

OIL WELL MONITORING SYSTEM

Presented By:-

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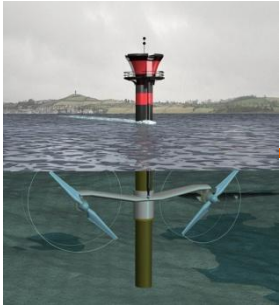


MOTIVATION

- More than 27,000 oil wells permanently abandoned in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Currently, there is no monitoring system available.
- Four teams:
 1. Buoy Team (Mechanical Engineering)
 2. Bi-directional Turbine Team (Mechanical Engineering)
 3. Sensor Team (Mechanical Engineering)
 4. Electrical Team (Electrical Engineering)



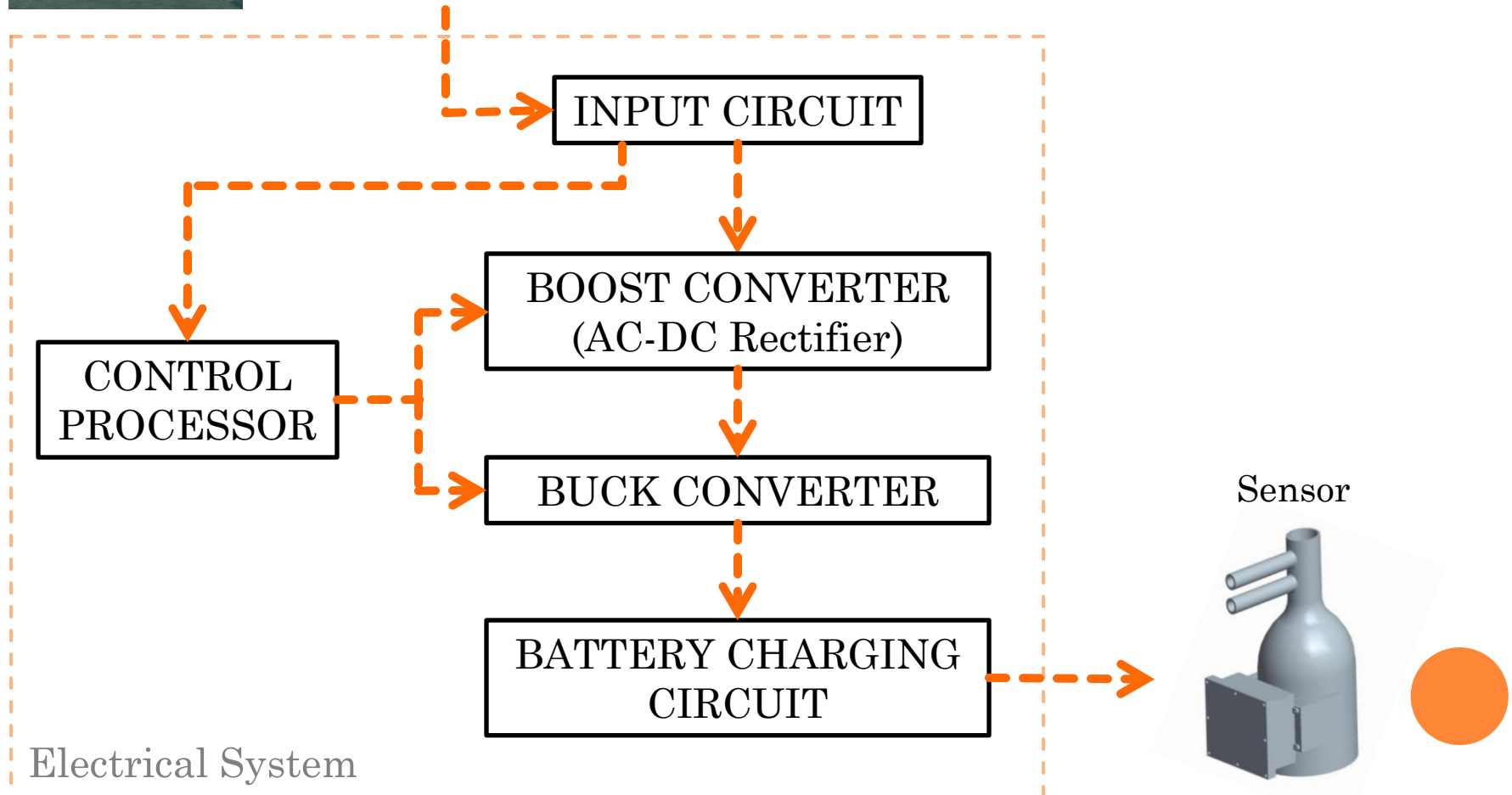
Turbine



Ginlong Generator



System Block Diagram



GOALS & OBJECTIVES

- Efficiently convert varying AC voltage to steady DC voltage.
- Be able to charge a battery that will supply the necessary output voltage to the sensors.
- Must be self powered.
- Must perform PFC on the AC signal.
- Must be able to work in high and low pressure environment.
- Must be suitable for dry and wet conditions.



SPECIFICATIONS

- Input RPM range: 90 to 125 RPM
- Input Voltage range: 20VAC to 30VAC
- Output Current: 3A
- Output Voltage: 12VDC
- Cost: Less than \$2,000
- Efficiency: 85%
- Operating Environments
 - Temperature: 25 to 110°F
 - Humidity: 100%

