LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Karya Ilmiah	:	Components of Indonesian Traditional Market:Design Tools for Revitalisation		
Jumlah Penulis	:	3 Orang (Ferry H, Himawan I, **Ismiyati)**		
Status Pengusul	:	Penulis ketiga		
Identitas Prosiding	:	a. Judul Prosiding	:	MATEC Web of Conferences 159,01020 The 2nd International Joint Conference on Advanced Engineering and Technology (IJCAET 2017) and International Symposium on Advanced Mechanical and Power Engineering (ISAMPE 2017), Pages 1-6
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		d. Penerbit/Organiser	:	EDP Sciences
		e. Alamat Repository/Web	:	https://www.matec-conferences.org/articles/matecconf/abs/2018/18/matecconf_ijcaet-isampe2018_01020/matecconf_ijcaet-isampe2018_01020.html
		Alamat Artikel	:	https://www.matec-conferences.org/articles/matecconf/pdf/2018/18/matecconf_ijcaet-isampe2018_01020.pdf
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☐ *Prosiding* Forum Ilmiah Nasional

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d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan /prosiding (30%)	9,00		9,00
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Nilai Pengusul = 28,00 x 40% / 2 = 5,60			

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1. **Kesesuaian dan kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding:**
   Artikel berisi pendahuluan (termasuk penjelasan case study revitalisasi di Jakarta dan Semarang) berikut tujuan, research methodology, results and discussion, dan ditutup dengan kesimpulan.
2. **Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:**
   Artikel ini membahas mengenai resume mengenai hasil FGD revitalisasi pasar tradisional , dengan studi kasus pasar-pasar di wilayah Jakarta dan Semarang. Pembahasan dilakukan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif berdasarkan pada hasil interview dan observasi pasar tradisional di 5 kota di Pulau Jawa. Pembahasannnya cukup baik berdasarkan pendapat dari beberapa pakar yang disajikan. Hanya saja, beberapa singkatan yang digunakan tidak dijelaskan di awal sehingga cukup mengganggu.
3. **Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:**
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Semarang, 09 Juni 2020
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Bagus Hario Setiadji, S.T., M.T., Ph.D.
NIP. 197205102001121001
Unit Kerja : Departemen Teknik Sipil FT UNDIP

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d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan /prosiding (30%)	9,00		9,00
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2. **Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:**

   Paper ini membahas tentang komponen pasar tradisional di Indonesia terkait dengan revitalisasi pasar tradisional, yaitu meliputi aspek fisik dan aspek sosial. Secara umum paper ini membahas temuan penelitian dengan singkat. Paper conference seperti ini umumnya sangat dibatasi halamannya, sehingga menyebabkan keterbatasan untuk melakukan pembahasan secara lebih mendalam. Termasuk jumlah referensi sebanyak 12 yang masih sangat bisa untuk ditambahkan agar lebih komprehensif dalam pembahasannya.

3. **Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:**

   Data penelitian dikumpulkan melalui studi kasus dengan pendekatan kualitatif melalui interview semi terstruktur, FGD, dan observasi tipology pasar tradisional di 5 kota besar di Jawa.
   Metode pengumpulan data seperti ini sesuai dengan prinsip triangulasi dalam pengumpulan data. Analisa rekaman transkrip FGD memungkinkan penggalian temuan-temuan penting teridentifikasi.

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Semarang, 18 Mei 2020
Reviewer 2

Jati Utomo Dwi H, S.T., M.M., M.Sc., Ph.D.
NIP. 197504281999031001
Unit Kerja : Departemen Teknik Sipil FT UNDIP

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Components of Indonesian Traditional Market:Design Tools for Revitalisation (Conference Paper) (Open Access)

Hermawan, F. ✉, Indarto, H., Ismiyati

Department of Civil Engineering, Diponegoro University, Professor Sudarto, SHT embalang, 50275, Indonesia

Abstract

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The lesson learnt of revitalization of market buildings is still a dilemma for traders as the main actors of traditional Indonesian market life. The root of the revitalization issue has not been properly mapped objectively, due to the complex role of the stakeholders involved in it. This research uses case study method with a qualitative approach by semi-structured interviews and observation of typology of Indonesian traditional market activities in five metropolitan cities of Java. This study uses four samples of traditional markets, one in Jakarta and three revitalized markets in Semarang. The mapping of the component is composing by field observation and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with a civil engineer and two architects. The results of this study obtained justification that the revitalization of traditional Indonesian market if mapped components are factors that affect the success or failure of a revitalization process when compared to some case studies of market revitalization in Jakarta and Semarang. This research suggests to the local decision makers to avoid the paradigm of budget-based development but, also to adapt socio-engineering aspects by considering the social interaction of traditional market traders in the Indonesian context. © The Authors, published by EDP Sciences, 2018.

