

Solutions against hydro-abrasive erosion

Optimized design and SXH™ coating



What is hydro-abrasive erosion?

The problem for hydropower plants

Hydro-abrasive erosion is the loss of material on those parts of the turbine where water is passing with high velocity and high concentration of hard particles (e.g. quartz).

This leads to changes of the original shape of the turbine parts and therefore to efficiency and power output losses.

Additionally to this, damages can become so severe that the mechanical integrity of the turbine is not ensured any more.



▲ Alfalfal (Chile): Highly particle loaded water leading to very extensive damages



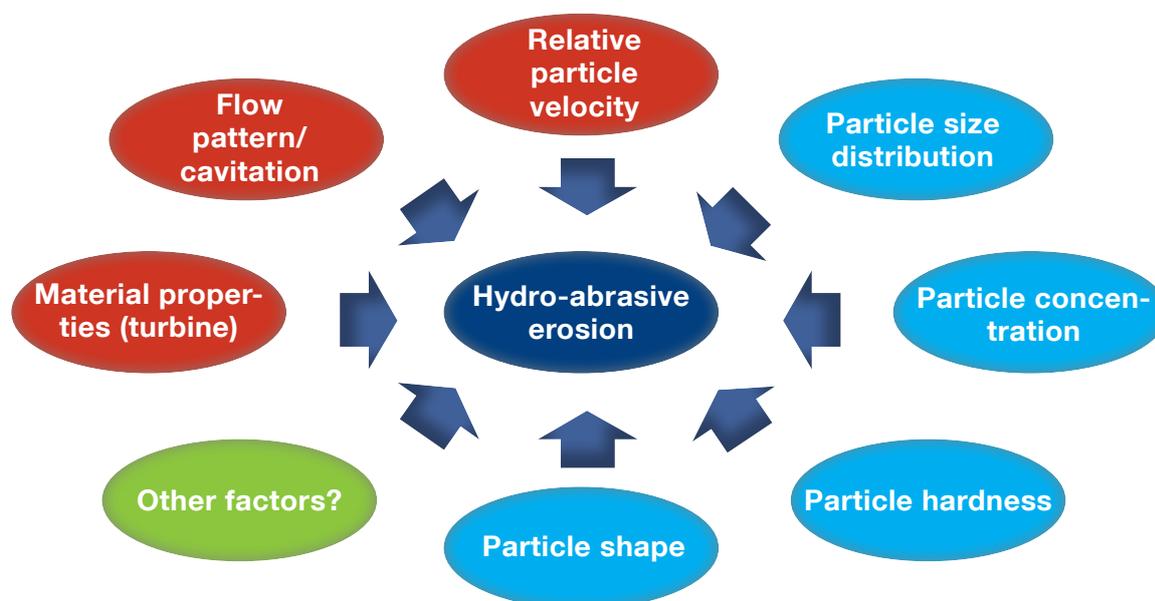
▲ Nathpa Jhakri (India): Uncoated runner with extensive erosion damages



▲ Malana (India): Uncoated Pelton runner after one monsoon season

Influences on erosion

Combination of design and water parameters



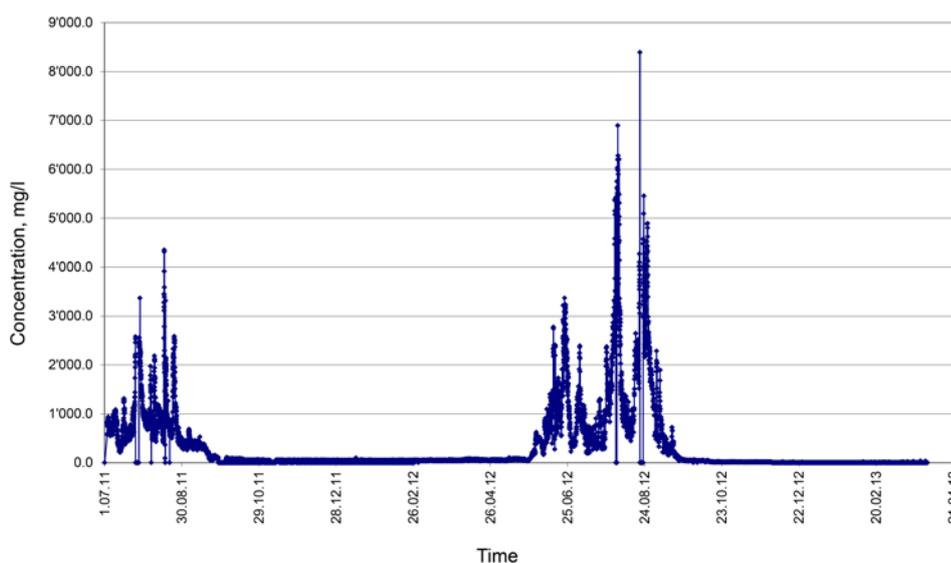
▲ Hydro-abrasive erosion is depending on design and operational parameters (red) and on the other hand on the particle parameters of the water (blue) which cannot be influenced and which vary highly with time.

