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KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Karya Ilmiah (Paper) : **The Prediction of Stiffness of Bamboo-Reinforced Concrete Beams Using Experiment Data and Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs)**

Jumlah Penulis : 14 Orang (1. Muhtar, 2. Amri G, 3. Suhardi, 4. Nursaid, 5. Irawati, 6. Ilanka Cahya Dewi, 7. dll)

Status Pengusul : Penulis pertama / penulis ke-... / penulis korespondensi**

Identitians Jurnal/Prosiding : a. Nama Jurnal/ Prosiding : Crystals

b. ISSN/ISBN : 2073-4352

c. Tahun Terbit, (tempat pelaksanaan jika prosiding) : 2020, 10(9), 757

d. Penerbit/Organiser : MDPI Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute

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Kategori Publikasi Artikel Ilmiah : Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi
(Beril pada kategori yang tepat) Jurnal Internasional
 Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi
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Malang, 5 Maret 2021

Reviewer 1

(Prof. Dr. Ir. Sri Murni Dewi, MS.)
 NPK/NIP. 195112111981032001
 Unit kerja: Teknik Sipil UB Malang
 Jafung : Guru Besar
 Bidang Ilmu : Teknik Sipil

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Karya Ilmiah (Paper) : **The Prediction of Stiffness of Bamboo-Reinforced Concrete Beams Using Experiment Data and Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs)**

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Ruang Lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12					11
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Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12					12
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Malang, 5 Maret 2021
 Reviewer 2

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 Unit kerja : Teknik Mesin UB Malang
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Manuscript ID	crystals-899744
Status	Website online
DOI	10.3390/cryst10090757
Publication Certificate	Download Publication Certificate (PDF)
Banner	Download Banner (PDF)
Website Links	Abstract HTML version PDF version Manuscript
Article type	Article
Title	The Prediction of Stiffness of Bamboo-Reinforced Concrete Beams Using Experiment Data and Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs)
Journal	<i>Crystals</i>
Volume	10
Issue	9
Section	Industrial Crystallization
Special Issue	Numerical Study of Concrete
Abstract	Stiffness is the main parameter of the beam's resistance to deformation. Based on advanced research, the stiffness of bamboo-reinforced concrete beams (BRC) tends to be lower than the stiffness of steel-reinforced concrete beams (SRC). However, the advantage of bamboo-reinforced concrete beams has enough good ductility according to the fundamental properties of bamboo, which have high tensile strength and high elastic properties. This study aims to predict and validate the stiffness of bamboo-reinforced concrete beams from the experimental results data using artificial neural networks (ANNs). The number of beam test specimens were 25 pieces with a size of 75 mm × 150 mm × 1100 mm. The testing method uses the four-point method with simple support. The results of the analysis showed the similarity between the stiffness of the beam's experimental results with the artificial neural network (ANN) analysis results. The similarity rate of the two analyses is around 99% and the percentage of errors is not more than 1%, both for bamboo-reinforced concrete beams (BRC) and steel-reinforced concrete beams (SRC).
Keywords	bamboo-reinforced concrete (BRC); stiffness prediction; artificial neural network (ANN)



data

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Review Report

Reviewer 1 [Review Report \(Round 1\)](#)
Reviewer 2 [Review Report \(Round 1\)](#)

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Previously Published Papers

Muhtar. Precast Bridges of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete in Disadvantaged Village Areas in Indonesia. *Appl. Sci.* **2020**, *10*, 7158. doi: 10.3390/app10207158
Muhtar. The Prediction of Stiffness Reduction Non-Linear Phase in Bamboo Reinforced Concrete Beam Using the Finite Element Method (FEM) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs). *Forests* **2020**, *11*, 1313. doi: 10.3390/f11121313

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[Crystals] Manuscript ID: crystals-899744 - Submission Received

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Editorial Office <crystals@mdpi.com>

Kam, 30 Jul 06.15

kepada saya, Amri, Suhardi, Nursaid, Irawati, Ilanka, Dasuki, Sofia, Fitriana, Idris, Taufan, Miftahur, Syarif, Agung, Senki, Ari, Rofi

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Title: The prediction of stiffness of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete Beams Using Experiment Data and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)
Authors: Muhtar Muhtar *, Amri Gunasti, Suhardi Suhardi, Nursaid Nursaid, Irawati Irawati, Ilanka Cahya Dewi, Moh. Dasuki, Sofia Ariyani, Fitriana Fitriana, Idris Mahmudi, Taufan Abadi, Miftahur Rahman, Syarif Hidayatullah, Agung Nilogiri, Senki Desta Galuh, Ari Eko Wardoyo, Rofi Budi Hamduwibawa
Received: 30 July 2020
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Submitted to section: Crystal Engineering,
https://www.mdpi.com/journal/crystals/sections/crystal_engineering
Numerical Study of Concrete
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174 dari 671

