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DATA SHEET

1. Data Sheet Arduino Mega 2560



Overview

The Arduino Mega 2560 is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega2560 (datasheet). It has 54 digital *input/output* pins (of which 14 can be used as PWM *outputs*), 16 analog *inputs*, 4 UARTs (hardware serial ports), a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, a USB connection, a *power* jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or *power* it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started. The Mega is compatible with most shields designed for the Arduino Duemilanove or Diecimila.

The Mega 2560 is an update to the Arduino Mega, which it replaces.

Summ<u>ary</u>

Microcontroller	ATmega2560
Operating Voltage	5V
Input Voltage (recommended)	7-9V
Input Voltage (limits)	6-20V
Digital I/O Pins	54 (of which 14 provide PWM <i>output</i>)
Analog Input Pins	16
DC Current per I/O Pin	40 mA
DC Current for 3.3V Pin	50 mA
Flash Memory	256 KB (8 KB used by bootloader)
SRAM	8 KB
EEPROM	4 KB (ATmega328)
Clock Speed	16 MHz

Schematic & Reference Design

EAGLE files: arduino-mega2560-reference-design.zip Schematic: arduino-mega2560-schematic.pdf **Power** The Arduino Mega can be *power*ed via the USB connection or with an external *power* supply. The *power* source is selected automatically.

External (non-USB) *power* can come either from an AC-to-DC adapter (wall-wart) or battery. The adapter can be connected by plugging a 2.1mm center-positive plug into the board's *power* jack. Leads from a battery can be inserted in the Gnd and Vin pin headers of the POWER connector.

The board can operate on an external supply of 6 to 20 volts. If supplied with less than 7V, however, the 5V pin may supply less than five volts and the board may be unstable. If using more than 12V, the voltage regulator may overheat and damage the board. The recommended range is 7 to 12 volts.

The Mega2560 differs from all preceding boards in that it does not use the FTDI USB-to-serial driver chip. Instead, it features the Atmega8U2 programmed as a USB-to-serial converter. The *power* pins are as follows:

– VIN.

The *input* voltage to the Arduino board when it's using an external *power* source (as opposed to 5 volts from the USB connection or other regulated *power* source). You can supply voltage through this pin, or, if supplying voltage via the *power* jack, access it through this pin.

– 5V.

The regulated *power* supply used to *power* the microcontroller and other components on the board. This can come either from VIN via an on-board regulator, or be supplied by USB or another regulated 5V supply.

– **3V3.**

- 3.3 volt supply generated by the on-board regulator. Maximum current draw is 50 Ma.
- **GND.** Ground pins.

Memory

The ATmega2560 has 256 KB of flash memory for storing code (of which 8 KB is used for the bootloader), 8 KB of SRAM and 4 KB of EEPROM (which can be read and written with the EEPROM library).

Input and Output

Each of the 54 digital pins on the Mega can be used as an *input* or *output*, using pinMode(), digitalWrite(), and digitalRead() functions. They operate at 5 volts. Each pin can provide or receive a maximum of 40 mA and has an internal pull-up resistor (disconnected by default) of 20-50 kOhms. In addition, some pins have specialized functions:

- Serial: 0 (RX) and 1 (TX); Serial 1: 19 (RX) and 18 (TX); Serial 2: 17 (RX) and 16 (TX); Serial 3: 15 (RX) and 14 (TX). Used to receive (RX) and transmit (TX) TTL serial data. Pins 0 and 1 are also connected to the corresponding pins of the ATmega8U2 USB-to-TTL Serial chip.
- External Interrupts: 2 (interrupt 0), 3 (interrupt 1), 18 (interrupt 5), 19 (interrupt 4), 20 (interrupt 3), and 21 (interrupt 2). These pins can be configured to trigger an interrupt on a low value, a rising or falling edge, or a change in value. See the <u>attachInterrupt()</u> function for details.
- **PWM: 0 to 13.** Provide 8-bit PWM *output* with the <u>analogWrite()</u> function.
- SPI: 50 (MISO), 51 (MOSI), 52 (SCK), 53 (SS). These pins support SPI communication using the <u>SPI library</u>. The SPI pins are also broken out on the ICSP header, which is physically compatible with the Uno, Duemilanove and Diecimila.
- LED: 13. There is a built-in LED connected to digital pin 13. When the pin is HIGH value, the LED is on, when the pin is LOW, it's off.
- I²C: 20 (SDA) and 21 (SCL). Support I²C (TWI) communication using the Wire library