Prediction of damages

To predict how much hydro-abrasive erosion will occur in the hydropower plant, the following information has to be available:

- Future operation frame work, including operation mode (e.g. base load, peak load)
- Representative particle parameters of the water, which will pass the turbine
- Reservoir or desander characteristics, if planned
- Hydropower plant and turbine design (e.g. type and size of turbine)

With the know-how of ANDRITZ HYDRO and the previously described information a prediction of efficiency loss, damage extent and overhaul period can be done.



▲ Long term sampling showing fluctuation of concentration

Holistic approach to the problem

When a hydropower plant will experience hydro-abrasive erosion this should be taken into account from the start of the planning and design process. In the table the main optimization possibilities for the whole process are shown. To minimize the impact of hydro-abrasive erosion the design of the overall hydropower plant, of the turbine and of each part needs to be optimized.

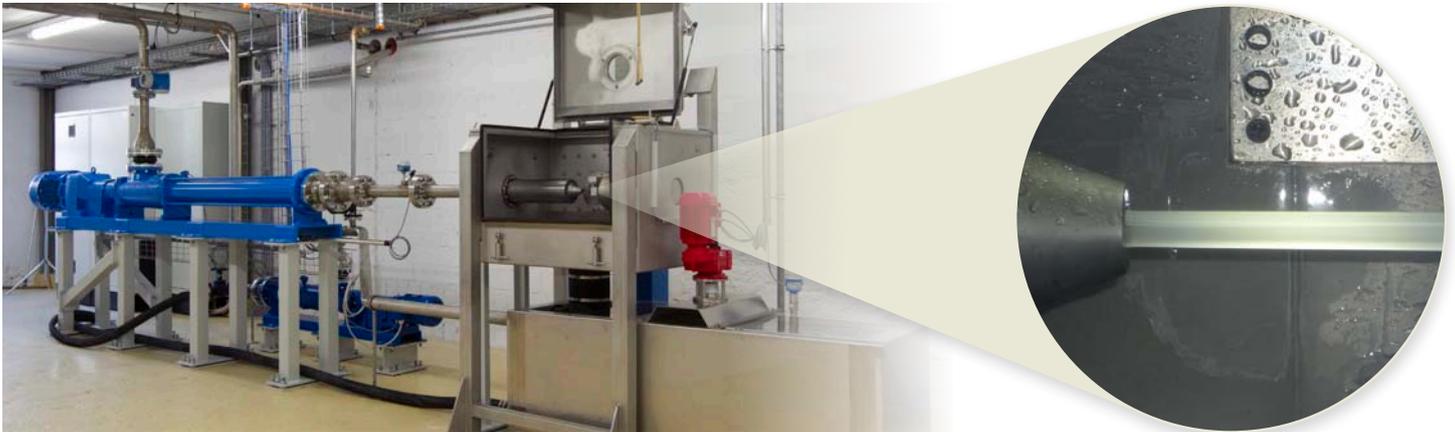
These optimizations influence each other and have an impact on investment and future revenue. Due to this each possibility has to be looked at, to find the overall best solution in terms of investment and revenue.

The analysis if hydro-abrasive erosion will occur and to which extend has to be done as early as possible to be able to implement

all necessary changes. The design changes are for Francis (and Kaplan) turbines more extensive than for Pelton turbines.

