





KUNDA RIVER ANCHOR ICE FORMATION

AGENDA:

- 1. Introduction visitors (EP)
- 2. Introduction hosts (TP)
- 3. Anchor ice presentation (EP)
- 4. Anchor ice discussion (ALL)
- 5. SEBA & ELKESENSOR (PT, MJ)

Philipp Theuring, SEBA Ergi Prommik, SKEEM Heiko Källo, TTK Marko Jäetma, ELKESENSOR

2017-02-08, Tallinn, Keskkonnaagentuur



INTRODUCTION

During last 5-10 years we have had extreme situations in Kunda river near Lontova where bottom ice (anchor ice) have created flooding issues.

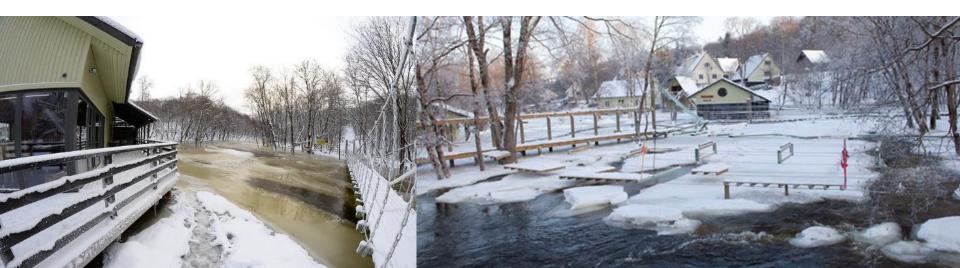
Prologue

Investigations started after having daily lunch in cafe and discussed possible reasons with Mr Revo Koha (owner of the Blücheri cafe).

- Goals 1. Understand the problem
 - 2. Solve the problem for local people, specially for Blücheri riverside cafe.

Special thanks

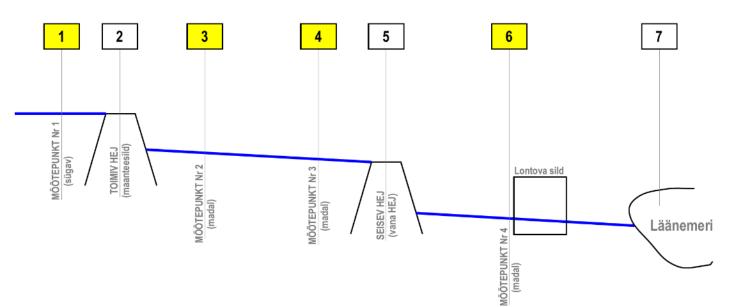
Mr Håkan Jarnvall (commissioning engineer, PURAC, Sweden) – for helping us to implement the first investigation program.





INVESTIGATION SKETCH





Pos	Name	Note
1	Measuring point No 1	Water level (1 min) and temperature (1 hr)
2	Jaama st bridge	Working HPS
3	Measuring point No 2	Water level (1 min) and temperature (1 hr)
4	Measuring point No 3	Water level (1 min) and temperature (1 hr)
5	Kunda old HPS	Stopped HPS
6	Measuring point No 4	Water level (1 min) and temperature (1 hr)
7	Baltic Sea	Receiving water

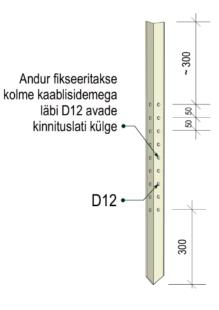


MEASURING INSTRUMENT

OTT Orpheus Mini Water Level Logger						
Range	0 4 m					
Accuracy	± 0.05 % FS					
Power source	3 x 1.5 V LR6 Alkaline / Lithium					
Data protocol	IrDA					
Storage	4 MB					
Storage capacity	approx 500,000					
Registration interval	1 s24 h					
Saving interval	1 s24 h					
Material	ABS, POM, 904 L (DIN 1.4539)					
Operation range	-20 °C +70 °C					
Humidity	100 %					
IP class (sensor)	IP68					
IP class (logger)	IP67 (2 m water, max 24 h)					

