

ENERGY HARVESTING AT A 110-KV-CABLE FOR INDEPENDENT MONITORING
PURPOSES

By

Adinata Danapati
11801001

BACHELOR'S DEGREE
in

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CONCENTRATION MECHATRONICS
ENGINEERING
ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY
SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY
The Prominence Tower
Jalan Jalur Sutera Barat No. 15, Alam Sutera
Tangerang, Banten 15143 - Indonesia

Revision after Thesis Defense on 18 July 2022

STATEMENT BY THE AUTHOR

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and to the best of my knowledge, it contains no material previously published or written by another person, nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma at any educational institution, except where due acknowledgement is made in the thesis.

Adinata Danapati

Student



Date

Prof. Dr. -Ing Robert Bach

Thesis Advisor

Date

Dr. Rusman Rusyadi

Co-Advisor

Date

Dr. Maulahikmah Galinium, S. Kom., M.Sc.

Dean

Date

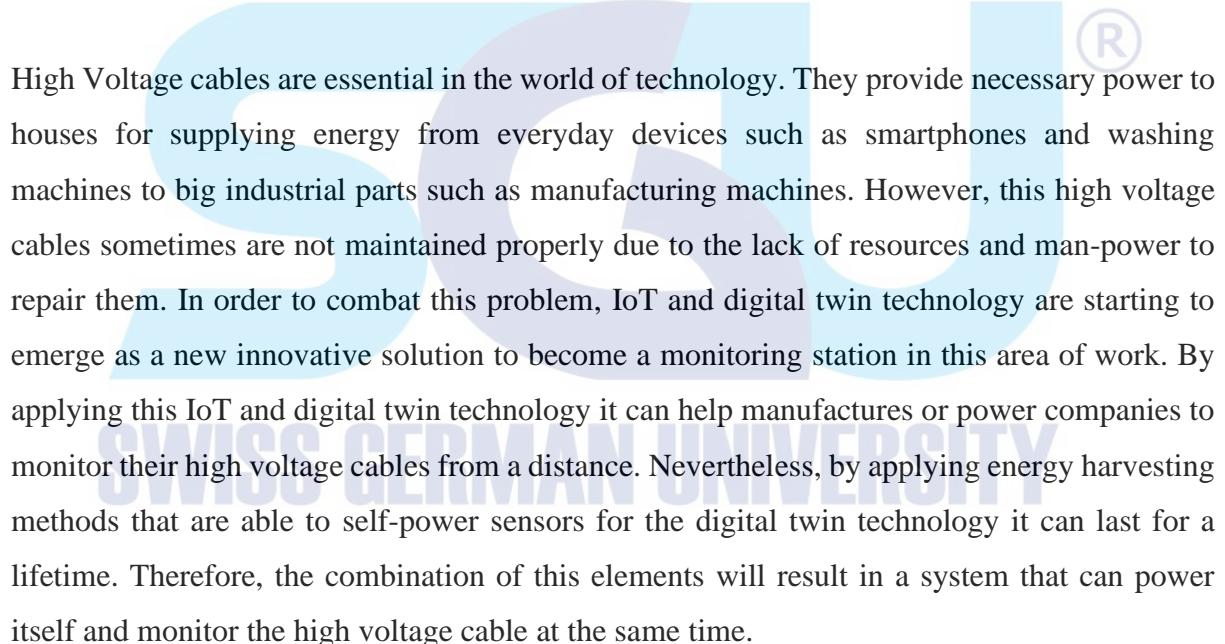
ABSTRACT

ENERGY HARVESTING AT A 110-KV-CABLE FOR INDEPENDENT MONITORING PURPOSES

By

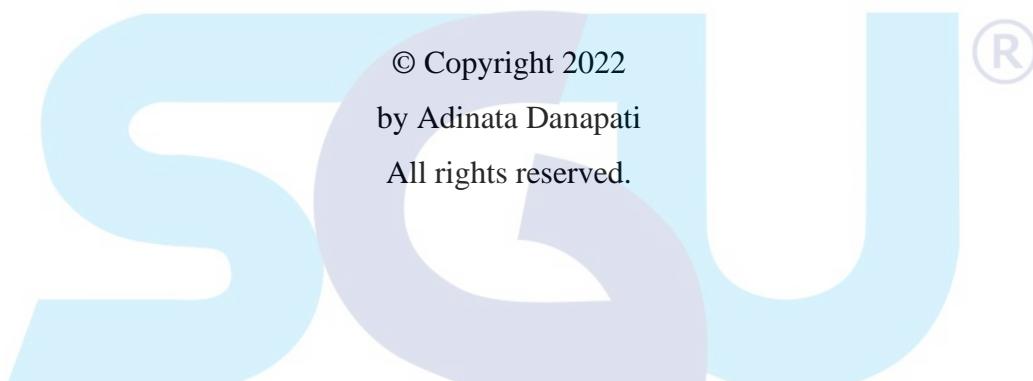
Adinata Danapati
Prof. Dr. – Ing Robert Bach, Advisor
Dr. Rusman Rusyadi, Co-Advisor

SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY



High Voltage cables are essential in the world of technology. They provide necessary power to houses for supplying energy from everyday devices such as smartphones and washing machines to big industrial parts such as manufacturing machines. However, this high voltage cables sometimes are not maintained properly due to the lack of resources and man-power to repair them. In order to combat this problem, IoT and digital twin technology are starting to emerge as a new innovative solution to become a monitoring station in this area of work. By applying this IoT and digital twin technology it can help manufactures or power companies to monitor their high voltage cables from a distance. Nevertheless, by applying energy harvesting methods that are able to self-power sensors for the digital twin technology it can last for a lifetime. Therefore, the combination of this elements will result in a system that can power itself and monitor the high voltage cable at the same time.

Keyword: Internet of Things, Digital Twin, Energy Harvesting, Microcontroller Board, Mosquitto MQTT, and Node-Red



© Copyright 2022
by Adinata Danapati
All rights reserved.

SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my family, friends, colleagues, and my lecturers.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

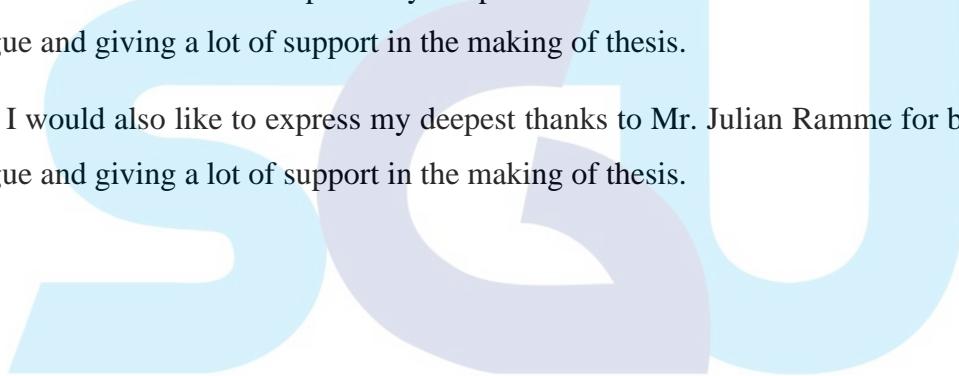
I would like to express my deepest thank to my parents for helping me and giving me the strength during the making of this thesis.

I would like to express my deepest thanks to Prof. Dr -Ing Robert Bach for being an excellent supervisor and teaching me new things about electrical engineering and high voltage during the making of this thesis.

I would like to express my deepest thanks to Mr. Cornelius Epple, Mr. Rouven Berkemeier, Mr. Michael Hoischen, Mr. Patrick Mansheim, and Mr. Daniel Müller-Bode for helping me during the making of this research and thesis.

I would also like to express my deepest thanks to Mr. Erik Rickes for being a good colleague and giving a lot of support in the making of thesis.

I would also like to express my deepest thanks to Mr. Julian Ramme for being a good colleague and giving a lot of support in the making of thesis.



SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT BY THE AUTHOR.....	2
ABSTRACT.....	3
DEDICATION.....	5
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	6
LIST OF FIGURES	9
LIST OF TABLES	11
LIST OF GRAPHS	12
CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION	13
1.1 Background	13
1.2 Research Problem	14
1.3 Research Objectives.....	14
1.4 Significance of Study.....	14
1.5 Research Question	14
CHAPTER 2 – LITERATURE REVIEW	15
2.1 Energy Harvesting	15
2.1.1 Magnetic Induction	16
2.1.2 Magneto Mechano Electric (Motion).....	17
2.1.3 Capacitive Harvester.....	18
2.2 Commercial Devices on the Market	19
2.2.1 Omicron Electronics GmbH	19
2.2.2 Fraunhofer IZM	20
CHAPTER 3 – RESEARCH METHODS	21
3.1 System Overview	21
3.2 Material and Equipment.....	22
3.2.1 Ferrite Core	22
3.2.2 Rectifier and Step-Up Converter	22
3.2.3 Batteries	24
3.2.4 Data Processing/Storing and Transmission	24
CHAPTER 4 – PERFORMANCE TEST, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	32
4.1 Impedance Analyzer	32
4.2 System Overview LT Spice Simulation Result	34
4.3 Signal Generated by the Ferrite Core.....	37
4.4 System Power Consumption Test	39
4.4.1 SIM Module Power Consumption	40
4.4.2 Wi-Fi Module Power Consumption Test	41
4.5 Energy Harvested by the Ferrite Core	42

