

Article

Energy Engineering Approach for Rural Areas Cattle Farmers in Bangladesh to Reduce COVID-19 Impact on Food-Safety

Mohammad Nur-E-Alam ^{1,*}, Mohammad Nasirul Hoque ², Soyed Mohiuddin Ahmed ³,
Mohammad Khairul Basher ⁴, and Narottam Das ^{5,6}

- ¹ Electron Science Research Institute, Edith Cowan University, Perth, Western Australia 6027, Australia; E-mail: m.nur-e-alam@ecu.edu.au (M. N.-E-A.)
² Department of Physics, University of Chittagong, Chattogram 4331, Bangladesh; E-mail: nasirul@cu.ac.bd (M. N. H.)
³ School of Pharmacy and Life Science, Jiujiang University; Jiujiang, Jiangxi, P.R. China; E-mail: mohiuddinppqc@yahoo.com (S. M. A.)
⁴ Institute of Electronics, AERE, Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission, Dhaka 1349, Bangladesh; E-mail: khairulcu@gmail.com (M. K. B.)
⁵ School of Engineering and Technology, Central Queensland University Australia, Melbourne, VIC 3000, Australia; E-mail: n.das@cqu.edu.au (N. D.)
⁶ Centre for Intelligent Systems, School of Engineering and Technology, Central Queensland University, Brisbane, QLD 4000, Australia.

* Correspondence: m.nur-e-alam@ecu.edu.au

Abstract: This paper reports on the optimization of thin-film coating assisted self-sustainable off-grid hybrid power generation systems for cattle farming in rural areas of Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a lower middle-income country with declining rates of poverty among its 160 million people due to persistent economic growth in conjunction with balanced agricultural improvements. Most of the rural households adopt a mixed farming system by cultivating crops and simultaneously rearing livestock. Among the animals raised, cattle are considered as the most valuable asset for the small/medium-scale farmers in terms of their meat and milk production. Currently, along with the major health issue, the COVID-19 pandemic is hindering the world's economic growth and has thrust millions into unemployment; Bangladesh is also in this loop. However, natural disasters such as COVID-19 pandemic and floods, largely constrain rural smallholder cattle farmers from climbing out of their poverty. In particular, small and medium-scale cattle farmers face many issues that obstruct them from taking advantage of market opportunities and imposing a greater burden on their families and incomes. An appropriate measure can give a way to make those cattle farmers' businesses both profitable and sustainable. Optimization of thin-film coating assisted self-sustainable off-grid hybrid power generation system for cattle farming is a new and forward-looking approach for sustainable development of the livestock sector. In this study, we design and optimize a thin-film coating assisted hybrid (photovoltaic-battery-generator) power system by using the Hybrid Optimization of Multiple Energy Resources (HOMER, Version 3.14.0) simulation tool. An analysis of the results has suggested that the off-grid hybrid system is more feasible for small and medium-scale cattle farming systems with long-term sustainability to overcome the significant challenges faced by smallholder cattle farmers in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Cattle farming; COVID-19 pandemic; economic point of view; food safety; HOMER; hybrid system; smallholder; thin-film coating.

1. Introduction

Bangladesh is a small country on the world map; located in south Asia having a land area of 1,47,570 square kilometers. Apart from the hilly areas, most of the land consists of plains with a strong network of rivers throughout the country. Bangladesh is a small country with a large

49 population, where more than 1085 persons live per square kilometer. Besides industrialization and
50 other commercial infrastructures agriculture plays the most vital role in the country's economy.
51 Agriculture and livestock not only boost the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), they also ensure food
52 security and help to reduce poverty and unemployment in rural areas. The contribution made by
53 livestock to the GDP for the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 was 1.53% at a constant price which was 13.6% of
54 the total agricultural sector contribution to GDP [1]. Despite achieving improvement in many
55 aspects of food security, the people of Bangladesh still lack dietary diversification, which leads to
56 nutritional imbalance [2]. There is a great discrepancy between demand and production in the case
57 of protein intake. Milk production for the year 2018-2019 was 99.23 lakh Metric Ton against a
58 demand of 152.02 lakh Metric Ton (one lakh is equivalent to 100,000) [3]. On the other hand, many
59 people in rural areas cannot afford to maintain a balanced diet daily. Sustainable and
60 well-distributed livestock farms in different regions of the country not only improve nutrition but
61 are also preferred assets of investment [4]. Cattle farming has a good economic impact in generating
62 income and food security in rural areas which employ about 20% of the rural labor force [5]. The
63 United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that per capita meat
64 consumption in Bangladesh is low (about four kilograms) compared to other neighbouring countries
65 such as Pakistan. However, according to the data from the Department of Livestock Services (DLS)
66 Bangladesh, the country's total demand for meat stands at 72.97 lakh tonnes with the requirement of
67 120 grams of meat per head, almost 55% of which comes from cows and goats. Besides the regular
68 beef intake, there is a huge need for cows during one of the biggest festivals (Eid-Ul-Adha) of the
69 Muslim calendar. In the past twenty years, Bangladesh has attempted to become fully dependent on
70 domestic production to meet the extra demand for cattle during the Eid-Ul-Adha celebrations due to
71 a drastic reduction in cattle imports from a neighboring country. Twenty years ago Bangladesh
72 entered a new era introducing professional micro-scale cattle farms to meet the demand of the local
73 market for milk and meat. According to the report published as in Reference [6], 80 to 90% of the
74 country's cattle production comes from rural farmers with either small or medium-sized farms.
75 Many people are also currently interested in modern agriculture, including cultivation of fruits,
76 vegetables, fish and cattle as e-commerce has opened a promising platform for the young
77 entrepreneur. Nevertheless, the housing shortage in Bangladesh is a major issue with the result
78 being that many cultivable lands, as well as fields formerly used for open grazing, are nowadays
79 utilized to build new houses and apartments which are reducing the open land areas at an alarming
80 rate in Bangladesh. This is the reason Bangladesh can't consider an open field cattle farm as found in
81 Australia, New Zealand, or large European countries. Most of the cattle farms (small and medium
82 scale) in Bangladesh either in rural or semi-town areas have very limited land size. Though there are
83 many modern and scientifically advanced tools and equipment widely used in agriculture
84 nowadays in Bangladesh, only a negligible number of farms are to be found using the energy
85 engineering approach to become self-sufficient and sustainable and whilst mitigating the energy
86 costs against the production costs. For the cattle farm, the most challenging part is the meat
87 collection, milk collection, storage and marketing, for which each farm needs high-quality electrical
88 equipment including electric blade, vacuum pump milking parlor systems, and high-performance
89 refrigeration systems. Besides all other costs, such kinds of facilities require a massive budget for
90 energy consumption to regulate as well as maintain adequate temperature, relative humidity, and
91 ventilation. In recent years, energy cost efficiency becomes a key factor for sustainable food and crop
92 storage facilities world-wide, which has stimulated many scientists' enthusiasm to introduce more
93 off-grid, self-sustainable energy-harvesting and saving facilities [7-11]. Hybrid (PV, Wind, Diesel
94 and Battery) power generation systems have recently become very promising for 100%
95 electrification for the rural or remote island areas. A significant number of research works have been
96 conducted worldwide by researchers and scientists in the field of renewable energy to design and
97 optimize various types of hybrid power generation systems [12-17]. In addition, these types of
98 hybrid power systems can be attractive alternatives for cost-effective power generation in
99 Bangladesh. It is very hard for the government to provide on-going subsidies in power production.
100 Bangladesh has set the goal of becoming a country with zero power supply issues such as daily

power cuts, to provide electricity for everyone within the very near future. In support of the country's goal these types of hybrid power systems, together with nano-coated building materials with power-saving features, if used in different infrastructures, can help to reach to the goal of 100% electrification of the country. Renewable power generation and savings based multi-component hybrid systems can also lower carbon emissions to an acceptable level.

