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Judul Prosiding (Artikel) : Bi-Objective Model Predictive Controller for Supply Chains Management Without Delay

Nama/Jumlah Penulis : **Widowati**, R. Heru Tjahjana, Sutrisno, Yehezkiel Agatha, / 4 orang

Status Pengusul : penulis ke- 1

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c. Volume, nomor, bulan tahun : Vol. 23, No. 7(2017) 6575–6578(4)
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e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : <https://doi.org/10.1166/asl.2017.9686>
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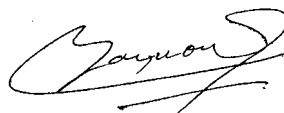
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c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	7,65	7.17	7.41
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/prosiding (30%)	7,20	9.00	8.10
Total = (100%)	25,91	25.83	25.88
Nilai Pengusul = 60%	15,54	15.50	15.53

Reviewer 2



Prof. Dr. St. Budi Waluya, M.Si
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Unit kerja : Matematika FMIPA UNNES

Semarang, April 2020
Reviewer 1



Prof. Dr. Basuki Widodo, M.Sc
NIP. 19650506 1989031002
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d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/prosiding (30%)	9,00			7,20
Total = (100%)	30,00			25,91

Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 25,91 = 15,54

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer :

1. Kesesuaian dan kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding :

Penulisan artikel baik dan mengikuti standard penulisan artikel di Prosiding Advanced Science Letters, yaitu abstract, Introduction, Result and Discussion (IRaD), Conclusion. Belum memuat Methodology dan Acknowledgement. Artikel ini didukung dengan referensi yang sesuai.

2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:

Lingkup bahasan dari artikel ini adalah bidang matematika terapan, khususnya pada bidang riset operasi (supply chain management). Dalam artikel ini dibahas dengan baik tentang pengontrol prediktif model bi-objective untuk manajemen persediaan dalam rantai pasokan tanpa penundaan dalam produksi atau pengiriman. Relevansi hasil terkait informasi bahwa bi-objective MPC lebih baik dari pada economic model predictive control (EMPC).

3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi :

Informasi yang disajikan relatif baru dan hasil yang diperoleh memuat substansi orisinil dengan aspek aplikasi yang penting Sumber gagasan penulis untuk artikel ini banyak, komprehensif dan update, yang lebih sepuluh tahun terakhir hanya 5 paper dari 12 sumber yang dirujuk. Metodologi belum disebutkan dalam artikel ini.

4. **Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan:**

Artikel memenuhi standard penulisan dan isi untuk jurnal internasional. Artikel ini diterbitkan tahun 2017 di jurnal internasional advanced science letters yang terindeks di Scopus (Q4), Namun mulai 2010 s/d 2017 dibatalkan (Canceled) pada Basis Data Scopus.

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b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	9,00			6.67
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	9,00			7.17
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/prosiding (30%)	9,00			9.00
Total = (100%)	30,00			25.83
Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 25.83= 15.25				

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer :

1. Kesesuaian dan kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding:

Kesesuaian dan kelengkapan unsur baik. Artikel terdiri atas 5 bagian: Introduction, Mathematical modeling, Beoblective model, Results and Discussion, Concluding Remarks. Hanya didukung 12 referensi. Pendahuluan cukup menekankan nilai lebih dari artikel ini.

2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:

Ruang Lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan cukup baik. Lingkup Matematika terapan sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul. Interpretasi hasil simulasi kurang ditonjolkan sebagai nilai kebaruaran. Pembahasan berkaitan dengan bi-objective model predictive controller for inventory management (Terapan Matematika).

3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi :

Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi sudah cukup baik. Referensi ada 12 (5/12 jurnal sudah lebih dari 10 tahun). Hasil yang diperoleh memuat substansi kebaruaran.

4. **Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan:**

Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan cukup baik. Artikel diterbitkan dalam Advanced Science Letters Vol. 23, No. 7(2017) 6575–6578(4). Penerbit American Scientific Publisher. Terindeks di Scopus: SJR (2017) 0.130 Q4. Hasil Turnitin similarity index=11%

Semarang, April 2020

Reviewer 2



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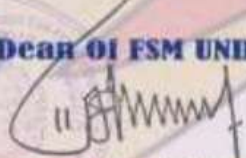
as

Presenter


In the 6th International Seminar on New Paradigm and Innovation of Natural Sciences and its Application (ISNPINSA-6) held on 5 - 6 October 2016 at Grand Candi Hotel Semarang Indonesia with paper entitled as follows :

" Bi-Objective Model Predictive Controller for Supply Chains Management Without Delay"

Dean of FSM UNDIP


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Advanced Science Letters
Volume 23, Issue 7, July 2017, Pages 6575-6578

Bi-Objective model predictive controller for supply chains management without delay (Article)

Widowati, Tjahjana, R.H., Sutrisno, Agatha, Y.

