

GSM based Electricity Theft Identification in Distribution System

M. C. Priyanka¹, M. Arun Kumar², E. Chandru Shekar³, N. Karthik⁴, S. Kiran Kumar⁵,
 D. Raghavendra⁶, A. Tejas⁷

¹Lecturer, Department of EEE, PES Polytechnic, Shivamogga, India

^{2,3,4,5,6,7}Diploma Student, Department of EEE, PES Polytechnic, Shivamogga, India

Abstract: This paper exhibits a discovery of Power robbery in each house and in industry for various strategies for burglary. Electrical vitality is extremely basic for everyday life and a spine for the business. Power is indiscipline to our day by day existence with expanding need of power the power robbery is additionally expanding force burglary is an issue that keeps on plaguing power segment over the entire nation. Electrical power burglary location framework is utilized to identify an unapproved tapping on dispersion lines. Execution zone of this framework is a dissemination system of electrical power supply framework. Existing framework can't recognize the careful area of tapping. This framework really discovers on which electrical line there is a tapping. This is a continuous framework. Remote information transmission and accepting strategy is utilized. This will shield circulation organize from power burglary done by tapping, meter altering and so on.

Keywords: GSM, LCD, microcontroller.

1. Introduction

Power robbery is a typical issue in nation, were populace is high and the employments of power are at last huge. In India, consistently there is expanding number of power burglaries crosswise over residential power association just as mechanical Power supply, which results in loss of power organizations vitality and as a result of which we are confronting the regular issues of burden shading in urban just as provincial zones in order to conquer the need of power for entire state. Additionally, the manners in which utilizing which robbery should be possible are multitudinous so we can never monitor how a burglary has happened, and this issue is

should have been comprehended as right on time as could reasonably be expected. In This conceptual we propose a power burglary location framework to identify the robbery which is a made by the most widely recognized method for doing the robbery and that is bypassing the meter utilizing a bit of wire, individuals just detour power meter which is tallying the present unit by putting a wire when the meter perusing unit. The proposed framework will be covered up in such meter and when an endeavour is made for the robbery, it will send SMS to control unit of power board. In this framework current transformer are utilized, here one current transformer is put in information side of the post line. Other current transformer is

put at the circulation purposes of the house lines. The yield of CT esteems is given as contribution to PIC microcontroller convert simple contributions to computerize. At that point PIC looks at the information current and the equivalent of yield current. Whenever looked at result has any negative qualities then this specific post is identified as robbery point. This contrasted esteem is transmitted with power board; this esteem shows in LCD show. The data will at that point be immediately handled by the microcontroller and a SMS will be send through the GSM innovation.

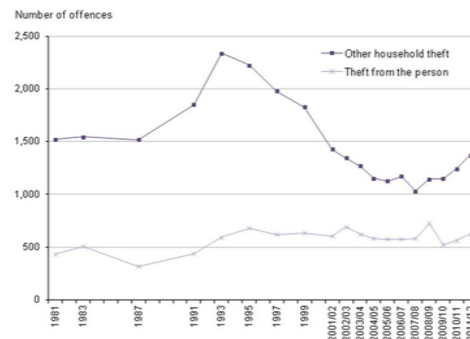


Fig. 1. Statistics of electricity theft in India

Power control robbery happens in an assortment of structures and flourishes with the help of individuals from various different backgrounds: utility staff, buyers, worker's guild head, political pioneers, civil servants and abnormal state utility authorities. The issue testing power utilities worldwide is the power, as it were utilizing power from service organization without the organization's assent. Altogether, it is sufficient to decimate the whole power part of nation. As indicated by source 20% misfortunes implies the majority would need to pay additional 20% as far as power duties. This paper talks about the issue of power robbery just as proposed new strategy for figure and judge the seal braking and furthermore whether power taking is occurred or not.

2. Proposed system

The power robbery observing is an imperative research in electric power framework and power taking aversion turned

into a major issue to the power. Power taking is a long haul issue; anyway each power supply office has me enormous speculations of labour and material, the wonder of safeguarding taking power has expanded and not lessened and the technique for power taking is constantly improved. The conduct of power taking not just makes the power business enduring enormous money related misfortunes yet in addition undermines the principle influence supply security and dependability.

