



POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

1.4. Team/collaborative and interdisciplinary research is encouraged.



POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
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A19

ISTEC 2019

Book of ABSTRACTS

Conference Theme
"Innovative Science, Technology, and Engineering
Researches Through Academe-Industry Confluence
for Sustainable Future"

May 27-30, 2019
Henann Hotel, Panglao, Bohol, Philippines



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COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

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Table of Contents

	iv
About the Conference	v-xi
Messages	xii-xiv
Programme Overview	xv
Parallel Sessions	xxxii
The Keynote Speaker	xxxiii-xxxvii
The Plenary Speakers	
Oral Presentations	
Engineering, Technology and Architecture and Design	38-66
Biological and Food Sciences	67-86
Computing Science and Information Technology	87-117
Mathematics and Statistics	118-122
Physical Science	123-127
Conference Committees	128-130
List of Participating Institutions	131-132
CHED Endorsement	133
PASUC Advisory	134



POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Programme Overview

May 27, 2019

12:00 nn - 5:00 pm	Registration Billeting of the Participants
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Opening Ceremonies & Conference Banquet Welcome Message Hon. LEONILA P. MONTERO Mayor, Panglao (First District) Province of Bohol Message of Support Hon. EDGAR M. CHATTO Governor, Province of Bohol Dr. REGUCIVILLA A. POBAR University President, Bohol Island State University Opening Remarks Dr. EMANUEL C. DE GUZMAN University President Polytechnic University of the Philippines Presentation of the Delegates/Participants Dr. ANNA RUBY P. GAPASIN VP for Research, Extension and Development Polytechnic University of the Philippines Conference Banquet and Socials Welcome Dinner

May 28, 2019

8:00 am – 8:30 am	Registration
8:30 am – 8:40 am	Ecumenical Prayer and National Anthem
8:40 am – 9:00 am	Welcome Remarks Dr. EMANUEL C. DE GUZMAN University President Polytechnic University of the Philippines Messages Hon. NORALYN J. BAJA Assistant Secretary Department of Foreign Affairs United Nations International Organizations

xii



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9:00 am – 9:05 am	Atty. LILY FREIDA M. MILLA, GESO IV Director, International Affairs Staff Commission on Higher Education Introduction of Keynote Speaker Dr. MANUEL M. MUHI VP for Academic Affairs, PUP
9:05 am – 9:55 am	Keynote Address Hon. ROWENA CRISTINA L. GUEVARRA Undersecretary for Research & Development, Department of Science and Technology
9:55 am – 10:00 am	Awarding of Certificate of Appreciation to the Keynote Speaker PUP and BISU Officials
10:00 am – 10:15 am	Opening of Exhibit PUP and BISU Officials with Guests
10:15 am – 10:30 am	Health Break
10:30 am – 11:00 am	Plenary Session 1 Dr. NOEL A. SAGUIL Department of Biology, University of Utah
11:00 am – 11:30 am	Plenary Session 2 BORJA GARCIA DE SOTO, PhD, PE New York University, Abu Dhabi
11:30 am – 12:00 nn	Plenary Session 3 Dir. JOSE B. PATALINJUG III Department of Science and Technology National Capital Region
12:00 nn – 12:20 pm	Open Forum Dean JOCELYN RIVERA-LUTAP Polytechnic University of the Philippines Awarding of Certificate of Appreciation to the Plenary Speakers PUP and BISU Officials
12:20 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch
1:00 pm – 2:40 pm	Parallel Sessions A
2:40 pm – 3:00 pm	Health Break
3:00 pm – 4:40 pm	Parallel Sessions B

May 29, 2019

7:00 am – 8:15 am Registration

xiii



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COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
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8:15 am – 8:30 am	Recap of Day 2
8:30 am – 9:00 am	Plenary Session 4 Prof. FERDINAND OSWALD University of Auckland, New Zealand
9:00 am – 9:30 am	Plenary Session 5 Dr. ANGEL ANNE YANAGIHARA Department of Tropical Medicine John A. Burns School of Medicine University of Hawaii At Manoa
9:30 am – 10:00 am	Plenary Session 6 Dr. FRANCIS ALDRINE UY Dean at School of Civil, Environmental and Geological Engineering Mapua Institute of Technology
10:00 am – 10:20 am	Open Forum Dean JOCELYN RIVERA-LUTAP Polytechnic University of the Philippines
10:20 am – 10:30 am	Awarding of Certificate of Appreciation to the Plenary Speakers PUP and BISU Officials
10:30 am – 12:20 pm	Health Break
12:20 pm – 1:00 pm	Parallel Sessions C
1:00 pm – 2:40 pm	Lunch
2:40 pm – 3:00 pm	Parallel Sessions D
3:00 pm – 5:00 pm	Health Break Closing Ceremonies Conference Synthesis Dean GISELA MAE ALBANO Polytechnic University of the Philippines
	Awarding • Partner Institutions • Best Paper • Best Oral Presenter PUP and BISU Officials
	Closing Remarks Prof. ALBERTO C. GUILLO Executive Vice President, PUP
	May 30, 2019
8:00 am	Cultural Tour (Optional)
11:00 am	Check out from hotel

xiv



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3rd international RESEARCH CONFERENCE on higher education



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Conference Theme:
SOCIAL CAPITAL AND INNOVATION
BRIDGING THE KNOWLEDGE GAP
FOR INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS
December 15-17, 2015, Hotel Grand Pacific, Manila
with Keynote and 20 Invited





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COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Table of Contents

<i>IRCHE 2015 Advisory Board</i>	
<i>About the Conference</i>	4
<i>Messages</i>	5
<i>Conference Program</i>	12
<i>Conference Speakers</i>	17
<i>Parallel Sessions</i>	22
<i>Abstracts—Oral Presentation</i>	52
<i>Abstracts—Poster Presentation</i>	264
<i>IRCHE 2015 Working Committees</i>	314
<i>List of Participating Schools & Organizations</i>	317
<i>CHED Endorsement</i>	320
<i>PASUC Endorsement</i>	321
<i>Message from Sponsors</i>	322



POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sl. No.	TITLES AND AUTHORS	Page No.
01.	Perceived supervisor support and perceived coworker support on emotional exhaustion: a study on middle level employees of multinational companies operating in Sri Lanka ➤ Yasodara Jayarathna, S. M. D., Pradeep Dharmadasa	01
02.	Educator's adaption to changing learning environment in higher education: An extension of Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) ➤ Dr. Mallika Srivastava, Prof. Lavina Sharma	02
03.	Relationship between Organizational Factors and Job Satisfaction in the Financial Services Industry in Malaysia ➤ Dr. Anantha Raj A. Araklasamy, Dr. Jiyong Park	03
04.	Eco-Briquette: An Alternative Fuel For Climate Change Adaptation ➤ Marisol Salto-Faranda, Jan Rey Aquino	04
05.	The (In) Effectiveness of Social Media use for Local Governance Development ➤ Satopari	05
06.	Development of TEG (Thermoelectric Generator) Energy System For Tricycle ➤ Ocampo, Jonell E.	06
07.	An Efficient Routing Mechanism in WSNs using PSO and GSO Algorithms ➤ Govrishankar	07
08.	A State-of-the-Art on Power Quality Enhancement Techniques: Present Scenario and Future Challenges ➤ Nitesh Jain, M.K. Verma	08
09.	An Efficient Learning and Classification approach using PCA, LDA and RBF-NN ➤ Vinodkumar Ramesh Gowtham, Dr. Anil K. Dashrath, Dr. Ganesha S. Sabale	09
10.	Challenges and obstacles of adopting SLFRS as the convergence with IFRS in Sri Lanka ➤ Wazirah Afandurapperuma	10
11.	Factors' Influences Farmers Desire to Agricultural Land Conversion in Indonesia Using Structural Equation Model Analysis ➤ Yogi Mubbul, Sudrajat Romaninggoro, Pradono	11
12.	Graphene - An alternative to n-Si in p-i-n Si Quantum dot solar cells? ➤ Swastika Polli, Sam Baslar, Gargi Raina, R. Pratibha Mallu	12



POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
 COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

13.	Design and analysis of a novel IOT controlled biomimetic robotic fish > <i>Swastika Palli, Ayman Brito R, Shreyo Sinha, Arackin Selvakumar A</i>	13
14.	Explore tourist opinion with sentiment analysis using machine learning method > <i>Sri Radjaki, Edy Fauzal, Edli Iskandar</i>	14
15.	Implementation of UCD (User Centered Design) On Cognitive Learning Application For Children With Mental Retardation > <i>Rahayu Purnamardiani, Donang Junardi, Indra Lukmana Sardi</i>	15
16.	Student Interest in repackaging Martial Arts of Pencak Silat (Case Studies on Martial Arts College Warugadajat) > <i>Ayuningsyar Y Hapsari, Anitra Usdayanti, Vincentia W Widajanti</i>	16
17.	Flexural Strength of Concrete Retrofitted by Fiberglass Reinforced Laminating Film > <i>Guillermo O. Bernabe, Orlean G. Bela-Cruz, Joseph Raniel A. Blanes</i>	17
18.	The Determinant of Gross Domestic Product in Indonesia > <i>Arkas Paldi, Tandi Kodang, Gabriel Gaja Tukur</i>	18
19.	Internal and External Sources of Knowledge for Open Innovation Management of Thai Automotive Industry > <i>Paravit Samsual, Nopaporn Khantapha, Rajeev Prityakul</i>	19
20.	Study of Engineering Principles For Extraction of Ecdysterone From Leaves of <i>Achyranthes Aspera</i> Linn (Aghada) > <i>Suyagkumar V. Tavalkar, Sujay Chattopadhyay</i>	20
21.	Cognizance of foreign currency changing institutions in country on r.a. 9160 anti-money laundering act of 2001 > <i>Ronald B Isidro Jr</i>	21
22.	Price sensitivity drivers and attitude toward bundling in convergent telecommunication services > <i>Eri Rinaul Simanjuntak</i>	22
23.	Stronger Cryptography For Every Device, Everywhere: A Side-Channel-Based Approach to Collecting Virtually Unlimited Entropy In Any CPU > <i>JV Roig</i>	23
24.	Factors' Analysis of Government Cloud Computing Implementation in Indonesia > <i>Rizka Khairunnisa, Muhammad Asrial</i>	24
25.	Going Nowhere, Fast: An Analysis of the HSTS Preload List Entries, Growth Rate and Industry Adoption > <i>JV Roig, Eunice Gordula</i>	25



POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

26.	Developers, Please Just Use /dev/random: Forty Terabytes of Randomness Show No Difference Between the Linux Random Devices /dev/random and /dev/urandom ➤ <i>Jesus Vicente Raig</i>	26
27.	Development of e-Bag Wireless Charger for Gadgets ➤ <i>Remedios G. Ado, Rolito L. Mahaguay</i>	27
28.	The Role of Incentive Mix to Prevent Mission Drift in Microfinance: A Sequential Explanatory Study ➤ <i>Mohammad Zakwudin, Ida Md. Yashin</i>	28
29.	An Intelligent Children Healthcare System in the Context of Internet of Things ➤ <i>Nikhilgo Nigam, Mohammed Nazim Uddin</i>	29
30.	ANN Based Global Solar Radiation Prediction: A Case Study ➤ <i>Tarlochan Kaur, Sanjay Kumar, Ravneet Kaur, Ayush Gera</i>	30
31.	Green Postal Service Design: Integrating Quality Function Deployment from Customer Perspectives ➤ <i>Vadivel S.M, A.H.Saqueira</i>	31
32.	Domestic wastewater analyses and design consideration of a treatment unit in Srinagar, J&K, India ➤ <i>Mirbah Bashir, Mohammad Jamal Akbar</i>	32
33.	Role of Psychological Contract on Employees Engagement in Health Care Sector - A Case Study approach ➤ <i>Vrinda V Nair, Dr. Shikha Qjha, Dr. Balanagarajan</i>	33
34.	The Impact of Intellectual Capital on Firm's Net Profit ➤ <i>Pavinee Na Sritta, Napaporn Khantapanha, Rapeepun Piriyakul</i>	34
35.	Corporate Image Management at the Downstream ➤ <i>Sunisa Dokmalpan, Napaporn Khantapanha, Rapeepun Piriyakul</i>	35
36.	Cranb Rubber Tire and Lahar Sand as Fine Aggregates in Asphalt ➤ <i>Manuel M. Maht, Kenneth Bryan M. Tana, Orlean G. Dela Cruz</i>	36
37.	Design and Development of a Hybrid Photobioreactor for Biomass Production of Spirulina Platensis Species ➤ <i>Padrito M. Tanerjfa Jr., Arvin B. De La Cruz, Jan Lennard A. Augusto, Tracy C. Cabacaba, Ann Mackyla N. Palton, Mary Margaret L. Velasquez</i>	37
38.	A simple cattle's monitoring system on traditional farming using wireless sensor network in Timor island Indonesia ➤ <i>Deddy Barnabas Lasfeto, Tiut Satyorini, Yohan A. A. Lada</i>	38



POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

39.	Fuzzy Induced Counter Propagation Neural Network (FCPN) for the Control of Reactive Distillation Column ➤ Vandana Sakhre, Sanjeev Jain, Uday P Singh	39
40.	Assessment of the effectiveness of the human resource development program of batang peninsular state university ➤ Edmundo C. Tungol, Ed.D, Sherrilyn B. Quintax, Ed.D, Cynthia M. Rongullo, MAED	40
41.	Customer Satisfaction Analysis Using Word Cloud with Online Hotel Review: A comparison between Thailand and Myanmar ➤ Pimolboon Cherpomakorn, Jitawit Fanchinda, Korwan Sangsakorn	41
42.	Effects of sintering temperature on super elastic properties of nitinol shape memory alloy using Nano indentation ➤ C. Velmaragan, V. Senthil Kumar	42
43.	Factors affecting citizens' intention to use of e-Government services in India ➤ Dr. Jaya Iyer	43
44.	Customer Acceptance of Mobile Payment Systems: Continuous Intention and Satisfaction Framework ➤ Sindhu Singh	44
45.	Utilization of sugar palm wood waste for functional product in interior space ➤ Lisa Levlina K. Jonatan	45
46.	Assessing the Impact of Contextual Antecedents on Individual Entrepreneurial Orientation and Intentions: An SEM Approach ➤ Sivaganika Sahoo, Dr Rajeev Kumar Panda	46
47.	High-speed diesel-spray cinematography at elevated pressure ➤ Panas Sphicor	47
48.	Determination of spin ability by means of viscosity, refractive index and weight loss as an independent monitor to spin alumina fibers by centrifugal spinning ➤ N. Thanaraj Selvi, Parag Bhargava	48
49.	Contributions of Author for Authorship: A Literature Review ➤ Winda Anesya Ayunda, Cahya Trianggara, Nurida Maulida Rahma, Ambar Yoganingrum	49
50.	Contribution of Indonesian researchers in international multi-authored biodiversity publication ➤ Cahya Trianggara, Winda Winda Anesya Ayunda, Nurida Maulida Rahma, Ambar Yoganingrum	50



POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

51.	House as Life Cycle Space in Betawi Culture, Kampung Setu Babakan ➤ <i>Marchelia Lenggaver, Antony Sihambing</i>	51
52.	Application of Data Envelopment Analysis on Performance Evaluation of Construction: A Case Study of Airfield Projects ➤ <i>Chien-Liang Lin, Ching-Lung Fan</i>	52
53.	Digital Transformation in the Age of Industry 4.0: Acceleration of Transformational Performance through Business Model Innovation and Co-Creation Strategy in Indonesia ICT Firm ➤ <i>Leonardus W Wasono M, Eliafen, Firdaus Alansyah, Samoko</i>	53
54.	Inclusive Business Management for Supporting a Community Economy in Bangkok Area ➤ <i>Sobchake Na Sritto, Napaporn Khantanapha, Rapeepon Piriyakul</i>	54
55.	Strategies for Survival of the Publishing Businesses ➤ <i>Supat Rattanasun, Napaporn Khantanapha, Rapeepon Piriyakul</i>	55
56.	Face Recognition Based on Local Binary Pattern-Deep Belief Network ➤ <i>K.Magn Prakash, K.Prasanthi Jasmine, K.Rasool Reddy</i>	56
57.	Kampung Inhabitant Economic and Social Life Improvement as A Result of Inserting Creativity ➤ <i>Sharfina Nur Dini, Antony Sihambing</i>	57
58.	Why People Still Smoking? (A Case Study about the People of Bandung Who Choose Healthy Lifestyle) ➤ <i>Galuh Boga Kuswara, Tessa Adriansyah Anwar, Ayuningtyas Yuli Hapsari</i>	58
59.	Enterprise Architecture Design using Enterprise Architecture Planning (EAP) Based on the Zachman's Framework approach ➤ <i>Hari Supriyadi ST, M.Kom</i>	59
60.	Use of Information security system with Biometric Data ➤ <i>Ucu Nugroho, Tessa Adriansyah Anwar, Parliandyan</i>	60
61.	Time-varying demand model for shuttle bus service in a campus ➤ <i>Rattaphol Pueboonpaphan, Mayarvat Seehomart, Suthatip Pueboonpaphan</i>	61
62.	Model-based Design of IoT/WSN Nodes: Hardware Abstraction Layer ➤ <i>Supachai Parapornjeut</i>	62
63.	An Empirical Investigation of Exchange rate Behaviour and Macroeconomic Fundamentals in a VECM Framework: The case of Indian Rupee/ US Dollar ➤ <i>Vaishali Padak, Bhargavi Karamched, T. Geetha</i>	63



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COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT



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CONTENTS

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January to December 2016

CAPACITIVE DETONIZING OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER
TREATMENT WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS

DATA SECURITY OF ENCRYPTED DATA USING HASH-BASED MESSAGE
AUTHENTICATION CODE (HMAC) AND IP-BASED DATA CONVERSION

NEUTRALIZING ABILITY OF *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees,
STEM AND LEAVES ETHANOLIC EXTRACT AGAINST NEUROTOXICITY
INDUCED BY *Naja philippinensis* Taylor, 1922 VENOM BASED
ON HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES IN *Danio rerio*

(F. Hamilton, 1822) GILLS AND LIVER
Carmelita P. Maganao, Theresita V. Ahanza, Evelyn M. Matekete, Roselle Anne M.
Manganao, Gilbert S. Agudo, and Clinton B. Baulita

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM-ASSISTED APPROACH IN SOIL
EROSION HOTSPOT ASSESSMENT OF BANGA MICROCATCHMENT
Carmelita M. Tumaco

GREEN WAVE: A RESERVED ENERGY SOURCE
Enrico M. Dalangin, Lorisca Joana R. Bileon, and
Mark Angelo C. Dito



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AESTHETICS TEAM

Shell Eco Marathon 2020

 
Victoria C. Puy

A.I.G

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RM322 CEA BLDG. NDC COMPOUND,
ANONAS COR. PUREZA STREETS, STA. MESA, MANILA





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Republic of the Philippines
POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
Office of the President

2019-12724

SPECIAL ORDER
No. 1320, s. 2019

PUPCTS No. 2019621890
PUP - Central Records Section
 April 22, 2019
 Received by: Roberto S. Palillo
 APR 26 2019
 3:35

Conformably with the letter of the Officer-in-Charge, Office of the Deputy Executive Director, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and in the interest of the service, the herein-named official, faculty member and students, College of Engineering, this University, are hereby authorized to attend on official time the Shell Eco Marathon Asia at the Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on April 29, 2019.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. FLOR, JOSEPH AGUSTIN | 7. MAGHAZEHI, ABBAS AGHA ALI |
| 2. LAGAZO, MARVIN A. | 8. BONIOL, REINIER O. |
| 3. ESTILLES, ROJET C. | 9. CLEMENTE, KELLY ANDREI |
| 4. JARDINERO, ALLEN RAY C. | 10. GOLPEO, JOSELINDA M. |
| 5. AWA, JEFFERSON | 11. ANDRES, GINNO L. |
| 6. RAMOS, ANGELIKA | |

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 64 of P.D. No. 1445, DR. REMEDIOS G. ADO, Dean and Special Disbursing Officer, College of Engineering, this University, is hereby authorized to hold a cash advance of ONE HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS ONLY (P150,000.00), to defray other expenses to be incurred in connection with the aforementioned activity, chargeable against Student Development Fund.

It is understood that Dr. ADO shall be guided by existing accounting and auditing rules and regulations and that no cash shall be paid out of the afore-stated cash advance except in fulfillment of the purpose for which it was granted.

They are required to submit their certificate of attendance and a report on the proceedings to the Human Resource Management Department in thirty (30) working days from the completion of the said activity.

CONTROLLED COPY

Copy furnished by: [Signature] Date: 4-26-19
 Signed by: _____ Date: _____

[Signature]
 EMANUEL C. DE GUZMAN, PhD
 President

- Office of the President
- Executive Vice-President [Signature]
- Vice-President for Academic Affairs [Signature]
- Vice-President for Administration [Signature]
- Vice-President for Finance [Signature]
- Vice-President for Student Affairs and Services [Signature]
- Vice-President for Research, Extension and Development [Signature]
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- Director, Budget Services [Signature]
- Director, Human Resource Management Department [Signature]
- Dean, College of Engineering [Signature]
- Chief, Payroll Section [Signature]
- Acting Chief, Records Section [Signature]
- The Participants [Signature]

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This year, PUP Hygears' Aesthetic Team aims to improve the design and structure of the cover, without compromising the performance of the vehicle.

 
Victoria C. P. y



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To create the vehicle's cover, the team will use carbon fiber as sandwich panels with Nomex honeycomb core. Both materials will meet the required strength and weight needed for the vehicle.

Other properties include:

Carbon Fiber

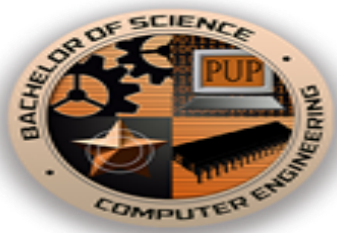
- High in stiffness
- High in tensile strength
- Has a low weight to strength ratio
- Is high in chemical resistance
- Is temperature tolerant to excessive heat
- Has low thermal expansion

Honeycomb structure

- Low density
- Solid stability
- Mechanical strength
- Fire resistant

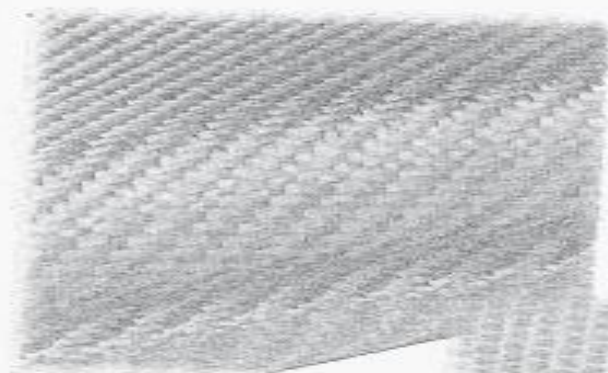
 
Alvin C. P. J.





