



# **Implementation of Remote Monitoring of Substation Equipments Using GSM**

Vihar Desai<sup>1</sup>, Aave Desai<sup>2</sup>, Rishi Sharma<sup>3</sup>, Arjun Jariwala<sup>4</sup>

Student, Dept. of EE, C.G.P.I.T., Uka Tarsadia University, Bardoli, Gujarat, India<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Assistant Professor, Dept. of EE, C.G.P.I.T., Uka Tarsadia University, Bardoli, Gujarat, India<sup>4</sup>

**ABSTRACT:** This paper presents substation remote monitoring system which utilizes GSM. There are only few operators available for measuring parameters of substation equipment and they have to look at it continuously. By using this project it can minimize working efforts and improve accuracy, stability, efficiency. In this project, sensors are used to sense the main parameters of equipment such as Voltage, Current (over voltage, undervoltage, over current). This sensed data is sent to microcontroller and this controller checks parameter limits which further send to the mobile sim card using GSM modem. Delivery of these data via SMS makes sure the right information is in hand to the operator and operator can make useful decisions on basis of that data of parameters.

**KEYWORDS:** Condition Monitoring, Remote Monitoring, Substation Equipments, GSM Modem

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

This project represents an innovative design to develop a system based on AVR microcontroller that is used for monitoring the voltage & current of a distribution transformer in a substation and to protect the system from the rise in mentioned parameters. Moreover the system displays the same on a LCD at station and send the alert message to Mobile. Furthermore it is capable of recognizing the break downs caused due to overload and over voltage. The transmitter and the display units in the substation is where the voltage and current are monitored continuously by AVR microcontroller and is displayed through the display unit. An GSM is used for transmitting the values that are obtained. In general, the proposed design is developed for the user to easily recognize the distribution transformer that is suffered by any open or short circuit and rise in temperatures. The ultimate objective is to monitor the electrical parameters continuously and hence to guard the burning of distribution transformer or power transformer due to the constraints such as overload and input high voltage. Monitoring of substations are essential task for supplying healthy power to the consumers in this automated era. Depending on the voltage levels and end users, there are transmission or distribution substations those supply electrical power to various loads. Remote monitoring makes these substations to be operated through wireless communication technologies like GSM, GPRS, Ethernet, etc. Substations consist of various equipment like transformers, circuit breakers, relays, APFC panels, etc., and these equipment ought to be operated in such a way that the loads must be delivered safely with specified parameters which can be detected through GSM.

## **II. SPECIAL FEATURES**

Substation/power station voltage can be monitored from anywhere in the world.

Feedback of the devices being operated can also be developed.

Efficient and low cost monitoring system.

Easy to monitor and user friendly.

There is only one drawback of this project that it depends on signal strength

# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 6, June 2016

## III.CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

Circuit Diagram is critical part of any hardware. Schematic Diagram of an electrical circuit for remote monitoring of substation equipments using gsm is given below.

