



# **Two RAS Approaches to Analyzing High Flows on a Stream Restoration Site**

1D Quasi-Unsteady Sediment Modeling vs.  
2D Unsteady Flow Modeling

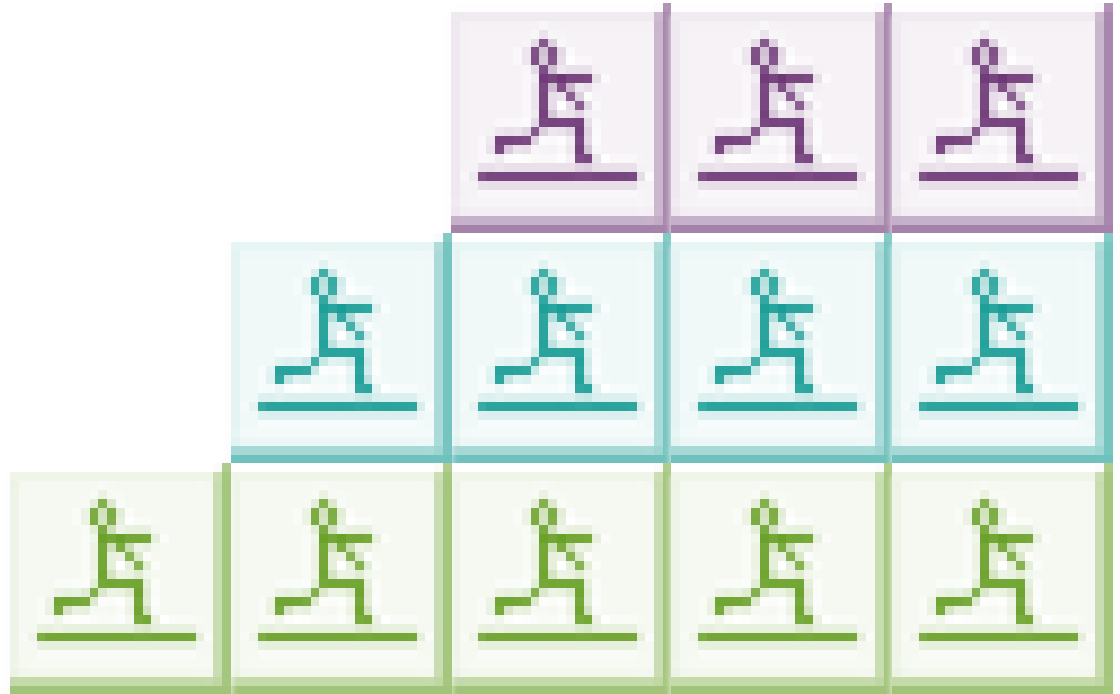
Kristine Mosuela, EIT  
MAFSM 2019

[woodplc.com](http://woodplc.com)

# Summary

---

- Background / Context
- Problem / Questions
- Model Approach
- Results / Conclusions



# Disclaimer

---

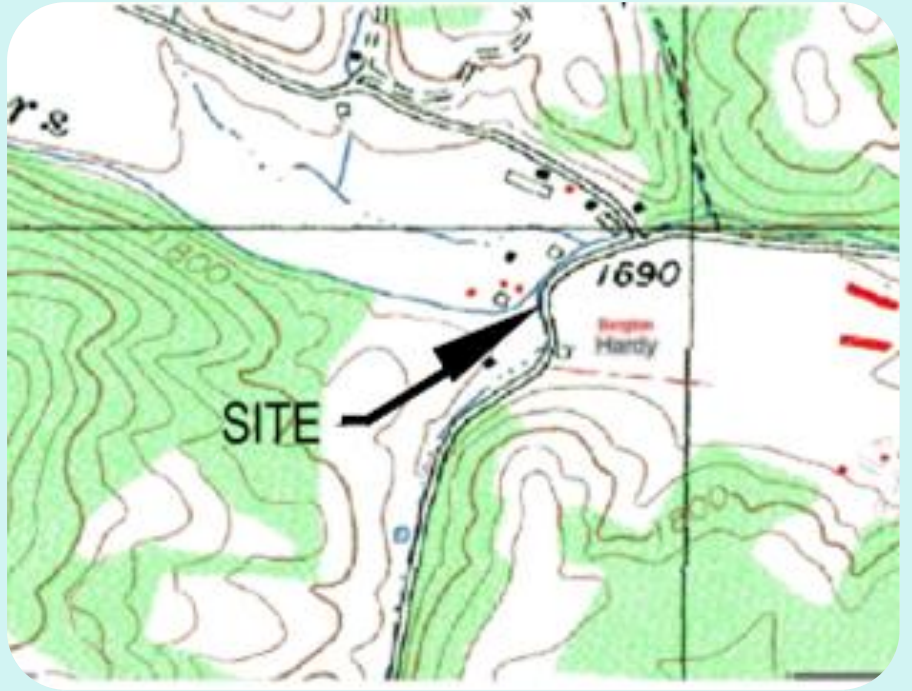


Fall  
2018

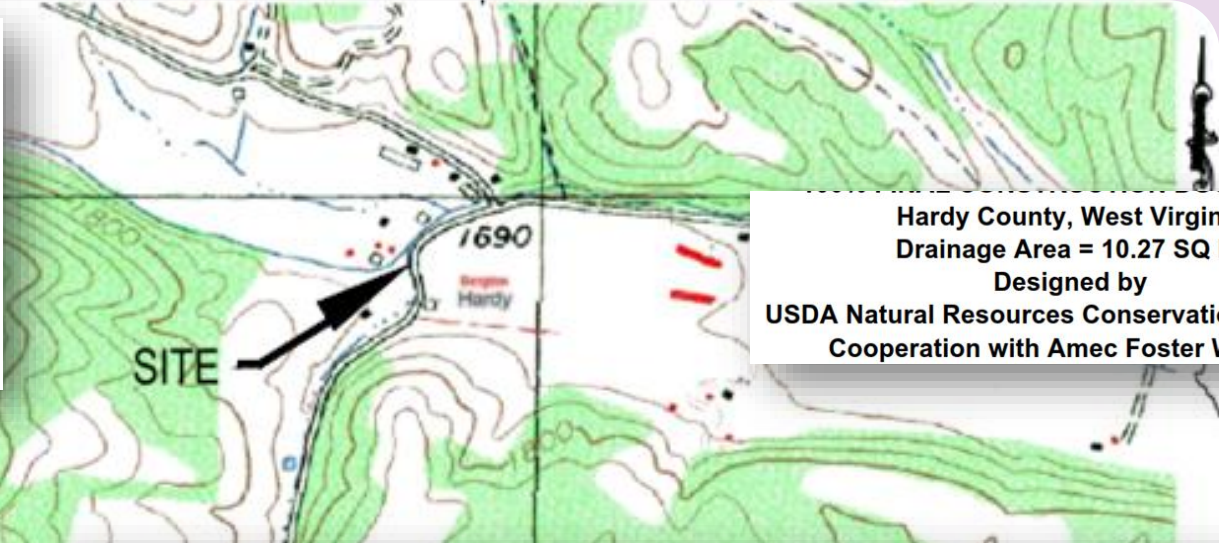
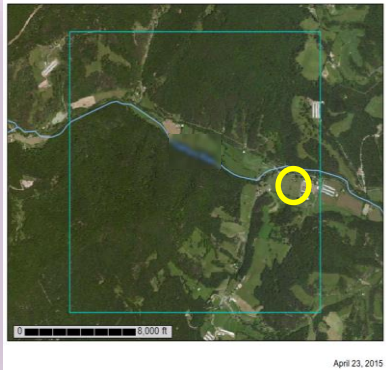
**Modelling Environmental Flows**



# Background / Context



# Background / Context

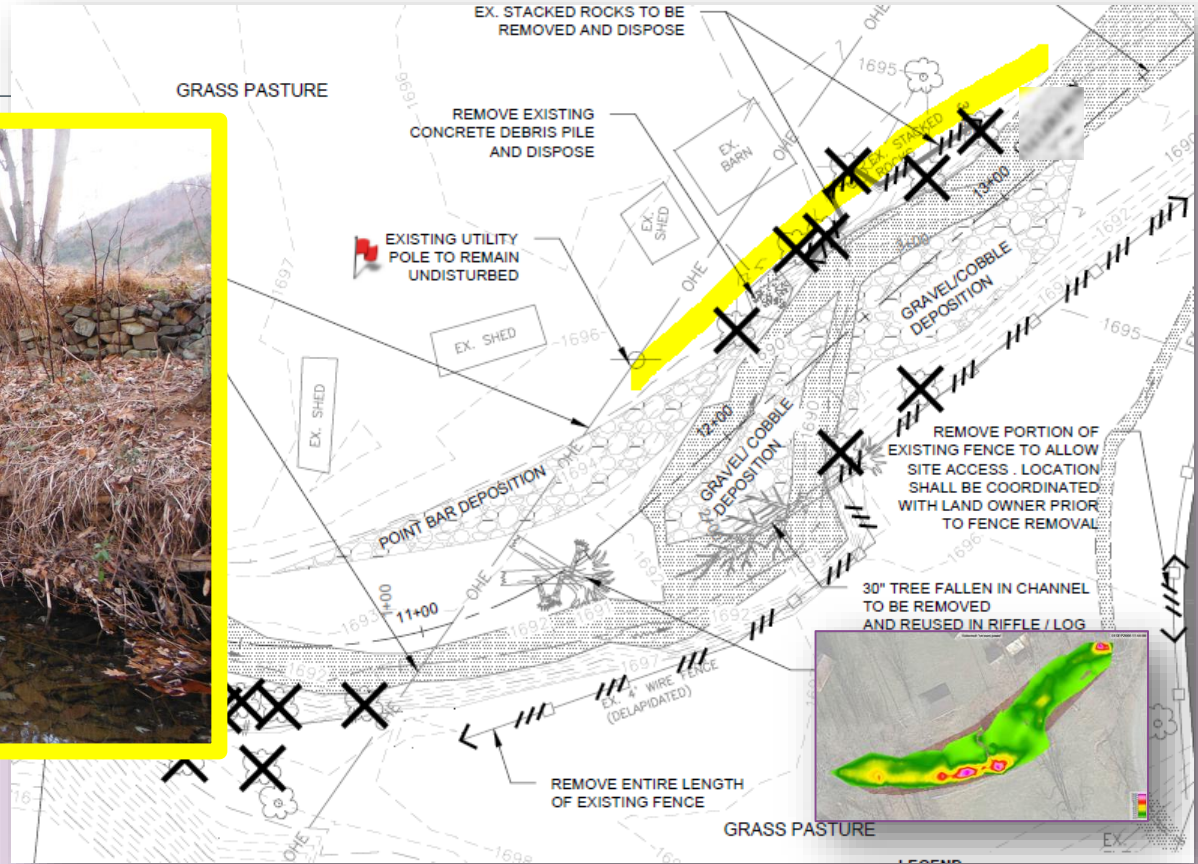


Hardy County, West Virginia  
Drainage Area = 10.27 SQ MI  
Designed by  
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service in  
Cooperation with Amec Foster Wheeler

