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Nomor: 227/DKN/FST/STL/VIII/2015

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Pekerjaan/Jabatan

: Dosen Prodi Teknik Mesin

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Untuk Keperluan

: mengikuti "The 14th International Conference on QIR (Quality
in Research)

Tempat

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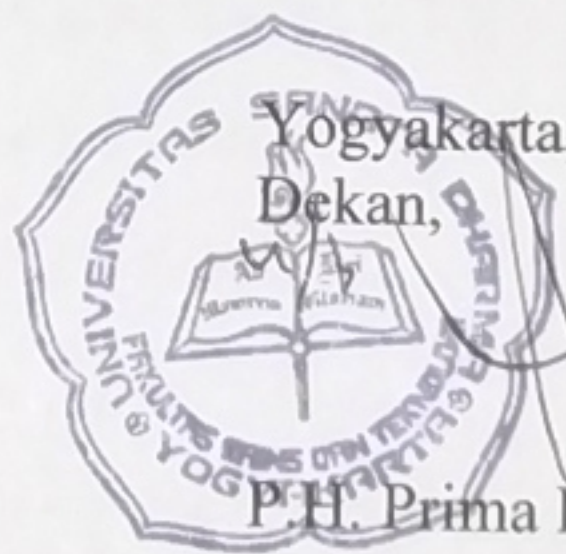
Waktu

: 10 - 13 Agustus 2015

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(Quality in Research)

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attended

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10-13 August 2015, Lombok, Indonesia

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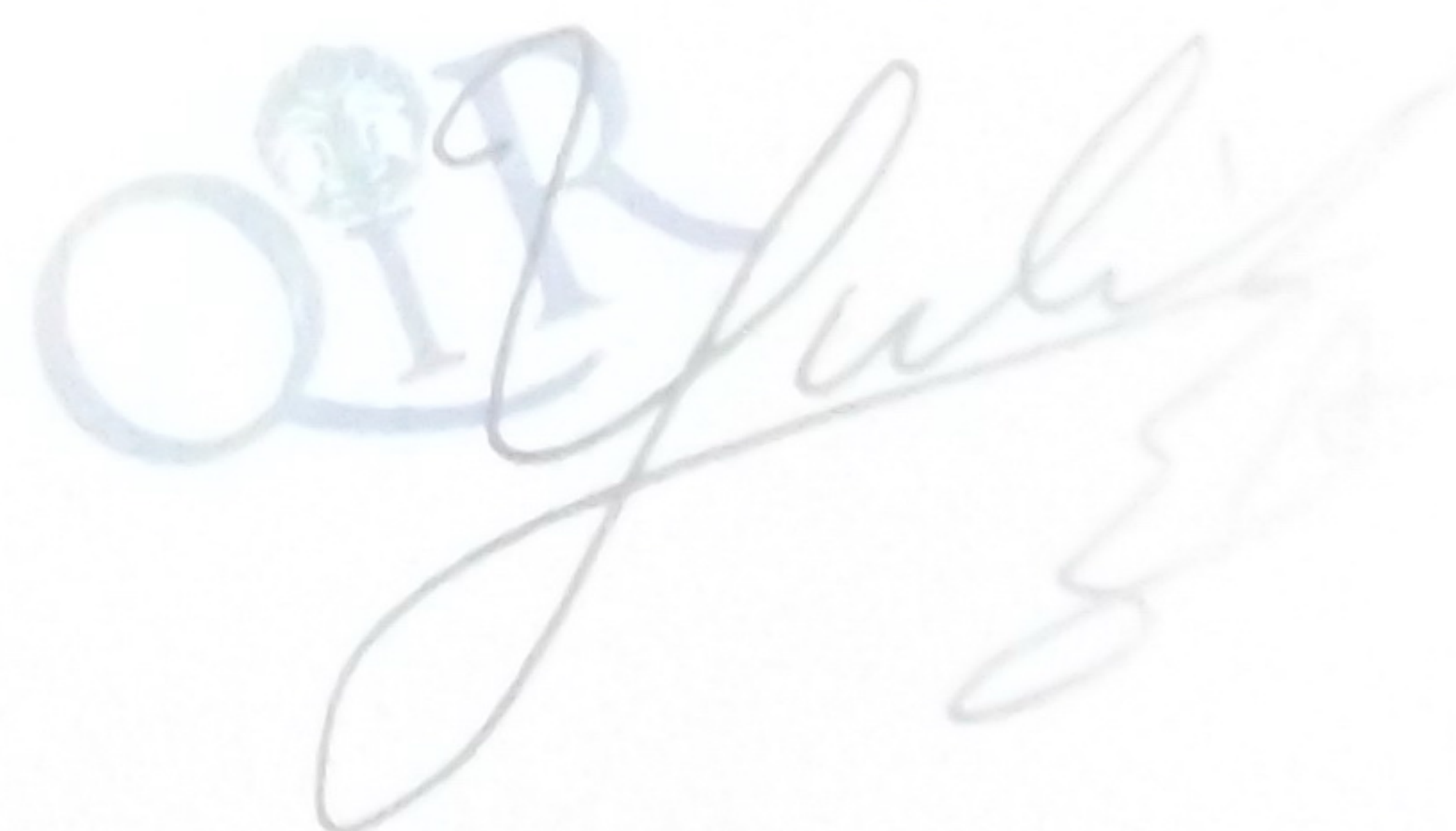
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Dr. Fitri Yuli Zulkifli, ST., M.Sc.

The 14th International Conference on QiR (Quality in Research)



In conjunction with :

4th Asian Symposium on Material
Processing (ASMP)

International Conference in Saving Energy in
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (ICSERA)

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PREFACE

WELCOME FROM THE RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

It is both a pleasure and honor for me to welcome you all to the 14th International Conference on QIR (Quality in Research) 2015. Globalization today results in very competitive atmosphere in all aspects. This flourishing competition should consider the harmony and balance between human needs and the environment quality for creating favorable sustainable future. Steps to ensure the preservation of the environment for our future generations are slowly but surely taken. This fragile balance between the development and innovation of mankind as an effort to enhance their quality of life with its harmony with nature must be maintained as a way to achieve sustainable future - helping us make products and services more efficient, design better buildings, produce safer cars and keep people healthier.



Nowadays, scientists and researchers, hand in hand with industrial experts are creating and developing new green technologies that give us hope for a Sustainable Future. Great minds in Engineering, Architecture and Design areas especially has came up with ideas such as Green Architecture that has the capability to cut down urban resource use dramatically, and making urban expansion sustainable; New Nuclear Material; Waste-Sourced Biofuel/Pyrolysis, where technology is now able to turn biomass waste such as paper, grass or wood chips into gas and eventually ethanol; Biomimicry, that has given the rise to self-healing materials. This in turn will give longer lives to most consumer goods, and thereby reducing the demand for raw materials and waste; and many more innovations that should be encouraged for the motivation of current and future development.

These Green and Smart Technologies can help protect, conserve and even restore our precious shared environment. To develop this technology, we need to combine engineering, scientific or technological approaches, with ecology, economics and the social sciences and humanities. The Green and Smart Technologies innovation field is now wide open and offers exciting new territories to explore and develop. Creative thinking by our top technical and scientific researchers is giving us a more and more treasures of new workable ideas. However, innovations require more than just brilliant ideas. Innovations require resources, skills, technology, knowledge, tools, techniques and so much more. But most of all, innovations require people. People are the driving force behind every need of change, changes that are aimed to improve mankind's quality of life, to enhance their living conditions or to simply make life easier and more comfortable.

This conference is about learning of the fundamental aspects which can transform the world and society, thinking ahead to possible challenges facing the globe, discovering innovations related to opportunities for industry, and most importantly, this conference is about bringing together interdisciplinary people to accelerate activities in many areas simultaneously. This is what makes the conference exceptional this year in terms of potential impact from this networking.

I extend my sincere thanks to the Faculty of Engineering Universitas Indonesia, supporting parties and institutions for their participation and contributions in QIR 2015. I would also thank the people of Mataram especially our colleagues from Universitas Mataram and STMIK Lombok for their gracious support and hospitality. Additionally, I extend a hearty thank you to the members of the organizing committees for dedicating their valuable time so that each one of us enjoys an exceptional conference program over the next several days. May we have a successful, stimulating, fruitful and rewarding conference.

Prof. Dr. Ir. Muhammad Anis, M.Met.
Rector
Universitas Indonesia

PREFACE

WELCOME FROM THE DEAN OF FACULTY OF ENGINEERING UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

Welcome to the 14th International Conference on QIR (Quality in Research) 2015. The Faculty of Engineering Universitas Indonesia is proud that this year we could once again held an international conference of this grand scale. This two-day, biennial conference is presented together with our co-hosts Universitas Mataram and STMIK Lombok and speaks to the importance of fostering relationships among national and international front liners, thinkers, academics, executives, government and business officials, practitioners and leaders across the globe in an effort to share knowledge and best practices as part of a worldwide network.



For almost twenty years, the first definition of sustainable development and sustainability includes sentences like 'much remain to be done in the areas of sustainability' or 'the underlying science is still far from exact and we all still need to make a big effort' are common introducing and/or concluding phrases in both literature and scientific forums. I envisioned that QIR will be a platform where academicians, scientists, researchers and practitioners from engineering, architecture, design, and community services to share, discuss, and move forward with their findings and innovations. I hope that the intellectual discourse will result in future collaborations between universities, research institutions and industry both locally and internationally. In particular it is expected that focus will be given to issues on innovations for the enhancement of human life and the environment.

In accordance to this year's theme, this conference will cover a wide range of green and smart technology issues, especially state of the art information and knowledge of new innovations, ideas, creative methods or applications which can be implemented to enhance the human life with various smart technologies developed to improve mankind's quality of life and green technologies to make sure that we make a contribution to keeping our environment for our future generations. The itinerary for the two days has been carefully planned to ensure a lively exchange of ideas and the development of innovative strategies and there will be many opportunities for everyone in attendance to share their expertise with, and learn from, peers from around the world.

We foresee more and more challenges in our future. Challenges in how to improve our life, how can we enhance our society, how can we make our lives and the lives of our society better? These challenges should be answered together by developing collaborations for future research in various engineering and design areas. Let's make this conference an international media for exchange of knowledge, experience and research as well as the review of progress and discussion on the state of the art and future trend of prospective collaboration and networking in broad field of eco-based technology development.

My deepest appreciation to our sponsors, supported parties and various contributors for their never ending supports of this conference. I would also like to convey my gratitude to all of our distinguished speakers for making the time to share their knowledge with us. To our fellow researchers and/or practitioners from Indonesia and overseas, welcome and enjoy your stay in this amazing island, Lombok. I would also like to invite all participants in expressing our appreciation to all members of the QIR 2015 organizing committee for their hard work in making this conference another success.

Prof. Dr. Ir. Dedi Priadi, DEA
Dean Faculty of Engineering
Universitas Indonesia

WELCOME FROM THE QIR 2015 ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Welcome to the 14th International Conference on QIR (Quality in Research) 2015. It is a great pleasure for Faculty of Engineering Universitas Indonesia to be hosting this biennial event with Faculty of Engineering Universitas Mataram and STMIK Lombok, in the spirit of strengthening of cooperation and mutual growth to be world class institution. For the first time, the QIR 2015 is held in Lombok Island, one of Indonesia's beautiful paradise islands. It is with our utmost pleasure to hold this year's QIR 2015 in conjunction with 4th Asian Symposium on Material Processing (ASMP), and International Conference in Saving Energy in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (ICSERA).



