Fault Diagnosis and Monitoring of Small Wind Turbine

Prof. S.S. Shinde[1], Mr. Patil Shital Pandharinath [2], and Ms. Jadhav Pradnya Dattatray
[1] *Assistant Professor, SMSMPITR AKLUJ (MS)*
[2,3] *B Tech Students, SMSMPITR AKLUJ (MS)*

***Abstract*— the increasing demand for renewable energy sources has propelled wind energy to the forefront of sustainable power solutions. However, the efficiency and reliability of wind turbines are hampered by challenges in maintenance, particularly in remote locations. This project addresses these challenges by implementing an IoT-based fault detection and monitoring system for small-scale wind turbines, employing the versatile Arduino Uno microcontroller.**

***Index Terms*—Wind Energy Technology by Proposing and Implementing an IoT-based Fault Detection And Monitoring System**

I. INTRODUCTION

India, standing as the fourth –largest producer of wind power globally, attains its renewable energy prowess from the expansive potential residing in the southern and western regions of the mainland, coupled with the promising offshore wind sites. The burgeoning wind energy sector is pivotal in diversifying the nation's energy mix and reducing its reliance on traditional sources.Wind turbines emerge as the cornerstone of India's wind energy strategy, orchestrating the transformation of wind's kinetic energy into a viable electricity source. Unlike conventional electric fans, which consume power to generate wind, turbines invert the process by utilizing wind to produce electricity, representing an innovative and sustainable approach to energy generation. While wind energy stands as an economically viable renewable source, the operational efficiency is intricately tied to the upkeep of its primary infrastructure—the wind turbine. Maintenance, however, poses a formidable challenge, demanding both considerable time and financial investment. This challenge is further compounded by the geographical dispersion of wind farms, often situated in remote and inaccessible locations. In response to the complex maintenance dynamics of wind turbines, this project concentrates on the development and implementation of a sophisticated fault detection and monitoring system. The chosen technology, Arduino Uno, a versatile open-source microcontroller board, serves as the linchpin in simulating real-time conditions for a small-scale wind turbine

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

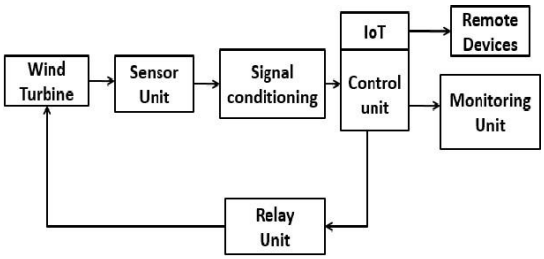
Renewable energy sources, particularly wind energy, have become pivotal components of global efforts to transition toward sustainable and eco-friendly power generation. Within the domain of wind energy, the efficient and reliable operation of wind turbines stands as a critical factor influencing the overall viability and effectiveness of these systems. This literature review critically examines a selection of research papers and scholarly articles that contribute to the understanding and advancement of wind turbine fault detection and monitoring systems. The scope of the review is broad, encompassing studies that delve into diverse methodologies, technologies, and strategies employed for detecting faults, monitoring the health of wind turbines, and optimizing maintenance practices. The ultimate goal is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge in this field and to identify key trends, challenges, and opportunities that researchers and practitioners encounter in their pursuit of sustainable wind energy. The selected papers cover a spectrum of themes, including the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, machine learning applications, real-time monitoring using Arduino-based systems, and the utilization of wireless sensor networks. Additionally, the review explores the integration of communication platforms like Telegram for efficient notifications and communication in the context of wind turbine health. Through an examination of these works, the literature review seeks to shed light on the evolution of fault detection and monitoring strategies, their practical implications, and the ways in which they contribute to the overall sustainability of wind energy systems. By synthesizing

insights from these studies, this review aims to inform future research directions, inspire innovation in the field, and contribute to the ongoing dialogue surrounding the optimization of wind turbine performance.

