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**RASATHIKUTHU
MINI HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
2 x 250 kW**



DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

For

UNIDO Regional Centre for Small Hydropower

JANUARY 2006

PREFACE

UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organisation), through its project No.US/IND/03/002 has established a Regional Centre for Small Hydro Power in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India, on 4 April 2003. at the Energy Management Centre, under Department of Power, Government of Kerala, UNIDO Regional Centre (RC) would like to ensure that this project, initially designed for a period of three years, paves the way for several micro, mini and small hydro projects to be implemented in Kerala, rest of India and in the South Asia region.

The aims and objectives of establishing this project is to further strengthen the Small Hydro Power related activities of the Energy Management Centre. With the establishment of the Centre, several renewable energy related awareness building and training programmes were conducted, to promote and accelerate sustainable development. It will facilitate the design of cost effective Renewable Energy Technologies using locally manufactured equipment, materials, labour, and organizing consultancy services on comprehensive aspects of renewable energy systems and small hydropower development.

One of the planned activities of the UNIDO Regional Centre project is to develop bankable Detailed Project Reports during the three years of the initial duration of the project.

One of the envisaged specific activities of the Regional Centre is developing programmes and projects related to the development of SHP for promoting and accelerating sustainable development through creating replicable income generating activity models and Community Development Centres (CDC) for remote rural areas. The RC kicked-off such an endeavour in Mankulam, an un-electrified Panchayath in Kerala, which is an agricultural resource rich village in the Idukki district, devoid of communication facilities. This is done in association with the local self Government of this Panchayath.

During 2001, with the objective of generating power for the lighting needs of the local community, the Panchayath initiated implementation of a 100 kW micro hydropower scheme at Pampumkayam, with a catchment area of 8 sq. km. The Honourable Minister for Power, Govt. of Kerala, inaugurated the project for power supply in October 2004.

Also, the investigation team of EMC has made reconnaissance site visits to various potential mini hydropower project sites within the Mankulam Grama Panchayath area during the first week of November 2004 along with the representatives of the Panchayath. The total population of the Panchayath is around 15,000 out of which 25% of the population belongs to scheduled tribe category.

The initiative of the Regional centre, with the help of Energy Management Centre the Investigation for reconnaissance and site visits to various mini hydropower projects have been made. The following potential sites have been further identified and detailed investigation completed. The schemes developed are

1. Kozhiyakuthu - Mankulam Grama Panchayath (Report Completed)
2. Kilikkalthodu - Mankulam Grama Panchayath (Report Completed)
3. Padivathil - Naranammozhi Panchayath (Ranni Block) Report Completed
4. Panamkudantha - Naranammozhi Panchayath (Ranni Block) Report Completed
5. Rasathikuthu - Mannamkandam Panchayath (Adimaly Block)
6. Upper Kallar - Pallivasal Panchayath (Reconoisence completed)
7. Peechad - Pallivasal Panchayath (Reconoisence completed)

The Rasathikuthu Mini Hydro Electric Project is in Rasathikuthu stream in Pooyamkutty basin and is located in Adimaly Block. The capacity of the scheme is 500 KW with an annual energy generation of 2.158 Mu.

The KSEB grid is yet to reach the village and the only power grid available is the 11kV evacuation line to evacuate the energy from the recently commissioned Pampumkayam micro hydel project. The power generated from the different schemes of the Panchayath can be connected together to form a local grid serving the whole population in the Panchayath.

After making site visits, reconnaissance studies and conducting topographical investigation works it is seen that the scheme is technically feasible. Thereafter, detailed study has been made and report prepared. As per the report the cost of generation from this project is Rs2.20/Unit. Therefore this project is deemed financially viable.

CONTENTS

Preface

PART – I GENERAL REPORT

CHAPTER I.	SALIENT FEATURES OF PROJECT	1
CHAPTER II.	INTRODUCTION	4
CHAPTER III.	SURVEYS & INVESTIGATION	7
CHAPTER IV.	HYDROLOGY	9
CHAPTER V.	GEOLOGY	15
CHAPTER VI.	NEED & NECESSITY OF THE PROJECT	16
CHAPTER VII.	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS & PROGRAMME	17
CHAPTER VIII.	ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY	19
CHAPTER IX.	COST OF THE PROJECT	20
CHAPTER X.	BENEFITS & FINANCIAL ASPECTS	21

PART – II DESIGN REPORT

CHAPTER XI.	WATER AVAILABILITY AND POWER-POTENTIAL STUDIES	24
CHAPTER XII.	DESIGN CRITERIA OF MAJOR COMPONENTS OF SCHEME	34

PART – III COST ESTIMATE

CHAPTER XIII.	COST ESTIMATE CRITERIA	42
CHAPTER XIV.	COST ESTIMATE OF CIVIL WORKS	44
CHAPTER XV.	COST ESTIMATE OF ELECTRICAL WORKS (INCLUDING TRANSMISSION LINES)	48
CHAPTER XVI.	COST ESTIMATE OF DEVELOPMENTAL WORKS	49
CHAPTER XVII.	ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATE	50

PART – IV DRAWINGS

1.	INDEX MAP	URC/SHP/RSTK/DPR/01
2.	CONTOUR DETAILS & TOPOGRAPHICAL LAYOUT OF PROJECT	URC/SHP/RSTK/DPR/02
3.	PROJECT SCHEDULE	URC/SHP/RSTK/DPR/03

RASATHIKUTHU MHP

PART – I
GENERAL REPORT

CHAPTER - I

SALIENT FEATURES

1. Location		
1.1	State	Kerala
1.2	District	Idukki
1.3	Thaluk	Devikolam
1.4	Panchayath	Mannarkandam
1.5	Access	
	a. Road	2 km to Thalukandam from Mankulam, then 2km jeep road to PH site
	b. Rail	Kochi
	c. Airport	Kochi
	d. Harbour	Kochi
1.6	Geographical Co-ordinates	
	Latitude	10°06'35" N
	Longitude	76°54'05" E
2. River		
2.1	River	Rasathikuthu, a tributary of Karinthiri River
2.2	Basin	Pooyamkutty
3. Hydrology		
3.1	Catchment Area	4.198 sq. km.
3.2	Mean annual rainfall	4977 mm
3.3	Nearest rain gauge station	Mankulam (Maintained by Forest Dept)
3.4	Nearest river gauging station	Viripara (Maintained by KSEB)
4. Component Structures		
4.1	Diversion Structure	
	i. Type	Gravity Weir with un-gated overflow portion
	ii. Length of weir	36m
	(a) Overflow portion	12m
	(b) Non Overflow portion	12m length on Left side and 12m on right side of overflow portion
	iii. Deepest Bed Level	780.00
	iv. Excavated level	779.50
	v. Top width of non -overflow portion	1.00 m
	vi. Shape of the overflow	Ogee (Parabolic with vertical u/s face)

	portion	
	vii. FSL	+782.50
	viii. Energy Dissipaters	Type II Stilling basin (IS)
	ix. Height of Weir at deepest bed level at overflow portion	3.00 m
	x. Top level of Non-overflow portion.	+784.00
	xi. Size of river sluices and gate	0.5m dia, on right bank, with 1.00 x 1.00 m gate
4.2	Intake	
	i. Location	On Right bank non overflow portion of weir
	ii. Type	With concrete column support and steel racks
	iii. Sill level at intake	+781.00
	iv. Size of Intake gate	1.20 x 1.20 m
	v. Control of gate	Manually operated vertical lift gates.
	vi. Floor level at Intake	+780.00
4.3	Low pressure Pipe	
	i. Shape and width	Circular, 0.60m dia
	ii. Size	190 m (Length)
	iii. Bed slope	1 in 500
	iv. Design discharge	0.716 m ³ /sec
	v. Inlet bed level	+780.00
	vi. Outlet bed level	+779.6
	vii. Velocity	2.53m/s
	viii. FSL	+782.50
4.4	Forebay	
	i. Type	R.C.C rectangular tank with compartments
	ii. Size	8 x 6 x 4.50 (L x B x D)
	iii. Wall Thickness	50 cm
	iv. F. S. L	+782.50
	vi. M. D. D. L.	+780.00
	vii. Top of Tank	+783.00
	viii. Bottom level of tank	+777.28
	ix. Control gate	Electrically operated vertical lift gate (1.5x1.5)
	x. C/L of penstock intake	778.18

4.5	Penstock Pipe-(Steel Pipe)	
	i. Number	1 No.
	ii. Diameter & Length	0.70m dia & 230 m long
	iii. Thickness of pipe	8 mm uniform
	iv. Design discharge	0.716 m ³ /s
	v. No of feeder lines	Main penstock line bifurcating at PH end to feed 2 turbines (2 Nos. 60cm dia)
	vi. Max. velocity	1.90m/sec
4.6	Power House	
	i. Type	Over Ground
	ii. Head (Net Head)	96.00m
	iii. Elevation of C/L of turbine	+682.00
	iv. Floor level of M/C hall	+683.00
	v. Tail water level (normal)	+681.00
	vi. Size	
	i. Length	7.0 m
	ii. Width	6.0 m
	iii. Height	8.0 m
	iv. Installed Capacity	500 kW
	v. Turbine type	Horizontal Francis turbine
	vi. No. of units & capacity	2 x 250kW
4.7	Tail Race Channel	
	i. Shape	Rectangular with rubble masonry sidewalls
	ii. Length	15 m
	iii. Size	1.20m x 1.20m
	iv. Sill level of channel at exit	+675.00
4.8	Power Evacuation	
	i. Transmission lines	Power Generated will be transmitted through 11kV line for 2 km length
	ii. Local distribution	Approximately 2km of L T line
5. Power Benefits		
5.1	Annual Energy generation	2.158 Mu
6. Financial		
6.1	Total Cost of project	Rs. 263.20 Lakhs (incl. of transmission cost)
6.2	Cost per kW installed	Rs. 5260 /-
6.3	Cost of generation/ unit	Rs. 2.20 (incl. of transmission)

CHAPTER - II

INTRODUCTION

Rasathikuthu waterfall is located in Rasathikuthu stream originating from Nadunoor-Mudi at an altitude of 1209 m. The stream drains into one of the main tributary of Karinthiri River. The Project site is located very near to Mankulam town - about 4 kms. The site is characterised with its high head and reasonably good summer discharge of approximately $0.07\text{m}^3/\text{s}$. The gross head of this site is estimated to be about 100m. The design head after deducting the losses comes to 96m. Further an additional head of about 70m is also available down stream portion of the present powerhouse site. This area is fully in forestland. To protect the thick growth of forest-land and to get easy clearance the present site is selected for this project.

The Panchayath is very much un-electrified leaving apart a few beneficiaries from the recently commissioned Pampunkayam 100kW Micro hydel project and some community based micro hydro initiatives by the local people covering around 300 electric connections. In addition there are a number of Pico hydro equipments by individuals run on motorbike dynamos with batteries. The total population of the Panchayath is around 15,000 out of which 25% of the population belongs to scheduled tribe category.

