

4. GENERATED ELECTRIC ENERGY in KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 435

LECTURE 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. THE CLASSICAL LIMIT

1.2. QUANTUM MECHANICS

1.3. THE SCHRODINGER EQUATION

1.4. THE HEISENBERG UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

1.5. THE DIRAC EQUATION

1.6. THE PAULI EXCLUSION PRINCIPLE

1.7. SUMMARY

Generated Electric Energy in Kaptai Hydro-Power Station

(Case 1: 3 units operated without upper limit of water level)

(x10⁶ kWh)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1973	49.4	68.9	68.1	56.1	68.3	66.4	40.7	81.2	29.7	52.2	87.6	76.0	744.6
1974	66.0	82.7	78.3	71.6	69.1	65.8	70.8	58.4	81.0	80.4	38.1	64.3	826.5
1975	71.7	77.8	72.0	62.8	64.1	57.7	39.0	45.6	77.1	73.5	68.2	67.0	776.5
1976	56.4	78.2	68.9	65.3	65.7	63.8	67.6	80.4	46.0	19.0	40.4	62.7	714.4
1977	56.8	77.9	60.1	73.9	73.5	57.6	45.5	61.3	53.7	12.5	21.5	47.8	642.1
1978	50.1	67.2	61.2	50.5	62.8	66.6	56.2	37.8	79.1	51.7	76.0	59.6	718.8
1979	55.0	71.6	68.9	55.5	53.2	27.0	26.2	45.7	63.5	14.7	18.1	57.6	557.0
Average	57.9	74.9	68.2	62.2	65.2	57.8	49.6	58.6	61.4	43.4	50.0	62.1	711.1

Generated Electric Energy in Kaptai Hydro-Power Station
(Case 2: 3 units operated without upper limit of water level)

(x 10⁶ kWh)

Year	Description	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1973	Existing (3 units)	49.4	68.9	68.1	56.1	68.3	66.4	40.7	81.2	29.7	52.3	87.9	76.1	745.1
	Extension (2 units)	0	0	0	0	21.7	38.6	19.7	37.8	0.6	15.7	32.7	7.9	174.0
	Total	49.4	68.9	68.1	56.1	90.0	105.0	60.4	119.0	30.3	68.0	120.6	83.3	919.1
1974	Existing (3 units)	66.0	82.8	78.3	71.6	69.1	65.8	70.8	58.5	81.4	80.7	38.2	64.4	827.6
	Extension (2 units)	0	1.3	2.4	5.4	16.1	40.7	42.6	22.3	38.8	21.3	4.4	1.3	196.1
	Total	66.0	84.2	80.7	77.0	85.2	106.0	113.4	80.8	120.0	102.0	42.6	65.7	1,023.7
1975	Existing (3 units)	71.7	77.8	72.0	62.8	64.1	57.7	39.0	45.6	77.3	73.8	68.4	67.0	777.2
	Extension (2 units)	0	0.3	0	0.9	4.7	17.0	26.2	14.3	24.3	35.3	13.9	0	136.9
	Total	71.7	78.1	72.0	63.7	68.8	74.7	65.2	59.9	101.6	109.1	82.3	67.0	914.1
1976	Existing (3 units)	56.4	78.4	68.9	65.3	65.7	63.8	67.6	80.5	46.1	19.0	40.4	62.7	714.8
	Extension (2 units)	0	7.3	0	4.6	17.5	41.1	46.0	34.6	18.6	4.9	4.2	0	178.8
	Total	56.4	85.7	68.9	69.9	83.2	104.9	113.6	115.1	64.7	23.9	44.6	62.7	893.6
1977	Existing (3 units)	56.8	78.1	60.1	73.9	73.5	57.6	45.5	61.3	53.9	12.5	21.5	47.8	642.5
	Extension (2 units)	0	2.9	0	26.7	33.4	20.0	12.0	24.7	10.9	2.4	0	0.7	133.7
	Total	56.8	81.0	60.1	100.6	106.9	77.6	57.5	86.0	64.8	14.9	21.5	48.5	776.2
1978	Existing (3 units)	50.1	67.2	61.2	50.5	62.8	66.6	56.2	37.9	79.4	51.7	76.3	59.6	719.5
	Extension (2 units)	0	0	0	0	24.3	47.1	21.4	17.6	40.1	0	37.1	0	187.6
	Total	50.1	67.2	61.2	50.5	87.1	113.7	77.6	55.5	119.5	51.7	113.4	59.6	907.1
1979	Existing (3 units)	55.0	71.6	68.9	55.5	53.2	27.0	26.2	45.7	63.7	14.7	18.1	57.6	557.2
	Extension (2 units)	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.6	12.7	18.0	19.3	0	0.3	0.9	53.2
	Total	55.0	71.6	68.9	55.5	53.6	28.6	38.9	63.7	83.0	14.7	18.4	58.5	610.4
Average	Existing (3 units)	57.9	75.0	68.2	62.2	65.2	57.8	49.4	58.7	61.6	43.5	50.1	62.2	711.8
	Extension (2 units)	0	1.7	0.3	5.4	16.9	29.4	25.8	24.2	21.8	11.4	13.2	1.4	151.5
	Total	57.9	76.7	68.5	67.6	82.1	87.2	75.2	82.9	83.4	54.9	63.3	63.6	863.3

Generated Electric Energy in Kaptai Hydro-Power Station
(Case 3: 5 units operated with upper limit of water level)

(x 10⁴ kWh)

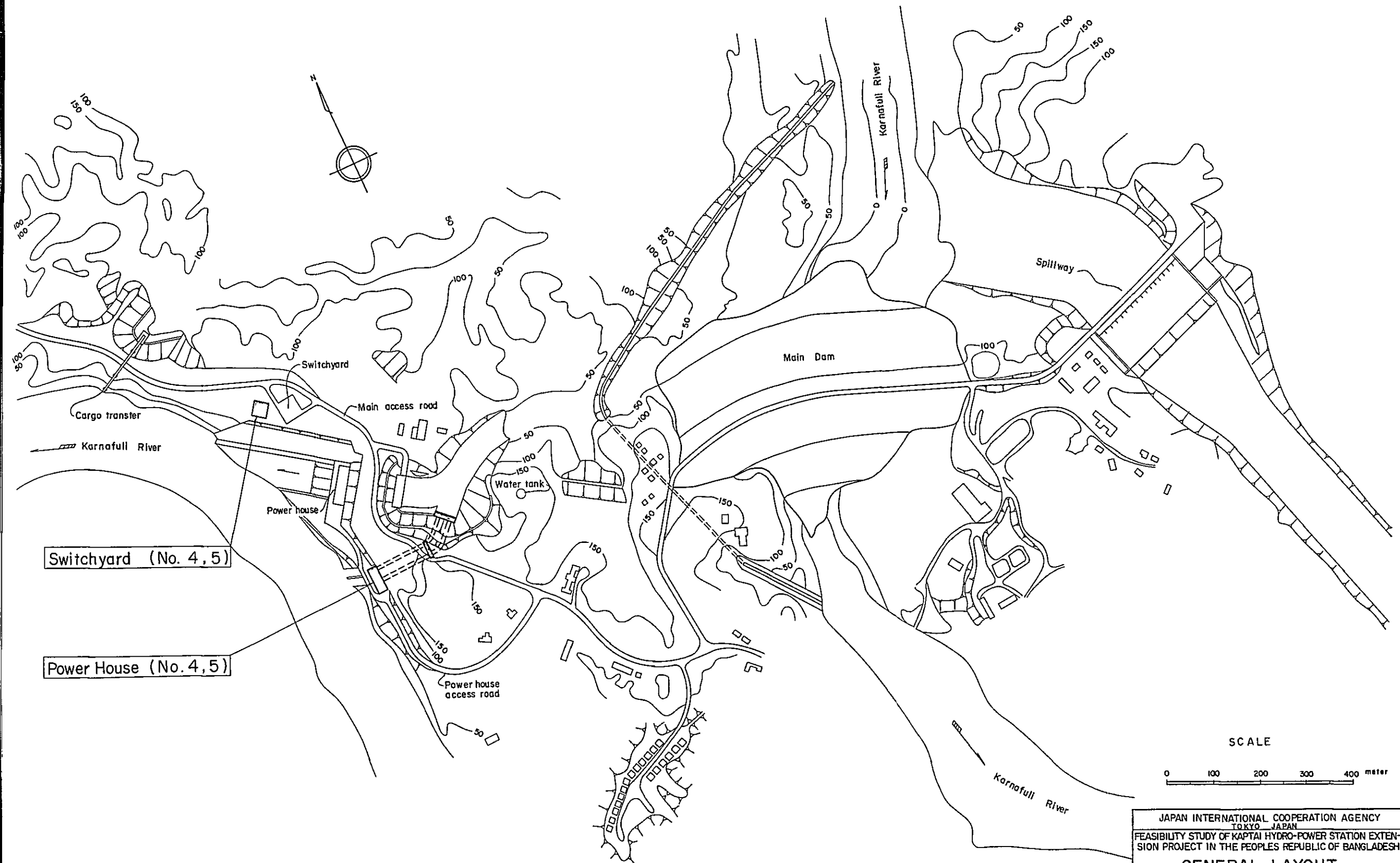
Year	Description	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1973	Existing (3 units)	49.4	68.9	68.1	56.1	69.8	70.3	61.8	96.9	53.8	53.1	94.7	82.6	825.5
	Extension (2 units)	0	0	0	0	29.1	44.5	45.0	74.7	26.4	23.5	73.0	26.1	342.3
	Total	49.4	68.9	68.1	56.1	98.9	114.8	106.8	171.6	80.2	76.6	167.7	108.7	1167.8
1974	Existing (3 units)	66.0	82.8	78.3	71.6	69.1	72.3	94.5	98.2	90.2	81.4	38.2	64.4	909.0
	Extension (2 units)	0	1.3	2.4	7.0	16.3	55.3	72.9	75.7	68.0	28.5	4.4	1.3	333.1
	Total	66.0	84.1	80.7	78.6	85.4	127.6	167.4	173.9	158.2	109.0	42.6	65.7	1242.1
1975	Existing (3 units)	71.7	77.8	72.0	62.8	64.1	57.7	46.1	98.0	89.4	85.2	68.8	67.0	860.6
	Extension (2 units)	0	0.3	0	0.9	4.7	17.3	35.5	75.5	48.0	51.4	20.3	0	253.9
	Total	71.7	78.1	72.0	63.7	68.8	75.0	81.6	173.5	137.4	136.6	89.1	67.0	1114.5
1976	Existing (3 units)	56.4	78.4	68.9	65.3	65.7	83.8	98.2	98.2	71.3	25.8	40.4	62.7	815.1
	Extension (2 units)	0	7.3	0	4.6	21.1	56.5	75.7	75.7	46.4	13.4	6.6	0	307.3
	Total	56.4	85.7	68.9	69.9	86.8	140.3	173.9	173.9	117.7	39.2	47.0	62.7	1122.4
1977	Existing (3 units)	56.8	78.1	60.1	77.5	75.5	65.3	71.5	65.6	57.8	12.7	21.5	47.8	690.2
	Extension (2 units)	0	2.9	0	39.8	43.1	36.4	49.8	42.2	24.4	2.4	0	0.7	241.7
	Total	56.8	81.0	60.1	117.3	118.6	101.7	121.3	107.8	82.2	15.1	21.5	48.5	931.9
1978	Existing (3 units)	50.1	67.2	61.2	50.5	66.4	82.5	96.4	97.6	86.8	51.7	91.5	59.6	861.5
	Extension (2 units)	0	0	0	0	26.1	63.6	74.4	75.2	57.0	0	68.2	0	364.5
	Total	50.1	67.2	61.2	50.5	92.5	146.1	170.8	172.8	143.8	51.7	159.7	59.6	1226.0
1979	Existing (3 units)	55.0	71.6	68.9	55.5	53.2	27.0	90.7	64.4	80.0	14.7	18.1	57.6	656.7
	Extension (2 units)	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.6	70.0	47.4	41.8	0	0.4	0.9	162.5
	Total	55.0	71.6	68.9	55.5	53.6	28.6	160.7	111.8	121.8	14.7	18.5	58.5	819.2
Average	Existing (3 units)	57.9	75.0	68.3	62.7	66.3	65.6	79.9	88.4	75.6	46.4	53.3	63.1	802.5
	Extension (2 units)	0	1.7	0.3	7.5	20.1	39.3	60.5	66.6	44.6	17.0	24.7	4.1	286.4
	Total	57.9	76.7	68.6	70.2	86.4	104.9	140.4	155.0	120.2	63.4	78.0	67.2	1088.9

