

Field and numerical assessment of turning pool hydraulics in a vertical slot fishway, relative to fish passage

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Presentation Overview

- Introduction of fishways
 - Turning pools – function, application, need for research, benefits
- Project description
- Hydraulics Results
 - Context of fish passage
- Next steps

Fishways

- Function
 - Fishways function as a means of passage around hydraulic barriers for fish migrating both upstream and downstream.
- Types
 - Traditional engineered structures
 - Vertical slot
 - Denil
 - Pool and weir (orifice)
 - Natural simulating environments

Vertical slot design

- Function over a range of discharges and river water levels
- Allow fish to ascend at any depth in the water column
- Commonly large
- Single slot and turning pools

Turning pools

- Fishway built to pass over tall structures
- Structurally
 - Connect single slot pools at either ends of adjacent ladders
 - Fold-back or staircase pattern
- Primary functions
 - Turn the flow
 - Provide resting space for fish
- Benefits
 - Create a more compact fishway design
 - Fishway entrance closer to hydraulic barrier

Examples



Bonneville Dam fishway
Columbia River, Washington



Vianney-Legendre fishway
Richelieu River, Quebec

Fold-back pattern



Vianney-Legendre fishway
Richelieu River, Quebec



Torrumbarry fishway
Murray River, Australia

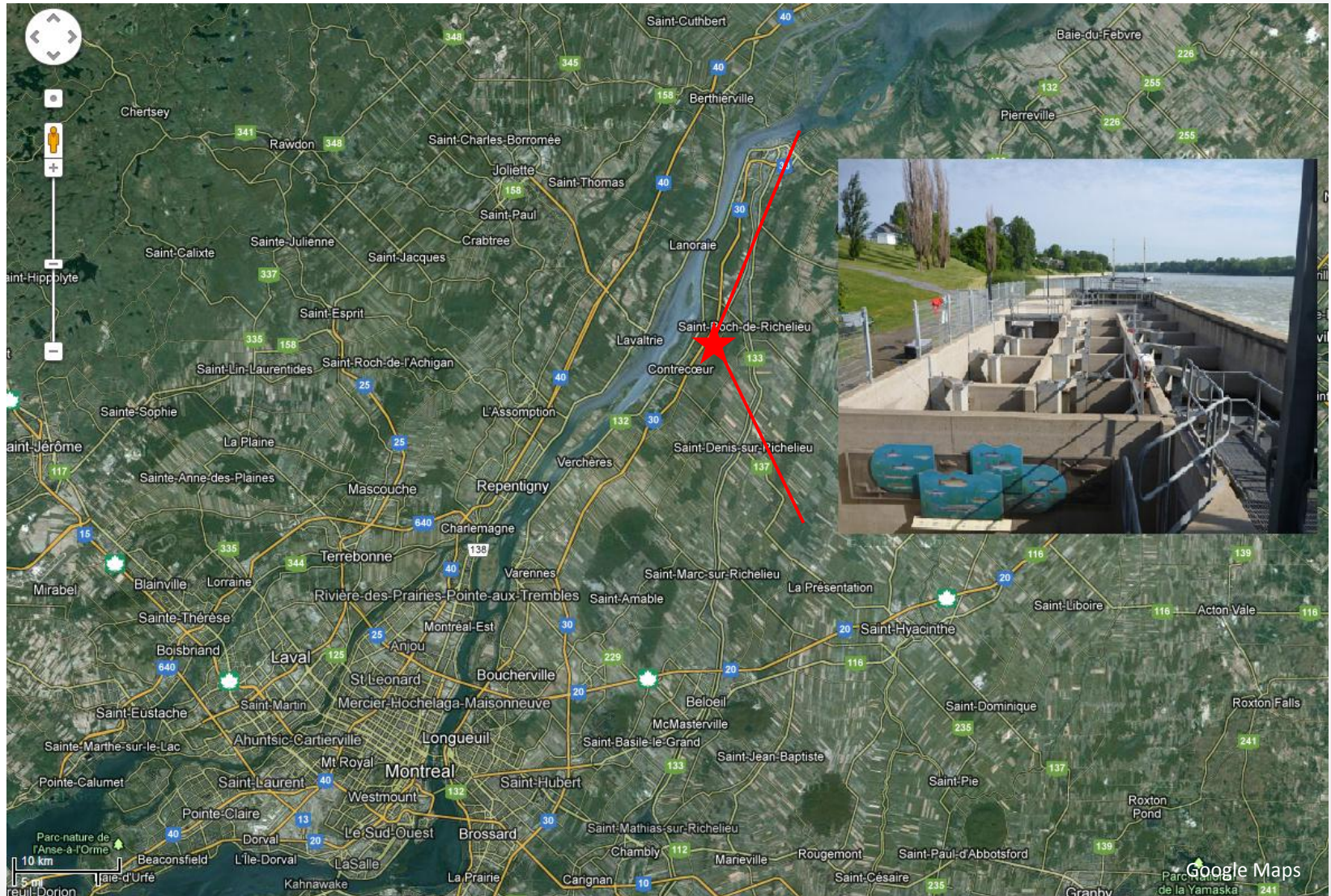
Cause for research

- Hydraulics
 - Very little existing research
 - A single study of a Denil prototype
 - No studies on vertical slot fishways
 - Detailed hydraulic information not available
 - No design guidelines for turning pools
 - Contrary to single slot pools
 - Common in relatively large fishways
- Biology
 - Potential problems with fish passage
 - Companion study on 88 adult lake sturgeons *Acipenser fulvescens*
 - 20/56 passage failures occurred in the turning pools
 - fish spent disproportionately longer time in turning pools than single slot pools
 - Other species have had difficulty negotiating turning pools
 - bony herring *Nematalosa erebi*, silver perch *Bidyanus bidyanus*, and golden perch *Macquaria ambigua*
 - Fishway entrances as close as possible to the hydraulic barrier

