

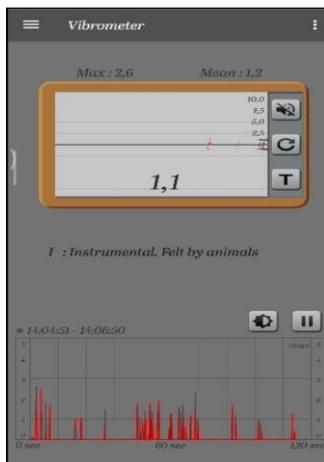
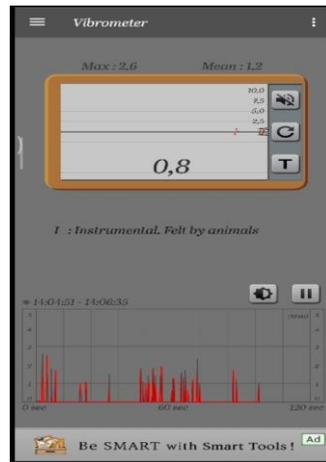
DAFTAR PUSTAKA

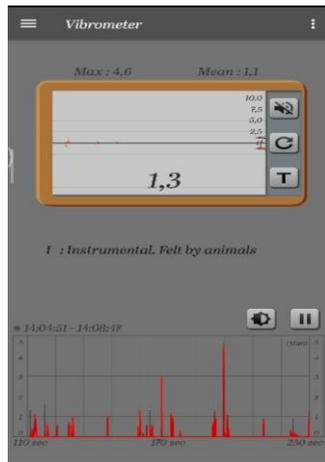
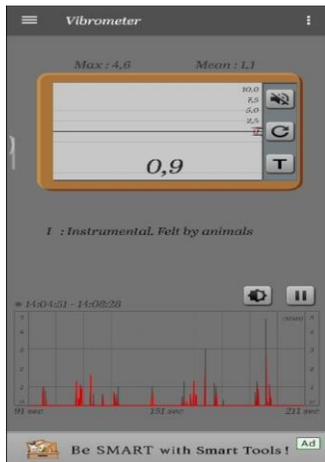
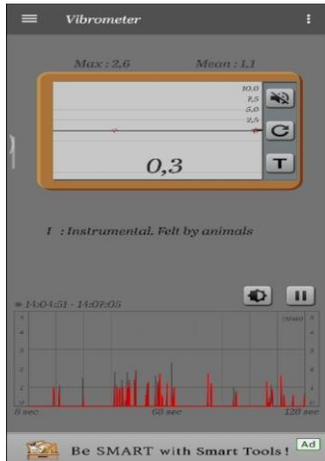
- Fadillah Iman Nuzul, Arifudin Ahmad. 2018. Pembuatan Alat Gempa Menggunakan Accelerometer Berbasis Arduino. *Journal Evolusi*. 6(1). 61-67.
- Fatimah, N. (2015). Aplikasi Interpolasi Newton Menggunakan Borland Delphi 5.0. *Jurnal Ilmiah Teknologi dan Rekayasa*, 20(1).
- Ghifari Alif, Murti Ary Muhammad, Nugraini Ramdhan. 2018. Perancangan Alat Pendeteksi Gempa Menggunakan Sensor Getar. *e-Procceding of Engineering*. 5(3). 1-8.
- Irawan, Subiakto Yuli, Kustiawan. 2022. Manaemen Mitigasi Bencana Pada Peserta Didik untuk Mengurangi Risiko Bencana Gempa Bumi. *Journal of Science Education*. 6(2). 609-615
- Nasution Atika Rona Nada, Natasya Alfa Ainun, dkk. 2022. Implementasi Sensor Accelerometer Sebagai Sistem Alarm Pendeteksi Gempa Bumi. 855-864.
- Parinduri, I. (2018). Model dan simulasi rangkaian RLC menggunakan aplikasi matlab metode simulink. *Journal of Science and Social Research*, 1(1), 42-47.
- Prasetyo, L., Setiawan, S., & Hien, T. K. (1992). *Mengerti Fisika*. Penerbit Andi.
- Rahman Agustian Yola, Wahyuni Dwi Evi, Pradana Surya Dharma. 2020. Rancang Bangun Prototipe Sistem Informasi Pendekatan User Centered Design. 2(4). 59-67.
- Rahman Nurul Muhammad, Yusty Muqorry. 2015. Rancang Bangun Sistem Alarm Gempa Bumi Berbasis Mikrokontroler AVR ATmega 16 Menggunakan Sensor Piezoelektrik. *Jurnal Fisika Unad*. 4(4). 350-357.
- Samaray, S. (2022, September). Analisis Solusi Beberapa Metode Integrasi Numerik Berbasis Matlab Mobile. In *Seminar Nasional CORIS 2022*.

