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Evaluation of Fish Passage Conditions for Juvenile Salmonids Using Sensor Fish at Detroit Dam, Oregon

Final Report

JP Duncan

January 2010



Pacific Northwest
NATIONAL LABORATORY

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Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Richland, Washington 99352

Summary

Fish passage conditions through two spillways at Detroit Dam on the North Santiam River in Oregon were evaluated by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Portland District, using Sensor Fish devices. The objective of the study was to describe and compare passage exposure conditions through Spillbay 3 and Spillbay 6 at 1.5- and 3.5-ft gate openings, identifying potential fish injury regions of the routes. The study was performed in July 2009, concurrent with HI-Z balloon-tag studies by Normandeau Associates, Inc.

Sensor Fish and live fish were deployed at elevations approximately 3 ft above structure at depths determined using a computational fluid dynamics model. Release depth and position were established to introduce the fish and sensors into flow of approximately 5 ft/sec. Spillgate openings of 1.5 ft and 3.5 ft (resulting in approximate flows of 1560 and 3090 cfs, respectively) were evaluated.

Sensor Fish data were analyzed to estimate 1) exposure conditions, particularly exposure to severe collision and shear events by passage route sub-regions; 2) differences in passage conditions between passage routes; and 3) relationships to live-fish injury and mortality data estimates.

All but one Sensor Fish experienced a significant event, as determined from acceleration magnitude data ($<1\%$; $N = 109$). Event severity was greatest for Sensor Fish passing through Spillbay 3 at the 3.5-ft gate opening, with a mean value of 175.03 g ($N = 7$) for the most severe event per release and 131.34 g for multiple events for that condition.

The majority of Sensor Fish significant events were classified as collisions; the most severe occurred on the spillway chute. Shear events were infrequent, occurring at all sub-regions of the passage route, but frequency of occurrence was greatest during passage through the 3.5-ft gate opening.

Flow quality as computed using the Sensor Fish turbulence index was best for passage through Spillbay 3, 1.5-ft gate opening. The most inferior flow quality was observed for flow through Spillbay 3 at the 3.5-ft gate opening.

Depth of flow and the resulting distance from spillway structure has been determined to be a factor in the frequency of occurrence, location of occurrence, and severity of potentially injurious exposures. Comparison of the frequency of occurrence of collisions on the spillway chute for the 1.5-ft tainter gate opening with that at the 3.5-ft gate opening supports this assumption.

Analysis of Sensor Fish significant event severity information and turbulence index values indicates that passage through Spillway 3 at the 3.5-ft gate opening at Detroit Dam is the most detrimental to fish passage. This conclusion was supported also by HI-Z-tagged live fish results in which close to 62% of the fish were injured. Although the other spillbay and flow conditions were not as severe, both Sensor Fish magnitudes and live fish malady rates at Detroit Dam were the highest realized from all jointly conducted Sensor Fish/HI-Z-tagged fish testing efforts to date.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CFD	computational fluid dynamics
cfs	cubic feet per second
ft	foot, feet
g	average acceleration produced by gravity at the Earth's surface (sea level); used in this report as a measure of event magnitude
Hz	hertz
in.	inch(es)
min	minute(s)
mm	millimeter(s)
MSL	mean sea level
PNNL	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
s	second(s)
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Contents

Summary	iii
Acronyms and Abbreviations	v
1.0 Introduction	1.1
1.1 Objective	1.1
1.2 Report Overview	1.1
2.0 Methods	2.1
2.1 Study Site	2.1
2.2 Sensor Fish Device	2.1
2.3 Procedures	2.2
2.4 Data Analysis	2.3
3.0 Results	3.1
3.1 Data Analysis	3.1
3.2 Collision and Shear Events	3.3
3.3 Turbulence Index.....	3.8
3.4 Comparison of Sensor Fish and Live-Fish Data	3.8
4.0 Discussion.....	4.1
5.0 Conclusions	5.1
6.0 References	6.1
Appendix A – Field Log Data Sheets	A.1
Appendix B – Data Summary Tables for Each Sensor Fish Release.....	B.1
Appendix C – Pressure and Acceleration Time Histories of Each Sensor Fish Release	C.1
Appendix D – Pressure and Angular Rate-of-Change Time Histories of Each Sensor Fish Release	D.1

Figures

2.1	Detroit Dam, Oregon.....	2.1
2.2	Six-degree-of-freedom Sensor Fish device.....	2.2
3.1	Sensor Fish data overlaid on a cross section of Detroit Dam showing major timing mark approximate locations	3.2
3.2	Percentage of Sensor Fish releases with zero, one, or more significant events by release location and gate opening	3.5
3.3	Location of Sensor Fish significant events by passage region.....	3.5
3.4	Sensor Fish significant event occurrence by type	3.6
3.5	Mean, maximum, and minimum peak acceleration magnitudes for the most severe significant event observed per Sensor Fish release by location and gate opening.....	3.6
3.6	Mean, maximum, and minimum acceleration magnitudes for all Sensor Fish significant events by release location and gate opening	3.7
3.7	Mean acceleration magnitude for all Sensor Fish significant events by event location.....	3.7
3.8	Live-fish mortality and malady estimates contrasted with Sensor Fish significant event magnitudes	3.10
3.9	Sensor Fish event magnitudes by region.....	3.10
3.10	Relationship between live-fish estimated malady rate and average number of significant events occurring in the stilling basin per release	3.11
3.11	Relationship between live-fish estimated malady rate and Sensor Fish turbulence index.....	3.12
4.1	Spillbay 3 at Detroit Dam showing the rough, irregular concrete surface	4.1
4.2	Spillbay 6 at Detroit Dam showing turbulent flow created on the rough spillway chute	4.2
4.3	Flow through Spillbay 3 spreads to adjoining spillbays	4.2
4.4	Hydraulic jump occurs as flow passes under the tainter gate	4.3
4.5	Chips and scratches visible on the polycarbonate Sensor Fish casing	4.4

Tables

3.1	Number of Sensor Fish releases by study treatment	3.1
3.2	Sensor Fish releases for each spillbay showing location and type of most severe significant event observed.....	3.4
3.3	Location and frequency of occurrence of all Sensor Fish significant events by event location and type	3.4
3.4	Computed area under the curve for angular rate-of-change and acceleration magnitudes	3.8
3.5	Survival and malady-free rates for rainbow trout passed deep at Detroit Dam, July 2009	3.9

1.0 Introduction

Salmonid survival has been impacted by the construction of dams on the North Santiam River in Oregon. Dams have obstructed upstream passage and habitat for spawning and rearing, as well as altered downstream flows and water temperature patterns, contributing to species decline. Temperature requirements are currently being assessed and monitored at Detroit Dam.

Detroit Dam, used primarily for flood control, recreation, municipal and irrigation water, and power production, normally does not spill during salmonid migration periods. A fire in the Detroit Dam powerhouse in 2007 forced spill, resulting in cooler downstream temperatures for fish. Based on the success of spilling following the fire, assessing the option of using spill to regulate water temperature for fish health is being evaluated as part of the Willamette Biological Opinion (NMFS 2008).

This report documents an investigation of spill passage conditions at Detroit Dam in July 2009. The study was conducted by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Portland District, and performed concurrently with HI-Z-tag studies of passage survival for rainbow trout conducted by Normandeau Associates, Inc.

This study will contribute to decisions as to whether spill is an alternative in optimizing downstream temperatures for improved fish survival.

1.1 Objective

The objective of this study was to describe and compare passage exposure conditions through Spillbay 3 and Spillbay 6 at two spillgate openings at Detroit Dam, identifying regions that may potentially cause fish injury or mortality. Sensor Fish devices were used to collect data on the exposure conditions.

1.2 Report Overview

Chapter 2 describes the methods, including the study site and the Sensor Fish device. Chapter 3 presents the results of the study, followed by a discussion in Chapter 4. Conclusions are offered in Chapter 5, followed by Chapter 6, the sources cited in this report. Appendix A contains field log data that provides dam operating conditions, release elevations, and deployment and recovery times for each Sensor Fish release. Appendix B provides summary data tables for each Sensor Fish release. Dam operating conditions, exposure event descriptions, pressure at injection, and rates of change in pressure are included in the tables. Appendix C consists of graphs of pressure and acceleration time histories of each Sensor Fish release. Angular rate-of-change vector magnitude time histories of each Sensor Fish release are presented in Appendix D.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Study Site

Detroit Dam, located on the North Santiam River in Marion County, Oregon, is a storage dam used for flood control, power generation, irrigation, navigation, and recreation (Figure 2.1). The dam has two powerhouse units with a hydraulic capacity of 5340 ft³/sec and a gated spillway with six spillbays. The dam is approximately 463 ft tall and 1580 ft long. Only Spillbay 6 has guidewalls, which limits spillflow interaction with the adjacent spillbay. The spillway crest is located at 1541 ft mean sea level (MSL). The stilling basin contains dentates, and floor elevation is approximately 1170 ft MSL.



Figure 2.1. Detroit Dam, Oregon.

2.2 Sensor Fish Device

The Sensor Fish housing is constructed of clear polycarbonate plastic (Figure 2.2). It is 24.5 mm in diameter and 90 mm long and weighs 43 grams. The Sensor Fish is nearly neutrally buoyant in fresh water. The Sensor Fish measures the three components of linear acceleration, the three components of angular velocity (these together comprise the six degrees of freedom), absolute pressure, and temperature, at a sampling frequency of 2,000 Hz per sensor channel over a recording time of about 4 min.

The Sensor Fish consists of modules that charge its internal battery, program the sensor settings, acquire data, and convert from analog signal to digital form. The acquired data are stored in an internal memory card and transferred to computers via a wireless infrared link using an external infrared link

modem. Sensor Fish are deployed, acquiring data in response to hydraulic conditions and interaction with structure; units are retrieved; and the data are downloaded, analyzed, and interpreted.



Figure 2.2. Six-degree-of-freedom Sensor Fish device.

Retrieval of the Sensor Fish is aided by the attachment of a micro-radio transmitter (Advanced Telemetry Systems, Isanti, Minnesota) and HI-Z balloon tags (Normandeau Associates, Inc., Bedford, New Hampshire), which are identical to those used for live test fish (Heisey et al. 1992). HI-Z tags contain a water-soluble capsule filled with a chemical that produces gas when activated with water, a process that takes approximately 3 min following initiation. The balloons inflate sufficiently to bring the Sensor Fish to the surface for recovery, and a directional radio receiver antenna used by boaters in the tailrace homes in on the radio transmitter attached to the Sensor Fish.

2.3 Procedures

Sensor Fish releases were made at Detroit Dam through Spillbay 3 and Spillbay 6. Releases were made through induction systems installed in each spillbay. The induction systems consisted of large-diameter (4-in.) stainless steel pipes with flexible hose attachments, installed approximately mid-bay. The piping extended vertically from the spill deck into the water in the forebay immediately upstream of the test spillbay. Flexible hosing (4-in.-diameter) connected the terminus of the steel pipe to the juncture of the modified head tanks where live fish and Sensor Fish were introduced into the injection systems. Control releases were made through an equivalent induction system located downstream of Spillbay 6, using a 4-in. flexible pipe extending into the tailrace.

A computational fluid dynamics (CFD) model was used to simulate spillway approach flows to the spillbays with gate openings of 1.5 ft and 3.5 ft. The simulated flow field identified elevations for introduction of live fish and Sensor Fish so that they would enter the spillbay at approach flow velocities of approximately 5 ft/sec. Spillway discharge was based on gate opening, with a 1.5-ft opening yielding approximately 1560 cfs flow and a 3.5-ft opening yielding approximately 3010 cfs flow. The pipe terminus for the higher flow (3.5-ft gate opening) was positioned directly over the spillway crest at approximately 1544 ft MSL; the pipe for the lower flow (1.5-ft gate opening) extended approximately 4 ft past the spillway crest, with the terminus located at approximately 1542.5 ft MSL. Both pipes were

positioned approximately 3 ft above structural surfaces. Control releases were conducted at both 1.5- and 3.5-ft spillgate openings discharging through Spillway 6.

Sensor Fish releases were interspersed with releases of HI-Z-tagged live fish through the same release pipes in a concurrent study conducted by Normandeau Associates, Inc. The study plan called for one Sensor Fish release for every 10 live-fish treatment releases, when feasible. Due to the uncertainty of Sensor Fish resilience following passage over Detroit Dam spillbays, the study plan requested coordination with USACE for continuance following the loss or damage of four Sensor Fish. Allowable Sensor Fish losses were extended to 10 units before work was terminated.

2.4 Data Analysis

Sensor Fish data sets consist of time histories that include angular motion (pitch, roll, and yaw) as well as the measurements of pressure, acceleration (x , y , and z axes), temperature, and battery status extending from the time of release through the period of data acquisition programmed prior to release of the Sensor Fish (Deng et al. 2007). Data time histories contain a data point for each transducer every 0.0005 s. This time interval between digital samples corresponds to a 2,000-Hz sampling rate for each of the analog outputs from Sensor Fish acceleration, rotation, and pressure sensors. Sampling of all analog data streams occurs nearly simultaneously within each sampling interval.

Water depth in feet is estimated, when appropriate, from absolute pressure at various points along each Sensor Fish route by subtracting atmospheric pressure, determined at the time of the release of each Sensor Fish, and dividing the resulting gage pressure by 0.4335, the pressure in pounds per square inch of 12 in. of fresh (distilled) water at 39.2°F (4°C). The raw output of the triaxial accelerometers is processed to detect and quantify Sensor Fish response to turbulence, contact with structure (collision), and shear. Acceleration vector magnitude is computed each sampling interval using triaxial accelerometer output and is one of the variables analyzed and reported to characterize passage conditions and the occurrence of collision and shear events. Triaxial angle rate-of-change data are processed similarly to triaxial acceleration data to provide further information about the response of the Sensor Fish to flow conditions and another measure of quality of flow.

Analysis of the raw data from the Sensor Fish begins with preparation of plots showing absolute pressure, triaxial acceleration, and triaxial rotation. These records are visually inspected to identify prospective collision and shear events and to obtain a general overview of the passage conditions present for each test treatment. Changes in pressure during passage include features that are consistently present that result from the design of passageway structures and the dynamics of water flow through the passageway. These features in the pressure time history permit acceleration and rotation data to be divided into segments corresponding to specific locations (zones) that extend from Sensor Fish injection to exit from the stilling basin. Each region is identified by characteristic features in the Sensor Fish pressure time history and characteristics in triaxial acceleration and rotation data. For each Sensor Fish data set, events of interest, such as rapid pressure changes, collisions, shear, and severe turbulence, are identified and quantified. Quantification of events includes the time of occurrence, location by zone, and extraction of information describing severity as well as additional information to separate collisions from shear exposure.

3.0 Results

A total of 109 Sensor Fish were released at Detroit Dam between July 13 and July 21, 2009, with 91 data sets acquired (Table 3.1). A successful release requires both the recovery of the unit and successful download of acquired data. All Sensor Fish were recovered successfully. However, 18 data sets were unable to be downloaded due to damage during passage. Pipe termini elevations were confirmed to be approximately 1544 ft MSL and 1542.5 ft MSL for the 3.5-ft and 1.5-ft gate openings, respectively.

Table 3.1. Number of Sensor Fish releases by study treatment.

Spillbay	Gate Opening (ft)	Mean Forebay Elevation (ft MSL)	Mean Tailwater Elevation (ft MSL)	Mean Spillbay Q (cfs)	Mean Total Project Flow (cfs)	Total Number Released	Number of Sensors Damaged/ Unusable ^(a)	Number of Usable Data Sets
3	1.5	1560.5	1200.7	1549.0	2455.3	30	6	24
3	3.5	1559.5	1201.4	2915.1	3375.1	10	3	7
6	1.5	1559.3	1200.8	1559.4	1558.9	18	1	17
6	3.5	1560.5	1200.7	3008.0	3385.1	32	6	26
Control	1.5	1560.2	1201.1	1548.4	2204.4	10	1	9
Control	3.5	1560.3	1200.7	2997.6	3488.1	9	1	8
Total						109	18	91

(a) Some Sensor Fish units were reused after attempted repairs.

Detailed data on which this chapter is based are provided in the appendices. Appendix A contains study data that include the release and recovery times for each Sensor Fish, spillway flow condition, and other project information for the study period. Appendix B contains tables of observed maximum acceleration magnitudes, pressure rates of change, and computed release elevations for all Sensor Fish releases as well as dam operations data. Graphs with plots of pressure and acceleration magnitude are located in Appendix C. The angular rate-of-change magnitude for each Sensor Fish release is graphed in Appendix D.

3.1 Data Analysis

Sensor Fish data analysis included computing absolute and gage pressure, acceleration magnitudes, and rotational magnitudes, and reviewing their time histories. Collision and/or shear events appear as high-amplitude impulses in acceleration magnitude. To qualify as a significant event, a high-amplitude acceleration impulse must have a peak value equal to or greater than 95 g. Significant events frequently also show concurrent high-amplitude pressure and rotation magnitude values, which aid in identifying the location of the event in time and space and in distinguishing collisions and strike events from shear events.

The location of a significant event is determined by the location of the impulse relative to distinctive, consistent features observed in the pressure time histories. Timing marks used to locate significant events and identify regions of passage include

1. passage through the tainter gate opening
2. impact of discharge jets on the spillway chutes and redirection of the spillway jet
3. passage along the spillway chute
4. plunge into the stilling basin
5. passage to the tailrace surface.

Examples of pressure timing marks used for this study are shown in Figure 3.1. A large drop in pressure (shown by the blue line) occurs as the Sensor Fish passes under the tainter gate; a comparatively flat pressure (atmospheric) is evident during passage down the spillway chute.

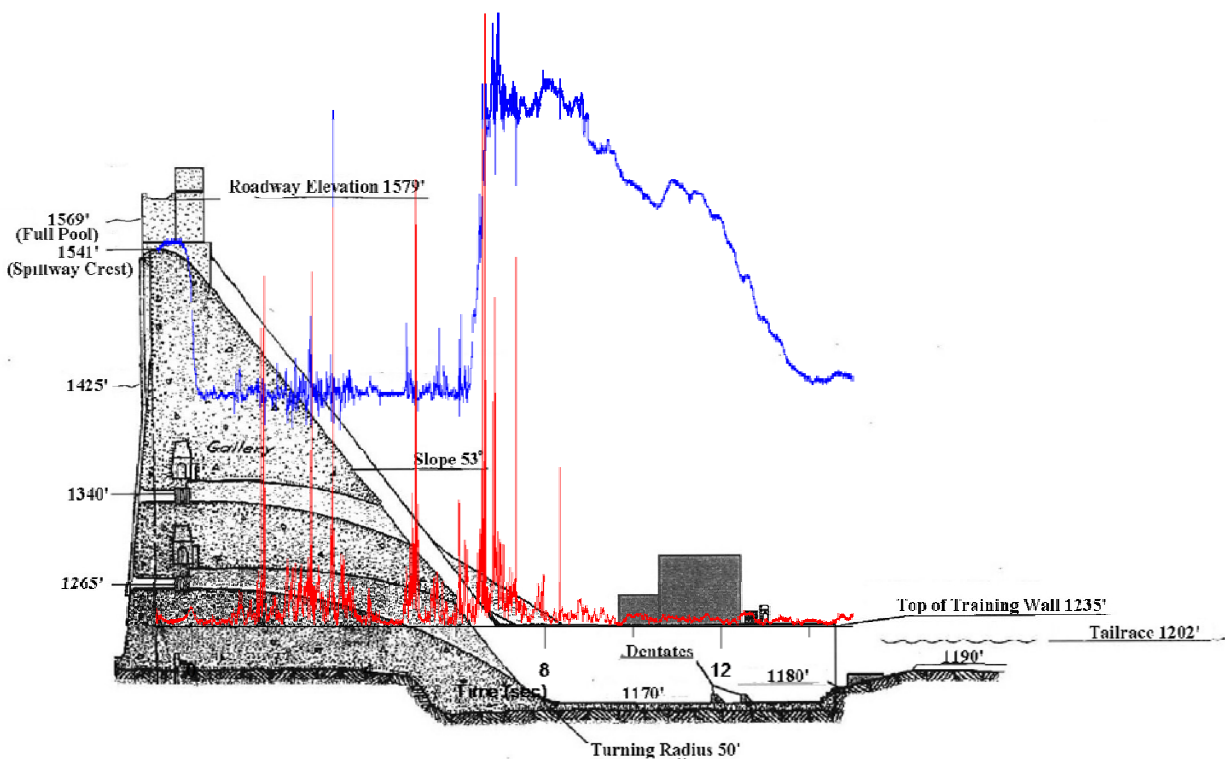


Figure 3.1. Sensor Fish data overlaid on a cross section of Detroit Dam showing major timing mark approximate locations. The blue line is pressure; the red line is acceleration vector magnitude in g .

Pressure again rises as the Sensor Fish plunges into the stilling basin before decreasing as the sensor comes to the surface in the tailrace. Due to the angle (53 degrees) of the spillway, some Sensor Fish were projected through the tainter gate opening near-horizontal to the spillway chute due to back pressure, meeting the concrete at different positions, dependent on depth of passage and trajectory angle, before continuing down the slope. Angular rate-of-change and acceleration magnitude data sets support this

finding. In most cases, the discharge jet carried the Sensor Fish without the units experiencing a significant collision event at the point of flow impact on the concrete chute. However, Sensor Fish were more likely to have a significant collision event nearer the impact zone following passage through the 3.5-ft gate opening.

A total of 87.5% (21 of 24) of the Sensor Fish passing through the 1.5-ft gate opening at Spillbay 3 and 88.2% (15 of 17) of those passing through Spillbay 6 at the equivalent gate setting exhibited evidence of late flow jet contact with the spillway chute. Impact occurred at 1.18 and 1.21 s (mean value for each 1.5-ft gate opening treatment) following passage under the Spillbay 3 and Spillbay 6 tainter gates, respectively. At the 3.5-ft gate opening, spillway contact occurred at 0.72 and 1.07 s following tainter gate passage for Spillbay 3 and Spillbay 6, respectively, with 100% of the former and 96% (25 of 26) of the latter impacting the chute.

3.2 Collision and Shear Events

A total of 98.6% of the Sensor Fish experienced at least one significant event during spillway passage. We define a significant event as an impulse in acceleration magnitude greater than or equal to 95 *g*. The event could be caused by collision on spillway structure or exposure to shear. Greater than 93% of the Sensor Fish experienced more than one significant event during passage through the spillbays. No significant events were observed during control passage into the tailrace.

Table 3.2 shows the number of analyzed Sensor Fish by release location and type of the most severe significant event. The most severe events were observed primarily as collisions on the spillway chute. Sensor Fish passing through the 1.5-ft gate opening, with an estimated flow of 1560 cfs, had over 90% of the most severe events as collisions on the spillway chute; the 3.5-ft gate opening, with an estimated flow of 3090 cfs, had more than 70% of the most severe events as collisions on the chute. The most severe event per Sensor Fish release was rarely shear, as only three of the most severe events were of this type. However, all occurred following passage through Spillbay 6 at the 3.5-ft gate opening.

Table 3.3 summarizes the total number of significant collision and shear events by significant event type and location. Multiple events occurred most frequently for Sensor Fish passing through the 1.5-ft gate opening of Spillbay 6, with an average of 5.71 events per Sensor Fish release. The fewest events per release (4.88) occurred through Spillbay 3 at the same gate opening. Multiple events per Sensor Fish release are shown in Figure 3.2.

Significant events were most frequent on the spillway chute regardless of spillbay or gate opening, followed by the stilling basin/tailrace region (Figure 3.3). There were no events at the plunge into the stilling basin for Sensor Fish passing through Spillbay 3 at the 1.5-ft gate opening and only a few events at the other treatments. The percentage of events in the stilling basin/tailrace region was slightly higher for the Sensor Fish passing through Spillbay 3 at the 3-ft gate opening, followed by Spillbay 6 at the same gate opening and Spillbay 3 at the 1.5-ft opening.

Collision or shear significant event frequency of occurrence varied slightly with gate opening. Sensor Fish were more likely to experience shear when passing through the 3.5-ft gate opening (Figure 3.4). However, the frequency of collisions on the spillway chute was greater than 90%, regardless of flow or release location.

Table 3.2. Sensor Fish releases for each spillbay showing location and type of most severe significant event observed.

Release Location	Gate Opening	Number of Releases	Number of Sensor Fish Having at Least 1 Event a > 95g	Frequency of Occurrence of the Most Severe Collision Events by Location			Frequency of Occurrence of the Most Severe Shear Events by Location			Frequency of Occurrence of the Most Severe Events by Location		
				On Chute	At Plunge	In Stilling Basin/ Tailrace	On Chute	At Plunge	In Stilling Basin/ Tailrace	On Chute	At Plunge	In Stilling Basin/ Tailrace
Spillbay 3	1.5 ft	24	24	0.92	0	0.08	0	0	0	0.92	0	0.08
Spillbay 6	3.5 ft	26	25	0.72	0	0.16	0.08	0	0.04	0.80	0	0.20
Spillbay 3	3.5 ft	7	7	0.71	0	0.29	0	0	0	0.71	0	0.29
Spillbay 6	1.5 ft	17	17	0.94	0	0.06	0	0	0	0.94	0	0.06

Table 3.3. Location and frequency of occurrence of all Sensor Fish significant events by event location and type.

	Number of Releases	No Event	Single Event	>1 Event	Total Number of Events	Average Number Events per Condition	Event Location and Type					
							On Chute		At Plunge		In Stilling Basin/ Tailrace	
							Collision	Shear	Collision	Shear	Collision	Shear
Spillbay 3, 1.5-ft opening	24	0	3	21	117	4.88	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.02
Spillbay 6, 3.5-ft opening	26	1	2	23	132	5.28	0.74	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.05
Spillbay 3, 3.5-ft opening	7	0	0	7	37	5.29	0.70	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.19	0.05
Spillbay 6, 1.5-ft opening	17	0	0	17	97	5.71	0.81	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.14	0.01

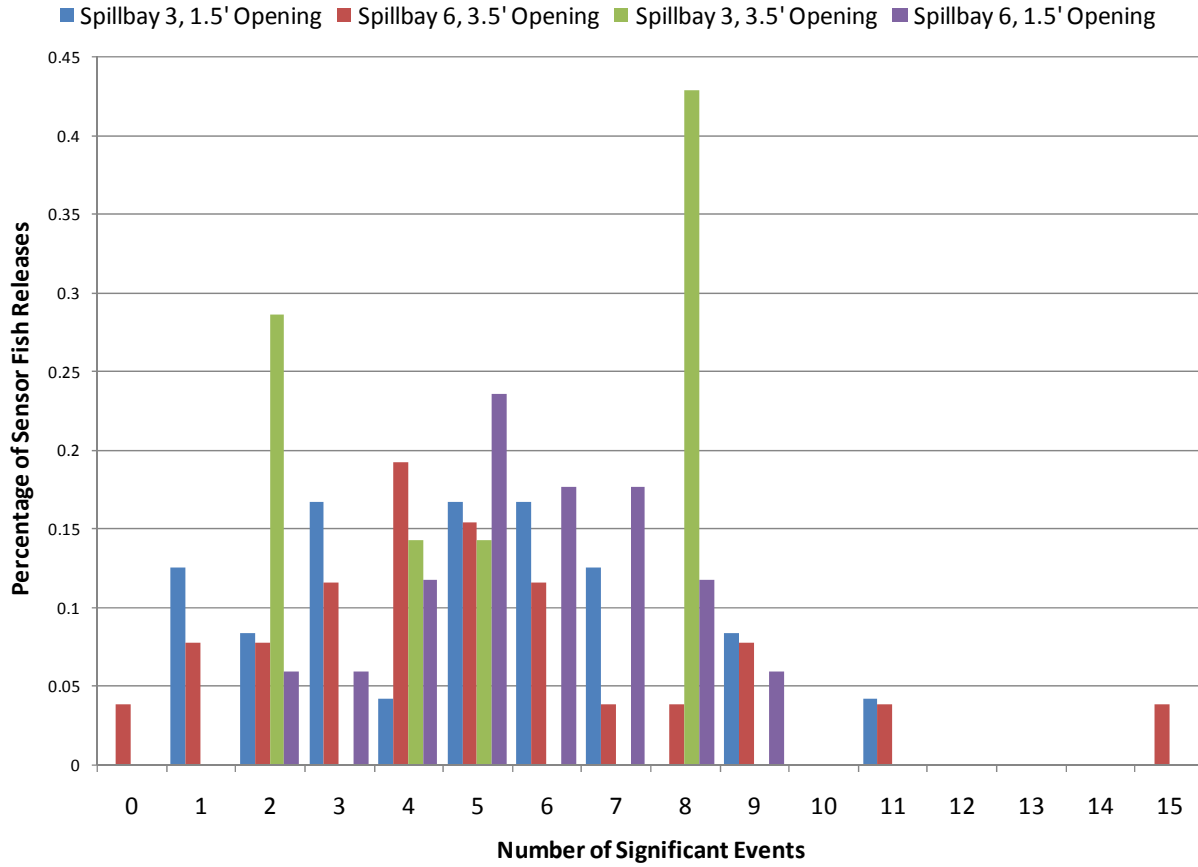


Figure 3.2. Percentage of Sensor Fish releases with zero, one, or more significant events by release location and gate opening.

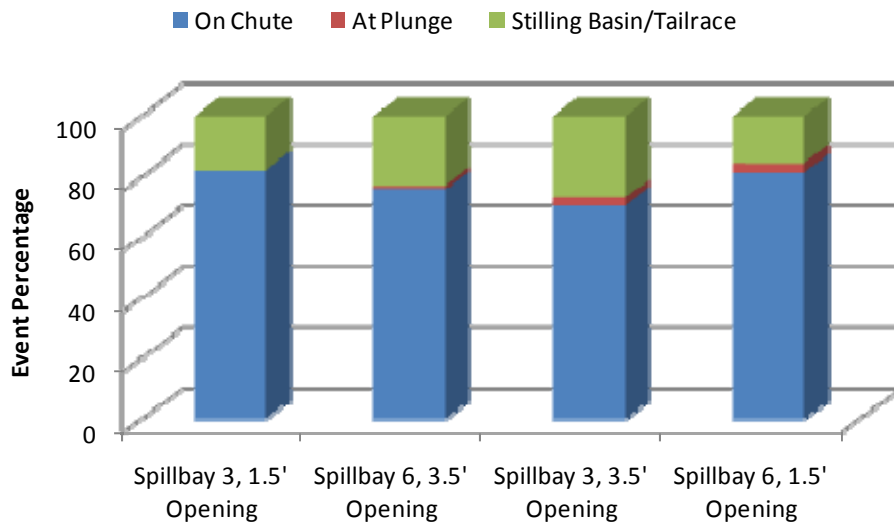


Figure 3.3. Location of Sensor Fish significant events by passage region.

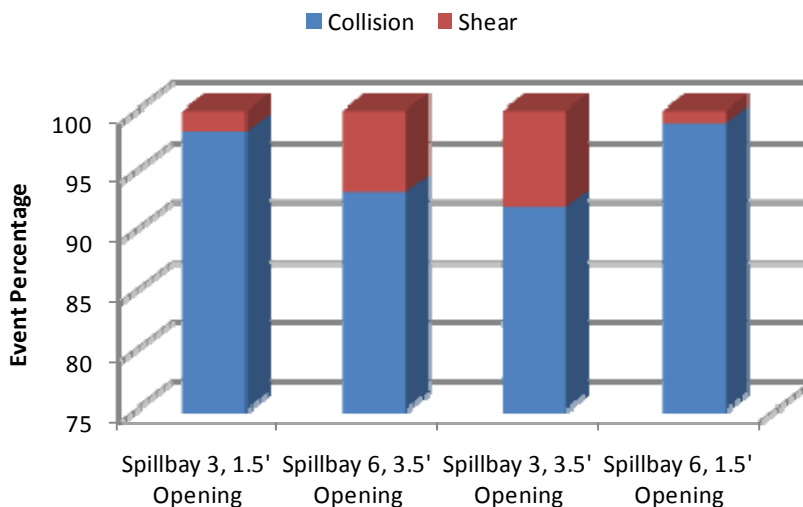


Figure 3.4. Sensor Fish significant event occurrence by type.

The mean, maximum, and minimum acceleration magnitude values for the most severe events are shown in Figure 3.5. Sensor Fish passing through the 3.5-ft gate opening of Spillway 3 had the highest significant event mean magnitude (175.03 g), and sensors released through the 1.5-ft opening of the same spillbay had the lowest mean magnitude (154.7 g). When this is compared to the total number of severe events per condition, again the highest mean acceleration magnitude was for Sensor Fish passing through the 3.5-ft gate opening of Spillway 3 (131.34 g), and the lowest mean magnitude was for passage through the 1.5-ft gate opening of Spillbay 6 (Figure 3.6). However, when the multiple event values are compared, the differences are small.

Mean - Most Severe Strikes

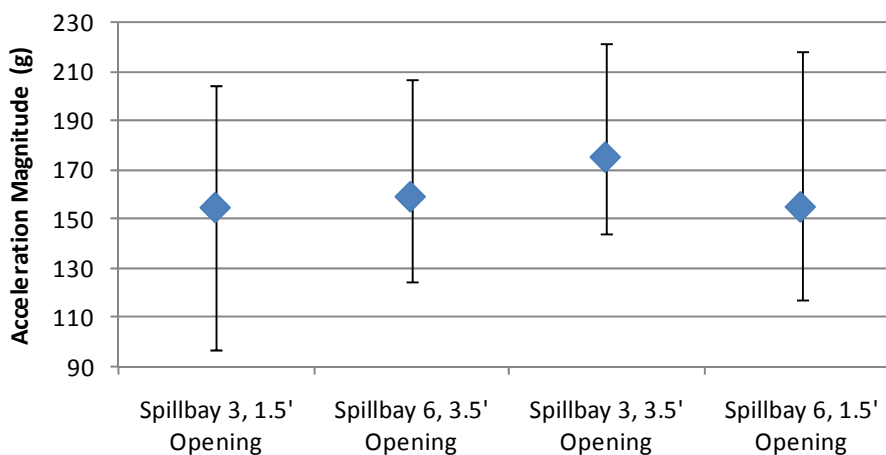


Figure 3.5. Mean, maximum, and minimum peak acceleration magnitudes for the most severe significant event observed per Sensor Fish release by location and gate opening.

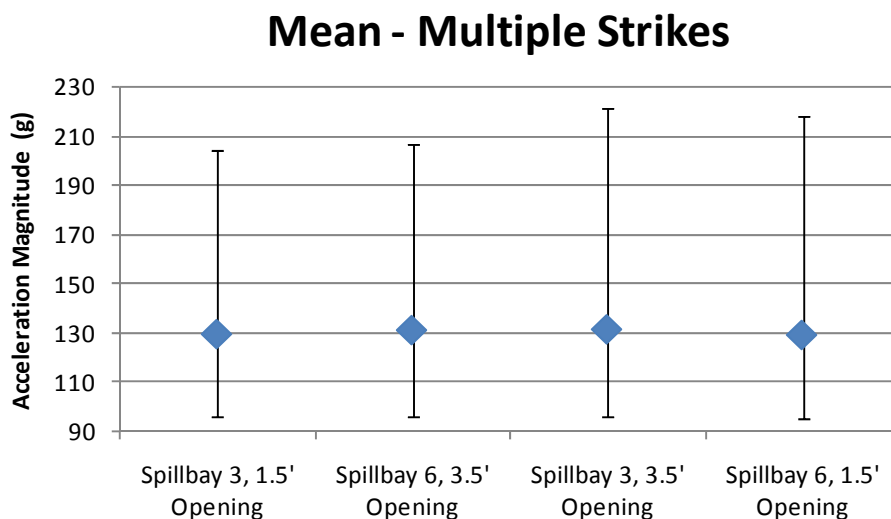


Figure 3.6. Mean, maximum, and minimum acceleration magnitudes for all Sensor Fish significant events by release location and gate opening.

The mean acceleration magnitude values for all Sensor Fish significant events by event location are shown in Figure 3.7. The highest magnitudes occurred in the stilling basin/tailrace region for Spillbay 6 releases, although the magnitudes observed on the spillway chute also were considerable. The chute magnitudes for all releases were virtually equivalent, with slightly higher values for the Spillbay 3, 3.5-ft gate opening releases. The end of the spillway chute where the flow plunges into the stilling basin saw highest values for Spillbay 3, 3.5-ft gate opening releases as well. There were no events in the plunge region for the Spillway 3, 1.5-ft gate opening.

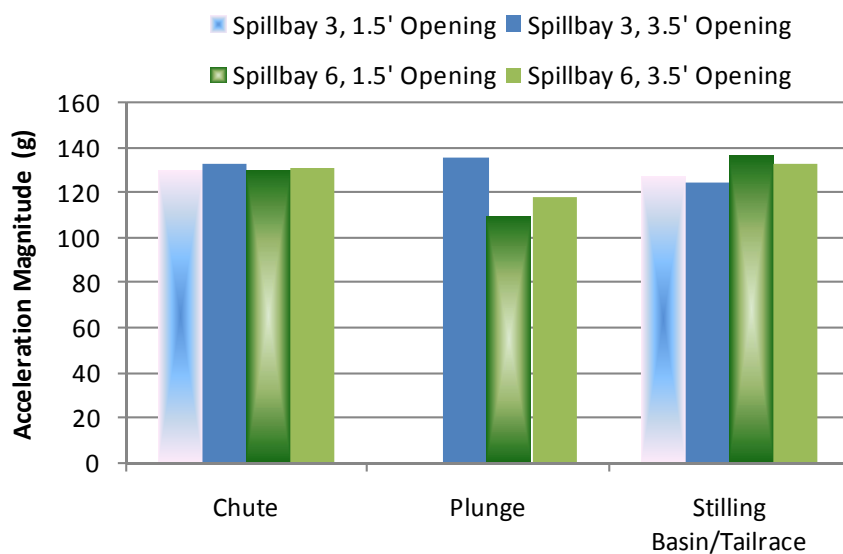


Figure 3.7. Mean acceleration magnitude for all Sensor Fish significant events by event location.

3.3 Turbulence Index

The turbulence index as it is used here is a subjective measure developed by computing the area under the acceleration magnitude and angular rate-of-change magnitude curves for a given time period, in this case the first 15 s following passage under the tainter gate, with the premise that larger area equates to greater turbulence (Table 3.4). Both the acceleration and angular rate-of-change magnitudes follow similar trends, with area size decreasing in the following sequence: Spillbay 3, 3.5-ft gate opening; Spillbay 6, 3.5-ft gate opening; Spillbay 6, 1.5-ft gate opening; and Spillbay 3, 1.5-ft gate opening.

Table 3.4. Computed area under the curve for angular rate-of-change and acceleration magnitudes.

	Area – Acceleration Magnitude	Area – Angular Rate-of- Change Magnitude	Combined Area
Spillbay 3, 3.5-ft gate opening	59.74	16761.44	16821.18
Spillbay 3, 1.5-ft gate opening	46.12	13770.82	13816.94
Spillbay 6, 3.5-ft gate opening	58.93	15526.65	15585.58
Spillbay 6, 1.5-ft gate opening	50.10	14275.03	14325.13

3.4 Comparison of Sensor Fish and Live-Fish Data

A live-fish HI-Z-tag study was conducted by Normandeau Associates, Inc. concurrently with the Sensor Fish study at Detroit Dam. Normandeau scientists released approximately 1500 live fish through the same injection systems as the Sensor Fish, under the same test conditions. Sensor Fish releases were interspersed with live-fish releases. Table 3.5 shows the preliminary estimated survival rate and the probability of fish not being injured during passage.¹

For comparison with Sensor Fish magnitudes, the reciprocal of the malady-free rate is reported as the injury or malady rate; the reciprocal of survival is reported as mortality. Figure 3.8 shows live-fish malady and mortality rates along with the Sensor Fish average significant event magnitudes (\pm standard error of the mean). Sensor Fish acceleration magnitudes were comparable to the live-fish mortality and malady estimates. Exposure severity varied by spillbay and gate opening (Figure 3.9). For Spillbay 3, 3.5-ft gate opening, and Spillbay 6, 1.5-ft gate opening, the greatest event magnitudes were seen in the stilling basin/tailrace region. Event magnitudes for the spillway chute regions were very similar for all treatments. Greatest event magnitudes for the 3.5-ft gate opening through Spillbay 6 occurred at the plunge region.

Examining the stilling basin/tailrace region more closely, there is a good correlation between live-fish mortality and the average number of events in the stilling basin per release (Figure 3.10).

The live-fish estimated maladies and Sensor Fish turbulence index values also demonstrate a good correlation (Figure 3.11).

¹ Email from Paul Heisey, Normandeau Associates, Inc., to Joanne Duncan, PNNL, September 9, 2009.

Table 3.5. Survival and malady-free rates (with 95% confidence intervals) for rainbow trout passed deep (approximately 3 ft above the spillway crest) at Detroit Dam, July 2009.²

Passage Location	Spillbay 6		Spillbay 3		Control
	Deep		Deep		
Gate opening	3.5 ft	1.5 ft	3.5 ft	1.5 ft	Pooled
Number released	320	304	298	298	290
Number recaptured alive	262	274	246	265	287
Number recaptured dead	53	24	37	29	0
Number assigned dead ^(a)	5	6	13	4	2
Number unknown	0	0	2	0	1
48-hour survival	67.4%	84.0%	63.6%	80.6%	
SE	2.7%	2.3%	2.9%	2.5%	
95% CI (+/-)	5.4%	4.5%	5.7%	4.8%	
Significance	significant (<i>P</i> < 0.01)		significant (<i>P</i> < 0.01)		
Number examined for maladies	315	298	283	294	287
Number without maladies ^(b)	149	153	107	161	286
Number with maladies	166	145	176	133	1
Malady-free rate	47.5%	51.5%	37.9%	55.0%	
SE	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	
95% CI (+/-)	5.5%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	
Significance	non-significant (<i>P</i> > 0.05)		significant (<i>P</i> < 0.01)		

(a) Only HI-Z tag(s) recaptured or stationary radio signal received.

(b) Fish free of passage-related visible injuries, scale loss (>20% per side), and loss of equilibrium.

² Email from Paul Heisey, Normandeau Associates, Inc., to Joanne Duncan, PNNL, September 9, 2009.

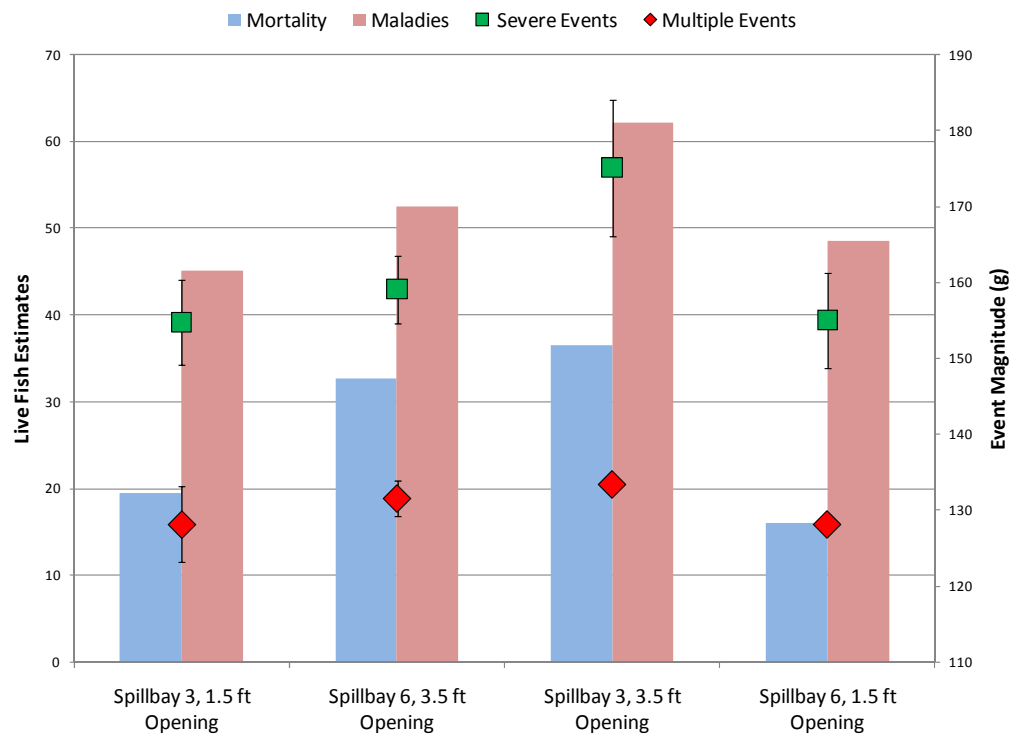


Figure 3.8. Live-fish mortality and malady estimates contrasted with Sensor Fish significant event magnitudes (\pm standard error of the mean).

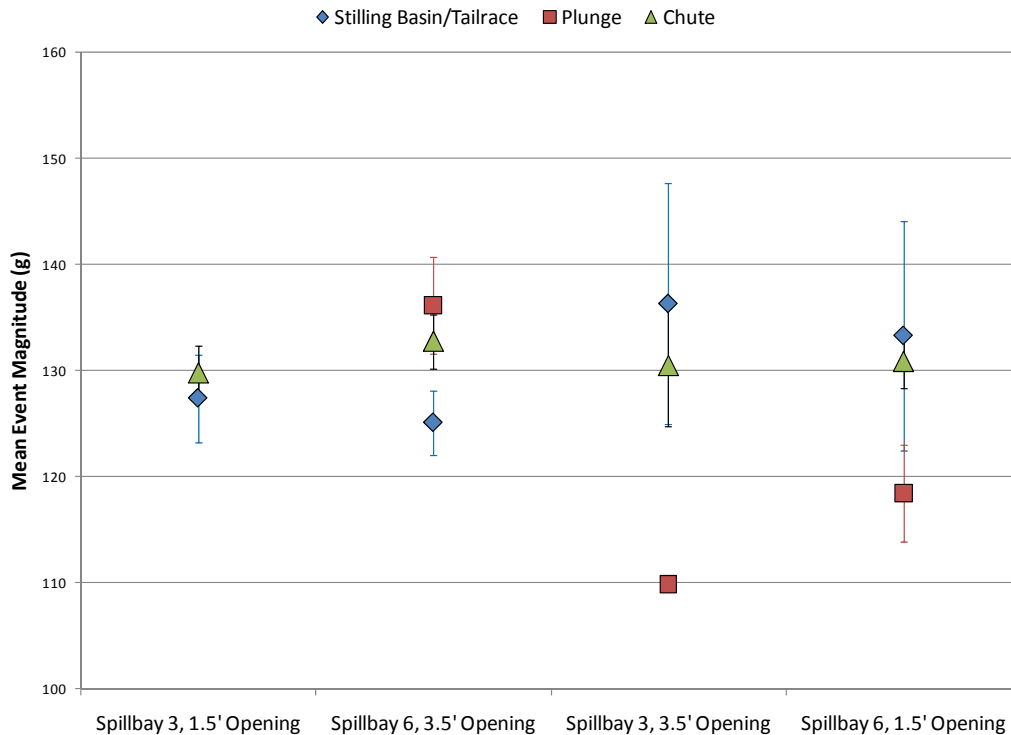


Figure 3.9. Sensor Fish event magnitudes (\pm standard error of the mean) by region.

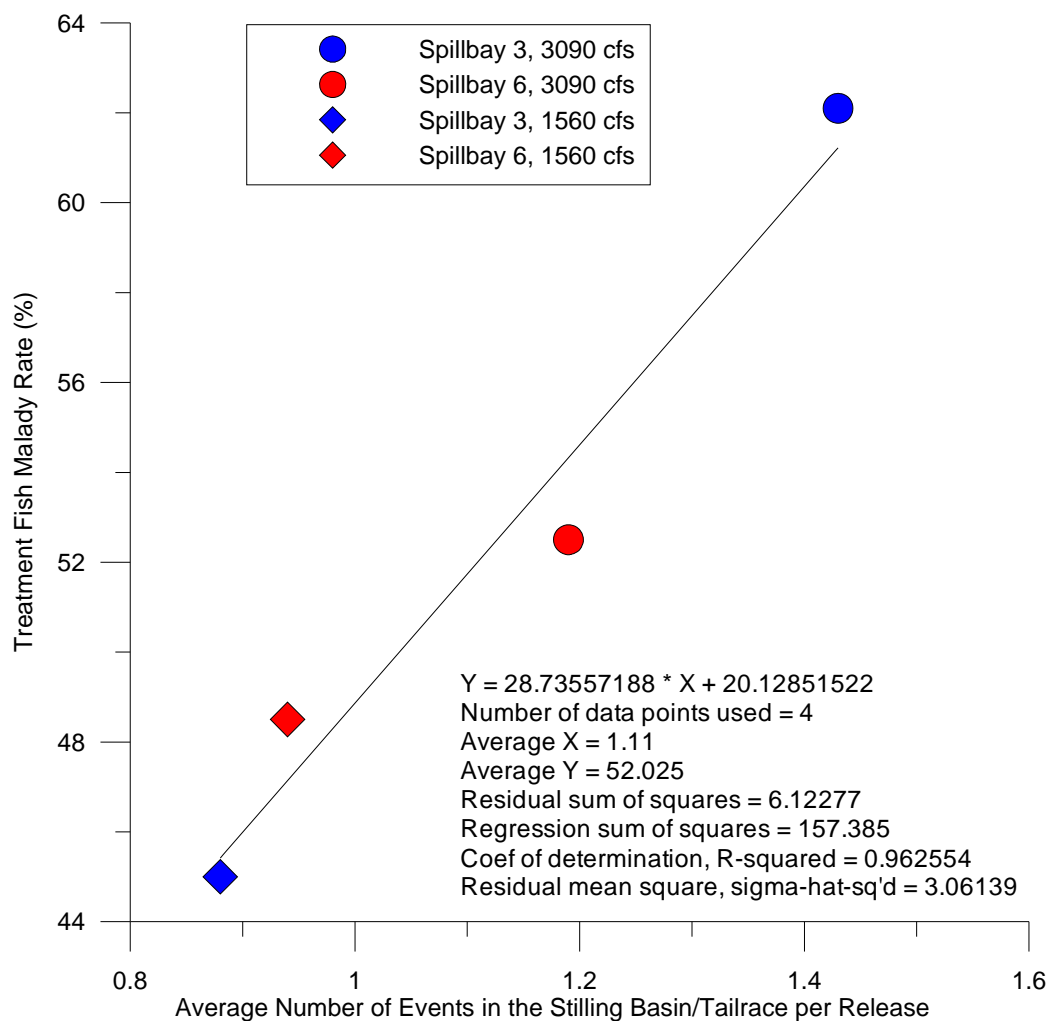


Figure 3.10. Relationship between live-fish estimated malady rate and average number of significant events occurring in the stilling basin per release.

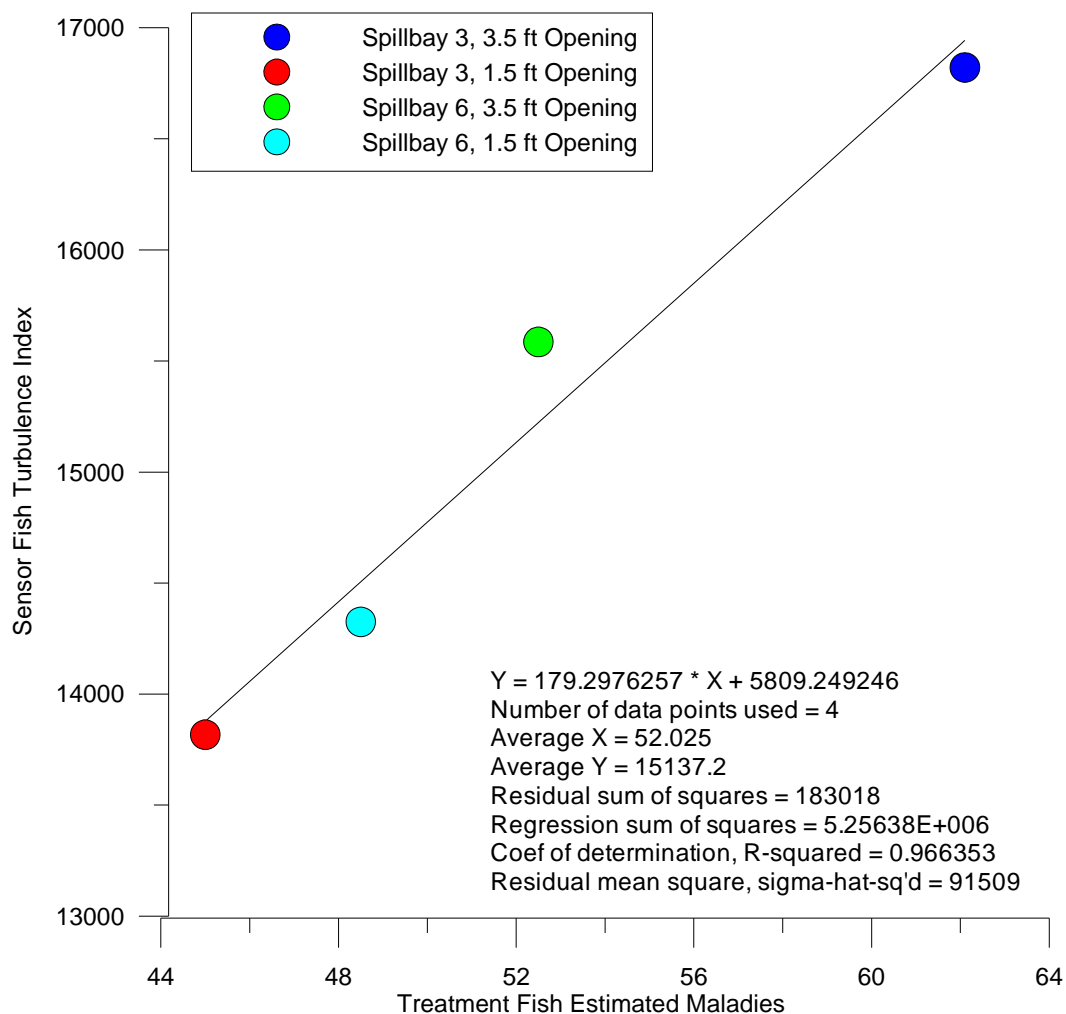


Figure 3.11. Relationship between live-fish estimated malady rate and Sensor Fish turbulence index.

4.0 Discussion

The objective of this study was to describe and compare passage exposure conditions through Spillbay 3 and Spillbay 6 at two spillgate openings at Detroit Dam, using Sensor Fish to identify regions that may potentially cause fish injury or mortality. The study proved to be a challenge to Sensor Fish stamina as well as live-fish survival and injury.

The height and slope of the spillway chute contribute to deleterious exposure conditions observed during the study. Detroit Dam, completed in 1953, is slowly deteriorating due to age. The concrete surface of the spillway is rough from weathering (Figure 4.1), and the descending flow is irregular (Figure 4.2).

Spillbay 3 has no guidewalls, allowing the spill flow to thin and spread into the adjoining spillbays (Figure 4.3). Flow velocities exceed 150 ft/s before plunging into the stilling basin, often to depths of over 30 ft, at times striking rocks or other unidentified objects.

During passage, back pressure behind the tainter gate projects flow forward, resulting in a hydraulic jump as the flow contacts the spillway due to the angle of descent (53-degree slope). The gate opening size affects the time and distance the flow arches before contacting the chute, with the smaller opening propelling the Sensor Fish the greater distance (Figure 4.4). The flow depth and the position of the Sensor Fish within the flow will influence whether there is a relatively smooth transition onto the spillway chute or whether the passage will be more turbulent. Increased turbulence may fragment any flow jet, possibly creating more deleterious fish passage conditions.



Figure 4.1. Spillbay 3 at Detroit Dam showing the rough, irregular concrete surface.



Figure 4.2. Spillbay 6 at Detroit Dam showing turbulent flow created on the rough spillway chute.



Figure 4.3. Flow through Spillbay 3 spreads to adjoining spillbays.