Generated Electric Energy in Kaptai Hydro-Power Station
(Case 4: 3 units operated with upper limit of water level)

(x10⁶ kWh)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1973	49.4	68.9	68.2	56.1	75.1	78.6	90.1	97.6	94.6	57.2	94.2	97.5	927.5
1974	66.0	82.8	82.3	79.9	76.1	78.6	97.1	97.8	94.6	97.7	47.5	70.7	971.1
1975	71.7	78.0	72.2	63.8	65.5	66.3	54.9	97.8	94.6	97.7	93.8	67.0	923.3
1976	56.4	86.4	68.9	67.3	73.8	87.7	97.8	97.8	91.0	40.3	40.4	69.6	877.4
1977	56.9	81.5	60.1	83.9	88.4	88.8	97.3	97.8	90.0	15.7	21.5	48.6	830.5
1978	50.1	67.2	61.2	50.5	65.7	88.2	97.7	97.8	94.6	51.5	94.2	87.7	906.8
1979	55.0	71.7	68.9	55.5	53.6	28.2	93.4	96.5	94.3	14.7	18.6	58.5	708.9
Average	57.9	76.6	68.8	65.3	71.2	73.8	89.8	97.6	93.4	53.6	58.6	71.4	878.0

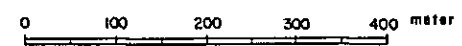
5. PLANS



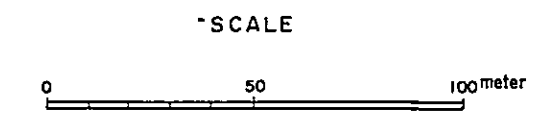
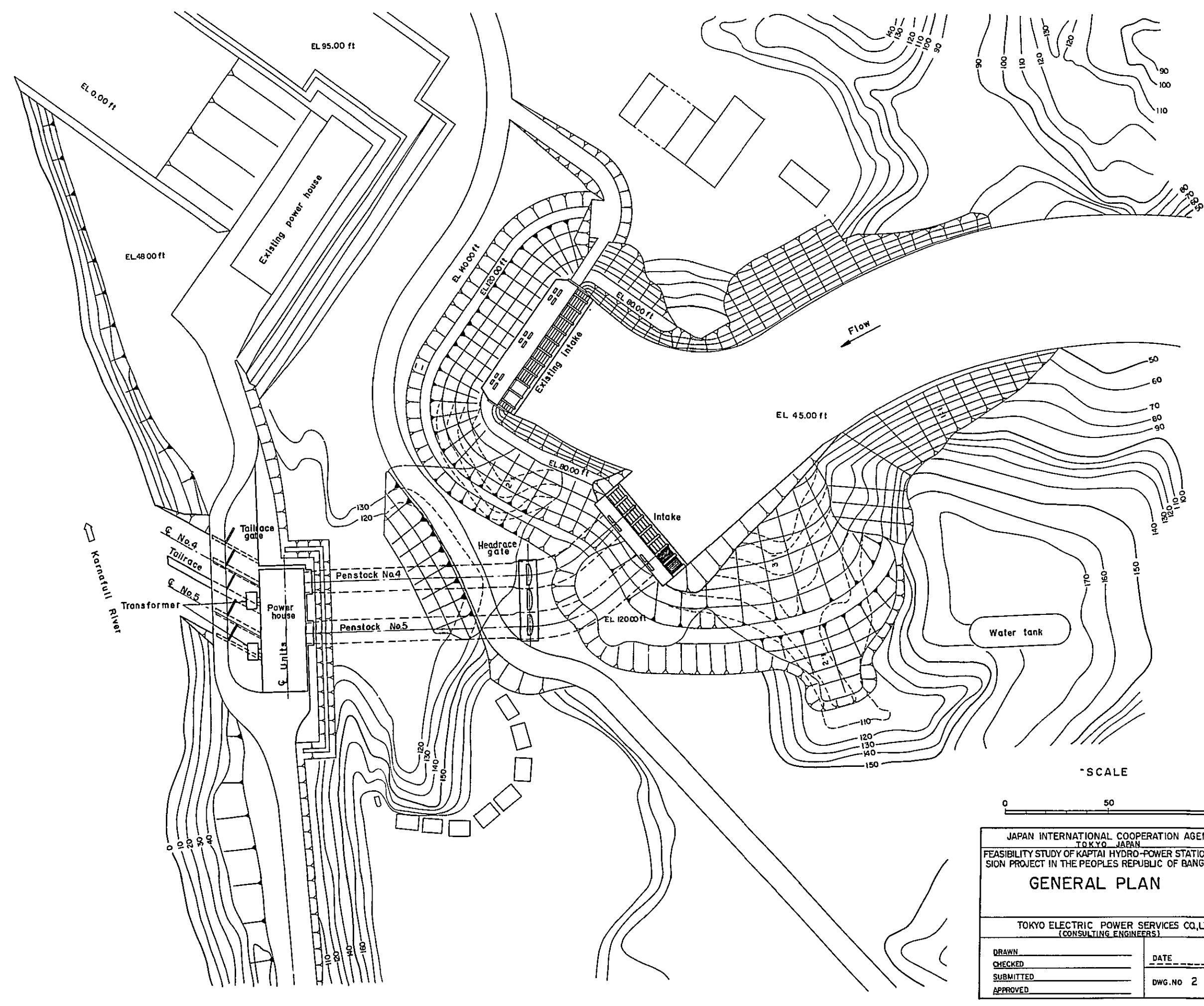
Switchyard (No. 4, 5)

Power House (No. 4, 5)

