

# UJIAN TENGAH SEMESTER

MATA KULIAH : NT8098 Teknik Penulisan Jurnal Internasional

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1. Tuliskan setidaknya empat layanan atau organisasi pengindeksan jurnal dan cakupan bidang ilmu yang dilayaninya. Untuk masing-masing layanan tersebut sertakan *screenshot* dan alamat webnya yang dapat ditelusuri lebih lanjut dengan *single click*.

Jawab:

Indeks umum memiliki cakupan yang luas. Contoh database pengindeksan dalam penelitian adalah Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Scopus, Web of Science, dll.

- 1) Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) <https://doaj.org>

DOAJ OPEN GLOBAL TRUSTED

SEARCH DOCUMENTATION ABOUT LOGIN

DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Find open access journals & articles.

Journals Articles

In all fields SEARCH

80 LANGUAGES | 134 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED | 13,607 JOURNALS WITHOUT FEES | 20,444 JOURNALS | 9,987,282 ARTICLE RECORDS

- 2) Scopus <http://scopus.com>

Scopus Preview

Author Search Sources

Sources

Subject area Enter subject area

Improved CiteScore  
We have updated the CiteScore methodology to ensure a more robust, stable and comprehensive metric which provides an indication of research impact, earlier. The updated methodology will be applied to the calculation of CiteScore, as well as retroactively for all previous CiteScore years (e. 2018, 2017, 2016...). The previous CiteScore values have been removed and are no longer available.  
[View CiteScore methodology.](#)

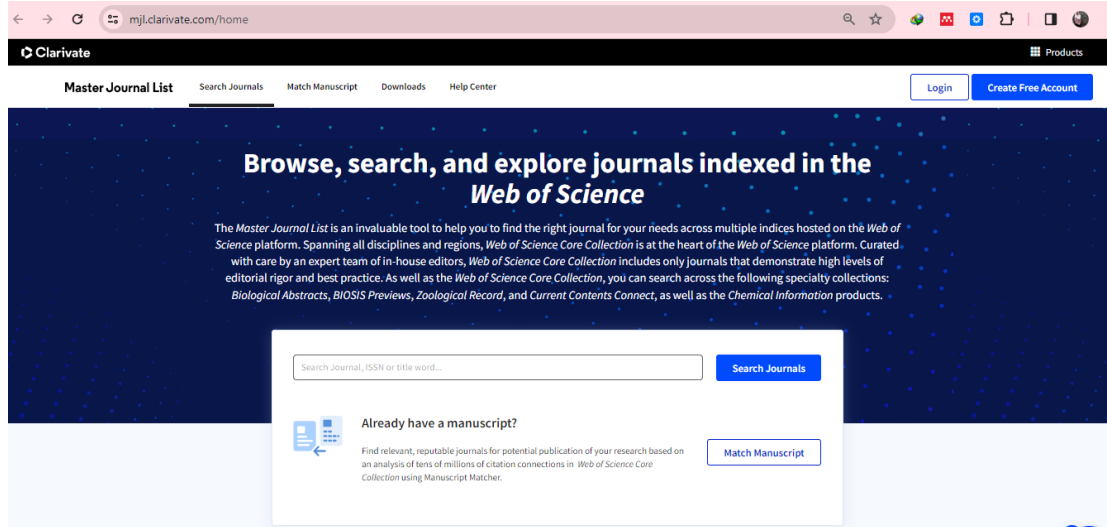
Filter refine list  
Apply Clear filters

Display options  
 Display only Open Access journals  
Counts for 4-year timeframe  
 No minimum selected  
 Minimum citations  
 Minimum documents

45,805 results  
[Download Scopus Source List](#) [Learn more about Scopus Source List](#)

Source title	CiteScore	Highest percentile	Citations 2019-22	Documents 2019-22	% Cited
1 Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians	642.9	99% 1/366 Oncology	69.429	108	94
2 Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology	164.4	99% 1/380 Molecular Biology	32.874	200	93

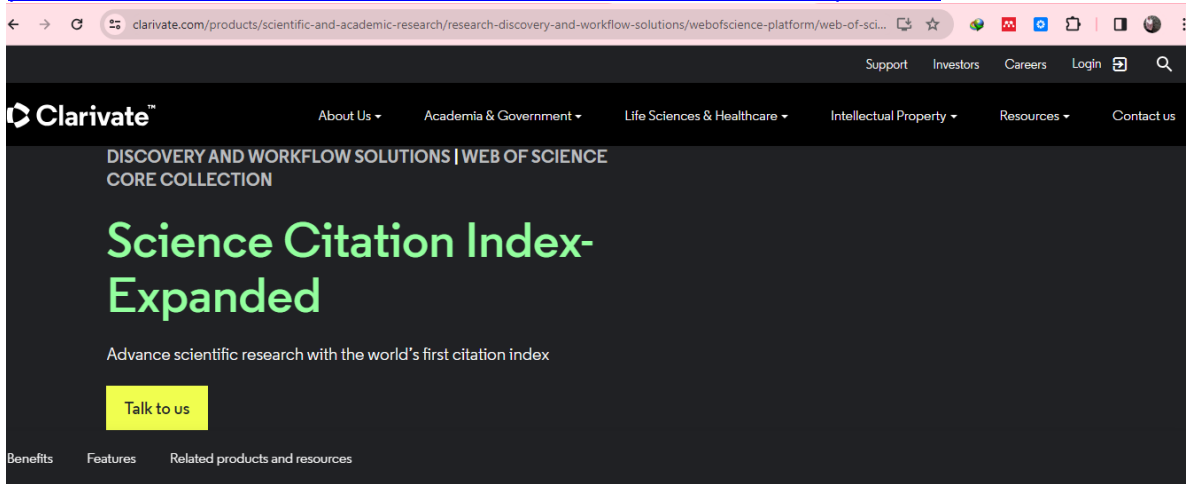
3) Web of Science/Clarivate: <https://mjl.clarivate.com/home>



