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Underground Cable Fault Distance Detection System

Shreyash V Ghuge[1], Om G Bayaskar[2], Harshal G Sawale[3]

Department of Electrical Engineering, Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj College of Engineering (Accredited by NBA)

Shegaon, India[1-3]

Abstract: The primary point of this venture is to identify the deficiencies and variations from the norm happening in underground cables utilizing a microcontroller. The essential thought behind the working of this venture is ohm's law. At the feeder conclusion, when a DC voltage is connected, based on the area of blame in the cable, the esteem of current too changes. So in case of a brief circuit blame like L-G or L-L blame the alter in voltage esteem measured over the resistor is at that point encouraged to the in-built ADC of the microcontroller. This esteem is handled by the microcontroller and the blame is calculated in terms of separate from the base station. This esteem is sent to the LCD interfaces to the microcontroller and it shows correct area of the blame from the base station in kilometers for all the three stages. This extend is orchestrated with a set of resistors which speak to the length of the cable. At each known kilometer blame switches are put to actuate issues physically. At the blame separate can be determined

Index Terms: Categories of faults, Signal Processing Techniques, Fourier Transform Analysis, Fault Detection and Identification.

I. INTRODUCTION

A million miles of cables are strung in the discuss over the country. But as of now it is laid in the underground, which is larger to an prior strategy. Since, underground cables are not influenced by any antagonistic climate condition like contamination, heavy rainfall`, snow and storm, etc. But, when any issue occurs in cable, it is exceptionally troublesome to discover the correct area of the blame due to not knowing he correct area of the cable. Day by day, the world is getting to be digitized so the venture is proposed to discover the area of blame in computerized way, the process of repairing related to that specific cable is exceptionally difficult. The blame of the cable primarily happens due to numerous reasons. They are: conflicting, any deformity, shortcoming of the cable, cover disappointment and breaking of the conductor. To overcome this issue, here is a venture to be specific underground cable blame separate locator, utilized to discover the location of the blame for underground cable. As India emerging as a creating nation, civilized region is moreover increasing day by day. Indeed in spite of the fact that most lines are laid overhead strategy, underground line strategy finds its application in huge regions like clinic, colleges etc. since they guarantee security. The concept of UG cable rises for power transmission due to its self-evident preferences. But in case of deficiencies happens at that point discovery gets to be trouble due its invisible character. The development strategy to anticipate burrowing out cable without knowing the correct area of the cable fault.

FAULTS IN UNDER GROUND CABLES

1) OPEN CIRCUIT FAULTS

These deficiencies happen due to the disappointment of one or more conductors. The most common causes of these deficiencies incorporate joint disappointments of cables and overhead lines, and disappointment of one or more stage of circuit breaker and too due to dissolving of a fuse or conductor in one or more stages. Open circuit deficiencies are moreover called as arrangement flaws. These are unsymmetrical or unbalanced sort of issues but three stage open blame.

2) SHORT CIRCUIT FAULTS

brief circuit can be characterized as an anomalous association of very moo impedance between two focuses of distinctive potential, whether made intentioned or incidentally. These are the most common and serious kind of flaws, coming about in the stream of anomalous tall streams through the hardware or transmission lines. If these deficiencies are permitted to endure even for a brief period, it leads to the broad harm to the gear. Brief circuit deficiencies are moreover called as shunt faults. These issues are caused due to the cover disappointment between stage conductors or between soil and stage conductors or both.

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The different conceivable brief circuit blame conditions incorporate three stage to soil, stage to stage, single stage to soil, two stage to soil and stage to stage. In single line to ground blame, blame happens between any one of the three lines and the ground. In twofold line to ground blame, fault happens between any two of the three lines and the ground.

