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| No | Comments | Response |
| 1 | - | Terima kasih atas konfirmasi pada paper ini, kami ingin mengkoreksi bahwa autors kembali pada penulisan awal, yaitu:**” Kindriari Nurma Wahyusi, Nur Aini Fauziyah\*”** |
| 2 | - | Penulisan afilisasi belum sepenuhnya bahasa Inggris, sehingga kami benahi menjadi:“**Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur (UPN), Gunung Anyar, Surabaya 60294, Indonesia”** |
| 3 | Ada yang kami sarankan untuk dirubah, seperti pada judul dengan penambahkan kata **"method".** | Terima kasih atas saran yang diberikan dan kami akan menambahkan kata **“method**” pada judul, sehingga menjadi:“**A method of determining the C/N ratio from aerobically treated Brem compost waste”** |
| 3.  | Pada sub bab 2.3 yang kami tandai dengan warna merah, **mohon untuk ditambahkan keterangan analisis physicochemical apa yang dilakukan dan metode/alat apa yang digunakan untuk analisis tersebut.** | Terima kasih atas masukannya. Pada revisi sebelumnya (saat kami diminta menuliskan ulang manuskrip kami dengan Bahasa Indonesia, kami telah menambahkan keterangan physicochemical yang kami lakukan, tetapi entah mengapa di versi terakhir ini tdk tertera. Oleh karena itu, **kami akan menuliskannya kembali**:“Brem waste samples that had been prepared previously (CM50, CM75, CM100, CM125, and CM150) were calculated for carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) content. Analysis of organic C content using the Walkley and Black method [15], and total N using the Kjledahl method [16].In this study, 0.5 g of compost sample was put into a 250 mL erlenmeyer and added 10 mL of 1 N K2Cr2O7 and shaken. Then 7.5 mL of concentrated H2SO4 (density 1.84 kg/m3) was added through the Erlenmeyer wall. After that, shaken by rotating for 1 minute. Then the sample was allowed to stand for 30 minutes. After 30 minutes, it was diluted with distilled water to a volume of 200 mL. Then 10 mL of phosphoric acid and 10 drops of diphenylamine indicator were added. Further blanks were prepared in the same way. Then the samples were titrated with FeSO4/Fe(NH4) from a faded green color to a cloudy blue color. The titration was continued drop by drop until the color of the solution turned bright green. By using Equations (1) and (2) below, it will be obtained the percentage C of brem compost, (1) (2)Meanwhile, the Kjledahl method was carried out by adding 25 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid (H2SO4 0.1 N) and then adding a special additive K2SO4 to 0.5 grams of the compost sample. The nitrogen percentage was determined by following Equation (3), (3)The percentage carbon to nitrogen ratio (ie the C/N ratio) was calculated by dividing the percentage carbon by the percentage nitrogen for the same sample.**Dimana referensi 15 dan 16 adalah**[15] F. Gelman, R. Binstock, and L. Halicz, “Application of the Walkley–Black titration for the organic carbon quantification in organic rich sedimentary rocks,” Fuel, vol. 96, pp. 608–610, 2012.[16] P. Sáez-Plaza, M. J. Navas, S. Wybraniec, T. Micha\lowski, and A. G. Asuero, “An overview of the Kjeldahl method of nitrogen determination. Part II. Sample preparation, working scale, instrumental finish, and quality control,” Critical Reviews in Analytical Chemistry, vol. 43, no. 4, pp. 224–272, 2013. |
| 4 | Dimohon menambahkan referensi yang sudah digunakan pada sub bab 2.2 dan 2.3 | Kami tambahkan pada paragraf kedua 2.2 (**Page 2, line 53):**....”(as previous work [16])”**dimana ref** [16] K. N. Wahyusi, U. Muashomah, A. Bella, and N. A. Fauziyah, “The Time Effect on Aerobic Composting Method for Temperature and pH from Brem Waste,” International Journal of Eco-Innovation in Science and Engineering, vol. 2, no. 02, pp. 913, Nov. 2021.Untuk refs pada 2.3, sudah kami tambahkan (seperti komentar no. 3) |
| 5 | Pada bagian Result and DiscussionKami melakukan perubahan tampilan pada gambar 1 dan 2 berdasarkan penulis kirim. Pada baris 82-95, kami menggabungkan yang sebelumnya dua paragraf menjadi satu paragraf, dengan mengubah beberapa urutan kalimat tanpa merubah substansi kalimat.Pada baris 95-101, paragraf yang sebelumnya terdiri dari poin-poin, kami ubah menjadi paragraf secara utuh. | Terima kasih atas perbaikannya pada manuskrip kami sehingga menjadi lebih baik |
