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WELCOME FROM THE RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA



I am honoured to have the opportunity to officially welcome you to the 12th International Conference on QIR (Quality in Research) 2011. As we are all aware that the impact of globalization has resulted in a very competitive business environment; a condition that makes the fulfillment of the needs of customer/clients' ever-sophisticated project, product, or service most challenging. Without any doubt, a sustainable design and technology is the key factors in assisting our industries to enhance their contributions to the future development of humanity. Therefore, it is our hope that this conference will be able to provide an international forum for exchanging knowledge and research expertise as well as creating a prospective collaboration and networking on various fields of sustainable engineering and architecture.

In order to achieve business objectives and benefits, engineering products or projects require various resources, skills, and technology. Accordingly, we need an application of knowledge, tools, and techniques necessary to develop sustainable products or projects, which are environmentally friendly, produced through efficient processes, and adapted to local conditions. And this may be achieved by eco-technology. Eco-technology is a technology that will give consumers what they want; lower cost, convenience, save money and deliver what people everywhere needs: less waste, less pollution, and green environment. Eco-technology practices can facilitate to conserve and restore the environment through the integration of engineering and ecological principles. However, eco-technology requires multidisciplinary synthesis of knowledge and skills; and the development and application of this technology in the sector of industry and services is therefore a crucial requirement for sustainable development process. For this reason, we urgently need new technologies and practical applications to be further developed based on the current knowledge.

Accordingly, I hope this conference can be a kick-off for the strengthened action and partnerships on creating a platform for us; national and international thinkers, academics, government officials, business executives and practitioners, to present and discuss the pivotal role of engineers in creating sustainable development.

I would like to thank the Faculty of Engineering of Universitas Indonesia for organizing this meaningful and timely event, and supporting organizations for their participation and contributions. I am sure that you will all find this conference stimulating and rewarding and with this, I wish you all a fruitful conference.

Prof. Dr. der. Soz. Gumilar Rusliwa Somantri
Rector
Universitas Indonesia

WELCOME FROM THE DEAN OF FACULTY OF ENGINEERING UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA



On behalf of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Indonesia, it is my greatest pleasure to extend our warmest welcome to all of you to the 12th International Conference on QiR (Quality in Research) 2011. As we know that this conference is conducted to cover a wide range of sustainable design and technology issues, I hope this two days-conference will be spent in interesting discussions and exchange of ideas. I also hope that this conference will be able to provide a state-of-the-art information and knowledge in this challenging world of sustainable design and technology. The growing success of our institutions and expertise should urge us to develop our competitive capabilities, especially when we face certain challenges which should be overcome with hard work, cooperation, and working together hand in hand. We will work together to develop a common path and develop collaboration opportunities for future action and research on multi-disciplinary engineering areas for quality of life and humanity.

I am delighted that you have accepted our invitation to this conference in such a large numbers as indicated and that we will have many international speakers and papers from various countries to be presented and discussed in these two days. We will explore various issues on sustainable development and we must widen the scope of sustainability from a product-, system-, or an individual building-scale to the whole community-scale. At the same time, we have to widen the focus from ecological aspects to social and economic aspects. This means that environmental solutions should always be considered from the aspects of human health and well-being, safety, and economic point of view. This conference provides an excellent forum for engineering professionals, business executives, industry practitioners, and academicians to exchange ideas and to share their experience, knowledge and expertise to each other.

I would like to thank our sponsors, supported bodies, and various contributors for their generous support of this conference. I would also like to thank our distinguished speakers for agreeing to share their insights with us. To our friends from overseas and other provinces of Indonesia, I would also like to extend a warm welcome to you and wish you an enjoyable stay in Bali. Last but not least, I would invite you to join me in thanking the committed staff that made this conference happen and to make it success.

I wish us much success in the deliberations, discussions, and exchange of ideas which we will have within this conference and I wish you a very pleasant and enjoyable stay here in Bali.

Prof. Dr. Ir. Bambang Sugiarto, M.Eng
Dean Faculty of Engineering
Universitas Indonesia

WELCOME FROM THE QIR 2011 ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, it is my greatest pleasure to extend our warmest welcome to all of you to the 12th International Conference on QIR (Quality in Research) 2011. The selected theme for this year's conference is "Integrated Design in Urban Eco-Technology for Quality of Life and Humanity". With this theme, the conference focuses on the scientific analysis and design of the key factors explaining the success applications of integrated design in urban eco-technology, their market perspectives, and their contributions to the existing and future development of humanity. In line with this theme, it is our utmost pleasure to hold the QIR 2011 in conjunction with the 2nd International Conference on Saving Energy in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (ICSERA 2011).



With its continuous presence for 12 years, QIR has become an icon for Faculty of Engineering Universitas Indonesia in serving the objectives to provide engineering excellence for both national and international in all aspects of engineering, design, and architecture. For the first time, the QIR 2011 is held in a famous beautiful island of Indonesi - Bali. The QIR 2011 is supported by Universitas Udayana, in the spirit of strengthening of cooperation and mutual growth to be world class institution. I am delighted to inform you that we have such a large number of participants today, as indicated, that we will have 21 invited speaker presentation and more than 520 papers from more than 20 countries to be presented and discussed during these two days-conference. We are fortunate to have a lot of good quality papers belong to:

32 papers on ICSERA

39 papers on Chemical Engineering

115 papers on Electrical Engineering

37 papers on Mechanical and Naval Architecture Engineering

101 papers on Materials Engineering

54 papers on Architecture & Planning

75 papers on Industrial Engineering

72 papers on Civil Engineering

I would like to thank all contributors, speakers and participants for your generous support to this conference. It is my pleasant duty to thank all the members of Organizing Committee and the International Board of Reviewers for their advices and help. We are grateful to all Sponsors, Supporters, Exhibitors, Partner Universities and Professional Associations, for their spontaneous response and encouragement through committing funds and extending help in kind. I would like to sincerely thank the Rector of Universitas Indonesia and the Dean of Faculty of Engineering, for fully supporting the Committee and providing all supports to make this conference happen and to make it a success.

