

MODELLING OF MICRO HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

Hydropower is emerging as a major contributor to the world energy requirement. It's inexhaustible, clean and has many other benefits as it does not encounter the problems of population displacement and environmental problems. Stand-alone Power System (SPS) or formerly known as Remote Area Power Supply System (RAPS) is the power system not connected to the grid. Today, there are many rural areas still not readily accessible of grid power due to constraints of distance and terrain. Small (SPS) of renewable energy are targeted to the areas since there is not economic and environmental friendly by obtaining electricity from diesel generators. This project is describing model design of stand-alone micro hydropower system. The models simulation is achieved by using MATLAB SIMULINK software.



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ABSTRAK

Hydropower adalah penyumbang kepada keperluan tenaga dunia. Ia adalah bersih dan mempunyai kelebihan seperti tiada masalah pencemaran alam sekitar. *Stand Alone Power System (SPS)* atau dikenali *Remote Area Power Supply Power System (RAPS)* adalah sistem kuasa yang tidak bersambungan pada jaringan. Pada masa kini, banyak kawasan pedalaman masih lagi tidak mempunyai kuasa jaringan yang disebabkan oleh jarak dan faktor bentuk muka bumi. *SPS* kecil dari sumber tenaga yang boleh diperbaharui adalah sasaran pada kawasan ini kerana ia lebih ekonomi dan mesra alam daripada penjanaan elektrik dengan menggunakan penjana diesel. Projek ini adalah untuk mereka bentuk model *Stand Alone Micro hydropower system* dengan menggunakan perisian MATLAB SIMULINK.



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PERPUSTAKAAN TUNKU AMINAH

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	SUPERVISOR VALIDATION	
	TITLE	i
	DECLARATION	ii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
	ABSTRACT	iv
	ABSTRAK	v
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
	LIST OF FIGURES	x
	LIST OF TABLES	xii
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiv
	LIST OF APPENDICES	xvii
1	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Classification of hydropower plants	4
	1.2 Project Background	7
	1.3 Problem Statement	7
	1.4 Objectives	8
	1.5 Scope of Works	8
	1.6 Thesis Outlines	9
2	LITERATURE REVIEW	
	2.1 Introduction	10
	2.2 Micro hydropower system	11
	2.2.1 Brief description of micro hydropower	11

	system	
	2.2.1.1 Head	13
	2.2.1.2 Water flow	13
	2.2.1.3 Power generation	14
2.3	Basic component of micro hydropower system	15
2.3.1	Pipeline	15
2.3.2	Turbine	16
2.3.3	Generator	17
2.3.4	Shut off valve	17
2.3.5	Battery bank	17
2.4	Software used	18
2.4.1	MATLAB Simulink	18
2.5	Technology developments	19
2.5.1	Modeling and regulation of micro hydroelectric power plant	19
2.5.2	A self-excited synchronous generator for small hydro application	19
2.5.3	Planning of micro grid power supply based on the weak wind and hydro power generation	20
2.6	Conclusion	20

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1	Introduction	21
3.1.1	Phase 1 : Project planning	23
3.1.2	Phase 2 : Project research	23
3.1.3	Phase 3 : Project development	24
3.1.4	Phase 4 : Project verification and analysis	24
3.2	Collect the data parameters of micro hydroelectric power system	26
3.3	Calculate the initial mechanical power and initial condition parameters need into MATLAB SIMULINK	26

3.3.1	Hydraulic turbine and governors	26
3.3.1.1	Mechanical power (P_m) in per unit	27
3.3.2	Synchronous machines	28
3.3.2.1	Speed deviation $\Delta\omega$ (% nominal speed)	28
3.3.2.2	Electrical angle of the rotor (θ_e)	28
3.3.2.3	Line Current Magnitude (I_a, I_b, I_c), Phase angle (ϕ_a, ϕ_b, ϕ_c) and Field Voltage (V_f)	29
3.3.2.3.1	Procedure for calculating E_q , given V_a and S	30
3.4	Design modelling and regulation of micro hydroelectric power system	31
3.4.1	Hydraulic turbine and governor (HTG)	31
3.4.2	Excitation system	38
3.4.3	Synchronous machine	39
3.4.4	Parallel RLC load	44
3.4.5	Fault	44
3.4.6	Three phase source	45
3.4.6.1	The internal inductance	46
3.4.6.2	Internal resistance, R	46
3.5	Conclusion	47
4	RESULT AND ANALYSIS	
4.1	Load demand determination	48
4.2	Calculate the initial mechanical power in per unit	53
4.3	Calculate the initial values of terminal voltage, field voltage (V_f), line current magnitude (I_a, I_b, I_c), phase angle (ϕ_a, ϕ_b, ϕ_c) and initial percentage deviation speed ($\% \Delta\omega$)	56
4.4	Calculate the electrical angle θ_e	60
4.5	Calculate the initial terminal voltage and field voltage	61

