

Gas super saturation caused by hydropower, mitigation measures



Foto: G. Velle

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Background – what is supersaturation ?



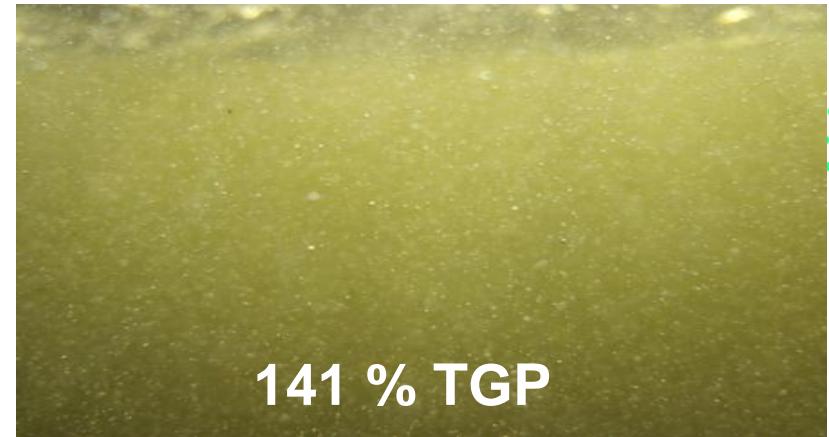
Gas + liquid + pressure and reduction of pressure

Natural rivers 100-110 % saturation (Total Gas Pressure TGP)

e.g. sparkling water (120%-130% TGP)



Temperature changes: heating of cold water



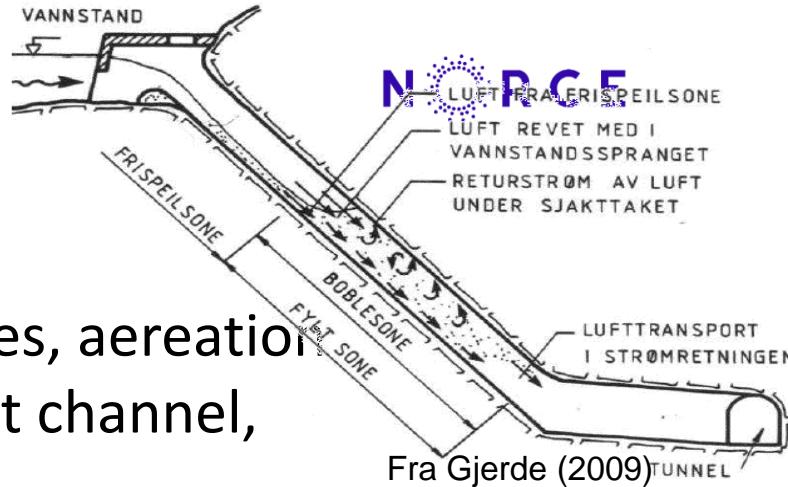
100-110 % TGP

141 % TGP

Cause

- Hydropower induced:

Creek intakes, tight intake screens, valves, aeration of turbines, air entrainment at the outlet channel, spillways, dams



- Natural causes:

Temperature mixing, photosynthesis, waterfalls + great depth, ground water, flood events



Supersaturation and hydropower

- Eruptions
- Cavitation
- Air pockets
- Lower efficiency



Figur 2: Utblåsing på Holmeland, 2009

SUPERSAT study findings:



- Common in nature and most monitored Norwegian rivers
- **Typical causes:** Power outlets, Francis turbines, Floods, Creek intakes
- **Gass bubble disease in Baetis**
 - Experiments: **threshold values for atlantic salmon**
 - **Modelling of degassing** of supersaturated water in a river
 - Possible **mitigation measures**
 - **Risk evaluation**

Experiences in Norway – Matre river(2010-2012)



- Acute fish kills observed in 2010
- Up to 130 % saturation (TGP)
- Cause: Air vortex at intake grid when it was partly clogged
- Solution: New grid cleaner
- In cooperation with BKK AS