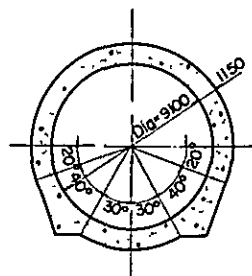
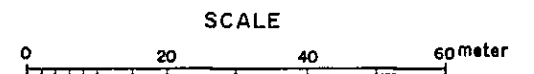
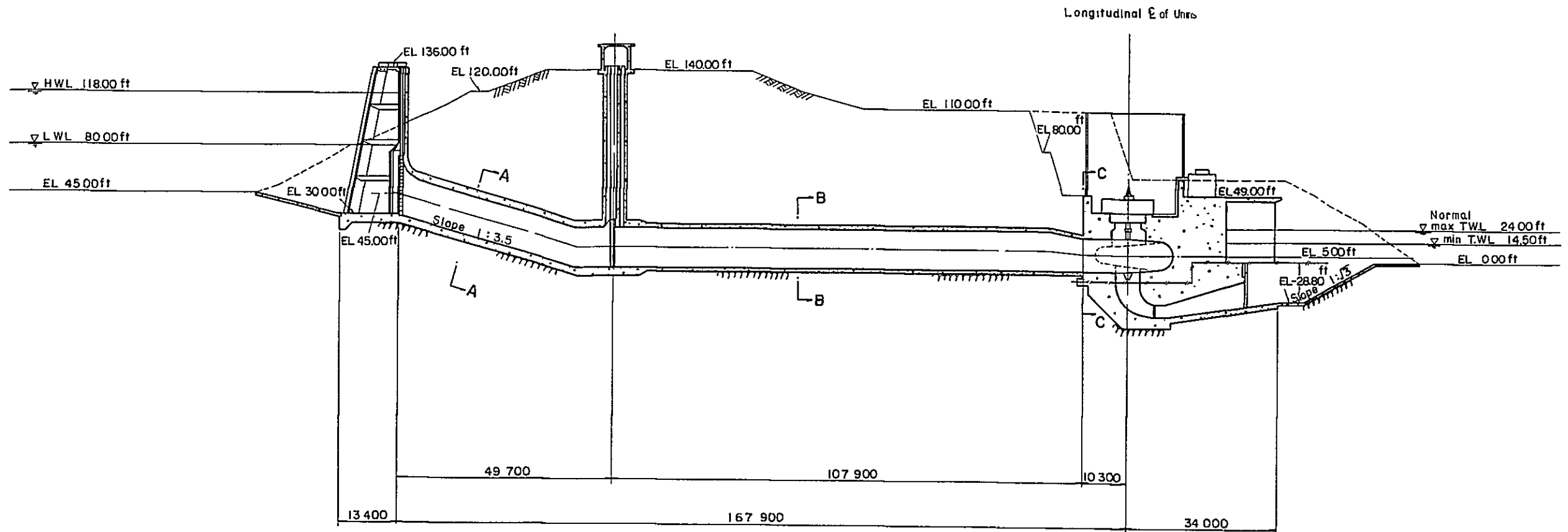
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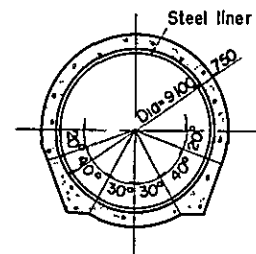
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY TOKYO, JAPAN	
FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
GENERAL LAYOUT	
TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD (CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	
DRAWN _____ CHECKED _____ SUBMITTED _____ APPROVED _____	DATE _____ DWG. NO 1



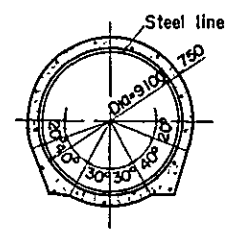
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FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
GENERAL PLAN	
TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD (CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	
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CHECKED _____	
SUBMITTED _____	DWG. NO 2
APPROVED _____	



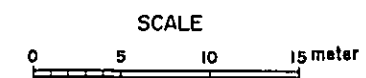
SECTION A-A



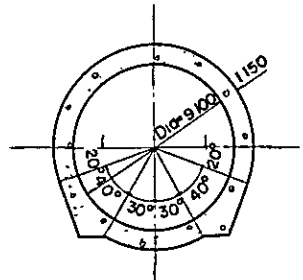
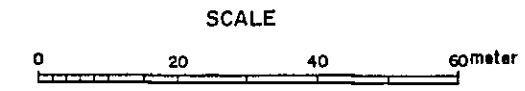
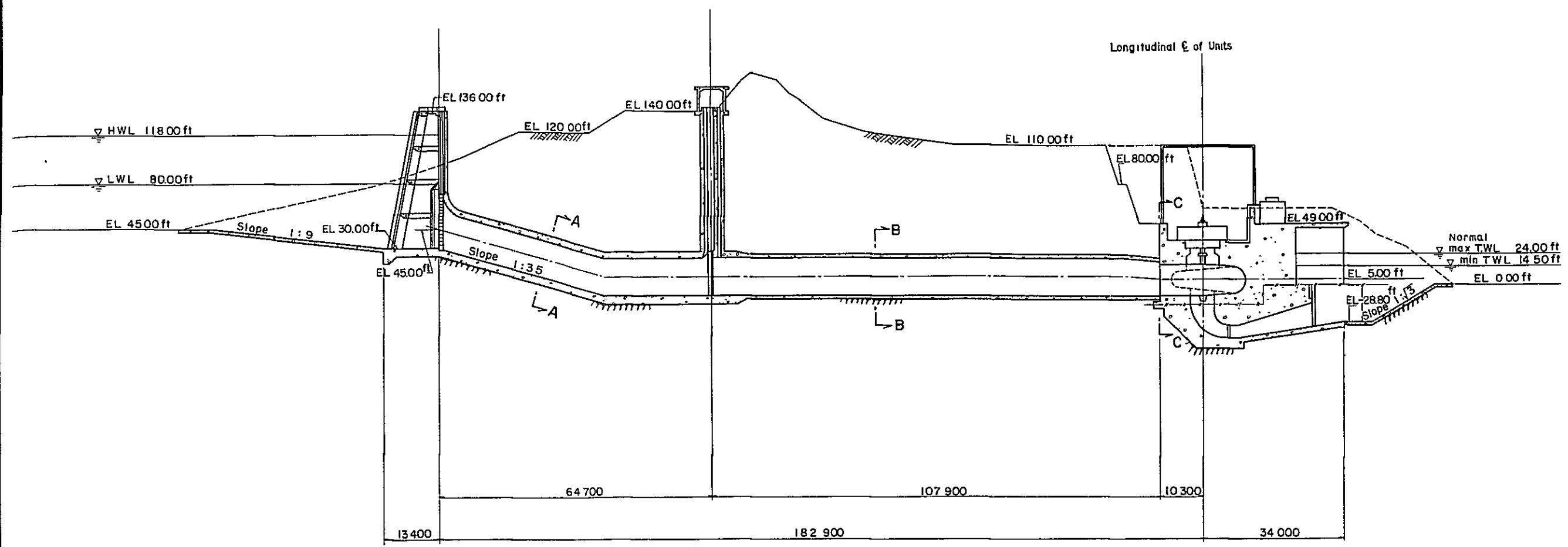
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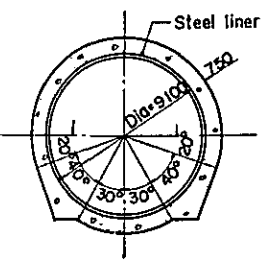
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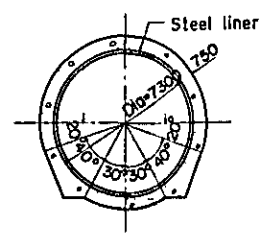
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FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
PROFILE OF WATERWAY NO. 4	
TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD. (CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	
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CHECKED _____	
SUBMITTED _____	
APPROVED _____	DWG. NO. 3



