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Optimal Placement of Biomass Fuelled DG for Minimization of Power Losses in Power System

Aakanksha Kumawat[1], Pushpendra Singh[2]

[1]Student, Department of Electrical and Electronics,Government Women Engineering College, Ajmer,Rajasthan, India

[2]Assistant professor, Department of Electrical and Electronics, Government Women Engineering College Ajmer, Rajasthan, India

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Abstract- *Biomass is a consistent term for living matter, more especially any characteristic matter that has been gotten from plants as a result of the photosynthetic change process. The word biomass is similarly used to mean the things got from living structures – wood from trees, gathered grasses, plant parts, and stores, for instance, stems and leaves, and furthermore land and water proficient plants. The solid biomass taking care of office may similarly make strategy warmth and electric power. As more capable bio vitality headways are made, fossil fuel inputs will be decreased; biomass and its by-things can in like manner be used as hotspots for fuelling various imperativeness needs. The essentialness estimation of biomass from plant matter at first starts from sun arranged imperativeness through the method known as photosynthesis.. Biomass generators are utilized as a firm generator to give required power requests in distribution system . Biomass generator is an exceptionally dependable generator. These days these biomass generators are favored for circulation frameworks since biomass generators are without contamination thus these are preferred for residential areas. In this paper biomass generators are utilized to introduce in distribution system for minimizing the power losses in the system. As these are considered as the firm generators they have their yield altered at evaluated esteem with no related instabilities and consequently generally ideal. It is evaluated that 1MW power can expend 1200 kg of biomass material every hour. Likewise biomass and biogas generators have effectiveness of 35% to 45%. This paper includes the reduction of power losses in 33 bus test system by optimal placement of biomass fueled DG in 33 bus test system .Genetic algorithm is used as an optimization technique to find out the optimal size and optimal location of biomass fueled Distributed Generator.*

Keywords: Biogas, Biomass, Biomass Distributed Generator, Distributed Generation, Genetic algorithm , MW Generation , non conventional energy, power losses.

1. INTRODUCTION

Biomass to power generation is an exhibited power generation elective. Biomass consolidates an extensive variety of non-fossil normal matter that is open on a renewable reason for change to energy. It consolidates products and cultivating stores, business wood and logging developments, animal misuses, the regular piece of metropolitan solid waste, and methane gas from landfills. As demonstrated by the United Nations, biomass speaks to around 14% of world energy use and more than 33% of energy use in creating countries.[1] Biomass is the plant material got from the reaction between CO2 perceptible all around, water and daylight, by method for photosynthesis, to convey sugars that edge the building squares of biomass. Frequently photosynthesis changes over under 1% of the open daylight to secure, compound energy. The sun based energy pushing photosynthesis is secured in the compound commitments of the assistant portions of biomass. The methodology is designed, as the CO2 is then open to convey new biomass. The estimation of a particular kind of biomass depends on upon the substance and physical properties of the significant particles from which it is made. Man for a considerable length of time has abused the energy secured in these substance bonds, by eating to burst biomass as a fuel and plants for the empowering substance of their sugar and starch. All the more starting late, fossilized biomass has been mishandled as coal and oil. Then again, since it takes an enormous number of years to change over biomass into fossil fills, these are not renewable inside a period scale mankind can use. Seething fossil fills businesses "old" biomass and

adherents it into "new" CO2; which adds to the "nursery" effect and depletes a non-renewable resource. Bursting new biomass contributes no new carbon dioxide to the air, in light of the fact that replanting procured biomass ensures that CO2 is devoured additionally, returned for a cycle of new development.[2]

2. BIOMASS DEFINATION

Biomass is a term for all common material that comes from plants. Biomass is made by green plants changing over daylight into plant material through photosynthesis and fuses all area and water-based vegetation, and furthermore all regular misuses. The biomass resource can be considered as normal matter, in which the energy of daylight is secured in compound bonds.

