GSM Module used in controlling Parameters of Induction Motor: A Review

Vineet Kumar Mishra[1], Richa Sharma[2], Sheela Singh Saini[3]

[1]*Electrical Engineering Department, Shri GS Institute of Technology & Science, Indore*
[2]*Electrical Engineering Department, Shri GS Institute of Technology & Science, Indore*
[3]*Electrical Engineering Department, Shri GS Institute of Technology & Science, Indore*

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Abstract - Induction motors are essential to the industrial and domestic machinery and thus are crucial and used in many applications. Regulation of its operation parameters presents an important opportunity and benefits regarding convenience, efficiency and maintenance. This paper proposes a novel approach to achieve remote parameter control of an induction motor through integration with a GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) module. The system architecture involves two parts; the interfacing of a microcontroller with an induction motor lifted communication with a GSM module. The operators or users are able to observe and change them remotely very vital parameters like motor speed, voltage, current and on/off through this set up and their status shown with the help of ordinary text messages or a specific mobile app. The implementation has number of advantages, among which we can distinguish flexibility of operations, less down time and better use of resources. Also, it allows the implementation of Preventive maintenance strategies by seeing the data about the motor performance and conditions of operation. Techniques of parameter control are significant to: optimizing the induction motors performance and efficiency. More productive motor technology and energy saving will go even further with some further innovation in this field.

Key Words: Predictive maintenance, Cyber-physical systems, Digital technologies, Remote monitoring, Real-time alerts, Insulation degradation, Comparative analyses, Performance metrics, Control algorithms, Preventive maintenance

1.INTRODUCTION

Due to the accelerating growth of technologies and the rising popularity of automation, implementing intelligent systems into daily work is a common practice nowadays. One such innovative venture is the project titled "Smart Induction Motor Control System," a novel approach, aimed at redefining conventional methods of controlling and monitoring induction motors through the application of intelligent and automated control mechanisms. Motors are controlled and monitored. Leveraging cutting-edge components such as Arduino Uno, GSM module, TRIAC for voltage control, and an array of sensors including current, voltage, and temperature, this project is designed to usher in a new era of efficiency and remote management in motor control applications. A motor is a device that turns electrical energy into mechanical energy. Mechanical energy can be delivered to a variety of loads. Single and three-phase induction motors, as well as other special-purpose motors, operate on an AC supply and are referred to as ac motors [1][5]. An induction motor is made up of two primary components.

1) Stator which is stationary
2) Rotor which is a rotating part.

The electromagnetic induction concept underpins the operation of induction motors. When a three-phase supply is applied to the stator winding, a rotating magnetic field is created, which induces an emf in the rotor, which causes the rotor to rotate. Modern civilization is advancing at very faster pace with the adoption of wireless technology. The convergence of wireless technology and the embedded technology with the different transducers makes these supervisory systems more reliable, much efficient as well as cost effective one. The convergence of wireless technology and the embedded technology with the different transducers makes these supervisory systems more reliable, much efficient as well as cost effective one [1][13]. Keeping this in mind, the present approach has been made to apply the advantages of wireless communication and embedded technology towards monitoring the multi parameter of a motor using GSM. This Proposed work is a very good example of embedded system as all its operations are controlled by intelligent software inside the microcontroller. The aim of this work is to monitor the following parameters of the motor:

1. Temperature
2. Speed
3. Voltage

4. Current
5. Status

For this purpose, user can use any type of Mobile.

2. METHODS

2.1 Algorithmic framework for parameters controlling & monitoring

Initialization:

Initialize the microcontroller and set up communication with the GSM module. Configure the microcontroller's input/output pins to interface with the triac-based circuit, motor sensors, and any other peripherals.

Start-Up Routine:

Power up the system and perform any necessary self-tests or initialization routines. Check for any incoming messages from the GSM module to initiate control commands or update system settings.

