210 Mw Turbo Generator’s Hydrogen Gas Cooling System Online Monitoring and Controlling using Node Red Flow Based IoT

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Abstract: This undertaking is about plan and execution of remote observing and controlling of 210 MW TURBO GENERATOR’S HYDROGEN COOLING SYSTEM utilizing NODE RED BASED IOT PROGRAM. The quicker heat scattering of generators in power plants calls for hydrogen cooling, and water is utilized as coolant to chill off the hot hydrogen which turns out from the hydrogen cooling framework (HCS) at the delivering end. Along these lines, in enormous creating plants, the way toward cooling and the coolant become basic pieces of the warmth exchangers. Subsequently, necessity of a dependable HCS is an unquestionable requirement. The primary point of this task is to naturally refill the hydrogen gas in the hydrogen cooling arrangement of turbo generators at whatever point the hydrogen level gets diminished than the ideal hydrogen level. This framework functions admirably in both ordinary necessity conditions and furthermore during basic prerequisite conditions, when there is a surprising spillage in the machine interface of HCS, has been created and reproduced on NODE RED BASED IOT PROGRAM. [1],[3],[5]

Keywords: online Generator HCS Monitor, Auto and Remote HCS Monitor ,Generator’s Hydrogen Pressure Level, Auto Refill of Hydrogen, Hydrogen Cylinder’s Pressure Level,ADS1115 ADC, Node-RED, Raspberry pi3B+, Blynk.

I. INTRODUCTION

A warm power station is a power plant in which the fundamental power is steam driven. Water is warmed, transforms into steam and twists a turbine which drives an electrical generator. [2],[4],[6]

A.210MW TURBO GENERATOR:
The stator body is completely encased gas tight manufactured structure, reasonably ribbed inside to guarantee high unbending nature. It is structured precisely to withstand inward weight and powers because of [8],[10],[12]

far-fetched occasion of blast of hydrogen and air blend with no remaining disfigurement. The Hydrogen gas coolers are housed longitudinally inside the stator body. The stator center is comprised of segmental varnished punching of Electro specialized sheet steel with low misfortune factor. The stator has a three stage, twofold layer, short pitched and bar sort of windings having two parallel ways. Each opening suits two bars. Each bar comprises of strong just as empty conductors with cooling water going through. The stator bar protection is finished with epoxy mica thermostetting protection. The stator bar top and base are associated by methods for copper channels at exciter end. The PTFE hoses are associated between areola on the stator bar and areola on the Gulf and outlet water headers at turbine end. The stator winding temperature is estimated by 60 nos. RTDS and 12 nos. of backup RTDS. The rotor shaft is comprised of chromium nickel molybdenum and vanadium steel, the rotor winding is comprised of silver bearing copper and rotor opening wedges are comprised of Duraluminium. The rotor windings are cooled by methods for direct cooling strategy of hole get technique. In this kind of cooling the hydrogen in the hole is sucked through the circular openings filling in as scoop on the rotor wedges and it is coordinated to stream along horizontal vent pipes on rotor copper curl to base of the loop. The rotor cooling gas is coursed by two single stage hub stream propeller type fans. The slip rings are associated with the field twisting through semi adaptable copper leads and current conveying jolt set radially in the pole. [7],[9],[11]

So as to keep the getaway of hydrogen from generator packaging along the rotor shaft, shaft seals gave oil under strain are utilized. The pole seal is furnished with seal oil by a different shunt circuit framework. To guarantee free development of the fixing, the pole seals are furnished with weight oil for ring help from overseeing oil framework. The seal oil provided to the pole seals, are depleted from both air and hydrogen sides. The air side seal is legitimately depleted to the seal oil tank. The oil depleted towards hydrogen side is gone through prechambers and transitional oil tank before depleting to the seal oil tank. Temperature is regulated constantly by checking seal oil stream and seal oil temperature. For visual keep an eye on the progression of the oil towards hydrogen side, oil check funnels are given at either part of the bargain.
TECHNICAL DATA:
Max.Continuous KVA Rating: 247000 KVA
Max. Continuous KW Rating: 210000 KW
Rated Terminal Voltage: 15750 V
Rated Stator Current: 9050 A
Rated Power Factor: 0.85 lag
Excitation Current at MCR condition: 2600 A
Excitation Voltage at MCR condition: 310 V
Rated Speed: 3000 RPM
Rated frequency: 50 Hz
Efficiency at MCR condition: 98.55%
Negative sequence: 122 t=8
Direction of rotation when viewed from slip ring: clockwise
Phase connection: Double star
No.of Terminals brought out: 9 (6 neutral and 3 phase)
Total gas volume of generator: 56 cum.
Nominal Pressure of Hydrogen: 3.5 KG/Sq.cm
Permissible variations: +0.2 Kg/Sq.cm
Maximum temperature of cold gas: 44 deg C.
Purity of Hydrogen (min): 97%

