



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR MOBILE-BASED DATA ACQUISITION FOR
MONITORING OF POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

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FK 2008 68



**GLOBAL SYSTEM FOF MOBILE-BASED DATA ACQUISITION FOR
MONITORING OF POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

By

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**Thesis Submitted to the School Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science**

September 2008



Abstract of thesis presented to the senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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September 2008

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Modern electrical distribution systems are monitored and controlled remotely using Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System. A control center that receives on-line information about the network must control and monitor the medium and large power distribution system that usually covers large geographical area.

GSM network currently covers almost all the parts of the country and this makes it possible in terms of feasibility to place and collect data from distribution power system using this communication network which reduces the cost of establishing the system communication for large geographical area like the distribution of power system.

A prototype of power factor correction and remote data acquisition with control center based GSM network has been presented in this thesis. The operating parameters of the power distribution system have been monitored in the control center beside the operation of the power factor correction. The proposed design of the prototype



integrate sensors package with GSM controller which was programmed using Java to Micro Edition (J2ME). The GSM controller was programmed to control the power factor and send the acquired information to store it in the database of the control center. This database will be a useful source for the utility of distribution system after analyzed it to help the distribution system in monitoring the operational behavior and identify faults before any problem failure thus resulting in significant cost saving beside the improve of system reliability. The measurements obtained have a small error when compared to previous work. The error was 6 mV on a 5000mV scale while the previous work of Al_Ali *et al.*, (2004(a)) was 10 mV on the same scale. By sending and receiving Short Message Service (SMS), the system achieves the functions of data transmitting, data processing, system diagnosing, alarm sending and report generating.



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

**PEMEROLEHAN DATA BERASASKAN SISTEM SEJAGAT MUDAH
GERAK UNTUK PEMANTAUAN SISTEM PENGAGIHAN KUASA**

Oleh

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Sistem Penjanaan Kuasa Moden sekarang dikawal dan dikendalikan menggunakan Sistem Mengawasi Kawalan dan Pengumpulan Maklumat (SCADA). Pusat pengumpulan maklumat yang menerima informasi rangkaian ini mesti perlu mengawal sistem penjanaan kuasa secara sederhana dan besar yang meliputi kawasan geografi yang terlibat.

Pada masa sekarang, rangkaian GSM meliputi semua kawasan di negara ini, dan ia membuatkan sistem ini mampu dilaksanakan bagi mendapatkan maklumat dari sistem penjanaan kuasa dengan menggunakan rangkaian komunikasi yang akan menyebabkan pengurangan kos bagi membina sistem komunikasi di kawasan geografi yang besar seperti penjanaan bagi sistem kuasa.

Prototaip bagi pembetulan faktor kuasa (power factor correction) dan kawalan pengumpulan data (remote data acquisition) yang mengawal pusat maklumat



rangkaian GSM telah dilaksanakan dalam tesis ini. Operasi parameter bagi penjanaan kuasa telah diawasi di dalam pusat pengumpulan maklumat sambil operasi pembetulan faktor kuasa (power factor correction) dilakukan. Rekabentuk yang dicadangkan bagi prototaip penyatuan pakej sensor menggunakan kawalan GSM ini diprogramkan menggunakan Java ke edisi mikro . Pengawal GSM ini telah diprogramkan untuk mengawal factor kuasa dan menghantar maklumat yang diperolehi untuk disimpan di dalam system pengumpulan maklumat pusat kawalan. Maklumat terkumpul yang telah dianalisa merupakan sumber berguna untuk penguraan sistem pengagiham kuasa, seterusnya membantu sistem pengagiham dalam pemantauan prestasi operasi dan mengenalpasti permasalahan sebelum sebarang kerosakan berlaku, yang diperolehi mempunyai ralat yang kecil berbanding dengan hasil kajian sebelum ini. Ralat yang di perolehi ialah 6mV berdasarkan skala 5000mV, sementara ralat daripada hasil kajian Al-Ali *et al.*, (2004(a)) ialah 10 mV berdasarkan skala yang sama. Melalui penghantaran dan penerimaan khidmat mesej ringkas (SMS), sistem ini mampu melakukam penghantaran data, pemprosesan data, pemeriksaan sistem, penghantaran penggera dan penjanaan laporan..