The aim of this International Conference with our selected theme, "Green and Smart Technology for Sustainable Future", is to provide an international forum for exchanging knowledge and research expertise as well as creating a prospective collaboration and networking on various fields of science, engineering and design. We hope this conference can be a kick-off for the strengthened action and partnerships on creating a platform for us; national and international thinkers, academics, government officials, business executives and practitioners, to present and discuss the pivotal role of engineers in innovative products which will reduce environmental impacts, applications in sustainable planning, manufacturing, architecture, and many more to grow and ensure the rising prosperity of our society going into the future. Under this theme, the conference focuses on the innovative contributions in green and smart technology to encourage and motivate current and future development for achieving sustainable future.

Over the period of 18 years, this biennial international conference started from annual national conference and now has become an important place of encounter between scholars and practitioners from different countries, cultures and backgrounds discussing contemporary engineering and design issues dealt in their hometown, country or even region. Serving as a platform for an engineering and design dialogue, this conference will have 21 invited speakers and has gathered more than 500 papers from more than 17 countries all over the world:

- 86 papers on International Symposium on Civil and Environmental Engineering
- 129 papers on International Symposium on Mechanical and Maritime Engineering
- 121 papers on International Symposium on Electrical and Computer Engineering
- 107 papers on International Symposium on Materials and Metallurgy Engineering
- 36 papers on International Symposium on Architecture, Interior and Urban Planning
- 56 papers on International Symposium on Chemical and Bioprocess Engineering
- 74 papers on International Symposium on Industrial Engineering
- 21 papers on International Symposium on Community Development

This year, we have a special talkshow planned as a special session within our plenary lecture. This talk show was planned by our alumni with the theme "**Serve Our Country**". After more than five decades of existence, FTUI has in its library hundreds if not thousands undeveloped innovation ideas and research from its faculties, graduates and students, all of which are aimed at enhancing the quality of human life and the environment, especially in Indonesia. We feel that it's time we contribute more to our country by making sure that these innovations and research can be implemented and produced for a better future of our nation. The talk show will feature some of the most prominent figure in Indonesia's government and will discuss how these innovations can be used by the government in areas such as: electrical, oil and gas, IT, mining, design, manufacture and how the industry can be a part of it.

My deepest gratitude: to all of our speakers, participants, contributors, partners, exhibitors and professional associations, who have given this conference their generous support. I would also like to thank all members of the Organizing Committee, our International Advisory Board and distinguished Reviewers for all of their support and advice. We also

owe our success to the full support of the Rector of Universitas Indonesia and the Dean of Faculty of Engineering. Last but not least, a special thanks to our co-hosts, Universitas Mataram and STMIK Lombok for all of their immense supports in making this conference a success.

Allow me to wish all of you a meaningful and rewarding conference. We wish you a pleasant and memorable stay in Lombok. Thank you and we hope to see you again at the QIR 2017.

Dr. Fitri Yuli Zulkifli, ST., MSc.
General Chair of QIR 2015 Organizing Committee

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Table of Contents

Symposium A - Civil & Environmental	1
A1.3 Risk Sharing Among Stakeholders to Implementing Performance Based Contract on Highway Project	2
A1.5 Model Development for Estimating Probabilistic Project Duration Using Quantify External Factors Influence	7
A1.6 Collaboration of Parties to Reduce Construction Waste in Integrated Project	14
A2.2 Physico-Hydro-Mechanical Properties of a Commercial Bentonite in Indonesia	23
A2.3 Mechanical Properties Distribution and Reliability of Shotcrete	29
A2.4 Water Absorption of Brick Wall Mortar with Glass Powder Added	34
A2.5 The SiCC Column Improved the Expansive Clay	38
A3.2 In-Filled Lightweight Concrete Frame Reinforced With Sisal Fiber Bars Subjected to Lateral Loading	45
A3.3 The Bond Strength and the Development Length of Reinforcing Deform Bars of Precast Concrete Using Grouting	51
A3.4 Improving the Quality of Experimental Research in Civil Engineering by Employing Statistical Design of Experiment; A Case Study in Developing Composite Hybrid Sandwich Panel	57
A3.6 Pull out Test of Single Pile Row Nailed-slab System on Soft Clay	63
A4.2 Understanding Pedestrian-Analysis of Student Perception on Pedestrian Facility of Universitas Indonesia Campus, Depok	69
A4.3 Pedestrian Safety Profile in Indonesia	76
A4.4 Traffic Safety Analysis of Elementary School Children	83
A4.5 Influence Determinants Of Human Behavior To Assessment Willingness to Pay For Road Safety Improvement	95
A4.6 Road Deterioration Analysis for the National Roads of Indonesia	102
A5.3 Increasing Bintaro Region Using TOD Concept As Solution of Traffic Congestion	112
A5.4 Analyzing Service Quality of Toll Road and Its Relation with Customer Satisfaction In Indonesia Using Multivariate Analysis	120
A5.5 Factors Affecting Indonesian Motorcycle Rider Behaviour	125
A5.6 Development of Low Cost Vehicles for Rural Areas in Indonesia	131
A6.2 The Influence of Rob Water Immersion on the Characteristics of Hotmix Polymer Modified Asphalt	137
A6.3 How Asphalt Types Improve Resilient Modulus of Hot Mix Asphalt Concrete	143
A7.3 Structural Health Monitoring - Preserving What We Have	148
A7.4 State-of-the-art of Literature Reviews on Project Financing Models for Toll Road Investments	154
A7.5 Green Concept Mapping Researches of Natural Waste Based Materials	168
A8.2 Backwater Rise due to Log Jam at An Arched Bridge during A Flood (A Flume Experiment)	175
A8.3 On The Numerical Simulations of Drag Forces Exerted by Subaqueous Mudflow on Pipeline- A Laboratory Experiment Assessment	182
A8.5 Stability and Placement Analysis of Geotube to Prevent Existing Shoreline at Pisangan Coastal Area in Karawang	187
A9.1 Project Irrigation Efficiency Assesment on Paddy Field of Pandrah Irrigation	

Project, Aceh	193
A9.2 Development of A New Water Index Criterion for Water Balance Assessments	202
A9.3 The Changes of Land Use Pattern Affect to the Health of Upper Siak Watershed, Riau Province, Indonesia	208
A9.6 Study of Coagulant Aluminium Sulphate and Ferric Sulphate to Remove Organic Matter from Water	214
A11.2 Natural Frequencies of Semi-Rigidly Connected Frame with Axial Force Effects.....	218
A11.3 The Influence of Pressure to Mechanical Properties Dendrocalamus Asper Blade Bamboo	224
Symposium B - Mechanical & Maritime Engineering	230
B1.2 The Influence of Die Clearance and Punch Velocity in Micro-Blanking Process	231
B2.1 Design and Optimal Frequency of a Bolt-Clamped Langevin Transducer for Actuator of Ultrasonic Elliptical Tool Holder	236
B4.5 Design Analysis of Electrical Car Chassis Using Wire Model with Finite Element Method	241
B6.1 Suspended Coil Spring Suspension for Straddle Type Monorail: Springs and Dampers Selection Analysis	247
B6.3 A Finite Volume Method for Water Hammer Problems	252
B6.5 Stress Dependent Relaxation Time in Finite Strain Viscoelasticity	256
B7.1 Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) Implementation on Anchor Handling Tug Supply (AHTS) Vessel	261
B7.2 Marine Highway a Concept Toward an Efficient Shipping and Port Operation in an Archipelagic State	265
B7.4 Determining the Competitive Position of the Indonesian Main Port of Tanjung Priok .. as Central Issue	271
B7.5 Tribological Behavior of Amorphous Carbon Coated Stainless Steel under Palm Methyl Ester Contained Diesel Oil	277
B7.6 CFD Investigation into the Use of Inclined Keel on Fishing Vessels to Reduce Fuel Consumption	282
B9.2 The Simulation Performance of Three-bed Silica Gel Conventional Re-heat Combined Adsorption Cycle	288
B10.3 Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Applications in Indonesia	294
B11.2 Double U Pipes Configuration of Centrifugal Reaction Pump for Wind Pumping	300
B11.3 Hydraulic Openflume Turbine Blade Angle Optimization with Numerical Method	305
B11.4 Oil Spill in the Form of Tar Ball	310
B11.5 Local Pressure Measurements of Flow Boiling in a Microchannel	315
B12.1 Looped Gas Pipe Network Optimization using Genetic Algorithm	321
B12.3 Performance Analysis of Auxiliary Turbine of Proto X-3 Bioenergy Micro Gas Turbine	327
B12.4 Gasification Application Study on Ceramic and Pottery Industry: Flame Pattern Study on Percentage Mixture of Rice Husk and Coconut Shell as Fuel in a Downdraft Gasification System	338
B12.5 Experimental Study of a Plasma Actuators Utilization as One of an Active Flow Control Method to Velocity Characteristics Profile on a Quiet Flow	344
B12.6 Characteristic of Small Bubble Generated by Single Nozzle on Flotation Process	350
B13.2 Analysis of Heat Transfer For Fin and Circular Tube Heat Exchanger Using Combined Vortex Generators	357

B13.3 Performance and Smoke Emission Characteristics of Direct Injection Diesel Engine with Cooled and Hot EGR Systems Fueled by Diesel Fuel, Jatropha Oil and Wet Methanol Blends	363
B13.4 Effect of Inlet Air Velocity in Desorption Characteristics of Sorption Material in Fluidized Bed with a Heating Pipe	369
B13.5 Waste Cooking Palm Oil From Trash to Energy	374
B13.8 Magnetic Field Variation Effects on LPG Diffusion Flame Characteristics	380
B14.2 Solar Tracker for Vertical Solar Distillation Apparatus	386
B14.3 Analysis of Experimental Flame Stability on LPG Fuel on Bunsen Burner Modified with Variation Length of Barrel and Swirling Fan	392
B14.4 Optimisation of Distribution Microtabs on Re-Design Blade Wind Turbine AWT-27 ...	398
B14.5 Optimization of Low-Grade Bioethanolcompact Distillator Using Waste Heat Motorcycle	405
B15.1 A Preliminary Study of a New Fluidized Bed Drying System for Corn Material	411
B15.3 Analysis on Tearing Defect Simulation of the results of Oil Body Filters Production by using Abaqus CAE program	415
B15.12 Development Of Engine Simulator For Single Cylinder Common Rail Diesel Engine..	422
B8.2 Condenser - Evaporator Approach Temperatures and their Influences on Energy Performance of Water Cooled Chillers	428
B8.3 Thermal Comfort at a Residential House Air-conditioned by Hybrid Desiccant Cooling System	434
B8.4 A study on effect of process variation for residential SOFC system	440
B8.5-Regeneration Performance of Liquid Desiccant on the Surface of a Plate Type Heat Exchanger	444
B8.6 Contaminant Dispersion Analysis in Interim Storage for Spent Nuclear Fuel Building ..	450
B9.3 End Effects of a Thermoacoustic Stack Plate on the Flow Pattern	457
B9.4 Investigation of the Minimized Pressure Drop of Four Refrigerants in a Small Channel with Genetic Algorithm	462
B9.5 Performance of Solar Air-conditioning System in Indonesia	468
B10.5 An Experimental Study of Condensation Heat Transfer of R410A Inside Small Hydraulic Diameter Multiport Aluminum Tubes	472
B10.6 Two Phase Frictional Pressure Drop of R410a During Evaporation Inside Aluminum Multiport Minichannels	477
B14.1 Effect of position and direction of secondary air on NO reduction	483
B15.5 An Experimental LPG Auto-thermal Reforming Reaction by Inversed Air Injection	488
Symposium C - Electrical & Computer	492
C1.1(Invited) Development of Microsatellites for Profiling Lithosphere and Atmosphere Characteristics to Support Human Life and Sustainable Environment	493
C1.2(Invited) Recent Progress in Single-dopant Atom Devices	494
C1.3 Design And Realization Chirp Generator For Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)	495
C1.4-Microstrip Antenna Implementation on Small UAV	501
C1.6 Correction of Radiation Pattern Measurement in Non-Anechoic Chamber at Frequency Range of 2 to 3 GHz using FFT-Based Method	506
C1.7 Plasma Surface Modification of Graphite-encapsulated Metal Nanoparticles Fabricated by DC Arc Discharge	511