2.1. Some Properties of Biomass

It is the inborn properties of the biomass source that chooses both the choice of progress technique and any following taking care of difficulties that might rise. So also, the choice of biomass source is influenced by the structure in which the energy is required and it is the communication between these two points of view that enables versatility to be brought into the use of biomass as a energy source. The major material properties of excitement, in the midst of subsequent taking care of as a energy source, relate to:

- Moisture content
- calorific quality
- extents of altered carbon and volatiles
- residue content
- alkali metal substance
- cellulose/lignin proportion.

2.2. Energy extraction methods

Biomass can be changed over to thermal energy, liquid, solid on the other hand vaporous fills and other compound things through an arrangement of change systems. Biopower progressions are exhibited power era decisions in the United States, with 10GW of presented farthest point. All things considered, the recognizable biopower advancements are included direct burning, co-terminating, gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic absorption, and fermentation.[3]

A. Gasification Process

Gasification is a system that revealed a solid fuel to high temperatures and compelled oxygen, to convey a vaporous fuel. The gas conveyed by the technique is a mix of gasses, for instance, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen, and methane. The gas is then used to drive a high effectiveness, solidified cycle gas turbine.

B. Pyrolysis

In its minimum toughe structure, pyrolysis addresses warming the biomass to drive off the insecure matter and forsaking the charcoal. This method has expands the energy density of the orignal material in light of the way that charcoal, which is an expansive segment of the largeness of the main biomass, contains the same measure of vitality, making the fuel more transportable.

C. Digestion

Biomass using in order to process works anaerobic microbes. These microorganisms typically possess the base of swamps or in various spots where there is no air, eating up dead regular matter to make methane and hydrogen. We set these microorganisms to work for us .[4]

D. **Fermentation**

Creating fuel from biomass by aging is only an increase of the strategy utilized by elderly individuals as a part of which yeasts are utilized to mature the sugar present in plants, despite the way that a more broad extent of plant material from sugar stick to wood fiber can be used. For event, the waste from a wheat plant in New South Wales

is utilized to make ethanol through maturation. Ethanol is then mixed with diesel to convey diesehol, a thing used by trucks and transports in Australia

E. Direct Combustion

This is possibly the most effortless strategy for extracting energy from biomass. industrial biomass ignition offices can seethe various sorts of biomass fuel, including wood, cultivating developments, wood pulping liquor, sewage. Biomass is blazed to create heat, the warmth turns a turbine and the turbine drives a generator, delivering power.

3. DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

In the late years the electrical power points of interest have experienced brisk remaking method around the globe. Really, with deregulation, progress in advances and stress over the natural impacts, contention is particularly gotten in the generation side, thusly allowing extended interconnection of creating units to the utility systems. These producing sources are called distributed generators (DG) and portrayed as the plant which is particularly connected with system and is not halfway arranged and transmitted. The rating of the DG networks can lies between few kW to 100 MW. Interconnection of these generators will offer different focal points, for instance, improved reliability, power quality, efficiency, enhancement of system restrictions close by the natural favorable circumstances [5].

Advantages of Distributed generatoes:-

- Minimization of power losses
- Improvement in voltage profile
- High dependability
- Power quality improvement
- Voltage stability get improved

3.1. Optimal Placement of Biomass fuelled DG in Distribution network

Each electrical power system have some system losses, to make the network more efficient, power losses must be decreased. For lessening these power losses some dispersed generators are set ideally in the network. These DG's give active and reactive power to the network and henceforth lessens the power losses in the network. already the fuel utilized for these generators were diesel which causes contamination close to the consumer site consequently not best for distributed networks. Yet, now renewable wellsprings of powers are utilized to flame these generators. Renewable sources do not deliver any sort of contamination furthermore effortlessly accessible in substantial sum consequently ideal. In renewable sources, sunlight based and wind energy is not accessible all over for 24*7, henceforth biomass is the most helpful hotspot for conveyed generation. Biomass can go anyplace having minimal effort and no CO2 discharge. Biomass DG can undoubtedly get put in circulation network. For the arrangement of biomass DG in any appropriation network for lessening of power losses it is important to locate the ideal size and location for the DG position. For finding the ideal size and area for biomass DG numerous calculation are utilized like Genetic calculation, Artificial Bee Colony, Ant honey bee Colony, Particle Swarm Optimization, HSA, BFO and so forth by utilizing any of the calculation ideal size and location for biomass DG can be gotten. Presently by position of biomass DG ideally in the network one can lessen the power losses in the network additionally can enhance the voltage profile. A software named MATLAB is exceptionally valuable for finding the consequences of any improvement calculations as biomass burning creates both heat and power, thus biomass generators can likewise utilized as a part of combined heat power (CHP) plants.[6]

