

# 2D Hydraulic Modeling, Steering Stream Restoration Design

### **PREPARED FOR:**

EcoStream 2018 Stream Ecology & Restoration Conference

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# Overview

**Two-Dimensional Modeling Approach** 

**EcoStream** 

Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc

1D vs. 2D Modeling

**Representative Projects Overview** 

**Representative Projects Models** 

# **Two-Dimensional Modeling Approach**



### Hydraulic Modeling for Stream Design Utilizing GeoHEC-RAS 2D

- 2D hydrodynamic flow routing within unsteady flow analysis
- 1D, 2D or combined 1D/2D unsteady-flow routing
- 2D flow areas in HEC-RAS can be used in a number of ways
  - o Detailed 2D channel modeling
  - o Detailed 2D channel and floodplain modeling
  - Combined 1D channels with 2D floodplain areas
  - o Combined 1D channels with 2D flow behind levees
  - Directly connect a 2D flow area to 1D storage area with a hydraulic structure
  - Simplified to very detailed Dam Breach analyses





# **Two-Dimensional Modeling Approach**



### Hydraulic Modeling Utilizing GeoHEC-RAS 2D

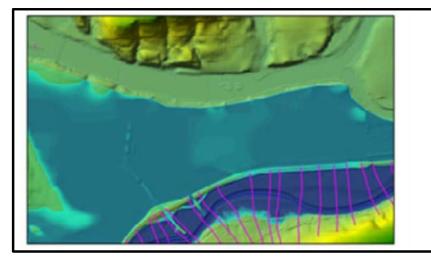
### **Definitions**

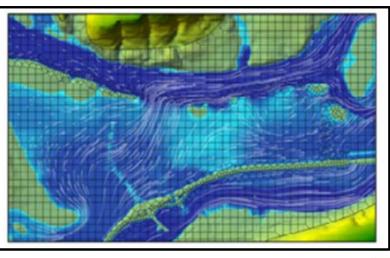
1D Modeling

Solves the fully dynamic St. Venant equations of conservation of mass and momentum along a <u>singular</u> dimension.

#### 2D Modeling

Solves the fully dynamic St. Venant equations of conservation of mass and momentum along <u>two</u> dimensions.





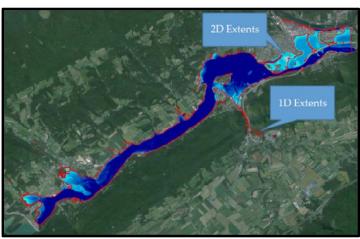




### Hydraulic Modeling Utilizing GeoHEC-RAS 2D

- 1D Advantages
  - Fewer geometric data are required
  - o Shorter computational time
  - Channel flows computed more efficiently
  - o Relatively smaller output files
- 2D Advantages
  - Flowpaths do not need to be predefined
  - o Provides realistic depiction of flow throughout a system
  - Perform 1D and 2D modeling within the same unsteady flow model allows users to model larger river systems, 1D where appropriate (main river) and 2D modeling in areas that require a higher level of hydrodynamics
  - o Flowpaths can change with flow depth
  - o Cross-momentum of flow splits is accounted for (significant for roadway crossing systems)
  - o Losses due to 2D effects (i.e. bends, flow separations, etc.) automatically included within computations
  - o Floodplain storage is implicitly defined
  - o Inputs and outputs can be defined spatially in GIS-type environments (better data continuity)
  - o Does not require extraction of cross sections from survey data
  - Detailed Flood Mapping and Flood Animations based on underlying terrain, each cell can be partially wet/dry reflected in the mapping and animations
  - o Can provide results directly for mapping flood extents and inundation depths, velocities, and safety hazards