In line to line blame, blame happens between any two lines. When blame happens there is an unexpected alter in voltage. This alter in voltage may cause genuine harms to the system if not rectified in time].So prompt step of blame correction is segregation of the flawed portion from the rest of the system.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] Abhishek Pandey, Nicolas H. Younan, Displayed underground cable blame discovery and recognizable proof through fourier analysis[7]. The strategies of impedance calculation via sending conclusion voltage and differential voltage can be utilized for separating between the diverse sorts of cable defects from stage data. It needs think about to be conducted to discover the best way of visualizing the comes about, especially the greatness reaction.

[2]A. Ngaopitakkul, C. Pothisarn, M. Leela jindakrairerk, presented conduct of synchronous blame signals in distribution underground cable utilizing DWT. The recreations were performed utilizing ATP/EMTP, and the examination behaviour of characteristics signals was Performed utilizing DWT. Different case ponders have been carried out counting the single blame and concurrent blame

[3]Yuan Liao, Ning Kang has displayed blame area algorithms without utilizing line parameters. By utilizing unsynchronized voltage and current estimations from both closes of line without requiring line parameters based on the conveyed parameter line show. The blame area estimatie is not delicate to estimation mistakes whereas line parameter gauges are delicate to estimation blunders. Thus generally exact estimations are required to get accurate line parameter gauges.

[4]Pooja P.S and Lekshmi. M created a flexible nascent fault area calculation in the time-domain, which utilizes data collected by PQ screens to assess the blame area in terms of the line impedance by taking into account the bend voltage related with the nascent cable faults[3].So the algorithm predicts cable blame area between two adjoining manholes.The ANNs are a family of factual learning algorithm propelled by organic neural systems and are used to fitting capacities that depend on the huge number of inputs. The proposed calculation precisely pin-points the correct blame in the underground cable

[5] H. Shateri, S. Jamali Et Al., Proposed An impedance based fault area strategy for stage to stage and three stage faults [6] . This strategy utilized the measured impedance by distance transfer and the super forced current calculate to discriminate the blame area. This strategy is ensitive to the measured impedance precision and super forced current factor.

[6] S. Navaneethan, J. J. Soraghan, W. H. Siew, F. McPherson, and P. F. Gale [10] introduced an automated fault localization approach employing Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR). This method utilizes data obtained from a TDR device. It allows TDR users to pinpoint faults in ULVDN cables without requiring manual interpretation.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT:
The certain frequents blame in underground electrical cables because of the plastic cover since of the chemical actions. Response or too destitute workmanship at the time of installation and trouble in showing the suitable blame area has a exceptionally genuine issue.

Most underground electrical cable issues, that are arranged by without earthing the entirety length of armored cable to empower the visual review to the carried out. In this way, visual reviews are not supportive, at that point the entire length of the cable which is replaced.

This sort of arrangement is not as it were financially expensive but too long blackout of electrical cables from services comes about in the more overwhelming misfortunes of income for the company which disseminates control. The generation misfortunes in the businesses as well as basic conditions for the common public thus the shoppers can cleared out it without the power for whole period taken to the uncover the electrical cable candarried out vital repairs.

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3.2 OBJECTIVES:

1) The objective of this paper is to decide the remove of cable blame from the base station in unit separate utilizing arduino board.
2) Cable blame locator is an progressed strategy for finding fault area in cables
3) To degree the separate of the deficiencies from BS (base station).

