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[4 Channel Sterilizer Calibrator Syafiq Naufal Syayakti#, Endang Dian Setioningsih, Sumber Department of Electromedical Engineering Poltekkes Kemenkes, Surabaya Jl. Pucang Jajar Timur No. 10, Surabaya, 60245, Indonesia #syafiqnaufals @gmail.com, dian18 @poltekkesdepkes-sby.ac.id, sumber@poltekkesdepkes-sby.ac.id, Abstract— Thermocouple \(Thermocouple\) is a type of temperature sensor used to detect or measure temperature through two types of metal conductors, whose working principle is that each end of a metal conductor is combined to create a "Thermoelectric" effect. One type of metal conductor contained in a thermocouple will serve as a reference with a constant temperature \(fixed\), while a metal conductor functions as a metal conductor that detects hot temperatures. Sterilisator is a device used to sterilize medical instruments to avoid the bacteria that attach to the remainder of the use of medical instruments. The temperature of the sterilizer varies but generally for dry sterilizers ranges from 175 ° Celsius. From the above problems, the author wants to develop a "4 Channel Sterilizer Calibrator", Using the Arduino Nano Atmega328 as a minimum system, K type thermocouple and MAX6675 module as a sensor. Measurements were made by comparing modules with standard measuring instruments, obtained the smallest error 0.2% at T3 and T4 when measuring 100 ° C, and the largest 4.4% at T2 when measuring 150 ° C. Keywords— Thermocouple; Sterilisator; Arduino I. INTRODUCTION \[Thermocouple \\(Thermocouple\\) is a type of temperature sensor used to detect or measure temperature through two types of metal conductors, whose working principle is that each end of a metal conductor is combined to create a "Thermoelectric" effect \\[1\\]. One type of metal conductor contained in a thermocouple will function as a reference with a constant temperature \\(fixed\\), while a metal conductor functions as a metal conductor that detects hot temperatures \\[1\\]. Dwinta Mussetyarsih did a research on "Data Logger Temperature Meter on Autoclave". The temperature sensor is used LM35 as a sensor that converts heat into an electrical signal. This signal will be processed in the microcontroller circuit. In processing data to be able to store and displayed on the display, the author use IC Atmega328 as a micro processor. Based on the results of measuring 60 ° to 100 ° on the autoclave using a temperature calibrator, an error of 0.43% was obtained. \\[2\\] \\[2\\]. In 2016, Dwinta Mussetyarsih's research was continued by Rizky Bian Primaswara with the title "Data Logger Temperature Meter in Dry Sterilisator". To record temperature data on sterilizers using 2 temperature sensors placed in the sterilizer in the right and left positions, with a temperature range of 50 ° C to 170 ° C, using the thermocouple temperature sensor. There is a difference between the setting temperature and the module temperature reading to 3 ° C at 50 ° C, 150 ° C and 200 ° C. \\[3\\] Sterilisator is a device used to sterilize medical instruments to avoid the bacteria that attach to the rest of the use of medical instruments. The temperature of the sterilizer varies but generally for dry sterilizers range from 175 ° Celsius. The working method of a temperature calibration device is to use a thermocouple sensor that is inserted into the device to be measured then the temperature results will be read. Temperature results are displayed on a 4x16 LCD, the measurement data from a temperature\]\(#\)](#)

calibration device shows the smallest percentage percentage of 0% at temperatures of 200, 90 and 60 ° C. [1] Research conducted by Dan Liu et al. Found that the p-type thermocouple and n-type they design showed [thermoelectric voltage of 410.3 mV at 1270 °C and high sensitivity](#) was [341.5 μV / °C](#). Thermocouple also shows very [stable thermal output and reproducibility. This type of thermocouple opens a new path to](#) designing high sensitivity [thermal sensors for applications in accurate](#) temperature [sensing at high](#) temperatures [and harsh environments](#). [4] In 2017, Indra Kumar Purohit did a study entitled "Temperature Mapping of Hot Air Sterilizers", in the study results obtained that the sterilization process used during the study was carried out at temperatures ranging from 250 ± 15 ° C. All results found in the acceptance criteria and this study was successful. The researcher concluded that dry heat sterilization is eligible for operation and performance. [5] II. MATERIALS AND METHODS A. Experimental Setup This study uses a dry sterilizer (Elektro-Mag M6040P) as a temperature conditioner. Data collection is done 6 times. The results of reading the data are compared with a standard calibrator (Madgetech OctTemp2000).

