

LAMPIRAN 1
PROGRAM MATLAB MODEL 1

SKIN WITHOUT GLUCOSE

```

%===== INITIALIZING =====
Rf = 500 ;           % (ohm) resistance on 1 finger
e0= (8.8)*1e-12;    % F/m
vC = 3e8;
k = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-2;% /m
f = 1e3:100:1e6;   % nilai frequency spectrum 100HZ hingga 1MHZ
w = 2*pi.*f;
lambda = vC./f;
%===== Data konduktivitas 1Hz - 10KHZ =====
t_e = 1e-7;
t_d = 1e-5;
phase_e = 80;
phase_d = 30;
%===== Hasil Perhitungan =====
e_e = tan(phase_e).*(t_e./w);
e_d = tan(phase_d).*(t_d./w);
#####
sCd = (kd.*(e_d)); % ADMITTANCE DERMIS
#####
%===== MISALKAN =====
sA = Ge+Gd;
sB = Ce+sCd;
sC = Ge.*Gd;
sD = Ce.*sCd;
sE = (Ce.*Gd)+(sCd.*Ge);
sty = (Ce./Ge).*(sCd./Gd);
%===== ADMITTANSI =====
sY1 = ((sA.*(sC-((w).^2).*sD))-
(((w).^2).*sB.*sE))./(((sA).^2)+(((w).^2).*((sB).^2)));
sY2 = w.*(((sA.*sE)-(sB.*(sC-
((w).^2).*sD)))./(((sA).^2)+(((w).^2).*((sB).^2))));
sYT = sY1+j.*sY2;
#####
%===== ADMITTANSI Value PROPERTIES =====
sYTmag = abs(sYT);
sYTphase = angle(sYT);
sYTreal = real(sYT);
sYTimag = imag(sYT);
#####
%===== KONSEP 2R-1C =====
sGp = sYTreal;
sCp = sYTimag./w;
st2 = sCp.*Rf;
stz = sCp./sGp;
%===== ADMITTANCE karakteristik =====
sYT2 =
((sGp.*(1+(Rf.*sGp)))+(w.^2).*(sCp.^2).*Rf)+(j.*w.*sCp))./((1+(Rf.*sGp))+(w.^
2).*(sCp.^2).*Rf));
%===== Capacitance karakteristik =====

```

```

sC1 = (sCp)/(((1+Rf.*sGp).^2)+((w.*st2).^2));
sC2 =
(sGp.*(1+Rf.*sGp+(w.*w.*stz.*st2)))/(w.*(((1+Rf.*sGp).^2)+((w.*st2).^2)));
sC = sC1-j.*sC2;
#####
#####
===== ADMITTANSI akhir Value Properties =====
sYT2mag = abs(sYT2);
sYT2phase = angle(sYT2);
sYT2real = real(sYT2);
sYT2imag = imag(sYT2);
===== CAPACITANCE akhir Value properties =====
sCmag = abs(sC);
sCphase = angle(sC);
sCreal = real(sC);
sCimag = imag(sC);
===== PERMITTIVITAS karakteristik =====
sew1 = sYT2imag/(w.*k.*e0);
sew2 = sYT2real/(w.*k.*e0);
sewT = sew1-j*sew2;
sewTmag = abs(sewT);
sewTreal = real(sewT);
sewTimag = imag(sewT);
sewTphase = angle(sewT);
clc;

```

DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN MAXWELL WAGNER PADA 1-10KHZ

```

===== INITIALIZING =====
Rf = 500 ;           % (ohm) resistance on 1 finger
e0= (8.8)*1e-12;    % F/m
vC = 3e8;
k = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-2;% /m
f = 1e3:100:1e6;   % nilai frequency spectrum 100HZ hingga 1MHZ
w = 2*pi.*f;
lambda = vC./f;
===== Data konduktivitas 1Hz - 10KHZ =====
t_e = 1e-7;
t_d = 1e-5;
phase_e = 80;
phase_d = 30;
===== Hasil Perhitungan =====
e_e = tan(phase_e).*(t_e./w);
e_d = tan(phase_d).*(t_d./w);
===== SAMPLE ASUMSI PERMITTIVITAS GLUKOSA =====
% SAMPLE DIAMBIL DENGAN ASUMSI NILAI CAPACITANCE GLUKOSA MEMILIKI NILAI
% sebesar 1 piko hingga 0.1 mikro yang merupakan batas acuan dari nilai
% capacitance dermis
=====
r = 1e2:10:1e5;    % Dari nilai permitivity 1 piko hingga 0.1 mikro
eg = r.*e0;        % Nilai GLUKOSA VARIABLE (SAMPLE) dimana
                  % nilai Maximum = 10000 #eg = 1:0.1:1e5#
                  % nilai Minimum = 100
                  % dengan perubahan sebesar 100.000 sebanding dengan
                  % nilai perbandingan kadar invasive antara 100 mg/dl
                  % hingga 500 mg/dl yaitu sebesar 250 : 1 yang berarti

```

```

% besar perubahan sebesar 250 pada non-invasive
% merupakan perubahan sebesar 1 point pada invasive
% metode

%=====
ke = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-3;
kd = ((1e-3)^2)/3e-3;
Ge = (ke.*t_e)./2; % Properties EPIDERMIS
Ce = (ke.*e_e)./2; % ADMITTANCE EPIDERMIS

Gd = (kd.*t_d); % Properties DERMIS
Cd = (kd.*(e_d+eg)); % ADMITTANCE DERMIS
#####
%===== MISALKAN =====
A = Ge+Gd;
B = Ce+Cd;
C = Ge.*Gd;
D = Ce.*Cd;
E = (Ce.*Gd)+(Cd.*Ge);
%===== ADMITTANSI =====
MY1 = ((A.*(C-((w).^2).*D))-((w).^2).*B.*E))./(((A).^2)+((w).^2).*((B).^2));
MY2 = w.*((A.*E)-(B.*(C-((w).^2).*D)))./(((A).^2)+((w).^2).*((B).^2));
MY = MY1+j.*MY2;
#####
%===== ADMITTANSI Value PROPERTIES =====
MYmag = abs(MY);
MYphase = angle(MY);
MYreal = real(MY);
MYimag = imag(MY);
#####
%===== KONSEP 2R-1C =====
MGp = MYreal;
MCp = MYimag./w;
Mt2 = MCp.*Rf;
Mtz = MCp./MGp;
%===== ADMITTANCE karakteristik =====
MYT =
((MGp.*(1+(Rf.*MGp)))+(w.^2).(MCp.^2).*Rf)+(j.*w.*MCp))./((1+(Rf.*MGp))+((w.^2).*(MCp.^2).*Rf));
%===== Capacitance karakteristik =====
MC1 = (MCp)./(((1+Rf.*MGp).^2)+((w.*Mtz).^2));
MC2 =
(MGp.*(1+Rf.*MGp)+((w.^2).*Mtz.*Mt2))./(w.*((1+Rf.*MGp).^2)+((w.*Mtz).^2));
MC = MC1-j.*MC2;
#####
%===== ADMITTANSI akhir Value Properties =====
MYTmag = abs(MYT);
MYTphase = angle(MYT);
MYTreal = real(MYT);
MYTimag = imag(MYT);
%===== CAPACITANCE akhir Value properties =====
MCmag = abs(MC);
MCphase = angle(MC);
MCreal = real(MC);
MCimag = imag(MC);
%===== PERMITTIVITAS karakteristik =====
Mew1 = MYTimag./(w.*k.*e0);

```

```

Mew2 = MYTreal./(w.*k.*e0);
MewT = Mew1-j*Mew2;
MewTmag = abs(MewT);
MewTreal = real(MewT);
MewTimag = imag(MewT);
MewTphase = angle(MewT);
#####
%===== GRAPHIC ANALISA =====
clc;

figure(1);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sYT2mag,'--',f,sYT2imag,'-.',f,MYTmag,'r',f,MYTimag,'b');grid on;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam S/m');
title('ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 1 dengan data 1Hz -
10KHz');
legend ('skin Magnitude','skin Imaginer','model 1 Magnitude','model 1
Imaginer','location','Best');
subplot(212);
semilogx(f,(180/pi)*sYT2phase,'--',f,(180/pi)*MYTphase,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('derajat');
title('PHASE ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 1 dengan data 1Hz -
10KHz');
legend ('skin Phase','model 1 Phase','location','Best');

figure(2);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sew1,'--',f,sew2,'-.',f,Mew1,'r',f,Mew2,'b');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam permittivity');
title('PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 1 dengan data 1Hz -
10KHz');
legend ('skin permittivitas','skin konduktivitas','model 1
permittivitas','model 1 konduktivitas','location','Best');
subplot(212);
semilogx(f,(180/pi)*sewTphase,'--',f,(180/pi)*MewTphase,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('Derajat');
title('PHASE PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 1 dengan data 1Hz
- 10KHz');
legend ('skin Phase','model 1 Phase','location','Best');

-----
DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN P.DEBYE PADA 1-10KHZ
-----
%===== INITIALIZING =====

```

```

Rf = 500 ; % (ohm) resistance on 1 finger
e0= (8.8)*1e-12; % F/m
vC = 3e8;
k = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-2; % /m
f = 1e3:100:1e6; % nilai frequency spectrum 100HZ hingga 1MHZ
w = 2*pi.*f;
lambda = vC./f;
%===== Data konduktivitas 1Hz - 10KHZ =====
t_e = 1e-7;
t_d = 1e-5;
phase_e = 80;
phase_d = 30;
%===== Hasil Perhitungan =====
e_e = tan(phase_e).*(t_e./w);
e_d = tan(phase_d).*(t_d./w);
%===== SAMPLE ASUMSI PERMITTIVITAS GLUKOSA =====
% SAMPLE DIAMBIL DENGAN ASUMSI NILAI CAPACITANCE GLUKOSA MEMILIKI NILAI
% sebesar 1 piko hingga 0.1 mikro yang merupakan batas acuan dari nilai
% capacitance dermis
%=====
r = 1e2:10:1e5; % Dari nilai permitivity 1 piko hingga 0.1 mikro
eg = r.*e0; % Nilai GLUKOSA VARIABLE (SAMPLE) dimana
% nilai Maximum = 10000;
% nilai Minimum = 100
% dengan perubahan sebesar 100.000 sebanding dengan
% nilai perbandingan kadar invasive antara 100 mg/dl
% hingga 500 mg/dl yaitu sebesar 250 : 1 yang berarti
% besar perubahan sebesar 250 pada non-invasive
% merupakan perubahan sebesar 1 point pada invasive
% metode
%=====
ke = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-3;
kd = ((1e-3)^2)/3e-3;
Ge = (ke.*t_e)./2; % Properties EPIDERMIS
Ce = (ke.*e_e)./2; % ADMITTANCE EPIDERMIS

Gd = (kd.*t_d); % Properties DERMIS
Cd = (kd.*(e_d+eg)); % ADMITTANCE DERMIS
#####
%===== MISALKAN =====
A = Ge+Gd;
B = Ce+Cd;
C = Ge.*Gd;
D = Ce.*Cd;
E = (Ce.*Gd)+(Cd.*Ge);
tg = (1./(Ge+Gd)).*((Ce.^2)./Ge)+((Cd.^2)./Gd);
tc = (1./(Ge+Gd)).*(Ce+Cd);
% CONDUCTANCE P.DEBYE ...
PG0 = (C)./(A);
PGx = (((D.*A)-(B.*E))./(B.^2))+j.*(w.*D)./B;
PG = PGx + ((PG0-PGx)./(1+j.*(w.^2).*tg));
% CAPACITANCE P.DEBYE
PCext0 = ((Ce.*(Gd).^2)+(Cd.*(Ge).^2))/((Ge+Gd).^2);
PCextx = (Ce.*Cd)/(Ce+Cd);
PCT = PCextx + ((PCext0-PCextx)./(1+j.*(w.*tc).^2));
% ADMITTANSI P.DEBYE
PY = (PG+j.*PCT);