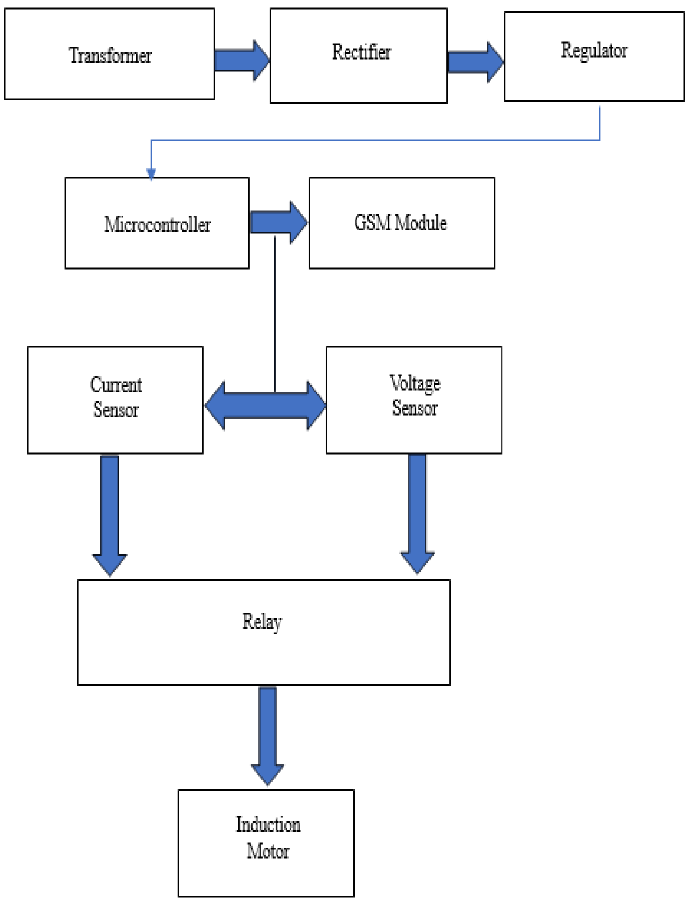


Fig -1: framework for parameter controlling

Remote Monitoring and Control:

Enable remote monitoring and control capabilities through the GSM module. Send periodic status updates and sensor readings to predefined phone numbers or remote servers via SMS or GPRS [2][4][15]. Receive control commands or configuration updates from authorized users via SMS or other communication channels.

Monitoring Parameters:

Continuously monitor the key parameters of the induction motor, such as voltage, current, temperature, and rotational speed. Read sensor data from the motor and any additional sensors connected to the system [1][4].

2.2 Comparative analysis with alternative methodologies

Comparative analysis shows distinct advantages and limitations between GSM-based, PLC, SCADA, and IoT methods for controlling and monitoring induction motors. GSM-based model is simple and cost-effective, provide remote access and control though cellular networks. Unlike PLC and SCADA systems, which entail high initial setup costs and require expertise, GSM modules provide a more accessible option, particularly for small-scale projects or applications with limited budgets. However, GSM-based solutions may face reliability challenges due to dependence on network coverage [15][25]. Programmable Logic Controllers (PLC) and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems offer robust performance and centralized monitoring capabilities, making them highly suitable for large-scale industrial applications where reliability and scalability are critical. In contrast, Internet of Things (IoT) - based solutions enable real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance through cloud-based platforms and advanced data analytics, thereby offering enhanced flexibility and scalability. However, the implementation of IoT systems necessitates expertise in networking and cyber security, and presents integration challenges. Ultimately, the selection between these two approaches depends on multiple factors, including the scale of deployment, budgetary constraints, and geographical considerations, particularly for remote locations. Each approach involves inherent trade-offs in terms of functionality, system complexity, and cost-effectiveness.

In addition to the distinct advantages and limitations associated with each control methodology, several supplementary considerations must be addressed. GSM-based solutions are characterized by high levels of remote accessibility, whereas PLC and SCADA systems offer deterministic behavior and robust performance, rendering them particularly suitable for mission-critical industrial applications.

