Design & Optimization of a Power Generation System based on Renewable Energy Technologies

Devendra Kumar Doda, Amit Shrivastava, Mahesh Bundele

Abstract: The application of this study is to make an instrument that will consider wind, solar, and biomass assets on a location and decide how these three wellsprings of energy would be best consolidated into a hybrid structure to take care of the load demand. The apparatus will enable the user to enter the specifications for different models for each sort of framework, and after that meet the load based on user inputted parameters. The cost of energy will then be dissected, permitting the consumer to perceive what mix of components would bring about the minimum costly cost of energy, and additionally unique ways the load might be met. The software named as HOMER (Hybrid Optimization Model for Electric Renewables) will consider not just the logical principle of vast energy; it will likewise represent economic and required factors.

Keywords: Decentralised Energy Generation; HOMER; Hybrid System; Renewable Energy; Optimization.

I. INTRODUCTION

The decentralized power generation system is basically designed for fulfill the electricity demand of rural and remote areas [1-3]. Off-grid generation is picking up significance in the developing nations where the entrance to power is generally limited [4-6]. The sustainable power sources can be viewed as the best contrasting option to decrease the energy neediness of the local regions where the structure expansion through a upsetting area and thick jungle isn't conceivable or financial. In many developing nations, the national power structure neglects to give rural groups a solid supply of power. Given the high financial cost of this approach failure, the researchers and policymakers have as of late turned out to be occupied with off-grid electrification programs.

The main objective is to utilize renewable resources to fulfill the energy demands at particular location in Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. A Grid connected system is designed as an experimental demonstration system. Hybrid system is designed and optimized using HOMER software.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Grid connected Hybrid Experimental System Description

The hybrid with Grid connection is simulated for an Institutional. The configuration of the simulated hybrid system is shown in Figure 1.
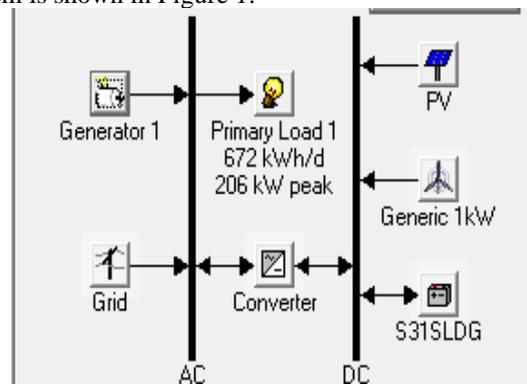

Fig.1 370 kWp Solar -Wind hybrid system configuration

B. Photovoltaic specifications

Photovoltaic are well-known as a technique for generating electrical energy by means of solar cells to convert power from the sun into a surge of electrons. The photovoltaic outcome refers to photons of light stimulating electrons into a higher position of energy, allowing them to perform as charge carriers for an electric current.

The monthly average radiation varies from 3.740 $kWh/m^2/d$ to 6.380 $kWh/m^2/d$ and the annual average radiation is found to be 5.041 $kWh/m^2/d$ at the site with average clearness index (Kt) of 0.562. The monthly average global horizontal solar radiation and clearness index is shown in Figure 2.
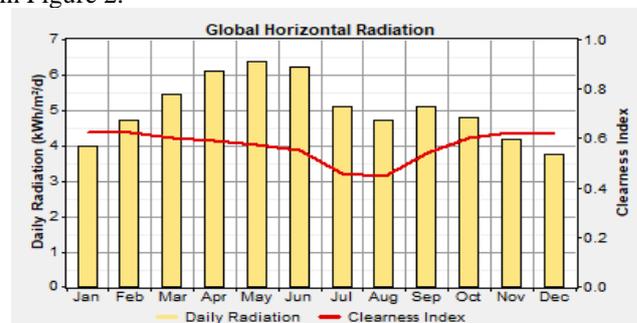

Fig.2 Global solar radiation and clearness index

C. Grid Specifications

The rating of electricity grid taken & arrange from power grid and Institution.

Rate	Price ($/kWh)	Sellback ($/kWh)	Demand
Rate 1	0.122	0.00	0.00

Table 1 PV system specifications [7]

Description	Specifications				
Size (kW)	1	10	20	25	40
Capital Cost ($)	900	8450	16000	20000	28000
Replacement ($)	400	7000	12500	16000	20000
O & M ($)	18	170	320	400	500
Life Time (Yrs)	18				
Derating Factor	0.8				
Temp. Coefficient of Power (%/°C)	0.41				
Efficiency at STC (%)	15				
Reflectance (%)	20				

D. BATTERY SPECIFICATIONS

Due to irregular character of both energy resources, energy storage is required to provide electrical power constantly. The battery specifications are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Battery specifications [8]

Quantity	Power (V/Ah)	Capital Cost ($)	Replacement Cost ($)	O & M Cost($/yr.)
1	150	177	30	10

