



***Understanding hydrodynamic characteristics in
the Brandon Road Lock and approach channel
for application of Asian Carp Controls***

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Great Lakes Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species

NOAA Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory

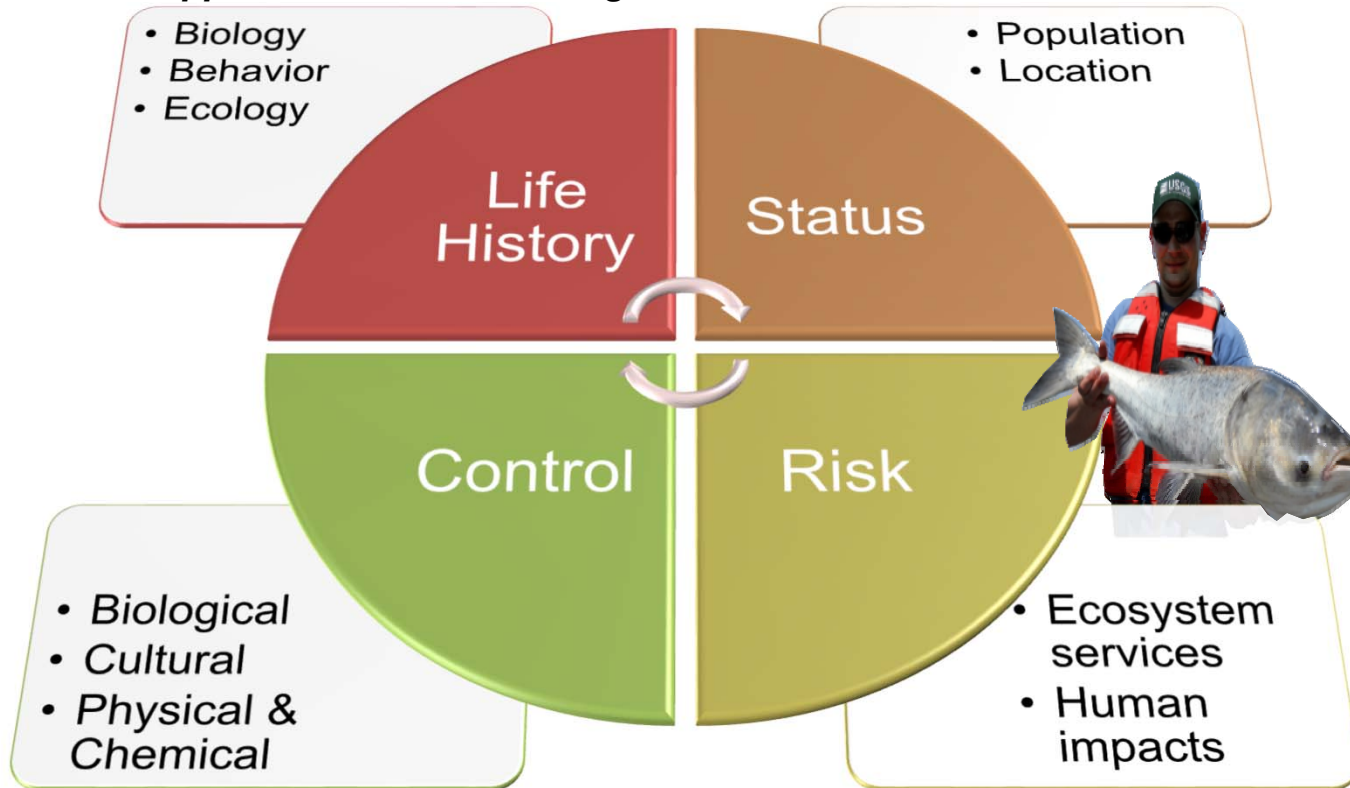
Ann Arbor, Michigan

November 3, 2016

**U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey**

Integrated Pest Management Framework

Science Support for Decision Making Process



Our data & analyses help define a baseline of channel characteristics & behavior.

