iJRASET
International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH
IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 Issue: IV Month of publication: April 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.68389

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Design and Implementation of a Smart Induction Motor Control and Protection System for Low-Power Applications

Associate Prof. Dr. B.N. Shinde[1], Harish Deore[2], Sumeet Chavhan[3], Dhiraj Bachhav E[4]
E & TC Department, MVPS's KBTCOE Nashik, India

Abstract: Induction motors play a critical role in industrial, commercial, and residential applications due to their robust design, reliability, and cost-effectiveness. However, these motors are susceptible to various electrical and mechanical issues suchas overcurrent, under-/over-voltage, and overheating, which can lead to insulation failure and reduced lifespan. This paper presentsalow-cost,compactinductionmotorcontrolandprotec- tion system that integrates multiple sensors—including current, temperature,vibration,andvoltagesensors—withanATmega328 microcontroller for real-time monitoring. The system is designed to detect abnormal operating conditions promptly and initiate protective actions to disconnect the motor, thereby mitigating damageandenhancinglongevity.Additionally,theinclusionof a Bluetooth module enables remote monitoring and control, making the solution practical for environments with limited infrastructure. An intuitive local interface featuring a 16×2 LCD display further facilitates immediate feedback and operation. Although the current implementation relies on rule-based logic, the system is scalable and serves as a foundation for future predictive maintenance integration using machine learning and deep learning techniques.

Index Terms: Induction Motor, Protection System, Overcur- rent Protection, Voltage Monitoring, Bluetooth Control, Sensor Integration, Motor Safety, Predictive Maintenance

I. INTRODUCTION

In industries and everyday applications, induction motors are the backbone of countless systems, prized for their dura- bility, efficiency, and affordability. These motors work by generatingamagneticfieldinthestator,whichinducescurrent intherotortoproducerotationalforce.Thisstraightfor- ward mechanism—paired with their low production costs and long service life—has cemented single-phase and three-phase induction motors as irreplaceable in factories, homes, and automated systems.

Yet, even these robust machines face risks. Voltage fluc- tuations (both under- and over-voltage) and overheating can degradeinsulationandshortenamotor'slifespan.Overvoltage strainscomponentsandacceleratesweear,whileunder-voltage

This research was conducted at MVPS's KBT College of Engineering,Nashik. preventssmoothstartups, leadingtoinefficiencies.Compound- ing this, small-scale industries often lack access to stable power supplies or advanced protection systems due to cost barriers. thisprojectintroducesacompact,cost-effectivesystem to safeguard induction motors. By combining current, tem- perature, vibration, and voltage sensors with an ATmega328 microcontroller, the system monitors critical metrics in real time. If unsafe conditions arise—like overheating or voltage spikes—it automatically shuts down the motor to prevent damage. A Bluetooth module enables wireless control and remote monitoring via smartphones, bypassing the need for complex infrastructure.

Thesystemprioritizeseaseofuse,featuringa16×2LCDfor instantstatusupdatesandsimplecalibration.Whileitcurrently uses rule-based logic to detect faults, the design allows future upgradesforpredictivemaintenanceusingmachinelearning or deep learning, ensuring adaptability as technology evolves. Inessence,thiscontrolandprotectionsystemenhances motorsafety, reducesdowntime, andextends equipment lifeacrossindustrialandsmall-scalesettings—allwithoutbreakingthebank.

A. Problem Statement

Induction motors are central to industrial and domestic operations but remain vulnerable to voltage irregularities, overheating, overcurrent, and phase imbalances. These issues degrade insulation and cause failures. Traditional protection methods lack real-time monitoring and automated responses, leaving smaller businesses reliant on outdated practices that fail to prevent costly breakdowns.

