

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكترونى والميكروفيلم

# جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



MONA MAGHRABY





# OPTIMAL SELECTION AND DESIGN OF SMALL HYDROPOWER PROJECTS

By

### Hazem Usama Said Said Abdelhady

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

**Irrigation and Hydraulics Engineering** 

## OPTIMAL SELECTION AND DESIGN OF SMALL HYDROPOWER PROJECTS

By

### Hazem Usama Said Said Abdelhady

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

**Irrigation and Hydraulics Engineering** 

Under the Supervision of

Prof. Abdallah Sadik Bazaraa	Dr. Yehya Emad Imam
Professor of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering	Lecturer
Irrigation and Hydraulics Engineering Department	Irrigation and Hydraulics Engineering Department
Faculty of Engineering , Cairo University	Faculty of Engineering , Cairo University
Dr. Ziad S	hawwash 
Assistant I	Professor
Department of Ci	vil Engineering
Faculty of Applied Science, University of B	ritish Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING , CAIRO UNIVERSITY GIZA, EGYPT 2020

# OPTIMAL SELECTION AND DESIGN OF SMALL HYDROPOWER PROJECTS

### By

### Hazem Usama Said Said Abdelhady

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

**Irrigation and Hydraulics Engineering** 

Approved by the Examining Committee:

Prof. Abdallah Sadik Bazaraa, Thesis Main Advisor

Prof. Khaled Hussein Hamed, Internal Examiner

Prof. Anas Mohamed El Molla, External Examiner (Professor of Hydraulics Faculty of Engineering – Al Azhar University)

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING , CAIRO UNIVERSITY GIZA, EGYPT 2020

**Engineer's Name:** Hazem Usama Said Said Abdelhady

**Date of Birth:** 29/3/1995 **Nationality:** Egyptian

**E-mail:** hazem.usama.said@cu.edu.eg

**Phone:** 01153199168

**Address:** 6 Dokki street, Giza

**Registration Date:** 10/10/2018 **Awarding Date:** -/-/20-

**Degree:** Master of Science

**Department:** Irrigation and Hydraulics Engineering

**Supervisors:** 

Prof. Abdallah Sadik Bazaraa

Dr. Yehya Emad Imam Dr. Ziad Shawwash

(University of British Columbia, Canda)

**Examiners:** 

Prof. Abdallah Sadik Bazaraa (Thesis main advisor)
Prof. Khaled Hussein Hamed (Internal examiner)
Prof. Anas Mohamed El Molla (External examiner)
(Professor at Faculty of Engineering

Al Azhar University)

#### Title of Thesis:

## OPTIMAL SELECTION AND DESIGN OF SMALL HYDROPOWER PROJECTS

#### **Keywords:**

Hydroelectric power; Run-of-River; Optimization; Intake location; Turbine selection

#### **Summary:**

The number of small hydropower projects (SHP) worldwide has grown multiple folds over the past few years. To support continued growth, reliable tools are needed for proper SHP selection and prioritization. A model was developed to identify optimal SHP along a given river reach based on a greedy genetic algorithm that maximizes net annual benefit. For each project, the model determines intake location, penstock diameter and length, and turbine number and capacity. Model performance was assessed through application to the Mamquam River in Canada and the Guder River in Ethiopia. The better performance of the optimization model in this study is attributed to the following model features: 1) the freedom to select intakes at any location along a river reach and not at specified intervals, and 2) the ability to select the appropriate number of turbines up to a specified maximum number. The model also runs efficiently and achieves relatively short runtimes by relying on separate optimization modules and parallel execution.



## **Disclaimer**

I hereby declare that this thesis is my own original work and that no part of it has been submitted for a degree qualification at any other university or institute.

I further declare that I have appropriately acknowledged all sources used and have cited them in the references section.

Name: Hazem Usama Said Said Abdelhady

Signature:

Date: ..../2020

### Acknowledgements

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my main supervisor, Prof. Dr. Abdallah Bazaraa, for his guidance and support. I would like to thank my previous main supervisor, Prof. Dr. Ashraf Ghanem, for his guidance, support and precious remarks during his supervision period. I would like to express the deepest appreciation to my supervisor Dr. Yehya Imam for his time, effort and continuous support that made this research happen. I would like to thank Dr. Ziad Shawwash for his meticulous comments and for giving me the access to WestGrid HPC. finally, I am grateful to Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim for providing data for Guder River.

This research was enabled in part by support provided by WestGrid (www.westgrid.ca) and Compute Canada Calcul Canada (www.computecanada.ca).

