LEMBAR REKAP
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel)	:	Seismic Hazard Analysis Study of New Semarang International Airport Due to Shallow Crustal Fault Earthquake Scenario
Jumlah Penulis	:	7 Orang (Windu Partono, Masyhur Irsyam, I. Wayan Sengara, Asrurifak, Frida Kristiani, Undayani Cita Sari, dan Haryadi)
Status Pengusul	:	penulis pertama/ ~~penulis ke~~ / ~~penulis korespondensi**~~
Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah	:	a. Nama Prosiding : Proceedings of AWAM International Conference on Civil Engineering 2019 (AICCE 19)
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		f. Terindeks di (jika ada) : Scopus

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah (beri ✓pada kategori yang tepat) : ☑ Prosiding forum ilmiah Internasional

☐ Prosiding forum ilmiah Nasional

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		Nilai Rata-rata /Nilai Akhir yang diperoleh
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding (10%)	2,25	2,5	2,375
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	6,75	6,5	6,625
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	6,5	6	6,25
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	7	7	7
Total = (100%)	22,5	22	22,25
Nilai Pengusul = 22,25 x 60% = 13,35			

Reviewer I

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d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	7,5		7
Total = (100%)	**25**		**22,5**

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer:

1. Tulisan ini mengkaji tingkat kerentanan lokasi Bandara International Ahmad Yani Semarang berdasarkan analisis *hazard* gempaaan di sekitar wilayah bandara. Kajian dilakukan karena menurut Buku Sumber dan Bahaya Gempa Indonesia 2017, lokasi bandara sangat dekat dengan sumber gempa Sesar Aktif. Penulis menyajikan analisis *hazard* gempa dengan dua pendekatan yaitu probabilistik dan deterministik dengan skenario gempa maksimum 6.5 Mw. Hasil analisis dalam bentuk response spektra gempa kemudian dibandingkan dengan hasil analisis dengan menggunakan SNI gempa tahun 2012 yang digunakan untuk perencanaan infrastruktur bandara.
2. Metodologi yang digunakan oleh penulis cukup jelas dan hasil pembahasan dan kesimpulan juga disampaikan dengan jelas serta ada hubungan yang jelas antara bagian pendahuluan, metodologi, pembahasan dan kesimpulan.
3. Refernsi yang digunakan mayoritas berasal dari hasil penelitian tahun 2010 sampai tahun 2017. Sebagian referensi diambil dari hasil penelitian tahun 2008. Penulis masih menggunakan hasil penelitian tahun 1995 sebagai referensi tulisan.
4. Kualitas penerbit cukup baik dengan jumlah halaman mencapai 15 halaman. Dari hasil penulusuran artikel yang diterbitkan terlihat jumlah penulis berasal lebih dari empat negara.

Semarang,
Reviewer

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Unit kerja: Departemen Teknik Sipil FT UNDIP

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Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

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b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	7,5		6,5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	7,5		6
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	7,5		7
Total = (100%)			22

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer:
- Kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding lengkap terdiri dari : abstract, introduction, methodology, result & discussion, conclusions, references
- Lingkup kedalaman : paper membandingkan seismic hazard pd daerah Bandara Ahmad Yani Semarang dgn menggunakan peraturan berupa 2012 dan peraturan berupa 2017 (Peta Sempa 2017) perhitungan seismic hazard menggunakan 2 pendekatan yaitu probabilistik (PSHA) & deterministic (DSHA). Analisis menunjukkan PSHA terdapat berupa dari segi terdekat lbh dominan. Analisis seismic hazard berupa grafik respon spectrum menunjukkan perbedaan yg tdk signifikan dibanding SNI/DSA Th 2012.
- Methodology dijelaskan dgn lengkap namun kurang mendetail informasi
- Referensi < 5th ada 7/18.
- Diterbitkan di prosiding ternama, unsur lengkap, ISSN, ada editor

Semarang,
Reviewer

Ilham Nurhuda, ST., MT., Ph.D
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Conference proceedings **AICCE 2019**

Part of the Lecture Notes in Civil Engineering book series (LNCE, volume 53)

