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LOAD SHEDDING TIME MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WITH PROGRAMMABLE INTERFACE

Aneke E.C
Caritas University Amoriji Nike Emene, Enugu State

ABSTRACT

Load shedding is an approach employed by power utilities to manage electricity demand during periods of high consumption or insufficient supply. Effective load shedding requires precise scheduling and condition to minimize disruptions and ensure fair distribution of available power. This paper presents an overview of a load-shedding time management system enhanced by a programmable interface, aimed at improving the sufficiency and reliability of load- shedding operations. The proposed system leverages a programmable interface to enables advanced control and automation capabilities. It provides a user friendly interface through which power utilities can define and customize load shedding schedules based on various factors such as geographical areas, customer segments, and energy consumption patterns. The programmable interface allows for the dynamic adjustment of load shedding parameters in response to changing demand conditions, ensuring optimal utilization of available power resources.

Keywords: ***electric power, load shedding, optimal utilization, power utility***

INTRODUCTION

Load shedding is a controlled power outage strategy employed by utility companies to manage electricity demand during periods of high consumption or insufficient supply. It is necessary to prevent system failures and blackouts, ensuring a stable and reliable power supply to consumers. However, traditional load-shedding methods often lack flexibility and efficient coordination, leading to inconveniences for consumers and suboptimal utilization of available power resources.

To address these challenges, a load-shedding time management system enhanced by a programmable interface offers a promising solution. This system leverages advanced technologies and automation capabilities to optimize load-shedding operations, improve scheduling accuracy, and enhance customer experience.

The programmable interface is a user-friendly platform allowing power utilities to define and customize load-shedding schedules based on various factors. These factors may include geographical areas, customer segments, historical consumption patterns, and real-time energy demand data. Utilizing a programmable interface allows utilities to easily modify and adapt load-shedding parameters to meet changing demand conditions, ensuring an optimal balance between power supply and consumption.

Intelligent algorithms and real-time data analysis play a crucial role in the load-shedding time management system. These algorithms take into account factors such as peak demand periods, power generation capacity, and the criticality of different consumer groups. By prioritizing load-shedding activities based on these factors, the system can minimize disruptions for essential services and sensitive customers while efficiently managing power resources.

Moreover, the system incorporates predictive analytics to anticipate high-demand periods and proactively adjust load-shedding schedules. Analyzing historical data and consumption patterns can accurately forecast future energy demand, allowing utilities to optimize load-shedding strategies in advance. This proactive approach reduces the likelihood of sudden power outages and enhances the overall stability of the electrical grid.

The objectives of a load shedload-shedding system using a programmable interface may vary depending on the specific context and goals of the power utility or system operator. However, some common objectives include:

1. Efficient Utilization of Power Resources: The system aims to optimize the utilization of available power resources by implementing intelligent load-shedding strategies. This involves identifying non-critical loads that can be shed during periods of high demand to maintain system stability and avoid blackouts.

2. Minimization of Disruptions: The system aims to minimize disruptions for consumers by implementing targeted and well-planned load-shedding schedules. By providing advance notice and allowing for customization based on consumer preferences, the system seeks to reduce inconveniences caused by power outages.

3. Improved Reliability and Grid Stability: The system seeks to enhance the reliability and stability of the power grid by strategically managing load shedding. This includes considering factors such as load distribution, the criticality of different consumer segments, and the optimal allocation of power resources.

4. Customization and Flexibility: The programmable interface allows for customization and flexibility in load-shedding schedules. The system aims to accommodate different customer segments, geographical areas, and load profiles, tailoring the load-shedding strategy to specific needs and priorities.

5. Real-time Monitoring and Control: The system aims to provide real-time monitoring and control capabilities, enabling operators to assess the load-shedding situation, make adjustments as needed, and respond to changing demand conditions promptly.

6. Integration with Smart Grid Technologies: The system aims to integrate with smart grid technologies, such as smart meters and energy management systems, to gather real-time data on energy consumption and load conditions. This integration enhances the accuracy of load forecasting and enables more efficiload-sheddingding management.

7. Enhanced Communication and Consumer Engagement: The system aims to improve communication between the utility and consumers regarding load-shedding schedules and updates. It seeks to engage consumers in the process by providing information, options for load-shedding customization, and feedback mechanisms.