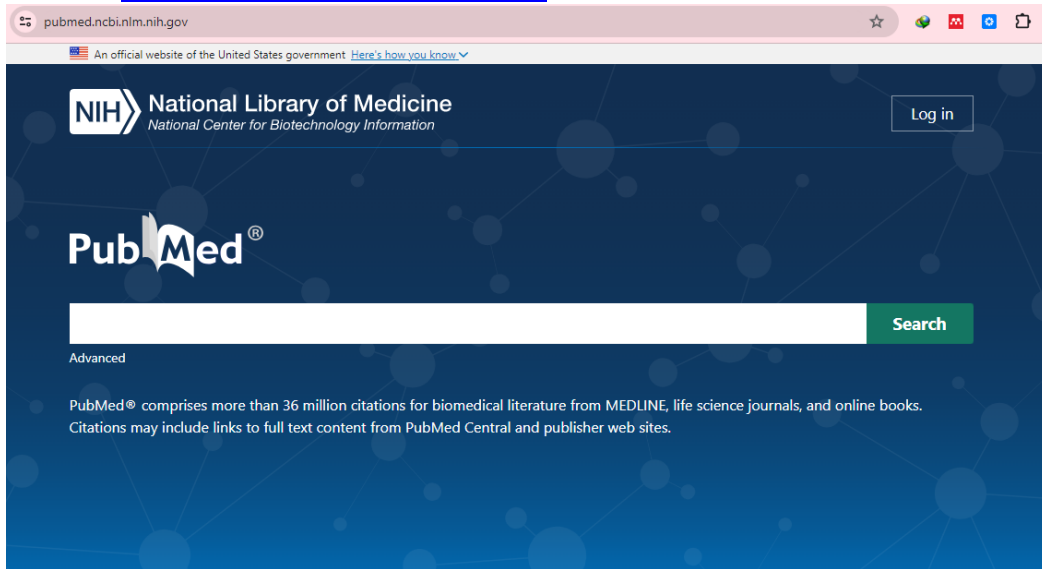
Related products

Indeks khusus adalah indeks khusus untuk bidang atau mata pelajaran tertentu. Contoh indeks khusus adalah Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), yang sebagian besar mencakup jurnal sains dan teknologi; PubMed, yang sebagian besar berisi jurnal biomedis; dan Arts & Humanities Citation Index, yang sebagian besar mencakup jurnal seni dan humaniora.

4) Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) <https://clarivate.com/products/scientific-and-academic-research/research-discovery-and-workflow-solutions/webofscience-platform/web-of-science-core-collection/science-citation-index-expanded/>



5) PubMed <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>



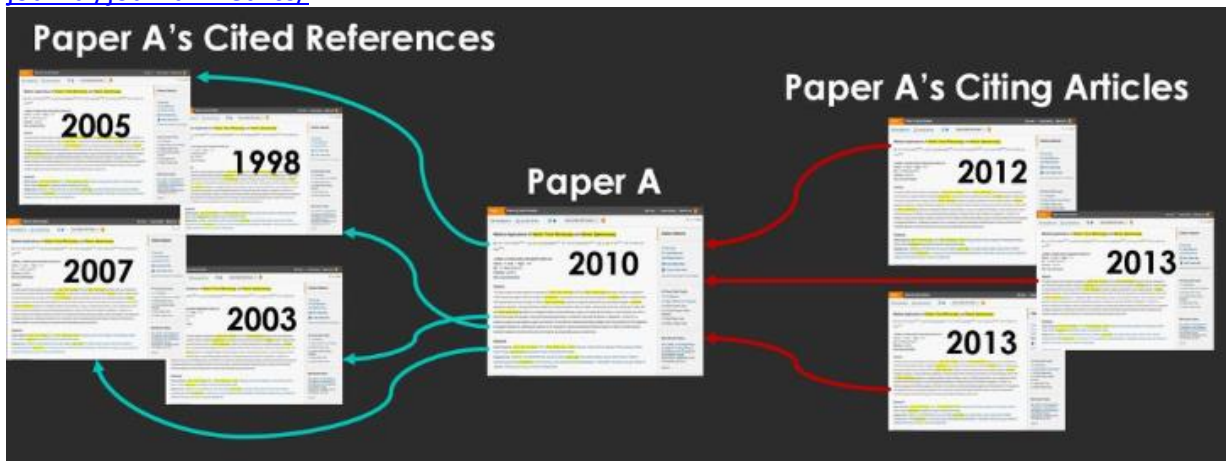
2. Jelaskan apa yang dimaksud dengan istilah-istilah sitasi, metrik, dan kuartil untuk jurnal, serta berikan ilustrasi dengan *screenshot* dari masing-masing istilah tersebut dengan alamat webnya yang dapat ditelusuri lebih lanjut dengan *single click*.

