User's Manual

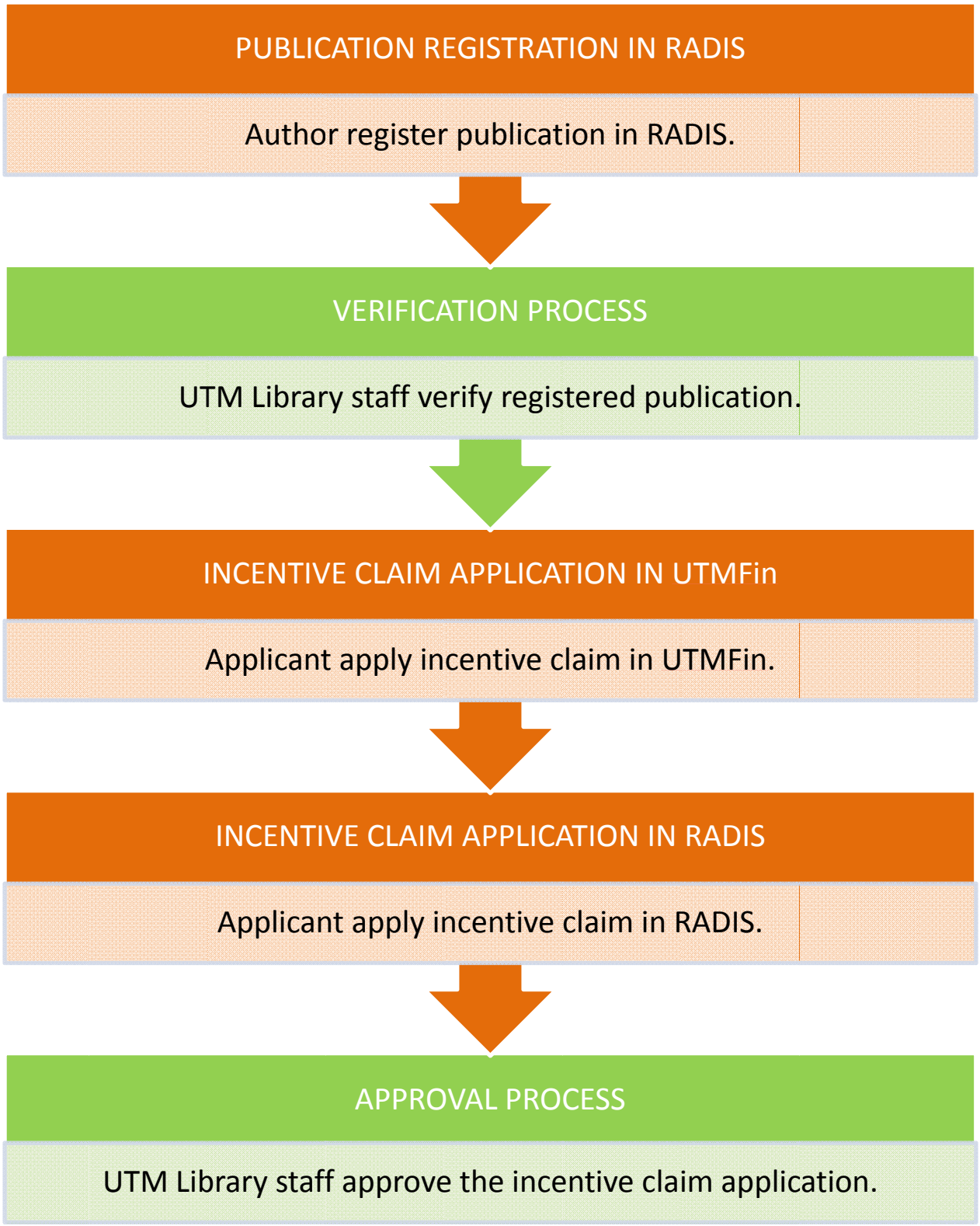
Research And Development Information System (RADIS)

Research Management Centre & UTM Library

2019

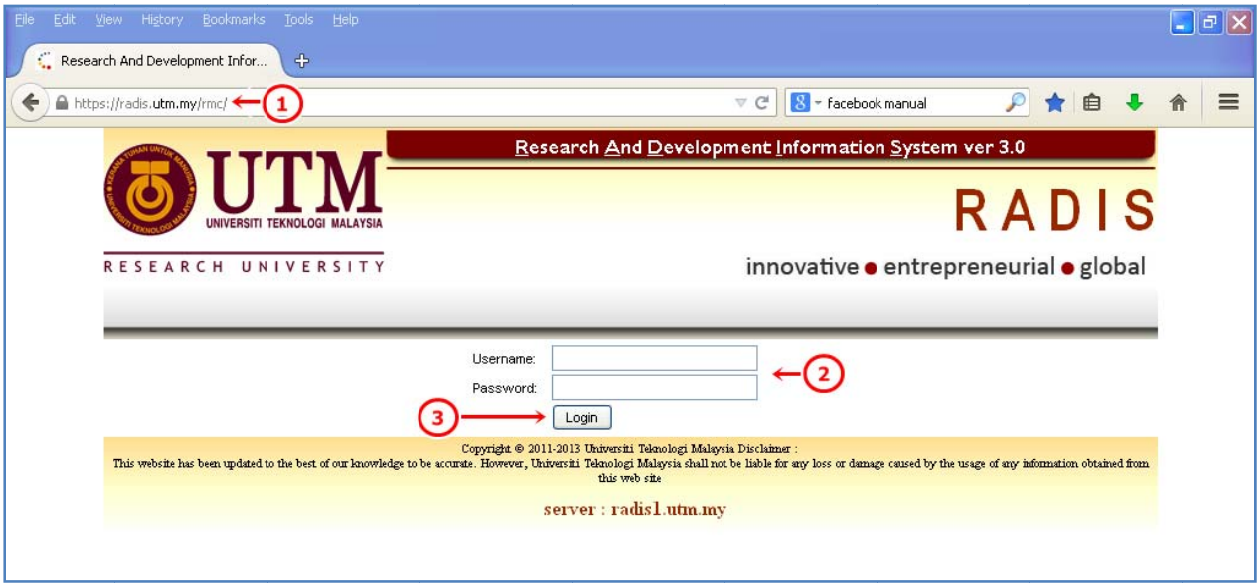
USER'S MANUAL
TABLE OF CONTENT

1.0 Process Flow

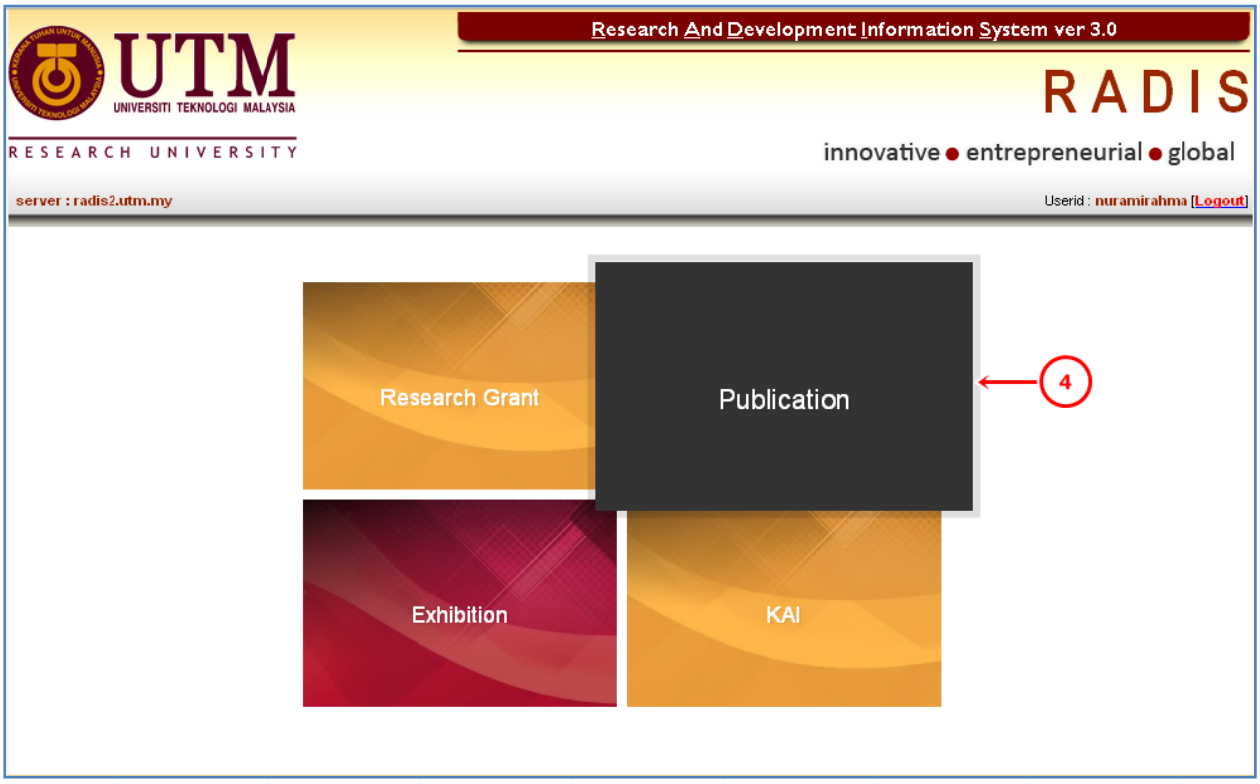


2.0 Publication Registration in RADIS

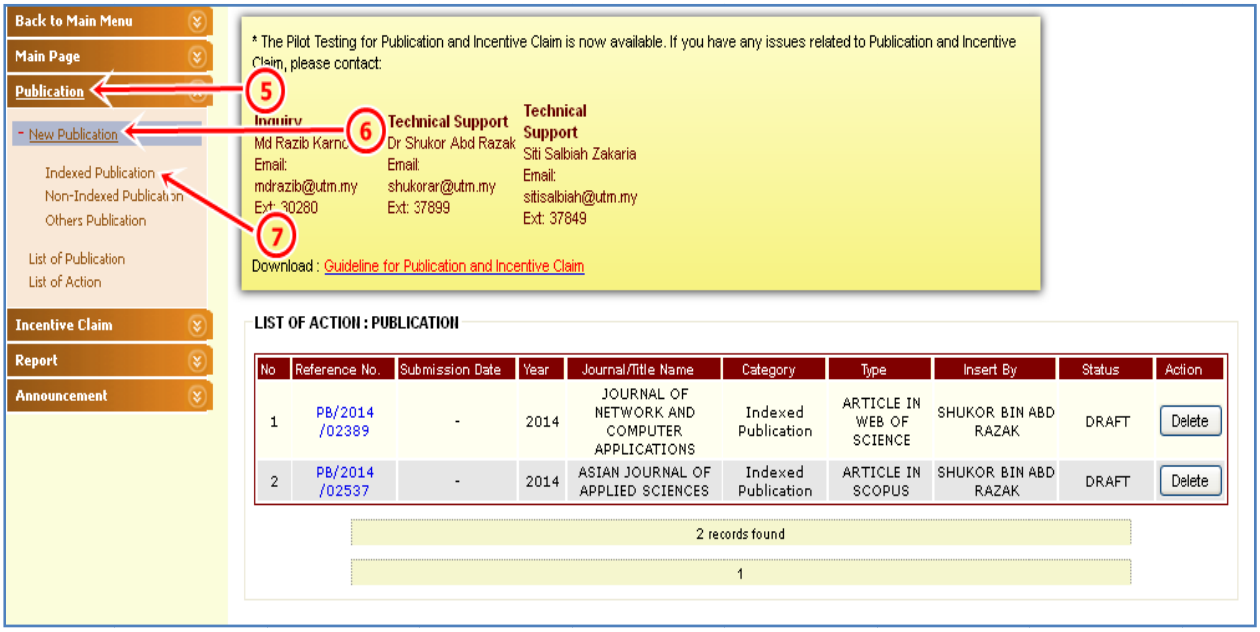
a. Indexed Publication



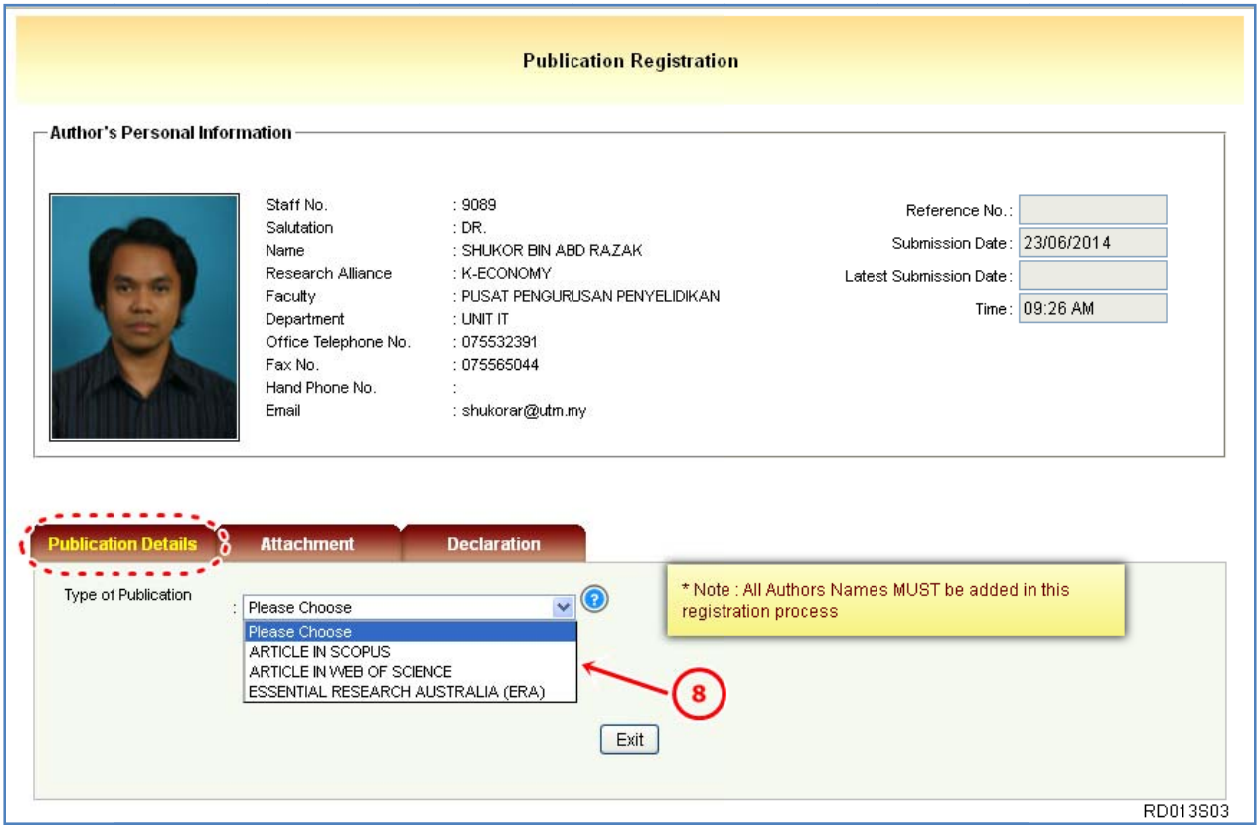
1. Go to https://radis.utm.my/rmc/
2. Insert Username and Password in the respective input fields.
3. Click on Login button.



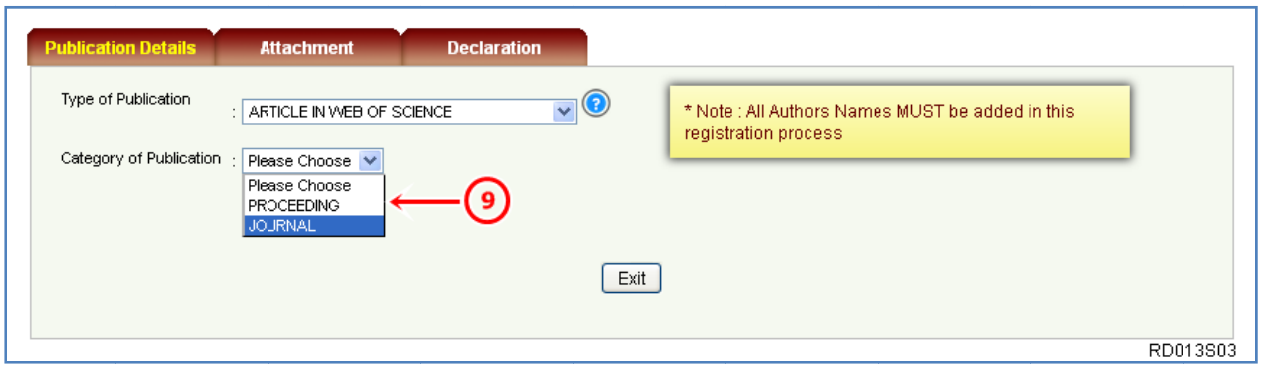
4. Click on Publication menu.



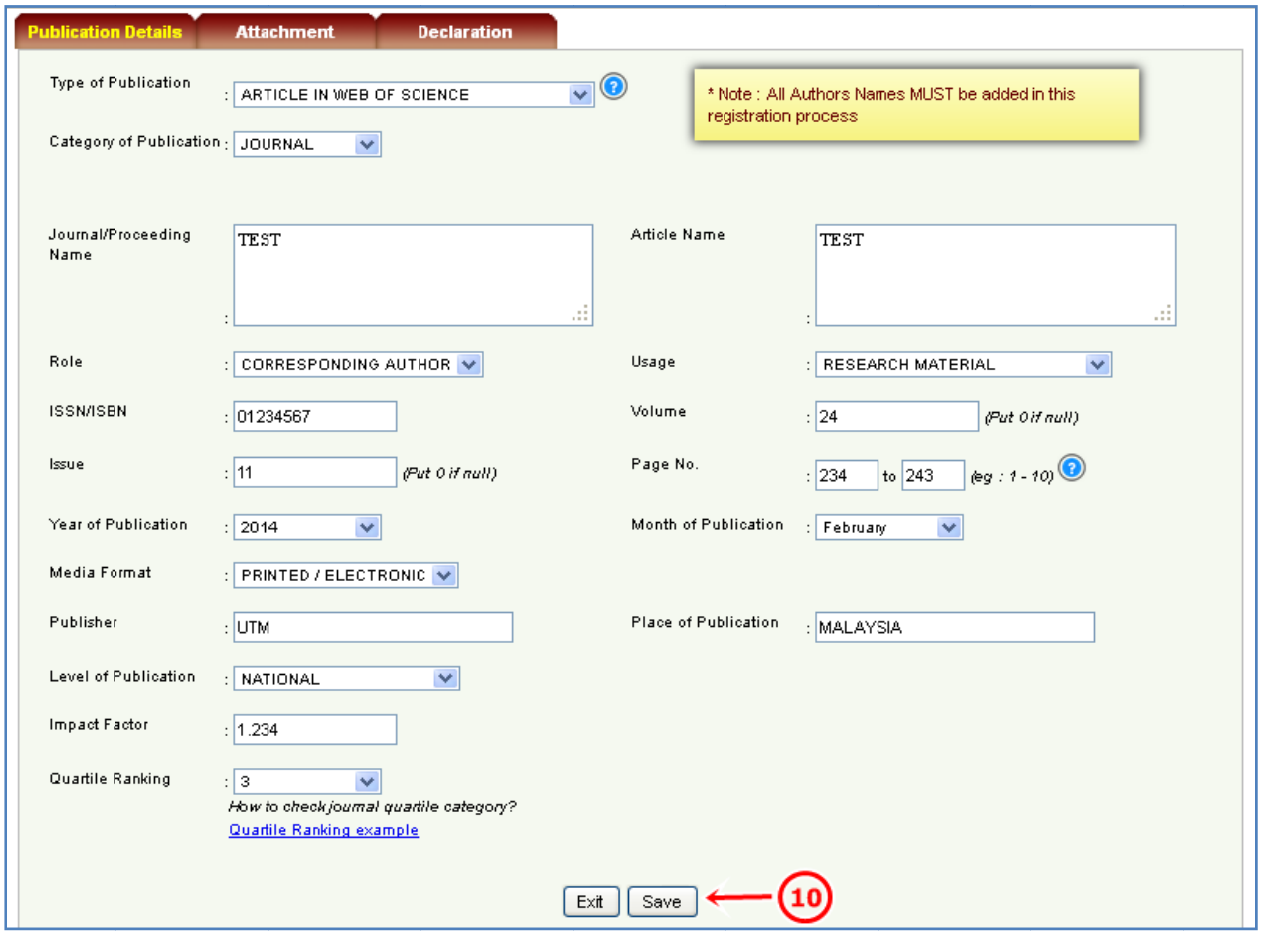
5. Click on Publication.
6. Click on New Publication.
7. Click on Indexed Publication.



