

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1

Cara Kerja Alat

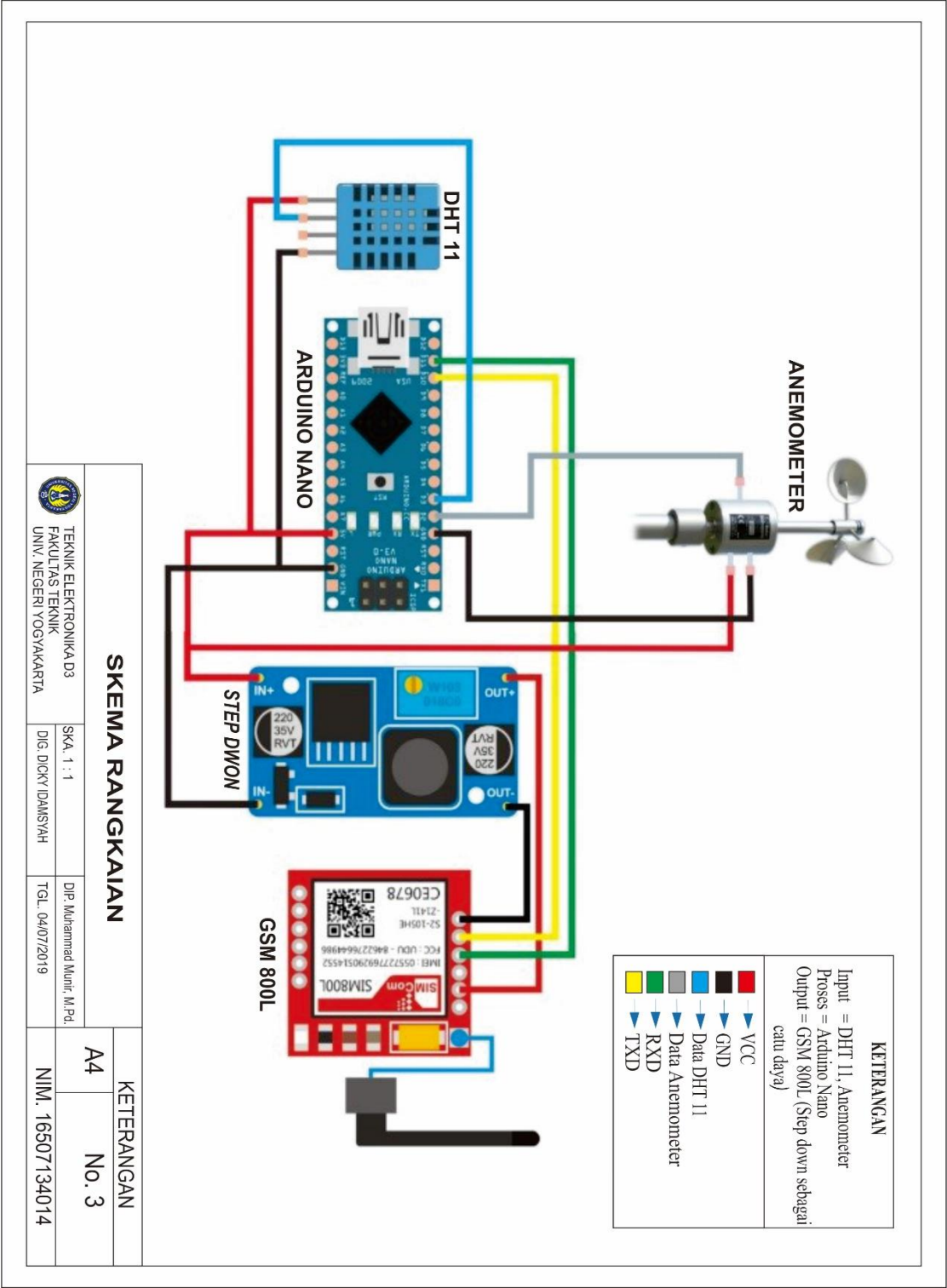
1. Masukkan kartu perdana pada GSM yang sudah terisi dengan pulsa.
2. Pastikan semua komponen sudah terpasang dengan benar
3. Setelah komponen sudah terpasang dengan benar, hubungkan adaptor pada stop kontak.
4. Lalu tekan tombol ON pada saklar yang terdapat pada box.
(Kemudian alat akan bekerja dan akan ditandai dengan adanya SMS yang masuk berupa data kecepatan angin, suhu dan kelembapan.)
5. Tekan OFF pada saklar untuk mematikan alat.

