

Challenging onboard measurements in a 100 MW high-head Francis turbine prototype

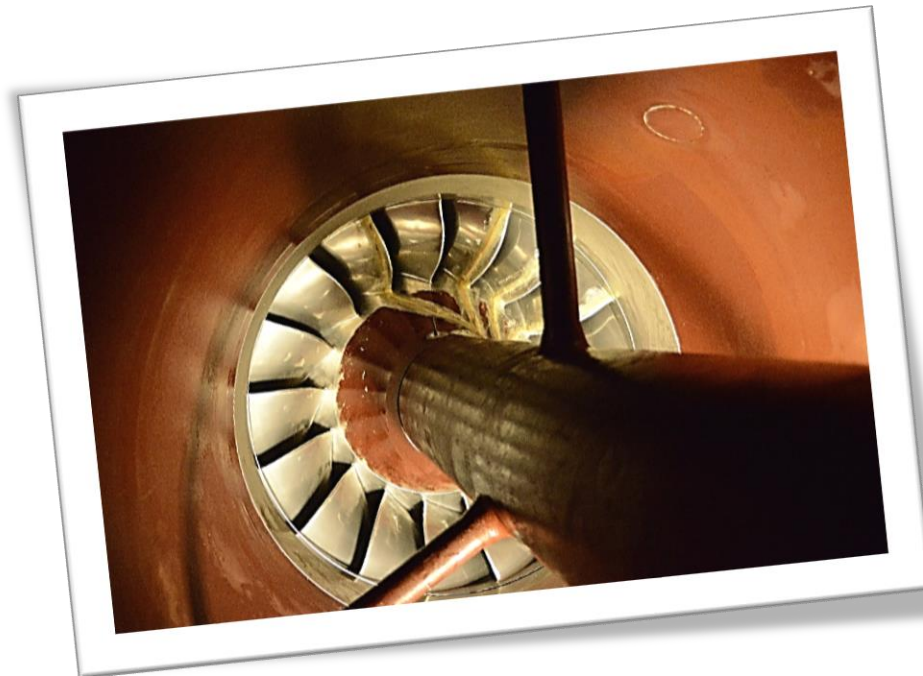
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Hes·SO  VALAIS WALLIS
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KWO
GRIMSELSTROM

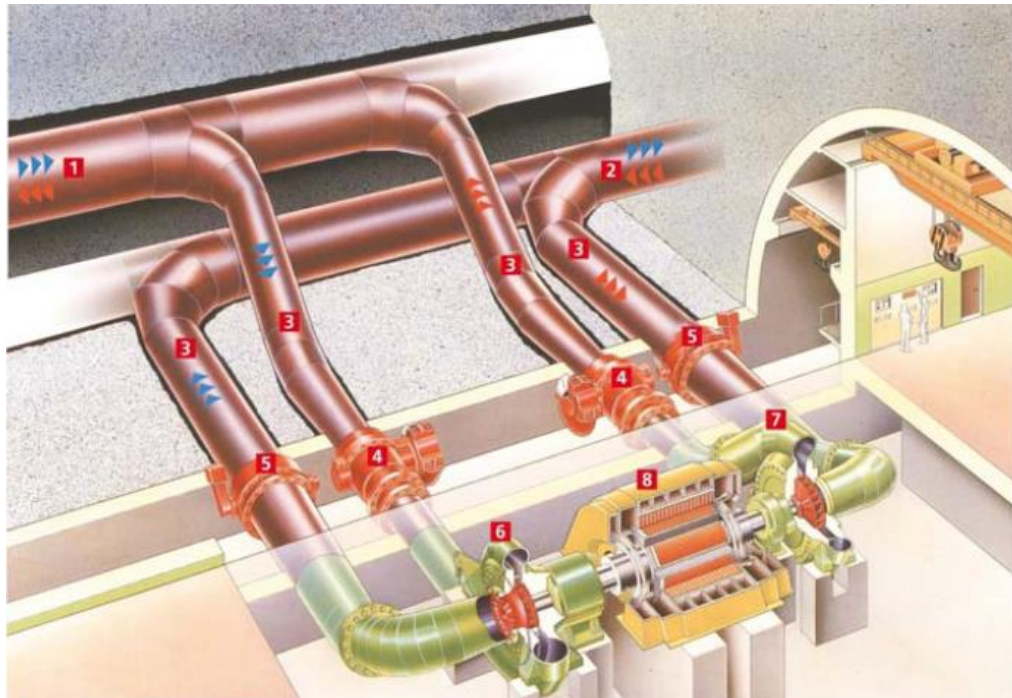
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Case study: Grimsel II power plant - 100 MW high-head Francis turbine prototype



Source: Schlunegger & Töni, 2013

G6.1 Determination and measurements of the high stresses zones in the turbine

Task 6.1

Definition of the sensor positions using steady numerical simulations

Task 6.2

In-situ measurements on the prototype facility

G6.2 Alternative start-up path and stand-by positions

Task 6.3

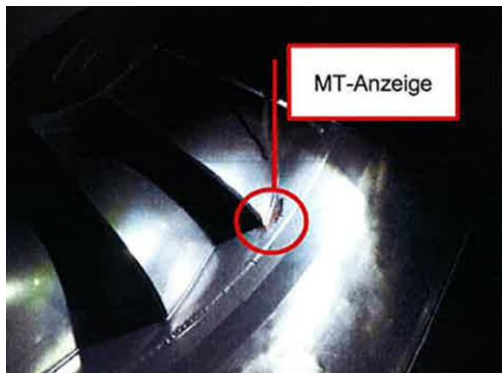
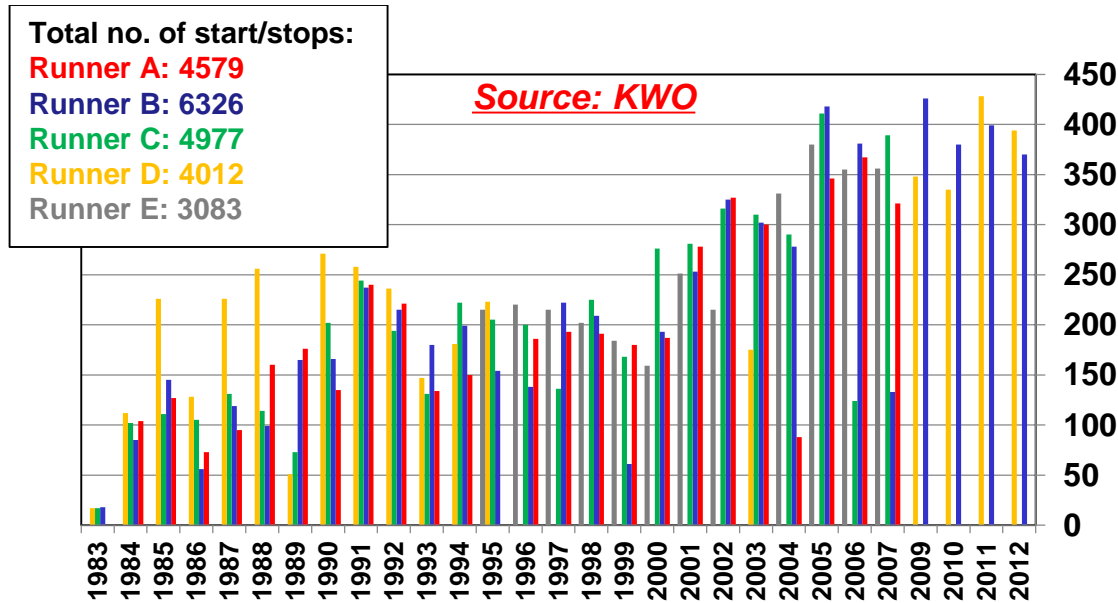
Proposal of a new start-up path and stand-by position to avoid harmful structural loadings

