulis sendiri

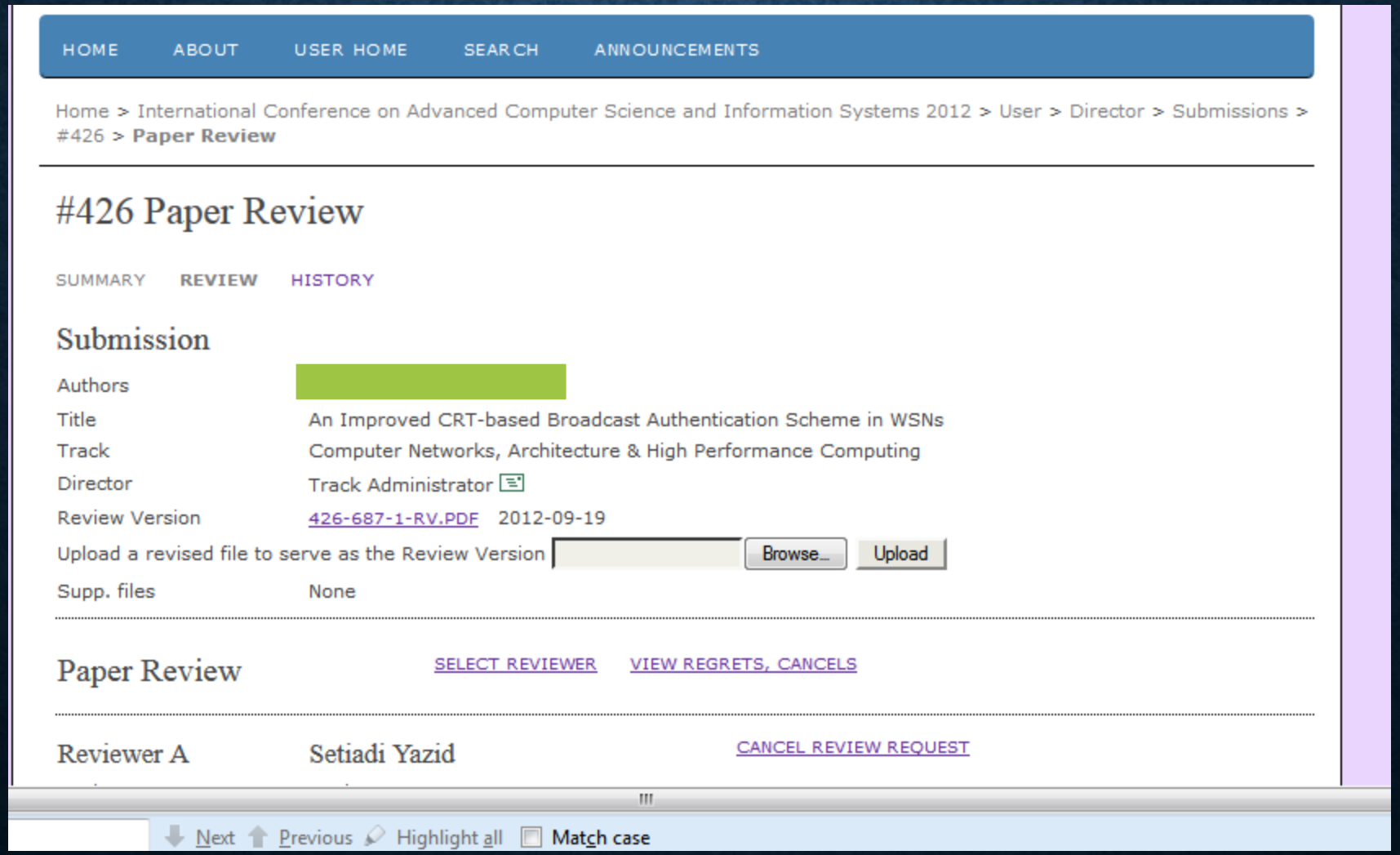
# SELF-PLAGIARISM

- Publikasi lebih dari 1 paper menggunakan hasil penelitian yang sama adalah tidak diperbolehkan (sesuai tata aturan ilmu pengetahuan yang standar).
- Publikasi adalah catatan permanen -> akan bisa dibaca di masa depan
- Penerbit memiliki copyright
  - Penulis meletakkan papernya online