B. Objectives

1) Real-TimeMonitoring:Trackvoltage,current,tempera- ture, and vibration continuously for instant feedback.
2) AutomatedProtection:Disconnectoradjustthemotor automatically during unsafe conditions.
3) Remote Control: Enable wireless ON/OFF control, speed adjustments, and data access via Bluetooth.
4) LocalStatusDisplay:Providereal-timealerts anddiag- nostics through an LCD screen.
5) Efficiency Optimization: Improve energy use by analyz- ing performance trends over time.

II. MOTIVATION

Induction motors are the heartbeat of industrial and house- hold systems, powering essential equipment even under de- manding conditions. Threats like overcurrent, voltage fluctua- tions, overheating, and phase imbalances can rapidly degrade motor performance, slash efficiency, and trigger expensive unplanned shutdowns. Conventional protection systems fall short by lacking real-time insights or automated safeguards, leaving many facilities stuck with outdated, “wait-and-fix” approaches.

Our work is driven by the urgent need for an affordable, proactive solution that monitors motors around the clock and actsinstantlytopreventdamage.Bymergingsensors(forcur- rent, voltage, temperature, and vibration) with an ATmega328 microcontroller and adding Bluetooth-enabled remote control, the system boosts motor reliability while cutting repair costs. Beyond immediate protection, it opens the door to future predictive maintenance by gathering actionable performance data.

III. RELATED WORK

Existing research on motor control, fault detection, and optimization has informed our project’s design and goals.Key contributions include:

A2020reviewbyJournal,I.mapstheprogression oftractionmotortechnology,showcasinghowmotor current signature analysis pinpoints faults like rotor/stator defects, bearing wear, and vibration irregularities. The study underscores AI’s rising role in refining fault detection,offering a roadmap for next-gen diagnostic tools.

Bonet-Jara et al. (2021) dissect methods for fine-tuning weighting factors in finite control set PWM techniques. Their work separates approaches into offline and online categories, spotlightingadaptiveonlinestrategiesthatdynamically adjust settings for optimal motor control. This analysis helps engineers choose the most effective methods for specific applications.

Jannati et al. (2017) explore variable frequency drives (VFDs) for induction motor speed control, detailing how VFDs enable flexible, efficient operation under varying loads. Their research reinforces VFDs as a cornerstone of modern motor control systems.

Ouanjli et al. (2019) tackle sensorless speed estimation in inductionmotors,linkingthesetechniquestofaultdiagnosis.

By evaluating commercial diagnostic tools and real-worldcase studies, they identify gaps in current sensorless methods and chart paths for future innovation.

Hannan et al. (2018) emphasize the need for smartercontrol strategies for single-phase induction motors (SPIMs)in homes and businesses. Their review of variable speed control methods highlights ways to balance energy efficiency with performance.

Subasri et al. (2020) analyze upgrades to traditional direct torque control (DTC) for induction machines. They compare modern strategies that improve torque/flux regulation while simplifying algorithms and reducing losses, offering a clear view of DTC’s evolving landscape.

Talla et al. (2018) provide a sweeping review of controland optimization tactics for induction motor drives, covering scalar/vector control, V/f control, and field-oriented methods. Their work serves as a guide for advancing motor drive technology.

Sobhi et al. (2023) focus on condition monitoring for small industrialmotors,demonstratinghowmachinelearning—both shallow and deep models—can detect faults across multiple motors.Theirongoingprojecthighlightstheshifttoward AI-driven diagnostics.

Finally, Gudin˜o-Ochoa et al. (2023) investigate how AC drivesinteractwithinductionmotors,particularlytheirrole in generating interharmonics. Using time-frequency analysis, they reveal how different AC drives influence harmonic behavior, informing safer motor-drive integration.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

