

The logo of Chiang Mai University is a large, light gray watermark in the background. It is circular and features an elephant in the center, facing left. Above the elephant is a traditional Thai umbrella. The text 'มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่' is written in Thai script along the top inner edge, and 'CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY 1964' is written in English along the bottom inner edge. There are decorative floral motifs on the left and right sides.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A The life time of each replacement component

APPENDIX B Statement of cash flow

APPENDIX C The information for the survey.

APPENDIX D Computer code of Network analysis

APPENDIX E Full page of Graphical

APPENDIX F Publications

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

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APPENDIX A The life time of each replacement component

Energy Conservation Measure/ Equipment	Median Life(yrs.)	Energy Conservation Measure/ Equipment	Median Life (yrs.)
Air Conditioners		Coils	
Window unit	10	DX, water, or steam	20
Residential single or split package	15	Electric	15
Commercial through-the-wal l Water-cooled package	15	Heat Exchangers	
Single zone roof top Multi zone rooftop	15 (15)	Shell and tube	24
Heat Pumps Commercial air to air	15	Compressors Chillers	20
Commercial water to air	19	Absorption Centrifugal	23 (23)
Residential air to air	15 (24) (30)	Reciprocating	20
Boilers, hot water (steam) Steel water tube		Cooling Towers	
Steel fire-tube	25 (25)	Ceramic or FRP	34
Cast iron	35 (30)	Galvanized metal	20
Electric	15	Wood	20
Burners	21	Condensers	
Furnaces		Air-cooled	20
Gas or oil-fired	18	Evaporative	20
Unit Heaters		Insulation	
Gas or electric Hot water or steam	13 20	Molded	20
Radiant Heaters		Blanket	24
Electric or gas	10	Pumps Base mounted	20
Hot water or steam	25	Condensate	15
Air Terminals Diffuser, grilles, and registers	27	Pipe mounted	10
Induction and fan-coil units	20	Sump and well	10
VAV and double-duct boxes	20	Reciprocating Engines	20 30
Air Washers	17	Steam turbines	
Ductwork	30	Electric Motors	18
Dampers Fans	20	Motor starters	17
Centrifugal	25	Electric transformers	30
Axial	20	Controls	
Propeller	15	Electric Electronic	16 15
Ventilating, roof mounted	20	Pneumatic	20
		Valve actuators	
		Hydraulic	15
		Pneumatic	20
		Self contained	10

APPENDIX B
Statement of cash flow

Table	Condition	Case
B.1	The community power plant only sell produced electricity	Base case of Rankine Steam Power System
B.2	The community power plant with extra benefit from tops and leaves products.	Case.1 (steam)
B.3	The community power plant with extra benefit from waste heat recovery 50% of the total waste heat for drying the agricultural products.	Case.2 (steam)
B.4	The community power plant with extra benefit from tops and leaves products and waste heat recovery 50% of the total waste heat for drying the agricultural products.	Case. 3 (steam)
B.5	The community power plant only sell produced electricity	Base case of Downdraft gasification system
B.6	The community power plant with extra benefit from tops and leaves products.	Case.1 (gasification)
B.7	The community power plant with extra benefit from charcoal.	Case.2 (gasification)
B.8	The community power plant with extra benefit from tops and leaves products and charcoal products.	Case. 3 (gasification)

B.1 The community power plant only sell produced electricity. (CASE. base steam)

Power capacity	50	kW
System	80	%
Plant Factor	30	Years
Life time	350,400	kWh/Year
electricity produced	10,512,000	kWh/Project
Fuel consumption	4.78	kg/kWh
Price of Electricity	3.32	Baht/kWh
Adder	0.5	Baht/kWh
Interest rate	8.7	%

Economic analysis result	
NPV (M Baht)	-6.68
Pay Back Period (Yrs)	N/A
IRR	N/A

Item	ปี 0 - 10										ปี 11 - 20										ปี 21 - 30											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Cash Balance	0	200,000	-100,372	-233,492	-363,705	-491,135	-615,918	-838,200	-958,141	-1,245,995	-1,531,865	-1,815,949	-2,398,462	-2,679,632	-2,959,707	-3,238,950	-3,517,642	-3,896,084	-4,174,597	-4,453,523	-4,733,225	-5,014,092	-5,296,535	-5,580,991	-5,867,925	-6,157,829	-6,451,227	-6,748,671	-7,049,747	-7,354,078	-7,661,319	
Cash received. investments.	4,660,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
loan (term of 7 years).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Income from sale of power.	0	1,163,328	1,186,595	1,210,326	1,234,533	1,259,224	1,284,408	1,310,096	1,336,298	1,363,024	1,390,285	1,418,090	1,446,452	1,475,381	1,504,889	1,534,987	1,565,686	1,597,000	1,628,940	1,661,519	1,694,749	1,728,644	1,763,217	1,798,481	1,834,451	1,871,140	1,908,563	1,946,734	1,985,669	2,025,382	2,065,890	
Adder. carbon bar	0	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	
Carbon credit. tops and leaves.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
waste heat for drying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Salvage.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	1,338,528	1,361,795	1,385,526	1,409,733	1,434,424	1,459,608	1,485,296	1,336,298	1,363,024	1,390,285	1,418,090	1,446,452	1,475,381	1,504,889	1,534,987	1,565,686	1,597,000	1,628,940	1,661,519	1,694,749	1,728,644	1,763,217	1,798,481	1,834,451	1,871,140	1,908,563	1,946,734	1,985,669	2,025,382	2,065,890	
Total cash income	4,660,000	1,338,528	1,361,795	1,385,526	1,409,733	1,434,424	1,459,608	1,485,296	1,336,298	1,363,024	1,390,285	1,418,090	1,446,452	1,475,381	1,504,889	1,534,987	1,565,686	1,597,000	1,628,940	1,661,519	1,694,749	1,728,644	1,763,217	1,798,481	1,834,451	1,871,140	1,908,563	1,946,734	1,985,669	2,025,382	2,065,890	
Cash payments.																																
Fix cost																																
Buildings power plants.	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Machinery and equipment	2,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gasification system	170,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
connection equipment to grid.	390,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Office equipment	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dryers.	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Reduce machine . carbon credit consultants cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
carbon processing machines.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Heat recovery system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total payment.	4,660,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	
Operation cost																																
Cash paymentsfor loan	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plantation phase.																																
fuel	0	438,632	409,698	421,989	434,649	447,688	461,119	474,953	489,201	503,877	518,993	534,563	550,600	567,118	584,132	601,656	619,705	638,297	657,445	677,169	697,484	718,408	739,961	762,159	785,024	808,575	832,832	857,817	883,552	910,058	937,360	
Transportation phase.																																
loading truck.	0	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	
fuel consumption (liter).	0	1,653	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	2,204	
Price per Unit (B/L).	0	29.83	31.32	32.89	34.53	36.26	38.07	39.98	41.97	44.07	46.28	48.59	51.02	53.57	56.25	59.06	62.01	65.12	68.37	71.79	75.38	79.15	83.11	87.26	91.62	96.20	101.01	106.07	111.37	116.94	122.78	
Total fuel cost.	0	49,307.27	69,030.18	72,481.69	76,105.77	79,911.06	83,906.62	88,101.95	92,507.04	97,132.40	101,989.02	107,088.47	112,442.89	118,065.03	123,968.29	130,166.70	136,675.04	143,508.79	150,684.23	158,218.44	166,129.36	174,435.83	183,157.62	192,315.50	201,931.28	212,027.84	222,629.23	233,760.69	245,448.73	257,721.16	270,607.22	
Total logistic cost	0	229,096.47	248,819.38	252,270.89	255,894.97	259,700.26	263,695.82	267,891.15	272,296.24	276,921.60	281,778.22	286,877.67	292,232.09	297,854.23	303,757.49	309,955.90	316,464.24	323,297.99	330,473.43	338,007.64	345,918.56	354,225.03	362,946.82	372,104.70	381,720.48	391,817.04	402,418.43	413,549.89	425,237.93	437,510.36	450,396.42	
Preparation phase.																																
Reduce cost drying cost	0	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	
Total Preparation cost	0	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	
Electrification phase.																																
labor. production cost	0	434,160	438,502	442,887	447,315	451,789	456,307	460,870	465,478	470,133	474,834	479,583	484,379	489,222	494,115	499,056	504,046	509,087	514,178	519,319	524,513	529,758	535,055	540,406	545,810	551,268	556,781	562,348	567,972	573,652	579,388	
sales and administrative	0	39,505	40,189	40,886	41,597	42,322	43,062	43,816	39,470	40,255	41,056	41,872	42,705	43,554	44,421	45,304	46,206	47,125	48,062	49,019	49,994	50,989	52,004	53,038	54,094	55,171	56,269	57,389	58,531	59,696	60,884	
Total Electrification phase.	0	613,465	478,690	483,772	488,912	494,111	499,369	504,686	509,948	515,388	520,910	526,511	532,199	538,034	544,011	550,132	556,399	562,812	569,374	576,087	582,952	590,000	597,241	604,676	612,307	620,034	627,957	636,076	644,391	652,902	661,609	
Char carbons Production. Heat recovery operation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total cash payment per year (B).	0	1,638,900	1,494,915	1,515,739	1,537,163	1,559,206	1,681,890	1,605,237	1,624,153	1,648,894	1,674,369	2,000,603	1,727,623	1,755,456	1,784,131	1,813,679	1,944,128	1,875,513	1,907,866	1,941,221	1,975,616	2,311,087	2,047,673	2,085,415	2,124,355	2,164,537	2,306,007	2,248,811	2,292,999	2,338,623	2,385,736	
Net income per year (A) - (B).	4,660,000	-300,372	-133,120	-130,213	-127,430	-124,783	-222,282	-119,940	-2																							

B.4 The community power plant with extra benefit from tops and leaves products and waste heat recovery 50% of the total waste heat for drying the agricultural products.(CASE.3 steam)

Power capacity	50	kW
System	80	%
Plant Factor	30	Years
Life time	350,400	kWh/Year
electricity produced	10,512,000	kWh/Project
Fuel consumption	4.78	kg/kWh
Price of Electricity	3.32	Baht/kWh
Adder	0.5	Baht/kWh
Interest rate	8.7	%

Economic analysis result	
NPV (M Baht)	10.19
Pay Back Period (Yrs)	3.93
IRR	24.91%

Item	ปี 0 - 10										ปี 11 - 20										ปี 21 - 30										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Cash Balance	0	200,000	1,514,700	3,028,946	4,579,045	6,165,532	7,788,944	9,349,819	11,048,699	12,616,039	14,222,467	15,868,526	17,581,705	19,349,908	21,159,909	23,012,242	24,807,445	26,746,048	28,728,579	30,755,560	32,827,509	33,244,936	35,408,345	37,618,231	39,875,080	42,179,370	44,431,563	46,832,114	49,281,460	51,780,026	
Cash received.																															
investments.	6,060,000																														
loan (term of 7 years).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Income from sale of power.	0	1,163,328	1,186,595	1,210,326	1,234,533	1,259,224	1,284,408	1,310,096	1,336,298	1,363,024	1,390,285	1,418,090	1,446,452	1,475,381	1,504,889	1,534,987	1,565,686	1,597,000	1,628,940	1,661,519	1,694,749	1,728,644	1,763,217	1,798,481	1,834,451	1,871,140	1,908,563	1,946,734	1,985,669	2,025,382	2,065,890
Adder.	0	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	175,200	
carbon bar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Carbon credit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
tops and leaves.	0	31,728	32,362	33,009	33,670	34,343	35,030	35,730	36,445	37,174	37,917	38,676	39,449	40,238	41,043	41,864	42,701	43,555	44,426	45,315	46,221	47,146	48,088	49,050	50,031	51,032	52,053	53,094	54,155	55,239	56,343
waste heat for drying	0	1,690,359	1,724,167	1,758,650	1,793,823	1,829,699	1,866,293	1,903,619	1,941,692	1,980,525	2,020,136	2,060,539	2,101,749	2,143,784	2,186,660	2,230,393	2,275,000	2,320,501	2,366,911	2,414,249	2,462,534	2,511,785	2,562,021	2,613,261	2,665,527	2,718,837	2,773,214	2,828,678	2,885,252	2,942,957	3,001,816
Salvage.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	3,060,615	3,118,323	3,177,186	3,237,226	3,298,466	3,360,931	3,424,646	3,314,435	3,380,724	3,448,338	3,517,305	3,587,651	3,659,404	3,732,592	3,807,244	3,883,389	3,961,056	4,040,278	4,121,083	4,203,505	4,287,575	4,373,326	4,460,793	4,550,009	4,641,009	4,733,829	4,828,506	4,925,076	5,023,577	5,603,795
Total cash income	6,060,000	3,060,615	3,118,323	3,177,186	3,237,226	3,298,466	3,360,931	3,424,646	3,314,435	3,380,724	3,448,338	3,517,305	3,587,651	3,659,404	3,732,592	3,807,244	3,883,389	3,961,056	4,040,278	4,121,083	4,203,505	4,287,575	4,373,326	4,460,793	4,550,009	4,641,009	4,733,829	4,828,506	4,925,076	5,023,577	5,603,795
Cash payments.																															
Fix cost																															
Buildings power plants.	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Machinery and equipment	2,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gasification system	170,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
connection equipment to grid.	390,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Office equipment	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dryers.	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Reduce machine .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
carbon credit consultants cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
carbon processing machines.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Heat recovery system	1,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total payment.	6,060,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	1,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Operation cost																															
Cash paymentsfor loan	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plantation phase.																															
fuel	0	438,632	409,698	421,989	434,649	447,688	461,119	474,953	489,201	503,877	518,993	534,563	550,600	567,118	584,132	601,656	619,705	638,297	657,445	677,169	697,484	718,408	739,961	762,159	785,024	808,575	832,832	857,817	883,552	910,058	937,360
Transportation phase.																															
loading	0	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	19,789	
truck.	0	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	
fuel consumption (liter).	0	1,654	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	
Price per Unit (B/L).	0	29.83	31.32	32.89	34.53	36.26	38.07	39.98	41.97	44.07	46.28	48.59	51.02	53.57	56.25	59.06	62.01	65.12	68.37	71.79	75.38	79.15	83.11	87.26	91.62	96.20	101.01	106.07	111.37	116.94	122.78
Total fuel cost.	0	49,327.93	69,059.11	72,512.06	76,137.66	79,944.55	83,941.77	88,138.86	92,545.81	97,173.10	102,031.75	107,133.34	112,490.01	118,114.51	124,020.23	130,221.24	136,732.31	143,568.92	150,747.37	158,284.74	166,198.97	174,508.92	183,234.37	192,396.09	202,015.89	212,116.68	222,722.52	233,858.64	245,551.58	257,829.16	270,720.61
Total logistic cost	0	229,117.13	248,848.31	252,301.26	255,926.86	259,733.75	263,730.97	267,928.06	272,335.01	276,962.30	281,820.95	286,922.54	292,279.21	297,903.71	303,809.43	310,010.44	316,521.51	323,358.12	330,536.57	338,073.94	345,988.17	354,298.12	363,023.57	372,185.29	381,805.09	391,905.88	402,511.72	413,647.84	425,340.78	437,618.36	450,509.81
Preparation phase.																															
Reduce cost	0	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	221,639	
drying cost	0	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	136,068	
Total Preparation cost	0	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	357,707	
Electrification phase.																															
labor.	0	434,160	438,502	442,887	447,315	451,789	456,307	460,870	465,478	470,133	474,834	479,583	484,379	489,222	49																

B.5 The community power plant only sell produced electricity (CASE.base)

Power capacity	100	kW
System	80	%
Plant Factor	30	Years
Life time	700,800	kWh/Year
electricity produced	21,024,000	kWh/Project
Fuel consumption	2.27	kg/kWh
Price of Electricity	3.32	Baht/kWh
Adder	0.5	Baht/kWh
Interest rate	8.7	%