Purpose of Work

Science Support for Decision Making Process

New control technologies requires holistic understanding of a *complex system*

USGS collects data to aid in decision making process

Data Collection & Analysis Highlights

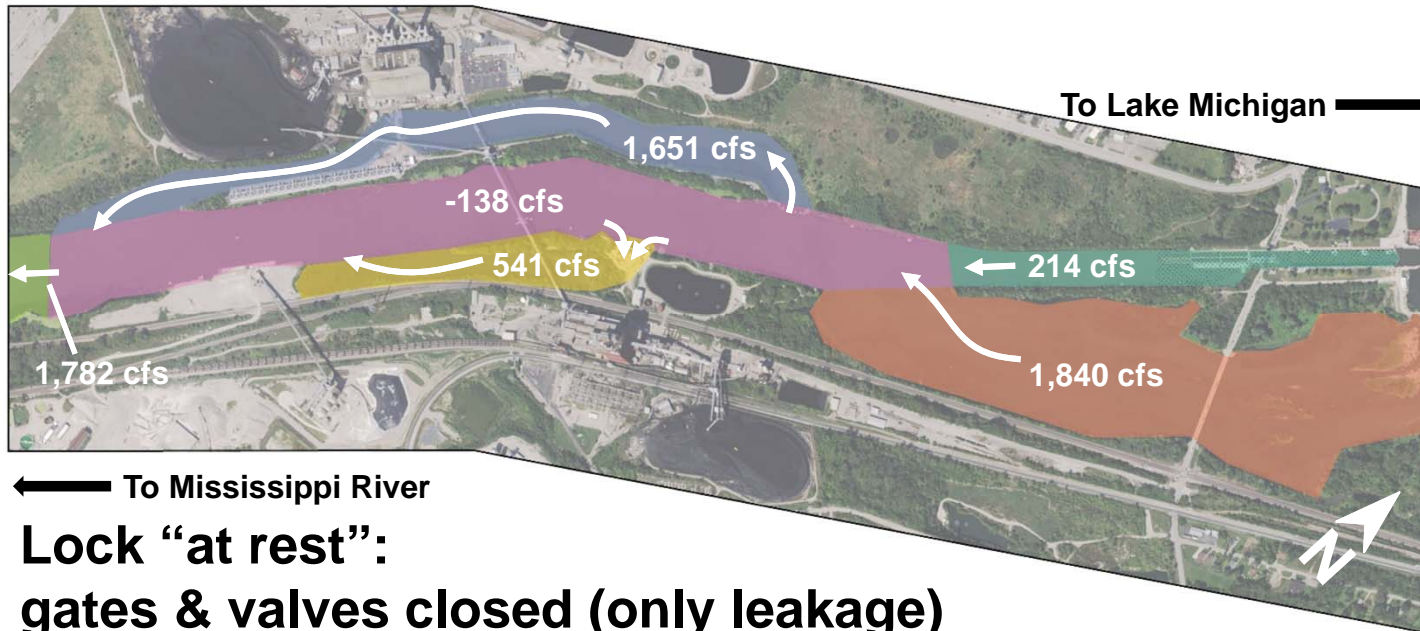
- Continuous gaging (velocity and water quality)
- Field measurements of hydraulics in and around the lock
- Dye tracing experiments to quantify mixing characteristics
- Seasonal targeted water quality synoptic surveys
- Ambient sound recording



Our data & analyses help define a baseline of channel characteristics & behavior.