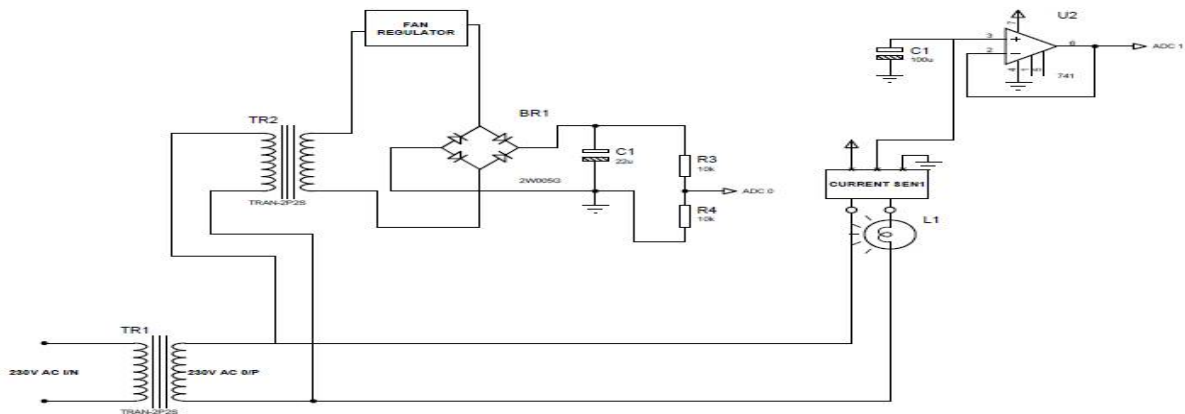


Fig. III Circuit Diagram

Above figure shows circuit diagram which mainly consists of voltage and current sensor. Current and voltage sensor mainly connected with equipment like transformer so that we can check quantities like voltage and current of that particular equipment. For demonstration fan regulator is taken for voltage control and bulbs are taken for current control.

## IV.PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin configuration of project hardware is as shown in below figure. Pin configuration is require to meet application demands. By knowing input and output pins we can build and connect hardware circuit with microcontroller.

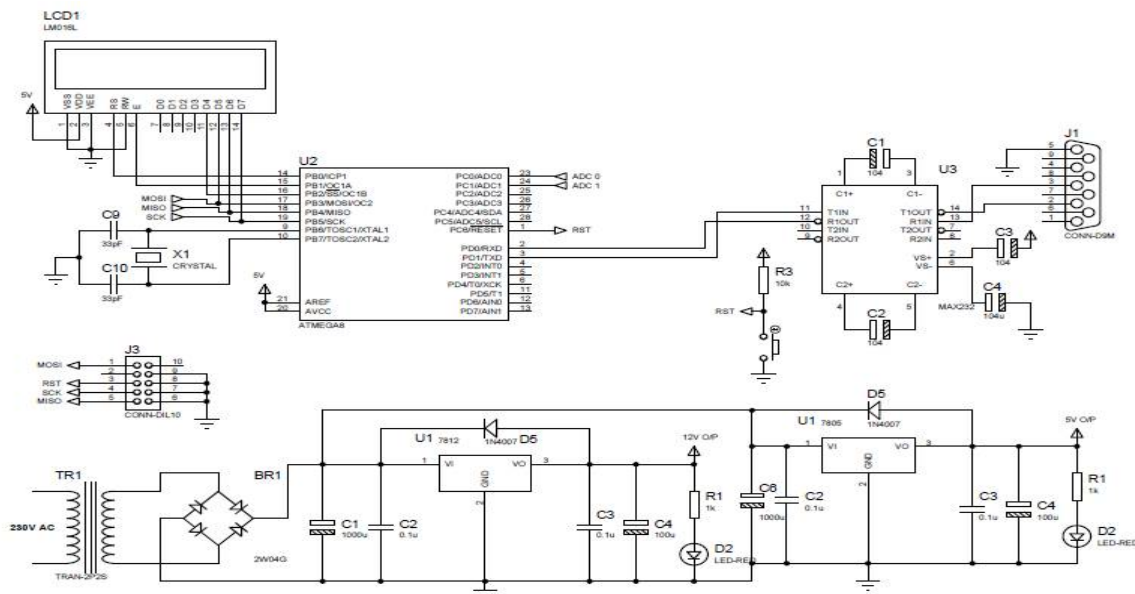


Fig. IV pin configuration



## International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 6, June 2016

In pin configuration all parts of a circuit are connected as shown in figure. Here ATMEGA8 is main part of pin configuration because pins of lcd is connected with it and two main output pins(RXD, TXD) of ATMEGA8 are connected with MAX232 which is connected with gsm module through RS232 DB9 Connector. This how from lcd to gsm module works as per pin configuration.

### V.BLOCK DIAGRAM

Block diagram explains the basic function of remote monitoring. Main part and equipments is shown below so that we can know overall representation of hardware. Moreover arrangements and flows are shown as arrows.