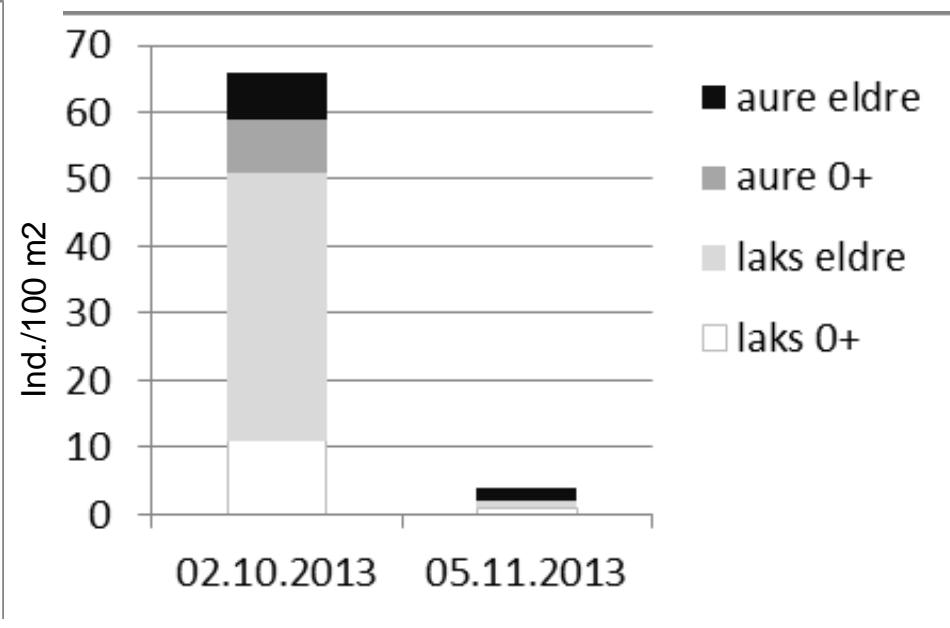
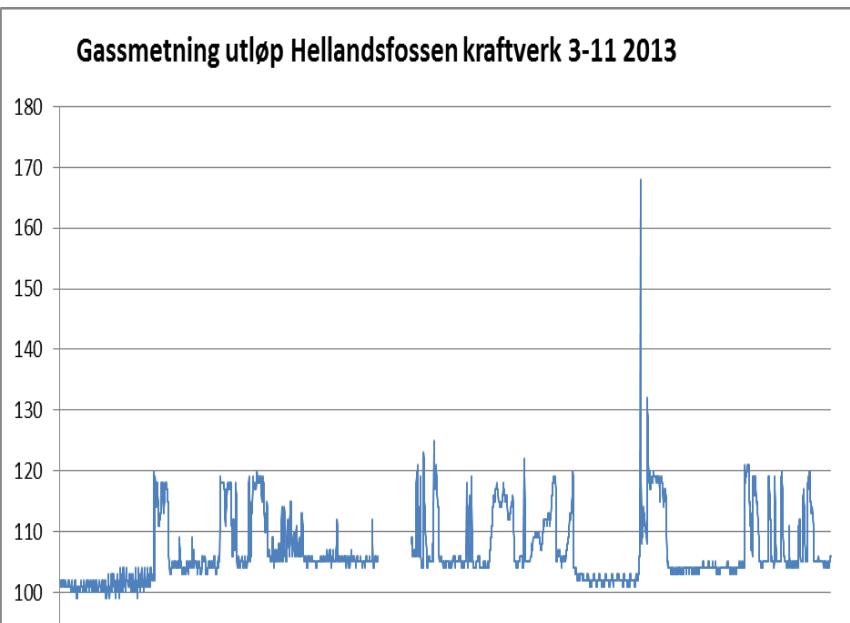
Foto: Sissel Mykletun, BKK

24/OCT/2012

Experiences in Norway – Modalen river(2012-2016)



