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Computer Applications in Wind Energy System Monitoring and Maintenance

Prof. Vishal V. Mehtre, Mr. Tanmay Dalal, Ms Arushi Tiwari

Department of Electrical Engineering, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) College of Engineering, Pune

Abstract: The wind is an appealing wellspring of energy, as can be seen, by the developing number of introduced wind cultivates everywhere in the world and the future patterns of new establishments throughout the next few years. Keeping a decent proficiency and framework conditions throughout a significant stretch of time, healthy, and with an insignificant danger of disappointment is a test. Numerous support strategies have been created in the course of recent years with the essential goal of keeping up the legitimate working of a framework or potentially segment. The wind energy industry has for some time been embracing support strategies that regularly centre around restorative upkeep for example at the point when a shortcoming happens. Prescient upkeep utilizing information from checking or examinations to decide the best second to perform support activities is being utilized into upkeep plans.

COMPUTER BASED PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE

There shall be a Local control Unit (LCU) placed at every wind turbine place at the bottom attached to the tower. This LCU shall consists of an ARM Processor for local intelligence along with the ZigBee module operating at the range of 2.4 GHz in the ISM band to establish the wireless communication for data transfer.

The LCU shall collect the data from all the transducers placed vide across the parts of the turbine. The LCU does the health monitoring of the entire wind turbine periodically for the defined intervals and event basis during the exceptional cases. This data shall be stored in a local memory and transfer to the centralised server on poll as well as timely basis.

Each individual wind turbine transducers shall communicate to its LCU through star topology. The data from the LCU shall be collected by the Supervisor Control Unit (SCU) periodically on timely and event basis.

LCU Mesh Topology

The mesh network topology shall be applied here to enable the supervisor to acquire the data from any LCU across the wind farms by using a handy device over the air (OTA). This enables the supervisor to collect the entire wind farm data through any one of the LCUs connected in the network. The mesh network link that shall be established is shown above.

NEW WAYS OF MONITORING

1. **Vibration Analysis**

The state of a course can be characterized shown by the commotion. The higher rpm and the higher pressure the bearing is presented to, the sooner it gets destroyed. Since a couple of years prior there is PC-based hardware that can quantify the sound and assess the state of the bearing. Such gear could give significant data about the orientation of the breeze turbine. An advantage with this ought to be that nobody needs to go out to the breeze turbines and climb the pinnacle to pay attention to the direction.

