

Development and Analysis of Combinational Pico-Energy Generation Framework



Manjusha Sham Patil, Anwar Mubarak Mulla

Abstract: *Alternative energy is extracted via unlimited resources. Appropriate practice of energy assets is a great debate heading these times. It is extremely significant to determine of which resource needs to be employed and for what reason. Number of points just like cleanness, expense, steadiness, effectiveness and so geographical impacts needs to be considered. Because of India getting the world's 4th leading emitter of Carbon Dioxide, it is vital to figure out what precisely the India's exhausts are presently as well as, just where these may be advancing. Considering India's early on level of monetary evolution, poor per-capita exhausts and so its significant populace, certainly, there is distinctive probability to get its exhausts to boost. Hence, certainly, there is a requirement of option to lessen this carbon foot printing as per Kyoto protocol. Hence, this paper presents the methodology to lower the carbon foot printing by means of combinational Pico-energy generation.*

Keywords : *Carbon foot printing, clear energy, Kyoto protocol, Pico-Energy, renewable energy, Rural-Electrification, zero carbon*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kyoto Protocol [1, 2, 3] is structured upon the precept of general however, differentiated accountabilities: it notes that solitary parts of the world possess distinct possibilities in coping with environment transformation, due to monetary refinement, as well as subsequently positions the need cut down present-day exhausts on developed different countries concerning the ground that these are traditionally sensible to get the recent variants of greenhouse gases in the surroundings [4]. There are many elements which impacts the carbon foot printing [5, 6] as coal fuel, transportation, energy generation and agricultural activities etc. Hence, proposed work is focused on "renewable energy" generation as a key element The Indian authorities are looking at long-lasting development approaches intended for 2030-2045, that may decouple co2 exhausts via financial development. India features advised that it can be inclined to strengthen its environment promises in 2020 [7]. Nevertheless, it boasts far from but converted the Paris Agreement plans in line with national regulation. India is prominent for the abrupt improvement of renewables in previous times.

Revised Manuscript Received on September 30, 2020.

* Correspondence Author

Mrs. Manjusha Sham Patil*, PhD Scholar JJTU and currently working as Assistant Professor in JSPM's Bhivarabai Sawant Institute of Technology and Research Institute, Wagholi. Pune, Maharashtra, India Email: manjushapatil1919@gmail.com

Dr. Anwar M Mulla Doctorate in Electrical Engineering currently working as Principal in Shivaji University, Maharashtra, India

© The Authors. Published by Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP). This is an [open access](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

In 2017, sustainable funding as well as new efficiency capped fossil fuels for 1st point in time. Then again, merely 12.7% of India's energy originated via renewables in 2018, incorporating 10.3% by large hydro [8]. Swiftly dropping solar power PV values signifies coal-based electric power is going down away of favor due to electricity marketers. Then again, as the transmission concerning renewables in the grid boosts, fresh guidelines, including smart grids, is likely to be expected to fine-tune to the diverse resource. India's alternative energy capabilities are about 1,000GW intended for commercial exploitable resources as per the biennial record. This comprises 300GW wind as well as 750GW solar electric power [9]. The nation may assimilate 350GW among inexpensive wind as well as PV technology straight to its grid through 2030, as per the Environment Policy Effort [10]. India's environment assurance remarks that about 75% among its populace relies upon basic biomass utility, which in turn is unproductive and so triggers excessive variants of in house atmosphere contamination. India is endorsing the implement of biomass to develop electric power preferably; that it affirms is certainly cleaner as well as considerably more productive. India is focusing on 10GW among any of this bio-energy through 2025 and so possessed previously grown to 8GW in 2017 [11]. The initial commitments duration within the Kyoto Protocol turned out to be via 2009-2013 [12].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Fossil energy sources are essentially substances of hydrocarbons including coal, natural gas as well as oil [15]. The key problem concerning fossil fuels is absolutely not the usage concerning them all however, the ailing area negative effects because of the utilization which brings about. Fossil fuels are certainly not advantageous.

This suggests that these can gradually damage. In the event that these are burned, these generates significant volumes of unhealthy gases, the mainly notable is getting carbon dioxide gas [16]. These kind of gaseous substances are the biggest perpetrator in generating universal warming.