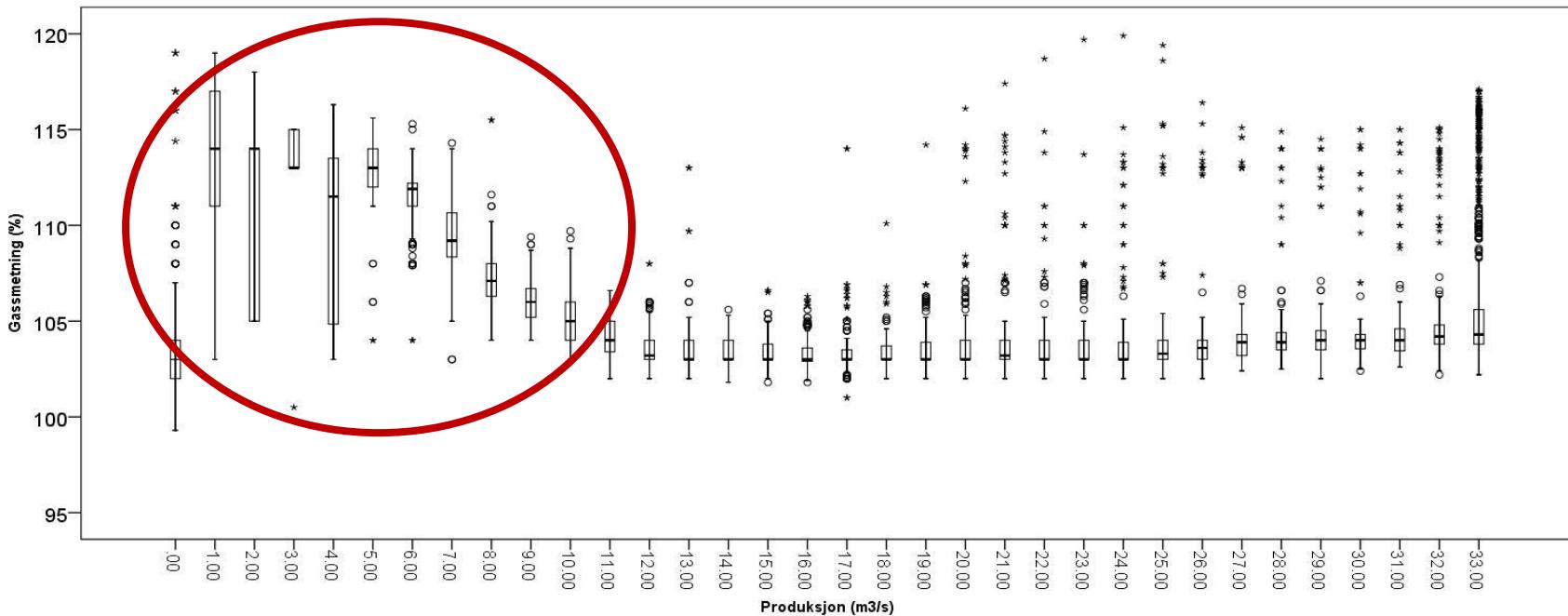
Juvenile salmon and brown trout sampled by electrofishing before and after the 168 % TGP peak



Experiences in Norway – Modalen river(2012-2016)



