



THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY TECHNOLOGY
COLLABORATION PROGRAMME ON HYDROPOWER

IEA Hydropower

JEPIC

3-4

Annex-XVI : Hidden Hydro Opportunities Present Status of “Hidden Hydro Opportunities” Development in Japan

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1. Tasks of Annex-XVI “Hidden Hydro Opportunities”

2. Case Studies for Subtask.2 in Japan

3. Case Studies for Subtask.3 in Japan

1. Tasks of Annex-XVI “Hidden Hydro Opportunities”

The work plan will be subdivided into 4 Tasks.

Subtask 1. Updating Hydropower Inventories

Subtask 2. Improving Performance from Existing Hydropower

Subtask 3. Adding Power to “Non-power Dams” and Water Management Facilities

Subtask 4. Hydropower Technology Research and Innovation in the context of
Hidden Hydropower Opportunities

2. Case Studies for Subtask.2 in Japan

Subtask.2 : Improving performance from Existing Hydropower

Case 1. Expansion of Equipment

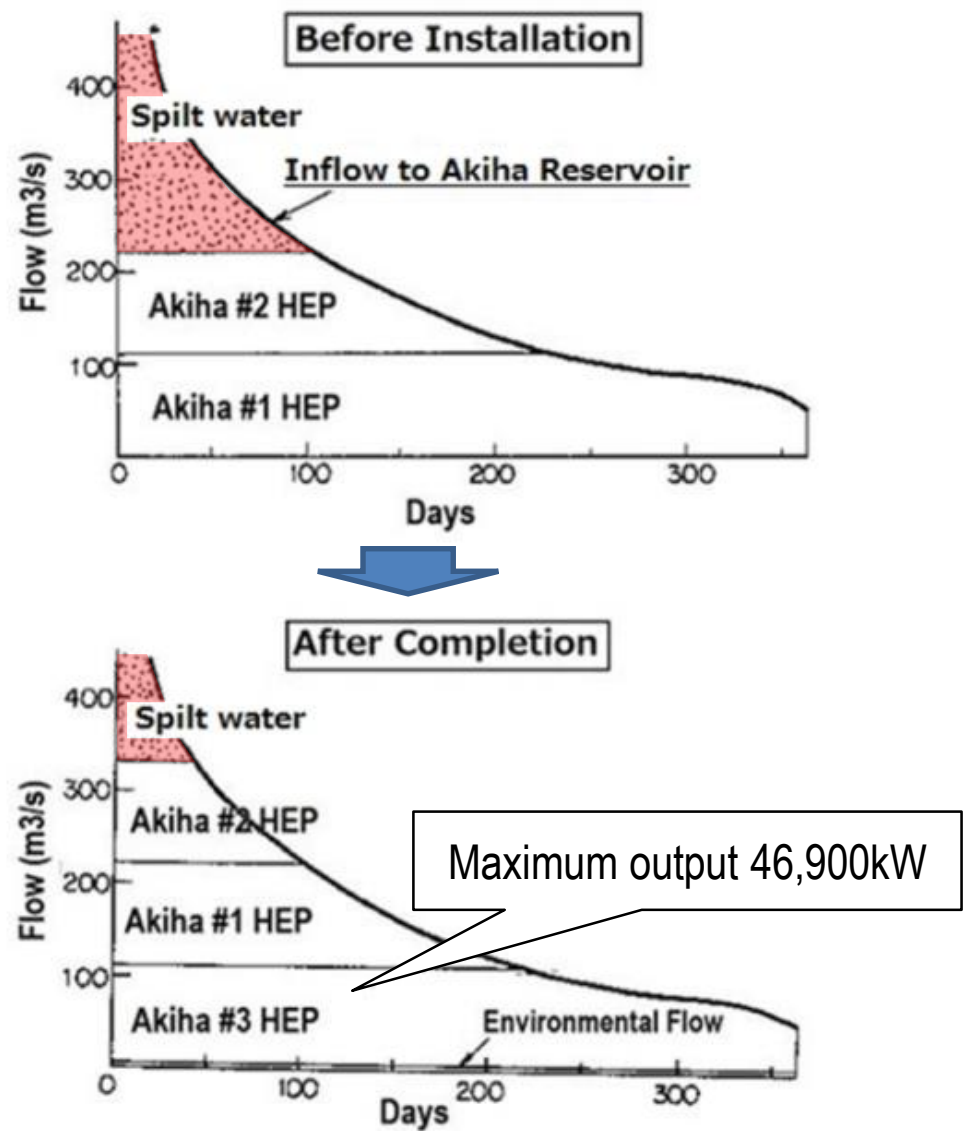
Case 2. Improvement of Dam

Case 3. Improvement of Power Plant Operation and Diversion

Case 4. Optimized output by water diversion between existing hydropower plants

Case 1. Expansion of Equipment

- Effective utilization of spilt flow from the existing dam by adding small hydropower plant -