This universal warming is consistently performing its detrimental component in elevating the heat range of the planet and so risking the world.

Furthermore, because of such excessive conditions, glaciers continues to be frequently shedding at Arctic as well as Antarctica that is producing the ocean levels excessive than normal. This may tweaked to floods as well as , can significantly impact farming as well as , fishing activities. Many countries around the world possess enormous supplies among coal, oil as well as , natural gas and so various different parts of the world are based mostly on them to get inalterable resource of such fuels [17]. The most vital characteristic of renewable energy is certainly its abundant source.



It is normally unlimited. Sustainable energy sources will be hygienic options of energy which have a very much smaller unfavorable external effect when compared to standard fossil energy systems. Many alternative energy investments will be put in on components and staff to put in place as well as preserve the services, instead of on pricey energy imports [18]. Renewable energy is reliable and large as well as will probably get extremely inexpensive, once this concept and its present infrastructure will be improved.

The main sources of green energy consist of solar energy, a blowing wind, biomass, geothermal, tidal energy and hydropower. Non sustainable energy, many of these as fossil fuel, organic gas and essential oil, need high priced research and potentially harmful exploration and drilling, and they will turn into even more costly as materials diminish and energy demand raises. Alternative energy generates just tiny amounts of co2 emissions and consequently, assists fight weather switch triggered by fossil fuel burning up [19].

The virtually all essential software of wind energy is usually the blowing wind turbine. The wind flow generator can convert the energy in the breeze to mechanized power which, in change, can come to be given into a creator to create huge quantities concerning power. This electric may be applied to demand electric batteries or pump water. Wind power energy may also be employed in wind-powered automobiles. This can conserve a great deal of fuel as well as can offer improved overall performance and effectiveness. Likewise, photovoltaic energy can be utilized to power solar sections which will be a great method among generating an electrical source at small weighing scales, specifically for outlying as well as , remote control areas, where by transmitting lines cannot reach [20].

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Appropriate utilization of energy is usually extremely essential in providing the want for energy demand. Experts all over the world will be among the thoughts and opinions to make use of alternative energy resources for power era. Gone will be the times in the event that fuel prices had been low and power firms resorted to fossil fuels to get getting together with energy requirement for. The lasting character concerning blowing wind, hydropower, geo-thermal, solar energy as well as biomass extremely motivate the energy source corporations to employ them. Furthermore, persons may set up little photovoltaic sections through their house to deal with their personal load needs [21]. By determining how very much waste material you create every week and multiplying by 52 you can acquire your total annual waste products creation. This occurs after that increased by co2 strength to get the footprint. Assessed per person, India's emissions will be nonetheless extremely low at just 1.8 tonnes of Company2 per capita which is usually very much lessen than the globe common of 4.2 tonnes. Strength sector profiles to get even more than 70% of green house gas emissions in India [22]. Among energy sector, electrical power era credit accounts for optimum exhausts, adopted by others like transportation sector. In addition, farming as well as industrial Procedures sector will be likewise among big emitters. Following chart in figure 1 shows, the way can one calculate the carbon foot printing caused by electricity element.