C2.3 Design and Realization of Antenna Deployment UHF for TTC Downlink Application with Nanosatellite Structure as Ground Plane	518
C2.4 Star Patch MicrostripAntenna for UWB	524
C3.3-Detection of tropical tubers using a capacitive sensor	529
C4.6-I-V Characteristics of Highly-doped P-I-N Diodes	534
C5.1 Neural Network Priority Assessment Derivative Products Aluminium for Optimizing Downstream in Developing Local Economy (PT. INALUM)	539
C5.2 Security in Digital Evidence Implementation Visual Cryptography Scheme	545
C5.3 Analysis of Indoor Sensor Monitoring System based on Intel Galileo and Thingspeak Web-Service	551
C5.4 OpenVPN–NCI on Single Board Computer (SBC) Raspberry Pi Model B+: A Stream Cipher Implementation on Personal VPN Gateway Device	558
C5.5 An Enhanced Analysis of Lead-Acid Battery Operasional based on Peukert's Formula ..	565
C5.6 Monitoring Dissolved Gas at Transformer	571
C5.7 The Implementation of T-020 Block Cipher Algorithm and Dongle Design on Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)	578
C6.1 Comparative Study on Feature Selection and Classification Techniques for Coronary Heart Disease Diagnosis	586
C6.6-On The Design of True Random Number Generator Using Ring Oscillators and Chaotic System as Post-Processing	593
C6.7 The Influence Of Lexicon Mapping To Accuracy Improvement On Sentiment Analysis .	599
C6.9 Design of Simple Modified Werner Array Electrodes for Soil Nutrient Sensor of Palm Oil Plantation	606
C7.2 The Effect Of Blog As A Learning Media For Muhammadiyah School Of Lhokseumawe City	611
C7.4 An Automated HTML5 Offline Services (AHOS): A Case Study of Webbased Maintenance DSS in SMIs	618
C7.5 Performance Evaluation of OSSEC, Suricata, and Honeyd on Network Security System	624
C7.6 Implementation Σ -Hash on Android Smartphone to Provide Digital Image Data Integrity	631
C8.2-Progress on Image Reconstruction Methods For Electrical Capacitance Based Tomography A Literature Review	636
C8.3 Rule Selection Based using Rough Set Theory for Diagnosis of Breast Cancer on Digital Mammogram Images	643
C8.6 Paddy Growth Stages Classification based on Hyperspectral Image using Feature Selection Approach	649
C9.3 Factual Electromagnetic Field Exposure under 150 kV Power Transmission Line, Nusra II, Lombok	654
C9.6 Simulation Propagation of Satellite Mobile Communications in Urban and Rural Areas Impact Rain Conditions	660
C10.3 The Integrated Methodological Development of Reliability, Risk and Condition-based Maintenance in the Improvement of the Thermal Power Plant Availability	666
C10.5 Energy Information System (EIS) As Energy Mix Projections with Trend Analysis Approach for The Scenario Achievement Of The National Energy Policy In 2025	673
C11.1 Design of Solar Power Plant for Production of Electrical Energy	680
C11.4 Development Of Wireless Charging For Mobile Application Using PV Module	686

C11.5 The Application of Feeds in Tariff on Renewable Energy Markets in Indonesia to Support The Achievement of The Planned Energy Mix	692
C11.6 The Causes and Countermeasures of Power Loss of Photovoltaic Modules	698
C11.7 Design of Pokayoke Sensor Systems in Engraving Machine to Overcome Upside Defect Production using Programmable Logic Controller	704
C12.3 Preparation of SrGa ₂ S ₄ :Eu Thin Film Phosphors for LED Lighting by Laser Annealing	710
C12.4 Study of Information Fusion Methodology and Knowledge Growing System Algorithm to Design Cognitive Processor	715
C13.4 Path Loss Prediction For GSM 900 Signal Strength Measurements	720
C14.1 Reliability Analysis of Isolated Alternating Current Smart Microgrids System	726
C14.3 Simulation Of Smart Grid Using SCADA	732
C14.4 Simulation Of Braking And Variations Of Load In Switched Reluctance Linear Motor	738
C14.5 Comparison of Analysis and Simulation of Power System Stability 500 KV Java Bali Using Methods of Runge Kutta Lower Order and Higher Order	744
C14.6 The Development of Grid-Tie Inverter as Bidirectional DC/AC Converter in the DC Microgrid Network	750
C14.8 Controlling of Vgs Voltage at Power Mosfet to Control Rotation Speed of a DC Motor	756
C14.9 Permanent Magnet Generator Design for Wind Turbine Application	762
C15.2-Implementing Parallel Computing At Graph Coloring to Build Software For Course Timetabling	768
C15.3 Implementation of HRIR Interpolations on DSP Board TMS320C5535 eZdsp™	777
C15.5 Implementation of Compressive Sensing in Embedded Hardware Device	783
C16.1 Planning Analysis about the Performance of Wi-Fi 802.11n Based Backhaul for LTE Network on Rural Area	789
C16.3 A Survey On Full Duplex Wireless Communications	797
C16.4 Implementation Of Pseudo Random Number Generator Algorithms based on Chaotic Logistic Map on an AVR Microcontroller by Utilizing a Temperature Sensor as a Key Sequence Generator	806
C16.5 A Review of Torque Ripple on Permanent Magnet Generator for Wind Turbine Applications	812
C17.1 Infrared Heater Controller on Dryer Cocoa Beans Machine based on Fuzzy Logic	820
C17.3 Comparison of Simulation Design between the Hollow and Solid Rotor Core of the Permanent Magnet Synchronous Generator	826
C17.4 An Integrated Functional Design Process Applied to a Multifunctional Three Fingered Gripper	831
C18.1 Dual-band Printed Antenna Composed of Square Patch and SRR for GPS and WLAN Application	839
C18.2 Multiuser MIMO Downlink Precoding Performance Results	846
C18.3 Non-relational Column-based Storage System for Web Services	852
C18.4 Breast Cancer Detection using Naive Bayes and C4.5 Algorithms	861
C18.6 Ultra Wideband Monopole Antenna Construction using Coplanar Waveguide for High Speed Data Transfer	869
C18.7 Designing Business Architecture for Mining Company by Using TOGAF Framework and Business Process Methodology	873
C18.8 Optimal Simulation Network with Energy Go Green, New Quadruple and Newton-Raphson to Minimize Losses	881

Symposium D - Materials & Metallurgy	891
D1.4 Electrical Current Dependence on Carbon Nanomaterial Structure Produced by Arc Discharge in Liquid Medium	892
D2.5 Synthesis and Characterization of Poly(Acrylamide-Co-Methacrylamide) Gels Material using Raman Spectroscopy	896
D5.1 Copper Foamwith Interconnected Open Cell Structure Fabrication	901
D5.4 Performance of Jatropa Curcas as Dielectric Fluid for Surface Treatment of SKD 61 by using EDM-EDC	905
D5.8 Determination of Strain Hardening Exponent Base of Indentation Size Effect (ISE) of Vickers Hardness	912
D5.9 Effect of Equal Channel Angular Pressing and Post Heating on Microstructure and Hardness of Cu-Zn 70-30	916
D6.4 Synthesis and Characterization of Hydroxyapatite-Biopolymer Composites	922
D6.5 The Effect of Alkali Treatment toward Mechanical Properties of Polypropylene/Kenaf Composite	928
D7.3 Mechanical Properties of Cogon Grass (Imperata Cylindrica) Fiber-Reinforced Unsaturated Polyester Composites	934
D8.1 Synthesis and Characterization of New Copolymer Hexyl Methacrylate grafted to Amylopectin as a Biodegradable Agent of Polymer Hybrid	938
D8.2 Performance of Natural Carotenoids from Musa aromatica and Citrus medica var Lemon as Photosensitizers for Dye-sensitized Solar Cells with TiO ₂ Nanoparticle	943
D9.3 Modified CO ₂ Corrosion Rate Calculation Model for Carbon Steel in Aqueous Environment and Its Mitigation Recommendation for Oil and Gas Processing Facilities Application	948
D9.5 Pitting Corrosion Study of Hyper-Duplex Stainless Steel 3207 in 6% FeCl ₃ using Weight Loss, Potentiodynamic Polarization Methods and Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) Analysis	954
D11.1 Physico-chemical Characteristics of Composites Membranes based on Sulfonated Cyclone Fibre Cellulose and Benzotriazole	959
D11.3 Effect of nano rubber particle additions to carbon fibre reinforced epoxy resin on mechanical properties	966
D12.2 Grain Size Distribution Analysis of Multi-crystalline Si Ingot Produced by Directional Solidification Technology	971
D12.3 Metal-Organic Frameworks- Chemistry, Properties, and Prospective Applications in Sustainable Energy Development	976
D12.5 The Acoustical Characteristics of Polymer Mortar	983
D12.6 Synthesis and Characterization of Nanocrystalline Hydroxyapatite	988
D12.8 Impact Strength Properties of Bamboo Fiber Reinforced Polymer Composite in Uni and 2 Direction	997
D13.1 Surface Modification of Nano Porous Polyethersulfone Membrane as a Filtration Membrane in the Dialysis System: A Comparison of Coatings Material	1003
D13.3 High Water Permeability of Nanoporous Polyethersulfone (PES) Membrane for Ultrafiltration Purposes	1009
D13.6 Changes in Surface Chemical Properties of Pyrite Caused by a Biosurfactant-producing Bacterium Implications for Eco-friendly Bioflotation Reagents in Sulfide Mineral Processing	1014
D13.10 Synthesis of Magnetite (Fe ₃ O ₄) Nanoparticles from Iron Sand with Sonochemical	

