Certificate

This is to certify that

Abdul Syakur

has contributed as

Presenter

in The 3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer and Electrical Engineering (ICITACEE) 2016

at Hotel @HOM Semarang Indonesia,October, 19-21th 2016

Ir. M. Agung Wibowo, MM, MSc, PhD.
Dean of the Faculty of Engineering Diponegoro University

Dr. Abdul Syakur, ST, MT.
General Chair ICITACEE 2016

Document details

‹ Back to results | ‹ Previous 14 of 26 Next ›

Export Download Print E-mail Save to PDF Add to List More... ›

View at Publisher

Proceedings - 2016 3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, and Electrical Engineering, ICITACEE 2016
4 April 2017, Article number 7892442, Pages 1-5
3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, and Electrical Engineering, ICITACEE 2016; Hom HotelSemarang; Indonesia; 19 October 2016 through 21 October 2016;
Category numberCFP1689Z-PRT; Code 127215

Application of dielectric barrier discharge plasma for reducing Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) on industrial rubber wastewater (Conference Paper)

Syakur, A.[a], Zaman, B.[b], Affif, F.[b], Nurjannah, S.[b], Nurmaliakasih, D.Y.[b]

[a]Department of Electrical Engineering, Engineering Faculty, Diponegoro University, Semarang, 50275, Indonesia
[b]Department of Environmental Engineering, Engineering Faculty, Diponegoro University, Semarang, 50275, Indonesia

Abstract

View references (12)

Dielectric Barrier Discharge Plasma (DBD) is one of cold plasma type. In this research, DBD plasma was used for reducing Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) on industrial rubber waste. In the environment field DBD plasma is used as a water treatment and reduction of gas emissions (COx, NOx, and HC). In the development DBD plasma can be used as a wastewater treatment technology. Plasma is formed when a high voltage is supplied to the two electrodes. Electrodes used for this study is made of stainless steel and copper wire wrapped around pyrex pipes. Plasma as wastewater treatment technology uses high-voltage AC 50 Hz. Plasma from dielectric barrier discharge occurs when the electrode is given a high voltage to ionize water into active species. Plasma are generated depends on the amount of high voltage, configuration and electrode materials used, and the distance between the electrodes with a high voltage source. Plasma reactor is operated by using a variation of voltage (10 kV, 11 kV, 12 kV and 13 kV) and contact time plasma with wastewater (5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 20 minutes and 25 minutes) with a batch system in processing wastewater to reduce amount of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in wastewater processing natural rubber. Reducing COD contained in the waste because of the formation of the active species (O, OH, and O_3) to degrade the organic matter in the wastewater of natural rubber industry. © 2016 IEEE.

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry | Mass spectrometers | Particle inductively

Prominence percentile: 97.986

Author keywords

COD | Dielectric Barrier Discharge (DBD) Plasma | Natural Rubber Industry | Wastewater

Indexed keywords

ISBN : 978-1-5090-1434-7

ICITACEE 2016

THE 3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, COMPUTER, AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

"GREEN TECHNOLOGY
STRENGTHENING IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING
IMPLEMENTATION"

PROCEEDINGS

SEMARANG, 19TH – 21ST OCTOBER 2016

UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
BECOMES AN EXCELLENT RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

IEEE

Proceedings

2016 3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, and Electrical Engineering (ICITACEE 2016)

October 19-21st, 2016, Semarang, Indonesia

Editor:

Mochammad Facta
Munawar Agus Riyadi
Eko Didik Widianto
M. Arfan

Proceedings

2016 3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, and Electrical Engineering (ICITACEE 2016)

Publisher :
Department of Electrical Engineering
Diponegoro University

ISBN : 978-1-5090-1434-7 (PRINT, Part Number : CFP1689Z-PRT)
ISBN : 978-1-5090-1433-0 (DVD, Part Number : CFP1689Z-DVD)
ISBN : 978-1-5090-0890-2 (XPLORE COMPLIANT, Part Number : CFP1689Z-ART)