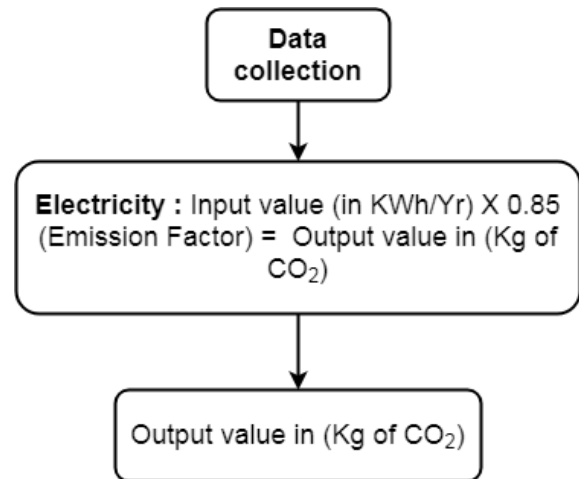


Figure 1: Method to Calculate Electricity Carbon Footprints

A carbon footprint is certainly the total amount of green house gas (GHG) exhausts triggered by a corporation, function, merchandise or person. As we happen to be conscious, the raising focus of GHGs in the ambiance can speed up weather switch and global heating, it is normally extremely required to measure these emissions from our time to working day actions. The 1st stage toward controlling GHG emissions is to assess them. There are several requirements as well as recommendations to evaluate GHG exhausts just like GHG standard protocol, ISO 14064, the even more extensive one Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), marketplace centered systems like Tidy Advancement System and Non-reflex Co2 Requirements, etc. Out of them, ISO 14064 is usually a counter protocol as well as impartial, intentional GHG task processing regular support to evaluate GHG release among the firm, event, product or person [23].

IV. PROPOSED MODEL

It has were regarded to get many years that bacteria's can be utilized to create energy that may become gathered in microbes fuel cells (MFCs). In a MFC, bacteria which usually oxidize a substrate will be held actually segregated via the electron acceptor through a proton disposition membrane layer. Electrons complete from the bacteria's to the electrode through any matching chamber and after that via a signal to the cathode whereby they incorporate by protons as well as oxygen to type water. The impact in the potential combined to electron circulation generates power in this fuel cell. Variable-speed power generation allows procedure of the generator at its optimum power coefficient over an array of wind rates of speed, obtaining a bigger energy catch via the wind. The hybrid photovoltaic systems will be regarded as an alternate to bare PV segments in many uses.

These can be utilized efficiently for the transformation among the assimilated solar power radiation into electric power as well as heat, consequently raising their ultimate energy result [24]. Energy harvesting techniques is usually a concept to generate electrical power from taking extremely little quantities concerning energy via one and even more of the encircling energy assets. The study on power harvesting concept concerning started to be progressively through the previous 10 years.

The energy harvesting generates from milli-watt as well as micro-watt of power which usually can be utilized to stimulate the poor load products. The vibration energy may become transformed into electro-mechanical energy applying piezo-electric [25]. The piezo-electric offers the capability to generate an AC (alternating current) by transforming mechanized energy (vibration) to electronic energy.

