





Submit Your Paper Today

Reach a Global Audience. Fast Publication of Quality Research. Publish with Dove Press

Dove Medical Press Ltd [Learn More](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings

COUNTRY	SUBJECT AREA AND CATEGORY	PUBLISHER	H-INDEX
United States  Universities and research institutions in United States  Media Ranking in United States	Physics and Astronomy Physics and Astronomy (miscellaneous)	American Institute of Physics	80

PUBLICATION TYPE


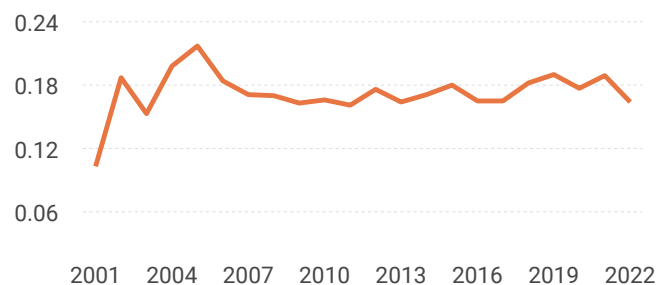
Conferences and Proceedings

ISSN

0094243X, 15517616

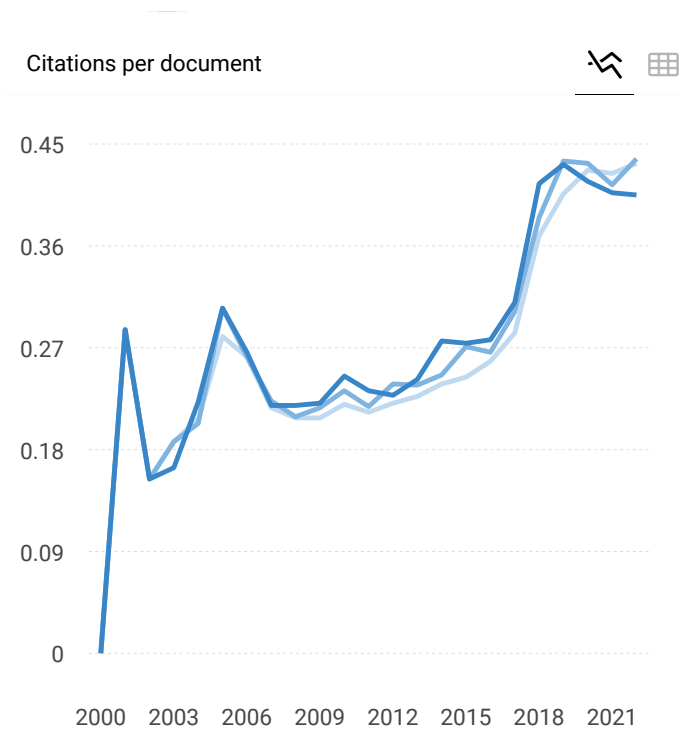
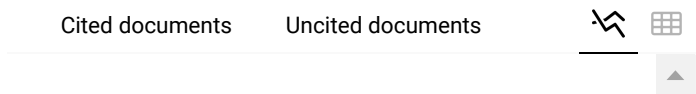
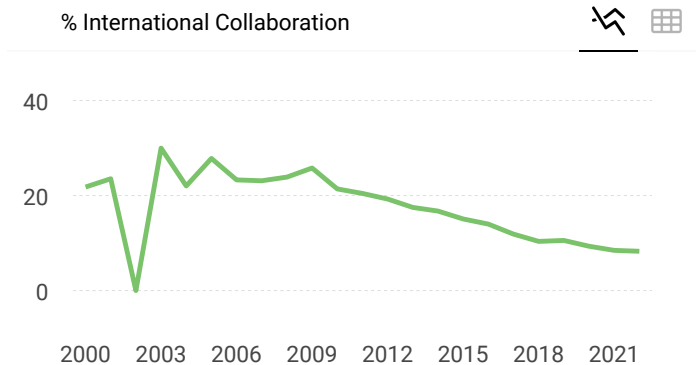
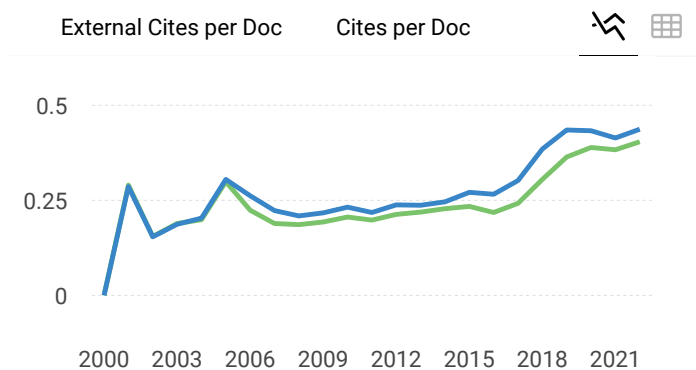
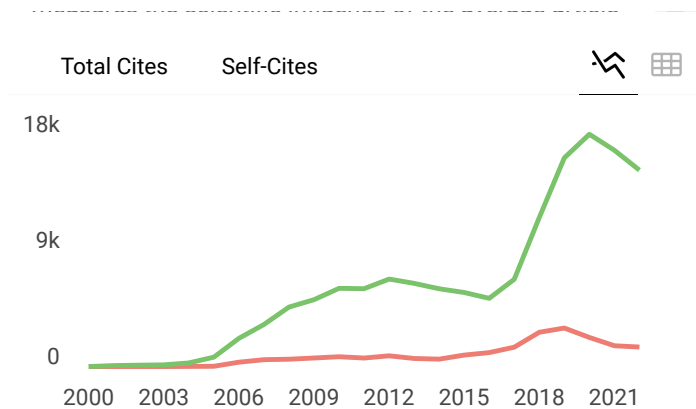
COVERAGE1973-1978, 1983-1984, 1993,
2000-2001, 2003-2022**INFORMATION**[Homepage](#)[How to publish in this journal](#)confproc@aip.org**SCOPE**




Today, AIP Conference Proceedings contain over 100,000 articles published in 1700+ proceedings and is growing by 100 volumes every year. This substantial body of scientific literature is testament to our 40-year history as a world-class publishing partner, recognized internationally and trusted by conference organizers worldwide. Whether you are planning a small specialist workshop or organizing the largest international conference, contact us, or read these testimonials, to find out why so many organizers publish with AIP Conference Proceedings.