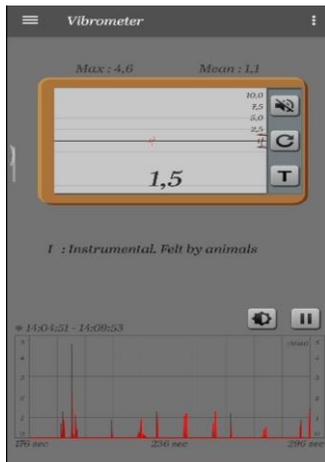
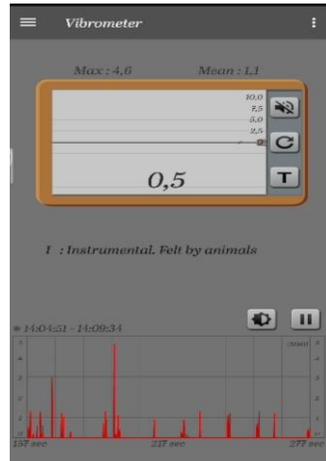
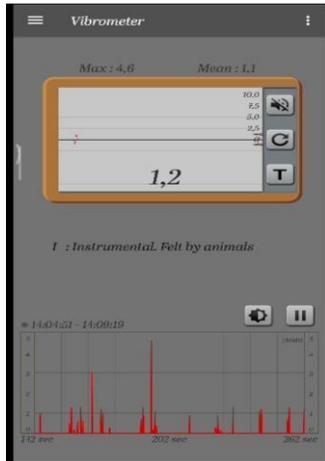
- Saputra Dony, Masud Haris Abdul. 2014. Akses Kontrol Ruangn Menggunakan Sensor Sidik Jari Berbasis Mikrokontroler ATmega328p. 1-8.
- Septiani, N. W. P. (2015). Aplikasi Perhitungan Interpolasi Newton Dengan Borland Delphi 5.0. Faktor Exacta, 4(1), 16-28.
- Setiawan Nyoman I, Krismawati Dewi, Pramana Setia, Tanur Erwin. 2022. 669-676.
- Siregar, A. C. P., Indasyah, E., Ulyah, S. M., & Faricha, A. (2022). Dampak Laju Aliran Massa Pasir pada Laju Erosi Pipa di Pengolahan Gas Bumi Berbasis Interpolasi Newton. In Proceedings of National Conference on Piping Engineering and Its Application (Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 20-22).
- Sopacua Fryan, Pramono Kladi Yomo. 2015. Analisa Interaksi Solonaida dan Medan Magnet untuk Pembuatan Detektor Gempa Bumi. 4. 1-4
- Sujono, Asnuri Ayu Nia. 2019. Rancang Bangun Prototipe Pendeteksi Gempa Berbasis WEB Server. 1(4). 1-7.
- Tukan, H., Maure, O. P., & Ina, K. T. D. (2024). Analisis Keakuratan Metode Numerik Dalam Menyelesaikan Turunan Persamaan Nonlinier. Leibniz: Jurnal Matematika, 4(2), 10-22.

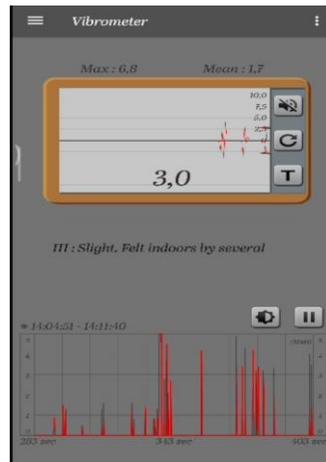
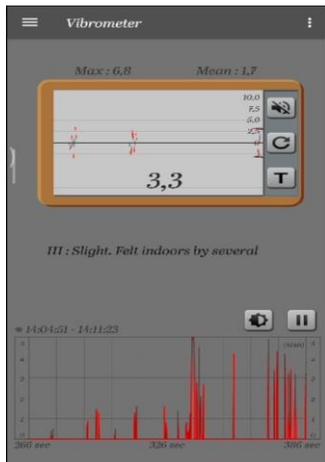
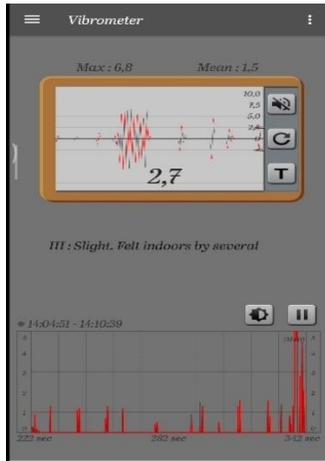
LAMPIRAN 1