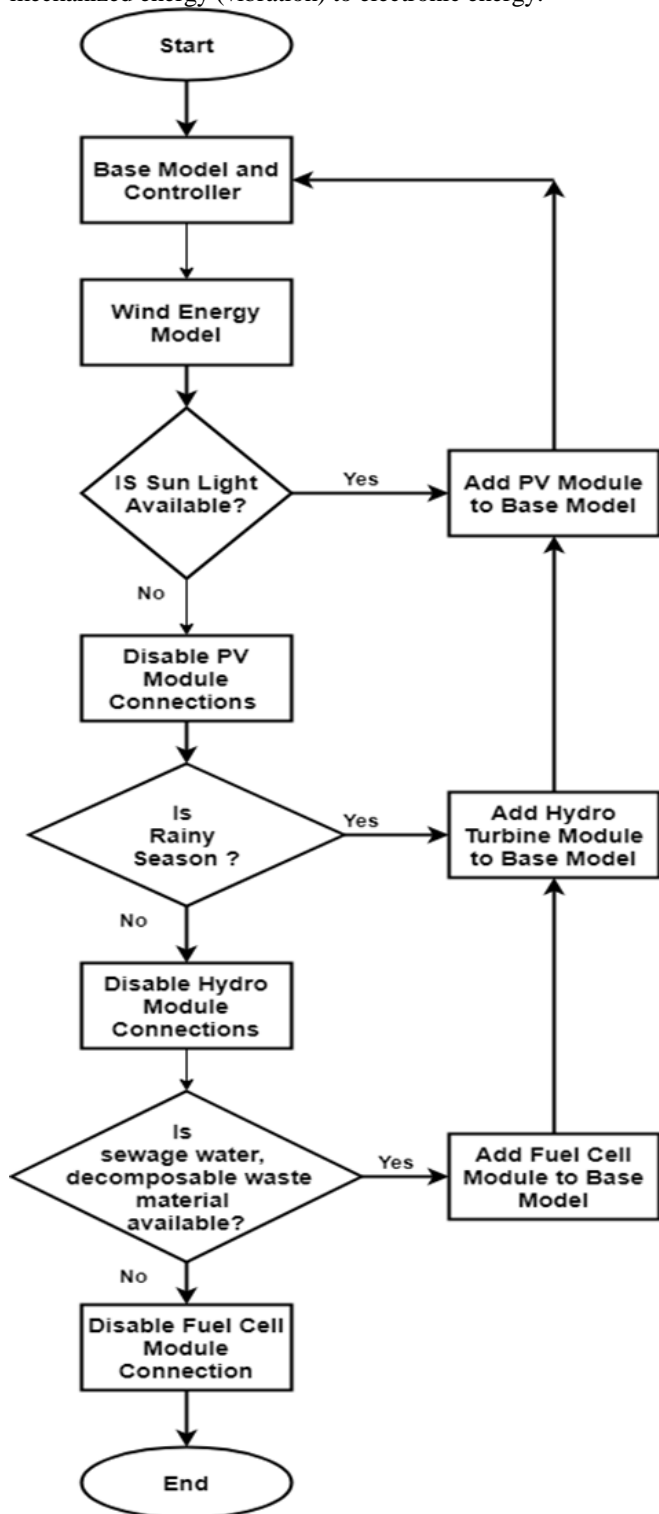


Figure 2: Combinational Pico-energy Generation model

Nevertheless, the sum of energy created through vibration is usually low as well as not really steady. Consequently, the converter circuit is usually required to enhance the volume among result via piezo-electrics many of these as rectifier, ICs, voltage multiplier and voltage doublers. Hydro power is usually not really just an alternative as well as lasting energy

resource, however its versatility and storage space capability likewise help to make it feasible to increase grid balance and also to assist any application of additional spotty alternative energy resources many of these as wind as well as , solar power

Proposed model named “Combinational Pico-energy Generation Framework” which focused on hybrid energy generation.

But the key difference is hybrid energy generation is fixed model with fixed units of energy generation where as proposed model can be modified as per need of local area and different combinations of energy generation units can be employed.

For example, if in sector “X” the rainy environment is more and Sun light is not available major of times then instead of PV energy generation we can add other resources like wind or hydro power generation.

figure 2 shows the framework of proposed model.

We considered base model as a circuit with controllers which can switch and add or remove the energy generation module from core framework.

Proposed module considered as a pico-energy generation with MFC, wind, solar and hydro energy generation module. We intended to test this system for remote areas in Maharashtra state, India.

As Indian region also differs in waste/sewage water availability, solar radiation intensities, rain water strength and wind velocity because of hilly and plateau area we intended to utilize the available resources for seamless energy generation. For proposed system, we clubbed wind-solar and hydro power generation modules along with fuel cell model as shown in figure 3, 4 and 5.

All three models are tested separately and the proposed control system is used for conditional selection of appropriate model with base model

