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Surabaya

**Disampaikan untuk
Fakultas Ilmu Komputer UPN Jatim
Surabaya, 28 April 2017**



Faculty of Electrical Technology ITS





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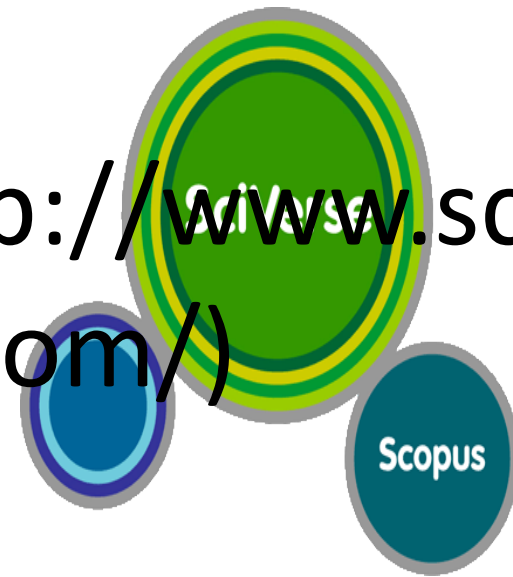
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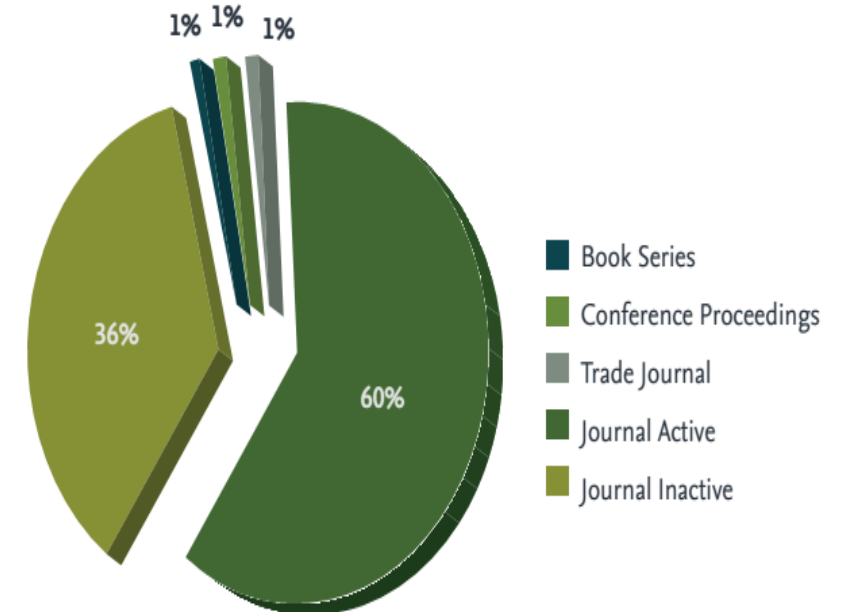
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Reputation?

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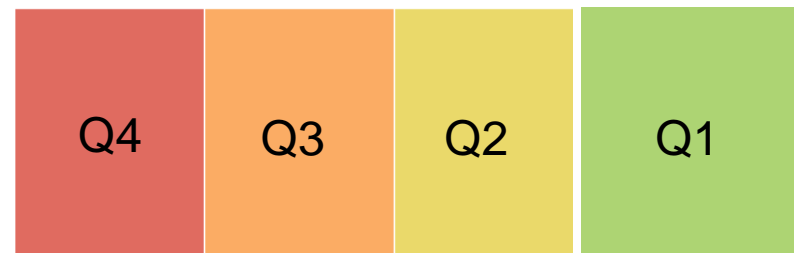
How long the review process till publish?



Reputation Journal by Thomson & SCOPUS

THOMSON 2015	Example Journal
IF \geq 30	Science Journal (34.661)
20 \leq IF < 30	MATERIALS SCIENCE & ENGINEERING R-REPORTS (24.652)
10 \leq IF < 20	Advances in Optics and Photonics (12.638)
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1 \leq IF < 5	IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON POWER ELECTRONICS (4.953)
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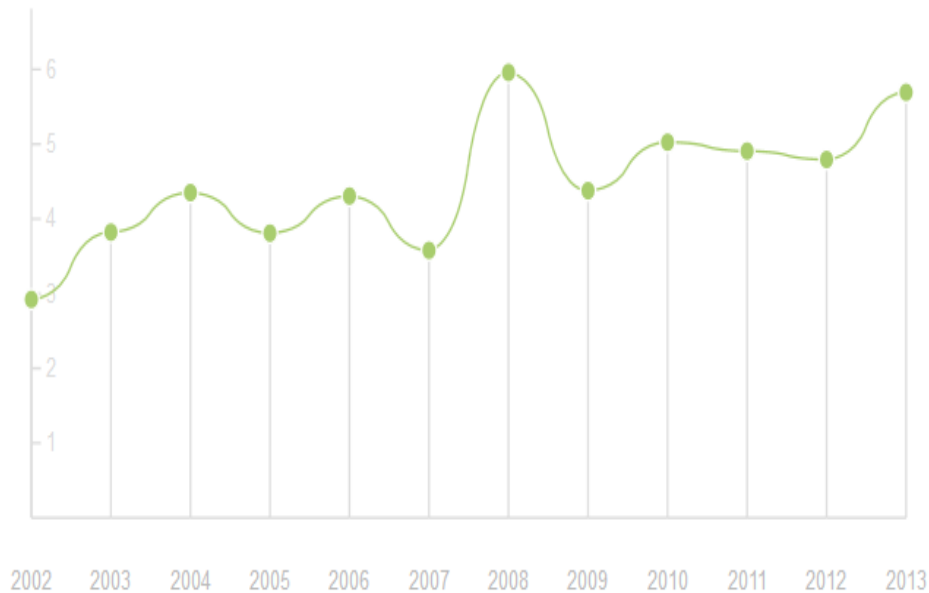
SCOPUS	Example Journal
Q1	IEEE Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence (6.59) Acoustical Society of America (0.74)
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Q3	Telkomnika (0.24)
Q4	International Journal of Imaging and Robotics (0.20)





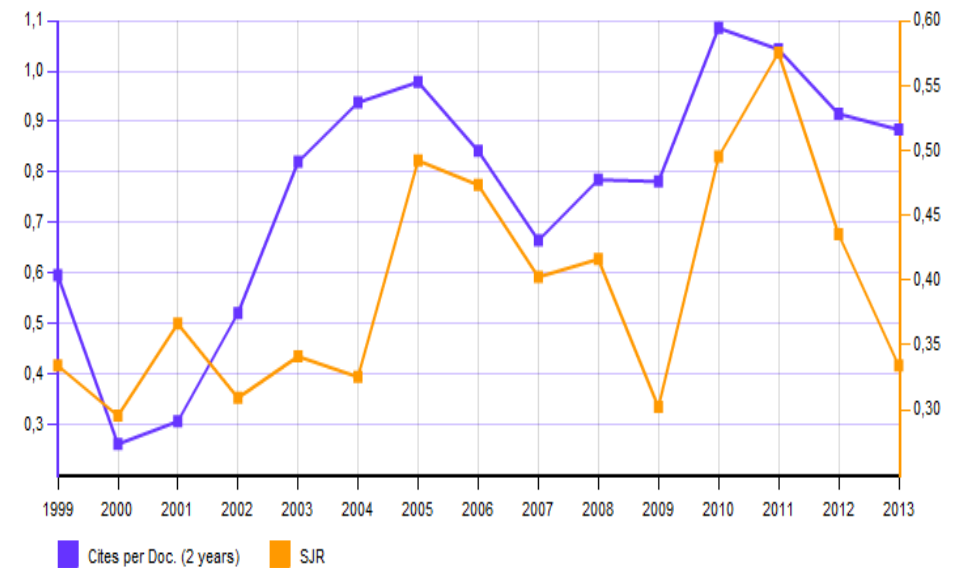
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Impact factor



IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence (THOMSON)

SJR indicator vs. Cites per Doc (2y)



International Journal of Pattern Recognition and Artificial Intelligence (SCOPUS)



Publication Costs



Acoustical Society of America	870 USD
Computing in Science and Engineering	49 USD
Acoustical Science and Technology Japan	40,000 JPY
Signal Processing (Elsevier) Open Access	2,400 USD



How long Review Process till Published?