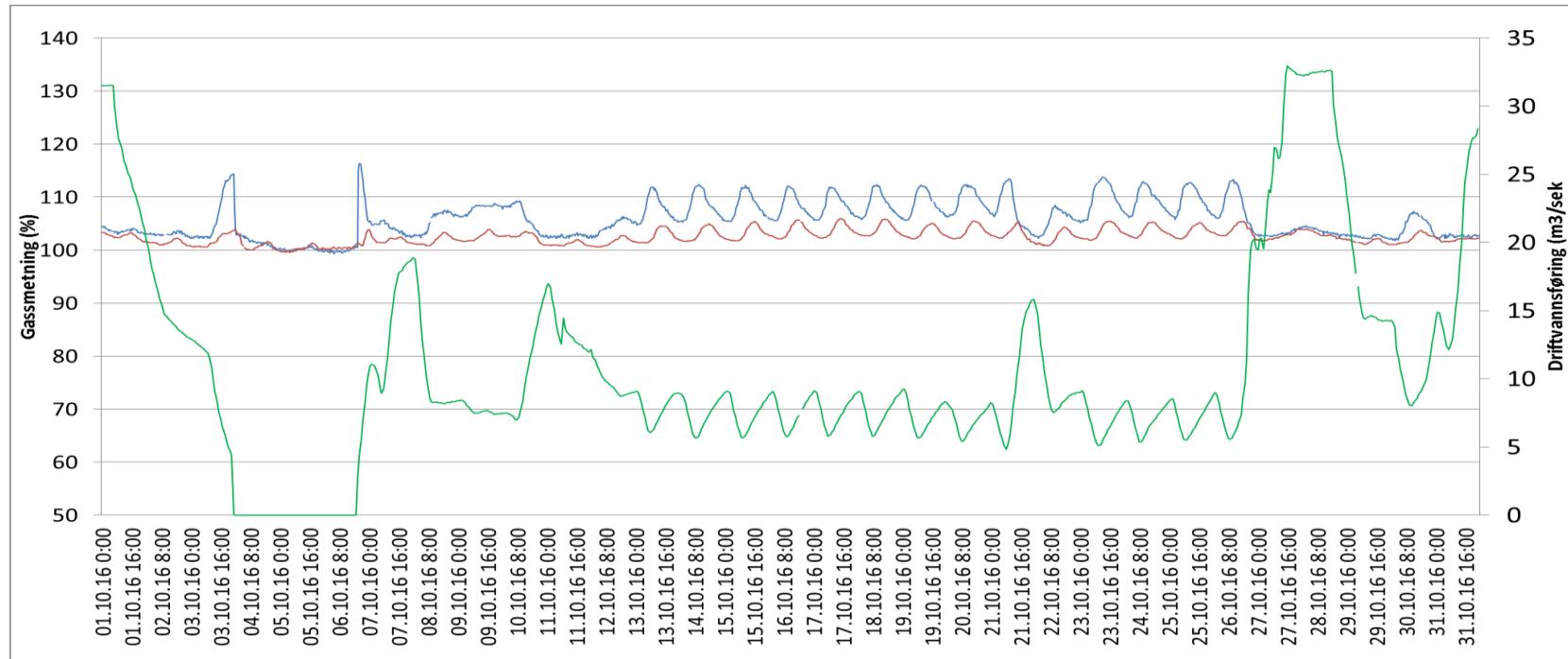
Testperiod with reduced discharge at creek intakes



Experiences in Norway – Modalen river(2012-2016)