Additional copies may be ordered to:
Department of Electrical Engineering
Diponegoro University,
Jl. Prof. H. Soedarto, S.H., Tembalang
Semarang, Indonesia 50275

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

General Chair : Abdul Syakur (Universitas Diponegoro)
Co-Chair : R. Rizal Isnanto (Universitas Diponegoro)
Secretary : M. Arfan

Organizing Committee:

Trias Andromeda
Eko Didik Widianto
Teguh Prakoso
Achmad Hidayatno
Ajub Ajulian Zahra
Agung Budi P.
Aghus Sofwan
Yuli Christyono
Sukiswo
Dania Eridani
Rinta Kridalukmana

Steering Committee:

Hermawan (Diponegoro University)
Muhammad Nadzir Marsono (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia)
Riri Fitri Sari (Universitas Indonesia)
Yanuarsyah Haroen (Institut Teknologi Bandung)
Taufik (California Polytechnic State, USA)
Satriyo Dharmanto (IEEE Indonesia Section Chair)

Technical Program Committee:

Mochammad Facta (Diponegoro University, Indonesia)

Masayuki Kurosaki (Kyushu University, Japan)

Trio Adiono (Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia)

P. Insap Santosa (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)

Mauridhi Heri Purnomo (Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology, Indonesia)

Khoirul Anwar (Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan)

Wahyudi (Diponegoro University, Indonesia)

Wahyul Amien Syafei (Diponegoro University, Indonesia)

Munawar Agus Riyadi (Diponegoro University, Indonesia)

Sidiq Syamsul Hidayat (Semarang State Polytechnics, Indonesia)

Supari (Semarang University, Indonesia)

Slamet Riyadi (Soegijapranoto Katholic University, Indonesia)

M. Hadin (Sultan Agung Islamic University, Indonesia)

Onil Nazra Persada (CEA, France)

Zolkafle Buntat (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia)

Taufik (California Polytechnic State University, USA)

Hashim Uledi Iddi (University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania)

Aris Triwiyatno (Diponegoro University, Indonesia)

Pandu Sandi Pratama (Pusan National University, South Korea)

Razali Ismail (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia)

Ismail Saad (University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia)

Oky Dwi Nurhayati (Diponegoro University, Indonesia)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Electric and Power System

Information and Computer Technologies

Telecommunication and Radio Frequency

Hydro, solar, and wind energy as potential electrical power plant in Indonesia — Past conditions and future prospects

1 Author(s) Yanuarsyah Haroen View All Authors

Abstract: Medium reservoir hydro electric power plant has been long serving as conventional renewable energy source in Indonesia, mostly in Jawa Island. Shortly after the independe... **View more**

Metadata

Abstract:
Medium reservoir hydro electric power plant has been long serving as conventional renewable energy source in Indonesia, mostly in Jawa Island. Shortly after the independence of Republic of Indonesia, large hydro power plants began to be constructed for example Jatiluhur and Riam Kanan, followed by Sigura-gura, Cirata, Saguling, and several others more. Meanwhile, small-sized and microhydro-run-of-river type hydro power plant has been developed since the early of 1970s through the joint corporation of ITB and Eindhoven University, this corporation developed turbine for microhydro and also dummy load for load regulation. Some local industries, for instance PT. Hexa Pratama in Bandung, which have capacity to develop complete microhydro power plant system up to 300kW have been emerged after succesfully GTZ Programme back in the 1980s. Large hydro power plant is currently undergoing construction phase, it is expected that in 2019 Upper Cisokan pumped storage power plant with capacity of 1040 MW will be integrated with Jawa-Bali Interconnection System. Simple pico-hydro power plants are also constructed in several remote areas in Indonesia.