8. Optimization and Cost Reduction: The system aims to optimize load-shedding strategies to minimize the overall cost of power generation and distribution. By shedding loads during peak demand periods and reducing strain on the grid, the system can potentially lower operational costs and optimize resource allocation.

These objectives collectively aim to improve the reliability, efficiency, and customer experience of load-shedding management by leveraging a programmable interface and advanced control mechanisms.

The scope of a load-shedding time management system using a programmable interface can encompass various aspects related to its implementation, functionality, and application. Here are some key areas that fall within the scope of such a system:

1. Load Shedding Strategy and Decision-Making: The system includes the design and implementation of load-shedding strategies, including the determination of criteria for shedding loads, prioritization of critical loads, and decision-making algorithms. It may consider factors such as demand forecasting, grid conditions, and customer preferences.

2. Programmable Interface Development: The system involves the development of a user-friendly programmable interface that allows system operators to configure, monitor, and control load-shedding schedules. The interface may include options for customization, real-time monitoring, and reporting functionalities.

3. Integration with Power System Infrastructure: The system needs to integrate with the existing power system infrastructure, including control centres, communication networks, and monitoring devices. This allows for seamless coordination and communication between the load-shedding system and other components of the power grid.

4. Data Collection and Analysis: The system requires the collection and analysis of data related to energy consumption, load profiles, and grid conditions. This data is used for load forecasting, load shedding optimization, and performance evaluation of the system.

5. Real-Time Monitoring and Control: The system should provide real-time monitoring of power system parameters and load shedding status. It allows for dynamic adjustments and control of load-shedding schedules based on real-time data, grid conditions, and system constraints.

6. Communication and Customer Engagement: The system includes mechanisms for communication between the utility and consumers regarding load-shedding schedules, updates, and customization options. It may involve the use of notifications, mobile apps, or other channels to engage consumers and provide relevant information.

7. System Performance Evaluation: The system requires the evaluation of its performance and effectiveness in managing load shedding. This includes assessing the reliability of load-shedding schedules, customer satisfaction, grid stability, and overall system efficiency.

8. Scalability and Adaptability: The system should have the potential to scale up or adapt to changing power system conditions, including changes in demand patterns, grid infrastructure, and customer requirements. It should be flexible enough to accommodate future expansions and advancements in the power system.

While a load-shedding time management system using a programmable interface offers various benefits, it is important to consider its limitations as well. Here are some common limitations:

1. Implementation Complexity: Implementing a load-shedding time management system with a programmable interface can be a complex task. It requires integration with existing power system infrastructure, coordination with multiple stakeholders, and adherence to industry standards and regulations. The complexity of implementation may lead to challenges and delays.

2. Data Availability and Accuracy: The effectiveness of the system heavily relies on accurate and timely data related to energy consumption, load profiles, and grid conditions. Inaccurate or insufficient data can result in suboptimal load-shedding decisions and reduced system performance.

3. Communication Challenges: Effective communication between the load-shedding system and consumers is essential for a successful implementation. However, reaching all consumers, managing their preferences, and addressing their concerns can be challenging. Communication channels may vary across different consumer segments, and ensuring consistent and reliable communication can be difficult.

4. Consumer Participation and Cooperation: The success of load-shedding management relies on the cooperation and participation of consumers. Encouraging consumers to actively engage in load-shedding programs and follow the prescribed schedules can be a challenge. Lack of cooperation may result in load-shedding disruptions or inaccurate load-shedding predictions.

5. Technological Limitations: The efficiency and effectiveness of the system can be limited by the technology available for load-shedding management. The capabilities of programmable interfaces, communication networks, and data analytics tools may have constraints that impact the system's performance.

6. Uncertainty and Dynamic Nature of Power Systems: Power systems are subject to uncertainties, such as unpredictable changes in demand, supply availability, and grid conditions. Load-shedding time management systems may face challenges in adapting to these dynamic conditions and making accurate load-shedding decisions in real time.

7. Cost Considerations: Implementing and maintaining a load-shedding time management system can involve significant costs, including infrastructure upgrades, software development, and ongoing system monitoring and maintenance. These costs need to be carefully assessed and justified against the expected benefits and improvements in load-shedding management.

