



Risk assessment for fish passing turbines, pumps and hydraulic structures:

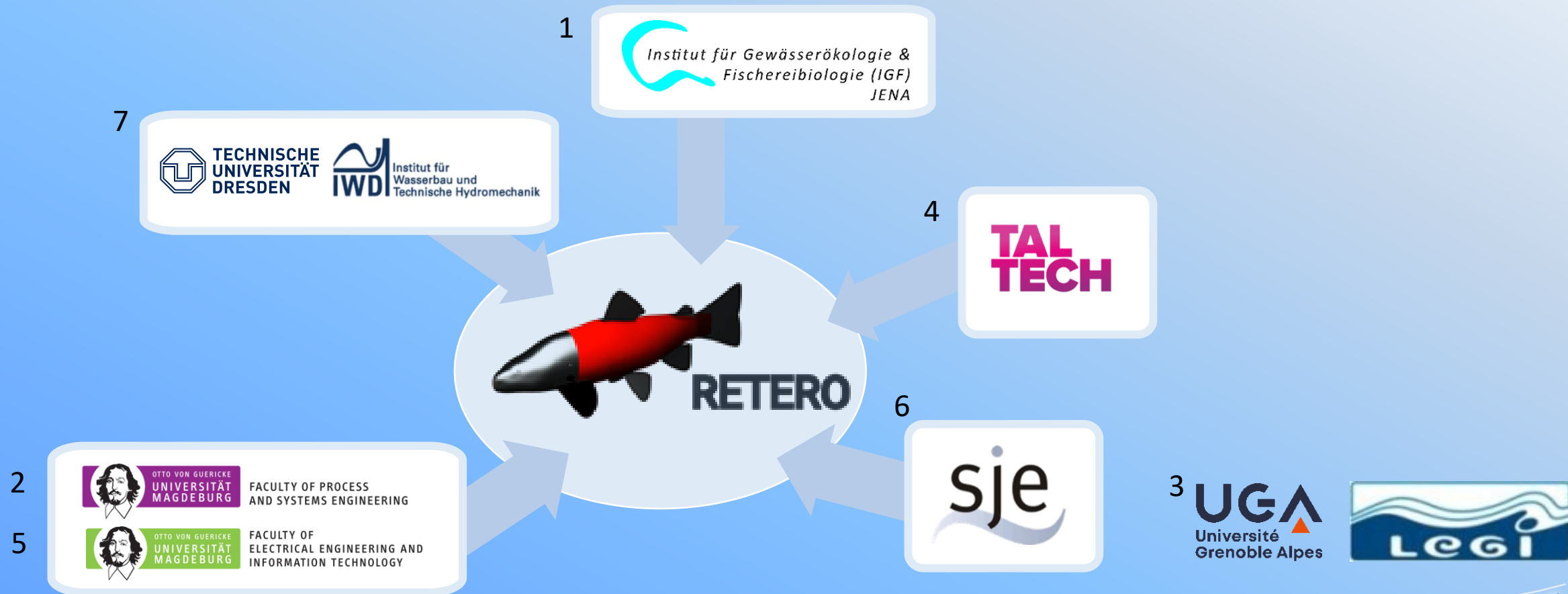
A methodological framework and innovative methods

Falko Wagner et al.



Authors

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▶ Background

- Status quo evaluation „fish friendliness“ of turbines and pumps



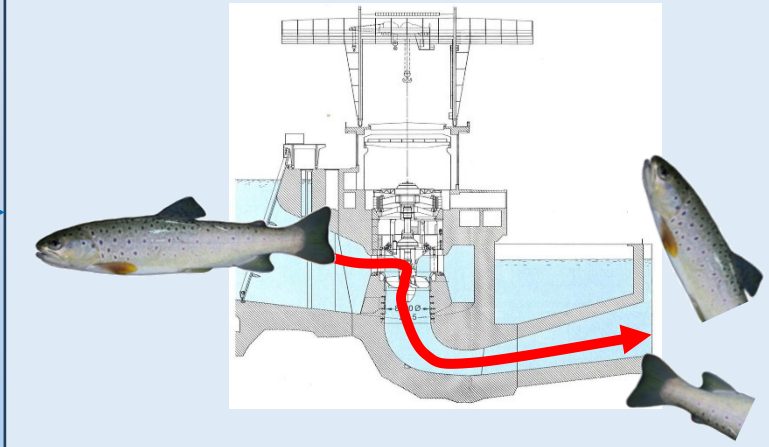
DIVE (Source: Wasserkraft & Energie 4/2020)

Evaluation Method

Experimental Approach

Model Approach

Live Fish Tests



Blade Strike Models

$$M = \frac{1}{Q} \iint_A f_{MR}(r) P_{th}(r) v_m dA$$

(NEN 2020)