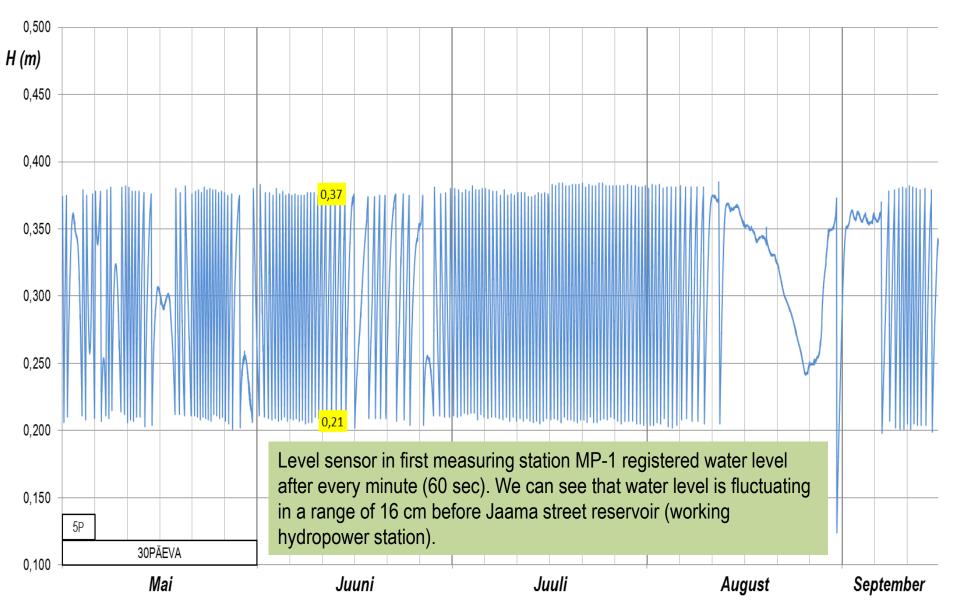


Anduri kinnituslatt 50x50x5





MEASURING LOCATION No 1



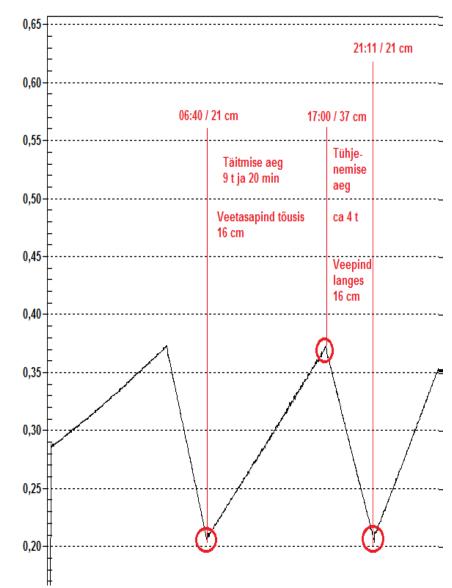


LOCATION No 1: explanations

 Location No 1 = Jaama street reservoir (currently working hydropower station reservoir). Technologically there are three propeller type turbines with flows 1, 2 and 4 m³/s. Flowrate downstream can be one of seven combinations G1..G7.

