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Table of contents

Volume 2394

2022

‹ Previous issue Next issue ›

1st Lekantara Annual Conference on Engineering and Information Technology (LiTE) 01/10/2021 - 01/10/2021 Online

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Algorithms and Complexity

OPEN ACCESS 012015

Python Based Machine Learning Text Classification

Siti Mujilahwati, Miftahus Sholihin, Retno Wardhani and M. Rosidi Zamroni

+ Open abstract View article PDF

Artificial Intelligence, Computer Networks and Communications

OPEN ACCESS 012016

Implementation Learning Vector Quantization Using Neural Network for Classification of Ear, Nose and Throat Disease

Samsir Samsir, Nelly Khairani Daulay, Syaiful Zuhri Harahap, Wahyuni Fithratul Zalmi, Afni Nia Sari, Fitri Aini Nasution and Ronal Watrianthos

+ Open abstract View article PDF

Computer Vision and Image Analysis

OPEN ACCESS 012017

Image Segmentation using Color Value of the Hue in CT Scan Result

Sedia Simbolon, Juju Jumadi, K Khairil, Y Yupianti, Liza Yulianti, S Supiyandi, Agus Perdana Windarto and Sri Wahyuni

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012018

Convolutional Neural Network for object Identification and Detection

Silfia Andini, Erni Rouza, Luth Fimawahib, Satria Riki Mustafa, Ahmad Fathoni, Teguh Iman Hermanto and Anggi Pratama Nasution

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012019

Convolutional Neural Network and Deep Learning Approach for Image Detection and Identification

Eka Pandu Cynthia, Edi Ismanto, M. Imam Arifandy, S Sarbaini, N Nazaruddin, Melda Agnes Manuhutu, Muhammad Ali Akbar and Abdiyanto

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012020

Brain Image Decomposition on Image Alteration

Sri Rahmawati, GS Achmad Daengs, Teri Ade Putra, Abdi Rahim Damanik and Anjar Wanto

+ Open abstract View article PDF

Control Engineering and Electric Automation

OPEN ACCESS 012021

Increasing the Compressive Strength of Concrete Using PPC

Arusmalem Ginting

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012022

Design of Direct Current Motor Speed Controlled Anchor Based on Root Locus Method

Rismawaty Arunglabi, Nicolaus Allu and Merlin

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012023

Analysis of Performance on Pump Test Equipment Series and Parallel

Salma Salu, Jusuf Siahaya, Kriatiana Pasau, Karel Tikupadang and Danang Haryo Yudanto

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012024

A Design And Build A Robot Vacuum Cleaner

Charnia Iradat Rapa, Erick Dephtios, Chrisna Mariangga and Naomi Patiung

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012025

Utilization of Arduino on Electric Motor Starting

Matius Sau, Yoel Jeamri and Yusril Azarya Monasri

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012026

Design of wind power plant with a turbine capacity of 300 Watt

Hestikah Eirene Patoding, Yolgi Jaya Octaf, Ezriel Dukku, Yulianus Songli and Musa B. Palungan

+ Open abstract View article PDF

Control System

OPEN ACCESS 012027

Android Remote Control System using wireless connection

Ahmad Sujana, Ninik Sri Lestari, Rosmalina, Hendi Suhendi and Mohamad Abduh

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012028

Realtime Monitoring Design of Solar Cell Power Plant Based on IoT

Eodia T. Sedan Lobo, Poisson Rownaldy Takaya and Ivanto Bin Paledung

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012029

Development of Four Nossel Cross Flow Turbine

Corvis L Rantererung, Titus Tandiseno and Mika Mallisa

+ Open abstract View article PDF

Data Analysis, Computational Methods and Algorithms Optimization

OPEN ACCESS 012030

Analytical Hierarchy Process Algorithm for Define of Water Meter

Agung Widarman, Indra Riyana Rahadjeng, Isnurrini Hidayat Susilowati, Siti Sahara and Muhammad Toyib Daulay

