

**MANAJEMEN AKTIVASI PERALATAN LISTRIK PERKANTORAN
DENGAN PENDEKATAN *FUZZY LOGIC***

SKRIPSI

diajukan untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat
untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Teknik Elektro
Program Studi S1 Teknik Elektro



Disusun oleh :

San San Sanaulloh AR

E.5051.1705243

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 TEKNIK ELEKTRO
DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN TEKNIK ELEKTRO
FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN TEKNOLOGI DAN KEJURUAN
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA
BANDUNG
2021**

**MANAJEMEN AKTIVASI PERALATAN LISTRIK PERKANTORAN
DENGAN PENDEKATAN *FUZZY LOGIC***

Oleh
San San Sanauloh AR

Sebuah skripsi yang diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar
Sarjana Teknik pada Fakultas Pendidikan Teknologi dan Kejuruan

© San San Sanauloh AR 2021
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Juli 2021

Hak Cipta dilindungi undang-undang.
Skripsi ini tidak boleh diperbanyak seluruhnya atau sebagian,
dengan dicetak ulang, difoto kopi, atau cara lainnya tanpa ijin dari penulis.

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

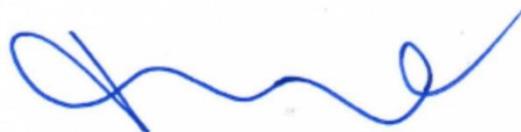
SAN SAN SANAULLOH AR

E.5051.1705243

MANAJEMEN AKTIVASI PERALATAN LISTRIK PERKANTORAN DENGAN PENDEKATAN *FUZZY LOGIC*

Disetujui dan disahkan oleh:

Pembimbing I,



Prof. Dr. Ade Gafar Abdullah, M.Si.

NIP. 19721113 199903 1 001

Pembimbing II,



Dr. Ir. H. Dadang Lukman Hakim, M.T.

NIP. 19610604 198603 1 001

Mengetahui,

Ketua Departemen Pendidikan Teknik Elektro



Dr. H. Yadi Mulyadi, M.T.

NIP. 19630727 199302 1 001

ABSTRAK

Penggunaan energi listrik yang terus meningkat mengakibatkan diperlukannya pasokan energi yang banyak. Pengelolaan energi listrik yang belum tepat dapat menghasilkan penggunaan listrik yang boros atau tidak efisien. Puncak dan lembah pada sebuah kurva yang mempengaruhi efisiensi suatu sistem tenaga listrik yang dapat dideteksi dengan menganalisis kurva beban. Hal tersebut disebabkan oleh perubahan perilaku konsumen terutama konsumen di sektor perkantoran ataupun perumahan yang tentunya akan menciptakan pola penggunaan setiap peralatan listrik yang berbeda-beda. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menyajikan penggunaan suatu sistem kecerdasan buatan (logika *fuzzy*) untuk memodelkan perilaku manusia terkait aktivasi/penggunaan peralatan listrik dan lampu penerangan. Berdasarkan model ini, profil aktivasi per jam untuk setiap peralatan listrik dapat diperoleh. Model ini bertujuan untuk berkontribusi pada simulasi strategi manajemen sisi permintaan di perkantoran ataupun di area lainnya agar dapat menggunakan energi listrik menjadi lebih optimal dan efisien.

Kata Kunci : logika *fuzzy*, energi listrik, manajemen sisi permintaan

ABSTRACT

The use of electrical energy continues to increase resulting in the need for a large supply of energy. Improper management of electrical energy can result in wasteful or inefficient use of electricity. The peaks and valleys on a curve that affect the efficiency of an electric power system can be detected by analyzing the load curve. This is caused by changes in consumer behavior, especially consumers in the office or housing sector, which will create different patterns of use of each electrical equipment. Therefore, this research presents the use of an artificial intelligence system (fuzzy logic) to model human behavior related to the activation/use of electrical equipment and lighting. Based on this model, an hourly activation profile for each electrical equipment can be obtained. This model aims to contribute to the simulation of demand-side management strategies in offices or other areas in order to be able to use electrical energy more optimally and efficiently.