Problematic

- ✓ PSPP: subject to increasing number of start/stops
- ✓ High-head machines: particular high structural loading during start-up
- ✓ Frequent operation under such conditions may conduct to premature fatigue !
- ✓ Objective: identification of harmful operating conditions and proposal of a solution to extend the runners lifetime



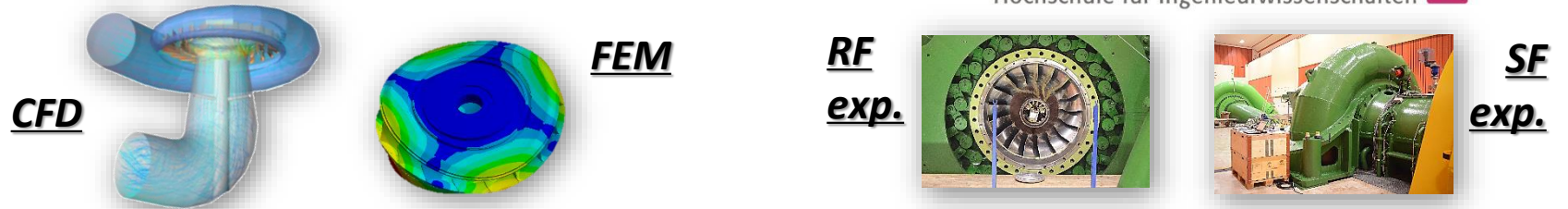
Source: KWO



Source: KWO

V. Hasmatuchi et al., "Challenging onboard measurements in a 100 MW high-head Francis turbine prototype", Birmensdorf, Switzerland, Sept. 15th - 2017