3 months

6 months

9 months

12 months

18 months (experience: Submit August 9th, 2013,
Published January 1st, 2015)

24 months more (experience: Submit March 2010,
Published June 2012)





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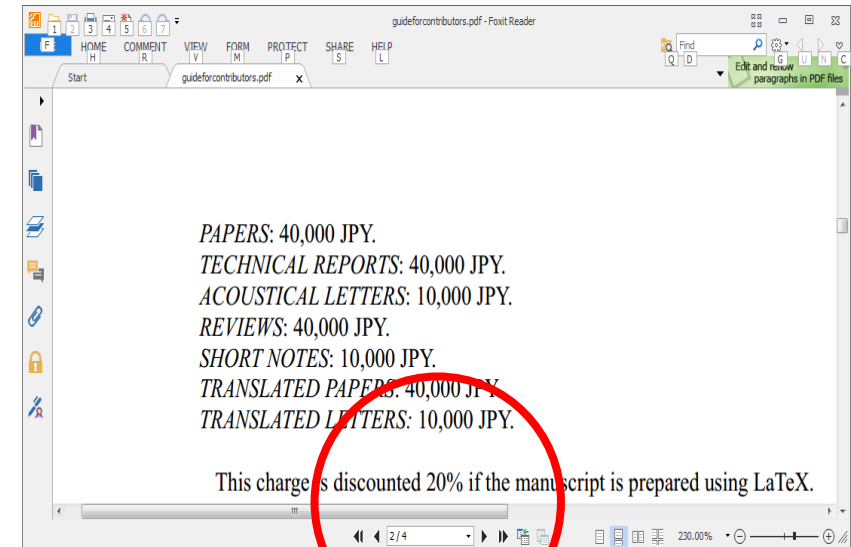
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Writing Paper





Title

IAENG International Journal of Computer Science, 44:1, IJCS_44_1_13

Writing Paper

A Novel Approach on Infant Facial Pain Classification using Multi Stage Classifier and Geometrical-Textural Features Combination

IAENG International Journal of Computer Science, 42:3, IJCS_42_3_08

Phoneme-Viseme Mapping for Indonesian Language Based on Blend Shape Animation



Computers and Electronics in Agriculture

Volume 121, February 2016, Pages 429–435



Original papers

Electronic nose based on partition column integrated with gas sensor for fruit identification and classification

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Abstract

Writing Paper

Abstract—Infants are unable to communicate pain, they cry to express their pain. In this paper we describe the most effective feature for infant facial pain classification. The image dataset was classified by medical doctors and nurses based on cortisol hormone difference and FLACC (Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability) measurement. In this paper we try a number of features based on Action Unit (AU) for infant facial pain classification and discover that the best features are combination between geometrical and textural features. We trained our own Active Shape Model (ASM) and extracted the geometrical features based on landmark points found by our ASM. The textural features are extracted using Local Binary Patterns (LBP) from multiple facial patches. We also experiment with two stage pain classification preceded by a cry detection system, and concluded that this scenario combined with geometrical and textural feature produce a very high F1 score for infant facial pain classification.

Index Terms—Infant facial pain classification, infant facial expression, infant cry detection, facial geometrical features, facial textural features.



Introduction

Writing Paper

I. INTRODUCTION

ADULT communicate their pain in many ways [1]. One of the popular method to measure pain is by patient self-report because no special skills of advanced technology are needed [2]. While useful this method could not be use for infants because they unable to speak to report their pain experience.

To detect pain on infants, we can rely on their facial expressions as one of the best data source. Compared to behavioral and psychological reponses, facial expressions for pain are more specific and consistent [3]. This is why in many infant pain measurement instrument such as CRIES [4], FLACC (Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, and Consolability) [5], and MIPS (Modified Infant Pain Scale) [6] are focused on infant facial expressions. In Indonesian hospitals, FLACC

observation and scoring is the most common pain measurement for infant pain[7].

Even though thees observation related instrument have been used commonly, they have substantial shortcomings in availability of observer, and observer bias [8]. The number of nurses and doctors in hospital are limited, so it is almost impossible for them to monitor the infants continuously. On the other hand, the observer bias could be caused by various of personality, backgrounds, gender, and the observation context [9]. That is why, we need an intelligent system that can detect pain on infants automatically and correctly is imminent.



Theoretical Background

Writing Paper

II. PROBLEM FORMULATION

A. Definitions

Transient stability problem for an event disturbance may be expressed as follows: Initially, a power system is operating at a stable operating point, say x_{pre} , when a fault occurs at time

$t = 0$. Then, the system is governed by the fault-on dynamics during the fault $[0, \tau]$ as follows:

$$\dot{x} = f_F(x), 0 \leq t \leq \tau, x(0) = x_{\text{pre}} \quad (1)$$

where $x \in R^N, t \in R, f_F : R^N \rightarrow R^N$.

The solution curve of (1) is called fault-on trajectory and is expressed in this paper by

$$x(t) = X_F(t; x_{\text{pre}}), 0 \leq t \leq \tau \quad (2)$$

where $X_F(\cdot; x_{\text{pre}}) : R \rightarrow R^N$.

The fault is cleared at time τ . The system is governed by the post-fault dynamics expressed by the following nonlinear equation:

$$\dot{x} = f(x), \tau \leq t \leq \infty; f : R^N \rightarrow R^N. \quad (3)$$

The solution curves of (3) are called post-fault trajectory, represented by

$$x(t) = X(t; x^0), \tau \leq t \leq \infty; X(\cdot; x^0) : R^N \rightarrow R^N. \quad (4)$$

Note that initial point x^0 is a point on the fault-on trajectory at time τ , fault clearing time:

$$x^0 = X_F(\tau, x_{\text{pre}}). \quad (5)$$

Don't write ordinary formulation and explanation



Theoretical Background

Writing Paper

II. RELATED WORK

In [7] Hanindito used acoustic sound pattern on baby cries to detect pain. During his research he created 56 video taken from 28 infant before and after a specific surgical procedure. He also score the FLACC scale and measure the saliva cortisol hormone from every infant before and after their surgery procedure. This videos are the source of this research dataset.

Based on FACS and earlier research [20] and [17] the AU related to pain are: brow-lowering (AU 4), cheek-raising (AU 6), eyelid tightening (AU 7), nose wrinkling (AU 9), upper-lip raising (AU 10), oblique lip raising (AU 12), horizontal lip stretch (AU 20), lips parting (AU 25), jaw dropping (AU 26), mouth stretching (AU 27) and eye closing (AU 43). The visualization of these AU on Infant face in pain can be seen in figure 3. In [19] Prkachin and Solomon recode the AU of pain into a more simple set of AU as in equation 1.