Economic analysis result	
NPV (M Baht)	-3.20
Pay Back Preiod	17
IRR	4.55%

Item	ปี 0-10										ปี 11-20										ปี 21-30												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Cash Balance	0	200,000	828,317	1,503,014	2,193,145	2,898,768	3,619,933	4,256,678	5,009,036	5,436,859	5,880,326	6,339,437	6,714,179	7,204,529	7,710,449	8,231,888	8,768,781	9,221,047	9,788,589	10,371,293	10,969,029	11,581,645	12,108,971	12,750,818	13,406,973	14,077,199	14,761,239	15,358,807	16,069,592	16,793,256	17,529,430		
Cash received.																																	
investments.	9,890,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
loan (term of 7 years).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Income from sale of power.	0	2,326,656	2,373,189	2,420,653	2,469,066	2,518,447	2,568,816	2,620,193	2,672,596	2,726,048	2,780,569	2,836,181	2,892,904	2,950,762	3,009,778	3,069,973	3,131,373	3,194,000	3,257,880	3,323,038	3,389,498	3,457,288	3,526,434	3,596,963	3,668,902	3,742,280	3,817,126	3,893,468	3,971,338	4,050,764	4,131,780		
Adder.	0	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400		
carbon bar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Carbon credit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
tops and leaves.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
waste heat for drying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Salvage.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	793,300	
Total	0	2,677,056	2,723,589	2,771,053	2,819,466	2,868,847	2,919,216	2,970,593	2,672,596	2,726,048	2,780,569	2,836,181	2,892,904	2,950,762	3,009,778	3,069,973	3,131,373	3,194,000	3,257,880	3,323,038	3,389,498	3,457,288	3,526,434	3,596,963	3,668,902	3,742,280	3,817,126	3,893,468	3,971,338	4,050,764	4,925,080		
Total cash income	9,890,000	2,677,056	2,723,589	2,771,053	2,819,466	2,868,847	2,919,216	2,970,593	2,672,596	2,726,048	2,780,569	2,836,181	2,892,904	2,950,762	3,009,778	3,069,973	3,131,373	3,194,000	3,257,880	3,323,038	3,389,498	3,457,288	3,526,434	3,596,963	3,668,902	3,742,280	3,817,126	3,893,468	3,971,338	4,050,764	4,925,080		
Cash payments.																																	
Fix cost																																	
Buildings power plants.	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Machinery and equipment	8,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Gasification system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
connection equipment to grid.	390,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Office equipment	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dryers.	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Reduce machine .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
carbon credit consultants cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
carbon processing machines.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Heat recovery system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total payment.	9,890,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Operation cost																																	
Cash paymentsfor loan	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Plantation phase.																																	
fuel	0	416,608	389,128	400,801	412,825	425,210	437,967	451,106	464,639	478,578	492,935	507,723	522,955	538,644	554,803	571,447	588,590	606,248	624,436	643,169	662,464	682,338	702,808	723,892	745,609	767,977	791,016	814,747	839,189	864,365	890,296		
Transportation phase.																																	
loading	0	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796		
truck.	0	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000		
fuel consumption (liter).	0	785	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047			
Price per Unit (B/L).	0	29.83	31.32	32.89	34.53	36.26	38.07	39.98	41.97	44.07	46.28	48.59	51.02	53.57	56.25	59.06	62.01	65.12	68.37	71.79	75.38	79.15	83.11	87.26	91.62	96.20	101.01	106.07	111.37	116.94	122.78		
Total fuel cost.	0	23,415.80	32,782.12	34,421.22	36,142.28	37,949.40	39,846.87	41,839.21	43,931.17	46,127.73	48,434.11	50,855.82	53,398.61	56,068.54	58,871.97	61,815.57	64,906.35	68,151.66	71,559.25	75,137.21	78,894.07	82,838.77	86,980.71	91,329.75	95,896.23	100,691.05	105,725.60	111,011.88	116,562.47	122,390.59	128,510.12		
Total logistic cost	0	202,211.40	211,577.72	213,216.82	214,937.88	216,745.00	218,642.47	220,634.81	222,726.77	224,923.33	227,229.71	229,651.42	232,194.21	234,864.14	237,667.57	240,611.17	243,701.95	246,947.26	250,354.85	253,932.81	257,689.67	261,634.37	265,776.31	270,125.35	274,691.83	279,486.65	284,521.20	289,807.48	295,358.07	301,186.19	307,305.72		
Preparation phase.																																	
Reduce cost	0	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511			
drying cost	0	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236		
Total Preparation cost	0	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747		
Electrification phase.																																	
labor.	0	434,160	438,502	442,887	447,315	451,789	456,307	460,870	465,478	470,133	474,834	479,583	484,379	489,222	494,115	499,056	504,046	509,087	514,178	519,319	524,513	529,758	535,055	540,406	545,810	551,268	556,781	562,348	567,972</				

B.6 The community power plant with extra benefit from tops and leaves products. (CASE.1 gasification)

Power capacity	100	kW
System	80	%
Plant Factor	30	Years
Life time	700,800	kWh/Year
electricity produced	21,024,000	kWh/Project
Fuel consumption	2.27	kg/kWh
Price of Electricity	3.32	Baht/kWh
Adder	0.5	Baht/kWh
Interest rate	8.7	%

Economic analysis result	
NPV (M Baht)	-2.85
Pay Back Preiod	16.17
IRR	5.06%

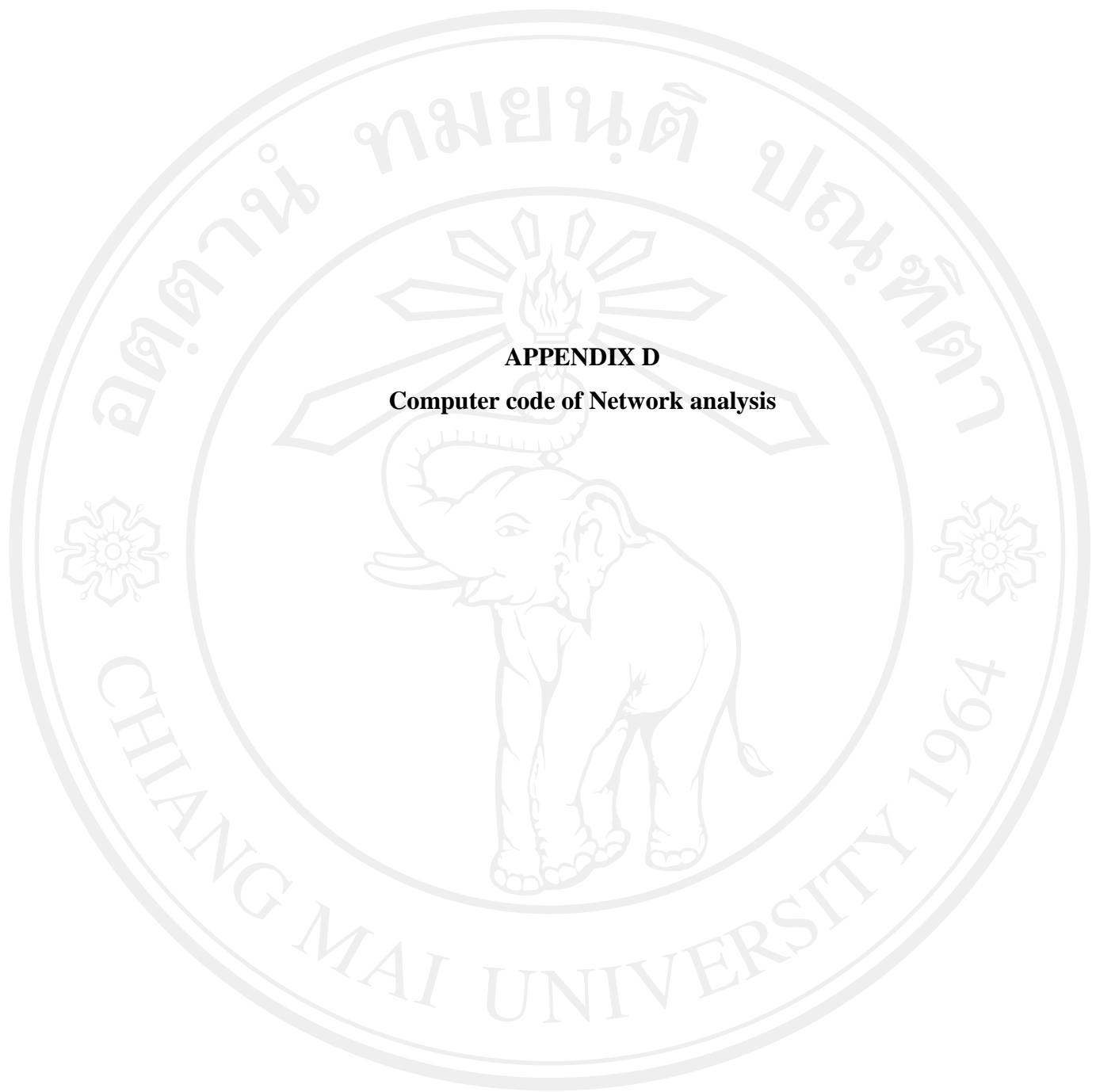
Item	ปี 0-10										ปี 11-20										ปี 21-30												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Cash Balance	0	200,000	858,452	1,563,886	2,285,369	3,022,971	3,776,754	4,446,771	5,233,065	5,695,503	6,174,278	6,669,402	7,080,879	7,608,697	8,152,835	8,713,257	9,289,911	9,782,734	10,391,645	11,016,545	11,657,320	12,313,836	12,885,941	13,573,462	14,276,204	14,993,950	15,726,459	16,373,466	17,134,679	17,909,779	18,698,418		
Cash received.																																	
investments.	9,890,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
loan (term of 7 years).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Income from sale of power.	0	2,326,656	2,373,189	2,420,653	2,469,066	2,518,447	2,568,816	2,620,193	2,672,596	2,726,048	2,780,569	2,836,181	2,892,904	2,950,762	3,009,778	3,069,973	3,131,373	3,194,000	3,257,880	3,323,038	3,389,498	3,457,288	3,526,434	3,596,963	3,668,902	3,742,280	3,817,126	3,893,468	3,971,338	4,050,764	4,131,780		
Adder.	0	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400	350,400		
carbon bar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabon credit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
tops and leaves.	0	30,135	30,737	31,352	31,979	32,619	33,271	33,936	34,615	35,307	36,014	36,734	37,469	38,218	38,982	39,762	40,557	41,368	42,196	43,040	43,900	44,778	45,674	46,587	47,519	48,470	49,439	50,428	51,436	52,465	53,514		
waste heat for drying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Salvage.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	793,300	
Total	0	2,707,191	2,754,326	2,802,405	2,851,445	2,901,466	2,952,487	3,004,529	2,707,212	2,761,356	2,816,583	2,872,915	2,930,373	2,988,980	3,048,760	3,109,735	3,171,930	3,235,368	3,300,076	3,366,077	3,433,399	3,502,067	3,572,108	3,643,550	3,716,421	3,790,750	3,866,565	3,943,896	4,022,774	4,103,229	4,978,594		
Total cash income	9,890,000	2,707,191	2,754,326	2,802,405	2,851,445	2,901,466	2,952,487	3,004,529	2,707,212	2,761,356	2,816,583	2,872,915	2,930,373	2,988,980	3,048,760	3,109,735	3,171,930	3,235,368	3,300,076	3,366,077	3,433,399	3,502,067	3,572,108	3,643,550	3,716,421	3,790,750	3,866,565	3,943,896	4,022,774	4,103,229	4,978,594		
Cash payments.																																	
Fix cost																																	
Buildings power plants.	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Machinery and equipment	8,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Gasification system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
connection equipment to grid.	390,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Office equipment	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dryers.	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Reduce machine .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
carbon credit consultants cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
carbon processing machines.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Heat recovery system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total payment.	9,890,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Operation cost																																	
Cash paymentsfor loan	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Plantation phase.																																	
fuel	0	416,608	389,128	400,801	412,825	425,210	437,967	451,106	464,639	478,578	492,935	507,723	522,955	538,644	554,803	571,447	588,590	606,248	624,436	643,169	662,464	682,338	702,808	723,892	745,609	767,977	791,016	814,747	839,189	864,365	890,296		
Transportation phase.																																	
loading	0	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796	18,796		
truck.	0	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000		
fuel consumption (liter).	0	785	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047		
Price per Unit (B/L).	0	29.83	31.32	32.89	34.53	36.26	38.07	39.98	41.97	44.07	46.28	48.59	51.02	53.57	56.25	59.06	62.01	65.12	68.37	71.79	75.38	79.15	83.11	87.26	91.62	96.20	101.01	106.07	111.37	116.94	122.78		
Total fuel cost.	0	23,415.80	32,782.12	34,421.22	36,142.28	37,949.40	39,846.87	41,839.21	43,931.17	46,127.73	48,434.11	50,855.82	53,398.61	56,068.54	58,871.97	61,815.57	64,906.35	68,151.66	71,559.25	75,137.21	78,894.07	82,838.77	86,980.71	91,329.75	95,896.23	100,691.05	105,725.60	111,011.88	116,562.47	122,390.59	128,510.12		
Total logistic cost	0	202,211.40	211,577.72	213,216.82	214,937.88	216,745.00	218,642.47	220,634.81	222,726.77	224,923.33	227,229.71	229,651.42	232,194.21	234,864.14	237,667.57	240,611.17	243,701.95	246,947.26	250,354.85	253,932.81	257,689.67	261,634.37	265,776.31	270,125.35	274,691.83	279,486.65	284,521.20	289,807.48	295,358.07	301,186.19	307,305.72		
Preparation phase.																																	
Reduce cost	0	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511	210,511			
drying cost	0	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236	129,236		
Total Preparation cost	0	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747	339,747		
Electrification phase.																																	
labor.	0	434,160	438,502	442,887	447,315	451,789	456,307	460,870	465,478	470,133	474,834	479,583	484,379	489,222	494																		

Appendix C Survived data.

Factory		ERDI's data base		Survived		Difference (m)
		x (utm)	y (utm)	x (utm)	y (utm)	
1	Swing Furniture	507433	2051442	507410	2051401	30
2	Sangad handicraft	504748	2037669	500441	2036933	30
3	Sutep handicraft	503496	2036029	503480	2036081	40
4	Witawat Suphanubon	500317	2036996	500321	2036963	30
5	Sman Keaw gart	503841	2036261	503846	2036254	10
6	Sunthorn Pa gart	504239	2036566	504210	2036545	0
7	Lamduan Keawgart	504455	2037488	504456	2037479	10
8	Boonthong Motharat	503977	2036345	504006	2036366	10
9	Giang Kham Sarakart	503735	2037461	503751	2037409	50
10	Jianphan Panyagart	502106	2036400	502135	2036421	10
11	Jitrcharoen Furniture	507048	2051350	507047	2051359	10
12	Kew Tarn gart	503066	2036902	503089	2036943	40
13	Prasit Fah udompernsak	506414	2038411	506430	2038359	50
14	Romance Keawgart	505206	2037967	505201	2037974	0
15	Sa – Ngad Jaigart	500540	2036880	500536	2036913	40
16	Sa – Nguansak Chaikeaw	510308	2039120	510309	2039111	0
17	Sakthong Rung Roeng Co.,Ltd.	487516	2054034	487532	2054068	30
18	Samchai Style Co.,Ltd.	513821	2084991	513817	2085003	0
19	Somsak Furniture	506870	2051889	506865	2051896	10
20	Somsak Tangart	506008	2037994	506007	2038003	10

Appendix C Survived data (Cont.)

Factory		ERDI's data base		Survived		Difference (m)
		x (utm)	y (utm)	x (utm)	y (utm)	
21	Songkham Furniture	507088	2050614	507101	2050618	0
22	Srira Duangart	503776	2036166	503774	2036170	0
23	Sriton wood processing	511748	2089618	511760	2089626	20
24	Sriwan Sang-gart	504349	2036627	504360	2036631	0
average						17.92



APPENDIX D

Computer code of Network analysis

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

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```

Form 1
Option Explicit
Dim Conn As New ADODB.Connection
Dim cmd As New ADODB.Command
Dim rs1 As New ADODB.Recordset
Dim caseload, casevehicle As Integer
Dim init11 As Double
Dim casecal, casedistance As Integer
Public Sub OpenDataBase(Dbffile As String)
On Error GoTo Err_Handler

Set Conn = New ADODB.Connection
Conn.Open "Driver={Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver};" & _
"SourceTypes=DBF;" & _
"SourceDB=" & Dbffile & ";"

MsgBox "Connect DBF FoxPro already.", vbOKOnly + vbInformation, "Status"
Exit Sub
Err_Handler:
MsgBox "Error : " & Err.Number & " " & Err.Description
End
End Sub

Private Sub Combo1_Click()
casevehicle = Combo1.ItemData(Combo1.ListIndex)
With vehicle1.Recordset
.MoveFirst
.Find "v_id =" & casevehicle & "", , adSearchForward
End With
End Sub

Private Sub Combo2_Click()
caseload = Combo2.ItemData(Combo2.ListIndex)
' MsgBox "select " & caseload & "dkd"
' If Combo2.ListIndex = 1 Then
' Text1.Visible = False
' Combo4.Visible = True
' ElseIf Combo2.ListIndex = 0 Then
' Combo4.Visible = False
' Text1.Visible = True
' Text1.Text = ""
' End If
End Sub

Private Sub Combo4_Click()
casedistance = Combo4.ItemData(Combo4.ListIndex)
Text18.Text = Val(casedistance) * 1000
End Sub

Private Sub Command1_Click()
Dim Conn1 As ADODB.Connection
Dim sql1 As String
Dim totalcap1, totalcap2 As Double
Dim totalL1, totalL2 As Double
Dim rs1 As ADODB.Recordset
Dim sql2, sql3, sql4, sql5, sql6, sql7, sql8, sqlupdate As String
Dim tempnode1, tempnode2 As String
Dim i, ii, r, rflex, aa1, point1, lastpoint As Integer
Dim startnode, endnode, endnode1 As String
Dim cap_start, cap_end As Double

```