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012031

Data Mining K-Means Algorithm for Performance Analysis

Agung Triayudi, Iksal and Reni Haerani

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012032

Data Centre Risk Analysis Using ISO 31000:2009 Framework

Johanes Fernandes Andry, Lydia Liliana, Hendy Tannady and Abdul Samad Arief

+ Open abstract View article PDF

Education

OPEN ACCESS 012033

Online Student-worksheet Based on Toulmin Argumentation Pattern in Physics Learning

D Sulisworo and Inri Safitri

+ Open abstract View article PDF

Intelligent Computation and Engineering Applications

OPEN ACCESS 012034

Android-Based Application for User Complaint as to Support SLA Implementation

Fatsyahrina Fitriastuti, Ryan Ari Setyawan, Yogi Ari Sudewo and Jeffry Andhika Putra

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012035

Internet of Things Implementation for Development of Smart Agriculture Applications

Ninik Sri Lestari, Andrew Ghea Mahardika, Sukimo, Herawati and Hermawaty

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012036

Convolutional Neural Network Approach and Implementation Sensor Design for Detecting Object

Suherman, S Lucky Trasya, M. Ari Ihsan, R Ali Hanafiah and Marwan Al-Akaidi

+ Open abstract View article PDF

Material and Characteristics Analysis

OPEN ACCESS 012037

Hot Water Extraction on Aspal Buton

Muhammad Saleh, Setyawati Yani and Nurjannah

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012038

Analysis Waste Material of Construction on Concrete Column

Helen Adry Irene Sopacua and Luciana Buarlele

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012039

Analysis of Tensile Tests and Microstructures of ST. 37 Steel Undergoing Carburizing Process Using Coal Powder

Atus Buku, Salma Salu, Merliana Pangadongan and Junsen Bryan Bia

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012040

The used of rubber material as additive in testing characteristics ac-wc using Nanggala river stone.

Ari Kusuma, Alpius and Sakaria Randepadang

+ Open abstract View article PDF

Mechanical Instrument Design and Structure Research

OPEN ACCESS 012041

Road Reconstruction Modelling and Challenge in Indrapuri Sub-District, Aceh Besar Regency

Syahrizal, Muttaqin Hasan and Taufiq Saidi

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012042

Principal Component Analysis Application for Determining Factors Influencing Drainage Construction Process in Residential Areas

Yulisa Amalia, Eldina Fatimah and Cut Zukhrina Oktaviani

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012043

Reconstruction and Maintenance Priority Buildings in Aceh Besar Regency

Salman, Mirza Irwansyah and Muttaqin Hasan

+ Open abstract View article PDF

Modeling and Simulation Technologies and Applications

OPEN ACCESS 012044

A Dynamics System of Modelling for Construction Development

Diah Sarasanty and Erna Tri Asmorowati

+ Open abstract View article PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012045

Smart Parking System with LabView Simulator

Rahmad Hidayat, Herawati, Andrew Ghea Mahardika, Ninik Sri Lestari, Sukirno and Givy Devira Ramady

+ Open abstract View article PDF

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Convolutional Neural Network for object Identification and Detection

Silfia Andini[1], Erni Rouza[2], Luth Fimawahib[2], Satria Riki Mustafa[2], Ahmad Fathoni[2], Teguh Iman Hermanto[3], Anggi Pratama Nasution[4]

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Abstract. The goal of this study is to use a Convolutional Neural Network to find the optimum architectural model for classifying cloud images. Cirrus Cumulus Stratus Nimbus uses a source dataset that includes 11 cloud classifications and 2545 cloud photos (CCSN). In this study, the best Convolutional Neural Network is retrained almost fast by transferring education from Google's basic design. Based on the modified Googlenet architecture, the training and testing phases of the classification process are divided into two. The dataset is separated into three sections during the training phase: 70% of the training data, 15% of the validation data, and 15% of the test data. There are two trials to categorize cloud photographs during the test phase, one of which has ten cloud kinds that can be randomly chosen. The precision achieved throughout the training was 44.5%, according to the findings. The results of the two tests are 75%, with an average error of 0.2. In the testing phase, the percentage is 75%.

