STUDY OF THE POWER PLANT OF LANAYE

UNIVERSITY OF LIEGE

Laboratory of Hydraulic Constructions and Applied Hydrodynamics

Professors: André LEJEUNE and Michel PIROTTON

Researchers: Sébastien ERPICUM and Ioana TOPLICEANU





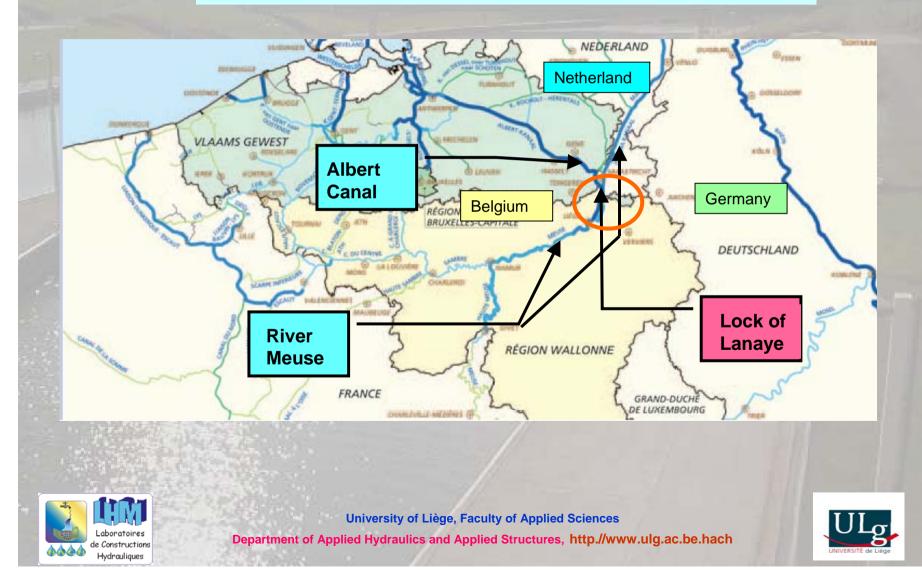
STUDY OF THE POWER PLANT OF LANAYE

- 1. Lock of Lanaye presentation
- 2. Set-up turbines study
- 3. Impact of the pumps/turbines action on the locks
- 4. Economical analysis