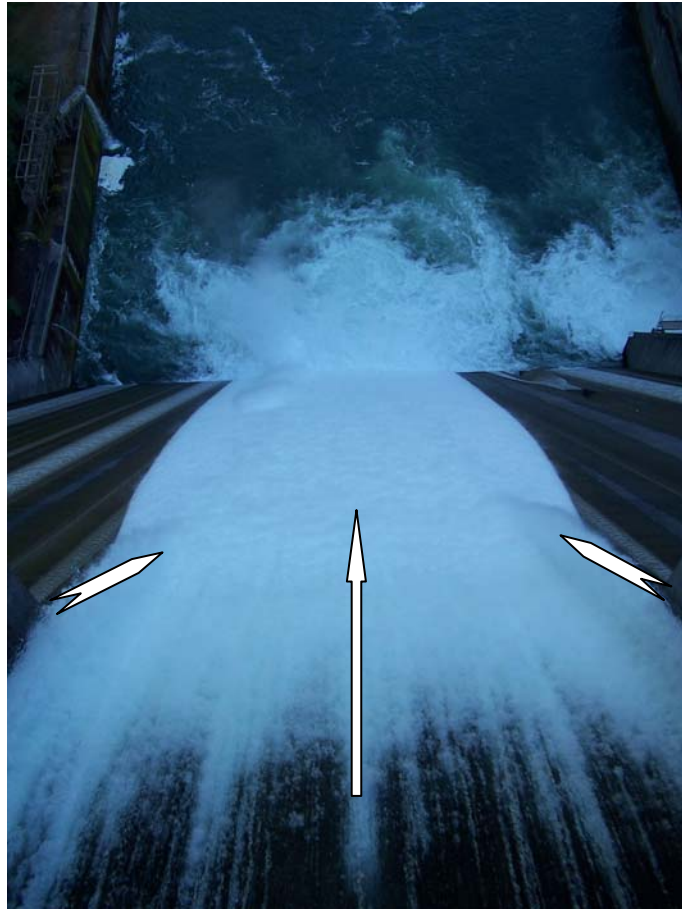


Figure 4.4. Hydraulic jump occurs as flow passes under the tainter gate.

Some Sensor Fish recovered following passage through Detroit Dam were noticeably damaged, revealing scratches and portions of the polycarbonate shell chipped away (Figure 4.5). Extreme forces are needed to fragment polycarbonate, a highly impact-resistant, low-scratch durable polymer plastic. Although the Sensor Fish have been scratched and scraped during previous studies on the Columbia and Snake rivers, the damage observed on the casing following passage at Detroit Dam was much worse.

Results obtained from Sensor Fish data sets indicate that flow quality was inferior and the magnitudes of collision and shear events were more deleterious compared to those observed at Columbia and Snake river dams. Data from Sensor Fish following passage through the 3.5-ft tainter gate opening at both Spillway 3 and Spillway 6 incurred the highest significant event magnitudes—an average value of 175 g at Spillway 3 and 159.1 g at Spillway 6 for the most severe events. Data obtained following passage through the 1.5-ft opening were nearly equivalent—154.73 g and 154.97 g for Spillway 3 and Spillway 6, respectively. Taking multiple events into account, mean values were 131.34 g, 131.05 g, 129.35 g, and 129.02 g for Spillway 3 (3.5-ft gate opening), Spillway 6 (3.5-ft gate opening), Spillway 3 (1.5-ft gate opening), and Spillway 6 (1.5-ft gate opening), respectively.

Preliminary live-fish survival and malady estimates follow similar trends—estimated mortality estimates are 36.4, 32.6, 19.4, and 16% for Spillway 3 (3.5-ft gate opening), Spillway 6 (3.5-ft gate opening), Spillway 3 (1.5-ft gate opening), and Spillway 6 (1.5-ft gate opening), respectively. Estimates for maladies are 62.1, 52.5, 48.5, and 45% for Spillway 3 (3.5-ft gate opening), Spillway 6 (3.5-ft gate opening), Spillway 6 (1.5-ft gate opening), and Spillway 3 (1.5-ft gate opening), respectively. Sensor Fish turbulence index values follow trends similar to those observed for live-fish estimated maladies and observed Sensor Fish acceleration magnitudes.



Figure 4.5. Chips and scratches visible on the polycarbonate Sensor Fish casing.

The influence of elevation of entry into spillway approach flow using Sensor Fish and live fish has been evaluated at several Columbia and Snake River dams (Carlson and Duncan 2004, 2009; Carlson et al. 2006, 2008; Normandeau 2004, 2006; Normandeau et al. 2008; Normandeau and Skalski 2005, 2006a, 2006b). These studies indicate that elevation of entry influences the frequency of occurrence, location of occurrence, and type of significant event for Sensor Fish. They also show that elevation of entry influences the survival and injury rates of HI-Z–tagged juvenile Chinook salmon. Sensor Fish and HI-Z–tagged fish entering spill approach flow at deeper depths (lower elevations) have been found to have a higher probability of exposure to injurious or fatal events and higher exposure severity. The implication is that Sensor Fish and live fish that enter approach flow at lower elevations are nearer the spillway structure during spillway passage and are therefore more likely to experience collisions.

The USACE designed the current study to evaluate passage at target elevations approximately 3 ft above the spillway crest for the 3.5-ft tainter gate opening and 3 ft above structure for the 1.5-ft tainter gate opening. CFD model runs were used to determine the target locations, anticipating the injection depth to place the fish and Sensor Fish into flows of approximately 5 ft/s. Sensor Fish Data indicate the target elevations were acquired and there were no significant event occurrences at the pipe exit. The premise that Sensor Fish entering approach flow at lower elevations are nearer the spillway structure during spillway passage and experience collisions on structure was supported during this evaluation, with 82.1% and 81.4% of the observed significant events occurring on the spillway chute for units passing via the 1.5-ft gate openings of Spillbay 3 and Spillbay 6, respectively. The slightly higher number of events observed on the spillway chute for Spillbay 3 might be attributed to the lessening of the flow depth as it proceeded down the spillway, due to the lack of guidewalls.

In a 2006 study at Ice Harbor Dam (Carlson et al. 2008), Sensor Fish experienced the highest percentage of collisions during passage—up to 76%—due most likely to the spillway chute angle of descent (~55-degree slope) and the deflector at its terminus. Although the Ice Harbor Dam slope is comparable to that of Detroit Dam (53-degree slope), the Ice Harbor drop in elevation is approximately 50 ft while the Detroit Dam descent is more than 300 ft. As a result, the velocity of flow as it approaches the bottom of the spillway chute at Detroit Dam is more than double the velocity at Ice Harbor Dam.

During a 2006 evaluation at Trail Bridge Dam on the McKenzie River in Oregon, more than 85% of the Sensor Fish experienced a significant event during spillway passage; 100% of the Sensor Fish passing through a 0.5-ft gate opening (resulting in flows of approximately 400 cfs) experienced an event (Duncan and Carlson 2007). The spillway at Trail Bridge, approximately 50 ft high and 237 ft long with guidewalls on either side, has a 34% slope. The spillway design differs from those of Ice Harbor and Detroit dams in that it transitions from a width of 30 ft to 20 ft and has a stilling basin “bowl” and a flip lip deflector. Mean significant event magnitudes for the 2006 Ice Harbor study, the Trail Bridge study, and the current evaluation at Detroit Dam were approximately 116 g, 139 g, and 158 g, respectively, for the most severe events per release. For all multiple events, mean magnitudes were 124 g, 126 g, and 130 g for Ice Harbor, Trail Bridge, and Detroit dams, respectively. Clearly, the significant event magnitudes experienced at Detroit Dam are the most severe encountered during spillway passage to date.

5.0 Conclusions

Exposure conditions observed from Sensor Fish time histories following passage through Detroit Dam spillways in July 2009 indicate conditions are unfavorable to the survival and well-being of both live fish and Sensor Fish. Nearly 100% of the Sensor Fish experienced at least one significant acceleration magnitude event; the majority of events occurred on the spillway chutes. This number and percentage of collisions are much greater than those observed in previous investigations of passage through Columbia and Snake river dams.

The majority of Sensor Fish significant events observed during the study were classified as collisions—on the spillway chute, in the stilling basin/tailrace, or at the end of the spillway chute as the flow plunged into the stilling basin. The highest-magnitude collisions were observed on the spillway chute (up to 221 *g*), although collisions as high as 179 *g* occurred in the stilling basin/tailrace. Shear events during the evaluation were infrequent (4%) but were observed in all regions of spillway passage (spillway chute, the plunge region, and the stilling basin/tailrace). The majority of the shear events occurred following passage through the 3.5-ft tainter gate opening.

Few Sensor Fish (1.5%) were observed to collide or experience a shear event as the units plunged into the stilling basin. The spillway angle of descent (53 degrees) and spillway chute length (over 400 ft) and height (approximately 340 ft from the spillway crest to the tailrace) contribute to unfavorable passage conditions for fish.

Flow quality as computed using the Sensor Fish turbulence index was best for passage through Spillbay 3, 1.5-ft gate opening. The most inferior flow quality was observed through Spillbay 3 at the 3.5-ft gate opening.

Analysis of both the significant event data and turbulence index information indicates that passage through Spillway 3 at the 3.5-ft gate opening at Detroit Dam is the most detrimental to fish passage.

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Appendix A

Field Log Data Sheets

Appendix A contains field log data sheets showing dam operating conditions, release locations and deployment and recovery times for each Sensor Fish release, and other project information for the study period.

Test Date	Location	Test Condition	Fish ID	Tag Number	Deployment Time	Recovery Time	File Name	Gate Setting (ft)	Forebay Elevation (ft)	Tailwater Elevation (ft)	Head
7/13/2009	SB3	1.5 ft	114	8 961	11:35	11:38	f114_SB3_PT1	1.5	1560.94	1200.30	360.64
			723	8 831	11:36	11:38	-----				
			725	8 870	16:06	16:13	f725_SB3_pt2	1.5	1560.94	1200.30	360.64
	Control	1.5-SB3	705	8 851	12:45	12:47	F705_Control	1.5	1560.94	1200.30	360.64
	SB6	3.5 ft	722	8 841	13:41	13:52	f722_SB6_PT1	3.5	1560.94	1200.30	360.64
			635	8 971	14:49	14:53	F635_sb6_pt2	3.5	1560.94	1200.30	360.64
	Control	3.5-SB6	113	8 891	15:29	15:36	f113_control6	3.5	1560.94	1200.30	360.64
	7/14/2009	1.5 ft	725	8 870	8:46	9:09	f725_SB3_1_1	1.5	1560.82	1200.04	360.38
			101	8 971	10:22	10:28	f101_SB3_1_2	1.5	1560.83	1199.00	361.82
			722	8 841	10:26	10:37	f722_SB3_1_3	1.5	1560.83	1199.00	361.82
			711	8 821	11:52	12:00	f711_SB3_1_4	1.5	1560.83	1199.13	361.70
		Control	SB6 high	103	8 864	13:15	f103_controlH_1	3.5	1560.85	1200.36	360.49
		Control	SB6 low	114	8 961	16:59	f114_control_L_1	1.5	1560.80	1202.53	357.27
		3.5 ft	117	8 831	14:08	14:21	f117_SB6_3_1	3.5	1560.83	1200.36	360.49
			661	8 911	15:20	15:49	f661_SB6_3_2	3.5	1560.83	1200.23	360.50
			714	8 861	15:26	15:32	-----		1560.83	1200.23	360.50
			725	8 870	15:25	15:30	-----		1560.83	1200.23	360.50
7/15/2009	SB3	1.5 ft	101	8 971	16:12	16:23	f101_SB6_3_3	3.5	1560.83	1202.30	358.50
			722	8 841	16:18	16:27	f722_SB6_3_4	3.5	1560.83	1202.30	358.50
			722	8 841	8:47	8:57	f722_SB3_1_5	1.5	1560.63	1200.36	360.27
			101	8 971	8:51	8:55	f101_SB3_1_6	1.5	1560.63	1200.36	360.27
			711	8 821	9:29	9:41	f711_SB3_1_7	1.5	1560.63	1200.90	359.73
			661	8 911	9:33	9:40	f661_SB3_1_8	1.5	1560.63	1200.90	359.73

Test Date	File Name	Spillbay 6 (cfs)	Spillbay 3 (cfs)	Gage Counter SB 6	Gage Counter SB 3	Number of Turbines Operating	Total Powerhouse flow (cfs)	Total Project Flow (cfs)*	Approximate Velocity at Plunge
7/13/2009	f114_SB3_PT1	4600	1549	1100	38	0	0	2600	152.3367

	f725_SB3_pt2	0	1549	0	0	1	1960	3509	152.3367
	F705_Control	4600	1549	1100	38	0	0	2009	
	f722_SB6_PT1	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.3367
	F635_sb6_pt2	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.3367
	f113_control6	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	
7/14/2009	f725_SB3_1_1	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	152.3662
	f101_SB3_1_2	50	1549	1	38	0	0	1599	152.5878
	f722_SB3_1_3	50	1549	1	38	0	0	1599	152.5878
	f711_SB3_1_4	50	1549	1	38	0	0	1599	152.5604
	f103_controlH_1	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	
	f114_control_L_1	1549	0	36	0	1	1960	3509	
	f117_SB6_3_1	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.3008
	f661_SB6_3_2	3008	0	70	0	1	1960	4968	152.3282
	-----	3008	0	70	0	1	1960	4968	152.3282
	-----	3008	0	70	0	1	1960	4968	152.3282
	f101_SB6_3_3	3008	0	70	0	1	1960	4968	151.8904
	f722_SB6_3_4	3008	0	70	0	1	1960	4968	151.8904
7/15/2009	f722_SB3_1_5	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	152.2585
	f101_SB3_1_6	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	152.2585
	f711_SB3_1_7	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	152.1444
	f661_SB3_1_8	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	152.1444

Test Date	Location	Test Condition	Fish ID	Tag Number	Deployment Time	Recovery Time	File Name	Gate Setting (ft)	Forebay Elevation (ft)	Tailwater Elevation (ft)	Head
7/15/2009	SB3	1.5 ft	117	8 831	10:09	10:15	-----		1560.63	1200.40	360.23
			116	8 870	10:05	10:09	f116_SB3_1_9	1.5	1560.63	1200.40	360.23
			114	8 961	10:38	10:49	f114_SB3_1_10	1.5	1560.63	1200.40	360.23
			103	8 864	10:42	10:50	f103_SB3_1_11	1.5	1560.63	1200.40	360.23
			106	8 881	11:29	11:40	f106_control_L_2	1.5	1560.63	1200.40	360.23
			104	8 851	11:31	11:38	f104_control_L_3	1.5	1560.63	1200.40	360.23
			722	8 841	12:25	12:37	f722_SB6_3_5	3.5	1560.63	1200.30	360.33
			101	8 971	12:29	12:41	f101_SB6_3_6	3.5	1560.63	1200.30	360.33
			109	8 891	13:12	13:22	f109_SB6_3_7	3.5	1560.62	1199.70	360.92
			711	8 821	13:16	13:26	f711_SB6_3_8	3.5	1560.62	1199.70	360.92
	Control	SB6 low	661	8 911	14:00	14:16	f661_SB6_3_9	3.5	1560.62	1202.10	358.52
			116	8 870	14:04	14:11	-----		1560.62	1202.10	358.52
			114	8 961	14:52	15:11	f114_SB6_3_10	3.5	1560.58	1202.10	358.48
			103	8 864	14:56	15:04	f103_SB6_3_11	3.5	1560.58	1202.10	358.48
			117	8 831	15:31	15:45	f117_Control_H_2	3.5	1560.54	1202.10	358.44
			106	8 881	15:34	15:42	f106_Control_H_3	3.5	1560.54	1202.10	358.44
7/16/2009	SB6	~3.5	114	8 961	7:36	8:03	f114_SB6_3_12	3.5	1560.35	1200.30	360.05
			661	8 911	7:40	7:47	f661_SB6_3_13	3.5	1560.35	1200.30	360.05
			711	8 821	8:21	8:36	f711_SB6_3_14	3.5	1560.34	1200.50	360.04
			722	8 841	8:21	8:44	f722_SB6_3_15	3.5	1560.34	1200.50	360.04
			117	8 831	9:10	9:14	-----		1560.34	1199.20	361.14
			106	8 881	9:14	9:25	f106_SB6_3_16	3.5	1560.34	1199.20	361.14
			103	8 864	10:04	10:32	f103_SB6_3_17	3.5	1560.34	1199.20	361.14
			101	8 971	10:09	10:17	f101_SB6_3_18	3.5	1560.34	1199.20	361.14

Test Date	File Name	Spillbay 6 (cfs)	Spillbay 3 (cfs)	Gage Counter SB 6	Gage Counter SB 3	Number of Turbines Operating	Total Powerhouse flow (cfs)	Total Project Flow (cfs)*	Approximate Velocity at Plunge
7/15/2009	-----	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	152.25006
	f116_SB3_1_9	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	152.25006
	f114_SB3_1_10	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	152.25006
	f103_SB3_1_11	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	152.25006
	f106_control_L_2	1537	0	36	0	0	0	1259	
	f104_control_L_3	1537	0	36	0	0	0	1259	
	f722_SB6_3_5	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.27119
	f101_SB6_3_6	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.27119
	f109_SB6_3_7	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.3958
	f711_SB6_3_8	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.3958
	f661_SB6_3_9	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	151.88826
	-----	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	151.88826
	f114_SB6_3_10	3008	0	70	0	1	1962	4970	151.87979
	f103_SB6_3_11	3008	0	70	0	1	1962	4970	151.87979
	f117_Control_H_2	3008	0	70	0	1	1962	4970	
	f106_Control_H_3	3008	0	70	0	1	1962	4970	
7/16/2009	f114_SB6_3_12	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.21201
	f661_SB6_3_13	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.21201
	f711_SB6_3_14	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.16762
	f722_SB6_3_15	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.16762
	-----	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.44224
	f106_SB6_3_16	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.44224
	f103_SB6_3_17	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.44224
	f101_SB6_3_18	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.44224

Test Date	Location	Test Condition	Fish ID	Tag Number	Deployment Time	Recovery Time	File Name	Gate Setting (ft)	Forebay Elevation (ft)	Tailwater Elevation (ft)	Head
7/16/2009	Control	SB6 high	705	8 870	10:54	11:07	-----				
			104	8 851	10:59	11:05	f104_control_H_4	3.5	1560.34	1199.80	360.54
	SB3	1.5 ft	109	8 891	11:51	12:05	f109_SB3_1_12	1.5	1560.33	1202.10	358.23
			114	8 961	11:54	12:04	f114_SB3_1_13	1.5	1560.33	1202.10	358.23
			661	8 911	12:48	12:56	f661_SB3_1_14	1.5	1560.33	1201.90	358.43
			711	8 821	12:44	12:57	f711_SB3_1_15	1.5	1560.33	1201.90	358.43
			722	8 841	13:40	13:46	f722_SB3_1_16	1.5	1560.33	1200.00	360.33
			106	8 881	13:37	13:48	f106_SB3_1_17	1.5	1560.33	1200.00	360.33
			119	8 831	14:24	14:28	f119_SB3_1_18	1.5	1560.33	1199.80	360.53
			103	8 864	14:27	14:34	f103_SB3_1_19	1.5	1560.33	1199.80	360.53
	Control	SB6 low	101	8 971	15:21	15:26	f101_control_L_4	1.5	1560.33	1199.80	360.53
			723	8 870	15:17	15:28	-----				
7/17/2009	SB6	~3.5	104	8 851	7:53	8:11	F104_SB6_3_19	3.5	1560.16	1201.70	359.09
			656*	8 870	7:56	8:08	-----		1560.16	1201.70	359.09
			109	8 891	8:39	8:56	f109_SB6_3_20	3.5	1560.16	1201.70	359.09
			102*	8 841	8:43	8:57	f102_SB6_3_21	3.5	1560.16	1201.70	359.09
			711	8 821	9:36	9:53	f711_SB6_3_22	3.5	1560.16	1200.70	360.09
			729*	8 931	9:40	9:45	f114_SB6_3_23	3.5	1560.16	1200.70	360.09
			119	8 831	10:30	10:46	f119_SB6_3_24	3.5	1560.15	1199.90	360.25
			687*	8 881	10:34	10:40	f687_SB6_3_25				
	Control	SB6 high	103	8 864	12:24	12:43	f103_control_H_5	3.5	1560.13	1200.20	360.11
	SB3	1.5 ft	661	8 911	13:55	14:13	f661_SB3_1_20	1.5	1560.12	1202.10	358.02
			664*		14:00	14:15	-----				
			104	8 851	14:53	14:59	-----		1560.09	1203.70	356.39
			102*	8 841	14:58	15:04	-----				
			109	8 131	15:46	15:50	f109_SB3_1_21	1.5	1560.04	1202.80	357.24
			711	8 821	16:25	16:28	f711_SB3_1_22	1.5	1560.04	1202.80	357.24
	Control	SB6 low	106	8 881	17:05	17:11	f106_control_L_5	1.5	1560.03	1203.10	356.93

Test Date	File Name	Spillbay 6 (cfs)	Spillbay 3 (cfs)	Gage Counter SB 6	Gage Counter SB 3	Number of Turbines Operating	Total Powerhouse flow (cfs)	Total Project Flow (cfs)*	Approximate Velocity at Plunge
7/16/2009	-----								
	f104_control_H_4	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	
	f109_SB3_1_12	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	151.82682
	f114_SB3_1_13	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	151.82682
	f661_SB3_1_14	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	151.8692
	f711_SB3_1_15	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	151.8692
	f722_SB3_1_16	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	152.27119
	f106_SB3_1_17	460	1549	11	38	0	0	2009	152.27119
	f119_SB3_1_18	460	1549	11	38	1	1970	3979	152.31344
	f103_SB3_1_19	460	1549	11	38	1	1970	3979	152.31344
	f101_control_L_4	1537	0	36	0	1	1970	3607	

7/17/2009	F104_SB6_3_19	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	151.87555
	-----	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	151.87555
	f109_SB6_3_20	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	151.87555
	f102_SB6_3_21	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	151.87555
	f711_SB6_3_22	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.08725
	f114_SB6_3_23	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.08725
	f119_SB6_3_24	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	152.25428
	f687_SB6_3_25								
	f103_control_H_5	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	
	f661_SB3_1_20	460	1549	11	38	1	1970	3979	151.78231

	-----	460	1549	11	38	1	1970	3979	151.4364

	f109_SB3_1_21	460	1549	11	38	1	1970	3979	151.61688
	f711_SB3_1_22	460	1549	11	38	1	1970	3979	151.61688
	f106_control_L_5	1549	0	36	0	1	1970	3519	

Test Date	Location	Test Condition	Fish ID	Tag Number	Deployment Time	Recovery Time	File Name	Gate Setting (ft)	Forebay Elevation (ft)	Tailwater Elevation (ft)	Head
7/19/2009	SB6	1.5 ft	711	8 821	8:09	8:23	f711_SB6_1_1	1.5	1559.61	1200.30	359.31
			106	8 881	8:13	8:18	f106_SB6_1_2	1.5	1559.61	1200.30	359.31
			114	8 931	8:51	9:08	f114_SB6_1_3	1.5	1559.61	1200.30	359.31
			119	8 831	8:56	9:08	f119_SB6_1_4	1.5	1559.61	1200.30	359.31
			661	8 911	9:25	9:40	f661_SB6_1_6	1.5	1559.61	1201.40	359.21
			722	8 841	9:29	9:40	f722_SB6_1_5	1.5	1559.61	1201.40	359.21
	Control	SB6 low	109	8 131	10:04	10:10	f109_Control_L2_1	1.5	1559.61	1202.00	357.61
	SB3	3.5 ft	101	8 870	10:45	10:51	f101_SB3_3_1	3.5	1559.61	1202.00	357.61
			103	8 864	10:49	10:55	f103_SB3_3_2	3.5	1559.61	1202.00	357.61
			106	8 881	11:35	11:52	f106_SB3_3_3	3.5	1559.61	1202.10	357.51
			114	8 931	11:40	11:52	-----				
			119	8 111	12:18	12:23	f119_SB3_3_4	3.5	1559.58	1200.50	359.08
			722	8 841	12:23	12:29	f722_SB3_3_5	3.5	1559.58	1200.50	359.08
	Control	SB6 high	711	8 821	13:17	13:25	f711_Control_H2_1	3.5	1559.57	1200.30	359.27
7/20/2009	SB3	3.5 ft	106	8 881	7:39	7:53	-----		1559.30	1200.20	359.10
			661	8 131	7:45	7:57	-----		1559.30	1200.20	359.10
			711	8 821	8:33	8:40	f711_SB3_3_6	3.5	1559.30	1201.40	357.90
			119	8 111	8:39	8:46	f119_SB3_3_7	3.5	1559.30	1201.40	357.90
	Control	SB6 high	103	8 864	10:02	10:21	f103_control_H2_2	3.5	1559.26	1200.70	358.56

Test Date	File Name	Spillbay 6 (cfs)	Spillbay 3 (cfs)	Gage Counter SB 6	Gage Counter SB 3	Number of Turbines Operating	Total Powerhouse flow (cfs)	Total Project Flow (cfs)*	Approximate Velocity at Plunge
7/19/2009	f711_SB6_1_1	1560	0	36	0	0	0	1560	152.05552
	f106_SB6_1_2	1560	0	36	0	0	0	1560	152.05552
	f114_SB6_1_3	1560	0	36	0	0	0	1560	152.05552
	f119_SB6_1_4	1560	0	36	0	0	0	1560	152.05552
	f661_SB6_1_6	1560	0	36	0	0	0	1560	151.82258
	f722_SB6_1_5	1560	0	36	0	0	0	1560	151.82258
	f109_Control_L2_1	1560	0	36	0	0	0	1560	
	f101_SB3_3_1	460	2938	11	70	0	0	3398	151.69538
	f103_SB3_3_2	460	2938	11	70	0	0	3398	151.69538
	f106_SB3_3_3	460	2938	11	70	0	0	3398	151.67417

	f119_SB3_3_4	460	2938	11	70	0	0	3398	152.00684
	f722_SB3_3_5	460	2938	11	70	0	0	3398	152.00684
	f711_Control_H2_1	3008	0	70	0	0	0	3008	
7/20/2009	-----	460	2858	11	70	0	0	3318	152.01107
	-----	460	2858	11	70	0	0	3318	152.01107
	f711_SB3_3_6	460	2858	11	70	0	0	3318	151.75688
	f119_SB3_3_7	460	2858	11	70	0	0	3318	151.75688
	f103_control_H2_2	2925	0	70	0	0	0	2925	

Test Date	Location	Test Condition	Fish ID	Tag Number	Deployment Time	Recovery Time	File Name	Gate Setting (ft)	Forebay Elevation (ft)	Tailwater Elevation (ft)	Head
7/20/2009	SB6	1.5 ft	722	8 841	10:55	11:06	f722_SB6_1_7	1.5	1559.25	1201.20	358.05
			102	8 271	10:59	11:04	f102_SB6_1_8	1.5	1559.25	1201.20	358.05
			101	8 870	11:32	11:36	f101_SB6_1_9	1.5	1559.25	1201.20	358.05
			109	8 131	11:36	11:43	f109_SB6_1_10	1.5	1559.25	1201.20	358.05
			711	8 821	12:08	12:11	f711_SB6_1_11	1.5	1559.24	1200.30	358.94
			119	8 111	12:14	12:22	f119_SB6_1_12	1.5	1559.24	1200.30	358.94
	Control	SB6 low	103	8 864	13:27	13:41	f103_control_L2_2	1.5	1559.24	1200.30	358.94
7/21/2009	SB6	1.5 ft	109	8 131	8:03	8:16	f109_SB6_1_12	1.5	1559.11	1200.90	358.21
			101	8 870	8:10	8:18	f101_SB6_1_13	1.5	1559.11	1200.90	358.21
			722	8 841	8:46	9:03	f722_SB6_1_15	1.5	1559.11	1200.90	358.21
			711	8 821	8:54	8:57	f711_SB6_1_16	1.5	1559.11	1200.90	358.21
			103	8 864	9:41	9:54	f103_SB6_1_17	1.5	1559.11	1200.90	358.21
			119	8 111	9:49	9:52	-----		1559.11	1200.90	358.21
	Control	SB6 low	109	8 131	10:32	10:41	f109_control_L2_3	1.5	1559.10	1201.00	358.10

Test Date	File Name	Spillbay 6 (cfs)	Spillbay 3 (cfs)	Gage Counter SB 6	Gage Counter SB 3	Number of Turbines Operating	Total Powerhouse flow (cfs)	Total Project Flow (cfs) ^(a)	Approximate Velocity at Plunge
7/20/2009	f722_SB6_1_7	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	151.78867
	f102_SB6_1_8	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	151.78867
	f101_SB6_1_9	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1555	151.78867
	f109_SB6_1_10	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1555	151.78867
	f711_SB6_1_11	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	151.97721
	f119_SB6_1_12	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	151.97721
	f103_control_L2_2	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	
7/21/2009	f109_SB6_1_12	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	151.82258
	f101_SB6_1_13	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	151.82258
	f722_SB6_1_15	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	151.82258
	f711_SB6_1_16	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	151.82258
	f103_SB6_1_17	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	151.82258
	-----	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	151.82258
	f109_control_L2_3	1559	0	36	0	0	0	1559	
(a) Readings taken prior to the close of spillgate.									

Appendix B

Data Summary Tables for Each Sensor Fish Release

File	Time (s)	AdjTime (s)	Acceleration Magnitude (g)	Event Type	Location
f114_SB3_PT1	10.063	0.612	156.2	strike	chute
	10.9235	1.4725	152.3	strike	chute
	12.484	3.033	139.9	strike	chute
	10.3085	0.8575	135.5	strike	chute
	13.5675	4.1165	105.2	strike	chute
f725_SB3_pt2	19.159	5.692	111.4	strike	chute
	15.178	1.711	104.3	strike	chute
f725_SB3_1_1	10.6285	1.6995	152.3	strike	chute
	12.5755	3.6465	141.6	strike	chute
	14.9955	6.0665	140.7	strike	chute
	13.135	4.206	136.3	strike	chute
	12.1365	3.2075	135.1	strike	chute
	14.801	5.872	109.1	strike	chute
f101_SB3_1_2	15.367	6.438	109.4	strike	sb/tr
	15.504	6.575	106.9	strike	sb/tr
	12.3075	3.3785	106.1	strike	chute
	11.0475	1.8175	157	strike	chute
	16.0125	6.7825	151.7	strike	sb/tr
	15.1805	5.9505	133.5	strike	chute
	12.354	3.124	123.9	strike	chute
	10.775	1.545	116.1	strike	chute
	15.2085	5.9785	111.3	strike	chute
	12.783	3.553	110.5	strike	chute
f722_SB3_1_3	11.722	3.447	146.4	strike	chute
f711_SB3_1_4	12.034	4.0245	204.2	strike	chute
	12.23	4.2205	178.8	strike	chute
	14.3065	6.297	138.2	strike	sb/tr
	14.9685	6.959	134.6	strike	sb/tr
	13.266	5.2565	130.5	strike	chute
	12.3365	4.327	126.5	strike	chute
	14.1525	6.143	121	shear	sb/tr
	10.69	2.6805	117.6	strike	chute
f722_SB3_1_5	11.267	3.2575	112.6	strike	chute
	10.347	2.3375	110.6	strike	chute
	13.246	5.2365	107.3	strike	chute
	14.0815	5.2155	126.4	strike	chute
	12.0615	3.1955	118	strike	chute
f101_SB3_1_6	12.6175	3.7515	103.8	strike	chute
	13.644	2.05	130.5	strike	chute
	15.456	3.862	114.3	strike	chute
f711_SB3_1_7	15.335	3.741	106.6	strike	chute
	10.7705	1.7725	156.5	strike	chute
	10.0765	1.0785	119.9	strike	chute
	10.241	1.243	116.9	strike	chute
	15.654	6.656	113.3	strike	sb/tr
f661_SB3_1_8	12.2065	3.2085	108.4	strike	chute
	15.3265	7.2305	163.2	strike	sb/tr
	9.509	1.413	150.1	strike	chute

File	Time (s)	AdjTime (s)	Acceleration Magnitude (g)	Event Type	Location
f116_SB3_1_9	14.33	6.234	142.3	strike	chute
	11.041	2.945	127	strike	chute
	11.22	3.124	111.7	strike	chute
	11.883	3.787	105.5	strike	chute
	16.346	4.88	96.8	strike	chute
f114_SB3_1_10	11.018	2.1855	166.3	strike	chute
	15.6865	6.854	123.3	strike	sb/tr
	15.2265	6.394	123.2	strike	chute
f103_SB3_1_11	12.871	4.0385	114.9	strike	chute
	11.305	2.4725	106	strike	chute
	12.5	4.886	201.5	strike	chute
	9.381	1.767	170.4	strike	chute
	14.4595	6.8455	154.5	strike	sb/tr
	11.3605	3.7465	132.1	strike	chute
	15.3	7.686	130.6	strike	sb/tr
	14.226	6.612	116	strike	sb/tr
	10.402	2.788	105.9	strike	chute
	10.6245	3.0105	104.8	strike	chute
f109_SB3_1_12	14.387	6.773	95.8	shear	sb/tr
	13.073	3.8925	131.8	strike	chute
	10.41	1.2295	129.7	strike	chute
	10.513	1.3325	128.4	strike	chute
	11.1385	1.958	123.5	strike	chute
	10.278	1.0975	122.4	strike	chute
	16.008	6.8275	117.8	strike	sb/tr
	12.7445	3.564	116.8	strike	chute
	13.6015	4.8625	168.8	strike	chute
	11.228	2.489	152.1	strike	chute
f114_SB3_1_13	15.7915	7.0525	124.5	strike	sb/tr
	10.249	1.51	107.4	strike	chute
	13.9175	5.1785	98.8	strike	chute
	11.451	2.712	97.8	strike	chute
f661_SB3_1_14	11.3185	3.647	115.1	strike	chute
f711_SB3_1_15	8.392	2.211	189.8	strike	chute
	8.8025	2.6215	110.2	strike	chute
	7.9725	1.7915	103.2	strike	chute
f722_SB3_1_16	13.9095	2.9255	161.6	strike	chute
	18.0415	7.0575	131.6	strike	sb/tr
	11.71	0.726	123.2	strike	chute
f106_SB3_1_17	15.262	4.278	115	strike	chute
	14.16	3.0535	178.2	strike	chute
	12.7175	1.611	141.5	strike	chute
	12.5395	1.433	136.8	strike	chute
	12.3345	1.228	112.1	strike	chute
f119_SB3_1_18	16.8645	5.758	104.8	strike	chute
	10.5185	3.1155	190.8	strike	chute
	9.06	1.657	183.9	strike	chute
	9.8905	2.4875	97.5	strike	chute

File	Time (s)	AdjTime (s)	Acceleration Magnitude (g)	Event Type	Location
f103_SB3_1_19	14.4565	4.55	151.3	strike	chute
	12.6835	2.777	145.7	strike	chute
	13.6345	3.728	120.2	strike	chute
	14.5925	4.686	112.9	strike	chute
	18.0745	8.168	105.7	strike	sb/tr
	16.3	6.3935	101.3	strike	chute
	12.5135	2.607	98.6	strike	chute
f661_SB3_1_20	30.3315	6.1875	139.7	strike	chute
	29.386	5.242	137.5	strike	chute
f109_SB3_1_21	12.4665	1.856	156	strike	chute
	17.311	6.7005	141.7	strike	sb/tr
	14.3785	3.768	129	strike	chute
	13.1895	2.579	118	strike	chute
	13.515	2.9045	115.6	strike	chute
	12.5585	1.948	114.3	strike	chute
f711_SB3_1_22	22.4025	6.6675	161.7	strike	sb/tr
	17.8565	2.1215	154.5	strike	chute
	17.622	1.887	129.8	strike	chute
	18.7635	3.0285	121.2	strike	chute
	24.0775	8.3425	118.8	strike	sb/tr
	23.652	7.917	114.8	strike	sb/tr
			129.35	mean	
			123.3	median	
			23.87	SD	
			2.21	SE	
f722_SB6_PT1	16.251	0.583	153.2	strike	chute
	17.882	2.214	139.1	strike	chute
	21.369	5.701	128	strike	chute
	16.925	1.257	124.6	Strike	chute
	21.1595	5.4915	118.9	strike	chute
	21.4275	5.7595	114.3	strike	chute
	21.4945	5.8265	110.4	strike	chute
	21.627	5.959	108.9	strike	chute
	20.2575	4.5895	96.3	strike	chute
	22.5985	4.9655	172.4	strike	chute
F635_sb6_pt2	18.9795	1.3465	148.8	strike	chute
	21.6405	4.0075	131.1	strike	chute
	23.3265	5.6935	110.9	strike	chute
	24.6445	7.0115	110.7	shear	sb/tr
	19.35	1.717	107.3	strike	chute
f117_SB6_3_1	22.1985	4.5655	103.2	strike	chute
	10.692	2.8545	165.4	Strike	chute
	10.843	3.0055	155.8	Strike	chute
	14.34	6.5025	118.3	Strike	sb/tr
	8.9105	1.073	103	Strike	chute
f661_SB6_3_2	12.4125	4.575	99.9	Strike	chute
	11.9845	3.235	164.1	Strike	chute
	13.9815	5.232	160.2	Strike	chute

File	Time (s)	AdjTime (s)	Acceleration Magnitude (g)	Event Type	Location
	15.0015	6.252	140.7	Strike	end
	11.766	3.0165	134.3	Strike	chute
	10.0165	1.267	130.7	Strike	chute
	11.6535	2.904	116.3	Strike	chute
f101_SB6_3_3	14.4405	6.261	128.8	Strike	sb/tr
	14.629	6.4495	111.5	Strike	sb/tr
f722_SB6_3_4	9.465	0.7505	160.8	Strike	chute
	12.688	3.9735	131.6	Strike	chute
	11.446	2.7315	127.6	strike	chute
	12.7545	4.04	118.6	Strike	chute
f722_SB6_3_5	14.7995	3.0235	185.2	shear	chute
	13.016	1.24	136.7	Strike	chute
	12.857	1.081	136.4	Strike	chute
	19.289	7.513	134.5	strike	sb/tr
	16.1585	4.3825	129.2	Strike	chute
	16.343	4.567	128.1	strike	chute
	12.3705	0.5945	127	strike	chute
	18.8845	7.1085	121.1	Strike	sb/tr
	13.0975	1.3215	107.7	Strike	chute
f101_SB6_3_6	14.1	5.8005	131.9	Strike	sb/tr
	14.065	5.7655	131.1	strike	sb/tr
	11.539	3.2395	99.7	Strike	chute
f109_SB6_3_7	14.2985	6.607	161.7	shear	sb/tr
	14.3205	6.629	159.4	shear	sb/tr
	9.128	1.4365	128.5	Strike	chute
	8.681	0.9895	122.3	Strike	chute
	10.7995	3.108	120	Strike	chute
	8.6605	0.969	96.2	strike	chute
f711_SB6_3_8	12.4245	5.414	147.4	Strike	chute
	12.057	5.0465	131.4	Strike	chute
	8.6355	1.25	122.6	Strike	chute
	10.5235	3.513	114.5	Strike	chute
	8.357	1.3465	110.7	Strike	chute
f661_SB6_3_9	15.689	5.7425	129.8	Strike	chute
	12.9335	2.987	117.8	Strike	chute
	12.7815	2.835	116.1	Strike	chute
	16.113	6.1665	96.7	Strike	sb/tr
f114_SB6_3_10	10.8975	3.3735	172.5	Strike	chute
	10.1845	2.6605	170.9	Strike	chute
	13.5205	5.9965	129.8	Strike	sb/tr
	12.96	5.436	122.6	Strike	chute
f103_SB6_3_11	18.178	2.902	190.9	Strike	chute
	18.061	2.785	153.5	Strike	chute
	19.9505	4.6745	140.2	Strike	chute
	29.922	14.646	111.6	Strike	sb/tr
	18.5405	3.2645	117.4	Strike	chute
	21.416	6.14	97.1	Strike	sb/tr

File	Time (s)	AdjTime (s)	Acceleration Magnitude (g)	Event Type	Location
f114_SB6_3_12	10.128	3.369	170.3	Strike	chute
	8.662	1.903	166.2	Strike	chute
	8.142	1.383	144.5	Strike	chute
	8.1905	1.4315	121.9	Strike	chute
	8.3765	1.6175	117.2	Strike	chute
	8.738	1.979	114	Strike	chute
	9.6955	2.9365	112.1	Strike	chute
	9.909	3.15	107.4	Strike	chute
	7.9125	0.8215	165.8	strike	chute
f661_SB6_3_13	11.0675	3.9765	136.9	Strike	chute
	13.7865	6.6955	127.6	Strike	sb/tr
	14.6995	7.6085	118.6	Strike	sb/tr
	8.289	1.198	118.5	Strike	chute
	8.436	1.345	114.2	Strike	chute
	7.6325	0.5415	111.1	Strike	chute
	9.1735	2.0825	109.4	Strike	chute
	12.6235	5.5325	105.9	Strike	chute
	14.1595	7.0865	105.8	Strike	sb/tr
f711_SB6_3_14	8.052	0.961	102.7	Strike	chute
	15.725	3.1	160.1	Strike	chute
	19.2	6.575	129.3	Strike	sb/tr
	17.2895	4.6645	123.8	Strike	chute
	16.1355	3.5105	114.2	Strike	chute
f722_SB6_3_15	15.9125	8.3885	135	Strike	sb/tr
	12.778	5.254	103	Strike	chute
f106_SB6_3_16	13.7855	2.6515	169.5	Strike	chute
	13.909	2.775	146.8	Strike	chute
	14.564	3.43	140.4	Strike	chute
	17.374	6.24	131.6	shear	end
f103_SB6_3_17	16.1135	6.0725	200	Strike	chute
f101_SB6_3_18					
F104_SB6_3_19	7.7205	0.54	145.8	Strike	chute
	9.6165	2.436	121.3	Strike	chute
	7.847	0.6665	116.8	Strike	chute
	11.736	4.5555	113.7	Strike	chute
	13.7655	6.585	107.1	Strike	sb/tr
f109_SB6_3_20	15.889	5.9255	124.6	Strike	sb/tr
f102_SB6_3_21	15.78	2.369	129.8	Strike	chute
	19.866	6.455	122.5	strike	sb/tr
	19.8445	6.4335	119	shear	sb/tr
f711_SB6_3_22	11.266	2.487	155.2	shear	chute
	14.9555	6.1765	150.8	Strike	SB
	11.3365	2.5575	144.2	Strike	chute
	13.4065	4.6275	143.5	Strike	chute
f114_SB6_3_23	12.2815	3.5025	99.2	Strike	chute
	10.306	2.4325	150	Strike	chute
	10.716	2.8425	104.8	Strike	chute
	13.8195	5.946	100.6	shear	sb/tr

File	Time (s)	AdjTime (s)	Acceleration Magnitude (g)	Event Type	Location
f119_SB6_3_24	10.3805	2.745	206.3	Strike	chute
	10.8795	3.244	197.8	Strike	chute
	13.8775	6.242	183.7	Strike	chute
	14.2555	6.62	153.2	Strike	sb/tr
	9.3075	1.672	152.7	Strike	chute
	10.445	2.8095	139.7	Strike	chute
	16.098	8.4625	138	Strike	sb/tr
	15.8475	8.212	134.4	Strike	sb/tr
	13.533	5.8975	124.7	Strike	chute
	9.452	1.8165	123.5	Strike	chute
	14.432	6.7965	122	shear	sb/tr
	15.77	8.1345	119.7	Strike	sb/tr
	10.3	2.6645	115.4	Strike	chute
	9.7625	2.127	112.7	Strike	chute
	13.503	5.8675	106.1	Strike	chute
			131.05	mean	
			127.3	median	
			23.72	STDEV	
			2.06	SE	
f101_SB3_3_1	17.734	2.028	172.6	strike	chute
	22.409	6.703	161	strike	sb/tr
	19.007	3.301	135.3	strike	chute
	20.4405	4.7345	128.6	strike	chute
	19.168	3.462	124.6	strike	chute
	20.5355	4.8295	112.8	strike	chute
	22.272	6.566	100.1	strike	sb/tr
f103_SB3_3_2	17.708	2.002	99.4	strike	chute
	17.1115	2.8175	221.3	strike	chute
	17.985	3.691	96.7	strike	chute
f106_SB3_3_3	23.583	8.25	170.1	strike	sb/tr
	23.4265	8.0935	163.9	shear	sb/tr
	17.3865	2.0535	161.3	strike	chute
	21.58	6.247	159.3	shear	chute
	17.936	2.603	136.7	strike	chute
	15.9105	0.5775	134.3	strike	chute
	17.5575	2.2245	118.7	strike	chute
	17.494	2.161	110.2	strike	chute
f119_SB3_3_4	22.114	3.066	176.9	strike	chute
	19.7985	0.7505	142.4	strike	chute
f722_SB3_3_5	27.656	1.6545	144.2	strike	chute
	28.2505	2.249	118.8	strike	chute
	27.969	1.9675	109	strike	chute
	29.431	3.4295	103.4	strike	chute
	29.304	3.3025	98.6	strike	chute
f711_SB3_3_6	19.223	0.849	160.6	strike	chute
	24.3395	5.9655	109.9	strike	end
	24.5725	6.1985	102.1	shear	sb/tr
	22.4485	4.0745	96.7	strike	chute

File	Time (s)	AdjTime (s)	Acceleration Magnitude (g)	Event Type	Location
f119_SB3_3_7	21.749	6.642	179.5	strike	sb/tr
	21.6885	6.5815	145.7	strike	sb/tr
	20.1825	5.0755	131.2	strike	chute
	18.2915	3.1845	122.8	strike	chute
	22.461	7.354	108.1	strike	sb/tr
	17.833	2.726	103.9	strike	chute
	16.733	1.626	102.6	strike	chute
	21.9675	6.8605	96.4	strike	sb/tr
			131.34	mean	
			124.6	median	
f711_SB6_1_1			30.44	STDEV	
			5.00	SE	
	23.935	1.861	143.5	strike	chute
	23.796	1.722	140.7	strike	chute
	28.2805	6.2065	130.7	strike	end
f106_SB6_1_2	29.595	7.521	110.6	strike	sb/tr
	27.7085	5.6345	110.1	strike	chute
	27.944	2.0815	131.2	strike	chute
	27.6655	1.803	123.9	strike	chute
	30.2215	4.359	123.5	strike	chute
f114_SB6_1_3	30.8525	4.99	104.7	strike	chute
	16.069	2.7505	175.3	strike	chute
	15.059	1.7405	164.6	strike	chute
	15.134	1.8155	157.9	strike	chute
	18.301	4.9825	141.1	strike	chute
f119_SB6_1_4	18.087	4.7685	123.6	strike	chute
	15.084	1.7655	115.9	strike	chute
	15.0005	1.682	115.6	strike	chute
	28.7125	4.548	175.8	strike	chute
	28.268	4.1035	124	strike	chute
f722_SB6_1_5	25.845	1.6805	123.1	strike	chute
	30.594	6.4295	112.5	strike	sb/tr
	26.8755	2.711	107.9	strike	chute
	25.778	1.6135	103.1	strike	chute
	21.861	5.1175	131	strike	chute
f661_SB6_1_6	23.302	6.5585	123.5	strike	sb/tr
	21.245	4.5015	115.5	strike	chute
	22.714	5.9705	108.2	strike	chute
	25.1225	8.379	100.7	strike	sb/tr
	20.761	4.0175	99.8	strike	chute
f722_SB6_1_7	22.777	6.0335	99.7	strike	chute
	16.0875	6.7295	150.3	strike	sb/tr
	14.708	5.35	141.5	strike	chute
	15.8415	6.4835	121	strike	sb/tr
	19.5755	2.1235	171.5	strike	chute
	24.2905	6.8385	151.6	strike	sb/tr
	23.7365	6.2845	147.3	strike	chute
	22.749	5.297	138.8	strike	chute

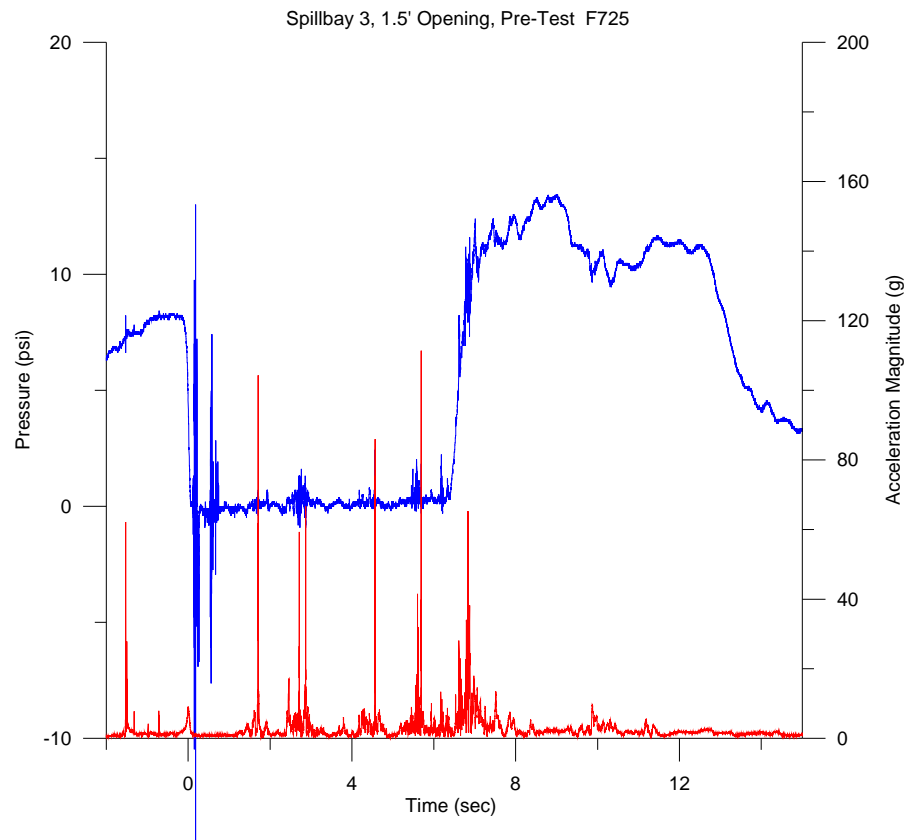
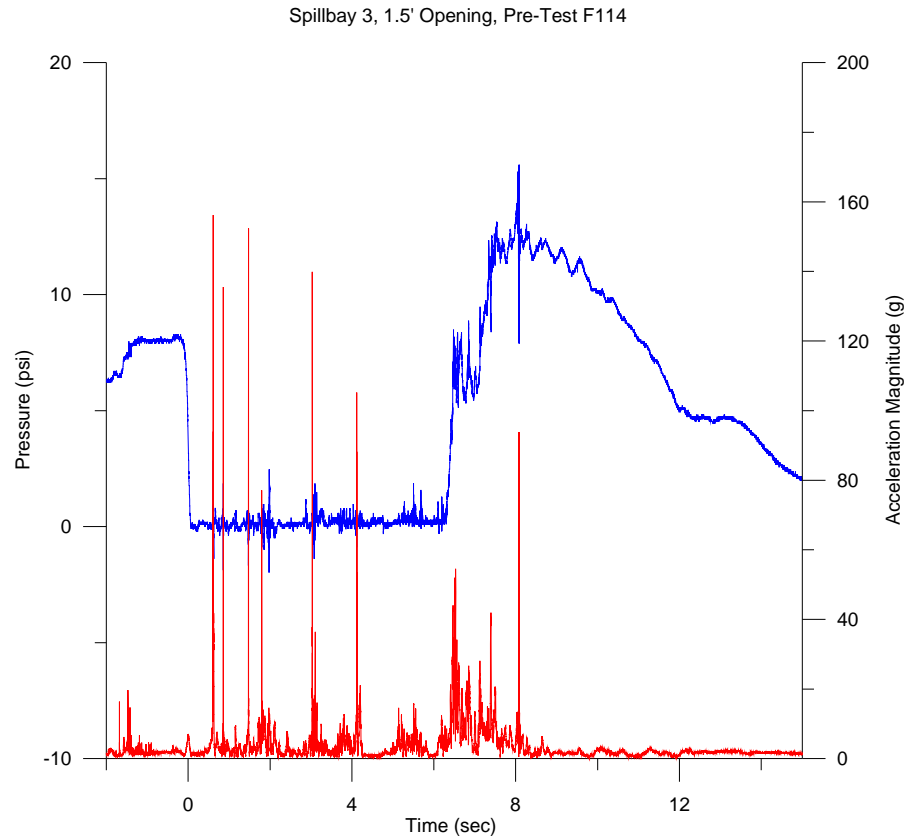
File	Time (s)	AdjTime (s)	Acceleration Magnitude (g)	Event Type	Location
f102_SB6_1_8	24.3585	6.9065	120.6	strike	sb/tr
	22.592	5.14	98.7	strike	chute
	19.9345	2.5405	179.4	strike	chute
	19.2845	1.8905	165.1	strike	chute
	21.819	4.425	151	strike	chute
	23.573	6.179	139.9	strike	chute
	19.061	1.667	128.4	strike	chute
	19.682	2.288	120.5	strike	chute
f101_SB6_1_9	18.648	1.254	114	strike	chute
	19.5985	2.2045	117.1	strike	chute
	19.9825	1.7395	147.2	strike	chute
	20.6555	2.4125	138.8	strike	chute
	22.723	4.48	126.7	strike	chute
	26.14	7.897	122.9	strike	sb/tr
	26.2605	8.0175	118.2	strike	sb/tr
	22.4505	4.2075	116.2	strike	chute
f109_SB6_1_10	20.9245	2.6815	115.6	strike	chute
	25.029	6.786	110.8	strike	sb/tr
	22.75	4.453	145.3	strike	chute
	25.4355	7.1385	139.8	strike	sb/tr
	24.141	5.844	135.4	strike	chute
	21.2675	2.9705	125.9	strike	chute
	20.5435	2.247	120	strike	chute
	20.3785	2.0815	115.4	strike	chute
f711_SB6_1_11	19.4575	1.1605	113.7	strike	chute
	22.2135	3.9165	103.8	strike	chute
	25.462	7.165	95.6	shear	sb/tr
	13.502	1.988	185.2	strike	chute
	18.459	6.945	153.2	strike	end
	12.1995	0.6855	148.9	strike	chute
	12.0045	0.4905	143.8	strike	chute
	12.455	0.941	130.8	strike	chute
f119_SB6_1_12	13.7795	2.2655	130.4	strike	chute
	16.965	5.451	122.6	strike	chute
	27.1065	2.9245	217.7	strike	chute
	29.6485	5.4665	162	strike	chute
	29.11	4.928	153.1	strike	chute
	28.4295	4.2475	118.2	strike	chute
	30.4225	6.2405	112.3	strike	chute
	25.952	1.77	95.1	strike	chute
f109_SB6_1_12	26.1525	5.529	137.2	strike	chute
	25.0245	4.401	118	strike	chute
	26.252	5.6285	113.9	strike	chute
	27.933	7.2095	95.6	strike	sb/tr
f101_SB6_1_13	14.1545	2.4975	150.5	strike	chute
	14.5415	2.8845	143.7	strike	chute
	13.726	2.069	134.9	strike	chute
	16.394	4.737	127.2	strike	chute