Flow distribution In the Downstream Reach

Life is really simple, but we insist on making it complicated. –Confucius (misattributed)



← To Mississippi River

Lock “at rest”:

gates & valves closed (only leakage)

- Power plant intakes capture all available flow
- Pink reach is essentially a dead zone affected by many factors
- Implications for hydraulics at end of approach (and dye fate)



Continuous Gaging

Keeping tabs

Water Quality Upstream and Downstream

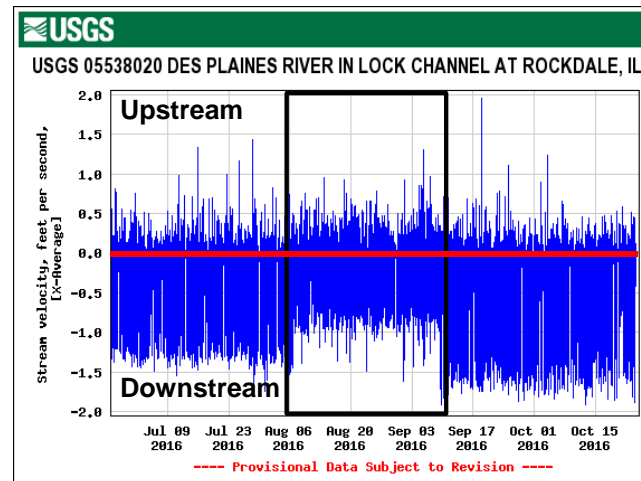
Velocity and Stage Downstream

Tracking water chemistry

- Specific conductance, DO, pH, Chlorophyll-a, CDOM, Turbidity, & dissolved CO₂

Understanding flow in the approach channel

- 2D velocities at 9 locations, mid-depth across the approach channel
- Downstream pool stage



Flushing the Lock of Dissolved Constituents

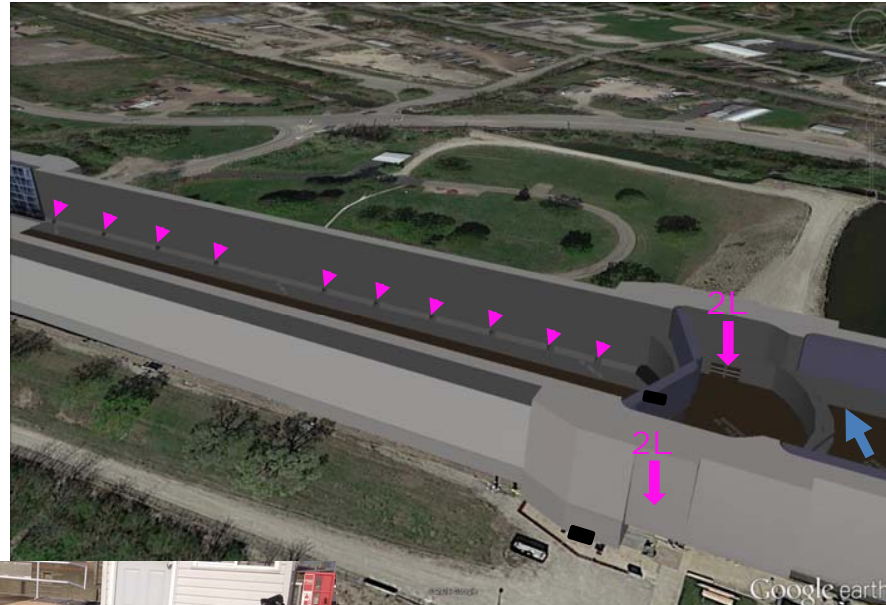
Mixing in the lock chamber

Research Questions:

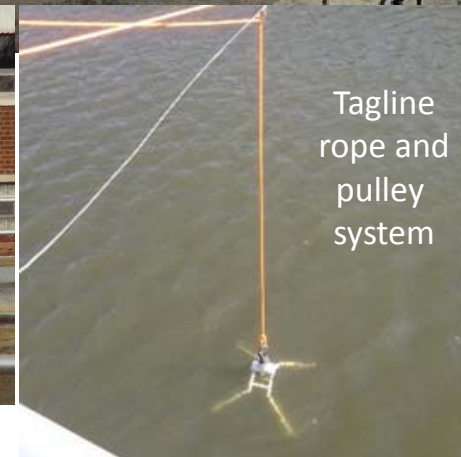
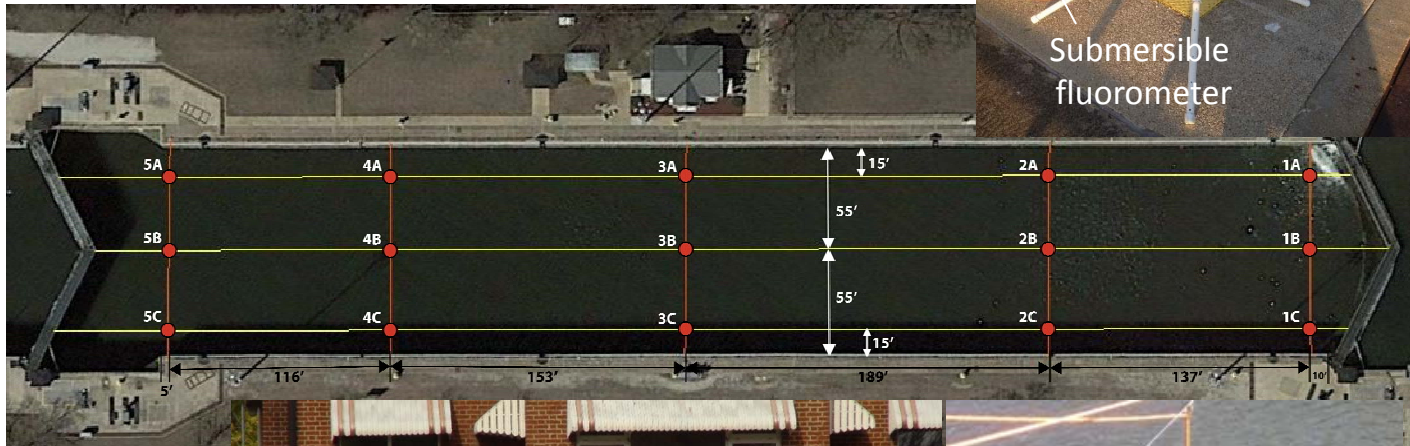
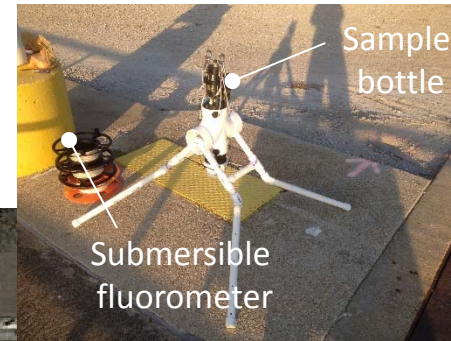
1. How well can constituents be distributed through the lock chamber?
2. What does it take to flush the lock of constituents?