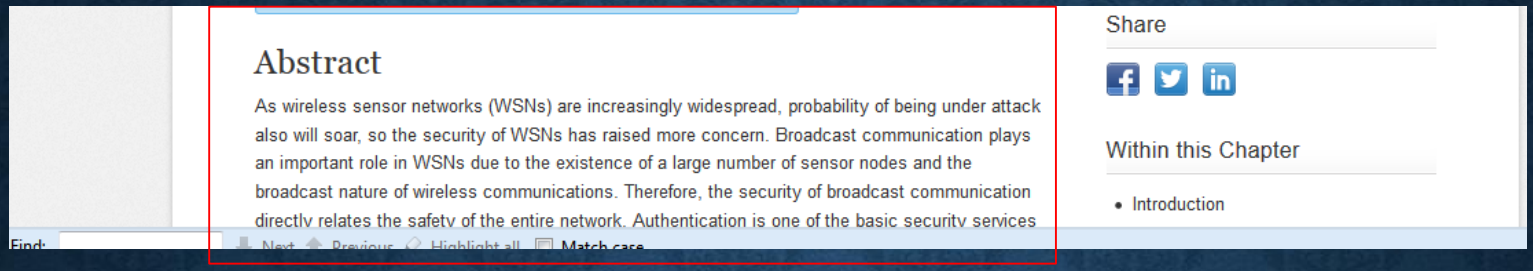
# SELF-PLAGIARISM



# SELF-PLAGIARISM



# SELF-PLAGIARISM



Abstract

As wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are increasingly widespread, probability of being under attack also will soar, so the security of WSNs has raised more concern. Broadcast communication plays an important role in WSNs due to the existence of a large number of sensor nodes and the broadcast nature of wireless communications. Therefore, the security of broadcast communication directly relates the safety of the entire network. Authentication is one of the basic security services

Find: Next Previous Highlight all Match case

Share

Within this Chapter

- Introduction

## An Improved CRT-based Broadcast Authentication Scheme in WSNs

(Please do not enter the authors name in paper that is going to be reviewed)
*Laboratory of Computer Science*

***Abstract*—As wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are increasingly widespread, probability of being under attack also will soar, so the security of WSNs has raised more concern. Broadcast communication plays an important role in WSNs due to the existence of a large number of sensor nodes and the broadcast nature of wireless communications. Therefore, the security of broadcast communication directly relates the safety of the entire network. Authentication is one of the basic security services needed to construct a practical WSNs. In this paper, we present a high-security broadcast authentication protocol. Our proposal combines time synchronization with the Chinese Remainder Theorem (CRT) to implement dual authentication. As a result, this scheme has greatly improvement to some existed schemes in term of security.**

widely applied to battlefield management, medical monitoring, environmental monitoring and so on. Broadcast communication plays an important role in WSNs due to the existence of a large number of sensor nodes and the broadcast nature of wireless communications. Therefore, the security of broadcast communication directly relates the safety of the entire network, especially nodes being deployed in the harsh conditions and lack of supervision. In order to ensure the security of WSNs, many security mechanisms are proposed, and broadcast authentication mechanism is one fundamental and essential of them. It can save WSN bandwidth and reduce the communication delays. In a broadcast authentication mechanism, the base station generally broadcasts the network nodes commands or sends data packets. When receiving the broadcast data from the base station, nodes need verify the authenticity of source, integrity, freshness of the