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

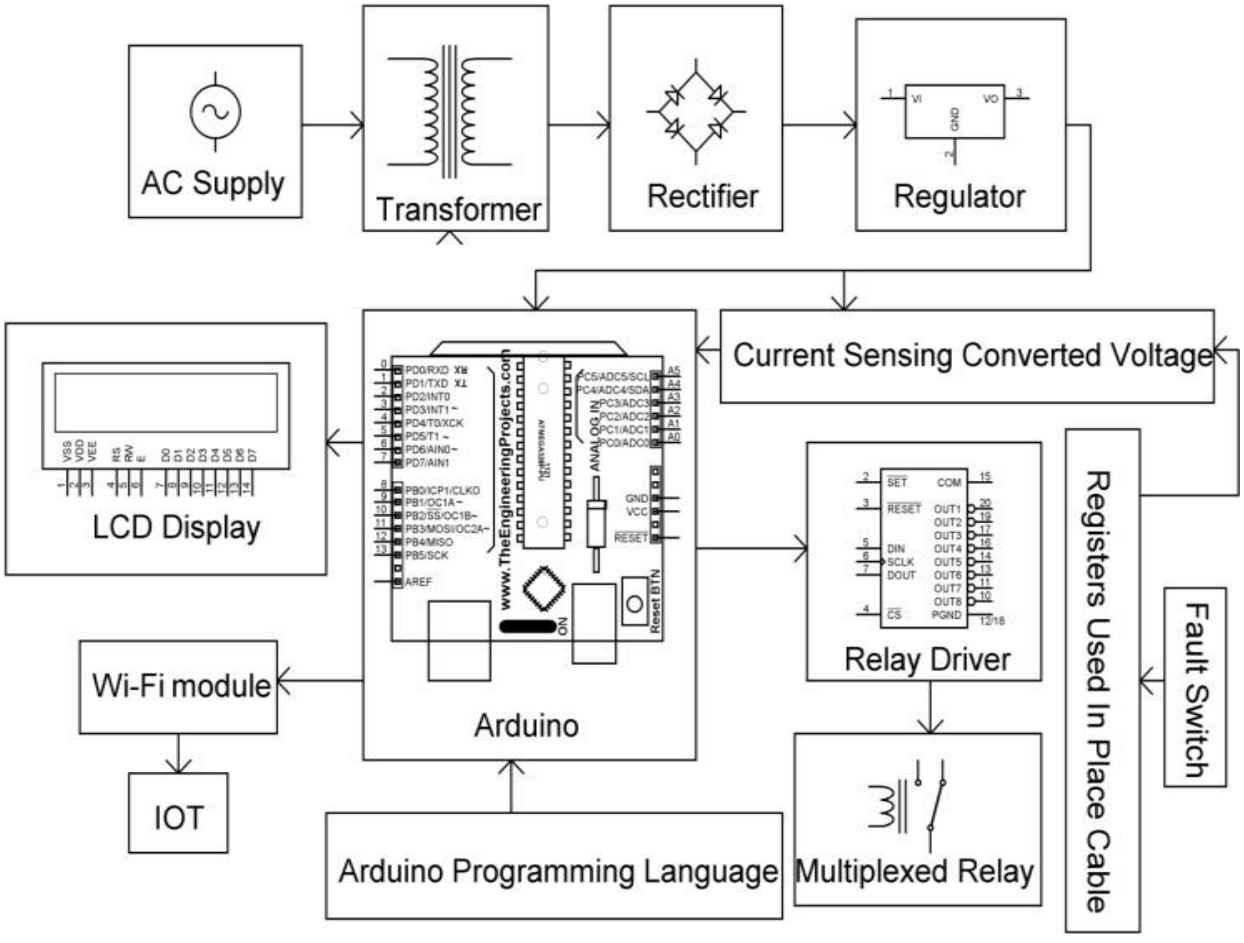
Underground blame locator where as in this we are included IOT. Equipment portion of this venture step down transformer, voltage controller circuit, Arduino board, LCD show, Wi-Fi module, demo reason we are utilize enroll instep of cable. In reality require to interface cable since as resistance of the cable is straightforwardly relative to the length of the cable.

As length of the cable increment resistance of the cable moreover increases. Once more here to make a blame we are utilized switches in reality too we are require not interface the switches each switch shows remove of 5Km.Now we will see what you actually require to do .Here we can utilize 3 hand-off which demonstrate each stage R-phase, Y-phase, B-phase.

4.1.1 BLOCK DIAGRAM:

You fair require to expand cables. Require not interface these resistors or switch. As have said early that length of cable has a few resistance that R specifically relative to length. Length of the cable is increments, it resistance increments. So in this venture we can really know and what remove blame has been created.