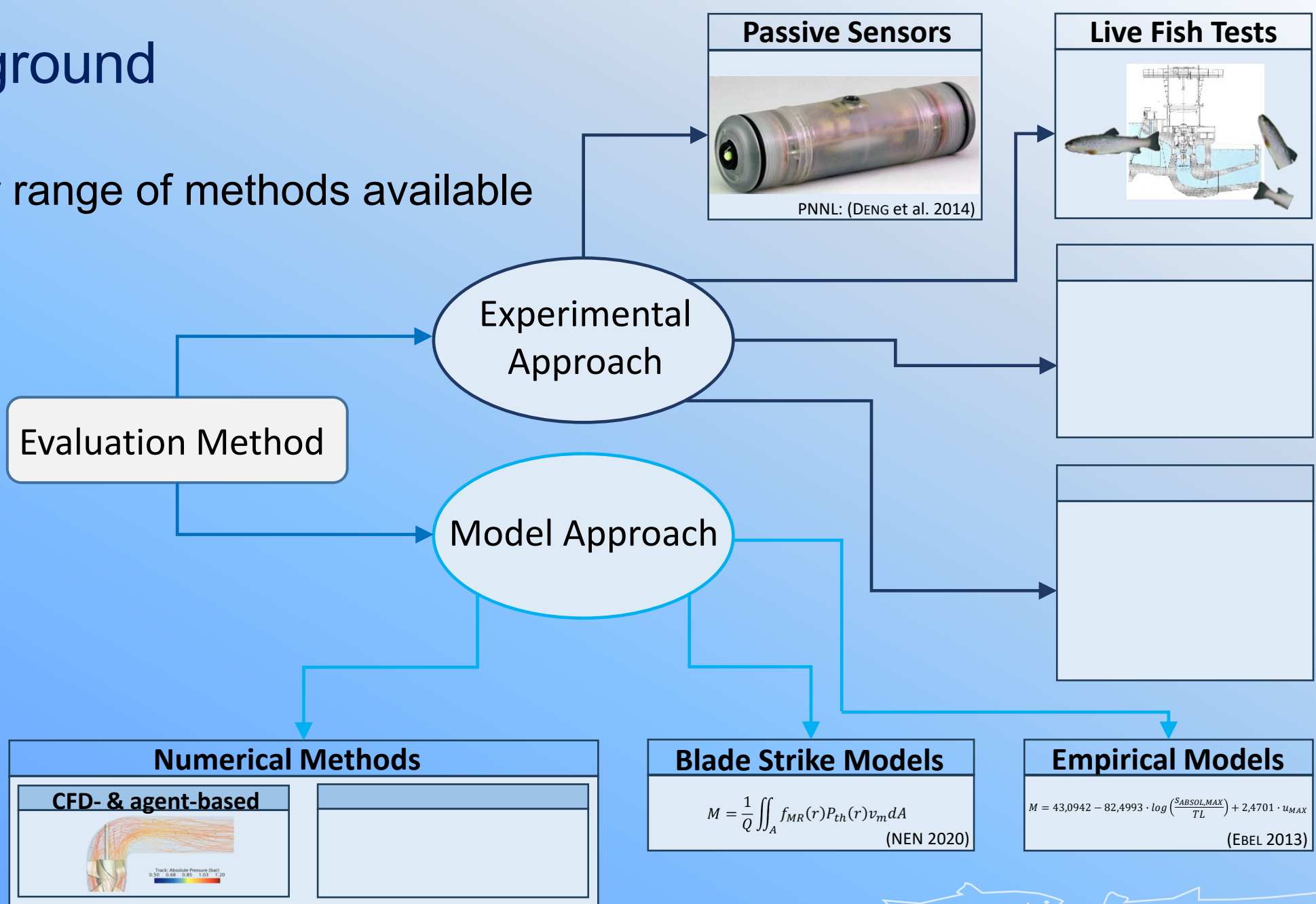
Empirical Models

$$M = 43,0942 - 82,4993 \cdot \log\left(\frac{S_{ABSOL,MAX}}{TL}\right) + 2,4701 \cdot u_{MAX}$$

(EBEL 2013)

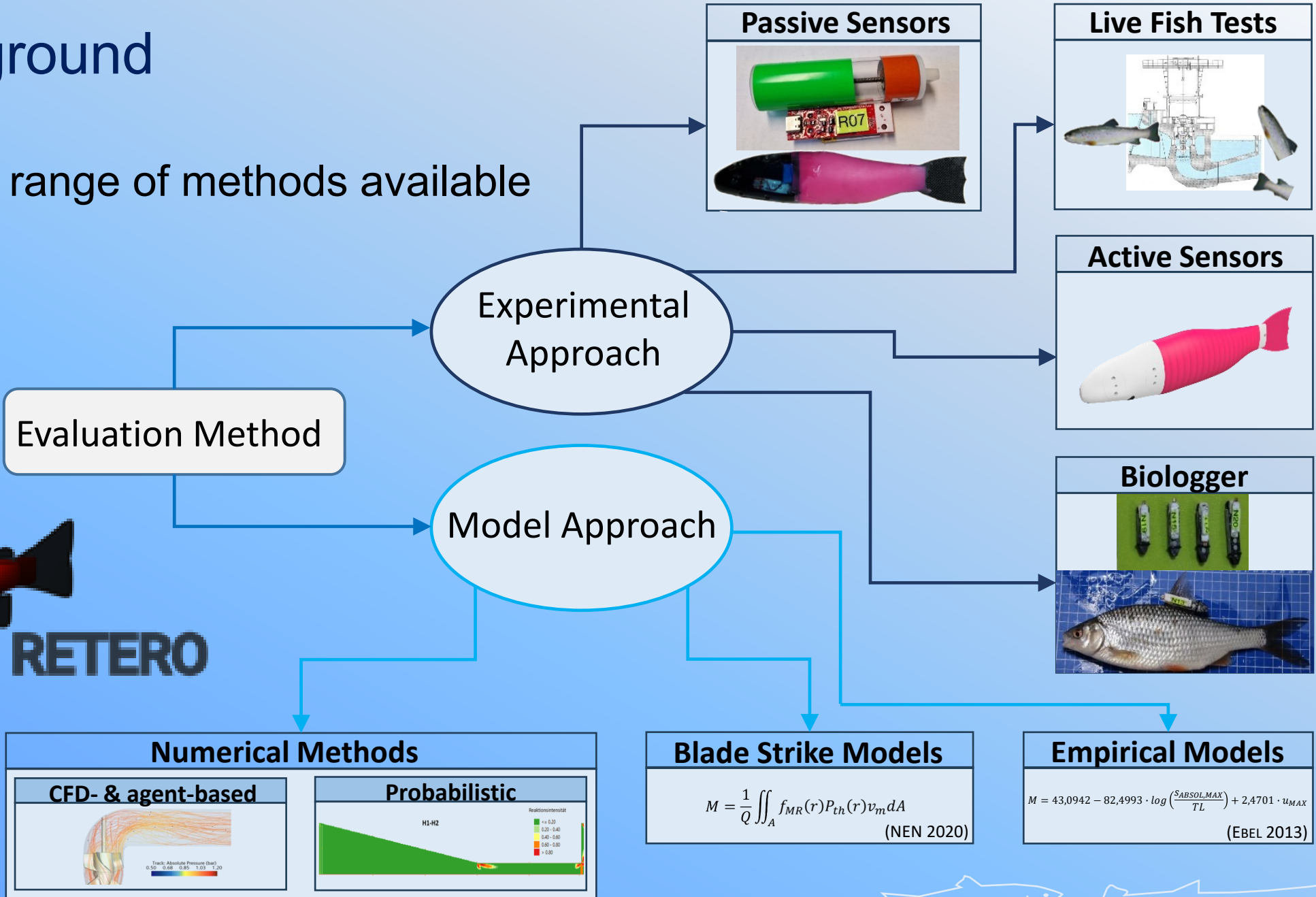
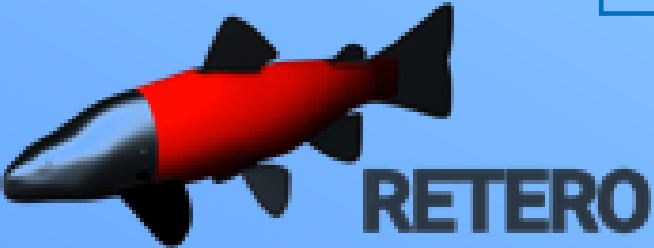
▶ Background

