Tapping hidden hydropower potential in the Swiss ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE Alps for the planned nuclear power phase out

Swiss energy turnaround: Energy Strategy 2050 Strong focus on hydropower (58% of electricity production, Fig. 1) & other renewables.

The government funded 7 competence centers for energy research (SCCERs), including the Supply of Energy (www.SCCER-SoE.ch) on geoenergies and hydropower (Fig. 2).

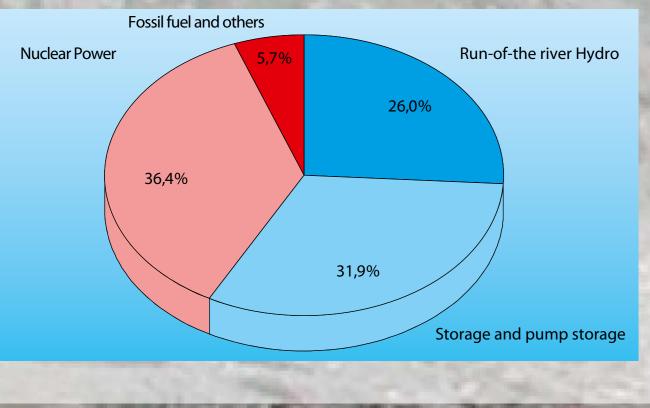
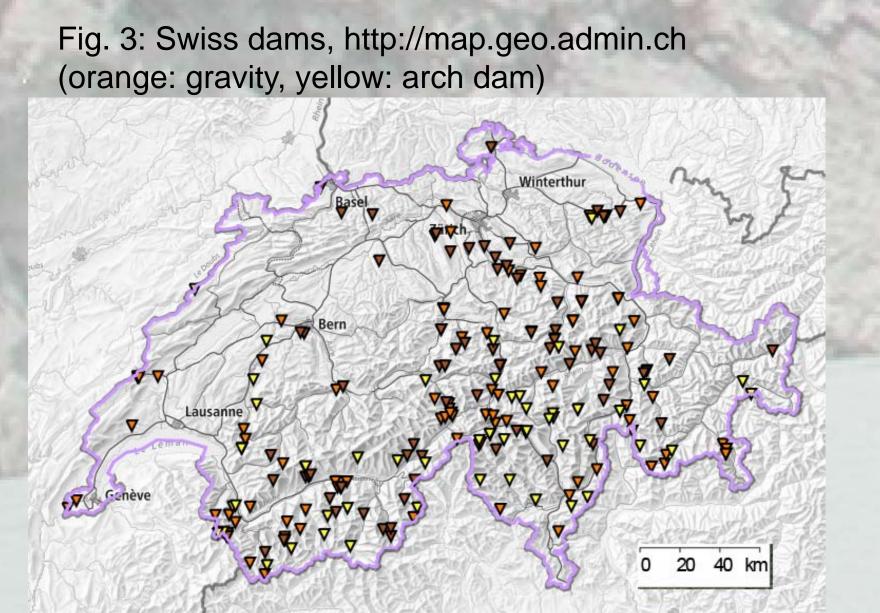


Fig. 1: Electricity production according to type, Electricity statistics 2013, Swiss Federal Office for Energy

Switzerland has >1300 hydropower production installations (Tab. 1, Fig. 3), incl.22 pump-storage.



Tab 1: Expected annual CH production without production from water re-circulation (source: www.swv.ch, with data from BFE, june 2014)

Number	Size category	Power	Share	Expected production	Share
185	> 10 MW	13'725 MW	93.9%	32'749 GWh	89.2%
226	1 - 10 MW	723 MW	4.9%	3'181 GWh	8.7%
217	0.3 - 1 MW	123 MW	0.9%	598 GWh	1.6%
ca. 700	< 0.3 MW	ca. 42 MW	0.3%	ca. 190 GWh	0.5%
1'328		14'612 MW		36'718 GWh	

Storage hydropower produces electricity in winter when demand is high and inflow is low (snowfall).

Market: low electricity prices, Swiss hydropower is not competitive on EU market, new investments on hold.

