Journal for Maritime in Community Service and Empowerment ISSN:
Vol. xx, No xx, Month-year

Development of Arduino Uno-Based Automatic Control and Monitoring Prototype for Fire Pump System in Local Industrial Community

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Abstract: *Advancements in science and technology have significantly integrated electronic systems into various fields. Many industrial tools that previously relied on manual labor have been replaced by machines operating with electrical circuit intelligence. In response to this trend, the authors developed an automatic control switch for fire pumps. This device aims to simplify the operation of switching between two pumps, transforming the process from manual to automatic. Additionally, the system can activate both pumps upon detecting smoke, indicating a fire incident. Beyond improving time efficiency and reducing human error, this tool also monitors the current and voltage directed to the pumps, functioning as a datalogger to record monitoring results. These recorded data, including timestamps, allow technicians to evaluate and address potential damages during maintenance effectively. The busy nature of industrial work highlights the benefits of tools designed to assist workers and prevent disruptions in their tasks. Therefore, enhancing time efficiency requires the development of tools that streamline various processes. To ensure the proposed device meets industry needs and operates smoothly, the authors conducted observations in industrial settings and engaged in discussions with workers to gather relevant data. This data collection process, which also utilized web-based searches, was essential for identifying features to incorporate into the device. After identifying the problems, the concept and design of the tool were developed under the supervision of On-the-Job Training (OJT) mentors. The result was a comprehensive tool designed to ease the workload of industrial workers. The inclusion of a datalogger in this device addresses a critical need in industries for conducting regular maintenance. The system's ability to store data facilitates periodic evaluations and improves the overall efficiency of maintenance activities.*

Keyword*: Smoke; Datalogger; Time Efficiency; Industry; Maintenance.*

Introduction

The advancement of technology and economic growth has significantly influenced various aspects of the industrial sector. Many industries today benefit from technological sophistication, which has made work faster and more efficient (Nugraha, 2019). Along with technological progress, there is a strong potential for Indonesians to develop and create various tools applicable in industrial environments. These advancements not only generate employment opportunities but also reduce dependency on imported equipment (Smith, 2021).

In the context of enhancing worker efficiency and productivity, particularly in industrial settings, it is essential to develop tools that improve operational effectiveness (Johnson, 2018). At the industrial site where the author conducted On-the-Job Training (OJT), fire pumps operate 24 hours a day, utilizing two pumps of identical capacity that alternate operation. However, switching between these pumps is still performed manually, often leading to situations where workers forget to alternate the pumps (Brown et al., 2017). This manual operation contributes to wear and tear, which can lead to equipment failure over time (Green, 2021).

The dual-pump system is implemented to extend the lifespan of the pumps and ensure uninterrupted functionality. These fire pumps are also critical for supplying water to the slipway installation (Lee et al., 2020). The proposed Prototype of Automatic Switch Control and Monitoring employs a time module and smoke sensors as triggers for the automatic switch. The program, configured with Arduino, activates relays connected to the pumps based on pre-set schedules (Anggara & Nugraha, 2019). Additionally, a storage module records monitoring data, including the current supplied to each pump and the electrical supply's adherence to the pump's standards (Wilson, 2023).

This research emphasizes the technological advancements in modern times and aims to ensure that industrial tools operate efficiently and reliably (Taylor & Smith, 2022). The innovation addresses a pressing need in industries to automate manual operations, reduce human error, and streamline maintenance through comprehensive monitoring (Anggara et al., 2020).

Methodology

The methodology employed in this study includes the testing and evaluation of the prototype to ensure its performance and feasibility. Data collection begins with the calibration of sensors and modules used in the system. Once the calibration is completed, comprehensive testing of the prototype is conducted to collect data for further analysis and discussion (Anggara & Nugraha, 2020).

1. Research Stages

This study follows several stages, which are as follows:

a. Problem Identification

The initial step involves identifying problems within the industrial context by observing the existing operational practices and challenges faced by workers in the field. These observations are supplemented by discussions with workers and supervisors at the On-the-Job Training (OJT) location (Taylor et al., 2019).

b. Literature Study

A review of relevant literature, including studies on fire pump systems, automation technologies, and data-logging techniques, was conducted to develop an appropriate design framework. This process also included consulting industry experts and supervisors to refine the design concept (Brown, 2022).

c. Procurement of Materials and Components

Based on the design requirements, necessary components were procured under the guidance of academic supervisors to ensure compatibility and quality. The core components include a time module, gas sensors, current sensors, voltage sensors, and a data storage module (Johnson & Lee, 2020).

d. Prototype Development

The prototype was built by integrating the components, followed by iterative testing and troubleshooting to resolve any malfunctions. If the prototype did not perform as expected, a root-cause analysis was conducted to identify and rectify errors in design or assembly (Wilson et al., 2023).

e. Sensor Calibration and Testing

Each sensor and module underwent rigorous calibration using a multitester to ensure accuracy. The calibration data was used to compute the error percentage using the formula:

$$Error\% = 100\% \times \frac{Sensor\ Output - Multitester\ Output}{Multitester\ Output}$$

This step ensured that the sensors functioned reliably under various operational conditions (Anggara et al., 2021).

f. System Validation

After calibration, the entire system was tested under simulated industrial conditions. Key parameters, such as current, voltage, and gas detection, were monitored and recorded. The data collected served as the basis for evaluating the system's overall performance and reliability (Smith, 2022).