- Broader range of methods available



► Background

- Broader range of methods available



Numerical Methods

<h4>CFD- & agent-based</h4>	<h4>Probabilistic</h4> <p>Reaktionsintensität</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.00 - 0.20 0.20 - 0.40 0.40 - 0.60 0.60 - 0.80 0.80 - 1.00
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Blade Strike Models

$$M = \frac{1}{Q} \iint_A f_{MR}(r) P_{th}(r) v_m dA$$

(NEN 2020)

Empirical Models

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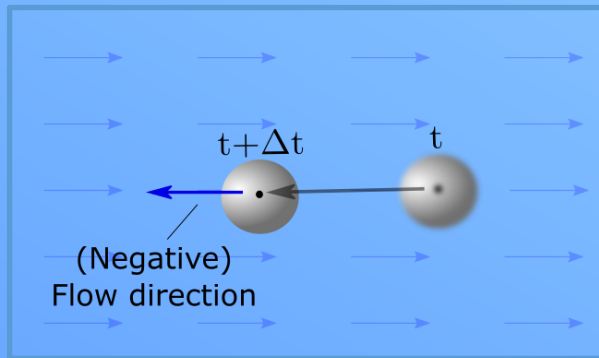
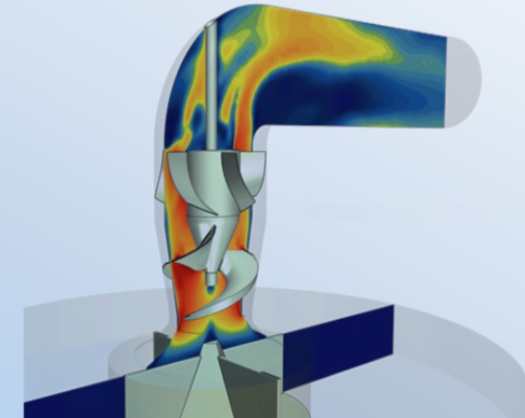
I. Models