```

```

%PROPERTIES ADMITTANSI P.DEBYE
PGmag = abs(PG);
PGphase = angle(PG);
PGreal = real(PG);
PGimag = imag(PG);
%PROPERTIES ADMITTANSI P.DEBYE
PYmag = abs(PY);
PYphase = angle(PY);
PYreal = real(PY);
PYimag = imag(PY);
%PROPERTIES CAPACITANCE P.DEBYE
PCTmag = abs(PCT);
PCTphase = angle(PCT);
PCTreal = real(PCT);
PCTimag = imag(PCT);
#####
#####
%===== KONSEP 2R-1C =====
PGp = real(PG);
PCp = real(PCT)./w;
Pt2 = PCp.*Rf;
Ptz = PCp./PGp;
%===== ADMITTANCE karakteristik =====
PYT0 = (PGp./(1+Rf.*PGp))+j.*(w.*PCp)./(1+(Rf.*PGp).^2);
PYTx = (1./Rf)+j.*(w.*PCp)./(w.^2.*(PCp.^2).*(Rf.^2));
PYT = PYTx + (PYT0-PYTx)./(1+j.*(w.*Pt2).^2);
%===== Capacitance karakteristik =====
PC1 = (PCp)./(((1+Rf.*PGp).^2)+((w.*Pt2).^2));
PC2 =
(PGp.*(1+Rf.*PGp)+((w.^2).*Ptz.*Pt2))./(w.*((1+Rf.*PGp).^2)+((w.*Pt2).^2));
PC = PC1+j.*PC2;
#####
#####
%===== ADMITTANSI akhir Value Properties =====
PYTmag = abs(PYT);
PYTphase = angle(PYT);
PYTreal = real(PYT);
PYTimag = imag(PYT);
%===== CAPACITANCE akhir Value properties =====
PCmag = abs(PC);
PCphase = angle(PC);
PCreal = real(PC);
PCimag = imag(PC);
%===== PERMITTIVITAS karakteristik =====
ew1 = PYTimag./(w.*k.*e0);
ew2 = PYTreal./(w.*k.*e0);
ewT = ew1-j*ew2;
PewTmag = abs(ewT);
PewTreal = real(ewT);
PewTimag = imag(ewT);
PewTphase = angle(ewT);
clc;
#####
%===== GRAPHIC ANALISA =====
clc;
figure(1);
clf;

```

```

subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sYT2mag,'--',f,sYT2imag,'-.',f,PYTmag,'r',f,PYTimag,'b');grid on;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam S/m');
title('ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1Hz - 10KHz');
legend ('skin Magnitude','skin Imaginer','model 1 Magnitude','model 1
Imaginer','location','SouthEast');
subplot(212);
semilogx(f,(180/pi)*sYT2phase,'--',f,(180/pi)*PYTphase,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('derajat');
title('PHASE ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1Hz -
10KHz');
legend ('skin Phase','model 1 Phase','location','Best');

figure(2);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sew1,'--',f,sew2,'--',f,ew1,'r',f,ew2,'b');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam permittivity');
title('PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1Hz - 10KHz');
legend ('skin permittivitas','skin konduktivitas','model 1
permittivitas','model 1 konduktivitas','location','Best');
subplot(212);
semilogx(f,(180/pi)*sewTphase,'--',f,(180/pi)*PewTphase,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('Derajat');
title('PHASE PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1Hz -
10KHz');
legend ('skin Phase','model 1 Phase','location','Best');

```

DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN MAXWELL WAGNER PADA 1MHZ

```

%===== INITIALIZING =====
Rf = 500 ;           % (ohm) resistance on 1 finger
e0= (8.8)*1e-12;    % F/m
vC = 3e8;
k = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-2;% /m
f = 1e3:100:1e6;   % nilai frequency spectrum 100HZ hingga 1MHZ
w = 2*pi.*f;
lambda = vC./f;
%===== Data konduktivitas 1 MHZ =====
t_e = 1e-4;
t_d = 1e-4;
phase_e = 80;
phase_d = 30;
%===== Hasil Perhitungan =====
e_e = tan(phase_e).*(t_e./w);
e_d = tan(phase_d).*(t_d./w);
%===== SAMPLE ASUMSI PERMITTIVITAS GLUKOSA =====
% SAMPLE DIAMBIL DENGAN ASUMSI NILAI CAPACITANCE GLUKOSA MEMILIKI NILAI
% sebesar 1 piko hingga 0.1 mikro yang merupakan batas acuan dari nilai
% capacitance dermis

```

```

%=====
r = 1e2:10:1e5;      % Dari nilai permitivity 1 piko hingga 0.1 mikro
eg = r.*e0;         % Nilai GLUKOSA VARIABLE (SAMPLE) dimana
                    % nilai Maximum = 10000 #eg = 1:0.1:1e5#
                    % nilai Minimum = 100
                    % dengan perubahan sebesar 100.000 sebanding dengan
                    % nilai perbandingan kadar invasive antara 100 mg/dl
                    % hingga 500 mg/dl yaitu sebesar 250 : 1 yang berarti
                    % besar perubahan sebesar 250 pada non-invasive
                    % merupakan perubahan sebesar 1 point pada invasive
                    % metode

%=====
ke = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-3;
kd = ((1e-3)^2)/3e-3;
Ge = (ke.*t_e)./2;  % Properties EPIDERMIS
Ce = (ke.*e_e)./2;  % ADMITTANCE EPIDERMIS

Gd = (kd.*t_d);     % Properties DERMIS
Cd = (kd.*(e_d+eg)); % ADMITTANCE DERMIS
#####
%===== MISALKAN =====
A = Ge+Gd;
B = Ce+Cd;
C = Ge.*Gd;
D = Ce.*Cd;
E = (Ce.*Gd)+(Cd.*Ge);
%===== ADMITTANSI =====
MY1 = ((A.*(C-((w).^2).*D))-(((w).^2).*B.*E))./(((A).^2)+(((w).^2).*((B).^2)));
MY2 = w.*(((A.*E)-(B.*(C-((w).^2).*D)))./(((A).^2)+(((w).^2).*((B).^2))));
MY = MY1+j.*MY2;
#####
%===== ADMITTANSI Value PROPERTIES =====
MYmag = abs(MY);
MYphase = angle(MY);
MYreal = real(MY);
MYimag = imag(MY);
#####
%===== KONSEP 2R-1C =====
MGp = MYreal;
MCp = MYimag./w;
Mt2 = MCp.*Rf;
Mtz = MCp./MGp;
%===== ADMITTANCE karakteristik =====
MYT =
(MGp.*(1+(Rf.*MGp)+((w.^2).*Mtz.*(Mt2)))+(j.*w.*Mtz))./((1+Rf.*MGp).^2+(w.*Mt2).^2);
%===== Capacitance karakteristik =====
MC1 = (MCp)./(((1+Rf.*MGp).^2)+((w.*Mt2).^2));
MC2 =
(MGp.*(1+Rf.*MGp+((w.^2).*Mtz.*(Mt2)))./((w.*((1+Rf.*MGp).^2)+((w.*Mt2).^2)));
MC = MC1-j.*MC2;
#####
%===== ADMITTANSI akhir Value Properties =====
MYTmag = abs(MYT);
MYTphase = angle(MYT);
MYTreal = real(MYT);

```



```

MYTimag = imag(MYT);
%===== CAPACITANCE akhir Value properties =====
MCmag = abs(MC);
MCphase = angle(MC);
MCreal = real(MC);
MCimag = imag(MC);
%===== PERMITTIVITAS karakteristik =====
Mew1 = MYTimag./(w.*k.*e0);
Mew2 = MYTreal./(w.*k.*e0);
MewT = Mew1-j*Mew2;
MewTmag = abs(MewT);
MewTreal = real(MewT);
MewTimag = imag(MewT);
MewTphase = angle(MewT);
#####
%===== GRAPHIC ANALISA =====
clc;
figure(1);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sYT2mag,'--',f,sYT2imag,'-.',f,MYTmag,'r',f,MYTimag,'b');grid on;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam S/m');
title('ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 1 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('skin Magnitude','skin Imaginer','model 1 Magnitude','model 1
Imaginer','location','Best');

subplot(212);
semilogx(f,(180/pi)*sYT2phase,'--',f,(180/pi)*MYTphase,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('derajat');
title('PHASE ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 1 dengan data
1MHz');
legend ('skin Phase','model 1 Phase','location','Best');

figure(2);
clf;
subplot(211);
loglog(f,Mew1,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam permittivity');
title('PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('model 1 permittivitas','location','Best');
subplot(212);
loglog(f,Mew2,'b');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam permittivity');
title('KONDUKTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('model 1 konduktivitas','location','Best');

-----
DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN P.DEBYE PADA 1MHZ
-----

%===== INITIALIZING =====
Rf = 500 ;           % (ohm) resistance on 1 finger

```

```

e0= (8.8)*1e-12;    % F/m
vC = 3e8;
k = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-2; % /m
f = 1e3:100:1e6;    % nilai frequency spectrum 100HZ hingga 1MHZ
w = 2*pi.*f;
lambda = vC./f;
%===== Data konduktivitas 1 MHZ =====
t_e = 1e-4;
t_d = 1e-4;
phase_e = 80;
phase_d = 30;
%===== Hasil Perhitungan =====
e_e = tan(phase_e).*(t_e./w);
e_d = tan(phase_d).*(t_d./w);
%===== SAMPLE ASUMSI PERMITTIVITAS GLUKOSA =====
% SAMPLE DIAMBIL DENGAN ASUMSI NILAI CAPACITANCE GLUKOSA MEMILIKI NILAI
% sebesar 1 piko hingga 0.1 mikro yang merupakan batas acuan dari nilai
% capacitance dermis
%=====
r = 1e2:10:1e5;    % Dari nilai permitivity 1 piko hingga 0.1 mikro
eg = r.*e0;        % Nilai GLUKOSA VARIABLE (SAMPLE) dimana
                  % nilai Maximum = 10000;
                  % nilai Minimum = 100
                  % dengan perubahan sebesar 100.000 sebanding dengan
                  % nilai perbandingan kadar invasive antara 100 mg/dl
                  % hingga 500 mg/dl yaitu sebesar 250 : 1 yang berarti
                  % besar perubahan sebesar 250 pada non-invasive
                  % merupakan perubahan sebesar 1 point pada invasive
                  % metode
%=====
ke = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-3;
kd = ((1e-3)^2)/3e-3;
Ge = (ke.*t_e)./2; % Properties EPIDERMIS
Ce = (ke.*e_e)./2; % ADMITTANCE EPIDERMIS

Gd = (kd.*t_d);    % Properties DERMIS
Cd = (kd.*(e_d+eg)); % ADMITTANCE DERMIS
#####
%===== MISALKAN =====
A = Ge+Gd;
B = Ce+Cd;
C = Ge.*Gd;
D = Ce.*Cd;
E = (Ce.*Gd)+(Cd.*Ge);
tg = (1./(Ge+Gd)).*(((Ce.^2)./Ge)+((Cd.^2)./Gd));
tc = (1./(Ge+Gd)).*(Ce+Cd);
% CONDUCTANCE P.DEBYE ...
PG0 = (C)./(A);
PGx = (((D.*A)-(B.*E))./(B.^2))+j.*(w.*D)./B);
PG = PGx + ((PG0-PGx)./(1+j.*(w.^2).*tg));
% CAPACITANCE P.DEBYE
PCext0 = ((Ce.*(Gd).^2)+(Cd.*(Ge).^2))/((Ge+Gd).^2);
PCextx = (Ce.*Cd)/(Ce+Cd);
PCT = PCextx + ((PCext0-PCextx)./(1+j.*(w.*tc).^2));
% ADMITTANSI P.DEBYE
PY = (PG+j.*PCT);
%PROPERTIES ADMITTANSI P.DEBYE