Methods and their Magnetics Characterization	1019
D13.11 CaCO ₃ Scale Formation in Copper Pipes- Effect of Flow Rates on Induction Time and Mineral Phases	1024
D13.14 Synthesis of Portland Nano Cement Using Sol-Gel Method as Binder in Porous Membrane for Water Filtration Purpose	1031
D13.15 Effect of Lignin Addition on Mechanical Properties of Recycle Polypropylene (rPP) Composites	1036
D13.16 Chiral Metal-Organic Frameworks and Coordination Polymers Based on Modified Biphenyl and BINAP-Oxide Linkers and Their Properties	1040
Symposium F - Chemical & Bioprocess	1047
F1.1 The Effect of Storage Temperature for the Detection of Silver Nanoparticles via Engineered Biomolecules	1048
F1.2 Heterorhabditis bacteriophora as Promised Biopesticide to Control Insect Pest Oryctes rhinoceros in Indonesia	1051
F1.3 Increased of Lamb Production on Padjadjaran Sheep Through the Application of Synchronization Estrus and Artificial Insemination Innovation	1059
F1.4 Zero Order Degradation Rate of Vitamin C in Fresh Orange and Strawberry Juices without Any Preservatives during Storage	1065
F2.1 Mathematical Modelling in CO ₂ Adsorption Using Strong Base Anion Exchange Resin as Adsorbent for Biogas Purification	1071
F2.2 Reducing the Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emission by Flare and Vented Gas Recovery- an Experience in Arun LNG Plant	1081
F3.3 Study of Different Operating Conditions During Carboxymethyl Chitosan Synthesis	1089
F3.5 Application of Low Input Technology for Sustainable Rice Industry in Tropical Tidal Swampland in Kalimantan Indonesia	1096
F4.2 Addition of Granular Rubber Tire Carriers in Enhancing Performance of Anaerobic Moving Bed Reactors	1100
F4.6 Application of a Simple Electrocoagulation (EC) Apparatus using Aluminum (Al) Electrodes for Colour Removal from Aqueous Solution	1106
F5.3 Effect of Selective Membrane Utilization to Produce Chlorine by Plasma Electrolysis Method	1110
Symposium G - Industrial	1120
G1.1 Innovation for Sustainable Development based on ICT Platform	1121
G1.2 A Framework for Sustainable Manufacturing in Indonesia	1126
G1.4 Risk Model on Business Model of Mobile Refuelling Unit (MRU) for Natural Gas Vehicle	1132
G2.2 Usability Issues in Designing Al-Qur'an Application of Touch Screen Device for Low Vision People	1138
G2.3 Design of Fatigue Monitoring Apparatus Based On Critical Flicker Fusion Frequency ..	1144
G3.1 Risk Impact Analysis on Investment for Drinking Water Supply System Development Project in Bekasi using Project Risk Management	1149
G3.2 Reducing CO ₂ and H ₂ S Content in Biogas through Improved Circulated Water Scrubbing Method	1155
G3.3 The Design of MRT Jakarta Smart Card Ticketing System using System Engineering Methods – ISO 15288	1161

G3.6 Prototypes Liquid Waste Processing Equipment Based on Ozone and UVC for Home and Small Industries	1167
G4.1 Production Systems and Sustainability	1173
G4.3 Design of Inspection Plan and Work Measurement of Packaging Material Inspection Activity in a Baby Milk Industry	1179
G4.4 Production Assembly Line Balancing by considering the Performance Rating of the Operator	1185
G4.5 Improving Service Quality towards Patients' Satisfaction at Stroke Hospitals in West Sumatera	1191
G5.2 Development of Recycled Plastic Producer's Capability Indicator Using Material Testing Results and Radar Chart	1197
G5.3 The Extended Integrated Model of Kansei Engineering, Kano and TRIZ Incorporating Cultural Differences in Services	1203
G5.4 Optimize Parameters Using Moving Average, Turtle And Awesome Oscillator	1209
G5.6 The Prevalence of Musculoskeletal Complaints Among Workers in Oil Palm Plantation	1215
G6.2 Life Assessment Analysis of Photovoltaic System in Indonesia	1220
G6.3 Analysis of the Workplace Culture 5S for Continuous Improvement on Foundry Industries in Indonesia	1225
G6.5 Service Quality Measurement and Improvement for Restaurant X Using Dineserv	1231
G7.1 Application of Response Surface Methodology of Experimental Designs on Welding Operation Settings to Reduce the Defects of Miniature Circuit Breaker Rating 2 Ampere	1237
G7.2 Reduction of Bubble Defect Using Two-Level Full Factorial Design in Rotocast Area of PT. XI	1243
G8.1 Subtitle Design of Parental Guidance Movie Program on Indonesian Television	1248
G8.4 Comparative Analysis of Artificial Neural Network and Lognormal Distribution Methods for Designing Predictive Maintenance Scheduling	1254
G9.3 Implementation of Analytic Network Process for Selecting Supplier of Aluminum at PT X	1260
G9.4 Steel Warehouse Location Determination For JABODETABEK And Jawa Barat Distribution Areas	1266
Symposium H - Community Development	1272
H1.1 Institutionalization and Mainstreaming of Community Engagement in High Education Institution	1273
H1.2 Implementation of Local Cultural Policy Management Wisdom (Rate Lom) in District Bangka Belitung Islands	1274
H1.3 Toward a Green Sustainable Campus: Lessons Learned from Conserving Water in the Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Indonesia	1278
H1.4 Analysis and Design of Knowledge Management System for Agribusiness Community Development	1284
H1.5 Originally Antipathy Turn into Care for Disaster Preparedness	1290
H1.6 The Influence of Economic, Socia-cultural, and Environmental of Tourism Toward Pro-poor Tourism Initiatives in Bunaken National Marine Park	1296

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Prof. Hero Jan Heeres, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, The Netherlands

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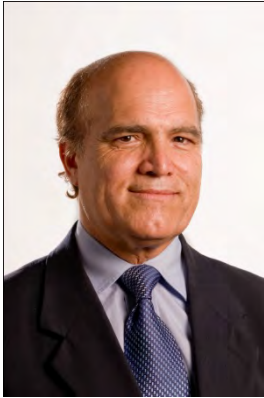
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INVITED SPEAKER

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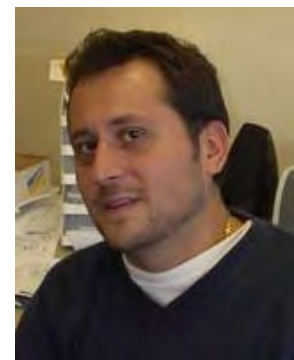
Professor Correia is registered as an expert (external member) of "Agência de Avaliação e Acreditação do Ensino Superior" (Agency for Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Education - A3ES) for the scientific area of Civil Engineering, starting from 2013 when he served as a panel member in the evaluation of undergraduate and graduate courses for three institutions

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Francesco Picchioni was born in 1971. He is a professor of chemical product technology at the University of Groningen (RuG). His research interests include synthesis and application of bio-based and renewable polymeric materials for a variety of industrial applications. He studied and graduated from the University of Pisa. In 2010 he was elected Lecturer Gold 2010: a prize from the Royal Dutch Chemical Society to promote initiatives and innovation in chemistry education.

In 2000 Prof. Picchioni moved from Italy to Eindhoven and since 2003 he has worked at the Rijksuniversiteit Groningen University where he's currently teaching: Interfacial Engineering, Polymer Chemistry (for Industrial Engineering and Management), Polymer Products, and From bacteria to plastic, In collaboration with other teachers (responsible for only a part of the course).



INVITED SPEAKER

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H.J. (Erik) Heeres (25-06-1963) carried out his Ph.D. research at the University of Groningen on the development of novel homogeneous lanthanide catalysts for the conversion of unsaturated hydrocarbons and graduated in 1990. Afterwards, he performed a post-doc at the University of Oxford in the group of Prof. J. M. Brown on asymmetric catalysis.

From 1991-1999, he was employed at Shell Research B.V. (Amsterdam and Pernis, the Netherlands) and worked on a range of applied catalysis topics. He joined the chemical engineering department of the University of Groningen in 1999 as an assistant professor. In 2003 he was appointed here as a full professor in green chemical reaction engineering. His research interests concern the development of efficient catalytic technology for acid-

and metal-based catalytic biomass conversions, with an emphasis on biofuels (catalytic pyrolysis, pyrolysis oil upgrading), platform chemicals (levulinic acid, hydroxymethylfurfural) and performance materials from biomass (starch modifications).

The group is actively involved in national and international consortia. Heeres (h-index 36) is the (co-) author of 155 papers in international peer reviewed journals and 13 patents in the field of (applied) catalysis and chemical reaction engineering. Heeres supervised 30 PhD students and up to 50 master students. He was nominated twice for the teacher of the year award of the Chemistry bachelor and master program and once for the Faculty teacher of the year award. He is currently an editorial board member of the journal Sustainable Chemical Processes. Heeres is a member of the Koninklijke Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen..

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Professor Umemuro received his Bachelor of Engineering in Control Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology in 1987, Master of Engineering in Control Engineering, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology in 1989, and his Doctor of Engineering in Industrial Engineering and Management, Graduate School of Decision Science and Technology, Tokyo Institute of Technology in 1998. He is currently Professor at the Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, Graduate School of Decision Science and Technology, Tokyo Institute of Technology.



Professor Umemuro is also members of the following Professional Societies: International Society for Gerontechnology, Japan Ergonomics Society (a member of International Ergonomics Association), Japan Industrial Management Association, Japanese Cognitive Science Society, Japanese Society for Artificial Intelligence, The Japan Society for Management Information. He also serves as Trustee for the Japan Ergonomics Society since 1999 till today, served as President for the International Society for Gerontechnology Japan Chapter, 2006-2012 and Editorial Board of the Japan Society for Management Information 2002-2004. Professor Umemuro has published 25 publications in Prefereed Journals, 50 publications in Edited Conference Proceedings, 5 Publications as Invited Contributions, 4 books publications, and 3 books translations.

INVITED SPEAKER

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Professor Han received his Bachelor Degree in 1980 at Mechanical Engineering from Seoul National University. In 1982, he received his Master in Mechanical Engineering from Seoul National University and in 1988 he finished his Ph.D in Mechanical Engineering, University of Minnesota, USA. He currently serves as the Director of BKplus-Energy ODA Center, Kookmin University, Director of Energy Engineering Human Development Center, Kookmin University, and Director of Well-being Environment Research Center, Kookmin University.

Professor Han holds a certification as Professional Engineer from Minnesota State Board of AELSLAGID, Registration No. 21924 (since 1992). He is the President of the Society of Air-conditioning and Refrigerating Engineers in Korea (SAREK) since 201; the Central Construction Committee, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation, Korea since 2013; the Editor-in-Chief, Koran Air Cleaning Association (KACA) from 2004; Member of the Korean Society of Automotive Engineering (KSAE) from 2001; Arbitrator for The Korean Commercial Arbitration Board from 1998. He is also a member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) from 1990 and member of American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) from 1988.

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Prof Josaphat Tetuko Sri Sumantyo was born at Bandung, West Java, Indonesia in 1970. He received the B.Eng. and M.Eng. degrees in Electrical and Computer Engineering from Kanazawa University, Japan in 1995 and 1997, respectively (Subsurface Radar Systems) and the Ph.D. degree in Artificial System Sciences (Applied Radio Wave and Radar Systems) from Chiba University, Japan in 2002.



He was an Associate Professor (permanent staff) at the Center for Environmental Remote Sensing (CEReS), Chiba University from 2005 to 2013, then Full Professor (permanent) at the same center from 2013 to now, member of international and domestic organizations, reviewer of journals, and organizations. His main interests are theoretically scattering microwave analysis and its applications in microwave (radar) remote sensing. He manages Josaphat Microwave Remote Sensing Laboratory (JMRS�), Center for Environmental Remote Sensing (CEReS), Chiba University, Japan.