Jawab:

- Sitasi

Di database Scopus dan Web of Science, sitasi suatu artikel dapat dilihat. Sitasi menunjukkan bahwa peneliti lain telah mengamati publikasi tertentu. Sebuah publikasi dapat menarik karena berbagai alasan. Salah satu alasannya adalah untuk menunjukkan kualitas publikasi, dan alasan lainnya adalah untuk mendiskusikan kelemahan dalam kualitas tersebut. Bisa juga dilakukan untuk menunjukkan pengetahuan suatu penelitian, atau karena alasan lain.

<https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-your-research/choosing-a-journal/journal-metrics/>

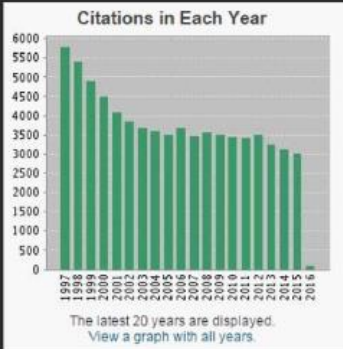


<https://slideplayer.com/slide/14612176/>

1. **PROTEIN MEASUREMENT WITH THE FOLIN PHENOL REAGENT**  
By: LOWRY, OH; ROSEBROUGH, NJ; FARR, AL; et al.  
JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY Volume: 193 Issue: 1 Pages: 265-275 Published: 1951

Times Cited: 325,215  
(from Web of Science Core Collection)

Find It @ NUS Libraries Usage Count ▾



2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Average Citations per Year
3530	3255	3155	3010	100	325215	4927.50
3530	3255	3155	3010	100	325215	4927.50

The latest 20 years are displayed.  
View a graph with all years.

As at 27 Jan 2016

The Most Highly Cited Paper in Publishing History: Protein Determination by Oliver H. Lowry, <http://www.jbc.org/content/280/28/e25.full>

- **Metrik**



Metrik peringkat jurnal menghitung dampak kutipan jurnal dalam kaitannya dengan jurnal lain di bidang yang sama. Ada berbagai alat dan metrik untuk mengidentifikasi jurnal yang paling banyak dikutip dalam disiplin ilmu. Metrik pemeringkatan jurnal tidak boleh digunakan secara terpisah untuk mengevaluasi prestise sebuah jurnal. <https://doi.org/10.1038/520429a>

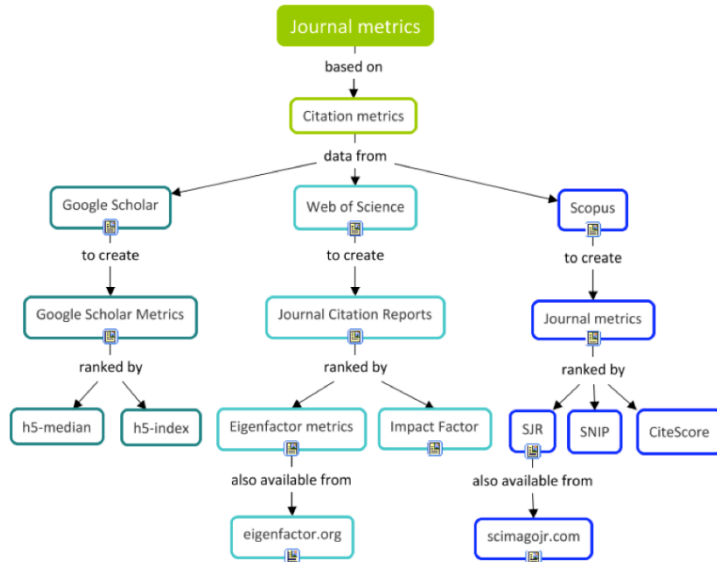
- Metrik adalah penghitungan rata-rata, dan setiap metrik memiliki kelebihan dan kekurangan
- Variasi jumlah sitasi antar disiplin ilmu
- Jurnal yang banyak disitasi tidak selalu berkualitas

Selain itu, dalam publikasi perlu mempertimbangkan aspek kualitatif lain dari sebuah jurnal, seperti tujuan & ruang lingkupnya, jumlah pembaca, dan materi yang diterbitkannya.

<https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-your-research/choosing-a-journal/journal-metrics/>

### Journal metrics

 <b>Usage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 253K annual downloads/views</li></ul>	 <b>Citations metrics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 8.302 (2019) Impact Factor</li><li>• Q1 (2019) Impact Factor Best Quartile</li><li>• 10.404 (2019) 5 year IF</li><li>• 13.3 (2019) CiteScore</li><li>• 2.591 (2019) SNIP</li><li>• 2.074 (2019) SJR</li></ul>	 <b>Speed/acceptance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 13 days avg. from submission to first decision</li><li>• 47 days avg. from submission to first post-review decision</li><li>• 18 days avg. from acceptance to online publication</li><li>• 27% acceptance rate</li></ul>
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<https://libraryguides.mcgill.ca/impact/journal>

- Kuartil

Quartile atau kuartil merupakan sebuah sistem *perankingan* jurnal bereputasi yang didasarkan dengan subjek bidang jurnal yang terkait. Dalam *Journal Citation Reports*, peringkat kuartil ditentukan berdasarkan peringkat Faktor Dampak Jurnal (*Journal Impact Factor*).