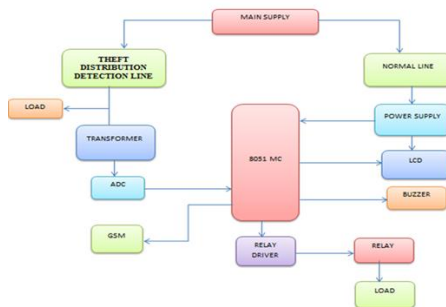


Fig. 2. Block diagram

The principle point of this undertaking is to screen any power drawn before the vitality meter which is treated as power pilferage. Once such power is recognized it results in separation of the power supply to the shopper and a SMS is sent to the control station to make punitive move on the extortion customer. Electricity is a fundamental vitality for our everyday life; with the expanding request of power, control is additionally expanding that influences control part over the entire nation. The target of this venture is to plan a framework that stays away from such circumstance. For this task, a 8051 group of microcontroller is utilized to consistently screen the heap utilization when the vitality meter. Any distinction saw between the information control and the yield control from the meter is distinguished by an exceptional CT encouraging a flag to a through an Opto-coupler. In exhibiting the task work, a fixed heap of 100-watt light is associated properly from the yield of a standard vitality meter and an arrangement is kept with a light holder that is wired before the meter association. The minute any heap is associated with this light holder the detecting happens for activity as portrayed as above. It triggers the age of a SMS, and after that the status of the framework is additionally shown on a LCD. The data, as a message sustained from the microcontroller by means of a dimension shifter IC and RS232 connect, is sent to any mobile phone through a GSM modem. The number to which the message is sent is auto spared onto the microcontroller by methods for a missed call produced using the client.

3. Microcontroller

Microcontroller is the core of the structured unit, which handles every one of the signs. All other interfacing squares are interfaced to it. By tolerating high heartbeat from the versa tile's ringer circuit it sends direction to the transfer associated with Port P1.7, which cuts the association. The AT89C51 is a low-

control; superior CMOS 8-bit microcontroller with 4K bytes of glimmer programmable and erasable read just memory (PEROM). The gadget is made utilizing Atmel's high thickness non-volatile memory innovation and is good with the business standard MCS-51 instruction set and stick out. The on-chip streak enables the program memory to be reinvented in framework or by a customary non-volatile memory software engineer. By joining an adaptable 8-bit CPU with blaze on a solid chip, the Atmel AT89C51 is an incredible microcomputer which gives a very adaptable and savvy answer for some implanted control application.

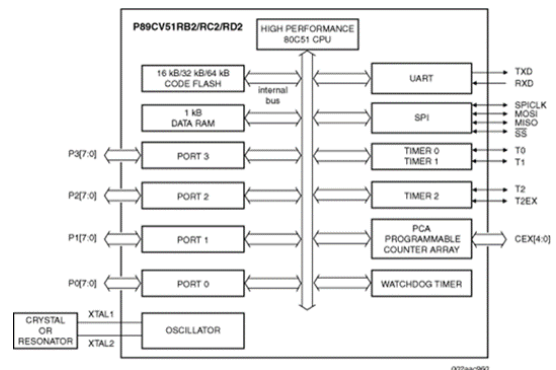


Fig. 3. Block diagram of microcontroller

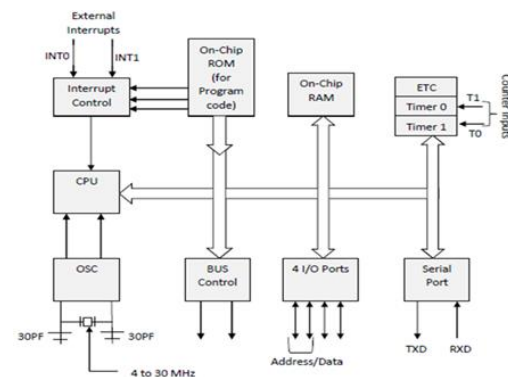


Fig. 4. Architecture of Microcontroller.

The data, as a message nourished from the microcontroller by means of a dimension shifter IC and RS232 connect, is sent to any PDA through a GSM modem. The number to which the message is sent is auto spared onto the microcontroller by methods for a missed call produced using the client

A. Microcontroller features

- 4 KB on chip program memory.
- 128 bytes on chip information memory (RAM).
- 128 client characterized programming banners.
- 8-bit information transport
- 16-bit address transport
- 32 universally useful register every one of 8 bits
- 16 bit clocks (normally 2, yet may have more, or less).
- 3 interiors and 2 outer interferes.
- Bit just as byte addressable RAM territory of 16 bytes.

- Four 8-bit ports, (short models have two 8-bit ports).
- 16-bit program counter and information pointer.
- 1 Microsecond guidance cycle with 12 MHz Crystal.

