

# Analysis of power consumption Using Energy Monitoring System

**K.ARUN MANI<sup>1</sup>, L. AATHTHAI<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup> Dept. of EEE, Mahendra Engineering College, Tamilnadu, India.

**How to cite this paper:** K.ARUN MANI<sup>1</sup>, L. AATHTHAI<sup>2</sup>, "Analysis of power consumption Using Energy Monitoring System", IJIRE-V2I04-13-15.

Copyright © 2021 by author(s) and 5<sup>th</sup> Dimension Research Publication.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).  
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

**Abstract:** Energy the leaders is the fundamental assets to controlling and diminishing your affiliation's energy usage... Moreover, controlling and reducing your organization's energy consumption is important because it enables you to: Lessen costs - this is ending up being dynamically huge as energy costs rise. Decline petroleum product side-effects and the environmental damage that they cause - as well as the cost related repercussions of carbon charges, etc, your affiliation may be sharp to reduce its carbon impression to propel a green, useful picture. Not least considering the way that progressing such an image is commonly extraordinary for the bottom line. Reduce risk - the more energy you consume, the greater the risk that energy price increases or supply shortages could truly impact your efficiency, or even make it unfathomable for your business/relationship to continue. With energy management you can diminish this bet by reducing your advantage for energy and by controlling it to make it more predictable.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Energy really taking a look at system (EMS) is an energy capability methodology considering the standard organization truism communicating that "you cannot supervise what you can't measure". M&T techniques give energy bosses analysis on working practices, results of energy management projects, and guidance on the level of energy use that is expected in a certain period. Importantly, they also give early exhortation of unexpected excess consumption caused by misfires, head error, unwanted user behaviors, upkeep botches and the like. The basis of M&T lies in choosing the commonplace associations of energy consumptions to pertinent driving factors (creation anyway puts, environment, open daylight, etc) and the goal is to help business managers:

The ultimate goal is to reduce energy costs through improved energy efficiency and energy management control. Other benefits generally consolidate extended resource capability, further created creation arranging and abatement of ozone hurting substance (GHG) emissions. M&T is a spread out technique that that was first shipped off as a public program in the UK in 1980, and has since then spread throughout Europe. Its reputation is now also slowly growing in America.

## II. SOLAR PV MONITERING SYSTEM

This page goes with the truly open energy screen guide which nuances the basic one small step at a time course of building an open energy monitor system.

This page documents application specific notes on building a wireless web-connected solar PV monitoring system that monitors both generation and grid import/convey.



As organized in the essential helper an open energy screen system contains distant sensor centers that send

data at periodic intervals to a web-related base-station. The far off sensor center that is used for the daylight based PV screen is the multipurpose board called the emontx.

A low power wireless energy monitoring node. It's designed to sense data from multiple CT current sensors, optically from a pulse-yield utility meter and from different one-wire temperature sensors. It will in general be constrained by 2 x AA batteries or 5V USB plugged into the emontx are two clip-on CT current sensors and an AC-AC plug-in voltage adapter are used to sense the solar PV generation and consumption. It is possible to sense the LED pulses from a pulse output utility meter to monitor the power flow, however CT sensors give a much better quality reading of instantaneous power. When monitoring power using the pulse counting method the sample rate is limited to the number of pulses, at low power values the rate of pulses can be extremely long.

When the generation and consumption can be monitored separately. The amount exported/ imported to or from the grid is simply the excess or lack of the total old enough less use. Data on the course of the ongoing isn't required therefore a plug-in AC-AC voltage sensor adapter is not essential but still recommended for accurate readings. For a type 1 solar PV checking system the network import / not set in stone as follows: " Grid (import/convey) = Use - Generation". Consumption and Age should be positive, modify heading of catch on CT sensor if not. Network calculation will be positive when importing and negative when exporting.