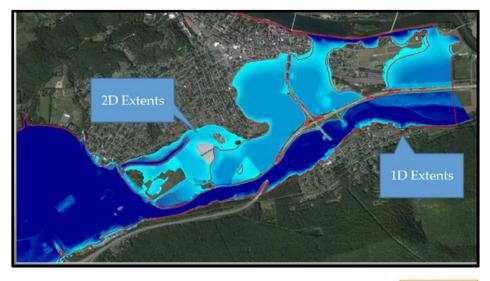






### Hydraulic Modeling Utilizing GeoHEC-RAS 2D

- When is 1D Okay
  - Locations where flow isn't required to spread (uni-directional flow)
  - Well-defined channel/overbank systems (defined valleys)
  - Simply-connected floodplains where flow in main channel is well connected to flow in the overbank and both are primarily uni-directional
  - o When elevation data of only limited quality/quantity are available
- When is 2D Preferable
  - Anywhere flow is expected to spread
  - o Urbanized Areas
  - Wide Floodplains
  - o Downstream of Levee Breaks
  - o Downstream of Upground Reservoir Breaks
  - Stream and Wetland Studies
  - Lake or Estuary Studies
  - Water Quality and Sediment Transport

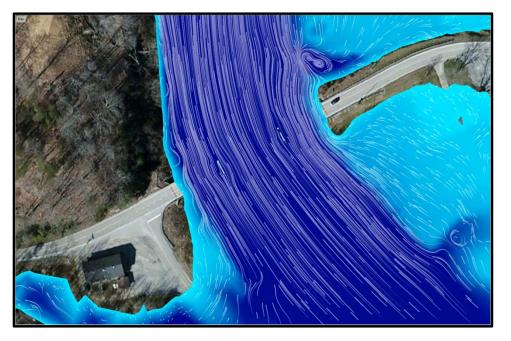






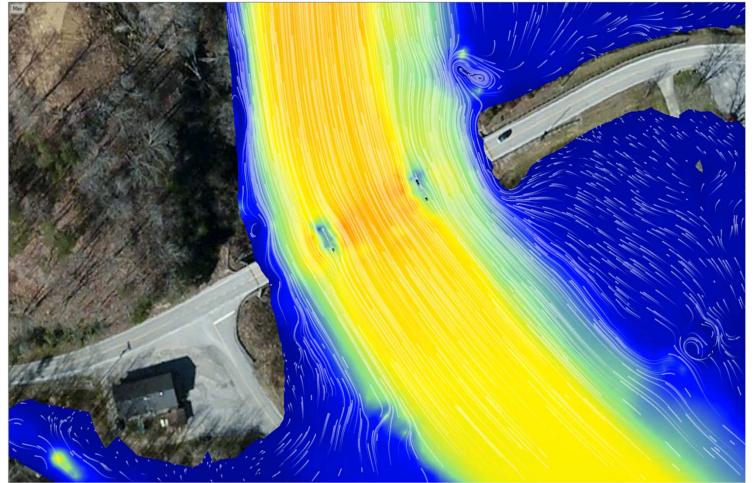
### Hydraulic Modeling Utilizing GeoHEC-RAS 2D

- 1D or 2D?
  - What is the length-to-width ratio of the project area? (> or < 3:1?)</li>
  - Does the project have features that force flow to rapidly contract or expand?
  - Does the project have any features that redirect flow significantly (i.e. buildings)?
  - What kind of output animations are needed to convey the results to the stakeholders?







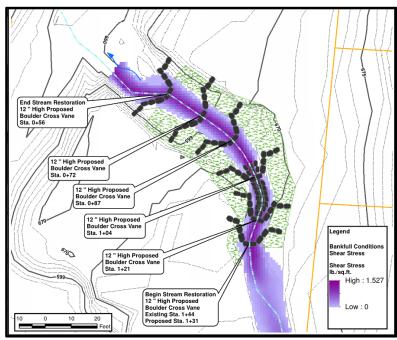






### **Sustainable Restoration Approach Hydraulic Modeling**

- Floodplain Management & Permitting
- HEC-RAS 1D Flood Impact Analysis
- HEC-RAS 2D Stream Restoration Design
  - o In-Stream Structure Modeling (3D Objects)
  - Near Bank Shear Stress Management
  - o Floodplain Connectivity
  - o Stream and Wetland Complex Modeling
  - Velocity Particle Tracing
  - o Depth Grid Mapping