Exposed rock available is through out the stream. An overflow type weir is proposed to be located in the stream at about 30m away from the cart track. The spilled water will not make any problem because the water emerges after energy dissipation. The project will not cause any forest submergence with the proposed weir having a height of 4 m from the river bed level. The Intake position is fixed at right bank in the Non-overflow block. A Scour sluice is also provided to remove silt accumulated in the reservoir. Regarding the water conductor system, a Low pressure pipe is proposed to carry water in to the forebay. The alignment of this Low pressure pipe is located in the isolated area between the boundary of the Mankulam Forest Range and the Adimali Forest range. The forebay of the project and part of the penstock are also aligned along the route mentioned above. The power house location is fully in private land. The tail water is let in to the existing valley stream, which is in forest land. This project envisages 11kV power evacuation line of around 2 km to distribution locations.

The capacity of the scheme is 2 x250kW. The capacity is selected after detailed study of the availability of water in the stream by correlating the discharge readings obtained from the Nearest catchment of the Mankulam Small hydro Electric project.

Investigation of the site has been done and many alternatives have been studied for fixing the weir location. The weir is fixed at a suitable location 30 mts above the present pedastrain track which is presently used by the Adivasies. The project area is selected in such a way to avoid forest completely. On detailed study it is seen that another fall is also available after the powerhouse location. But for this project this head cannot be utilized due to the special nature of the forest terrain. This fall can be considered as a second stage in a later stage if necessary.

From the forebay a penstock having a length of about 230m, 70cm dia have to be installed for the generation of power. The turbine selected is Hori: Francis turbine to suit the available head and discharge. The machines selected are with denomination of 2 x 250kW, as this is the optimum size, which can cater to a lean flow in the dry seasons as well.

The total estimated cost of the project is 2.632 Crores and cost per kWh is Rs. 2.20 with a pay back period of 11 years. This is economically viable and better to implement at the earliest. There is no eviction and 0.50 Ha of private land is involved in the power house and water conductor system. A simple intake with vertical lift gate is proposed on the right bank of the river through the non-overflow portion of the weir. An LPP (hdp pipe) having a length of 190m is proposed for carrying water to the forebay from the intake. A scour sluice is also provided in the left bank of the river adjacent to the intake structure to remove the silt, which may be deposited near the intake. Three minutes storage is proposed in the forebay considering the high head of the stream. The main attraction in the scheme is the availability of head of about 100m. The hydrology of the scheme is worked out based on the rainfall records and also by comparing the inflow available from the nearest catchment of Mankulam small scheme. The total catchment area of the stream is 4.198 km² and average annual rainfall is 4977mm. Though a weir gauge (Viripara diversion) station owned by KSEB is available the reading cannot be compared with the rainfall in the area. For computing the summer discharge attempt has been made to correlate the measured lean period discharge at Kozhiyilakuthu.

.An approach road up to the powerhouse site and about 40m away from the weir site are available.

The main components of the structures of the project are

1. Concrete weir of length 36m. The overflow portion is 12m and Non-overflow portion of 12m on both left and right bank.
2. A gated intake having an opening of 1.20x1.20m is provided at the Right bank, through the non-overflow portion.
3. A gated out let arrangement having 50cm diameter is also provided to remove silt accumulated in the reservoir portion.
4. The main water conductor system is a Low pressure pipe having a length of 190 mts and having a diameter of size of 60 cm is proposed to carry water up to forebay .
5. A forebay with 3 min storage having a size of 8 x 6 x 4.5 m is provided in order to get sufficient quantity of water during the full load and overloaded periods of the machine.
6. A surplus channel having size 2.5m x 0.5m is to be provided to take away the water during sudden load rejection near the forebay.
7. A penstock having a dia of 70cm and thickness 8mm having a length of 230 mts is to be provided and bifurcated near to the powerhouse.
8. A powerhouse having a size of 9 x 7x 8 m is to be provided
9. A tailrace channel of length 15 m have to be cut and lined for the safe flow of water back to the river without being affected by the high flood conditions.

CHAPTER - III

SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

Reconnaissance survey was first conducted along the course of Rasathikuthu stream. This survey revealed that the stream upstream of the weir site is passing through moderate slope to steep slope terrain. The contribution of the high head potential due to this waterfall in the stream is the unique advantage for selecting this portion of the stream for hydropower generation.

The idea behind the field investigation was to utilise the water availability and the head potential to the optimum extent possible, after taking into consideration of all factors affecting the project, such as engineering, environmental, social, economical and especially forest. The position of powerhouse selected in such a way to avoid forestland completely. The additional head available has been sacrificed in order to avoid thick forestland

A detailed investigation was carried out independently for this project after conducting preliminary field investigation and environmental studies. Taking into account of possible impact on the forest, it was decided to carry out construction activities in private land.

The land lying on the right bank of the stream is private land. A portion of the land has been kept unutilised, since the area is lying between the boundary of Adimali forest division and Mankulam forest division.. The private area is owned by the people in and around Mankulam. This land is being used for cultivating pepper, rubber, areca nut and other cash crops and other agricultural produces by farmers. Data collected through reconnaissance study, reveals that the water conductor system, and powerhouse etc can be located on the Right bank of the stream, without having any impact on the forest, the tribal people and settlement system. The water conducting system is a Low pressure pipe (hdp pipe) which can be laid in between the boundary of the two forest division

Since no level benchmark is established at this site, an arbitrary benchmark value assigned at the top of the waterfall by using digital altimeter. This value confers with the spot level value shown in the survey of India topo sheets as well as the reading taken at the weir site. A preliminary topography survey is carried out covering the project area which is purely on the right bank of the stream.. The level difference of the ground at the top of the waterfall and the powerhouse site comes to 100 meters, i.e., (782.00 – 682.00). Alternate proposals with weir site

and P.H site at various levels were studied and it is concluded that the present proposal is the best without disturbance of forest.

Topography survey covering the whole project area was completed. A copy of the survey drawing is enclosed. Survey conducted along the alignment of water conductor system in the right bank. Alternate routes for the water conductor system were studied and a combination of Low Pressure pipe and penstock is proposed.

Cross section of the stream at weir site, and powerhouse sites are taken. A survey of the penstock route is also conducted. The powerhouse site is easily approachable with kacha road. The site for power channel, forebay tank, and penstock pipe are also selected on the Right bank of stream.

Preliminary property survey conducted revealed that there is no necessity of eviction and also no resettlement requirement due to the project. The complete project area is in private land except the tail race portion ie the vally already exists.

CHAPTER – IV

HYDROLOGY

Rasathikuthu Mini Hydro electric Scheme envisages the utilisation of water from Rasathikuthu stream, the primary tributary of Karinthiri River originating from Nadunoor-Mudi at an altitude of 1209 m. The Rasathikuthu stream flows in the north-west direction before joining to the Karinthiri River. There is no river gauging in the stream. The rain gauge readings available are, - rain gauge station maintained by Kerala Forest Department at Mankulam and the rainfall station maintained by KSEB at Mankulam. The monthly rainfall readings of Mankulam raingauge station from 1987-88 to 1997-98 were collected and attached in Table-1.

The Hydrology of the project has been considered on detailed study of the nearest Project Mankulam sanctioned by Kerala Government recently. Though studies made on rainfall readings of Forest rain gauge station and KSEB rain gauge station, ultimately the discharge of the stream proportional to the catchment area of Mankulam Small Hydro Scheme to Rasathikuthu Scheme has been considered. The catchment area is computed from the topo sheet and it comes to 4.198km². The monthly inflow readings of Mankulam Small hydro scheme in Mm³ from 1984-85 to 1997-98 were collected from the KSEB Project Report and attached in Table-ii.

Project site is located very near to Mankulam about 4 km. The site is characterised with its high head and reasonably good summer discharge of approximately 0.07m³/s.

The discharge in the stream has been computed proportional to the catchment areas based on the inflow readings as explained above in proportion to the inflow of Mankulam station and tabulated in Table-iii. On computation from the monthly discharge it can be seen that

The average discharge of six months (monsoon period) is

1. For 11 years (1987-88 to 1997-98) = 0.502 m³/s
2. 50% dependable year = 0.507 m³/s
3. 75% dependable year = 0.461m³/s

Considering the lean period discharge and the a factor for evaporation losses and other utilisations, the power potential study has been conducted for 75% dependable year

and the installed capacity is fixed as 500kW. Considering 10% overloading of turbine & generator the required discharge will be $0.716\text{m}^3/\text{s}$.

The daily discharge so computed for the years 1984-85 to 1997-98 has been tabulated and the working table prepared.

Maximum flood estimation

Flood estimation is done using Ryve's formula, $Q_{\text{max}} = C(A)^{2/3}$.

This project site is at about 80km from the seacoast. Hence the coefficient is taken as 8.45. Therefore $Q_{\text{max}} = 8.45 \times (4.198)^{2/3} = 21.99 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. This discharge is considered for the design of overflow portion of the weir.

Water utilisation

On observing the present condition of the river it is seen that water is available in good quantity during monsoon period and very small quantity during summer months. The average discharge during summer month is $0.07\text{m}^3/\text{s}$. The water after power generation is let into the same stream. No hindrance will be brought down on the inhabitants after commissioning of the scheme.

Water quality and sedimentation

Since the project is designed as a run of the river scheme no problem due to siltation will be expected. However silt exclusion arrangements have been made in the dam body near the intake portion. Water is of good quality and people are using this water for drinking purposes directly.

Climatological parameters

The climate is generally moderate, with normal temperature of 28°C . The average annual rainfall is 4977.50 mm. Rainfall is available from June to November. This scheme is a run of the river scheme and power generation is intended during monsoon season only.

Table - 1. Monthly Rainfall readings in mm from 1987-88 to 1997-98 of Forest Rain Gauge station at Mankulam

	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	Yearly Total
1987-88	362.50	464.70	986.00	332.50	342.20	195.00	146.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	326.20	51.20	3207.10
1988-89	583.50	1154.70	832.50	866.00	180.00	86.20	60.00	0.00	0.00	30.50	94.70	0.00	3888.10
1989-90	1057.50	2029.00	516.20	498.20	426.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.70	0.00	546.20	5111.80
1990-91	1016.10	1184.40	1325.20	121.10	326.20	139.90	0.00	0.00	100.00	90.00	118.70	45.00	4466.60
1991-92	1659.00	1410.00	837.50	43.50	294.20	124.60	0.00	0.00	3.70	0.00	184.30	346.65	4903.45
1992-93	1189.40	1672.50	977.80	569.10	376.90	371.40	4.00	0.00	96.50	63.50	161.30	292.20	5774.60
1993-94	990.20	1490.00	1100.20	371.80	692.50	230.20	58.50	27.20	49.50	0.00	302.20	216.20	5528.50
1994-95	1459.80	1642.20	971.00	446.00	693.50	300.80	0.00	54.50	17.00	44.80	229.80	523.00	6382.40
1995-96	888.00	1433.70	1194.90	753.20	340.50	204.20	0.00	34.30	28.50	42.50	409.70	109.80	5439.30
1996-97	958.30	1375.50	852.20	690.20	476.50	116.50	19.60	2.00	1.50	88.50	220.00	256.30	5057.10
1997-98	506.00	1823.25	991.00	490.00	399.50	328.00	153.20	2.00	1.20	73.50	94.00	132.00	4993.65
Average	970.0	1425.5	962.2	471.1	413.5	190.6	40.2	10.9	27.1	42.9	194.6	229.0	4977.50

Table – II. Monthly inflow at Mankulam Gauge Station (Details collected from KSEB Project) in Mm³, Catchment Area 25.60 km²

