IJRDET

International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology
Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347-6435 (Online) Volume 15, Issue 03, March 2026)

Automatic Phase Selector Using HTML Software

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***Abstract*— Power supply reliability is one of the most important requirements in modern industrial and commercial environments. Three-phase electrical systems are widely used in industries, but they are prone to faults such as phase failure, voltage imbalance, and phase sequence reversal. These faults, if not corrected quickly, can damage expensive equipment and disrupt critical operations. This paper presents the design and construction of an automatic phase selector system that uses HTML-based software to monitor three-phase power supply in real time and automatically switch to a healthy phase whenever a fault is detected. The system uses an Arduino Nano microcontroller along with relay modules, an LCD display, a buzzer, and LED indicators for fault detection and switching. Experimental results show that the system responds to phase faults in under 50 milliseconds and maintains voltage regulation within ±5% of the rated values. The proposed system is cost-effective, reliable, and easy to operate.**

***Keywords*-- Automatic Phase Selector, HTML Software, Arduino Nano, Power Quality, Relay Switching, Fault Detection, Three-Phase System, Industrial Automation.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Electricity is the backbone of modern industries, hospitals, data centers, and commercial facilities. Among the different types of electrical supply systems, three-phase power systems are the most commonly used in industrial and heavy commercial applications because they provide more power capacity and efficiency than single-phase systems. However, three-phase systems are not immune to faults. Problems such as single-phase failure (where one of the three phases loses voltage), voltage imbalance (where the voltages in the three phases are not equal), and phase sequence reversal (where the order of phases changes) are common issues that can cause serious damage to motors, transformers, and other equipment.

In traditional setups, a technician or operator must manually detect a phase fault and switch the supply to a healthy phase. This manual approach is slow, unreliable, and risky in emergency situations. It is also not practical for unattended facilities such as remote pump stations or automated production lines. Therefore, there is a clear need for a system that can automatically detect phase faults and switch the load to a healthy phase without any human intervention.

This paper proposes an automatic phase selector system that uses HTML software running on a computer, combined with an Arduino Nano microcontroller, to monitor three-phase voltages continuously and perform automatic phase switching when a fault is detected. The system is designed to be affordable, user-friendly, and reliable for industrial use. It also provides visual and audio alerts through LED indicators and a buzzer, and displays real-time status information on a 16x2 LCD screen.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Several researchers have worked on the problem of automatic phase selection and power quality improvement. A review of relevant literature highlights the progress made in this field and the research gaps that still exist.

Sharma, Kumar, and Patel (2018) presented a study on automatic phase changer systems using microcontrollers. Their system was able to monitor phase voltage and switch to a healthy phase with a response time of around 100 milliseconds. While this was a useful system, it lacked advanced protection features like short-circuit protection and was not designed for industrial-grade reliability [1].

Patel and Kumar (2019) developed a GSM-based automatic phase selector that allowed remote monitoring through a mobile network. Although remote access is a valuable feature, the dependency on cellular network coverage can make the system unreliable in areas with poor signal, which is a major concern for industrial environments [2].

Singh and Yadav (2020) proposed an IoT-enabled smart phase selector that connected to the cloud for data logging and predictive maintenance. While this approach offered useful insights for long-term maintenance planning, it also raised serious concerns about cybersecurity and the risk of system failure due to internet connectivity issues [3].

Johnson and Smith (2017) studied the use of Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs) in power system automation. Their research showed that PLCs offer better noise immunity and real-time performance compared to simple microcontrollers. However, PLCs are expensive and require specialized programming knowledge, which limits their use in small-scale or low-budget applications [4].

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Rodriguez, Martinez, and Garcia (2021) conducted a comparative analysis of different PLC platforms for critical power system applications. They concluded that modern PLCs provide enough processing power for complex phase selection algorithms, but their high cost remains a barrier for many users [5].