Table of contents

Page of 3
Next

1. Front Matter
   Pages i-xix
   PDF
2. Finite Element Analysis on Torsion Behaviour for Tapered Steel Section with Perforation
   Fatimah De'nan, Nor Salwani Hashim, Nor Amirah Yaani
   Pages 1-14
3. Theoretical, CFD Simulation and Experimental Study to Predict the Flowrate Across a Square Edge Broad Crested Weir Depending on the End Depth as a Control Section
   Sadiq S. Muhsun, Sanaa A. Talab Al-Osmy, Shaymaa Abdul Muttaled Al-Hashimi, Zainab T. Al-Sharify
   Pages 15-34
4. Optimization of Egg Shell Powder and Lime for Waste Soil Improvement at Open Dumping Area Using Monte Carlo Simulations
   Nur Irfah M. Pauzi, Mior A. Aimran, Mohammad S. Ismail, Mohd Shahril M. Radhi
   Pages 35-46

5. Preference Assessment and Prioritization of the Urban Green Space Features Using Qualitative Evaluation and AHP Decision Model
Mohd Sanusi S. Ahamad, Rabi'ah Ahmad, Abdul Nasir Matori
Pages 47-69
6. Sustainability Assessment of the School Building Site (Case Study: Schools Built After 2003 in Karbala)
Ghayath Ali
Pages 71-90
7. Development of Design Acceleration Response Spectrum for Building Based on New Indonesian Seismic Hazard Maps 2017
Windu Partono, Masyhur Irsyam, I. Wayan Sengara, Asrurifak, Frida Kistiani, Undayani Cita Sari
Pages 91-104
8. Trip Distribution Gravity Model of Al-Diwaniyah City: A Case Study
Rana A. Yousif, Sady A. Tayh, Abbas F. Jasim
Pages 105-117
9. Methods of Estimating Time of Concentration: A Case Study of Urban Catchment of Sungai Kerayong, Kuala Lumpur
Rofiat Bunmi Mudashiru, Ismail Abustan, Fauzi Baharudin
Pages 119-161
10. The Permeability and Strength of Compacted Laterite Soil-Bentonite Mixtures for Landfill Cover Application
Ros N. Rosli, Mohamad R. Selamat, Harris Ramli
Pages 163-175
11. Investigation of Brick Masonry Behaviour Under Uniaxial Compression Test at Different Scales
Tze Che Van, Tze Liang Lau, Fadzli Mohamed Nazri
Pages 177-185
12. Spatial Risk Mapping of House Fly Habitat in South Seberang Perai Penang, Malaysia
Mohd Sanusi S. Ahamad, Nor Roshida Rosli
Pages 187-199
13. Capacity Estimation of Multi-lane Rural Highway: A Comparative Study
Mahdi Ibrahim Alkubaisi
Pages 201-214
14. CPTU Penetrations into the Marine Clays and Laterite Soils of Northwest Peninsular Malaysia
Mohamad R. Selamat, Dziaudin Z. Abidin, Muhammad Z. Yusoff, Ros N. Rosli, Muhd H. Ramli, Ashraf Q. Alkinani et al.
Pages 215-227
15. Finite Element Analysis of the Screw Arrangement Effects on the Connection Behaviour for Cold Formed Steel Truss Systems
Fatimah De'nan, Kok Keong Choong, Jessica Si Jia Loo, Nor Salwani Hashim
Pages 229-247
16. Seismic Hazard Analysis Study of New Semarang International Airport Due to Shallow Crustal Fault Earthquake Scenario
Windu Partono, Masyhur Irsyam, I. Wayan Sengara, Asrurifak, Frida Kistiani, Undayani Cita Sari et al.
Pages 249-264

Finite Element Analysis on Torsion Behaviour for Tapered Steel Section with Perforation

AWAM International Conference on Civil Engineering

AICCE 2019: Proceedings of AICCE'19 pp 1-14 | Cite as

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Conference paper
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Abstract