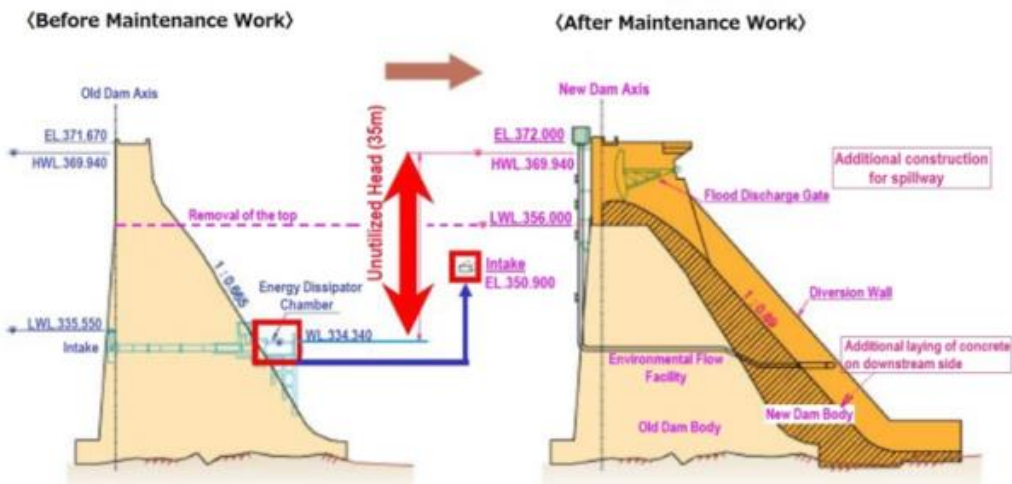


The small hydropower plant is installed to produce the maximum hydropower by utilizing the overflow, occurred approximately 100 days a year from existing dam.

Equipment of Akiha #3 Hydro Power Plant

Turbine	Type	(Main Turbine) Vertical shaft, Francis	(Small Turbine) Horizontal shaft, Francis
	Output	46,500kW	1,800kW
	Unit No.	1	1
Generator	Type	(Main Generator) Vertical shaft, 3 phase Synchronous	(Small Generator) Horizontal shaft, 3 phase Synchronous
	Capacity	47,600KVA	1,700KVA
	Unit No.	1	1

