

BAB V

Simpulan dan Saran

A. Simpulan

Dalam Penelitian ini, penulis telah berhasil mengembangkan *prototype* sistem monitoring *fuel level* otomatis berbasis IoT yang dapat diimplementasikan pada *Daily Tank* Bandara Jenderal Ahmad Yani Semarang. Sistem ini dapat memonitoring *level fuel* secara *realtime* dengan menggunakan mikrokontroler ESP32, Sensor *Ultrasonic*, LCD I2C, LED, dan sistem ini juga dirancang terkoneksi dengan *website*. Dari hasil angket yang diujikan oleh ahli materi dan ahli media menghasilkan bahwa sistem ini mampu melakukan monitoring *fuel level* secara *realtime* dengan tingkat akurasi yang cukup presisi memiliki tingkat keakuratan mencapai 98%. Data dari pemantauan *fuel level* akan secara otomatis dicatat dan dikirim ke pdf untuk keperluan analisis pengisian bahan bakar. Integrasi ini dapat meningkatkan efisiensi operasional secara keseluruhan melalui penyediaan data yang cepat, akurat, dan *realtime*, sehingga mendukung untuk pengambilan keputusan yang cepat berdasarkan kondisi lapangan, meningkatkan produktivitas, serta mengurangi kesalahan pada saat proses *collecting* data

B. Saran

Prototype Sistem Monitoring Fuel Level Berbasis IoT untuk *Daily Tank* Generator Set di Bandara Jenderal Ahmad Yani Semarang masih dalam tahap pengembangan dan belum sepenuhnya sempurna. Untuk meningkatkan kualitas produk, beberapa saran dapat dipertimbangkan pada penelitian selanjutnya.

1. Perlu adanya penguatan keamanan untuk menjaga keandalan komponen elektronik dan integrasi data sensor.
2. Menambahkan fitur pengisian otomatis dari *Monthly Tank* ke *Daily Tank*
3. Pengembangan *prototype* ke arah implementasi skala industri perlu dilakukan dengan meningkatkan akurasi dan stabilitas sensor untuk mencapai kinerja monitoring yang lebih baik.

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LAMPIRAN

Lampiran A Datasheet ESP 32

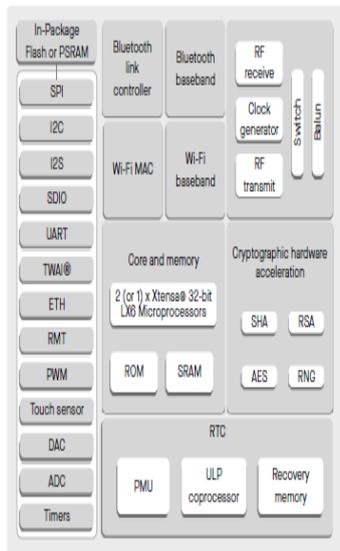
ESP32 is a single 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi and Bluetooth combo chip designed with the TSMC low-power 40 nm technology. It is designed to achieve the best power and RF performance, showing robustness, versatility and reliability in a wide variety of applications and power scenarios.

The ESP32 series of chips includes ESP32-D0WD-V3, ESP32-D0WDR2-V3, ESP32-U4WDH, ESP32-S0WD (NRND), ESP32-D0WDG6-V3 (NRND), ESP32-D0WD (NRND), and ESP32-D0WDG6 (NRND), among which,

- ESP32-S0WD (NRND), ESP32-D0WD (NRND), and ESP32-D0WDG6 (NRND) are based on chip revision v1 or chip revision v1.1.
- ESP32-D0WD-V3, ESP32-D0WDR2-V3, ESP32-U4WDH, and ESP32-D0WDG6-V3 (NRND) are based on chip revision v3.0 or chip revision v3.1.

For details on part numbers and ordering information, please refer to Section 1 ESP32 Series Comparison. For details on chip revisions, please refer to [ESP32 Chip Revision v3.0 User Guide](#) and [ESP32 Series SoC Errata](#).

The functional block diagram of the SoC is shown below.