So, I fair donate the supply at whatever point I deliver the supply underground cable blame it is supply underground cable blame it is shown on LCD and this module getting associated to Wi-Fi it is shown Wi-Fi is interfacing. When it is connected to Wi-Fi at this module it will be shown Wi-Fi connected.



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At first it appears R=0 Y=0 B=0 Km. In the event that I need to make a blame in "R" stage at the separate of 10Km. I fair slide this switch toward the ground. This switch is grounded appears that R=4Km.Respective R-phase transfer goes off which is demonstrated by Driven. If I need to make a blame in Y-phase at a remove of 6Km.i fair slide at this switch to ground Y=6Km. If I need to make a blame in B-phase at a remove of 20Km.i fair slide at this switch to ground B=8Km. Whenever blame is made at a specific stage those particular hand-off goes off which shown by Driven, Ruddy, YELLOW, GREEN. Presently entirety information will be transferred over the IOT.

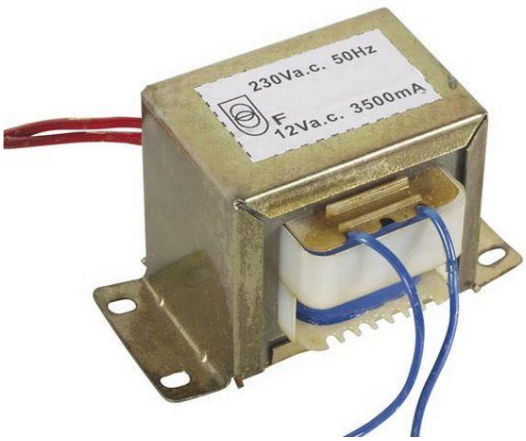
Presently this is showing in LCD. IOT page will open thingspeak.com at whatever point the blame is made the information will be transferred here. This will be appears in graphical representation and pointer representation. At whatever point blame happen the chart changes a esteem at first it is "0Km" blame is made in R stage at the separate of 10Km and pointer speaks to pointer toward 10Km.

4.2 Component Requirements:

- Microcontroller Atmega328
- Resistors 220E, 10K, 1K
- Voltage Regulator 7805, 7512
- ULN2003 IC
- LCD (16×2)
- Transformer 12V/750mAmp
- Capacitors 25V/1000uF, 22pF
- Diodes
- Zero PCB
- LED
- Preset 10 k
- Crystal 16Mhz
- Micro Push Button
- 12 Volt Relay

4.2.1 Components Description :-

➢ **Transformer :-**



A one circuit is exchanged into electric control of the same recurrence in another circuit. It can raise or lower the voltage in a circuit but with a comparing diminish or increment in current. [5] The physical premise of a transformer is shared d acceptance between two circuits connected by common attractive flux. In its least complex frame, it comprises of two inductive coils which are electrically isolated but ed through a way of moo hesitance. The two coils possess tall attractively interface shared inductance. If one coil is associated to a source of rotating voltage, a rotating flux is set up in the covered center, most of which is connected with the commonly actuated e.m.f. if the moment coil circuit other coil in which its nudge is closed, a current stream in it and so electric vitality is exchanged (completely attractively) from the to begin with coil to the moment coil. The to begin with coil, in which e mains, is called essential winding and electric vitality is encouraged from the AC supply the other from which vitality is drawn out, is called auxiliary winding.