```

```

PGmag = abs(PG);
PGphase = angle(PG);
PGreal = real(PG);
PGimag = imag(PG);
%PROPERTIES ADMITTANSI P.DEBYE
PYmag = abs(PY);
PYphase = angle(PY);
PYreal = real(PY);
PYimag = imag(PY);
%PROPERTIES CAPACITANCE P.DEBYE
PCTmag = abs(PCT);
PCTphase = angle(PCT);
PCTreal = real(PCT);
PCTimag = imag(PCT);
#####
#####
%===== KONSEP 2R-1C =====
PGp = PG;
PCp = PCT;
Pt2 = PCp.*Rf;
Ptz = PCp./PGp;
%===== ADMITTANCE karakteristik =====
PYT0 = (PGp./(1+Rf.*PGp))+j.*((w.*PCp)./(1+(Rf.*PGp)).^2);
PYTx = (1./Rf)+j.*((w.*PCp)./(w.^2).*(PCp.^2).*(Rf.^2));
PYT = PYTx + (PYT0-PYTx)./(1+j.*(w.*Pt2).^2);
%===== Capacitance karakteristik =====
PC1 = (PCp)./(((1+Rf.*PGp).^2)+((w.*Pt2).^2));
PC2 =
(PGp.*(1+Rf.*PGp+((w.^2).*Ptz.*Pt2)))./(w.*((1+Rf.*PGp).^2)+((w.*Pt2).^2));
PC = PC1+j.*PC2;
#####
#####
%===== ADMITTANSI akhir Value Properties =====
PYTmag = abs(PYT);
PYTphase = angle(PYT);
PYTreal = real(PYT);
PYTimag = imag(PYT);
%===== CAPACITANCE akhir Value properties =====
PCmag = abs(PC);
PCphase = angle(PC);
PCreal = real(PC);
PCimag = imag(PC);
%===== PERMITTIVITAS karakteristik =====
ew1 = PYTimag./(w.*k.*e0);
ew2 = PYTreal./(w.*k.*e0);
ewT = ew1-j*ew2;
PewTmag = abs(ewT);
PewTreal = real(ewT);
PewTimag = imag(ewT);
PewTphase = angle(ewT);
#####
%===== GRAPHIC ANALISA =====
clc;
figure(1);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sYT2mag,'--',f,sYT2imag,'-.',f,PYTmag,'r',f,PYTimag,'b');grid on;

```

```

xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam S/m');
title('ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('skin Magnitude','skin Imaginer','model 1 Magnitude','model 1
Imaginer','location','SouthEast');

subplot(212);
semilogx(f, (180/pi)*sYT2phase, '--', f, (180/pi)*PYTphase, 'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('derajat');
title('PHASE ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('skin Phase','model 1 Phase','location','Best');

figure(2);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f, sew1, '--', f, sew2, '--', f, ew1, 'r', f, ew2, 'b');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam permittivity');
title('PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('skin permittivitas','skin konduktivitas','model 1
permittivitas','model 1 konduktivitas','location','Best');

subplot(212);
semilogx(f, (180/pi)*sewTphase, '--', f, (180/pi)*PewTphase, 'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('Derajat');
title('PHASE PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('skin Phase','model 1 Phase','location','Best');

figure(2);
clf;
subplot(211);
loglog(f, ew1, 'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam permittivity');
title('PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('model 1 permittivitas','location','Best');

subplot(212);
loglog(f, ew2, 'b');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam permittivity');
title('KONDUKTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 1 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('model 1 konduktivitas','location','Best');

```

LAMPIRAN 2
PROGRAM MATLAB MODEL 2

SKIN WITHOUT GLUCOSE

```

%===== INITIALIZING =====
Rf = 500 ;           % (ohm) resistance on 1 finger
e0= (8.8)*1e-12;    % F/m
vC = 3e8;
k = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-2;% /m
f = 1e3:100:1e6;   % nilai frequency spectrum 100HZ hingga 1MHZ
w = 2*pi.*f;
lambda = vC./f;
%===== Data konduktivitas 1Hz - 10KHZ =====
t_e = 1e-7;
t_d = 1e-5;
phase_e = 80;
phase_d = 30;
%===== Hasil Perhitungan =====
e_e = tan(phase_e).*(t_e./w);
e_d = tan(phase_d).*(t_d./w);
#####
sCb = kb.*(eb);
#####
% Perhitungan berdasarkan Maxwell-Wagner Model
%=====
% Misalkan data 1 :
sA1 = (Gb+Gd);
sB1 = (sCb+Cd);
sC1 = (Gb.*Gd);
sD1 = (sCb.*Cd);
sE1 = (Gb.*Cd+Gd.*sCb);
%===== ADMITTANCE biasa =====
sYB11 = ((sA1.*(sC1-((w).^2).*sD1))-
(((w).^2).*sB1.*sE1))./(((sA1).^2)+((w).^2).*((sB1).^2)));
sYB12 = w.*(((sA1.*sE1)-(sB1.*(sC1-
((w).^2).*sD1)))./(((sA1).^2)+((w).^2).*((sB1).^2)));
sYB1 = sYB11+j.*sYB12;
#####
% Perhitungan berdasarkan Maxwell-Wagner Model
%=====
% Misalkan data 2 :
sGx = real(sYB1);
sCx = imag(sYB1)./w;
sA2 = (Ge+sGx);
sB2 = (Ce+sCx);
sC2 = (Ge.*sGx);
sD2 = (Ce.*sCx);
sE2 = (Ge.*sCx+sGx.*Ce);
%===== ADMITTANCE biasa =====
sYB21 = ((sA2.*(sC2-((w).^2).*sD2))-
(((w).^2).*sB2.*sE2))./(((sA2).^2)+((w).^2).*((sB2).^2)));

```

```

sYB22 = w.*(((sA2.*sE2)-(sB2.*(sC2-
((w).^2).*sD2)))./(((sA2).^2)+((w).^2).*((sB2).^2)));
sYB2 = sYB21+j.*sYB22;
#####
===== KONSEP 2R-1C =====
sGp = real(sYB2);
sCp = imag(sYB2)./w;
st2 = sCp.*Rf;
stz = sCp./sGp;
sYT =
((sGp.*(1+(Rf.*sGp)))+(w.^2).*(sCp.^2).*Rf)+(j.*w.*sCp))./(((1+(Rf.*sGp)).^2)+
((w.^2).*(sCp.^2).*Rf.^2));
===== CAPACITANCE Karakteristik =====
se1 = (sCp)./(((1+Rf.*sGp).^2)+(w.*st2).^2);
se2 =
(sGp.*(1+Rf.*sGp+(w.*w.*stz.*st2)))./((1+Rf.*sGp).^2+(w.*st2).^2);
sC = se1-j.*se2;
#####
===== Admittansi FINAL Properties =====
sYTmag = abs(sYT);
sYTphase = angle(sYT);
sYTreal = real(sYT);
sYTimag = imag(sYT);
#####
%Capacitance DEBYE FINAL properties
sCmag = abs(sC);
sCphase = angle(sC);
sCreal = real(sC);
sCimag = imag(sC);
===== PERMITTIVITAS karakteristik =====
sew1 = sYTimag./(w.*k.*e0);
sew2 = sYTreal./(w.*k.*e0);
sewT = sew1-j.*sew2;
sewTreal = real(sewT);
sewTimag = imag(sewT);
sewTphase = angle(sewT);
clc;

```

DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN MAXWELL WAGNER PADA 1-10KHZ

```

===== INITIALIZING =====
Rf = 500 ;           % resistance on 1 finger
e0= (8.8)*1e-12;    % F/m
k = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-2; % /m
f = 1e4:1e3:1e7;   % nilai frequency spectrum 100HZ hingga 1MHZ
w = 2*pi.*f;
===== data konduktivitas blood & dermis ca 1 Hz - 10KHz =====
t_e = 1e-7;
t_d = 1e-5;
t_b = 0.7;
phase_e = 80;
phase_d = 30;
phase_b = 20;
#####
===== hasil perhitungan =====

```

```

ee = tan(phase_e).*(t_e./w);
ed = tan(phase_d).*(t_d./w);
eb = tan(phase_b).*(t_b./w);
%===== SAMPLE ASUMSI PERMITTIVITAS GLUKOSA =====
% SAMPLE DIAMBIL DENGAN ASUMSI NILAI CAPACITANCE GLUKOSA MEMILIKI NILAI
% sebesar 10 nano hingga 1 mili yang merupakan batas acuan dari nilai
% capacitance darah
%=====
r = 1e2:10:1e5;
eg = r.*e0;
% Dari nilai permitivity darah 10 nano hingga 1 mili
% Nilai GLUKOSA VARIABLE (SAMPLE) dimana
% nilai Maximum = 10^9 #eg = 1e4:1e2:1e9#
% nilai Minimum = 10^4
% dengan perubahan sebesar 100.000 sebanding dengan
% nilai perbandingan kadar invasive antara 100 mg/dl
% hingga 500 mg/dl yaitu sebesar 250 : 1 yang berarti
% besar perubahan sebesar 250 pada non-invasive
% merupakan perubahan sebesar 1 point pada invasive
% metode
%=====
ke = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-3;
kd = ((1e-3)^2)/3e-3;
kb = ((1e-3)^2)/2e-3;

Ge = (ke.*t_e)./2;
Gd = (kd.*t_d)./2;
Gb = kb.*t_b;

Ce = (ke.*ee)./2;
Cd = (kd.*ed)./2;
Cb = kb.*(eg+eb);
#####
% Perhitungan berdasarkan Maxwell-Wagner Model
%=====
% Misalkan data 1 :
A1 = (Gb+Gd);
B1 = (Cb+Cd);
C1 = (Gb.*Gd);
D1 = (Cb.*Cd);
E1 = (Gb.*Cd+Gd.*Cb);
%===== ADMITTANCE biasa =====
MYB11 = ((A1.*(C1-((w).^2).*D1))-
(((w).^2).*B1.*E1))./(((A1).^2)+(((w).^2).*((B1).^2)));
MYB12 = w.*(((A1.*E1)-(B1.*(C1-
((w).^2).*D1)))./(((A1).^2)+(((w).^2).*((B1).^2))));
MYB1 = MYB11+j.*MYB12;
#####
% Perhitungan berdasarkan Maxwell-Wagner Model
%=====
% Misalkan data 2 :
MGx = real(MYB1);
MCx = imag(MYB1)./w;
A2 = (Ge+MGx);
B2 = (Ce+MCx);

```

```

C2 = (Ge.*MGx);
D2 = (Ce.*MCx);
E2 = (Ge.*MCx+MGx.*Ce);
%===== ADMITTANCE biasa =====
MYB21 = ((A2.*(C2-((w).^2).*D2))-
((w).^2).*B2.*E2))./(((A2).^2)+((w).^2).*((B2).^2));
MYB22 = w.*((A2.*E2)-(B2.*(C2-
((w).^2).*D2)))./(((A2).^2)+((w).^2).*((B2).^2));
MYB2 = MYB21+j.*MYB22;
#####
%===== KONSEP 2R-1C =====
MGp = real(MYB2);
MCp = imag(MYB2)./w;
Mt2 = MCp.*Rf;
Mtz = MCp./MGp;
MYT =
((MGp.*(1+(Rf.*MGp)))+(w.^2).*((MCp.^2).*Rf)+(j.*w.*MCp))./(((1+(Rf.*MGp)).^2)+
((w.^2).*((MCp.^2).*Rf.^2)));
%===== CAPACITANCE Karakteristik =====
Me1 = (MCp)./(((1+Rf.*MGp).^2)+((w.*Mt2).^2));
Me2 =
(MGp.*(1+Rf.*MGp+(w.*w.*Mtz.*Mt2)))./((w.*((1+Rf.*MGp).^2)+((w.*Mt2).^2));
MC = Me1-j.*Me2;
#####
%===== Admittansi FINAL Properties =====
MYTmag = abs(MYT);
MYTphase = angle(MYT);
MYTreal = real(MYT);
MYTimag = imag(MYT);
%=====
%Capacitance DEBYE FINAL properties
MCmag = abs(MC);
MCphase = angle(MC);
MCreal = real(MC);
MCimag = imag(MC);
%===== PERMITTIVITAS karakteristik =====
Mew1 = MYTimag./(w.*k.*e0);
Mew2 = MYTreal./(w.*k.*e0);
MewT = Mew1-j.*Mew2;
MewTreal = real(MewT);
MewTimag = imag(MewT);
MewTphase = angle(MewT);
clc;
#####
%===== GRAPHIC ANALISA =====
clc;

figure(1);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sYTmag,'--',f,sYTimag,'-.',f,MYTmag,'r',f,MYTimag,'b');grid on;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam S/m');
title('ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 2 dengan data 1Hz -
10KHz');