ESP32 Functional Block Diagram

Features

Wi-Fi

- 802.11b/g/n
- 802.11n (2.4 GHz), up to 150 Mbps
- WMM
- TX/RX A-MPDU, RX A-MSDU
- Immediate Block ACK
- Defragmentation
- Automatic Beacon monitoring (hardware TSF)
- Four virtual Wi-Fi interfaces
- Simultaneous support for Infrastructure Station, SoftAP, and Promiscuous modes
Note that when ESP32 is in Station mode, performing a scan, the SoftAP channel will be changed.
- Antenna diversity

Bluetooth®

- Compliant with Bluetooth v4.2 BR/EDR and Bluetooth LE specifications
- Class-1, class-2 and class-3 transmitter without external power amplifier
- Enhanced Power Control
- +9 dBm transmitting power
- NZIF receiver with -94 dBm Bluetooth LE sensitivity
- Adaptive Frequency Hopping (AFH)
- Standard HCI based on SDIO/SPI/UART
- High-speed UART HCI, up to 4 Mbps
- Bluetooth 4.2 BR/EDR and Bluetooth LE dual mode controller
- Synchronous Connection-Oriented/Extended (SCO/eSCO)
- CVSD and SBC for audio codec
- Bluetooth Piconet and Scatternet
- Multi-connections in Classic Bluetooth and Bluetooth LE
- Simultaneous advertising and scanning

CPU and Memory

- Xtensa® single-/dual-core 32-bit LX6 microprocessor(s)
- CoreMark® score:
 - 1 core at 240 MHz: 504.85 CoreMark; 2.10 CoreMark/MHz

– 2 cores at 240 MHz: 904.26 CoreMark; 414 CoreMark/MHz

- 448 KB ROM
- 520 KB SRAM
- 16 KB SRAM in RTC
- GSP1 supports multiple flash/SRAM chips

Clocks and Timers

- Internal 8 MHz oscillator with calibration
- Internal RC oscillator with calibration
- External 2 MHz ~ 60 MHz crystal oscillator (40 MHz only for Wi-Fi/Bluetooth functionality)
- External 32 kHz crystal oscillator for RTC with calibration
- Two timer groups, including 2 × 64-bit timers and 1 × main watchdog in each group
- One RTC timer
- RTC watchdog

Advanced Peripheral Interfaces

- 34 programmable GPIOs
 - Five strapping GPIOs
 - Six input-only GPIOs
 - Six GPIOs needed for in-package flash/PSRAM (ESP32-D0WDR2-V3, ESP32-U4WDH)
- 12-bit SAR ADC up to 18 channels
- Two 8-bit DAC
- 10 touch sensors
- Four SPI interfaces
- Two I2S interfaces
- Two I2C interfaces
- Three UART interfaces
- One host (SD/eMMC/SDIO)
- One slave (SDIO/SPI)
- Ethernet MAC interface with dedicated DMA and IEEE 1588 support
- TWA[®], compatible with ISO 11898-1 (CAN Specification 2.0)
- RMT (TX/RX)
- Motor PWM
- LED PWM up to 16 channels

Power Management

- Fine-resolution power control through a selection of clock frequency, duty cycle, Wi-Fi operating modes, and individual power control of internal components
- Five power modes designed for typical scenarios: Active, Modern-sleep, Light-sleep, Deep-sleep, Hibernation
- Power consumption in Deep-sleep mode is 10 μ A
- Ultra-Low-Power (ULP) coprocessors
- RTC memory remains powered on in Deep-sleep mode

Security

- Secure boot
- Flash encryption
- 1024-bit OTP, up to 768-bit for customers
- Cryptographic hardware acceleration:
 - AES
 - Hash (SHA-2)
 - RSA
 - ECC
 - Random Number Generator (RNG)

Applications

With low power consumption, ESP32 is an ideal choice for IoT devices in the following areas:

- Smart Home
- Industrial Automation
- Health Care
- Consumer Electronics
- Smart Agriculture
- POS machines
- Service robot
- Audio Devices
- Generic Low-power IoT Sensor Hubs
- Generic Low-power IoT Data Loggers
- Cameras for Video Streaming
- Speech Recognition
- Image Recognition
- SDIO Wi-Fi + Bluetooth Networking Card
- Touch and Proximity Sensing

Lampiran B. Datasheet Sensor Ultrasonic

HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor

Elijah J. Morgan
Nov. 16 2014

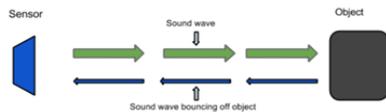
The purpose of this file is to explain how the HC-SR04 works. It will give a brief explanation of how ultrasonic sensors work in general. It will also explain how to wire the sensor up to a microcontroller and how to take/interpret readings. It will also discuss some sources of errors and bad readings.

1. How Ultrasonic Sensors Work
2. HC-SR04 Specifications
3. Timing chart, Pin explanations and Taking Distance Measurements
4. Wiring HC-SR04 with a microcontroller
5. Errors and Bad Readings



1. How Ultrasonic Sensors Work

Ultrasonic sensors use sound to determine the distance between the sensor and the closest object in its path. How do ultrasonic sensors do this? Ultrasonic sensors are essentially sound sensors, but they operate at a frequency above human hearing.



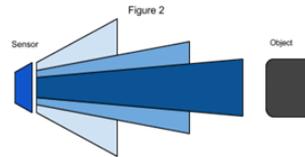
The sensor sends out a sound wave at a specific frequency. It then listens for that specific sound wave to bounce off of an object and come back (Figure 1). The sensor keeps track of the time between sending the sound wave and the sound wave returning. If you know how fast something is going and how long it is traveling you can find the distance traveled with equation 1.

$$\text{Equation 1. } d = v \times t$$

The speed of sound can be calculated based on the a variety of atmospheric conditions, including temperature, humidity and pressure. Actually calculating the distance will be shown later on in this document.

It should be noted that ultrasonic sensors have a cone of detection, the angle of this cone varies with distance, Figure 2 show this relation. The ability of a sensor to

detect an object also depends on the objects orientation to the sensor. If an object doesn't present a flat surface to the sensor then it is possible the sound wave will bounce off the object in a way that it does not return to the sensor.



2. HC-SR04 Specifications

The sensor chosen for the Firefighting Drone Project was the HC-SR04. This section contains the specifications and why they are important to the sensor module. The sensor modules requirements are as follows.

- Cost
- Weight
- Community of hobbyists and support
- Accuracy of object detection
- Probability of working in a smoky environment
- Ease of use

The HC-SR04 Specifications are listed below. These specifications are from the Cytron Technologies HC-SR04 User's Manual (source 1).

- Power Supply: +5V DC
- Quiescent Current: <2mA
- Working current: 15mA
- Effectual Angle: <15°
- Ranging Distance: 2-400 cm
- Resolution: 0.3 cm
- Measuring Angle: 30°
- Trigger Input Pulse width: 10uS
- Dimension: 45mm x 20mm x 15mm
- Weight: approx. 10 g

The HC-SR04's best selling point is its price; it can be purchased at around \$2 per unit.

To interpret the time reading into a distance you need to change equation 1. The clock on the device you are using will probably count in microseconds or smaller. To use equation 1 the speed of sound needs to be determined, which is 343 meters per second at standard temperature and pressure. To convert this into more useful form use equation 2 to change from meters per second to microseconds per centimeter. Then equation 3 can be used to easily compute the distance in centimeters.

$$\text{Equation 2. } \text{Distance} = \frac{\text{Speed}}{170.15 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} \times \frac{\text{Meters}}{100 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{m}}} \times \frac{1 \mu\text{s}}{170.15 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} \times \frac{343.722 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{\text{cm}}$$

$$\text{Equation 3. } \text{Distance} = \frac{\mu\text{s}}{58} = \frac{\mu\text{s}}{\mu\text{s/cm}} = \text{cm}$$