4.6	Analysis the block parameters in three phase parallel RLC load	62
4.7	Analysis block parameters in three phase fault	63
4.8	Analysis block parameters three phase voltage source	64
4.9	Simulation result	66
4.10	Regulation result	77

5 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE

RECOMMENDATION

5.1	Conclusion	85
5.2	Future recommendation	86

REFERENCES	88
-------------------	----

VITA	90
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APPENDIX	91
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PERPUSTAKAAN TUNKU TUN AMINAH

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	General renewable energy sources in Malaysia	2
1.2	Potential energy in Malaysia	3
1.3	Synoptic diagram of a MHPP	6
1.4	The geometrical shape of a Pelton turbine.	7
2.1	Typical micro-hydro systems	11
2.2	Flow rate, Q and Head, H of a stream	12
3.1	Flowchart of Overall Project Development	22
3.2	Flow chart of the project development	25
3.3	Four pole synchronous machine	29
3.4	Phasor diagram of salient pole generator in the steady state	30
3.5	Hydraulic turbine and governor block	31
3.6	Under mask of hydraulic turbine and governor	32
3.7	Under mask Hydraulic turbine subsystem	32
3.8	Under mask of PID subsystem	33
3.9	Under mask servomotor subsystem	33
3.10	Excitation system block	38
3.11	Under mask of excitation system subsystem	38
3.12	Synchronous machine block	39

3.13	Under Mask synchronous machine subsystem	40
3.14	Under mask electrical model subsystem	41
3.15	Under mask mechanical model subsystem	42
3.16	Under mask measurement list subsystem	43
3.17	Parallel RLC load block	44
3.18	Thee phase Fault block	44
3.19	Three phase source block	45
4.1	The block parameters of hydraulic turbine	53
4.2	The block parameters of synchronous machine	56
4.3	Phasor diagram of salient pole generator in the steady state	57
4.4	The block parameters of excitation system	61
4.5	The block parameters of three phase parallel RLC load	62
4.6	The block parameters of three phase fault	63
4.7	The block parameters of three phase voltage source	64
4.8	The modelling of micro hydroelectric power system	66
4.9	Simulation result of modelling of micro hydroelectric power system design	67
4.10	Phasor diagram of simulation result	70
4.11	The result displayed after power generated	71
4.12	Rotor speed (pu) with transient	72
4.13	Rotor speed (pu) in steady state	72
4.14	Field voltage (pu) with transient	73
4.15	Field voltage (pu) in steady state	73
4.16	Stator current (pu) with transient	74
4.17	Stator current (pu) in steady state	74
4.18	Phase voltage (pu) with transient	75
4.19	Phase voltage (pu) in steady state	75
4.20	Regulation result with initial condition	77
4.21	Regulation result after power output 90 kW generate	78
4.22	Rotor peed (pu) with transient	79

4.23	Rotor speed (pu) with steady state	79
4.24	Field voltage (pu) with transient	80
4.25	Field voltage (pu) with steady state	80
4.26	Stator current (pu) with transient	81
4.27	Stator current (pu) with steady state	81
4.28	Phase voltage (pu) with transient	82
4.29	Phase voltage (pu) with steady state	82
5.1	Hybrid power system suggested	86



LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Categories of streams' head	12
2.2	Turbines with the efficient operating head range	16
4.1	Load profile analysis	49
4.2	System analysis	52
4.3	The data of micro hydroelectric power system	54
4.4	The simulation and regulation result for steady state condition	83



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Alternate current
At	Proportionality factor
AWS	Average Wind Speed
CHP	Combined heat power
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
Ce	Resistance torque
Cp	Snubbers capacitance
Ct	turbine torque (pu)
DC	Direct current
DG	Turbine damping
EPS	Existing power system
Eq	Internal voltage
GUI	Graphical user interface
g	Gravity constant
H	Head
HPS	Hybrid power system
He	Effective high
Htn	Nominal fall
hr	Rated turbine head
ht	Effective fall in pu