At present, the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak (first spread in Wuhan, China in late 2019) has resulted in a worldwide severe pandemic that has already disrupted human life and civilization. This coronavirus has already caused a huge number of deaths and becomes a major threat for mostly older people who are suffering from diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and chronic respiratory syndrome [18]. The world's leading scientists, chemists, microbiologists, engineers, doctors, and other health professionals are working very hard to find proper solutions for this new virus by understanding the nature of the COVID-19 coronavirus. There are many predictions available online, nowadays about the microstructural properties and weather and region-dependent nature of this COVID-19 coronavirus, however, to get an active vaccine against this virus still requires a significant amount of research effort together with on-going worldwide clinical trials. The world is seeking new hope while currently relying on the precautions that have been recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), including social and physical distancing to control the rapid spread of this virus [19]. The outbreak of COVID-19 has overturned not only human life but also the global economy by seriously affecting all kinds of industries including food, agriculture, readymade garments, leather, building and infrastructure materials, energy and power sectors, science and technology and others all over the world [20-25]. Many industries and businesses were forced to take actions like job cuts, even in some cases shut down completely. As a result, millions previously in the workforce have become jobless, and severely affecting, directly and indirectly, developing countries like Bangladesh. As the COVID-19 coronavirus can transfer easily from one affected person to others (i.e., community transmission), it becomes a great concern how and how long time is needed to get back to normal life again. According to the proposal jointly made by WHO and FAO for food safety including multi-agency co-operation, proper inspections in different stages of production can mitigate significantly the spread of this corona-virus but to achieve this is a very much challenging task [26, 27]. In these circumstances, the risk of contamination can be minimized and kept under control only if the local demand for foods and protein supply can be met by the local growers and suppliers. In Bangladesh, the well-being of the economic cycle as well as of a large number of the population is mainly dependent on good agricultural and industrial prospects. All agricultural and industrial sectors including garment, leather and industries requiring construction materials are major candidates where continuous electricity supply is needed for maintaining a non-disruptive production cycle for the well-being of the economy. However, currently, these sectors are facing severe problems during the COVID-19 crisis and maintaining a continuous electricity supply will continue to be a major issue for many smallholder farmers in the rural farming and cultivation areas in post COVID-19 Bangladesh [28-37]. Besides, the national grid electricity supply, solar photovoltaics (PVs) assisted power generation can help all industries and factories to maintain their continuous production cycle. Therefore, designing new and modification of existing infrastructures that can generate and save energy will be the most effective approach for the well-being of post-COVID-19 Bangladesh and will assist in returning the country to a normal lifestyle. In addition, this energy engineering can be a model for future modern farming in any country of the world and, in the near future, potentially can help to diminish the current rise in unemployment due to the COVID-19 pandemic through making all the farms and food industries active and fully productive again.

In this article, we design and optimize a hybrid power generation system that can be applied together with thin-film low-emissivity (Low-E) coating assisted energy-saving features for self-sustainable off-grid or semi-off-grid infrastructure for cattle farmers in rural areas. In Bangladesh, grid connection is not available throughout the country, and there is no alternative of a micro-grid to ensure the power availability to any new or existing infrastructures for farming and food storage. However, the implementation of modern scientific processes can increase the

production levels by up to 50% whereas, if the conventional power sources are used, the fuel cost will have a negative impact on profit margins. The organization of this paper is as follows: Section 2 briefly describes the materials and methods, where we describe the types of farms targeted and ways of power optimization. Section 3 describes in detail the means of engineering of energy generation and savings including the components that are considered in this work. Section 4 presents the optimized simulation results and section 5 includes a short discussion based on the outcome of the hybrid energy engineering optimization followed by a conclusion in section 6.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Types of farm

Figure 1 shows the images of mostly available (typical house type) infrastructure in Bangladesh for limited land size cattle farms together with the schematic diagram of a proposed cattle house containing hybrid power generation systems, in conjunction with energy-saving thin-film coated roof materials. A thin-film coating mainly the low-E coating assisted roof material can filter day time sun irradiation. The low-E coated glass becomes a modern-days building material towards the development of net-zero building infrastructures. Low-E coatings are designed to filter the visible spectrum whilst reflecting the infrared (IR) spectrum thus reducing the heat entering the building [38-42]. Most of the commercially available low-E coatings are glass-based however several companies have developed low-E type coatings on very thin polycarbonate (clear plastic substrate) materials that can be retro-fitted to any transparent material including glass or Perspex. In our proposed cattle house (Fig. 1b) rather than a clear polycarbonate roof material, we are introducing a low-E type coated semitransparent roof material which will allow only the visible light and thus will not only save lighting costs but also reduce the heat by reflecting the IR spectrum (which is mainly heat) during the day time. The effectiveness of thin-film coatings on energy savings is detailed in the subsection 3.4.

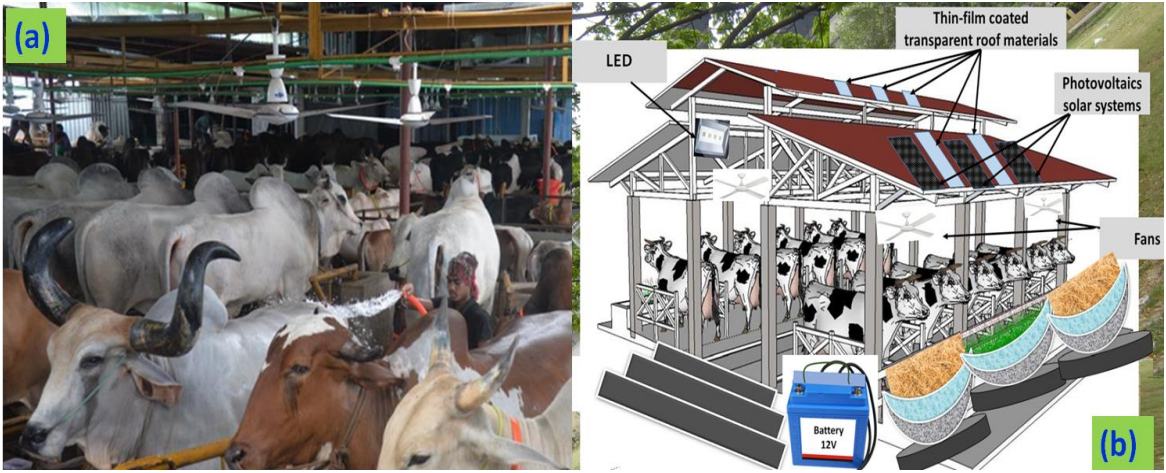


Figure 1. Images of a cattle farms. Existing typical cattle house in Bangladesh (a), and the schematic diagram of a proposed cattle house that contains hybrid power generation systems, together with energy-saving thin-film coated roof materials (b).