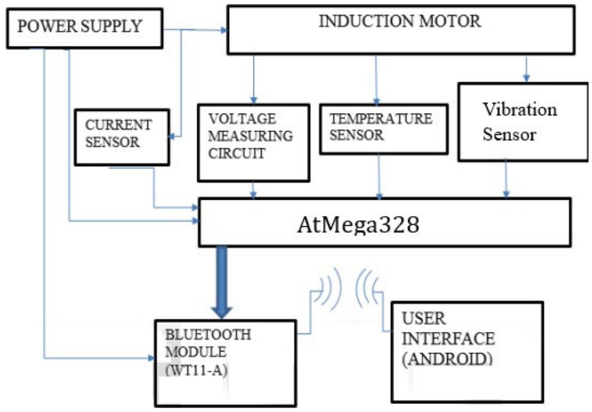


Fig.1.SystemArchitecture

The System (Fig. 1) safeguards single-phase induction mo- tors by merging real-time sensor monitoring with Bluetooth control.Unlikemedicalsystemsthatprocesstextorimages, this setup focuses on four dedicated sensor "streams," each tracking a key motor parameter: current, voltage, temperature, and vibration.

A. *SensorDataPaths:*

1) Current Sensor Path:Tracks live current flow to catch overloading or insufficient draw before it harms the motor.
2) VoltageSensorPath:Watchesforvoltagedipsorspikes that strain the motor or stall startups.
3) TemperatureSensorPath:Tracksthemotor'soperating temperature; any reading exceeding the threshold (e.g., 80°C) triggers immediate protective actions.
4) Vibration Sensor Path: Detects abnormal mechanical vibrations that may signal bearing wear, misalignment,or other mechanical faults.

B. *MicrocontrollerProcessing:*

All sensor feeds funnel into the ATmega328 microcontroller. Likefilteringnoisefromamedicaldataset,themicrocontroller cleans up sensor signals (filtering/debouncing) and checks them against safety thresholds. If danger zones are breached,it cuts power via a relay—think of it as an emergency brake for motors.

C. *WirelessCommunicationPath:*

Instead of cloud dependency, a Bluetooth module handles wireless comms. The microcontroller bundles sensor data and beams it to an Android app, letting users monitor stats or trigger shutdowns remotely. This keeps things cheap and offline-friendly—no internet needed.

D. *LocalDisplayandUserFeedback:*

While medical systems might show diagnostic images online, ours uses a no-nonsense 16×2 LCD. It flashes live voltage, temperature, vibration, and current readings so workers canact fast without pulling out a phone.

E. *ProtectiveActionsandDataLogging:*

When sensors scream "trouble," the microcontroller kills the motor'spowerandlogstheincident.Theserecordshelptweak safety thresholds later. Right now, it's all rule-based, but the datastashcouldtrainAImodelsforsmarter,predictiveupkeep down the line.

F. *HowOurWorkDiffersFromPreviousApproaches*

1) *360° Health Check:* Rather than focusing on a single parameter (like current or temperature), our architecture integrates four distinct sensors, offering a more holistic view of the motor's health.
2) *LocalandWirelessControl:*Insteadofaweb-based orcloud-drivensystem,weemployaBluetoothmodule forcost-effective,offline-capablemonitoringandcontrol. Thisdesigniswell-suitedforenvironmentswithlimitedor unreliableinternetconnectivity.

3) *Future-Ready Design:*Though our current solution uses threshold-basedlogic,theloggedsensordatacanbeleveraged in the future for machine learning or deep learning models, enabling predictive fault detection and advanced diagnostics.
4) *User-Centric Interface:* A 16×2 LCD display offers immediate, on-site visual feedback, while the Android application provides remote oversight. This dual-interface approach accommodates both local operators and off-site maintenance personnel, improving safety and reducing downtime.

V. CONTROL AND PROTECTION ALGORITHM

The ATmega328 microcontroller forms the computational core of the system, analyzing real-time sensor data to protect induction motors from electrical, thermal, and mechanical failures. The algorithm operates in two integrated phases: Sensor Data Processing (calibrating inputs) and Decision- Making & Actuation (enforcing protective protocols), with thresholds validated through laboratory testing.