```



```

legend ('skin Magnitude','skin Imaginer','MODEL 2 Magnitude','MODEL 2
Imaginer','location','Best');
subplot(212);
semilogx(f,(180/pi)*sYTphase,'--',f,(180/pi)*MYTphase,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('derajat');
title('PHASE ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 2 dengan data 1Hz -
10KHz');
legend ('skin Phase','MODEL 2 Phase','location','Best');

figure(2);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sew1,'--',f,sew2,'-.',f,Mew1,'r',f,Mew2,'b');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam permittivitas');
title('PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 2 dengan data 1Hz -
10KHz');
legend ('skin permittivitas','skin konduktivitas','MODEL 2
permittivitas','MODEL 2 konduktivitas','location','Best');
subplot(212);
semilogx(f,(180/pi)*sewTphase,'--',f,(180/pi)*MewTphase,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('Derajat');
title('PHASE PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 2 dengan data 1Hz
- 10KHz');
legend ('skin Phase','MODEL 2 Phase','location','Best');

```

DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN P.DEBYE PADA 1-10KHZ

```

%===== INITIALIZING =====
Rf = 500 ; % resistance on 1 finger
e0= (8.8)*1e-12; % F/m
k = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-2; % /m
f = 1e4:1e3:1e7; % nilai frequency spectrum 100HZ hingga 1MHZ
w = 2*pi.*f;
%===== data konduktivitas blood & dermis ca 1 Hz - 10KHz =====
t_e = 1e-7;
t_d = 1e-5;
t_b = 0.7;
phase_e = 80;
phase_d = 30;
phase_b = 20;
%=====
%===== hasil perhitungan =====

ee = tan(phase_e).*(t_e./w);
ed = tan(phase_d).*(t_d./w);
eb = tan(phase_b).*(t_b./w);
%===== SAMPLE ASUMSI PERMITTIVITAS GLUKOSA =====
% SAMPLE DIAMBIL DENGAN ASUMSI NILAI CAPACITANCE GLUKOSA MEMILIKI NILAI
% sebesar 10 nano hingga 1 mili yang merupakan batas acuan dari nilai
% capacitance darah

```

```

%=====
r = 1e2:10:1e5;
eg = r.*e0;
% Dari nilai permitivity darah 10 nano hingga 1 mili
% Nilai GLUKOSA VARIABLE (SAMPLE) dimana
% nilai Maximum = 10^9 #eg = 1e4:1e2:1e9#
% nilai Minimum = 10^4
% dengan perubahan sebesar 100.000 sebanding dengan
% nilai perbandingan kadar invasive antara 100 mg/dl
% hingga 500 mg/dl yaitu sebesar 250 : 1 yang berarti
% besar perubahan sebesar 250 pada non-invasive
% merupakan perubahan sebesar 1 point pada invasive
% metode

%=====
ke = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-3;
kd = ((1e-3)^2)/3e-3;
kb = ((1e-3)^2)/2e-3;

Ge = (ke.*t_e)./2;
Gd = (kd.*t_d)./2;
Gb = kb.*t_b;

Ce = (ke.*ee)./2;
Cd = (kd.*ed)./2;
Cb = kb.*(eg+eb);
#####
% Perhitungan berdasarkan Maxwell-Wagner Model
%=====
% Misalkan data 1 :
A1 = (Gb+Gd);
B1 = (Cb+Cd);
C1 = (Gb.*Gd);
D1 = (Cb.*Cd);
E1 = (Gb.*Cd+Gd.*Cb);
tg1 = (1./(Gb+Gd)).*((Cb.^2)./Gb)+(Cd.^2)./Gd);
tc1 = (1./(Gb+Gd)).*(Cb+Cd);
% CONDUCTANCE P.DEBYE ...
PG01 = (C1)./(A1);
PGx1 = (((D1.*A1)-(B1.*E1))./(B1.^2))+j.*(w.*D1)./B1);
PG1 = PGx1 + ((PG01-PGx1)./(1+j.*(w.^2).*tg1));
% CAPACITANCE P.DEBYE
PCext01 = ((Cb.*(Gd).^2)+(Cd.*(Gb).^2))/((Gb+Gd).^2);
PCextx1 = (Cb.*Cd)/(Cb+Cd);
PCT1 = PCextx1 + ((PCext01-PCextx1)./(1+j.*(w.*tc1).^2));
% ADMITTANSI P.DEBYE
PY1 = (PG1+j.*PCT1);

#####
#####
% Perhitungan berdasarkan Maxwell-Wagner Model
%=====
% Misalkan data 2 :
PGx = real(PG1);
PCx = real(PCT1)./w;
A2 = (Ge+PGx);
B2 = (Ce+PCx);
C2 = (Ge.*PGx);

```

```

D2 = (Ce.*PCx);
E2 = (Ge.*PCx+PGx.*Ce);
tg2 = (1./(Ge+PGx)).*(((Ce.^2)./Ge)+((PCx.^2)./PGx));
tc2 = (1./(Ge+PGx)).*(Ce+PCx);
% CONDUCTANCE P.DEBYE ...
PG02 = (C2)./(A2);
PGx2 = (((D2.*A2)-(B2.*E2))./(B2.^2))+j.*(w.*D2)./B2);
PG2 = PGx2 + ((PG02-PGx2)./(1+j.*(w.^2).*tg2));
% CAPACITANCE P.DEBYE
PCext02 = ((Ce.*(PGx).^2)+(PCx.*(Ge).^2))./(Ge+PGx).^2);
PCextx2 = (Ce.*PCx)/(Ce+PCx);
PCT2 = PCextx2 + ((PCext02-PCextx2)./(1+j.*(w.*tc2).^2));
% ADMITTANSI P.DEBYE
PY2 = (PG2+j.*PCT2);
#####
%===== KONSEP 2R-1C =====
PGp = real(PG2);
PCp = real(PCT2)./w;
Pt2 = PCp.*Rf;
Ptz = PCp./PGp;
%===== ADMITTANCE karakteristik =====
PYT0 = (PGp./(1+Rf.*PGp))+j.*(w.*PCp)./(1+(Rf.*PGp).^2);
PYTx = (1./Rf)+j.*(w.*PCp)./(w.^2.*(PCp.^2).*(Rf.^2));
PYT = PYTx + (PYT0-PYTx)./(1+j.*(w.*Pt2).^2);
%===== Capacitance karakteristik =====
PC1 = (PCp)./(((1+Rf.*PGp).^2)+(w.*Pt2).^2);
PC2 =
(PGp.*(1+Rf.*PGp)+(w.^2).*Ptz.*Pt2))./(w.*((1+Rf.*PGp).^2)+(w.*Pt2).^2);
PC = PC1+j.*PC2;
#####
%===== ADMITTANSI akhir Value Properties =====
PYTmag = abs(PYT);
PYTphase = angle(PYT);
PYTreal = real(PYT);
PYTimag = imag(PYT);
%===== CAPACITANCE akhir Value properties =====
PCmag = abs(PC);
PCphase = angle(PC);
PCreal = real(PC);
PCimag = imag(PC);
%===== PERMITTIVITAS karakteristik =====
Pew1 = PYTimag./(w.*k.*e0);
Pew2 = PYTreal./(w.*k.*e0);
PewT = Pew1-j.*Pew2;
PewTmag = abs(PewT);
PewTreal = real(PewT);
PewTimag = imag(PewT);
PewTphase = angle(PewT);
clc;
#####
%===== GRAPHIC ANALISA =====
clc;

figure(1);
clf;
subplot(211);

```

```

semilogx(f,sPYTmag,'--',f,sPYTimag,'-.',f,PYTmag,'r',f,PYTimag,'b');grid on;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam S/m');
title('ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 2 dengan data 1Hz - 10KHz');
legend ('skin Magnitude','skin Imaginer','MODEL 2 Magnitude','MODEL 2
Imaginer','location','Best');
subplot(212);
semilogx(f,(180/pi)*sPYTphase,'--',f,(180/pi)*PYTphase,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('derajat');
title('PHASE ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 2 dengan data 1Hz -
10KHz');
legend ('skin Phase','MODEL 2 Phase','location','Best');

```

```

figure(2);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sPew1,'--',f,sPew2,'-.',f,Pew1,'r',f,Pew2,'b');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam permittivity');
title('PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 2 dengan data 1Hz - 10KHz');
legend ('skin permittivitas','skin konduktivitas','MODEL 2
permittivitas','MODEL 2 konduktivitas','location','Best');
subplot(212);
semilogx(f,(180/pi)*sPewTphase,'--',f,(180/pi)*PewTphase,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('Derajat');
title('PHASE PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 2 dengan data 1Hz -
10KHz');
legend ('skin Phase','MODEL 2 Phase','location','Best');

```

DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN MAXWELL WAGNER PADA 1MHZ

```

%===== INITIALIZING =====
Rf = 500 ; % resistance on 1 finger
e0= (8.8)*1e-12; % F/m
k = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-2; % /m
f = 1e4:1e3:1e7; % nilai frequency spectrum 100HZ hingga 1MHZ
w = 2*pi.*f;
%===== data konduktivitas blood & dermis ca 1 MHz =====
t_e = 1e-4;
t_d = 1e-4;
t_b = 0.7;
phase_e = 80;
phase_d = 30;
phase_b = 20;
%===== hasil perhitungan =====
ee = tan(phase_e).*(t_e./w);
ed = tan(phase_d).*(t_d./w);
eb = tan(phase_b).*(t_b./w);
%===== SAMPLE ASUMSI PERMITTIVITAS GLUKOSA =====

```

```

% SAMPLE DIAMBIL DENGAN ASUMSI NILAI CAPACITANCE GLUKOSA MEMILIKI NILAI
% sebesar 10 nano hingga 1 mili yang merupakan batas acuan dari nilai
% capacitance darah
%=====
r = 1e2:10:1e5;
eg = r.*e0;
% Dari nilai permitivity darah 10 nano hingga 1 mili
% Nilai GLUKOSA VARIABLE (SAMPLE) dimana
% nilai Maximum = 10^9 #eg = 1e4:1e2:1e9#
% nilai Minimum = 10^4
% dengan perubahan sebesar 100.000 sebanding dengan
% nilai perbandingan kadar invasive antara 100 mg/dl
% hingga 500 mg/dl yaitu sebesar 250 : 1 yang berarti
% besar perubahan sebesar 250 pada non-invasive
% merupakan perubahan sebesar 1 point pada invasive
% metode
%=====
ke = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-3;
kd = ((1e-3)^2)/3e-3;
kb = ((1e-3)^2)/2e-3;

Ge = (ke.*t_e)./2;
Gd = (kd.*t_d)./2;
Gb = kb.*t_b;

Ce = (ke.*ee)./2;
Cd = (kd.*ed)./2;
Cb = kb.*(eg+eb);
#####
% Perhitungan berdasarkan Maxwell-Wagner Model
%=====
% Misalkan data 1 :
A1 = (Gb+Gd);
B1 = (Cb+Cd);
C1 = (Gb.*Gd);
D1 = (Cb.*Cd);
E1 = (Gb.*Cd+Gd.*Cb);
%===== ADMITTANCE biasa =====
MYB11 = ((A1.*(C1-((w).^2).*D1))-
((w).^2).*B1.*E1))./(((A1).^2)+((w).^2).*((B1).^2));
MYB12 = w.*(((A1.*E1)-(B1.*(C1-
((w).^2).*D1)))./(((A1).^2)+((w).^2).*((B1).^2)));
MYB1 = MYB11+j.*MYB12;
#####
% Perhitungan berdasarkan Maxwell-Wagner Model
%=====
% Misalkan data 2 :
MGx = real(MYB1);
MCx = imag(MYB1)./w;
A2 = (Ge+MGx);
B2 = (Ce+MCx);
C2 = (Ge.*MGx);
D2 = (Ce.*MCx);
E2 = (Ge.*MCx+MGx.*Ce);
%===== ADMITTANCE biasa =====