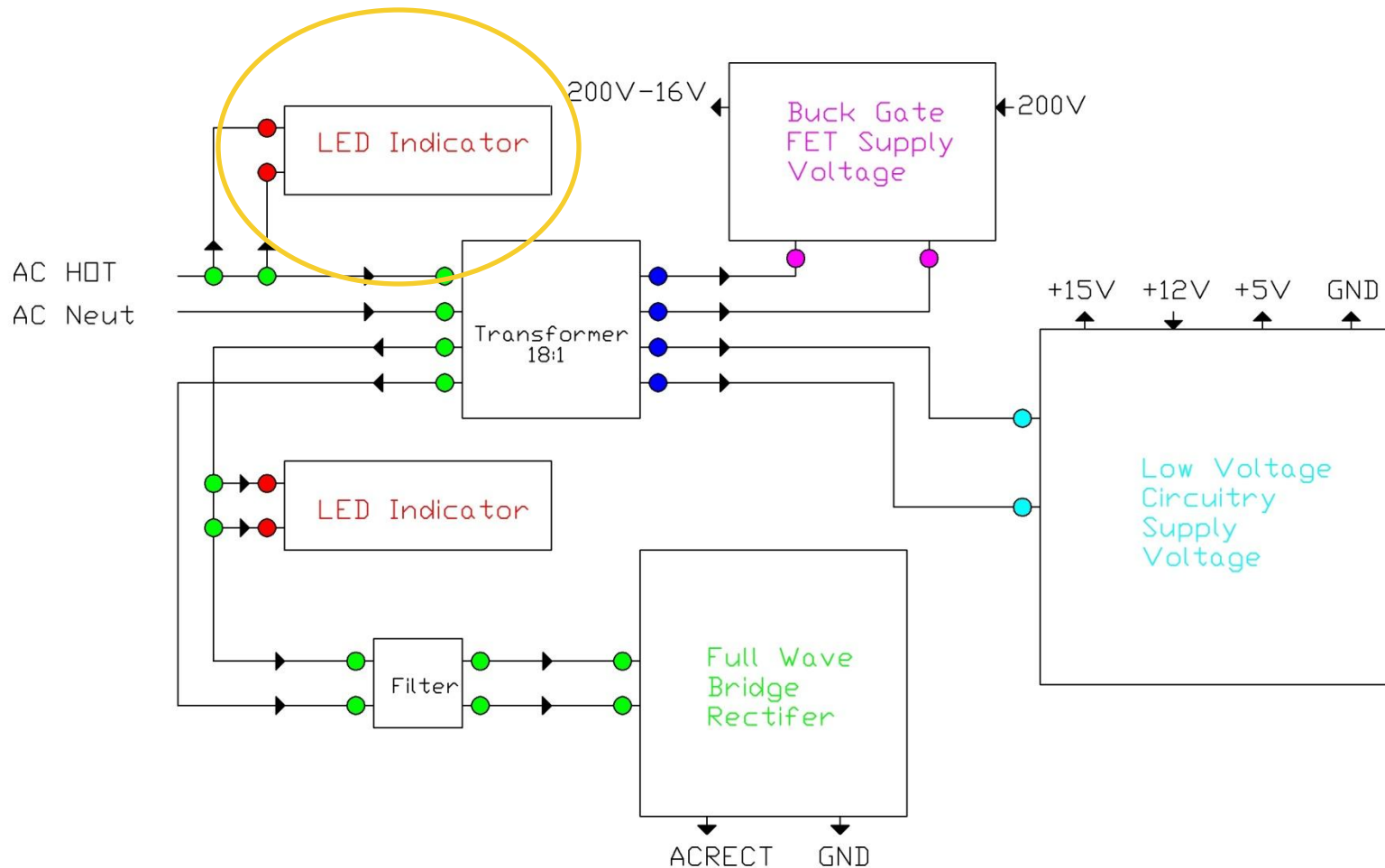




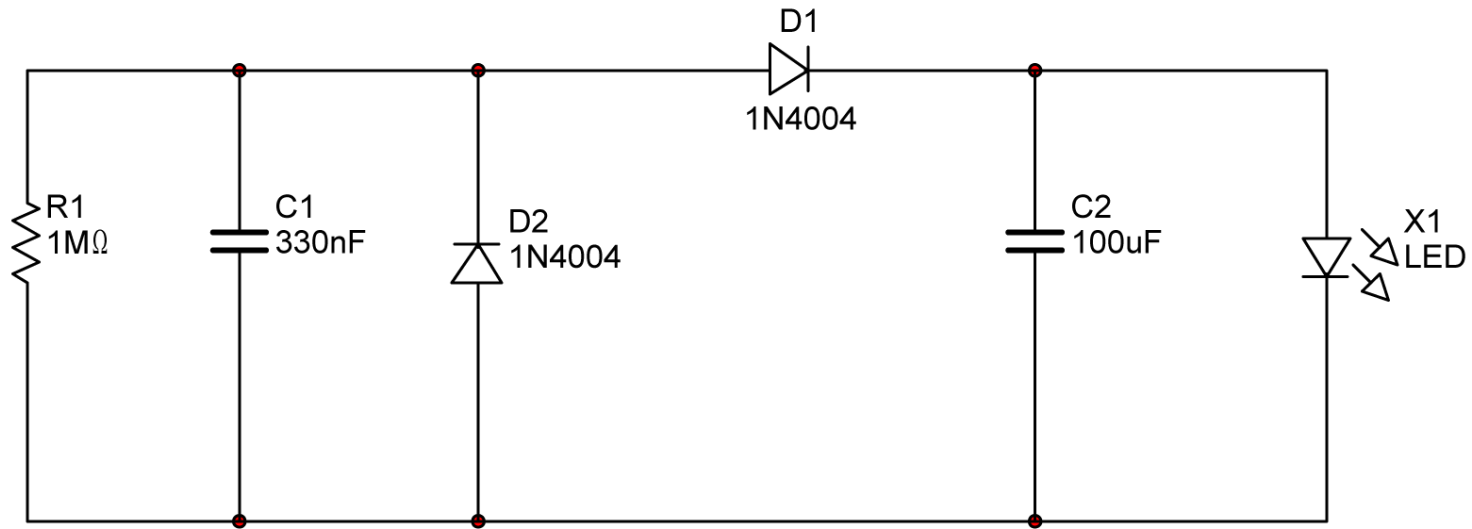
INPUT CIRCUIT

- Kaleb Stunkard

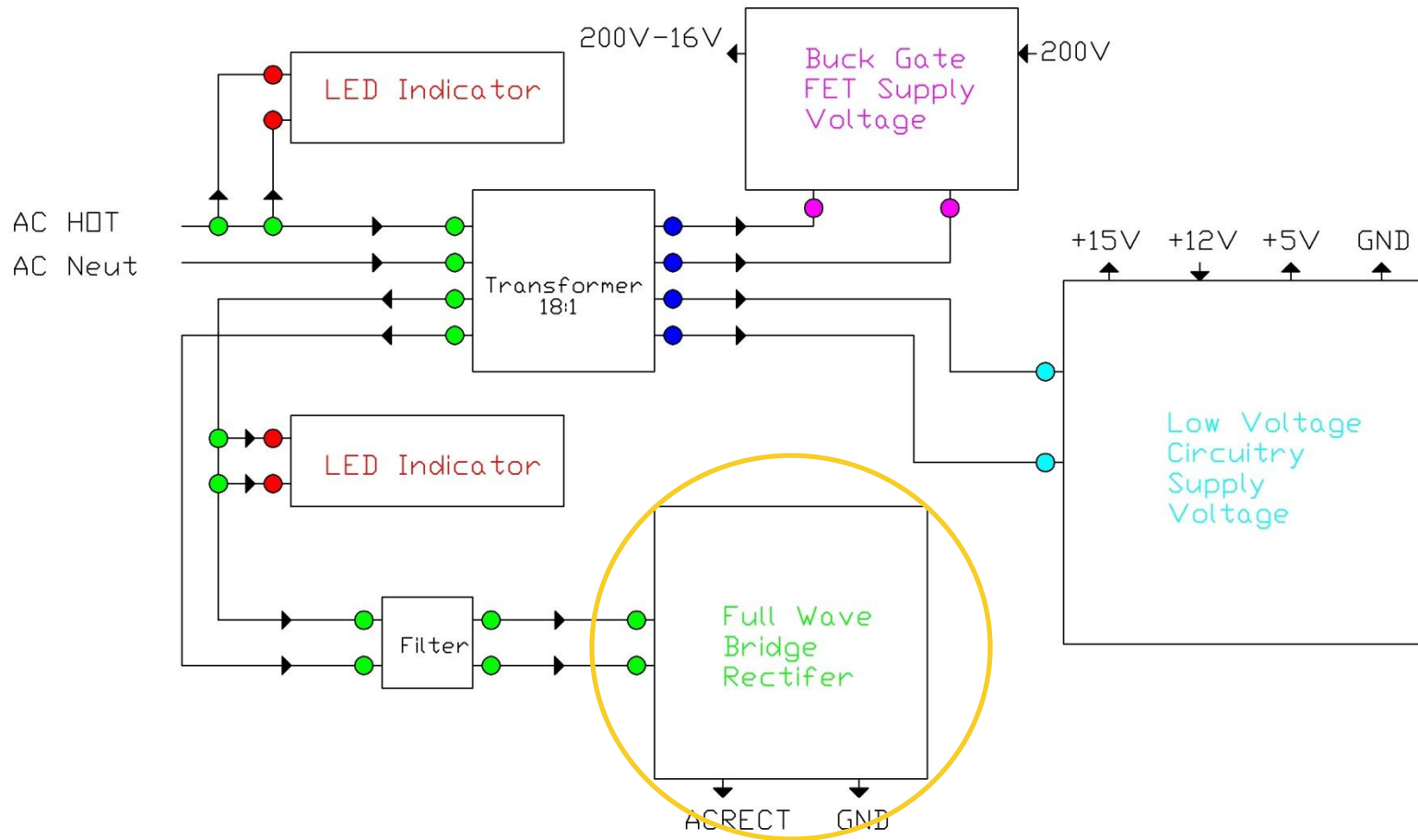
INPUT POWER BLOCK DIAGRAM



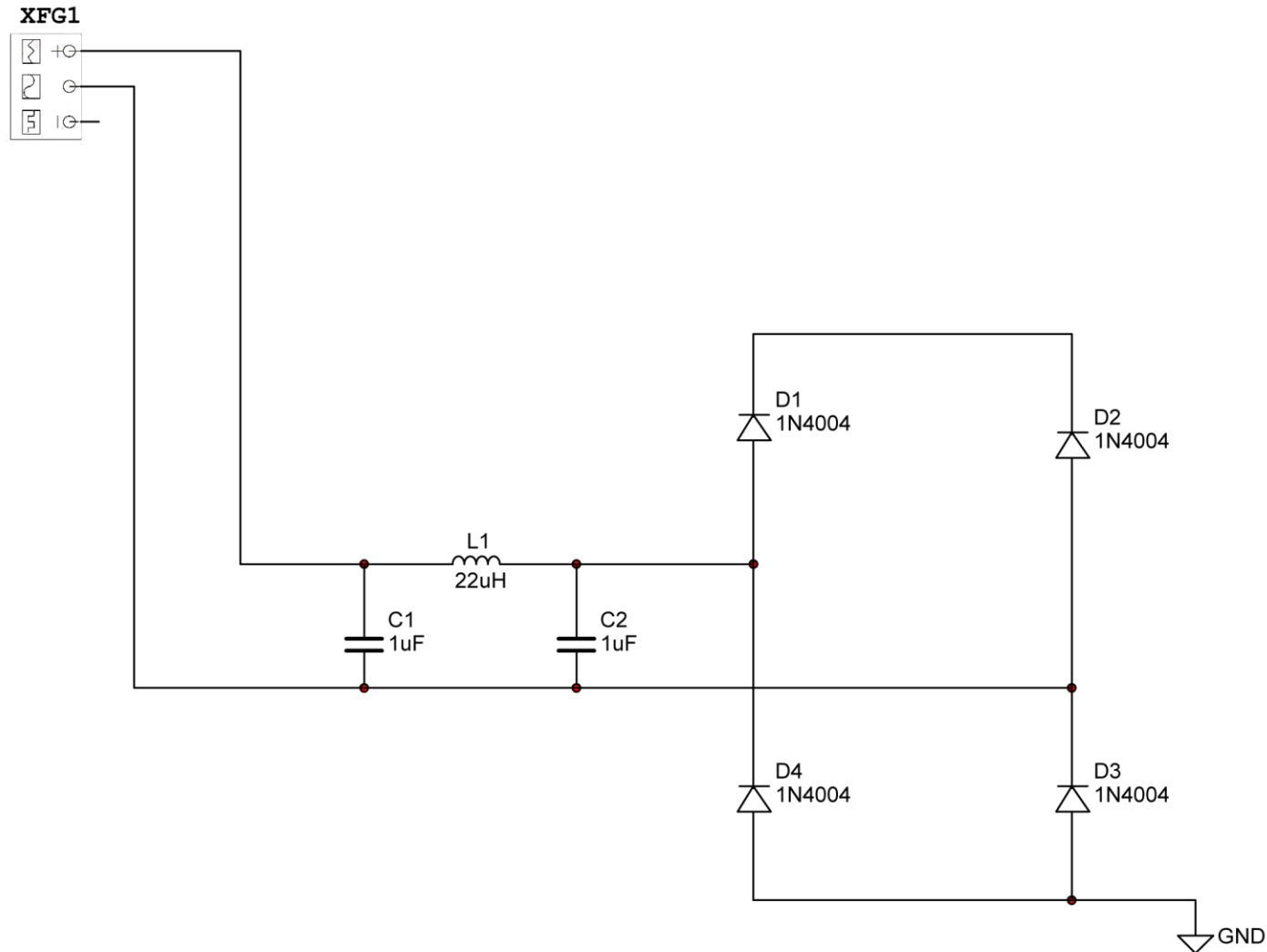
