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# A Result on Hydroelectricity Power Plant

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**ABSTRACT:** This article provides a detailed description of the design of hydropower. First, the basis was provided for everything necessary to create a complete and complete model for the power plant, including the paddle handle, control, turbine, and generator. Assessment of real-world models begins with a simple test model following a set-up process. The intricacies of moving the powerful part of the water flow into the power plant and the opening and closing of passenger doors created a complex control system for the production of hydropower plants. These types of complexities are presented as more systematic than experimental ones. They have multiple responses as well as state-of-the-art control systems such as seamless logging and PID control systems that improve their performance. However, these models are usually built and used with MTLAB-based software. In line with this, the research paper examines the simulation of a hydraulic power plant, including an example of a turbine hydraulic, a controller and a synchronous machine, all made using MATLAB equipment. Third world faults were introduced in the model at  $t = 0.2$  s and eliminated after  $t = 0.4$  s, indicating that the rapidly generated voltage regained stability due to the high excitation voltage generated by the PID control system. . high. type of turbine hydraulic. The speed of the engine is stable, but this case is slower than the dispute.

**KEYWORDS:** Power supply, Generator, Turbine, Voltage.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Power is one of the most important things in our lives. It is inevitable for survival and important Development activities in education, health, Transportation and equipment to get reasonable it is also essential for the survival and development of the economy and employment [1]. Over the past decade, energy-related problems, such as oil shortages, climate change, electricity shortages and rising barriers to retail sales, have risen worldwide. These difficulties are constantly increasing, which indicates the need for additional technology systems to ensure their solutions. One of these technologies is as close to the electric field as possible to the non-renewable energy source. pollution such as wind, sun, tide and hydropower industry [2, 3]. A liquid plant is a form of energy movement in a the water is flowing. Water must be available for electric transportation. When water falls under gravity, it energy can be turned into kinetic energy. This is kinetics power of running water turning vanes or vanes a hydraulic turbines, flexible type. mechanical strength. Turbine rotates the rotor of the generator which converts this energy into electrical energy.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1} S. N. Uddin and R. Taplin, “A sustainable energy future in Bangladesh: current situation and need for effective strategies,” in Proceedings of the 2nd Joint International Conference on Sustainable Energy and Environment (SEE '06), Bangkok, Thailand, November 2006

The need for effective mitigation strategies linked with sustainable energy developmen

2} J. K. Kaldellis, “The contribution of small hydro power stations to the electricity generation in Greece: technical and economic considerations,” Energy Policy, vol. 35, no. 4, pp. 2187–2196, 2007

Hence, small hydro power stations remain one of the most attractive opportunities for further utilization of the available hydro potential.



3) M. A. Wazed and S. Ahmed, “Micro hydro energy resources in Bangladesh: a review,” Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 1209–1222, 2008

A reliable, affordable and secure supply of energy is important for economic development. This has been true for the past and present and will remain valid for the future

4) S. Mishra, S. K. Singal, and D. K. Khatod, “Sustainable energy development by small hydropower with CDM benefits in India,” International Journal of Ambient Energy, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 103–110, 2011

Small hydropower (SHP) is an environmental friendly technology and qualifies for Clean Development Mechanism(CDM)benefits.

### III. PROPOSED SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

#### 3.1 Hardware Requirement

1. Atmega 328
2. Power supply
3. Reset circuit
4. Oscillator
5. LCD display
6. Inverter
7. Battery
8. Snubber

#### 1) **Atmega328P Microcontroller::**

Microcontrollers are a real computer chip. Microprocessors are intended for general-purpose digital computers, while microcontrollers are intended for special-purpose digital controllers. Microprocessors typically include a CPU, memory addressing units, and interrupt handling circuits. Microcontrollers have these features, as well as timers, parallel and serial I / O, and internal RAM and ROM. Like a microprocessor, a microcontroller is a general-purpose device, but it is used to read data and control the environment based on these calculations. The contrast between the microcontroller and the microprocessor is best illustrated by the fact that the microprocessors have a number of operating codes for moving data from external memory to the CPU; microcontrollers can have one or two. Microprocessors may have one or two bit handling instructions; microcontrollers will have a lot. The microprocessor handles the rapid movement of code and data from external addresses to the chip; the microcontroller handles the fast movement of bits within the chip. The microcontroller can also function as a computer without external digital components; the microprocessor must have many additional components to work. Typically, 8-bit microcontrollers are intended for high-volume use as a true 1-chip computer

