LEMBAGA PENELITIAN
DAN PENGABDIAN
KEPADA MASYARAKAT
INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI BANDUNG

Sosialisasi Panduan Riset Kolaborasi Indonesia Tahun 2023

Membangun Sinergi dan Kolaborasi Perguruan Tinggi
menuju Indonesia Unggul

UNIVERSITAS TERBUKA

Publikasi

Ranking Overall Publications	University	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Publications 2018-2022
1	University of Indonesia	3719	4604	4810	4352	3241	20726
2	Gadjah Mada University	1983	2480	2956	3207	2899	13525
3	Bandung Institute of Technology	2212	2587	2219	2284	2035	11337
4	Universitas Airlangga	911	2203	3098	2398	2611	11221
5	Universitas Diponegoro	1744	1613	1734	1779	1394	8264
6	Institut Pertanian Bogor	1064	1430	1768	1824	1806	7892
7	Universitas Hasanuddin	813	1692	2332	1855	1101	7793
8	Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember	1440	1718	1501	1619	1402	7680
9	Brawijaya University	1219	1581	1693	1691	1375	7559
10	University of North Sumatra	1712	1324	1669	1541	982	7228
11	Universitas Sebelas Maret	1243	1539	1481	1607	1315	7185
12	Padjadjaran University	1073	1387	1293	1712	1706	7171
13	Universitas Syiah Kuala	722	897	1080	1153	912	4764
14	Indonesia University of Education	686	1093	1074	904	706	4463
15	State University of Malang	446	837	1100	1058	718	4159
16	Yogyakarta State University	363	777	810	598	526	3074
17	Universitas Andalas	445	636	642	702	551	2976
18	Semarang State University	309	403	567	638	461	2378
19	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	508	390	352	400	327	1977
20	State University of Padang	195	462	395	291	275	1618

Scival Elsevier

Publikasi

Ranking Overall Publications	Ranking Q1 Publications	University	Publications 2018-2022	Publications in Q1 Journal Quartile by SJR
1	1	University of Indonesia	20726	2626
2	2	Gadjah Mada University	13525	2159
3	3	Bandung Institute of Technology	11337	1745
4	4	Universitas Airlangga	11221	1643
12	5	Padjadjaran University	7171	1119
6	6	Institut Pertanian Bogor	7892	942
8	7	Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember	7680	721
7	8	Universitas Hasanuddin	7793	653
9	9	Brawijaya University	7559	626
5	10	Universitas Diponegoro	8264	625
13	11	Universitas Syiah Kuala	4764	561
11	12	Universitas Sebelas Maret	7185	534
10	13	University of North Sumatra	7228	382
14	14	Indonesia University of Education	4463	244
15	15	State University of Malang	4159	236
17	16	Universitas Andalas	2976	233
18	17	Semarang State University	2378	161
16	18	Yogyakarta State University	3074	152
19	19	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	1977	66
20	20	State University of Padang	1618	65

Scival Elsevier

Publikasi

Ranking Overall Publications	Ranking Q1 Publications	University	Publications 2018-2022	Publications in Q1 Journal Quartile by SJR	% Q1 Journal
2	2	Gadjah Mada University	13525	2159	16,0%
12	5	Padjadjaran University	7171	1119	15,6%
3	3	Bandung Institute of Technology	11337	1745	15,4%
4	4	Universitas Airlangga	11221	1643	14,6%
1	1	University of Indonesia	20726	2626	12,7%
6	6	Institut Pertanian Bogor	7892	942	11,9%
13	11	Universitas Syiah Kuala	4764	561	11,8%
8	7	Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember	7680	721	9,4%
7	8	Universitas Hasanuddin	7793	653	8,4%
9	9	Brawijaya University	7559	626	8,3%
17	16	Universitas Andalas	2976	233	7,8%
5	10	Universitas Diponegoro	8264	625	7,6%
11	12	Universitas Sebelas Maret	7185	534	7,4%
18	17	Semarang State University	2378	161	6,8%
15	15	State University of Malang	4159	236	5,7%
14	14	Indonesia University of Education	4463	244	5,5%
10	13	University of North Sumatra	7228	382	5,3%
16	18	Yogyakarta State University	3074	152	4,9%
20	20	State University of Padang	1618	65	4,0%
19	19	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	1977	66	3,3%