Lampiran 2

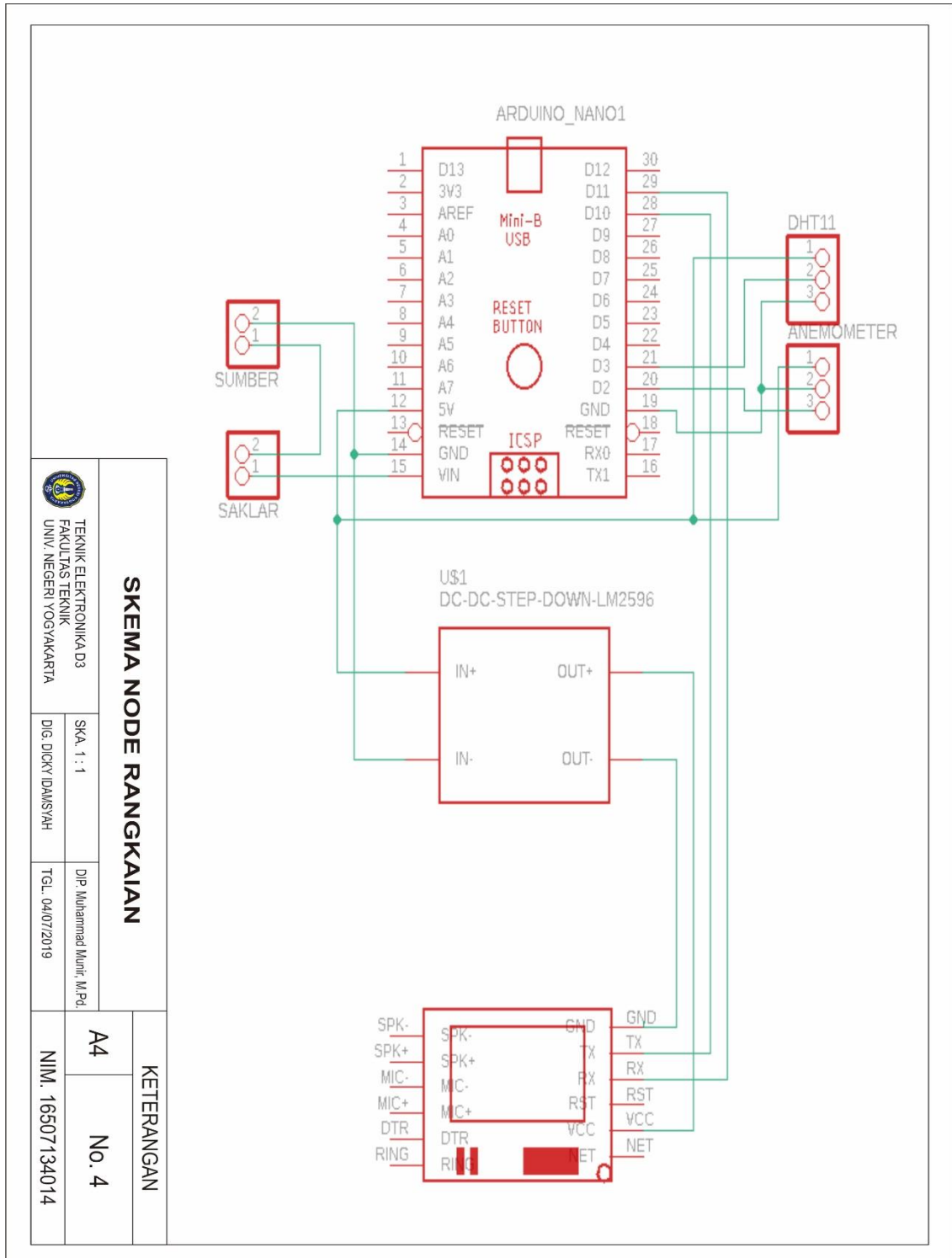
Part List

1.	Arduino Nano	1 buah
2.	Sensor Optocoupler	1 buah
3.	Sensor DHT 11	1 buah
4.	SIM 800L	1 buah
5.	<i>Step down</i> LM2596	1 buah
6.	Adaptor 12V	1 buah
7.	Kartu GSM	1 buah