#### 2) **Power Supply:**

Power circuits constructed using filters, rectifiers and then voltage regulators. Starting with AC, a constant DC voltage is obtained by rectifying the AC voltage, then by DC filtering, and finally by control to achieve the desired fixed DC voltage. The control is usually obtained from an IC voltage control unit that draws DC voltage and provides a slightly lower DC voltage that remains unchanged even if the input DC voltage changes or the output load connected to the DC voltage changes. A rectifier is used to convert AC. supply to direct current supply. A bridge IC is used for this purpose.

#### 3) **Reset Circuit:**

One of the functions of the power-on reset (POR) is to ensure that the processor starts from a known address the first time the power is turned on. To perform this task, the POR logic output resets the processor when the processor power supply is turned on first. The second function of the POR is to prevent the processor from starting from this known address until three events occur: the system power supplies are not stabilizing at the





appropriate levels; the processor clock has stopped; and the internal registers have been filled in correctly. The POR performs this second task through a built-in timer that continues to reset the processor for a specified period of time. This timer is activated when the processor power supply reaches a certain voltage threshold. After the set time has elapsed, the timer expires, causing the POR output to become inactive. The processor data sheet specifies the required time for the timer to delay. By the way, the timer is what distinguishes POR from the voltage sensor, device that also detects the voltage threshold but does not time the event

4) **Oscillaor:**

These quartz crystal oscillators are extremely stable, have a good quality factor, are small in size and very economical. Therefore, quartz crystal oscillator circuits are superior to other resonators such as LC circuits, forks and so on. Typically, the 8 MHz crystal oscillator is used in microprocessors and microcontrollers. The equivalent electrical circuit also represents the crystal operation of the crystal. The basic elements used in the circuit, the inductance L1, denote the mass of the crystal, the capacitance C1 denotes the conformity, the resistance R1 denotes the internal structural friction of the crystal, and C0 the capacity due to the mechanical shaping of the crystal. The oscillator circuit diagram of a quartz crystal consists of a series resonance and a parallel resonance, i.e., two resonant frequencies. If the reactance induced by the capacitance C1 is equal to and opposite to the reactance induced by the inductance L1, a series resonance occurs.

5) **LCD Display:**

LCD modules are very often used in most embedded projects due to low cost, availability and programming friendliness. Most of us would have encountered these displays in our daily lives, whether at PCO or calculators. The look and badges have been illustrated above, now let’s turn to a bit of a technique. The 16 × 2 LCD was named because; It has 16 columns and 2 rows. There are plenty of combinations, such as 8 × 1, 8 × 2, 10 × 2, 16 × 1, etc., but the most commonly used is the 16 × 2 LCD. So there will be a total of (16 × 2 = 32) 32 characters and each character will consist of 5 × 8 pixels.

6) **Inverter:**

The inverter is one of the most important devices in solar systems. It is a device that converts direct current (DC) electricity generated by a solar cell into alternating current (AC) electricity used by the electrical grid.

**IV. RESULT**

Sr.no	Rpm	Output	Water
1	1000	12 V DC	700 Lit
2	900	11 V DC	600Lit
3	800	10V DC	500 t