I wish you a very pleasant stay here in Bali; and finally, let me wish all of you a meaningful and fruitful conference. Thank you and we hope to see you again at the QIR 2013.

Prof. Dr. Ir. Bondan T. Sofyan, M.Si.
Chairman of QIR 2011 Organizing Committee

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SYMPOSIUM A

A1.1_Masafumi Yohda_Catalytic Mechanism of Nitrile Hydratase Proposed by Time-Resolved X-Ray Crystallography.....	1
A1.2_Siswa Setyahadi_Bioconversion of Extraction Chitin from Penaeus Vannamei Shell Waste.....	3
A1.3_Indu Shekhar Thakur_Bioremediation and bioconversion of chromium and pentachlorophenol in tannery effluent by microorganisms.....	10
A1.4_Mukh Syaifudin_Pre-Erythrocytic Stage of Plasmodium as the Best Choice of Vaccine Development for Malaria with Nuclear Technology.....	11
A1.5_Misri Gozan_Cellulase Immobilization Using Reversible Soluble-Insoluble Polymer.....	20
A1.7_Muhammad Sahlan_Organic Co-Solvent Stability of the Chaperones from Hyperthermophilic Archaea Thermococcus sp.....	21
A2.1_Mahmud Sudibandriyo_Effect of Adsorbed Phase Density on High Pressure Adsorption Isotherms.....	22
A2.3_Sutrasno Kartohardjono_Ammonia Removal from Aqueous Solution through Hollow Fiber Membrane Contactor Using Natural Hot Spring Water (NHSW) as Absorbent.....	29
A2.5_Yuliusman_Producing Activated Carbon from Corn Cob for Cu, Pb, and Ammonia Adsorption.....	30
A2.6_Herliati_Simulation of Epichlorohydrin Synthesis from Dichloropropanols in Reactive Distillation Column Using Aspen Plus.....	39
A2.7_Setiadi_A Study On The Crystallization Stage Of The ZSM-5 Crystal Structure For Improving The Zeolite Synthesis Route.....	43
A2.8_Yuswan Muharam_Model to Predict Species Concentrations from the Oxidation and Combustion of the Mixture of N-Heptane and Iso-Octane.....	50
A3.1_Yurita Puji_Optimization of Pipeline Network for Gas Distribution using Genetic Algorithm.....	59
A3.2_Rita Arbianti_Production of Electricity Energy in Microbial Fuel Cell System Using Saccharomyces Cerevisiae.....	65
A3.3_Dianursanti_The Effects of Cells Density Arrangement in Chlorella vulgaris Culture to CO2 Fixation and Essential Substances Production.....	72
A3.4_Heri Hermansyah_Esterification of Oleic Acid with Octanol to Produce Wax Ester using Candida rugosa lipase.....	77
A3.5_Listio Sambono_Application Analysis of Underground Storage As an Alternative For Natural Gas Storage Facilities in West Java Pipeline Distribution Network.....	83
A4.1_Suripto Dwi Yuwono_Lactic Acid Production From Fresh Cassava Roots by Streptococcus bovis using Single stage membrane bioreactor.....	86
A4.2_Muhammad Zakir_Amino Acid Composition of Rice Bran Concentrate from Several Local Rice Varieties as a Potential Source of Bio-emulsifier Material.....	92
A4.3_Edita Martini_Bead Formation Mechanism In Cellulase Entrapment Using Calcium Alginate.....	98
A4.5_Edi Iswanto Wiloso_Environmental Impacts of Bioethanol from Oil Palm Lignocellulosic Biomass - An LCA Perspective.....	104
A5.1_Nelson Saksono_Hydrogen Production Using Non-Thermal Plasma Electrolysis.....	112
A5.2_Eva F. Karamah_Degradation of Phenol By Combination of Ozonation and Cavitation.....	119
A5.4_Eny Kusriani_Micro and Nanoparticle of Lanthanide Complexes for Photosensor Application.....	127
A6.1_Praswasti PDK Wulan_Production Of CO2-Free Hydrogen and Nanocarbon Using Carbon Foam-Supported Nickel Catalyst.....	128
A6.2_Yuswan Muharam_Simulation of Ignition Delay Times in the Oxidation and Combustion of the Mixture of n-Heptane and Isooctane.....	133
A6.3_Muhammad Sahlan_Rapid Purification of Phospholipase A2 from Acanthaster Planci.....	138
A6.4_Nuryetti_Characteristical Bionanocomposites Cassava StarchZnO With added glycerol.....	139

A6.5_Yustinus P_Computational Chemistry for Surface Bio-Functionalization of Diamond Study Structure Calcium Phosphate Doped CVD-Diamond 111.....	145
Plenary 6_Toshikuni Yonemoto_Continuous Production of High Quality Biodiesel from Vegetable Oils with High Fatty Acid Content Using.....	149