# MISREPRESENTATION

- Paper tidak secara tepat melaporkan hasil penelitian
  - Misrepresentasi adalah penipuan: membuat pernyataannya yang salah (berlebihan dalam melaporkan hasil penelitian).
  - Peneliti yakin dengan hasilnya padahal merupakan hasil awal atau terbatas
- Kesalahan pada dokumen online dapat diperbaiki segera
  - Tulis versi & waktu revisinya (paper aslinya tetap tersedia).
- Adanya kemungkinan misrepresentasi
  - Data harus tetap tersedia dalam 5 tahun (sejak waktu publikasi)
  - Harus bisa diakses oleh peneliti lain

# AUTHORSHIP

- Paper kepunyaan siapa?
  - Semua yang ikut dalam penelitian harus diberi kesempatan untuk dimasukkan sebagai penulis (harus dengan izin).
- Paper hasil penelitian selama pendidikan adalah milik mahasiswa & pembimbingnya
  - Pembimbingharus memastikan kualitas & orisinalitas pekerjaan mahasiswa
  - Urutan nama sesuai dengan kontribusinya

# CONFIDENTIALITY & CONFLICT OF INTEREST

- Peneliti harus menghormati privasi peneliti lainnya
  - Mis. Menggunakan komputer yang sama
- Me-review paper/proposal penelitian
  - Hindari hal yang tidak objektif (paper dari ex-mahasiswa, pembimbing, teman, dll).
- Paper yang di-review adalah confidential
  - Tidak boleh disebarkan
  - Tidak boleh digunakan untuk penelitian pribadi

# PARAPHRASE

- Untuk menghindari plagiarisme, maka dalam penulisan karya ilmiah perlu melakukan penulisan dengan cara paraphrase
- Pustaka:
  - Writing Research Paper oleh Lester & Lester Jr.

# PARAPHRASE

- Mengungkapkan pemikiran atau sikap orang lain (dalam tulisan) dengan bahasa kita sendiri
  - Bukan menerjemahkan
- Tujuan penggunaan paraphrase
  - Mempertahankan pendapat kita dalam paper
  - Mempertahankan gaya penulisan
  - Menghindari rujukan langsung dalam jumlah berlebihan
  - Menginterpretasikan sumber tulisan yang dirujuk

# PARAPHRASE

- Aturan penulisan
  - Tulis kembali suatu tulisan aslinya dengan jumlah kata yang hampir sama
  - Cantumkan rujukan pada teks (penulis dan tahun terbitnya atau nomor halaman)
  - Kata-kata atau frase yang dipertahankan harus diberi “tanda kutip”
  - Pertahankan nada tulisan sesuai aslinya. Mis. Rudianto menyesalkan . . . Menjelaskan
  - Lakukan paraphrase tanpa melihat tulisan aslinya untuk menghindari penggunaan kata yang sama

# PARAPHRASE

- Contoh: Heredity – Hein 2004: Kutipan:
  - Fred Hein explains, "Except for identical twins, each person's heredity is unique" (294)
- Paraphrase
  - Fred Hein explains that heredity is special and distinct for each of us, unless a person is one identical twins.

# PREDATORY JOURNALS

- Ciri-ciri Predatory Journals
- Editorial Board
  - Pemilik jurnal teridentifikasi sebagai editor dalam jurnal tersebut
  - Tidak ada informasi akademis mengenai editor, staff editorial , dan reviewer (misalnya : institusi asal)
- Manajemen
  - Tidak memiliki tranparansi dalam hal dalam hal publikasi
  - Tidak memiliki kebijakan dalam perlindungan data digital
- Integritas
- Adasdasd
- Asd
- Asd

# PREDATORY JOURNALS

- Integritas
  - Nama jurnal tidak menunjukkan asal jurnal tersebut misalnya canadian atau swiss tetapi tidak menjelaskan mengenai canada atau swiss
  - Publisher jurnal mengirim e-mail permintaan kepada unqualified reviewer (reviewer meragukan)
  - Mengklaim dirinya sebagai ‘leading publisher’ namun organisasi tersebut adalah organisasi baru
  - Publisher meng-copy author guidelines dari jurnal-jurnal lainya