I_L	Current line to line
I_a	Phase a line current
I_b	Phase b line current
I_c	Phase c line current
I_d	Direct stator current
I_q	Quadrature stator current
$J\Delta$	Combines moment of inertia of the generator and turbine
K_p	Proportional gain
K_i	Integral gain
K_d	Derivative gain
kW	Kilo watt
L	Internal inductance
MG	Micro grid
MHPS	Micro hydropower system
MHPP	Micro hydropower plant
MW	Mega watt
MWPT	Micro wind power turbine
m	report of V_1 and V_2 the water speed at the axis of the buckets
nm	Speed (rpm)
nt	Turbine speed (pu)
P	Active power
PID	Proportional integral derivative
P_m	Input power of synchronous generator
P_{mec}	Mechanical power
P_t	Turbine power (W)
P_{tn}	Nominal turbine power (W)

Pu	Per unit
PV	Photovoltaic
Q	Water flow
Qc	Capacitive reactive
QL	Inductive reactive
Qt	Water flow of turbine (m^3/s)
Qtn	Nominal speed of the turbine (m^3/s)
qnl	No load flow
qr	Rated turbine flow
qt	Turbine flow (pu)
R	Internal resistance
RAPS	Remote area power supply system
Rp	Snubbers resistance
Rt	Ray of the turbine
S	Complex power
SPS	Stand- alone power system
SRG	Synchronous reluctance generators
s	Second
V	Voltage
VA	Volts amperes
V _L	Voltage line to line
V _a	Terminal voltage
V _{base}	Base voltage
V _f	Field Voltage
V _{fd}	Exciter voltage
V _t	Drive speed of turbine

V_1	Water speed in the contact of the jet with buckets
V_1	Jet speed (pu)
V_{1n}	Nominal speed of the jet (m/s)
Wh	Watt hour
X	Reactance
X_d	Direct reactance
X_q	Quadrature reactance
$\Delta\omega$	Deviation speed
θ_e	Electrical angle of the rotor
θ	The power factor angle
Ψ	The angle of E_q
δ	The torque angle
ρ	Water density (1000 kg/m^3)
β	Angle between V_1 and V_2
Ω_{tn}	Nominal speed of turbine (rd/s)
τ_{app}	Input torque
ω_m	Speed (rad/s)



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PERPUSTAKAAN TUNJUKU TUN AMINAH

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITTLE	PAGE
A	Hydraulic turbine	88
B	Types of generator	90
C	Gantt chart for master project 1 and 2	91



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Micro Grid (MG) is a small network of power generators to transform the electricity network in the way that the net changed distributed communication. The Micro Grid formed from the renewable energy resources. The efficiency of a standalone Micro Grid in reliability and economy as well as environment was assessed. The environment efficiency was evaluated considering the amount of CO₂ discharge that was reduced by using installed MG power system renewable energy [1].

The potential economic benefits of micro grid operation are summarized as:

- i. Reduced network congestion and line losses
- ii. Reduced transmission and distribution cost
- iii. Potentially higher energy efficiency
- iv. Promoting small individual investment, thus reducing the Huge Capital Expenditure
- v. The low capital cost enables low cost access into a viable market

The technologies that play a major role in micro grid operation are:

- a) Renewable energy resources
 - i. Solar photovoltaic arrays
 - ii. Wind energy park
 - iii. Small capacity hydro units

- iv. Ocean energy
 - v. Biogas plants
- b) Non-renewable energy resources
- i. Micro turbine
 - ii. Fuel cell
 - iii. Combined heat power (CHP) turbine
 - iv. Internal combustion engines

Renewable energy includes resources that are constantly present, which never run out. There are various types of renewable energy available in Malaysia as shown in Figure 1.1. However, among these sources, biomass, hydro and solar becomes the most potential renewable energy in Malaysia. Malaysia has tremendous biomass resources available such as oil palm wastes from oil palm mills and plantations, agricultural crops, agricultural crop residues, woods and woods residues, rice husks from rice mills, molasses and bagasse from sugarcane refineries and municipal wastes from landfill and from household. For example, in Sarawak, palm oil industry and agricultural industry emerged to be the largest biomass sector, which both for direct production of energy fuels and use of wastes for biomass generated electricity for sale or own industry usage.

