

## **Appendix A: Prototype Investigations**



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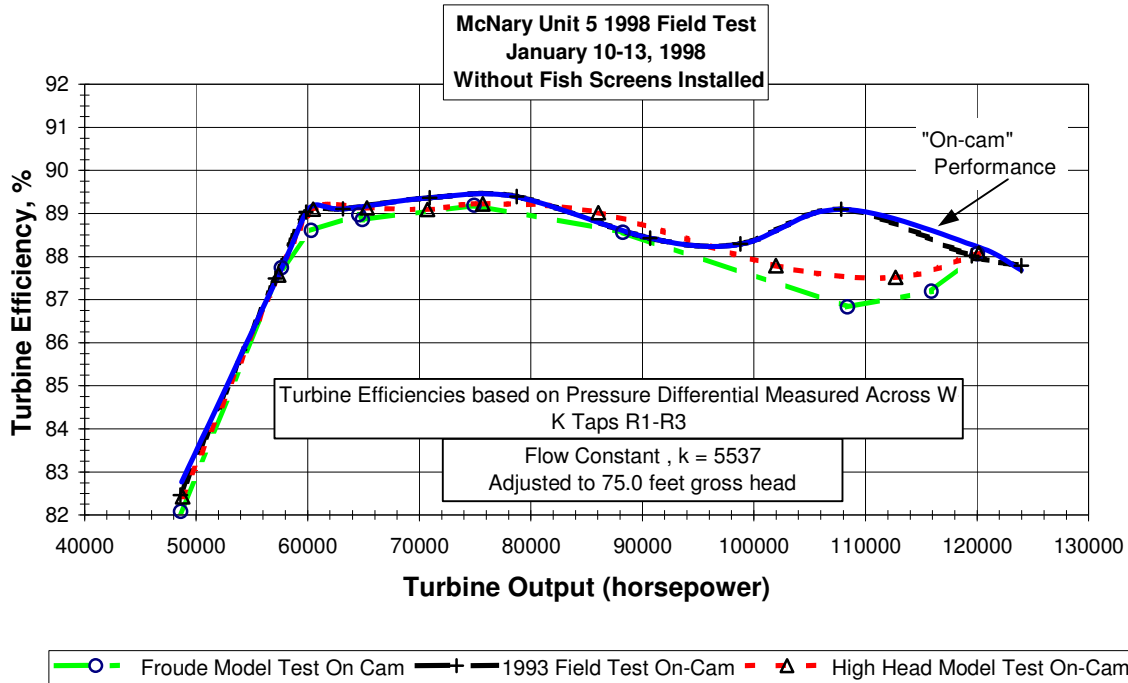


# Appendix A: Prototype Investigations

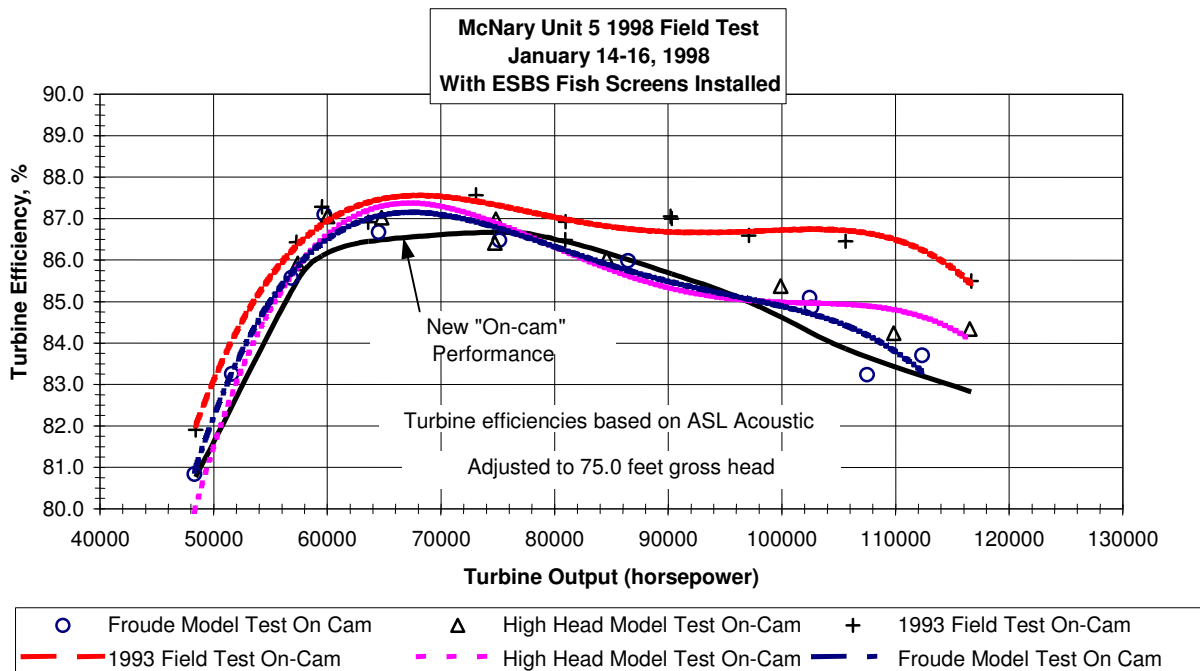
## A.1 Biological Test Preparations

### A.1.1 McNary 1999 Biological Test

Determining the one-percent efficiency operating conditions for the biological field-testing proved difficult due to the issues surrounding the selection of turbine operating points for the testing. Although using historical methods to determine blade to gate relationships (cam curves) was an option, the assignment of the performance based on efficiency was unclear and contained substantial uncertainty. Field-tests were performed on McNary Unit 5 in 1998 to confirm turbine performance modeling assumptions (model testing 1993 to 1997) and to investigate the applicability of revised evaluation techniques for use on McNary. Other index tests were performed using Winter-Kennedy methods. (Winter 1933). The results of this comparative field-test were published in a field test report entitled *Turbine Performance With and Without Fish Screens McNary Powerhouse. Unit 5*. The test included using ASFM (scintillation technique of flow measurement) and Winter-Kennedy flow measurements (historical method) for conditions without screens and with ESBS screens installed using on cam information derived from model testing and the 1993 field-testing (historical). The without screens condition comparing results of each technique is shown in Figure A - 1. It is clear from the graph that a deviation exists using historical Winter-Kennedy methods at the higher outputs when compared to other measurements (the Winter-Kennedy method is indicated by blue and black dashed lines). The goal of these investigations was to better identify turbine performance as it relates to one-percent operating limits. Figure A - 2 shows the results with ESBS screens installed. Again, the historical Winter-Kennedy (red dashed) methods over-predict turbine performance at higher power levels.



**Figure A - 1. Results of 1998 field index test using the Froude and Reynolds model cams without screens.**



$$\text{Generator Output MW} = (\text{Turbine Horsepower})(0.0007457)/(.98)$$

**Figure A - 2. Results of 1998 field index test using the Froude and Reynolds model cams with ESBS**

A testing summary comparing predicted to measured values for the three conditions tested, at 75 feet of head, resulted in the following conclusions:

- The installation of ESBS screens causes approximately a 2.5 percent loss in turbine efficiency and a 6 percent loss in full load capacity.
- Significant differences exist between the predicted turbine performance and what was actually measured. The primary uncertainty resides in the development of the curve shape, which can over or underestimate the actual one-percent operating limit.
- The revised technique of turbine performance prediction resulted in a reduction in the uncertainty of using Winter-Kennedy relative flow information for performance prediction and in establishing one-percent operating limits from existing data.
- The scintillation technique of flow measurement appears to provide a reasonable estimate of relative flow.
- The revised blade-gate relationship resulting from this test should improve turbine efficiency from zero to one percent above the previous best information over the range of operation.
- The proof of concept design for the modernized NPR 3-D controller worked well controlling the unit to achieve the desired blade-gate relationships.

After the conclusion of the field test, final on cam blade-gate relationship tables were developed, installed, and tested using both the existing 3-D cam controllers and the modernized NPR 3-D cam controllers. The tuning of the Unit 5 turbine in preparation for the biological testing was completed. The modernized 3-D controller was placed in independent operation and functioned admirably until the Unit 5 generator failure, thus biological testing was shifted to Unit 9. Unit 9 was calibrated, the NPR 3-D cam was installed, and on cam information and settings were applied to Unit 9 at McNary with a check index test to occur in July 1999 after the biological testing was completed in June 1999. Results of that testing indicated that the performance for Unit 9 was almost identical to that of Unit 5 and that the selected biological test point of 12,400 cfs (upper end of one percent) is accurate. Figure A - 3 shows the comparison of the results of the testing and the biological test point.

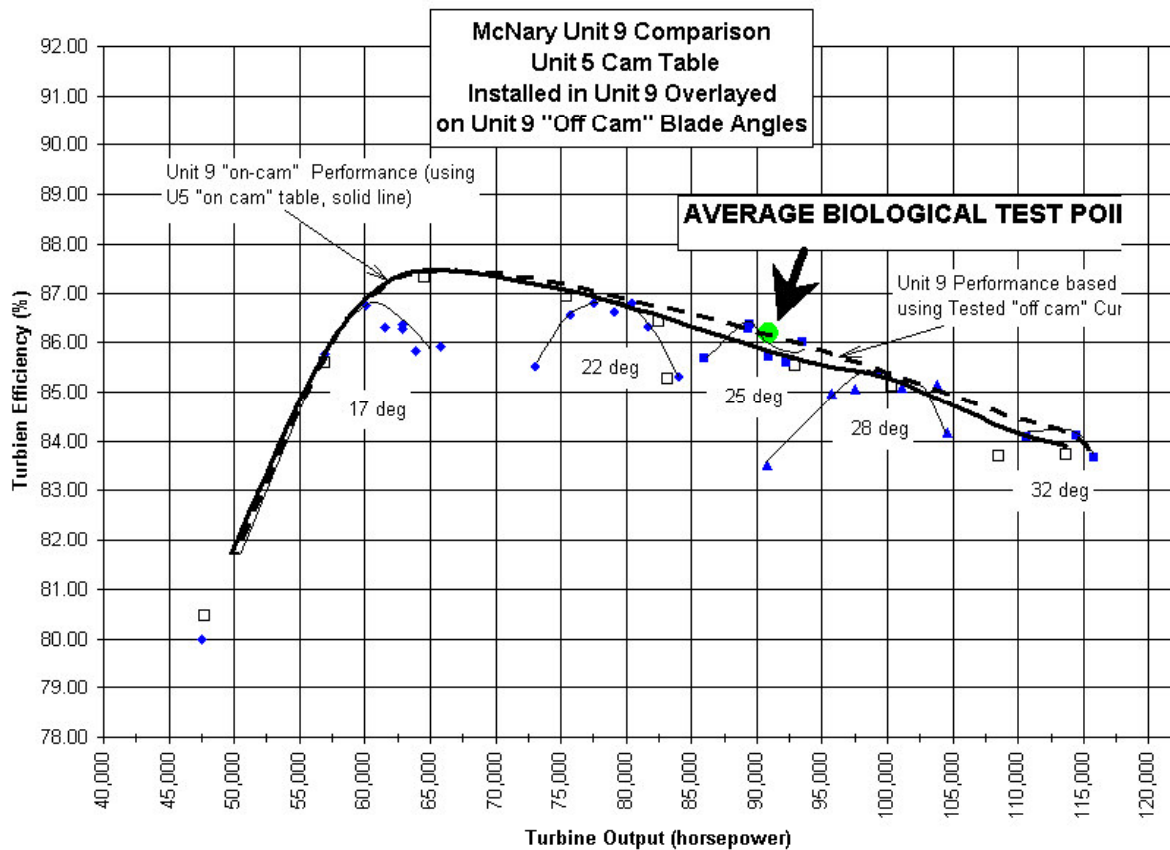


Figure A - 3. McNary turbine performance and actual average biological test point

## A.1.2 Bonneville I Units 5 & 6 Biological Test

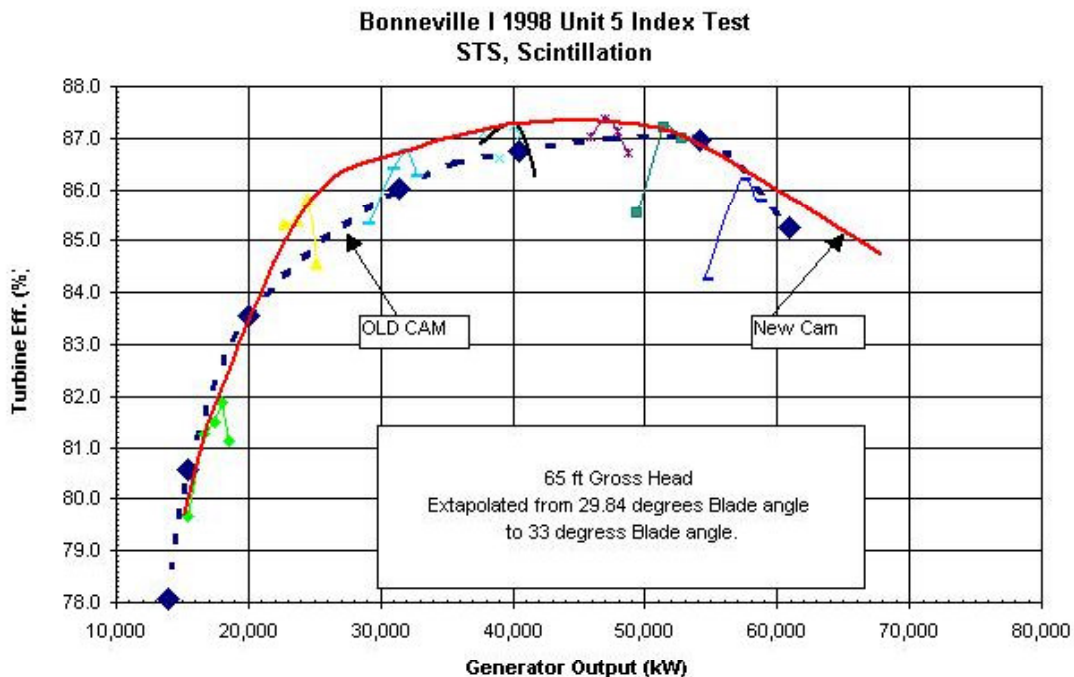
### A.1.2.1 Unit 5

During FY98-99, engineering preparations for the biological testing of Units 5 and 6 were undertaken. A delay in the biological testing occurred because of installation problems with the rehabilitated machine (Unit 6). In addition, there were scheduling conflicts with other ongoing programs currently underway at the Bonneville project. Significant effort was necessary to coordinate and execute the necessary work within limited time frames. As part of the PSC studies (Surface Collector), a field test of an existing turbine was desired to better define the effects of the surface collector on turbine performance. The installation of the PSC in the intake of the existing units had adversely affected turbine operational performance. In order to reduce costs and eliminate duplicate efforts, a single field index test series was coordinated to accomplish an evaluation of the surface collector effects on turbine performance and to tune existing Unit 5 for the biological test. Various brochures, instructions, and guides were published prior to the testing. Unit 5 was mechanically calibrated prior to testing.

Unit 5 was tested under three operating conditions: (1) with PSC and STS screens installed, (2) with STS screens installed, (3) with no devices installed. The biological test was conducted with STS screens installed. The ASFM system and the necessary frames were

procured and used during the testing. The results of this test are published in *Bonneville First Powerhouse. Cascade Locks. Oregon. Unit Performance Test Unit 5. Volumes I, II, and III.* Figure A - 4 shows the resulting performance from tuning Unit 5 for the biological testing. This testing resulted in the following conclusions:

- The installation of PSC and STS screens causes an approximate loss of 5.0 to 7.0 percent in unit efficiency.
- The installation of STS screens causes a 1.8 to 2.5 percent loss in unit efficiency.
- Measured performance differences between the conditions resulted in significantly different one-percent operational limitations.
- The revised technique of turbine performance prediction resulted in a reasonable correlation over the normal operating range of the unit.
- The scintillation technique of flow measurement appears to provide a reasonable estimate of relative flow.
- The revised blade-gate relationship resulting from this test should improve turbine efficiency from zero to one percent above the previous best information.



**Figure A - 4. Bonneville I Unit 5 cam used for the biological test**

After the conclusion of the field test, final on cam blade-gate relationship tables were developed, installed, and tested for function. Revised one-percent operating limit tables were prepared and coordinated with the Region for the existing units. The tuning of Unit 5 turbine, in preparation for the biological testing, was completed.

### A.1.2.2 Unit 6

After installation of the new Minimum Gap Runner in Unit 6 was completed and the necessary commissioning and operational testing was performed, the new design was index tested to establish the operational cam curves and operating limits for the new turbine design. The testing was performed both with and without fish screens installed. Other testing was performed with different surface collector configurations and is not reported herein.

Figure A - 5 shows the resulting performance from tuning Unit 6 for the biological testing. This testing resulted in the following conclusions:

- The installation of STS Screens causes a 0.6 to 1.0 percent loss in unit efficiency.
- Measured performance differences between the conditions resulted in different one-percent operational limitations.
- The revised technique of turbine performance prediction resulted in a reasonable correlation over the normal operating range of the unit.
- The scintillation technique of flow measurement appears to provide a reasonable estimate of relative flow.
- The turbine met contractual requirements.

After the conclusion of the field test, final on cam blade-gate relationship tables were developed, installed, and tested for function. One-percent operating limit tables were prepared and coordinated with the Region for these new units. The tuning of the Unit 6 turbine, in preparation for the biological testing, was completed.

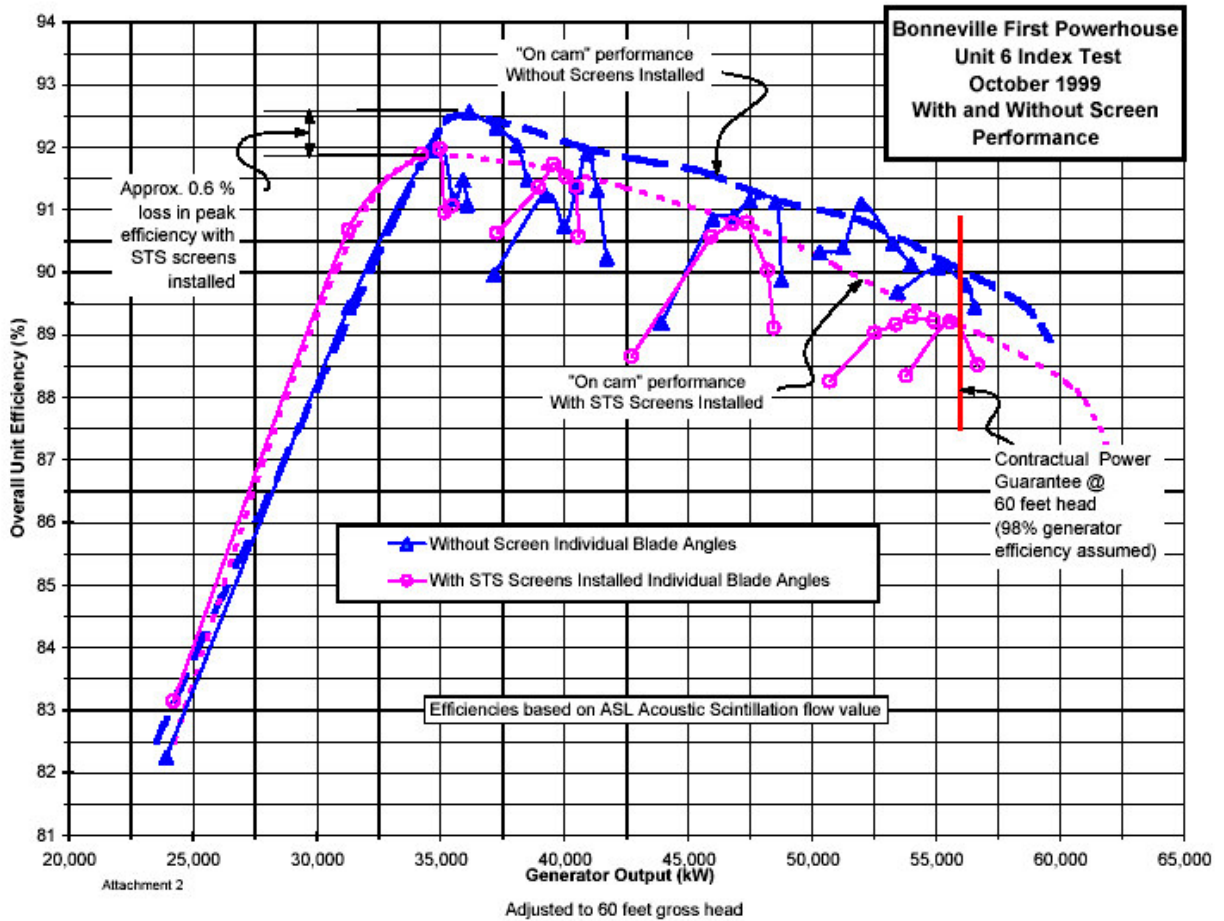


Figure A - 5. Bonneville I Unit 6 used for the biological test

### A.1.2.3 Unit 5 and Unit 6 Biological Test

The one-percent operating limits of each machine were tested during the biological testing. Staff was on site to daily prepare each turbine prior to the beginning of biological testing and remained on site to ensure turbine operation conformed to the biological test plan. The desired positioning and the average condition for each machine during the 60 days of biological testing is shown in Figure A - 6. The figure compares desired to actual operational results.

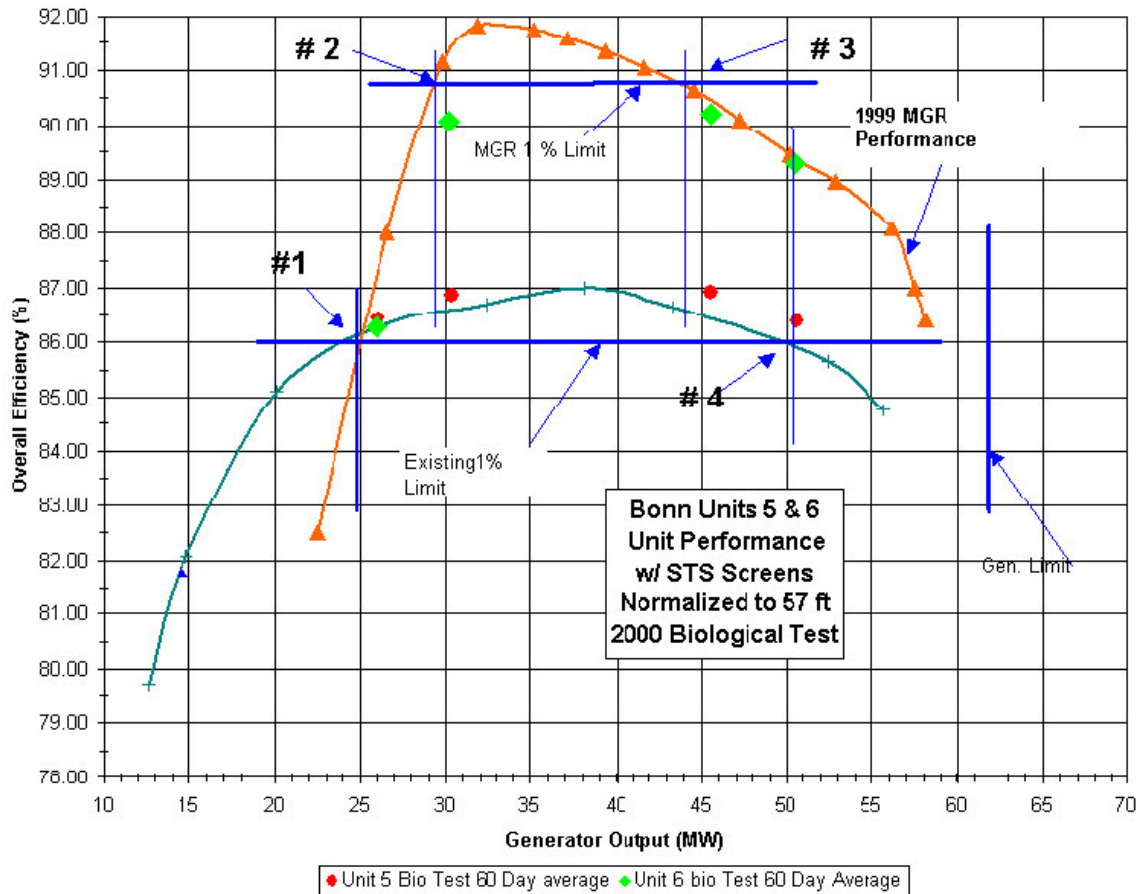


Figure A - 6. Bonneville Units 5 and 6 biological test points

### A.1.3 Lower Granite Unit 4 1994 and 1995 Biological Test

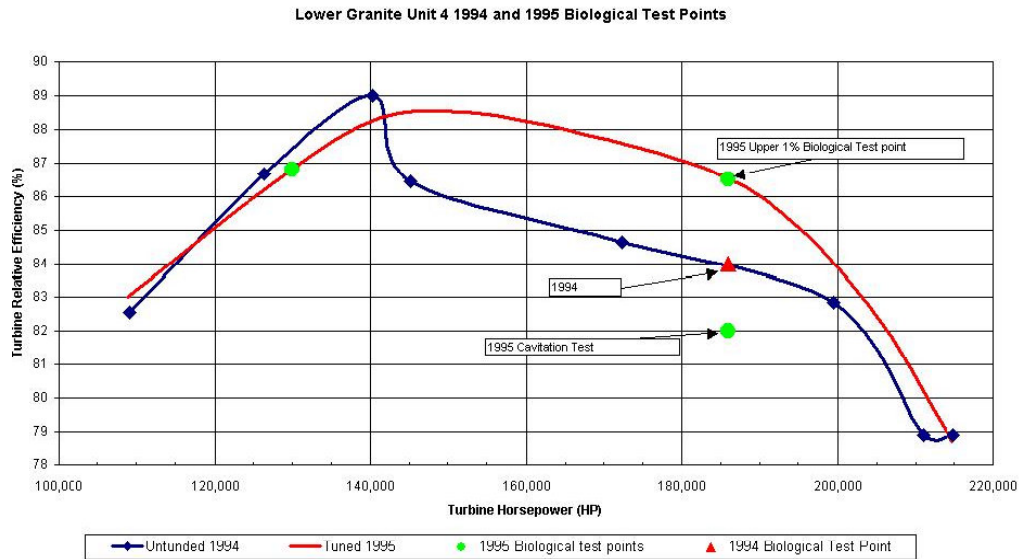
The 1994 biological tests were performed at the upper one-percent power limit on a turbine without any adjustments for operational improvements (untuned turbine). In 1995, field-tests were performed on Lower Granite Unit 4 to establish a record of the unit performance with and without fish screens and ultimately to develop new cam curves. The results of this comparative field-test were published in a three-volume field-test report: (1) without fish screens (No Screens, NS) installed, (2) with STS installed, and (3) with ESBS installed. The test included using Winter-Kennedy flow measurements and pilot studies for time of travel and scintillation flow measurement techniques for without screens, STS, and with ESBS screens installed using on cam information derived from the 1975 model test. This testing resulted in the following conclusions:

- The installation of ESBS causes approximately a 6.7 percent loss in full load capacity.
- The scintillation technique of flow measurement appears to provide a reasonable estimate of relative flow for both with and without screens.
- The time of travel flow measurement technique performed well without screens installed, but did not perform reliably with screens installed.



- The revised blade-gate relationship resulting from this test should improve turbine efficiency 2 percent above the previous best information.

After the conclusion of the field test, final on cam blade-gate relationship tables were developed, installed, and tested for the existing 3-D cam controllers. There was no staff on site during the 1994 biological testing. Turbine data for the biological testing period was obtained from the project. In 1995, staff was on site to daily prepare the turbine prior to the beginning of biological testing and remained on site to ensure operation of the turbines conformed to the biological test plan. The average operating condition during the biological testing is shown in Figure A - 7.



**Figure A - 7. Lower Granite 1994 and 1995 biological test points**

### A.1.4 Fish Release Pipes

In order to test the hypotheses that turbine runner blade clearance gaps were potential sources of the fish injury and mortality, a means of placing fish near these locations in the turbine was required. A location for potential release of fish to pass these areas was determined at WES-ERDC using hydraulic models. An engineering concept design was developed and implemented. The piping was biologically tested prior to implementation and approved for use by the Region. The system design was completed and installed at McNary as a pilot test case and at Bonneville I for the biological tests of Units 5 and 6. The concept design and the implementation proved to be an engineering success meeting all technical requirements. The following five figures (Figures A - 8 to A - 12) show the concept and arrangement of the fish release piping systems.

