

**DETEKSI DAN KLASIFIKASI KUALITAS UDARA BERBASIS *MINI PC*  
DENGAN MASUKAN MULTI-SENSOR MENGGUNAKAN METODE  
*LEARNING VECTOR QUANTIZATION***

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**ABSTRAK**

Dalam penelitian ini, rancang bangun sistem pemantau kualitas udara berbasis Indeks Standar Pencemar Udara (ISPU) berfungsi untuk memberikan informasi mengenai kualitas udara terbuka (*ambient*) kepada masyarakat dengan pendekripsi secara langsung menggunakan sensor. Sensor pada alat ini berfungsi mendekripsi kadar debu dan gas yaitu partikel debu, Sulfur dioksida (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen dioksida (NO<sub>2</sub>), Karbon monoksida (CO) dan Ozon (O<sub>3</sub>) yang didekripsi dalam kadar emisi (*parts per molecule/ppm*) melalui *Analog to Digital Converter* (ADC) pada mikrokontroler Arduino Uno. Setelah mendekripsi kelima gas tersebut, dilakukan konversi dari kadar emisi menjadi kadar *ambient* ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  atau  $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ) pada *mini PC* Raspberry Pi 2 tipe B. Kadar *ambient* dari gas dan debu, dilakukan penentuan pola data dengan metode *Fast Fourier Transform* (FFT) untuk setiap debu dan gas yang didekripsi pada lima kualitas udara. Pola data tersebut diklasifikasikan menggunakan metode *Learning Vector Quantization* (LVQ) yang mengacu pada jarak minimum dari bobot akhir pendekripsi. Dari jarak minimum tersebut, didapat kualitas udara secara keseluruhan pada kawasan penelitian dari gas dan debu yang didekripsi oleh sensor. Dekripsi dan klasifikasi oleh sistem yang dilakukan pada tiga kawasan penelitian (sekitar gedung FTI-UNAND, Pasar Bandar Buat Indarung, dan Sekitar Pabrik PT. Semen Padang) menghasilkan kesimpulan yaitu ‘kualitas udara baik’ dan ‘kualitas udara sedang’.

Kata kunci: *Kualitas Udara, Mini PC, Partikel Debu, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, O<sub>3</sub>, Fast Fourier Transform, Learning Vector Quantization*

**DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF AIR QUALITY  
BASED ON MINI PC USING MULTI-SENSOR WITH  
LEARNING VECTOR QUANTIZATION METHOD**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This research based from standard index of air pollution (ISPU) which have function to provide information about the quality of ambient air to the public with direct detection using sensors. Sensors on this device are detecting the levels of dust and gas such as dust particles, sulfur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ), nitrogen dioxide ( $NO_2$ ), carbon monoxide ( $CO$ ) and ozone ( $O_3$ ) were detected in emission levels (parts per molecule / ppm) via Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) on mikrokontoler Arduino Uno. After detecting dust and gas, the device will do the conversion of emissions into the ambient levels ( $\mu g/m^3$  or  $mg/m^3$ ) in the mini PC Raspberry Pi 2 type B. The ammbient levels of gas and dust is modified to pattern data by the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT ) method for each of the dust and gas were detected in five air quality. The data pattern is classifying using Learning Vector Quantization (LVQ) method which refers to the minimum value of the final weight detection. From the minimum value, air quality decision in the area is obtained from gas and dust that is detected by the sensor. Detection and classification by the system carried out in three areas of research (around the building of FTI-UNAND, Pasar Bandar Buat of Indarung, and around PT. Semen Padang factory) lead to the conclusion that 'kualitas udara baik' or air quality is good and 'kualitas udara sedang' or air quality is moderate.*

**Keywords:** Air Quality, Mini PC, Dust Particles,  $SO_2$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $CO$ ,  $O_3$ , Fast Fourier Transform, Learning Vector Quantization