3. Timing Chart and Pin Explanations

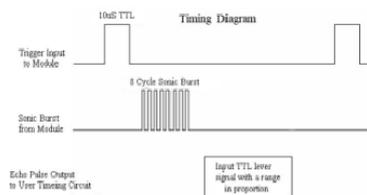
The HC-SR04 has four pins, VCC, GND, TRIG and ECHO; these pins all have different functions. The VCC and GND pins are the simplest -- they power the HC-SR04. These pins need to be attached to a +5 volt source and ground respectively. There is a single control pin: the TRIG pin. The TRIG pin is responsible for sending the ultrasonic burst. This pin should be set to HIGH for 10 μs, at which point the HC-SR04 will send out an eight cycle sonic burst at 40 kHz. After a sonic burst has been sent the ECHO pin will go HIGH. The ECHO pin is the data pin -- it is used in taking distance measurements. After an ultrasonic burst is sent the pin will go HIGH, it will stay high until an ultrasonic burst is detected back, at which point it will go LOW.

Taking Distance Measurements

The HC-SR04 can be triggered to send out an ultrasonic burst by setting the TRIG pin to HIGH. Once the burst is sent the ECHO pin will automatically go HIGH. This pin will remain HIGH until the burst hits the sensor again. You can calculate the distance to the object by keeping track of how long the ECHO pin stays HIGH. The time ECHO stays HIGH is the time the burst spent traveling. Using this measurement in equation 1 along with the speed of sound will yield the distance travelled. A summary of this is listed below, along with a visual representation in Figure 2.

1. Set TRIG to HIGH
2. Set a timer when ECHO goes to HIGH
3. Keep the timer running until ECHO goes to LOW
4. Save that time
5. Use equation 1 to determine the distance travelled

Figure 3
Source 2



Source 2

4. Wiring the HC-SR04 to a Microcontroller

This section only covers the hardware side. For information on how to integrate the software side, look at one of the links below or look into the specific microcontroller you are using.

The HC-SR04 has 4 pins: VCC, GND, TRIG and ECHO.

1. VCC is a 5v power supply. This should come from the microcontroller
2. GND is a ground pin. Attach to ground on the microcontroller.
3. TRIG should be attached to a GPIO pin that can be set to HIGH
4. ECHO is a little more difficult. The HC-SR04 outputs 5v, which could destroy many microcontroller GPIO pins (the maximum allowed voltage varies). In order to step down the voltage use a single resistor or a voltage divider circuit. Once again this depends on the specific microcontroller you are using, you will need to find out its GPIO maximum voltage and make sure you are below that.

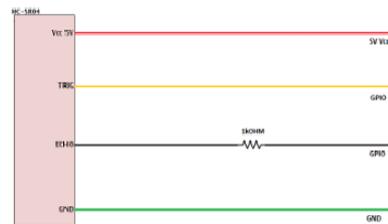


Figure 4

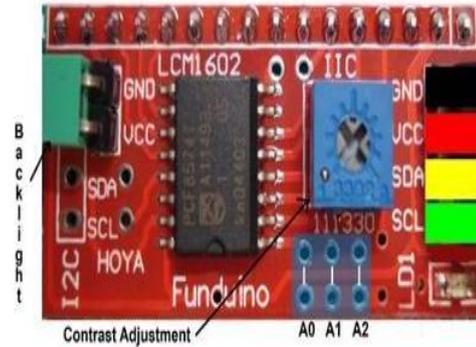
Lampiran C. Datasheet LCD I2C

Datasheet

I2C 1602 Serial LCD Module



Pinout Diagram:



Product features:

The I2C 1602 LCD module is a 2 line by 16 character display interfaced to an I2C daughter board. The I2C interface only requires 2 data connections, +5 VDC and GND to operate

For in depth information on I2C interface and history, visit: <http://www.wikipedia/wiki/I2c>

Specifications:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| | 2 lines by 16 character |
| I2C Address Range | 0x20 to 0x27 (Default=0x27, addressable) |
| Operating Voltage | 5 Vdc |
| Backlight | White |
| Contrast | Adjustable by potentiometer on I2c interface |
| Size | 80mm x 36mm x 20 mm |
| Viewable area | 66mm x 16mm |

Power:

The device is powered by a single 5Vdc connection.