His laboratory promotes the education and research to develop the internationally technologies and sciences. He always encourages the undergraduate and postgraduate students to know the microwave phenomenon and to be familiar with the interaction between microwave and natural matters (i.e. vegetation, artificial materials, earth surface, and snow), therefore they could develop original methods or sensor during studying in the courses.

INVITED SPEAKER

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Professor Loos is a Professor at the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Groningen, Netherlands. Her fields of disciplines are: Polymer Science, Chemistry, Applied, Materials Science, and Multidisciplinary. Her main research interests are focused on the design, synthesis and characterization of novel tailor made macromolecules as well as on the development of sustainable, eco-efficient and competitive production methods of polymeric materials. By utilizing modern polymer synthesis techniques including biocatalysis and other controlled polymerization methods her research aims to expand fundamental scientific knowledge towards advanced technologies.

She is a Member of the board of the study group Macromolecules (studiegroep macromoleculen) of the chemistry section of the Dutch Science Foundation (NWO), Member of the board of the National Dutch Graduate School of Polymer Science & Technology (PTN), Member of the program committee of the Dutch Belgian Beamline (DUBBLE) at the European Synchrotron Research Facility (ESRF) in Grenoble, France, Member of the Scientific Evaluator Board of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). She currently serves as Associate Editor Europe of the Journal of Renewable Materials, Member of the Editorial Board of Journal of Renewable Materials, Member of the Editorial Board of Polymer, Member of the Editorial Board of Polymers, Reviewer for scientific journals, Reviewer for grant proposals (national and international), Scientific advisor of Dutch and German courts, Industrial consulting and Contract Research.

PROF. LISELOTTE SCHEBEK
TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DARMSTADT, GERMANY
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Professor Liselotte Schebek is a Professor for the Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering as well as Chair of Material Flow Management and Resource Economy, Technische Universität Darmstadt. She was born on May 19th, 1957 in Bensheim / Bergstraße. She completed her Dipl.-Ing from Technische Universität Darmstadt in Study of Chemistry in 1983 and completed her Doctoral Oral Examination from University of Mainz in 1990.

She was employed as Project Manager Lahmeyer International, Frankfurt (since 1998, ERM Lahmeyer International, Niederrad) from 1990-1999 and also as a Lecturer on Environmental Management, University of Applied Sciences, Wiesbaden. From 1999-2012 she was the Head of Department of Technology-Induced Material Flow/Institute for Technology Assessment and Systems Analysis (ITAS-ZTS), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). Professor Schebek continued on as Professor of Industrial Material Cycles, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Geodesy between 2000-2009/2013 and Professor of Material Flow Management and Resource Economy, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering since 2010. Her research interest include: Closed substance cycle and resource management, Material flow management and environmental protection, Material and energetic use of biomass, and Energy technologies and energy systems



INVITED SPEAKER

PROF. MAKOTO HIRANO
SHIBAURA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, JAPAN
(makoh@kt.rim.or.jp)



Professor Hirano finished his Bachelor of Engineering in 1977 from Waseda University Japan and continued on to finished his Master of Science in 1979 and Ph.D in Engineering in 1990 from the same University. He went to Temple University Fox School, PA, USA to pursue his Executive MBA degree and finished in 2002 when he returned to Waseda University to take his Ph.D in International Business Management and finished them in 2007. He is currently a Professor at the Graduate School of Engineering Management, Shibaura Institute of Technology and a Guest Professor for the Kochi University of Technology, Japan.

Professor Hirano currently serves as the Vice-Chairperson of IEEE Technology and Engineering Management Society, Chairperson for Entrepreneur Engineering Society, Director & Secretary-General for the Japan MOT Society, and Member of Committee for The Japan Society for Science and Research Management, and holds membership several other notable societies and associations.

His research interest includes: Innovation Management, MOT (Management of Technology), SME Clustering in Manufacturing Industry, Regional Development, and Entrepreneurship. Professor Hirano was awarded the President Award for NTT Science and Core Technology Laboratory Group and NTT Basic Research Laboratories. He is the holder of 52 patents; one of them is the Method of fabricating circuit elements on an insulating substrate (US Patent 787136).

PROF. MASAFUMI YOHDA
TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY, JAPAN
(yohda@cc.tuat.ac.jp)

Professor Masafumi Yohda served as a professor since May 2003 in the Department of Biotechnology and Life Science, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology. Before that he was a researcher for the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN) since 1991. He finished his Bachelor, Master and Doctor from Department of Chemical Engineering, The University of Tokyo in 1982, 1984, and 1987 respectively. In 1999 he was awarded the Excellent paper award of Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering.



His research field includes Biochemistry, Molecular Biology, Biophysics, System Engineering, and Environmental Science. Professor Yohda is the Councilor of the Japanese Biochemical Society, Director of the Protein Society of Japan, Director and Manager of East Japan Branch of the Society of Biotechnology, Director of the Chem-Bio Informatics Society. He is also a member of the Molecular Biology Society of Japan, The Society of Chemical Engineers, Japan, Japan Society for Environmental Biotechnology, to name a few.

INVITED SPEAKER

PROF. MICHIHARU TABE
SHIZUOKA UNIVERSITY, JAPAN
(romtabe@rie.shizuoka.ac.jp)



Michiharu Tabe received the B.S. and M.S. degrees and the Ph.D. degree in engineering from Keio University, Japan, in 1973, 1975, and 1984, respectively. He joined Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation in 1975, and had been engaged in research on Si processes for high-speed bipolar transistors and ultra-small MOSFETs. In 1984-85, he was a visiting researcher at Stanford University and studied oxidation of Si surfaces by Synchrotron Radiation. In 1990, he started to work on Si nanodevices, primarily single electron transistors.

Since 1994 up to now, he has been a Professor at Research Institute of Electronics, Shizuoka University, Japan. He is currently working on a new research area of “Single Dopant Atom Devices”. Recently, two papers published from his group have been officially adopted as Emerging Technologies in “International Technology Roadmap for Semiconductors”.

He is also an Adjunct Professor of University of Indonesia and an Honorable Professor of Obuda University, Hungary. In 2012, he received Prize for Science and Technology by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japanese Government, the 20th TakayanagiKenjiro Memorial Award in 2006, and a Fellowship of Japanese Society of Applied Physics in 2008.

PROF. MING YANG
TOKYO METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY, JAPAN

Prof. Ming Yang is a Professor in the Faculty of System Design Graduate School of System Design, Dept of Intelligent Mechanical Systems, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan. His Research Topics include: Micro-Forming and Micro-Fabrication.

INVITED SPEAKER

DR. MIOARA MANDEA
CENTRE NATIONAL D'ETUDES SPATIALES, FRANCE
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Dr. Mioara Mandea is General Secretary of the European Geosciences Union and Program Manager for the Solid Earth Observation/Directorate for Strategy and Programs of Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (French Space Agency), Paris. She graduated in Engineering in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Bucharest before earning doctorates from the University of Bucharest in geophysics and geophysical prospecting in 1993 and from the Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris in internal geophysics in 1996. In addition, she earned the Habilitation à Diriger des Recherches from the University Paris VII in 2001.

Her research interests mainly concern measuring, mapping, and understanding the multitude of magnetic fields encountered in near Earth and near Earth-like planets. Her fields of research also include geo-potential field mapping, on global or regional scales, with important implications for the understanding of rapid changes within the Earth's system. Dr. Mandea has published more than 200 papers. She is currently General Secretary of the European Geosciences Union. She has been awarded the Van Straelen prize (French Geological Society) and the Hepites prize (Romanian Academy), and is also a Titular Member of the Academy of Romanian Scientists.

PROF. MUHAMMAD IDRUS ALHAMID
UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA, INDONESIA
(mamak@eng.ui.ac.id, mamak@indo.net.id)

Professor Alhamid finished his Bachelor Degree from the Mechanical Engineering Departement, Universitas Indonesia in 1978 and continued on to finished his Doctorate from Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven, Belgium in 1989. He is currently a Professor and Researcher in the Mechanical Engineering Department, Universitas Indonesia, Head of Energy Conversion Division and Head of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Laboratories in said University.



He teaches Ventilation System and Air Conditioning, Refrigeration Technology, Energy and Safety inside Building, Drying Technology, Kapita Selecta, and Engineering Design. Professor Alhamid is also involved and head several researches as follow: Development of Renewable Energy for Organic Rankine Cycle using Eco-Friendly Fluid, Capillary Expansion Device Development for Cascade Refrigeration System with New Alternative Refrigerant: Azeotropis Mixing Carbon Dioxide and Ethane, Design of Methane Storage Prototype with Activated Carbon (AC) from Indonesian Coal as Adsorbent, Development of Freeze Vacuum Dryer with Condenser Heat and Vibration, Solar Thermal Cooling System (Kawasaki, Waseda Univ & MoE Japan), Potential NAMAs for Building Energy (UNEP).

He is a member of the Indonesian Engineers Association (PII) since 1985, a member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) since 1990, a member of the Air System and Refrigeration Expert Association since 1999 and member of the International Solar Energy Society (ISES) since 2008.

INVITED SPEAKER

PROF. MOHAMMAD NASIR**MINISTER OF RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND HIGHER EDUCATION REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA****(menristekdikti@ristek.go.id)**

HE Mr. Prof. H. Mohammad Nasir, Ph.D., Ak was born in Ngawi, East Java Indonesia in 27 June 1960. He was awarded his Bachelor for the Economic Faculty University of Diponegoro in Semarang in 1988. He later finished his Master in the University of Gadjah Mada (UGM), Yogyakarta in 1993 and earned his Ph.D in Accounting from the University of Science, Malaysia.

After experiencing work in the private sector, Prof. Nasir went back to his roots and started teaching at his alma mater, the Faculty of Economy, University of Diponegoro. His areas of teachings include: Management Control Systems, Management Accounting, Strategic Management, Organizational Behaviour, Behavioural Accounting, and Property Management.

Professor Nasir was appointed Vice Rector of Finance and Resources from 2006-2010 and Dean for the Faculty of Economic and Business from 2011-2014. He was elected as Rector on September 2014, however before his inauguration as Rector he was appointed as the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education by the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

PROF. OLIVER CARSTEN
UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, ENGLAND
(O.M.J.Carsten@its.leeds.ac.uk)

Professor Oliver Carsten is a Professor of Transport Safety at the Institute for Transport Studies (ITS), University of Leeds. Professor Carsten did his undergraduate studies at the University of Oxford and obtained his PhD from the University of Michigan. Subsequently he worked at the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI) for ten years. He joined the Institute for Transport Studies in 1987.

He has been project coordinator of several European projects, including HOPES which examined the safety impacts of various field trials, VRU-TOO which applied new technologies to improve the safety and mobility of pedestrians, HINT which examined the human implications of new technologies, and HASTE which has studied the effect on driving performance and safety of using in-vehicle information systems.



