IJARCCE ISSN (O) 2278-1021, ISSN (P) 2319-5940

International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

Impact Factor 8.102 ⁜ Peer-reviewed & Refereed journal ⁜ Vol. 13, Issue 4, April 2024

DOI: 10.17148/IJARCCE.2024.13450

Realtime Energy loss detection

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Abstract: In this work, we offer a thorough method for identifying energy loss in electrical circuits by utilizing readily available, reasonably priced components. The ZMCT103C current transformer sensor is used to measure current in our system, the NRF24L01 wireless communication module transmits data, and the Arduino Nano microcontroller serves as the central processing unit. Our system's main goal is to detect variations in current flow that might point to energy loss or circuit inefficiencies.

The foundation of current measurement is the ZMCT103C sensor, a current transformer. It faithfully depicts the amount of current flowing through the circuit being observed. The sensor data is processed by the Arduino Nano, which has analog input capabilities. It examines the current measurements using a pre-established algorithm to look for any unusual patterns that might point to instances of energy loss.

The NRF24L01 wireless module's integration allows the Arduino Nano and a central monitoring device to communicate with each other seamlessly. Because of its wireless capability, the monitoring unit can be placed in a convenient location and deployment flexibility is guaranteed. The system looks for variations in the expected current levels using a threshold-based algorithm. Alerts are set off by abrupt decreases or increases in current values, which suggest possible instances of energy loss.

To evaluate the effectiveness and dependability of the suggested system, extensive testing and validation have been carried out. Through a range of settings and conditions, we have validated the system's capacity to properly identify instances of energy loss while reducing the number of false positives. The robustness and applicability of the system for practical applications are guaranteed by this validation process.

To sum up, our energy loss detection system provides an affordable and useful way to keep an eye on electrical circuits. It is appropriate for use in both home and industrial settings because to its ease of use, low cost, and efficiency. The rapid identification and resolution of energy loss issues by our technology results in enhanced energy efficiency and cost savings, hence supporting sustainability and resource conservation initiatives.

I. INTRODUCTION

Electrical circuit energy loss is a serious problem that can result in inefficiencies, higher expenses, and even dangers. Ensuring the best possible performance and safety of electrical systems requires early detection and resolution of these losses. Recent developments in wireless communication and microcontroller technology have created new avenues for the development of scalable and reasonably priced energy loss detecting devices.

This work presents a new method of energy loss detection based on widely accessible parts: the ZMCT103C current transformer sensor, the NRF24L01 wireless communication module, and the Arduino Nano microcontroller. We suggest a system that may efficiently monitor electrical circuits for anomalies in current flow, which may indicate energy loss or inefficiencies, by utilizing the capabilities of these components.

The brains of the system are the Arduino Nano, which offers the flexibility and computing capacity required for data processing and analysis. It is the perfect option for embedded applications due to its small size, low cost, and simplicity of usage. Remote monitoring and data collection are made possible by the NRF24L01 wireless module, which facilitates smooth connection between the monitoring system and a central control unit.

The ZMCT103C current transformer sensor, which allows for non-invasive measurement of current flowing through the circuit under observation, is the central component of our system. Because of the precise and trustworthy current measurements this sensor offers, the system is able to identify even minute variations in current flow that might be signs of energy loss incidents..

II. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The below listed components are used in the experimental setup. Details on the components are also given.

A. Arduino nano

The Arduino Nano [Fig. 2.1] is an open-source breadboard-friendly microcontroller board based on the Microchip ATmega328P microcontroller (MCU) and developed by Arduino.cc and initially released in 2008. It offers the same connectivity and specs of the Arduino Uno board in a smaller form factor.