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost I thank Allah, swt, for helping me to complete this thesis. I would like to convey my deepest gratitude and most sincere thanks to my supervisor, Dr. Sinan Mahmud Bashi, who keeping advising and commenting throughout this project until it turns to real success.

My thanks as well go to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ishak b. Aris and Professor Ir. Dr. Norman Marium serving in my supervisory committee and providing guidance and suggestion.

I express my greatest appreciation to the staff of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Department for providing the facilities and the components required to undertake this project.

I would like to forward my appreciation to my parents, my sisters and my brothers.

Finally thanks are also to all the Power Electronic Laboratory members, and all of my friends, here in Malaysia and back in Iraq.

I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met On 19 September 2008 to conduct the final examination of Mubashar Mohammed Basheer Kassim on his thesis entitled "Global System for Mobile-Based Data Acquisition for Monitoring of Power Distribution System" in accordance with Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Master of Science.

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DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citation, which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously and is not concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or at any other institutions.

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Date: 1 / 12 /2008



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| A/D | Analogue to Digital |
| AC | Alternating Current |
| AN | Analogue Input |
| API | Application Program Interface |
| AT | Command Language |
| CDC | Connected Device Configuration |
| CLDC | Connected Limited Device Configuration |
| CMOS | Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor |
| COM | Common Output |
| CPU | Central Process Unit |
| CSD | Circuit Switched Data |
| CT | Current Transducer |
| DA | Distribution Automation |
| DAS | Data Acquisition System |
| DCC | Distribution Control Center |
| DCS | Distributed Control System |
| DTMS | Distribution Transformer Monitoring System |
| EGPRS | Enhanced General Packet Radio Services |
| GSM | Global System for Mobile communication |
| GPRS | General Packet Radio Service |
| HMI | Human Machine Interface |
| HSCSD | High Circuit Switched Data |
| HTTP | Hypertext Transfer Protocol |
| I/O | Input/Output |
| I | Current |
| IEEE | Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers |
| IED | Intelligent Electronic Device |
| IMLET | Java Application that Runs According to the Information |
| IMP | Information Module Profile |
| J2EE | Java 2 Enterprise Edition |
| J2ME | Java To Micro Edition |



| | |
|-------|--|
| J2SE | Java 2 Standard Edition |
| JVM | Java Virtual Machine |
| LAN | Local Area Network |
| LED | Light Emitting Diode |
| M2M | Machine to Machine |
| MIDP | Mobile Information Device Profile |
| MTU | Master Terminal Unit |
| NCL | Normally Closed Output |
| NMT | Nordic Mobile Telephone |
| NOP | Normally Open Output |
| P | Real Power |
| PC | Personal Computer |
| PDC | Personal Digital Cellular |
| PF | Power Factor |
| PLC | Programmable Logic Controllers |
| PMU | Phasor Measurement Unit |
| PT | Potential Transformer |
| Q | Imaginary Power |
| R | Resistance |
| RAM | Read Access Memory |
| RF | Radio Frequency |
| ROM | Read Only Memory |
| RPF | Reading Power Factor |
| RTU | Remote Terminal Unit |
| SCADA | Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition |
| SCC | Signal Condition Circuit |
| SMS | Short Message service |
| SMSC | Short Message Service Center |
| SPDT | Single Pole Double Throw |
| TACS | Total Access Communication System |
| USB | Universal Serial Bus |
| V | Voltage |
| VB | Visual Basic language program |



| | |
|----------|---|
| W | Watt |
| WDP | Wireless Datagram Protocol |
| WMA | Wireless Messaging API |
| WTK | Wireless Toolkit |
| WTP | Wireless Transaction Protocol |
| Θ | Phase Angle Between Current and Voltage |



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Importance of This Study

In the modern electric power system, elements such as generators, transformers and transmission lines are usually monitored and controlled from remote control centers. The importance of this monitoring and control leads to the reduction of system losses, a higher quality and more reliable power supply in addition to the decrease peak demand and rich return of revenue (Gupta and Srivastava, 2004).