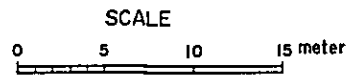
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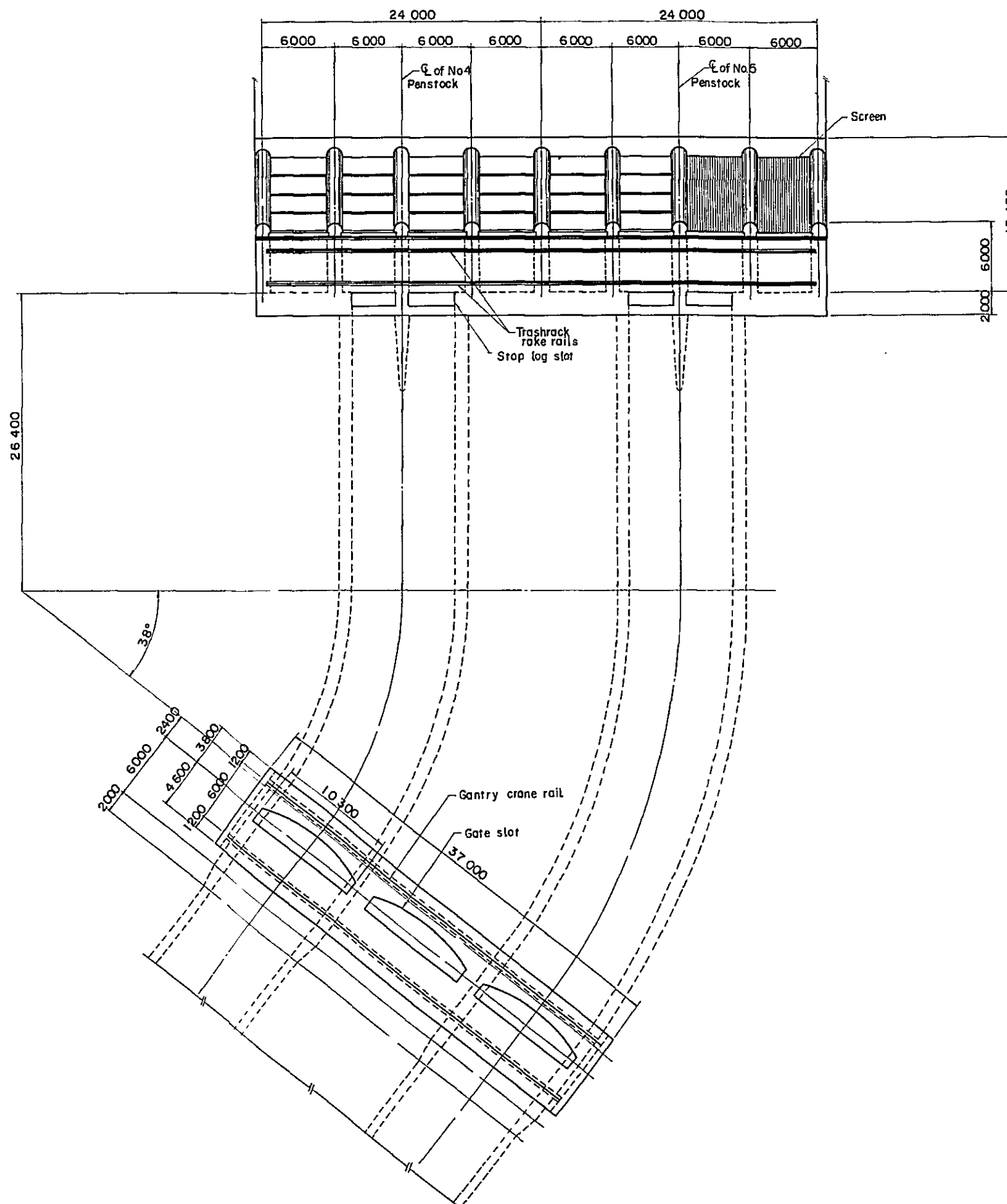
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SECTION C-C



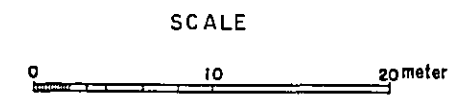
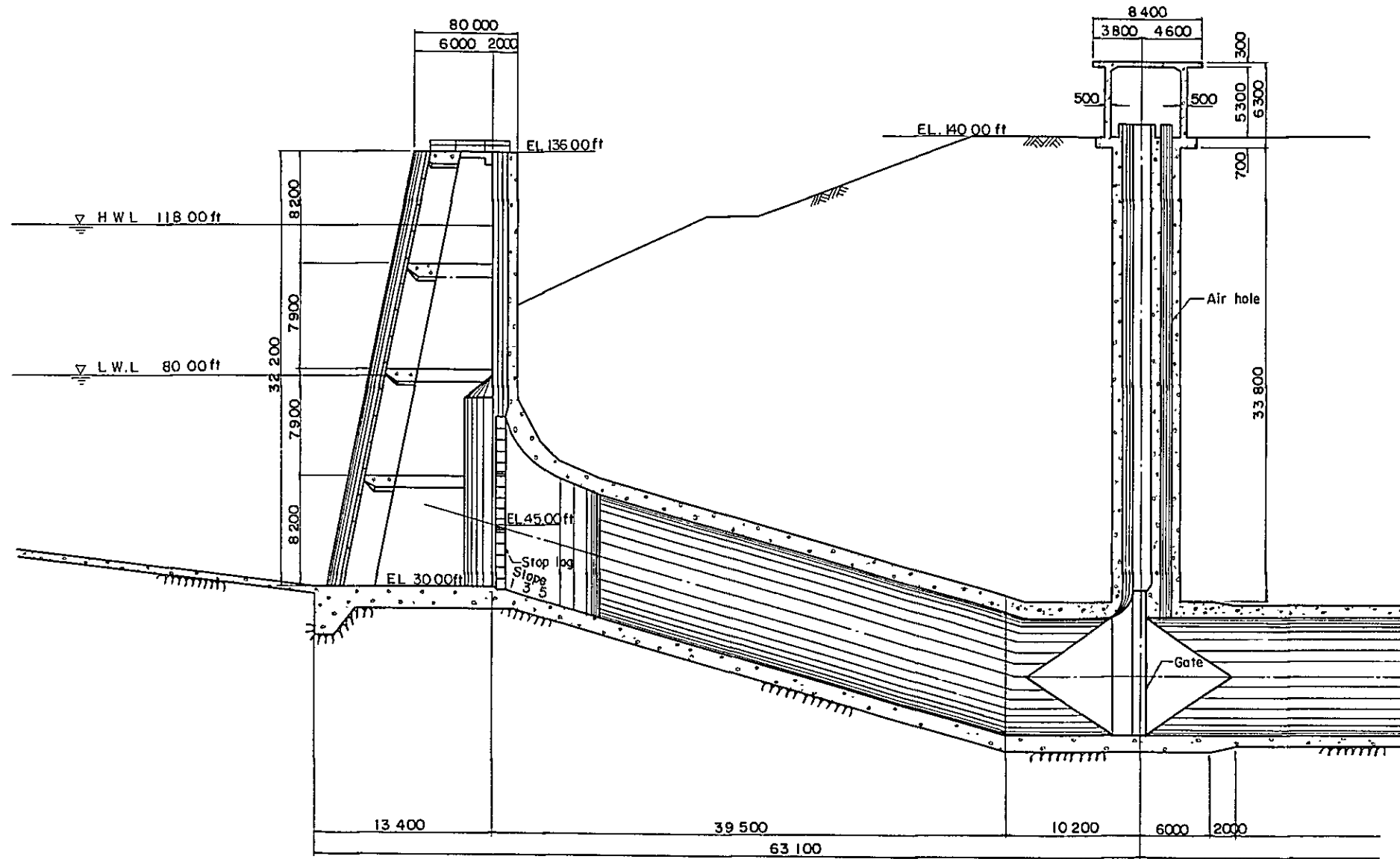
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FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
PROFILE OF WATERWAY NO. 5	
TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD. (CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	
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APPROVED _____	



