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The 1st International Conference of Combinatorics, Graph Theory, and Network Topology

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The First International Conference on Combinatorics, Graph Theory and Network Topology (ICCGANT)

Dafik

Editor in Chief of ICCGANTs Publication, University of Jember, Jember, Indonesia

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Preface

It is with my great pleasure and honor to organize the First International Conference on Combinatorics, Graph Theory and Network Topology which is held from 25-26 November 2017 in the University of Jember, East Java, Indonesia and present a conference proceeding index by Scopus. It is the first international conference organized by CGANT Research Group University of Jember in cooperation with Indonesian Combinatorics Society (INACOBMS). The conference is held to welcome participants from many countries, with broad and diverse research interests of mathematics especially combinatorial study. The mission is to become an annual international forum in the future, where, civil society organization and representative, research students, academics and researchers, scholars, scientist, teachers and practitioners from all over the world could meet in and exchange an idea to share and to discuss theoretical and practical knowledge about mathematics and its applications. The aim of the first conference is to present and discuss the latest research that contributes to the sharing of new theoretical, methodological and empirical knowledge and a better understanding in the area mathematics, application of mathematics as well as mathematics education.

The themes of this conference are as follows: (1) Connection of distance to other graph properties, (2) Degree/diameter problem, (3) Distance-transitive and distance-regular graphs, (4) Metric dimension and related parameters, (5) Cages and eccentric graphs, (6) Cycles and factors in graphs, (7) Large graphs and digraphs, (8) Spectral Techniques in graph theory, (9) Ramsey numbers, (10) Dimensions of graphs, (11) Communication networks, (12) Coding theory, (13) Cryptography, (14) Rainbow connection, (15) Graph labelings and coloring, (16). Applications of graph theory

The topics are not limited to the above themes but they also include the mathematical application research of interest in general including mathematics education, such as:(1) Applied Mathematics and Modelling, (2) Applied Physics: Mathematical Physics, Biological Physics, Chemistry Physics,(3) Applied Engineering: Mathematical Engineering, Mechanical engineering, Informatics Engineering, Civil Engineering,(4) Statistics and Its Application,(5) Pure Mathematics (Analysis, Algebra and Geometry),(6) Mathematics Education, (7) Literacy of Mathematics,(8) The Use of ICT Based Media In Mathematics Teaching and Learning,(9) Technological, Pedagogical, Content Knowledge for Teaching Mathematics, (10) Students Higher Order Thinking Skill of Mathematics, (11) Contextual Teaching and Realistic Mathematics, (12) Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Approach, (13) Local Wisdom Based



Education: Ethnomathematics, (14) Showcase of Teaching and Learning of Mathematics, (16) The 21st Century Skills: The Integration of 4C Skill in Teaching Math.

The participants of this ICCGANT 2017 conference were 200 people consisting research students, academics and researchers, scholars, scientist, teachers and practitioners from many countries. The selected papers to be publish of Journal of Physics: Conference Series are 80 papers. On behalf of the organizing committee, finally we gratefully acknowledge the support from the University of Jember of this conference. We would also like to extend our thanks to all lovely participants who are joining this unforgettable and valuable event.

Prof. Drs. Dafik, M.Sc., Ph.D.



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The committees of the First International Conference on Combinatorics, Graph Theory and Network Topology would like to express gratitude to all Committees for the volunteering support and contribution in the editing and reviewing process.

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Table of contents

Volume 1008

2018

◀ Previous issue

**The 1st International Conference of Combinatorics, Graph Theory, and Network Topology
25–26 November 2017, The University of Jember, East Java, Indonesia**

[View all abstracts](#)

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Preface

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Peer review statement

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Papers

Applied Mathematics

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012001

The effect of heat generation on mixed convection flow in nano fluids over a horizontal circular cylinder

Bagus Juliyanto, Basuki Widodo and Chairul Imron

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012002

Performance comparison analysis library communication cluster system using merge sort

D A R Wulandari and M E Ramadhan

+ View abstract View article PDF

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012003

The Development of Web-based Graphical User Interface for Unified Modeling Data with Multi (Correlated) Responses

I Made Tirta and Dian Anggraeni

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012004

Mammogram classification scheme using 2D-discrete wavelet and local binary pattern for detection of breast cancer

Januar Adi Putra

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012005

Continuous connection of two adjacent pipe parts defined by line, bézier and hermit center curves

Kusno and Antonius Cahyo Prihandoko

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012006

The development rainfall forecasting using kalman filter

Mohammad Zulfi, Moh. Hasan and Kosala Dwidja Purnomo

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012007

Comparison of exact, efron and breslow parameter approach method on hazard ratio and stratified cox regression model

Mohamat Fatekurohman, Nita Nurmala and Dian Anggraeni

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012008

Fractional kalman filter to estimate the concentration of air pollution

Yessy Vita Oktaviana, Erna Apriliani and Didik Khusnul Arif

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012009

Fire spread estimation on forest wildfire using ensemble kalman filter

Wardatus Syarifah and Erna Apriliani

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012010

Determination system for solar cell layout in traffic light network using dominating set

Windi Eka Yulia Retnani, Brellyanes Z. Fambudi and Slamim

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012011

Sentiment analysis system for movie review in Bahasa Indonesia using naive bayes classifier method

Yanuar Nurdiansyah, Saiful Bukhori and Rahmad Hidayat

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012012

Tunneling effect on double potential barriers GaAs and PbS

S H B Prastowo, B Supriadi, Z R Ridlo and T Prihandono

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012013

The stark effect on the spectrum energy of tritium in first excited state with relativistic condition

S H B Prastowo, B Supriadi, S Bahri and Z R Ridlo

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Water hyacinth cellulose-based membrane for adsorption of liquid waste dyes and chromium

Cintia Agtasia Putri, Ian Yulianti, Ika Desianna, Anisa Sholihah and Sujarwata

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Wireless SAW passive tag temperature measurement in the collision case