October 19, 2015

- Dye injected into lock as it filled



Flushing the Lock of Dissolved Constituents *Mixing in the lock chamber*



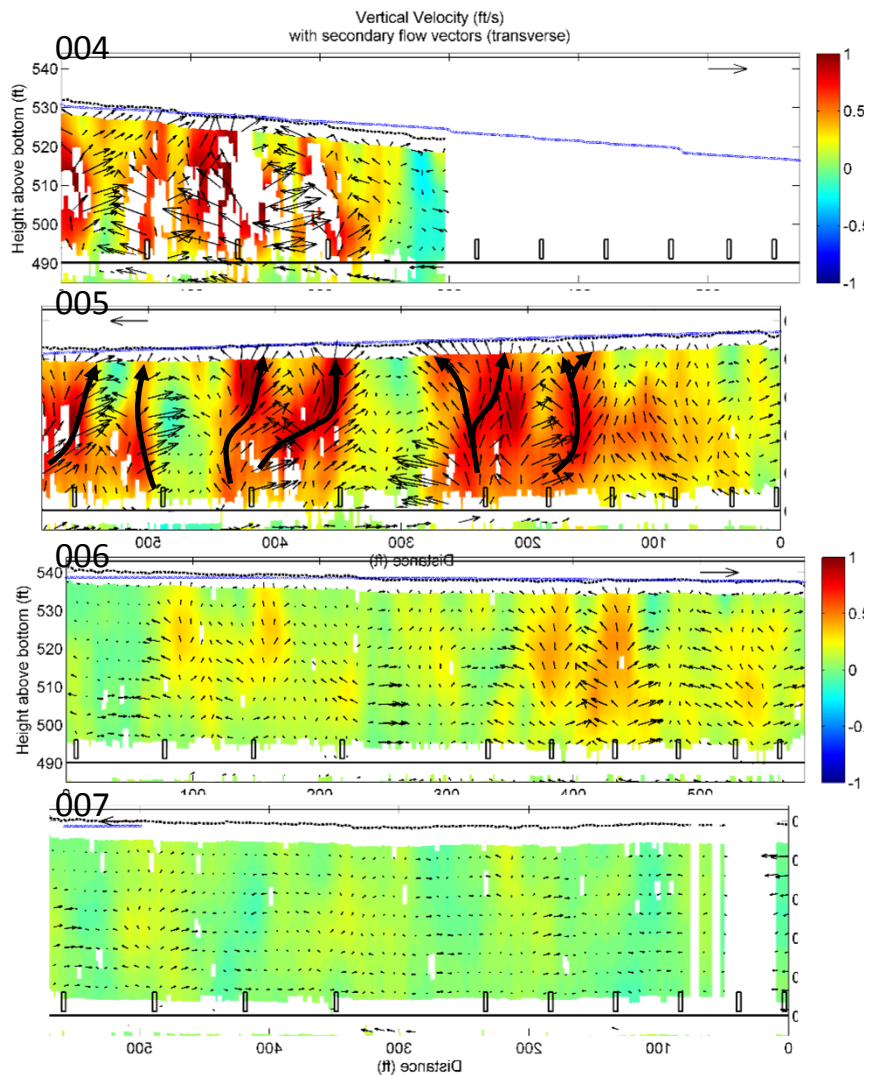
Hydrodynamics of Filling the Lock

Upwelling from ports leads to:

- Very good mixing process
- Nature of hydraulic “traps” surface particles
- Transient (pulsating) hydraulics