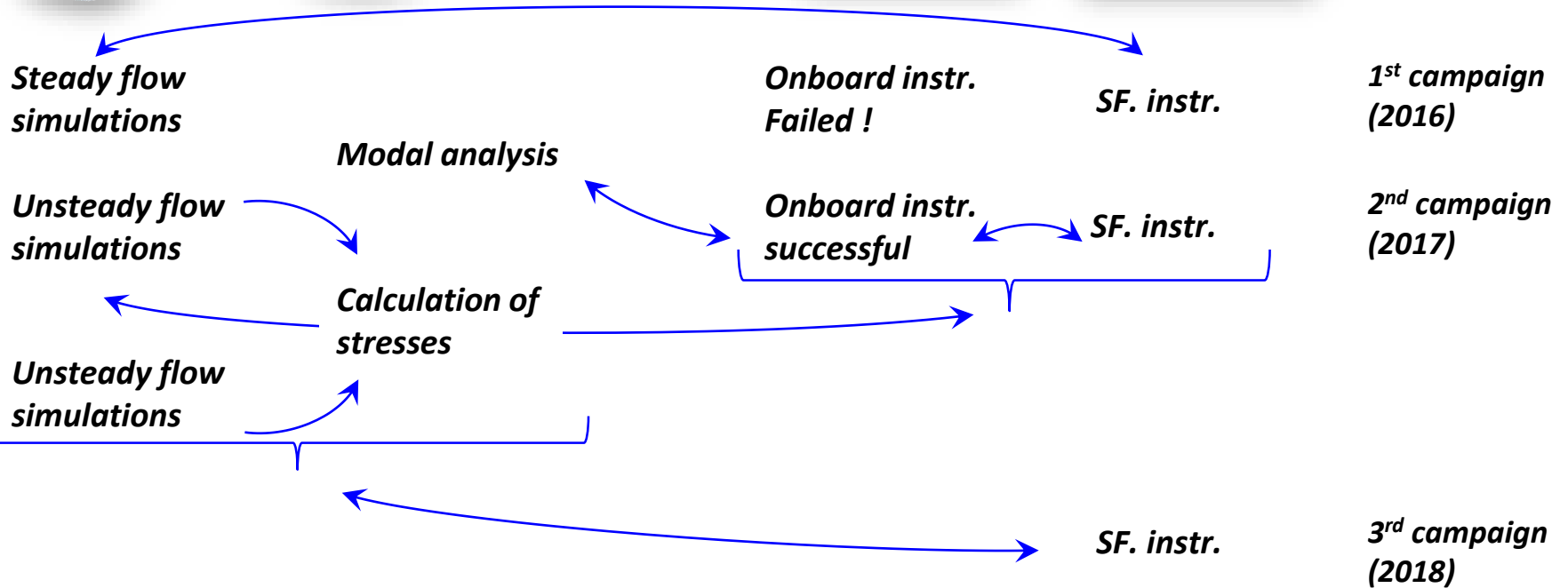
Applied strategy



1. Identification of harmful sources (start-up, SNL, shut down, BEP and full operating range)

2. Study of an alternative start-up path / SNL OP

3. Tests of the alternative start-up path / SNL OP

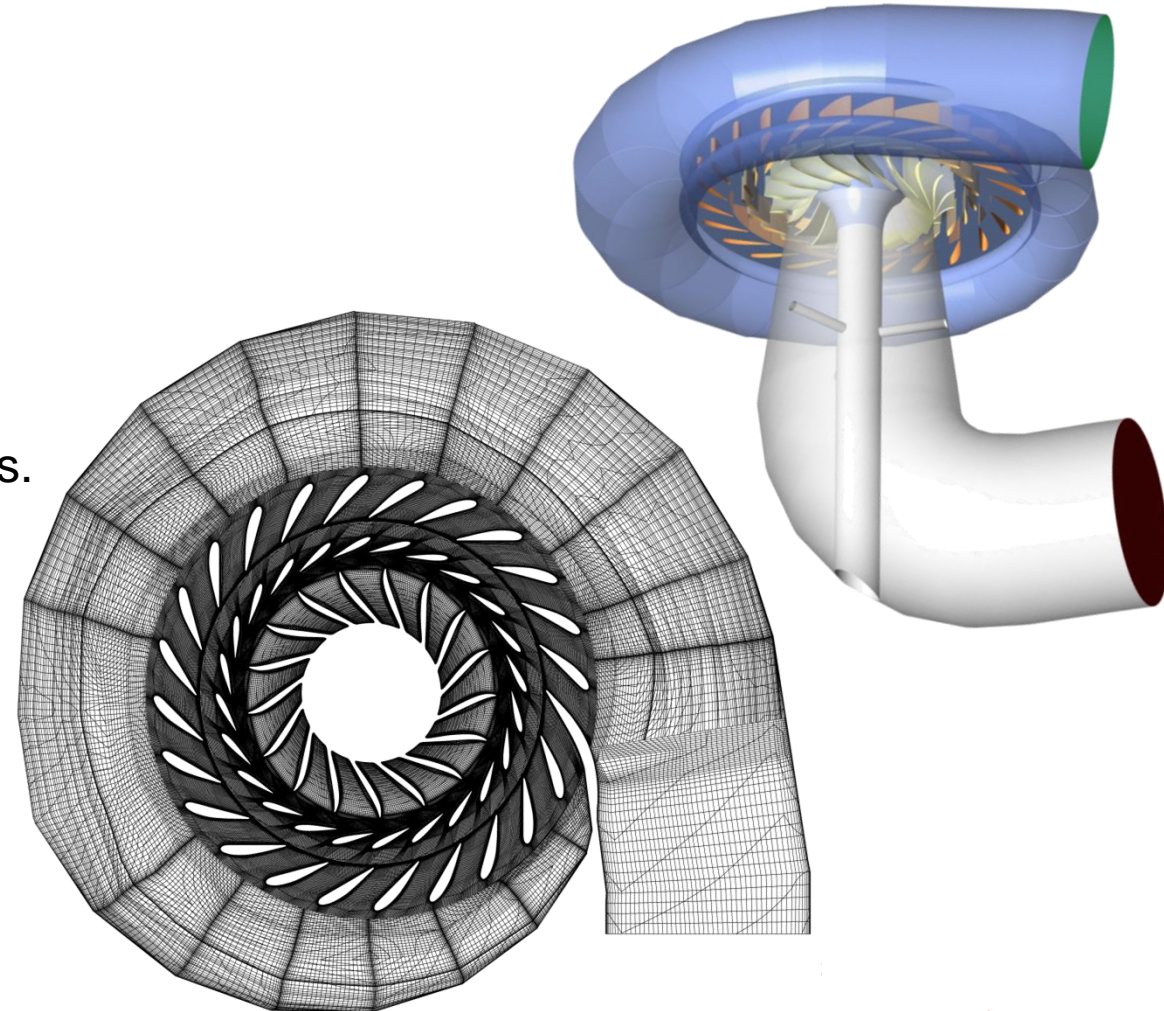


Protocol to mitigate harmful operating conditions on different test cases

Numerical simulation setup

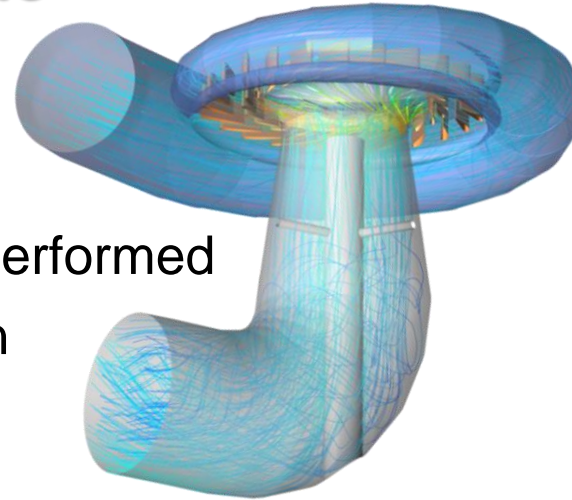
- Inlet: flow rate or total pressure.
- Outlet: Opening with an averaged pressure.
- Solid: no slip wall.
- Runner domain: rotational velocity $N = 750 \text{ min}^{-1}$.
- Frozen/Stage interface.
- SST $k-\omega$ turbulence model.
- Number of iterations: 1'000.
- High order scheme for the mean flow equations.
- First order scheme for the turbulent flow equations.

Part	No. of nodes	No. of elements
Inlet	207'000	197'000
Spiral Case	3'528'000	3'432'000
Stay Vanes	2'920'000	2'753'000
Guide Vanes	3'723'000	3'538'000
Runner	2'786'000	2'637'000
Draft tube	1'574'000	1'534'000
Total	14'738'000	14'091'000

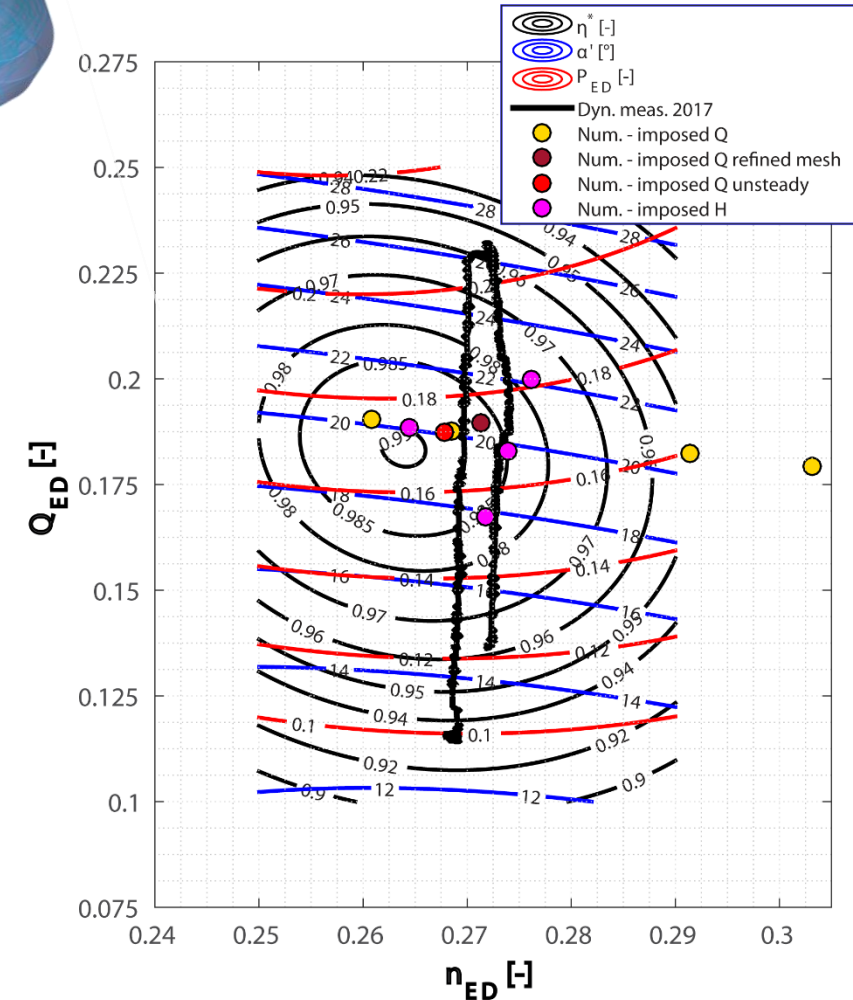


Numerical simulation results

- ✓ Several steady and unsteady numerical flow simulations already performed
- ✓ Numerical setup ready for simulation of an off-design operating point

