

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE



The Second International Conference on
Engineering and Technology Development

2nd ICETD 2013

27, 28, 29 August 2013, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia



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2nd ICETD 2013

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

28 -30 January 2013
Bandar Lampung University (UBL)
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PREFACE

The Activities of the International Conference is in line and very appropriate with the vision and mission of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) to promote training and education as well as research in these areas.

On behalf of the Second International Conference on Engineering and Technology Development (2nd ICETD 2013) organizing committee, we are very pleased with the very good response especially from the keynote speaker and from the participans. It is noteworthy to point out that about 80 technical papers were received for this conference.

The participants of the conference come from many well known universities, among others : University Kebangsaan Malaysia – Malaysia, APTIKOM – Indonesia, Institut Teknologi sepuluh November – Indonesia, Surya Institute – Indonesia, International Islamic University – Malaysia, STMIK Mitra Lampung – lampung, Bandung Institut of Technology – Bandung, Lecture of The Malahayati University, B2TP – BPPT Researcher – lampung, Starch Technology Center – Lampung, Universitas Islam Indonesia – Indonesia, Politeknik Negeri Malang – Malang, University of Kitakyushu – Japan, Gadjah Mada University – Indonesia, Universitas Malahayati – Lampung, Lampung University – lampung, Starch Technology Center – Lampung, Universitas Riau – Riau, Hasanuddin University – Indonesia, Diponegoro University – Indonesia, King Abdulaziz University – Saudi Arabia, Parahyangan Catholic University – Indonesia , National Taiwan University–Taiwan, Surakarta Christian University – Indonesia, Sugijapranata Catholic University – Indonesia, Semarang University – Indonesia, University of Brawijaya – Indonesia, PPKIA Tarakanita Rahmawati – Indonesia, Kyushu University, Fukuoka – Japan, Science and Technology Beijing – China, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember – Surabaya, Researcher of Starch Technology Center, Universitas Muhammadiyah Metro – Metro, National University of Malaysia – Malaysia.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the International Advisory Board members, sponsor and also to all keynote speakers and all participants. I am also gratefull to all organizing committee and all of the reviewers who contribute to the high standard of the conference. Also I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Rector of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) who give us endless support to these activities, so that the conference can be administrated on time

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Table Of Content

Organizing Committee	i
Table Of Content.....	v
Keynote Speaker	
1. Recent Advances in Biofuel Cell and Emerging Hybrid System Abdul Aziz Ahmad and Raihan Othman	1
2. Waste Utilization Study Tailing Gold Mine in Way Linggo-Lampung, as Fine Aggregate Materials for Producing Mortar Materials based on concept of Green Technology Lilies Widodojoko & Susilawati	8
3. Infrastructure Health Monitoring System (SHM) Development, a Necessity for Maintance and Investigation Prof. Dr. Priyo Suprobo, Faimun, Arie Febry	17
4. Four Phases Quality Function Deployment (Qfd) By Considering Kano Concept, Time And Manufacturing Cost Prof. Dr. Moses L Singgih, Dyah L. Trenggonowati, Putu D. Karningsih	22

Speaker

1. Comparative Analysis for The Multi Period Degree Minimum Spanning Tree Problem
Wamiliana, Amanto, and Mustofa Usman..... 39
2. Choosing The Right Software In Supporting The Successful of Enterprise ERP Implementation
Yodhie Yuniarthe, Idris Asmuni..... 44
3. Climate Adaptive Technology In Maintaining Vernacularism Of Urban Kampong Case study: Kampung Adat (Indiginous) Mahmud, Bandung District, West Java
Marcus Gartiwa..... 50
4. The Prospect Of Diesohol In Facing Fossil Fuel Crissis
M.C. Tri Atmodjo..... 63
5. The Potential Of Agriculture And Forestry Biomass Wastes As Source Of Bioenergy
Hardoyo..... 66
6. The Importance of Education Facility as Sustainable Urban Generation Tool
Fritz Akhmad Nuzir, Haris Murwadi and Bart Julien Dewancker 71
7. The implementation of Secton Method for Solving Systems of Non Linear Equations
Nur Rokhman 80
8. Quality Control Analysis Into Decrease The Level Defects On Coffee Product
Heri Wibowo, Sulastri and Emy Khikmawati 85
9. Public Transpotion Crisis In Bandar Lampung
Ida Bagus Ilham Malik 89
10. Geospatial Analysis of Land Use Change in Way Kuripan Watershed, Bandar Lampung City
Candra Hakim Van Rafi'1., Dyah Indriana Kusumastuti2., Dwi Jokowinarno..... 99
11. Material Utilization Technology Of Agriculture And Forestry Waste
Hardoyo..... 105
12. The Supply Chain System Of Cassava On The Tapioca Industry
Hardoyo..... 108
13. Glass Technology In Natural Light Glasses On Aperture Element In The Architecture World
Muhammad Rija & MT Pedia Aldy 113