Research overview

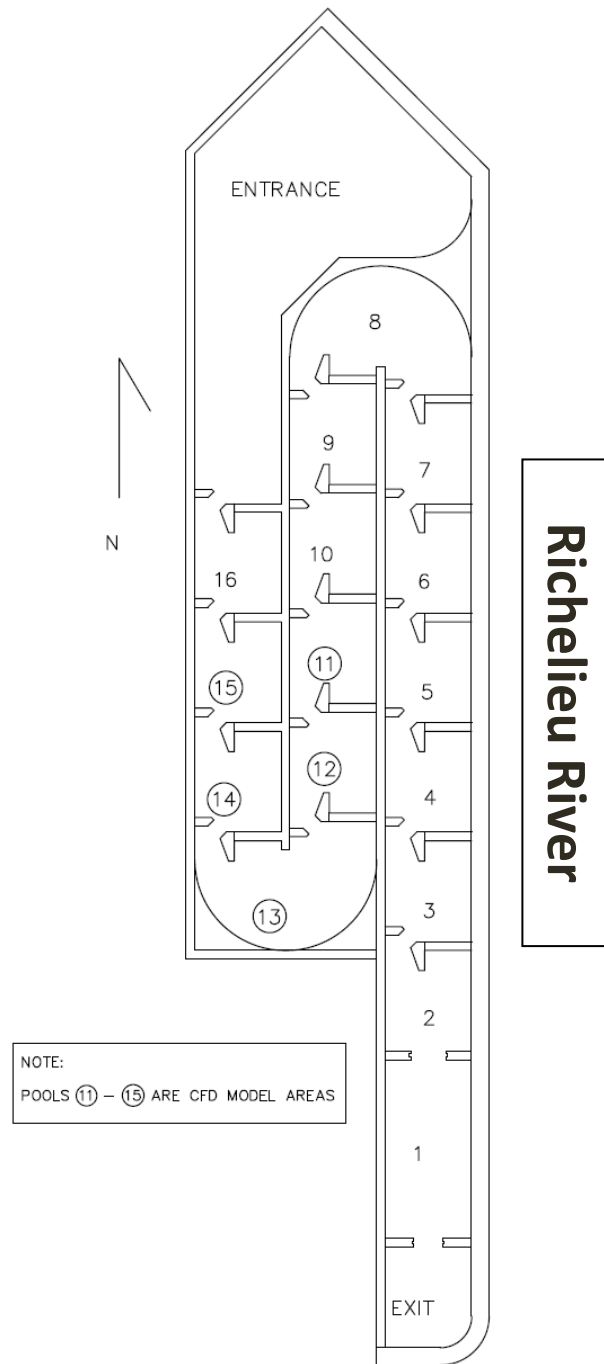
- Field and computational fluid dynamics (CFD) study of turning pool hydraulics
 - Vianney-Legendre vertical slot fishway
- Field
 - Velocity measurements in 2 turning pools
- CFD
 - Simulations for 7 design geometries
 - Assess hydraulics in terms of suitability to fish passage

Study Site

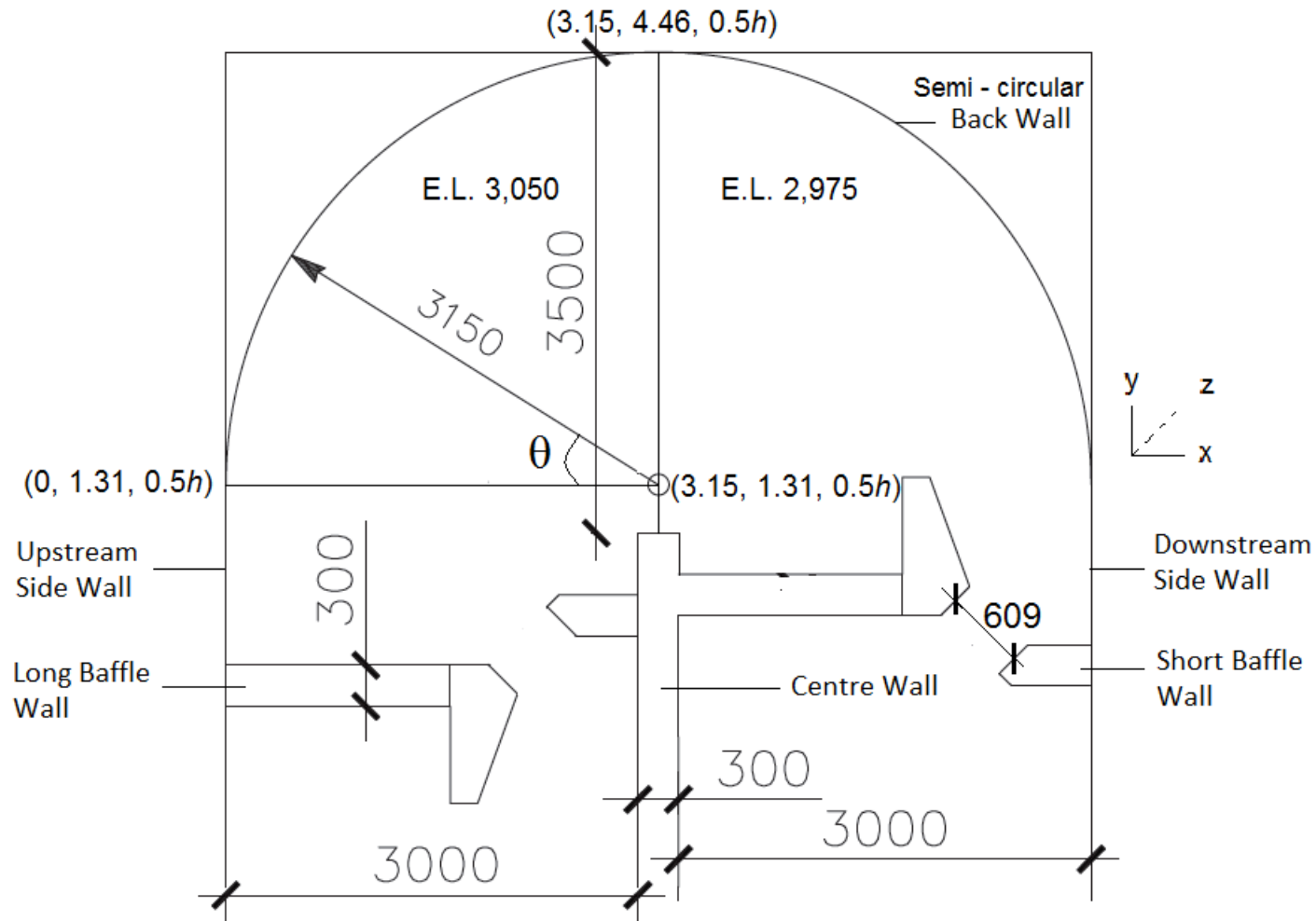


Site fishway layout

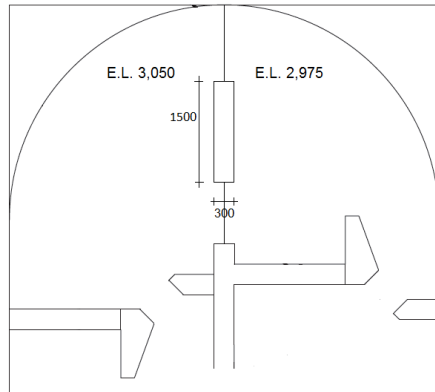
- Field measurements
 - Pools 8 and 13
- CFD model study
 - Pools 11 - 15