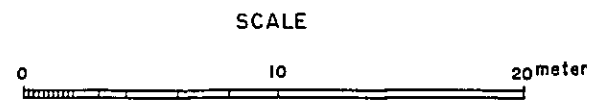
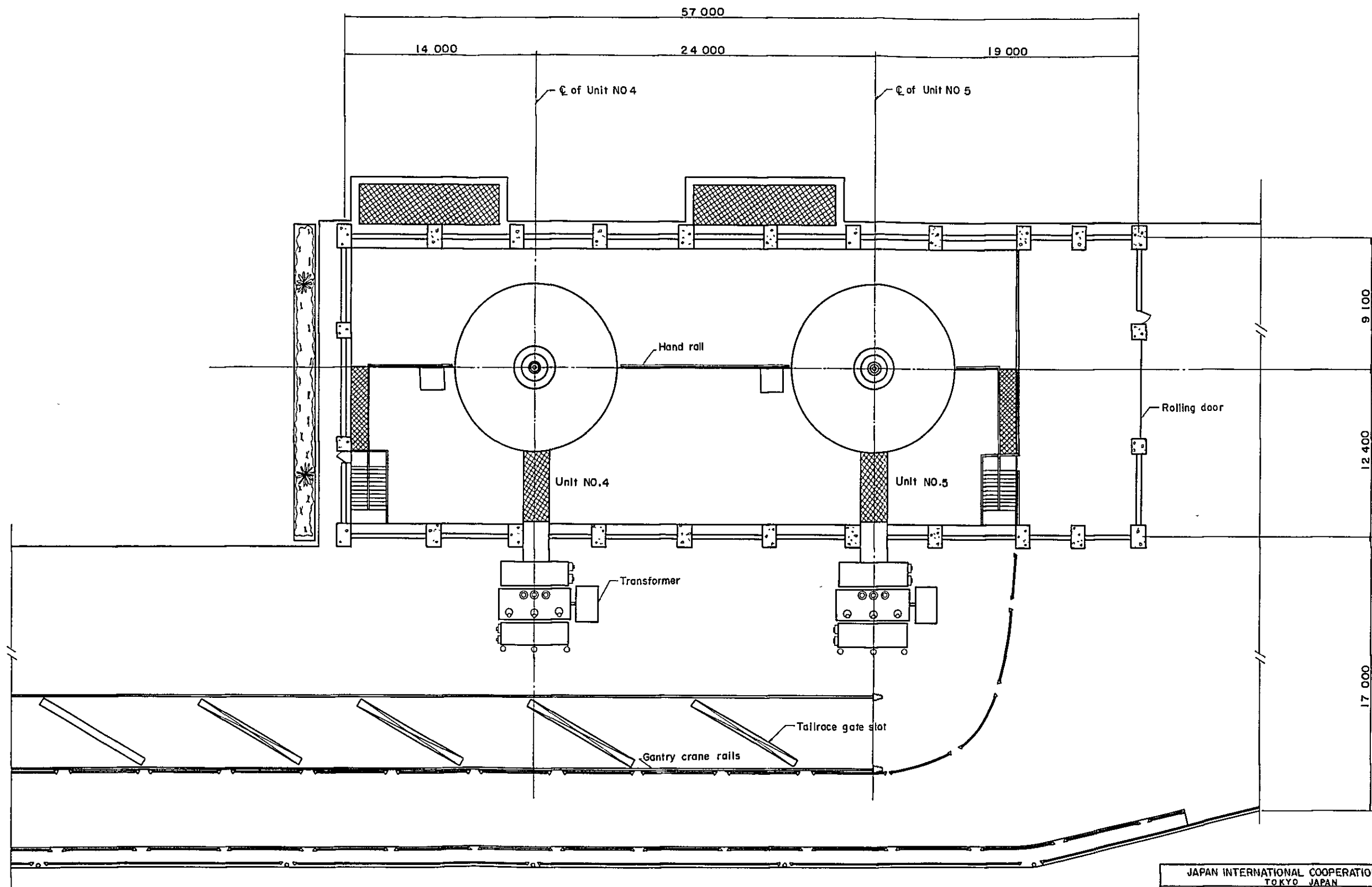
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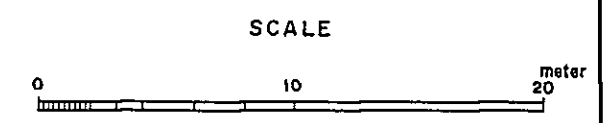
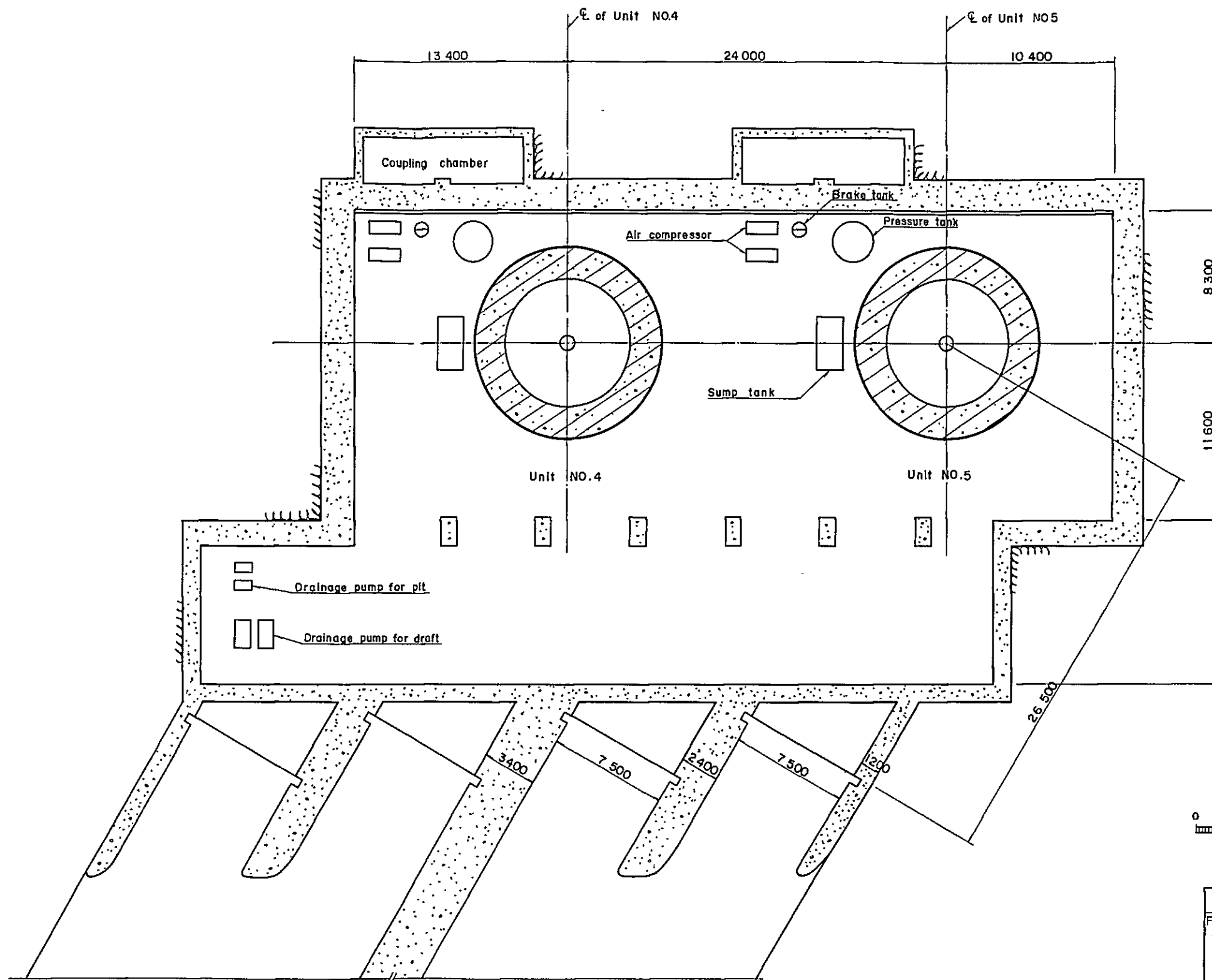
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FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
INTAKE PLAN	
TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD. (CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	
DRAWN _____	DATE _____
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SUBMITTED _____	DWG NO 5
APPROVED _____	



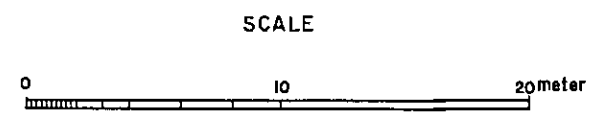
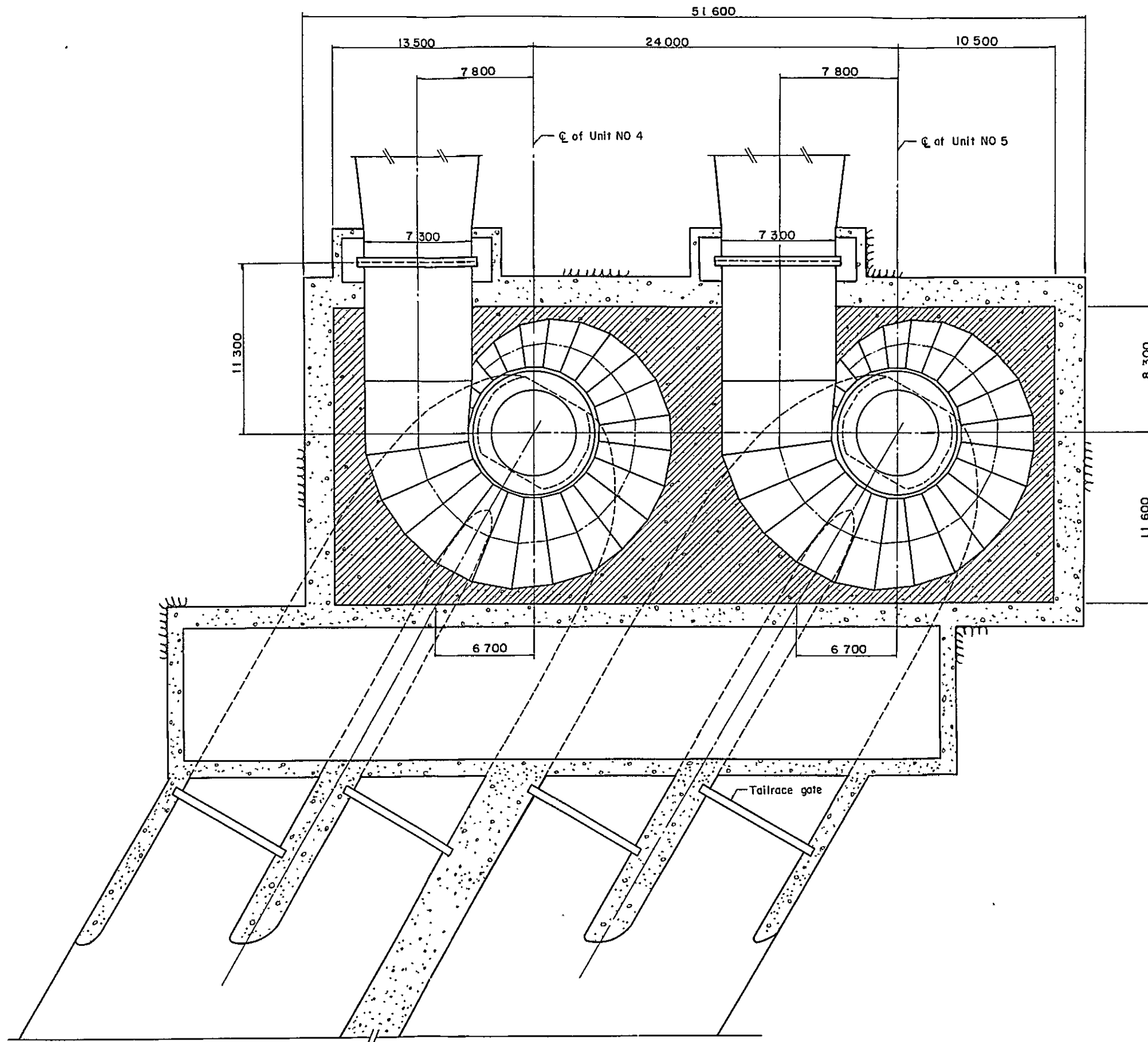
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FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
INTAKE SECTION (LONGITUDNAL)	
TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD. (CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	
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SUBMITTED _____	DWG NO. 6
APPROVED _____	