14. An Eksperimental Permeable Asphalt Pavement Using Local Material Domato Stone On Quality Of Porous Asphalt
Firdaus Chairuddin, Wihardi Tjaronge, Muhammad Ramli, Johannes Patanduk 117
15. Coordination Of Architectural Concepts And Construction Systems
Eddy Hermanto. 129
16. Seismic Assessment of RC Building Using Pushover Analysis
Riza Ainul Hakim...... 136
17. Viscosity and Liquidity Index Relation for Elucidating Mudflow Behavior
Budijanto Widjaja and Shannon Hsien-Heng Lee...... 143
18. The Use of Pozzolanic Material for Improving Quality of Strontium Liquid Waste Cementation in Saline Environment during Nuclear Waste Immobilization Process
Muhammad Yusuf, HayuTyasUtami, Tri SulistiyoHariNugroho, SusetyoHarioPutero 148
19. Geospatial Analysis Of Land Use And Land Cover Changes For Discharge At Way Kualagaruntang Watershed In Bandar Lampung
Fieni Yuniarti, Dyah Indriana K, Dwi Joko Winarno...... 153
20. Wifi Network Design For High Performance
Heru Nurwarsito, KasyfulAmron,BektiWidyaningsih 161
21. Studi on The Efficiency Using Nature Materials in The Structural Elements of Reinforced Concrete Beam
Yasser, Herman Parung, M. Wihardi Tjaronge, Rudy Djamaluddin...... 167
22. The Research Of Slow Release Nitrogen Fertilizer Applied In Sugarcane (Saccharum Officinarum) For Green Energy Bioethanol
M.C. Tri Atmodjo, Agus Eko T. Nurul Rusdi, Sigit Setiadi, and Rina...... 179
23. Energy Utilization Technology Of Agriculture And Forestry Waste
Hardoyo...... 185
24. Implementation Of Fuzzy Inference System With Tsukamoto Method For Study Programme Selection
Fenty Ariani and Robby Yuli Endra. 189
25. The Analysis of Video Conference With ITU Standarization (International Telecommunication Union) That Joining in Inherent At Bandar Lampung University
Maria Shusanti F, Happy Reksa 201

26. The E-internal audit iso 9001:2008 based on accreditation form assessment matrix in study program for effectiveness of monitoring accreditation Marzuki, Maria Shusanti F.	207
27. The Developing Of e-Consultations For Effectiveness of Mentoring Academy Ahmad Cucus, Endang K	214
28. The Evaluation of information system performance in higher education case study with EUCS model at bandar lampung university Reni Nursyanti, Erlangga.	221
29. The Analysis Of History Collection System Based On AndroidSmartphone With Qr Code Using Qr CodeCase Study: Museum Lampung Usman Rizal, Wiwin Susanty, Sutrisno.	230
30. Application of Complaint Handling by Approach Model of ISO 10002 : 2004 to Increase Complaint Services Agus Sukoco and Yuthsi Aprilinda.	235
31. Towards Indonesian Cloud Campus Taqwan Thamrin, Iing Lukman, Dina Ika Wahyuningsih	252
32. Bridging Router to ADSL Modem for Stability Network Connection Arnes Yuli Vandika and Ruri Koesliandana.	257
33. The Effect of Use Styrofoam for Flexural Characteristics of Reinforced Concrete Beams Yasser , Herman Parung, M. Wihardi Tjaronge, Rudy Djamaluddin	261
34. The Estimation Of Bioethanol Yield From Some Cassava Variety M.C. Tri Atmodjo	273
35. Effect of Superficial Velocity of Pressure Difference on The Separation of Oil And Water by Using The T-Pipe Junctionl Kms. Ridhuan and Indarto.	277
36. The use of CRM for Customer Management at Cellular Telecommunications Industry Ayu Kartika Puspa.	293
37. Indonesian Puslit (Centre Of IT Solution) Website Analysis Using Webqual For Measuring Website Quality Maria Shusanti Febrianti and Nurhayati.	297
38. The E-internal audit iso 9001:2008 based on accreditation form assessment matrix in study program for effectiveness of monitoring accreditation Marzuki, Maria Shusanti F.	307

