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Password Based Circuit Breaker Using GSM Modem.

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ABSTRACT

A circuit breaker is an automatically operated electrical switch designed to protect an electrical circuit from damage caused by a short circuit. Its basic function is to detect a fault condition and interrupt current flow. Unlike a fuse, which operates once and then must be replaced, a circuit breaker can be reset normally. When operated manually we see electrical accidents to the line man are increasing during the electric line repair due to the lack of communication between the maintenance staff and the electric substation staff. In order to avoid such accidents, the breaker can be so designed such that lineman can operate it with a password. There is also a provision of changing the password. The system is fully controlled by the 8 bit microcontroller of AT89S52. The password is stored in an EEPROM, interfaced to the microcontroller. A keypad and GSM MODEM is used to enter the password and a relay to open or close circuit breaker and is used to run the loads.

Keywords: GSM, circuit, password.

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INTRODUCTION

Now-a-days, electrical accidents to the line man are increasing, while repairing the electrical lines due to the lack of communication between the electrical substation and maintenance staff. This project gives a solution to this problem to ensure line man safety. In this proposed system the control (ON/OFF) of the electrical lines lies with line man. This project is arranged in such a way that maintenance staff or line man has to enter the password to ON/OFF the electrical line. Now if there is any fault in electrical line then line man will switch off the power supply to the line by entering password and gone for repair the electrical line, and after coming to the substation line man switch on the supply to the particular line by entering the password and he can enter the password with the help of GSM MODEM to on/off the supply.

DESCRIPTION

RESISTORS: A resistor is a two-terminal electronic component designed to oppose an electric current by producing a voltage drop between its terminals in proportion to the current in accordance with Ohm's law $V = IR$

Resistors are used as part of electrical networks and electronic circuits.

CAPACITOR: A capacitor is a passive electronic component consisting of a pair of conductors separated by a dielectric. When a voltage potential difference exists between the conductors, an electric field is present in the dielectric. This field stores energy and produces a mechanical force between the plates. The effect is greatest between wide, flat, parallel, narrowly separated conductors.

VOLTAGE REGULATOR: It is a member of 78xx series of fixed linear voltage regulator ICs. The voltage source in a circuit may have fluctuations and would not give the fixed voltage output. The voltage regulator maintains the output voltage at a constant value. The voltage regulator is designed to maintain the fixed output voltage to provide +5V regulated power supply and is given to microcontroller.

RECTIFIER: A rectifier is an electrical device that converts alternating current (AC), which reverses direction to direct current (DC) current that flows in only one direction, a process known as rectification.

MICROCONTROLLER: A microcontroller is a single integrated circuit containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. Program memory in the form of Flash ROM is also included on chip, as well as a typically small amount of RAM. Microcontrollers are designed for embedded applications, in contrast to the microprocessors used in personal computers or other general purpose applications

EEPROM: EEPROM (also written E²PROM and pronounced "e-e-prom", "double-e prom", "e-squared", or simply "e-prom") stands for Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory and is a type of non-volatile memory used in computers and other electronic devices to store small amounts of data that must be saved when power is removed, e.g., calibration tables or device configuration. When larger amounts of static data are to be stored (such as in USB flash drives) a specific type of EEPROM .

RELAY: A relay is an electrically operated switch. Many relays use an electromagnet to mechanically operate a switch, but other operating principles are also used, such as solid-state relays. Relays are used where it is necessary to control a circuit by a low-power signal (with complete electrical isolation between control and controlled circuits), or where several circuits must be controlled by one signal. The first relays were used in long distance telegraph circuits as amplifiers: they repeated the signal coming in from one circuit and re-transmitted it on another circuit. Relays were used extensively in telephone exchanges and early computers to perform logical operations

RELAY DRIVER: A Relay driver IC is an electro-magnetic switch that will be used whenever we want to use a low voltage circuit to switch a light bulb ON and OFF which is connected to 220V mains supply. The required current to run the relay coil is more than can be supplied by various integrated circuits like Op-Amp, etc. Relays have unique properties and are replaced with solid state switches that are strong than solid-state

devices. High current capacities, capability to stand ESD and drive circuit isolation are the unique properties of Relays.

