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WIRELESS HEALTH MONITORING FOR REMOTE INDUCTION MOTORS

Priyanka
Assistant Professor, EE Department
YMCA University of Science and Technology
Faridabad, Haryana, India

ABSTRACT

This paper distinguishes the cooperative energies between wireless sensor systems (WSNs) and nonintrusive electrical flag based engine signature examination and proposes a plan of applying WSNs in on the web and remote energy checking and fault diagnostics for mechanical engine systems. The principle degree is to give a system diagram where the nonintrusive way of the electrical-flag based engine signature investigation empowers its applications in a WSN engineering. Unique contemplations in outlining nonintrusive engine energy checking and fault diagnostic strategies in such systems are talked about. This paper additionally gives point by point examinations to address this present reality challenges in outlining and sending WSNs by and by, including wireless-interface quality progression, commotion and impedance, and natural effect on correspondence range and dependability. The general system attainability is examined through a progression of research facility trials and field tests. To start with, the idea of a remote and online energy checking and fault diagnostic system is shown utilizing a streamlined star-sort IEEE 802.15.4 consistent WSN in the research center. Two entrenched nonintrusive engine diagnostic calculations are purposefully used to demonstrate the plausibility. Next, the difficulties of applying the proposed WSN plot in genuine mechanical situations are dissected tentatively utilizing field test comes about.

Keywords – Health Monitoring, Induction Motor, Wireless Networks

INTRODUCTION

Engine systems utilize almost 70% of the aggregate electric energy devoured by industry in the U.S. Among mechanical engine systems, three-stage enlistment engines are predominant on account of their basic plan, tough execution, and simple upkeep. It is evaluated that 40% of the acceptance engine disappointments are brought on by bearing disappointments, 38% by stator winding faults, 10% by rotor faults, and 12% by random faults , . Energy checking and fault diagnostics are basic for mechanical engine systems to look after wellbeing, dependability, proficiency, and uptime. Exact observing and estimation of energy us-age state of engine systems empower legitimate activities at different levels to be taken to enhance the general system effectiveness for energy reserve funds. Early location of engine system disappointments through fault diagnostics and prognostics permits fitting upkeep to be planned proactively to counteract cataclysmic engine disappointments, dodging costly efficient misfortunes connected with process downtime brought about by engine disappointments. Because of the expanding worldwide energy emergency and support staff shortage over the previous decades, numerous energy-escalated ventures, for example, prime metal, mash and paper, mining, petroleum refinement, water treatment, and so on., have demonstrated expanding requirements for minimal effort, simple to-utilize, and remote systems for checking energy utilization and hardware conditions. Generally, energy checking and fault recognition systems in mechanical plants are acknowledged in a disconnected manner or in wired systems shaped by correspondence links and different sorts of sensors –. The establishment and support of these links and sensors are typically substantially more costly than the cost of the sensors themselves. The advances in wireless correspondences and exceedingly coordinated hardware have empowered the usage of minimal effort, low-control, and multifunctional sensors and actuators. The arrangement of huge quantities of these sensors and actuators brought about the advancement of wireless sensor systems (WSNs) . The communitarian operation of WSNs brings critical points of interest over conventional detecting, including adaptability, high loyalty, self-association, amassed knowledge through parallel handling, minimal effort, and fast organization. These one of a kind fea-tures make WSNs a promising stage for on the web and remote usage of energy checking and fault diagnostic sys-tems . In any case, the acknowledgment of these systems in modern environment straightforwardly relies on upon energy productive and dependable correspondence abilities of the sent WSNs. This paper distinguishes the cooperative energies between the WSNs and nonintrusive electrical-flag based engine signature examination and proposes a plan of applying WSNs in on the web and remote energy observing and fault diagnostics for modern engine systems. The principle degree is to give a system diagram where the nonintrusive way of the electrical-flag based engine signature investigation empowers its applications in a WSN archi-tecture. Not quite the same as the greater part of the current reenactment based reviews, this exploration exertion is guided by broad research center and field tests utilizing IEEE 802.15.4 agreeable WSN stages. This reasonably addresses the difficulties while applying WSNs in mechanical situations, including wirelesslink-quality flow, commotion and obstruction, natural effect on correspondence range, and choice of antennas.

