**Annual Nuclear Safety Seminar 2021 Paper Template**

**(Please provide a detailed title of the paper that accurately describes the scope and content of the research)**

First A. Author1, Second B. Author1, Third C. Author2

1*Author’s affiliation*

2*Author’s Affiliation*

**Corresponding author:**

Author …. Author’s name

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**Abstract**

The template provides guidelines for paper writers participating in the annual seminar of BAPETEN, namely the Nuclear Safety Seminar (SKN) that will be held on **Wednesday, August 4th, 2021 in a virtual meeting**. The theme of SKN 2021 is "**Effectivity Improvement on Nuclear Regulatory Activities in Pandemic Era**". This guideline aims to facilitate the preparation of the paper for the SKN. The abstract must comprise a comprehensive summary of the paper being prepared. Abstracts must be between **150–300 words**. The abstract briefly describes the background, objectives, method/methodology or literature review/subject matter, results, and conclusions. Complete paper including abstracts expected to be submitted via **Konfrenzi** application no later than **May 21st, 2021**. For more information, please visit the SKN website on <https://fmipa-itb.org/skn2021/>. The complete paper should not be more than **10 (ten) pages**. Papers are saved in the filename of the **paper title \_authorsname.docx /doc**.

**Keyword:** Use less than 6 words or phrases for the keyword, separated by commas.

**Introduction**

Main texts are written using standard Indonesian under the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). The terms used should be in Indonesian as much as possible. For non-changeable foreign terms, please italicize the foreign terms.

The text should follow the 1 (one) column format. The introduction heading is written in Times New Roman 12 points, sentence case, justified, **bold**, and single space. Sections and sub-sections are written using Arabic numerals followed by periods and brackets,

The introduction body text is written in Times New Roman 12 points, justified, single space.

Papers submitted to the SKN can be categorized into research papers and review papers. Research papers comprise of the results of research or the results of studies using certain methods and analyzes. The research/assessment paper consists of chapters in the following order: Introduction, Method or Methodology, Results and Discussion, and Conclusions.

A review paper can be a literature review that emphasizes the author's ideas, opinions, or arguments. The review paper consists of chapters in the following order: Introduction, Theoretical Basis or Subjects, Discussion, and Conclusions.

The introduction should state the background of the paper and the purpose of the research.

**Method/Methodology or Literature Review/Main Ideas**

The Methods chapter for the research paper should provide a detailed description of (1) the design, timing, and duration of the research; (2) the condition, factor, or object under study; (3) the details of the sample; and the analysis method.

For review papers, Literature Review or Main Ideas contain literature studies that support the paper.

**1. Abbreviations and Acronyms**

Abbreviations and acronyms refer to the PUEBI. Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract.

**2. Other recommendations.**

1) Trademark

Trading symbols, TM and ® are no longer used. Trade names must be specified the first time they are used (registered trade names should begin with a capital letter). In such cases where information regarding the manufacturer or supplier and their location is also important, and authors should include this information in parentheses after the name or description. The following is an example:

All magnetic resonance angiography examinations were performed with full-body imaging using 1.5-T (General Electric Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, USA).

2) Others

There are spaces between words and parentheses, as well as between numbers and parentheses (for example, a Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM), 11/20 (55.0%), etc.).

A space between numbers and units (e.g. X-Ray 10 MV, 50.4 Gy, 0.1×0.2 cm2).

There are no spaces between numbers and words that are the operator marks. (e.g., 1.8±0.3, 0.1×0.2, 5=a+b).

Use zero before the decimal point: "0.25", not ".25".

use "cm3" or "mL", not "cc".

Use a scientific notation scheme to represent large or small numbers (e.g., 1.0×10-7, not 1.0E-07).

Indicate the sample dimensions as "0.1 cm × 0.2 cm", not "0.1 × 0.2 cm2".

The abbreviation for the second unit is "s," not "sec" or “scd”.

For elemental symbols, the mass number is marked before the symbol in the form of a superscript number (e.g., 137Cs, not Cs-137).

**3. Mathematical Equation**

For Ms. Word, use Microsoft Equation Editor or add-on MathType (<http://www.mathtype.com>) for equations in papers or using LaTex.