A. Sorokin, A. Shepeta and M. Wattimena

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Image encryption based on pixel bit modification

Kiswara Agung, Fatmawati and Herry Suprajitno

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012017

Stock price estimation using ensemble Kalman Filter square root method

D F Karya, P Katias and T Herlambang

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012018

Statistical bias correction modelling for seasonal rainfall forecast for the case of Bali island

D Lealdi, S Nurdianti and A Sopaheluwakan

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012019

Ensemble averaging and stacking of ARIMA and GSTAR model for rainfall forecasting

D Anggraeni, I F Kurnia and A F Hadi

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012020

A generalization of Cesàro sequence spaces in the Orlicz space

Haryadi, Supama and A Zulijanto

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012021

An algorithm of Saxena-Easo on fuzzy time series forecasting

L C Ramadhani, D Anggraeni, A Kamsyakawuni and A F Hadi

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012022

The modelling influence of water content to mechanical parameter of soil in analysis of slope stability

M Gusman, A Nazki and R R Putra

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012023

Hybrid ARIMAX quantile regression method for forecasting short term electricity consumption in east java

M Prastuti, Suhartono and NA Salehah

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OPEN ACCESS 012024

Analysis of *Salmonella sp* bacterial contamination on Vannamei Shrimp using binary logit model approach

P P Oktaviana and K Fithriasari

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OPEN ACCESS 012025

Copula-based model for rainfall and El- Niño in Banyuwangi Indonesia

R E Caraka, Supari and M Tahmid

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012026

Estimation of water level and steam temperature using ensemble Kalman filter square root (EnKF-SR)

T Herlambang, Z Mufarrikh, D F Karya and D Rahmalia

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Combinatorics

OPEN ACCESS 012027

On the Total Edge Irregularity Strength of Generalized Butterfly Graph

Hafidhyah Dwi Wahyuna and Diari Indriati

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012028

The neighbourhood polynomial of some families of dendrimers

Mohamad Nazri Husin and Roslan Hasni

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012029

On $P_2 \diamond P_n$ -supermagic labeling of edge corona product of cycle and path graph

R Yulianto and Titin S Martini

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012030

Optimization of scheduling system for plant watering using electric cars in agro techno park

Nelly Oktavia Adiwijaya, Yudha Herlambang and Slamin

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012031

Alternative construction of graceful symmetric trees

I P Sandy, A Rizal, E N Manurung and K A Sugeng

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS 012032

On the strong metric dimension of sun graph, windmill graph, and möbius ladder graph

Mila Widyaningrum and Tri Atmojo Kusmayadi

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OPEN ACCESS 012033

On the r -dynamic chromatic number of the coronation by complete graph

Arika Indah Kristiana, M. Imam Utoyo and Dafik

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012034

Restricted Size Ramsey Number for $2K_2$ versus Dense Connected Graphs of Order Six

Denny Riama Silaban, Edy Tri Baskoro and Saladin Uttunggadewa

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

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012035

On the local vertex antimagic total coloring of some families tree

Desi Febriani Putri, Dafik, Ika Hesti Agustin and Ridho Alfarisi

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OPEN ACCESS

012036

Super local edge antimagic total coloring of $P_n \triangleright H$

Elsa Yuli Kurniawati, Ika Hesti Agustin, Dafik and Ridho Alfarisi

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

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012037

On the modification Highly Connected Subgraphs (HCS) algorithm in graph clustering for weighted graph

E R Albirri, K A Sugeng and D Aldila

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

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012038

Local Edge Antimagic Coloring of Comb Product of Graphs

Ika Hesti Agustin, Moh. Hasan, Dafik, Ridho Alfarisi, A.I. Kristiana and R. M. Prihandini

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012039

The Construction of $P_2 \triangleright H$ -antimagic graph using smaller edge-antimagic vertex labeling

Rafiantika M. Prihandini, I.H. Agustin and Dafik

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

OPEN ACCESS

012040

The non-isolated resolving number of k-corona product of graphs

Ridho Alfarisi, Dafik, Slamun, I. H. Agustin and A. I. Kristiana

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012041

Locating domination number of m-shadowing of graphs

Dafik, Ika Hesti Agustin, Ermita Rizki Albirri, Ridho Alfarisi and R. M. Prihandini

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012042

On the total irregularity strength of caterpillar with each internal vertex has degree three

Diari Indriati, Isnaini Rosyida and Widodo

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012043

On the locating domination number of $P_n \triangleright H$ graph

Dwi Agustin Retno Wardani, Ika Hesti Agustin, Dafik and Ridho Alfarisi

[+ View abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

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On the local edge antimagicness of m -splitting graphs

E R Albirri, Dafik, Slamin, I H Agustin and R Alfarisi

[+ View abstract](#)
[View article](#)
[PDF](#)

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012045

Non-isolated Resolving Sets of certain Graphs Cartesian Product with a Path

I M Hasibuan, A N M Salman and S W Saputro

[+ View abstract](#)
[View article](#)
[PDF](#)

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012046

On total irregularity strength of caterpillar graphs with two leaves on each internal vertex

I Rosyida, Widodo and D Indriati

[+ View abstract](#)
[View article](#)
[PDF](#)

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012047

Super (a,d) - H -antimagic covering of möbius ladder graph

Novia Indriyani and Titin Sri Martini

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[PDF](#)

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012048

On the strong metric dimension of generalized butterfly graph, starbarbell graph, and $C_m \odot P_n$ graph

Ratih Yunia Mayasari and Tri Atmojo Kusmayadi

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[PDF](#)

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012049

Total edge irregularity strength of (n,t) -kite graph

Tri Winarsih and Diari Indriati

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[PDF](#)

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012050

The local metric dimension of starbarbell graph, $K_m \odot P_n$ graph, and Möbius ladder graph

Wahyu Tri Budianto and Tri Atmojo Kusmayadi

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[PDF](#)