Case 2. Improvement of Dam



Schematic Diagrams of Dam’s maintenance work



Photo 1: Before maintenance

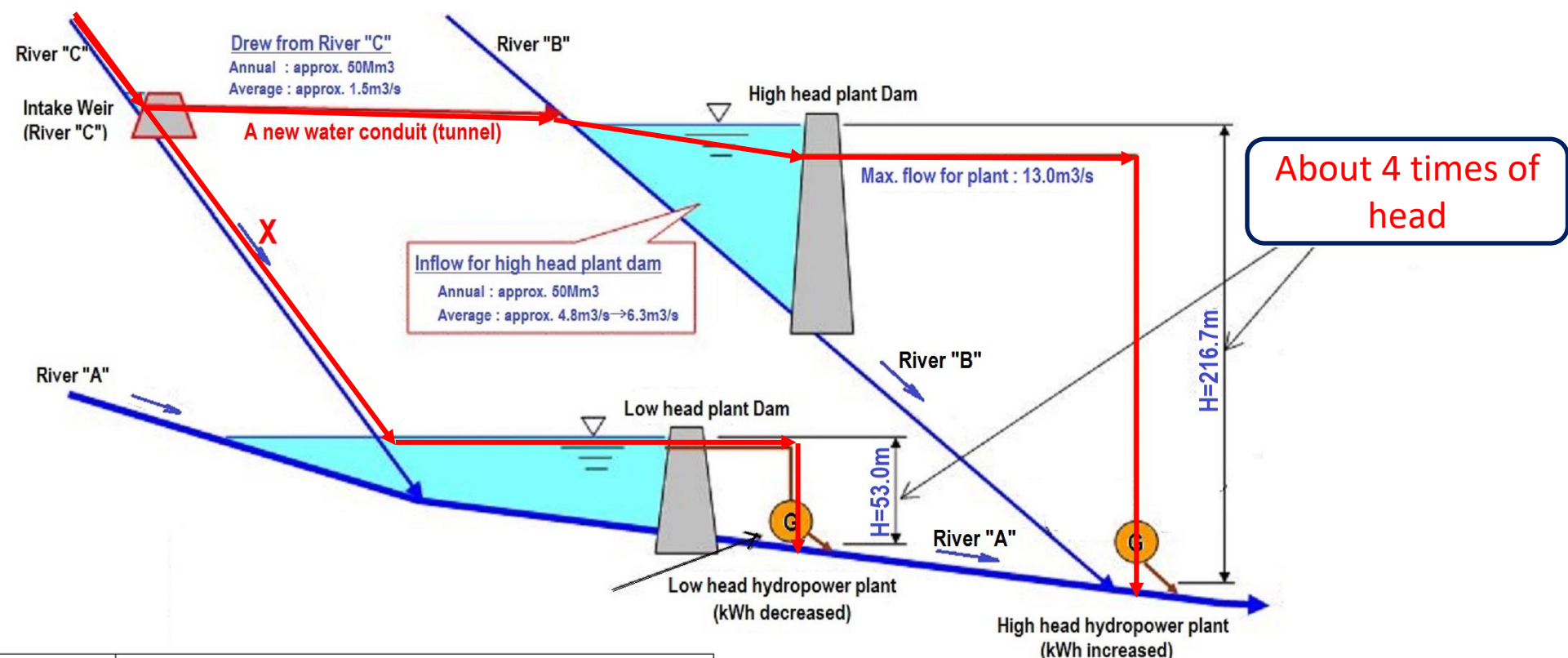


Photo 2: After maintenance

Item	Before maintenance work	After maintenance work
Type	Concrete gravity dam	Concrete gravity dam
Dam height	62.10 m	62.43 m
Crest length	35.15 m	39.50 m
Dam volume	31,000 m³	45,000 m³
Effective storage capacity	12,995,000 m³	7,490,000 m³
Flood control capacity	720 m³/s	1,610 m³/s
Flood control method	Tunnel-type spillway: 720 m³/s	Tunnel-type spillway: 720 m³/s Overflow-type spillway: 890 m³/s

	Before redevelopment	After redevelopment	
Power plant name	Taishakugawa Power Station	Shin-Taishakugawa Power Station	Taishakugawa Power Station
Name of the water system / river	Taishakugawa River and Fukumasugawa River in the Takahashigawa River system	Taishakugawa River in the Takahashigawa River system	Fukumasugawa River in the Takahashigawa River system
Maximum output	4,400 kW	11,000 kW	2,400 kW
Maximum discharge	5.7 m³/s	10.0 m³/s	3.1 m³/s
Effective head	95.17 m	129.0 m	95.17 m
Power generation type	Reservoir type / dam canal type	Reservoir type / dam canal type	Run-of-river type / canal type