LED INDICATOR SCHEMATIC



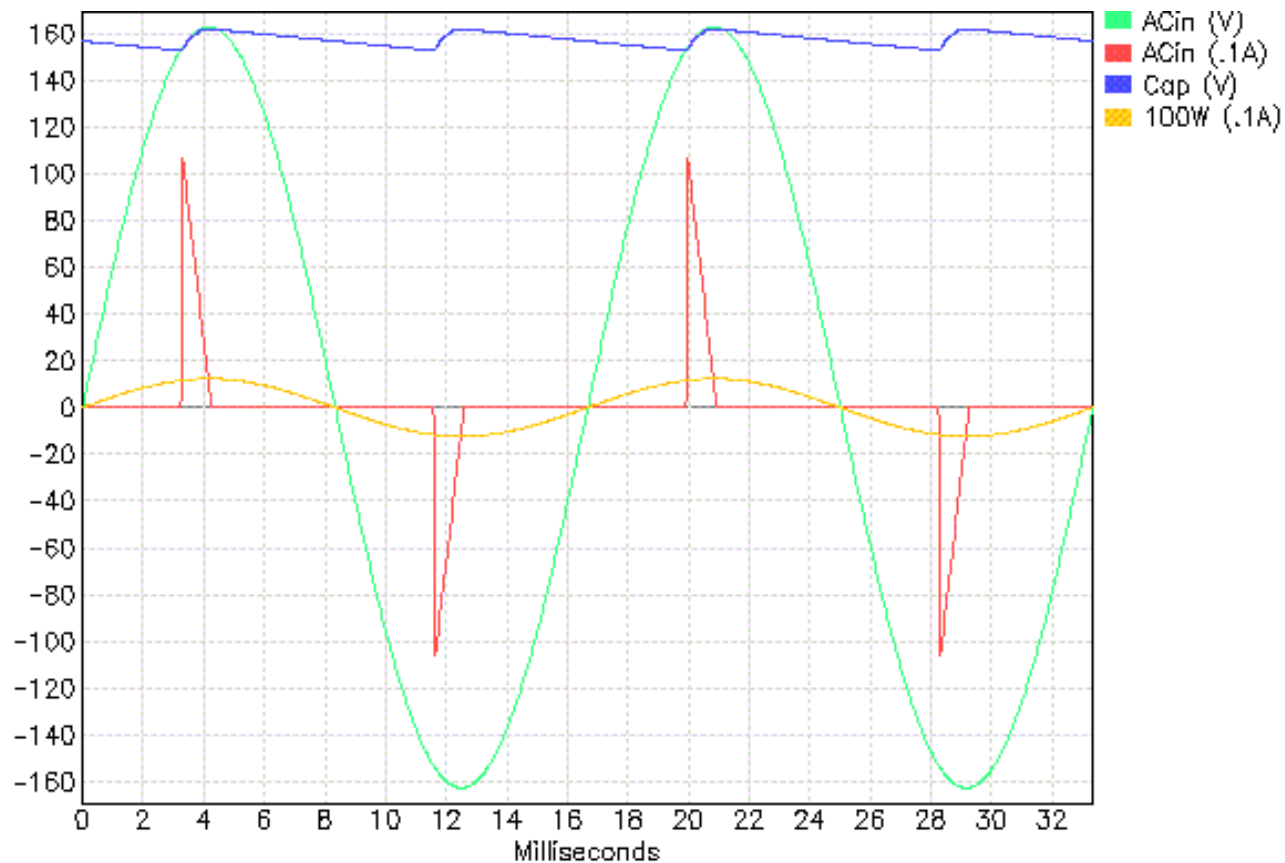
INPUT POWER BLOCK DIAGRAM



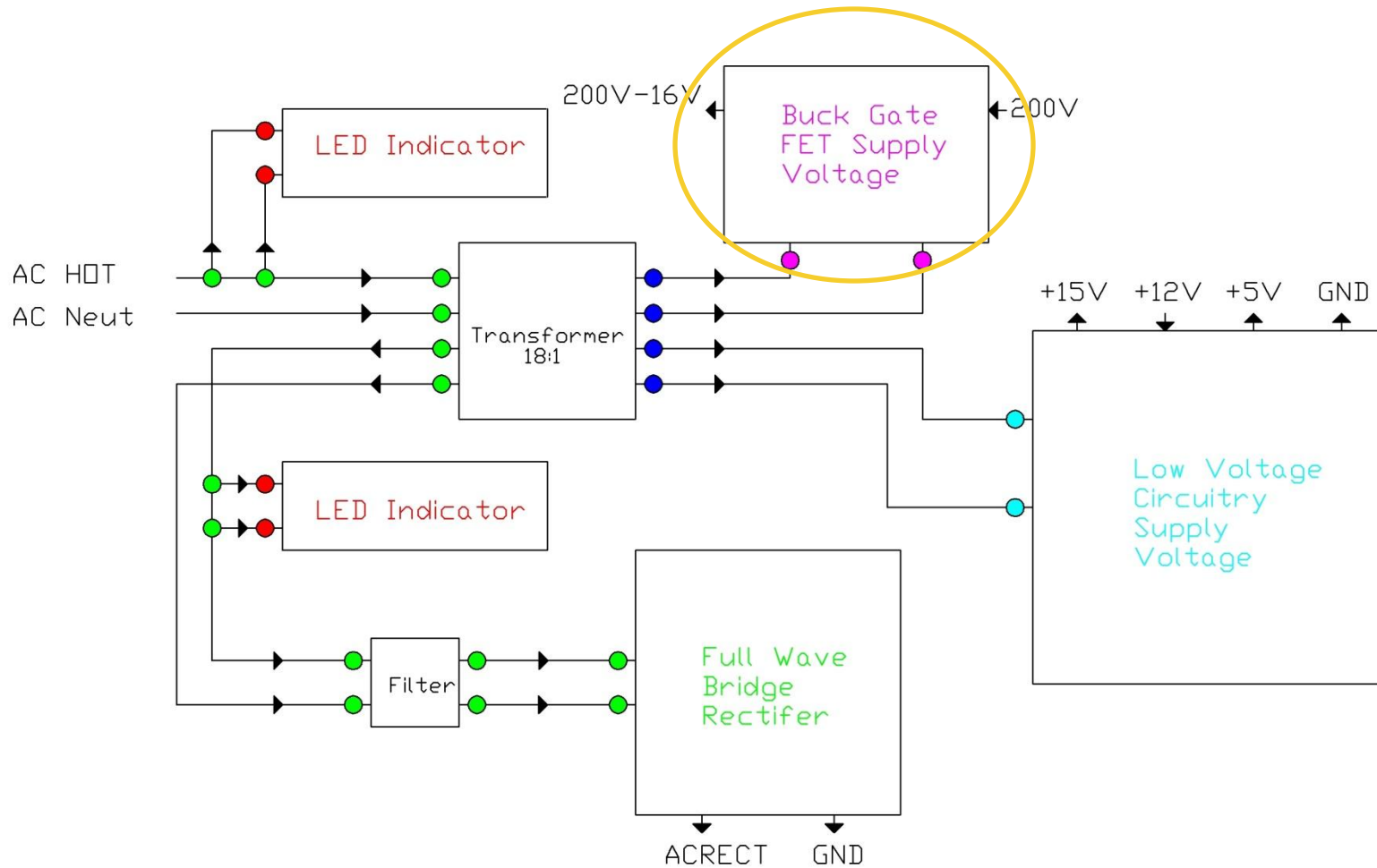
FULL WAVE BRIDGE RECTIFIER SCHEMATIC



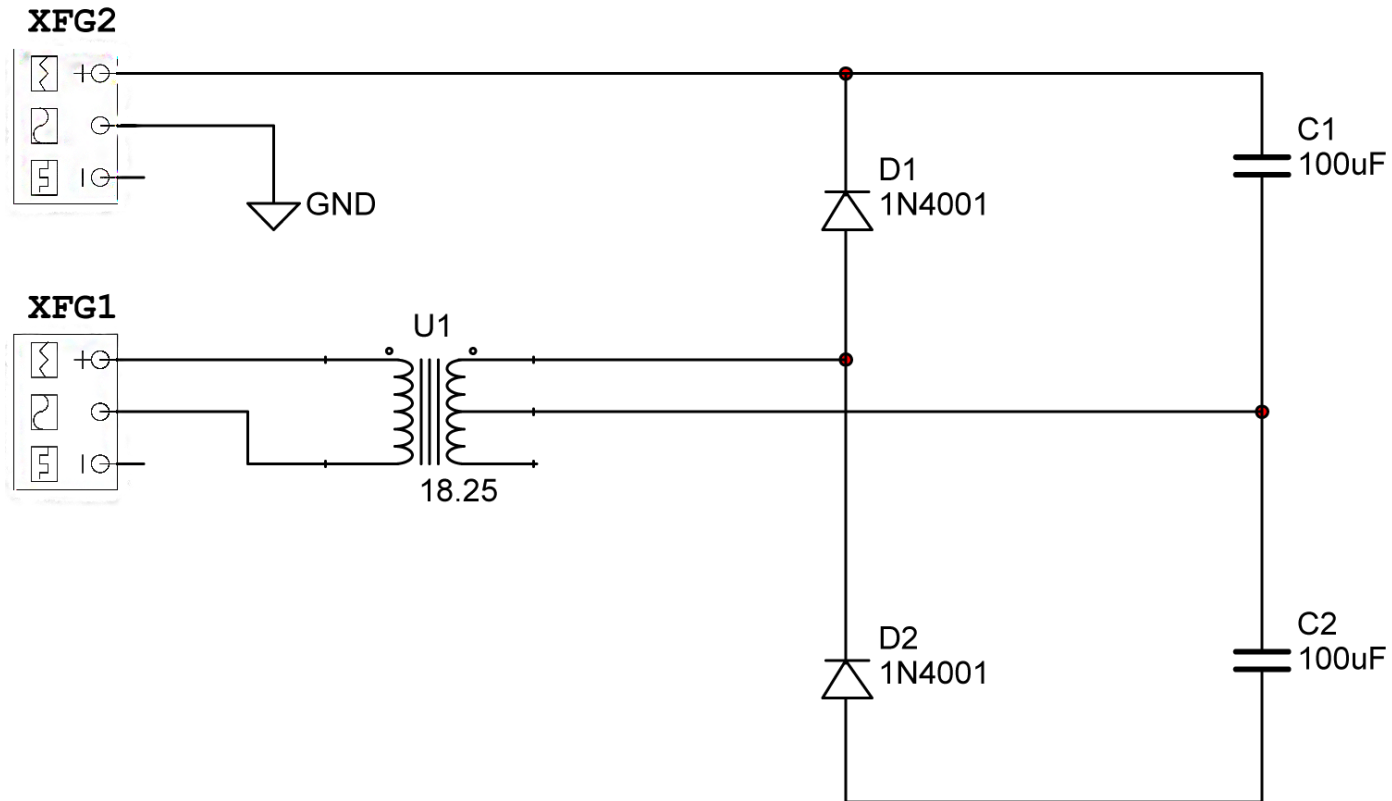
WHY PFC?