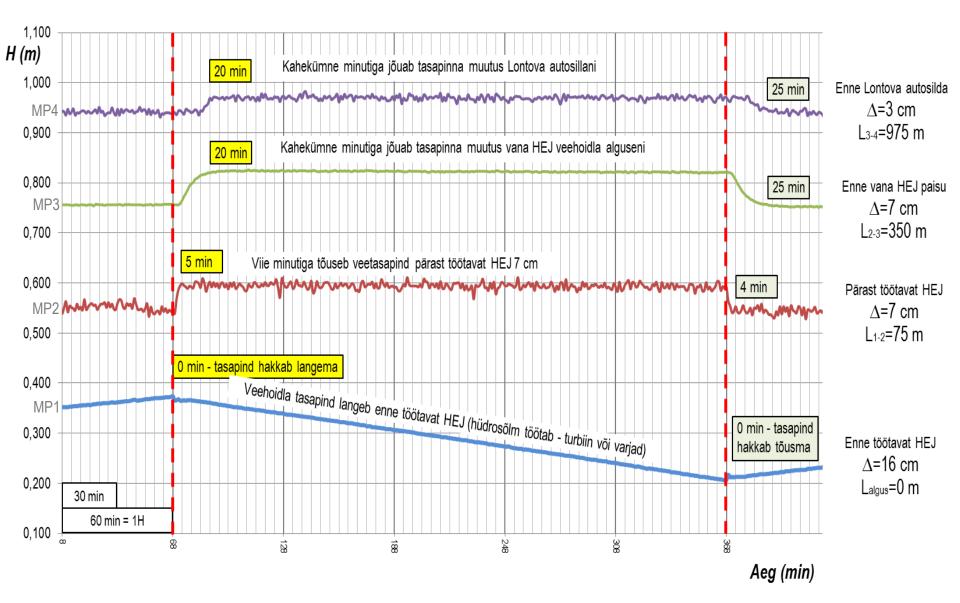
Pos	Turbine	Q m3/s	Flowstep	Change %	
G1	Q1	0,9			
G2	Q2	1,9	1,0	52%	
G3	Q1+Q2	2,8	0,9	32%	
G4	Q3	3,8	1,0	26%	
G5	Q1+Q3	4,7	0,9	19%	
G6	Q2+Q3	5,7	1,0	17%	
G7	Q1+Q2+Q3	6,6	0,9	14%	

- Water level is fluctuating in a range of 16 cm before the working HPS (in the reservoir). Allowed range ±5 cm.
- 3. Reservoir filling time is not align with discharge:
 - filling 9 hr
 - discharge 4 hr



