Prospects of Renewable Energy with Respect to Energy Reserve in Bangladesh

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Abstract

Bangladesh is facing daunting challenges for electricity that will exceed domestic supply capabilities within a few years. Oil, Coal and Gas are the traditional sources of Bangladesh. It will be finished within 2100 centuries. But Bangladesh will face the problem immediately. Bangladesh basically depends on gas based electricity. Gas is the mineral sources in Bangladesh. This paper presents a comprehensive study on current energy scenario in Bangladesh and demonstrates the potential of renewable energy resources that could be integrated through national energy planning and therefore, be a step in the right direction for a sustainable development of the country. It will therefore, be necessary to tap all sources of renewable energy and to use these in an efficient converted form for benefit of the people. Primarily this will be done in remote inaccessible un- electrified area in a standalone system where grid expansion is expensive. This energy conversion will reduce pressure on the national power demand. This will not only save excessive grid expansion cost but will also keep environment friendly. Bangladesh is endowed with plentiful supply of renewable sources of energy. Out of various renewable sources solar, biomass, peat, and hydro-power can be effectively used in Bangladesh (Government of Bangladesh, 1991). Renewable energy practices in Bangladesh are: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Biomass Energy and Hydro-power energy. The interest in renewable energy has been revived over last few years, especially after global awareness regarding the ill effects of fossil fuel burning. Energy is the source of growth and the mover for economic and social development of a nation and its people

Keywords: Prospects, Renewable Energy, Wind Energy, Biogas Energy, Solar Energy, Energy Reserve, Bangladesh.

I. Introduction

From the dawn of civilization energy is one of the most important needs to sustain and develop our daily life. There are different types of energy sources in the universe. They are of mainly natural and some of them are man-made. After all depending on energy regeneration, energy can be categorized into two main different sources which are renewable and nonrenewable sources. Renewable sources of energy are obtained from different natural sources. The sources are mainly sunlight, wind, tides, biomass and geothermal. Statistics has indicated that renewable sources of energy comprise approximate 16% of total global energy that is consumed on daily basis [1]. Nonrenewable sources of energy have continued to produce constant energy throughout the world. This is because of their high availability. Sources of nonrenewable energy can be attributed to natural sources that are not regenerated once the source is depleted. Sources include fossils fuels such as coal and petroleum products e.g. natural gas and diesels. The reservation of this fossil fuel is decreasing very sharply day by day and once it will exhaust. However, this fuel is not environmentally friendly since it emits most significant greenhouse gas CO₂ which causes the global warming due to the rising of temperature in the atmosphere and other detrimental effects results for the threats of our existence. The planet is warming, from North Pole to South Pole, and everywhere in between. Globally, the mercury is already up more than 1 degree Fahrenheit (0.8 degree Celsius), and even more in sensitive Polar Regions. And the effects of rising temperatures aren't waiting for some far-flung future. They're happening right now. Signs are appearing all over, and some of them are surprising. The heat is not only melting glaciers and sea ice; it's also shifting precipitation patterns and setting animals [21-24]. Bangladesh is situated in southern Asia and has borders with India in the west, north, and east, with Burma (also known as Myanmar) in the southeast, and with the Bay of Bengal in the south. With its population of around 160 million in a total land mass of 147,570 km2, Bangladesh, an emerging nation having successfully maintaining an economic growth of 6.7%, since last decade led to a significantly high demand of electricity each year [1].

II. Methodology

II A.(i) Energy Crisis in Bangladesh:

Bangladesh has long been suffering from energy starvation with its humming population of 140 million, of which 80% live in villages. Bangladesh faces and will face in near future a crisis in energy sector. In the villages' fire wood, straws and cow dung are still the main source of energy. Natural gas discovery does not make any help to the villagers.

Extension of gasoline is out of question and LPG remains more a pious wish than a reality. Throughout the country trees are being fallen randomly by the thousands in order to burn brick which may give rise to horrible scene of deforestation and cause ecological imbalance in near future. With a view to solving the problems partially, it is time to think of renewable sources of [12-17,112].

energy as a supplement to the existing traditional resources. Nature provides us with a number of renewable sources of energy such as sunshine, wind and tidal power. Unlike fossil fuel energy from these resources can be utilized for ages. Science came forward with the idea of trapping the vast energy that the sun floods the earth everyday. A number of devices have been worked out for trapping and storing solar energy. Feasibility and utility of the renewable sources of energy should be studied with due consideration. It is required because fear of shortage in conventional energy sources. This is easily understood when we place a statistics on the energy resource availability, consumption and dependence on import of fuel [18-25]. BPDB has implemented an excellent Solar PV electrification project in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Regions of Bangladesh. The main reasons for undertaking this SPV project are [14]: The extension as well as the maintenance of the National Grid into these areas is very highly expensive, difficult and risky [26-39]. The people are enthusiastically purchasing the Solar Home Lighting Systems [40].