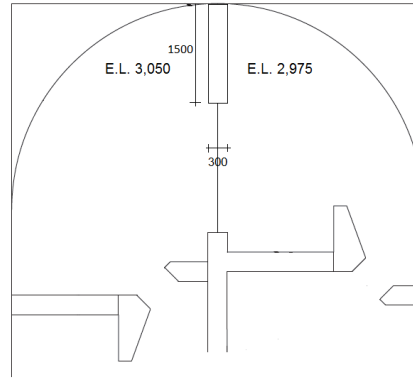
Pool 13 (Design 1) layout



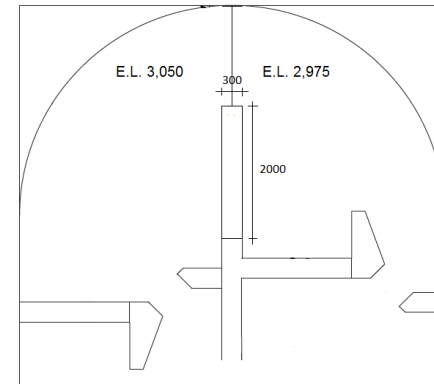
CFD design 2-7



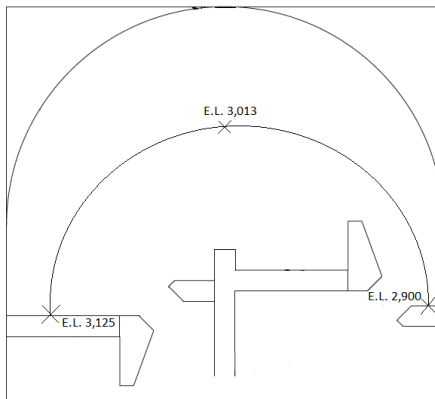
Design 2



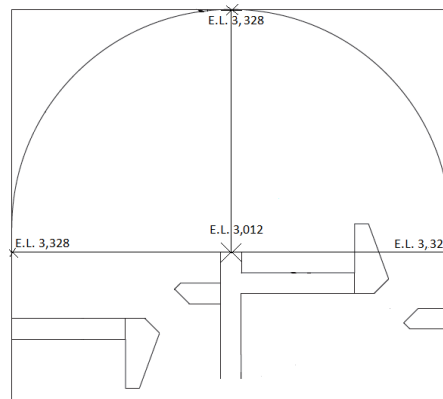
Design 3



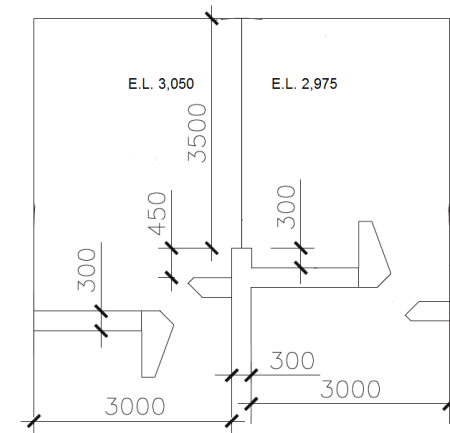
Design 4



Design 5



Design 6

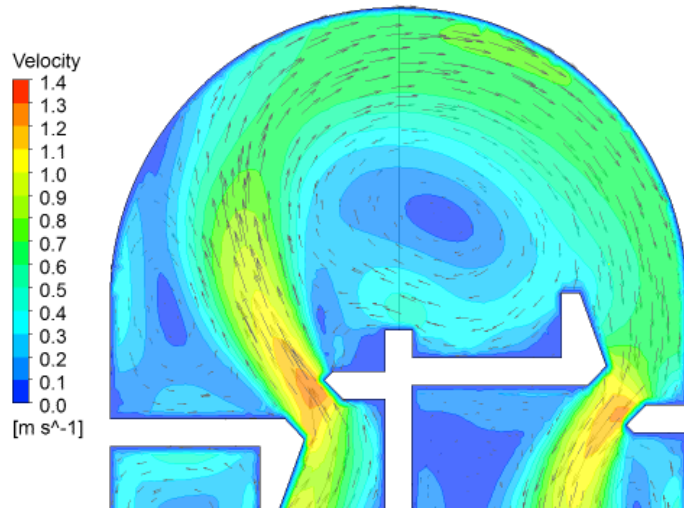


Design 7

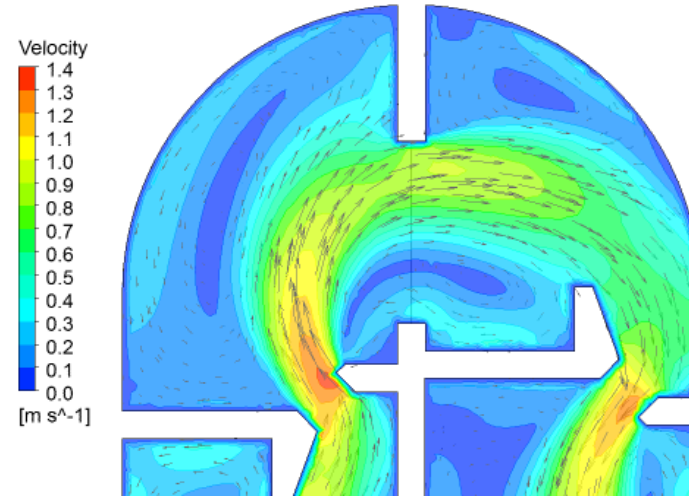
Assessment Criteria

- Velocity
 - Time-averaged velocity magnitude, V
 - $V = \sqrt{\bar{u}^2 + \bar{v}^2 + \bar{w}^2}$
 - where \bar{u} , \bar{v} , and \bar{w} represent the longitudinal (x), transverse (y), and vertical (z) components of time-averaged velocity, respectively
 - Maximum theoretical velocity, V_{theor}
 - $V_{theor} = \sqrt{2g\Delta h}$
 - where Δh represents the water level difference between adjacent pools
- Turbulence
 - Turbulent kinetic energy, K
 - $K = \frac{1}{2} (u'_{rms}{}^2 + v'_{rms}{}^2 + w'_{rms}{}^2)$
 - where u' , v' and w' are the stream-wise, cross-stream and vertical fluctuating velocities, respectively
 - K levels are categorized as 'low', for $K \leq 0.05 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$; and 'high' for $K > 0.05 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$