SYMPOSIUM B

B1.1_L.P. Lighthart_Views on Future Developments of Indonesian Radar Systems.....	152
B1.2_Ratno Nuryadi_ Computer Simulation of Quantum Confinement Effect in Silicon Nano Wire.....	160
B1.4_Daryanto_Compact Slotted Ring Triangular Microstrip Antenna for Bandwidth Enhancement.....	168
B1.5_Syarfa Zahirah S_Wideband Biconical Antenna for Accurate EMC measurements.....	172
B10.1_Kalamullah Ramli_Development and Enrichment of Ultrasonography's Visualization and Analysis Functions.....	178
B10.2_Bambang Murdaka Eka Jati_The Model of Blood Pressure Monitoring System.....	185
B10.3_Ernestasia Siahaan_E-Health System Service Identification for Vaccine Distribution in Indonesia.....	191
B10.4_W. G. Ariastina_Phase-Resolved and Voltage Difference Analysis of Partial Discharges in Oil-Impregnated Insulation.....	196
B10.5_Maniah_Assessment Phase of The Information Technology System.....	204
B10.6_Nachwan M. Adriansyah_Modeling for Joint Routing & Scheduling In WiMAX Wireless Mesh Network.....	210
B11.1_Dodi Sudiana_Comparison of DInSAR Analysis and DEM Watershed Segmentation.....	217
B11.2_Dodi Sudiana_Derivation of Land Surface Temperature using MODIS Data for Global Warming Monitoring.....	225
B11.3_I Made Wartana_Optimal Placement of UPFC for Maximizing System Loadability by Particle Swarm Optimization.....	233
B11.4_Erwani Merry S_Design and Simulation Autotuning PID Controller Using Relay Feedback Method on PLC Modicon M340.....	241
B11.5_M Ramdhan Kirom_Very Narrow Bragg Grating Filter for Wavelength Division Multiplexing.....	249
B11.7_Mia Rizkinia_Performance Evaluation of 802.11b Using Wajanbolic Antenna.....	254
B12.1_Wahidin Wahab_Programming the Smart Humanoid Robot Nao.....	261
B12.3_Inge Martina_A Modified Cut and Splice Crossover in Genetic Algorithm for Network Routing Optimization.....	268
B12.4_Wahyudi_Comparison between Kalman Filter and Exponential Filter on IMU Data Acquisition.....	276
B12.5_Linggo Sumarno_Generating a Combination of Backpropagation Neural Networks by Means of Random Seeds Evaluation.....	282
B13.1_Oey Endra_Image Reconstruction From Compressive Sensing With Optimized Measurement Matrix.....	288
B13.2_Ari Sriyanto_Comparison of FG-BG Detection Methods for Extracting Road Traffic Parameters.....	294
B13.3_Azis Wisnu Widhi N_Handwritten Basic Jawanese (Nglegeno) Characters Recognition System Using Multiclass Support Vector Machines (SVM).....	302
B13.4_Nazori Agani_Texture Analysis For Extraction Similarity Objects In Small Dimension Images.....	308
B13.5_Oey Endra_Comparison of Optimized Random Gaussian and Partial Random Fourier Measurement in Compressive Sensing.....	315
B13.6_Elisabeth Denis S_New Method to Improve Income for Natural Colored Indonesian Batik Using High Security E-Procurement Site.....	321
B14.1_Retno Supriyanti_Low-Cost and Easy-to-Use Equipment for Cataract Screening based on Digital Images.....	330
B14.2_Muhammad Yusro_GPS-based Navigation Devices for Visually Impaired People Comparative Survey and Future Challenges.....	338

B14.3_Viny Christanti_ Question Answering System for Indonesian Legal Documents.....	391
B14.5_Indrarini Diah_Sub Channelization Technique Comparison On Mobile Wimax.	353
B14.6_johan oscar_LAN Topology Design Using Prim's Algorithm.....	360
B14.7_Adiwijaya_An Optimization of The Scheduling Problem on a Complete Network Using f- Coloring...	
B15.2_Muhammad Asvial_ Simulation and Analysis of Delay in RFID System using Slotted ALOHA.....	366
B15.3_Tigor Nauli_The Use of RFID in DNA Barcoding.....	274
B15.4_Sri Purwiyanti_The Modelling of Glucose Detector Using Single Electron Transistor.....	382
B15.5_Kris Sujatmoko_ Spectrum Sensing Cognitive Radio System Using Compressive Sampling.....	388
B15.6_Daniel Setiadikarunia_Web Embedded Microcontroller Based Traffic Conditions Informing System Using Web Browser via GPRS Network..	392
B16.1_Poki Chen_From Digital to Analogue - Using FPGA for Temperature Sensing with One-point Calibration Support.....	399
B16.4_Engelin S Julian_The Effects of Base Design to the Performances of Different Generations of SiGe HBT.	405
B16.5_Lely Hiryanto_Implementing BACON-MVV Outlier Detection Scheme in Intrusion Detection System	410
B17.1_Bohr-Ran Huang_The Fabrication of the Smart Windows Based on Tungsten Oxide Nanowires... ..	417
B17.2_Wiendartun_Effects of Firing Atmosphere on Electrical Characteristics of CuFe2O4 Thick Film Ceramics Fired at 1000oC for NTC Thermistor.	422
B2.3_Bambang Setia N_Simple Frequency Reconfigurable Antenna by Changing the Number and Position of the Switches.	426
B2.4_R. Edy Purwanto_Design of Electrical Impedance Device for Early Detection of Breast Physiological Conditions.	434
B2.5_Sang Boem Lim_Application of Ubiquitous Sensor Network.....	439
B2.6_Fitri Yuli_Design of Microstrip Hairpin Bandpass Filter for 433 MHz RFID Application.....	445
B3.10_Budi Nurani_abstract_An Application of Space Time Models to Determine an Extreem Climate Indication in Indonesia.....	457
B3.11_Mia Rizkinia_Performance Analysis on Vertical Handover between WiFi and WiMAX Infrastructure Based on Mobile Node Controlled by Media Independent Handover (IEEE 802.21).....	459
B3.12_Dina Nurul Fitria_Determinant Factors on the usage of two wheeled vehicle fuel consumption and the level Of Accidents In Indonesia.	467
B3.13_Dina Nurul Fitria_Determinant Factors on the Use of Telephone Pulse Production in Indonesia.....	
B3.1_Muis Rajab_Performance Analysis of WPA2-RADIUS for Wireless LAN Security.....	452
B3.2_Tony_Color Image Watermarking Using Block Singular Value Decomposition.....	475
B3.4_Fenty Eka_Analysis and Design Adolescent Reproductive Health Counseling Application Based on Interactive Multimedia.	488
B3.5_Arief Samuel Gunawan_Implementation of Web Mining in Determining Potential Customers.....	492
B3.6_Transmissia Semiawan_Science to Engineering the nature and challenges for understanding the transformation through technology.....	499
B3.9_Atje Setiawan_Implementation of Spatial Data Mining in Mapping Quality Education in Indonesia	507
B4.1_Amien Rahardjo_The Design of Automatic Electrical Load Control System Using PLC Based Scada System.....	509
B4.2_Hermagasantos Zein_A New Method for Determining Power Decomposition.....	513
B4.3_Rasional Sitepu_Study of Light Conversion from TL Lamp and CFL Lamp into Electricity Through Solar Energy Harvesting Method as an Electricity Resource.	521
B4.4_Alireza Maheri_An Investigation into the Potential Use of Microtabs in Enhancing Energy Capture Capability of Wind Turbines.....	528