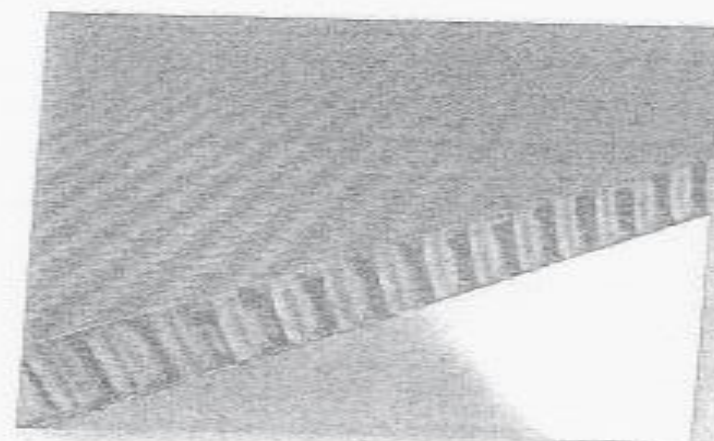
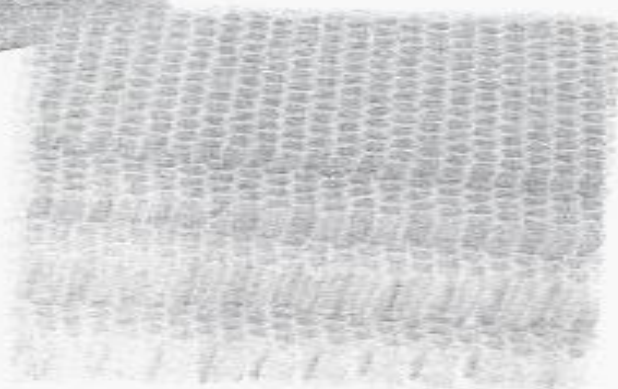
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With the use of two component mixture of epoxy resin as the bonding agent, high amount of heat will not be needed during the curing process.



CARBON FIBER

HONEYCOMB
STRUCTURE



CARBON FIBER
HONEYCOMB CORE PANEL

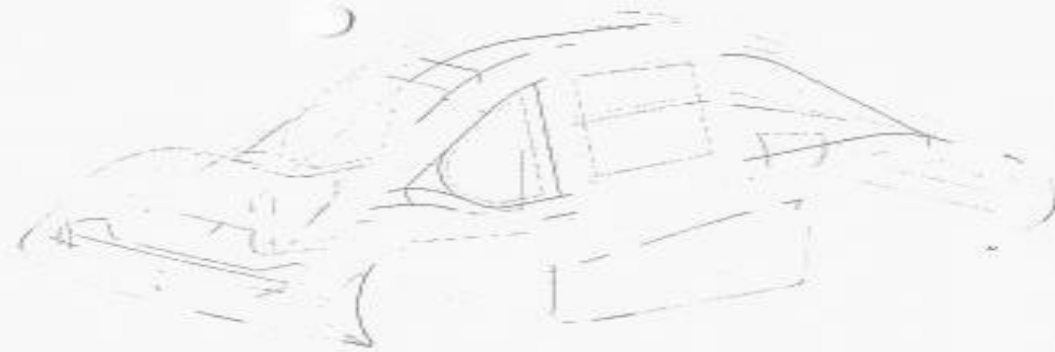
[Handwritten signature]
Vilma C. Puy



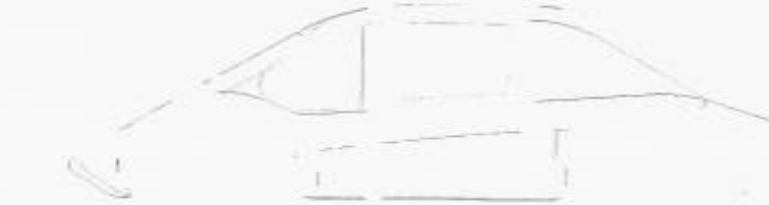


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The illustrations shown indicate where the layers of honeycomb structure will be placed during the process.



This will also serve as the minor framing for the cover and will ensure the strength and rigidity of the whole vehicle.






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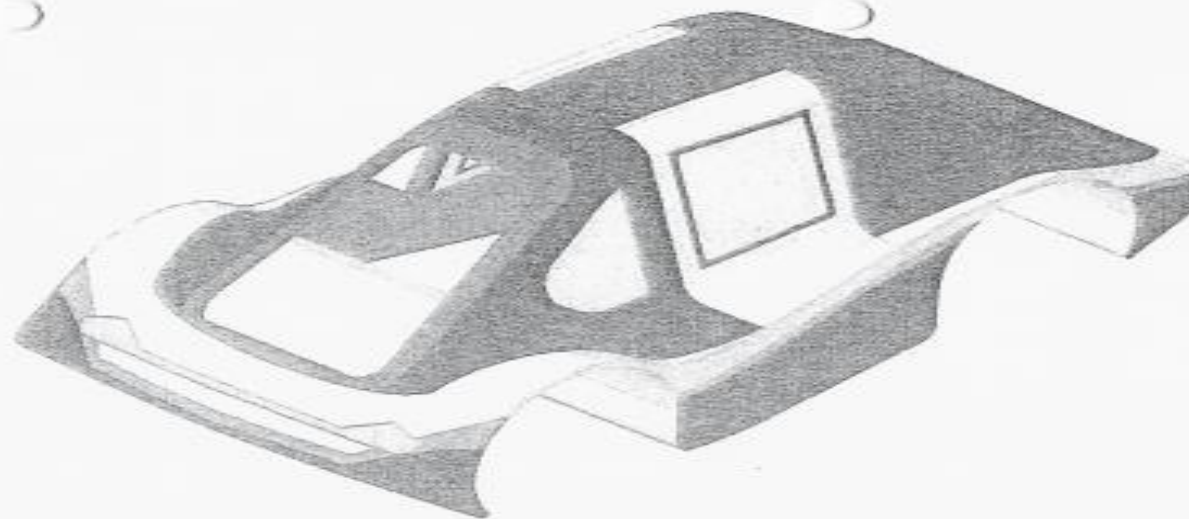
Other parts of the procedure includes:

- Divisions for the door, window and lights.
- Fixing hinges, handles, and other hardwares.
- Attachment of pre-cut polycarbonate to selected areas for windows.
- Finishes through paints and others.

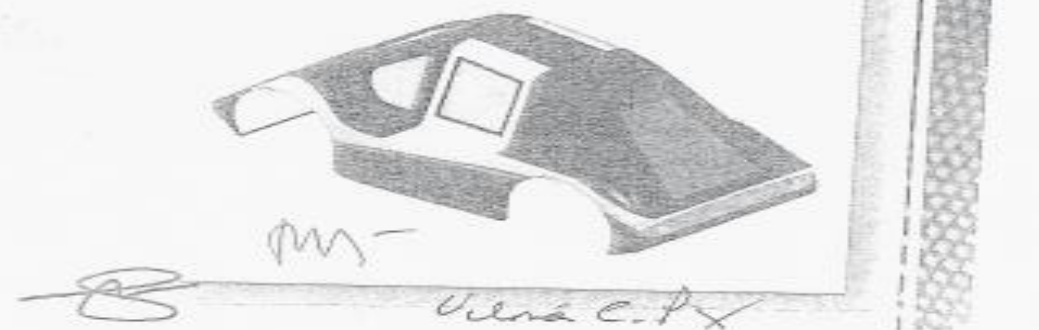
 Valina C. P. J.
M-



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PUP Hygears presents the
new design scheme of the
vehicle for the upcoming
SEMA 2020.

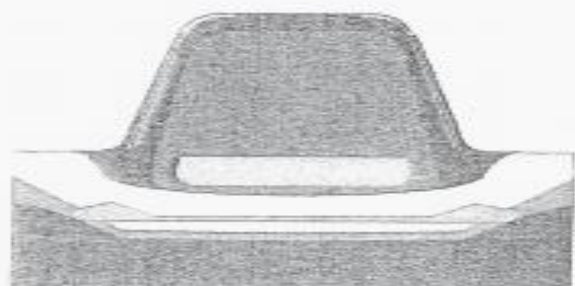


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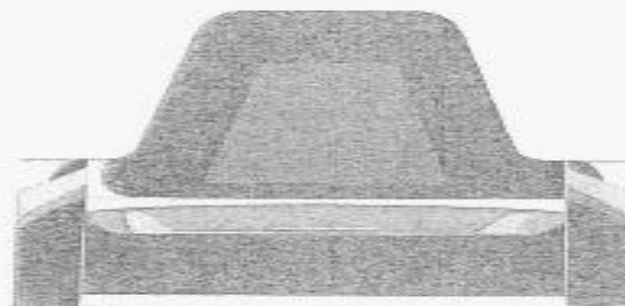




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REAR VIEW

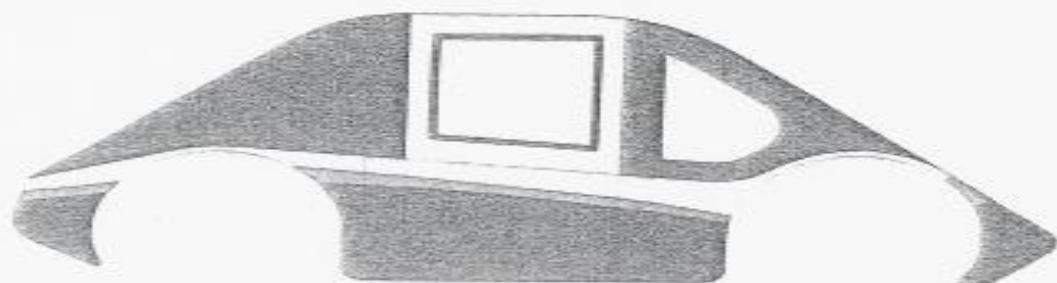
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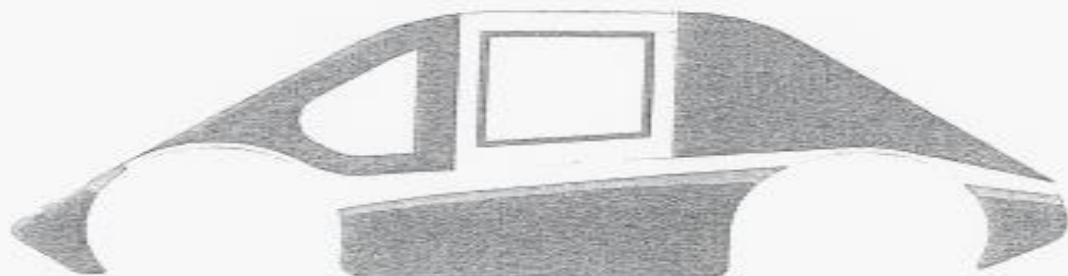




