



VIVA-TECH INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

ANNUAL RESEARCH JOURNAL

ISSN(ONLINE): 2581-7280

Bore well Motor Burn out Prevention

Omraj Jadhav, Nikhil Divekar, Vishal Mehta, Kunal Guroda

¹(Electrical Engineering, Viva Institute of Technology, India)

²(Electrical Engineering, Viva Institute of Technology, India)

³(Electrical Engineering, Viva Institute of Technology, India)

⁴(Electrical Engineering, Viva Institute of Technology, India)

Abstract : *This project proposes an automatic water pump system using Arduino technology to improve water management effectiveness. The system uses ultrasonic sensors to monitor water level and activates the pump when it drops below a preset threshold. The Arduino microcontroller analyses sensor data and regulates the pump's performance, ensuring ideal irrigation. The system has an optional Wi-Fi module for remote access and control, and a user interface for setting thresholds and tracking performance. This automated solution is useful for home gardens and larger agricultural operations, promoting water conservation, lowering labour costs, and sustainable agricultural practices. The integration with weather data is a potential improvement.*

Keywords - *Aurdino , Burning of winding, Prevention of motor winding, Water level control, Water pump*

I. INTRODUCTION

In agricultural and rural sectors, borewell motors play a crucial role in ensuring a reliable water supply for irrigation and domestic use. However, these motors are often subjected to challenging operational conditions, leading to frequent burnout. Motor burnout not only incurs significant repair and replacement costs but also disrupts water availability, impacting crop yield and household needs. Therefore, addressing this issue is imperative for enhancing the efficiency and longevity of borewell systems. Project Borewell Motor Burnout Prevention aims to develop a comprehensive strategy to mitigate the risks associated with motor burnout. This initiative focuses on several key aspects: understanding the root causes of motor failures, implementing advanced monitoring technologies, and promoting best practices among users. By employing real-time monitoring systems that track voltage, current, and temperature, we can gain valuable insights into motor performance and detect anomalies before they lead to failures. Furthermore, the project will include educational programs for farmers and borewell operators, emphasizing maintenance techniques and operational guidelines. These efforts will not only empower users with the knowledge needed to extend the lifespan of their equipment but also foster a culture of proactive management. In collaboration with agricultural experts, engineers, and local communities, Project Borewell Motor Burnout Prevention aspires to create a sustainable framework that enhances operational reliability, reduces costs, and ultimately contributes to the resilience of rural livelihoods.

II. METHODOLOGY

Preventing borewell motor burnout requires a holistic approach encompassing proper installation, regular maintenance, and continuous monitoring. The first step is selecting the right motor based on the borewell's depth, water yield, and pump specifications to avoid overloading or underloading. Proper installation is equally critical, including using correctly sized cables to minimize voltage drops and installing a starter with calibrated overload protection. Ensuring stable voltage and balanced three-phase power is essential to prevent overheating due to power fluctuations. Surge protectors and voltage stabilizers or automatic voltage regulators (AVRs) can safeguard the motor from spikes and dips in electrical supply. Water level monitoring plays a vital role in motor safety. Installing dry run protection devices, float switches, or water level sensors ensures the motor does not operate when the borewell runs dry. Regular maintenance is also crucial, involving periodic inspection of

wiring, cleaning the motor, and lubricating bearings to reduce friction and heat. Monitoring the motor's operating conditions, such as current draw, temperature, and unusual noise or vibration, helps detect issues early and prevent potential failures. To avoid overloading, it is essential to match the pump's capacity with the motor's specifications and use flow-control mechanisms like valves to regulate water pressure. Automation and smart systems, including automated controllers and IoT-based monitoring devices, can provide real-time data and alerts on motor performance, enhancing operational efficiency. Environmental factors should also be considered, such as protecting the motor from extreme weather and ensuring adequate cooling in hot climates. Emergency measures like circuit breakers and backup systems can mitigate risks during faults or unexpected failures. Finally, educating operators and maintenance staff on best practices is fundamental for long-term success. Training them to recognize and address early signs of motor stress can prevent severe damage. By integrating these practices into a comprehensive borewell motor management strategy, you can significantly extend the motor's lifespan, improve reliability, and minimize downtime and repair costs.

Working of system:-

1. Components Setup:

- An Arduino board, water level sensors, relay module, and a water pump are used.
- Sensors are placed at threshold water level of borewell.

2. Sensor Input:

- Ultrasonic sensor detect the water level based on sound waves reflecting from water.
- Signals are sent to the Arduino based on the water level.

3. Arduino Processing:

- The Arduino reads the sensor inputs and compares them to predefined conditions.

4. Control Decision:

- If the water level is low, the Arduino controls the relay module, which turns off the water pump.
- When the high-level sensor is triggered, the Arduino turns on the pump via the relay.

5. Pump Operation:

- The relay acts as a switch to control the pump based on Arduino instructions.

6. Feedback Loop:

- The system continuously monitors the water level and adjusts the pump operation to maintain the desired level.