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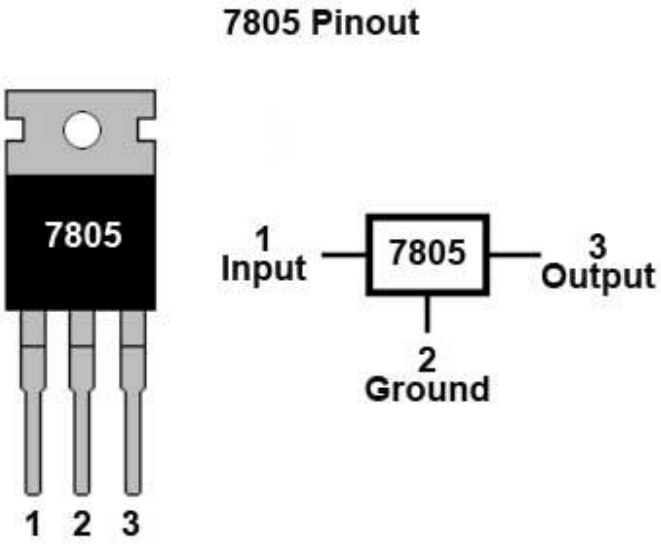
- **Voltage Regulators: -**
- **7805**

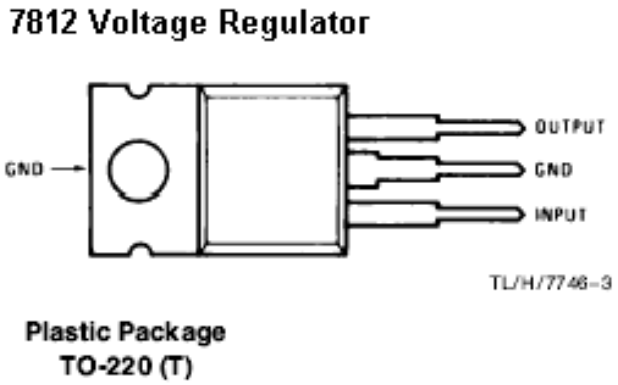


All voltage sources cannot able to provide settled yield due to vacillations in the circuit. For getting steady and consistent yield, the voltage controllers are executed. The coordinates circuits which are utilized for the direction of voltage are named as voltage controller ICs.

Here, we can talk about approximately IC 7805.The voltage controller IC 7805 is really a part of 78xx arrangement of voltage controller ICs. It is a settled direct voltage controller. The xx display in 78xx speaks to the esteem of the settled yield voltage that the specific IC gives. For 7805 IC, it is +5V DC directed control supply.

This controller IC too includes a arrangement for a warm sink. The input voltage to this voltage controller can be up to 35V, and this IC can deliver a consistent 5V for any esteem of input less than or break even with to 35V which is the limit constrain.

- **7812**



7812 is a 12V Voltage Controller that limits the voltage yield to 12V and draws 12V controlled of control supply.

The 7812 is the most common, as its directed 12-volt supply and gives a helpful control source for most TTL components.

7812 is a arrangement of 78XX voltage controllers.

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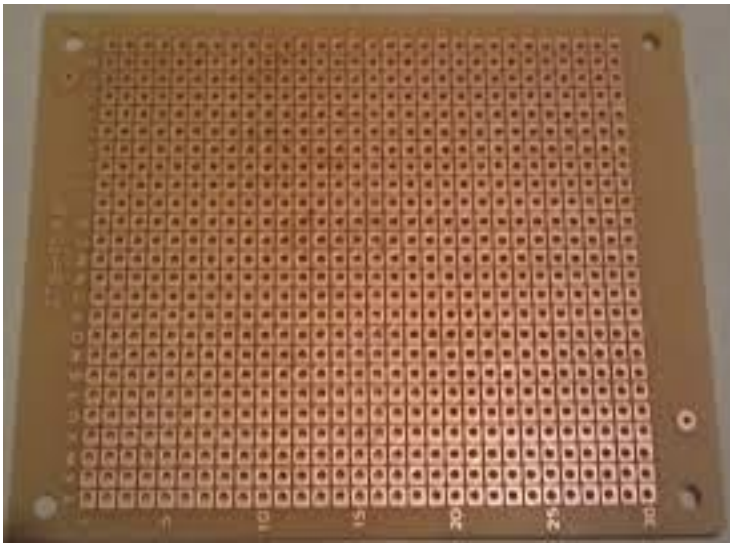
➢ **16x2 LCD: -**

LCD (Fluid Gem Show) screen is an electronic show module and discover a wide extend of applications. A 16x2 LCD show is exceptionally fundamental module and is exceptionally commonly utilized in different gadgets and circuits. These modules are favored over seven fragments and other multi section LEDs.