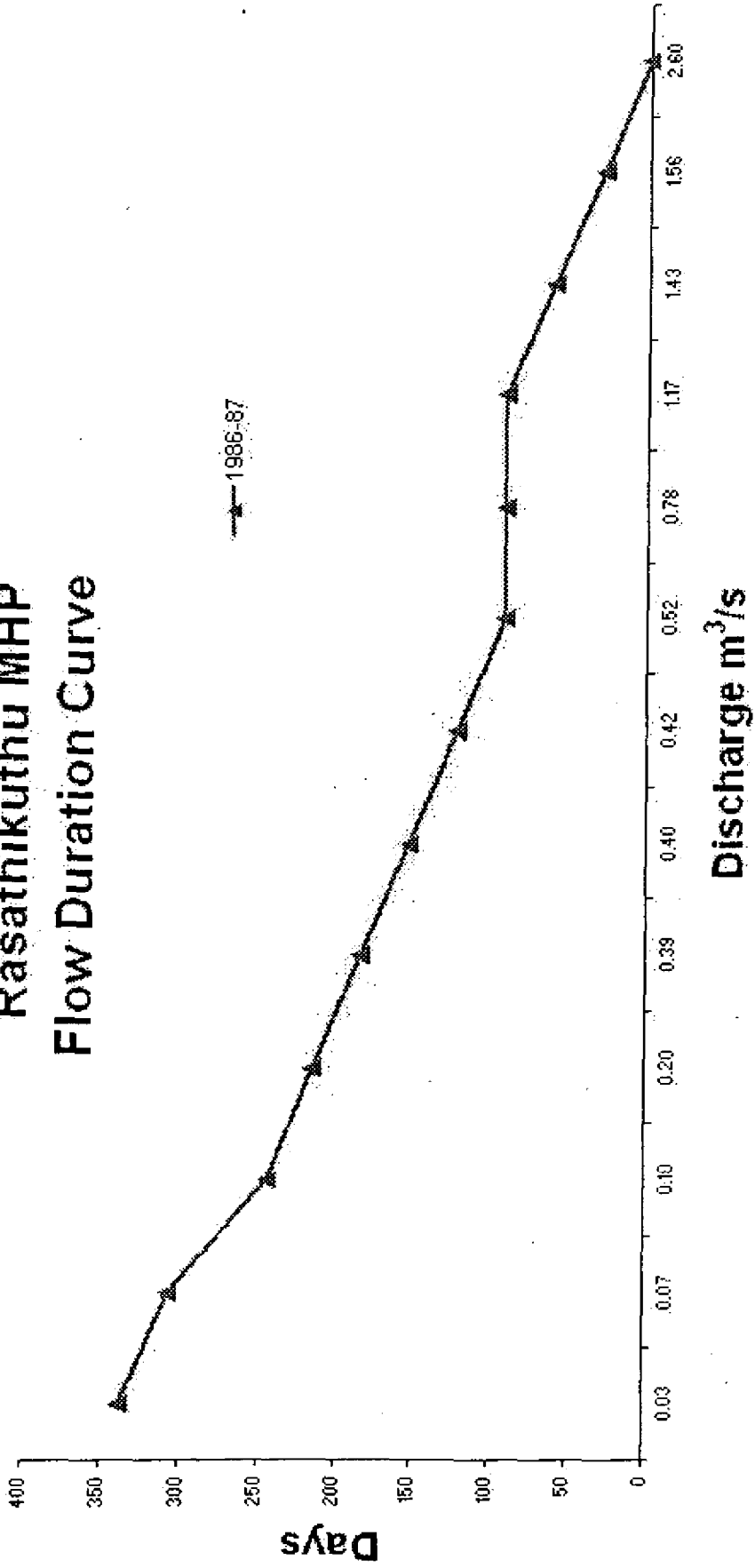
Year	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	yearly total
1984-85	28.03	31.86	12.94	6.99	4.11	2.41	1.32	0.63	0.40	1.18	4.75	6.58	101.20
1985-86	37.62	26.49	17.74	6.44	2.87	2.65	1.44	0.68	0.43	1.29	5.16	7.15	109.96
1986-87	21.53	25.71	24.64	6.90	6.43	2.24	1.34	0.64	0.40	1.20	4.81	6.66	102.50
1987-88	11.53	10.03	13.79	8.84	6.15	3.80	0.83	0.39	0.25	0.74	2.97	4.11	63.43
1988-89	14.66	27.41	24.97	19.73	3.36	5.32	1.46	0.70	0.44	1.31	5.25	7.27	111.88
1989-90	23.41	27.29	10.62	13.98	16.17	1.62	1.42	0.68	0.43	1.28	5.12	7.09	109.11
1990-91	29.06	20.99	13.29	8.74	11.52	1.74	1.31	0.62	0.39	1.17	4.69	6.50	100.02
1991-92	38.38	37.20	15.97	3.51	6.88	1.86	1.59	0.76	0.48	1.42	5.71	7.91	121.67
1992-93	35.31	47.69	14.33	7.24	5.53	4.18	1.75	0.83	0.53	1.57	6.29	8.71	133.96
1993-94	22.34	50.36	13.00	4.70	12.02	1.79	1.59	0.76	0.48	1.43	5.73	7.94	122.14
1994-95	30.21	41.61	18.31	6.70	10.83	3.05	1.69	0.81	0.51	1.52	6.09	8.44	129.77
1995-96	20.22	28.00	23.99	9.40	6.29	3.86	1.40	0.67	0.42	1.26	5.05	6.99	107.55
1996-97	18.82	36.01	12.37	16.60	7.89	3.24	1.45	0.69	0.44	1.30	5.22	7.23	111.26
1997-98	12.97	38.79	20.26	6.90	9.15	5.32	1.44	0.69	0.43	1.29	5.19	7.19	109.62
												Avg.	109.57

Table - III. Monthly Inflow of Rasathikuthu Catchment (In Mm³) Catchment Area 4.198 km²

Year	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	Yearly total
1984-85	4.59	5.21	2.12	1.14	0.67	0.39	0.22	0.10	0.07	0.19	0.78	1.08	16.56
1985-86	6.16	4.34	2.90	1.05	0.47	0.43	0.24	0.11	0.07	0.21	0.84	1.17	18.00
1986-87	3.52	4.21	4.03	1.13	1.05	0.37	0.22	0.10	0.07	0.20	0.79	1.09	16.78
1987-88	1.89	1.64	2.26	1.45	1.01	0.62	0.14	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.49	0.67	10.38
1988-89	2.40	4.49	4.09	3.23	0.55	0.87	0.24	0.11	0.07	0.21	0.86	1.19	18.31
1989-90	3.83	4.47	1.74	2.29	2.65	0.27	0.23	0.11	0.07	0.21	0.84	1.16	17.86
1990-91	4.76	3.44	2.18	1.43	1.89	0.28	0.21	0.10	0.06	0.19	0.77	1.06	16.37
1991-92	6.28	6.09	2.61	0.57	1.13	0.30	0.26	0.12	0.08	0.23	0.93	1.29	19.91
1992-93	5.78	7.81	2.35	1.18	0.91	0.68	0.29	0.14	0.09	0.26	1.03	1.43	21.93
1993-94	3.66	8.24	2.13	0.77	1.97	0.29	0.26	0.12	0.08	0.23	0.94	1.30	19.99
1994-95	4.94	6.81	3.00	1.10	1.77	0.50	0.28	0.13	0.08	0.25	1.00	1.38	21.24
1995-96	3.31	4.58	3.93	1.54	1.03	0.63	0.23	0.11	0.07	0.21	0.83	1.14	17.60
1996-97	3.08	5.89	2.02	2.72	1.29	0.53	0.24	0.11	0.07	0.21	0.85	1.18	18.21
1997-98	2.12	6.35	3.32	1.13	1.50	0.87	0.24	0.11	0.07	0.21	0.85	1.18	17.94
												Avg.	17.90

75%
Dependable

Rasathikuthu MHP Flow Duration Curve



CHAPTER - V

GEOLOGY

The project area belongs to the typical formation of Western Ghats. The rock type in these ranges belongs to metamorphic nature, with more presence of Granitic Gneiss & *Charnokite*.

The dominant rock type at the weir site is gneiss. Exposed rock is seen at weir site and also for a small portion of LPP. The bed of the waterfall is solid rock with small potholes due to the effect of falling water. Hence no geological exploration by core boring is carried out at weir site. The powerhouse is proposed on the right bank of the stream. Here the stream flows through a moderately level bed. Hence the riverbank is formed by the accumulation of river cobbles and pebbles carried through the water in flood. In powerhouse area also rock is expected at a reasonable depth.

General geology is suitable for weir site, Fore-bay, powerhouse site and water conductor system.. Bore hole details have to be obtained before the construction of fore-bay, and Power house.

CHAPTER – VI

NEED & NECESSITY OF THE PROJECT

Mankulam Panchayath, an agricultural resource rich village in the Idukki district of Kerala State, devoid of communication facilities, is very much un-electrified leaving apart a few beneficiaries from the recently commissioned Pampumkayam 100kW Micro hydel project and some community based micro hydro initiatives by the local people covering around 100 electric connections from three schemes of capacities in the range of 5-15 kW. In addition there are a number of Pico hydro equipments by individuals run on motorbike dynamos with batteries. The total population of the Panchayath is around 15,000 out of which 25% of the population belongs to scheduled tribe category.

More than 6 waterfalls are available in this Panchayath, all of them having power generation potential. During 2001, with the objective of generating power for the lighting needs of the local community, the Panchayath initiated implementation of a 100 kW micro hydropower scheme at Pampumkayam, which was commissioned in October 2004, with the financial and technical help from UNIDO Regional Centre for Small Hydropower Development (UNIDO-RC), functioning in Energy Management Centre, Kerala (EMC), an autonomous institution under Dept of Power, Govt. of Kerala.

The newly commissioned Pampumkayam micro hydel project could cater only a mere 5% of the population in the Mankulam Panchayath. The local bodies were still searching for an option to supply power to a great majority of the population, which is spread over the Panchayath. They looked up to the UNIDO-RC/EMC to give them more technical & financial help in developing another source of power, which can cater to the whole electricity needs of the Panchayath. Accordingly, EMC has made reconnaissance site visits to various potential mini hydropower project sites within the Mankulam Grama Panchayath area during February 2005 along with the representatives of the Panchayath.

After pondering through the various alternatives the engineers of UNIDO-RC/EMC has come up with the best possible option for hydropower generation in the Panchayath at Rasathikuthu scheme which is situated at about 4km away from Mankulam in the tributary of Karinthiri river. The scheme has a potential for 500kW power generation. This project can cater to the immediate power needs of the Panchayath to a great extend.

CHAPTER - VII

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND PROGRAMME

(a) Materials

For the construction of this project, the materials that are locally available as well as materials to be transported from elsewhere in the State can be utilised.

Source and availability

Rubble is available at the project site. An aggregate processing plant is proposed to be established near the Power House site. The coarse aggregates and fine aggregates can be produced at the plant using the rubble quarried here. Even though river sand is available in some part of the river, in the light of the environmental impact, as far as possible sand mining can be avoided. Hence crushed sand is proposed for construction purpose.

The project area is accessible through road and there will be no difficulty to convey Cement and Steel materials by Lorry. Tor-steel for reinforcement of concrete and steel plates for the fabrication of control gates, sluice gates, trash-racks and Penstock pipe and structural steel section for switchyard, etc can be brought from Kothamangalam or Kochi by lorry.