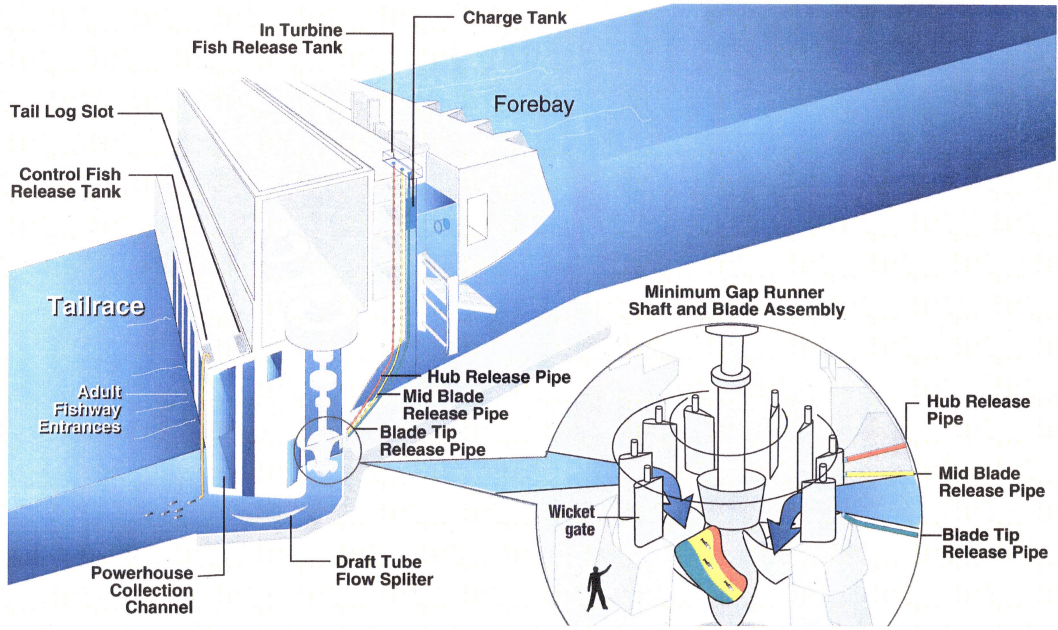


Figure A - 8. Concept of release pipes for Bonneville I Unit 6

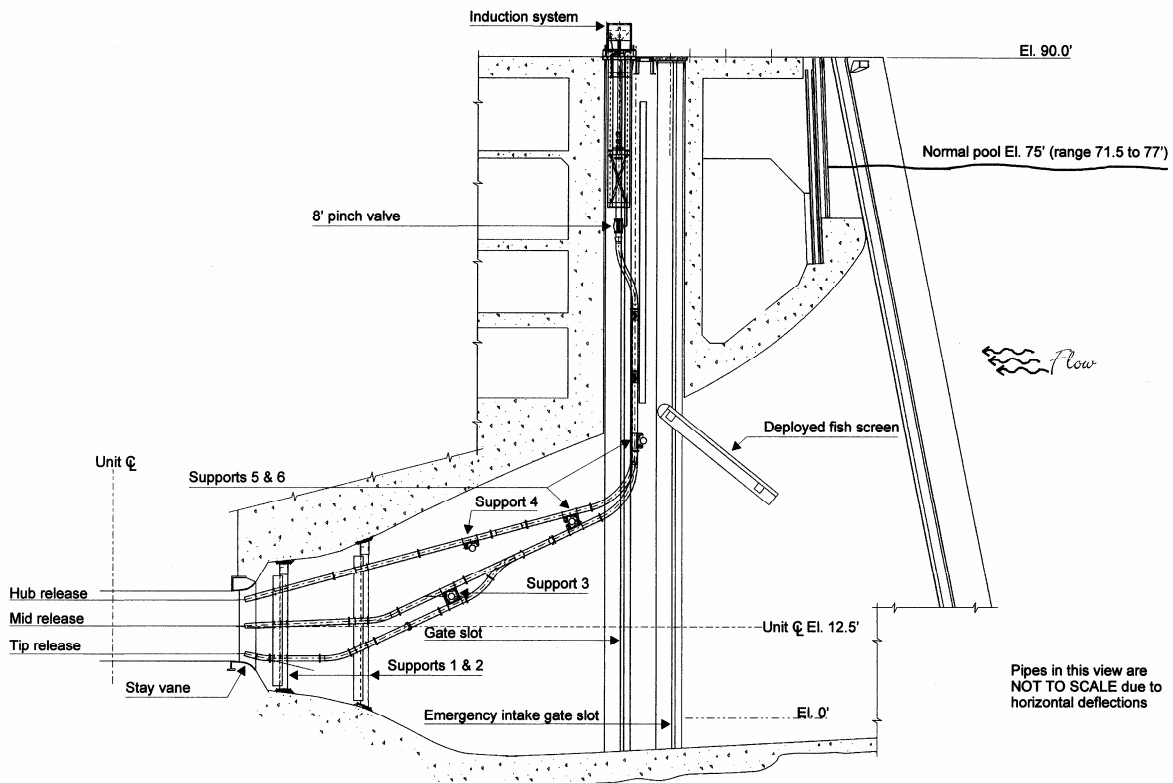


Figure A - 9. Cross-section of release piping for Bonneville Unit 5

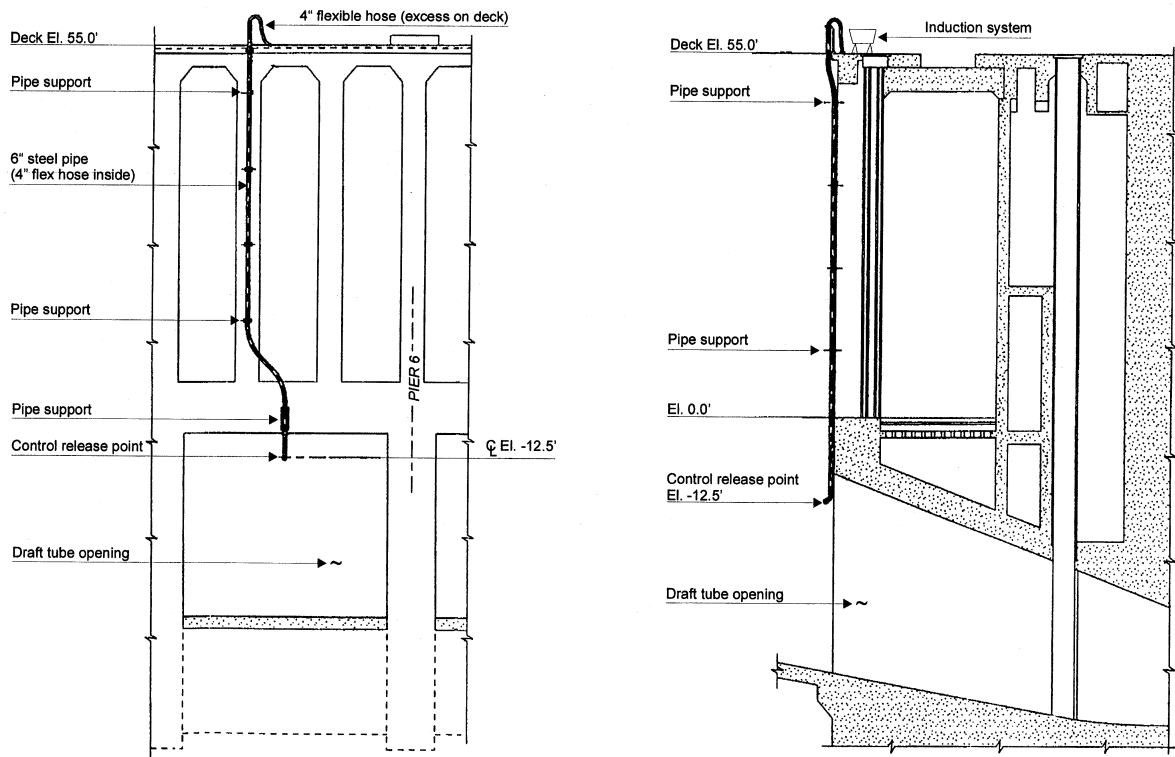


Figure A - 10. Typical draft-tube release pipe for Bonneville I testing

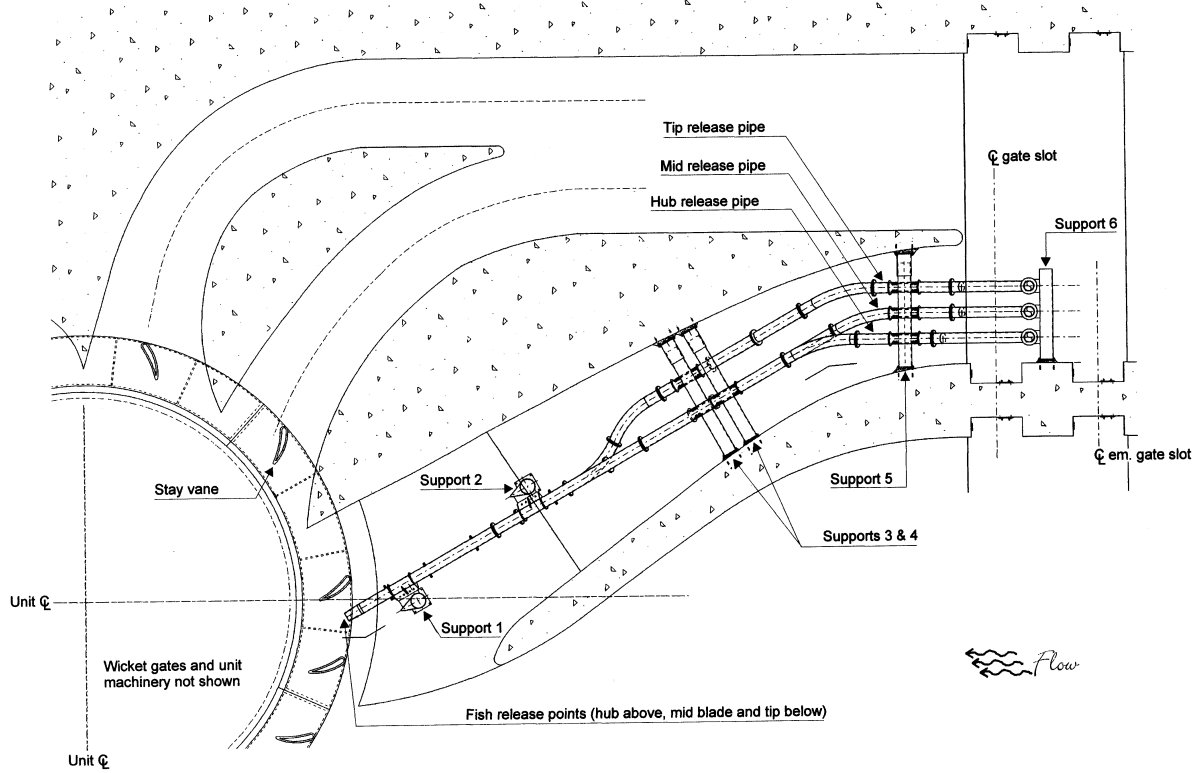


Figure A - 11. Plan view of the release pipe system for Bonneville I



Figure A - 12. Photos of McNary fish release piping at stay vane

## A.2 Index Testing

Index tests are run on Kaplan turbines to establish the optimum blade-gate relationship. This is often referred to as tuning, much like adjusting an automobile for optimum gas mileage. The testing is performed to essentially meet field-testing code requirements for measurement accuracy and to establish a minimum accuracy level for acceptable data reduction. The tests are performed after a careful calibration of the mechanical components and test instrumentation. The measurements include forebay and tailwater measurements at the selected unit, power measurements from the current and potential transformers, blade and gate position and relative flow measurement. From this information, a relative efficiency can be computed for each test point. A typical test measures approximately 125 test points and takes about three days to complete. The analysis of the data and preparation of the final on cam data tables and operational tables requires up to 120 days to develop and coordinate prior to implementation of new data. Figure A - 13 shows the process, which is explained below.

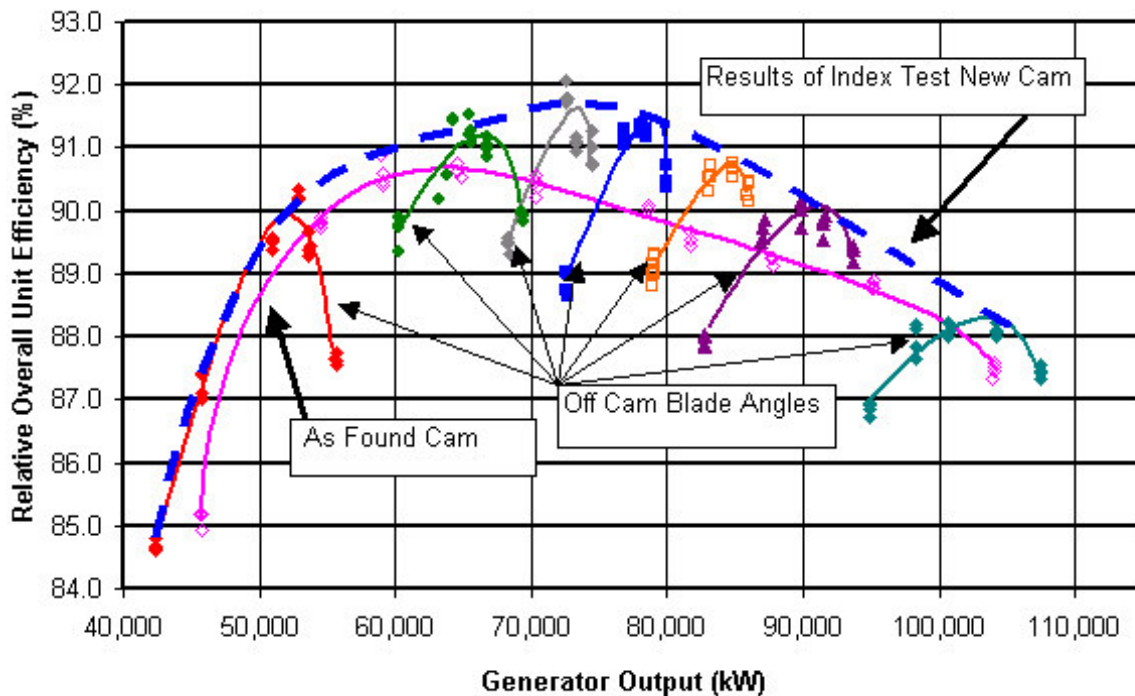
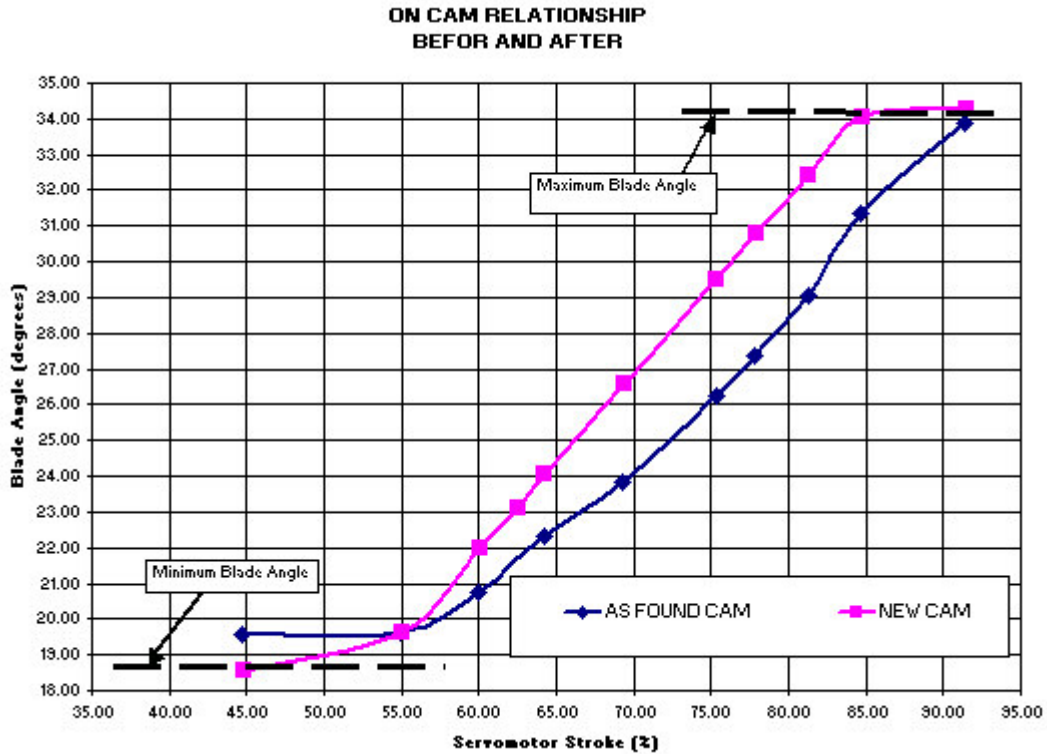


Figure A - 13. Example of index test process and improvements

- As Found Cam - An initial test is run using the existing on cam information stored in the governor control system. The testing occurs at specific wicket gate positions to which the blade angles are adjusted for optimum performance. A curve is then drawn to establish a baseline performance, to which individual fixed blade angles performance can be compared, to establish if the existing cam information is optimum for the machine being tested.

- Off Cam Blade Angles – In order to determine the wicket gate opening at which a particular blade angle achieves its optimum performance, a series of test points are required for each blade angle tested. Normally five to seven blade angles are selected that generally coincide with the original model performance test, which established the original design settings and conditions. At each of the blade angles, five to ten wicket gate positions are measured. At each of the wicket gate settings, two to five test runs are made to collect data to establish an average value. The various data points can be seen on the graph. After the off cam data has been collected, curves are constructed through the family of data for a particular blade angle. It is clearly apparent from this typical test data that the existing on cam data needs to be corrected to achieve optimum turbine performance. A computer algorithm is then used to reduce the data into finer detail. This algorithm plots individual data points (several hundred) based on smooth curves drawn through other graphs of power versus wicket gate position, and relative flow versus wicket gate position, resulting in an accurate representation of the collected test data. This code accepted method provides an off cam curve representative of the data without being influenced by particular data measurement points. The data is then ready for initial on cam data reduction for the common test head occurring during the index test.
- New Cam – The results of the index test off cam testing are converted to on cam operational tables. This process begins with establishment of the field-tested new cam information. This information is then combined with other existing information and model test information to produce a cam curve. A cam curve is the loci of blade and gate positions that produce optimum performance for a particular head on the turbine. That optimum curve is shown as the dashed line on Figure A - 13. As the data from the index testing is incorporated into existing information, care must be taken in the shape of the curve and physical mechanical properties of the turbine. For any blade angle, any number of wicket gate positions may produce reasonable performance, but only one will result in the optimum. Since only a few blade angles and wicket gate positions are actually tested, there are compromises in establishing a smooth cam curve in order to produce smooth transitions in mechanical operation. Therefore, experts experienced in Kaplan turbine operating characteristics and the limitations of the turbine machinery develop these cam curves. An example of the before and after results of a previous index test are shown in Figure A - 14. Note the difference in geometry resulting from tuning the turbine through index testing.



**Figure A - 14. Example of change in turbine geometry before and after index testing**

- The On Cam Curve Family – The results of the index test at one operation head is used to define the entire turbine operating range combined with the model test information, which has investigated the full range of operation. A family of cam curves is then developed for the operating head range and power output. This family of curves is transformed into data tables understandable by a governor computer control program and installed in the governor. Figure A - 15 illustrates a complete family of cam curves for the operating range of a Kaplan turbine.

### Family of "on cam" Curves

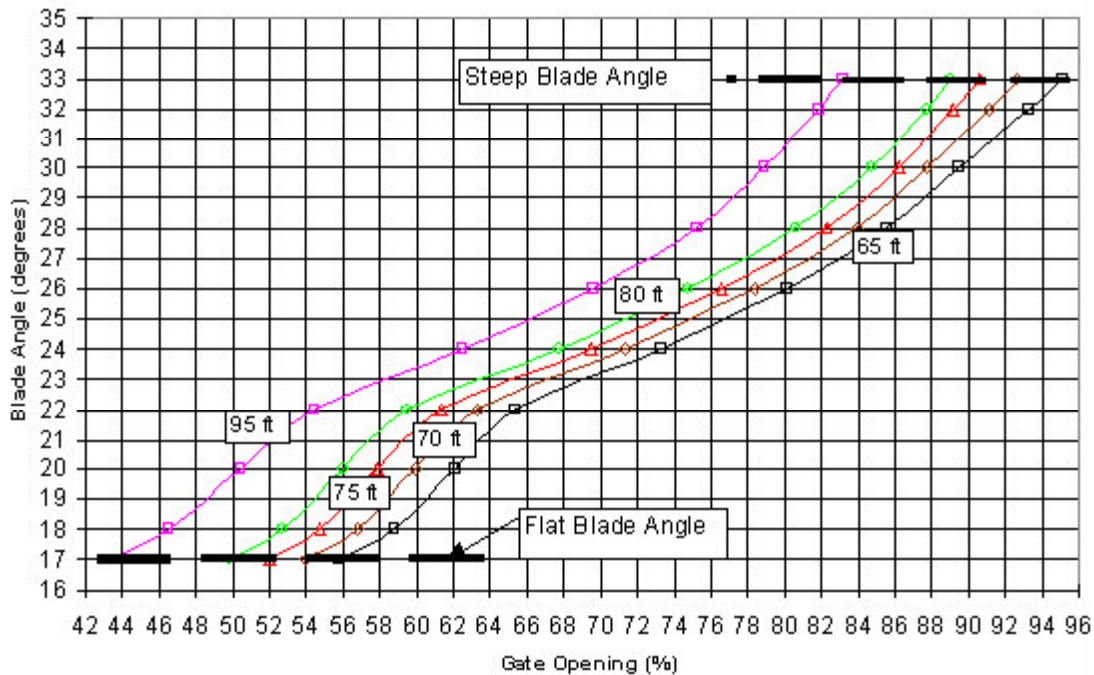


Figure A - 15. Family of on cam curves for a Kaplan turbine

- Unit Performance Curves** – The raw information and data obtained from field-testing is now reduced to a single operating head condition over the operating range of the turbine experienced during a field test. As the turbine passes more water, the hydraulic conditions across the turbine fluctuate in real time and continually experience perturbations. In order to normalize the data collected, time averaged data and standard equations, based upon geometric and hydraulic similarity, are used to normalize the information for developing normalized turbine performance information for an entire index test. Outliers, or data exceeding test code variation limitations, are eliminated in the data reduction but are presented in the report for information. This process uses hydraulic *affinity laws*. These laws allow flexibility in reducing data for evaluation given the changing conditions within a field test or model test. Three basic equations are used and they are generally related through head. These are the efficiency equation of turbomachinery, flow affinity equation, and the power affinity equation.
- With and Without Screens Cams** – Index testing has revealed that the on cam relationship of the gates and blades changes with the installation of fish diversion devices in the intake. This has required that index tests be performed both with and without fish diversion devices in place. Turbine performance is also different, requiring the development of turbine performance for each condition. Examples of the differences in on cam curves and turbine performance are shown in Figure A - 16 and Figure A - 17.



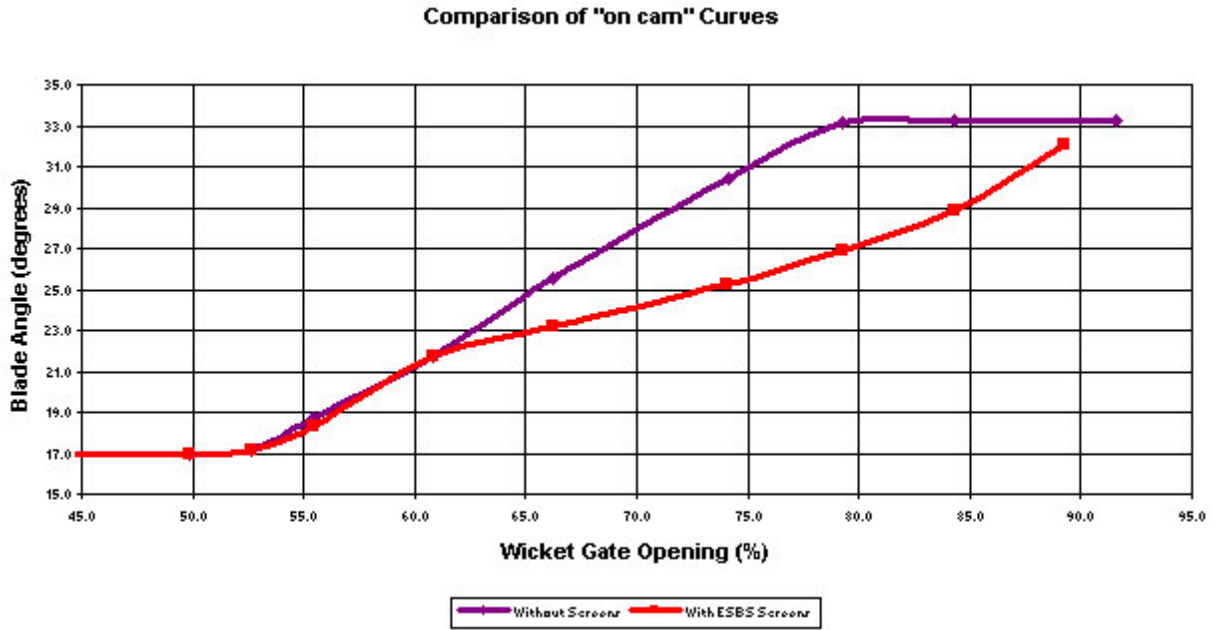


Figure A - 16. Comparison of on cam curves with and without screens

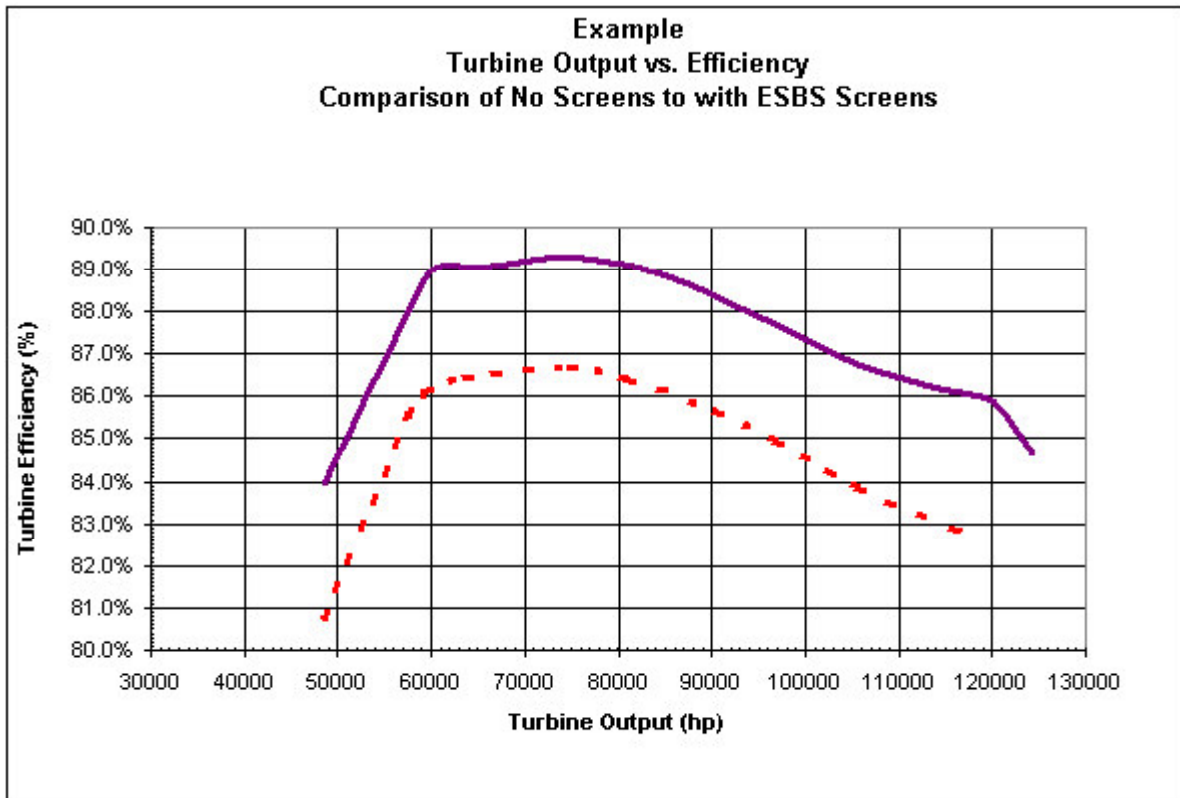


Figure A - 17. Example turbine vs. efficiency with and without fish screens

The preceding information is checked, collated and interrogated to develop the information needed for the various turbine operational tables. This information is then coordinated with the regional and project authorities such as the Fish Passage Plan and FPOM and installed in the system turbine operating control systems.

During FY98-99, it became clear that to operationally optimize the McNary turbines, the existing Seawell 3-D cam controller was inadequate and obsolete. This device was the first electronic 3-D cam installed on a Corps turbine in this region and had limitations and features that caused difficult operational maintenance and unattended use. An effort was undertaken to correct the deficiencies for the Unit 5 controller to adequately control the unit for subsequent engineering and biological testing. The replacement of the Seawell 3-D cam electronic control unit (ECU) caused a review of the existing North Pacific Division (NPD) 3-D cam operation on other COE projects in the region. The COE Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Division evaluated the actual operation of the existing NPD 3-D ECU. The results of the evaluation indicated that the ECU was obsolete and unsuitable for satisfactory incorporation into the system wide control (GDACS) upgrade being implemented.

A coordinated engineering effort between the TSP team and the GDACS team resulted in an O&M funded program to investigate, design, procure, test and replace existing NPD 3-D controllers with a GDACS compatible design. This was designated the NPR 3-D cam that would, in the future, be capable of self-optimization of existing turbines. The TSP engineering team participated in the successful procurement, installation, and field-testing of the proof of concept design on McNary Unit 9. The NPR 3-D cam program is funded outside the CRFM program and is continuing to evolve a level of control suitable for precise operational optimization. The success of the improved operational controls has resulted in efforts (funded by other programs) to develop a system of controls and measurements to potentially allow individual unit optimization and precise electronic control. The implementation of such a program will require another eight years to implement and should be monitored by the TSP team and region to better establish and define turbine operational limits for fish passage improvement.

## **A.3 Physical Measurements**

### **A.3.1 Runner Blade Angle**

The determination of runner blade angle was historically left to the turbine manufacturers. Each manufacturer has a different method of establishing the operating location of the runner blades. This has created difficulty and confusion in the past when alterations in turbine performance occurred during maintenance operations. There is currently no internal turbine water passage method available to establish in service runner blade angles. It must be done externally through mechanical means (cables and linkages), which are subject to mis-adjustment and wear and tear. In order to standardize methods, a measurement technique was developed in 1993 to allow for standardization and consistent maintenance and operation adjustments. This method is explained below.

The runner blade angle is measured prior to field-testing in order to calibrate the oil head (supplies the oil pressure to move the blades), which in turns measures the actual blade angle through mechanical movement. This is accomplished with the turbine unwatered by locating two points on the discharge ring at the periphery of the blade in the flat over-travel position. One of these points is located near the trailing edge and one near the leading edge with both on the outer radius of the blade shape. Figure A - 18 shows how the blade position is drawn on paper while in the flat over-travel position. The vertical distance from the bottom of the discharge ring to these points is determined as well as the horizontal distance between these points. The oil head is then fitted with a temporary paper scale, which is calibrated to measure the blade angle. Figure A - 19 is a sample process of determining the blade angle for the temporary paper scale. Figure A - 20 shows the runner blade angle at the flat and steep positions.