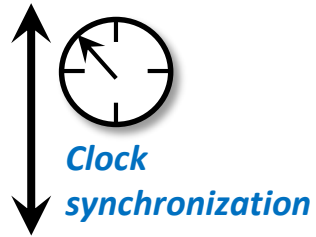
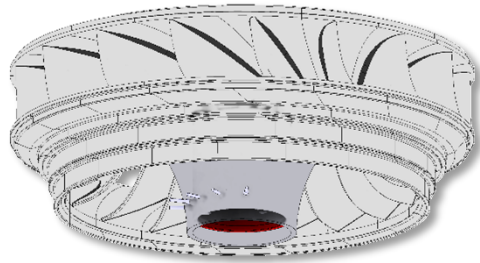


Boundary conditions	Simulation	Mesh	α [deg]	Q [m ³ s ⁻¹]	H [m]	P _{mec} [MW]	H [-]	
Imposed mass flow rate	Steady	Coarse	20	17	302	45	0.91	
				18	327	53	0.92	
				20.1	385	72	0.95	
				21	408	79	0.95	
	Steady	Refined	20	20.1	377	69	0.94	
Unsteady	Coarse	20	20.1	387	72	0.95		
Imposed Head	Steady	Coarse	20	19.2	370 (380)	67	0.94	
				20.5	397 (410)	74	0.94	
				18	17.7	376 (380)	61	0.95
				22	20.8	364 (380)	69	0.92

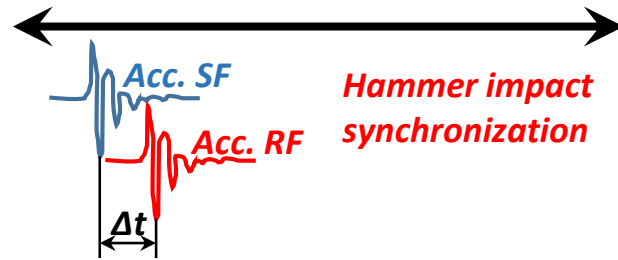
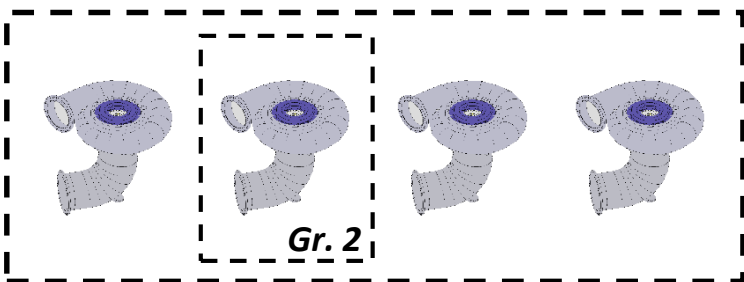


Experimental instrumentation architecture

Onboard instrumentation



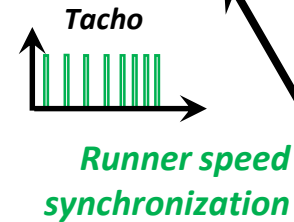
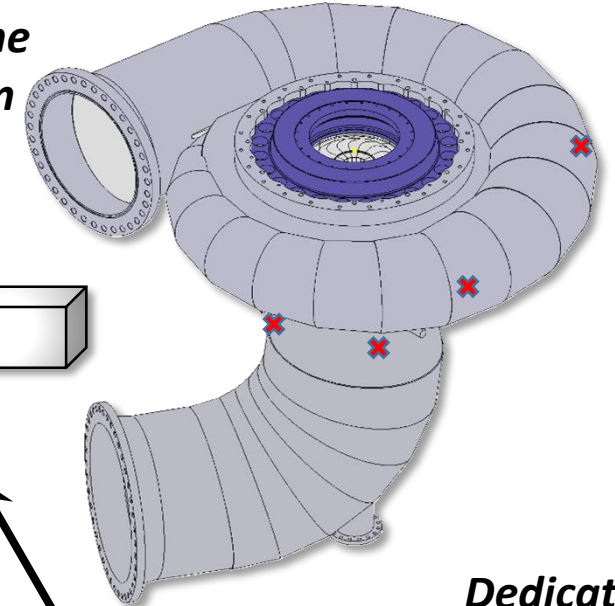
SCADA system



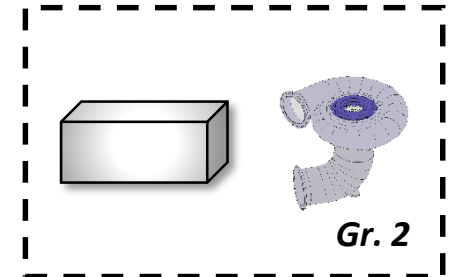
Event log

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Stationary frame instrumentation