```

```

MYB21 = ((A2.*(C2-((w).^2).*D2))-
((w).^2).*B2.*E2))./(((A2).^2)+(((w).^2).*((B2).^2)));
MYB22 = w.*((A2.*E2)-(B2.*(C2-
((w).^2).*D2)))./(((A2).^2)+(((w).^2).*((B2).^2)));
MYB2 = MYB21+j.*MYB22;
#####
%===== KONSEP 2R-1C =====
MGp = real(MYB2);
MCp = imag(MYB2)./w;
Mt2 = MCp.*Rf;
Mtz = MCp./MGp;
MYT =
((MGp.*(1+(Rf.*MGp)))+(w.^2).(MCp.^2).*Rf)+(j.*w.*MCp))./(((1+(Rf.*MGp)).^2)+
((w.^2).(MCp.^2).(Rf.^2)));
%===== CAPACITANCE Karakteristik =====
Me1 = (MCp)./(((1+Rf.*MGp).^2)+((w.*Mt2).^2));
Me2 =
(MGp.*(1+Rf.*MGp+(w.*w.*Mtz.*Mt2)))./((w.*((1+Rf.*MGp).^2)+((w.*Mt2).^2));
MC = Me1-j.*Me2;
#####
%===== Admittansi FINAL Properties =====
MYTmag = abs(MYT);
MYTphase = angle(MYT);
MYTreal = real(MYT);
MYTimag = imag(MYT);
%=====
%Capacitance DEBYE FINAL properties
MCmag = abs(MC);
MCphase = angle(MC);
MCreal = real(MC);
MCimag = imag(MC);
%===== PERMITTIVITAS karakteristik =====
Mew1 = MYTimag./(w.*k.*e0);
Mew2 = MYTreal./(w.*k.*e0);
MewT = Mew1-j.*Mew2;
MewTreal = real(MewT);
MewTimag = imag(MewT);
MewTphase = angle(MewT);
clc;
#####
%===== GRAPHIC ANALISA =====
clc;

figure(1);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sYTmag,'--',f,sYTimag,'-',f,MYTmag,'r',f,MYTimag,'b');grid on;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam S/m');
title('ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 2 dengan data 1MHz');
legend('skin Magnitude','skin Imaginer','MODEL 2 Magnitude','MODEL 2
Imaginer','location','west');
subplot(212);
semilogx(f,(180/pi)*sYTphase,'--',f,(180/pi)*MYTphase,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('derajat');

```

```

title('PHASE ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 2 dengan data
1MHz');
legend ('skin Phase','MODEL 2 Phase','location','Best');

figure(2);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sew1,'--',f,sew2,'-.',f,Mew1,'r',f,Mew2,'b');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam permittivity');
title('PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 2 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('skin permittivitas','skin konduktivitas','MODEL 2
permittivitas','MODEL 2 konduktivitas','location','Best');
subplot(212);
semilogx(f,(180/pi)*sewTphase,'--',f,(180/pi)*MewTphase,'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('Derajat');
title('PHASE PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 2 dengan data
1MHz');
legend ('skin Phase','MODEL 2 Phase','location','Best');

```

DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN P.DEBYE PADA 1MHZ

```

%===== INITIALIZING =====
Rf = 500 ;           % resistance on 1 finger
e0= (8.8)*1e-12;    % F/m
k = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-2; % /m
f = 1e4:1e3:1e7;   % nilai frequency spectrum 100HZ hingga 1MHZ
w = 2*pi.*f;
%===== data konduktivitas blood & dermis ca 1 Hz - 10KHz =====
t_e = 1e-4;
t_d = 1e-4;
t_b = 0.7;
phase_e = 80;
phase_d = 30;
phase_b = 20;
%=====
%===== hasil perhitungan =====

ee = tan(phase_e).*(t_e./w);
ed = tan(phase_d).*(t_d./w);
eb = tan(phase_b).*(t_b./w);
%===== SAMPLE ASUMSI PERMITTIVITAS GLUKOSA =====
% SAMPLE DIAMBIL DENGAN ASUMSI NILAI CAPACITANCE GLUKOSA MEMILIKI NILAI
% sebesar 10 nano hingga 1 mili yang merupakan batas acuan dari nilai
% capacitance darah
%=====
r = 1e2:10:1e5;
% Dari nilai permittivity darah 10 nano hingga 1 mili
eg = r.*e0; % Nilai GLUKOSA VARIABLE (SAMPLE) dimana
% nilai Maximum = 10^9 #eg = 1e4:1e2:1e9#
% nilai Minimum = 10^4
% dengan perubahan sebesar 100.000 sebanding dengan

```

```

% nilai perbandingan kadar invasive antara 100 mg/dl
% hingga 500 mg/dl yaitu sebesar 250 : 1 yang berarti
% besar perubahan sebesar 250 pada non-invasive
% merupakan perubahan sebesar 1 point pada invasive
% metode

%=====
ke = ((1e-3)^2)/1e-3;
kd = ((1e-3)^2)/3e-3;
kb = ((1e-3)^2)/2e-3;

Ge = (ke.*t_e)./2;
Gd = (kd.*t_d)./2;
Gb = kb.*t_b;

Ce = (ke.*ee)./2;
Cd = (kd.*ed)./2;
Cb = kb.*(eg+eb);
#####
% Perhitungan berdasarkan Maxwell-Wagner Model
%=====
% Misalkan data 1 :
A1 = (Gb+Gd);
B1 = (Cb+Cd);
C1 = (Gb.*Gd);
D1 = (Cb.*Cd);
E1 = (Gb.*Cd+Gd.*Cb);
tg1 = (1./(Gb+Gd)).*(((Cb.^2)./Gb)+((Cd.^2)./Gd));
tc1 = (1./(Gb+Gd)).*(Cb+Cd);
% CONDUCTANCE P.DEBYE ...
PG01 = (C1)./(A1);
PGx1 = (((D1.*A1)-(B1.*E1))./(B1.^2))+j.*(w.*D1)./B1);
PG1 = PGx1 + ((PG01-PGx1)./(1+j.*(w.^2).*tg1));
% CAPACITANCE P.DEBYE
PCext01 = ((Cb.*(Gd).^2)+(Cd.*(Gb).^2)/((Gb+Gd).^2);
PCextx1 = (Cb.*Cd)/(Cb+Cd);
PCT1 = PCextx1 + ((PCext01-PCextx1)./(1+j.*(w.*tc1).^2));
% ADMITTANSI P.DEBYE
PY1 = (PG1+j.*PCT1);

#####
#####
% Perhitungan berdasarkan Maxwell-Wagner Model
%=====
% Misalkan data 2 :
PGx = real(PG1);
PCx = real(PCT1)./w;
A2 = (Ge+PGx);
B2 = (Ce+PCx);
C2 = (Ge.*PGx);
D2 = (Ce.*PCx);
E2 = (Ge.*PCx+PGx.*Ce);
tg2 = (1./(Ge+PGx)).*(((Ce.^2)./Ge)+((PCx.^2)./PGx));
tc2 = (1./(Ge+PGx)).*(Ce+PCx);
% CONDUCTANCE P.DEBYE ...
PG02 = (C2)./(A2);
PGx2 = (((D2.*A2)-(B2.*E2))./(B2.^2))+j.*(w.*D2)./B2);

```



```

PG2 = PGx2 + ((PG02-PGx2)./(1+j.*(w.^2).*tg2));
% CAPACITANCE P.DEBYE
PCext02 = ((Ce.*(PGx).^2)+(PCx.*(Ge).^2))/((Ge+PGx).^2);
PCextx2 = (Ce.*PCx)/(Ce+PCx);
PCT2 = PCextx2 + ((PCext02-PCextx2)./(1+j.*(w.*tc2).^2));
% ADMITTANSI P.DEBYE
PY2 = (PG2+j*PCT2);
#####
%===== KONSEP 2R-1C =====
PGp = real(PG2);
PCp = real(PCT2)./w;
Pt2 = PCp.*Rf;
Ptz = PCp./PGp;
%===== ADMITTANCE karakteristik =====
PYT0 = (PGp./(1+Rf.*PGp))+j.*(w.*PCp)./(1+(Rf.*PGp).^2);
PYTx = (1./Rf)+j.*(w.*PCp)./(w.^2.*(PCp.^2).*Rf.^2);
PYT = PYTx + (PYT0-PYTx)./(1+j.*(w.*Pt2).^2);
%===== Capacitance karakteristik =====
PC1 = (PCp)./(((1+Rf.*PGp).^2)+(w.*Pt2).^2);
PC2 =
(PGp.*(1+Rf.*PGp)+(w.^2).*Ptz.*Pt2))./(w.*((1+Rf.*PGp).^2)+(w.*Pt2).^2);
PC = PC1+j.*PC2;
#####
%===== ADMITTANSI akhir Value Properties =====
PYTmag = abs(PYT);
PYTphase = angle(PYT);
PYTreal = real(PYT);
PYTimag = imag(PYT);
%===== CAPACITANCE akhir Value properties =====
PCmag = abs(PC);
PCphase = angle(PC);
PCreal = real(PC);
PCimag = imag(PC);
%===== PERMITTIVITAS karakteristik =====
Pew1 = PYTimag./(w.*k.*e0);
Pew2 = PYTreal./(w.*k.*e0);
PewT = Pew1-j.*Pew2;
PewTmag = abs(PewT);
PewTreal = real(PewT);
PewTimag = imag(PewT);
PewTphase = angle(PewT);
clc;
#####
%===== GRAPHIC ANALISA =====
clc;

figure(1);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f,sPYTmag,'--',f,sPYTimag,'-.',f,PYTmag,'r',f,PYTimag,'b');grid on;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam S/m');
title('ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 2 dengan data 1MHz');
legend('skin Magnitude','skin Imaginer','MODEL 2 Magnitude','MODEL 2
Imaginer','location','Best');

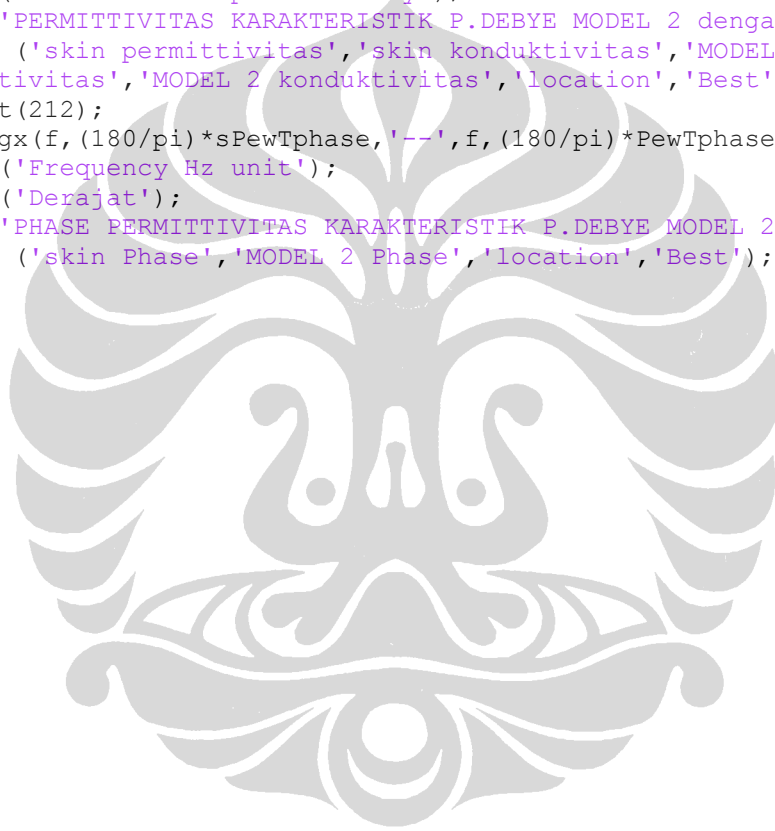
```

```

subplot(212);
semilogx(f, (180/pi)*sPYTphase, '--', f, (180/pi)*PYTphase, 'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('derajat');
title('PHASE ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 2 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('skin Phase', 'MODEL 2 Phase', 'location', 'Best');

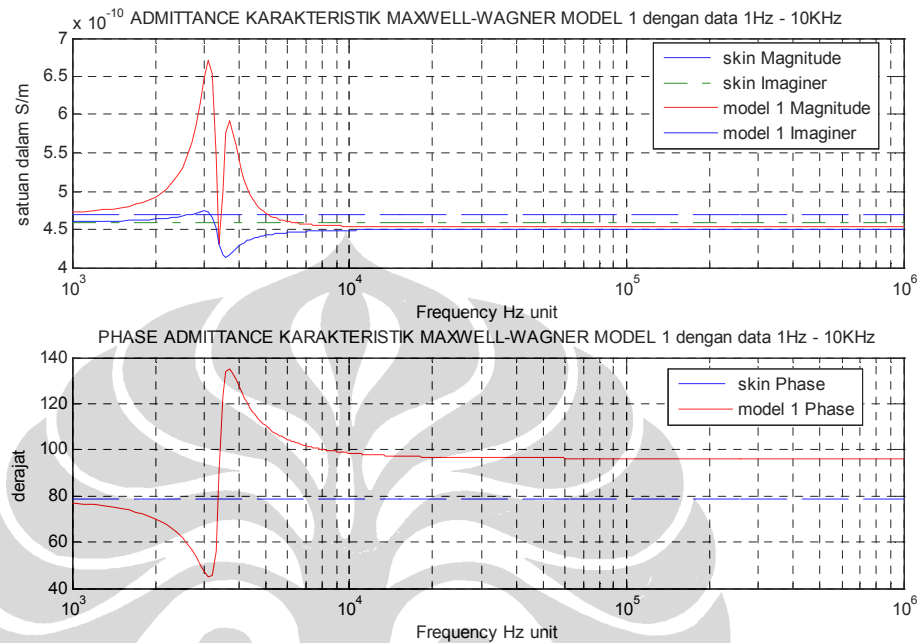
figure(2);
clf;
subplot(211);
semilogx(f, sPew1, '--', f, sPew2, '-.', f, Pew1, 'r', f, Pew2, 'b');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('satuan dalam permittivity');
title('PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 2 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('skin permittivitas', 'skin konduktivitas', 'MODEL 2
permittivitas', 'MODEL 2 konduktivitas', 'location', 'Best');
subplot(212);
semilogx(f, (180/pi)*sPewTphase, '--', f, (180/pi)*PewTphase, 'r');grid;
xlabel('Frequency Hz unit');
ylabel('Derajat');
title('PHASE PERMITTIVITAS KARAKTERISTIK P.DEBYE MODEL 2 dengan data 1MHz');
legend ('skin Phase', 'MODEL 2 Phase', 'location', 'Best');

