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Judul Karya Ilmiah (Artikel)	:	Effect of Fe Addition on Zno Thin Films for Photodegradation Under UV and Halogens Light			
Jumlah Penulis	:	7 Orang			
Status Pengusul	:	Penulis pertama/ Penulis ke-5/ Penulis Korespondesi **			
Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah	:	a. Nama Jurnal	:	International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research	
		b. Nomor ISSN	:	2277-8616	
		c. Volume, Nomor, Bulan, Tahun	:	Vol. 9, No. 8, Agustus 2020	
		d. Penerbit	:	IJSTR	
		e. DOI artikel (jika ada)	:	https://doi.org/10.1002/acm2.13317	
		f. Alamat web jurnal	:	https://www.ijstr.org/research- paper- publishing.php?month=aug2020	
		g. Terindeks di Scimagojr/Scopus atau — <u>di**</u>		puonsining.php.month-uug2020	
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Prof. Dr. Drs. Wahyu Setia Budi, M. S. NIP. 195806151985031002 Bidang ilmu/Unit kerja : Fisika/Fakultas Sains dan Matematika

Semarang, 26 Mei 2022

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

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Preparation Of Edible Coating Incorporated With Lemon Balm (Melissa Officinalis L.) For Extending Shelf Life Of Tofu

Youssef M. Riyad, Mai M.M. Naeem, Marwa M. Helmy, Manal A. Sorour

Fresh tofu samples were prepared and immersed in different solutions containing gelatin (1 and 2%) and Melissa officinalis L. oil (0.1, 0.3 and 0.5%) as antimicrobial activity. The samples stored up to 14 days under cooling conditions (4°C). Melissa officinalis L. was chemically and microbiologically oil analyzed. Rheological properties and thixotropic effect were determined. The results indicated that blends of gelatin and Melssa officinalis L. oil exhibited dilatant flow behavior and all samples showed thixotropic effect. The effect of edible coating on weight loss, moisture content, texture properties, microbiological tests, and sensory evaluation of tofu samples were determined during storage period as an indication for shelf life and quality of tofu samples.

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1-8

group counseling sessions was carried out using a modified narrative therapy module. During the session, three interviews were conducted to gather relevant research data in addition to observation and analysis of documents from the work of the study participants. NVivo software was used to analyze and generate verbatim theme. The findings showed that the use of narrative therapy successfully provided significant therapeutic experiences for single mothers to maintain their mental health. Three main themes were generated namely the direct impact, insight and emotional impact as the essence of the therapeutic experience. The implications of this study proved that narrative therapy is useful as a method in helping single mothers.

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Effect Of Fe Addition On Zno Thin Films For Photodegradation Under UV And Halogens Light

Heri Sutanto, Ilham Alkian, Vitalis Janu

Pramunditya, Mukholit, Eko Hidayanto, Inten Rafika Duri, and Priyono

ZnO:Fe thin film has been successfully deposited on subtracted glass using sol-gel method with spray-coating technique. This study aims to degrade rhodamine B using ZnO with addition of 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 wt.% of Optical solution Fe. properties highest characterization showed the transmittance of ZnO:Fe 4% (96.8%) while the lowest transmittance of ZnO:Fe 2% (53.5%). The highest absorbance is performed by ZnO:Fe 2% (0.271) and the lowest ZnO:Fe absorbance by 4% (0.014).Calculation of magnitude thin film energy band gap shows values of 3.24; 3.29; 3.27; 3.25; and 3.24 eV. Results of contact angle testing using contact angle meter showed the greatest contact angle by thin-film ZnO:Fe 2% (62.520) with the smallest contact angle by ZnO:Fe 4% (50.66o). In UV light irradiation, the highest degradation efficiency is produced by ZnO:Fe 4% thin film of 86.14% and the lowest efficiency is produced by ZnO:Fe 2% thin film of 81.37%. In the irradiation using halogen light, the highest degradation efficiency was produced by ZnO:Fe 2% film by 68.70%, while the lowest degradation efficiency was produced by ZnO:Fe 4% film (58,87%).