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012051

On the strong metric dimension of antiprism graph, king graph, and $K_m \odot K_n$ graph

Yuyun Mintarsih and Tri Atmojo Kusmayadi

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[PDF](#)

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012052

On rainbow connection and strong rainbow connection number of amalgamation of prism graph $P_{3,2}$

C.D.R. Palupi, W. Aribowo, Y. Irene and I. Hasanah

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012053

On the locating domination number of corona product

Risan Nur Santi, Ika Hesti Agustin, Dafik and Ridho Alfarisi

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012054

On the total rainbow connection of the wheel related graphs

M. S. Hasan, Slamin, Dafik, I. H. Agustin and R. Alfarisi

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012055

On the (Strong) Rainbow Vertex Connection of Graphs Resulting from Edge Comb Product

Dafik, Slamin and Agustina Muharromah

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012056

Comparison of learning models based on mathematics logical intelligence in affective domain

Arif Widayanto, Hasih Pratiwi and Mardiyana

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012057

Remembering the hindu festivities mathematically by the balinese using integer operations and least common multiple

Jero Budi Darmayasa, Wahyudin, Tatang Mulyana and Muchamad Subali Noto

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012058

Students' misconception on equal sign

N F Kusuma, S Subanti and B Usodo

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012059

The 21st century skills with model eliciting activities on linear program

Septriana Handajani, Hasih Pratiwi and Mardiyana

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012060

Global conjecturing process in pattern generalization problem

Sutarto, Toto Nusantara, Subanji, Intan Dwi Hastuti and Dafik

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012061

The characteristics of failure among students who experienced pseudo thinking

D Anggraini, T A Kusmayadi and I Pramudya

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012062

Metacognitive experience of mathematics education students in open start problem solving based on intrapersonal intelligence

D P Sari, B Usodo and S Subanti

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012063

Analysis of difficulties in mathematics problem solving based on revised Bloom's Taxonomy viewed from high self-efficacy

R D E Prisma, T A Kusmayadi and I Pramudya

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012064

Investigating students' failure in fractional concept construction

Henry Kurniawan, Akbar Sutawidjaja, Abdur Rahman As'ari, Makbul Muksar and Iwan Setiawan

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012065

Analysis of students' creative thinking level in problem solving based on national council of teachers of mathematics

Hobri, Suharto and Ahmad Rifqi Naja

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012066

Discover the pythagorean theorem using interactive multimedia learning

I Adhitama, I Sujadi and I Pramudya

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012067

Technological pedagogical content knowledge of junior high school mathematics teachers in teaching linear equation

S Wati, L Fitriana and Mardiyana

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012068

Problem solving of student with visual impairment related to mathematical literacy problem

A R Pratama, D R S Saputro and Riyadi

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012069

Interference thinking in constructing students' knowledge to solve mathematical problems

W E Jayanti, B Usodo and S Subanti

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012070

High profile students' growth of mathematical understanding in solving linier programing problems

Utomo, TA Kusmayadi and I Pramudya

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012071

Students' logical-mathematical intelligence profile

D P Arum, T A Kusmayadi and I Pramudya

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012072

Students creative thinking skills in solving two dimensional arithmetic series through research-based learning

M Tohir, Z Abidin, Dafik and Hobri

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012073

The errors of metacognitive evaluation on metacognitive failure of students in mathematical problem solving

Nizlel Huda, Akbar Sutawidjaja, Subanji and Swasono Rahardjo

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Gender differences in prospective teachers' mathematical literacy: problem solving of occupational context on shipping company

N D S Lestari, D Juniati and St. Suwarsono

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012075

The Use of Interactive Media *Ispring Suite 8* Supported by *Google SketchUp* to Improve Students' Geometry Skills Based on Hoffer's Theory

A Nurwijayanti, Budiyo and L Fitriana

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012076

Analysis of difficulties in mathematics learning on students with guardian personality type in problem-solving HOTS geometry test

R K N Karimah, T A Kusmayadi and I Pramudya

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012077

Geometry in flipbook multimedia, a role of technology to improve mathematics learning quality: the case in madiun, east java

S Andini, L Fitriana and Budiyo

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012078

Profile of mathematical reasoning ability of 8th grade students seen from communicational ability, basic skills, connection, and logical thinking

Sumarsih, Budiyo and D Indriati

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012079

Students' thinking preferences in solving mathematics problems based on learning styles: a comparison of paper-pencil and geogebra

Umi Fariyah

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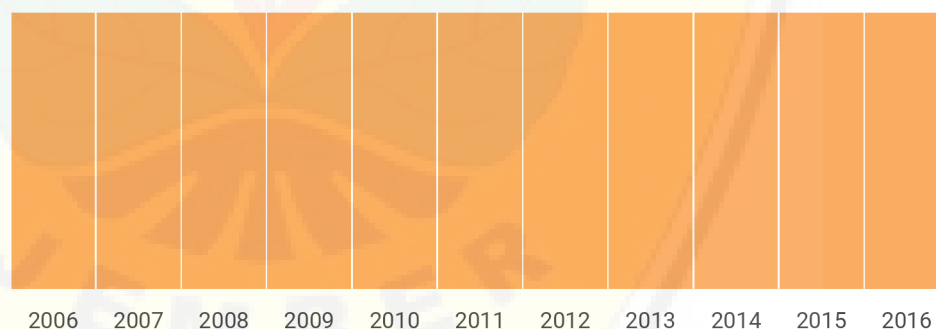
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52