PRACTICE/CRITERIA	CODE	CONTROLLING FACTOR	UNITS	PROJECT QUANTITY	JOB CLASS
STREAMBANK PROTECTION	580	BANKFULL CAPACITY	CFS	275	II
		BANKFULL VELOCITY	FPS	5.1	III
HAZARD CLASS	ALL	HAZARD POTENTIAL	CLASS	LOW	V




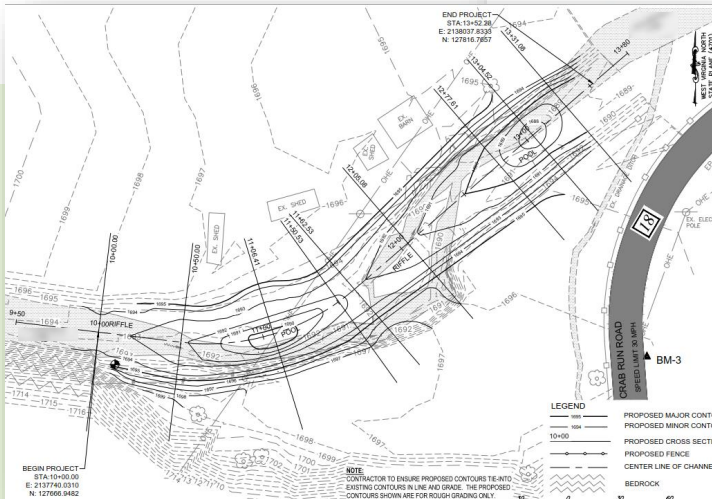
# Background





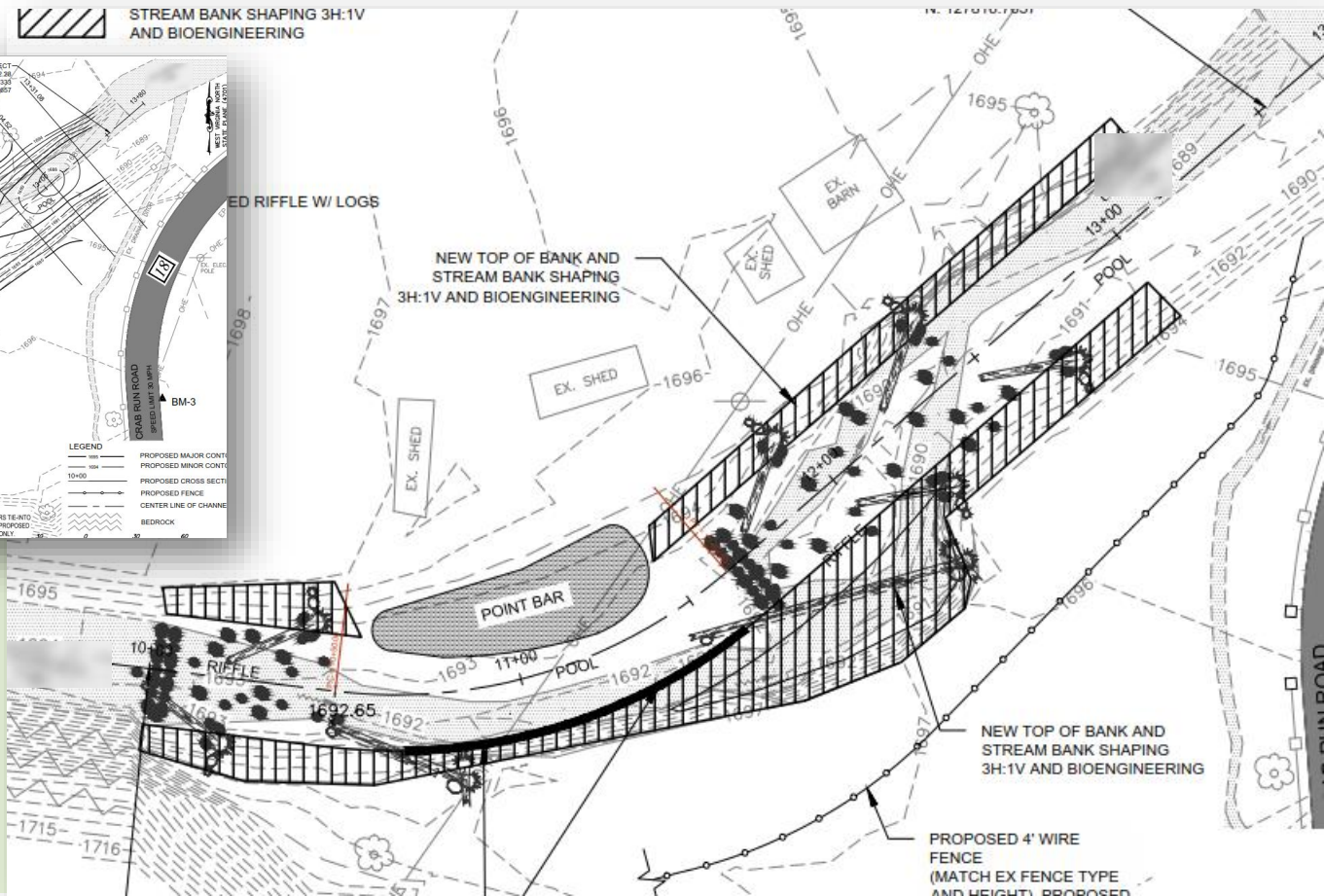
# Restoration Design

 STREAM BANK SHAPING 3H:1V AND BIOENGINEERING



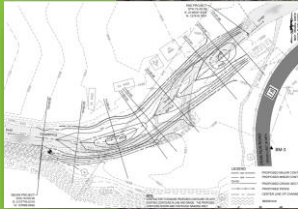
EXISTING RIFFLE W/ LOGS

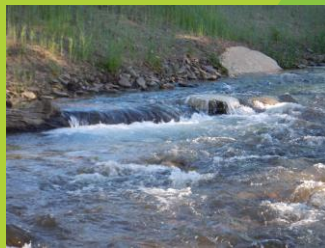
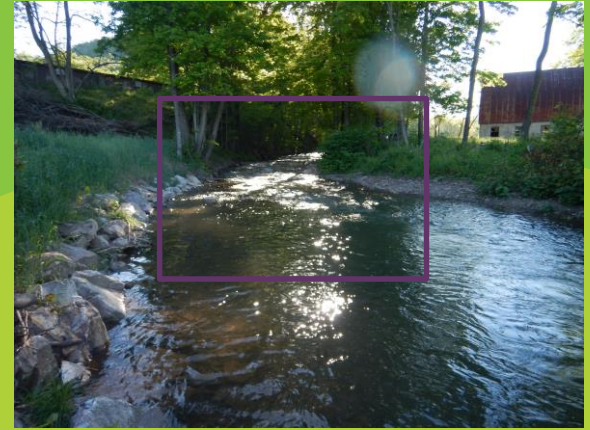
NEW TOP OF BANK AND STREAM BANK SHAPING 3H:1V AND BIOENGINEERING