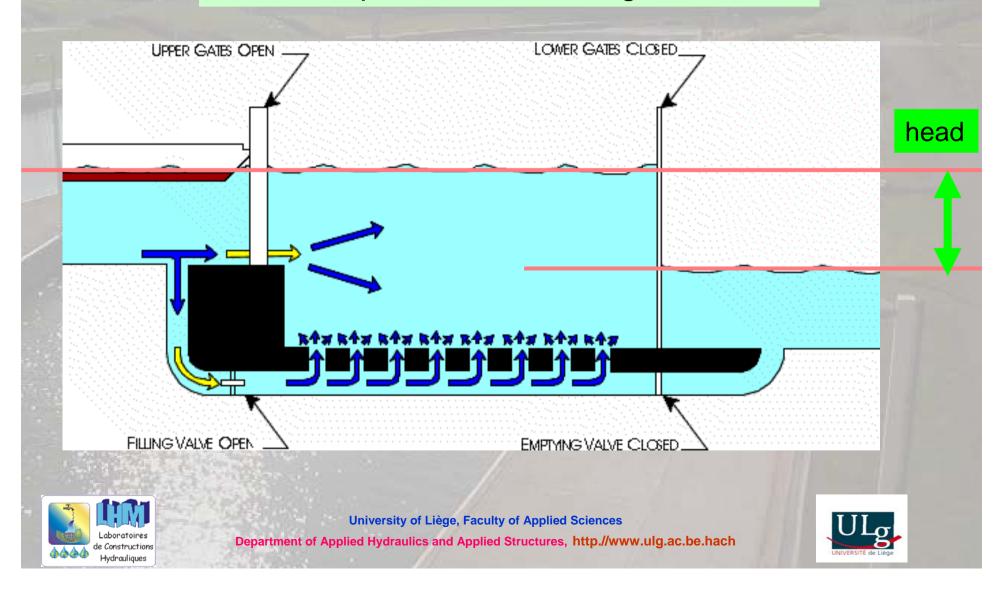




Location of Lanaye navigation lock



Recall of operations in a navigation lock





New lock :	the 4th one of the site
Length:	22Om
Width:	25 m
Head :	13,6 m

Belgium