8. On Publication Details tab, choose the Type of Publication.



9. Choose the Category of Publication.



10. Insert all the required information and click on Save button.

Reminder:

a) ISSN

- **International Standard Serial Number.**
- **8-digit code for example 0317-8471 or 1050-124X.**

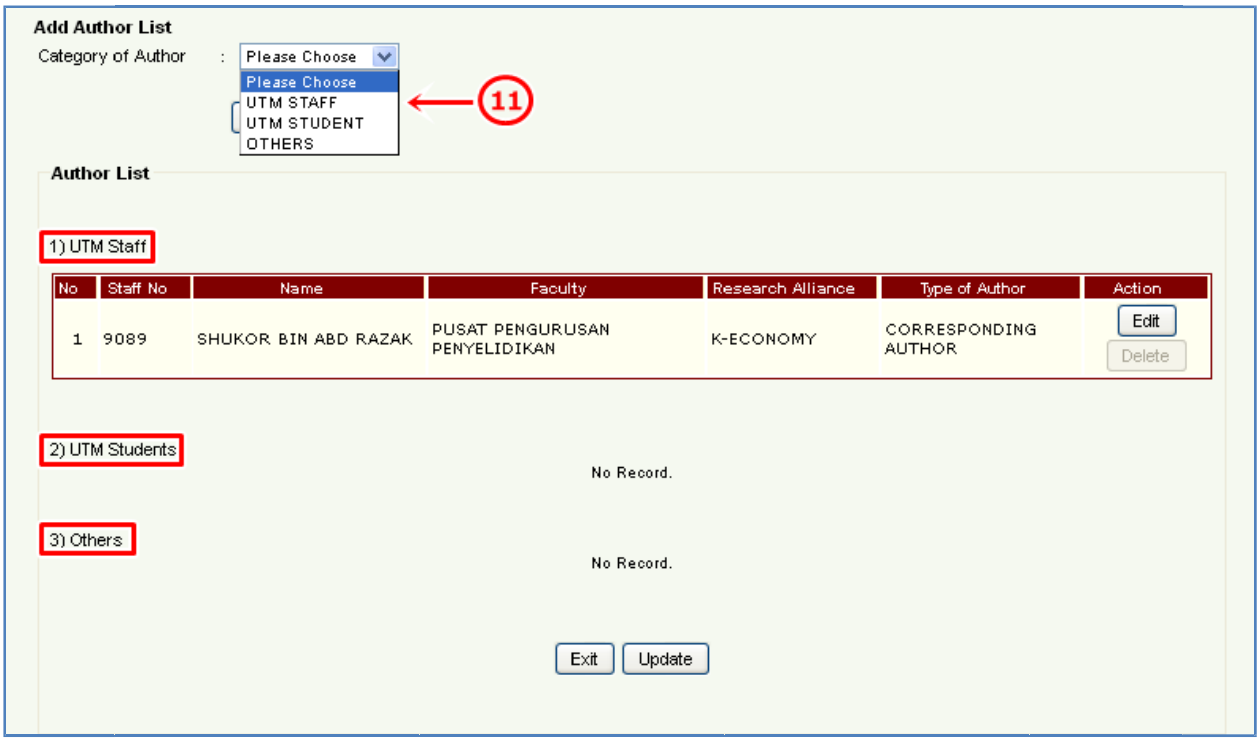
- **used to identify a periodical publication at a specific media type.**

b) ISBN

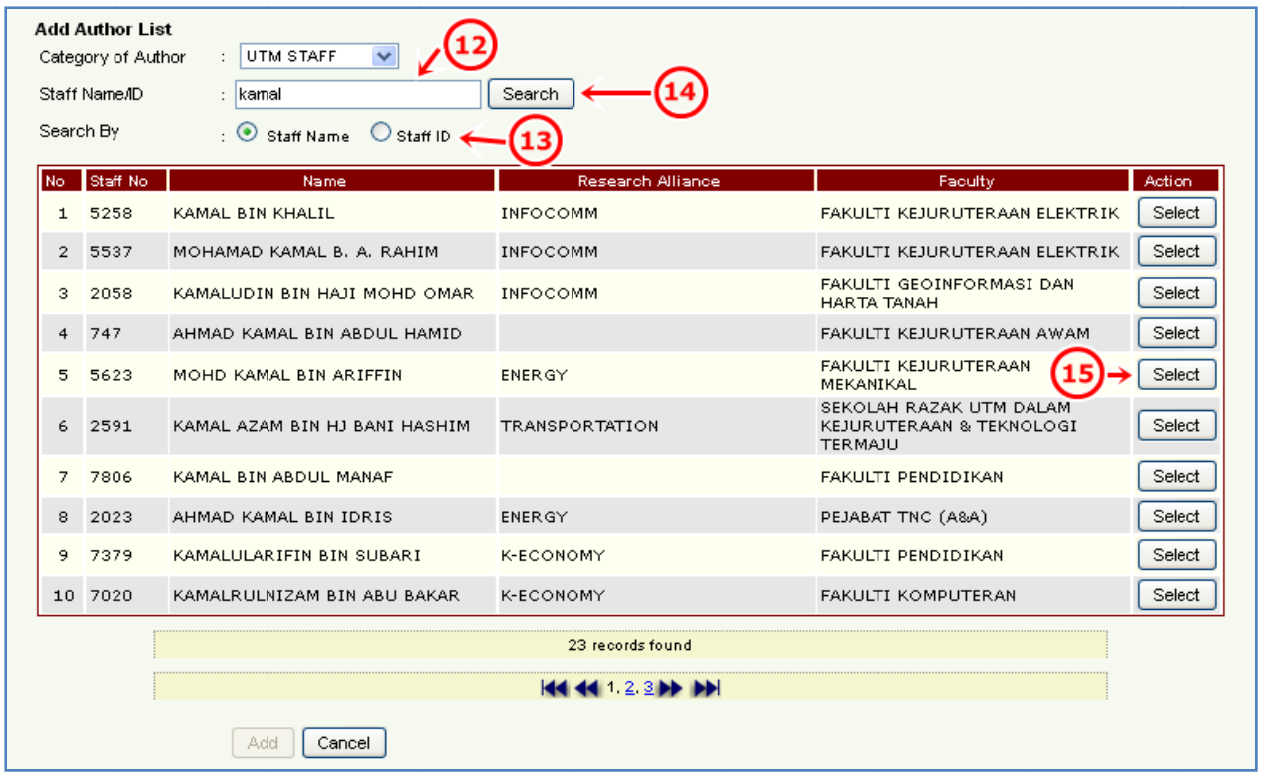
- **International Standard Book Number.**
- **13-digit number for example 978-0-300-14424-6.**

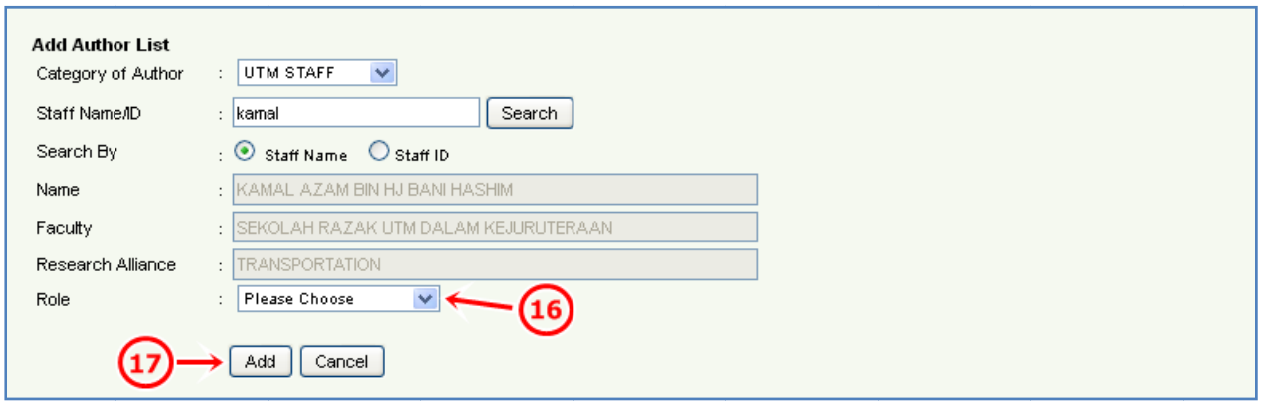
c) Role of Author

- **For further information, please go to** http://library.utm.my/support/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2016/12/Author-Verification-in-RADIS-1.pdf



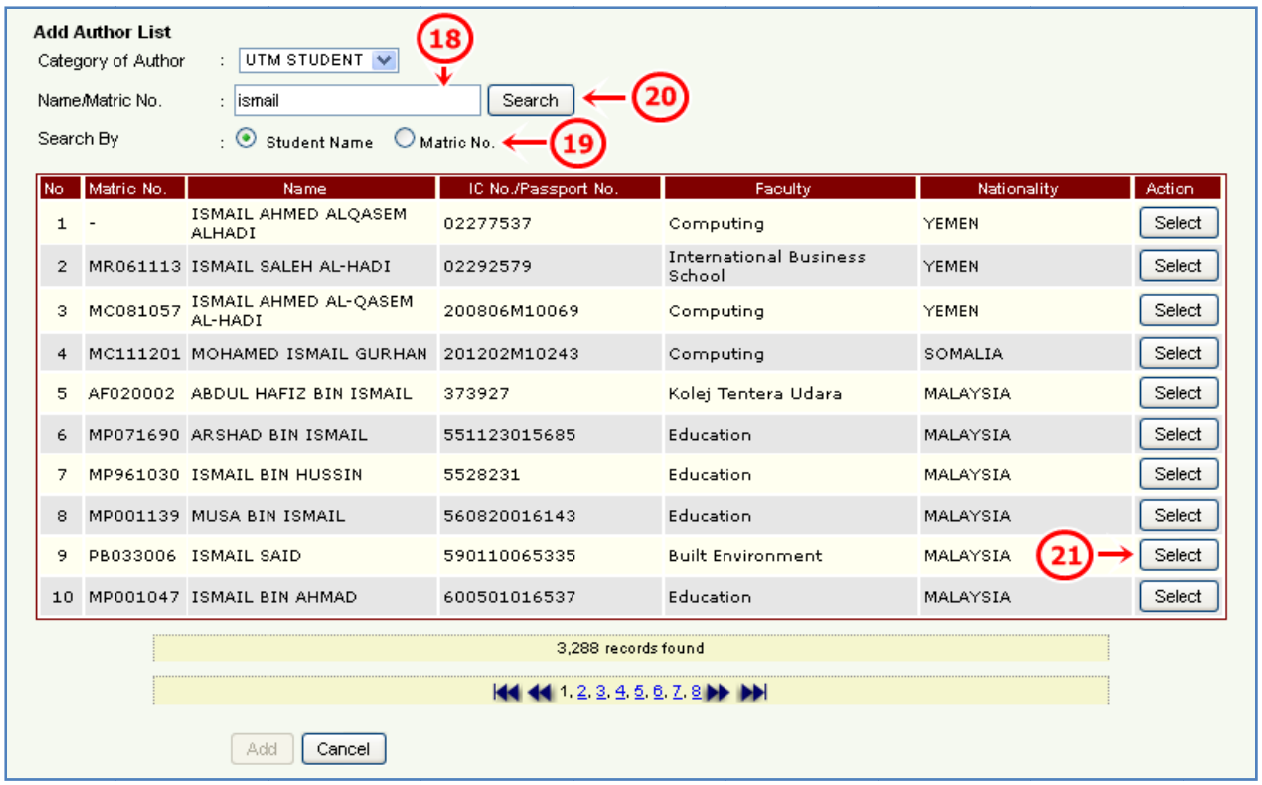
11. To add the author list, please choose the Category of Author.

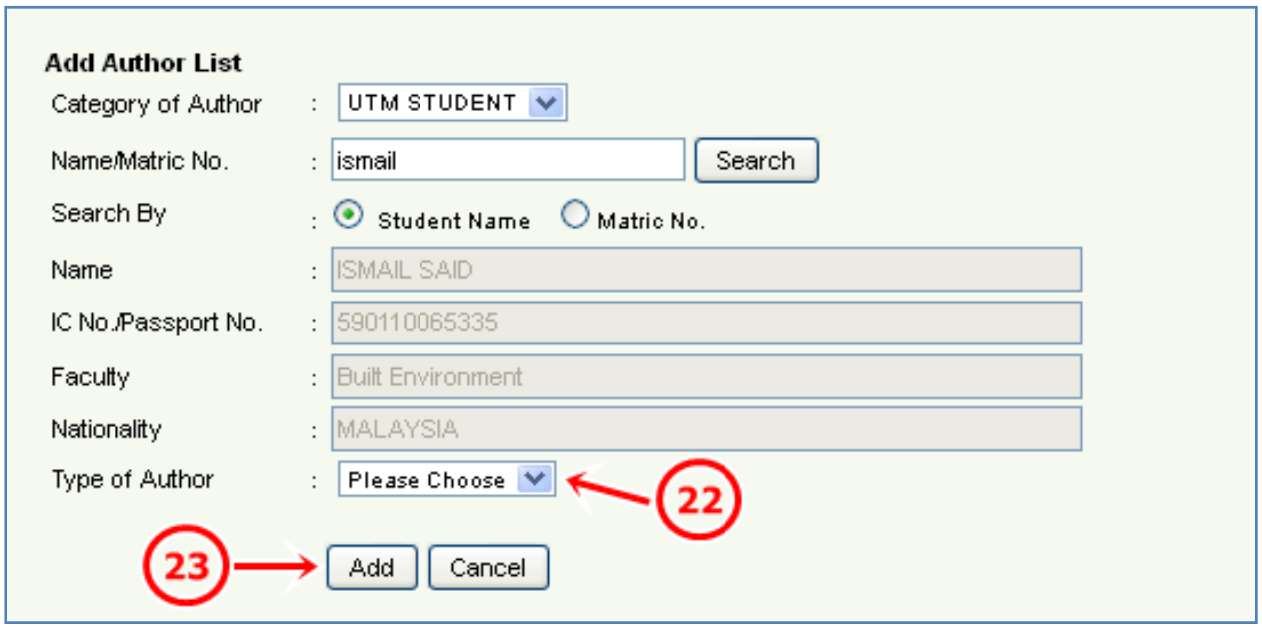




For UTM STAFF category:

12. Insert Staff Name/ID in the input field.
13. Choose the Search By.
14. Click on Search button.
15. Click on Select button of the selected name.
16. Choose the Role for the selected name.
17. Click on Add button.

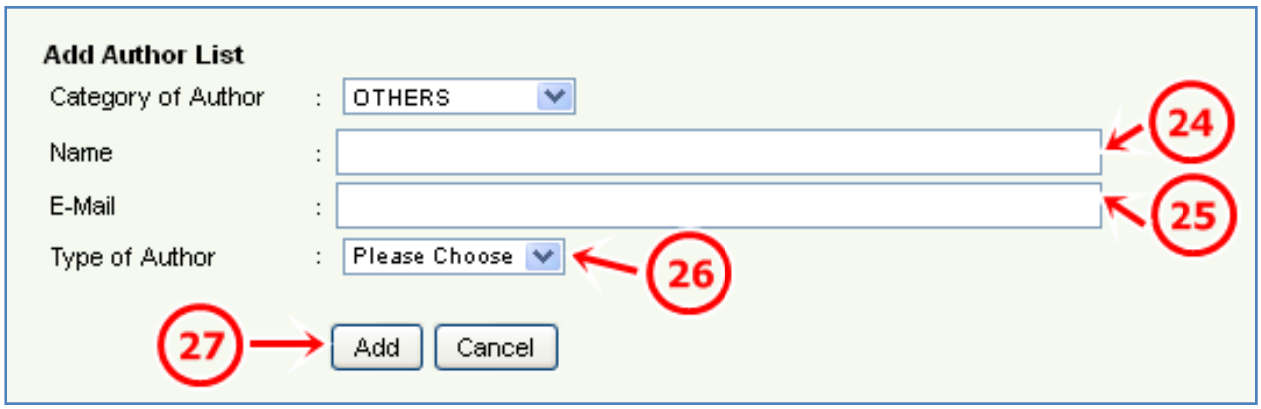




For UTM STUDENT category:

18. Insert Name/Matric No. in the input field.
19. Choose the Search By.
20. Click on Search button.
21. Click on Select button of the selected name.
22. Choose the Type of Author for the selected name.

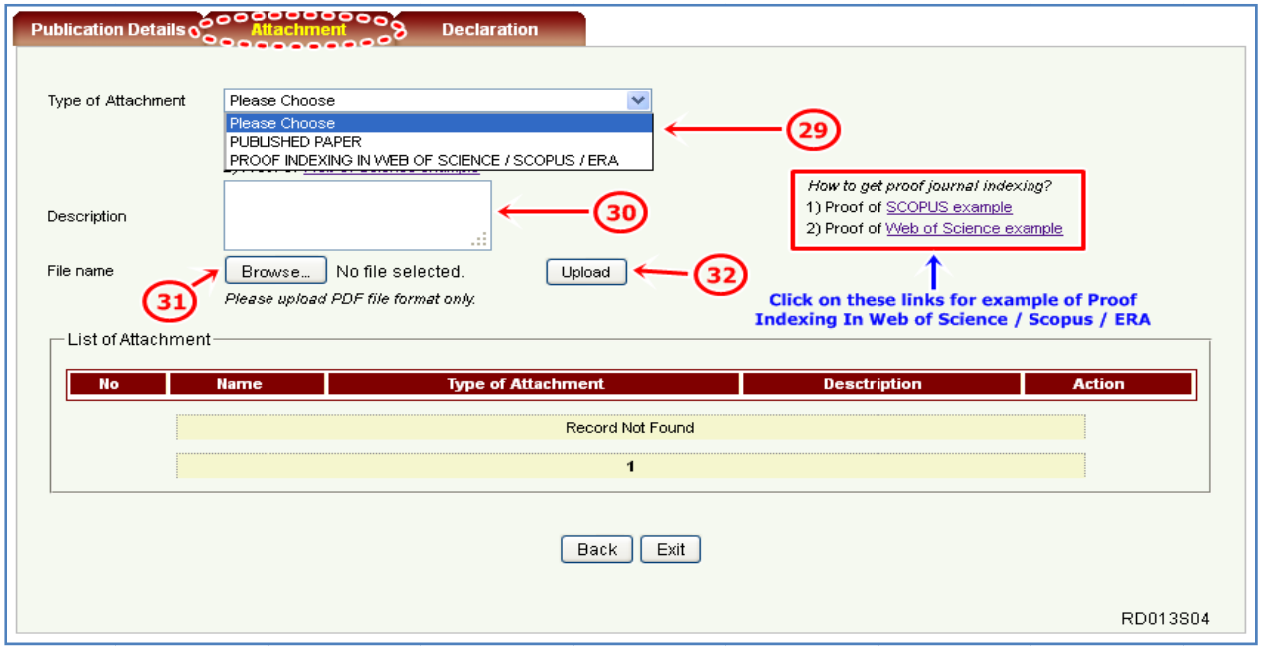
23. Click on Add button.



For OTHERS category:

24. Insert Name in the input field.
25. Insert E-Mail address in the input field.
26. Choose the Type of Author.
27. Click on Add button.

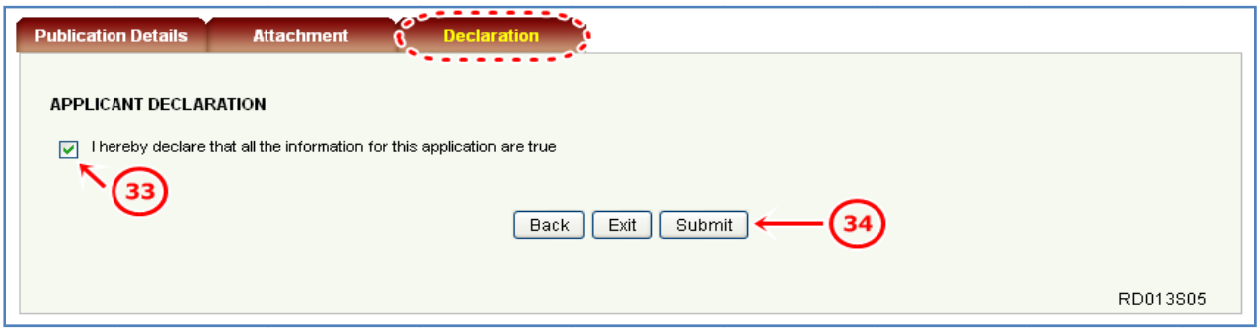
28. To edit information, click on Edit button. To delete information, click on Delete button.



29. On Attachment tab, choose the Type of Attachment.

30. Insert Description in the input field.
31. Click on Browse button and select correct PDF file. Then, click on OK button.
32. Click on Upload button.

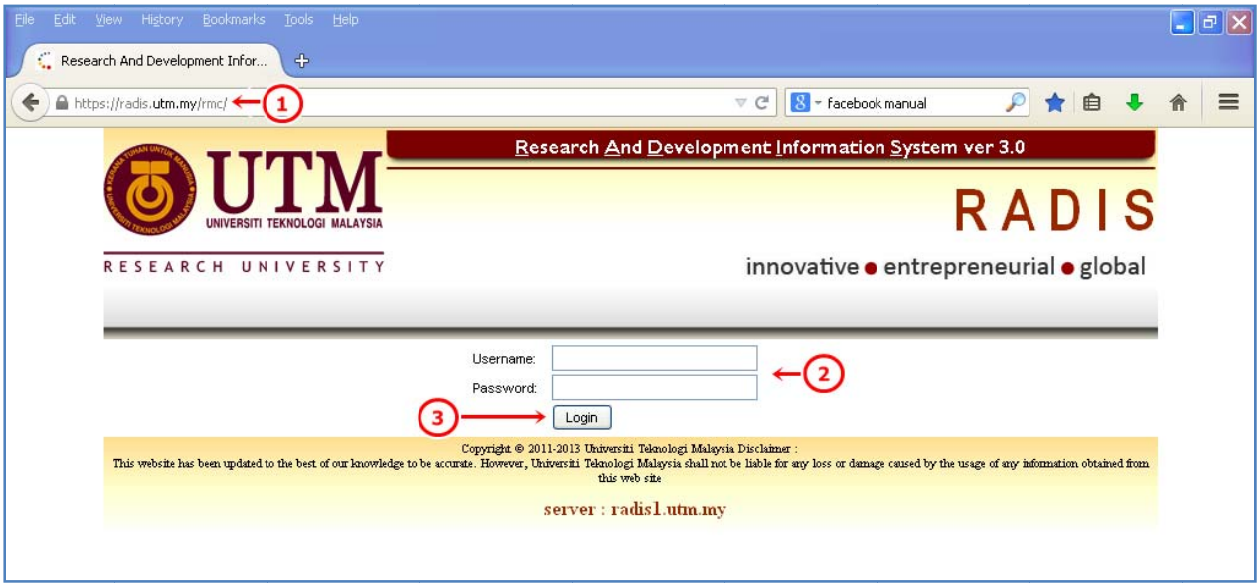
    ***Compulsory to attach both type of attachment.**



33. On Declaration tab, tick on the checkbox to agree with the statement.
34. Click on Submit button.
35. UTM Library staff will verify the registered publication.
36. Once verified, proceed to Incentive Claim Application in UTMFin System.