```

Dim L_start, L_end As Double
Dim strsearch As String
Dim initiaload As Double
Dim init1, init2 As Double
casecal = 1
Text17.Text = casecal
ii = 1
sql1 = "select sum(capacity)as totalcap from pointfac"
'Call OpenDataBase(App.Path & "\pointfac.dbf")
With Adodc4
.RecordSource = sql1
.Refresh
End With
If Adodc4.Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
init2 = Adodc4.Recordset!totalcap
End If
'Print init2
Select Case caseload
Case 0
If Text1.Text = "" Then
MsgBox "please, enter thu number of capacity ", vbOKOnly + vbInformation, "xxx"
Exit Sub
End If

initiaload = Val(Text1.Text)
init11 = init2 / initiaload
Case 1
If Text1.Text = "" Then
MsgBox "please, enter thu number of capacity ", vbOKOnly + vbInformation, "xxx"
Exit Sub
End If
initiaload = Val(Text1.Text)
init11 = init2 / initiaload
Case 2
If Text3.Text = "" Then
MsgBox "please, enter thu number of factory ", vbOKOnly + vbInformation, "xxx"
Exit Sub
End If
init11 = Val(Text3.Text)
initiaload = init2 / Val(Text3.Text)
End Select
'min(d.cost) as min_cost,
'Print initiaload
'Print init11
,
'loop 30 point
,
lastpoint = 30
For point1 = 1 To lastpoint

sql2 = "select capacity from pointfac where box_fac=" & point1 & ""
startnode = point1
Text10.Text = startnode
With Adodc4
.RecordSource = sql2
.Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
cap_start = .Recordset!capacity
Text7.Text = cap_start

```



```

End If
End With
If cap_start > initialload Then
  With Adoc7.Recordset
    .AddNew
    .Fields("Ori_point") = startnode
    .Fields("Des_point") = startnode
    .Fields("load_cap") = cap_start
    .Fields("load_road") = 0
    .Fields("pointS") = point1
    .Fields("temp") = 0
    .Update
  End With
Else
  With Adoc7.Recordset
    .AddNew
    .Fields("Ori_point") = startnode
    .Fields("Des_point") = startnode
    .Fields("load_cap") = cap_start
    .Fields("load_road") = 0
    .Fields("pointS") = point1
    .Fields("temp") = 0
    .Update
  End With
  totalcap1 = cap_start
  L_start = Val(Text18.Text)
  sql3 = "select * from distance_allNew where evt_id=" & startnode & " and cost < " & Val(Text18.Text) & " order by cost
  ASC"
  With Adoc5
    .RecordSource = sql3
    .Refresh
    If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
      For i = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
        ' L_end = .Recordset!cost
        ' Do While (totalcap1 < initialload) And (L_end < L_start)

        ' Print .Recordset!cost
        sql4 = "select capacity from pointfac where box_fac=" & .Recordset!fac_id & ""
        With Adoc4
          .RecordSource = sql4
          .Refresh
          If .Recordset.RecordCount = 1 Then
            cap_end = .Recordset!capacity
          End If
        End With
        totalcap1 = totalcap1 + cap_end
        If totalcap1 < initialload Then
          'Print totalcap1
          With Adoc7.Recordset
            .AddNew
            .Fields("Ori_point") = startnode
            .Fields("Des_point") = Adoc5.Recordset!fac_id
            .Fields("load_cap") = totalcap1
            .Fields("load_road") = Adoc5.Recordset!cost
            .Fields("pointS") = startnode
            .Fields("temp") = 0
            .Update
          End With
        Else
          End If
        End If
      End If
    End With
  End With

```

```

        .Recordset.MoveNext
    ' L_end = .Recordset!cost
    Next i
    ' Loop
End If
End With
End If

Next point1
Command3.Enabled = True
End Sub

Private Sub Command2_Click()
Unload Form1
Form5.Show
Form5.SetFocus
End Sub

Private Sub Command3_Click()
Dim sqlLoad, sql1, sql6, sqlcheck As String
Dim i, lasti, i1, i2 As Integer
Dim lcap, lroad, oricap_i, cap2, cap_end, k, cost_all, ll, cost_free, totalcost As Double
Dim cost_all1, cost_free1, totalcost1, lcap1 As Double
If Text12.Text = "" Then
    MsgBox "input fuel"
    Exit Sub
End If

sqlcheck = "select * from tempdb"
With Adodc9
    .RecordSource = sqlcheck
    .Refresh
    If .Recordset.RecordCount = 0 Then
        MsgBox "can not load Temp Data"
        Exit Sub
    End If
End With
Label7.Caption = "wait !"

'k= load / ton
If casecal = 1 Then
lasti = 30
For i = 1 To lasti
'Print casecal
'Print oricap_i
sqlLoad = "select * from tempdb where pointS=" & i & " "
With Adodc9
    .RecordSource = sqlLoad
    .Refresh
    If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
        'Print Adodc9.Recordset!loadcap1
        'Print Adodc9.Recordset!load_road
    For i1 = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
        sql6 = "select capacity from pointfac where box_fac=" & .Recordset!Des_point & ""
        With Adodc6
            .RecordSource = sql6
            .Refresh
            If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
                cap_end = .Recordset!capacity

```

```

    End If
  End With
  lcap = .Recordset!load_cap
  cap2 = lcap1
  k = CInt(cap_end / Val(Text14.Text))
  lroad = .Recordset!load_road
  ll = lroad / 1000
  cost_all1 = (Val(Text16.Text) * (k * ll) * Val(Text14.Text)) * Val(Text12.Text)
  cost_free1 = (Val(Text15.Text) * (k * ll) * Val(Text12.Text))
  totalcost1 = cost_all1 + cost_free1
  cost_all = cost_all + cost_all1
  cost_free = cost_free + cost_free1
  totalcost = totalcost + totalcost1
  ' lcap = lcap + lcap1
  ' Print cost_all
  .Recordset.MoveNext
Next i1
  With Adodc10.Recordset
  .AddNew
  .Fields("Point") = i
  .Fields("Maxcp") = lcap
  .Fields("Maxroad") = 0
  .Fields("S") = 0
  .Fields("obj_cost") = cost_all
  .Fields("cost_free") = cost_free
  .Fields("totalcost") = totalcost
  .Update
  End With
End If
End With

Next i
ElseIf casecal = 2 Then
  MsgBox "xxxxxxxxxxxx"
  sqlLoad = "select Load_cap,load_road from tempdb where pointS=" & Text11.Text & " "
  With Adodc9
  .RecordSource = sqlLoad
  .Refresh
  If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
  ' Print Adodc9.Recordset!loadcap1
  ' Print Adodc9.Recordset!load_road
  .Recordset.MoveFirst
  For i2 = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
    lcap = .Recordset!load_cap
    cap2 = lcap
    k = CInt(cap2 / Val(Text14.Text))
    lroad = .Recordset!load_road
    ll = lroad / 1000
    cost_all = (Val(Text16.Text) * (k * ll) * Val(Text14.Text)) * Val(Text12.Text)
    cost_free = (Val(Text15.Text) * (k * ll) * Val(Text12.Text))
    totalcost = cost_all + cost_free
    ' Print cost_all
  With Adodc10.Recordset
  .AddNew
  .Fields("Point") = Text11.Text
  .Fields("Maxcp") = lcap
  .Fields("Maxroad") = lroad
  .Fields("S") = 0
  .Fields("obj_cost") = cost_all
  .Fields("cost_free") = cost_free
  .Fields("totalcost") = totalcost

```

```

        .Update
    End With
    .Recordset.MoveNext
Next i2
End If
End With

End If
Command4.Enabled = True
Label7.Caption = "complete !"
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Command4_Click()
Form2.Text2.Text = init11
Form2.Text3.Text = casecal
Form2.Text5.Text = Text18.Text
Form2.Text6.Text = Text14.Text
Form2.Text7.Text = Text15.Text
Form2.Text8.Text = Text16.Text
Form2.Text9.Text = Text12.Text
Form2.Show
Form2.SetFocus
Unload Form1
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Command5_Click()
Unload Form1
Unload Form2
Form3.Show
Form3.SetFocus
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Command6_Click()
If MsgBox("are you sure exit program?", vbYesNo + vbQuestion, "information") = vbYes Then
End
End If
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Command7_Click()
Dim box_id As Integer
Dim Conn As ADODB.Connection
Set Conn = New ADODB.Connection
casecal = 2
Text17.Text = casecal
box_id = Text11.Text
Conn.ConnectionString = Adodc11.ConnectionString
Conn.Open
Conn.Execute "delete from tempdb"
Conn.Close
Unload Me
DataGrid2.Refresh
DataGrid2.ReBind
Form1.Text11.Text = box_id
Form1.Show
Call loadcap(box_id)
Command3.Enabled = True
End Sub

```



```

Private Sub Form_Load()
With Combo1
.AddItem "Ã¶ 6 Åí"
.ItemData(.NewIndex) = 6
.AddItem "Ã¶ 10 Åí"
.ItemData(.NewIndex) = 10
.AddItem "Ã¶ 18 Åí"
.ItemData(.NewIndex) = 18

End With
With Combo2
.AddItem "µÒÁµÇÒÁ`ØãÃ§§Ò"
.ItemData(.NewIndex) = 1
.AddItem "µÒÁµÇÒÁ`Ç'ãÃ§§Ò"
.ItemData(.NewIndex) = 2

End With
'Combo4.Visible = False
With Combo4
.AddItem "ãÁè;Ò' 20 ;ÒãÀãµÃ"
.ItemData(.NewIndex) = 20
.AddItem "ãÁè;Ò' 30 ;ÒãÀãµÃ"
.ItemData(.NewIndex) = 30
.AddItem "ãÁè;Ò' 40 ;ÒãÀãµÃ"
.ItemData(.NewIndex) = 40
.AddItem "ãÁè;Ò' 50 ;ÒãÀãµÃ"
.ItemData(.NewIndex) = 50

End With
Text17.Text = casecal
'Command3.Enabled = False
'Command4.Enabled = False
End Sub

Private Sub setmark()
Dim sqlmark As String
Dim str1 As String
str1 = "ãÀèÁ" & Text10.Text & "ÊË" & Text4.Text
List1.AddItem str1
sqlmark = "select * from distance_allNew where evt_id=" & Text10.Text & " and fac_id=" & Text4.Text & " and mark2=1"
With Adodc6
.RecordSource = sqlmark
.Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
Label1.Caption = "ok1"
End If

End With

End Sub
Private Sub loadcap(ByVal nodeDest As Integer)
Dim sql1 As String
Dim nodestart As Integer
Dim i As Integer
nodestart = nodeDest

sql1 = "select d.cost,p.capacity,d.fac_id from distance_allNew as d,pointfac as p where p.box_fac=d.fac_id and d.evt_id =" &
nodestart & ""
With Adodc12
.RecordSource = sql1
.Refresh

```

```

If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
' Print .Recordset.RecordCount
  .Recordset.MoveFirst
  For i = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount

    With Adodc7.Recordset
      .AddNew
      .Fields("Ori_point") = nodestart
      .Fields("Des_point") = Adodc12.Recordset!fac_id
      .Fields("load_cap") = Adodc12.Recordset!capacity
      .Fields("load_road") = Adodc12.Recordset!cost
      .Fields("pointS") = nodestart
      .Fields("temp") = 0
      .Update
    End With
    Adodc12.Recordset.MoveNext
  Next i

End If
End With

End Sub
.....
Form 2.
Option Explicit
Dim init1, init2 As Double
Private Sub Command1_Click()
Dim sql, sql1, sql2, sql3, sql4 As String
Dim pstart As String
Dim ip, ii, i3, i4, i, i1 As Integer
Dim loopint As Integer
Dim cap_end As Double

If Text3.Text = "" Then
  MsgBox "can not calculated"
  Exit Sub
End If
If Text3.Text = 1 Then
"case 1
loopint = Int(Val(Text2.Text))
If loopint < Val(Text2.Text) Then
  loopint = loopint + 5
' Print loopint
End If
For i = 1 To loopint
sql = "select * from loaddb where S=0 ORDER BY maxcp DESC "
With Adodc3
.RecordSource = sql
.Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
' Print .Recordset!maxcp
sql1 = "select * from loaddb where maxcp=" & .Recordset!maxcp & " and S=0"
With Adodc4
.RecordSource = sql1
.Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount = 1 Then
pstart = .Recordset!Point
sql2 = "select * from tempdb where points=" & pstart & ""
With Adodc6
.RecordSource = sql2
.Refresh

```

```

If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
  For i1 = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
    With Adodc1.Recordset
      .MoveFirst
      .Find "point = " & Adodc6.Recordset!Des_point & "", , adSearchForward
      .Fields("S") = 1
      .Update
    End With
    sql4 = "select * from resultload1 where des_point=" & Adodc6.Recordset!Des_point & " "
    With Adodc10
      .RecordSource = sql4
      .Refresh
    End With
    If .Recordset.RecordCount = 0 Then
      With Adodc2.Recordset
        .AddNew
        .Fields("Ori_point") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("Ori_point").Value
        .Fields("Des_point") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("Des_point").Value
        .Fields("load_cap") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("load_cap").Value
        .Fields("load_road") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("load_road").Value
        .Fields("pointS") = pstart
        .Update
      End With
    End If
  End With
  .Recordset.MoveNext
Next i1
End If
End With
'if more than 1
Else
,
sql2 = "select * from loaddb where maxcp=" & Adodc3.Recordset!maxcp & " and S=0 order by totalcost ASC"
With Adodc7
  .RecordSource = sql2
  .Refresh
End With
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
  pstart = .Recordset!Point
  sql3 = "select * from tempdb where points=" & pstart & ""
  With Adodc6
    .RecordSource = sql3
    .Refresh
  End With
  If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
    For i1 = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
      With Adodc1.Recordset
        .MoveFirst
        .Find "point = " & Adodc6.Recordset!Des_point & "", , adSearchForward
        .Fields("S") = 1
        .Update
      End With
      sql4 = "select * from resultload1 where des_point=" & Adodc6.Recordset!Des_point & " "
      With Adodc10
        .RecordSource = sql4
        .Refresh
      End With
      If .Recordset.RecordCount = 0 Then
        With Adodc2.Recordset
          .AddNew
          .Fields("Ori_point") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("Ori_point").Value
          .Fields("Des_point") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("Des_point").Value
          .Fields("load_cap") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("load_cap").Value
          .Fields("load_road") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("load_road").Value
        End With
      End If
    End For
  End If
End With

```

```

        .Fields("pointS") = pstart
        .Update
    End With
End If
End With
.Recordset.MoveNext
Next i1
End If
End With
End If
End With
End If
End With
End If
End With
End If
End With
Next i
'
Call result1
ElseIf Text3.Text = 2 Then
    sql = "select sum(totalcost)as total,sum(maxcp) as capacity,sum(maxroad) as lenght,point from loaddb Group By Point"
    With Adoc3
        .RecordSource = sql
        .Refresh
    End With
    If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
        'Text4.Text = .Recordset!total
        sql4 = "select capacity from pointfac where box_fac=" & .Recordset!Point & ""
        With Adoc4
            .RecordSource = sql4
            .Refresh
        End With
        If .Recordset.RecordCount = 1 Then
            cap_end = .Recordset!capacity
        End If
    End With
    With Adoc8.Recordset
        .AddNew
        .Fields("ori_point") = Adoc3.Recordset!Point
        .Fields("des_point") = 0
        .Fields("capacity") = Adoc3.Recordset!capacity + cap_end
        .Fields("lenght") = Adoc3.Recordset!lenght
        .Fields("totalcost") = Adoc3.Recordset!total
        .Update
    End With
End If
End With
End If
Call sumresult1
End Sub

Private Sub Command2_Click()
    Unload Form2
    Form1.Show
    Form1.SetFocus
End Sub

Private Sub Command3_Click()
    Dim loopint As Integer
    loopint = Int(Val(Text2.Text))

```



```

If loopint < Val(Text2.Text) Then
    loopint = loopint + 1
    ' Print loopint
End If
End Sub

Private Sub Command4_Click()
Dim sql, sql1, sql2, sql3, sql4 As String
Dim pstart As String
Dim ip, ii, i3, i4, i, i1 As Integer
Dim loopint As Integer

loopint = Int(Val(Text2.Text))
If loopint < Val(Text2.Text) Then
    loopint = loopint + 1
    ' Print loopint
End If
sql = "select * from loaddb where S=0 ORDER BY maxcp DESC "
With Adodc3
    .RecordSource = sql
    .Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
Print .Recordset!maxcp
sql1 = "select * from loaddb where maxcp=" & .Recordset!maxcp & " and S=0"
With Adodc4
    .RecordSource = sql1
    .Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount = 1 Then
pstart = .Recordset!Point
sql2 = "select * from tempdb where points=" & pstart & ""
With Adodc6
    .RecordSource = sql2
    .Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
For i1 = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
With Adodc1.Recordset
    .MoveFirst
    .Find "point = " & Adodc6.Recordset!Des_point & "", , adSearchForward
    .Fields("S") = 1
    .Update
End With
sql4 = "select * from resultload1 where des_point=" & Adodc6.Recordset!Des_point & ""
With Adodc10
    .RecordSource = sql4
    .Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount = 0 Then
With Adodc2.Recordset
    .AddNew
    .Fields("Ori_point") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("Ori_point").Value
    .Fields("Des_point") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("Des_point").Value
    .Fields("load_cap") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("load_cap").Value
    .Fields("load_road") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("load_road").Value
    .Fields("pointS") = pstart
    .Update
End With
End If
End With
.Recordset.MoveNext
Next i1
End If
End With
'if more than 1

```

Else

