

Report on Industrial visit NAGARJUNA SAGAR HYDRO POWER PLANT

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By

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We started on 11th october 2015 at 6.15 am with 43 students and 3 faculty members from guntur , had delicious breakfast at Perecherla and reached Nagarjuna sagar at 10.15 am. We got permission for visiting right canal power generating station. After completing regular formalities from security we got clearance to visit power plant under the guidance of electrical Junior Engineer Mr. kесеva rao and Mr. Satyanarayana. We spent valuable time in knowing the actual working, control and synchronization of hydro power plant with the grid.

After two hours, at 12.30pm we had appetizing lunch in nearby restaurant. We hurried to catch the last launch at 1.30 pm to reach the island Nagarjunakonda, we are rejuvenated by the cool breeze and freshwater of Krishna river, after travelling 45 minutes at 2.15pm finally reached ,must see places in India once in a life time for Buddhists, Archaeological Museum.

We spent 2 hours in the museum and boarded the bus at 6.30pm after having refreshments, reached Guntur at 10.30pm.

Hydro electric power plant

we have visited Nagarjuna sagar hydro power plant. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, which is about 100 KM downstream of the river from Srisailam forms the lower reservoir with a gross storage of 400 TMC ft. It is of 815.6 mw. It has 26 gates and 2 canals

Left canal: 2*30:-generate 60 MV

Right canal: 3*30:-generate 90 MV

There are 8 units:

In 1st unit (110MV) – BHEL- generator

In 2nd – 8th (8MV)-generator and motor

POWER GENERATION

The hydroelectric plant has a power generation capacity of 815.6 MW with 8 units (1x110 MW+7x100.8 MW). First unit was commissioned on 7March 1978 and 8th unit on 24 December 1985. The right canal plant has a power generation capacity

of 90 MW with 3 units of 30.6 MW each. The left canal plant has a power generation capacity of 60 MW with 2 units of 30 MW each.

Museum

The museum established to collect, preserve and exhibit the antiquities retrieved from the excavations, is housed in a spacious structure simulating a Buddhist Vihara on plan. The museum presents precious artifacts of all cultural periods through which the valley and the region have passed. The objects displayed in five galleries include carved lime stone slabs, sculptures, inscriptions and other antiquities all assignable to 3rd-4th century AD constitute a majority of the exhibits.