    ***Only for publication that is eligible to apply.**

b. Non-Indexed Publication



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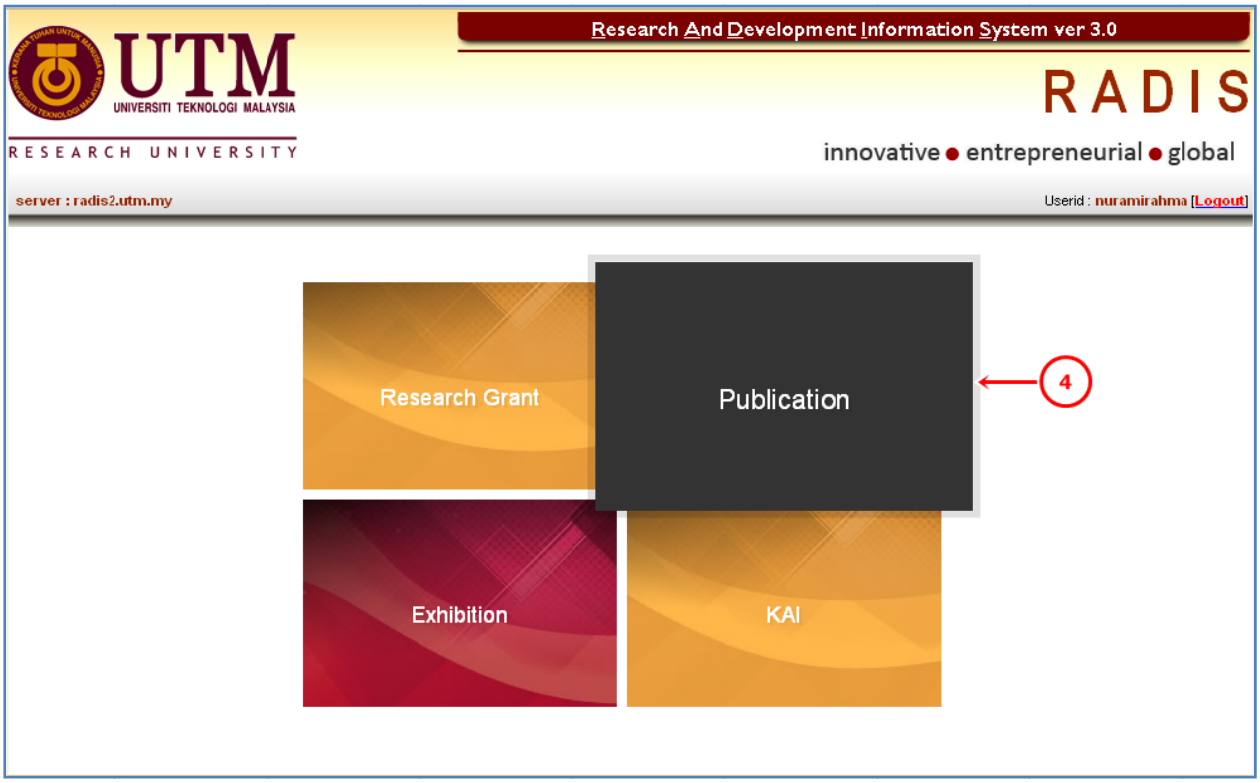
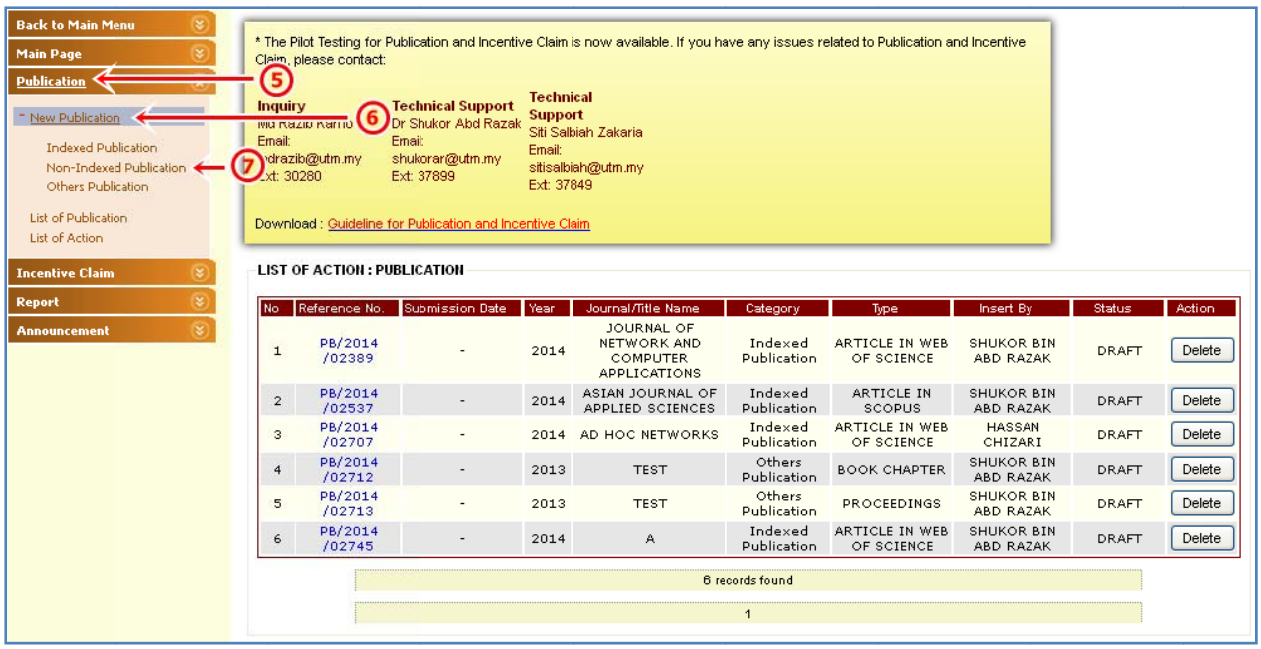
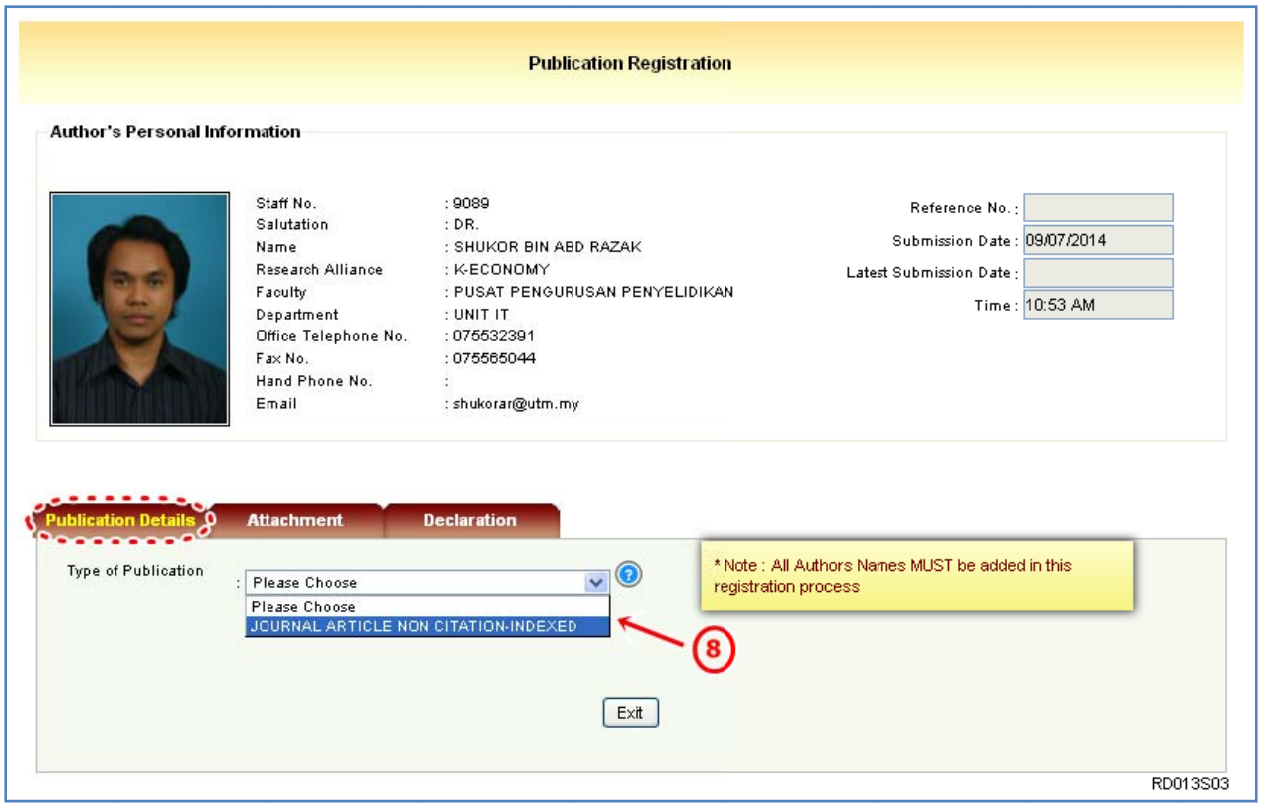


4. Click on Publication menu.



5. Click on Publication.
6. Click on New Publication.
7. Click on Non-Indexed Publication.



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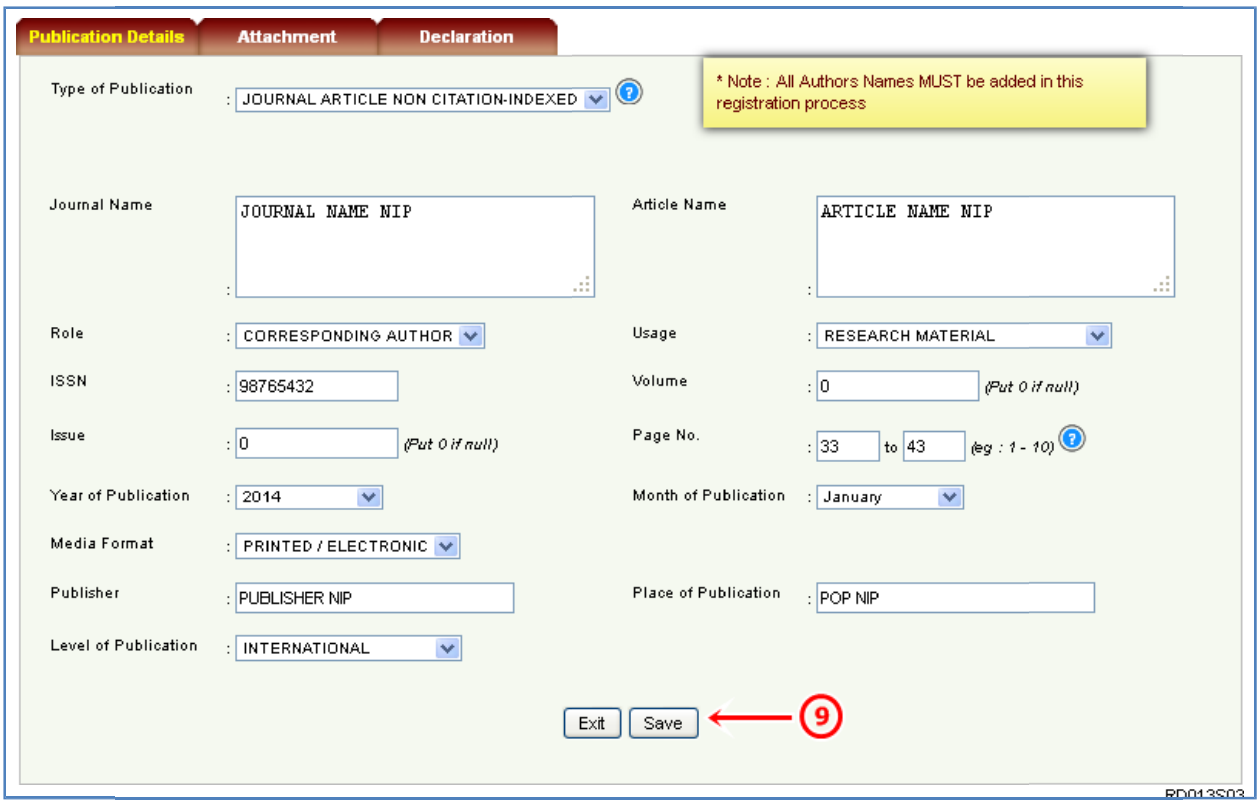

9. Insert all the required information and click on Save button.

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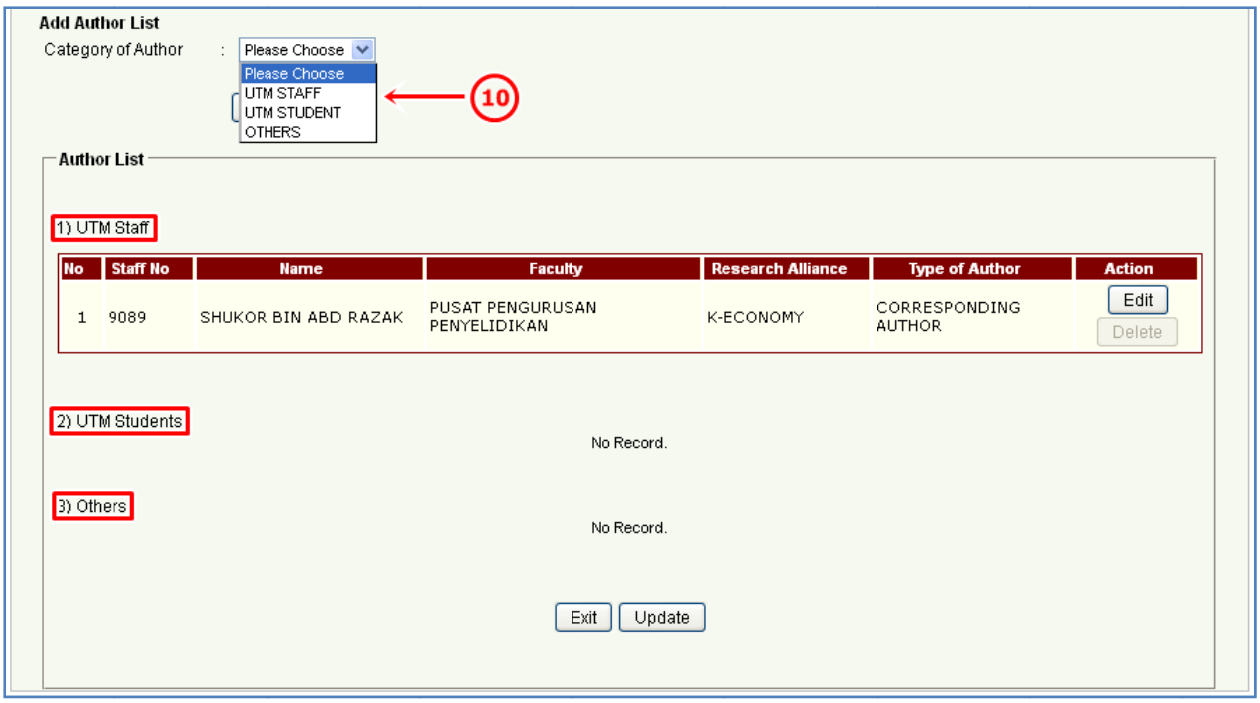
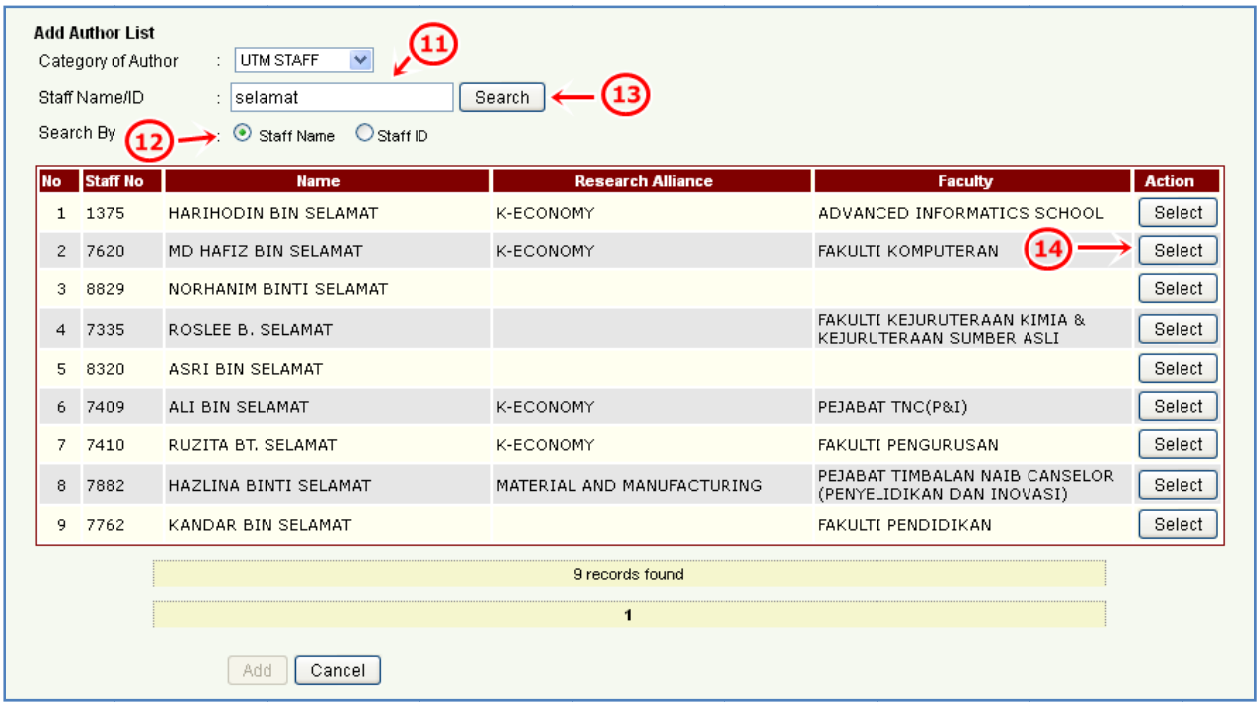
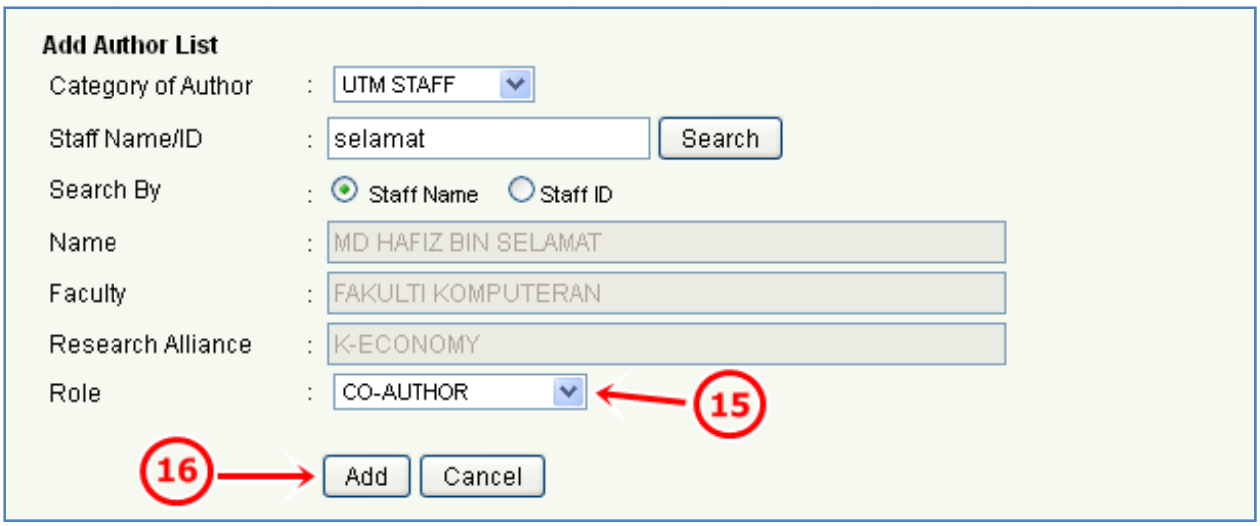