Scival Elsevier

TUJUAN

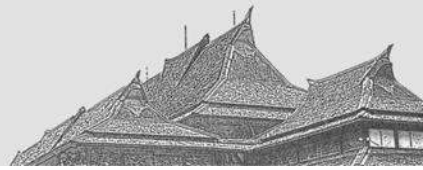
01 Memperluas dan memperdalam jejaring kerjasama riset antar Perguruan Tinggi Negeri Badan Hukum

02 Memperkuat wawasan keilmuan yang bersifat multi/inter/lintas disiplin di antara para dosen/peneliti

03 Mengembangkan embrio kerjasama riset yang lebih luas dengan institusi negara lain secara lebih seimbang, setara, dan kontributif untuk masyarakat Indonesia

04 Meningkatkan jumlah publikasi jurnal bereputasi internasional yang terindeks *Scopus (Elsevier)* dan/atau *Web of Science*

05 Meningkatkan peringkat perguruan tinggi berdasarkan kualifikasi *Quacquarelli Symonds (QS*) dan/atau *Times Higher education (THE)*



FOKUS RISET

Fokus riset dapat mencakup bidang-bidang prioritas sains, teknologi dan sosial humaniora sesuai arahan Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset dan Teknologi serta Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional.

Hal ini meliputi bidang penelitian di sektor **pangan, energi, kemandirian kesehatan, transportasi, pertahanan dan keamanan, agro-maritim, pariwisata, digital diplomasi, sosial humaniora, material maju, TIK, riset dasar teoritis, kebencanaan**.

Adapun hasil penelitian ini kedepannya dapat memberikan pembangunan berkelanjutan yang bertumpu kepada **digital, blue dan green economy**.

catalysts

Article

Facile Synthesis of Various ZrO_2 Phases and ZrO_2-MO_2 (M = Ti, Hf) by Thermal Decomposition of a Single UiO-66 Precursor for Photodegradation of Methyl Orange

Ira Nur Arba'atul Jannah [1], Hanu Fiorena Sekarsari [1], Sri Mulijani [2], Karna Wijaya [3], Arief Cahyo Wibowo [4,*,†] and Aep Patah [1,*]

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Citation: Jannah, I.N.A.; Sekarsari, H.F.; Mulijani, S.; Wijaya, K.; Wibowo, A.C.; Patah, A. Facile Synthesis of Various ZrO_2 Phases and ZrO_2-MO_2 (M = Ti, Hf) by Thermal Decomposition of a Single UiO-66 Precursor for Photodegradation of Methyl Orange. Catalysts 2022, 12, 600.

Abstract: A zirconia-based catalyst with controlled crystalline phases is synthesized through a simple thermal decomposition of a parent UiO-66 single precursor. The introduction of Ti(IV) and Hf(IV) cation into the Zr(IV) framework has been successfully obtained to tune the photocatalytic activity over methyl orange (MO) solution. Their resulting crystalline phases, morphologies, elemental analysis, band gap values, surface area, and photocatalytic degradation study over MO dye are presented and discussed. The tetragonal zirconia (t-ZrO_2) catalyst exhibits the highest photocatalytic activity with 89% decoloration efficiency under UV irradiation (λ = 254 nm) for 300 min compared to m-ZrO_2 (67%), the mixed phases (t-ZrO_2 and m-ZrO_2), as well as the synthesized mixed oxides ZrO_2-MO_2 (M = Ti or Hf), where the photocatalytic activities are 74% and 63%, respectively. This

FlatChem 38 (2023) 100481

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

FlatChem

journal homepage: www.sciencedirect.com/journal/flatchem

MXene-based nanocomposite for electrocatalytic reduction of CO_2: Experimental and theoretical results