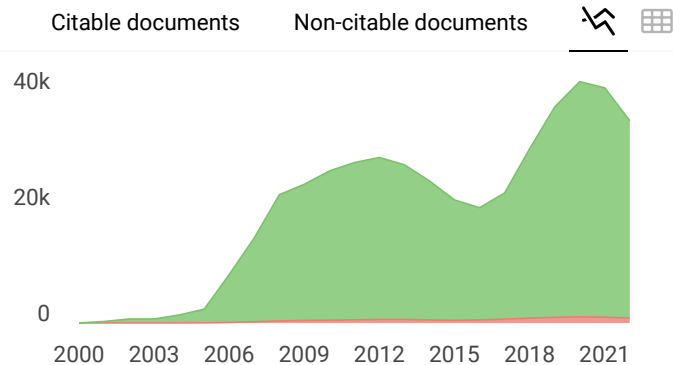
 Join the conversation about this journalSJ_R

Total Documents

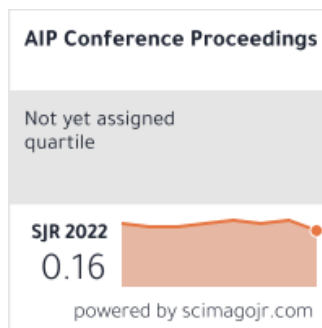
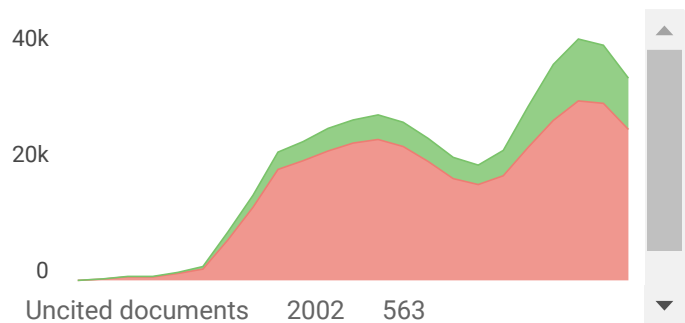




 Cites / Doc. (4 years)
 Cites / Doc. (3 years)
 Cites / Doc. (2 years)



Show this widget in your own website

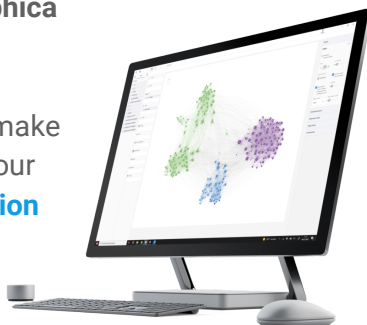


← Just copy the code below and paste within your html code:

```
<a href="https://www.scimaç
```



Explore, visually communicate and make sense of data with our **new data visualization tool**.



Metrics based on Scopus® data as of April 2023

A **akhmed** 1 month ago

Dear Admin,

How long does the accepted manuscript takes to be published in this AIP Conference Proceedings? why has my manuscript until now it's not published yet, it's been 255 days since accepted. I have emailed to contact PIC but there is no exact date. Please explain this..thank you

PREFACE

The 6th International Conference on Energy, Environment, Epidemiology and Information System (ICENIS) 2021, with a theme “***The Impacts of Covid-19 Pandemic on Water, Environment, Energy, Epidemiology, Information System and Strategies for their Adaptation and Mitigation***”. This conference is expected to designate an interactive international forum to provide a platform for sharing and exchanging information on the latest research on energy, environment, epidemiology, and information system. The ICENIS was conducted annually by the School of Postgraduate Studies Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia, to stimulate collaboration between researchers, government, and industries to increase community welfare. This conference also facilitates the formation of a network among participants to enhance the quality and benefit of research and development. Although the current situation is uncertain due to the pandemic COVID-19, however, the conference is rich and varied, with 10 keynote speakers who came from 5 continents: South Africa, America, Australia, Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia), and Europe (Netherlands). The 426 papers were presented via online conference within 14 parallel oral sessions each day (4-5 August 2021) that come from various countries, i.e. Japan, Czech Republic, Algeria, Sudan, Uganda, Malaysia, Tanzania, Timor Leste, West Africa, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Taiwan, United Kingdom, and the United States, and from all over Indonesia consisting of researchers, lecturers, practitioners, post and undergraduate students belonging to various institutions. There were 150 articles selected to be published in the conference proceeding on the topic of Energy, Environment, Epidemiology, and Information Systems. We would like to express our gratitude to all authors, members of scientific committee, and members of organizing committee for their contribution to the success of the conference.

The Editors

Prof. Dr. Tri Retnaningsih Soeprbowati

Dr. Budi Warsito

Dr. Thomas Triadi Putranto

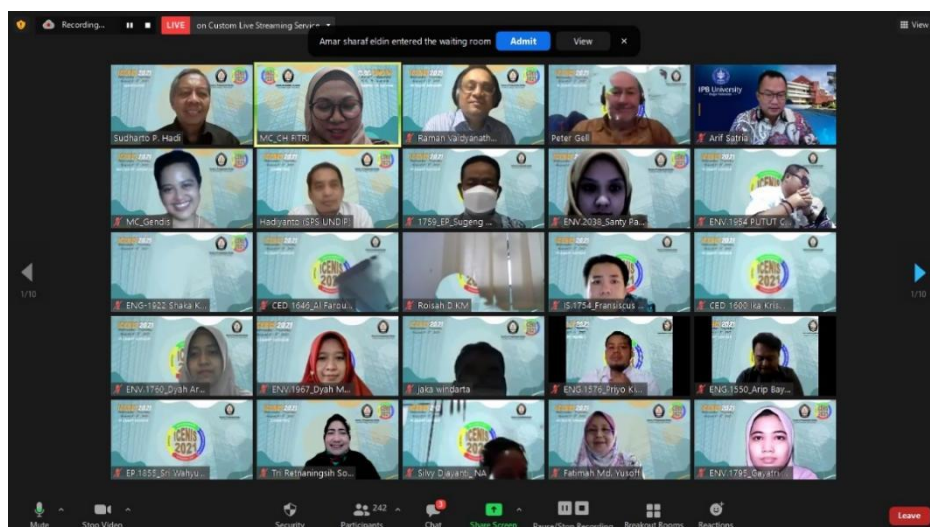
CONFERENCE PHOTOGRAPH



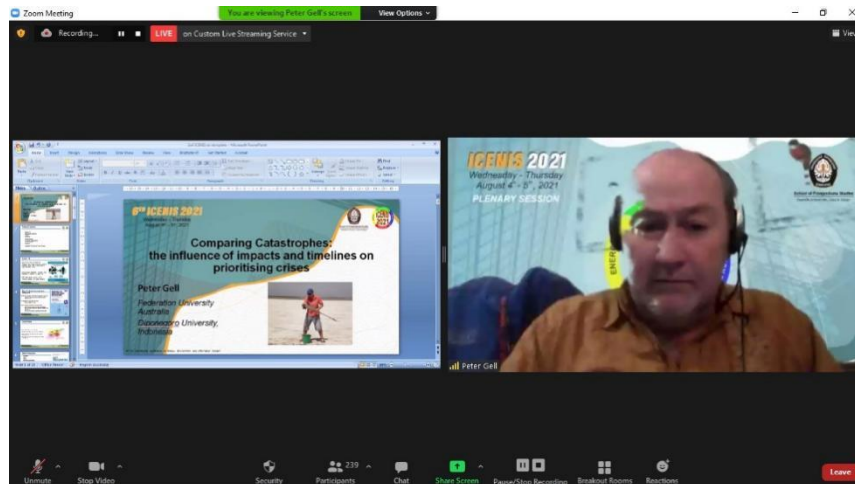
Welcome speech Chairperson Organizing committee: Prof. Tri Retnaningsih Soeprbowati