39. Enhancing Quality Software Through CMMI-ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 9126 Agus Sukoco	320
40. Value Analysis Of Passenger Car Equivalent Motorcycle (Case Study Kartini Road Bandar Lampung) Juniardi, Aflah Efendi	337
41. Alternative Analysis Of Flood Control Downstream Of Way Sekampung River Sugito, Maulana Febramsyah.	347
42. Analysis Of Fitness Facilities And Effective Use Of Crossing Road Juniardi, Edi Haryanto.	353
43. Study On Regional Development Work Environment Panjang Port Lands In Support Bandar Lampung City As A Service And Trade Ir. A. Karim Iksan, MT, Yohn Ferry.	359
44. Analytical And Experimental Study Bamboo Beam Concrete Hery Riyanto, Sugito, Juli	370
45. Comparative Analysis Of Load Factor Method Static And Dynamic Method (Case Study Akdp Bus Route Rajabasa - Bakauheni) A. Ikhsan Karim, MT., Ahmad Zulkily.	378
46. Optimization Utilization Of Water Resources dam Batutegei Using Method Of Linear Program Aprizal, Hery Fitriyansyah	386
47. Characteristics Generation Traffic Patterns And Movement In Residential Area (Case Study Way Kandis Residential Bandar Lampung) Fery Hendi Jaya, Juniardi,	392
48. Use Study On Slight Beam Reinforced Concrete Floor Plate in Lieu Of Secondary Beam Hery Riyanto, Sugito, Lilies Widodjoko, Sjamsu Iskandar	399
49. Observation Of The Effect Of Static Magnetic Field 0.1 Mt On A-Amylase Activity In Legume Germination Rochmah Agustrina, Tundjung T. Handayani, and Sumardi.	405
50. Effectiveness Analysis Of Applications Netsupport School 10 Based Iso / Iec 9126-4 Metrics Effectiveness Ahmad Cucus, Nelcy Novelia	413
51. Comparative Performance Analysis Of Banking For Implementing Internet Banking Reza Kurniawan	418

The Analysis Of History Collection System Based On Android Smartphone With Qr Code Using Qr Code Case Study: Museum Lampung

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Abstract-This scientific writing is to describe and explain the activities that related with using quick respon (QR) qode on collection history so it can be known as the advantages and disadvantages that exist in the system History Collection. The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the use of Quick Response (QR) Code for Collection System History at the museum Lampung as well as to study the QR Code.

Keyword-Collection History, QR Code, Android SmartPhone

1. Introduction

Lampung Museum is one of the government institutions that located in Bandar Lampung and the function is to provide information and knowledge of history to visitors. The Representatives of schools and educational facilities often make this Lampung Museum as one of the resorts to make their children can learn the history and see the Lampung relics of prehistoric man in Lampung. By coming to the museum, visitors are not only traveled, but also can learn about the collections through the collection that available information contained beside of glass containers in the collection at the Museum of Lampung. Such information is called History Collection.

Based on the questionnaire that author was handed out to visitors, 72% of respondents answered that the information can be given only limited to the contents of the History Collection to write a history of a collection so that visitors can not obtain the maximum information about the collection at that museum. Collection history system with Base Paper can not support all the visitors there to see if the conditions are in the crowded museum visitors.

Quick Response (QR) Code is a two barcode dimensional that has the ability to store data or more information than the one- barcode dimensional(Revelation, 2012). QR code

is a type of matrix code or two-dimensional was developed by Denso Wave, a division of Denso Corporation which is a Japanese company and published in 1994 with the main functionality that can be easily read by the scanner. Unlike the bar code, which only stores information horizontally, QR codes are capable of storing information horizontally and vertically, and therefor.

automatically QR codes can hold much more information than a barcode. QR codes have gained international standardization and standardization of the Japanese form of ISO/IEC18004 and JIS-X-0510.

Android is an operating system on smartphones that use an open platform makes it easy to develop applications developers, because Android is open has a good free apps, trial. Additionally developer applications developed can be used for all devices that use the Android OS (Tresnani, 2012).

2. Basic Theory

The authors gives limit of the issues to be addressed in this study is only on systems analysis History Collection using Quick Response (QR) Code without changing the existing system.

2.1 collection history

Information to the base paper containing material information about the collection and the complete background

and can be a source of research and publicity materials. Every Collection History records only a single object or a small entity group.