Currently he is coordinator of the European ecoDriver integrated (large) project on green driving support systems. He has led the development of the advanced driving simulator at Leeds and has directed projects to examine techniques for reducing unsafe driving on rural arterial roads and for investigating the benefits of Intelligent Speed Adaptation (ISA). He has been chair of the DRIVE I safety and behavioral group, was a member of the DRIVE Safety Task Force, is chair of the Road User Behavior Working Party of the Parliamentary Advisory Council for Transport Safety and has been a member of several expert groups of the European Transport Safety Council. He is editor-in-chief of the academic journal Cognition, Technology and Work.

PROF. DR. RAINER LEISTEN
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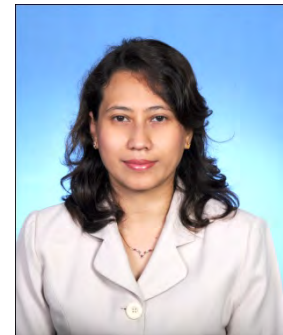
Professor Leisten studied mathematics and business administration at the University of Cologne, Germany. He received his Ph.D. in business administration from the University of Cologne in 1984 with a thesis on scheduling problems with limited buffer capacities under the supervision of Prof. Dr.-Ing. Dr. Theodor Ellinger. Afterwards, Prof. Leisten gained three years experience as a controller in the headquarter of Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt.

Moving back to academia, he earned his postdoctoral lecturer qualification (habilitation) in business administration from the University of Heidelberg in 1995 with a thesis on aggregation and disaggregation in planning. In 1995 he became full professor at the University of Greifswald and held the chair of Production Management. In 1999 he was appointed as a full professor at the University of Duisburg (now University of Duisburg-Essen) to hold the chair of Production and Operations Management. Prof. Leisten is currently the chair of Business Administration and Operations Management.

His primary areas of research interests include: Scheduling in Manufacturing, Coordination Aspects in Multi-Level/Multi-Stage (Production) Planning and Control Systems, and Supply Chain Management. He has published continuously in international journals and is conducting continuously research projects with business partners as well as international partners from academia.

DR. ROKIAH OMAR
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(r_omar@ukm.edu.my, rokiahomar@gmail.com)

Rokiah Omar received her Bachelor of Optometry degree from the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). After completing her BOptom in 1990, she was employed as an Optometrist with a private practice in Kuala Lumpur before joining UKM as a tutor in 1994. She obtained her PhD. in Low Vision from University of New South Wales, Australia in 2002. She is a Fellow in Low Vision of the American Academy of Optometry, Fellow of Association of Malaysian Optometrists, Founding members of Malaysian Academy of Optometry and Associate Fellow Academy of Science Malaysia.



Dr Rokiah became the first optometrist in the Asia region to be inducted as an International Blind Sports Federation International (IBSA) and International Paralympics Committee (IPC) Visually Impaired Classifier. She classifies visually impaired athletes at many disable sports/games locally and internationally. She was selected to represent Asia's continent to provide classification for visually impaired athletes at the London Paralympics Games 2012.

She is currently the Classification Director for the Asian Paralympic Committee (APC) and was in charged for classification of disable athletes at the Incheon Asian Para Games 2014 for 23 disable sports involving 44 countries. Her research interests include low vision rehabilitation, special population needs, quality of life and Public Health Optometry. She received many research and innovation awards at national and international levels.

INVITED SPEAKER

PROF. SANGKWON JEONG
KOREA ADVANCED INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(skjeong@kaist.ac.kr)



Professor Jeong finished his Bachelor and Master degrees from Seoul National University at 1985 and 1987 respectively. He received his Ph.D from MIT at 1992 where he continued to work in their Cryogenic Engineering Laboratory as visiting engineer and MIT Plasma Fusion Center from 1992-1995 as a research Engineer. Professor Jeong returned to Korea where he took up a position with the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology where he is currently a Professor for the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

His research interests include the following: Cryogenics, Cryocooler design, applied superconductivity system, Cryogenic heat transfer, and Refrigeration. He was awarded the JSPS Fellowship in 1999 from Korea Science and Engineering Foundation, Overseas Research Fellowship for 2000 from Korea Research Foundation, Outstanding Research Paper Award by KIASC in 2004 and Overseas Research Fellowship for 2005 by SBS Foundation. Professor Jeong has 5 registered patents and 4 claimed patents between the year 2001-2006.

He is a member of the Korean Society of Mechanical Engineers (KSME), Korea Institute of Applied Superconductivity and Cryogenics (KIASC), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), and International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR). Professor Jeong is the Associate Editor for: the Journal of the Korea Institute of Applied Superconductivity and Cryogenics, Journal of Mechanical Science and Technology, and Cryogenics.

VERONICA SOEBARTO, PH.D.
THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA
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Veronica Soebarto is an Associate Professor and Deputy Head and Associate Head (Research) at the School of Architecture and Built Environment, The University of Adelaide. She holds a PhD in Architecture and Master of Architecture, both from Texas A&M University (College Station, Texas), and a Bachelor of Architectural Engineering from the University of Indonesia. Prior to joining The University of Adelaide in 1998, she was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate at Texas A&M University, a part-time lecturer at The University of Indonesia and an architect in Jakarta.



At The University of Adelaide, she teaches sustainable design, technology and environment courses at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Her main research interests include human thermal comfort, building thermal/energy simulation, environmental monitoring, and sustainable building design and assessments, and she supervises Honours, Masters and PhD students in these areas.

Veronica received a Faculty of the Professions' Executive Dean's Research Award in 2014. She has published more than 80 publications in journals, book chapters and conference proceedings. She is a member of the Editorial Board of Journal of Building Performance Simulation and an Associate Editor of Architectural Science Review. She is the 2014-2015 President of Architectural Science Association (ANZAScA).

PROGRAM AT GLANCE

Date	Time	Program	Venue
10 August 2015	04.00-06.00 pm	Registration and Welcome Drink	Pre-function Hall
11 August 2015	07.30-08.00 am	Registration	Pre-function Hall
	08.00-08.40 am	Opening Ceremony	Rinjani Room I, II, III
	08.40-09.00 am	Photo Session	
	09.00-09.30 am	Keynote Speech 1	
	09.30-10.30 am	Talk show: Serve the Country	
	10.30-10.45 am	Coffee break	
	10.45-12.00 am	Keynote Speech 2 and 3	
	12.00-01.00 pm	Lunch	Restaurant
		Poster Session	Pre-function Hall
		Exhibition	
	01.00-03.00 pm	Parallel session	Meeting Rooms
	03.00-03.30 pm	Coffee Break	Pre-function Hall
		Poster Session	
		Exhibition	
	03.30-05.00 pm	Parallel session	Meeting Rooms
	05.00-07.00 pm	Poster Session	Pre-function Hall
		Exhibition	
	07.00-09.00 pm	Banquette Dinner	Rinjani Room I, II, III
12 August 2015	08.00-10.00 am	Parallel session	Meeting Rooms
	10.00-10.30 am	Coffee Break	Pre-function Hall
		Poster Session	
		Exhibition	
	10.30-12.00 am	Parallel session	Meeting Rooms
	12.00-01.00 pm	Lunch	Restaurant
		Poster Session	Pre-function Hall
		Exhibition	
	01.00-03.00 pm	Parallel session	Meeting Rooms
	03.00-03.30 pm	Coffee Break	Pre-function Hall
		Poster Session	
		Exhibition	
	03.30-05.00 pm	Parallel session	Meeting Rooms
	05.00 - 06.00 pm	Closing Ceremony	Selaparang Room
13 August 2015	08.00 am-08.00 pm	Social Tour Lombok	

Plenary 2

Solar Thermal Cooling System at Universitas Indonesia using Absorption Chiller

M. Idrus Alhamid et al

*Mechanical Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering,
Universitas Indonesia, Kampus Baru – UI, Depok 16424, Indonesia*

A solar cooling absorption chiller system (double effect absorption chiller) was installed at the Manufacturing Research Center (MRC) Building, Universitas Indonesia. This absorption chiller uses two condensers to improve its efficiency. This system has a maximum cooling capacity of 240 kW_{thermal} or 68 TR. The primary energy is solar energy absorbed by the heat pipe evacuated tubular solar collector type, consisting of 60 modules (1 module contains 16 tubes) having an area of 240 m² mounted atop the MRC building, and able to produce hot water at a temperature of 75°C - 90°C. Additional energy is used compressed natural gas (CNG), which will work when the energy from the sun is insufficient to produce hot water. CNG is stored in high - pressure tubes with a total capacity of 450 m³. Heat from the condenser released into the surroundings by the cooling tower has a capacity of 442.8 kW_{thermal}.

The hot water produced by the solar collector is not directly circulated to the absorption chiller but is temporarily stored in a hot water storage tank to maintain a stable temperature. The hot water storage tank has a capacity of 1000 liters. If the hot water temperature exceeds the capacity required then the heat will be directly released into the environment by a radiator with a capacity of 442.8 kW_{thermal}. The cold water produced by the absorption chiller is channeled towards hybrid fan coil units inside the building. All circulations in this system both inside and outside the absorption chiller systems use pumps.

This research was funded by Ministry of Environment – Japan with a title : **“Entrusted business on the technical cooperation for a co-benefit type solar-aided air-conditioning system (the system) in Indonesia during the fiscal years 2012 to 2014”**.

Plenary 3

RESEARCH ON SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES

LISELOTTE SCHEBEK

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A major goal of sustainable development is to decouple the increase in social welfare from the impact of mankind on nature. Here, many hopes lie on technological innovations as a means of achieving a more efficient use of resources, i.e. materials or energy carriers. However, a technological innovation does not lead to a more sustainable economy per se: counter current effects in the process chain, rebound effects in the use phase of a technology or product, and impact on the macroeconomic scale from substitution effects may decrease and even jeopardize expected savings of resources or impacts on the environment. Consequently, if technology shall be used successfully to enhance sustainability of economy and society, it is indispensable to assess its significant impacts in a holistic way, notably taking into account the full life cycle of a technology or product.

Given the broad concept of sustainability, however, sustainability assessment is a challenging task and comprehends not one single method, but covers different types of methodologies and complex assessment procedures. The presentation will highlight scientific research on approaches for sustainability assessment. One focus will be on the structuring or typology of approaches, explaining the underlying scientific principles as well as the nature of possible outcomes of such approaches. Based on this, examples from current research will demonstrate practical application of sustainability assessment as part of research on technology development itself, but also incorporating sustainability assessment in development of policy strategies in energy or resource efficiency.

Keywords:

Sustainable development, resource efficiency, assessment methodology

Solar Tracker for Vertical Solar Distillation Apparatus

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Keywords: Solar tracker; Vertical distillation apparatus

Abstract. A research on solar tracker system for vertical solar distillation apparatus is conducting. The common solar tracker is usually fit for horizontal distillation apparatus. Wind effect to the apparatus is not as big as the vertical one. The aims of the research are creating the solar tracker system for the vertical solar still which can face the problem of wind and daily solar movement. The other threat which has to be faced is diffuse condition of the solar rays on cloudy days. When the solar tracker doesn't have internal time reference, the diffuse condition on the cloudy days may put into unstable position. To face the problems some mechanisms are proposed. They are lock gear mechanism to handle the daily movement and windy condition, the RTC which is applied to predict the position of the collector when the day is cloudy, and the solar cell that is exploited as the sensor of the solar position as well as the source of the power for reducing the electrical component. Lock gear mechanism is designed to be controlled by the microcontroller which has to compare the sensor input and RTC. On the sunny and clear day, the sensor will be the main reference. On the night and rainy or cloudy condition, the reference will be RTC; therefore the system will predict the solar position. Normally closed brake is designed to keep the position of the collector. Such mechanisms will improve the performance of vertical solar distillation apparatus.