The electricity produced is supplied to faculty rooms and office. The rest of power is stored in the battery bank. The average daily load demand, energy demand, peak load, load factor are 672kWh/d, 28 kW, 206 kW and 0.136 respectively. The seasonal load profile system is shown in Fig. 3.
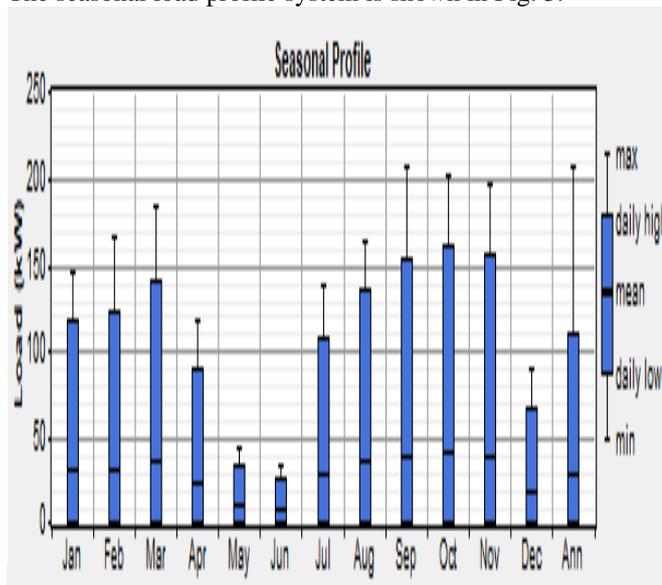

Fig. 3 Annual hourly load profile

An electric grid network is an interconnected system for conveying power from providers to consumers. It comprises of generating stations that deliver electric power from inaccessible sources to demand focuses, and conveyance lines that link individual clients.

Table 4 Different combination used for various components

System	Combinations
PV Array	**1, 2, 3, 4, 5**
Wind Turbine	**1**
Battery	**1, 2, 3, 4**
Converter	**1, 2, 3, 4**
Grid	**1**

The main objective functions of the study are shown in following equations

$$\text{Min} \sum \text{NPC} \qquad (1)$$
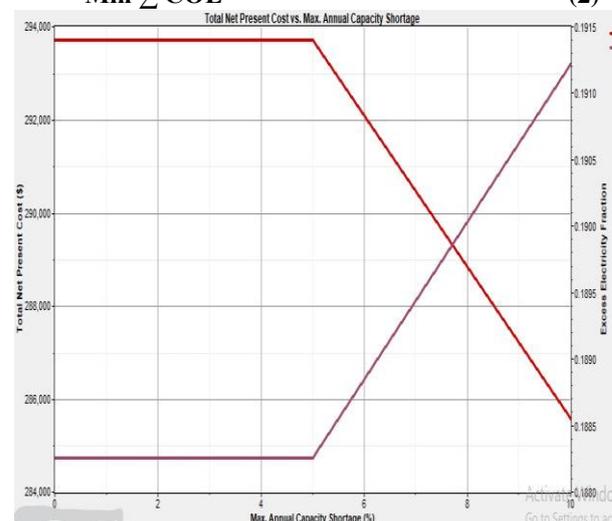$$\text{Min} \sum \text{COE} \qquad (2)$$

Fig.4 Sensitivity analysis of maximum annual capacity shortage

III. SIMULATIONS RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Simulation of the projected hybrid system is performed to get the optimized arrangement of resources from a number of potential combos. Study of the result is carried out in order to accomplish the ultimate objectives, which are given in the next section.

In this section, the techno-economic analysis and optimization results of Solar-Wind-DG hybrid system are obtainable and discussed.

The hybrid system described with Grid connection of 100kW is simulated for a particular geographic location of an institutional area.

The optimization results of the hybrid system according to variation with capacity shortage penalty are shown in figures 5, 6 & 7 respectively.

PV (kW)	G1	Label (kW)	S31SLDG	Conv. (kW)	Disp. Strgy	Grid (kW)	Initial Capital	Operating Cost ($/yr)	Total NPC	COE ($/kWh)	Ren. Frac.	Capacity Shortage	Diesel (L)	Label (hrs)
160			40	120	LF	210	$ 148,715	11,344	$ 293,727	0.094	0.81	0.00		
160		40	40	120	LF	210	$ 151,940	11,318	$ 296,623	0.095	0.81	0.00	37	6
160	1		40	120	LF	210	$ 150,715	12,836	$ 314,806	0.100	0.81	0.00		
160	1	40	40	120	LF	210	$ 153,940	12,811	$ 317,702	0.101	0.81	0.00	37	6
190				170	CC	210	$ 172,085	13,003	$ 338,310	0.108	0.81	0.00		
190		40		170	CC	210	$ 175,310	12,973	$ 341,149	0.109	0.81	0.00	31	5
190	1			170	CC	210	$ 174,085	14,493	$ 359,358	0.115	0.81	0.00		
190	1	40		170	CC	210	$ 177,310	14,463	$ 362,196	0.116	0.81	0.00	31	5