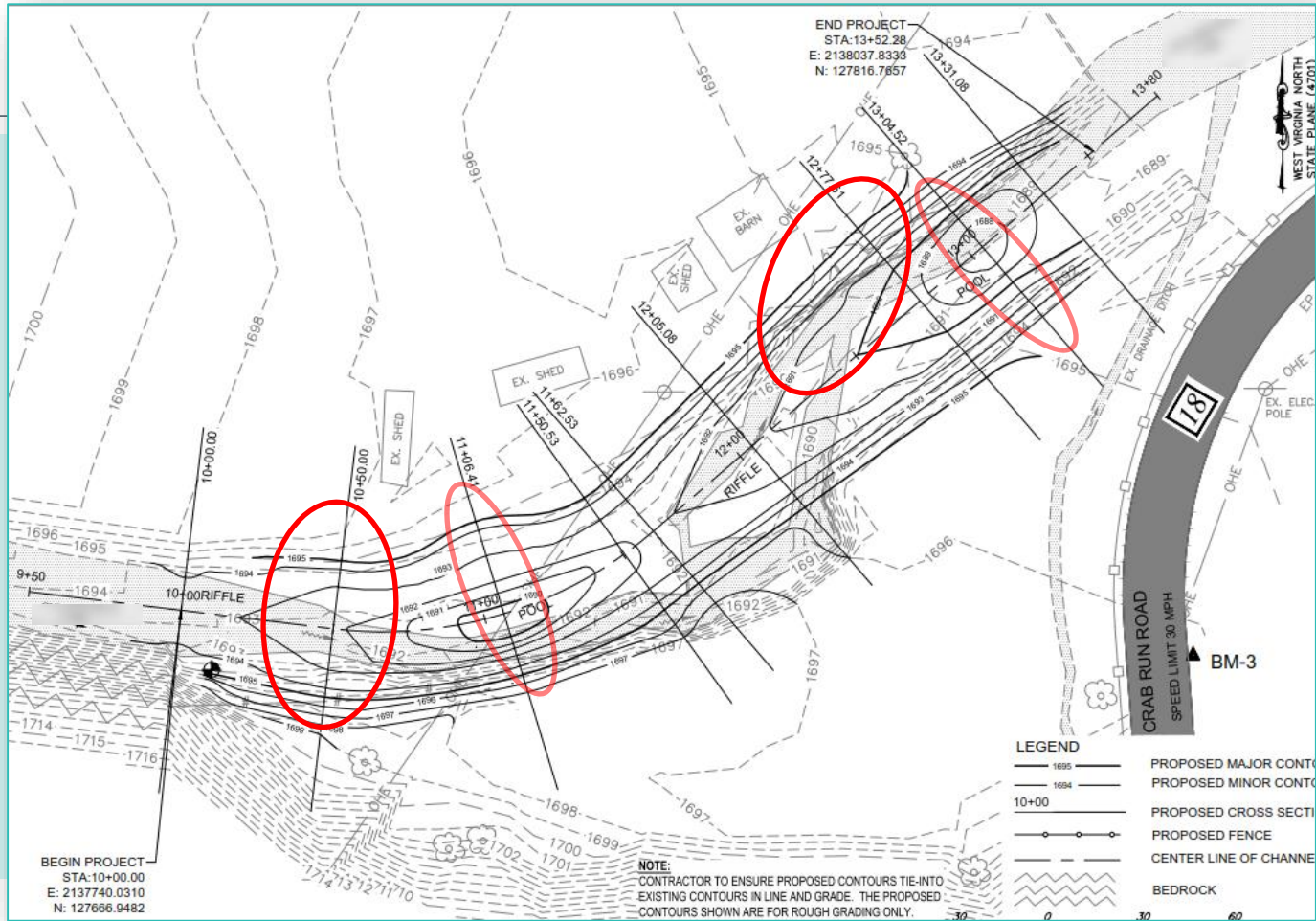






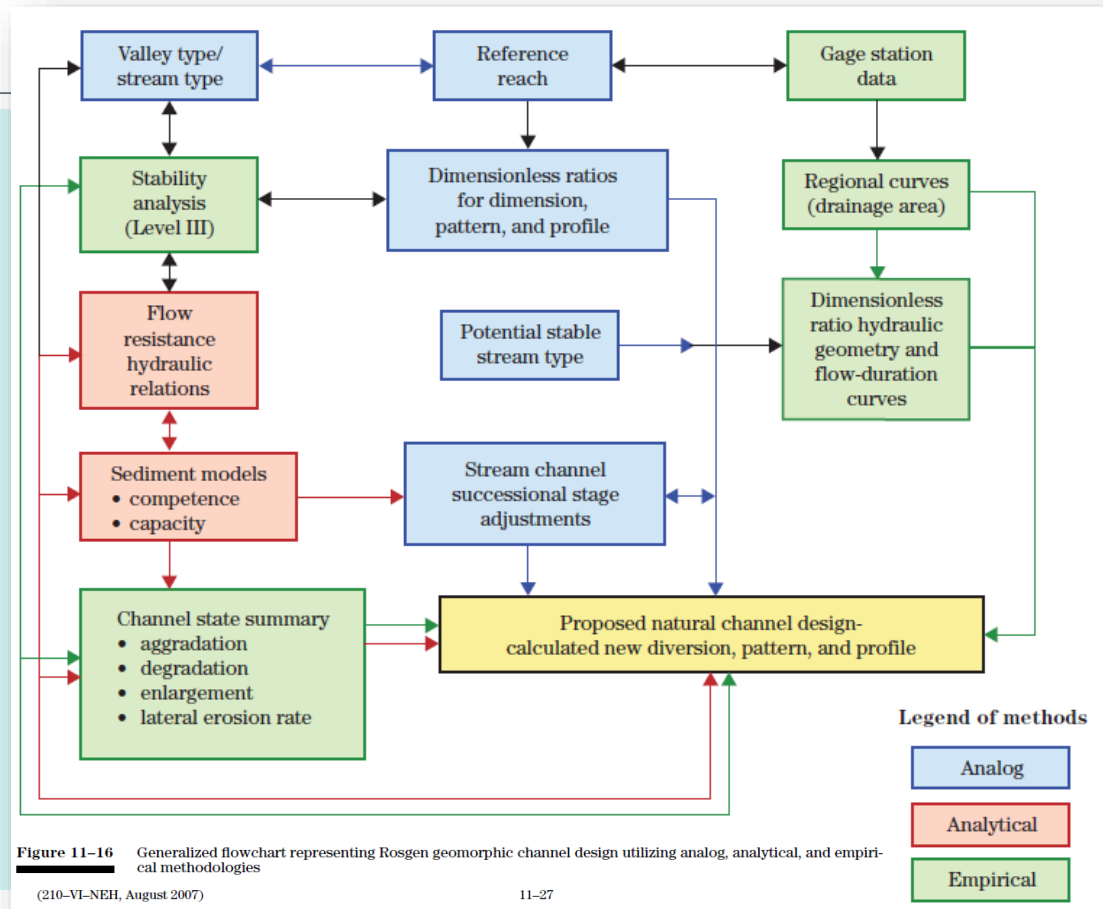
# Post-Restoration Storms

Notable deposition  
110 mm cobbles



# Context

- 5 Analog
- 5 Empirical
- 2 Analytical





# Questions Post-Restoration

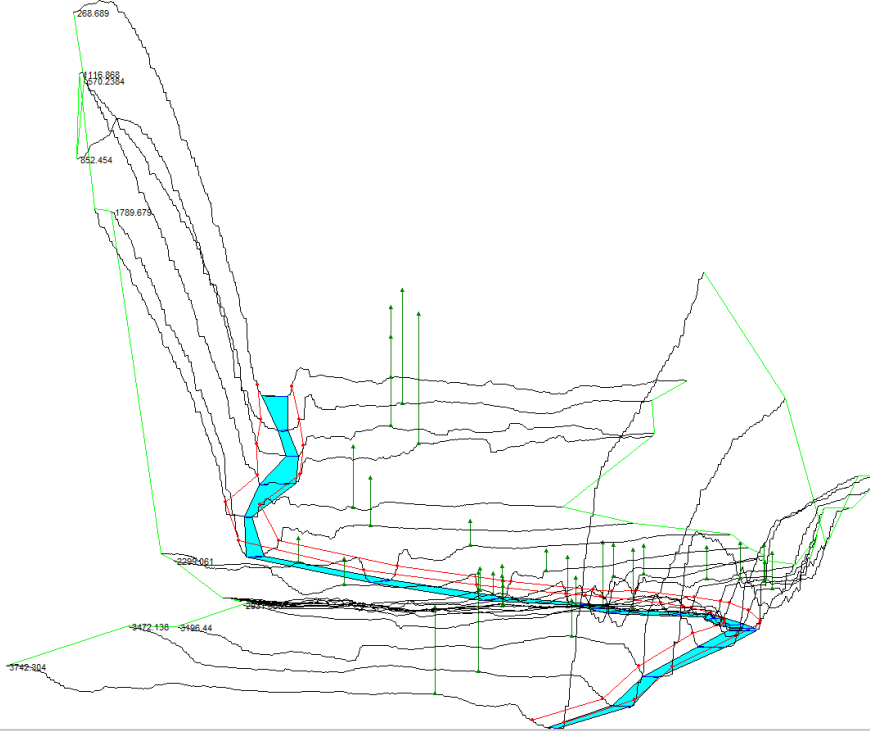
---

- Could a 1D model adequately predict the extent of the washout/deposition?
- How well does a 2D model perform?
- What kind of flows were needed to produce such a significant change in the bed?
- Which is the “best value” approach?



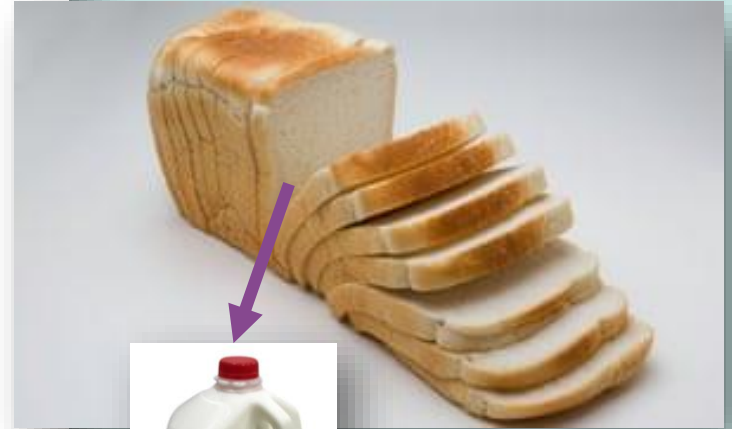
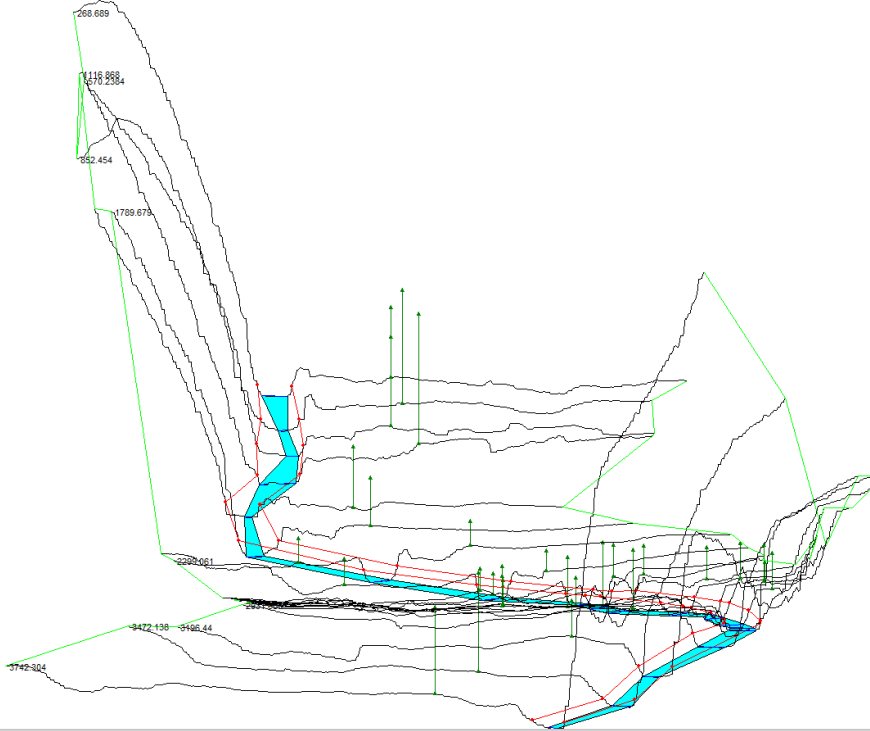
# 1D