B4.6_ A. Sofwan_Energy Optimization System Of Sollar Cell By An Using Dinamic Measurement.....	534
B5.2_Risnidar C_Investigation of Harmonic Characteristics due to Different Types of Voltage Source....	541
B5.3_Rangga Winantyo_TiO2 Particles Porosity Effect on Dye-Sensitized Solar Cell by using Simulation Approach.	548
B5.4_Aji Nur Widyanto_Temperature Effect on Current Transformer Performance.....	555
B5.5_Chairul Hudaya_Development of Early Warning System (EWS) in the Power Distribution System.	561
B5.6_Budi Sudiarto_Study of Single-tuned Filter Design as a Solution for Harmonic Problem of 2200 VA Household Loads.	565
B6.1_Kuo Lung Lian_The Lagrange Optimal Power Flow (LOPF) with Generator Capability Curves as Constraints.	572
B6.2_Budiono Mismail_Rural Electrification in Indonesia with Emphasis on Microhydro Electric Scheme.....	579
B6.3_A. Sofwan_Picohydro System Simulation Based on Water Gravitation with 4 Noozles Housing Impeller as Prime Movers.	587
B6.4_Dani Harmanto_Integrated Framework of Automotive Body Surface Using FEA Technique.....	
B6.5_Takahiro Nakano_Development of general-purpose energy system analysis simulator ENERGY FLOW +M ~Static analysis of solar collector~.....	594
B7.10_Luh Krisnawati_Comparison Study of AC and DC Microgrids.	609
B7.11_Wike Handini_Homer and Vipor Software Simulation Results of a Hybrid Power Plant, Case Study at Bengkuntat, West Lampung.	615
B7.12_Abdul Multi_Design of Twin Wound Rotor Single Double-Sided Stator Three Phase Axial Flux Synchronous Motor.	623
B7.13_Isdawimah_Feasibility of Photovoltaic Power System for Remote Villages in West Java.....	634
B7.1_Huang-Jen Chiu_Design and Implementation of a Master-Slave Quasi-Resonant Flyback Converter.....	603
B7.2_Huang-Jen Chiu_Design and Implementation of Photovoltaic High-Intensity-Discharge Street Lighting System.	641
B7.3_Indrarini Dyah_Implementation of Dynamic IP Addressing On IP Networks.....	649
B7.7_Inge Martina_The Application of Graph Coloring in Organizing Meeting Schedule.....	656
B7.8_Budiyanto_A direct current microgrid control device for the power supply from renewable energy sources	663
B8.1_Axel Hunger_Prototype development towards hybrid peer-to-peer framework of Distributed Environment for Cooperative and Collaborative work.	664
B8.2_Rudy Gultom_Xtractorz Proposing a New Tool For Making a Mashup.....	666
B8.3_Rikaro Ramadi_Application of Web Based GPS Tracker for Mobile Device Location Detection using J2ME.	679
B8.4_Agustinus L. Suban_Sea Wave Modeling Of Mangrove Forests With Cap's Method Case Study Wailiti Coastal Area - Flores..	686
B8.5_Azizi Miskon_Study on Magnetic Fields Effects on Stem Cell Differentiation.....	692
B8.6_Herastia Maharani_Analysis of Sequential Pattern Implementation in the Construction of Dynamic Bayesian Network using K2 Algorithm.	699
B8.7_Silvia_Design of E-Governance Retribution at Department of Transportation, Communication and Information Katingan Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.....	705
B9.1_Abdusy Syarif_Performance Analysis of Reverse Route and Gateway Mode in AODV-UI Routing Protocol.....	713
B9.2_Catherine Olivia_RISC Processor NICCOLO32 Design and Interfacing System with UART and RTC based on Advanced Microcontroller Bus Architecture (AMBA).	721
B9.3_Junita_Routing Algorithms for Wireless Sensor Networks.....	728
B9.4_L.Anang Setiyo_NAF Methode Edge Detection Mask for Java and Bali in Indonesia.....	735

HOMER AND VIPOR SOFTWARE SIMULATION RESULTS OF A HYBRID POWER PLANT CASE STUDY AT BENGKUNAT, WEST LAMPUNG

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ABSTRACT

From the ViPOR software simulation results, it has been found that the length of the distribution network of a hybrid power plant at Bengkunat is 32.055 m, it requires eight transformers each with an maximum energy requirement of 45.1 kWh per day. Compared to a 2 x 100 kW diesel power plant (NPC = \$ 505.493), the NPC value of the hybrid power plant is higher (\$ 555,956), also its COE (\$ 0.770 per kWh) is higher than the diesel power plant (\$ 0,739 per kWh). The hybrid power plant will save 128,061 liters of fuel per year. The hybrid power plant is feasible to be applied in areas with enough wind and sun radiation resources such as at Bengkunat West Lampung.

The ViPOR software has several shortcomings such as : only step down transformers can be used for simulation, and only with one capacity. For a load configuration that requires a different transformer capacity, the simulation can not be done. The optimization based on the NPC value, not based on the voltage drop at the network, because this software doesn't have outputs of the voltage drop, power losses and power flow.

Keywords :

Hybrid power plant, simulation, optimization, distribution network, ViPOR, HOMER

1. INTRODUCTION

Bengkunat located on the west coast of Sumatra Island with geographical position 5°20'02,05" S - 5°56'40,83" S and 104°03'41,06" E - 104°39'12,41" E. Economic activity of society rests on the plantations, forest products (particularly resin), agriculture, fisheries and tourism (beaches, surfing and fishing blue marlin). West Lampung is a producer of export quality fish like Blue Marlin, Tuna, Lobster and others [1].

