

SISTEM PREDIKSI JENIS JALAN DENGAN METODE *MACHINE LEARNING* BERDASARKAN DATA TEGANGAN DAN ARUS MOTOR DC KEMUDI



SKRIPSI

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pada Program Studi Mekatronika dan Kecerdasan Buatan

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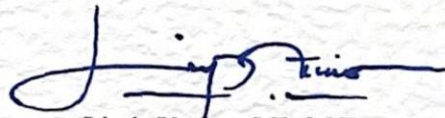
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ABSTRAK

Deteksi kondisi permukaan jalan yang akurat sangat penting untuk menjaga keselamatan berkendara serta adaptabilitas kendaraan. Metode konvensional berbasis sensor visual maupun inersial sering kali mengalami kesulitan, khususnya ketika digunakan pada kondisi pencahayaan yang buruk atau lingkungan yang tidak stabil. Untuk mengatasi hal tersebut, penelitian ini mengusulkan pendekatan klasifikasi non-visual dengan memanfaatkan data tegangan dan arus dari motor DC kemudi sebagai data utama untuk prediksi jenis permukaan jalan. Data dikumpulkan secara *real time* menggunakan kendaraan *Micro Electric Vehicle* (MEVi), kemudian diproses melalui ekstraksi fitur statistik. Dua jenis *dataset* digunakan berdasarkan skema pelabelan berbeda: pertama untuk klasifikasi jenis permukaan jalan, dan kedua untuk gabungan arah pergerakan kemudi dan jenis jalan. Tiga algoritma *supervised learning*, yaitu *Support Vector Machine* (SVM), *K-Nearest Neighbors* (KNN), dan *Gradient Boosted Decision Tree* (GBDT), dilatih serta di validasi dengan data baru. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa KNN dan GBDT keduanya mencapai rata-rata F1-score sebesar 1.00 pada data baru, menunjukkan hasil prediksi yang baik. Sebaliknya, SVM menunjukkan *overfitting* dengan penurunan kinerja signifikan pada data yang belum pernah dilihat. Kondisi tersebut dapat dipengaruhi oleh sifat SVM yang sensitif terhadap pemilihan parameter, sehingga pada pengaturan yang tidak optimal sering menghasilkan batas klasifikasi yang terlalu kompleks. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa data tegangan dan arus dari sistem kemudi dapat dijadikan indikator dalam klasifikasi permukaan jalan. Pendekatan ini tidak hanya lebih hemat biaya dan tahan terhadap kondisi cuaca dibandingkan metode visual, tetapi juga memiliki potensi untuk diintegrasikan pada sistem *Advanced Driver Assistance Systems* (ADAS) maupun sistem kendaraan otonom.

Kata Kunci: Prediksi Jenis Jalan, *Supervised Learning*, Motor DC Kemudi, *Support Vector Machine*, *K-Nearest Neighbors*, *Gradient Boosting Decision Tree*

ROAD TYPE PREDICTION SYSTEM USING MACHINE LEARNING METHOD BASED ON VOLTAGE AND CURRENT DATA OF STEERING DC MOTOR

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ABSTRACT

Accurate detection of road surface conditions is crucial for driving safety and vehicle adaptability. Conventional visual or inertial sensor-based methods often struggle under poor lighting or unstable environmental conditions. This study proposes a non-visual classification approach using voltage and current data from a DC steering motor to predict road surface types. Data were collected in real time from an autonomous micro electric vehicle (MEVi) and processed through statistical feature extraction. Two datasets were created based on different labeling schemes: one for road type and another combining steering direction and road type. Three supervised learning algorithms Support Vector Machine (SVM), K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Gradient Boosted Decision Tree (GBDT) were trained and evaluated using K-Fold cross-validation and new data validation. Results show that KNN and GBDT achieved consistently high performance, with both models reaching an average F1-score of 1.00 on new data, indicating excellent generalization. In contrast, SVM exhibited signs of overfitting, with significantly lower performance on unseen data. This may be due to SVM's sensitivity to parameter tuning and its tendency to create overly complex decision boundaries when using non-optimized settings. KNN and GBDT, on the other hand, are better suited for tabular statistical data and can model non-linear relationships effectively. The findings suggest that electrical signals from steering systems can serve as reliable indicators for road surface classification. This method offers a low-cost, weather-resilient alternative to visual approaches and holds practical potential for integration into Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) or autonomous vehicle platforms.