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RIGHT SIDE

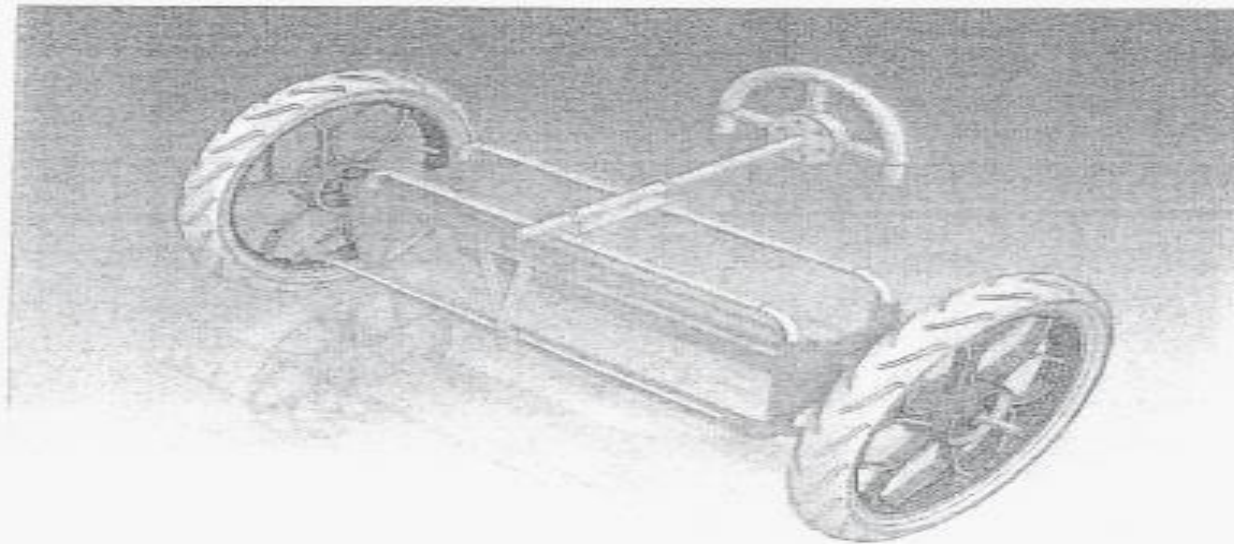


RM-
[Signature] *Veria C.P.* LEFT SIDE



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Front Assembly

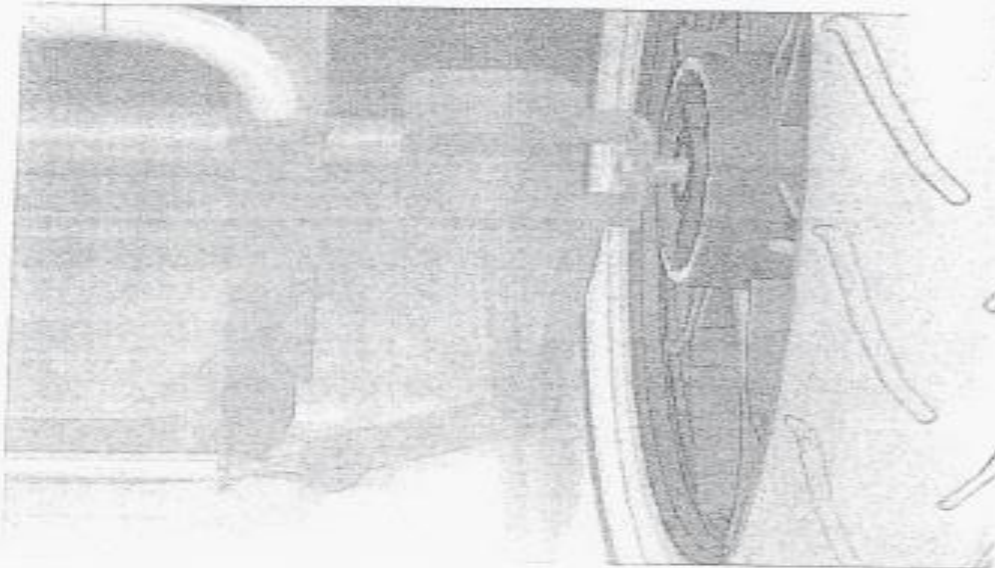


AMT
Venia E. P. S.



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Strut and Spindle



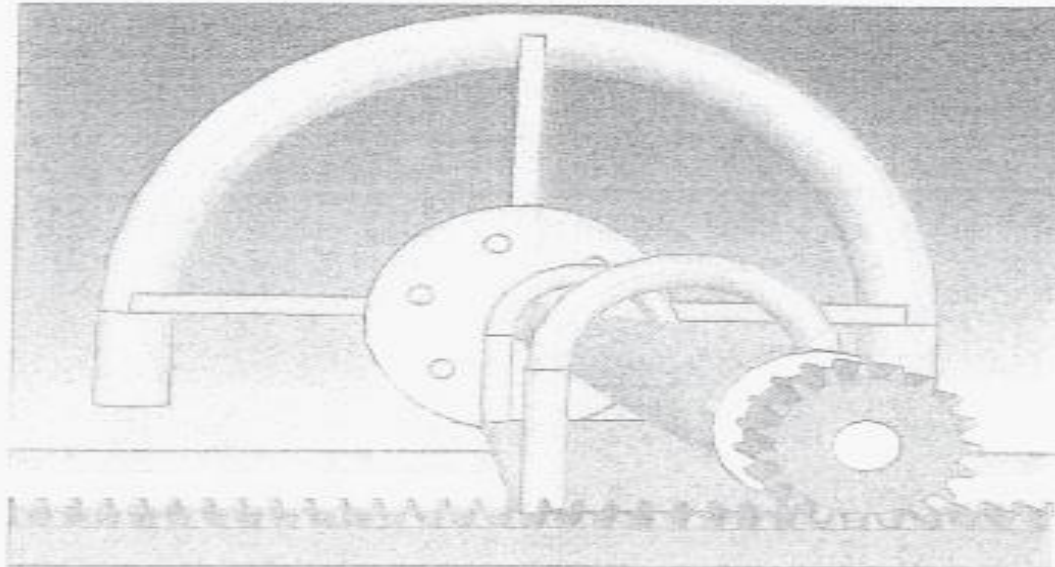
- The spindle is designed base on a go kart spindle that can withstand a weight of 300kg.
- The spindle has an axial thrust bearing included for smooth turn when steering.

MT
VB *Victoria C. Poy*



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Steering Assembly



Considering the wheel alignment, the rack and pinion mechanism is the best choice to attain the proper toe in of the front wheels.

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Steering Assembly



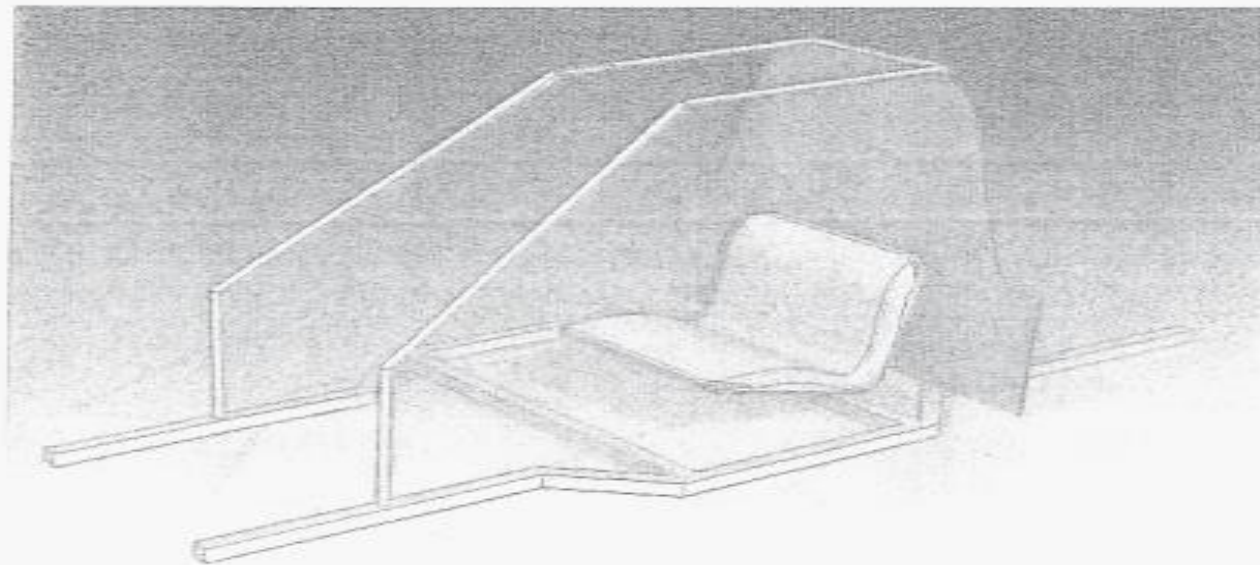
The steering assembly is connected by a thread bar and heim joint enclosed in an aluminum tube to avoid the bending of thread bar.

MA⁻
[Signature] Valma C. Py



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Middle Assembly

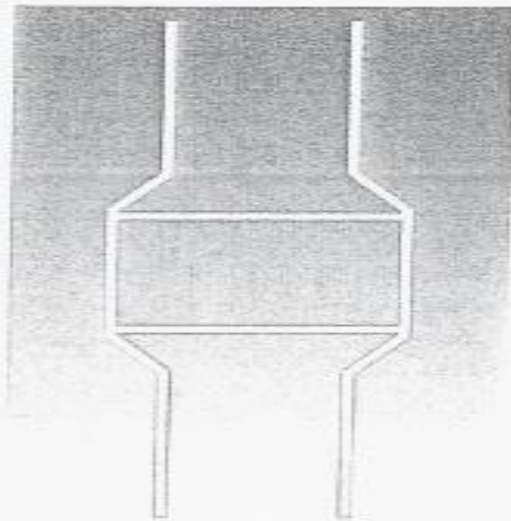


MT
John C. P. J.



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Center Chassis



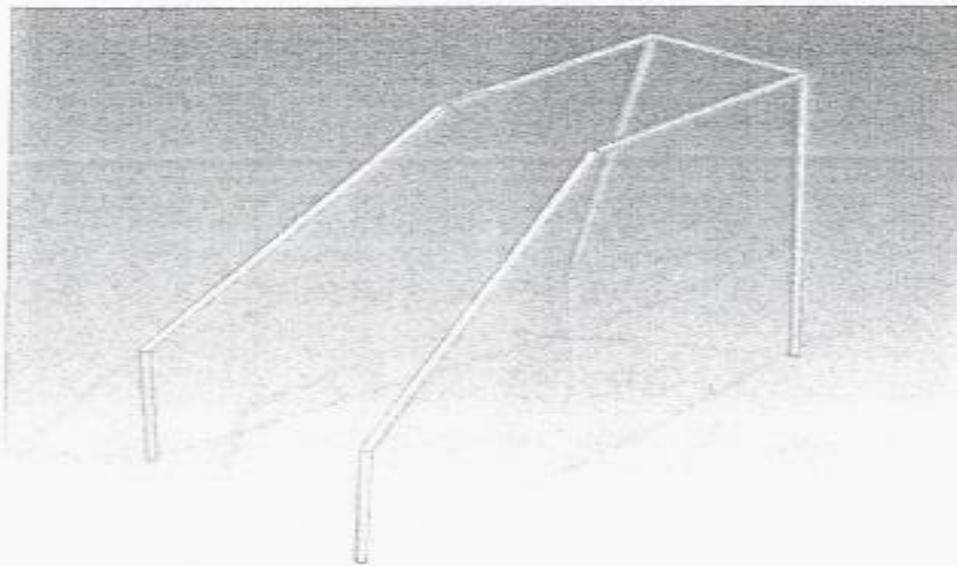
Made of 1" aluminum square tube
for minimal bending displacement.