Increasing Time



Flushing the Lock of Dissolved Constituents

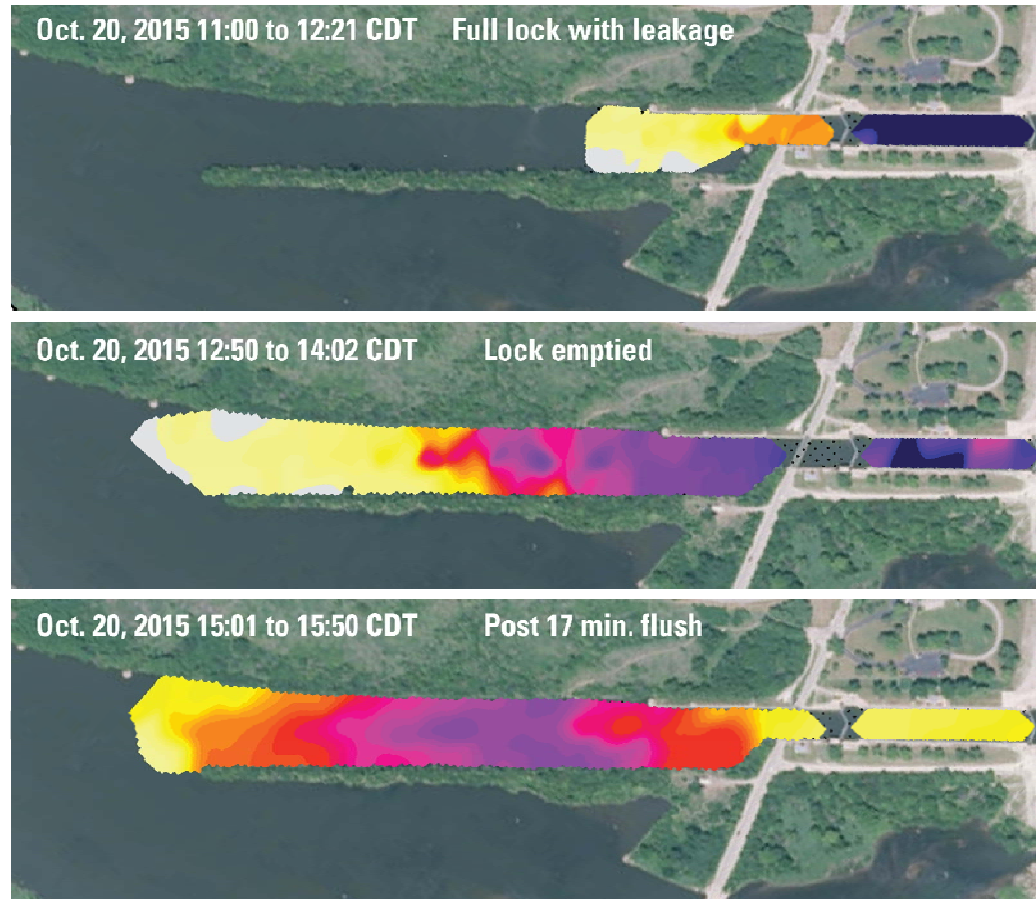
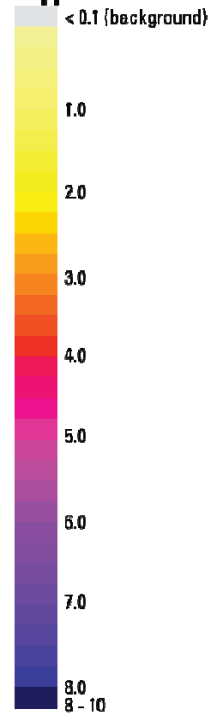
Mixing downstream and fate of transport