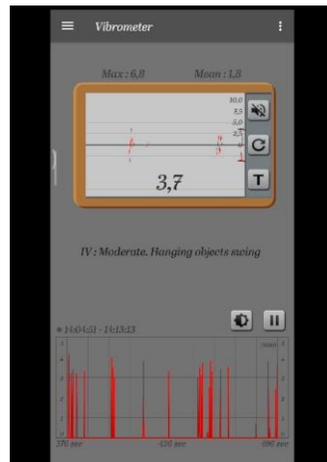
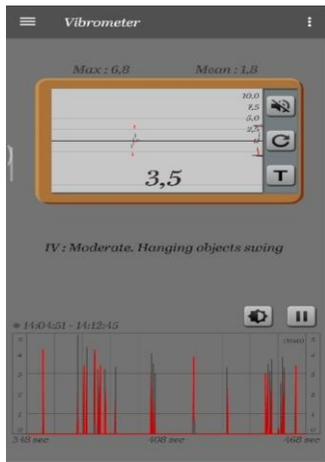
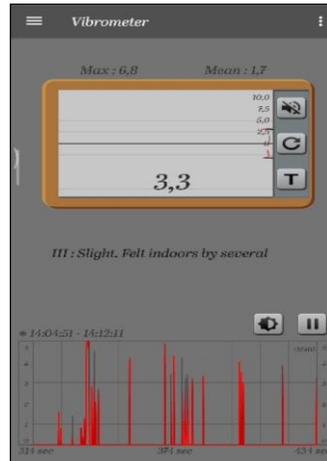
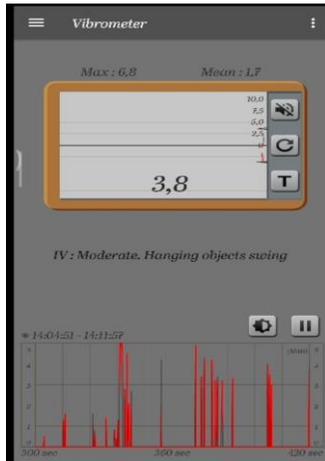
Gambar Data Aplikasi Vibrometer dan Dokumenter

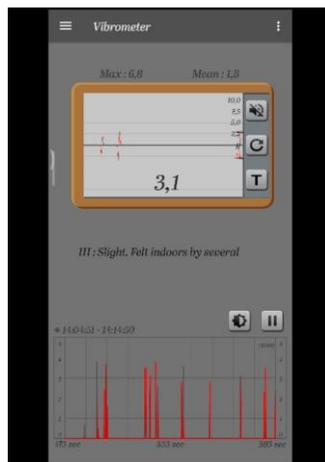
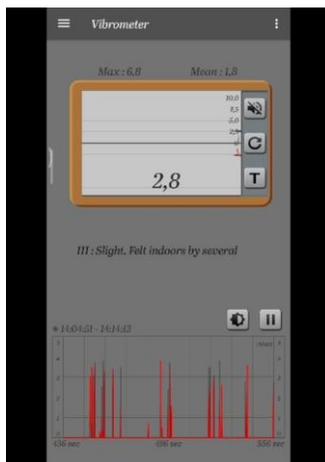
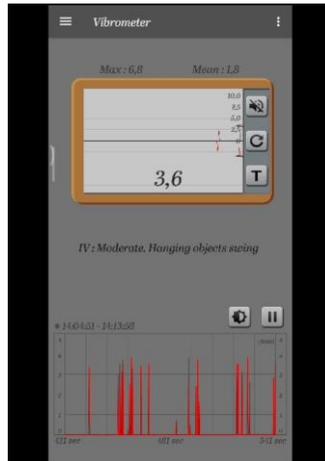
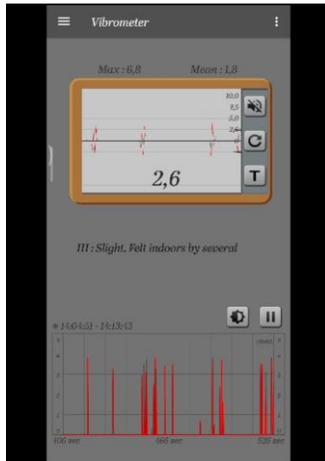