Q1: 0% < Z ≤ 25% Jurnal dengan peringkat tertinggi dalam suatu kategori

Q2: 25% < Z ≤ 50%

Q3: 50% < Z ≤ 75%

Q4: 75% < Z Jurnal dengan peringkat terendah dalam suatu kategori

$$Z = \frac{X}{Y}$$

X : peringkat jurnal pada kategori

Y : jumlah jurnal pada kategori tersebut.

Contoh:

Jika diurutkan berdasarkan Impact Factor, jika suatu jurnal berada pada peringkat 78 dari 314 dalam suatu kategori,  $Z = (78/314) = 0,248$  yang merupakan jurnal Q1.

Jika diurutkan berdasarkan Impact Factor, jika suatu jurnal berada pada peringkat 102 dari 204 dalam suatu kategori,  $Z = (102/204) = 0.5$  yang merupakan jurnal Q2.






[https://support.clarivate.com/ScientificandAcademicResearch/s/article/Journal-Citation-Reports-Quartile-rankings-and-other-metrics?language=en\\_US](https://support.clarivate.com/ScientificandAcademicResearch/s/article/Journal-Citation-Reports-Quartile-rankings-and-other-metrics?language=en_US)

Article  
 In *Journal Citation Reports*, we provide quartile rankings based on rank for the Journal Impact Factor. In *Journal Citation Reports*, quartiles are defined as the following:

Q1	$0.0 < Z \leq 0.25$	Highest ranked journals in a category
Q2	$0.25 < Z \leq 0.5$	
Q3	$0.5 < Z \leq 0.75$	
Q4	$0.75 < Z$	Lowest ranked journals in a category

Z is defined as:  
 $Z = (X/Y)$   
 Where X is the journal rank in category and Y is the number of journals in the category.

Examples:  
 When sorted by Impact Factor, if a journal is rank 78 out of 314 in a category,  $Z = (78/314) = 0.248$  which is a Q1 journal.  
 When sorted by Impact Factor, if a journal is rank 102 out of 204 in a category,  $Z = (102/204) = 0.5$  which is a Q2 journal.

-  Data Changes
-  Request SSO access for your institution
-  Email our support team
-  Learning & Training
-  My cases

<https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=12133&tip=sid&clean=0>

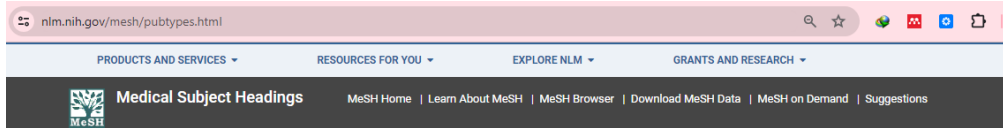


3. Tuliskan jenis-jenis publikasi dari setidaknya empat sumber berbeda dengan memberikan *screenshot* dari masing-masing sumber, serta alamat webnya yang dapat ditelusuri lebih lanjut dengan *single click*.

Jawab:

1) Ada 179 jenis publikasi menurut National Library of Medicines

<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/pubtypes.html>



### Publication Characteristics (Publication Types) with Scope Notes

Publication Type	Scope Note
Abbreviations	Works consisting of lists of shortened forms of written words or phrases used for brevity. Acronyms are included here.
Abstracts	Works consisting of lists of publications on a subject and that provide full annotated bibliographical information together with substantive summaries or condensations of the facts, ideas, or opinions presented in each publication listed. (From LC Subject Cataloging Manual).
Academic Dissertation	Work consisting of formal presentations made usually to fulfill requirements for an academic degree.
Account Book	Book in which personal or commercial accounts of financial transactions are recorded. (From Random House Unabridged Dictionary, 2d ed)
Adaptive Clinical Trial	Clinical study in which a prospectively planned opportunity is included to modify trial designs and hypotheses based on analysis of data from subjects in the study.
Address	Work consisting of speeches, orations, or written statements, usually formal, directed to a particular group of persons. These are different from a LECTURE that is usually delivered to classes for instructional purposes.
Advertisement	Work consisting of publicly distributed notices, usually as paid announcements in mass media such as newspapers, magazines, or on billboards. They include those in motion picture, television advertising, radio, or electronic media.
Almanac	Work consisting of a calendar of days, weeks, and months, together with information such as astronomical data, various statistics, etc. (From Genre Terms: A Thesaurus for Use in Rare Book and Special Collections Cataloguing, 2nd ed)

2) Ada 9 jenis publikasi menurut Emory & Henry College

<https://libraryguides.ehc.edu/core200/pub-type>

Level of Review	Publication Format	Publication Type	Audience	Purpose	Author	References	Example
<b>Unreviewed</b> No review or editorial process before publication	<b>Internet Sources</b> Generally accessible on the World Wide Web	<b>Social Media</b>	General Public	General Information, Entertainment, Online Social Interaction	Anyone	Optional, may have links to sources	Twitter
		<b>Blog Posts</b>	General Public	General Information or Entertainment	Anyone	Optional, may have links to sources	Drudge Report
		<b>Webpages</b>	General Public	General Information	Anyone	Optional, may have links to sources	CDC.gov
		<b>Wikipedia</b>	General Public	General Information	Anyone	Optional, may have links to sources	Wikipedia
<b>Reviewed</b> Reviewed by an editor or editorial board before publishing to meet the publication's standards.	<b>Periodicals</b> Traditionally print publications published on a regular (periodic) schedule. Now published on online platforms and often behind a paywall, which requires a	<b>Magazines</b>	General Public	Entertainment	Journalist	Optional, may have links to sources	<i>Sports Illustrated</i>
		<b>Newspapers &amp; News Organization Websites</b>	General Public	Current information/News	Journalist	Sometimes cite or link to sources	<i>The New York Times</i> or <i>NPR News</i>