Keywords: Road type prediction, Supervised Learning, Steering DC Motor, Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbors, Gradient Boosting Decision Tree

DAFTAR ISI

LEMBAR HAK CIPTA	ii
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN.....	iii
PERNYATAAN BEBAS PLAGIARISME	iv
KATA PENGANTAR.....	v
ABSTRAK	vii
<i>ABSTRACT</i>	viii
DAFTAR ISI	ix
DAFTAR TABEL	xii
DAFTAR GAMBAR.....	xiii
BAB I PENDAHULUAN	1
1.1 Latar Belakang Penelitian	1
1.2 Rumusan Masalah Penelitian	5
1.3 Tujuan Penelitian	5
1.4 Batasan Masalah Penelitian.....	6
1.5 Manfaat Penelitian	6
1.6 Struktur Organisasi Skripsi	7
BAB II KAJIAN PUSTAKA	9
2.1 Sistem Prediksi Jenis Jalan	9
2.2 <i>Machine Learning</i>	10
2.3 <i>Supervised Learning</i>	14
2.3.1 Pemanfaatan Metode <i>Supervised Learning</i> untuk Pembuatan Model Klasifikasi	16
2.3.2 <i>Support Vector Machine</i>	17
2.3.3 <i>K-Nearest Neighbor</i>	20
2.3.4 <i>Gradient Boosting Decision Tree</i>	22
2.4 Motor Listrik.....	24

2.4.1	Motor DC	27
2.4.2	Motor DC pada Sistem Kemudi.....	27
2.4.3	Data Tegangan dan Arus Motor DC dalam Sistem Kemudi ...	28
BAB III METODE PENELITIAN		29
3.1	Desain Penelitian.....	29
3.1.1	Identifikasi Masalah dan Motivasi (<i>Problem Identification and Motivation</i>).....	30
3.1.2	Definisi Tujuan dan Solusi (<i>Define the Objectives for a Solution</i>).....	31
3.1.3	Desain dan Pengembangan (<i>Design and Development</i>)	31
3.1.4	Demonstrasi (<i>Demonstration</i>)	31
3.1.5	Evaluasi (<i>Evaluation</i>).....	32
3.1.6	Komunikasi (<i>Communication</i>)	32
3.2	Arsitektur Sistem	32
3.3	Perancangan Model Prediksi.....	34
3.4	Sumber Data.....	37
3.4.1	Pengumpulan Data	37
3.4.2	Penyimpanan Data	41
3.5	Instrumen Penelitian	41
3.5.1	Metrik Evaluasi	41
3.5.2	Alat dan Bahan.....	43
BAB IV HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN		45
4.1	Hasil Penelitian	45
4.1.1	Hasil Implementasi Perangkat Keras	45
4.1.2	Hasil Pengumpulan Data.....	48
4.1.3	Hasil pra-olah data	49
4.1.4	<i>Exploratory Data Analysis</i>	56
4.1.5	Hasil Model Prediksi Jenis Jalan	77
4.2	Analisis Hasil Model Prediksi Jenis Jalan	87

BAB V KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN	90
5.1 Kesimpulan	90
5.2 Saran	91
DAFTAR PUSTAKA.....	93
LAMPIRAN	102

DAFTAR TABEL

Tabel 3. 1 Konfigurasi pin sensor.....	41
Tabel 3. 2 Confusion Matrix.....	42
Tabel 3. 3 Perangkat keras yang digunakan dalam penelitian.....	43
Tabel 3. 4 Perangkat lunak yang digunakan dalam penelitian	43
Tabel 3. 5 Spesifikasi komputer yang digunakan dalam penelitian	44
Tabel 4. 1 Hasil Validasi Sensor	46
Tabel 4. 2 Data hasil konversi bag file ke CSV.....	49
Tabel 4. 3 Data setelah dilakukan pembersihan pada data kemudi diam atau statis	50
Tabel 4. 4 Data setelah dilakukan ekstraksi fitur.....	51
Tabel 4. 5 Data hasil ekstraksi fitur dan nilai dibulatkan	51
Tabel 4. 6 Data Setelah diberi label berdasarkan jenis jalan.....	52
Tabel 4. 7 Data setelah diberi label berdasarkan arah pergerakan kemudi dan jenis jalan	53
Tabel 4. 8 Tipe data sebelum di standarisasi	54
Tabel 4. 9 Tipe data setelah dilakukan standarisasi	54
Tabel 4. 10 <i>Mapping</i> label berdasarkan jenis jalan	55
Tabel 4. 11 <i>Mapping</i> label berdasarkan arah kemudi dan jenis jalan.....	55
Tabel 4. 12 Data setelah dilakukan label encoding berdasarkan jenis jalan.....	55
Tabel 4. 13 Data setelah dilakukan label encoding berdasarkan arah kemudi dan jenis jalan.....	56
Tabel 4. 14 Informasi Struktur <i>Dataset</i> yang digunakan dalam Penelitian	58
Tabel 4. 15 Perbandingan Kinerja Hasil Pelatihan Model SVM dengan metode <i>train-test split</i>	78
Tabel 4. 16 Perbandingan Kinerja Hasil Pelatihan Model SVM dengan metode <i>K-Fold Cross Validation</i>	79
Tabel 4. 17 Perbandingan Kinerja Hasil Pelatihan Model KNN.....	80
Tabel 4. 18 Perbandingan Kinerja Hasil Pelatihan Model GBDT dengan metode <i>train-test split</i>	81
Tabel 4. 19 Perbandingan Kinerja Hasil Pelatihan Model GBDT dengan metode <i>K-Fold Cross Validation</i>	82
Tabel 4. 20 Perbandingan Kinerja Hasil Validasi Model SVM dengan <i>Confusion Matrix</i>	83
Tabel 4. 21 Perbandingan Kinerja Hasil Validasi Model KNN dengan <i>Confusion Matrix</i>	85
Tabel 4. 22 Perbandingan Kinerja Hasil Validasi Model GBDT dengan <i>Confusion Matrix</i>	86

