# A Case Study on Cost Analysis and Emission Analysis for Grid Connected Wind Power System using RETScreen 4 Simulation Software

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*Abstract:* In this modern era due to lack of synchronism between the rise in the energy demand and rise in energy production. The monster of darkness and pollution had already started to imprison the whole mankind. Growing dependency on conventional sources for filling intense hunger of electrical energy has raised a question mark over the existence of conventional energy sources after a few decades from now. Looking into this circumstances we are now bound to look for some alternative for slacking our force of using these sources like coal, natural gas etc. Keeping the same objective in our mind here in this paper we are going for wind energy conversion principle of energy generation and incorporate the grid technology with CETS to reduce consumption of fossil fuels.

Here in this paper feasibility of this scheme on the grounds of technical complexity and economic viability along with its potential to control the emission of unwanted flue gas is analyzed using RETSCREEN simulation software[1]. We believe that this paper will definitely going to show a way to enhance the life of the conventional energy sources and conserve the beauty of our environment for our upcoming generation.

Keywords: Cost analysis, emission analysis, RETSCREEN 4, simulation, weather condition, Wind Turbine.

# (I) INTRODUCTION

The energy demand across the globe is terribly rising every now and then due to rapid population and economic growth across the various geographical location. With this our reliance on the fossil fuel as a raw input for energy production is also gearing up with a very faster rate. Use of these fossil fuels viz. coal, natural gas, diesel etc. poses a great threat to the safety and health of our planet along with the whole mankind. So it induces a strong urge to think upon some another alternative to reduce the pollution and exploitation of our surrounding and thus brings in picture of harnessing different energy sources present in the nature to meet our ever awaited energy demand. Vivek Kumar UG - Student, 4<sup>th</sup> Year Department: Electrical & Electronics Engineering Gandhi Institute of Engineering and Technology Gunupur-765022, India

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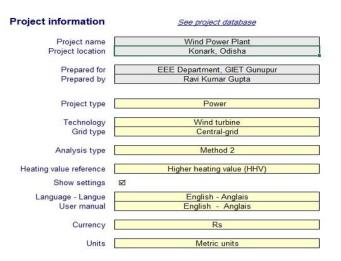
The prime sources available for renewable energy are sun, wind, water etc. Depending upon the types of renewable sources used during power generation, the different types of renewable energies available are geothermal energy, wind energy, tidal energy, solar energy, hydro-electric energy and their integrated sources.

The share of different renewable energy sources towards the power generation in India in terms of percentage are Wind 64.673%, Solar 12.237%, Hydro 10.871% Biomass 11.886% and other Renewable Energy 00.333%.

This study analyses the load flow of any building to use the wind energy power for load analysis with simulation approach in more efficient way by using RetScreen software. The study is a grid based one which is directly connected to the Gunupur Grid for Energy efficient, optimized and economically efficient power system.

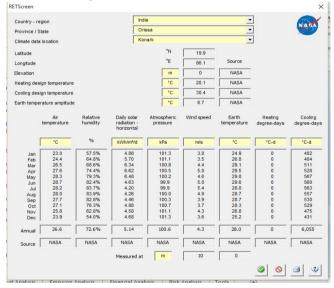
# (II) PROJECT INFORMATION

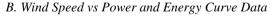
The all in one tool for analyzing cost effectiveness, emission and risk covered in setting up a renewable energy replacement for a conventional one. The tool's principal work is to deal with the analysis of energy projects and comparison between energy projects working on different sources. For every analysis done on RETScreen Microsoft excel spreadsheet workbook file comprising of different worksheets are created. Apart from all these RETScreen includes a fully updated database of product, weather and cost and even a training course on the subject.



#### A. Selection of weather zone.

For project installation a suitable land large enough to accommodate all the equipment need to be marked out. The place in consideration for the project has to be tested upon various parameters such as wind speed, stability, etc. The RETScreen 4 platform then gives all the required data related to the location based upon information from NASA. The required data as displayed by the software is given below.





The power and energy output for the turbine model named S.66/1250-65 m chosen is depicted by the tabular format shown below here we can observe the minimum wind speed for the power generation(cut-in speed) is 3 m/s. Also the increase in quantity of electrical power produced with speed is also shown over here.