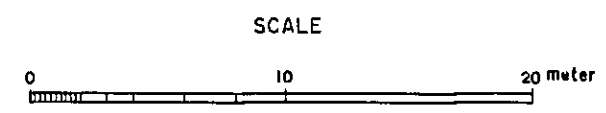
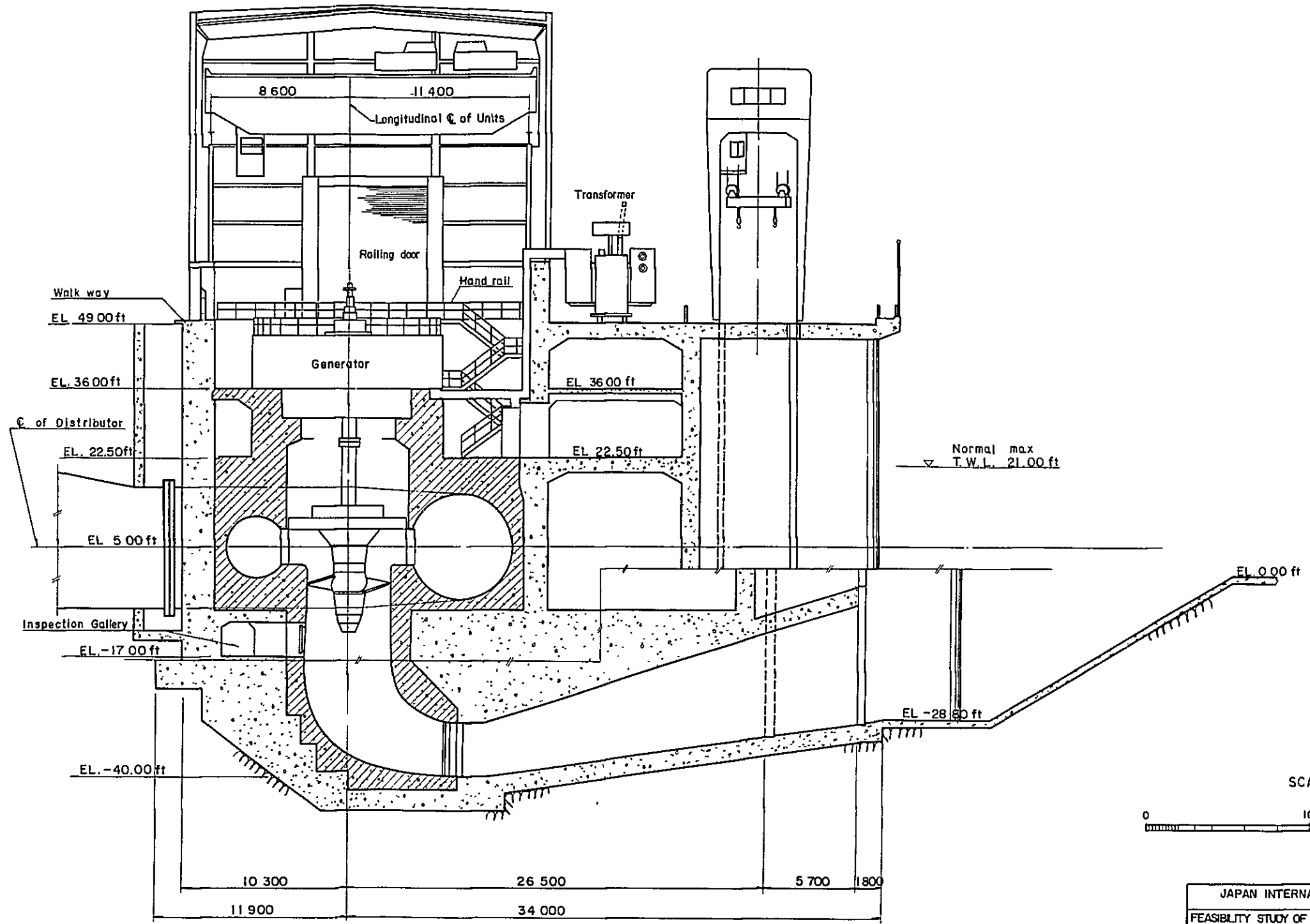
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FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
POWERHOUSE	
FLOOR PLAN EL. 49.00	
TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD. (CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	
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APPROVED _____	DWG No. 7



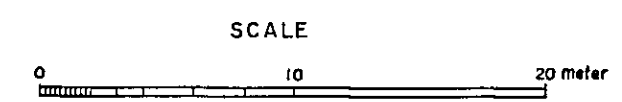
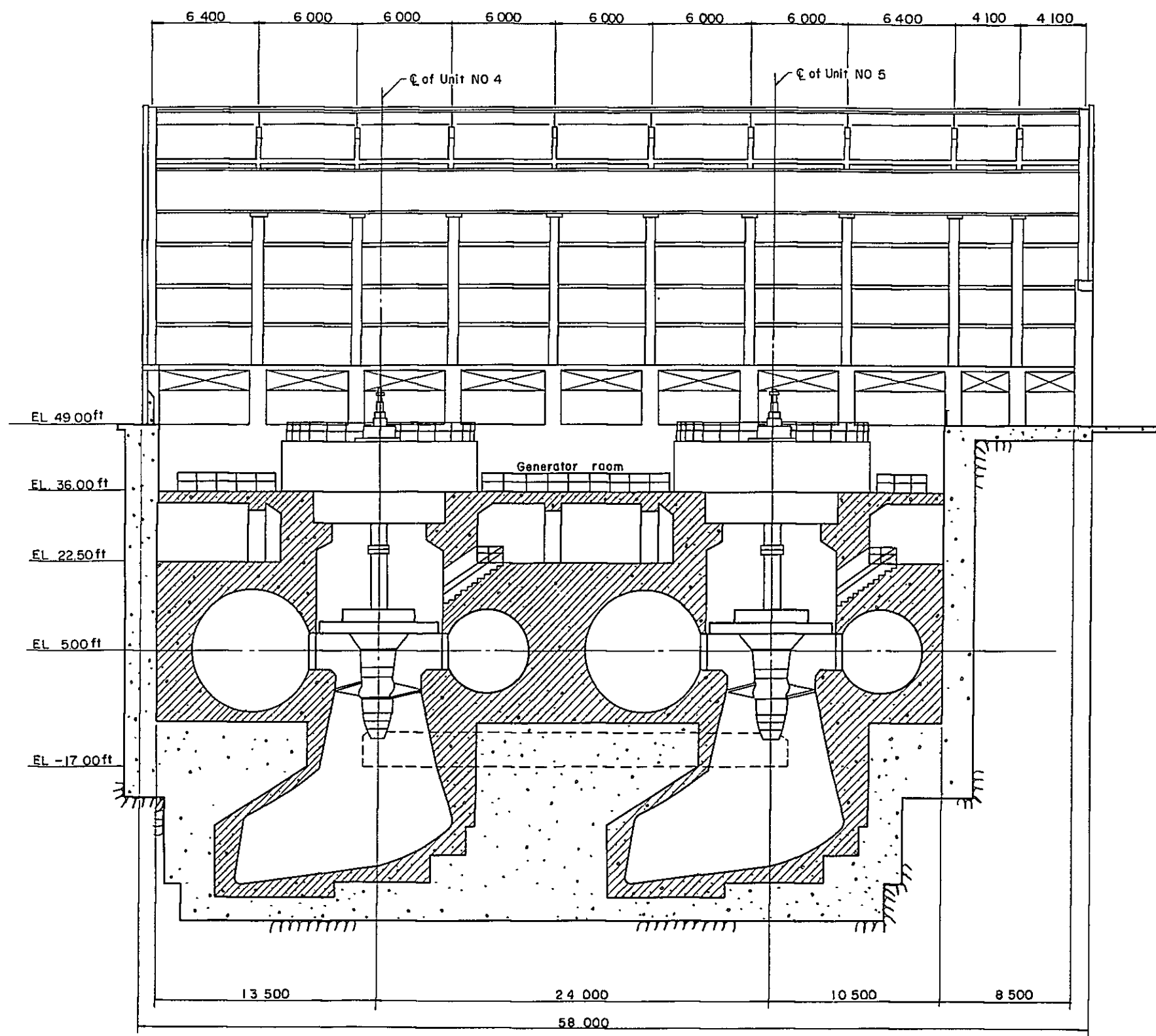
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FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
POWERHOUSE FLOOR PLAN EL.22.50	
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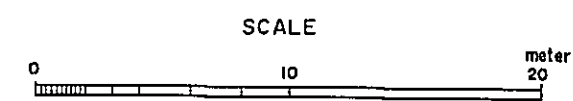
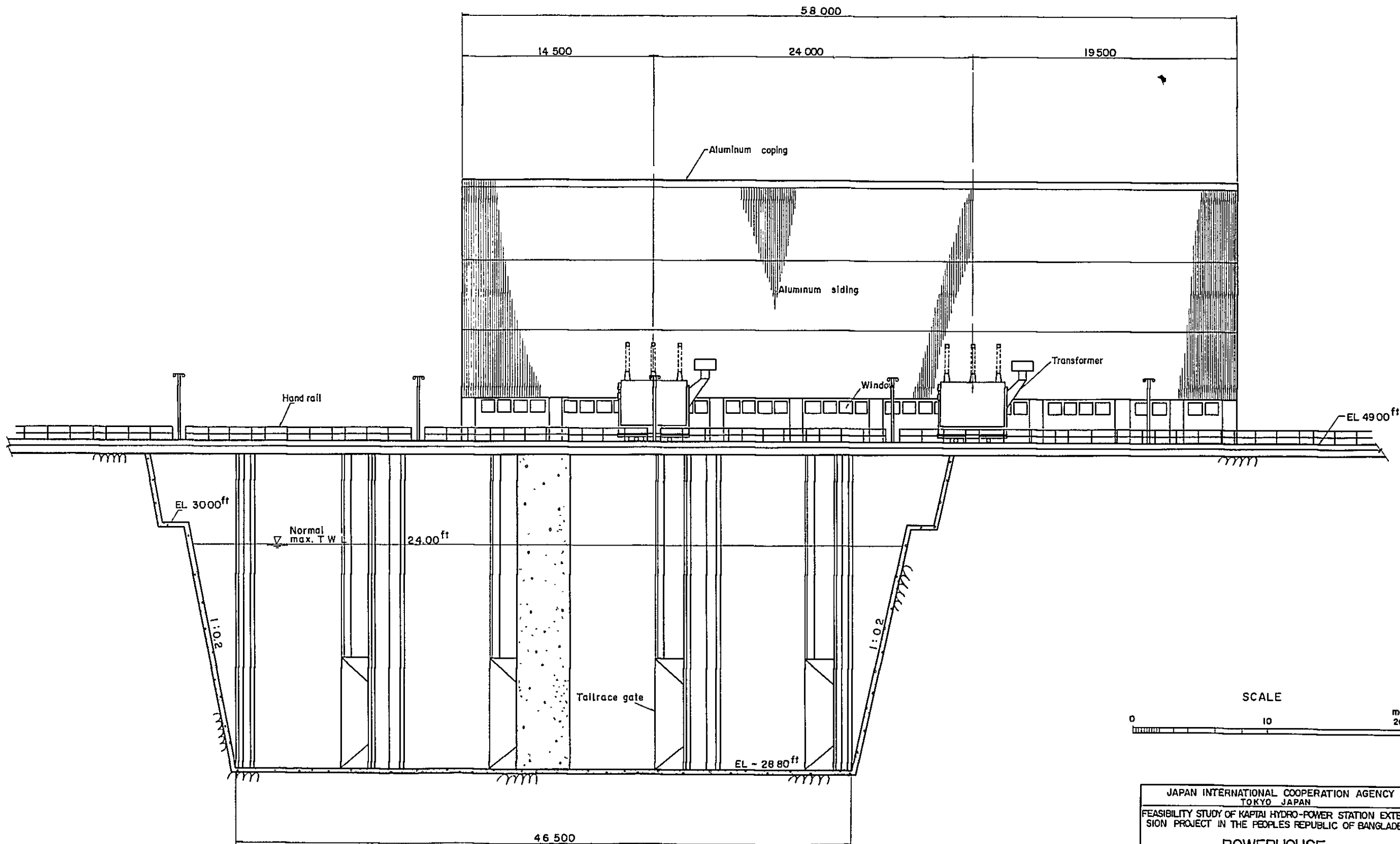
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FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
POWERHOUSE FLOOR PLAN EL. 5.00	
TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO.,LTD. (CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	
DRAWN _____	DATE _____
CHECKED _____	
SUBMITTED _____	
APPROVED _____	DWG NO. 9



