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Ardian Ulvan
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Integrated Sci-Tech :

The Interdisciplinary Research Approach

Volume **1**



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Integrated Sci-Tech : The Interdisciplinary Research Approach Volume 1



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Preface

This book is all about the interdisciplinary research that integrates engineering, life and applied sciences, medical and biomedical engineering, agriculture engineering and food sciences. The aim was to provide the initial roadmap at a cross section basic research, technological and social developments, processes development, applications integrity, and real-world usage. The genuine motivation for the book was to provide a suitable reference text for those who interested in the multi and interdisciplinary studies which might be beneficial for basic and advance researches, enhancing the curriculum and enriching teaching and learning materials, mostly in the level of postgraduate studies.

In addition, the book was also planned to provide advanced orientation and understanding for related industries and governments to looking across industrial partnerships, business strategic, and policy and regulations. In general, the book is expected to be beneficial for a wide range of readers.

This book consists of twenty five chapters divided into four sections i.e., engineering, life and applied sciences, medical and biomedical engineering, agriculture and food science. Each chapter is a completely self-directed contribution in chained discussion which aims to bring academia, researcher, practitioners and students rise to speed with the novel developments within the particular area.

In order to enhance the reader experience, each book chapter contains its own abstract, instruction, main body, as well as conclusion sections. Moreover, bibliography resources are available at the end of each chapter.

To achieve all these aims and goals, the book should deliver a breadth of information. We are pleased and thankful for all distinguish authors and reviewers for their contribution that have made this book possible. We do hope that you will enjoy this book and find it as a useful guide and reference.

Editorial board:

Ardian Ulvan

Irza Sukmana

Table of Contents

Editors/Reviewers	i
Preface	ii
Table of Contents	iii
SECTION 1 : ENGINEERING	1
Special Contribution	2
Interdisciplinary Research Activities on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation at Kobe University by Forming Collaboration COE	3
Mechanical Characterization of Cells Exposed to Mechanical Loading	4
Analyses of Mobile Positioning Data.....	5
Chapter 1	6
The Utilization of Sorghum Rod Powder as Filler to Enhance Mechanical Strength In Bioplastics Synthesis	13
Chapter 2	13
Radiometric Correlation to Sulphur and Iron Content at BM-179 Kalan-West Kalimantan Uranium Ore	21
Chapter 3	21
Masterplan Road Network in the Border Region of Nunukan Regency of the North Kalimantan Province	31
Chapter 4	31
Migration in The Rural Impact : A Case Study of Bulupitu and Sepanjang Village, Malang Regency, Indonesia	37
Chapter 5	37
Ba _{0.5} Sr _{0.5} TiO ₃ based Photodiode Application as Light Sensor for Automatic Lighting Control Switch	44
Chapter 6	44
Regulation of 12-pulse Rectifier Converter using ANFIS-based Controller in a HVDC Transmission System	54
Chapter 7	54
Estimation of Ground Rod Depth for Effective Performance during Installation in Different Soil Types in Ibadan, South – West Nigeria	64
Chapter 8	64
Reaction Kinetics of Acetic Acid and Ethanol Esterification Catalyzed by ZSM-5 Catalyst	

Chapter 9	71
Design of The Innovative Clothes Dryer by using “Triz” Approach	
Chapter 10	77
Hydrofoil Boat For Indonesian Waters	
Chapter 11	83
Urban Community Behavioral on the Traffic Light and Implementation of Intelligence Traffic Control System	
Chapter 12	91
K-Means Analysis in Mapping Concept Based on Geographic Information System	
Chapter 13	99
Dynamics of A Re-Parametrization of Two Dimensional Map	
Chapter 14	104
Characterization of Methyl Ester Obtained from Nanochloropsis Occulata and Tetraselmis Chuii by using In-situ and Conventional Method	
Chapter 15	111
Making Photodiode Based on $Ba_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}TiO_3$ Thin Film on P-type Si (100) Substrate with Chemical Solution Deposition (CSD) Method	
Chapter 16	115
Designing Direct Current Electric Circuit for Foster Creative Thinking	
Chapter 17	121
Smart Monitoring Data Centre base on Mini Single Board Computer BCM 2835	
Chapter 18	129
Vocational High School E-Learning Readiness: A Survey for Industrial Knowledge Transfer	
Chapter 19	136
Modeling and Simulation of Solar PV Array Emulator Utilizing Buck Converter with Adaptive Control Base on Neural Network	
Chapter 20	146
Line Balancing by combining given Work Cell and single tasks, a Small Scale Industry case	
Chapter 21	153
Simulation of Type PWR (Pressurised Water Reactor) Reactor Water Temperature using Optimal Discrete Control and D-Pole Assignment Method	
Chapter 22	158
A Game of Arranging Scrambled Letters into Meaningful Words for Young Children using FSA Method	
Chapter 23	165
Design Method of Position and Attitude Controller Using for Quad-rotor System	