## **Table of Contents**

Di	sciair	er	1
A	cknov	edgements	ii
Ta	ble of	Contents	iii
Li	st of '	bles	iv
Li	st of l	gures	v
No	omen	ature	vii
Al	ostrac		viii
1	<b>Intr</b> 1.1	luction         Background	1 1 1 2
	1.2 1.3	I.1.3 Run-of-River Projects Selection and Design	4 5 5
2	Lite	ture Review	6
	<ul><li>2.1</li><li>2.2</li><li>2.3</li><li>2.4</li><li>2.5</li><li>2.6</li></ul>	Turbines for Small Hydropower Plants  2.1.1 Turbine Types  2.1.2 Turbine Selection  Models For RoR project Planning and Design  2.2.1 Planning Models  2.2.2 Design Models  2.2.3 Comprehensive Models  Economic Analysis for Hydropower Projects  2.3.1 Cost Analysis for SHP  2.3.2 Economic Feasibility of Hydropower Projects  Hydrologic Analysis for SHP  Environmental Requirements for SHP  Optimization Techniques  2.6.1 Introduction  2.6.2 Local Optimization Techniques  2.6.3 Global Optimization Techniques	6 6 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 12 14
3	Mod	l description	16
	3.1	Model Formulation	16 16 17

		3.1.3 Main Optimization Module	19 21
	3.2	Optimization Scheme	
	3.3	Model Coding	
	3.4	Parallel Model Implementation	27
4	Mod	del Validation	29
	4.1	Site Description	29
	4.2	Model Input Data	31
	4.3	Identified Projects	36
	4.4	Comparison to Existing Projects	38
5	Con	nparison to Previous Model	43
	5.1	Case Study Description	43
	5.2	Model Application Results	44
6		cussion	49
	6.1	Assessment of the RoRPO Model Formulation	49
	6.2	Effect of Temporal Flow Variability	
		6.2.1 Mamquam River flow variability	
		6.2.2 Guder River flow variability	
		6.2.3 Accounting for Flow Variability in RoRPO Model	53
	6.3	Effect of Number of Turbines	55
7		nmary, Conclusions, and Recommendations	57
	7.1	Summary	57
	7.2	Conclusions	57
	7.3	Recommendations	58
Re	feren	nces	59
Ap	pend	lix A TDO module validation	63
Ap	pend	lix B Guder River Flow Data	76
Ap	pend	lix C Mamquam River Flow Data	80
Ap	pend	lix D Lower and Upper Mamquam Water License	84

## **List of Tables**

4.1 4.2 4.3	The model input parameters used for Mamquam River case study Cost functions coefficients	<ul><li>34</li><li>36</li><li>39</li></ul>
5.1 5.2	The model input parameters used for Guder River case study Summary of economic parameters for all the selected projects including the annual and capital cost, the total generated energy, the annual benefits,	44
	annual net benefits and finally the internal rate of return	47
5.3	Comparison between RoRPO and OPD model results for Guder River	48
6.1	Results for the original run and runs from run 1 to run 7	51
6.2	Guder river results for the original run, run 1, and run 2	54
6.3	Guder river results for the run 3, run 4, run 5, and run 6	54
6.4	Guder river results for the run 7, run 8, and run 9	54
B.1	Guder River catchment Monthly flows data from(1982 to 1987)	76
B.2	Guder River catchment Monthly flows data from (1988 to 1996)	77
B.3	Guder River catchment Monthly flows data from (1997 to 2005)	78
B.4	Guder River catchment Monthly flows data from (2006 to 2010)	79
B.5	Annual flow for Guder River Basin from 1982 to 2010	79
C.1	Mamquam River catchment Monthly flows data from (1990 to 1995)	80
C.2	Mamquam River catchment Monthly flows data from (1996 to 2004)	81
C.3	Mamquam River catchment Monthly flows data from (2005 to 2013)	82
C.4	Mamquam River catchment Monthly flows data from (2014 to 2016)	83
C.5	Annual flow for Mamquam River Basin from 1990 to 2016	83