**Figure A - 18. Example of tracing runner blade on discharge ring**

## BLADE CALIBRATION

### Determination of blade angle with respect to horizontal

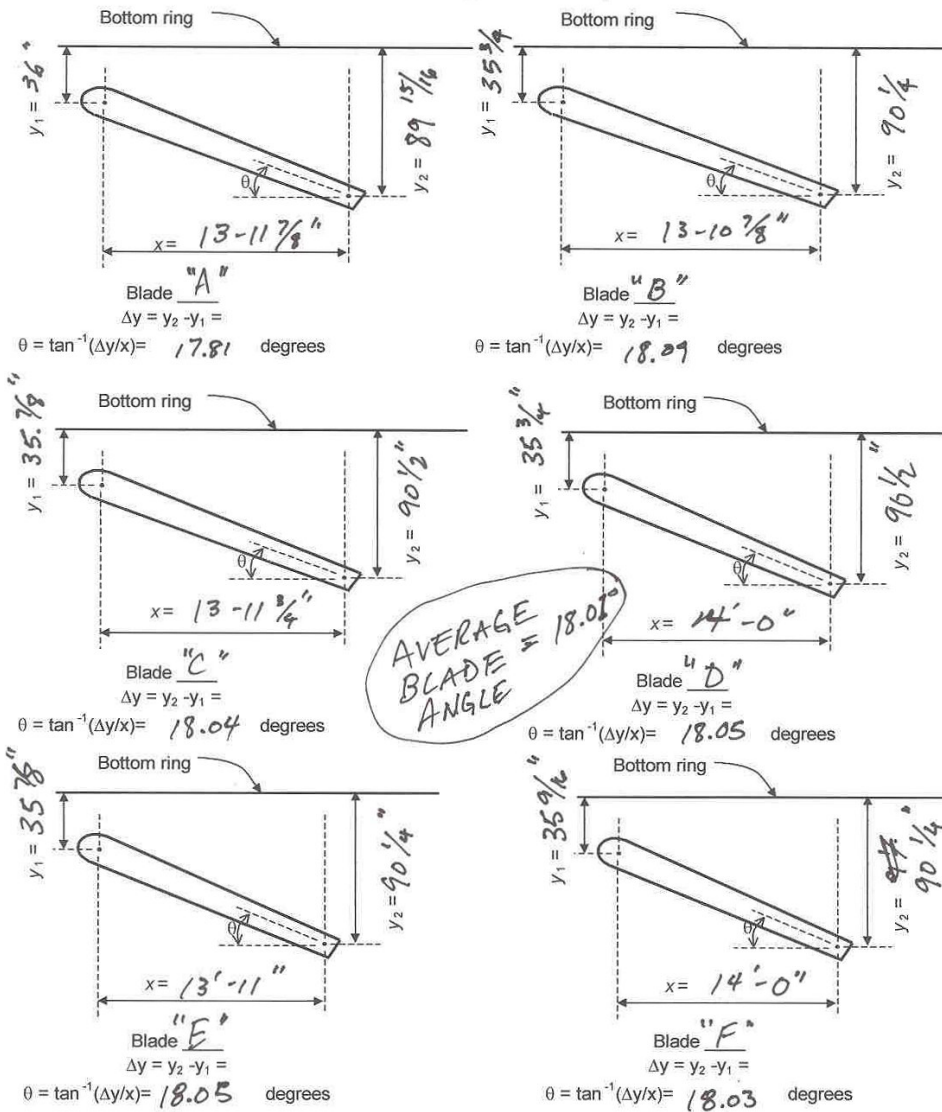


Figure A - 19. Example of the computation of the individual blade angles

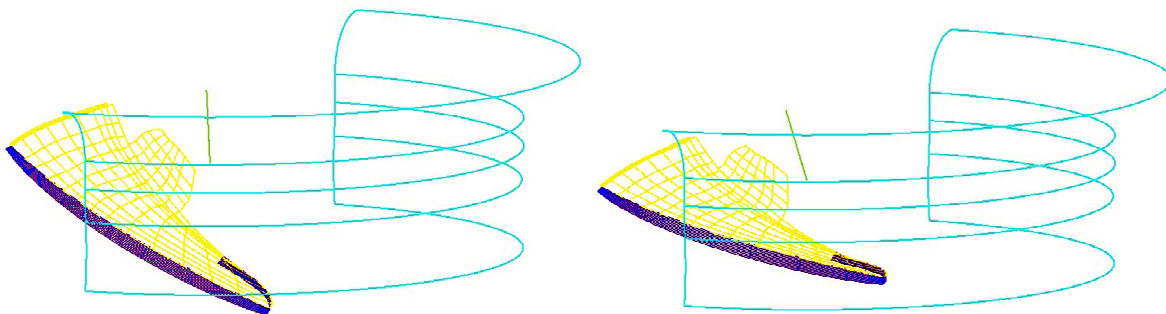


Figure A - 20. Runner blade angles of 32 degrees (steep-left) and 17 degrees (flat-right)

### A.3.2 Runner Blade Gaps

The blade gap is the distance between the blade and the discharge ring and the blade and the hub. Figure A - 21 is a drawing of a blade and tables A - 1 to A - 5 show where the measurements are taken.

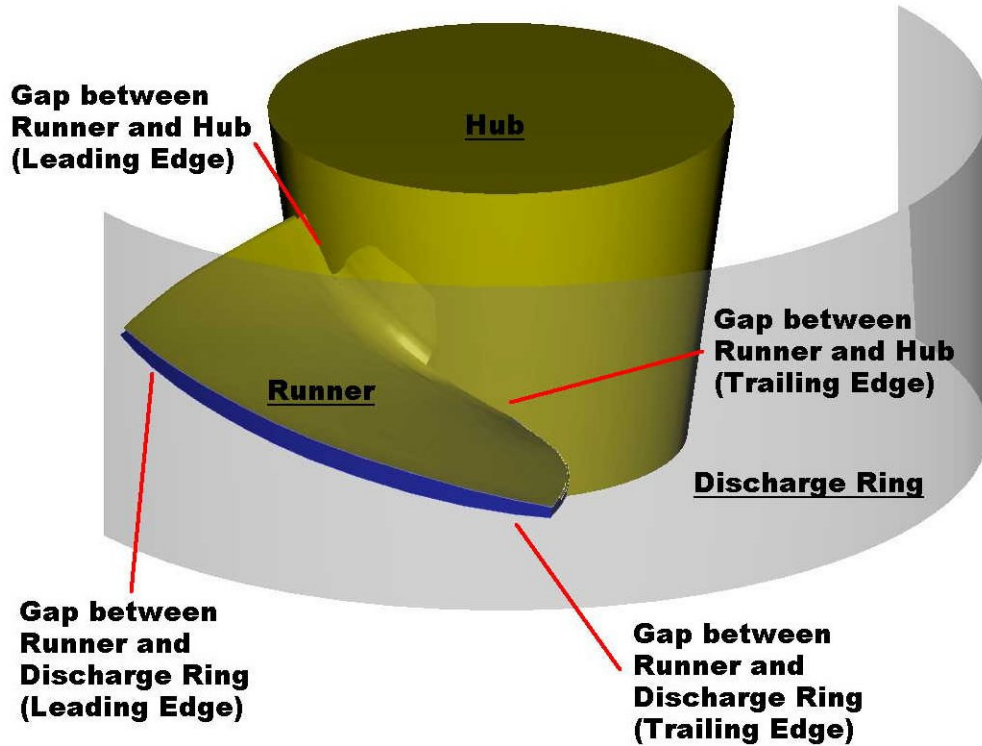


Figure A - 21. Example of measurement location of runner blade gaps

The following tables are examples of the gap measurements performed on the various turbines in the system. There is significant difference depending on the design of the blade and hub.

**Table A - 1. Bonneville Unit 5 existing runner blade gaps**

	<b>FLAT (As Measured)</b>	<b>MID (As Measured)</b>	<b>STEEP (As Measured)</b>	<b>CONDITION #1</b>	<b>CONDITION #2</b>	<b>CONDITION #3</b>	<b>CONDITION #4</b>
	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>
	5.502	18.932	33.702	13.4	16.1	25.6	28.9
<b>Distance from Leading Edge</b>	<b>TIP Gap</b>	<b>TIP Gap</b>	<b>TIP Gap</b>	<b>TIP Gap</b>	<b>TIP Gap</b>	<b>TIP Gap</b>	<b>TIP Gap</b>
(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)
0	0.75	2.375	10.25	1.71	2.03	5.93	7.69
6	0.6875	1.875	7.5	1.39	1.62	4.41	5.67
12	0.5	1.625	5.5	1.16	1.39	3.37	4.24
18	0.375	1.25	4	0.89	1.07	2.49	3.11
24	0.3125	1	2.75	0.72	0.86	1.79	2.18
30	0.3125	0.75	1.875	0.57	0.66	1.26	1.51
36	0.3125	0.625	1.4375	0.50	0.56	0.99	1.17
42	0.3125	0.625	1	0.50	0.56	0.79	0.88
48	0.3125	0.375	0.625	0.35	0.36	0.49	0.54
54	0.3125	0.375	0.5625	0.35	0.36	0.46	0.50
60	0.3125	0.375	0.5	0.35	0.36	0.43	0.46
102	0.375	0.375	0.5	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.46
108	0.5	0.375	0.625	0.43	0.40	0.49	0.54
114	0.5	0.4375	1.125	0.46	0.45	0.75	0.90
120	0.5	0.5625	1.625	0.54	0.55	1.04	1.28
126	0.625	0.625	2.5625	0.63	0.63	1.50	1.93
132	0.75	0.875	3.5	0.82	0.85	2.06	2.65
138	0.75	1.25	4.8125	1.04	1.14	2.86	3.65
144	0.75	1.4375	5.8125	1.15	1.29	3.41	4.39
150	0.75	1.6875	7.125	1.30	1.49	4.14	5.36
156	0.875	2.25	8.25	1.68	1.96	4.96	6.30
162	0.875	2.5	9.75	1.83	2.16	5.77	7.39
168	0.875	2.875	11	2.05	2.45	6.54	8.36

**Table A - 1. Bonneville Unit 5 existing runner blade gaps**

	<b>FLAT (As Measured)</b>	<b>MID (As Measured)</b>	<b>STEEP (As Measured)</b>	<b>CONDITION #1</b>	<b>CONDITION #2</b>	<b>CONDITION #3</b>	<b>CONDITION #4</b>
	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>	<b>Blade Angle</b>
	5.502	18.932	33.702	13.4	16.1	25.6	28.9
<b>Distance from Leading Edge</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>
(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)
0	11.5625	8.375	3.125	9.69	9.05	6.00	4.83
4	9.25	6.75	2.1875	7.78	7.28	4.69	3.67
8	6.75	4.9375	1.3125	5.68	5.32	3.30	2.49
12	4.5	3.3125	0.625	3.80	3.56	2.10	1.50
16	2.75	2.25	0.4375	2.46	2.36	1.43	1.03
20	1.5	1.5	0.4375	1.50	1.50	1.02	0.78
24	0.875	1	0.5	0.95	0.97	0.77	0.66
27	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
31	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
<b>Distance from Trailing Edge</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>	<b>HUB Gap</b>
(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	(inches)
0	6.5	4.0625	0.3125	5.07	4.58	2.37	1.53
4	6	3.75	0.5625	4.68	4.22	2.31	1.60
8	5.5	3.3125	0.625	4.21	3.77	2.10	1.50
12	4.375	2.6875	0.5	3.38	3.04	1.70	1.21
16	3.375	2.3125	0.5	2.75	2.54	1.49	1.09
20	2.4375	1.5	0.5	1.89	1.70	1.05	0.83
24	1.75	1.375	0.5	1.53	1.45	0.98	0.78
28	1.25	0.9375	0.4375	1.07	1.00	0.71	0.60
30	1	0.875	0.4375	0.93	0.90	0.68	0.58

**Table A - 2. Measured gaps between the blade and discharge ring of Bonneville Unit 6 with Minimum Gap Runner installed**

	<u>FLAT (As Measured)</u>	<u>STEEP (As Measured)</u>	<u>CONDITION #1</u>	<u>CONDITION #2</u>	<u>CONDITION #3</u>	<u>CONDITION #4</u>
	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle
	16.01	31.21	16.1	16.3	24.2	27.6
Distance from Leading Edge (inches)	Measured Gap (inches)	Measured Gap (inches)	Measured Gap (inches)	Measured Gap (inches)	Measured Gap (inches)	Measured Gap (inches)
0	0.25	3.375	0.27	0.31	1.93	2.63
4	0.23	2.5	0.25	0.28	1.45	1.96
8	0.21	1.5	0.22	0.24	0.91	1.19
12	0.20	0.875	0.20	0.21	0.56	0.71
16	0.18	0.375	0.18	0.18	0.28	0.33
20	0.16	0.25	0.16	0.16	0.21	0.23
24	0.14	0.1875	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.18
28	0.125	0.1875	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.17
32	0.125	0.125	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
91.25	0.125	0.125	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
95.25	0.125	0.1875	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.17
99.25	0.125	0.25	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.22
103.25	0.125	0.375	0.13	0.13	0.26	0.32
107.25	0.125	0.625	0.13	0.13	0.39	0.51
111.25	0.125	0.75	0.13	0.14	0.46	0.60
115.25	0.15	1	0.15	0.16	0.61	0.80
119.25	0.17	1.5	0.17	0.19	0.89	1.18
123.25	0.19	1.875	0.20	0.22	1.10	1.47
127.25	0.21	2.25	0.22	0.25	1.31	1.77
131.25	0.23	2.875	0.24	0.28	1.65	2.25
135.25	0.25	3.25	0.27	0.31	1.87	2.54
139.25	0.375	3.375	0.39	0.43	1.99	2.66

\* The minimum gap runner does not have a measurable gap between the blade and the hub



Table A - 3. The Dalles Unit 9

	<u>FLAT (As Measured)</u>	<u>STEEP (As Measured)</u>	<u>CONDITION #1</u>	<u>CONDITION #2</u>	<u>CONDITION #3</u>	<u>CONDITION #4</u>
	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle
	19.53	35.23	20.0	23.5	27.4	31.3
<b>Distance from Leading Edge (inches)</b>	<b>TIP Gap (inches)</b>	<b>TIP Gap (inches)</b>	<b>TIP Gap (inches)</b>	<b>TIP Gap (inches)</b>	<b>TIP Gap (inches)</b>	<b>TIP Gap (inches)</b>
0	5.500	0.188	5.341	4.172	2.844	1.516
6	4.000	0.188	3.886	3.047	2.094	1.141
12	2.500	0.188	2.431	1.922	1.344	0.766
18	1.625	0.188	1.582	1.266	0.906	0.547
24	1.125	0.188	1.097	0.891	0.656	0.422
30	0.750	0.188	0.733	0.609	0.469	0.328
36	0.500	0.188	0.491	0.422	0.344	0.266
42	0.375	0.188	0.369	0.328	0.281	0.234
48	0.188	0.188	0.188	0.188	0.188	0.188
89.25	0.188	0.188	0.188	0.188	0.188	0.188
95.25	0.500	0.188	0.491	0.422	0.344	0.266
101.25	0.750	0.188	0.733	0.609	0.469	0.328
107.25	1.250	0.188	1.218	0.984	0.719	0.453
113.25	1.750	0.188	1.703	1.359	0.969	0.578
119.25	2.750	0.188	2.673	2.109	1.469	0.828
125.25	3.500	0.188	3.401	2.672	1.844	1.016
131.25	4.500	0.188	4.371	3.422	2.344	1.266
137.25	5.500	0.188	5.341	4.172	2.844	1.516
143.25	6.750	0.188	6.553	5.109	3.469	1.828
149.25	7.750	0.188	7.523	5.859	3.969	2.078
155.25	9.250	0.188	8.978	6.984	4.719	2.453
161.25	10.500	0.313	10.194	7.953	5.406	2.859
167.25	12.000	0.313	11.649	9.078	6.156	3.234
<b>Distance from Leading Edge (inches)</b>	<b>Hub Gap (inches)</b>	<b>Hub Gap (inches)</b>	<b>Hub Gap (inches)</b>	<b>Hub Gap (inches)</b>	<b>Hub Gap (inches)</b>	<b>Hub Gap (inches)</b>
0	0.188	4.250	0.309	1.203	2.219	3.234
6	0.188	3.125	0.276	0.922	1.656	2.391
12	0.188	2.500	0.257	0.766	1.344	1.922
18	0.188	0.938	0.210	0.375	0.563	0.750
24	0.188	0.875	0.208	0.359	0.531	0.703

Table A - 3. The Dalles Unit 9

	<u>FLAT (As Measured)</u>	<u>STEEP (As Measured)</u>	<u>CONDITION #1</u>	<u>CONDITION #2</u>	<u>CONDITION #3</u>	<u>CONDITION #4</u>
	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle
	19.53	35.23	20.0	23.5	27.4	31.3
Distance from Trailing Edge (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)
0	0.188	2.688	0.263	0.813	1.438	2.063
6	0.188	2.375	0.253	0.734	1.281	1.828
12	0.188	1.875	0.238	0.609	1.031	1.453
18	0.188	1.500	0.227	0.516	0.844	1.172
24	0.188	1.000	0.212	0.391	0.594	0.797
30	0.188	0.688	0.203	0.313	0.438	0.563

Table A - 4. John Day Unit 9

Flat Overtravel Measurements could not be found

	<u>FLAT (As Measured)</u>	<u>STEEP (As Measured)</u>	<u>CONDITION #1</u>	<u>CONDITION #2</u>	<u>CONDITION #3</u>	<u>CONDITION #4</u>
	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle
	17.97	35.27	18.5	22.3	26.6	30.9
Distance from Leading Edge (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)
0		5.750	0.166	1.438	2.875	4.313
6		4.750	0.137	1.188	2.375	3.563
12		3.063	0.089	0.766	1.531	2.297
18		2.625	0.076	0.656	1.313	1.969
24		2.000	0.058	0.500	1.000	1.500
30		1.875	0.054	0.469	0.938	1.406
36		1.125	0.033	0.281	0.563	0.844
42		0.750	0.022	0.188	0.375	0.563
48		0.500	0.014	0.125	0.250	0.375
54		0.250	0.007	0.063	0.125	0.188
110		0.250	0.007	0.063	0.125	0.188
116		0.313	0.009	0.078	0.156	0.234
122		0.750	0.022	0.188	0.375	0.563
128		1.250	0.036	0.313	0.625	0.938

**Table A - 4. John Day Unit 9**

Flat Overtravel Measurements could not be found

	<u>FLAT (As Measured)</u>	<u>STEEP (As Measured)</u>	<u>CONDITION #1</u>	<u>CONDITION #2</u>	<u>CONDITION #3</u>	<u>CONDITION #4</u>
	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle
	17.97	35.27	18.5	22.3	26.6	30.9
134		1.875	0.054	0.469	0.938	1.406
140		2.563	0.074	0.641	1.281	1.922
146		3.500	0.101	0.875	1.750	2.625
152		4.500	0.130	1.125	2.250	3.375
158		5.313	0.154	1.328	2.656	3.984
164		6.938	0.201	1.734	3.469	5.203
170		8.125	0.235	2.031	4.063	6.094
176		9.250	0.267	2.313	4.625	6.938
182		10.250	0.296	2.563	5.125	7.688
188		11.438	0.331	2.859	5.719	8.578
194		12.375	0.358	3.094	6.188	9.281
<b>Dist from Leading Edge</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)
0		0.125	0.004	0.031	0.063	0.094
6		0.125	0.004	0.031	0.063	0.094
12		0.125	0.004	0.031	0.063	0.094
18		0.125	0.004	0.031	0.063	0.094
24		0.125	0.004	0.031	0.063	0.094
<b>Dist from Trailing Edge</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)	<b>Hub Gap</b> (inches)
0		0.125	0.004	0.031	0.063	0.094
6		0.125	0.004	0.031	0.063	0.094
12		0.125	0.004	0.031	0.063	0.094
18		0.125	0.004	0.031	0.063	0.094
24		0.125	0.004	0.031	0.063	0.094

Table A - 5. McNary Unit 9

	<u>FLAT (As Measured)</u>	<u>STEEP (As Measured)</u>	<u>CONDITION #1</u>	<u>CONDITION #2</u>	<u>CONDITION #3</u>	<u>CONDITION #4</u>
	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle	Blade Angle
	16.5	33	17.0	20.6	24.8	28.9
Distance from Leading Edge (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)
0	0.500	3.500	0.590	1.250	2.000	2.750
6	0.375	2.500	0.439	0.906	1.438	1.969
12	0.313	1.625	0.352	0.641	0.969	1.297
18	0.313	1.125	0.337	0.516	0.719	0.922
24	0.375	0.750	0.386	0.469	0.563	0.656
30	0.375	0.500	0.379	0.406	0.438	0.469
36	0.375	0.250	0.371	0.344	0.313	0.281
Dist from Trailing Edge (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)	TIP Gap (inches)
0	0.750	9.250	1.005	2.875	5.000	7.125
6	0.625	8.000	0.846	2.469	4.313	6.156
12	0.625	7.000	0.816	2.219	3.813	5.406
18	0.500	6.000	0.665	1.875	3.250	4.625
24	0.438	4.750	0.567	1.516	2.594	3.672
30	0.375	3.750	0.476	1.219	2.063	2.906
36	0.375	2.875	0.450	1.000	1.625	2.250
Dist from Trailing Edge (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)
0	1.250	0.250	1.220	1.000	0.750	0.500
6	0.375	0.250	0.371	0.344	0.313	0.281
12	0.313	0.250	0.311	0.297	0.281	0.266
18	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Dist from Trailing Edge (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)	Hub Gap (inches)
0	3.750	1.000	3.668	3.063	2.375	1.688
6	2.500	0.500	2.440	2.000	1.500	1.000
12	1.750	0.500	1.713	1.438	1.125	0.813
18	1.125	0.437	1.104	0.953	0.781	0.609

### A.3.3 Wicket Gate Openings

The wicket gates are calibrated prior to index testing by numbering each of the gates while the turbine is unwatered. The gates are then opened to about 75 percent servo stroke. The clearance between each gate pair and the distributor height is measured. The average clearance is multiplied by the distributor height for each gate pair to determine the average opening. The average wicket gate pair openings are then measured at nominal 10 percent intervals from 10 to 100 percent servo stroke. The results of these measurements are used to determine a curve fit equation for the gate opening versus servo stroke. Figure A - 22 shows how the measurements were acquired for the calibration equation.



Figure A - 22. Example of measuring the wicket gate opening

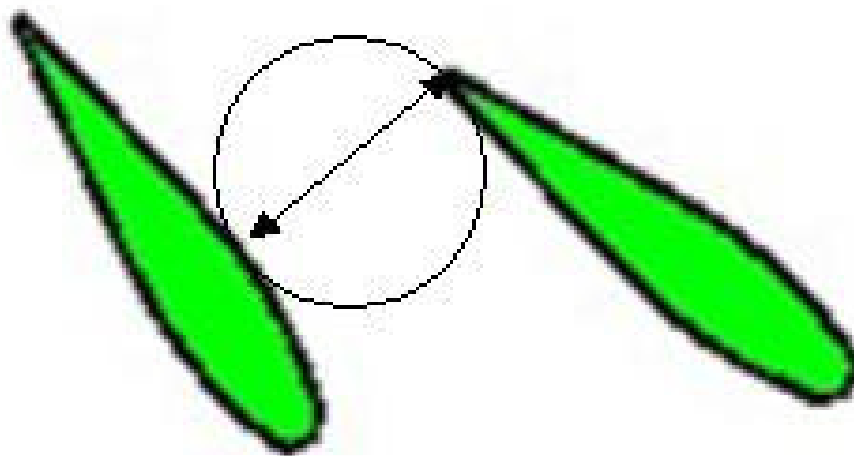


Figure A - 23. Plan view of wicket gate opening measurement location

**Table A - 6. Example set of wicket gate opening measurements from a calibration**

Bonneville Unit 6 Index Test

Wicket Gate Calibration

July 1999

Gate Pair	Distributor Height (in.)	Minimum Opening			Average* Opening (in.)	Average Area (in. <sup>2</sup> )
		Top (in.)	Center (in.)	Bottom (in.)		
A-B	114.007	31.504	31.247	33.421	31.376	3,577.03
B-C	114.037	31.529	31.401	33.505	31.465	3,588.17
C-D	114.000	31.326	31.089	33.369	31.208	3,557.66
D-E	114.038	31.542	31.195	33.578	31.369	3,577.20
E-F	114.028	31.434	31.267	33.426	31.351	3,574.83
F-G	114.033	31.420	31.102	33.460	31.261	3,564.79
G-H	114.020	31.351	31.212	33.342	31.282	3,566.72
H-I	114.004	31.355	31.216	33.484	31.286	3,566.67
I-J	114.015	31.392	31.148	33.463	31.270	3,565.25
J-K	114.015	31.448	31.280	33.389	31.364	3,575.97
K-L	114.000	31.559	31.497	33.630	31.528	3,594.19
L-M	114.009	31.460	30.961	33.256	31.211	3,558.28
M-N	114.002	31.379	31.142	33.482	31.261	3,563.76
N-O	114.011	31.340	31.116	33.425	31.228	3,560.34
O-P	114.022	31.359	31.358	33.484	31.359	3,575.56
P-Q	114.012	31.349	31.362	33.416	31.356	3,574.90
Q-R	114.024	31.418	31.268	33.395	31.343	3,573.85
R-S	114.036	31.375	31.211	33.534	31.293	3,568.53
S-T	114.031	31.361	31.116	33.432	31.239	3,562.16
T-A	114.026	31.507	31.304	33.471	31.405	3,581.02

<=== SELECTED PAIR

3,571.34

<=== Average

Governor Reading	Gate Ring Reading	Actual Machinist Scale Reading	Machinist Scale Reading inches	Servo Stroke inches	Servo Stroke %
squeeze	0	53/64"	0.83	0	0.00
zero		10/64"	1.00	0.17	0.46
10.1	1.05	54/64"	5.06	4.23	11.37
17.5	1.85	754/64"	7.84	6.84	18.37
28.0	2.90	1152/64"	11.81	10.81	29.03
35.5	3.78	1452/64"	14.81	13.81	37.08
46.6	4.73	1852/64"	18.81	17.81	47.82
59.5	6.05	2353/64"	23.83	22.83	61.28
67.5	6.85	2653/64"	26.83	25.83	69.34
78.0	7.90	3052/64"	30.81	29.81	80.03
89.0	8.95	3453/64"	34.83	33.83	90.81
99.8	10.00	3855/64"	38.86	37.86	101.64

Wicket Gate Opening			
Top inches	Middle inches	Bottom inches	Average* inches
----	----	----	0
----	----	----	0
3.997	3.991	3.997	3.994
7.165	7.135	7.400	7.150
11.660	11.672	12.293	11.666
15.150	15.121	16.069	15.136
19.742	19.688	21.126	19.715
25.230	25.134	27.051	25.182
28.365	28.252	30.242	28.309
32.316	32.247	34.290	32.282
35.881	35.890	37.774	35.886
39.059	39.010	40.636	39.035

\* tapered gate, average of Top & Middle Used

### A.3.4 Head Measurement Improvements

Measurement of the head on a turbine is an important parameter in precise operational control of the Kaplan unit. The head measurement is one of the three parameters in a 3-D cam (blade position, gate position, and operating head). The plant original head measurement systems are obsolete. Modern instrumentation is capable of measuring a difference in water surface elevations at two significantly spatially separated locations within an error of only a couple of inches, regardless of the total head being measured. However, operation of adjacent units or civil works features can cause fluctuations in water surface elevations that can greatly increase the uncertainty of an individual measurement. Consequently, head measurement on each generating unit is needed to minimize uncertainty. A program to improve the head measurements at the Columbia and Snake River powerhouses has been under taken by the Corps funded from another program. This improvement in head measurement greatly reduces the uncertainty of prototype turbine operation assuring optimum geometric positions. The following Figure A - 24 shows the potential improvement in head measurement accuracy between a single plant head measurement of tailwater and a direct measurement of tailwater at the turbine in operation. A similar uncertainty exists for the pool elevation measurements. This uncertainty is greatly increased during spill conditions, which affect both the pool elevations and the tailwater elevations.

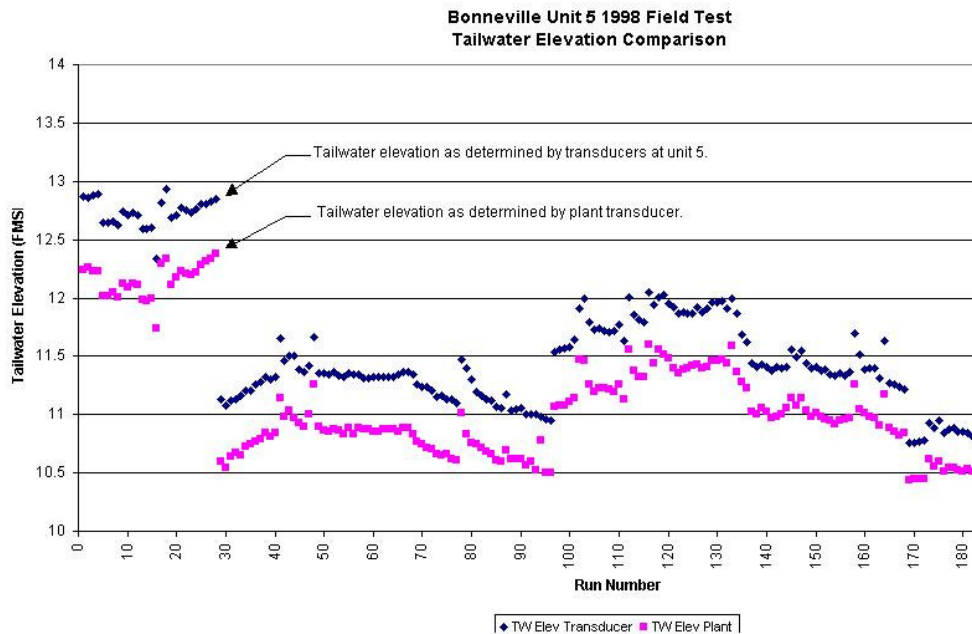


Figure A - 24. Example of tailwater elevation measurement uncertainty-plant to individual unit

### A.3.5 Governor Adjustments

Over time the mechanical components of the governors go out of adjustment due to wear, maladjustment, or lack of maintenance. As a result of index testing and biological testing the need to have the governors operate the turbine unit within original design parameters was found to be difficult to accomplish. In general it was found that perception of the operating geometry of the turbine was not consistent with actual operating geometry. Many of the control feed back loop features were adjusted to allow very large dead bands to eliminate regularly reoccurring alarms and emergency shut downs of the units, which were occurring unnecessarily due to unadjustable wear and tear (no more adjustment left in the mechanism). It was found that resetting the adjustment bands calibration, repair or replacement of minor parts or electronics could return an existing unit to more precise operation. An example of operational geometric departure caused by a lost lock washer on a 3-D cam adjustment nut is shown in Figure A - 25. This lost lock washer permitted normal operation of the turbine over a limited range and reset the blade gate relationship when a enough torque rotated the linkage without making the correct adjustment (slipped). The electronics reported the correct positioning, however, the mechanical component had not actually moved correctly. This error could only be detected by performing a calibration of the unit and comparing desired results to measured results.

