Remote Monitoring of Critical Parameters of HV Substation

Ampolu Chakradhar[1], Dr. Pasumarthi Mallikarjuna Rao[2], Gautam ManiPatro[3]

[1]PG scholar, Department of Electrical Engineering, Andhra University College of engineering, Visakhapatnam, India

[2] Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, Andhra University College of engineering, Visakhapatnam, India

[3]Ph. D Scholar, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Andhra University College of engineering, Visakhapatnam, India

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Abstract - *In this paper, a new approach has been developed to measure the electrical parameters using non-contactable hall sensors and wireless communication. The data of the measured parameters will be transmitted to remote server. As we know that hall sensor detects the current flowing in a conductor without opening the working device circuit. The hall sensor produces a voltage signal proportional to the current in the conductor. This voltage signal is transferred to a programmed Microcontroller, where the analog voltage signal is modified into digital signal. This digital signal holds the measured current data, which is transferred to the LCD screen to display the stored current values. The above hypothesis is confirmed by theoretical and with practical analysis, where the theoretical analysis is simulated. These results show the electrical parameters of the equipment and are displayed on the LCD screen. This paper presents effective and accurate non-contactable, wireless measurements to the HV substation.*

Key Words: Contact less Current Sensor, Microcontroller, Data logger, HV substation monitoring, LCD screen, Wireless communication.

1. INTRODUCTION

At present scenario, under ON-Load condition of electrical machines like Transformers, Motors, Generators and other electrical equipment, there is no non-contactable, wireless instrumentation particularly for the measurement of current. And, it is very difficult to measure electrical parameters of the equipment in remote areas and distant areas. If we overcome these problems, we can improve the efficiency; conditional behavior of the equipment and the chances of faults reduction. Based on present day instrumentation, there is a need of an instrument to measure the currents in equipments like transformers, generators etc, which are non-contactable and can measure a wide range of currents. To construct this instrument, we used linear hall current sensor, which can sense currents up to 30A without any direct contact to the current carrying conductor. The hall sensor senses the current in the conductor and gives an output voltage proportional to the current in the conductor. This analog voltage signal is connected to a programmed Microcontroller, where the analog voltage signal is converted into a digital signal which holds the data of the measured current value. This digital

signal is then transferred to Liquid Crystal Display screen to display the measured values.

1.1 Literature Survey

From the beginning of electrical engineering the quantification of the basic electrical units was a requirement for the work of physicists and engineers as well as the basis of the commerce with electrical energy. For the engineers, besides the electromagnetic field quantities, most notably the integral basic electric units, voltage and current are of interest. At first, it was the physical effects directly associated to the moving charge, like the force action of the magnetic field generated by a conductor, Joule's heat or the dissociating action of a current passing through a conductive liquid. Therefore, the first measuring instruments combined measurement transducer and display to an in separable unit. Electrical current sensors are well known and find a wide range of applications to the electronics industry. There are a lot of current sensors such as current transformers, shunt resistors and Hall Effect current sensors, etc. Among these current sensors, Hall Effect current sensors have more advantages in good linearity, wide measuring range, high isolation between input and output, relative high accuracy, diverse sensor configurations and applications.

1.2 Background

Before 1930, the development of instruments to measure small magnetic fields, the so-called fluxgate magnetometers, had begun, although the Hall-effect was described much earlier, in 1879. But it was not until the 1950s when semiconductors with Hall constants large enough were available so that practical magnetometers could be built. Also current transducers for large currents came up using Hall cells. In the first transducers the output voltage of a Hall cell in an air-gap was taken directly as a measure for an electric current flowing through the aperture of the core, later a compensation winding was added to achieve smaller errors. The measuring devices built at the end of the 1950s for aluminum plants reached errors smaller than 0.1%, which was sufficient for industrial purposes. Federal institutes responsible for the reproduction of basic units had much higher requirements for the measuring devices for calibration purposes: The institutes that contributed significantly to the development of current metrology are the

Physikalisch -Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) in Brunswick, Germany, the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) in the USA and the National Research Council (NRC) in Canada. It was here were in the 1960s the current comparator was developed, a sophisticated transducer designed to compare AC and DC currents with uncertainties below one ppm up to the audio frequency range. In parallel with the evolution of the inductive current transducers, measuring shunts were improved. Constructions (co-axial shunts, disk shunts) were found which suppress any inductive voltage and can be used up to the GHz range where eddy currents effects can influence the measurement. Other physical effects used for the indirect) measurement of electrical currents are the Faraday effect (rotation of the polarization plane of a light beam by a magnetic field), nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), the quantum Hall effect, magneto-resistance (anisotropic - AMR, giant - GMR, tunneling - TMR) and magneto-impedance.

2. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed system consists of an Atmega32, which does all the function according to program interfaced. The hall current sensor is powered by an external supply and based on the hall effect principle it senses the current in the conductor and gives that information to the Atmega32, it provides an output to the LCD display .The hall current sensor is connected to the conductor without any physical contact. This non-contact ability of the hall current sensor differentiates it from other current sensors. The Arduino is programmed in such a way that it modifies the analog signal from the hall sensor into a digital signal which holds the data of the measured current values. This digital signal is then provided to the LCD display to show the measurements instantaneously. Block diagram of the proposed system is shown in the figure 1. In this proposed system we made use of different components and each component is explained below. In this, Main components are micro controller, LCD display, Hall sensors. Input data is detected from Hall sensors and transfer the received data to micro controller, from here onwards it converts analog to digital to communicate to LCD. Here, to do all those things with accuracy, we are programmed the micro controller.
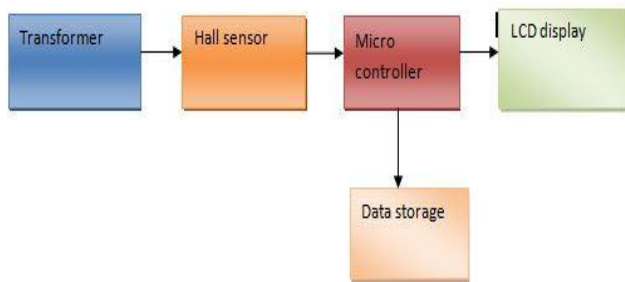

Fig -1: Proposed Block diagram

2.1 Hall Current Sensor

A Hall Effect current sensor allows non-contact detection of direct and alternating currents, using a hall element, a magnet-electric converting element. This minimizes the power loss of the target current circuit and has a simple structure with high reliability. These hall sensors are based on Hall Effect principle which states that when a current carrying conductor is placed in in a magnetic field, a voltage will be generated perpendicular to direction of field and the flow of current.
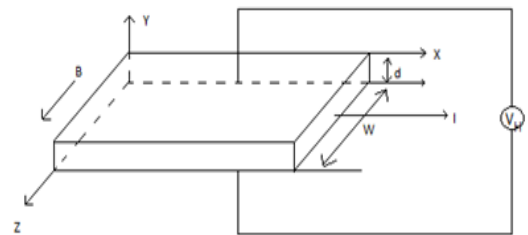

Fig -2: Hall effect

The above figure shows a conductor placed in a magnetic field (B) along the Z-axis. The current (I) flows through it along the X-axis. Then the hall voltage (V_H) is developed along the Y-axis with electric field intensity (E_H).At equilibrium, force due to hall voltage on charge carriers = force due to magnetic field.

$$F_E = F_B$$

$$qE_H = Bqv$$

Where, $q = Magnitude\ of\ Current$

$$v = Drift\ Velocity \therefore E_H = \frac{V_H}{d}$$

$$\frac{V_H}{d} = Bv \qquad (1)$$

current in the conductor is given by, $I = \frac{Q}{t}, I = \frac{n.e.A.d}{t}$

Where, $n.e = Charge\ Density$

$A = Area\ of\ cross\ section\ of\ the\ Conductor$

$$I = n.e.A.v$$

$$v = \frac{I}{n.e.A} \qquad (2)$$

From Eq (1) and Eq (2)

$$\frac{V_H}{d} = \frac{B.I}{n.e.A}$$

$$V_H = \frac{B.I.d}{n.e.d.w}$$

$$V_H = \frac{B.I}{n.e.w}$$

$$V_H \ \alpha \ I \qquad\qquad (3)$$

Eq (3) states that the Hall voltage produced is directly proportional to the current in the conductor. For high ampere ratings we use split-core hall sensors and for low ampere ratings we can use linear hall sensors. They both work on the Hall effect principle.

3. SIMULATION ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The microcontroller program is compiled by using the Arduino C compiler. use of PROTEUS CAD software to design the proposed system virtually. Hall sensors have been replaced by voltage sources, as it is impossible to interface Hall sensors in a simulation circuit. To reduce the clumsiness of the circuit the connections are made using probes. The Arduino program's .hex file is dumped into the Arduino 328 panel.
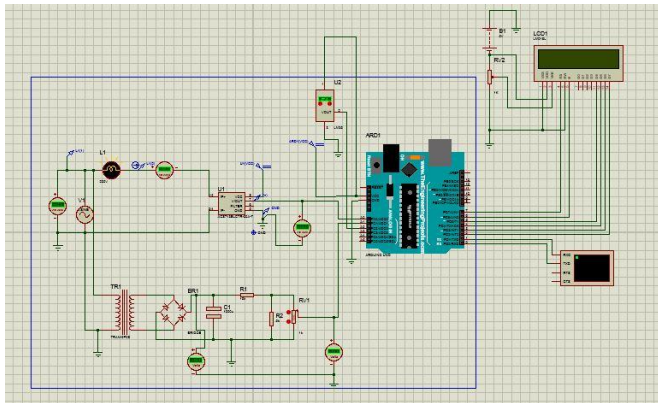