A study of finite element analysis (FEA) on torsion behaviour for tapered steel section with perforation is presented in this paper. The attention was paid mainly to firstly determine the effect of the perforation on the torsion behaviour of tapered steel section and to know an optimal section of tapered steel section with perforation under torsion loading based on the results obtained from FEA of LUSAS software. Five (5) variables such as opening shape, web thickness and flange thickness were identified and analysed to know the effect on torsional rotation of tapered steel section. A total of one hundred and twenty (120) of finite element (FE) models were than employed in this analysis including tapered steel section without perforation. The results were expressed in terms of displacement and torsional resistance (TR). Based on the analysis result, it was clearly showed that there was no improvement on the engineering properties and performance of tapered steel section with perforation in term of TR. The presence of web opening will result in reduction of TR. It is concluded that all of the variables will affect the TR. In addition, weight was reduced as the material volume was reduce with the present of perforation.

Keywords

Tapered steel section Perforated steel beams Torsion Volume reduction Finite element analysis LUSAS 14.0

Theoretical, CFD Simulation and Experimental Study to Predict the Flowrate Across a Square Edge Broad Crested Weir Depending on the End Depth as a Control Section

AWAM International Conference on Civil Engineering

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Conference paper
First Online: 29 November 2019

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Abstract

A rectangular broad crested weir is the one mostly used in hydraulic structures for measuring flow rates in open channels and rivers. This study is focused on finding the suitable position of the depth above the weir as control section for estimating the flow rate while avoiding the troubles of approach velocity. It was predicted that the end edge of the weir, as a control section, relates to the critical depth (Y_c) as a function of the end depth (Y_e). To determine the relationship between these, experimental tests were achieved with ten different values of the longitudinal slope. Statistical regression analysis indicated the relationship between Y_c and Y_e as about 1.522. Consequently, a new flow rate formula was derived to estimate the flow over the weir and provided a good agreement with the experimental tests. A 3D ANSYS FLUENT Ver. V.16.1 CFD model was also applied to simulate the problem and verify the equation. The water volume fraction and the stream flow pattern were taken into the consideration. The model was able to simulate the problem with a good accuracy

Sustainability Assessment of the School Building Site (Case Study: Schools Built After 2003 in Karbala)

AWAM International Conference on Civil Engineering

AICCE 2019: Proceedings of AICCE'19 pp 71-90 | Cite as

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Abstract

Sustainable schools are schools that aim to raise environmental awareness among students and teachers through positive environmental practices. The aim of these school is to reduce the negative environmental impacts, especially in the areas of buildings, water, energy, air and waste. The problem of the research lies in absence of application of sustainability concepts in the Karbala city school buildings, which negatively affects the performance of schools environmentally, economically and socially as well as on the grade of scientific students and their awareness of the sustainability dimensions and its role in the establishment of environmentally friendly communities. The research focuses on schools in Karbala where the education in Karbala schools has been determined. The researcher then studies the concept of the sustainable school, its principles and applications on the school site to be used in line with the reality of Karbala city. An analysis of building sites for multiple schools in the city was conducted and an assessment of their sustainability using the SBAM method was undertaken to identify elements that represent weaknesses in order to describe and provide solutions to sustainability problems. At the end of the study, the researcher found that Karbala school sites are at a level of non-sustainability but not far from achieving them.

Keywords

Sustainability School building Karbala Urban designs Construction designs

Methods of Estimating Time of Concentration: A Case Study of Urban Catchment of Sungai Kerayong, Kuala Lumpur

AWAM International Conference on Civil Engineering

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Conference paper
First Online: 29 November 2019

Part of the Lecture Notes in Civil Engineering book series (LNCE, volume 53)

Abstract

Characterization of hydrologic processes of a catchment in relation to water resources structures design requires estimation of time-response characteristics which is used in hydrologic models. The time of concentration (T_c) is an essential component in hydrological modelling which is used in predicting the response time of a catchment to a storm event. There are many approaches in the estimation of time of concentration from literature. At gauged watersheds, T_c can be estimated using rainfall and a runoff hydrograph, while for ungauged catchments, empirical equations are used. In this study, variability of empirical methodologies and hydrograph separation method for evaluating T_c using data from past study on Sungai Kerayong, Kuala Lumpur is presented. Results of the study showed Gundlach, Carter and NAASRA methods are suitable for estimating T_c in the study area while Bransby-Williams and Ventura methods were the poorest in estimation of T_c in the study.