A. *Sensor Data Processing*

1) *CurrentMonitoringwithACS712:*

- Operational Mechanism: The ACS712 Hall Effect sen- sorgeneratesavoltageproportionaltomotorcurrent.For the5Amodel,sensitivityis185mV/A.At0A, itoutputs 2.5V.Forexample:

$$I = \frac{2.9V - 2.5V}{0.185V/A} \approx 2.16A.$$

- Role in Protection: Triggers shutdown within millisec- onds if current exceeds 2 A, preventing winding insula- tion failure.

2) *Voltage Monitoringvia Resistive Divider:*

- Operational Mechanism: A 30 kΩ + 7.5 kΩ resistor networkscalessupplyvoltagetothemicrocontroller's 5 V ADC. For 230 V AC:

$$V_{scaled} = 230V \times \frac{7.5}{37.5} = 46V.$$

- RoleinProtection:Flagsdeviations¿±10%(e.g.,¡207Vor¿253V)topreventstatorcoresaturation.

3) *TemperatureSensingwithLM35:*

- Operational Mechanism: Linear 10 mV/°C output (e.g., 800 mV at 80°C). Temperature calculated as:

$$T(^{\circ}C) = \frac{V_{out}}{0.01}.$$

- RoleinProtection:Initiatesshutdownat80°Ctoprevent bearinglubricationbreakdown.

4) *VibrationDetectionwithSW-420:*

- Operational Mechanism: Digital HIGH output for vi- brations exceeding a potentiometer-adjusted threshold (calibrated to ignore routine motor hum).
- RoleinProtection:SustainedHIGHsignals(¿5seconds) indicatebearingwear/misalignment,enablingpreemptive maintenance.

B. *Decision-MakingandActuation*

1) *ThresholdComparison&FaultPrioritization:*

- OperationalWorkflow:
  - Current:¿2A→Overcurrent
  - Voltage:±10%deviation→Anomaly
  - Temperature:¿80°C→Overheat
  - Vibration:SustainedHIGH→Mechanicalfault

- FaultHierarchy:Overheating¿Overcurrent¿Voltage anomalies ¿ Vibration (validated via FMEA).

2) ProtectiveActionExecution:

- EmergencyProtocol:5VSPDTrelaydisconnectspower within ¡10 ms(e.g., 8 ms response limits energy dissipa- tion to ¡5 J in windings).

3) Communication&DataLogging:

- Local Feedback: 16×2 LCD displays real-time parame- ters:
  - Line1:Current—Voltage
  - Line2:Temperature—VibrationStatus
- Wireless Transmission: HC-05 Bluetooth module(9600 baud) relays data to Android app for threshold customization.
- Data Storage: CSV logs with timestamps enable ma- chine learning-driven predictive maintenance.

4) Post-FaultRecovery:

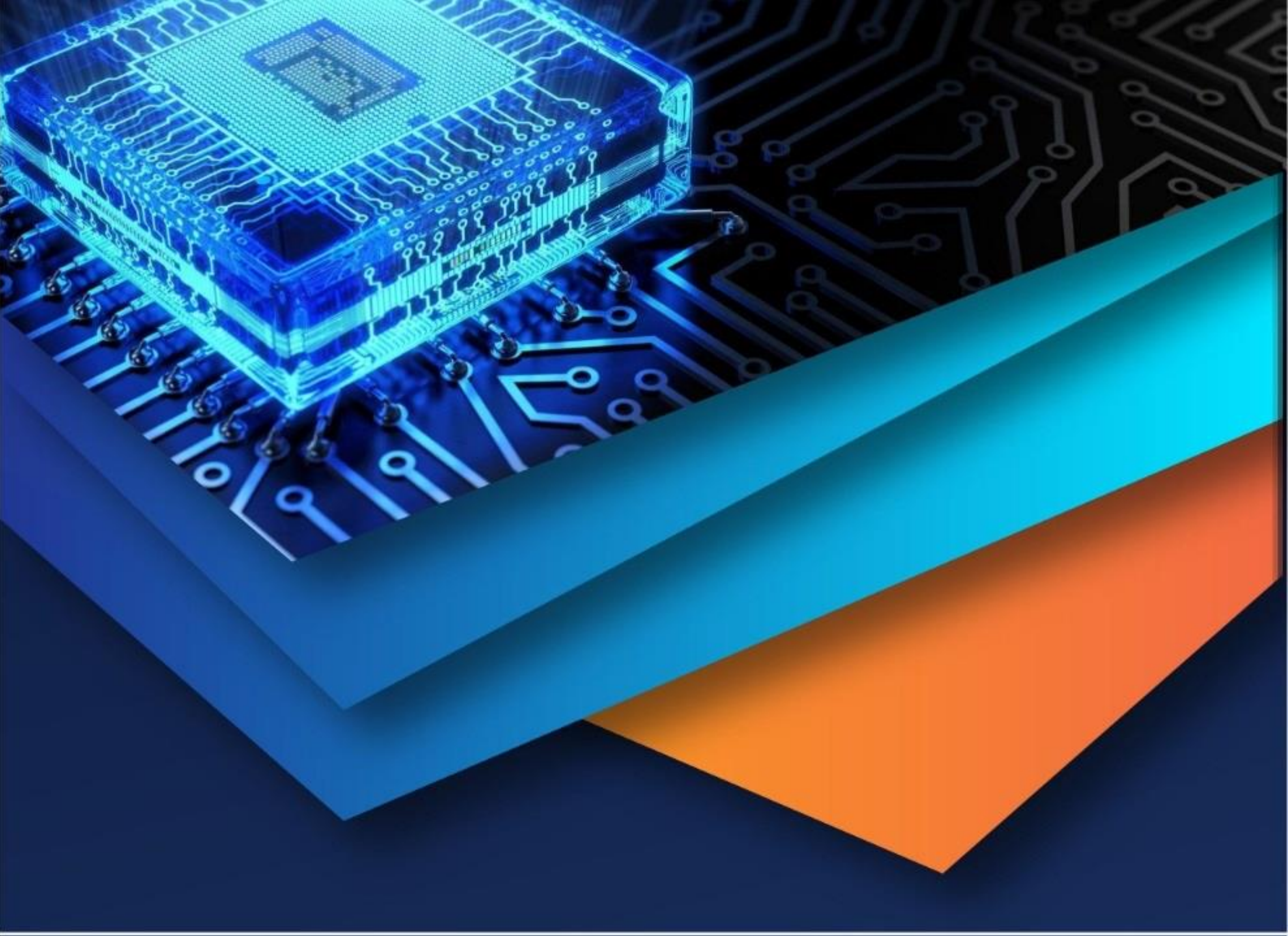
- RecoveryProtocol:Resumesoperationonlywhen:
  - Temperature¡70◦C(preventsrapidcycling)
  - Voltagestable(207–253V)for≥30seconds
  - VibrationreturnstoLOWfor≥1minute Manualrestartviaapporauto-restartafter5-minute delay.

VI. CONCLUSION

Our induction motor control and protection system ef- fectively integrates multi-sensor monitoring (current, volt-age, temperature, vibration) with real-time processing via the ATmega328 microcontroller and wireless communication to safeguard motor operation. By employing precise threshold- based fault detection and millisecond-level protective actions, the system enhances reliability, reduces downtime, and lays a foundation for predictive maintenance through event logging. The dual-interface design—combining a 16×2 LCD for local alerts and Bluetooth for remote control—ensures adaptability acrossindustrialsettings.Thiscost-effective,scalablesolution addresses critical protection challenges, ensuring immediate safety and long-term efficiency gains for motor-dependent applications