Grandprix T.M. Kadja [a,b,c,*], Moh.M. Ilmi [d], Noerma J. Azhari [e], Aninda Febrianti [a], Jeconiah J.M. Siregar [a], Nadya Nurdini [a], Uji Pratomo [f], Munawar Khalil [f], Irkham [g]

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
MXene
Nanocomposites
CO_2 reaction reduction (CO_2RR)
Electrocatalysis

ABSTRACT

The increase of atmospheric CO_2 concentrations is a critical issue that has to be immediately resolved due to its negative impact, especially on global warming and climate change. Currently, converting CO_2 toward other valuable molecules has been subjected to enforce the zero emissions target in 2050 and build a sustainable energy process. From the advanced materials design aspect, MXenes are expected to be outstanding materials to support the several catalytic processes in CO_2 reduction due to their large surface area, conductivity, abundant active site, and high stability. This review focuses on the recent developments of MXene-based nanocomposite materials for reducing CO_2 through the electrocatalytic process. Notably, several products could be generated from this process, i.e., CO, HCOOH, CH_4, and CH_3OH. Various strategy to improve the MXene performance in CO_2 reduction has also been encompassed, i.e., the anchored of metal, metal oxide, and single-atom catalysts. The key properties, characteristics, applications, and plausible mechanisms for various catalysts have also been discussed. Moreover, the outlook for further development was highlighted in the last section.

New Astronomy Reviews 95 (2022) 101663

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

New Astronomy Reviews

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/newastrev

Data analysis techniques in light pollution: A survey and taxonomy

Lala Septem Riza [a,*], Ahmad Izzuddin [a], Judhistira Aria Utama [b], Khyrina Airin Fariza Abu Samah [c], Dhani Herdiwijaya [d], Taufiq Hidayat [d], Rinto Anugraha [e,*], Emanuel Sungging Mumpuni [f]

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Data science
Machine learning
Astronomy
Astrophysics
Artificial light
Image processing
Remote sensing
Light pollution
Data analysis

ABSTRACT

One of the most pressing issues facing astronomy today is the growing threat of light pollution. Light pollution affects not only astronomical observations but also sustainability in the social and environmental sense. Light pollution has been reported to cause environmental changes by altering the circadian rhythm of organisms such as birds. In this work, we conducted a systematic review of data analyses on light pollution in the literature to assist researchers and those interested in light pollution. The results of the systematic review can be divided into four distinct phases, which are research objective, data collection, data preprocessing, and data analysis. Simple popularity for each phase shows the most popular approaches are measurement as a research objective at 47.46%, ground-based sensors for data collection at 31.91%, image preprocessing at 51.61%, and statistics & machine learning for data analysis at 64.29%. The most popular combination of each phase is a measurement objective with ground-based sensors for data collection without data preprocessing or analysis. This implies that a not insignificant number of studies seek to obtain ground measurements without further analysis of the data. Data analysis as an integral part of the effort for understanding light pollution needs to be used efficiently and effectively by all stakeholders in the pursuit of sustainability.

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scientific reports

OPEN

Organically surface engineered mesoporous silica nanoparticles control the release of quercetin by pH stimuli

Ozi Adi Saputra [1,2,3,*], Windy Ayu Lestari [1], Viardi Kurniansyah [3], Witri Wahyu Lestari [3], Takashi Sugiura [4], Rino R. Mukti [7], Ronny Martien [8] & Fajar Rakhman Wibowo [5,22]