HPP layout	Desander	ANDRITZ HYDRO expertise
	Geometry of intake	
Hydraulic layout	Turbine type and number of units	
	Reduction of relative velocity	
	Minimization of cavitation	
	Design to minimize damages due to hydro-abrasive erosion	
Mechanic design	Better overhaul possibilities	
	More stable design/construction	
	Coating	
Coating	High quality coating	
	Full robotic if possible	

Research & Development

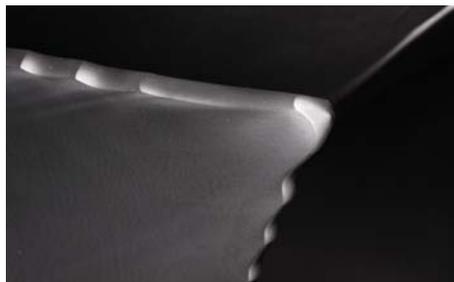


▲ Test rig for erosion tests

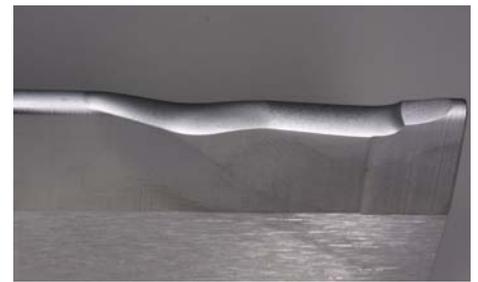
R&D on hydro-abrasive erosion:

- Quantitative influence of parameters to gain a better predictability
- Design optimization
- New coatings
- Quality check of coating workshops

Additionally also measurement techniques are tested for future operation in hydro-power plants.