Opening remark by Vice Rector research, innovation, and collaboration Universitas Diponegoro



Opening ceremony



Keynote speaker: Prof. Peter Gell, Federation University, Australia



Keynote speaker: Prof. Magaly Koch, Boston University, USA

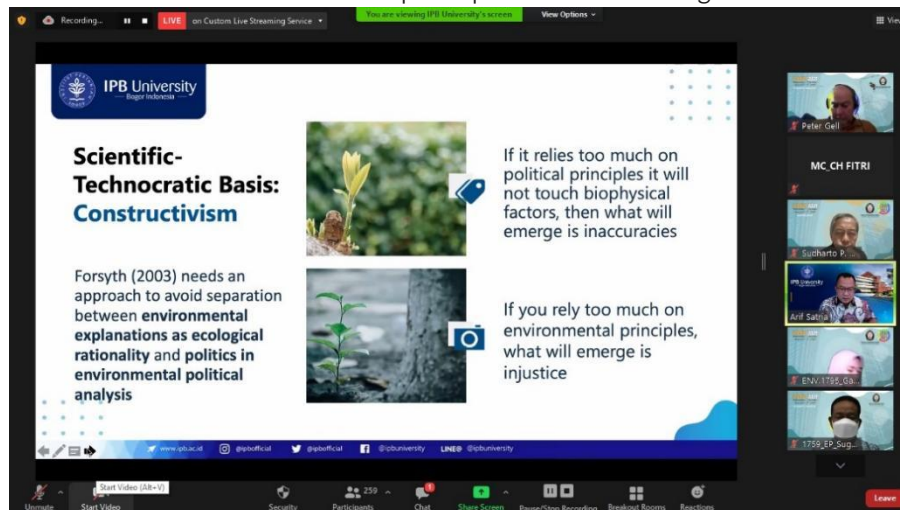


Attendees

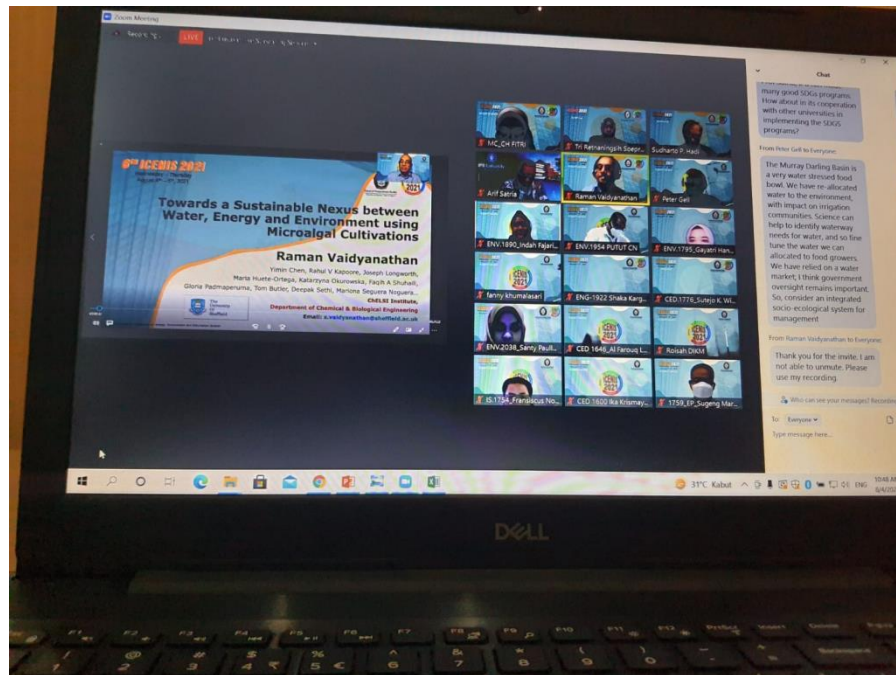


Keynote speaker: Prof. Wiku Adisasmita

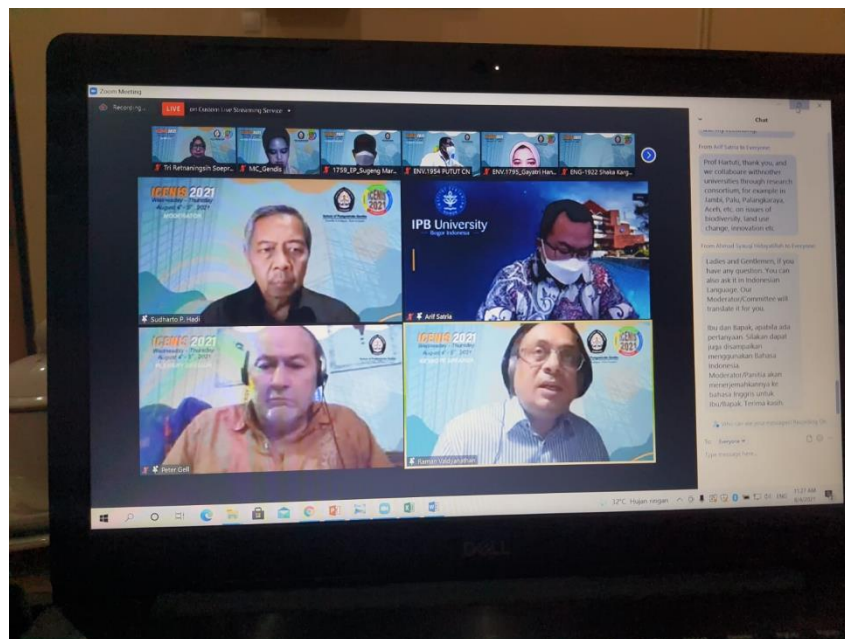
Indonesian Government Spokesperson for Handling Covid-19



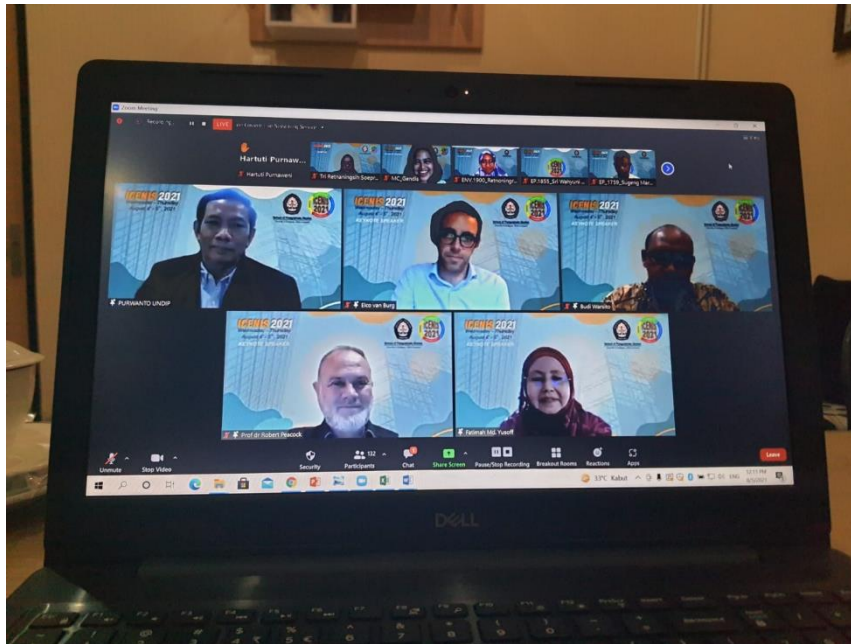
Prof. Arif Satria, Rector of IPB University, Indonesia