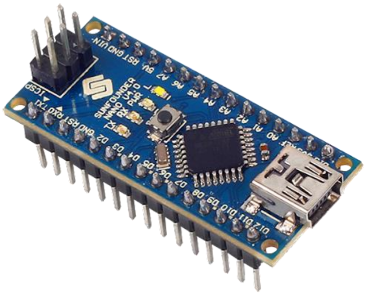

Fig. 2.1 Arduino nano

B. ZMCT103C

ZMCT103C [Fig. 2.2] is a micro precision current transformer having a turns ratio of 2000:1 and can monitor maximum AC current of 10 Ampere. ZMCT103 micro current transformer is very compact and light weight and can be easily mounted on PCB making it perfect for various power monitoring applications

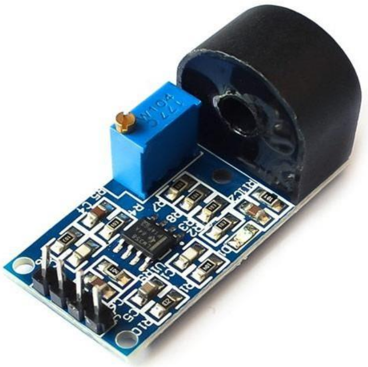

Fig. 2.2 ZMCT103C

C. ZMPT101B

ZMPT101B [Fig. 2.3] Ultra Micro Voltage Transformer. It is Small size with high accuracy and good consistency，for voltage and power measurement.

Fig. 2.3 ZMPT101B

D. NRF24l01

NRF24l01[Fig. 2.4] uses the 2.4 GHz band and it can operate with baud rates from 250 kbps up to 2 Mbps. If used in open space and with lower baud rate its range can reach up to 100 meters. Here are complete specifications: Frequency range. 2.4 – 2.5GHz ISM band.

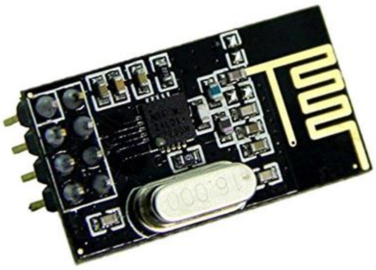

Fig. 2.4 NRF24l01

III. DESIGN METHODOLOGY

This system has two parts

- Nodes (kept in switch boards)
- Mains (kept at the energy meter)

A. Nodes

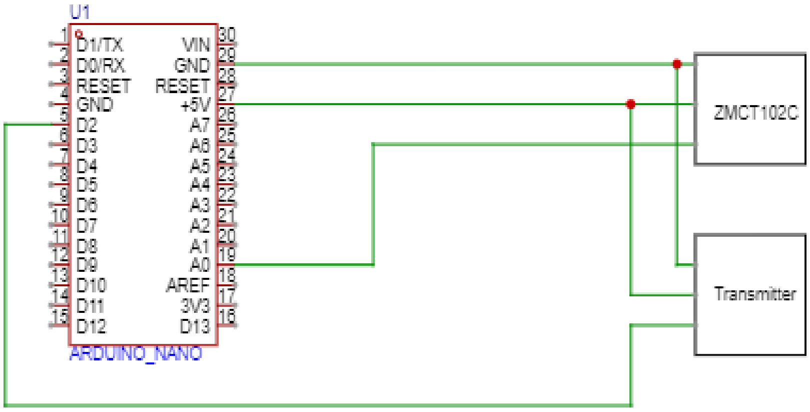

Fig. 3.1 Circuit Diagram of nodes

Fig. 3.1 contains the circuit diagram.

Power Connections: The Arduino Nano and NRF24L01 module both require power. They can typically be powered using a 5V power supply. The ZMCT102C sensor might also require power depending on its specifications.

Arduino to NRF24L01 Connection: The NRF24L01 module communicates with the Arduino Nano using SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface) communication. This involves connecting pins such as MOSI, MISO, SCK, CE (Chip Enable), and CSN (Chip Select) between the Arduino Nano and the NRF24L01 module.

ZMCT102C to Arduino Connection: The ZMCT102C sensor typically provides an analog output proportional to the current being measured. This analog output can be connected to one of the analog input pins of the Arduino Nano. Additionally, the ZMCT102C may require power and ground connections.

Programming: The Arduino Nano needs to be programmed to read data from the ZMCT102C sensor and possibly send or receive data using the NRF24L01 module. This programming can be done using the Arduino IDE, with appropriate libraries for the NRF24L01 module if needed.