Keywords: fuzzy logic, electrical energy, demand side management

DAFTAR ISI

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI	ii
PERNYATAAN	Error! Bookmark not defined.
KATA PENGANTAR	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ABSTRAK	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
DAFTAR ISI.....	v
DAFTAR GAMBAR	Error! Bookmark not defined.
DAFTAR TABEL.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
BAB I PENDAHULUAN.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.1 Latar Belakang	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.2 Rumusan Masalah	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.3 Batasan Masalah.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.4 Tujuan Penelitian.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.5 Manfaat Penelitian.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.6 Sistematika Penulisan.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
BAB II KAJIAN PUSTAKA	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1 Beban Listrik	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2 Manajemen Energi	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3 Manajemen Sisi Permintaan (<i>Demand Side Management</i>).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4 Logika <i>Fuzzy</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4.1 Variabel Linguistik	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4.2 Himpunan <i>Fuzzy</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.5 Tahapan Logika <i>Fuzzy</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.5.1 Fuzzifikasi	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.5.2 <i>Fuzzy Interface System</i> (FIS)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.5.2.1 Metode Mamdani	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.5.3 Defuzzifikasi	Error! Bookmark not defined.
BAB III METODOLOGI PENELITIAN	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1 Prosedur Penelitian.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2 Objek Penelitian	Error! Bookmark not defined.

3.3	Teknik Pengumpulan Data	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.3.1	Diskusi	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.3.2	Observasi.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.3.3	Wawancara.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.3.4	Studi Literatur	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.4	Teknik Pengolahan Data	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.5	Teknik Analisis Data.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
BAB IV HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN		Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.1	Rancangan dan Implementasi pada Sistem <i>Fuzzy Logic</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.2	Hasil dan Pembahasan dengan Logika <i>Fuzzy</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.3	Analisis Konsumsi Energi Setelah Menggunakan Pendekatan <i>Fuzzy Logic</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.4	Hasil Perbandingan Sebelum dan Setelah Menggunakan <i>Fuzzy Logic</i> Error! Bookmark not defined.	
BAB V KESIMPULAN, IMPLIKASI, DAN REKOMENDASI.....		Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.1	Simpulan.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.2	Implikasi.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.3	Rekomendasi	Error! Bookmark not defined.
DAFTAR PUSTAKA		60
LAMPIRAN		Error! Bookmark not defined.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Ayan, O., & Turkay, B. (2018). Energy management algorithm for peak demand reduction. *2018 20th International Symposium on Electrical Apparatus and Technologies, SIELA 2018 - Proceedings*, 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.1109/SIELA.2018.8447088>
- Bai, Y., & Wang, D. (2006). Fundamentals of fuzzy logic control — fuzzy sets, fuzzy rules and defuzzifications. *Advances in Industrial Control*, 9781846284687, 17–36. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-84628-469-4_2
- Bonneville, E., & Ph. D, A. R. (2006). Demand Side Management for residential and commercial end-users. *AERE*.
- Brown, M., & Desai, D. (2014). The ISO 50001 energy management standard. *Strategic Planning for Energy and the Environment*, 34(2), 16–25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10485236.2014.11008498>
- Buckley, & James, J. (2004). “Fuzzy Sets.” 5–16.
- Capasso, A., Grattieri, W., Lamedica, R., & Prudenzi, A. (1994). A bottom-up approach to residential load modeling. *IEEE Trans Power Syst*, 9(2), 957–964.
- Doerry, N. (2012). Electric Power Load Analysis. *Naval Engineers Journal*, 124, 45–48.
- Gellings, C. W. (1985). The Concept of Demand-Side Management for Electric Utilities. *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 73(10), 1468–1470. <https://doi.org/10.1109/PROC.1985.13318>
- Ghaffar, M., Naseer, N., Sheikh, S. R., Naved, M., Aziz, U., & Koreshi, Z. U. (2019). Electrical energy management of building using fuzzy control. *2019 International Conference on Robotics and Automation in Industry, ICRAI 2019*. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRAI47710.2019.8967381>
- Grandjean, A., Adnot, J., & Binet, G. (2012). A review and an analysis of the residential electric load curve models. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 16(9), 6539–6565. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2012.08.013>
- Guo, & Wong. (2013). Optimizing Decision Making in the Apparel Supply Chain Using Artificial Intelligence (AI): From Production to Retail Fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence Techniques for Apparel Management Applications.

