

Use of Arduino in IoT for Construction Equipment Management and Maintenance

Miss. Pratiksha Vilasrao Chaudhari¹, Prof. T. D. Kadam², Prof. Syed Sabi Huddin³

¹ Student, Prof. Ram meghe college of engineering and management Amravati

^{2,3} Professor, Prof. Ram meghe college of engineering and management Amravati

Abstract:

The adoption of IoT (Internet of Things) technology in construction equipment management and maintenance has revolutionized the construction industry. By integrating IoT devices and sensors into construction equipment, real-time data on performance, location, and condition can be collected and analyzed. This abstract explores the benefits of using IoT for construction equipment management, including remote monitoring, predictive maintenance, condition-based monitoring, and asset tracking. These advancements enable proactive maintenance, optimize equipment utilization, enhance safety, and provide valuable insights for informed decision-making. Gas sensors integrated with Arduino microcontrollers have emerged as a powerful solution for environmental monitoring and safety applications. This abstract explores the utilization of gas sensors in conjunction with Arduino platforms to detect and analyze various gases in different settings. The integration of gas sensors and Arduino enables the development of cost-effective and reliable systems for monitoring air quality, detecting hazardous gases, and ensuring safety in industrial, commercial, and residential environments. IoT data provides insights into equipment utilization patterns, allowing for the identification of underutilized or overutilized equipment. This information helps in making informed decisions about equipment rental, purchase, or redistribution, reducing costs and maximizing return on investment.

Keywords: IoT, gas sensors, IoT construction, arduino, MiT app inventor.

I INTRODUCTION

The implementation of Internet of Things (IoT) technology in the construction industry has become increasingly important, particularly in equipment management and maintenance. IoT devices provide real-time data on equipment usage and condition, leading to more efficient management and predictive maintenance. This results in cost reduction by minimizing unplanned equipment breakdowns and repair expenses. Additionally, IoT devices enhance safety practices by monitoring equipment and notifying operators of potential hazards or malfunctions. IoT monitoring of energy usage and emissions can also improve the sustainability of construction practices. Furthermore, IoT technology can provide a competitive advantage by improving efficiency, safety and sustainability practices, and reducing

costs. Therefore, studying IoT for construction equipment management and maintenance can provide valuable insights into emerging trends and technologies, helping professionals in the industry to stay up-to-date and effectively manage equipment in a rapidly evolving technological landscape. Sensors can be installed on equipment to monitor vibrations and other factors that may indicate potential malfunctions or breakdowns, which allows maintenance to be scheduled proactively, minimizing unexpected downtime and repair costs. In addition, augmented reality (AR) is being used to improve safety and efficiency on construction sites. AR technology can provide real-time information to workers, such as safety instructions, equipment usage guidelines, and project plans, allowing them to work more efficiently and safely. Despite the potential benefits

of IoT in construction equipment management and maintenance, there are still some challenges that need to be addressed. One of the primary challenges is connectivity, as IoT devices require a reliable and robust internet connection to function effectively. Additionally, implementing and maintaining IoT technology requires specialized knowledge and expertise, which may necessitate additional training and education for personnel.

I METHODOLOGY

The design of this project divides the overall system architecture into the following three levels: interface layer, functional layer, and data exchange layer, as shown in Figure 1. These divisions are based on research conducted at the hospital site and an analysis of the current needs in the field of medical image research. The interface layer, as its name suggests, is the common system operating interface, which the user may see immediately when the software system is launched. The functional layer is primarily used to receive and implement requests for various functions, while the interface layer is used to ensure the functionality of the functions while making full use of the interface space, consistent background color, neat typography, different font sizes, and prominent functional modules, so that the interface looks beautiful and generous as a whole, comfortable for the user to use, and easy to operate.