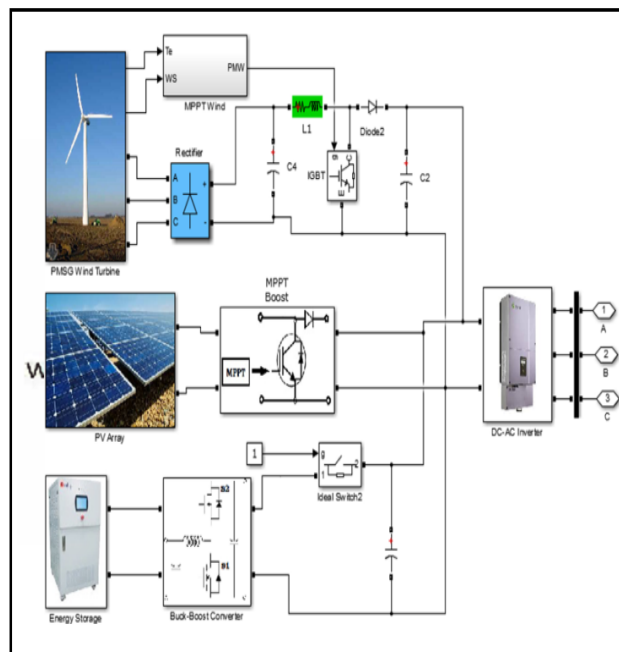


Figure 3: Wind-PV Hybrid System

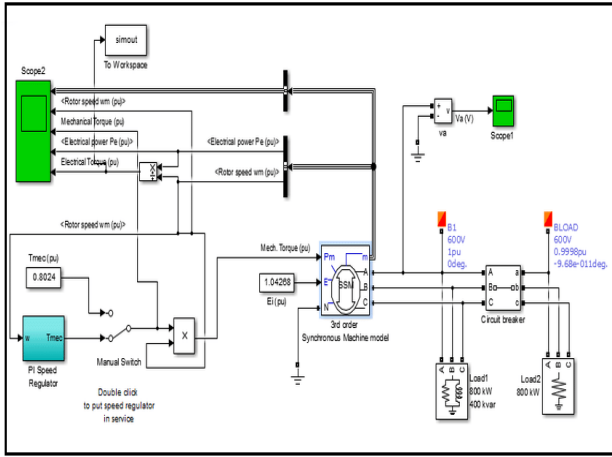


Figure 4: Hydro Power Generation Simulation (Source: Tsegaye et. al, 2018)

For testing of actual fuel cell performance, we also recorded waste material residual values from MSW plant and used these values for further simulation modeling. Refer table-1 below. Table 1: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) material records

Concentrations of the standards	Predicted readings	Actual-predicted	Residuals (% of max reading)
1.0000	3.4200	-0.7900	5.49%
2.0000	9.7143	1.1743	-8.16%
3.0000	13.3729	0.9029	-6.27%
4.0000	14.3957	-1.8543	12.88%
5.0000	12.7829	0.2529	-1.76%
6.0000	8.5343	0.3143	-2.18%

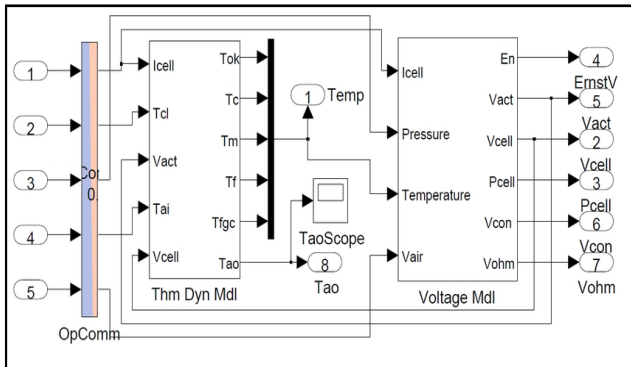


Figure 5: Fuel Cell Simulation Model

As shown in the flowchart, conditional selection of energy generation modules which can be added to control system for pico-energy generation. If all conditions satisfied, then fuel cell, wind, PV array and hydro energy generation can be used for electricity generation. In case if any one input varies, remaining modules will take part in generation of electricity.

V. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

As proposed system focused for combinational execution of energy generation module, we compare proposed system and existing system performances. As shown in table-2 below, the existing systems as a standalone system performs lower percentage efficiency for MPPT than proposed hybrid combinational system.

Table-2: Performance comparison between existing system and proposed system

Module	Conditional performance combination with addition of module	Existing standalone system performance (%)	Proposed system performance (%)
Wind – PV Hybrid	Fuel Cell energy generation	81.78	89.51%
Hydro energy generation	Fuel Cell energy generation and PV module	92.56	96.12
Fuel Cell energy generation	PV energy generation	56.20	86.32

Following surface plot (figure 6) for wind-PV, hydro and fuel cell model utilization shows that combinational selection of modules can perform well under varying ecological conditions.