Turbines and generating equipments if to be imported, these can be shipped to Cochin Port. From there, these items can be brought to site by lorry.

(b) Programme of Construction

Rasathikuthikuthu Mini Scheme is proposed to be constructed under the guidance of UNIDO-RC and the work can be executed on contract basis. The proposed execution will be either a turnkey contract or separate contract for civil work, penstock fabrication & Erection work, Fabrication of Gates and its erection, Purchase and erection of Hydro mechanical Equipment etc. The quality control and the supervision for the entire work will be under the guidance of UNIDO-RC.

A Bar chart showing the starting and completion of various activities connected with the implementation of this project is attached with this project report.

The main activities involved are

1. Project Sanction including Finance
2. Marking Project Profile and fixing boundaries

3. Detailed design of the component Structures
4. Land acquisition
5. Preparation of tender documents
6. Tendering and award of Contract
7. Preliminary works, Access roads and infrastructure facilities.
8. Procurement of construction materials
9. Excavation of weir and intake.
10. Excavation of Fore Bay and surplus channel
11. Excavation of Penstock and anchor block.
12. Excavation of Power House, Tail Race and Switch Yard etc.
13. Concreting of weir
14. 1st Stage Concreting and roofing of Power House
15. Concreting of Anchor block and Erection of Penstock
16. Supply and erection of HDP pipe including excavation
17. Concreting of Fore-Bay and surplus Channel
18. Concreting of Tail Race & Switch yard
19. Supply and erection of T & G equipments, substation equipments etc
20. Erection of Machinery 1st stage
21. PH second stage concreting
22. Supply and erection of Gates and valves.
23. Fabrication and erection of Penstock
24. Final Erection of Machines
25. Construction of 11 KV transmission line.
26. Testing, Balancing & Commissioning

It is targeted to complete the construction activities, erection of T & G equipments and *conduct trial running of the generators within 18 months from the date of awarding contract.*

Multi-face activities are proposed. All the civil construction works will be carried out *simultaneously to achieve the target.* The entire activities of the project implementation will have to be monitored by an expert team of engineers.

CHAPTER - VIII

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Rasatyikuthu M H P is formulated as a run off the river scheme. As such no pondage (reservoir) is envisaged in this scheme. The minor storage proposed is to accommodate the power intake for taking water safely to the Channel.

The detailed engineering investigation of the project were carried out such that no submergence, no diversion, no disturbance for the public, will occur. Therefore no impact on environment and ecological aspects is expected due to this project. Also, no resettlement and rehabilitation is required for this project.

Total project area is in private land. The construction of the project will be in such a way, that the disturbance of forest due to this project is totally eliminated by selecting the position of the power station. This Project report is so formulated taking into account of all the aspects to avoid the impact on environment due to this project. The water after power generation is let into the same stream.

CHAPTER - IX
COST OF THE PROJECT

Abstract of Costs

	In Rs. Lakhs
I Civil Works:	
A. Preliminary (Land, Building etc.)	4.28
B. Works – Diversion structures, Water conductor System, Forebay, Powerhouse and Tail Race etc.	68.92
II Electrical Works	
i. Power plant equipments, accessories switchyard equipment	165.00
ii. Transmission lines	5.00
III Establishment charges including Project Management, Audit and Accounts, Running cost of vehicles, Welfare to workers, Inspection of UNIDO and other Experts and Officials, Maintenance of roads during the construction period, Camp equipments, forest and other clearances etc.	7.00
IV Contingencies, consultancy, quality control, etc.	12.00
Total	263.2
9.2 Year wise planning	
The project is proposed to be implemented within a span of 2 years.	
Expenditure for 1st year	Rs. 163.20lakhs
Expenditure for 2 nd year	Rs. 100.00 lakhs
Total	Rs. 263.20 lakhs

CHAPTER - X

BENEFITS AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Rasathikuthu Mini ydel Project proposed to be implemented under the guidance of UNIDO for the generation of energy to meet the power requirements of the local people in and around Mankulam area.

Direct benefit of this project is the availability of 2.136 MU of hydropower after deducting auxiliary consumption.

For the analysis of the financial viability of this project the following calculations are made.

1. Deprecation of the component structures of project and average depreciation constant
2. Interest to be accrued on the capital during the period of construction. This amount is to be capitalised at the end of project construction.
3. Annual recurring expenses include (a) Interest 10% (b) Depreciation 2.3% (c) O&M charges 1.0% etc.
4. Dividend on Equity is 10%
5. Equity/ Loan ratio 30:70

The cost of Generation of energy is found to be Rs 2.20/Kwh. A financial analysis statement showing the capital expenditure, phasing of expenditure, recurring expenditure, cost of generation etc prepared and attached.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS STATEMENT

Name of Project: - Rasathikuthu MHP

INSTALLED CAPACITY - 0.5 MW

Total Cost of project = Rs. 263.2 Lakhs

Period of implementation of project: 2 years

Source of financing of project: 30% Equity, 70% loan

Equity = 78.96 say, Rs. 79 Lakhs Loan = 184.24 say, Rs. 184.2 Lakhs

Phasing of expenditure	30% Equity	70% loan	Total
1st Year	Rs. 79 Lakhs	Rs. 84.2 Lakhs	Rs. 163.2 Lakhs
2nd Year	Rs. 0 Lakhs	Rs. 100 Lakhs	Rs. 100 Lakhs

Interest on loan = 10%

Interest During Construction

1st Year = $84.2 \times (10\%) / 2$ = 4.21 Lakhs

2nd Year = $100 \times (10\%) / 2 + 84.2 \times 10\%$ = 13.42 Lakhs

Total = 17.63 say, Rs. 17.63 Lakhs

Interest during construction is capitalized. Hence total loan = Rs. 201.83 Lakhs

Total cost of project on completion will be $79 + 201.83 =$ Rs. 280.83 Lakhs

i.e., Cost per M.W = Rs. 561.66 Lakhs

Annual recurring expenses

(a) Interest on loan @ 10% p.a = Rs. 20.19 Lakhs

(b) Operation and maintenance expenses @ 1% of Project cost = Rs. 2.632 Lakhs

(c) Depreciation @ 2.3% of project cost = Rs. 6.06 Lakhs

(d) Dividend on Equity at 10% = Rs. 7.9 Lakhs

(e) Total expenses = Rs. 36.78 Lakhs

Total power generated from the project = 2.158 Mu

Deducting

i. Power for auxiliary use @ 1% of generation = 0.02158 say, 0.022 Mu

ii. Transmission and wheeling

Net power available = 2.136 Mu

Cost of generation of power per unit = $36.78 / [2.136 \times 10] =$ Rs. 1.73

If the loan amount is to be repaid in 11 years time, 5% of the loan amount is to be paid back every year; therefore repayment amount = Rs. 10.1 Lakhs

The total recurring cost per year will be = $[36.78 + 10.1] =$ Rs. 46.87 Lakhs

Hence unit rate of power generation per unit = $46.87 / [2.136 \times 10] =$ Rs. 2.2

The repayment and interest are to be made at a flat rate of $[20.19 + 10.1] =$ Rs. 30.29 Lakhs (every year for complete repayment of loan + interest by 11 years)

Presently incentives & Subsidies are available from MNES. But this has not been considered in the financial analysis, owing to the reason that this amount is a variable subject to availability of fund.

Rasathikuthu MHP (0.50 MW)

Calculation of pay back period and cash flow statement.

Year from commencement of the project	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Sum of expenditure (Loan) at the beginning of the year in Rs. Crores	Yearly capital expenditure through equity in Rs Crores.	Yearly capital expenditure through loan in Rs. Crores	Interest @10% of col(2) +interest @5% of col(4)	O/M cost +depreciated expenses in Rs. Crores	Net Power Available for the company in Mu	Gross revenue in Rs Crores	Return on Equity	Net revenue col(8) - col(6) - col(9)	Annual surplus +ve or -ve (col.(10)- col.(5))	Sum of expenditure (Loan) at the end of year col.(2) + col.(4) -col.(11)	
I	0.00	0.79	0.92	0.05							-0.05	0.97
II	0.97	0.00	1.00	0.15							-0.15	2.11
1	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.10	0.10	1.92
2	1.92	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.11	0.11	1.81
3	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.12	0.12	1.69
4	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.13	0.13	1.55
5	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.15	0.15	1.40
6	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.16	0.16	1.24
7	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.18	0.18	1.06
8	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.86
9	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.65
10	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.24	0.24	0.41
11	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.15
12	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.29	0.29	-0.14
13	-0.14	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.09	2.14	0.47	0.08	0.30	0.32	0.32	-0.46
14	-0.46	0.00	0.00	-0.05	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.05	-0.51
15	-0.51	0.00	0.00	-0.05	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.05	-0.56
16	-0.56	0.00	0.00	-0.06	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.06	-0.61
17	-0.61	0.00	0.00	-0.06	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.06	-0.67
18	-0.67	0.00	0.00	-0.07	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.07	-0.74
19	-0.74	0.00	0.00	-0.07	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.07	-0.82
20	-0.82	0.00	0.00	-0.08	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	-0.90
21	-0.90	0.00	0.00	-0.09	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.09	-0.99
22	-0.99	0.00	0.00	-0.10	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.10	0.10	-1.09
23	-1.09	0.00	0.00	-0.11	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.11	-1.19
24	-1.19	0.00	0.00	-0.12	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.12	0.12	-1.31
25	-1.31	0.00	0.00	-0.13	0.12	2.14	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.13	0.13	-1.45

RASATHIKUTHU MHP

**PART – II
DESIGN REPORT**

CHAPTER - XI

WATER AVAILABILITY & POWER POTENTIAL STUDIES

Rasathikuthu MHP scheme envisages utilisation of water in the stream a tributary of Karinthiri river in Pooyamkutty basin for power generation of 500 kW. The scheme is designed as a run of the river scheme with no storage provisions.

Average rainfall

Monthly rainfall data for 11 years from 1987-88 to 1997-98 of Mankulam rain gauge station maintained by Kerala Forest Department has been collected for the hydrological studies. The average annual rainfall in the rain gauge station is 4977.50 mm. Since the inflow details of Mankulam Hydro Electric project (the Project of KSE Board) is available from the project report the proportional values of inflows with respect to catchment areas have been selected for power calculation.

The catchment area of the stream at the weir location is about 4.198km².

Rainfall Details in mm at Mankulam Forest Rain Gauge station 1987-88 to 1997-98

Year	Annual Rainfall
1987-88	3207.10
1988-89	3888.10
1989-90	5111.80
1990-91	4466.60
1991-92	4903.45
1992-93	5774.60
1993-94	5528.50
1994-95	6382.40
1995-96	5439.30
1996-97	5057.10
1997-98	4993.65
Average	4977.50

The net head available for power generation is worked out as below.