Pin/Control Descriptions:

| Pin # | Name | Type | Description |
|-----------|------|--------|---|
| 1 | GND | Power | Supply & Logic ground |
| 2 | VCC | Power | Digital V0 0 or RX (serial receive) |
| 3 | SDA | I/O | Serial Data line |
| 4 | SCL | CLK | Serial Clock line |
| A0 | A0 | Jumper | Optional address selection A0 - see below |
| A1 | A1 | Jumper | Optional address selection A1 - see below |
| A2 | A2 | Jumper | Optional address selection A2 - see below |
| Backlight | | Jumper | Jumpered - enable backlight, Open - disable backlight |
| Contrast | | Pot | Adjust for best viewno |

Addressing:

| A0 | A1 | A2 | Address |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Open | Open | Open | 0x27 |
| Jumper | Open | Open | 0x26 |
| Open | Jumper | Open | 0x25 |
| Jumper | Jumper | Open | 0x24 |
| Open | Open | Jumper | 0x23 |
| Jumper | Open | Jumper | 0x22 |
| Open | Jumper | Jumper | 0x21 |
| Jumper | Jumper | Jumper | 0x20 |

Lampiran D. Dokumentasi Kegiatan Observasi Penulis



Lampiran E. Dokumentasi Kegiatan Validasi Ahli Materi & Ahli Media

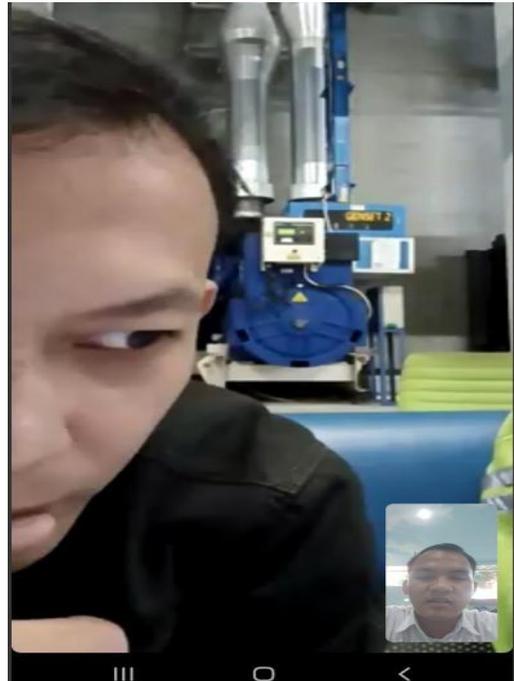
Validasi Ahli Materi



Validasi Ahli Media



Lampiran F. Dokumentasi Kegiatan Wawancara Pihak Bandara



LEMBAR VALIDASI AHLI MATERI
PROTOTYPE SISTEM MONITORING FUEL LEVEL BERBASIS IoT
PADA DAILY TANK GENERATOR SET BANDARA JENDERAL
AHMAD YANI SEMARANG

A. Identitas

Nama Validator : Johny Emiyani, S.Si.T., M.Si.
 Ahli Bidang : Materi
 Tanggal Validasi : Rabu, 11 Juni 2025

B. Tujuan

Lembar penilaian ini dimaksudkan untuk mendapatkan informasi mengenai kualitas *Prototype Sistem Monitoring Fuel Level Berbasis IoT Pada Daily Tank Generator Set*.