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Analysis Of Satisfaction Of Banque Populaire Customers Through Their Tweets

Youssef CHOUNI, Mohammed ERRITALI, Youssef OUADID

Abstract: The Social networks are an excellent source of information, and extraction of opinion. Nowadays, the most of internet users are using these platforms in order to share their sentiments and opinions about the products or services. The exploitation of these opinions is fruitfully. In this work, we expose the problem of sentiment analysis in social networks by showing the multiple experiments made in this context on Tweets using the two important approaches of this domain, namely, the Lexicon-Based Approach and the Machine Learning Approach. Also we introduce an original approach which incorporates the semantics in the second approach using the WorldNet lexical database.

Index Terms: Social networks, Twitter, Sentiment analysis(SA), WorldNet, language R, Machine learning, SVM, Naïve Bayes(NB).

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the creation of the Internet and until recently, websites have been platforms providing read-only information to most users. Following the advent of Web 2.0 and especially the massive use of social media, such as Twitter or Facebook, the number of users has increased considerably and their roles have evolved into that of providing information on the web. Social media has therefore provided a two-way information channel, the first creating a bridge between users and site owners, and the second between the users themselves. In the same trend, the banking sector has widely adopted social media as a means of communication to stay in touch with their customers and disseminate information. Traditionally. customers only had access to information when they were in front of a sales agent, or even in specialist journals written by experts. Currently, with the use of new technological means such as smartphones directly connected to social media, customers can search for information on the bank, participate in the debate on a related subject, appreciate a service or product from a bank organization. These interactions create a large volume of potentially usable information. The client is much more informed, has more and more power in the decision-making about the services which will be granted to him and can therefore choose which organization has, according to him, the best potential to meet his needs and administer the desired banking services. It is therefore important for these organizations to know how to collect data from social media and especially how to analyze this data in order to better understand their social ecosystem, and detect opinions and trends that would allow them to control their communication and improve the image that their customers have in relation to the services offered in order to know the satisfaction of their customers.

2 LITERATURE SURVEY

In recent years, several researches are carried out on the analysis of the feelings of tweeters. each method uses a specific approach either because of treated topics or the language of tweets or sometimes the difficulty of preparing the

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corpus. for Eugenio Martínez-Cámara & all, the best combination for the classification of the polarity of the tweets is to divide the tweets into unigrams, apply a stemmer to the unigrams, weight them with the TF measurement and use SMV as classification algorithm [1]. Also Richa Mathur & all have provided an analysis of the tweets related to Bitcoin to predict the price change in the near future; after the tests they have carried out with the 3 algorithms SVM, DT and NB they have deduced that SVM gives more accurate results than the others, as well as removing unwanted words in the pretreatment phase, the construction time of the model is reduced and also provides more accurate results [2]. but this deletion is always good and reliable where it can sometimes change the meaning of sentences?

 TABLE 1

 USES LETTERS AS TOOLS OF NEGATION IN THE MOROCCAN

DIALEC I.			
Arabic	Moroccan	English	
	dialect		
لم يعجبني	معجبنيش	I Dislike	
لم يفرحني	مفرحنيش	He didn't make me happy	
غير فظيع	متيخلعش	Not terrible	

Moreover, Abdeljalil EL ABDOULI and all treated the topic of tweets analysis with another way, they are focused on an automatic collection method of a corpus that can be used to form a multilingual sentiment classifier so that it can classify tweets into positive and negative using the latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) and classify him as Naive Bayes. but in this work there is no comparison with other algorithms to know the efficiency of choice, on the other hand one should not ignore the tools of negation especially the Moroccan dialect uses letters as tools of negation (Table1) as well as there is not a corpus that includes Moroccan words. [3] By the way Arun Manivannan and all, has chosen a hybrid classifier that consists in incorporating classifier emoticon, SentiWord classifier, and multinomial Naive Bayes classifier. to distinguish positive, negative and neutral tweets after a passage of two processing steps. Even if this method has worked well but one must ask the question of expression time, even if they did not mention it in the article but generally hybrid methods take longer. [4] In addition, Karthika K. shows that the Neural networks MLP and Random Forest are the best

Reclamation Of Saline And Gypsed Hungry Steppe Soils Using Deep Loosening And Chemical Biological Preparations

Farhod Fatulloevich Sadiev, Ilkhom Ernazarovich Makhmudov, Yuliya Illarionovna Shirokova, Gauharay Qalbaevna Paluashova, Mahmud Zohidovich Yuldashev