Dedicated control/monitoring system

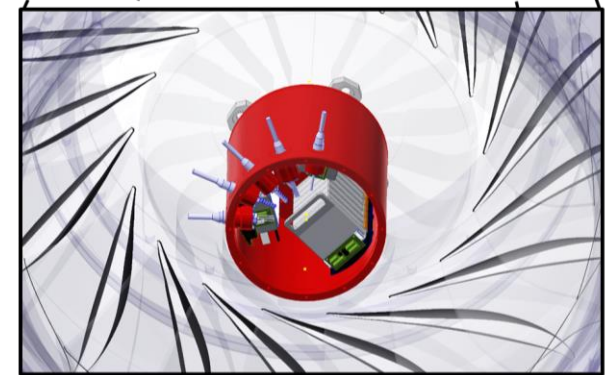
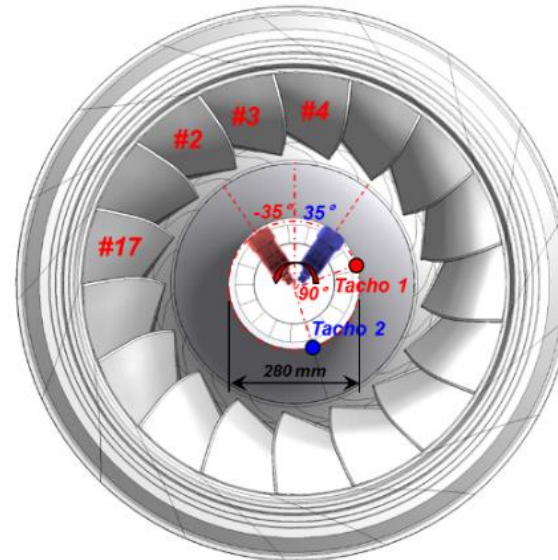
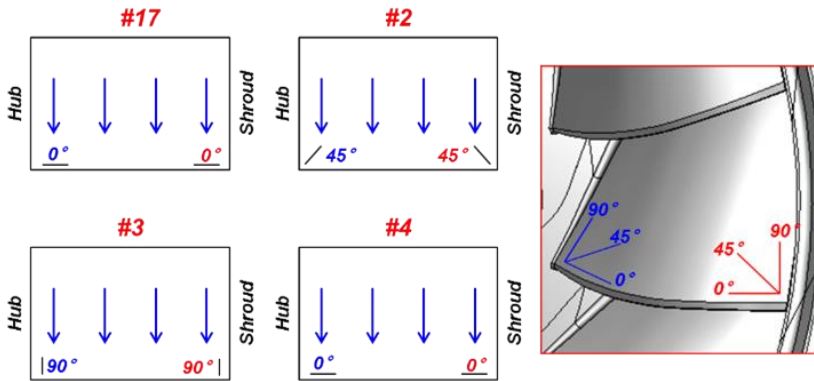
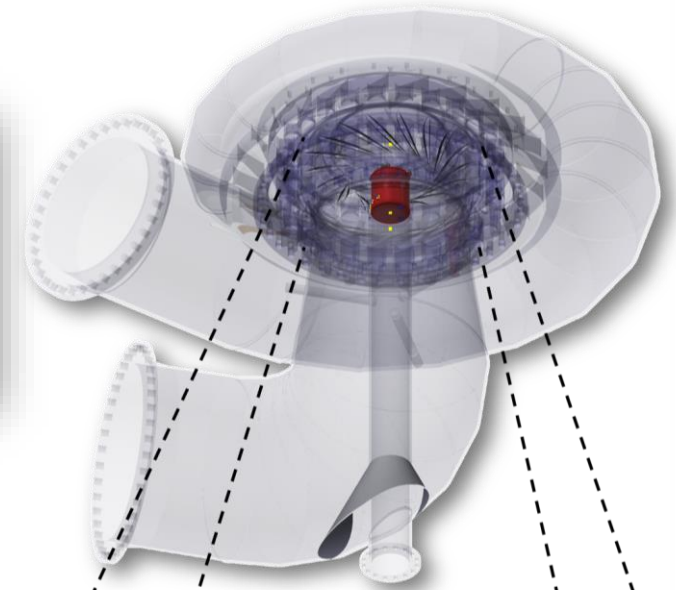
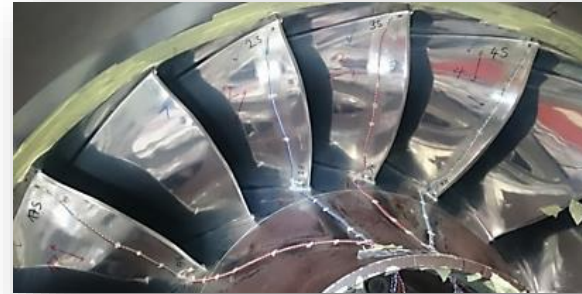


Onboard system – challenges

- ✓ Relatively high static pressure operating conditions: up to 17 bars
- ✓ Important centrifugal forces: runner speed of 750 rpm
- ✓ Particular geometrical configuration of the machine:
 - Horizontal axis shaft: requires a robust fastening of components inside the chamber
 - Presence of a central tube inside of the diffuser: impossible frontal access to the instrumented chamber
 - Impossibility to communicate with the system from outside during the operation:
 - Autonomous power supply (high-capacity batteries)
 - Autonomous continuous acquisition of signals
 - Autonomous remote data storage

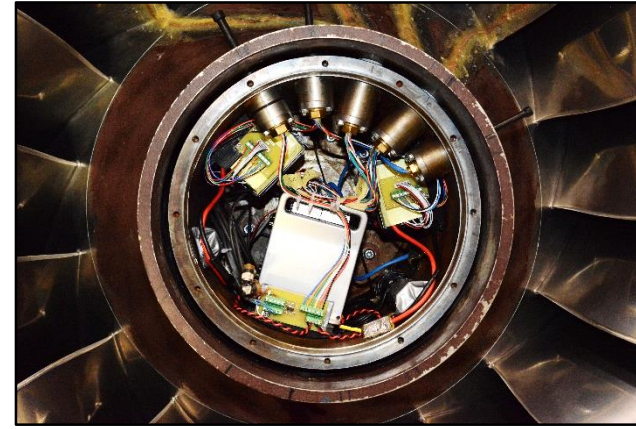
Onboard instrumentation

- 1x Gantner Q.brixx acquisition system
- 2x 21 Ah, 22.2 VDC LiPo batteries
- 1x power supply protection electronics
- 8x quarter bridge strain gauges
- 2x single-axis IEPE accelerometers
- 2x inductive tachometers