Chapter 24	170
Design of Boiler Controller with LAN Based Data Logger	
Chapter 25	182
Tensile Strength Analysis of Concrete-Cellulose Composite from Coconut Coir	
SECTION 2 : AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SCIENCE	190
Special Contribution	191
Bacterial Enzymes with Special Characteristics for Biotechnological Applications	192
Chapter 26	193
A Preliminary Assessment for The Presence of a Crushing Plant in Lampung Timur Regency	
Chapter 27	200
Food Technopreneur A Design of New Curriculum in Indonesia's Higher Education	
Chapter 28	205
Establishing Working Relationship of Food Supplier as Part of effectiveness Food Safety Assessment: Case Study in Indonesia Global Chain Restaurants	
Chapter 29	211
Effect of Manure and Urea on Chemical Properties of Sandy Soil and Physiological Properties of Aloe Vera L. Plant Cultivated in Coastal Sandy Area	
SECTION 3 : MEDICAL SCIENCES AND BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING	219
Special Contribution	220
A Begin of Robot Supported Human Programming	221
Chapter 30	222
Application Brain Wave for Wheel Robotic Movement using Mindflex	
SECTION 4 : LIFE AND APPLIED SCIENCES	228
Special Contribution	229
Some Examples of Designing Integrated Heterogeneous Catalyst System	230
Chapter 31	231
Mitigation of N ₂ O and CH ₄ emissions from Corn Field using Urea Granulated with Nitrification Inhibitors and Zeolite	
Chapter 32	238
Influence of the Concentration of Ga-doped on the Structural and Optical Properties of ZnO Thin Films	

Chapter 33	244
Histopathology of gill of <i>Pangasius sutchi</i> infected with <i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> and are cured using Curcumin	
Chapter 34	250
Homeschooling in Lampung Province	
Chapter 35	255
Education as an Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Efforts to Improve Safety in Children Through State Primary Media Comics in The Village New District Labuhan Ratu Bandarlampung Lampung	
Chapter 36	269
Hipotetic Model of Continuous Professional Development of Vocational Lecturer in The Higher Vocational Education In Lampung	
Chapter 37	274
Fish Condition Factor as Bioindicator of Water Quality on Mangrove Ecosystems at Labuhan Maringgai, Indonesia.	

Making Photodiode Based on $Ba_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}TiO_3$ Thin Film on P-type Si (100) Substrate with Chemical Solution Deposition (CSD) Method

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Abstract. Ferroelectric thin film has been used in variety of applications for electronic and optical electricity. One of the material could be used in making a thin film is barium stronsium titanat (BST). BST can be made using simple device, with a cheaper cost and in a relatively short time. The making of $Ba_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}TiO_3$ solution that grown on the type-p Si(100) substrat surface was done with Chemical Solution Deposition (CSD) method. Annealing Process with temperature 850 oC during 22 hours will produce different BST thin film characterisation in crystal structure, thickness and particle size. Photodiode based on BST on p-type Si(100) Substrat surface characteristic, on the test with Ketley 2400 I-V meter, show that photo diode is sensitive to light (Dark room: 2 Lux, Light room: 400 Lux).

Keywords: Photodiode, thin film, BST , CSD , I-V.