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY TOKYO, JAPAN	
FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
POWERHOUSE TRANSVERSE SECTION	
TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO., LTD. (CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	
DRAWN _____	DATE _____
CHECKED _____	
SUBMITTED _____	
APPROVED _____	DWG. NO 10



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY TOKYO JAPAN	
FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
POWERHOUSE LONGITUDINAL SECTION	
TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO.,LTD. (CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	
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JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY TOKYO JAPAN	
FEASIBILITY STUDY OF KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER STATION EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	
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DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION

6. FEASIBILITY of KAPTAI HYDRO-POWER
EXTENSION PROJECT by PUMPED STORAGE
POWER PLANT

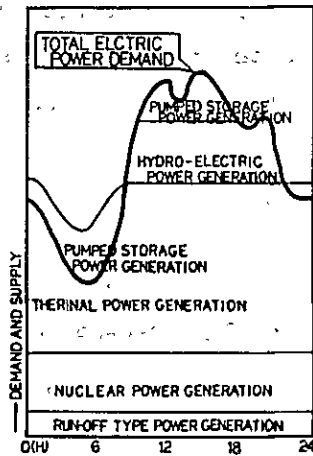
RESEARCH REPORT ON THE EFFECTS OF
EXTENSION PROGRAMS ON RURAL
POWER PLANTS

Feasibility of Kaptai Hydro-Power Extension Project by Pumped Storage Power Plant

1. Regarding the Pumped Storage Power Plant

Generally, electricity tends to be consumed more in the daytime than in midnight during a day, and, sometimes, electric power consumption in midnight becomes half of that in the daytime. (See Fig. 1)

Fig. 1

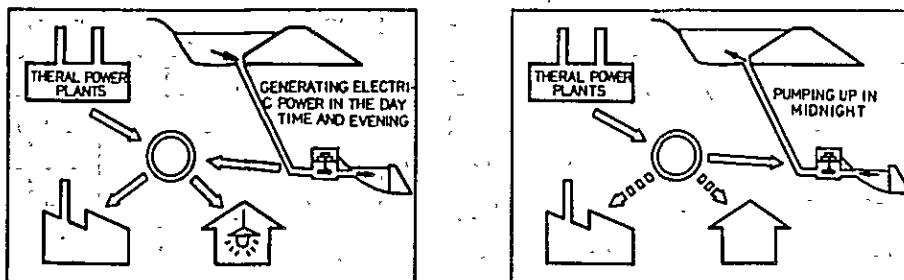


In case of a pumped storage power plant, water is pumped up into an upper dam by making use of surplus electric power in midnight, etc. as electric power source, and the water stored in this way is used for power generation in the daytime and evening when demand of electric power is large.

This is a reasonable system of combinedly utilizing thermal and hydro-power plants to meet the electric power demand fluctuating largely in a day or a week.

Illustrates in Fig. 2 how the pumped storage power plant is operated among the entire electric power generating plants.

Fig. 2



Generally speaking, there is about 20 to 30% of loss between energy used for pumping up and energy generated by pumped up water. Therefore, it is necessary to effectively operate a pumped-up power plant in view of both utilizing surplus electric power and power supply in peak hours in compliance with electric power demand.

2. Problematical Points in Case of Adopting Pumped Storage Power Plant for Kaptai Hydro-Power Extension Project

When a pumped storage power plant is adopted for the Kaptai Hydro-Power Extension Project, it should be studied if electric power for pumping up is available while taking into account the electric power demand and particularly a pattern of fluctuation in demand in consuming areas.

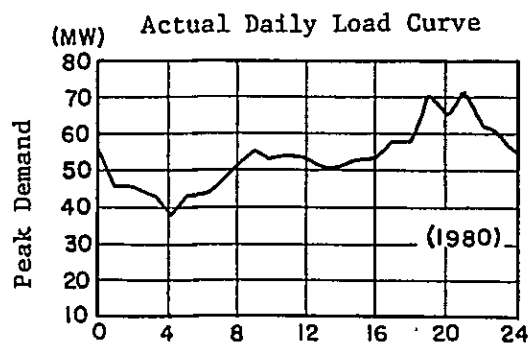
2-1 Load Factor in Chittagong Area*

The load factor in Chittagong area is about 74% at present, and electric power demand does not fluctuate so largely.

Fig.3 and Fig.4 show the load curve in the Chittagong area.

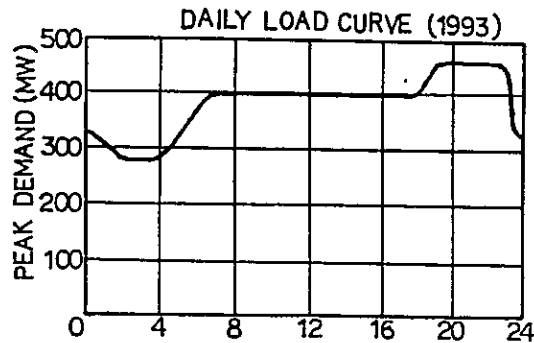
The load factor is expected to show a similar trend in the future, and it is estimated that the load factor in 1993 will be about 76% as shown in the daily load curve in Fig. 4.

Fig. 3



* Load factor = (Daily average electric power ÷ Daily maximum electric power) x 100

Fig. 4



In principle, a pumped storage power plant is adopted in many cases when the load factor is about 40% or less in view of economical stand point. However, judging from the electric power demand forecast in this district, this high load factor is estimated to be maintained at least until 1995, and it can be said that adoption of a pumped storage power plant for the Kaptai Hydro-Power Extension Project is inappropriate.