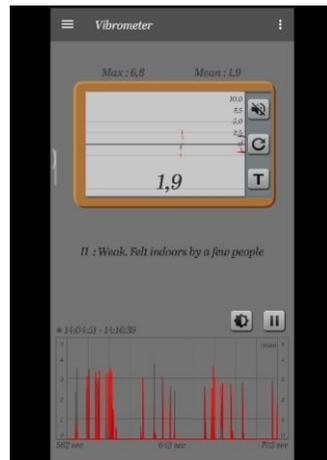
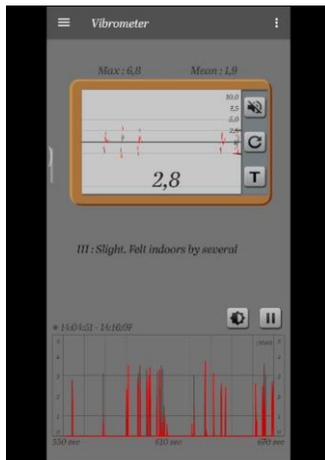
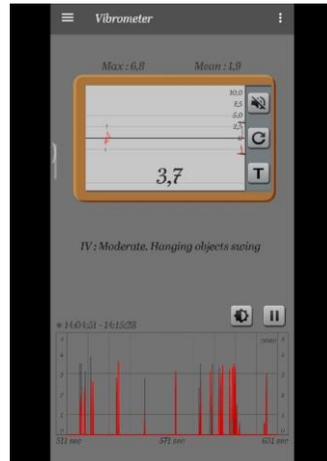
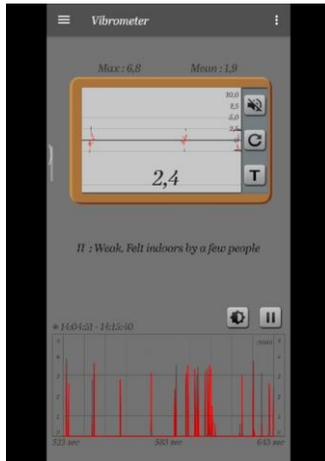


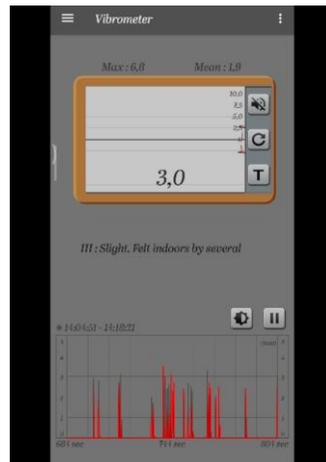
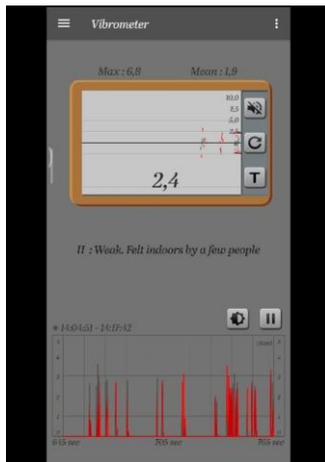
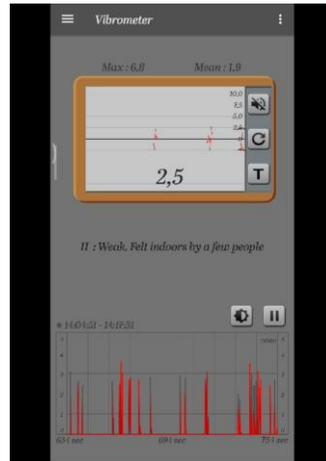