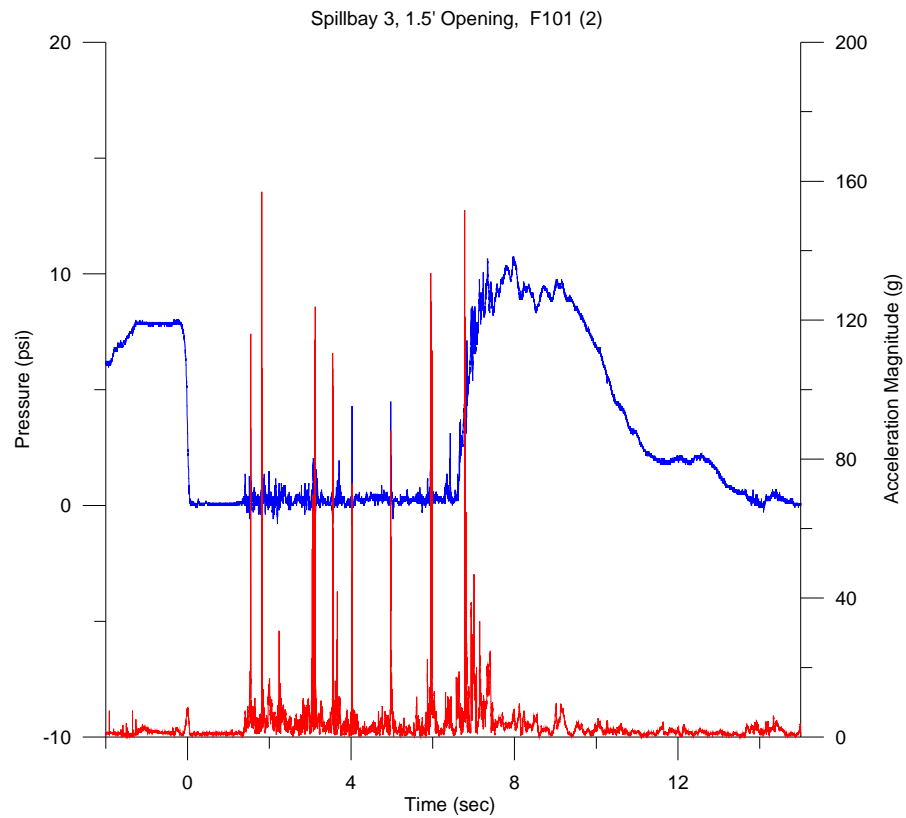
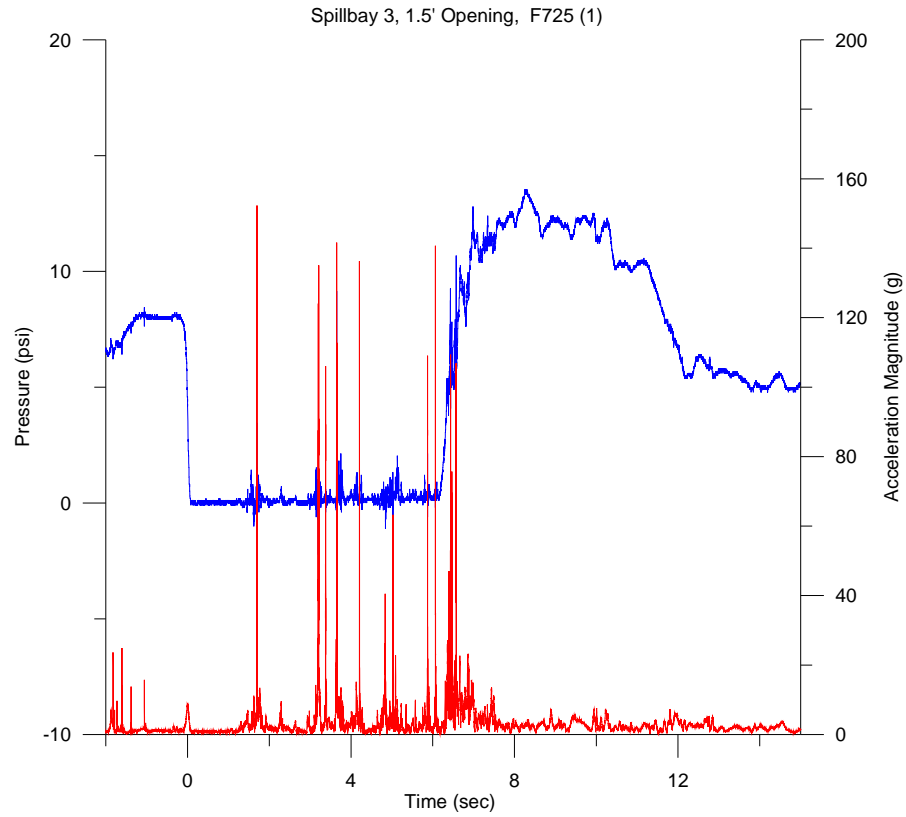
File	Time (s)	AdjTime (s)	Acceleration Magnitude (g)	Event Type	Location
f722_SB6_1_15	13.345	1.688	118.2	strike	chute
	19.3925	5.9765	116.8	strike	chute
	15.819	2.403	112.1	strike	chute
f711_SB6_1_16	21.687	2.7805	151.5	strike	chute
	21.1025	2.196	131.1	strike	chute
	22.324	3.4175	123.3	strike	chute
	25.3305	6.424	116	strike	end
	24.904	5.9975	99.8	strike	chute
f103_SB6_1_17	16.4955	4.5255	125.1	strike	chute
	14.0835	2.1135	123.2	strike	chute
	13.809	1.839	117.6	strike	chute
	18.9735	7.0035	103.6	strike	sb/tr
	18.01665	6.0465	96.8	strike	chute
			129.02	mean	
			123.5	median	
			22.41	STDEV	
			2.28	SE	

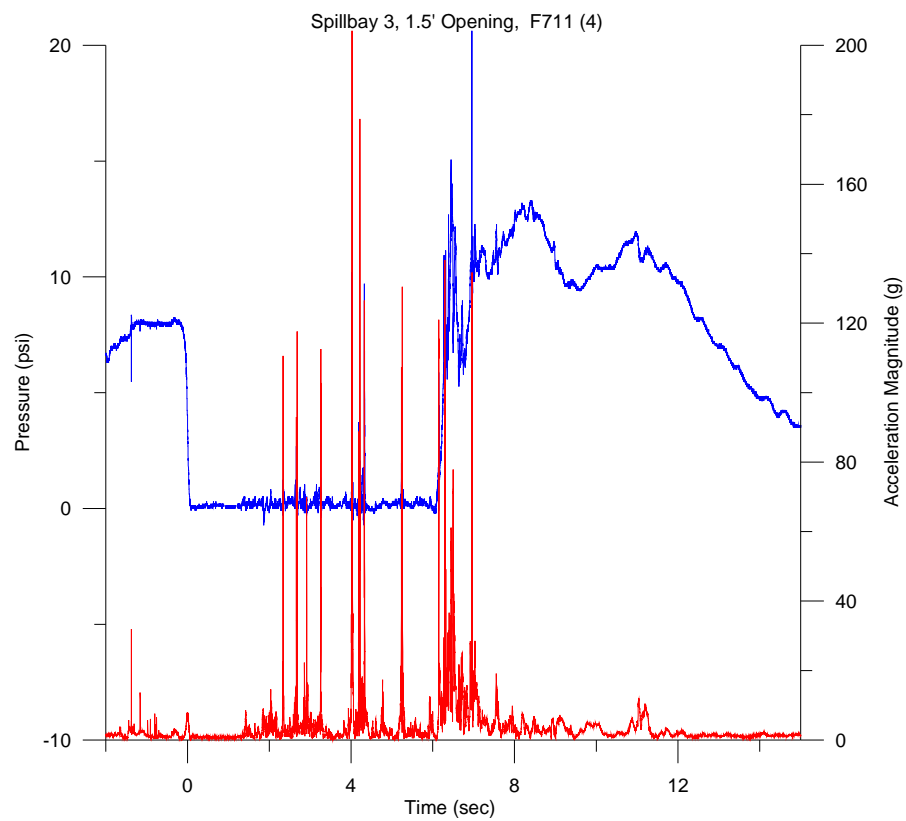
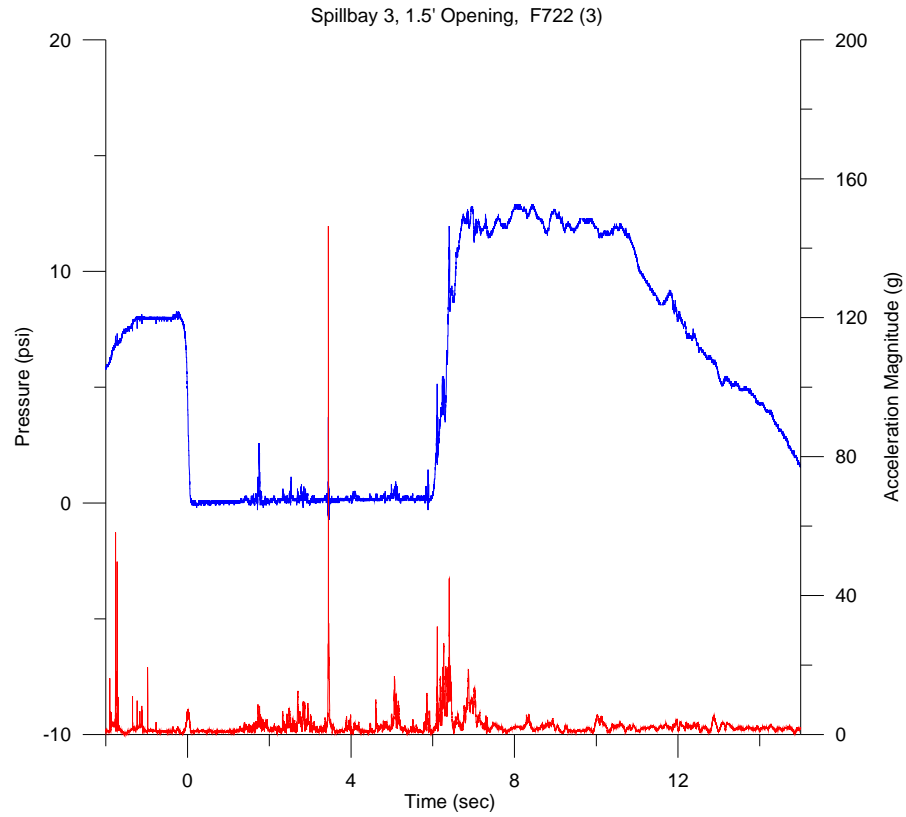
Appendix C

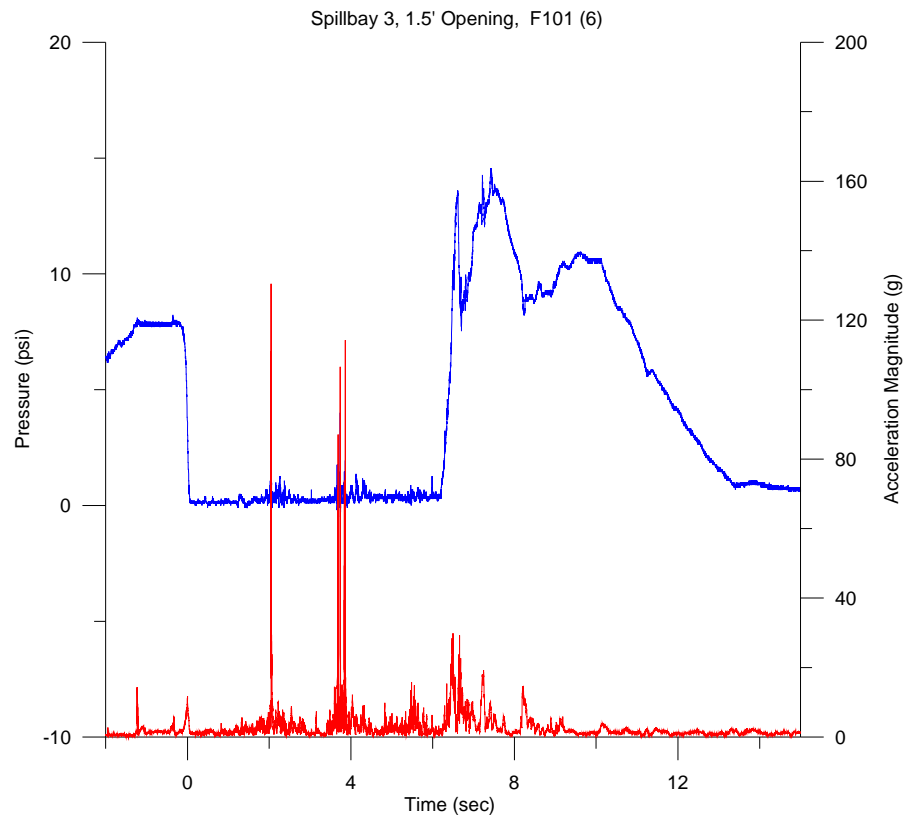
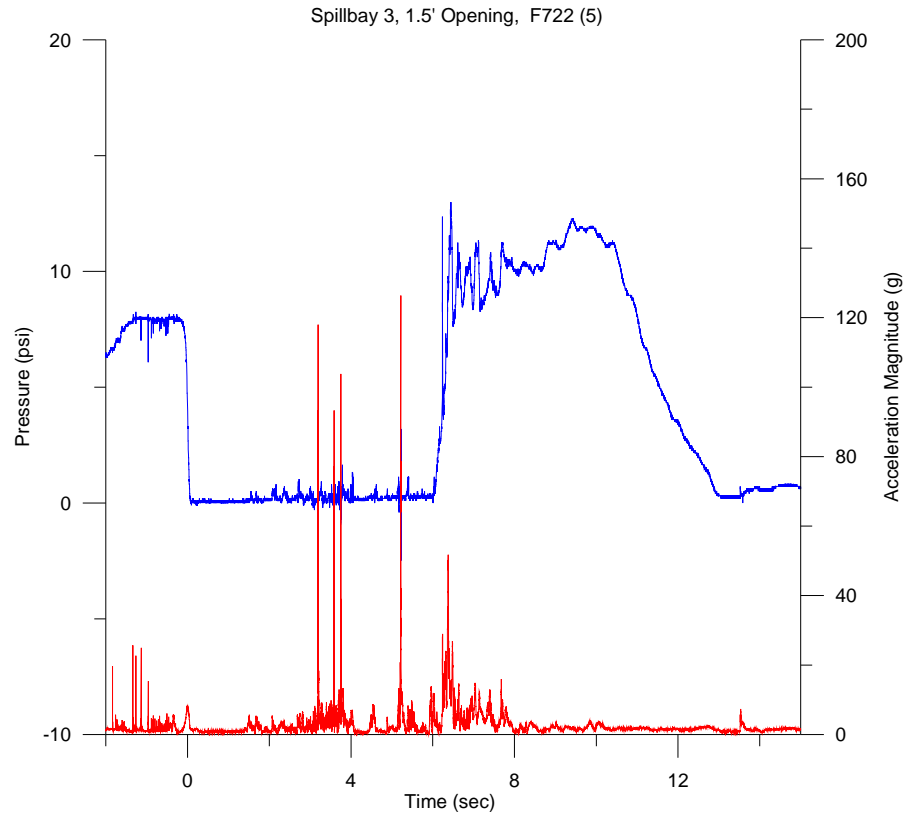
Pressure and Acceleration Time Histories of Each Sensor Fish Release

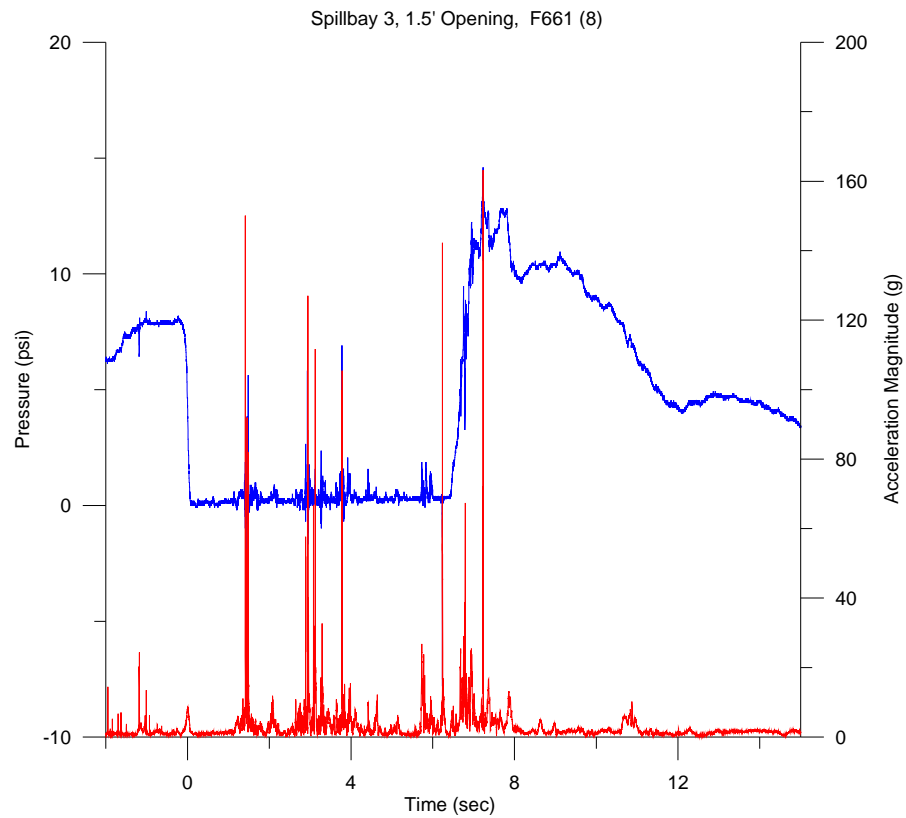
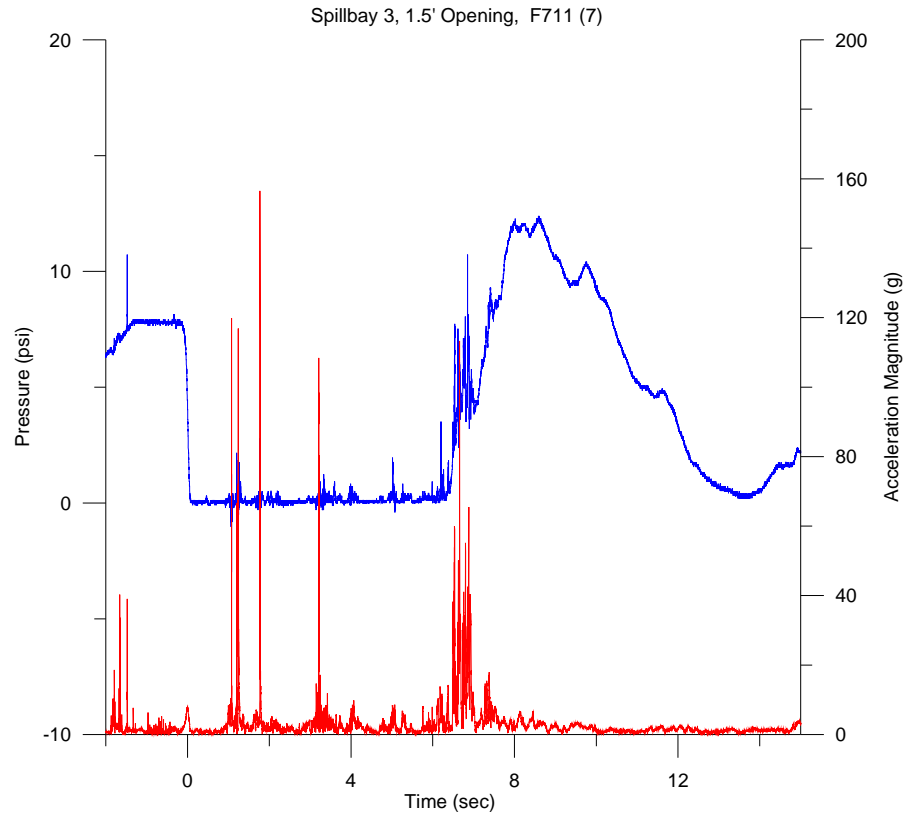
Spillbay 3, 1.5-ft Tainter Gate Opening

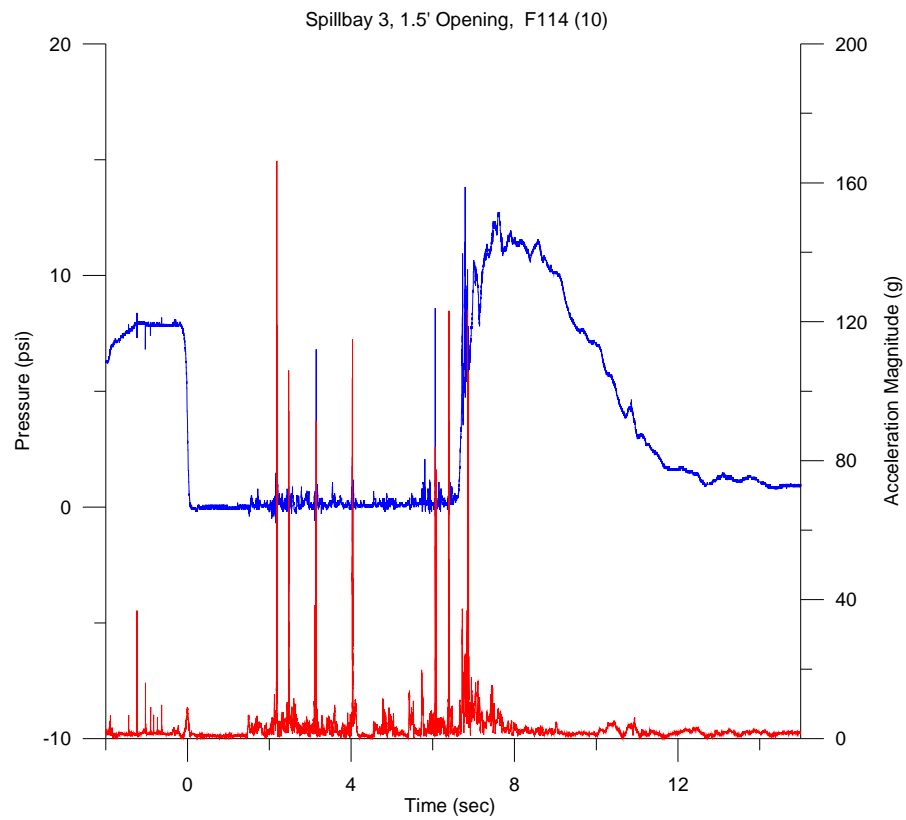
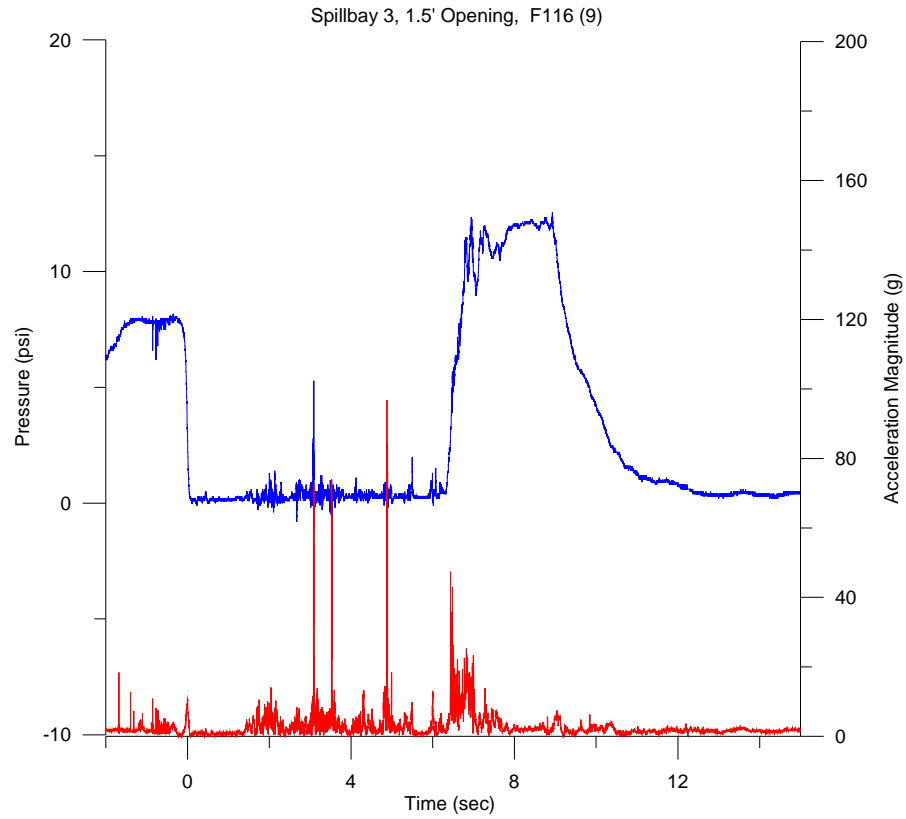


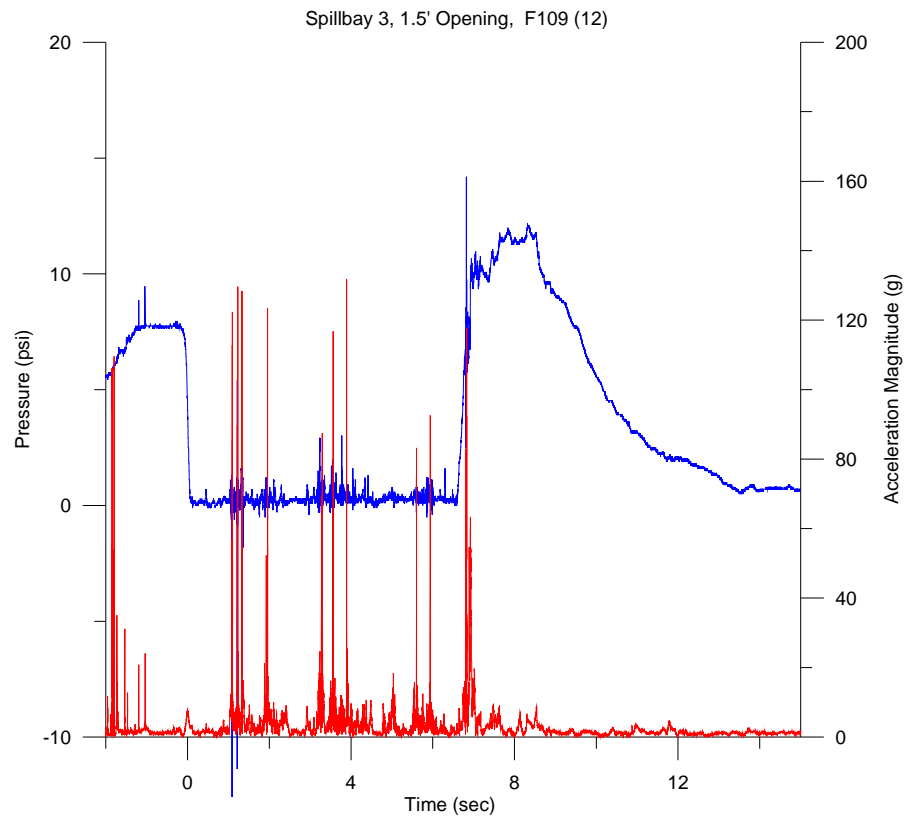
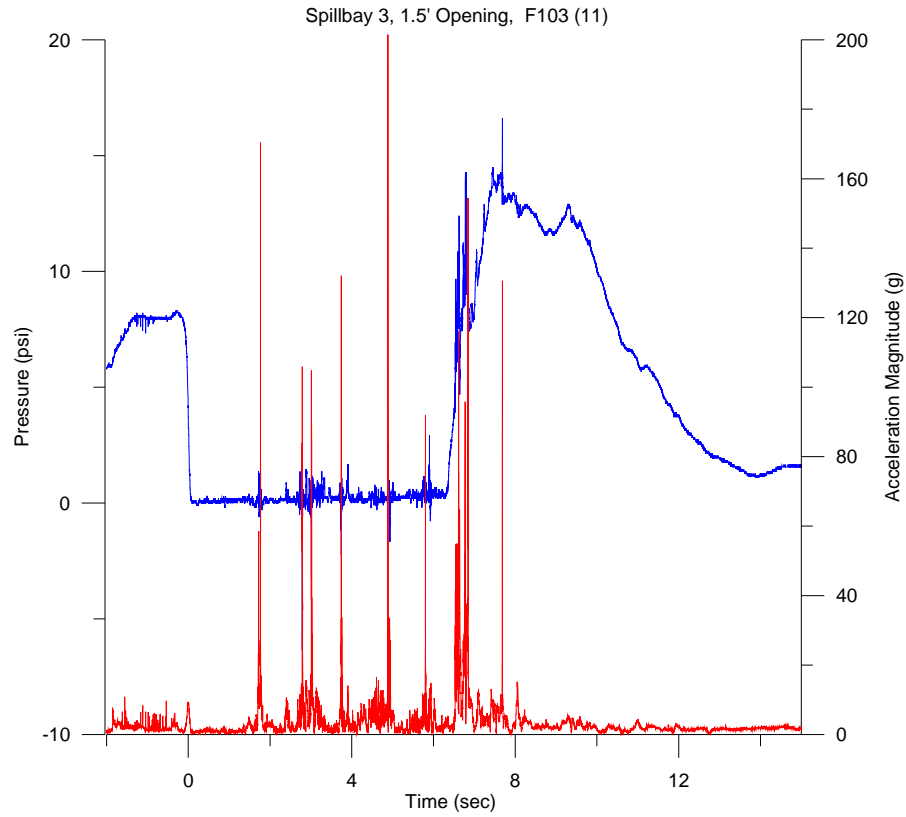


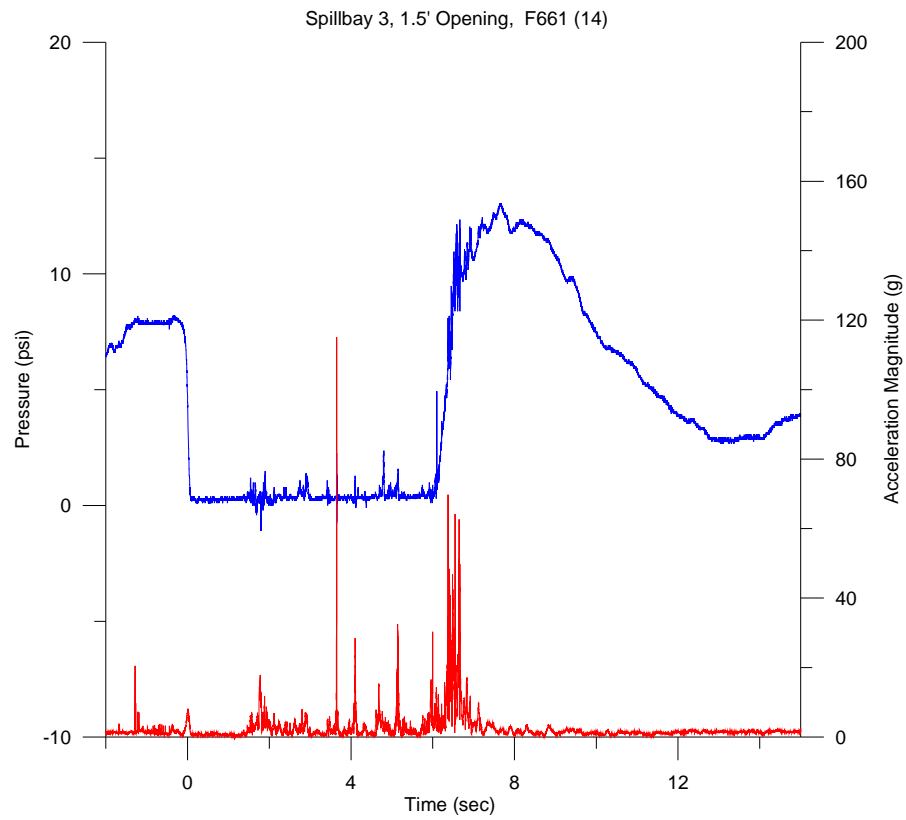
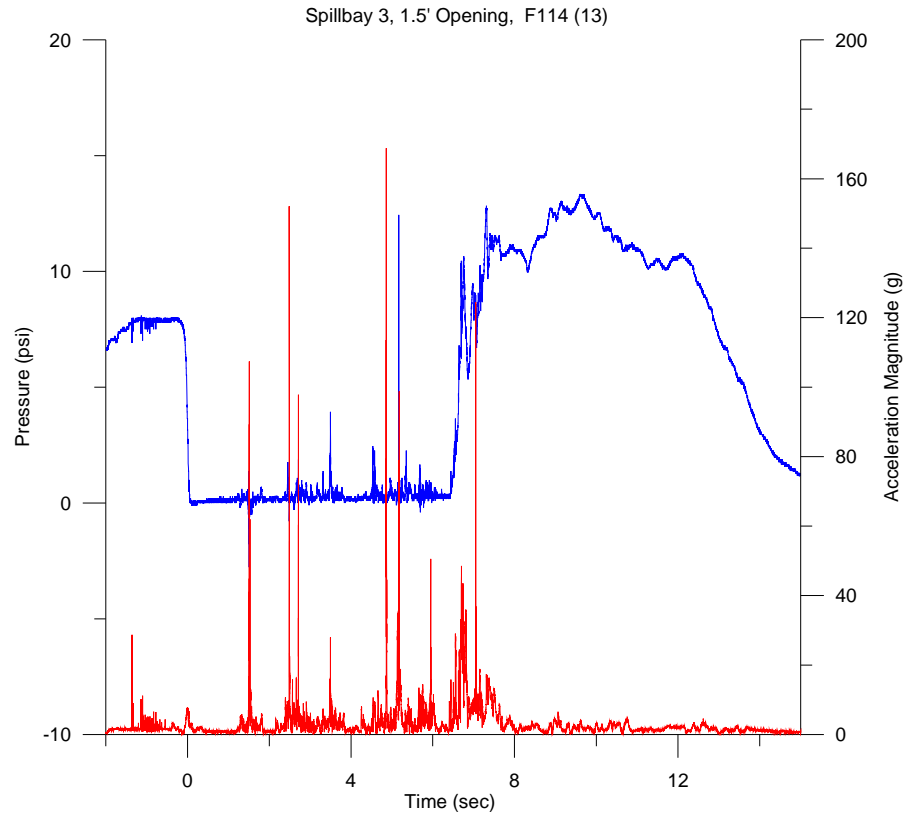


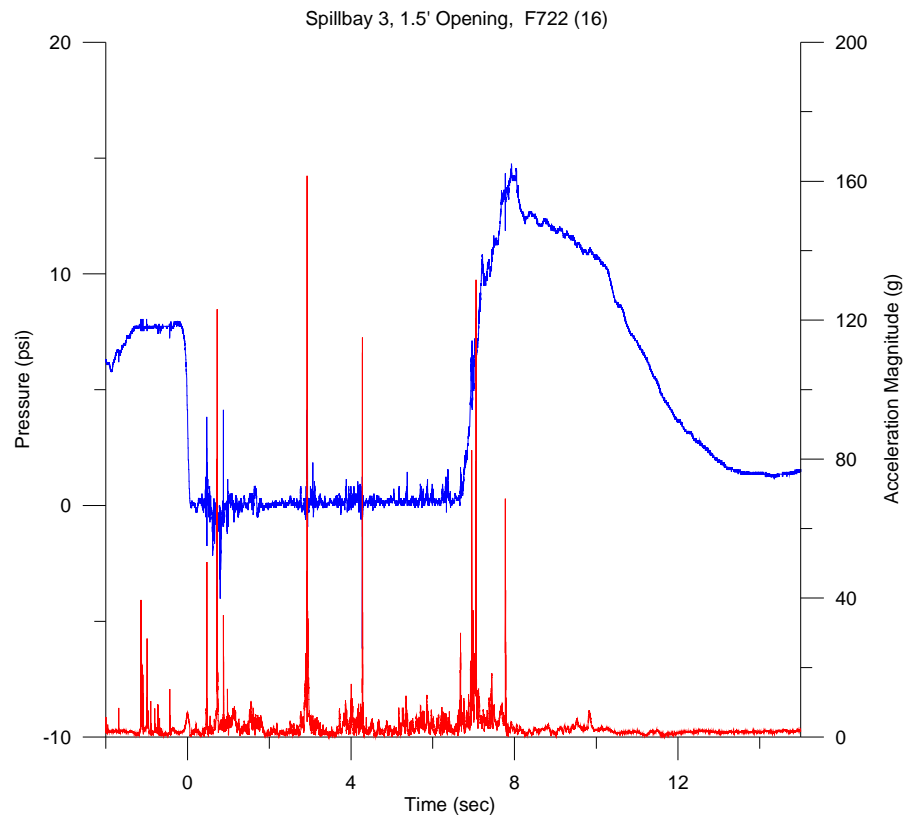
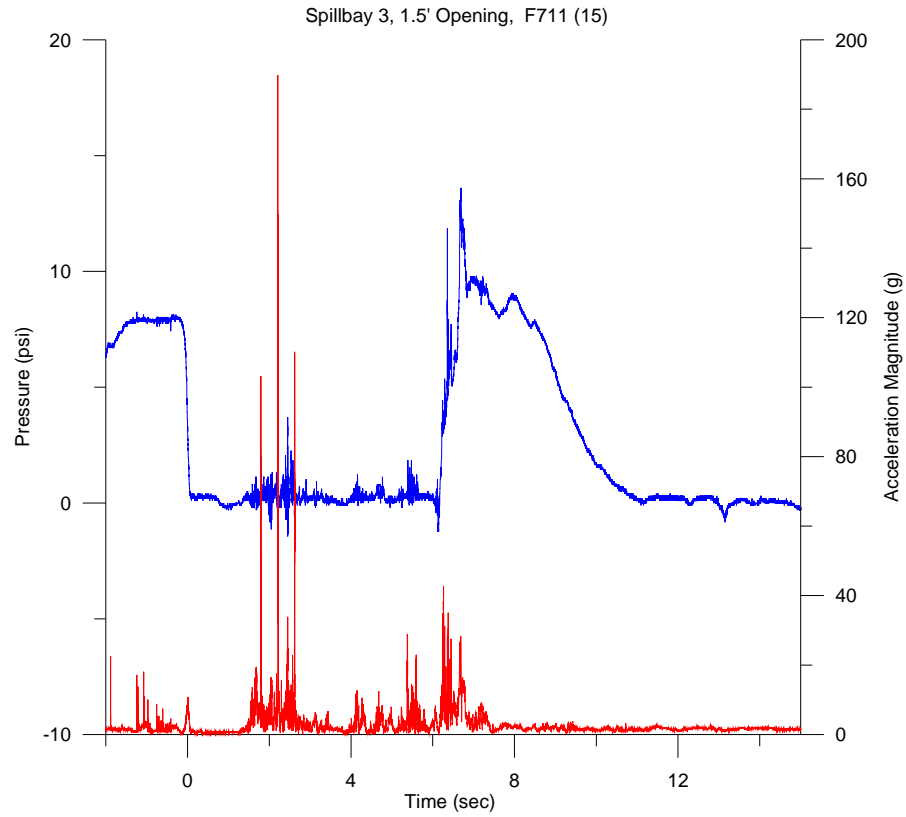


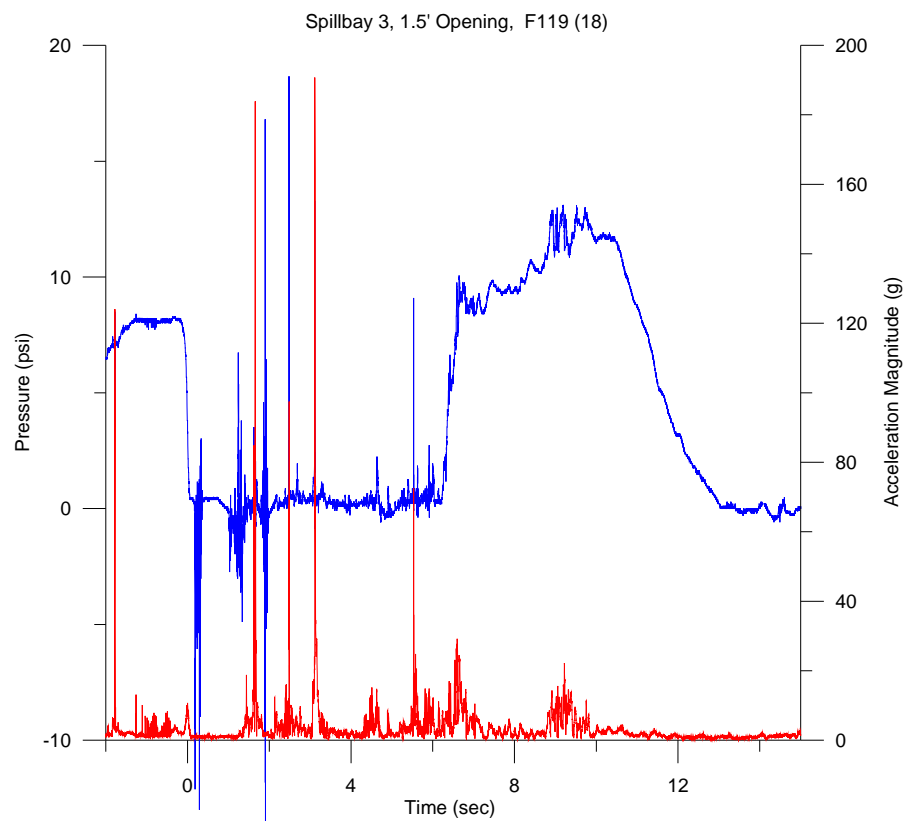
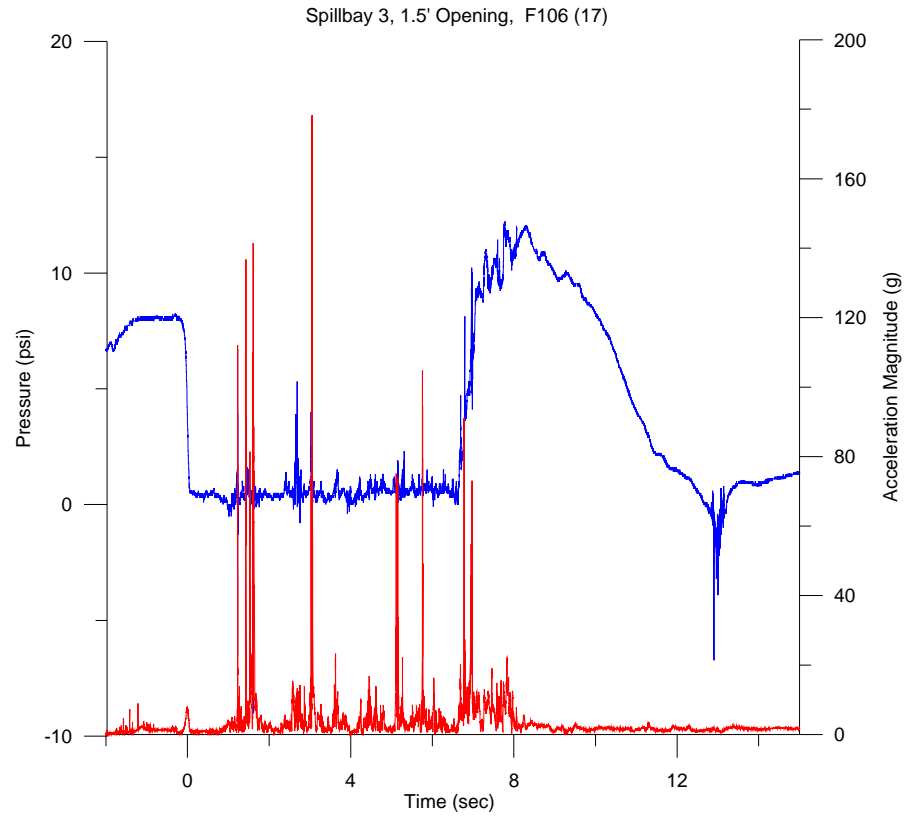


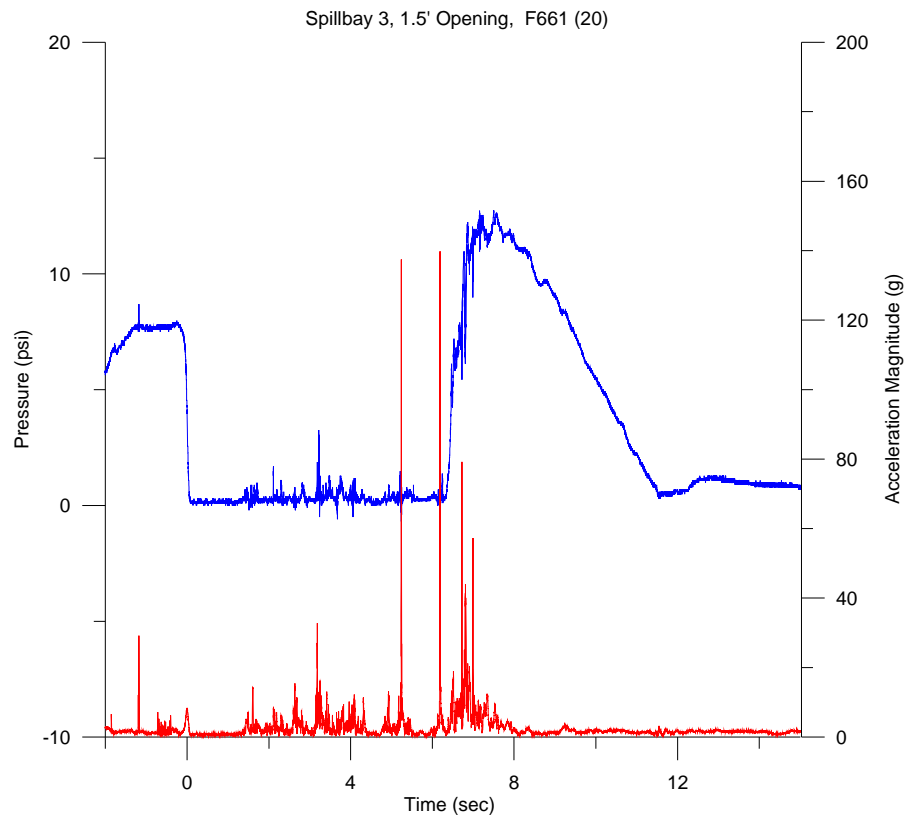
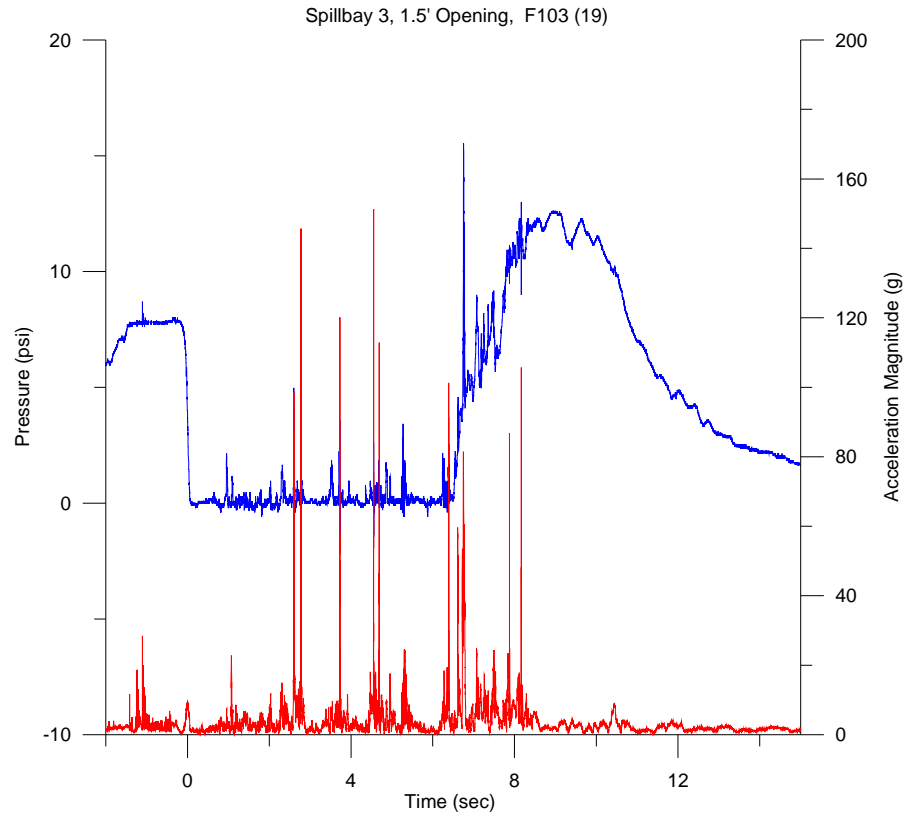


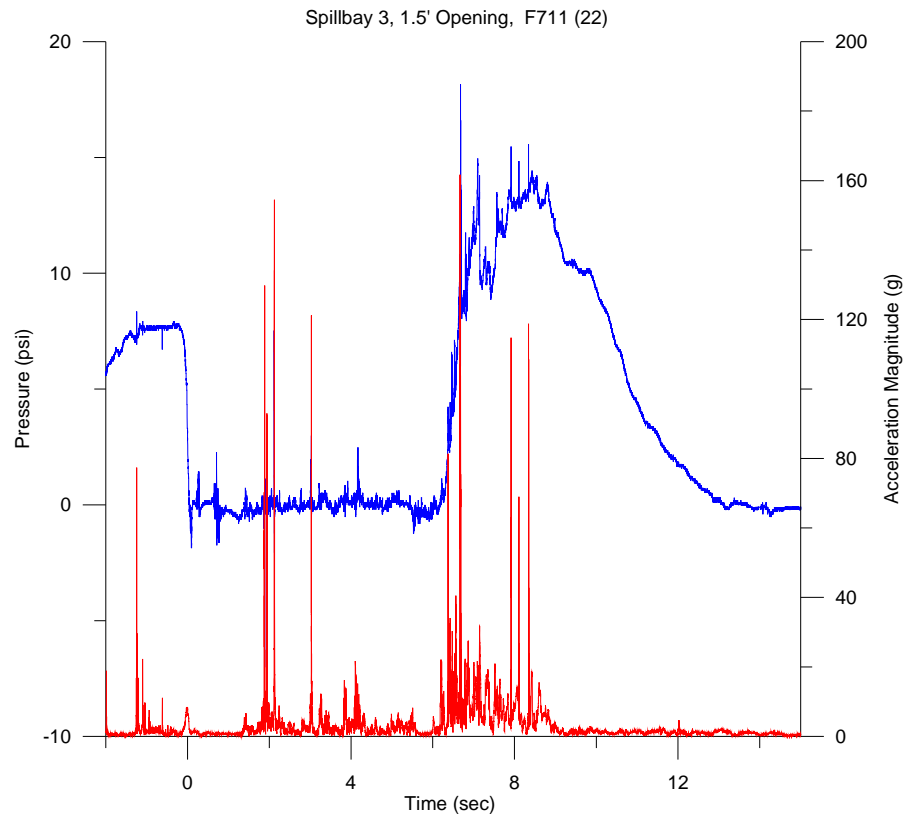
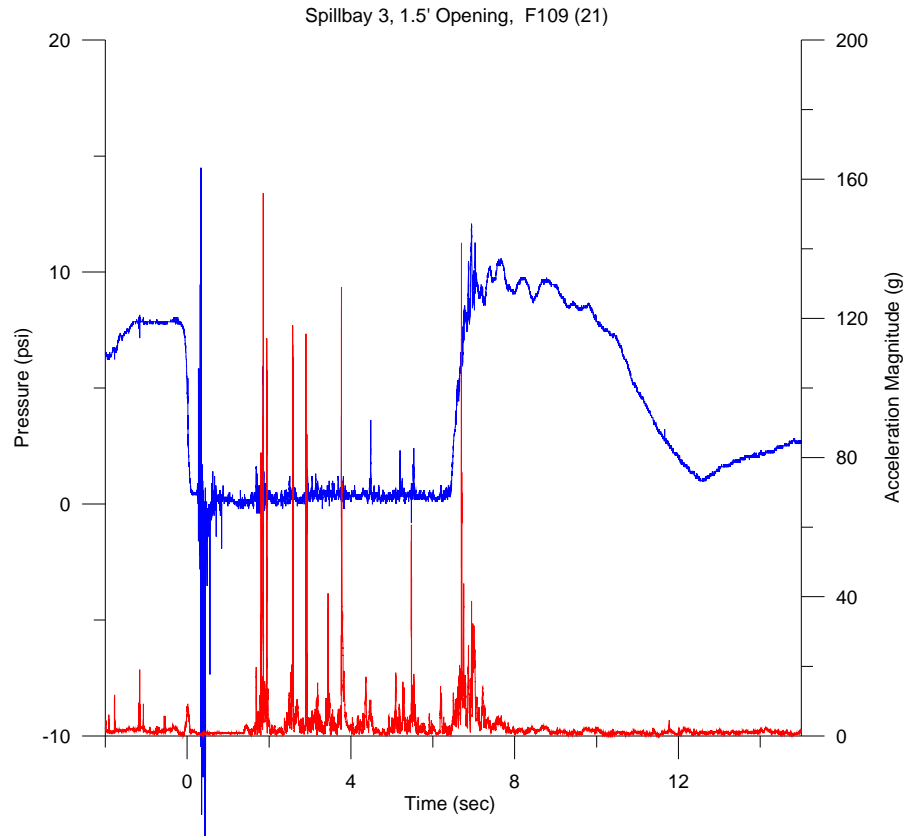




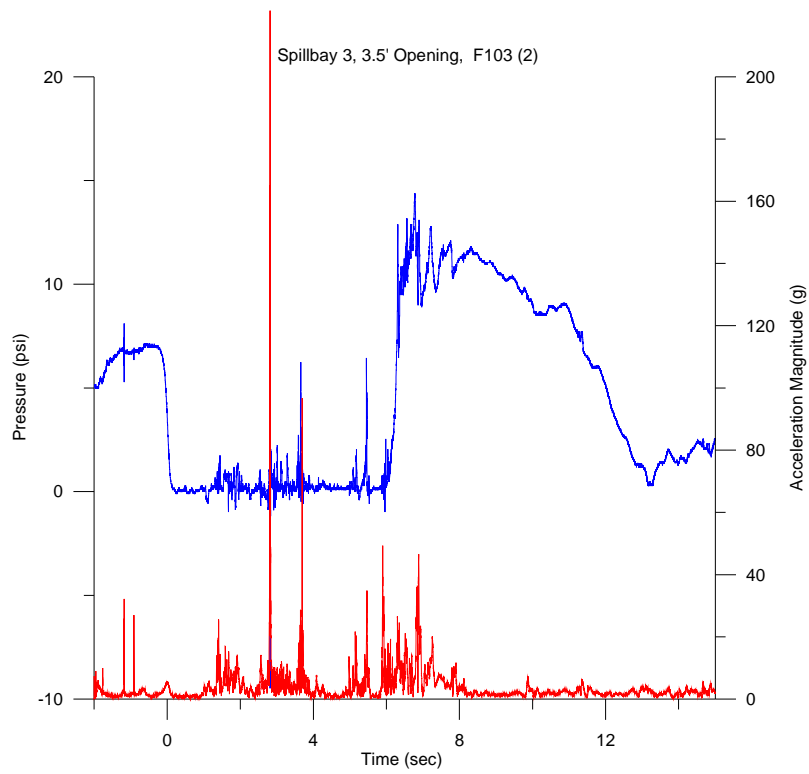
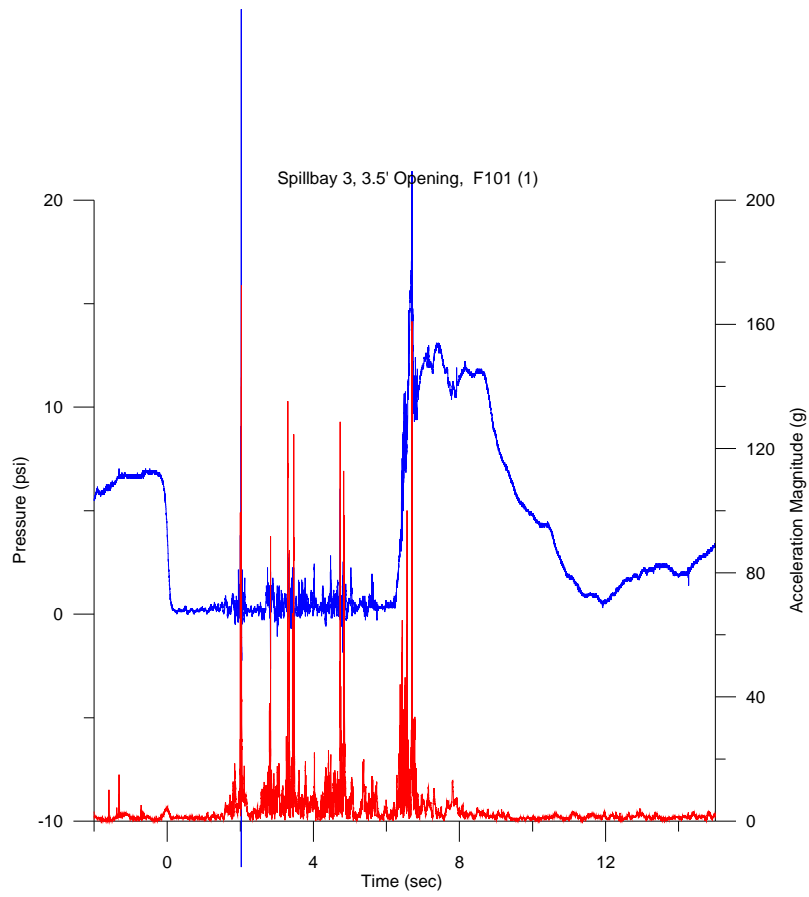