4.6 Step-Up Converter and Battery Drain Test.....	45
4.7 Measurement System Status	46
4.8 Measurement System.....	47
4.8.1 Current Measurement System Result.....	47
4.9 Data Transmission Result	49
CHAPTER 5 – CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	54
5.1 Conclusion	54
5.2 Recommendations.....	54
GLOSSARY	55
REFERENCES	56
APPENDIX.....	58
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	65



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Current Transformer (Yuan et al., 2017).....	16
Figure 2: MME Generator Set up (Annapureddy et al., 2017)	17
Figure 3: Capacitive Harvester diagram (Cetinkaya, Member and Akan, no date).....	18
Figure 4: Omicron monitoring device (OMICRON electronics GmbH, no date)	19
Figure 5: Fraunhofer IZM Device (Fraunhofer IZM, no date)	20
Figure 6: System set-up diagram	21
Figure 7: Ferrite Core.....	22
Figure 8: Full Bridge Rectifier (Yilmaz et al., 2014)	23
Figure 9: XL6019 Step-Up Converter (Datasheet, 2003)	23
Figure 10: 18650 Batteries.....	24
Figure 11: Data Transmission Diagram	24
Figure 12: KY-024 Hall Effect Sensor	25
Figure 13: JSON diagram	26
Figure 14: Arduino Mega 2560.....	27
Figure 15: SIM Module (SIM900) (Sim Com, 2009).....	28
Figure 16: Wi-Fi Module (ESP32)	28
Figure 17: MQTT QoS 0 ('MQTT', no date)	29
Figure 18: MQTT QoS 1 ('MQTT', no date)	29
Figure 19: MQTT QoS 2 ('MQTT', no date)	30
Figure 20: Node-Red Diagram.....	31
Figure 21: Impedance Analyzer Set-Up	32
Figure 22: Impedance Analyzer Result.....	33
Figure 23: LT Spice Circuit	34
Figure 24: Rectifier Configuration.....	35
Figure 25: Step-Up Converter.....	35
Figure 26: LT Spice SIM Module Simulation (Light Green: Harvesting Input, Dark Blue: Rectifier Output, Red: Step-Up converter voltage output, and Dark Green: SIM module current consumption).	36
Figure 27: Step-Up Converter Filtered Output (Light Green: Harvesting Input, Dark Blue: Rectifier Output, Red: Step-up converter after filter, and Dark Green: SIM module current consumption).....	36

Figure 28: LT Spice Wi-Fi module simulation (Light Green: Harvesting Input, Blue: Rectifier output, Red: Step-Up Converter output, and Dark Green: Current consumption of Wi-Fi module)	37
Figure 29: Ferrite Core Signal Test Set-Up	37
Figure 30: Air Gap Present in Ferrite Core Result (Blue: Input of 110-kV-cable transformer, Red: Current running through the 110-kV-Cable, Green: Energy Harvested by Ferrite Core).	38
Figure 31: Tight Cores Result (Blue: Input of 110-kV-cable transformer, Red: Current running through the 110-kV-Cable, Green: Energy Harvested by Ferrite Core).	39
Figure 32: SIM Module Power Consumption Test Set-Up	40
Figure 33: Oscilloscope SIM Module Power Consumption Test	40
Figure 34: Wi-Fi Module Test Set-Up.....	41
Figure 35: Oscilloscope Wi-Fi Module Result	41
Figure 36: Energy Harvesting Test Set-Up.....	42
Figure 37: Block Diagram Data Sending	49
Figure 38: Wifi Connection	49
Figure 39: Mosquitto (test.mosquitto.org)	50
Figure 40: Node-Red flow	50
Figure 41: MQTT Node setting	51
Figure 42: JSON and Modify Node Progammig in Node-Red.....	52
Figure 43: JSON file result	52
Figure 44: E-Mail Node Programming Node-Red.....	53
Figure 45: Node-Red E-Mail Sending Result	53

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Energy Harvesting Method Comparison (Cetinkaya, Member and Akan, no date)..	15
Table 2: JSON Datasheet	26
Table 3: Arduino Mega & Uno Specifications	27
Table 4: SIM Module and Wi-Fi Module datasheet	28
Table 5: LT Spice Simulation Power consumption result	37
Table 6: SIM Module and ESP32 power input.....	42
Table 7: Power Harvested from energy harvesting result.....	43
Table 8: Hall Effect Sensor Analog Read.....	47



LIST OF GRAPHS

Graph 1: Primary Current vs Induced Voltage	44
Graph 2: Voltage vs Time.....	45
Graph 3: Primary Current (A) vs Arduino SIM Module Status	46
Graph 4: Primary Current (A) vs ESP32 Status.....	47
Graph 5: Primary Current (A) vs Average Analog reading	48