(documentation on the Wiring website). Note that these pins are not in the same location as the I^2C pins on the Duemilanove or Diecimila.

The Mega2560 has 16 analog *inputs*, each of which provide 10 bits of resolution (i.e. 1024 different values). By default they measure from ground to 5 volts, though is it possible to change the upper end of their range using the AREF pin and analogReference() function.

2. Ultrasonic Ranging Module HC - SR04

Ultrasonic ranging module HC - SR04 provides 2cm - 400cm non-contact measurement function, the ranging accuracy can reach to 3mm. The modules includes ultrasonic transmitters, receiver and control circuit. The basic principle of work:

(1) Using IO trigger for at least 10us high level signal,

(2) The Module automatically sends eight 40 kHz and detect whether there is a pulse signal back.

(3) IF the signal back, through high level, time of high *output* IO duration is the time from sending ultrasonic to returning.

Test distance = (high level time×velocity of sound (340M/S) / 2, λ

Wire connecting direct as following:

- 5V Supply
- Trigger Pulse Input
- Echo Pulse Output
- 0V Ground

Electric Parameter

Working Voltage	DC 5 V
Working Current	15mA
Working Frequency	40Hz
Max Range	4m
Min Range	2cm
MeasuringAngle	15 degree
Trigger Input Signal	10uS TTL pulse
Echo Output Signal	Input TTL lever signal and the range in proportion
Dimension 45*20*15mm	Dimension 45*20*15mm



Timing diagram

The Timing diagram is shown below. You only need to supply a short 10uS pulse to the trigger *input* to start the ranging, and then the module will send out an 8 cycle burst of ultrasound at 40 kHz and raise its echo. The Echo is a distance object that is pulse width and the range in proportion .You can calculate the range through the time interval between sending trigger signal and receiving

echo signal. Formula: uS / 58 = centimeters or uS / 148 =inch; or: the range = high level time * velocity (340M/S) / 2; we suggest to use over 60ms measurement cycle, in order to prevent trigger signal to the echo signal.



Attention:

- The module is not suggested to connect directly to electric, if connected electric, the GND terminal should be connected the module first, otherwise, it will affect the normal work of the module.
- When tested objects, the range of area is not less than 0.5 square meters and the plane requests as smooth as possible, otherwise, it will affect the results of measuring.

3. Clock (RTC) DS3231

The DS3231 is a low-cost, extremely accurate I2C realtime *clock* (RTC) with an integrated *temperature* compensated crystal oscillator (TCXO) and crystal. The device incorporates a battery *input*, and maintains accurate timekeeping when main *power* to the device is interrupted. The integration of the crystal resonator enhances the long-term accuracy of the device as well as reduces the piece-part count in a manufacturing line. The DS3231 is available in commercial and industrial *temperature* ranges, and is offered in a 16-pin, 300-mil SO package. The RTC maintains seconds, minutes, hours, day, date, month, and year information. The date at the end of the month is automatically adjusted for months with fewer than 31 days, including corrections for leap year. The *clock* operates in either the 24-hour or 12-hour format with an AM/PM indicator. Two programmable time-ofday alarms and a programmable square-wave *output* are provided. Address and data are transferred serially through an I2C bidirectional bus. A precision *temperature*-compensated voltage reference and comparator circuit monitors the status of VCC to detect *power* failures, to provide a RST pin is monitored as a pushbutton *input* for generating a reset externally.