Cullers1D Plan: Sed\_5 12/4/2018



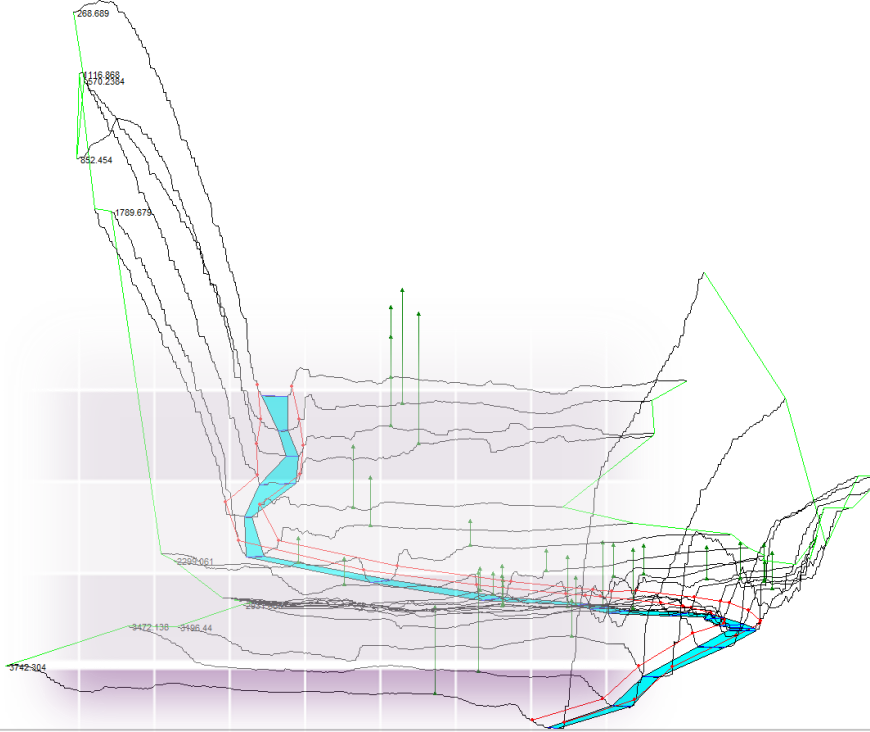
# 1D

Cullers1D Plan: Sed\_5 12/4/2018



# 2D

Cullers1D Plan: Sed\_5 12/4/2018



# 2 RAS Approaches

## 1D

- Sediment Transport dynamics
  - Quasi-Unsteady
- 1D Flow multiple flood magnitudes
- 1D Sediment Transport

→ **Bed Composition**

## 2D

- Flow dynamics
  - Unsteady
- 2D Flow multiple flood magnitudes
- NO Sediment Transport

→ **Velocities/Stream Power**



# 2 RAS Approaches

---

## 1D

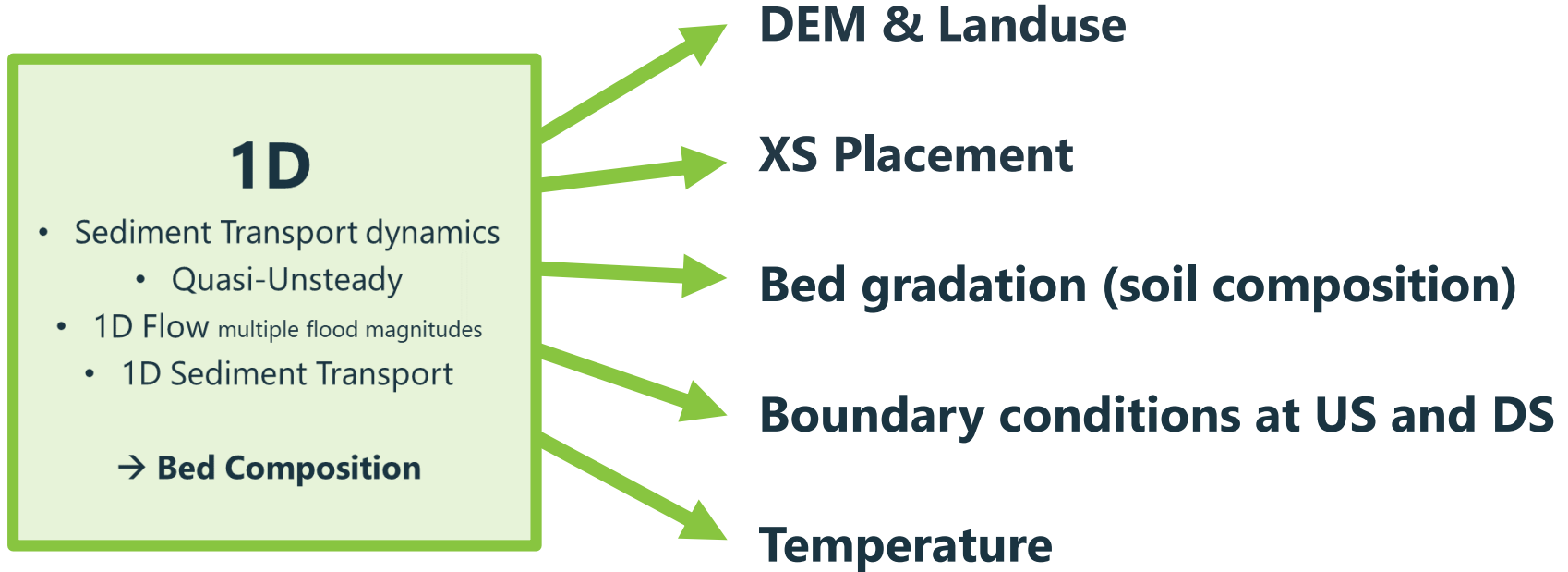
- Sediment Transport dynamics
  - Quasi-Unsteady
- 1D Flow multiple flood magnitudes
  - 1D Sediment Transport

→ **Bed Composition**



# 1D Sediment Transport Model Development

---



# 1D Sediment Transport Model Development

## 1D

- Sediment Transport dynamics
  - Quasi-Unsteady
- 1D Flow multiple flood magnitudes
- 1D Sediment Transport

→ **Bed Composition**

**DEM & Landuse**

**XS Placement**

**Bed gradation (soil composition)**

**Boundary conditions at US and DS**

**Temperature**





# 1D Sediment Transport Model Development

Table 3 - Streambed Particle Distribution at project extents

Particle Distribution	Mean Diameter (mm)	Type	Percent
D16 (mm)	36	Silt/Clay (%)	0
D35 (mm)	57	Sand (%)	0
D50 (mm)	76	Gravel (%)	41
<b>D84 (mm)</b>	<b>190</b>	Cobble (%)	55
D95 (mm)	250	Boulder (%)	4

Table 2 - Streambed Particle Distribution at Point Bar

Particle Distribution	Mean Diameter (mm)
D16 (mm)	5.2
D35 (mm)	9.7
D50 (mm)	12
<b>D84 (mm)</b>	<b>41</b>
D95 (mm)	61



DEM & Landuse

XS Placement

**Bed gradation (soil composition)**

**Boundary conditions at US and DS**

**Temperature**



# 1D Sediment Transport Model Development

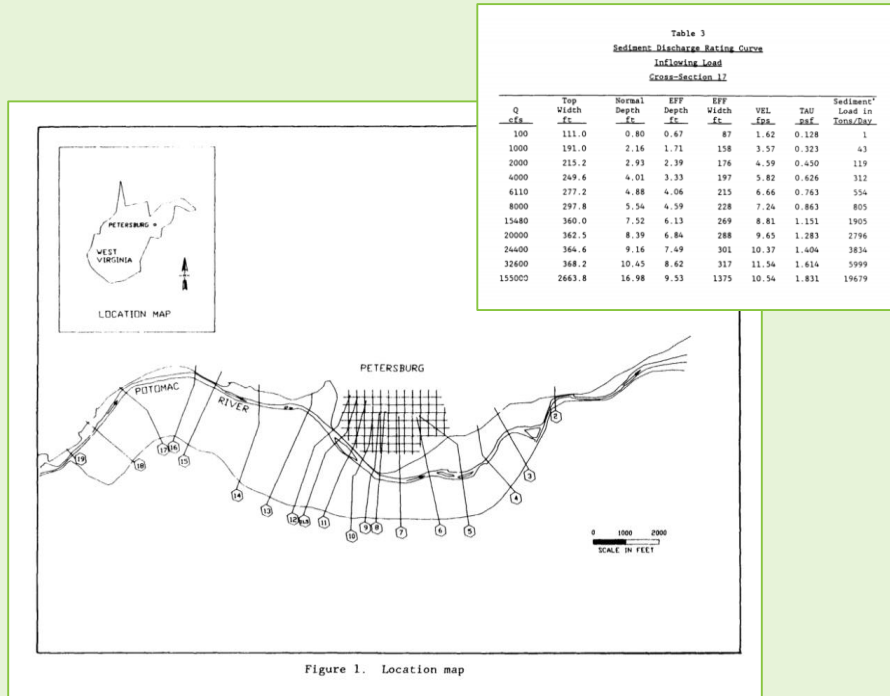


Table 3  
Sediment Discharge Rating Curve  
Inflowing Lead  
Cross-Section 17

Q cfs	Top Width ft	Normal Depth ft	EFF Depth ft	EFF Width ft	VEL fps	TAU psf	Sediment Load in Tons/Day
100	111.0	0.80	0.67	87	1.62	0.128	1
1000	191.0	2.16	1.71	158	3.57	0.323	43
2000	215.2	2.93	2.39	176	4.59	0.450	119
4000	249.6	4.01	3.33	197	5.82	0.626	312
6110	277.2	4.88	4.06	215	6.66	0.763	554
8000	297.8	5.54	4.59	228	7.24	0.863	805
15480	360.0	7.52	6.13	269	8.81	1.151	1905
20000	362.5	8.39	6.84	288	9.65	1.283	2796
24400	364.6	9.16	7.49	301	10.37	1.404	3834
32600	368.2	10.45	8.62	317	11.54	1.614	5999
155000	2663.8	16.98	9.53	1375	10.54	1.831	19679