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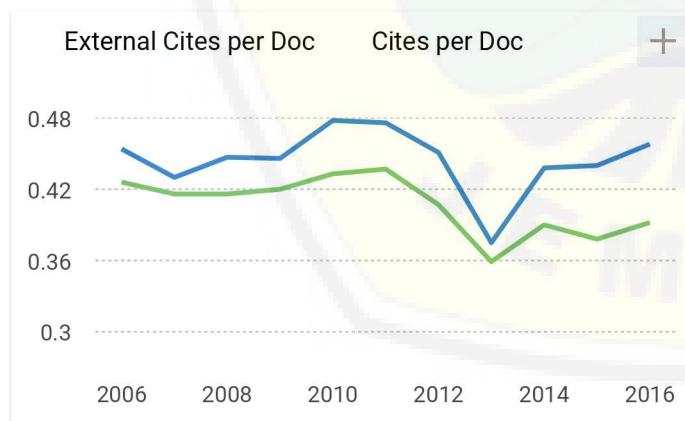
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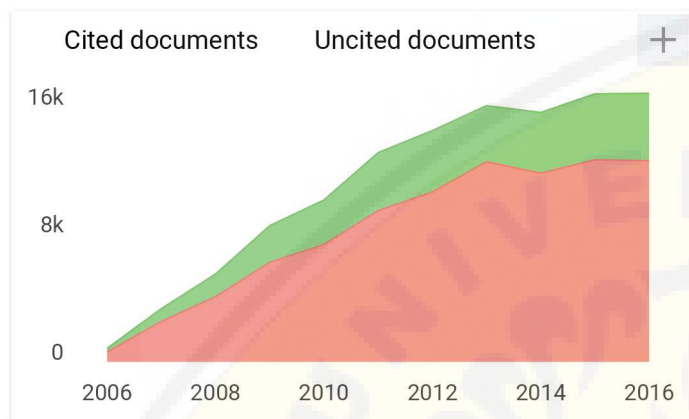
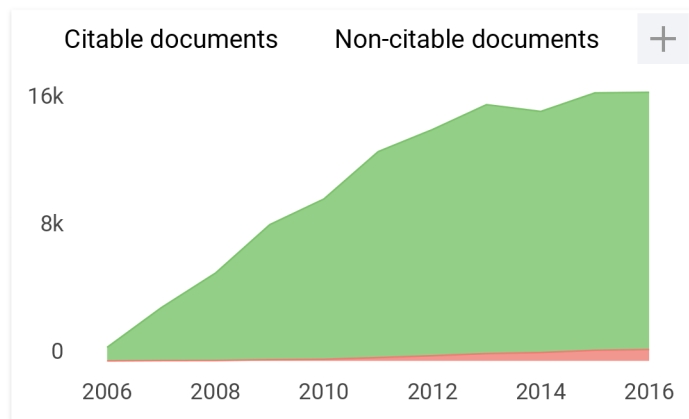
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Continuous connection of two adjacent pipe parts defined by line, bézier and hermit center curves

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Abstract. A shape of pipe part consist of the longitudinal and cross section boundary curve. Also, it can be defined by only its center curve of the pipe. To build a complete pipe, we can connect continually the pipe parts. This paper discuss about continuous connection of two adjacent pipe parts that are defined by line, Bézier and Hermit curves. The method is as follows, we join continually two adjacent center curves of the pipe parts and then by using the same formulae, we define its coincidence cross section boundary curves of the pipes. Finally, the joining of the longitudinal section boundary curves of the pipe parts can be done. The results of this study show that we can evaluate the joint continuity between two adjacent pipe parts defined by line, Bézier and Hermit curves, using the various forms of its center and cross-longitudinal section boundary curves.

1. Introduction

There are many introduced methods for modeling a shape of pipe. We can use a single-valued tubular patches and a cyclide to model radius and pipe design of tubular geometry [7,8]. By using the geometric continuity condition for algebraic surface we can unify some pieces of pipes at common vertex [1]. By joining two cylinders of revolution with axes in a common plane and different radii we will find a circular surfaces [4]. Also, the shape of pipe can be evaluated by geometric properties of canal surfaces in E^3 [6]. The physical model of transitional pipeline parts can be made of materials that cannot be wrinkled or stretched [5]. Then, a modular Pipe-Z parametric design system will give the results for a trefoil, a gure-eight knot and a pentafoil [9]. Different from the earlier methods, this paper discusses about constructing the whole pipe using small parts connection of the pipes. In this discussion, we calculate the continuous connection of two adjacent pipe parts defined by line, Bézier and Hermit curves.

This paper is organized in the following sections. In the first section, we talk about the formulation of pipe parts that depend on its cross, longitudinal and center curves. In the second, we evaluate the continuous connection of two adjacent pipe parts of the line, Bézier and Hermit center curves. Finally, the results will be summarized in the conclusion section.

2. Pipe Parts Formulation

Consider a regular curve $\Gamma(u)$ continuous on the interval $0 \leq u \leq 1$ that can be differentiated twice. Also it can be expressed as a function of the natural parameter $\Gamma(s)$. The tangent unit vector \mathbf{t} and the normal unit vector \mathbf{n} are orthogonal in the form (Figure 1a)

$$\mathbf{t} = \frac{d\Gamma}{ds} = \frac{\Gamma'}{|\Gamma'|} \quad (1a)$$

$$\mathbf{n} = -\frac{\mathbf{k}}{|\mathbf{k}|} \quad (1b)$$

and

$$\mathbf{k} = \frac{d\mathbf{t}}{ds} = \mathbf{t}' = \frac{\mathbf{t}'}{|\Gamma'|} \quad (1c)$$



Using the cross product operation of the both vectors \mathbf{t} and \mathbf{n} , we can define the unit binormal vector $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{t} \wedge \mathbf{n}$ such that the triplet $[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{b}]$ form the Frenet frame of curve [3].