$$Pain = AU4 + (AU6||AU7) + (AU9||AU10) + AU43 \quad (1)$$

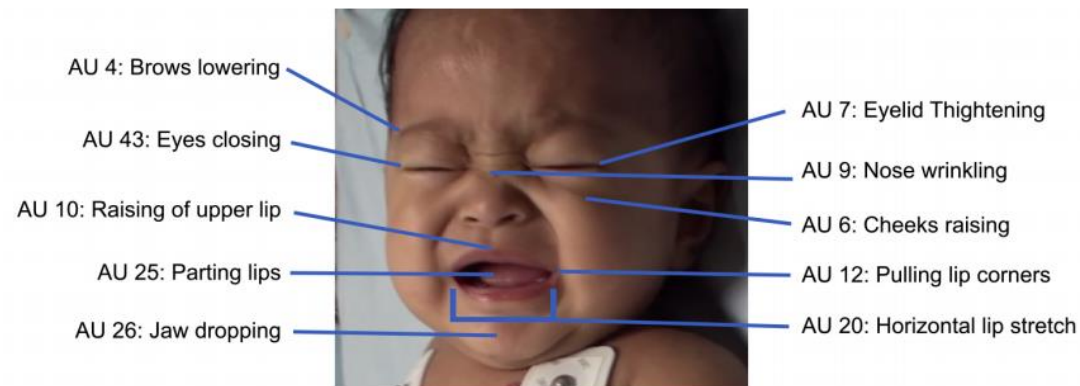


Fig. 3: Infant Facial Action Unit on Pain

Don't write ordinary formulation and explanation



Proposed method

Writing Paper

D. Problem Formulation

Based on the above discussion, the problem for obtaining the critical condition for transient stability for system (3) is formulated as follows:

$$\min_{x^0, x^1, \dots, x^{m+1}, \varepsilon, \tau, k_S, v} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^m (\mu^k)' (\mu^k) + (\mu^{m+1})' W (\mu^{m+1}) \right\} \quad (14)$$

where $x^k \in R^N, \varepsilon \in R, \tau \in R, k_S \in R, v \in R^{N_{G-m}}$

$$\mu^k = x^{k+1} - x^k - \frac{\dot{x}^{k+1} + \dot{x}^k}{|\dot{x}^{k+1} + \dot{x}^k|} \varepsilon \quad (15)$$

$$\dot{x}^k = f(x^k) \quad (16)$$

with boundary conditions

$$x^0 = X_F(\tau; x_{pre}) \quad (17)$$

$$\mu^{m+1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial P^{m+1}}{\partial \theta^{m+1}} \cdot v \\ v - k_S \cdot \dot{\theta}^{m+1} \\ |v| - 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

Don't write contradictory and inappropriate formula & explanation

- Clear Explanation
- Logical
- Consecutive
- New algorithm or formulation



Proposed method

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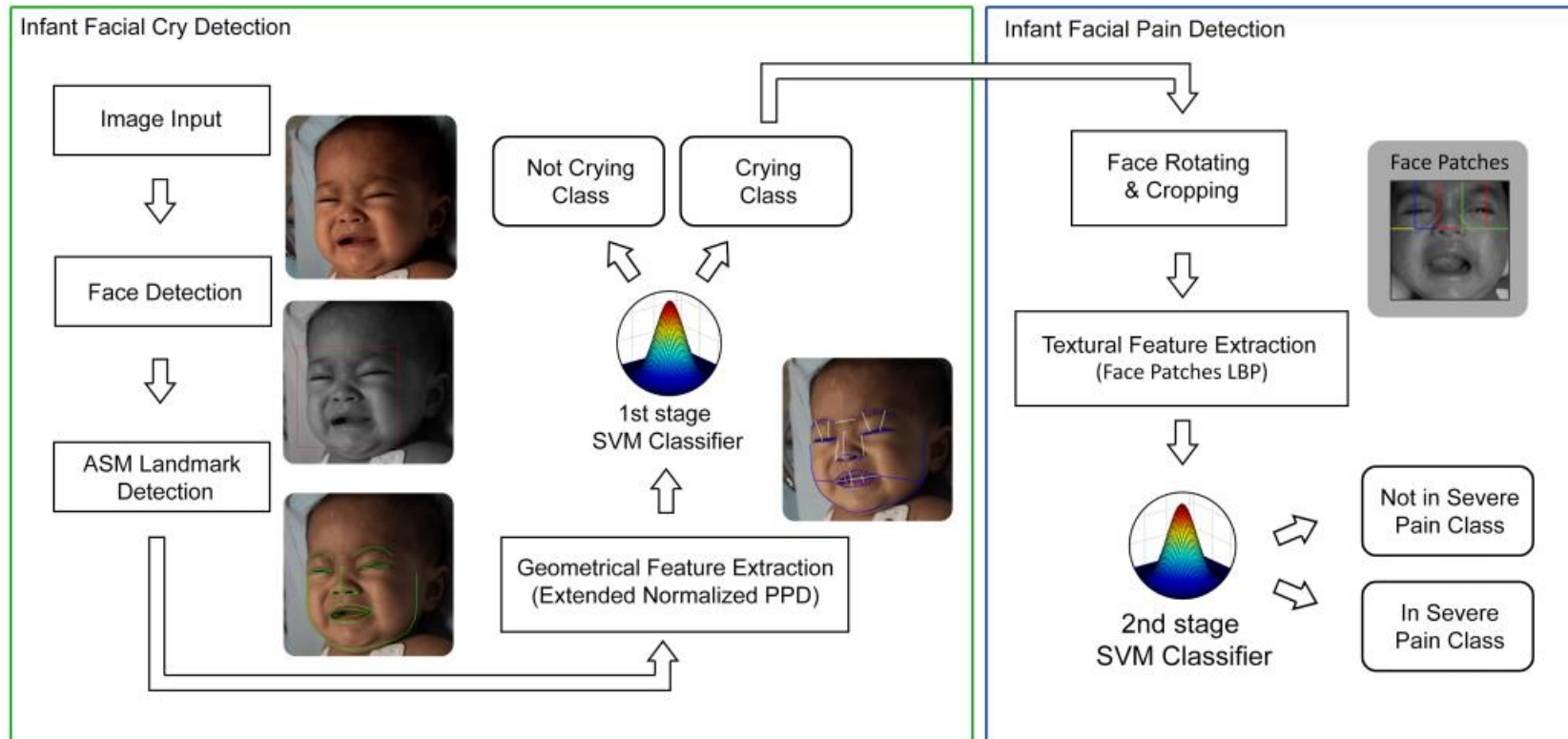


Fig. 4: Overview of our system. The face is detected using Viola-Jones, and the landmark points is found by ASM. From the landmark points found we extracted the geometrical feature and conduct the cry detection. For the crying face we continued to detect pain using textural feature discovered by LBP.

- Clear Explanation
- Logical
- Consecutive
- New algorithm or formulation

Don't write contradictory and inappropriate formula & explanation



Result (simulation and/or experiment)

In this paper we use SVMs to classify the pain degree of infant facial image. But our main goal is to distinguish the severe pain from others. To create a good SVM classifier we need to determine the suitable kernel and a number of parameters. Kernels we tried including: Radial Basis Function (equation 5), Linear, Polynomial, and Sigmoid.

$$K(x, x') = \exp(-\gamma \|x - x'\|^2) \quad (5)$$

The first important parameter to decide is the C parameter, because if it is too large, we have a high penalty for non separable points and we may store many support vectors and overfit. If it is too small, we may have an underfitting classifier [31]. Each kernel also have parameter to define, such as γ in RBF, and the d parameter for degree in polynomial kernel. We decide to employ automatic parameter search using algorithm from [32] and using LIBSVM [33] for our system.

C. Construction of 3D Model

1) Blend Shape Face Model

A blend shape face model is defined as a convex linear combination of n basis vectors, each vector is one of the blend shapes [33]. Each blend shape is a face model that includes geometry and texture. All blend shape meshes for a given model share the same topology. The texture at a particular point of the blend shape model is similar to a linear combination of the blend shape textures with the same blending weights as those used for the geometry.

The coordinates of a vertex V of the blend shape model can be written as Equation (1):

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i V_i \quad (1)$$

where scalars α_i are the blending weights, V_i the locations of the vertices in the blend shape i , and n the number of blend shapes. These weights must satisfy the convex constraint and be equalized to 1 for rotational and translational invariance, as seen in Equation (2).



Result (simulation and/or experiment)

In order to confirm the effectiveness of the proposed method, we have carried out numerical examinations using five test systems as follows:

- three-machine nine-bus system (Anderson and Fouad in [22]);
- four-machine nine-bus system (Modified Anderson and Fouad system depicted in Fig. 3);
- six-machine 30-bus system (IEEE 30);
- seven-machine 57-bus system (IEEE 57);
- 30-machine 115-bus system (IEE Japan West 30).

It is assumed that every transmission line consists of double parallel circuits, and that a three phase fault occurs at a point very close to a bus on one of the parallel lines. After a while, the fault is cleared by opening the faulted line.