- Vorticity in the horizontal (x, y) plane, ω_z
 - $\omega_z = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial x} \right)$
 - where $\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial x}$ are components of angular velocity in along the x-axis and y-axis, respectively
- Vortex Dimensions
 - Length and width
- Average volumetric energy dissipation, $\bar{\varepsilon}$
 - $\bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{\rho g Q \Delta h}{B_T L_T y_0}$
 - where Q represents the volumetric flow rate, Δh represents the difference in water levels between adjacent pools, and y_0 represents the depth of flow

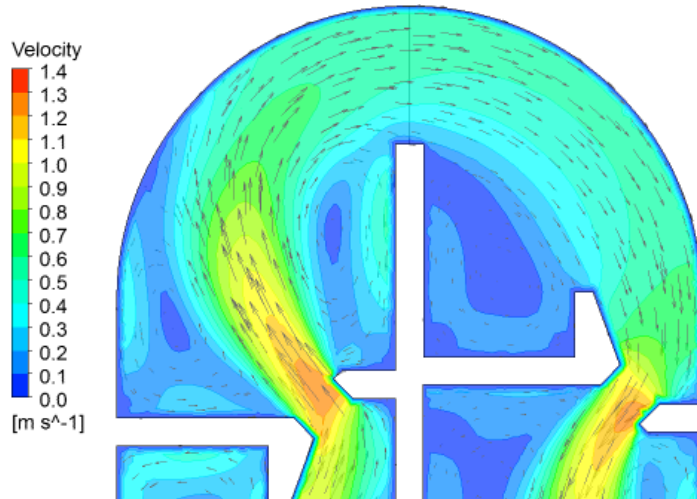
Velocity results



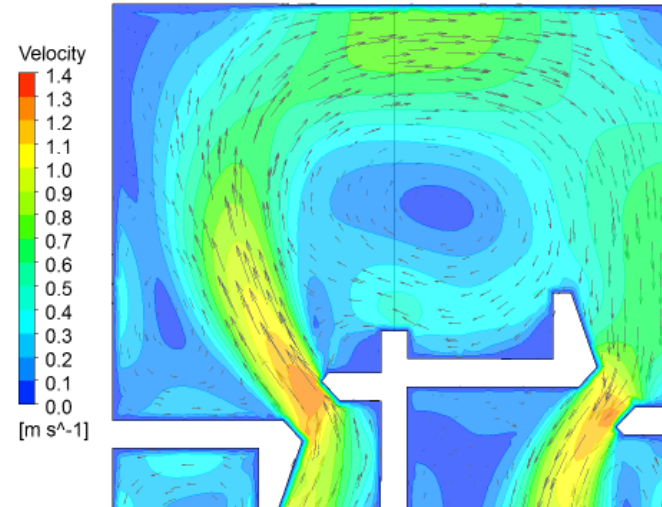
Design 1



Design 3



Design 4



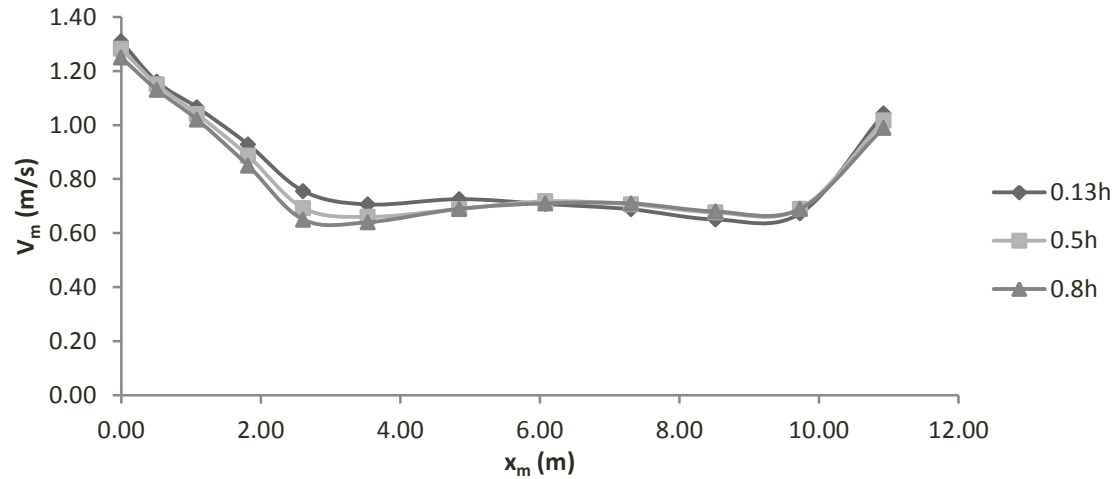
Design 7

Vortex dimensions

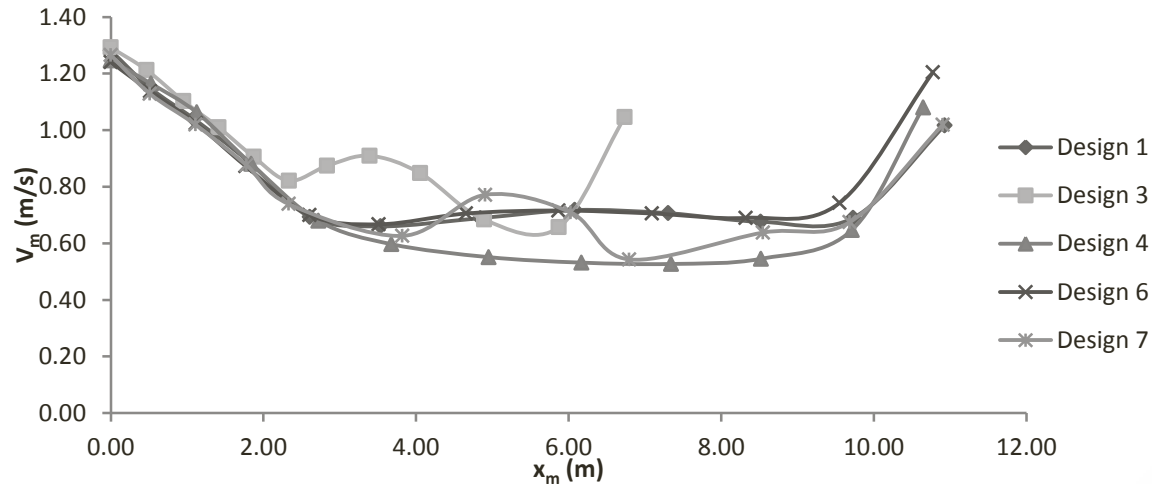
Design	L_v (m)	B_v (m)
	x - dir.	y - dir.
Pools 8 and 13	3.0	2.5
1	3.0	2.1
3 (centre)	1.9	1.2
3 (upstream)	1.3	4.5
3 (downstream)	1.8	1.3
4 (upstream)	0.9	2.0
4 (downstream)	1.4	2
6	3.0	2.1
7	3.2	2.5