▲ Erosion on a splitter of a Pelton runner



▲ Erosion on a Pelton splitter sample, tested in the wear-lab

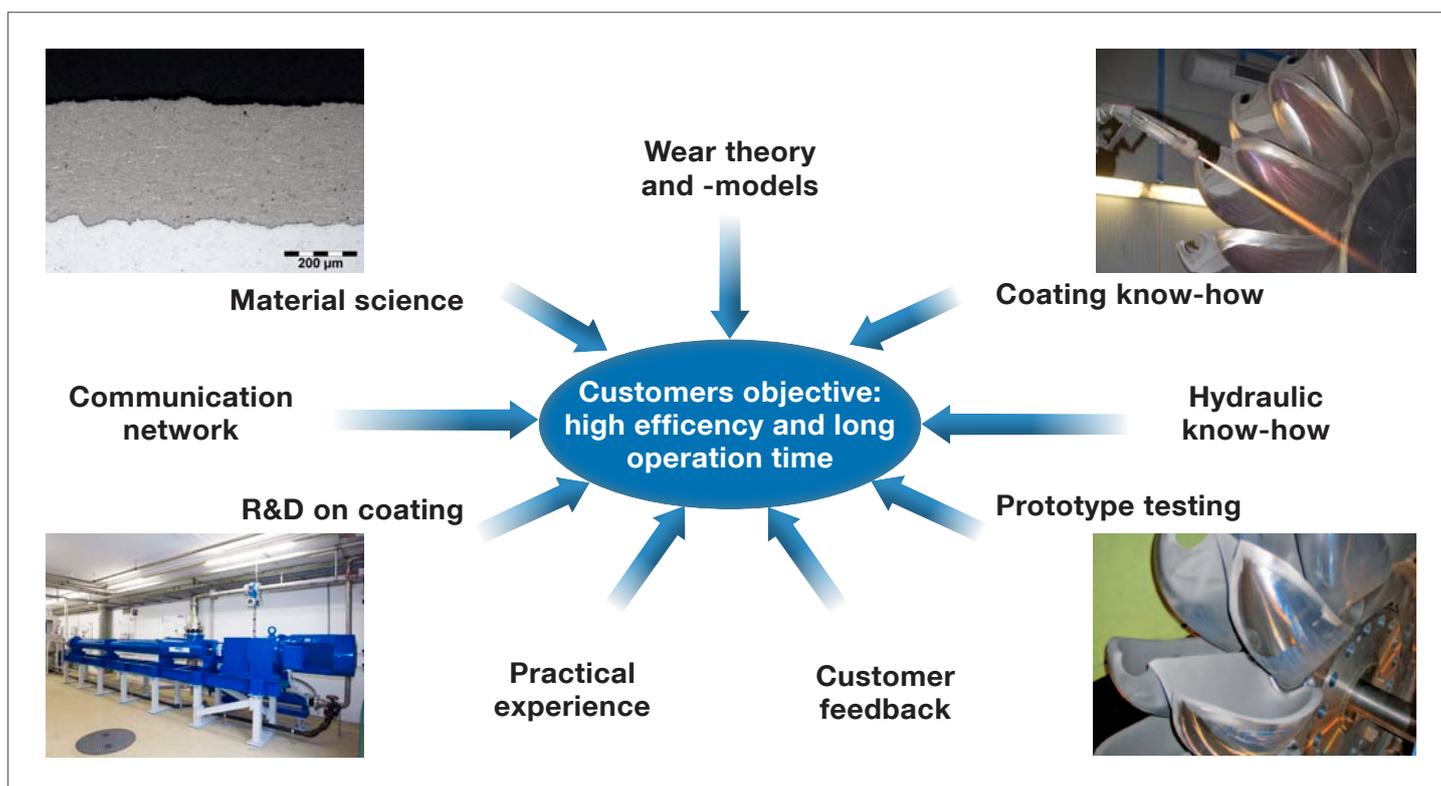
Minimizing the impact of erosion

The strength of ANDRITZ HYDRO is the comprehensiveness of the competencies, ranging from research to hydraulic and mechanical design of turbines, manufacturing and coating. ANDRITZ HYDRO has a long experience in designing turbine for hydro-

power plants with high particle loads and almost 30 years of experience with SXH™ hardcoatings. During these years continuous improvements were done regarding the design of the coated parts, as well as for the coating process.

This development in minimizing the impact of hydro-abrasive erosion, is mainly possible due to:

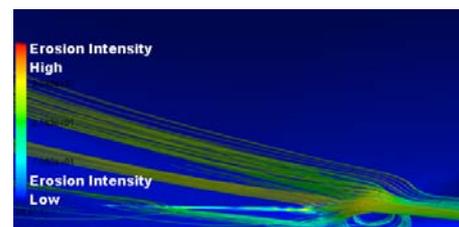
- Feedback from customers and field tests due to close and good relations
- R&D on coating and hydro-abrasive erosion
- Coating and hydraulic know-how



Combining feedback from customers and internal know-how on computational fluid dynamics, areas with high damages are analyzed to see if design changes are possible.