DEM & Landuse

XS Placement

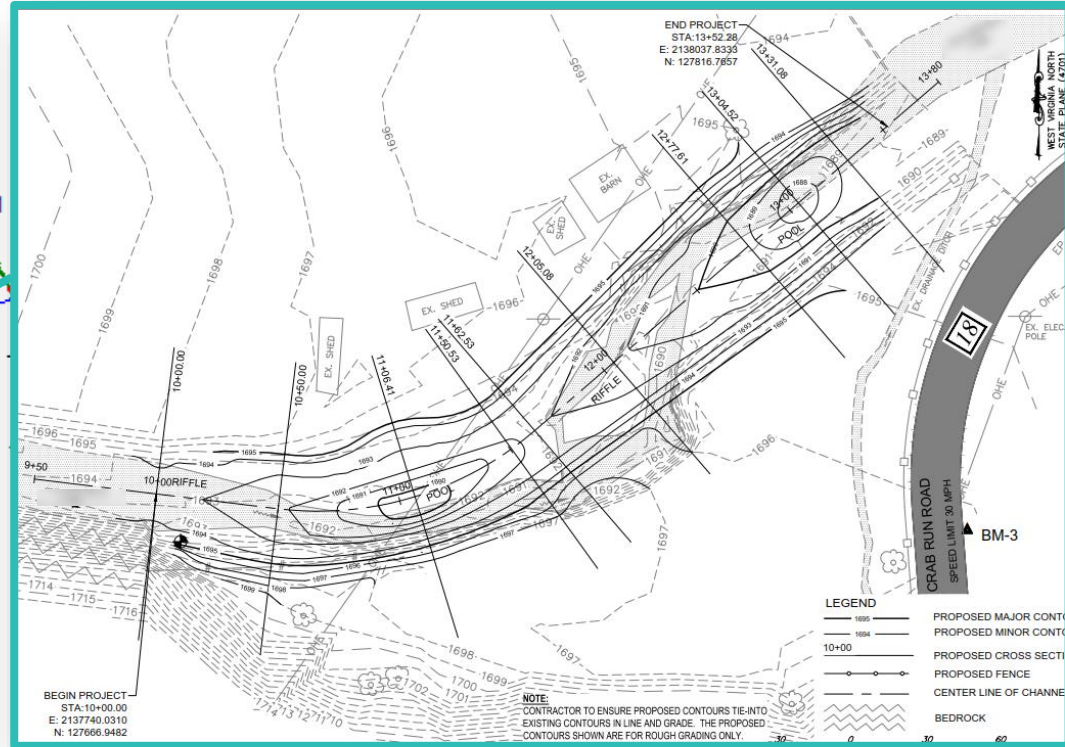
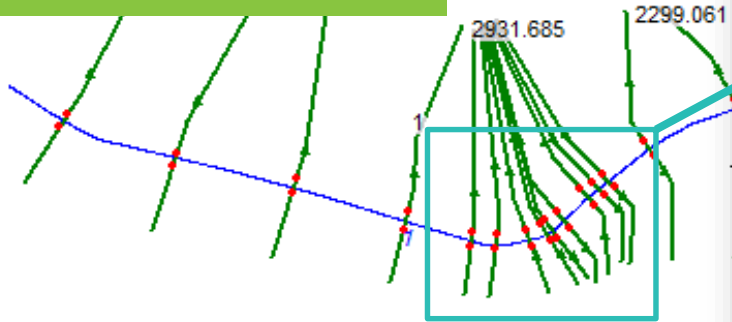
Bed gradation (soil composition)

Boundary conditions at US and DS

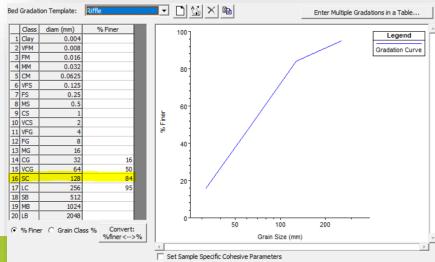
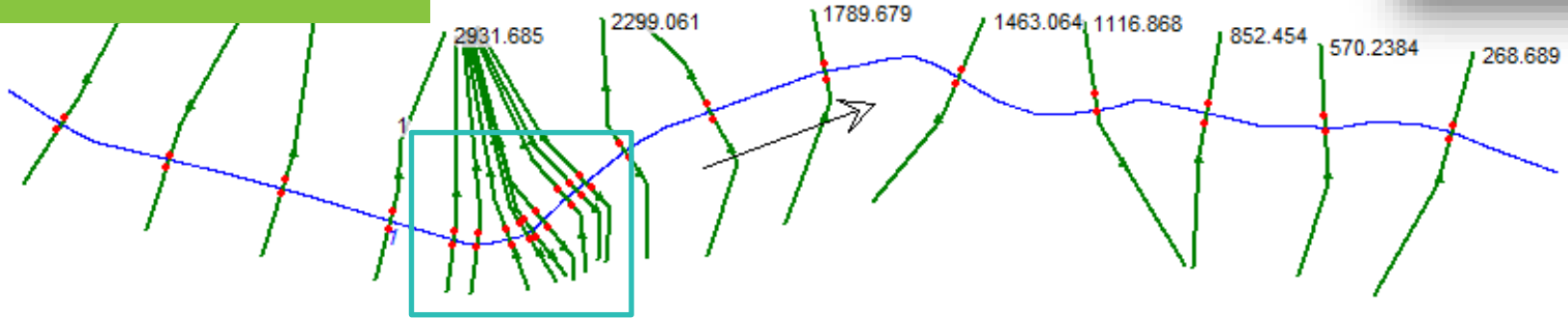
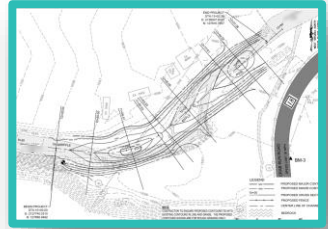
Temperature



# 1D Quasi-Unsteady Sediment Transport



# 1D Quasi-Unsteady Sediment Transport



Initial Conditions and Transport Parameters | Boundary Conditions | USDA-ARS Bank Stability and Toe Erosion Model (BSTEM) (Beta)

River: (All Rivers) Transport Function: Ackers-White Define/Edit Bed Gradation  
 Number of mobile bed channels: 1 Sorting Method: Thomas (ExS) Define Layers  
 Fall Velocity Method: Ruby

River	Reach	IS	Invert	Max Depth	Min Elev	Left Sta	Right Sta	Bed Gradation
1	1	3742.324	1705.24	2	443.8	478.78	Outside-Extent	
2	1	3472.138	1701.14	2	494.72	525.78	Outside-Extent	
3	1	3196.44	1698.2	2	445.74	479.11	Outside-Extent	
4	1	2931.685	1695.86	2	446.74	483.31	Outside-Extent	
5	1	2775.899	1694.24	5	455.83	490.11	Riffle	
6	1	2719.291	1693	5	467.84	502.37	Riffle	
7	1	2643.275	1689	5	468.77	508.7	PondBar	
8	1	2600.885	1690	5	465.82	512.75	PondBar	
9	1	2585.942	1691	5	464.82	513.76	Riffle	
10	1	2552.674	1691	5	453.71	499.61	Riffle	
11	1	2475.718	1687	5	424	475	PondBar	
12	1	2446.254	1687	5	428.96	467.95	PondBar	
13	1	2418.001	1689.75	5	429.64	468.53	Outside-Extent	
14	1	2299.061	1688.14	2	304.63	346.5	Outside-Extent	
15	1	2077.612	1685.56	2	279.86	314.51	Outside-Extent	
16	1	1789.679	1681.99	2	127.67	168.57	Outside-Extent	
17	1	1463.064	1679.92	2	132.47	167.91	Outside-Extent	
18	1	1116.868	1675.86	2	175.79	217.74	Outside-Extent	
19	1	852.454	1673.1	2	173.91	218.88	Outside-Extent	
20	1	570.2384	1668.99	2	174.83	208.79	Outside-Extent	
21	1	268.689	1666.46	2	179.28	212.63	Outside-Extent	

Select/Enter the Data's Starting Time Reference

Use Simulation Time: Date: 0-DEC-2018 Time: 00:00  
 Fixed Start Time: Date: Time:

Hydrograph Data

No. Ordinates	Interpolate Values	Flow	Ins Row	
Simulation Time	Elapsed Time	Duration	Computation	
(hours)	(hours)	(hours)	(hours)	
1	04Dec2018 0000	1	0.4	1
2	04Dec2018 0100	2	0.4	43
3	04Dec2018 0200	3	0.4	128
4	04Dec2018 0300	4	0.3	264
5	04Dec2018 0400	5	0.3	463
6	04Dec2018 0500	6	0.2	659
7	04Dec2018 0600	7	0.2	736
8	04Dec2018 0700	8	0.2	682

Compute computation increments based on flow

Qlow	Qhigh	CI	
1	0	200	0.4
2	200	600	0.3
3	600	1200	0.2
4	1200	1800	0.1
5	1800	2400	0.04
6	2400	3600	0.02

Number of flow-load points: 4 sets

Flow (cfs)	100	1000	2000	4000
Total Load (tons/day)	119	119	312	312
1 Clay (0.002-0.004)	0.3	0.3	0.25	0.2
2 WM (0.004-0.008)	0.2	0.15	0.15	0.15
3 FM (0.008-0.016)	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.35
4 HM (0.016-0.032)	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.1
5 CM (0.032-0.0625)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6 FS (0.0625-0.125)			0.05	0.05
7 MS (0.125-0.5)				0.05
8 MS (0.5-1)				