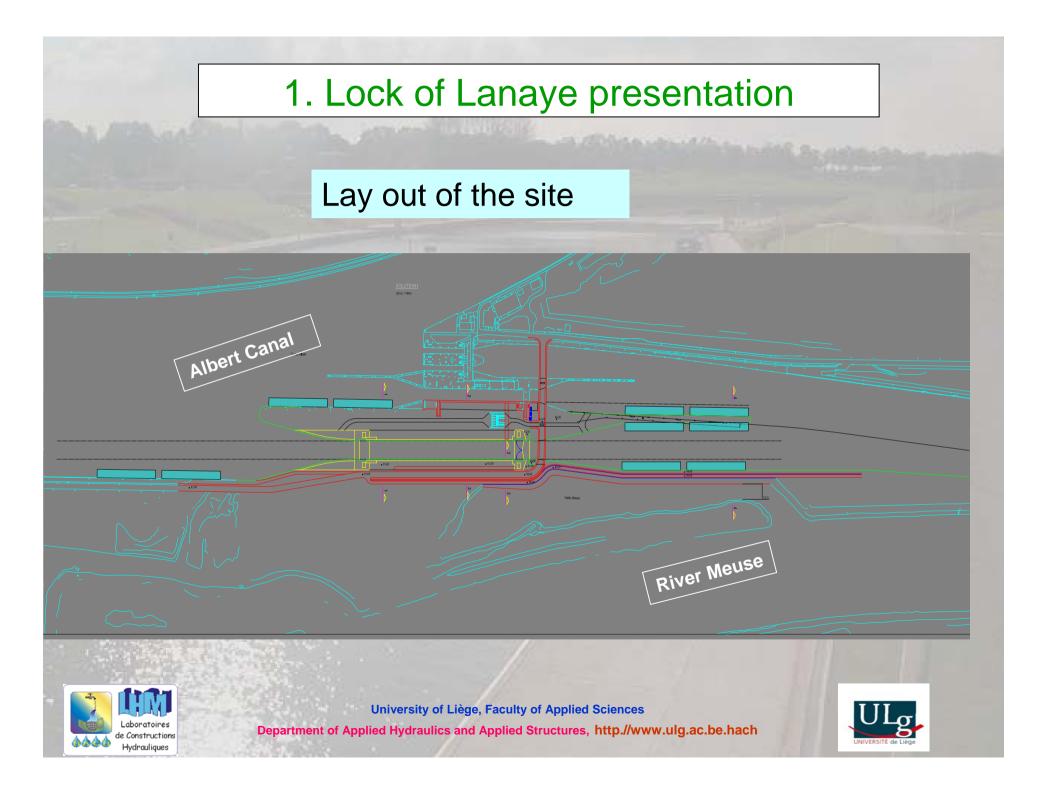
River Meuse

Netherland

- Allanderally -



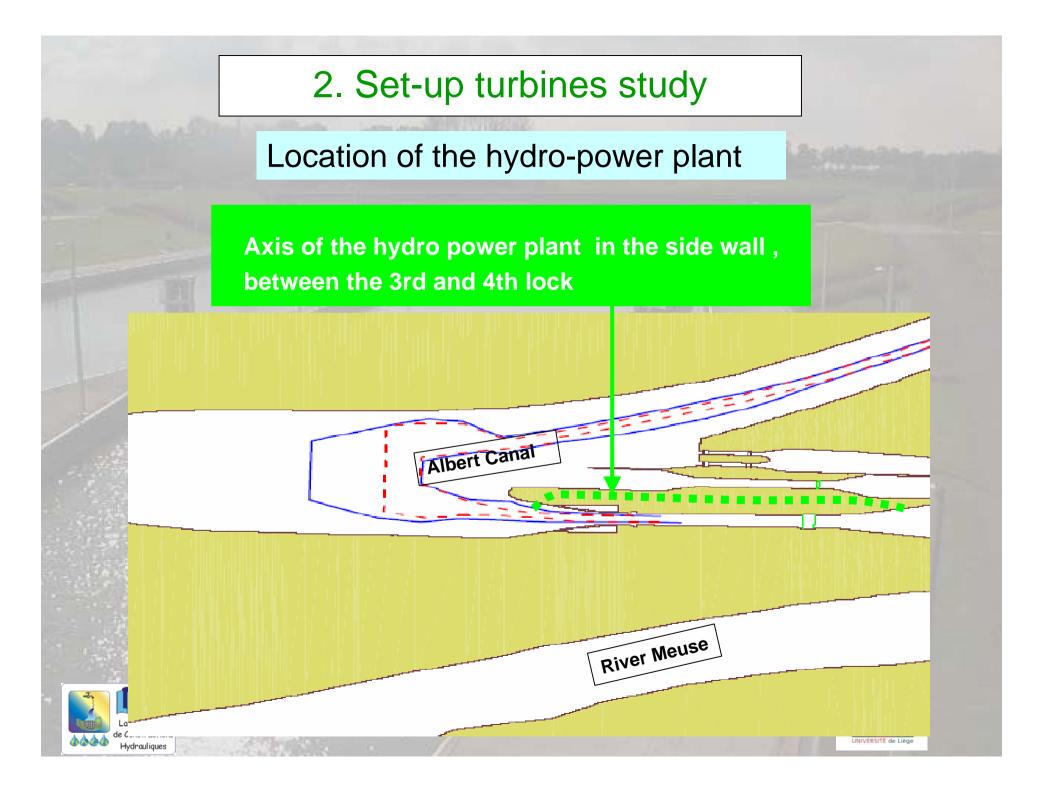
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Maneuvering of the ships

