Substation Monitoring System:Real-Time Monitoring of PowerSubstationsaa

Introduction

Power

substations play a crucial role in electricity transmission and distribution. They transform voltages from high to low or vice versa using transformers and

facilitate the flow of power across the grid. As the core of any power system,

it is essential that substations operate efficiently and any issues are detected promptly. This is where a substation monitoring system comes in.

Components of a Monitoring System A modern substation

monitoring systems incorporates sensors, controllers, switches and communication devices to continually supervise critical parameters.

Temperature

sensors are installed on transformers and other heat-producing equipment to

check for overheating. Voltage and currenttransducers measureincoming and

outgoing voltages/currents. Gas monitors detect anyaccumulation of combustible

gases inside transformers that could lead to fires.Circuit breakers and relays

have contacts to feed back their operational status.Data from all these components is concentrated by programmable logiccontrollers (PLCs).

Data Communication

The PLCs transmit real-time sensor data via variousmediums to a centralized control center. Hardwired connectionsusing RS-232/RS-485 and fiber

optic links send analog values. Wirelesstechnologies like GPRS, CDMA etc.

enable remote transmission. Some systems employpower line carrier communication to utilize existing distribution lines.Satellite links ensure connectivity even in geographically isolatedlocations. The monitoring software

processes live measurements, status indications as well as logged historical

values.

Alarm Notifications

Threshold limits are programmed into the control software for all major parameters. Dedicated logic evaluates readings and promptly triggers audio/visual alarms if any preset targets are crossed. SMS, emails and push

notifications instantly reach operators on duty. Critical alarms transmit