2. Focus Areas

This study focused on the integration and optimization of the following modules:

a. Time module for automated pump switching.
b. Gas detection sensors to trigger emergency responses.
c. Current and voltage sensors for monitoring electrical performance.
d. Data storage modules for archiving operational data, enabling periodic maintenance and performance evaluation (Taylor & Brown, 2021).

This research highlights the potential of technological innovation to address industrial challenges, improve efficiency, and enhance worker safety. It aligns with community service goals by contributing to the technological capacity of local industries (Green, 2021).

Results and Discussions

1. Results

The following is a photo of several sensors inside the fire pump control panel. The current sensor, voltage sensor, and storage module are placed on the left side of the panel. The gas sensor is placed outside the box to facilitate the detection of gas leaks. The time module is located on the PCB at the bottom of the inside of the panel.

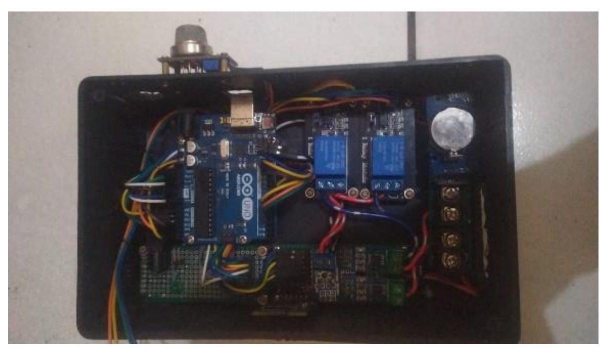

Figure 1. Control Circuit Panel Box

The receiver prototype above is made from a plastic box, which includes an LCD to display the data transmitted by the sensors and modules. The testing of the current sensor and voltage sensor using a DC power source is shown in the tables below.

Table 1. Current Sensor Testing on Pump 1

It	Time	LCD (Pump 1 Current in Amperes)	Multimeter (A)	Error (%)
1	18.05	0,55	0,4	0,37
2	18.06	0,4	0,4	0
3	18.07	0,42	0,4	0,05
4	18.08	0,66	0,4	0,65
5	18.09	0,34	0,39	0,13
6	18.12	0,41	0,39	0,05
7	18.13	0,4	0,4	0
8	18.14	0,42	0,4	0,05
9	18.15	0,45	0,4	0,12
10	18.16	0,39	0,4	0,12
		Average		0,15

Table 2. Current Sensor Testing on Pump 2

Time	LCD (Pump 2 Current in Amperes)	Multimeter (Amperes)	Error (%)
19.35	0,41	0,39	0,05
19.36	0,4	0,4	0
19.37	0,42	0,4	0,05
19.38	0,54	0,4	0,35
19.39	0,5	0,39	0,28
19.40	0,48	0,39	0,23
19.41	0,4	0,39	0,25
19.42	0,41	0,39	0,05
19.43	0,48	0,4	0,2
19.44	0,5	0,4	0,25
	Average		0.17

Table 3. Voltage Sensor Testing

Time	LCD (Voltage In Volts)	Multimeter (Volts)	Error (%)
19.56	13,00	13,19	0,01
19.57	13,18	13,19	0
19.58	13,20	13,19	0
19.59	12,96	13,20	0,01
20.00	12,99	13,20	0,01
20.21	12,92	13,20	0,02
20.22	12,95	13,20	0,02
20.23	13,20	13,21	0
20.24	13,20	13,21	0
20.27	13,00	13,20	0,01
	Average		0.006

2. Discussion

The results obtained from the tests show a very low error percentage when compared to the multimeter readings. Additionally, a delay of 1 second was observed during the switching process between Pump 1 and Pump 2. All data captured by the sensors were successfully displayed on the LCD and stored properly in the storage module. Based on these results, it can be confirmed that the prototype can be directly implemented in industrial settings.

However, one limitation is that the system relies on a primary power supply, and without electricity, the system cannot function. Although the system itself lacks an independent power backup like a battery, the time module is equipped with an additional battery, ensuring continued operation even The monitoring system demonstrated an accuracy close to the tested data, with the error percentages for each sensor being 0.15% for the current sensor connected to Pump 1, 0.17% for the current sensor connected to Pump 2, and 0.006% for the voltage sensor supplying power to both pumps. These results confirm the effectiveness and applicability of the system in industrial environments, providing an efficient and reliable tool for fire pump management and monitoring in local industries.

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