10. To add the author list, please choose the Category of Author.





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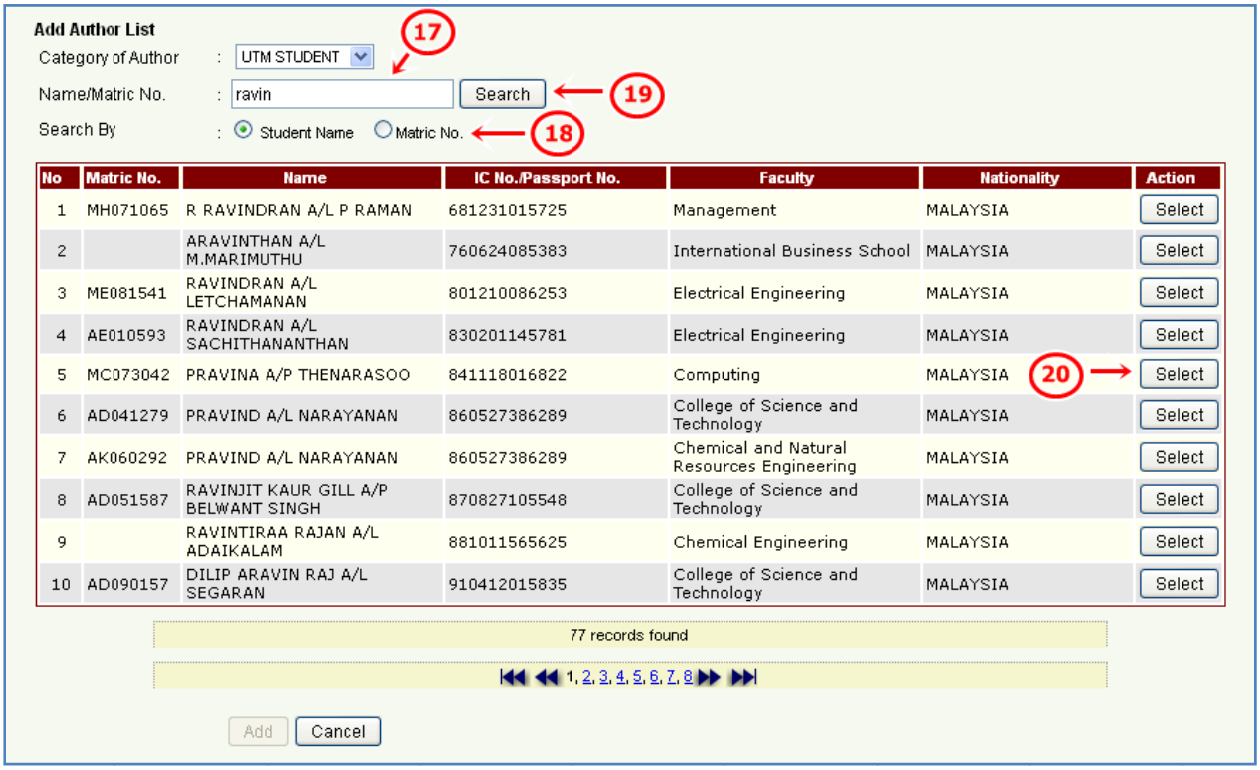
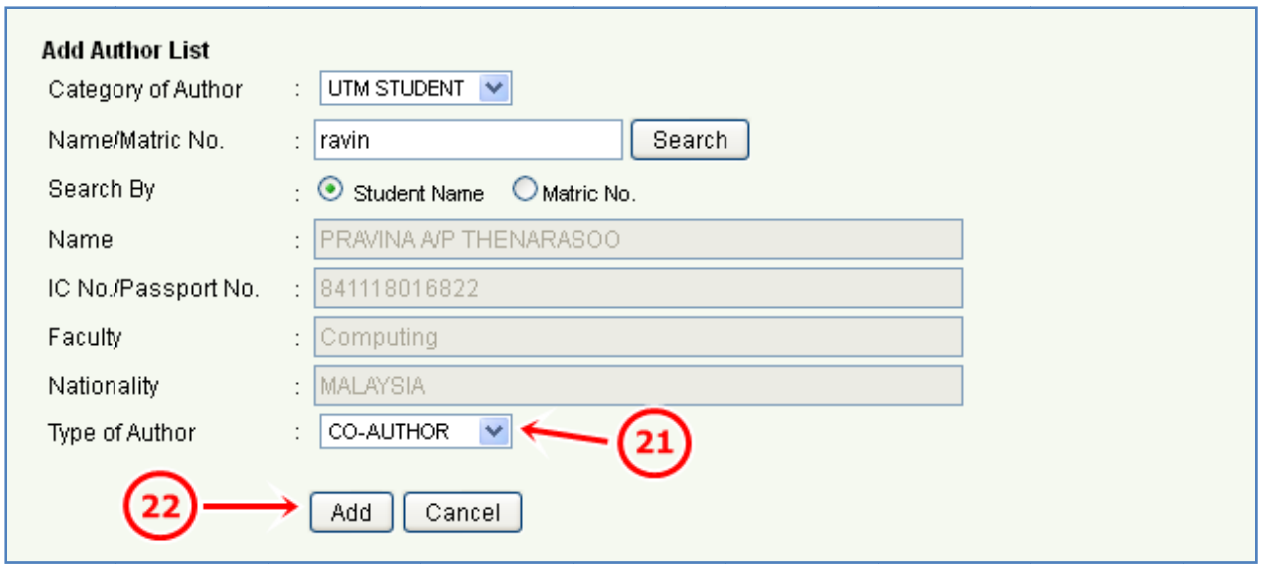


No	Matric No.	Name	IC No./Passport No.	Faculty	Nationality	Action
1	MH071065	R RAVINDRAN A/L P RAMAN	681231015725	Management	MALAYSIA	Select
2		ARAVINTHAN A/L M.MARIMUTHU	760624085383	International Business School	MALAYSIA	Select
3	ME081541	RAVINDRAN A/L LETCHAMANAN	801210086253	Electrical Engineering	MALAYSIA	Select
4	AE010593	RAVINDRAN A/L SACHITHANANTHAN	830201145781	Electrical Engineering	MALAYSIA	Select
5	MC073042	PRAVINA A/P THENARASOO	841118016822	Computing	MALAYSIA	Select
6	AD041279	PRAVIND A/L NARAYANAN	860527386289	College of Science and Technology	MALAYSIA	Select
7	AK060292	PRAVIND A/L NARAYANAN	860527386289	Chemical and Natural Resources Engineering	MALAYSIA	Select
8	AD051587	RAVINJIT KAUR GILL A/P BELWANT SINGH	870827105548	College of Science and Technology	MALAYSIA	Select
9		RAVINTIRAA RAJAN A/L ADAIKALAM	881011565625	Chemical Engineering	MALAYSIA	Select
10	AD090157	DILIP ARAVIN RAJ A/L SEGARAN	910412015835	College of Science and Technology	MALAYSIA	Select



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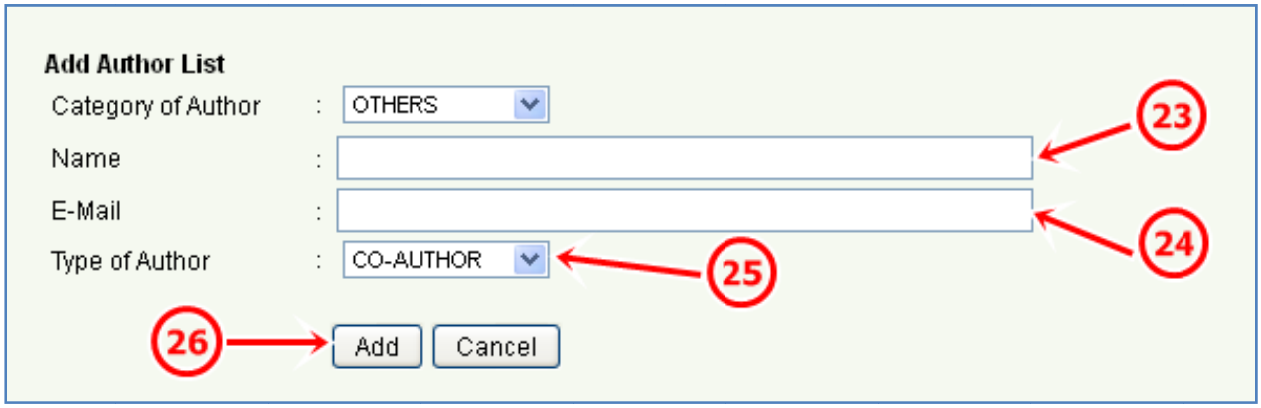

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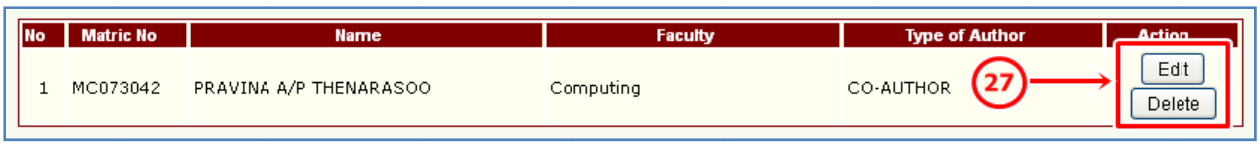

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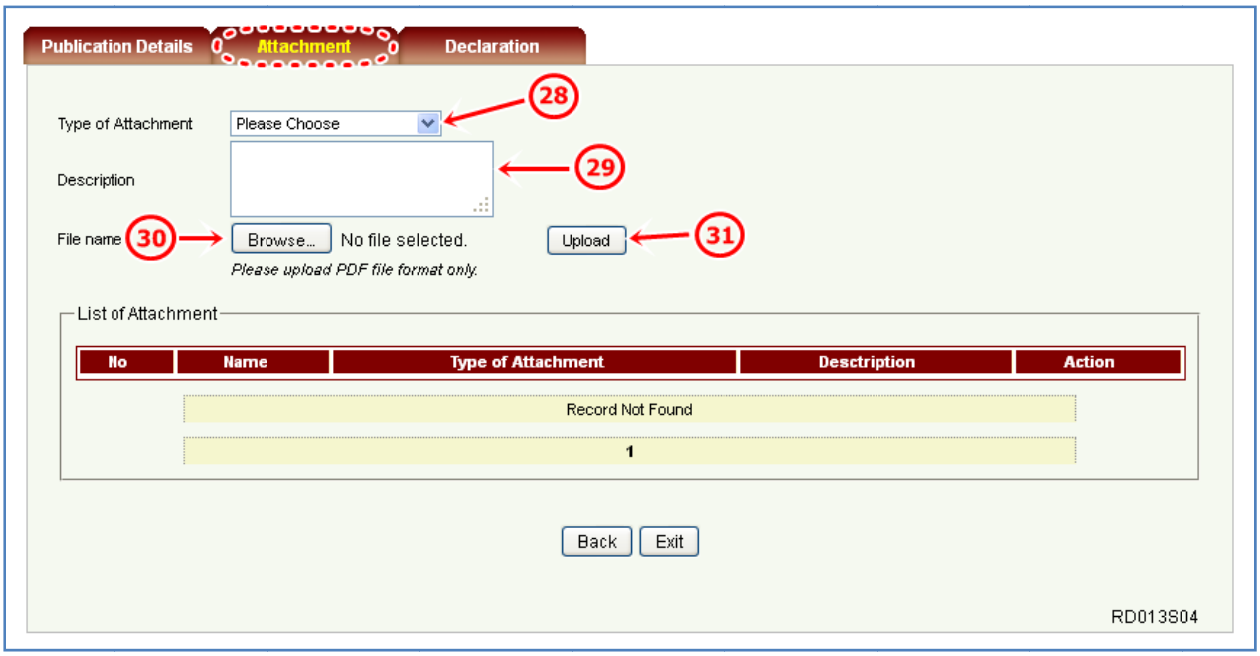

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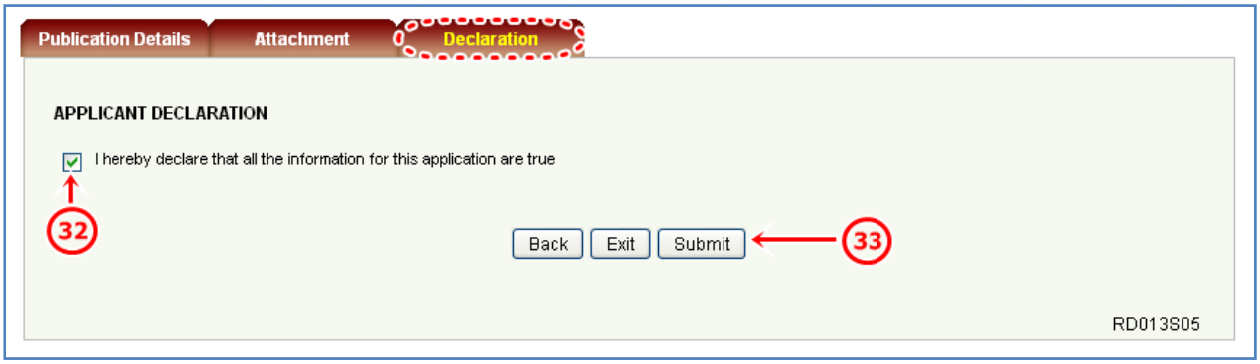
    ***Compulsory to attach three type of attachment: Proof of Publication, Table of Content and Journal Front Page.**



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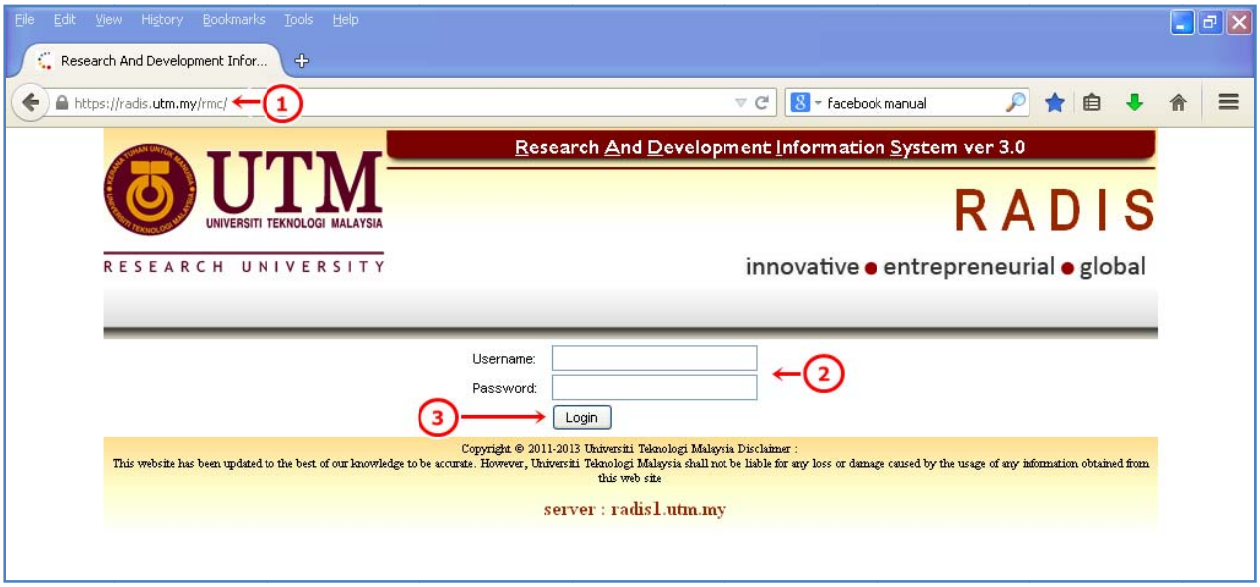
c. Others Publication



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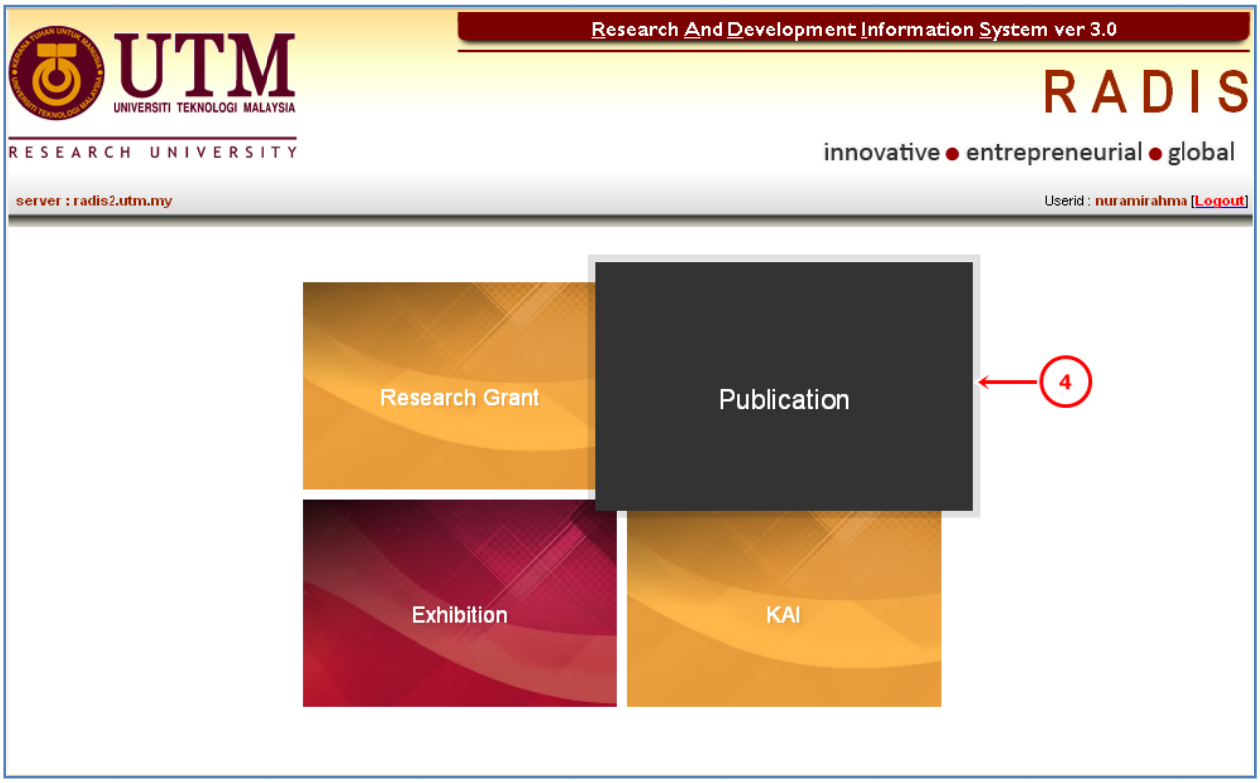
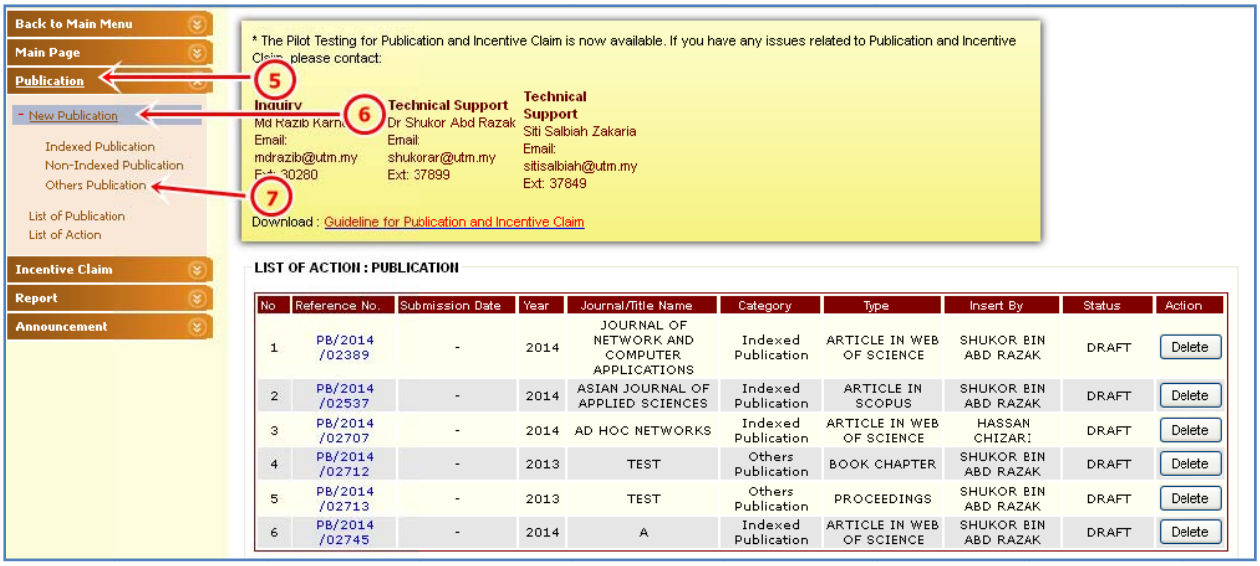
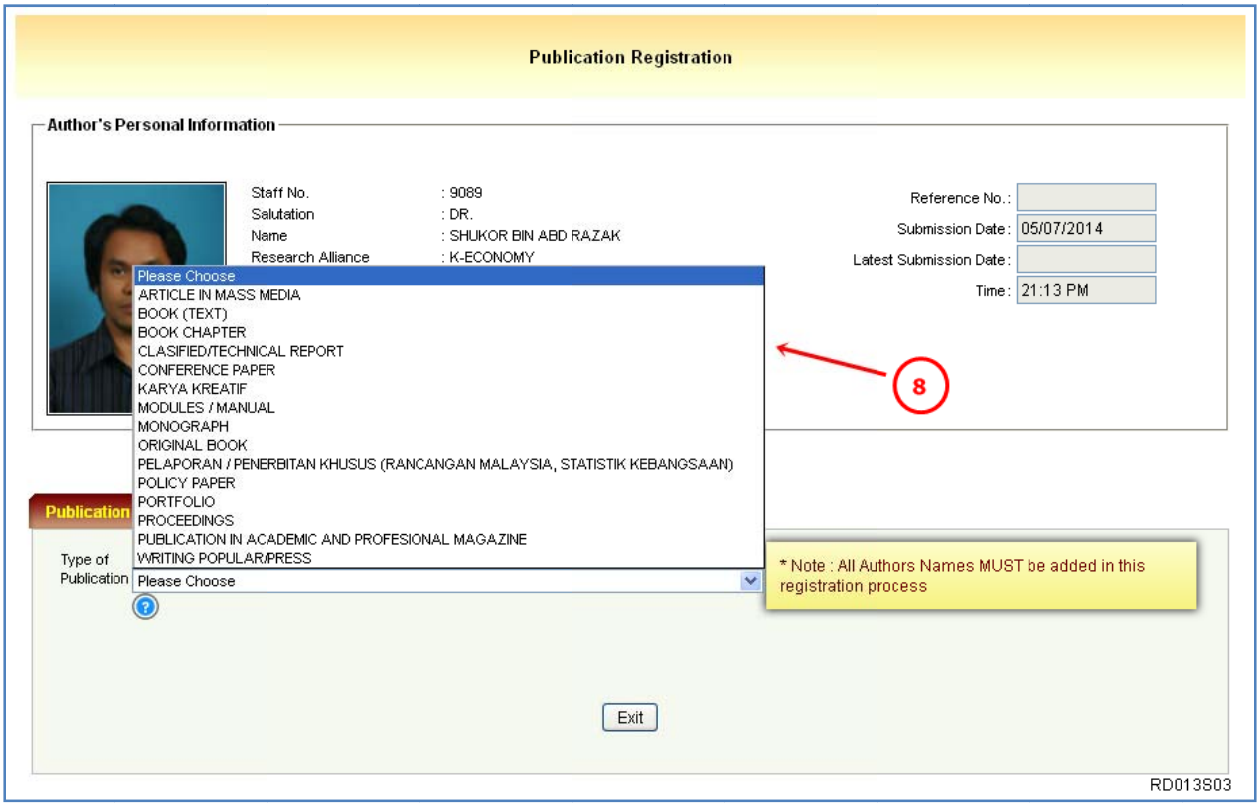