*AM-
Vilma C. Py*



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Bulkhead and Roll Cage



Made of $\frac{3}{4}$ Ø aluminum tube for lightweight material without sacrificing the strength.

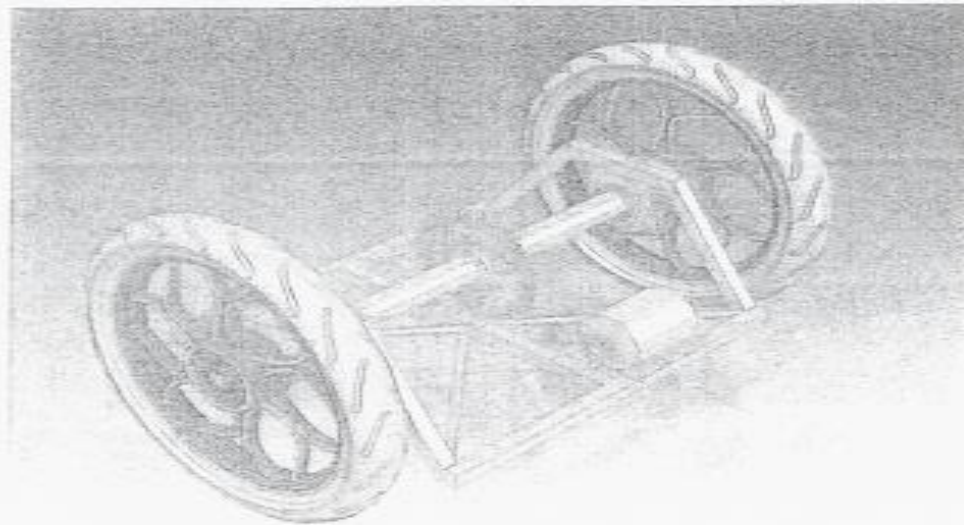
Serves as an additional safety features of the car.

[Handwritten signature]
Mesa C. B.



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Single Motor Drive



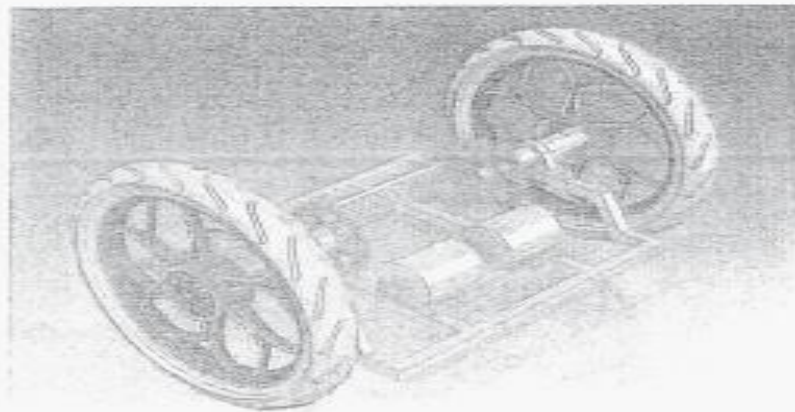
Single Motor Drive uses high torque sprocket chain combination. We designed our own differential shaft without any gears and by using only the combination of ratchet bearing and ceramic roller bearings which can withstand high torque application.

[Handwritten signature] M. Victoria C. Lopez

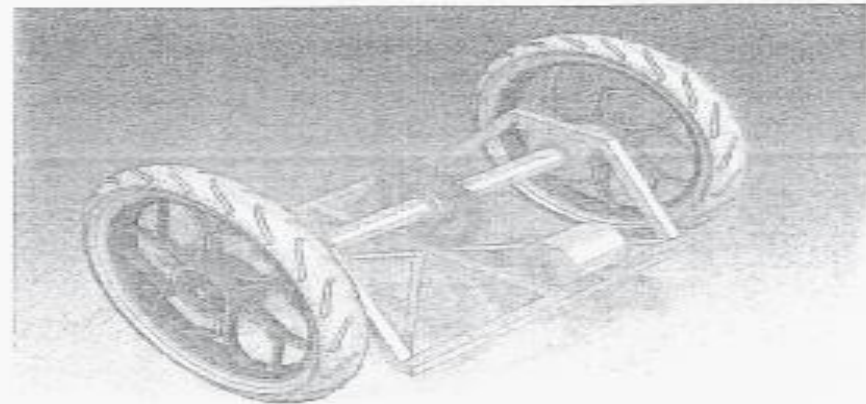


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Rear Assembly



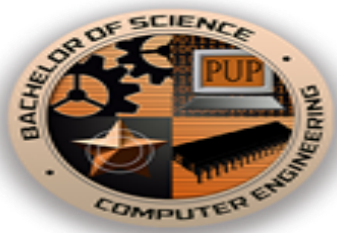
Dual Motor



Single Motor

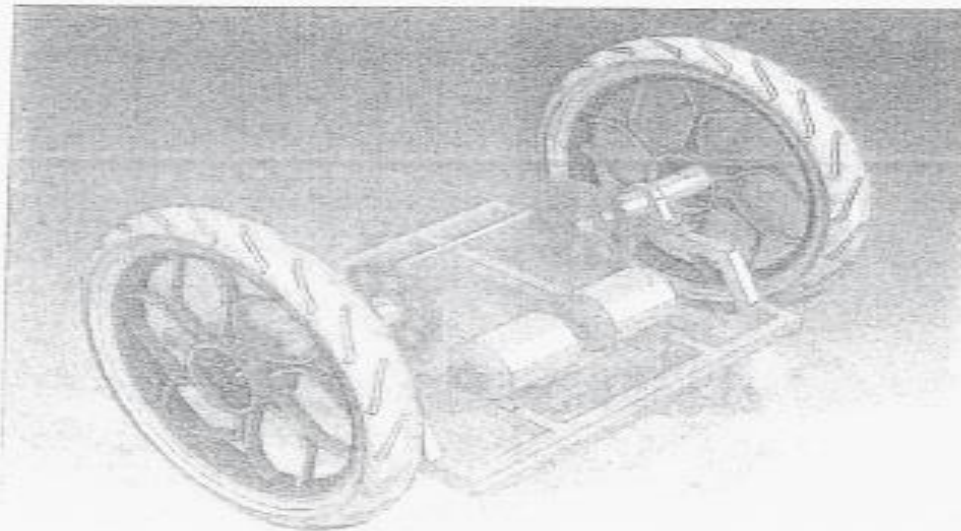
Dual Motor Drive and Single Motor Drive are the two main choices depending on the what application of transmission is needed for the race.

Victoria C. P.
MA-



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Dual Motor Drive



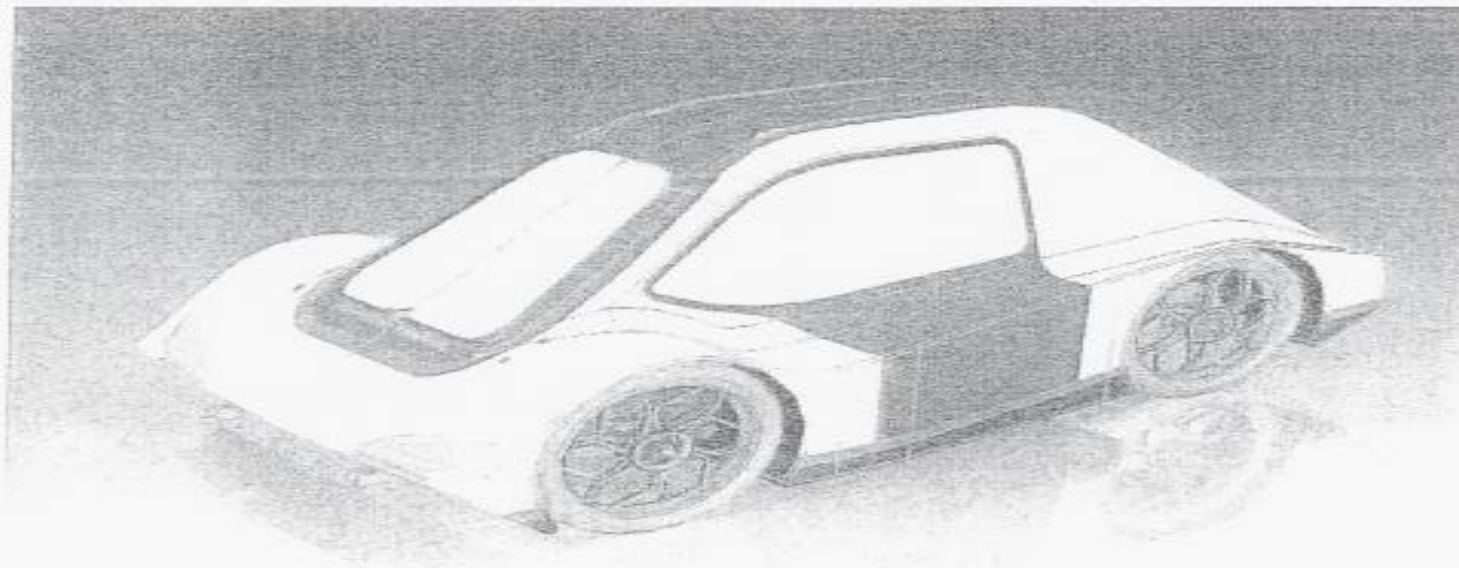
Consist of two drive shafts each sides of the assembly. By using electric differential we reduced the losses gained when turning the vehicle. Also the sprocket chain combination is perfectly designed for high torque applied by each motors.