IoT technologies integration gives a new level of intelligence and predictive maintenance capabilities, which increases operational efficiency and eliminates unplanned work disruptions. Increase in the number of IoT devices gives rise to the question of data integrity, data security, and interoperability, and in this case, serious measures in the sphere of cyber security as well as considerations in the sphere of system integration become essential. One of the considerations brought by the development of Industry 4.0 and the appearance of cyber-physical systems is the need of interoperability and standardization between the different control and monitoring bases.

With digital technologies in place in more and more industries, an in-depth approach toward the identification of an effective strategy that will assist in the efficient utilization of the strong suits of both available approaches, along with an efficient way of dealing with the downsides of each method, will be necessary to guarantee successful performance, stability, and versatility of induction motor control and monitoring systems.

2.3 Design for user interface for system interaction

The study of the control and monitoring of an induction Motor including GSM module with remote directive ability and mobile phone interface to the user shows a vital advance over the previous accessibility and working potential. The GSM module provides the user with the ability to remotely operate the motors and determine the status of the motors whether it is running or stopped using SMS messages or a phone call, thus making it fully controllable e.g. the user can stop or start the motor using the mobile communication.

The mobile interface allows to send the commands to control the device to change the motor state and switch on to off and change its speed. It also augments delivery of alerts about crucial operating parameters such as voltage, current and temperature. This system design offers a user-friendly and convenient interface, making the motor control system both highly accessible and operable from any location within cellular network coverage. [9][13][21][24].

The GSM module enables bi-directional communication between the motor and the user's mobile phone. Through this module, the motor system can send status updates and alerts to the user, providing valuable information such as running or stopped of motor, current operating parameters, and any detected faults or anomalies [7][13].

Table 1. Comparison of methodologies

Aspect	GSM Module	PLC	SCADA	IOT
Initial Setup Cost	Moderate	Moderate to High	High	High
Ongoing operational costs	Moderate to High	Moderate	Moderate to High	Moderate to High
Remote Access	Yes	Limited	Yes	Yes
Data Transfer Rate	Limited	Moderate to high	High	Moderate to High
Data Capacity	Limited	High	High	High
Infrastructure Requirements	Low	Moderate to High	High	Moderate to High
Complexity	Low	Moderate to High	High	Moderate to High
Coverage	Wide	Limited	Wide	Wide
Reliability	Dependent on GSM coverage	High	High	High
Customization	Limited	High	High	High
Integration With Existing System	Limited	High	High	High
Ref.	[1] [2] [9] [13] [21]	[25]	[15] [27]	[5]

2.4 Technical software and hardware implementation: A comparative overview

The hardware implementation utilizing a GSM module for controlling and monitoring a single-phase induction motor involves several key components. Firstly, the GSM module serves as the communication interface, enabling remote access to the motor parameters. Additionally, a microcontroller, such as Arduino or Raspberry Pi, is employed for data processing and control logic execution. The power control aspect is managed by a TRIAC-based circuit, facilitating precise regulation of the motor's speed and direction. Sensing components like temperature, current, and voltage sensors are integrated to monitor the motor's performance and ensure safe operation. The system is powered by a step-down transformer, providing the necessary voltage levels for the motor and control circuitry. Contrastingly, other methods like PLC utilize programmable logic controllers for robust control, while SCADA systems employ human-machine interfaces for comprehensive monitoring. In IoT-based approaches, microcontrollers or single-board computers are utilized alongside various communication protocols such as Wi-Fi or Bluetooth for remote connectivity, underscoring the diverse hardware configurations available for motor control and monitoring applications [27].