In order to study the economic feasibility of energy engineering aspects, various types of cattle farms categorized by size, were considered such as small, medium and large farms holding the land size of 0.5 to 2.0, 2.1 to 5.0, and above 5.0 acres, respectively. However, the details information about the land size and the number maximum animals in one row or column are preciously provided in the following Refs [43, 44]. Table 1 presents the criteria for different types of the farm used in this study.

Table 1. Criteria of different types of cattle farm (in terms of the number of cows).

Particular	Unit	Herd size		
		Small	Medium	Large
Area of the farm	Acre	0.5 to 2.0	2.1 to 5.0	Above 5.0
Head count of milking cows	Number	5 to 20	21 to 50	Above 50
Head count of milking cows for this study	Number	13	35	100
Shed area	Row shape	Single row	Double row	Separate shed

2.2 Optimization of a power generating system

We aimed to find a feasible and sustainable energy generating system that can meet the energy demand in cattle farming for the rural areas in Bangladesh. The PV systems are considered as the best renewable energy resources due to the greater advantages that solar cells/ module does not require any raw material to feed and have a very low operation and maintenance cost with a long-term operational life. But the drawback for using solar cell is that it depends on sunlight and when sunlight is not available (such as, a rainy and cloudy day or night time) the energy extraction is greatly hampered. The PV module can be used only during the daytime with clear sky (i.e., a sunny day) thus confirms the unsuitability of use for the microgrid system. However, a storage device such as Battery can solve the problem by storing the unused excess power and fed to the load when it requires. So, the PV-battery system can be a sustainable solution to meet the demand of a cattle farm. Techno-economic analyses for different energy (single generator, PV-Battery and PV-Generator-Battery hybrid) systems were carried out to find the most convenient and economically feasible microgrid system. Hybrid Optimization of Multiple Energy Resources (HOMER) software, developed by National Renewable Energy Limited (NREL, Boulder, CO 80301, USA) is used to optimize the hybrid power systems. HOMER simulation tool allows comparing various types of systems in combination with capital, maintenance and other types with a given energy resource to meet the system load demand. Figure 2 shows the schematic diagram of HOMER algorithm that used in this work, where a sustainable power source is designed by considering PV cells, storage device, diesel generator, converter and other appropriate devices.

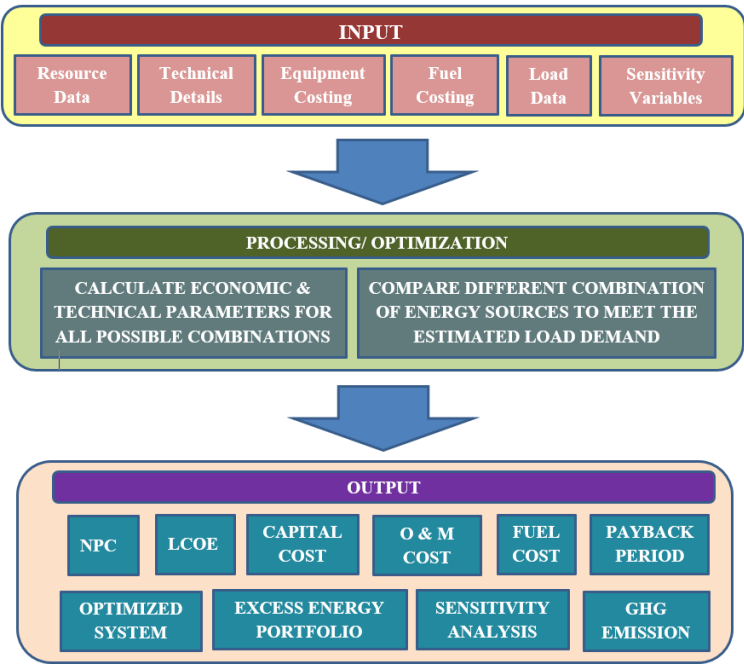


Figure 2. Schematic diagram of HOMER algorithm.

In this module, the available renewable energy resources and load profile for the system are required to set as input. Besides this, for the cost calculation, the price and operational datasheet need to be supplied for PV, Battery, Converter, generator and other devices. The economic analysis performed using the HOMER software for different types of farms with the payback period and energy engineering are detailed in the next section.

3. Engineering of energy generation and savings

3.1 Design, Components and Optimization of Hybrid power generation system

3.1.1 Solar radiation data

The solar data available in HOMER pro software was used in this study which was originally extracted from the NASA surface meteorology and Solar energy database. The clearness index defines as the fraction of transmitted solar radiation through the atmosphere to the Earth surface is also an important parameter for HOMER Pro simulation tool. The clearness index is a dimensionless unit which varies from 0 to 1. For a clear sky, the index is close to 1 whereas close to zero for a dense cloud condition. The monthly solar radiation with a clearness index for Bangladesh is shown in figure 3. It can be seen that the average daily solar radiation is maximum in April while the clearness index is maximum in December. It is because, April is the summer when the sun is tilted to the northern hemisphere and at that time the sky becomes cloudy. On the other hand, in winter (December and January), the length of the day is comparatively smaller and the sun is tilted to the southern hemisphere. However, at this time the sky is clear due to low humidity.

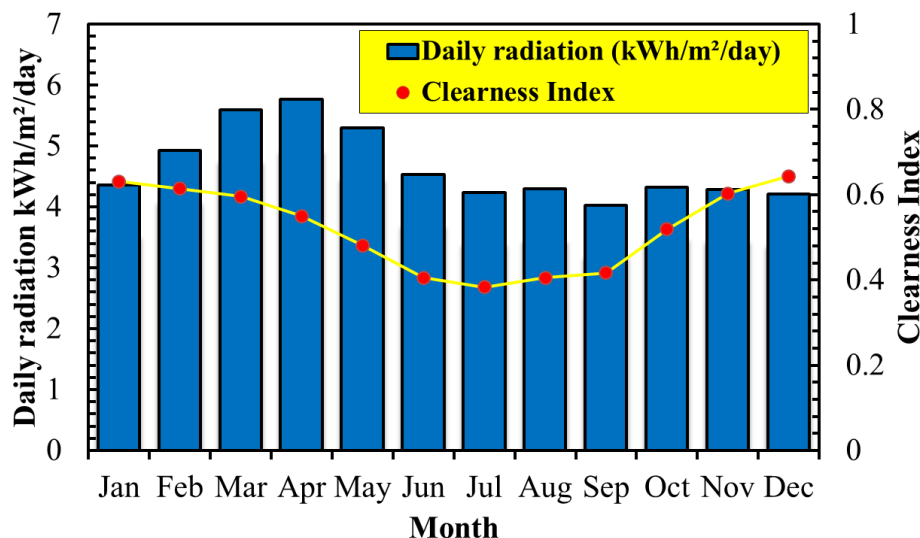


Figure 3. Monthly average solar radiation for a year.