Controlling the premature release of hydrophobic drugs like quercetin over physiological conditions remains a challenge motivating the development of smart and responsive drug carriers in recent years. This present work reported a surface modification of mesoporous silica nanoparticles (MSN) by a functional compound having both amines (as a positively charged group) and carboxylic (negatively charged group), namely 4-((2-aminoethyl)amino)-4-oxobut-2-enoic acid (AmEA) prepared via simple mechanochemistry approach. The impact of MSN surface modification on physical, textural, and morphological features was evaluated by TGA, N_2 adsorption–desorption, PSA-zeta, SEM, and TEM. The BET surface area of AmEA-modified MSN (MSN-AmEA) was found to be 858.41 $m^2 g^{-1}$ with a pore size of 2.69 nm which could accommodate a high concentration of quercetin 118% higher than MSN. In addition, the colloidal stability of MSN-AmEA was greatly improved as indicated by high zeta potential especially at pH 4 compared to MSN. In contrast to MSN, MSN-AmEA has better in controlling quercetin release triggered by pH, thanks to the presence of the functional groups that have a pose-sensitive interaction hence it may fully control the quercetin release, as elaborated by the DFT study. Therefore, the controlled release of quercetin over MSN-AmEA verified its capability of acting as a smart drug delivery system.

forests

Article

Contextualizing Mangrove Forest Deforestation in Southeast Asia Using Environmental and Socio-Economic Data Products

Adam Fauzi [1,2,3,*], Anjar Sakti [1,2], Lissa Yayusman [2], Agung Harto [1,2], Lilik Prasetyo [4], Bambang Irawan [5], Muhammad Kamal [6] and Ketut Wikantika [1,2]

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Received: 26 September 2019; Accepted: 23 October 2019; Published: 25 October 2019

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Abstract: *Research Highlights:* This paper provides an alternative approach to contextualize mangrove forest loss by integrating available environmental and socio-economic data sets and products. *Background and Objectives:* Mangrove forest ecosystems grow in brackish water especially in areas exposed to accumulation of organic matter and tides. This forest type is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical coastal areas. Recent studies have revealed that the mangrove forest ecosystem had significantly degraded due to Land Use and Cover Changes (LUCC) in the recent

Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry 105 (2022) 83–110

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jiec

A progress review on the modification of CZTS(e)-based thin-film solar cells

Harbi Setyo Nugroho [a], Gema Refantero [a], Ni Luh Wulan Septiani [a], Muhammad Iqbal [a], Septhian Marno [b], Huda Abdullah [c], Eka Cahya Prima [d], Nugraha [a,e], Brian Yuliarto [a,e,*]

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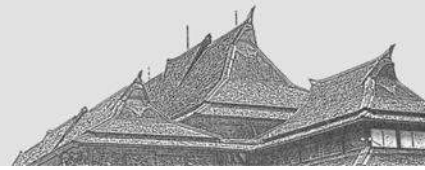
ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 15 June 2021
Revised 15 August 2021
Accepted 7 September 2021
Available online 16 September 2021

Keywords:
CZTS(e)
Thin-film solar cells
Layer modification
Solar cell performances

ABSTRACT

The increasing demand for energy in recent decades due to rapid industrial and population growth has resulted in a heavy dependence on non-renewable energy which leads to environmental problems. Solar energy has emerged as a promising candidate for renewable energy because its sources are unlimited and do not produce pollutants that damage the environment. Among the different kind of solar cells, CZTS(e) solar cells have the advantage of reaching the Shockley–Queisser limit (SQL) of 30.9% with low production costs, non-toxicity, and abundance of constituent elements. However, the current performance of CZTS(e) solar cells is still below the commercial performance standard of at least 20%. This review comprehensively addresses the limiting factors that prevent CZTS(e) solar cells from achieving commercial grade performance. The phenomenon behind the problem will be independently highlighted and explained how it affects performance. Then, various solving methods specific to each problem that have been carried out during the manufacturing process will be discussed. At the end of this review article, a comprehensive summary and view of the possible future prospects for the manufacture of high-efficiency CZTS(e) solar cells are provided.