(ii) Energy Reserve in Bangladesh:

Natural Gas Total reserve (tcf) Recoverable reserve (tct) Recovered Till Jan'2008 (tct) Source : 22.935 : 13.73 : 2.885 : Petro-BangIa Resource Total Reserve Recoverable (million tons) (million tons) Coal 1753 703 Peat 600 600 Oil 1.6 1.6 Table 1.1 Sonrces: Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh, 2007 [41-48,112].

1. Solar energy:

Solar energy is all sources of energy, viz; coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydraulic power, wind etc. with the exception of nuclear power derive energy from the sun. The main advantages of solar energy are that it is absolutely pollution free, inexhaustible and especially suitable for deserts and isolated places where other sources are not available. With the product of suitable low cost collector materials, solar energy can play a significant role in the future. In our country, solar PV application primarily concentrates on rural home lighting. Lack of awareness at the ground level and absence and absence of financing facilitators are the major handing factors against mass solarization in Bangladesh. Besides, govt. Bureaucracy and detrimental cost consciousness of some development agencies are alsoresponsible [49-50,112]. Solar photovoltaic:

Solar photovoltaic (PV) systems are in use throughout the country with over 200,000 household-level installations having capacity of about 12 MW (June 2008). Scaling-up of solar PV systems assisted by the development partners are being implemented through the Rural Electrification Board (REB), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) and other agencies implementing solar energy program. Renewable Energy Research Centre of the University of Dhaka has installed a model 1.1kW grid connected photovoltaic system. There is a strong potential for solar energy within the country. Solar Thermal Power/Concentrating Solar Power (CSP): The technology involves harnessing solar radiation for generation of electricity through a number of steps finally generating mechanical energy to run a generator. This technology needs to be disseminated in the country to supplement the power supply [112].

(iv) Solar Oven and Dryer

Different models of solar ovens have been designed and constructed with locally available raw materials. The institute of Food Science and Technology (IFST) has developed a cabinet dryer for drying fruits; vegetables etc. by simply spreading a transparent cover over a box [51-58]. These dryers are made of bamboo and polythene sheet [60].

(vii) Solar Water Heater

This heater is designed and constructed by IFRD. It consists of coated flat-plate which absorbs solar radiation, converts into heat and transfers the resulting heat to circulating water. This type of heater is useful for supplying low grade thermal energy at temperatures below 90° C [72-78].

II B. Wind Energy

Wind power was used for driving flower mills in many parts of the world. For many years wind power was harnessed for driving the ships that were sailing around the world. Because of the increasing fuel cost, interest has once again been generated for the improvement in the design of wind mills, especially for the areas where higher wind velocity is available for a considerable period of time [104-112]. In Bangladesh areas such as Anwara, Teknaf and Kutubdia average wind speed V is 5-6 m/sec [79-103]. Energy from wind is proportional. So, large amount of energy can be extracted from wind [17, 62-64]

II C Hydraulic energy:

The main disadvantage of a hydraulic power plant is its high initial cost and longer commissioning period. But these disadvantages are offset by the low cost of generation coupled with the control of floods and increased irrigation facilities[65-66]. For the generation of hydraulic power generally a dam is constructed at a suitable place to collect a large quantity of water during rainy season. The water so collected produces a pressure head. This is then released in a controlled manner to drive a turbine for generation of power. In Bangladesh potentials sites are at Kaptai, Sangu and

Matamuhuri. So far, hydropower generation is made at Kaptai [112-114]

II D. Alternative Technology for Biomass Energy

There are a few alternative technologies using in Bangladesh. These are improved stove, bio-gas technology etc. A short overview of these technologies is provided below more rapidly than that of Biomass fuel [67].

II E. Geothermal energy:

Geothermal energy is the natural heat of the earth. It is a renewable source of energy if the exploration process doesn't hamper the ecosystem or emit greenhouse gases[68]. There is a known hot salt water spring, known as Labanakhya, in Bangladesh at five kilometer to the north of Sitakunda (40 kilometer from Chittagong). Possibility of extracting energy from this site or any other unknown sites can be investigated by satellite remote sensing or physical surveys [112-113].