WIRELESS NETWORKS

WSNs target primarily the low-cost and ultralow power consumption applications, with data throughput as Secondary considerations. Fuelled by the need to enable inexpensive WSNs for remote monitoring and control of noncritical functions in the residential, commercial, and industrial applications, standardized low-rate wireless personal area networks (LRWPANs) have emerged . In 2003, the LR-WPAN standard became the IEEE 802.15.4 standard. The IEEE 802.15.4 is intended to address applications wherein existing wireless solutions are too expensive and the performance of a technology such as Bluetooth is not required. While other wireless network standards aim to achieve long distance, large throughput, and high quality of service level, the IEEE 802.15.4 is designed to provide simple wireless communications with relatively short range, limited power, relaxed data throughput, low production cost, and small size, which, however, are sufficient to satisfy the requirements of most remote monitoring system for industrial applications. The IEEE 802.15.4 supports two frequency bands, which are a low band at 868/915 MHz and a high band at 2.4 GHz. The low band defines one channel with a raw data rate of 20 kb/s near 868 MHz and ten channels with a raw data rate of 40 kb/s near 915 MHz. The high band defines 16 channels with a raw data rate of 250 kb/s. This data rate is fairly enough when multiple machines are monitored, where the processed data (such as the algorithm results, e.g., fault alarms) instead of real-time continuous data (such as continuous motor raw data samples) are transmitted. For low-data-rate implementations, the proposed system suggests that the sensor nodes transmit the locally processed algorithm results based on the application requirements, i.e., in-network intelligent data processing, instead of sending the raw data to the sink node directly. Thus, only necessary information is transported to the end user, and communication overhead is significantly reduced. Furthermore, in the WSN implementation of this work, the 2.4-GHz high band is used. Although WSNs bring significant advantages over traditional sensing, the majority of sensor radios have been developed for consumer-grade radio frequency (RF) applications; its operation in harsh industrial environments remains to be validated. In this regards, the performance measurements of IEEE 802.15.4 radios in industrial environments are essential before these radios are used for critical industrial applications. These measurements also provide valuable and solid foundations for several sensor network protocols and guide design decisions and tradeoffs for industrial WSN applications and ongoing efforts, such as the ISA-SP100 , which assesses the needs of a new RF standard for industrial use. This paper provides an insight discussion and a field test study on their performance measurements in Section V.

