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Implementation of Various Fault Detection and Monitoring System by using GSM Module

[1] Prof.M.K.Parve,[2] Ms.Jyoti Dupare. [3] Mr.Akshay Humne, [4] Mr.Rohit Patil
[1] [2] Assistant professor,Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Engineering And Technology , Nagpur,India

***Abstract*— Regular monitoring of the condition of transformer is not only economical, but also adds to increased reliability. In the past, maintenance of transformers was done based on a pre- determined schedule. With the advancement of communication technology now it is possible to receive fault information of transformer through GSM technology. This paper presents the implementation of Global Systems for Mobile Communication (GSM) in detecting fault in microcontroller based power transformer. The design was achieved with microcontroller and other integrated circuit. The microcontroller thus monitors the phases of the distribution lines from the transformer for power failure, over-voltage, under-voltage and total power outage. At fault detection, the system will automatically send a notification message to the power station management, about the conditions of the transformer, its location and the transformer site code for easy location and quick response for possible power restoration.**

***Keywords*: GSM, Microcontroller, Power, Transformer,Relay, Switching**

I. INTRODUCTION

These days, apart from supporting voice calls Global Systems for Mobile Communication (GSM) can be used to send text messages as well as multimedia messages (that may contain pictures, graphics, animations, etc) [1].It can also be used in monitoring and detecting faults in power transformers especially in developing countries like Nigeria where incessant power outage has being the order of the day. Consumers of electricity in Nigeria, faces serious challenges of unavailability of these basic commodity [2]. At times, the problem is always from the transformer. A transformer is a static device that transfers electrical energy from one circuit to another by electromagnetic induction without the change in frequency. The transformer,which can link circuits with different voltages, has been instrumental in enabling universal use of the alternating current system for transmission and distribution of electrical energy.Various components of power system, like generators, transmission line, distribution networks and finally the loads,can be operated at their most suited voltage levels. Fault of a distribution line transformer may leave thousands of homes without, water, heating and lighting and light.

I. A. Transformer

There are different levels of faults in a transformer; fault is equally divided into two, the internal short circuit faults and internal incipient faults. The internal short circuit faults are meanly caused by turn-to-turn short circuits or turn-to-earth short circuits in the transformer windings. The internal incipient fault develops over time as the insulators of the transformer deteriorate. The factors capable of causing transformer failure and accelerated deterioration are as follows; operating environment, load current, short circuits, lightening and switching surges, operating environment which could be, temperature, wind, rain, pollution, vibration effect, sound and material fatigue etc. Presently, failed transformers have to be reported by people from that community to a local office of the electric power distribution company to ensure restoration of thefailed transformer which may take whole lots of time.Sequel to the importance of transformer, it becomes imperativeto develop a system that will notify the power station management about a power failure on a transformer in a particular area and the possible fault or condition of the transformer for quick restoration of power in the area. The best method is to implementing a GSM based monitoring system [3]. The GSM based monitoring system uses microcontroller, comparators, Schmitt trigger inverter gate and GSM module. The microcontroller monitors the conditions of the input voltage from the comparator. The comparators checks for availability of voltages from the transformer phases and equally compare the voltage to determine the actual voltage level. The output of the comparator is then feed into the Schmitt trigger inverter to produce pure digital output for the microcontroller. The global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) module sends out message to the personnel when a decision is taking by the microcontroller.

II. DESIGN METHODOLOGY

The below block diagram represent the actual block diagram of implementation of various fault detection and monitoring

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system by using GSM module.The system consists of a Power supply, Power transformer,Micro-controller, GSM Modem and Phone.e.g voltage, current, oil, temperature, humidity, and oil level indicator by using microcontroller which is further connects with a PC or laptop this collected data will further send to server which will situated at any part of world through internet communication. The further bfuther connection in case of fault such as unbalance voltage undervoltage overvoltage etc. The fault is being analysed by micro controller programing and the signal sent to the driver relay to disconnect the contactor and isolate the substation.

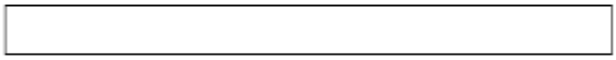

Figure1 shows the block diagram of the system

2.1 The Power Supply Unit

This unit supplies voltage to all parts of the circuitry. There are basically two main types of power suppliers; linear power supply and switch mode power supply [9]. In this analysis, the linear power supply was used. Principally, the linear power supply consists of four sections for complete implementation. They include; transformation, rectification, filtration and regulation. A typical block diagram of the linear power supply unit is as shown below

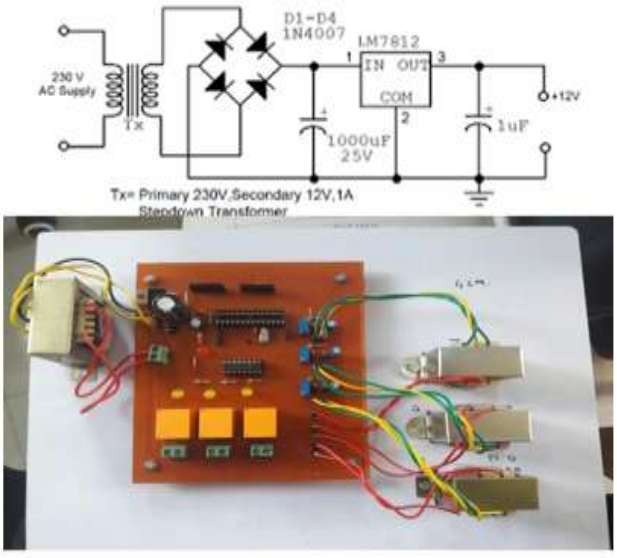

Figure2.1 Power supply unit

This unit supplies voltage to all parts of the circuitry. There are basically two main types of power suppliers; linear power supply and switch mode power supply [9]. In this analysis, the linear power supply was used. Principally, the linear power supply consists of four sections for complete implementation. They include; transformation, rectification, filtration and regulation. A typical block diagram of the linear power supply unit is as shown below.