Consider along the direction of parameter u each points of the curve $\Gamma(u)$ as the center points of the defined circles of radius $\mathcal{Y}(u,v)$ in the normal plane $[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{n}]$ of the curve $\Gamma(u)$ that are orthogonal to unit tangent vector \mathbf{t} . Using the parametric tubular surface formulae of the curve $\Gamma(u)$, we can define a part of tubular pipe in the form [2]

$$\mathbf{T}(u,v) = \Gamma(u) + \mathcal{Y}(u,v) \cdot [\cos(\varphi) \mathbf{b} + \sin(\varphi) \mathbf{n}] \quad (2)$$

with the real function $\mathcal{Y}(u,v) = \rho(u) \cdot r(v)$ expresses the radius of the pipe, $\varphi = 2\pi v$ and $0 \leq u, v \leq 1$. In this case, the real function $\rho(u)$ characterizes the inflate-deflate surfaces form of the pipe patches along its center curve, meanwhile $r(v)$ defines the cross-section curve form of the pipe. To facilitate the creation of pipe part, we determine the real function $\rho(u)$ and $r(v)$ from the Bézier, Hermit and trigonometric curves as follows

$$\rho_1(u) = P_0(1-u)^3 + 3P_1(1-u)^2u + 3P_2(1-u)u^2 + P_3u^3 \quad (3a)$$

$$\rho_2(u) = \rho_2(0)H_1(u) + \rho_2(1)H_2(u) + \rho_2''(0)H_3(u) + \rho_2''(1)H_4(u) \quad (3b)$$

$$\rho_3(u) = a + b \cos(u) + c \sin(u) \quad (3c)$$

$$r_1(v) = a \cdot \cos(n \cdot \varphi) \pm b \cdot \sin(n \cdot \varphi) \quad (4a)$$

where

$$H_1(u) = 2u^3 - 3u^2 + 1; \quad H_2(u) = 2u^3 + 3u^2; \\ H_3(u) = u^3 - 2u^2 + u; \quad H_4(u) = u^3 - u^2$$

with a, b, c real constants, $\varphi = 2\pi \cdot v$ and n is the number of defined rose leaves, $0 \leq u \leq 1$ and $0 \leq v \leq 1$. In addition, we define the cross section curve of pipe using unify n curves of the different circle parts to the same origin O in the form

$$r_2(v) = r_0 \cdot \left[\cos\left(\left(2i+1\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{n} - \frac{\varphi}{n}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left[r_0^2 \cdot \cos^2\left(\left(2i+1\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{n} - \frac{\varphi}{n}\right) - (r_0^2 - \tau^2)}\right] \quad (4b)$$

for $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ and r_0 as a ray of polar form, $\varphi = 2\pi v$ with $0 \leq v \leq 1$. The first, we determine $\Gamma(u)$ as a line curve of equation

$$\mathbf{L}(u) = \mathbf{c} + \lambda u \cdot \mathbf{l} \quad (5)$$

with \mathbf{c} constant vector, \mathbf{l} unit direction vector, λ positive real constant and $0 \leq u \leq 1$. Because of the $\mathbf{L}(u)$ line, we must change the circles of radius $\mathcal{Y}(u,v)$ in the normal plane $[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{n}]$ in equation (2) become in plane $[\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2]$ with \mathbf{v}_1 and \mathbf{v}_2 any unit constant vectors such that $\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{v}_1 \wedge \mathbf{v}_2$. The second, we define the center curve $\Gamma(u)$ in the form cube Bézier curve $\mathbf{B}(u)$ and Hermit curve $\mathbf{H}(u)$ with

$$\mathbf{B}(u) = \mathbf{P}_0(1-u)^3 + 3\mathbf{P}_1(1-u)^2u + \mathbf{P}_2(1-u)u^2 + \mathbf{P}_3u^3 \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{H}(u) = \mathbf{H}_0H_1(u) + \mathbf{H}_1H_2(u) + \mathbf{H}_0''H_3(u) + \mathbf{H}_1''H_4(u). \quad (7)$$

The vectors \mathbf{P}_0 , \mathbf{P}_1 , \mathbf{P}_2 and \mathbf{P}_3 are the control points of the Bézier curve $\mathbf{B}(u)$, $\mathbf{H}_0 = \mathbf{H}(0)$, $\mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{H}(1)$, $\mathbf{H}_0^u = \mathbf{H}'(0)$, $\mathbf{H}_1^u = \mathbf{H}'(1)$ and $0 \leq u \leq 1$.

The implementation of formulae (2-7) can be demonstrated as follows. Let $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$, $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{L}(u) = \langle -15, 0, 0 \rangle + 25 \cdot u \cdot \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$. When we decide $\rho(u) = 2 + \cos(2\pi u) - \sin(2\pi u)$ and $r(v) = 1$ such that $Y(u, v) = 2 + \cos(2\pi u) - \sin(2\pi u)$, equation (2) will show Figure 1a. If we determine $\rho(u) = 1.5$; $r(v) = -2 - \cos(4\pi v) - \cos(8\pi v)$ and $\rho(u) = 2(1-u)^3 + 12(1-u)^2 \cdot u + 3(1-u) \cdot u^2 + 2u^3$; $r(v) = -2 - \cos(4\pi v) - \cos(8\pi v)$, we will find Figure 1b and 1c, respectively. Figure 1d and 1e show the graph of equation (2) and (6) with control points $[\mathbf{P}_0 = \langle -22, -18, 15 \rangle$, $\mathbf{P}_1 = \langle 8, -2, -50 \rangle$, $\mathbf{P}_2 = \langle 18, 3, 16 \rangle$, $\mathbf{P}_3 = \langle 25, -14, 10 \rangle]$, $\rho(u) = 2(1-u)^3 + 6(1-u)^2 \cdot u + 3(1-u) \cdot u^2 + 2u^3$; $r(v) = 4$ and $\rho(u) = 2(2u^3 - 3u^2 + 1) + 2(2u^3 + 3u^2) + 8 (= u^3 - 2u^2 + u) + 10(u^3 - u^2)$; $r(v) = 2$. Base on the equations (1-7), then we discuss about the continuous connection of two adjacent pipe parts defined by line, Bézier and Hermit curves