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Messi Zhang <messi.zhang@mdpi.com>

Sen, 3 Agu 15.47

kepada saya, Messi, Amri, Suhardi, Nursaid, Irawati, Ilanka, Dasuki, Sofia, Fitriana, Idris, Taufan, Miftahur, Syarif, Agung, Senki, Ari, Rofi, Crystals

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Your manuscript has been assigned to Messi Zhang for further processing who will act as a point of contact for any questions related to your paper.

Journal: Crystals
 Manuscript ID: crystals-899744
 Title: The prediction of stiffness of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete Beams Using Experiment Data and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)
 Authors: Muhtar Muhtar *, Amri Gunasti , Suhardi Suhardi , Nursaid Nursaid , Irawati Irawati , Ilanka Cahya Dewi , Moh. Dasuki , Sofia Ariyani , Fitriana Fitriana , Idris Mahmudi , Taufan Abadi , Miftahur Rahman , Syarif Hidayatullah , Agung Nilogiri , Senki Desta Galuh , Ari Eko Wardoyo , Rofi Budi Hamduwibawa

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 E-mails: muhtar@unmuhjember.ac.id, amrigunasti@unmuhjember.ac.id, hardi.ftp@unej.ac.id, nursaid@unmuhjember.ac.id, irawati@unmuhjember.ac.id, ilankadewi@unmuhjember.ac.id, moh.dasuki22@unmuhjember.ac.id, sofia.ariyani@unmuhjember.ac.id, fitriana@unmuhjember.ac.id, idrismahmudi@unmuhjember.ac.id, taufan.abadi@unmuhjember.ac.id, mifyahurrahman@unmuhjember.ac.id, syarifhidayatullah@unmuhjember.ac.id, agungnilogiri@unmuhjember.ac.id, senki.desta@unmuhjember.ac.id, arieko@unmuhjember.ac.id, rofi.hamduwibawa@unmuhjember.ac.id

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[Crystals] Manuscript ID: crystals-899744 - Minor Revisions Kotak Masuk x**Messi Zhang** <messi.zhang@mdpi.com>

Jum, 14 Agu 15.25

kepada saya, Amri, Suhardi, Nursaid, Irawati, Ilanka, Dasuki, Sofia, Fitriana, Idris, Taufan, Miftahur, Syarif, Agung, Senki, Ari, Rofi, Crystals

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Authors: Muhtar Muhtar *, Amri Gunasti, Suhardi Suhardi, Nursaid Nursaid, Irawati Irawati, Ilanka Cahya Dewi, Moh. Dasuki, Sofia Ariyani, Fitriana Fitriana, Idris Mahmudi, Taufan Abadi, Miftahur Rahman, Syarif Hidayatullah, Agung Nilogiri, Senki Desta Galuh, Ari Eko Wardoyo, Rofi Budi Hamduwibawa
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kepada saya, Amri, Suhardi, Nursaid, Irawati, Ilanka, Dasuki, Sofia, Fitriana, Idris, Taufan, Miftahur, Syarif, Agung, Senki, Ari, Rofi

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Dear Dr. Muhtar,

Thank you very much for resubmitting the modified version of the following manuscript:

Manuscript ID: crystals-899744
 Type of manuscript: Article
 Title: The prediction of stiffness of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete Beams Using Experiment Data and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)
 Authors: Muhtar Muhtar *, Amri Gunasti, Suhardi Suhardi, Nursaid Nursaid, Irawati Irawati, Ilanka Cahya Dewi, Moh. Dasuki, Sofia Ariyani, Fitriana Fitriana, Idris Mahmudi, Taufan Abadi, Miftahur Rahman, Syarif Hidayatullah, Agung Nilogiri, Senki Desta Galuh, Ari Eko Wardoyo, Rofi Budi Hamduwibawa
 Received: 3 August 2020
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 Submitted to section: Crystal Engineering,
https://www.mdpi.com/journal/crystals/sections/crystal_engineering
 Numerical Study of Concrete
https://www.mdpi.com/journal/crystals/special_issues/numerical_concrete
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A member of the editorial office will be in touch with you soon regarding progress of the manuscript.