Keywords: Cloud Image, Classification, Googlenet, CNN, CCSN Dataset

1. Introduction

Today's digital era is in the world. An era in which virtually all aspects of human life are closely related to computer technology [1]. As time goes by, people continue to develop knowledge and technology in order to support and ease their work. Artificial intelligence or more known as Artificial Intelligence is still developing (AI) [2]–[5]. Cloud detection is critical for a large number of tasks for remote optical data sensing. For example, clouds mask the Earth's surface and provide incorrect reflectance values for ground-based targets [6]. Remote sensing clouds have certain specific features including luminosity, color, texture, shape, etc [7]. Cloud detection techniques are employed by cloud investigators with physical cloud parameters such as (a) shape attributes; (b) fusion of cloud net multi-stage convolutionary features; (c) color transition; (d) cloud densities; (e) cloud shadows [8]. It's the main step of many object recognition and computer vision tasks to extract effective features. Several researchers therefore focused on robust features for a range of tasks of image classification [9]. Currently, much attention is paid to learning algorithms and revolutionary networks (CCN). The algorithm provides the image directly to the convolutionary neural networks, and the algorithm removes the most important features of the image [10]. In the findings indicate that CNN functionality extracted

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from profound learning must be taken into account in the most visual recognition tasks [11]. To identify cloud image classifications, priority knowledge is needed, which is learned through identified cloud image types with a similar composition. The data sets of the CCSN (Cirrus Cumulus Stratus Nimbus) divides into 11 different cloud genus (main group): Ci = Cirrus; Cs = Cirrostratus; Cc = Cirrocumulus; Ac = Altocumulus; As = Altostratus; Cu = Cumulus; Cb = Cumulonimbus; Ns = Nimbostratus; Sc = Stratocumulus; St = Stratus; Ct = Contrail. In this experiment, the CNN is used to classify image types of cloud-based objects. The focus is on modeling for cloud-type object classification. Highlights of the paper are:

a) To address the cloud classification problem, we propose a CNN Learning Transference Model that incorporates state of the art Transfer learning technology.
b) We conducted cloud experiments collected by the World Metroliferative Organization and the results showed that the Model for Learning Transfer has been effective and potential.

2. Methodology

2.1. Dataset

For cloud detection purposes, we use the Cirrus Cumulus Stratus Nimbus (CCSN). This dataset contains 11 categories. The data set of CCSN includes 2545 images of the Cloud. The representatives of each category are Ci = cirrus; Cs = cirrostratus; Cc = cirrocumulus; Ac = altocumulus; As = altostratus; Cu = cumulus; Cb = cumulonimbus; Ns = nimbostratus; Sc = stratocumulus; St = stratus; Ct = contrail. All pictures are 256 / 256 pixels of fixed resolution with JPEG format.