```
sql2 = "select * from loaddb where maxcp=" & Adodc3.Recordset!maxcp & " and S=0 order by totalcost ASC"
```

```
With Adodc7
```

```
.RecordSource = sql2
```

```
.Refresh
```

```
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
```

```
pstart = .Recordset!Point
```

```
sql3 = "select * from tempdb where points=" & pstart & ""
```

```
With Adodc6
```

```
.RecordSource = sql3
```

```
.Refresh
```

```
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
```

```
For i1 = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
```

```
With Adodc1.Recordset
```

```
.MoveFirst
```

```
.Find "point = " & Adodc6.Recordset!Des_point & "", , adSearchForward
```

```
.Fields("S") = 1
```

```
.Update
```

```
End With
```

```
sql4 = "select * from resultload1 where des_point=" & Adodc6.Recordset!Des_point & " "
```

```
With Adodc10
```

```
.RecordSource = sql4
```

```
.Refresh
```

```
If .Recordset.RecordCount = 0 Then
```

```
With Adodc2.Recordset
```

```
.AddNew
```

```
.Fields("Ori_point") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("Ori_point").Value
```

```
.Fields("Des_point") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("Des_point").Value
```

```
.Fields("load_cap") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("load_cap").Value
```

```
.Fields("load_road") = Adodc6.Recordset.Fields("load_road").Value
```

```
.Fields("pointS") = pstart
```

```
.Update
```

```
End With
```

```
End If
```

```
End With
```

```
.Recordset.MoveNext
```

```
Next i1
```

```
End If
```

```
End With
```

```
End If
```

```
End With
```

```
,
```

```
End If
```

```
End With
```

```
End If
```

```
End With
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Command5_Click()
```

```
Dim sql1, sql2, sql3, sql4 As String
```

```
Dim i, i2, start1 As Integer
```

```
Dim capacity, lenght, cap_end, ll As Double
```

```
Dim cost_all, cost_free, totalcost, k As Double
```

```
sql1 = "select distinct(points) as point2 from resultload1"
```

```
With Adodc3
```

```
.RecordSource = sql1
```

```
.Refresh
```

```
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
```

```

For i = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
    sql2 = "select * from resultload1 where points=" & .Recordset!point2 & ""
    Print .Recordset!Point2
    start1 = .Recordset!point2
    With Adodc4
        .RecordSource = sql2
        .Refresh
    If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
        For i2 = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
            sql3 = "select * from pointfac where box_fac =" & .Recordset!Des_point & ""
            With Adodc6
                .RecordSource = sql3
                .Refresh
                If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
                    capacity = .Recordset!capacity
                End If
            End With
            lenght = .Recordset!load_road
            cap_end = capacity
            k = CInt(cap_end / Val(Text6.Text))
            ll = lenght / 1000
            cost_all = (Val(Text8.Text) * (k * ll) * Val(Text6.Text)) * Val(Text9.Text)
            cost_free = (Val(Text7.Text) * (k * ll) * Val(Text9.Text))
            totalcost = cost_all + cost_free
            With Adodc8.Recordset
                .AddNew
                .Fields("ori_point") = start1
                .Fields("des_point") = Adodc4.Recordset!Des_point
                .Fields("capacity") = capacity
                .Fields("lenght") = lenght
                .Fields("totalcost") = totalcost
                .Update
            End With
            'hkkj
            .Recordset.MoveNext
        Next i2
    End If
End With

.Recordset.MoveNext
Next i
End If
End With
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub result1()
Dim sql1, sql2, sql3, sql4 As String
Dim i, i2, start1 As Integer
Dim capacity, lenght, cap_end, ll As Double
Dim cost_all, cost_free, totalcost, k As Double
sql1 = "select distinct(points) as point2 from resultload1"
With Adodc3
.RecordSource = sql1
.Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
For i = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
    sql2 = "select * from resultload1 where points=" & .Recordset!point2 & ""
    Print .Recordset!Point2
    start1 = .Recordset!point2
    With Adodc4

```

```

.RecordSource = sql2
.Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
For i2 = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
sql3 = "select * from pointfac where box_fac =" & .Recordset!Des_point & ""
With Adodc6
.RecordSource = sql3
.Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
capacity = .Recordset!capacity
End If
End With
lenght = .Recordset!load_road
cap_end = capacity
k = CInt(cap_end / Val(Text6.Text))
ll = lenght / 1000
cost_all = (Val(Text8.Text) * (k * ll) * Val(Text6.Text)) * Val(Text9.Text)
cost_free = (Val(Text7.Text) * (k * ll)) * Val(Text9.Text)
totalcost = cost_all + cost_free
With Adodc8.Recordset
.AddNew
.Fields("ori_point") = start1
.Fields("des_point") = Adodc4.Recordset!Des_point
.Fields("capacity") = capacity
.Fields("lenght") = lenght
.Fields("totalcost") = totalcost
.Update
End With
'hkkj
.Recordset.MoveNext
Next i2
End If
End With

.Recordset.MoveNext
Next i
End If
End With
End Sub
Private Sub sumresult1()
Dim sql1, sql2, sql3, sql4 As String
Dim i, i2, start1 As Integer
Dim capacity, lenght, cap_end, ll As Double
Dim cost_all, cost_free, totalcost, k As Double
sql1 = "select distinct(ori_point) as point2 from resultload2"
With Adodc3
.RecordSource = sql1
.Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
For i = 1 To .Recordset.RecordCount
start1 = .Recordset!point2
sql2 = "select sum(capacity) as sum1,sum(lenght) as sum2,sum(totalcost) as sum3 from resultload2"
sql2 = sql2 & " where Ori_point=" & .Recordset!point2 & " Group By Ori_point "
With Adodc4
.RecordSource = sql2
.Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
With Adodc12.Recordset
.AddNew
.Fields("ori_point") = start1

```

```

.Fields("capacity") = Adodc4.Recordset!sum1
.Fields("lenght") = Adodc4.Recordset!sum2
.Fields("totalcost") = Adodc4.Recordset!Sum3
.Update
End With
End If
End With
.Recordset.MoveNext
Next i
End If
End With
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Command6_Click()
With Adodc12.Recordset
.MovePrevious
If .BOF Then
.MoveFirst
End If
End With
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Command7_Click()
With Adodc12.Recordset
.MoveNext
If .EOF Then
.MoveLast
End If
End With
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Command8_Click()
Form4.Show
Form4.SetFocus
End Sub

```

.....

Form 3

```

Private Sub Command1_Click()
Dim sql1, sql2, sql3, sql4 As String
Label1.Caption = "wait !"
sql1 = "select * from distance_allNew"
With Adodc1
.RecordSource = sql1
.Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
.Recordset.MoveFirst
For i = 0 To .Recordset.RecordCount - 1
.Recordset.Fields("Mark2") = 0
.Recordset.Update
.Recordset.MoveNext
Next i
End If
End With
'sql2 = "select * from tempdb"
With Adodc2
.RecordSource = sql2
.Refresh
If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
.Recordset.MoveFirst
For i = 0 To .Recordset.RecordCount - 1
.Recordset.Delete
.Recordset.MoveNext

```

```

' Next i
' End If
' End With
Dim Conn4 As ADODB.Connection
Set Conn4 = New ADODB.Connection
Conn4.ConnectionString = Adodc4.ConnectionString
Conn4.Open
Conn4.Execute "delete from tempdb"
Conn4.Close

'sql3 = "select * from loaddb"
'With Adodc3
'.RecordSource = sql3
'.Refresh
' If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
'.Recordset.MoveFirst
' For i = 0 To .Recordset.RecordCount - 1
'.Recordset.Delete
'.Recordset.MoveNext
' Next i
'' End If
'End With
Dim Conn5 As ADODB.Connection
Set Conn5 = New ADODB.Connection
Conn5.ConnectionString = Adodc4.ConnectionString
Conn5.Open
Conn5.Execute "delete from loaddb"
Conn5.Close
'sql4 = "select * from resultload1"
'With Adodc4
'.RecordSource = sql4
'.Refresh
' If .Recordset.RecordCount <> 0 Then
'.Recordset.MoveFirst
' For i = 0 To .Recordset.RecordCount - 1
'.Recordset.Delete
'.Recordset.MoveNext
' Next i
' End If
' End With

Dim Conn As ADODB.Connection
Set Conn = New ADODB.Connection
Conn.ConnectionString = Adodc4.ConnectionString
Conn.Open
Conn.Execute "delete from resultload1"
Conn.Close
Dim Conn1 As ADODB.Connection
Set Conn1 = New ADODB.Connection
Conn1.ConnectionString = Adodc4.ConnectionString
Conn1.Open
Conn1.Execute "delete from resultload2"
Conn1.Close
Dim Conn2 As ADODB.Connection
Set Conn2 = New ADODB.Connection
Conn2.ConnectionString = Adodc4.ConnectionString
Conn2.Open
Conn2.Execute "delete from sumresult2"
Conn2.Close

Label1.Caption = "complete !"
End Sub

```



```

Private Sub Command2_Click()
Dim Conn As ADODB.Connection
Set Conn = New ADODB.Connection
Conn.ConnectionString = Adodc4.ConnectionString
Conn.Open
Conn.Execute "delete from loaddb"
Conn.Close
End Sub

Private Sub Command3_Click()
Unload Form3
Form1.Show
Form1.SetFocus
End Sub
Form 4.
Option Explicit
Dim box_id As Double

Private Sub Command1_Click()
Map1.CursorMode = cmPan
End Sub

Private Sub Command2_Click()
Map1.CursorMode = cmZoomOut
End Sub

Private Sub Command3_Click()
Map1.CursorMode = cmZoomIn
End Sub

Private Sub Command4_Click()
Map1.CursorMode = cmSelection
End Sub

Private Sub Command5_Click()
Unload Me
End Sub

Private Sub Command6_Click()
Map1.ZoomToMaxExtents
End Sub

Private Sub Command7_Click()
Dim sf2 As New Shapefile
Dim handle2 As Long
Dim Item As ListItem
sf2.Open App.Path & "\shp\distance_allnew.shp"
handle2 = Map1.AddLayer(sf2, True)
Map1.LayerName(handle2) = sf2.FileName
Set Item = lvLegend.ListItems.Add(1, , Map1.LayerName(handle2))
Item.ListSubItems.Add , , handle2
Item.Tag = handle2
Item.Checked = True
Map1.ShapeLayerFillColor(handle2) = RGB(255, 0, 0)
Map1.ShapeLayerLineColor(handle2) = RGB(255, 0, 0)
End Sub