Variation of maximum velocity, V_m

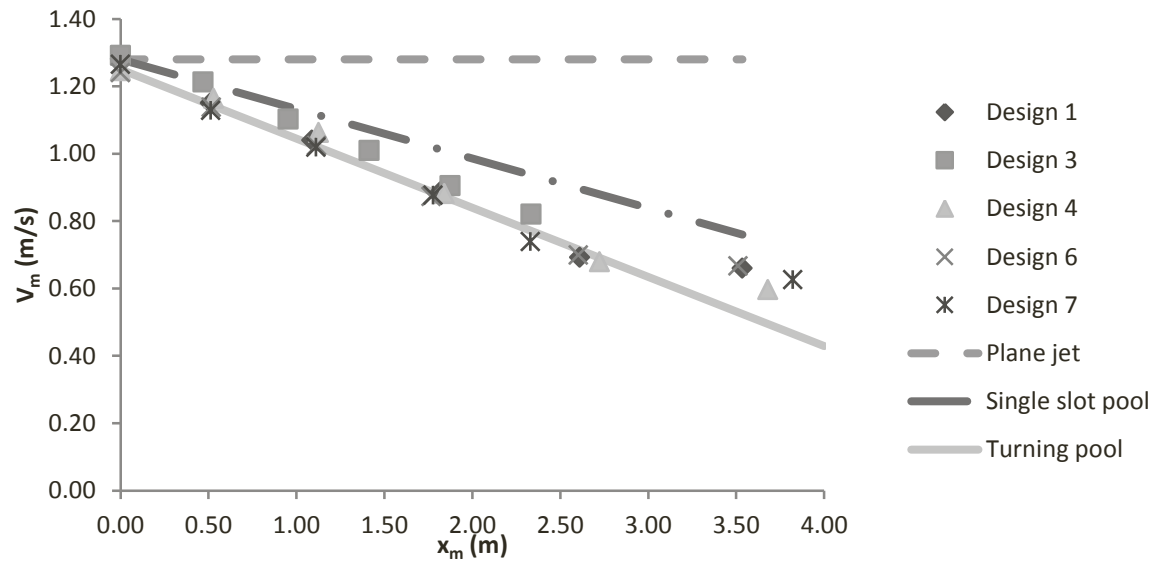
Design 1



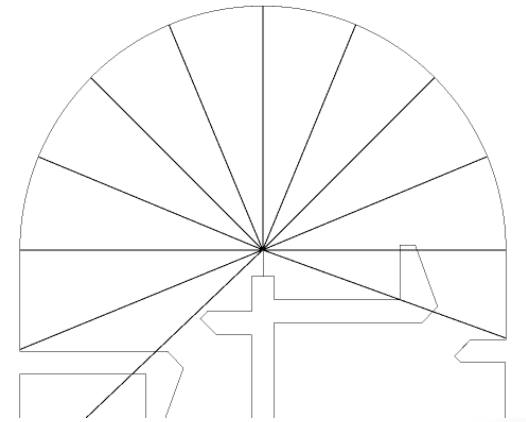
$z = 0.5h$



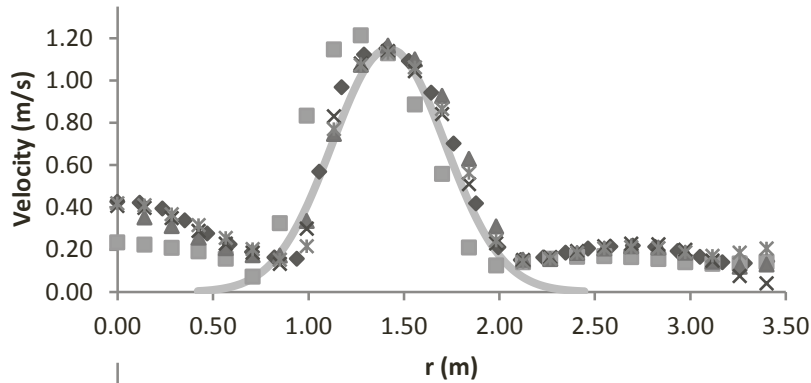
Jet velocity decay



Velocity profiles

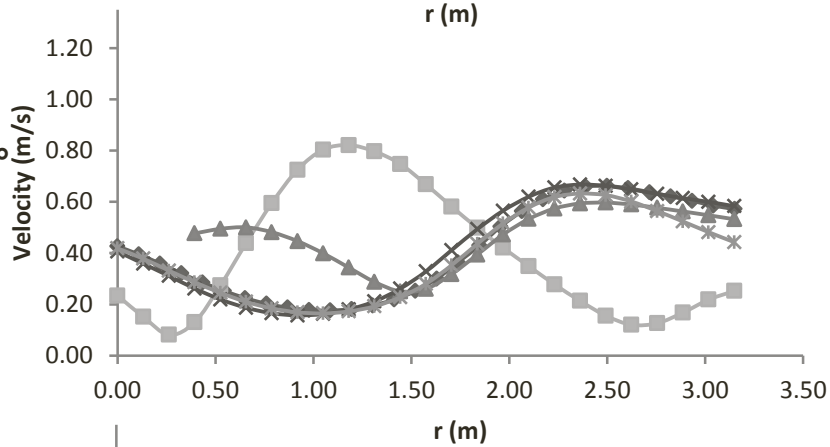


$\theta = -27^\circ$
 $z = 0.5h$



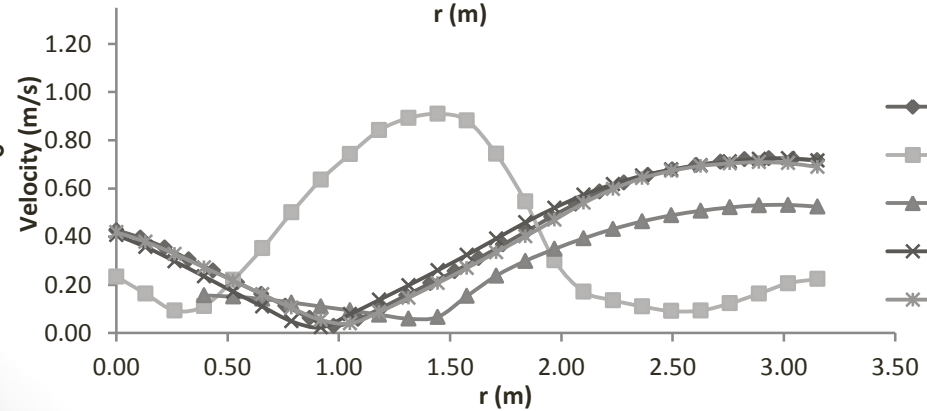
- ◆ Design 1
- Design 3
- ▲ Design 4
- × Design 6
- * Design 7
- Plane jet

$\theta = 67.5^\circ$
 $z = 0.5h$



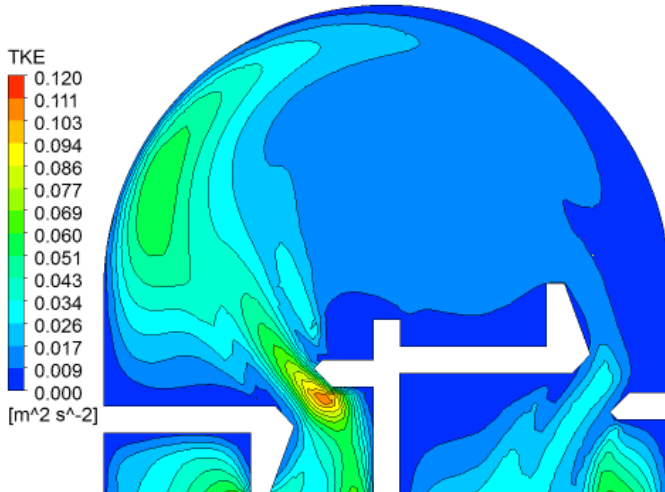
- ◆ Design 1
- Design 3
- ▲ Design 4
- × Design 6
- * Design 7