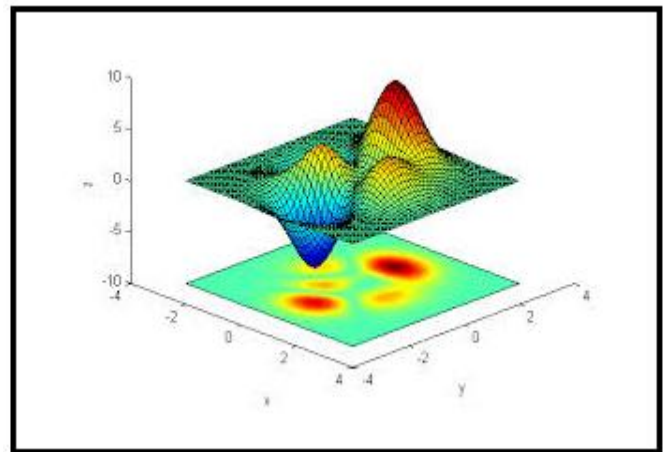


Figure 6: Surface plot for proposed system performance

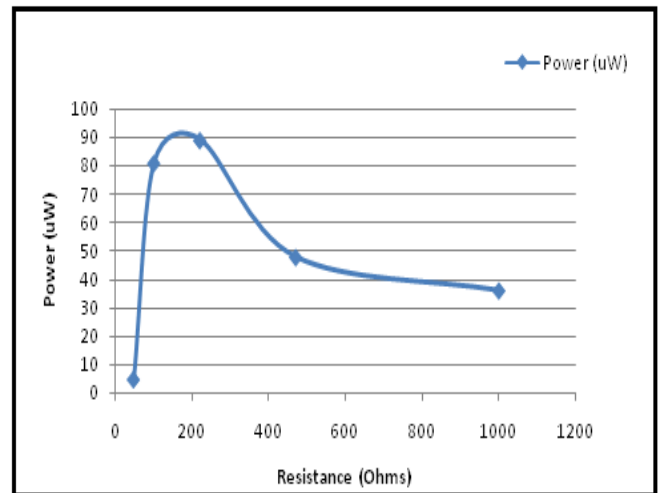


Figure 7: Representation of Power Density

Further, the power density identified with variable resistance modeling is shown in figure 7 and it specifies that the proposed model can be used for efficient and usable energy generation.

VI. CONCLUSION

In this paper we presented the new combinational pico-energy generation framework which can be used for rural electrification or household energy generation and is a good choice for reduction in carbon foot printing. As per the execution of simulations and performance discussion it is concluded that, the small contributions can be converted to local policy development which can be a key to lower the carbon foot printing. The target in employing renewable energy resources is to lessen the pessimistic geographical issues involved with non-alternative energy resources just like coal, oil as well as natural gas. Opting for to usage a green energy resource will not merely convert straight to value savings through the long-lasting however can additionally enable to safeguard the ecosystem by the hazards of fossil fuel exhausts.