1. Full reservoir level	-	+782.50
2. Sill level of intake	-	+781.00
3. Bed level of Intake	-	+780.00
4. Bed slope of Low pressure pipe	-	1:500
5. Bed level of LPP at fore bay end	-	+779.60

6.	F.S.L at Forebay	-	+782.50
7.	M.D.D.L at Forebay	-	+780.00
8.	Level of c/l of runner	-	+682.00
9.	Max Head available	-	100.50 m
10.	Net design head allowing a head loss of 4.5m	-	96.00 m

For a Power requirement of 1000 kW

$$\text{Power, } P = 8.Q.H$$

$$1000 = 8 \times Q \times H$$

$$H = 96 \text{ m}$$

Then power draft, $Q = 1000/8 \times 96 = 1.302 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Power draft for various capacities of turbines from 100kW to 550 kW are as follows

100 kW	0.1320 m ³ /s
200 kW	0.260 m ³ /s
300 kW	0.396 m ³ /s
400kW	0.528 m ³ /s
475 kW	0.618 m ³ /s
550 kW	0.716 m ³ /s

The power generation possible with turbines of capacity from 100kW to 550 kW (10% overload of 500 kW) are worked out and attached. For optimum power utility, it is proposed to have two generators of 250 kW each. The power potential study has been conducted and attached. The Annual energy generation will be 2.158 Mu.

**Power potential calculation for Rasathikuthu MHP project
for 75% dependable year – 1986-87**

Catchment Area = 4.198km²
Head = 96 m

Date	Computed Discharge at Rasathikuthu (m ³ /s)	Maximum Generatable Power (kW)	Power (kW) with 2x250	Mu/day
01-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
02-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
03-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
04-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
05-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
06-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
07-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
08-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
09-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
10-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
11-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
12-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
13-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
14-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
15-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
16-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
17-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
18-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
19-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
20-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
21-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
22-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
23-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
24-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
25-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
26-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
27-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
28-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
29-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
30-Jun-86	1.36	1043.74	550.00	0.01
01-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
02-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
03-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
04-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
05-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
06-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
07-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
08-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
09-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
10-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
11-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
12-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
13-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
14-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
15-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
16-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01

Catchment Area = 4.198km²
 Head = 96 m

Date	Computed Discharge at Rasathikuthu (m ³ /s)	Maximum Generatable Power (kW)	Power (kW) with 2x250	Mu/day
17-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
18-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
19-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
20-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
21-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
22-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
23-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
24-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
25-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
26-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
27-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
28-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
29-Jul-86	1.57	1206.17	550.00	0.01
30-Jul-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
31-Jul-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
01-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
02-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
03-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
04-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
05-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
06-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
07-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
08-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
09-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
10-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
11-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
12-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
13-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
14-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
15-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
16-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
17-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
18-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
19-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
20-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
21-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
22-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
23-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
24-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
25-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
26-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
27-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
28-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
29-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
30-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
31-Aug-86	1.51	1155.97	550.00	0.01
01-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
02-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
03-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01

Date	Computed Discharge at Rasathikuthu (m ³ /s)	Maximum Generatable Power (kW)	Power (kW) with 2x250	Mu/day
04-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
05-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
06-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
07-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
08-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
09-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
10-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
11-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
12-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
13-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
14-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
15-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
16-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
17-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
18-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
19-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
20-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
21-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
22-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
23-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
24-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
25-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
26-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
27-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
28-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
29-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
30-Sep-86	0.44	334.50	334.50	0.01
01-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
02-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
03-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
04-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
05-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
06-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
07-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
08-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
09-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
10-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
11-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
12-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
13-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
14-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
15-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
16-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
17-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
18-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
19-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
20-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
21-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
22-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01

Catchment Area = 4.198km²
Head = 96 m

Catchment Area = 4.198km²
 Head = 96 m

Date	Computed Discharge at Rasathikuthu (m ³ /s)	Maximum Generatable Power (kW)	Power (kW) with 2x250	Mu/day
23-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
24-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
25-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
26-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
27-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
28-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
29-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
30-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
31-Oct-86	0.39	301.66	301.66	0.01
01-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
02-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
03-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
04-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
05-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
06-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
07-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
08-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
09-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
10-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
11-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
12-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
13-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
14-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
15-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
16-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
17-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
18-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
19-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
20-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
21-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
22-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
23-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
24-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
25-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
26-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
27-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
28-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
29-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
30-Nov-86	0.14	108.74	108.74	0.00
01-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
02-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
03-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
04-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
05-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
06-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
07-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
08-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
09-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
10-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00

Catchment Area = 4.198km²
Head = 96 m

Date	Computed Discharge at Rasathikuthu (m ³ /s)	Maximum Generatable Power (kW)	Power (kW) with 2x250	Mu/day
11-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
12-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
13-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
14-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
15-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
16-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
17-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
18-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
19-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
20-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
21-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
22-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
23-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
24-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
25-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
26-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
27-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
28-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
29-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
30-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
31-Dec-86	0.08	62.87	0.00	0.00
01-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
02-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
03-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
04-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
05-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
06-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
07-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
08-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
09-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
10-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
11-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
12-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
13-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
14-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
15-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
16-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
17-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
18-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
19-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
20-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
21-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
22-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
23-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
24-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
25-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
26-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
27-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
28-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00

Date	Computed Discharge at Rasathikuthu (m ³ /s)	Maximum Generatable Power (kW)	Power (kW) with 2x250	Mu/day
29-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
30-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
31-Jan-87	0.04	30.03	0.00	0.00
01-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
02-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
03-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
04-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
05-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
06-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
07-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
08-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
09-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
10-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
11-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
12-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
13-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
14-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
15-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
16-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
17-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
18-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
19-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
20-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
21-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
22-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
23-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
24-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
25-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
26-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
27-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
28-Feb-87	0.03	20.78	0.00	0.00
01-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
02-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
03-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
04-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
05-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
06-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
07-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
08-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
09-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
10-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
11-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
12-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
13-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
14-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
15-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
16-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
17-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
18-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00

Catchment Area = 4.198km²
Head = 96 m

Date	Computed Discharge at Rasathikuthu (m ³ /s)	Maximum Generatable Power (kW)	Power (kW) with 2x250	Mu/day
19-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
20-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
21-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
22-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
23-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
24-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
25-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
26-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
27-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
28-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
29-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
30-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
31-Mar-87	0.07	56.30	0.00	0.00
01-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
02-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
03-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
04-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
05-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
06-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
07-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
08-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
09-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
10-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
11-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
12-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
13-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
14-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
15-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
16-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
17-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
18-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
19-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
20-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
21-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
22-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
23-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
24-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
25-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
26-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
27-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
28-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
29-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
30-Apr-87	0.30	233.18	233.18	0.01
01-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
02-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
03-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
04-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
05-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
06-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01

Catchment Area = 4.198km²
Head = 96 m

Date	Computed Discharge at Rasathikuthu (m ³ /s)	Maximum Generatable Power (kW)	Power (kW) with 2x250	Mu/day
07-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
08-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
09-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
10-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
11-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
12-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
13-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
14-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
15-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
16-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
17-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
18-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
19-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
20-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
21-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
22-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
23-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
24-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
25-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
26-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
27-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
28-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
29-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
30-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
31-May-87	0.41	312.45	312.45	0.01
Yearly power generation Mu				2.158

Catchment Area = 4.198km²
Head = 96 m

CHAPTER – XII

DESIGN CRITERIA OF MAJOR COMPONENTS OF SCHEME

General

The river-bed is at secondary stage. The flow in the river is very heavy during rainy seasons and as per hydrologic details available, there have been flash floods. During the monsoon seasons, heavy flow is available for about 5 months. In monsoon seasons in order to cater the flood with high velocities an overflow type diversion weir is adopted. The height of the weir is minimised in order to cater the intake provision to avoid cavitations, and to keep the maximum water level below the maximum flood level of the stream. The height of the weir at the overflow portion is thus kept as 3,0 m

The diversion weir of Ogee type is proposed with overflow portion having a length of 12m. The maximum flood discharge is 21.99 m³/s. The lowest bed level of the stream at weir site is 780.

The Rasathikuthu mini hydel scheme is designed as a run of the river scheme with the following main project components.

1. Gravity weir

The weir is constructed across the river Rasathikuthu Stream, at about 4km from Mankulam. Total length of the concrete weir is 36m and u/s side protected on either banks with DR masonry. This concrete weir will be having an ungated overflow section for a length of 12m and non-overflow sections of length 12m on left bank and 12m on right bank.

2. Water conductor system

- a) A gated river sluice of dia 0.50 m to flush out the silt, settling down near the intake end.
- b) An intake located at elevation +781.00 in the right bank non overflow portion of the weir.
- c) A low pressure pipe of 190 m length and 0.60 m dia
- d) A Fore-bay tank of 8 m × 6 m × 4 m
- e) 1 No. Penstock pipes of diameter 0.70 m and length 230 m.

3. Power House

A surface powerhouse of size 7 m x 6 m to house two units of generating equipment of 250 kW capacity

4. Tailrace

A tailrace channel of length 15 m to discharge water back into stream (size 1m x 1m).

GRAVITY WEIR

The maximum height of weir at the overflow portion is 3.0 m.

According to Ryve's formula, Maximum flood discharge, $Q_{max} = C.A^{(2/3)}$

Catchment Area, $A = 4.198$ sq.km.

In Ghat region for area between 24 km to 161km from coast, $C = 8.45$

$Q_{max} = 8.45 \times (4.198)^{2/3} = 21.99 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, is adopted as the design flood discharge, Q .

Provide a of overflow section 12m length.

Taking C_d as 2.2, $k_a = 0.1$, $L = 12$ m and

$$Q = C_d \times L \times (H_d)^{3/2}$$

$$H_d = 0.88 \text{ m.}$$

A design head of 1.0 m is adopted with level of non-overflow portion 1m above the overflow portion with free board of 0.5m. Top of Non over flow level +784.00

Effective length of spill way, $L_c = L - 2(k_a \times H_d)$

$$L_c = 11.8 \text{ m, with } H_d = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

$$Q = C_d \times L_c \times (H_d)^{3/2}$$

$$Q = 25.96 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec} \quad \text{----- Hence okay}$$

Therefore $H_d = 1$ m,

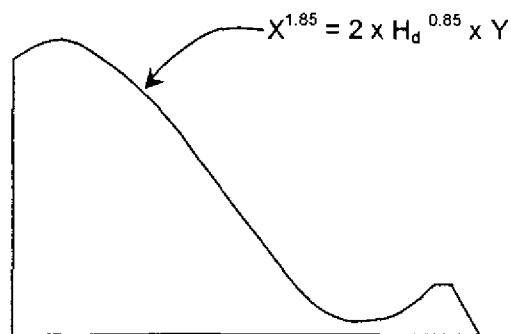
Hence a spillway length of 12 m and height of non-overflow portion above spillway crest of 1.5m is adopted. The excavated bed level is taken as +779.50

Weir Profile

The upstream face of the weir is kept vertical.

Downstream Profile

$$X_n = K H_d^{n-1} Y$$



Equation for the Ogee profile for upstream face vertical $\rightarrow X^{1.85} = 2 \times H_d^{0.85} \times Y$

$\frac{H_e}{H_d}$ is taken as 1

D/s slope of the weir below the point of tangency is given a slope of 0.75 H to 1 V.