Handwritten signature: M. Valencia



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Shell Eco Marathon 2020



Signature M. Velasco

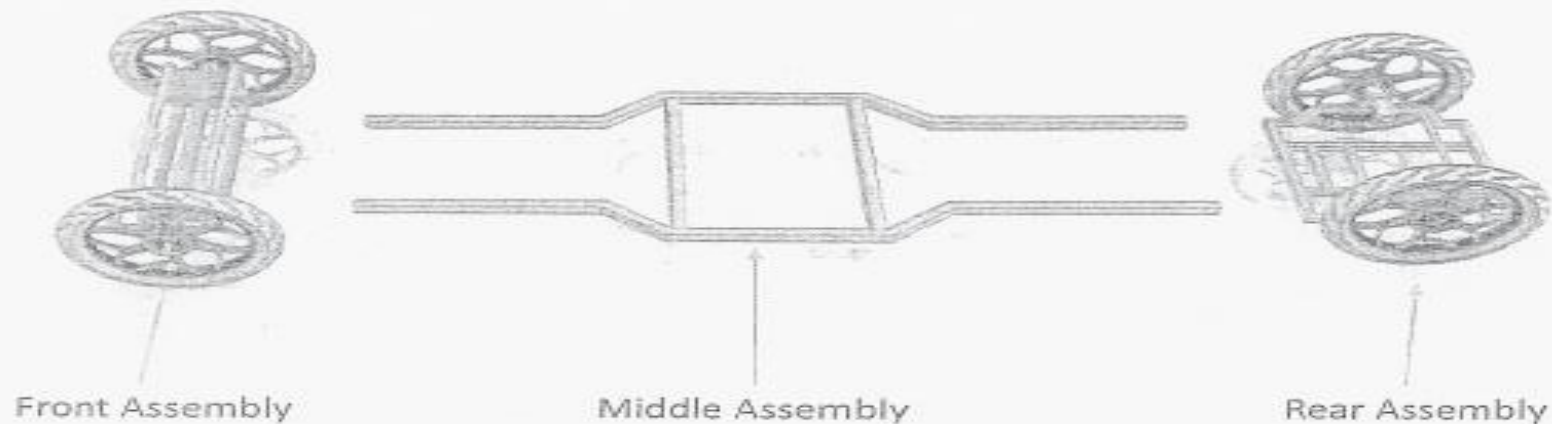
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The main goal of mechanical team is to reduce the losses coming from the mechanical parts especially when it comes to alignment. We divided the car into three main assemblies:

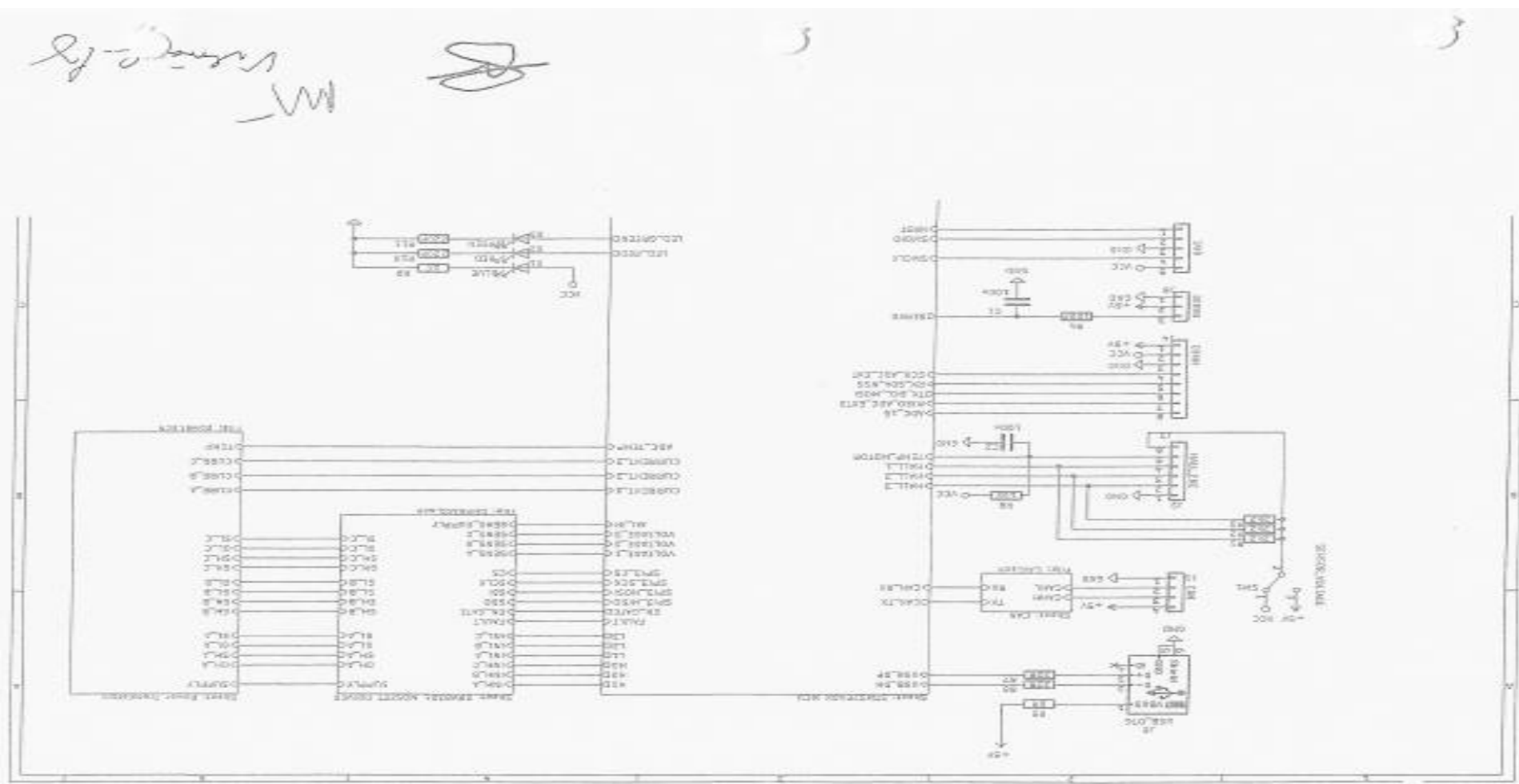


(The full assembly is joint by 8 12mm bolts from front to rear to secure its strength.)

[Handwritten signature] *MM* *Valencia*



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De La Cruz, Arvin R. Tenerife, Pedrito Jr. M.	Design and Development of Banana Fiber Decorticator with Wringer	International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering	2018	2019		Vol.-8, Issue-1S4	√		
De La Cruz, Arvin R.	Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind	International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering	2018	2019		Vol.-8, Issue-1S4	√		
De La Cruz, Arvin R. Tenerife, Pedrito Jr. M.	Image-Based Microalgae Cell Identifier and Counter	International Conference on Innovative Research in Science, Technology and Management Conference Proceedings	2017	2018		Vol.-6, ISSN 2244-5668		√	
Ado, Remedios G. Mahaguay, Rolito L.	Development of e-Bag Wireless Charger for Gadgets	International Conference on Innovative Research in Science, Technology and Management Conference Proceedings	2017	2018	Dr. Teena Bagga	ISBN 978-81-934246-4-3	√		
De La Cruz, Arvin R. Tenerife, Pedrito Jr. M.	Design and Development of a Hybrid Photobioreactor for Biomass Production of Spirulina Platensis Species	International Conference on Innovative Research in Science, Technology and Management	2017	2018	Dr. Teena Bagga	ISBN 978-81-934246-4-3	√		
Tenerife, Pedrito Jr. M. Tubola, Orland D.	The Development of a Hybrid Renewable Energy-Powered Light Bouy System Harnessing Sea Energy Potentials	Ascendens Asia Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Conference Proceedings	2014	2015	Dr. Carmencita L. Castolo	Vol. 2, No. 3 ISSN 2529-7902	√		



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Ado, Remedios G.	"Mobile Emergency Response Application Using Geolocation for Makati Command Center"	International Journal of Computer and Communication Engineering	2013	2014		Vol. 3, No. 4, July 2014 ISSN 2010-3743	✓		
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Prepared by:


Pedro M. Tenerife Jr.



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International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering
Volume 8, Issue 1 Special Issue 4, June 2019, Pages 82-84

Design and development of banana fiber decorticator with wringer (Article)

Tenerife, P.M., Jr. De La Cruz, A.R. Arce, A.C.M. Pabulancon, M.A.N. Ortega, K.M.D. Rafallo, R.L.R.

Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Philippines

Abstract

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The demand for fiber as raw materials to make various products is increasing. It can be extracted from the seed, leaves, fruits and stem of a plant. Banana is one of the leading fruits grown in the Philippines. It provides food and a source of industrial raw materials. Aside from the fruit, banana blossom and its trunk pith that can be eaten, natural fiber can be extracted in the trunk (pseudo-stem) that is usually thrown as waste after the harvest season. The study aims to develop a machine that can extract fiber in a pseudo-stem which can be used in handicrafts, ropes, clothing and other products. A prototype was designed, developed and was tested for banana trunk fiber extraction. During the extraction process, the stem which is 45.72 cm in length and 1 cm thickness is fed manually in the prototype machine. Fiber is extracted from the pseudo-stem using a decortication process where a roller with scratched surface is compressed into a stationary bar that will crushed and scraped the trunk. During the decortication process the banana stem is also undergoing the wringing process wherein the fiber loses its water content. The extracted fiber is already dried and can be used in making domestic products. However, to have a good quality fiber, after the process, it should be washed and dried. Results indicated that the recovery rate of the banana fiber has increase by 2-3% in an average of 35.5 cm pseudo-stem. The device has a great potential and should be used for the growing fiber industry in the country. BEIESP.

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Bast fiber Decortication process Pseudo stem Wringing process

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Original language: English

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Design and Development of Banana Fiber Decorticator with Wringer

Pedrito M. Tenerife Jr., Arvin R. De La Cruz, Alexis Christellene M. Arce, Ma. Arianne N. Pabularcon, Kathleen Meriel D. Ortega, Ralph Lorenz R. Rafallo

Abstract— The demand for fiber as raw materials to make various products is increasing. It can be extracted from the seed, leaves, fruits and stem of a plant. Banana is one of the leading fruits grown in the Philippines. It provides food and a source of industrial raw materials. Aside from the fruit, banana blossom and its trunk pith that can be eaten, natural fiber can be extracted in the trunk (pseudo-stem) that is usually thrown as waste after the harvest season. The study aims to develop a machine that can extract fiber in a pseudo-stem which can be used in handicrafts, ropes, clothing and other products. A prototype was designed, developed and was tested for banana trunk fiber extraction. During the extraction process, the stem which is 45.72 cm in length and 1 cm thickness is fed manually in the prototype machine. Fiber is extracted from the pseudo-stem using a decortication process where a roller with scratched surface is compressed into a stationary bar that will crush and scraped the trunk. During the decortication process the banana stem is also undergoing the wringing process wherein the fiber loses its water content. The extracted fiber is already dried and can be used in making domestic products. However, to have a good quality fiber, after the process, it should be washed and dried. Results indicated that the recovery rate of the banana fiber has increase by 2-3% in an average of 35.5 cm pseudo-stem. The device has a great potential and should be used for the growing fiber industry in the country.

Index Terms— bast fiber, decortication process, pseudo stem, wringing process

I. INTRODUCTION

The demands for the use of natural fibers to produce clothes, carpets and other handicraft products have grown tremendously. Various plants are used as a source material for fiber to meet the demands. It is extracted from fruits, stem, and leaves of various plants. In the Philippines, a natural source of fiber is coconut, water hyacinth, pineapple, abaca. A lot of attention has been given to these plants. However, banana (*Musa sapientum*) which resembles and closely related to abaca (*Musa textilis*) is also a good source of fiber.

Philippines is one of the largest producers of banana in the world. Also, banana is the fourth largest commodity that is being produced in the Philippines next to paddy rice, coconuts and native pig meat. With the large scale of banana that is being harvested means that there a lot of banana

stems that can be used to produce banana fiber and help local banana farmers for their livelihood.

II. BANANA FIBER CHARACTERISTICS AND PRODUCTS

Physical Properties

Banana fiber has good modulus of elasticity, tensile strength, and stiffness [8].

