DAFTAR PUSTAKA

[1] Y. M. T. Siahaan and H. D. Wiradarma, "PERAN INTERVENSI MINIMAL TIPE ABLASI," *Neurona*, vol. 35, no. 4, 2018, doi: https://doi.org/10.52386/neurona.v35i4.34.

[2] Globocan, "International Agency for Research on Cancer.," *WHO chronicle*, 2020. https://gco.iarc.fr/today/home (accessed Nov. 19, 2021).

[3] Y. Da Liu *et al.*, "Adaptive ultrasound temperature imaging for monitoring radiofrequency ablation," *PLoS One*, vol. 12, no. 8, pp. 1–15, 2017, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0182457.

[4] X. Guo, J. Zhou, C. Du, and X. Wang, "Optical Fiber Ultrasound Probe for Radiofrequency Ablation Temperature Monitoring: In-Vitro Results," *IEEE Photonics Technol. Lett.*, vol. 32, no. 12, pp. 689–692, 2020, doi: 10.1109/LPT.2020.2991720.

[5] G. Palumbo *et al.*, "Multidimensional thermal mapping during radiofrequency ablation treatments with minimally invasive fiber optic sensors," *Biomed. Opt. Express*, vol. 9, no. 12, p. 5891, 2018, doi: 10.1364/boe.9.005891.

[6] S. Toupin *et al.*, "Feasibility of real-time MR thermal dose mapping for predicting radiofrequency ablation outcome in the myocardium in vivo," *J. Cardiovasc. Magn. Reson.*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 1–12, 2017, doi: 10.1186/s12968-017-0323-0.

[7] M. Zaltieri, G. Allegretti, C. Massaroni, E. Schena, and F. M. Cauti, "Fiber bragg grating sensors for millimetric-scale temperature monitoring of cardiac tissue undergoing radiofrequency ablation: A feasibility assessment," *Sensors (Switzerland)*, vol. 20, no. 22, pp. 1–16, 2020, doi: 10.3390/s20226490.

[8] Y. Ni, S. Mulier, Y. Miao, L. Michel, and G. Marchal, "A review of the general aspects of radiofrequency ablation," *Abdom. Imaging*, vol. 30, no. 4, pp. 381–400, 2005, doi: 10.1007/s00261-004-0253-9.

[9] E. Besler, Y. Curtis Wang, T. C. Chan, and A. V. Sahakian, "Real-time monitoring radiofrequency ablation using tree-based ensemble learning models," *Int. J. Hyperth.*, vol. 36, no. 1, pp. 428–437, 2019, doi: 10.1080/02656736.2019.1587008.

[10] C. Cassinotto *et al.*, "Radiofrequency Ablation of Liver Tumors: No Difference in the Ablation Zone Volume Between Cirrhotic and Healthy Liver," *Cardiovasc. Intervent. Radiol.*, vol. 41, no. 6, pp. 905–911, 2018, doi: 10.1007/s00270-018-1898-z.

[11] H. Mukhtar, F. I. Muchtadi, and Suprijanto, “Simulasi Terapi Termal Menggunakan Radio Frequency Ablation Pada Tumor Hati Berdasarkan Solusi Numerik Persamaan Kalor- Bio,” *Pros. Semin. Nas. Penelitian, Pendidik. dan Penerapan MIPA*, pp. 137–143, 2009.

[12] S. A. Curley, “Radiofrequency Ablation of Malignant Liver Tumors,” *Oncologist*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 14–23, 2001, doi: 10.1634/theoncologist.6-1-14.

[13] M. G. Munro, *The SAGES Manual on the Fundamental Use of Surgical Energy (FUSE)*. 2012.

[14] G. I. Prayogo and Y. Y. Putri, “ABLASI FREKUENSI RADIO DENGAN ELEKTRODE FORCEPS BIPOLAR Oleh :,” 2016.

[15] E. Y. K. Ng, “A review of thermography as promising non-invasive detection modality for breast tumor,” *Int. J. Therm. Sci.*, vol. 48, no. 5, pp. 849–859, 2009, doi: 10.1016/j.ijthermalsci.2008.06.015.

[16] K. R. Last and A. M. Edt, “Adafruit MLX90640 IR Thermal Camera Audio - Adafruit Fork Arduino Docs Arduino Thermal Camera Python Docs Schematic,” 2021.

[17] T. L. Williams, *Thermal imaging Cameras: Characteristics and Perfomance*, vol. 15, no. 2. 2016.

[18] D. S. Jayas and R. Vadivambal, “Thermal imaging,” *Food Eng. Ser.*, no. September, pp. 183–197, 2014, doi: 10.1007/978-1-4939-0311-5_8.

[19] T. H. Andika and A. Hafiz, “Analisis Perbandingan Segmentasi Citra Menggunakan Metode K-Means dan Fuzzy C-Means,” *Semin. Nas. Teknol. dan Bisnis 2018*, pp. 237–246, 2018.

[20] N. Dhanachandra, K. Manglem, and Y. J. Chanu, “Image Segmentation Using K-means Clustering Algorithm and Subtractive Clustering Algorithm,” *Procedia Comput. Sci.*, vol. 54, pp. 764–771, 2015, doi: 10.1016/j.procs.2015.06.090.

[21] E. Muningsih and S. Kiswati, “Sistem Aplikasi Berbasis Optimasi Metode Elbow Untuk Penentuan Clustering Pelanggan,” *Joutica*, vol. 3, no. 1, p. 117, 2018, doi: 10.30736/jti.v3i1.196.