| 6 | Di manuskrip hanya ada 16 referensi, akan tetapi pada daftar pustaka ada 18 referensi. | Terima kasih atas koreksinya, berikut kami sertakan Daftar pustaka yang benar (sesuai pembenahan):**Daftar Pustaka** [1] Y.-K. Jeong and J.-S. Kim, “A new method for conservation of nitrogen in aerobic composting processes,” Bioresource technology, vol. 79, no. 2, pp. 129–133, 2001.[2] Y. Astuti, T. Tafiprios, and C. C. Widayati, “TAKAKURA COMPOST MAKING TRAINING JOGLO VILLAGE, WEST JAKARTA,” ICCD, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 692–699, Dec. 2018, doi: 10.33068/iccd.Vol1.Iss1.103.[3] R. Purwasih, “PEMANFAATAN LIMBAH PABRIK BREM SEBAGAI BAHAN BAKU BIOETANOL UNTUK BAHAN BAKAR ALTERNATIF PEMANFAATAN LIMBAH PABRIK BREM SEBAGAI BAHAN BAKU BIOETANOL UNTUK BAHAN BAKAR ALTERNATIF,” Jurnal Pendidikan Teknik Mesin, vol. 6, no. 02, Nov. 2017, Accessed: Jun. 13, 2021. [Online]. Available: https://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id/index.php/jurnal-pendidikan-teknik-mesin/article/view/22053[4] N. Ekawandani and A. A. Kusuma, “PENGOMPOSAN SAMPAH ORGANIK (KUBIS DAN KULIT PISANG) DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN EM4,” Jurnal TEDC, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 38–43, Sep. 2019.[5] J. I. Boulter, G. J. Boland, and J. T. Trevors, “Compost: a study of the development process and end-product potential for suppression of turfgrass disease,” World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 115–134, 2000.[6] T. Nolan, S. M. Troy, M. G. Healy, W. Kwapinski, J. J. Leahy, and P. G. Lawlor, “Characterization of compost produced from separated pig manure and a variety of bulking agents at low initial C/N ratios,” Bioresource Technology, vol. 102, no. 14, pp. 7131–7138, Jul. 2011, doi: 10.1016/j.biortech.2011.04.066.[7] S. Sadaka and A. E.- Taweel, “Effects of Aeration and C:N Ratio on Household Waste Composting in Egypt,” Compost Science & Utilization, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 36–40, Jan. 2003, doi: 10.1080/1065657X.2003.10702107.[8] S. Goyal, S. K. Dhull, and K. K. Kapoor, “Chemical and biological changes during composting of different organic wastes and assessment of compost maturity,” Bioresource Technology, vol. 96, no. 14, pp. 1584–1591, Sep. 2005, doi: 10.1016/j.biortech.2004.12.012.[9] E. Iglesias Jiménez and V. Pérez García, “Composting of domestic refuse and sewage sludge. I. Evolution of temperature, pH, C/N ratio and cation-exchange capacity,” Resources, Conservation and Recycling, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 45–60, Nov. 1991, doi: 10.1016/0921-3449(91)90005-9.[10] I. Putra, N. Ariska, and Y. Muslimah, “APLIKASI SERBUK CANGKANG TELUR DAN PUPUK KANDANG TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN PRODUKSI SEMANGKA (Citrullus vulgaris Schard) PADA TANAH GAMBUT MEULABOH,” Jurnal Agrotek Lestari, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 8–21, Apr. 2019, doi: 10.35308/jal.v5i1.1962.[11] M. Kumar, Y.-L. Ou, and J.-G. Lin, “Co-composting of green waste and food waste at low C/N ratio,” Waste Management, vol. 30, no. 4, pp. 602–609, Apr. 2010, doi: 10.1016/j.wasman.2009.11.023.[12] F. Kaswinarni, B. Suharno, and O. A. Winarta, “Berbagai Fenomena Kacang Panjang (Vigna sinensis) terhadap Penambahan Kompos Organik Pada Pemupukan Batuan Fosfat,” Bioma: Jurnal Ilmiah Biologi, vol. 3, no. 1, April, 2014.[13] E. Surya, H. Hanum, C. Hanum, and F. S. Harahap, “Pengaruh Pemberian Kompos Bunker Diperkaya Dengan Limbah Cair Pabrik Kelapa Sawit Pada Pertumbuhan Bibit Kelapa Sawit Di Bibitan Utama,” Jurnal Tanah dan Sumberdaya Lahan, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 1281–1289, 2019.[14] K. N. Wahyusi, U. Muashomah, A. Bella, and N. A. Fauziyah, “The Time Effect on Aerobic Composting Method for Temperature and pH from Brem Waste,” International Journal of Eco-Innovation in Science and Engineering, vol. 2, no. 02, pp. 9–13, Nov. 2021.[15] F. Gelman, R. Binstock, and L. Halicz, “Application of the Walkley–Black titration for the organic carbon quantification in organic rich sedimentary rocks,” Fuel, vol. 96, pp. 608–610, 2012.[16] P. Sáez-Plaza, M. J. Navas, S. Wybraniec, T. Micha\lowski, and A. G. Asuero, “An overview of the Kjeldahl method of nitrogen determination. Part II. Sample preparation, working scale, instrumental finish, and quality control,” Critical Reviews in Analytical Chemistry, vol. 43, no. 4, pp. 224–272, 2013.[17] F. Eiland, M. Klamer, A.-M. Lind, M. Leth, and E. Bååth, “Influence of Initial C/N Ratio on Chemical and Microbial Composition during Long Term Composting of Straw,” Microb Ecol, vol. 41, no. 3, pp. 272–280, Apr. 2001, doi: 10.1007/s002480000071.[19] M. S. Alam, P. R. Sarjono, and A. L. Aminin, “Isolasi dan Karakterisasi Selulase dari Bakteri Selulolitik Termofilik Kompos Pertanian Desa Bayat, Klaten, Jawa Tengah,” Jurnal Sains dan Matematika, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 48–53, 2013.[19] E. Surahman, M. Ali, and R. Fitriani, “PENGARUH KONSENTRASI M-BIO TERHADAP KECEPATAN PENGOMPOSAN SAMPAH ORGANIK PASAR,” Bioedusiana: Jurnal Pendidikan Biologi, vol. 2, no. 1, Oct. 2017, doi: 10.34289/277878. |
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