The output of this study is to analyze the optimal configuration of distribution network of the hybrid power plant model, which is the integration between the diesel power plant based on fuel, with PV modules and wind turbine based on renewable energy. The result is the total load to be supplied per day, the cost of electricity (COE), distribution network and the number of transformers. Data processing using HOMER software for the simulation of power generation, where the simulation results are input to ViPOR software, which is used to simulate the distribution network model.

2. THE HYBRID POWER PLANT

The hybrid power plant [2] is a combination of power plant based on non-renewable energy with power plant based on renewable energy. The hybrid power plant is a solution to overcome the fuel crisis and the lack of electricity in remote areas, small islands and urban areas. An example of a hybrid power plant consisting of PV modules, wind turbines, diesel generators, batteries, and an integrated control equipment. The purpose of the hybrid power plant is to combine the advantages of each plant as well as cover the weaknesses of each power plant to certain conditions, so that the whole system can operate more economically and efficiently.

To determine the performance of the hybrid power plant, several things to consider is the load characteristics and the characteristics of power generation, particularly renewable energy potential that want to develop, and the characteristics of the region it self, such as change of day and night, seasons etc.

3. SIMULATED ANNEALING ALGORITHM

The optimization algorithm used in ViPOR is known as simulated annealing [3,4]. The purpose of this step is to assign the demand points to the supply points in an optimal way. Simulated annealing is based on neural network, feedback networks type. Feedback networks allow for signals to transfer from the output of neuron to the input of any neuron. The neurons are the nodes in the network and the signal are the connections between the nodes. Figure 1 shows the simulation protocol of the simulated annealing process [3].

ViPOR represents the village as a set of demand points, each of which consists of x and y coordinates [4]. The distribution grid consists of a number of transformers connected to each other by medium voltage wire and to demand points by low voltage wire. The distribution network designed by the optimization procedure is radial, which means that each demand node is supplied by a single source node. The lengths of the low voltage wire runs must be constrained in order to limit resistive losses and source-to-load voltage drops. The goal of the optimization procedure is to design the lowest cost electrification system [4].

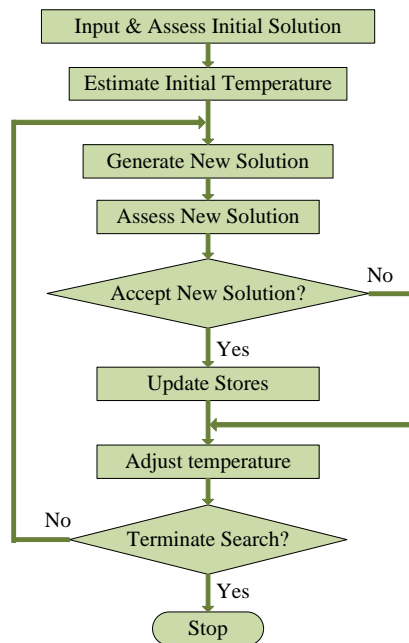


Figure 1: Simulated annealing protocol [3]

3.1 Lower Level Optimization

The lower level optimization procedure [4] consists of designing the optimum low voltage distribution system to service the set of demand nodes from a specified set of transformers. The objective of this procedure is twofold: the first objective is to decide which of the demand nodes should be included in a low voltage distribution network, and the second is to design the lowest cost distribution grid to service those nodes. The lower level simulated annealing allows three types of changes: an unconnected node can be connected to the grid, a connected node can be removed from the grid, or a connected node can be reconnected so that it receives power from a different node. The algorithm starts with the current low voltage configuration and makes modifications to that configuration.

At each step of the annealing algorithm, one of the demand nodes that does not coincide with a transformer location is chosen at random (referred to in the following discussion as node *i*). If node *i* is currently unconnected (not included in the distribution grid), a search is performed on the other nodes starting from the node nearest to node *i* and proceeding in the order of increasing distance from node *i*. Node *i* is attached to the first node found that is currently connected to the grid and whose connection to node *i* would not violate the maximum low voltage line length constraint.

If a valid modification can be made to the low voltage distribution grid, the simulated annealing routine will make the modification and evaluate the resulting change in total life cycle cost. If the change results in a reduction in total cost, it is node accepted unconditionally. If the change results in an increase in total cost, the value of $P(\Delta E)$ is calculated [4] based on Equation (3.1):

$$P(\Delta E) = \exp\left(\frac{-\Delta E}{T}\right) \quad (3.1)$$

where ΔE is the change in total cost and T is the current temperature (not a physical temperature, but rather a control parameter which can be changed as the algorithm proceeds). A random number between 0 and 1 is then generated and compared with $P(\Delta E)$. The change is accepted if the random number is less than $P(\Delta E)$. The temperature is initially set to a relatively high value ($T_{i,1}$), and is then multiplied by an *annealing factor* (α_1 , a number between 0 and 1) after every *accepted* modification to the system. The temperature is not changed after rejected modifications. The algorithm stops when the temperature reaches a freezing point ($T_{i,l}$) or after a certain number of consecutive rejected modifications ($R_{max,l}$). The lowest cost configuration found during the course of the algorithm is chosen as the optimum [4].

3.2 Upper Level Optimization

The upper level [4] routine must therefore do three things: it must optimize the number and location of transformers, select the optimum source location, and design the optimum medium voltage distribution grid to connect the source location and the transformers. The upper level annealing algorithm is permitted to make four types of changes to the system: the addition of a transformer, the removal of a transformer, the movement of a transformer, and a change of source location.

The upper level simulated annealing algorithm starts with the current medium voltage configuration, which can be specified by the user, and makes modifications to that configuration. After each modification is made to the medium voltage configuration, one of the three lower level optimization routines is called to design the low voltage configuration and calculate the objective function. The modification is then accepted or rejected based on equation (3.1). The temperature of the upper level annealing algorithm is independent of the temperature of the lower level annealing algorithm.