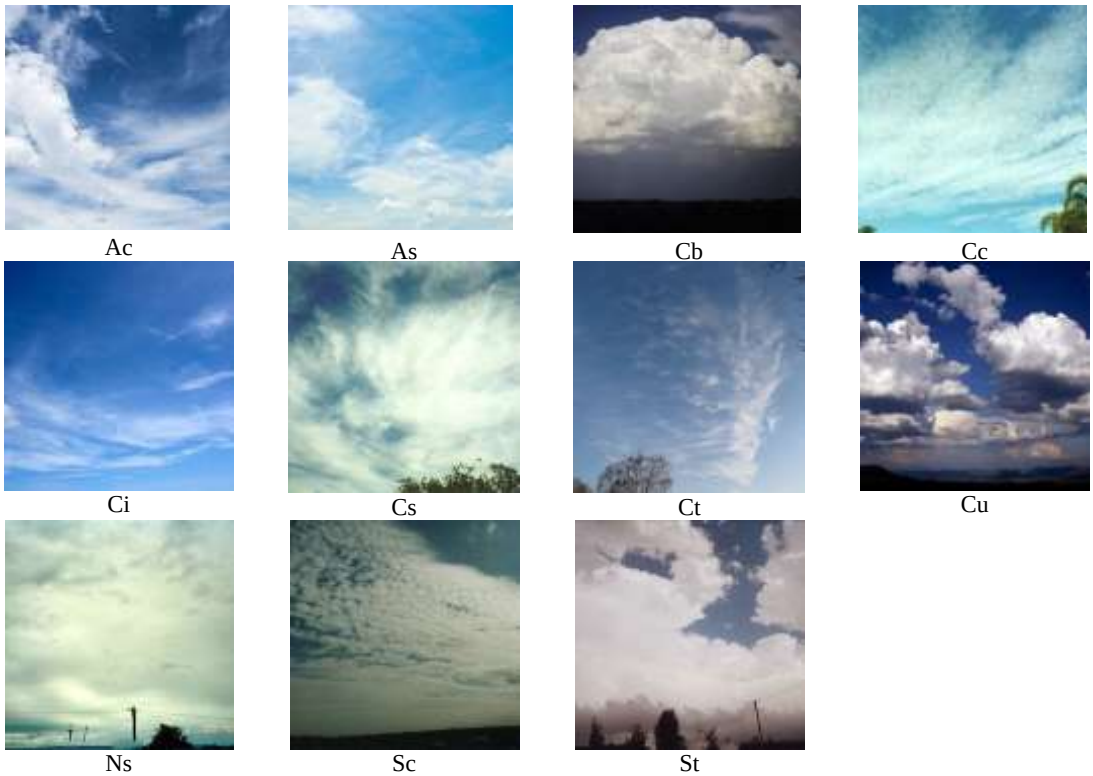


Figure 1. Example of a Cirrus Cumulus Stratus Nimbus (CCSN) cloud type

2.2. CNN Architecture

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) is a deep learning network architecture that can automatically learn how to represent picture features. CNN is part of a particular category of methods of the neural network. The CNN consists of three layer types. The layers can be configured, combined or completely connected. Usually, CNN is two-part structured. The first part of the system, called extraction of functions, uses coalescing and grouping layers. The second part is a classification that uses layers fully connected. The layer description is shown in table 1 for further details [9].

Table 1. The description of CNN layers

Layer Name	Layer Description
Convolutional layer	The convolution process was performed on the input image using a set of filters called the kernel. The characteristic map is the operation output.
Pooling layer Fully	In this layer, the convolutionary layer output was reduced while the main information contained in the input layer was saved. The bundling process may be performed (max or average), the most common kind of bundling is the choice of maximum value.
Fully Connected Layers	The extracted features of these layers were used for the classification task in the previous layers.

3. Results and Discussion

A well-trained image classification network can accurately classify images into categories. The trained network's limitation is that it can only classify the trained object to be classified. Assume GoogleNet has been trained to classify over 1000 different objects. If there are objects that are not among those 1000, the network will fail to classify them. As a result, we require a network that can train and classify new data sets. This is referred to as transfer learning. Transfer learning is a deep learning technique that employs existing networks as a starting point for learning new tasks [9]. Transfer learning involves removing a specific task layer from an existing network and adding a new layer so that it can be trained to learn new features for some of the new tasks. Then, using the new data set, this new layer is trained, validated, and tested [8], [10]–[13]. If the network is properly trained with appropriate data sets, it will be capable of classifying recently learned objects.