Flushing the Lock of Dissolved Constituents

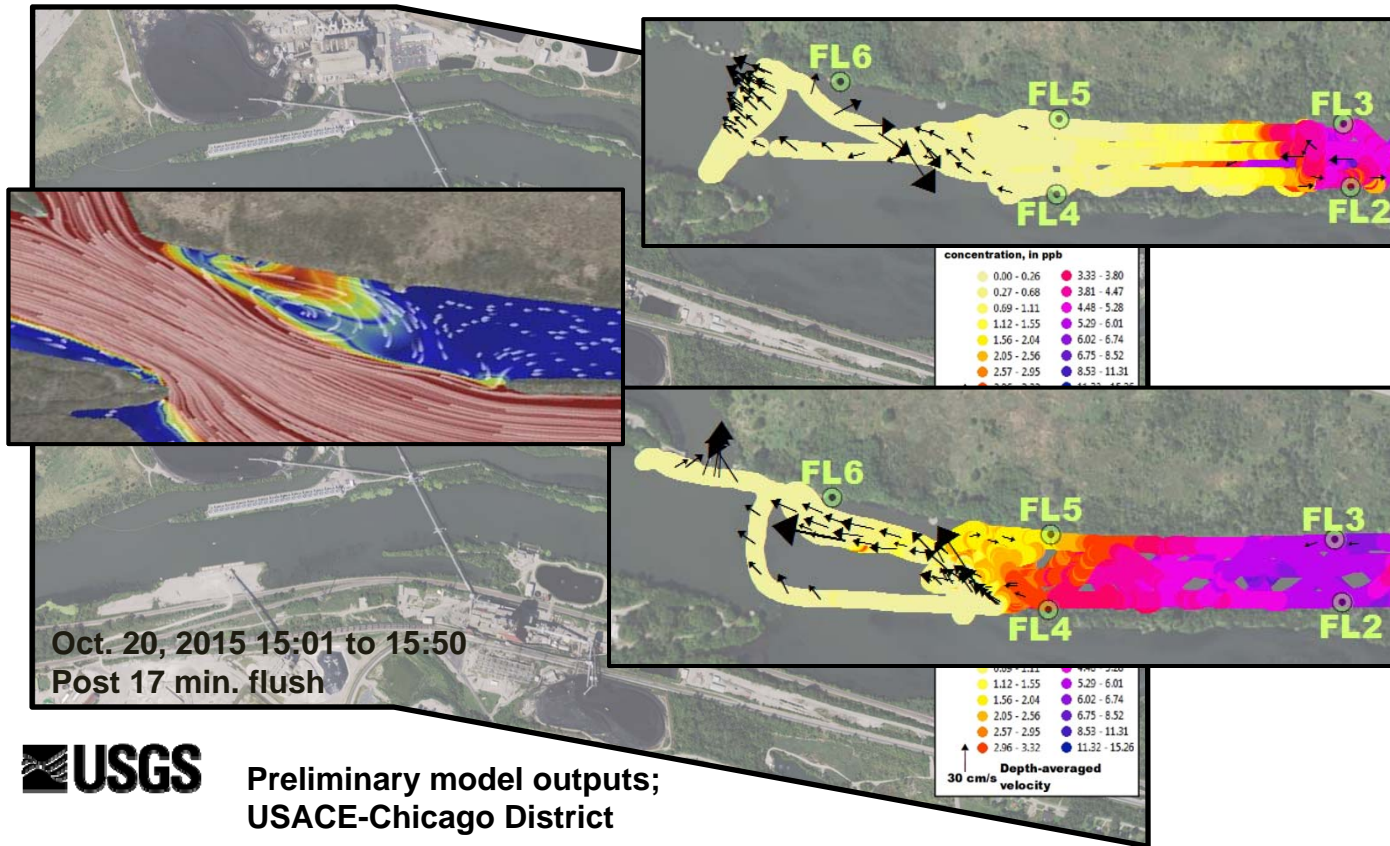
Mixing downstream and fate of transport

**Dye concentration,
in ppb**







Flushing the Lock of Dissolved Constituents

Mixing downstream and fate of transport



Synoptic Water Quality Monitoring

Seasonal sampling during important hydrologic events

- Continuous Data Sensors (gages) 
- Transect Data across stream 
- Longitudinal Transect Data 
- Site in Lock 



Synoptic Water Quality Monitoring

What are we tracking?

- Vertical sampling points along transect
- Insitu water chem.(3 pts / Vert):
 - pH, SpC, DO, pH, Turbidity, Chl-a, CO₂
- Grab Samples:
 - Chlorophyll-a
- Dissolved Gas:
 - 2 pts: below surface & 2/3 Depth
- Composite Samples (over vertical)
 - Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD5)
 - Alkalinity
 - Major Ions
 - Nutrients
 - Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)
 - Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC)



Continuing Control Technology Testing

Interagency Cooperation → Smarter Science

- Carbon Dioxide
 - Reaeration study
- Hot water / Chlorine
- Sound
- Barge Entrainment / Mitigation



Control: Hot Water / Chlorine

Hot water (>35° C), Ozone, Chlorine

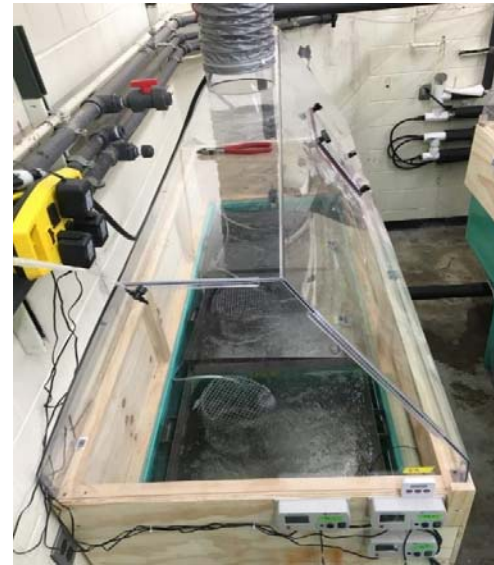
- Individually and in combination
- 10 to 60 minute exposure
- Fish, invertebrates, plants