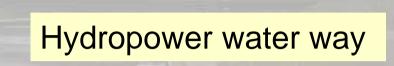


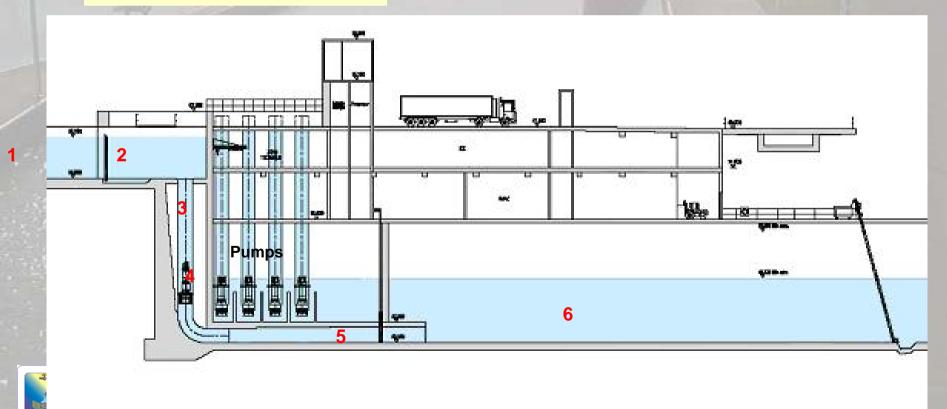


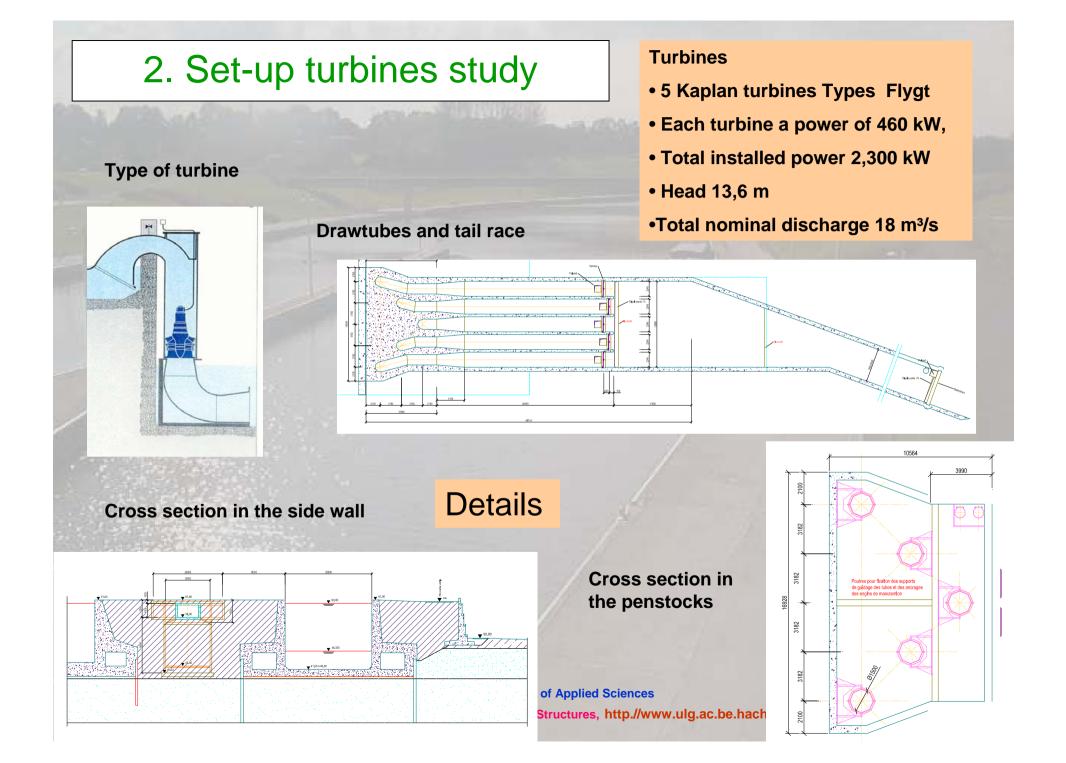


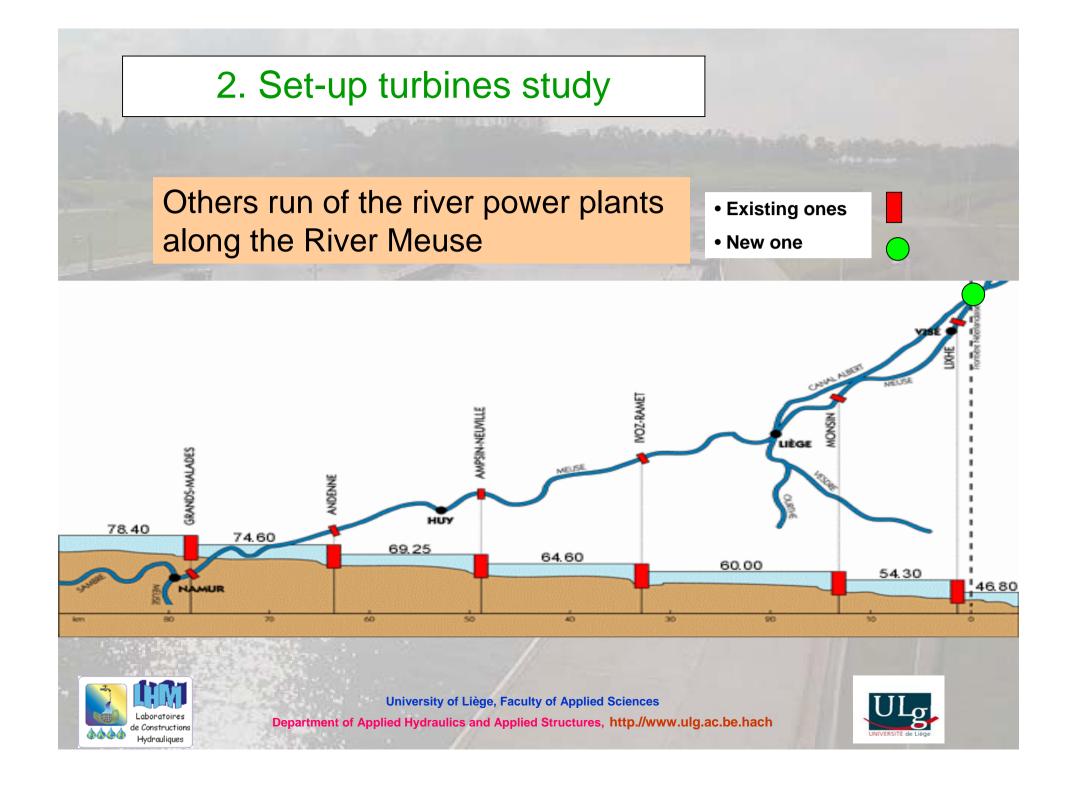
2. Set-up turbines study

- 1. Forebay, intake, trash rack
- 2. Intake channel
- 3. Penstock
- 4. Turbine
- 5. Draftube
- 6. Tailrace