4. THE HYBRID POWER PLANT CASE STUDY

Bengkunat is located on the west coast Lampung with average wind speed in one year [5] as shown in Figure 2a. Clearness index and solar radiation in one year at Bengkunat [6] can be seen in figure 2b. Daily load profile for Bengkunat [7] with 594 customers and 139 kW peak load, as shown in Figure 3.

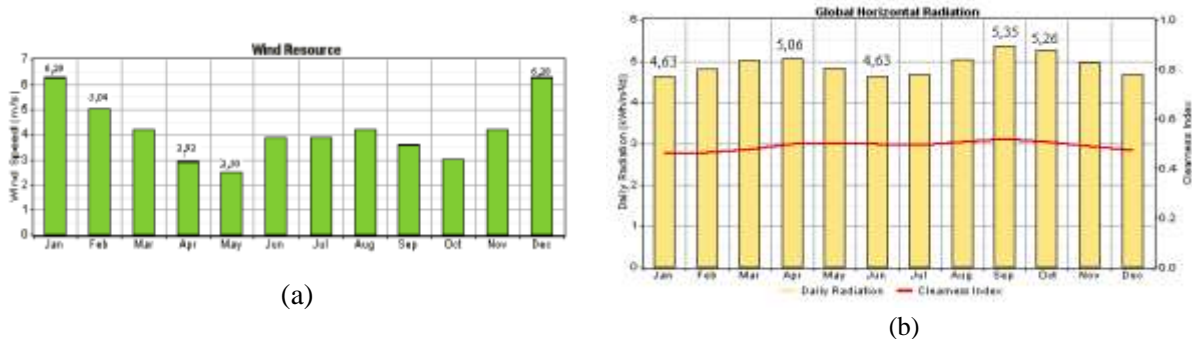


Figure 2: (a) Wind speed [5] and (b) Clearness index and solar radiation [6] in Bengkunat

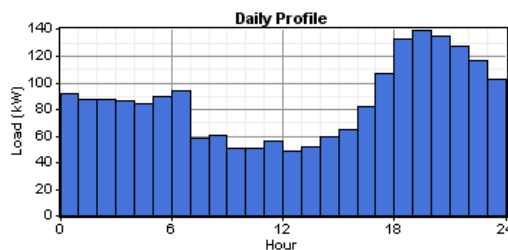


Figure 3: Bengkunat daily load profile

4.1 The Hybrid Power Plant Simulation

Figure 4a shows the solar home system model to be simulated with HOMER software and generation cost curve from the simulation results can be seen in Figure 4b. The hybrid power plant model consisting of PV modules, wind turbines, diesel generators 2 x 100 kW, inverter and batteries. Figure 5a shows the hybrid power

plant model to be simulated with HOMER software and generation cost curve from the simulation results can be seen in Figure 5b.