Woodhead Publishing Limited.

- Han, J., Choi, C. S., Park, W. K., Lee, I., & Kim, S. H. (2014). Smart home energy management system including renewable energy based on ZigBee and PLC. *IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics*, 60(2), 198–202. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TCE.2014.6851994>
- Johannesen, N. J., Kolhe, M. L., & Goodwin, M. (2019). Load Demand Analysis of Nordic Rural Area with Holiday Resorts for Network Capacity Planning. *2019 4th International Conference on Smart and Sustainable Technologies, SpliTech 2019*. <https://doi.org/10.23919/SpliTech.2019.8783029>
- Kannan, R., & Boie, W. (2003). Energy management practices in SME - Case study of a bakery in Germany. *Energy Conversion and Management*, 44(6), 945–959. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0196-8904\(02\)00079-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0196-8904(02)00079-1)
- Klenner, A., Hartenfeller, M., Schneider, P., & Schneider, G. (2010). “Fuzziness” in pharmacophore-based virtual screening and de novo design. *Drug Discovery Today: Technologies*, 7(4), e237–e244. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ddtec.2010.10.004>
- Kosko, B., & Isaka, S. (1993). *Fuzzy Logic: The binary logic of modern computers often falls short when describing the vagueness of the real world. Fuzzy logic offers more graceful alternatives* (pp. 1–6).
- Lahouar, A., & Ben Hadj Slama, J. (2015). Day-ahead load forecast using random forest and expert input selection. *Energy Conversion and Management*, 103, 1040–1051. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2015.07.041>
- Lee, C. (1990). Fuzzy logic in control systems-part II. *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man and Cybernetics*, 20(2), 419–435. <http://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&btnG=Search&q=intitle:Fuzzy+Logic+in+Control+Systems+Part+II#6>
- Mamdani, E. H., & Assilian, S. (1975). An experiment in linguistic synthesis with a fuzzy logic controller. *International Journal of Man-Machine Studies*, 7(1), 1–13. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0020-7373\(75\)80002-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0020-7373(75)80002-2)
- Michalik, G., Khan, M. E., Bonwick, W. J., & Mielczarski, W. (1997). Structural modelling of energy demand in the residential sector: 2. The use of linguistic variables to include uncertainty of customers' behaviour. *Energy*, 22(10), 949–

958. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0360-5442\(97\)00030-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0360-5442(97)00030-3)
- Mitcheu, T. (1992). An Introduction to Fuzzy Logic Applications in Intelligent Systems. *An Introduction to Fuzzy Logic Applications in Intelligent Systems*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4615-3640-6>
- Moyo, C., Mafuratidze, F., & Mbudzi, J. C. (2012). Demand side management (DSM) in an urban household in Zimbabwe. *Proceedings of the IASTED International Conference on Power and Energy Systems and Applications, PESA 2012, AfricaPES*, 244–250. <https://doi.org/10.2316/P.2012.760-017>
- Palensky, P., & Dietrich, D. (2011). Demand side management: Demand response, intelligent energy systems, and smart loads. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics*, 7(3), 381–388. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TII.2011.2158841>
- Parvin, K., Hannan, M. A., Al-Shetwi, A. Q., Ker, P. J., Roslan, M. F., & Indra Mahlia, T. M. (2020). Fuzzy based Particle Swarm Optimization for Modelling Home Appliances towards Energy Saving and Cost reduction under Demand Response Consideration. *IEEE Access*, 8, 1–1. <https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2020.3039965>
- Paterakis, N. G., Erdinç, O., & Catalão, J. P. S. (2017). An overview of Demand Response: Key-elements and international experience. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 69(November 2016), 871–891. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2016.11.167>
- Pau, G., Collotta, M., Ruano, A., & Qin, J. (2017). Smart Home Energy Management. *Energies*, 10(3), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en10030382>
- Rajeswari, N., & Janet, J. (2018). *Scheduling of Domestic Appliances using Two level Fuzzy Logic Controller*. 1(06), 375–382.
- Reddy, B. S. (1995). Concept and evaluation of demand side programmes. *International Journal of Global Energy Issues*, 7(1–2), 48–55. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJGEI.1995.063472>
- Sajjad Ashfaq, M. (2018). A Tribute to Father of Fuzzy Set Theory and Fuzzy Logic (Dr. Lotfi A. Zadeh). *International Journal of Swarm Intelligence and Evolutionary Computation*, 07(02). <https://doi.org/10.4172/2090-4908.1000170>
- Schulze, M., Nehler, H., Ottosson, M., & Thollander, P. (2016). Energy San San Sanauloh AR, 2021
MANAJEMEN AKTIVASI PERALATAN LISTRIK PERKANTORAN DENGAN PENDEKATAN FUZZY LOGIC
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

- management in industry - A systematic review of previous findings and an integrative conceptual framework. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 112(112), 3692–3708. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.06.060>
- Shareef, H., Ahmed, M. S., Mohamed, A., & Al Hassan, E. (2018). Review on Home Energy Management System Considering Demand Responses, Smart Technologies, and Intelligent Controllers. *IEEE Access*, 6(c), 24498–24509. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2018.2831917>
- Sivanandam, S. N., Sumathi, S., & Deepa, S. N. (2007). Introduction to fuzzy logic using MATLAB. *Introduction to Fuzzy Logic Using MATLAB*, 1–430. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-35781-0>
- Smith, C. B., & Parmenter, K. E. (2016). General Principles of Energy Management. *Energy Management Principles*, 35–44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-12-802506-2.00003-3>
- Sönmez, M. A., Zehir, M. A., & Bagriyanik, M. (2018). Demand response by real-time management of flexible loads using dynamic priorities. *Proceedings - 2018 6th International Istanbul Smart Grids and Cities Congress and Fair, ICSG 2018*, 155–159. <https://doi.org/10.1109/SGCF.2018.8408963>
- Strbac, G. (2008). Demand side management: Benefits and challenges. *Energy Policy*, 36(12), 4419–4426. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2008.09.030>
- Swan, L. G., & Ugursal, V. I. (2009). Modeling of end-use energy consumption in the residential sector: A review of modeling techniques. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 13(8), 1819–1835. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2008.09.033>
- Walker, C. F., & Pokoski, J. L. (1985). Residential Load Shape Modeling Based on Customer Behavior. *IEEE Transactions on Power Apparatus and Systems*, PAS-104(7), 1703–1711. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TPAS.1985.319202>
- Zadeh, L. A. (1965). Fuzzy Sets. *Information and Control*, 8, 338–353. <https://doi.org/10.1061/9780784413616.194>
- Zulfikar, W. B., Jumadi, Prasetyo, P. K., & Ramdhani, M. A. (2018). Implementation of Mamdani Fuzzy Method in Employee Promotion System. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 288(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/288/1/012147>

Zúñiga, K. V., Castilla, I., & Aguilar, R. M. (2014). Using fuzzy logic to model the behavior of residential electrical utility customers. *Applied Energy*, 115, 384–393. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2013.11.030>