3.1.2. Load Consumption analysis

Load consumption is the most important part of any power system. The load consumption profile indicates the variation of load demand in different time of the day, month and season. This profile completely depends on the nature of the system. Keown *et. al.*, [45] reported that if temperature rise above 80°F (26 °C), feed intake by the cattle reduced significantly and thus impact their growth. Also at 90°F (32 °C) or above, the milk production reduces by at least 3 to 20 %. So, a convenient and comfortable atmosphere is necessary to maintain for the maximum production. For the medium and small farm energy is required only for lighting and ventilation, but for the large farm milk collection and storage device are considered as additional load along with lighting and ventilation system.

For a large cattle farm, the most challenging period is to collect a huge amount of milk and marketing it instantly. For this reason, a large cattle farm should have a milking parlor and refrigeration system. G. Todde *et. al.* shows that the power rating of the vacuum pump for each

milking cow is 75W [46]. A cow has to go to the milking parlor twice a day and on an average, it takes 15-20 minute for milking. Therefore, the daily power requirement for milk collection is given by,

$$75\text{ W} \times 20\text{ min} \times 2\text{ times} \times 100\text{ cows} / 1000 \times 60 = 5\text{ kWh}$$

On the other hand, the liquid milk leaves the cow at 38 °C and requires cooling at 4 °C to avoid milk spoil. To prevent the bacteria growth, the milk should maintain 38 °C to 10 °C during the first hour after collection and from 10 °C to 4.4 °C during the second hour [47, 48]. Upton *et. al.*, [49] reveals that the consumed electricity for milk cooling system is 13.02 Wh/L. If we consider the daily average milk production per cow is 15 liter then the daily power consumption for refrigeration can be calculated as follows:

$$15\text{ L} \times 100\text{ cows} \times 13.02\text{ Wh/L} / 1000 \times 24 = 0.81\text{ kWh}$$

Inside the cow shed, proper lighting and ventilation system required for a healthy environment for the cattle. In Bangladesh, the average temperature is 32 °C in summer. In this study, LED lights and ceiling fans are considered for lighting and ventilation system. Table 2 shows the power rating and appropriate combination for different types of the farm are given below.

Table 2. Power rating, the combination of lighting, and ventilation devices for different types of farm.

Particular	Power rating (W)	No. of the unit for different types of farm		
		Small	Medium	Large
LED Light	15	6	16	40
Fan	80	6	16	40

Figure 4 shows the differences in load consumption for three different types of farms, where it can be seen that the cattle farm load stays at the minimum stage in the winter season (November to February). It is because, in the winter season, the cooling system is not necessary for the farm. At night, hardly any load for the small and medium-size farm except lighting. On the other hand, the large farm has to switch on the refrigerator to store milk and as a result, it requires a load consumption of more than 30 kW at winter season. In March and October, the load demand is at a moderate stage. During this time the temperature at night in such a state that the cooling system is not required for the cowshed. But during the day time fans are needed to be switched on. At the summer season (April to September) there is a huge chance to heatstroke of the cow. In order to stabilize the production of milk, an additional 24 hours cooling system need to be implemented. This 24 hours cooling system consisted of a ceiling fan is the major challenge to meet the demand for energy supply. During the summer season, the load demand is maximum for all types of farms due to ensure a congenial environment inside the shed.

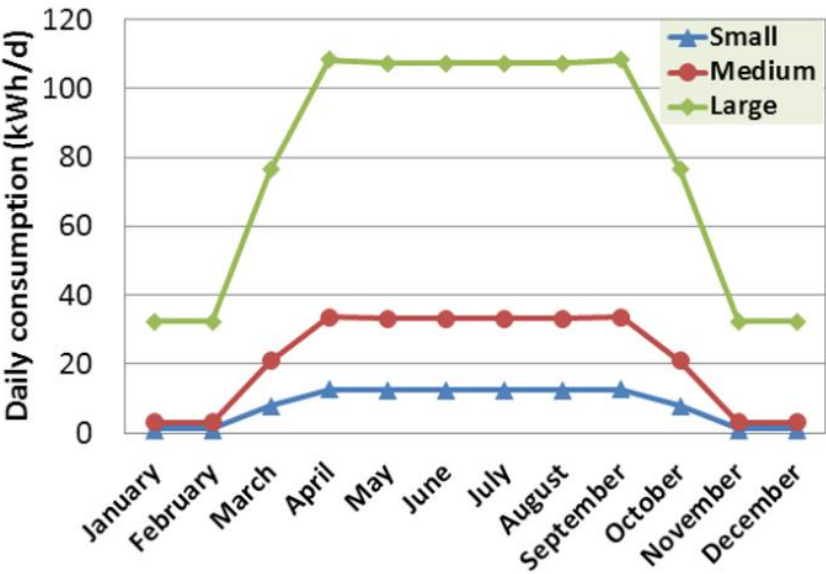


Figure 4. Monthly load profile for different types of farm.

3.2 System components

3.2.1 Solar-PV module

Polycrystalline silicon PV panels are considered to perform the simulation process in this study. Considering the relation between the orientation of the solar panels and PV output; the PV panels are considered to be placed with south facing and a slope of about 22 degree with earth surface. In this case, the temperature effect of the solar cell is neglected. The estimated primary cost of PV module is \$1,720/kWh including transport and installation cost. The replacement cost of the module is \$1,720/kWh considering lifetime of about 25 years.

3.2.2 Battery

The battery is a commonly used storage device for electrical energy. We consider a 12 V Lead Acid type battery for running the simulation optimization. The primary installation cost of this storage equipment is \$300/battery whereas the replacement cost is \$3,000 /battery. The potential technical parameters for the battery are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. List of the technical parameters of the proposed battery.

Criteria	Unit	Values
Nominal voltage	V	12
Nominal capacity	kWh	1
Maximum capacity	Ah	83.4
Capacity ratio	--	0.403
Rate constant	1/hr	0.827
Round trip efficiency	%	80
Maximum charge current	A	16.7
Maximum discharge current	A	24.3
Maximum charge rate	A/Ah	1
Life time	Years	10
Throughput	kWh	800
Initial state of charge	%	100
Minimum state of charge	%	20

3.2.3 Converter

A converter is used to convert an electrical signal from alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC) or else vice-versa. A converter is a combination of inverter and rectifier. A PV module produces DC and diesel generator supply AC to serve AC load. So, to synchronize these signals for charging along with supply to the load, a converter is prerequisite for a hybrid power system. The estimated primary installation cost of the converter is \$300/kW and the replacement cost is \$300/kW. Table 4 presents the summarized technical parameters for the inverter and rectifier module.