Keywords

Hydrological modelling Empirical method Hydrograph Time of concentration

17. Morphometric Analysis of Galal Bedrah River Basin Using STRM (DEM) Data and GIS Techniques
Mohammed S. Shamkhi, Atyaf J. Mohson, Tabark J. Abdullah
Pages 265-276
18. Determination of Watershed Characteristics Using GIS Technique (AL-Adhaim Watershed in Iraq)
Mohammed S. Shamkhi, Tabark J. Abdullah, Atyaf J. Mohson
Pages 277-289
19. Serious Conflicts: A Safety Performance Measure at Signalized Intersections
Raghad Zeki Abdul-Majeed, Hussein A. Ewadh
Pages 291-306
20. Improving the Mechanical Properties of Low, Normal and High Strength Concretes
Yaarub Gatia Abtan, Hassan Falah Hassan
Pages 307-315
21. Application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the Multi Criteria Site Selection of Retention Pond for Urban Rainwater Management
Darman F. Saragih, Mohd Sanusi S. Ahamad, Rozi Abdullah
Pages 317-330
22. Disinfection By-Products Precursors Removal by Simultaneous Coagulation and Disinfection in River Water
Nur Izzati Naserun, Nurul Hana Mokhtar Kamal
Pages 331-342
23. Underlying Disaster Risk Factors for Sustainable Coastal Development Projects in Malaysia
Sharifah Akmam Syed Zakaria, Mohd Azrulfitri Azimi, Taksiah A. Majid
Pages 343-360
24. Exploration of Training and Education for Attaining Disaster Resilience from Sustainability Perspective Among Civil Engineering Students
Sharifah Akmam Syed Zakaria, Taksiah A. Majid, Tze Liang Lau, Mohd Azrulfitri Azimi
Pages 361-376
25. A Review on the Government's Way Forward Policy Towards Environmental Sustainability Construction Projects in Malaysia by 2020
Nurul U'lyani Mohd Najib, Farid Ezanee Mohamed Ghazali
Pages 377-390
26. Change Order Impact on Construction Industry of Pakistan
Muhammad Altaf, Muhammad Ali Musarat, Azizullah Khan, Zohaib Shoukat, Usman Salahuddin
Pages 391-402
27. An Investigation of Causes of Delay Affecting the United Arab Emirates Construction Industry
Abdulhamid AlGheth, Md. Ishak Sayuti
Pages 403-413
28. Effects of Micro- and Ultrafine Metakaolin on Compressive Strength and Water Sorptivity of High Volume Fly Ash Concrete
Steve W. M. Supit, Febriane Makalew
Pages 415-427
29. Review of Delay Causes in Construction Projects
Abdulhamid AlGheth, Md. Ishak Sayuti
Pages 429-437