The 4th-order Runge–Kutta method is used for numerical integration with time step of 0.001 [s]. First, the fault-on trajectory is obtained numerically, which is stored as $x^0(\tau)$ as a function of time, τ . Then, $x^0(\tau)$ with a specified τ is selected as an initial condition to simulate the dynamic behavior to judge the stability of the system. This process is repeated by setting different

Assumption



Result (simulation and/or experiment)

- 1) The fault-on trajectory is obtained as $x^0(\tau)$ using the conventional numerical simulation method and is approximated as a cubic spline data interpolation to define (17).
- 2) Equations (19)–(20) are used to define (16).
- 3) The least square minimization problem, (14)–(18), is solved using the Newton Raphson (NR) method with $\text{Max}|dx_i| < 0.01$ as a convergence criterion to obtain CCT.

The CCT for the test systems obtained by the proposed method are listed in Tables I–V, where the number of iterations, computation time (CPU time) is also shown. The CPU time for the proposed method is for $\text{Max}|dx_i| < 0.01$. It is confirmed in those tables that the CCTs obtained by the proposed method are exact enough compared with the conventional numerical simulation method. It is understood that the proposed method is also numerically robust enough to obtain the exact CCT without major approximation, where no computational difficulties exist.

It is also observed that the CPU time for the proposed method is faster compared to the conventional simulation method. The method can save significant time in offline stability studies, and may be applied for online use in the future.

As is mentioned in the Introduction, the transient energy function methods are alternative methods to obtain CCT. In order to

Algorithm
or Procedure



Result (simulation and/or experiment)

TABLE X
MEAN SQUARED ERROR OF RESPONSES FROM RESPONDENT

Vise me Class	MRI	Mean Rating Expected	Error	Abso lute Value	Square Error	MSE
V1	3,24	4	-0,76	0,76	0,5776	0,0116
V2	3,06	4	-0,94	0,94	0,8836	0,0177
V3	3,12	4	-0,88	0,88	0,7744	0,0155
V4	3,4	4	-0,60	0,60	0,3600	0,0072
V5	3,12	4	-0,88	0,88	0,7744	0,0155
V6	3,23	4	-0,77	0,77	0,5929	0,0119
V7	3,74	4	-0,26	0,26	0,0676	0,0014
V8	2,98	4	-1,02	1,02	1,0404	0,0208
V9	3,09	4	-0,91	0,91	0,8281	0,0166
V10	3,59	4	-0,41	0,41	0,1681	0,0034
V11	3,79	4	-0,21	0,21	0,0441	0,0009
V12	3,6	4	-0,40	0,40	0,1600	0,0032
Avg	3,33	4	-0,67	0,67	0,4489	0,01045

Table of result



Result (simulation and/or experiment)

Graph of result

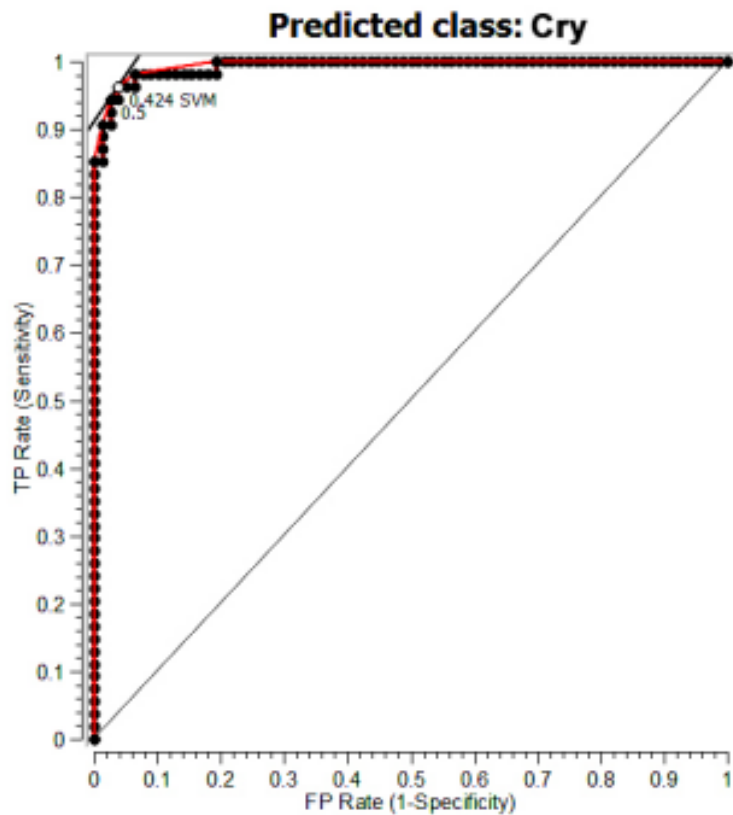


Fig. 12: ROC for Cry detection using ENPPD and RBF Kernel

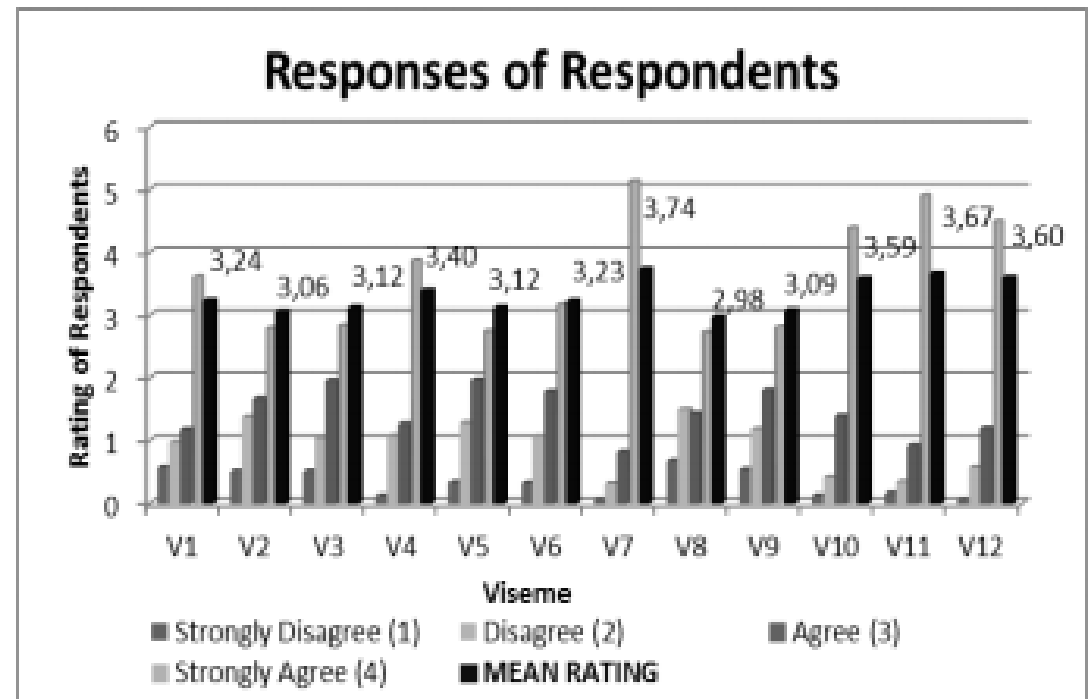


Fig. 6. Graph of Rating of Responses from Respondents



Result (simulation and/or experiment)

Fig. 6 is derived from Table VIII and Table IX. It shows a graph of the percentage of responses from respondents, showing the relationship between visemes and the scores given by the respondents. Most respondents gave good scores between agree and strongly agree for each viseme.

Fig. 6 also shows the mean rating of each viseme. High mean rating indicated that the mapping of phoneme to viseme for Indonesian language has been well represented.

The results of the average value of MSE is 0.01045, indicating that the responses from the respondents are qualified in accordance with the value of the condition, which is only about 1%, less than 5% ($MSE \leq 0.05$). Thus, it indicates that the error in the measurement is small.