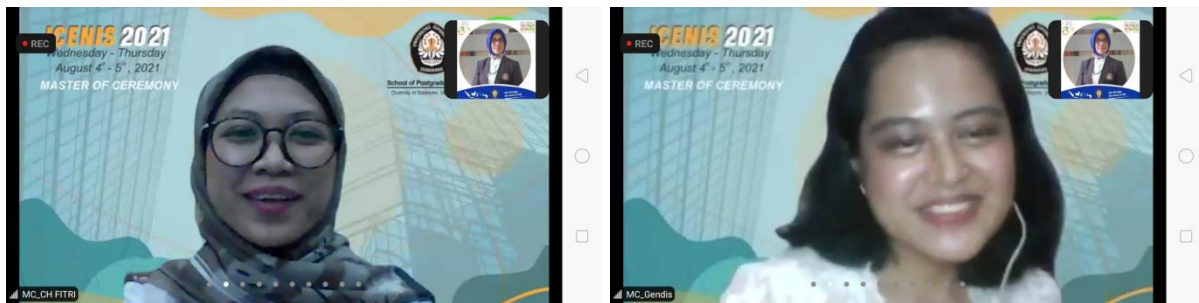
Dr. Seetharaman Vaidyanathan, The University of Sheffield, UK



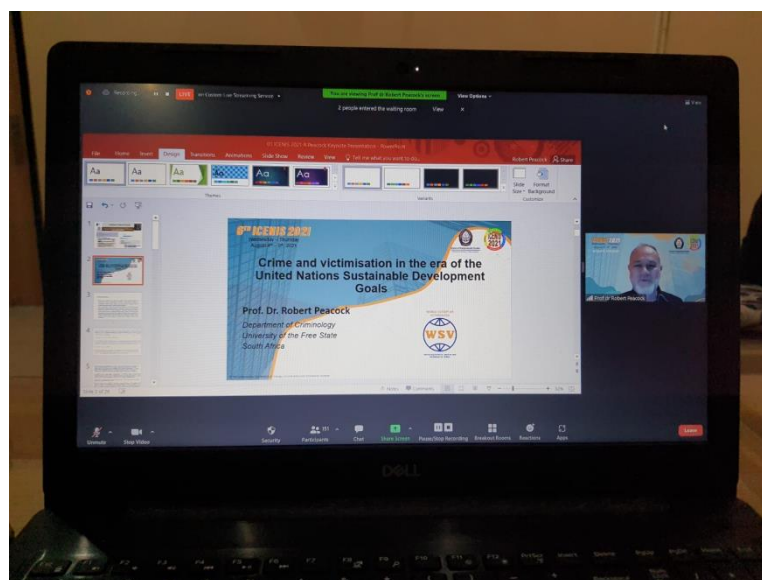
Moderator and keynote speakers day 1



Moderator and keynote speakers day 2



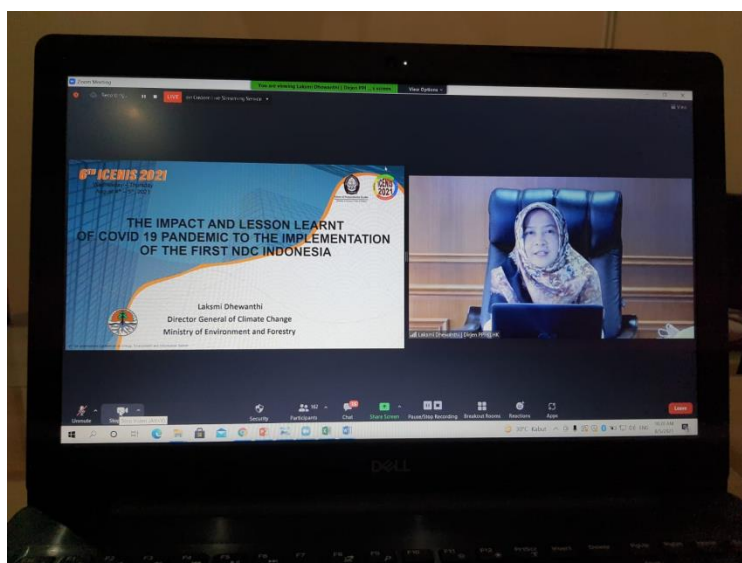
Master of Ceremony: CH. And Gendis Pitaloka, students of Universitas Diponegoro