```

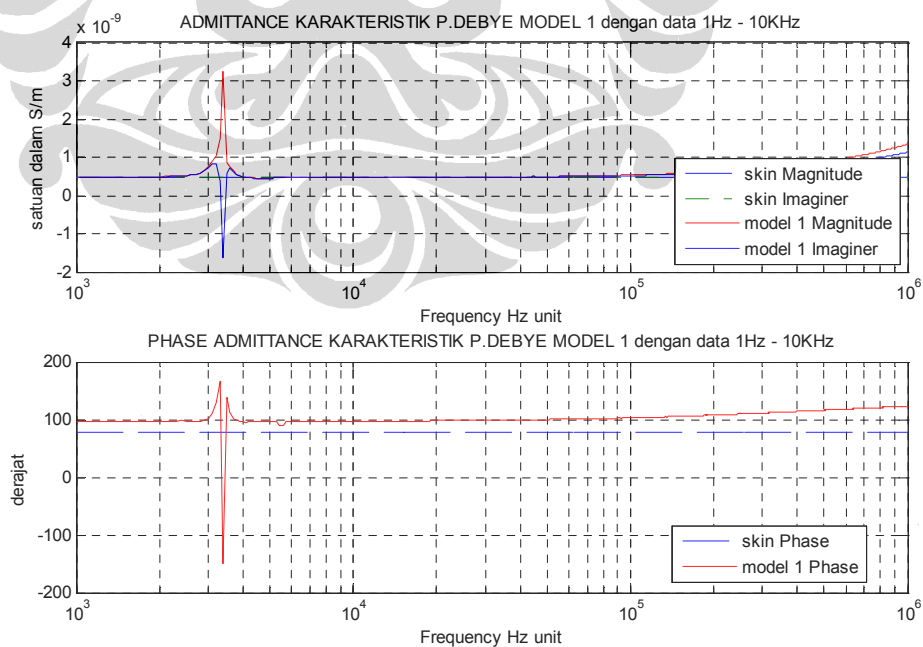


LAMPIRAN 3

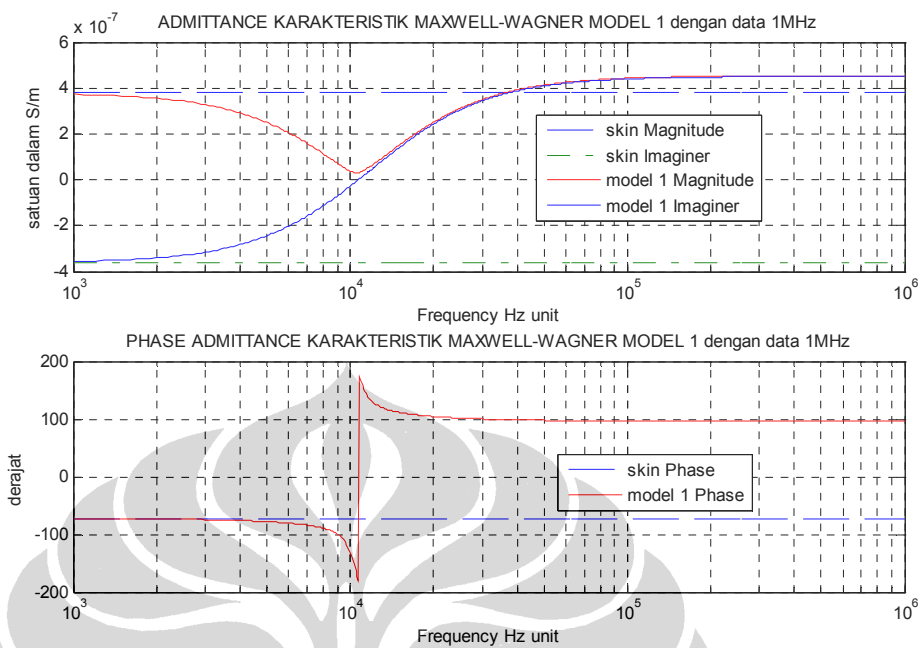
GAMBAR KARAKTERISTIK MODEL 1 – ADMITTANSI



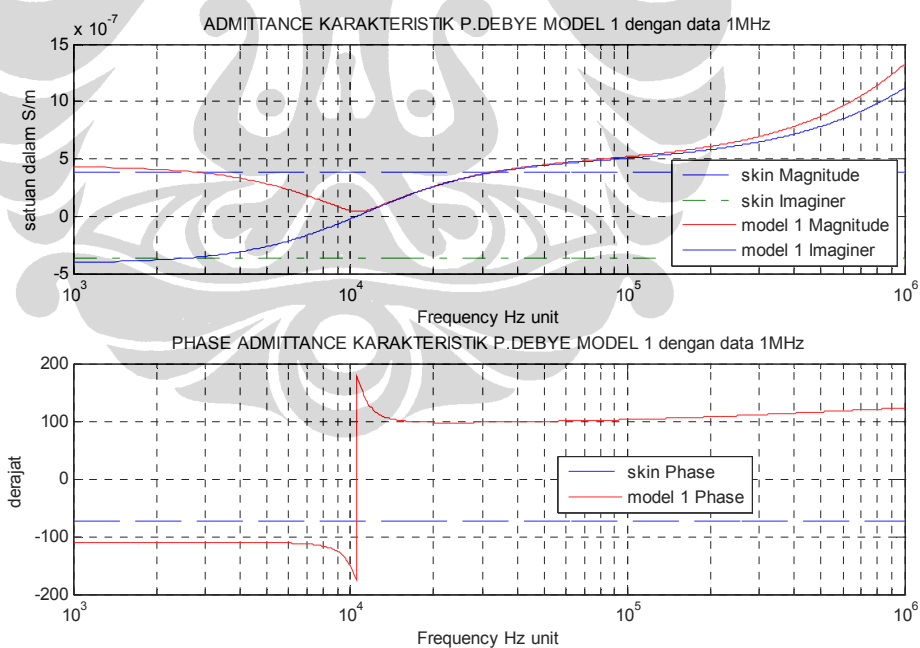
Gambar 1. Model 1 – Maxwell-Wagner dengan Tipe Data 1 – Admittansi



Gambar 2. Model 1 – P.Debye dengan Tipe Data 1 – Admittansi



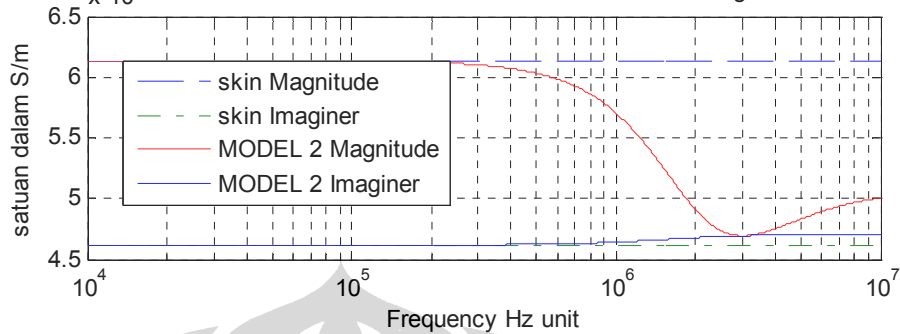
Gambar 3. Model 1 – Maxwell-Wagner dengan Tipe Data 2 – Admittansi



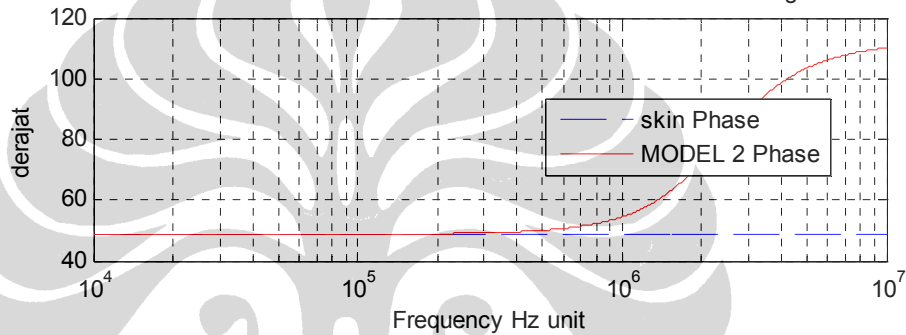
Gambar 4. Model 1 – P.Debye dengan Tipe Data 2 – Admittansi