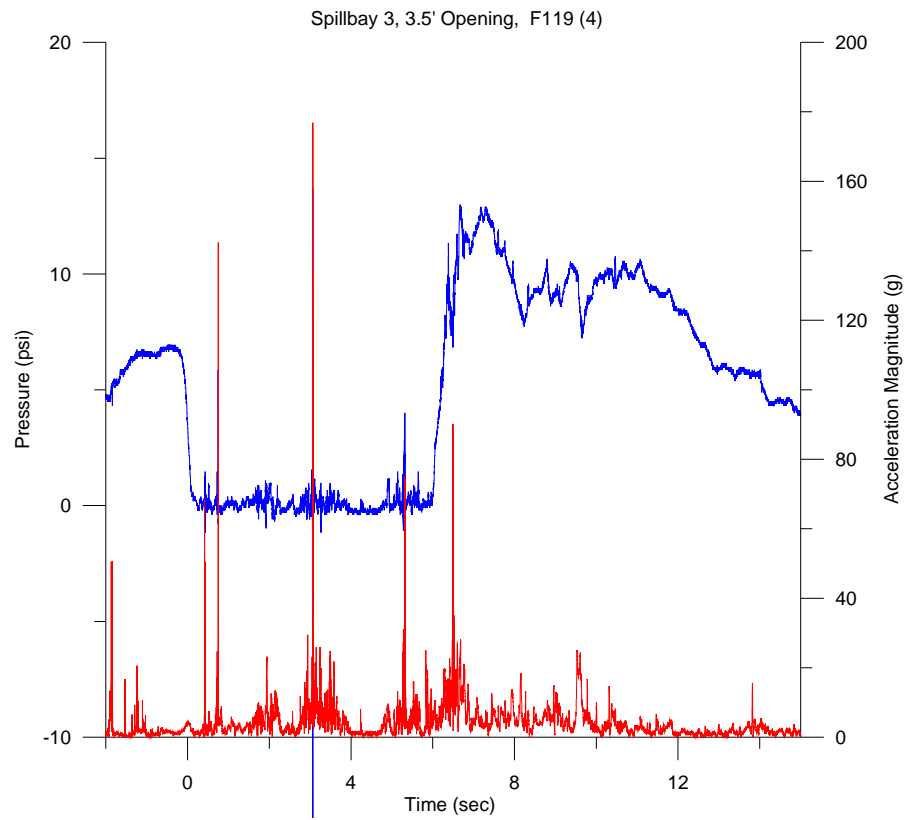
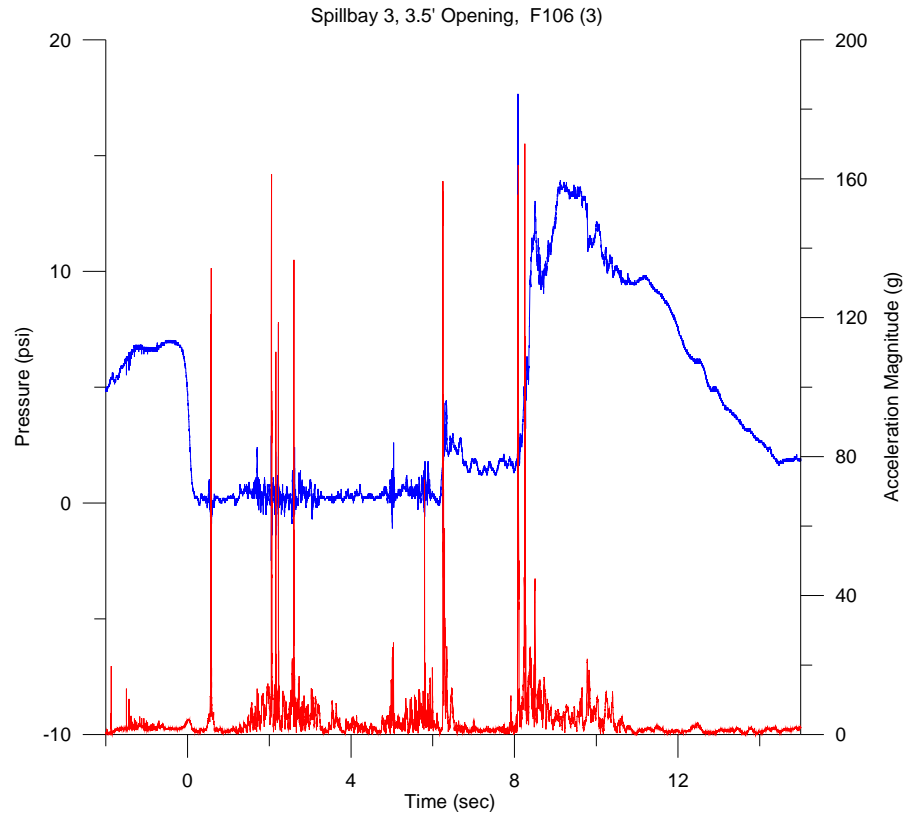


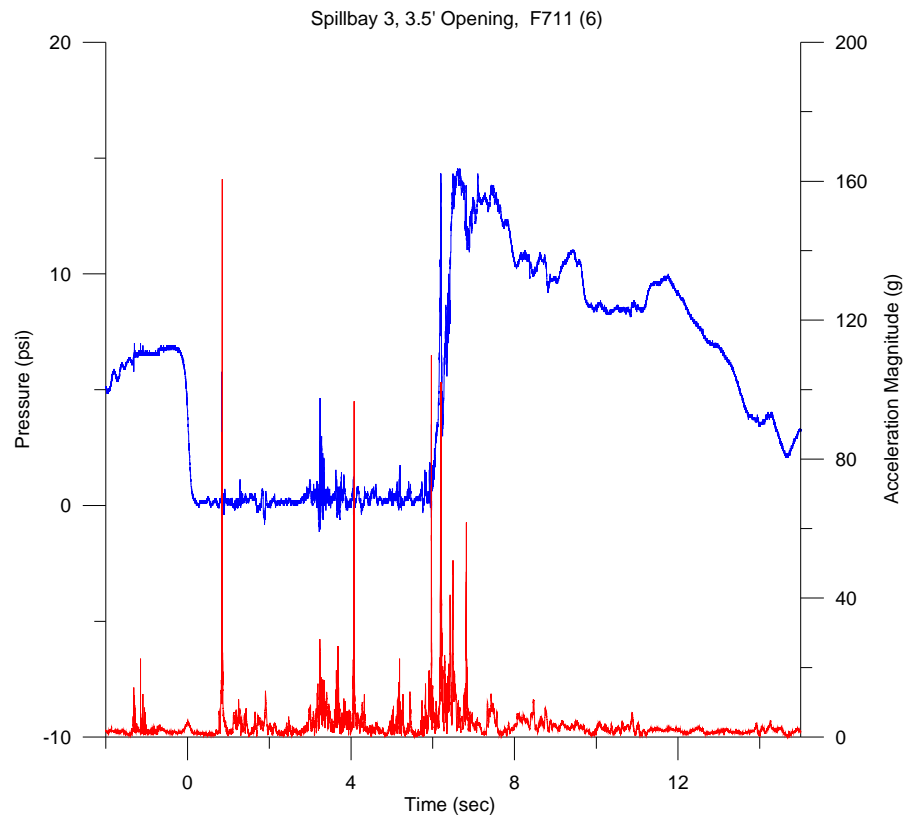
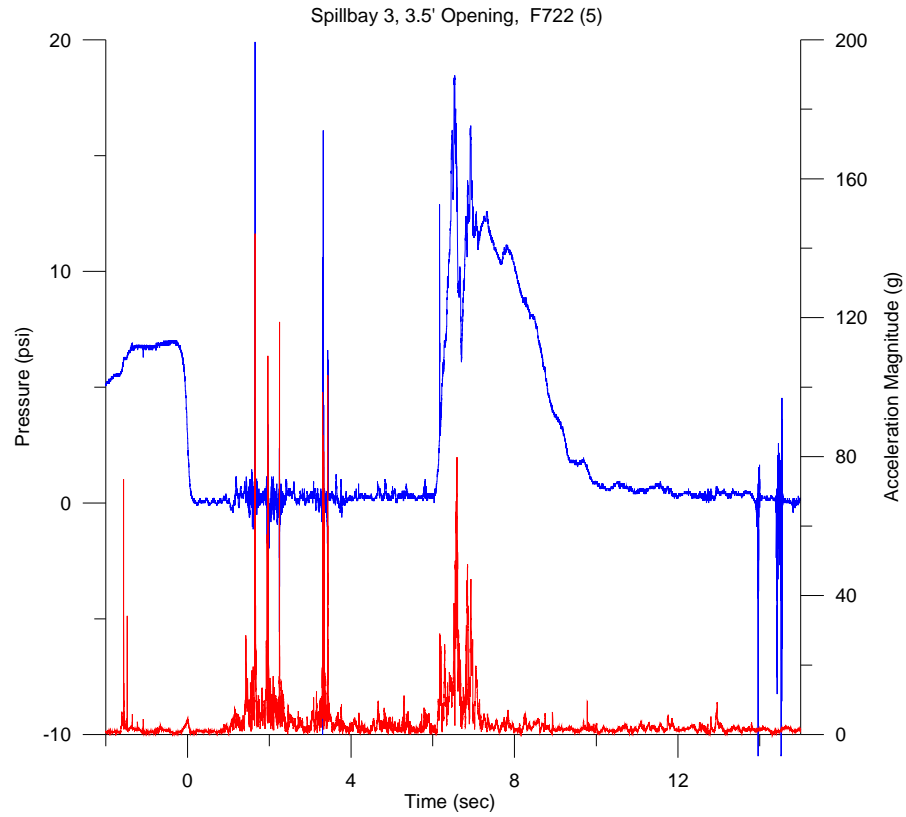


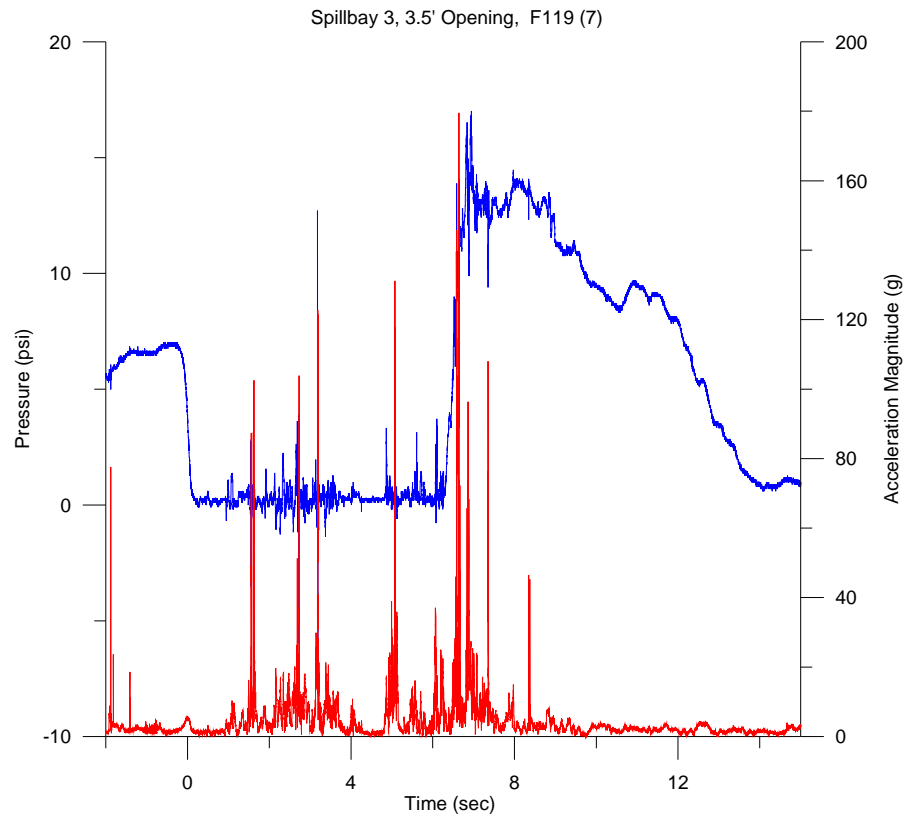


Spillbay 3, 3.5-ft Tainter Gate Opening

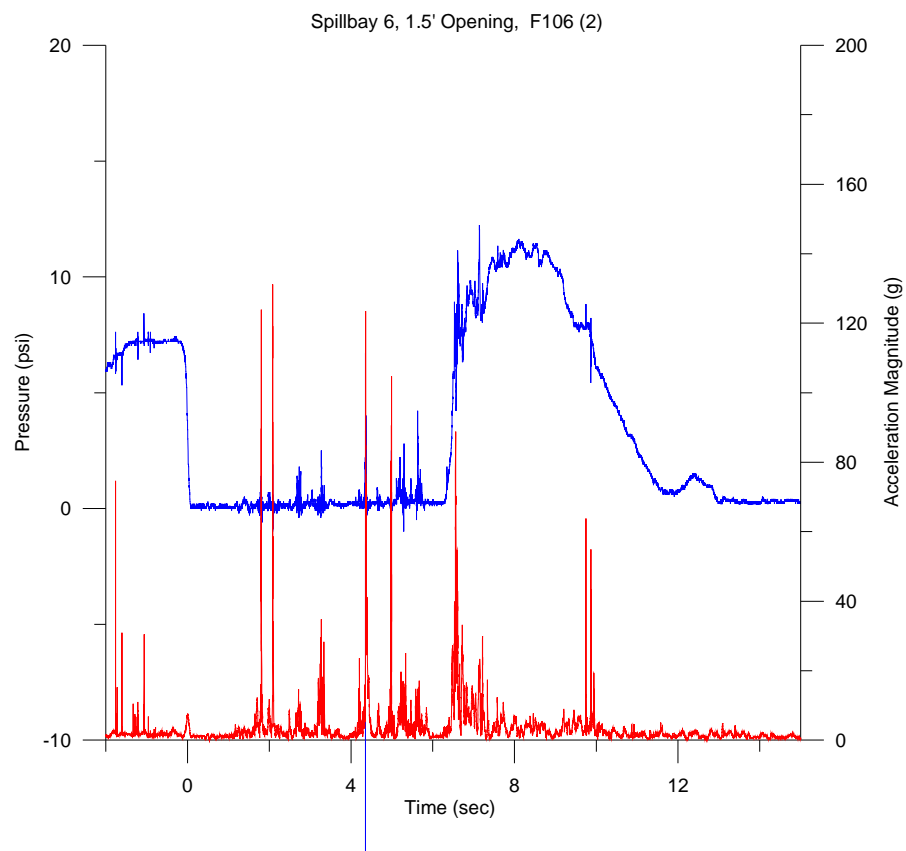
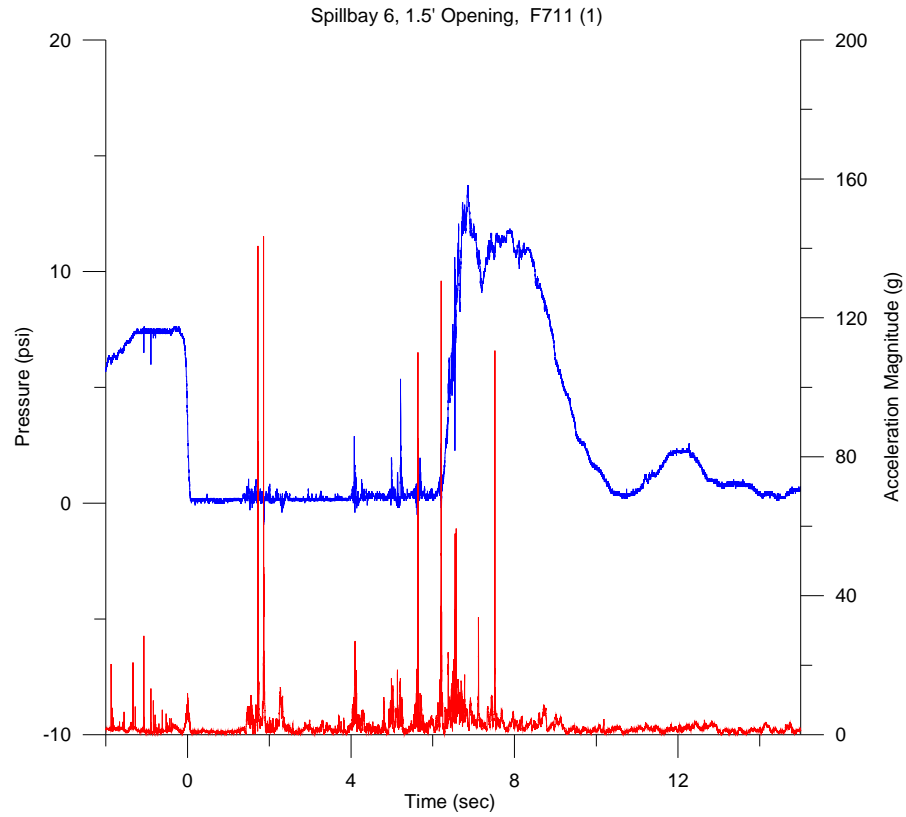


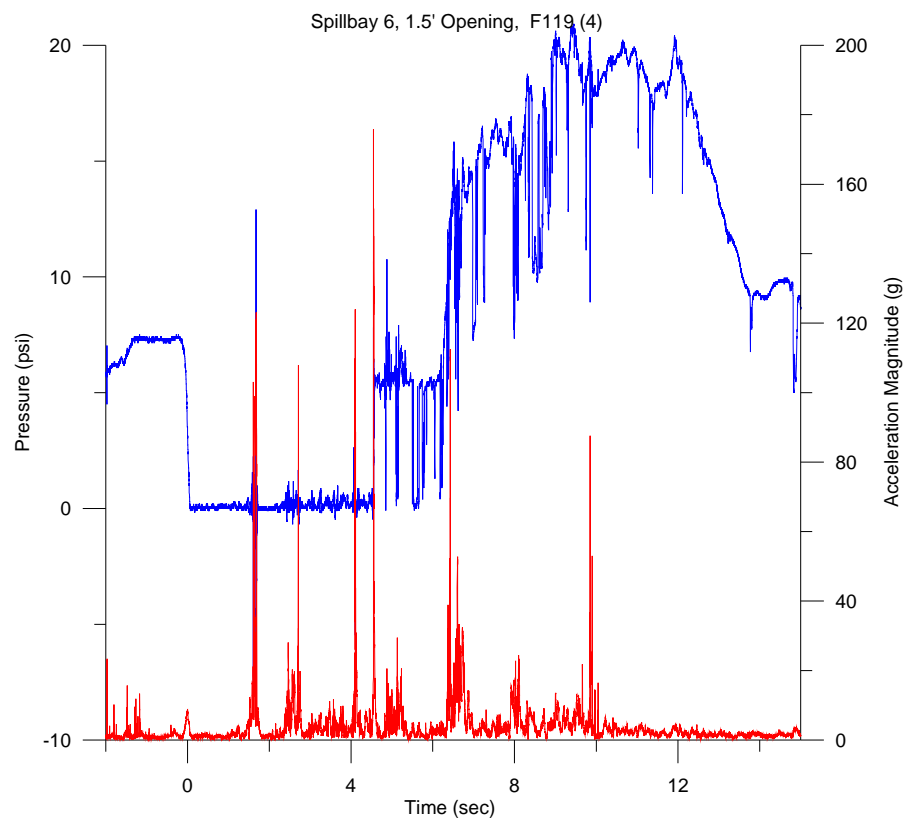
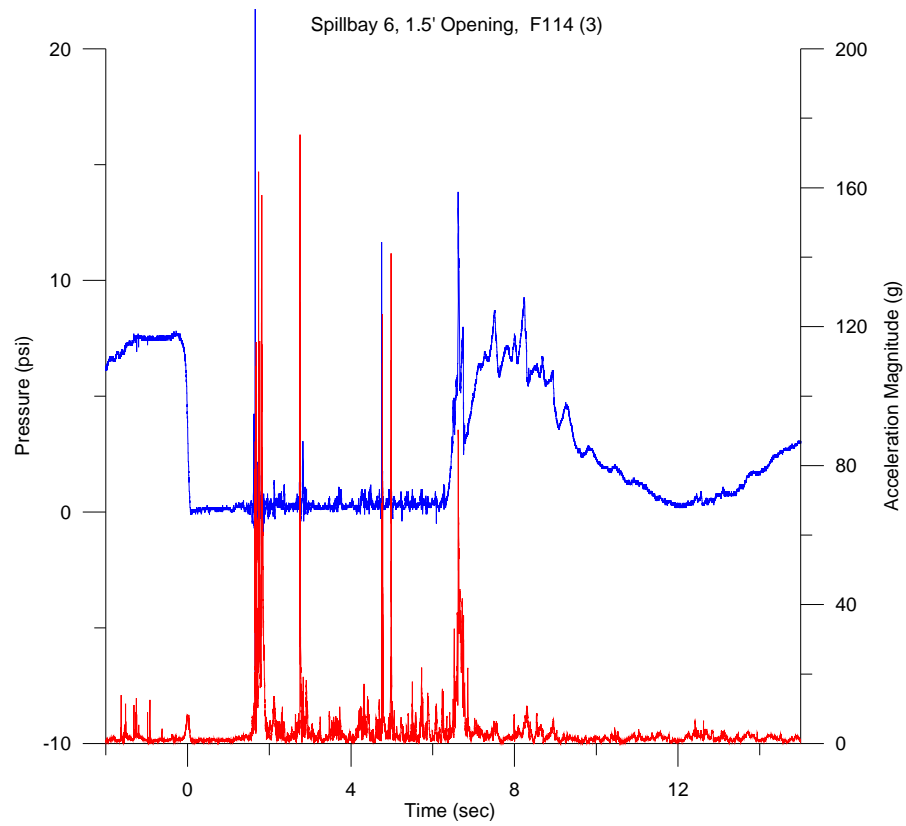


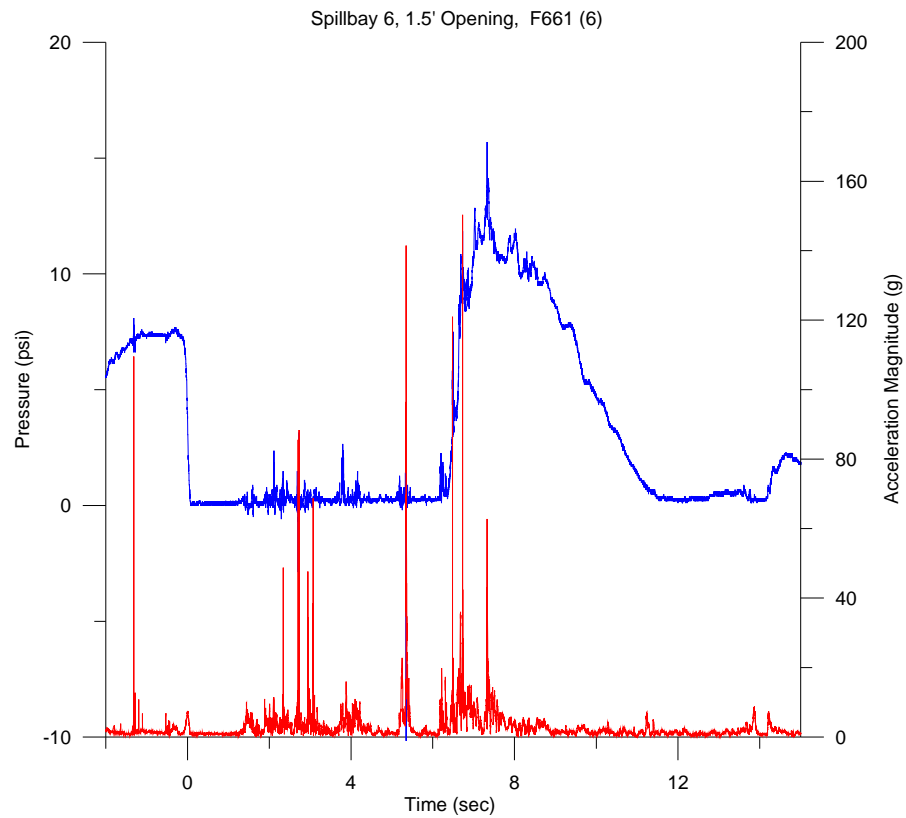
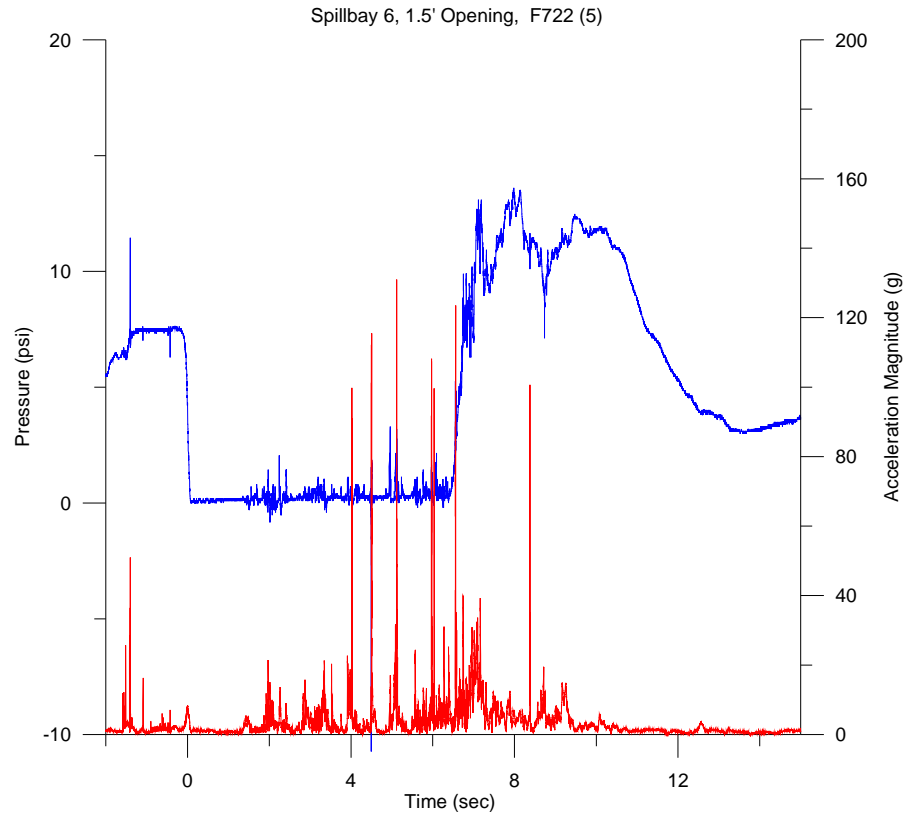


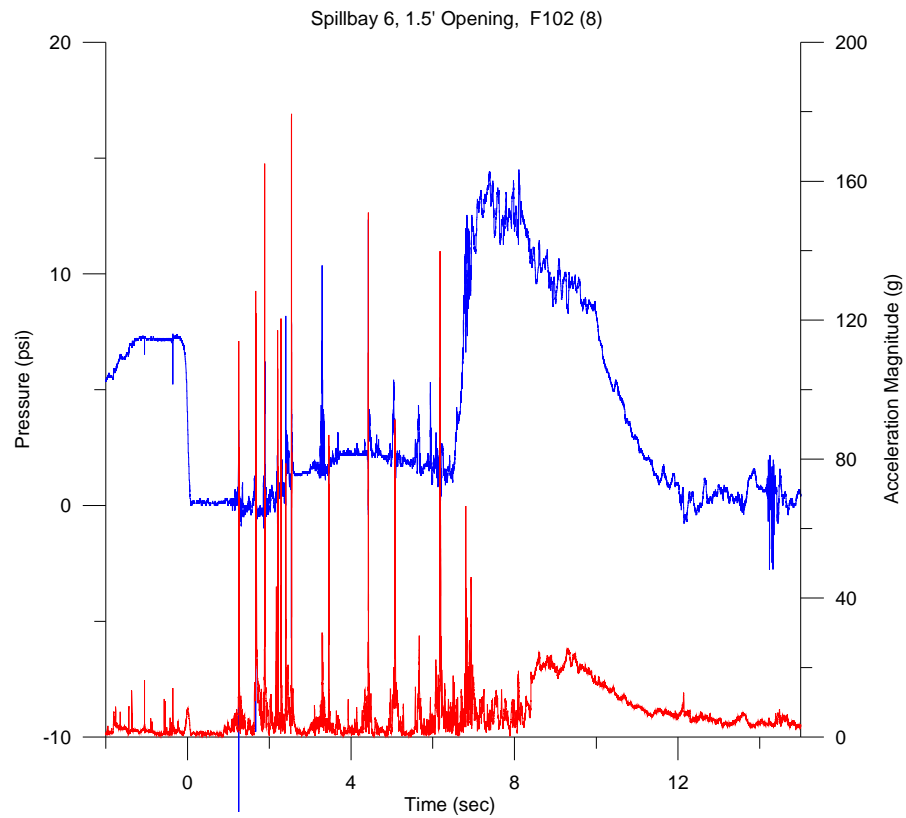
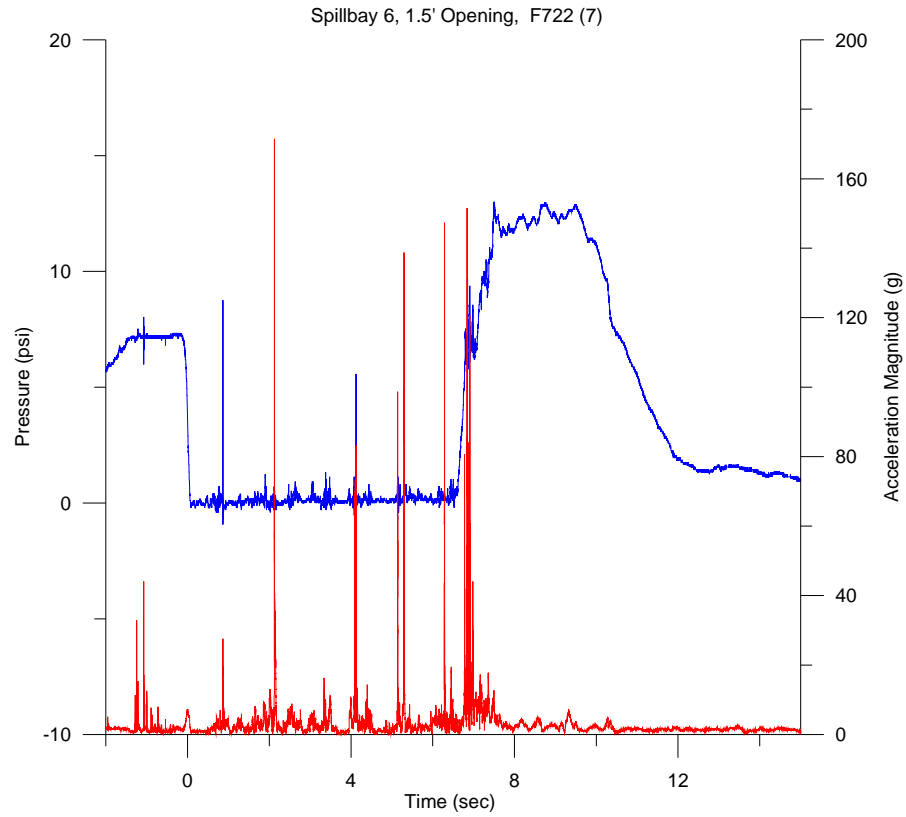


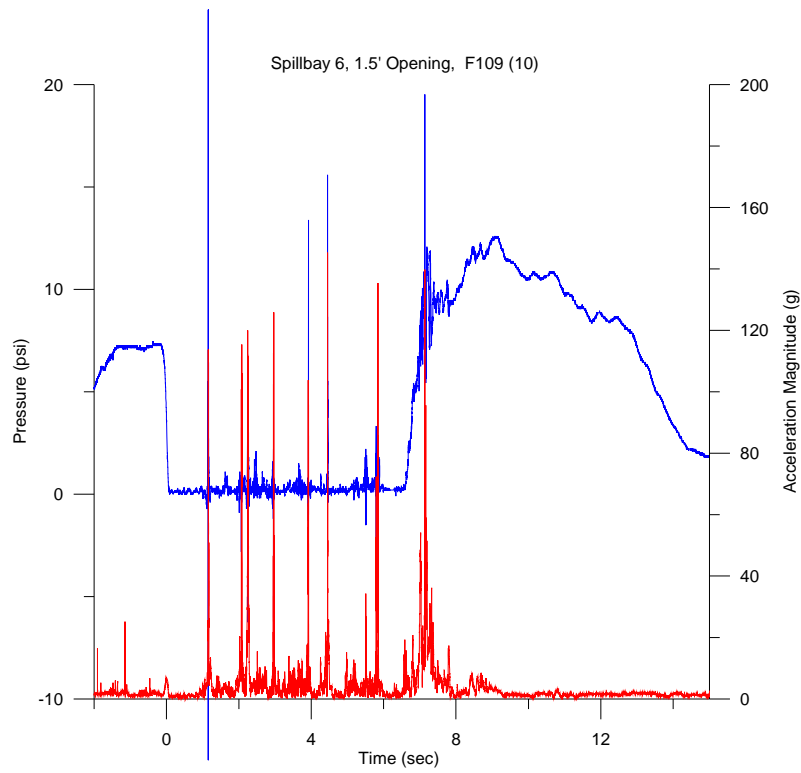
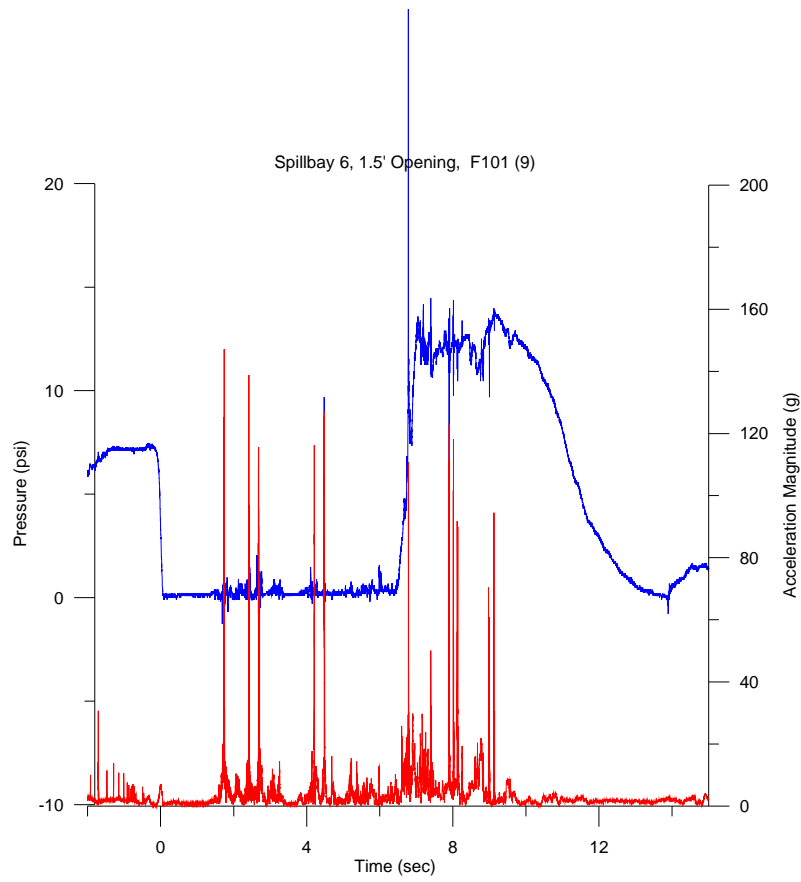
Spillbay 6, 1.5-ft Tainter Gate Opening

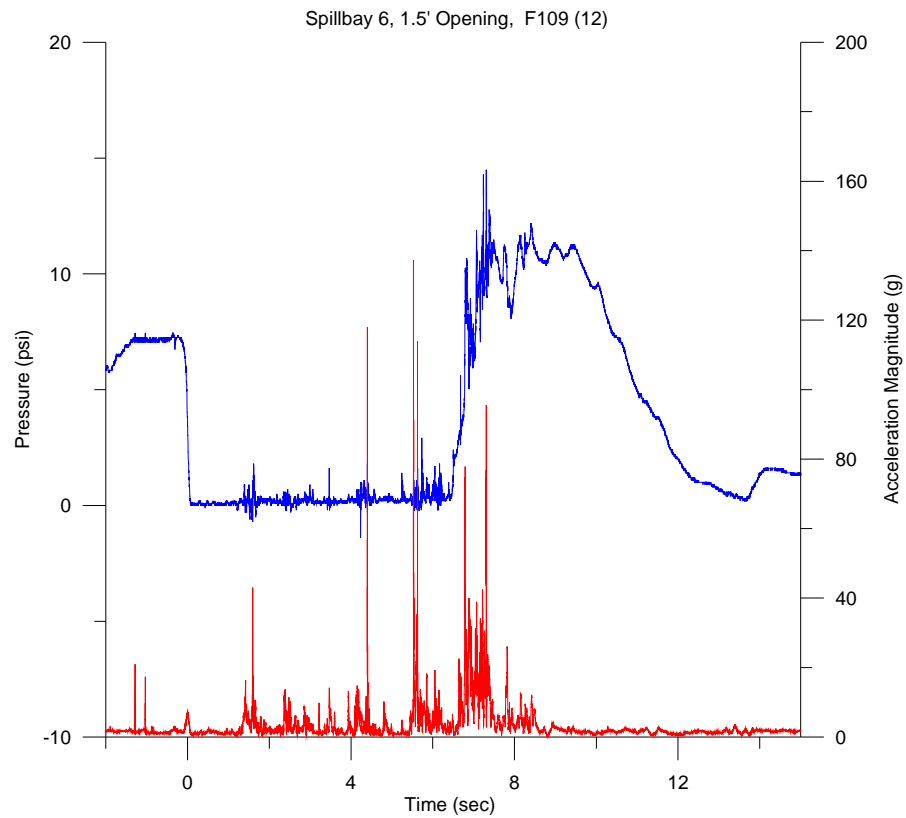
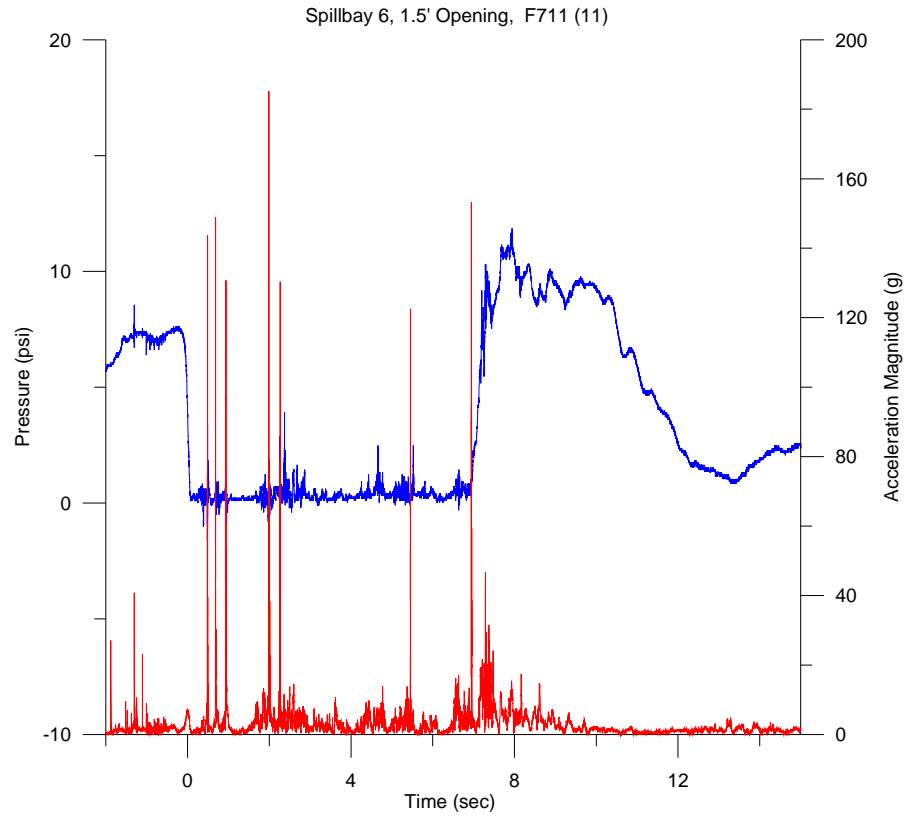


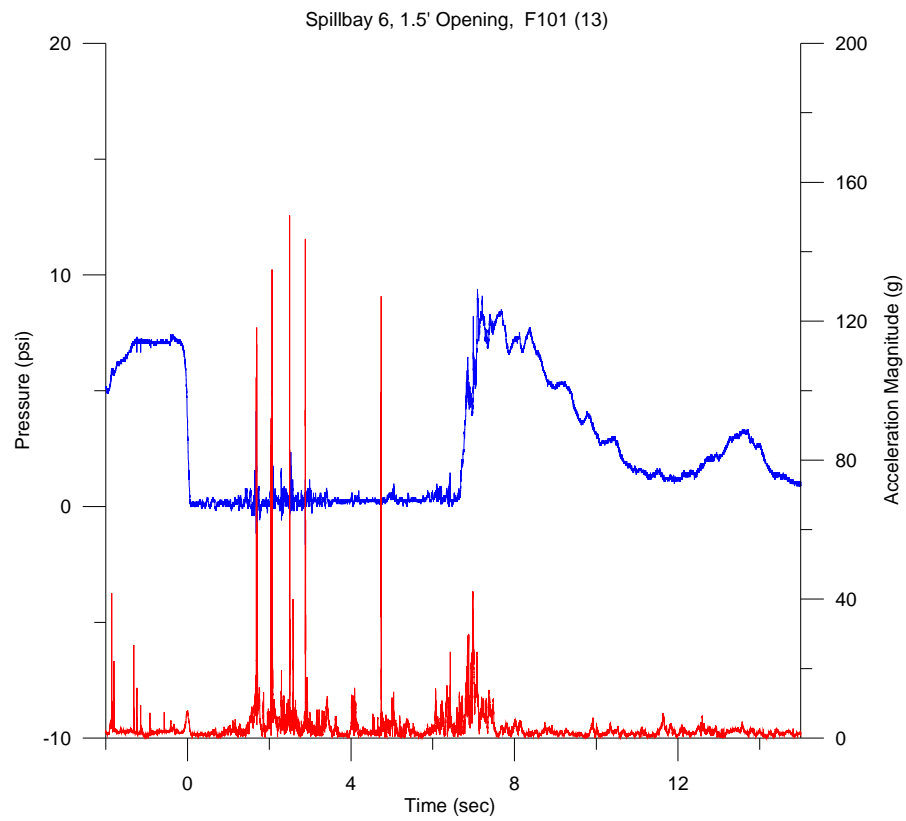
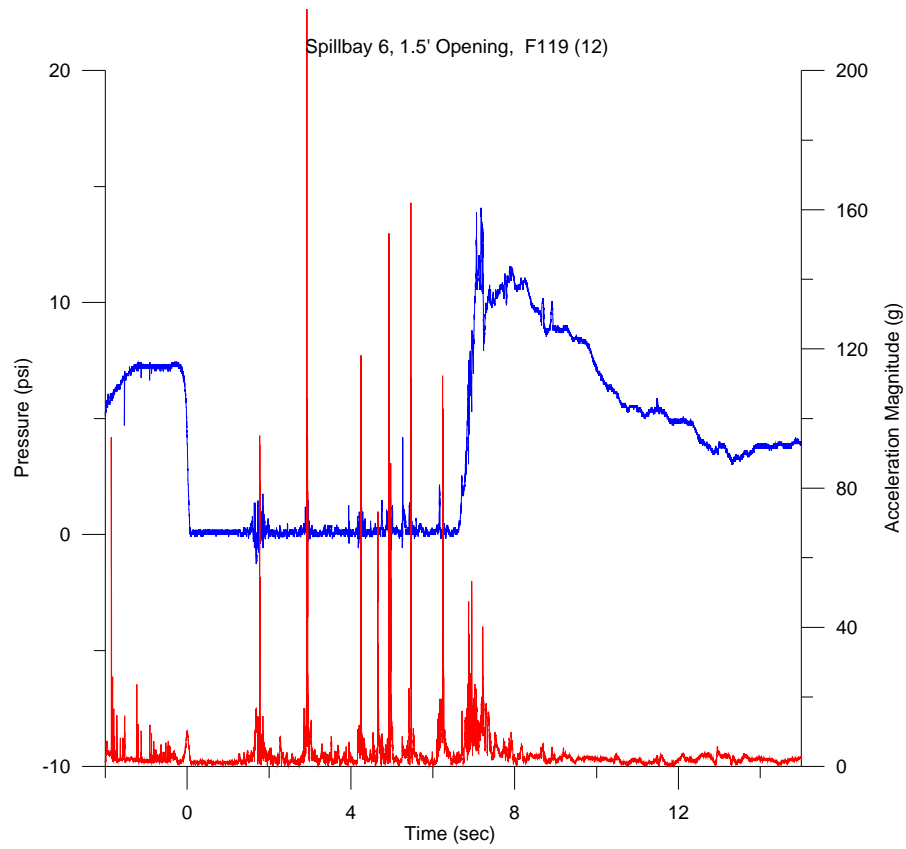


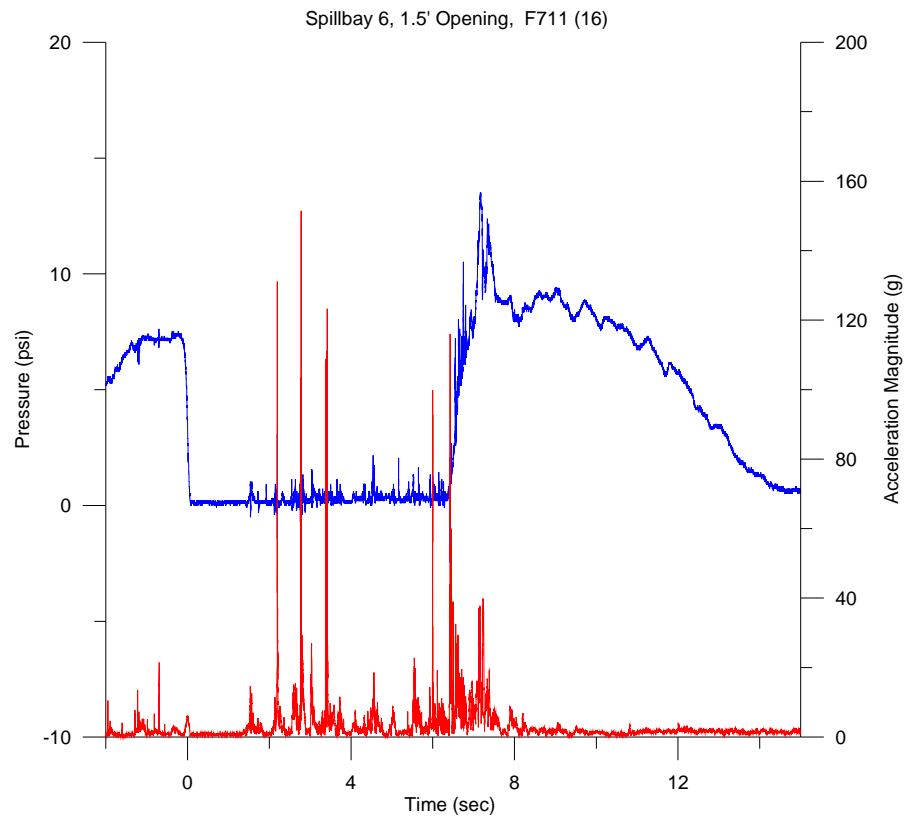
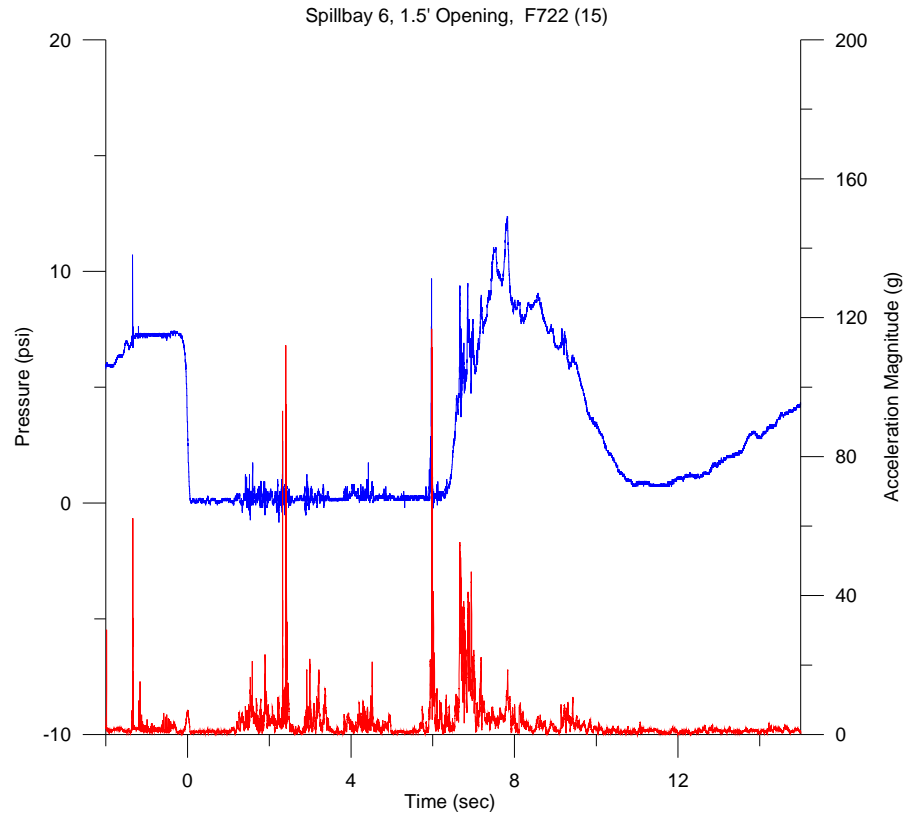


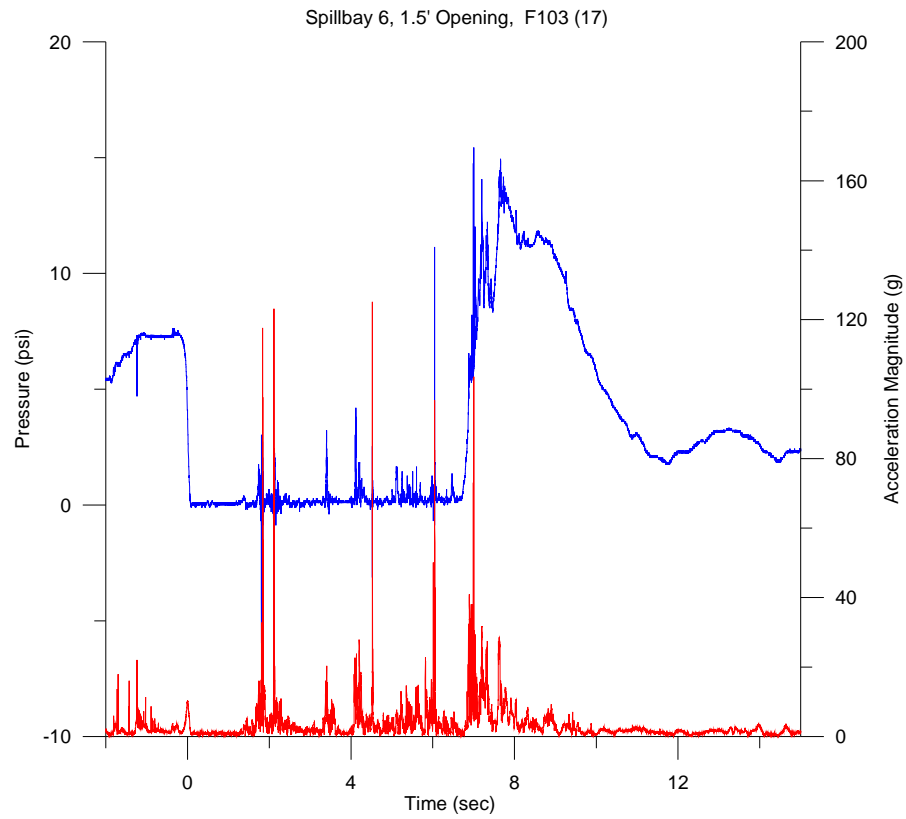




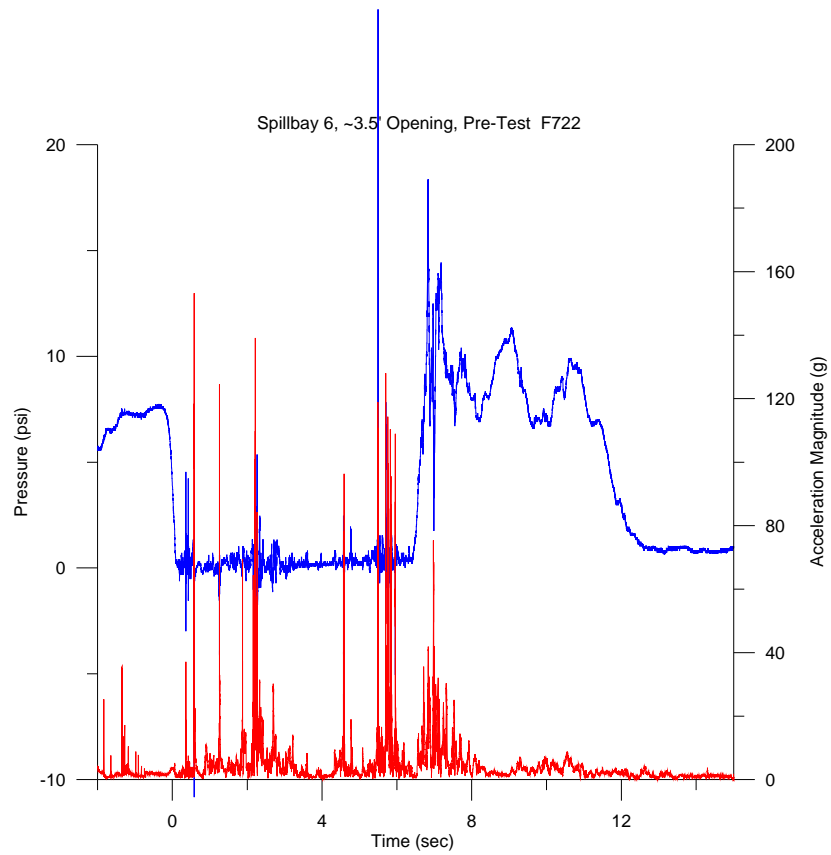
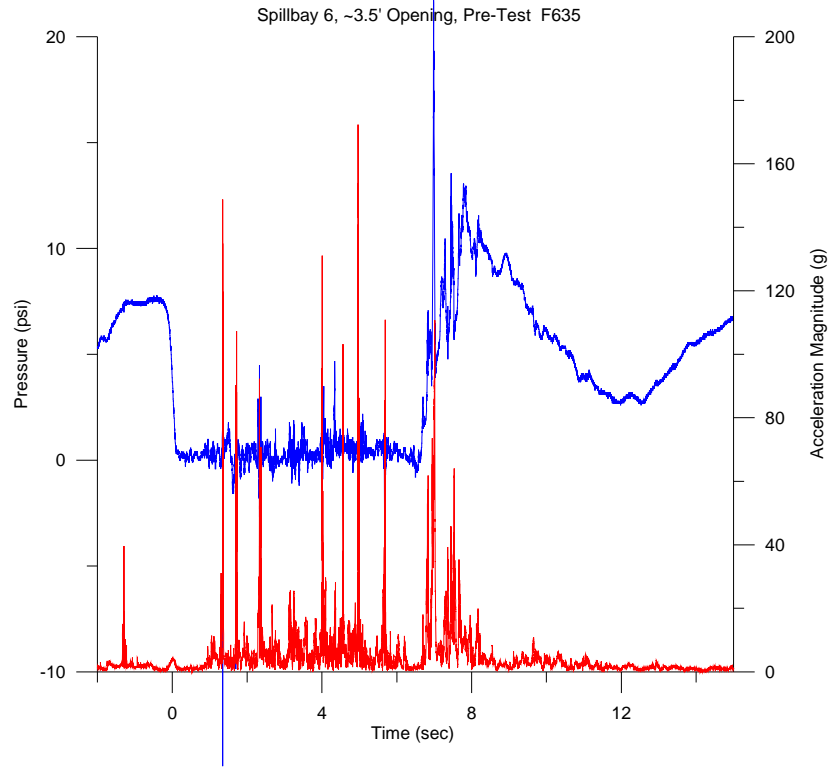