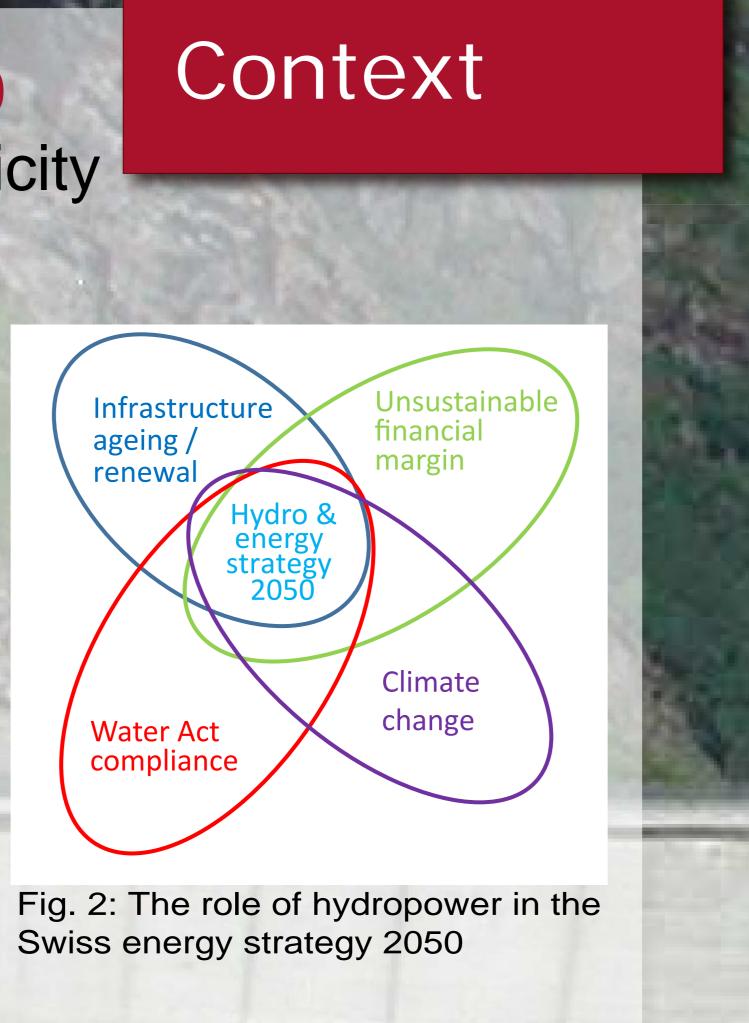
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der Wasserkraftanlagen der Schweiz, State 01.01.2014, Federal Office for Energy, BFE; Schweiz. Wasserwirtschaftsverband, http://www.swv.ch

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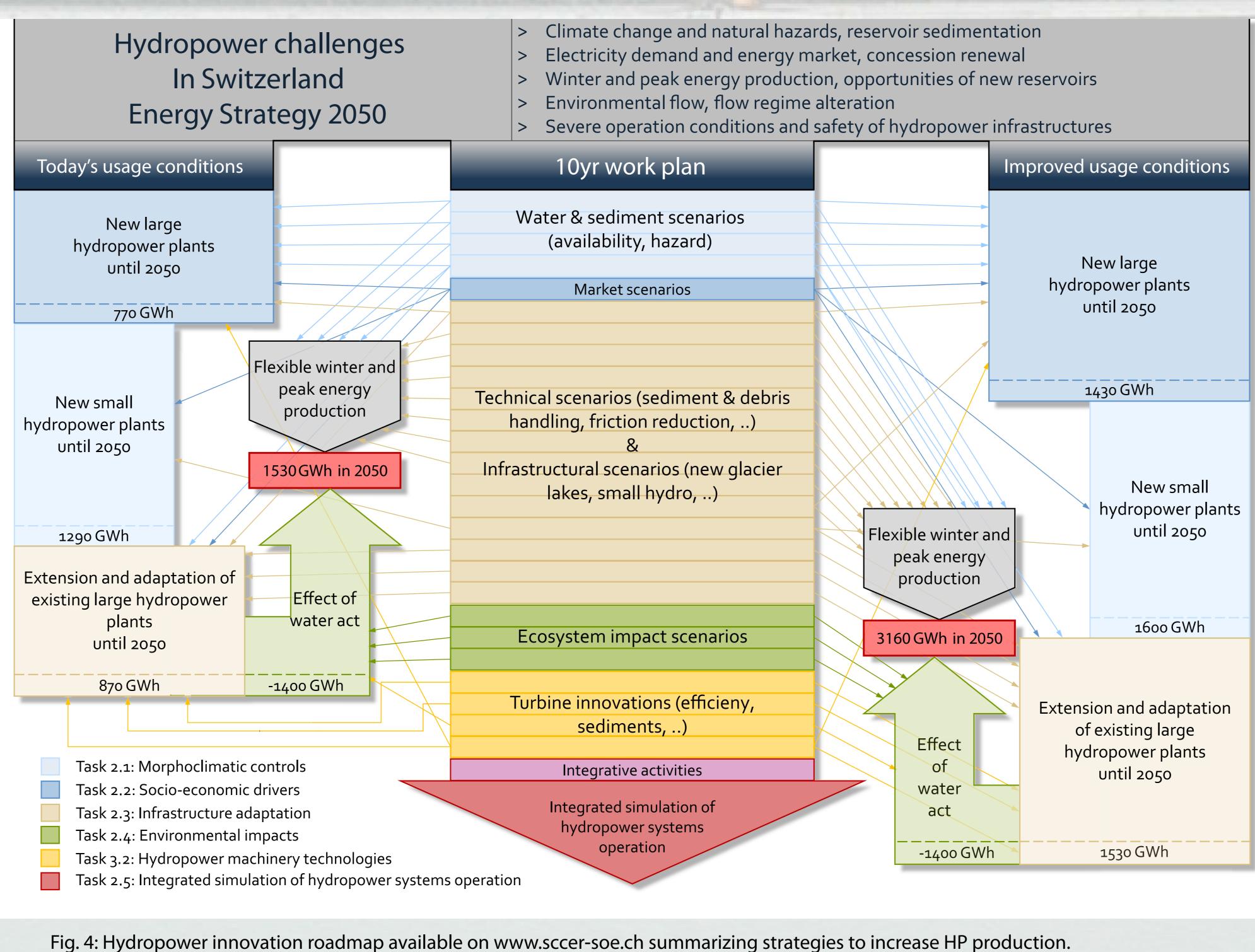
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Current state