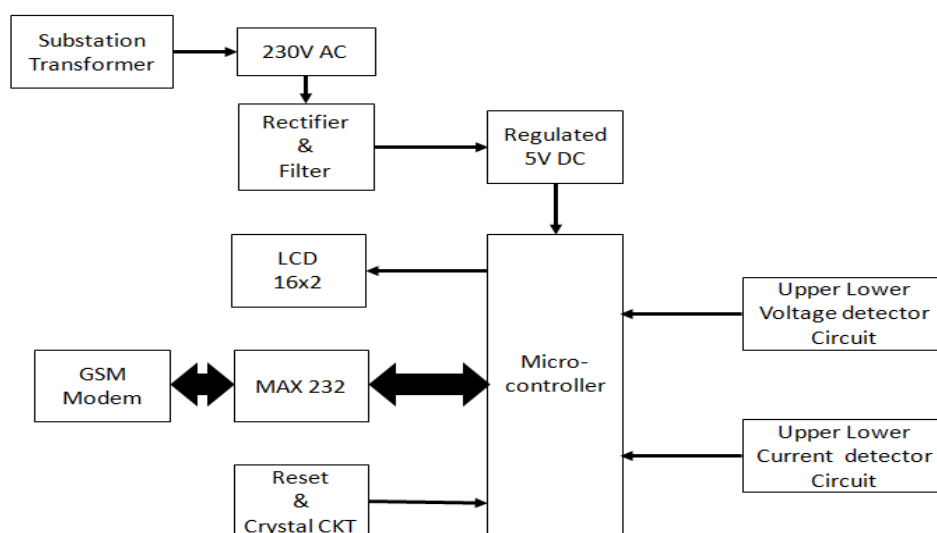


Fig. V Block Diagram of circuit

**Description of Block Diagram:** Here Microcontroller is working as central device and Microcontroller is supplied by regulated 5v by means of rectifier and filter from Transformer supplying 230V. This microcontroller is interfaced with LCD which used to indicate Data of Current and voltage regularly. Reset button is used for reset the whole circuit program. MAX 232 is used as translator to convert the signal from TTI to RS 232 and vice versa. Then this converted signal is sent to GSM module. Which will send the SMS to Mobile to Alert respective person regarding Transformer.

### VI.PROGRAM

Program of this is prepared in software called "BASCOR AVR". Programming Language is BASIC. The advantage of BASIC is, it is simple and user friendly. This program is loaded in microcontroller by using Sinacrome software. Program is shown here. As shown here baud rate is taken 9600. Some variable are defined like C0, T1, T2 as integer or word. We took 400V as reference voltage. First here to make the initial signal of current to zero we subtract 512 from C0. Then this current value is checked for upper and lower limit. If the value is violated then program will call for subroutine Sms which is at the end of the program. Then same for Voltage value. If it is over 210V then Subroutine of Sms is called and Sms is sent to the mobile number loaded in program. Sms is sent by GSM model as explained above.



# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 6, June 2016

## VII.COMONENTS

For any hardware, components are essential part. Mainly in electronics circuit hardware components plays very important role and they should fix carefully and correctly for prepare operation. In this project GSM module and Atmega8 Microcontroller are the most require components.

Following components are used in Remote monitoring of substation equipments.

- 1x 16x2 parallel LCD display.
- 1x Atmega8 Microcontroller.
- 1x BASCOM AVR
- 2x Bridge Rectifier
- 4x Capacitors
- SIM-908 GSM module
- Diode
- IC 7805 & IC 7812 Voltage Regulator
- 1x IC Max 232
- 1x ISP Socket.
- 2x LED
- 2x Step Down Transformer
- 1x Switch
- 1x Current sensor

## VIII.HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

Final hardware of our project is given below which consist as per block daigram and components are also easily visible from figure. Mainly it consist of transformers, lcd unit, voltage sensor, current sensor, GSM module. Bulb and Regulator are used for changing voltage and current levels.

