

# Fish response to altered flows in riverine systems

Analysis of the influence of low head hydropower turbines and anthropogenic obstructions used for natural flood management on fish passage and fish behaviour



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## Motivation

EU WFD states the ecological status of water courses including the ability of fish migration and passability of anthropogenic structures such as:

- **Free-stream turbines** (focus: 3 blade horizontal axis turbines)
- **Anthropogenic obstructions used for natural flood management (NFM)** (focus: leaky debris dams)



Fig. 2 Example of a leaky debris dam taken from [3]



Fig. 1 European Water Framework Directive (EU WFD) taken from [1,2]



Fig. 3 horizontal axis free-stream turbine

## Research Gap

1. Effect of turbines on fish behaviour remains **unknown, unexplored and poorly understood**
2. Most fish behaviour studies of turbines based on observational results
3. Conclusions drawn to potential and likely reasons for avoidance behaviour
4. Lack of peer-reviewed research on leaky dam flow dynamics
5. Small scale leaky dam structures and their impact on fish passage have not yet been studied in a controlled environment.

## Literature Review

<b>Link et al. (2017)</b>	Correlation between fish Strouhal number with relative vortex size and shedding frequency; tail beat amplitude increased with vortex length scale, decreased with vortex shedding frequency
<b>Chamorro et al. (2013)</b>	High tangential velocities near wake core and nearly negligible at turbine tip radius; larger turbulence intensity near hub height and turbine tip (horizontal axis turbine study)
<b>Neary et al. (2013)</b>	Analysis of near and far field flow of a horizontal axis turbine; 80% of the flow recovery after approx. 10 diameters downstream
<b>Tritico and Cotel (2010)</b>	Horizontal axis vortices are expected to have a greater impact on stability than vertical axes
<b>Lupandin (2005)</b>	Vortices greater than 2/3 of the fish body length are thought to decrease swimming performance
<b>Enders et al. (2003)</b>	Swimming cost may increase with flow velocity standard deviation for a given mean flow velocity

## Methodology

### 1. Fish Behaviour Experiments

1. **Free-stream turbine experiment**
  2. **Leaky dam experiments**
- in experimental flumes at HRC using camera system to track fish behaviour



Fig. 4 Fish swimming through turbine, taken from [4]

### 2. Hydraulic measurements

Velocity measurements using **Acoustic Doppler Velocimetry (ADV)** for different volume flow rates and turbine speeds

Analysis of turbulence metrics based on the IPOS Framework [11]:

<b>Intensity</b>	Turbulence intensity $\overline{u'u'}$ Turbulent kinetic energy $k = 0.5(\sigma_u^2 + \sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2)$ Reynolds shear stress $-\rho\overline{u'v'}$ , $-\rho\overline{v'w'}$ , $-\rho\overline{u'w'}$ Vorticity $\vec{\omega} = \nabla \times \vec{u}$
<b>Periodicity</b>	Predictability – dominant frequency of shedding Energy spectra
<b>Orientation</b>	Axis of vortex orientation Direction of dominant fluctuation
<b>Scale</b>	Turbulent and eddy length scale Eddy diameter Obstacle and Fish Reynolds number

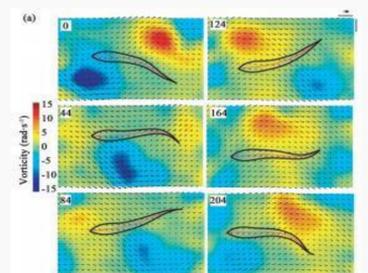


Fig. 5 Interaction of fish with vortices, taken from [5]

### 3. LES Numerical Simulations

**Large Eddy Simulations** using **Hydro3D** to visualize the wake and its complex vortex structures in the near wake field of a horizontal axis turbine and NFM obstructions