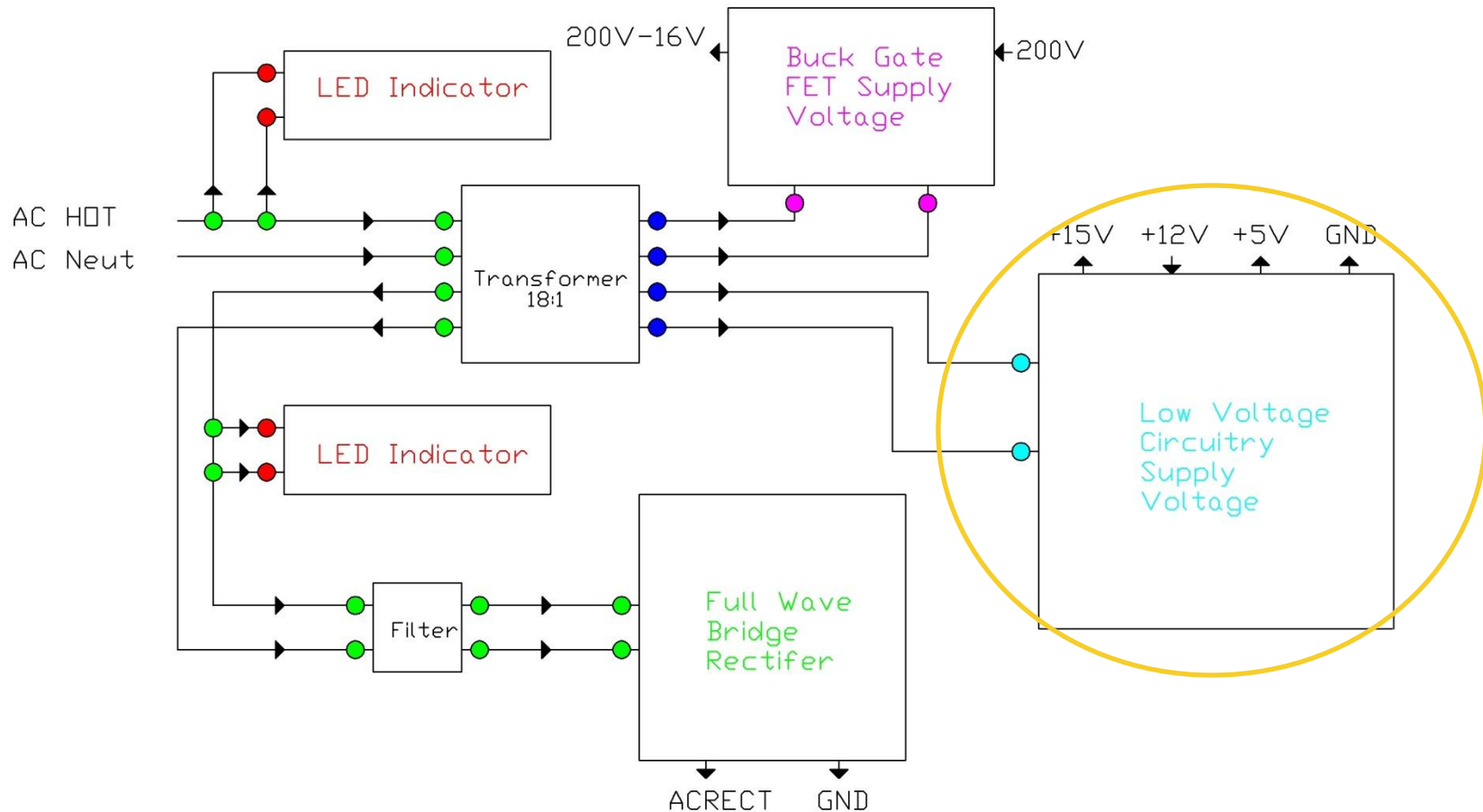
INPUT POWER BLOCK DIAGRAM



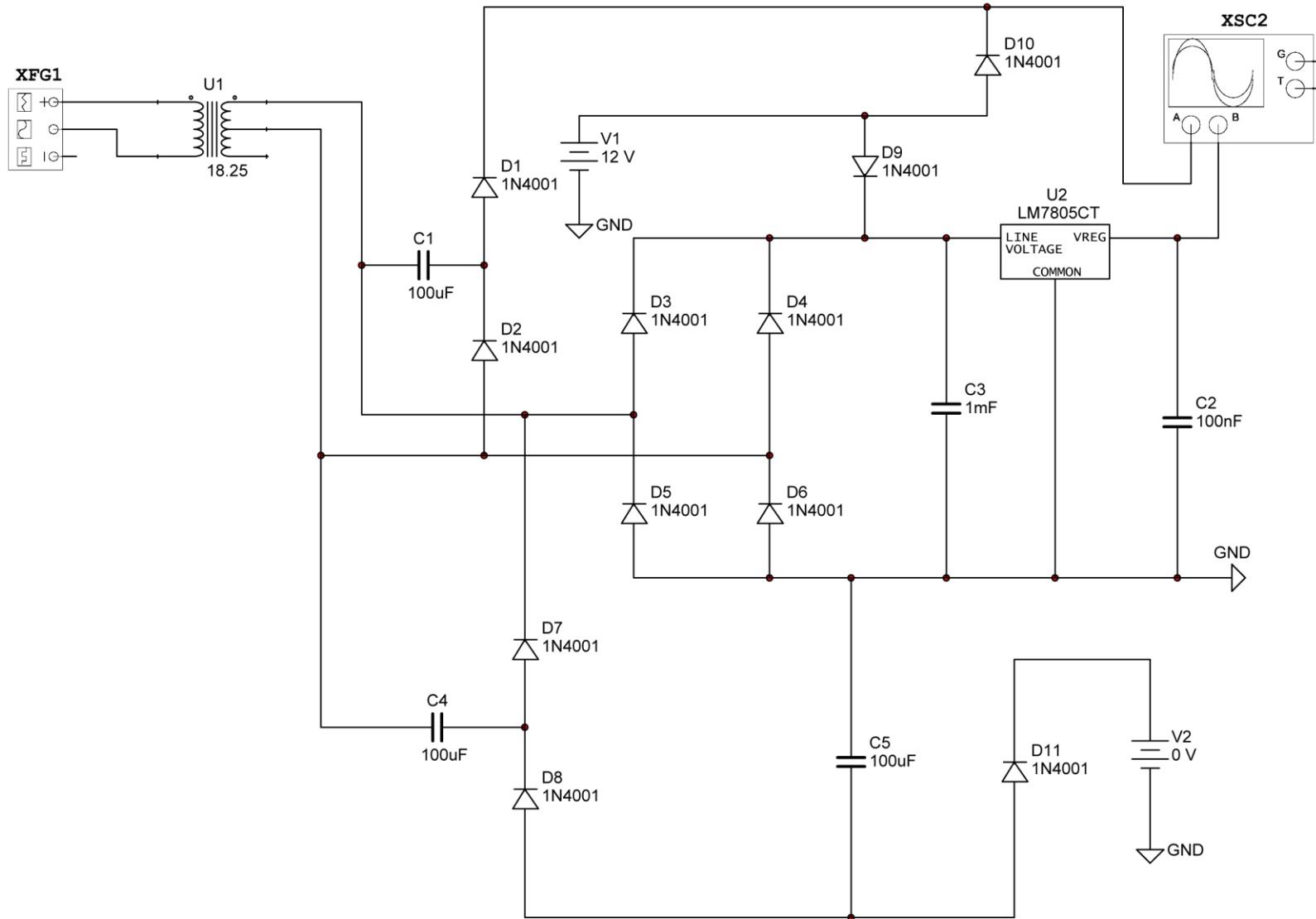
BUCK GATE FET SUPPLY VOLTAGE SCHEMATIC



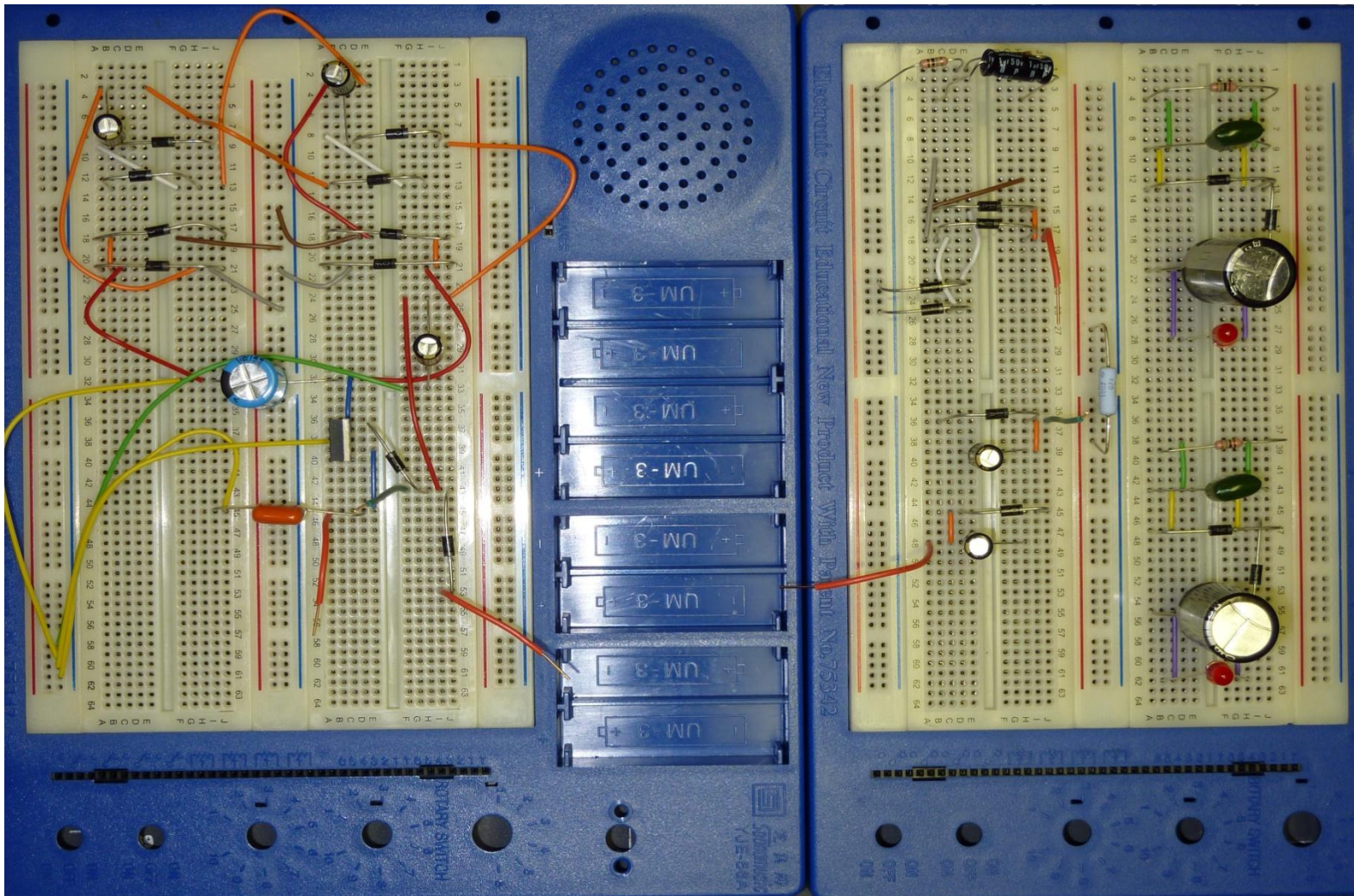
INPUT POWER BLOCK DIAGRAM



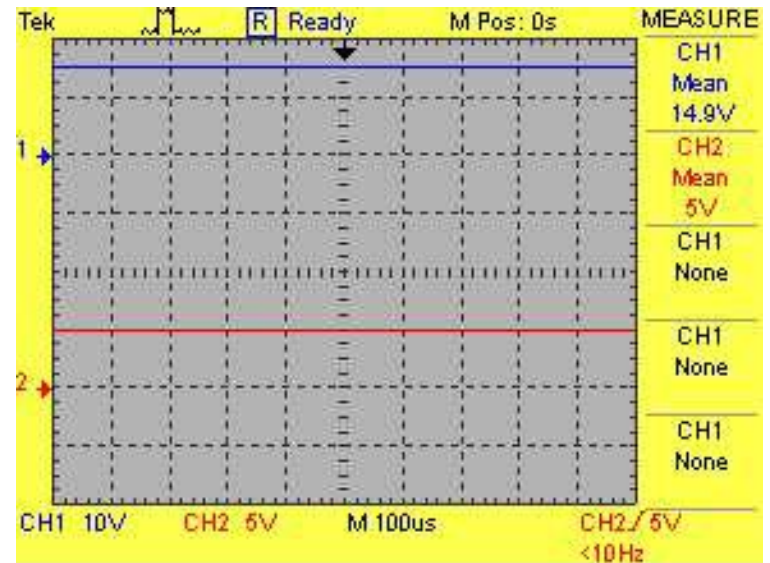
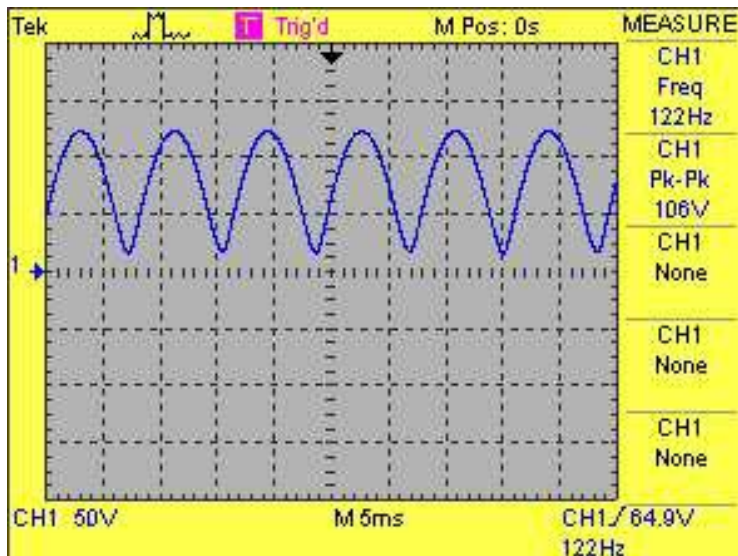
LOW VOLTAGE CIRCUITRY SUPPLY SCHEMATIC




INPUT POWER PROTOTYPE



RESULTS (RECTIFIED AC AND LOW POWER OUTPUTS)