▲ Damage on guide vane



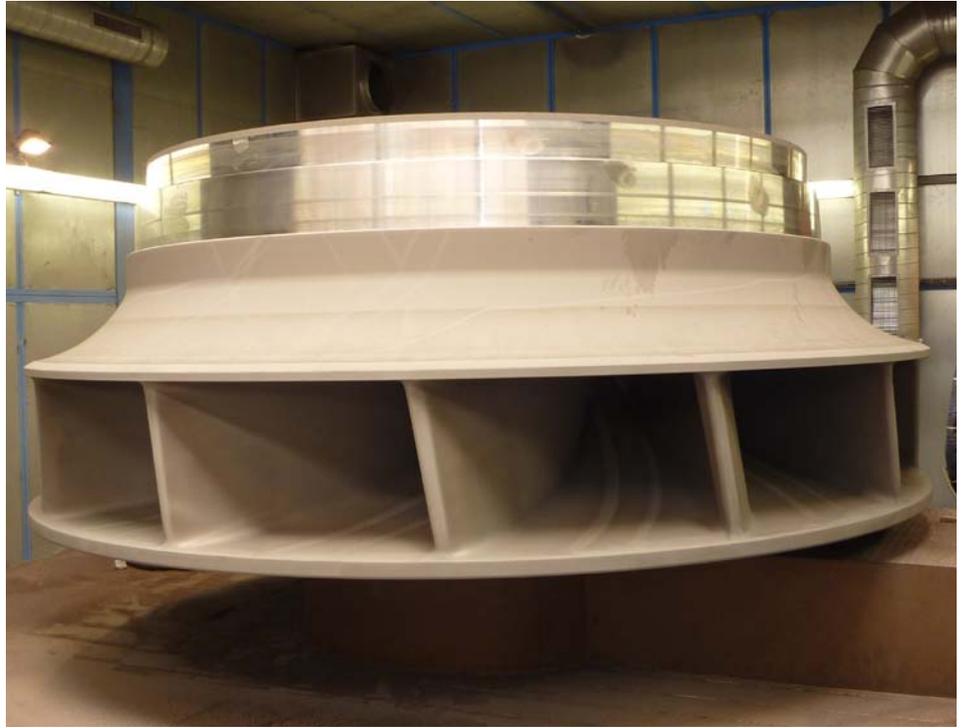
▲ CFD analysis of the same area

Coating development

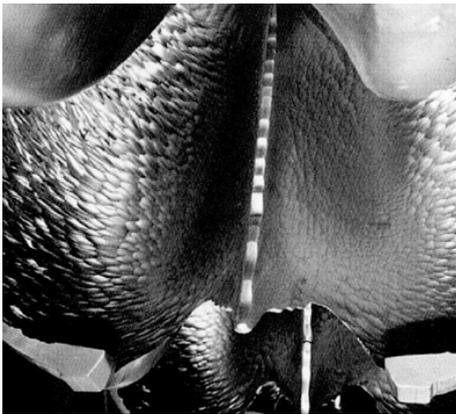
In the last years following main developments in coating components were done:

- Possibility to fully coat Francis runners by robot
- Increased stabilization of the splitter for Pelton runners (SXH™8X)
- Repair of hardcoating

If coated parts operate under severe hydro-abrasive erosion conditions the SXH™ hardcoating gets locally damaged and the base material is worn away. For these damages certain repair procedures with hard coating or polymer coating have been developed.



▲ Fully coated Francis runner (Karcham Wangtoo, India)



▲ Uncoated Pelton runner after 38,000 t (Alfalfal, Chile)



▲ SXH™70 after 120,000 t (Alfalfal, Chile)

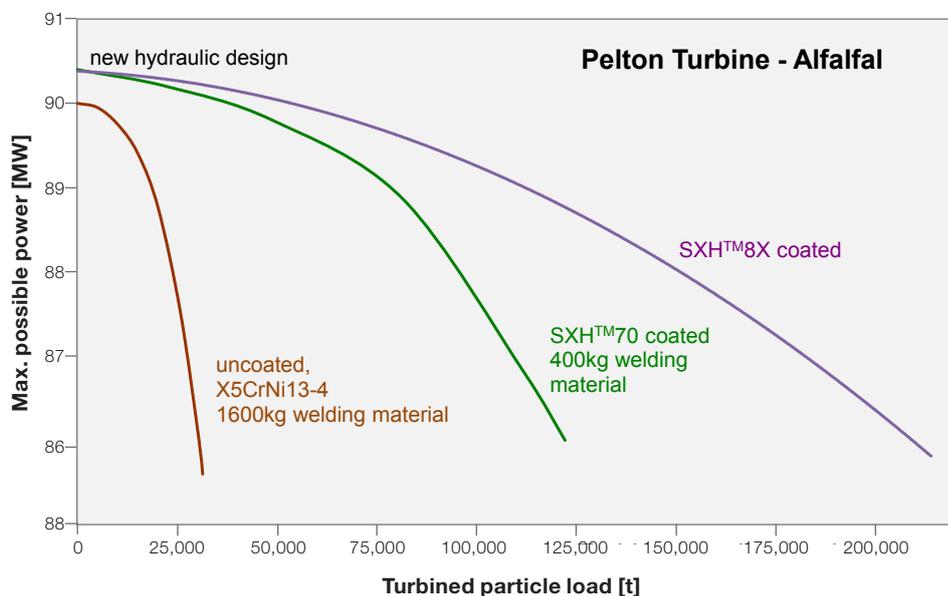


▲ SXH™8X after 183,000 t (Alfalfal, Chile)

References

Alfalfal (Chile)

Maximal possible power depending on the amount of turbined particles for an uncoated Pelton runner, a runner with standard SXH™70 coating and a runner with increased stabilization of the splitter, with SXH™8X coating.



Nathpa Jhakri (India)

Damages after one year of operation are on a fully coated runner very small compared to the uncoated runner. Therefore almost no efficiency losses occur.



▲ Uncoated: After one year of operation



▲ Coated: After one year of operation

Worldwide coated parts

SXH™ are coatings by ANDRITZ HYDRO to significantly reduce the damages due to hydro-abrasive erosion.