I. Introduction

There are three main advantages of Barium Strontium Titanate (BST)-based thin film light sensor. First, the ferroelectric BST material has high responsivity towards heat and light as compared to materials like LiTaO₃ or NaNO₂. Second, the operating condition range of such sensors is in room temperature condition and hence, the production process can be carried out in simple laboratories as it does not require any cooling system, this is unlike HgCdTe with its operating temperature of 77K, which is the temperature of liquid nitrogen. Third, commercially available sensors on the market are typically made of amorphous silicon material, therefore, the idea of production of sensors in crystallite form with ferroelectric BST material is very attractive and promising. The synthesis of BST material can be done with relatively simple devices, low cost and in a short time. This BST-based material has the potential to replace SiO₂ in Metal Oxide Semiconductor (MOS) circuits [1,2].

Among the aforementioned ferroelectric materials above, BST is very attractive as it has very low optical loss, high dielectric constant and high load storage capacity [1], so it can used for Dynamic Ferroelectric Random Access Memory (DRAM) with the capacity of piezoelectric and piroelectric that allows storage capacity of up to 1Gbit [1-4]. Piezoelectric and piroelectric allows BST to be used for sensor applications [5]. At the same time, its electro-optic behaviour can be used in infra-red thermal switches [1]. These advantages of BST attract a lot of interest for it to be developed for new generation devices [6].

There are a number of techniques to create BST, e.g. Chemical Solution Deposition (CSD), Pulsed Laser Deposition (PLD), sputtering and Metallo Organic Chemical Vapour Deposition (MOCVD) [2,4,6,7]. Chemical Solution Deposition is known as a semiconductor film deposition method since 1869. In this method, thin film is made by depositing chemical solution on a substrate and then prepared by spin coating at a specific speed. The advantages of this method are that it is economical, simple, low temperature and faster processing time [2,4]. The main problem with this method is the stability of the solution as precipitation sometimes happen during storage.

The application of ferroelectric material for optoelectronics devices such as solar cells, photosensors and color sensors requires the optical characteristics data of the material, such as the absorbance and transmittance [2]. In this paper, the creation process of thin layer $Ba_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}TiO_3$ (BST) is presented. The process involved the dripping of BST onto type-p silicone substrate using the Chemical Solution Deposition (CSD) method, followed by the spin coating process at a speed of 3000 rev/min for 30 seconds and annealing process at 8500C for 22 hours. The resulting thin film's optical properties were then characterised through measurement of its absorbance and reflectance. The objective of this study is to analyse the optical properties of BST thin film on a type-p Si (100) substrate in measurement of energy gap and refraction index.

II. Methodology

2.1. *Equipment and Materials*

Equipment used in this study include an analytic Sartorius BL6100 weighing machine, a spin coater, the UV-Vis Ocean Optics USB4000 spectroscope, a VulcanTM-3000 furnace and a Branson 2510 ultrasonic machine. The materials used include powder form of Barium Acetate [$Ba(CH_3COO)_2$, 99%], Strontium Acetate [$Sr(CH_3COO)_2$, 99%], Titanium Dioxide [TiO_2 , 97.999%] and the solvent 2-Metoksietanol [$H_3COCH_2CH_2OH$, 99%]. All chemicals were obtained from Sigma Aldrich. Aqua bidest and p-type Si (100) substrate.

3.1. *Thin Film Preparation*

In this study, the substrate was Si (100) type-p that was cut using a glass cutter to 1x1 cm² size. The substrate was then washed by using an aqua bidest for 30 seconds.

4.1. *Making $Ba_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}TiO_3$ solution*

The BST solution that was grown on the surface of the Si substrate was made using the Chemical Solution Deposition (CSD) method, which is by mixing Barium Acetate, Strontium Acetate and Titanium Dioxide and was diluted in 2.5 ml 2-Metoksietanol. The molar fraction of the Barium Acetate was 0.5, the Strontium Acetate was 0.5 and the Titanium Dioxide was 1. Next, the solution was homogenised with the ultrasonic machine for 90 minutes to get a homogeneous BST solution.