III. OBJECTIVE

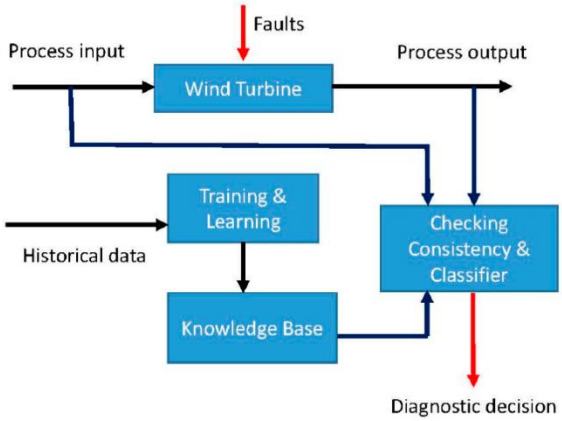
Development of Fault Detection System Utilization of Arduino Uno
Parameter Measurement
Consistency Enhancement
Real-Time Monitoring through Thing Speak
Visual Interface via Telegram

IV. METHODOLOGY



A.Working:- Sensors embedded in the Wind Turbine continuously collect data on various parameters such as a wind speed, rotorspeed, temperature, vibration, power output and electrical currents this data is typically sampled at regular intervals. Raw data undergoes preprocessing steps to enhance its quality and usability. This includes removing noise, filtering out outliers, interpolating missing values, and standardizing units if necessary. Relevant features are extracted from the preprocessed data to capture important characteristics related to the turbines health. These features could include statistical measure, frequency domain features and derived quantities such as power coefficients. A baseline model representing normal turbine operation is developed using historical data. This model serves as a reference for detecting deviations from normal behavior. Utilize predefined rules to flag anomalies based on threshold or patterns .for example, if the rotor speed exceeds a certain thresholds or if there's a sudden spike in vibration levels, it could indicate a fault. Analyze data distribution and trends to detect deviations from expected behavior. Techniques like statistical process control charts or multivariate analysis can be employed. Train algorithm on labeled data to automatically identify patterns associated with different types of faults. Superviousd learning techniques like classification or anomaly detection can be used.

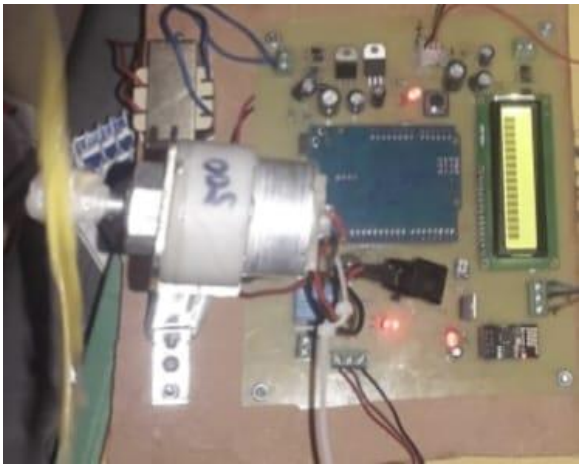
V. A. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



Wind Turbine Blades: These capture wind energy and convert it into rotational motion.
Hub: Connects the blades to the shaft, allowing rotation.
Shaft: Transfers rotational energy from the hub to the generator.
Generator: Converts mechanical energy from the shaft into electrical energy. There are different types like induction generators or permanent magnet generators.
Rectifier: Converts the alternating current (AC) output from the generator into direct current (DC) suitable for battery charging or grid connection.
Charge Controller: Manages the charging of batteries or regulates the flow of electricity to the grid to prevent overcharging or grid instability.
Battery Bank: Stores excess electrical energy generated by the turbine for later use when wind is low or demand is high.
Grid Connection: Allows the turbine to feed excess power into the electrical grid, providing electricity to the utility company.

B. RESULT AND MODEL

The result of fault diagnosis and monitoring of Small Wind Turbine is optimized performance, minimized downtime, and enhanced safety through early detection, accurate diagnosis and proactive maintenance of potential issues.



C. CONCLUSION

The Wind Turbine Fault Detection System presents a comprehensive and efficient solution for monitoring and ensuring the health of small-scale wind turbines. The integration of sensors, Arduino Uno, NodeMCU, Thing Speak, and Telegram creates a robust framework for real-time fault detection and user interaction. The system's advantages include early fault detection, cost reduction through proactive maintenance, and a user-friendly interface for remote monitoring

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