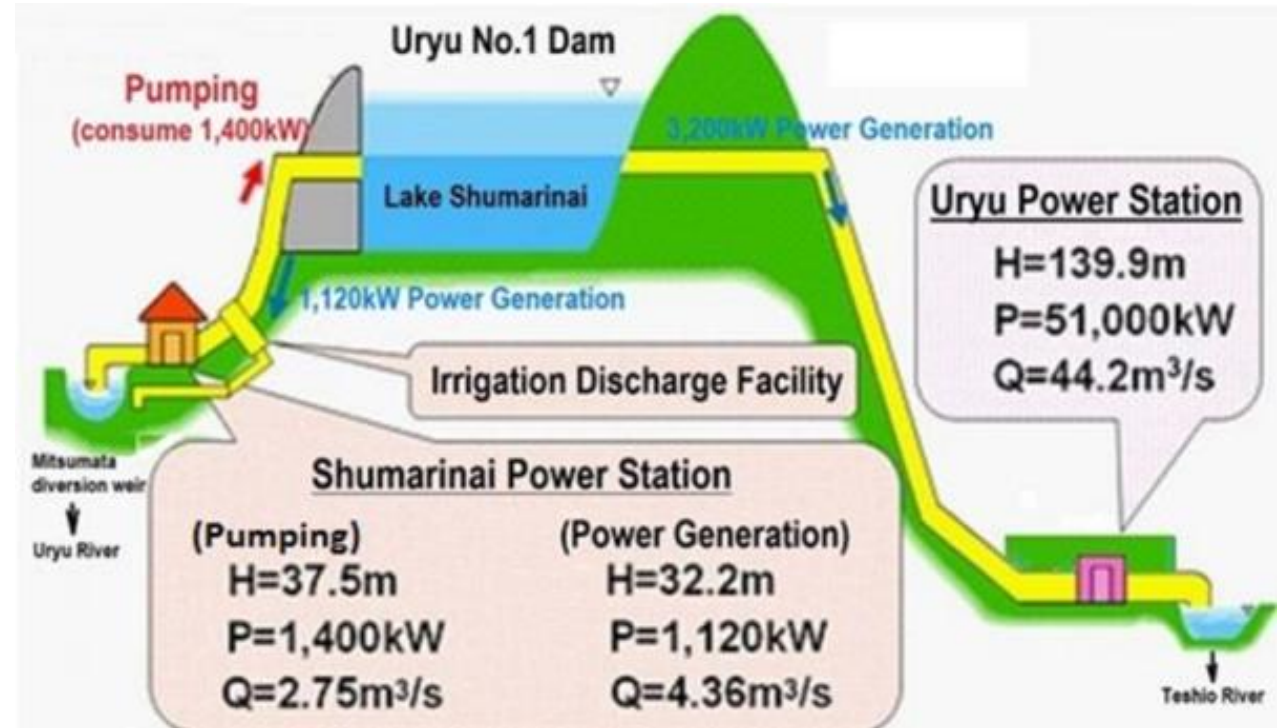
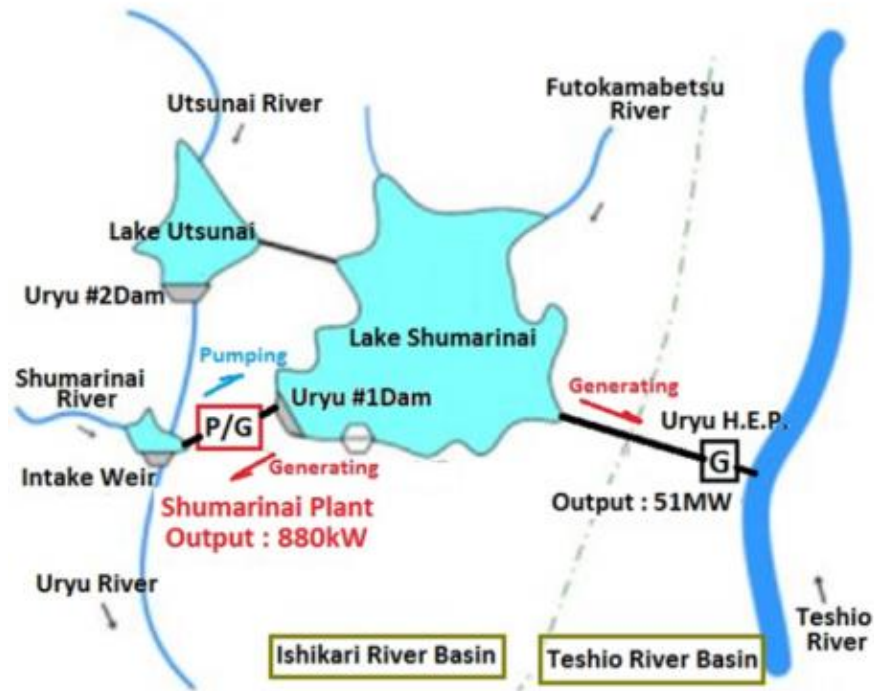
Case 3. Increased output from existing hydropower plants based on raised water levels or changes



Items	High Head Hydropower Plant	
	Original	After providing a new water tunnel
Max. Output(kW)	24,200	24,200
Max. Turbine Flow (m ³ /s)	13.0	The same flow with original (Max. drawing flow from "River C": $5.6\text{m}^3/\text{s}$)
Effective Head(m)	216.7	216.7
Annual Power Generation (GWh)	Approx.71	Approx.94 (Increased GWh : approx.17)

Increased power generation for high head hydropower plant
 Approx. 17GWh
 (Before : approx. 71GWh, After : approx. 94GWh)

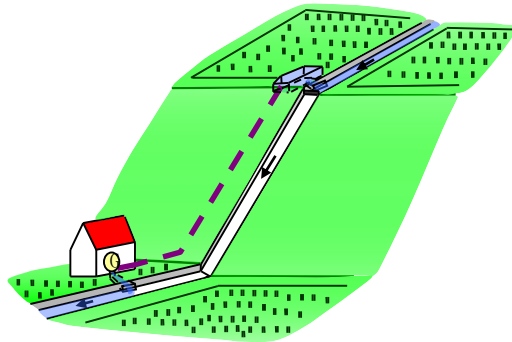
Case 4. Optimized output by water diversion between existing hydropower plants



- The Shumarinai Power Plant generates the power by utilizing the irrigation discharge from the upper dam(Shumarinai Lake) during the irrigation period.
- In the non-irrigation period, the river water flowing into the lower dam is pumped to the upper dam and is fed to Uryu Hydropower Plant having a higher potential energy than Shumarinai Power Plant.