Private Sub Form_Load()
'Dim sf As New MapWinGIS.Shapefile

```


Form1.SetFocus
End Sub



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APPENDIX E The graphical full pages

Figure E.1 The location of fuel supply source at Chiang Mai-Lamphun province.

Figure E.2 The energy density of fuel supply source at Chiang Mai-Lamphun province.

Figure E.3 The average fuel consumption for collect wood fuel at Chiang Mai-Lamphun province.

Figure E.4 The shorted route for collect wood fuel at Chiang Mai-Lamphun province.

METHODOLOGY APPLIED FOR BIOMASS LOGISTIC AND TRANSPORT OPTIMIZATION

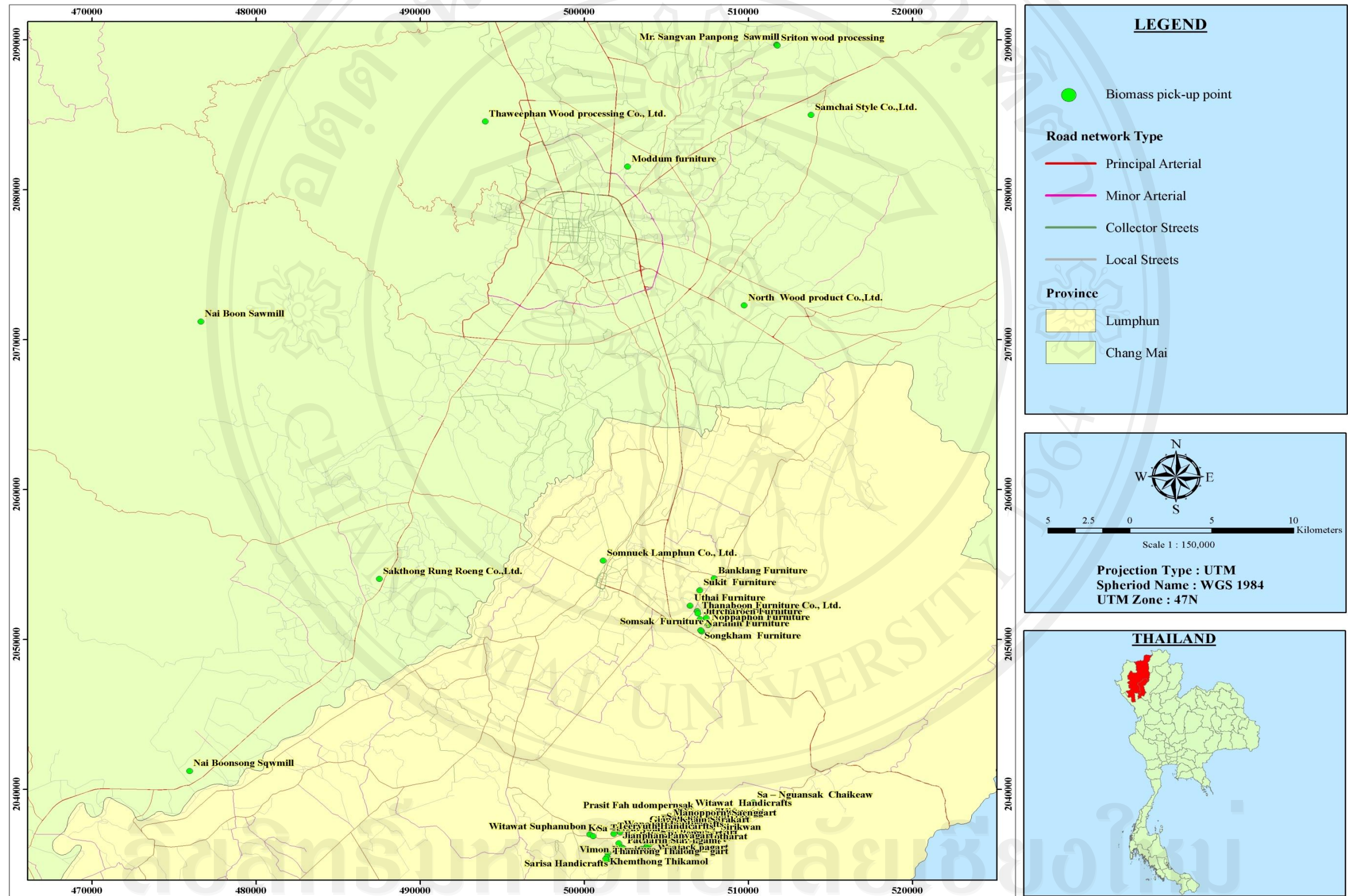


Figure E.1 The location of fuel supply source at Chiang Mai-Lamphun province.

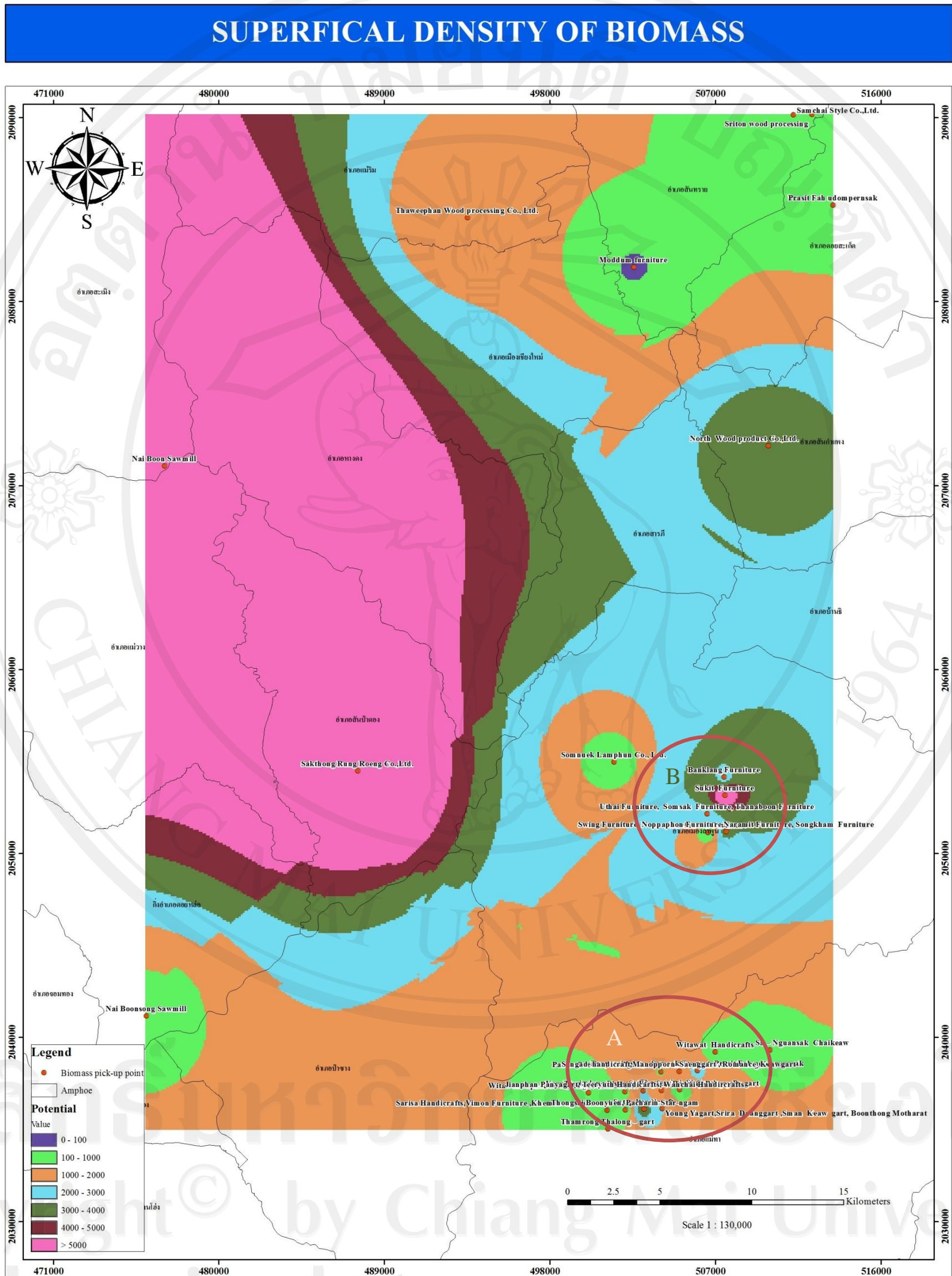


Figure E.2 The energy density of fuel supply source at Chiang Mai-Lamphun province

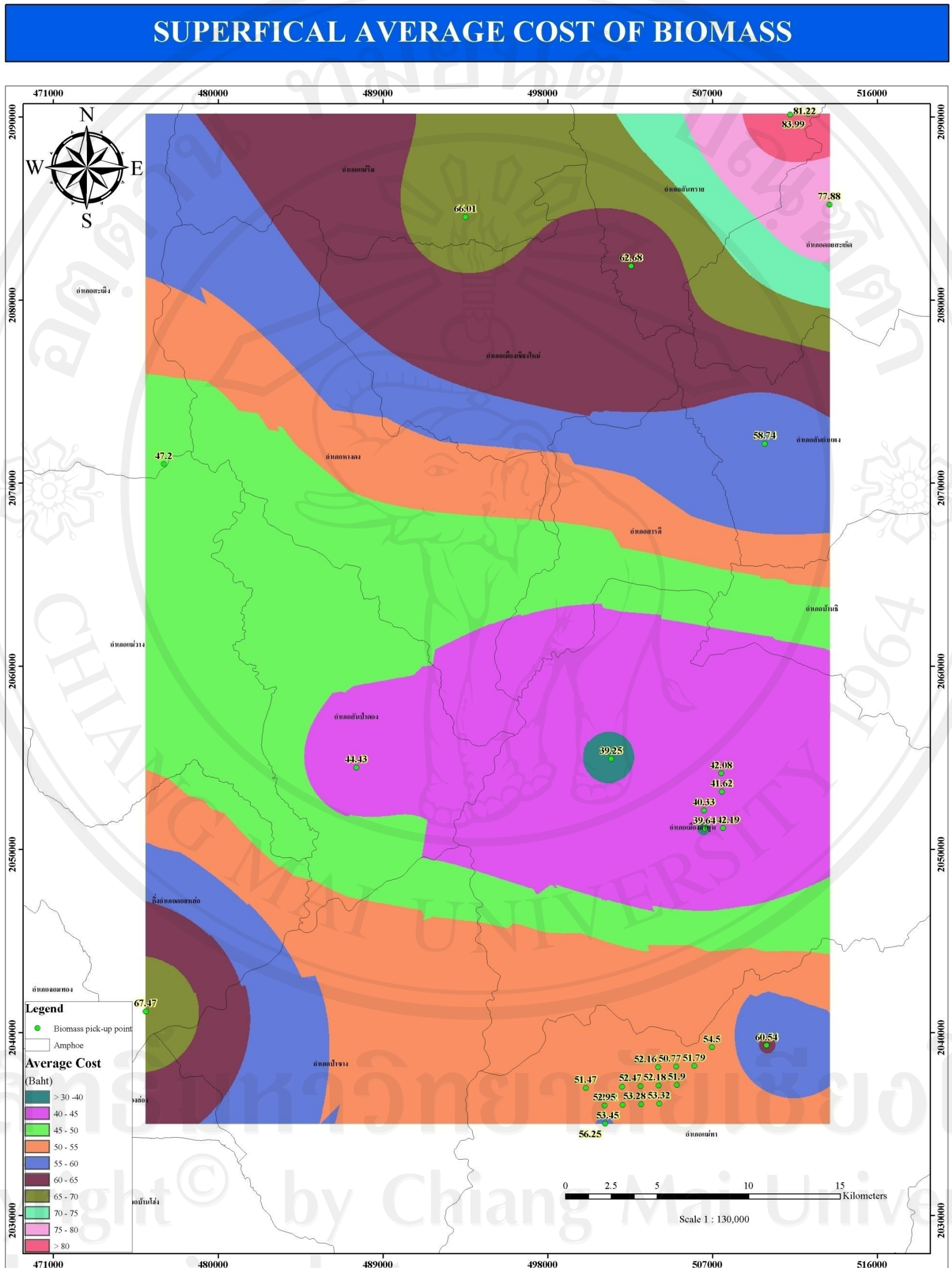


Figure E.3 The average fuel consumption for collect wood fuel at Chiang Mai-Lamphun province

METHODOLOGY APPLIED FOR BIOMASS LOGISTIC AND TRANSPORT OPTIMIZATION

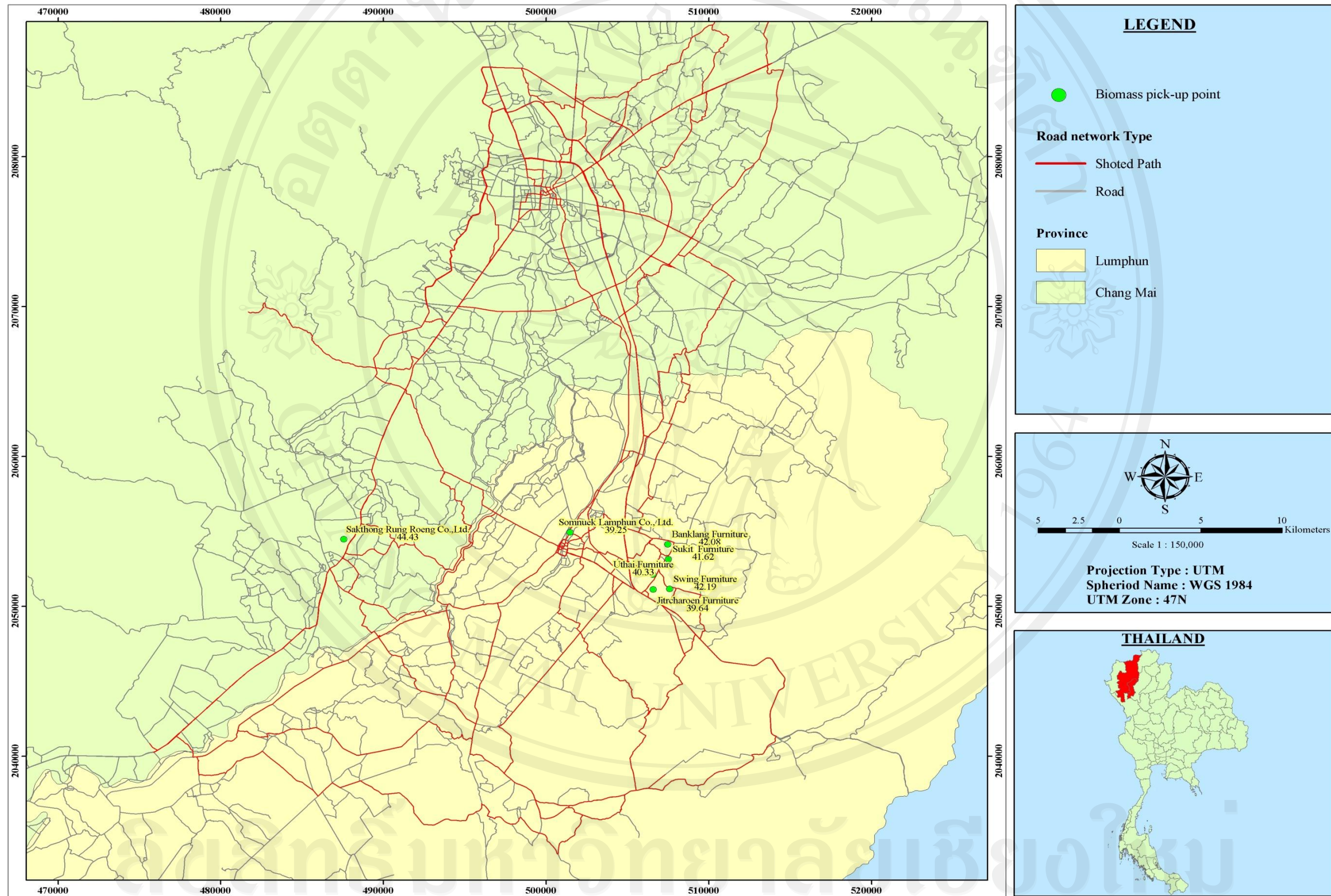


Figure E.4 The shorted route for collect wood fuel at Chiang Mai-Lamphun province

APPENDIX F

Publication

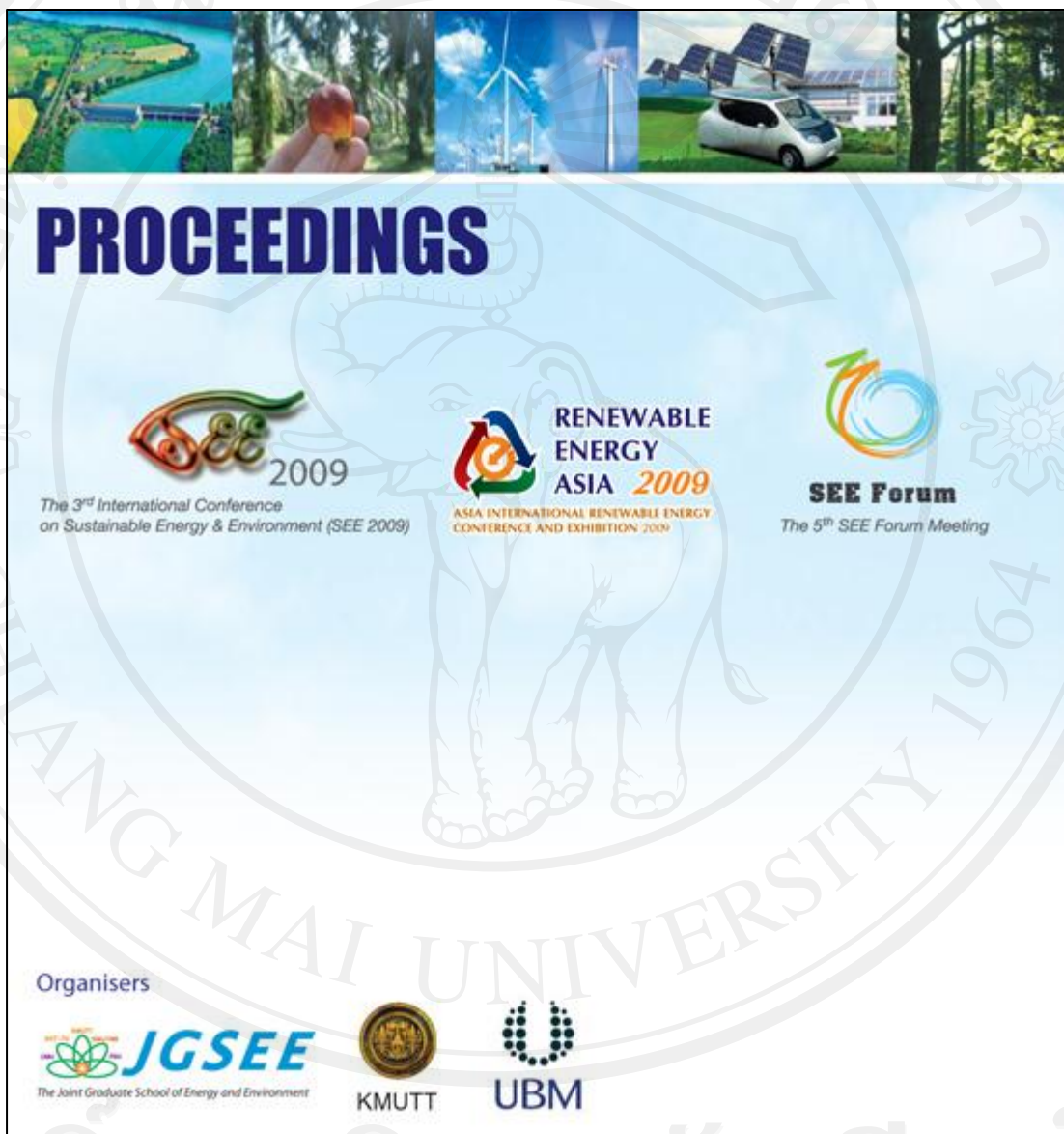
This thesis results in the following paper:

1. Jenjira Piamdee, Natanee Vorayos, Tanongkiat Kiatsiriroat, Weerachai Arjharn and Nat Vorayos (2009) “Comparison Study on Life Cycle Assessment of Small-Scale Dendrothermal Power Generation in Thailand including Economic Feasibility Analysis: a Case Study” World Renewable Energy Congress 2009 - Asia The 3rd International Conference on “Sustainable Energy and Environment (SEE 2009)” 19-22 May 2009, Bangkok, Thailand.
2. Jenjira Piamdee, Natanee Vorayos, Weerachai Arjharn and Nat Vorayos (2010) "Potentialities and Environmental Burdens of an Electricity Generation from Dendrothermal Power Plant" International Symposium on Low Carbon & Renewable Energy Technology 2010 (ISLCT2010) 15-18 November, 2010. Lotte Hotel, Juju, Korea.
3. Jenjira Piamdee, Weerachai Arjharn, Natanee Vorayos and Nat Vorayos (2013) "Feasibility of community-based power plant using fast-rotation woods as feedstock" *International Journal of Environmental Engineering and Management*, 4(1), 49-60.

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**World Renewable Energy Congress 2009 - Asia The 3rd International Conference
on “Sustainable Energy and Environment (SEE 2009)”
19-22 May 2009, Bangkok, Thailand.**



Comparison Study on Life Cycle Assessment of Small-Scale Dendrothermal Power Generation for in Thailand including Economic Feasibility Analysis: A Case Study

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Abstract: Most of fast-rotation woods can grow rapidly within 3-5 years in plantation area and some of the species give large amount of yield. Their high-heating values are preferable for the use as fuel for electrification and potentially dependable as community-based biomass powerplant with zero net carbon. Two technologies; downdraft gasification and rankine steam power within 100kW scale which can sufficiently serve the demand of the small village with less than 100 households in Thailand are focused in this investigation based on studied cases in Nakorn Rachasrima and Chiang Mai. Since environmental concern has extensively become crucial factor for sustainable development, the consideration based on both economic feasibility and the life cycle assessment (LCA) of the electricity generated from a pilot dendrothermal power plants fueled by proposed fast-rotation woods is carried out. The analyses compare the economic feasibility and environmental impacts between dendrothermal technologies with the conventional electricity generation system in the country. The result from LCA shows that the environmental impact of the electricity generated from the pilot plant is mainly caused by the greenhouse gas emission related to the fossil fuel and chemical substance consumption during fuel-wood plantation, transportation and proposed technology following. However, if the greenhouse gas emission is ignored due to the fact that carbon dioxide is absorbed back due to the photosynthesis process of fuel wood, the impact of the pilot plant is then relatively low. In Additional to environmental quality, the results from the cost analysis during the life cycle also confirm that the dendrothermal power plant has high potential to be considered as one of the most suitable technologies for the sustainable development in small community especially when the fuel-wood plantation and the transportation management have been taken into account.

Keywords: Dendrothermal Powerplant, Life Cycle Assessment, Economic Feasibility, Fast-Rotation Woods

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the importance measures to cope with the problem of energy shortage is to promote and support the use of renewable energy in electricity power generation. Thailand has targeted the utilization of renewable sources at 8% of the national consumption by 2011[1] and suggested the potential use of biomass in national energy policy. Biomass from fast-growth wood from energy plantation becomes one of the promising choices in terms of alternative sources of power generation due to number of reasons, one of which arises from the fact that it does not deliver heavy element which eventually contribute to the increase of pollutants from the energy conversion processes. Additionally, rotation of woodfuel plantation does not only help to cope with carbon dioxide in the earth atmosphere but also helps to generate extra income to agricultural communities. There are number of investigations on the use of species of fast-growth wood and some offer studies on technologies for electricity generating from biomass [2,3], there are still needs for informations and feasibility studies for the whole systems are very much required especially for the community-sized system which would be applied well with the small agricultural village in Thailand. These communities with the need of reliable energy sources are found throughout the country.

The fast rotation woods that are normally planted in Thailand include Acacia, Cassia, Leucaena, Azadirachta and Eucalyptus along with vast variety of some other species [4]. It is reported that *Leucaena Leucocephala* is one of the most appropriate plants for the use as fuel for electrification [2-6], average growth of *Leucaena Leucocephala* is shown in Table 1. Its lower heating value is confirmed to be in the range of 15.91–20.10 MJ/kg while its yield is at 15.84 to 17.92 tonne/ Rai (1 Rai is approximately 0.3954 acres) for a 3-year rotation period [4]. Additionally, *Leucaena Leucocephala* can be adopted into most of area of the country with simple plantation and does not need much attention. Its turnips and leaves can be used for animal stock [4-6]. Main objective of this study is to carry out the comparison study of Life Cycle Assessment between two technologies; downdraft gasification in Nakorn Rachasrima and rankine steam power in Chiang Mai using *Leucaena Leucocephala* as feedstock. Downdraft gasification is a process that converts carbonaceous materials, including biomass, into carbon monoxide and hydrogen in which through the reaction of the raw material at high temperatures and a controlled amount of oxygen. Rankine steam power is a thermodynamic cycle shown in fig. 1 which converts heat into work. The heat is supplied externally to the process where water is usually used as working fluid Operating parameters of Dendrothermal powerplant in both sites are shown in Table 2

Table 1 Average growth of *Leucaena Leucocephala* [3,4]

Species	HV (MJ/kg)	yield (tonne/ Rai)	spacing(m)	years
<i>Leucaena Leucocephala</i>	15.91	15.84	1 x 1	3
		17.92	0.6 x 0.6	4

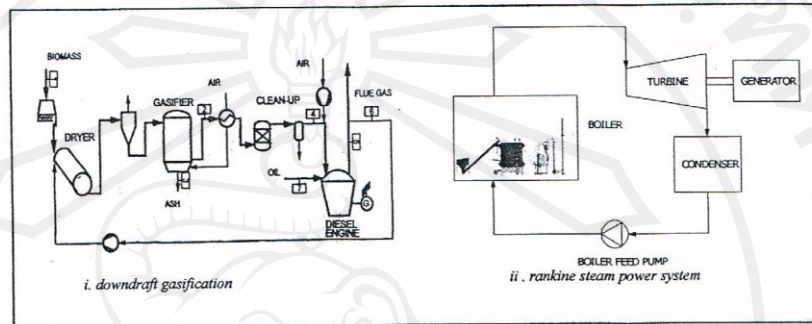


Fig. 1 Flow diagram of downdraft gasification system and rankine steam power system

Table 2 Operating parameter of Dendrothermal Power Generation

System	Down draft Gasifier ^[3]	Rankine steam power ^[6]
Installed capacity	100 kW	50 kW
Gas Flow	176.26 m ³ /hr	-
Gasification Efficiency	80.50%	-
Engine-generator Efficiency	22.07%	38.6%
Electrical Efficiency	17.72%	7.2%
Specific Biomass Consumption	1.98 kg/kWh	4.78 kg/kWh
Operation Hour (80%)	7,008 hour/year	7,008 hour/year
life time of the system is	10 years	10 years
Power generation	7,008,000 kWh	3,504,000 kWh

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Life cycle assessment (LCA) methodology

Life cycle assessment (LCA) is a technique for assessing various aspects associated with development of a product and its potential impact throughout a product life starting from raw material acquisition, processing, manufacturing, utilization and finally its disposal. LCA studies, therefore, systematically and adequately address the environmental aspects of products and the corresponding systems. Hence, it becomes an analysis tool to decide if the small-scale electrification system using wood from plantation is worth engaging both in terms of its economic and environmental advantages, especially for the small villages in the developing country. The depth of the details and time frame of an LCA investigation of the product; in this case: the electricity might be varied depending on the definition of goal and scope. The scope, assumptions, description of data quality, methodologies and output of LCA studies should be well planned. LCA methodology should be amenable enough to include new scientific findings and improvements in the corresponding technology. LCA can be used to study in a holistic manner for the whole product/system and accordingly enables us to avoid the sub-optimization that may be the result of only a few processes which possibly create misled information. The LCA methodology used in this study follows the stages outlined by International Organization for Standards (ISO) 14040[7]. The four major stages of the LCA applied in this study include; determination of the assessment scope and boundaries; selection of inventory of outputs and inputs; assessment of environmental impact data compiled in the inventory; and interpretation of results and suggestions for improvement as shown in Fig. 2

The goal of the study is emphasized on the determination of the environmental impacts, specifically global warming potential, from the production of electricity 1 kWh from two community-based biomass powerplants with different technologies; downdraft gasification and rankine steam power based on studied cases in Nakorn Rachasrima and Chiang Mai.

The lifecycle of dendrothermal electricity generation from *Leucaena Leucocephala* is divided into 5 processes as shown in fig. 3 Scenario is assumed that *Leucaena Leucocephala* is cultivated in community-owned land and harvested

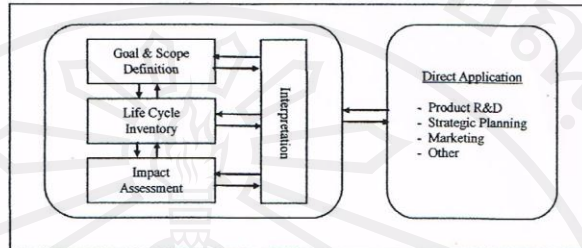


Fig. 2 Life cycle assessment framework [7]

after 3 years of cultivation. To continuously supply the fuelwood, cultivation land is suggested to be separated into 12 plots each of which should be cultivated within 3 months in such a way that the first plot can be harvested within 3 years. Harvesting is carried out on all 12 plots in 36 months after which it can be repeated on the first plot once again. The reason for the 36-month rotation is to limit the size of the feedstock within 4-5 in diameter. Fuelwood is then easily chopped off at 10-cm length as wood logs using inexpensive basic equipments and tools or it can be alternatively shredded into pieces by low-cost machines. Most of the chopped wood is left for sundried at 40% of moisture content and some of them can be dried by heat recovery from the powerplant system itself. Strict schedule has to be maintained to store sufficient dried small wood log, especially in the autumn season. This study focuses on the inventory data of all process in the product system, including plantation process, material, fertilizer and energy used in process are necessary for calculate GHGs emission. Data can date back to the origin of the process, for example, it is known that electricity consumption of pumps for plantation water supply causes high emission of GHGs because it comes from the fossil-fired power plants and the number of corresponding emission can be calculated. Also in transportation process, the estimation of vehicles needed to carry the feedstock from plantation location to the power plant can be reports along with thier emissions. In this fashion, all related activities are studied in detail.