- Energy strategy 2050: yerlyl hydropower (HP) production should increase by
 - → 1.5 TWh under current production conditions
- Almost no exploitable streams / catchments left.
- Hidden potential in existing HP schemes: unnecessary spills, new reservoir connections, dam heightening, operation optimisation,...
- Challenge: quantify current water resources

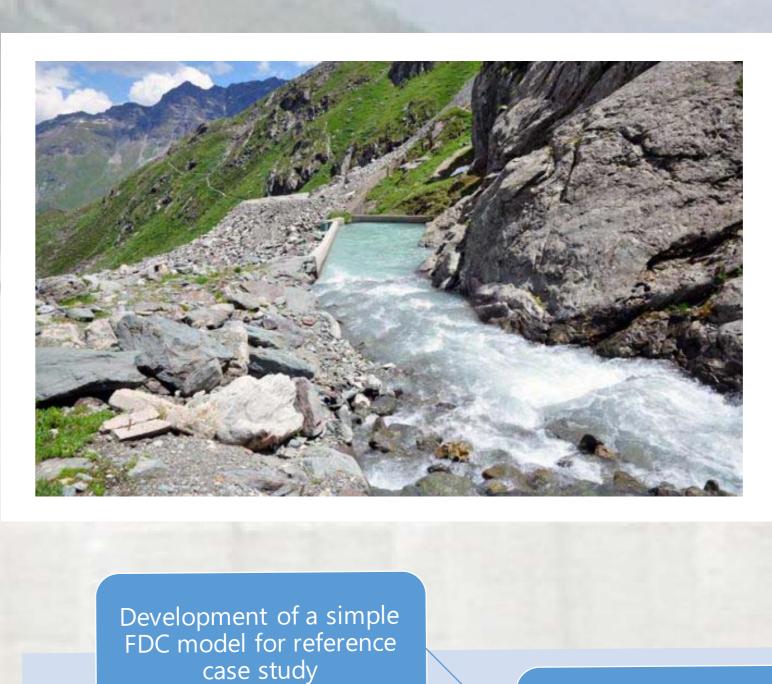


Roadmap

→ 3.2 TWh under improved water usage conditions (Fig. 4).

Approach:

A) Regional water resources quantification (Fig. 6) incl. water loss quantification (e.g. water intake overflows) incl. minimum flow / hydropeaking restriction effects (Fig. 5) C) Analysis of production increase potential for selected case-studies



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Case study example (ongoing):

- conditions





LABORATOIRE DE CONSTRUCTIONS HYDRAU



Method

upstream, righ lownstream) of Grande Dixence zero flow condition (Source:

www.pronatura.ch)



Century-long evolution untapped hydropowe Estimating FDC in ssessing FDCs in gauge atchments with glacier ungauged catchment potential consider glacier melting

Fig. 6: Outline of flow-duration curve estimation for ungauged glacierized bains

Grimsel (KWO), current production 1.5TWh/year - new glacier lake (dam): 0.22 TWh/a \rightarrow production increase - dam heightening: 0.24 TWh/a \rightarrow production flexibilisation - operation modification: 0.15 TWh/a → flow management

Outlook

- Account for ongoing shifts in electricity consumption patterns (from winter to summer)

- Project hydropower production under highly uncertain future market

In cooperation with the CTI

Z Energy funding programme Swiss Competence Centers for Energy Research

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