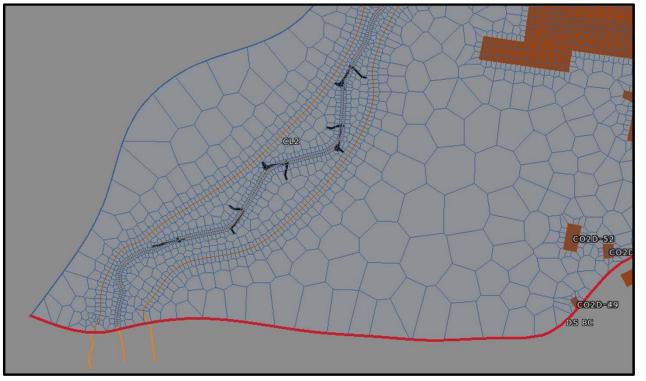




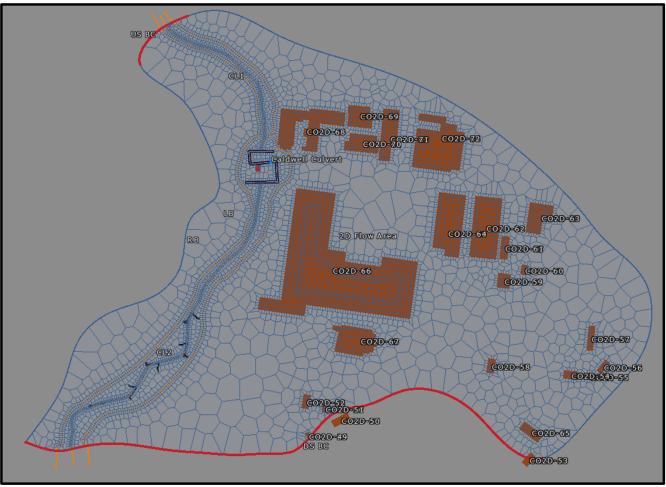


### **Sustainable Restoration Approach Hydraulic Modeling**

2D Computational Mesh Optimization Tool (Adaptive Mesh)















### Hydraulic Modeling Utilizing GeoHEC-RAS 2D

"All models are wrong, but some are useful." -George E. P. Box

*"For every complex problem there is an answer that is clear, simple, and wrong."* 

-H.L. Mencken





#### UNT to Moock Road Pipeline Repair & Stream Restoration - City of Southgate, Campbell County, KY





20" NG Pipeline, 0.1 Sq. Mi. Drainage Area, 2,500 If Stream Restoration, Headwater Stream



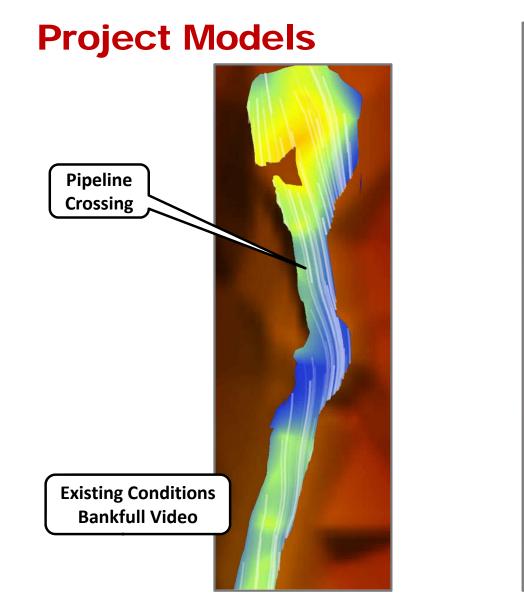


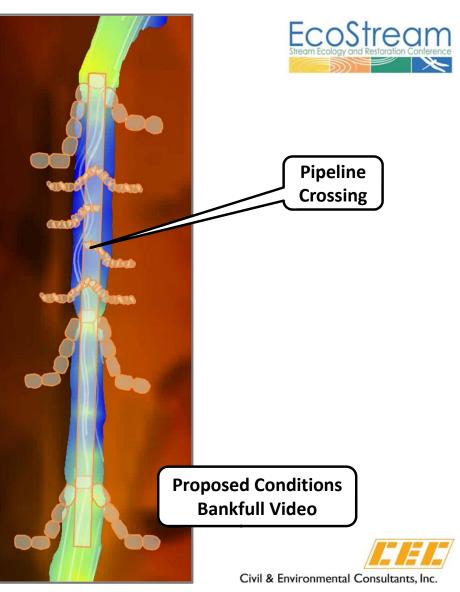
#### UNT to Moock Road Pipeline Repair & Stream Restoration