The system of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition is called SCADA, however, this term is generally accepted to describe the system that monitor and control the distribution of critical infrastructure public utilities (water, electricity, oil and gas). The use of SCADA system became popular in the 1960's as a step for a more efficient monitor and control on the distribution remote equipment. Many early SCADA systems used mainframe computer technology, making these system hierarchical, centralized and required human oversight to make decision (Clarke *et al.*, 2004).

The development of SCADA can be traced back to the early 1900's with the advent of telemetry which involves the transmission and collection of data obtained by sensing real-time conditions (Graham and Patel, 2004). While SCADA systems have been employed to monitor and control industrial facilities for decades, the designs of these systems, their components, and the communications protocols are primarily



proprietary. With the advent of the Internet, many SCADA monitoring and control networks have been connected at some level, to be open networks (Ward, 2004).

The problem statement of this work is to incorporate mobile technology into distribution measurement of SCADA system by design a prototype of Power Factor Correction (PFC) operation and remote Data Acquisition System (DAS) as apart of SCADA to serve as control and monitor devices using SMS. As a consequence of substantial research in the area of remote monitoring and control in village power network and the shortage existing in the current communication method, an attempt of applying Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) network with SMS service in remote data collection device was made. This method is currently available and is being used for monitoring the distribution system and to control some elements which the real time does not require.

1.2 Aim of Study

The aim of this study is to design a prototype of PFC and remote DAS with Control Center (CC). This system as a part of SCADA system based on GSM network, monitor the operating parameters of power distribution system such as Voltage (V), Current (I), power Factor (PF), Real Power (P) and Reactive Power (Q), send information as SMS text message periodically to CC, give alarm notification for abnormal conditions and store the operating parameters on data base for future analysis. The operation of PFC has been implemented and monitored beside the other parameters. The proposed system has been designed and fabricated with field instrumentation that contains the pack sensors and Signal Condition Circuit (SCC). In

addition, the hardware of the relay with the bank capacitor is constructed in order to achieve the operation of PFC as shown in figure1.1.