Don't forget explanation



Result (simulation and/or experiment)

Sophisticated is needed

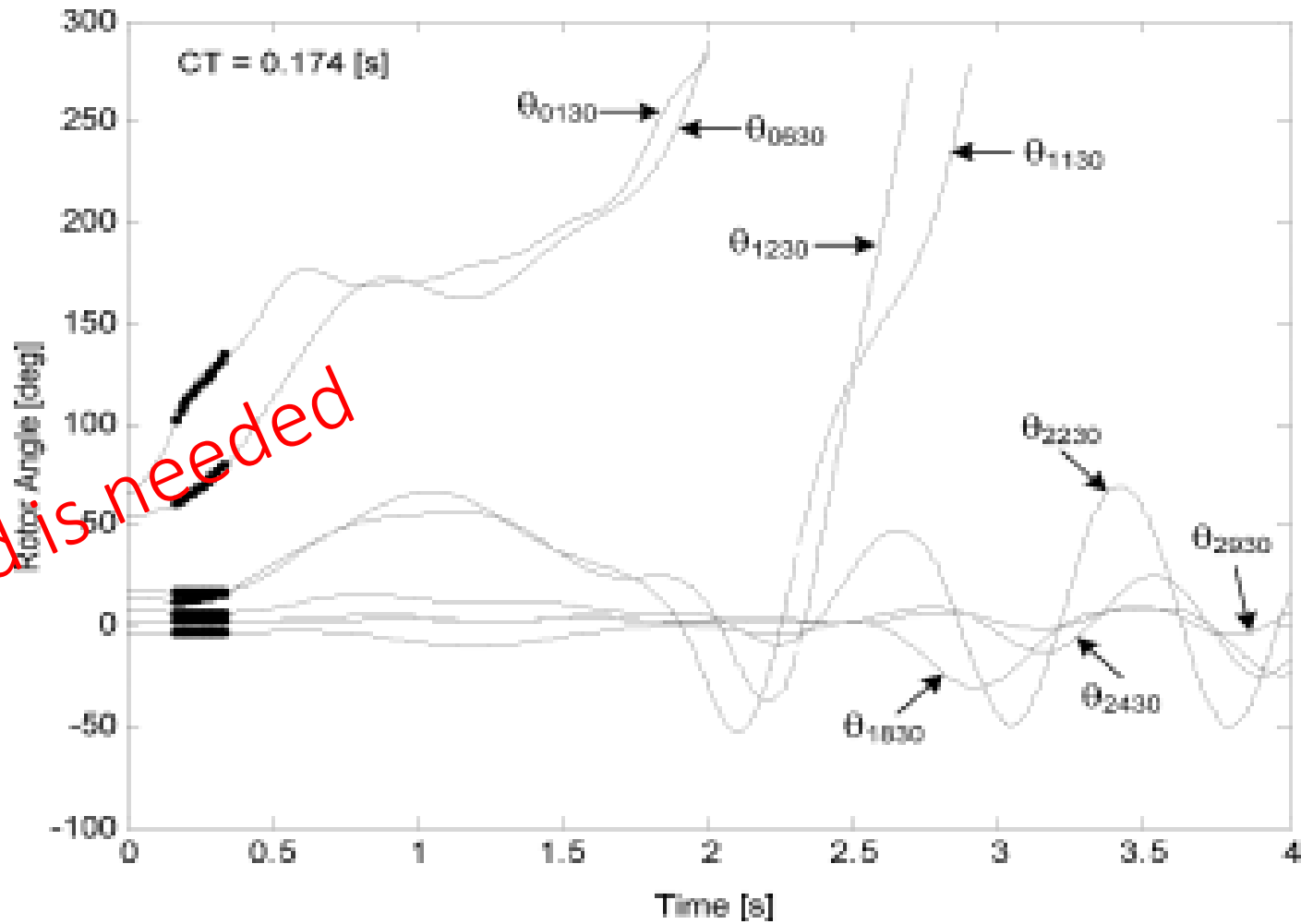


Fig. 7. Critically unstable rotor angle curves for $CT = 0.174$ [s] for IEEE 30-machine 115-bus system for fault at point A.



Result (simulation and/or experiment)

Advantage is important

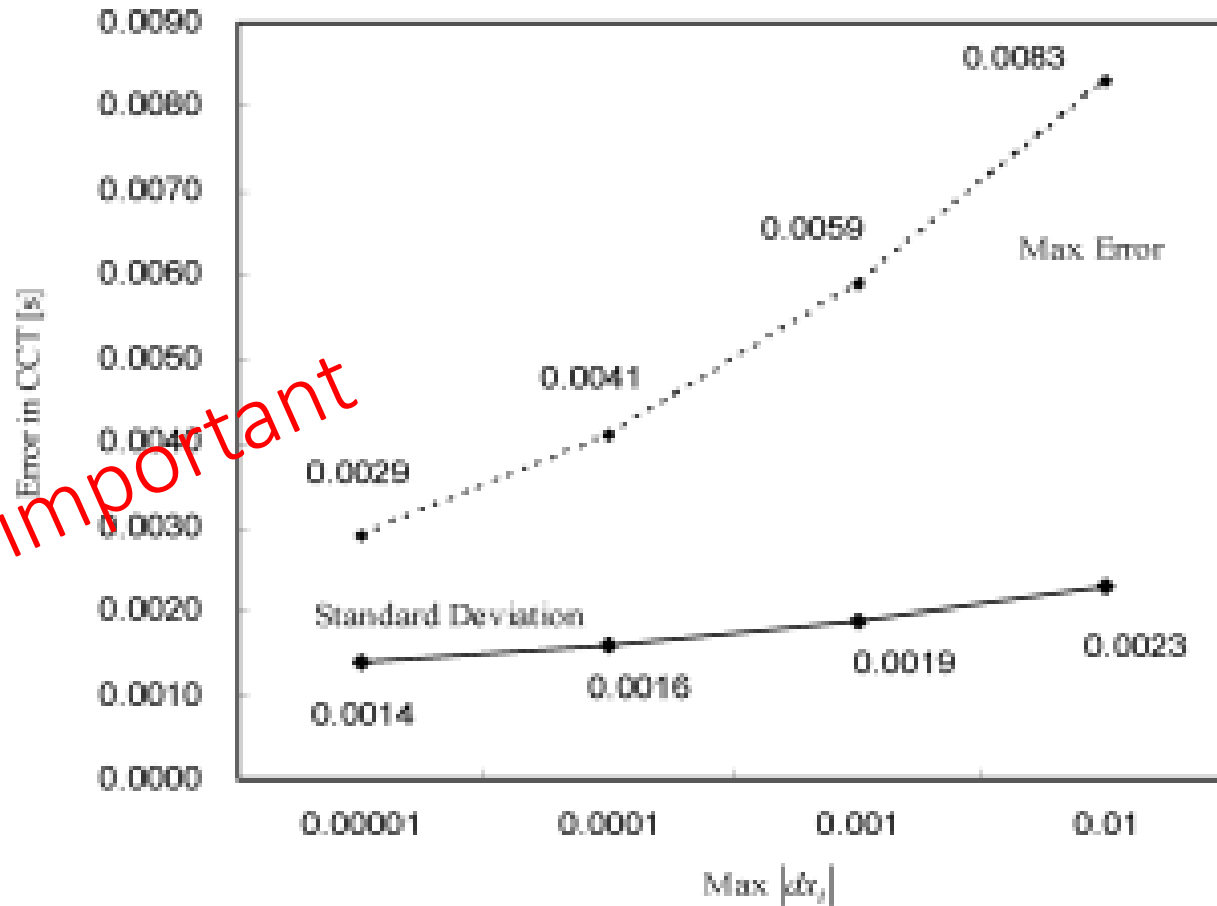


Fig. 8. Errors in CCT [s] related to convergence criterion for 30-machine system $\text{Max}|dx_i|$.



Acknowledgement

Writing Paper

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Not have to



Conclusion

Writing Paper

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the nine geometrical parameters from blend shape animation of mouth shapes around the lips of an animated facial model, we establish a distinct phoneme-to-viseme mapping for Indonesian language, as can be seen in Table XI. It is possible to recognize a vowel and determine the consonant analysis. For our future research, we plan to use this outcome to explore other geometric parameters to develop a more refined class of Indonesian Viseme.