1) Materials and Tool This study used 4 type K thermocouples. Each of these thermocouples is connected to the MAX6675 module. [Arduino nano is used to process data](#) received from the MAX6675 module. A 4 x 20 LCD [is used as a display](#). [Indonesian Journal of Electronics, Electromedical, and Medical Informatics \(IJEEEMI\)](#) 64 [2\) Experiment In this study, after the design was completed then](#) measuring [the](#) signal output from [the](#) temperature reading of the MAX6675 module using an oscilloscope. The results of the module temperature readings were compared to standard sterilizer calibrator at 50° C, 100° C and 150° C. B. The Diagram Block In this research, this module uses thermocouple to get a temperature value. The output from thermocouple processed using MAX6675 to convert the output from thermocouple to digital data which is processed by Arduino later to be converted into Celsius quantities. The results of processing the temperature values from Arduino are displayed to the display. Thermocouple MAX6675 Arduino Display [INPUT PROCESS OUTPUT Fig. 1. The diagram block of the sterilizer calibrator START](#) [C. The Flowchart The Arduino program was built on the flowchart as shown in Fig. 2. The](#) process starts with initializing the program. Then measuring the temperature then the output data from the Arduino processed sensor to convert to the unit used (° F, ° C, ° K) then displayed to the LCD display. D. The Circuit initialization Fig. 3. Circuit NO Read Temperature YES Sensor readings and data processing NO Temperature conversion YES LCD Reset END Fig. 4. Circuit [Fig. 2. The Flowchart of the Arduino Program](#) In [the](#) initial condition [the](#) circuit does not get power from the battery. When the power button is pressed, the author's name and name of device will appear on the LCD. Then if the button is pressed again it will start the temperature measurement using the MAX6675 module which is connected to the microcontroller through the SDA and SCL pins. SDA is used to transmit data, while SCL is to transfer clock. 1) Module MAX6675 MAX6675 sensor consists of 5 pins, as follows: 1. SO : the sensor output data reading pin that is sent to the microcontroller. 2. CS : in a low position and receiving clock signal, the module will read the data, and will end the reading when CS returns high. 3. SCK : a pin that carries clock information between the module and microcontroller. 4. VCC : the pin on the module that is connected with a positive voltage. 5. GND : pin on the module that is connected to ground. Fig. 6. Sensor placement Fig. 7. Circuit design Fig. 5. Module MAX6675 III. RESULTS In this study, the device was tested by reading the temperature on the dry sterilizer (Elektro-Mag M6040P) and comparing the results with the temperature reading from the standard calibrator (Madgetech OctTemp2000). 1) 4 Channel Sterilizer Calibrator Design This sterilizer calibrator uses a type 18650 battery (2) as a power source. The battery can be recharged using a charger module (1) by connecting to a DC 5V voltage source via

micro USB. The battery voltage goes into the step up module (3) to stabilize and adjust the input voltage that powering Arduino (4) at a 5V DC value. Arduino (4) is used to process the temperature measurement data sent from the MAX6675 (5) module to be displayed to LCD (7) through I2C communication using the LCD I2C module (6).

2) The Listing Program for 4 Channel Sterilizer Calibrator Listing program 1. Program to read sensors in Celsius if (datamode == 1) { `lcd.clear(); lcd.setCursor(0,0); lcd.print(" T1 "); lcd.print(thermocouple1.readCelsius(),2); lcd.setCursor(10 ,0); lcd.print((char)223); lcd.print(" C");` `Lcd. print (thermocouple1.readCelsius (, 2);` in the program section above is a command to display the variable value of thermocouple1 obtained from module 1 in a Celsius unit reading. "... , 2);" in program above is a command to display values with accuracy of 2 numbers behind comma. 2. Program to read sensors in kelvin units if (datamode == 2) { `lcd.clear(); lcd.setCursor(0,0); lcd.print("T1 "); lcd.print((thermocouple1.readCelsius() + 273),2); lcd.setCursor(10,0); lcd.print((char)223); lcd.print("K");` `Lcd. print (thermocouple1.readCelsius () + 273), 2);` in the program section above is a command to display the variable value of thermocouple1 obtained from module 1 with a unit reading of Celsius. The value obtained is then added 273 to obtain the temperature value in Kelvin units. "... , 2);" in program above is a command to display values with accuracy of 2 numbers behind comma. 3. Program to read sensors in Fahrenheit units if (datamode == 3) { `lcd.clear(); lcd.setCursor(0, 0); lcd.print(" T1 "); lcd.print(((thermocouple1.readCelsius() * 1. 8)+32),2); lcd.setCursor(10,0); lcd.print((char)223); lcd.print(" F");` `Lcd. print (thermocouple1.readCelsius () * 1.8) +32), 2);` in the program section above is a command to display the variable value of thermocouple1 obtained from module 1 with a unit reading of Celsius. The value obtained is then multiplied by 1.8 then added 32 to get the temperature value in Farenheit units. "... , 2);" in program above is a command to display values with accuracy of 2 numbers behind comma. 3) MAX 6675 output signal Measurements are made on SO, SCK and CS pins in each module using an oscilloscope. Fig. 8. Measurement results of SO and SCK pins in module 1 Fig. 9. Measurement results of SO and SCK pins in module 2 Fig. 10. Measurement results of SO and SCK pins in module 3 Fig. 11. Measurement results of SO and SCK pins in module 4 Fig. 12. Measurement results on CS and SCK pins in module 1 Fig. 13. Measurement results on CS and SCK pins in module 2 Fig. 14. Measurement results on CS and SCK pins in module 3 Fig. 15. Measurement results on CS and SCK pins in module 4 Fig. 16. Measurement results on SO and CS pins in module 1 Fig. 17. Measurement results on SO and CS pins in module 2 Fig. 18. Measurement results on SO and CS pins in module 3 Fig. 19. Measurement results on SO and CS pins in module 4 Fig. 20. Measurement results on CS module 1 pin and CS module 2 pin Fig. 21. Measurement results on CS module 1 pin and CS module 3 pin Fig. 22. Measurement results on CS module 1 pin and CS module 4 pin Fig. 23. Measurement results on CS module 2 pin and CS module 3 pin Fig. 24. Measurement results on CS module 2 pin and CS module 4 pin Fig. 25. Measurement results on CS module 3 pin and CS module 4 pin 4) The Error of temperature measurement results The validation of the results of temperature measurements that appear on the character LCD are compared with the results of measuring the temperature by the Madgetech temperature calibrator OctTemp2000. [The error was showed in Table I. TABLE I. THE ERROR OF MEASUREMENT FOR TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT RESULTS BETWEEN THE DESIGN AND CALIBRATOR.](#) Temperature Sensor Error 50 T1 T2 T3 T4 1.4% 1.2% 2.3% 1.1% 100 T1 1.8% T2 1.9% T3 0.2% T4 0.2% 150 T1 T2 T3 T4 3.1% 4.4% 1.3% 1.3% IV. DISCUSSION [Based on the results of the discussion and the purpose of making the module it](#) was found [that the circuit](#) and the program [can](#) read the temperature [and the](#) microcontroller program