The reasons being: LCDs are conservative; effectively programmable; have no impediment of showing extraordinary & indeed custom characters (not at all like in seven sections), movements and so on. A 16x2 LCD implies it can show 16 characters per line and there are 2 such lines. In this LCD each character is shown in 5x7 pixel network. This LCD has two registers, specifically, Command and Data. The command enlist stores the command informational given to the LCD.

A command is an instruction given to LCD to do a predefined assignment like initializing it, clearing its screen, setting the cursor position, controlling show etc. The information enroll stores the information to be shown on the LCD. The information is the ASCII esteem of the character to be shown on the LCD.

➢ **Zero PCB: -**



The General Purpose Zero PCB, as its name implies, is commonly utilized for integrating circuits in a variety of hardware applications. Its copper-coated layer facilitates seamless soldering without risk of short circuits, offering flexibility for circuit embedding.

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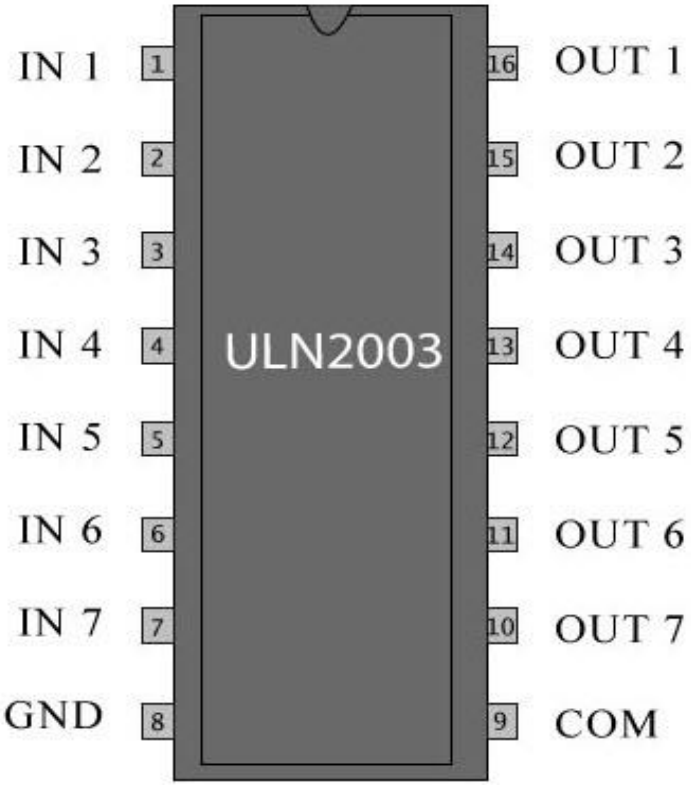
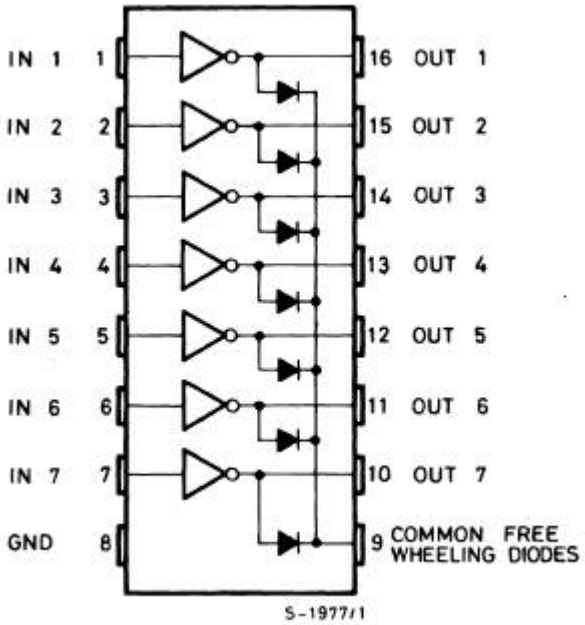
➢ **IC ULN 2003 :-**