II. Experimental Methods

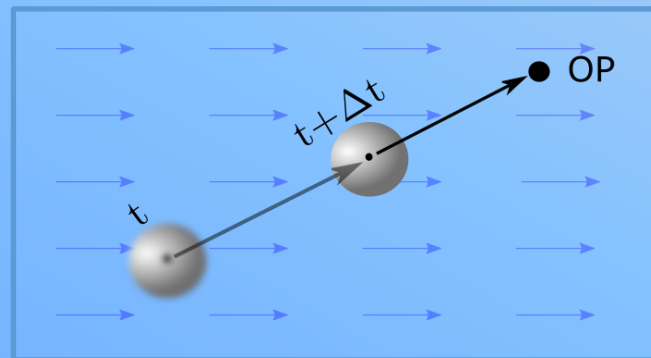
III. Framework for Method Application

Virtual Fish (CFD-Simulation & Agent-based Model) ^{1, 2}

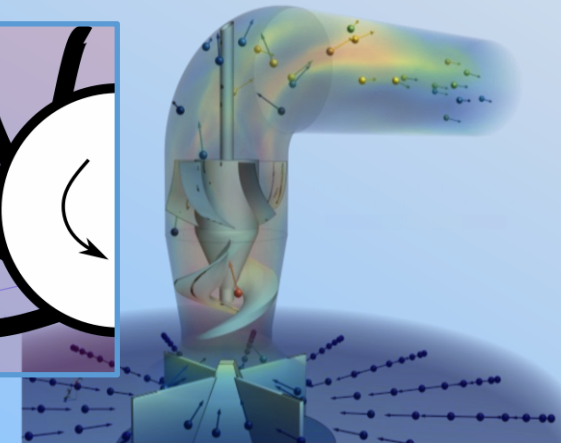
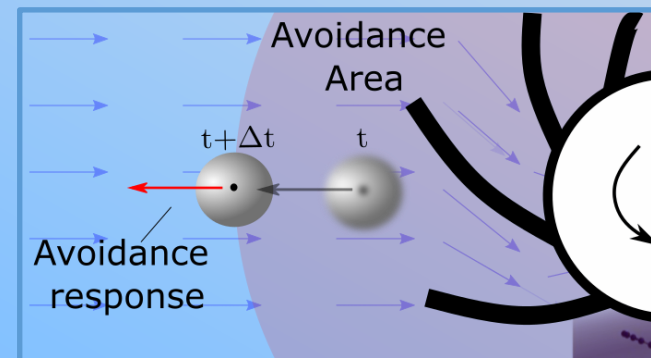
- CFD (computational fluid dynamics) – simulation turbine, pump other corridors
- Particles – fish behavior implemented
- Rules: rheotactic orientation / migration instinct / avoidance



+



+

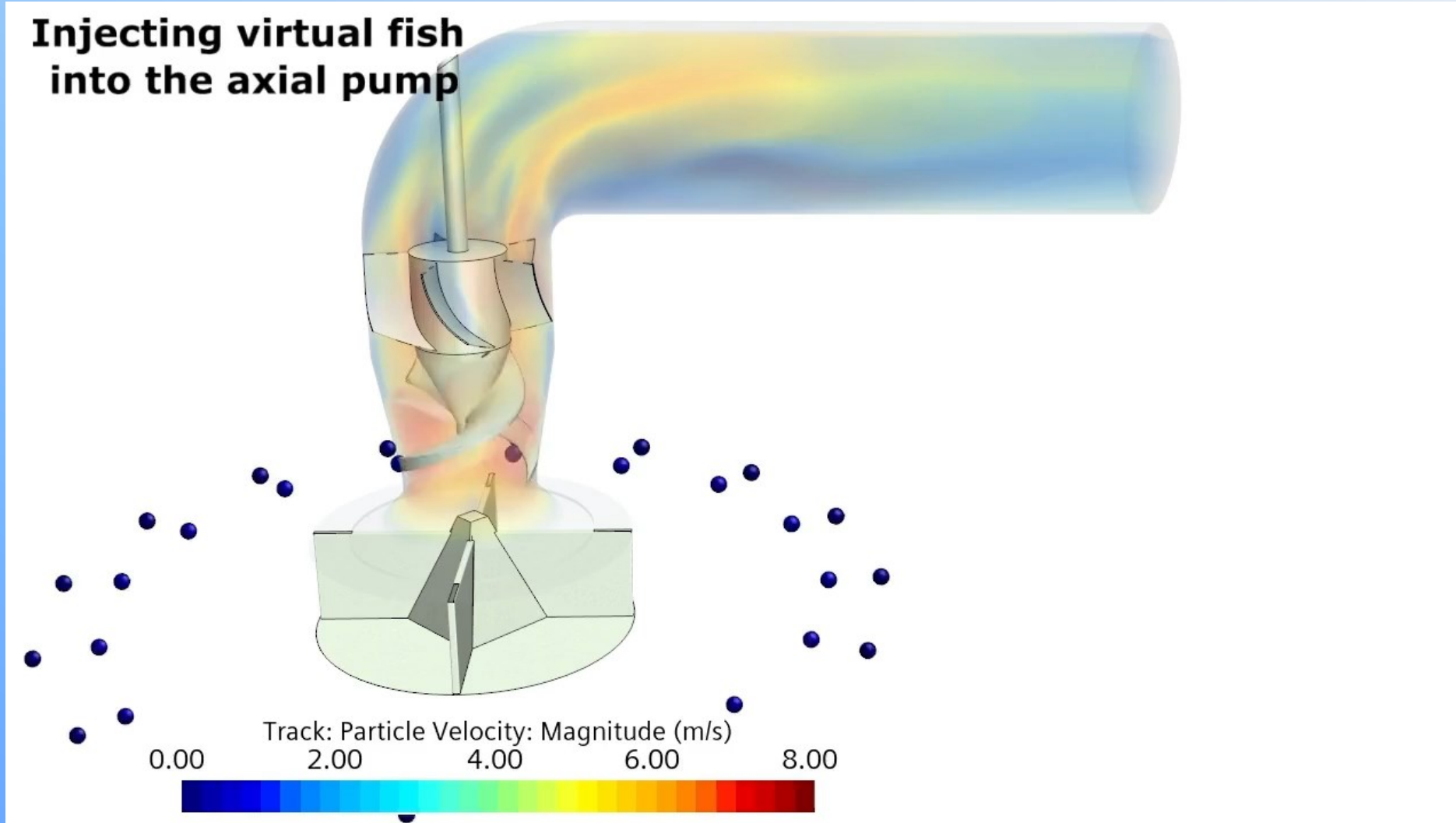


¹ POWALLA, D. et al. (2021): A Computational Fluid Dynamics Model for a Water Vortex Power Plant as Platform for Etho- and Ecohydraulic Research. Energies (14).

² POWALLA, D. et al. (2022): A numerical approach for active fish behaviour modelling with a view toward hydropower plant assessment. Renewable Energy 188(2).