I PLAN OF RESEARCH

This research study focuses on the application of Internet of Things (IoT) technology in the management and maintenance of construction equipment. It aims to investigate the current state of IoT adoption in the construction industry, analyze its impact on equipment performance and overall project productivity, and identify the potential challenges and risks associated with its implementation. The research methodology involves conducting surveys and interviews with construction professionals, analyzing relevant case studies, and utilizing data analytics techniques. The findings from the data analysis will be presented, and practical recommendations will be provided for construction companies considering the adoption of IoT solutions. Furthermore, the research will

identify future research directions and areas for further exploration in the field of IoT in construction equipment management. By leveraging IoT technology, this research emphasizes the potential benefits of improved efficiency, cost savings, and predictive maintenance capabilities for the construction industry. The study aims to encourage industry stakeholders to embrace IoT solutions and capitalize on its transformative potential in enhancing equipment management and maintenance practices. A comprehensive list of references will be included to support the research findings.

Result:

The results of sensor data analysis in the context of IoT-based construction equipment management and maintenance are diverse and impactful. By leveraging sensor data, organizations can achieve improved maintenance efficiency through predictive strategies and optimized schedules, resulting in cost savings and increased equipment uptime. Equipment performance is enhanced as patterns and deviations are identified, enabling organizations to monitor and maintain optimal functionality. This leads to reduced downtime and improved reliability, ensuring smooth project operations. Additionally, sensor data analysis contributes to enhanced safety by identifying potential hazards and mitigating risks proactively. Data-driven decision making becomes possible as organizations utilize insights for equipment management, maintenance strategies, and resource allocation. Continuous improvement and innovation are fostered by identifying areas for enhancement and exploring new possibilities. Optimized equipment utilization, improved customer satisfaction, and sustainable practices are also notable results of sensor data analysis. In summary, sensor data analysis empowers organizations to achieve efficiency, cost savings, reliability, safety, data-driven decision making, continuous improvement, optimized utilization, customer satisfaction, and sustainability in construction equipment management and maintenance.

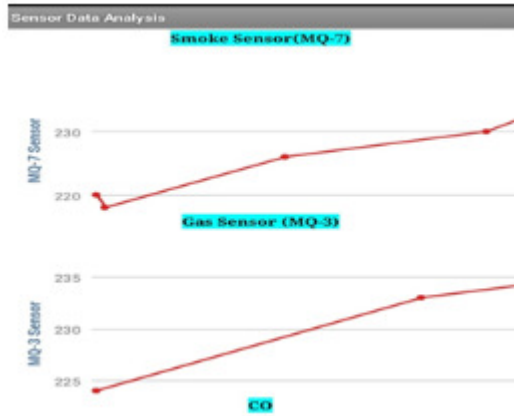


Fig 5.1: Sensor Data Analysis

Table 5.1: Data data visualization

Time	Smoke_Sensor	MQ-3	MQ-7	Alcohol	Benzene	Hexane	CO
01:01	149	799	672	0.02	0.02	22.37	3.03
Historical Data							
Time	Smoke_Sensor	MQ-3	MQ-7	Alcohol	Benzene	Hexane	CO
99:16.5	107	709	679	0.01	0.01	11.31	1.71
99:17.6	107	709	739	0.01	0.01	11.24	1.71
99:18.8	107	709	642	0.01	0.01	11.24	1.71
99:19.9	107	709	638	0.01	0.01	11.24	1.71
99:21.1	107	709	676	0.01	0.01	11.24	1.71
99:22.2	107	708	737	0.01	0.01	11.24	1.71
99:23.3	107	708	643	0.01	0.01	11.17	1.71
99:24.5	107	708	636	0.01	0.01	11.09	1.71
99:25.6	107	708	674	0.01	0.01	11.09	1.71
99:26.8	107	708	738	0.01	0.01	11.09	1.71
99:27.9	107	708	637	0.01	0.01	11.09	1.71