3) Ada 4 jenis publikasi menurut Jamescook University Australia, yakni artikel jurnal, prosiding konferensi, buku dan publikasi tesis.

<https://libguides.jcu.edu.au/publishing/publication-types>

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the James Cook University Australia library guide. The page title is "Publishing Academic Research". A search bar is visible at the top right. The main content area is titled "Publication Types" and includes a list of sub-pages: Journal Articles, Conference Proceedings, Books and Book Chapters, Publications in Your Thesis, and Non-Traditional Research Outputs. A sidebar on the left contains a navigation menu with options like "Why Publish?", "Choosing Quality - Journals", "Understanding Publishers", "Open Access", "ERA", "Publication Types", "Journal Articles", "Conference Proceedings", "Books and Book Chapters", "Publications in Your Thesis", "Non-Traditional Research Outputs", "Read and Publish Agreements 2023", and "Contact Us".

4) Ada 3 jenis publikasi menurut IEEE, yakni jurnal dan majalah, prosiding konferensi, serta buku.

<https://www.ieee.org/publications/publication-types.html>

The screenshot shows the IEEE.org website page for "IEEE Publication Types". The page features a blue header with the title "IEEE Publication Types" and a "Related information" link. The main content area includes a paragraph about IEEE's wide range of quality publications and a list of publication types: Journals and magazines, Conference proceedings, and Books. A "TOP OF PAGE" link is visible. Below the main content, there are sections for "Journals and magazines" and "Conference proceedings". A sidebar on the right contains sections for "Authorship" and "IEEE Xplore Digital Library", each with a list of related links.

4. Tuliskan struktur artikel ilmiah dan kriteria masing-masing bagian seperti jumlah kata, paragraf, ada tidaknya gambar, referensi, dan lain-lain. Sajikan dalam bentuk tabel. Berikan pula sumbernya dengan alamat web yang dapat ditelusuri lebih lanjut dengan *single click*.

Jawab:

Struktur artikel ilmiah Environmental Science & Technology (ACS Publications), research article length limit: 7,000 word-equivalents

[https://publish.acs.org/publish/author\\_guidelines?coden=esthag](https://publish.acs.org/publish/author_guidelines?coden=esthag)

No	Struktur	Deskripsi	Keterangan
1	Title	Use a brief, specific, and informative title. Keywords in titles assist in effective literature retrieval	
2	Authorship	List the full first name, middle initial(s), and last name of each author	
3	Abstract	Describe the purpose, methods or procedures, significant new results, and implications	One paragraph summary, 150–200 word
4	Keywords	5–8 keywords	
5	Synopsis	A synopsis is a succinct, simple, non-technical statement articulating the environmental context and environmental impact of your research or policy. The synopsis is NOT a repeat of the abstract or a description of the TOC/Abstract graphic.	~30 words
6	Introduction	Should clearly and concisely explain the motivation for the work, its importance and originality, where it fits in the development of the field and why it should be of interest to <i>ES&amp;T</i> readers.	around 500 words
7	Materials and Methods	Describe pertinent and critical factors involved in the experimental work but avoid excessive description. List devices of a specialized nature or instruments that may vary in performance or affect the quality of the data obtained (e.g., spectroscopic resolution), including the vendor.	
8	Results and Discussion	Be complete but concise. Discuss your findings, postulate explanations for the data, elucidate models and compare your results with those of others.	
9	Acknowledgment	Include only essential credits to acknowledge financial or professional assistance to the conduct of research.	
10	Author Information	Provide pertinent information on the authors, such as the names of authors who contributed equally to the article, or details of the date of death of a deceased author.	
11	References	Literature references in <i>ES&amp;T</i> must be numbered in order of appearance	
12	Graphics	Black and white line art, 1200 dpi; Grayscale art, 600 dpi; color art, 300 dpi	Figures, Charts, Table, Schemes, Chemical structures. Chemical structures should be produced with the use of a drawing program such as ChemDraw.