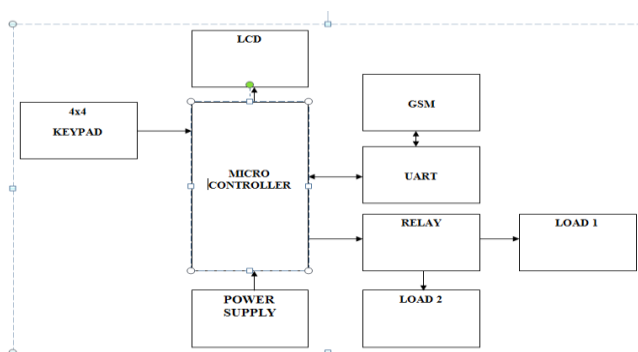


Fig1. Block diagram of proposed system

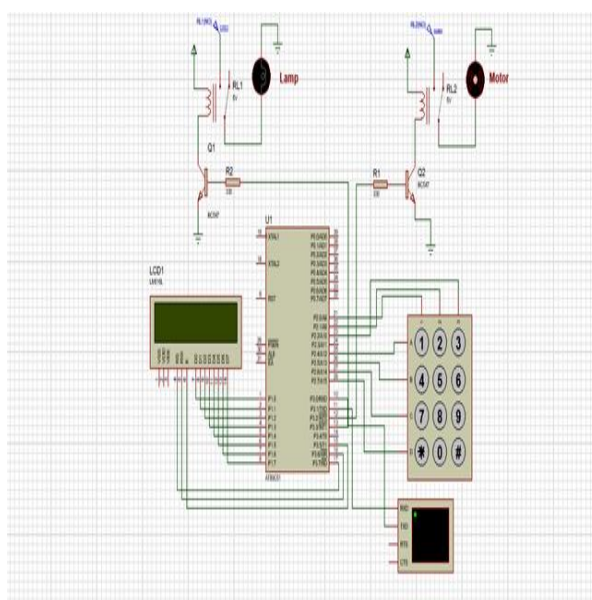


Fig 2. Microcontroller

PRINCIPLE

The main component in the circuit is 8051 microcontroller. In this project 4x4 keypad is used to enter the password and GSM MODEM. The password which is entered is compared with the predefined password. If entered password is correct then the corresponding electrical line is turned ON or OFF. In this project a separate password is provided to each electrical line. Activation and deactivation of the line (circuit breaker) is indicated by the load.

WORKING

POWER SUPPLY: The circuit uses power supply comprising of a step-down transformer from 230V to 12V and a crystal oscillator that produces a single frequency pulsating dc which is then filtered by a capacitor of 470µF to 1000µF. The filtered dc being unregulated, IC LM7805 is used to get 5V DC constant at its output of input is varied from 7v to 15v. The input dc shall be varying in the event of input ac at 230volts section varies from 160V to 270V in the ratio of the transformer primary voltage V1 to secondary voltage V2 governed by the formula $V1/V2=N1/N2$. As $N1/N2$ i.e. no. of turns in the primary to the no. of turns in the secondary remains unchanged V2 is directly proportional to V1. Thus if the transformer delivers 12V at 220V input it will give 8.72V at 160V. Similarly at 270V it will give 14.72V. Thus the dc voltage at the input of the regulator

changes from about 8V to 15V because of A.C voltage variation from 160V to 270V the regulator output will remain constant at 5V. The regulated 5V DC is further filtered by a small capacitor of $10\mu\text{F}$ for any noise so generated by the circuit. One LED is connected of this 5V point in series with a current limiting resistor of 330Ω to the ground negative voltage to indicate 5V power supply availability. The unregulated 12V point is used for other applications as and when required.

MICROCONTROLLER PIN CONFIGURATION: Microcontroller is interfaced with keypad, EEPROM, relay driver, voltage regulator and C program module. Out of four ports of microcontroller pin configuration, the upper pins of port 1, i.e., pin 1.0 to pin 1.3 of the microcontroller are connected to the row lines of the keypad and lower pins (pin 1.4 to pin 1.6) are connected to the column lines. These are connected in such a way that the column lines acts as input to the microcontroller, and the row line as output lines. The input lines are pulled up internally.

Here 16×2 LCD is connected to the port 0 and port 2 pins. As the port 0 has no internal pull up, it is pulled up externally using a set of resistors which are connected to 8-data lines of the LCD. And control lines of the LCD are connected to the Port 2 pins.

OPERATION

For the operation of circuit breaker through a password, program is written in keil software and created into a .hex file that is debugged into the controller with the help of flash magic. Connections are given as per the circuit diagram. While giving the connections, it should be made sure that there is no common connection between AC and DC supplies.