REFERENCES

[1] C.B.Jacobina,M.B.deRossiterCorrea,E.C.daSilva,andA.M. N.Lima, “Induction Motor Drive System for Low-Power Applications,” IEEETrans.Ind.Appl.,vol.35,no.1,pp.52–61,Jan.1999.
[2] M. Mamdouh, M. A. Abido, and Z. Hamouz, “Weighting Factor Se-lection Techniques for Predictive Torque Control of Induction MotorDrives: A Comparison Study,” Arabian J. Sci. Eng., vol. 43, no. 2, pp.433–445, Feb. 2018, doi:10.1007/s13369-017-2842-2.
[3] J. Bonet-Jara, A. Quijano-Lopez, D. Morinigo-Sotelo, and J. Pons-Llinares, “Sensorless Speed Estimation for the Diagnosis of InductionMotorsviaMCSA:ReviewandCommercialDevicesAnalysis,”Sensors,vol. 21, no. 15, p. 5037, Jul. 2021, doi:10.3390/s21155037.
[4] M.Jannati,S.A.Anbaran,S.H.Asgari,W.Y.Goh,A.Monadi,M.J. Aziz, and N. R. N. Idris, “A Review on Variable Speed ControlTechniques for Efficient Control of Single-Phase Induction Motors:Evolution, Classification, and Comparison,” Renew. Sust. Energy Rev.,vol. 75, pp. 1306–1319, Aug. 2017, doi:10.1016/j.rser.2016.11.115. N.ElOuanjli,A.Derouich,A.ElGhzizal,S.Motahhir,A.Chebabhi,
[5] Y. El Mourabit, and M. Taoussi, “Modern Improvement Techniques ofDirect Torque Control for Induction Motor Drives – A Review,” Prot.ControlMod.PowerSyst.,vol.4,no.1,Dec.2019,doi:10.1186/s41601-019-0125-5.
[6] M. A. Hannan, J. A. Ali, A. Mohamed, and A. Hussain, “OptimizationTechniques to Enhance the Performance of Induction Motor Drives: AReview,” Renew. Sust. Energy Rev., vol. 81, pp. 1611–1626, Jan. 2018,doi:10.1016/j.rser.2017.05.240.
[7] J. Talla, V. Q. Leu, V. Smidl, and Z. Peroutka, “Adaptive SpeedControlofInductionMotorDrivewithInaccurateModel,”IEEETrans. Ind. Electron., vol. 65, no. 11, pp. 8532–8542, Nov. 2018,doi:10.1109/TIE.2018.2811362.
[8] S. Sobhi, M. Reshadi, N. Zarft, A. Terheide, and S. Dick, “ConditionMonitoring and Fault Detection in Small Induction Motors UsingMachine Learning Algorithms,” Information, vol. 14, no. 6, p. 329, Jun.2023, doi:10.3390/info14060329.
[9] A. Gudin˜o-Ochoa, J. Jalomo-Cuevas, J. E. Molinar-Sol´ıs, and R. Ochoa-Ornelas, “Analysis of Interharmonics Generation in Induction MotorsDrivenbyVariableFrequencyDrivesandACChoppers,”Energies,vol.16, no. 14, p. 5538, Jul. 2023, doi:10.3390/en16145538.
[10] Y. Chang, H. Yan, W. Huang, R. Quan, and Y. Zhang, “A NovelStarting Method with Reactive Power Compensation for InductionMotors,” IET Power Electron., vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 402–412, Mar. 2023,doi:10.1049/pel2.12410.
[11] G. K. Dubey, Fundamentals of Electrical Drives, 2nd ed., NarosaPublishing House, 2012.
[12] M.H.Rashid,PowerElectronicsCircuits,Devices&Applications,PHI,New Delhi, 2001.
[13] R. A. Bhave, M. S. Gogate, A. A. Maity, and P. D. Shivthare, “WirelessAutomationofanElectricalDriveUsingBluetooth,”IJESRT,vol.2,no.11, pp. 3291–3294, Nov. 2013.
[14] R.Parekh,“ACInductionMotorFundamentals,”MicrochipTechnologyInc., 2003.



10.22214/IJRASET

INDEX COPERNICUS
45.98

IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129

TOGETHER WE REACH THE GOAL
IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)