# 2 RAS Approaches

---

## 2D

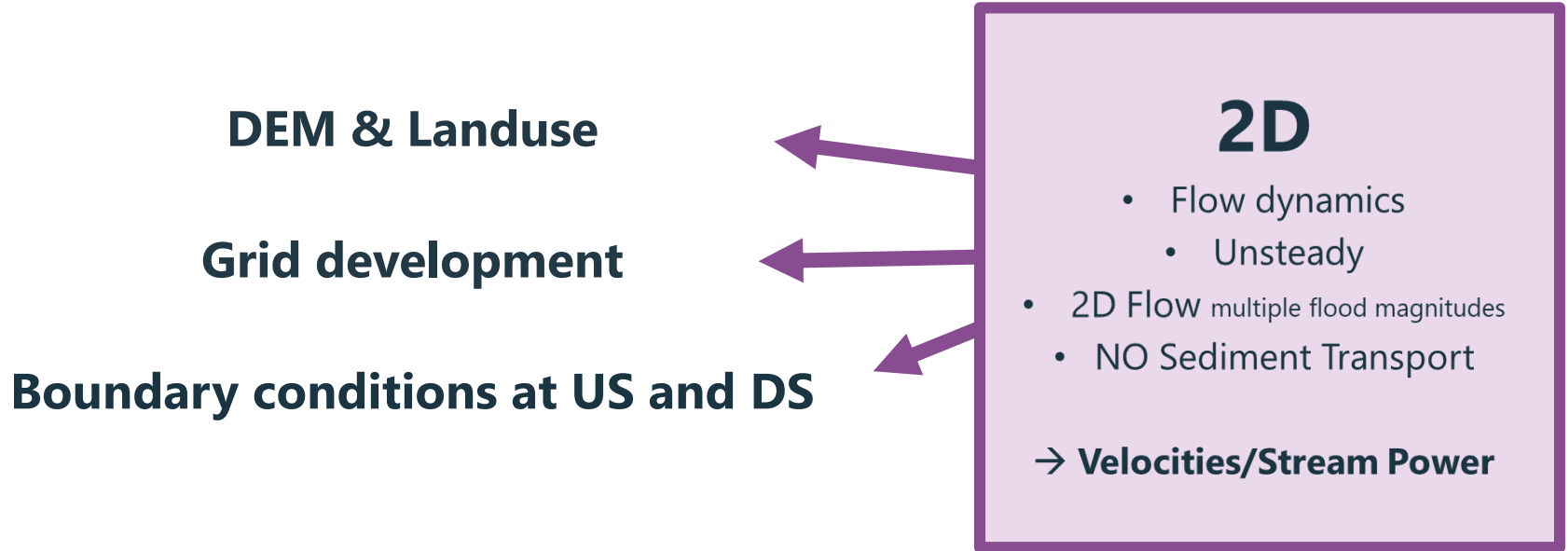
- Flow dynamics
  - Unsteady
- 2D Flow multiple flood magnitudes
  - NO Sediment Transport