$\theta = 112.5^\circ$
 $z = 0.5h$

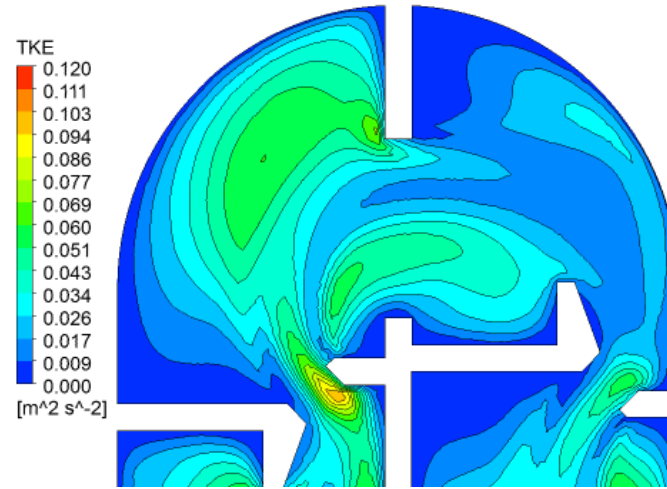


- ◆ Design 1
- Design 3
- ▲ Design 4
- × Design 6
- * Design 7

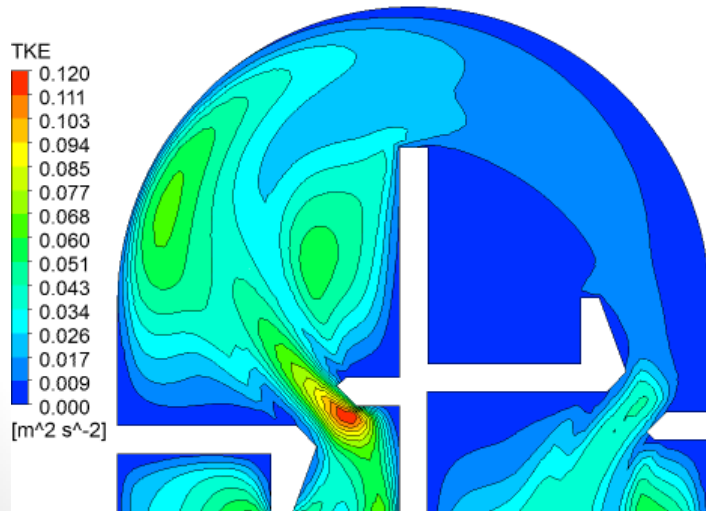
Turbulent kinetic energy



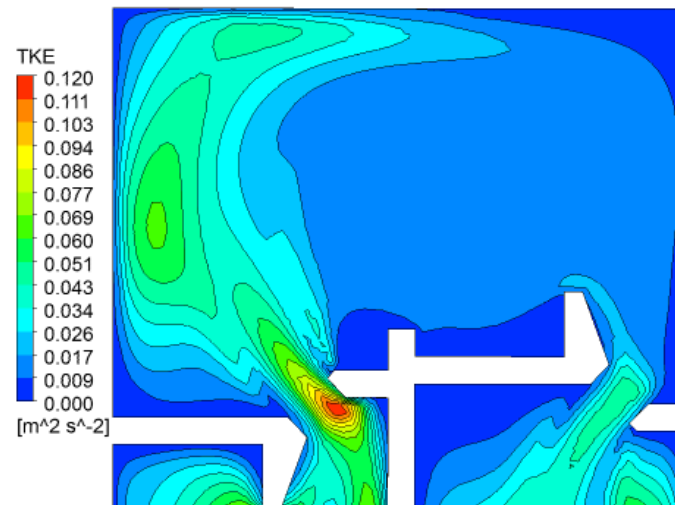
Design 1



Design 3

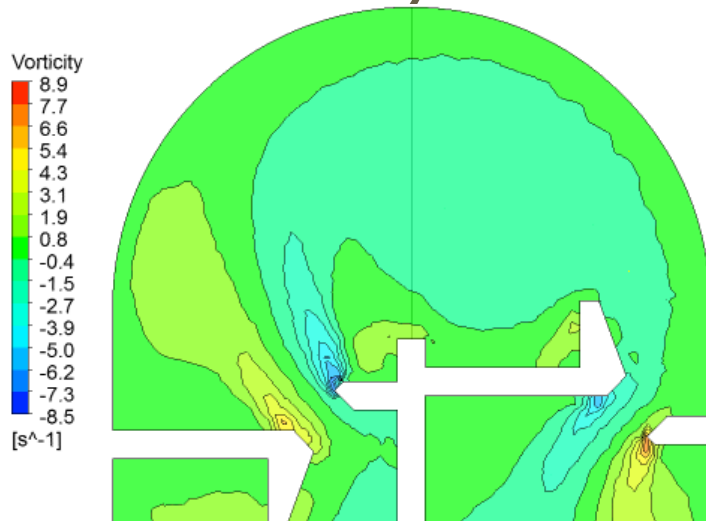


Design 4