FAULT DIAGNOSTICS

The benefits of WSNs over conventional detecting make them a promising stage for remote checking systems. Rather than proposing another engine diagnostic strategy for a particular engine disappointment, the fundamental concentration of this paper is to give a system outline where the nonintrusive way of the electrical-flag based engine signature investigation empowers its applications in a WSN design. A. Incorporating Motor Energy Monitoring and Fault Diagnostics Into WSN Scheme A diagram of the proposed on the web and remote energy checking and fault diagnostic plan for mechanical engine systems utilizing WSNs is appeared in Fig. 1. In mechanical plants, electric power for engines is normally given by individual engine control focuses (MCCs). Normally, engine electrical information, for example, voltages and streams, are as of now accessible at the MCC for control or assurance purposes. Customarily, correspondence links should be introduced to gather information from the MCCs or engines and send them to the focal supervisory stations (CSSs). These correspondence links could be killed by the organization of WSNs. It is important to bring up that a commonplace plant for the most part has more than one MCC and CSS. In the proposed WSN conspire, the engine terminal electrical information are gathered at the MCCs, transmitted through WSNs, and handled in the CSSs. Utilizing these information, electrical-flag based engine signature examination strategies, for example, engine current mark investigation (MCSA) and engine control signature investigation (MPSA) –, can be utilized to screen energy, effectiveness, and wellbeing state of basic engine systems in an on the web, remote, and nonintrusive way. An option approach is to handle the electrical information locally at the sensor level and transmit the procedure calculation comes about (e.g., fault cautions) over the WSN to lessen the information correspondence trouble. This is talked about in more points of interest later. In the event that that, in a few applications, other sensor information, for example, vibration, temperature, clamor, and so forth., are promptly accessible, such sensor information can likewise be exchanged to the CSSs through the WSNs. In spite of the fact that this is not the concentration of the proposed conspire, these sensor information can likewise be utilized for customary sensor information examination, and the outcomes can be incorporated with the consequences of electrical-signal based engine signature investigation for enhanced exactness. At long last, the energy productivity conditions and wellbeing states of the engine systems are accounted for from the CSSs, and appropriate arranging and support choices can be made. Because of the constraints of the WSN innovation, for example, long inactivity, loose information throughput, and restricted unwavering quality and security, the goal of applying WSNs in a modern situation is not to totally supplant the current wired correspondence and control systems. Or maybe, the goal is to frame a wireless and wired existing together system, wherein the noncritical assignments, for example, energy proficiency checking, oper-ating cost assessment, and fault diagnostics are completed by the wireless part to decrease the general cost, while the basic errands (as far as time necessity and cost, for example, engine controls and engine securities can in any case be performed by the wired system for unwavering quality and timing contemplations. B. Contemplations of Energy Monitoring Methods in Proposed WSN Scheme Over the previous decade, government offices over the world have built up controls to advance energy usage effectiveness and diminish carbon outflows in different energy-escalated enterprises. Clearly, to enhance plant-level energy productivity, precise observing of energy utilization, and in addition energy efficiencies at machine level in the plant, is fundamental. Among all the energy checking capacities, engine productivity estimation is the most essential. Throughout the years, many engine productivity estimation strategies have been proposed –. A typical issue of these techniques is that either costly speed or potentially torque transducers are required for rotor speed or shaft torque estimations or a profoundly exact engine comparable circuit should be produced from the engine parameters. For the most part, these strategies are excessively meddling and are regularly not doable for in-administration engine checking. To defeat these issues, the creators in present an entire study on engine productivity estimation strategies, particularly considering the advances in nonintrusive speed estimation and in-administration stator resistance estimation methods. A general approach of creating nonintrusive engine proficiency estimation techniques is additionally recommended, utilizing just engine terminal electrical information. Taking after this approach, two nonintrusive strategies are produced for enlistment engine effectiveness estimation utilizing engine voltages and streams . The nonintrusive normal for such strategies empowers them to be connected in the proposed WSN plot. C. Contemplations of Fault Diagnostic Methods in Proposed WSN Scheme Motor fault diagnostics incorporate the location of whimsies and misalignment, bearing faults, stator protection faults, rotor faults, winding warm assurance, and other related faults , . Over the two past decades, an investigation of electrical parameters with an end goal to determine approaching issues to have mechanical components has increased wide acknowledgment. To create propelled strategies that can screen engine disappointments at an early stage, propelled demonstrating and shrewd information handling procedures are regularly utilized, including engine displaying and investigation, system recognizable proof and improvement, design acknowledgment, stochastic and measurable process, and computerized flag preparing techniques . A large portion of these strategies depend on engine signature investigation, where the fault marks in the engine electrical information, for example, streams, voltages, and power, are extricated to recognize the faults of the engine systems. Essentially, electrical-flag based engine signature examination can be additionally connected to fault diagnostics of inverter faults, including semiconductor exchanging gadget faults and capacitor faults , and also mechanical fault of the heaps joined to the engine shafts . The nonintrusive way of these strategies makes them the best contender for remote engine checking and diagnostic systems in a WSN conspire, where engines, engine controls, information procurement, and information preparing and reporting frequently occur at far off physical areas. Quicker processor should be utilized for information stockpiling and preparing. Be that as it may, considering today's cost of memory and processor, this approach is still idealistic. Notwithstanding memory and preparing impediments, late test studies, for example, and have demonstrated that, in genuine WSN organizations, wireless connection quality shifts over space and time, veering off to a vast degree from the romanticized unit circle diagram models utilized as a part of system reproduction instruments. In light of these exact reviews and estimations, it is additionally found that the scope region of sensor radios is neither roundabout nor arched, and bundle misfortunes because of blurring and obstructions are regular at an extensive variety of separations and continue changing after some time. In spite of the fact that these early reviews have mentioned numerous vital objective facts for the issues of solid information transmission in WSNs, the difficulties of incorporating WSNs with online engine observing and diagnostic systems are yet to be proficiently examined and tended to.