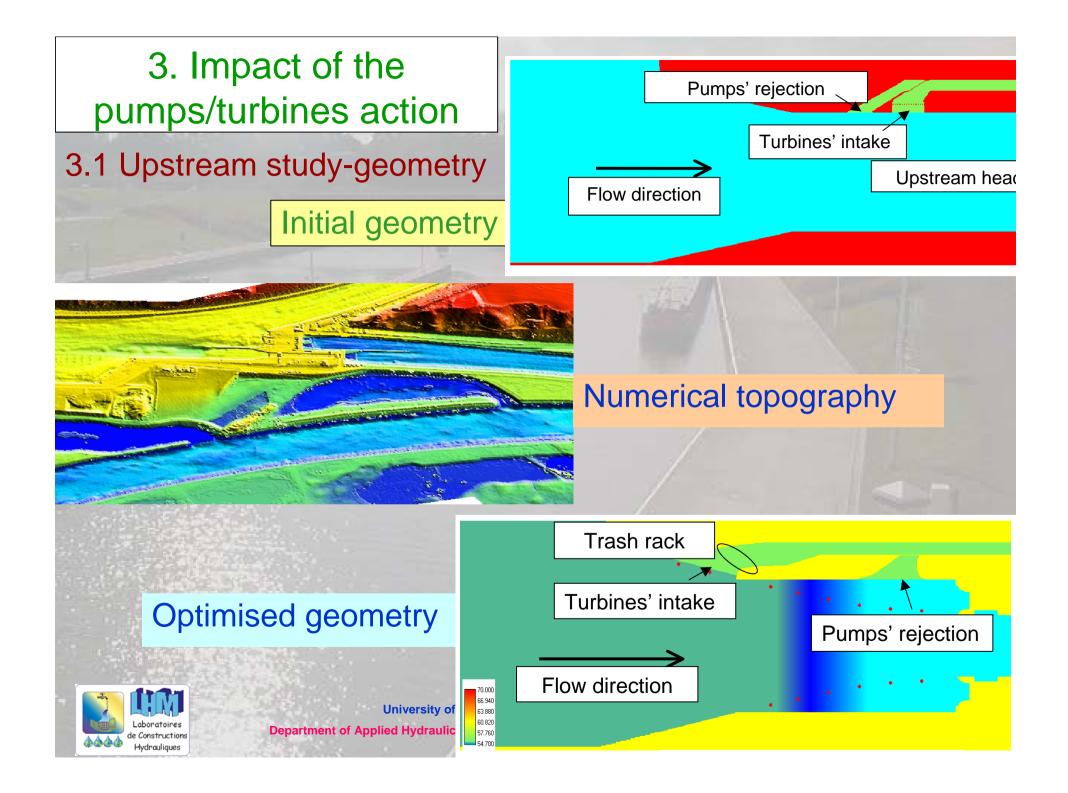


Restrictions:

- the maximal flow : 17 m³/s for pumping and 18 m³/s for turbines action;
 - currents at the place of water evacuation and intake can't block the entry/exit of the ships in the lock;
 - the flow velocity in the trash rack can't exceed 50 cm/s because of the piscicultural consideration;
 - avoid the swirling effects on the evacuation and intake water, which have a negative influence on shipping.

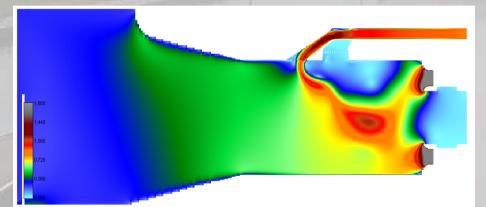






3.1 Upstream study - pumping and locking

Initial geometry



Instantaneous module velocity (t = 225 s) (m/s)

Optimised geometry

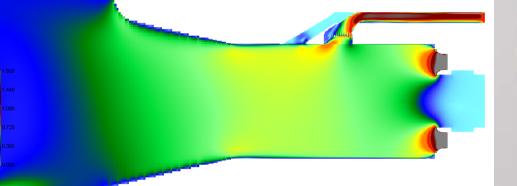
Module velocity (turbulence effect)





3.1 Upstream study - turbine action and locking

Initial geometry



Instantaneous module velocity (t = 225 s) (m/s)