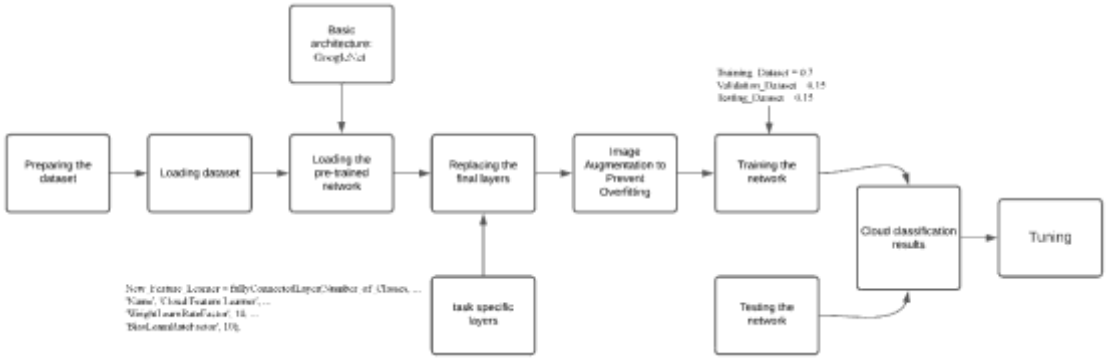


Figure 2. Architecture Identification of ground monitoring cloud imagery using the CNN Learning Transfer Model

Figure 2 shows that a neural network is trained to classify images by making certain changes to the network architecture. GoogleNet is one of the most popular neural convolution Networks in this study. This article shows the classification of the cloud type by the Google Net neural network (CNN). The layers are modified. The modified architecture layers are the FullyConnectredLayer and ClassificationOutputLayer layers. The FullyConnectredLayer layer renames the layer to 'Cloud Feature Learner', WeightLearnRateFactor = 10, and BiasLearnRateFactor = 10. Whereas the ClassificationOutputLayer layer changes the layer name to Cloud Classifier. Following are the modifications that have been made are shown in Figure 3 by using the Matlab 2021a programming language.

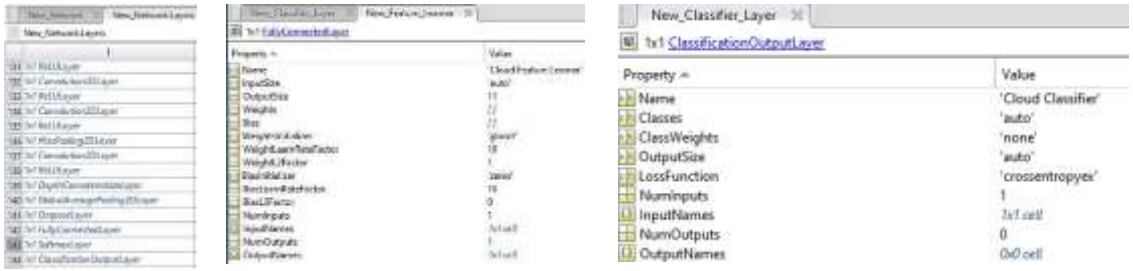


Figure 3. Modify the GoogleNet architecture layer

Following the modification of the GoogleNet architecture screen, the training process is carried out by dividing the data into three parts, namely Training Dataset of 70%, Validation Dataset of 15%, and Testing Dataset of 15%, which is carried out at random on 2545 cloud images divided into 11 cloud types (Figure 1). The dataset sharing program code is shown below, along with the results of dividing the dataset into three parts (Training Dataset, Validation Dataset, and Testing Dataset), as shown in Figures 4 and 5.

```
Dataset = imageDatastore('Dataset', 'IncludeSubfolders', true, 'LabelSource', 'foldernames');
[Training_Dataset, Validation_Dataset, Testing_Dataset] = splitEachLabel(Dataset, 0.7, 0.15, 0.15);
```

Figure 4. Kode script dari pembagian dataset

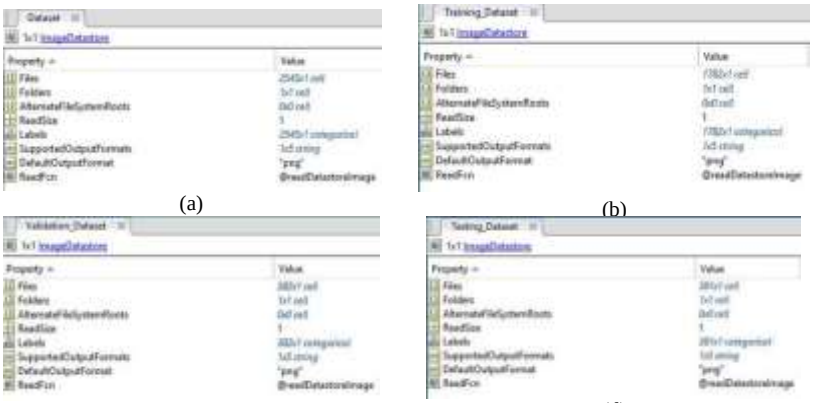


Figure 5. The results of dividing the dataset into three parts (Training Dataset, Validation Dataset, Testing Dataset).