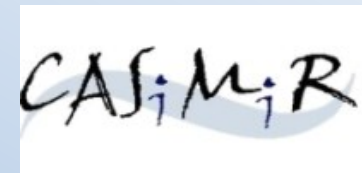
► Models

Virtual Fish (CFD-Simulation & Agent-based Model) ^{1, 2}

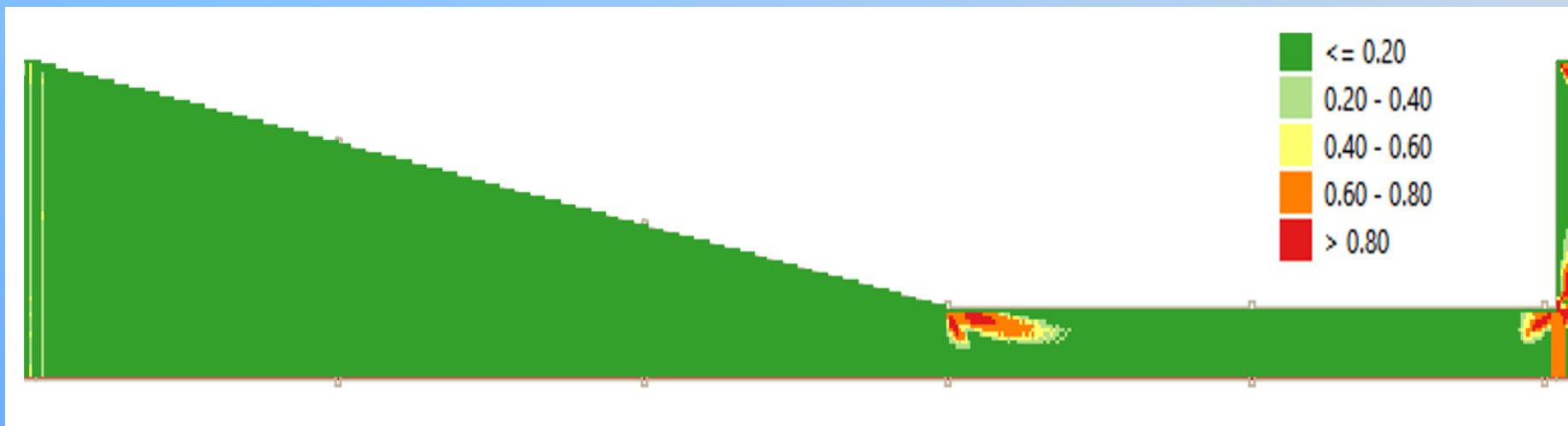


▶ Models

Probabilistic Model



- Combined analysis hydraulic / fish behavior
- Raster based prediction of behavior and mortality risk
- Input variables: flow velocity, spatial velocity gradient, light conditions



Probability of avoidance reaction of fish in a pump inlet model

I. Models

II. Experimental Methods

III. Framework for Method Application

▶ Experimental Methods

- Passive Sensors -



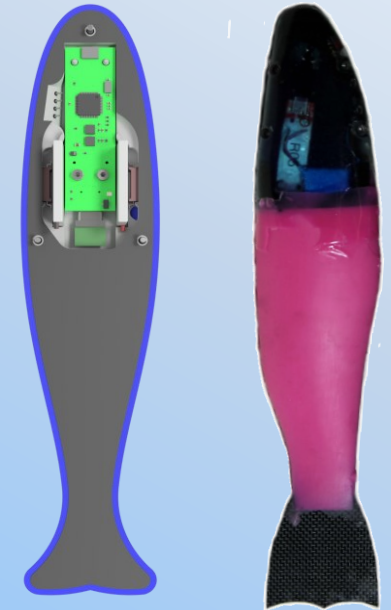
Quelle: TalTech

Barotrauma Detection Sensor (BDS)



Robust Autonomous Pressure and Inertia Device (RAPID)

Fluid-Structure-Interactions



Strike Sensor



Strike Sensor: Experiments to achieve more realistic data for strike events



Backpack sensor ³

- Non-invasive, Multi sensor
- Total mass < 5 g

Parameters:

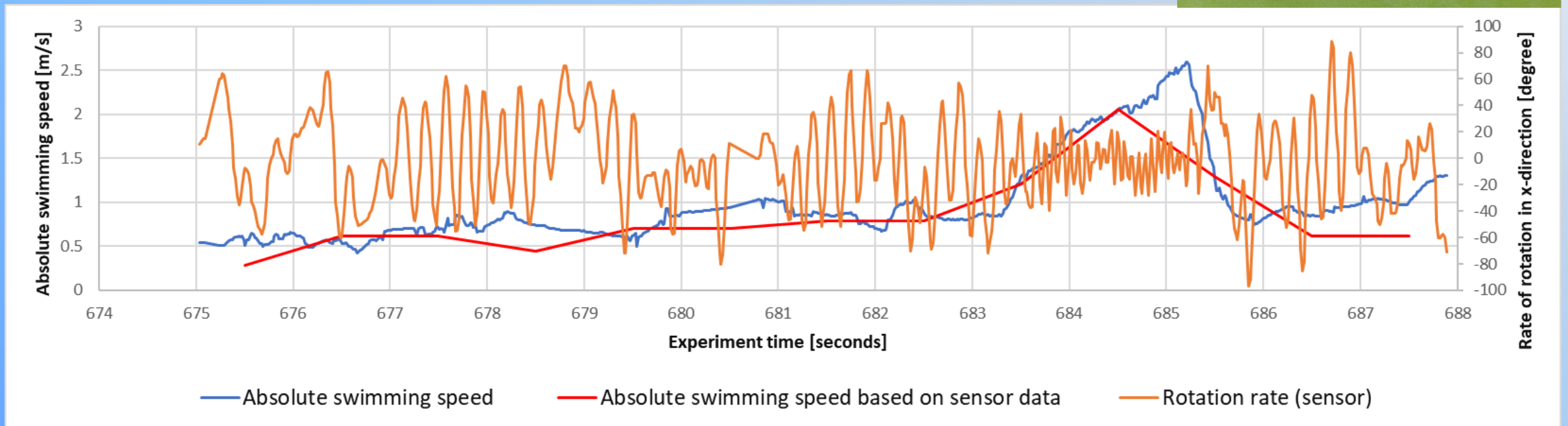
- Linear acceleration
- Pressure
- Rotation rate
- Orientation magnetic field