C. Petunjuk Pengisian

1. Berilah tanda centang (✓) pada kolom yang tersedia sesuai penilaian terhadap alat yang dikembangkan.
2. Kriteria penilaian terdiri dari
 - 5 = Sangat Baik
 - 4 = Baik
 - 3 = Cukup
 - 2 = Kurang
 - 1 = Sangat Kurang

D. Tabel Penilaian

| No | Aspek Penilaian | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Fungsi Alat | | | | | | |
| 1. | Pengoperasian sistem monitoring pada <i>prototype</i> | | | | | ✓ |
| 2. | Pembacaan sensor untuk mengirim data volume fuel | | | | | ✓ |
| 3. | Sistem pada pdf | | | | ✓ | |
| B. Aspek Kualitas Alat | | | | | | |
| 1. | Sistem <i>prototype smart monitoring fuel</i> mudah digunakan | | | | | ✓ |
| 2. | Kestabilan <i>volume fuel</i> pada hasil monitoring | | | | | ✓ |
| 3. | Keamanan <i>prototype smart monitoring fuel</i> | | | | ✓ | |
| 4. | Kestabilan data hasil monitoring fuel | | | | ✓ | |
| 5. | Tampilan <i>prototype smart monitoring fuel</i> | | | | ✓ | |

E. Komenta/Saran

- Penambahan header pada Laporan Pdf
 - Penambahan kolom Tanda Tangan Teknisi dan supervisor pada bagian akhir Lembar Laporan Pdf.
-
-

F. Kesimpulan

Prototype Sistem Monitoring Fuel Level Berbasis IoT Pada Daily Tank Generator Set ini dinyatakan:

1. Layak digunakan
- ② Layak digunakan dengan catatan
3. Tidak layak digunakan

Palembang, 1 Juni 2025
Validator



Johny Emiyani, S.Si.T., M.Si.
NIP. 19811005 200912 1 003

LEMBAR VALIDASI AHLI MEDIA
PROTOTYPE SISTEM MONITORING FUEL LEVEL BERBASIS IoT
PADA DAILY TANK GENERATOR SET BANDARA JENDERAL
AHMAD YANI SEMARANG

A. Identitas

Nama Validator : Muhammad Nabil Putra Esa Yani, S.Kom.
 Ahli Bidang : Media
 Tanggal Validasi : Rabu, 11 Juli 2025

B. Tujuan

Lembar penilaian ini dimaksudkan untuk mendapatkan informasi mengenai kualitas *Prototype Sistem Monitoring Fuel Level Berbasis IoT Pada Daily Tank Generator Set.*

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|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 1. | Pengoperasian sistem monitoring pada <i>prototype</i> | | | | | ✓ |
| 2. | Pembacaan sensor untuk mengirim data volume fuel | | | | ✓ | |
| 3. | Sistem pada pdf | | | | | ✓ |
| B. Aspek Kualitas Alat | | | | | | |
| 1. | Sistem <i>prototype smart monitoring fuel</i> mudah digunakan | | | | ✓ | |
| 2. | Kestabilan <i>volume fuel</i> pada hasil monitoring | | | | ✓ | |
| 3. | Keamanan <i>prototype smart monitoring fuel</i> | | | | | ✓ |
| 4. | Kestabilan data hasil monitoring fuel | | | | | ✓ |
| 5. | Tampilan <i>prototype smart monitoring fuel</i> | | | | ✓ | |

E. Komenta/Saran

Hal yg dibicarakan sudah bagus dan dapat
beberapa dengan semestinya. Saran: Penambahan
sensor suhu.

F. Kesimpulan

Prototype Sistem Monitoring Fuel Level Berbasis IoT Pada Daily Tank Generator Set ini dinyatakan:

- ① Layak digunakan
2. Layak digunakan dengan catatan
3. Tidak layak digunakan

Palen Juni 2025 25
Validator



Muhammad Nabil Putra Esa Yani, S.Kom.
NIP. 19961122 202321 1 007

Lampiran I. Transkrip Wawancara I

WAWANCARA

| No | Narasumber | Jabatan | Pertanyaan dan Jawaban |
|----|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | M. Busthomi | <i>Airport Equipment Supervisor</i> | <p>Penulis: Bagaimana sistem monitoring bahan bakar yang ada di Bandara Jenderal Ahmad Yani Semarang?</p> <p>Narasumber: Monitoring fuel disini masih manual. Teknisi harus turun langsung ke lapangan untuk melihat level bahan bakar melalui pipa ukur bening (sistem bar di tiap" tangki)</p> |
| | | | <p>Penulis: Bagaimana cara pengumpulan data bahan bakar yang ada saat ini?</p> <p>Narasumber: Data yang didapat kemudian dicatat secara manual dan dilaporkan melalui form kertas atau input ke spreadsheet. (tiap bulan)</p> |
| | | | <p>Penulis: Apa kekurangan sistem monitoring bahan bakar yang ada saat ini?</p> <p>Narasumber: Membutuhkan tenaga teknisi yang banyak dan waktu, Kesulitan penglihatan pada pipa ukur bening karena sering kotor atau berembun, menyebabkan pembacaan yang tidak akurat, Perlunya menghitung kebutuhan bahan bakar secara manual, yang rawan kesalahan manusia.</p> |
| | | | <p>Penulis: Menurut bapak seberapa efektif otomatisasi monitoring bahan dapat mengatasi kekurangan yang disebutkan, khususnya dalam meningkatkan keakuratan dan meningkatkan efektivitas?</p> <p>Narasumber: Saya yakin otomatisasi dengan sensor akan sangat membantu. Sebagai contoh kesulitan melihat pipa ukur yang kotor atau berembun adalah masalah besar yang sering membuat kita dilapangan meragukan akurasi data. Dengan adanya sensor, masalah ini akan hilang dan kami bisa mendapatkan angka yang lebih pasti.</p> |
| | | | <p>Penulis: Jika sistem monitoring bahan bakar otomatis ini diimplementasikan, bagaimana dampaknya terhadap operasional harian, efisiensi manajemen bahan bakar, dan potensi penghematan biaya di Bandara Jenderal Ahmad Yani Semarang?</p> |
| | | | <p>Narasumber: Menurut perkiraan saya dengan implementasi sistem monitoring ini kegiatan operasional akan lebih lancar dengan berkurangnya kegiatan yang dikerjakan secara manual, Manajemen bahan bakar menjadi lebih efisien karena data akurat memungkinkan keputusan cepat untuk pengadaan.</p> |

Lampiran J. Transkrip Wawancara II

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|---|
| 2. | Afif Maghfur, S.T. | Admin officer tenaga penunjang Angkasa Pura Indonesia | <p>Penulis: Bagaimana sistem monitoring bahan bakar yang ada di Bandara Jenderal Ahmad Yani Semarang?</p> <p>Narasumber: Pemantauan bahan bakar di lokasi ini masih menggunakan metode manual belum di otomatisasi. Teknisi harus mendatangi langsung ke tangki bahan bakar untuk memeriksa ketinggian bahan bakar dengan menggunakan pipa ukur transparan untuk melihat brapa liter sisa bahan bakar yang ada</p> |
| | | | <p>Penulis: Bagaimana cara pengumpulan data bahan bakar yang ada saat ini?</p> <p>Narasumber: Pengecekan bahan bakar sekaligus pencatatan secara manual pada form kertas lalu data di input ke spreadsheet.</p> |
| | | | <p>Penulis: Apa kekurangan sistem monitoring bahan bakar yang ada saat ini?</p> <p>Narasumber: Memerlukan ketelitian yang ekstra, pipa rawan kotor/berembun yang dapat mengakibatkan kesalahan pengamatan, memerlukan banyak tenaga teknisi dan waktu yang cukup lama</p> |
| | | | <p>Penulis: Menurut bapak seberapa efektif otomatisasi monitoring bahan dapat mengatasi kekurangan yang disebutkan, khususnya dalam meningkatkan keakuratan dan meningkatkan efektivitas?</p> <p>Narasumber: Semoga dengan adanya prototype ini dapat membantu kami dalam proses input data bahan bakar dan menjadi jawaban dari tantangan dalam proses pengamatan pipa ukur transparan yang sering kotor atau berembun yang menjadi kendala utama di lapangan</p> |
| | | | <p>Penulis: Jika sistem monitoring bahan bakar otomatis ini diimplementasikan, bagaimana dampaknya terhadap operasional harian, efisiensi manajemen bahan bakar, dan potensi penghematan biaya di Bandara Jenderal Ahmad Yani Semarang?</p> <p>Narasumber: menurut saya, penerapan sistem monitoring otomatis ini akan sangat meningkatkan kelancaran operasional dengan mengurangi ketergantungan pada proses manual yang memakan waktu dan tenaga. Pengelolaan bahan bakar akan menjadi jauh lebih efisien karena data yang didapat lebih akurat dan tersedia secara real-time memungkinkan pengambilan keputusan yang cepat dan tepat dalam proses pengadaan, sehingga mendukung optimalisasi sumber daya dan mengurangi risiko kesalahan dalam perencanaan.</p> |

