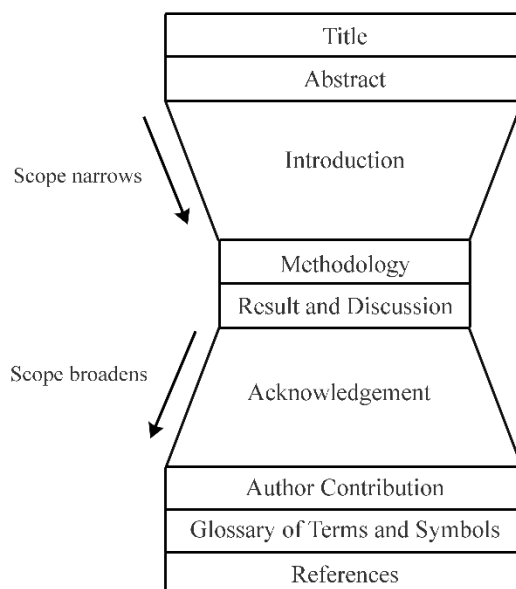


I. GENERAL GUIDELINE

A good and solid scientific paper is characterized by:

1. It is important to have content that is novel, usable, and engaging to explore.
2. The content is well-presented, follows a logical sequence, and is easy for interested readers to follow.
3. Its manuscript summarizes research results and has not been published.
4. The manuscripts are created to be as detailed as possible while maintaining a formal writing style.
5. Absence of words such as 'I', 'we', and/or 'our team' as much as possible;
6. It is the use of effective visual elements—such as graphs, images, and maps—that align with and support the information being presented.
7. It's the use of literature references to support claims or facts to be conveyed, but not in the Abstract.
8. It is important to present arguments wisely and carefully.
9. Avoid using unnecessary, slogan-like, or extravagant language; scientific writing should differ from popular stories or news articles.
10. The ease for reviewers and editors to capture or understand the scientific aspects (scientific contents) of the manuscript.

II. PRESENCE OF SUBSTANCE IN A SCIENTIFIC PAPER



The structure of a scientific paper typically follows an "hourglass" shape, starting with the Title and narrowing down to the Methods and Results, before broadening again in the Discussion and concluding with the References. The Introduction section provides a focused overview, maintaining this narrow scope through the Methods and Results sections. In the Discussion section, the scope expands as the implications and broader context of the findings are explored. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to the following chapter.

III. STRUCTURE OF MANUSCRIPT

The manuscript arrangement must be clearly outlined with all elements presented in the following sequence:

1. Title
2. Abstract
3. Keywords
4. Main Part
 - Introduction
 - Methodology
 - Result and Discussion
5. Conclusion
6. Acknowledgment
7. Declarations
 - Author Contributions
 - Funding Statement
 - Competing Interest
 - The use of AI or AI-assisted technologies
8. Glossary of Terms and Symbols
9. References

Which are each explained as follows:

a. TITLE

The title of the manuscript is written solely in English. A good title should use as few words as possible while clearly conveying the content of the manuscript. A catchy or striking title is generally easier to reference, especially when conducting a search using a browser application. The title is written in English only.

b. ABSTRACT

The abstract is written in English using the present tense and consists of a single paragraph with a minimum of 150 words and a maximum of 300 words. It serves as a general summary of the paper or manuscript, acting as an 'advertisement' for the work and the ideas it contains. The abstract does not include pictures, tables, or references that are mentioned in the main body of the paper. When readers see the title, their first step in evaluating the written work is to read and understand the abstract.

c. INTRODUCTION

This section serves as an introduction, guiding the reader through the overall context of a specific area of science, industry, or other relevant fields. It explains why the study presented in this paper is important. As illustrated in the picture in Chapter II, the scope of the Introduction section narrows from broad to specific. This sequence can be described as follows:

1. Opening information is presented as a general overview of a specific field, which encompasses the scientific substance of this study. This information is general in nature.
2. The introduction will focus on a specific aspect within the broader topic discussed earlier. This narrower scope will address key issues, such as the discrepancies between expectations and reality, as well as the shortcomings and limitations that have arisen, including previous attempts (with literature references) to address these challenges. This exploration of the background issues will then lead to the objectives of the study.
3. A statement accompanied by an explanation of the approach taken, which is considered appropriate for accomplishing the objectives, complete with reasons and supporting sources in the literature; and
4. A closing section that outlines the specific outputs that are expected to be a solution or at least be input for efforts to overcome the problem issues.

d. METHODOLOGY

This section, which can also be called 'Methods and Materials' or 'Methodology', is a section that explains with sufficient level of detail, but not too complicated, so that interested readers can understand it. This section should cover some important points as follows:

- An explanation of the background of the problem-solving approach, including references and literature used, along with other relevant details related to advantages and assumptions, is provided.
- If the method is related to formulating new mathematical equations or models, it is essential to provide details about the formulation approach used.
- If the method involves equipment or materials, such as chemicals, it is essential to specify the brand and specifications of the equipment. Additionally, describe the material, including any known copyright information.
- If the method is experimental, it is necessary to explain the sequence of experiments clearly, although not in too much detail;
- If the application of the method includes application to different conditions, it is necessary to explain the application scenarios to be used; and
- Presentations of the necessary information and supporting data for applying the method. Non-primary methods, including charts, tool schemas, and video links, can be presented in the appendix.
- For manuscripts involving laboratory testing, this section must identify the laboratory facility used, including the laboratory or institution name, location, principal equipment, manufacturer, model, technical specifications, operating range, and test configuration. A clear image of the main facility or test setup must be included when it is necessary to understand the method.
- The operating procedure of the laboratory facility must be described, including sample preparation, test sequence, critical operating parameters, equipment settings, data-acquisition procedures, calibration status, and relevant start-up or shutdown conditions.
- Quality control must be explained, including the applicable test standard, calibration or metrological traceability, reference materials, blanks, control samples, duplicate or repeat tests, acceptance criteria, data validation, measurement uncertainty, and treatment of anomalous results, as applicable.

e. **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The 'Results' and 'Discussions' sections in a scientific paper may either be separated or combined. For the SCOG journal, both sections are put in one integrated section. This section presents all of main results, both quantitative and qualitative, from the application of the full method and their accompanying discussions. The scope of discussions broadens from a small scope related to the results of method application towards discussions related to fulfillment of the study objectives and their implications for the scientific area and industry/stakeholders in general. This section must include and cover aspects as follows:

- Presentation of all main results of the research/study, both quantitatively and qualitatively, including those that are unexpected and different from the results of previous studies;
- Figures and tables are excellent media to support substance of the written work, and must be made as clear and informative as possible. Image captions are made self-explaining for the images presented, albeit not too long. Image legends must be clear and not crowded; All figures must be submitted in JPEG (.jpg or .jpeg) format. Figure captions must be written as normal editable text below the figure and must not be placed inside a text box, shape, image, or grouped object.
- Discussions that accompany results have to be directed towards "What is the meaning of the results obtained?" (Many scientific papers are considered as of low quality due to weak and shallow discussions). Discussion is a very important part to support the arguments in the study;
- Discussions include such things as: differences in results with applicable theory or results from other publications, how big the differences are, whether the data are unique, and whether the data can lead to conclusions that are expected to meet the study objectives;
- Ideas, new terms, and statements that are not supported by the results obtained from the application of the method are not included in the discussions. Scientific speculation may still be carried out if it is supported by adequate relevant references and literatures; and
- In accordance with the principle of a broadening scope of discussions, the Results and Discussion section closes with implications of all findings, fulfillment of the study objectives, and

is further widened by relating it to the scientific area or general problem described at the beginning of the Introduction section.