Introduction

Solar still is prominent method to produce clean and healthy water from polluted water. The main reason for such method is its economical value especially for the rural without abundant mainstream energy supply such as electricity. A drawback of the solar distillation is productivity of the apparatus. Many researches are proposed to increase the productivity of solar distillation methods which can be classified to two main approaches. The first one and the most conducted approach is enhancement of condensation process. Among these approaches are addition of condenser and reduction of the cover temperature [1, 5, 6]. The second common method is pre-heating approach. The methods are focused on enhancing the evaporation process.

The problem of evaporation is the energy supply and the problem of the condensation is the temperature and released heat. To increase evaporation, the methods exploit approaches which increase energy supply. To increase the condensation the methods exploit methods of reducing temperature and pressure.

A vertical solar still naturally is good in condensation due to the position of its cover. Vertical surface has better convection than horizontal [3]. Wind is also important in reducing the temperature of the cover which enhancing the condensation process. But it is lack in evaporation due to path of the solar rays especially in tropical areas. Therefore it is reasonable to increase the vertical solar still productivity through increasing the energy supply. The simplest approach of increasing energy supply is facing the solar still to the path of solar rays.

To be always faced the solar path, the solar apparatus need system called solar tracker. Some mechanisms have been proposed [2]. Most of them are designed for the photovoltaic [2, 4, 7, 8]. The other are proposed for horizontal solar still. On the other hand discussion of such mechanisms

for vertical solar still is very rare. The solar tracker for PV doesn't consider fluid surface and flow while the solar tracker for solar still consider both. The other situation that should be taken into account is the weight of the apparatus. The solar still naturally is heavier than PV.

The vertical solar still has different characteristic operation than horizontal one. The most differing threats which are greater than the horizontal solar still are wind and solar path effect. For tropical area, the horizontal solar still gets its abundant energy during middle of the day, while the angle from the zenith is relatively the smallest one. The vertical solar distillation apparatus will have its abundant solar rays in the morning and afternoon, while the sun is near the horizon. The wind for horizontal solar still mostly cause lift forces, while the wind effect to the vertical solar still mostly is drag.

This article will discuss the theoretical aspect about solar rays and mechanism of proposed design of solar tracker for vertical solar still which is intended to be rigid enough and anticipate the solar path. The solar tracker will apply the mechanism for tracking in haze, cloudy condition and moving during night as well as to maximizing the solar harnessing.

The theory of the solar ray path will start the article. In this section, it will be showed the effect of the solar ray paths daily to vertical surfaces. The second part will be the discussion of the solar tracker design. The last part is conclusion and remark as termination of the article,

Solar Ray Path and Vertical Solar Still

Solar rays generally bring its greatest power to a surface, while the surface is perpendicular to the solar ray paths. In such condition, the reflection of the surface is minimal. It is also a simple concept that solar irradiance specific in perpendicular surface is the biggest. In such condition most of the solar rays which arrive to the surface will be converted to heat.

For a solar apparatus, to harvest the solar energy maximally, it is important to keep the surface of the collector perpendicular to the solar rays. A half-sphere coordinate with the apparatus as the center is exploited to define the position of the sun, where the rays arrive from. In such coordinate, a point above the observer (O) is defined as top. The point will be used to define zenith as the angle from the top to horizon. A horizon is boundary of a surface where the center (O) is located and perpendicular to the line from the top to the center. The horizon is circular shape through North, East, South and West position. The azimuth is defined as the angle around the horizon which is counted from the north. The description of the zenith and azimuth is figured on Fig. 1 below.

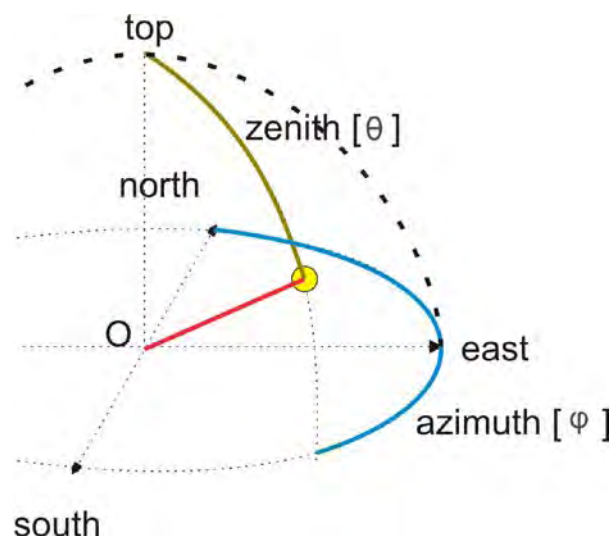


Fig. 1. A half-sphere coordinate for describing zenith and azimuth

From the perspective of a vertical collector with its normal on φ' azimuth, a sun with zenith θ and azimuth φ has zenith θ' which can be found using Eq. 1 or Eq. 2 below. The equations are:

$$\theta' = 2 \arcsin \left\{ \sin^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \alpha \right) + \sin^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \beta \right) \cos(\alpha) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (1)$$

or

$$\theta' = \arccos \{ \sin \theta \sin(\varphi' - \varphi) \} . \quad (2)$$

with $\alpha = 90^\circ - \theta$ and $\beta = \varphi' - \varphi$. The zenith θ' is also the angle of the solar rays to the normal of the collector surface. Bigger θ' means less solar energy harnessed. The coordinate of the solar in the perspective of the vertical collector is described on Fig. 2.

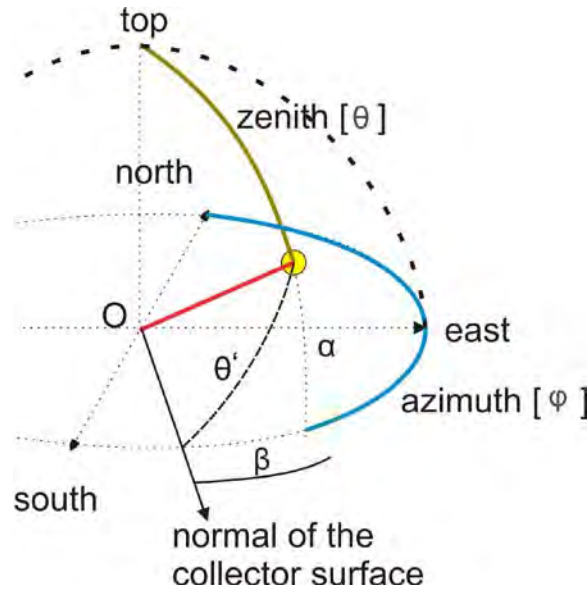


Fig. 2. Coordinate of the solar in the perspective of vertical solar apparatus. The angle of coming rays is θ'

Because the solar apparatus is vertical and it can't be rotated along zenith line, the adjustable position is only azimuth. Although the zenith is also changed because of the solar movement, the apparatus can't be moved along zenith line. Therefore β should be trimmed to make θ' as minimal as possible.

Speed of the solar movement according to an observer is a function of its position. When the solar is on equinox, it can be assumed that the solar moves 15° for an hour. When the solar position is not at the same latitude with the observer, the speed of the solar movement is different in the perspective of the observer. It can be derived that the speed of the solar movement will be

$$\omega' = \omega \cos(\zeta). \quad (3)$$

ω' is the speed of solar on observer perspective, ω is speed of the solar on equinox and ζ is the difference of the solar latitude and observer latitude.

The speed of the solar movement can be seen as the change of the zenith. The zenith is defined by the azimuth which is corrected by difference of the latitude of the observer and the latitude of the solar. For example, if the latitude of the observer is 10 NL and the latitude of the solar is 8 NL, the azimuth of the solar on the horizon is 92 degree in the morning and 268 degree when the sun is set.

The daily movement of solar can be put also into a cylindrical coordinate which z axis is north south direction. The movement of the solar is just described by the azimuth. The difference position of the latitude will give just orientation of the axis unto horizon. The position of the solar movement can be shown on Eq. 4 below

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\gamma_1) & 0 & \sin(\gamma_1) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin(\gamma_1) & 0 & \cos(\gamma_1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2) \\ \sin(\varphi_h) \\ \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

with $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \varphi_h$ and θ are latitude of the observer, current solar latitude, azimuth of solar at the horizon and zenith respectively. The zenith of the solar is defined from

$$\theta = \arcsin \left(\left(\sin^2(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2) + \cos^2(\varphi) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (5)$$

The current azimuth which is applied to the equation (1) and (2) is derived from X, Y, Z on Eq. 4.

Solar Tracking Mechanism

To track the solar position for vertical solar still with its threats, some mechanisms are proposed. Each mechanism is proposed to handle threat that should be faced. They are mechanism to get optimum solar energy, mechanism to predict solar vector during haze and diffused condition, and mechanism to handle the windy condition. All of the mechanisms are proposed to be as simple as possible and need as little as possible energy resources.

To get optimum energy, as it is described in the predecessor section, only the azimuth angle of the solar still can be adjusted. It means that the tracker is single axis only. The mechanism will consist of 2 PV which also produce the power for the system. The solar cells are placed directly above the solar still. They also face the same direction to the solar still. Both PV will be separated by a plate which is vertical and perpendicular to the surface. When the normal of solar cells doesn't face the equinox, the different power will arise between both solar cells. The different power will drive the motor which set the PV to the equinox. Therefore, the solar cells will automatically set the optimal harnessing energy. The mechanism is shown on Fig. 3.

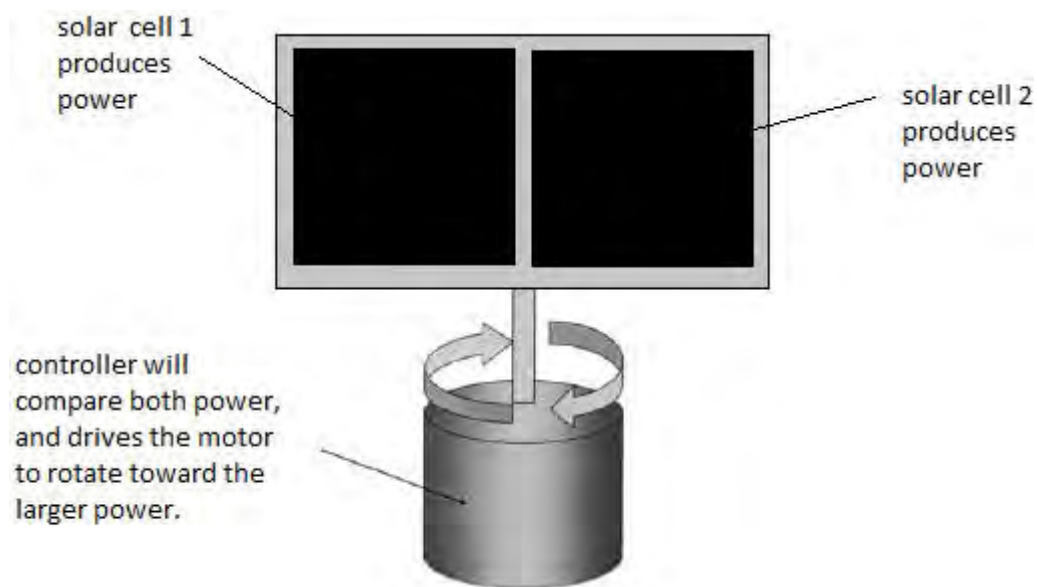


Fig. 3. Mechanism to track the optimal harnessed energy consists of a driving motor, controller and 2 PV which produce power for the motor and put as the position sensor. If both solar cells harvest unequal power, the motor will rotate

When the day is cloudy or haze and during the night, both PV will produce the equal power for long period. It is important to adjust solar apparatus automatically to the predicted next solar position. A mechanism using RTC is proposed to determine the position. The RTC will be added as reference to predict the solar position. RTC will supply time to controller. After 30 minute without movement due to equal power of the PV, the controller will make predictive new position and the motor will rotate to new position. The mechanism is described on Fig. 4.