8. Regulatory and Policy Constraints: Load-shedding practices and regulations can vary across different regions and jurisdictions. Compliance with regulatory requirements and addressing policy constraints can be a challenge when implementing a load-shedding time management system, particularly if there are conflicting objectives or limitations imposed by regulatory authorities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Several research papers have shown that load shedding is being done in most parts of India to meet consumer demands. Although, various other technologies are implemented in various parts of the world. The most common way load shedding is done in India is by manual operation of the circuits and this might cause human errors and less safety to the operator. Power generation in some places is higher or equal to that of demand. But, in some parts of India there is still a shortage of power to meet the demand and here comes the necessity of rolling blackouts. As per my research, the most common way used to develop and achieve this type of design is by using Proteus design suite software that enables to design electronic design automation.

Micro-controllers are cost-effective, user friendly and come with inbuilt memories in some models making them a perfect choice in the current scenario. Micro-controller can be programmed using the Keil software development program. Keil comes with inbuilt libraries, compilers and many other plugins. “From 45 to 50 million units of load shedding per day, the figures have fallen to 15 to 10 million units. We have even had a few days without any load shedding,” said an official from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB). “We used to have power cuts in shifts of four hours till about two weeks. But, for the last two weeks, the maximum power cuts we’ve faced has been for not more than 10 minutes,” said M. Chandrasekaran, secretary of the Nagari Industries Association. In Western Region, Gujarat, Goa and Madhya Pradesh faced negligible energy shortages whereas, Maharashtra faced a shortage of 0.3%. In Northern Region Chandigarh, Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana faced negligible energy shortages in the range of 0.1-0.3%. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand experienced energy shortages in the range of 0.7-1.7%, whereas the shortage in Uttar Pradesh was - 12.5%. In Eastern Region, Sikkim faced negligible energy shortage whereas West Bengal, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Bihar faced energy shortages in the range of 0.3-1.3%. The maximum energy shortage of 2.3% was faced by Jharkhand. In North-Eastern Region, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura faced energy shortages in the range of 2.2-5.5%

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Programmable load shedding technique The electricity demand regularly varies and sometimes generating station couldn’t satisfy the required demand. Hence it becomes difficult to match the generating capacity to high demand. So whenever the demand exceeds the supply effective load shedding for the power system is needed. The “Load shedding time management system using a microcontroller” is a better alternative to the manual task of cutting the power supply concerning time. This system uses 8051 microcontrollers which are interfaced with the real-time clock (RTC). The microcontroller gives the command to the relay which turns on the electrical load as the set time is equal to the real-time. Then give the next command to turn off the load as per the program. The biggest advantage of this project is the multiple on/off time entries which makes the system more flexible. The system load is continuously observed by measuring the input rates and the load level on each server is also estimated accordingly. As mentioned above we will be using Atmega328P Microcontroller in our designed model. This microcontroller will be interfaced with a Real-time clock, Hex keypad, LCD, 5and -volt Relay. Micro-controller requires a stable DC power support to function and this can be achieved with the help of

Voltage regulators and rectifier circuits. Firstly, the AC 230 volts, 50Hz power supply is stepped down to 12 volts AC power supply with the help of a step-down transformer and then this voltage is converted tan o an unregulated DC power supply using a rectifier circuit. Next, this unregulated DC power supply is stabilized using a voltage regulator 7805, or 7812 and some of the capacitors are used to reduce AC noise to Grotheund and also reduce AC ripple. Next, this supply is fed to 7812 voltage regulators for stable voltage. We will be using Embedded C for coding the controller. RTC 1307 is used as a Real-time clock The Real-time clock used in our proposed model is RTC DS1302 which is a timekeeping module that comes with 31 bytes of static RAM. The program always checks the equality and whenever it gets matched output relay turns off. Then it began to check equality with target time and real-time, whenever it gets matched relay turns on

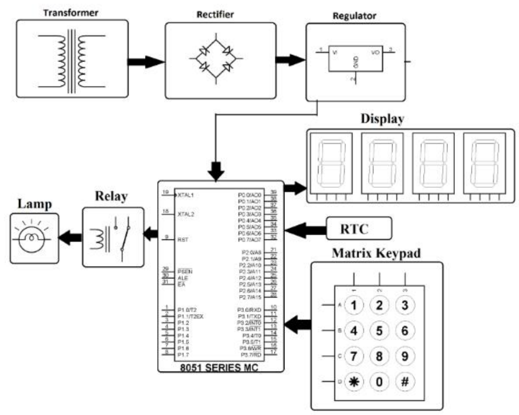

Fig 1:Block diagram

Hardware Requirements:

A. Arduino:

The Arduino microcontroller is an easy-to-use yet powerful single-board computer that has gained considerable traction in the hobby and professional market. The Arduino is open-source, which means the hardware is reasonably priced and the development software is free. This guide is for students in ME 2011, or students anywhere who are confronting Arduino for the first time. For advanced Arduino users, prowl the web; there are lots of resources.

Arduino Hardware:

The power of the Arduino is not its ability to crunch code, but rather its ability to interact with the outside world through its input-output (I/O) pins. The Arduino has 14 digital I/O pins labelled 0 to 13 that can be used to turn motors and lights on and off and read the state of switches. Each digital pin can sink or source about 40 mA of current. This is more than adequate for interfacing with most devices but does mean that interface circuits are needed to control devices other than simple LEDs. In other words, you cannot run a motor directly using the current available from an Arduino pin but rather must have the pin drive an interface circuit that in turn drives the motor. A later section of this document shows how to interface with a small motor. To interact with the outside world, the program sets digital pins to a high or low value using C code instructions, which corresponds to +5 V or 0 V at the pin. The pin is connected to external interface electronics and then to the device being switched on and off.

B. AT89S52 MICROCONTROLLER: It is an 8-bitlow-power microcontroller which has 8K bytes of programmable flash memory. It is compatible with the industry standards 80C511 instruction set and pins out. It is manufactured using the thick non-volatile memory machinery of Atmel. The program memory can be re-programmed in the system using on-chip flash or by a non-volatile memory programmer. Atmel AT89S52 is the best solution for many embedded control applications because of its high flexibility & good performance.These are some functions of the pins:

C. Relay Driver ULN2003 Relay Driver ULN2003:

This is a high voltage, high current Darlington transistor array comprising seven open collectors Darlington pairs with common emitters. It comprises seven NPN Darlington pairs that feature high voltage outputs with communal cathode Clamp diodes for switching inductive loads.

The collector's current rating of a single Darlington pair is 510 mA. For higher current competencies, the pairs can be paralleled. ULN2003 is used to edge relays with the microcontroller since the maximum output of the microcontroller is 5V with too little current distribution and is not practicable to operate a relay with that voltage.

.Electromagnetic Relay It is an electromagnetic device which is used to isolate two circuits electrically and link them magnetically. For example, a relay can make a 9V DC battery circuit to switch a 230V AC mains circuit. Therefore a small sensor circuit can drive a small fan or an electric bulb. A relay switch can be distributed into two parts: input and output. Operating voltages like 5V, 9V, 10V, 24V etc. Input part - 2 Coil Pins: These pins are the controller switch which is connected to the electromagnet through which we can govern the operation of the relay. Here the low voltage is applied to generate magnetism.

Output part - Normally Open Contact (NO) – NO contact is also called a make contact

D.LCD:

A display where many small rod-shaped molecules are sandwiched between a piece of flat glass & a dense substrate is known as L.C.D. Due to these rod-shaped molecules present in between the plates, two different physical positions into line based on the electric charge applied to them. In case there is no charge they become crystal clear whereas in the case of the electric charge they align to block the light coming through them which makes the desired images appear by making the light pass through them. There are 2 registers of commands& data in an LCD. The command register is used to rations the command directives applied to the LCD. When a command instruction is given to LCD its job is to do tasks like clearing its screen, setting the cursor position, initializing it, regulatory display etc.

E.REAL TIME CLOCK (RTC):

A real-time clock (RTC) is a processor clock (most often in the form of an integrated circuit) that keeps track of the current time. A real-time clock (RTC) is a timepiece module having an independent battery for operation and has a backup RAM always provided with electric power from the battery. Many data processing circuits utilize real-time clocks to deliver a real-time clock value representing, for example, the current day, date and time. Typically, when the data dealing out the circuit is first activated, the correct day, date and time may need to be set. When the data handling circuit is shut down, power is sustained to the real-time clock by a battery, so that the real-time clock may continue to operate.