The results of the inventory analysis are translated into scores on a number of environmental issues or themes (e.g., climate change, acidification). The scores indicate the potential environmental harm of the interventions determined in the previous step. Examples are the global warming equivalents based on Global Warming Potentials (GWP's) and acidification equivalents based on acidification potentials. One of the results of the impact assessment step is the environmental profile (i.e., the list of impact scores) [8]. The environmental impacts of each alternative are estimated and studied by the LCA technique using the computer software tool SimaPro 7.1 EDIP/UIMP 97 complying EDIP method (Environmental Design of Industrial Products). In the improvement analysis, potential bottlenecks of the life-cycle and possibly improvements to overcome these difficulties are then identified.

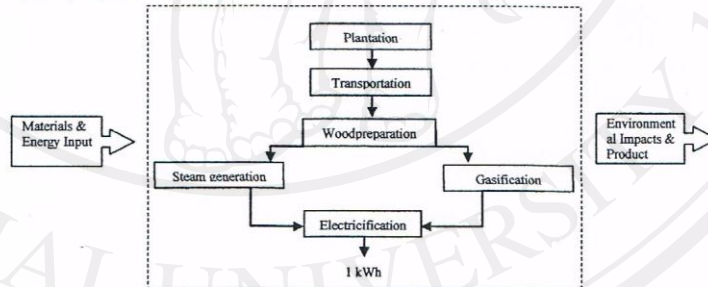


Fig. 3 System boundary of the study

2.2 Life Cycle Cost Analysis Method

The life cycle cost (LCC) analysis is an economic assessment of desing alternative that considers all of the significant costs of ownership over an economic life and expresses them in an equivalent cost in order to compare the overall costs of each option. The equivalent cost is carried out by first establishing a base-line time reference and then using the

proper economic procedures to bring all relevant monies back to the base line. In this study, it finds out the product of electricity system, all cost are converted to present value by present worth techniques. The life cycle cost (LCC) is usually associated with capital costs, operating costs, maintenance cost, fuel costs, replacement costs and salvage value. The correlation between each trem can be represented as [10]:

$$LCC = C_{pw} + M_{pw} + F_{pw} + R_{pw} - S_{pw}, \quad (1)$$

Where

C	=	capital costs (baht)
M	=	operating and maintenance costs (baht)
F	=	fuel costs (baht)
R	=	replacement costs (baht)
S	=	salvage value (baht)
Subscript pw	=	present worth (baht)

The capital cost usually includes an initial cost expense for equipments, system engineer, and instalation. Costs of main equipments are shown in Table 3. It is considered as a single payment as well as the replacement cost. The corresponding salvage value of the systems is approximated at 10% of capital cost. The escalation rate of fuel cost and annal routine maintenance are 5% and 3%, respectively. For the recurring cost, this is normally constant such as routine maintenance cost, fuel cost, fertilizer cost, truck rent cost and plantation treatment. The unit cost of electricity each system is estimated under the assumption as in Table 4. Each cost is converted to present value. The formula for finding the present value is

$$P = A \left(\frac{1+e}{d-e} \right) \left(1 - \left(\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right)^n \right), \quad (2)$$

Where

e	=	escalation rate (excluding inflation rate)
i	=	inflation rate
A	=	annually uniform cost (baht)
n	=	time preiod (year)
d	=	discount rate

Table 3 Initial cost expense for equipment of electricity each system.

Equipment	Capacity	Cost of Unit (baht)
Water pump	0.6 - 2.4 m ³ / h	8,500
Chopping machines	700 kg/hr	16,000
Steam generation system	1,000 kg/hr, 22 bar g.	2,800,000
Turbine generation system	45±5% kW out power, 0.278 kg _{steam} /s	170,000
Dowdraft gasification system	100 kW out power	6,500,000
- Reactor		
-Gas cleaning system		
- Engine-generator set		
Connection gid-line equipment		700,000

Table 4 the unit cost of electricity each system is estimated under the assumption as follows.

Parameter	Value
Interest rate and inflation rate	6.00% (data source: bank of Thailand at April 2009)
Operation Hour (80%)	7,008 hour/year
Survival rate of fuelwood	85%
Electricity Cost	3.17 baht/kWh [1 \$US = 36 baht]
Annual routine maintenance cost	5% of capital
Salvage of the system is	10% of capital cost
Escalation rates of fuel cost are	5%
Escalation rates of maintenance cost	3%
Economic life time of the system	10 years.
Low Heating Value of Wood (40% db)	12.30 MJ/kg
Yield	14 ton/ 3 year
Diesel fuel Cost	22.69 baht/liter (data source: PTT, April 2009)
Benzine fuel Cost	28.84 baht/liter (data source: PTT, April 2009)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Greenhouse gases or GHGs are gases in the Earth's atmosphere that allow sunlight through but absorb or capture infrared radiation and increase the temperature of the earth's surface. There are six GHGs listed in the Kyoto Protocol; Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (NO₂), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆). These gases absorb terrestrial radiation and contribute to the greenhouse effect. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, earth's atmosphere contains both naturally occurring and man-made GHGs. Due to the fact that most important GHGs is CO₂, CO₂ emission will be mainly reported in unit of kg-CO₂/kWh. Environmental impact are shown in Table 5

Table 5 Comparison of the life cycle emissions (g-CO₂/kWh)
The result it was show environmental impact in SimaPro 7.1 EDIP/UMTP 97.

System	downdraft gasification	rankine steam power
Plantation (g-CO ₂ /kWh)	-0.10	-0.25
Transport (g-CO ₂ /kWh)	5.78	13.96
Wood preparation (g-CO ₂ /kWh)	11.42	27.57
Gasification / Steam generation to Electrification (g-CO ₂ /kWh)	97.60	388.13
Total of life cycle CO ₂ emissions (g-CO ₂ /kWh)	114.70	429.41

This research, EDIP/UMIP 97 method in SimaPro 7.1 was used to calculate each impact estimation. The CO₂ emission result is shown in Table 5. This result shown that CO₂ emission from downdraft gasification and rankine steam power technique to use for electricity generation is 114.70 g-CO₂/kWh and 429.41 g-CO₂/kWh, respectively. While the CO₂ emission of electricity from country grid-mixed database from EGAT in 2008 is reported at 550 g-CO₂/kWh [11], the results from this study suggest the better alternatives in terms of lower environmental impacts. Their impacts are less than net generation electricity from Thailand's grid. This is due to the fact that the large number of generation electricity of Thailand uses fossil fuel fired power plants. One more important aspect from the use of biomass from plantation is that the CO₂ emission was absorbed back to the plantation through the photosynthesis process.

It is noticed that total of life cycle CO₂ emission of downdraft gasification is 4-time less than that of rankine steam power. This results from the higher efficiency of the downdraft gasification.

The CO₂ emissions from downdraft gasification and rankine steam power system for plantation is -0.10 g-CO₂/kWh and -0.25 g-CO₂/kWh, respectively. This is to the fact that the fertilizers used for the plantation are biowastes from the animal farm in the designated community.

CO₂ emission from transportation and wood preparation processes of downdraft gasification system is lower than that of steam power system due to its higher efficiency. Wood preparation involves machines and equipments where electricity from the grid is utilized; therefore, it caused environmental impact which is even higher in comparison with transportation process. The electricity produced from the system is sold entirely back to the grid because of the high rate of governmental subsidy, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Fixed Adder of PEA's Power Purchase Plan for VSPP (Very-Small Power Producer) [1]

Fuel	Adder (baht/kWh)
Biomass (including biogas)	0.3
Hydropower less than 50 kW	0.8
Hydropower greater than 50 kW but less than 200 kW	0.4
Wind & municipal waste	2.5
Solar	8

Results from economic analysis are shown in Table 7. It is shown that the cost of electricity produced from downdraft gasification and rankine steam power systems are 3.59 baht/kWh and 4.45 baht/kWh, respectively. The economic of both powerplants is not well met as PEA (Provincial Electricity Authority) is bounded by law to buy the electricity back to national grid from such very-small power producer (VSPP) with lower rate; approximately 3.27 baht/kWh; adder already included. This is primarily due to their small sizes and low efficiencies. However, from the environmental standpoint, the impact of the electricity generated in terms of CO₂ emission is suggestively low. Additionally, there are still co-product and by-product of the systems left to be explored. Heat recovery from both systems is high potential heat source for agriculture product drying which is much needed in the regions around the country. The use of the systems as combined heat and power source might eventually bring the cost of electricity producing from the system down below the rate offered by PEA and thus suggests its high potential.

Table 7 Breakdown of economic for Small-Scale Dendrothermal Power Generation during system's lifetime

Capital item	downdraft gasification	rankine steam power
Installed capacity (kW)	100	50
Plant net efficiency (%)	17.72	7.20
Cultivation area (rai)	297	359
spacing(m)	1x1	1x1
seedling	546,480	660,560
Fuel wood (tonne/year)	1,388	1,676
Process		
Plantation (Baht)	2,237,908.93	2,692,441.19
Transport (Baht)	1,855,282.07	2,034,163.13
Wood preparation (Baht)	521,635.21	614,003.85
Steam generation (Baht)	-	4,843,469.89
Electricification (Baht)	20,553,259.97	5,398,488.59
Total	25,168,086.17	15,582,566.64
Electricity breakeven price (baht/kWh)	3.59	4.45

4. CONCLUSION

The environmental impacts of small-scale downdraft gasification and rankine steam power systems for community are studied using the LCA technique by SimaPro 7.1 EDIP/UMIP 97 EDIP method. The result shows that the environmental impact in terms of CO₂ of the electricity from country grid-mixed is higher than that of both suggested dendrothermal powerplant. The reported environmental impact is mainly caused by the greenhouse gas emission related to the fossil fuel and chemical substance consumption mainly from proposed technology, wood preparation, and wood transportation, respectively. However, if the greenhouse gas emission is ignored due to the carbon dioxide absorbed by the photosynthesis of fuel-wood, the impact of the pilot plant is then relatively low. Besides the advantage of environmental quality, the results from the cost analysis during the life cycle also confirm that the dendrothermal power plant has high potential if the utilization of the systems as combined heat and power source is achieved.

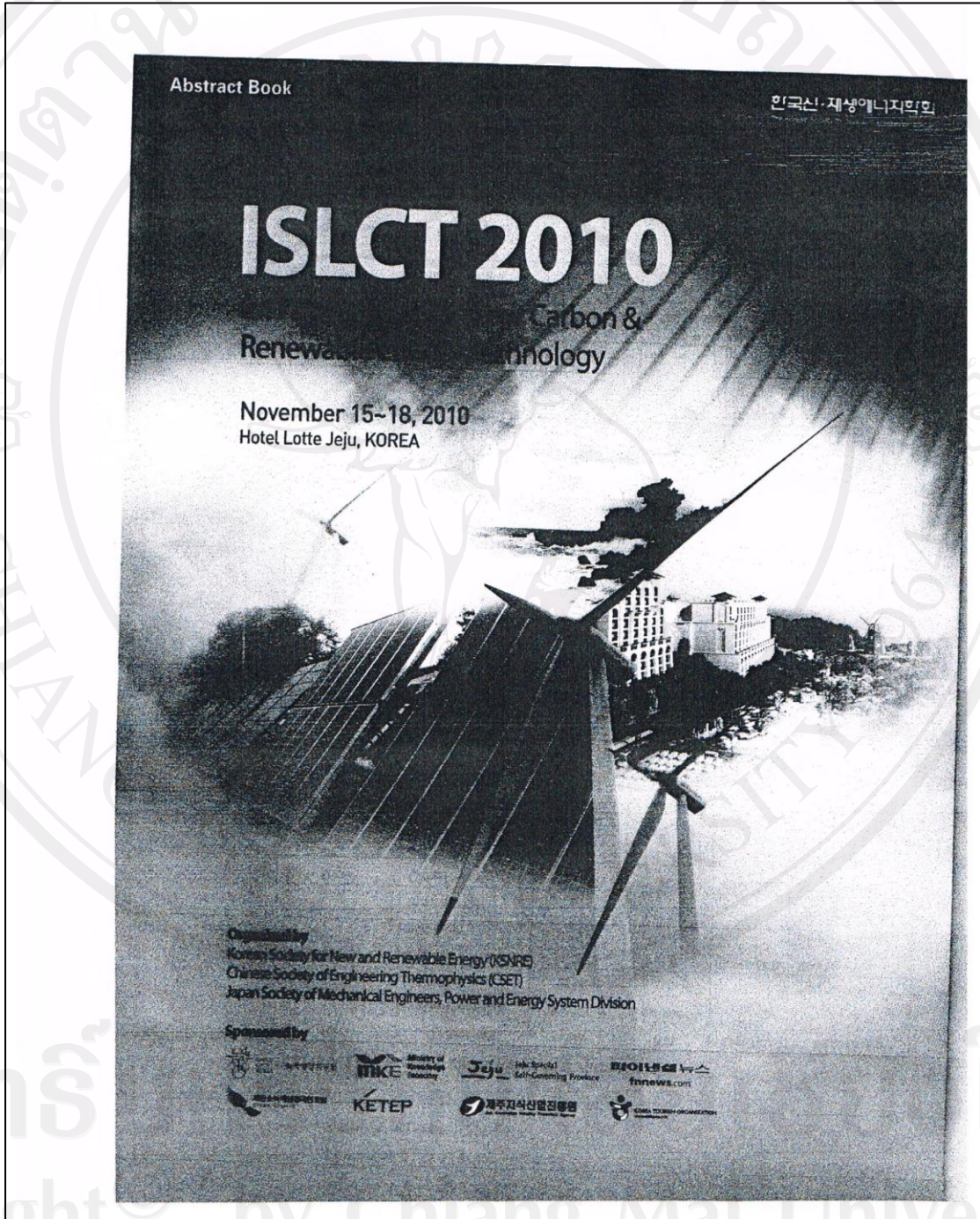
5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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POTENTIALITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL BURDENS OF AN ELECTRICITY GENERATED FROM DENDROTHERMAL POWER PLANT

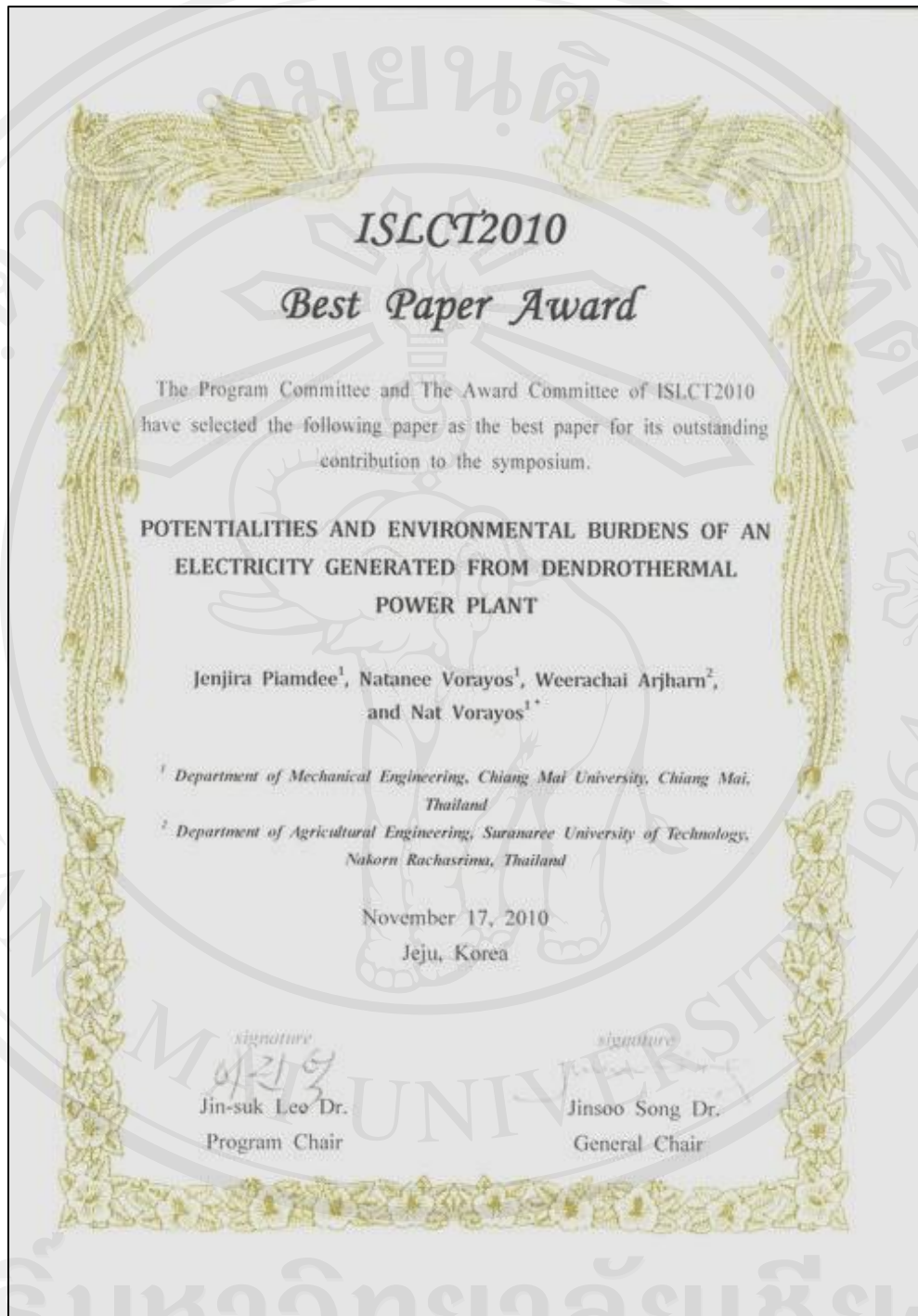
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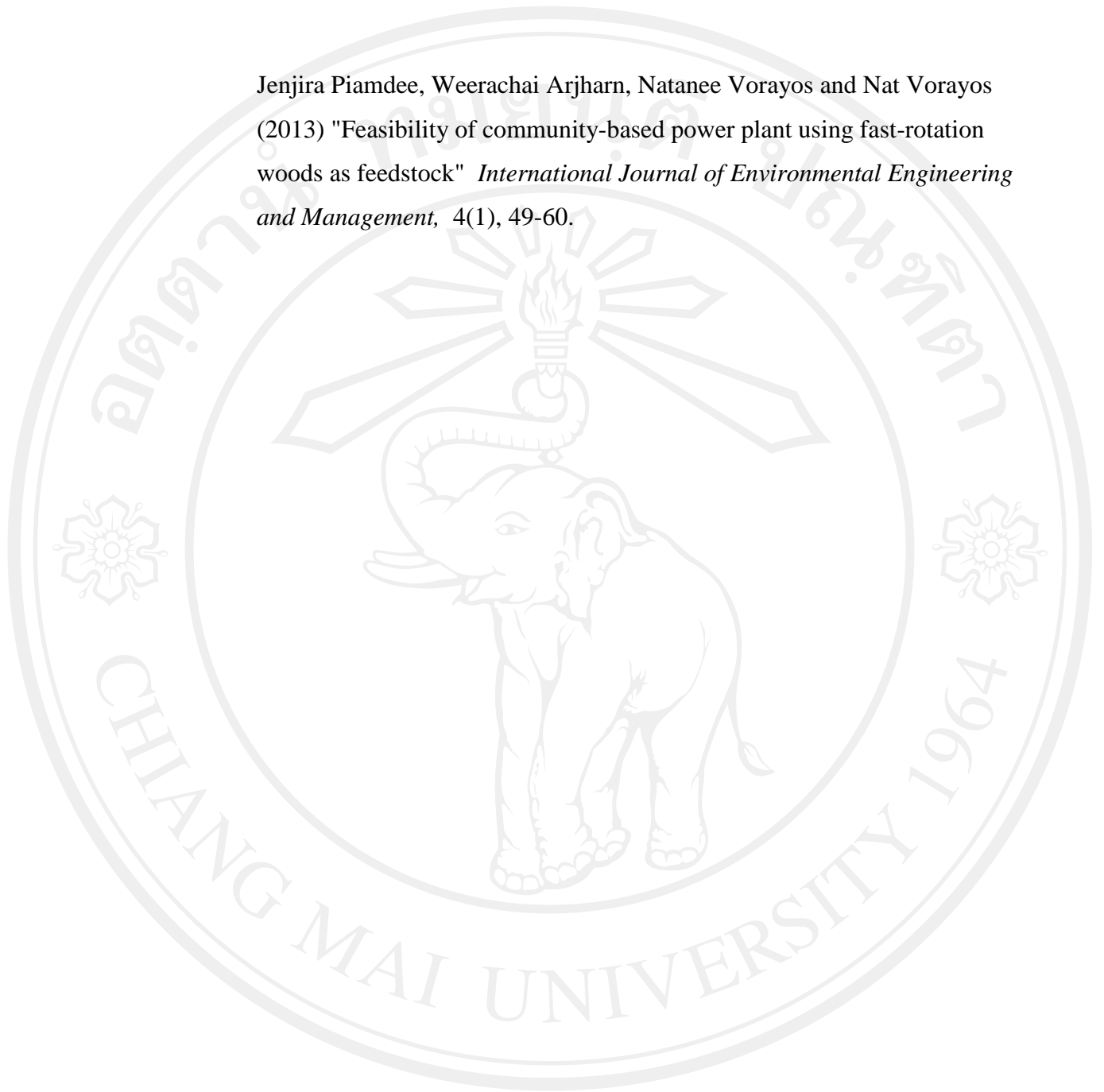