3. Case Studies for Subtask.3 in Japan

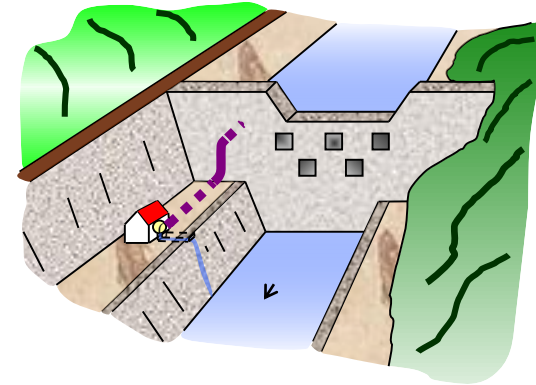
Subtask.3 Adding Power to “Non-powered Dams” and Water Management Facilities



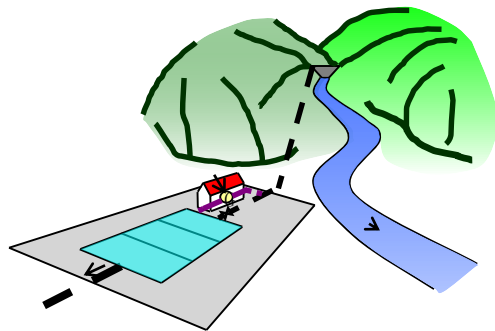
Case 1. Irrigation Waterways



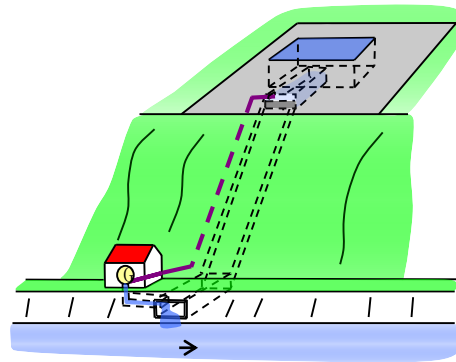
**Case 2. Water Flow from Agricultural
& Multi-purpose Dams**



**Case 3. Water Flow from
Check Dams**

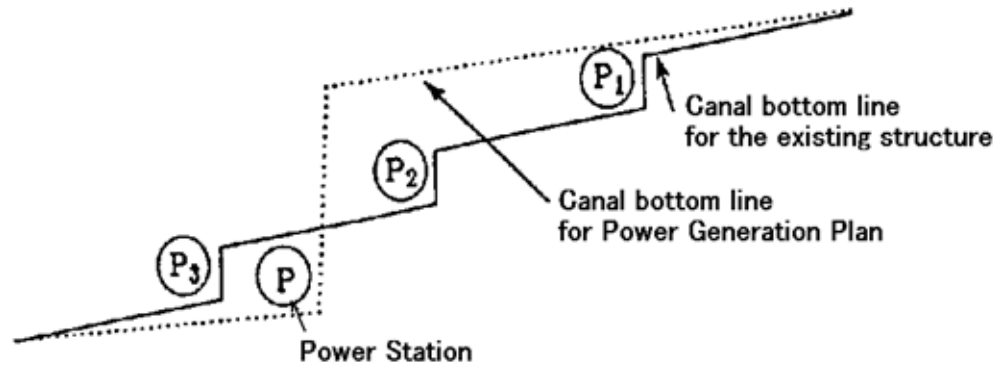


Case 4. Water Works



Case 5. Sewage Plants

Case 1. Cascade Micro Hydro Generating System in Irrigation Waterways



4 units are installed on the same irrigation waterways without changing the structure of the irrigation waterways.

Items	Specification
Flow	Irrigation period : 2.4 m ³ /s Non-irrigation period : 1.3 m ³ /s
Head	2.0 m
Turbine Type	Kaplan, Vertical
Max. Output	30kW/Unit