2-2 Pumping-up Power Source

Generally, surplus electric power source from other thermal power plants, etc. is utilized for pumping-up power source. In case a 100 MW pumped storage power plant is extended at the Kaptai Hydro-Power Station, surplus electric power required for pumping up at this power plant is not available in the Chittagong District in the foreseeable future.

2-3 Transmission System

As transmission line connecting the Chittagong District and other districts, there is now only one 132 kV transmission system of around 40 MW capacity between Chittagong and Dacca. Therefore, this transmission system does not have a sufficient capacity to supply pumping up power source from the Dacca District..

2-4 Reregulating Reservoir

As a matter of fact, water is not discharged from the dam and the power station during pumping-up operation. Therefore, it is necessary to construct a reservoir, so-called a reregulating reservoir downstream from the power station not only for storing pumping-up water but also for navigation and irrigation in the downstream area.

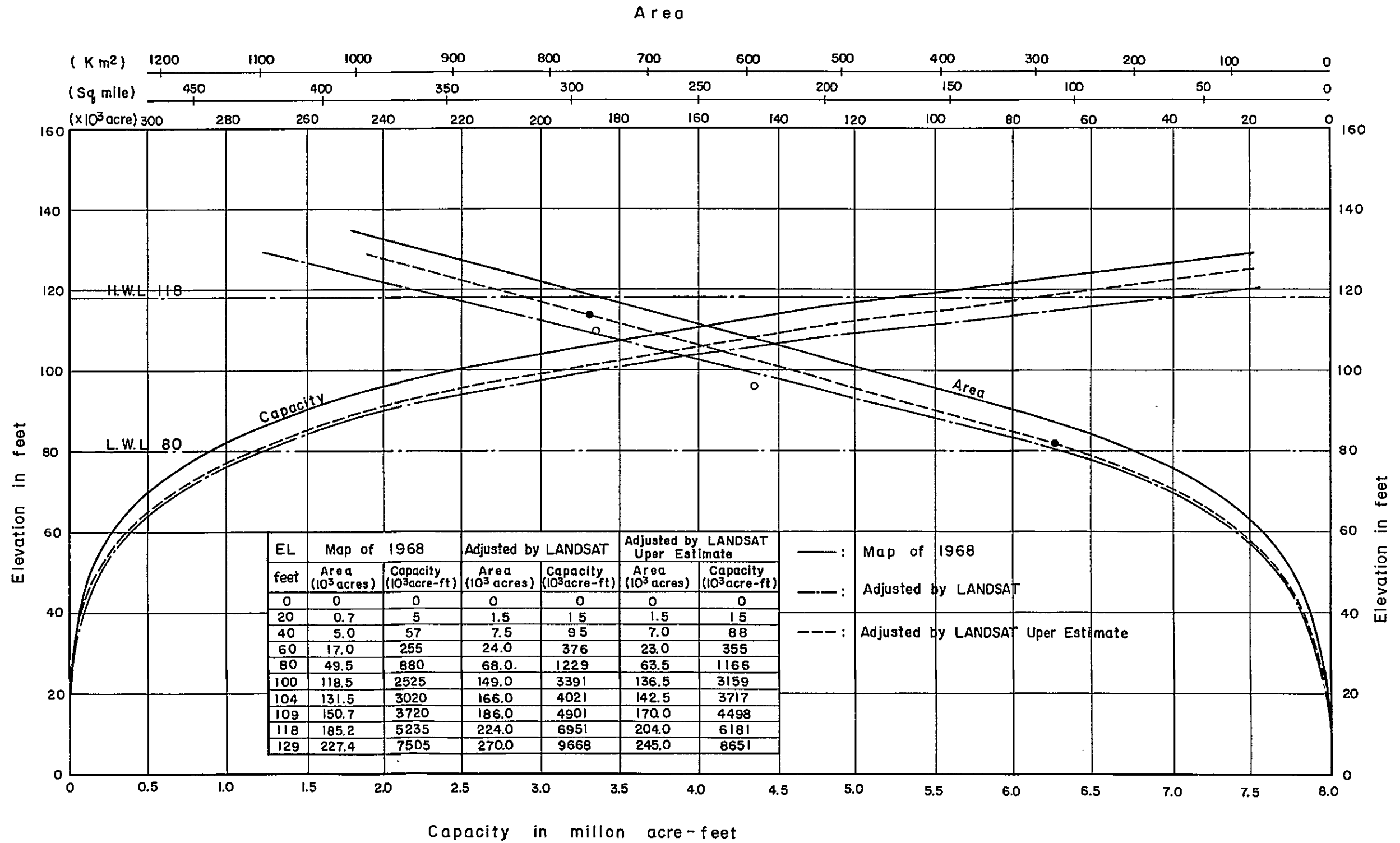
However, the river slope is gentle as ($i \approx 1/10,000$) in the downstream area from the Kaptai Hydro-Power Station, and the land form is comparatively flat. As a result, it is very difficult to construct a reservoir in this area.

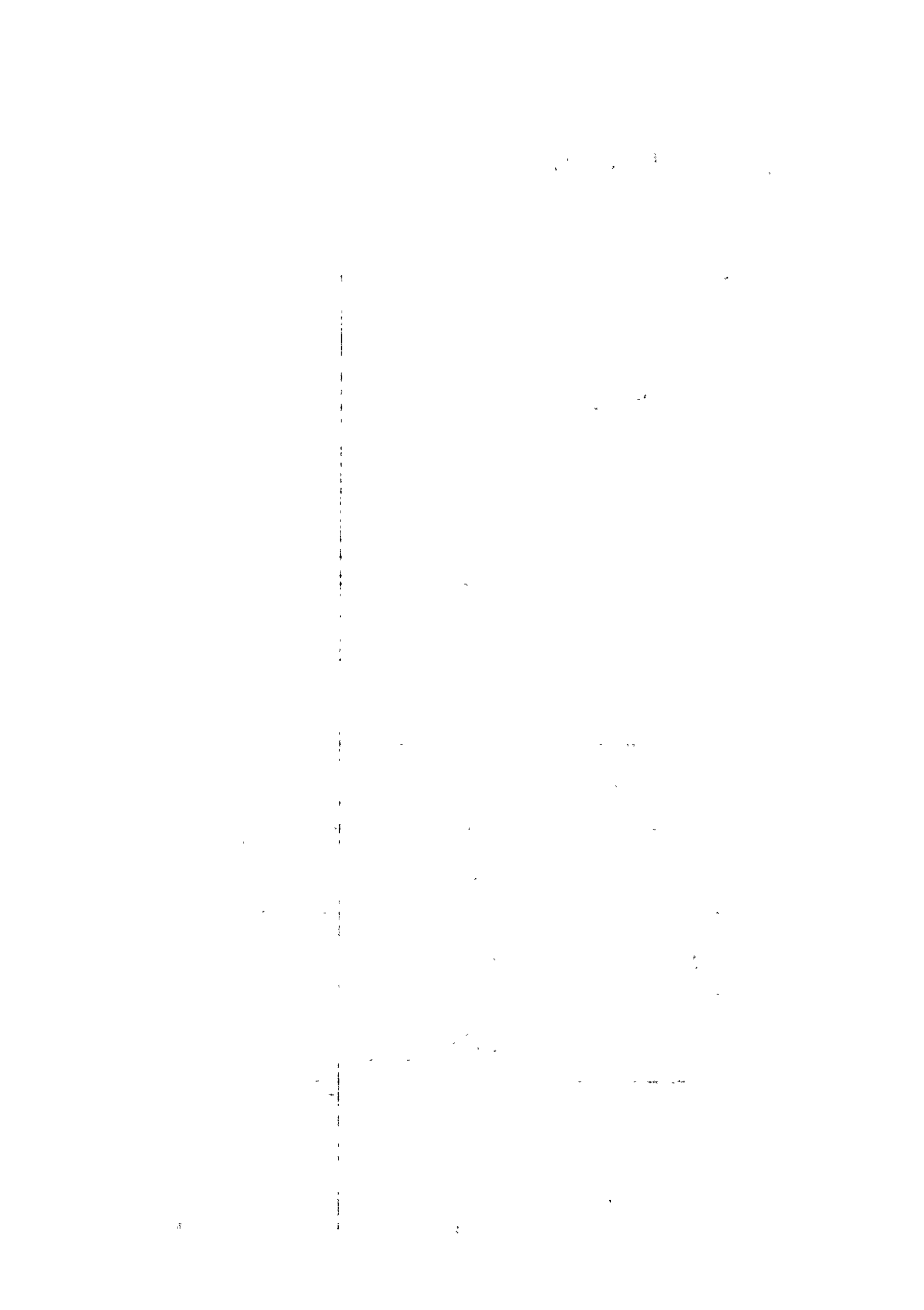
3. Summary

Judging from the above stand points, it can be said that there is almost no feasibility for the execution of the Kaptai Hydro-Power Extension Project by pumped-up power generation system until about 1995 when a pattern of electric power demand and supply similar to the present one is estimated to continue.

Fig. - 5

Area and Capacity Curves of Karnaful Reservoir





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