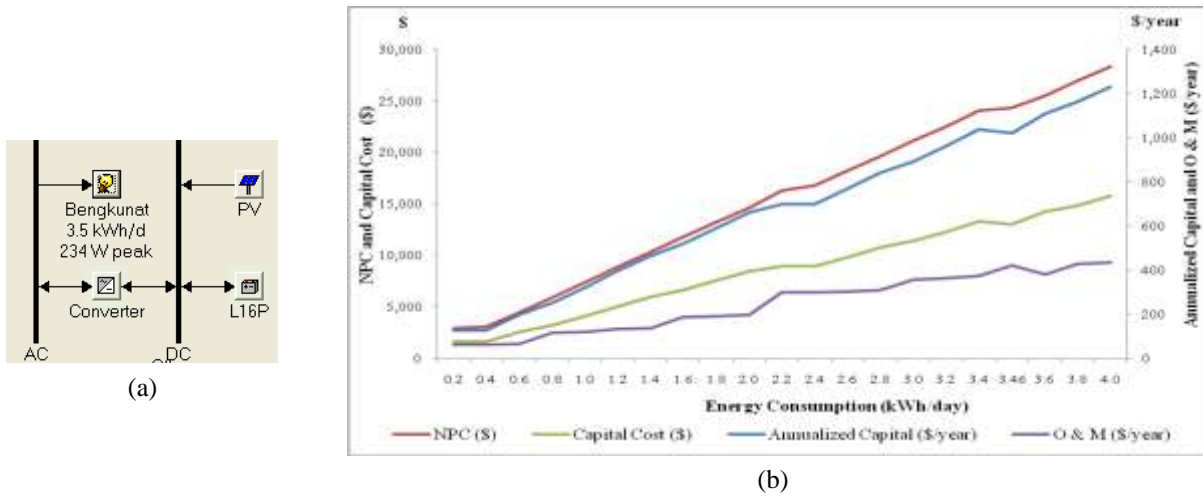


Figure 4: (a) The solar home system model and (b) Generation cost curve

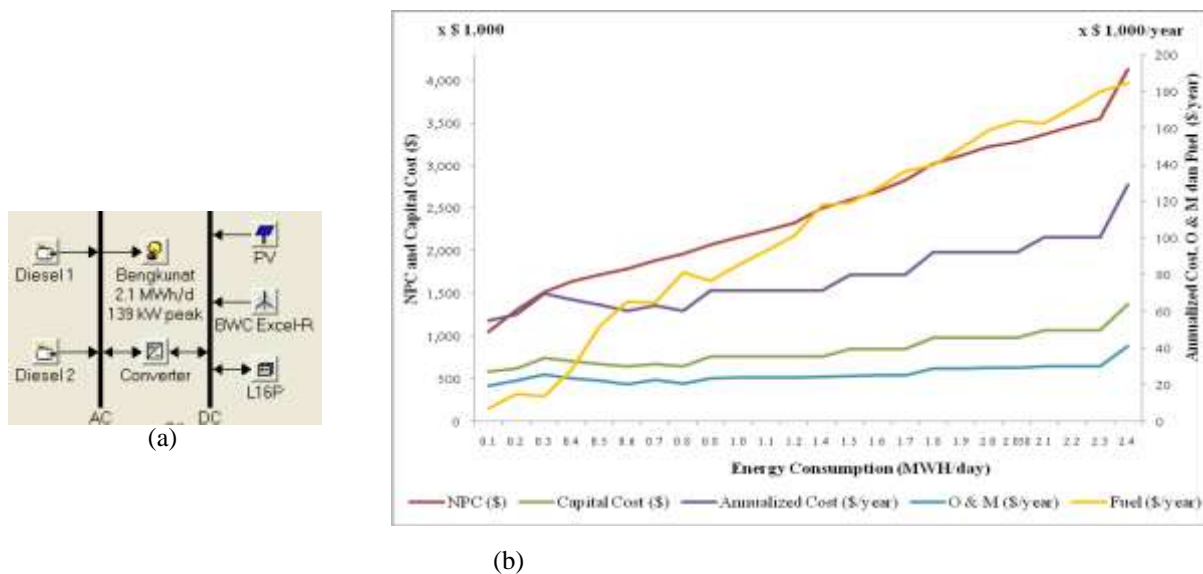


Figure 5: (a) The hybrid power plant model and (b) Generation cost curve

4.2 Distribution Network Model Simulation

The map obtained from Google Earth. This data is necessary for the location of power plant and demand points [8]. There are two configuration that performed in the simulation, the configuration without terrain features and with terrain features, such as road, forest and plantations.

ViPQR also require the components of a distribution network data consisting of 20 kV/400 V transformer with a capacity of 25 kVA, medium voltage wires LVTC 3 x35 + 25 mm² and low voltage wires A3C 70 mm² with a maximum length constraint is 700 meters.

5. DISTRIBUTION NETWORK OPTIMIZATION

5.1 Power Generation of The Hybrid Power Plant

The most optimal configuration of the hybrid power plant is a combination of PV modules, wind turbines and diesel power plant. Figure 6 shows the contribution of PV modules is 17%, wind turbines are 13% and diesel is 70% over the year, with excess electricity amounted to 42,973 kWh per year or 5.36% of total

electricity production. Figure 7 shows the excess electricity occurred at 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., 48 batteries used were not sufficient to absorbed. At the same hour, the two diesel generators are not operating, the load is supplied by the PV modules and wind turbines. The COE is \$ 0.409 per kWh, it isn't counting the distribution line. Fuel consumption is 204,823 liters per year, its saved 128,061 liters per year. If the load is only supplied by diesel power plant, 332,884 liters of fuel needed per year.

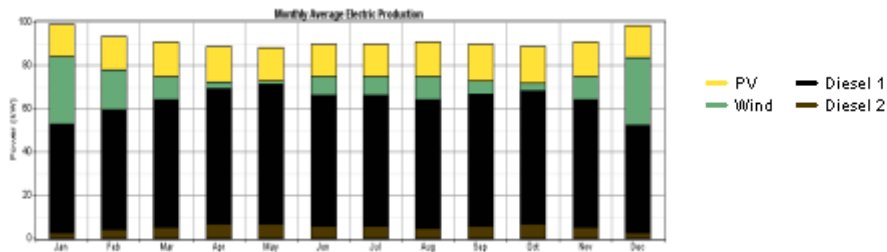


Figure 6: PV – Wind – Diesel Contribution

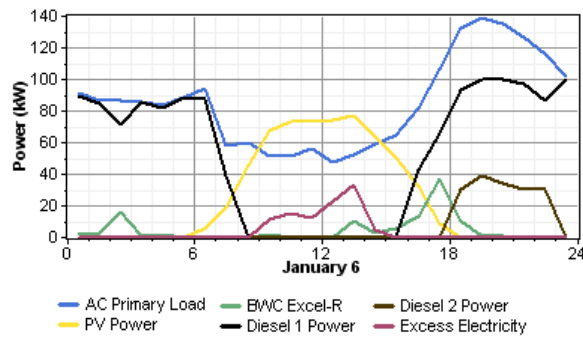


Figure 7: Load – PV, Wind and Diesel Power – Excess Electricity

5.2 Hybrid Power Plant Distribution Network

The simulation performed for the configuration of distribution network without terrain features and with terrain features.

5.2.1 Bengkunt without Terrain Features

The simulation results show the most optimum is a centralized distribution network with the NPC's total is \$ 551,025. The length of low voltage line is 26,533 meters and medium voltage line is 4,662 meters, so the total length of distribution line is 31,195 meters. The hybrid power plant supply the average energy of 198.4 kWh per day. It takes seven transformers with maximum energy of each transformer is 35.4 kWh per day. The COE is \$ 0.768 per kWh, its higher than the COE when distribution network cost is not taken into account (\$ 0.409 kWh per day). Table 1 shows the NPC for distribution network is \$ 235,080 and for power generation is \$ 315,945, so that NPC's total is \$ 551,025. With 594 loads, the NPC per load is \$ 928.

Table 1: Cost components in Bengkunt power system without terrain consideration

Components	NPC (\$)	Initial Capital Cost (\$)	Total Annualized Cost (\$/year)
Energy generation	315,945	94,839	27,513
Electricity distribution	235,080	19,493	28,136
Total energy supply	551,025	28,331	55,649
Per load	928	482	94

5.2.2 Bengkunt with Terrain Features

The most optimum result is a centralized system with the NPC total of \$ 555,956. The length of LV line is 26,285 meters and the MV line is 5,770 meters, so the length total is 32,055 meters. It takes eight transformers

with maximum energy supplied to each transformer 45.1 kWh per day. The COE is \$ 0.777 per kWh. Table 2 shows the NPC for distribution network is \$ 240,011 and for power generation is \$ 315,945, so the NPC's total system is \$ 555,956 and the NPC per load is \$ 936.