Hot water / ozone tested:

- Bighead Carp, Silver Carp, and Grass Carp
- Zebra mussels
- Scuds

Next

- Hot water / chlorine on fish and invertebrates;
- Hot water, ozone, and chlorine on aquatic plants



Control: Sound

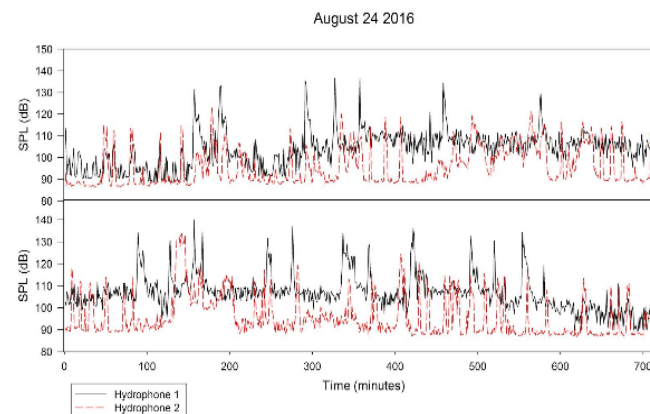
Brandon Road Activities

- Ambient sound recording complete
- Developing sound model (ERDC)
- Fish data to use in comparing to data collected during the speaker deployment
- Goal is to test **engineering feasibility** at Brandon Road



Other Related Activities

- Hearing range (lab)
- Copperas Creek experiment



Publications and Available Data

*reviewed, awaiting approval

**in review

Brandon Road Related Pubs

1. In-lock dye concentration profiles *doi:* [10.5066/F77W69B7](https://doi.org/10.5066/F77W69B7)
2. Fixed fluorometer dye concentration time series *doi:* [10.5066/F74747Z7](https://doi.org/10.5066/F74747Z7)
3. Moving boat fluorometer data *doi:* [10.5066/F70G3H8C](https://doi.org/10.5066/F70G3H8C)
4. In-lock water surface elevation data*
5. Moving boat velocity data *doi:* [10.5066/F76W986V](https://doi.org/10.5066/F76W986V)
6. Spillway bathymetry*
7. Discharge time series data *doi:* [10.5066/F7S180NN](https://doi.org/10.5066/F7S180NN)

Two Upcoming Scientific Investigations Reports (SIR) on velocity/mixing and water quality/CO₂ findings

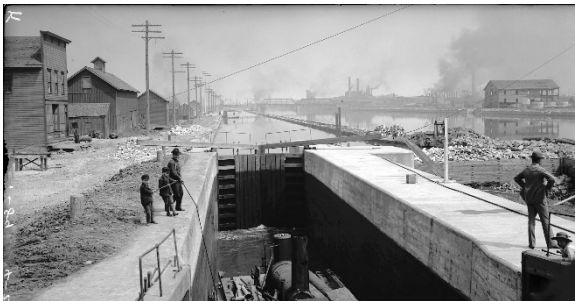
Other Control Pubs

- Responses of invasive silver and bighead carp to a carbon dioxide barrier in outdoor ponds *doi:* 10.1139/cjfas-20
- Effects of carbon dioxide on juveniles of the freshwater mussel *doi:* 10.1002/etc.356715-04\72



Questions?

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I & M Canal old Lock 5 (1899?)
Joliet, IL
MWRD, Illinois State Archives

I & M Canal new Lock 5
Retrieved from the
[Library of Congress](#)



Building upper miter gates of Brandon Lock
1935 ([2014-01-I&MCanal-0063](#))



Building lock house, Brandon Lock
1935 ([2014-01-I&MCanal-0067](#))