(Directorate of Museums, MANAGING MUSEUM COLLECTION, 2007: 11)

2.2 QR Code

QR Code (Quick Response) is a form of evolution of one barcode-dimensional into two-dimensional (2D). The use of QR codes has been very prevalent in Japan This is because the ability to store data that is larger than the bar code so as to encode information in Japanese kanji because it can accommodate the kanji letter. QR codes were first developed by Denso Wave, which is a Japanese company. Barcode difference with QR Code QR Code capability that is capable of storing information horizontally and vertically so that the QR Code can store more information than with Barcode.

QR Code function, such as:

1. Saving the address or identity
2. Storing URL
3. Saving a Phone Number
4. Storing Text

The presence of this code allows the audience to interact with the mixed media through mobile phones effectively and efficiently. Users can also generate and print their own QR codes for others to visit one of several encyclopedias QR code.

QR codes can be used on phones that have a QR code reader application and have internet access GPRS or Wi-Fi or 3G to connect the phone to the destination site via the QR code. Customers, which in this case is to enable mobile users only need a QR code reader program, pointing the camera at a QR code, QR code readers next program will automatically scan the data that has been embedded in the QR code. If the QR code contains the website address, so customers can directly access the site without having to type the address of the first destination site.

Picture 2.3 QR Code

QR code is a type of matrix code or two barcode-dimensional bar code that was developed by Denso Wave, a division of Denso Corporation which is a Japanese company and published in 1994 with the main functional that can be easily read by the scanner. An only the bar code, which only stores information horizontally, QR codes are capable of storing information horizontally and vertically, therefore automatically QR codes can hold much more information than a barcode. QR codes have gained international standardization and standardization of the Japanese form of ISO/IEC18004 and JIS-X-0510.

QR Code has several advantages than types of barcodes. Advantages possessed by QR Code is as follows:

1. Large capacity.
2. Easy to read.
3. Ability to save kanji letter.
4. Can be read from a variety of directions.
5. Small size.
6. Resistant to dirty and broken.
7. Can be divided.

QR Code is a matrix symbol that shaped like cell structures arranged in a box shape. QR Code structure can be seen in Figure 2.3 Here is an explanation of the structure of QR Code:

1. Finder Pattern: three identical structures located at each corner of QR Code except the bottom right corner of a 3x3 matrix of black modules are surrounded by white module module then black again to detect the position of the QR Code.
2. Alignment Pattern: The pattern for correcting distortion of the QR Code.
3. Timing Pattern: a pattern to identify the central coordinates of each cell in the QR Code with black and white patterns are arranged alternately.
4. Quiet Zone: Space required to read QR Code. Quiet zone is easier detected symbol of an image using a CCD sensor.
5. Data Area: Data from QR Code will be stored or encoded in the data area. QR

Code on a black cell represents a binary "1" and the white cell

Android 2.3

According to Nazruddin (2011, p.

1) Android is a mobile device that includes an operating system, middleware and Linux-based applications. Android is a software-based computer codes that can be distributed openly (open source) so that developers can create their own applications that can be used for a variety of Android-based smartphones. Android was initially developed by a company called Android Inc, And in 2005 the company is in acquisition by Google Inc. Android smartphones include in kernel based on, user interface glass, end-user applications, application frameworks, multimedia support, and many more. User application was built based on the Java programming language. Moreover applications that are built are also based on Java.

3. Walking systems

1. Lampung museum create a team of procurement collection
2. Curator collect prospective collection of objects commonly called the Culture things
3. From every culture thing are held collection documentation (collection of written information, sound recordings, video recordings relating to the background of objects of cultural heritage)
4. After the documentation phase of the survey team conducted the research methods conducting collection museology approach to get at the cultural aspects of the region
5. Results surveying team will continue to examine every collection with data collection and analysis activities with a particular method on a particular type of collection
6. Research any collection activities will be continued with the procurement team doing research manuscript into a book published by the museum
7. The next phase of the conservation objectives for collection care, rescue,

repair, and protect the collection from damage, either by natural or human

Data Flow of Document

4. Analysis and Testing

Authors make use case flow of QR Code to describe the process flow of a Collection history QR Code that can be used by visitors. This use case flow tells how a Collection history can be used QR Code to be accessed by visitors Lampung Museum.

a. Team Museum:

Museum team can perform many activities, such as:

1. Creating curator team
2. Surveying the cultural heritage objects
3. Documentation and submission of manuscripts
4. Maintenance History Collection

b. Visitor:

Visitors can perform some activities, such as:

1. Scanning the QR Code
2. Storing the necessary data

c. Admin:

Admin can perform the following activities:

1. Saving History Collection to server
2. Collection history process into a QR Code
3. Maintenance QR Code

Visitor Questionnaire

Authors tested the QR Code to find the resistance of a QR Code to scan. This testing needs to be done, Because QR Code to find the resistance in order to obtain the advantages and disadvantages of the QR Code.