Lampiran 3



Lampiran 4



Lampiran 5

Soure code

```
//Sensor Anemometer dan Suhu
//Anemometer pin digital 2
//DHT11 pin digital 3

#include <SoftwareSerial.h>
SoftwareSerial mySerial(10,11);

#define windPin 2
#include "DHT.h"
#include <DHT_U.h>
#define DHTPIN 3
#define DHTTYPE DHT11

DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);

const float pi = 3.14159265;
int period = 1000;
int delaytime = 1000;
int radio = 80;
int jml_celah = 22;

unsigned int Sample = 0;
unsigned int counter = 0;
unsigned int RPM = 0;
```

```

float speedwind = 0;

float hum;
float temp;

void setup()
{
  pinMode(2, INPUT);
  digitalWrite(2, HIGH);

  mySerial.begin(9600);
  Serial.begin(9600);
  dht.begin();
  mySerial.println("AT+CNMI=2,2,0,0,0");
  delay(1000);

  Serial.println("ANEMOMETER");
  Serial.println("*****");
  Serial.println("Based on depoinovasi anemometer sensor");
  Serial.print("Sampling period: ");
  Serial.print(period/1000);
  Serial.print(" seconds every ");
  Serial.print(delaytime/1000);
  Serial.println(" seconds.");
  Serial.println("*** You could modify those values on code ***");
  Serial.println();
}

```

```

void loop()
{
    mySerial.println("AT+CMGF=1");
    delay(1000);
    mySerial.println("AT+CMGS=\"081809377917\"");
    delay(1000);
    mySerial.println("Sending SMS Data\n");
    mySerial.println("Kecepatan Angin Sekarang:"+String(speedwind)+"m/s");
    mySerial.println("Dengan Suhu:"+String(temp)+" C");
    mySerial.println("Dengan Kelembaban:"+String(hum)+"%");
    delay(100);
    mySerial.println((char)26);
    for (int x=0; x < 1000; x++)
    {    // tunggu selama satu detik 1000 = 1 detik
        delay(100);
    }
    Sample++;
    Serial.print(Sample);
    Serial.print(": Start measurement...");
    windvelocity();
    Serial.println(" finished.");
    Serial.print("Counter: ");
    Serial.print(counter);
    Serial.print("; RPM: ");
    RPMcalc();
    Serial.print(RPM);
    Serial.print("; Wind speed: ");
    WindSpeed();
}

```



```

Serial.print(speedwind);
Serial.print(" [m/s]");
Serial.println();
delay(1000);

float converted = 0.00;

hum = dht.readHumidity();
temp= dht.readTemperature();

Serial.print("Celsius = ");
Serial.print(temp);

Serial.write(176);
Serial.println("C");

Serial.print("Humidity =");
Serial.println(hum);

delay(100);
}

void windvelocity()
{
speedwind = 0;

```

```

counter = 0;
attachInterrupt(0, addcount, CHANGE);
unsigned long millis();
long startTime = millis();
while(millis() < startTime + period) {}

detachInterrupt(1);
}

void RPMcalc()
{
RPM=((counter/jml_celah)*60)/(period/1000);
}

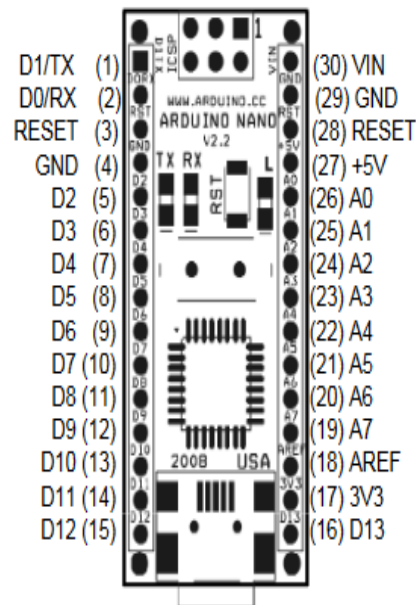
void WindSpeed()
{
speedwind = ((2 * pi * radio * RPM)/60) / 1000;
}

void addcount()
{
counter++;
}

