

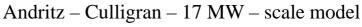
Laboratory development of small DIAGONAL turbines for medium heads (25-100 m)

MHyLab – Aline Choulot Hydro 2009 – session 17 27.10.09



State of the art – a few units – in the large hydropower field

CKD Blansko



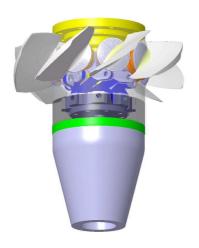




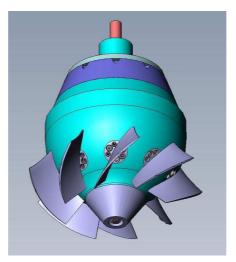
Deriaz turbines – pump turbines Medium head sites usually equipped with Francis



Diagonals: at the crossing between Axial and Francis turbines



Axial runner (Kaplan) 1 m - 30 m



Diagonal runner 25 m – 100 m



Francis runner 20 m – 100 m



Euler equation

 $\eta_h \cdot gH = N \cdot (R_1 \cdot Cu_1 - R_2 \cdot Cu_2)$ [J/kg]

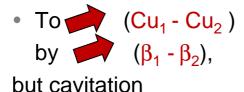
- η_h = Energetic efficiency with which the transfer between the inlet and the outlet of the blade operates [-]
- gH = mass hydraulic energy available for the turbine [J/kg]
- N = angular rotation speed of the turbine [-/s]
- R₁, R₂ = radius of the meeting point of a liquid stream at the inlet / outlet sledge of the blade [m]
- Cu₁, Cu₂ = circumference component of the liquid stream speed at R₁/R₂ radius [m/s]

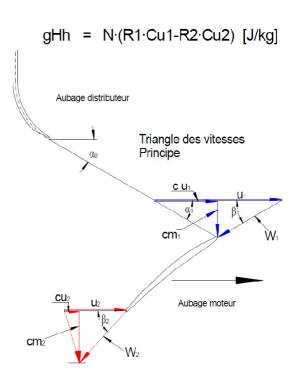


Euler equation



To H, 2 possibilities:



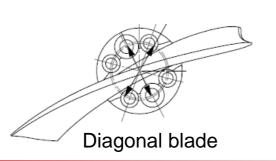


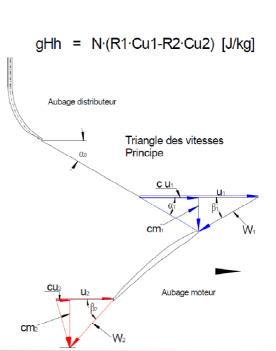


Axial / Diagonal blade profile speed triangle & cavitation



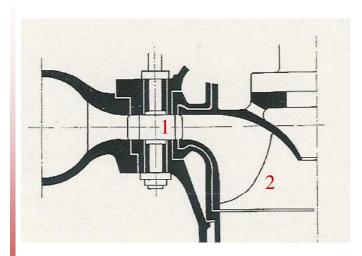
Axial blade - cavitation for H > 30 m



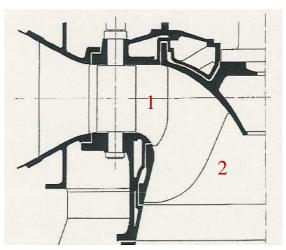




Euler and Francis - R₁ & R₂



$$H = 522 \text{ m}$$
 $R_1 >> R_2$



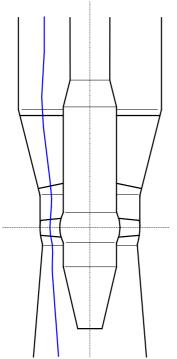
$$H = 56 \text{ m}$$

$$R_1 \cong R_2$$

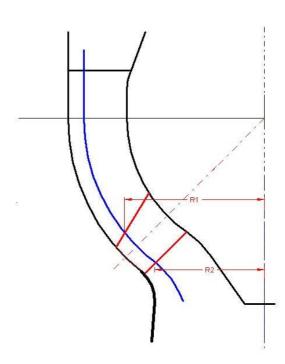
Source: feuille de cours illustrées, B, Th. Bovet, EPFL