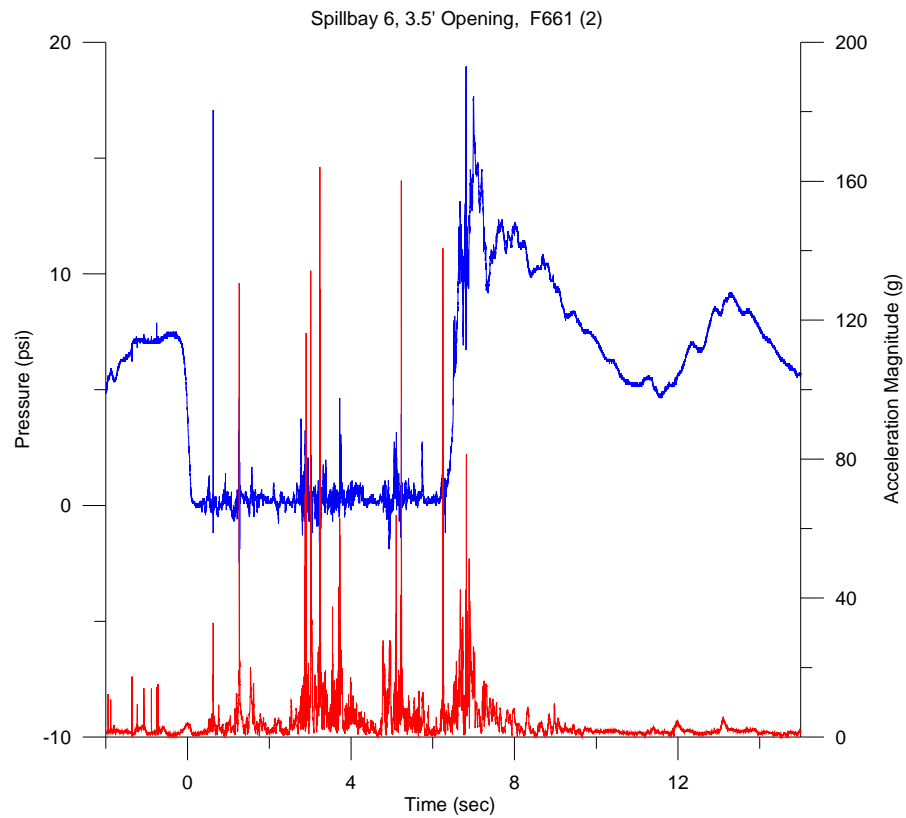
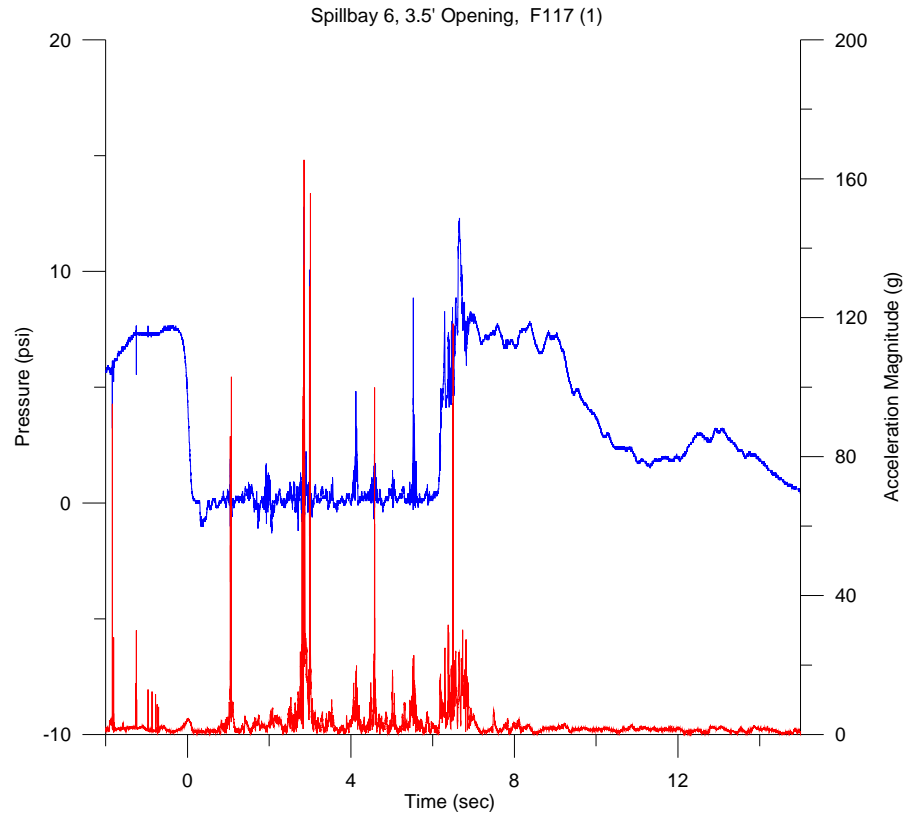


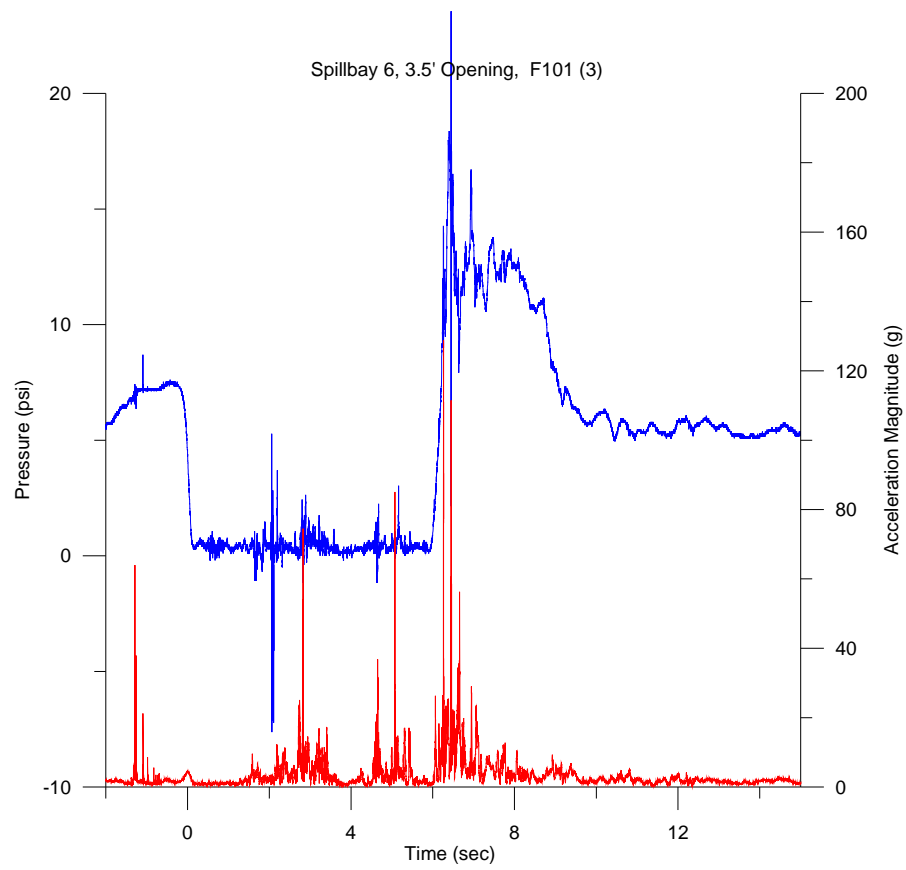


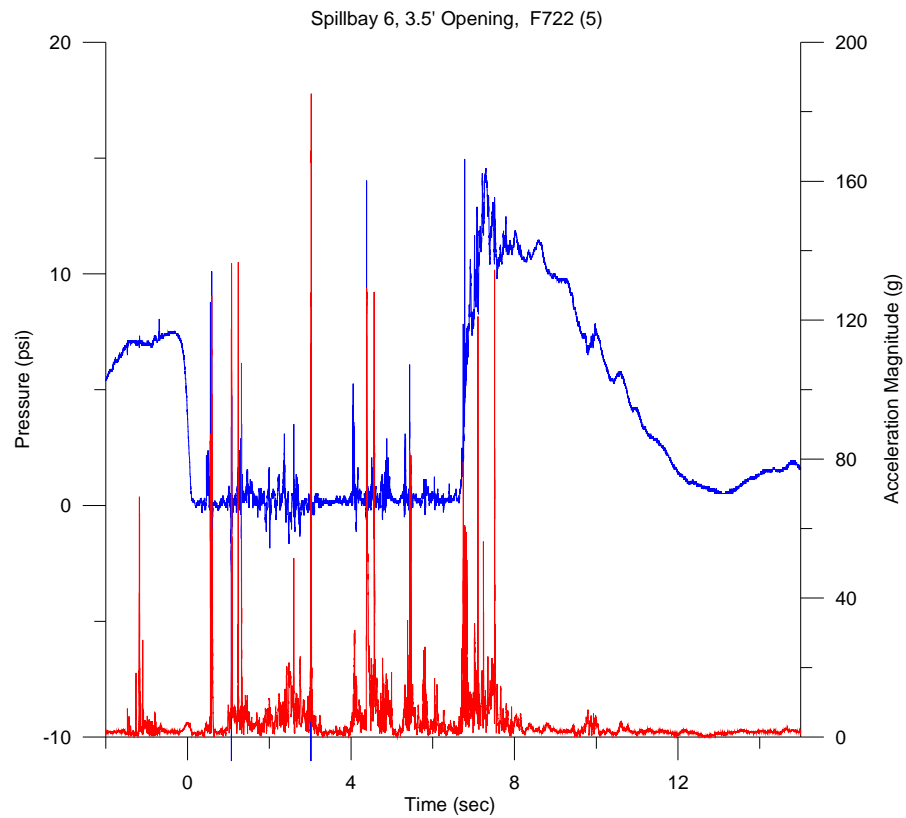
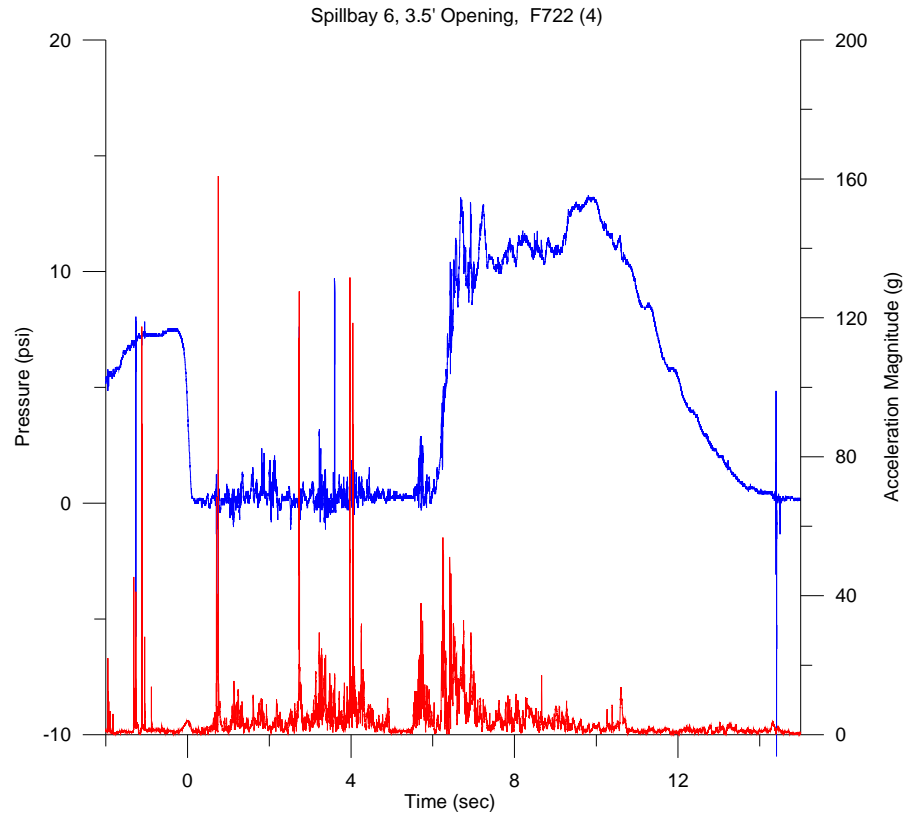


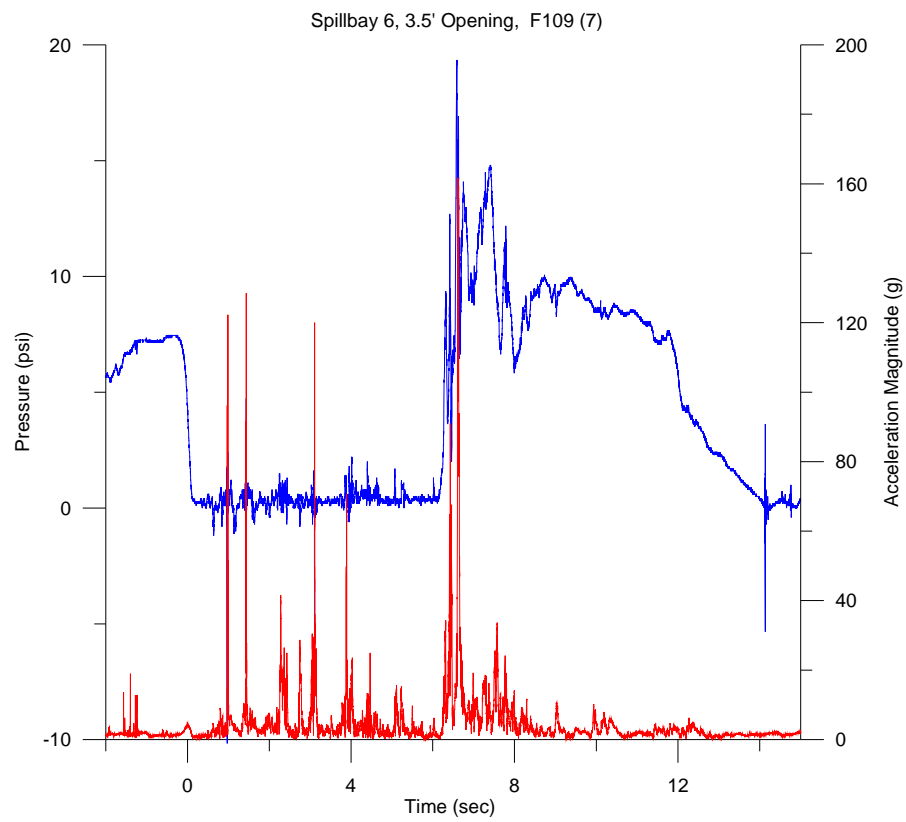
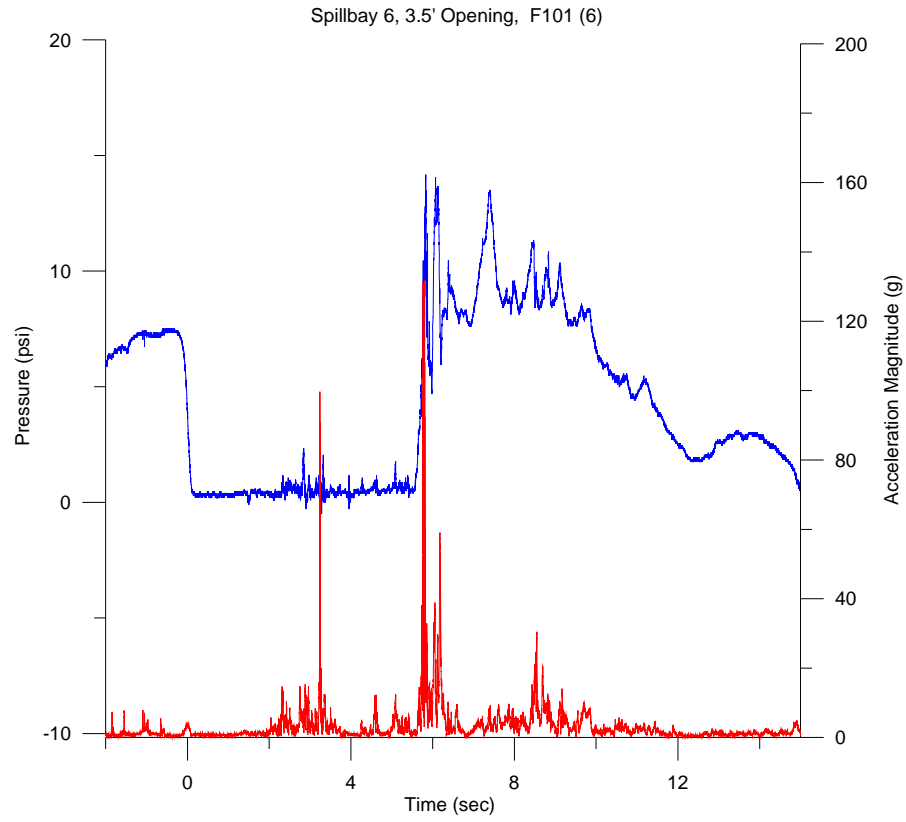
Spillbay 6, 3.5 ft Tainter Gate Opening

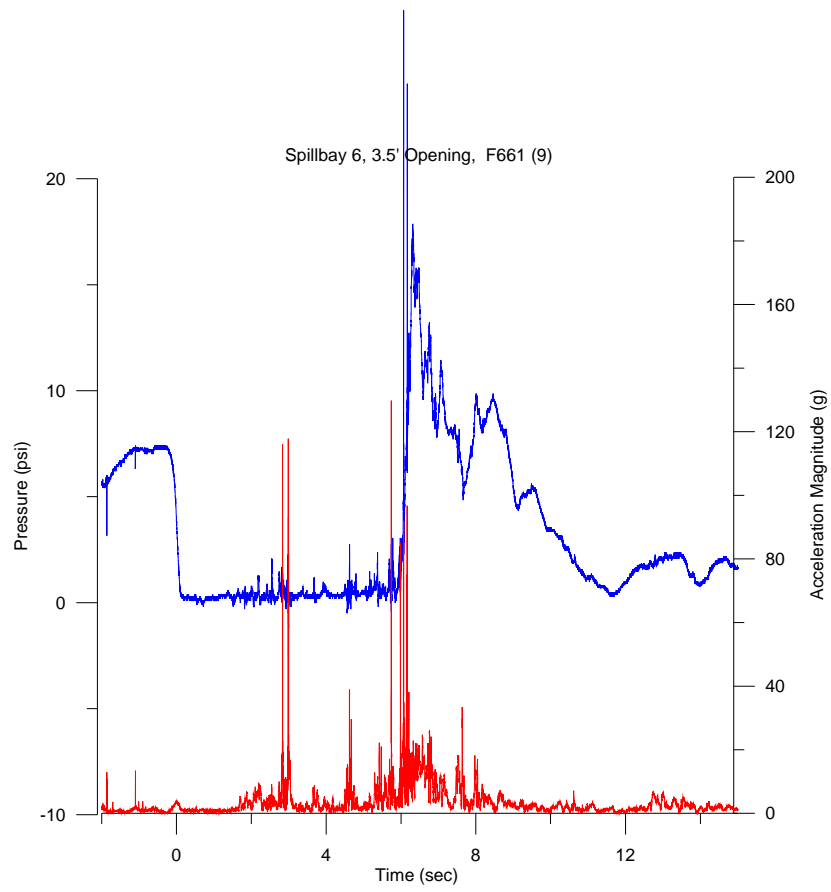
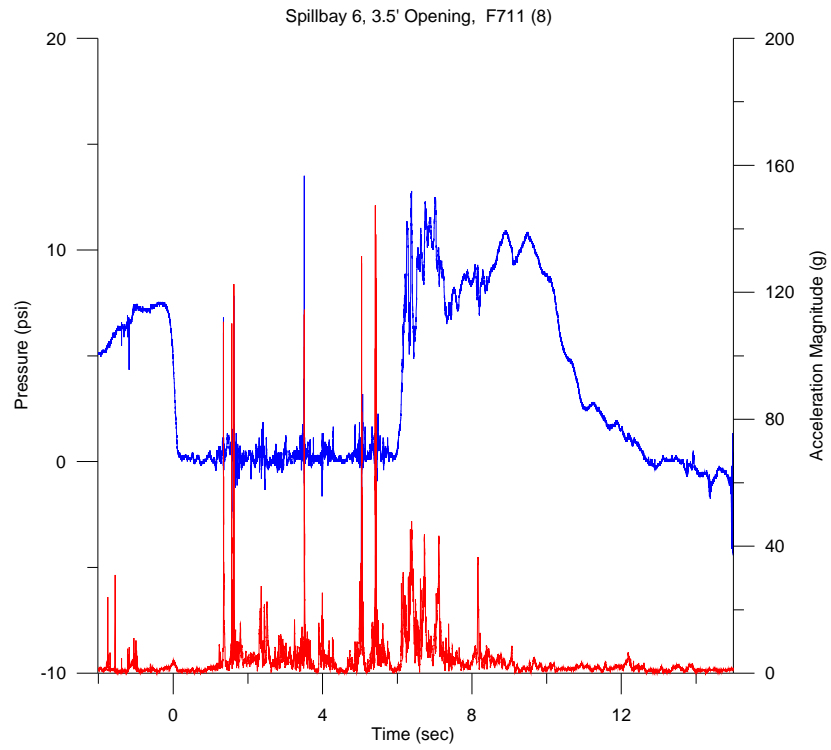


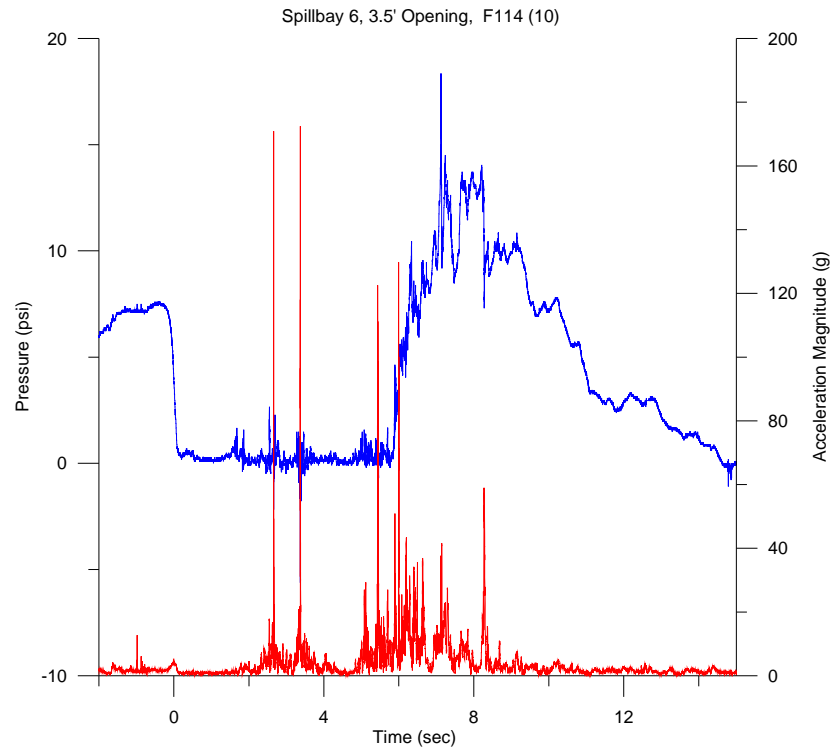


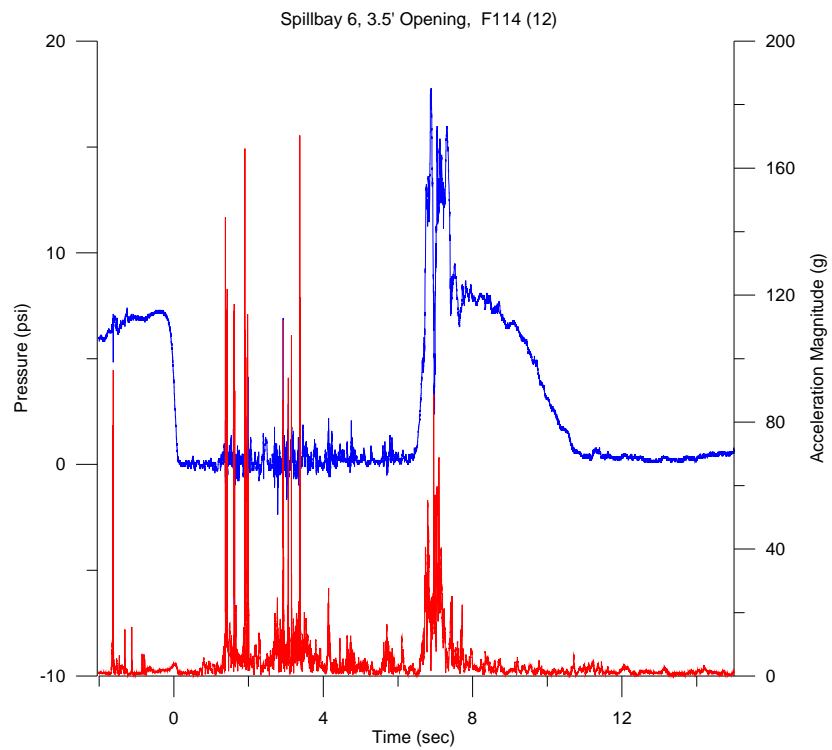
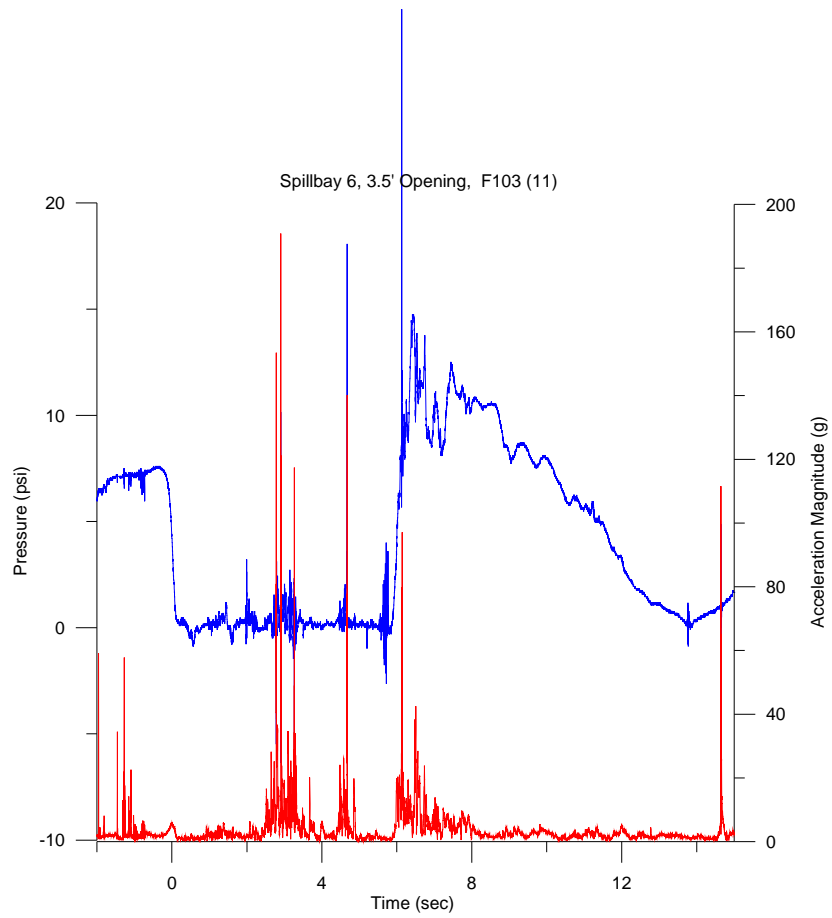


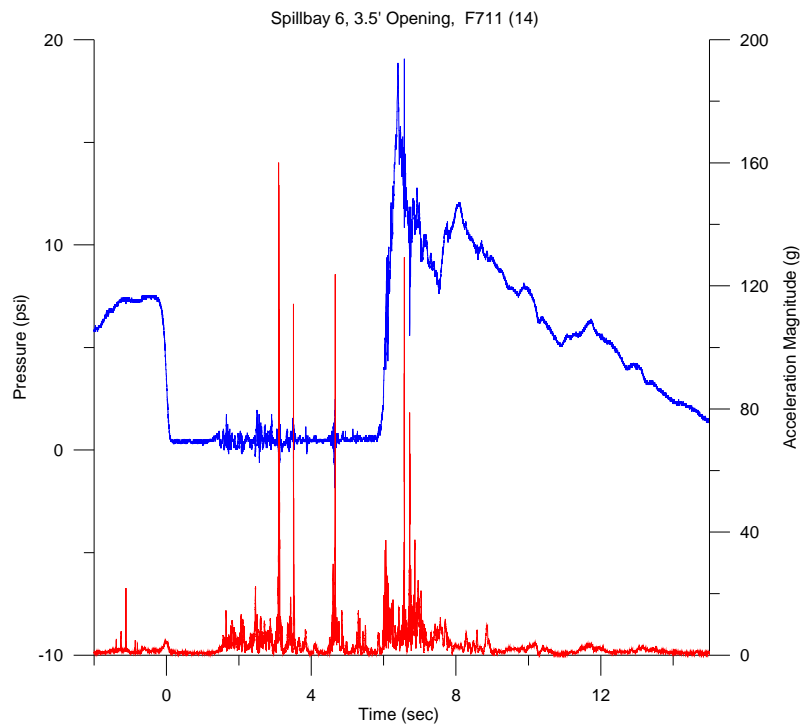
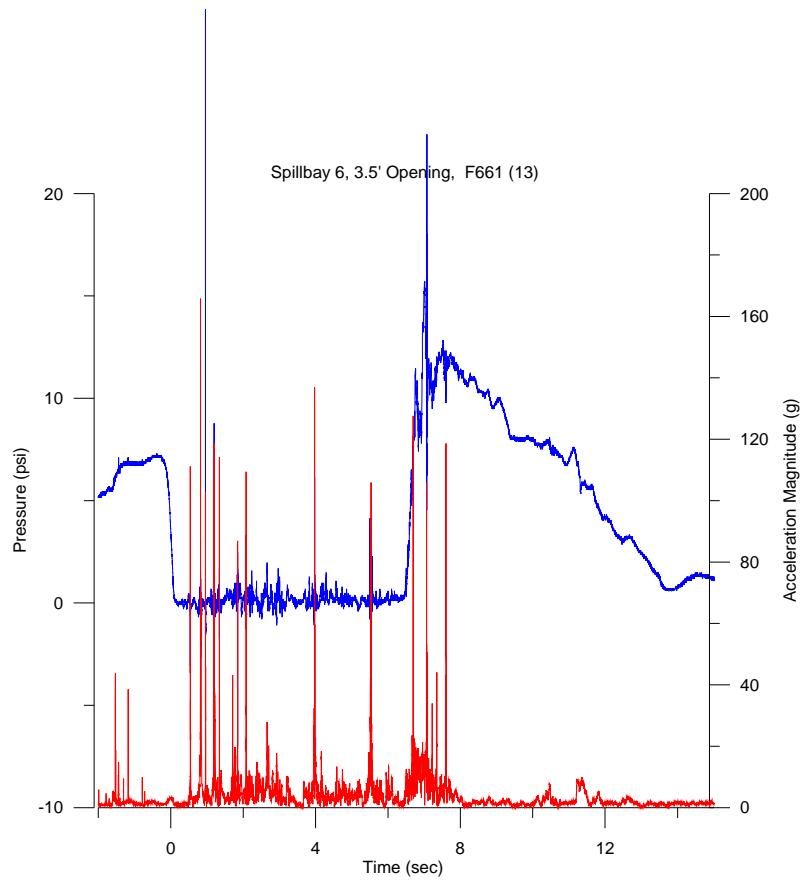


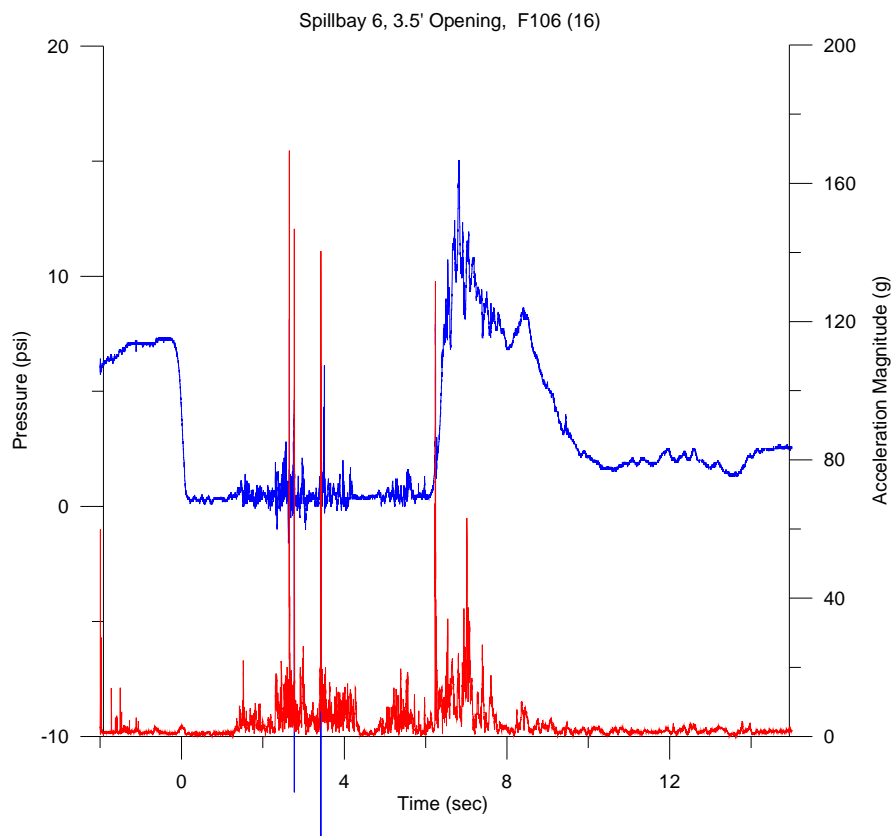
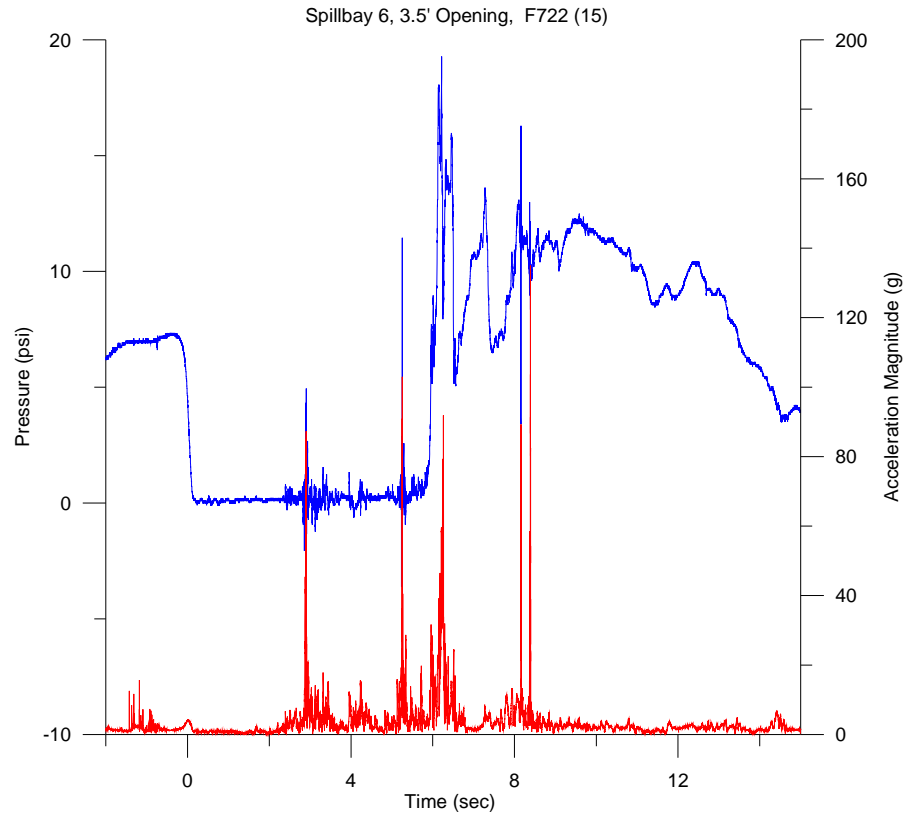


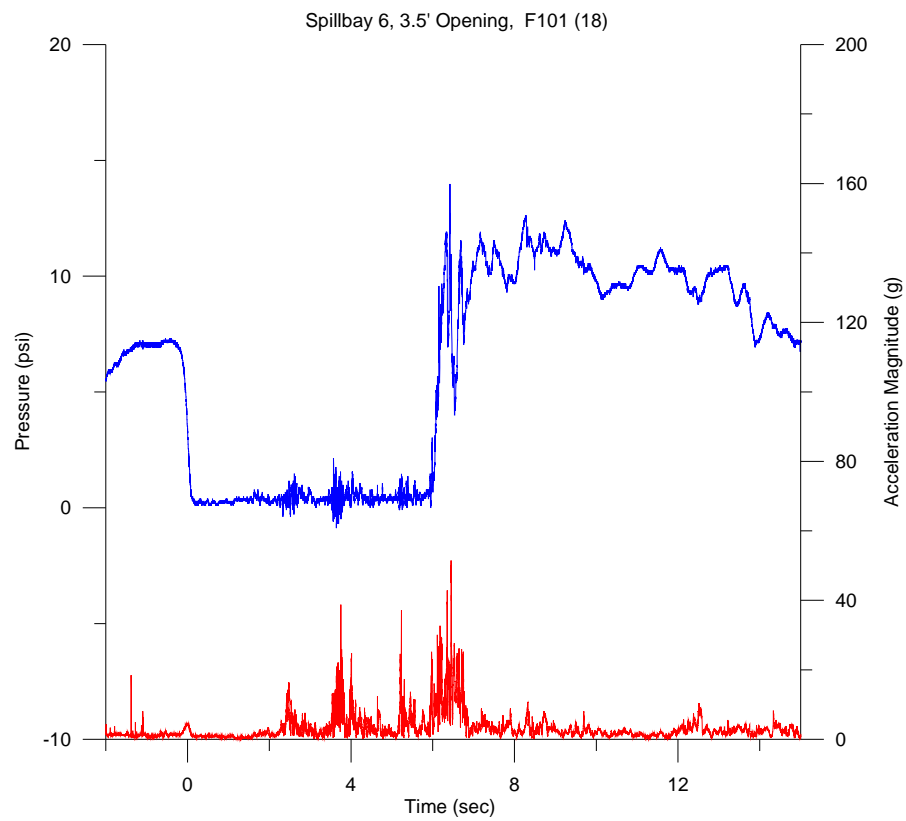
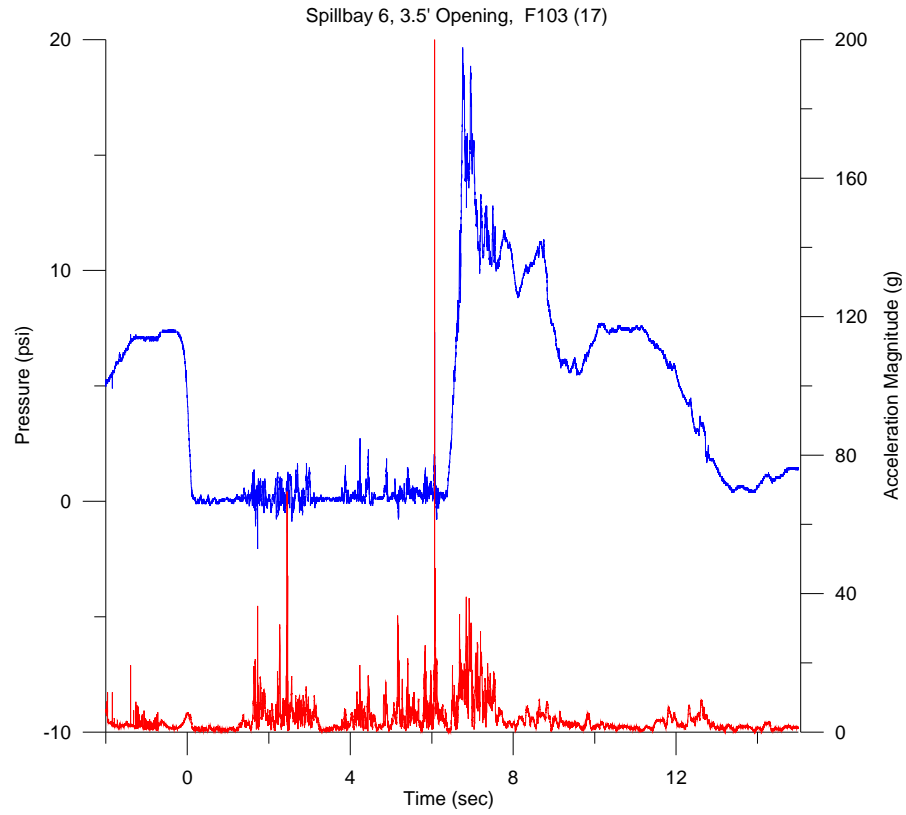


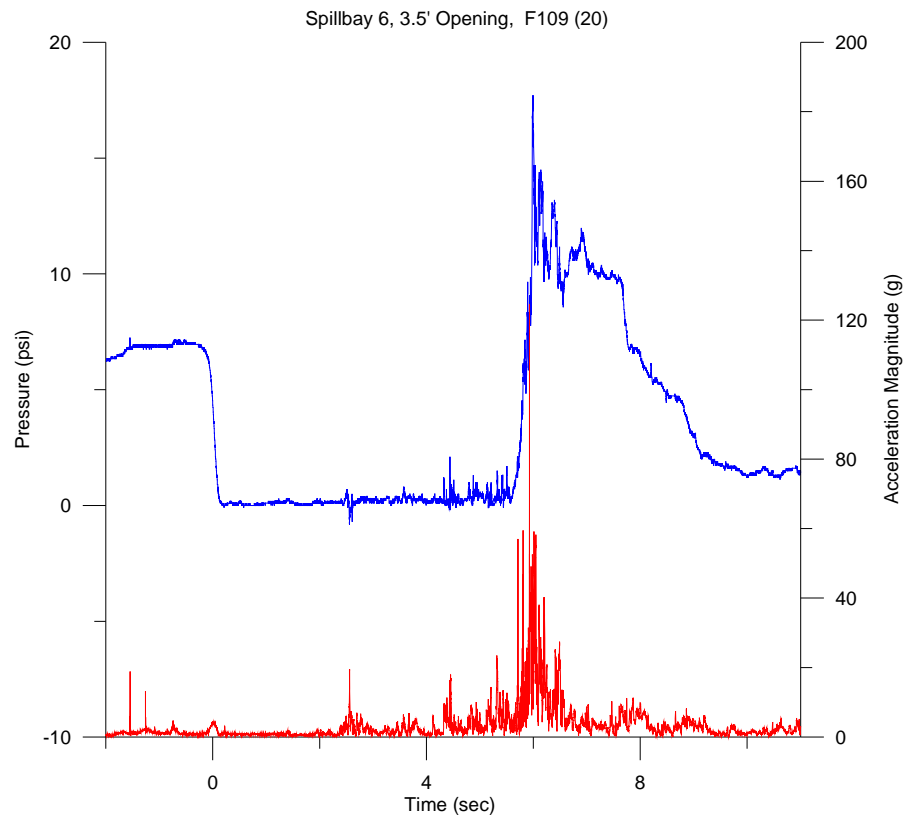
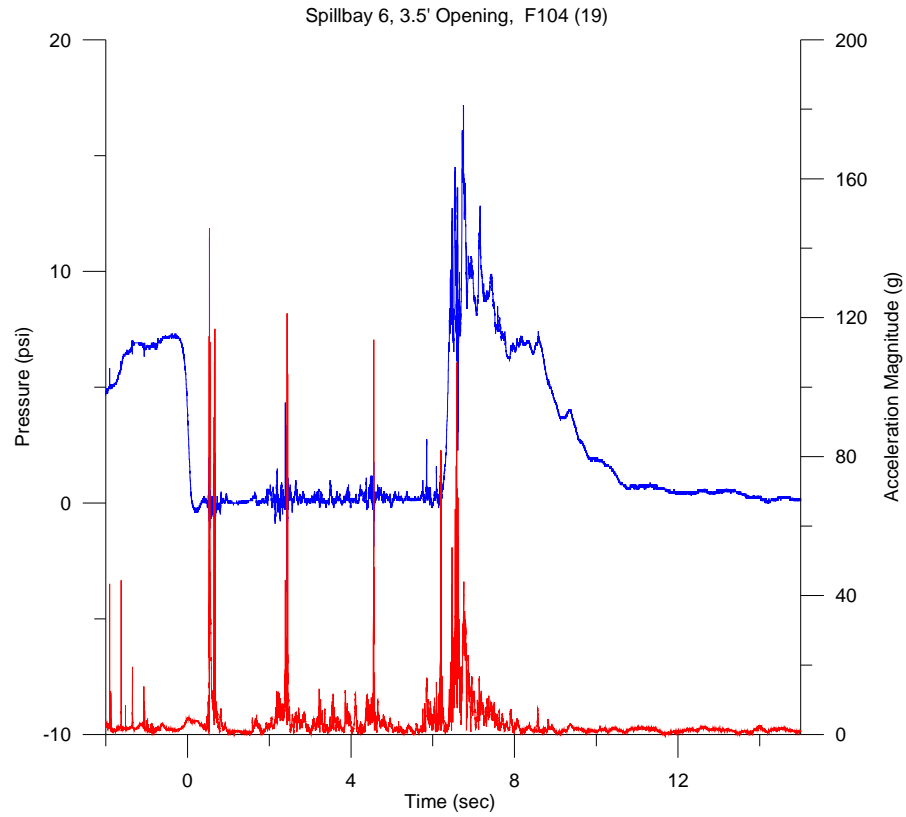


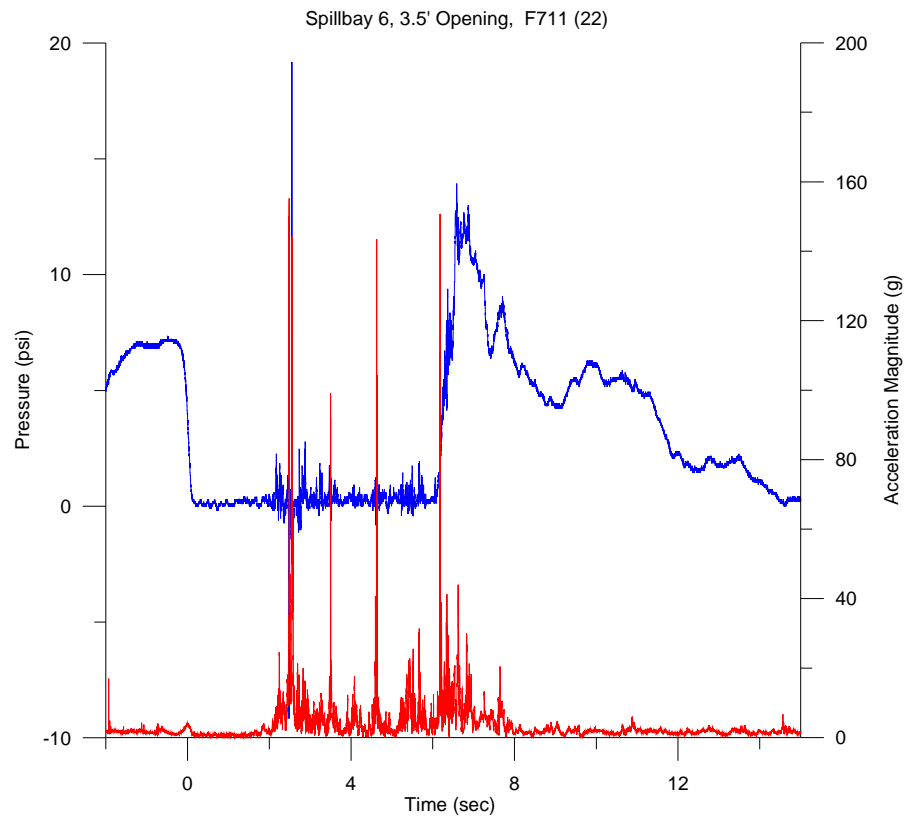
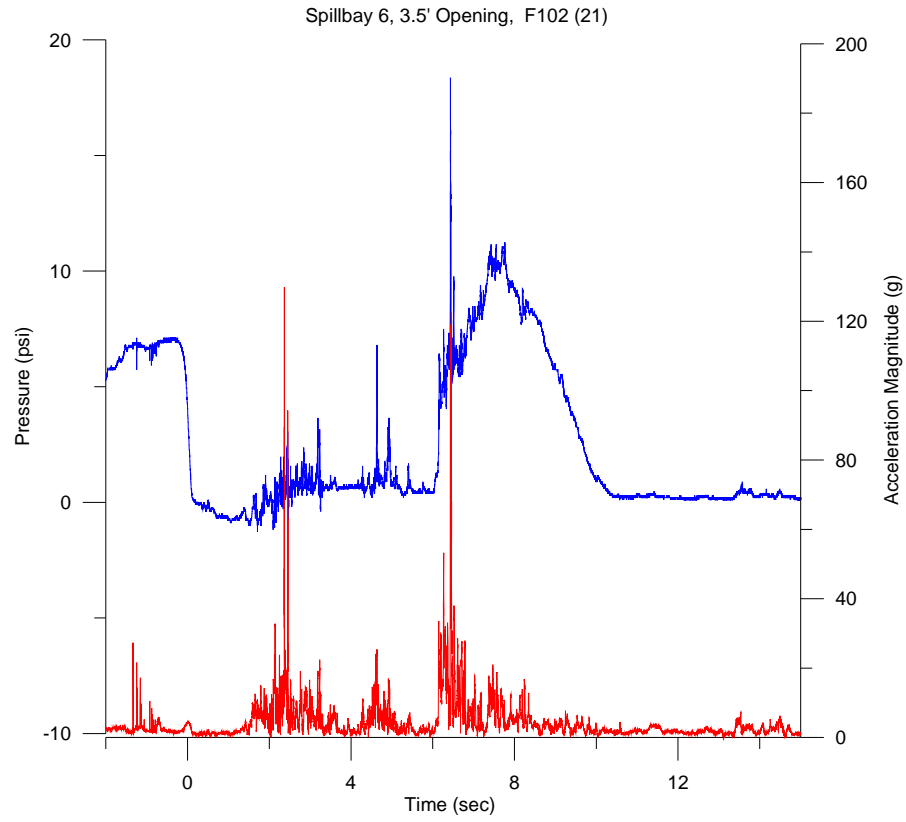


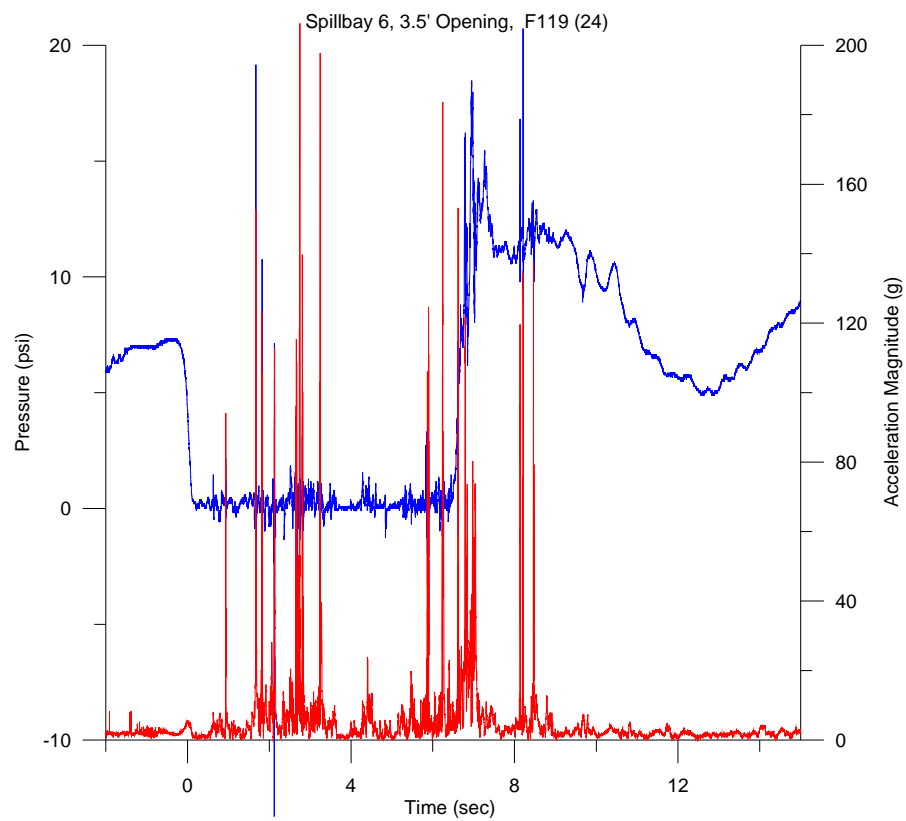
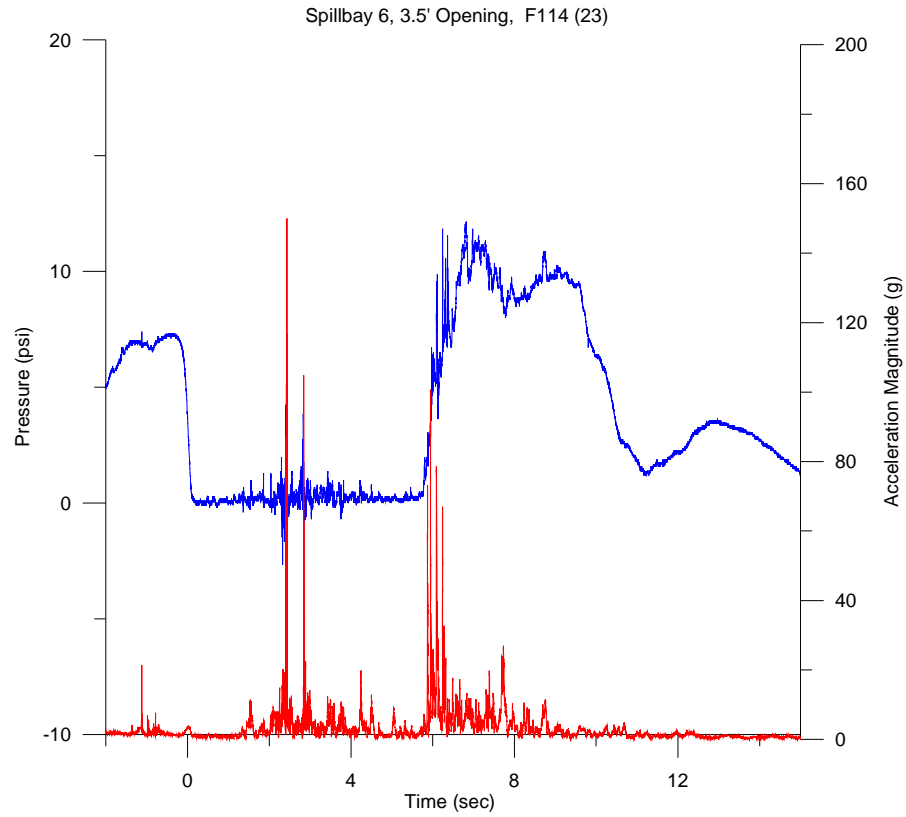