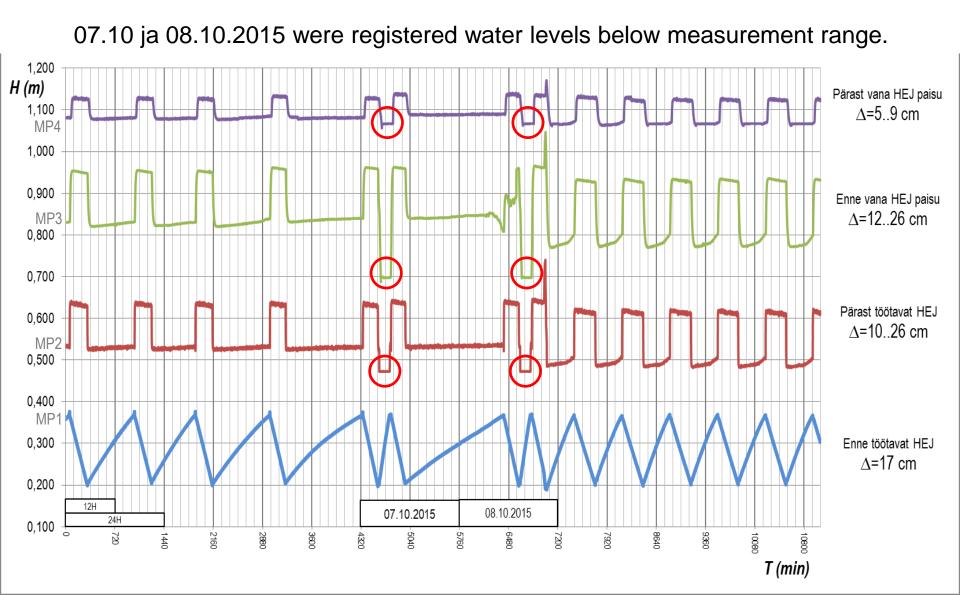


DOWNSTREAM IMPACT





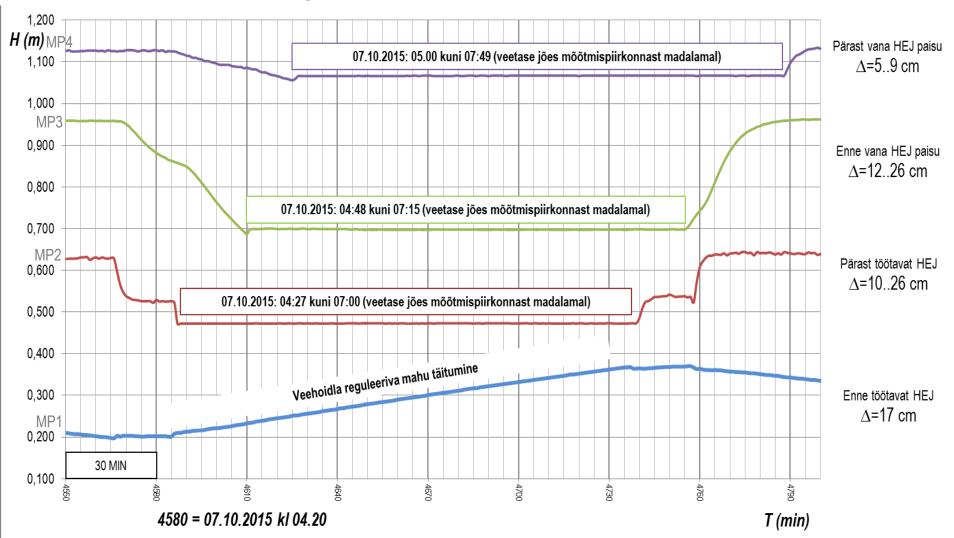
ERROR GAPS





ERROR GAP: 07.10.2015

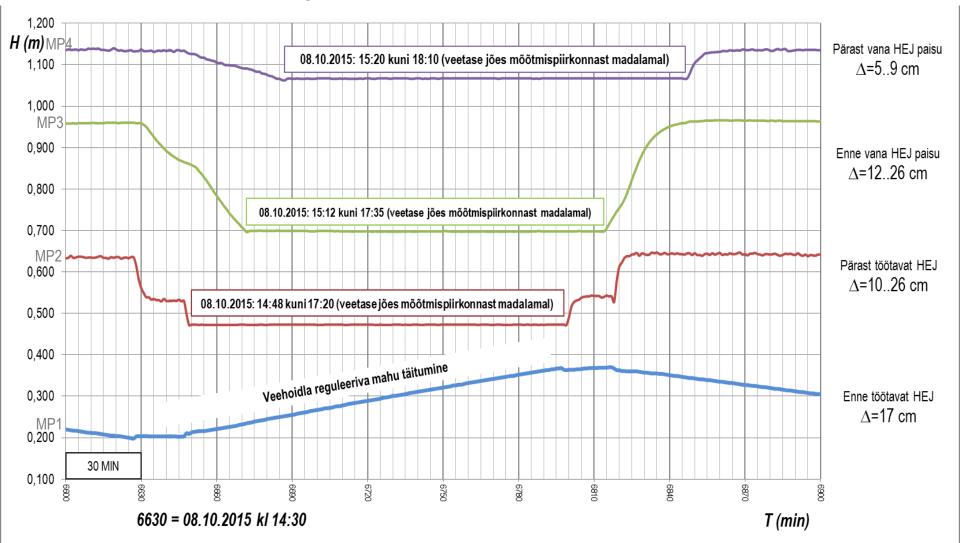
07.10.2015 out of range 04.27 until 07.49 (*ca* 3,5 h).