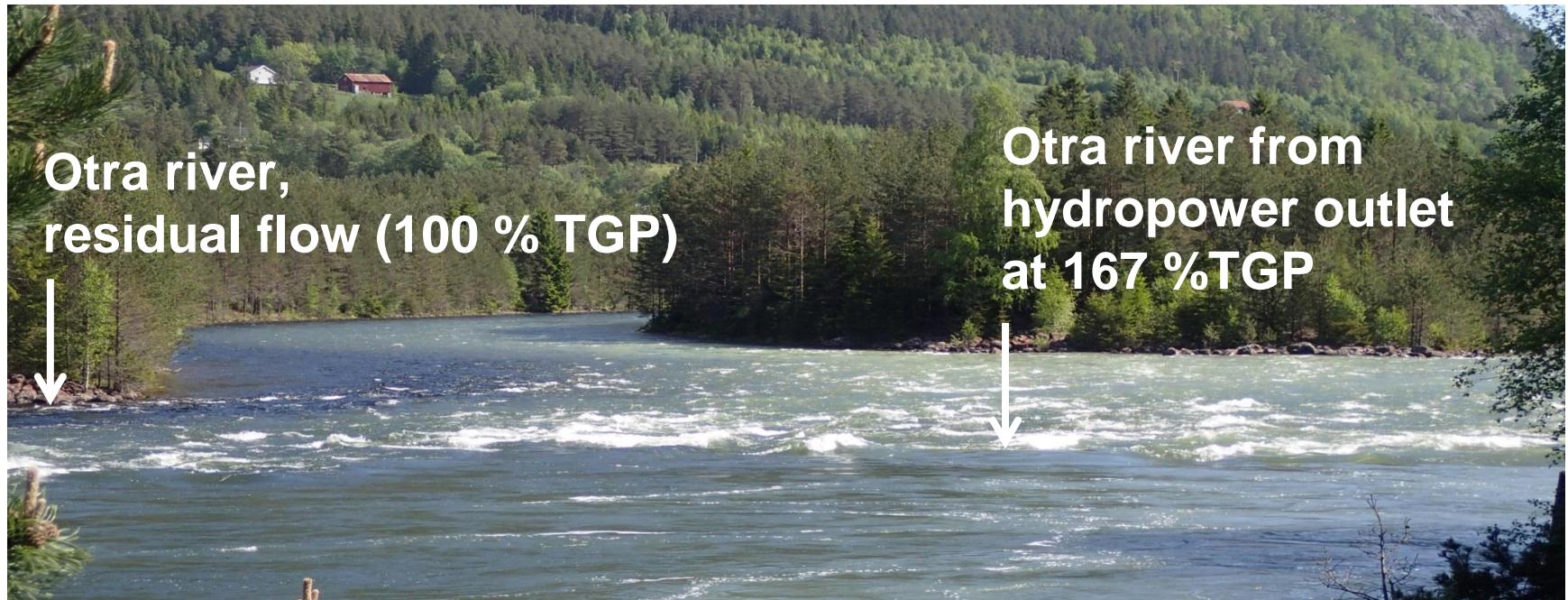
Testperiod with reduced discharge at creek intakes



Experiences in Norway – Otra river(2011-2017)