Keynote speaker: Prof. Robert Peacock, University of the Free State South Africa

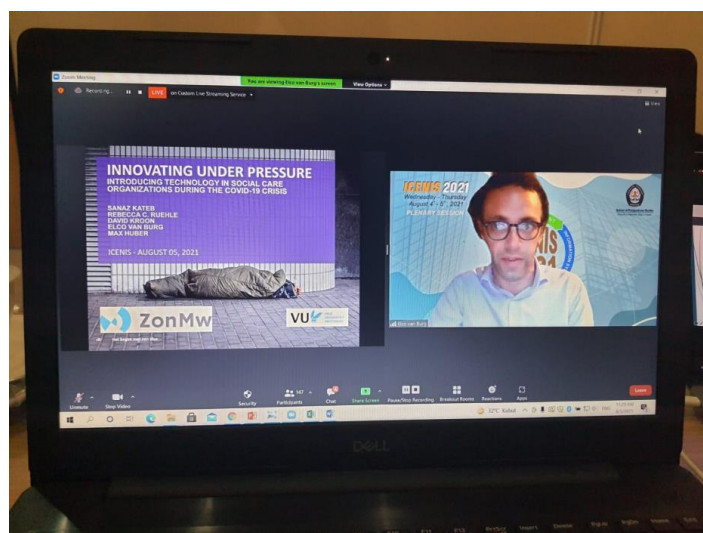


Keynote speaker: Prof Fatimah Md. Yusoff, University Putra Malaysia

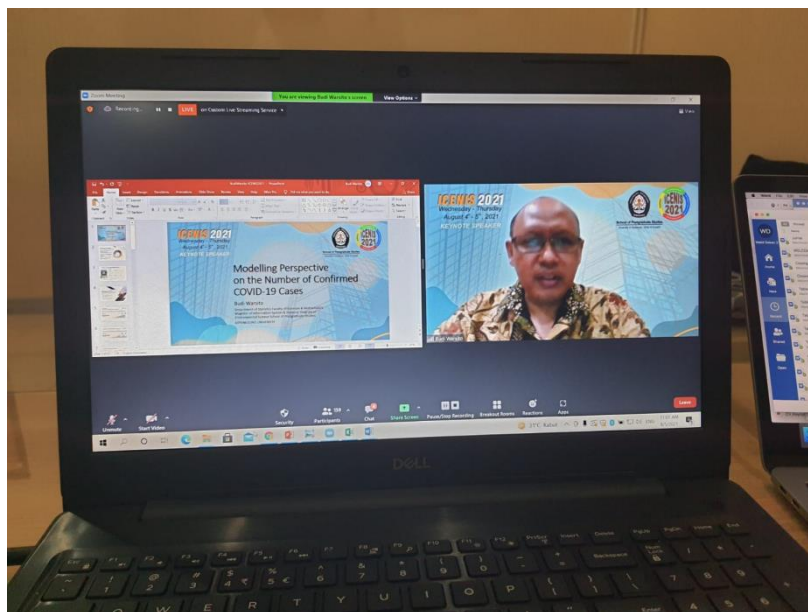


Keynote speaker: **Ir. Laksmi Dhewanthi, MA**

The Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Director Generale Climate Change)



Keynote speaker Prof. Elco van Burg, School of Business and Economics Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam



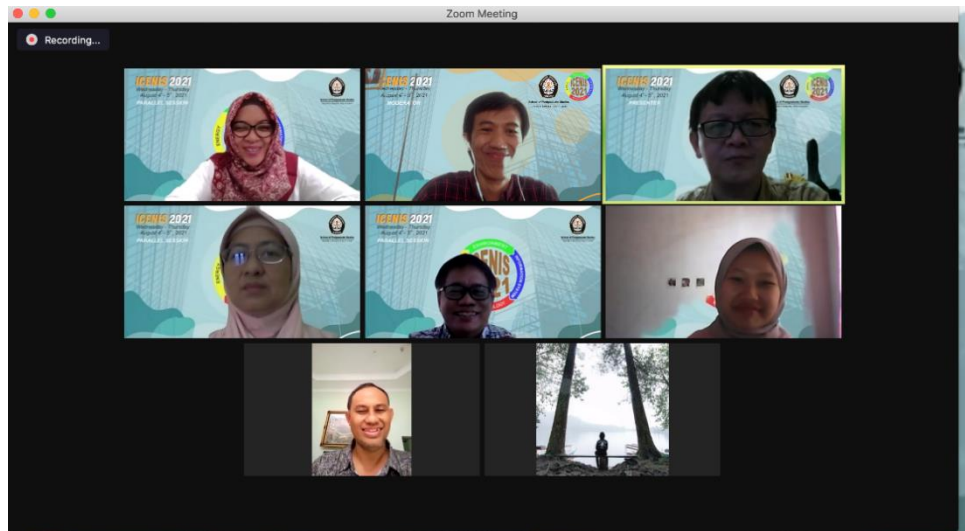
Keynote speaker Dr. Budi Warsito, School of Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia



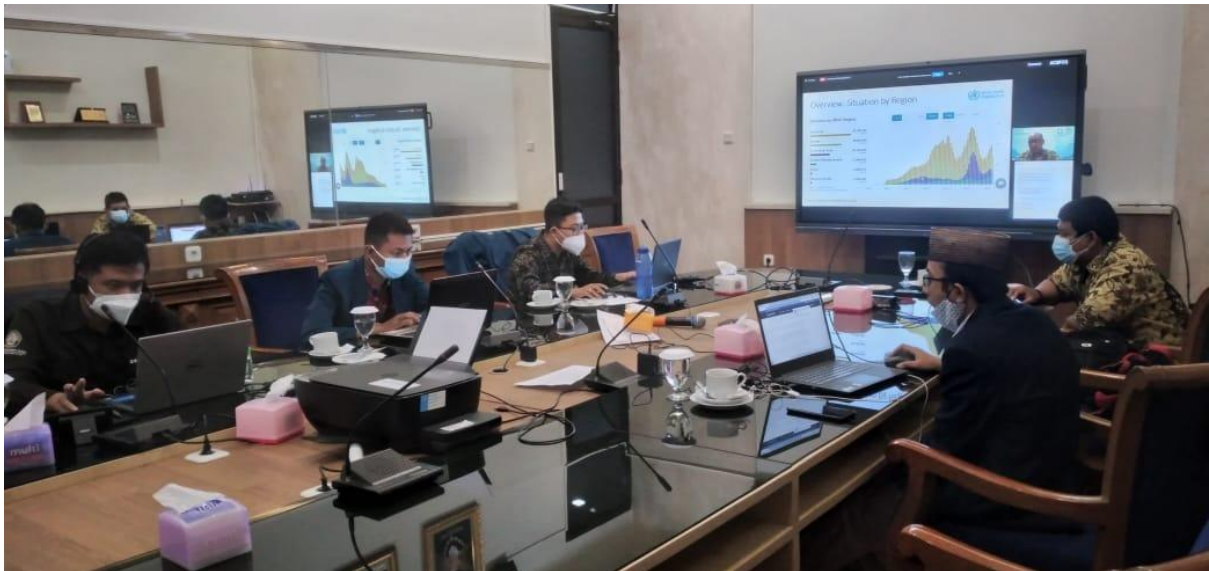
Closing ceremony: Prof. Hadiyanto, Vice Dean of Academic and Student Affair, School of Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Diponegoro