▶ Experimental Methods - Biologger -



- Rotation rate linked to tail beat frequency
- Related to swimming speed⁴ (at high speeds)
- Movement data for inaccessible environments are provided

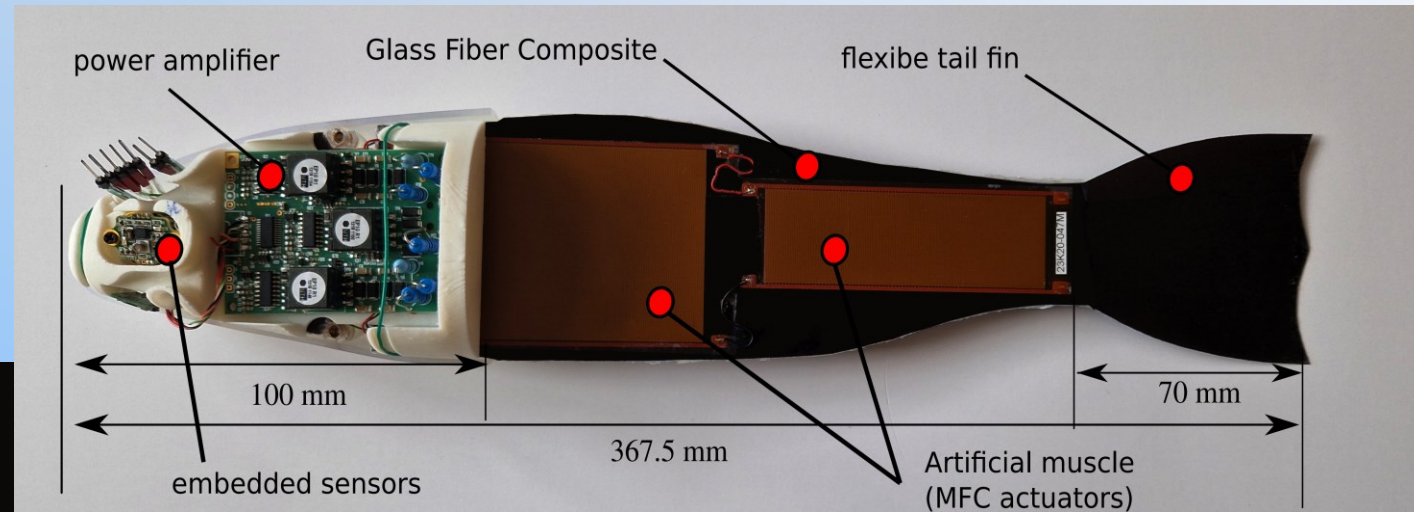
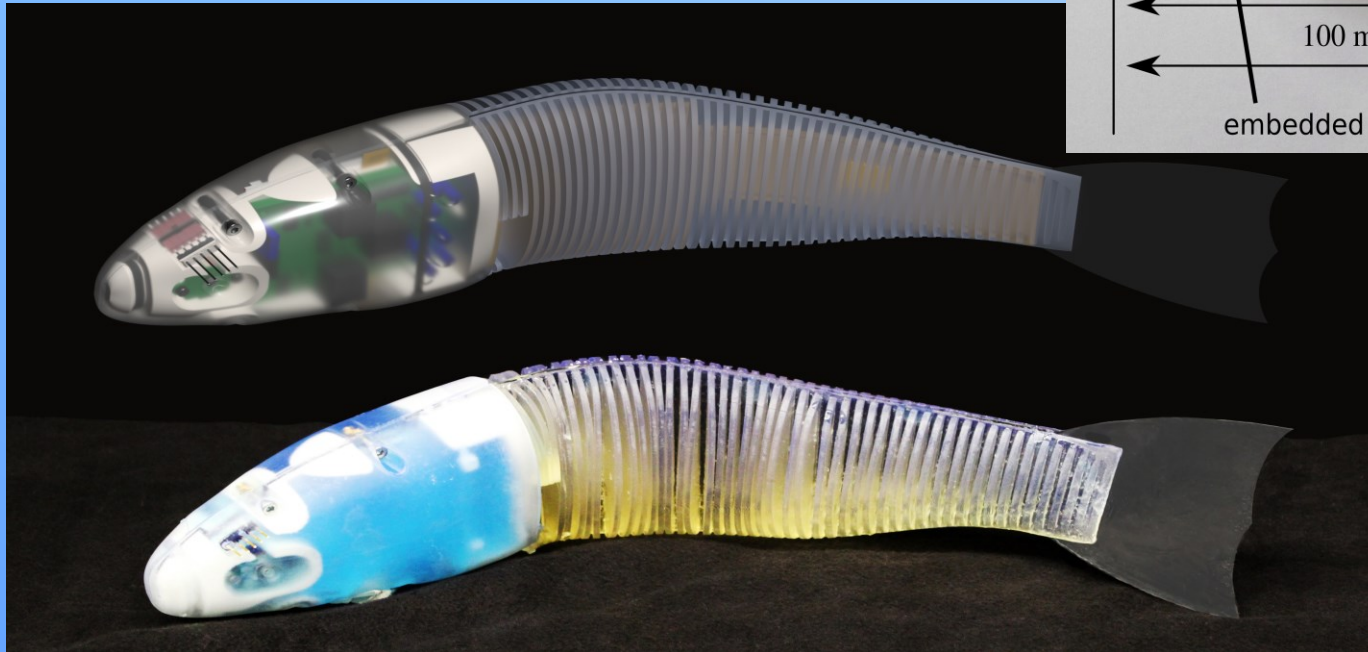


▶ Experimental Methods

- Active Sensor -



„Robofish“^{5, 6}



⁵ABBASZADEH, S. et al. (2021): A Design Concept and Kinematic Model for a Soft Aquatic Robot with Complex Bio-mimicking Motion. Journal of Bionic Engineering, 19(1).