```

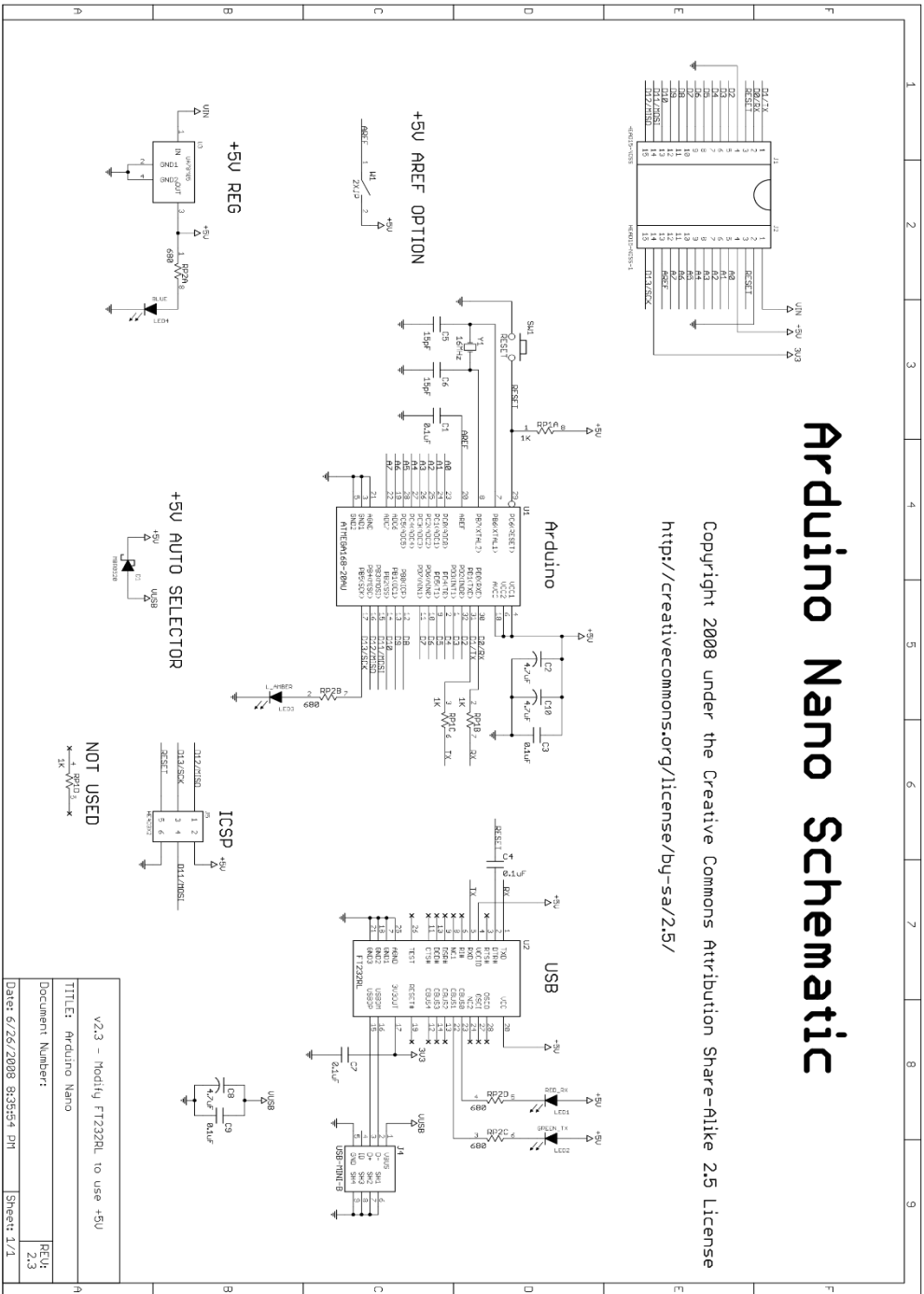
Lampiran 6

Arduino Nano Pin Layout



Pin No.	Name	Type	Description
1-2, 5-16	D0-D13	I/O	Digital input/output port 0 to 13
3, 28	RESET	Input	Reset (active low)
4, 29	GND	PWR	Supply ground
17	3V3	Output	+3.3V output (from FTDI)
18	AREF	Input	ADC reference
19-26	A7-A0	Input	Analog input channel 0 to 7
27	+5V	Output or Input	+5V output (from on-board regulator) or +5V (input from external power supply)
30	VIN	PWR	Supply voltage