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- Promosi
- Selengkapnya

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- Rapat saya

Hangout

- muhtar
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[Crystals] Manuscript ID: crystals-899744 - Accepted for Publication

148 dari 671



Messy Zhang <messy.zhang@mdpi.com>

Rab, 19 Agu 10.42

kepada saya, Amri, Suhardi, Nursaid, Irawati, Ilanka, Dasuki, Sofia, Fitriana, Idris, Taufan, Miftahur, Syarif, Agung, Senki, Ari, Rofi, Crystals, Messi

Ingggris > Indonesia > Terjemahkan pesan

Nonaktifkan untuk: Ingggris

Dear Dr. Muhtar,

We are pleased to inform you that the following paper has been officially accepted for publication:

Manuscript ID: crystals-899744
 Type of manuscript: Article
 Title: The prediction of stiffness of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete Beams Using Experiment Data and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)
 Authors: Muhtar Muhtar *, Amri Gunasti, Suhardi Suhardi, Nursaid Nursaid, Irawati Irawati, Ilanka Cahya Dewi, Moh. Dasuki, Sofia Ariyani, Fitriana Fitriana, Idris Mahmudi, Taufan Abadi, Miftahur Rahman, Syarif Hidayatullah, Agung Nilogiri, Senki Desta Galuh, Ari Eko Wardoyo, Rofi Budi Hamduwibawa
 Received: 3 August 2020
 E-mails: muhtar@unmuhjember.ac.id, amrigunasti@unmuhjember.ac.id, hardi.ftp@unej.ac.id, nursaid@unmuhjember.ac.id, irawati@unmuhjember.ac.id, ilankadewi@unmuhjember.ac.id, moh.dasuki22@unmuhjember.ac.id, sofia.ariyani@unmuhjember.ac.id, fitriana@unmuhjember.ac.id, idrismahmudi@unmuhjember.ac.id, taufan.abadi@unmuhjember.ac.id, mifyahurrahman@unmuhjember.ac.id, syarifhidayatullah@unmuhjember.ac.id, agungnilogiri@unmuhjember.ac.id, senki.desta@unmuhjember.ac.id, arieko@unmuhjember.ac.id, rofi.hamduwibawa@unmuhjember.ac.id
 Submitted to section: Crystal Engineering,
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https://www.mdpi.com/journal/crystals/special_issues/numerical_concrete
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Kind regards,
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 Assistant Editor
 E-Mail: messy.zhang@mdpi.com

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Mulai yang baru



143 dari 671

[Crystals] Manuscript ID: crystals-899744 - Final Proofreading Before Publication

Kotak Masuk x

**Messi Zhang** <messi.zhang@mdpi.com>

Kam, 20 Agu 10.38

kepada saya, Amri, Suhardi, Nursaid, Irawati, Ilanka, Dasuki, Sofia, Fitriana, Idris, Taufan, Miftahur, Syarif, Agung, Senki, Ari, Rofi, Crystals

Inggris > Indonesia > **Terjemahkan pesan**

Nonaktifkan untuk: Inggris x

Dear Dr. Muhtar,

We invite you to proofread your manuscript to ensure that this is the final version that can be published and confirm that you will require no further changes from hereon:

Manuscript ID: crystals-899744

Type of manuscript: Article

Title: The prediction of stiffness of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete Beams Using Experiment Data and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

Authors: Muhtar Muhtar *, Amri Gunasti, Suhardi Suhardi, Nursaid Nursaid, Irawati Irawati, Ilanka Cahya Dewi, Moh. Dasuki, Sofia Ariyani, Fitriana Fitriana, Idris Mahmudi, Taufan Abadi, Miftahur Rahman, Syarif Hidayatullah, Agung Nilogiri, Senki Desta Galuh, Ari Eko Wardoyo, Rofi Budi Hamduwibawa
Received: 3 August 2020E-mails: muhtar@unmuhjember.ac.id, amrigunasti@unmuhjember.ac.id, hardi.ftp@unej.ac.id, nursaid@unmuhjember.ac.id, irawati@unmuhjember.ac.id, ilankadewi@unmuhjember.ac.id, moh.dasuki22@unmuhjember.ac.id, sofia.ariyani@unmuhjember.ac.id, fitriana@unmuhjember.ac.id, idrismahmudi@unmuhjember.ac.id, taufan.abadi@unmuhjember.ac.id, mifyahurrahman@unmuhjember.ac.id, syarifhidayatullah@unmuhjember.ac.id, agungnilogiri@unmuhjember.ac.id, senki.desta@unmuhjember.ac.id, arieko@unmuhjember.ac.id, rofi.hamduwibawa@unmuhjember.ac.id

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Kind regards,

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Assistant Editor
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Response to Reviewer 1 Comments

Point 1: Abstract: the abstract also should refer to the results of the comparison of bamboo and steel reinforced beams.