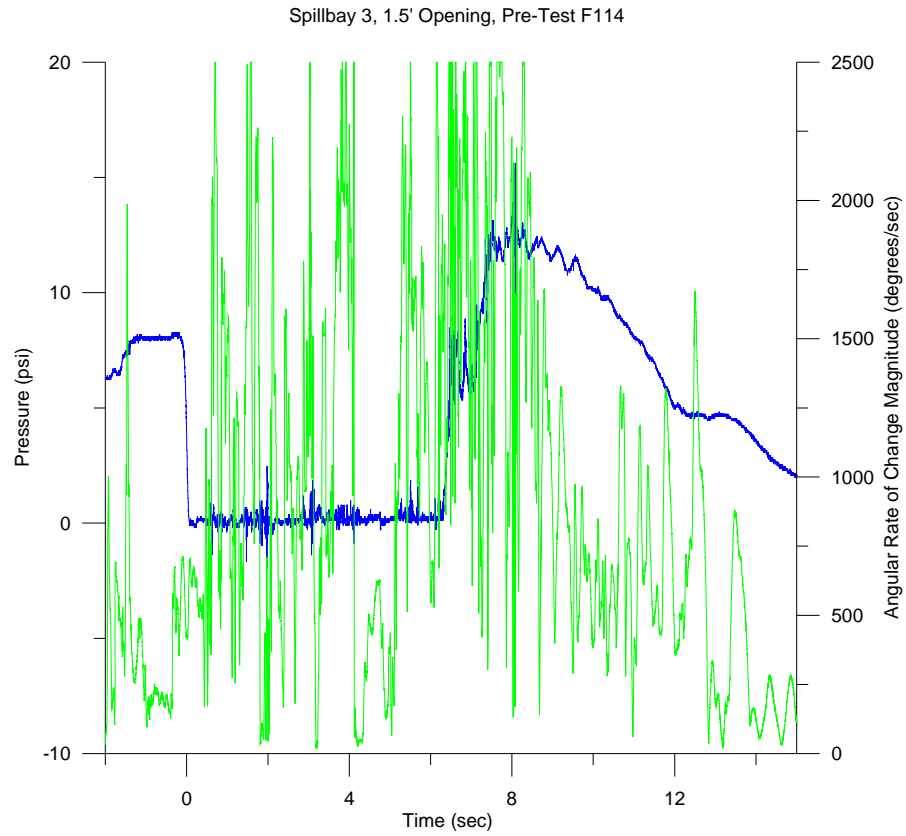


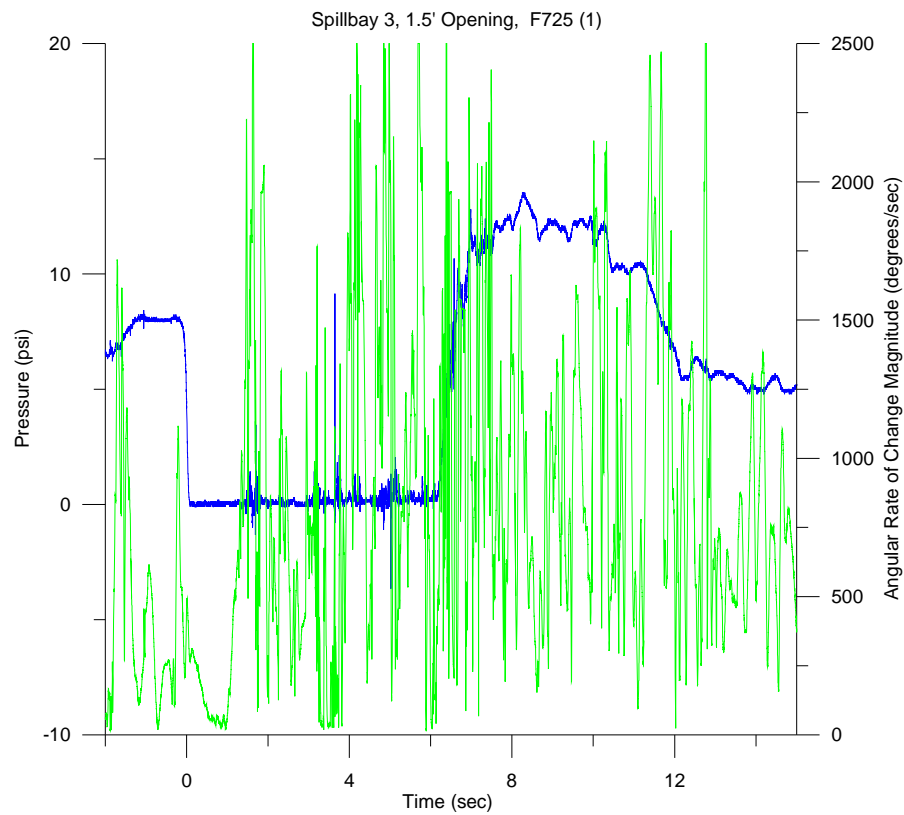
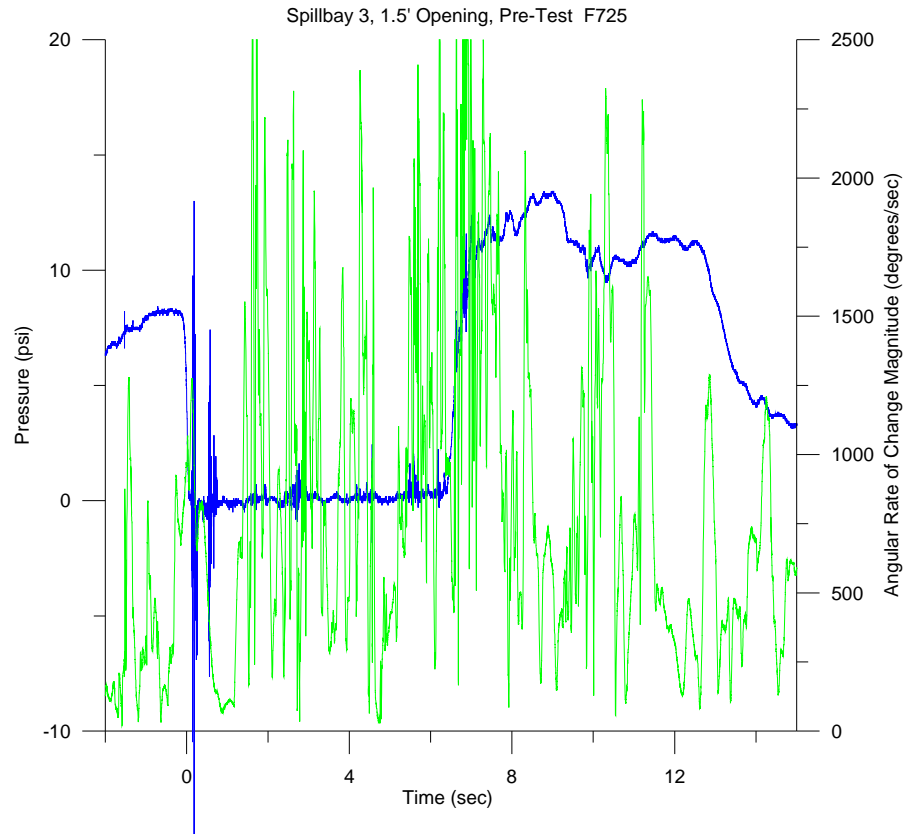


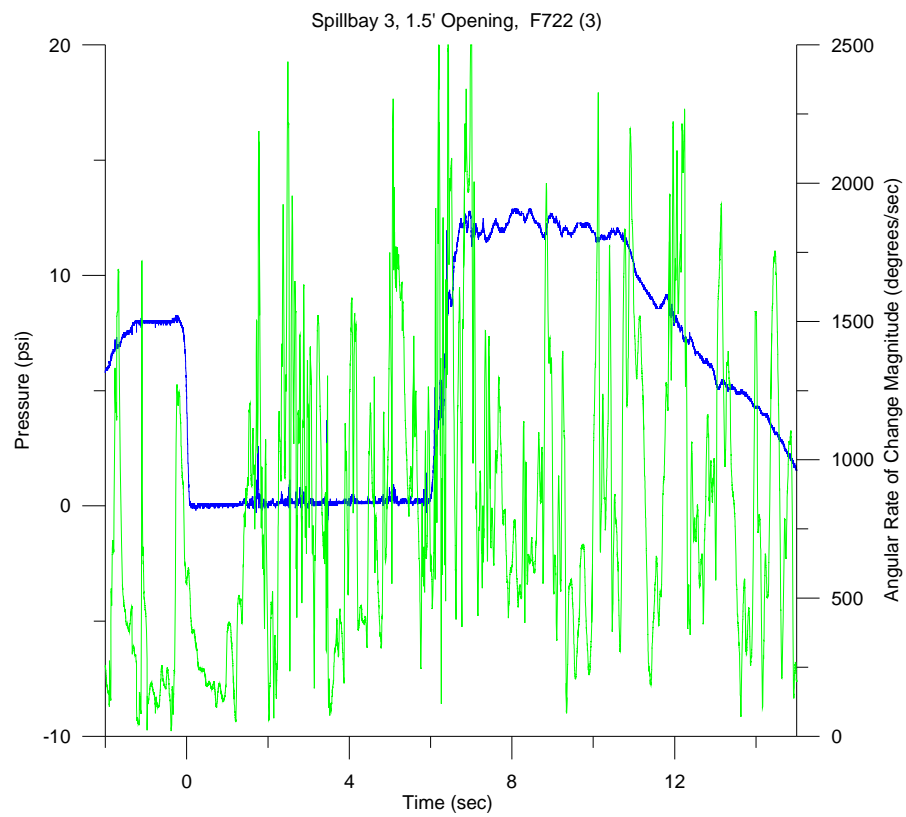
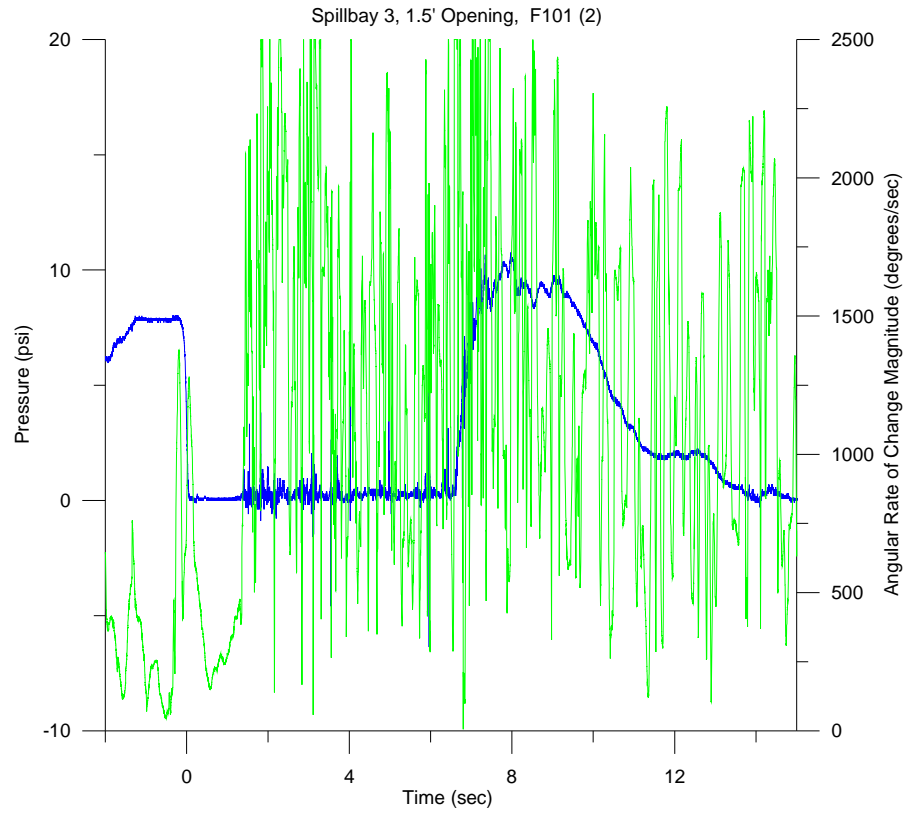
Appendix D

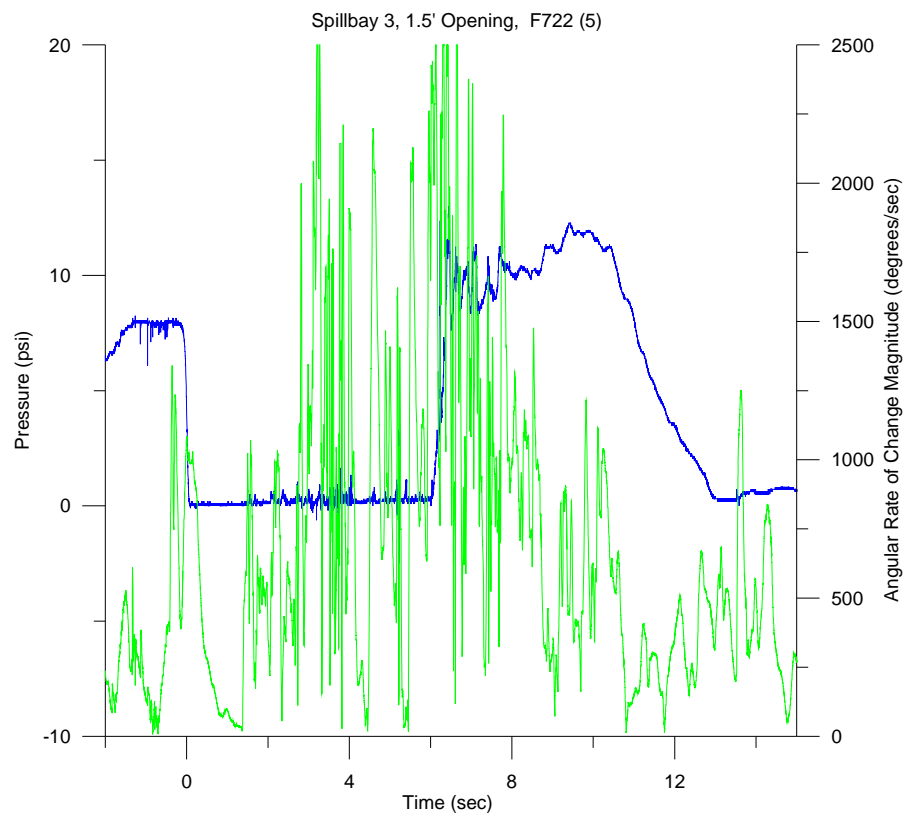
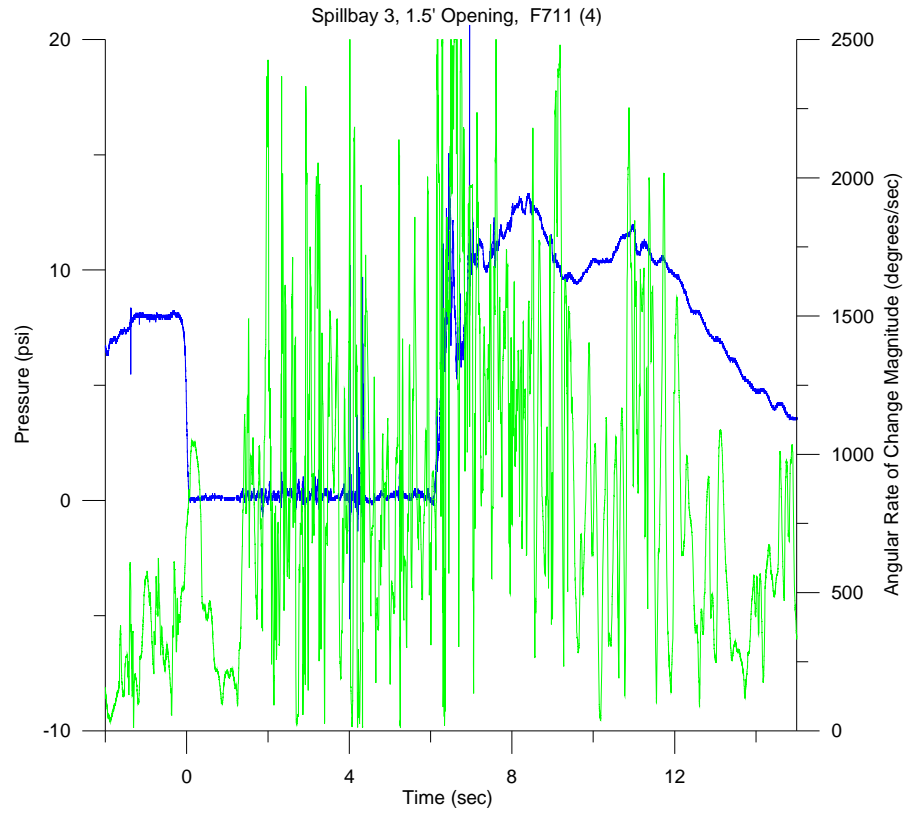
Pressure and Angular Rate-of-Change Time Histories of Each Sensor Fish Release

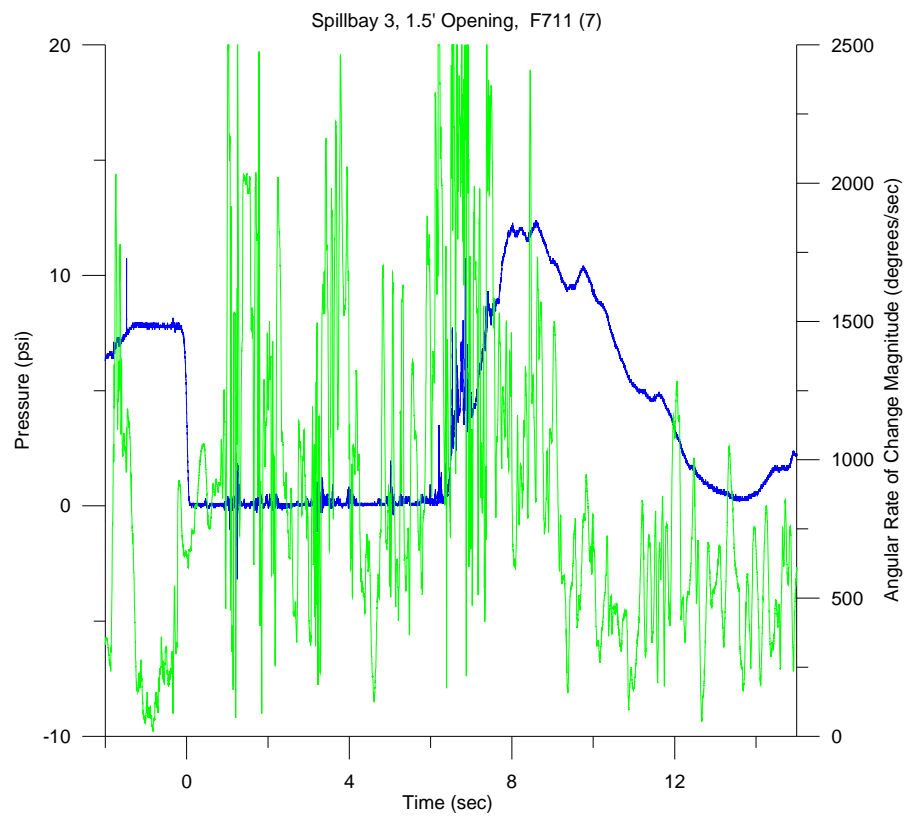
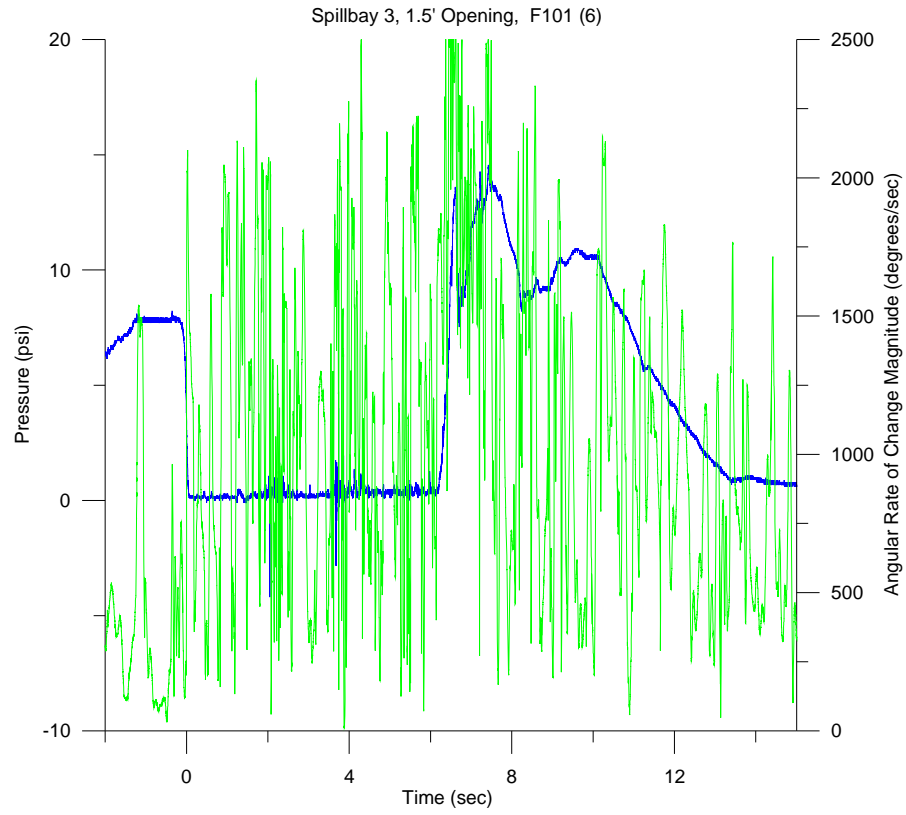
Spillbay 3, 1.5-ft Tainter Gate Opening

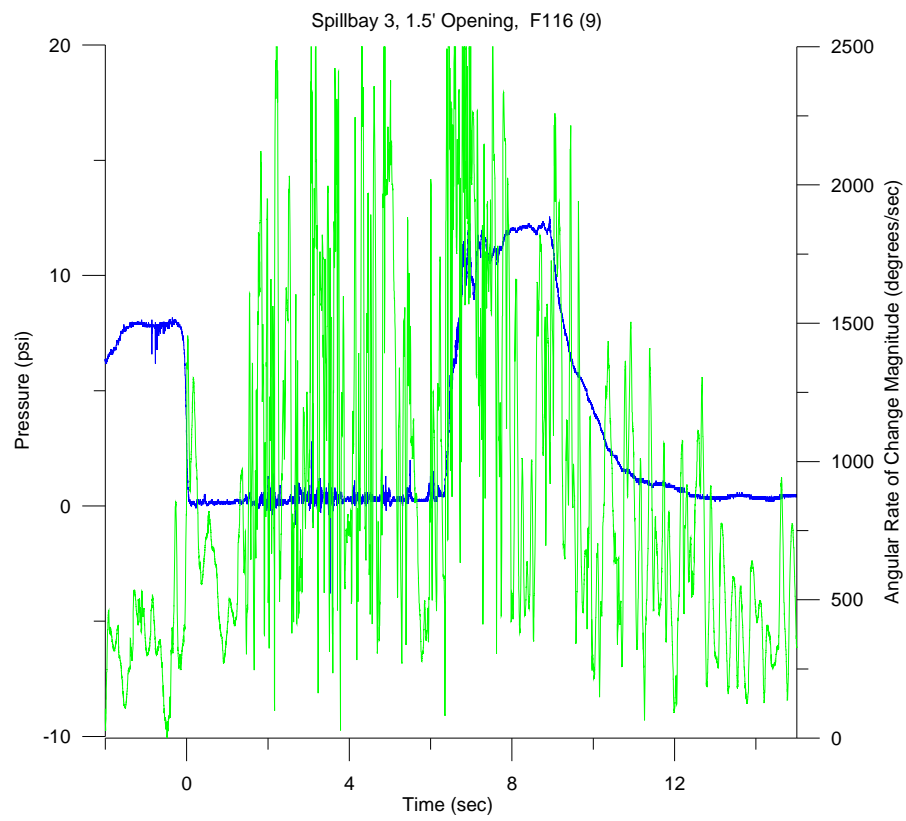
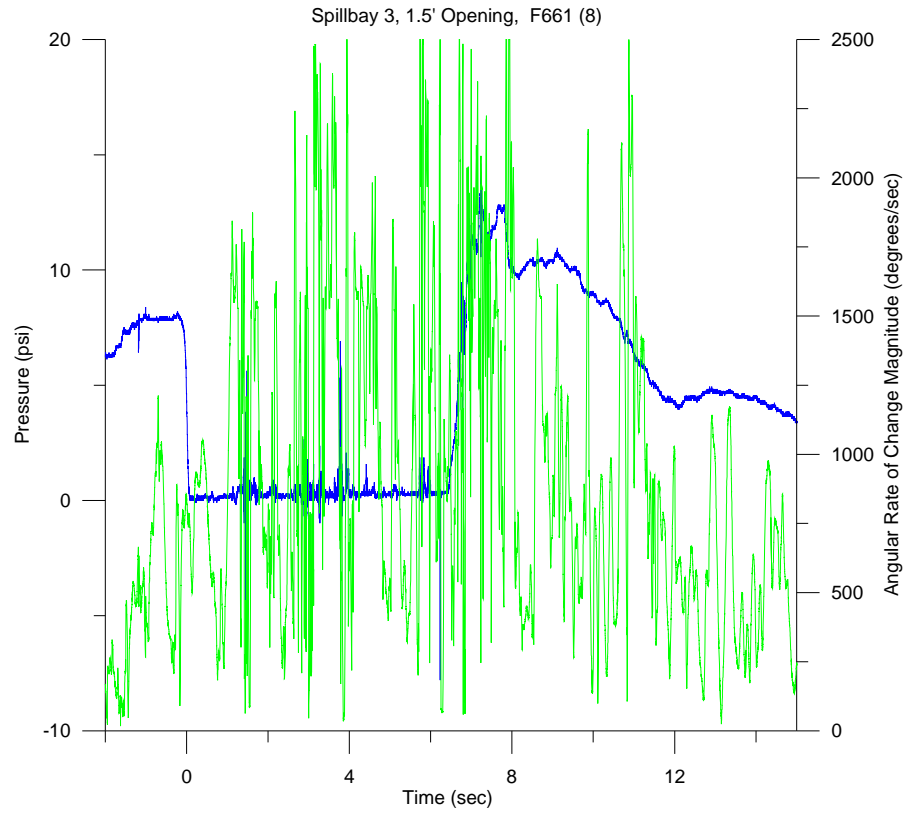


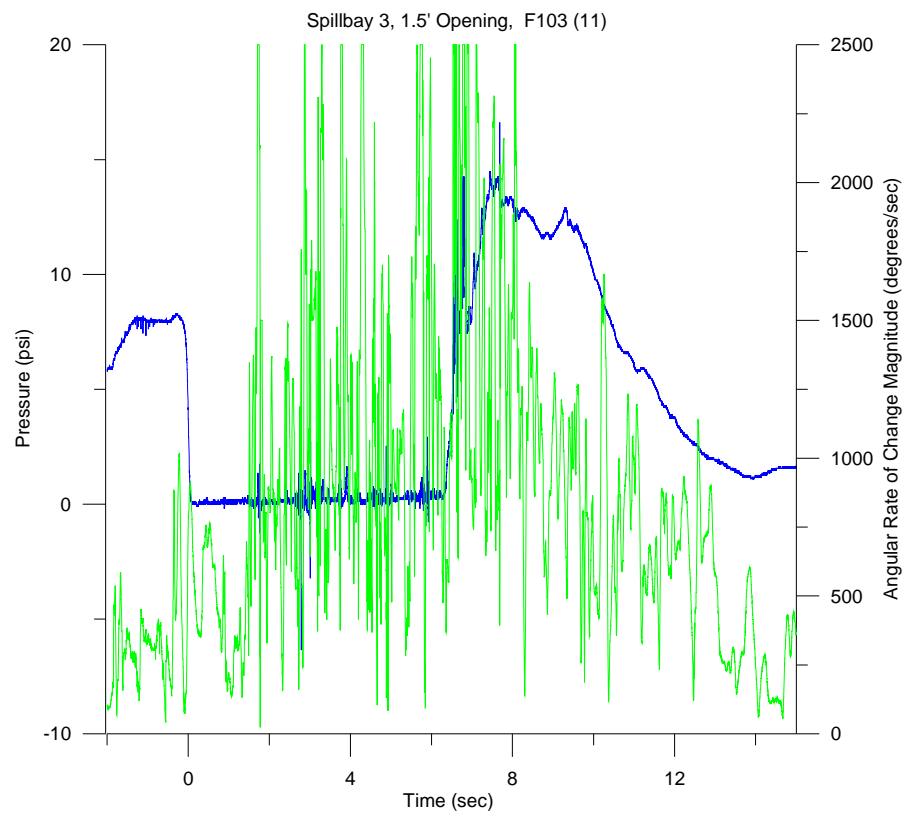
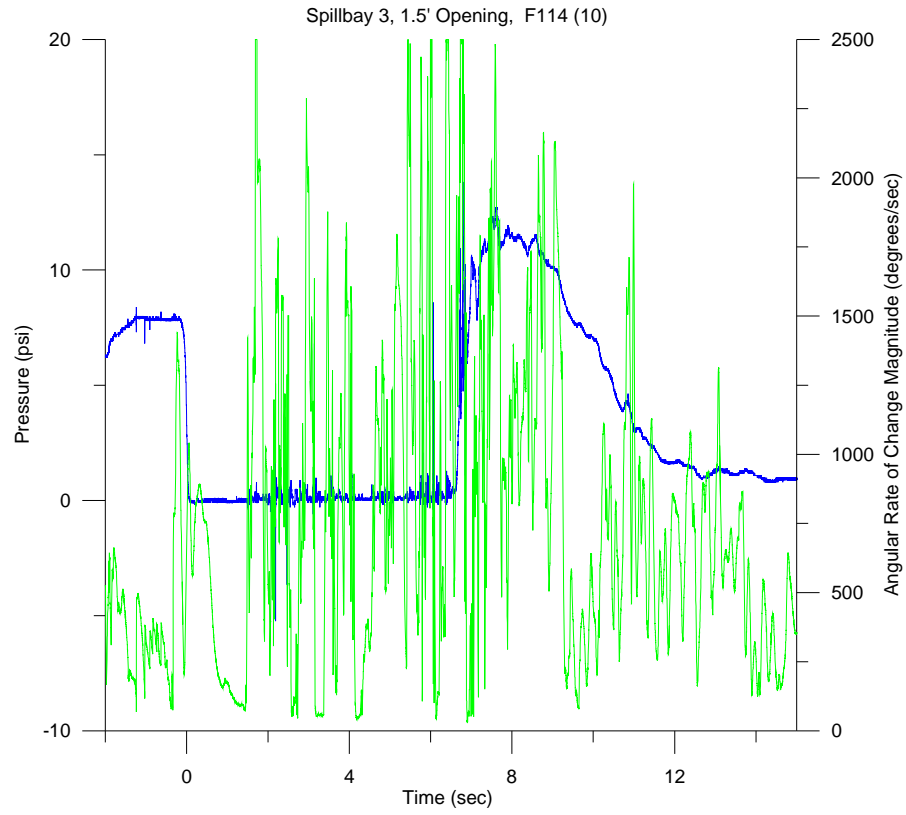


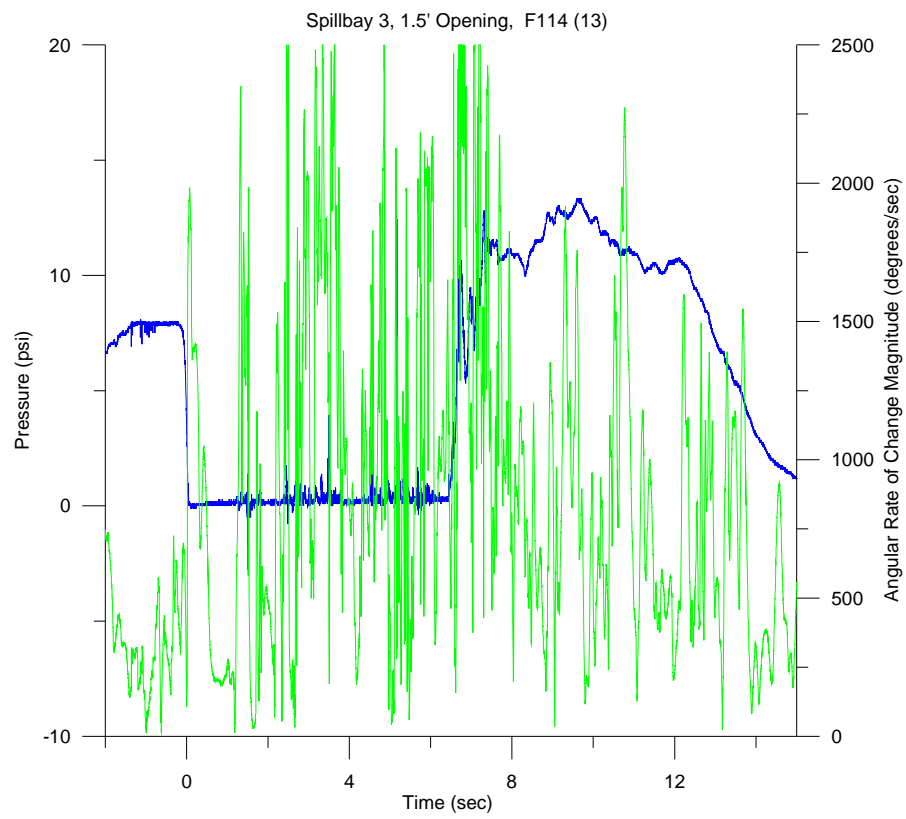
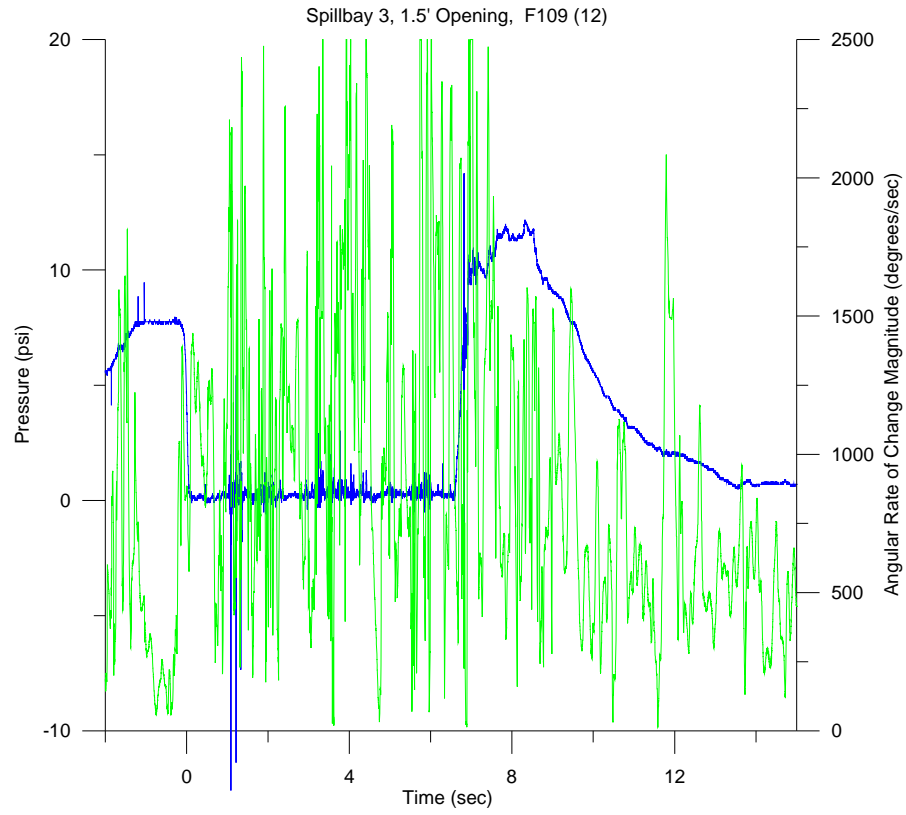


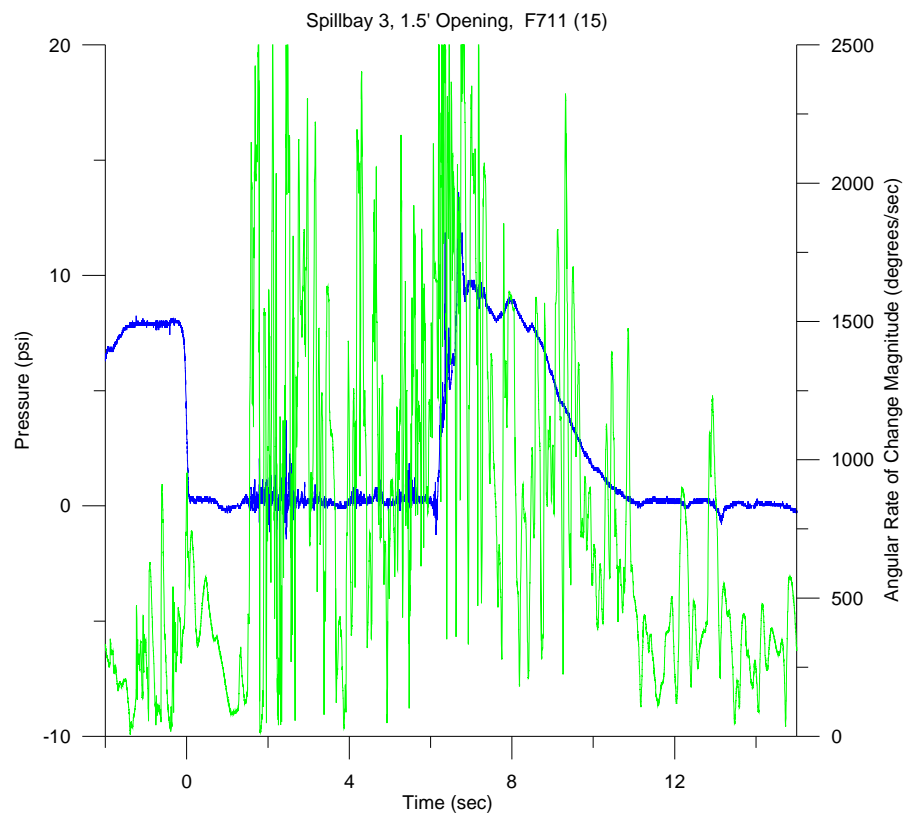
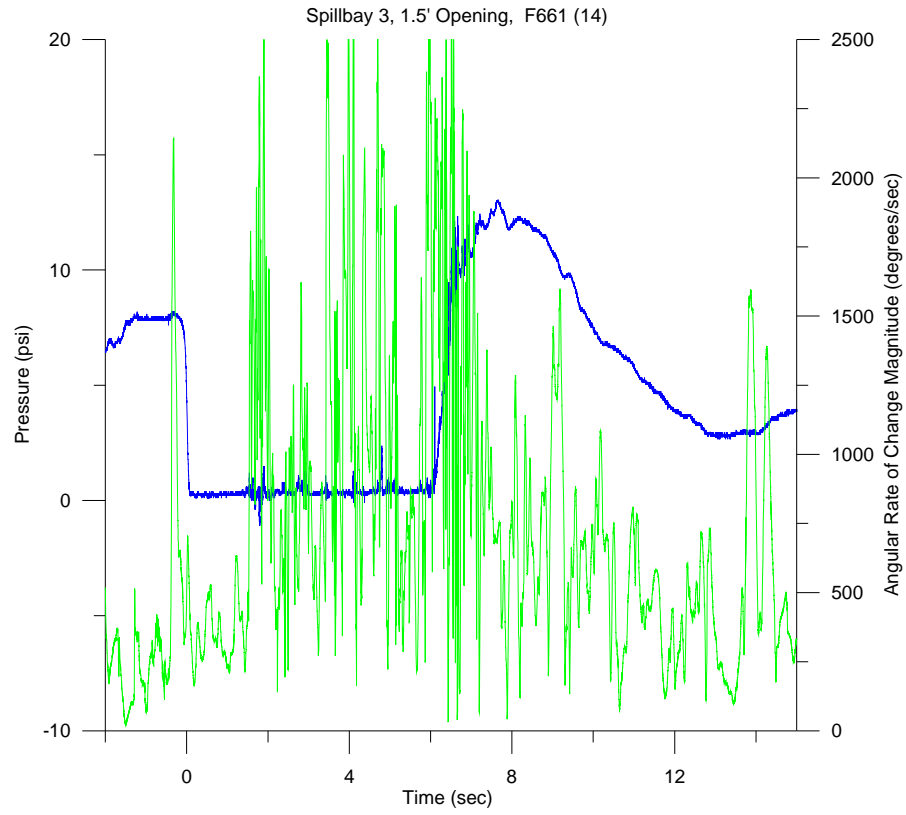


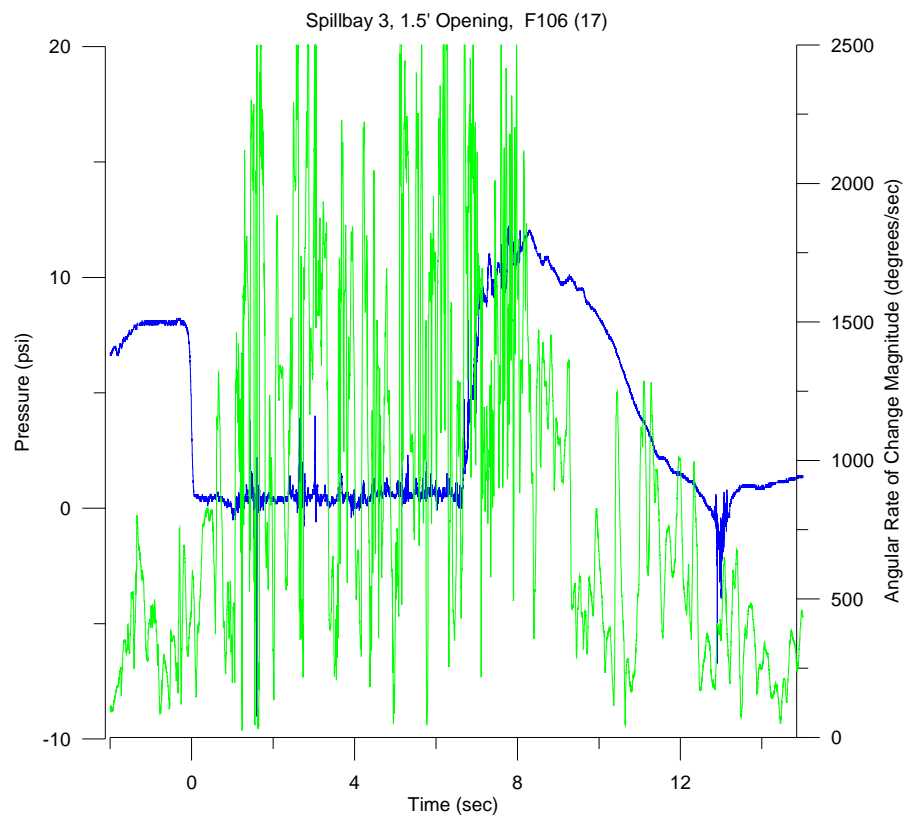
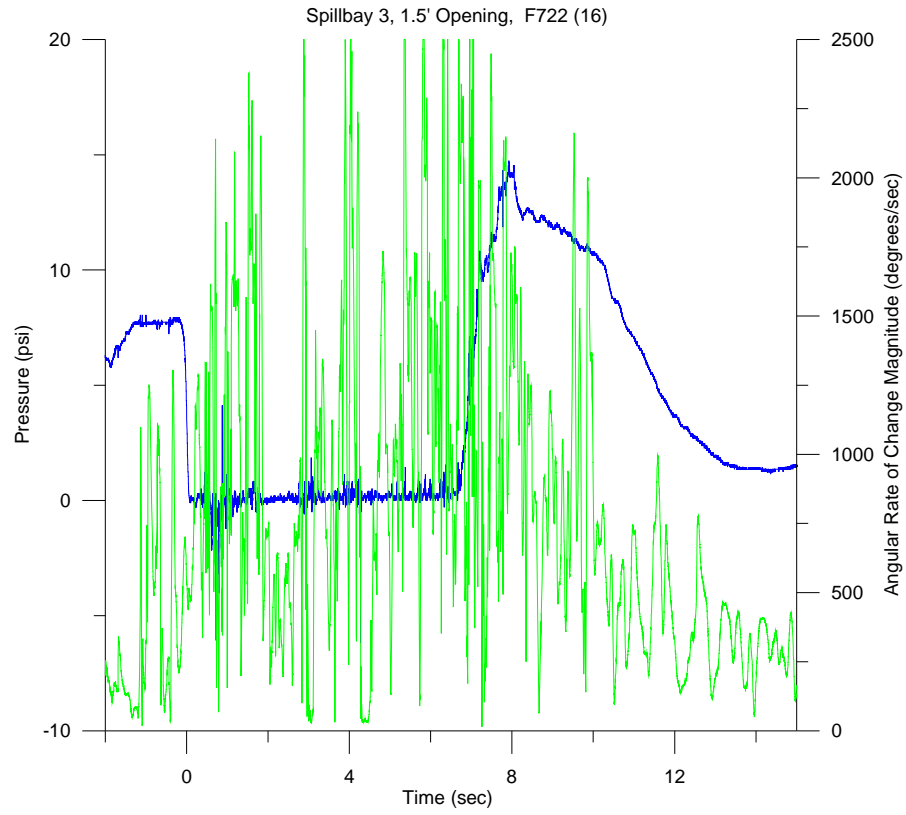


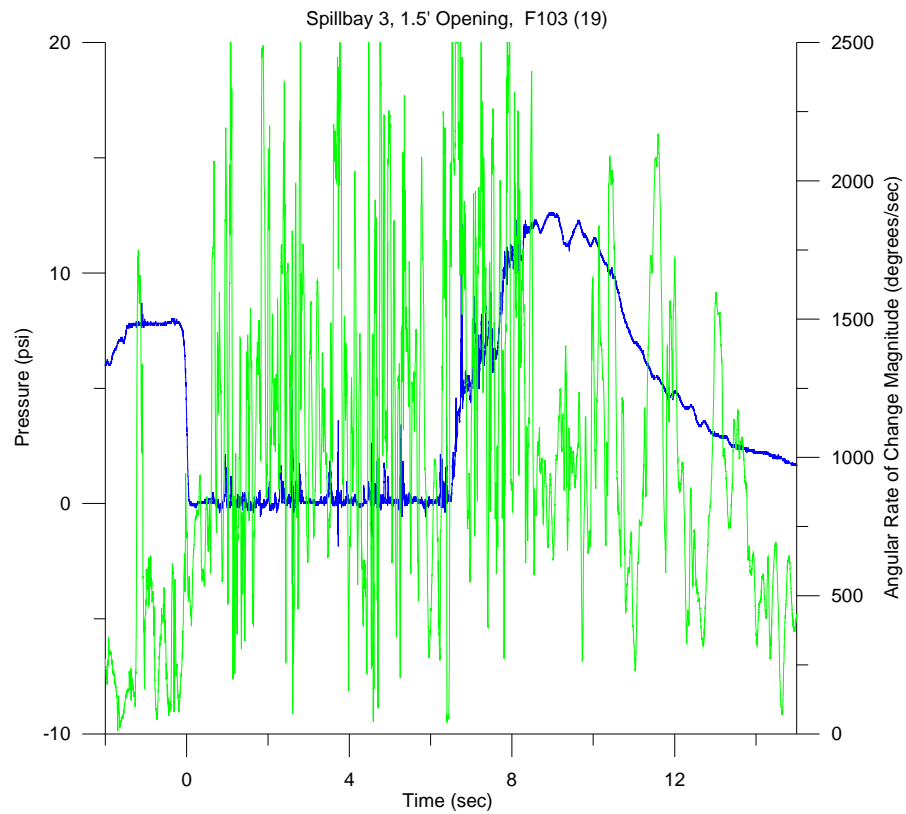
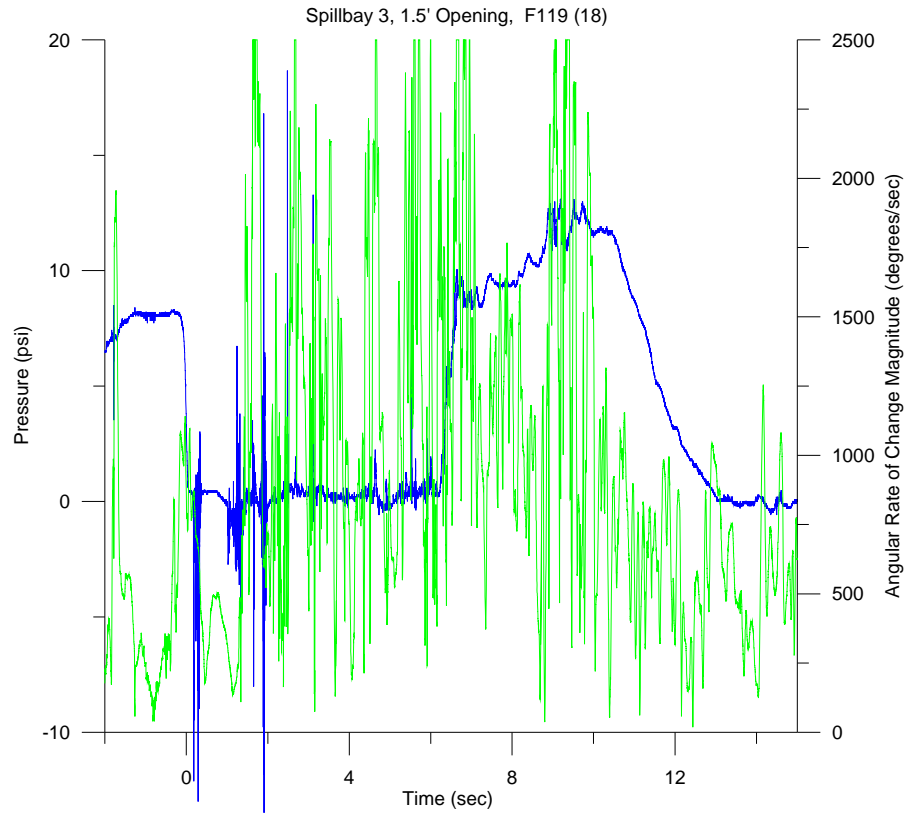


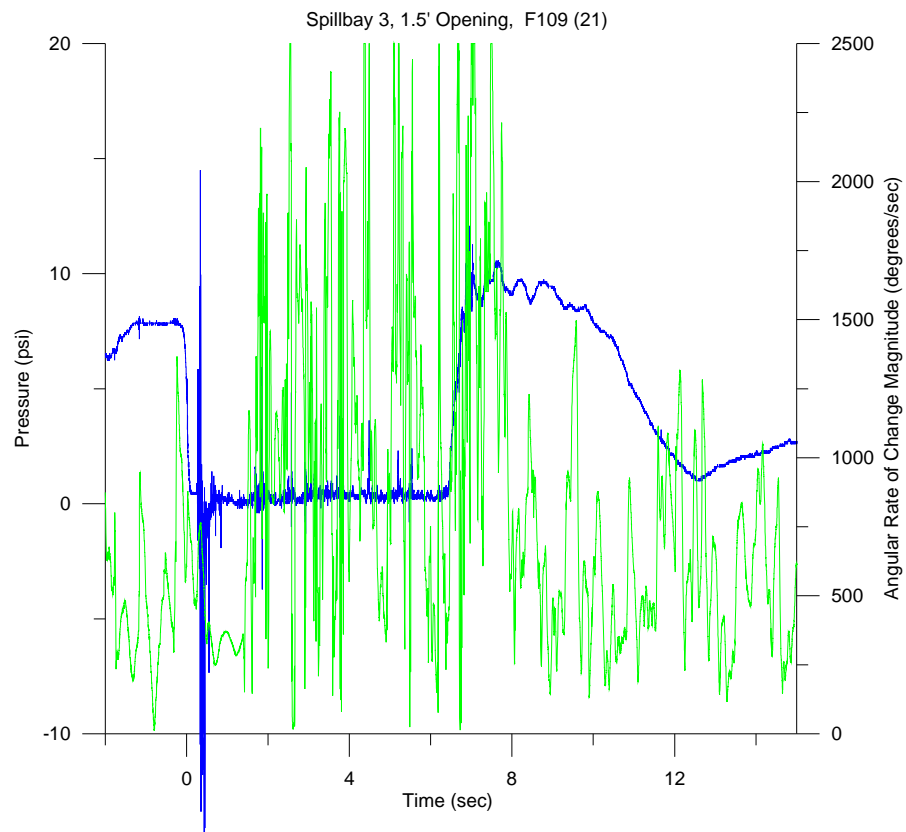
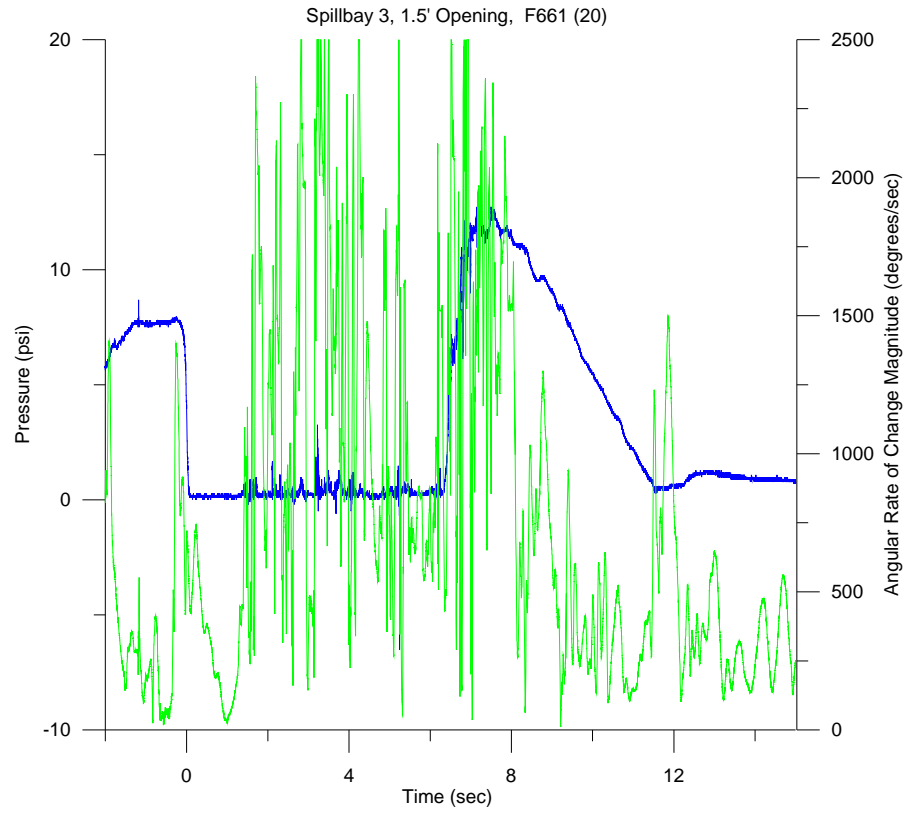