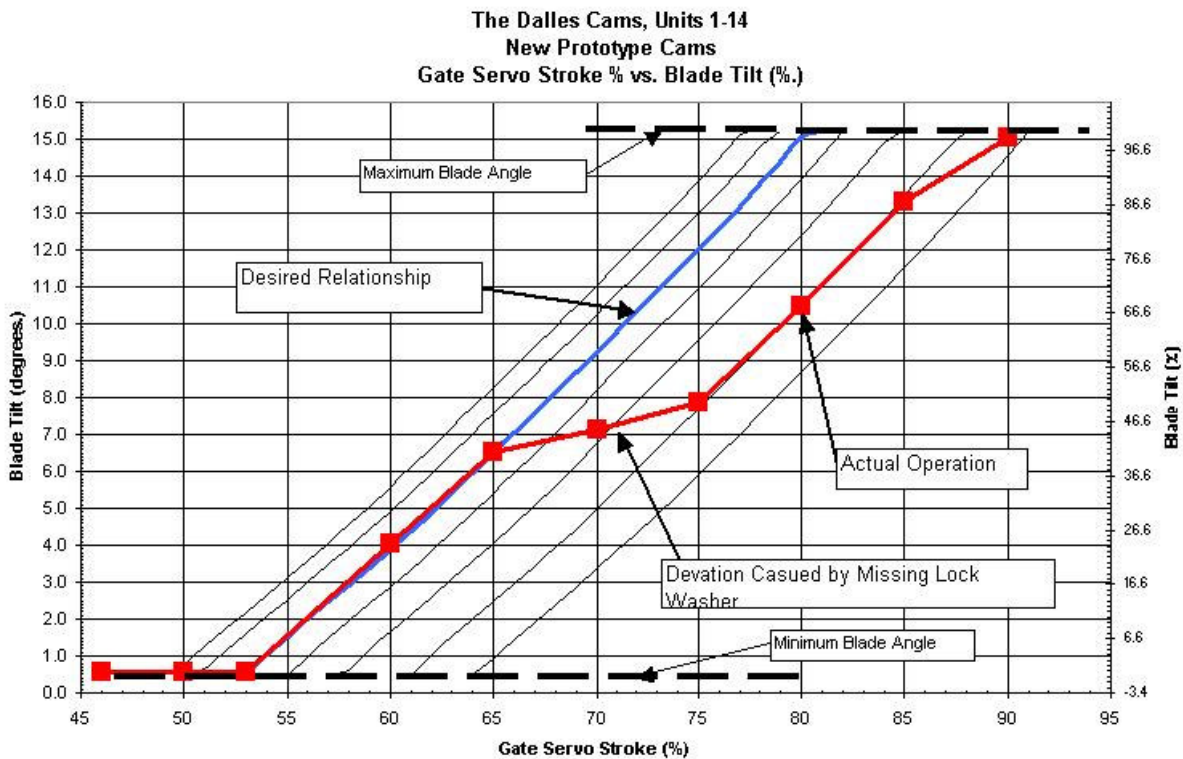


Figure A - 25. Example of 3-D cam operational error on on cam operation



## A.4 One-Percent Operating Limits

The development of the one percent operating limits is based on the best information that is available at the time the tables are prepared. The following paragraphs show the resulting information required for the one percent operating limit tables for the entire operating head range. The field index test data, previous model test data, and previous field measurements are consolidated into consistent operational information. Considerable engineering effort is required to adjust and consolidate the information into expected turbine performance curves, flow tables, and geometric cam curves that result in the one percent operating limit tables. These tables are developed for both with and without fish diversion devices installed on a particular turbine family at a particular project. Examples of these products are provided for one specific project and the final one percent operating limit tables from various existing projects are provided in A.4.4 below.

### A.4.1 Sample Performance Curves

The following is a sample performance curve family for Lower Monumental Units 4-6. These families of curves must be made for with and without fish diversion devices installed. Figure A - 26 show the without screens condition and Figure A - 27 shows the STS screens installed performance. A comparison of the turbine performance under the two operating conditions shows the performance difference.

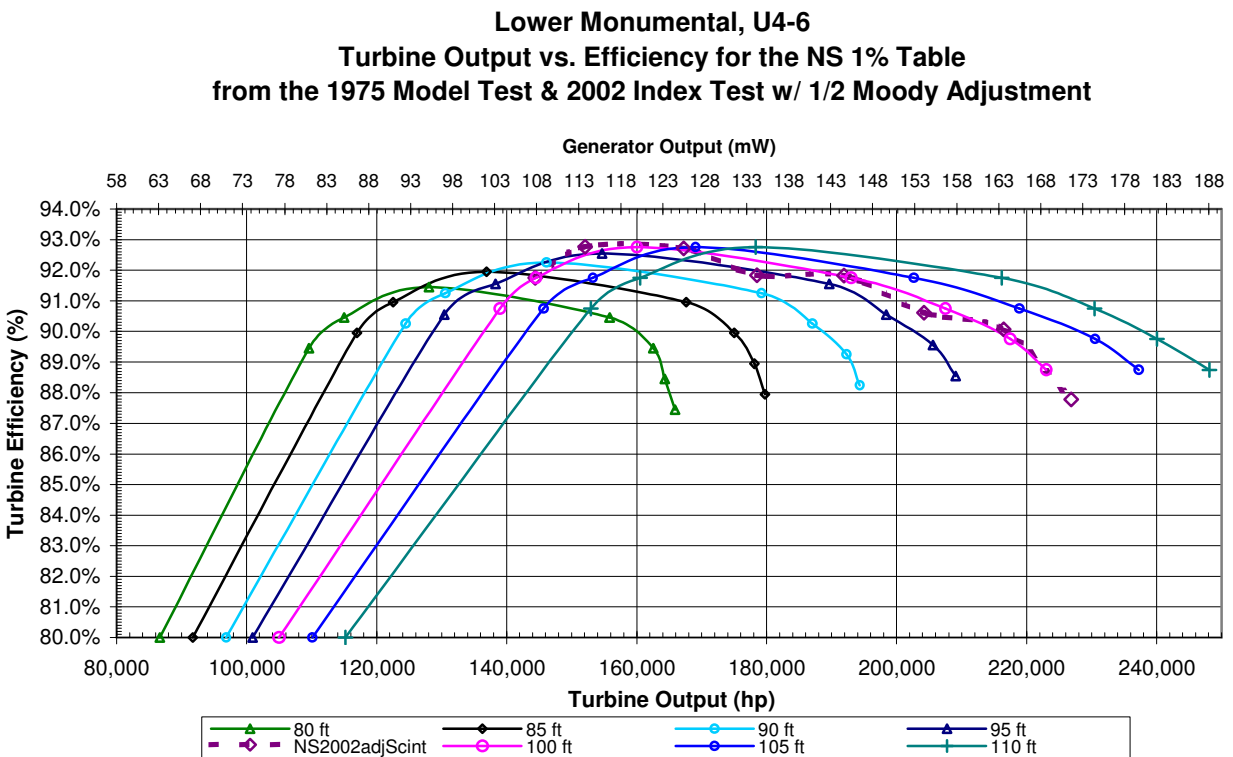


Figure A - 26. Example family of performance curves for no screens installed

**Lower Monumental, U4-6  
Turbine Output vs. Efficiency for the STS 1% Table  
from the 1975 Model Test & 2002 Index Test w/ 1/2 Moody Adjustment &  
Power Loss Adjustment**

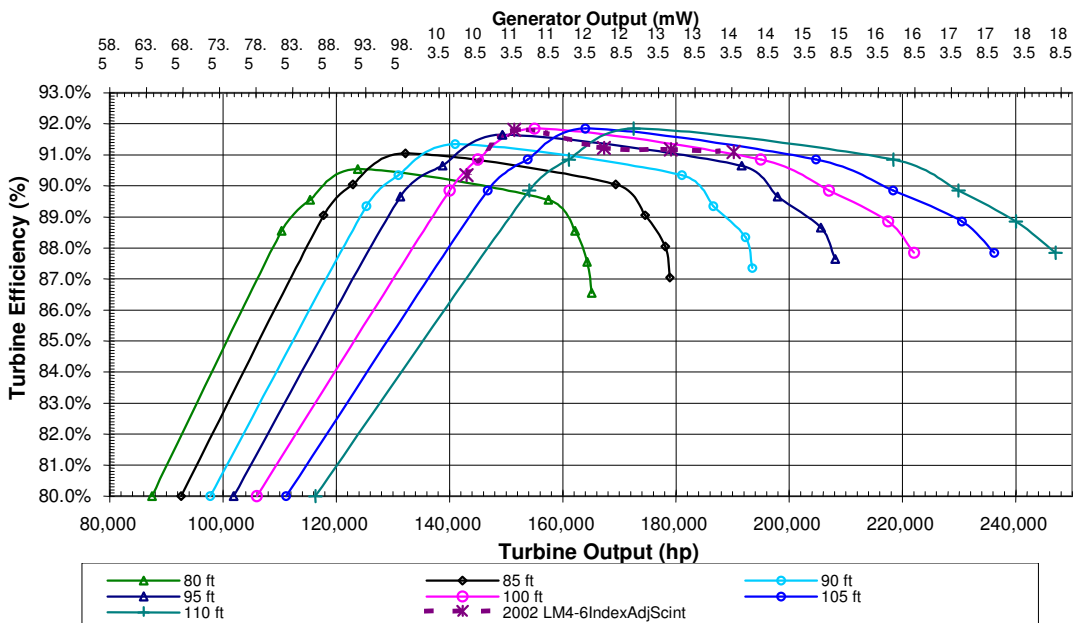


Figure A - 27. Example family of turbine performance curves with STS screens installed

### A.4.2 Sample Flow Table

As part of the information needed for the control system and to account for project and unit flow, a set of turbine discharge tables and curves are needed. These tables and curves are input to the GDACS system to report automatically on the flow conditions and capability of a particular project. Examples of the flow graphs are provided below. The flow tables are much more extensive and allow detailed evaluation of flow at a project. Figure A - 28 shows the graph of a without screens condition and Figure A - 29 shows a graph of with STS screens installed condition. A comparison of the graphs indicates the change in flow for the two operating conditions.

### Lower Monumental, NS Discharge, Units 4-6

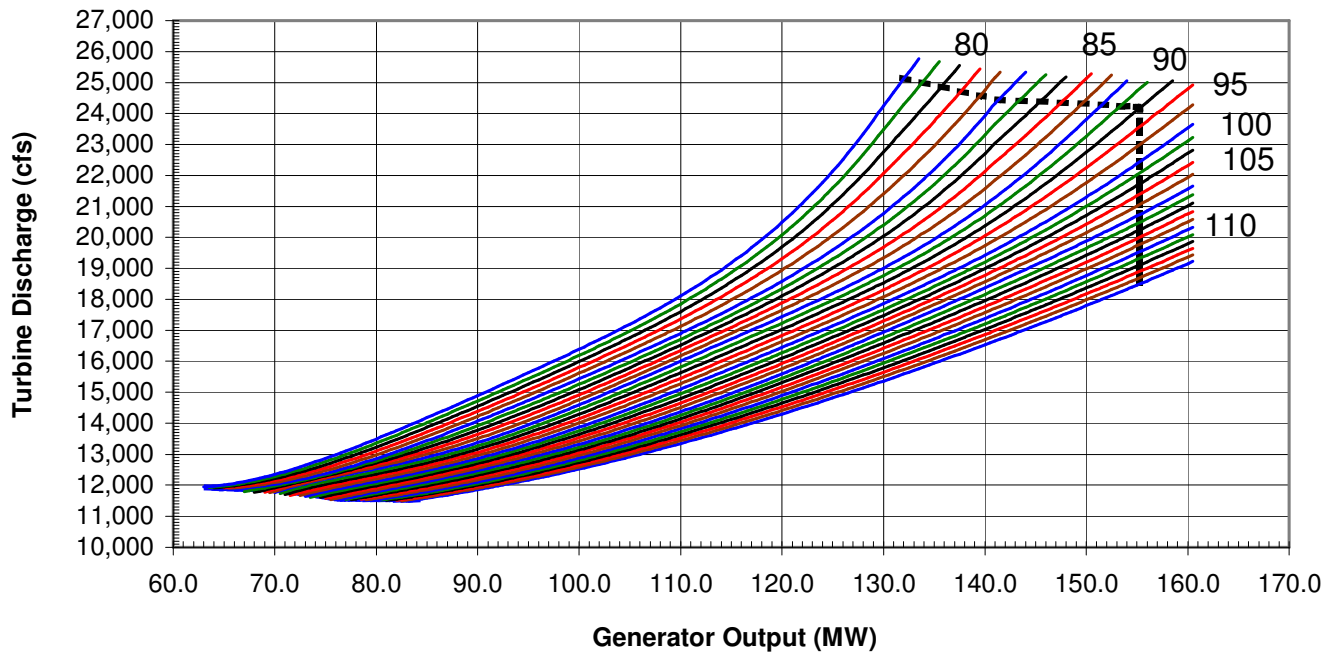


Figure A - 28. Example turbine discharge graph without screens installed

### Lower Monumental, STS Discharge, Units 4-6

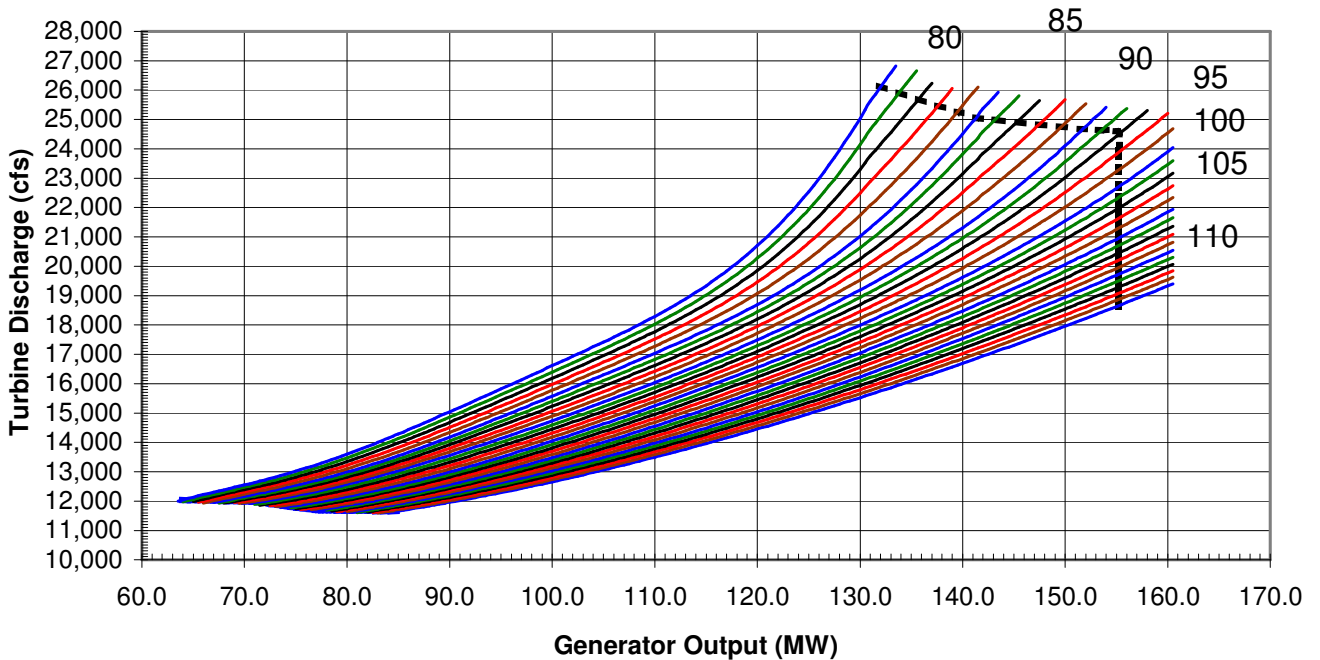
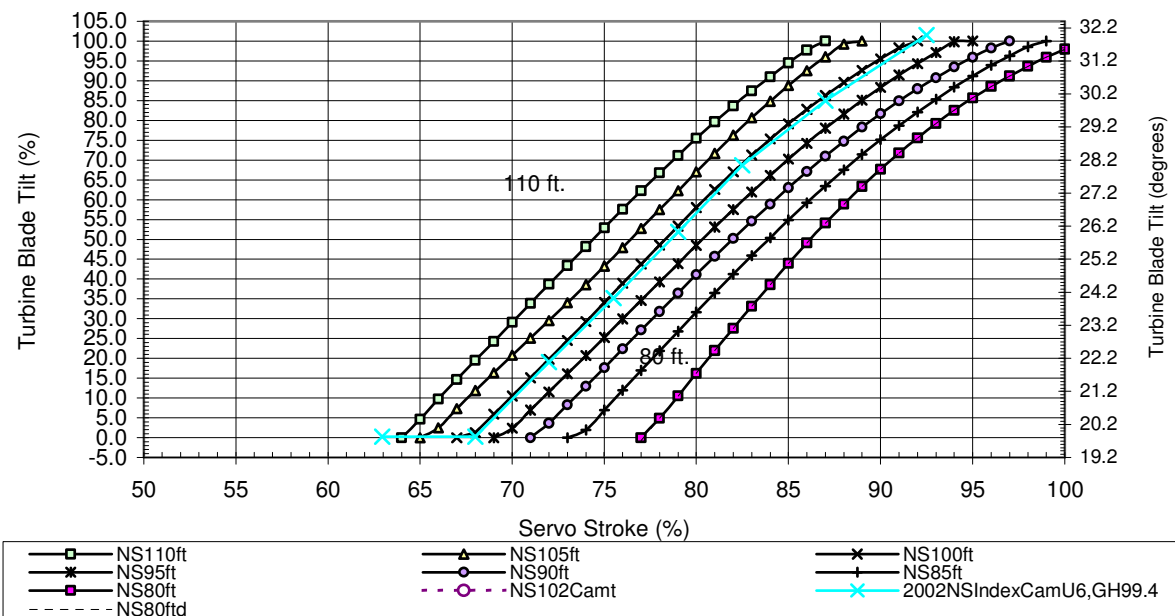


Figure A - 29. Example turbine discharge graph with STS fish screens installed

### A.4.3 Sample On Cam Family of Curves

The individual turbine electronic control units require the geometrical positioning of the turbine runner blade angle to the wicket gate position. The turbine runner blades follow the wicket positions that are dictated by the power requirements requested of the turbine to produce. These curves are input directly into the control system of a turbine as data tables. These data tables are adjusted for each turbine based upon the particular units calibration values. The involvement of the TSP in the need for operational improvements for fish passage improvements has resulted in much more detailed and precise tables for maintaining the correct geometrical positioning of each turbine unit. Figure A - 30 and Figure A - 31 are examples of the graphs of the actual operating tables for Lower Monumental Units 4-6. A comparison of the two families shows the difference in the operation geometry required for the two conditions of operation.

**Lower Monumental Units 4-6 NS Cams  
Gate Servo vs. Blade**



**Figure A - 30. On cam table graph of the no screen operating geometry**

### Lower Monumental STS Cams, Units 4-6, Gate Servo vs. Blade

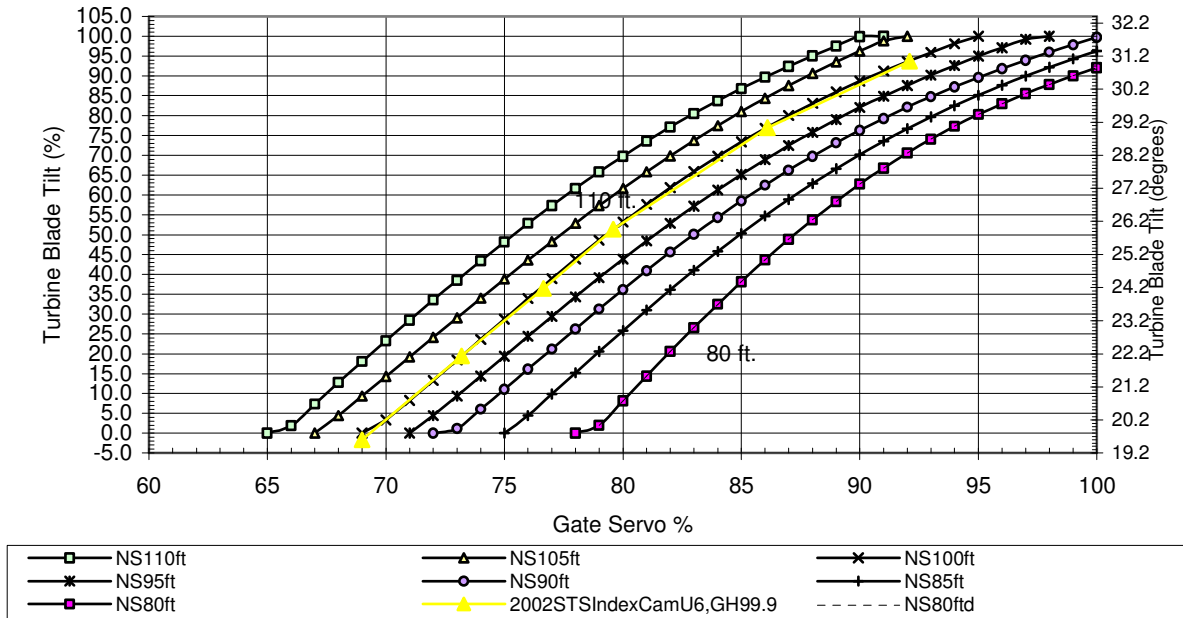


Figure A - 31. On cam table graph of the with STS screens operating geometry

#### A.4.4 One-Percent Operating Tables

The following tables are an example of the one-percent efficiency turbine operating limitations of existing turbine design families in the Corps hydropower system. The tables were current at the time of publication but are subject to revisions based upon on going Index testing (tuning) and design investigations. The contents of this table is different than is contained in the current Fish Passage Plan (FPP) which only contains the power and flow limitations. The content of this table was developed through extensive coordination with the TSP team, the region and Corps operations staff. Much of the information establishes the actual limitations of the machines in addition to the one percent operating limitations. These other limitations identify operational constraints should operation be required other than within the one percent operational limitation band.

# A.4.4.1 Bonneville I Existing Units and MGR Units

## Without Fish Screens

**Table A - 7. One percent table for Bonneville Units 1 to 10 with no screens installed – new MGRs**

Maximum Power Output @ 1%

$T = -0.9847GH + 71.148$  Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS

### Bonneville, U1-10, New MG Runners, 1% Table with No Screens Installed Based on the 1999 U6 Index Test and the 1997 Model Hill Curve

1Gross Head (ft)	2Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		5Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		6Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		7Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (%)	8CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	9Gen. Limit (mW)
	3Generator Power (mW)	4Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
	35	13.2		5,678	90.3%	18.9	7,203	19.6	7412				
36	13.4	5,615	90.6%	19.5	7,205	20.3	7414	24.3	8,985	33.0	12,997	35.70	62.1
37	13.6	5,555	90.9%	20.1	7,205	20.9	7414	25.0	8,951	34.1	13,028	34.71	62.1
38	13.9	5,499	91.1%	20.7	7,204	21.5	7413	25.6	8,918	35.3	13,054	33.73	62.1
39	14.1	5,445	91.4%	21.3	7,202	22.2	7412	26.3	8,886	36.4	13,076	32.74	62.1
40	14.3	5,394	91.7%	21.9	7,199	22.8	7409	26.9	8,854	37.6	13,093	31.76	62.1
41	14.6	5,355	91.8%	22.5	7,201	23.6	7467	28.0	8,969	38.8	13,147	30.78	62.1
42	14.8	5,318	91.9%	23.1	7,202	24.3	7521	29.1	9,077	40.0	13,197	29.79	62.1
43	15.1	5,282	92.1%	23.6	7,203	25.1	7572	30.1	9,180	41.1	13,242	28.81	62.1
44	15.3	5,248	92.2%	24.2	7,203	25.9	7620	31.2	9,278	42.3	13,284	27.82	62.1
45	15.6	5,216	92.3%	24.8	7,203	26.7	7666	32.3	9,370	43.5	13,322	26.84	62.1
46	15.8	5,164	92.4%	25.4	7,210	27.2	7641	33.2	9,416	44.6	13,303	25.85	62.1
47	16.0	5,114	92.5%	26.0	7,217	27.8	7618	34.1	9,459	45.7	13,280	24.87	62.1
48	16.1	5,067	92.7%	26.6	7,223	28.3	7594	35.0	9,500	46.7	13,253	23.88	62.1
49	16.3	5,022	92.8%	27.3	7,229	28.9	7572	36.0	9,539	47.8	13,222	22.90	62.1
50	16.5	4,978	92.9%	27.9	7,234	29.4	7550	36.9	9,575	48.8	13,188	21.91	62.1
51	16.9	4,981	93.0%	28.5	7,241	30.0	7546	37.8	9,618	49.9	13,207	20.93	62.1
52	17.2	4,983	93.1%	29.1	7,248	30.6	7542	38.4	9,577	51.0	13,222	19.94	62.1
53	17.5	4,985	93.1%	29.7	7,254	31.2	7538	39.0	9,537	52.1	13,234	18.96	62.1
54	17.9	4,988	93.2%	30.3	7,260	31.8	7533	39.7	9,499	53.1	13,242	17.97	62.1
55	18.2	4,990	93.3%	30.9	7,266	32.4	7529	41.6	9,768	54.2	13,248	16.99	62.1
56	18.6	5,002	93.3%	31.5	7,269	33.1	7549	42.5	9,808	54.6	13,046	16.00	62.1
57	19.0	5,014	93.3%	32.1	7,272	33.8	7569	43.4	9,846	54.9	12,841	15.02	62.1
58	19.3	5,026	93.4%	32.7	7,274	34.4	7587	44.4	9,883	55.3	12,633	14.04	62.1
59	19.7	5,037	93.4%	33.3	7,277	35.1	7605	45.3	9,918	55.5	12,421	13.05	62.1
60	20.1	5,047	93.4%	33.8	7,279	35.8	7622	46.3	9,952	55.8	12,206	12.07	62.1
61	20.5	5,055	93.4%	34.5	7,296	36.7	7684	46.9	9,930	56.1	12,048	11.08	62.1
62	20.8	5,062	93.5%	35.1	7,311	37.6	7743	47.6	9,909	56.3	11,887	10.10	62.1
63	21.2	5,068	93.5%	35.8	7,326	38.5	7801	48.3	9,889	56.5	11,721	9.11	62.1
64	21.6	5,075	93.6%	36.5	7,340	39.4	7856	49.0	9,868	56.7	11,552	8.13	62.1
65	21.9	5,081	93.6%	37.1	7,354	40.3	7910	49.7	9,849	56.8	11,379	7.14	62.1
66	22.4	5,119	93.5%	37.6	7,341	41.0	7929	50.6	9,876	57.4	11,328	6.16	62.1
67	22.9	5,156	93.5%	38.1	7,329	41.7	7947	51.4	9,902	58.1	11,275	6.00	62.1
68	23.4	5,191	93.4%	38.6	7,317	42.4	7965	52.3	9,928	58.6	11,220	6.00	62.1
69	23.9	5,226	93.4%	39.0	7,305	43.1	7982	53.2	9,954	59.2	11,161	6.00	62.1
70	24.4	5,259	93.3%	39.5	7,294	43.8	7999	54.1	9,979	59.8	11,100	6.00	62.1

- The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
- Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
- Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
- Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
- Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
- The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
- The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1997 Model Hill Curve cavitation limits with a 5' safety margin.
- The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1990-1997. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 5' SM.
- The generator limit is based on generator nameplate of 69.0 MVA @ 0.9 pf = 62.1 MW and the turbine shaft limit is 62.1 MW.

Prepared by HDC, June 2000  
RJW, DMW

**Table A - 8. One percent table for Bonneville Units 1 to 10 with no screens installed**

Maximum Power Output @ 1%  $T = -0.9847GH + 71.148$  Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS

**Bonneville, U1-10, 1% Table with No Screens Installed  
Based on the 1998 Index test (Scintillation) and the 1956 Prototype Hill Curve**

1Gross Head (ft)	2Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effc.		5Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff (%)	Lower 1% Limit		6Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		7Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	8CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	9Gen Limit (mW)
	3Generator Power (mW)	4Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
35	7.7	3,294	86.5%	13.2	5,272	22.9	9030	31.0	12,355	35.9	14,820	36.68	62.1
36	7.7	3,224	86.8%	13.7	5,296	23.4	8939	32.3	12,449	37.3	14,918	35.70	62.1
37	7.8	3,158	87.1%	14.2	5,317	23.9	8852	33.5	12,536	38.6	15,010	34.71	62.1
38	7.8	3,095	87.5%	14.7	5,336	24.5	8768	34.8	12,614	40.0	15,098	33.73	62.1
39	7.9	3,036	87.8%	15.2	5,353	25.0	8688	36.0	12,686	41.4	15,180	32.74	62.1
40	7.9	2,980	88.2%	15.7	5,368	25.5	8610	37.3	12,751	42.8	15,258	31.76	62.1
41	8.1	2,969	88.3%	16.3	5,414	26.8	8810	38.5	12,825	44.2	15,346	30.78	62.1
42	8.2	2,959	88.5%	16.8	5,456	28.1	8999	39.8	12,895	45.6	15,429	29.79	62.1
43	8.4	2,949	88.7%	17.4	5,496	29.4	9177	41.0	12,959	47.1	15,508	28.81	62.1
44	8.6	2,939	88.9%	18.0	5,534	30.7	9346	42.3	13,019	48.5	15,583	27.82	62.1
45	8.8	2,930	89.1%	18.5	5,569	32.0	9506	43.5	13,075	49.9	15,654	26.84	62.1
46	9.0	2,939	89.3%	19.2	5,626	33.2	9630	44.4	13,048	51.3	15,728	25.85	62.1
47	9.2	2,946	89.4%	19.8	5,680	34.4	9749	45.4	13,021	52.7	15,799	24.87	62.1
48	9.4	2,954	89.6%	20.4	5,732	35.6	9861	46.3	12,995	54.1	15,865	23.88	62.1
49	9.6	2,961	89.7%	21.1	5,781	36.8	9968	47.3	12,969	55.5	15,928	22.90	62.1
50	9.8	2,968	89.9%	21.7	5,827	37.9	10070	48.2	12,944	56.9	15,988	21.91	62.1
51	10.1	2,978	90.0%	22.5	5,919	38.5	9991	49.0	12,866	57.5	15,786	20.93	62.1
52	10.3	2,989	90.1%	23.3	6,006	39.0	9914	49.8	12,811	58.0	15,579	19.94	62.1
53	10.5	2,999	90.2%	24.2	6,090	39.5	9840	50.6	12,757	58.5	15,365	18.96	62.1
54	10.8	3,008	90.4%	25.0	6,170	40.0	9768	51.4	12,705	58.9	15,145	17.97	62.1
55	11.0	3,017	90.5%	25.8	6,247	40.5	9699	51.9	12,578	59.3	14,919	16.99	62.1
56	11.3	3,039	90.4%	26.3	6,258	41.8	9851	53.3	12,677	59.6	14,638	16.00	62.1
57	11.6	3,060	90.4%	26.8	6,269	43.2	9997	54.6	12,774	59.8	14,352	15.02	62.1
58	11.9	3,080	90.3%	27.3	6,280	44.5	10139	55.9	12,867	60.0	14,063	14.04	62.1
59	12.1	3,100	90.3%	27.8	6,290	45.9	10276	57.2	12,958	60.1	13,771	13.05	62.1
60	12.4	3,118	90.2%	28.3	6,300	47.2	10410	58.6	13,046	60.1	13,476	12.07	62.1
61	12.7	3,145	90.1%	28.7	6,293	48.4	10495	59.7	13,095	60.1	13,221	11.08	62.1
62	13.0	3,172	90.0%	29.1	6,287	49.5	10578	60.9	13,142	60.0	12,961	10.10	62.1
63	13.4	3,197	89.9%	29.5	6,281	50.7	10659	62.0	13,188	59.8	12,696	9.11	62.1
64	13.7	3,222	89.9%	29.9	6,275	51.8	10738	63.1	13,233	59.5	12,425	8.13	62.1
65	14.0	3,246	89.8%	30.4	6,270	52.9	10815	64.3	13,278	59.2	12,148	7.14	62.1
66	14.4	3,287	89.7%	31.0	6,322	52.8	10640	65.1	13,272	59.7	12,076	6.16	62.1
67	14.8	3,327	89.5%	31.7	6,372	52.7	10470	66.0	13,266	60.1	12,000	6.00	62.1
68	15.2	3,366	89.4%	32.4	6,422	52.6	10305	66.9	13,261	60.5	11,921	6.00	62.1
69	15.6	3,403	89.3%	33.1	6,471	52.4	10145	67.8	13,257	60.9	11,838	6.00	62.1
70	16.0	3,440	89.2%	33.8	6,519	52.3	9990	68.6	13,253	61.3	11,751	6.00	62.1

1. The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
2. Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
3. Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
4. Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on model efficiency, gross head, and power output.
5. Turbine model efficiency at a 1% drop from the best operating point.
6. The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
7. The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1955 Model Hill Curve cavitation limits with a 1' safety margin.
8. The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1990-1997. The turbine operating limit is based on this min TW with a 1' SM.
9. The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate.