ERROR GAP: 08.10.2015

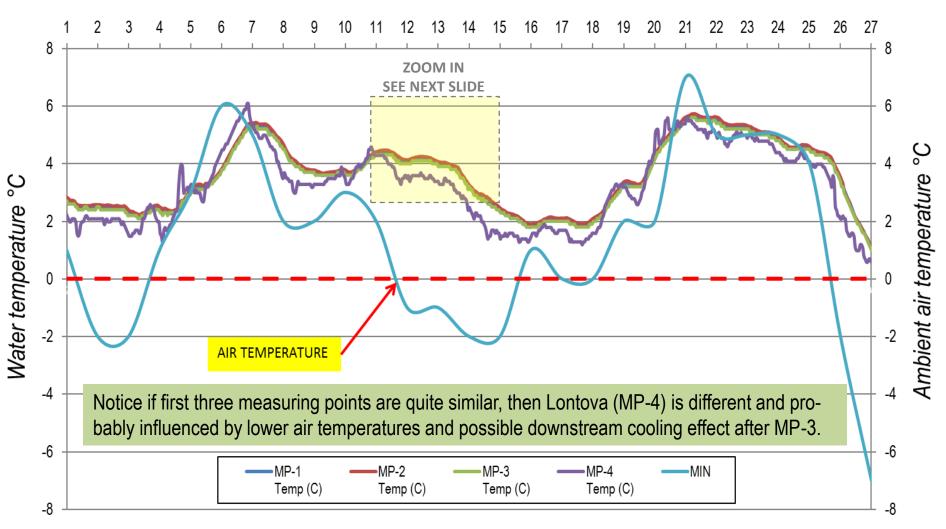
08.10.2015 out of range 14:48 until 18:10 (*ca* 3,0 h).





RIVER WATER TEMPERATURE

Measuring water temperature once per hour. Ambient air MIN temperature from Wunderground (daily min).

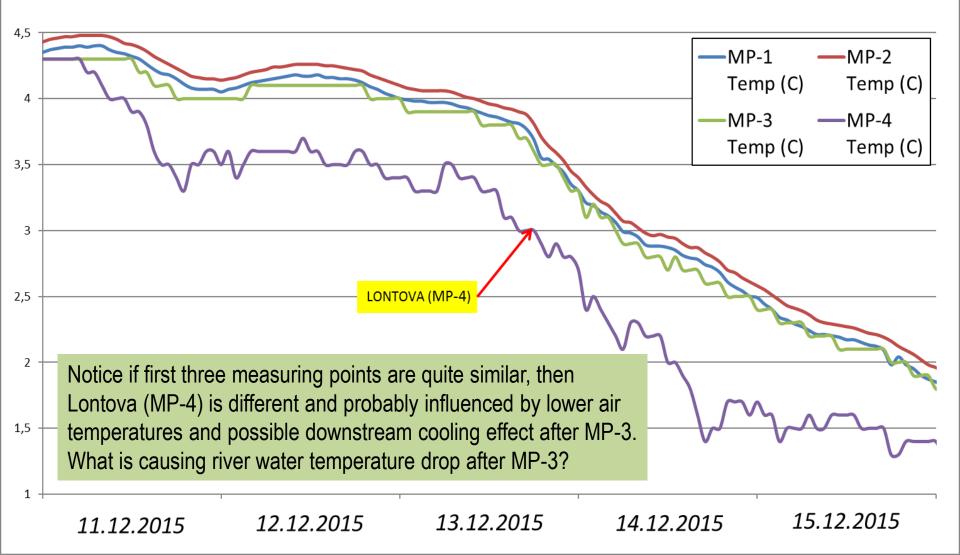


01. - 27. December 2015



RIVER WATER TEMPERATURE

Period: 11.12.2015 - 15.12.2015 Measuring water temperature once per hour.





GRAB MEASUREMENTS

16.01.2016 grab temperature measurements 15.00 – 17.00. Ambient air temperature during measurements -17C.