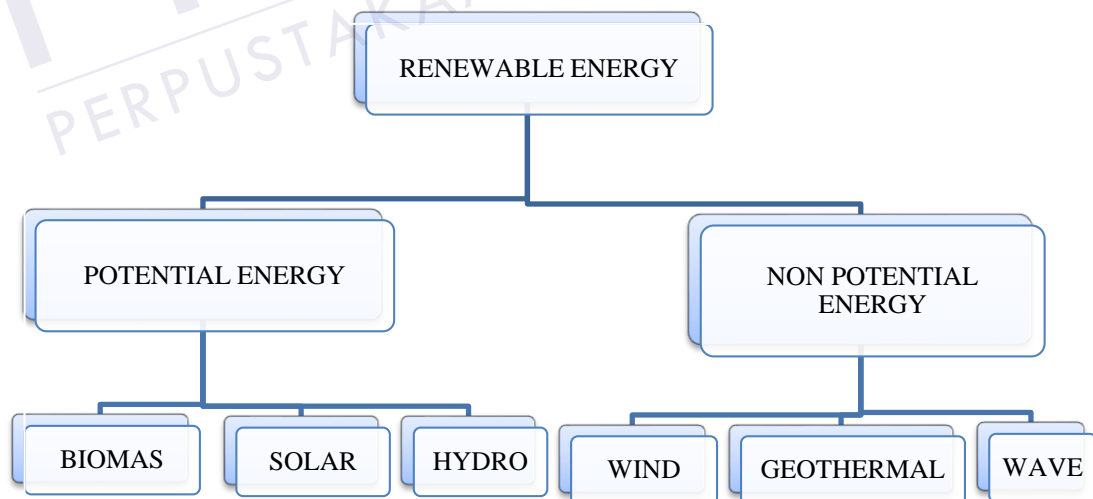


Figure 1.1: General renewable energy sources in Malaysia

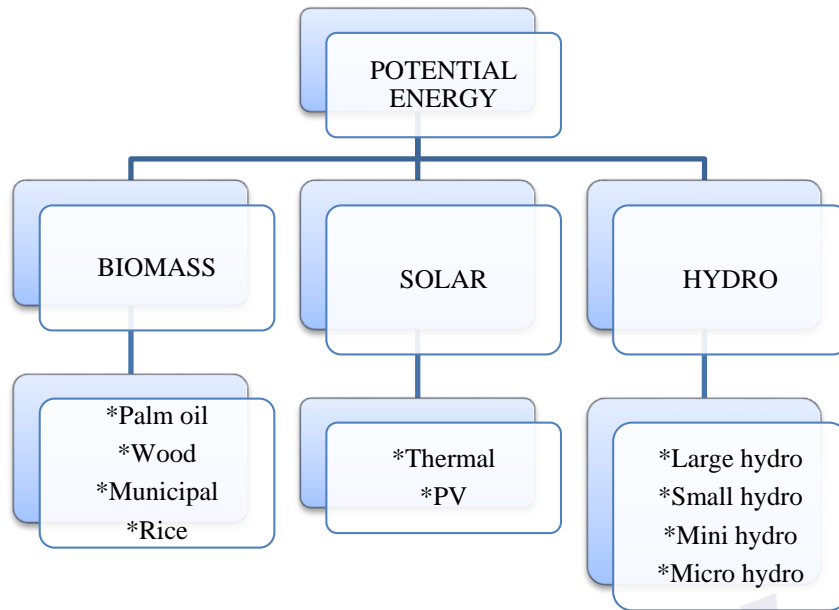


Figure 1.2: Potential energy in Malaysia

Hydropower is currently the world largest source of electricity, accounting for 6% of the world's energy supply or about 15% of the electricity generated. Hydropower is attractive because it is a renewable energy source that can never be exhausted. However, depending on seasonal changes and silt accumulation in large dams, the large reservoirs tend to function less effectively. Unlike large scale hydro, micro hydro or small-scale hydro does not interfere significantly with river flow and is therefore one of the most unobtrusive energy conversion methods available.

1.1 Classification of hydropower plants

Water can be harnessed on a large or a small scale. The categories which are commonly used to define the power output form hydropower are outlined as follows [2,4]:

- i. Large-hydro: more than 100 MW and usually feeding into a large grid
- ii. Medium-hydro: 15 - 100 MW and usually feeding a grid
- iii. Small-hydro: 1 - 15 MW and usually feeding into a grid [3]
- iv. Mini-hydro: between 100 kW and 1 MW; either standalone schemes or more often feeding into the grid
- v. Micro-hydro: ranging from a few hundred watts for battery charging or food processing applications up to 100 kW, providing power for a small community or rural industry in remote areas away from the grid [1-6].