## **List of Figures**

1.1	Components of dam based hydropower projects	2
1.3	SHP potential and capacity based on world small hydropower development report in the different editions [8]	4
2.1 2.2	Impulse turbine components	6 7
2.3	The ranges of the different turbine types [38]	8
2.4	Overview of the basic Genetic Algorithm steps	15
3.1 3.2 3.3	Modules of the RoRPO model	17 18
	finding project K-1, which allows the model to search for 2 new projects	
2.4	in each of the 2 reaches	21
3.4 3.5	Main optimization module	21 22
3.6	a) Fitness values and b) number of objective function evaluations for	
	different population sizes used in applying the genetic algorithm (GA)	
	in the TDO module. For each population size, the GA was applied 100	
	times. The boxes represent the corresponding interquartile range. For	
	clarity, values beyond 1.5 times the interquartile range were omitted. The whiskers extend to the next furthest points. In panel a), the fitness values	
	were normalized by the highest fitness obtained from all GA runs	24
3.7	Workflow of the RoRPO model on a high performance computing (HPC) cluster. A separate HPC node searches for the optimal project within each	
	river reach. Cores within each node are used for evaluating the objective function for GA application	28
	••	20
4.1	a) Location of Mamquam River in British Columbia, Canada. b) Mamquam River, its watershed, and flow gauge at watershed outlet (black dot). Thick	
	blue line shows the main stem of Mamquam River. Thin blue lines show	
	tributaries. Color shading represents ground elevation	30
4.2	Panels a) to d) show satellite images of the intakes and powerhouses for	
	the existing Lower Mamquam (LM) and Upper Mamquam (UM) projects (satellite imagery courtesy of Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geo-	
	graphics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS	
	User Community)	31
4.3	a) Recorded monthly flow data at WSC gauge. b) Bars for The average monthly flow data form WSC gauge, and monthly cumulative distribution	
4.4	for 2 sample months May and September	32 33
┰.Ѣ	viantished area and cicvation along the main stem of Mannualli Kivel	ככ

4.5	the outlet of Mamquam River watershed. The line in the middle of each box is the median flow. The top and bottom of each box represent the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively. The whiskers cover the full range of flow observed at the gauge for each month. The thick solid line shows	
4.6	monthly-average flows	35
4.7	a) Capital cost per MW and b) total capital cost for SHP components for different power capacities and a head of 30 m. c) Penstock capital cost per unit length for different diameters. d) Penstock total cost for different diameters and lengths. Costs shown are based on the empirical formulas by Singal et al. [43]	37
4.12	Power produced by project S1 for different discharge combinations through turbines T1 and T2 when total available flow is 11.66 m <sup>3</sup> /s. Shown is the produced power when a) turbine T2 is operating alone, b) both turbines are operating, and c) turbine T1 is operating alone. The range for individual turbine discharge is restricted to the minimum and maximum discharge for each turbine. The circular marker in panel a) indicates maximum power output.	38
4.8	Hydropower projects S1 to S7 identified by the RoRPO model versus existing projects LM and UM along Mamquam river in a) plan view and b) profile view. In panel a), the thick blue line denotes the main steam of Mamquam River, the thin blue lines denote tributaries, and the dashed line denotes the watershed boundary. c) Annual net benefit (ANB) for the projects identified by the RoRPO model. Note that the vertical axis has a logarithmic scale.	40
4.9 4.10	Turbine discharge for projects a) S1 and b) S2	41
4.11	Power produced by project S1 for different discharge combinations through turbines T1 and T2 when total available flow is 15.23 m <sup>3</sup> /s. Shown is the produced power when a) turbine T2 is operating alone, b) both turbines are operating, and c) turbine T1 is operating alone. The range for individual turbine discharge is restricted to the minimum and maximum discharge for each turbine. The circular marker in panel c) indicates maximum power output.	42
5 1	Guder River location in the Blue Nile Basin	43

5.2	model (boxes with solid borders). Solid line indicates the Guder River profile. Projects S1 to S19 are from the RoRPO model and projects O1 to O22 are from the OPD model.	45
5.3	Examples of projects selected by the RoRPO model. Dashed lines indicated intake locations. Dotted lines indicate powerhouse locations. In panels e) and f), shaded regions indicate the extent of corresponding projects identified by the OPD model	46
6.1	ANB for project S1 obtained from the RoRPO model for different $N_h$ monthly flows (square markers). The dot marker represents the ANB for monthly average flows	51
6.2	a) Spillage and b) turbine flow for run 5 with $N_h = 108$ monthly flows. Spillage is the difference between available river flow and the sum of turbine flows and environmental flow $Q_{ENV}$	52
6.3	a) Spillage and b) turbine flow for run 6 with $N_h = 132$ monthly flows. Spillage is the difference between available river flow and the sum of	
6.4	turbine flows and environmental flow $Q_{ENV}$	52
6.5	the ANB for monthly average flows	55 56
A.1	Power produced by project S1 for different discharge combinations through turbines T1 and T2 when total available flow is 18.09 m <sup>3</sup> /s, interval no 1. Shown is the produced power when a) turbine T2 is operating alone, b) both turbines are operating, and c) turbine T1 is operating alone. The range for individual turbine discharge is restricted to the minimum and maximum discharge for each turbine. The circular marker indicates maximum power output.	63
A.2	Power produced by project S1 for different discharge combinations through turbines T1 and T2 when total available flow is 13.55 m <sup>3</sup> /s, interval no 2. Shown is the produced power when a) turbine T2 is operating alone, b) both turbines are operating, and c) turbine T1 is operating alone. The range for individual turbine discharge is restricted to the minimum and maximum discharge for each turbine. The circular marker indicates maximum power	03
A.3	output	64
		٠.