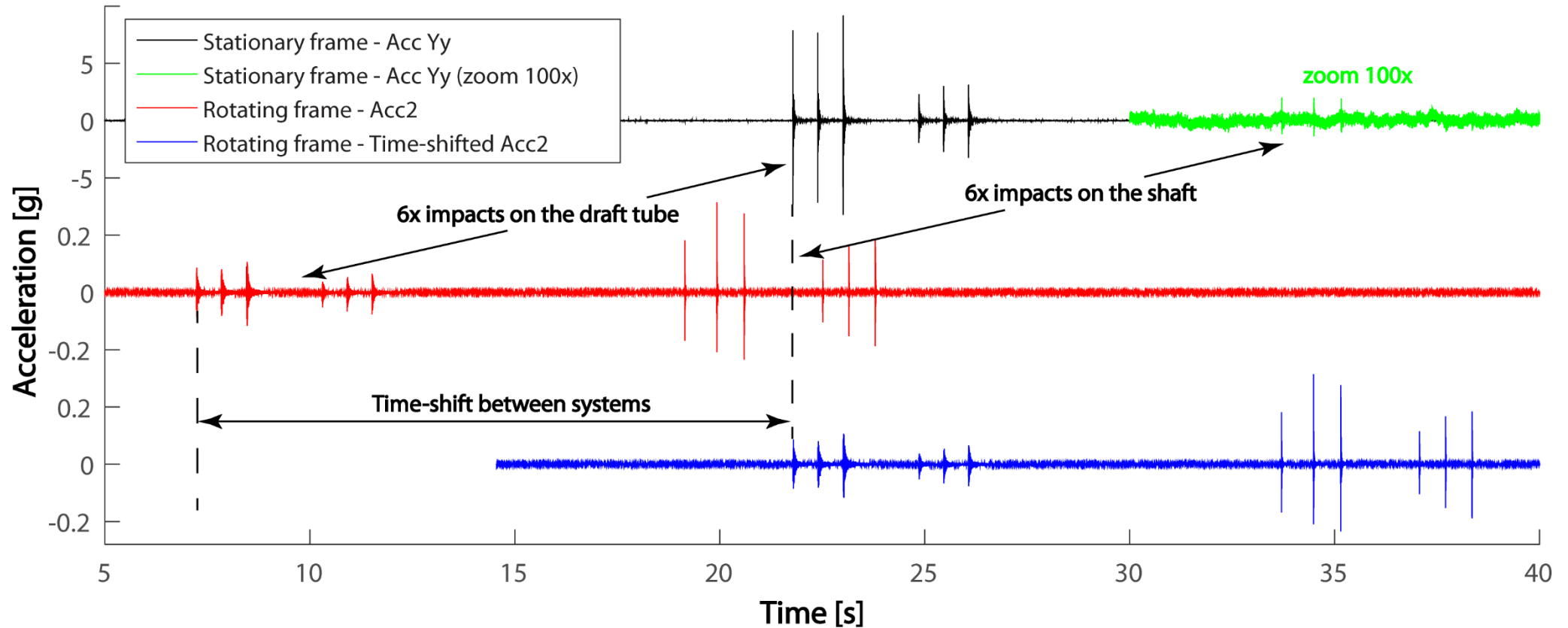
Onboard instrumentation

- ✓ Main features:
 - Autonomous multichannel synchronous 10 kHz continuous acquisition
 - Data storage capacity: 2xUSB 16GB
 - Autonomy of power supply : > 20h
 - Protection relay against deep discharge of the batteries
 - Waterproof connectors ensuring data downloading, fast controlled recharging of batteries and system power switch on/off

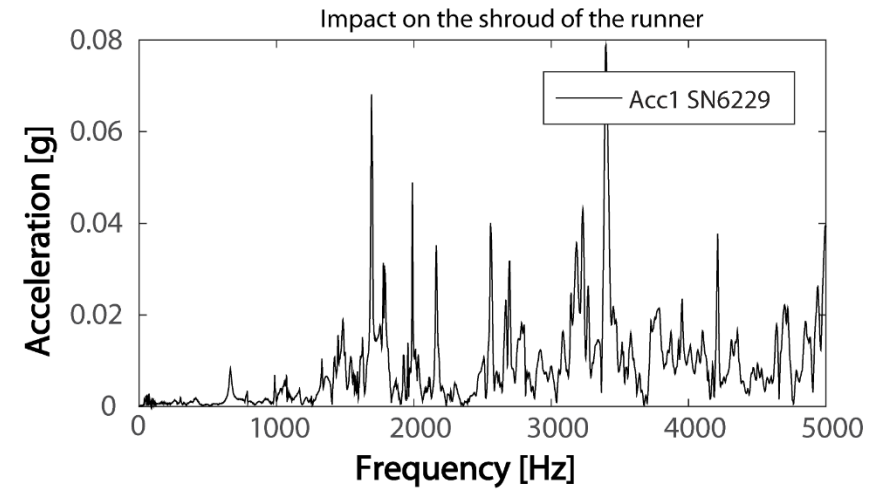
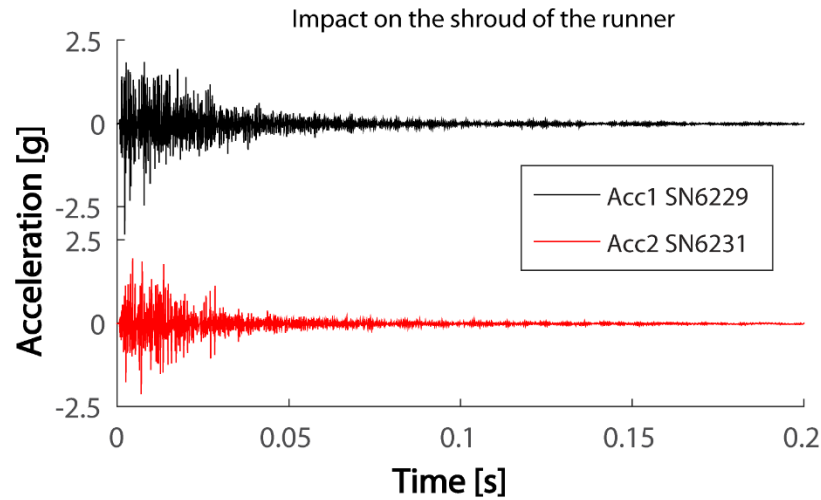
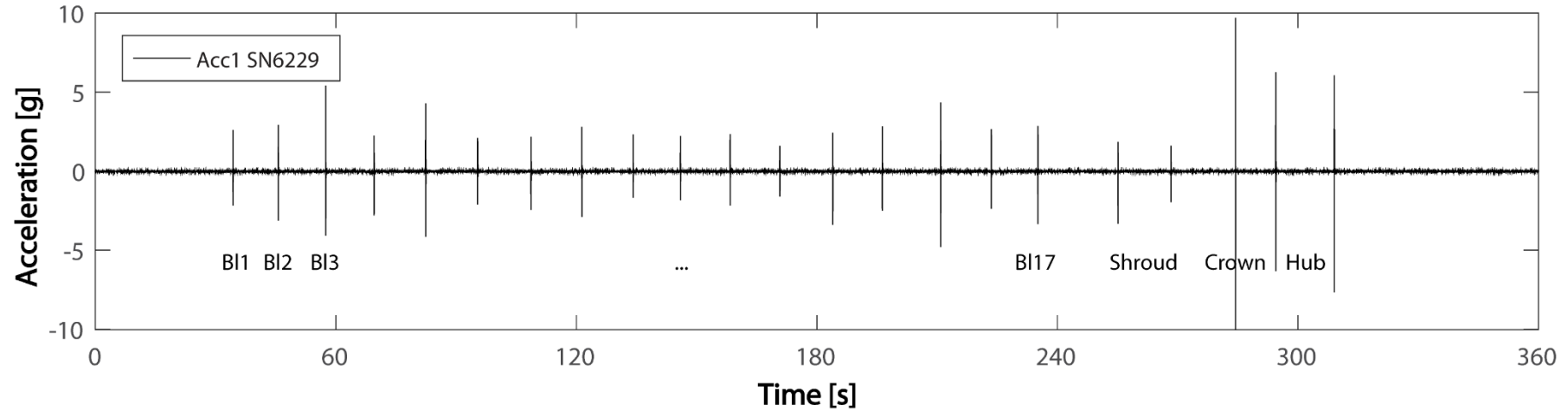