Analysis of methods

Outlook	GSM Module Method	PLC	SCADA	IoT
Hardware Implementation				
Communication Technology	GSM/GPRS	-	-	Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, etc.
Control Device	Microcontroller (e.g., Arduino, Raspberry Pi)	PLC (Programmable Logic Controller)	-	Microcontroller, Single Board Computers
Power Control	TRIAC-based circuit	Relays, Contactors	-	Motor Drivers, Relays
Sensing Components	Sensors (e.g., temperature, current, voltage sensors)	-	Sensors (e.g., temperature, pressure)	Sensors (e.g., temperature, humidity)
Monitoring Interface	Mobile Application, Web Interface	HMI (Human-Machine Interface)	HMI (Human-Machine Interface)	Mobile Application, Web Interface
Software Implementation				
Control Algorithm	PID control, PWM modulation	Ladder Logic, Function Blocks	-	PID control, Machine Learning Algorithms
Programming Language	Arduino IDE, Python, C/C++	PLC Programming Languages (e.g., Ladder Logic, Function Blocks)	-	C/C++, Python, Java, etc.
Data Handling	Database Management Systems (e.g.,	-	SCADA Software	Cloud Platforms, Database Manage

	MySQL)			ment Systems
Remote Access	GSM network , Internet	Remote Access Modules	Internet	Internet, Cloud Platforms
Advantages				
Remote Monitoring	Allows monitoring and control from anywhere	Remote monitoring capabilities	Remote monitoring capabilities	Remote monitoring and control from anywhere
Scalability	Easily scalable to multiple motors and systems	Scalable to larger systems	Scalable to larger systems	Easily scalable to multiple systems
Cost-effectiveness	Relatively cost-effective for remote monitoring	Cost-effective for industrial applications	Cost-effective for large-scale applications	Cost-effective for IoT applications
Disadvantages				
Dependency on Network	Relies on GSM network coverage and stability	Relies on stable network infrastructure	Relies on stable network infrastructure	Relies on Internet connectivity
Latency	Potential latency issues in communication	Minimal latency for real-time control	Minimal latency for real-time	Latency depends on network and protocol

			control	
Ref.	[1] [2] [9] [13] [21]	[25] [27]	[15] [27]	[5]

3. RESULTS

3.1 Summary of findings

An assessment of the proposed induction motor control and monitoring system—which utilizes a GSM module for remote communication and a mobile phone interface for user interaction—demonstrates enhanced accessibility and operational functionality. The GSM module facilitates bidirectional communication between the motor and the user's mobile device via SMS or voice calls, enabling remote control of motor operations and access to real-time status updates.

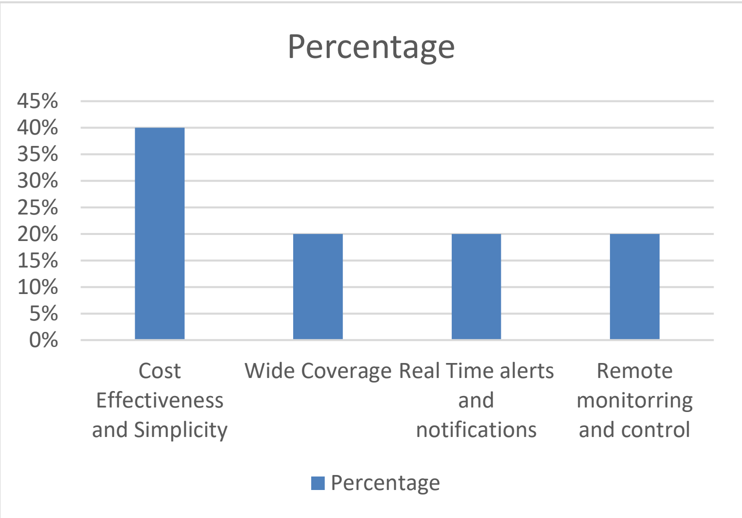
Through the mobile interface, users are able to transmit commands to initiate or terminate motor operation, adjust motor speed, and receive notifications regarding critical operating parameters such as voltage, current, and surface temperature. The intuitive and user-friendly interface significantly improves system usability, allowing seamless remote monitoring and control of the induction motor from any location with cellular network coverage. [1][9][7][13].