REFERENCES

- Kolmas, Michal. "Japan and the Kyoto Protocol: reconstructing 'proactive' identity through environmental multilateralism." *The Pacific Review* 30.4 (2017): 462-477.
- Marcu, Andrei. "Governance of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and lessons learned from the Kyoto Protocol." (2017).
- Lin, Boqiang, and Oluwasola E. Omoju. "Focusing on the right targets: Economic factors driving non-hydro renewable energy transition." *Renewable energy* 113 (2017): 52-63
- Kim, Kyeongseok, Hyoungbae Park, and Hyoungkwan Kim. "Real options analysis for renewable energy investment decisions in developing countries." *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 75 (2017): 918-926
- Patra, Amlan Kumar. "Accounting methane and nitrous oxide emissions, and carbon footprints of livestock food products in different states of India." *Journal of Cleaner Production* 162 (2017): 678-686.
- Sun, Chuanwang, Dan Ding, and Mian Yang. "Estimating the complete CO₂ emissions and the carbon intensity in India: from the carbon transfer perspective." *Energy Policy* 109 (2017): 418-427.
- Wu, Rui, Yong Geng, and Wenjing Liu. "Trends of natural resource footprints in the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) countries." *Journal of cleaner production* 142 (2017): 775-782.
- Howard, Bahareh Sara, et al. "Modeling the carbon budget of the Australian electricity sector's transition to renewable energy." *Renewable Energy* 125 (2018): 712-728.
- Hu, Hui, et al. "The role of renewable energy consumption and commercial services trade in carbon dioxide reduction: Evidence from 25 developing countries." *Applied energy* 211 (2018): 1229-1244.
- Bhuvanesh, A., et al. "Aiming towards pollution free future by high penetration of renewable energy sources in electricity generation expansion planning." *Futures* 104 (2018): 25-36.
- Krishan, Om, and Sathans Suhag. "Techno-economic analysis of a hybrid renewable energy system for an energy poor rural community." *Journal of Energy Storage* 23 (2019): 305-319.
- Elkadeem, M. R., et al. "Feasibility analysis and techno-economic design of grid-isolated hybrid renewable energy system for electrification of agriculture and irrigation area: A case study in Dongola, Sudan." *Energy Conversion and Management* 196 (2019): 1453-1478.
- Murugaperumal, K., and P. Ajay D. Vimal Raj. "Feasibility design and techno-economic analysis of hybrid renewable energy system for rural electrification." *Solar Energy* 188 (2019): 1068-1083.
- Zhang, Hongxuan, et al. "Coordinated optimal operation of hydro-wind-solar integrated systems." *Applied Energy* 242 (2019): 883-896.
- Ghenai, Chaouki, Tareq Salameh, and Adel Merabet. "Technico-economic analysis of off grid solar PV/Fuel cell energy system for residential community in desert region." *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy* 45.20 (2020): 11460-11470.
- Li, Xiaozhu, et al. "Dynamic environmental economic dispatch of hybrid renewable energy systems based on tradable green certificates." *Energy* 193 (2020): 116699.
- Rajeev, Sreenidhi Prabha, et al. "Next-generation rooftop tribo-piezo electric energy harvesting from rain power." *Applied Nanoscience* 10.3 (2020): 679-686.
- Roh, Hyeonhee, Inkyum Kim, and Daewon Kim. "Ultrathin unified harvesting module capable of generating electrical energy during rainy, windy, and sunny conditions." *Nano Energy* 70 (2020): 104515.
- Shetty, Shreya, et al. "Energy Harvesting Using Raindrops Through Solar Panels: A Review." *Advances in Communication, Signal Processing, VLSI, and Embedded Systems*. Springer, Singapore, 2020. 289-298.
- Di Ilio, Giovanni, and Giacomo Falcucci. "Multiscale methodology for microbial fuel cell performance analysis." *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy* (2020).
- Benghernit, Mohammed, Fatima Zohra Zerhouni, and Mostefa Kameche. "Electrical Characterization and Modeling of a Renewable Energy System Combining Photovoltaic Panels and Bacterial Fuel Cell." *ICREEC 2019*. Springer, Singapore, 2020. 245-252.
- Watil, Aziz, et al. "An adaptive nonlinear observer for sensorless wind energy conversion system with PMSG." *Control Engineering Practice* 98 (2020): 104356.
- Ahmetoğlu, Sena, and Ayşegül Tanık. "Management of Carbon Footprint and Determination of GHG Emission Sources in Construction Sector." *International Journal of Environment and Geoinformatics* 7.2: 191-204.
- Elkadeem, M. R., et al. "A systematic decision-making approach for planning and assessment of hybrid renewable energy-based microgrid with techno-economic optimization: A case study on an urban community in Egypt." *Sustainable Cities and Society* 54 (2020): 102013.
- Rajeev, Sreenidhi Prabha, et al. "Next-generation rooftop tribo-piezo electric energy harvesting from rain power." *Applied Nanoscience* 10.3 (2020): 679-686.

AUTHORS PROFILE



Mrs. Manjusha Sham Patil has 12 years of experience in teaching .She is PhD Scholar in Electrical Engineering at JITU .She has done B.E. (Electrical Engineering) from K K Wagh college of Engg. Nashik (India), and M.E. (Power Electronics and Drives) from AISSMS College of Engineering Pune. Her research interests include Power electronics , Renewable Energy sources , Hybrid Power Generation and currently working as Assistant Professor in JSPM's Bhivarabai Sawant Institute of Technology and Research Institute, Wagholi. Pune, Maharashtra, India



Dr. Anwar M Mulla has 22 years of experience in teaching. He is Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering. He has done B.E. (Electrical Engineering) from Government college of Engg. Karad (India) and M.E. (Electrical Power systems) from Walchand College of Engineering Sangli. His research interests include High Voltage Engg, Renewable Energy sources and Applications, Wind Power Generation, Instrumentation and control. He has published 10 research papers in reputed International/National Journals/Conferences. Presently he is working as Principal, at Annasaheb Dange College of Engineering and Technology, Ashta, India Doctorate in Electrical Engineering currently working as Principal in Shivaji University, Maharashtra, India