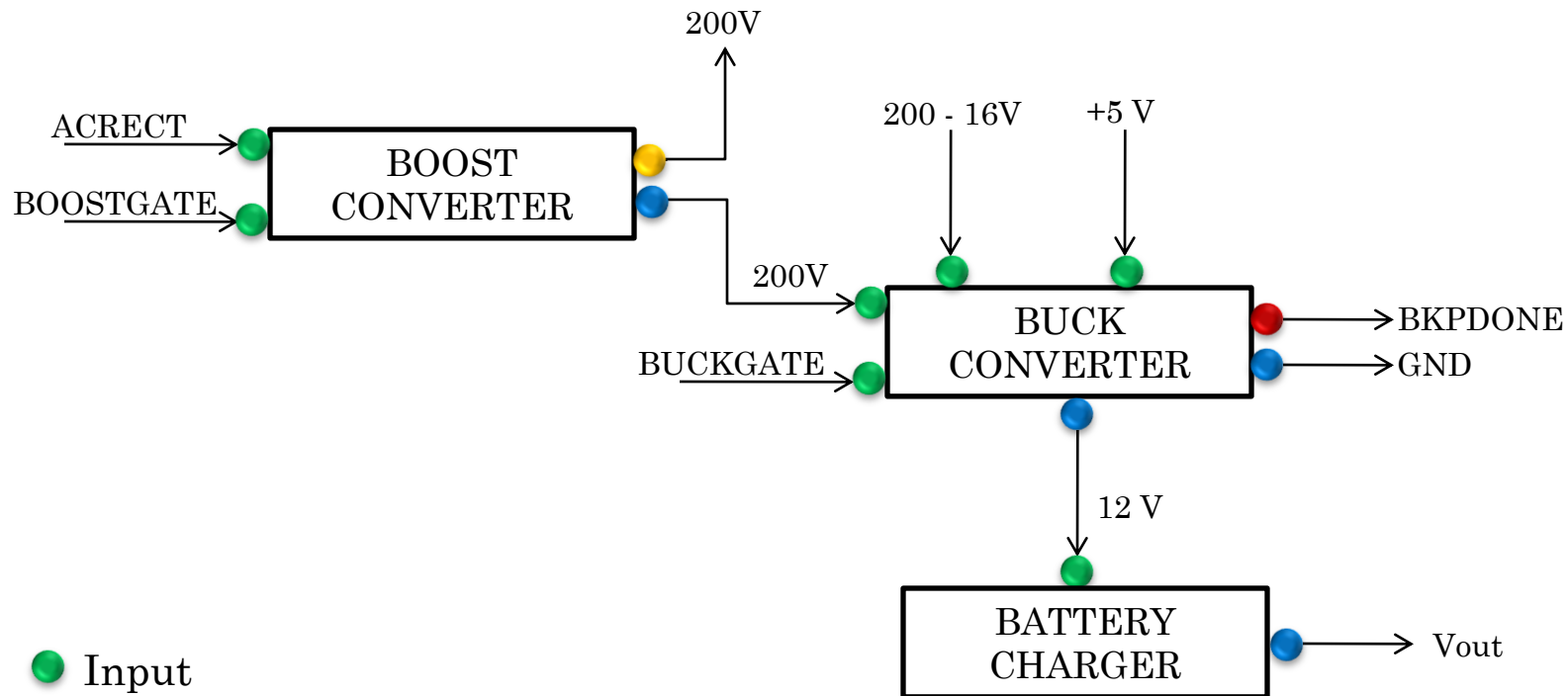




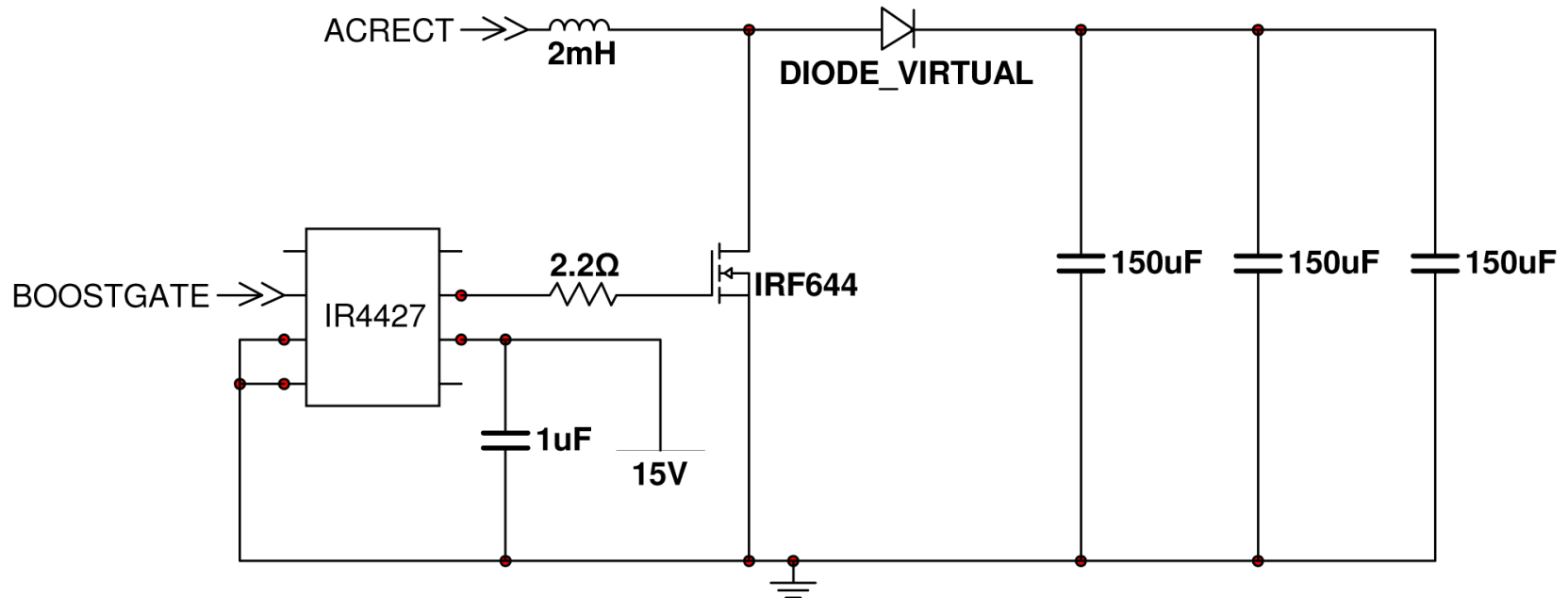
BOOST CONVERTER, BUCK CONVERTER & BATTERY CHARGING CIRCUIT

- Jimit Shah

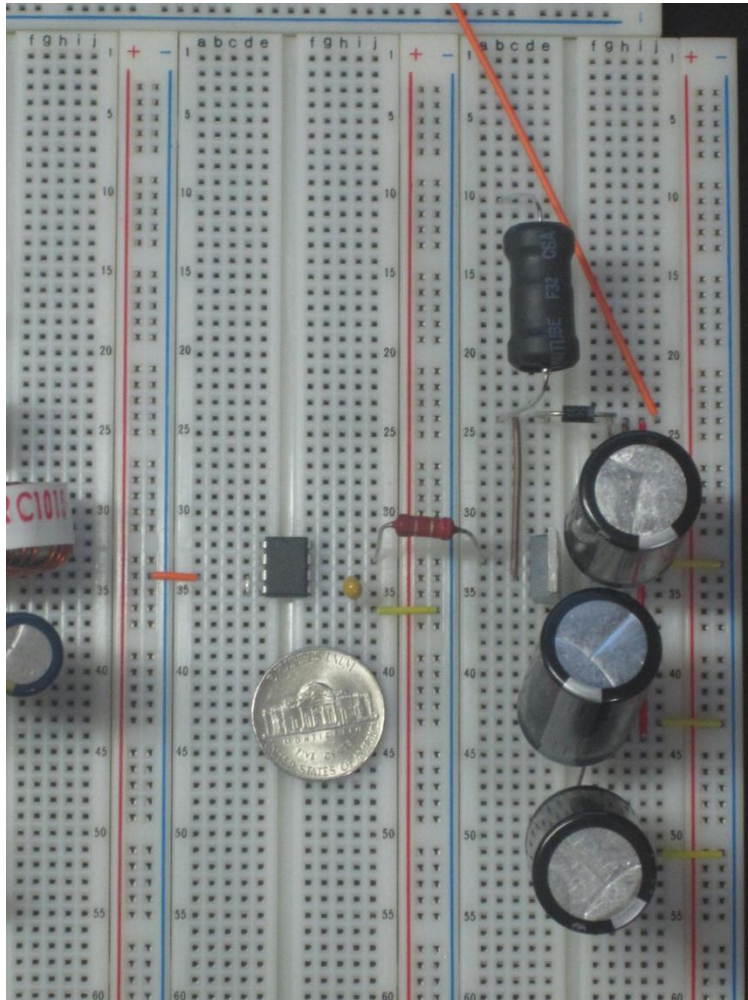
BLOCK DIAGRAM



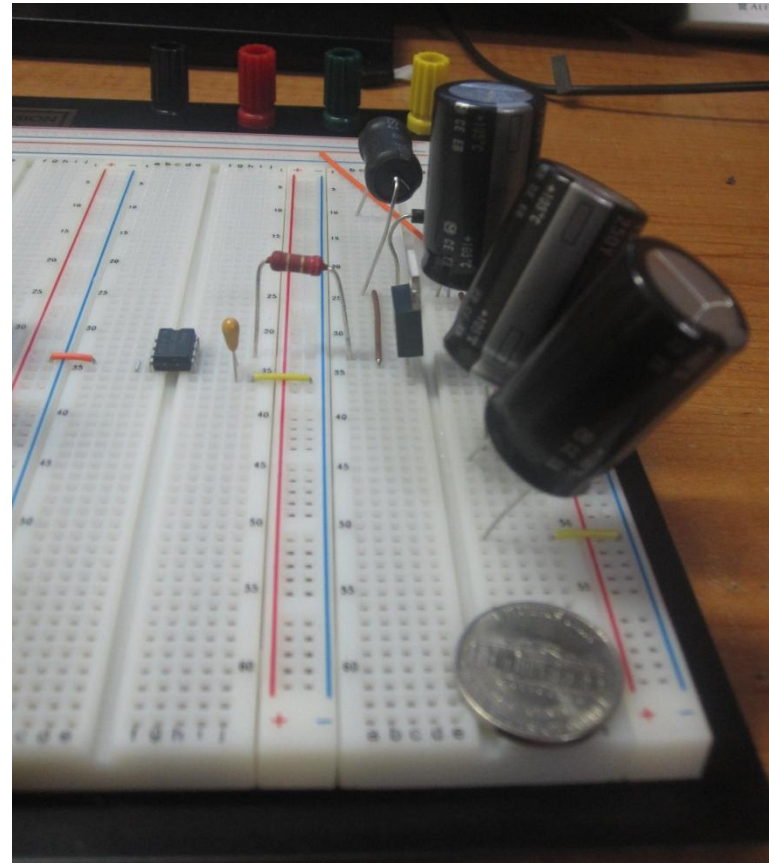
BOOST TOPOLOGY SCHEMATIC



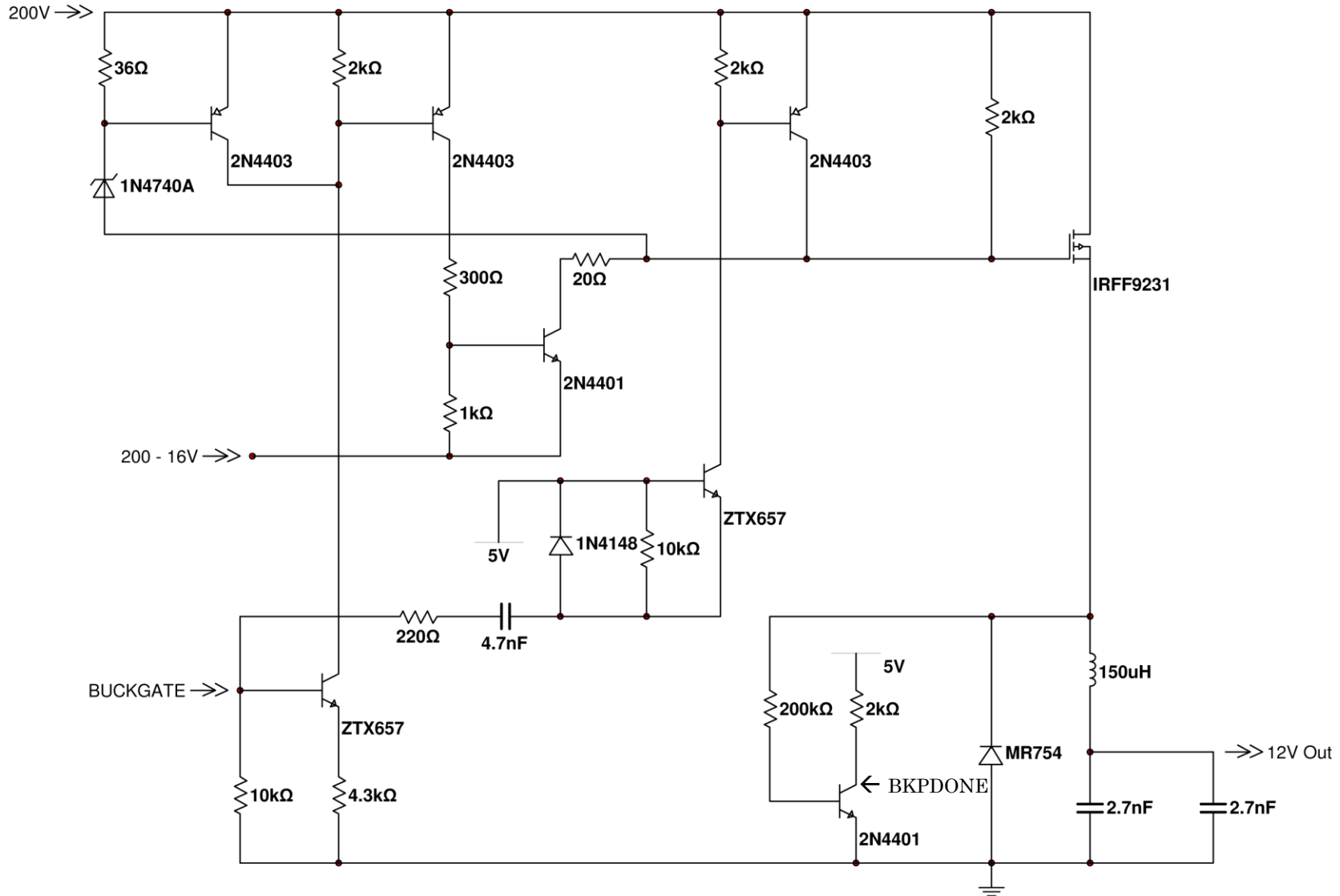
Top View



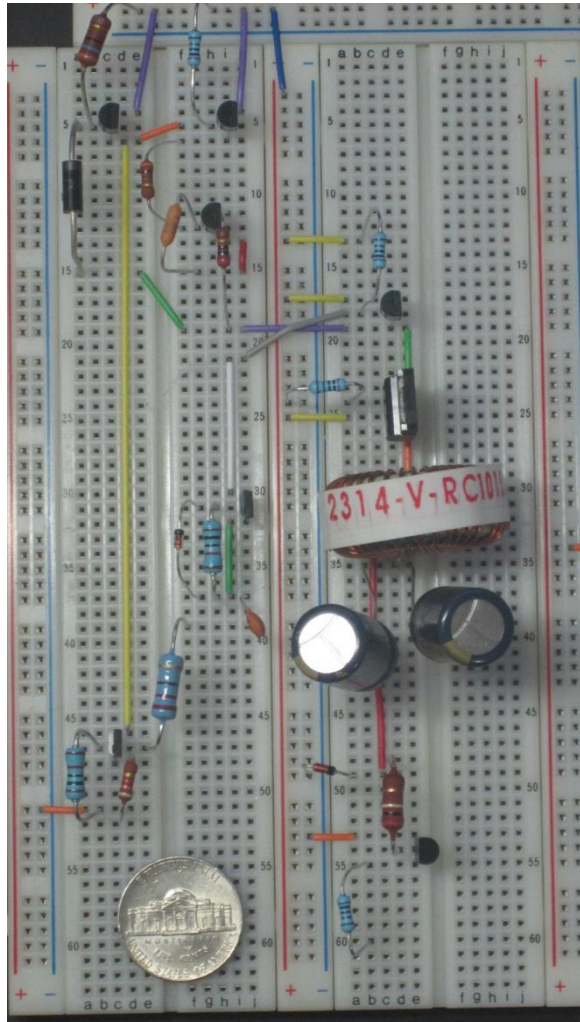
Side View



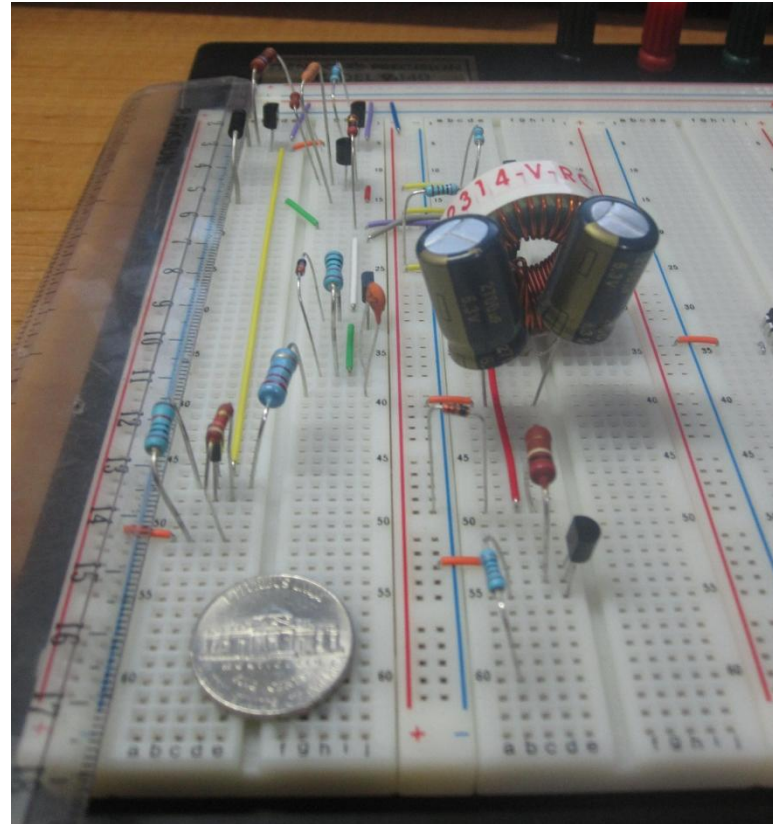
BUCK TOPOLOGY SCHEMATIC

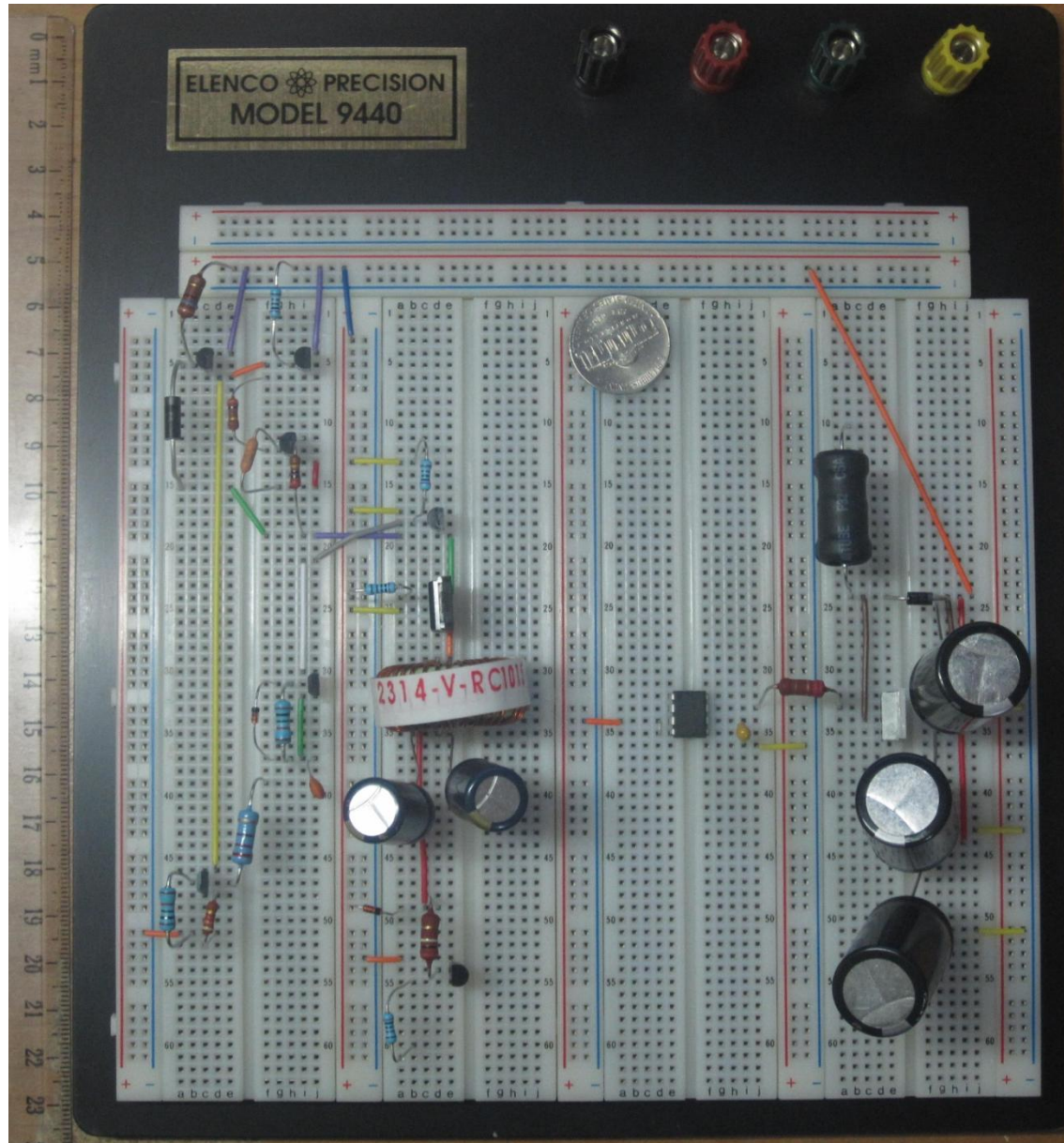


Top View