4. GENETIC ALGORITHM: AN OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUE

Genetic Algorithm is initially presented by John Holland in 1970. These are the basic search and optimization algo. GA is fundamentally a mix of two procedures. One is choice of individual for the creation of next generation and other is change in that chose individual for the creation of next generation by hybrid and transformation process. selection methodology is utilized to discover the individual who are chosen for multiplication likewise number of off springs each chose individual create. Determination depends on the nature of individual, on the off chance that it is great likelihood of being guardian is high.

5. RESULTS

TABLE 1: Shows the losses with location and size of biomass generator and capacitor with GA for 33 bus system

Capacitor location	Capacitor size(MVar)	Biomass Generator location	Biomass Generator size(MW)	losses
No capacitor	-	-	-	0.4653
30th bus	0.92	-	-	0.3490
-	-	30th bus	1	0.2412
30th bus	0.92	30th bus	1	0.2290

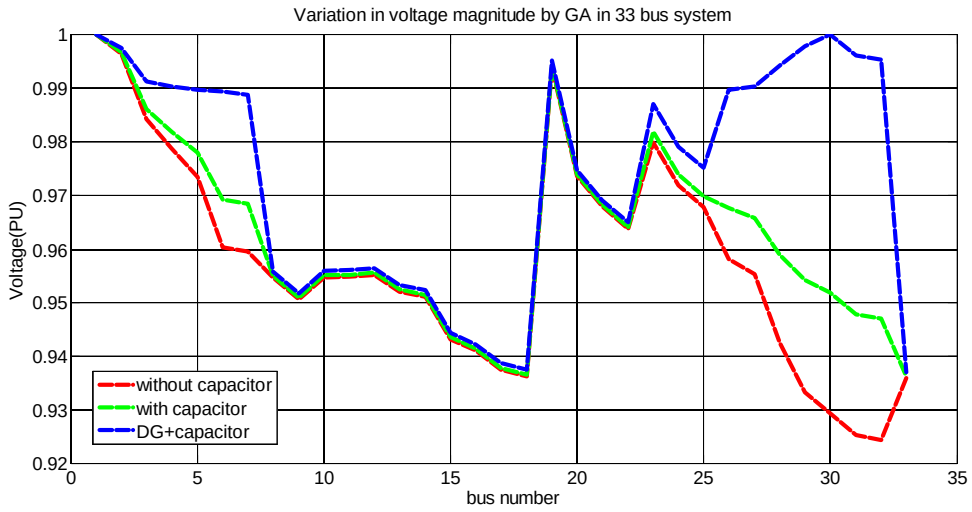

Figure 1: Variation in voltage magnitude by GA in 33 bus system

According to table 1, losses get reduced by placing capacitor and DG in 33 bus system. For finding the optimal size and location of capacitor and DG, optimization tool box in MATLAB is used. Population size used is 30 and number of iterations are 51. Here the optimal location for capacitor and DG is 30th bus also the size of DG is 1MW. Here it is assumed that biomass generator is a firm generator with an output of 1 MW [6]. Above is the graphical representation of variation in voltage magnitude. It is noticeable that after placement of capacitor and DG there is some significant change in the voltage profile.

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BIOGRAPHIES

Aakanksha Kumawat, has obtained 1st merit honours degree in Bachelor of Technology in Applied Electronics and Instrumentation from Compucom Institute of Technology and Management Jaipur (RTU) in 2013. She is pursuing her M.Tech in Power System from Govt. Women's Engineering. College, Ajmer. Her area of research is biomass, Distribution system and Power Loss Minimization.

Pushpendra Singh, has obtained degree in Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical from Rajasthan University, Jaipur in 2005.He completed his M.Tech In Power System From MNIT Jaipur in 2011.His area of research is Distribution System. Presently working as Asst. Professor in GWEC, Ajmer, India.