can process the data to be displayed on the character LCD. Modules can do temperature readings using a K type thermocouple which is processed using the MAX6675 module and can convert temperature from Celsius to Fahrenheit and Kelvin. Data collection was carried out at BPFK using modules at 50 ° C, 100 ° C and 150 ° C. The module has the smallest error 0.2% on T3 and T4 when measuring 100 ° C, and the biggest is 4.4% at T2 when measuring 150 ° C when compared to the results of reading a standard calibration tool. The smallest reading that the module can do is 0.25 ° C V. CONCLUSION This study has demonstrated the development of sterilizing calibrators. This study is based on Arduino microcontroller and some modules for processing data. This study has proofed that the accuracy is not possible to use as a temperature calibrator, because the minimum reading is too large. In the future, this study is expected to use a better module to conduct temperature readings with smaller data and equipped with a data logger whose results can be displayed as a graph. [4] [D. Liu, P. shi, W. Ren, Y. Liu, G. Niu, M. Liu, N. Zhang, B. Tian, W. Jing and Z. Jiang](#), "A New Kind of Thermocouple Made of p-Type and n-Type SemiConductive Oxides with Giant Thermoelectric Voltage for High," [Journal of Materials Chemistry C](#), p. 5, 2018. [5] I. K. Purohit and N. V. Gupta, "Temperature Mapping of Hot Air Oven (Dry Heat Sterilizer)," *Journal of Pharmacy Research*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 120-123, 2017. REFERENCES [1] M. Sofyan, "Alat Kalibrasi Suhu dengan Thermocouple dilengkapi Thermohyrometer," 2016. [2] D. Mussetyarsih, "Data Logger Temperature Meter pada Autoclave," 2015. [3] R. B. Primaswara, "Data Logger Temperature Meter Pada Sterilisator Kering," 2016. [IJEEMI, Vol. 1, No. 2, November 2019, pp: 65-70 DOI: 10.35882/ijeemi.v1i2. 4 ISSN:2656-8624 IJEEMI, Vol. 1, No. 2, November 2019, pp: 65-70 DOI: 10.35882/ijeemi.v1i2. 4 ISSN:2656-8624 IJEEMI, Vol. 1, No. 2, November 2019, pp: 65-70 DOI: 10.35882/ijeemi.v1i2. 4 ISSN:2656-8624 IJEEMI, Vol. 1, No. 2, November 2019, pp: 65-70 DOI: 10.35882/ijeemi.v1i2. 4 ISSN:2656-8624 IJEEMI, Vol. 1, No. 2, November 2019, pp: 65-70 DOI: 10.35882/ijeemi.v1i2. 4 ISSN:2656-8624 IJEEMI, Vol. 1, No. 2, November 2019, pp: 65-70 DOI: 10.35882/ijeemi.v1i2. 4 ISSN:2656-8624 Indonesian Journal of Electronics, Electromedical, and Medical Informatics \(IJEEMI\). 65 Indonesian Journal of Electronics, Electromedical, and Medical Informatics \(IJEEMI\). 66 Indonesian Journal of Electronics, Electromedical, and Medical Informatics \(IJEEMI\). 67 Indonesian Journal of Electronics, Electromedical, and Medical Informatics \(IJEEMI\). 68 Indonesian Journal of Electronics, Electromedical, and Medical Informatics \(IJEEMI\). 69 Indonesian Journal of Electronics, Electromedical, and Medical Informatics \(IJEEMI\) 70](#)