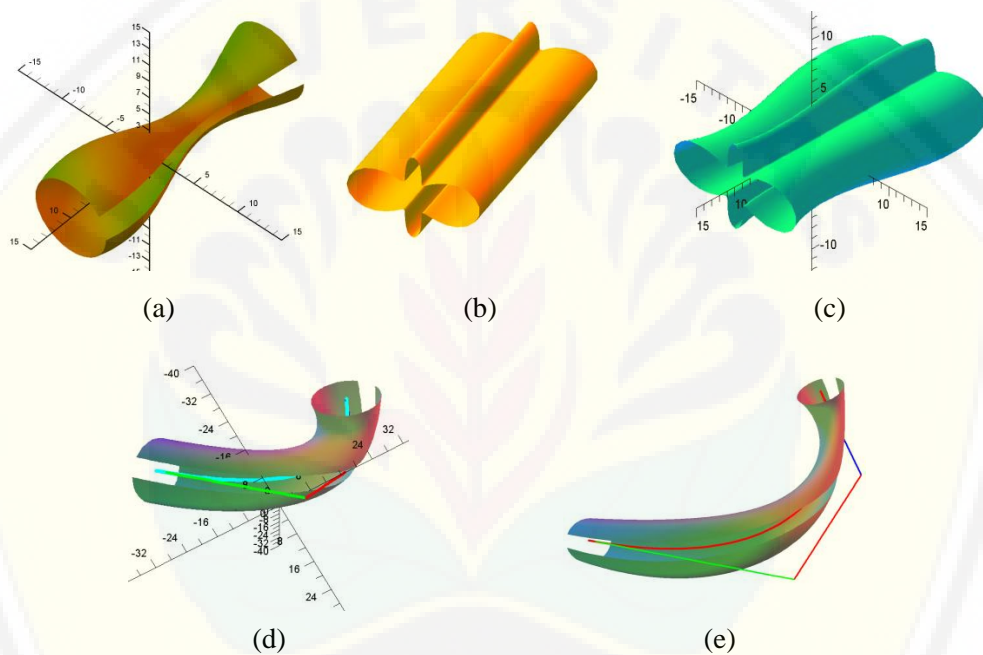


Figure 1. Pipe parts of the line center curve (1a,b,c) and the cubic Bézier center curve (1d,e)

3. Connection of Two Adjacent Pipe Parts

Consider two parametric tubular surface pieces $\mathbf{T}_1(u, v)$ and $\mathbf{T}_2(u, v)$ of equation (2). Its center curve and its cross-longitudinal boundary curves are respectively $[\mathbf{L}_1(u), \mathbf{L}_2(u)]$ of line curve (5) and $[Y_1(u, v), Y_2(u, v)]$ of equations (3-4) in the same direction condition. Because of the center curves of degree one, we can join the both tubular surfaces using tangential continuity, that is $\mathbf{T}_{L_1}(1, v) = \mathbf{T}_{L_2}(0, v)$ and $\mathbf{T}_{L_1}^u(1, v) = \mathbf{T}_{L_1}^u(0, v)$ along the interval $0 \leq v \leq 1$. These mean that, the first, at $\mathbf{T}_{L_1}(1, v)$ and $\mathbf{T}_{L_2}(0, v)$ it must be

$$[\mathbf{c} + \lambda \cdot \mathbf{I}]_{L_1} = [\mathbf{c}]_{L_2} \tag{8a}$$

$$Y_{L_1}(1, v) = Y_{L_2}(0, v) \tag{8b}$$

in plane $[\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2]$. The second, along the interval $0 \leq v \leq 1$, the tangent vectors $\mathbf{L}_1^u(u)$ and $\mathbf{L}_2^u(u)$ of its center curves and the first derivation of the tube radius $Y_{L_1}^u(u, v)$ and $Y_{L_2}^u(u, v)$ have to

$$\mathbf{L}_1^u(1) = \sigma \mathbf{L}_2^u(0) \text{ or } \mathbf{l}_1 = \sigma \mathbf{l}_2 \quad (9a)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_{L_1}^u(1,v) = \mathcal{Y}_{L_2}^u(0,v) \quad (9b)$$

with σ positive real scalar. When the center curve of pipe $\mathbf{T}_2(u,v)$ is a cubic Bézier curve of equation (6), then $\mathbf{B}'(u) = 3[(\mathbf{P}_1-\mathbf{P}_o)(1-u)^2 + 2(\mathbf{P}_2-\mathbf{P}_1)(1-u).u+(\mathbf{P}_3-\mathbf{P}_2).u^2]$, $\mathbf{B}'(0) = 3[(\mathbf{P}_1-\mathbf{P}_o)]$ and the tangential continuity condition must be

$$[\mathbf{c} + \lambda.\mathbf{l}]_{L_1} = [\mathbf{P}_o]_{L_2} \quad (10a)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_{L_1}(1,v) = \mathcal{Y}_{L_2}(0,v) \quad (10b)$$

$$\mathbf{l}_1 = 3\tau(\mathbf{P}_1-\mathbf{P}_o) \quad (10c)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_{L_1}^u(1,v) = \mathcal{Y}_{L_2}^u(0,v) \quad (10d)$$

with τ positive real scalar.

Two tubular surface pieces $\mathbf{T}_1(u,v)$ and $\mathbf{T}_2(u,v)$ of the formulae (2) with its center curves $\mathbf{\Gamma}_1(u)$ and $\mathbf{\Gamma}_2(u)$ of equation (6) or (7) in the same direction can be joined in the tangential continuity, if along the interval $0 \leq v \leq 1$, they verify the conditions

$$\mathbf{T}_1(1,v) = \mathbf{T}_2(0,v) \quad (11a)$$

$$\mathbf{t}_1(1) = \alpha.\mathbf{t}_2(0) \quad (11b)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_1^u(1,v) = \mathcal{Y}_2^u(0,v) \quad (11c)$$

with α positive real scalar.