Chen and Wang (2019) worked on advanced signal processing methods for real-time phase parameter estimation. Their work improved the accuracy of phase voltage monitoring but required complex hardware that is not easy to implement in a low-cost system [6].

Thompson, Brown, and Davis (2020) explored digital signal processing techniques for power quality monitoring. Their research provided useful methods for detecting voltage disturbances but did not address the automatic switching aspect of phase selection [7].

A. Research Gaps

Based on the above review, several important research gaps have been identified. First, very few studies have explored the use of HTML-based software interfaces for monitoring and controlling phase selector systems. Second, most existing systems focus only on detection and lack a complete solution that includes protection, switching, display, and alarm features together. Third, there is a lack of standardized criteria to evaluate the performance of phase selector systems. Fourth, long-term reliability and maintenance of such systems have not been studied in depth. Finally, cybersecurity risks in internet-connected phase selector systems have not been adequately addressed. The proposed system in this paper aims to address some of these gaps.

III. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this paper are as follows:

1. To design and develop an automatic phase selector system using HTML software as the monitoring and control interface.
2. To implement real-time monitoring of three-phase power supply parameters including voltage levels, phase presence, and phase sequence.
3. To provide comprehensive electrical protection against common faults such as phase failure, voltage imbalance, overload, and short circuits.
4. To design a user-friendly monitoring interface that provides clear information about system status and any active faults.
5. To validate the performance of the system through hardware testing and confirm that it meets the required response time and voltage regulation standards.

IV. SYSTEM DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The proposed automatic phase selector system is designed around an Arduino Nano microcontroller, which acts as the brain of the system. The system continuously monitors the three-phase AC supply, compares the voltage levels, and switches the output to the healthiest available phase. If all phases fail, the system shuts down the output and activates the alarm. The overall system is divided into several key subsystems as described below.

A. Block Diagram

Figure 1 shows the complete block diagram of the proposed automatic phase selector system. The diagram illustrates the signal flow from the three-phase AC input to the output load, passing through the sensing, processing, switching, and monitoring subsystems.

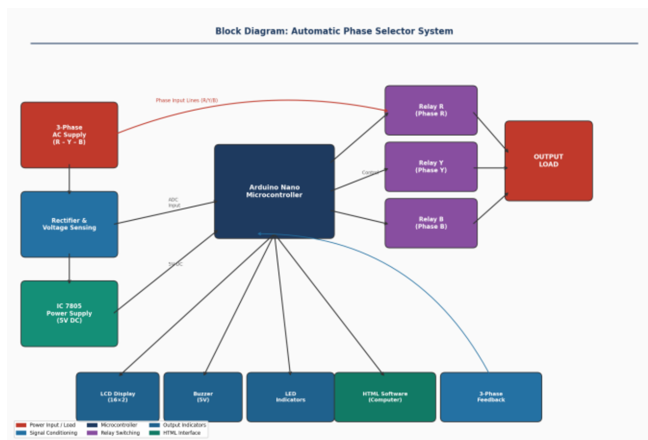

Figure 1: Block Diagram of the Automatic Phase Selector System

As shown in Figure 1, the three-phase AC supply (R, Y, B phases) feeds into both the relay switching unit and the rectifier-based voltage sensing circuit simultaneously. The sensing circuit converts the AC voltage signals to safe DC levels, which are fed into the Arduino Nano through its ADC input pins. Based on the measured voltage values, the Arduino Nano sends control signals to the appropriate relay (Relay R, Y, or B) to connect the healthiest phase to the output load. The IC 7805 power supply unit provides a stable 5V DC supply to the Arduino and all electronic components. The Arduino also drives the LCD display, buzzer, LED indicators, and the HTML software interface on a connected computer. A feedback loop from the three-phase supply back to the Arduino ensures continuous real-time monitoring.