# PREDATORY JOURNALS

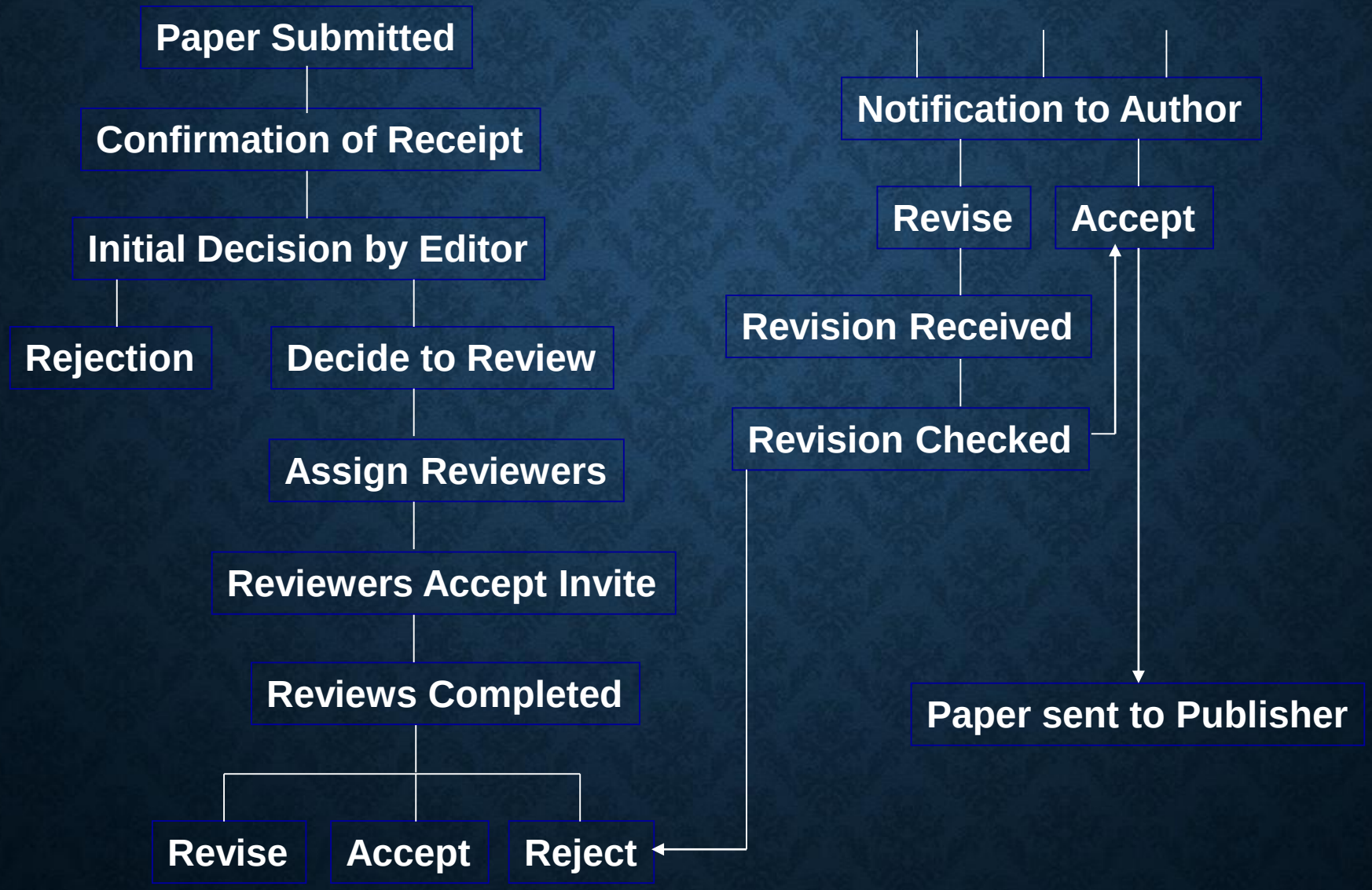
- List Predatory Journals
- http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/
- http://pak.dikti.go.id/portal/2013/01/31/jurnal-yang-tidak-dinilai-untuk-kenaikan-pangkatjabatan-dosen/
- http://scholarlyoa.com/individual-journals/
- Kriteria Predatory Journals
- http://scholarlyoa.com/2012/11/30/criteria-for-determining-predatory-open-access-publishers-2nd-edition/