→ **Velocities/Stream Power**



# 2D Model Development

---



# 2D Model Development

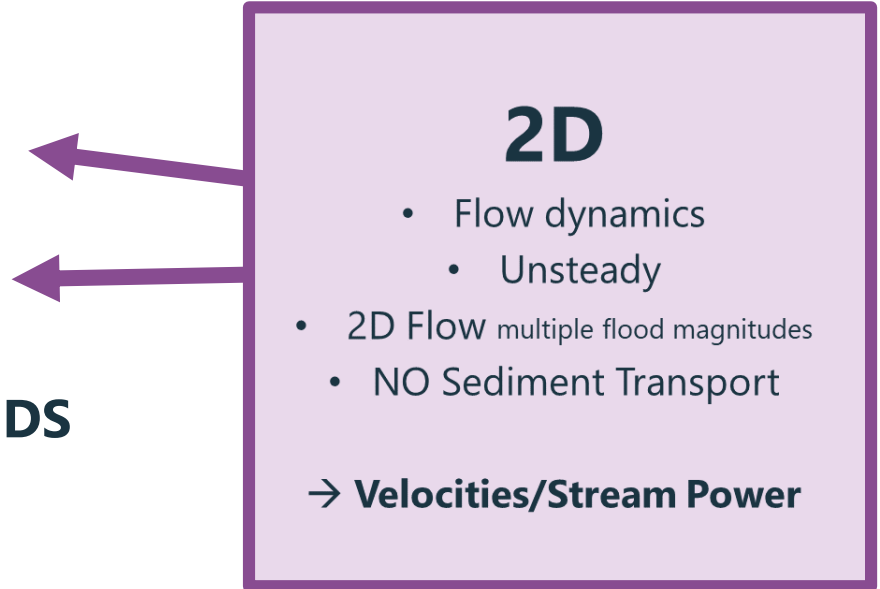
---

**DEM & Landuse**

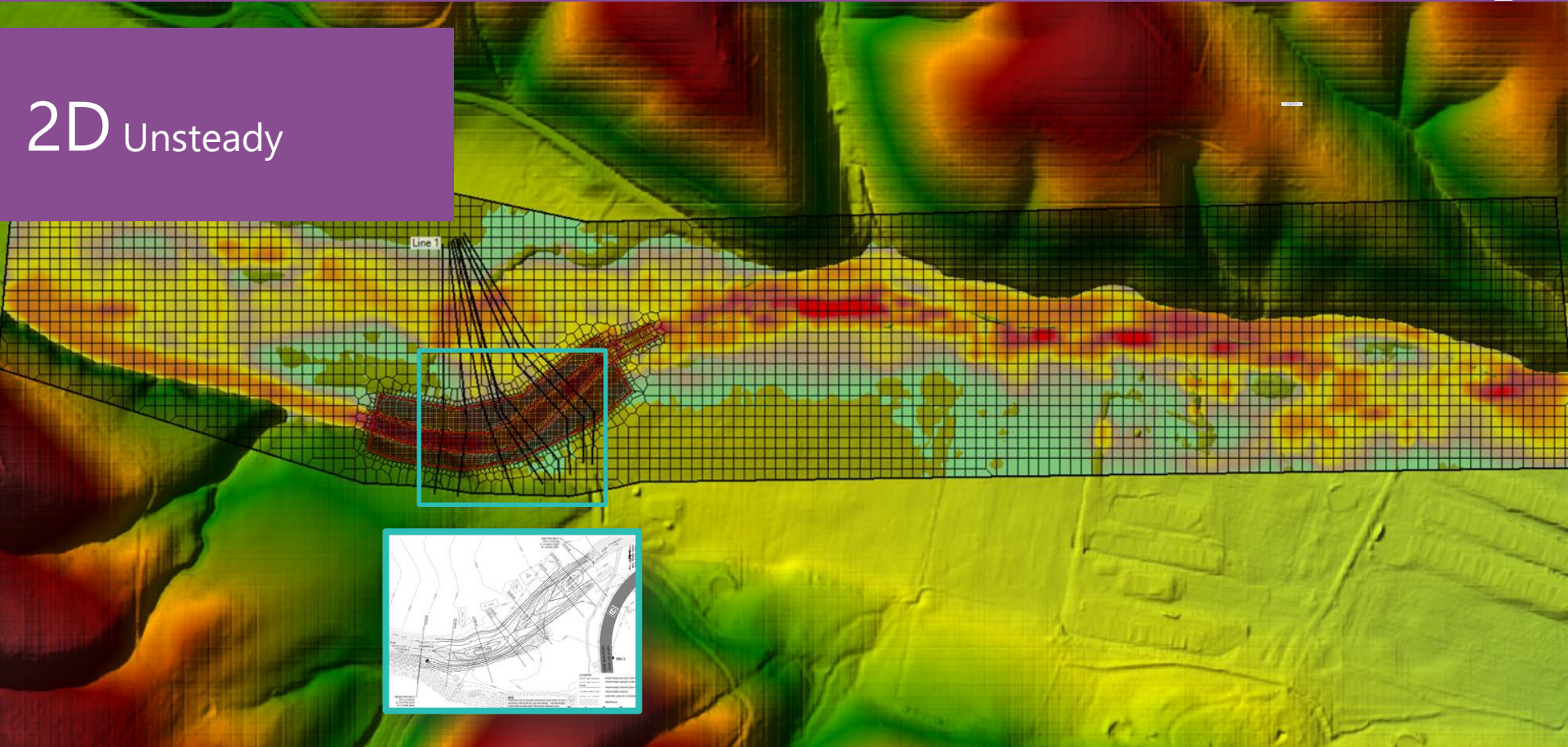
**Grid development**

**Boundary conditions at US and DS**

**(flow only)**



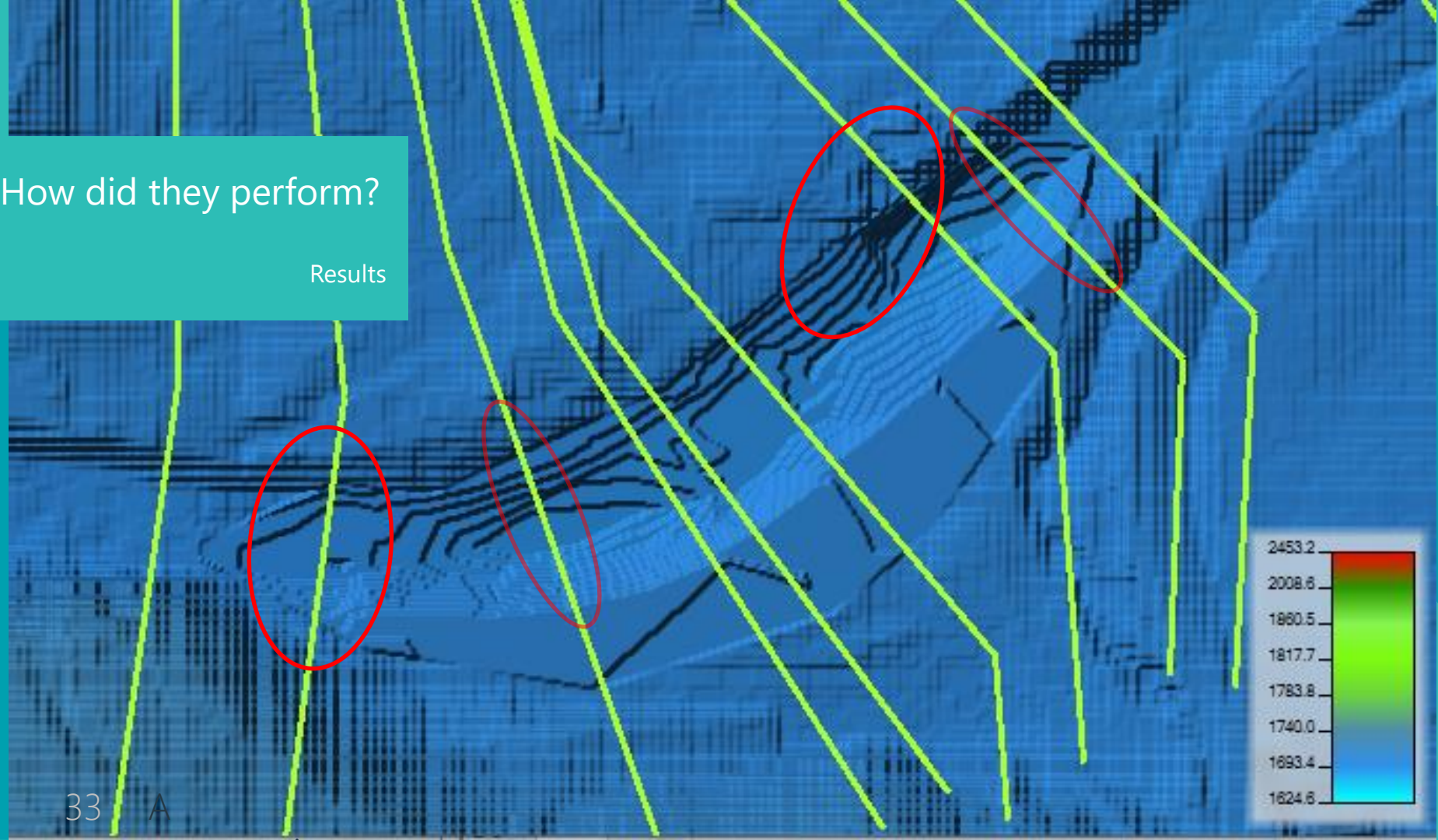
# 2D Unsteady

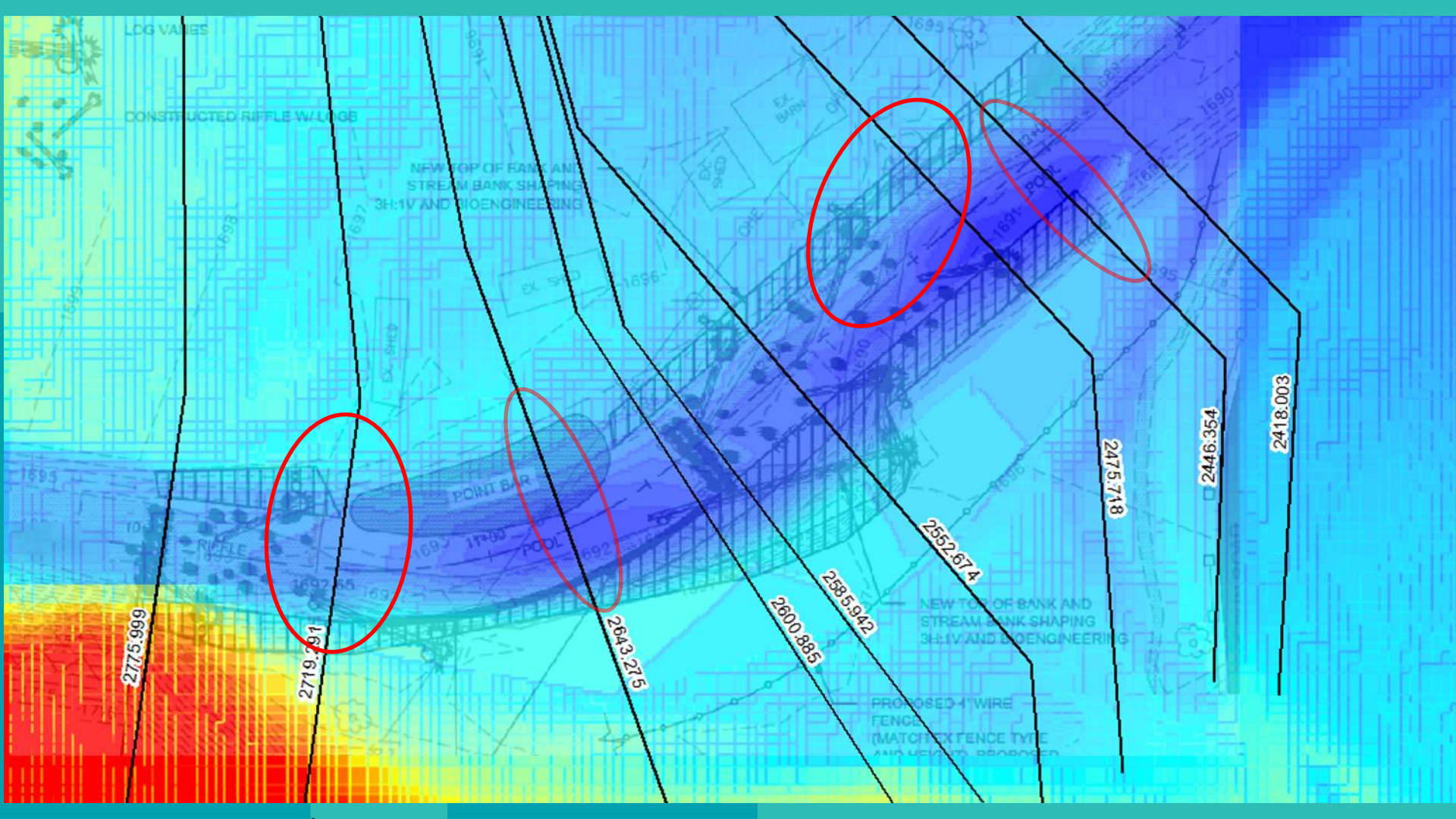




How did they perform?

Results





LOG VARIES

CONSTRUCTED RIFFLE W/ LOGS

NEW TOP OF BANK AND  
STREAM BANK SHAPING  
3H:1V AND BIOENGINEERING

POINT BAR

NEW TOP OF BANK AND  
STREAM BANK SHAPING  
3H:1V AND BIOENGINEERING

PROPOSED 1" WIRE  
FENCE  
(MATCH FENCE TYPE  
AND HEIGHT TO PROPOSED)

2775.999

2719.991

2643.276

2600.885

2585.942

2552.674

2475.718

2446.354

2418.003

1695

1693

1697

1626

1696

1693

1693

1695

1690

10'

RIFFLE

1695

17+00

POOL

1697

1690

EX. BARR.

EX. SHED

EX. SHED

EX. SHED

EX. SHED

EX. SHED

EX. SHED

EX. SHED

EX. SHED

EX. SHED

EX. SHED

EX. SHED

# 2 RAS Results

## 2D

## 1D



Peak Flows	
<i>Event</i>	<i>Flow</i>
1.11- year	199 cfs
1.5 year	319 cfs
2-year	415 cfs
5-year	739 cfs
10-year	1,031 cfs
25-year	1,470 cfs
50-year	1,848 cfs
100-year	2,249 cfs
200-year	2,699 cfs
500-year	3,344 cfs