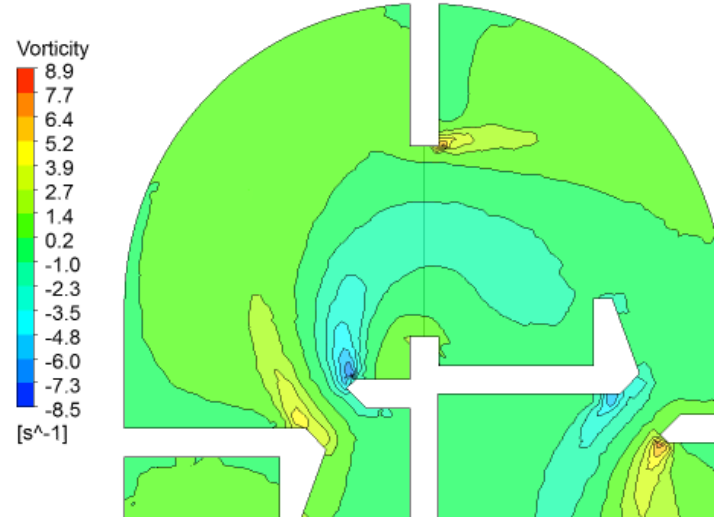


Design 7

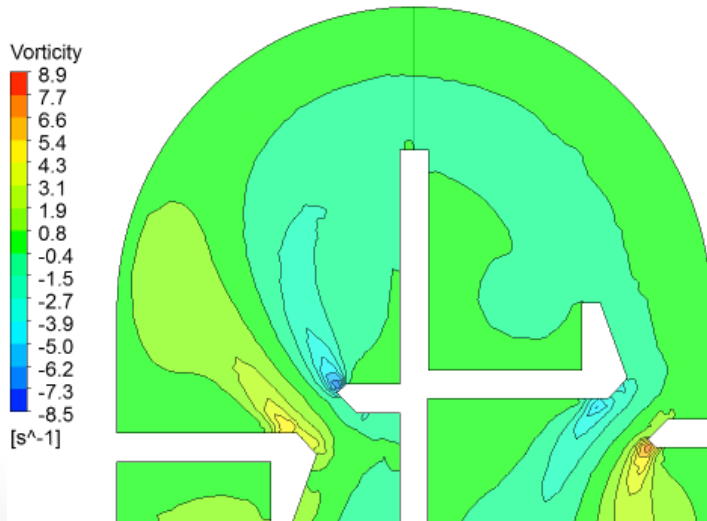
Vorticity



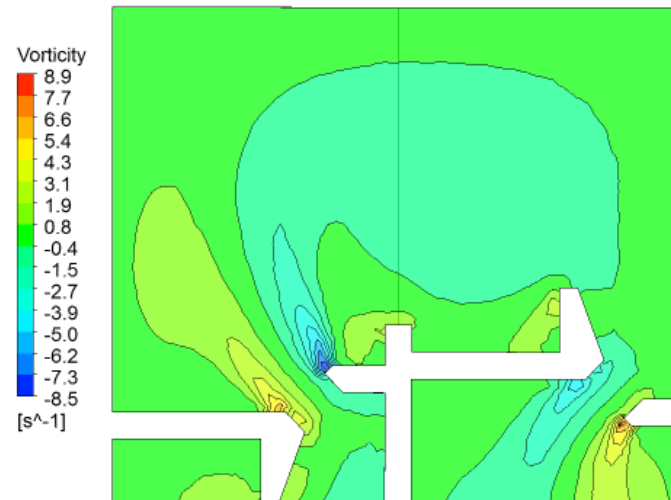
Design 1



Design 3



Design 4

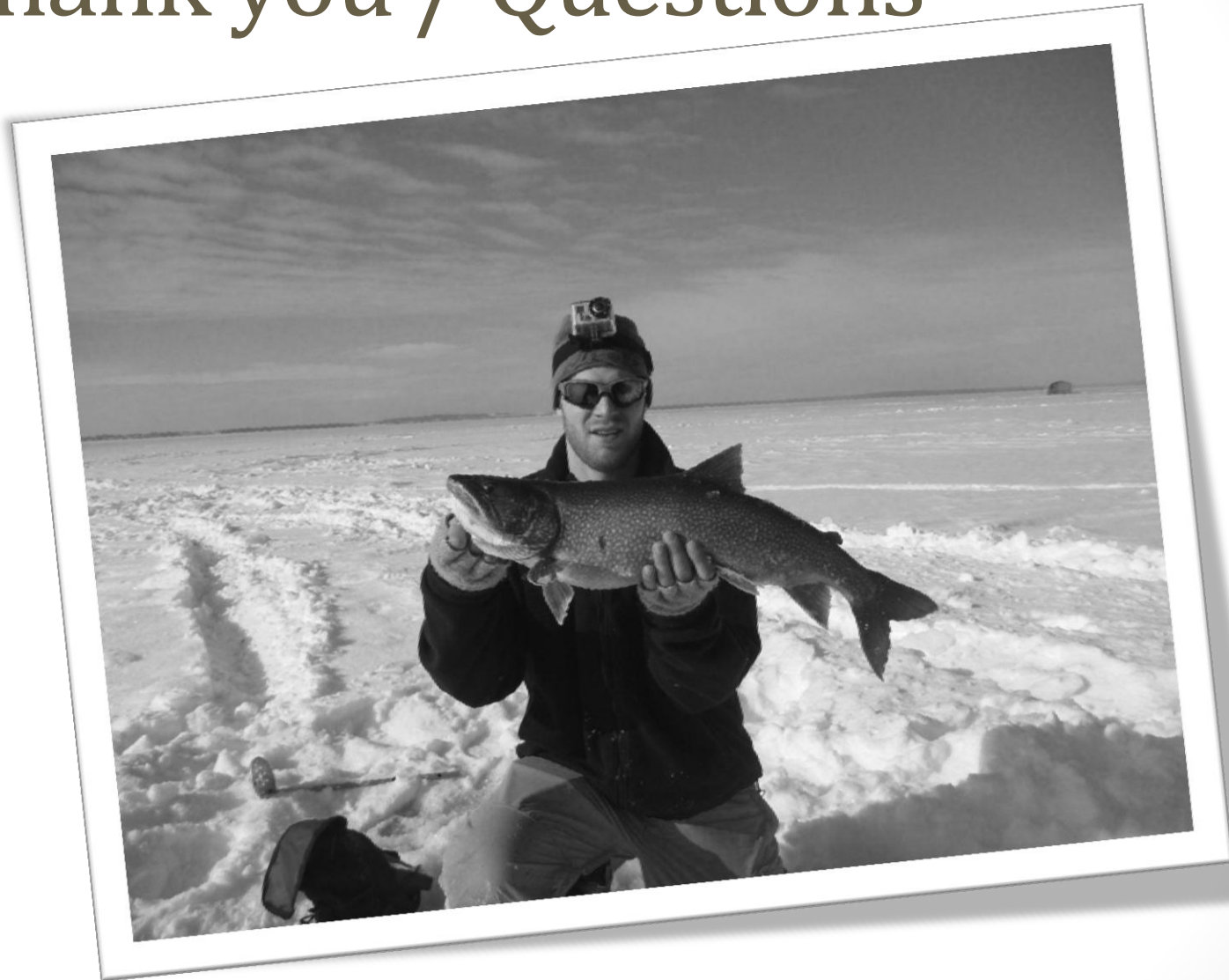


Design 7

Next Steps

- Testing of recommended designs
 - Fish passage efficiency and behaviour