- For manuscripts involving laboratory testing, the results and discussion must relate the findings to the laboratory facility, test configuration, operating conditions, calibration status, quality-control results, and limitations of the equipment or procedure.

f. CONCLUSION

The Conclusion section is the final part of the main part of a scientific paper that presents all the conclusions from all the things discussed in the 'Results and Discussion' section, plus the implications for the scientific field and/or aspects of its application. Conclusions are NOT a summary of the manuscript and any addition of an overestimation of conclusions should be avoided. Conclusions of a scientific manuscript for SCOG are made in the form of short paragraphs, each paragraph containing a conclusion and explanations that are deemed necessary to accompany it. The number of paragraphs is adjusted to the number of conclusion points to be presented.

g. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This section acknowledges the institutions that sponsor and support research implementation, as well as individuals who contribute to the creation of scientific papers but whose contributions are not substantial enough to warrant authorship.

h. DECLARATIONS**Author contribution**

//Option 1: **T.D. Atmaja**: Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing, Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Investigation, Visualization, Supervision. **D. Andriani**: Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing, Conceptualization, Investigation, Validation, Data Curation. **R.I. Pramana**: Formal analysis, Resources, Software, Visualization, Funding acquisition

//Option 2: T.D. Atmaja, D. Andriani, and R.I. Pramana contributed equally as the main contributors of this paper. All authors read and approved the final paper.

//Option 3: All authors contributed equally as the main contributor of this paper. All authors read and approved the final paper.

Funding statement

//Option 1: This work was funded by [Donor Institution A], grant number [Grant Number A], and [Donor Institution B], grant number [Grant Number B].

//Option 2: This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

The use of AI or AI-assisted technologies

During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [Name of Tool / Service] in order to [Reason]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.

i. GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND SYMBOLS

This section is presented in a table format that includes symbols (such as those found in mathematical equations), abbreviations, and specific terms. Each entry is accompanied by a brief but clear definition of the symbols (along with their units), the full forms of the abbreviations, and the meanings of the specific terms. This "Glossary of Terms and Symbols" is designed to enhance readers' understanding of the information presented in scientific papers. The table consists of three columns: the first column lists specific terms/abbreviations/symbols, the second column provides definitions, and the third column specifies the units.

Example:

Terms & Symbol	Definition	Unit
ASTM	American standard testing and material	
AFR	Air-fuel ratio	(kt weigh/kg air)

CH ₄	Methane	
SiO ₂	Silica	
K _a	Absolute permeability	mildarcy (mD)
w	Weight	(gram)
α	Angle of friction	° (degree)
ρ _b	Bulk density	gr/cc

j. REFERENCES

This section serves as a comprehensive list of all publications and personal communications (from reputable and recognized individuals) that are referenced in the manuscript of scientific writings. Preference will be given to publications from well-documented journals or scientific conferences. However, a limited number of unpublished documents, such as institutional reports or credible internet sources, may also be included.

References should follow the APA (American Psychological Association) citation style as outlined in SCOG's guidelines. The total number of citations in the author's manuscript must be a minimum of 21, and all references should be from the last five years.

- Every source cited in the manuscript must be included in the References section and each reference must contain a direct and stable source link. The DOI number must also be included whenever a DOI has been assigned.
- All DOI numbers in the References section must be presented as active hyperlinks using the format [https://doi.org/\[DOI\]](https://doi.org/[DOI]).
- For a source without a DOI, the author must state "No DOI assigned" and provide a stable official URL to the article, report, standard, dataset, repository, or publisher page.
- Authors must verify that all DOI hyperlinks and other source links are correct, active, and direct readers to the corresponding cited source before submission.