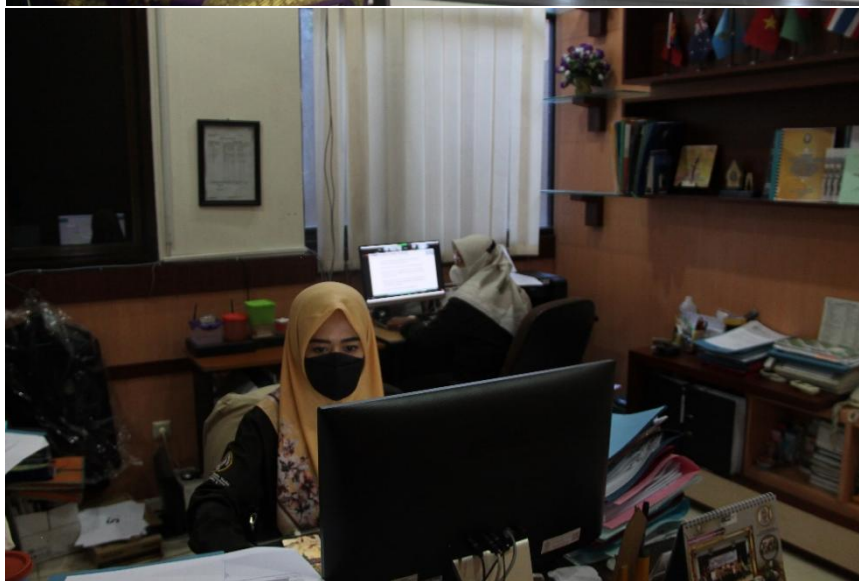
PARALLEL CLASS





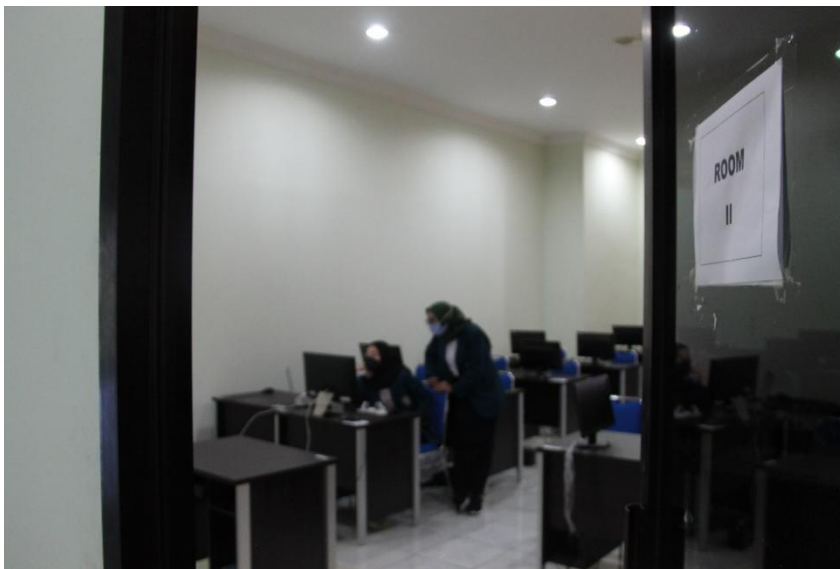
BEHIND THE SCENE

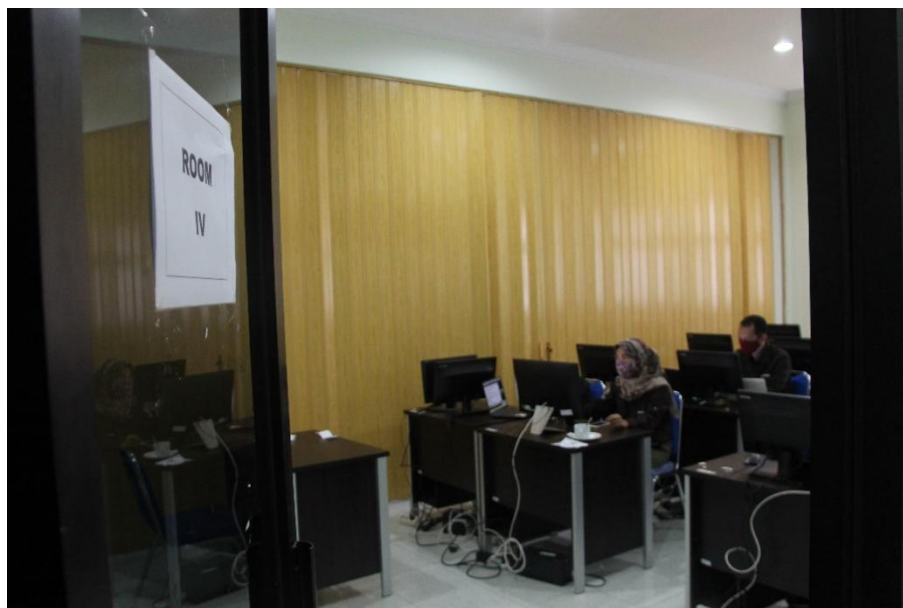






















Prof. Dr. Tri Retnaningsih Soeprbowati
Editor in chief



Dr. Budi Warsito
Co-editor



Dr. Thomas Triadi Putranto
Co-editor

Issues

Select
Decade

2020 ▾

Select
Year

2023 ▾

Issue 16 May - Volume 2683, Issue 1 ▾

PRELIMINARY

Preface: **The 6th International Conference on Energy, Environment, Epidemiology and Information System (ICENIS) 2021: Topic of Energy, Environment, Epidemiology, and Information System** FREE

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 010001 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/12.0013952>

[View article](#)

 [PDF](#)

Editors ICENIS 2021: The 6th International Conference on Energy, Environment, Epidemiology and Information System (ICENIS) 2021: Topic of Energy, Environment, Epidemiology, and Information System FREE

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 010002 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/12.0017928>

[View article](#)

 [PDF](#)

ENERGY

Study and modeling of energy power plants renewable with micro-grid system: Case study at the camping ground of Candi Promasan village **FREE**

[Arip B. Pradana](#); [Hermawan](#); [Susatyo Handoko](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 020001 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0127551>

[Abstract](#) ▾

[View article](#)

[PDF](#)

Extension of the theory of planned behaviour (TPB) to predict farmers' intention to save energy **FREE**

[Kamel Mouloudj](#); [Ahmed Chemseddine Bouarar](#); [Smail Mouloudj](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 020002 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0125022>

[Abstract](#) ▾

[View article](#)

[PDF](#)

The relationship of asphalt-bearing rocks and the asphalt quality at Sandangpangan Area, Buton Island, Southeast Sulawesi **FREE**

[Tri Winarno](#); [Reddy Setyawan](#); [Edo Istimawan Adiputra](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 020003 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0124934>

[Abstract](#) ▾

[View article](#)

[PDF](#)

The effect of the distribution of occupants on the consumption of energy amidst pandemic at hotel in Semarang (case study of grand edge hotel Semarang) **FREE**

[Maria Carizza Pandora Raharjo](#); [Eddy Prianto](#)

[Abstract](#) 

[View article](#)

 [PDF](#)

The analysis of electrical feasibility on post insulator of epoxy resin material design two separate shades with metal fittings

[Priyo Kiswantoro](#); [Abdul Syakur](#); [Hermawan Hermawan](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 020005 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0125427>

[Abstract](#) 

[View article](#)

 [PDF](#)

Energy conservation opportunities in coal-fired power plant through detailed energy audit



[Suriyan Wibowo](#); [Berkah Kiono](#); [Jaka Windarta](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 020006 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0132298>

[Abstract](#) 

[View article](#)

 [PDF](#)

Coal-bearing depositional environment impact to sulphur and ash content in coal of Batu Ayau formation, Murung Raya, Central Kalimantan

[Nurakhmi Qadaryati](#); [Dian Agus Widiarso](#); [Nadyk Evan Nino Safara](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 020007 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0124993>

[Abstract](#) 

[View article](#)

 [PDF](#)

Risk assessment on electric motorcycle product development at PT VIS

[Arfan Bakhtiar](#); [Vania Paramita](#); [Novie Susanto](#); [Denny Nurkertamanda](#); [Bambang Purwanggono](#)

[Abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

The potential of food plants in KHDTK wanadipa Universitas Diponegoro, Penggaron Semarang, Central Java FREE