# PLAGIARISM CHECKER

- Plagiarism website checker :
- http://gateway.scanmyessay.com/index.php
- https://ithenticate.com/
- http://www.customwritings.com/check-paper-for-plagiarism.html
- http://www.plagtracker.com/

# VI. MENYIKAPI HASIL REVIEW DEWAN EDITOR

# OVERVIEW PROSES PEER REVIEW



# PUBLISHING TIPS

Editors and reviewers are looking for original and innovative research that will add to the field of study; keys are:

- For research-based papers, ensure that you have enough numbers to justify sound statistical conclusions
- For a larger study, it may be better to produce one important research paper, rather than a number of average incremental papers

# RULES OF THE GAME

- The supervisors of both the academic side as well as the organisation side are *invited* as co-authors

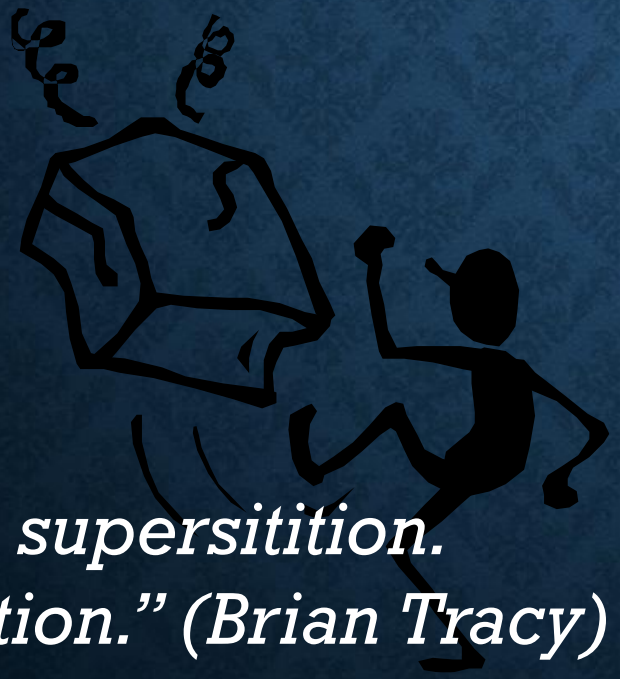
  Even when they will not write *any* texts
- They have been helpful in arranging the research environment, in establishing good research questions, and providing suggestions.
- Co-authorship makes friends!
  But never put a name without asking!

# PAPER DITOLAK

- Bukan berarti paper tidak berkualitas sama sekali
- Bersikap terbuka: bahwa komentar dari reviewer adalah masukan dari kolega untuk paper yang lebih berkualitas
- Coba cari jurnal atau konferensi lain yang lebih sesuai
- Perbaiki paper dan submit lagi

# GET USED TO REJECTION

- RE-SUBMIT!



*"Rejection is supersitition.*
*Reject Rejection." (Brian Tracy)*

“There are two kinds of people in this world:
those who want to get things done and
those who don’t want to make mistakes.
If you’re the first type, then you already
expect to believe in yourself and take risks.
But what if you’re the second type?
There’s good news: You can grow.”


Thank you