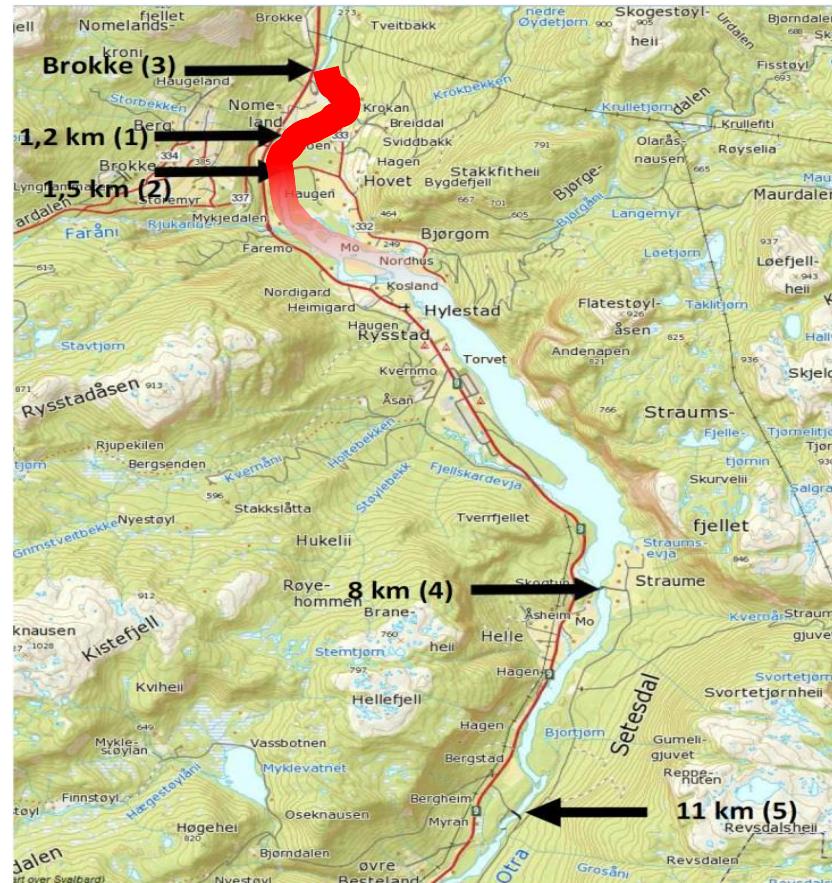
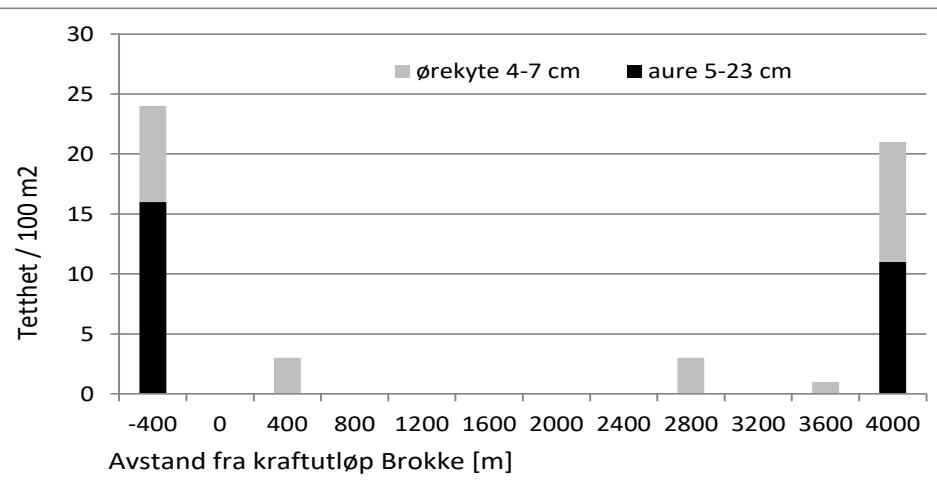
- Peaks up to 167 % TGP
- Creek intakes
- Transport over 30 km



Experiences in Norway – Otra river(2011-2014)



4 km nearly without fish
(Autumn 2011 og 2012, brown trout and common minnow)



Experiences in Norway – Otra river(2011-2016)

Linking degassing to hydraulics

Degassing in the Otra River

$$G_{km} = 100 + (G_0 - 100) e^{-(0.0271997 + 0.0077792 \times \text{Shearstress}) \times \Delta L}$$

G_{km} :

G_0 :

e :

ΔL :

TDGS in river

TDGS at source

Eulers number

distance

Degassing at water drops

$$G_e = 100 + (G_0 - 100) * 0,6^n$$

G_0 :

G_e :

n:

TDGS before

TDGS after

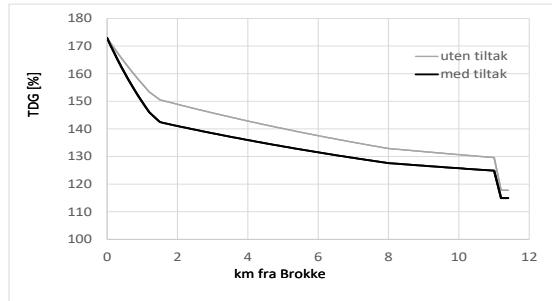
number of free drops



2b) Utlegging av stein på 1,6 km ndf. Brokke med 100 % økning av skjærspenning

TDG = 173 %

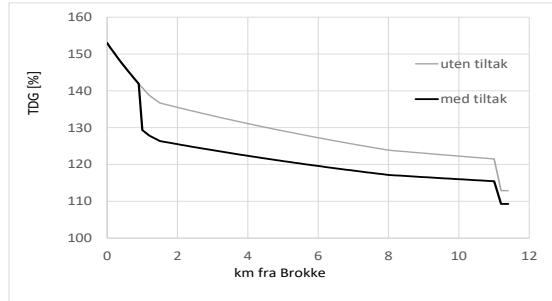
(Maksimum totalt)