[Jumari Jumari](#); [Tri Retnaningsih Soeprbowati](#); [Murningsih Murningsih](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 020025 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0125478>

[Abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

ENVIRONMENT

Comparing catastrophes: The influence of impacts and timelines on prioritising crises FREE

[Peter Gell](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 030001 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0125153>

[Abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

Multitemporal water quality analysis of a karst spring affected by allogenic recharge FREE

[Ahmad Cahyadi](#); [Eko Haryono](#); [Tjahyo Nugroho Adji](#); [Margaretha Widyastuti](#); [Indra Agus Riyanto](#); [Dzakwan Taufiq Nur Muhammad](#); [Adityas Pradana Kusuma Adji](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 030002 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0145408>

[Abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

Factors affecting the success of MDR-TB treatment in high burden countries 2011-2021: A literature review FREE

[Basuki Rachmat](#); [Kartika Handayani](#); [Rachmalina Soerachman Prasodjo](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 050002 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0124939>

[Abstract](#) 

[View article](#)

 [PDF](#)

An analysis of locational distribution between the commuter-selected open spaces and public transport points: A case study of Bekasi city and depok city Indonesia FREE

[Mustika K. Wardhani](#); [Tomohiko Yoshida](#); [Alpraditia Malik](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 050003 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0145031>

[Abstract](#) 

[View article](#)

 [PDF](#)

Bibliometric analysis for intelligent transportation system FREE

[Aries Susanty](#); [Bambang Purwanggono](#); [Vania Arista Putri](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 050004 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0125399>

[Abstract](#) 

[View article](#)

 [PDF](#)

Human resources planning using K-means clustering and Tabu search algorithm for workload balancing FREE

[Linda Nuryanti](#); [Jatmiko Endro Suseno](#); [Adi Wibowo](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings 2683, 050005 (2023) doi: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0127468>

[Abstract](#) 

[View article](#)

 [PDF](#)

Risk Assessment on Electric Motorcycle Product Development at PT VIS

Arfan Bakhtiar^{1, a)}, Vania Paramita^{1, b)}, Novie Susanto^{1, c)}, Denny Nurkertamanda^{1, d)}, and Bambang Purwanggono^{1, e)}

¹Industrial Engineering Department, Diponegoro University, Semarang, **Indonesia**

^{a)} Corresponding author: arfanbakhtiar@lecturer.undip.ac.id; ^{b)} vaniaparamita98@gmail.com; ^{c)} novie.susanto@ft.undip.ac.id; ^{d)} nurkertamanda@lecturer.undip.ac.id; ^{e)} b.purwanggono@gmail.com

Abstract. PT VIS is a company engaged in the automotive industry of electrically powered vehicles. Currently, PT VIS is developing an electric motorcycle product to add to its existing product line. In developing new products, some risks and obstacles cannot be avoided. Therefore, a risk assessment and mitigation actions must be carried out, which can be done using the House of Risk method. Based on the data collection, 17 risk events are relevant to the company. From the data processing that has been done, two risk agents with the most significant Aggregate Risk Potential values were identified, namely the battery with a limited lifetime and poor cooperation between teams. Based on this, preventive actions were modeled to prevent risks. The selected mitigation actions are stock calculation following the demand forecasting carried out, proper battery storage SOPs, more supervision from the head of the department on the team's performance in the production process, more communicative use of language from the head of the department to the staff, market research more profound into the market trends and target, as well as appropriate calculation in demand forecasting within the market research carried out.

INTRODUCTION

PT VIS is a company engaged in the electric vehicle industry. The company, located in Semarang City, was founded in 2017 and started operating in 2018. At its inception, PT VIS planned to manufacture electric tricycle motorbikes. However, at present, the products that have been commercialized are electric bicycle products with a variety of features and specifications. PT VIS adopts technologies from China, and one of its owners is a Chinese foreigner. Currently, PT VIS is developing a new product, i.e., an electric motorcycle that has been developed and is in its prototype stage.

New Product Development is developing, producing, and delivering new products to the market [1]. The success of the new product development process depends on the company's decision-making ability in determining the New Product Development to be made as it will determine the quality of the final product, innovations, and costs, and efficiency of the entire company [2]. With new products, companies can maintain their growth and profits and have the opportunity to replace old products. A product is presented as new if it is newly known within the world products, is within new product lines, or has additions or improvements from the existing product lines [3]. A company generally carries out a new product development process because it is driven by increasingly complex market conditions where consumer desires are increasingly diverse. Competition with similar product companies to seize and defend the market also prompts this development to occur.

PT VIS is in the process of developing a product to maintain its presence within the industry. The product that this company is developing is an electric motorcycle. This product is classified as an additional product to the existing product line. Currently, the product from PT VIS that has been commercialized in the market is an electric bicycle. As with other companies, PT VIS, when running its business, faces obstacles and challenges. With the previous products, i.e., the electric bicycles discontinued production of certain electric bicycles had occurred. This discontinuity of production was caused by several factors that include insufficiency in meeting customer needs and

Extension of the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) to Predict Farmers' Intention to Save Energy

Kamel Mouloudj^{1,a)}, Ahmed Chemseddine Bouarar^{1,b)}, and Smail Mouloudj^{1,c)}

¹Department of Commerce, University of Medea, 26000, Algeria

a) Corresponding author: kmouloudj@yahoo.fr

b) shemseddine26000@gmail.com c) smail.mouloudj@yahoo.com

Abstract. In recent decades, energy consumption by agriculture throughout the world has been rapidly increasing. However, little is yet known about the factors that influence farmers' intentions of energy saving. To this end, a self-administered questionnaire was developed to collect data, and 310 Algerian farmers answered questions based on an extended theory of planned behaviour (TPB) and related it to intentions to save energy. A multiple regression analysis was used to test the hypotheses of the model. This research found that intention to save energy is significantly and positively influenced by attitude, subjective norm, perceived behaviour control (PBC), and environmental awareness of farms. This paper provides a theoretical contribution and presents practical implications relevant to academics and practitioners working in areas related to farming.

INTRODUCTION

Algeria is among the major countries producing and exporting energy; it abounds a significant energy potential and ranks as the tenth world gas reserves and third in shale gas [1]. It is also the primary natural gas producer in Africa, the second-largest natural gas exporter to Europe. It is among the most significant oil producers in the African continent [2]. However, fossil fuels are still the most important source of electricity generation and the third-largest CO₂ emitter in Africa; Algeria is also highly prone to climate change [3]. Understanding human behaviour-related decisions are paramount to tackle global environmental challenges, for a behaviour change may confer significant difference [4]. In this vein, the Algerian strategy to attenuate global climate change was predicated on the tradeoff between sustainable development and international climate commitments; and the government action program has prioritized promoting renewable energy in the electricity sector to attain an appropriate energy mix [3].