Prepared by HDC, July 2001  
RJW, DMW

With Fish Screens

**Table A - 9. One percent table for Bonneville Units 1 to 10 with screens installed – new MGRs**

Maximum Power Output @ 1%

T = -0.9847GH + 71.148 Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS

**Bonneville, U1-10, New MG Runners, 1% Table with Screens Installed**

Based on the 1999 U6 Index Test and the 1997 Model Hill Curve

1Gross Head (ft)	2Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		5Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		6Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		7Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (%)	8CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	9Gen. Limit (mW)
	3Generator Power (mW)	4Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
	(mW)	(cfs)		(mW)	(cfs)	(mW)	(cfs)	(mW)	(cfs)				
35	13.2	5,678	89.7%	17.6	6,757	19.2	7,303	24.0	9,200	31.8	12,991	36.68	62.1
36	13.4	5,615	89.8%	18.2	6,771	19.9	7,321	24.6	9,181	33.0	13,043	35.70	62.1
37	13.6	5,555	89.9%	18.7	6,783	20.5	7,337	25.3	9,163	34.1	13,089	34.71	62.1
38	13.9	5,499	90.1%	19.3	6,794	21.1	7,352	26.0	9,145	35.3	13,131	33.73	62.1
39	14.1	5,445	90.2%	19.8	6,804	21.7	7,366	26.6	9,128	36.4	13,168	32.74	62.1
40	14.3	5,394	91.1%	20.4	6,753	22.4	7,314	27.3	9,031	37.6	13,200	31.76	62.1
41	14.6	5,355	91.2%	21.0	6,754	23.3	7,423	28.4	9,148	38.8	13,245	30.78	62.1
42	14.8	5,318	91.3%	21.5	6,755	24.2	7,526	29.5	9,259	40.0	13,285	29.79	62.1
43	15.1	5,282	91.5%	22.0	6,756	25.1	7,624	30.5	9,363	41.1	13,322	28.81	62.1
44	15.3	5,248	91.6%	22.6	6,756	26.1	7,716	31.6	9,463	42.3	13,355	27.82	62.1
45	15.6	5,216	91.7%	23.1	6,756	27.0	7,804	32.7	9,557	43.5	13,384	26.84	62.1
46	15.8	5,164	91.8%	23.7	6,763	27.4	7,741	33.6	9,603	44.6	13,379	25.85	62.1
47	16.0	5,114	91.9%	24.3	6,769	27.8	7,681	34.6	9,648	45.7	13,371	24.87	62.1
48	16.1	5,067	92.1%	24.8	6,775	28.2	7,624	35.5	9,689	46.7	13,358	23.88	62.1
49	16.3	5,022	92.2%	25.4	6,780	28.7	7,568	36.5	9,729	47.8	13,342	22.90	62.1
50	16.5	4,978	92.3%	26.0	6,785	29.1	7,514	37.4	9,766	48.8	13,323	21.91	62.1
51	16.9	4,981	92.4%	26.5	6,792	29.6	7,496	38.3	9,809	49.9	13,326	20.93	62.1
52	17.2	4,983	92.5%	27.1	6,798	30.1	7,479	39.3	9,850	51.0	13,326	19.94	62.1
53	17.5	4,985	92.5%	27.7	6,804	30.7	7,462	40.2	9,889	52.1	13,323	18.96	62.1
54	17.9	4,988	92.6%	28.3	6,810	31.2	7,445	41.2	9,927	53.1	13,317	17.97	62.1
55	18.2	4,990	92.7%	28.8	6,815	31.8	7,429	42.1	9,962	54.2	13,307	16.99	62.1
56	18.6	5,002	92.7%	29.4	6,817	32.5	7,464	43.1	10,003	54.6	13,116	16.00	62.1
57	19.0	5,014	92.7%	29.9	6,820	33.2	7,498	44.0	10,042	54.9	12,921	15.02	62.1
58	19.3	5,026	92.8%	30.4	6,823	34.0	7,530	45.0	10,079	55.3	12,722	14.04	62.1
59	19.7	5,037	92.8%	31.0	6,825	34.7	7,562	45.9	10,115	55.5	12,519	13.05	62.1
60	20.1	5,047	92.8%	31.5	6,827	35.4	7,592	46.9	10,150	55.8	12,313	12.07	62.1
61	20.5	5,055	92.8%	32.1	6,842	36.6	7,702	47.6	10,128	56.1	12,157	11.08	62.1
62	20.8	5,062	92.9%	32.8	6,857	37.7	7,808	48.3	10,106	56.3	11,996	10.10	62.1
63	21.2	5,068	92.9%	33.4	6,871	38.8	7,911	49.0	10,085	56.5	11,832	9.11	62.1
64	21.6	5,075	93.0%	34.0	6,884	40.0	8,010	49.7	10,064	56.7	11,663	8.13	62.1
65	21.9	5,081	93.0%	34.6	6,897	41.1	8,106	50.4	10,044	56.8	11,490	7.14	62.1
66	22.4	5,119	92.9%	35.0	6,885	41.9	8,153	51.2	10,072	57.4	11,440	6.16	62.1
67	22.9	5,156	92.9%	35.5	6,873	42.8	8,198	52.1	10,099	58.1	11,386	6.00	62.1
68	23.4	5,191	92.8%	35.9	6,862	43.6	8,242	53.0	10,126	58.6	11,330	6.00	62.1
69	23.9	5,226	92.8%	36.4	6,851	44.5	8,286	53.9	10,152	59.2	11,271	6.00	62.1
70	24.4	5,259	92.7%	36.8	6,841	45.3	8,328	54.8	10,177	59.8	11,209	6.00	62.1

- The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
- Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
- Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
- Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
- Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
- The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
- The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1997 Model Hill Curve cavitation limits with a 5' safety margin.
- The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1990-1997. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 5' SM.
- The generator limit is based on generator nameplate of 69.0 MVA @ 0.9 pf = 62.1 MW and the turbine shaft limit is 62.1 MW.

Prepared by HDC, June 2000  
RJM, DMW



Table A - 10. One percent table for Bonneville Units 1 to 10 with STS installed

## Bonneville I U1-10 STS

**Based on the 1998 Index test (Scintillation) and the 1956 Prototype Hill Curve w/STS Adjustment Factor**

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head (ft)	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>5</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>6</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	<sup>9</sup> Gen Limit (mW)
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power (mW)	<sup>4</sup> Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
35	8.2	3,529	84.5%	12.7	5,192	20.2	8,131	29.2	11,894	35.9	15,315	36.68	62.1
36	8.3	3,454	84.7%	13.3	5,251	21.3	8,320	30.3	11,999	37.3	15,396	35.70	62.1
37	8.3	3,384	84.9%	13.8	5,307	22.4	8,498	31.5	12,096	38.6	15,471	34.71	62.1
38	8.4	3,316	85.1%	14.4	5,358	23.5	8,664	32.7	12,186	40.0	15,541	33.73	62.1
39	8.4	3,253	85.3%	14.9	5,406	24.6	8,820	33.8	12,269	41.4	15,606	32.74	62.1
40	8.5	3,192	86.2%	15.1	5,284	22.6	7,818	35.1	12,270	42.8	15,666	31.76	62.1
41	8.7	3,181	86.3%	15.6	5,329	23.7	7,983	36.2	12,341	44.2	15,747	30.78	62.1
42	8.8	3,170	86.5%	16.2	5,371	24.8	8,140	37.4	12,407	45.6	15,824	29.79	62.1
43	9.0	3,159	86.7%	16.7	5,410	25.9	8,287	38.6	12,469	47.1	15,897	28.81	62.1
44	9.2	3,149	86.9%	17.3	5,447	27.0	8,426	39.7	12,526	48.5	15,965	27.82	62.1
45	9.4	3,140	87.1%	17.8	5,481	28.2	8,558	40.9	12,579	49.9	16,029	26.84	62.1
46	9.6	3,148	87.3%	18.4	5,537	29.2	8,665	41.8	12,553	51.3	16,101	25.85	62.1
47	9.8	3,157	87.4%	19.1	5,590	30.2	8,767	42.7	12,527	52.7	16,169	24.87	62.1
48	10.1	3,165	87.6%	19.7	5,641	31.3	8,864	43.6	12,501	54.1	16,233	23.88	62.1
49	10.3	3,172	87.7%	20.3	5,688	32.3	8,956	44.5	12,476	55.5	16,293	22.90	62.1
50	10.6	3,180	87.9%	20.9	5,734	33.3	9,044	45.4	12,451	56.9	16,350	21.91	62.1
51	10.8	3,191	88.0%	21.7	5,824	33.9	8,997	46.1	12,375	57.5	16,154	20.93	62.1
52	11.1	3,202	88.1%	22.5	5,910	34.4	8,952	46.8	12,302	58.0	15,952	19.94	62.1
53	11.3	3,213	88.2%	23.2	5,992	34.9	8,908	47.4	12,232	58.5	15,743	18.96	62.1
54	11.5	3,223	88.4%	24.0	6,071	35.5	8,866	48.1	12,163	58.9	15,528	17.97	62.1
55	11.8	3,233	88.5%	24.8	6,146	36.0	8,824	48.8	12,097	59.3	15,306	16.99	62.1
56	12.1	3,256	88.4%	25.3	6,157	37.2	8,946	50.1	12,193	59.6	15,018	16.00	62.1
57	12.4	3,278	88.4%	25.8	6,168	38.3	9,063	51.3	12,286	59.8	14,727	15.02	62.1
58	12.7	3,300	88.3%	26.3	6,179	39.4	9,177	52.6	12,376	60.0	14,278	14.04	62.1
59	13.0	3,321	88.3%	26.7	6,189	40.6	9,287	53.8	12,463	60.1	13,983	13.05	62.1
60	13.3	3,341	88.2%	27.2	6,199	41.7	9,394	55.1	12,548	60.1	13,830	12.07	62.1
61	13.6	3,370	88.1%	27.6	6,192	42.7	9,460	56.2	12,595	60.1	13,575	11.08	62.1
62	14.0	3,398	88.0%	28.0	6,186	43.6	9,525	57.2	12,641	60.0	13,314	10.10	62.1
63	14.3	3,426	87.9%	28.4	6,180	44.6	9,588	58.3	12,685	59.8	13,047	9.11	62.1
64	14.7	3,452	87.9%	28.8	6,175	45.5	9,649	59.4	12,729	59.5	12,774	8.13	62.1
65	15.0	3,477	87.8%	29.2	6,170	46.5	9,709	60.5	12,772	59.2	12,495	7.14	62.1
66	15.4	3,522	87.7%	29.9	6,221	46.5	9,582	61.3	12,767	59.7	12,418	6.16	62.1
67	15.8	3,564	87.5%	30.5	6,271	46.5	9,458	62.1	12,762	60.1	12,337	6.00	62.1
68	16.3	3,606	87.4%	31.2	6,320	46.6	9,339	62.9	12,757	60.5	12,253	6.00	62.1
69	16.7	3,646	87.3%	31.8	6,368	46.6	9,222	63.7	12,754	60.9	12,165	6.00	62.1
70	17.1	3,686	87.2%	32.5	6,415	46.6	9,110	64.5	12,750	61.3	12,073	6.00	62.1

1. The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
2. Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
3. Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
4. Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on model efficiency, gross head, and power output.
5. Turbine model efficiency at a 1% drop from the best operating point.
6. The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
7. The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1955 Model Hill Curve cavitation limits with a 1' safety margin.
8. The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1990-1997. The turbine operating limit is based on this min TW with a 1' SM.
9. The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate.

Prepared by HDC, July 2001  
RJW, DMW

### A.4.4.2 Bonneville II Units

Without Screens

**Table A - 11. One percent table for Bonneville Units 11 to 18 with no screens installed**

Maximum Power Output @ 1% TW = -0.9847GH + 71.148 Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS

## Bonneville 2, Units 11-18, 1% Table with No Screens Installed

Based on the 1979 Model Test and 1995 Unit 16 NS Index Test

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head (ft)	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>5</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>6</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		<sup>7</sup> Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	<sup>9</sup> Gen. Limit (mW)
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power (mW)	<sup>4</sup> Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
30	20.9	10,493	84.9%	22.4	10,583	27.0	12642	36.0	17,019	34.7	16,381	41.61	76.5
31	21.3	10,378	85.4%	23.1	10,532	27.4	12336	36.7	16,737	36.9	16,874	40.62	76.5
32	21.8	10,270	85.8%	23.9	10,481	27.8	12048	37.5	16,470	39.3	17,370	39.64	76.5
33	22.3	10,169	86.3%	24.6	10,430	28.1	11777	38.3	16,217	41.7	17,869	38.65	76.5
34	22.7	10,073	86.8%	25.4	10,380	28.5	11521	39.1	15,975	44.1	18,371	37.67	76.5
35	23.2	9,983	87.2%	26.2	10,330	28.9	11278	39.9	15,746	46.7	18,875	36.68	76.5
36	23.8	9,951	87.5%	27.0	10,341	29.9	11316	41.2	15,773	49.0	19,272	35.70	76.5
37	24.4	9,920	87.9%	27.9	10,350	30.9	11349	42.6	15,795	51.4	19,669	34.71	76.5
38	24.9	9,891	88.2%	28.8	10,356	32.0	11378	43.9	15,813	53.9	20,066	33.73	76.5
39	25.5	9,863	88.5%	29.7	10,360	33.0	11403	45.3	15,827	56.4	20,462	32.74	76.5
40	26.1	9,837	88.8%	30.5	10,362	34.0	11425	46.7	15,837	59.0	20,859	31.76	76.5
41	26.7	9,817	89.0%	31.3	10,336	34.9	11399	48.0	15,869	61.2	21,063	30.78	76.5
42	27.3	9,798	89.2%	32.1	10,310	35.8	11374	49.4	15,897	63.4	21,264	29.79	76.5
43	27.9	9,780	89.4%	32.8	10,285	36.6	11348	50.8	15,922	65.6	21,460	28.81	76.5
44	28.5	9,763	89.7%	33.6	10,259	37.5	11323	52.2	15,943	67.8	21,652	27.82	76.5
45	29.1	9,747	89.9%	34.3	10,234	38.3	11298	53.5	15,962	70.1	21,840	26.84	76.5
46	29.7	9,726	90.0%	35.1	10,230	39.2	11300	55.0	16,021	72.1	21,913	25.85	76.5
47	30.3	9,707	90.0%	35.9	10,226	40.1	11301	55.8	15,888	74.2	21,981	24.87	76.5
48	30.9	9,688	90.1%	36.7	10,222	41.0	11302	56.6	15,761	76.3	22,044	23.88	76.5
49	31.4	9,671	90.2%	37.5	10,217	41.9	11303	57.3	15,637	76.7	21,623	22.90	76.5
50	32.0	9,653	90.3%	38.3	10,212	42.8	11303	60.8	16,226	76.7	21,111	21.91	76.5
51	32.5	9,608	90.4%	39.2	10,245	44.0	11373	62.9	16,446	76.7	20,584	20.93	76.5
52	33.0	9,565	90.4%	40.1	10,276	45.1	11439	65.0	16,657	76.7	20,079	19.94	76.5
53	33.5	9,523	90.5%	41.0	10,305	46.3	11503	67.1	16,860	76.7	19,594	18.96	76.5
54	34.0	9,482	90.6%	41.9	10,333	47.4	11563	69.2	17,054	76.7	19,128	17.97	76.5
55	34.5	9,444	90.6%	42.8	10,360	48.6	11622	71.3	17,240	76.7	18,680	16.99	76.5
56	35.0	9,406	90.8%	44.2	10,476	49.5	11611	71.6	16,977	76.7	18,289	16.00	76.5
57	35.4	9,370	91.1%	45.6	10,586	50.5	11599	72.0	16,723	76.7	17,913	15.02	76.5
58	35.9	9,335	91.3%	46.9	10,691	51.4	11587	72.4	16,478	76.7	17,550	14.04	76.5
59	36.4	9,301	91.5%	48.3	10,792	52.4	11574	72.7	16,240	76.7	17,199	13.05	76.5
60	36.9	9,269	91.7%	49.7	10,887	53.3	11562	73.1	16,010	76.7	16,861	12.07	76.5
61	37.6	9,296	91.6%	50.1	10,800	53.6	11446	76.3	16,458	76.7	16,570	11.08	76.5
62	38.4	9,322	91.6%	50.5	10,715	53.9	11334	79.5	16,892	76.7	16,288	10.10	76.5
63	39.1	9,347	91.5%	50.8	10,634	54.2	11226	82.8	17,313	76.7	16,016	9.11	76.5
64	39.8	9,371	91.4%	51.2	10,555	54.5	11121	86.0	17,723	76.7	15,752	8.13	76.5
65	40.5	9,395	91.3%	51.6	10,479	54.8	11020	89.2	18,121	76.7	15,496	7.14	76.5
66	41.2	9,399	91.3%	52.6	10,519	55.7	11016	90.6	18,127	76.7	15,258	6.16	76.5
67	41.8	9,403	91.3%	53.6	10,558	56.5	11013	92.0	18,133	76.7	15,027	6.00	76.5
68	42.4	9,407	91.3%	54.6	10,595	57.3	11010	93.4	18,139	76.7	14,803	6.00	76.5
69	43.1	9,410	91.3%	55.6	10,632	58.2	11007	94.8	18,145	76.7	14,585	6.00	76.5
70	43.7	9,414	91.3%	56.6	10,668	59.0	11004	96.2	18,150	76.7	14,373	6.00	76.5

- The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
- Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
- Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
- Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
- Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
- The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
- The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1979 Model Test cavitation limits with a 10 foot safety margin.
- The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1993-1998. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 10 foot SM.
- The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate. Nameplate is 70.00 MVA @ 0.95 pf = 76.50 MW.

Prepared by HDC, January 2001  
RJW, DMW

With Fish Screens

**Table A - 12. One percent table for Bonneville Units 11 to 18 with STS installed**

Maximum Power Output @ 1%  $T = -0.9847GH + 71.148$  Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS

**Bonneville 2, Units 11-18, 1% Table with STS Installed**

Based on the 1979 Model Test and 1995 Unit 16 STS Index Test with STS adjustment Factor

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head (ft)	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>3</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff (%)	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>4</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		<sup>7</sup> Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	<sup>9</sup> Gen. Limit (mW)
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power (mW)	<sup>4</sup> Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
30	20.9	10,493	84.4%	22.9	10,881	26.7	12545	36.5	17,395	34.7	16,439	41.61	76.5
31	21.3	10,378	84.9%	23.6	10,828	27.2	12303	37.6	17,230	36.9	16,918	40.62	76.5
32	21.8	10,270	85.3%	24.4	10,775	27.7	12074	38.7	17,072	39.3	17,399	39.64	76.5
33	22.3	10,169	85.8%	25.2	10,723	28.2	11857	39.7	16,919	41.7	17,882	38.65	76.5
34	22.7	10,073	86.3%	26.0	10,670	28.7	11652	40.8	16,771	44.1	18,367	37.67	76.5
35	23.2	9,983	86.7%	26.7	10,619	29.2	11457	41.9	16,628	46.7	18,853	36.68	76.5
36	23.8	9,951	87.0%	27.6	10,630	30.2	11492	43.3	16,657	49.0	19,275	35.70	76.5
37	24.4	9,920	87.4%	28.5	10,639	31.2	11522	44.7	16,680	51.4	19,697	34.71	76.5
38	24.9	9,891	87.7%	29.4	10,645	32.3	11549	46.1	16,699	53.9	20,120	33.73	76.5
39	25.5	9,863	88.0%	30.3	10,649	33.3	11572	47.6	16,713	56.4	20,544	32.74	76.5
40	26.1	9,837	88.3%	31.2	10,651	34.3	11591	49.0	16,724	59.0	20,969	31.76	76.5
41	26.7	9,817	88.5%	32.0	10,624	35.2	11564	50.4	16,756	61.2	21,200	30.78	76.5
42	27.3	9,798	88.7%	32.8	10,597	36.1	11537	51.9	16,786	63.4	21,426	29.79	76.5
43	27.9	9,780	88.9%	33.5	10,571	36.9	11511	53.3	16,812	65.6	21,649	28.81	76.5
44	28.5	9,763	89.2%	34.3	10,544	37.8	11484	54.8	16,834	67.8	21,868	27.82	76.5
45	29.1	9,747	89.4%	35.1	10,518	38.6	11457	56.2	16,854	70.1	22,084	26.84	76.5
46	29.7	9,726	89.5%	35.9	10,514	39.5	11458	57.7	16,917	72.1	22,092	25.85	76.5
47	30.3	9,707	89.5%	36.7	10,510	40.4	11459	58.5	16,770	74.2	22,096	24.87	76.5
48	30.9	9,688	89.6%	37.5	10,505	41.3	11458	59.3	16,629	76.3	22,095	23.88	76.5
49	31.4	9,671	89.7%	38.3	10,500	42.2	11458	60.1	16,493	76.7	21,610	22.90	76.5
50	32.0	9,653	89.8%	39.1	10,495	43.2	11457	63.8	17,133	76.7	21,039	21.91	76.5
51	32.5	9,608	89.9%	40.0	10,529	44.3	11522	66.0	17,365	76.7	20,528	20.93	76.5
52	33.0	9,565	89.9%	41.0	10,561	45.4	11584	68.2	17,588	76.7	20,038	19.94	76.5
53	33.5	9,523	90.0%	41.9	10,591	46.6	11644	70.4	17,801	76.7	19,567	18.96	76.5
54	34.0	9,482	90.1%	42.8	10,620	47.7	11701	72.6	18,006	76.7	19,115	17.97	76.5
55	34.5	9,444	90.1%	43.8	10,647	48.9	11755	74.8	18,203	76.7	18,680	16.99	76.5
56	35.0	9,406	90.3%	45.2	10,766	49.9	11763	75.2	17,925	76.7	18,297	16.00	76.5
57	35.4	9,370	90.6%	46.6	10,880	50.9	11770	75.6	17,656	76.7	17,929	15.02	76.5
58	35.9	9,335	90.8%	48.0	10,987	52.0	11776	76.0	17,397	76.7	17,573	14.04	76.5
59	36.4	9,301	91.0%	49.4	11,090	53.0	11780	76.4	17,146	76.7	17,229	13.05	76.5
60	36.9	9,269	91.2%	50.8	11,188	54.1	11783	76.7	16,903	76.7	16,898	12.07	76.5
61	37.6	9,296	91.1%	51.2	11,099	54.4	11666	80.1	17,375	76.7	16,615	11.08	76.5
62	38.4	9,322	91.1%	51.6	11,012	54.7	11552	83.5	17,834	76.7	16,342	10.10	76.5
63	39.1	9,347	91.0%	52.0	10,928	55.0	11442	86.9	18,279	76.7	16,077	9.11	76.5
64	39.8	9,371	90.9%	52.3	10,847	55.3	11335	90.3	18,711	76.7	15,821	8.13	76.5
65	40.5	9,395	90.8%	52.7	10,769	55.6	11232	93.7	19,132	76.7	15,572	7.14	76.5
66	41.2	9,399	90.8%	53.7	10,810	56.5	11235	95.1	19,138	76.7	15,331	6.16	76.5
67	41.8	9,403	90.8%	54.8	10,850	57.3	11238	96.6	19,145	76.7	15,098	6.00	76.5
68	42.4	9,407	90.8%	55.8	10,889	58.2	11240	98.1	19,151	76.7	14,871	6.00	76.5
69	43.1	9,410	90.8%	56.8	10,926	59.1	11243	99.6	19,157	76.7	14,650	6.00	76.5
70	43.7	9,414	90.8%	57.8	10,963	59.9	11245	101.0	19,163	76.7	14,436	6.00	76.5

1. The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
2. Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
3. Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
4. Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
5. Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
6. The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
7. The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1979 Model Test cavitation limits with a 10 foot safety margin.
8. The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1993-1998. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 10 foot SM.
9. The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate. Nameplate is 70.00 MVA @ 0.95 pf = 76.50 MW.

Prepared by HDC, January 2001  
RJW, DMW

### A.4.4.3 The Dalles Units 1 to 14 (No Screens Installed at this Project)

**Table A - 13. One percent table for The Dalles Units 1 to 14 with no screens installed**

Maximum Power Output @ 1%

TW = -1.0277GH + 158.923 Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS

## The Dalles, Units 1-14, 1% Table with No Screens Installed

Based on the Unit 9 2000 Index Test and 1954 Model Hill Curve

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head (ft)	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>5</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>6</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		<sup>7</sup> Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (%)	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	<sup>9</sup> Gen. Limit (mW)
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power (mW)	<sup>4</sup> Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
55	24.8	6,796	87.0%	35.1	8,854	39.0	9719	44.1	11,108	61.3	16,600	102.40	89.7
56	24.9	6,706	87.2%	35.9	8,875	40.1	9779	45.1	11,147	62.8	16,639	101.37	89.7
57	25.0	6,620	87.4%	36.7	8,894	41.1	9837	46.2	11,184	64.2	16,675	100.34	89.7
58	25.2	6,537	87.5%	37.5	8,912	42.1	9891	47.2	11,219	65.7	16,709	99.32	89.7
59	25.3	6,457	87.7%	38.3	8,929	43.2	9942	48.3	11,252	67.1	16,740	98.29	89.7
60	25.4	6,379	87.9%	39.1	8,945	44.2	9991	49.4	11,282	68.6	16,769	97.26	89.7
61	25.6	6,332	88.0%	39.5	8,870	45.2	10030	50.8	11,415	70.0	16,803	96.23	89.7
62	25.9	6,286	88.2%	39.9	8,798	46.2	10068	52.3	11,543	71.4	16,834	95.21	89.7
63	26.1	6,242	88.3%	40.3	8,728	47.2	10103	53.8	11,665	72.9	16,862	94.18	89.7
64	26.3	6,199	88.5%	40.7	8,660	48.1	10137	55.3	11,783	74.3	16,889	93.15	89.7
65	26.6	6,158	88.6%	41.0	8,593	49.1	10169	56.8	11,896	75.7	16,913	92.12	89.7
66	26.9	6,132	88.7%	41.8	8,614	49.8	10144	58.0	11,939	77.2	16,953	91.09	89.7
67	27.1	6,106	88.9%	42.6	8,633	50.5	10120	59.2	11,980	78.7	16,992	90.07	89.7
68	27.4	6,082	89.0%	43.4	8,652	51.3	10096	60.3	12,019	80.2	17,029	89.04	89.7
69	27.7	6,058	89.2%	44.2	8,670	52.0	10073	61.5	12,056	81.7	17,063	88.01	89.7
70	28.0	6,035	89.3%	45.0	8,686	52.7	10050	62.7	12,092	83.2	17,096	86.98	89.7
71	28.3	6,012	89.4%	45.8	8,693	53.6	10066	63.7	12,111	84.2	17,009	85.96	89.7
72	28.6	5,991	89.5%	46.5	8,700	54.5	10081	64.5	12,067	85.1	16,920	84.93	89.7
73	28.9	5,970	89.5%	47.2	8,706	55.3	10096	65.2	12,024	86.1	16,827	83.90	89.7
74	29.2	5,950	89.6%	47.9	8,712	56.2	10110	65.9	11,982	87.0	16,733	82.87	89.7
75	29.5	5,930	89.7%	48.6	8,717	57.1	10124	68.0	12,179	87.9	16,635	81.85	89.7
76	29.8	5,913	89.8%	49.1	8,673	57.8	10095	69.2	12,226	88.9	16,526	80.82	89.7
77	30.1	5,897	89.8%	49.5	8,629	58.4	10066	70.4	12,270	89.9	16,416	79.79	89.7
78	30.4	5,881	89.9%	49.9	8,587	59.0	10039	71.6	12,314	90.0	16,144	78.76	89.7
79	30.7	5,865	89.9%	50.4	8,545	59.7	10011	72.8	12,356	90.0	15,863	77.73	89.7
80	31.1	5,850	90.0%	50.8	8,505	60.3	9985	74.0	12,396	90.0	15,589	76.71	89.7
81	31.4	5,845	90.0%	51.4	8,493	60.6	9911	75.4	12,471	90.0	15,336	75.68	89.7
82	31.8	5,841	90.1%	52.0	8,482	60.9	9840	76.8	12,543	90.0	15,091	74.65	89.7
83	32.1	5,836	90.1%	52.5	8,471	61.3	9770	78.2	12,613	90.0	14,851	73.62	89.7
84	32.5	5,831	90.1%	53.1	8,460	61.6	9702	79.6	12,681	90.0	14,618	72.60	89.7
85	32.9	5,827	90.2%	53.7	8,449	61.9	9635	81.0	12,748	90.0	14,391	72.00	89.7
86	33.3	5,831	90.2%	54.3	8,441	63.1	9697	82.5	12,833	90.0	14,182	72.00	89.7
87	33.7	5,834	90.2%	54.9	8,433	64.2	9758	84.0	12,916	90.0	13,978	72.00	89.7
88	34.1	5,838	90.2%	55.5	8,425	65.3	9817	85.6	12,997	90.0	13,779	72.00	89.7
89	34.5	5,841	90.2%	56.0	8,417	66.5	9876	87.1	13,076	90.0	13,585	72.00	89.7
90	34.9	5,845	90.2%	56.6	8,409	67.6	9932	88.6	13,154	90.0	13,395	72.00	89.7
91	35.4	5,855	90.2%	57.3	8,411	68.5	9945	89.9	13,201	90.0	13,236	72.00	89.7
92	35.8	5,866	90.2%	57.9	8,414	69.3	9957	91.2	13,248	90.0	13,080	72.00	89.7
93	36.3	5,876	90.2%	58.6	8,416	70.1	9969	92.5	13,293	90.0	12,928	72.00	89.7
94	36.7	5,886	90.2%	59.2	8,418	71.0	9980	93.8	13,338	90.0	12,779	72.00	89.7
95	37.2	5,896	90.2%	59.8	8,420	71.8	9991	95.1	13,381	90.0	12,634	72.00	89.7

- The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
- Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
- Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
- Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
- Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
- The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
- The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1954 Model Hill Curve cavitation limits with a 10' safety margin.
- The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1994-1998. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 10' SM.
- The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate of 82.105 MVA @ 0.95 pf = 89.7 MW.