Equating $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{0.75}$ we get Co-ordinates of point of tangency \rightarrow $X = 0.923$ and $Y = 0.665$

Co-ordinates of Ogee Profile:

X	0.250	0.500	0.750	0.923
Y	0.059	0.214	0.453	0.665

Upstream Profile

Equation for upstream profile

$$Y = \frac{0.724 (X + 0.27H_d)^{1.85}}{H_d^{0.85}} + 0.126 H_d - 0.4315 H_d^{0.375} (X + 0.27H_d)^{0.625}$$

$$X_{\max} = -0.27 H_d = -0.162 \text{ and corresponding } Y_{\max} = 0.076$$

River Sluice

A 0.50 m dia river sluice is provided at the right non-overflow portion of the diversion weir to pass through the silt, settling down near the intake end. The sluice is controlled by a manually operated gate arrangement of size 1m x 1m.

Intake

The intake is secured with a suitable trash rack arrangement in such a way that even at a clogging level of 50%, enough discharge will be available for power generation. The intake sill level of the water conductor after the trash rack chamber is at +781.00, which opens into the Low pressure pipe. The intake structure is arranged as a part of the main weir on the non-overflow portion with a single bayed gate arrangement of 1m x 1m. The gates are electrically/manually operated.

Low pressure Pipe

The low pressure pipe is used to carry water safely to Fore bay. Since the alignment of the water conductor system is through the boundary of the forest area, power channel may cause some disturbance to the forest boundary especially during construction. There fore high density PVC pipe having a length of 190m is proposed. The size of the pipe is 60 cm dia with a velocity of 2.53 m/sec.

Forebay and Penstock Bell mouth.

An RCC rectangular forebay tank 8m x 6m x 4.5m is proposed at the exit of the Low pressure pipe. The fore-bay will function as a balancing reservoir and will avoid vortex formation and air entry into the penstock.

Discharge required for an installed capacity of 500 kW with 10 % overload = $0.716 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

A minimum of three minutes storage, i.e., $3 \times 60 \times 0.716 = 128.88 \text{ m}^3$ is to be provided in the forebay tank. Depth of live storage is fixed as 3.0m.

The full supply level of the forebay will be kept as +782.50 with MDDL as +778.78 and a free board of 0.50m is to be provided.

Area of Forebay $128.88/3.0 = 42.96 \text{ m}^2$

The Size of tank 8m x 6m x 4.5m is proposed

The top of the bell mouth transition is to be at least $0.6H_e$ below MDDL.

Bell mouth design details

The penstock intake will have a transition from rectangular to circular using a bell mouth transition. The bell mouth is designed in such a way that the penstock takes off from the forebay horizontally. A penstock of 0.7m dia is adopted.

For $\theta = 0$ - axis horizontal,

Width of transition = $1.43D = 1.00 \text{ m}$

Height of transition = $1.68D = 1.176 \text{ m}$

Size of intake opening – bell mouth = $1.0 \text{ m} \times 1.2 \text{ m}$

Minimum water cover above bell mouth = $0.60H_e = 0.60 \times 1.2 = 0.72 \text{ m}$

Therefore top level of the penstock bell mouth will be = $782.5 - (3.0 + 0.72) = +778.78$

Level of centre line of bell mouth = +778.18

Bottom Level of Tank = +777.28

PENSTOCK PIPES

From the forebay the water is conveyed through penstock to the turbines. The length of penstock is 230m. It will be bifurcated near the Powerhouse to supply for two turbines of 250kW capacity each.

The penstock diameter from the forebay to the bifurcation points for feeder pipes is 0.70 m with a velocity of 1.90 m/s for the 110% load at the rated design head of 96m for a maximum output of 550 kW.

The maximum drop from the centre line of the intake bell mouth at the forebay to the machine centreline is 96 m. The penstock wall thickness arrived is 8mm after allowing for corrosion and handling allowances. There will be only two bends for the penstock line. A Stop log with electrically operated hoist is provided at the entry of the penstock for the maintenance of the penstock and valves.

Standard expansion joints will be provided for the penstock line at suitable intervals. Necessary anchor blocks are provided where there is a change in the direction of the pipelines along its alignment with suitable saddle supports in between.

Design of penstock pipe.

The rating of each of the two turbine generator set selected is 250kW at the generator terminals with a provision for 10% continuous overload.

Maximum design discharge per turbine for 100% load at a rated design head of 96 m, for obtaining a generator terminal output of 250kW, that is for a turbine output of 250 kW = 0.325 m³/s. The maximum discharge for each turbine for obtaining 10% over load is 0.358 m³/s.

Diameter of penstock:

A penstock dia of 0.70m is taken as design diameter.

Length of the penstock = 230 m

Velocity of flow through the penstock, $v = Q/A$

Where, Q = design draft of the penstock = 0.716 m³/s.

A = area of the penstock = $(\pi/4)d^2 = 0.384\text{m}^2$

The corresponding flow velocity is 1.9 m/s at maximum power draft, which is within acceptable limits as far as the losses are concerned.

The wall thickness is selected as 8mm.

Feeder Pipes

The main penstock will be bifurcated longitudinally to feed the two turbines. The diameter of the two feeder pipes supplying to the 250kW machines is fixed as 0.60m to with velocity of flow as 1.385 m/s.

Head loss in penstock

Dia of the penstock = 0.7 m, Length of the penstock = 230 m

Velocity of flow through the penstock, $v = 1.9 \text{ m/s}$

$$\text{Velocity head} = \frac{v^2}{2g} = 0.187$$

(a) Loss of head at bell mouth entry in forebay $h_e = k_e \frac{v^2}{2g}$

$$k_e = 0.16$$

$$\therefore h_e = 0.16 \times 0.193 = 0.03 \text{ m}$$

(b) Loss of head due to friction, $h_f = \frac{f.l.v^2}{2gd}$

$f = 0.0125$ (for steel pipe with smooth surface)

$$h_f = \frac{0.0125 \times 193 \times 1.95^2}{2 \times 9.81 \times 0.5} = 0.93 \text{ m}$$

(c) Loss of head due to bends (2 nos, 39.13°, 20 each)

$$\text{Head loss due to, bends } h_b = \frac{v^2}{2g} \sum k_b = 0.06 \text{ m}$$

(d) Loss of head due to gradual contraction at PH end.

$$h_{gc} = 0.18 \frac{v^2}{2g} = 0.18 \times 0.193 = 0.03 \text{ m}$$

(e) Loss of head due to butterfly valve.

$$h_{gc} = 0.2 \frac{v^2}{2g} = 0.2 \times 0.193 = 0.04 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total head loss in penstock} = 0.03 + 0.93 + 0.06 + 0.04 = 1.09 \text{ m}$$

Adding bifurcation losses and other losses in bifurcated pipe and valves, the total head loss is taken as 4 m for design purpose.

Full supply level of forebay tank = +782.50

Centre line level of turbine = +682.00

Normal tail water level = 681.00

Gross Head = 782.5 - 682.00 = 100.50

Net Head = 100.5 - 4.50 = 96.00. A design head of 96 m is adopted.

POWERHOUSE

For making the final design of Powerhouse, details from the manufacturer / supplier is necessary. In the absence of foundation details etc., a tentative design is made which will be modified on getting details from the supplier. Powerhouse will be located on the Right bank of the river.

Gross head in meters = 100.50

Conduit head loss at rated flow meters = 4.50

Rated net head in meters = 96.00

Rated flow in cubic meters per second = 0.716

Total power plant capacity (Including 10% overload) = 550 kW

Plant capacity factor = 0.49

Calculation of specific speed η_s from curve given in CBIP manual = 175 rpm

$$\text{Speed} = \eta_s \times \frac{H^{5/4}}{\sqrt{N}} = 175 \times \frac{96^{5/4}}{\sqrt{526}} = 728.16 \text{ rpm}$$

Adopt a speed of 750 rpm

$$\text{Adjusted specific speed} = 175 \times \frac{750}{728.16} = 180.25$$

$$\text{Runner diameter (D) in m} = \frac{4.48 \cdot Q^{1/3}}{\eta^{1/3}}$$

Where Q = Discharge = 0.358 m³/s

η = speed of turbine

$$D = \frac{4.48 \times 0.358^{1/3}}{750^{1/3}} = 0.35 \text{ m}$$

Elevation of C/L of runner	= +682.00 m
Maximum water level at forebay	= +782.50 m
MDDL	= +780.00 m
Maximum head	= 100.50 m
Minimum head	= 98.00 m
Average head	= 99.25 m
Head loss in the system	= 4.5 m
Design head	= 96 m.
Design discharge	= 0.716 m ³ /sec
Runner dia of turbine	= 350 mm

Powerhouse dimensions

Turbine throat diameter, m. = 0.350

Total length of powerhouse, excluding offices, m. 7.00

Powerhouse width=6.00 m

The powerhouse building proper will be having a size of 7m x 6m x 8 m. The roof proposed is with aluminium or G.I. sheets supported on steel trusses. The size and spacing of the R C columns and machine foundation blocks of the powerhouse will be finalized based on turbine manufacturer's drawings.

The 440 kV generation is stepped up at the switchyard to 11kV and will be taken to the distribution centres at a distance of about 2 km from the powerhouse.

Drains will be provided inside the powerhouse and connected to tailrace channel. Dewatering pumps are provided for draining water from the tailrace channel for repairs after closing draft tube gates.

TAILRACE CHANNEL

The water coming out from the turbine after power generation will be let back in to the river through the tailrace. The channel will be with length of about 15 m with a width of 1.2m. Protection with rock riprap is provided between the powerhouse and the stream. The design takes care of the high flows during flood season so that it does not cause erosion downstream of the tail race portion.

RASATHIKUTHU MHP

**PART – III
COST ESTIMATE**

CHAPTER - XIII

COST ESTIMATE CRITERIA

The estimate cost of this project is prepared following the guide lines for the preparations of project estimates for hydro electric project" issued by the Central Electricity Authority. All the estimates under the detailed head "Civil works" are based on quantities worked out from detailed survey and preliminary design of component structure of the project. The project is to be executed either on "turnkey execution basis" or separate contract arrangements. As such the rates are worked out as detailed below

1. **Labour rates:** The current labour rates followed in the department is "Schedule of rates 2004.
2. **Rates for materials:** As stated in Chapter VI construction materials, such as rubble, coarse and fine aggregates are produced locally. Since sand mining in rivers is prohibited, crushed sand is proposed for the work and is being produced in the crushing plant. Non-levy cement only will be available for this work. Cost of cement at railhead at Kochi is taken and the cost at site is arrived by road transportation. Similarly, the tor steel structural steel, steel for Penstock pipes are to be procured from steel yard at Kochi and transported to site by rail and road.
3. **Rate for conveyance:** For manual head load conveyance the rates are taken from the present Schedule of rates. For lorry transport, the usual rate prevailing in this area is considered Special transportation charges are worked out and provided in the estimate for conveyance of Penstock pipes, trash-rack structures, vertical lift gates, hoists etc, as these items are very heavy and require extra care for transportation.
4. **Use rate for construction equipments:** Mechanised work is proposed for earthwork excavation, rock blasting, concreting etc. The use rate for various construction equipments are worked based on the present day value of machines and the output (capacity) of equipments as given by the manufactures of equipments.
5. **Electro-Mechanical part:** The estimate for electro-mechanical item, is worked out based on the budgetary offer received from reputed firms, manufacturing these item. For the transportation the rates are worked out separately taking into account the difficulty of the job.

6. **Estimate for transmission lines:** The estimate for the transmission lines is worked out based on the standard rate collected from the Chief Engineer, Transmission. K S E Board.

For all civil works the contractor's profit @ 10% and overhead charges @ 10 % are provided. Amenities to labour @ 30% is provided for labour part of the item, as stipulated in the guidelines.