As in Fig. 4, 8051 microcontrollers have 4 I/O ports each of 8-bit, which can be configured as input or output. Hence, total 32 input/output pins allow the microcontroller to be connected with the peripheral devices.



Fig. 5. Arduino microcontroller

4. Stealing

The metering of electric vitality meter is chiefly as indicated by the association with voltage, electric flow and power factor edge. The conduct of power taking not just makes the power business enduring enormous money related misfortunes yet additionally compromises the primary influence supply security and unwavering quality. As indicated by the investigation, there are numerous power taking trap about electric vitality meter, the strategies could be around partitioned into under voltage, under flow, stage moved and contrast extension to their rule.

Some regular traps: Un-snaring innovation will power taking. Furtively obliterate the lead fixing of electric vitality meter, open voltage snare of terminal in intersection box and make no electric flow through all utilizing amount of power take. One flame one ground innovation. Take the ground. Wire as nothing line, by and large take the water pipe or cal channel as ground wire, the hazard is greater (generally unsafe). Damaged wire association: Circle of short electric flow, which makes the electric vitality meter move moderate. Cross meter to associate wire, added sidestep to reel crosswise over electric vitality meter, which makes no or less electric flow through, slow down or back estimation.

Trade fire wire and zero wire. Turn around the all through flame. Make electric meter turn around by utilizing outer supply. Embrace hand generator with voltage and flow yield or inverter control supply to join into the electric meter, make the

electric vitality meter switch quickly (once in a while utilized procedure and unsafe) control task turns out to be quick and simpler. Any change can be made to the code in less time. Changes in rate or unit computation should be possible all around successfully.

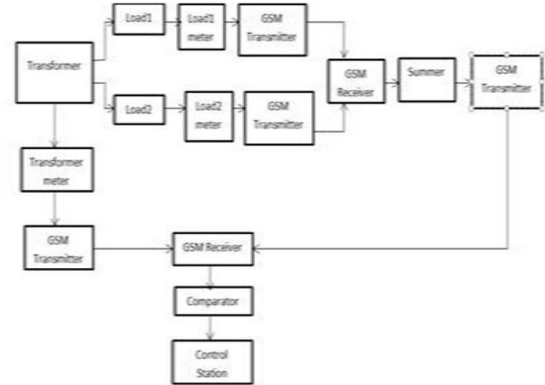


Fig. 6. Block diagram of stealing

5. Conclusion

The undertaking model decreases the manual control work and burglary. Utilization of GSM in our framework gives the various favorable circumstances of remote system frameworks. The metering IC guarantee the precise and solid estimation of intensity devoured. Consequently, we are attempting to control cost astute low when contrasted with other vitality meter without programmed meter perusing and burglary control.

References

- [1] R. Jiang, H. Tagaris, A. Lachs, M. Jeffrey, "Wavelet Based Feature Extraction and Multiple Classifiers for Electricity Fraud Detection", Proc. Of IEEE/PES T&D Conference and Exhibition 2002, vol. 3, pp. 2251-2256.
- [2] C. R. Paul, "System loss in a Metropolitan utility network", IEEE Power Engineering Journal, pp. 305-307, Sept. 1987.
- [3] I. E. Davidson, A. Odubiyi, M. O. Kachienga, B. Manhire, "Technical Loss Computation and Economic Dispatch Model in T&D Systems in a Deregulated ESI", IEEE Power Eng. Journal, Apr. 2002.
- [4] T. B. Smith "Electricity theft: A comparative analysis," Energy Policy vol. 32, pp. 2067-2076, 2004.
- [5] A. Kumar D. D. Saxena "Decision priorities and scenarios for minimizing electrical power loss in an India power system network" Electrical Power Components and Systems, vol. 31, pp. 717-727, 2003,
- [6] A. H. Nizar Z. Y. Dong M. Jalaluddin M. J. Raffles "Load Profiling Non-Technical Loss Activities in a Power Utility" Proc. of First International Power and Energy Conference (PECON), Nov. 2006.
- [7] Ram M. Shrestha and Muhammad Azhar, "Environmental and utility planning implications of electricity loss reduction in a developing country: A comparative study of technical options," International Journal of Energy Research, vol. 22, pp. 47-59, 1998.
- [8] D. Gerbec S. Gasperic I. Smon F. Gubina "Allocation of the load profiles to consumers using probabilistic neural networks" IEEE Trans. on Power Systems, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 548-555, May 2005.