Wind speed m/s	Power curve data kW	Energy curve data MWh		
0	0.0			
1	0.0			
2	0.0			
3	17.0	348.7		
4	39.6	914.3		
5	106.5	1,767.6		
6	192.7	2,782.2		
7	305.8	3,810.4		
8	481.0	4,759.0		
9	687.5	5,589.9		
10	917.5	6,294.8		
11	1,155.9	6,876.1		
12	1,250.0	7,338.3		
13	1,250.0	7,686.3		
14	1,250.0	7,926.5		
15	1,250.0	8,068.0		
16	1,250.0			
17	1,250.0			
18	1,250.0	-		
19	1,250.0			
20	1,250.0			
21	1,250.0			
22	1,250.0			
23	1,250.0	-		
24	1,250.0			
25 - 30	1,250.0			

### C. Energy model.

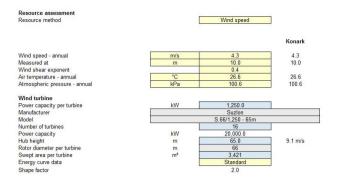
The next and an important part of this analysis is to design the energy model. The software provides a very good method for this purpose. It has a good user interface asking for all the data such as wind speed, temperature, etc.

Commissioning a wind energy conversion system is an important task in the system's design. In the sizing process one has to take into account three basic factors:

- a) The average wind speed and minimum cut in speed of the site along with other related temporal data.
- b) The daily power consumption and types of the electric loads.
- c) The storage system to contribute to the system's energy is independent for a certain period of time.

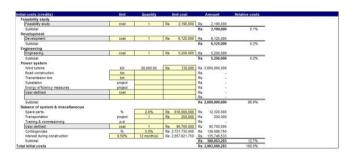
If wind energy generator is oversized then it would have a huge impact over the final cost of the power produced. while on the other hand, if the

wind energy generator is too compact then problems might occur in meeting the energy demand at any time. The average wind speed at the site of commissioning of wind energy conversion system is expressed in terms of m/s primarily required to provide answer to the amount of power produced by the wind energy generator. The choice of the number of wind turbine depends on user like in fig.



## D. Cost analysis.

This worksheet covers all the financial aspects and comparisons of the project to be undertaken. All costs such as installations, maintenance and periodic needs mentioned for the analysis purpose. Under this section the complete detailed information about the total cost aroused in the establishment of wind energy conversion system. Here the user is considering the total investment in the form of initial cost, running cost as well as the annual maintenance cost with the credit for any base case cost that are avoided in proposed case (alternatively, the user can enter the incremental costs directly). The user has to make choice between performing a pre-feasibility or a feasibility study. For a "Pre-feasibility analysis," less detailed and less accurate information is typically required while for a "Feasibility analysis," more detailed and more accurate information is usually required. Since the calculations performed by the RETSCREEN Software for this step are straight forward and relatively simple (addition and multiplication), the information found in the online manual for each input and output cell should be sufficient for a complete understanding of this worksheet [2]. It provides the details of annual savings and periodic costs. It gives us option of entering all types of costs included in the making of the project. The details of the cost sheet analysis is given as in fig. The complete cost depends on the engineering costs, cost of the inverter and battery systems depending on their ranges and other operation and management costs.



### E. Emission analysis.

Under this section the advantage of using wind energy conversion system as an alternative to the conventional energy sources is explained by observing the amount of reduction of one of the major pollutant carbon dioxide[3]. Here it is shown that by using 20MW wind energy generation station in place of conventional sources based power plant then net annual CO2 emission reduction of 68,118 tones is noticed. In other words which can be stated as by implementing this project we can indirectly say that about 12,476 cars and light trucks contributing to emission of greenhouse gases is not used. And also around 29268409 liters of gasoline is not consumed.