ULN2003 is a tall voltage and tall current Darlington cluster IC. It contains seven open collector Darlington sets with common emitters. A Darlington match is an course of action of two bipolar transistors. ULN2003 has a place to the family of ULN200X arrangement of ICs. Diverse forms of this family interface to diverse rationale families. ULN2003 is for 5V TTL, CMOS rationale gadgets. These ICs are utilized when driving a wide extend of loads and are utilized as transfer drivers, show drivers, line drivers etc. Each channel or Darlington combine in ULN2003 is evaluated at 500mA and can withstand crest current of 600mA. The inputs and yields are given inverse to each other in the stick format. Each driver too contains a concealment diode to scatter voltage spikes whereas driving inductive loads.



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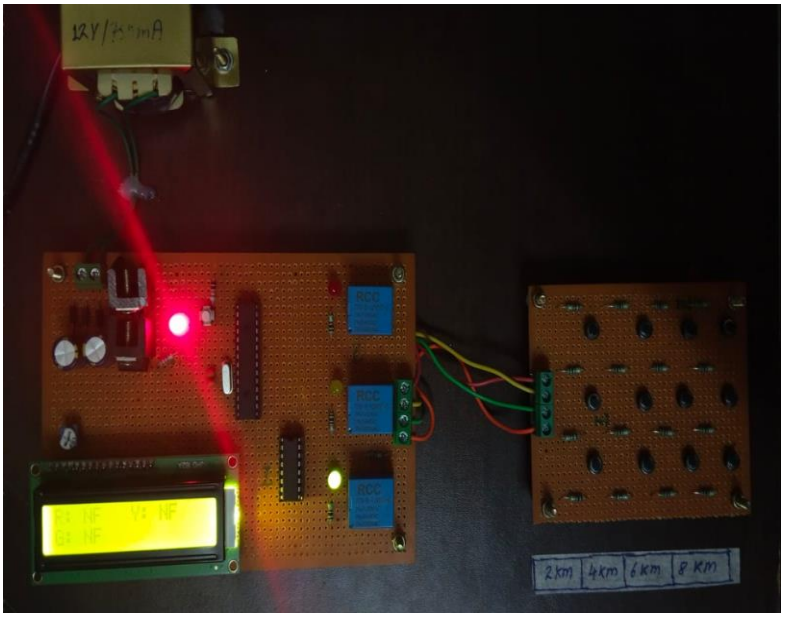
V. APPLICATIONS

5.1) APPLICATIONS:

1. Used in Mechanical Center points interior Metropolitan cities.
2. Electrical cable blame detection.
3. It moreover appropriate in expansive ranges like healing center, colleges, companies etc.

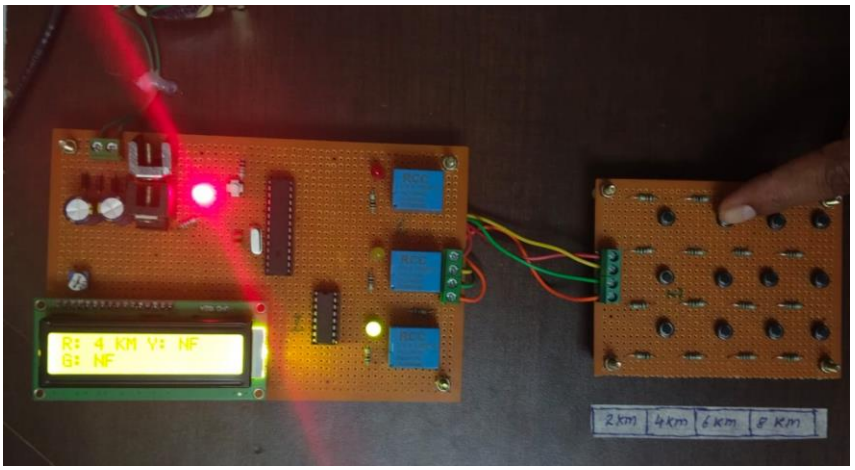
VI. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1: Initially shows R=0, Y=0, B=0Km



In this module, we employed an underground cable fault detector. Initially, instead of cables, resistors were utilized. The initial readings displayed R=0, Y=0, B=0 kilometers.