5.1. *Thin Film Growing Process*

The BST solution was then dripped onto the Si (100) type-p substrate and spun using a spin coater for 30 seconds with a speed of 3000 rpm. The coating process of BST on the Si (100) type-p substrate was done 3 times with spinning times of 30 seconds each and a 1-minute in-between breaks.

6.1. *Annealing Process*

The annealing process was done using the VulcanTM-3000 Furnace to form BST solution crystals on the substrate. The annealing process on the Si (100) type-p substrate was done in a temperature of 8500C for 22 hours with a temperature increase of 1.670C/minute.

7.1. Contact Deposition Process

After the annealing process, the next step was to prepare the contact deposition that included the closing of the film sample using aluminium foils and to leave a part that was to be installed the contact in the shape of a 2x2 mm² square. The material of the contact used in this study was aluminium 99.999%. The deposition process was carried out with the metal oxide chemical vapour deposition (MOCVD) method.

8.1. G. I-V Test

I-V test was carried out to observe the current-voltage curve of the film and its sensitivity to lights. The I-V test was carried out with the Keithley 2400 I-V meter with voltage source range of -10 to 10 V.

III. Result and Discussions

The I-V tests were carried out in 2 conditions, namely dark (2 Lux) and bright (400 Lux). The results show that the BST film was sensitive to light. This was shown by the existence of curve shifting when tested on the different conditions, as shown in Fig. 1.

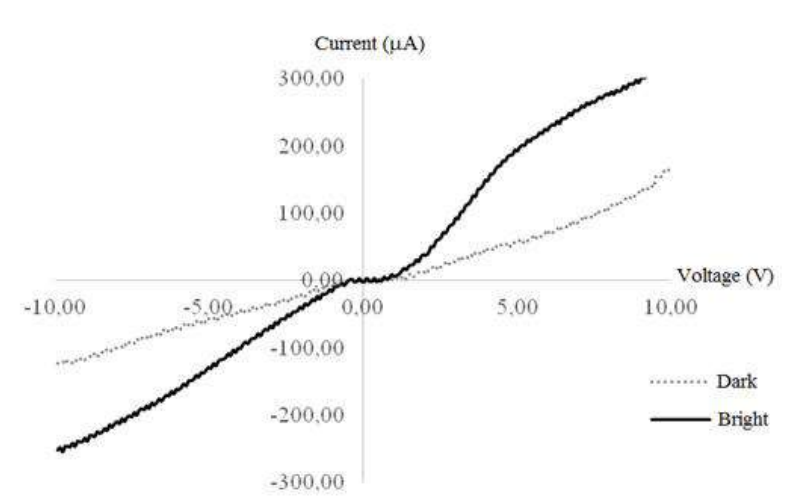


Fig. 1. F Curve I-V BST thin film in Dark and Bright condition.

From the Fig. , the current in dark condition was smaller than in bright condition. This was because the thin film's resistance was higher in dark condition and vice versa. This was because when the thin film was given energy in the form of light, electrons escaped from the valence band to the conduction band so the charge carrier number and the electrical conductivity increased.

The produced BST film was a combination of 2 types of semiconductor, namely the type-p and type-n semiconductors. The silicone substrate used was of the type-p semiconductor while the BST solution that was growth on the substrate was of type-n semiconductor. The combining was done during the crystal growth phase, which is during the annealing process. The pattern of the I-V curve in Fig. 1 shows that the produced BST thin film was a diode because the curve profile was similar to that of a diode curve. This shows that the basic principle of combining of p and n was working.

The results of the I-V tests showed that the knee voltage or the voltage when the current was beginning to increase was found to be 0.8 V as shown in table 1.

Table 1. Knee voltage thin film BST on dark and bright condition

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Knee voltage (Volt)</i>
Bright	0,8
Dark	0,8

IV. Conclusions

Ba_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}TiO₃ (BST) thin film was successfully made by growing it on a Si (100) type-p substrate using the CSD method. The patten on Curve I-V shows that the produced BST thin film was a diode because the curve profile is similar to the characteristics of a diode curve. Testing showed that the BST thin film was sensitive to light so it can be applied for the next generation light sensor with a potential application as a switch.

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