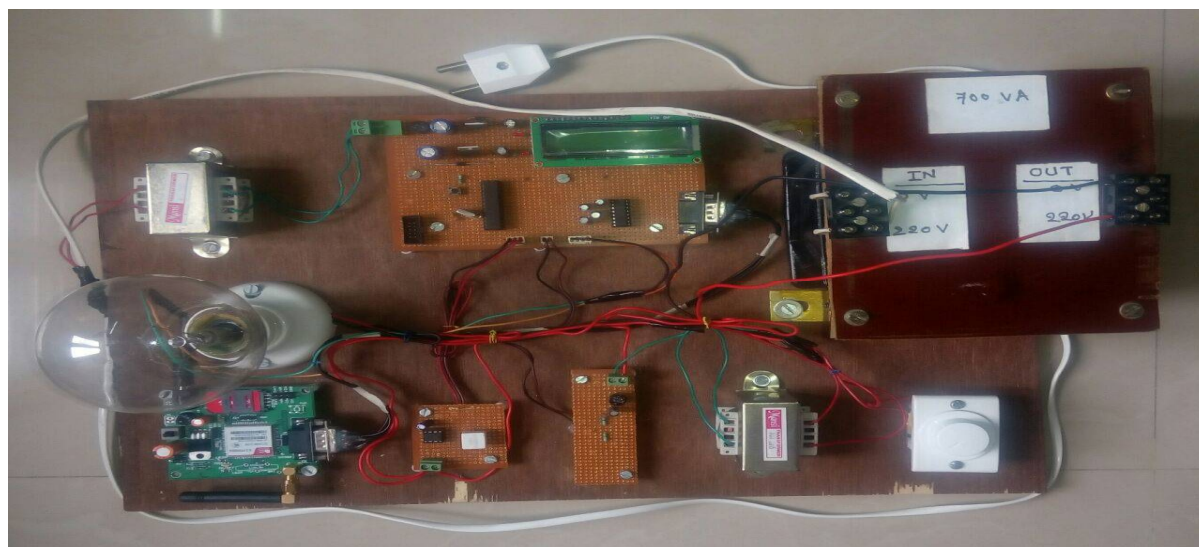


Fig.VIII(a) Hardware Implementaion

**Hardware Implementation and working:** Whole Circuit consistng of parts: microcontroller circuit, current measurementcicuit, Voltage measurement cicuit& GSM. Transformers are used for step down the volage from 230V to 12V as microcontroller cicuit works on 12V. The Transformer of which condition monitoring is desired also supplied by 230V.First A 230-12Vtrasformer step down the volatge for microcontroller circuit. And this input power is converted

## International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 6, June 2016

into DC from AC by means of Bridge Rectifier as microcontroller works on DC. Then there are 2 ICs placed, which are IC7805 and IC7812 which are placed to supply 5V to LCD and 12V to ATmega8 Microcontroller. Now the same supply of 230V is also given to transformer to be monitor. From this transformer we have made a Grid system. By this Grid system we have taken connections for Voltage measurement circuit and Current measurement circuit. In voltage measurement circuit we first step down the voltage from 230 to 12V and given to bridge rectifier to convert it into DC. Now this signal is running to the microcontroller. We have provided Voltage regulator in series with circuit so that we can demonstrate the condition in which voltage varies. Similarly One connection is also taken to the circuit for Current. Here we have Current Sensor IC WCS2202 which stands for both as C.T and also rectifier. This signal from current sensor is given to microcontroller. Now Microcontroller will check the parameters received. If these parameters are not in specified limit, say for this case, Voltage is not in between 100V to 210V or current is over 800mA then microcontroller will send a signal to GSM kit. But GSM works on RS 232 and microcontroller on TTL logic. So we have used MAX232 as translator from TTL to RS232 and vice versa. Now This GSM kit will send a SMS to respective person as Alert with Voltage and Current Values. From which respective actions will be taken by respective person to solve the problem.