CHAPTER - XIV
COST ESTIMATE – CIVIL WORKS

1	Weir & Intake			
1.1	Clearing the site	1800 m ²	170/100m ²	0.031
1.2	Temporary diversion arrangements	LS		0.100
1.3	Common excavation for foundation of weir, Energy dissipating arrangements etc.	45 m ³	210/m ³	0.0945
1.4	Rock excavation for foundation of weir, Energy dissipating arrangements etc.	50m ³	380/m ³	0.190
1.5	Foundation preparation	95 m ²	1180/10m ²	0.112
1.6	Providing anchor bars including drilling holes with jack hammer and grouting.	65kg	62/kg	0.0403
1.7	Cement concrete C ₄₀ -M ₁₅₀ for the foundation of overflow, non overflow, intake, body of overflow portion etc.	65 m ³	3150/m ³	2.048
1.8	Cement concrete C ₂₀ -M ₂₀₀ for overflow, intake energy dissipating arrangements and training walls including piers & beams of intake	35 m ³	3250/m ³	1.137
1.9	Providing contraction joints with copper sealing strips	21 m	1350/m	0.284
1.10	Providing reinforcement rods for the foundation of weir, spill way training walls, ogee portion, etc.	1.80 tons	40000/T	0.720
1.11	Fabricating and installing intake gates, and river sluices etc including erection.	2 Nos	LS	3.50
1.12	Contingencies			0.043
	Sub Total			8.30

2	Low Pressure pipe (HDP Pipe)			
2.1	Clearing the site	290 m ²	170/100m ²	0.005
2.2	Common excavation	150 m ³	210/m ³	0.315
2.3	Rock excavation	15 m ³	380/m ³	0.057
2.4	Cement concrete lining with concrete C ₂₀ -M ₂₀₀ for the bottom and sides of open channel	22 m ³	3250/m ³	0.715
2.5	Providing reinforcement for the concrete work	1.6 Tons	40000/T	0.640
2.6	Cross drainage works at places where the channel crosses the valley portion (Providing RCC pipe culvert)	LS		1.000
2.7	Supplying and erecting HDP Pipe, to lines and levels	190m	2500/m	4.75
2.7	Contingencies			0.018
	Sub Total			7.500
3	Forebay & Surplus Channel			
3.1	Common excavation	150 m ³	210/m ³	0.315
3.2	Rock excavation	50 m ³	380/m ³	0.190
3.3	Cement concrete for walls, floor, foundation & counter fort with C ₂₀ -M ₂₀₀ concrete	85 m ³	3300/m ³	2.805
3.4	Providing vertical lift gates including lifting arrangements (Power operated)	LS		1.300
3.5	Providing a scour sluice to flush out the silt deposited in the tank	1 No		0.300
3.6	Providing a trash rack gate at LPP exit	0.5T	60000/T	0.300
3.7	Providing reinforcements for the concrete	7 Tones	40000/T	2.800
3.8	Contingencies			0.009
	Sub Total			7.800
4	Penstock			
4.1	Common excavation for track cutting, saddle supports, anchor blocks etc	58 m ³	210/m ³	1.218
4.2	Rock excavation	15 m ³	380/m ³	0.057

4.3	Cement concrete C ₄₀ -M ₂₀₀ for saddle supports and anchor blocks	10m ³	3300 / m ³	0.330
4.4	Providing reinforcements for the concrete works	4T	40000/T	1.600
4.5	Fabrication and transportation of Penstock pipes :			
	Straight pipes	31.54t	70000/T	22.070
	Expansion joint pipes	2.52 t	80000/T	2.016
	Bend pipe	3.15 t	80000/T	2.520
4.6	Erection of Penstock pipes including x-ray testing etc	37.17 Ton	6000 /T	1.870
4.7	Painting the pipes		L.S	0.400
4.8	Contingencies			0.119
	Sub Total			32.200
5.	Power House			
5.1	Clearing of site & Site levelling	200 m ²	170/100m ²	0.003
5.2	Common excavation for P.H Building and machine foundation	95 m ³	210/m ³	0.200
5.3	Rock excavation for P.H. Building and machine foundation	30m ³	380/m ³	0.114
5.4	Cement concrete M ₂₀₀ C ₄₀ for the foundation of column	8.5 m ³	3300/ m ³	0.281
5.5	Cement concrete M ₂₀₀ C ₂₀ for columns gantry beam, slabs etc in Power House building	22m ³	3300/ m ³	0.726
5.5	Cement concrete M ₂₀₀ C ₄₀ for machine foundation	12 m ³	3300/m ³	0.396
5.6	R. R masonry in CM 1:5 for the foundation and basement of Power House building	38 m ³	1750/m ³	0.665
5.7	Brick masonry walls in CM 1:5 for the Power House building walls	26 m ³	2730/ m ³	0.709
5.8	Supplying and fixing steel doors, windows and ventilation with glazed shutters and other fittings		Ls	0.600
5.9	Flooring with cement concrete M ₁₅ C ₄₀ for	45 m ²	3900/10 m ²	0.175

	15 cm thick including plastering with cement mortar two coats			
5.10	Steel structural for gantry girder, roof beam, etc. including fabrication, conveyance and erection	4.5 T	65000/T	2.925
5.11	Providing reinforcements to concrete bend tied and placed in position.	3.7	40000/T	1.480
5.12	Roofing the power house building with GI sheets over steel trusses	108 m ²	433/m ²	0.467
5.13	Finishing works like Plastering, Painting, etc including rolling shutters and doors		Ls	2.60
5.14	Providing water supply and sanitary facility in PH building		Ls	0.35
5.15	Providing Electrification inside, the power house and switch yard		Ls	0.35
5.16	Contingencies		Ls	0.168
	Sub Total			12.200
6.	Tailrace Channel			
6.1	Clearing site		Ls	0.01
6.2	Earthwork excavation in ordinary soil, mixed with boulders	50 m ³	210/m ³	0.105
6.3	Rock excavation	5 m ³	380/m ³	0.019
6.4	R.R Masonry in cement mortar	15m3	1750	0.263
6.5	Concreting the bottom and sides of tail race channel	15 m ³	3300/m ³	0.495
6.5	Contingencies			0.028
	Sub Total			0.920
Grand Total (Civil Works)				68.920

CHAPTER - XV
COST ESTIMATE – ELECTRICAL WORKS

Turbine	Horizontal Francis
Number of units and rating	2 Nos. 250kW
Continuous overload capacity	10 %
Rated output	525kW
Rated voltage	440 V
Governor	Electronic
Valve	Butterfly valve

	Item	Amount (Rs Lakhs)
1.	E & M Equipments and auxiliaries	
1.	Cost of Design, manufacture, tests at manufacturers works, supply, delivery at site, erection and commissioning of hydro turbine generating sets and auxiliaries as per the above requirements and as per standard specification, including Civil and structural works of switchyard including Earthment, lighting arrester. Switchyard accessories, connection hardware, communication and fire fighting equipments. Emergency lighting, ventilation and air-conditioning of control room, cable ducts, power cable Termination kits and all other accessories as per specification etc. complete including taxes, duties, insurance and provision of escalation etc.	
	Sub Total	165.00

2	Transmission works	
2.1	Constructing 11 kV line from the switchyard of power house to distribution locations = 2 km @ Rs. 2.5 lakhs/km	5.00
	Sub Total	5.00

CHAPTER – XVI
COST ESTIMATE –DEVELOPMENTAL WORKS

a . Preliminary

	Item	Amount (Rs Lakhs)
i	Construction of approach roads 1 km @ Rs 2.5 Lakhs/km	2.50
iii.	Establishment charges including Project Management, Audit and Accounts, Running cost of vehicles, Welfare to workers, Inspection of UNIDO and other Experts and Officials, Maintenance of roads during the construction period, Camp equipments, forest and other clearances etc.	7.00
iv.	Contingencies, consultancy, quality control, etc.	12.00
	Total	21.50

b. Cost of land

The forest land required for the project may be taken on long-term lease from Forest.

	Item	Amount (Rs Lakhs)
1	Private land required – 0.50 Ha	2.780
	Total	2.780

CHAPTER - XVII
ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATE

**I. Civil Works – water diversion works, water conductor system, Power House
and tailrace channel**

i. Weir	→	Rs. 8,30000
ii. Low pressure pipe		Rs. 7,50000
iii. Fore-Bay		Rs. 7,80000
iv. Penstock pipe	→	Rs. 32,20000
v. Powerhouse civil works	→	Rs. 12,20000
vi. Tailrace channel	→	Rs. 92000
Total		Rs. 68,92,000