III. FIGURES AND TABLES

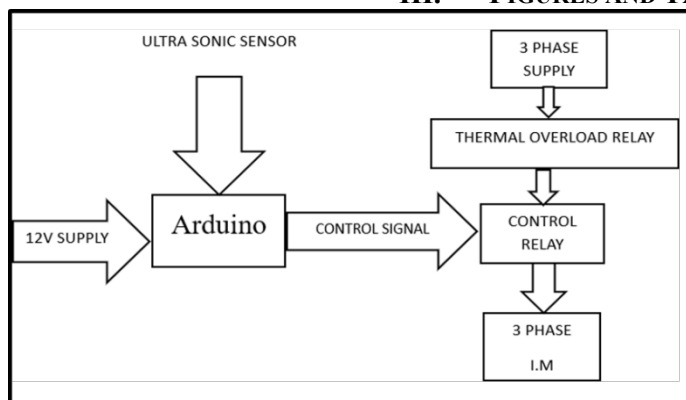


Fig 1: Block Diagram of Borewell Motor Burnout Prevention

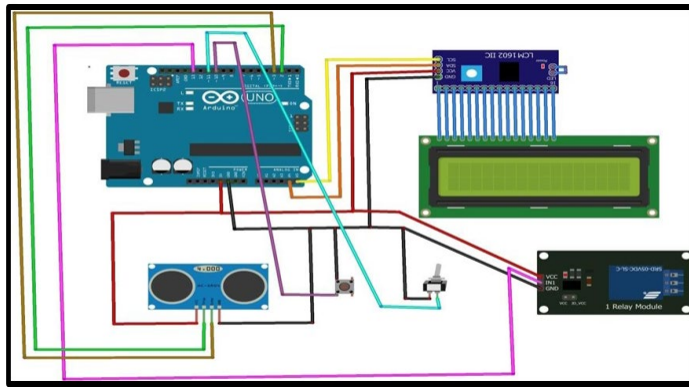


Fig 2: Circuit Diagram of Borewell Motor Burnout Prevention

Table

Sr No.	Component	Specifications
1	Arduino uno	5V 20mA
2	LCD and I2c Module	5V
3	Ultrasonic sensor	23 TO 400 kHz
4	Relay	5A, 24V DC
5	ON/OFF Switch	240V 16A
6	Push Button	24V,14mA
7	Breadboard	2A
8	Jumper wire	

IV. CONCLUSION

Borewell motor burnout can be effectively mitigated through a comprehensive approach that combines proper motor selection, robust installation practices, continuous monitoring, and regular maintenance. By addressing key factors such as voltage stability, water level management, load balancing, and environmental protection, the risk of motor failure can be significantly reduced. The integration of automation and smart monitoring systems further enhances operational efficiency and ensures timely detection of potential issues. Implementing the recommended strategies not only extends the motor's lifespan but also minimizes downtime, reduces maintenance costs, and ensures uninterrupted water supply. This project underscores the importance of proactive measures and emphasizes the need for ongoing education and awareness among operators to maintain optimal motor performance. By adopting these practices, stakeholders can achieve sustainable and reliable operation of borewell motors, contributing to better resource management and long-term cost savings.

Acknowledgements

We shall be failing in our duty, if we will not express our sincere gratitude to all those distinguished personalities with the help of whom we have successfully completed our project. My deep gratitude to **Dr. Arun Kumar**, PRINCIPAL, VIVA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, who always been playing a great role in all round development of the student. My deep gratitude to **Prof. Bhushan Save**, THE HEAD OF ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT and our project coordinator **Prof. Rahul Abhyankar** and our project guide **Prof. Anojkumar Yadav** for his valuable guidance, advice and constant aspiration to our work, teaching and non-teaching staff for their kind support, help and assistance, which they extended as and when required.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ayob Johari et.al., "Tank Water Level Monitoring System Using GSM Network", International Journal Of Computer Science And Information Technologies, Vol. 2 (3) , 1114- 1120, 2011 Advanced Topics in Environmental Engineering - Wind Power," Ch 4. University of New Retrieved from <http://www.ece.unb.ca/index.html> in October, 2022
- [2] Priya J, Sailusha Chekuri, "Water Level Monitoring System Using Iot" , International Research Journal Of Engineering And Technology (IRJET), Volume: 04 Issue: 12 | Dec-2017.
- [3] Ihedioha Ahmed C. And Eneh Ifeanyichukwu I., "Water Level Monitoring And Control Using Fuzzy Logic System" , International Research Journal Of Engineering And Technology (IRJET), Volume: 02 Issue: 08 , Nov-2015.
- [4] Ejiofor Virginia Ebere, Oladipo Onaolapo Francisca, "Microcontroller Based Automatic Water Levelcontrol System", International Journal Of Innovative Research In Computer And Communication Engineering, Vol. 1, Issue 6, August 2013.
- [5] Pooja .Narkhede, Ajay Bholane, Riyaz Mirza , Prof. Parag Jawale, "Water Level Monitoring By Using PLC", International Journal Of Research In Advent Technology (IJRAT), National Conference "CONVERGENCE 2016", 06th-07th April 2016.
- [6] A. Shome And D. Ashok, "Fuzzy Logic Approach For Boiler Temperature And Water Level Control'," International Journal Of Scientific And Engineering Research, Vol.3,Pp. 1-6, 2012.
- [7] Bin-Da Liu And Chun-Yueh Huang, In Transactions On Systems Man And Cybernetics-Part B: Cybernetics, Volume 27, No.3, Pages 475-487, June 2011.
- [8] D. Wu, F. Karray, I.Song, "Water Level Control By Fuzzy Logic And Neural Networks" IEEE Conference On Control Applications, Pp.3134-39, 2005Gorban, A.N.; Gorlov, A.M.; Silantyev, V.M. Limits of the turbine efficiency for free fluid flow.
- [9] J.Energy Resour. Technol. Trans. ASME2001, 123, 311–317.
G.K.Park And P.H.Seong, "Application Of A SelfOrganizing Fuzzy Logic Controller To Nuclear Steam.
- [10] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, "On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions," Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 2011.