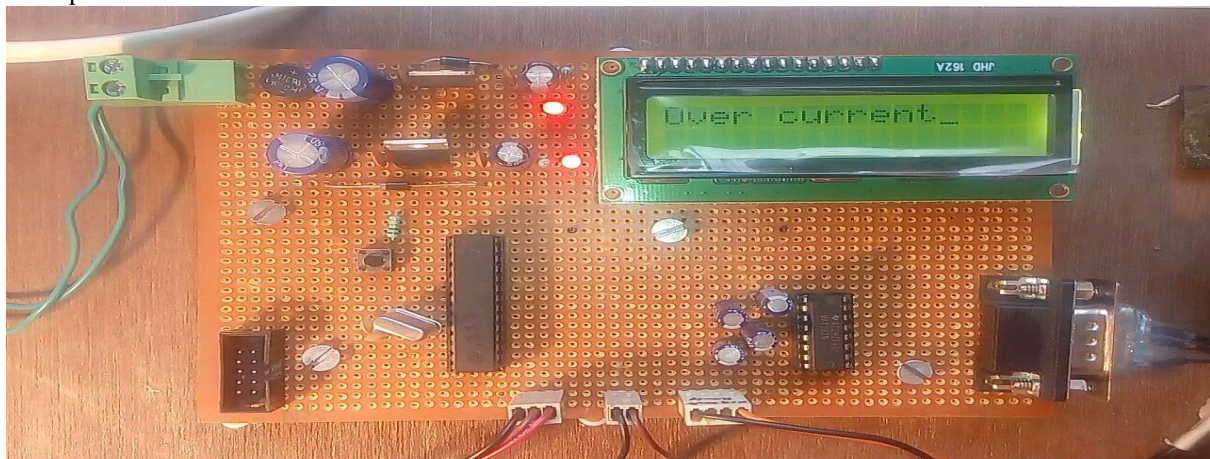


Fig.VIII (b) Working condition of over current

The above two figures are showing the working condition of our circuit and the displaying message on the LED screen as per over current. After the message display on the LED, GSM send SMS to the mobile phone whose number is given in the program.

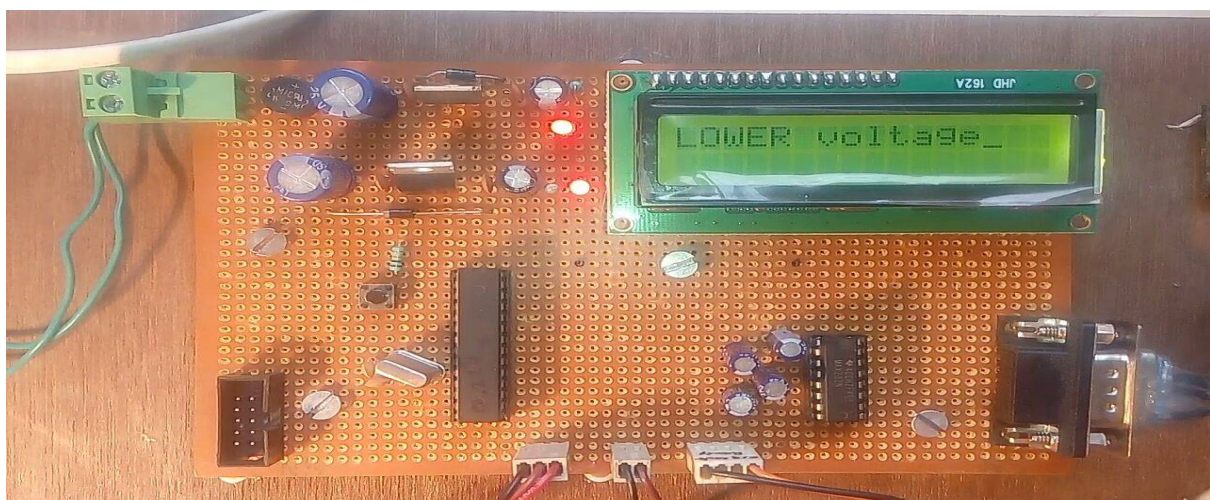


Fig.VIII(c) Working condition of lower voltage

# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 6, June 2016

The above two figures are showing the working condition of our circuit and the displaying message on the LED screen as per lowervoltage. After the message display on the LED, GSM send SMS to the mobile phone whose number is given in the program