Figure 5 shows that the number of datasets for Training Dataset (b) is 1782 (70%), the number of datasets for Validation Dataset (c) is 382 (15%), and the number of datasets for Testing Dataset (d) is 381 (15%). (a) The total number of datasets is 2545. The following are the outcomes of the training process, which was carried out with the following parameters:

```
Minibatch_Size = 11;
trainingOptions='sgdm';
MaxEpochs= 10;
InitialLearnRate= 0.0001;
Shuffle= every-epoch;
ValidationData= Resized_Validation_Dataset;
ValidationFrequency= Validation_Frequency;
Verbose= false.
```

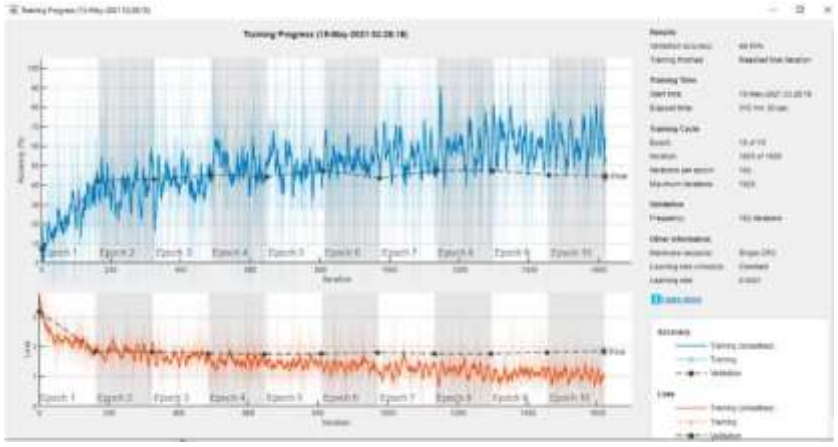
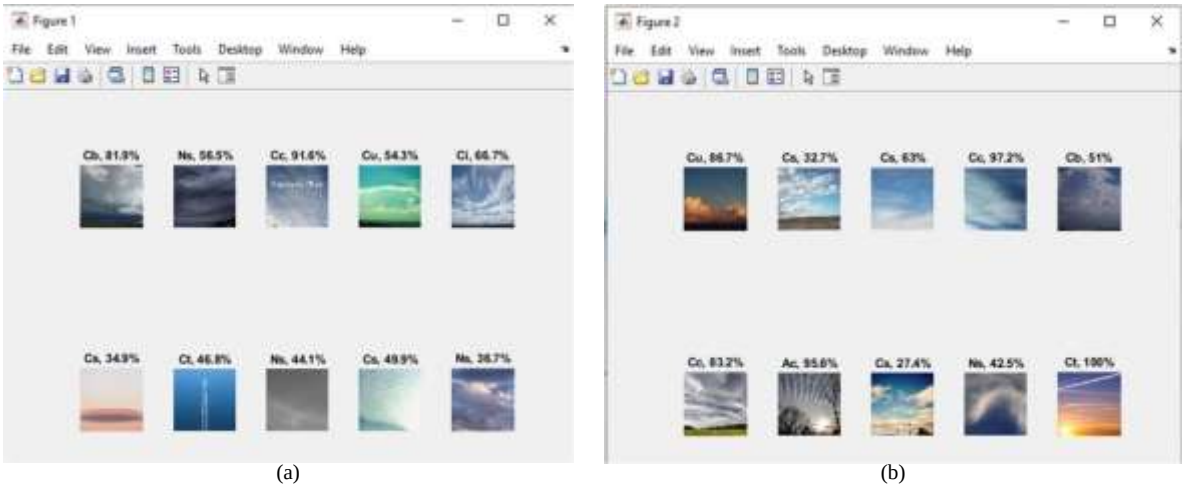