Optimised geometry

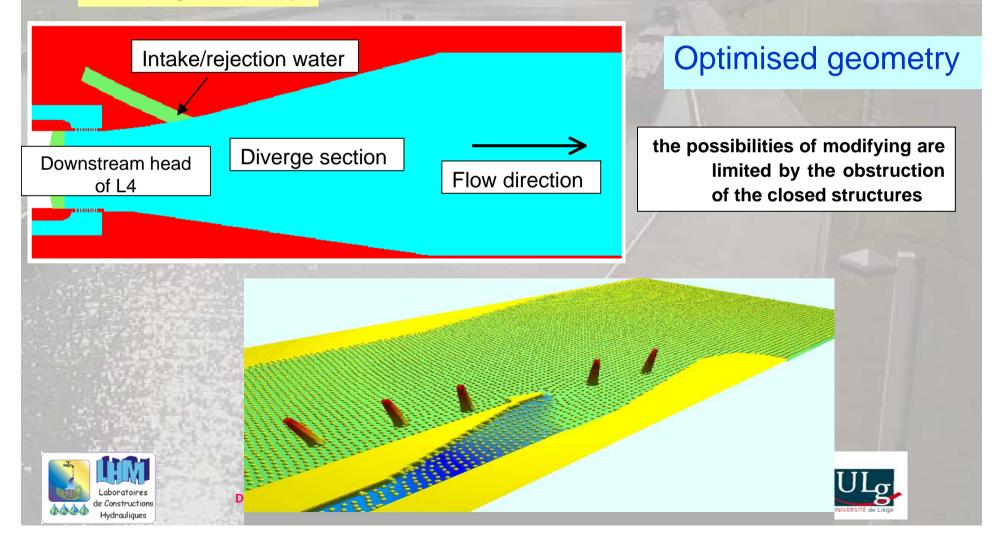
Modulate velocity





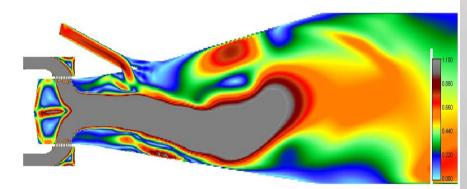
3.2 Downstream study

Initial geometry



3.2 Downstream study

Initial geometry



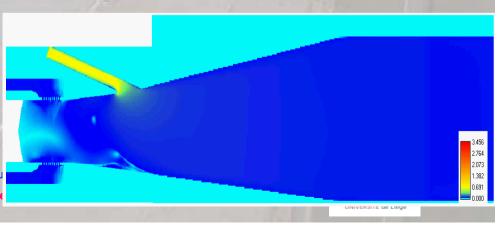
Modules velocity (m/s) turbine action and locking

Optimised geometry

Modules velocity (m/s) pumping and locking

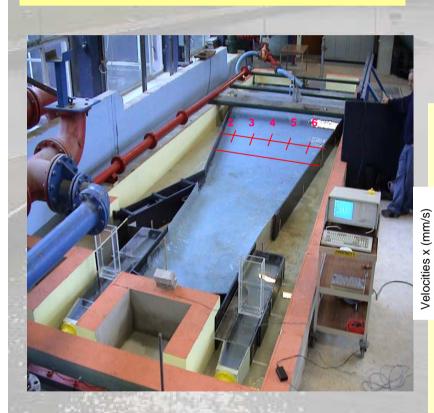
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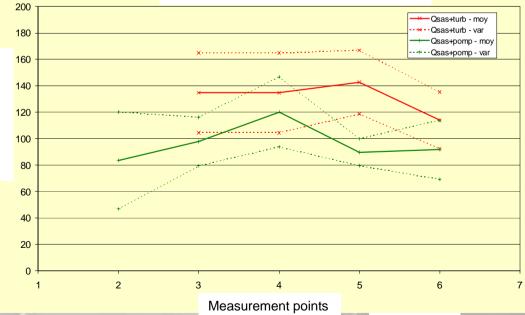


3.2 Downstream study

Physical model: scale 1/23,33









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4. Economical analysis

4.1 Economical indicators

Net Actualised Value (VAN) consists of bringing back to the beginning of the project all the monetary flow of the lifespan of the project, and finding the global value.

$$VAN = -I_0 + \sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{\text{Annual Cash Flow}}{(1+i)^t}$$

The Intern Profitability Rate shows the investment rate for which the Net Actual Value is equal to zero, like in the formula below:

$$I_0 = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{\text{Annual Cash Flow}}{(1 + \text{TIR})^t}$$

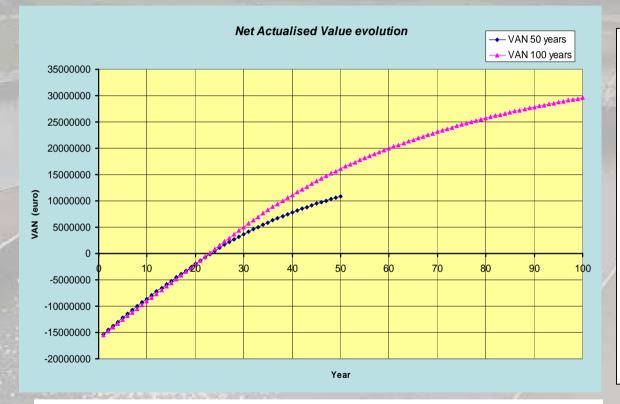
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4. Economical analysis

4.2 Results



• the initial investment will be recovered during the 23rd year when the VAN becomes positive and the project has 100-years lifespan, and in the 24th year when the project has a 50-years lifespan;

• the calculated Intern Profitability Rate is about 5,88% in both cases.

Net Actualised Value evolution for 50 and 100 years lifespan for the civil works/25 and 50 years for the electromechanical installations



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