Fig.5 Optimization result for 0$/kWh capacity shortage penalty

PV (kW)	G1	Label (kW)	S31SLDG	Conv. (kW)	Disp. Strgy	Grid (kW)	Initial Capital	Operating Cost ($/yr)	Total NPC	COE ($/kWh)	Ren. Frac.	Capacity Shortage	Diesel (L)	Label (hrs)
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Fig.6 Optimization result for 5$/kWh capacity shortage penalty

Fig.7 Optimization result for 10$/kWh capacity shortage penalty

Table 5 Comparison of different results obtained

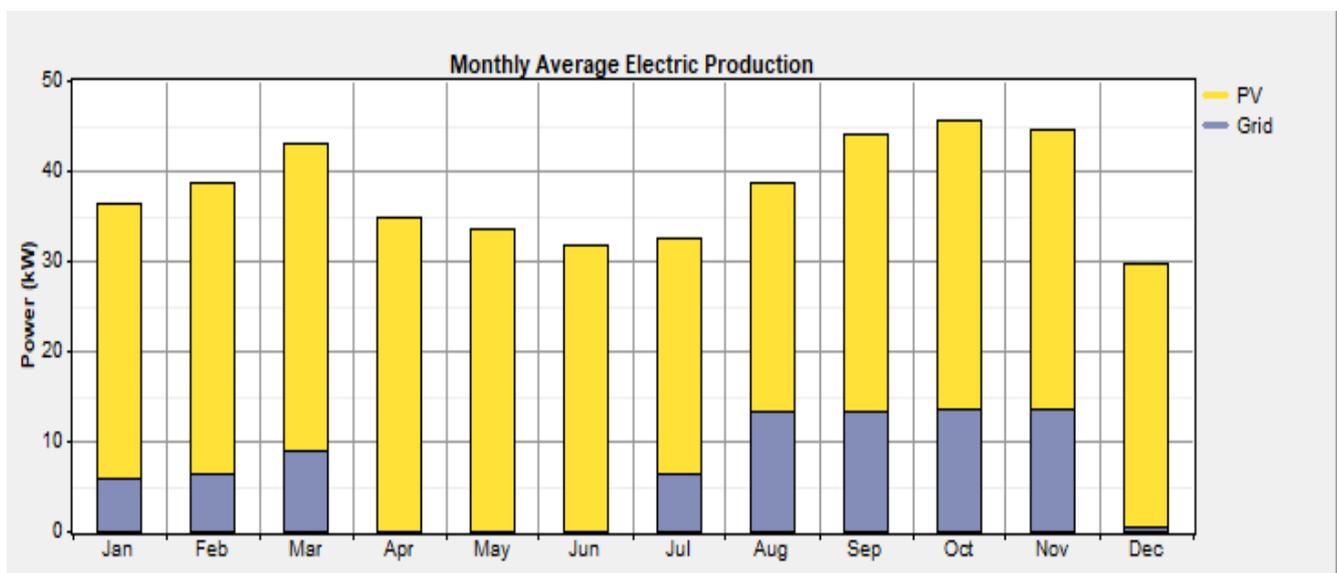| S. No.	Capacity Shortage Penalty ($/kWh)	Total Net Present Cost ($)	Cost of Electricity ($/kWh)	Best Combination
1	0	293,727 (Rs 1,87,98,528)	0.094 (Rs.6.016)	Grid- PV-battery
2	5	293, 727 (Rs 1,87,98,528)	0.094 (Rs.6.016)	Grid- PV-battery
3	10	285,589 (Rs 1,82,77,696)	0.093 (Rs.5.952)	Grid- PV-battery

Fig.8 Monthly average electricity production by best optimized Grid connected hybrid system

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE SCOPE

The Grid connected system shows the meaningful and optimal result among all combinations in terms of NPC and COE generated by simulation model of Grid connected solar-wind-diesel System is the Grid connected PV system. NPC and COE of optimal combination are found to be $285,589 (Rs 1,82,77,696) & $0.093/kWh (Rs.5.952)

respectively. The application of Grid connected solar-wind-diesel System saved average total electricity bill of $2255.549 / month (INR 152136.845/ month) and $.0179/ month (INR1.211 / Unit).

The optimized results shows that on considering a grid connected system hybrid with SPV-Wind- DG, for 10 $/kWh capacity shortage penalty, the COE of system decreases from $0.094/kWh (Rs.6.016) to 0.093/kWh (Rs.5.592) also NPC decreases from $293,727 (Rs 1,87,98,528) to $285,589 (Rs 1,82,77,696) and operating cost also decreases from $11,344 to 10,707.

The option of diesel generator could also be studied with designed system for reliability improvement. In comparison with the existing system, the cost of optimum wind solar hybrid system is slightly lesser and system is more reliable.

From here in the upcoming endeavor this study can be extended by including the biomass / diesel generator as one more renewable source of power in the hybrid system. By doing this, reliability of the system will further increase for remote and inaccessible locations.

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