Lampiran 7



Lampiran 8

Item	Measurement Range	Humidity Accuracy	Temperature Accuracy	Resolution	Package
DHT11	20-90%RH 0-50 °C	±5%RH	±2°C	1	4 Pin Single Row

Parameters	Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
Humidity				
Resolution		1%RH	1%RH	1%RH
			8 Bit	
Repeatability			±1%RH	
Accuracy	25°C		±4%RH	
	0-50°C			±5%RH
Interchangeability	Fully Interchangeable			
Measurement Range	0°C	30%RH		90%RH
	25°C	20%RH		90%RH
	50°C	20%RH		80%RH
Response Time (Seconds)	1/e(63%)25°C, 1m/s Air	6 S	10 S	15 S
Hysteresis			±1%RH	
Long-Term Stability	Typical		±1%RH/year	
Temperature				
Resolution		1°C	1°C	1°C
		8 Bit	8 Bit	8 Bit
Repeatability			±1°C	
Accuracy		±1°C		±2°C
Measurement Range		0°C		50°C
Response Time (Seconds)	1/e(63%)	6 S		30 S

Item	Condition	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Power supply	DC	3	5	5.5	V
Current supply	Measuring	0.5		2.5	mA
	Stand-by	100	Null	150	uA
	Average	0.2	Null	1	mA

Lampiran 9

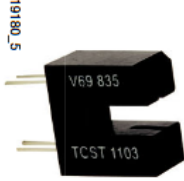
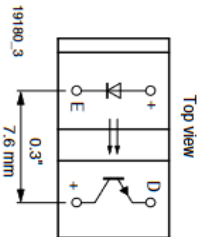


VISHAY
www.vishay.com

TCST1103, TCST1202, TCST1300

Vishay Semiconductors

Transmissive Optical Sensor with Phototransistor Output

DESCRIPTION

The TCST1103, TCST1202, and TCST1300 are transmissive sensors that include an infrared emitter and phototransistor, located face-to-face on the optical axes in a leaded package which blocks visible light. These part numbers include options for aperture width.