To begin with, GSM module facilitates two-way communication between the motor system and the mobile phone of the user. Motor system also has the capability of providing status reports and warnings through this module to the user which is a good source of information including running or stop of motor, current operating parameters and any abnormality or faults involved.

To avoid high costs of operating remote monitoring and control, installation of the GSM modules offers the operator the opportunity to control and regulate the diverse parameters of different motors in their various applications hence making the system flexible as well as economical in its operations. This is done within the capability of reviewing and setting motor speeds, evaluating operating conditions and identifying possible faults in real-time in any location covered by cellular networks.

This is especially beneficial in situations where access on site is limited, impractical or is not feasible e.g.: at remote industrial locations, remote unmanned installations or distributed infrastructure networks. Implementation of the remote monitoring and controlling solutions based on the GSM allows enhancing the performance of the motor, minimizing the unplanned out of service, and the general reliability of the system. [21].

The combination of the GSM modules is an adaptable and economical proposal to motor control applications in remote or rural places, especially where the current infrastructure was constrained or even absent in ordinary communication. This capability is especially beneficial in sectors such as agriculture, remote water management systems, and off-grid renewable energy installations, where reliable remote monitoring and control are essential for ensuring uninterrupted and efficient operations. This has been facilitated by the provision of GSM network coverage which allows the operators, to establish a constant connection with the motor control systems, regardless of the geographical limitations, which facilitates the comprehension and optimization of critical systems in the distant locations.



GSM modules provide a more cost-effective solution to applications with simpler monitoring and control needs than the advanced industrial automation systems like Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs) and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems which, despite being powerful and versatile, have a high initial cost of hardware, software and infrastructure. GSM modules are comparatively cheap in terms of hardware and do not require much extra infrastructure during their implementation, which makes them easy to integrate with the existing systems.

Moreover, solutions which use GSM are linked to lower long term operational costs, especially installation cost and maintenance, so a viable business case is provided where cost and geographically distributed control solutions are required. Use of GSM modules does not necessitate much wiring and infrastructure thus making it easy to integrate with the other systems or make it as a standalone solution. Unlike traditional industrial automation systems, which require a lot of wiring, complicated programming, and much investment on the infrastructure, GSM-based systems have simplified and efficient procedure of setting up the system.

One of the benefits of GSM modules is capability to send notification and alerts in real-time to facilitate proactive monitoring and quick action towards important operational events. Such abilities will improve the monitoring of the system, and the user can easily monitor and manage the conditions of the system. With real-time communication that uses the GSM network, the system status can be accessed in any place in virtually any location.

Mobile devices and GSM-enabled control systems are very useful in improving the accessibility, flexibility and efficiency of controlling and monitoring the parameters of the induction motors. This portability enables the users to make control commands even when on the move, thereby enhancing immediate response and convenience of operation.

Independence of local network infrastructure is probably among the most important benefits of GSM-based systems. This aspect brings about continuity in connection to the motor control system even in areas with poor or limited local communication systems thus maintaining continuity and reliability in management of the system. [7][13][21].

3.2 Implications and recommendations

In the implementation of a single-phase induction motor control system utilizing a GSM module and a TRIAC-based circuit, it is critical to consider the potential risks associated with overvoltage and overcurrent conditions. Overvoltage occurs when the voltage supplied to the motor exceeds its rated voltage, leading to excessive electrical stress on the motor windings. This can result in insulation breakdown and, in severe cases, permanent damage to the motor. Such conditions may arise due to voltage spikes, improper voltage regulation, or incorrect selection of transformer voltage taps.

To mitigate the risk of overvoltage, users must ensure continuous and accurate monitoring of the supply voltage to maintain it within the motor's specified operating limits. This includes the implementation of reliable voltage regulation techniques and close observation of voltage levels. Furthermore, the integration of surge protection devices can provide additional protection against transient overvoltage events. It is also essential to verify the correct selection and configuration of voltage taps to avoid inadvertent overvoltage scenario. [14][18][19].