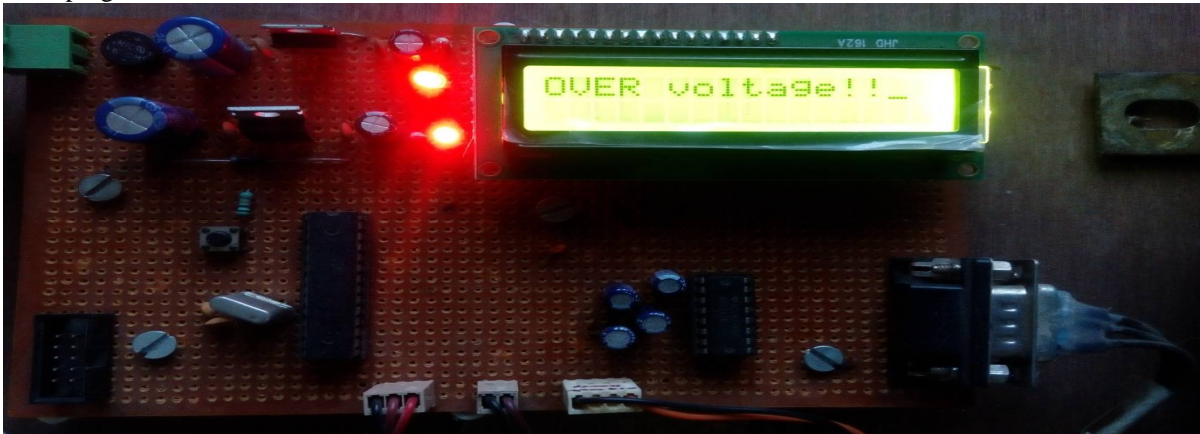


Fig. VIII(d) Working condition of over voltage

The above two figures are showing the working condition of our circuit and the displaying message on the LED screen as per over voltage. After the message display on the LED, GSM send SMS to the mobile phone whose number is given in the program.

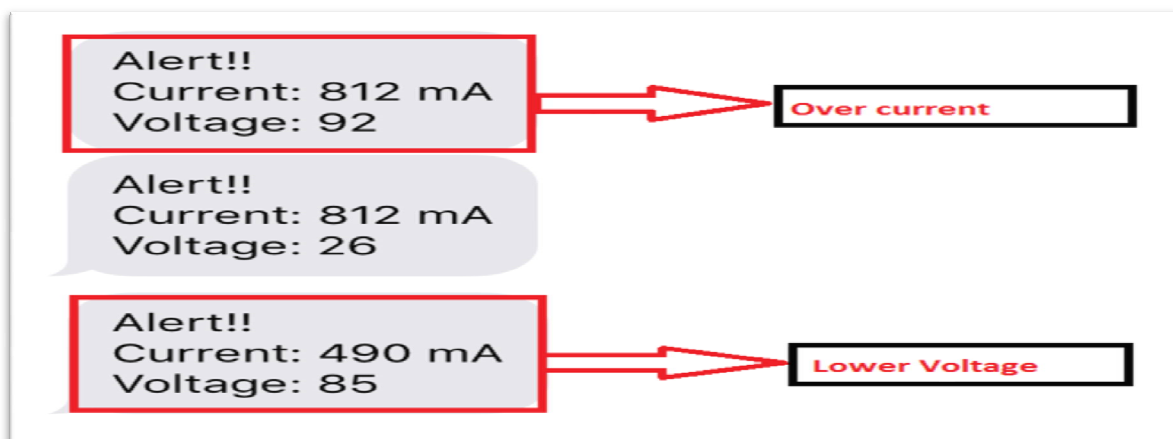


Fig. VIII (e) Messages of Over current and Lower voltage

The figure given above is showing the messages of over current and lower voltage which is arrived on the mobile phone whose number is given in the program.



# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 6, June 2016

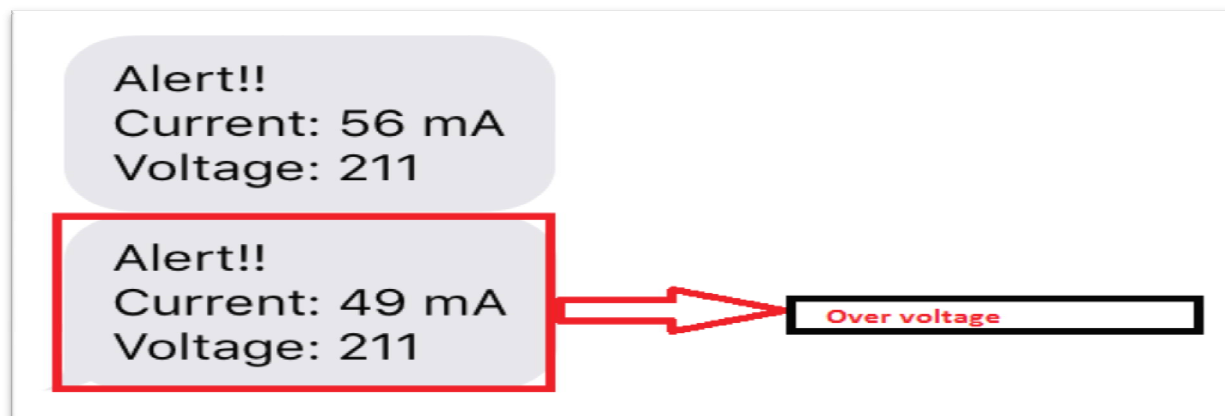


Fig. VIII (f) Messages of Ove voltage

The figure given above is showing the messages of over voltage which is arrived on the mobile phone whose number is given in the program.

## IX.CONCLUSION

The project “IMPLEMENTATION REMOTE MONITORING OF SUBSTATION USING GSM” was designed such that the substation parameters can be monitored and also controlled from anywhere in the world using GSM connected to mobile phone. Using highly advanced GSM module with the help of dedicated power supply, the project has been successfully implemented. Thus the project has been successfully designed and tested. Moreover this project can minimize human work and hence gives more accurate and specific data of various parameters of equipment.

## REFERENCES

- [1] K. Raja Saranya and K. Ram Prasad, “An Efficient Monitoring of Transformers Using Microcontroller Based System,” *Bonfring International Journal of Man Machine Interface*, Vol. 2, Special Issue 1, February 2012
- [2] Prof. Kunal V. Ranvir, Mayuri A. Solanke, Rohit P. Ratnaparkhi, Ashvini N. Sable, “Substation Monitoring System,” *International Journal of Engineering and Technical Research (IJETR)* Volume-3, Issue-2, February 2015
- [3] Timo T. Vekara, Seppo Pettissalo and N. Rajkumar, “remote monitoring system for transformer substation,” member, IEEE.
- [4] C. Bengtsson, “Status and Trends in Transformer Monitoring,” *IEEE Trans. On power Delivery*, vol. 11, no. 3, July 1996, pp. 1379-1384
- [5] Sandeep Phalke, “Web based substation monitoring and protection and control,” *Special Issue for National Conference On Recent Advances in Technology and Management for Integrated Growth 2013 (RATMIG 2013)-www.ijaiem.org.*
- [6] T. Murugan, Azha. Periasamy, S. Muruganand, “Embedded based Industrial Temperature Monitoring Systems using GSM *International Journal of Computer Applications*,” (0975 – 8887) Volume 58– No.19, November 2012.
- [7] V. Thiyagarajan, T. G. Palanivel, “An efficient monitoring of substation using microcontroller based monitoring system,” –IJRRAS 4-1 July 2010.
- [8] Dr. Ghous Buksh Narejo, Engr. Shahyan Pervez Bharucha, Engr. Danny Zarir Pohwala, “Remote Microcontroller Based Monitoring of Substation and Control System through GSM Modem,” *International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research*, Volume 6, Issue 1, January-2015 714 ISSN 2229-5518.
- [9] Chan, W. L., So, A. T. P. and Lai, L., L., “Interment Based Transmission Substation Monitoring,” *IEEE Transaction on Power Systems*, Vol. 14, No. 1, February 1999, pp. 293-298
- [10] Abdul-Rahman Al-Ali, Abdul Khaliq & Muhammad Arshad, “GSM-Based Distribution Transformer Monitoring System,” *IEEE MELECON 2004*, May 12-15, 2004, Vol 3 Pages-999-1002, Croatia
- [11] Wang, M, Vandermaar A. J and Srivastava K. D, “Review of condition assessment of Power Transformer in service,” *IEEE Electrical insulation magazine* Vol: 18, No.6, pp 12-25, Nov- Dec 2002.
- [12] Argonne National Laboratory, “Assessment of the Potential Costs and Energy Impacts of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure equipments for Electric Utility Substations”, *Draft Energy Impact Issue Paper*, 2006.