- Upstream Pipeline Crossing











#### UNT to Moock Road Pipeline Repair & Stream Restoration

- Downstream Pipeline Crossing







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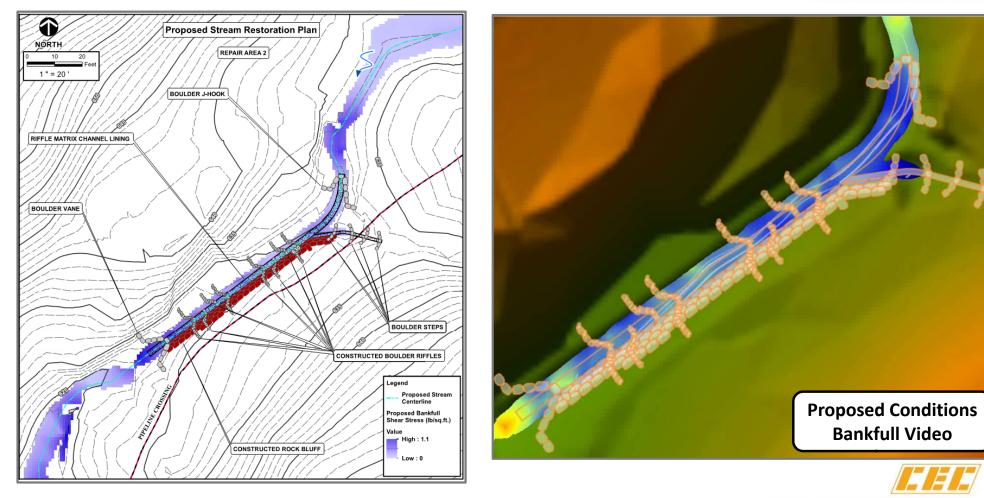






# **Project Models**

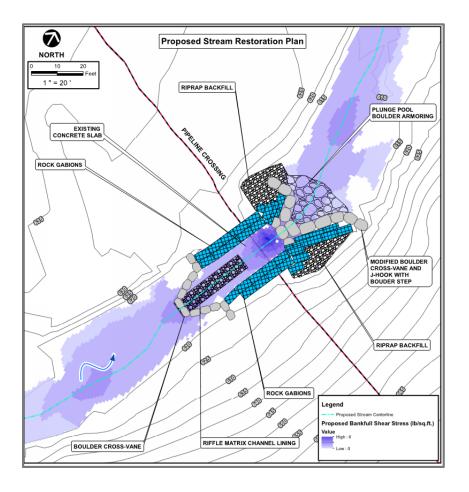


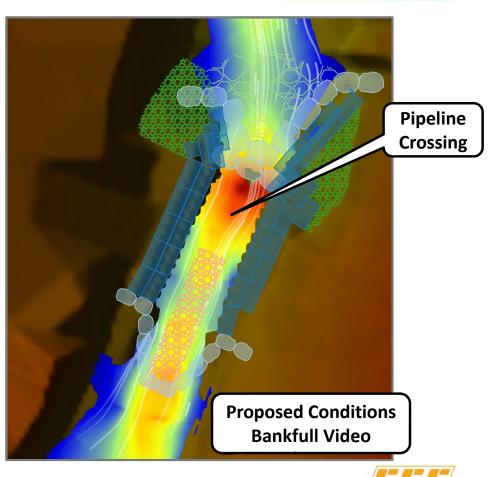


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Construction Time-Lapse Video



# **Summary**



#### If you build it...



#### it will come...



Thank You Matt Gramza, P.E., CFM, CPESC Senior Project Manager - Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc. mgramza@cecinc.com | P: 513.985.0226