**V. CONCLUSION**

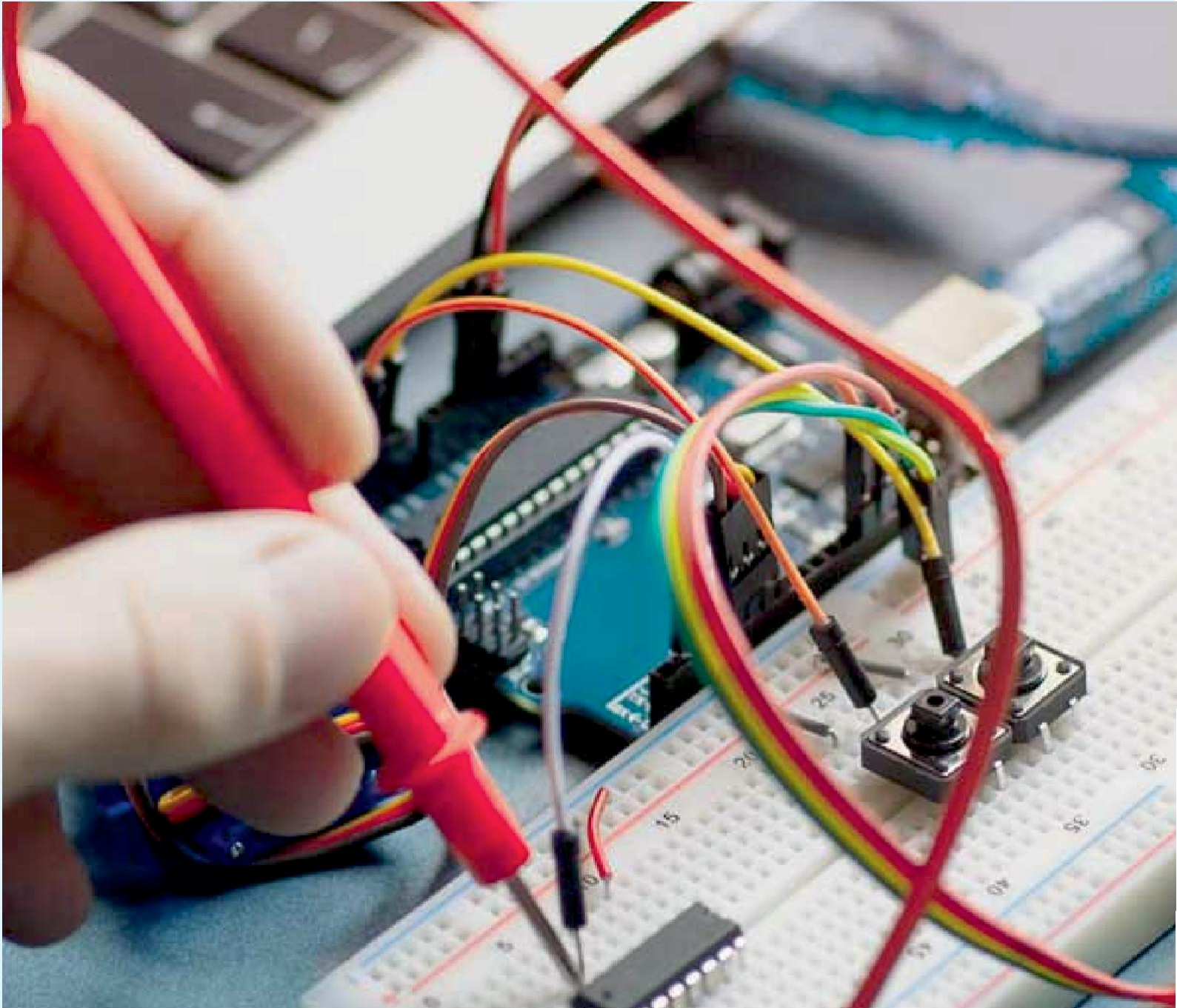
The main result of this is the development of the project and the utilization of energy. Hydroelectric power plants are a vital source of energy for the world. Water is an efficient and reliable fuel. The use, construction and expansion of power plants must continue. Hydroelectric power is a great source of renewable energy, new designs and technological advances are on the rise. Currently, 14 large-scale projects are being developed and are scheduled to be completed between 2012 and 2022 in China, India, Venezuela and Bermo (most in China). Some hydropower plants, such as the Hoover Dam in the United States, are considering replacing turbines with new ones that operate more efficiently at lower water levels. Although hydropower will be a major part of our future electricity generation, a country cannot rely solely on hydropower to power it. It is therefore in the interest of countries to combine this technology with other technologies.



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