Response 1: The results of the analysis showed the similarity between the stiffness of the beam's experimental results with the Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) analysis results. The similarity rate of the two analyzes is around 99% or the percentage of errors is not more than 1%, both for bamboo reinforced concrete beams (BRC) and steel-reinforced concrete beams (SRC). This sentence was written in the last sentence of the abstract

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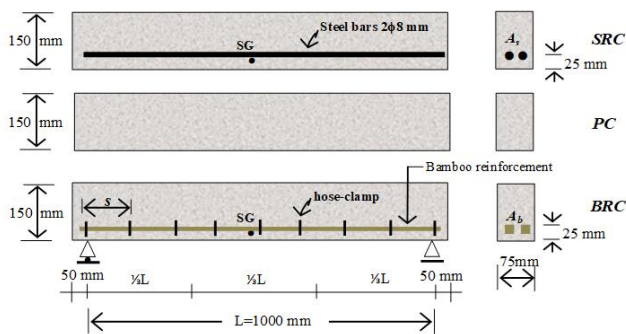
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Response 3: The design of the concrete mixture in this study was Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), sand, coarse aggregate, and water with a proportion of 1: 1.81: 2.82: 0.52. The average compressive strength of concrete at the age of 28 days is 31.31 MPa. The steel used is plain steel with $f_y = 240$ MPa. on the paper. This sentence has been written in the sub-title "2. Materials and Methods" the last three sentences of the first paragraph.

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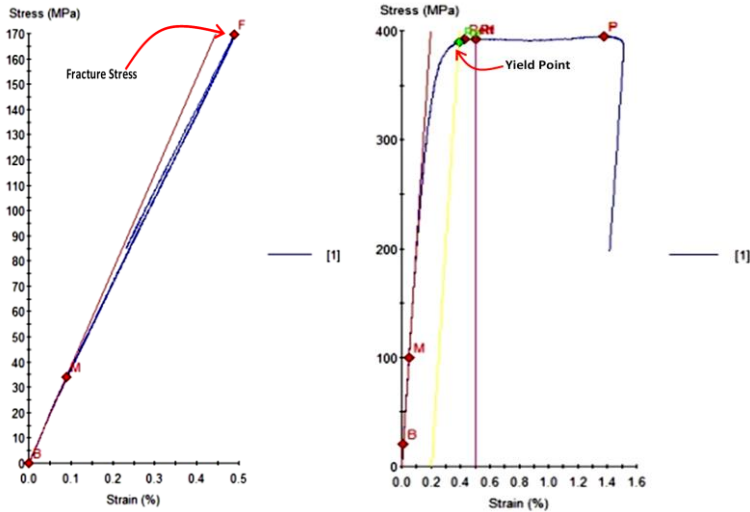
Response 4: It has been fixed as shown in Fig. below



Information:
SRC = Steel reinforced concrete
BRC = Bamboo reinforced concrete
PC = Plain concrete
SG = Strain gauge
s = Distance of hose-clamp
 (Variation of $s_0 = 0$ cm, $s_1 = 15$ cm, $s_2 = 20$ cm, and $s_3 = 25$ cm)
 A_s = Area of steel reinforced ($A_s = 100,48$ mm²)
 A_b = Area of bamboo reinforced
 (Variation of $A_b = 140$ mm², 200 mm², and 450 mm²)