The adoption of IoT-based construction equipment management and maintenance systems offers numerous results and benefits. Companies experience increased equipment uptime through real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance, reducing downtime and enhancing productivity. Cost savings are achieved by optimizing maintenance schedules, minimizing equipment failures, and avoiding unplanned downtime. Operational efficiency is improved as tasks are streamlined, diagnostics are conducted remotely, and issue resolution is expedited. Companies also benefit from enhanced equipment utilization through real-time visibility and resource allocation optimization. Data-driven decision making becomes possible by analyzing equipment data to identify trends and optimize

maintenance strategies. Proactive maintenance planning prevents failures and extends equipment lifespan. Safety and compliance are improved by automating safety checklists and documentation. Ultimately, these results lead to higher customer satisfaction through reduced downtime, improved project timelines, and more reliable service delivery. Overall, adopting IoT-based systems empowers companies with greater efficiency, cost savings, improved safety, and enhanced performance in construction equipment management and maintenance.

IoT has revolutionized construction equipment management and maintenance practices in the industry, offering real-time monitoring, predictive maintenance, remote diagnostics, and data-driven decision making. Construction companies can now track and monitor their equipment in real-time, optimizing resource allocation and preventing theft. Predictive maintenance algorithms help detect potential issues before they occur, reducing costly repairs and minimizing unplanned downtime. Remote diagnostics enable faster issue resolution and enhance equipment uptime. The wealth of data generated by IoT systems allows for data-driven decision making, optimizing maintenance schedules, resource allocation, and equipment utilization. Moreover, IoT solutions contribute to improved safety and compliance by automating safety checklists, maintenance records, and compliance documentation. Embracing IoT in construction equipment management and maintenance leads to increased efficiency, reduced costs, and enhanced productivity, positioning companies for success in an evolving industry.

6.2 CONCLUSION

Building maintenance applications have the potential to bring about significant improvements in efficiency, cost savings, and tenant satisfaction. By incorporating features such as automated work order generation, real-time monitoring, and predictive maintenance algorithms, these applications enable proactive maintenance, minimize downtime, and optimize resource allocation. They also facilitate streamlined communication between maintenance staff and

building occupants, enhancing overall satisfaction. The successful implementation of a building maintenance application can lead to improved operational effectiveness, reduced maintenance costs, and an enhanced overall building management experience. However, it's important to note that specific results will vary depending on the application's features, the building's infrastructure, and the implementation process.

The study's findings indicate that there is increased interest in using IoT for managing and maintaining construction equipment, with many participants planning to use it in project execution. A small minority of participants, though, agreed to set aside more money for their organizations' adoption of IoT. These findings suggest that in order to fully realize the potential of IoT, construction companies must acknowledge the advantages of the technology and devote the necessary resources, this study offers insightful information about the current stage of IoT adoption in the management and repair of construction equipment, which can help guide future plans for IoT integration in the construction sector.