Abstract: The effect of deep loosening in the early spring and soil treatment with Biosolvent was studied in this research paper. During irrigation, on the physical properties of gypsum soils and the desalination processes in them. The studies were carried out in the Syrdarya region of Uzbekistan in 3 experimental plots under cotton. Objects of research - saline, compacted, gypsum-bearing soils. Field and phenological observations, soil analyzes were carried out according to generally accepted methods. It was revealed that loosening the soil to a depth of 70 cm contributes to: a decrease in bulk density by 4–9%, respectively, porosity, and also to an increase in water permeability by 3–14 times. This led to an increase in irrigation rates by 350 m³ / ha, with a washing fraction of 9%. Along with a decrease in soil density, this contributed to an increase in cotton yield - 4.6 c/ha. Due to the rupture of capillaries in the soil when loosening, the accumulation of chlorine salts from spring to autumn, in a soil layer of 0-60 cm, decreased by 1.8 times, and with conventional plowing of the soil - increased by 2.4 times. When loosening gypsum soils to a depth of 70 cm, the bulk soil mass decreased from 1.60 g/cm³ to 1.20-1.36 g/cm³. When spraying heavily salted loose soil with Biosolvent before watering the cotton, the leaching of the toxic chlorine ion by irrigation reached 90%. The combination of deep loosening of the soil with the Biosolvent preparation is recommended for land reclamation of the Hungry Steppe lands.

Index Terms: Biosolvent preparation, bulk, density, deep loosening, water permeability, saline soils, salt leaching.

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to the importance of sustainable agricultural production, ensuring food security for the population of countries, their economic and political stability, the issue of increasing soil productivity, including land reclamation, is the most important. Soil degradation brings humanity great economic damage and threats. In different countries, various forms of soil degradation are observed, which determine the types of land reclamation. In an arid climate, there is a proliferation of gypsum, compacted soils, which are often saline. The combination of compaction, salinity, and gypsum inclusions proper in soils has a negative impact on their productivity: crop yields are reduced. During their development of such lands, their washing was difficult, special techniques were required that destroy the hard layers of gypsum, increase the permeability and leaching of salts - salt recovery and the introduction of various ameliorants that improve their chemical properties. During the period of mass development of new lands (70-80s of the 20th century), such lands were called - hardly reclaimed. According to published data, the area of difficultly reclaimed highly saline lands in Uzbekistan is approximately 200.2 thousand ha [1].

Territorial in Uzbekistan, difficultly reclaimed soils, including gypsum-bearing soils, are common in several regions: in the Syr Darya, Jizzakh, Navoi, Surkhandarya and Ferghana regions. The spread of soil salinization in Uzbekistan is of genetic and anthropogenic origin. It is mainly observed in the flat part of the territory and has a seasonal character: the accumulation of salts in the fields from spring to autumn and then washing in the winter - spring period. According to the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic as of 01.01.2019. the area of saline land is about 2 million hectares, or 45% of the irrigated land, and the area with medium and strong salinity, respectively 12% and 2% of the irrigated territory. The territory of the Syrdarya region of Uzbekistan (Figure 1), called the Hungry Steppe, is still experiencing problems with land productivity, which, inter alia, is associated with two of the above reasons: plastering and soil salinity. The reasons for the repeated degradation of some of these lands, from the moment of their development to date, are that in the last 15-20 years some territories were not adequately provided with water and drained, insufficient attention was paid to their flushing and agricultural management. Recently, attention has been paid to the problem of abandoned lands that have gone out of agricultural circulation in Uzbekistan. The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 17, 2019 stipulates "a set of measures to increase soil fertility by preventing and significantly reducing the degradation of agricultural land, including: studying and eliminating the reasons for lowering the soil bonitet score; the use of saline irrigated land for sowing salt tolerant crops; widespread adoption of modern technologies to prevent degradation. Implementation of technologies for the efficient use of soil in agriculture, including minimizing the use of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides, widespread use of available stocks, etc. " The authors conducted a retrospective analysis of scientific research on land reclamation methods recommended for the development of hardly reclaimed lands until 1990. [1-7] To restore difficultly reclaimed lands in the past, capital leaching of lands was used, with the addition of large doses of manure or lignin (up to 40 t / ha) against the background of deep

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