Euler: R1 & R2



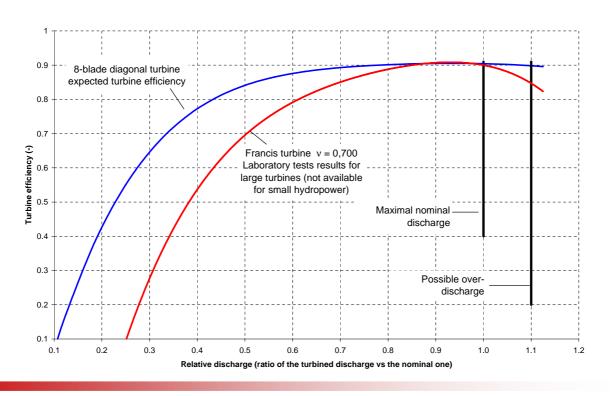
Axial turbine: $R_1 \cong R_2$



Diagonal turbine: $R_1 > R_2$

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Francis / Diagonals – Efficiency flexibility



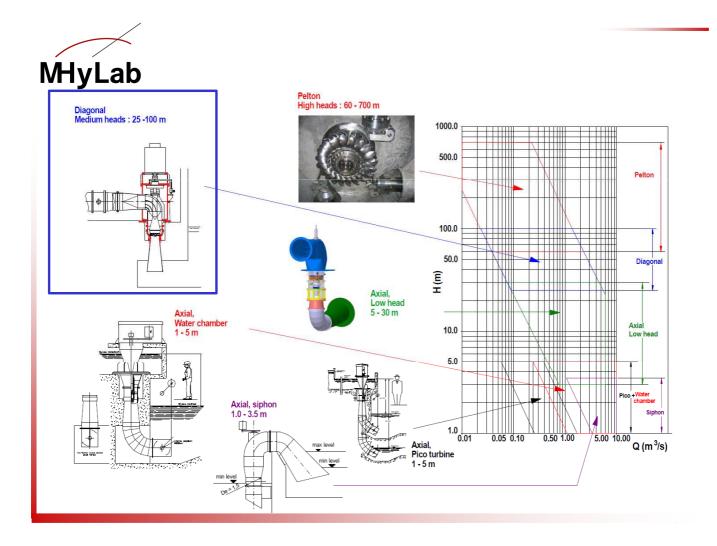


Francis / Diagonals – model/prototype homology

 Diagonal runner = exact transfer of the scale model-design to the prototype (especially for the CNC manufactured blade)



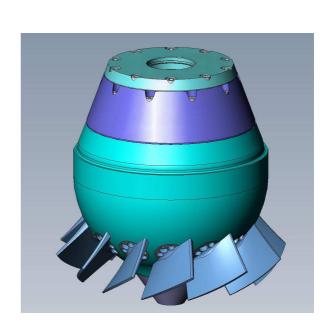
Francis runner – buckets assembling





Project scope

- Project period: 2008-2011
- National fundings:
 - Swisselectric Research
 - Services Industriels de Genève,
 - Federal Office for Energy, OFEN

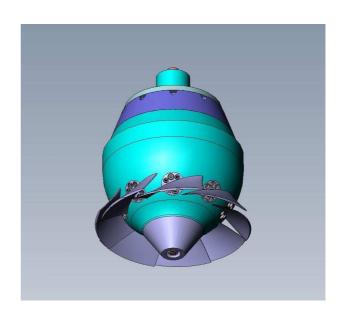


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Objective: for an optimal use of the water resource

- high & guaranteed performances,
- reliability & manufacturing simplicity for SMEs
- competitive cost
- Low operation cost