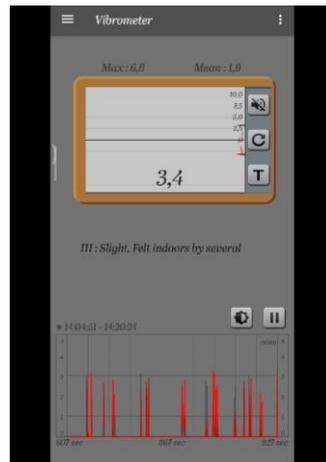
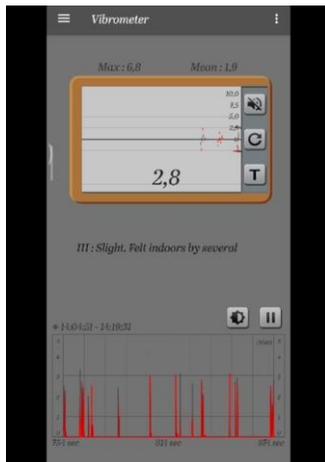
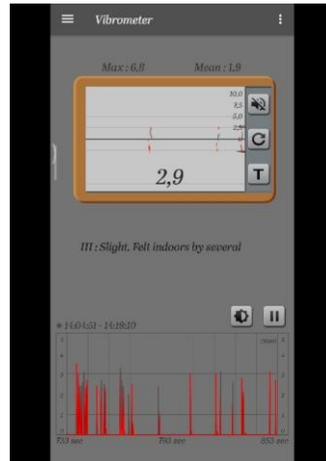
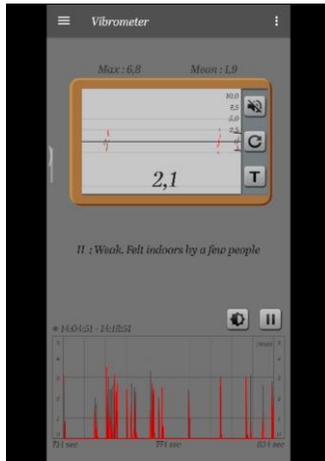


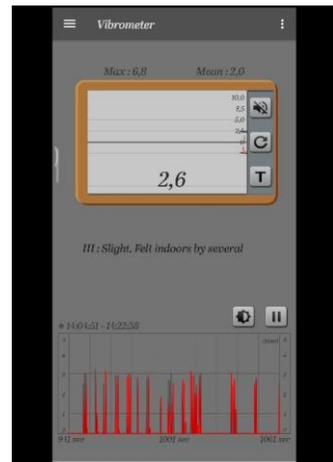
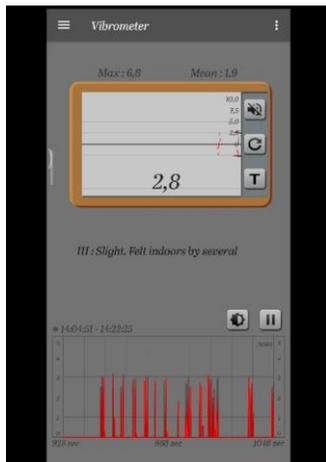
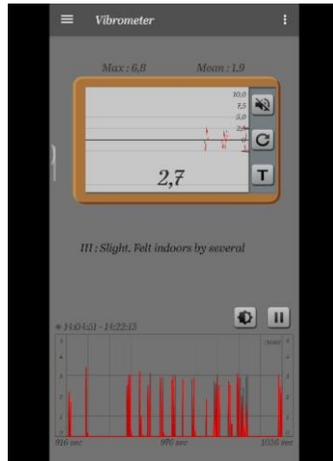
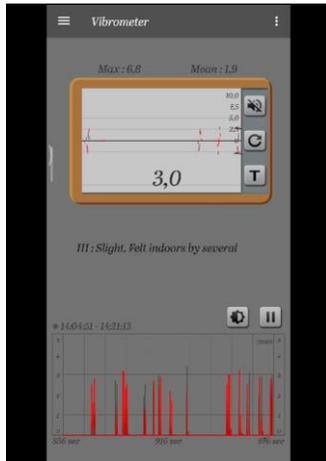


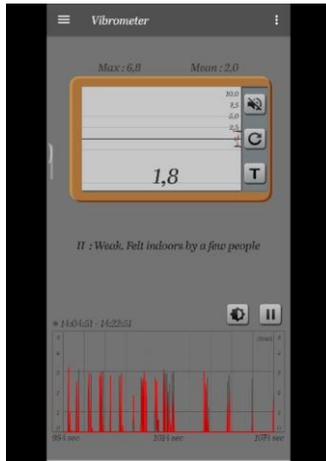












LAMPIRAN 2

Skrip Perhitungan pada Software Matlab

%PROGRAM INPUT DATA DAN RUN METODE
INTERPOLASI NEWTON

% Input data

```
xData = [11664      14004 19154 20543 21732 22994
23131 26255 26773 27422 28509 29641 30309 32653
33157 36352 36803 37677 38159 38924 39180 40038
40470 41404 41683 43360 44289 44511 44933 46120
46299 46700 47468 48863 49529 50270 50878 51501
51890 53347 53668 53718]; % data sumbu x= waktu
```

```
yData = [1.2 0.8 1.1 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.9 1.3 1.2 0.5 1.5 1.6 2.7 2 3.3
3 3.8 3.3 3.5 3.7 2.6 3.6 2.8 3.1 2.4 3.7 2.8 1.9 3.1 2.5 2.4 3 2.1 2.9 2.8
3.4 3 2.7 2.8 2.6 1.8 2.3 ]; % data sumbu y= jarak tempuh
```