Table 4. Summary of technical parameters of the proposed inverter and rectifier module.

Criteria		Unit	Values
Inverter	Lifetime	Year	15
	Efficiency	%	95
Rectifier	Capacity relative to inverter	%	100
	Efficiency	%	95

3.2.4 Diesel generator

A diesel generator is a conventional power source which converts the chemical energy of diesel into the electric energy. The initial capital cost of the generator is \$500/kW with an operational and maintenance cost is \$0.030 /operational hour. The replacement cost of the diesel generator is \$500/kWh. According to the present market value of Bangladesh, the fuel cost is assumed to be \$0.77/ L (BDT 65). Technical specification of the diesel generator is summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Summarized technical specification of the diesel generator.

Criteria	Unit	Values
Fuel curve intercept	L/hr	0.838
Fuel curve slope	L/hr/kW	0.236
Lifetime	Hours	15000

3.3. Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity variable is a combination of a set of variables for which the HOMER software simulates technical and economical analysis. The incident sunshine is not the same and it varies time to time and place to place from the average value. Again, the levelized cost of energy (LCOE) and net present cost (NPC) depend on load profile and project lifetime. For each sensitivity case, HOMER does search for the cost-effective (lowest cost) system in their respective search limit. In this system, the considered sensitive cases are enlisted in Table 6.

Table 6. List of sensitivity variables.

Scaled Average Load (kWh/day)	Project Lifetime (year)	Solar Scaled Average (kWh/m ² /day)
Small (5, 7.97, 10)	10	4.00
Medium (10, 21.24, 30)	15	4.65
Large (50, 77.55, 100)	25	5.00
		5.50
		6.00
		6.50

3.4 Thin-film low-E type coatings for energy savings

Most of the low-E type coatings are mainly structured in a sequence of Dielectric/Metal/ Dielectric (DMD) type multilayer containing either single or multiple metal layers. The DMD types

thin-film multilayers have been studied extensively due to their promising application potentials in various fields including transparent heat regulation (THR). There are some examples of various DMD structure designs and their fabrication technologies are reviewed and listed in Ref [50]. Figure 5 demonstrates the example of clear and semi-transparent polycarbonate roof materials (Fig. 5 a, b) together with the details explanation of solar radiation spectrum and optical properties of different types of low-E type coatings (Fig. 5 c, d). It can be noticed that the polycarbonate roof-sheets are though suitable for industrial and agricultural purposes; however, they are not capable to filter the solar IR radiation which is mainly heat. The transmission spectral response curves presented in Fig. 5d confirms the possible rejection of the IR spectrum mostly over 90 %. It is said that 43 % of heat is accumulated by the IR spectrum of the sunlight, so by using low-E type coatings nearly 38 % of solar heat can be controlled.

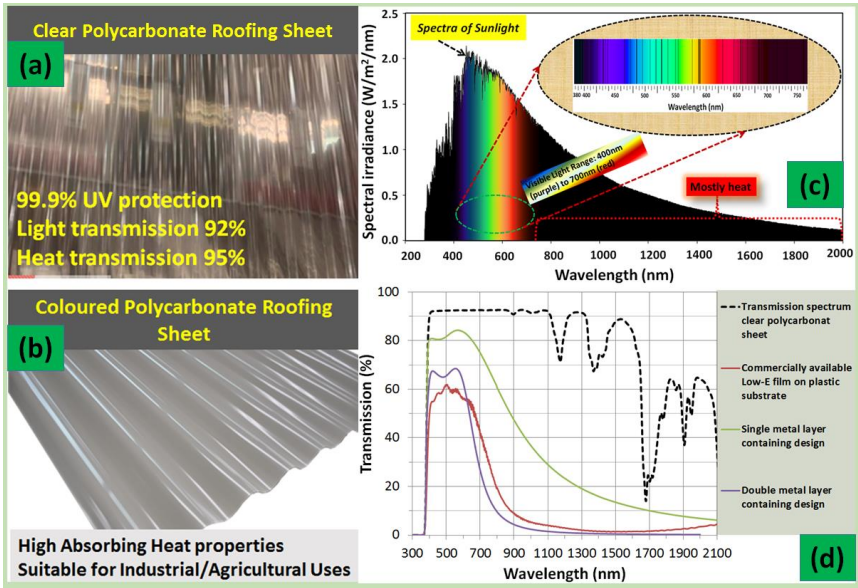


Figure 5. Example of clear and semi-transparent polycarbonate roof materials (a, b), spectra of sunlight (c) and optical properties of different types of low-E type coatings compare to that of clear polycarbonate roof materials (d).

From the spectral response and solar radiation filtering performance (Fig. 6), it is very clear that the transparent polycarbonate roof material does not block any IR spectral radiation of sun-light while the commercially available low-E type thin-film coating and even randomly designed a double metal layer containing DMD type thin-film coating can significantly reduce the radiant heat transmission of sun’s spectra into the internal space for any infrastructures. Nur-E-Alam *et. al.*, reported that only 29% of solar IR heat (in between 780 nm to 1700 nm spectral region) can pass through a single metallic nano-composite layer contained DMD type coated glass [50]. Figure 6a shows the standardized spectral power density distribution of solar irradiation (AM 1.5 G) while Fig. 6b represents the power density of solar radiation of filtered (through the clear polycarbonate sheet and several thin-film coatings) transmission spectra.

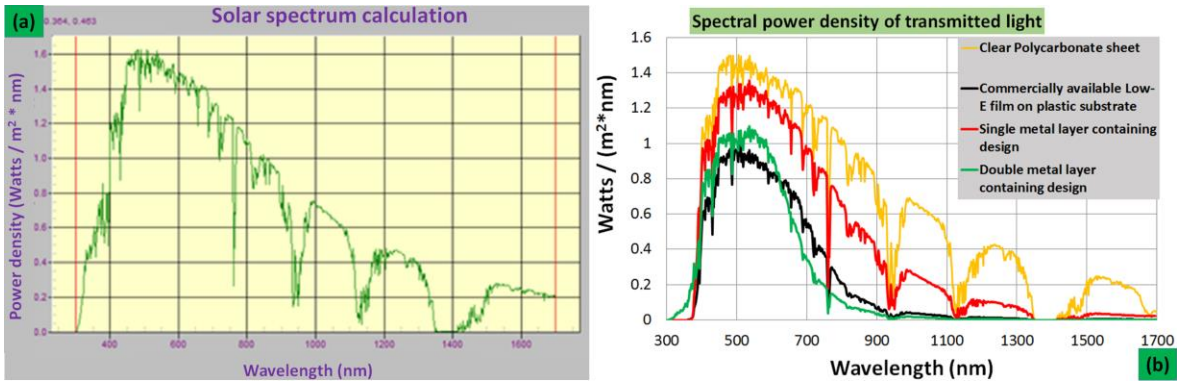


Figure 6. Solar spectrum calculation results in terms of the filtered spectrum of clear polycarbonate roof material and couple low-E type thin-film coatings.