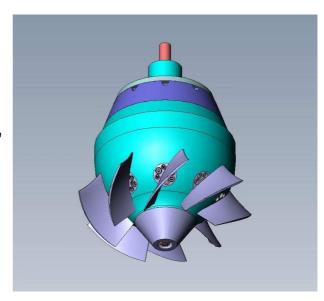
cost efficiency





Guidelines

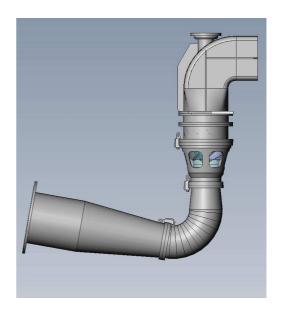
- 1. Modelling
- Scale model, improved on MHyLab's test bench
- Systemisation to cover heads between 25 and 100 m with 8, 10 or 12 adjustable blades
- Dissemination to manufacturers: hydraulic profiles (one site, one turbine)
 + performances guarantees





MHyLab Diagonal turbine

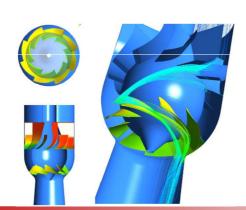
- Development of the axial turbine:
 - S shape
 - Square section inlet
 - Fixed conical guide vane
- 8 to 12 adjustable blades (de 25 à 100 m)

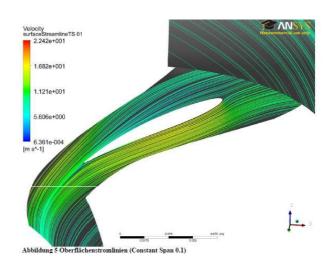




Diagonal modeling

Modeling achieved by the Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts, HSLU (CH)





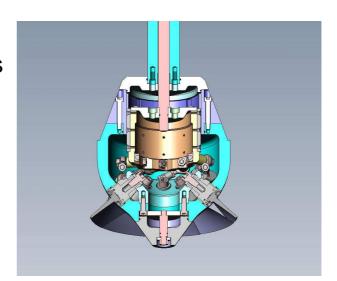
Blade modelling – pressure distribution



Blades drive system

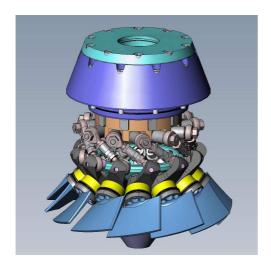
Objective:

- To open & close the blades
- To assemble and disassemble the runner
- Challenges:
 - 8 to 12 blades
 - Inclined axis
 - Hub diameter: 165 mm

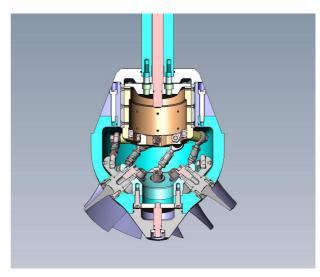


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Blade drive system: levers and connecting rods



12 blades



8 blades



Planning

Achieved:

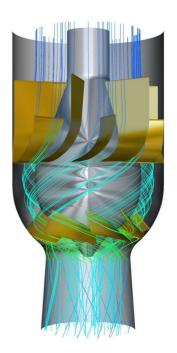
Modelling + hydraulic & mechanical design

Currently:

8-blade scale model manufacturing

Next:

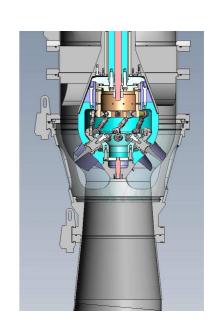
Tests in laboratory for 8 blades and then 12 blades





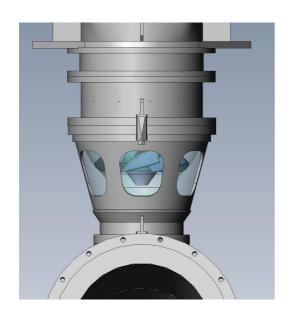
Conclusions

- Potentials:
 - Old Francis rehabilitations
 - Reserved flow at the foot of large dams
 - 30% of the remaining European potential (38 TWh/year)
- New know-how for SHP
- R&D still running in SHP
- Optimal use of the water resource
- Hidroenergia June 2010 Lausanne





To know more



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Booth n°090