2: It shows a fault in R-phase at distance of 4Km



To induce a fault in the "R" phase at a distance of 4 kilometers, simply shift the switch towards the ground. Grounding this switch signifies that R=4 kilometers. Consequently, the corresponding R-phase relay deactivates, as indicated by the LED.

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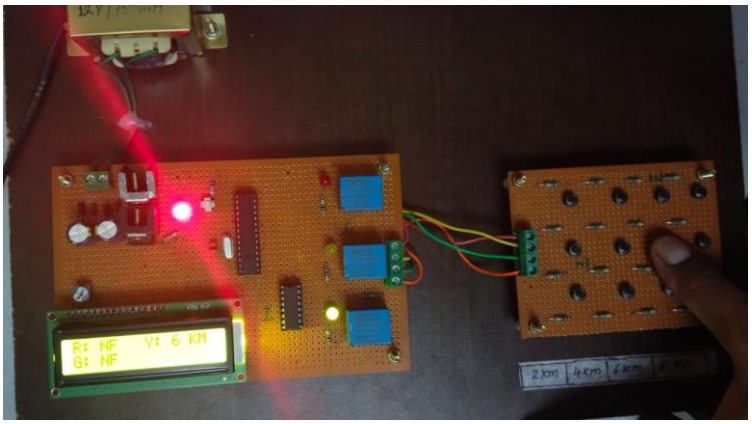
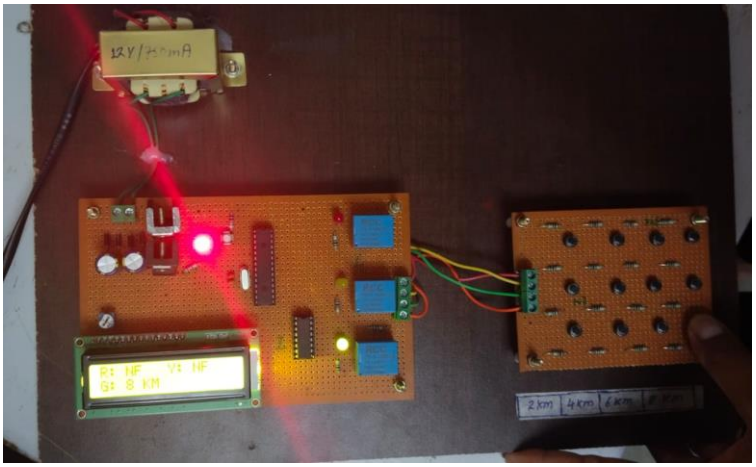
3: It shows a fault in Y-phase at distance of 6Km



To induce a fault in the Y-phase at a distance of 6 kilometers, simply ground the switch. This action sets Y=20 kilometers. Subsequently, the respective Y-phase relay deactivates, as indicated by the LED.

4: It shows a fault in B-phase at distance of 8Km



To induce a fault in the B-phase at a distance of 8 kilometers, simply ground the switch. This sets B=8 kilometers. Consequently, the respective B-phase relay deactivates, as indicated by the LED.

VI. CONCLUSION

Hence the venture on Underground cable blame location utilizing Arduino was done and the separate of the blame from the base station in kilometers was shown for the three person stages R, Y and B. Circuit can be tried with distinctive resistor values to mimic different blame conditions In this project faults upto a separate of 5km can be recognized. When the blame switches are worked to blame condition at that point the stage comparing to that specific switch is considered as the defective stage. So the flawed area can effortlessly be located

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