

### 1. Planning challenges



Most of the hydroelectric resources in Italy have already been exploited and have by now a centuries-old history. The new big hydroelectric power plants which are being planned, especially pumping ones, implement consolidated, but also quite refined, technologies.

Nowadays the new challenges designers have to cope with are small-hydro ones for:

- existing plants restoring
- "Marginal" resources exploitment ("the new hydroelectric")

### 2. "The new hydroelectric"

Thanks to new knowledge and technology, we can call "new hydroelectric" the exploitment of resources that in the past were considered second-rate, "marginal":

- low fall
- very low fall on irrigation channels

...and the partial exploitment of considerable hydraulic resources, otherwise wasted to hydroelectric use.

- Reserved flow
- waterworks

### 3. "The new hydroelectric"

As these resources are more limited, their exploitment is heavily hindered by the cost of investment.

Granting technical-financial feasibility requires a specific designing work as for:

- plant scheme
- building techniques
- equipment



### 4. Presentation topic: Hydroelectric power plant in Lonato

a new hydroelectric power plant on an irrigation channel with low

fall

Traditional materials and technologies



Innovative materials and technologies



**FEASIBLE** 

#### 5. Innovative materials and technologies

#### INNOVATIVE MATERIALS

Penstock making with CC- GRP HOBAS pipes





#### INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Penstock installing with jacking pipe technique.

## 5.1 Materials: CC-GRP Hobas pipes for penstock making

Modern materials successfully tested

Consolidated technology

Examples: Esenta and Gardone V.T. plants.



Esenta plant	Distinctive data
Maximum flow	4,3 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Medium flow	2,6 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Penstock diameter	1.600 mm
Length	55 m
Net average fall	23,50 m
<b>Installed power</b>	975 kW
<b>Building year</b>	2001
Production	4.300 MWh

STUDIO FROSIC

# 5.2 Materials: CC-GRP Hobas pipes for penstock making





Gardone V.T. plant	Distinctive data
<b>Maximum flow</b>	$5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
Medium flow	$3 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
Diameter	1.800 mm
Length	1.000 m
Net average fall	24 m
Installed power	975 kW
Building year	2000
Production	5.000 MWh



### 6. Hydroelectric power plant in Lonato

Lonato HPP	Distinctive data
Maximum flow	$4,30 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
Medium flow	$3,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
Net average fall	8,76 m
Turbine	Kaplan
<b>Installed power</b>	280 kW
Generator	Asynchronous 400 V - 500 min <sup>-1</sup>
Installed power	335 kVA
Production	2.000 MWh



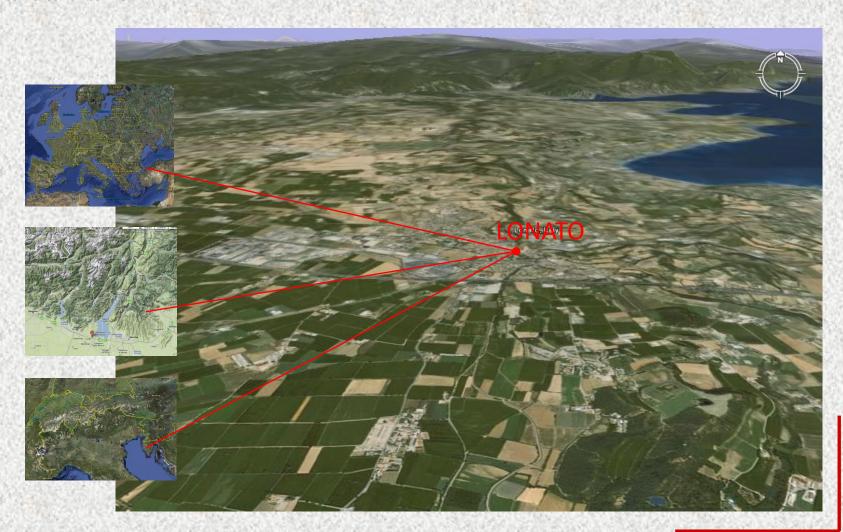
<u>Critical and specific points:</u> motorway underpass, fitting into a complex irrigation net (minimizing inconveniences during power plant activities)