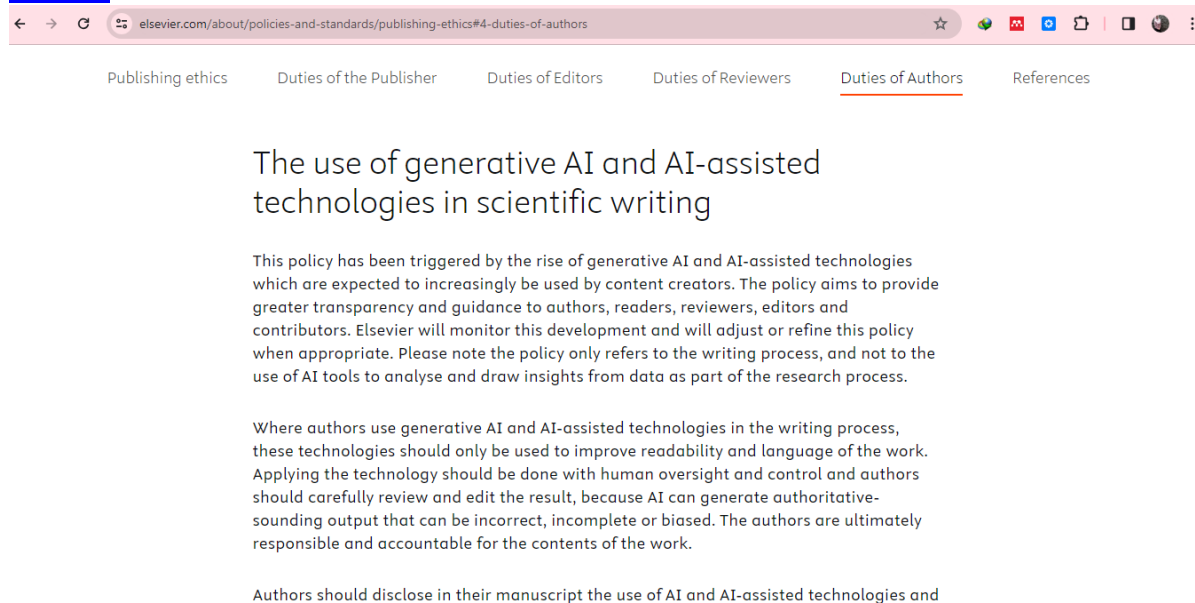
5. Tuliskan kebijakan dari setidaknya empat penerbit mengenai kebijakan penggunaan *artificial intelligence* (AI) dalam menulis artikel ilmiah, yang dilengkapi dengan *screenshot* dari masing-masing kebijakan, serta alamat webnya yang dapat ditelusuri lebih lanjut dengan *single click*.

Jawab:

1) Elsevier

Penulis menggunakan AI generatif dan teknologi bantuan AI dalam penulisan harus memastikan penggunaannya hanya untuk meningkatkan keterbacaan dan bahasa. Penerapan teknologi ini memerlukan pengawasan dengan peninjauan dan pengeditan hati-hati terhadap hasilnya. Penggunaan teknologi ini harus dinyatakan dalam manuskrip dan mengikuti kebijakan transparansi. AI dan teknologi bantuan AI tidak boleh dianggap sebagai penulis; tanggung jawab penulis dalam karya harus dipertahankan. Penggunaan AI untuk seni abstrak grafis tidak diperbolehkan, kecuali dengan izin khusus dari editor dan penerbit.

<https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies-and-standards/publishing-ethics#4-duties-of-authors>



2) Springer

Springer Nature secara aktif memantau perkembangan dalam tiga hal, yakni: penggunaan AI dalam penulisan, gambar AI generatif, dan penggunaan AI oleh peninjau sejawat. Dalam konteks kepenulisan, penggunaan *Large Language Models* (LLMs), seperti ChatGPT harus didokumentasikan secara jelas dalam bagian metode naskah. Terkait gambar AI generatif, Springer Nature mengikuti aturan pada Undang-Undang Hak Cipta dan tidak mengizinkan penggunaannya kecuali dengan pengecualian tertentu. Untuk penggunaan AI oleh peninjau sejawat, meskipun Springer Nature berusaha menyediakan akses ke alat AI yang aman, peninjau sejawat tidak diizinkan menggunakan alat AI generatif dalam evaluasi, dan jika digunakan, harus diungkapkan secara transparan dalam laporan tinjauan.

<https://www.springer.com/gp/editorial-policies/artificial-intelligence--ai-/25428500>

springer.com/gp/editorial-policies/artificial-intelligence--ai-/25428500

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## Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Springer Nature is monitoring ongoing developments in this area closely and will review (and update) these policies as appropriate.

1. AI authorship
2. Generative AI images
3. AI use by peer reviewers

### AI Authorship

Large Language Models (LLMs), such as ChatGPT, do not currently satisfy our [authorship](#) criteria. Notably an attribution of authorship carries with it accountability for the work, which cannot be effectively applied to LLMs. Use of an LLM should be properly documented in the Methods section (and if a Methods section is not available, in a suitable alternative part) of the manuscript.


### Generative AI Images

The fast moving area of generative AI image creation has resulted in novel legal copyright and research integrity issues. As publishers, we strictly follow existing copyright law and

[Editorial Policies](#)

**Resources**

- [Statistics Guide](#)
- [Interactive course](#)
- [Springer's guide on publishing ethics](#)
- [Book and Proceedings policies](#)



### 3) Wiley

*Artificial Intelligence Generated Content (AIGC)*, seperti ChatGPT, tidak dapat memulai penelitian orisinal tanpa arahan manusia. Mereka tidak dapat bertanggung jawab atas karya yang diterbitkan atau desain penelitian, dan tidak memiliki kedudukan hukum atau kemampuan untuk mengalihkan hak cipta. Penggunaan AIGC harus dijelaskan secara transparan dalam bagian Metode atau Ucapan Terima Kasih, dan penulis bertanggung jawab penuh atas keakuratan informasi yang disediakan. Editor jurnal atau pihak lain yang bertanggung jawab atas kebijakan editorial memiliki keputusan akhir tentang penggunaan AIGC dalam naskah atau artikel.