II F. Fossil:

Biomass is the most significant energy source in Bangladesh, which accounts for 65% of the total final energy consumption in Bangladesh. The main sources of biomass fuels are - (a) Trees -wood fuels, twigs, leaves, plant residues (b) Agricultural Residues - paddy husk, bran, bagasse, jute stick etc. and (c) Livestock -animal dung. A comprehensive study should be carried out to assess the biomass potential of the country for modem renewable energy applications like gasifies. The main cities of Bangladesh are already over burdened with solid wastes from different sources. According to the World Bank study, the rural population generates only 0.15 kg per capita per day, while their urban counterparts generate 0.4 to 0.5 kg per capita per day [World Bank, 1998]. All city corporations, responsible for waste management, are unable to handle the solid waste properly. Waste-to-energy project should be given serious contemplation, which will not only provide electricity, but also reduce the overwhelming waste disposal problems of metropolitan cities of the country [69].

III. Barriers for Sustainability of Alternative Energy Technologies [70-71,114]:

Every energy resources have some sort of drawback or barriers. Similarly Alternative Energy Technologies has some barriers. Some of them are listed below:

- High initial cost
- -Dependence on the weather
- Lack of awareness
- -Lack of established high-volume supplier-dealer chains.
- High prices of the components.
- Lack of fund.

IV. Renewable Energy Technologies in Bangladesh:

1. Country Status:

Bangladesh is situated between 20.34 - 26.38 degrees north latitude and 88.01 - 92.41 degrees east, which is an ideal location for solar energy utilization. Daily average solar radiation varies between 4 to 6.5 kWh per square meter. Maximum amount of radiation is available on the month of April and May and minimum on December and January.

Bangladesh at a glance:

Area : 1,43,547 Sq. km. Population : 140 million Main occupation of the people: Agriculture Number of district : 64 Number of Upazilla : 460 Number of Villages : 68000 Average temperature : 27 to 32 degrees

Average rainfall: 2250mm

Bangladesh is a country with one of the lowest per capita and faces formidable development problems. The economy of Bangladesh presents perplexing paradoxes. In spite of its huge manpower resource and fertile land Bangladesh is one of the underdeveloped countries in the world. Environmental degradation (especially indiscriminate cutting of trees), misuse of biomass, and drying up of water-bodies are creating constraints for the poor in the rural areas. Energy is vital for economic and social development of any country. Energy is considered to be one of the essential inputs for overall improvement. The applications of small-scale photovoltaic systems have been a very recent phenomenon in rural areas of Bangladesh. Over the years significant technological advances have been made m developing renewable energy technologies, especially in the field of solar photovoltaic and biogas energy. It is important to note that the approach of promoting photovoltaic technology in Bangladesh has been different from other countries like India, Nepal and and countries in Latin America. One important difference is that Bangladesh has taken a more commercial than those

countries where number of systems installed are much higher but the programs are heavily subsidized by the government and donors.

2. Rural Energy needs:

More than 80% of total population of the country lives in rural areas. At present major portion of total energy needs is met by locally produced biomass fuels which is mostly consumed in the house hold sector for cooking, ongoing rural electrification program meets a small portion of total energy needs. For overall national development there is a need to pay special attention so that the energy needs of rural areas for subsistence and productive requirements (e.g. agriculture, industries and transport) are met on a sustainable basis. Different types of renewable energy technologies application suitable for Bangladesh are [112-113]:

3. Solar photovoltaic (SPV)

o Solar home system (SHS)

o Rural market electrification

- o School electrification
- o Health clinic/hospital electrification
- o Cyclone shelter electrification
- o. Micro enterprise
- o . ICT Training center electrification
- O Mobile phone charging

4. Solar thermal:

o Hot water system for domestic use

- o Hot water system for commercial purpose
- o Dryer for preservation of vegetables, fish, fruit etc.

5. Biogas:

0 Bio gas for domestic cooking, lighting and fertilizer

- 0 Bio gas from poultry waste for electricity
- o Biogas gasifies

6. Hydropower:

The scope of hydropower generation is very limited in Bangladesh as the country consists of low and flat lands except some hilly regions in the north and northwestern part. The only hydro power station of the country, the Karnafuly Hydro Power Station with a generating capacity of 230 MW by 7 units, is located in Kaptai, across the river Karnafuly[112].

V. Conclusion

As Bangladesh is a populated country and 80% of people are living in villages. So, one of the fast growing renewable energies named solar home system in our country is more efficient and applicable nowadays. Most of the organizations who involved in solar energy business are working with Solar Home System. By using this solar energy technology, we can save a rich amount conventional fuel.

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