The materials and methods described above provide a general framework for developing a load- shedding time management system with a programmable interface. The specific implementation may vary depending on the requirements and infrastructure of the power utility.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT:

A. EMBEDDED C:

Implanted C makes use of KEIL IDE programming. The framework program written in implanted C can be placed away in Microcontroller. The accompanying is a portion of the actual motives behind composing applications in C as opposed to gettingto call thematctively. It is much less disturbing and much less tedious to write down in C than amassing. C is less traumatic to trade and refresh. You can utilize code available in capacity libraries. C code is compact to different microcontrollers after 0 later alterations line, installed C programming needs nonstandard expansions to the C driver to bolster charming components, for example, settled point range catching, numerous unmistakable reminiscence banks, and fundamental I/O operations. In 2008, the C Standards Committee prolonged the C data to deal with these problems via giving a normal well known to all executions to the purchaser containing numerous additives not handy in standard C, for example, settled factor wide variety catching, named address spaces, and vital I/O equipment tending to.

B. Embedded systems programming:

Installing frameworks for writing computer programmes is not quite the same as creating applications on desktop PCs. Key attributes of an implanted framework, when contrasted with PCs, are as per the following:

•Embedded gadgets have asset limitations (restricted ROM, constrained RAM, constrained stack space, less handling power)

•Components utilized as a part of the installed framework and PCs are distinctive; implanted frameworks ordinarily utilize littler, less power-devouring segments. Inserted frameworks are prefixed to the equipment.

Implanted frameworks are modified utilizing distinctive sort of dialects:

•Machine Code

• Low-level dialect, i.e., get together

•High level dialect like C, C++, and Java and so on.

• Application-level dialect like Visual Basic, scripts, Access, and so on..,

C. Arduino IDE:

The Arduino IDE software is open source software, where we can have the example codes for beginners. In the present world, there are a lot of versions in the Arduino IDE which present usage is Version 1.0.5. It is very easy to connect the PC with Arduino Board.

RESULTS

1. Enhanced Efficiency: The use of a programmable interface allows power utilities to customize load-shedding schedules based on various factors such as geographical areas, customer segments, and energy consumption patterns. This customization leads to more efficient utilization of available power resources, reducing waste and ensuring a more balanced distribution of power.

2. Improved Reliability: The load-shedding time management system can optimize load-shedding strategies by employing intelligent algorithms and predictive analytics. This optimization considers factors such as peak demand periods, power generation capacity, and the criticality of different consumer groups. As a result, the system can minimize disruptions for essential services and sensitive customers while maintaining overall system stability.

3. Increased Customer Satisfaction: The programmable interface enables utilities to provide automated notifications to consumers regarding scheduled load shedding. This communication empowers consumers to plan their activities accordingly, minimizing inconveniences caused by power outages. The ability to customize load-shedding schedules also allows for a more personalized approach, taking into account the specific needs and priorities of different customer segments.

4. Effective Load Forecasting: Through the integration of real-time data collection and predictive analytics, the load-shedding system can accurately forecast future energy demand. This forecasting enables utilities to proactively adjust load-shedding schedules in anticipation of high-demand periods, reducing the likelihood of sudden power outages and enhancing overall system stability.

5. Seamless Integration with Utility Systems: The programmable interface facilitates seamless integration with other utility systems such as smart meters and energy management systems. This integration enables real-time monitoring of energy consumption and load conditions, providing utilities with up-to-date information for load forecasting and efficient load-shedding implementation.

6. Flexibility and Adaptability: The programmable interface allows utilities to dynamically adjust load-shedding parameters in response to changing demand conditions. This flexibility ensures that load-shedding

schedules remain optimized and aligned with the current energy landscape, maximizing the utilization of available power resources.

It is important to note that the actual results of a load-shedding time management system with a programmable interface may vary based on the power utility's specific implementation, infrastructure, and operational context. Conducting thorough testing, validation, and continuous monitoring is essential to assess the effectiveness and performance of the system in real-world scenarios.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In summary, a load-shedding time management system using a programmable interface is designed to optimize the scheduling and execution of load-shedding strategies in a power grid. The system aims to efficiently utilize power resources, minimize disruptions for consumers, enhance grid stability, and provide flexibility and customization options. Key aspects within the scope of the system include load-shedding strategy and decision-making, development of a programmable interface, integration with power system infrastructure, data collection and analysis, real-time monitoring and control, communication with consumers, system performance evaluation, and scalability and adaptability. By leveraging advanced control mechanisms and a user-friendly interface, the system enhances the reliability, efficiency, and customer experience of load-shedding management.