 - Hydraulics
- Fish behaviour
 - Thresholds for species
 - Turbulence parameters – TKE, vorticity
 - Vortex dimensions
- Alter and improve design hydraulics

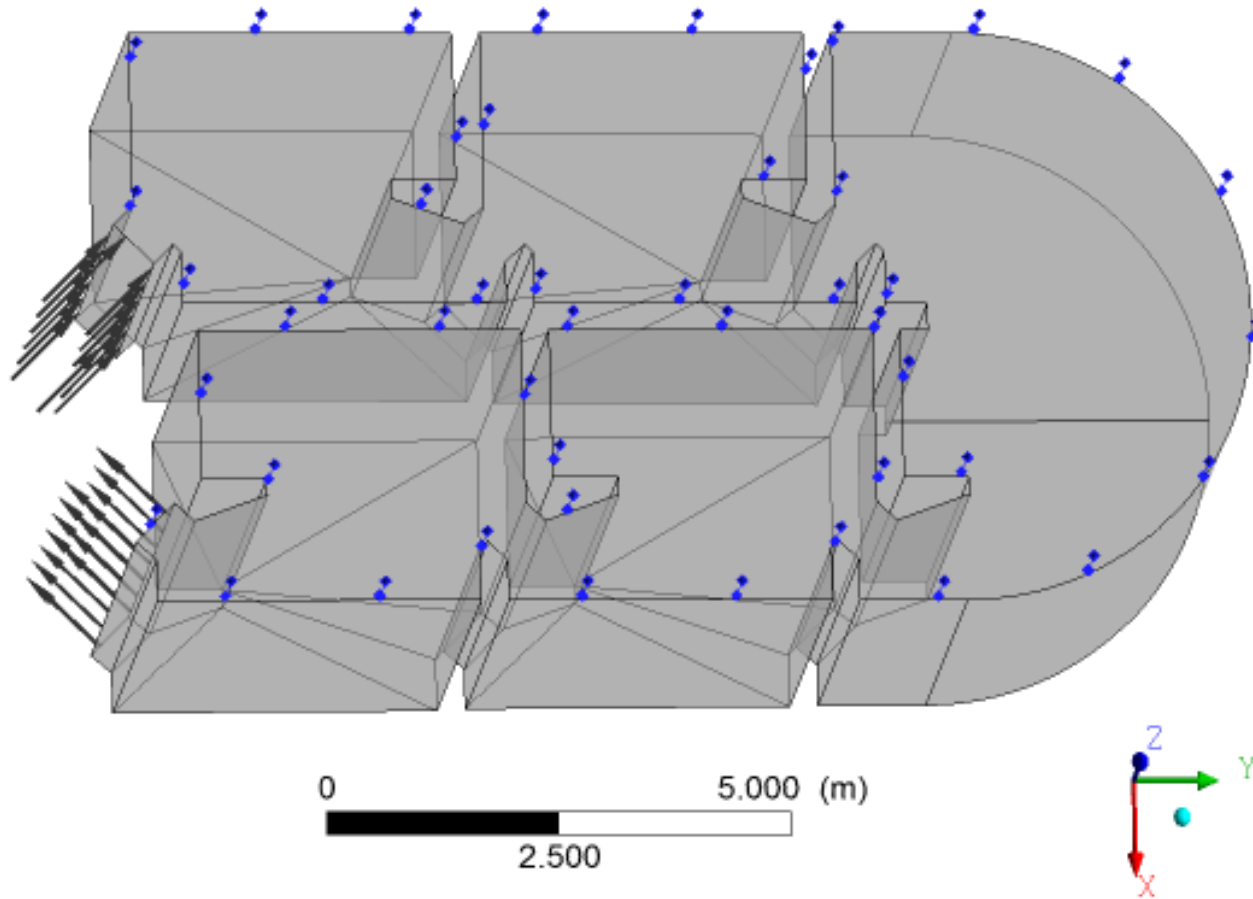
Thank you / Questions



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CFD model geometry



Design 1 velocity streamlines