<https://authorservices.wiley.com/ethics-guidelines/index.html#5>

authorservices.wiley.com/ethics-guidelines/index.html#5

## Artificial Intelligence Generated Content

Artificial Intelligence Generated Content (AIGC) tools—such as ChatGPT and others based on large language models (LLMs)—cannot be considered capable of initiating an original piece of research without direction by human authors. They also cannot be accountable for a published work or for research design, which is a generally held requirement of authorship (as discussed in the previous section), nor do they have legal standing or the ability to hold or assign copyright. Therefore—in accordance with [COPE's position statement on AI tools](#)—these tools cannot fulfill the role of, nor be listed as, an author of an article. If an author has used this kind of tool to develop any portion of a manuscript, its use must be described, transparently and in detail, in the Methods or Acknowledgements section. The author is fully responsible for the accuracy of any information provided by the tool and for correctly referencing any supporting work on which that information depends. Tools that are used to improve spelling, grammar, and general editing are not included in the scope of these guidelines. The final decision about whether use of an AIGC tool is appropriate or permissible in the circumstances of a submitted manuscript or a published article lies with the journal's editor or other party responsible for the publication's editorial policy.

### Deceased authors

If a manuscript is submitted with a deceased author listed, or an author passes away while the manuscript is being peer reviewed, then a footnote or similar should be added to the published article to indicate this. Often journals use a dagger symbol (†) with a footnote explaining the situation. A co-author should vouch for the contribution made by the deceased author and their potential conflicts of interest. If the deceased author was a corresponding author then another co-author should be nominated. Note that copyright is considered personal property under the law. If the author had not yet signed a copyright transfer agreement or license, or granted a co-author the right to do so on his/her behalf in writing, permission would need to be obtained from the author's inheritor.

### Author name changes after publication

In cases where authors wish to change their name following publication, Wiley will update and republish the paper and redeliver the updated metadata to indexing services. Our editorial and production teams will use discretion in recognizing that name changes may be of a sensitive and private nature for various reasons including (but not limited to) alignment with gender identity, or as a result of marriage, divorce, or religious conversion. Accordingly, to protect the author's privacy, we will not publish a correction notice to the paper, and we will not notify co-authors of the change. Authors should contact the

Help

#### 4) Taylor & Francis

Penulis bertanggung jawab atas orisinalitas, validitas, dan integritas konten kiriman mereka. Dalam memilih untuk menggunakan alat AI, penulis diharapkan melakukannya secara bertanggung jawab dan sesuai dengan kebijakan editorial kami mengenai penulisan dan prinsip etika penerbitan. Kepengarangan memerlukan akuntabilitas atas konten, menyetujui publikasi melalui perjanjian penerbitan penulis, memberikan jaminan kontrak tentang integritas karya, dan prinsip-prinsip lainnya. Ini adalah tanggung jawab manusia yang tidak dapat dilakukan oleh alat AI. Oleh karena itu, alat AI tidak boleh dicantumkan sebagai penulis. Namun penulis harus mengakui semua sumber dan kontributor yang disertakan dalam karyanya. Apabila alat AI digunakan, penggunaan tersebut harus diakui dan didokumentasikan dengan tepat.

<https://newsroom.taylorandfrancisgroup.com/taylor-francis-clarifies-the-responsible-use-of-ai-tools-in-academic-content-creation/>

The screenshot shows the Taylor & Francis Newsroom website. The header includes navigation links: WHO WE SERVE, KNOWLEDGE, SERVICES, NEWS & INSIGHTS, and ABOUT. A search bar is present with the text "Search press releases on Newsroom". The main content area features a press release titled "Taylor & Francis Clarifies the Responsible use of AI Tools in Academic Content Creation" dated 17th February 2023. The text discusses the use of AI tools in research and writing, emphasizing author accountability and responsible use. On the right side, there are social media sharing options for Facebook, LinkedIn, and X, along with links for "Embargo Area" and "Contacts".

**Taylor & Francis**  
an informa business

Search press releases on Newsroom

[T&F Newsroom](#) > [Taylor & Francis Clarifies the Responsible use of AI Tools in Academic Content Creation](#)

Taylor & Francis news 17th February 2023

### Taylor & Francis Clarifies the Responsible use of AI Tools in Academic Content Creation

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in research and writing is an evolving practice. AI-based tools and technologies include but are not limited to large language models (LLMs), generative AI, and chatbots (for example, ChatGPT). Below we restate our guidance on author accountability and responsibilities as it relates to the use of AI tools in content creation. This policy will be iterated as appropriate.

Taylor & Francis recognizes the increased use of AI tools in academic research. As the world's leading publisher of human-centered science, we consider that such tools, where used appropriately and responsibly, have the potential to augment research outputs and thus foster progress through knowledge.

Authors are accountable for the originality, validity and integrity of the content of their submissions. In choosing to use AI tools, authors are expected to do so responsibly and in accordance with our editorial policies on authorship and principles of publishing ethics.

Authorship requires taking accountability for content, consenting to publication via an author publishing agreement, giving contractual assurances about the integrity of the work, among other principles. These are uniquely human responsibilities that cannot be undertaken by AI tools.