DAFTAR GAMBAR

Gambar 2. 1 Alur Proses Membangun Model Machine Learning.....	11
Gambar 2. 2 Alur Proses dari Metode <i>Supervised Learning</i>	15
Gambar 2. 3 Proses Kerja Algoritma KNN	21
Gambar 2. 4 Motor Listrik Secara Umum.....	24
Gambar 2. 5 Motor DC.....	27
Gambar 3. 1 <i>Flowchart</i> DSRM pada Penelitian.....	29
Gambar 3. 2 Arsitektur Sistem Prediksi Jenis Jalan	33
Gambar 3. 3 <i>Flowchart</i> Perancangan Model Prediksi Jenis Jalan	34
Gambar 3. 4 <i>Flowchart</i> pengumpulan data dengan sensor dari motor DC kemudi	37
Gambar 3. 5 Skenario pergerakan kemudi untuk pengambilan data.....	38
Gambar 3. 6 Jenis permukaan jalan yang digunakan dalam penelitian.....	39
Gambar 3. 7 Perancangan Wiring <i>Diagram</i> Sistem Prediksi Jenis Jalan	40
Gambar 4. 1 Implementasi perangkat keras	46
Gambar 4. 2 <i>Dataset</i> 1 - Distribusi voltage_avg epoxy vs beton.....	58
Gambar 4. 3 <i>Dataset</i> 1 - Distribusi current_avg epoxy vs beton	59
Gambar 4. 4 <i>Dataset</i> 1 - Distribusi voltage_std epoxy vs beton	60
Gambar 4. 5 <i>Dataset</i> 1 - Distribusi current_std epoxy vs beton	61
Gambar 4. 6 <i>Dataset</i> 1 - Distribusi voltage_max epoxy vs beton.....	61
Gambar 4. 7 <i>Dataset</i> 1 - Distribusi current_max epoxy vs beton	63
Gambar 4. 8 <i>Dataset</i> 1 - Distribusi voltage_min epoxy vs beton	64
Gambar 4. 9 <i>Dataset</i> 1 - Distribusi current_min epoxy vs beton.....	65
Gambar 4. 10 <i>Dataset</i> 1 - Distribusi n_data epoxy vs beton.....	65
Gambar 4. 11 <i>Dataset</i> 2 - Distribusi voltage_avg epoxy vs beton	66
Gambar 4. 12 <i>Dataset</i> 2 - Distribusi current_avg epoxy vs beton	67
Gambar 4. 13 <i>Dataset</i> 2 - Distribusi voltage_std epoxy vs beton.....	69
Gambar 4. 14 <i>Dataset</i> 2 - Distribusi current_std epoxy vs beton	70
Gambar 4. 15 <i>Dataset</i> 2 - Distribusi voltage_max epoxy vs beton.....	71
Gambar 4. 16 <i>Dataset</i> 2 - Distribusi current_max epoxy vs beton	72
Gambar 4. 17 <i>Dataset</i> 2 - Distribusi voltage_min epoxy vs beton	74
Gambar 4. 18 <i>Dataset</i> 2 - Distribusi current_min epoxy vs beton.....	74
Gambar 4. 19 <i>Dataset</i> 2 - Distribusi n_data epoxy vs beton.....	76

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