Other characteristics includes [2]:

- Appearance of banana fiber is like that of bamboo fiber and ramie fiber, but its fineness and spinnability is better than the two.
- The chemical composition of banana fiber is cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin.
- It is highly strong fiber.
- It has smaller elongation.
- It has somewhat shiny appearance depending upon the extraction & spinning process.
- It is light weight.
- It has strong moisture absorption quality. It absorbs as well as releases moisture very fast.
- It is bio-degradable and has no negative effect on environment and thus can be categorized as eco-friendly fiber.
- Its average fineness is 2400Nm.
- It can be spun through almost all the methods of spinning including ring spinning, open-end spinning, bast fiber spinning, and semi-worsted spinning among others.

Chemical Composition

The chemical composition of banana fiber is cellulose (50-60%), hemicelluloses (2530%), pectin (3-5%), lignin (12-18%), water soluble materials (2-3%), fat and wax (35%) and ash (1-1.5%) [7].

Products

Because of it being biodegradable, banana fiber is use in different products like yarn, fabric, apparel, paper and paper made products, handicrafts and industrial purposes [9].

As stated by Mr. Romeo O. Bordeos Jr. global competitiveness of the Philippine natural fibers depend on the accuracy of classification and grading of fibers produced [1].

III. PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT

The prototype uses the concept of auto feed system. It consists of keypad, LCD display, rollers, containers,

Revised Manuscript Received on June 16, 2019.

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AN EFFICIENT LOCALIZATION SCHEME FOR MOBILE WSN

emergency stop and conveyor. Keypad was the component used to control the whole system. The numbers in the keypad corresponds to the following tasks: (1) Automatic, (2) Manual, (3) Motor (On), (4) Motor (Off), (5) Conveyor (On), (6) Conveyor (Off). Banana pseudo stem is fed into the prototype. The roller, serves as decorticator and wringer at the same time, was used in stripping the medium. It undergoes adjustments depending on the size of the medium to be fed. The decorticated banana pseudo stem will then fell onto the conveyor. Excess water of decorticated banana pseudo stem that falls in the water container is monitored by a water level sensor. The conveyor brings the decorticated pseudo stem into the output container. All components are connected to a micro-controller unit. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) is used for the monitoring the current stage of the process.

Block Diagram

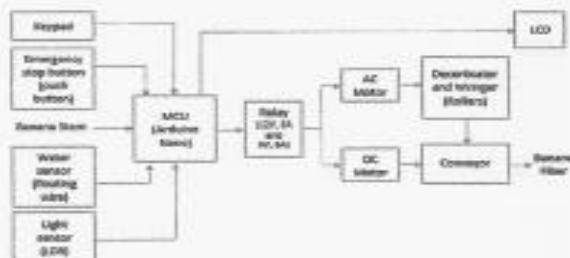


Fig. 1 Block Diagram

Fig. 1 shows how the prototype components are connected. The machine is controlled by a microcontroller Arduino Nano. It has an option whether automatic or manual (user operated). Once a banana stem is placed into the machine and the photoresistor (LDR) sensed it his will turn on the whole machine. The decorticator and wringer are powered by an AC motor to extract the banana fiber. The extracted fiber will go onto a conveyor belt and transferred on a bucket. The extracted water from the stem goes in a container monitored by a sensor. Warning and status of the system is displayed on the LCD. An emergency stop button is included to turn off the whole system once needed. The banana fiber extracted will be dried under the sun.

IV. EXTRACTION MACHINE

Major components of machine are roller, motor, conveyor, and the display. Fig 2a and 2b shows the actual machine.



Fig 2a Decortivating and conveyor



Fig 2b Display

V. TEST RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For initial testing of the prototype, the proponents used a constant motor speed, and length and thickness of the stem to determine the exact distance of the two rollers needed to achieve the highest fiber recovery range.

Table I. Initial Testing

Length of the stem	Thickness of the stem	Motor Speed	Distance of two rollers	Fiber recovery rate
45.72 cm	1 cm	2800 rpm	8 mm	No fiber recovered.
45.72 cm	1 cm	2800 rpm	7.62 mm	0.01% - 0.05%
45.72 cm	1 cm	2800 rpm	7.112 mm	0.1% - 0.3%

After the initial testing, it was observed that it can decorticate and wring but there was a problem with the motor because it stops in the middle of the process. The motor that was used doesn't have enough torque to drive the rollers continuously. The solution is to add another motor to increase the torque.

Table II. Final Testing

Length of the stem	Thickness of the stem	Motor Speed	Distance of two rollers	Recovery rate
--------------------	-----------------------	-------------	-------------------------	---------------



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35.5 cm	1 cm	2800 rpm (2)	7.0 mm	Fiber recovered, 0.4% - 0.5%
35.5 cm	1 cm	2800 rpm (2)	6.5 mm	Fiber recovered, 0.6% - 0.7%
35.5 cm	1 cm	2800 rpm (2)	5.2 mm	Fiber recovered, 0.8% - 1.0%
35.5 cm	1 cm	2800 rpm (2)	4.0 mm	Fiber recovered, 0.15% - 2.5%

The final test results show that the roller should be 4mm apart from each other and 2 motors are needed to extract the fibers from the stem.

VI. CONCLUSION

The developed Banana Fiber Decorticator with Wringer is efficient. By giving attention to the motor speed and the distance of the roller there is an increase in the production rate of the banana fiber. The application of the conveyor and feeder reduces the time and effort of the user.

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Optical character reader of a braille unicode system for the blind (Article)

De La Cruz, A.R. Legaspi, R.D. Mergilla, Z.L. Otawa, M.O.P.

Department of Computer Engineering, College of Engineering Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Sta. Mesa, Manila, Philippines

Abstract

-This study aspires to innovate braille system by applying the fast coping technological advancement of the world to it. Braille is a code – a system of dots that represents the letters of the alphabet and that visually impaired individuals can use to read independently. As Braille Technology is fast growing, more and more people with visual impairment cannot afford to bought one. Thus, the proponents created a prototype, a portable and a lot cheaper braille device that will help individuals and institutions for their reading challenges. The proponents created a braille display that comes up with a scanner that will scan physical text documents then process it to become an output as a braille cell. It also comes up with a text-to-speech conversion which will become an option for the involved person on what will he or she chooses as an output. This is made possible by Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technology that the proponents used in Raspberry Pi. The OCR is responsible for the image processing that will convert the image captured into a text file. The text file will then be processed again to send signal to the servo motor that is responsible for pushing the braille cells needed. The device also includes motor guide for correct scanning of the physical text documents. The device will perform the task quickly that will surely help visually impaired individuals to easily read reading materials. This system is conducted to provide another solution on problems about reading for blind and visually impaired individuals and to provide cheaper device for them. It will contribute not only to the community involved but also in the technological industry in the Philippines. ©BEIESP.

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Author keywords

Braille Index Terms—braille Optical Character Reader Optical character recognition Raspberry pi Unicode System

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Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind

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ABSTRACT— This study aspires to innovate braille system by applying the fast copying technological advancement of the world to it. Braille is a code – a system of dots that represents the letters of the alphabet and that visually impaired individuals can use to read independently. As Braille Technology is fast growing, more and more people with visual impairment cannot afford to bought one. Thus, the proponents created a prototype, a portable and a lot cheaper braille device that will help individuals and institutions for their reading challenges. The proponents created a braille display that comes up with a scanner that will scan physical text documents then process it to become an output as a braille cell. It also comes up with a text-to-speech conversion which will become an option for the involved person on what will he or she chooses as an output. This is made possible by Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technology that the proponents used in Raspberry Pi. The OCR is responsible for the image processing that will convert the image captured into a text file. The text file will then be processed again to send signal to the servo motor that is responsible for pushing the braille cells needed. The device also includes motor guide for correct scanning of the physical text documents. The device will perform the task quickly that will surely help visually impaired individuals to easily read reading materials. This system is conducted to provide another solution on problems about reading for blind and visually impaired individuals and to provide cheaper device for them. It will contribute not only to the community involved but also in the technological industry in the Philippines.

Index Terms— braille, optical character recognition, raspberry pi, Braille, Unicode System, Optical Character Reader.

I. INTRODUCTION

Reading is always a challenge for the blind and the visually impaired where they only rely on special books and items that are limited in terms of availability and effectiveness. The blind and visually impaired does not only struggle to read books, articles, or any published materials, physically written papers and signage are just few of those that have little to no use for the blind and visually impaired to use. Their touch is the most important factor for them to read and interact with their surroundings which is why people started to invent electronic devices and applications which communicate with computers and phones in order to provide and help them in using computers and phones, although it is a solution for them to communicate it is only

for digital or non-physical means only, this means they are left behind when it comes to physically written, printed or displayed words. Refreshable braille displays are currently available on the market this day. These displays are mostly used in computers to output a text, which means it is only limited to display computerized text. The braille system uses six dots to represent a certain character. Therefore, there will be two (the possible states of the dots, on/off) raise to the power of six (the number of dots) combinations which is equivalent to 64. Therefore, a braille system with 6 dots is capable of displaying 64 different characters. Optical Character Recognition is a technology that is widely used nowadays in various fields. Optical Character Recognition, or OCR, is a technology that enables you to convert different types of documents, such as scanned paper documents, PDF files or images captured by a digital camera into editable and searchable data.

The proponents would like to use this technology to develop a system that will be able to recognize texts from the outside world, and project those texts using a braille display. Blind and visually impaired individual needs to have a proper education just like us. But in our current society, they are rapidly left behind by the rapid growth of education system. Admit it or not, people with disability, especially blind individual can't cope on a normal education system that we have today. It is not because of their thinking capability, it is because it's hard for them to use and apply materials that students use on schools, especially in reading. Maybe there are some who can overcome that obstacle with the help of available Braille devices in the market but, there are many also who are left behind. So the big question is was it enough given that there are many children who are in need of a device that will help them to study? As a solution to that, the proponents want to develop an Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind to help them easily read printed materials that will become the first step in making their study patterns easy. It will also serve as the first step in the development of technology in the field of Braille devices and hopefully, the time will come that there are no more visually impaired individual that will be left behind in this society where disability is a disease and education is most important.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Method of Research

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OPTICAL CHARACTER READER OF A BRAILLE UNICODE SYSTEM FOR THE BLIND



Figure 1. Research Paradigm of the Project proposal

To improve human conditions of visually impaired persons, the proponents used applied and developmental research. As an applied and developmental research study, it focuses to solve practical problems that will improve human conditions rather than to acquire knowledge. It focuses on analysis and solving social and real-life problems and generally conducted on a large-scale basis. It uses some part of the research communities' accumulated theories, knowledge, and methods. It is used to find solutions to everyday problems, and develop innovative technologies, rather than to acquire knowledge for knowledge's sake. Once an applied research has identified a workable solution to a specific problem the focus shifts to development of a specific product that involves refining the solution to produce a substance that will be effective, safe and appealing and can be manufactured in a timely and cost-effective way.