Overall features of thin-film coatings clearly indicate that thin-film coated transparent or semitransparent construction materials (roof or side-wall) can be an additive to save energy for any type of infrastructures for sustainable green earth.

4. Results

In this study based on the volume of the farm, we categorize the cattle farms into three different types, such as small, medium and large. In order to investigate the economic feasibility among the farms, we compare the optimized economic parameters for each type which is optimized by the HOMER pro software. The optimized equipment combination and basic economic parameter for each corresponding farm types are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Optimize combination of PV, generator and battery for hybrid system.

Types of the farm	PV (kW)	Generator (kW)	Battery (Number)	Converter (kW)	NPC (\$)	Initial Capital (\$)	O &M (\$/Year)	LCOE (\$)	Payback Period (Years)
Small	1.39	1.40	3	0.774	9,703	4,227	740	0.451	4.7
Medium	4.06	4.10	7	2.13	26,806	11,767	2,032	0.467	4.6
Large	13.10	16.0	40	7.73	104,092	44,922	7,995	0.508	3.3

Figure 7 presents the cost analysis for different types of farms with three different energy source systems. It can be seen that the capital cost increases for a three power source component contained (PV, generator and battery) hybrid system compared to the single component (i.e., generator only) power system and a double power source component (i.e., PV and generator) hybrid system. However, the total cost is low for a three power source component contained (PV, generator and battery) hybrid system due to low fuel consumption. It indicates that fuel cost is drastically reduced for PV, generator and battery hybrid system. Besides this operation and maintenance cost is also low for this system due to reduced operation hour of the generator.

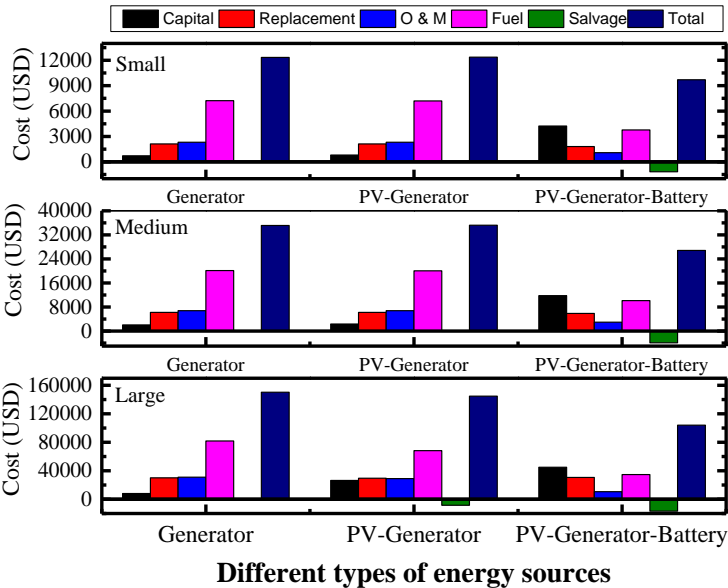


Figure 7: Cost analysis for different types of energy sources.

We have also noticed that the LOCE is smaller for the PV, generator and battery hybrid system compared to that of generator alone or PV and generator system. Comparison of LCOE for different types of farm based on the different combinations of power systems is plotted in Fig. 8. The LOCE

for generator only and PV and generator hybrid system are almost the same for the small and medium-size farm but for the large farm, the LOCE for PV and generator system is low. On the other hand, the LOCE for PV, generator and battery hybrid system for a small farm is comparatively lower than that of the medium and large farm.

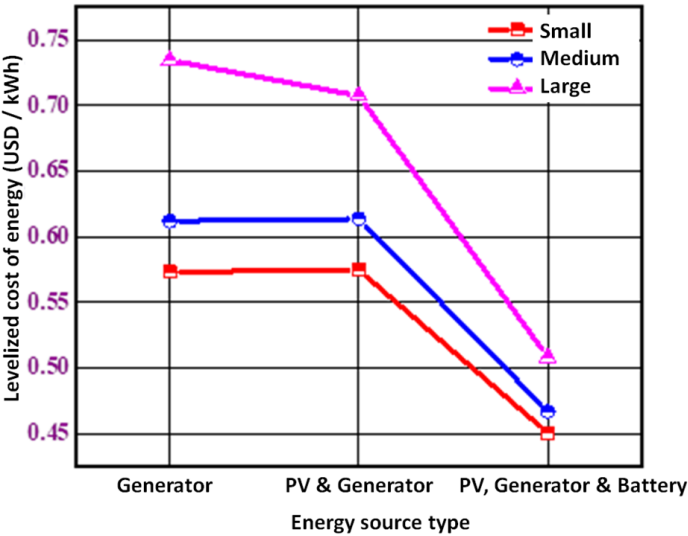


Figure 8. Comparison of the LCOE for different types of farm.

Figure 9 presents a glimpse of global solar radiation and possible output power that could be generated from the solar spectrum. Hourly variation of solar energy, as well as the output power from solar cell (Fig. 9a), states that the power generation from PV plate is directly proportional to the incident global radiation at a particular place. At noon, the global solar radiation is optimum and at that time the production of electricity from the PV cell is optimum as well. The foremost downside of the solar cell is that it can produce energy only at day time and it reaches its peak for a very short time duration. During the night and a cloudy day, solar module spends its ideal time without producing any energy.