Integration: The Arduino Nano serves as the central control unit in this circuit. It reads data from the ZMCT102C sensor, processes it if necessary, and may transmit this data wirelessly using the NRF24L01 module or perform other actions based on the requirements of the project.

B. Mains

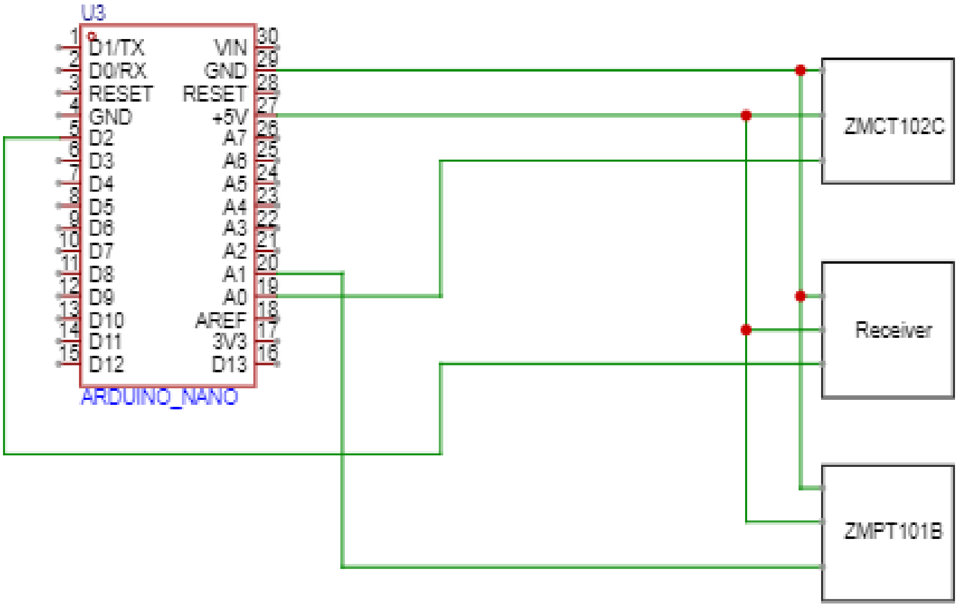

Fig. 3.2 Circuit Diagram of Mains

Fig. 3.2 contains the circuit diagram.

Power Connections: All components require power. They can be powered using a 5V power supply. Make sure to connect the ground (GND) of all components together.

Arduino to NRF24L01 Connection: Connect the necessary SPI pins (MOSI, MISO, SCK) between the Arduino Nano and the NRF24L01 module. Additionally, connect the CE (Chip Enable) and CSN (Chip Select) pins of the NRF24L01 to digital pins on the Arduino Nano.

ZMCT102C to Arduino Connection: Connect the analog output of the ZMCT102C sensor to one of the analog input pins of the Arduino Nano. Provide power and ground connections to the sensor.

ZMPT101B to Arduino Connection: Connect the analog output of the ZMPT101B sensor to another analog input pin of the Arduino Nano. Provide power and ground connections to the sensor.

Programming: The Arduino Nano needs to be programmed to read data from both sensors (ZMCT102C and ZMPT101B) and possibly send or receive data using the NRF24L01 module. This involves reading analog inputs, performing necessary calculations, and transmitting data wirelessly.

Integration: The Arduino Nano acts as the brain of the system. It reads data from both sensors, processes it if needed, and communicates with other devices using the NRF24L01 module.

Overall working:

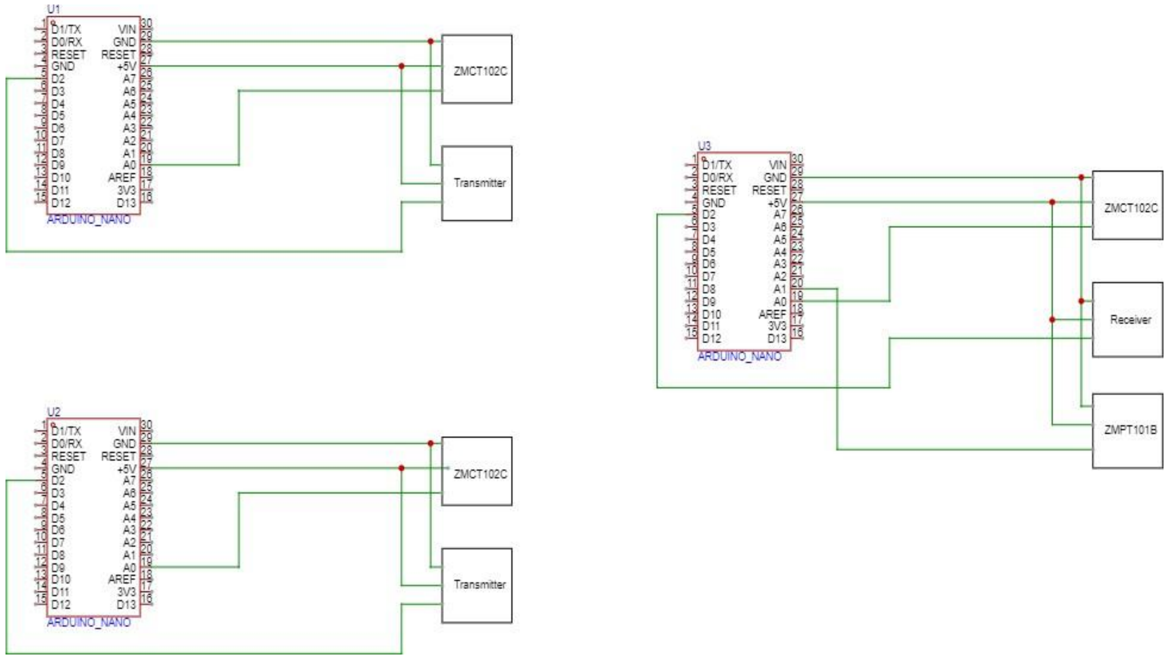

Fig. 3.3 Circuit Diagram

Fig. 3.3 contains the circuit diagram. Sensor Setup:

ZMCT102C (Current Sensor): Connect the ZMCT102C sensor to measure the current flowing through the circuit. This sensor provides an analog output proportional to the AC current.

ZMPT101B (Voltage Sensor): Connect the ZMPT101B sensor to measure the voltage across the circuit. This sensor also provides an analog output proportional to the AC voltage.

Arduino Nano Setup:
Connect both ZMCT102C and ZMPT101B analog outputs to separate analog input pins on the Arduino Nano.

Configure the NRF24L01 module for wireless communication. Connect it to the Arduino Nano using SPI communication protocol.

Data Acquisition:

The Arduino Nano continuously reads analog values from both the ZMCT102C and ZMPT101B sensors.
It converts these analog readings into meaningful current and voltage values using appropriate calibration factors.

Analysis and Detection:
Implement algorithms on the Arduino Nano to analyze the real-time current and voltage data. Calculate real-time power consumption (P = V * I) and compare it with expected values.
Monitor for abnormal fluctuations, sudden drops, or spikes in power consumption that may indicate energy loss, such as power leakage, faulty connections, or inefficient devices.

Thresholds and Alerts:

Define threshold values for current and voltage deviations that indicate potential energy loss.
If the detected current or voltage deviates significantly from expected values beyond predefined thresholds, trigger an alert or notification.
Alerts can be sent wirelessly using the NRF24L01 module to a central monitoring system or user interface. Wireless

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Transmission:
Utilize the NRF24L01 module to wirelessly transmit data, including current, voltage, and any detected anomalies or alerts, to a central monitoring station or another Arduino-based receiver.

Feedback or Action:
Depending on the severity of the detected energy loss, the monitoring system can trigger various actions, such as shutting down specific circuits, activating alarms, or sending notifications to maintenance personnel for immediate intervention.

By continuously monitoring both current and voltage in the circuit and analyzing the real-time data for deviations, this system can effectively detect energy loss in various forms and provide timely alerts for remedial action, contributing to improved energy efficiency and safety in the monitored environment.

The graphical abstract of the entire circuit is given in Fig. 3.4.