Micro hydropower system (MHPS) is one of the popular renewable energy sources in the developing countries. Most of the MHPS operate in isolated mode supplying the electricity in the local rural area where the population is very small and sparsely distributed and the extension of grid system is not financially feasible because of high cost investment required for transmission line. Hydroelectric power is the technology of generating electric power from the movement of water through rivers, streams, and tides. Water is fed via a channel to a turbine where it strikes the turbine blades and causes the shaft to rotate. To generate electricity the rotating shaft is connected to a generator which converts the motion of the shaft into electrical energy. Advantage of using water resources is that hydraulic works can be made simple and large constructions, such as dams, are not usually required. Dams, which exploit the kinetic energy of water by raising small quantities of water to heights through the use of regulated pressure valves, can provide water for domestic uses and for agriculture in areas that are moderately higher than adjacent water courses. Generally, in an autonomous micro hydropower system is designed to operate in parallel with local power grids. The main reasons are to obtain economic benefit of no fuel consumption by micro hydro turbines, enhancement of power capacity to

meet the increasing demand, to maintain the continuity of supply in the system, etc. In a micro hydro power system, frequency deviations are mainly due to real power mismatch between generation and demand.

Today, most of rural area in Malaysia are still not readily accessible of grid power. Regarding to distance and terrain, the cost of connection to the electricity supply grid can be high and the common low load which caused to low payback have escalating the constraint for electric utility to connect power grid into the remote areas. Therefore, generally people in rural area will obtain electricity supply by using diesel generators which operated by using fossil fuel. This seems to be the easiest conducted solution due to the obstacle. However, world's supply of fossil fuels is now becoming scarce and depleting with increasing hazard of global warming. As a result, people in rural area have to afford high cost of electricity generation of diesel generators. Furthermore, the high transportation cost has worsened the situation. Concerning to this situation, an alternative means of energy production should be explored further. Among the available alternative energy sources, interest is focused on clean and environmentally friendly sources that are renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, hydro and so on.

Due to location of rural area, and common low load demand, interest is focused on Stand Alone power systems (SPS) such as micro hydro which is easy been constructed and maintained. SPS formerly known as Remote Area Power Supply systems (RAPS) is the power system that are not connected to the grid. Study has proving that small scale hydro system will only bring very slight side effects on environment compared to large scale hydro power plant. This is because, micro hydroelectric power system can be installed in small rivers or streams while large scale hydroelectric power system requires huge dam or reservoir to store water which will destroying huge area of rainforest thus cause to ecology problems.

The main components of a Micro Hydroelectric Power Plant (MHPP) may be classified into two groups such as the hydraulic system components and the electric system components formed by the synchronous generator and his control system. The water's flow is fixed at the maximal value to guarantee the maximal mechanical power. The upstream hydraulic part of the MHPP consists of water supply from a river, a feeder canal, a regulation basin, a pressure pipeline whose section is accorded

to the flow and the available power. Nozzles direct water jet against a series of spoon shaped buckets mounted around the edge of a turbine. The system ensures the hydraulic energy transformation into mechanical energy. The wheel of the turbine is coupled to a synchronous generator. The general diagram of this system is represented in Figure 1.3. The Pelton turbine is used for the high falls and small flows. It Consists of a set of specially shaped buckets mounted on the periphery of a circular disc. It is turned by jets of water discharged from one or many nozzles which strike the buckets which is shown in Figure 1.4. By a mobile needle inside the nozzle we can adjust the flow. It's moved by an electric servo motor, this servo motor must be relatively slow to minimize the water hammers effect [7].

