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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul Karya Ilmiah/Jurnal : Estimation of Sea Level Rise threat on the existence of the three northeastern and outermost small islands of Indonesia (i.e. Liki, Bepondi and Mioosu Islands) using remote sensing method

Jumlah Penulis : 9 (Sembilan)

Status Pengusul : Penulis pertama/ ~~penulis ke-2/penulis korespondensi**~~

Penulis Karya Ilmiah : **Wirasatriya Anindya**, Helmi Muhammad, Fauzi Rifqi Fajar, Harsono Gentio, Rahmadi Puji, Kusumastuti Wulan, Iryanthony Sigit Bhayu, Ramadhani Yoniar Hufan, and Dharmawan I. Wayan Eka

Identitas Karya Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Disaster Advances
 b. No. ISSN : 0974-262X
 c. Nomor, Volume, bln, thn : No. 12 Vol. 13 Tahun 2020
 d. Penerbit : Disaster Advances
 e. DOI Jurnal (jika ada) : -
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Nilai = $0,6 \times 36,4 = 21,84$

Semarang,
Reviewer 1

Prof. Ir. Muslim, M.Sc., Ph.D
 NIP. 196004041987031002
 Unit : FPIK Undip

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c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			10
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12			10
Total = (100%)	40			34

Catatan Penilaian Paper oleh Reviewer:

- a) Unsur-unsur dalam jurnal dinilai lengkap, mulai dari introduction sampai conclusion dan references, sesuai kaidah jurnal ilmiah.
- b) Ruang lingkup sesuai dengan bidang penulis yakni oceanografi, dan pembahasan dinilai sudah cukup mendalam karena didukung oleh data tentang kenaikan permukaan air laut yang mencukupi
- c) Data dan informasi yang ditulis dalam artikel dinilai mencukupi. Metodologi yang digunakan sudah sesuai dengan data yang dibutuhkan termasuk mengikuti *research cruise* "Baruna Jaya VIII" milik Research Center for Oceanography, LIPI dalam ekspedisi Nusa Manggala.
- d) Disaster Advances merupakan jurnal yang terindeks di Scopus Q4 dengan SJR 0,16 maupun Thomson Reuters, dan mempunyai unsur-unsur jurnal yang lengkap. Disayangkan ada font yang tidak standard khususnya pada gambar 2 *research flow chart*.

Nilai = 0,6 x 34 = **20,4**

Semarang, 27 Mei 2022

Reviewer 2

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Source details

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Vol. 13(12) December 2020

Quantitative Precipitation Forecast of Heavy Rainfall over Southern Vietnam

Thang Vu-Van, Thang Nguyen-Van, Huong Huynh-Thi-Lan, Nam Pham-Quang and Trung Nguyen-Quang

Page No. 1-20

The quality of quantitative precipitation forecast (QPF) in recent years has been improved by advances in numerical weather prediction, particularly by applying data assimilation. This study introduces an unprecedented QPF system designed for Southern Vietnam, implementing the Weather Research and Forecasting model and the Grid-point Statistical Interpolation analysis system. Two well-known assimilation techniques including three-dimensional variational (3D-Var) and hybrid 3D ensemble-variational (Hybrid 3D-EnVar) are examined. Conventional observation data and satellite-retrieved Atmospheric Motion Vectors are used in a series of experiments for eight extreme rainfall events during 2012–2016. Preliminary performance evaluation for daily accumulated precipitation showed that the overall accuracy was improved for rainfall thresholds from 20 to 60 mm by assimilating the conventional observations. Detailed assessments at an hourly timescale highlighted the promising performance of the current QPF system to replicating the timing of the rainfall peak.

Despite the marginal error reductions in fitting the background fields to observations, the flow-dependent background error covariances obtained from the ensemble remarkably modified analysis fields. Further analyses for the heavy rainfall event of 22 September 2016 elaborated that the increase of moisture transport and the modulation of atmospheric stability through the assimilation of observations enhanced the forecasted rainfall amount.

[Full Text](#)

Soil Slope Stability Assessment in part of Nilgiri Hill Ranges, Tamil Nadu, South India

Uvaraj S.

Page No. 21-29

To minimize the instability of soil slope, a critical evaluation of slope section is required. The stability of a slope is measured by its factor of safety using geometric and shear strength parameter based on infinite slopes. In this present study, soil slope stability conditions were assessed through determination of factor of safety of the soil slope estimated by the limit equilibrium method under different static conditions. The soil samples were collected for the direct shear test from the selected soil sections. The stability of slopes depends on the soil shear strength parameters such as Cohesion, Angle of internal friction, Unit weight of soil and Slope geometry. Based on the soil sample analysis, the area of factor of safety has been calculated. The exact latitude and longitude of the sampling locations along with respective soil properties and factor of safety are presented. If the value of the factor of safety is ≥ 1 , it represents a stable condition of the slope and ≤ 1 denotes an unstable condition of soil slope. On the basis of hazard parameters, stability analyses and field observations, the remedial measures were suggested.

[Full Text](#)

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