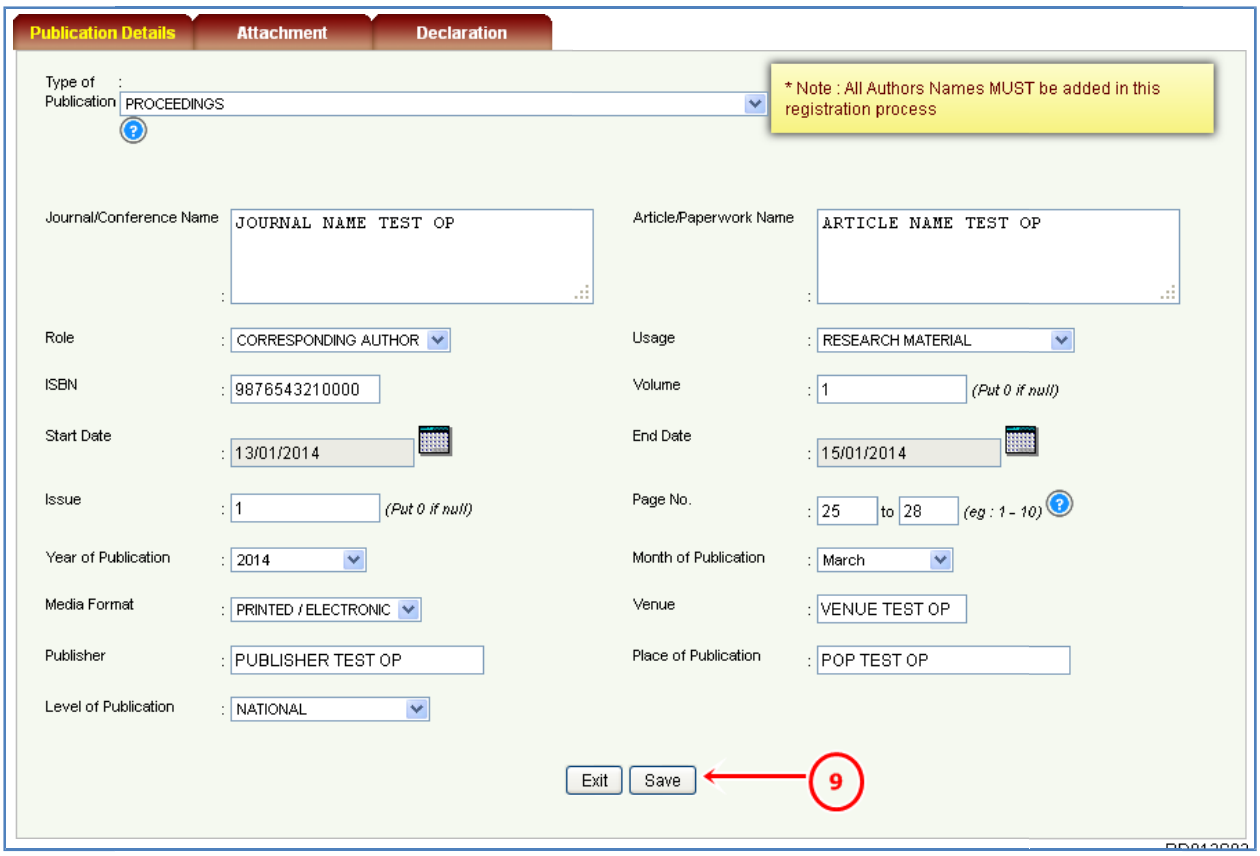
4. Click on Publication menu.



5. Click on Publication.
6. Click on New Publication.
7. Click on Others Publication.



8. On Publication Details tab, choose the Type of Publication.



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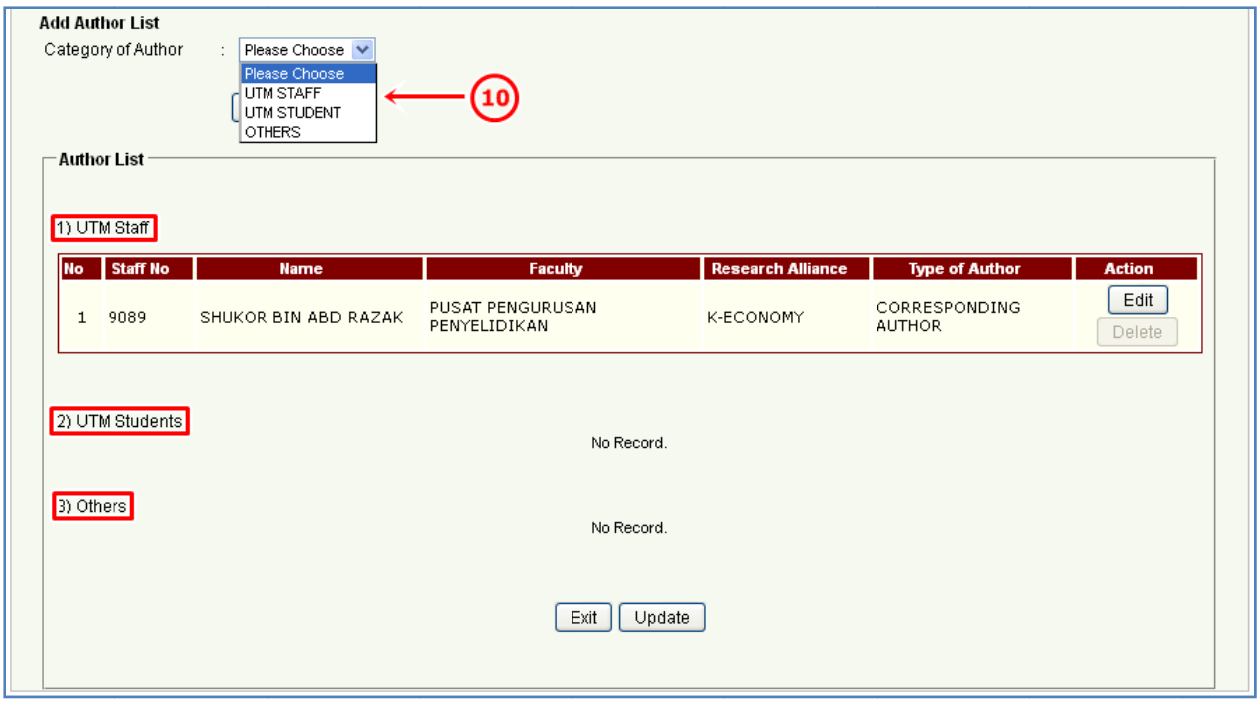

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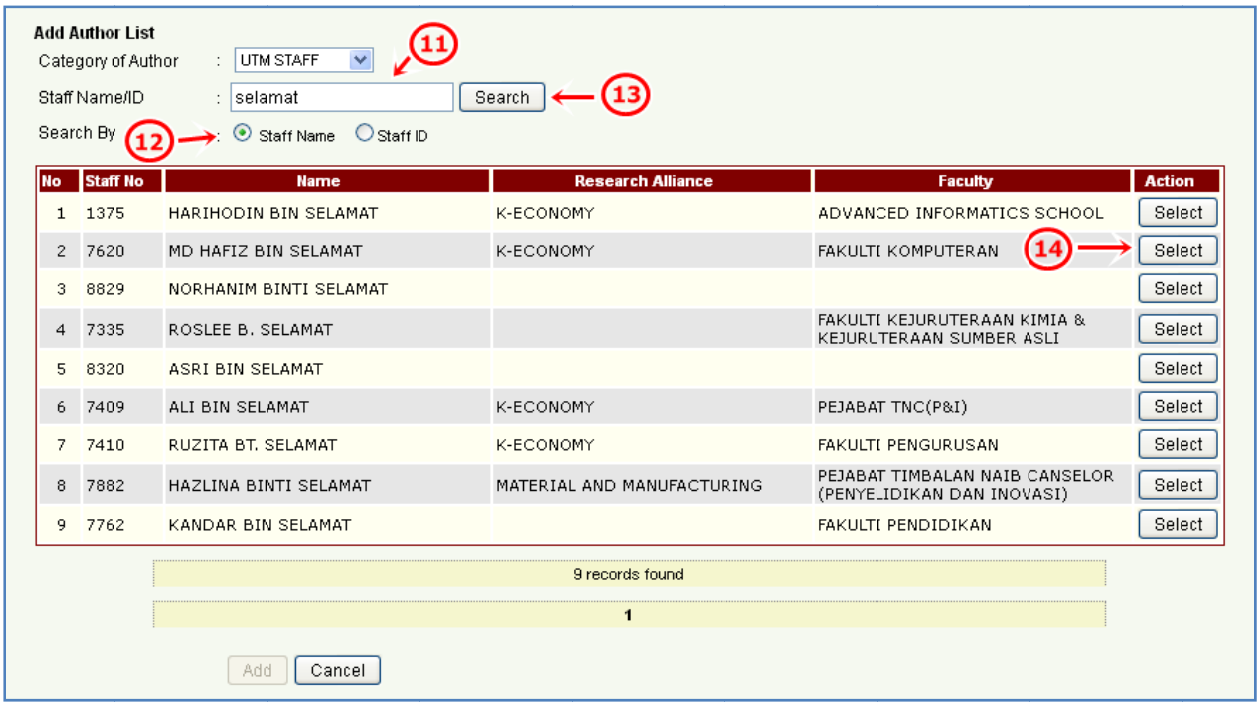

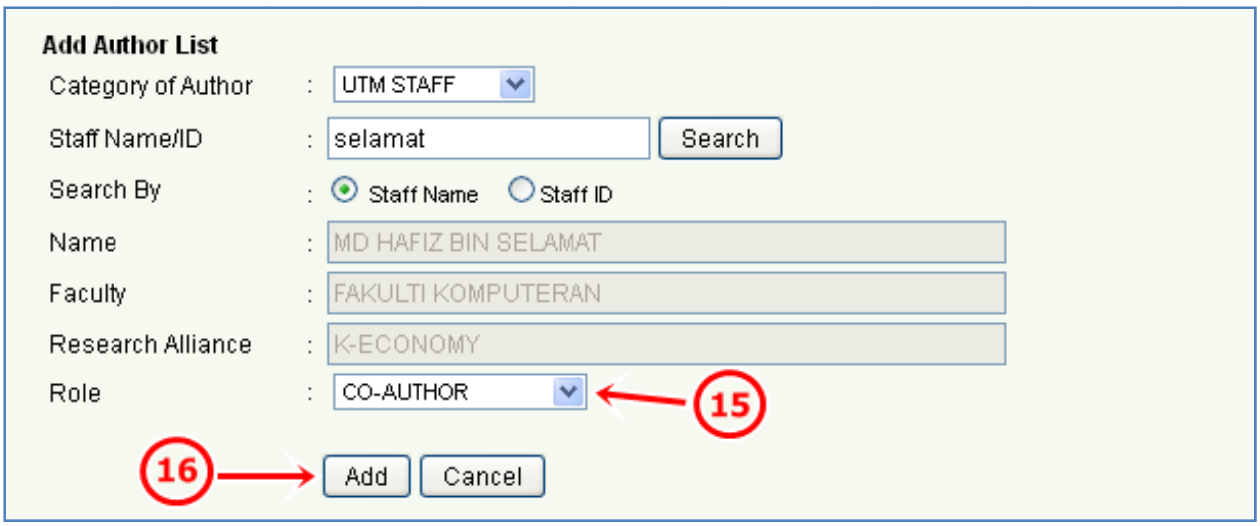

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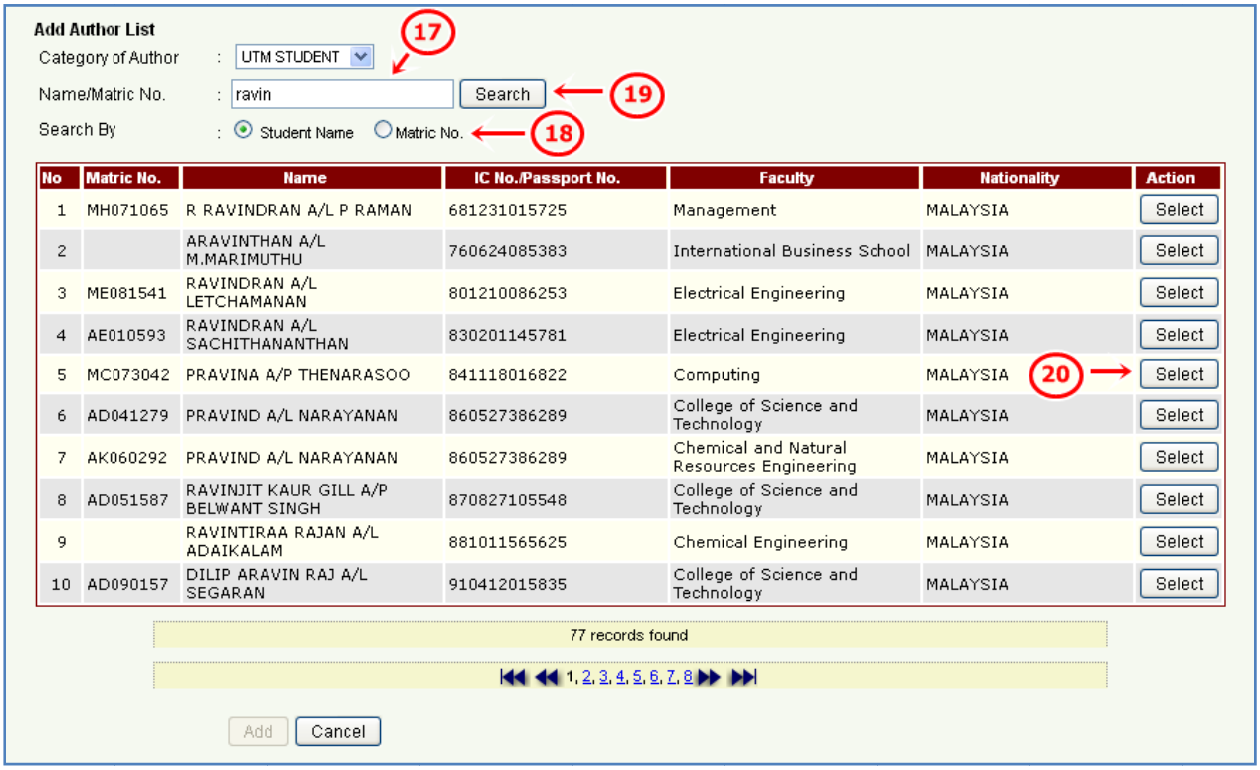

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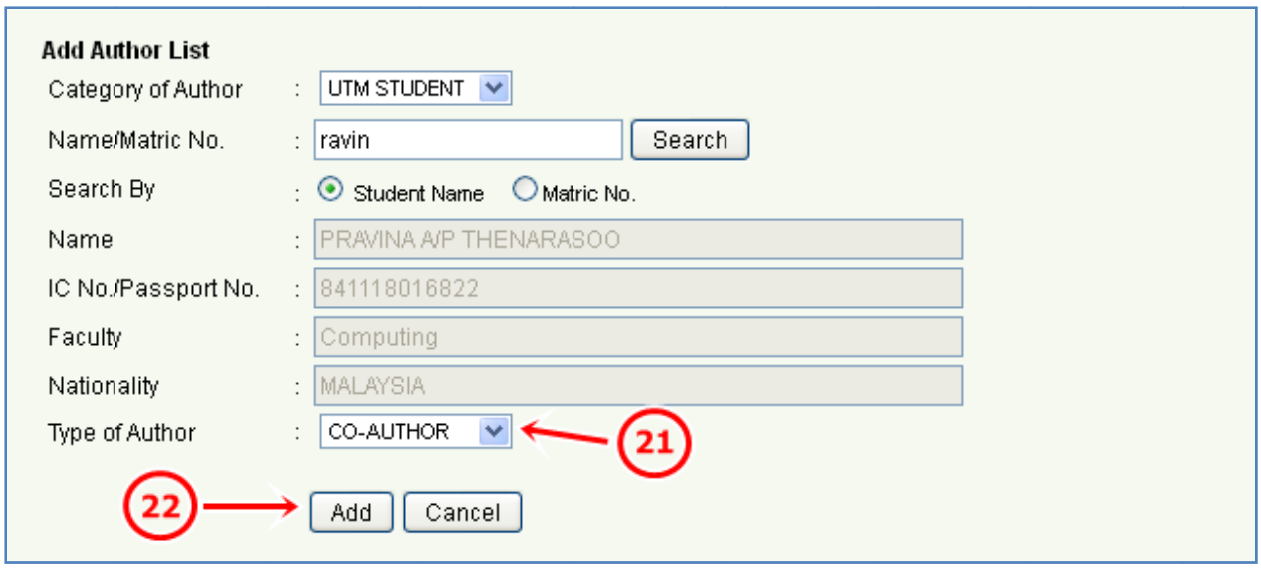
9		RAVINTIRAA RAJAN A/L ADAIKALAM	881011565625	Chemical Engineering	MALAYSIA	Select
10	AD090157	DILIP ARAVIN RAJ A/L SEGARAN	910412015835	College of Science and Technology	MALAYSIA	Select



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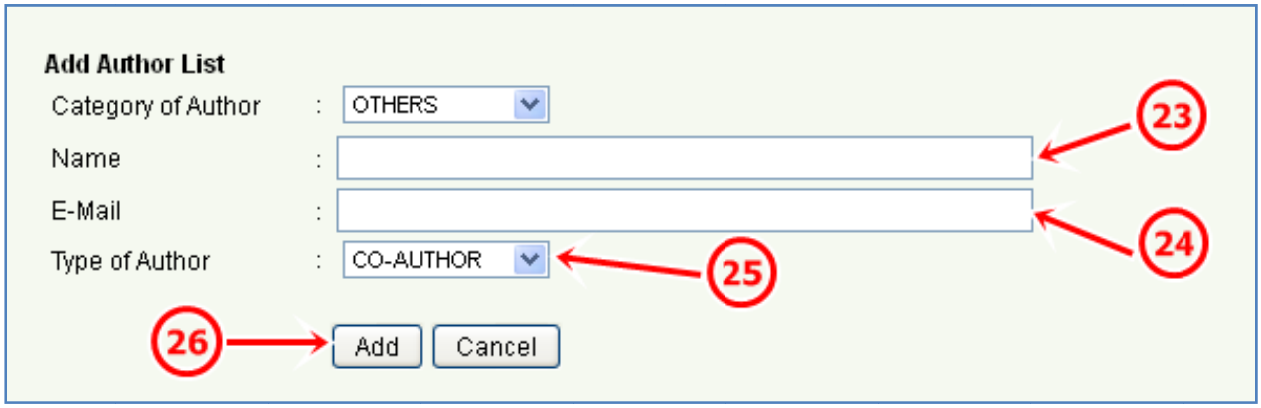

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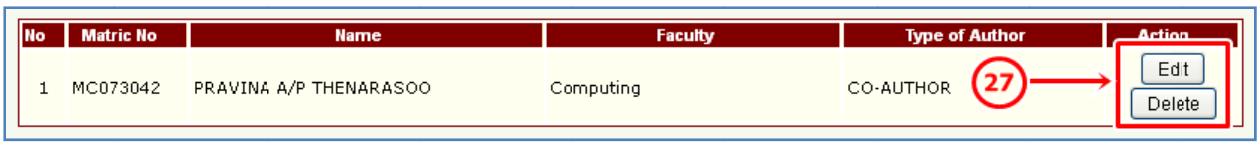
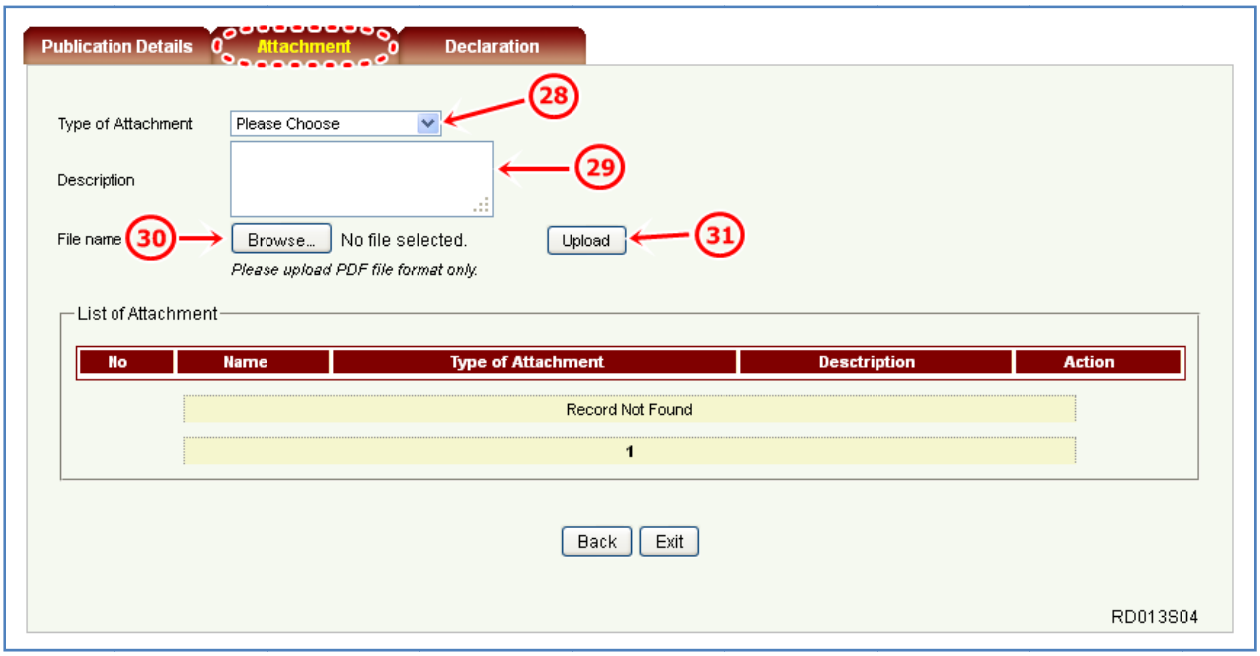