Lampiran K. Lembar Cek Plagiasi

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Lampiran L. Lembar Bimbingan Dosen Pembimbing I



POLITEKNIK PENERBANGAN PALEMBANG
PROGRAM STUDI TEKNOLOGI REKAYASA BANDAR UDARA
PROGRAM SARJANA TERAPAN

LEMBAR BIMBINGAN TUGAS AKHIR

PROTOTYPE SISTEM MONITORING FUEL LEVEL BERBASIS IoT PADA DAILY TANK GENERATOR SET BANDARA JENDERAL AHMAD YANI SEMARANG

Nama Taruna :
 NIT : 56192110008
 Course : TRBU 02
 Judul TA :

Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Sunardi, S.T., M.Pd., M.T.

| No | Tanggal | Uraian | Paraf Pembimbing |
|----|---------------|---|------------------|
| 1 | 28/02 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pembahasan mengenai latar belakang - Menentukan rumusan masalah & tujuan - Menentukan batasan masalah | |
| 2 | 01/03 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mencari sumber dari landasan teori & teori penunjang - Mencari & menentukan kriteria jurnal yang relevan | |
| 3 | 03/03 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Menentukan metodologi Penelitian - Menentukan Rancangan Anggaran Biaya (RAB) | |
| 4 | 15/05 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pembahasan mengenai apa saja yang perlu ditampilkan pada BAB IV - Meminta saran & masukan dari rencana rangkaian prototype yang dibuat | |
| 5 | 03/06 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mencari detail mengenai spesifikasi komponen - Penambahan wiring diagram | |

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|----|
| 6 | 18/06 /2025 | - Pembahasan tentang Progres Pembuatan Alat - Koreksi komponen-komponen | Ju |
| 7 | 25/06 /2025 | - Perbaiki & Penambahan materi Penuisian | Ju |
| 8 | 10/07 /2025 | - Paparan PPT + ACC | Ju |

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Lampiran M. Lembar Bimbingan Dosen Pembimbing II



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PROGRAM SARJANA TERAPAN

LEMBAR BIMBINGAN TUGAS AKHIR
TAHUN AKADEMIK 2024/2025

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 NIT : 56192110008
 Course : TRBU 02
 Judul TA : *PROTOTYPE SISTEM MONITORING FUEL LEVEL BERBASIS IoT PADA DAILY TANK GENERATOR SET BANDARA JENDERAL AHMAD YANI SEMARANG*

Dosen Pembimbing : Sutiyo, S. Sos., M. Si

| No | Tanggal | Uraian | Paraf Pembimbing |
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| 1 | 28/02 2025 | - latur belakang - Rumusan masalah & tujuan | |
| 2 | 01/03 2025 | - landasan teori - Penelitian sebelumnya | |
| 3 | 02/03 2025 | Metabolsi Penelitian | |
| 4 | 16/05 2025 | - Kemasasi materi bab 14 - Perancangan Prototype | |
| 5 | 23/05 2025 | Konsultasi Menyempurnai Prototype | |

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|
| 6 | 18/06 2025 | Progres Pembuatan Alat + Penempamaan Alat |  |
| 7 | 24/06 2025 | - Pembaitan Sekaligus Penambahan materi bab III + IV |  |
| 8 | 26/06 2025 | - Pemahaman materi + ACC |  |

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