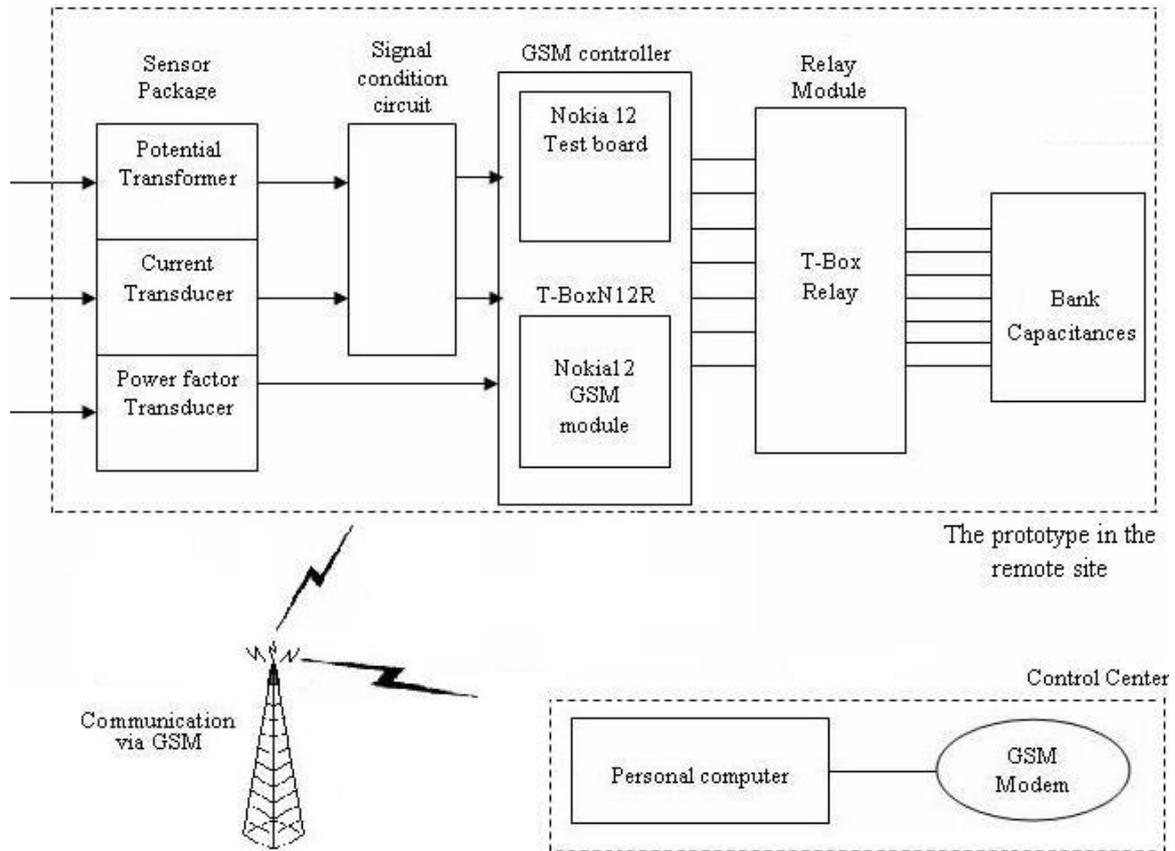


Figure1.1: Block Diagram for the Prototype Model of PFC and Remote DAS Based GSM Network

Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) represented with GSM controller (T-BoxN12R) which communicates with the CC via GSM network SMS service. CC consists of Personal Computer (PC) connected to GSM modem to receive/sent SMS sent from/to GSM controller. The Capabilities of Nokia 12 IMP 1.0 Concept Simulator has been used to test the functionality of the software program before uploading it to the GSM controller which has been developed with J2ME. The main program in the CC has been designed using Visual Basic (VB) program language. In UAE, GSM based data

acquisition and monitoring has been applied in distribution transformer using SMS message to monitor and record the operation parameters of the transformer like load current, transformer oil and ambient temperatures. The CC was not involved in this project. In UK, the GSM has been used as communication interface between the RTU and the CC in Manchester. In power plants also the GSM network has been used for remote control and monitoring in the plant. In the field of environment, the GSM network has been applied for remotely distributed environmental monitoring devices.

1.3 Objective

The major objectives of the work reported in this research are as follow

- To review the data acquisition system used in the electrical distribution and other distribution systems.
- To come-up with the design of GSM prototype in the remote site based data acquisition for monitoring the operating parameters of the power distribution system.
- To achieve the functions of PFC, data transmitting, system diagnosing and alarm sending via SMS.
- To come up with control center for data presenting, processing and report generating.
- To connect the prototype to actual feeder and test the operation of remote monitoring based SMS.

1.4 Thesis Organization

This thesis is organized in five chapters; Chapter One gives an introduction to the project. The objectives and scope of the study are also presented.

Chapter Two contains a critical literature review of common SCADA used as well as the communications methods used in monitoring and acquiring the operation parameters in power system utilities. This chapter also discusses the used of GSM network as a communication method with SMS services and its implementation in the power system and other utilities.

Chapter Three describes the design of the hardware and software for the prototype of PFC and remote DAS based GSM network to monitor and acquire the operation parameters of power distribution system. Different components such as transducers, transformers and capacitors have been chosen in order to construct the circuit according to the proposed rating. This chapter also gives an introduction to JAVA language and the steps to developed program (J2ME) which has been used in the GSM controller. In addition, the function of the GSM controller has been checked using Nokia 12 IMP 1.0 Concept Simulator. The design and implementation of hardware and software requirement of the system are identified.

Chapter Four presents the result obtained from the implementing and testing the prototype in the laboratory and by connecting the prototype to actual feeder for monitoring and acquiring the operating parameters in power distribution system.

Chapter Five deals with conclusion drawn from the work reported in this research. The laboratory implementation and the testing of hardware and software of the prototype based GSM network for monitoring the operation parameters and correcting the PF provide satisfactory results. The recommendations of the future studies related to the same topic are also mentioned.