GAMBAR KARAKTERISTIK MODEL 2 – ADMITTANSI

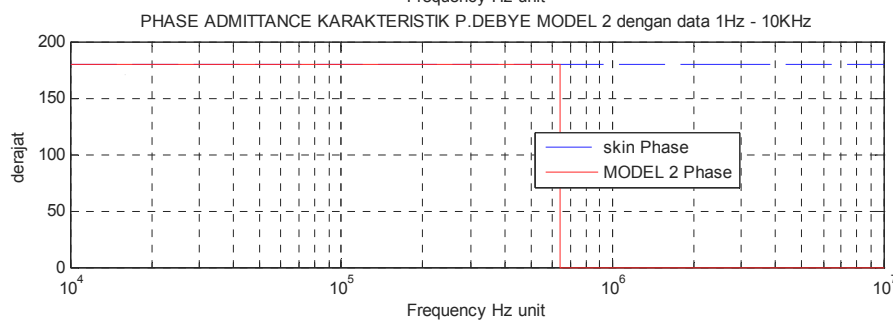
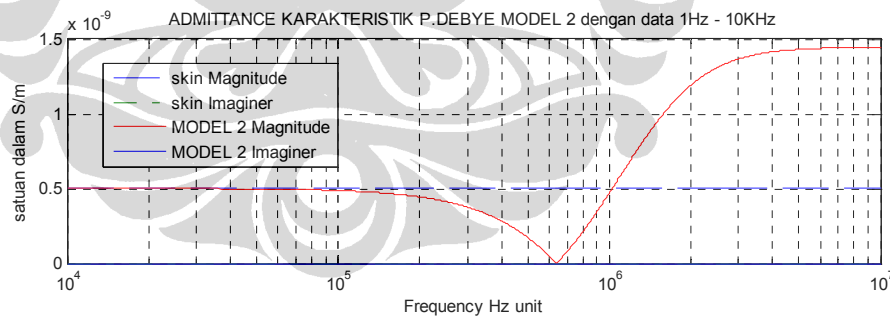
ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 2 dengan data 1Hz - 10KHz



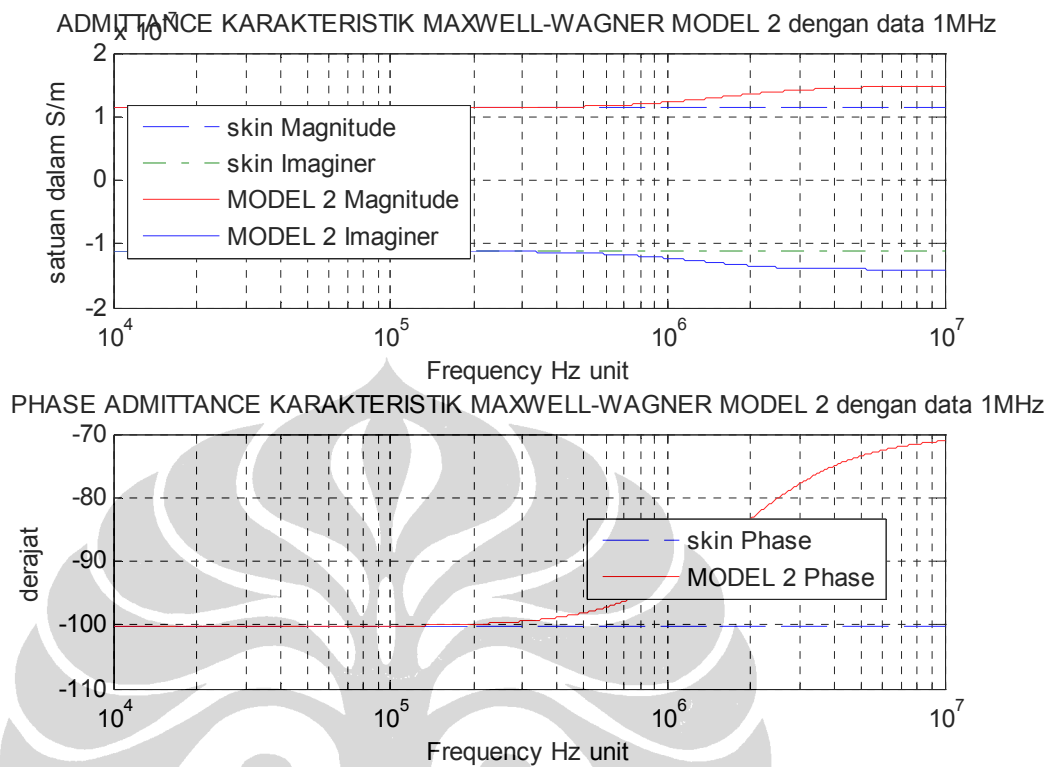
PHASE ADMITTANCE KARAKTERISTIK MAXWELL-WAGNER MODEL 2 dengan data 1Hz - 10K



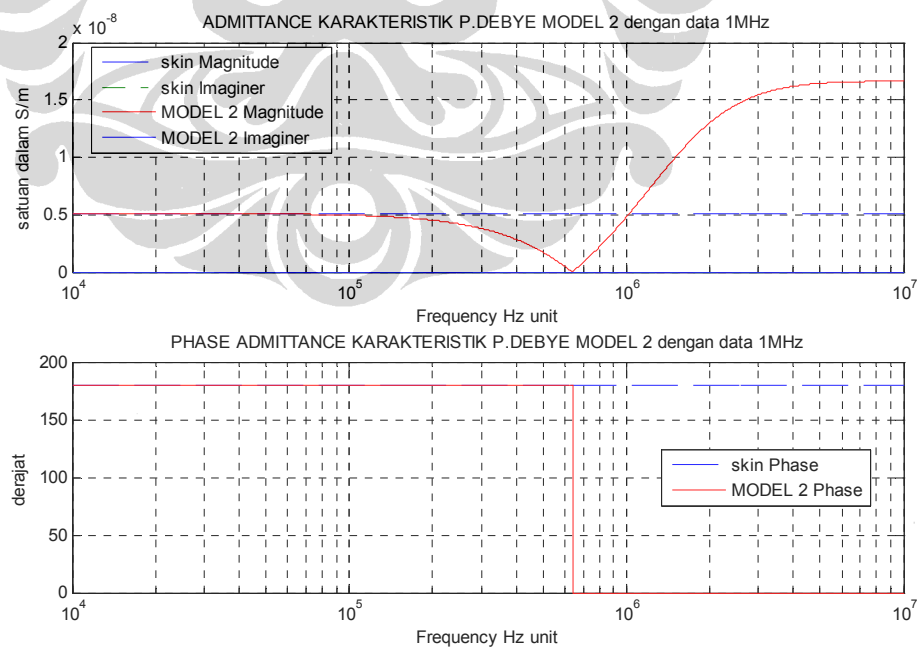
Gambar 5. Model 2 – Maxwell-Wagner dengan Tipe Data 1 – Admittansi



Gambar 6. Model 2 – P.Debye dengan Tipe Data 1 – Admittansi



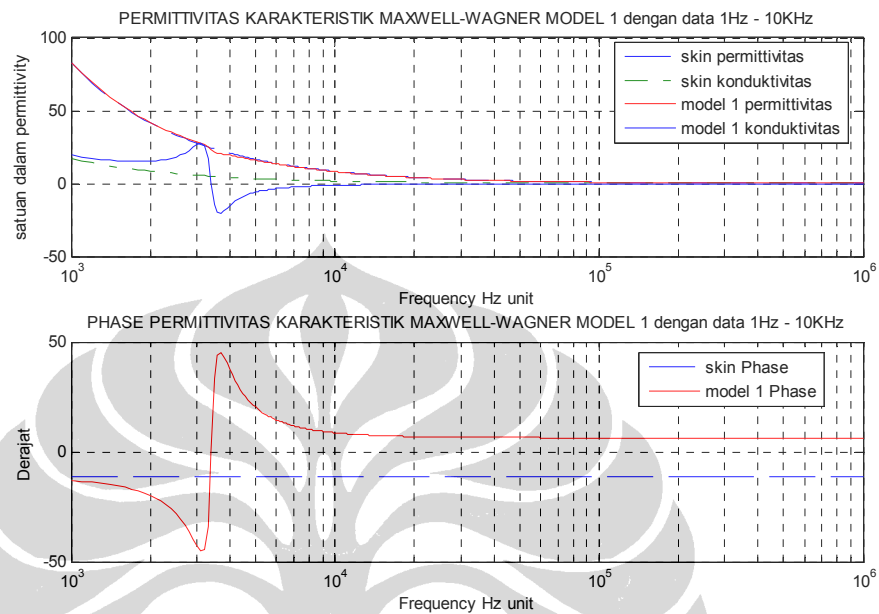
Gambar 7. Model 2 – Maxwell-Wagner dengan Tipe Data 2 – Admittansi



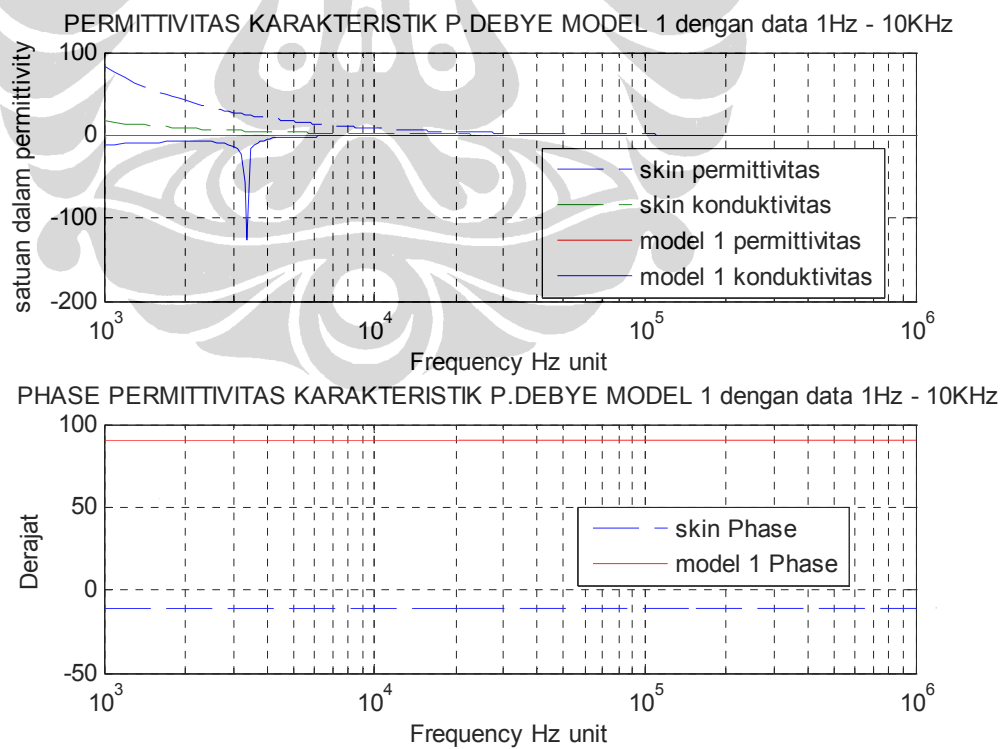
Gambar 8. Model 2 – P.Debye dengan Tipe Data 2 – Admittansi