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Fast-rotation woods are regarded as the possible substitutes for the conventional fossil fuels consumed in the power plant. They could offer not only the advantages of being renewable energy and indigenous but also improving the CO₂ balance. The CO₂ emitted by the combustion of fuel-wood is taken as neutral for the reason that it could be considered as being absorbed during the photosynthesis. However, since there are other emissions generated during the production (wood cultivation, harvesting and processing), storage, transportation and fuel transformation in the power plant, it is necessary to take all emissions into an account to ensure that these emissions would not significantly reduce or even completely cancel out the advantages. In this study, a life cycle assessment (LCA) technique has been applied for evaluating the environmental impacts of the electricity generated from the pilot 100 kW_e - dendrothermal power plant located in Lamphun province, Thailand. It is a small-scale cogeneration plant which could sufficiently serve the electricity demand of the small village with less than 100 households, typical size found throughout Thailand. The power plant is fired with coarse and small fuel woods, i.e. eucalyptus and acacia, which are planted in the studied area (in the radius of 20 km. from the power plant). The results demonstrate that different environmental burdens become significant depending on the process, for example, N₂O emission resulting from the use of nitrogen-containing fertilizers during cultivation, CO₂ and CO emissions from fossil fuel combustion during transportation and particulate matters (PM) emission from biomass combustion during the fuel-wood transformation in the power plant. These emissions results to various categories of environmental impacts such as global warming, eutrophication, and smog. In terms of global warming, the net greenhouse gas emitted during the life cycle of electricity produced from dendrothermal power plant is found to be 0.18 kgCO₂-eq/kWh. In terms of the eutrophication, smog and acidification, the results are 0.73 gPO₄-eq, 2.5 gSPM-eq and 3.32 gSO₂-eq, respectively. However, these impacts could be reduced as much as 10 - 20% depending on the management criteria.



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Feasibility of Community-Based Power Plant Using Fast-Rotation Woods as Feedstock

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Abstract

The usage of biomass as a fuel to produce electricity is one of important energy strategies promoted in Thailand as Thai communities is small, agricultural-based, and suitable for producing biomass fuels in different ways. Still, there are a few practices and study of their impacts on the environment especially for the community-scaled system. This research aims to provide a feasibility study for a small decentralized and community-based biomass power plant to produce electricity. Fast-growth wood grown as plantation around the power plant facility is designated to be primary source of fuel. It is proposed that woody biomass is in three-year rotation and there are three batches of plantation for the continuity of plant operation. The unit and externality costs are suggested along with their environment impacts. The systems of 50-kW Rankine steam-turbine and 100-kW gasification with gas engine are in comparison based on the previous studies carried out at Chiang Mai University and Suranaree University of Technology. As the efficiency of 50-kWe steam system is as low as 7.2%, woodchips at 4.78 kg/kWh is required from 57 ha of plantation. At higher efficiency at 17.72%, the 100-kWe gasification system consumes less woodchips at 2.27 kg/kWh on required area of 55 ha. In spite of the fact that the unit cost of electricity generated from steam system and gasification system is reported as 0.193 US\$/kWh and 0.140 US\$/kWh which is higher from the cost of electricity available from national grid, their environmental impacts are less than those of the national grid. Therefore, the externality cost does not affect much on the cost of the system. However, the systems are suggested to be more profitable when direct heat is utilized.

Keywords: Small community-based biomass power plant, Economic feasibility, Life cycle assessment, Externality cost, Fast growth woods

Introduction

One of Thailand's energy strategies is to promote the utilization of renewable energy from the present 7.8% to 20.3% of the national energy consumption by the year 2022 [1]. The mid-term plan focuses on the introduction of renewable energy for its communities whose power consumption is not so large and usually based on diesel and electricity power from national grid[2-3]. Most of Thai community, especially in the rural areas, are agricultural-based where a huge amount of agricultural products are produced and yields relatively large amount of by-products and residues. Nevertheless, raw agriculture materials strongly are seasonal and sensitive to market value which contradicts to the idea of the establishment of sustainable energy/electricity generation in community unless the community can secure the feedstock. When electrical power produced from renewable source is sold to national grid, additional incentive, "adder", is offered [4], i.e. 0.3 baths more for power generated by biomass but continuous generation has to be guaranteed otherwise predetermined fee is applied. Cellulose-based biomass has to be carefully selected as its properties and yields become crucial. There are a number of previous work that shown the technical feasibility to convert community biomass into electricity. Demirbas (2005) suggests the use of direct combustion in steam boiler to generate heat to be use in electricity production. There has been suggestion that fast-growing wood might be one of the effective biomass source to produce the electricity for the community including those from Jayasinghe et al. (2006), Viriyabancha et al. (2007), Kopetz (2007), Dwivedi and Alavalapati (2009), Arjham et al. (2009) and Saidura et al. (2011)

The main objective of this research is to explore the potential of community electricity generation from plantation of fast-growing trees in terms of cost effectiveness and environmental impacts.

Assumptions and Scenario setups

a. Biomass Properties

Examples of potential fast - growth plants are *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehn., *Acacia mangium* Wild., and *Leucaena Leucocephala*. This research will refer to *Leucaena Leucocephala*'s properties based on data obtained from variety of sources in Thailand such that its yield is approximately 87.5 tons/ha on three-year rotation with the spacing area of 2x2 m. The lower heating value (LHV) is approximately 12.50 MJ/kg [6-10].

b. Plantation management

Plantation of fuel wood should be in rotation and well managed. It is assumed that the whole facility is owned by the community itself such that there is not much

Feasibility of Community-Based Power Plant Using Fast-Rotation Woods as 51

expenses on land, wage and fuel feedstock. The plantation has to be operated systematically, the local people should participate and, perhaps, voluntarily. The power plant should be supported by the community budget or funding (at least partial if not full) and managed by the local community. As fuel feedstock is assumed to be grown by the locals, income is generated back to the community as the lateral benefit. The main key operations in community power plant which consists of four managerial aspects as show in the Figure.1

The fast-growing plants are grown as a plantation in rotation. All feedstock is assumed to be ready for power generation; therefore, biomass preparation has to be done 3 years prior to the generation such that, at the end of third year of cultivation, the first batch should be ready for harvesting. In each batch if cutting period can be done in every three months, there should be 4 plots, i.e. there will be cutting four times a year. For 3-year rotation, the plantation should at least comprise of 12 plots.

c. Fuel transportation

In this research, it is assumed that the area of plantation is clustered around the power plant in the radius within 20 km. Raw materials are transported by the light truck from the plantation area to the power plant. The diesel light truck load is with 11-ton capacity. There are additional cost from community's labor force for the harvesting and loading which is approximated as 31.25 US\$/ha. The fuel consumption of light truck with no load and full load is 0.1775 liter of diesel/kilometer and 0.2272 liter of diesel/ton of load/kilometer, respectively [12].

d. Material preparation

As 3-year-biomass is approximated 3 inch in diameter and does not required large machineries to process it, transported feedstock will be cut to 5-6 inch-long to increase its energy density and suitable for conversion equipment. The heating value of the fuel should also be maximized through simple drying. Solar drying is possible in Thailand but it cannot be accomplished during autumn; therefore, simple drier heated by flue gas is needed as an auxiliary system. These processes should be centralized and close to the vicinity of the power plant.

e. Electricification

Technologies for generating electricity should not be too complex for the local community. Downdraft gasifier and rankine steam power are simple and viable options available in the local market. Downdraft gasification is a process that converts carbonaceous materials, including biomass, into carbon monoxide and hydrogen in which through the reaction of the raw material at high temperatures and a controlled amount of oxygen. Rankine steam power is a thermodynamic cycle which converts heat into work. The heat is supplied externally to the process where water is usually used as working fluid. The feasibility depends on the performance of a 50-kW rankine steam system constructed and installed at Chiang Mai University (Sri Buaban Campus) and the 100-kW downdraft gasifier locating at Suranaree Technology University both of which are designated for community use. Operating parameters are shown in Table 1. The total efficiency and the wood consumption of

the gasification system are reported to be 17.7 % and 1.98 kg/kWh, respectively. In case of the steam power system, it consumes fuel wood at 4.78 kg/kWh while the efficiency is lower at 7.2 %. Annual working hour is 80% or 7,008 hours per year as void duration will be spent on total maintenance. Lifetime of both systems is expected to be 30 years.

Table 1 Performances of rankine steam power and downdraft gasification

Capital item	Unit	Rankine steam power[13]	Downdraft gasification[10]
Installed capacity	kW	50	100
Plant net efficiency	%	7.2	17.72
Fuel consumption rates	kg/kWh	4.78	2.27
Plant Factor	%	80	80
Electricity generation of life cycle	kWh/Y	350,400.00	700,800.00
Power generation system	US\$/set	99,000.00	216,666.67

2.2 Methodology

a. Economic analysis

The assessment of life cycle cost of electricity reflects all resources and materials needed for operations. Initial investment, operation cost, maintenance costs, fuel costs, replacement costs, and costs of depreciation of equipment are included to determine the unit cost of electricity and externality, accordingly. Calculation is based on 8.7% interest rate and inflation rate, 0.11 US\$ per kWh of electricity available from national grid, 5% escalation rates of fuel cost, and 3% escalation rates of maintenance cost. Annual routine maintenance cost and salvage value is approximately 5% and 10% of capital cost, respectively. Cost of diesel fuel is at 0.99 US\$/liter. The life cycle costing will be in reference with current value and is based on the following equation [14]:

$$LCC = C_{pw} + M_{pw} + F_{pw} + R_{pw} - S_{pw} + (X_{pw}) \quad (1)$$

where C is capital costs (US\$), M is operating and maintenance costs (US\$), F is fuel costs (US\$), R is replacement costs (US\$), S is salvage value (US\$), X_{pw} is externalities cost and subscript pw is present worth. The externalities are accounted from the environment impact from harmful emission. It can be estimated from the quantity of emissions and their monetization as:

$$X_{pw} = \sum (C_i \times VED) \quad (2)$$

when C is amount of emission (kg) and VED is Value of Environmental Damage of substance i (US\$/ton). As the externality cost is accessed from Value of Environmental Damage (VED) which is generated from consumer satisfaction and acceptance to pay (willingness to pay, WTP), it is the cost to solve for social and environmental impacts that occur from the projects[15].

b. Life Cycle Assessment.