Recently, environmental sociologists have started to pay more attention to people's behaviour and actions regarding preserving environmental and natural resources [5]. Hence, investigating the factors influencing energy-saving behaviour and their mechanisms of action is a critical way to save regional energy and alleviate emissions [6]. Conserving energy behaviour is one of the most critical eco-friendly behaviours because eco-friendly behaviour among people (consumers, employees, or farmers) is highly influenced by environmental and psychological factors such as attitudes and perceived control. However, studies exploring farmers' motivations to save energy are scant, especially in developing countries. Researchers have widely used the theory of planned behaviour (TPB) to explain and explore the psychological factors influencing eco-friendly behaviour. The main essence of the theory suggests that human behaviour is driven by intention, and intention, in turn, is highly influenced by three main factors: attitudes toward the behaviour, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control [7]. However, although these three factors combined to explain a great deal of intention; several researchers, however, added other factors to strengthen the predictor power of the theory such as perceived resources [8], fear of COVID-19 and trust [9], energy knowledge [10], and environmental concern [11].

Accordingly, the study's main aim was to explore Algerian farmers' intention to save energy from the lens of the theory of planned behaviour by incorporating to the three constructs of the theory a fourth construct, namely environment awareness. Hence, our research paper contributes to the existing body of literature in three ways: first,

An Analysis of Locational Distribution Between The Commuter-selected Open Spaces and Public Transport Points: A Case Study of Bekasi City and Depok City Indonesia

Mustika K Wardhani^{1, a)}, Tomohiko Yoshida^{2, b)}, and Alpraditia Malik^{3, c)}

¹Research Organization of OIC, Ritsumeikan University, Osaka, Japan

²College of Policy Science Ritsumeikan University, Osaka, Japan

³Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University, Osaka, Japan

a) Corresponding author: mk1698@fc.ritsumei.ac.jp

b) tyoshida@sps.ritsumei.ac.jp

c) alpraditia@gmail.com

Abstract. Since the emergence of Covid-19 in Indonesia in early 2020, access to public spaces such as malls and museums has been limited. An alternative place to spend leisure time is an open area such as city parks, gardens, and squares (in Javanese, this is called *Alun-alun*). The proximity between open spaces and public stopping points can encourage commuters to benefit from integrated city planning. This study aims to conduct comparative research related to suburban infrastructure in the cities of Bekasi and Depok. This study uses mixed research methods with SPSS v26.0 and Arcmap v10.5.1 software to see the distribution of open space locations chosen by commuters who live in Depok and Bekasi and work in the JABODETABEK area. The results indicated that the open spaces selected by suburban commuters are still not integrated with public transportation points, especially in Depok City. From the descriptive statistical analysis, the mode choice preference (X4) shows that private vehicles are still the dominant transportation choice for travelling to open spaces. The findings of this study can be considered in urban design policies related to determining the location of open spaces supported by their proximity to public transport points to promote behaviour change for healthier lifestyles.

INTRODUCTION

Since Covid-19 was declared a pandemic in early 2020, several policies in Indonesia related to public facilities and transportation have been adjusted according to these uncertain conditions. Cities and public spaces appear empty in lockdowns, and new urban landscapes replace previous ones, transforming the private into the public [1]. The need for social distancing and reducing human capacity in indoor public facilities creates a new paradigm about the roles of outdoor open space. Work from home policies provides flexibility for workers whose previous commuting pattern was from home to the workplace but now includes third places such as cafes or co-working spaces. Also, the trend of the fourth-place concept as a relational place more socially diverse in terms of user groups and social relations is an exciting discourse compared to the third place, which mainly caters to parochial life among socially homogenous groups. The idea of fourth place can also serve as an example in the implication of 'hybrid space' in social distancing schemes. Moreover, the core of the hybrid space concept is the fusion of digital and physical environments [2]. Does the urban policy agenda recognize the possibility of combining the concept of hybrid space with its proximity to public transport in suburban areas?

Reviewing the historical aspects of urban infrastructure in Indonesia, we can learn from the Dutch colonial period, which designed the integration of stations and proximity to open spaces as a buffer zone. During the 1920s,

Comparing Catastrophes: The Influence of Impacts and Timelines on Prioritising Crises

Peter Gell^{1,2, a)}

¹*School of Science, Psychology and Sport, Federation University, Ballarat, Australia*

²*Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia*

^{a)} Corresponding author: p.gell@federation.edu.au

Abstract. Across time society has been confronted with a wide range of crises that have required measured responses. The COVID-19 pandemic was widely forecast, but governmental preparation was lacking. Even when it was spreading, its risks to society were downplayed in some quarters. The climate change crisis has also been widely forecast, and preparation has been slow, with vested interests also denying the science or downplaying the risk. The pandemic is an acute crisis with rapid onset and highly visible impacts on human life and wellbeing. Through vaccine technology, however, there is a short term and likely effective management measure available. Climate change is a diffuse crisis with long lead times. In contrast to Covid, it has momentum and, once thresholds are exceeded, measures to reverse the change will have limited effectiveness. While the implications of carbonising our atmosphere were known over 50 years ago, the socio-economic response is only now taking hold. The slow nature of this crisis has subdued the political response, and the Earth is now committed to considerable impacts, even if we collectively act decisively now. The gradual nature of this crisis, its opaque direct impacts on humanity, and the scale of its complexity render it a 'wicked' problem that will persist through this century and beyond. Scenarios of impact across multiple quarters assure us that the costs of unabated climate change will result in a global scale crisis, played out in many individual locations for many decades. Aware of this, society is already investing in adapting to the changes that are foreseen while also beginning the process of mitigating carbon emissions to limit the scale of the challenge. In some places, this may mean preparing economies for drier climates, while in others, it may mean a managed retreat from the present coastline. Providing refuge from heatwaves will be a widespread adaptation measure. For nature, its capacity to adapt will be strengthened if the pressure from humans is also mitigated.

PANDEMICS

Human societies have experienced global crises over the centuries and have endured. They had brought great suffering, particularly when medical science was in its infancy and the means of combating pandemics was rudimentary. In the 21st century, medical science is highly sophisticated. However, the covid-19 outbreak spread rapidly, impacted advanced and developing societies alike through serious illness and morbidity, and brought on a great economic downturn. In some corners, the existence and threat of the virus was denied, and a targeted response was delayed. However, in the decades preceding the emergence of covid-19, there were 'dry-runs' in the emergence of other zoonotic, highly contagious diseases such as SARS and Ebola. There were warnings that a global scale pandemic was likely, yet many nations were poorly prepared.

VULNERABILITY

In Australia, most infections result from the carriage of the virus into the community from those entering the country through international travel. Historically, Australia had dedicated quarantine stations in which facilities and staff to deal with highly transmissible diseases were maintained. The long interval between this and previous pandemics had led to such facilities being seen as redundant, and they were redeployed to seemingly more relevant purposes. In Melbourne, the immediate response to this outbreak was to quarantine returning travellers in dedicated hotels. These were seen to be sufficiently secure but were found to leak the virus through ventilation systems that were not designed to contain highly infectious diseases. Infections also arose on account of the fallibility of humans charged