The order of numbering the equation is placed in parentheses with a right margin, as in Equation (1). First, use the Equation Editor to create an equation. Use parentheses to avoid being ambiguous in the denominator. Punctuate if the equation is part of the sentence, as is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |

Make sure that the symbols used have been defined before the equation is used, or follow the equation.

Use the word "Equation" at the beginning of a sentence, but in the middle of a sentence just use the numbers only in parentheses.

(e.g., Equation (1) is a function of the quadratic equation. The letters a, b, and c in (1) are coefficients.

**4. Units**

Use SI units as much as possible – should the writer uses British or US units, use the SI equivalent in brackets after the first use. If subscripts and superscripts are required, use them accurately.

Example: Curie (3.7×1010 Bq); rem (0.01 Gy); rad (0.01 Sv).

**Derivative Units**

The derivative unit is written using a slash. Example: cm/s2, g/(cm · s)

**5. Tables and Figures**

**1) Tables**

Tables display information arranged in columns and rows and are commonly used to represent numeric data. Each table must have a title that is sequentially numbered and placed on the top of the table. Table titles start with a capital letter and do not contain a period at the end of the caption.

Tables must **not be displayed** as pictures (.jpeg, .png, etc.).

**Table 1.** The concentration of radioisotopes in the air

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Radioisotopes** | **Concentration (Bq/m3)** | **Remarks** |
| 137Cs | 10 | Times New Roman font 10 |
| 131I | 10 | Times New Roman font 10 |

When referring to a table in a paper, use the word "Table". For example, Table 2, Tables 4–6.

For tables, footnotes are indicated by the lowercase superscript in alphabetical order (a-z).

Data in tables should not be duplicated in the text.

**2) Pictures, Illustrations, and Diagrams**

Illustrations and diagrams must be accurate, clear, and concise. Images, illustrations, and diagrams are prepared in .**jpeg** or .**tiff** format with a resolution of at least 300 dpi.

Each image must have a title that is sequentially numbered and placed under the image. Image titles start with a capital letter and do not use a period at the end of the caption.

When referring to a picture in a paper, use the word "Image". For example, Figure 1A, Figure 3 and 4, Figure 4–6.

For pictures, footnotes are indicated by the lowercase superscript in alphabetical order (a-z).

Data in tables and figures should not be duplicated in the text



**Figure 1.** Experimental configuration of gamma/neutron measurement using the stilbene scintillation detector (A) and the liquid scintillator EJ-301 (B)

**Results and Discussion / Discussion**

For research papers, the research results presented in the paper must be specific and related to the research hypothesis by including validation steps.

Results and discussions/discussions are described in a structured and systematic manner, preferably with pictures and/or tables.

**Conclusion**

The concluding section of the paper should include the following: an overall summary and further research. Conclusions can be in the form of a resume of the results, new conclusions, and/or recommendations from the results of the research/review.

**Acknowledgments (Optional)**

This section contains the paper author's appreciation for those who helped the completion of the paper. In scientific publications, Acknowledgments are typically used to list support grants or funding, equipment or equipment grants, technical assistance, and important special contributions from individuals who are not eligible to be authors.

**Bibliography**/**References**

If the sentence is taken from the library, the literature used is identified and numbered as a sequence of numbers in square brackets [6]. It is sufficient to identify literature retrieval by writing the reference number [7]. A bibliography is a reference that is referred to in the paper [8]. The order of the bibliography is based on the order of references referred to from the introduction to the discussion.

Literature writing system from [9]:

1. Book: author's name, year published, book title (written in italics), edition, publisher name.
2. Writing in the book: author's name, year of publication, the title of essay (in italics), name of the editor, title of the book, name of the publisher.
3. Article: author's name (if the number is more than 4, it is sufficient to write the first author followed by et al.), Year of publication, title, name of magazine/journal (in italics), volume/volume, number, and page.

Example of writing a bibliography:

1. Smith J, Jones M Jr, Houghton L, et al. (1999) Future of health insurance. N Engl J Med 965:325-329
2. South J, Blass B (2001) The future of modern genomics. Blackwell, London
3. ……