



INTISARI

Perancangan Peralatan Monitoring Pergerakan Tanaman untuk Mempelajari Ritme Sirkadian dengan Variasi Interval Pencahayaan

Ritme sirkadian merupakan suatu proses biologis yang berulang sesuai kondisi lingkungan. Ritme sirkadian terbentuk karena adanya pergantian cahaya dan suhu. Tanaman melakukan gerakan yang dipicu oleh jam biologis untuk membantu adaptasi terhadap pergantian waktu gelap dan terang sesuai dengan adanya cahaya dan kondisi suhu lingkungan. Cahaya merupakan faktor penting untuk pertumbuhan dan perkembangan tanaman. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merancang peralatan monitoring pergerakan tanaman untuk mempelajari ritme sirkadian dengan variasi interval pencahayaan. Pengamatan dilakukan pada tanaman tomat yang diberi perlakuan pencahayaan menggunakan lampu LED *growth light* dengan interval pencahayaan 12 jam dan 16 jam. Peralatan *monitoring* pergerakan tanaman terdiri dari rangkaian raspberry pi dan kamera infra red, peralatan ini digunakan untuk pengambilan gambar tanaman secara kontinyu dan dengan metode *optical flow* dilakukan kuatifikasi jarak pergerakan pada setiap data gambar tanaman. Data jarak pergerakan tanaman tersebut diolah menggunakan metode FFT (*fast fourier transform*) untuk menetukan periode ritme sirkadian tanaman. Jarak Tanaman dengan interval pencahayaan 12 jam memiliki periode ritme sirkadian 24 jam dengan amplitudo 0,695. Sedangkan tanaman dengan interval pencahayaan 16 jam memiliki periode sirkadian 24,3 jam dan amplitudo 0,695.

Kata kunci: ritme sirkadian, lama pencahayaan, *optical flow*, pergerakan tanaman dan monitoring tanaman.



ABSTRACT

Design of Plant Motion Monitoring System to Study the Circadian Rhythms with variation of Lighting Interval

Circadian rhythm is a biological process that repeats according to environmental conditions. Circadian rhythm occurs due to the change of light and temperature. Plants are triggered by biological clocks to help adapt to dark and light changing times in accordance with the presence of light and environmental temperature conditions. Light is an important factor for the growth and development of plants. This research aims to design monitoring equipment of plant motion to determine circadian rhythm with various lighting interval. Observations were performed on tomato plants treated with LED growth lights with 12-hour and 16-hour lighting intervals. Plant motion monitoring equipment consists of a series of raspberry pi and infrared cameras used for continuous capture of plants and with optical flow method is done to strengthen the distance of movement in each frame of plant. The distance data of plant movement is processed using FFT method (fast fourier transform) to determine the period of plant circadian rhythm. Tomato plant that treated with 12 hours lightning has 24-hour circadian rhythms period with amplitude of 0,695, and tomato plant that treated with 16 hours lightning has 24,3 -hour circadian rhythms period with amplitude of 0,695.

Keywords : Circadian rhythm, lighting period, optical flow, plant motion and plant monitoring