Publication: 2016 3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, and Electrical Engineering (ICITACEE)
Date of Conference: 19-20 Oct. 2016 **INSPEC Accession Number:** 16791823

Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 06 April 2017 **DOI:** 10.1109/ICITACEE.2016.7892398

ISBN Information:

Publisher: IEEE

Conference Location: Semarang, Indonesia

Yanuarsyah Haroen
School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia

Contents

Synopsis
Medium reservoir hydro electric power plant has been long serving as conventional renewable energy source in Indonesia, mostly in Jawa Island. Shortly after the independence of Republic of Indonesia, large hydro power plants began to be constructed for example Jatiluhur and Riam Kanan, followed by Sigura-gura, Cirata, Saguling, and several others more. Meanwhile small-sized and microhydro-run-of-river type hydro power plant has been developed since the early of 1970s through the joint corporation of ITB and Eindhoven University, this corporation developed turbine for microhydro called Crossflow for load regulation. Some local industries, for instance PT. Hexa Pratama in Bandung, which have capacity to develop complete microhydro power plant system up to 300kW have been emerged after succesfully GTZ Programme back in the 1980s. Large hydro power plant is currently undergoing construction phase, it is expected that in 2019 Upper Cisokan pumped storage power plant with capacity of 1040 MW will be integrated with Jawa-Bali Interconnection System. Simple pico-hydro power plants are also constructed in several remote areas in Indonesia.

Sign in to Continue Reading

Authors

Yanuarsyah Haroen
School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia

Keywords

Metrics

Low latency network-on-chip router using static straight allocator

4 Author(s) Alireza Monemi ; Chia Yee Ooi ; Maurizio Palesi ; Muhammad Nadzir Mars… View All Authors

Abstract: One clock cycle is the ideal latency for a network-on-chip (NoC) router to pass the received flit in the current cycle to its requested destination output port when there... **View more**

Metadata

Abstract:
One clock cycle is the ideal latency for a network-on-chip (NoC) router to pass the received flit in the current cycle to its requested destination output port when there is no contention with other flits. In order to achieve this goal, a newly arrived flit is required to go through all router's pipeline stages to the switch traversal stage. In this paper, we present a low latency synchronized NoC router micro-architecture that achieves single clock cycle latency for packets traveling to the same direction using a static straight VC/SW allocator (SSA). In comparison to existing single clock cycle latency routers which require more complex VC/SW allocator or crossbar switch architectures, our proposed SSA has simpler architecture and works in parallel with the previously proposed baseline VC/SW allocator. The simulation results using six different synthetic traffic patterns shows SSA reduces the communication latency of a 2-cycle latency baseline router by 24% in average.

Published in: 2016 3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, and Electrical Engineering (ICITACEE)

Date of Conference: 19-20 Oct. 2016 **INSPEC Accession Number:** 16701855

Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 06 April 2017 **DOI:** 10.1109/ICITACEE.2016.7892399

ISBN Information:

Publisher: IEEE

Conference Location: Semarang, Indonesia

Alireza Monemi
Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Chia Yee Ooi
Malaysia-Japan International, Institute of Technology (MJIIT), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 54100, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Maurizio Palesi
University of Enna, KORE, Italy

Muhammad Nadzir Marsono
Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Contents

Network-on-Chip (NoC) [1] provides a flexible and extensible inter-core-communication infrastructure for many-core system-on-chips. However, due to multiple number of routers a packet has to traverse between a source and destination cores, as well as each individual router buffering, NoC-based systems can suffer from high inter-core communication latency. Reducing NoC communication latency is important as many-core based applications are highly sensitive to inter-core communication latency. However, designing a low latency NoC router can be a challenge.