Instrument: hand-held submersible unit with digital display, accuracy $\pm 0,1C$ which is enough to get indication for river water temperature, but unfortunately not enough to make any further analysis.

Mõõtepunkt	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G
Asukoht	Lontova	Kunda vana HEJ (pärast paisu)	EC pumpla	Jaama tn HEJ (pärast paisu)	Kunda mõis (enne paisu)	Kohala (pärast silda)	Sämi mõõtejaam
Jõevee temperatuur (°C)	+0,2	+0,2	+0,3	+0,3	+0,2	+0,2	+0,2
Kaugus A-st ülesvoolu (km)	0,00	0,90	1,25	1,40	4,20	16,70	24,00



NEXT STEPS

- 1. Required is better system for anchor ice formation studies
 - better accuracy (sensor resolution) for investigation range
 - better investigation program to evaluate the anchor ice problem

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO KUNDA ANCHOR ICE:

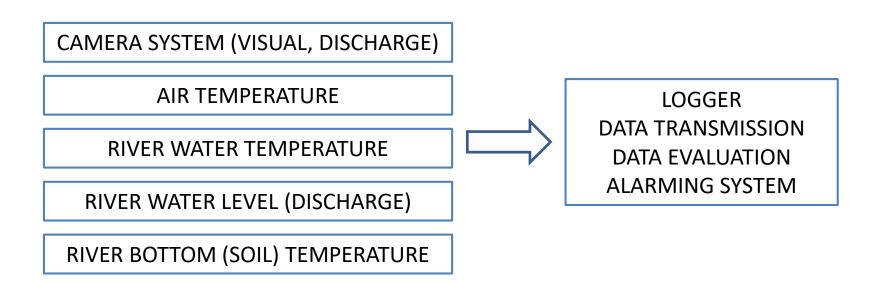
- 1. Low air temperature
- 2. Low river water temperature
- 3. Low water flow in the river (close to MIN flow in the river)
- 4. Low infeed from groundwater to the river (downstream, sandstone canyon)
- 5. River water velocity >1,5 m/s
- 6. Torrential river bed (rapid flow)
- 7. Low river bed temperature (ground temperature)

HYPOTHESIS FOR FURTHER STUDIES:

- 1. Non-natural water level and flow fluctuations are creating better conditions for anchor ice formation in downstream rapids (see title picture ice waves).
- 2. Rapids and not properly used dams are extra coolers for river water.
- 3. Error gaps are caused by poor technological system.



INVESTIGATION PROPOSAL



Brainstorming discussions with specialists from Keskkonnaagetuur on 08.02.2017 from 09.00..11.00 in Tallinn Estonia.

Topics discussed:

- 1. Measurement program initial task and discussion of monitoring possibilities.
- 2. What and when to measure (water level, soil and air temperature etc.)

Decision: visit site and make a general plan where and how to investigate.



SITE VISIT PHOTOS 20170208

Site visit and investigations took place on 08.02.2017 afternoon and following locations were reviewed: Lontova rapids and dams with reservoirs up to Jaama street. Participants: Philipp Theuring, Heiko Källo and Ergi Prommik.

PARTLY WATER OVERFLOWS OVER DAM AND DAM IS COVERED WITH ANCHOR ICE

> BOTTOM SLUICE GATE IS OPEN AND SOME FLOW IS COMING THREW THERE, NOTE NO ICE AFTER BOTTOM GATE



SITE VISIT PHOTOS 20170802

ANCHOR ICE AFTER OLD DAM (Lontova rapids starts here), NOTE RIGHT SIDE (bottom sluice gate side) HAS LITTLE BIT LESS BOTTOM ICE THAN LEFT SIDE (overflow side)



SITE VISIT PHOTOS 20170802

ANCHOR ICE IN LONTOVA RAPIDS NEAR BLÜCHERI CAFE



KUNDA ANCHOR ICE STATION