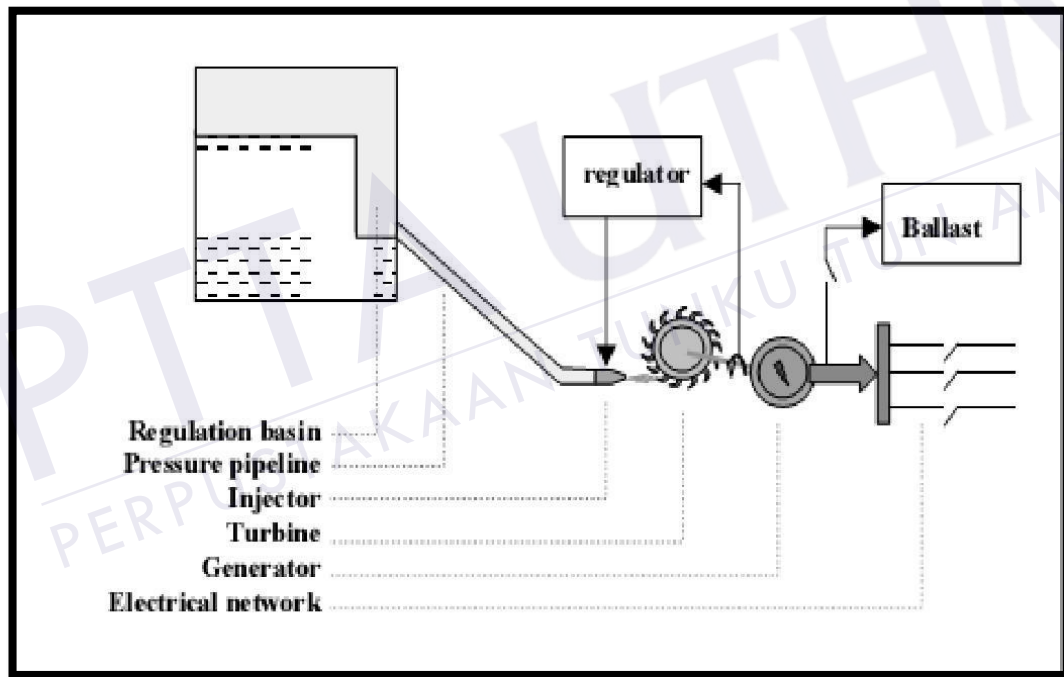


Figure 1.3: Synoptic diagram of a MHPP .

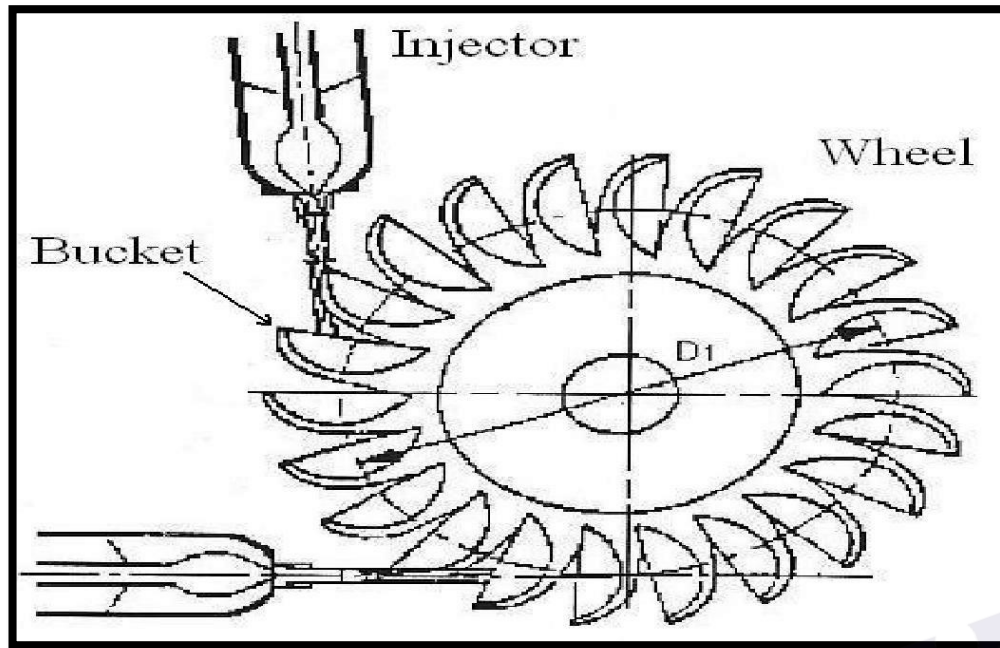


Figure 1.4: The geometrical shape of a Pelton turbine.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This research is using the MATLAB SIMULINK software to build the modelling and regulation of the output power of a micro hydroelectric power system. This modelling is built depends on the real parameters which are setting first such as the voltage, frequency and so on to produce the power output is less than 100 kW.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

In the light of increasing electricity demand, international agreements to reduce greenhouse gases limiting the use of fossil energy and environment problems. As an environmental problem of the global warming, reducing the discharge of greenhouse

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