EICT2025 : Paper 54

S M Taslim Uddin Raju has uploaded review for Enhanced Skin Disease Classification: Evaluating Deep Learning Models on a Customized Dataset and a Hybrid Model Approach

-- Review Summary --

1. Relevance with the Scope of the Conference
    Agree
2. Depth of Literature Review and Research Gap mentioning the Appropriate References
    Good
3. Novelty of the Research Work
    Good
4. Overall Technical Quality (Technical contributions in the proposed methods and excellency in the obtained results comparing to the state of the art methods)
    Very Good
5. Overall Organization/Presentation and Clarity (Clarity in methods and findings explanations, Visual clarity, Language and writing quality, Template etc.) of the Paper
    Good
6. Recommendation
    Accept
7. Is the Paper Suitable for the Best Paper Award?
    No
8. Recommended Presentation Mode
    Oral
9. Reviewer Confidence Level
    High
10. Comments to the Authors
    This paper presents a well-structured and technically sound study on skin disease classification using deep learning and a hybrid MobileNetV2–XGBoost architecture. The manuscript demonstrates solid methodological implementation, clear organization, and convincing experimental validation.
1. The dataset contribution (4,190 images with local clinical data) is an excellent initiative that increases the study's originality.
2. The hybrid model (MobileNetV2 + XGBoost) is well-motivated, combining efficient feature extraction with structured decision-tree classification.
3. The paper could benefit from a short discussion comparing this model's performance with recent Transformer-based or explainable AI (XAI) frameworks (e.g., Grad-CAM visualizations).
11. Comments to the TPC
    Accept

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EICT2025 : Paper 144

From Microsoft CMT <noreply@msr-cmt.org>
Date Tue 10/21/2025 1:05 AM
To S M Taslim Uddin Raju <smturaju@uwaterloo.ca>

S M Taslim Uddin Raju has uploaded review for Enhancing Rainfall Classification Using Ensemble Machine Learning Models in Northeastern Bangladesh

-- Review Summary --

1. Relevance with the Scope of the Conference
   Average
2. Depth of Literature Review and Research Gap mentioning the Appropriate References
   Poor
3. Novelty of the Research Work
   Very Poor
4. Overall Technical Quality (Technical contributions in the proposed methods and excellency in the obtained results comparing to the state of the art methods)
   Poor
5. Overall Organization/Presentation and Clarity (Clarity in methods and findings explanations, Visual clarity, Language and writing quality, Template etc.) of the Paper
   Average
6. Recommendation
   Reject
7. Is the Paper Suitable for the Best Paper Award?
   No
8. Recommended Presentation Mode
   Oral
9. Reviewer Confidence Level
   High
10. Comments to the Authors
    This paper presents a machine learning-based rainfall classification framework using historical meteorological data from northeastern Bangladesh. The manuscript is well-written and organized, but it lacks methodological novelty, scientific depth, and adequate validation to be acceptable.
1. The study applies standard machine learning models (Logistic Regression, SVM, KNN, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, LightGBM) without introducing any novel algorithmic contribution or hybridization strategy.
2. Ensemble-based rainfall prediction has been widely studied, and the paper does not demonstrate any unique methodological improvement, such as feature engineering innovation, spatiotemporal modeling, or model explainability.
3. No comparison with deep learning or hybrid models (e.g., CNN, LSTM, or ConvLSTM) that are standard benchmarks in rainfall prediction research.
4. Dataset characteristics such as temporal dependencies, seasonal variations, or spatial correlations are not analyzed. The absence of uncertainty analysis or error distribution weakens the credibility of results.
11. Comments to the TPC
    Reject

EICT2025 : Paper 163

From Microsoft CMT <noreply@msr-cmt.org>
Date Tue 10/21/2025 12:36 AM
To S M Taslim Uddin Raju <smturaju@uwaterloo.ca>

S M Taslim Uddin Raju has uploaded review for Weather Forecasting for Solar Photo Voltaic Power Prediction Using Ensemble & Stacking Machine Learning Model

-- Review Summary --

1. Relevance with the Scope of the Conference
    Average
2. Depth of Literature Review and Research Gap mentioning the Appropriate References
    Poor
3. Novelty of the Research Work
    Very Poor
4. Overall Technical Quality (Technical contributions in the proposed methods and excellency in the obtained results comparing to the state of the art methods)
    Poor
5. Overall Organization/Presentation and Clarity (Clarity in methods and findings explanations, Visual clarity, Language and writing quality, Template etc.) of the Paper
    Average
6. Recommendation
    Reject
7. Is the Paper Suitable for the Best Paper Award?
    No
8. Recommended Presentation Mode
    Oral
9. Reviewer Confidence Level
    High
10. Comments to the Authors
    The paper presents an ensemble-based approach for predicting solar photovoltaic (PV) power generation using meteorological data from Dhaka, Bangladesh. The authors employed multiple machine learning models (Ridge Regression, SVR, Random Forest, XGBoost, LightGBM) and combined them via stacking with a Ridge Regression meta-model and Isotonic Regression calibration.