Sign in to Continue Reading

Authors

Alireza Monemi
Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Chia Yee Ooi
Malaysia-Japan International, Institute of Technology (MJIIT), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 54100, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Maurizio Palesi
University of Enna, KORE, Italy

Muhammad Nadzir Marsono
Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Smart video-based surveillance: Opportunities and challenges from image processing perspectives

1 Author(s) Syed Abdurrahman View All Authors

Abstract: Summary form only given. Traditionally CCTV security and surveillance systems are meant for deterrent rather than for prevention where these systems will simply record sc... **View more**

Metadata

Abstract:
Summary form only given. Traditionally CCTV security and surveillance systems are meant for deterrent rather than for prevention where these systems will simply record scenes as viewed by video cameras regardless whether there is any activity or not. In the event of some criminal prosecution procedures, these recorded videos may be served as evidence in the court of law. The 9/11 incident has changed the way on how these video-based surveillance systems are being employed. More automated functions and “smart” algorithms have been incorporated into such systems so that these systems can detect moving object, identify to some degree what the object is and possibly tracking its movement. However, the problems of object identification, recognition, and tracking are far from being solved. The London bombing and the recently Boston bombing are proof that automatic system failed to identify the suspect. In fact, it took hundreds of man hours for the authority to finally identify the criminals. In this talk we will look at emerging smart vide-based surveillance systems. The talk will not focus on any particular model, or system or algorithms. Instead, the talk will concentrate on what are the opportunities and challenges faced by the existing systems. In particular, we will be exploring these from the perspective of image processing. Thus the talk will serve two purposes. Firstly, it will give a brief overview on what smart video-based surveillance is and secondly, it will present the focus areas for research activities by highlighting the challenges. To be specific, these areas of interest that will be covered by this talk will be on Face Recognition, Activity Recognition, Plate Recognition, Object

Abandon/Stolen Recognition, and Crowd Detection. It is hoped that this talk will motivate and inspire many other young researches particularly from the ASEAN region to take more serious effort in this exciting field.

Published in: 2016 3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, and Electrical Engineering (ICITACEE)

Date of Conference: 19-20 Oct. 2016 **INSPEC Accession Number:** 16791820

Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 06 April 2017 **DOI:** 10.1109/ICITACEE.2016.7892400

ISBN Information: **Publisher:** IEEE

Conference Location: Semarang, Indonesia

Syed Abdurrahman
Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Authors

Syed Abdurrahman
Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Citations

Keywords

Metrics

Application of dielectric barrier discharge plasma for reducing Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) on industrial rubber wastewater

Publisher: IEEE

5 Author(s) Abdul Syakur ; Badrus Zaman ; Fauzan Affif ; Siti Nurjannah ; Dias Yunita … View All Authors

Abstract: Dielectric Barrier Discharge Plasma (DBD) is one of cold plasma type. In this research, DBD plasma was used for reducing Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) on industrial rubber... **View more**

Metadata

Abstract:
Dielectric Barrier Discharge Plasma (DBD) is one of cold plasma type. In this research, DBD plasma was used for reducing Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) on industrial rubber waste. In the environment field DBD plasma is used as a water treatment and reduction of gas emissions (COx, NOx, and HC). In the development DBD plasma can be used as a wastewater treatment technology. Plasma is formed when a high voltage is supplied to the two electrodes. Electrodes used for this study is made of stainless steel and copper wire wrapped around pyrex pipes. Plasma as wastewater treatment technology uses high-voltage AC 50 Hz. Plasma from dielectric barrier discharge occurs when the electrode is given a high voltage to ionize water into active species. Plasma are generated depends on the amount of high voltage, configuration and electrode materials used, and the distance between the electrodes with a high voltage source. Plasma reactor is operated by using a variation of voltage (10 kV, 11 kV, 12 kV and 13 kV) and contact time plasma with wastewater (5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 20 minutes and 25 minutes) with a batch system in processing wastewater to reduce [illegible] Reducing COD contained in the waste because of the formation of the active species (O, OH, and O_3) to degrade the organic matter in the wastewater of natural rubber industry.