### Type2

When the generation and consumption cannot be monitored separately, i.e the AC output from the solar PV inverter is fed into a spare MCB in the fuse box. Other house hold loads such a slights, shower, electric cooker etc. are also connected to other out lets in a comparative circuit box. Assuming this is the case the outcome from the PV inverter and the grid import / convey affiliation ought to be monitored taking everything into account. Data on the heading of the current is supposed to conclude the differentiation between power import and power export. Therefore an AC-AC voltage sensor adapter is essential.

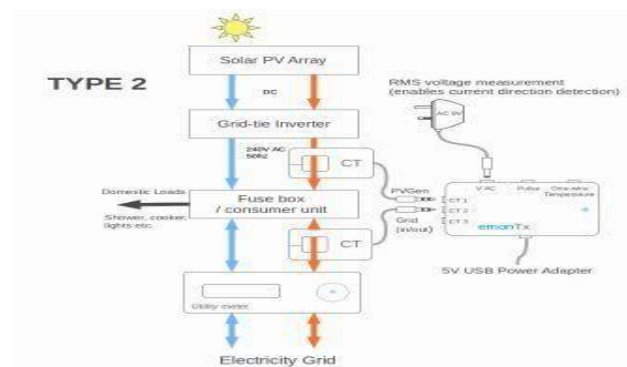


Fig.2-type2

Right when the forced air system AC voltage sensor is used (see under) the structure import/exchange CT scrutinizing will go negative while conveying or vice-versa depending on the orientation of the CT clamp round the wire. To be compatible with the software examples included with this documentation it is desirable to clip the CT round the grid import/export cable orientated so that the reading is positive when getting and negative while exchanging. The correct course still hanging out there by trail and mix-up. Family power consumption can be calculated in programming:

'General note as for the foundation of CT sensors: the fasten on CT current sensors ought to be cut round either the live (brown in the UK), or fair-minded (blue in the UK) wire. Not both. It is sometimes vital to meticulously kill plastic ducting to access the carry on with a neutral wires. Live terminals should not be revealed anyway as a last resort switch off the power before investigating. A shock from AC mains electricity can be fatal, if in doubt consult the advice of an experienced electrician.

The CT sensors should be connected to the emontx before being clipped round a live cable.



The emonTx can be filled from 2 x AA batteries or through tiny usb. A 5V USB connector (typically open as flexible phone chargers, see this blog post before choosing an adapter). The power adapters we sell through the shop have been tried and tested with the emonTx and emon Base. The emonTx CT\_123\_voltage model is the right manual for use while using a climate control system AC adapter. If your using a emon GLCD use channel 1 on the emontx for consumption and channel 2 for generation.

### III.CONCLUSION

The energy-saving opportunities available through a EMS help address the needs for energy and environmental improvements — upgrades that are clearly mentioned by government affiliations and the public the equivalent. The components of TAC's BEMS demonstrate our commitment to remain at the forefront of technical innovation and to provide the "best of breed" BEMS systems and tools to maximize the energy savings capabilities of our customers systems.

It's not just about saving energy in structures - the maxim "energy the board" is moreover used in various fields: It's something that energy suppliers (or administration associations) do to ensure that their power stations and economical power sources make enough energy to meet demand (the amount of energy that their customers need) .It's used to refer to techniques form an aging and Controlling one's own levels of personal energy. We' refer from qualified to say anything more about this!

### References

- [1] Chia-HungLien\*,Hsian-ChungChen\*\*,Ying-WenBai\*\*,andMing-BoLin, "PowerMonitoringandControlforElectricHomeAppliancesBasedonPowerLineCommunication" in *IPMTTC2008*.
- [2] Chia-HungLien,Chi-HsiungLin,Ying-WenBai,Ming-FongLiu,andMing-BoLin, "RemotelyControllableOutletSystemforHomePowerManagement," in *Proc. ISCE'06*, pp.1-6,2006.
- [3] Masahiro Inoue, ToshiyasuHiguma, Yoshiaki Ito, Noriyuki Kushiro and Hitoshi Kubota, "Network Architecture for Home Energy Management System," *IEEETrans.ConsumerElectron*.vol.49,no.3,pp.606-613,Aug.2003.