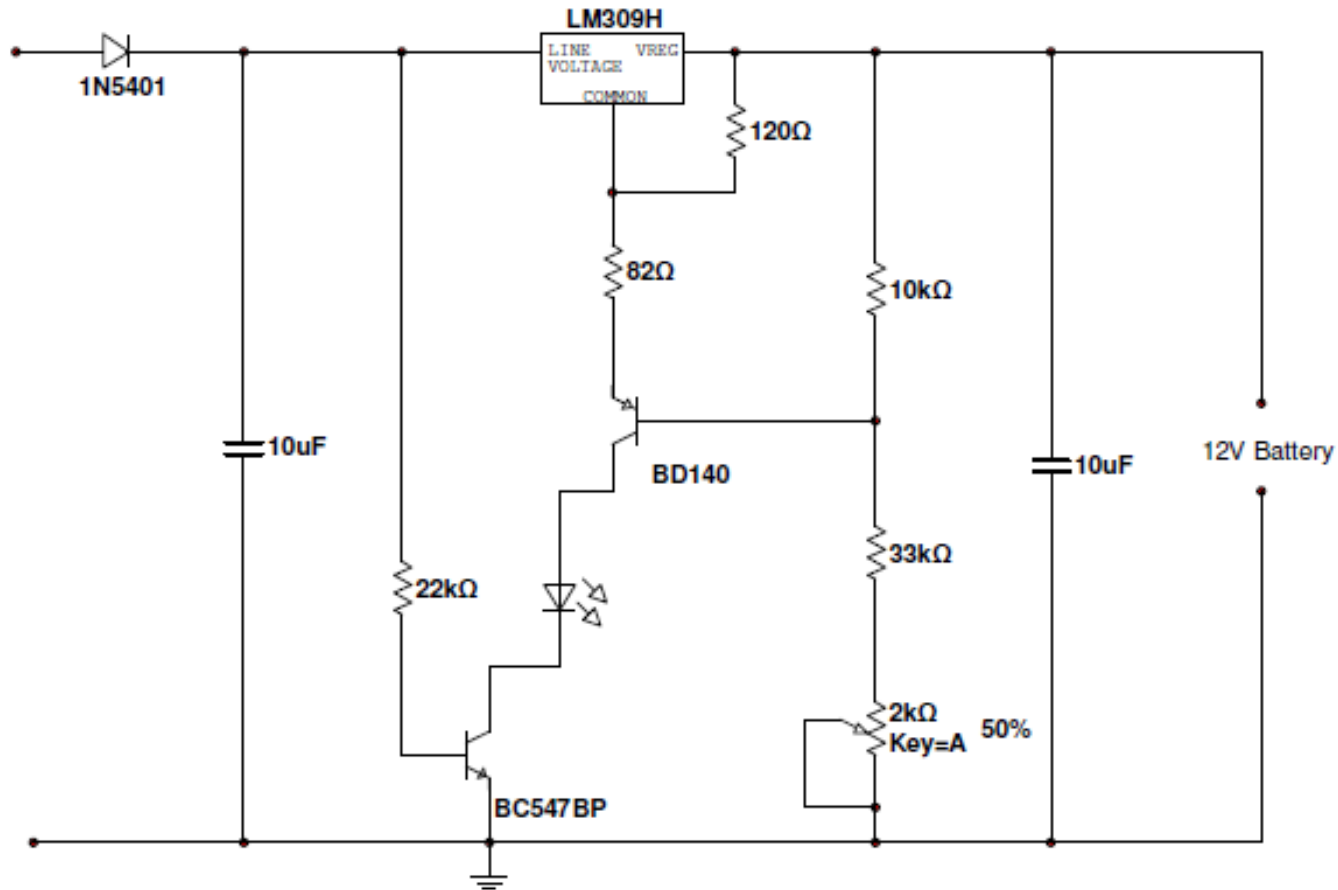


Side View





BATTERY CHARGING SCHEMATIC





MICROCONTROLLER

- Louis Bengtson

ADVANTAGES OF DSPIC

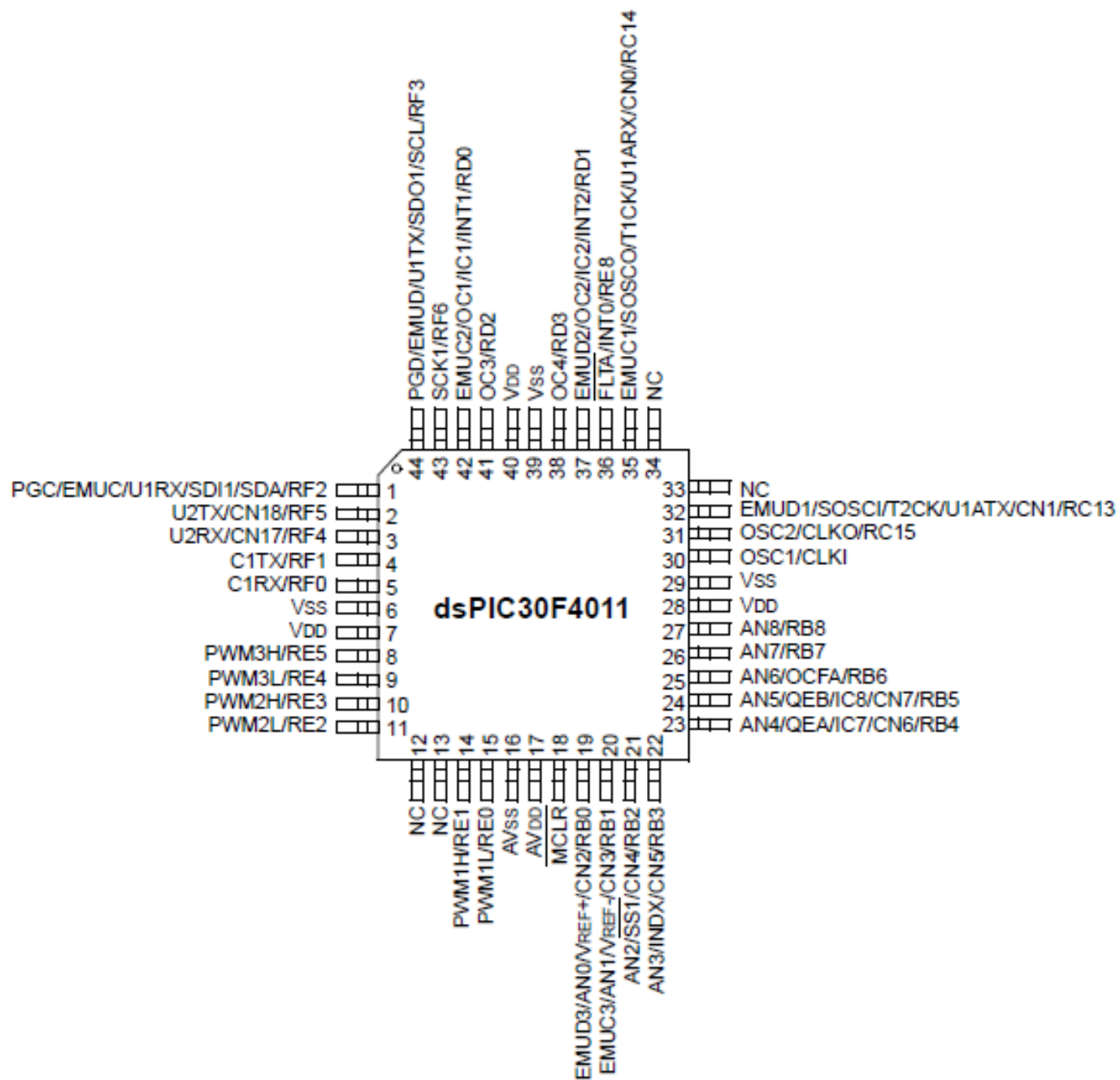
- Extensive available parameters
- Inexpensive
- Programmable in C
- Compatibility with development tools
- Allows use of PFC algorithm
- Prospect of future improvements with digital control not possible with analog implementation

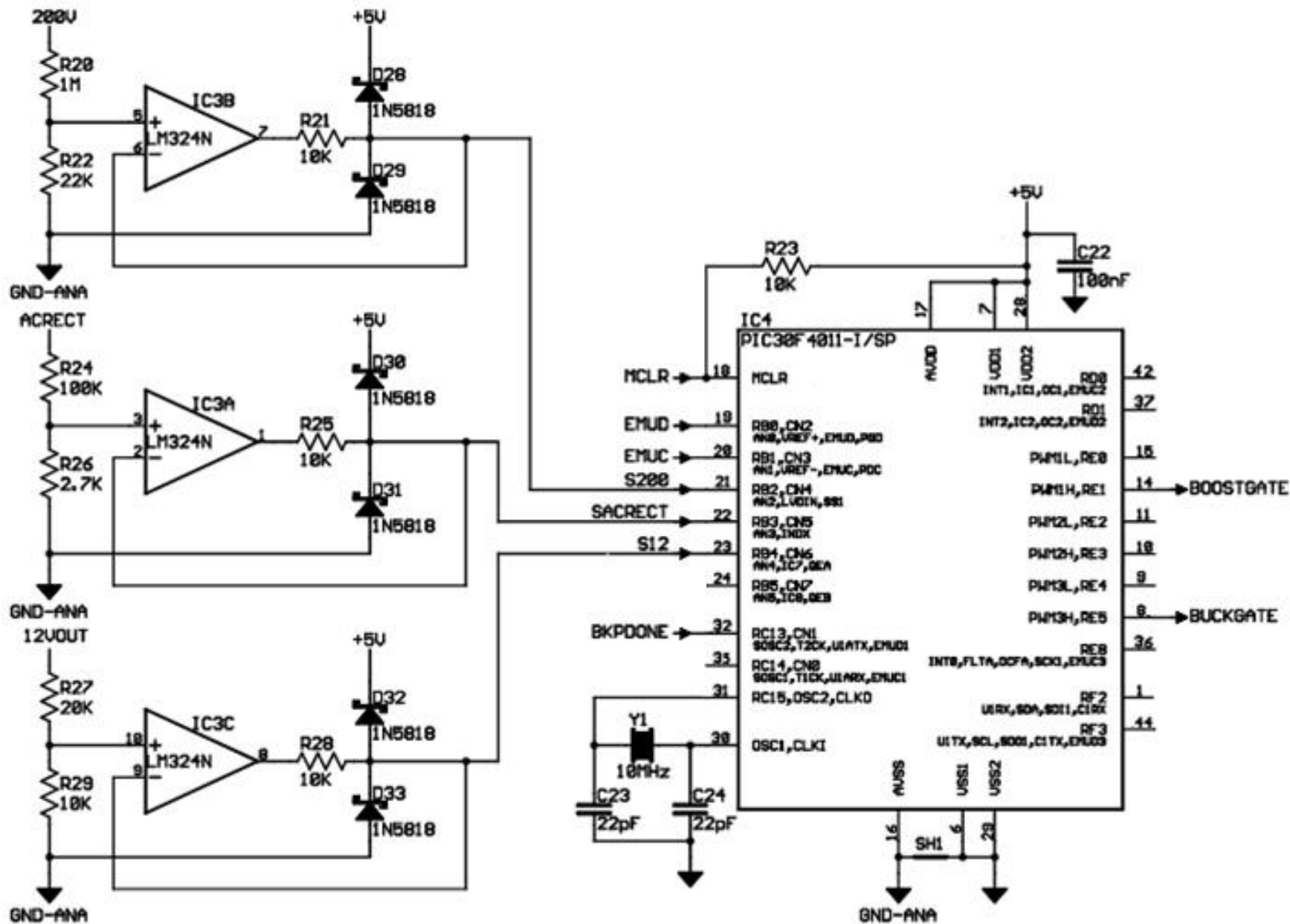


DSPIC30F4011 SPECIFICATIONS

Parameters	Values
Program Memory Type	Flash
Program Memory (KB)	48
CPU Speed (MIPS)	30
RAM Bytes	2048
Internal Oscillator	7.37 MHz, 512 kHz
nanoWatt Features	Fast Wake/Fast Control
Capture/Compare/PWM Peripherals	4/4
Digital Communication Peripherals	2-UART, 1-SPI, 1-I2C
Analog Peripherals	1-A/D 9x10-bit @ 1000(ksps)
Timers	5 x 16-bit, 2 x 32-bit
16-bit PWM resolutions	16
Motor Control PWM Channels	6
Temperature Range (deg C)	-40 to 125
Operating Voltage Range (V)	2.5 to 5.5
I/O Pins	30
Pin Count	44
Volume Pricing	\$4.02