Case 2. Small Hydropower Plant installed in Water Supply Dam

Yunishikawa Dam

Dam height : 119m

Crest length : 320m

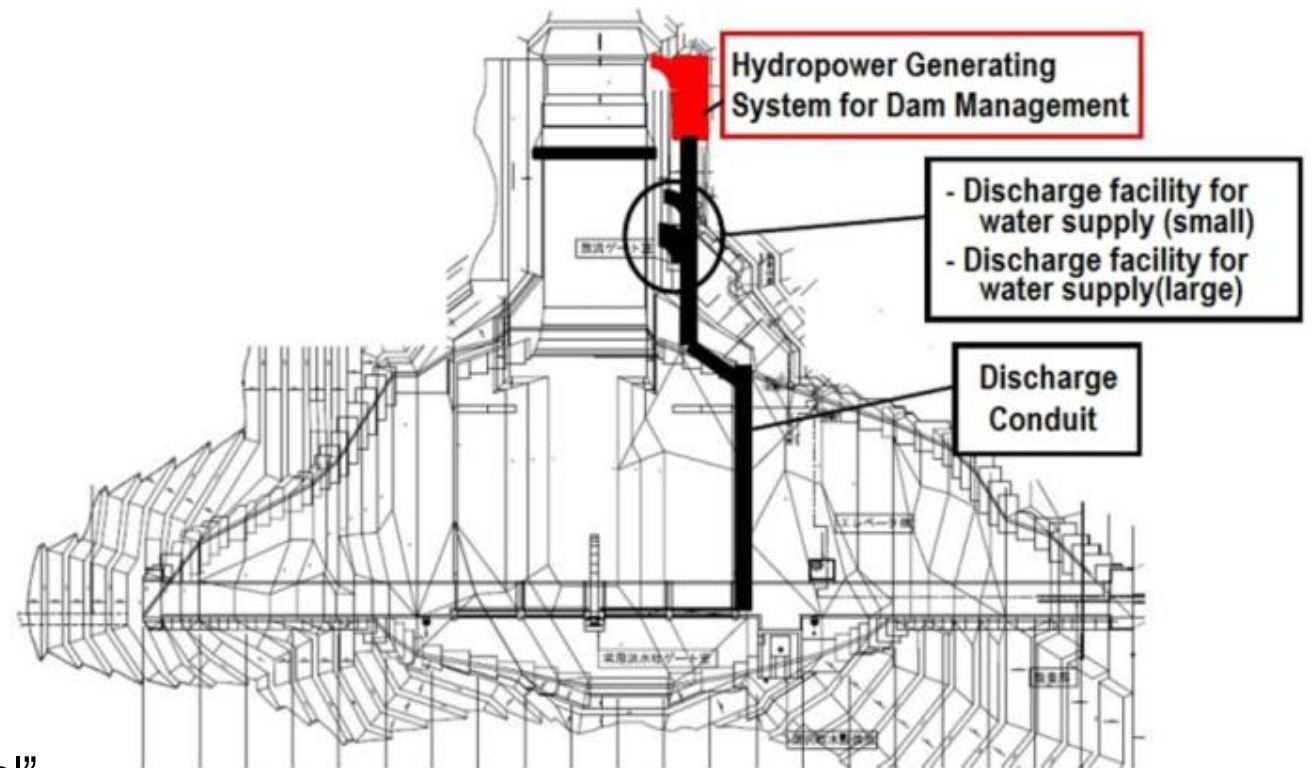
Storage capacity : 75million m³



Yunishikawa Dam is used for “water supply “, “flood control”, “maintenance for function of flow”.

At Yunishikawa Dam, the environmental flow of 0.54 m³/s flow must be discharged constantly in order to maintain the normal function of river water.

Environmental flow is used to generate the hydropower for dam management.