% fungsi koefisien interpolasi Newton

```
A = polinom_newton_koefisien(xData,yData);
```

% Metode Interpolasi Newton

```
X = [11664      14004 19154 20543 21732 22994 23131
26255 26773 27422 28509 29641 30309 32653 33157
36352 36803 37677 38159 38924 39180 40038 40470
41404 41683 43360 44289 44511 44933 46120 46299
46700 47468 48863 49529 50270 50878 51501 51890
53347 53668 53718];
```

```
N = length(x);
```

```
Y = zeros(n,1);
```

```
For I = 1:n
```

```
Y(I,1) = polinom_newton(a,xData,x(i));
```

```
End
```

```
% Plot metode interpolasi Newton
```

```
Plot(x,y,'b+');hold on
```

```
%Plot data
```

```
Plot (xData,yData,'ko')
```

```
Grid on
```

```
Xlabel ('analog');ylabel('frekuensi')
```

```
Title ('prototipe pendeteksi getaran menggunakan sensor sw-  
420 berbasis mikrokontroler esp node mcu 32s')
```

```
Legend ('Interpolasi Newton','Data pengamatan')
```

LAMPIRAN 3

Program Gabungan Keseluruhan Alat

```
#include <Esp.h>;  
  
#include <WiFi.h>;  
  
#include <WiFiClient.h>;  
  
#include <ThingSpeak.h>;  
  
  
const char* ssid = "5"; //Your Network SSID wifi atau tetring hp  
  
const char* password = "44444445"; //Your Network Password  
password  
  
  
//int val;  
  
  
int VIBRATION_SENSOR = 17;  
  
int led_RED = 16;  
  
int led_WHITE = 19;  
  
int BUZZER = 18;  
  
int val;  
  
  
WiFiClient client;  
  
unsigned long myChannelNumber = 2053416; //Your Channel Number  
(Without Brackets) CHANNEL DI THINGSPEAK
```

```
const char * myWriteAPIKey = "TP33L8M3BLDTSSZQ"; //Your  
Write API Key DI Thinkspeak
```

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
Serial.begin(115200); //Baudrate pada esp32
```

```
pinMode(VIBRATION_SENSOR, INPUT);
```

```
pinMode(led_RED, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(led_WHITE, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(BUZZER, OUTPUT);
```

```
digitalWrite(led_RED,LOW);
```

```
digitalWrite(led_WHITE,LOW);
```

```
digitalWrite(BUZZER,LOW);
```

```
delay(5000);
```

```
//koneksi ke wifi network bisa wifi bisa tetring dari hape
```

```
WiFi.begin(ssid, password); //nama tetring, password
```

```
ThingSpeak.begin(client);
```

```
}
```

```
long TP_init()
```

```
{
```

```
delay(5000);

long measurement=pulseIn (VIBRATION_SENSOR, HIGH); //wait
    for the pin to get HIGH and returns measurement

return measurement;

}
```

```
void loop()
```

```
{

long measurement =TP_init();

delay(5000);

if(measurement >=500) //500-1000

{

    digitalWrite(led_RED,HIGH);

    digitalWrite(BUZZER,HIGH);

    digitalWrite(led_WHITE,LOW);

    delay(5000);

    Serial.print("measurment = ");

    Serial.println(measurement);

        ThingSpeak.writeField(myChannelNumber, 1,measurement,
            myWriteAPIKey); //konek ke iOT thinkspeak

    delay(5000);

}
```

```
}  
else  
digitalWrite(led_WHITE,HIGH);  
digitalWrite(led_RED,LOW);  
digitalWrite(BUZZER,LOW);  
delay(1000);  
Serial.print("measurment = ");  
Serial.println(measurement);  
    ThingSpeak.writeField(myChannelNumber,    1,measurement,  
        myWriteAPIKey);  
delay(1000);  
}
```