Published in: 2016 3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, and Electrical Engineering (ICITACEE)

Date of Conference: 19-20 Oct. 2016 **INSPEC Accession Number:** 16791846

Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 06 April 2017 **DOI:** 10.1109/ICITACEE.2016.7892442

ISBN Information: **Publisher:** IEEE

Conference Location: Semarang, Indonesia

Contents

Dielectric Barrier Discharge (DBD) is the electrical discharge between two electrodes separated by an insulating dielectric barrier. Originally called silent discharge, and known as ozone producing discharge. The plasma itself is used to modify not consume the materials that can act as dielectric barrier, or to modify gases applied further. Some researchers have used plasma to removal gases radicals [1]–[5] and treating industrial wastewater [6]–[9].

Electrical and temperature correlation to monitor fault condition of ZnO surge arrester

Publisher: IEEE

2 Author(s) Novizon ; Zulkurnain Abdul-Malek View All Authors

Abstract: Third harmonic resistive leakage current and thermal imaging was commonly used as tool for monitoring and assessing the zinc oxide surge arrester condition. However, the ... **View more**

Metadata

Abstract:
Third harmonic resistive leakage current and thermal imaging was commonly used as tool for monitoring and assessing the zinc oxide surge arrester condition. However, the measuring of leakage current on-site is highly influenced by electromagnetic interference (EMI) and caused difficulty to get accurate measurement. Thermography technique can be used to measure temperature of ZnO arrester without interfered by the EMI. However, temperature images resulted from thermal camera were difficult to analyze due to lack of additional information. This paper proposes thermal image temperature correlation with third harmonic resistive leakage current to monitor condition of ZnO arrester. The condition of ZnO arrester classifies as normal, suspicious and faulty based on its third harmonic resistive leakage current. Statistical features of thermal image histogram together with the third harmonic resistive leakage current were used. The multilayer perceptron (MLP) neural network was used to classify the condition of ZnO arrester. The result shows that accuracy of classification is approximately 97 %, which is highly encouraging.

Publication Year: 2016 | 3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, and Electrical Engineering (ICITACEE)
Date of Conference: 19-20 Oct. 2016 **INSPEC Accession Number:** 16791792

Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 06 April 2017 **DOI:** 10.1109/ICITACEE.2016.7892436

ISBN Information:

Publisher: IEEE

Conference Location: Semarang, Indonesia

Novizon
Electrical Department Unand, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia

Zulkurnain Abdul-Malek
IVAT FKE UTM, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Contents

Surge arresters have been widely used to protect distribution and transmission transformers against lightning, switching overvoltage [1]. The non-linear voltage-current characteristic of surge arrester [2] lead they function as high impedances at normal operating voltages and become low impedances during overvoltage condition to release surge current from line to ground. The evolution of arrester technology has been characterized by the gradual improvement. Several different types of arresters are available such as gapped silicon carbide (SiC) and non-gapped zinc-oxide (ZnO). The performance of gapped arresters is determined by electrical and thermal properties of the ZnO block. Compared with SiC arresters, ZnO offer a protection closer to the ideal. However, the ZnO arresters are contain no gaps, the high leakage current can flow through the varistors at normal voltage level, which causes power losses and heat of ZnO elements. This condition may lead to the risk of thermal runaway [3] resulting in extensive damage of the ZnO arresters.

Authors

Novizon
Electrical Department Unand, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia

Zulkurnain Abdul-Malek
IVAT FKE UTM, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Energy efficiency beamformers for K-user MIMO interference channels with interference alignment

Publisher: IEEE

2 Author(s) Ha Hoang Kha ; Tuan Do-Hong View All Authors

Abstract: In this paper, we present an optimal beamforming design for multi-user multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) interference channels. Different from the conventional method... **View more**

Metadata

Abstract:
In this paper, we present an optimal beamforming design for multi-user multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) interference channels. Different from the conventional methods which are based on the sum-rate maximization or the sum mean square error minimization, this paper focuses on maximizing the energy efficiency (EE) of the system. We seek the optimal beamformers which maximize the EE of the system subject to the per-user power constraint while guaranteeing the quality of service of each user in terms of the user rate. Such a design problem is originally formulated as a nonlinear and nonconvex optimization which is difficult to solve directly. To tackle the mathematical challenges associated with nonlinear nonconvex fractional programming design problem, the proposed method employs interference alignment (IA) to cancel inter-user interference and, then develop an iterative algorithm to cope with the fractional programming. The numerical results demonstrate that the proposed method outperforms the existing methods in terms of the achievable EE.