Prepared by HDC, January 2001  
RJW, DMW

### A.4.4.4 The Dalles Units 15 to 22 (No Screens Installed at this Project)

**Table A - 14. One percent table for The Dalles Units 15 to 22 with no screens installed**

Maximum Power Output @ 1%

TW = -1.0277GH + 158.923 Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS

## The Dalles, Units 15-22, 1% Table with No Screens Installed Based on the 1968 Model Test and 2001 NS Index Test on Unit 21.

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head (ft)	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>5</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>6</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		<sup>7</sup> Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	<sup>9</sup> Gen. Limit (mW)
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power (mW)	<sup>4</sup> Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
55	29.0	7,936	87.5%	38.5	9,643	44.1	10923	49.3	12,346	71.7	18,942	102.40	98.9
56	29.3	7,894	87.8%	39.0	9,554	44.5	10787	50.6	12,402	73.5	18,997	101.37	98.9
57	29.7	7,852	88.1%	39.4	9,468	44.9	10656	51.9	12,454	75.2	19,049	100.34	98.9
58	30.1	7,813	88.4%	39.9	9,384	45.3	10529	53.2	12,503	76.9	19,098	99.32	98.9
59	30.4	7,774	88.7%	40.4	9,302	45.7	10406	54.4	12,548	78.7	19,145	98.29	98.9
60	30.8	7,737	88.9%	40.8	9,223	46.0	10286	55.7	12,590	80.5	19,189	97.26	98.9
61	31.2	7,709	89.1%	41.6	9,219	47.4	10396	56.8	12,599	82.2	19,254	96.23	98.9
62	31.6	7,681	89.3%	42.3	9,215	48.8	10502	57.9	12,607	83.9	19,316	95.21	98.9
63	32.0	7,654	89.4%	43.0	9,211	50.1	10603	58.9	12,613	85.6	19,376	94.18	98.9
64	32.4	7,629	89.6%	43.8	9,207	51.5	10700	60.0	12,619	87.3	19,433	93.15	98.9
65	32.8	7,604	89.7%	44.5	9,202	52.8	10794	61.1	12,624	89.0	19,488	92.12	98.9
66	33.2	7,573	89.8%	45.1	9,164	54.2	10903	62.5	12,719	90.8	19,528	91.09	98.9
67	33.5	7,542	89.9%	45.6	9,127	55.6	11009	64.0	12,810	92.5	19,566	90.07	98.9
68	33.9	7,513	90.0%	46.1	9,091	57.0	11111	65.5	12,899	94.2	19,602	89.04	98.9
69	34.3	7,484	90.1%	46.7	9,056	58.4	11210	66.9	12,984	95.9	19,636	88.01	98.9
70	34.6	7,457	90.1%	47.2	9,021	59.8	11305	68.4	13,066	97.6	19,667	86.98	98.9
71	35.0	7,423	90.2%	47.9	9,019	61.0	11349	70.0	13,168	98.7	19,501	85.96	98.9
72	35.3	7,391	90.3%	48.6	9,016	62.1	11391	70.6	13,105	98.7	19,141	84.93	98.9
73	35.6	7,359	90.3%	49.3	9,014	63.2	11432	71.3	13,043	98.7	18,792	83.90	98.9
74	36.0	7,328	90.4%	50.0	9,011	64.3	11471	72.0	12,983	98.7	18,453	82.87	98.9
75	36.3	7,298	90.4%	50.7	9,008	65.5	11509	76.2	13,542	98.7	18,123	81.85	98.9
76	36.7	7,281	90.5%	51.3	8,984	66.8	11585	77.8	13,638	98.7	17,824	80.82	98.9
77	37.1	7,265	90.6%	51.8	8,960	68.2	11659	79.4	13,731	98.7	17,532	79.79	98.9
78	37.5	7,248	90.6%	52.4	8,936	69.5	11731	81.0	13,821	98.7	17,249	78.76	98.9
79	37.9	7,233	90.7%	53.0	8,913	70.9	11800	82.6	13,908	98.7	16,973	77.73	98.9
80	38.3	7,217	90.7%	53.5	8,891	72.3	11868	84.3	13,993	98.7	16,704	76.71	98.9
81	38.7	7,198	90.7%	54.2	8,896	73.1	11870	85.9	14,092	98.7	16,465	75.68	98.9
82	39.1	7,179	90.7%	54.9	8,902	74.0	11871	87.5	14,188	98.7	16,231	74.65	98.9
83	39.4	7,161	90.7%	55.6	8,908	74.9	11873	89.2	14,283	98.7	16,003	73.62	98.9
84	39.8	7,143	90.7%	56.3	8,914	75.8	11874	90.8	14,375	98.7	15,781	72.60	98.9
85	40.2	7,126	90.6%	57.0	8,919	76.7	11876	92.4	14,465	98.7	15,564	72.0	98.9
86	40.6	7,110	90.6%	57.5	8,898	78.1	11960	94.1	14,564	98.7	15,363	72.0	98.9
87	41.0	7,095	90.5%	58.0	8,877	79.5	12042	95.8	14,660	98.7	15,166	72.0	98.9
88	41.3	7,080	90.5%	58.5	8,856	80.9	12123	97.4	14,755	98.7	14,974	72.0	98.9
89	41.7	7,065	90.4%	59.0	8,836	82.3	12202	99.1	14,848	98.7	14,786	72.0	98.9
90	42.1	7,051	90.3%	59.5	8,817	83.7	12280	100.8	14,939	98.7	14,602	72.0	98.9
91	42.4	7,029	90.3%	60.1	8,815	84.9	12317	101.7	14,908	98.7	14,429	72.0	98.9
92	42.8	7,008	90.3%	60.8	8,813	86.1	12353	102.6	14,878	98.7	14,260	72.0	98.9
93	43.1	6,987	90.3%	61.4	8,811	87.3	12388	103.5	14,848	98.7	14,094	72.0	98.9
94	43.5	6,967	90.3%	62.1	8,809	88.5	12423	104.4	14,819	98.7	13,932	72.0	98.9
95	43.8	6,947	90.3%	62.7	8,808	89.7	12457	105.3	14,790	98.7	13,773	72.0	98.9

1. The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
2. Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
3. Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
4. Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
5. Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
6. The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
7. The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1968 Model Test cavitation limits with a 10' safety margin.
8. The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1993-1998. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 10' SM.
9. The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate. Nameplate is 90.500 MVA @ 0.95 pf = 85.98 MW.

Prepared by HDC, October 2002  
RJW, DMW

## A.4.4.5 John Day Units 1 to 16

Without Screens

**Table A - 15. One percent table for John Day Units 1 to 16 with no screens installed**

  Maximum Power Output @ 1%     
   TW = -0.81GH + 242.56 Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS  
**John Day, Units 1-16, 1% Table with No Screens Installed**  
 Based on the 1962 Model Test and 2001 Unit 9 NS Index Test

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>5</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>6</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		<sup>7</sup> Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	<sup>9</sup> Gen. Limit (mW)
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power (mW)	<sup>4</sup> Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
80	52.0	9,804	87.8%	71.7	12,305	101.4	17209	122.8	21,074	129.9	22,684	173.00	155.3
81	52.4	9,753	87.9%	73.2	12,391	103.7	17369	125.7	21,290	132.1	22,697	173.00	155.3
82	52.8	9,703	88.0%	74.7	12,473	106.1	17524	128.7	21,500	134.3	22,710	173.00	155.3
83	53.2	9,655	88.1%	76.1	12,554	108.4	17675	131.6	21,703	136.5	22,720	173.00	155.3
84	53.6	9,607	88.2%	77.6	12,631	110.8	17821	134.6	21,901	138.7	22,730	173.00	155.3
85	53.9	9,561	88.3%	79.1	12,707	113.1	17963	137.5	22,093	140.9	22,738	173.00	155.3
86	54.5	9,542	88.4%	80.0	12,690	114.9	18030	140.1	22,223	142.7	22,722	172.90	155.3
87	55.0	9,523	88.4%	80.9	12,674	116.8	18096	142.6	22,349	144.5	22,704	172.09	155.3
88	55.5	9,505	88.5%	81.7	12,657	118.6	18160	145.1	22,471	146.2	22,684	171.28	155.3
89	56.0	9,488	88.5%	82.6	12,641	120.4	18222	147.6	22,591	148.0	22,662	170.47	155.3
90	56.6	9,470	88.6%	83.5	12,625	122.3	18283	150.2	22,707	149.7	22,638	169.66	155.3
91	57.0	9,436	88.7%	84.5	12,616	123.6	18250	151.7	22,656	151.1	22,562	168.85	155.3
92	57.4	9,403	88.8%	85.5	12,606	124.9	18217	153.2	22,606	152.5	22,484	168.04	155.3
93	57.8	9,370	89.0%	86.4	12,596	126.2	18185	154.8	22,556	153.8	22,403	167.23	155.3
94	58.2	9,338	89.1%	87.4	12,586	127.5	18153	156.3	22,507	155.1	22,321	166.42	155.3
95	58.7	9,306	89.2%	88.4	12,576	128.8	18121	157.8	22,459	155.2	22,062	165.61	155.3
96	59.2	9,299	89.3%	89.6	12,597	129.5	18006	158.2	22,243	155.2	21,797	164.80	155.3
97	59.8	9,292	89.4%	90.8	12,617	130.2	17893	158.5	22,032	155.2	21,538	163.99	155.3
98	60.4	9,285	89.5%	92.0	12,636	130.9	17783	158.8	21,826	155.2	21,284	163.18	155.3
99	61.0	9,278	89.6%	93.1	12,655	131.5	17674	159.2	21,623	155.2	21,035	162.37	155.3
100	61.5	9,271	89.7%	94.3	12,673	132.2	17567	159.5	21,425	155.2	20,792	161.56	155.3
101	62.1	9,263	89.8%	95.3	12,675	134.0	17616	161.8	21,507	155.2	20,554	160.75	155.3
102	62.6	9,254	89.8%	96.4	12,676	135.8	17663	164.1	21,587	155.2	20,321	159.94	155.3
103	63.2	9,246	89.9%	97.4	12,678	137.5	17708	166.4	21,666	155.2	20,092	159.13	155.3
104	63.8	9,237	89.9%	98.4	12,679	139.3	17753	168.7	21,742	155.2	19,868	158.32	155.3
105	64.3	9,229	90.0%	99.4	12,680	141.0	17797	171.0	21,817	155.2	19,649	157.51	155.3
106	64.9	9,228	90.0%	100.2	12,656	142.3	17778	172.6	21,801	155.2	19,442	156.70	155.3
107	65.5	9,226	90.1%	101.0	12,633	143.6	17759	174.2	21,785	155.2	19,239	155.89	155.3
108	66.1	9,225	90.1%	101.8	12,610	144.8	17740	175.8	21,768	155.2	19,040	155.08	155.3
109	66.7	9,223	90.2%	102.6	12,587	146.1	17722	177.4	21,752	155.2	18,845	154.27	155.3
110	67.3	9,222	90.2%	103.5	12,565	147.4	17703	179.0	21,736	155.2	18,653	153.46	155.3

- The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
- Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
- Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
- Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
- Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
- The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
- The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1962 Model Test cavitation limits with a 5.5 foot safety margin.
- The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1993-1998. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 5.5 foot SM.
- The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate. Nameplate is 142.105 MVA @ 0.95 pf = 135.0 MW.

Prepared by HDC, November 2002  
RJV, DMW

With Fish Screens

**Table A - 16. One percent table for John Day Units 1 to 16 with STS installed**

Maximum Power Output @ 1%

TW = -0.81GH + 242.56 Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS

**John Day, Units 1-16, 1% Table with STS Installed**

Based on the 1962 Model Test and 2001 Unit 9 STS Index Test with STS adjustment Factor

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head (ft)	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>5</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>6</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		<sup>7</sup> Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	<sup>9</sup> Gen. Limit (mW)
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power (mW)	<sup>4</sup> Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
80	51.8	9,748	86.9%	65.4	11,338	94.9	16266	118.0	20,472	129.9	23,194	173.00	155.3
81	52.1	9,698	87.0%	66.7	11,416	97.0	16410	120.8	20,671	132.1	23,228	173.00	155.3
82	52.5	9,648	87.1%	68.1	11,492	99.2	16551	123.6	20,864	134.3	23,261	173.00	155.3
83	52.9	9,600	87.2%	69.4	11,566	101.3	16687	126.4	21,052	136.5	23,292	173.00	155.3
84	53.2	9,553	87.3%	70.8	11,638	103.5	16819	129.1	21,234	138.7	23,321	173.00	155.3
85	53.6	9,507	87.4%	72.1	11,707	105.6	16947	131.9	21,411	140.9	23,349	173.00	155.3
86	54.1	9,488	87.4%	72.9	11,692	107.5	17041	134.7	21,593	142.7	23,282	172.90	155.3
87	54.7	9,469	87.5%	73.7	11,676	109.4	17133	137.5	21,770	144.5	23,214	172.09	155.3
88	55.2	9,451	87.6%	74.5	11,661	111.3	17222	140.2	21,942	146.2	23,145	171.28	155.3
89	55.7	9,434	87.6%	75.3	11,646	113.2	17308	143.0	22,110	148.0	23,074	170.47	155.3
90	56.2	9,417	87.7%	76.1	11,632	115.1	17393	145.8	22,274	149.7	23,001	169.66	155.3
91	56.7	9,383	87.8%	77.0	11,622	116.1	17329	146.9	22,164	151.1	22,917	168.85	155.3
92	57.1	9,349	87.9%	77.9	11,613	117.2	17265	148.0	22,057	152.5	22,831	168.04	155.3
93	57.5	9,316	88.0%	78.8	11,604	118.2	17203	149.1	21,951	153.8	22,743	167.23	155.3
94	57.9	9,285	88.2%	79.7	11,595	119.2	17142	150.2	21,848	155.1	22,652	166.42	155.3
95	58.3	9,253	88.3%	80.6	11,585	120.2	17082	151.3	21,746	155.2	22,383	165.61	155.3
96	58.9	9,246	88.4%	81.7	11,604	120.8	16972	151.6	21,532	155.2	22,115	164.80	155.3
97	59.5	9,239	88.5%	82.8	11,623	121.4	16864	151.8	21,323	155.2	21,852	163.99	155.3
98	60.0	9,232	88.6%	83.8	11,640	122.1	16759	152.1	21,118	155.2	21,595	163.18	155.3
99	60.6	9,225	88.7%	84.9	11,657	122.7	16655	152.4	20,917	155.2	21,343	162.37	155.3
100	61.2	9,219	88.8%	86.0	11,674	123.3	16553	152.7	20,720	155.2	21,096	161.56	155.3
101	61.7	9,210	88.9%	86.9	11,675	125.0	16598	154.9	20,800	155.2	20,852	160.75	155.3
102	62.3	9,202	88.9%	87.9	11,677	126.6	16642	157.1	20,877	155.2	20,613	159.94	155.3
103	62.8	9,193	89.0%	88.8	11,678	128.3	16685	159.3	20,953	155.2	20,378	159.13	155.3
104	63.4	9,185	89.0%	89.7	11,679	129.9	16726	161.5	21,027	155.2	20,149	158.32	155.3
105	63.9	9,177	89.1%	90.6	11,680	131.5	16767	163.7	21,100	155.2	19,923	157.51	155.3
106	64.5	9,175	89.1%	91.4	11,658	132.7	16748	165.2	21,084	155.2	19,711	156.70	155.3
107	65.1	9,174	89.2%	92.1	11,637	133.9	16730	166.7	21,068	155.2	19,503	155.89	155.3
108	65.7	9,172	89.2%	92.8	11,615	135.1	16713	168.3	21,052	155.2	19,299	155.08	155.3
109	66.3	9,171	89.3%	93.6	11,594	136.3	16695	169.8	21,036	155.2	19,098	154.27	155.3
110	66.9	9,170	89.3%	94.3	11,574	137.5	16677	171.3	21,021	155.2	18,901	153.46	155.3

- The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
- Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
- Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
- Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
- Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
- The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
- The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1962 Model Test cavitation limits with a 5.5 foot safety margin.
- The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1993-1998. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 5.5 foot SM.
- The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate. Nameplate is 142.105 MVA @ 0.95 pf = 135.0 MW.

Prepared by HDC, November 2002  
RJV, DMW

## A.4.4.6 McNary Units 1 to 14

Without Screens

**Table A - 17. One percent table for McNary Units 1 to 14 with no screens installed**

Maximum Power Output @ 1%

$T = -0.9057GH + 333.754$  Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS

**McNary, U1-14, 1% Table with No Screens Installed**  
Based on the 1998 Index Test and the 1955 Model Hill Curve

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head (ft)	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @ 80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>5</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>6</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		<sup>7</sup> Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (fmsl)	<sup>9</sup> Gen. Limit 115% All Units (mW)
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power (mW)	<sup>4</sup> Discharge (cfs)		Generator		Generator		Generator					
				Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
62	23.8	5785	87.0%	34.7	7,754	40.7	9,092	50.8	11,346	68.0	16,034	274.81	84.7
63	24.2	5790	87.1%	35.4	7,765	41.3	9,078	52.1	11,444	69.6	16,134	273.86	84.7
64	24.6	5795	87.3%	36.0	7,776	42.0	9,065	53.5	11,537	71.2	16,233	272.91	84.7
65	25.0	5,799	87.4%	36.7	7,786	42.7	8,949	54.8	11,627	72.8	16,331	271.96	84.7
66	25.4	5,791	87.5%	37.2	7,762	44.2	9,125	56.3	11,759	74.1	16,342	271.01	84.7
67	25.7	5,783	87.6%	37.7	7,739	45.8	9,295	57.9	11,887	75.3	16,350	270.06	84.7
68	26.1	5,775	87.7%	38.2	7,716	47.3	9,460	59.4	12,009	76.6	16,356	269.11	84.7
69	26.4	5,767	87.8%	38.7	7,694	48.9	9,620	60.9	12,128	77.8	16,360	268.16	84.7
70	26.8	5,760	87.9%	39.2	7,671	50.5	9,774	62.5	12,243	79.0	16,361	267.21	84.7
71	27.3	5,784	88.0%	39.8	7,681	51.3	9,794	63.4	12,243	79.7	16,153	266.25	84.7
72	27.7	5,807	88.1%	40.4	7,691	52.2	9,813	64.4	12,242	80.4	15,944	265.30	84.7
73	28.2	5,830	88.1%	41.1	7,699	53.1	9,831	65.3	12,241	81.0	15,734	264.35	84.7
74	28.7	5,852	88.2%	41.7	7,708	53.9	9,849	66.3	12,240	81.6	15,524	263.40	84.7
75	29.2	5,873	88.3%	42.4	7,716	54.8	9,865	67.2	12,239	82.2	15,313	262.45	84.7
76	29.7	5,894	88.4%	43.0	7,714	55.5	9,841	67.9	12,172	82.5	15,154	261.50	84.7
77	30.2	5,915	88.5%	43.6	7,713	56.1	9,817	68.5	12,107	82.8	14,992	260.55	84.7
78	30.7	5,935	88.7%	44.2	7,711	56.8	9,794	69.1	12,043	83.1	14,826	259.60	84.7
79	31.2	5,955	88.8%	44.8	7,709	57.5	9,770	69.7	11,980	83.3	14,656	258.65	84.7
80	31.7	5,974	88.9%	45.5	7,706	58.2	9,747	70.3	11,920	83.4	14,484	257.70	84.7
81	32.3	6,003	88.9%	46.1	7,720	59.0	9,760	71.5	11,961	83.7	14,310	256.75	84.7
82	32.8	6,030	88.9%	46.8	7,734	59.8	9,772	72.6	12,000	83.8	14,133	255.80	84.7
83	33.4	6,058	89.0%	47.4	7,747	60.6	9,784	73.7	12,038	84.0	13,955	254.85	84.7
84	33.9	6,084	89.0%	48.1	7,759	61.4	9,795	74.9	12,076	84.1	13,773	253.90	84.7
85	34.5	6,110	89.0%	48.8	7,772	62.2	9,806	76.0	12,112	84.2	13,589	252.94	84.7
86	35.0	6,137	89.0%	49.5	7,794	63.0	9,816	76.7	12,073	84.0	13,382	251.99	84.7
87	35.6	6,164	89.0%	50.2	7,815	63.8	9,825	77.3	12,034	83.8	13,172	251.04	84.7
88	36.1	6,189	89.1%	50.9	7,836	64.7	9,834	78.0	11,996	83.5	12,959	250.09	84.7
89	36.7	6,214	89.1%	51.7	7,856	65.5	9,843	78.7	11,960	83.2	12,743	249.14	84.7
90	37.3	6,239	89.1%	52.4	7,875	66.3	9,852	79.3	11,923	82.8	12,525	248.19	84.7
91	37.9	6,274	89.1%	53.2	7,903	67.1	9,865	80.0	11,894	82.5	12,314	247.24	84.7
92	38.5	6,308	89.1%	53.9	7,930	67.9	9,877	80.7	11,865	82.1	12,101	246.29	84.7

- The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
- Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
- Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
- Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on model efficiency, gross head, and power output.
- Turbine model efficiency at a 1% drop from the best operating point.
- The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
- The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1955 Model Hill Curve cavitation limits with a 10' safety margin.
- The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1990-1997. The turbine operating limit is based on this min TW with a 10' SM.
- The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate KVA at unity power factor.

Prepared by HDC, March 1999  
RJW, DMW



# With Fish Screens

**Table A - 18. One percent table for McNary Units 1 to 14 with ESBS installed**

Maximum Power Output

T = -0.9057GH + 333.754 Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS

## McNary U1-14 ESBS

Based on the 1998 Index test and the 1955 Prototype Hill Curve with ESBS Adjustment Factors

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @ 80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>5</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff.	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>6</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		<sup>7</sup> Turbine Suggested Operating Limit	Turbine Discharge @Limit	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater	<sup>9</sup> Gen. Limit 115% All Units
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power	<sup>4</sup> Discharge		Generator Power	Discharge	Generator Power	Discharge	Generator Power	Discharge				
(ft)	(mW)	(cfs)	(%)	(mW)	(cfs)	(mW)	(cfs)	(mW)	(cfs)	(mW)	(cfs)	(fmsl)	(mW)
62	28.0	6,797	84.4%	34.5	7,951	40.2	9,155	49.7	11,454	68.0	16,515	274.81	84.7
63	28.4	6,803	84.5%	35.2	7,963	40.9	9,143	51.0	11,552	69.6	16,631	273.86	84.7
64	28.9	6,809	84.7%	35.8	7,974	41.5	9,131	52.3	11,646	71.2	16,747	272.91	84.7
65	29.4	6,814	84.8%	36.5	7,984	42.2	9,119	53.7	11,736	72.8	16,861	271.96	84.7
66	29.8	6,804	84.9%	37.0	7,959	43.7	9,293	55.2	11,869	74.1	16,871	271.01	84.7
67	30.2	6,795	85.0%	37.5	7,934	45.2	9,462	56.7	11,997	75.3	16,879	270.06	84.7
68	30.6	6,786	85.1%	38.0	7,911	46.7	9,625	58.2	12,121	76.6	16,885	269.11	84.7
69	31.0	6,777	85.2%	38.5	7,887	48.3	9,783	59.7	12,240	77.8	16,888	268.16	84.7
70	31.4	6,768	85.3%	39.0	7,864	49.8	9,935	61.2	12,355	79.0	16,889	267.21	84.7
71	32.0	6,796	85.4%	39.6	7,874	50.8	9,984	62.1	12,355	79.7	16,690	266.25	84.7
72	32.6	6,823	85.5%	40.2	7,883	51.8	10,030	62.8	12,298	80.4	16,490	265.30	84.7
73	33.2	6,850	85.5%	40.9	7,892	52.8	10,076	63.4	12,242	81.0	16,289	264.35	84.7
74	33.8	6,876	85.6%	41.5	7,901	53.8	10,119	64.1	12,188	81.6	16,087	263.40	84.7
75	34.3	6,901	85.7%	42.2	7,909	54.8	10,161	65.8	12,350	82.2	15,883	262.45	84.7
76	34.9	6,926	85.8%	42.8	7,907	55.3	10,107	66.4	12,282	82.5	15,699	261.50	84.7
77	35.5	6,950	85.9%	43.4	7,905	55.8	10,054	67.1	12,216	82.8	15,512	260.55	84.7
78	36.1	6,974	86.1%	44.0	7,903	56.3	10,002	67.7	12,151	83.1	15,321	259.60	84.7
79	36.7	6,997	86.2%	44.6	7,900	56.9	9,952	68.3	12,088	83.3	15,128	258.65	84.7
80	37.3	7,019	86.3%	45.2	7,897	57.4	9,902	68.9	12,026	83.4	14,931	257.70	84.7
81	37.9	7,053	86.5%	45.9	7,893	58.2	9,892	70.0	12,039	83.7	14,753	256.75	84.7
82	38.6	7,086	86.7%	46.5	7,889	59.0	9,882	71.1	12,050	83.8	14,571	255.80	84.7
83	39.2	7,118	87.0%	47.2	7,884	59.8	9,872	72.2	12,061	84.0	14,387	254.85	84.7
84	39.9	7,149	87.2%	47.9	7,879	60.6	9,862	73.3	12,070	84.1	14,201	253.90	84.7
85	40.5	7,180	87.4%	48.5	7,873	61.4	9,851	74.4	12,079	84.2	14,012	252.94	84.7
86	41.2	7,211	87.4%	49.2	7,895	62.2	9,860	75.1	12,040	84.0	13,799	251.99	84.7
87	41.8	7,242	87.4%	50.0	7,917	63.0	9,869	75.7	12,001	83.8	13,583	251.04	84.7
88	42.5	7,272	87.5%	50.7	7,938	63.8	9,877	76.4	11,964	83.5	13,364	250.09	84.7
89	43.1	7,302	87.5%	51.4	7,958	64.6	9,886	77.0	11,927	83.2	13,143	249.14	84.7
90	43.8	7,331	87.5%	52.1	7,978	65.4	9,894	77.7	11,891	82.8	12,919	248.19	84.7
91	44.5	7,372	87.0%	52.9	8,052	66.2	9,963	78.3	11,929	82.5	12,701	247.24	84.7
92	45.2	7,412	86.5%	53.6	8,127	67.0	10,032	79.0	11,969	82.1	12,480	246.29	84.7

- The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
- Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
- Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
- Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on model efficiency, gross head, and power output.
- Turbine model efficiency at a 1% drop from the best operating point.
- The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
- The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1955 Model Hill Curve cavitation limits with a 10' safety margin.
- The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1990-1997. The turbine operating limit is based on this min TW with a 10' SM.
- The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate KVA at unity power factor.