SKEMA RISET

SKEMA A

↓

Kolaborasi 21 PTNBH

SKEMA B

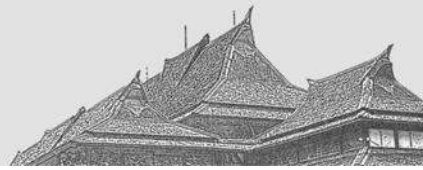
↓

Kolaborasi 21 PTNBH dengan BRIN

SKEMA C

↓

Kolaborasi 21 PTNBH dengan Institusi Riset Luar Negeri / Perguruan Tinggi Luar Negeri dan BRIN



SKEMA A

(Kolaborasi 21 PTNBH)

01 Host : peneliti di salah satu PTNBH

02 Mitra : minimal 2 (dua) mitra dari PTNBH yang berbeda

03 TKT 1 - 3

04 Total anggaran hibah yang disediakan berasal dari masing-masing PTNBH

05 Usulan dana minimal 250.000.000 dengan rincian :

- Perguruan Tinggi Utama sebesar 100.000.000, dan
- Masing-masing Perguruan Tinggi Mitra sebesar 75.000.000

SKEMA B

(Kolaborasi 21 PTNBH dengan BRIN)

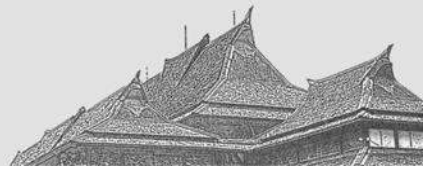
01 Host : peneliti di salah satu PTNBH dan mempunyai pengalaman dalam melaksanakan program RKI ataupun PPKI di tahun-tahun sebelumnya

02 Mitra :
- Minimal 2 (dua) mitra dari PTNBH yang berbeda, dan
- Minimal 1 (satu) mitra dari BRIN

03 TKT 1 - 6

04 Total anggaran hibah yang disediakan berasal dari masing-masing PTNBH

05 Usulan dana minimal 250.000.000 dengan rincian :
- Perguruan Tinggi Utama sebesar 100.000.000, dan
- Mitra PTNBH dan BRIN sebesar 75.000.000



SKEMA C

(Kolaborasi 21 PTNBH dengan Institusi Riset Luar Negeri/Perguruan Tinggi Luar Negeri dan BRIN)

01 Host adalah peneliti di salah satu PTNBH dan mempunyai pengalaman dalam melaksanakan program RKI ataupun PPKI di tahun-tahun sebelumnya

02 Mitra :
- Minimal 2 (dua) mitra dari PTNBH yang berbeda, dan
- Minimal 1 (satu) mitra dari Institusi Luar Negeri / Perguruan Tinggi Luar Negeri
- Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN) dapat juga dilibatkan

03 TKT 1 - 6

04 Total anggaran hibah yang disediakan berasal dari masing-masing PTNBH

05 Usulan dana minimal 300.000.000 dengan rincian :
- Perguruan Tinggi Utama sebesar 150.000.000, dan
- Mitra PTNBH dan Mitra Luar Negeri sebesar 75.000.000

KELUARAN

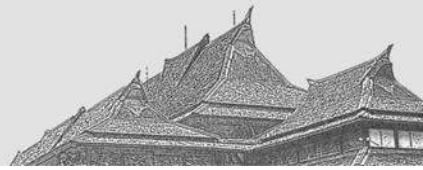
01 Sekurang-kurangnya menghasilkan 1 (satu) artikel yang telah **dikirim (*submitted*)** ke jurnal bereputasi internasional yang terindeks *Scopus* dan/atau *Web of Science*

02 Jurnal bereputasi internasional tersebut mempunyai kategori minimal Q2 berdasarkan SJR

03 3 (tiga) draft manuskrip kontribusi dari Perguruan Tinggi Utama dan Mitra
(Bukti kirim, Bukti peringkat *quartile* jurnal (Q1-Q2) dari SJR, Manuskrip yang disubmit)

04 Status kemajuan pencapaian keluaran dilampirkan dalam Laporan Kemajuan dan Akhir

05 Pada setiap publikasi diharuskan mencantumkan peneliti dari semua mitra beserta afiliasinya dan menuliskan sumber pendanaan program RKI sebagai Ucapan Terima Kasih (*Acknowledgement*)