LAMPIRAN 4

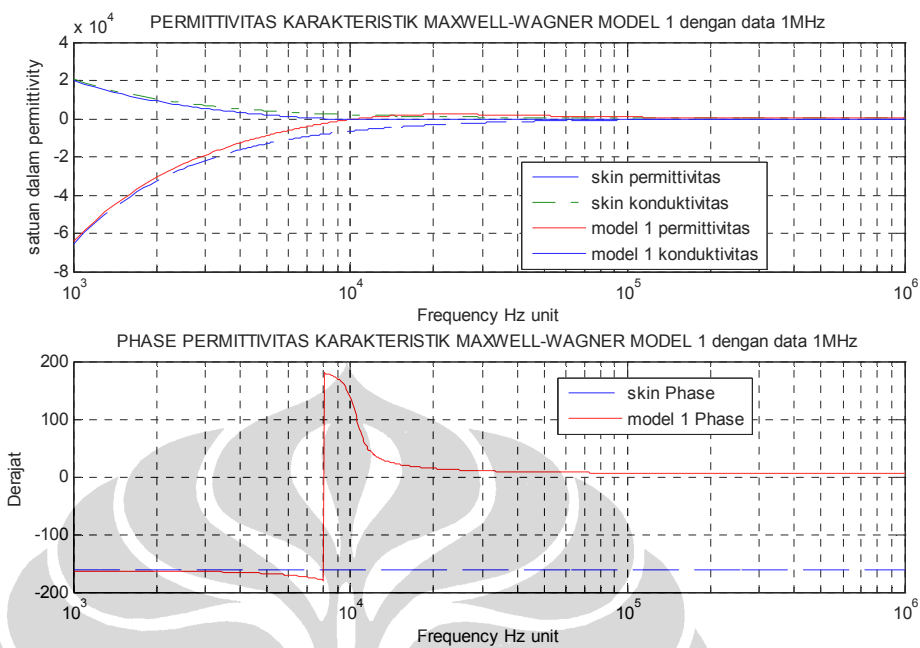
GAMBAR KARAKTERISTIK MODEL 1 – PERMITTIVITY/CONDUCTIVITY



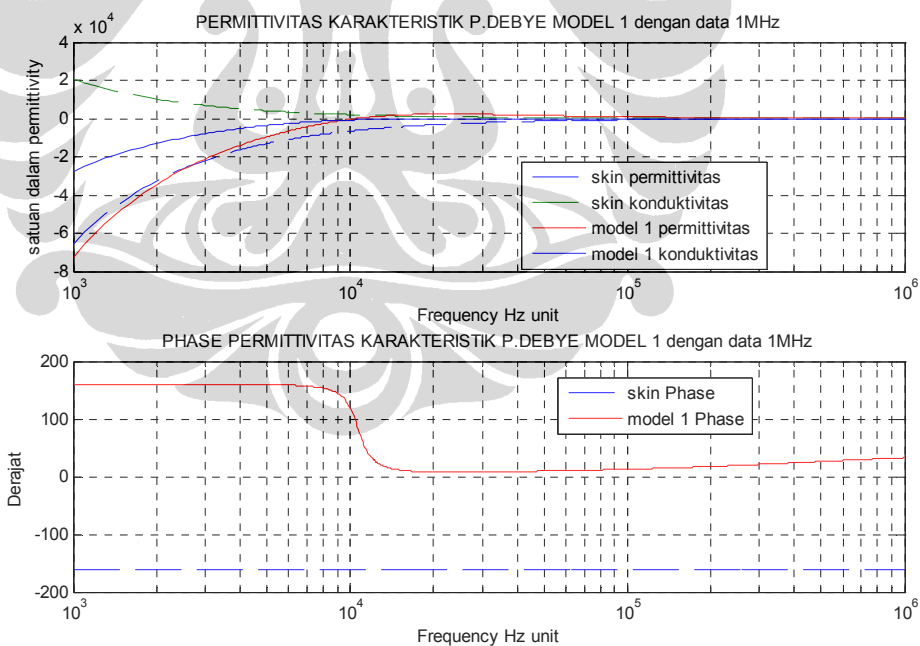
Gambar 9. Model 1- Maxwell-Wagner dengan Tipe Data 1 – Permittivity



Gambar 10. Model 1- P.Debye dengan Tipe Data 1 – Permittivity

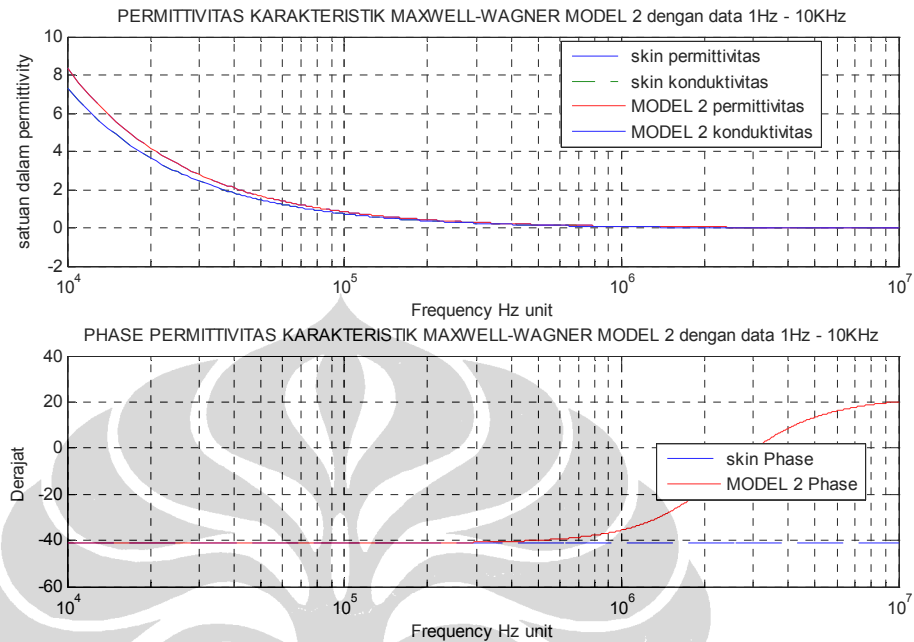


Gambar 11. Model 1- Maxwell-Wagner dengan Tipe Data 2 – Permittivity

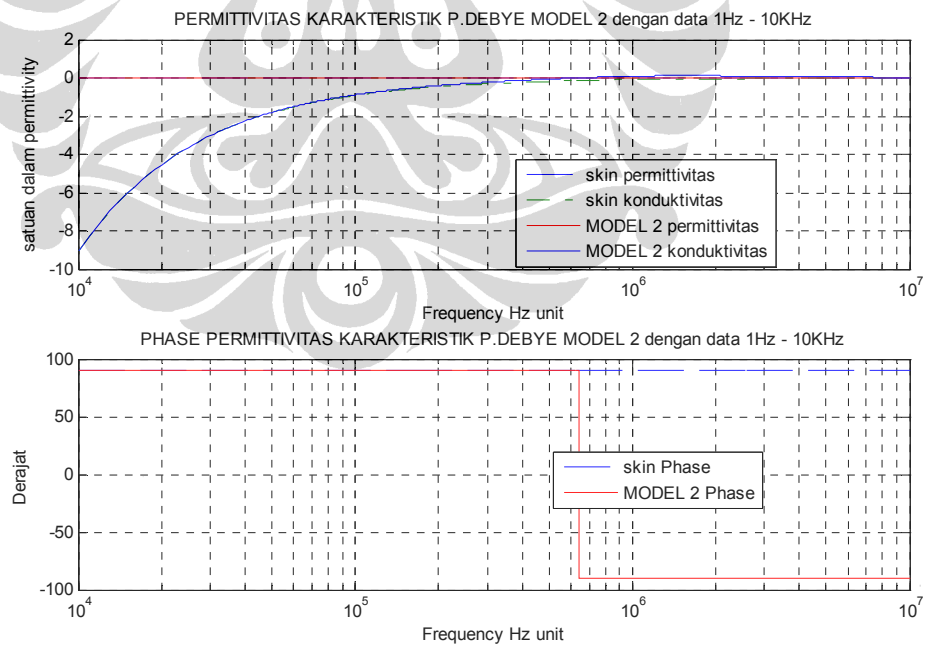


Gambar 12 . Model 1- P.Debye dengan Tipe Data 2 – Permittivity

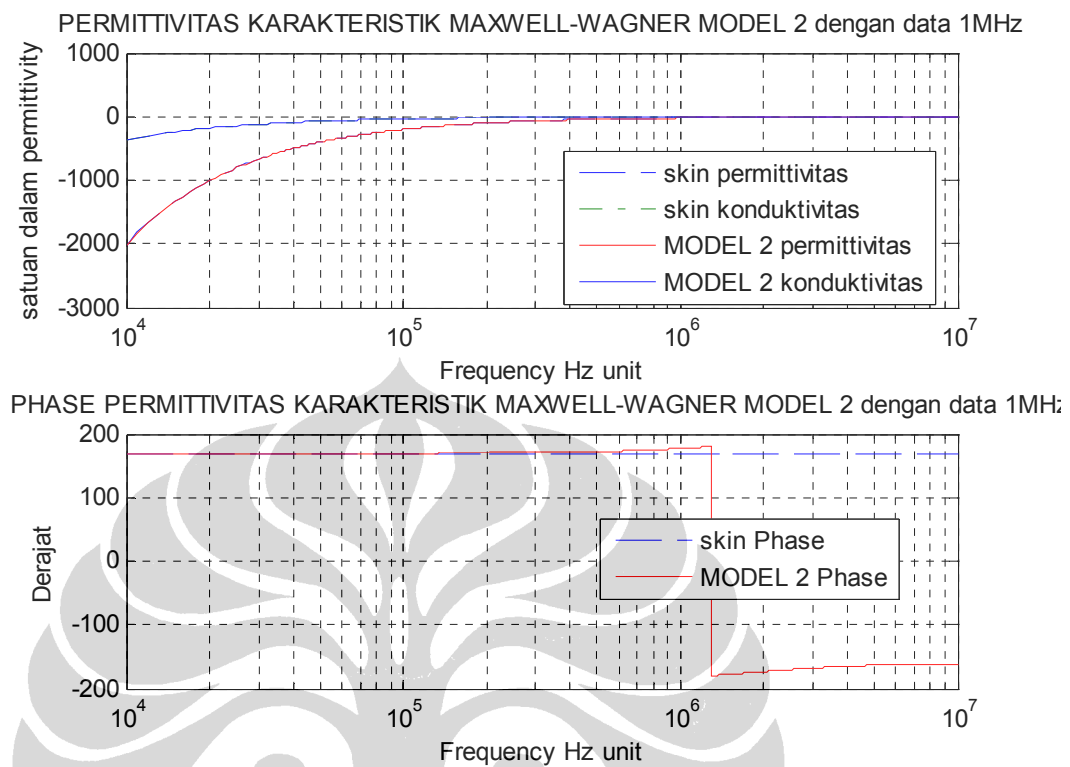
GAMBAR KARAKTERISTIK MODEL 2 – PERMITTIVITY/CONDUCTIVITY



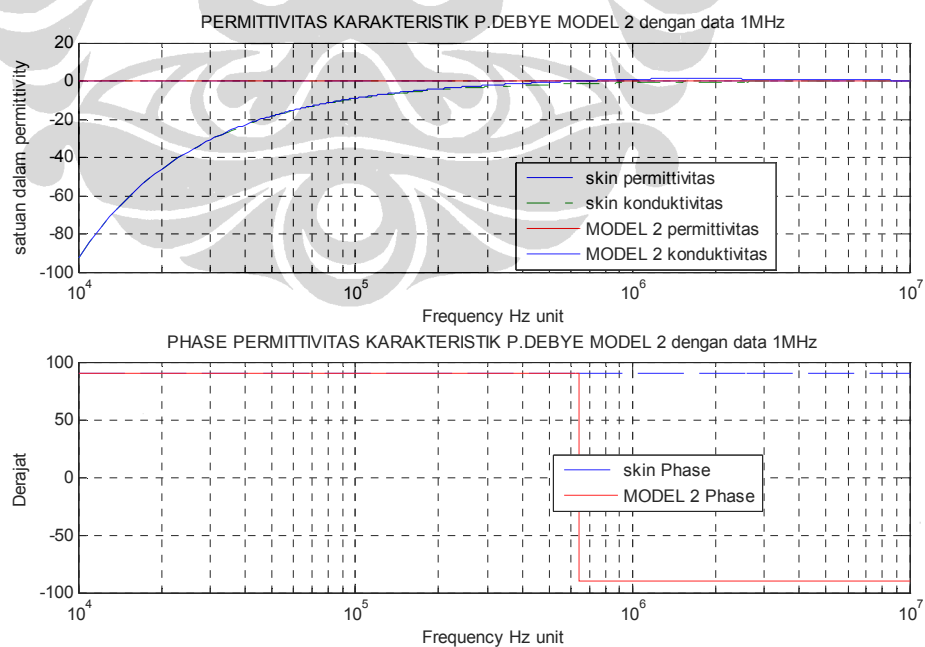
Gambar 13. Model 2- Maxwell-Wagner dengan Tipe Data 1 – Permittivity



Gambar 14. Model 2- P.Debye dengan Tipe Data 1 – Permittivity



Gambar 15. Model 2- Maxwell-Wagner dengan Tipe Data 2 – Permittivity



Gambar 16. Model 2- P.Debye dengan Tipe Data 2 – Permittivity