Features

- Accuracy ± 2 ppm from 0°C to ± 40 °C
- ◆ Accuracy ±3.5ppm from -40°C to +85°C
- Battery Backup *Input* for Continuous Timekeeping
- ♦ Operating *Temperature* Ranges Commercial: 0°C to +70°C Industrial: -40°C to +85°C
- ◆ Low-Power Consumption
- ♦ Real-Time Clock Counts Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Day, Date, Month, and Year with Leap Year Compensation Valid Up to 2100
- ◆Two Time-of-Day Alarms
- ♦ Programmable Square-Wave *Output*
- ◆ Fast (400kHz) I2C Interface
- ♦ 3.3V Operation
- ◆ Digital Temp Sensor *Output*: ±3°C Accuracy
- ◆ Register for Aging Trim
- ◆ RST Input/Output
- 4. Capacitive Soil Moisture

Capacitive Soil Moisture Sensor SKU:SEN0193

Contents

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- 3.1 Requirements
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Introduction

Our **soil moisture sensor** (https://www.dfrobot.com/product-1385.html) measures soil mositure levels by capacitive sensing rather than resistive sensing like other sensors on the market. It is made of corrosion resistant material which gives it an excellent service life.

Insert it in to the soil around your plants and impress your friends with real-time soil moisture data!

This module includes an on-board voltage regulator which gives it an operating voltage range of 3.3 \sim 5.5V. It is perfect for low-voltage MCUs, both 3.3V and 5V. For compatibility with a Raspberry Pi it will need an ADC converter.

This soil moisture sensor is compatible with our 3-pin "Gravity" interface, which can be directly connected to the Gravity I/O expansion shield.

Specification

- Operating Voltage: 3.3 ~ 5.5 VDC
- Output Voltage: 0 ~ 3.0VDC
- Operating Current: 5mA
 Interface: PH2.0-3P
- Dimensions: 3.86 x 0.905 inches (L x W)
- Weight: 15g

Tutorial

Requirements

Hardware

- DFRduino UNO x1
 Capacitive Soil Moisture Sensor x1
- Jumper Cable x3
- Software

Arduino IDE V1.6.5 Click to Download Arduino IDE (https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software)

Connection Diagram





Capacitive Soil Moisture Sensor (https://www.dirobot.com/product-1385.html)

4. DHT 22

Aosong Electronics Co., Ltd

Your specialist in innovating humidity & temperature sensors

Digital-output relative humidity & temperature sensor/module

DHT22 (DHT22 also named as AM2302)



Capacitive-type humidity and temperature module/sensor

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Thomas Liu (Business Manager)

Email: thomasliu198518@yahoo.com.cn

Aosong Electronics Co.,Ltd

Your specialist in innovating humidity & temperature sensors

- 1. Feature & Application:
- * Full range temperature compensated * Relative humidity and temperature measurement
- * Calibrated digital signal *Outstanding long-term stability *Extra components not needed
- * Long transmission distance * Low power consumption *4 pins packaged and fully interchangeable

2. Description:

DHT22 output calibrated digital signal. It utilizes exclusive digital-signal-collecting-technique and humidity sensing technology, assuring its reliability and stability. Its sensing elements is connected with 8-bit single-chip computer.

Every sensor of this model is temperature compensated and calibrated in accurate calibration chamber and the calibration-coefficient is saved in type of programme in OTP memory, when the sensor is detecting, it will cite coefficient from memory.

Small size & low consumption & long transmission distance(20m) enable DHT22 to be suited in all kinds of harsh application occasions.

Single-row packaged with four pins, making the connection very convenient.