5V power supply circuit is to be used to provide regulated 5V DC to the controller. Now both the AC and DC supplies are switched on. Relay output pins gets 230V, so they should not be touched. LCD displays "enter password". Enter the password with the help of keypad, you can see '*' for each digit. Now if the password is correct then the circuit breaker state changes and displays status line on the LCD screen. If the password is wrong then it displays wrong password. The circuit can be operated by entering password by GSM.

Since this is a user changeable one, to change the password click on '*', '#'. It will display 'enter password'. Here the circuit is provided with a master code that is used to access the circuit by anyone. For changing the password, this master code is to be entered. Then after entering the master code, LCD displays, 'new password'. Now any password of will can be entered. After that it displays 'confirm password' i.e., the new entered password is going to be stored and the person can change the status of circuit breaker only by this new password.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This proposed system provides a solution, which can ensure the safety of the maintenance staff e.g. line man. The control to turn ON/OFF the line lies with the line man only. This system has an arrangement such that a password is required to operate the circuit breaker (ON/OFF). Line man can turn Off the supply and comfortably repair it, and return to the substation, then turn on the line by entering the correct password with keypad or he can enter the password from the place where he went for rectification with the help of GSM MODEM. It saves time and he comes to know whether the fault has been rectified or not and safety has been provided.

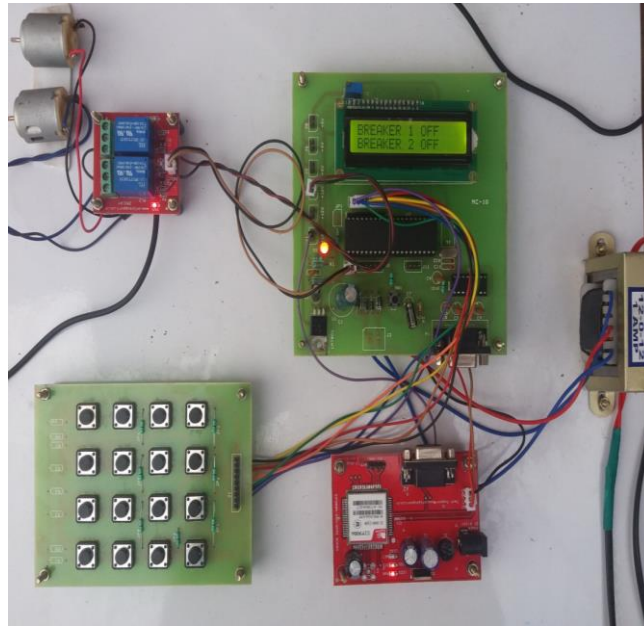


Fig 3. CB in closed state shown

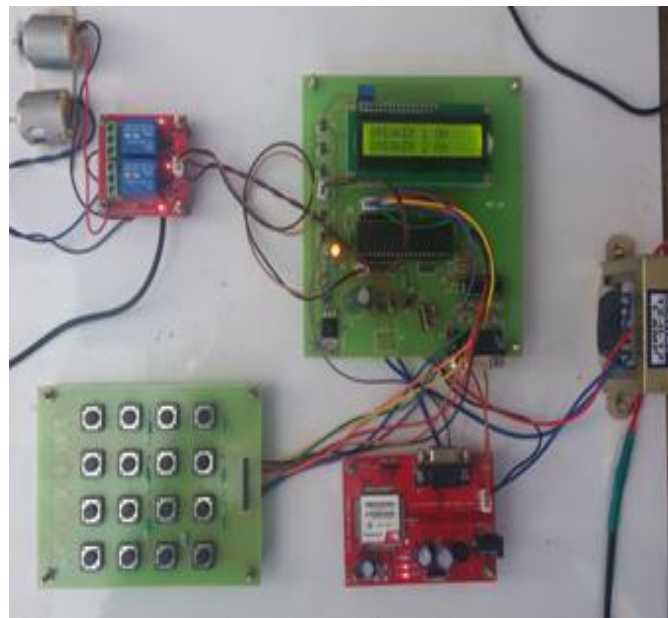


Fig 4. CB in open state shown

CONCLUSIONS

The project titled "PASSWORD BASED CIRCUIT BREAKER USING GSM MODEM" gave the following conclusion: It can work on a single given known password. The password to operate can be changed and system can be operated efficiently with the changed password. No other person can reclose the breaker once the changed password is given into system other than the person who had changed it. It gives no scope of password stealing. It is economical. It can be easily installed.



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