27. To edit information, click on Edit button. To delete information, click on Delete button.



28. On Attachment tab, choose the Type of Attachment.

Type of Publication	Type of Attachment	
	Compulsory	**Supporting Evidence**
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Conference Paper	• Proof of Publication	• Table of Content **OR** • Journal Front Page **OR** • Others - Presentation Schedule - Conference Certificate - etc.
Writing Popular/Press	• Proof of Publication	• Others - Table of Content **OR** - Front Page Cover **OR**

		- Others
Publication in Academic and Professional Magazine	• Proof of Publication	• Others - Table of Content **OR** - Magazine Front Page Cover **OR** - Others
Article in Mass Media	• Proof of Publication	For mass media type: Magazine • Others - Table of Content **OR** - Magazine Front Page Cover **OR** - Others
Policy paper	• Proof of Publication	• Others
Pelaporan/Penerbitan Khusus (Rancangan Malaysia/Statistik Kebangsaan)	• Proof of Publication	• Others
Portfolio	• Proof of Publication	• Others
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Modules/Manual	• Proof of Publication	• Others
Book Chapter	Follow requirements from Penerbit UTM Press	
Book (Text)		
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29. Insert Description in the input field.
30. Click on Browse button and select correct PDF file. Then, click on OK button.
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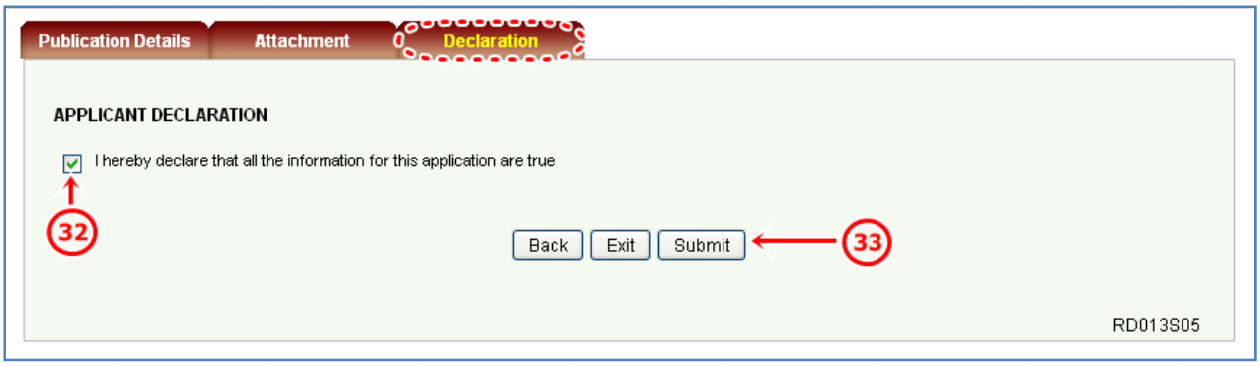

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33. Click on Submit button.
34. UTM Library staff will verify the registered publication except for Book Chapter, Book (Text), Original Book and Monograph. These types of publication will be verified by Penerbit UTM Press.
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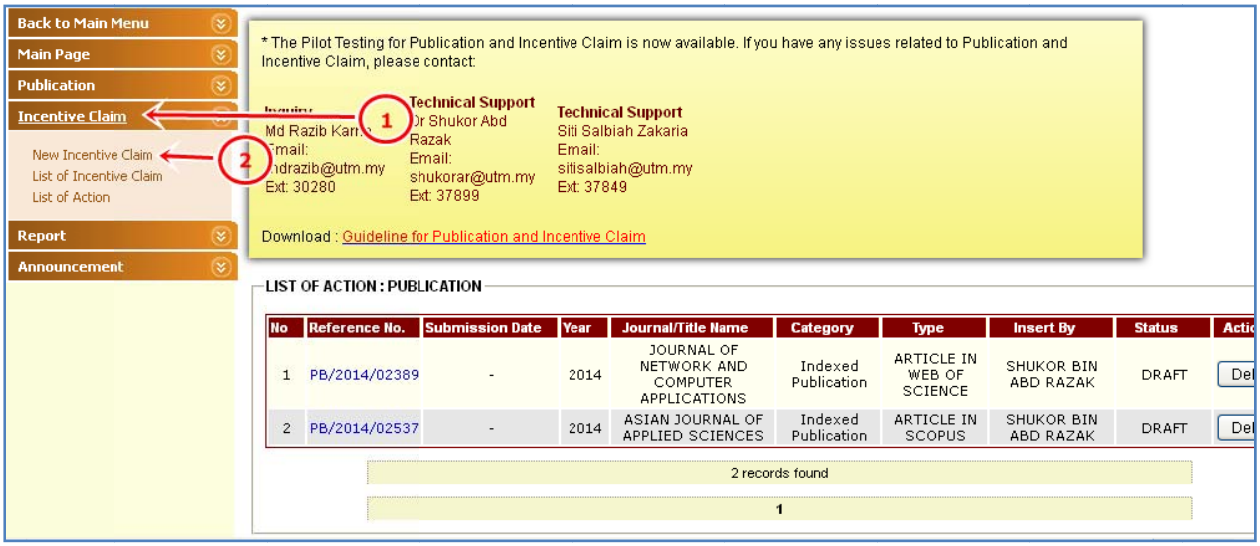

1. Click on Incentive Claim.
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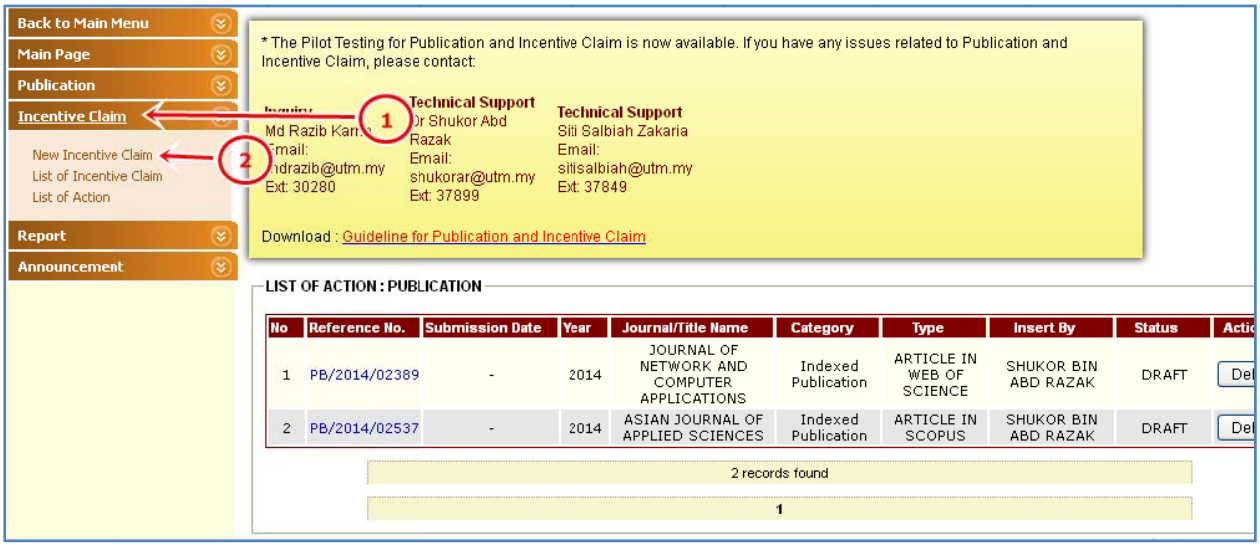
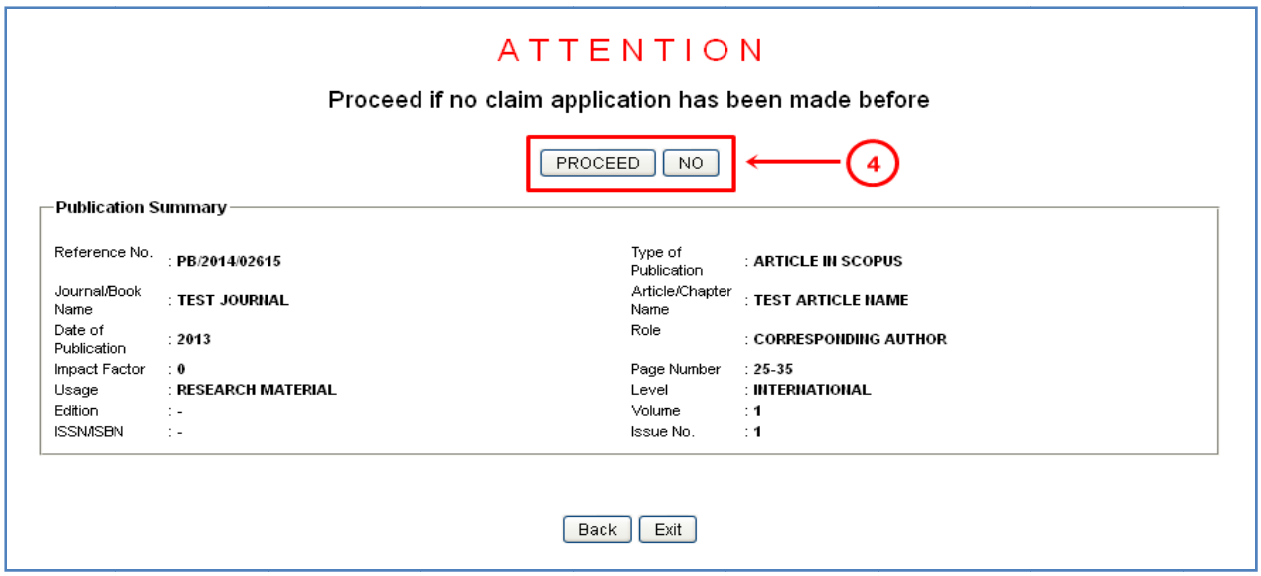
4.0 Incentive Claim Application in RADIS



1. Click on Incentive Claim.
2. Click on New Incentive Claim.

3. Click on Claim button.



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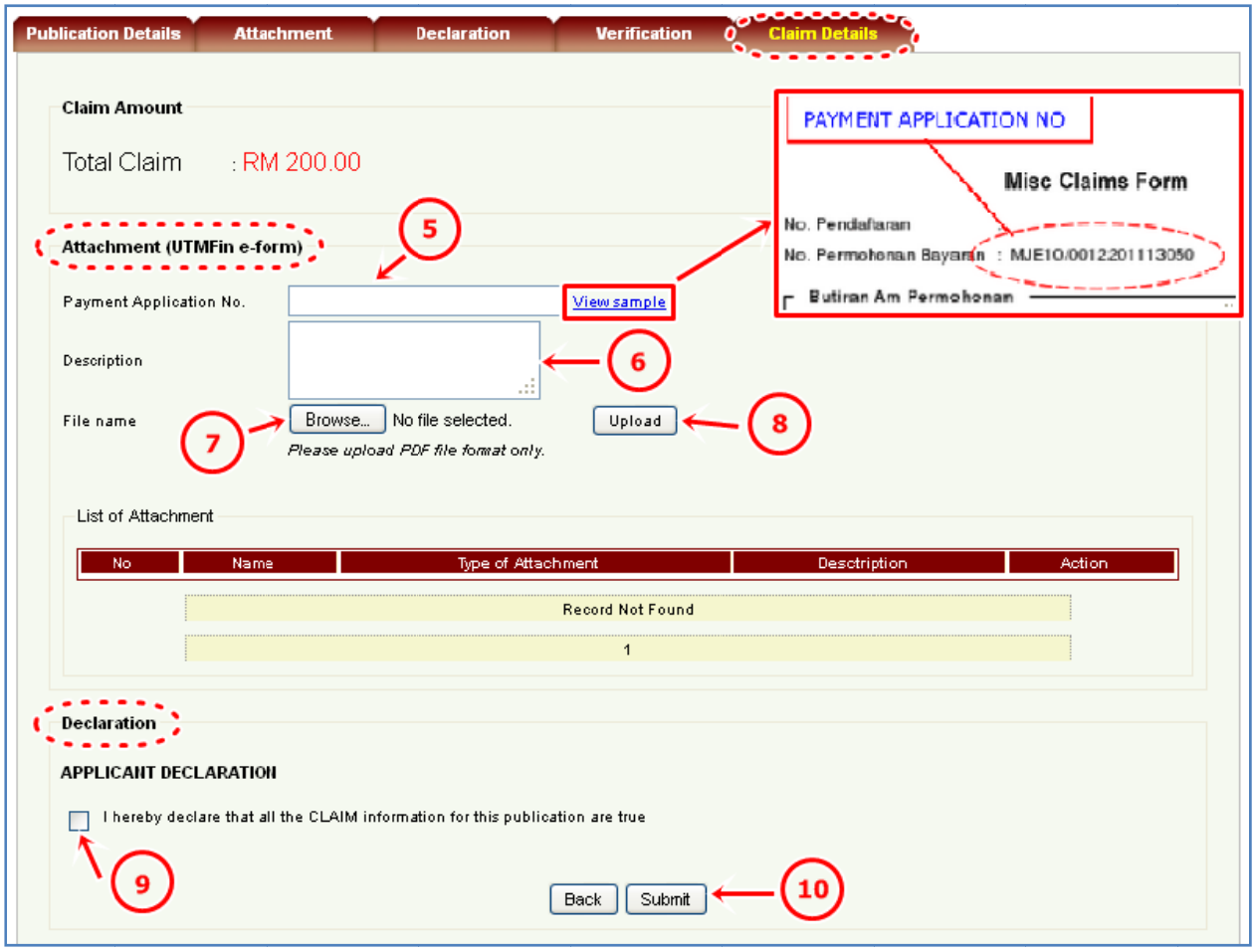

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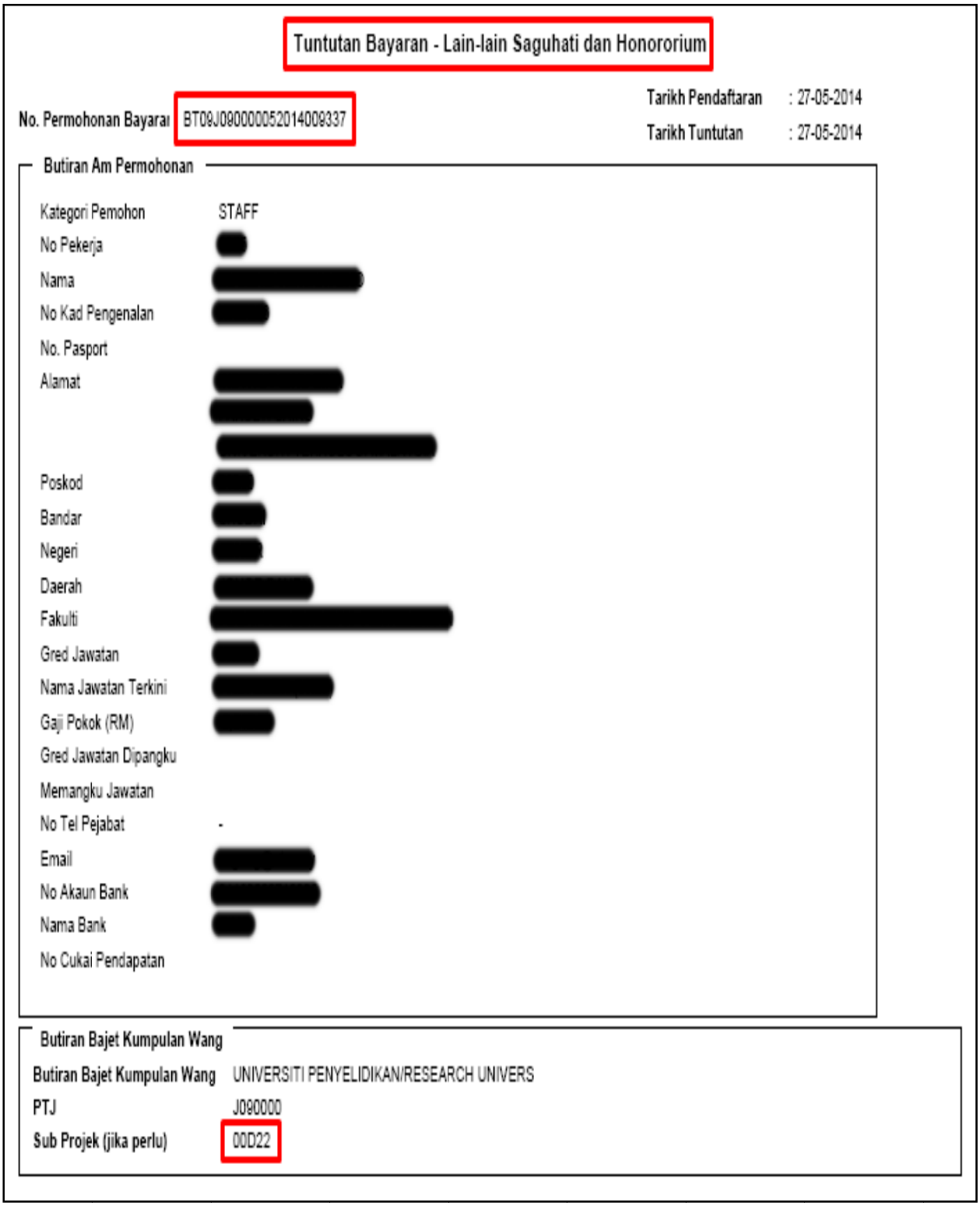
Example of UTMFin E-Form Attachment



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INDEXED PUBLICATION

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DOI: 10.1080/10889868.2013.834868

Bioremediation Journal, 18(1):20–27, 2014
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ISSN: 1088-9868 print / 1547-6529 online
DOI: 10.1080/10889868.2013.834868

Screening and Characterization of Several 2,2-Dicholoropropionic Acid–Degrading Bacteria Isolated from Marine Sediment of Danga Bay and East Coast of Singapore Island

Elham Khosrowabadi and Fahrul Huyop
Department of Biotechnology and Medical Engineering, Faculty of Biosciences and Medical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

1. Volume
2. Issue
3. Page No.
4. Article Title
5. Author's Name
6. UTM Affiliation

ABSTRACT Industries and agriculture activities extensively utilize halogenated compounds. These compounds were found to be toxic and pollute the environment. Thus, many studies have been done on microbial degradation of these chemicals. In this study, an attempt was made to isolate bacterial strains EK1–EK5 from marine sediments collected at Danga Bay and east coast of Singapore island. The 16S rRNA analysis suggested that the isolated bacteria had more than 96% sequence identity to the sequence in the database; therefore, they were designated as *Bacillus* sp., *Rhodococcus* sp., *Lysinibacillus* sp., *Microbacterium* sp., and *Aminobacter* sp. The results of molecular analysis were supported by biochemical and microscopic examinations. Bacterial isolates were able to grow slowly in minimal medium containing only 2,2-dichloropropionate as the sole carbon source. The cellular doubling times were 39.60 ± 0.1, 36.60 ± 0.2, 30.71 ± 0.1, 41.23 ± 0.1, and 36.70 ± 0.3 h for EK1, EK2, EK3, EK4, and EK5, respectively. In the future, it will be important to further investigate the presence of the dehalogenase gene in their genomic DNA for further characterization.

KEYWORDS bioremediation, dehalogenase, 2,2-dichloropropionic acid, halogenated compounds, marine sediment

Address correspondence to Fahrul Huyop, Department of Biotechnology and Medical Engineering, Faculty of Biosciences and Medical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Malaysia. E-mail: fzhutm@gmail.com

Color versions of one or more of the figures in the article can be found online at www.tandfonline.com/bbrm.