Published in: 2016 3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, [illegible]

Date of Conference: 19-20 Oct. 2016 **INSPEC Accession Number:** 16791814

Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 06 April 2017 **DOI:** 10.1109/ICITACEE.2016.7892484

ISBN Information:

Publisher: IEEE

Conference Location: Semarang, Indonesia

Ha Hoang Kha
Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, VNU-HCM, Vietnam

Tuan Do-Hong
Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, VNU-HCM, Vietnam

Contents

Research on multi-user multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) interference channels has been of great interest since interference channels include a majority of wireless communication models [1], [2]. In such systems, multiple terminals share the same frequency at the same time and, therefore, inter-user interference makes the channel capacity degradation. Optimal designs of the precoding and postcoding matrices for interference channels are mathematically challenging due to the nonconvexity associated with the optimization problems. Extensive studies have focused on designing the transmit beamformers to maximize the sum-rate of the systems [1], [3]. Alternatively, the mean square error (MSE) minimization has been adopted for the transceiver designs in MIMO broadcast channels [4] and in interference channels [5]. It was shown in [6] that the weighted MSE mimmization is equivalent to the sum-rate maximization when the weights are optimally chosen. Recently, interference alignment (IA) has been an emerging technique for interference mitigation in wireless networks [2], [7], [8]. In IA schemes, the transmitters cooperate each other to align their signals into a reduced dimension subspace at the unintended receivers and reserve the interference-free subspaces for the desired signals. Due to its effectiveness in dealing with interference, IA has been applied in various wireless networks [9]–[12].

Authors

Ha Hoang Kha
Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, VNU-HCM, Vietnam

Tuan Do-Hong
Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, VNU-HCM, Vietnam

Cyclic prefix-based noise estimation with DVB-T input for spectrum sensing in cognitive radio

Publisher: IEEE

3 Author(s) Dzata Farahiyah ; Trung Thanh Nguyen ; Thomas Kaiser View All Authors

Abstract: The existing blind noise estimation called cyclic prefix based noise estimation without knowledge of a priori signal is simulated along with input of DVB-T and the multip... **View more**

Metadata

Abstract:
The existing blind noise estimation called cyclic prefix based noise estimation without knowledge of a priori signal is simulated along with input of DVB-T and the multipath channel ITU-T pedestrian model A. The simulation is done by means to know NMSE and noise uncertainty over time observation with varied SNR. The NMSE shows a very good result and close to the result of the previous research. The corresponding noise uncertainty is simulated in order to observe the performance of detection of spectrum sensing. It has the result that such limitation of detection called SNR wall will not occur. Based on the research, the estimator is expected to be applied along with spectrum sensing in cognitive radio network.

Published in: 2016 3rd International Conference on Information Technology, Computer, and Electrical Engineering (ICITACEE)

Date of Conference: 19-20 Oct. 2016 **INSPEC Accession Number:** 16791793

ISBN Information: **Publisher:** IEEE

Conference Location: Semarang, Indonesia

Dzata Farahiyah
Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII), Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Trung Thanh Nguyen
Institute of Digital Signal Processing, University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE), Duisburg, Germany

Thomas Kaiser
Institute of Digital Signal Processing, University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE), Duisburg, Germany

Contents

Authors

Dzata Farahiyah
Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII), Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Trung Thanh Nguyen
Institute of Digital Signal Processing, University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE), Duisburg, Germany

Thomas Kaiser
Institute of Digital Signal Processing, University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE), Duisburg, Germany

Figures

References

Keywords

Metrics