Rotating/stationary frames synchronization

✓ Based on hammer impacts detected by the employed accelerometers

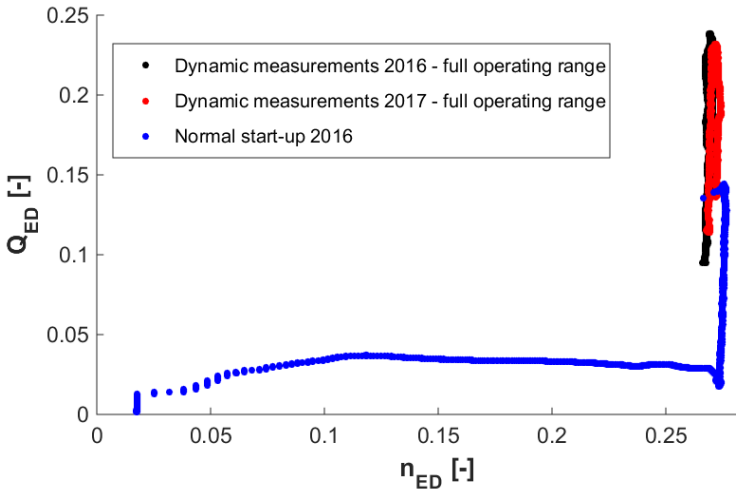
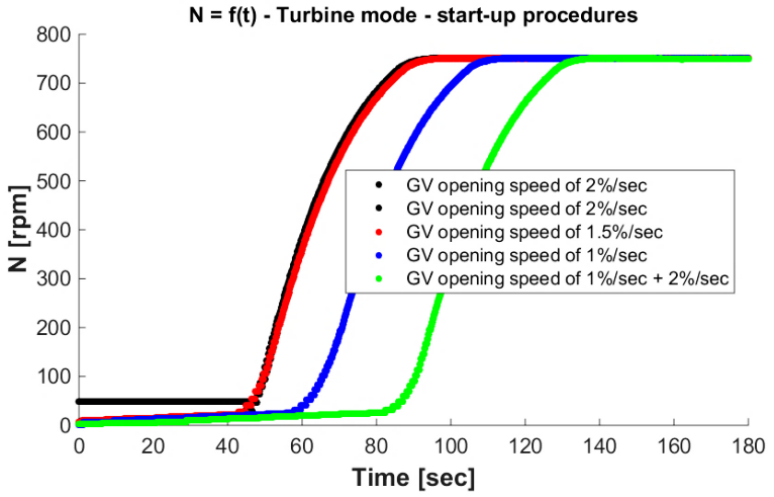
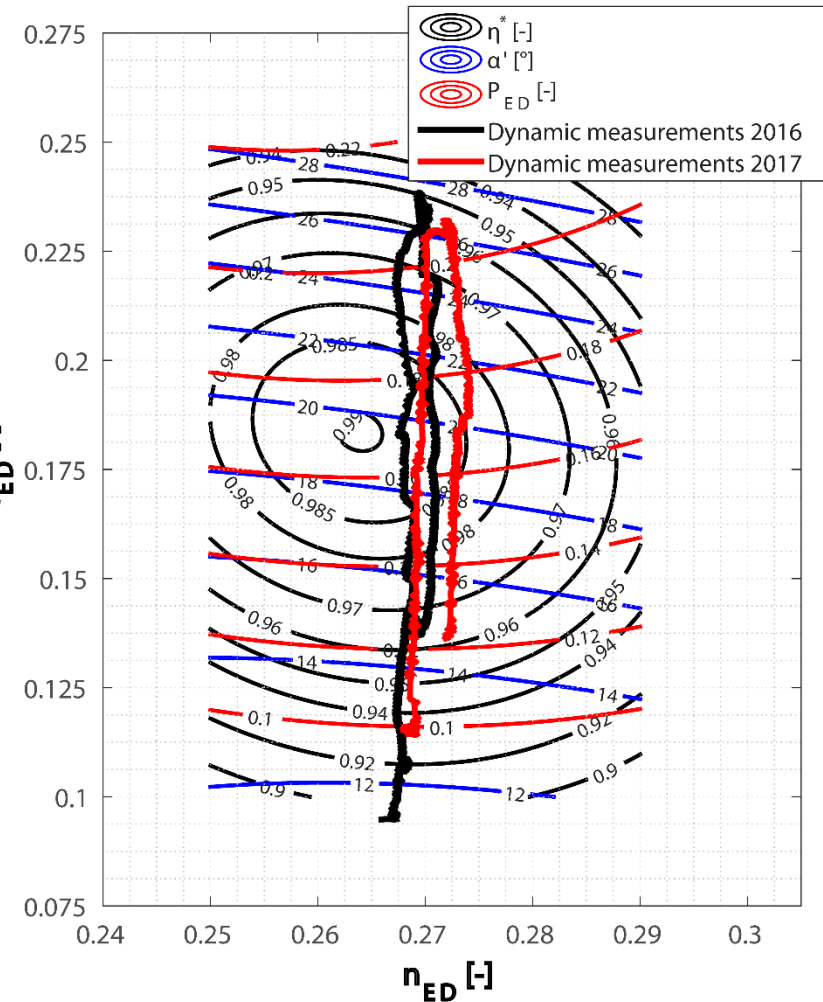