44-Pin TQFP





MICROCONTROLLER FUNCTIONS

- Control buck and boost FET gate drivers
- Receive buck pulse done signal from buck converter to prevent new pulse while processing previous pulse
- Interrupt and compute next period boost pulse width for power factor correction between pulses




BOOST PULSE WIDTH FORMULA FOR PFC

$$\text{Boost Pulse Width} = \sqrt{\frac{2T_p L (V_o - V_{ac})}{V_o R}}$$

- T_p is the pulse period
- L is the Boost inductance
- R is the load resistance to the AC line
- V_o is the Boost output voltage
- V_{ac} is the instantaneous rectified AC voltage



BOOST PULSE WIDTH ALGORITHM

- Add 200V internal supply reading with boost diode drop voltage to acquire effective boost switcher output voltage
 - Get rectified AC voltage reading and convert to 200V reading scale
 - Subtract AC rectified voltage from effective boost switcher output voltage to obtain boost difference voltage
 - If result is negative, clip at 0
 - Divide boost difference voltage by boost output voltage to obtain duty cycle
 - Take the square root to obtain scaled pulse width, and restore original scale
 - Compare computed duty cycle to maximum duty cycle
 - If computed duty cycle is out of range, set maximum duty cycle
 - Set boost switcher pulse width for the next PWM period
- 

ANTICIPATED PROBLEMS

- Generator performance
- GPS
- Not being able to test Boost & Buck circuits
- Programming the microcontroller
- Integrating microcontroller chip into PCB
- PCB layout

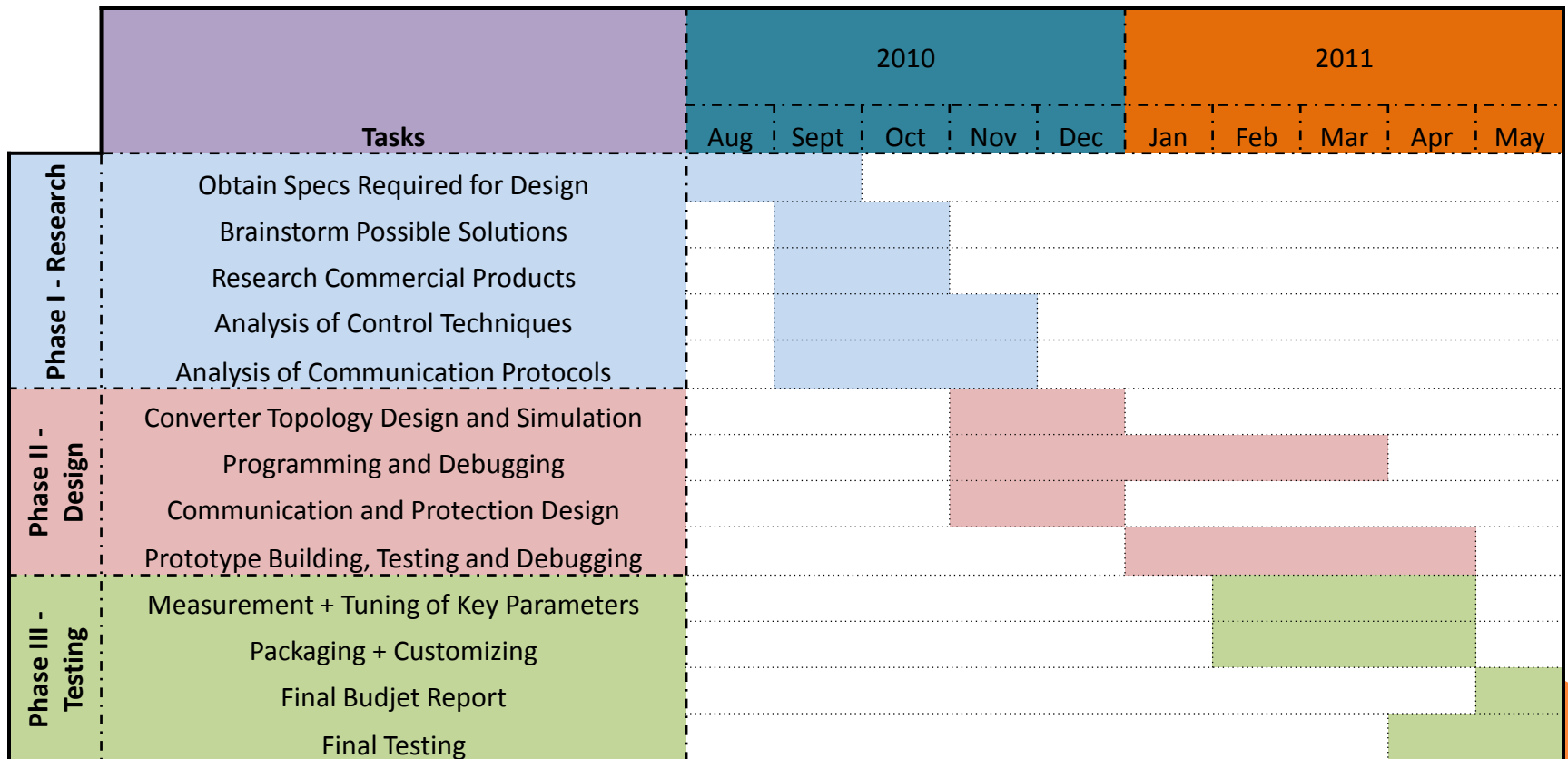


BUDGET

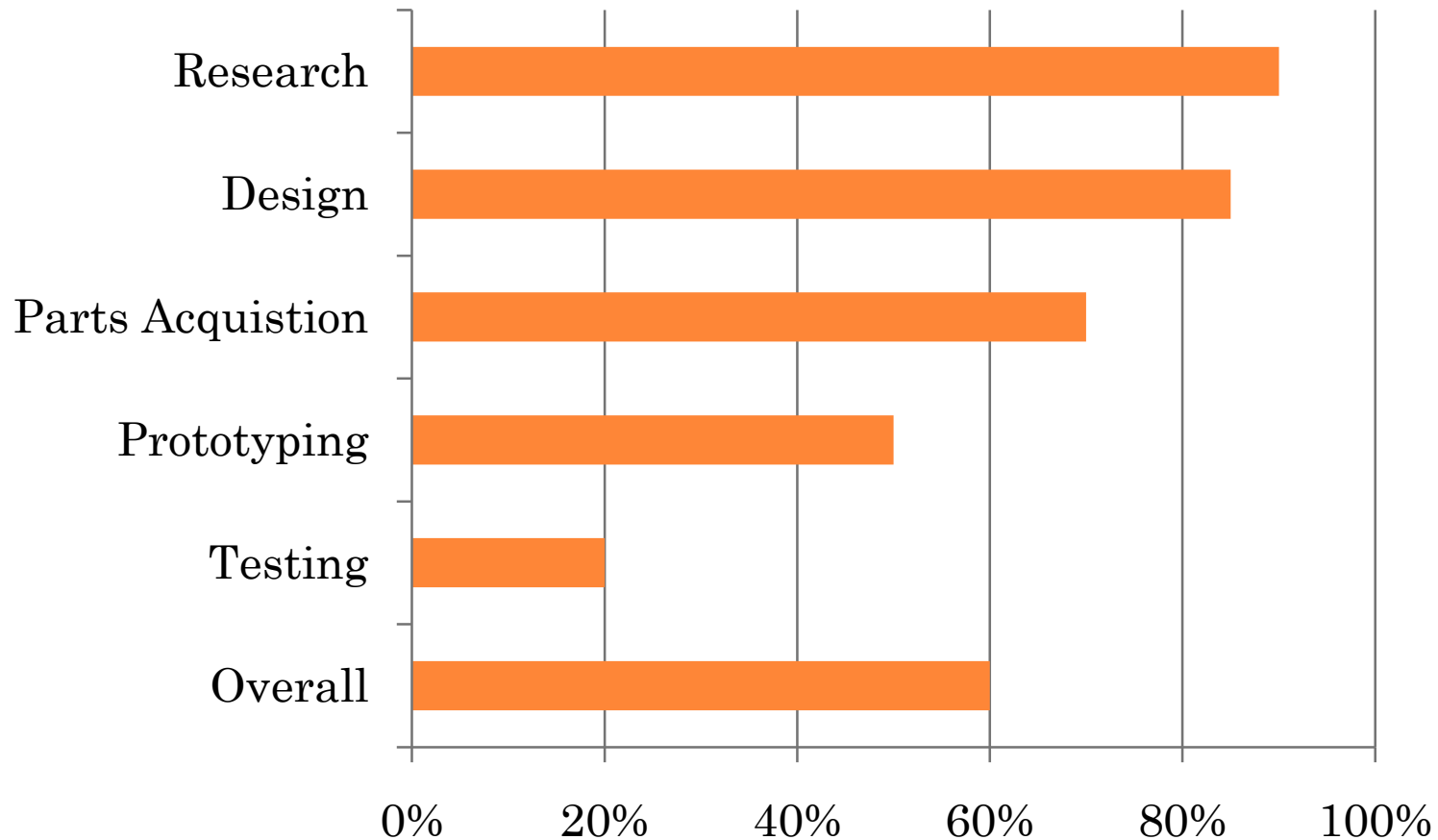
Item Description	Cost	% of Total Project Cost
Resistors	\$5.56	0.70%
Capacitors	\$41.34	5.27%
Inductors	\$31.92	4.06%
Diodes	\$12.51	1.60%
Transistors	\$15.35	1.95%
LEDs	\$2.98	38.00%
Lead Acid Battery	\$18.06	2.30%
Microcontroller	\$31.90	4.06%
Blank MCU Cards	\$56.60	7.20%
Breadboards	\$64.89	8.26%
Breadboard Jumper Kits	\$12.82	1.63%
Development Kit	\$467.00	59.40%
Multimeter	\$24.50	3.12%
	\$785.43	



PROJECT TIMELINE



MILESTONE CHART





QUESTIONS?