Background

The problems of sediment erosion and secondary (unwanted) flow in Francis turbines is simultaneous in nature. Depending upon the type of flow phenomena in particular regions and operating conditions, the sediment particles having certain geometric and material properties create distinct erosion patterns in those regions. The erosion on the other hand, deteriorates the surface morphology, aggravating the flow. The combined effect of these two problems contributes to more losses, vibrations, fatigue problems and failure of the turbine. This PhD deals with the regions around guide vanes (GV), where the flow is highly unsteady due to leakages through the clearance gap, horseshoe vortices, rotor-statorinteraction and turbulence supported by high velocity and acceleration. A small clearance is present between guide vane and cover plates to adjust the angle corresponding to the certain operating condition. When the sediment particles carried by the flow passes through this gap as a leakage from the pressure side to the suction side of the vane, the facing walls are heavily eroded. This erosion increases the gap size and eventually, aggravates the flow. This PhD is a part of a project called SEDIPASS which is being coordinated by NTNU. Moreover, it is a joint PhD program between Kathmandu University (KU) and NTNU.

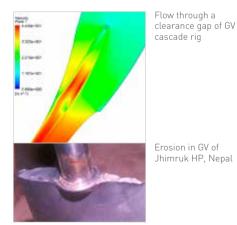
Objectives

a)Numerical and experimental investigation of the leakage flow through the clearance gap of guide vanes in high head Francis turbines

I. Numerical and PIV experiment of existing 1 GV cascade rig including clearance gaps

II: Design and development of 3 GV cascade rig for TTL in Kathmandu University and conduct the PIV experiments in that rig

b)Guide vane design optimization to reduce the secondary flow and its consequent effects on turbine erosion in sediment laden hydropower projects.



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Secondary flow and sediment erosion in Francis turbines

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