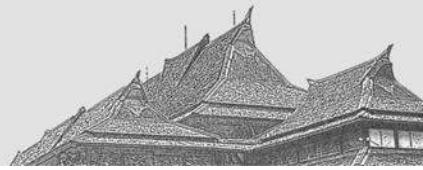


JADWAL

No	Kegiatan	Waktu
1	Penerimaan Proposal	27 Februari – 15 Maret 2023
2	Evaluasi Proposal	17 – 31 Maret 2023
3	Penetapan Penerima Dana RKI 2023	3 April 2023 (UGM)
4	Pengumuman Hasil Evaluasi Proposal	5 April 2023
5	Acara Penandatanganan Kontrak RKI 2023	6 April 2023 (UNNES)
6	Pelaksanaan Kegiatan RKI 2023	7 April – 8 Desember 2023
7	Pemasukan Laporan Kemajuan	21 – 31 Agustus 2023
8	Monitoring dan Evaluasi Laporan ke-1	4 – 5 September 2023 (ITS)
9	Pemasukan Laporan Akhir	4 – 15 Desember 2023
10	Monitoring dan Evaluasi Laporan ke-2 (Acara Seminar Hasil RKI 2022)	18 - 19 Desember 2023 (USU)

PENERIMAAN PROPOSAL

Penerimaan Proposal Riset Kolaborasi Indonesia (RKI) melalui
Sistem Informasi RKI (https://risetkolaborasi.id)
sampai dengan tanggal **15 Maret 2023**



PENGUSULAN PROPOSAL

01 Pengusul (Peneliti Utama dan Peneliti Mitra) **wajib** melakukan pendaftaran di Sistem Informasi Riset Kolaborasi Indonesia (https://risetkolaborasi.id) untuk mendapatkan *account*

02 Pengusulan proposal dilakukan oleh Peneliti Utama

03 Dana Usulan yang di-*entry* di sistem adalah dana keseluruhan tim (Peneliti Utama dan Peneliti Mitra)

04 Peneliti Utama mendaftarkan Peneliti Mitra pada sistem

05 Peneliti Mitra *login* melalui sistem untuk melakukan persetujuan sebagai anggota

MEKANISME DAN RANCANGAN

01 Kegiatan RKI ini disosialisasikan ke seluruh Fakultas/Sekolah/Pusat/Pusat Penelitian di masing-masing 21 PTNBH

02 Proposal beserta lampirannya dalam bentuk *softcopy* dikirim melalui *website* Sistem Informasi Riset Kolaborasi Indonesia (https://risetkolaborasi.id)

03 Setiap proposal diseleksi oleh 2 (dua) *reviewer* yang diambil dari salah satu 21 PTNBH untuk dinilai kelayakannya

04 Seleksi meliputi aspek kelayakan kegiatan riset, rekam jejak peneliti, serta ketercapaian keluaran

05 Pelaksanaan *monitoring* dan evaluasi terhadap keluaran sesuai dengan target yang dicantumkan pada proposal dilaksanakan sebanyak 2 (dua) kali

MEKANISME DAN RANCANGAN

06 Pelaksanaan *monitoring* dan evaluasi terhadap keluaran sesuai dengan target yang dicantumkan pada proposal akan dilaksanakan sebanyak 2 (dua) kali secara *hybrid* (daring dan luring) dan dapat dihadiri oleh peneliti utama dan mitra

07 Pelaksanaan *monitoring* dan evaluasi ke-1 dan ke-2 wajib dihadiri oleh peneliti utama. Namun, Peneliti mitra yang ingin menghadiri *monitoring* dan evaluasi bersama peneliti utama dipersilakan

08 Biaya perjalanan dinas untuk peneliti utama dan/atau peneliti mitra menghadiri kegiatan *monitoring* dan evaluasi dibebankan pada anggaran riset yang telah diterima

09 Jika peneliti utama berhalangan menghadiri *monitoring* dan evaluasi, maka peneliti mitra yang ditugaskan dapat menggantikan

TERIMA KASIH