To Justify the implementation of equations (8-11), we show in the following connection of pipes. Let two parametric tubular surface pieces $\mathbf{T}_1(u,v)$ with its center curve $\mathbf{L}(u) = \langle -15,0,0 \rangle + 20.u. \langle 1,0,0 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{T}_2(u,v)$ with its center curve of equation (6) where $[\mathbf{P}_o = \langle 5,0,0 \rangle, \mathbf{P}_1 = \langle 15,0,0 \rangle, \mathbf{P}_2 = \langle 25,3,16 \rangle, \mathbf{P}_3 = \langle 35,14,10 \rangle]$. Meanwhile $\mathcal{Y}_1(u,v) = \mathcal{Y}_2(u,v) = 2 + \cos(2\pi u) - \sin(2\pi u)$. It is clear that $\mathbf{T}_1(u,v)$ and $\mathbf{T}_2(u,v)$ satisfy all conditions of equations (10) and the result is shown in Figure 2a. Other tangential connections of pipes can be showed in Figures 2b, 2c and 2d. Base on this calculation method, in the next section we discuss about the Frenet connection between two tubular pieces Bézier and Hermit of the equation (6) and (7) respectively.

The tangential continuity conditions in equation (11) of two pipe parts $\mathbf{T}_1(u,v)$ and $\mathbf{T}_2(u,v)$ are also in the moving trihedron continuity, if the triplet $[\mathbf{t}_1(1), \mathbf{n}_1(1), \mathbf{b}_1(1)]$ and $[\mathbf{t}_2(0), \mathbf{n}_2(0), \mathbf{b}_2(0)]$ of the center curves $\mathbf{\Gamma}_1(u)$ and $\mathbf{\Gamma}_2(u)$ coincide each other respectively and the second derivation of the direction u of radius $\mathcal{Y}_1(u,v)$ and $\mathcal{Y}_2(u,v)$ at $\mathbf{T}_1(1,v)$ and $\mathbf{T}_2(0,v)$ are equal respectively. So, it must be

$$\mathbf{n}_1(1) = \beta.\mathbf{n}_2(0) \quad (12a)$$

$$\mathbf{b}_1(1) = \gamma.\mathbf{b}_2(0) \quad (12b)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_1^{uu}(1,v) = \mathcal{Y}_2^{uu}(0,v) \quad (12c)$$

with β and γ positive real scalars. The calculation of the unit vectors \mathbf{t} , \mathbf{n} and \mathbf{b} is as follows.

$$\mathbf{B}'(u) = \langle R_x(u), R_y(u), R_z(u) \rangle$$

with

$$R_x(u) = 3[(P_{1x} - P_{ox}).(1-u)^2 + 2(P_{2x} - P_{1x})(1-u).u + (P_{3x} - P_{2x}).u^2]$$

$$R_y(u) = 3[(P_{1y} - P_{oy}).(1-u)^2 + 2(P_{2y} - P_{1y})(1-u).u + (P_{3y} - P_{2y}).u^2]$$

$$R_z(u) = 3[(P_{1z} - P_{oz}).(1-u)^2 + 2(P_{2z} - P_{1z})(1-u).u + (P_{3z} - P_{2z}).u^2].$$

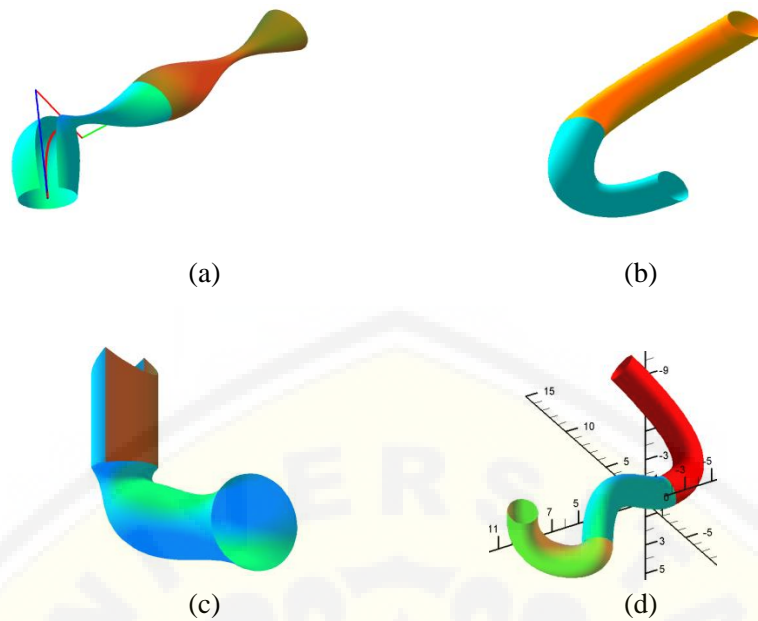


Figure 2. Connection 2 pipes with its centers of line, Bézier and Hermit curves

$$\mathbf{B}''(u) = \langle W_x(u), W_y(u), W_z(u) \rangle$$

with

$$W_x(u) = 6[(P_{2x}-2P_{1x} + P_{0x}).(1-u) + (P_{3x}-2P_{2x} + P_{1x}).u]$$

$$W_y(u) = 6[(P_{2y}-2P_{1y} + P_{0y}).(1-u) + (P_{3y}-2P_{2y} + P_{1y}).u]$$

$$W_z(u) = 6[(P_{2z}-2P_{1z} + P_{0z}).(1-u) + (P_{3z}-2P_{2z} + P_{1z}).u].$$

$$\mathbf{H}'(u) = \langle N_x(u), N_y(u), N_z(u) \rangle$$

with

$$N_x(u) = H_{0x}(6u^2 - 6u) + H_{1x}(-6u^2 + 6u) + H_{0x}^u(3u^2 - 4u + 1) + H_{1x}^u(3u^2 - 2u)$$