FEATURES

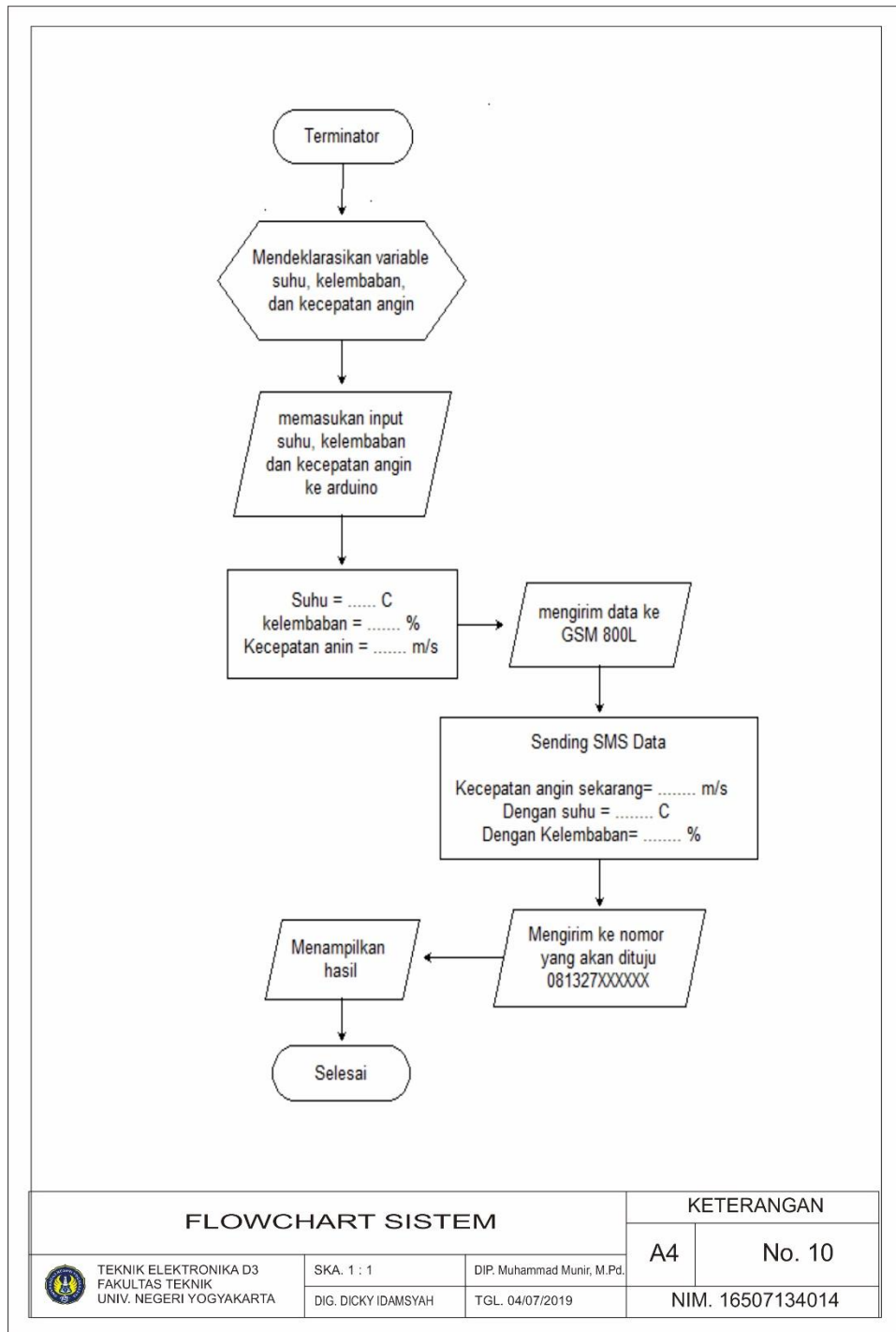
- Package type: leaded
- Detector type: phototransistor
- Dimensions (L x W x H in mm): 11.9 x 6.3 x 10.8
- Gap (in mm): 3.1
- Typical output current under test: $I_C = 4 \text{ mA}$ (TCST1103)
- Typical output current under test: $I_C = 2 \text{ mA}$ (TCST1202)
- Typical output current under test: $I_C = 0.5 \text{ mA}$ (TCST1300)
- Daylight blocking filter
- Emitter wavelength: 950 nm
- Lead (Pb)-free soldering released
- Compliant to RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC and in accordance to WEEE 2002/96/EC