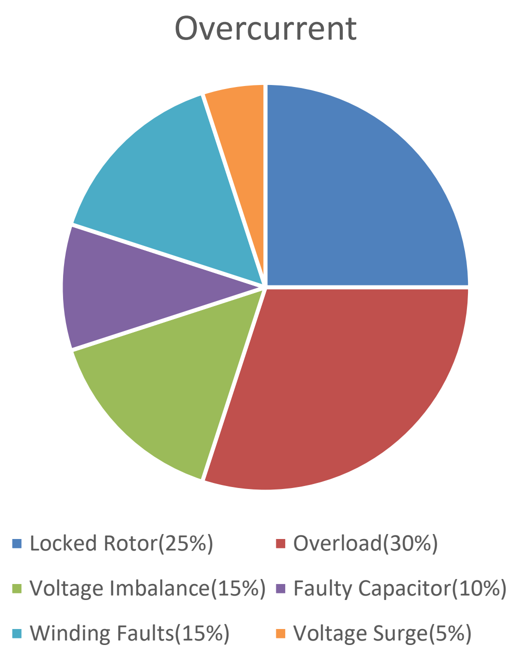
In the same way, single-phase induction motors are very vulnerable to overcurrent conditions, which may have a very serious effect on motor integrity and reliability of operation. Overcurrent occurs when the motor draws more current than that which it is rated to draw causing overheating, insulation damage and possible motor overheating or burnout. Overcurrent is typically caused by overloads, which may be mechanical, locked rotor, improper capacitor selection, and unbalanced voltages.

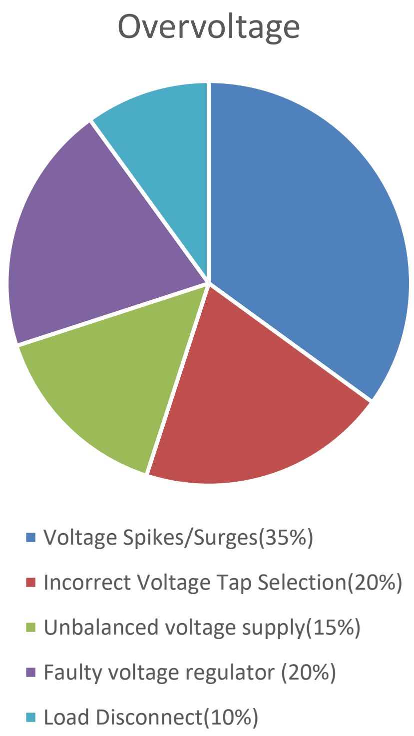
Users are recommended to use current-limiting devices, and add current feedback control mechanisms into the system. These methods assist to control the current taken in the presence of different load conditions. Moreover, mechanical parts and electrical connections should be regularly inspected to identify and resolve the problems that can cause overcurrent.

With the anticipation of both overvoltage and overcurrent risks, users will be able to considerably increase the reliability, efficiency, and operational life of the single-phase induction motor control system.

In designing a control system of a single phase induction motor with a rating of 230 V, 1450 RPM and 6.2 A, the practitioner must ensure that he goes through the datasheet of a motor to have a full picture of the specifications and operating limits of the motor in question. The limits of operation and loads of the motor and parameters of efficiency are to be paid special attention.

To achieve a smooth operation and to make sure that the motor would not be degraded during the dynamic operating conditions, transient analysis needs to be performed in order to evaluate the behavior of the motor during start, acceleration, and deceleration. The control strategies must be used to maximize motor performance in different loading conditions such as voltage and frequency modulation where same is applicable.





Protective measures against electrical faults (i.e. overcurrent, overvoltage) must be incorporated to protect the motor and related circuitry. The operating state of the motors can be properly controlled by implementing feedback control systems, i.e., closed loop speed and current control. Also, temperature control and thermal protection should be used to reduce the chance of overheating and thermal stability.