Case .3 Hydropower Plant Installed in Check Dams

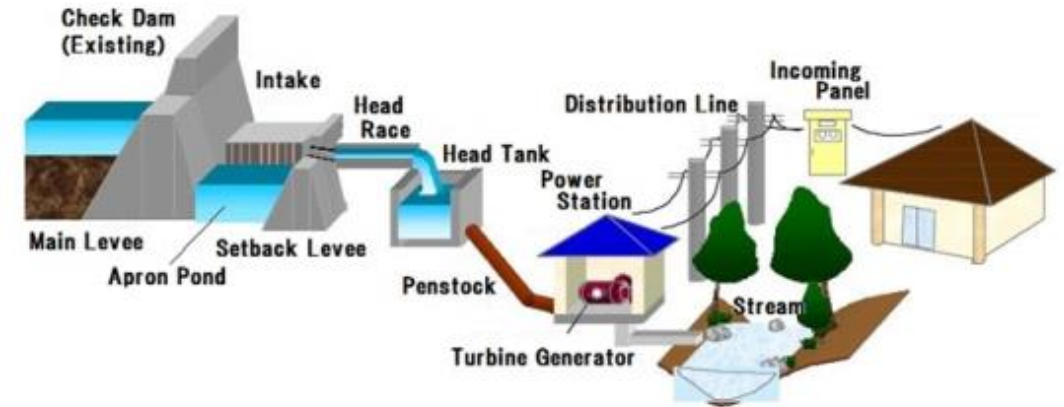
Power Generation Method

(A) Installed beside Check Dam

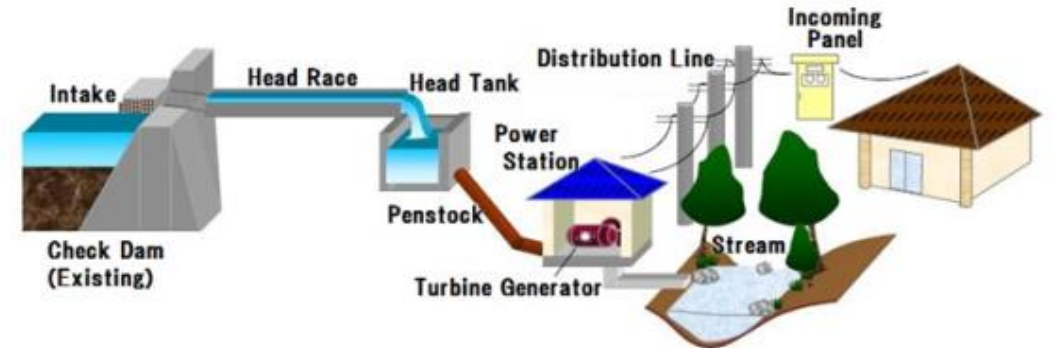


(B) Conveyed by Head Race

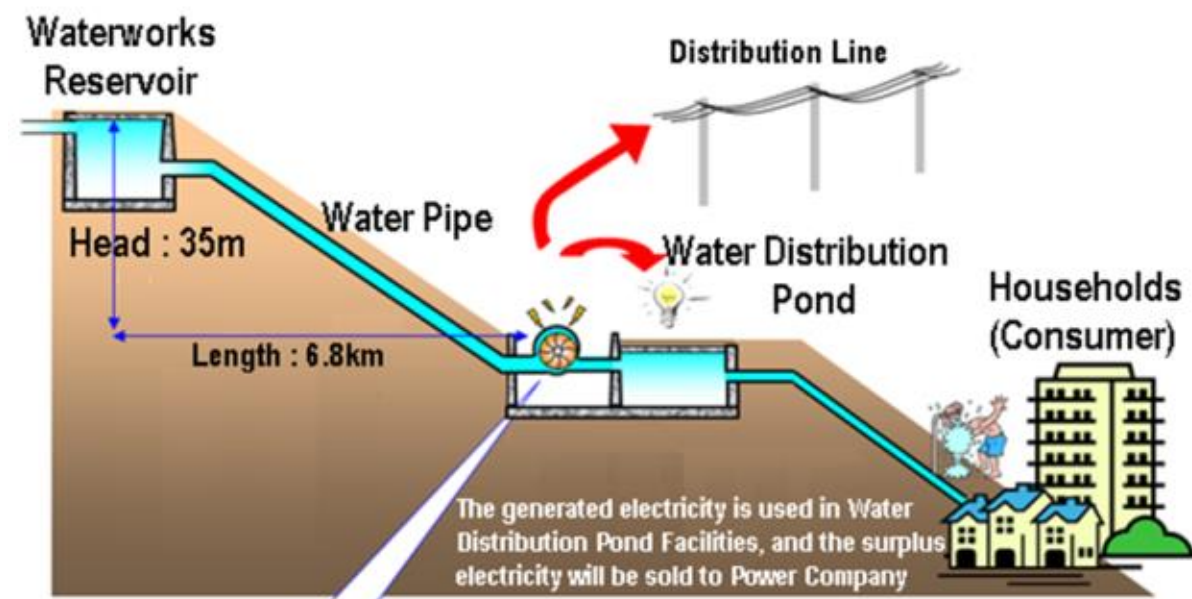
(B-1) Water taken from Apron Pond



(B-2) Water taken from Main Bank

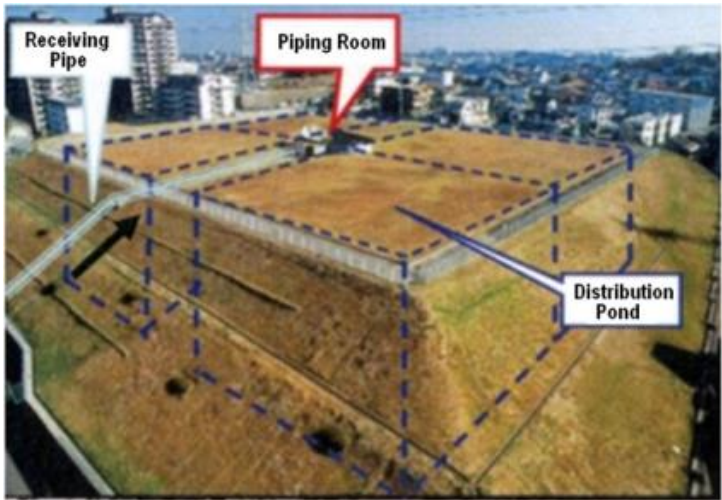


Case 4. Micro Hydropower Unit in Water Distribution Line



This detailed schematic shows the **Water Pipe** entering a **Flow Control Valve for Turbine**, followed by the **Pump as Turbine** and a **Generator**. A **Flow Control Valve** is also shown downstream.