2.2 The Microcontroller

Microcontrollers are computers that are designed to carry out a specific function. They are embedded in other computer or machine. They carry out their functions by taking inputs from the devices they are incorporated into. They have the ability of turning the appliances ON and OFF based on the SMS sent to the phone connected to the microcontroller [4].

In this design, PIC18F2522 micro-controller is employed. It comes in a 28-pin dual in-line package (DIP) with internal peripherals. The 28 pins make it easier to use the peripherals as the functions are spread out over the pins. Figure 2 shows the pin PIC18F2522 pin diagram.

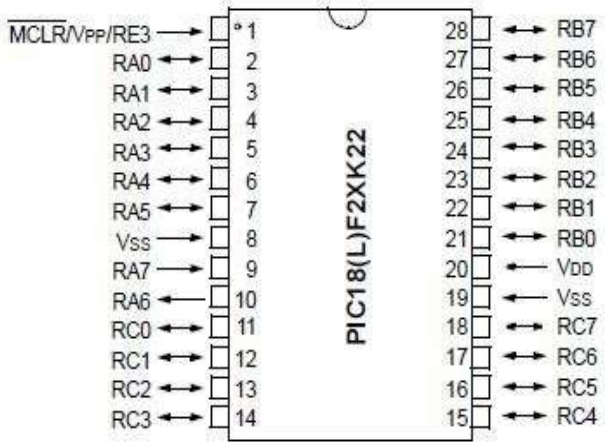

Figure.2.2 Micro controller

- There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "et al."

- The abbreviation "i.e." means "that is," and the abbreviation "e.g." means "for example." An excellent style manual for science writers is [7]

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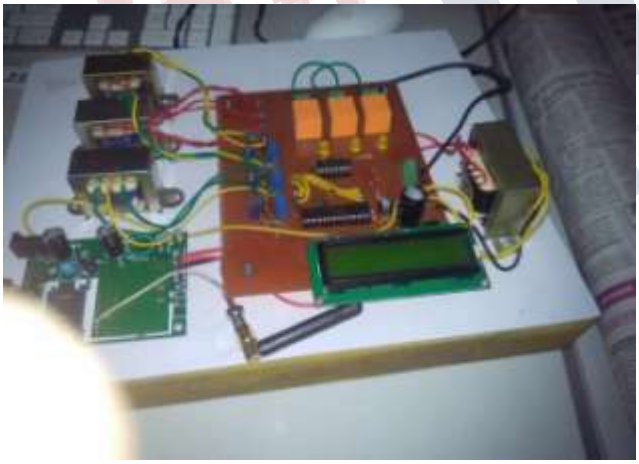
GSM Module

Global system for mobile communication (GSM) is a digital mobile telephony system. GSM digitizes and compresses data, then sends it down through a channel with two other streams of user data, each in its own time slot. The GSM module communicates with the microcontroller through Universal asynchronous receiver and transmitter (UART) or universal synchronous asynchronous receiver transmitter (USART). To communicate over UART or USART, we just need three basic signals which are namely, RXD (receive), TXD (transmit), GND (common ground) [5]. The (TxD serial port) of microcontroller is connected with (TxD) of the GSM Modem while receive signal of microcontroller (RxD serial port) is connected with receive signal (RxD) of serial interface of GSM Modem. GSM uses cellular networks, which means that mobile phones connect to it by searching for cells in the instantaneousenvirons. GSM networks operate within the range of 900 MHz to 1800 MHz bands. Some countries in the Africa (including Nigeria) use the 850 MHz and 1900 MHz bands because the 900 and 1800 MHz frequency bands were already allocated [6].

III. SYSTEM HARDWARE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT



The microcontroller checks for the voltage sensor output status and compares the voltage levels for over-voltage and under to take decisions when not in conformity to the defined status in the microcontroller program. The decision includessending an appropriate message of the power transformer conditions through GSM, including the power transformer number or ID, the problem.

Principle and Operation of the Designed Circuit.

The main 220 ac voltage source is connected to the transformer which steps down the 220v to 12 ac volts. But a DC volt is required; hence the need for rectification and a bridge diode used. The output of the bridge diode is connected to a capacitor to remove the ripples in the signal. The stable 12v is connected to the DC terminals of all the 10 relays which require the minimum of 5v for its electromagnet to be energized and the same 12v is also connected to a regulator that produces a constant output of 5v for the microcontroller. The microcontroller is programmed to trigger the relay into the action based on its output i.e. either low or high. The programming event was such that the microcontroller reads the SMS from the phone; if the command specify ON for a particular device the microcontroller will give a high output for the relay switching the device and if the acknowledgement is high the microcontroller will send message about the status of the microcontroller output to the phone that sends message to the phone connected to the microcontroller. These command SMS alert personnel of the system of a fault. For an example, Michael okpara University of Agriculture umudike, power transformer 2, phase 3 has dropped.

IV. SYSTEM SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

The software algorithm approach of this system development is in a way that the system continuously monitors all the transformer phases through the voltage sensor unit. Thesystem takes decisions if the any of the inputs of the voltage sensor unit, changes state. Assembly language program was used in this system design, this is because of the reliability, fastness, and memory saving, it was assembled using DIP-TRACE.

V. CONCLUSION

a. Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)

In this paper, we have been able to discuss on how to use GSM to monitor and detect faults in a power transformer. The system provides an alternative and easy means of getting early information on the status of a power transformer for fault detection and total system shutdown or failure for quick response and possible power restoration.

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