Total

Rs. 68.92 Lakhs

II Powerhouse T&G Equipments, Switchyard

i. Electromechanical Equipments = Rs. 165,00,000

Rs. 165.00 Lakhs

III Transmission of power

i. Transmission line works and LT distribution =

Rs. 5.00 Lakhs

IV Developmental Works

i. Prelim: expenses, cost of land, approach roads & buildings

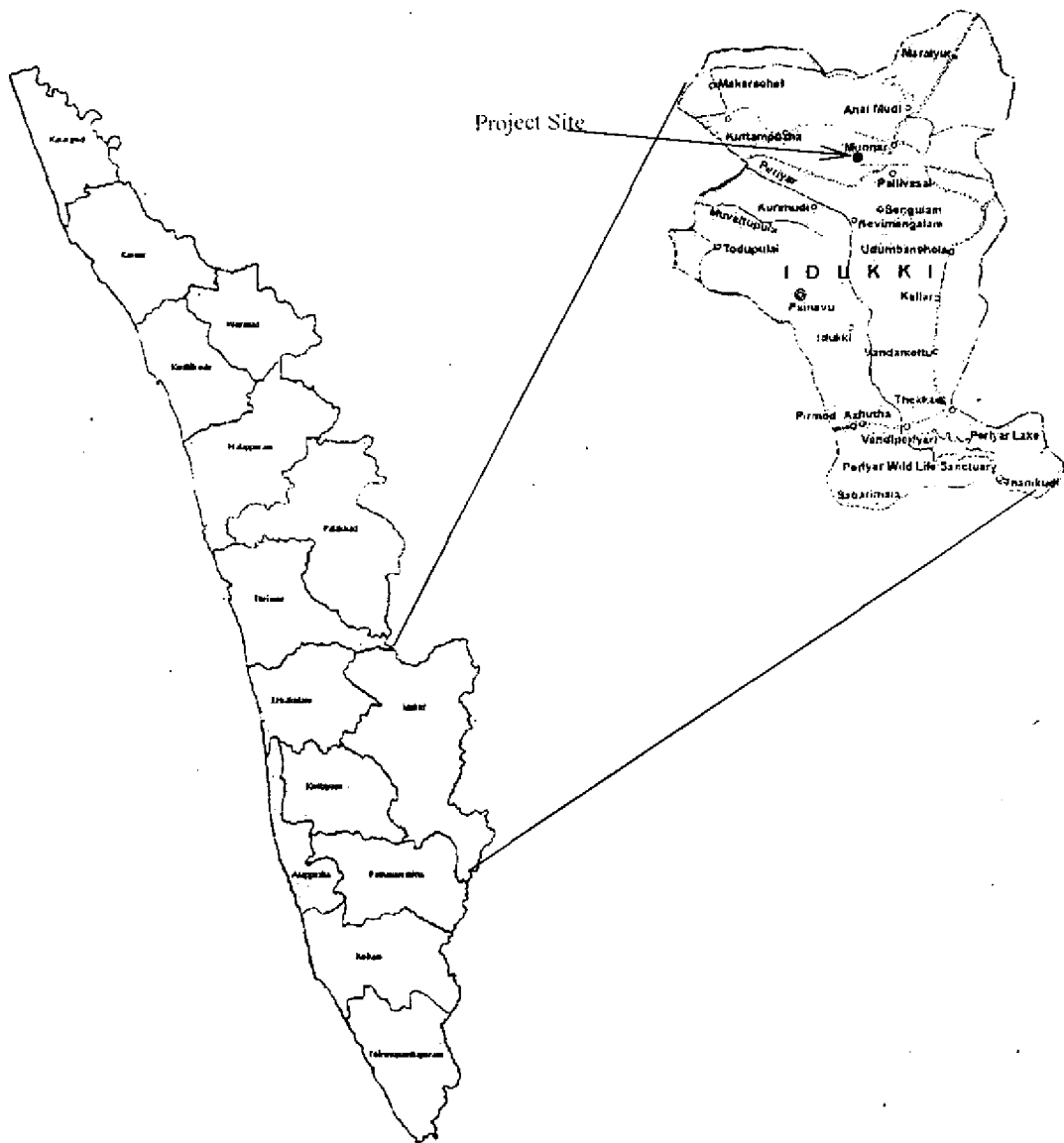
= Rs. 24,28 Lakhs

GRAND TOTAL

Rs. 263.20 Lakhs

RASATHIKUTHU MHP

**PART – IV
DRAWINGS**



Project Report Drawing

UNIDO-RC FOR SHP DEVELOPMENT

RASTHIKUTHU SMALL HYDEL PROJECT

Title : INDEX MAP

Consultants: **ENERGY MANAGEMENT CENTRE – KERALA**
 THYCAUD, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM - 695 014



Reference: URC/SHP/RSTK/DPR/01

Sheet No.

Revision:

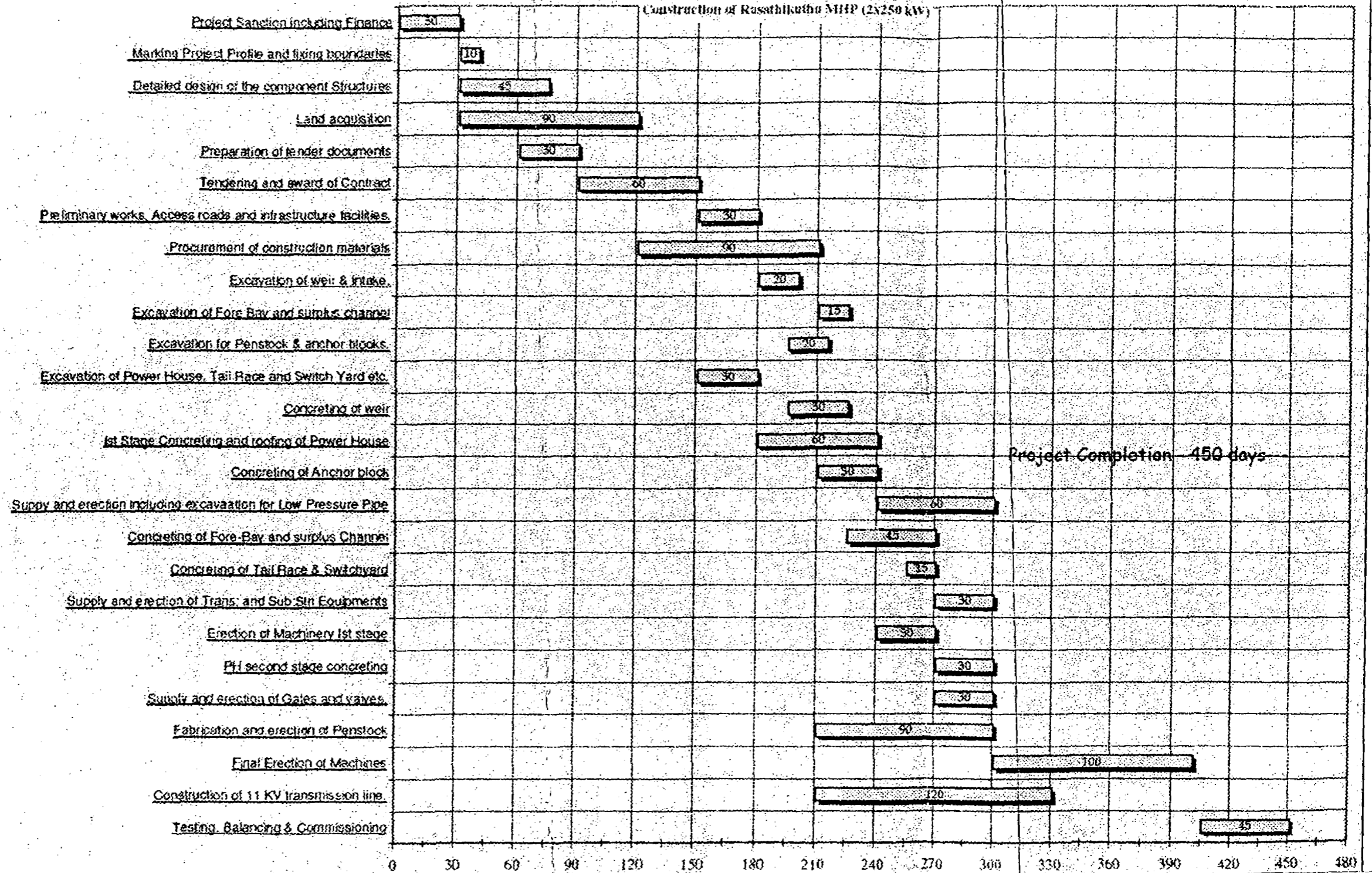
Scale: NS

Prepared:

Approved

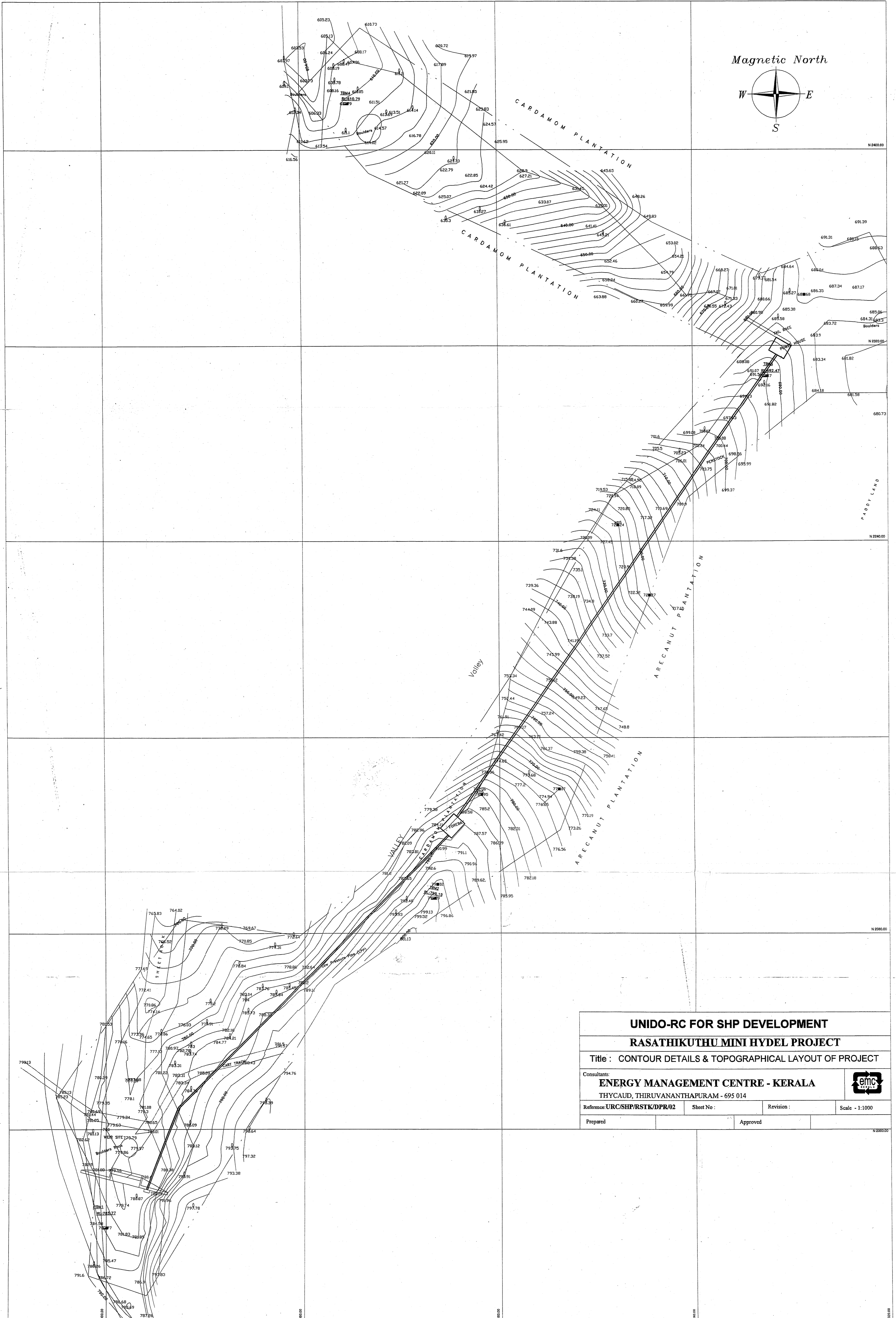
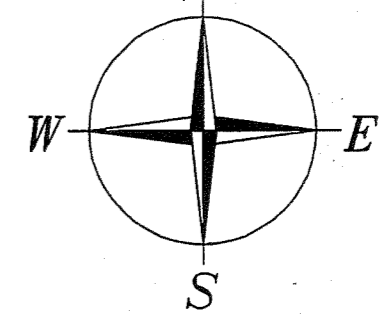
BAR CHART

Construction of Rasathikuthu MHP (2x250 kW)



UNIDO-RC FOR SHP DEVELOPMENT			
RASATHIKUTHU SMALL HYDEL PROJECT			
Title : PROJECT SCHEDULE			
Consultants: ENERGY MANAGEMENT CENTRE - KERALA THYCAUD, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM - 695 014			emc
Reference: URC/SHP/RSTK/DPR/03	Sheet No.	Revision:	
Prepared:	Approved		

Magnetic North



UNIDO-RC FOR SHP DEVELOPMENT

RASATHIKUTHU MINI HYDEL PROJECT

Title : CONTOUR DETAILS & TOPOGRAPHICAL LAYOUT OF PROJECT

Consultants:
ENERGY MANAGEMENT CENTRE - KERALA
THYCAUD, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM - 695 014



Reference:URC/SHP/RSTK/DPR/02 Sheet No: Revision: Scale - 1:1000

Prepared: Approved:

N 2400.00

N 2380.00

N 2240.00

N 2290.00

N 2000.00

N 1920.00

E 4000.00

E 4000.00

E 4100.00

E 4200.00

E 4300.00