Base case GHG emission tCO2	Proposed case GHG emission tCO2			Gross annual GHG emission reduction tCO2	GHG credits transaction fee	Net annual GHG emission reduction tCO2
77,406.9	9,288.8			68,118.1		68,118,1
68,118	1CO2	is equivalent to	23,489	Tonnes of waste recycled		
Base case GHG emission tCO2	Proposed case GHG emission tCO2			Gross annual GHG emission reduction tCO2	GHG credits transaction fee %	Net annual GHG emission reduction tCO2
77,406.9	9,288.8			68,118.1		68,118.1
68,118	tCO2	is equivalent to	68,118	People reducing energy use by 20%		5
Base case GHG emission tCO2	Proposed case GHG emission tCO2			Gross annual GHG emission reduction tCO2	GHG credits transaction fee %	Net annual GHG emission reduction tCO2
77,406.9	9,288.8			68,118.1		68,118.1
				Cars & light trucks not used		
	GIG emission ICO2 77,405.9 66,113 Base case GIG emission ICO2 77,405.9 68,118 Base case GIG emission ICO2	Bits emission Chi consistent KCO Chi constraints   77,405 9 2,588 8   68,118 1CO2 1CO2 1CO2   Base case (Bit emission CO2 CHI constraints CHI constraints 1CO2   77,405 9 2,288.8 1CO2 1CO2   68,118 ICO2 ICO2 ICO2 ICO2   Base case (Bit constants) Proposed case CHI constants CHI constants ICO2   Base case (Bit constants) CHI constants CHI constants ICO2 ICO2	Base case Proposed case   ECO2 8.202   77.402 8.202   80.118 1002   Base case Proposed case   ECO2 7.4023   Base case Proposed case   ECO2 16 equivalent to   Base case Proposed case   ECO2 16 equivalent to   Base case ECO2   77.405 8.288.8   68.110 ECO2   Base case Proposed case   Gellio ECO2 Gellio Ecose	Bits case Bits case Bits case   CO2 11 1000 11 23,489   Base case Proposed case 1000 11 1000 11 1000 11 1000 11 1000 11 1000 11 1000 11 1000 11 1000 11 1000 1000 11 1000 <td< td=""><td>Base case (RIG emission) Proposed case (RIG emission) Office emission (RIG emission) Office emission Office emission &lt;</td><td>Base case (CO2) Proposed case (CO2) CO2 (CO2) CO3 (CO2) <thco3 (CO2) CO3 (CO2) CO3 (CO2)&lt;</thco3 </td></td<>	Base case (RIG emission) Proposed case (RIG emission) Office emission (RIG emission) Office emission Office emission <	Base case (CO2) Proposed case (CO2) CO2 (CO2) CO3 (CO2) <thco3 (CO2) CO3 (CO2) CO3 (CO2)&lt;</thco3 

	Base case GHG emission tCO2	Proposed case GHG emission tCO2			GHG emission reduction tCO2	GHG credits transaction fee %	GHG emission reduction tCO2
Power project	77,406.9	9,288.8			68,118.1		68,118.1
Net annual GHG emission reduction	68,118	ICO2	is equivalent to	29,268,409	Litres of gasoline	not consumed	

	Base case GHG emission tCO2	Proposed case GHG emission tCO2			Gross annual GHG emission reduction tCO2	GHG credits transaction fee %	Net annual GHG emission reduction tCO2
Power project	77,406.9	9,288.8			68,118.1		68,118.1
Net annual GHG emission reduction	68,118	tCO2	is equivalent to	68,118	People reducing	energy use by 20%	8
HG emission reduction summary							
	Base case GHG emission tCO2	Proposed case GHG emission tCO2			Gross annual GHG emission reduction tCO2	GHG credits transaction fee	Net annual GHG emission reduction tCO2
Power project	77,406.9	9,288.8			68,118.1		68,118.1
Net annual GHG emission reduction	68,118	8CO2	is equivalent to	6,265	Hectares of forest absorbing carbon		
HG emission reduction summary							
	Base case GHG emission tCO2	Proposed case GHG emission tCO2			Gross annual GHG emission reduction tCO2	GHG credits transaction fee %	Net annual GHG emission reduction tCO2
Power project	77,406.9	9,288.8			68,118.1		68,118.1
Net annual GHG emission reduction	68.118	tCO2	is equivalent to	15.481	Acres of forest ab	sorbing carbon	

# (III) CONCLUSION

RETScreen offers a very reliable and easy to use platform for the effective analysis of all type of energy source replacements.

This software tool keeps into account all the local climatic conditions and metrological data which further enhances the analytical efficiency.

The breakeven point provided by RETScreen based upon the cost analysis calculations gives an insight into the cash inflow and outflow in the project.

The emission analysis gives a realistic advantage of setting up a renewable energy project. This tool is very much helpful for people trying to design hybrid systems for clean energy.

This very project can be taken as the foundation for the grid connected wind energy systems.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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