



## LAPORAN PENELITIAN

### Model Simulink Sebuah Rangkaian Sensor Kelembaban Sesuai untuk Gudang Pengering Tradisional Tembakau Besuki Na Oogst

Oleh  
Agung T Nugroho, SSi MPhil  
Drs Sujito, PhD

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DIBIAYAI OLEH DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN TINGGI,  
DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL  
NOMOR: 008/SP2H/DP2M/III/2007

**JURUSAN FISIKA**  
**FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM**  
**UNIVERSITAS JEMBER**  
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untuk Gudang Pengering Tradisional  
Tembakau Besuki Na Oogst**

**TIDAK DIPINJAMKAN KELUAR**

Oleh  
**Agung T Nugroho, SSi MPhil**  
**Drs Sujito, PhD**

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# LEMBAR IDENTITAS DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN AKHIR HASIL PENELITIAN DOSEN MUDA

1.	Judul Penelitian	Model Simulink Sebuah Rangkaian Sensor Kelembaban Sesuai untuk Gudang Pengering Tradisional Tembakau Besuki <i>Na Oogst</i>
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6.	Jangka Waktu Penelitian	: 6 bulan
7.	Jumlah biaya yang diusulkan	: Rp. 10. 000. 000

Jember, 8 November, 2007

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## RINGKASAN DAN SUMMARY



### I. Ringkasan

**MODEL SIMULINK SEBUAH RANGKAIAN SENSOR KELEMBABAN SESUAI UNTUK GUDANG PENGERING TRADISIONAL TEMBAKAU BESUKI NA OOGST,**

oleh Agung T Nugroho dan Sujito, 2007, 32 halaman

Pengeringan Tembakau Besuki Na Oosgt (BESNO) di Jember dilakukan dengan metode *air curing*. Dengan metode ini tembakau digantung didalam gudang pengering selama dua puluh satu hari. Pengeringan dilakukan dengan mengkondisikan kelembaban relatif gudang sesuai dengan fase pengeringan tembakau. Pada fase *yellowing* kelembaban dipertahankan sekitar 90%, pada fase *wrliting* kelembaban dipertahankan sekitar 80%, pada fase *leaf dying* sekitar 70% dan *stem dying* pada kisaran kelembaban relatif 60%.

Berdasarkan fakta di lapangan, kelembaban Gudang pada saat pengeringan berosilasi dikisaran titik ideal. Data kelembaban membentuk gelombang sinus dengan periода 27 jam. Data pengukuran ini dijadikan acuan membuat model sensor.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menyusun suatu model sensor kelembaban yang sesuai untuk proses pengeringan tembakau BESNO. Sensor harus dapat digunakan untuk mengukur input gelombang sinus dengan perioda 27 jam dan amplitudo berkisar antara 50% sampai dengan 100%.

Karena frekuensi perubahan data sangat rendah dan range data tidak terlalu luas maka sensor kelembaban gudang dapat disusun dalam tiga blok subsystem simulink sebagai berikut: blok sensor, blok *voltage devider* dan blok penguat logaritmik. Subsystem blok sensor disusun berdasar pada *technical reference national semiconductor AN256*. *Transfer function* PCRC 55 tidak linier. *Transfer function* dapat difiting dengan polinom orde dua setelah di logaritma. Berdasar pada dua kegiatan diatas blok subsystem PCRC-55 dapat disusun dengan sebuah blok  $10^4$  dan blok polinom.

Transformasi Z dari *transfer function voltage devider* tidak tergantung pada variabel transformasi. Dengan demikian *voltage devider* dapat diperlakukan sebagai

sebuah pengali tidak linier yang tergantung pada harga resistor penyusun. Dengan mudah ketidak linieran *voltage devider* dapat dihilangkan dengan cara mengalikan dengan kebalikan fungsi penyusun.

Subsystem penguat menggunakan logarithmic amplifier. Logaritma digunakan untuk membalikkan fungsi  $10^n$  yang dimiliki sensor. Pelinieran polinom dilakukan dengan cara membalikkan *transfer function* sebelumnya di fitting.

Model simulink diuji dengan tiga buah data input, linier, gelombang sinus dan data hasil pengukuran kelembaban. Dari hasil eksekusi terlihat semua signal input dapat di teruskan dengan frekuensi yang tidak berubah. Pada data linier dan data hasil pengukuran, output sama persis dengan input. Pada data sinus terlihat fase sedikit bergeser kedepan. Dari hasil ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa model simulink sensor kelembaban untuk gudang pengering tembakau Besuki Na Ooogst dapat disusun dari voltage devider dan logarithmic amplifier dengan sensor PCRC-55.



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## **II. Summary**

### **SIMULINK MODEL FOR HUMIDITY SENSORS OF TRADITIONAL BESUKI NA OOGST TOBACO BARN**

By Agung T Nugroho and Sujito

Air curing method was applied to cure Besuki Na Oosgt tobacco in Jember. Tobacco was hanged in the curing barn for twenty-one days. It was done by conditioning the relative humidity of the barn based on the phases of tobacco curing. Humidity was kept in a certain level for each phase in curing 90% for yellowing and 80 % for wrilting. Finally, for leaf and stem dying the humidity was kept on 70% and 60 %, successively.

Based on the facts, the humidity of barn during curing oscilated around the ideal set. Humidity data formed sinusiodal on the period of 27 hours. This condition enabled the construction of sensor model.

The research aimed at constructing a certain model of humidity sensor suitable for curing process of BESNO tobacco. A sensor was supposed to have the capability of measuring sinusiodal signal within 27 hours. The range of humidity level needed to be measured was 50 to 100 percent.

Due to the fact that frequency shift was low and data range was not vast, barn humidity could be constructed in three simulink subsystems: sensor, voltage divider, and logarithmic amplifier blocks. Subsystem block sensor was composed based on AN-256 National Semiconductor technical reference. Transfer function produced was not linear. Second Order Polinom could fit transfer function by logarithm at the output port. Accordingly, PCRC-55 could be composed by 10u and polinom blocks.

Transfer function voltage devider was independent of Z transform. Thus, voltage deviderworked as non linear gain dependent on resistor value. Non linearity of voltage devidercould be linearized easily by multiplying the invers of transfer function. Amplifier block used logarithmic amplifier. This was conducted to invers 10u of sensor

Simulink model was tested by three input data: linear, sinusoidal, and measured humidity. The results revealed that all input signals proceeded constantly.

In the linear input and measured data, output and input were identical. At the sinusoidal input phase shifted a little forward. Conclusively, simulink model of humidity sensor for curing barn of BESNO tobacco could be constructed by voltage divider and logarithmic amplifier of PCRC-55.

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