Table 2: Cost components in Bengkunt power system with terrain consideration

Components	NPC (\$)	Initial Capital Cost (\$)	Total Annualized Cost (\$/year)
Energy generation	315,945	94,839	27,513
Electricity distribution	240,011	195,598	28,768
Total energy supply	555,956	290,437	56,280
Per load	936	489	95

5.3 Distribution Network Optimization Analysis

5.3.1 Bengkunt Without Terrain Features and With Terrain Features Analysis

According to ViPQR, there are differences in MV line. This happens because in the configuration with terrain features, the forest, plantations and road increase the cost of distribution network. But this causes MV line length becomes longer (5,770 meters) than the configuration without terrain features (4,662 meters) and increasing the number of transformers from 7 to 8. The LV line length predicted (26,285 meters) shorter than the configuration without terrain features (26,553 meters), and the distribution line length for the configuration with terrain features (32,055 meters) longer than the other (31,195 meters). The NPC for distribution is \$ 240,011 (the configuration without terrain features is \$ 235,080), with the NPC's power generation amounted to \$ 315,945, the NPC total system to be \$ 555,956 (the configuration without terrain features is \$ 551,025). So the NPC per load \$ 936, larger than the configuration without terrain features (\$ 928). The COE is \$ 0.770 per kWh, higher than the COE for the configuration without terrain features (\$ 0.768 per kWh). Its much higher than the COE regardless of the distribution network (\$ 0.409 per kWh). Comparison for both configurations can be seen in table 3.

Table 3: The hybrid power plant distribution network optimization results

Components	Without terrain features	With terrain features
Total NPC	\$ 551,025	\$ 555,956
Distribution NPC	\$ 235,080	\$ 240,011
NPC per load	\$ 928	\$ 936
Medium voltage line length	4,662 m	5,770 m
Low voltage line length	26,553 m	26,285 m
Total line length	31,195 m	32,055 m
Number of transformer	7	8
Maximum transformer load	35.4 kWh per hari	45.1 kWh per hari
COE	\$ 0.768 per kWh	\$ 0.770 per kWh

5.3.2 Bengkunt Hybrid Power Plant and Diesel Power Plant Analysis

Comparison of simulation results between the hybrid power plant distribution network model and the diesel power plant distribution network model can be seen in table 4. Its seen that the NPC system, power generation and per load of the hybrid power plant higher than the diesel power plant. But the NPC for distribution network is lower than diesel, this is happens because the 225 kVA diesel power plant transformer more expensive than the 25 kVA hybrid power plant transformer.

The hybrid power plant need 8 transformers with maximum energy supplied of each transformer is 45.1 kWh per day, while the diesel power plant use 5 transformers with maximum energy supplied of each transformer is 51.8 kWh per day. Difference occurs because the maximum length of the LV line for the hybrid power plant is 700 meters, while the diesel power plant is 1,000 meters. In the hybrid power plant simulation, with the average number of load 75 per transformer, the maximum power supplied by each transformer is 17.55 kW. With the resistance of LV line [9] is 0.468 Ω/km, the maximum voltage drop is 10 V, this is a consideration chosen 700 meters as the LV maximum length.

Table 4: Hybrid power plant and diesel power plant distribution network optimization results

Components	Hybrid power plant	Diesel power plant
Total NPC	\$ 555,956	\$ 505,493
Power generation NPC	\$ 315,945	\$ 251,861
Distribution NPC	\$ 240,011	\$ 253,632
NPC per load	\$ 936	\$ 851
Medium voltage line length	5,770 meters	4,724 meters
Low voltage line length	26,285 meters	27,011 meters
Total line length	32,055 meters	31,735 meters
Transformer	8	5
Maximum transformer load	45.1 kWh per day	51.8 kWh per day
Fuel consumption per year	204,823 liters	332,884 liters
COE	\$ 0.770 per kWh	\$ 0.739 per kWh

The hybrid power plant distribution network (32,055 meters) longer than the diesel (31,735 meters), both MV and LV. The hybrid power plant fuel consumption (204,823 liters per year) is more efficient (about 128,061 liters per year) than the diesel (332,884 liters per year). While the hybrid power plant COE is \$ 0.770 per kWh, higher than the diesel (\$ 0.739 per kWh).

From the simulation, it was found that transformer cost for ViPORA data input only step-down transformer with one capacity, so if requires a different transformer capacity, the simulation can not be done. The optimization based on the NPC value, not based on the voltage drop at the network, because ViPORA doesn't have outputs of voltage drop, power losses and power flow. Some of this is a shortage of ViPORA.

6. CONCLUSIONS

1. From the simulation, it was found that the distribution of the hybrid power plant in Bengkunt has a total length of 32,055 meters (5770 meters length of medium voltage and low voltage length of 26,285 meters), it takes 8 transformers with maximum energy supplied to each transformer is 45.1 kWh per day, and the NPC for distribution network is \$ 240,011.
2. Compared with a 2 x 100 kW diesel power plant (NPC = \$ 505,493), the NPC value of the hybrid power plant is higher (\$ 555,956) as well as its COE (\$ 0.770 per kWh) is higher than diesel (\$ 0.739 per kWh).
3. With 594 load, NPC hybrid power plant is higher (\$ 936 per load) than diesel power plant (\$ 851 per load).
4. The hybrid power plant will save 128,061 liters of fuel per year than diesel power plant. With the increasing of fuel prices, then by the sustainability of energy supplies in the future, the hybrid power plant is feasible to be applied in areas with enough wind and solar radiation resources such as at Bengkunt West Lampung.
5. From the simulation, it was found that ViPORA has several shortcomings such as :
 - Only step down transformers can be used for simulation, and only with one capacity. For a load configuration that requires a different transformer capacity, the simulation can not be done.
 - The optimization based on the NPC value, not based on the voltage drop at the network, because this software doesn't have outputs of the voltage drop, power losses and power flow.

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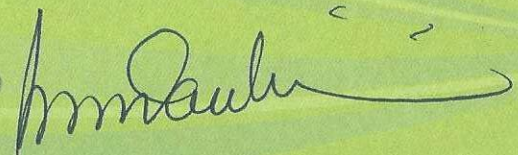


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