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# Modeling and optimal resources allocation of a novel tri-distributed generation system based on sustainable energy resources



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### ABSTRACT

Tri-generation systems with the aim of recycling heat dissipation of equipment and importing the heat into the energy production cycle have been considered by researchers recently because of increasing energy efficiency and decreasing environmental pollution. Many studies have been done in the field of tri-generation systems, but the studies have been more focused on centralized energy sources, such as, steam and gas turbines. Thus, required researches to move the sources of tri-generation systems toward renewable energy resources are not perfect enough. Moreover, the type of operation strategy, which is one of the important issues in investigating tri-generation system, is usually depended on assistant resources, such as, local power grid. In this paper, a novel tri-generation system based on wind and solar renewable energy resources and natural gas as the system prime movers is evaluated. Furthermore, a different operation strategy is considered to minimize the need to auxiliary sources and so the ability to use the system in remote regions, independently. Hence, wind turbines, photovoltaic (PV) modules, and solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs) are considered as prime movers of the system. Moreover, a battery bank and heat storage tanks (HSTs) are deployed to balance the fluctuations in produced energy by wind and solar renewable resources. Hence, thermal demand management (TDM) and electrical demand management (EDM) operation strategies are considered simultaneously and defined as two possible functions to achieve a system with the ability to operate independently. In order to obtain the optimized solutions for each system component, a genetic optimization algorithm is applied to solve a resources allocation problem. The possibility of implementation in distant regions, considerable reduction in fuel consumption and pollution are the advantages of the proposed system. The numerical results demonstrate that the fossil fuels consumption and the pollution, respectively, are reduced up to 154 and 207 times more than common separated production (SP) systems. Moreover, power grid and other auxiliary systems requirements are reduced to less than 1%.

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#### 1. Introduction

Traditional energy production systems provide electrical, cooling and heating energies individually. These systems have high heat losses, low energy production efficiency, high pollution, and cause irreparable consequences of environmental damage. With the aim of eliminating the problems of separated energy production systems, especially environmental concerns, tri-generation systems recycle heat losses to provide other forms of energies, simultaneously. Extensive researches have been done to improve the performance of tri-generation systems. The type of prime

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http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2017.03.058 0196-8904/© 2017 Published by Elsevier Ltd. mover is one of the most important subjects which has been studied by researchers. Zeng et al. [1] studied a tri-generation system based on a gas engine and ground source heat pump (GSHP) system. They provided power demand using the gas engine and power grid. Heating and cooling demands were produced by recovering heat losses of the engine and the heat pumped from the ground heat source. The Tri-generation system proposed by Acikkalp et al. [2] considered a diesel-gas engine as the prime mover. The power output of the engine provided the power demand and the recycled heat dissipation produced heat and cold energy demands. Sanaye et al. [3] proposed a tri-generation system based on a gas engine. The gas engine with the help of a power grid satisfied power demand, and heat losses of the engine was recovered and used beside a boiler to provide heat and clod demands. Solar renewable energy was applied to a tri-generation system by

Nomenclature			
ССИЛ	combined cooling beating and power	τ	time constant
	completed cooling, nearing and power	$u_t$	colf discharge rate
SOEC	separated production	0 C	sen-uischarge Tale
JOFC	solid oxide idel cell	D	capacity capital recovery factor
ICE MCT	micro gas turbing	к ;	interest rate
IVIG I	hildro gas turbine	1	interest rate
HSI	heat storage tank	ll c	system metime
HKS	heat recovery system		
HC	neating con		unit cost
PGU	power generation unit	C	specific field
	neat transfer fluid	Q	liedt
LUP	coefficient of performance	U	voltage
AIC	allitual total cost		
	capital cost	Subscrip	ts
DIVIC	operation and maintenance cost	W	wind
KC FC	replacement cost	m	mechanical
FC	ruel cost	g	gear
UC	unit cost	ph	photocurrent
PEC	primary energy consumption	d	diode
SOC	state of charge	S	series
EDM	electrical demand management	sh	shunt
TDM	thermal demand management	j	junction
FEL	following electric load	a	ambient
FIL	following thermal load	ор	normal operation
VER	variable electric cooling ratio	sat	saturation
CER	constant electric cooling ratio	g	gap
FHL	following hybrid load	stack	stack of fuel cell
TSS	thermal storage strategy	cell	cell of fuel cell
DG	diesel generator	polariza	tion polarization losses
Сар	capacity	act	activation losses
		ohm	ohmic losses
Symbols		con	concentration losses
Р	power	an	anode
Α	area	са	cathode
ho	density	R	universal gas constant
v	speed	e	electron
С	coefficient	n	number
η	efficiency	Р	partial pressure
h	height	Ι	current density
α	wind shear exponent	bat	battery
Ι	current	PV	photovoltaic panel
Ε	solar radiation	WT	wind turbine
Т	temperature	n	nominal
$e_0$	electron charge	W	water
$a_f$	ideality factor	С	cold
$N_s$	number of series cell	Н	heat
К	Boltzmann's constant	d	demand
V	tank volume	Ch	chiller
R	resistance	Ech	electrical chiller
Er	Nernst voltage		
$MC_P$	thermal capacity		

Rodriguez et al. [4]. Prime movers of the system were included solar thermal collectors and PV panels beside an internal combustion engine (ICE). Electrical demand was provided by PV panels and the ICE. Moreover, the produced heat of solar collectors and the engine heat exhaust were used to produce hot water, heating and cooling demands. Ebrahimi and Keshavarz [5] investigated an ICE and a solar collector as the prime movers to produce power, heat and cold demands. The electrical energy was produced by the engine and the thermal energy to satisfy heating and cooling demands was provided by the heat recovery of the engine and the heat produced in solar collector. Prime mover of a trigeneration system proposed by Farahnak et al. [6] was included an ICE. Thus, power demand was produced by ICE and thermal demand for satisfying heating and cooling requirements was provided by a boiler and the heat recovery of ICE. Fong and Lee investigated a tri-generation system based on ICE as the prime mover [7]. Their system provided power demand by the generator of ICE and heating and cooling demands by the recovery of ICE heat losses.

The performance of tri-generation and cogeneration systems based on a micro gas turbine (MGT) was investigated By Basrawi et al. [8]. The power demand of both systems was provided by MGT. The recovered heat from MGT was used to satisfy heating demand in the cogeneration system. But in tri-generation systems, Download English Version:

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