Figure 6. The training process of the GoogleNet architecture

Figure 6 explains that there are two types of plots. The upper plot represents accuracy or acc, while the bottom plot represents error or loss. The lower plot (error plot) shows that there is a decrease in the red line, but there is a flat epoch starting from epoch 2-10, whereas the upper plot (plot accuracy) shows an increase in epoch 1–10. This demonstrates that the formed fit model already has a fairly good accuracy value to use. The training process yielded a 44.5 percent accuracy after 315 minutes, 30 seconds, and 1620 iterations. Then, repeat the testing process with 2 trials based on the training process. The results of five experiments, as shown in Figure 7, are as follows.



(a) (b)

Figure 7. Classification test results with 5 trials

Figure 7 shows a tabular explanation of each experimental result using ten different cloud images.

Table 2. Results of the First Experiment

No	Cloud images	Cloud type	Prediction Results	Probability	Accuracy	Conclusion
1		Cb	Cb	0.819	81.9%	True
2		Ns	Ns	0.565	56.5%	True

No	Cloud images	Cloud type	Prediction Results	Probability	Accuracy	Conclusion
3		Cc	Cc	0.916	91.6%	True
4		Cu	Cu	0.543	54.3%	True
5		Ci	Ci	0.667	66.7%	True
6		Ac	Cs	0.349	34.9%	False
7		Ct	Ct	0.468	46.8%	True
8		Ns	Ns	0.441	44.1%	True
9		Cc	Cs	0.49.9	49.9%	False
10		Ns	Ns	0.367	36.7	True

Note: Ci = cirrus; Cs = cirrostratus; Cc = cirrocumulus; Ac = altocumulus; As = altostratus; Cu = cumulus; Cb = cumulonimbus; Ns = nimbostratus; Sc = stratocumulus; St = stratus; Ct = contrail

In the first experiment, there are two errors with an error value of 0.2 (80% accuracy) among the ten classified cloud types.

Table 3. Results of the Second Experiment

No	Cloud images	Cloud type	Prediction Results	Probability	Accuracy	Conclusion
1		Cu	Cu	0.887	88.7%	True
2		Sc	Cs	0.327	32.7%	False

No	Cloud images	Cloud type	Prediction Results	Probability	Accuracy	Conclusion
3		Cs	Cs	0.630	63%	True
4		Cc	Cc	0.972	97.2%	True
5		Cb	Cb	0.510	51%	True
6		Cc	Cc	0.832	83.2%	True
7		Ac	Ac	0.956	95.6%	True
8		Sc	Cs	0.274	27.4%	False
9		Ci	Ns	0.425	42.5%	False
10		Ct	Ct	0.1	100%	True

Note: Ci = cirrus; Cs = cirrostratus; Cc = cirrocumulus; Ac = altocumulus; As = altostratus; Cu = cumulus; Cb = cumulonimbus; Ns = nimbostratus; Sc = stratocumulus; St = stratus; Ct = contrail

In the first experiment, there are three errors with an error value of 0.3 (70% accuracy) among the ten classified cloud types. The average truth accuracy from the two experiments is 75%, with an average error value of 0.25. As a result, even though the accuracy value in training is less than 50%, the model obtained in this experiment produces a high level of accuracy in test results.

4. Conclusions

Based on the experimental results, it is possible to conclude that the architectural modification on GoogleNet for cloud type classification cases can be used with an accuracy value greater than 70%. There may be prediction errors between several types of clouds because they have nearly identical appearances, namely Stratocumulus, Cirrostratus, Cirrus, and Nimbostratus, resulting in a prediction error. Meanwhile, different types of clouds can be accurately predicted because they have a distinct appearance, both in terms of shape and color, making them easier to predict.

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