$$N_y(u) = H_{0y}(6u^2 - 6u) + H_{1y}(-6u^2 + 6u) + H_{0y}^u(3u^2 - 4u + 1) + H_{1y}^u(3u^2 - 2u)$$

$$N_z(u) = H_{0z}(6u^2 - 6u) + H_{1z}(-6u^2 + 6u) + H_{0z}^u(3u^2 - 4u + 1) + H_{1z}^u(3u^2 - 2u).$$

$$\mathbf{H}''(u) = \langle Z_x(u), Z_y(u), Z_z(u) \rangle$$

with

$$Z_x(u) = H_{0x}(12u - 6) + H_{1x}(-12u + 6) + H_{0x}^u(6u - 4) + H_{1x}^u(6u - 2)$$

$$Z_y(u) = H_{0y}(12u - 6) + H_{1y}(-12u + 6) + H_{0y}^u(6u - 4) + H_{1y}^u(6u - 2)$$

$$Z_z(u) = H_{0z}(12u - 6) + H_{1z}(-12u + 6) + H_{0z}^u(6u - 4) + H_{1z}^u(6u - 2).$$

$$\mathbf{k}_B = \langle M_x(u), M_y(u), M_z(u) \rangle$$

with

$$M_x = [s^2.W_x(u) - [R_x^2(u).W_x(u) + R_x(u).R_y(u).W_y(u) + R_x(u).R_z(u).W_z(u)]]/s^4$$

$$M_y = [s^2.W_y(u) - [R_y^2(u).W_y(u) + R_y(u).R_x(u).W_x(u) + R_y(u).R_z(u).W_z(u)]]/s^4$$

$$M_z = [s^2.W_z(u) - [R_z^2(u).W_z(u) + R_z(u).R_x(u).W_x(u) + R_z(u).R_y(u).W_y(u) + R_z^2(u).W_z(u)]]/s^4$$

$$s = [R_x^2(u) + R_y^2(u) + R_z^2(u)]^{1/2}.$$

$$\mathbf{k}_H = \langle S_x(u); S_y(u); S_z(u) \rangle$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} S_x &= [n^2 \cdot Z_x(u) - [N_x^2(u) \cdot Z_x(u) + N_x(u) \cdot N_y(u) \cdot Z_y(u) + N_x(u) \cdot N_z(u) \cdot Z_z(u)]]/n^4 \\ S_y &= [n^2 \cdot Z_y(u) - [N_y(u) \cdot N_x(u) \cdot Z_x(u) + N_y^2(u) \cdot Z_y(u) + N_y(u) \cdot N_z(u) \cdot Z_z(u)]]/n^4 \\ S_z &= [n^2 \cdot Z_z(u) - [N_z(u) \cdot N_x(u) \cdot Z_x(u) + N_z(u) \cdot N_y(u) \cdot Z_y(u) + N_z^2(u) \cdot Z_z(u)]]/n^4 \\ n &= [N_x^2(u) + N_y^2(u) + N_z^2(u)]^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

So, the unit vector tangent, normal and binormal of the Bezier center curve is

$$\mathbf{t}_B = (1/s) \langle R_x(u), R_y(u), R_z(u) \rangle \quad (13a)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_B = \langle (M_x(u)/s_o), (M_y(u)/s_o), (M_z(u)/s_o) \rangle \quad (13b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}_B &= \langle [R_y(u) \cdot M_z(u) - M_y(u) \cdot R_z(u)]/(s \cdot s_o), \\ &\quad [M_x(u) \cdot R_z(u) - R_x(u) \cdot M_z(u)]/(s \cdot s_o), \\ &\quad [R_x(u) \cdot M_y(u) - M_x(u) \cdot R_y(u)]/(s \cdot s_o) \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (13c)$$

with $s_o = [M_x^2(u) + M_y^2(u) + M_z^2(u)]^{1/2}$. On the other hand, we have the unit vector tangent, normal and binormal of the Hermit center curve

$$\mathbf{t}_H = 1/n \langle N_x(u); N_y(u); N_z(u) \rangle \quad (14a)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_H = \langle S_x(u)/n_o, S_y(u)/n_o, S_z(u)/n_o \rangle \quad (14b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}_H &= \langle [N_y(u) \cdot S_z(u) - S_y(u) \cdot N_z(u)]/(n \cdot n_o), \\ &\quad [S_x(u) \cdot N_z(u) - N_x(u) \cdot S_z(u)]/(n \cdot n_o), \\ &\quad [N_x(u) \cdot S_y(u) - S_x(u) \cdot N_y(u)]/(n \cdot n_o) \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (14c)$$

with $n_o = [S_x^2(u) + S_y^2(u) + S_z^2(u)]^{1/2}$.

4. Conclusions

We have formulated the continuous connection of various pipe shapes which its center curves $\Gamma(u)$ are defined by line, Bézier and Hermit curves. We can conclude that two parametric tubular surface pieces $\mathbf{T}_1(u,v)$ and $\mathbf{T}_2(u,v)$ connect continuously order-1, if they verify the conditions: first, $\mathbf{T}_1(1,v) = \mathbf{T}_2(0,v)$. Second, its tangent vectors of center curve $\Gamma_1(u)$ and $\Gamma_2(u)$ at the values $\mathbf{T}_1(1,v)$ and $\mathbf{T}_2(0,v)$ and its tangent vectors of longitudinal boundary curve along the cross section boundary curve are equal. They are also in the moving trihedron continuity, if its triplet $[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{b}]$ of the center curves at $\Gamma_1(1)$ and $\Gamma_2(0)$ coincide each other respectively and the second derivation of the direction u of radius $Y_1(u,v)$ and $Y_2(u,v)$ respectively at $\mathbf{T}_1(1,v)$ and $\mathbf{T}_2(0,v)$ are equal.

The continuous connection of various pipe shapes have been introduced. The interesting thing to discuss ahead is how to build a complete pipe using some parts of pipes in various thickness. Also, the connection have to be varied and continuous.

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