B. HYDROGEN GAS SYSTEM:
The Hydrogen gas is used as cooling medium in generator because of its higher heat transfer capacity and light weight. However, it is having the property of forming an explosive mixture when mixed with air. But the risk of explosion is almost eliminated, when the hydrogen gas quantity is less than 4% or more than 74%. So, in generator wherein hydrogen gas is employed in closed circuit, the purity has to be always maintained beyond 90%; a hydrogen gas purity of about 99% is maintained inside the generator casing.
The Hydrogen gas system performs the following functions:
- Provides means for safety filling of hydrogen gas into or purging out of the machine.
- Maintains gas pressure inside the machine at the desired value.
- Indicates the operator, at all times the condition of the gas in the machine, its pressure and purity.
- Removes moisture from the gas in the machine which may get into it from seal oil. [13], [15], [17]

C. TECHNICAL DATA:
- Rated hydrogen pressure inside generator casing: 3.5 KG/cm²
- Maximum hydrogen pressure at which signal is initiated: 3.7 KG/cm²
- Minimum hydrogen pressure at which signal is initiated: 3.3 KG/cm²
- Rated cold gas temperature: 44⁰ C
- Max. Permissible hot gas temperature: 75⁰ C
- Min. Purity of hydrogen permissible: 97%
- Max. Permissible moisture content in hydrogen: 4500ppm
- Generator gas volume: 56 cu.m

II. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSED SYSTEM:
The prototype model of the proposed system is represented in simple in the block diagram representation as shown in the figure

B. ADS1115 ADC Convertor
The ADS1115 4-channel breakout sheets are ideal for adding simple to computerized signal transformation to any microchip based undertaking. These sheets keeps running with power and rationale flag between 2v to 5v, so they work with all basic 3.3v and 5v processors. The same number of 4 of these sheets can be controlled from a similar 2-wire I2C transport, offering up to 16 single-finished or 8 differential channels. A programmable increase speaker offers up to x16gain for little signals. The ADS1115 has higher resolution. This ADS1115 ADC convertor gets the simple temperature signal from RTD and sends the computerized information sign to microcomputer.

### III. SOFTWARE

#### A. Node-RED

Hub RED is a stream based advancement apparatus created by IBM for wiring equipment gadgets together, APIs and online administrations as a feature of the Internet of Things. The browser UI is a graphical representation of flow where drag and drop node templates are connected together. Each node template is a pre-defined set of java script code. This is designed to carry out particular functions as per the user defined values or device functionality. The node templates gets stored in the node palette and it is divided into predefined groups like input, output or functions. Input and output nodes varies from injections to connection types such as TCP, Web Sockets or MQTT. Function nodes permits the user defined functions, switches, delays and triggers to interact between output and input nodes. The browser UI provides execution and committing point for flows to the run time.

#### B. Blynk

Blynk Server is an Open-Source Nett based Java Server. It is responsible for sending messages from Blynk convenient application to various little scale controller sheets and SBCs. Blynk is an Internet of Things arrange. It hopes to improve building adaptable and web applications for the Internet of Things.

### IV. SIMULATION DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Hub RED is a stream based advancement device created by IBM for wiring equipment gadgets together, APIs and online administrations as a component of the Internet of Things. The browser UI is a graphical representation of flow where drag and drop node templates can be connected together. Here we use Simulink tools for developing this project with good efficiency in developing. This paper consists of two sections software and hardware. In software section all tests are done in Node-RED software and the simulation was done in Node-RED and the simulation result is as follows.

Hydrogen level alert message if hydrogen level decreases below the set point range.

1. Automatic opening of non return solenoid valve of the Hydrogen Cylinder 1 when the hydrogen pressure level in the generator decreases below the desired level.
2. Automatic closing of non return solenoid valve of the Hydrogen Cylinder 1 when the hydrogen pressure level in the generator reaches the desired level.
3. Alert message when the hydrogen cylinder becomes empty.
4. When the hydrogen pressure level in the generator decreases again, the same procedure is followed with hydrogen cylinders 2, 3 and 4 respectively.
5. Alert messages will be sent to the reporting engineers when each hydrogen cylinder gets empty.

The Node-RED dashboard for this project is as follows.

#### A. TURBO GENERATOR ONLINE HYDROGEN PRESSURE MONITORING & CONTROL SYSTEM USING IOT.

#### B. SPARE CYLINDER HYDROGEN PRESSURE GAUGE
C. 210 MW TURBO GENERATOR ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS

D. SPARE CYLINDER PRESSURE TREND

E. MOBILE MONITORING AND CONTROL

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

A. OUTPUT WAVE FORM OF TURBO GENERATOR HYDROGEN PRESSURE

B. OUTPUT OF HYDROGEN CYLINDER 1
IV. CONCLUSION

I designed an automatic system to view, monitor and fill the Hydrogen gas cooling system in a more efficient and reliable method. In the existing system, manpower is required to fill the Hydrogen gas cooling system. This system is purely a manual process and consumes more time and less reliable.

The proposed system allows us to automatically view, monitor and refill the Hydrogen gas cooling system using Raspberry Pi 3 model. I also incorporate Node Red method in Raspberry Pi3 model to provide a complete automated system. Thus this project provides a solution for all the drawbacks in the existing system.

REFERENCES


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