limiting costs

<u>Investment cost (2008)</u>: 1.600.000 €

Specific costs: 5.700 €/kW; 800 €/MWh

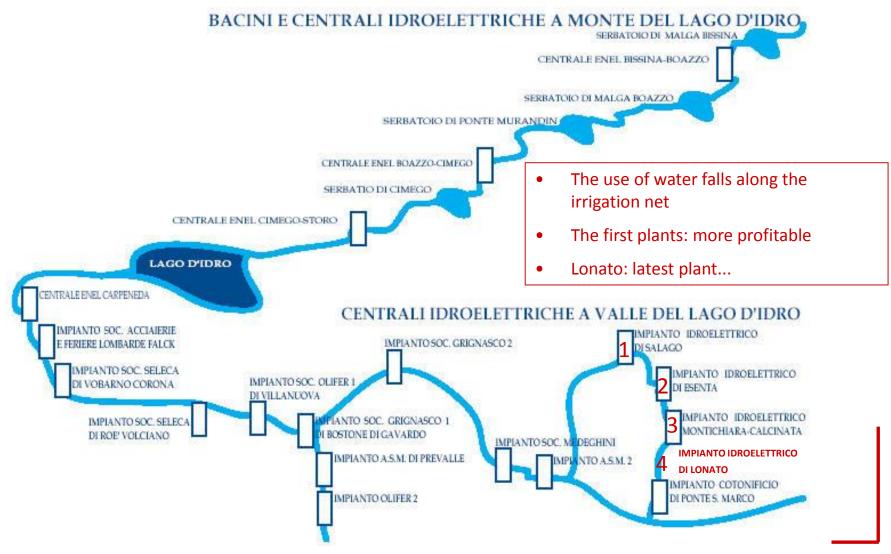
## 6.1. Location of Lonato plant: northern Italy, between Brescia e Verona, by the morainic hills of Garda Lake



#### 6.2 Area characteristics: it's extremely difficult to fit in new



#### 7. Irrigation channels exploitment plan: Lonato the latest plan



### 8. The original project

- using the existing underpass to cross A4 motorway
- long penstock
- high head losses
- high costs

Existing channel penstock



## 9. The new project

• using the jacking pipe technique to cross the A4 motorway

Short penstock

reduced head loses

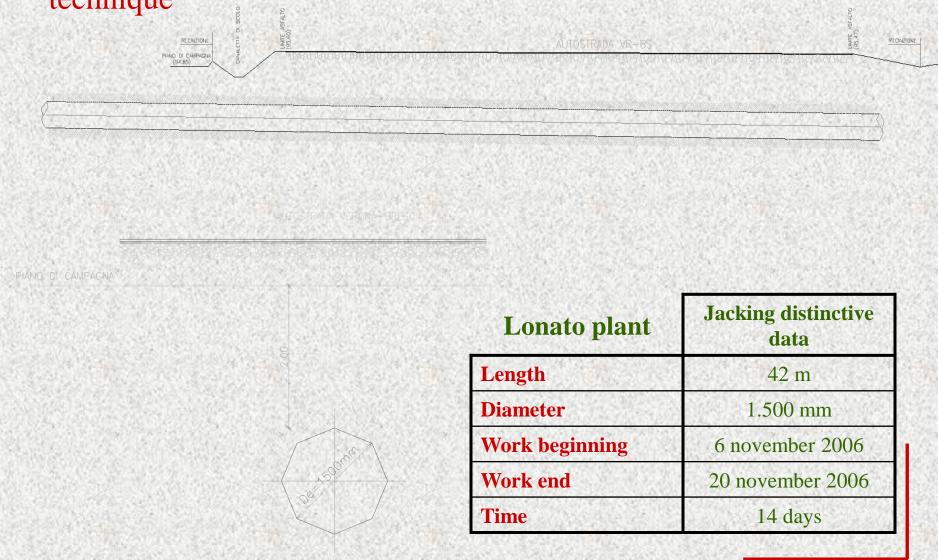
reduced costs



existing channel menstock



9.1 The part of the penstock realized with the jacking pipe technique



# 9.1during the jacking











# MODERN MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR NEW **HYDROELECTRIC**

Claudio FROSIO Studio Frosio

Via P: F. Calvi, 9 25123 Brescia (Italy)

claudio.frosio@studiofrosio.it www.studiofrosio.it