The result of phoneme-to-viseme mapping for Indonesian language is based on linguistic approach and validated through a survey, 12 Indonesian visemes have been produced including silent. These 12 are considered complete enough to represent all 49 Indonesian phonemes. The error measured is relatively small, the average of the mean rating index for all viseme is good, and the correlation value obtained is very high, close to 1, which shows a good result.

Don't conclude outside result & other researcher opinion



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Some Journals need new references & from own journal



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Writing Paper



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Important for networking, promotion, collaboration, etc.



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Somebody ~~has~~ said that words are ~~a lot~~ like inflated money - the more ~~of them that~~ you use, the less each one ~~of them~~ is worth. ~~Right on.~~ Go through your entire letter ~~just~~ as many times as it takes. ~~Search out and~~ annihilate all unnecessary words, ~~and~~ sentences—even ~~entire~~ paragraphs.

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Response from Reviewer (Example)

The authors proposed a novel feature extraction approach. However, the advantage of the proposed method is not clarified in the experiment. Please clarify some advantages of the proposed method over the previous method.

Why is using 0.0769 for C1 enough to cover each of frequency channel ? It is hard to interpret from Fig.4.





Give Explanation to Reviewer

Do not deny or reject the opinion of the reviewer.

Give the detail and deep explanation. Show the result so that it makes sense.

Show the part of paper has been revised regarding reviewer comment.

A. Response to Editor:

The paper requires further revisions based on reviewers' comments especially in following aspects:

A1. Add comparison with some well known methods for critical clearing time evaluation and show the suggested method is superior

Response:

We have carried out additional numerical simulations of the Shadowing Method to compute CCT. The results are given in Table V, just above the conclusions. It is observed that the proposed method can provide exact CCT, as is not the case for the shadowing method. We have added the following sentences in section III together with the modification of Table V.

“As is mentioned in the Introduction, the transient energy function methods are alternative methods to obtain CCT. In order to compare the proposed method with the transient energy function method, we chose the BCU Shadowing Method [12] for comparison. The results are listed in Table V for 30-machine system. It is observed that the proposed method provides accurate CCTs, while this is not the case for the Shadowing method.”



It is also observed that the CPU time for the proposed method is faster compared to the conventional simulation method. The method can save significant time in off-line stability studies, and may be applied for on-line use in the future.

As is mentioned in the Introduction, the transient energy function methods are alternative methods to obtain CCT. In order to compare the proposed method with the transient energy function method, we chose the BCU Shadowing Method [12] for comparison. The results are listed in Table V for 30-machine system. It is observed that the proposed method provides accurate CCTs, while this is not the case for the Shadowing method.

Figure 4 shows the critical trajectories obtained by the proposed method, together with stable and unstable trajectories (1 and 2) given by the conventional numerical simulations. In this figure, the ordinate is angular velocity ω in [rad/s] and the abscissa is rotor angle θ in [rad] for each generator. It is observed that the critical trajectory lies almost between the stable and unstable trajectories, implying the validity of the proposed method.



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Waiting ...



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AND
I'M JUST
WAITING**



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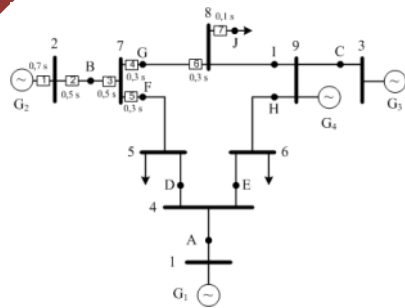