30. The Influence of Type and Combination of Polycarboxylate-Based (PCE) Superplasticizer on the Rheological Properties and Setting Behaviours of the Self-consolidating Concrete Containing GGBS and DSF
Chow Wee Kang, Cheah Chee Ban, Oo Chuan Wei
Pages 439-451
31. Effect of Various Grades of Na_2SiO_3 on Compressive Strength Development of Eggshells Powder-Based Alkaline Activated Mortar
Mohamed O. M. Mashri, Megat Azmi Megat Johari, M. J. A. Mijarsh, Zainal Arifin Ahmad
Pages 453-461
32. Numerical Simulation of ISO Freight Container Using Finite Element Modelling
Philip Chie Hui Ling, Cher Siang Tan
Pages 463-469
33. Stability and Overtopping Assessment of Tanjung Piai Stone Revetment via Two-Dimensional Hydraulic Modelling
Mohd Kamarul Huda Samion, Saiful Bahri Hamzah, Safari Mat Desa
Pages 471-480
34. Finite Element Analysis of the Effect of Screw Number on the Connection Behaviour for Cold Form Steel Truss Systems
Fatimah De'nan, Kok Keong Choong, Jessica Loo Si Jia, Nor Salwani Hashim
Pages 481-497
35. Load-Displacement Behaviors of Reinforced Concrete Beam Embedded with Galvanized Steel Cable: Comparison Between Experiment and Finite Element Analysis
Mustaqqim Abdul Rahim, Abdul Naser Abdul Ghani, Muhamad Arkam Che Munaaim, Zuhayr Md Ghazaly
Pages 499-506
36. Effects of Nano-silica on Concrete Properties—Literature Review
Khaldon Kasim Aswed
Pages 507-524
37. Economic and Environmental Assessments for Constructing New Roads: Case Study of Al-Muthanna Highway in Baghdad City
Qais S. Banyhussan, Sady A. Tayh, Ahmed M. Mosa
Pages 525-546
38. Effect of Semi-rigid Connection on Post-buckling Behavior of Braced-Steel Frames
Douaa R. Mohammed, Murtada A. Ismael
Pages 547-556
39. Critical Transformational Time of Ground Level Ozone from Nitrogen Dioxide in Urban Area
Hasifah Abdul Aziz, Wai Wei Khong, Norrimi Rosaida Awang, Arni Zulaikha Ismail, Nur Syifa Adnan, Wan Noor Syaheerah Wan Yuzamree et al.
Pages 557-566
40. Bus Passenger's Satisfaction on Accessibility to AmanJaya Bus Terminal: A Gender Comparison
Siti Fadhlina Muhammad Fisal, Nur Sabahiah Abdul Sukor
Pages 567-577
41. Best Position of Pile in Earth Slope
M. Hajiazizi, F. Heydari
Pages 579-585
42. Relation Between Surface Preparation and Corrosion Resistance in Painted Steel Sheets

H. Kobayashi, K. Morita, Y. Yamashita, Y. Kataoka
Pages 587-600
43. Application of a New Concept of Cracked Soils in Slope Stability Analysis with Heavy Rain and the Pattern of Cracks as the Governing Factors
D. Amalia, I. B. Mochtar, N. E. Mochtar
Pages 601-619
44. Characteristic Study of Physical and Chemical Properties of Limestone Subjected to Adsorption of Fe and Mn in Groundwater
N. A. Akbar, H. A. Aziz, Mohd Nordin Adlan
Pages 621-627
45. Rice Husk Ash Derived Sodium Silicate Using Hydrothermal and Convection Heating Methods
Tze Jhin Tsen, Daniel Kong, Ehsan Zeimaran, Marios Soutsos
Pages 629-646
46. Influence of Twin Tunnel Depth in Numerical Ground Movement Prediction Using Mohr Coulomb and Hardening Soil Model
Darvintharen Govindasamy, Mohd Ashraf Mohamad Ismail, Mohd Faiz Mohammad Zaki
Pages 647-661
47. Issues and Challenges Encountered by Project Managers Towards Small Public Construction Project Success in Malaysia—A Literature Synthesis
Syaharudin Shah Mohd Noor, Muneera Esa, Ernawati Mustafa Kamal, Rahimi A. Rahman
Pages 663-670
48. The Effect of Ozonation By-products on Human Embryonic Kidney Cells (HEK293): Ozone as Wastewater Treatment Tool
Hind M. Ewadh, Siti R. Sheikh Abdullah, Nurina Anuar
Pages 671-683
49. Comparison on Total Weight of Steel Reinforcement for 5 Story Reinforced Concrete Building with and Without Seismic Design
Mohd Irwan Adiyanto, Nur Hazwani Mohd Rashid, Syed Abdul Haris Syed Mustapa, Noram Irwan Ramli
Pages 685-694
50. Comparison Between the Constraints of Building Information Modelling (BIM) and 3D Modelling
Lam Tatt Soon, Hasnanywati Hassan, Nazirah Zainul Abidin
Pages 695-718

Page of 3
Next

About these proceedings

Introduction

This book gathers the latest research, innovations, and applications in the field of civil engineering, as presented by leading national and international academics, researchers, engineers, and postgraduate students at the AWAM International Conference on Civil

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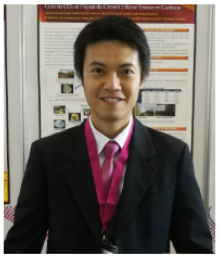

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