Lastly, the overall test and validation of the control system should be done to ensure its reliability, stability, and adherence to the performance specifications. This will guarantee on the one hand that the motor control solution will provide efficient, safe, and dependable performance under actual conditions.

Table 2 Characteristics if motor

Load (%)	Voltage (V)	Current (A)	Frequency (Hz)	Speed (rpm)
0	230	0	50	1460
25	230	1.8	50	1420
50	230	3.5	50	1380
75	230	5.2	50	1320
100	230	6.2	50	1260
100	230	5.4	50	1080
100	230	6.2	45	1190
100	230	6.2	50	1330

4. FUTURE GAP

Although there is a good future potential of integrating GSM modules with TRIAC-based control circuitry to provide remote monitoring and control of single-phase induction motors, there are a number of critical research areas that still need to be researched. Although being able to communicate long distances, the GSM modules are naturally subject to cellular network availability and can easily become affected by latency, which could make them less applicable to the applications that require low response time and high operational reliability. Future studies can be used to address the constraints raised by these limitations and increase the solidity of remote monitoring systems through the implementation of alternative communication protocols like LoRa (long range) and NB-IoT (narrowband Internet of Things).

LoRa is a low-power long-range communication solution and is thus very beneficial in areas where cellular network is not readily accessible. In the same manner, NB-IoT which is specifically designed to be used in Internet of Things applications has better signal penetration as well as low energy consumption making it a proper candidate to use in improving the reliability and efficiency of communication. These advanced communication technologies and their assessment and combination with the existing ones are likely to overcome the existing shortcomings of the systems based on GSM and allow further continuous, responsive and interactive management and monitoring of induction motors in a wide variety of industrial applications.

Also, although the effectiveness of GSM-facilitated techniques can be justified by the comparative analysis with more traditional technologies that include PLC (Programmable Logic Controller), SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition), and more comprehensive IoT-based systems, the comparative analysis should be supported by the extensive empirical research. The scope of such studies needs to include a wide range of performance measures such as the response time of the system, energy efficiency, scalability, and cost-effectiveness in order to comprehensively evaluate the strengths and limitations of each of them.

In addition, future research can investigate synergistic combination of various control paradigms, i.e. the combination of GSM technology to PLC frameworks, to create hybrid systems with increased functionality, better adaptability and higher reliability in diverse industrial environments.

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The use of the GSM-based control mechanism to regulate the working conditions of a 1-horsepower induction motor is a major step in the direction of optimization of industrial automation systems. This report has managed to show that it is possible to monitor and control the most essential parameters of the motor including speed, direction of rotation and the working status remotely by including a GSM communication module.

GSM technology in the control of induction motors has several benefits such as the ability to remotely access the system, monitoring the system in real-time, and flexibility in responding to the changing conditions in the system. The extensive coverage and consistency of GSM networks has also provided the operators with the flexibility to control motor-driven systems in just about any area of cellular network coverage hence, increasing business mobility and the overall efficiency of the system.

Moreover, GSM-enabled control architectures enable early fault identification making it easy to implement proactive maintenance strategies. The systems can alert performance anomalies in time and even proactive maintenance suggestions before failure situations are realized. Real-time alerts and notifications when something goes wrong with the motor or the system as a whole allow maintenance workers to be more responsive and limit unforeseen downtimes to the minimum, as well as decrease the possibility of equipment failure. [7][10][19][20].

In future, it can focus more research and developmental works to enhance the performance and design of GSM based motor control system. This includes exploring new control algorithms, making communication protocols more reliable and secure, and including more capabilities towards full-featured remote monitoring and diagnosis. Lastly, the best application of control parameters in a 1-horsepower induction motor with a GSM communication module highlights the revolutionary qualities of the contemporary communication technologies in redefining industrial automation processes. GSM-based motor control systems represent a continuous avenue for innovation and advancement, with the capacity to enhance operational efficiency, reliability, and sustainability across diverse industrial domains.

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