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HEADQUARTERS



REMOTE MONITOR



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Generator

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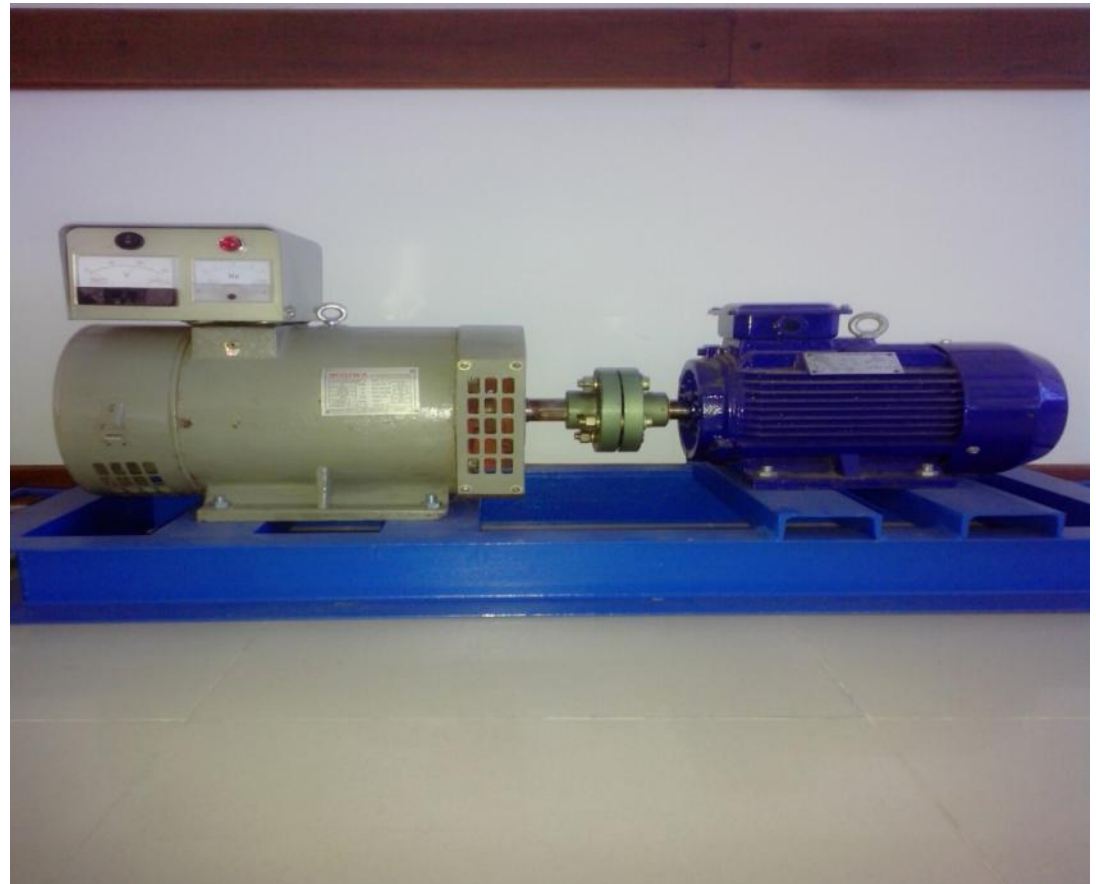
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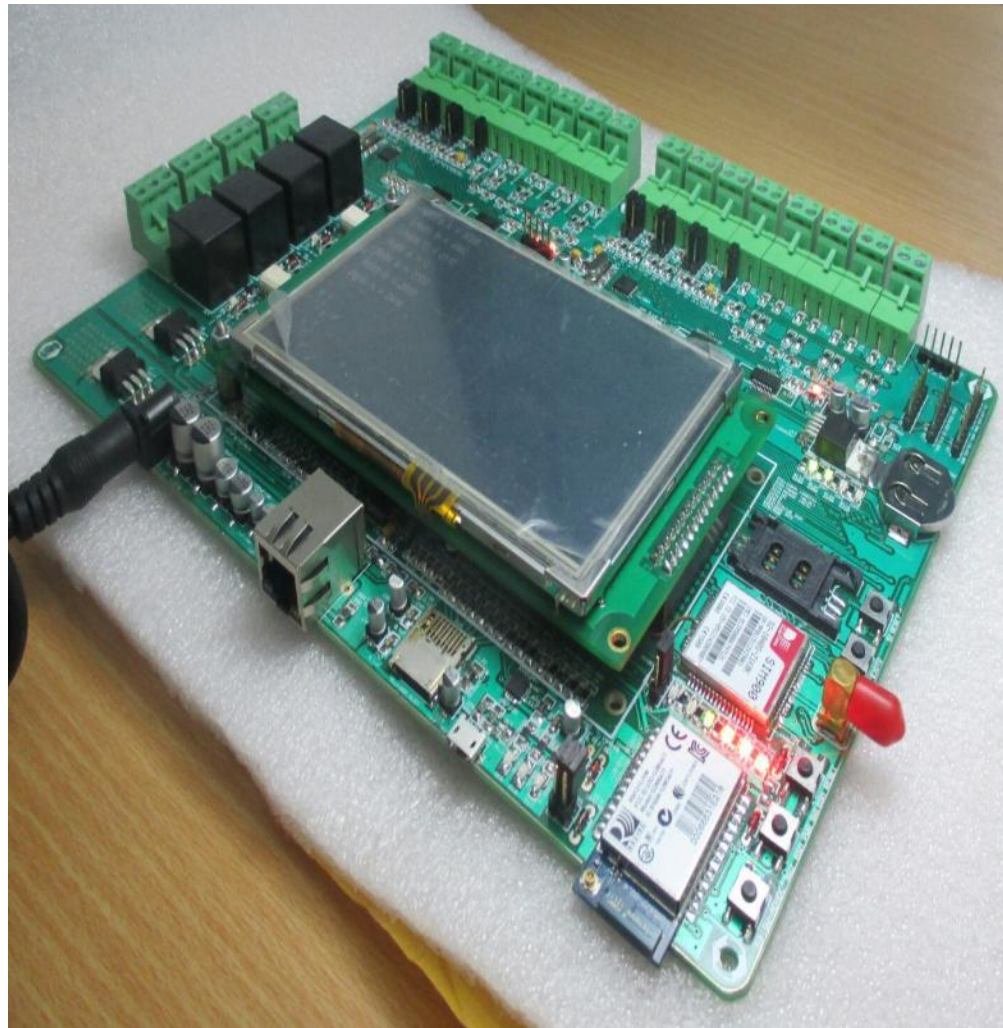
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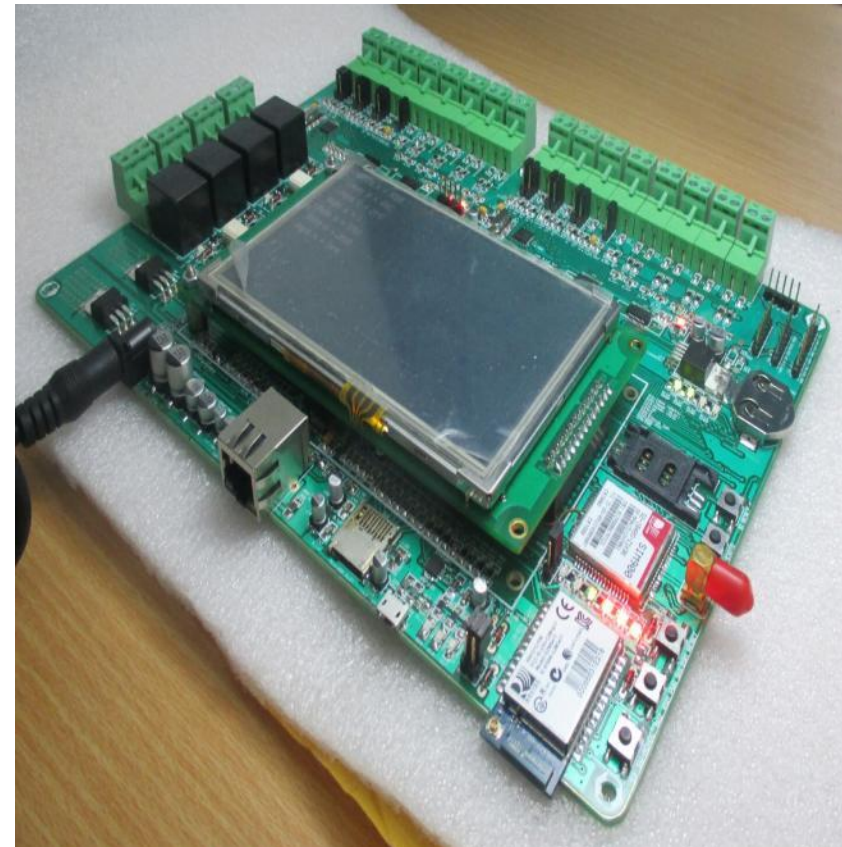
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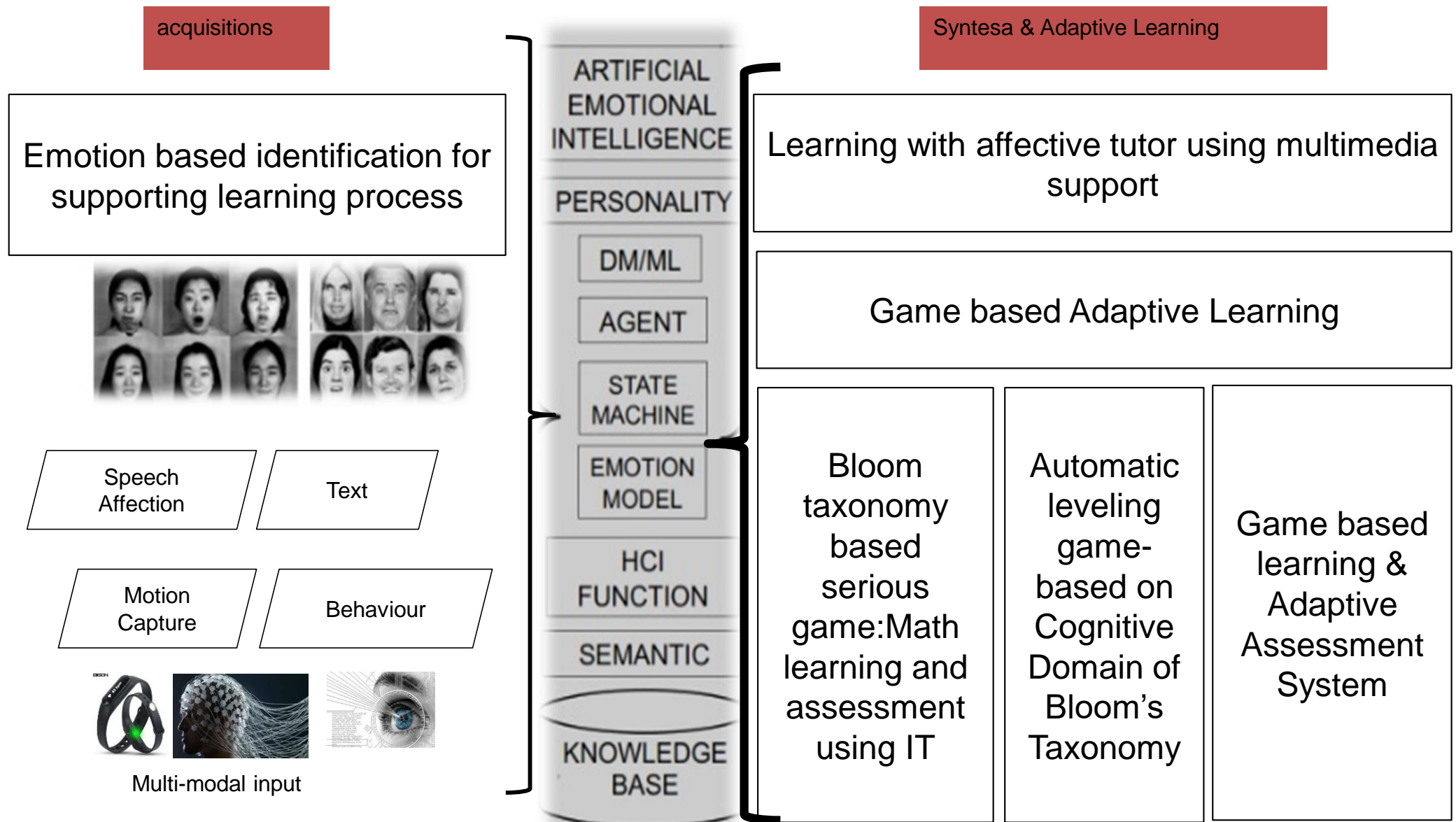
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Prototype skala laboratorium