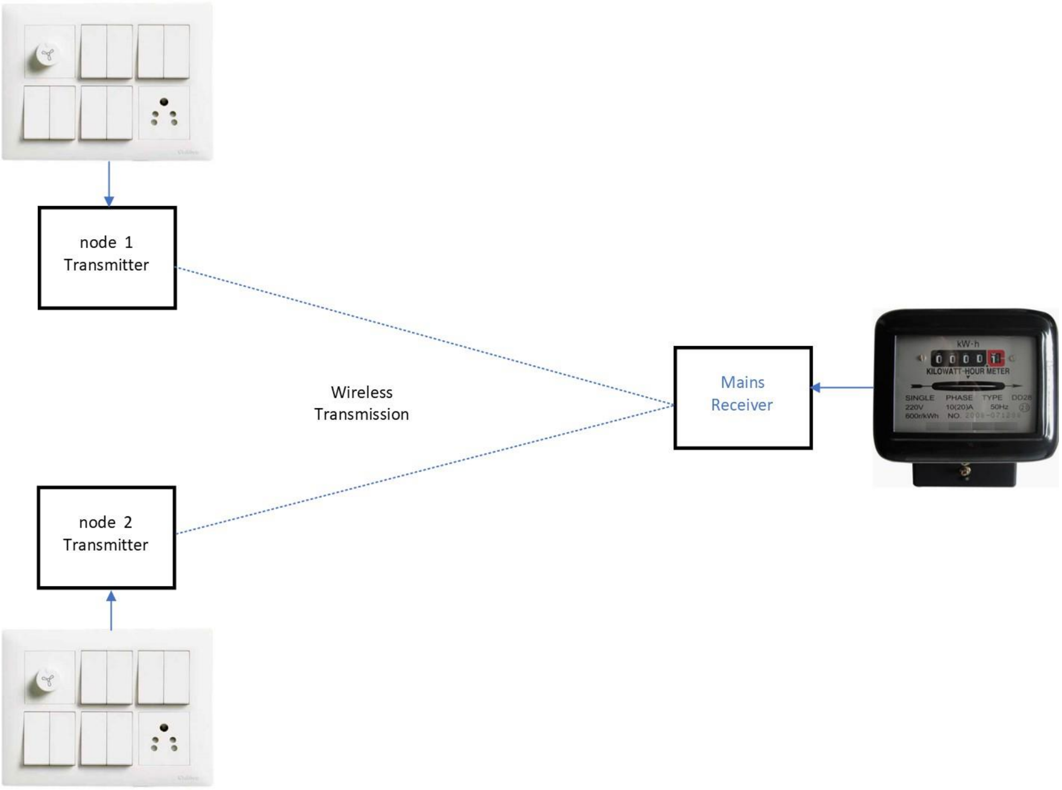

Fig. 3.4 Abstract

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review explores the critical realm of real-time energy loss monitoring and management within power systems. It begins by defining various types and causes of energy losses, ranging from technical to commercial factors, and highlights their profound impacts on system efficiency and economics.

Techniques for real-time monitoring, including advanced metering infrastructure and sensor deployment, are discussed alongside strategies for immediate energy loss mitigation, such as load management and voltage regulation. Optimization methods and control strategies, including emerging trends like artificial intelligence and blockchain technology, are examined in depth, with an emphasis on their applicability in real-world scenarios. Through case studies and future directions, this review underscores the importance of ongoing research to address challenges and capitalize on emerging technologies for more resilient and sustainable power systems.

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V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this journal underscores the significance of real-time energy loss detection in modern energy management systems. Through the integration of sophisticated monitoring technologies like smart meters, sensors, and advanced analytics, energy providers can effectively identify and mitigate losses promptly. This proactive approach not only enhances operational efficiency but also fosters sustainability by reducing waste and minimizing environmental impact. Furthermore, real-time energy loss detection empowers consumers to make informed decisions about their energy usage, contributing to a more resilient and adaptive energy ecosystem. As such, continued research and investment in this field are crucial for advancing the effectiveness and reliability of energy infrastructure in the face of evolving challenges and demands.

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