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Indonesia | Research | Spatial planning

Prominence percentile: 82.757

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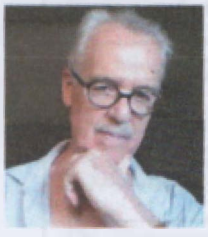

2. Prof. Alexander Cuthbert
Emeritus Professor of Planning and Urban Development, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

"Robots, Wind farms, and the internet : The ethics of technology in a changing world"

3. Prof. Andrew Price
Loughborough University, UK
Civil and Building Engineering Department

"Improving critical infrastructure performance through advanced engineering and innovation"

4. Assoc. Prof. Tomomi Honda

University of Fukui, Japan
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering
Gradurate School of Engineering

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Architecture Department Nihon University, Koriyama Japan

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School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore

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A Review on Sensors for Real-time Monitoring and Control Systems on Machining and Surface Finishing Processes

Tomi Wijaya[1], *Wahyu* Caesarendra[1], *Tegoeh* Tjahjowidodo[2,*], *Bobby K* Pappachan[1], *Arthur* Wee[3], *Muhammad Izzat* Roslan[3]

[1]Rolls-Royce @ NTU Corporate Laboratory, Singapore 639798
[2]School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Nanyang Technological University. Singapore 639798
[2]Rolls-Royce Singapore, Applied Technology Group, Singapore 639798

Abstract. One of the key components in real-time monitoring and control on machining and surface finishing processes are sensors. The advances of such system have triggered interesting questions on sensor selection that act as the fundamental before starting a project. This paper is made to review and answer the questions surrounding sensor selection. The paper first explains on the type of sensors commonly used in practice for real-time monitoring and control systems. After which, the paper discusses on how often the sensors are used on several machining and surface finishing processes and what are the reasons for the sensor selection. Thereafter, a review on the type features commonly analysed through these sensors is discussed. The paper expects reader would decide better upon selecting sensors and has a better direction in their project. Thus the paper works to guide reader to improve based on what has been completed before.

1 Introduction

The development of manufacturing industry nowadays is pushed to its limit to fulfil the demand of market. The market requires better quality products, more variability, shorter product life cycle, reduced product cost, and globally competitive products [1].

Machining and surface finishing processes develops in the direction of immediate integration with real-time monitoring and control systems to allow users to monitor and control the events happening during machining and surface finishing.

The selection of sensors is one of the fundamental building block for real-time monitoring. This paper will discuss on the sensors used in other real-time monitoring and control projects to better inform reader on suitable sensor application for their project.

* Corresponding author: ttegoeh@ntu.edu.sg

Measurement of injury rate on fish skin and performance comparison based on L*A*B* and HSV color spaces

Minh Thien Tran[1], *Jotje* Rantung[1], *Trong Hai* Nguyen[1], *Hak Kyeong* Kim[1] and *Sang Bong* Kim[1,*]

[1]Department of Mechanical Design Engineering, Pukyong National University, Busan, 48547, Republic of Korea

Abstract. This paper analyses and compares the performance of L*A*B* and HSV color spaces and applies them to calculate the injury rate on fish. To do these issues, the following steps are done. An original image is transformed into L*A*B and HSV color spaces. A channel "a" is separated from L*A*B* color space. In channel a, a formula to adjust "channel a value" is proposed to realize the shapes of injury on fish clearly and a new channel a is obtained by adjusting the channel a. The new channel "a" is converted into injury binary image by manual threshold. Otsu's method is applied converted the original channel a image of fish shape into binary image. Finally, by calculating the number of pixels of areas of shape and total injury of fish, the injury rate is calculated. The steps of image processing of HSV color space is similar to L*A*B* color space. The proposed process are tested on fish.

1 Introduction

"Machine vision", as a crucial part of sorting systems, enables automatic and non-destructive selecting of products that satisfy certain requirements. There are many different methodologies for image processing in recent years. Therefore, choosing a right color space in processing algorithms is crucial. Eyarkai et al. described that mangoes were measured during ripening in 24 hours and evaluated using L*A*B* and RGB color coordinates [1]. Using exactly color space is important for controlling of food quality. Ivana et al. measured color of food products by using L*A*B* and RGB color space[2]. In this paper, fruit quality based on L*A*B* color space is more accurate than RGB color space. On the other hand, Hitesh et al. used image processing technique to detect fish disease [3]. This issue is done by using image processing algorithms based on L*A*B* and HSV color spaces. A method to measure injury rate of fish surface based on K-means clustering image segmentation was represented by Sheng el at.[4]. This method calculated injury rate based on S channel of HSV color space. After that, Otsu's threshold was applied to converted S channel into binary image, and calculate injury rate by counting area pixels of injuries and total shape on fish. The results