APPROACH WITH REMOTE INTEGRATION

The general system practicality of the proposed WSN plan is researched through a progression of lab investigations and field tests. In this area, the idea of a remote and online energy observing and fault diagnostic system is shown utilizing a basic WSN with a star topology in the research facility. Two entrenched nonintrusive techniques, which are a non-meddlesome air-hole torque (NAGT) strategy for engine proficiency estimation and a rotor whimsy location strategy for mechanical fault diagnostics, are deliberately utilized as cases in this paper for approval purposes because of calculation development. A. Trial Setup The research center exploratory setup is appeared in Fig. 2. A three-stage acceptance engine is line associated with a 230-V supply. The voltages and streams are marginally uneven with unbalance figures under 10% and mirror the real engine working condition. The key engine parameters are 7.5 hp, four posts, NEMA-A, 230 V, 18.2 A, 1755 r/min, 1.04-Ω stator resistance, 0.865 ostensible power consider, and 89.5% ostensible productivity. A dc generator associated with resistor banks serves as dynamometer. The pole torque is measured by an in-line torque transducer. The speed is measured by an optical encoder. It utilizes IEEE 802.15.4 agreeable CC2420 radio parts. The WSN in the proposed plot empowers the engine terminal electrical information to be transmitted to the CSSs. In the trials, five-channel engine information are transmitted to CSS over the WSN: two line-to-line voltages vab and vbc, two stage streams ia and ib, and a deliberate shaft torque Tsh, which is utilized to process the genuine engine proficiency for a check reason. The signs of all channels are scaled into 0 to 5 V and examined with a 12-b simple to-advanced (A/D) converter at 4-kHz inspecting rate. The exactness of these transmitted waveforms relies on upon many variables, for example, the precision and linearity of the voltage and current transducers, the determination of A/D change, and the unwavering quality of the wireless correspondence.

A generous part of acceptance engine faults is rotor unconventionality related. As one of the least difficult and most develop fault diagnostic strategies, a rotor flightiness location strategy is chosen to show engine fault diagnostics utilizing the proposed WSN plot . When all is said in done, the online recognition of rotor whimsy essentially relies on upon the checking of central side band sounds situated at fe ± frm, where fe is the basic recurrence and frm is the rotor rotational recurrence. In the investigation, a similar engine and WSN setup in Section IV-An is utilized. The static flightiness is made by first machining the bearing lodgings of the end ringer erratically and afterward putting a 0.01-in shim at last chime to balance the rotor. The dynamic unusualness is made by first machining the engine shaft under the heading capriciously and after that embeddings a 0.01-in balance sleeve under the course. A quick Fourier trans-frame is connected to a 10-s single-stage stator current amassed from various records got at the CSS over the WSN. At the point when the engine is running at 1752 r/min (fe ≈ 60 Hz and frm = 29.2 Hz), the present range is appeared in Fig. 4, where the recurrence segment extents are appeared in a log scale. Fig. 4 obviously demonstrates that a lot of trademark sideband music shows up in the current

CONCLUSION

The upsides of WSNs over conventional detecting have made them a promising stage for remote checking systems. The engine energy effectiveness and wellbeing conditions are assessed utilizing just engine terminal electrical information through WSNs in an on the web, remote, and nonintrusive way. The practicality of the proposed conspire has been shown through a progression of research center examinations and field tests. This paper has additionally tended to the difficulties while applying the proposed WSN conspire in mechanical situations, including wireless-interface quality progression, clamor and impedance, and natural effect on correspondence range and unwavering quality. In outline, the accompanying key commitments have been made in this paper. 1) An on the web and remote energy checking and fault diagnostic system in a WSN plot has been proposed, and its possibility has been illustrated. The nonintrusive way of the proposed plan is very much adjusted to the present pattern of electrical-flag based engine fault diagnostics, for example, the engine current/control signature examination (MCSA/MPSA). The spatiotemporal effects of mechanical situations on the proposed WSN plot have been tentatively examined. The exact estimations have exhibited that the normal LQI values gave by WSN radio parts are firmly corresponded with PRR and can be utilized as a dependable metric for wireless-connect quality appraisal amid the sending of the proposed WSN conspire. Future work around there incorporates sensor combination of different sensor estimations, an itemized execution examination of WSNs in modern situations, and an examination of the effect of system blunder control instruments and diverse heterogeneous assets, for example, transmission control, arrange data transfer capacity and preparing power, on general system execution, and ideal position of these assets in the system.

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