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**Embargo Area**

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**Contacts**

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6. Buat bagian pendahuluan dari suatu artikel ilmiah dengan berbantuan AI, misalnya *ChatGPT*, yang dilengkapi dengan referensi. Analisa dan validasi hasilnya, misalnya dengan membandingkan dengan model *hour glass*. Berbekal observasi ini jelaskan batasan-batasan AI yang perlu diperhatikan. Sertakan alamat web ke hasil diskusi dengan AI.

Jawab:

Contoh latar belakang dengan bantuan AI (perplexity)

<https://www.perplexity.ai/search/buat-latar-belakang-2dMhtKvmQzOEIraqSpIBcw>

Latar belakang presipitasi  $\text{FePO}_4$  dari red mud dapat dikaitkan dengan upaya pengelolaan limbah industri, khususnya limbah B3. Red mud, yang merupakan limbah padat dari proses produksi alumina, mengandung berbagai senyawa termasuk besi dan fosfor yang dapat diolah menjadi senyawa  $\text{FePO}_4$ . Beberapa penelitian telah mencoba mengintegrasikan berbagai proses kimia seperti proses Fenton, koagulasi, dan adsorpsi untuk mengurangi kandungan senyawa berbahaya dalam limbah, termasuk pengolahan air limbah laboratorium dan penghilangan zat warna menggunakan metode gabungan oksidasi lanjut reagen Fenton. Oleh karena itu, presipitasi  $\text{FePO}_4$  dari red mud dapat menjadi salah satu opsi dalam upaya pengelolaan limbah B3 dan limbah industri secara umum<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.scribd.com/presentation/488561708/Pengolahan-limbah-B3-Fisik-kimia>

<sup>2</sup> [https://repository.unsri.ac.id/84948/1/RAMA\\_24101\\_03012682024009.pdf](https://repository.unsri.ac.id/84948/1/RAMA_24101_03012682024009.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.academia.edu/17177236/BAB\\_I\\_PENDAHULUAN](https://www.academia.edu/17177236/BAB_I_PENDAHULUAN)

<sup>4</sup> [https://repository.its.ac.id/75260/1/1412100046-Undergraduate\\_Thesis.pdf](https://repository.its.ac.id/75260/1/1412100046-Undergraduate_Thesis.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> <https://lib.ui.ac.id/login.jsp?requester=file?file=digital/20285763-S860-Studi%20awal.pdf>

#### Analisis dan validasi hasil

Dengan memanfaatkan AI, latar belakang dapat dibuat dengan cepat. Namun, pendahuluan tidak memberikan informasi detail terkait penelitian spesifik yang dilakukan dan tujuan yang ingin dicapai. Referensi yang digunakan kurang relevan. Hasil dari AI perlu didukung dengan pemikiran kita sebagai manusia yang dapat berpikir kreatif dan kritis. Dibandingkan dengan model *Hour glass*, pendahuluan ini perlu ditambahkan antara lain:

- Penjelasan lebih rinci tentang industri alumina dan pentingnya pengelolaan limbahnya dalam konteks lingkungan dan regulasi lingkungan yang berlaku.
- Informasi tambahan tentang komposisi, karakteristik, dan volume red mud yang dihasilkan oleh industri alumina. Ini dapat memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang potensi pencemaran lingkungan dan tantangan teknis yang terkait dengan pengelolaan limbah ini.
- Penjelasan tentang metode pengolahan limbah yang digunakan, kelebihan dan kekurangannya, serta contoh keberhasilan penggunaannya dalam industri pengelolaan limbah. Ini akan memberikan konteks yang lebih kaya mengapa presipitasi  $\text{FePO}_4$  dianggap sebagai solusi yang menjanjikan.
- Integrasi dengan penelitian terbaru dalam bidang pengelolaan limbah B3 dan aplikasi teknologi untuk mengatasi masalah lingkungan. Ini dapat memberikan bukti lebih lanjut tentang keefektifan presipitasi  $\text{FePO}_4$  dari red mud dan menyoroti perkembangan terbaru dalam bidang tersebut.

### Keterbatasan AI

- keterbatasan data yang tersedia atau kekurangan data berkualitas dapat membatasi kemampuan AI untuk memberikan wawasan yang mendalam.
- AI tidak mampu memahami konteks yang lebih luas di sekitar topik, seperti aspek etis, politik, atau sosial dari pengelolaan limbah industri. Ini bisa menyebabkan kesenjangan dalam pemahaman yang diberikan oleh AI.
- AI terbatas dalam memahami pikiran manusia. Keputusan tentang pengelolaan limbah sering melibatkan preferensi, nilai, dan keinginan manusia yang mungkin sulit dipahami sepenuhnya oleh AI.

### Batasan AI

AI dapat digunakan sebagai “mitra diskusi” dalam menggali informasi dan pengetahuan, namun tidak menjadi sumber rujukan utama. Penting untuk melakukan pendekatan terhadap aktivitas yang didukung AI dengan bijaksana, dengan mempertimbangkan implikasi etis seperti privasi, bias, dan perpindahan pekerjaan. Selain itu, menjaga pengawasan dan pengendalian manusia sangat penting untuk memastikan bahwa sistem AI beroperasi selaras dengan nilai-nilai kemanusiaan.