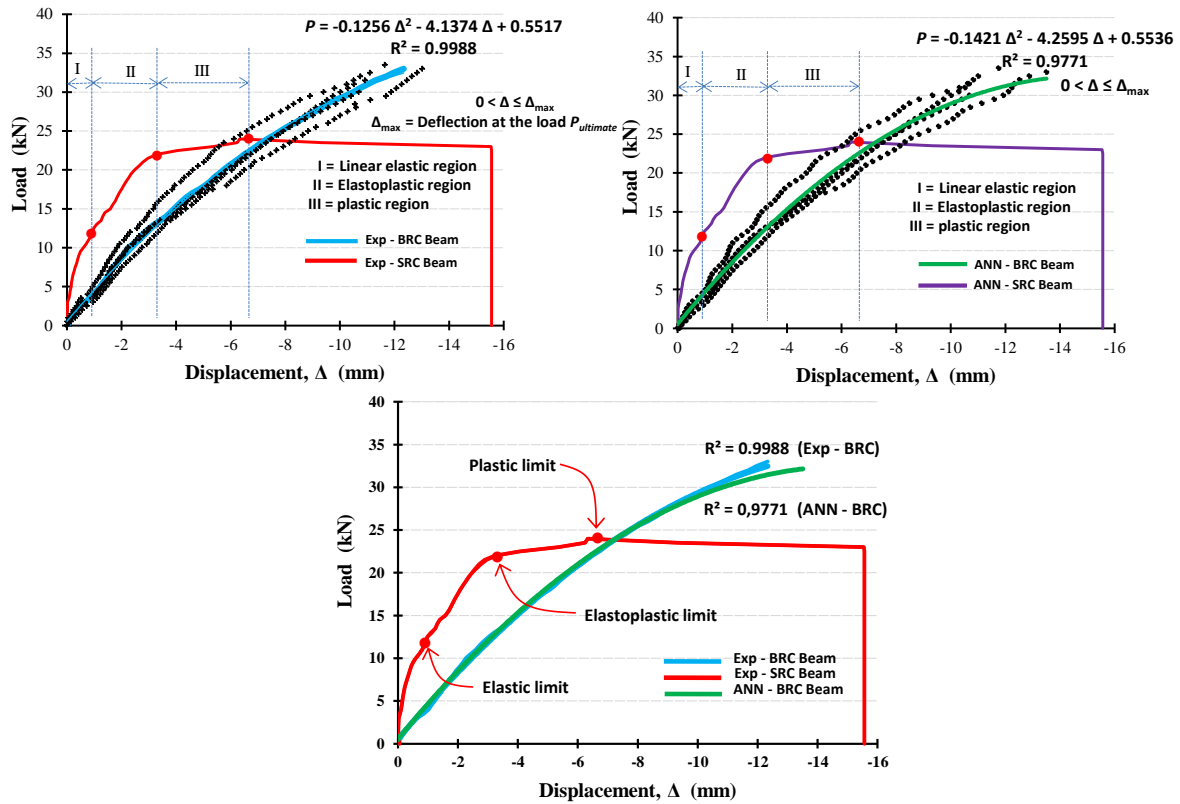
Point 5: Figures 5 and 6 should be clearer (sharpened).

Response 5: It has been clarified as shown in the Figure below.



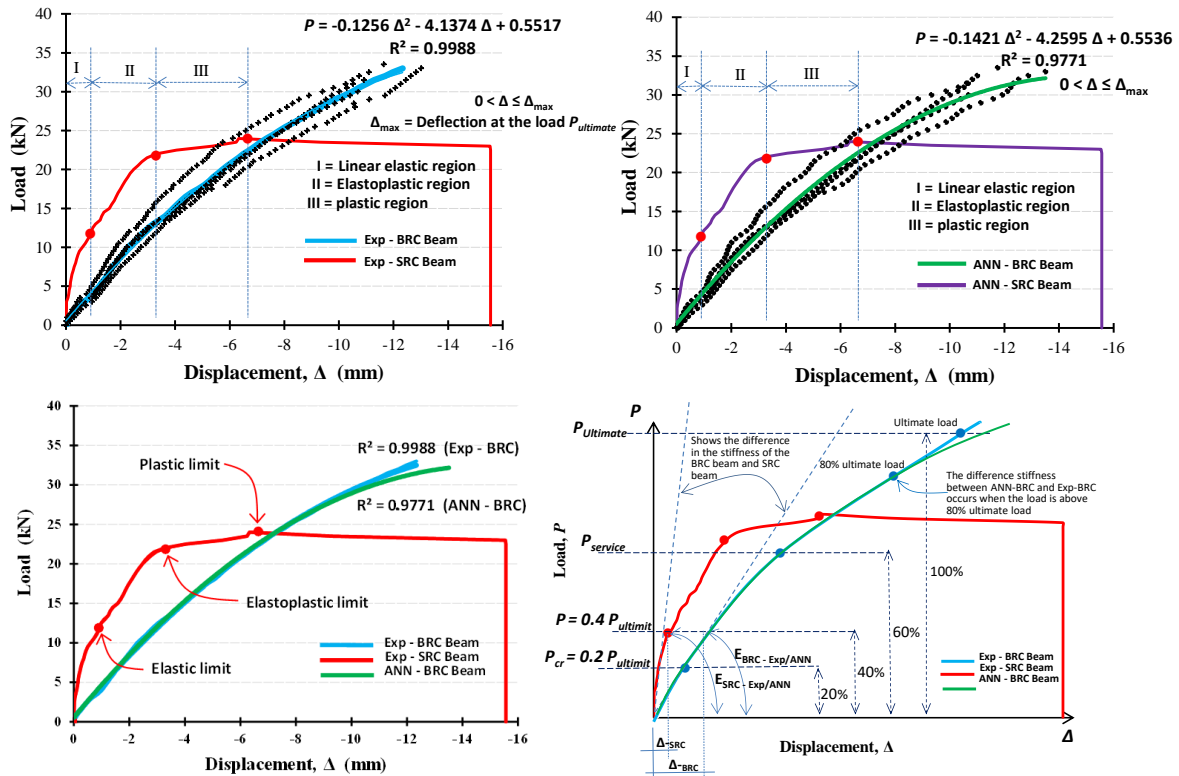
Point 6: Areas I, II, III are marked in Figures 7, 8 and 15 - they should be described.