SXH™80 and SXH™8X:

Type: WC-CoCr Coatings

Micro hardness: >1,000 HV0.3

Adhesive strength: min 70 MPa

Roughness: as sprayed: 4.5-8 µm

Polished: 0.5-1.2 µm

Pelton*

since 1996

- 295 runners
- 2,690 needles and mouthpiece
- 375 other components

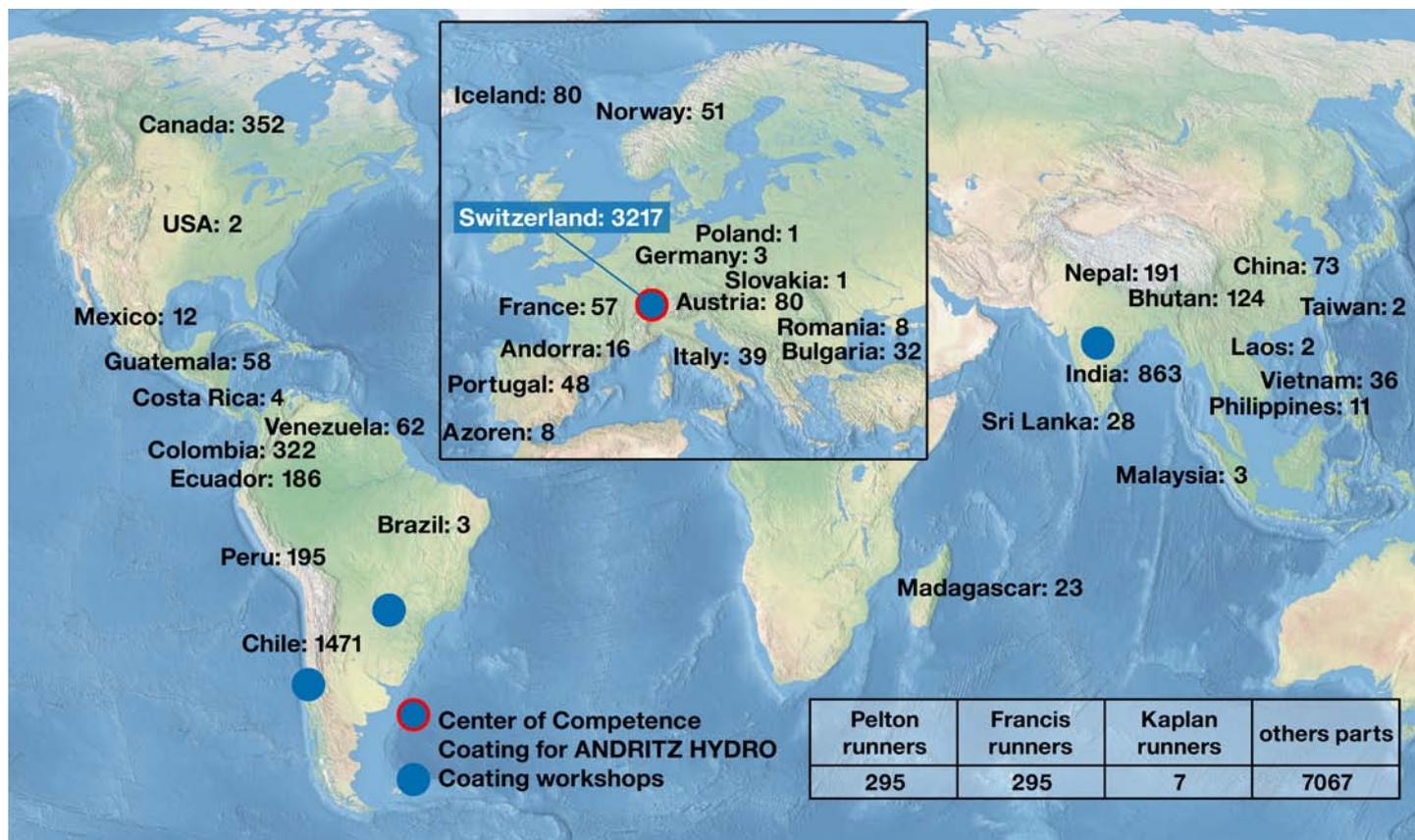
Francis/Kaplan*

since 1996

- 302 runners
- 2,827 guide vanes
- 447 labyrinths
- 291 facing plates

* all figures by 12/2014

Coated parts by ANDRITZ HYDRO



Figures present the number of coated parts by ANDRITZ HYDRO.

- Coating workshops of ANDRITZ HYDRO and subsuppliers:
 - Switzerland (Center of Competence)
 - India
 - Chile
 - Brazil

(1) - all figures by 12/2014