⁶ABBASZADEH, S. et al. (2023): On the influence of head motion on the swimming kinematics of robotic fish. Bioinspiration & Biomimetics, 18.



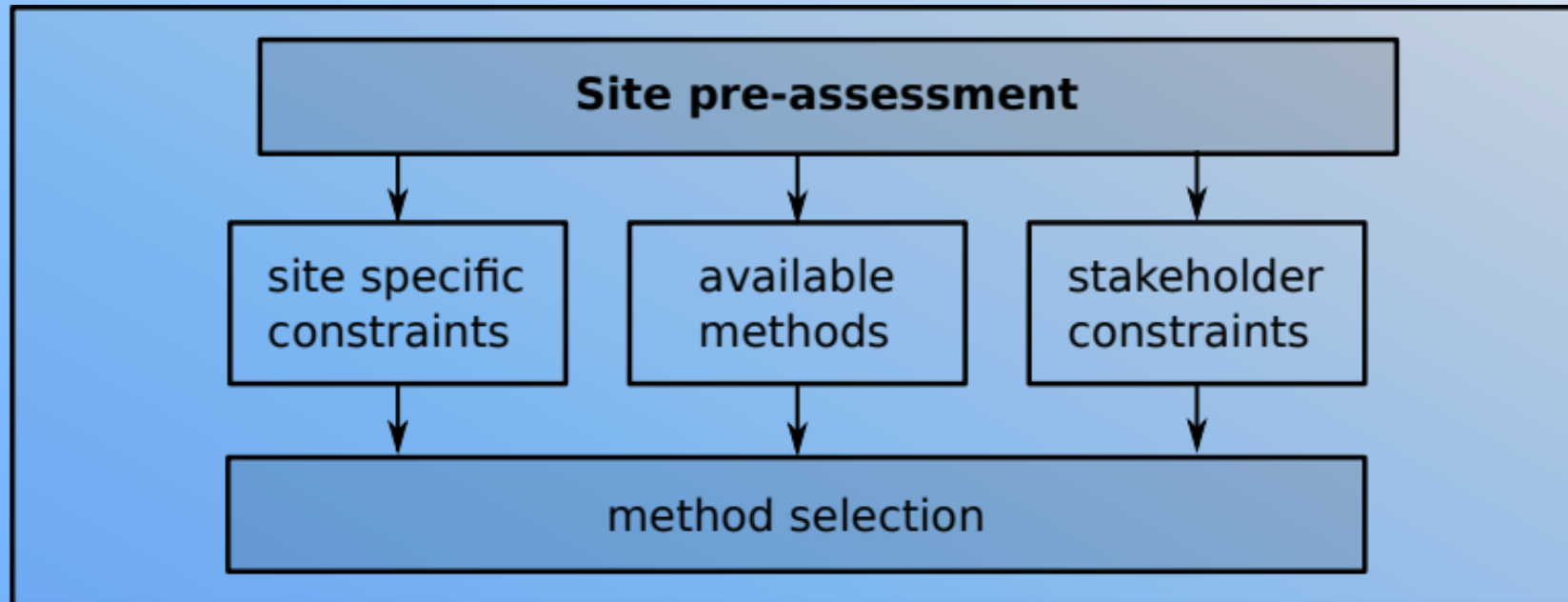
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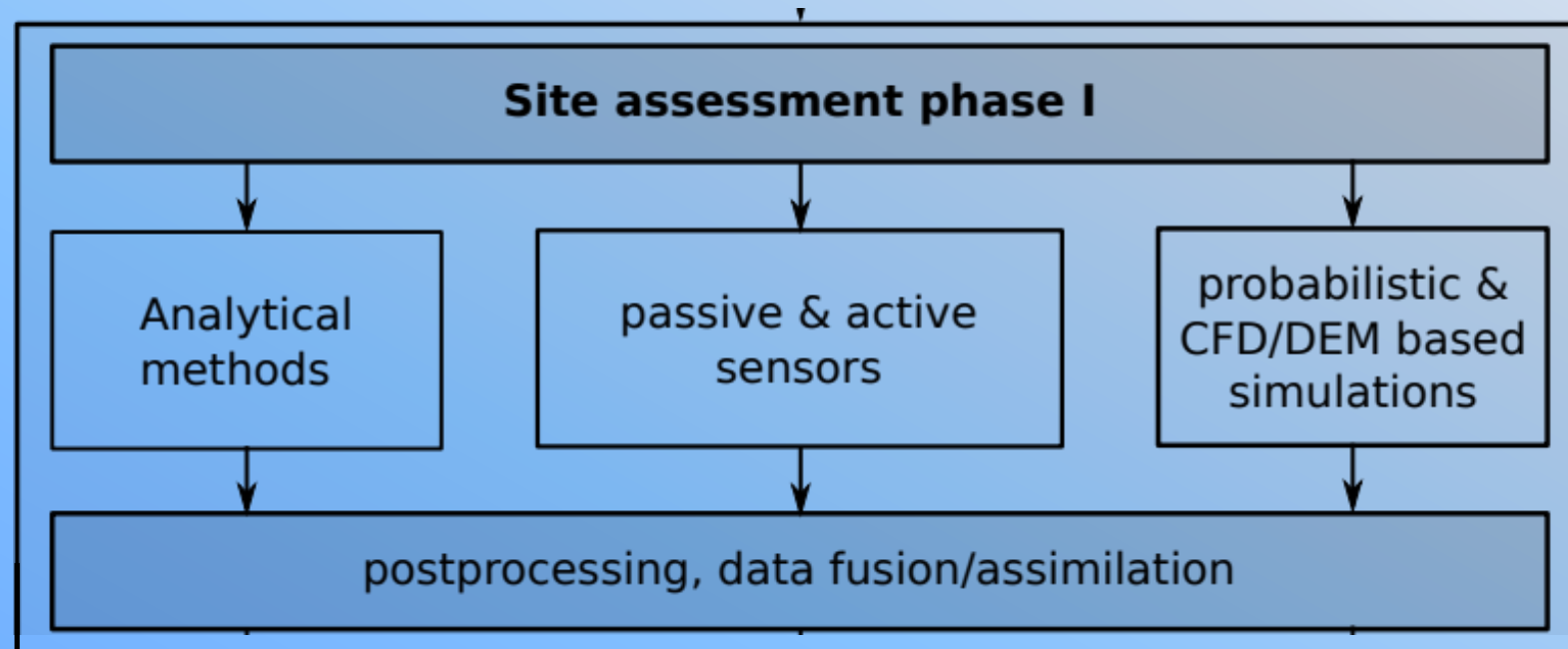
► Framework