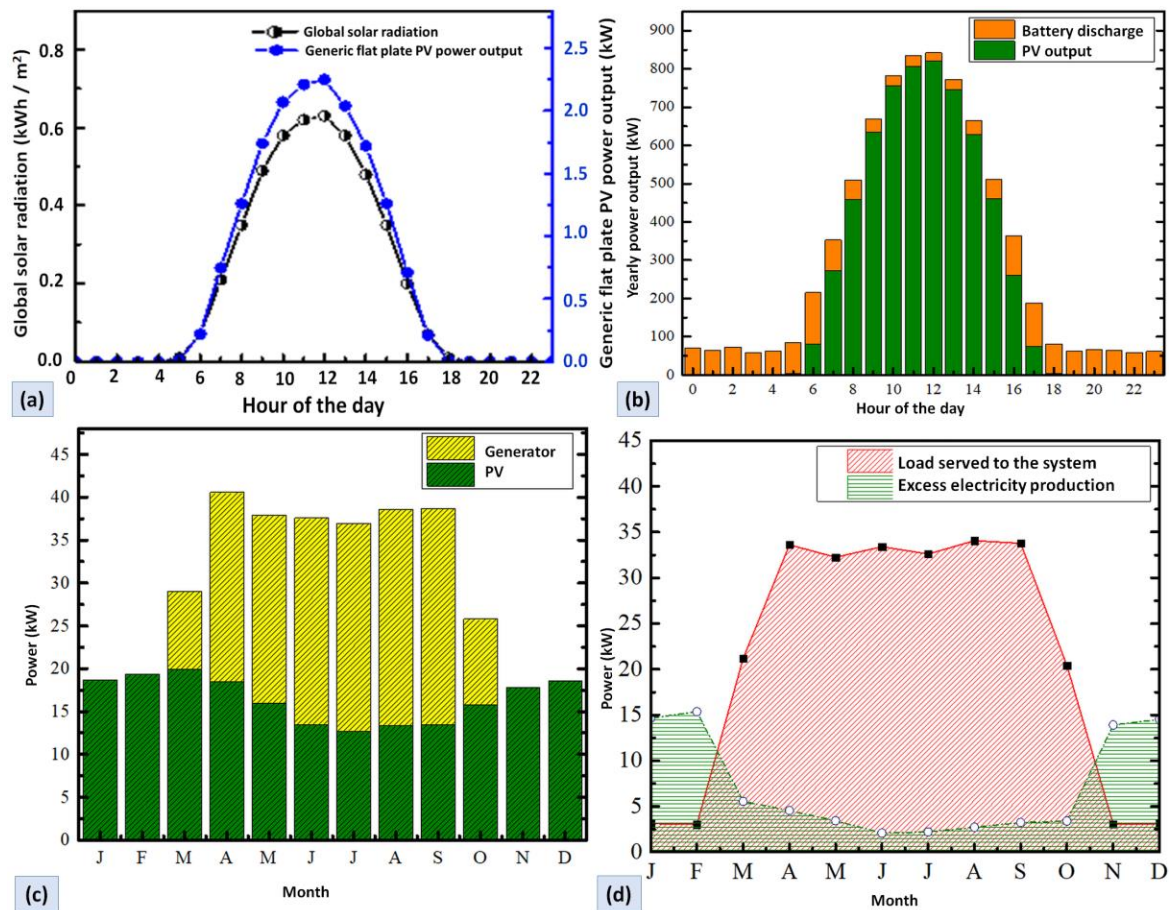
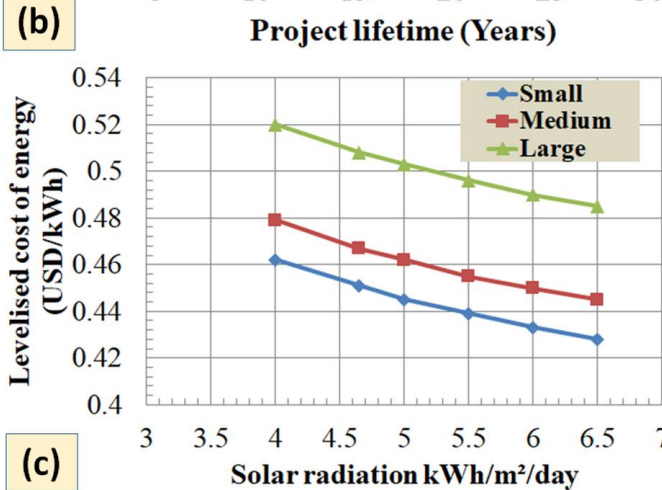
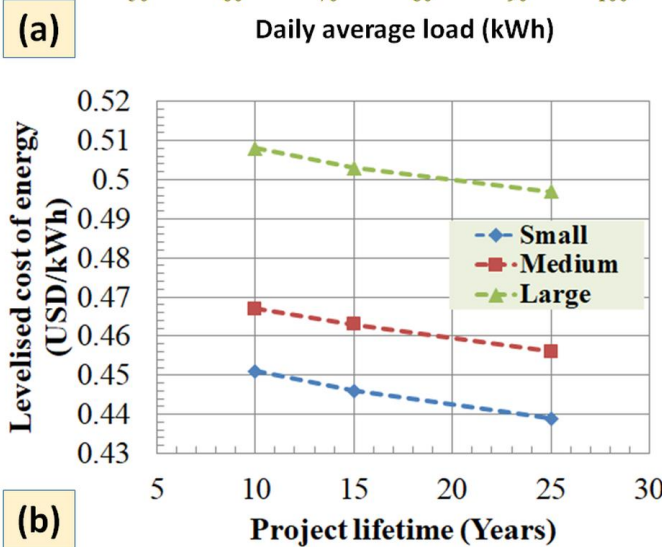
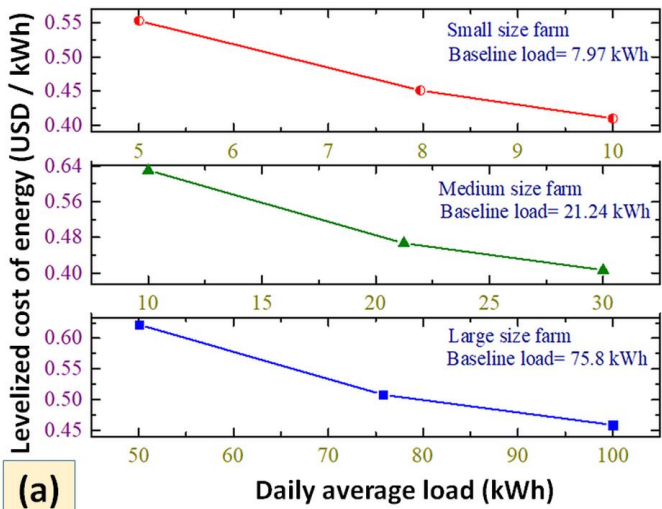


Figure 9. Hourly variation of solar energy as well as the output power from the solar cell (a), an hourly variation of the PV output and battery discharge ratio for an optimized system for the medium size farm (b), monthly variation of PV and generator output pattern for optimized power system for medium size farm (c), and monthly variation of load demand and excess electricity production for a medium-size farm (d).

Since the solar cell periodically produces energy and it cannot be controlled manually, a storage device can increase the efficiency of the system. From figure 9(b) it is clear that at the daytime, the power output from the solar cell is optimum and at night, when the sun is not available, the battery unit fed power to the system as a power source. The storage device can do back up for all time respective to its capacity. As a result, a continuous power source can be ensured by the PV and battery arrangement. Figure 9(c) shows that there is no need to use the generator at the winter season i.e., during November to February of the year in Bangladesh. During this time, the power generation from solar cell and battery backup is sufficient to fulfil the load demand. On the other hand, the power generation from the solar cell during July (which is a rainy month in Bangladesh) is minimum (Fig. 9c) due to the cloudy sky and solar power is not available as a rainy day as well. However, the load consumption remains at the maximum stage. As a result, to meet the electricity demand, the generator must supply the maximum amount of electricity at the same time. Whilst Figure 9(d) shows that the PV, generator and battery system produced excess energy at the winter season. At that time, the load demand is minimum and the production of electricity from PV panel excess the load demand. However, for April to October the load demand is maximum and at that time the production of excess electricity is minimum.