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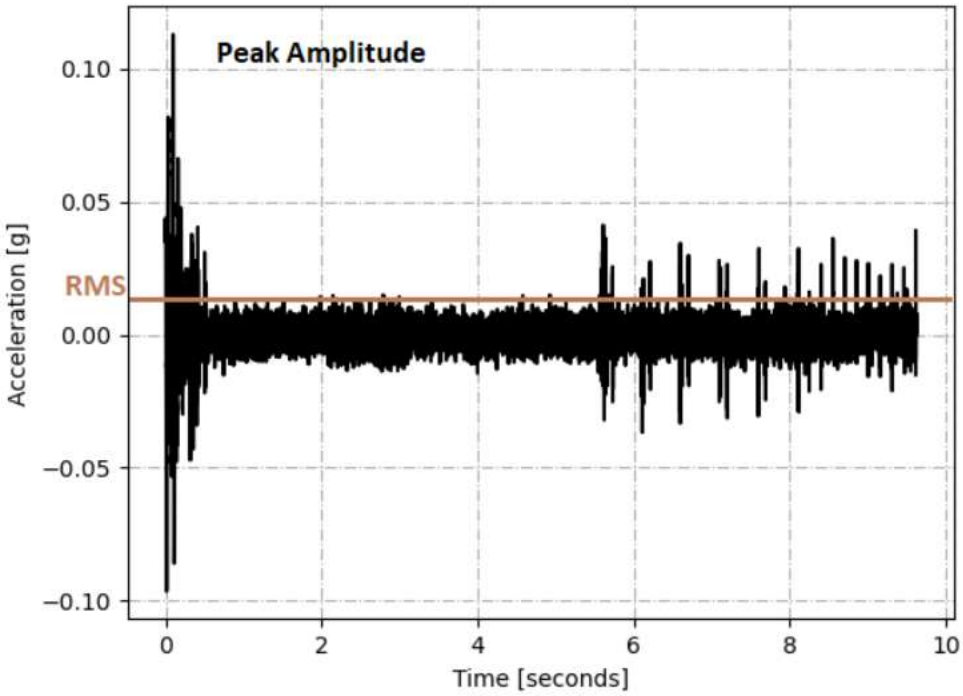
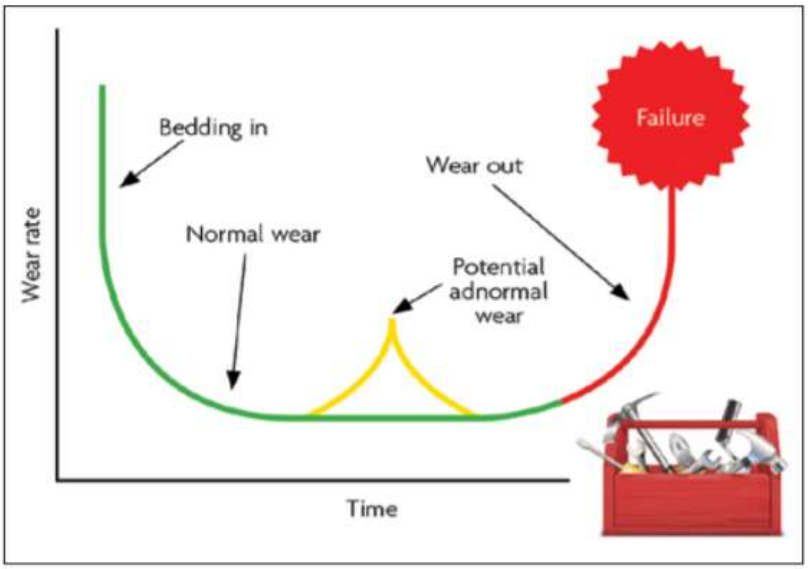
A vibration checking framework is a finished framework that is fit for procuring vibration signals as indicated by pre-decided boundaries like examining recurrence, vibration level, recording length, recording spans and recurrence data transmissions. The framework ought to have the option to handle the recorded vibration and make an interpretation of the data to natural signs for the machine administrators, support staff or resource chiefs.



The framework ought not meddle the typical activity of the machines or designs that are being checked and the advantages of the framework ought to be higher than the expense of carrying out the framework.

2. Oil Analysis



In wind power it is hard to see a breakdown as per oil disappointment. It is regularly as of now past the point of no return when it is identified and here and there it isn't distinguished in any way. To discover deserts in the oil that can give a sign of disappointment nonstop estimation is required. Oil examination is a method that has been generally utilized in the modern commercial centre to decide the state of those ointments ordinarily utilized in turbine and gear. This investigation

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has likewise been utilized on auto gear for a long time to decide the condition for the oil as well as of the hardware. At the point when effectively applied the examination methods included can be utilized on oil tests from modern turbines and gear, to build up the state of the machine just as the condition of the greases.

The spectrometer is utilized to decide the presence and centralization of various components in the oil. These are estimated in parts per million (ppm). The deliberate components are generally partitioned into three general classifications: wear metals like iron, foreign substances, for example, silicon and oil added substances like phosphorus. Wind turbine gear oil examination generally requires close observing of iron and copper wear rates as these metals are most usually utilized in the development of inward gearbox segments. As far as wear metals recognized in the oil, the iron wear rate is typically the most elevated perusing, on the grounds that nearly everything in a gearbox is produced using diverse steel compounds.

CONCLUSION

New methods are being constantly being developed to maintain and monitor wind farms. Predictive maintenance is a very powerful tool since it avoids breakdown and thus saves financial expenses. Vibration analysis and oil analysis are new methods to monitor the components of wind turbine. All these new techniques drastically improve the longevity of the wind farms and thus wind farms can become a reliable source of electricity.

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