Response 6: It has been clarified as shown in the Figure below.



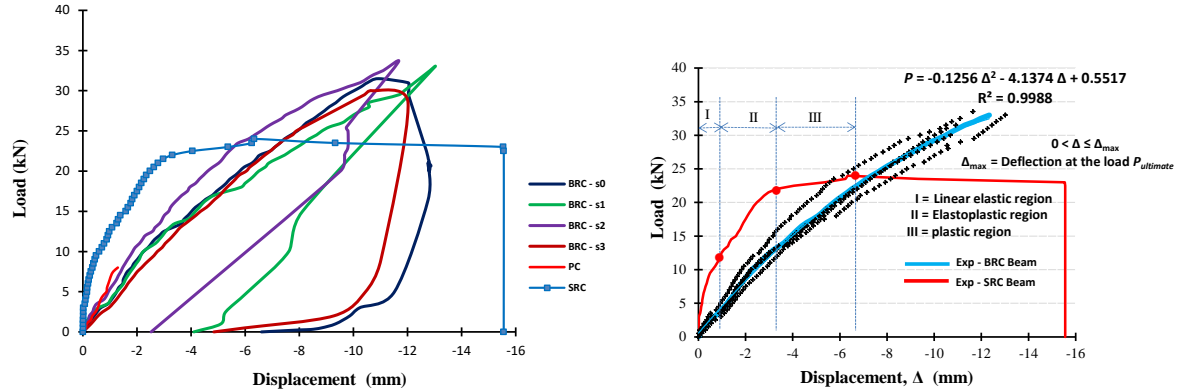
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Response 9: Yes, it's not true, it should be a BRC-2 beam. The correction has been made on the paper

Point 10: The study considered different distances of hose-clamp and different areas of bamboo reinforcement. Please indicate the differences in the results in the sections "discussion" and "conclusions".

Response 10: The discussion and conclusions have been added to the paper as follows:

Discussion:

Table 1. The value of the average initial crack loads and ultimate loads based on theoretical calculations and experimental

Specimens	Theoretical calculations		Flexural test results		
	First crack load (kN)	Ultimate load (kN)	Average first crack load (kN)	Average failure load (kN)	Average deflection at failure (mm)
(a) BRC-s0	6,87	32,19	8,25	30,25	11,41
(b) BRC - s1	6,87	32,19	7,25	32,00	12,60
(c) BRC - s2	6,87	32,19	8,00	33,25	12,01
(d) BRC - s3	6,87	32,19	7,50	29,75	9,15
(e) SRC	6,51	16,14	10,00	24,00	6,33

Table 1 shows that the initial crack (elastic region) of the BRC beam is in the range of 20% of the ultimate load and 40% of the ultimate load for the SRC beam. Whereas the effect of installing hose-clamps on bamboo reinforcement on the ultimate load of BRC beams is optimum at a distance of 20 cm (BRC-s2) and decreases at a distance of 25 cm, this indicates that installing hose-clamps that are too tight will reduce the elastic properties of bamboo reinforcement and decreases its ductility, as shown in Figure 17. Installation of hoses that are too tight does not increase the rigidity of the BRC beam but instead reduces the load capacity.

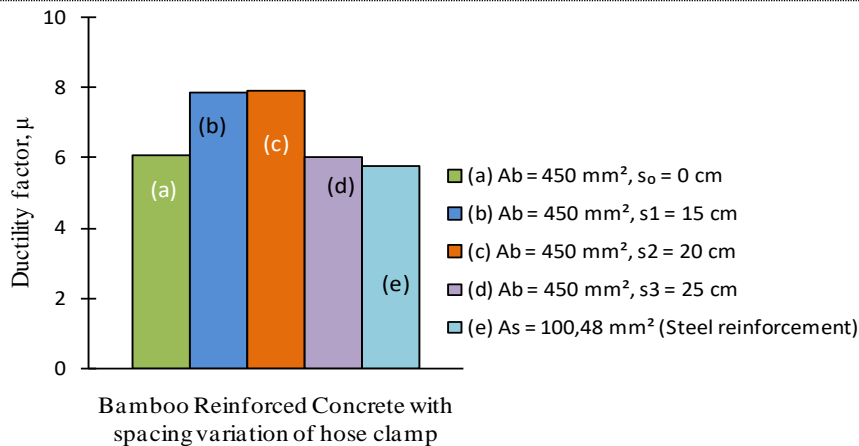


Figure 17. The effect of hose-clamp distance on the ductility value

Conclusions:

5. Installation of hose-clamp that is too tight does not increase the stiffness of the BRC beam, but reduces its elastic properties, and reduces its load capacity

Response to Reviewer 2 Comments

Point 1: The "Discussions" and "Conclusions" chapters could have been broader. The conclusions are far too expeditious.

I wish to see more information on initial tests - a table of various sizes that were on the 25 cases".

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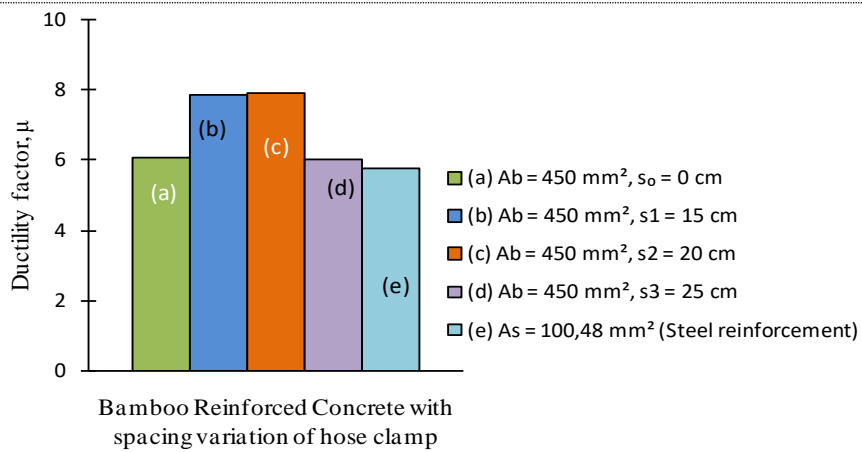


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Journal **Crystals** (ISSN 2073-4352)

Manuscript ID **crystals-899744**

Type **Article**

Number of Pages **12**

Title **The prediction of stiffness of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete Beams Using Experiment Data and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)**

Authors **Muhtar Muhtar * , Amri Gunasti , Suhardi Suhardi , Nursaid Nursaid , Irawati Irawati , Ilanka Cahya Dewi , Moh. Dasuki , Sofia Ariyani , Fitriana Fitriana , Idris Mahmudi , Taufan Abadi , Miftahur Rahman , Syarif Hidayatullah , Agung Nilogiri , Senki Desta Galuh , Ari Eko Wardoyo , Rofi Budi Hamduwibawa**

Abstract **Stiffness is the main parameter of the beam's resistance to deformation. Based on advanced research the stiffness of bamboo reinforced concrete beams (BRC) tends to be lower than the stiffness of steel-reinforced concrete beams (SRC). But the advantage of bamboo reinforced concrete beams has enough good ductility. This is caused by the basic nature of bamboo which has high tensile strength and high elastic properties. This study aims to predict and validate the stiffness of bamboo reinforced concrete beams from the experimental results data using Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). The number of beam test specimens were 25 pieces with a size of 75 mm x 150 mm x 1100 mm. The testing method uses the four-point method with simple support. The results of the analysis showed the similarity between the stiffness of bamboo reinforced concrete beams experimental results with the Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) analysis results. The similarity rate of the two analyzes is around 99% or the percentage of errors is not more than 1%.**

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Authors' Responses to Reviewer's Comments (Reviewer 1)

Author's Notes Response to Reviewer 1 Comments

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Are the conclusions supported by the results?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments and Suggestions for Authors The article presents interesting research on the static work of bamboo-reinforced concrete beams. The behavior of the beams under loading is compared to a classic beam with steel bar reinforcement. The stiffness results obtained experimentally are compared with the results obtained using the Artificial Neural Networks method. Before publication, please consider the following comments:

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Date of this review 11 Aug 2020 14:45:14