Type of Book	Citation in Text	Reference Writing
Single author	At the last sentence: (Holt 2010) At the beginning of the sentence: Holt (2010) seperti itu	Holt, D.H., 1997, Prinsip dan Praktek Manajemen, Prentice-Hall, Sydney.
Two authors	(Laudon & Laudon 2003)	Laudon, K.C. & Laudon, J.P., 2003, Esensial dari Sistem Informasi: <i>Mengatur Prusahaan Digital</i> , Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.
Three authors	In Text: initially (Coveney, Ganster & King 2003) In text: then (Coveney et al., 2003)	Coveney, M., Ganster, S. & King, D., 2003, <i>Kekurangan Strategy: Teknologi Leveraging untuk Strategi Kemenanggan</i> , Wiley, Hoboken, New

		Jersey.
More than three Authors	(Bond et al., 2011) Bond et al. (2011)	Bond, W.R., Smith, J.T., Brown, K.L., & George, M., 2011, <i>Manajemen Perusahaan Kecil</i> , McGraw-Hill, Sydney.

V. MANUSCRIPT WRITING FORMAT

Upon writing the scientific paper manuscript designated to SCOG journal, the format has to be met:

- The manuscript has been prepared in both Word and PDF formats, ready for printing according to the provided template. You can download article writing procedure templates from the Open Journal System (OJS) at <http://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id/>.
- Maximum size of the Word and PDF manuscript file is 9MB;
- Manuscripts should be written in English using the Times New Roman font at size 11. The length of the manuscript should be approximately 6 to 15 pages and typed in single spacing.
- Authors can upload manuscripts in Word and PDF formats by logging in or registering at <http://journal.lemigas.esdm.go.id> through the OJS platform.
- Page settings must use a single-column format throughout the entire manuscript, including the Title, Author Identity, Abstract, main text, tables, figures, equations, acknowledgements, and References; and
- Paper size is A4 with a margin width of 3.5 cm for the top, bottom, and left borders, while the right border is set at 2.0 cm.
- Figures must be provided in JPEG (.jpg or .jpeg) format, and figure captions must be written as editable text below the figure rather than inserted in a text box;
- To make images more informative, captions and source references are provided. Images are in HD resolution, as is the associated text. The same applies to tables provided in the manuscript. Tables are formatted horizontally.
- Every reference must include a direct source link and DOI number when available, and every DOI in the References section must be an active hyperlink;
- Manuscripts involving testing must describe the laboratory facility and include a relevant facility or test-setup image, operating procedures, calibration information, and quality-control measures;

VI. MANAGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC MANUSCRIPT

Return of manuscript to author(s) means the following options:

- First Decision: This initial stage determines whether the manuscript can continue to be reviewed by a Peer Reviewer. At this point, the decision will result in either a Submission Rejection or a Return for Revision.
 - **Submission rejected:** If an article is not published, the original manuscript and illustrations are returned to the author, along with a copy of the peer reviewer's summary page attached to the letter.
 - **Returning the Paper for Revision:** When the manuscript has passed the Eligibility Publication Review and given improvement notes to be continued to the Peer Review.
- The requirement for manuscript submission is to provide two references from peer reviewers who will evaluate the manuscript.
- Papers returned for correction: materials needed for reference or for correction are returned to the author when corrections are needed. If the correction is not returned within 1 month or if the corresponding author does not make an appointment with the editorial board, the manuscript is considered withdrawn.
- Final decision
The editorial board is responsible for deciding whether to accept or reject a manuscript, with the publisher having no influence on this decision. The editors evaluate all the review results and may seek additional opinions or request revisions from the author before making their final decision. Once a decision has been made, the editor notifies the reviewers of the outcome:

- Revision and improvement of the manuscript is carried out and sent according to the last date stated in the Cover Letter/Certificate. If the author exceeds that date, the publication team will contact the author directly.
- If the revised result is not in accordance with all suggestions given by the editorial board, the scientific paper cannot be published.

e. During the submission process, please include the author's active WhatsApp number.

This Guideline for Writing is intended to serve as a reference for the manuscript writing of scientific papers that will be submitted by the corresponding author to the Scientific Contribution Oil and Gas (SCOG) Journal.

Regards,

SCOG Journal Editorial Board

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