While the topic is relevant to renewable energy forecasting and aligns with the general scope of EICT, the technical novelty, depth of analysis, and scientific rigor are insufficient for acceptance.
1. The literature review is brief and largely generic. It cites basic ensemble learning concepts without a critical discussion of prior works on solar energy forecasting or how the proposed method differs from state-of-the-art hybrid or deep learning-based approaches (e.g., LSTM, CNN-LSTM, Transformer-based forecasting).
2. No detailed explanation of data preprocessing, data size, or handling of missing values.
3. The methodology, using conventional regressors with stacking, is standard practice in machine learning and has been widely explored. There is no novel algorithmic contribution, theoretical insight, or architectural innovation.

Finally, author identity is revealed. According to IEEE conference submission rules, authors must ensure anonymity during the peer-review phase.
11. Comments to the TPC
    Reject

EICT2025 : Paper 163

S M Taslim Uddin Raju has uploaded review for Weather Forecasting for Solar Photo Voltaic Power Prediction Using Ensemble & Stacking Machine Learning Model

-- Review Summary --

1. Relevance with the Scope of the Conference
    Average
2. Depth of Literature Review and Research Gap mentioning the Appropriate References
    Poor
3. Novelty of the Research Work
    Very Poor
4. Overall Technical Quality (Technical contributions in the proposed methods and excellency in the obtained results comparing to the state of the art methods)
    Poor
5. Overall Organization/Presentation and Clarity (Clarity in methods and findings explanations, Visual clarity, Language and writing quality, Template etc.) of the Paper
    Average
6. Recommendation
    Reject
7. Is the Paper Suitable for the Best Paper Award?
    No
8. Recommended Presentation Mode
    Oral
9. Reviewer Confidence Level
    High
10. Comments to the Authors
    The paper presents an ensemble-based approach for predicting solar photovoltaic (PV) power generation using meteorological data from Dhaka, Bangladesh. The authors employed multiple machine learning models (Ridge Regression, SVR, Random Forest, XGBoost, LightGBM) and combined them via stacking with a Ridge Regression meta-model and Isotonic Regression calibration.

While the topic is relevant to renewable energy forecasting and aligns with the general scope of EICT, the technical novelty, depth of analysis, and scientific rigor are insufficient for acceptance.
1. The literature review is brief and largely generic. It cites basic ensemble learning concepts without a critical discussion of prior works on solar energy forecasting or how the proposed method differs from state-of-the-art hybrid or deep learning-based approaches (e.g., LSTM, CNN-LSTM, Transformer-based forecasting).
2. No detailed explanation of data preprocessing, data size, or handling of missing values.
3. The methodology, using conventional regressors with stacking, is standard practice in machine learning and has been widely explored. There is no novel algorithmic contribution, theoretical insight, or architectural innovation.
11. Comments to the TPC

Reject

EICT2025 : Paper 42

S M Taslim Uddin Raju has uploaded review for An Explainable AI (XAI) Framework for Cross-Context Object Detection Using YOLOv5, K-Means Color Profiling, and Regional Heatmaps

-- Review Summary --

1. Relevance with the Scope of the Conference
    Agree
2. Depth of Literature Review and Research Gap mentioning the Appropriate References
    Very Good
3. Novelty of the Research Work
    Good
4. Overall Technical Quality (Technical contributions in the proposed methods and excellency in the obtained results comparing to the state of the art methods)
    Good
5. Overall Organization/Presentation and Clarity (Clarity in methods and findings explanations, Visual clarity, Language and writing quality, Template etc.) of the Paper
    Very Good
6. Recommendation
    Strongly Accept
7. Is the Paper Suitable for the Best Paper Award?
    No
8. Recommended Presentation Mode
    Oral
9. Reviewer Confidence Level
    High
10. Comments to the Authors
    This paper presents a creative and well-structured framework that enhances the explainability of object detection models by integrating YOLOv5, K-Means-based color profiling, and regional heatmaps. The methodology is logically presented, and the paper maintains a clear flow from literature review to experiments and discussion. While the technical depth is moderate, the integration of multiple interpretability techniques demonstrates practical originality and strong conceptual clarity. However,
1. The framework is validated on only 13 images, which limits the empirical robustness of the results.
2. The performance metrics (precision = 0.23, recall = 0.22, accuracy = 0.4) are relatively low, even for an interpretability study. The paper would benefit from explaining why quantitative accuracy is not the main target and how the explainability metrics (e.g., heatmap precision = 0.95) validate model transparency.
11. Comments to the TPC
    Accept

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