INTRODUCTION

Pollution can damage a great deal of the coastal areas and destroy marine habitats. Pollution can also affect commercial and marine fisheries (Islam and Tanaka 2004). A previous study has shown that sediments present in the harbors are often contaminated from a wide range of urban, industrial, and agricultural contaminants such as organohalogen, toxic metals, and petrochemical products (Yong 1995). The largest group of environmental pollutants

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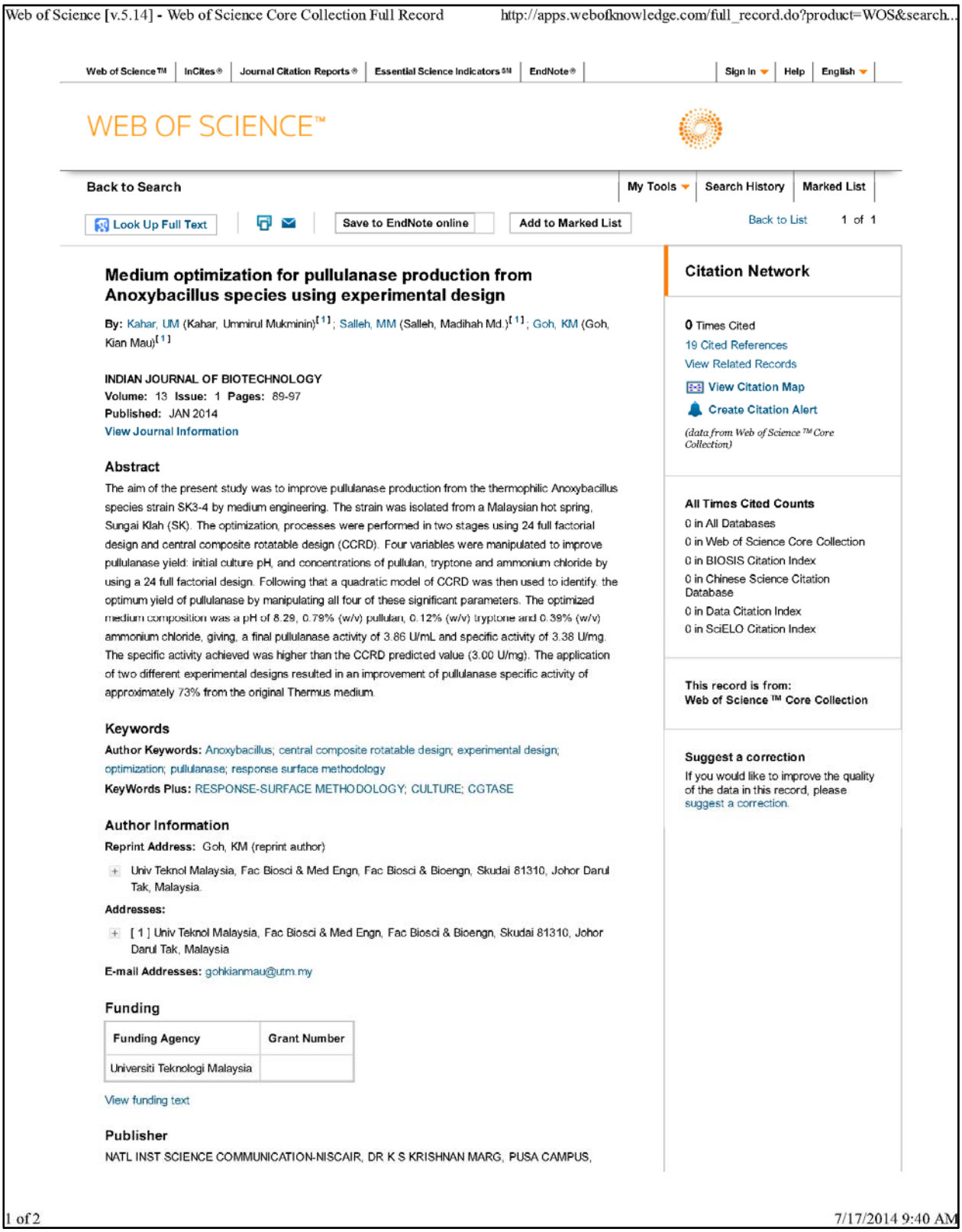

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Medium optimization for pullulanase production from Anoxybacillus species using experimental design

By: Kahar, UM (Kahar, Ummirul Mukminin)[1]; Salleh, MM (Salleh, Madihah Md.)[1]; Goh, KM (Goh, Kian Mau)[1]

INDIAN JOURNAL OF BIOTECHNOLOGY
Volume: 13 Issue: 1 Pages: 89-97
Published: JAN 2014
View Journal Information

Abstract

The aim of the present study was to improve pullulanase production from the thermophilic Anoxybacillus species strain SK3-4 by medium engineering. The strain was isolated from a Malaysian hot spring, Sungai Klah (SK). The optimization, processes were performed in two stages using 24 full factorial design and central composite rotatable design (CCRD). Four variables were manipulated to improve pullulanase yield: initial culture pH, and concentrations of pullulan, tryptone and ammonium chloride by using a 24 full factorial design. Following that a quadratic model of CCRD was then used to identify. the optimum yield of pullulanase by manipulating all four of these significant parameters. The optimized medium composition was a pH of 8.29, 0.79% (w/v) pullulan, 0.12% (w/v) tryptone and 0.39% (w/v) ammonium chloride, giving, a final pullulanase activity of 3.86 U/mL and specific activity of 3.38 U/mg. The specific activity achieved was higher than the CCRD predicted value (3.00 U/mg). The application of two different experimental designs resulted in an improvement of pullulanase specific activity of approximately 73% from the original Thermus medium.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Anoxybacillus; central composite rotatable design; experimental design; optimization; pullulanase; response surface methodology
KeyWords Plus: RESPONSE-SURFACE METHODOLOGY; CULTURE; CGTASE

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E-mail Addresses: gohkianmau@utm.my

Funding

Funding Agency	Grant Number
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	

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Advanced Materials Research

Volume 845, 2014, Pages 237-240

1st International Materials, Industrial, and Manufacturing Engineering Conference, MIMEC 2013; Johor Bahru; Malaysia; 4 December 2013 through 6 December 2013; Code 101778

Tensile and thermal properties of Bambusa arundinacea and Dendrocalamus asper culm fibers (Conference Paper)

Ardhyananta, H.[a], Abdul, F.[a], Widyastuti[a], Sulistijono[a], Hassan, A.[b], Kurniawan, D.[b]

[a] Department of Materials and Metallurgical Engineering, Institut Tekonologi Sepuluh Nopember, Surabaya, Indonesia

[b] Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai, Malaysia

Abstract

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Fibers from the culms of Bambusa arundinacea and Dendrocalamus asper were extracted mechanically and chemically treated using alkaline solution. Tensile and thermal properties of both bamboo fibers were examined. Tensile test on the bamboo fibers showed that Bambusa arundinacea fibers have higher strength and stiffness yet lower elongation than Dendrocalamus asper fibers. When the fibers were chemically treated, similar trend on tensile properties was observed but at lower magnitude compared to those shown by untreated fibers. Further characterization revealed that Bambusa arundinacea fibers are of higher fiber diameter and higher cellulose content compared to Dendrocalamus asper fibers. Thermogravimetric analysis showed that both fibers with same treatment have similar thermal stability, with chemically treated fibers are of higher thermal stability than untreated ones. The chemical treatment removed the lignin from the fiber structure, and affected tensile and thermal properties of both bamboos' fibers. © (2014) Trans Tech Publications, Switzerland.

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Author keywords

Bamboo; Cellulose; Fiber; Tensile properties

Indexed keywords

Alkaline solutions; Bamboo fibers; Bambusa arundinacea; Cellulose content; Chemical treatments; Fiber diameters; Fiber structures; Strength and stiffness

Engineering controlled terms: Bamboo; Cellulose; Characterization; Industrial engineering; Industrial research; Tensile properties; Tensile testing; Thermodynamic stability; Thermogravimetric analysis

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NON-INDEXED PUBLICATION

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Bioremediation Journal, 18(1):20–27, 2014
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Bioremediation Journal, 18(1):20–27, 2014
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ISSN: 1088-9868 print / 1547-6529 online
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Screening and Characterization of Several 2,2-Dicholoropropionic Acid–Degrading Bacteria Isolated from Marine Sediment of Danga Bay and East Coast of Singapore Island

Elham Khosrowabadi and Fahrul Huyop
Department of Biotechnology and Medical Engineering, Faculty of Biosciences and Medical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

1. Volume
2. Issue
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4. Article Title
5. Author's Name
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ABSTRACT Industries and agriculture activities extensively utilize halogenated compounds. These compounds were found to be toxic and pollute the environment. Thus, many studies have been done on microbial degradation of these chemicals. In this study, an attempt was made to isolate bacterial strains EK1–EK5 from marine sediments collected at Danga Bay and east coast of Singapore island. The 16S rRNA analysis suggested that the isolated bacteria had more than 96% sequence identity to the sequence in the database; therefore, they were designated as *Bacillus* sp., *Rhodococcus* sp., *Lysinibacillus* sp., *Microbacterium* sp., and *Aminobacter* sp. The results of molecular analysis were supported by biochemical and microscopic examinations. Bacterial isolates were able to grow slowly in minimal medium containing only 2,2-dichloropropionate as the sole carbon source. The cellular doubling times were 39.60 ± 0.1, 36.60 ± 0.2, 30.71 ± 0.1, 41.23 ± 0.1, and 36.70 ± 0.3 h for EK1, EK2, EK3, EK4, and EK5, respectively. In the future, it will be important to further investigate the presence of the dehalogenase gene in their genomic DNA for further characterization.

KEYWORDS bioremediation, dehalogenase, 2,2-dichloropropionic acid, halogenated compounds, marine sediment

Address correspondence to Fahrul Huyop, Department of Biotechnology and Medical Engineering, Faculty of Biosciences and Medical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Malaysia. E-mail: fzhutm@gmail.com

Color versions of one or more of the figures in the article can be found online at www.tandfonline.com/bbrm.

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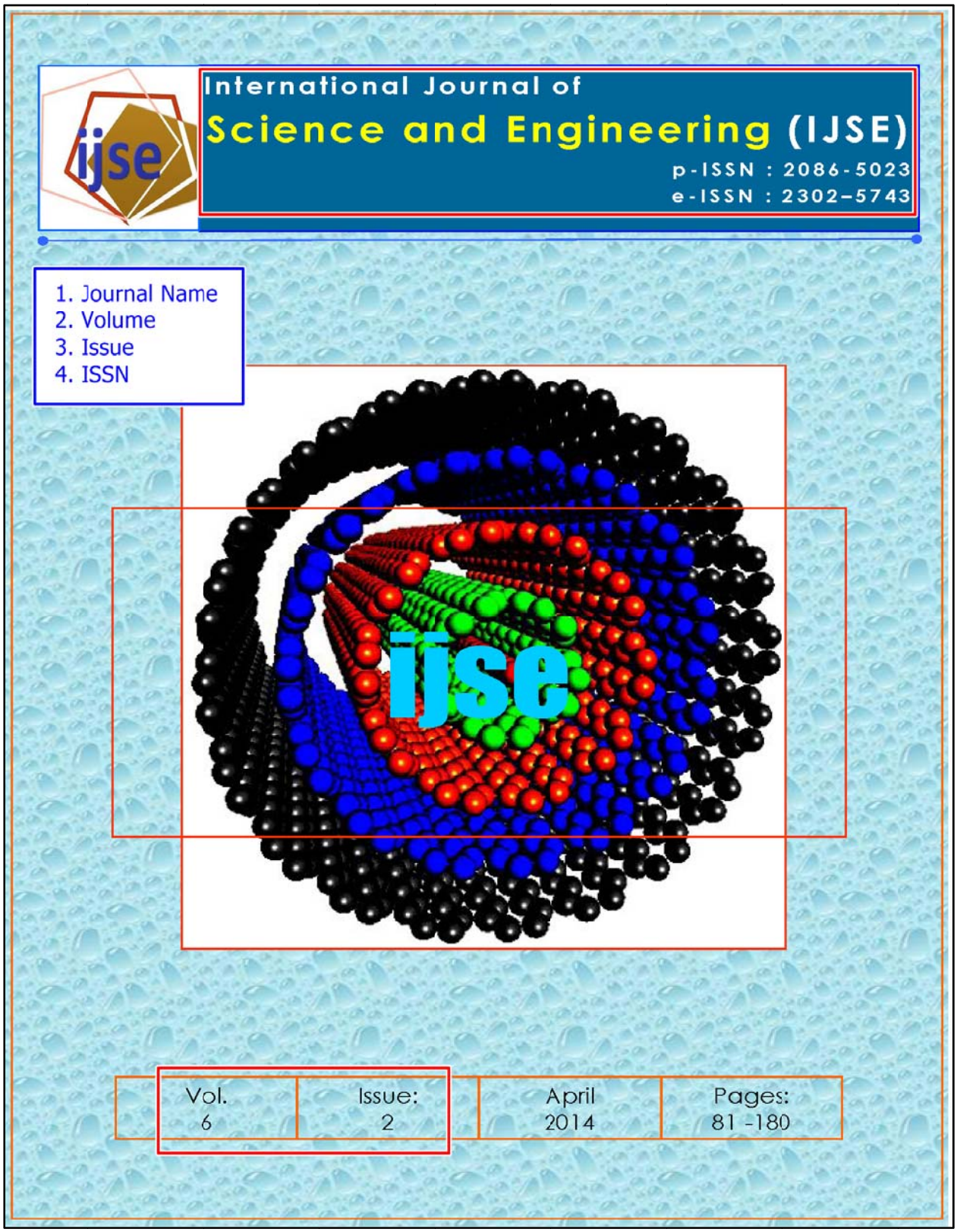

International Journal of Science and Engineering (IJSE)
6(2), April 2014

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Research Article

Calculation of $vg_{(9/2)}^{+}$ Isomers in ^{65}Ni, ^{67}Zn, ^{69}Ge and ^{71}Se Nuclei

Nik N.A.M.A. Ghani[2], mam Hossain[1,4*], Mohammad A. Saeed[2], Rewa I. Abdullah[3] and Magdy Hussein[1,5]

1. Proceeding Name
2. Volume
3. Issue
4. Page No.
5. ISSN/ISBN
6. Article Title
7. Author's Name
8. UTM Affiliation

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tment of Physics, Shah Jalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet 3114, Bangladesh

ent of Physics, Faculty of Science, Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt

Abstract: We have calculated the reduced transition probabilities B(M2, $9/2^{+} \rightarrow 5/2$) of odd ^{65}Ni, ^{67}Zn, ^{69}Ge, and ^{71}Se nuclei with neutron number N=37. The theoretical calculations of the reduced transition probabilities are compared with the experimental values. The width of isomeric levels, mean-life of isomers, and Weisskopf hindrance factors of those nuclei were calculated. The systematic isomeric levels are plotted as a function of odd mass number and indicated that isomeric level decreases with an increase in the mass number.

Keywords: Reduced transition probabilities, isomeric levels, hindrance factors, width of isomeric levels

1. INTRODUCTION

Nuclear shell model has explained the nuclear isomers in the vicinity of the closed shells. It convinces that the quadrupole de-excitation of single particle is very important in this field. Particle's transition is governed by the single particle when the nuclear excitation is due to only one nucleon [1]. Isomers which are the long-lived excited state of an atom's nucleus usually belong to shell closure or magic number. The features of subshell closure in ^{68}Ni with neutron number N=40 was established by Broda et al. [2]. A study of the excited states and their decay pattern for the odd-even and even-odd nuclei gives the information of nuclear structure for a single particle state.

In odd ^{65}Ni to ^{71}Se nuclei the neutron number is N=37, the atomic number is even from Z= 28 to 34. The M2 ($9/2^{+}$ to $5/2^{-}$) transitions of those nuclei were established due to $vg_{(9/2)}^{n}$ configuration [3-6]. Theoretically and experimentally, the M2 transitions of odd-even nucleus between $9/2^{+}$ and $5/2^{-}$ states were observed in odd As isotopes from A = 67-79 [7,8]. The calculation of odd-even Arsenic nuclei of $\pi g_{(9/2)}^{n}$ configuration raised the possibility to calculate the isomerism of even-odd nuclei $vg_{(9/2)}^{n}$ configuration such as ^{65}Ni, ^{67}Zn, ^{69}Ge and ^{71}Se. Moreover, the systematic mean lives, reduced transition probabilities, width of isomeric levels, and Weisskopf hindrance factors in odd ^{65}Ni to ^{71}Se nuclei are not investigated yet. It would give the good information about the strength of shell closure for N=40. It is very interesting to study systematically by theoretical calculations of ^{65}Ni, ^{67}Zn, ^{69}Ge and ^{71}Se nuclei in details.

Received, November 2012; Accepted, October 2013

*Corresponding Author: Imam Hossain; Email: hossain196977@yahoo.com

Example of Proceeding Front Page

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Contents

1. Article Title
2. Page No.

Example of Others – Presentation Schedule

Technical Programme

Session	**WeA1 — Control Session**
Date/Time	Wednesday, 19 June 2013 / 10:20 – 12:00
Venue	ATC205
Chair	**Deepak KUMAR**, *M.N.N.I.T. Allahabad, U.P.*
Co-Session Chair	**Chitralekha MAHANTA**, *IIT Guwahati* **Wenjie YE**, *Swinburne University of Technology*

- WeA1.1 10:20 – 10:40 P4022
  Observer based Sliding Mode Control Strategy for Vertical Take-Off and Landing (VTOL) Aircraft System
  Sanjoy Mondal, Chitralekha Mahanta
  Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati
- WeA1.2 10:40 – 11:00 P4062
  Fast Fourier Transform for Estimating Process Frequency Response
  Utkal Mehta
  The University of the South Pacific
- WeA1.3 11:00 – 11:20 P4086
  Exact Linearization for Applications in Industrial Pneumatics
  Christian Busch, Steven Lambeck, *Norman Brix
  Institute of Automation and System Science
  **Technical University of Ilmenau*
- WeA1.4 11:20 – 11:40 P4406
  Self-tuning PID Controller for Activated Sludge System
  Huong Pei Choo, Shafishuhaza Sahlan, Rickey Ting Pek Eek, Norhaliza Abdul Wahab
  Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
- WeA1.5 11:40 – 12:00 P4447
  Generalized Frequency Weighted Optimal Hankel Norm Model Reduction
  Deepak Kumar, S. K. Nagar
  *MNNIT Allahabad, *IIT (BHU) Varanasi*

Session	**WeA2 — Power Electronics**
Date/Time	Wednesday, 19 June 2013 / 10:20 – 12:20
Venue	AD102
Chair	**Xiaodong LI**, *Macau University of Science and Technology*
Co-Session Chair	**Shantanu KUMAR**, *University of Western Australia*

- WeA2.1 10:20 – 10:40 P4607
  Experiment and Modeling on Heat Power of Permanent-Magnet Synchronous Motor
  Shunjie Zhu, Yunhua Li, Yun-ze Li, *Hao Gu, *Qi Lu, **Duanling Li
  Beihang University
  **ABB Corporate Research Center China*
  ***Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications*

OTHERS PUBLICATION – CONFERENCE PAPER

Example of Proof of Publication

2013 IEEE Symposium on Wireless Technology and Applications (ISWTA), September 22-25, 2013, Kuching, Malaysia

Multiband Reconfigurable Antenna for 2.4 GHz, 3.5 GHz & 5.2 GHz Applications

I. H. Idris[1], M. R. Hamid[1], M. H. Jamaluddin[2], M. K. A. Rahim[1], H. A. Majid[1]

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1. Conference Name
2. Article Title
3. Author's Name
4. UTM Affiliation

***Abstract*— This paper presents a new reconfigurable multiband antenna. The slot dipole antenna is capable to operate at 2.4 GHz, 3.5 GHz and/or 5.2 GHz. This antenna can also be switched to operate at the single or dual band. Six switches are placed on the antenna structures to achieve frequency reconfigurability. While the operating frequency of this antenna is switched from triple-band to dual/single-band, the radiation pattern of the antenna will remain unchanged. The analyses of the antenna were based on the return loss, surface current distribution, and radiation pattern with gain performance.**

Keywords*— *frequency reconfigurable antenna; switchable; triple band;

I. INTRODUCTION

Reconfigurable antennas received much attention because the antenna capability to do multipurpose function, size miniaturization and others. There are three types of reconfigurable antenna which are frequency, radiation pattern and polarization reconfigurable antenna. Commonly, the frequency of reconfigurable antenna is used to switch or tune the operating frequency of the antenna without changing the radiation pattern properties. In addition, to achieve frequency reconfigurability by using switching technology, pin-diode [1], varactor diode [2] and microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) [3], [4] were used. Each switch has its own advantages and applications to be used in certain design.

There are some reconfigurable antennas reported that can switch from single narrowband to another single narrowband [5–8]. Proposed antenna in [5] is having eight different operating modes that can be switched. The operating bands are ranging from 1820 to 2480 MHz. However, there are only six different frequencies covering a very wide band from 2200 to 4750 MHz as reported in [6]. Differently, the proposed antenna in [7] only has two modes which are right and left side radiated modes. This antenna can switch from 2450 (right side radiated mode) to 2900 MHz (left side radiated mode). By using switch configuration either in ON or OFF state, the proposed antenna in [8] can switch from 2169 to 6530 MHz.

There are also reconfigurable antenna that has the capability of switching between dual-band to another dual-band operations [9], [10]. References [9] reported that the antenna have two PIFA structures. It is using a switch to toggle the configurations to get a wireless wide area network (WWAN) frequencies and wireless local area network (WLAN) standards. The selection of different modes in [10] was achieved by using either feed or ground switching. For example, by using feed switching, the antenna can cover global system for mobile communications (GSM) standard, which are GSM850 and GSM900 for lower band and digital cellular service (DCS) for upper band in mode 0. Furthermore, GSM900 was covered for lower band while for upper band, personal communication system (PCS) and universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS) was covered in mode 1.

Multiband to another multiband configuration were having more than triple bands and also demonstrated [11], [12]. The antenna in [11] consists of both planar inverted F antenna (PIFA) and monopole design where it can cover LTE, PCS1900 and mobile-worldwide interoperability for microwave access (m-WiMAX) when the switch is turned ON. However, when the switch is turned OFF, the antenna covers GSM900, m-WiMAX and WLAN 802.11a. The proposed antenna in [12] has two multiband designs and each design set comprises three bands. In hard-wire case, the antenna resonates at 900, 1900 and 4800 MHz for state 1 while it resonates at 800, 1700 and 4800 MHz for state 2. The former configuration [5–7] can only support one service at a time, while the latter [9–12] can support multiple services simultaneously and become more applicable recently. More degrees of flexibility can be offered if the antenna can operate in multi-modes operations [13], [14].

This paper presents a new reconfigurable multiband slot dipole antenna that can select a separate frequency bands. It can switch to single, dual or triple band modes by using hard - wire switches. Switches are located in the slot of the antenna which can control the arms of the dipole either switch in and out from the slot edges. Details of the proposed designs will be explained. The simulated result in the return loss, surface current distribution, radiation pattern and gain are presented and discussed.