3a) Diagonal terskel 1 km nedenfor Brokke med fritt drøpp

TDG = 153 %

(Maksimum av gjennomsnitt gassbølger)

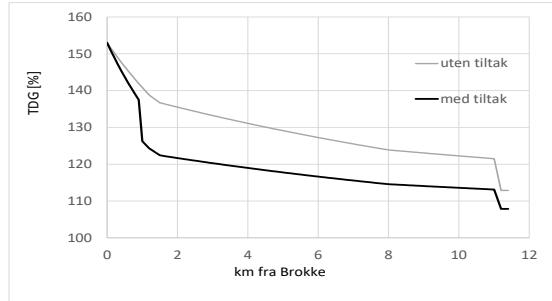


3b) Diagonal terskel 1 km nedenfor Brokke med fritt drøpp

Og utlegging av stein

$G_0 = 153 \%$

(Maksimum av gjennomsnitt gassbølger)



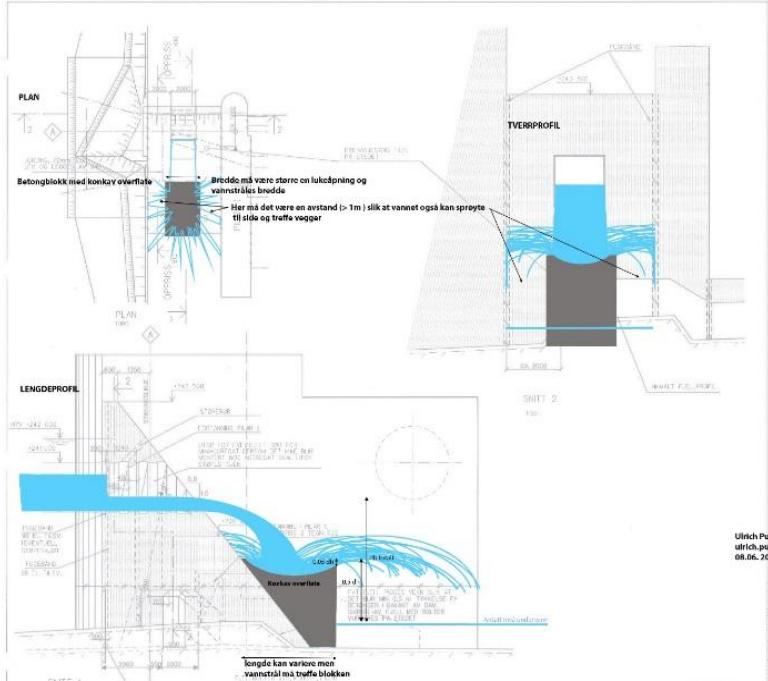
Monitoring – risk model

- Hydroplants with secondary **creek intakes** + Francis/Kaplan
- Hydroplants with **aeration of Francis/Kaplan**
- **Spillways at deep rivers (> 1000 m³/s, 5 m)**
- Potential for **intake screen clogging**
- Air entrainment at tertiary sources such as valves
- Air entrainment in the outlet channel, including Pelton



Avoidance and mitigation measures

- Avoid air entrainment by design
- Screen cleaner combined with logger and alarm
- Regulation of creek intakes
- Vacuum intake
- Pelton turbines
- Aerate rivers, roughness, weirs, deflectors
- Dilution and power management
- Aeration of turbines ?
- Super sonic aeration ?



Deflector

NORCE LFI + Otra Kraft

Max from 131 % to 107 %



Ongoing papers + projects



Laboratory for Freshwater ecology and Inland fisheries (LFI)

- DEGAS: Aeration/degassing in lab + rivers
air / super sonic aeration
- SUPERSAT: Effects on biota, risk model and thresholds
- Meta-analysis/review of extent, causes and effects
- 10 Norwegian cases
- Effects on Atlantic salmon
- Effects on invertrebrates.