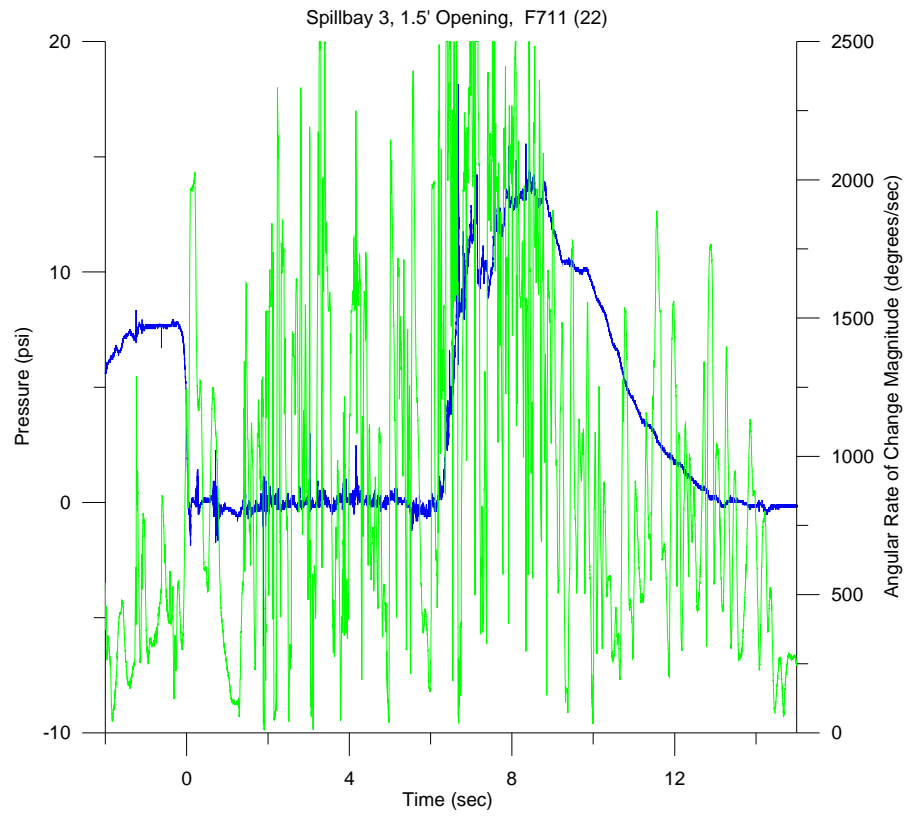




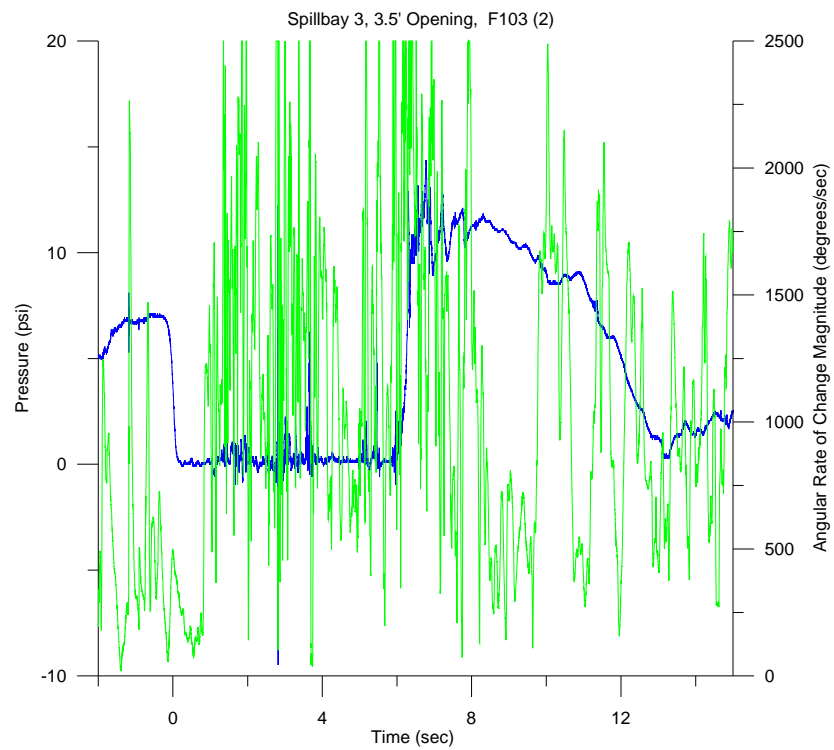
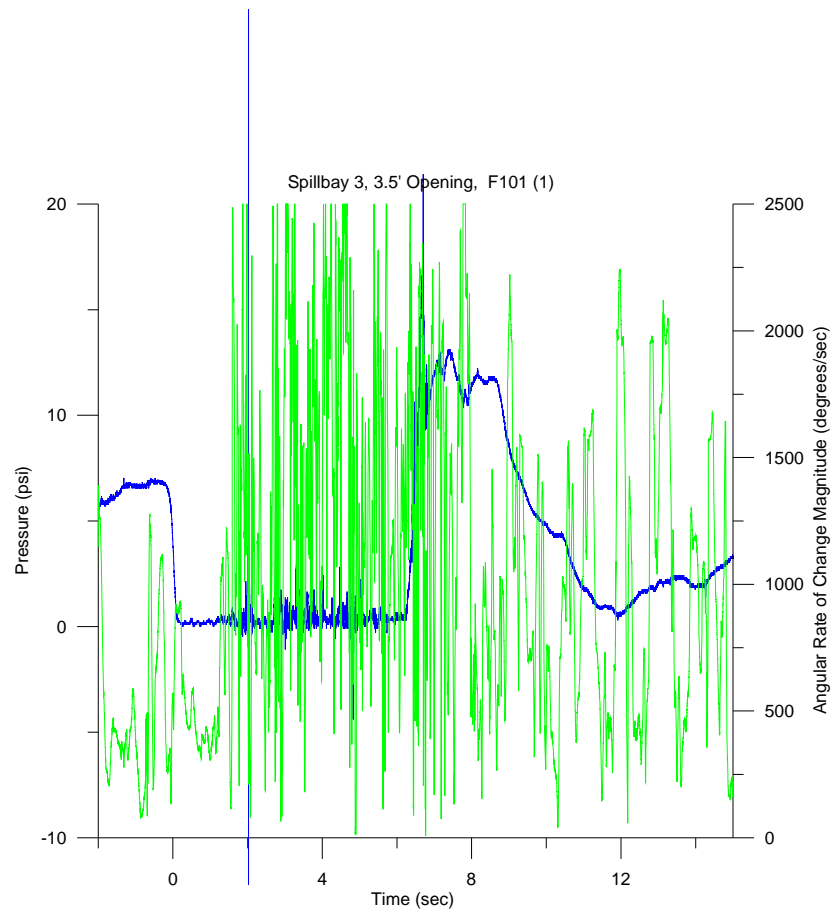


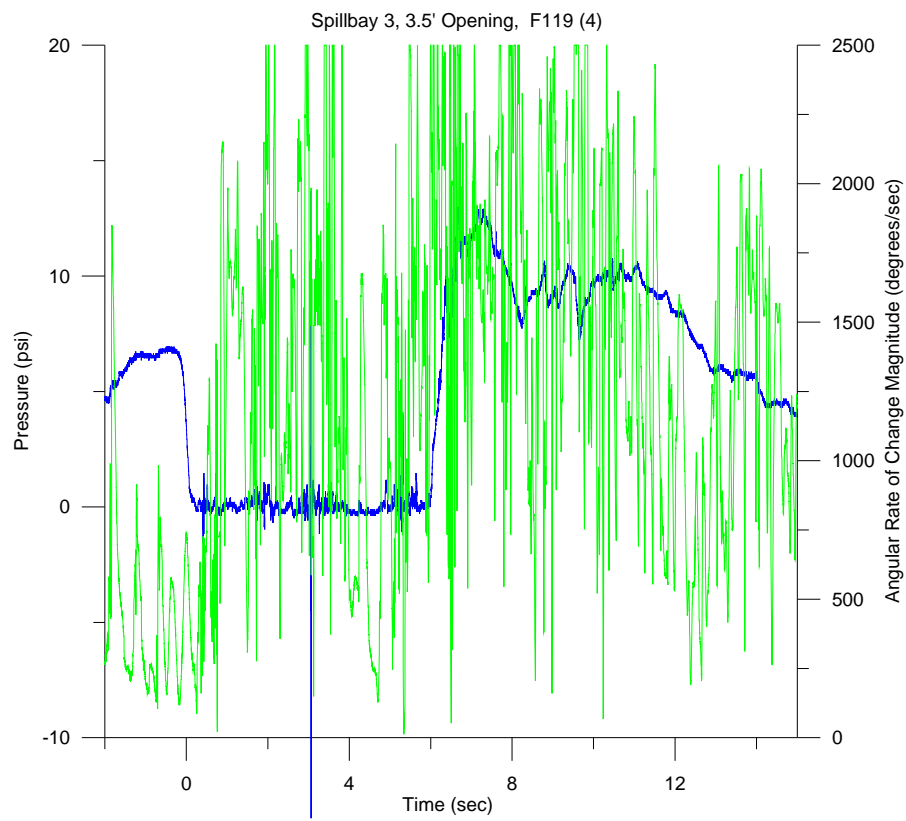
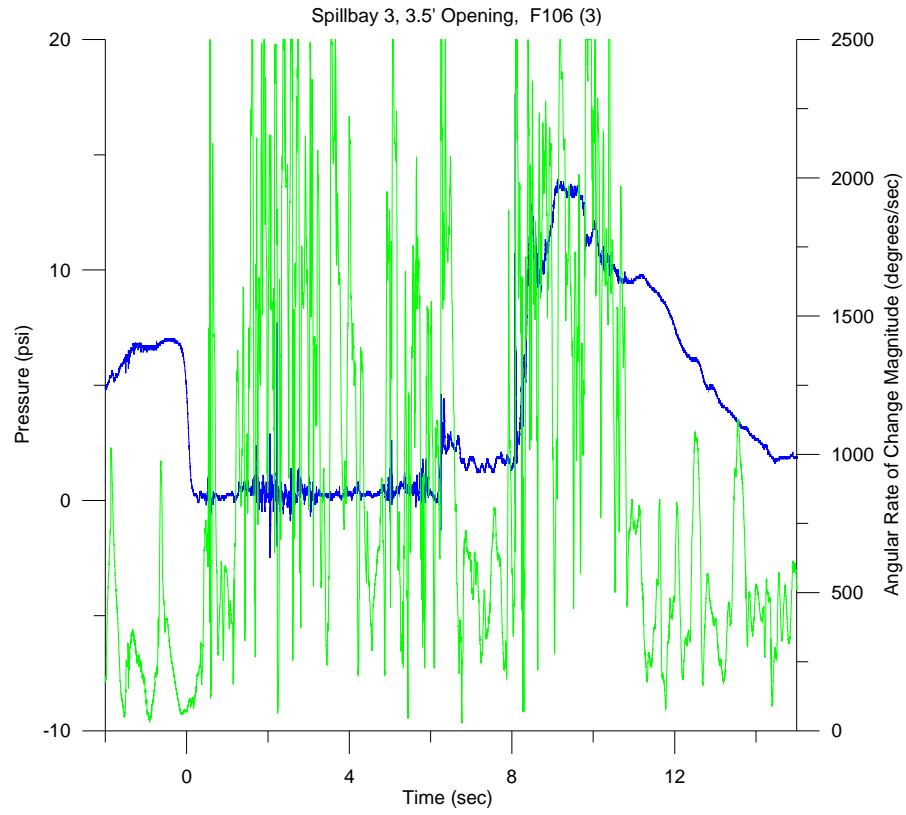


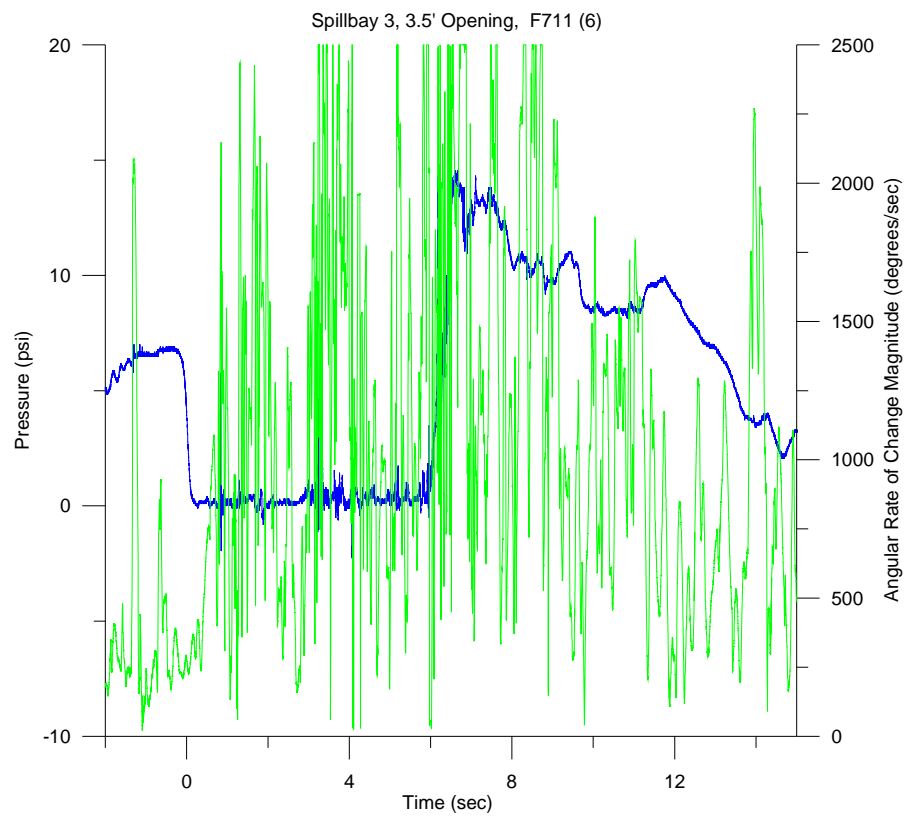
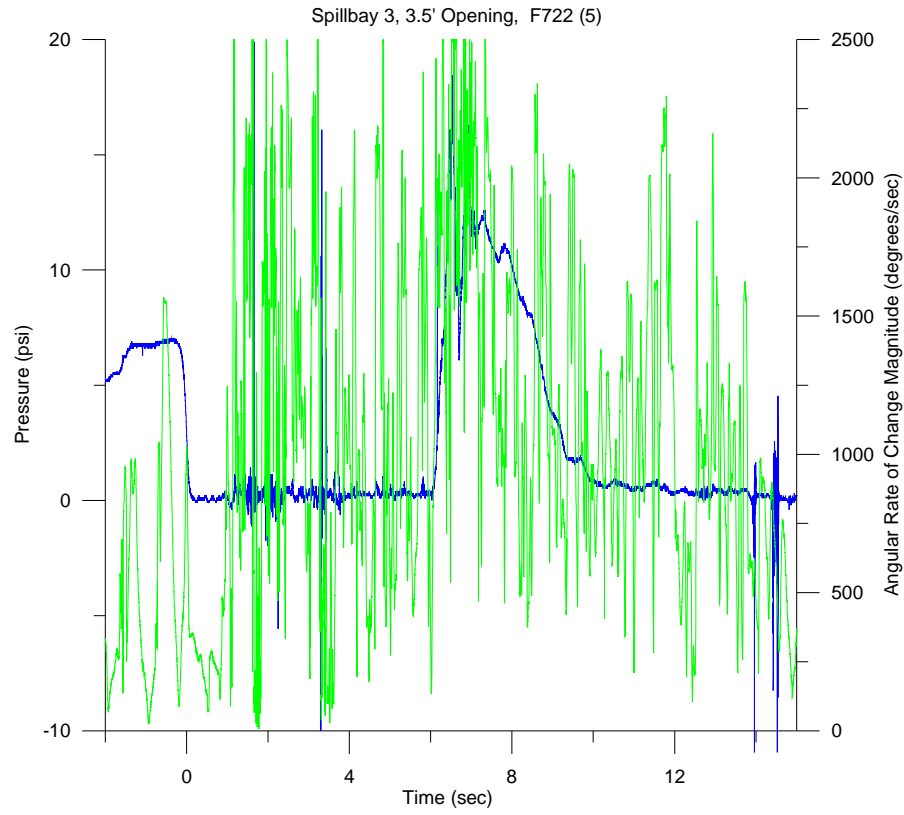


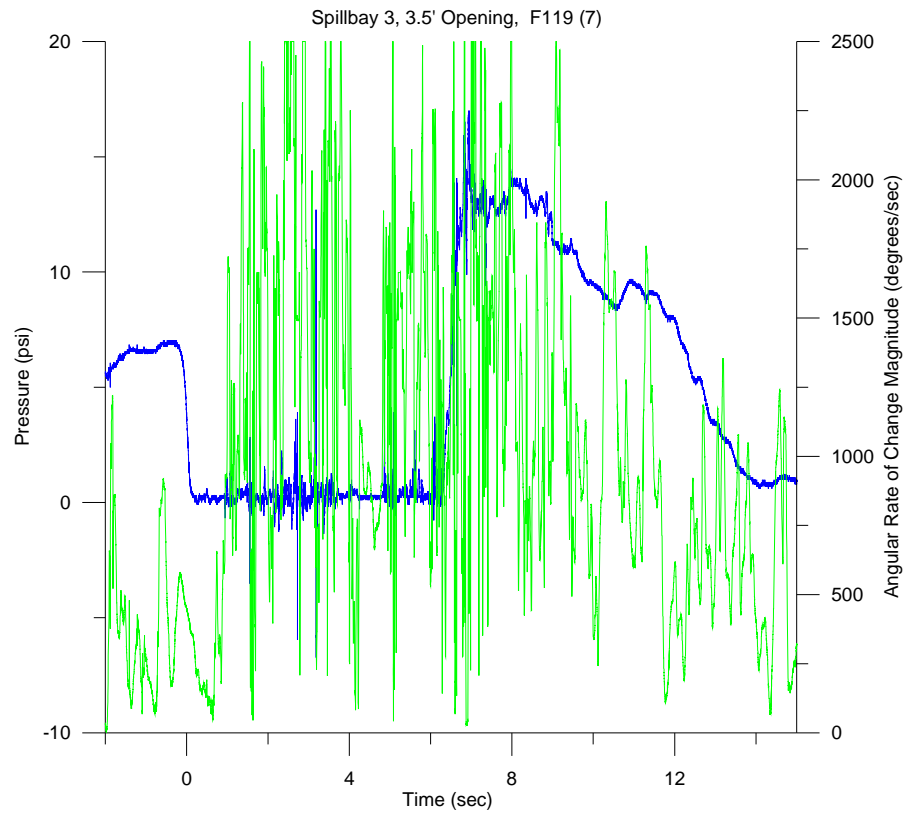


Spillbay 3, 3.5-ft Tainter Gate Opening

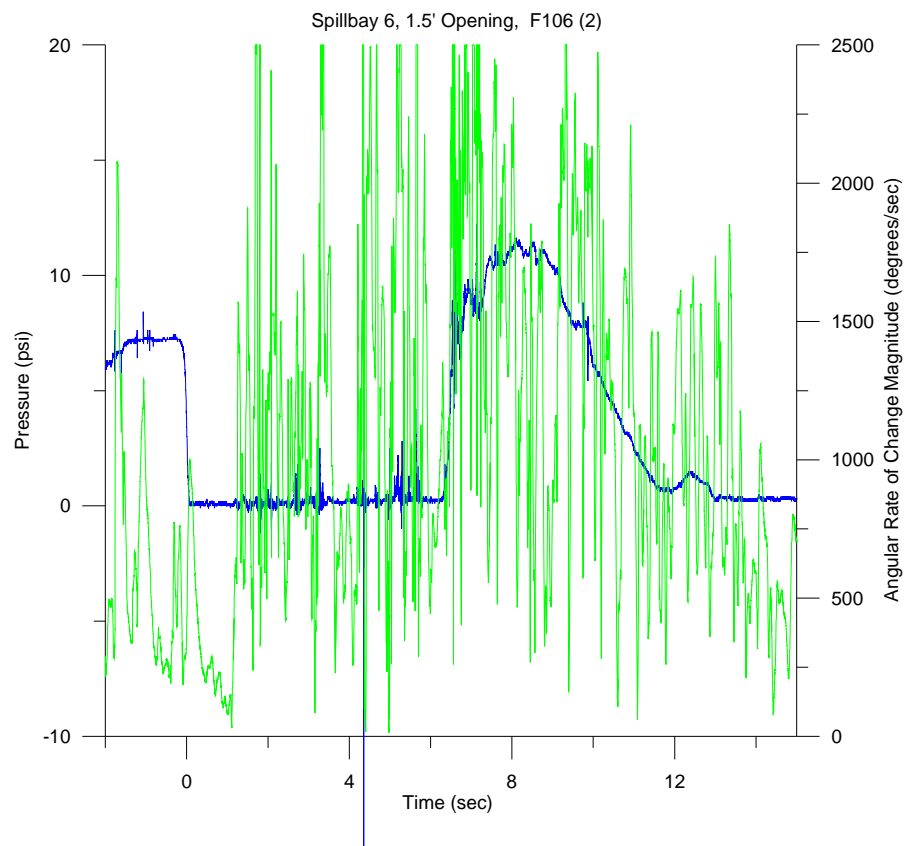
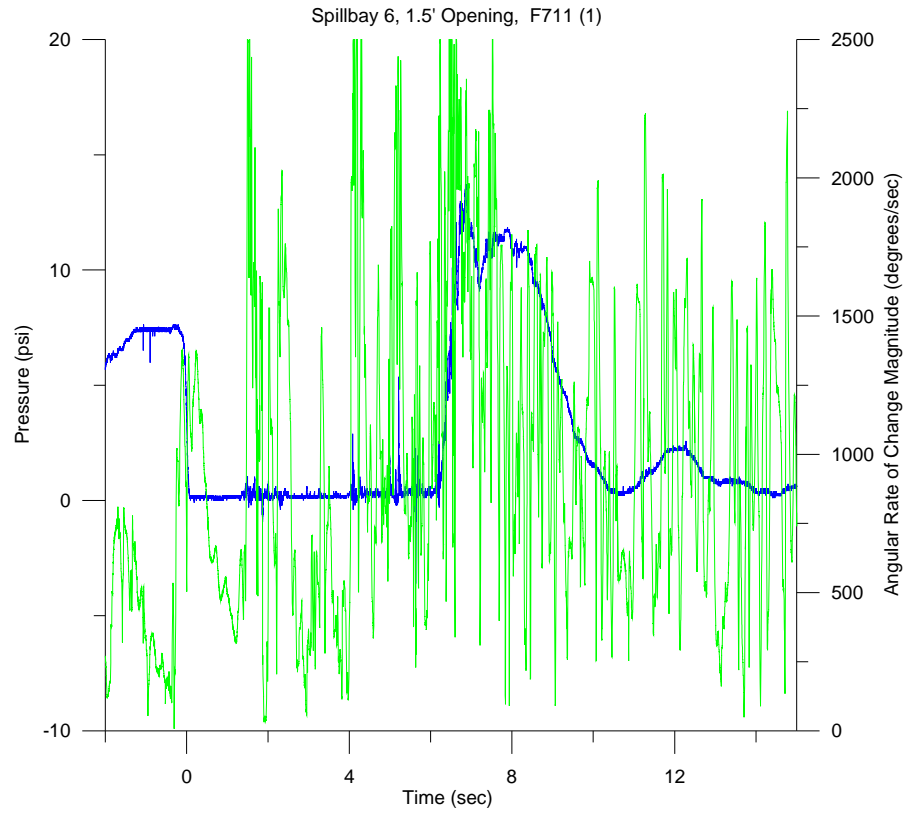


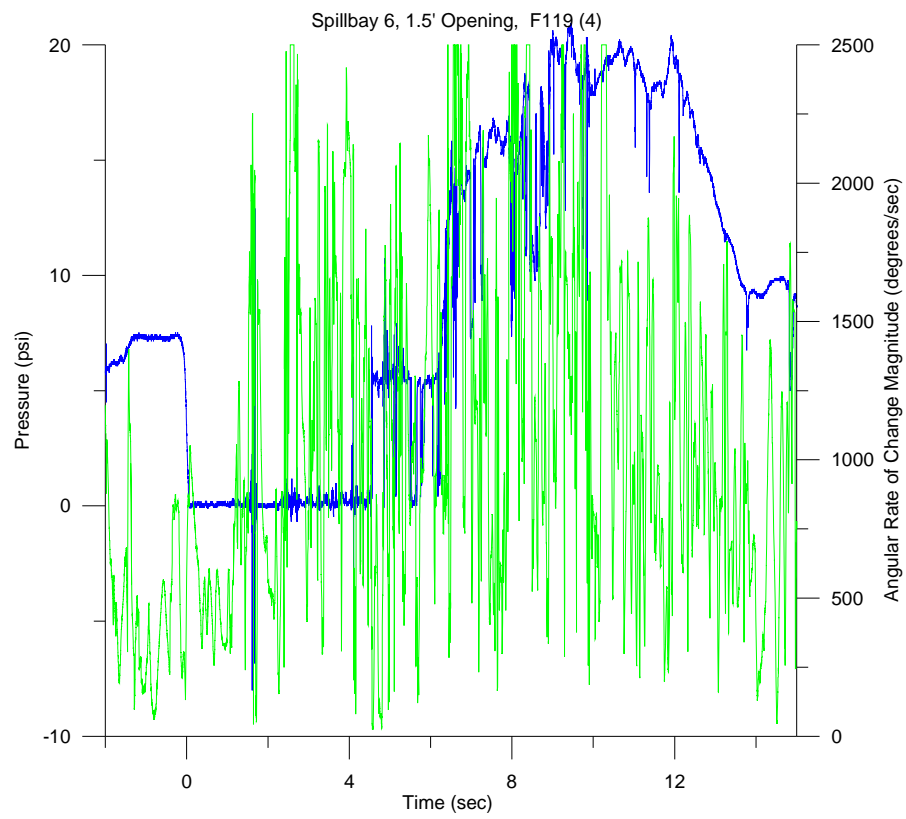
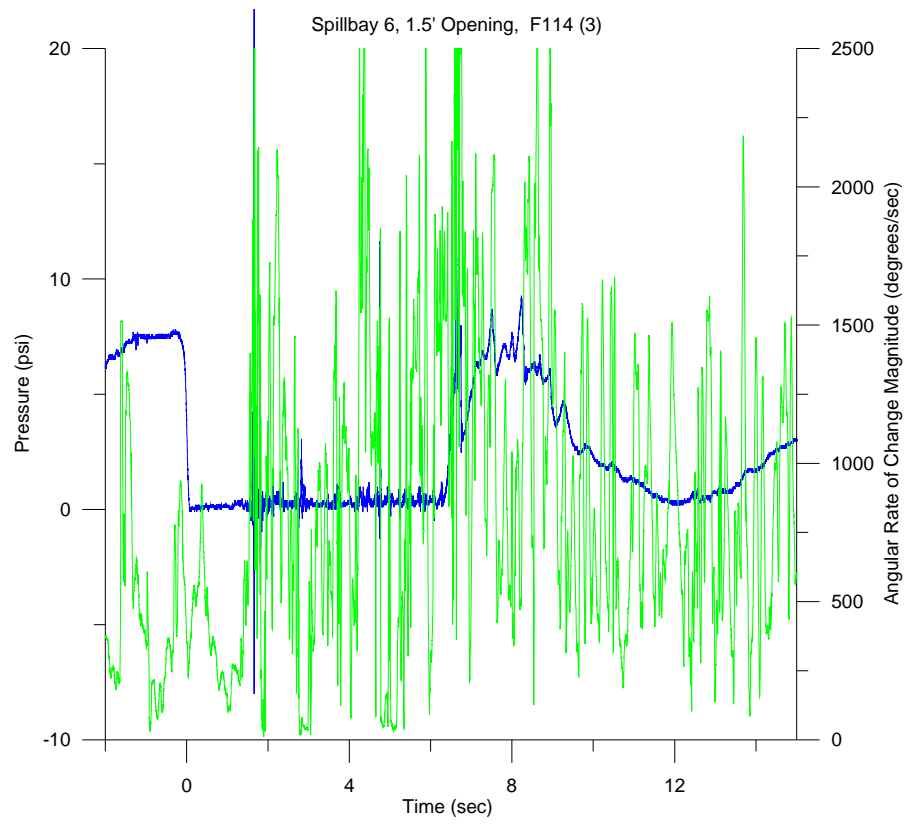


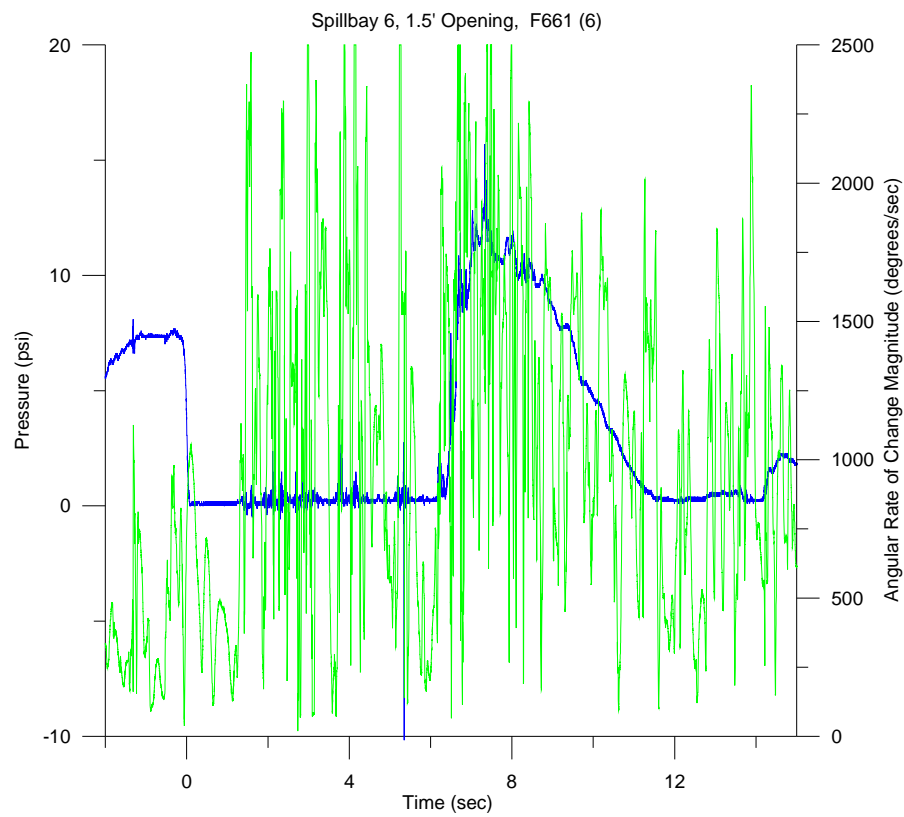
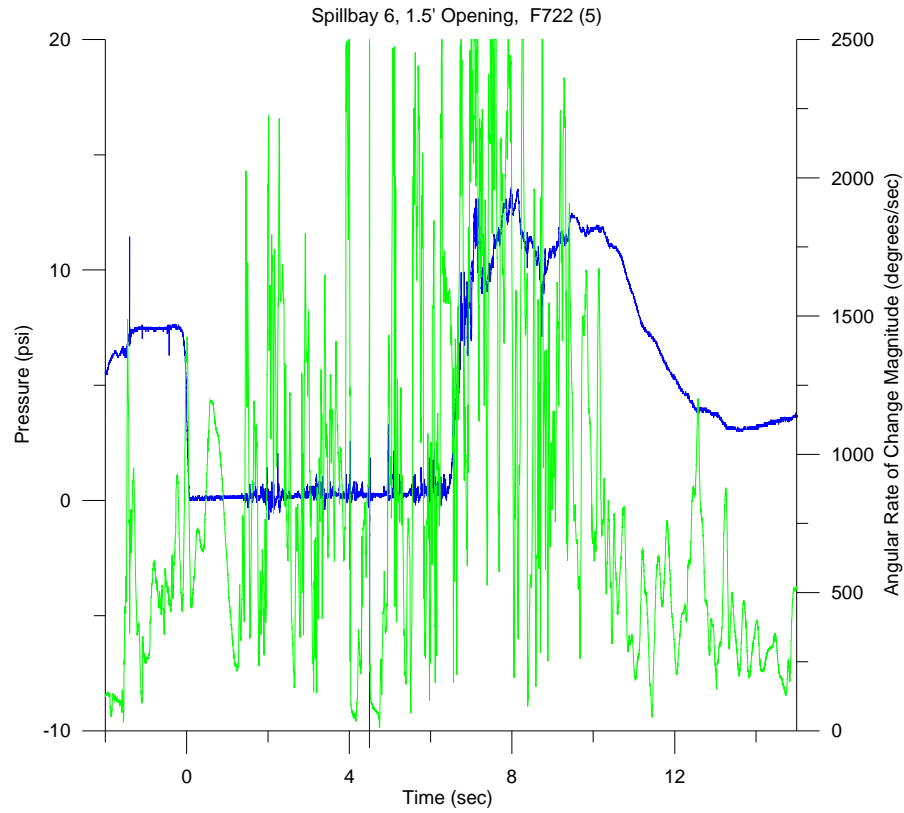


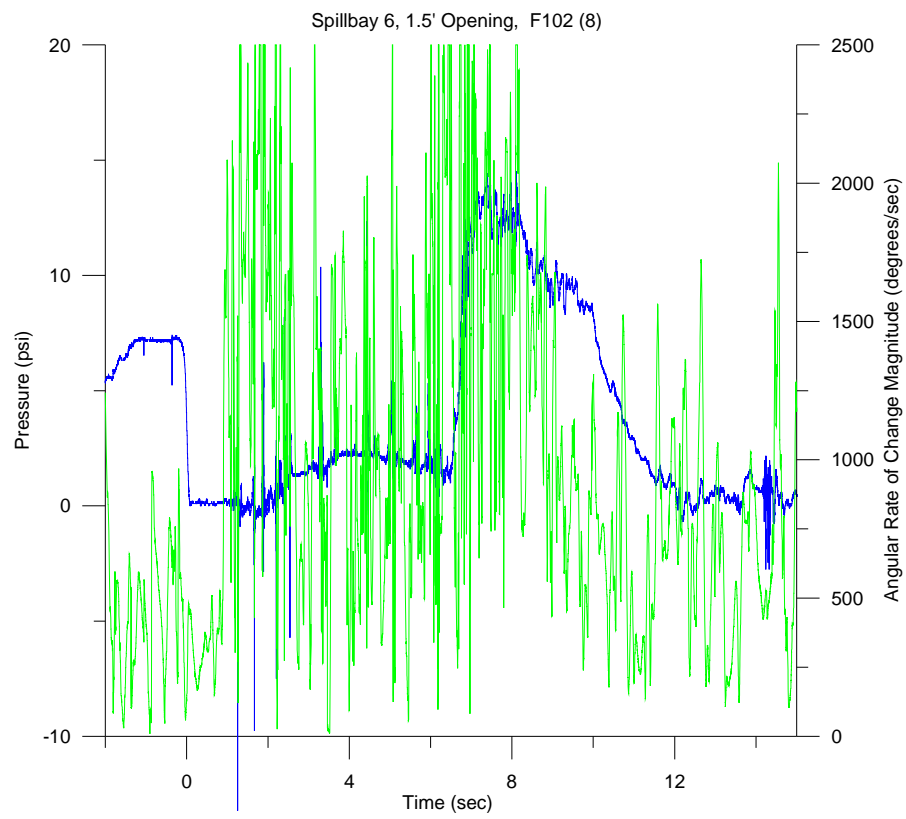
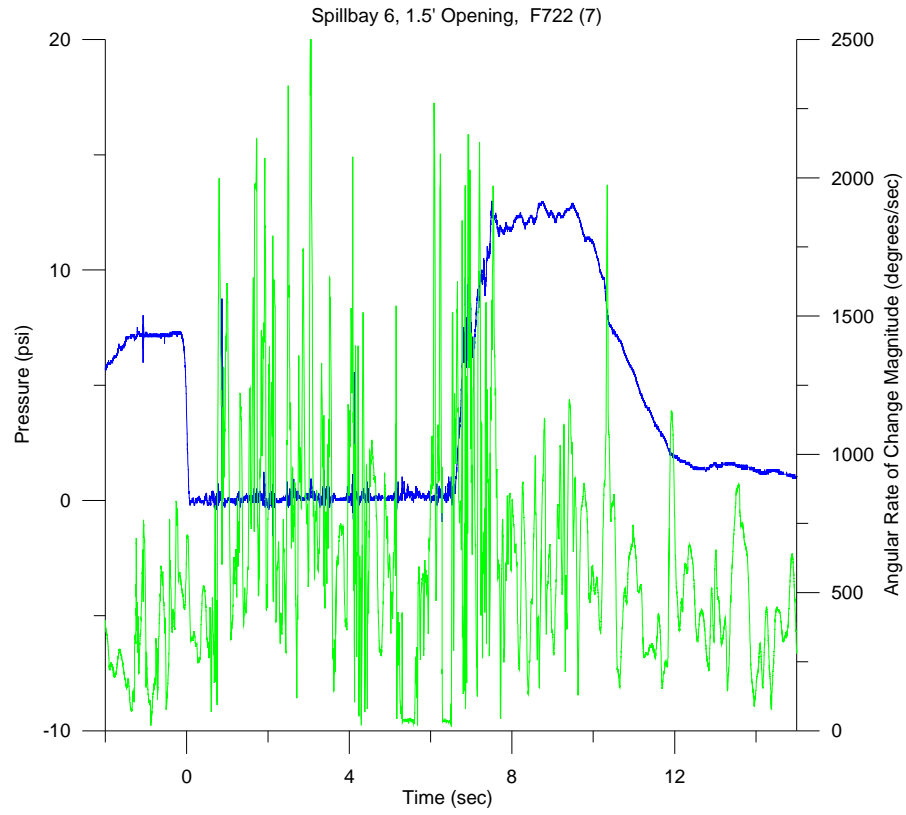


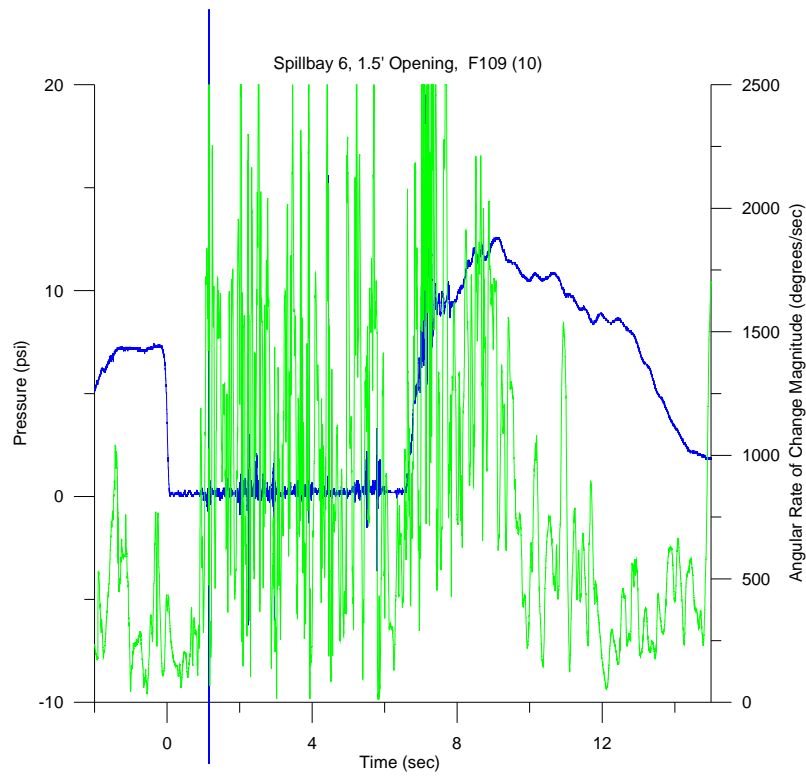
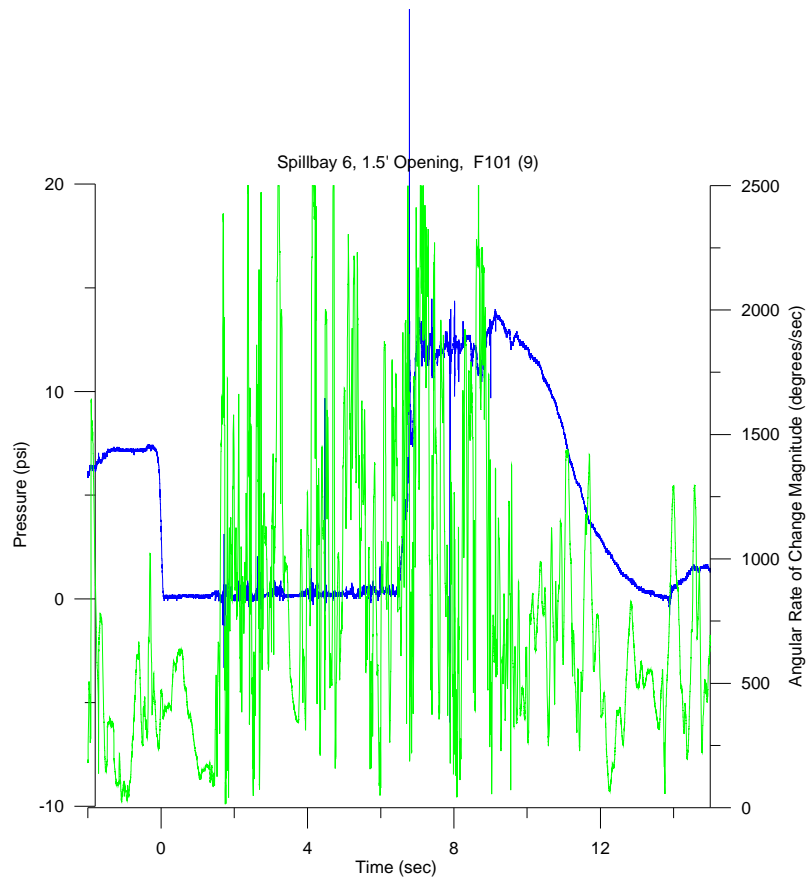
Spillbay 6, 1.5-ft Tainter Gate Opening

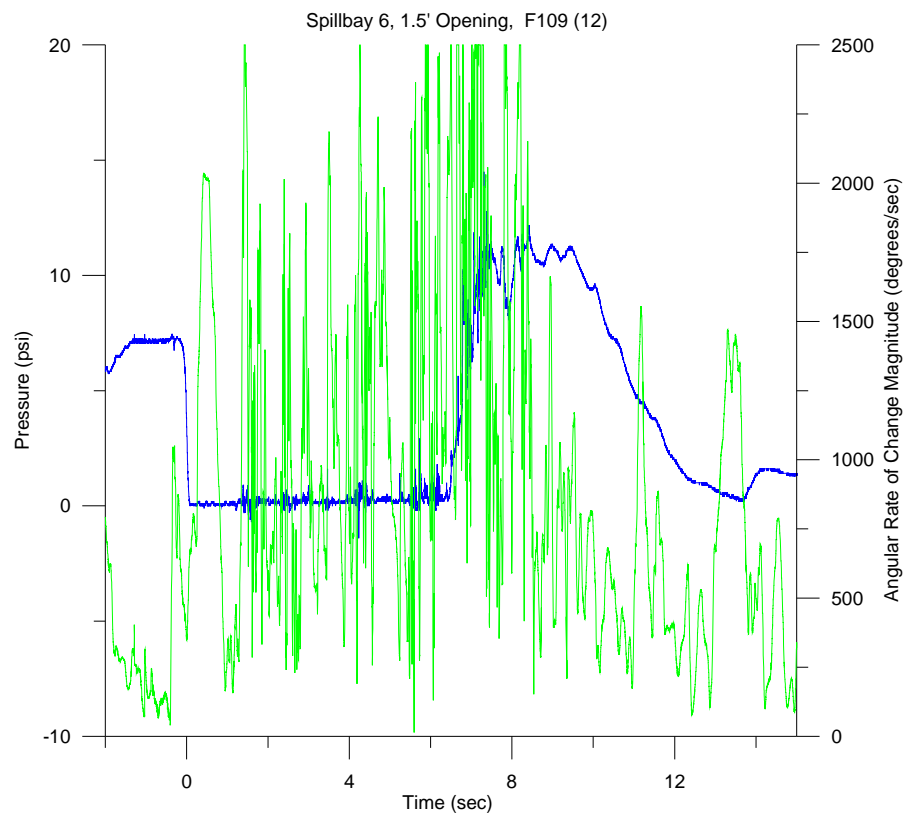
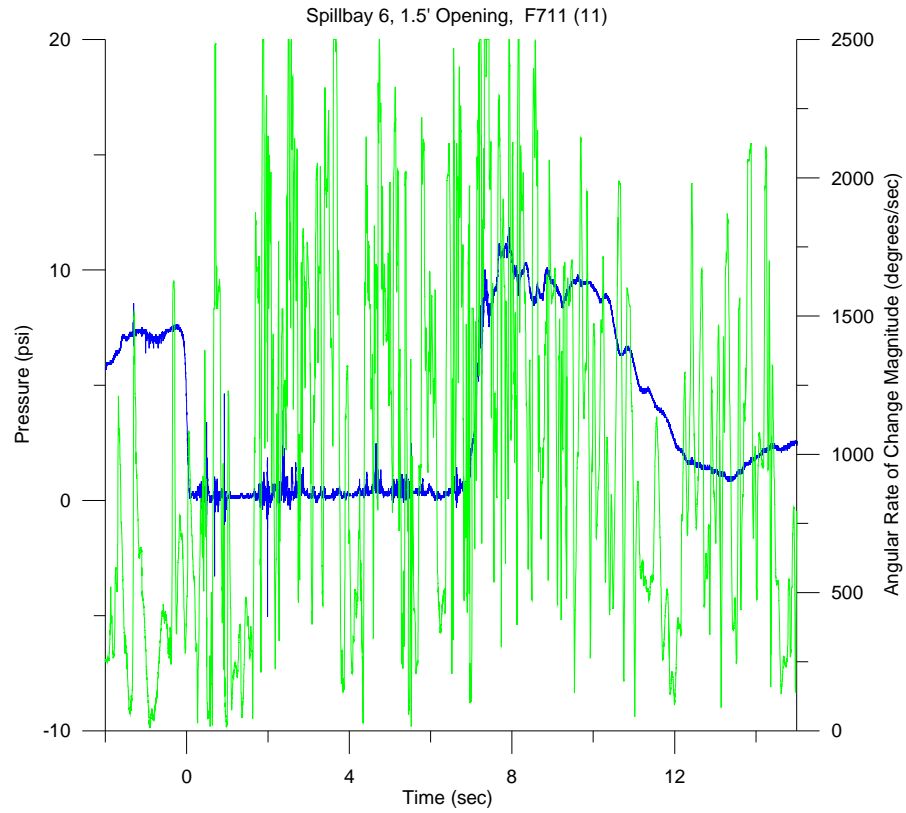


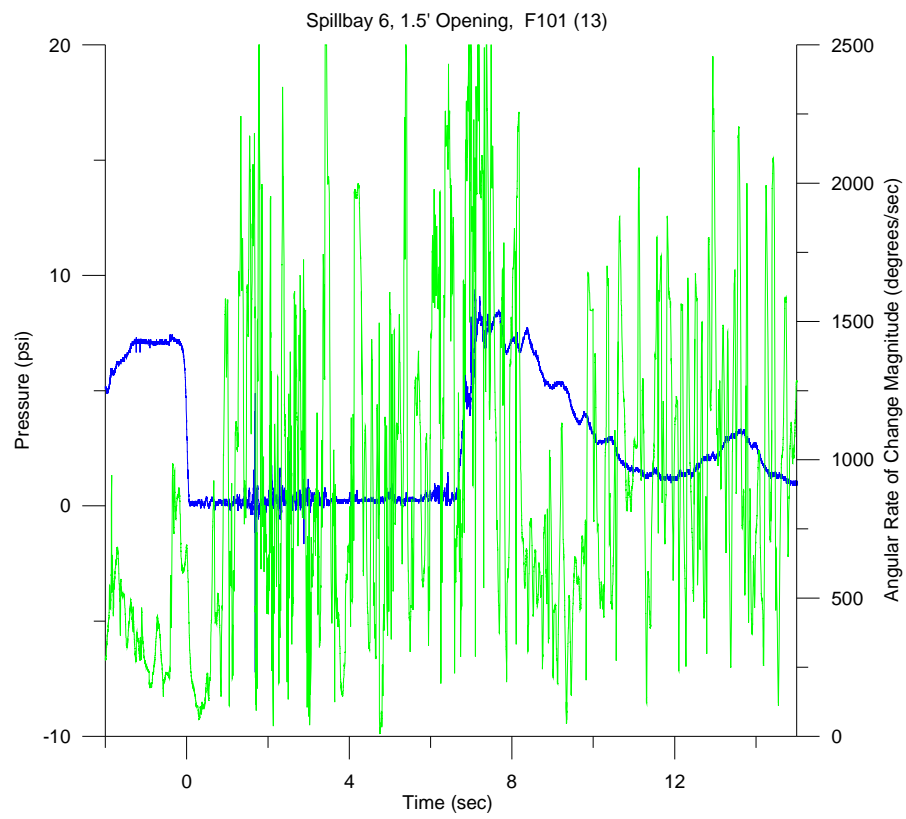
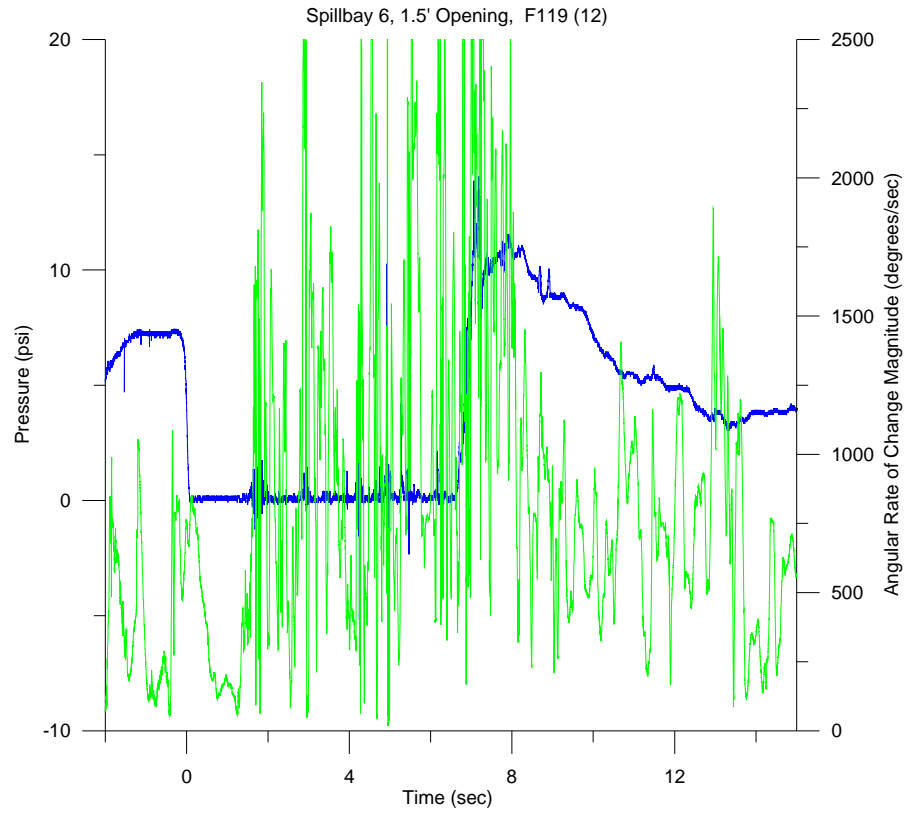


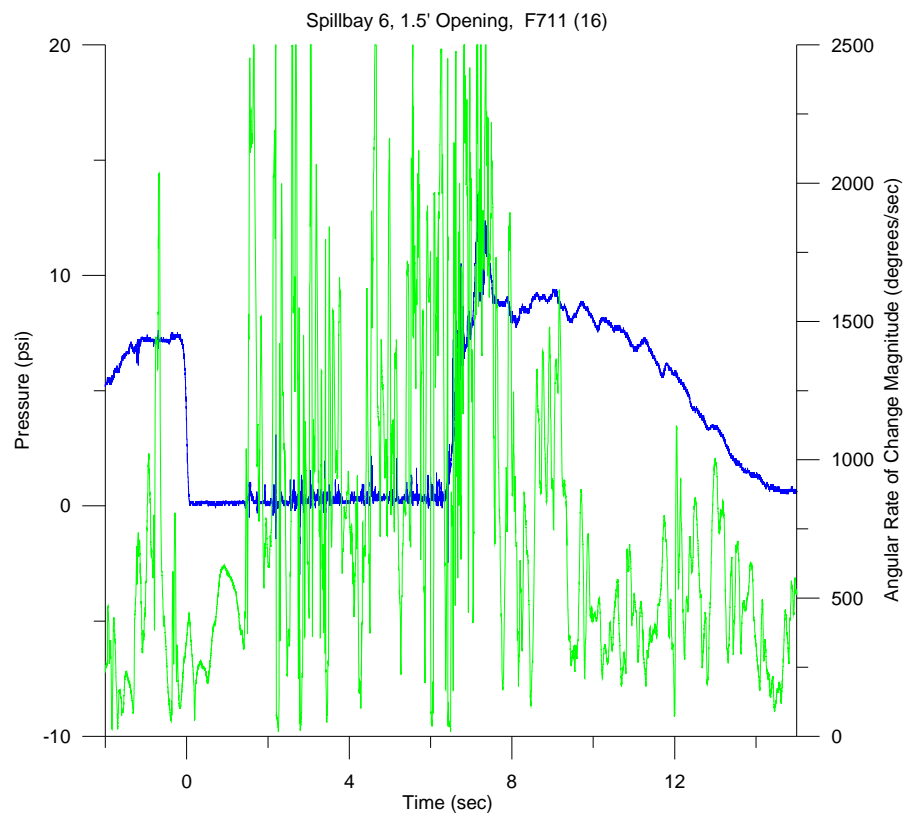
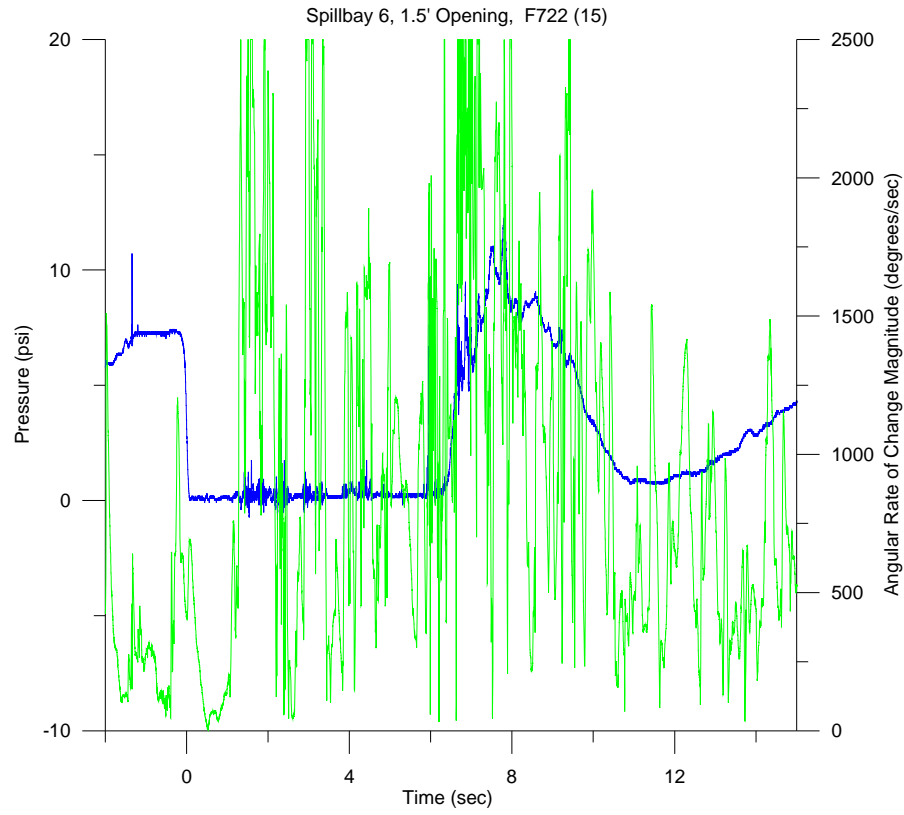