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APPENDICES

1.Load shedding: The intentional reduction of electrical power to certain areas or consumers to balance the supply and demand of electricity in the power grid.

2.Programmable interface: A user-friendly interface that allows users to customize and control the functionality of a system, in this case, a load-shedding time management system.

3.Power grid: A network of interconnected power generation, transmission, and distribution infrastructure that delivers electricity to consumers.

4.Energy management: The process of planning, controlling, and optimizing the generation, distribution, and utilization of energy resources to achieve efficient and sustainable energy consumption.

5.Optimization: The process of finding the best possible solution or configuration that maximizes desired outcomes or minimizes specific criteria, such as minimizing power disruptions or maximizing resource utilization.

6. Scheduling: The process of creating and organizing a timetable or plan to allocate tasks, events, or resources within a defined time frame.

7.Demand response: A strategy that involves modifying energy consumption patterns in response to changes in electricity supply or pricing signals, often used to manage peak demand and balance the power grid.

8.Smart grid: An advanced electricity distribution system that utilizes modern communication and information technologies to improve the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of electricity delivery.

9. Real-time monitoring: Continuous monitoring and collection of data and information from the power grid in real-time, allowing for immediate response and decision-making.

10.Grid stability: The ability of a power grid to maintain a steady and reliable electrical supply under varying operating conditions, without experiencing voltage or frequency fluctuations that can lead to power disruptions.

11.Load forecasting: The estimation of future electricity demand based on historical data, statistical models, and other factors to assist in load shedding decision-making and resource planning.

12.Decision-making algorithms: Mathematical or computational algorithms that analyze data and make decisions based on predefined rules or criteria, often used in load-shedding management to optimize scheduling and resource allocation.

13.Communication channels: Various means and channels are used to exchange information and messages between the load-shedding system and stakeholders, including utility companies, consumers, and system operators.

14.Data analysis: The process of examining and interpreting data collected from various sources to gain insights, identify patterns, and make informed decisions related to load shedding management.

15.Load shedding strategy: A planned approach or set of rules and guidelines that determine when and how loads should be shed during periods of high demand or system constraints, considering factors such as load priority, critical loads, and customer impact.

16. Grid reliability: The ability of the power grid to deliver a consistent and stable supply of electricity without interruptions or disturbances, ensuring reliable power supply to consumers and minimizing downtime.

17.Load profiles: The patterns and characteristics of electricity consumption by different consumers or groups over a specific period, often used to analyze and forecast load behaviour, identify peak demand periods, and optimize load shedding strategies.

18.Load shedding algorithms: Mathematical algorithms or algorithms based on predefined rules that determine which loads should be shed and when, taking into account factors such as load priority, available resources, and grid stability.

load.Load shedding schedules: Timetables or plans that outline when and where load shedding will occur, specifying the duration and sequence of load shedding events based on system requirements and priorities.

20.System integration: The process of seamlessly incorporating the load shedding system into the existing power system infrastructure, including integrating with control centres, communication networks, and monitoring devices for efficient coordination and operation.

21. Microcontrollers:Microcontrollers are small integrated circuits (ICs) that contain a microprocessor, memory, and input/output peripherals on a single chip. They are designed to execute specific tasks and control electronic systems.

22.Relays:Relays are electromagnetic switches that are used to control the flow of electric current in electrical circuits. They consist of a coil, an armature, and a set of contacts.

23. LCD: stands for Liquid Crystal Display. It is a flat panel display technology commonly used in electronic devices such as televisions, computer monitors, smartphones, calculators, and more.

24.Embedded C: This is a variant of the C programming language that is specifically designed for programming embedded systems. It is used to develop software that runs on microcontrollers, microprocessors, and other embedded devices.

25.RTC stands for Real-Time Clock, which is a specialized electronic device or module used to keep track of time and data in real time. It is commonly used in embedded systems, microcontrollers, and other electronic devices that require accurate timekeeping.