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Journal Crystals (ISSN 2073-4352)
 Manuscript ID crystals-899744
 Type Article
 Number of Pages 12
 Title The prediction of stiffness of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete Beams Using Experiment Data and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)
 Authors Muhtar Muhtar *, Amri Gunasti , Suhardi Suhardi , Nursaid Nursaid , Irawati Irawati , Ilanka Cahya Dewi , Moh. Dasuki , Sofia Ariyani , Fitriana Fitriana , Idris Mahmudi , Taufan Abadi , Miftahur Rahman , Syarif Hidayatullah , Agung Nilogiri , Senki Desta Galuh , Ari Eko Wardoyo , Rofi Budi Hamduwibawa
 Abstract Stiffness is the main parameter of the beam's resistance to deformation. Based on advanced research the stiffness of bamboo reinforced concrete beams (BRC) tends to be lower than the stiffness of steel-reinforced concrete beams (SRC). But the advantage of bamboo reinforced concrete beams has enough good ductility. This is caused by the basic nature of bamboo which has high tensile strength and high elastic properties. This study aims to predict and validate the stiffness of bamboo reinforced concrete beams from the experimental results data using Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). The number of beam test specimens were 25 pieces with a size of 75 mm x 150 mm x 1100 mm. The testing method uses the four-point method with simple support. The results of the analysis showed the similarity between the stiffness of bamboo reinforced concrete beams experimental results with the Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) analysis results. The similarity rate of the two analyzes is around 99% or the percentage of errors is not more than 1%.

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Authors' Responses to Reviewer's Comments (Reviewer 2)

Author's Notes Response to Reviewer 2 Comments

Point 1: The "Discussions" and "Conclusions" chapters could have been broader. The conclusions are far too expeditious.

I wish to see more information on initial tests - a table of various sizes that were on the 25 cases".

Response 10: The discussion and conclusions have been added to the paper as follows:

Discussion:

Table 1. The value of the average initial crack loads and ultimate loads based on theoretical calculations and experimental

Specimens	Theoretical calculations		Flexural test results		
	First crack load (kN)	Ultimate load (kN)	Average first crack load (kN)	Average failure load (kN)	Average deflection at failure (mm)
(a) BRC-s0	6,87	32,19	8,25	30,25	11,41
(b) BRC - s1	6,87	32,19	7,25	32,00	12,60
(c) BRC - s2	6,87	32,19	8,00	33,25	12,01
(d) BRC - s3	6,87	32,19	7,50	29,75	9,15
(e) SRC	6,51	16,14	10,00	24,00	6,33

Table 1 shows that the initial crack (elastic region) of the BRC beam is in the range of 20% of the ultimate load and 40% of the ultimate load for the SRC beam. Whereas the effect of installing hose-clamps on bamboo reinforcement on the ultimate load of BRC beams is optimum at a distance of 20 cm (BRC-s2) and decreases at a distance of 25 cm, this indicates that installing hose-clamps that are too tight will reduce the elastic properties of bamboo reinforcement and decreases its ductility, as shown in Figure 17. Installation of hoses that are too tight does not increase the rigidity of the BRC beam but instead reduces the load capacity. The control of the load vs deflection relationship with the ANN method is taken from the results of the regression analysis of 6 beam samples in each group, namely the BRC-s0, BRC-s1, BRC-s2, and BRC-s3 groups, plus 1 SRC beam as shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8. The ANN analysis results for each group are regressed back and used as the final result to determine the stiffness of the BRC beam as shown in Figure 15. The ANN analysis results for each group are shown in Figures 10-13.

Figure 17. The effect of hose-clamp distance on the ductility value

Conclusions:

5. Installation of hose-clamp that is too tight does not increase the stiffness of the BRC beam, but reduces its elastic properties, and reduces its load capacity

Review Report Form

- English language and style
- Extensive editing of English language and style required
 - Moderate English changes required
 - English language and style are fine/minor spell check required
 - I don't feel qualified to judge about the English language and style

	Yes	Can be improved	Must be improved	Not applicable
Does the introduction provide sufficient background and include all relevant references?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the research design appropriate?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the methods adequately described?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the results clearly presented?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the conclusions supported by the results?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments and Suggestions for Authors

Dear Authors,

This paper is interesting because it proposes the use of an advanced method of optimization with neural networks for the prediction of stiffness of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete Beams.

And in terms of notable elements

Using neural networks for prediction of stiffness of Bamboo Reinforced Concrete Beams is assessed by the ability of neural networks to adapt phenomena Box black with a strong nonlinear character.

As weak elements:

The "Discussions" and "Conclusions" chapters could have been broader. The conclusions are far too expeditious.

I wish to see more information on initial tests - a table of various sizes that were on the 25 cases.

It would have been useful for the accuracy of the results to use advanced experimental planning using the Design of experiment method.

The bibliography could have been more consistent for such a subject.

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