In spite of the fact that the community-based biomass power plant might be economically feasible but the concerns on environmental issues has to be evaluated since it directly affects the quality of living of the community. Life cycle assessment is a method to assess the environmental effects related with the product or service during life cycle. The analyzed data includes the quantity of energy, raw material, all related wastes which are released to the environment[16]. These discharges are classified and categorized as the environmental impact in the form of indicators based on equivalent or characterization factors. The equivalent unit is set from ability to cause environmental impacts of substances on the basis of reference. For example, global warming is measured in the form of CO_{2-eq}. LCA according to ISO14040 standard consists of 4 steps: defining goal & scope, developing life cycle inventory, assessing impact, and interpreting the results.

- **Goal and Scope Definition**

Goal of this study is to determine the environmental impacts from the production of 1 kWh electricity from community-based biomass power plants. Two different technologies, i.e. 100 kW downdraft gasification and 50 kW rankine steam power are studied and in comparison. The environmental impacts in terms of Greenhouse (GHGs; CO_{2-eq}) are to be determined from all processes carried out in a biomass plantation to electrification (from cradle to gate). As stated earlier, wooden fuel is in three-year rotation and prepared in the vicinity of the power plant. Transportation of wood stems from plantation to the storage near power plant location is preferred where size and moisture reduction is then achieved. Waste heat recovery system is utilized to dry the woodchips. All materials and energy input into entire processes along with corresponding gas emission are analyzed. Environmental impacts from infrastructure assumingly yield less impact as electricity generation is far more affecting the environment [17]. All environmental impacts are based on 1 kWh of electrification and to be referenced to those generated from national grid. GHGs emission of electricity from country grid-mixed database from EGAT (Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand) in 2010 is reported at 574 g-CO_{2-eq}/kWh[19].

- **Life Cycle Inventory (LCI)**

Life cycle assessment depends on the items in inventory which consists all relevant data: raw materials, energy, waste and pollution from the all processes from the cycle of project. Inputs substance is raw material and energy requirements of system. Discharge substance is air emission and other releases for the entire life of all process. The details of energy, raw material, chemical substances and natural resources consumed for the production along with the resulting pollutants and wastes from each process are shown in Figure 1

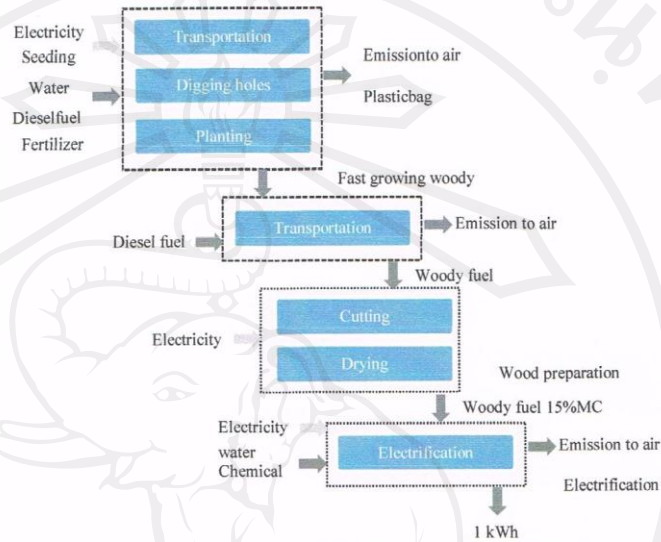


Figure 1 LCI and Operation of community-scaled electricity power plant

• **Impact Assessment**

The environment impact is assessed for the net pollutants emission to environment from the production of electricity 1 kWh based on IPCC 2007 method using SimaPro software. IPCC 2007 method contains the climate change factors of IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) with 100 year time frame.

• **Interpretation**

Interpretation of the environmental impacts reveals the severity of the impacts on the environment and also their potential sources. This will open the opportunity to plan ahead to improve environmental conditions in the most efficient and effective way.

Result and Discussion

Life Cycle Cost

In general, LCC unit cost comparison in US\$/kWh for rankine and downdraft gasification system are analyzed and compared for a small community-scaled power plant. The results are found that the unit cost from 50 kW rankine system is 0.193US\$/kWh which is 38.88% higher than that of the Downdraft gasification which

is at 0.140US\$/kWh. The production processes of the both systems are divided in the same fashion into 4 main phases which are plantation phase, transportation phase, preparation phase and electrification phase. Costing ratio of all phases is similar for both systems, i.e. electrification is at the highest cost and it is followed by plantation phase, preparation phase and transportation phase, respectively. Cost of the rankine steam technology is 2.2 times less expensive than that of the downdraft gasification technology as it is only half in size. Furthermore, the rankine system shows the overall efficiency only 7.2% while the Downdraft system is at 17.72%. This is why the fuel consumption of the downdraft gasification is half of what rankine has to consume. Thus it leads less cost as shown in Figure 2.

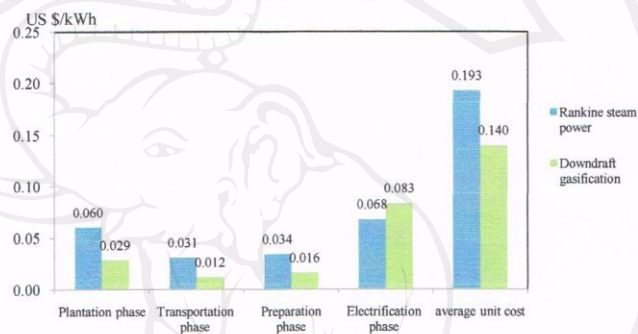


Figure 2 Cost analysis of the electricity generation phase.

It is clear that costs of energy from biomass are lower than those of other alternative energy sources, such as photovoltaic[20]. Figure 3 shows the price comparison among the electricity generation technologies reported in previous investigation. The current estimation is comparable with the others. Both unit costs are higher than that of national grid where it is reported as 0.127 US\$/kWh due to its small size and efficiency. It is also shown that the unit costs are also higher than the price that Provincial Electricity Authority (PAE) can purchase back to the grid according to its adder regulation. Cost analysis of electrification by Downdraft gasification with a capacity of 100 kW studied by Mahapatra and Dasappa (2012), reveals the value of 0.099US\$/kWh due to lower system's fixed cost and higher efficiency. The capital (fixed) cost of the afore-mentioned biomass gasification system is reported to be 1480-1720US\$/kW while biomass consumption is reported at 1.4 kg/kWh which is lower than our current 2.27 kg/kWh. Additional, Cost analysis of electrification by Downdraft gasification with a capacity of 100 kW from fast-growing wood also studied by Dwivedi and Alavalapati(2009), shows the value of 0.153 US\$/kWh, which was greater than the price of electricity supplied from their grid at 0.08US\$/kWh.

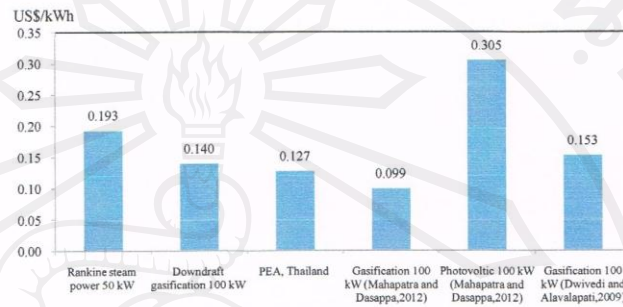


Figure 3 LCC comparisons of others alternative technologies

In the future, the price of electricity from the grid might increase according to lower fossil reserve and growing demands. At that time, the community-scaled power plant might catch national attention as the price might become more economical and project might become more feasible. However, other possibility is also left to be explored. Diesel fuel and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) are annually consumed for crop drying for the preservation and commercial proposes. As there are waste heat rejected from the steam condenser, crop drier should be constructed and exploit the available heat. Drying service can be provided to the community with acceptable fees which will ease the economics of the system. Additional analysis shows that the unit cost drops when heat rejected from the steam condenser is utilized. As 23% of heat retrieved, the unit cost of electricity produced is in comparison with the electricity from the national grid. This is shown in Figure 4.

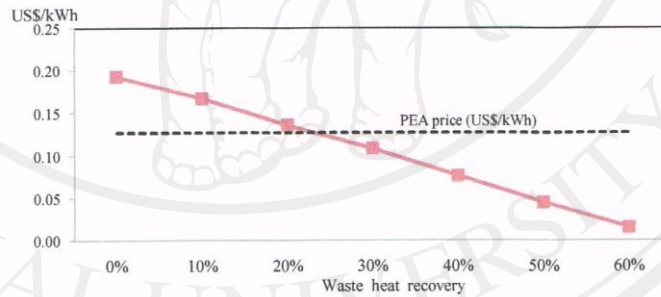


Figure 4 The relation between the ratio of waste heat recovery with unit cost from the rankine system

Life Cycle Assessment

Both technologies, the steam power system and the gasification system, are based on fast-growth wood. The environmental impacts of relating processes are reported in relating to all four processes: plantation, transportation, wood preparation, and electrification, are shown in Table 3. Analysis by SimaPro shows the advantage of community-based steam power system and gasification System. Impact from plantation process is reported between 0.137-0.290g-CO_{2-eq}/kWh for both systems. This results from the utilization of fertilizer material, i.e. N, P₂O₅, K₂O, Polyvinyl/chloride and relevant energy consumed, i.e. diesel fuel and electricity from nation grid. Fuel transportation contributes environmental impact less than any other processes. The GHGs impact from transportation is between 0.008 - 0.016g-CO_{2-eq}/kWh. This is due to the size of the truck used and the power plant and processing center is surrounded by the plantation, thus, reduce the need for diesel fuel.

As the size of wood stem from three year rotation is not so large, small chipping machine is needed but it needs to be operated much often or in daily basis. Drier is operated when it is needed, most of the time, in autumn. It also uses waste heat from flue gas; there is no additional fossil fuel required. GHGs is reported from 0.027-0.057 g-CO_{2-eq}/kWh for this preparation phase. The largest impact is from the electrification phase where GHGs is generated from all material used to fabricate both systems and also emission during their operations. The higher efficiency of the gasification system yields less environmental impact as it consumes fewer resources. There is also fewer use of the chemical substance energy for the relevant phases especially in providing wood fuel. The environmental impact of national grid line is reported as 574 g-CO_{2-eq}/kWh[19]. It is found to be lower than 0.672 g-CO_{2-eq}/kWh of steam-powered system but higher than 0.418 g-CO_{2-eq}/kWh of the gasification system. This is due to more chemicals needed for plantation in steam-powered system. However, the using organic or fermented fertilizer instead of chemical fertilizer is still viable. Additionally, the exploitation of sophisticating technologies into community-based system such as low No_x Burner, Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP), and Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) is viable option but, for the sake of simplicity to the community to operate, it is not incorporated into this work. The externality cost of the rankine steam-powered system is 2.08E-03 US\$/kWh. It could be emphasized that the main costs are electrification phase. Similarly, the externality cost of the gasification system is 1.30E-03US\$/kWh which is lower than that of steam system due to its higher efficiency. The externality does not affect much on the cost so that the decision to select the system out of these cases will depend on the economic analysis only. More subtle aspects remains to be incorporated such that plantation also absorbs carbon dioxide for their photosynthesis activity, i.e. carbon dioxide generated from all four processes is, in fact, recycled. However, carbon recycling is not included in this work.

Table. 3 Life cycle cost analytical results of the community-based power plant.

Process	Rankine steam power	Downdraft gasification	Unit
Plantation area requirement	57	55	ha/project
Plantation phase	0.290	0.137	kg CO ₂ /eq/kWh
Transportation phase	0.016	0.008	kg CO ₂ /eq/kWh
Preparation phase	0.057	0.027	kg CO ₂ /eq/kWh
Electrification phase	0.309	0.246	kg CO ₂ /eq/kWh
Total	0.672	0.418	kg CO₂ /eq/kWh
1. LCA	0.672	0.418	kg CO ₂ /eq/kWh
2. Externality cost	2.08E-03	1.30E-03	US\$/kWh
3. Life cycle cost (Excluding Externality)	1.93E-01	1.40E-01	US\$/kWh
4. Life cycle cost (Including Externality)	1.95E-01	1.41E-01	US\$/kWh

Conclusions and Recommendations

The feasibility study of small community-based biomass power plant is reported in this study. Powered by biomass from plantation, economic and environment analyses of systems powered by two different technologies: 50 kW rankine steam-powered system and 100 kW gasification system are compared. Operation of the power plant is designed to be simple to avoid complexity so that the plantation and power plant can be community-owned which is much appropriate for small and agriculture-based communities around Thailand.

Corresponding life cycle costing for both systems is calculated and reported as 1.93E-01 US\$/kWh for rankine steam-powered system and 1.40E-01 US\$/kWh for gasification system due to its lower efficiency at such small scale. It is reported that profit from electrification alone is not feasible, even with nation's adder incentive policy, biomass-based power price is not competitive enough unless additional profit, for examples, co-products, by-products, and waste-heat recovery system is exploited.

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