Step 1



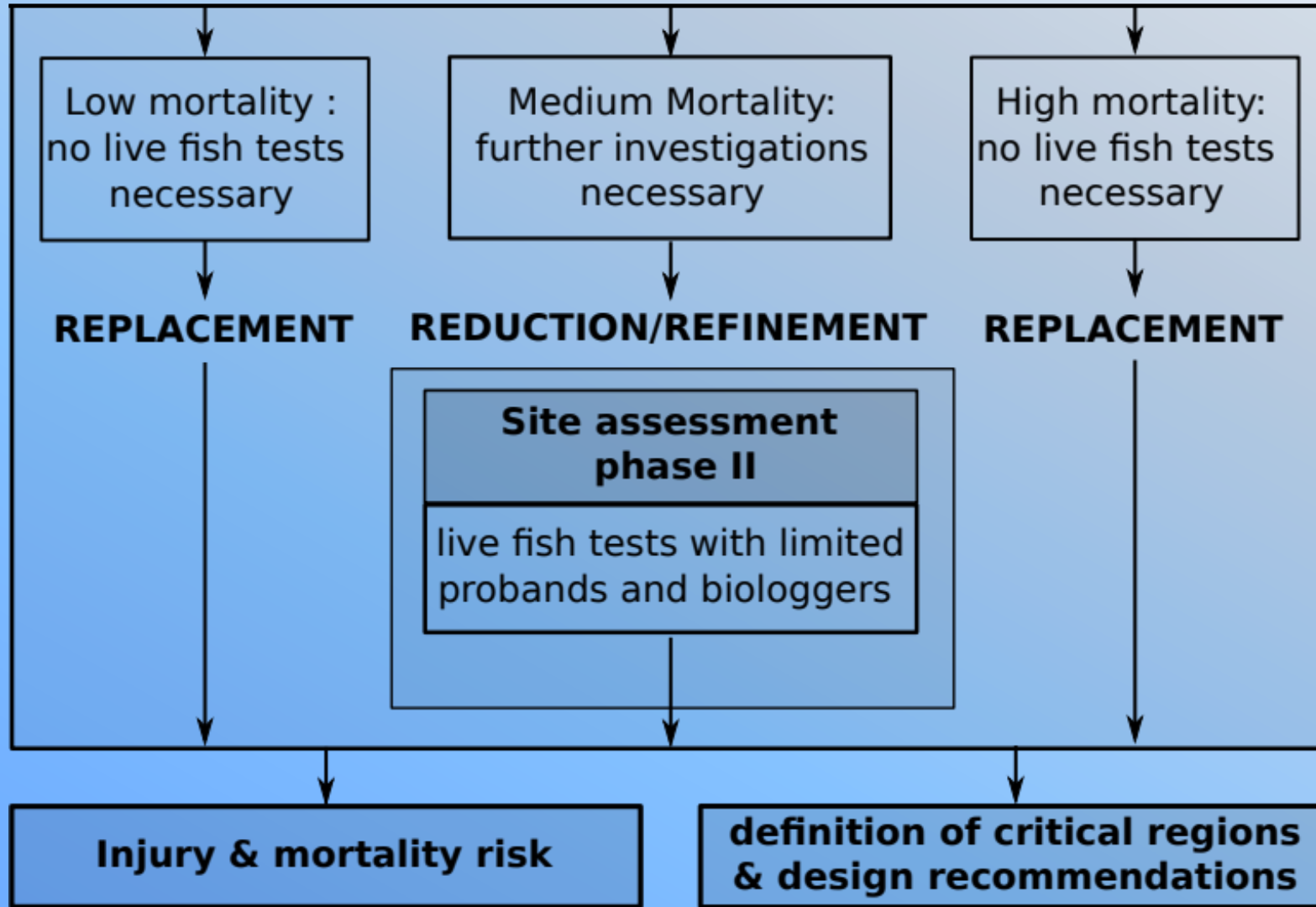
► Framework

Step 2



► Framework

Step 3



Thank you for your attention!