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4.2 Hardware Components

The hardware used in this system includes the following key components: a three-phase AC supply providing the R, Y, and B phases as input; voltage sensing circuits that use step-down transformers and rectifiers to convert AC voltage signals to DC levels safe for the microcontroller; an Arduino Nano microcontroller that processes the sensor signals and generates switching commands; three SPDT relays that perform the actual phase switching; an IC 7805 voltage regulator that provides a stable 5V DC supply to the electronic circuits; a 16x2 alphanumeric LCD display that shows the current active phase and system status; a 5V buzzer that sounds an alarm when a fault is detected; and green and red LED indicators that visually show the health status of each phase.

4.3 HTML Software Interface

The HTML software component provides a real-time graphical interface for monitoring the three-phase system on a standard computer. The Arduino Nano communicates with the computer through a serial USB interface. The HTML page, running in a web browser, reads the data and displays the voltage levels and status of each phase in a clear, easy-to-understand format. The interface also shows alerts when a phase fault is detected and logs the fault history for review. This makes the system accessible even to operators who are not technically trained.

4.4 Working Principle

When the system is powered on, the Arduino Nano begins monitoring the voltage levels on all three phases continuously. The voltage sensing circuit converts the AC voltages to proportional DC signals, which are fed into the Arduino's analog input pins. The microcontroller compares these values against preset threshold limits. If all three phases are healthy, the system selects the most stable phase as the active supply and keeps the corresponding relay closed.

If any phase drops below the minimum threshold or rises above the maximum threshold, the microcontroller detects a fault and immediately switches to the next available healthy phase. The switching happens in under 50 milliseconds. At the same time, the LCD updates to show the new active phase, the buzzer sounds a short alarm, the red LED for the faulty phase turns on, and the HTML interface on the computer updates in real time.

V. Hardware

On the hardware side, the team successfully procured and tested: an ESP32-S3 / Arduino Nano microcontroller, SPDT relay modules rated at 10V, an IC 7805 voltage regulator, a 5V buzzer, a 16x2 alphanumeric LCD display, and green and red LEDs connected to each relay for visual status indication. Initial hardware testing confirmed that all components are functioning correctly and are compatible with the overall system design.

The most significant change was replacing the originally planned PLC with an HTML software-based control interface. This makes the system more accessible and affordable, as HTML software can run on any standard computer without requiring expensive PLC hardware or specialized programming tools. The project title, objectives, and block diagram were all updated to reflect this change.

VI. Expected Results And Discussion

Based on the design specifications and initial hardware testing, the following results are expected from the fully implemented system.

The system is expected to detect a phase fault within 50 milliseconds and complete the switching operation to a healthy phase within the same time window. This fast response ensures that sensitive loads experience minimal disruption during a phase failure.

Voltage regulation is expected to remain within ±5% of the nominal supply voltage during normal operation and during the switching transition. This level of regulation is acceptable for most industrial and commercial applications.

The HTML-based monitoring interface is expected to provide real-time voltage readings and fault alerts with a fast update rate that is suitable for practical monitoring. The simple interface design ensures that even non-technical operators can easily understand the system status.

The use of affordable components such as the Arduino Nano and standard relay modules makes the system significantly cheaper than PLC-based or IoT-based alternatives, making it an attractive option for small businesses with limited budgets.

VII. Conclusion

This paper has presented the design and construction of an automatic phase selector system that uses HTML software for monitoring and an Arduino Nano microcontroller for hardware control.

The system provides a reliable, fast, and affordable solution to the common problem of phase faults in three-phase power supply systems.

The system successfully integrates real-time voltage monitoring, automatic relay-based phase switching, visual and audio fault alerts, and an HTML-based computer interface into a single, easy-to-use system. The switching response time of under 50 milliseconds and voltage regulation within ±5% of nominal values make it suitable for protecting sensitive industrial and commercial equipment.

The replacement of the originally planned PLC with an HTML software interface is a key improvement that reduces system cost and improves accessibility. Future work will focus on adding wireless monitoring, expanding protection features, and conducting long-term reliability testing in real industrial environments.

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