B. Data Gathering Procedure

Permission to conduct the research will be secured by the proponents from the administrator of the ATRIEV where questionnaires will be distributed to the chosen sample of the institution. The questionnaire will be scored, tallied and tabulated. The proponents and instructors of the institution will guide the persons involved for answering the given questionnaires.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Functionality testing for Optical Character Recognition

Functional ity Testing	First Testing	Second Testing	Third Testing	Fourth Testing
OCR using Raspberry Pi and Pi Cam	Approx im 100 % accuracy to 100%	Approx im 100 % accuracy to 100%	Approx im 100 % accuracy to 100%	Approx im 100 % accuracy to 100%
	100% Testing	100% Testing	100% Testing	100% Testing
	Approx im 100 % accuracy to 100%	Approx im 100 % accuracy to 100%	Approx im 100 % accuracy to 100%	Approx im 100 % accuracy to 100%
	100% Testing	100% Testing	100% Testing	100% Testing

Table 1 shows the functionality of the OCR with a total of 8 testing done. The results are approximately computed based on the factors that are used during the testing period.



Figure 2. Prototype of the Project

Figure 2 shows the prototype of the project that showcases the braille system and the OCR and Camera that will store all the scanned documents. The device uses an 8 megapixels Raspberry Pi Cam that is installed to the Raspberry Pi, this makes it possible for the user to scan physical texts from documents or printed materials, then it will be processed by the Raspberry Pi. The scanned image undergoes Optical Character Recognition whereas the output is a text file containing all the converted data from the image. The Raspberry Pi then reads this text file and converts it to Braille ASCII, this text file is also read by the Raspberry Pi as an output for the text-to-speech.

The Raspberry Pi checks the position of every cell of the braille by reading data from the rotary encoders which are attached to the servo motors on each cell, this position is used to determine the rotation needed for the servo motors to rotate to the correct position. The Raspberry Pi will send signals to the PWM Servo driver to rotate the servo motors for the desired angle. A wheel with magnets lined on its outside wall is driven by these servo motors along with the rotary angle sensors, these magnets attract and repel the pistons that serves as the individual dots. A rumble motor then vibrates to provide a haptic feedback to as the user navigates through the device.

As a feedback and error checking the rotary angle sensors are read again to ensure that the correct position is obtained, the rotary angle sensors are connected to a multiplexer that is then connected to the Raspberry Pi.

b. Weighted Mean (WM) and Verbal Interpretation (VI) of Students, Staffs, and IT Practitioners for Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind in terms of Accuracy

Accuracy	Students		Staffs		IT Practitioners		Overall	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
Correct characters are displayed	3.50	0	3.75	0	4.25	0	3.88	0
Converted text is complete	3.80	0	3.50	0	4.25	0	3.77	0
Word/words are easy to understand	4.25	0	4.50	0	4.50	0	4.25	0
Overall	3.77	0	3.75	0	4.25	0	3.84	0

Legend: Good(0)

Table 2 shows the respondents result of the assessment. It shows the results of the developed device based on its functionality. Accuracy table shows the evaluation of the "Correct characters are displayed" with the WM of 3.50 for Students which is Good, a WM of 3.70 for the Staffs which is Good and WM of 4.20 for IT Practitioners which is Good too. "Converted text is complete" has a 3.60 WM for students and 3.50 WM for the Staffs and 4.20 WM for IT Practitioners which are both Good. "Words/Words are easy to understand has both 4.20 WM for the Students, 4.10 for Staffs, and 4.50 for IT Practitioners which indicates Good verbal interpretation. This implies that the developed device meets the functionality specification and requirements of the respondents in terms of different criteria made to be said that the device is functional.

c. Weighted Mean (WM) and Verbal Interpretation (VI) of Students and Staffs of ATRIEV, and IT Practitioner for Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind in terms of Efficiency

Efficiency	Students		Staffs		IT Practitioners		Overall	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
How long the device will last on a daily usage	3.90	G	4.00	G	4.10	G	4.00	G
Character that the device can output at a time	3.80	G	3.90	G	3.80	G	3.80	G
Overall Mean	3.85	G	3.95	G	3.95	G	3.90	G

Legend: Good(G)

Table 3 shows the evaluation of the respondents which are Students and Staffs on Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind on the criteria of the Efficiency. It is evaluated using two (2) criteria to assess if the device can efficiently be used by the users specifically the life span of the device and the output rate of it. Efficiency evaluation table shows in terms of how long the device will last on daily basis usage, achieve a 3.90 WM with a VI of Good and 4.00 WM with a VI of Good for the staffs and a WM of 4.10 for IT Practitioners which indicates Good interpretation. Measuring the characters that the device can output at a time produced a WM of 3.80 for both Students and Staffs and IT Practitioners that indicates a Good interpretation.

This implies that students, staffs and the IT Practitioners agreed that the developed device is appropriate to use, effective and efficient based on their needs in their everyday routine and activities.

d. Weighted Mean (WM) and Verbal Interpretation (VI) of Students and Staffs of ATRIEV, and IT Practitioner for Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind in terms of Portability

Portability	Students		Staffs		IT Practitioners		Overall	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
Weight of the device	3.90	G	3.70	G	4.10	G	3.90	F
Overall size of the device	4.00	G	3.80	F	3.70	G	4.00	G
Overall Mean	4.20	G	3.50	G	3.90	G	3.70	G

Legend: Good(G), Fair(F)

Table 4 shows the evaluation of the respondents to Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind on the criteria of portability. Portability table shows that the device meets the needs for portability as the weight of the device scores a 3.90 WM that has a Verbal Interpretation of Good for students, a WM of 3.70 that indicates Good interpretation for the staffs and a WM of 3.10 with an interpretation of Fair for the IT Practitioners. The overall size of the device produced a WM of 4.60 which is Very Good, 3.50 which is Fair and 3.70 WM which is Good for staffs, and IT practitioners respectively. Although the results are not that high the overall WM reach a Good interpretation with a WM of 3.70 so we can conclude that the device portability was met.

f. Weighted Mean (WM) and Verbal Interpretation (VI) of Students and Staffs of ATRIEV, and IT Practitioner for Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind in terms of Cost-Effectiveness

Cost-Effectiveness	Students		Staffs		IT Practitioners		Overall	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
Components Cost	4.50	VG	4.70	VG	4.60	VG	4.60	VG
Hourly Cost	4.80	VG	4.80	VG	4.40	VG	4.60	VG
Overall Mean	4.60	VG	4.80	VG	4.50	VG	4.60	VG

Legend: Very Good(VG)

Table 5 shows the evaluation of the respondents to Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind on the criteria of portability. Cost-effectiveness table shows that the components cost got a WM of 4.50 and a verbal interpretation of Very Good for students, a WM of 4.70 which is Very Good for staffs, and a WM of 4.60 which indicates a Very Good interpretation for IT practitioners. This implies that both the students, staffs and the IT practitioners agreed that the developed device is a cost-effective one. This is very important now that as technology arises, its price also gets bigger.

g. Overall Weighted Mean (WM) and Verbal Interpretation (VI) evaluation for Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind

Variables	Students		Staffs		IT Practitioners		Overall	
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI
Accuracy	3.77	G	3.77	G	3.90	G	3.83	G
Efficiency	3.80	G	3.90	G	3.90	G	3.90	G
Portability	4.20	G	3.50	G	3.70	G	3.80	G
Cost-Effectiveness	4.60	VG	4.80	VG	4.50	VG	4.60	VG
Overall Mean	4.10	G	4.30	G	4.01	G	4.03	G

Legend: Good(G), Very Good(VG)

Table 6 shows that the overall based on the four variables got a WM of 4.10 and a verbal interpretation of Good for students, a WM of 4.00 which is Good for staffs, and a WM of 4.03 which indicates a Good interpretation for IT practitioners. This implies that all the type of respondents agreed that the developed device is effective in term of the variables mentioned.



OPTICAL CHARACTER READER OF A BRAILLE UNICODE SYSTEM FOR THE BLIND

h. ANOVA

To determine the difference among the evaluation of Students, Staffs and IT Practitioners of ATRIEVs' assessment of the Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind, the analysis of variance or ANOVA is applied. The results of the application of the test statistics will be presented, and discussed below:

Table 7 Summary of Evaluation of the Respondents

Variables	Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	P	Decision
Accuracy	Between Groups	0.222	2	0.126	3.338	0.052	Accepted
	Within Groups	1.013	27	0.038			
	Total	1.265	29	0.164			
Efficiency	Between Groups	0.070	2	0.045	7.5	0.035	Rejected
	Within Groups	0.045	27	0.002			
	Total	0.077	29	0.003			
Portability	Between Groups	0.550	2	0.275	6.481	0.005	Rejected
	Within Groups	0.725	27	0.027			
	Total	1.675	29	0.202			
Cost-Effectiveness	Between Groups	0.120	2	0.060	30	0.000	Rejected
	Within Groups	0.040	27	0.002			
	Total	0.188	29	0.006			

Table 7 shows that the difference in the evaluation in term of accuracy, efficiency, portability and cost-effective of the Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind

1. Accuracy

Table 7 shows that there is no difference in the evaluation of the Students, Staffs, and IT Practitioners in Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind between groups and within groups using one-way ANOVA. The computed value of $P = 0.052$ which is greater than the 0.05 level of significance accepts the null hypothesis. The result of the non-rejection of the null hypothesis indicates the equality of evaluation among the three groups of respondents which further proves that the Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind meets the specification and requirements of the respondents in terms of Accuracy

2. Efficiency

Table 7 shows that there is a difference in the evaluation of the Students, Staffs, and IT Practitioners in Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind between groups and within groups using one-way ANOVA. The computed value of $P = 0.026$ which is less than the 0.05 level of significance accepts the null hypothesis. The result of the rejection of the null hypothesis indicates the differences of evaluation among the three groups in terms of efficiency since the users are not knowledgeable in terms of technical operation of the device except the IT Practitioners,

3. Portability

Table 7 shows that there is a difference in the evaluation of the Students, Staffs, and IT Practitioners in Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind between groups and within groups using one-way ANOVA. The computed value of $P = 0.005$ which is greater than the 0.05 level of significance accepts the null hypothesis.

The result of the non-rejection of the null hypothesis indicates the equality of evaluation among the three groups of respondents which further proves that the Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind

meets the specification and requirements of the respondents in terms of Portability.

4. Cost-effectiveness

Table 7 shows that there is a difference in the evaluation of the Students, Staffs, and IT Practitioners in Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind between groups and within groups using one-way ANOVA. The computed value of $P = 0$ which is less than the 0.05 level of significance accepts the null hypothesis. The result of the rejection of the null hypothesis indicates the differences of evaluation among the three groups of respondents which tells that there is a difference in terms of knowledge or experience in cost among the groups of respondents.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

On the account of the foregoing significant findings the following conclusions were made:

1. The stages undertaken in the development of the Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind sign the SDLC followed the system engineering procedure with the steps of Defining Requirements to itemize the specification and needs of target client, Iteration of Integration and Testing for the development, coding, designing, and prototyping until customer satisfaction then Deployment to the client and Maintenance. Those steps will help to provide the highest satisfaction of the users.
2. The result of the assessment of Students, Staffs, and IT Practitioners to the accuracy, efficiency, portability, and cost of the Optical Character Reader of a Braille Unicode System for the Blind is Good therefore recommended for implementation.
3. There is a significant difference in the assessment of the Students, Staffs, and IT Practitioners on the Braille Unicode System using Optical Character Reader for the Blind in terms of efficiency, portability and cost-effectiveness while there is no significant difference in terms of accuracy.
4. Based on the problem encountered during the development of the device, the researchers need to consider all the components by making sure that the criteria that need to meet will satisfy the requirements of the device.
5. The problem encountered was solved by adding functionality similar to the functions the beneficiary uses which they recommended as a solution to the problem.

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