Prepared by HDC, March 1999  
RJV, DMW

### A.4.4.7 Lower Monumental Units 1 to 3

Without Screens

**Table A - 19. One percent table for Lower Monumental Units 1 to 3 with no screens installed**

Maximum Power Output @ 1% TW = -GH + 537.55 Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS

## Lower Monumental, Units 1-3, 1% Table with No Screens Installed

Based on the 1962 Model Test and 2002 Unit 2 NS Index Test

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head (ft)	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>5</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>6</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		<sup>7</sup> Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	<sup>9</sup> Gen. Limit (mW)
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power (mW)	<sup>4</sup> Discharge (cfs)		Generator (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
80	53.8	10,131	87.8%	62.8	10,772	92.3	15,671	112.1	19,234	129.9	23,249	449.00	155.3
81	54.2	10,078	87.9%	64.1	10,846	94.5	15,824	114.8	19,442	132.1	23,317	449.00	155.3
82	54.6	10,027	88.0%	65.4	10,919	96.7	15,972	117.6	19,644	134.3	23,382	449.00	155.3
83	55.0	9,977	88.1%	66.6	10,989	98.9	16,117	120.3	19,840	136.5	23,446	449.00	155.3
84	55.3	9,928	88.2%	67.9	11,057	101.0	16,257	123.1	20,031	138.7	23,508	449.00	155.3
85	55.7	9,880	88.3%	69.2	11,123	103.2	16,393	125.8	20,216	140.9	23,569	449.00	155.3
86	56.3	9,860	88.4%	70.0	11,109	105.0	16,475	128.3	20,363	142.8	23,542	449.00	155.3
87	56.8	9,841	88.4%	70.8	11,094	106.8	16,554	130.8	20,506	144.6	23,513	449.00	155.3
88	57.4	9,822	88.5%	71.6	11,080	108.6	16,631	133.3	20,645	146.5	23,482	449.00	155.3
89	57.9	9,804	88.5%	72.3	11,066	110.4	16,706	135.8	20,781	148.3	23,450	448.55	155.3
90	58.4	9,786	88.6%	73.1	11,052	112.2	16,779	138.3	20,913	150.2	23,415	447.55	155.3
91	58.9	9,751	88.7%	74.0	11,043	112.8	16,658	138.7	20,714	151.5	23,268	446.55	155.3
92	59.3	9,716	88.8%	74.8	11,035	113.4	16,539	139.1	20,518	152.8	23,119	445.55	155.3
93	59.8	9,682	89.0%	75.7	11,026	114.0	16,422	139.5	20,327	154.0	22,968	444.55	155.3
94	60.2	9,649	89.1%	76.5	11,017	114.5	16,308	139.9	20,140	155.2	22,850	443.55	155.3
95	60.6	9,616	89.2%	77.4	11,009	115.1	16,196	140.3	19,956	155.2	22,409	442.55	155.3
96	61.2	9,609	89.3%	78.4	11,027	115.6	16,078	140.4	19,746	155.2	22,125	441.55	155.3
97	61.8	9,602	89.4%	79.5	11,044	116.1	15,963	140.6	19,540	155.2	21,847	440.55	155.3
98	62.4	9,595	89.5%	80.5	11,061	116.6	15,851	140.7	19,338	155.2	21,576	439.55	155.3
99	63.0	9,588	89.6%	81.5	11,078	117.1	15,740	140.9	19,141	155.2	21,309	438.55	155.3
100	63.6	9,581	89.7%	82.6	11,093	117.7	15,631	141.0	18,947	155.2	21,049	437.55	155.3
101	64.2	9,572	89.8%	83.5	11,095	119.1	15,662	142.9	18,998	155.2	20,798	436.55	155.3
102	64.7	9,563	89.8%	84.3	11,096	120.6	15,692	144.8	19,047	155.2	20,553	436.00	155.3
103	65.3	9,554	89.9%	85.2	11,098	122.1	15,721	146.7	19,095	155.2	20,312	436.00	155.3
104	65.9	9,546	89.9%	86.1	11,099	123.6	15,750	148.5	19,142	155.2	20,077	436.00	155.3
105	66.5	9,537	90.0%	87.0	11,100	125.0	15,777	150.4	19,188	155.2	19,846	436.00	155.3
106	67.1	9,536	90.0%	87.7	11,079	126.2	15,761	151.8	19,173	155.2	19,632	436.00	155.3
107	67.7	9,534	90.1%	88.4	11,059	127.3	15,744	153.2	19,159	155.2	19,423	436.00	155.3
108	68.3	9,533	90.1%	89.1	11,038	128.4	15,728	154.6	19,145	155.2	19,217	436.00	155.3
109	68.9	9,531	90.2%	89.9	11,019	129.5	15,712	156.0	19,131	155.2	19,016	436.00	155.3
110	69.6	9,530	90.2%	90.6	10,999	130.7	15,696	157.4	19,116	155.2	18,818	436.00	155.3

- The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
- Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
- Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
- Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
- Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
- The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
- The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1962 Model Test cavitation limits with a 7.0 foot safety margin.
- The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1993-1998. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 7.0 foot SM.
- The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate. Nameplate is 142.105 MVA @ 0.95 pf = 135.0 MW.

Prepared by HDC, July 2003  
R/W, DMW

With Fish Screens

Table A - 20. One percent table for Lower Monumental Units 1 to 3 with STS installed

Maximum Power Output @ 1% TW = -GH + 537.55 Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS  
**Lower Monumental, Units 1-3, 1% Table with STS Installed**  
 Based on the 1962 Model Test and 2002 Unit 2 STS Index Test with STS adjustment Factor

1Gross Head (ft)	2Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		5Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		6Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		7Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	8CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	9Gen. Limit (mW)
	3Generator Power (mW)	4Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
80	54.4	10,248	86.7%	62.2	10,817	93.5	16,076	114.4	19,891	129.9	23,815	449.00	155.3
81	54.8	10,194	86.8%	63.5	10,892	95.7	16,233	117.2	20,106	132.1	23,924	449.00	155.3
82	55.2	10,142	86.9%	64.8	10,964	97.9	16,386	120.0	20,314	134.3	24,031	449.00	155.3
83	55.6	10,091	87.0%	66.1	11,035	100.1	16,534	122.8	20,517	136.5	24,137	449.00	155.3
84	56.0	10,042	87.1%	67.3	11,103	102.3	16,678	125.6	20,714	138.7	24,241	449.00	155.3
85	56.4	9,993	87.2%	68.6	11,169	104.5	16,817	128.5	20,905	140.9	24,344	449.00	155.3
86	56.9	9,974	87.2%	69.4	11,154	106.4	16,902	131.0	21,056	142.8	24,273	449.00	155.3
87	57.5	9,954	87.3%	70.2	11,140	108.2	16,984	133.5	21,204	144.6	24,200	449.00	155.3
88	58.0	9,935	87.3%	70.9	11,125	110.0	17,064	136.1	21,348	146.5	24,126	449.00	155.3
89	58.6	9,917	87.4%	71.7	11,111	111.9	17,141	138.6	21,488	148.3	24,050	448.55	155.3
90	59.1	9,899	87.5%	72.4	11,097	113.7	17,217	141.2	21,625	150.2	23,974	447.55	155.3
91	59.6	9,863	87.6%	73.3	11,088	114.3	17,091	141.6	21,418	151.5	23,815	446.55	155.3
92	60.0	9,828	87.7%	74.1	11,079	114.8	16,968	142.0	21,216	152.8	23,654	445.55	155.3
93	60.4	9,794	87.8%	75.0	11,071	115.4	16,847	142.4	21,018	154.0	23,492	444.55	155.3
94	60.9	9,760	87.9%	75.8	11,061	116.0	16,729	142.8	20,824	155.2	23,420	443.55	155.3
95	61.3	9,727	88.1%	76.7	11,052	116.6	16,612	143.2	20,634	155.2	22,904	442.55	155.3
96	61.9	9,719	88.2%	77.7	11,071	117.1	16,491	143.3	20,416	155.2	22,592	441.55	155.3
97	62.5	9,712	88.3%	78.8	11,088	117.6	16,371	143.5	20,203	155.2	22,286	440.55	155.3
98	63.1	9,705	88.4%	79.8	11,105	118.1	16,254	143.6	19,994	155.2	21,988	439.55	155.3
99	63.7	9,698	88.5%	80.8	11,121	118.6	16,140	143.8	19,789	155.2	21,696	438.55	155.3
100	64.3	9,691	88.6%	81.8	11,137	119.1	16,027	144.0	19,589	155.2	21,410	437.55	155.3
101	64.9	9,682	88.7%	82.7	11,138	120.6	16,059	145.9	19,641	155.2	21,130	436.55	155.3
102	65.5	9,673	88.7%	83.6	11,140	122.1	16,089	147.8	19,692	155.2	20,857	436.00	155.3
103	66.1	9,664	88.8%	84.5	11,141	123.6	16,119	149.7	19,741	155.2	20,589	436.00	155.3
104	66.6	9,655	88.8%	85.4	11,142	125.1	16,149	151.6	19,789	155.2	20,326	436.00	155.3
105	67.2	9,647	88.9%	86.2	11,143	126.6	16,177	153.5	19,837	155.2	20,069	436.00	155.3
106	67.8	9,645	88.9%	86.9	11,122	127.7	16,160	154.9	19,822	155.2	19,848	436.00	155.3
107	68.5	9,644	89.0%	87.6	11,101	128.9	16,143	156.4	19,807	155.2	19,632	436.00	155.3
108	69.1	9,642	89.0%	88.4	11,081	130.0	16,126	157.8	19,792	155.2	19,420	436.00	155.3
109	69.7	9,641	89.1%	89.1	11,061	131.2	16,110	159.2	19,777	155.2	19,211	436.00	155.3
110	70.4	9,639	89.1%	89.8	11,041	132.3	16,093	160.7	19,762	155.2	19,007	436.00	155.3

- The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
- Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
- Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
- Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
- Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
- The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
- The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1962 Model Test cavitation limits with a 7.0 foot safety margin.
- The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1993-1998. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 7.0 foot SM.
- The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate. Nameplate is 142.105 MVA @ 0.95 pf = 135.0 MW.

Prepared by HDC, July 2003  
 R/JW, DMW

### A.4.4.8 Lower Monumental Units 4 to 6

Without Screens

**Table A - 21. One percent table for Lower Monumental Units 4 to 6 with no screens installed**

Maximum Power Output @ 1% TW = -GH + 537.55 Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS  
**Lower Monumental, Units 4-6, 1% Table with No Screens Installed**  
 Based on the 1975 Model Test and 2002 Unit 6 NS Index Test

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head (ft)	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>5</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>6</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		<sup>7</sup> Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	<sup>9</sup> Gen. Limit (mW)
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power (mW)	<sup>4</sup> Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
80	63.3	11,928	90.5%	84.0	13,999	93.6	15,419	113.9	18,975	131.9	25,151	449.00	155.3
81	64.1	11,919	90.6%	85.1	13,992	94.9	15,423	115.6	19,002	133.8	25,009	449.00	155.3
82	64.8	11,911	90.7%	86.2	13,985	96.2	15,427	117.3	19,029	135.7	24,867	449.00	155.3
83	65.6	11,902	90.8%	87.3	13,977	97.5	15,430	119.1	19,054	137.5	24,725	449.00	155.3
84	66.3	11,894	90.9%	88.4	13,969	98.8	15,432	120.8	19,079	139.4	24,583	449.00	155.3
85	67.0	11,887	91.0%	89.5	13,962	100.1	15,435	122.5	19,102	141.3	24,441	449.00	155.3
86	67.8	11,879	91.0%	90.7	13,971	101.4	15,450	124.2	19,128	143.3	24,414	449.00	155.3
87	68.5	11,871	91.1%	91.9	13,981	102.8	15,464	125.9	19,153	145.4	24,385	449.00	155.3
88	69.3	11,864	91.1%	93.1	13,990	104.1	15,478	127.6	19,177	147.4	24,356	449.00	155.3
89	70.0	11,857	91.2%	94.2	13,998	105.4	15,491	129.3	19,201	149.4	24,324	448.55	155.3
90	70.8	11,850	91.3%	95.4	14,006	106.8	15,504	131.0	19,224	151.4	24,291	447.55	155.3
91	71.4	11,818	91.3%	96.5	14,007	108.0	15,504	132.5	19,221	153.5	24,230	446.55	155.3
92	72.0	11,787	91.4%	97.7	14,008	109.3	15,504	134.0	19,218	155.2	24,168	445.55	155.3
93	72.6	11,757	91.4%	98.8	14,009	110.5	15,503	135.5	19,215	155.2	23,577	444.55	155.3
94	73.2	11,728	91.5%	99.9	14,010	111.8	15,503	137.1	19,211	155.2	23,008	443.55	155.3
95	73.8	11,699	91.6%	101.1	14,010	113.1	15,502	138.6	19,208	155.2	22,460	442.55	155.3
96	74.3	11,671	91.6%	102.0	13,982	113.8	15,439	139.1	19,067	155.2	21,828	441.55	155.3
97	74.9	11,643	91.6%	102.9	13,954	114.6	15,377	139.6	18,929	155.2	21,478	440.55	155.3
98	75.5	11,616	91.7%	103.8	13,928	115.4	15,316	140.1	18,794	155.2	21,136	439.55	155.3
99	76.1	11,589	91.7%	104.7	13,901	116.2	15,256	140.5	18,662	155.2	20,803	438.55	155.3
100	76.7	11,563	91.8%	105.6	13,875	116.9	15,198	141.0	18,532	155.2	20,723	437.55	155.3
101	77.5	11,560	91.8%	106.9	13,904	118.2	15,217	142.5	18,532	155.2	20,477	436.55	155.3
102	78.2	11,556	91.8%	108.2	13,933	119.6	15,237	143.9	18,532	155.2	20,236	436.00	155.3
103	79.0	11,553	91.8%	109.4	13,962	120.9	15,256	145.3	18,532	155.2	19,999	436.00	155.3
104	79.7	11,550	91.8%	110.7	13,989	122.2	15,275	146.7	18,532	155.2	19,768	436.00	155.3
105	80.5	11,547	91.8%	112.0	14,017	123.5	15,293	148.1	18,532	155.2	19,541	436.00	155.3
106	81.2	11,544	91.8%	113.1	14,015	124.9	15,314	150.1	18,602	155.2	19,331	436.00	155.3
107	81.9	11,541	91.8%	114.1	14,014	126.2	15,335	152.0	18,670	155.2	19,125	436.00	155.3
108	82.7	11,538	91.8%	115.2	14,013	127.6	15,355	154.0	18,738	155.2	18,923	436.00	155.3
109	83.4	11,535	91.8%	116.2	14,011	128.9	15,375	156.0	18,804	155.2	18,725	436.00	155.3
110	84.2	11,532	91.8%	117.3	14,010	130.3	15,395	158.0	18,869	155.2	18,531	436.00	155.3

- The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
- Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
- Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
- Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
- Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
- The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
- The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1975 Model Test cavitation limits with a 7.0 foot safety margin.
- The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1993-1998. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 7.0 foot SM.
- The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate. Nameplate is 142.105 MVA @ 0.95 pf = 135.0 MW.

Prepared by HDC, July 2003  
 RJW, DMW

With Fish Screens

**Table A - 22. One percent table for Lower Monumental Units 4 to 6 with STS installed**

Maximum Power Output @ 1% TW = -GH + 537.55 Gross Head to Tailwater Based on CROHMS  
**Lower Monumental, Units 4-6, 1% Table with STS Installed**  
 Based on the 1975 Model Test and 2002 Unit 6 STS Index Test with STS adjustment Factor

<sup>1</sup> Gross Head (ft)	<sup>2</sup> Lower Limit @80.0% Turbine Effic.		<sup>5</sup> Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		<sup>6</sup> Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		<sup>7</sup> Turbine Suggested Operating Limit (mW)	Turbine Discharge @Limit (cfs)	<sup>8</sup> CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (ft)	<sup>9</sup> Gen. Limit (mW)
	<sup>3</sup> Generator Power (mW)	<sup>4</sup> Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)				
80	63.9	12,041	89.6%	84.3	14,189	90.5	15,056	115.1	19,364	131.9	26,143	449.00	155.3
81	64.7	12,033	89.7%	85.4	14,181	91.7	15,055	116.8	19,392	133.8	25,921	449.00	155.3
82	65.4	12,024	89.8%	86.5	14,174	92.9	15,055	118.5	19,419	135.7	25,700	449.00	155.3
83	66.2	12,016	89.9%	87.6	14,166	94.2	15,054	120.3	19,445	137.5	25,482	449.00	155.3
84	66.9	12,008	90.0%	88.7	14,158	95.4	15,053	122.0	19,469	139.4	25,266	449.00	155.3
85	67.7	12,000	90.1%	89.8	14,150	96.6	15,051	123.8	19,493	141.3	25,052	449.00	155.3
86	68.4	11,992	90.1%	91.0	14,160	97.9	15,065	125.5	19,519	143.3	24,978	449.00	155.3
87	69.2	11,984	90.2%	92.2	14,169	99.2	15,077	127.2	19,545	145.4	24,904	449.00	155.3
88	69.9	11,977	90.2%	93.4	14,178	100.5	15,089	128.9	19,569	147.4	24,829	449.00	155.3
89	70.7	11,970	90.3%	94.6	14,187	101.8	15,101	130.6	19,593	149.4	24,753	448.55	155.3
90	71.4	11,963	90.4%	95.7	14,195	103.1	15,112	132.3	19,616	151.4	24,676	447.55	155.3
91	72.0	11,931	90.4%	96.9	14,196	104.3	15,112	133.9	19,613	153.5	24,623	446.55	155.3
92	72.7	11,900	90.5%	98.0	14,197	105.5	15,112	135.4	19,610	155.2	24,553	445.55	155.3
93	73.3	11,869	90.5%	99.2	14,197	106.7	15,112	136.9	19,607	155.2	23,936	444.55	155.3
94	73.9	11,839	90.6%	100.3	14,198	107.9	15,112	138.5	19,603	155.2	23,343	443.55	155.3
95	74.5	11,810	90.7%	101.4	14,198	109.1	15,111	140.0	19,600	155.2	22,771	442.55	155.3
96	75.1	11,782	90.7%	102.3	14,170	110.0	15,061	140.5	19,456	155.2	22,389	441.55	155.3
97	75.7	11,754	90.7%	103.2	14,142	110.8	15,011	141.0	19,315	155.2	22,017	440.55	155.3
98	76.3	11,726	90.8%	104.1	14,114	111.6	14,962	141.5	19,177	155.2	21,654	439.55	155.3
99	76.9	11,699	90.8%	105.1	14,087	112.4	14,914	142.0	19,042	155.2	21,300	438.55	155.3
100	77.5	11,673	90.9%	106.0	14,061	113.3	14,867	142.5	18,909	155.2	20,955	437.55	155.3
101	78.2	11,670	90.9%	107.3	14,091	114.6	14,891	143.9	18,909	155.2	20,701	436.55	155.3
102	79.0	11,666	90.9%	108.5	14,120	115.9	14,914	145.4	18,909	155.2	20,452	436.00	155.3
103	79.7	11,663	90.9%	109.8	14,149	117.2	14,936	146.8	18,909	155.2	20,208	436.00	155.3
104	80.5	11,660	90.9%	111.1	14,177	118.5	14,959	148.2	18,909	155.2	19,970	436.00	155.3
105	81.2	11,657	90.9%	112.4	14,204	119.8	14,980	149.6	18,909	155.2	19,736	436.00	155.3
106	82.0	11,654	90.9%	113.5	14,203	121.1	14,994	151.6	18,981	155.2	19,519	436.00	155.3
107	82.7	11,651	90.9%	114.5	14,202	122.3	15,006	153.6	19,051	155.2	19,307	436.00	155.3
108	83.5	11,648	90.9%	115.6	14,200	123.6	15,019	155.6	19,120	155.2	19,099	436.00	155.3
109	84.2	11,645	90.9%	116.6	14,199	124.8	15,031	157.6	19,187	155.2	18,894	436.00	155.3
110	85.0	11,642	90.9%	117.7	14,198	126.1	15,043	159.6	19,253	155.2	18,694	436.00	155.3

1. The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
2. Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
3. Generator power is assumed to be 98% turbine power in this table.
4. Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on turbine efficiency, gross head, and power output.
5. Turbine prototype efficiency at 1% below the best operating point.
6. The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
7. The turbine suggested limit (given as generator output) is based on the 1975 Model Test cavitation limits with a 7.0 foot safety margin.
8. The tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1993-1998. The turbine operating limit is based on this minimum TW with a 7.0 foot SM.
9. The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate. Nameplate is 142.105 MVA @ 0.95 pf = 135.0 MW.

Prepared by HDC, July 2003  
R/JW, DMW

### A.4.4.9 Lower Granite Units 4 to 6

Without Screens

**Table A - 23. One percent table for Lower Granite Units 4 to 6 with no screens installed**

## Lower Granite, U4-6, 1% Table with No Screens Installed

Based on the 1995 Index test and the 1975 Model Test

Gross Head (ft)	Lower Limit @ 80.0% Turbine Effic.		Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Lower 1% Limit		Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		Turbine Operating Limit (mW)	CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (fmsl)	Gen. Limit 115% (mW)
	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)		Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)			
	(mW)	(cfs)		(mW)	(cfs)	(mW)	(cfs)	(mW)	(cfs)			
75	56.5	11,235	86.8%	73.2	13,418	75.2	13,634	86.4	15,839	120.9	657.38	163.4
76	57.2	11,221	87.0%	74.3	13,419	76.6	13,677	88.0	15,880	122.8	656.42	163.4
77	57.8	11,207	87.2%	75.5	13,419	78.0	13,718	89.5	15,918	124.7	655.47	163.4
78	58.5	11,194	87.3%	76.6	13,419	79.4	13,757	91.1	15,954	126.6	654.52	163.4
79	59.2	11,181	87.5%	77.7	13,418	80.8	13,795	92.6	15,989	128.5	653.57	163.4
80	59.9	11,168	87.7%	78.9	13,416	82.2	13,830	94.2	16,021	130.3	652.62	163.4
81	60.4	11,130	87.8%	80.1	13,442	83.3	13,812	98.0	16,434	132.4	651.67	163.4
82	61.0	11,094	87.9%	81.4	13,466	84.3	13,794	101.7	16,835	134.4	650.72	163.4
83	61.5	11,058	88.1%	82.6	13,489	85.3	13,776	105.5	17,225	136.4	649.76	163.4
84	62.1	11,023	88.2%	83.9	13,511	86.4	13,758	109.3	17,604	138.4	648.81	163.4
85	62.6	10,989	88.3%	85.1	13,532	87.4	13,740	113.0	17,972	140.4	647.86	163.4
86	63.4	10,991	88.4%	86.1	13,515	88.9	13,798	114.6	17,988	142.5	646.91	163.4
87	64.1	10,993	88.5%	87.1	13,497	90.4	13,855	115.6	17,914	144.6	645.96	163.4
88	64.9	10,995	88.6%	88.1	13,480	91.9	13,910	116.6	17,842	146.7	645.01	163.4
89	65.6	10,998	88.7%	89.1	13,463	93.4	13,963	117.6	17,771	148.8	644.06	163.4
90	66.4	11,000	88.8%	90.0	13,446	94.9	14,015	120.8	18,045	150.8	643.10	163.4
91	67.1	10,995	88.8%	91.2	13,465	96.1	14,025	122.6	18,102	152.9	642.15	163.4
92	67.8	10,990	88.9%	92.4	13,483	97.3	14,035	124.4	18,158	155.0	641.20	163.4
93	68.5	10,985	88.9%	93.6	13,501	98.4	14,045	126.2	18,212	157.1	640.25	163.4
94	69.2	10,980	89.0%	94.7	13,519	99.6	14,054	128.0	18,265	159.2	639.30	163.4
95	69.9	10,975	89.0%	95.9	13,535	100.8	14,063	129.8	18,317	161.3	638.35	163.4
96	70.6	10,963	89.0%	96.9	13,533	104.2	14,390	131.3	18,329	163.4	637.40	163.4
97	71.2	10,951	89.1%	98.0	13,530	107.7	14,709	132.8	18,340	165.5	636.44	163.4
98	71.9	10,940	89.1%	99.0	13,527	111.2	15,022	134.3	18,350	167.7	635.49	163.4
99	72.5	10,928	89.2%	100.0	13,524	114.6	15,328	135.8	18,360	169.8	634.54	163.4
100	73.2	10,917	89.2%	101.1	13,521	118.1	15,627	137.3	18,370	171.9	633.59	163.4
101	73.9	10,913	89.3%	102.3	13,539	119.6	15,659	138.0	18,268	172.8	632.64	163.4
102	74.6	10,908	89.3%	103.5	13,557	121.1	15,690	138.7	18,167	173.7	631.69	163.4
103	75.3	10,904	89.4%	104.7	13,574	122.6	15,720	139.4	18,068	174.6	630.74	163.4
104	76.0	10,899	89.4%	105.9	13,590	124.1	15,749	140.1	17,971	175.4	629.78	163.4
105	76.7	10,895	89.5%	107.1	13,606	125.6	15,778	140.8	17,876	176.1	628.83	163.4

1. The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
2. Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
3. Generator power is assumed to be 99% turbine power in this table.
4. Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on model efficiency, gross head, and power output.
5. Turbine model efficiency at a 1% drop from the best operating point.
6. The best operating point of the turbine at each head.
7. The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate.
8. The turbine maximum limit is based on the 1975 model cavitation tests with a 10' SM (safety margin).
9. The minimum tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1990-1997. The turbine operating limit is based on this min TW with a 10' SM.

Prepared March 1999  
by HDC (RJW, DMW)

With Fish Screens:

**Table A - 24. One percent table for Lower Granite Units 4 to 6 with ESBS installed**

## Lower Granite, U4-6, 1% Table with ESBS Installed

Based on the 1995 IndexTest and the 1975 Model Test with the ESBS Adjustment Factors

1Gross Head (ft)	2Lower Limit @ 80.0% Turbine Eff.			Lower 1% Limit		3Best Turbine Operating Efficiency		Upper 1% Limit		4Turbine Operating Limit (mW)	5CROHMS Minimum Tailwater (fmsl)	6Gen. Limit 115% (mW)
	7Generator Power (mW)	8Discharge (cfs)	9Turbine 1% Limit Expected eff. (%)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)	Generator Power (mW)	Discharge (cfs)			
75	55.3	11,003	85.1%	71.6	13,396	73.1	13,503	80.9	15,122	120.9	657.4	163.4
76	56.0	10,990	85.3%	72.8	13,396	74.4	13,536	82.3	15,160	122.8	656.4	163.4
77	56.7	10,976	85.5%	73.9	13,396	75.7	13,567	83.8	15,196	124.7	655.5	163.4
78	57.3	10,963	85.6%	75.0	13,395	77.0	13,596	85.3	15,230	126.6	654.5	163.4
79	58.0	10,951	85.8%	76.1	13,394	78.3	13,624	86.7	15,262	128.5	653.6	163.4
80	58.7	10,938	86.0%	77.2	13,392	79.6	13,650	88.2	15,293	130.3	652.6	163.4
81	59.2	10,901	86.1%	78.4	13,416	80.7	13,650	91.7	15,686	132.4	651.7	163.4
82	59.7	10,865	86.2%	79.6	13,440	81.8	13,650	95.2	16,069	134.4	650.7	163.4
83	60.3	10,830	86.4%	80.9	13,463	82.9	13,649	98.7	16,440	136.4	649.8	163.4
84	60.8	10,796	86.5%	82.1	13,485	84.0	13,648	102.3	16,801	138.4	648.8	163.4
85	61.3	10,763	86.6%	83.3	13,505	85.1	13,646	105.8	17,152	140.4	647.9	163.4
86	62.1	10,765	86.7%	84.3	13,488	86.5	13,692	107.3	17,167	142.5	646.9	163.4
87	62.8	10,767	86.8%	85.2	13,470	87.9	13,736	108.7	17,182	144.6	646.0	163.4
88	63.5	10,769	86.9%	86.2	13,453	89.3	13,778	110.2	17,195	146.7	645.0	163.4
89	64.3	10,771	87.0%	87.2	13,435	90.7	13,819	111.7	17,208	148.8	644.1	163.4
90	65.0	10,773	87.1%	88.1	13,418	92.1	13,859	113.1	17,220	150.8	643.1	163.4
91	65.7	10,768	87.1%	89.3	13,437	93.2	13,872	114.8	17,274	152.9	642.2	163.4
92	66.4	10,763	87.2%	90.4	13,455	94.4	13,883	116.5	17,328	155.0	641.2	163.4
93	67.1	10,758	87.2%	91.6	13,473	95.5	13,895	118.1	17,379	157.1	640.2	163.4
94	67.8	10,754	87.3%	92.7	13,490	96.7	13,906	119.8	17,430	159.2	639.3	163.4
95	68.5	10,749	87.3%	93.9	13,507	97.8	13,917	121.5	17,479	161.3	638.3	163.4
96	69.1	10,737	87.3%	94.9	13,504	100.6	14,150	122.9	17,490	163.4	637.4	163.4
97	69.7	10,726	87.4%	95.9	13,501	103.3	14,377	124.3	17,500	165.5	636.4	163.4
98	70.4	10,715	87.4%	96.9	13,498	106.0	14,600	125.7	17,510	167.7	635.5	163.4
99	71.0	10,703	87.5%	97.9	13,495	108.7	14,818	127.1	17,520	169.8	634.5	163.4
100	71.7	10,693	87.5%	98.9	13,492	111.5	15,032	128.5	17,529	171.9	633.6	163.4
101	72.4	10,688	87.6%	100.1	13,510	113.1	15,091	129.2	17,431	172.8	632.6	163.4
102	73.1	10,683	87.6%	101.3	13,527	114.7	15,149	129.8	17,335	173.7	631.7	163.4
103	73.7	10,679	87.7%	102.5	13,544	116.4	15,206	130.5	17,240	174.6	630.7	163.4
104	74.4	10,675	87.7%	103.7	13,560	118.0	15,261	131.1	17,147	175.4	629.8	163.4
105	75.1	10,670	87.8%	104.9	13,576	119.7	15,315	131.8	17,056	176.1	628.8	163.4

1. The difference between the forebay and the tailwater elevations.
2. Historically, the minimum operating point of the turbine at 80% model efficiency.
3. Generator power is assumed to be 99% turbine power in this table.
4. Discharge in this table is a calculated number based on model efficiency, gross head, and power output.
5. Turbine model efficiency at a 1% drop from the best operating point.
6. The peak efficiency point of the turbine at each head.
7. The generator limit is based on 115% of generator nameplate.
8. The turbine maximum limit is based on the 1975 model cavitation tests with a 10' SM (safety margin).
9. The minimum tailwater is based on the CROHMS data between 1990-1997. The turbine operating limit is based on this min TW with a 10' SM.

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by HDC (RJW, DMW)

## A.5 Surface Roughness

During preparations for biological testing and Index testing calibrations, it became apparent that the surface roughness of existing turbines had degraded. The effect of surface roughness on fish injury and mortality is unknown. It was noted during turbine model studies at ERDC that the potential appears to exist for fish impact or contact with fixed or moving turbine surfaces. It was also determined that the apparent turbine efficiency loss without fish screens installed may be partially caused by the increased roughness. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in an effort to improve the efficiency of hydroelectric turbines, has investigated the relationship between increased surface roughness in turbines and historical efficiency degradation.

### A.5.1 Turbine Performance Loss

Figure A - 32 presents a summary of historical testing of Unit 9 at The Dalles. The apparent efficiency loss could not be immediately explained and an investigation of surface finish was undertaken.