* Corresponding author: kimsb@pknu.ac.kr

Design studies of inner and outer embedded Permanent Magnet for hybrid electric vehicles

Aravind CV[1,*], *Ramani* Kannan[2], *Heng Jing* Lei[1], *Joga Dharma* Setiawan[3]

[1]School of Engineering, Taylor's University, Malaysia 47500
[2]Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, University Teknologi PETRONAS, Malaysia
[3]Diponegro University, Indonesia

Abstract. Hybrid vehicles require high torque for propel, hence permanent Magnet machines are highly suiting for the improvement in the torque density. The paper focus on designing built-in interior permanent magnet (IPM) synchronous machine for hybrid electric drive. With the permanent magnet switched from rotor to stator and the characteristics over a wide range of speed operation is studied. The results obtained though performance analysis shows that at 130 rpm high torque with power peaking at around 900 rpm. Both the inner and outer machine are studied using numerical study tool for performance analysis for the application mentioned above. The inner magnet rotor design has provide a better magnetic flux flow due to the larger flux linkage between the permanent magnet and stator pole. Both type of machines are evaluated for torque where the machine with inner magnet provide a higher torque density of 4.94% as compared to the outer magnet machines.

1 Introduction

Unlike internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles, the mechanical losses are converted into heat and dissipate to surrounding which does not practice the concept of energy efficiency [1-2]. Hybrid vehicles operate based on permanent magnet machine where magnetic flux linkage generated from the overlapping of magnetic field between permanent magnet and electromagnet [3]. The brushless permanent magnet DC machines have advantages over other machines such as simpler to maintain, more durable, and compact, less likely to suffer reduction in torque performance. The issues occurred where the fixed magnetic field in the stator could not increase the torque density due to difficulty in controlling the magnetic flux. [4-5]. A new type of design that includes two rotors one inside the machine and the other outer rotor enable applications in future wherein the operating mode is feasible in either simultaneous or independent operations using control techniques. A comparative design analysis using torque density value as evaluation parameter is presented to suiting to a hybrid electric vehicle.

* Corresponding author: aravindcv@ieee.org

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Fatigue Testing and Evaluation of Fatigue Strength under Multiaxial Stress State; Why do we need fatigue testing?

Takamoto Itoh*, *Fumio* Ogawa and *Takahiro* Morishita

Ritsumeikan University, Department of Mechanical Engineering, College of Science and Engineering, 1-1-1 Nojihigashi, Kusatsu-shi, Shiga, 525-8577, Japan

Abstract. Types of multiaxial fatigue tests and their experimental results are presented in this paper. There are typical three types in multiaxial fatigue tests: the combining push-pull and reversed torsion loading test using hollow cylinder specimen, the biaxial tension-compression test using cruciform specimen and the inner pressure applied the push-pull loading test using the hollow cylinder specimen. In the combining a push-pull loading and a reversed torsion loading test, failure life under non-proportional loading in which principal directions of stress and strain were changed in a cycle was shortened compared to proportional loading in which those are fixed. Fatigue lives were well-correlated using a non-proportional strain range considering the effect of strain path and material dependence. In the biaxial tension-compression test, the failure life decreased with increase of the principal strain ratio. In the inner pressure applied the push-pull loading test, cyclic deformation behaviour due to complex loading paths of multiaxial fatigue tests with the inner pressure associated with push-pull and rev. torsion acted to reduce the failure lives. Experimental investigation of multiaxial failure life and elucidation of their governing mechanism is essential and it can broaden the applicability of structural components.

1 Introduction

Investigation of fatigue properties is essential for design of structural components. In practical application, structures are subjected to complex multiaxial load. Therefore, the understanding of multiaxial fatigue properties of materials is important. Indeed, failure lives are overestimated when the effect of multiaxiality is neglected. Multiaxial fatigue testing usually has been carried out using a hollow cylinder specimen by applying push-pull loading and a reversed torsion loading and the applicability of multiaxial stress and strain parameters has been discussed [1-5]. However, a principal strain ratio (ϕ) and a principal stress ratio (λ) ranges performable by the testing method are $-1 \leq \phi \leq -\nu$ and $-1 \leq \lambda \leq 0$, where ν is the Poisson's ratio. Structural components sometimes undergo fatigue damage at principal strain/stress ratios in excess of the above range under service loading. In

* Corresponding author: itohtaka@fc.ritsumei.ac.jp