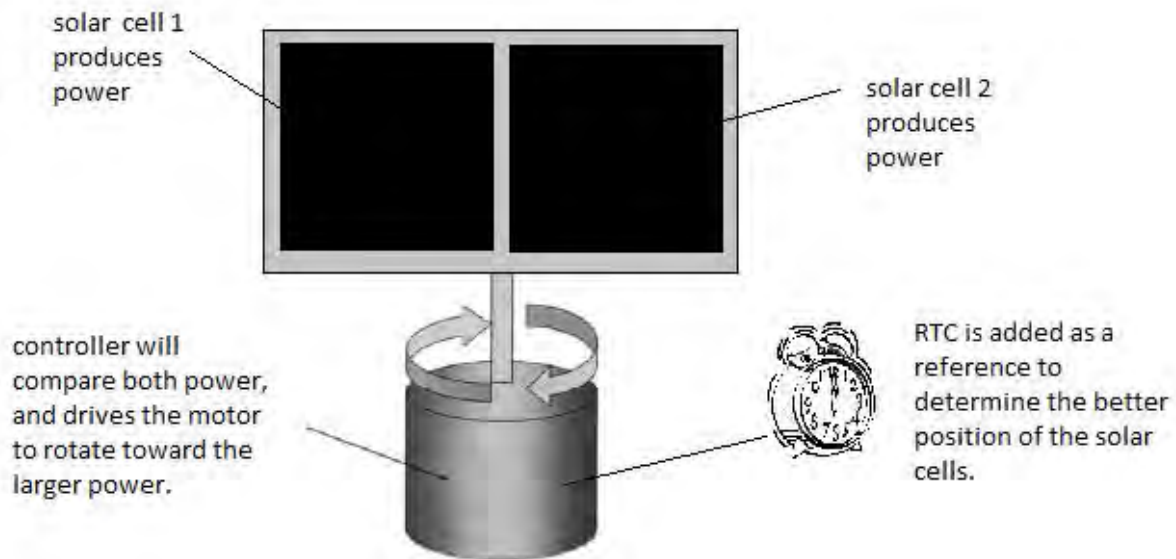


Fig. 4. RTC is added as the reference to predict the solar position so the solar apparatus could be faced the predictive position. This predictive position is an anticipation of the solar position which is unclearly determined using the sensor

Move easily by the different power mechanism puts the solar apparatus to more susceptible condition of the wind. A mechanism to handle this threat is proposed. A normally closed lock gear will be applied. When the power of both solar cells is equal, the lock will be active. In such condition, position of the solar apparatus will be locked. Therefore the solar still could not change whether the wind is blowing. Contrary, when both solar cells produce different power, the lock will open. When the lock is open, the different power of the solar cells drives the motor to spin as the 1st mechanism. Such mechanism can be seen on Fig. 5.

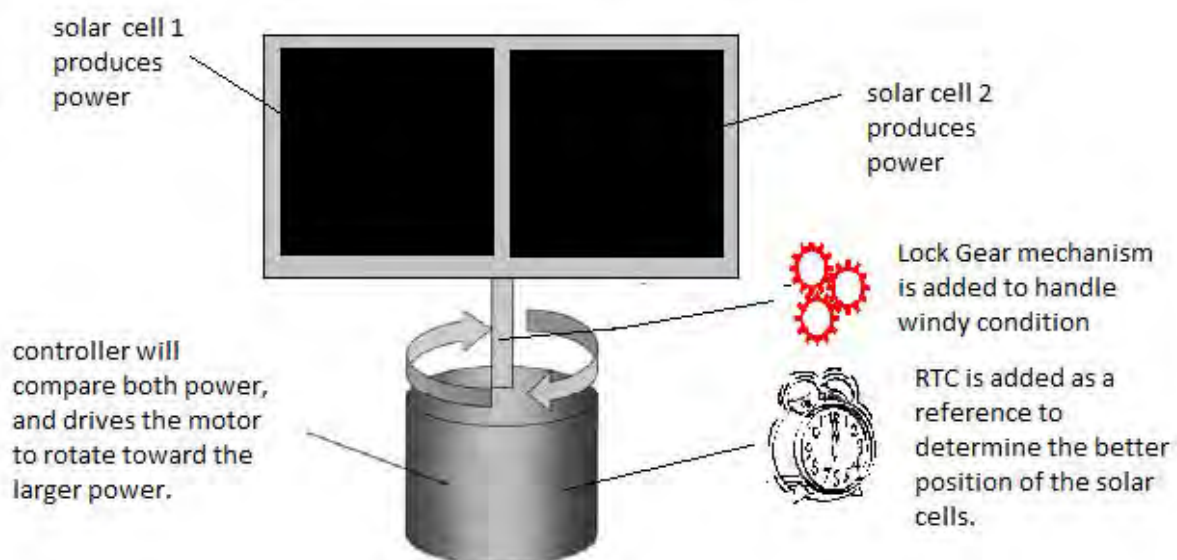


Fig. 5. Addition of normally closed lock will help to handle wind threat

All of the above mechanisms will use the motor speed reducer due to the speed difference of motor and daily solar movement. Motor has speed of 70 rpm or equal to 420 degree in a second, while the speed of solar movement is 15 degree for an hour or 4.2×10^{-3} degree for a second. To match the speed of solar movement, the speed motor will be reduced 400 times and the adjustment will be done while the difference is more or equal to 5 degree. Therefore, every movement will consist of 4.76 degree. Microcontroller will be used to control the mechanism. The diagram of controller model is shown in Fig. 6.

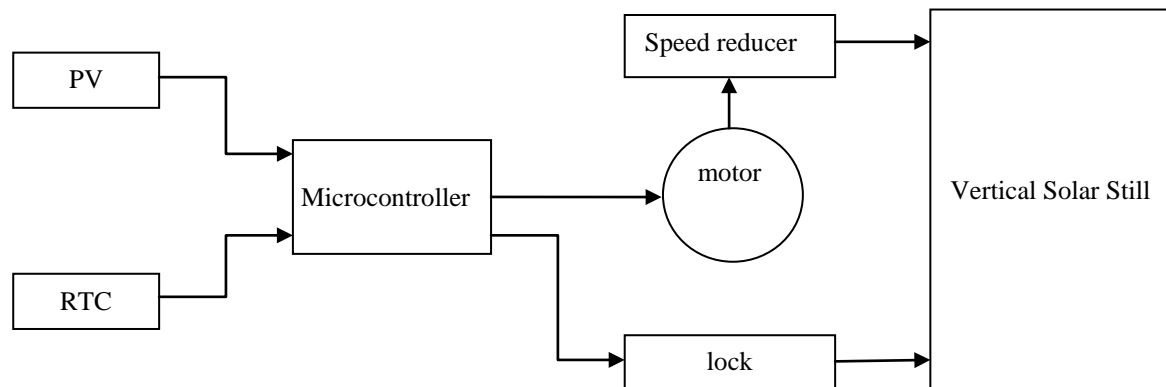


Fig. 6. Control mechanism of the system is a microcontroller based which has PV and RTC as the input and locking signal and motor driving signal as the output

Conclusion

A solar tracker mechanism is proposed to harvest solar energy for vertical solar still. The proposed mechanism combines simplicity of sensing and powering the driver using solar cells rather than LDR as the sensor and solar cells as the power supply. To predict the position especially in haze and dark condition, the RTC will be applied. The lock gear mechanism which is normally close system will be applied to handle the threat of the windy condition. The relay system is also depended on the solar cells sensors.

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Analysis of Experimental Flame Stability on LPG Fuel on Bunsen Burner Modified with Variation Length of Barrel and Swirling Fan

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Abstract. Combustion has a vital role in daily life, especially in this today. The utilization of fossil fuels has not regardless of the activity of the people. But combustion of engineering has own plays an important role in increased efficiency using of fossil fuels. Increasing efficiency combustion can be done with increased stability of flame, so that the stability of flame is one of the important topics of engineering those having application that very extensive, both in terms of energy and fire safety.

Efforts to increase the stability of the flame continuously improved. One method increased stability flame is an increase of homogeneity mix air/fuels, and it has been done by adding “swirling fan” on mixing chamber air and fuels in order to generate mixing swirl flow. With accounted to a dimensionless number “swirl number” in corresponding with the increase in rotation to the variations of swirl number used was 0.44, 0.86, 1.69, and 2.17. And LPG flow rate was varied to 300, 400, 500 and 600 cc / minute. The improvement of flame stability is also investigated with variation of the barrel length of 20 cm, 25 cm and 30 cm with an outer barrel’s diameter of 30 cm with a nozzle as an anti-flashback at barrel end. The parameters measured were the stability of flame in between the zone of flame yellow tip, lifted and blow off flame.

The results of experiments it shows that has not occurrence of the phenomenon of lifted on swirl number 0.44 or 0.00 when fan in a state of quiet. Area of the flame stability on a diagram Fudge has increase with increasing of swirl number. The length of the barrel in this study, have an important role in the stability of the flame. Experimental results showed large areas flame stability increases as the reduced length of the barrel.

Introduction

Flame stability is one of the important aspects of the combustion technique, the application is very wide such as energy optimization and safety of fire. Flame stability is needed in the process of combustion equipment design, produce clean combustion and combustion safety.

The zone of flame stability was characterized by features of blue flame, conical and relatively stationary combustion which indicates that the combustion occurs in a safe condition, because the area is among the stability of flame flashback area, yellow flame tip and blow off the inevitable flame in combustion.

Experimental studies and theoretical study on the stability of the flame area has been developed. Lewis and Von Elbe et al. focused on the correlation between the data flame blow-off, flashback, with flame stretch, number Karlovits especially at the end of the combustion tube [1]. Eduardo et al. to investigate the phenomenon of lift-offs and blow off on diffusion flame between parallel streams of air to fuel [2]. Andres et al. to investigate the characteristics of bluff-body stabilized blowoff with the conical premixed flames [3]. Yung Chen et al. experiment flame lift-off and flame stability mechanism nonpremix jet flames with a bluff-body [4].

Alif et al. investigated the correlation length of the flame lift-up on non-diffusion combustion of propane gas [5]. Mahandari et al. do an experimental study of the phenomenon of flame lift-up [6]. Firman et al. investigated the stability and flame length premix due to variations in the diameter of the ring using the Bunsen burner propane gas [7]. Cokorda Prapti investigation of flame lift-up phenomenon in premixed combustion of propane gas [8]. Setyadi, Pratomo et al, investigated the