REFERENCES: -

- [1]Zhang, Hong & Li, Rui& Shi, Chuncheng. (2022). Deep learning technology of Internet of Things Blockchain in distribution network faults. *Journal of Intelligent Systems*. 31. 965-978. 10.1515/jisys-2022-0064.
- [2]Cunha, João& Batista, N. &Cardeira, C. &Melicio, Rui. (2021). Upgrading a Legacy Manufacturing Cell to IoT. *Journal of Sensor and Actuator Networks*. 10. 1-18. 10.3390/jsan10040065.
- [3]Natephra, Worawan&Motamedi, Ali. (2019). Live data visualization of IoT sensors using Augmented Reality (AR) and BIM. 10.22260/ISARC2019/0084.
- [4]Wang, Yu & Wang, Zheng & Zhao, Dong & Zhang, Hai. (2015). Intelligent Operation and Maintenance of Substations Based on Internet of Things (IoT) Technology. *Applied Mechanics and Materials*. 742. 708-716. 10.4028/www.scientific.net/AMM.742.708.
- [5]Li, Jiansheng& Mao, Yajie& Zhang, Jin. (2023). Construction of medical equipment maintenance network management platform based on big data. *Frontiers in Physics*. 11. 1105906. 10.3389/fphy.2023.1105906.
- [6]Das, Karan &Rastogi, Abhijit. (2023). Role of IoT& Big Data in Construction Industry. 10.5281/zenodo.7540261.
- [7]Dankhara, Dhruvin. (2022). Internet of Things (IoT) for Equipment Health Management in Smart Factory: A Review. 10.13140/RG.2.2.23554.15047.
- [8]SekharBabu, Manchili Vijay & Singh, Harbhinder&Raghuvanshi, Vijay & Bora, Ashim& Sánchez, Raúl. (2023). Use of IOT-Based Agriculture Equipment in India. 10. 2023.
- [9]Petroutsatou, Kleopatra&Ladopoulos, Ilias. (2022). Integrated Prescriptive Maintenance System (PREMSYS) for Construction Equipment Based on Productivity. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*. 1218. 012006. 10.1088/1757-899X/1218/1/012006.
- [10] Villa, Valentina &Naticchia, Berardo& Bruno, Giulia &Aliev, Khurshid&Piantanida, Paolo &Antonelli, Dario. (2021). IoT Open-Source Architecture for the Maintenance of Building Facilities. *Applied Sciences*. 11. 5374. 10.3390/app11125374.
- [11] Tadesse, Asegid& Kumar, Srinivasan & , Krishna. (2020). Review of Construction Equipment Management System at Construction Sites.
- [12] Ma, Wenjie& Wang, Yanru&Guo, Wenjing&Bao, La & She, Rui. (2021). Construction of IoT management system for intelligent monitoring of distribution room. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*. 1948. 012145. 10.1088/1742-6596/1948/1/012145.
- [13] Parpala, Radu&Jacob, Robert. (2017). Application of IoT concept on predictive maintenance of industrial equipment. *MATEC Web of Conferences*. 121. 02008. 10.1051/mateccconf/201712102008.
- [14] Montanaro, Teodoro&Sergi, Ilaria&Stefanizzi, Ilaria&Landi, Luca & Donato, Luciano &Patrono, Luigi. (2023). IoT-Aware Architecture to Guarantee Safety of Maintenance Operators in Industrial Plants. *Applied System Innovation*. 6. 46. 10.3390/asi6020046.
- [15] Mijwil, Maad&Hiran, Kamal &Doshi, Ruchi&Unogwu, Omega. (2023). Advancing Construction with IoT and RFID Technology in Civil Engineering: A Technology Review. *Al-Salam Journal for Engineering and Technology*. 10.55145/ajest.2023.02.02.007.

- [16] Jing Ding, "Construction of a Safety Management System for University Laboratories Based on Artificial Intelligence and IoT Technology", *International Transactions on Electrical Energy Systems*, vol. 2022, Article ID 7914454, 9 pages, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/7914454>
- [17] Bin Liu, Lingli Tong, Yanmei Liu, ZhizhangGuo, "Maintenance and Management Technology of Medical Imaging Equipment Based on Deep Learning", *Contrast Media & Molecular Imaging*, vol. 2022, Article ID 6361098, 9 pages, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/6361098>
- [18] Li Song, "Construction of Accounting Internal Control Management Platform Based on IoT Cloud Computing", *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, vol. 2022, Article ID 9552118, 13 pages, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/9552118>
- [19] Lixiang Wang, "Construction of 3D Reconstruction System for Building Construction Scenes Based on Deep Learning and IoT", *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, vol. 2022, Article ID 5413473, 8 pages, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/5413473>
- [20] Xu Zhang, HaiboHou, Zhao Fang, Zhiqian Wang, "Industrial Internet Federated Learning Driven by IoT Equipment ID and Blockchain", *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, vol. 2021, Article ID 7705843, 9 pages, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/7705843>
- [21] Xiao Wang, Deyi Xu, Na Qu, Tianqi Liu, Fang Qu, Guowei Zhang, "Predictive Maintenance and Sensitivity Analysis for Equipment with Multiple Quality States", *Mathematical Problems in Engineering*, vol. 2021, Article ID 4914372, 10 pages, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/4914372>