4. Conclusion

After the authors performed an analysis of the system that running on a particular of system collection History Lampung museum, the authors take a decision that the use of QR Code can improve system performance at the Collection history. The following table shows the ratio that can improve the performance of the History Collection.

Variable Percentage (%)
Ease lvl 18
Able to provide more complete
information 19
User number 10
Resilience QR Code 21
Total 68

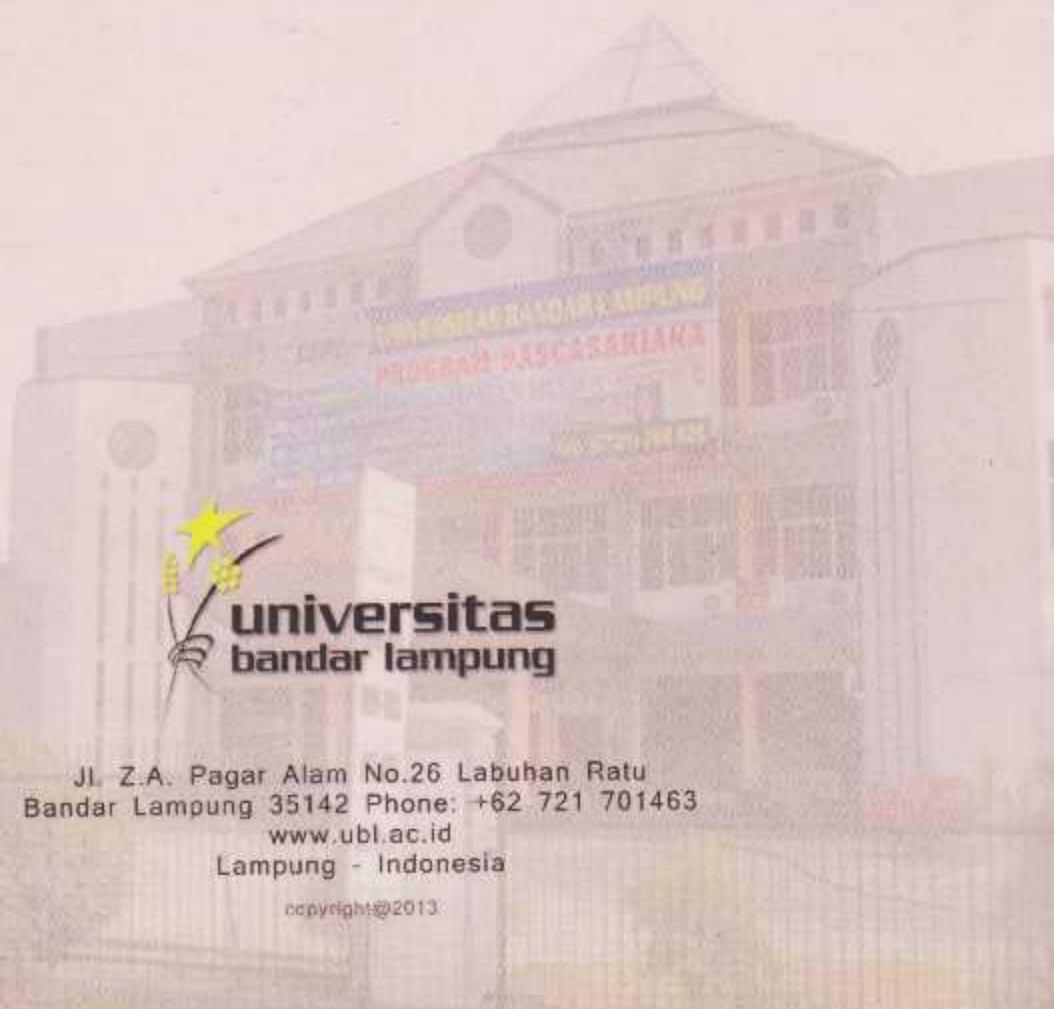
Most visitors Lampung Museum said that they get the information from the paper collection of information while the other also argue that the information provided was really minimal. Visitors also expect the collection of information is presented in digital form so that can make it easier to be got by anyone and the paper must be has more complete information. The authors take a decision on the use of QR Code History Collection can provide more complete information and also easy of access without having to record again. QR Code also has other advantages that can be accessed horizontally and vertically. moreoveer, the authors found that there is a weakness in the QR Code, which the QR Code was partially destroyed or damaged most of the QR Code can not be accessed.

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