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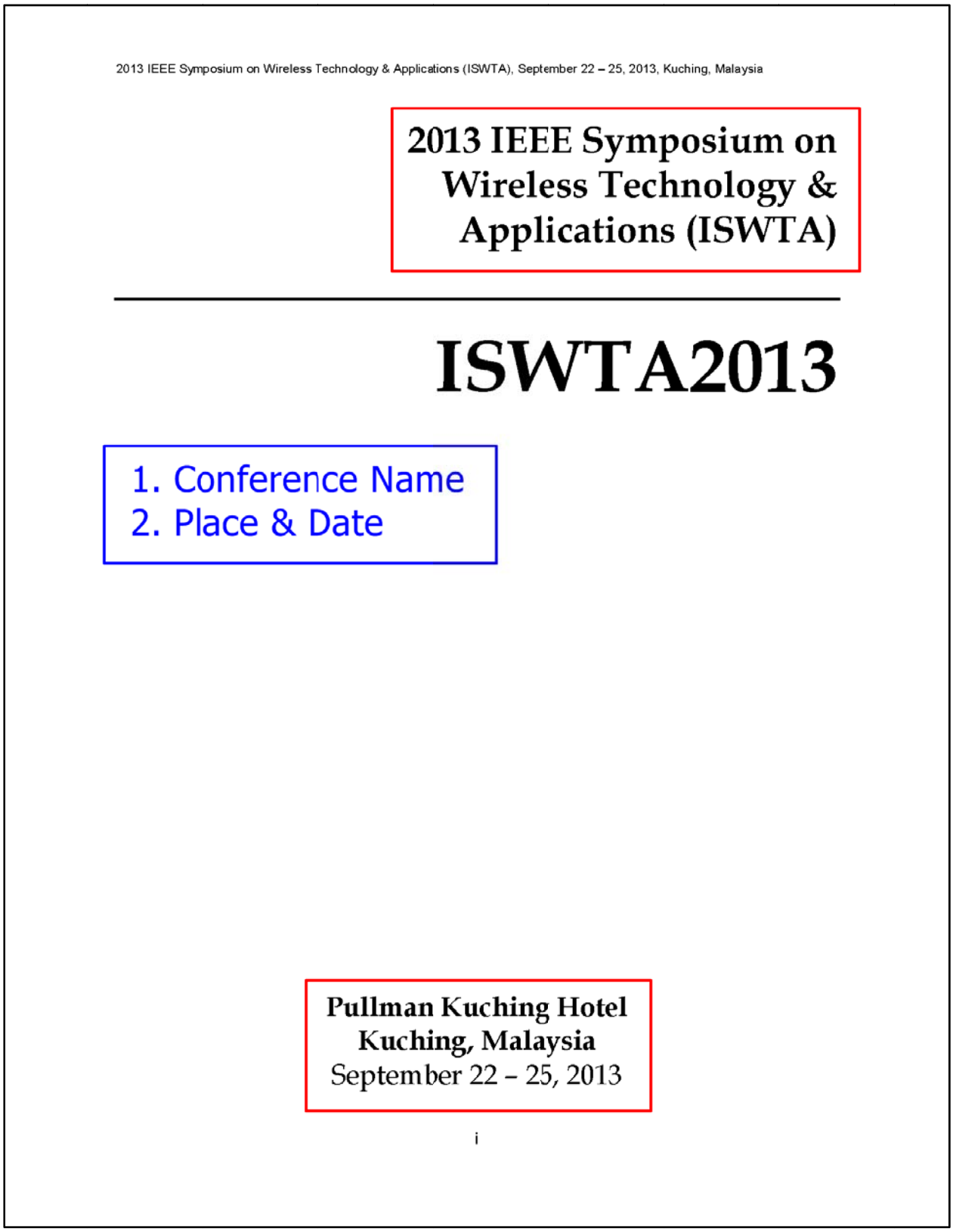
Example of Conference Front Page



2013 IEEE Symposium on Wireless Technology & Applications (ISWTA), September 22 – 25, 2013, Kuching, Malaysia

2013 IEEE Symposium on Wireless Technology & Applications (ISWTA)

ISWTA2013

1. Conference Name
2. Place & Date

Pullman Kuching Hotel
Kuching, Malaysia
September 22 – 25, 2013

i

Example of Others – Conference Poster

OTHERS PUBLICATION – ARTICLE IN MASS MEDIA

Example of Proof of Publication

First-Past-The-Post: Sudah tidak relevan? - Sinar Harian http://www.sinarharian.com.my/first-past-the-post-sudah-tidak-relevan-1...

Sinar harian TELUS &TULUS

SENTIASA BERHUBUNG

Utama | Nasional | Politik | Edisi | Semasa | Bisnes | Global | Hiburan | Sukan | Ultras | Karya | Wawancara | Sinar TV | Arkib

1. Newspaper Name
2. Artikel Title
3. AUthor's Name
4. Date
5. UTM Affiliation

TERKINI

10:59am Ops Titik: Penyelewengan terus digempur

10:55am Teliti garis panduan baharu halal di Kanada

10:54am 200kg cendol habis setiap hari

10:46am Kempen tak berhasil tanpa kesedaran

10:40am JPJ berada di 112 lokasi seluruh negara

5 PALING HOT

1 Pramugari beri bayangan tragedi

2 MH17: Rusia kantoi ubah maklumat Wikipedia

3 Tragedi MH17: Rusia 'buat bodoh'?

4 Seseorang cuba hubungi keluarga guna iPad mangsa

5 Keluarga Syiah Bohra kena serbu

Bank Islam agih RM600,000 zakat tahun ini

First-Past-The-Post: Sudah tidak relevan?

DR MUHAMMAD FATHI YUSOF 1
23 Februari 2014

TERDAPAT perbincangan hangat sejak beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini berhubung dengan cadangan untuk menukar sistem pilihan raya di Malaysia.

Kini Malaysia menggunakan sistem yang dikenali sebagai 'first-past-the-post' atau FPTP.

Sistem ini menggunakan kaedah pembahagian kawasan pilihan raya kepada beberapa kawasan.

Pemilihan wakil rakyat dibuat untuk setiap kawasan menggunakan kaedah pertandingan undi majoriti.

Siapa yang dapat undi tertinggi maka dia menang di kerusi tersebut. Pihak lawan tetap dikira kalah dan tidak dapat apa-apa walau pun beza undinya hanya sedikit.

Sistem ini dipertikaikan oleh beberapa pihak sejak beberapa kali pilihan raya lagi.

Selepas pilihan raya umum, biasanya pihak yang bertanding akan melihat jumlah undi popular mereka.

Pihak yang kalah biasanya akan mendapati bahawa undi popular mereka jauh lebih tinggi dari jumlah kerusi yang diperolehi.

Bahkan dalam Pilihan Raya Umum ke-13 baru-baru ini, undi popular Barisan Nasional sebenarnya lebih kecil berbanding undi popular yang diperolehi oleh parti-parti yang bergabung di bawah Pakatan Rakyat.

Perbezaan ketara antara undi popular dan jumlah kerusi yang dimenangi menjadi dorongan terkuat sesetengah pihak untuk mempelopori usaha menukar sistem FPTP kepada sistem pilihan raya lain – dan alternatif yang popular adalah sistem 'kesaksamaan perwakilan' (proportionate representation) atau ringkasnya sistem PR.

Apa puncanya?

Walau bagaimana pun, cadangan ini mencetuskan beberapa persoalannya, antaranya: Adakah benar kelemahan pilihan raya hari ini berpunca dari sistem FPTP?

Adakah pertukaran sistem FPTP kepada sistem PR akan dapat menamatkan masalah pilihan raya kita? Mungkinkah perubahan kepada sistem baru akan mewujudkan masalah baru?

Sistem pilihan raya FPTP sudah diguna pakai di Malaysia sejak sebelum merdeka

5 PILIHAN EDITOR

Tsunami ancam survival universiti

Mana mayat mangsa nahas MH17?

Sinar Ramadan: Manisnya sebuah hidayah

Puluhan anak kecil jadi mangsa kezaliman rejim

Sinar Ramadan: Kelebihan Berpuasa

1 of 4 7/21/2014 11:08 AM

COVER HARI INI

Dalam perlaksanaan sistem demokrasi, penekanan diberikan kepada keadilan bukannya kesaksamaan.

Sesuatu sistem boleh dianggap adil walau pun ia kurang saksama. Ini kerana penggunaan sesuatu sistem tidaklah bergantung kepada satu faktor sahaja, bahkan banyak faktor yang perlu dipertimbangkan.

Apa guna sistem yang saksama contohnya, tetapi tidak cekap, terlalu kompleks, atau menimbulkan masalah kerajaan yang mudah digoyang.

Ada kelebihannya

Antara kelebihan sistem FPTP ialah, selain ia mudah difahami oleh rakyat, ia juga mampu menubuhkan kerajaan yang lebih stabil untuk sesuatu penggal pilihan raya.

Kewujudan kerajaan yang stabil amat penting untuk rakyat. Rakyat mahukan pilihan raya berkesan.

Pilihan raya yang berkesan mampu menyalurkan mandat rakyat kepada sekumpulan pemimpin yang dapat memerintah tanpa digoyang atau digugat oleh pesaing politik selama tempoh pemerintahan. Jika rakyat tidak berpuas hati, mereka boleh ditukar bila tamat penggal pemerintahan itu.

Jika kerajaan boleh digoyang dengan mudah dalam tempoh pemerintahan, maka rakyat serta negara akan sentiasa diheret untuk berpolitik tanpa penghujung. Akhirnya rakyat yang rugi.

Oleh itu, kita tidaklah perlu terlalu gopoh dan tergesa-gesa menelan idea dan cadangan untuk menukar sistem pilihan raya di Malaysia. Tambahan pula, mengubah sistem pilihan raya sebenarnya akan menyentuh juga perkara-perkara lain seperti komposisi Parlimen dan Dewan Negeri, sistem perwakilan, hubungan wakil rakyat dan pengundi dan sebagainya.

Lebih jauh lagi, perubahan dalam sistem pilihanraya juga boleh memberi kesan kepada pola kepartian dan politik dalam negara.

Oleh itu sebelum sebarang perubahan dilaksanakan beberapa persoalan ini perlu dijawab melalui kajian menyeluruh: Adakah perubahan sistem akan menggalakkan politik perkauman? Adakah sistem baru mendorong parti politik berasaskan kaum semakin subur?

Adakah sistem baru menggalakkan politik kerjasama atau politik perseteruan?

Adakah sistem baru akan menyebabkan parti-parti lebih selesa untuk bertanding bersendirian daripada bernaung dibawah satu perikatan atau pakatan seperti sekarang?

Adakah sistem baru membuka ruang kepada parti kecil untuk menggunakan kuasa penentu bagi menguasai keputusan kerajaan?

Tegasnya, adalah terlalu awal untuk kita bercakap soal mengubah keseluruhan sistem pilihan raya daripada sistem FPTP kepada sistem PR atau sistem lain.

Para aktivis pejuang pilihan raya adil dan bersih sepatutnya meletakkan fokus pada sasaran betul. Banyak lagi aspek pembaharuan pilihan raya yang perlu dibuat.

Aspek kritikal seperti daftar pemilih yang bersih, rasuah pilihan raya, penggunaan jentera kerajaan dalam kempen pilihan raya, media yang tidak adil dan isu persempadanan sepatutnya diberikan keutamaan.

Kita berharap dengan dialog yang lebih realistik dan bernas, serta dengan keprihatinan di pihak kerajaan, suatu hari nanti kita dapat meningkatkan kualiti pilihan raya kita menjadi antara yang terbaik di dunia.

DR MUHAMMAD FATHI YUSOF
Pensyarah Kanan
UTM Razak School
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Kuala Lumpur

RENCANA
Wanita dan persiapan raya
Jadilah wanita yang meryenangkan
Ramadan didik kesabaran hindari perbalahan
Diugut potong kaki jika masuk Islam!

PENDAPAT
Keterbukaan dagangan China
MH17: Ambil iktibar daripada peristiwa MH370
Nik Aziz: Yahudi bangsa dilaknati ALLAH
Sambutan Eid ul Fitri Al Mubarak 1435 Hijrah

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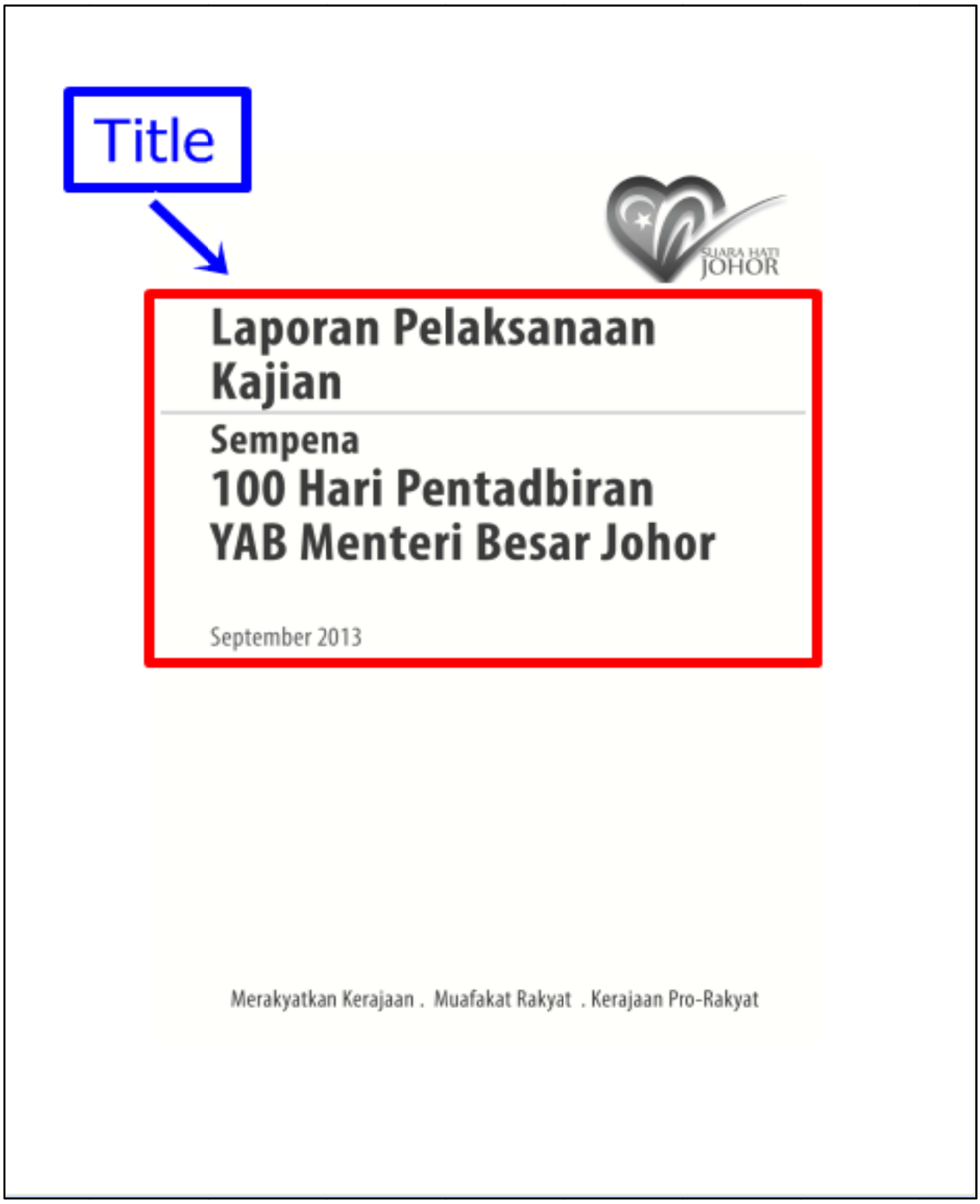

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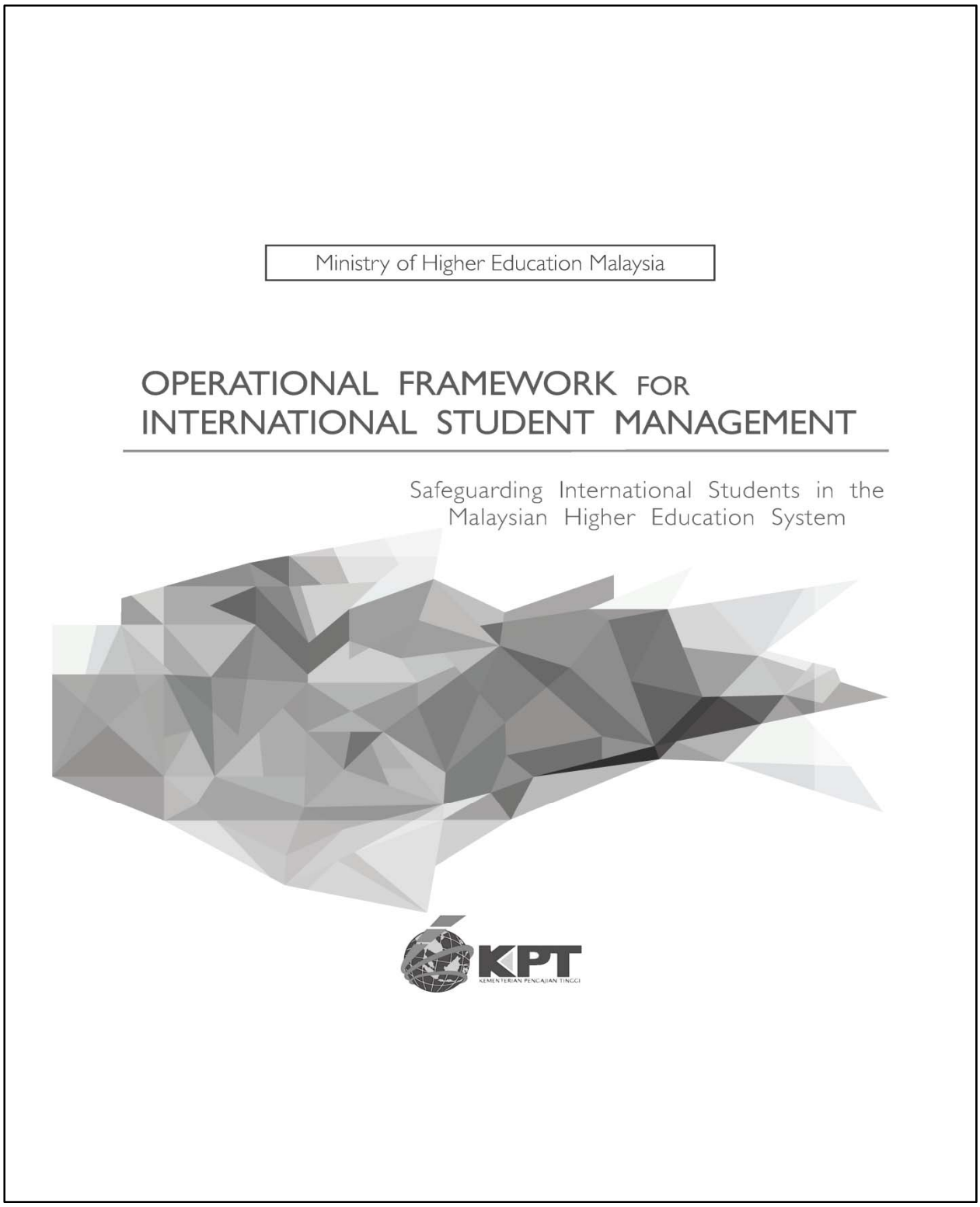

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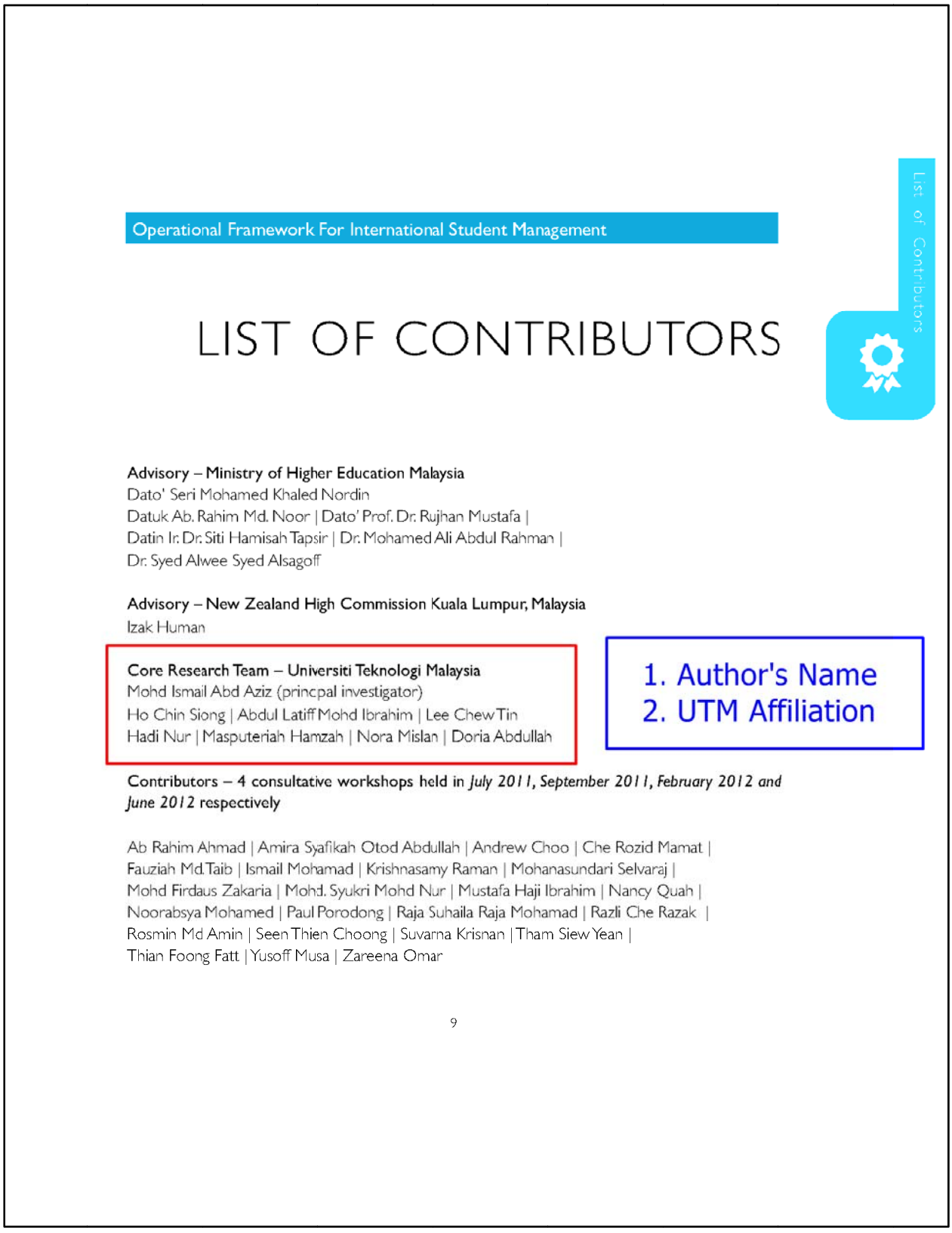

Operational Framework For International Student Management

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