Department of Mathematics, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract

View references (12)

In this paper, we design bi-objective model predictive controller for inventory management in supply chains without any delay in production or shipments. The objectives used are obtained from model predictive control and economic model predictive control. Adaptive Weighted Sum (AWS) method is used to design a bi-objective optimization problem by combining these two control strategies and weighting each of the respective strategy based on a subjective perspective. The acquired control is then compared to model predictive control and economic model predictive control in a numerical simulation. Based on the results from the simulation, it can be seen that the control obtained through AWS method could stabilize a system with more cost-effective inputs when it is compared with model predictive control. The results also show that the control can stabilize a wider range of initial state when it is compared to economic model predictive control. © 2017 American Scientific Publishers All rights reserved.

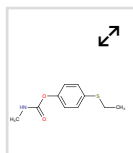
SciVal Topic Prominence ⓘ

Topic: Model predictive control | Predictive control systems | Economic MPC

Prominence percentile: 92.231 ⓘ

Chemistry database information ⓘ

Substances



Author keywords

Adaptive weighted sum

Biobjective optimization

Economic model predictive control

Model predictive control

Funding details

Funding text

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate a possible control design which can capture a system manager's subjective perspective under a single parameter. In the bi-objective MPC, the control is less prepared to face unpredicted disturbance if it is Acknowledgments: The author wishes to thank Dipone-goro University for funding this research project through 'research professorship program' grant for year 2016.

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Post Disaster Management (PDM) in Malaysia: Issues and Challenges

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In Malaysia, Kelantan has been well known to experience the flood disaster almost every year. Flood has been considered as a very common disaster in Kelantan, especially during the end of the year. However, the flood in December 2014 has been considered as one of the biggest which had caused massive destruction in many areas in Kelantan especially in Kuala Krai; leading to the destruction of livelihood of local communities. Due to this, it has been considered that it is important to identify the recovery activities and strategies in order to reduce the impact of flood disaster to the life and property of the communities. Hence, the Post-Disaster Management (PDM) is implemented to ensure that any coming disaster that may occur, can be managed effectively. However, literature search has shown that there have been low responses and lack of effectiveness in the recovery activities of flood disaster. Therefore, this paper describes the issues and challenges faced during the PDM activities in Malaysia. In addition, this paper discusses the recommendations made in order to minimise the issues faced in the current practice of the PDM in Malaysia. This study had conducted semi-structured interviews involving eight (8) respondents who were directly involved in the management of post-flood disaster in Kuala Krai, Kelantan in the year 2014. The findings from the interview conducted has shown that majority of the respondents were in the agreement that the main issues arising from the PDM in Malaysia are: no specific evacuee sleeping areas, as well as lack of immediate supplies of essential needs to the victims. Furthermore, the respondents felt that the government needs to take into consideration several steps to overcome the main issues and challenges such as integration of immediate rescue and relief responses, develop the readiness to sustain the number of emergency, redevelop the drainage systems, as well as to create awareness within the community in order to help the victims' spiritual needs when faced with disaster.

Keywords: Malaysia, Flood, Disaster, Disaster Management, Post-Disaster Management.

1. INTRODUCTION

Post-disaster management has been defined as the operation of mitigation that designs the logistics network in order to allow an optimum operation to recover the revival of the residents;¹ which means that it consists of recovery activities that will redeem the life of people after the disaster strikes; and will ensure the survival of the population. Historically, Malaysians are known as a riverine people, as early settlements live near the river in the country.²

In addition,² also stated that with natural factors-such as heavy monsoon rainfall, poor drainage and other local factors; floods have become a common feature in the lives of a significant number of Malaysians.² Then further added that floods occur annually in Malaysia not only causing damage to properties, but also causing the loss of lives. Hence, a Post-Disaster Management (PDM) is implemented to ensure that any coming disaster that may occur in Malaysia would be managed effectively. According to the Strategic Initiatives in Flood Disaster Preparedness and

Mitigation for Malaysia (2015), even though the procedures for PDM are being implemented, there have been several issues and challenges that exists during the implementation process.

2. POST DISASTER MANAGEMENT (PDM) IN MALAYSIA

In Malaysia, there are specific existing policies of disaster management implemented by the government in facing all types of disaster; as well as to reduce the damages caused by the hazards. Even though geographically, Malaysia stays outside of the "Pacific Rim of Fire," and free from severe destruction from natural disasters, Malaysia is still exposed to several other disasters; either natural or manmade from time to time. This being the reason, Malaysia has implemented several policies and mechanisms in order to face the catastrophe as well as to manage the aftermath of these disasters.