Fig -3: Simulation Diagram

In this used voltage sources instead of hall sensors, as the output of hall sensors is hall voltage. To the corresponding hall voltages, the currents are displayed in the LCD screen
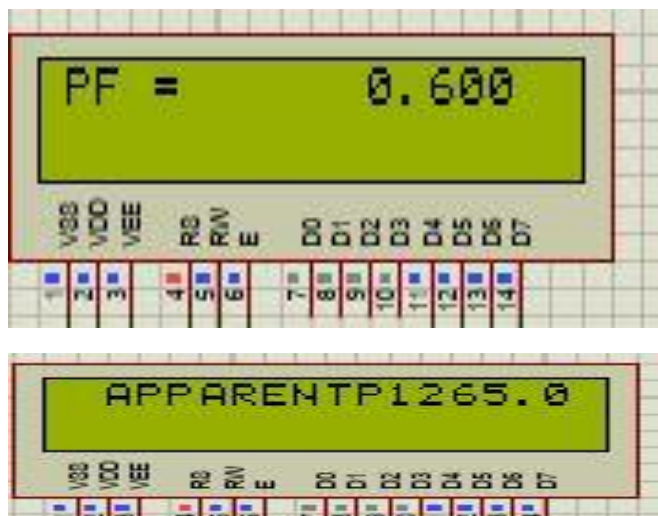

Fig -4: Simulation LCD Results
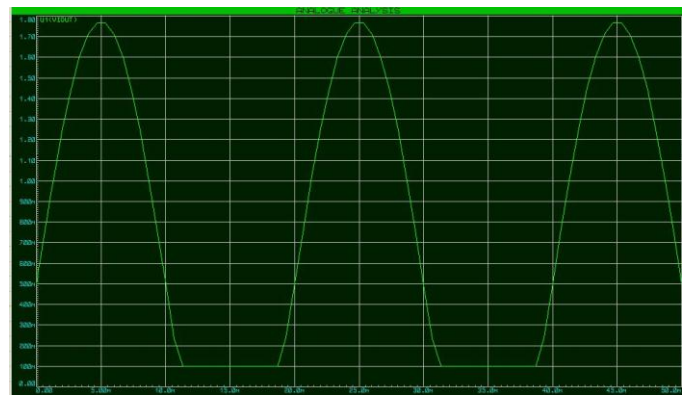

Fig -5: Virtual terminal results

Fig -6: Hall sensor output

4. HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

The basic connection diagram of the proposed system is shown below. Based on this circuit the hardware is built around the Atmega32. External supply is given to the Microcontroller, Hall sensors and data storage. The LCD display is powered through 5V source
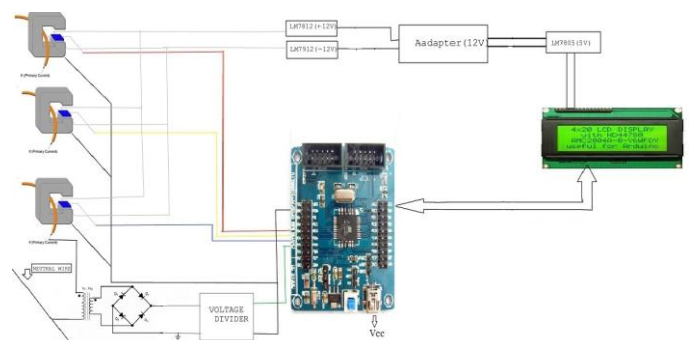

Fig -7: Connection Layout of the system

The maximum voltage that should be given to a Microcontroller analog pin is 12V, that's why we have chosen the hall sensors with a output ratiometric voltage of 4V for 500A. Whenever a voltage signal is detected the Arduino

produces a digital signal corresponding to that voltage value. This signal is sent to LCD to display the current values.
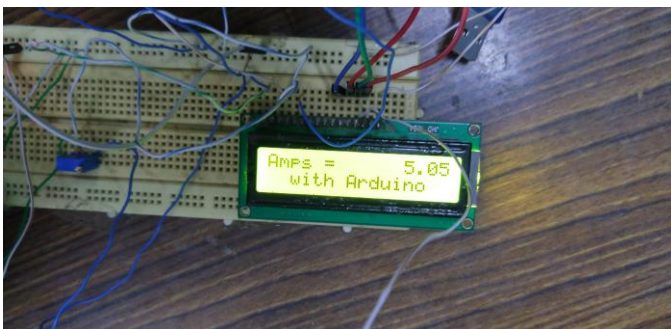

Fig -8: Hardware Setup

Fig -9: LCD Result

5. CONCLUSION

The proposed system is being implemented for measuring high currents, voltage, power, temperature using hall current sensors. Flexible sensors and processors are advantageous as it can take measurements without opening the existing circuit and the non-contactable hall current sensors reduce the probability of human errors and human inference.

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