

Pumped hydro storage tokyo

Hydroelectricity is the second most important renewable energy source after solar energy in Japan with an installed capacity of 50.0 gigawatt (GW) as of 2019.¹ According to the International Hydropower Association Japan was the world's sixth largest producer of hydroelectricity in 2020. Most of Japanese hydroelectric power plants are pumped-storage plants. Conventional hydropower plants account for about 20 GW out of the total installed capacity as of 2007.²

As of September 2011, Japan had 1,198 small hydropower plants with a total capacity of 3,225 megawatt (MW). The smaller plants accounted for 6.6% of Japan's total hydropower capacity. The remaining capacity was filled by large and medium hydropower stations, typically sited at large dams. Cost per kilowatt-hour for power from smaller plants was high at ¥15-100, hindering further development of the energy source.⁵

To provide high-efficiency, high-performance and eco-friendly hydro power generation systems throughout the world, Toshiba continuously conducts research and development. Toshiba has a world-leading hydraulic research laboratory where tests and studies on turbine performance and fluid phenomena are conducted using a downsized model of actual turbines to always provide state-of-the-art, high performance hydro-turbines. Toshiba also works to improve analysis technologies through model testing.

IHA's Hydropower Pumped Storage Tracking Tool maps the locations and data for existing and planned pumped storage projects. The tool is the most comprehensive and up-to-date online resource tracking the world's water batteries.



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