The disaster management in Malaysia has been established by the government under the Directive 20 NSC; which consists of all policies that cover all aspects of planning for and responding

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Communities' Local Knowledge of Flood Disaster Management in Pakistan

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Disaster literature shows the trends and the events of natural disasters increasing across the world. These phenomena have linked with climate change, as a new driver of disaster risk, which increases both hazards and vulnerabilities. Pakistan has witnessed several major flood disasters affecting 40 million people since early 1970, due to its natural topography and human activities. Studies showed that the impacts of these natural disasters increase if the right information and knowledge development of local communities are not taken into account, particularly in vulnerable regions. This paper aims to find the level of community disaster knowledge in terms of disaster experience, risk perception, and readiness to determine the level of perception on disaster management in the flood-prone regions of Pakistani districts. The study assumes that the disaster preparedness and risk perceptions are interlinked because people with a high-risk perception vis-à-vis the right knowledge make adjustments to reduce risks. A semi-structure questionnaire was administered to 385 households living near flood-prone area along the River Indus in selected Pakistani districts. A multiple linear regression analysis was carried out to explore the contribution of all predictors and their influence to the prediction of disaster management. The finding revealed that the level of disaster experience and risk perception significantly predicted disaster management, however, the overall readiness of communities to manage flooding was not significant. The paper concludes that both disaster experience and risks perception knowledge have a strong relationship to disaster management. Overall readiness, however, is still not encouraging and will need to be strengthened to improve local knowledge.

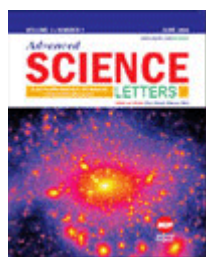
Keywords: Flood Disaster, Vulnerability, Risk Perception, Readiness, Local Knowledge.

1. INTRODUCTION

Disaster literature shows the trends and the events of natural disasters increasing across the world.^{3,13} Especially for Asia and Pacific regions. The impacts of these natural disaster on people and property were tremendous, due to changes in people's social, economic, cultural, political, and environmental contexts. Annually, millions of people are displaced. During the 1960s and 1970s, the solution to natural disaster has been predominantly on the basis of technical approach. Although this approach saves lives when hazards strike, a disaster management should be complemented by taking into account the human dimensions which into account the human dimensions which include local knowledge, practices, and perceptions.¹ Studies have shown that communities having better knowledge are better prepared in dealing with hazards. Disaster preparedness and risk perceptions are interlinked because people with a high risk perception take actions to avoid risks.¹⁹ Therefore, if people are aware of

a disaster risk, they will adjust properly to the natural hazards. Pakistan has been known to experience natural disasters with devastating effect on people and properties. 90% of the population who are affected by any natural hazards are subjected to flood disasters.⁹ Although no major flood had occurred since 1995, the 2010 severe floods in Pakistan demonstrated the continuous presence of flood risks. Following the Hyogo Framework for Actions, it is imperative to underscore the risk assessment and preparedness to cope with disasters among local communities, particularly in flood prone areas. This study therefore, attempts to identify the local knowledge of the affected communities in terms of risk perception and readiness for future challenges in disaster management. We aimed to identify the relationship between the risk perception and readiness among the communities from seven districts located in flood prone areas of Pakistan. The next part of the paper discusses the concept of risk perception and preparedness in disaster management followed by a brief description of natural disasters in Pakistan. We also explain the method used in the research before discussing the results.

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Ethnobotany of Medicinal Plants in the Vunatui Clan of the Tolai Society in East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea

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Abstract

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Suggestions

Traditional knowledge of medicinal plant use in many regions of Papua New Guinea (PNG) and the East New Britain Province is poorly described. The main aim of this research was to identify the plants used as medicinal plant in the Vunatui clan of the Tolai society in East New Britain, PNG and determine the type of disease or conditions being treated by these plants and how the plants are being prepared. Data collection was undertaken through participatory exploration method. Result shown that there were about 52 species of medicinal plants collected in this research. Many different medicinal plants were applied to cure various diseases such as headache, sores, cuts, wounds, cough, fever, diarrhea, stomachache, injuries, skin infections and many others. Different methods of preparation were used including crushing, heating, squeezing but the most common method used was infusion.

Keywords: Ethnobotany; Medicinal Plants; Papua New Guinea; Vunatui Clan

Document Type: Research Article

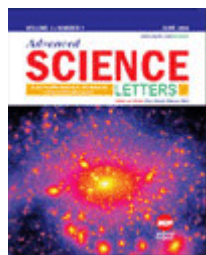
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Abstract

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Laser treated polystyrene (PS) thin films were explored for simple, robust, and low-cost polymer based electronic applications. Polystyrene nanospheres of 500 nm were drop coated on silicon wafer before laser treatment was introduced to systematical investigated the structural transformation of treated PS. The relationship between the parameters used and the structural changes of PS, especially for its surface chemistry and the morphological, structural properties were characterized with Attenuated total-reflection PDF Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (ATR-FTIR), X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Field emission electron microscopy (FESEM). It was revealed that the morphological changes observed in the laser treated PS films were the dominant factor for the improvement of modified PS that can be used to tailor functional polymer such as organic light-emitting diodes (OLED), carbonaceous nanostructure, graphene, graphene oxide. Zwitter characteristic of the PS can be clearly observed during laser irradiation; over exposure of laser could be used to tailor different materials on the surface of the PS.

Keywords: Laser Irradiation; Polystyrene; Zwitter Characteristic

Document Type: Research Article

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