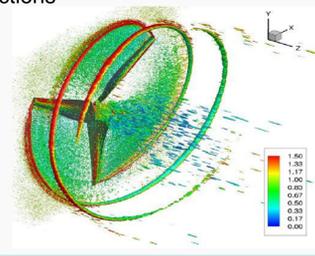


Fig. 7 Iso-surface of vertical structures past a turbine showing the non-dimensional velocity magnitude, taken from [7]

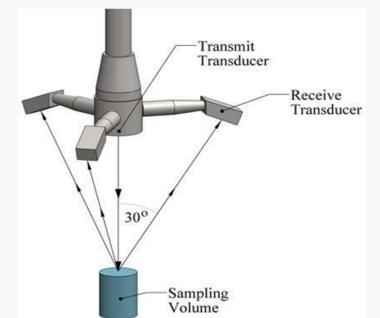


Fig. 6 ADV measurement principle, taken from [6]

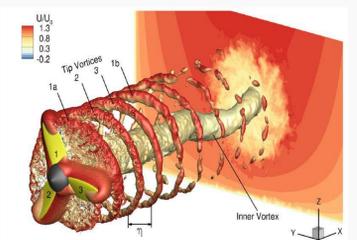


Fig. 8 Iso-surface of vertical structures past a turbine showing instantaneous non-dimensional stream-wise velocity, taken from [8]

## Thesis Structure

- Chapter 1 – Introduction
- Chapter 2 – Review of Literature on NFM, Fish Behaviour in Turbulent Flows, Horizontal Axis Turbines
- Chapter 3 – The Impact of Turbine Swirl on Fish Swimming Stability
- Chapter 4 – Large Eddy Simulation of the Wake behind a Horizontal Axis Turbine
- Chapter 5 – Near-field Flow Field around a Leaky Dam and the Impact of Fish Movement
- Chapter 6 – Large Eddy Simulation of the Flow Field around a Leaky Dam
- Chapter 7 – Conclusions (Summary of the pertinent results and how the results impact on the design of anthropogenic obstructions).

References  
[1] <https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=european+water+framework+directive+logo&tbm=isch&u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiepL9itDbAHVNEVAKHQ3wDvoQsAQIKw&biw=1745&bih=885#imgrc=YpXAqFZUfmiLAM> (access: 13/06/2018); [2] <http://www.wiser.eu/background/water-framework-directive/> (access: 13/06/2018); [3] <http://www.patrust.org/news/reducing-flood-risk-by-working-with-nature/> (access: 13/06/2018); [4] Hammar et al., "Hydrokinetic Turbine Effects on Fish Swimming Behaviour", Plos One, Vol. 8:12, 2013; [5] Sayeed-Bin-Asad et al., "A review of Particle Image Velocimetry for Fish Migration", World Journal of Mechanics, Vol. 6, pp. 131-149, 2016; [6] Palmer, "Acoustic Doppler Velocimetry", 2002; [7] Kang et al., "Numerical simulation of 3D flow past a real-life marine hydrokinetic turbine", Advances in Water Resources, Vol. 39:1, pp. 33-43, 2012; [8] Ouro et al., "Hydrodynamic loadings on a horizontal axis tidal turbine prototype", Journal of Fluids and Structures, vol. 71:5, pp. 78-95, 2017; [9] <http://www.divermet.com/photography/p316635-an-octopus-dances-and-a-french-diver-lands-the-big-prize.html> (access: 13/06/2018); [10] <http://www.sicb.org/divisions/DCB/singleresearcher.php3?resid=49> (access: 13/06/2018); [11] (fish, adapted) [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Karman-vortex-gait-The-fish-is-swimming-directly-behind-a-bluff-body-which-is\\_fig3\\_264873332](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Karman-vortex-gait-The-fish-is-swimming-directly-behind-a-bluff-body-which-is_fig3_264873332) (access: 13/06/2018); [11] Lacey et al., "The IPOS Framework: linking fish swimming performance in altered flows from laboratory experiments to rivers", River Research and Applications, Vol. 28, pp. 429-443, 2012