Figure 10 represents the average load, solar radiation and project life dependent variation of the LCOE. It can be seen (Fig. 10a) that the LCOE decreases for the increases in load consumption for all types of farm. In this study, the baseline load for small, medium and large size farms are 7.97, 21.24 and 75.8 kWh respectively. This graph shows that if all other parameters are fixed when the projected load is lower than the baseline load demand then the LCOE increases with decrease in load. On the other hand, if the load demand increase from the baseline load demand, the LCOE

413 decrease with the load. But the line for below the baseline load is stiffer than the line for higher load.
414 It means that if the load demands decrease, the LCOE increases abruptly. But if the load demand
415 increase, the LCOE decrease at a slower rate.



416
417 **Figure 10.** The relation between load and the LCOE for different types of the farm (a), a variation of LCOE
418 with projected lifetime for PV, generator and battery hybrid system (b), and variation of LCOE with incident
419 solar radiation for PV, generator and battery hybrid system (c)

420 It can be noticed that the LCOE decreases with an increase in project lifetime for all types of
421 farm (Fig 10b). The PV panel is a sustainable energy source and it can produce energy for a long time
422 without major maintenance thus diminishes the capital cost significantly for a long time project. The
423 LCOE has a negative correlation with incident solar radiation. On the other hand, it can be seen (Fig.

10c) that the LCOE decreases with the increase of incident solar radiation. When the incident solar energy is increasing the PV output power is also increasing. Since solar energy is a renewable source and it has no fuel cost, the more contribution of PV power over generator will decrease the overall energy cost.

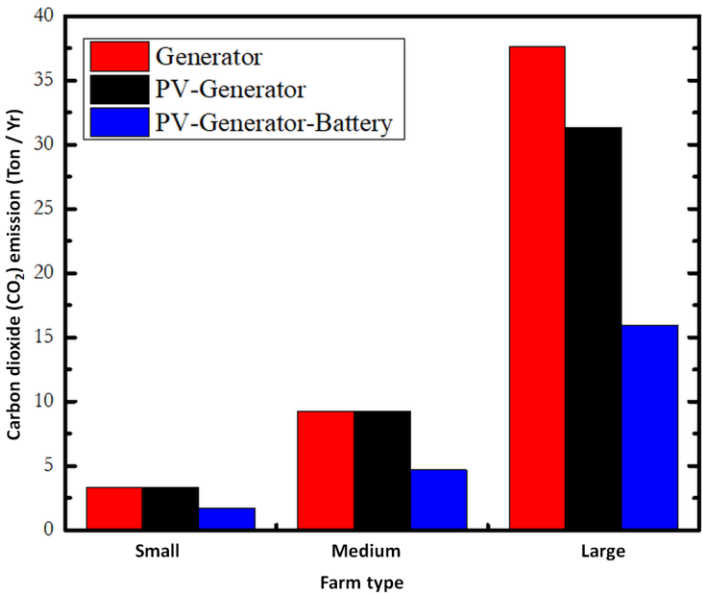


Figure 11. Carbon dioxide emission from different types of the farms for different energy sources.

Figure 11 shows that difference of greenhouse gas (CO₂) emission from the generator, and PV and generator type energy sources are negligible for the small and medium farm. But they have an abrupt decrease in CO₂ emission for PV, generator and battery hybrid system. On the other hand, for large farm, greenhouse gas emission reduces chronologically for generator, PV and generator, and PV, generator and battery system. Finally, it can be concluded that based on the greenhouse gas emission, PV, generator and battery hybrid system is more feasible than any other two types of farms.

5. Discussion

From the simulation results, we would like to state the following remarks about this study:

- ❖ In this study, the LCOE for small, medium and large size farms are 0.451, 0.467 and 0.508 USD/kWh respectively. It can be concluded here that medium and small size farms are more feasible than the large farms in rural areas for off-grid power supply systems.
- ❖ The total cost for PV, generator and battery hybrid system is lower than the generator only or PV and battery system. On the other hand PV, generator and battery hybrid system reduce significantly the greenhouse gas emission. Therefore, the PV, generator and battery hybrid system are economically and environmentally feasible for off-grid power generation in rural areas of Bangladesh.
- ❖ Cattle farm is more convenient if its size is synchronized with the local market. Because, if it requires time for trading the milk, it needs to be stored in a refrigerator. As a result of the proposed PV, generator and battery hybrid system may not be ideal due to high load demand.
- ❖ Though the capital cost and initial investment is very high for large farm compare with the small or medium type farms, the payback period for small and medium farms are 4.7 and 4.6 years respectively. If the government, make some subsidy then the payback period will reduce significantly.

❖ According to the current local market, fuel price is \$ 0.77 /L which may have a great impact on the LCOE confirmed by several studies as reported in Refs. [51-52] that is based on the diesel price (0.2-0.5 \$/L), the LCOE is found in the range of 0.22-0.35 \$/kWh.

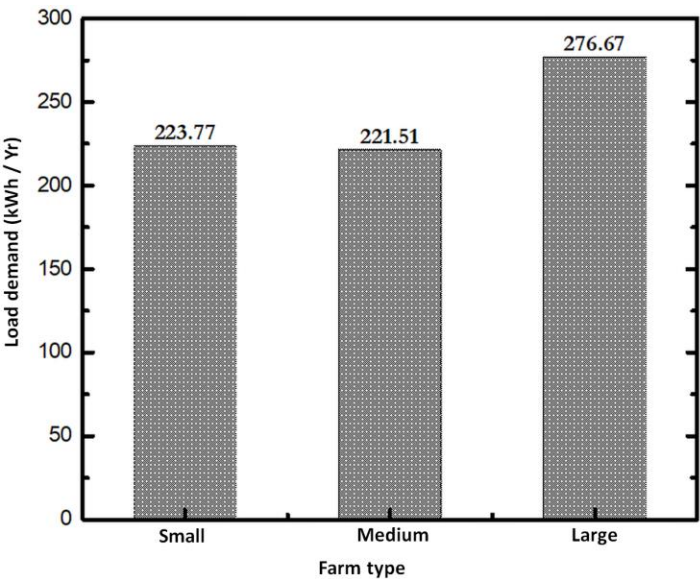


Figure 12. Load demand for a single cow depending on the farm size.

In addition, the energy demand per cow for the small and medium farm is almost the same however, for large scale cattle farming nearly 25% extra energy is required as shown in Figure 12. It is because of the automation of collecting and storing milk for trading some distance place. As a result, the energy consumption per cow increase and the LOCE increases. Since per capita energy consumption is big for the large scale farm due to storing milk, the small and medium scale cattle farming are feasible from the economic point of view where the production is only for the local market.

6. Conclusions

We demonstrated the design and optimization of hybrid power system together with the addition of thin-film Low-E coating assisted power-saving feature for next-generation cultivation and farming system. From the obtained hybrid energy system optimization results, we found the energy payback period for small and medium farms are 4.7 and 4.6 years, however if the farm size is larger this payback period could be 3.5 years. Note that during the hybrid energy system simulation the advantage of thin-film Low-E type coatings was not accounted. In summary we can comment that our study of energy engineering together with the advance coated building materials will be the model for modern farming in any rural areas and will help to reduce the carbon emission foot -print for any countries as well.

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