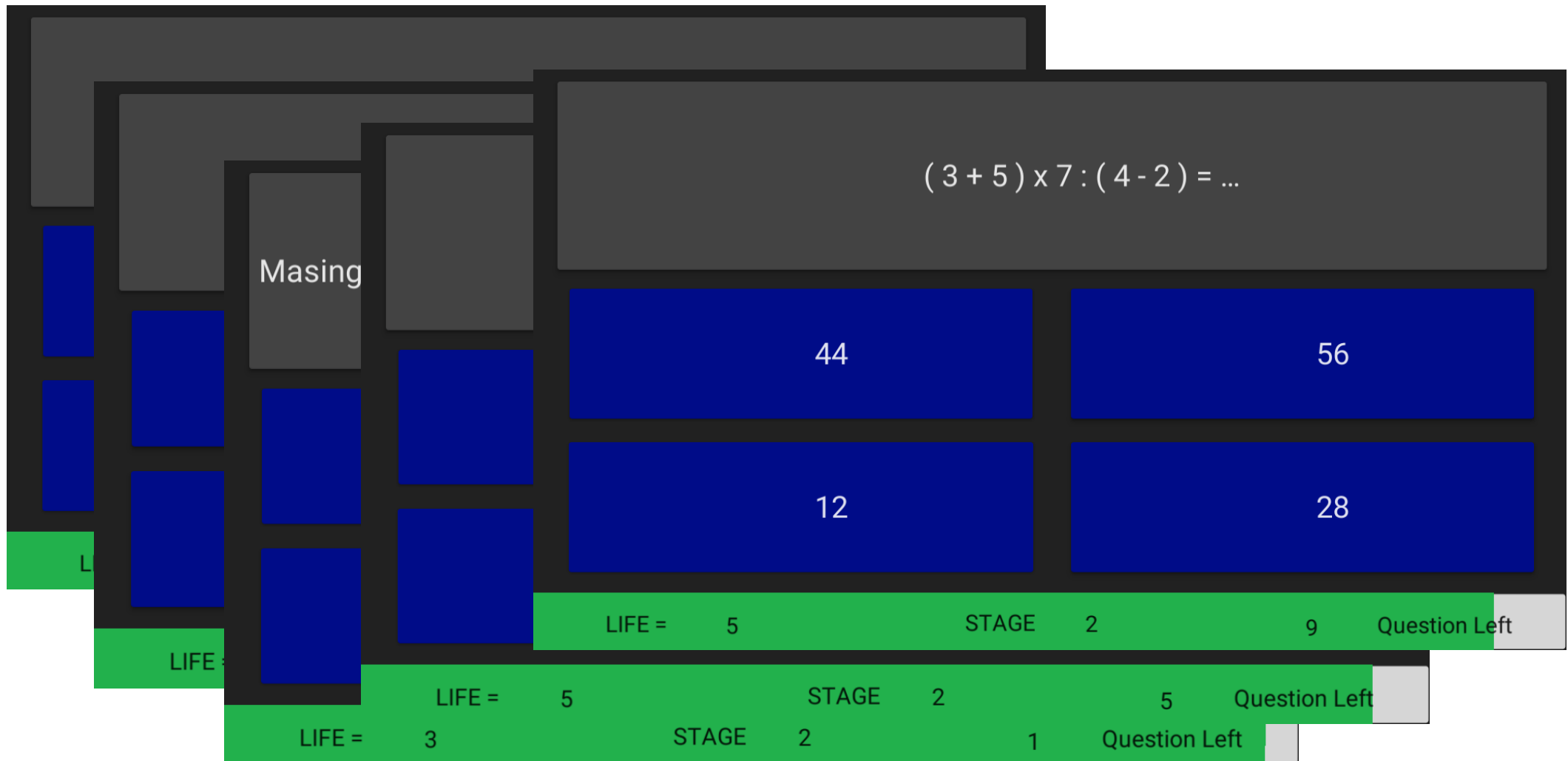
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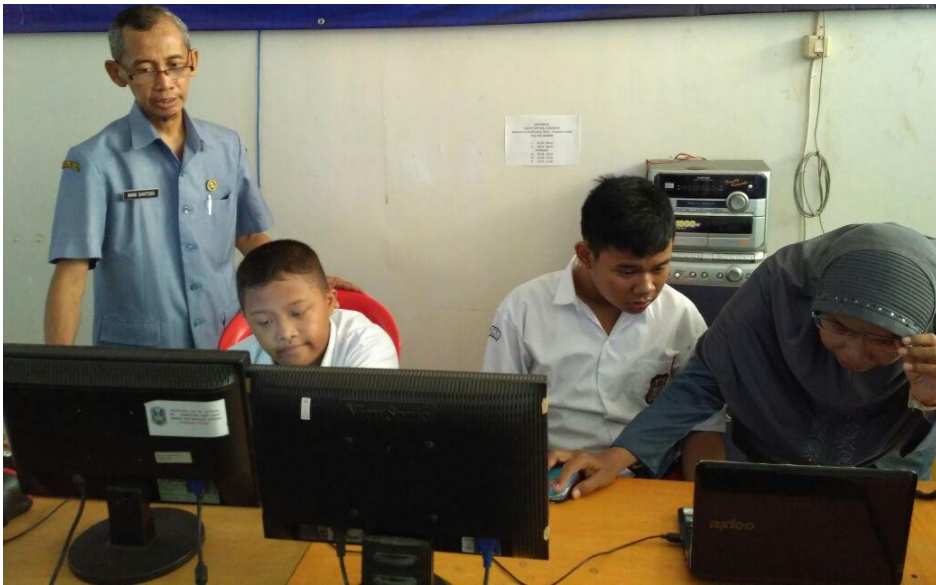
LABORATORY - PROTOTYPE

Game based Assessment System



LABORATORY - PROTOTYPE

Pengujian dan Penerapan Game based Assessment System



Pengujian pada siswa berkebutuhan khusus



Pengujian pada siswa reguler



Publikasi pada IEEE international Conference



Predicting Math Performance of Children with Special Needs Based on Serious Game

Umi Laili Yuhana^{1,2}, Remy G. Mangowal¹, Siti Rochimah²,
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MathBharata: A Serious Game for Motivating Difabled Students to Study Mathematics

Remy G. Mangowal, Umi Laili Yuhana, Eko M. Yuniarno, Mauridhi H. Purnomo
Multimedia Computing Laboratory,
Faculty of Electrical Technology

LABORATORY - PROTOTYPE

INESHCORPORA UNTUK TALKING HEAD SYSTEM UCAPAN KALIMAT INDONESIA DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN MODEL VISEME INDONESIA DAN HIDDEN MARKOV MODEL

Endang Setjani, Kembangkan Karakter Visual

Jadi Media Komunikasi Tuna Rungu dan Wicara

Tuna rungu dan tuna wicara selama ini berkomunikasi terbatas pada kata dasar yang tertulis melalui teks atau bahasa isyarat. Namun, secara emosional, pesan itu jarang bisa tersampaikan.

HAL ini membuat Endang Setyati, dosen Sekolah Tinggi Teknik Surabaya (STTS) mengenalkan emosi sebagai bahan disertasinya di Teknik Elektro Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS).

"Pengenalan emosi agar bisa ditangkap tuna wicara dan tuli, saya pelajari dari artis Dewi Yull dalam mendidik anaknya hingga sukses. Butuh dua tahun saya mengarahkan

penelitian ini." ujar wanita yang baru menyelesaikan sidang doktornya di Departemen Teknik Elektro ITS, Selasa (7/2).

Ibu tiga anak ini meneliti baru dalam Interaksi Manusia Komputer (IMK) yang disusun dengan efektif, sehingga mudah dipahami.

Ia menggunakan alat pendeteksi titik pada wajah untuk membuat model



SURYA/HABIBUR ROHMAN

BANTU PELAFALAN - Endang Setyati menunjukkan karya "Inesh Corpora Software" usai sidang terbuka promosi Doktor di ITS Surabaya, Selasa (7/2). Karya Doktor STTS ini sebagai alat bantu penyandang tuna rungu dan wicara.

■ KE HALAMAN 16



Thank You