APPLICATIONS

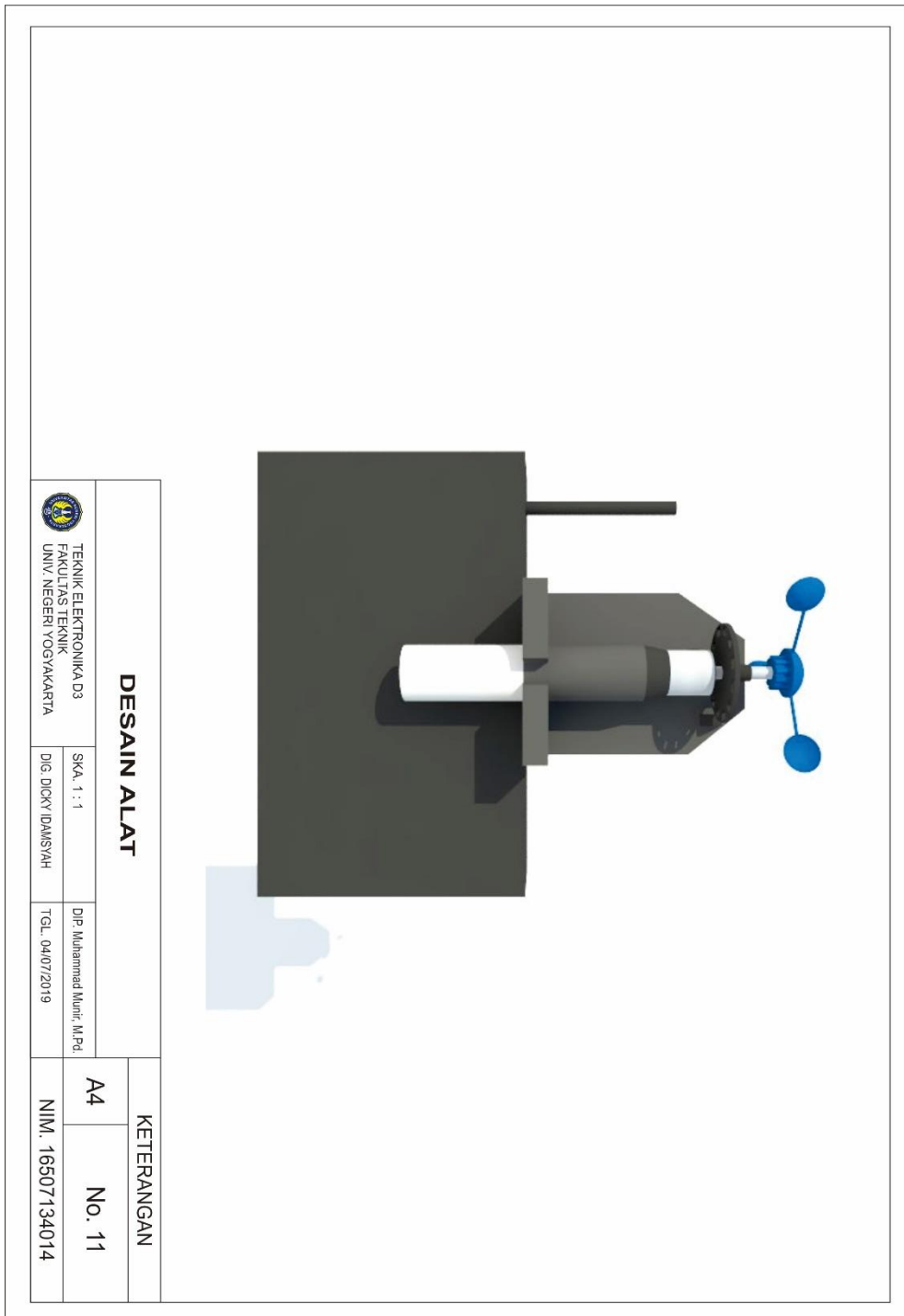
- Optical switch
- Photo interrupter
- Counter
- Encoder



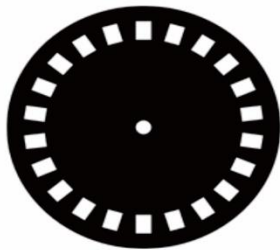

Lampiran 10



Lampiran 11



Lampiran 12



Piringan sensor tersebut dari suatu piringan tipis 3mm, yang memiliki lubang lubang pada bagian lingkaran piringan. LED ditempatkan pada salah satu sisi piringan sehingga cahaya akan menuju ke piringan. Di transistor ini dapat mendeteksi cahaya dari LED yang bersebrangan. Piringan tadi dikopel dengan poros baling – baling, atau perangkat berputar yang ingin kita ketahui posisi atau kecepatannya, sehingga ketika baling – baling berputar terkena hembusan angin maka piringan juga akan ikut berputar.

Prinsip kerja piringan sensor pada gambar 21 adalah jika lubang U optocoupler tertutup maka akan menghasilkan pulsa keluaran high, dan jika Lubang optocoupler terbuka maka akan menghasilkan pulsa keluaran low. Dengan menghitung lama perubahan pulsa, dan jarak perubahan lubang pada piringan inilah yang digunakan untuk menghitung kecepatan putaran baling – baling.

Lubang dalam piringan mempengaruhi banyaknya pendeteksi pulsa karena banyaknya pulsa atau lubang akan mempengaruhi perumusan perhitungan kecepatan putaran. Semakin banyak pulsa atau lubang maka akan meningkatkan resolusi pembacaan kecepatan putaran. Rumus untuk menghitung kecepatan gerak piringan sensor:

Kecepatan = *pulsa x keliling*

Pulsa = *jumlah pulsa/ banyaknya lubang (perdetik)*

PIRINGAN SENSOR			KETERANGAN	
 TEKNIK ELEKTRONIKA D3 FAKULTAS TEKNIK UNIV. NEGERI YOGYAKARTA	SKA. 1 : 1	DIP. MUHAMMAD MUNIR	A4	No. 12
	DIG. DICKY IDAMSYAH	TGL. 11/05/2019	NIM. 16507134034	