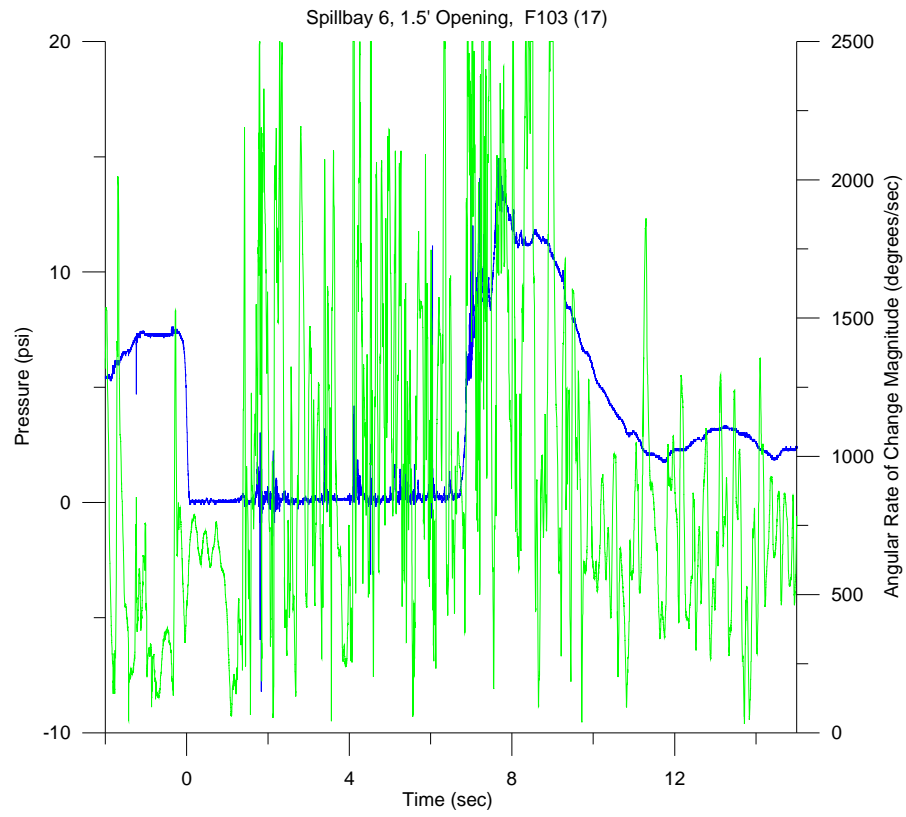




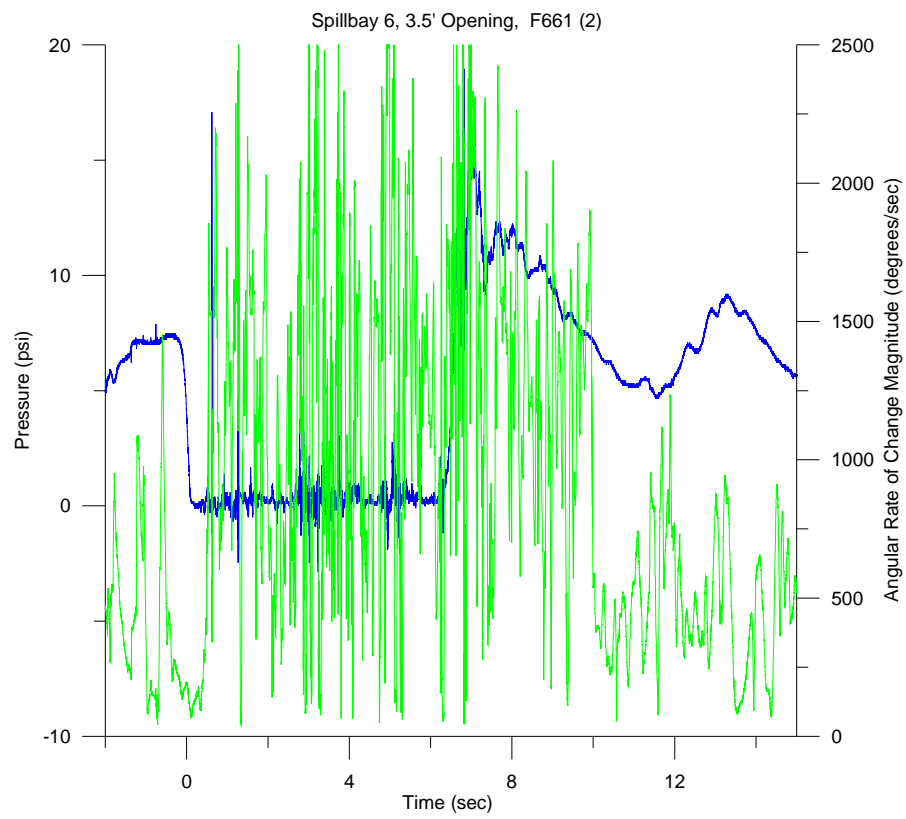
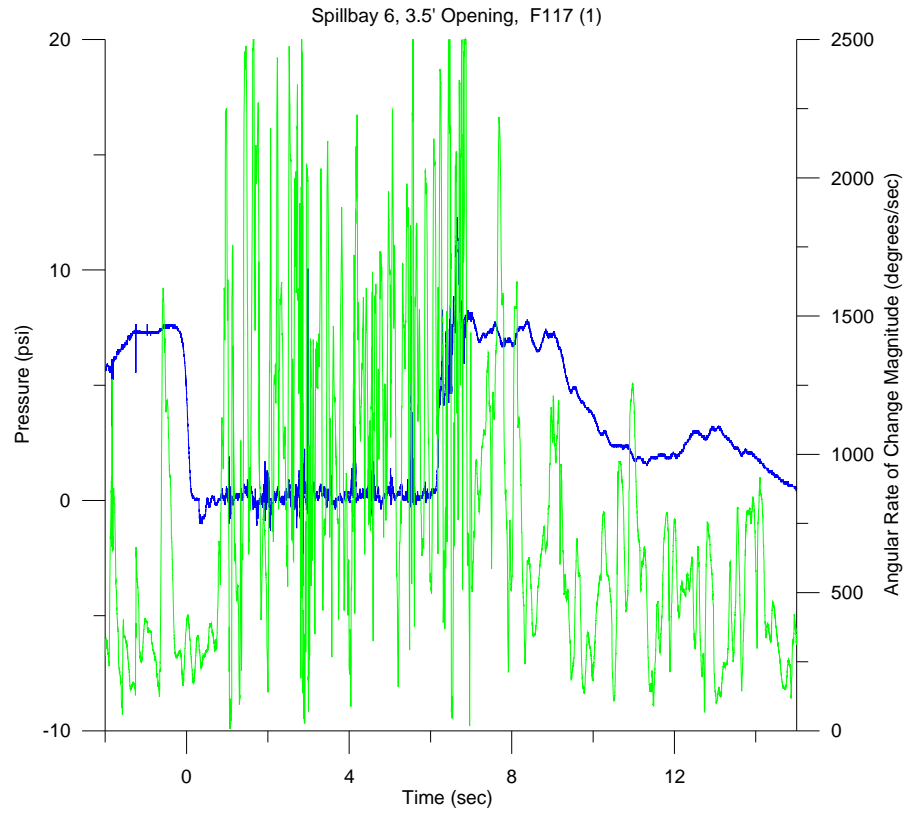


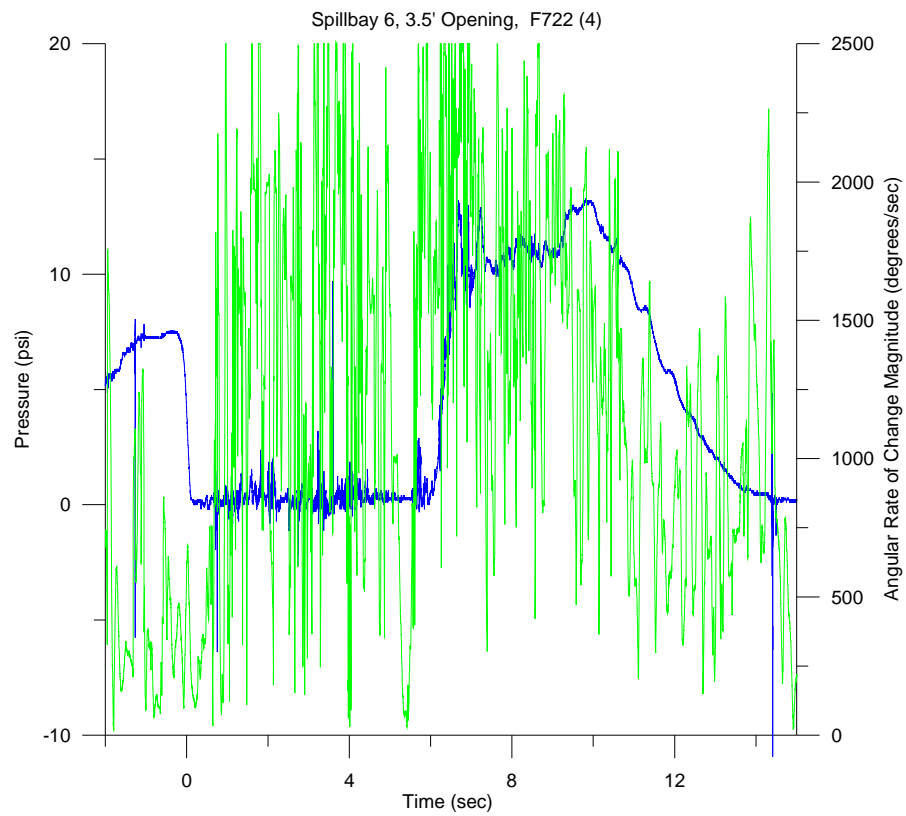
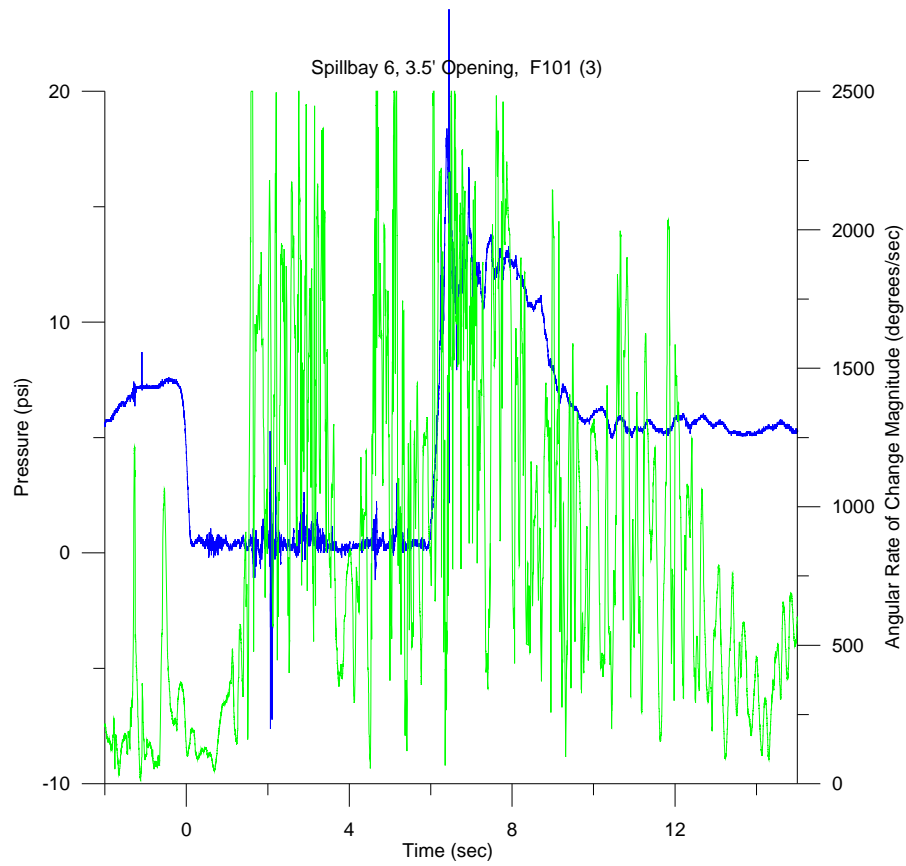


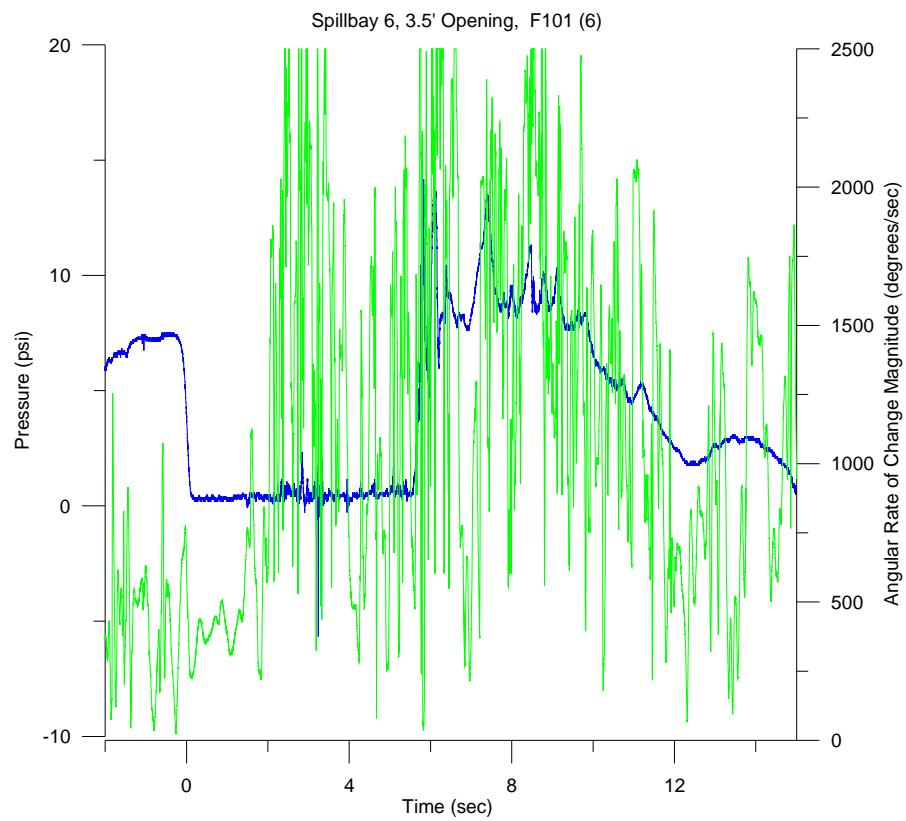
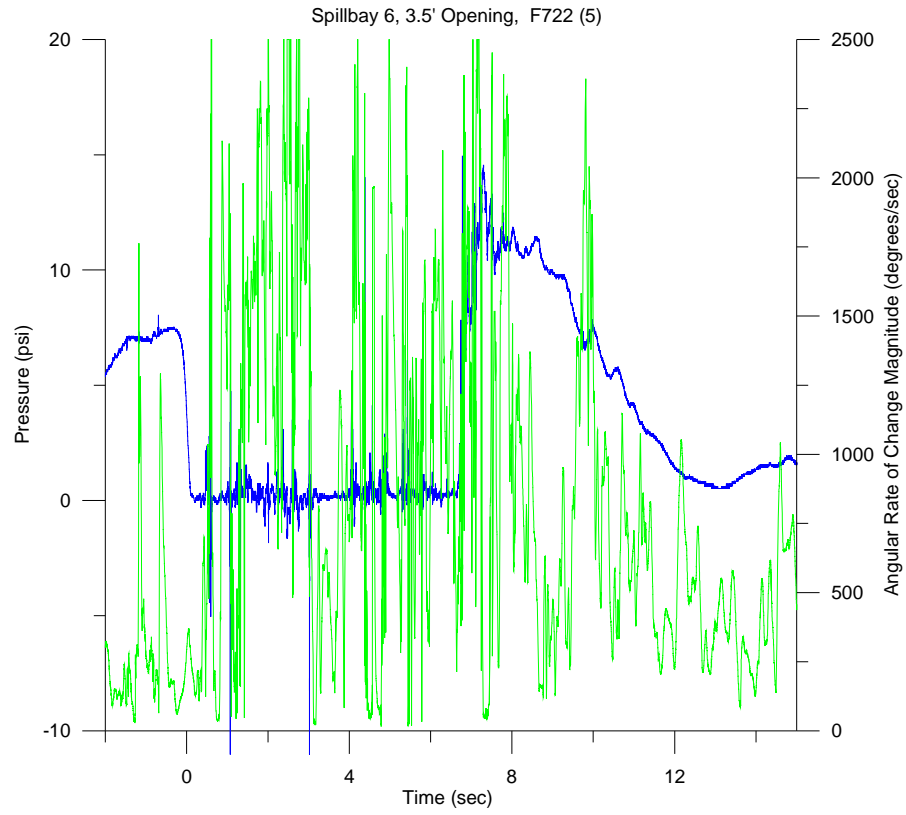


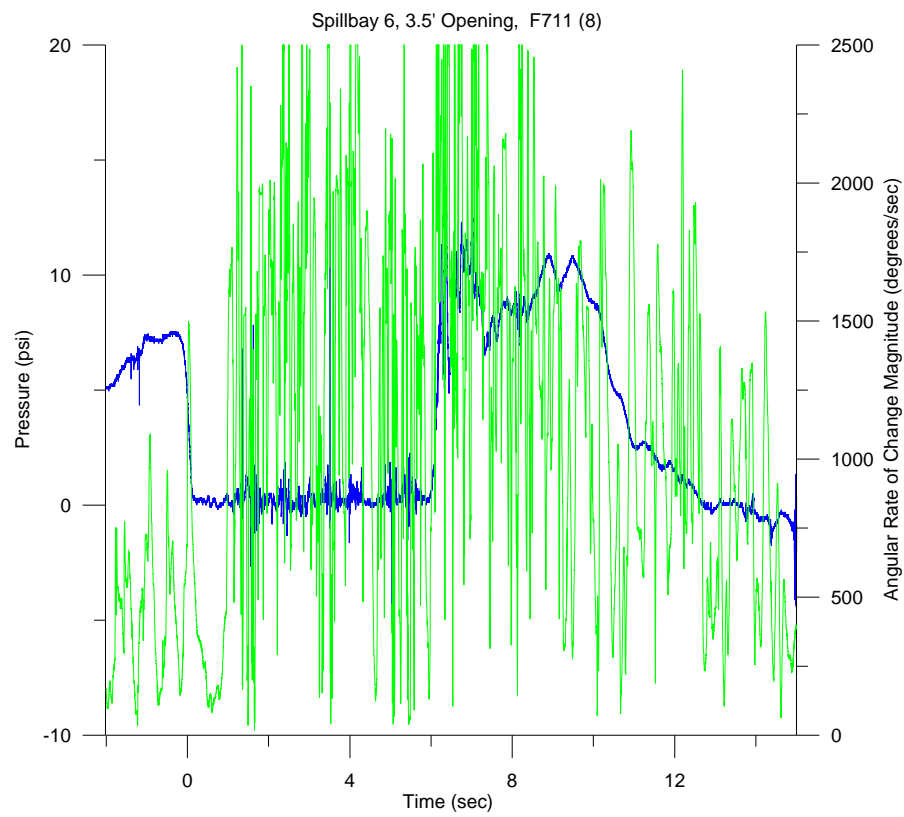
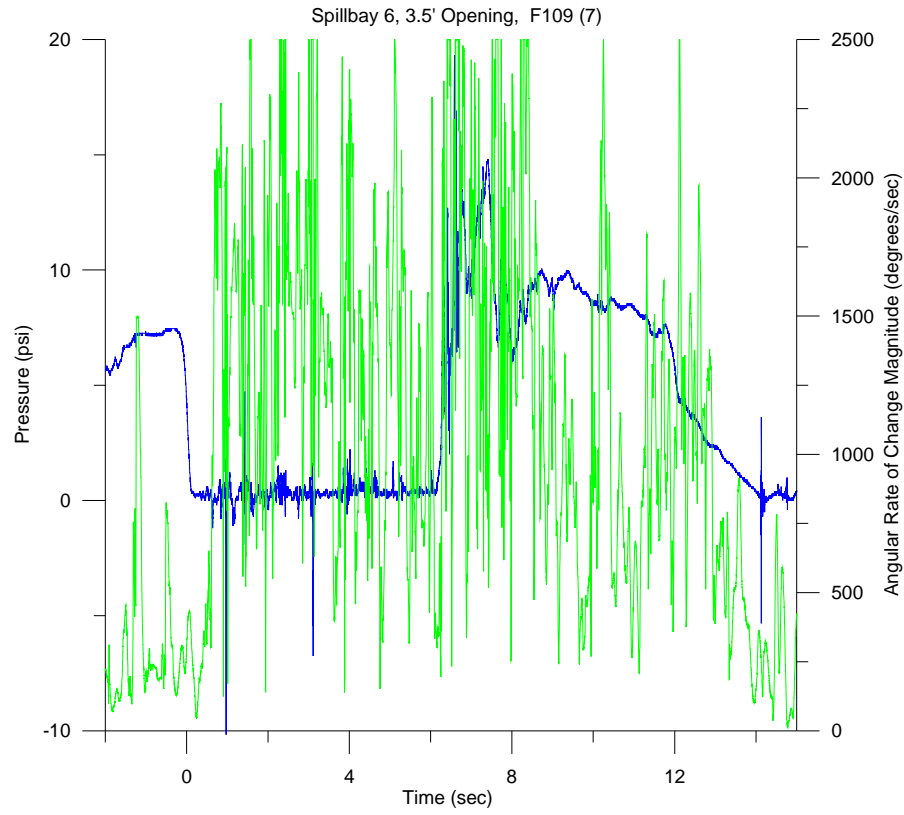


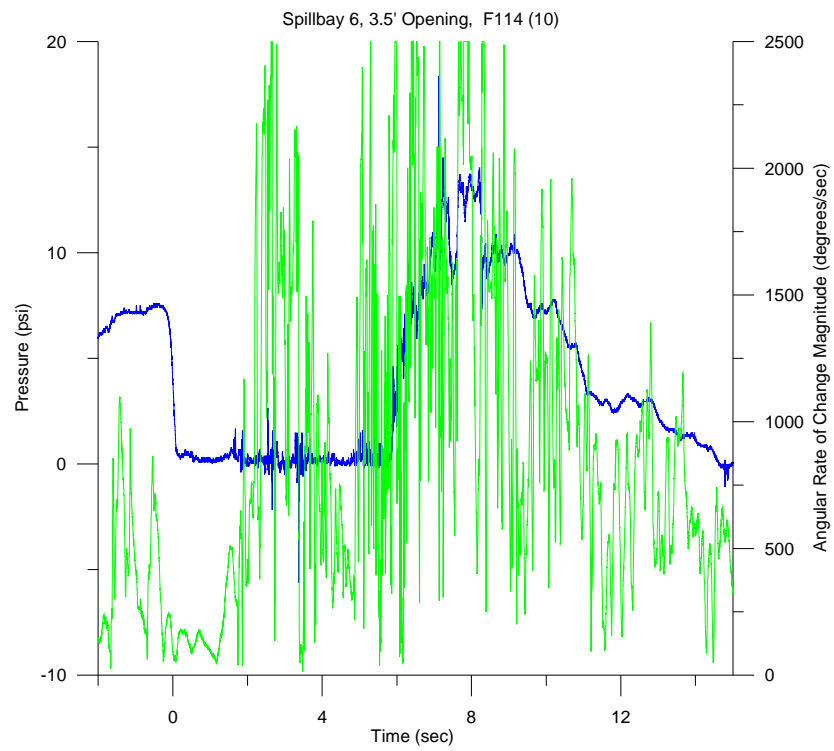
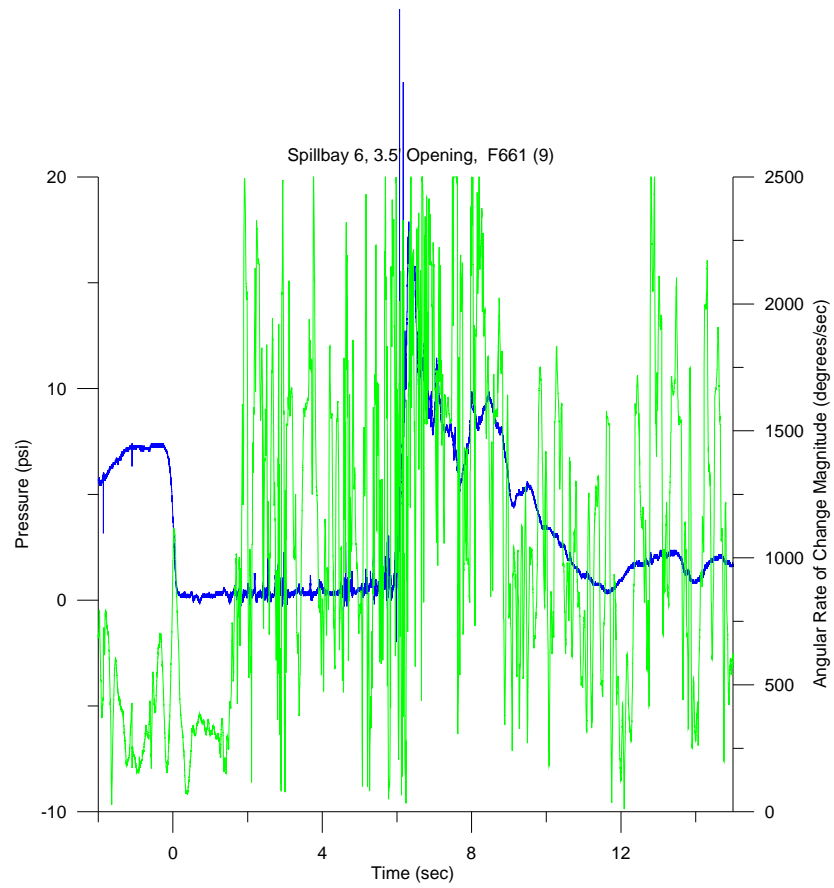
Spillbay 6, 3.5 ft Tainter Gate Opening

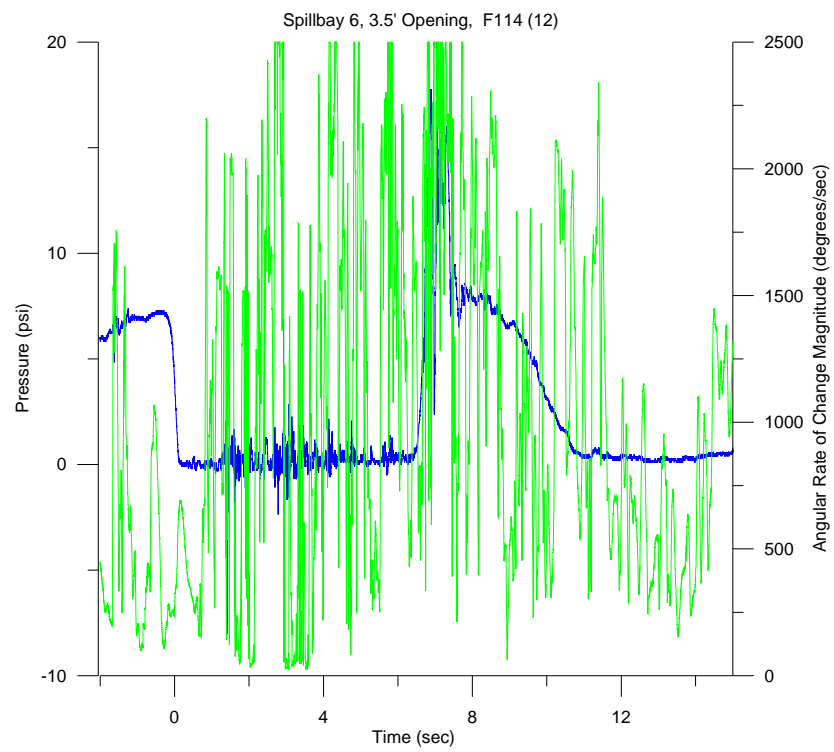
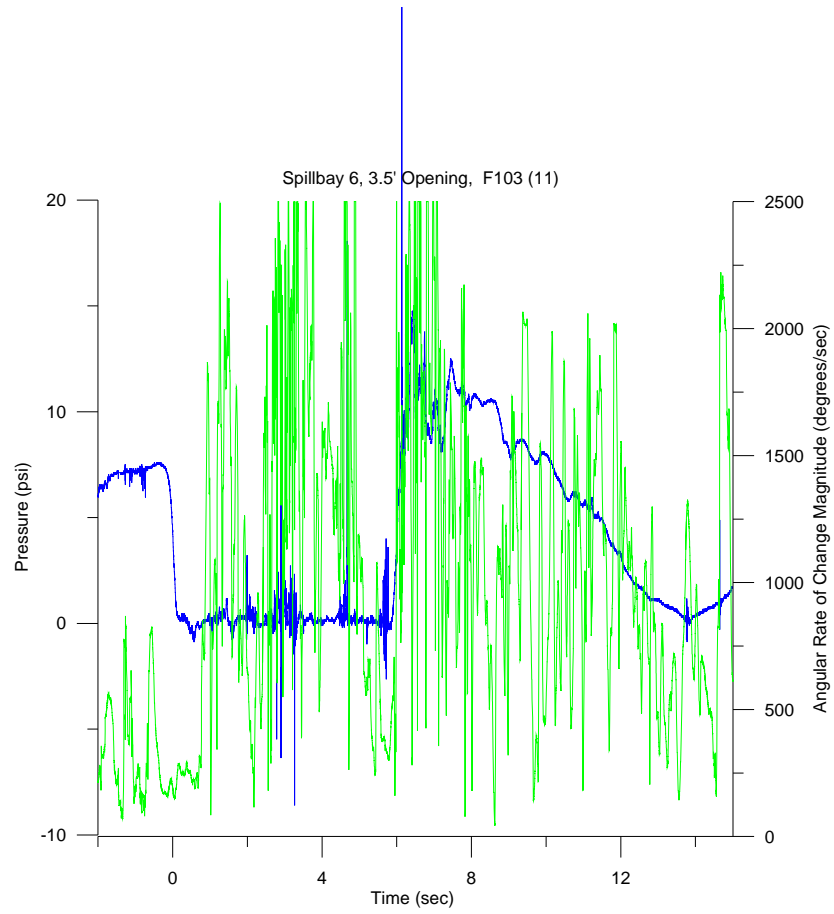


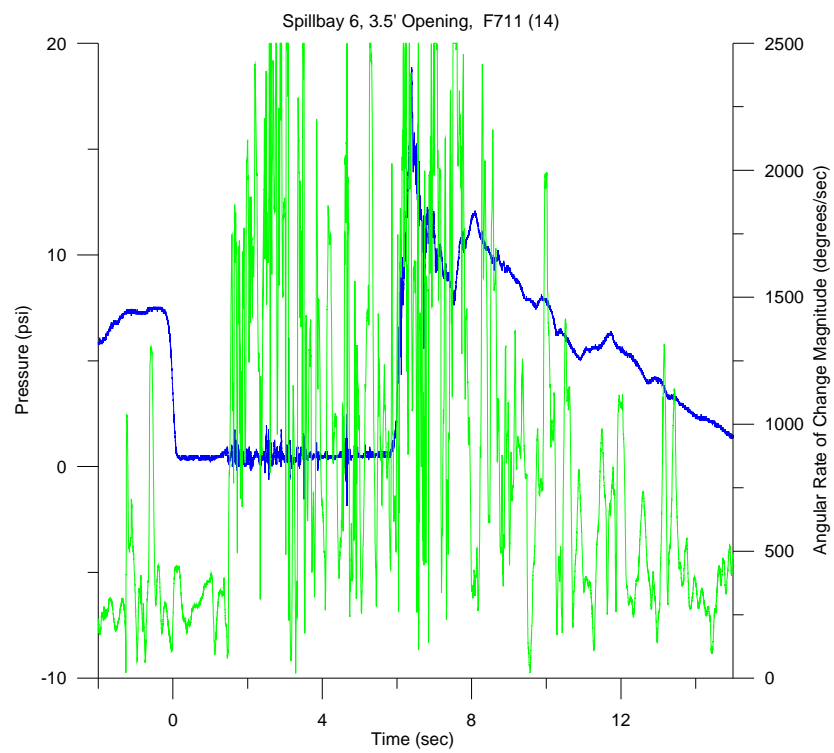
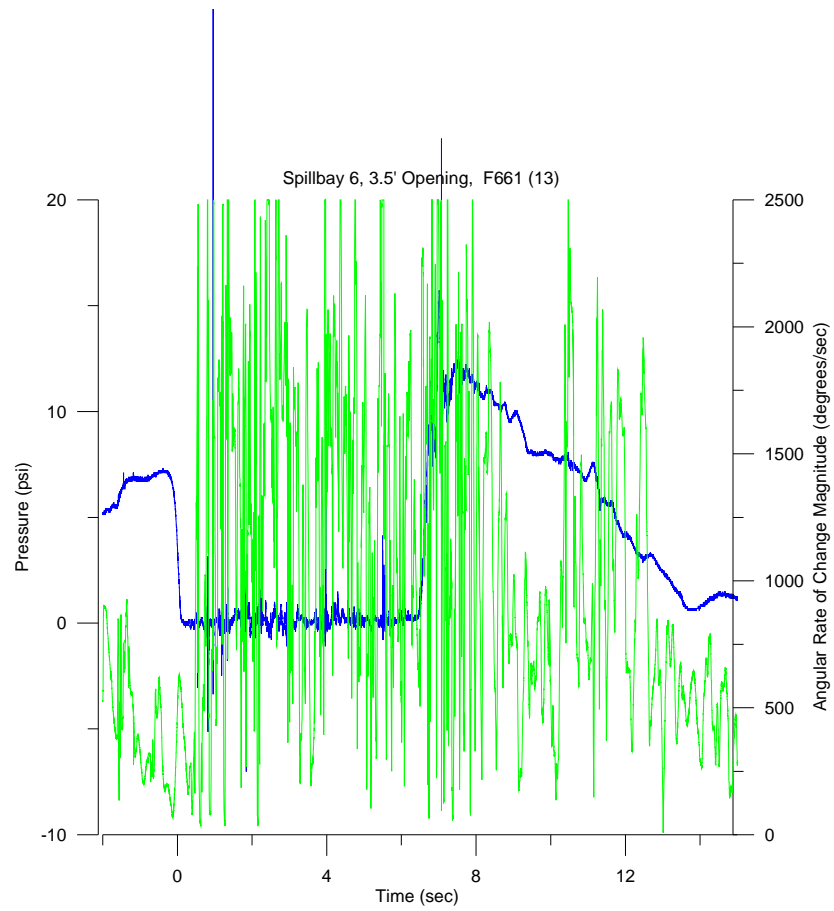


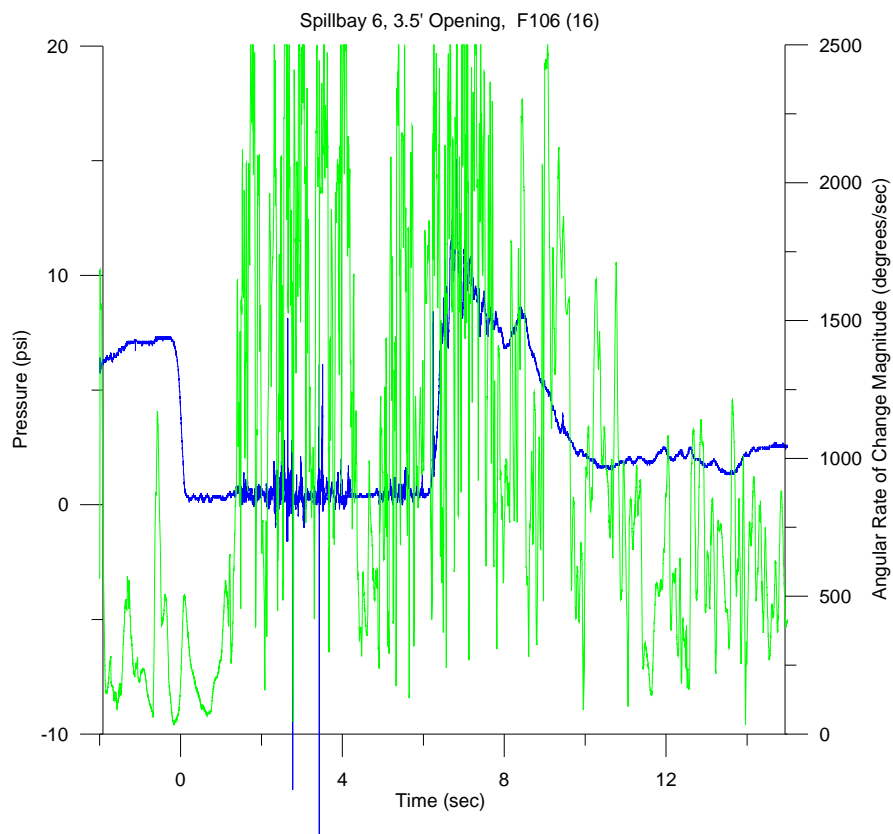
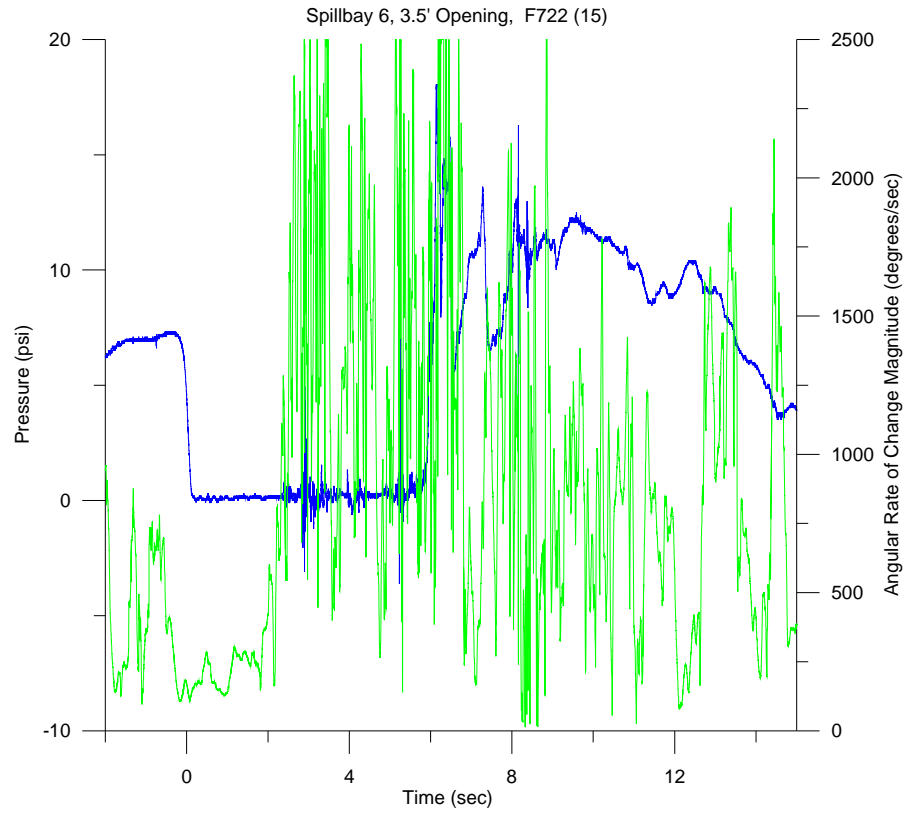


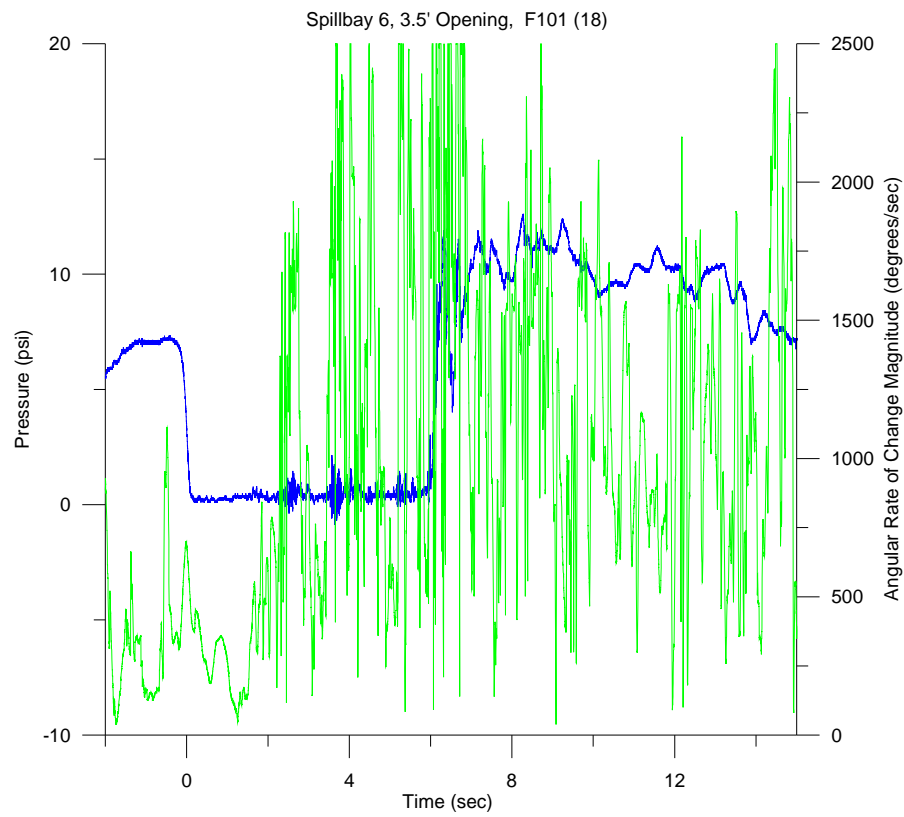
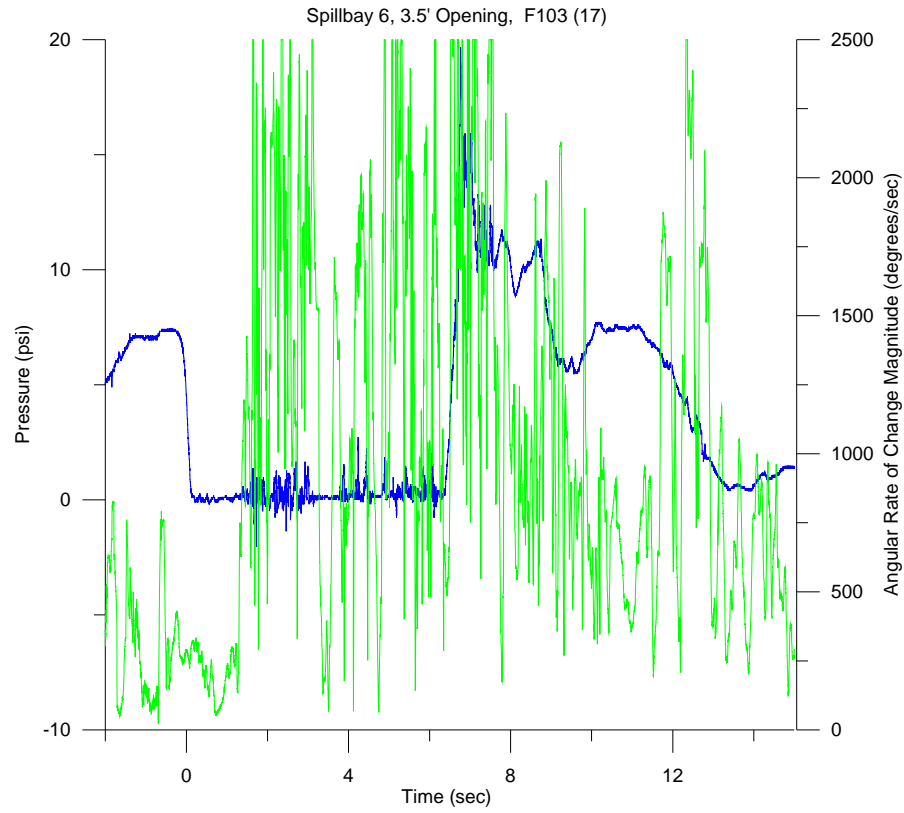


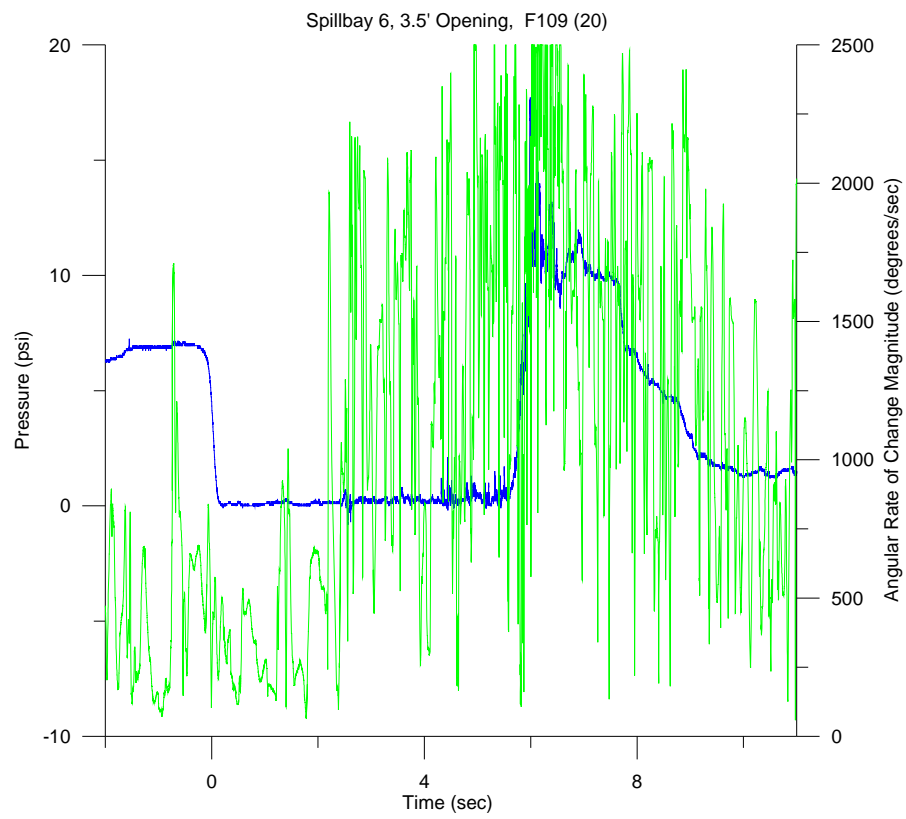
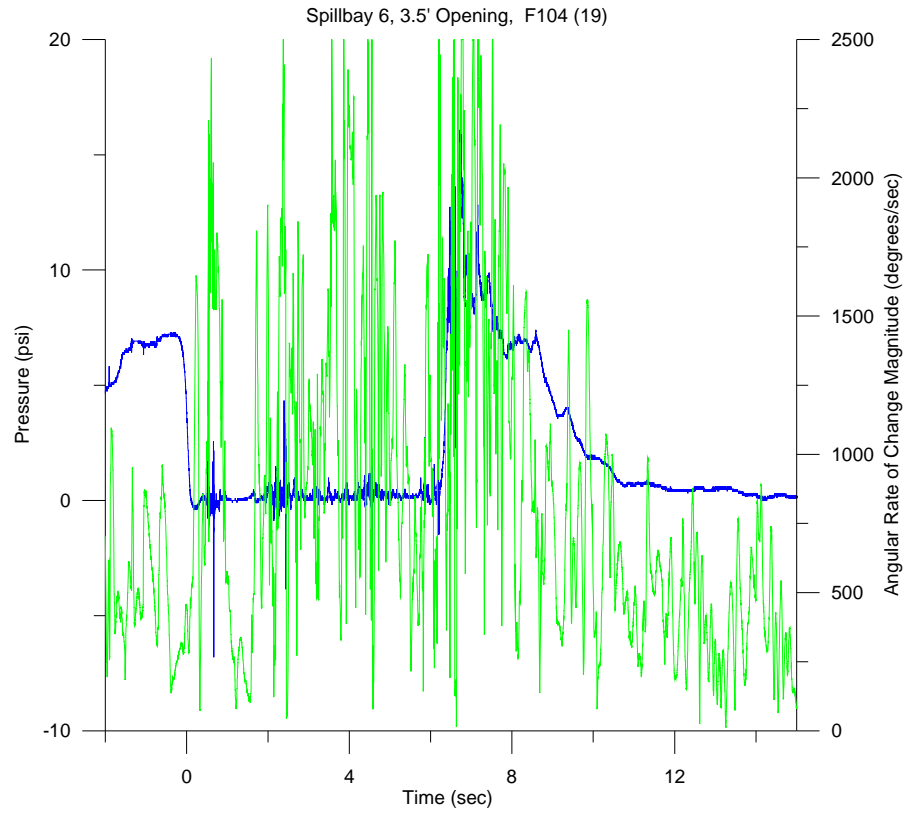


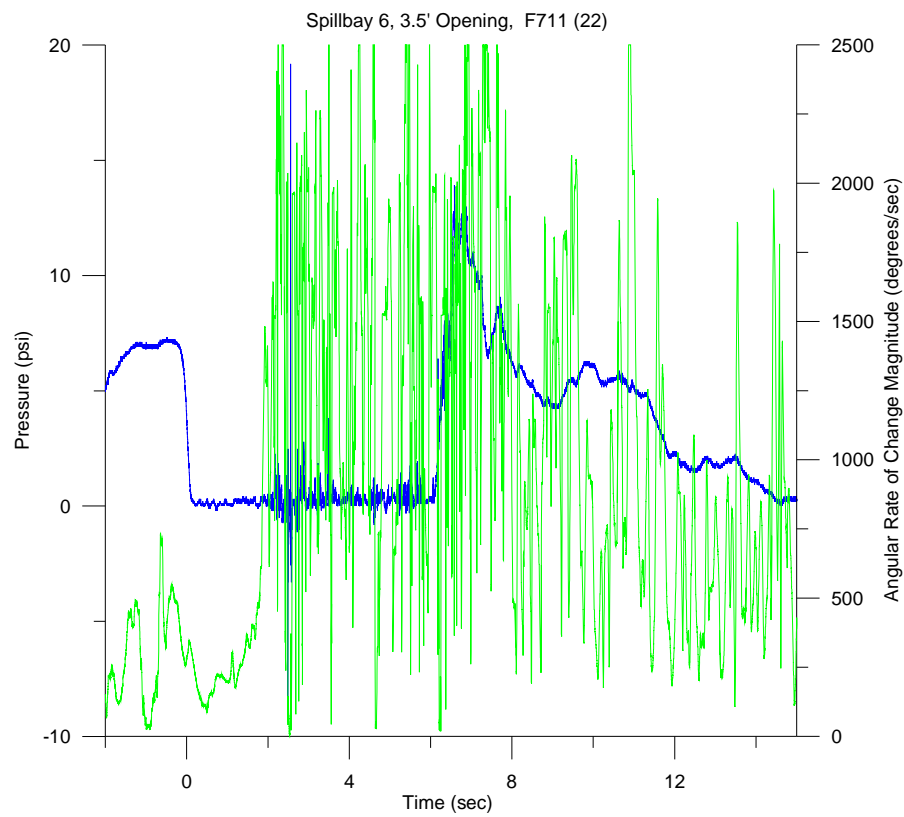
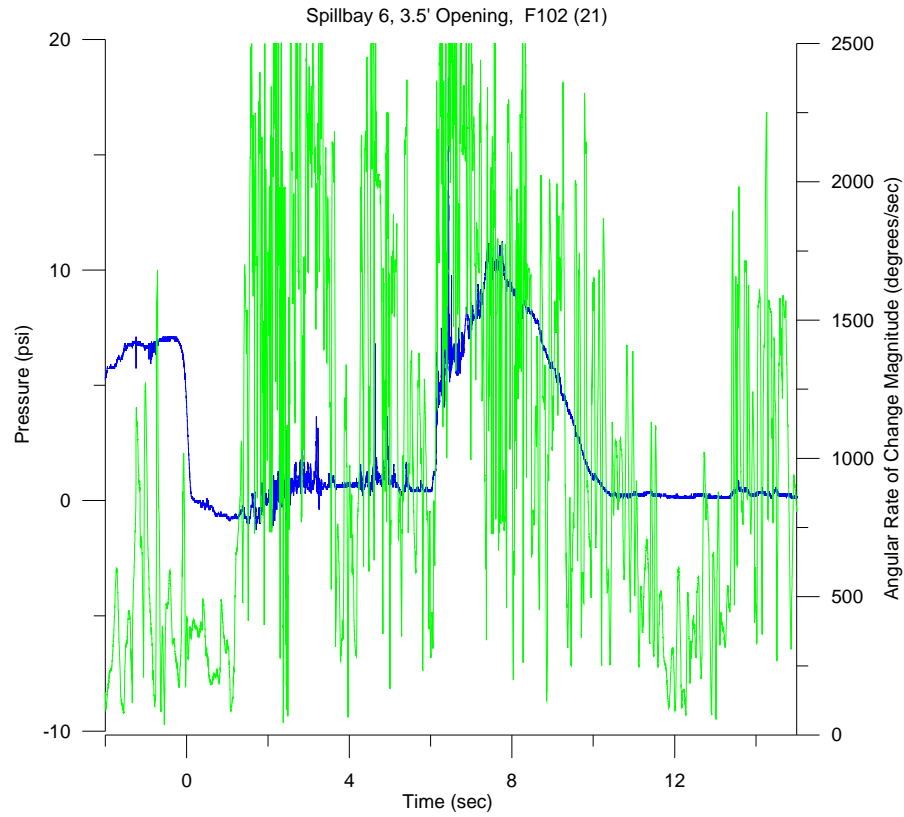


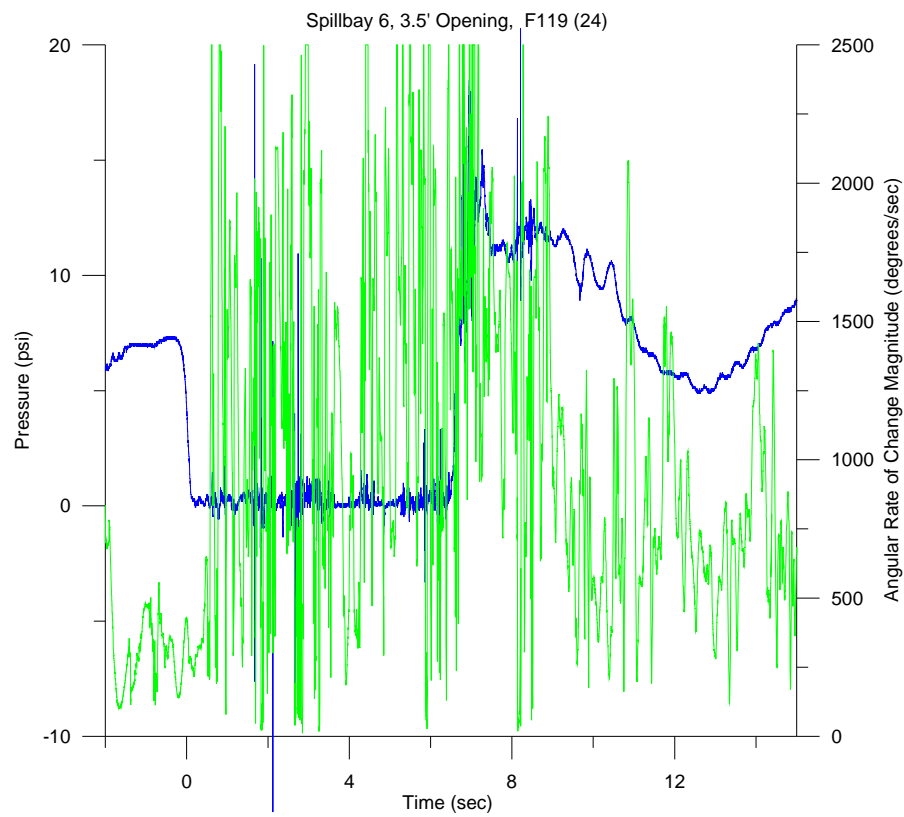
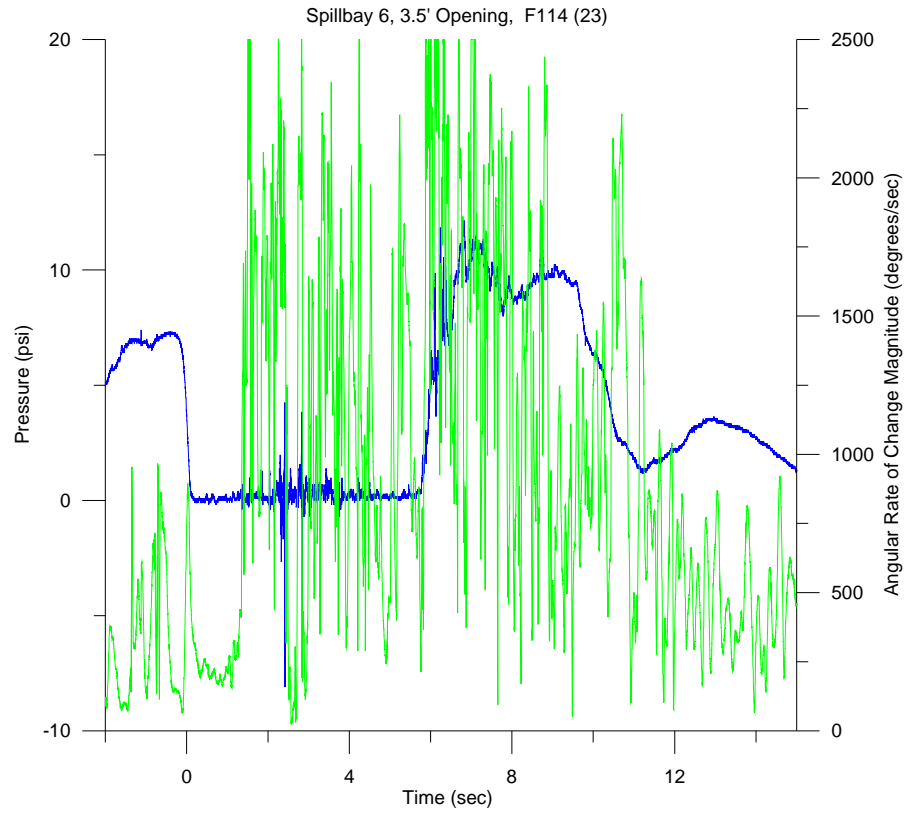














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