Basic modal analysis (in air) of the runner

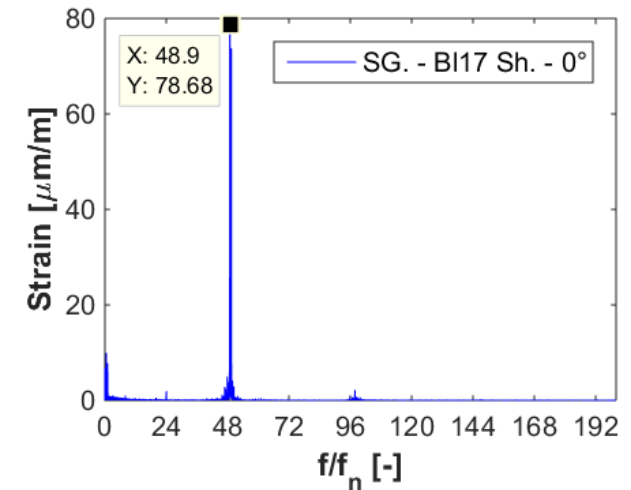
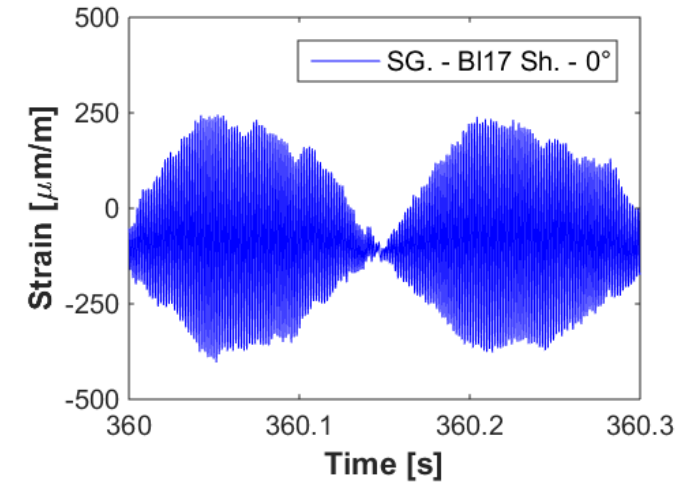
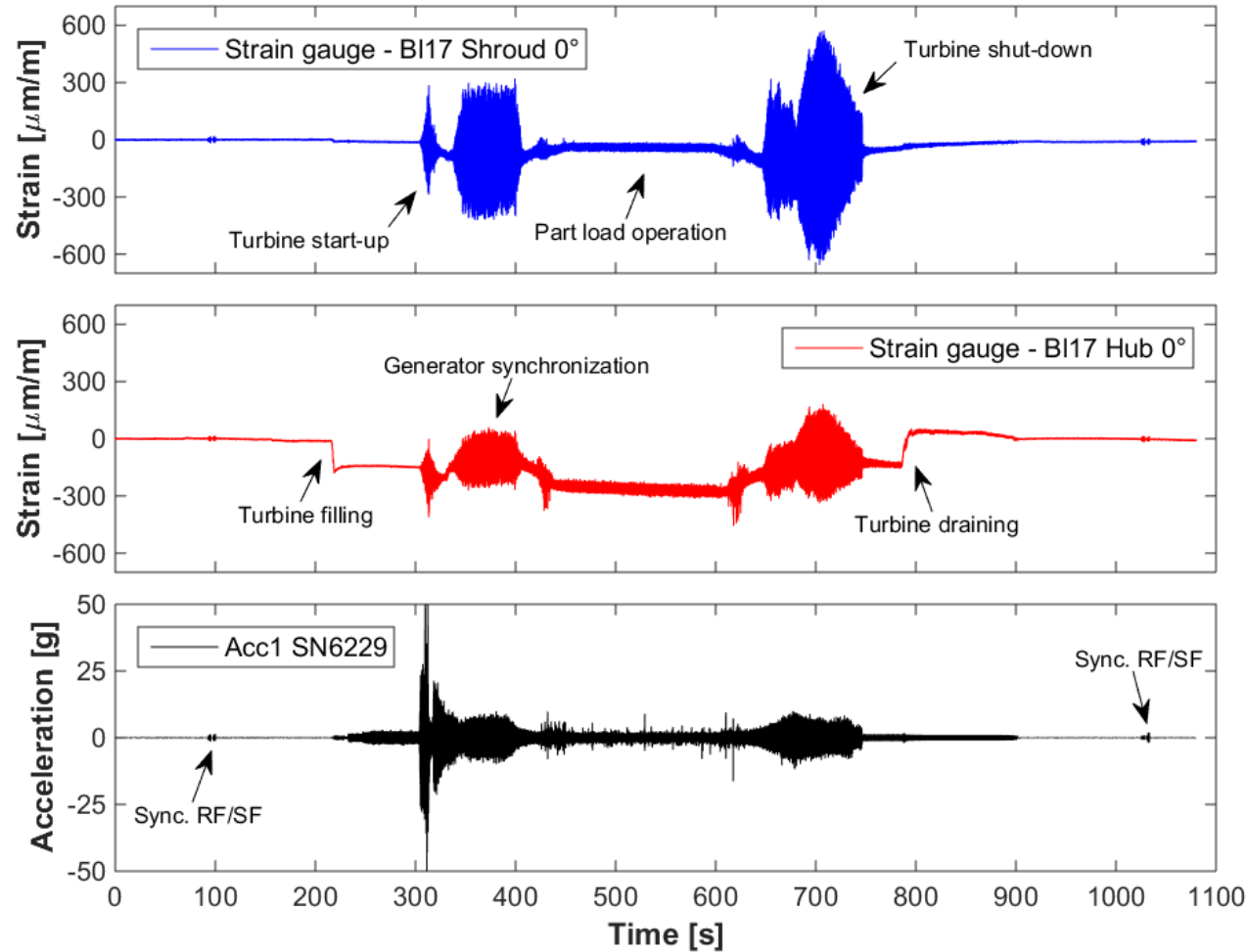


Tested operating conditions

- ✓ Normal turbine operation
- ✓ Deep part-load operation
- ✓ Normal turbine start-up:
 - GV opening speed of 2%/sec
- ✓ Modified slower turbine start-up:
 - GV opening speed of 1.5%/sec
 - GV opening speed of 1 %/sec
 - GV opening speed of (1 + 2)%/sec
- ✓ Normal pump start-up



Evidence of harmful structural loading



Conclusions & Perspectives

- ✓ Successful challenging onboard measurements in a 100 MW high-head Francis turbine
- ✓ The SNL operating conditions encountered for several tens of seconds during each start-up and shut down procedures seems to be the main source of fatigue (also noticed in Gagnon et al. 2010)
- ✓ Seek for a feasible simple technical solution to reduce the harsh structural loading on the turbine runner during start-up and shut down procedures
- ✓ Setup of a 3rd experimental campaign using only simplified instrumentation to test the new proposed start-up method(s)
- ✓ Establishment of a diagnosis protocol based on a simplified instrumentation set to identify harsh operating conditions on different hydropower units

Acknowledgements

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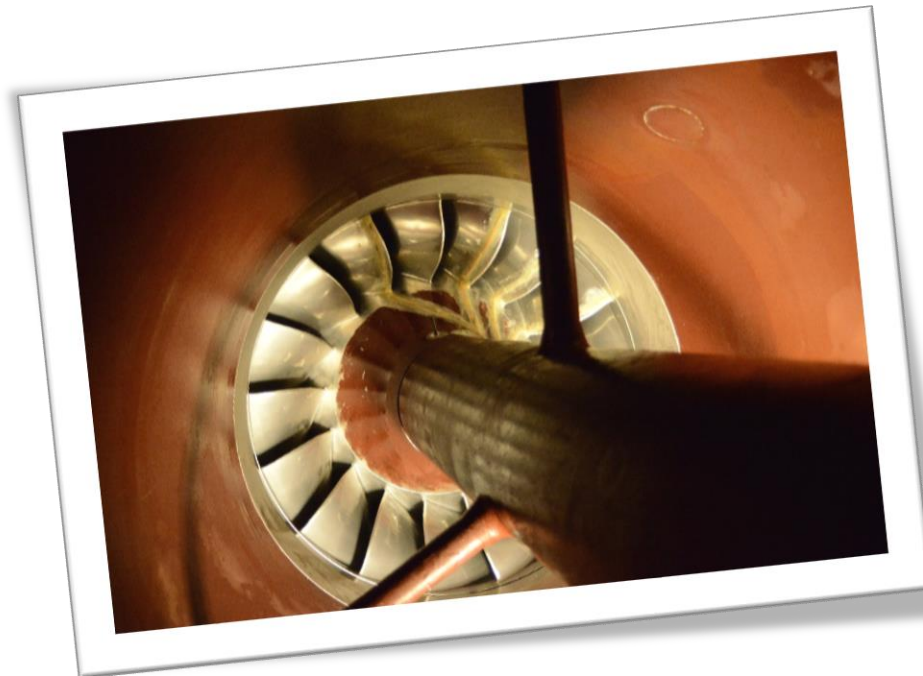
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