Plant Output : 129 kW
Turbine Flow : 0.48 m3/s
Net Head : 35 m
Unit Speed : 1,100 rpm
Turbine Type : Pump as Turbine
Generator Type : Permanent Magnet Gen.
Voltage : 400 V
Transformer : 400/6,600 V
Commissioning : Feb., 2007
CO2 Reduction : 320 ton/year

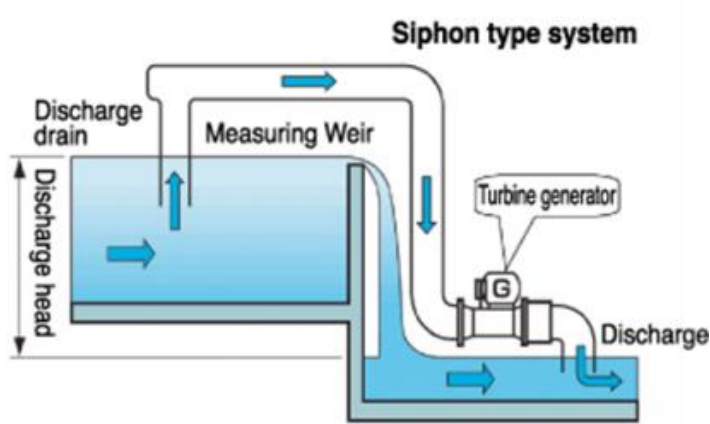
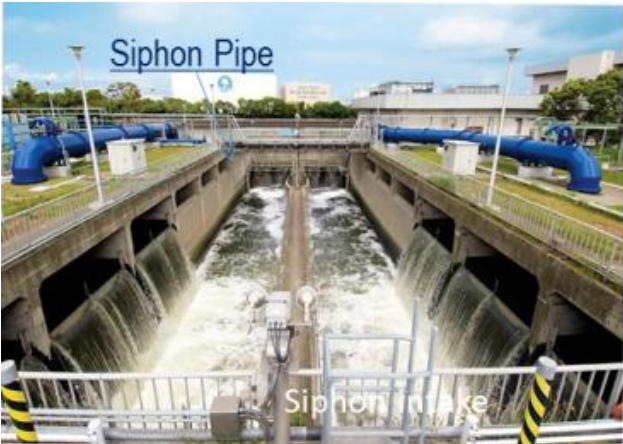


Outline of Distribution Pond



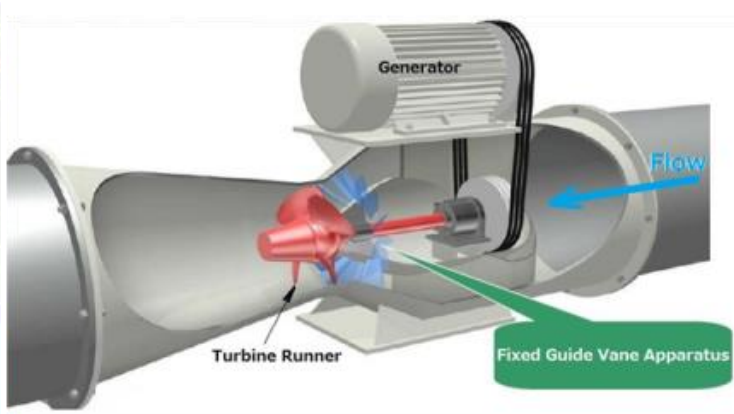
Out view of Piping Room
(Generating Room)

Case 5. Micro Hydro Unit in Sewage Water Treatment Center



Siphon type Intake System for turbine installed on Discharge Drain

Skeleton of Micro Hydro Unit



$H_g=2.5(m)$, $Q=2.5(m^3/s)$, $P=47.5(kW)$, $H_g=2.0(m)$, $Q=0.3(m^3/s)$, $P=4(kW)$,
2 Units 1 Unit

Turbine Construction

Annual Output : 800,000(kWh), Annual CO₂ Gas Reduction : 300(tons)

(Source) Bureau of Sewerage Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Thank you for your kind attention

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