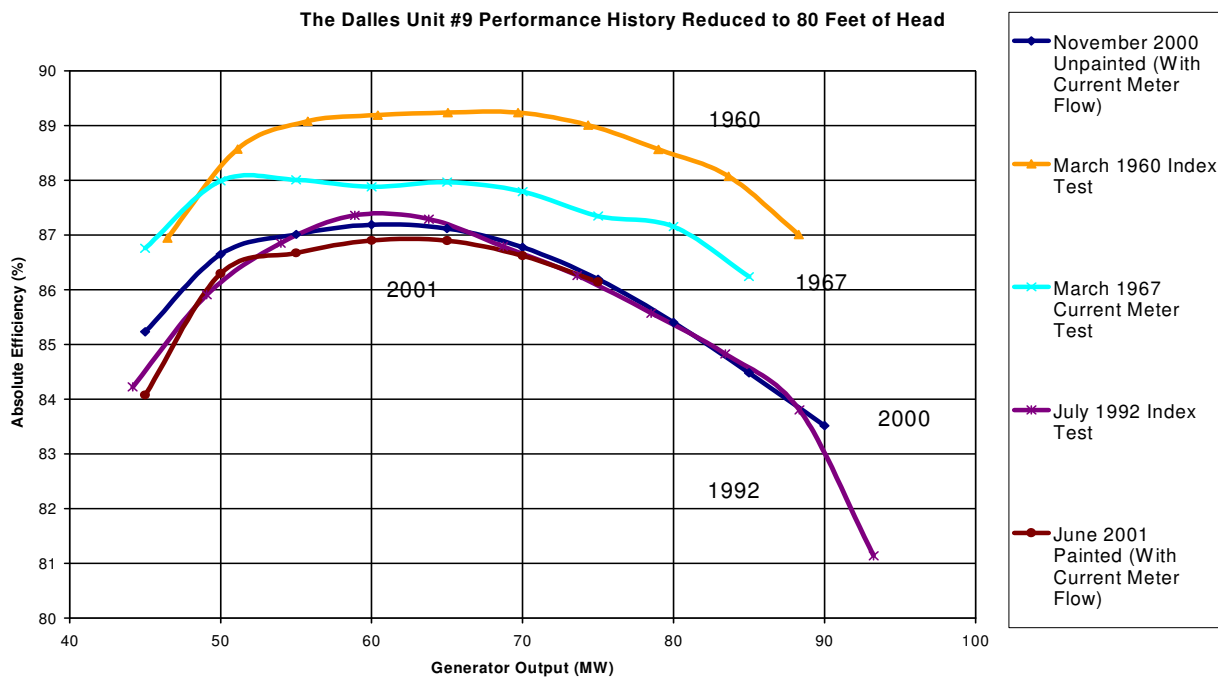


Figure A - 32. A graph of The Dalles historical turbine performance loss



### A.5.2 Existing Turbine Metal Surfaces

The following two figures, Figure A - 33 and Figure A - 34, show typical surfaces of existing turbines that have not been repainted since original installation.

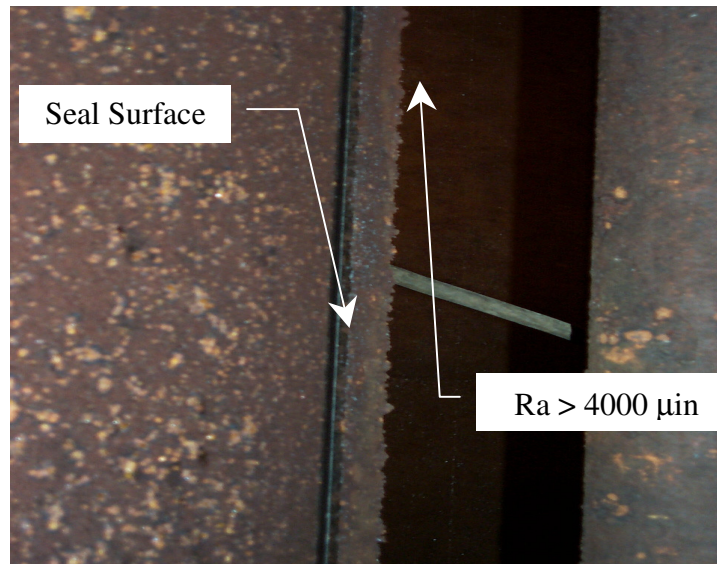


Figure A - 33. The Dalles Unit 4 wicket gate leading edge Ra > 4000 μinches

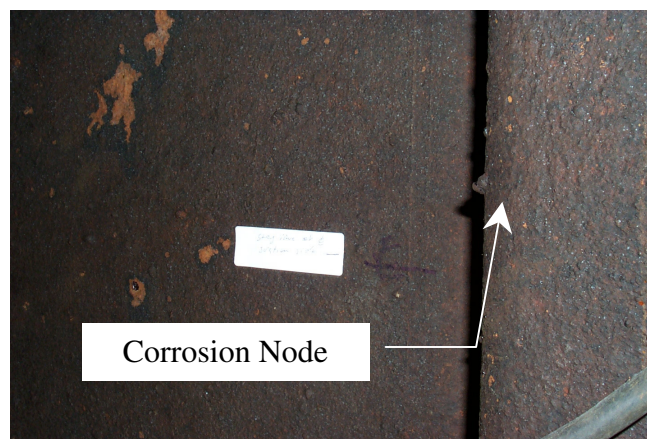


Figure A - 34. The Dalles Unit 4 stay vane suction side Ra @ 1970 μinches

### A.5.3 Rehabilitated (Bonneville I MGR) Painted Surfaces

As the roughness investigations progressed an inspection of a recently rehabilitated turbine at Bonneville I was performed. This investigation indicated that the standard surface preparation used for rehabilitated turbines did not achieve the levels of surface finish that were specified when the turbines were initially installed (125 to 250 μinches). Figure A - 35 and Figure A - 36 show resurfaced (sand blasted and painted) turbine components. Note the waviness of the corrosion pock-marked surface.



Figure A - 35. Bonneville Unit 4 stay ring top and bottom Ra @ 1100 – 1180  $\mu$ inches

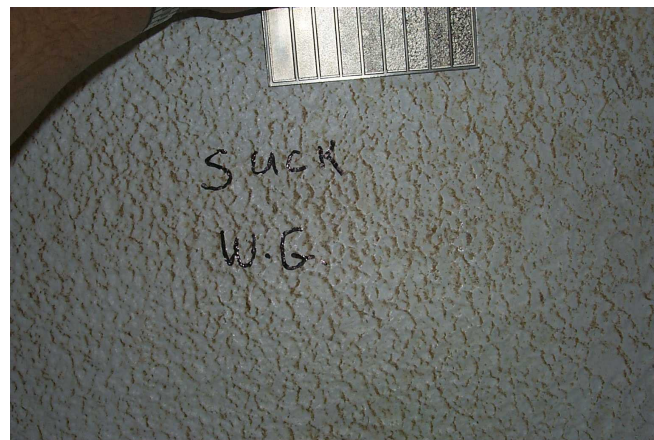


Figure A - 36. Bonneville Unit 4 wicket gate suction side Ra @ 1050-1150  $\mu$ inches

#### A.5.4 Potential Future Rehabilitation Actions

Based on performance and surface preparation testing, as well as pre and post-paint inspection of hydroelectric turbines, new specifications have been produced that will decrease the surface roughness of older turbines without excess additional downtime and expense. Figure A - 37 shows a test panel on an old turbine runner blade used to establish surface finished requirements. The surface roughness specifications are as follows:

- Grinding operation: Ra  $\leq$  300  $\mu$ inches (average) and Ry  $\leq$  1100  $\mu$ inches (peak to valley)
- Blasting operation: Ra  $\leq$  425  $\mu$ inches and Ry  $\leq$  2700  $\mu$ inches with the appropriate angular tooth pattern
- Final paint surface roughness of Ra  $\leq$  250  $\mu$ inches and Ry  $\leq$  500  $\mu$ inches

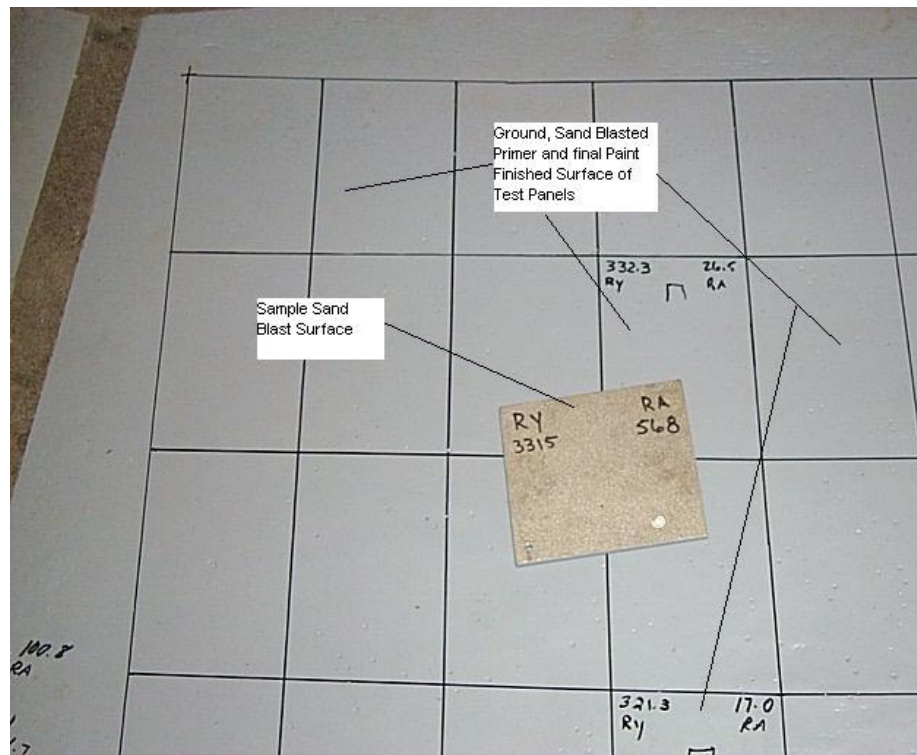


Figure A - 37. Example surface finish test panel on old turbine runner blade

## A.6 Stop Log Slot Closure

A recent study of fish survival through turbines at Bonneville First Powerhouse revealed juvenile salmon are potentially negatively impacted by stop log slots that are not open to the tailrace (Normandeau and Associates, 2000). To address this problem, it is proposed that the tailrace stop log slots at BI, and McNary Powerhouse be fitted with streamlining devices that serve to prevent juvenile salmon from entering the slots and becoming entrapped. Information gathered under Turbine Survival Program (TSP) turbine model testing indicates that this modification may also improve efficiency of the units and so a coincident economic benefit may be realized. The potential benefit of streamlining devices on both fish survival and turbine efficiency are summarized below.

### A.6.1 Draft Tube Stop Log Slots

Two basic types of stop log slot designs are used at Columbia and Snake River dams. The first design is closed to the tailrace and hence allows no escape route for fish attempting to escape upwards through the stop log slot. The second design is open to the tailrace, allowing fish to escape through the top of the stop log slot. Figure A - 38 and Figure A - 39 illustrate the two different designs.

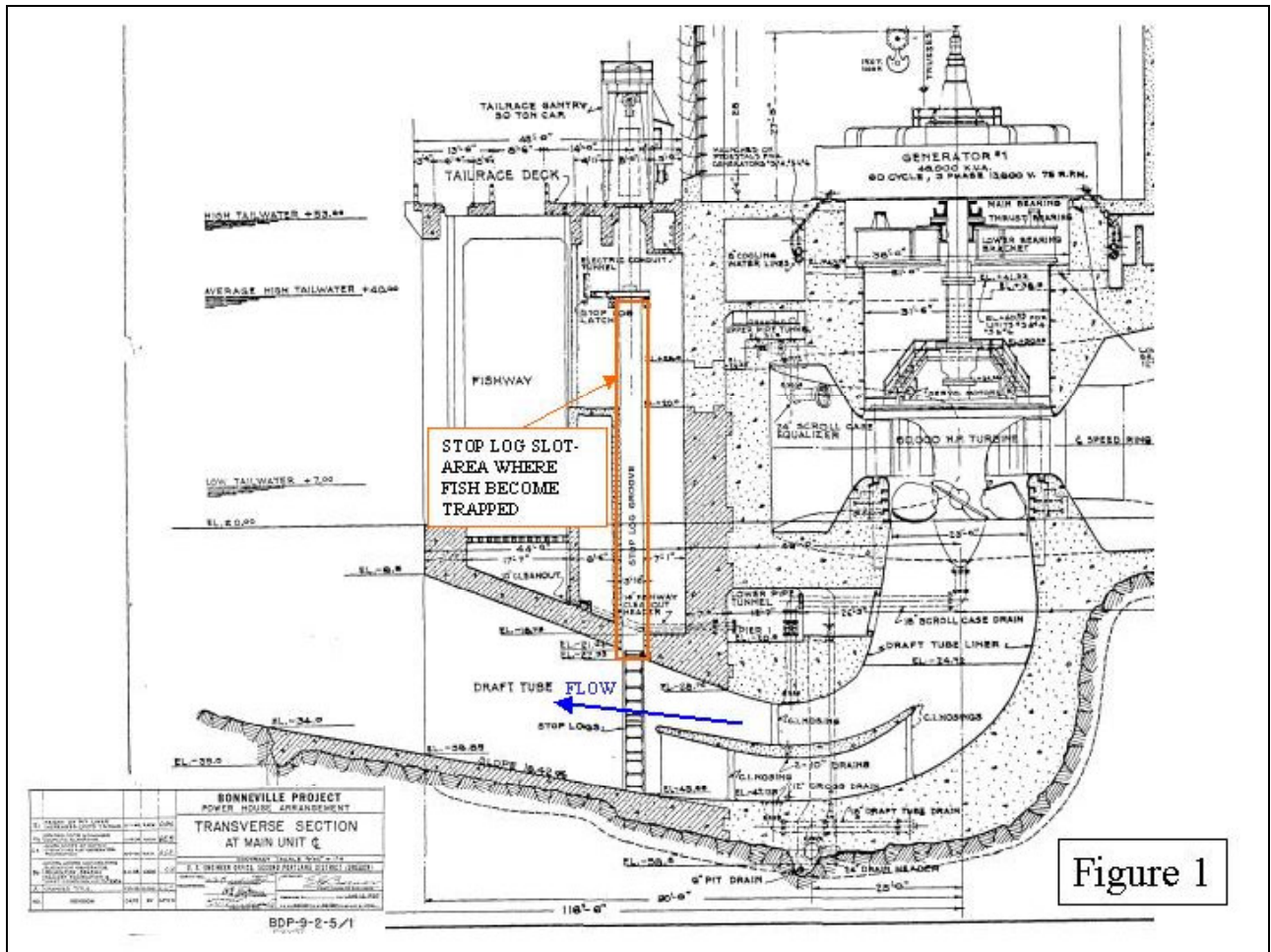


Figure 1

Figure A - 38. In Design #1, the stop log slot is closed to the tailrace

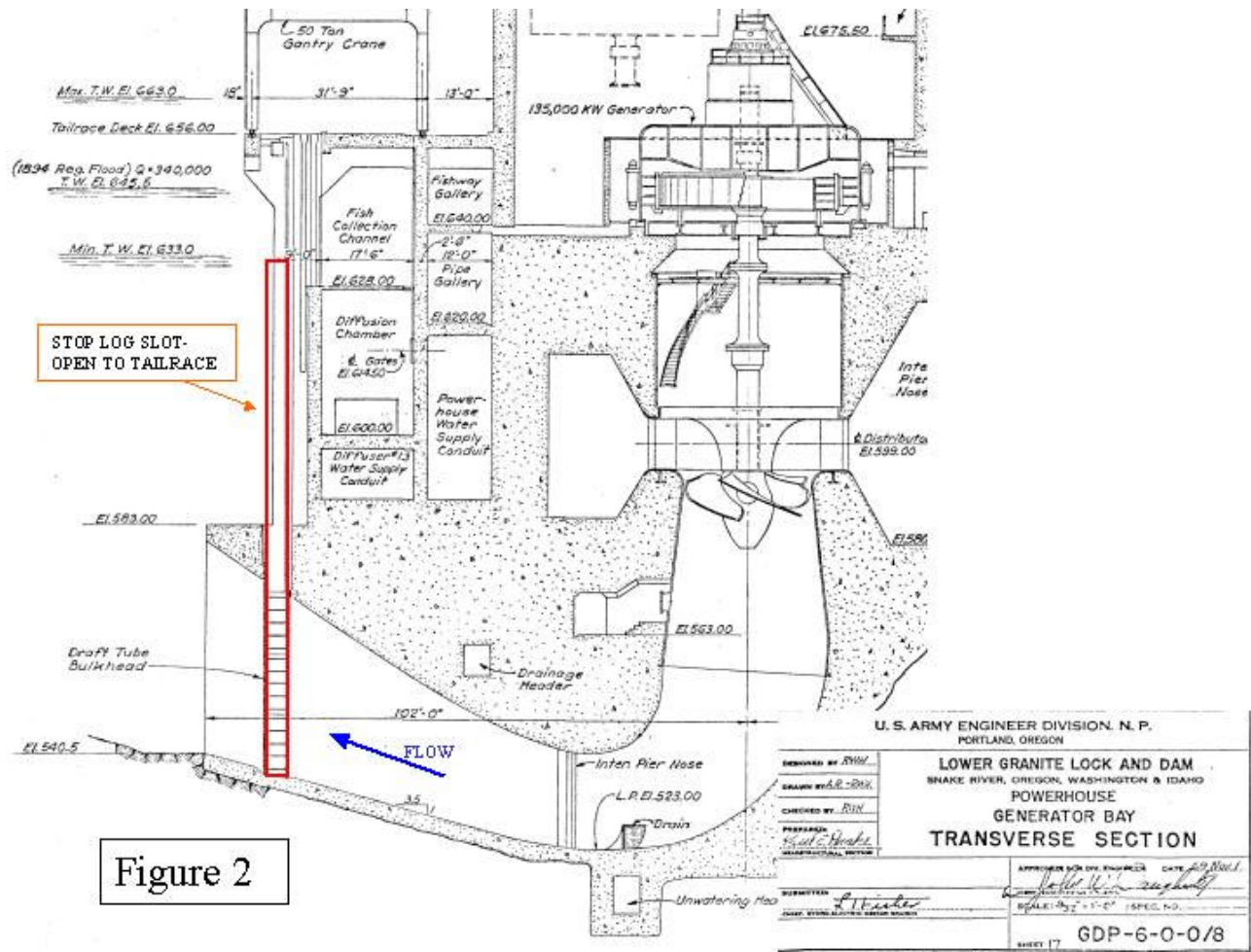


Figure 2

Figure A - 39. In Design #2, the stop log slot is open to the tailrace

### A.6.2 Possible Performance Improvement

Model testing on the Lower Granite turbine performance model indicated that closure of the stop log slots had a positive influence on the turbine performance. This improvement is on the order of a few tenths of a percent in efficiency improvement. This improvement is on the stop log slots open to tailwater. It should be noted that the original design configuration for The Dalles turbines included a closure device for the slot. The turbine efficiency improvement in the closed draft-tube stop log slot based on preliminary model testing information indicates improvements approaching 0.5 percent or more could be expected. Shown in Figure A - 40 is the model test data from a simplified closure test and Figure A - 41 shows the simplified closure without any stream lining.

Model Test Series 6592  
Model Runner Diameter 317 mm (Existing Runner)

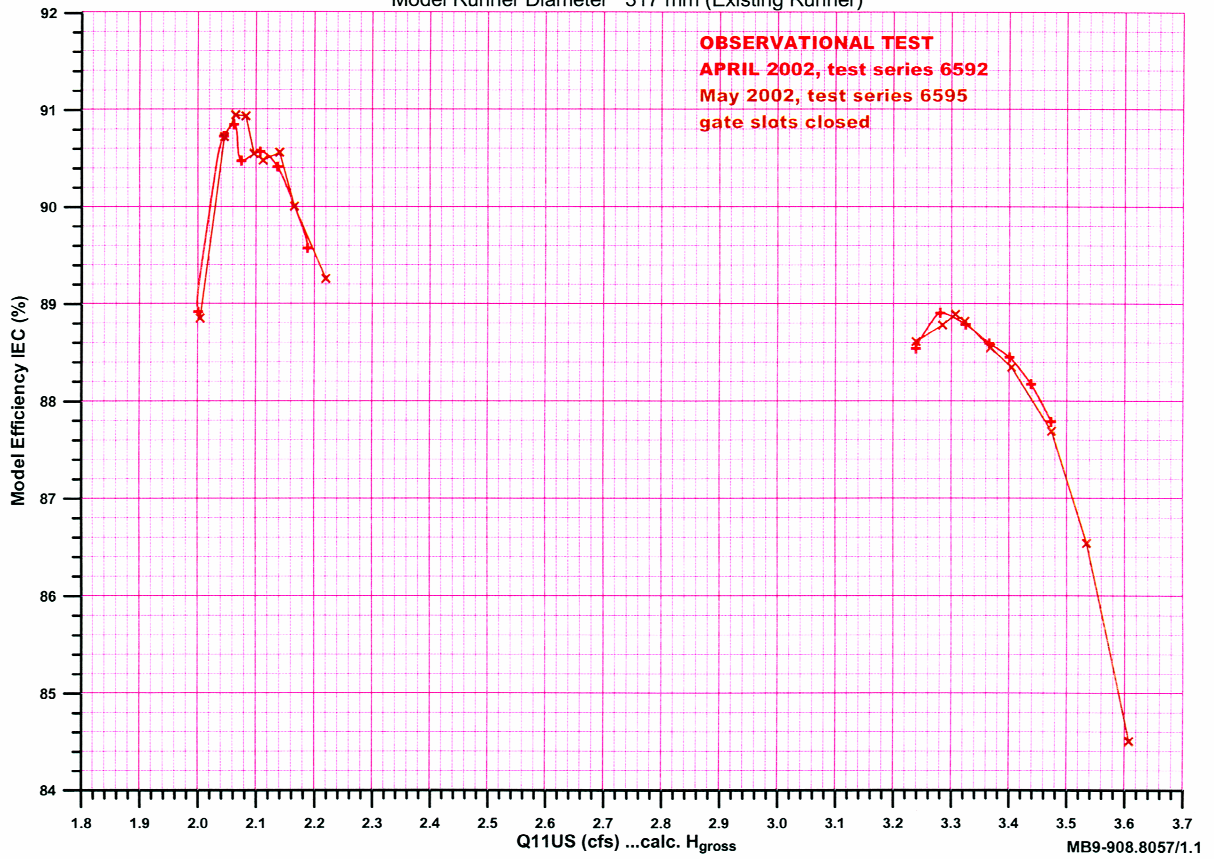


Figure A - 40. Model test results showing improved turbine performance with simplified closure



Figure A - 41. View of simplified stop log closure in a Snake River model

### A.6.3 Streamlining Device

Figure A - 42 shows a drawing of the recommended stop log streamlining device. The following recommendations result from investigation of potential biological and economic benefit resulting from installation of stop log streamlining devices on Columbia and Snake River powerhouses:

1. Evaluate potential fish passage benefit at Bonneville I and McNary powerhouses.
2. Install Bonneville I proof of concept device and evaluate.
3. If Bonneville I device performs as expected, install devices on all Bonneville I units.
4. Install the McNary proof of concept design and evaluate.
5. If the McNary proof of concept device performs as expected, install devices on all McNary units.
6. Consider stop log streamlining devices for other Columbia and Snake River powerhouses after further investigation of potential biological benefits.

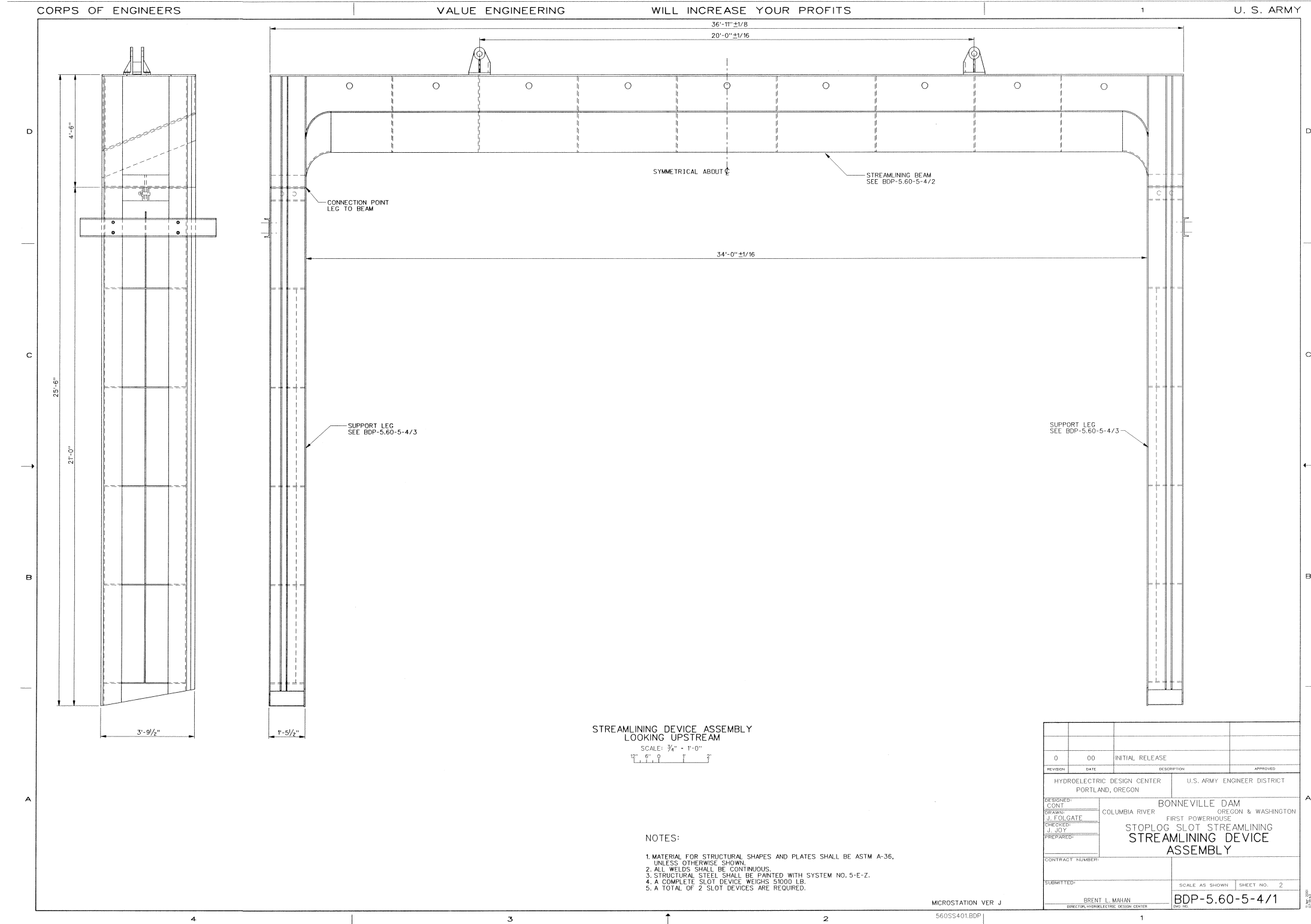


Figure A - 42. Conceptual design of a recommended stop log streamlining device



## A.7 Stay Vane and Wicket Gate Alignment

The alignment of the stay vanes to wicket gates was investigated in the Lower Granite model for the McNary 2002 biological test. Figure A - 43 shows a typical relationship with the wicket gates in the full closed, lower end of one percent and upper end of one percent operating ranges. Figure A - 44 shows two of the four alternate geometries used for the McNary 2002 biological test. This biological test indicated that best hydraulic geometry appeared to provide improved biological performance over the best physical geometry. Model measurements at ERDC of closure of the gap between the stay vanes and wicket gates indicated the potential for further improvements. Performance model testing has indicated a turbine performance improvement also occurs with closure of this gap.

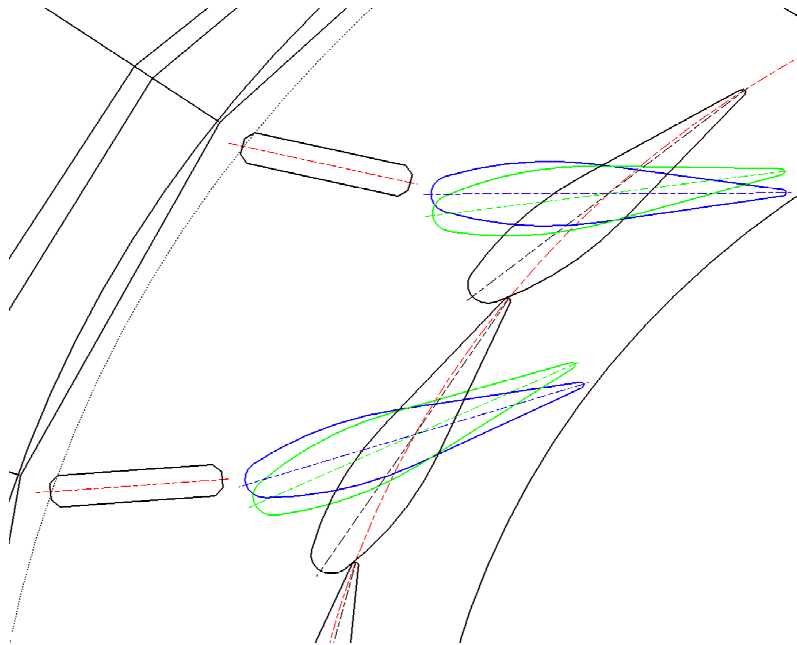
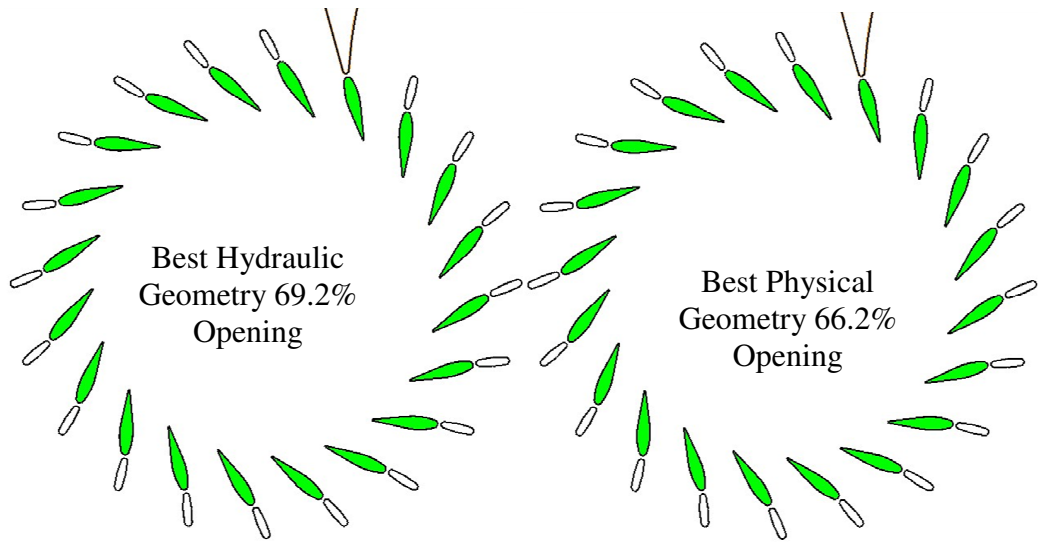


Figure A - 43. Example stay vane – wicket gate relationship



**Figure A - 44. Best hydraulic and physical geometries of the wicket gate-stay vane relationship**