3. Technical Specification:

Model	DHT22
Power supply	3.3-6V DC
Output signal	digital signal via single-bus
Sensing element	Polymer capacitor
Operating range	humidity 0-100%RH; temperature -40~80Celsius
Accuracy	humidity +-2%RH(Max +-5%RH); temperature <+-0.5Celsius
Resolution or sensitivity	humidity 0.1%RH; temperature 0.1Celsius
Repeatability	humidity +-1%RH; temperature +-0.2Celsius
Humidity hysteresis	+-0.3%RH
Long-term Stability	+-0.5%RH/year
Sensing period	Average: 2s
Interchangeability	fully interchangeable
Dimensions	small size 14*18*5.5mm; big size 22*28*5mm

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4. Dimensions: (unit----mm)

1) Small size dimensions: (unit----mm)

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LAMPIRAN B



















LAMPIRAN C

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Judul Laporan Tugas Akhir 1 Implementasi Fuzzy Logic Dalam Mengendalikan Input dan Output pada Penyiraman dan Pemupukan Tanaman Otomatis Berbasis IoT Pembimbing 1 *) Yurni Oktarina, S.T., M.T. :

No.	Tanggal	Uraian Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
1.	27 - 02 - 2023	Pengajuan Judul	1 Hal
2.	03-03-2023	·Levisi bab 1 proposal	ALL
3.	16-03-2023	kevisi bab 1-2 proposal	1 Del
4.	29-03-2023	Acc bab 1 proposal, Pevisi bab z	NRA
5.	03-04-2023	·levisi bab z, pengazuan bab 3	Ded.
6.	02-05-2023	Acc bab 2, Revisi bab 3	1.2 de
7.	26-05-2023	Mengumpultan Jurnal	yon



Tanggal	Uraian Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
09-06-2023	Acc proposal	Mal
26-06-2023	Bindongan Bab IV dan V	Yoh
28-07-2023	Zevisi Bab IV dan V	Agr
31-07-2025	Acc Bab IV Dan V	Alah
09-08-2023	Reformendas i sidang	Alfal
	Tanggal 009-06-2023 26-06-2023 28-07-2023 31-07-2023 08-08-2023	TanggalUraian Bimbingan09-06-2023ACC proposal26-06-2023Bimbingan Bdb IV dan V28-07-2023Revisi Bab IV dan V31-07-2025ACC Bab IV Dan V08-08-2023Reformendasi sidang

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Catatan:

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Lembar pembimbingan LA ini harus dilampirkan dalam Laporan Akhir.

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No.	Tanggal	Uraian Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
1.	27 -02 -2023	Pengajuan Judul	2
2.	03 -03 -2023	Revisi bab 1 proposal	2
3.	{G- 03-2023	kevisi bab 1-2 proposal	2
4.	29-02-2023	Acc bab 1 proporal, penar bab 2	Z
5.	03- 0 4-2023	pevisi bab 2, pengaguan bab 3	2
6.	02-05-2023	Acc bab 2, Revisi bab 3	2
7.	26-05-2025	Mengumpultan Jurnal	2

Lembar 2

No.	Tanggal	Uralan Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
8.	09-06-2023	Acc proposal	2
9.	26-06-2023	Bimbingan Bab #V dan V	7
10.	28-07-2013	Pevisi Bab IV dan V	2
11.	31-07-2013	Acc Bab IV dan V	2
12.	08-08-2025	kekomondasi fidang	8.

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Judul Laporan	:	Implementasi Fuzzy Logic dalam Mengendalikan Input dan Output pada Penyiraman dan Pemupukan Tanaman Otomatis Berbasis IoT

Mahasiswa tersebut telah memenuhi persyaratan dan dapat mengikuti Ujian Laporan Tugas Akhir (TA) pada Tahun Akademik 2022/2023.

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		Berbasis IoT

Telah melaksanakan revisi terhadap Laporan Tugas Akhir yang diujikan pada hari jumat tanggal 11 bulan Agustus tahun 2023. Pelaksanaan revisi terhadap Laporan Tugas Akhir tersebut telah disetujui oleh Dosen Penguji yang memberikan revisi:

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