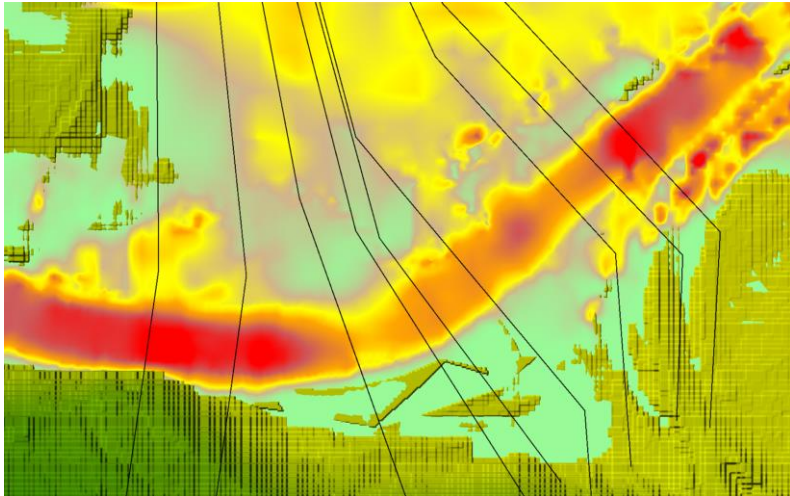
← 275 cfs Bankfull



# 2 RAS Results

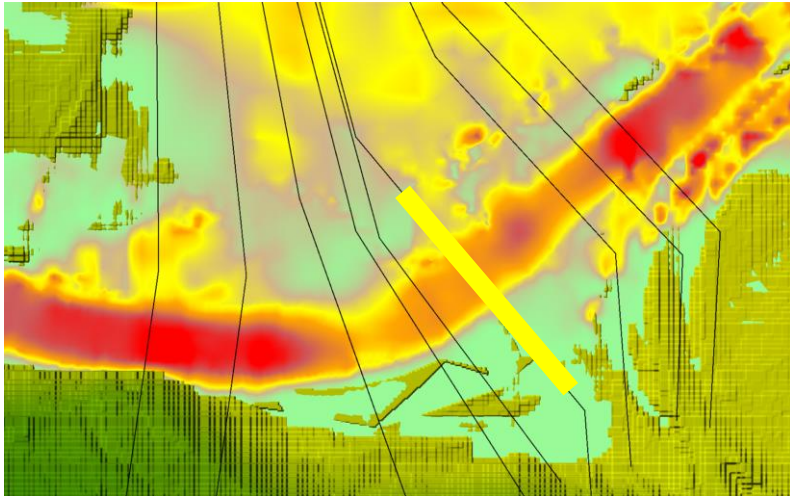
**2D**

**1D**

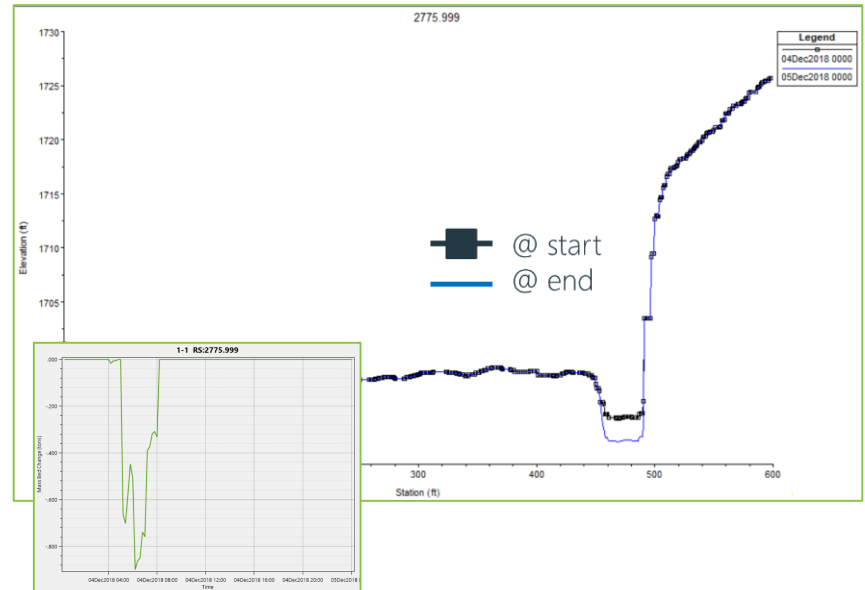


# 2 RAS Results

## 2D

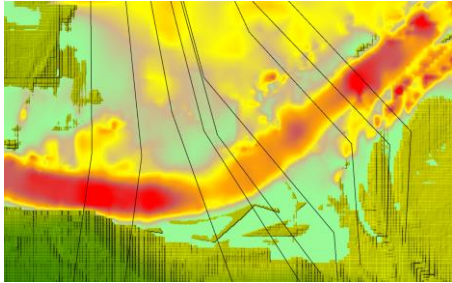


## 1D

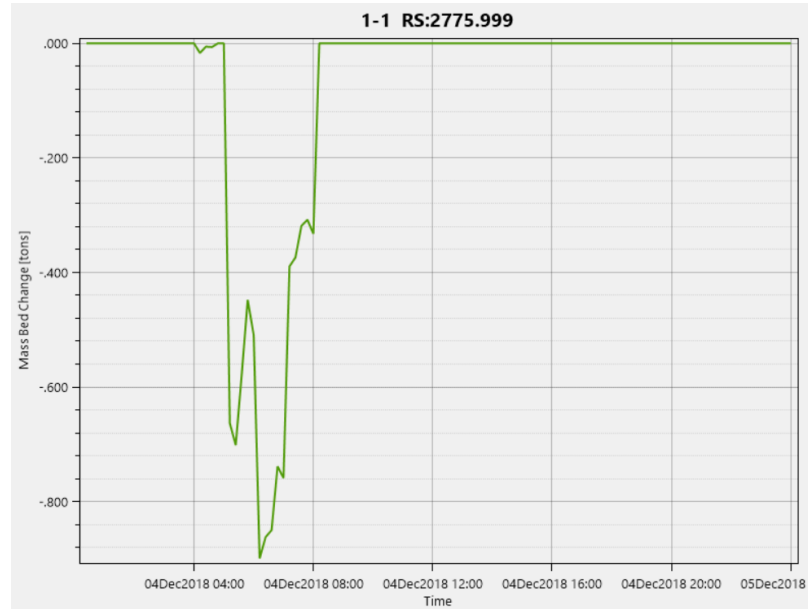


# 2 RAS Results

## 2D



## 1D



# 2 RAS Results

## 2D

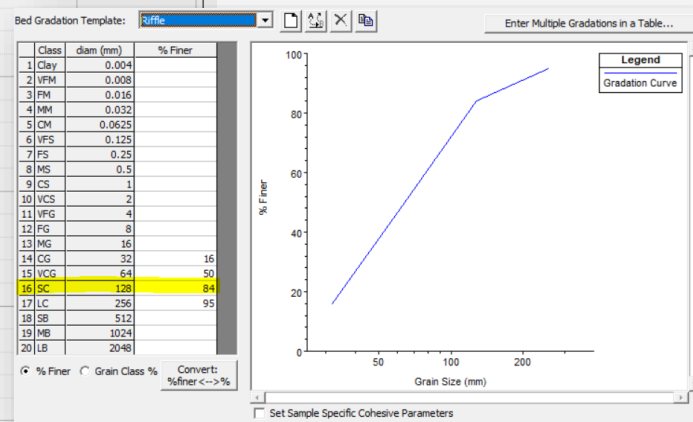
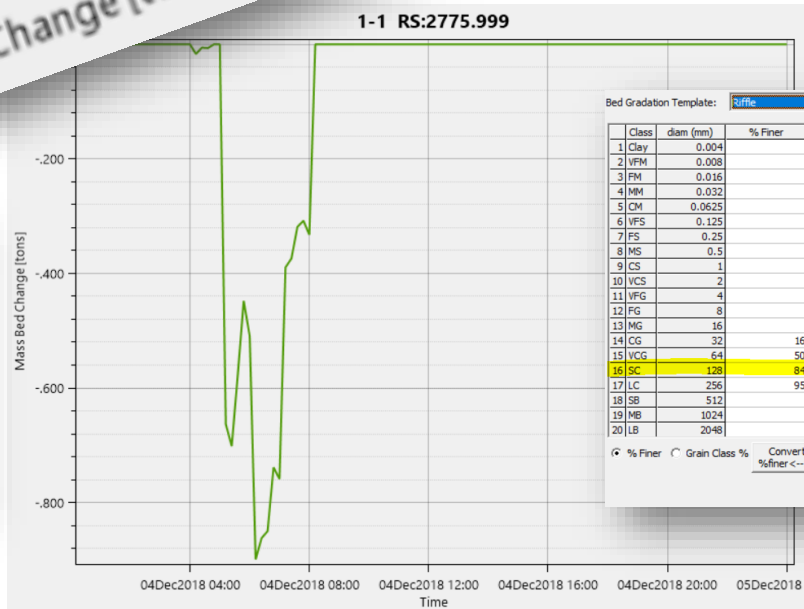
## 1D

Mass Bed Change [tons]

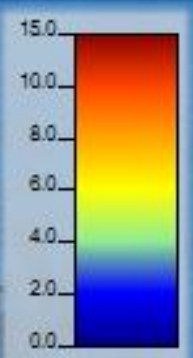
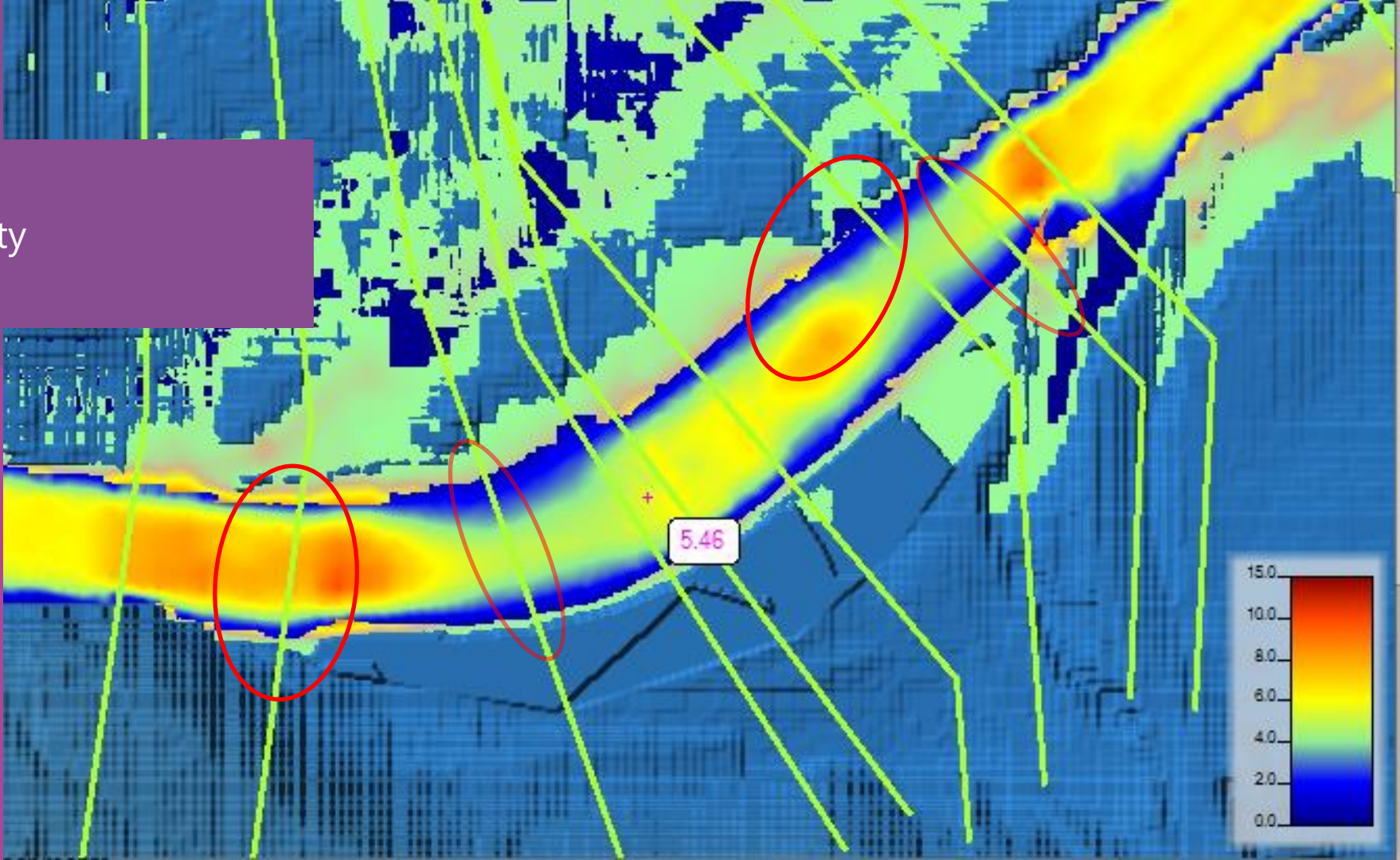


Table 3  
Sediment Discharge Rating Curve  
Inflowing Load  
Cross-Section 17

Q [cfs]	Top Width [ft]	Normal Depth [ft]	EFF Depth [ft]	EFF Width [ft]	VEL [ft/s]	TAU [psf]	Sediment Load in Tons/Day
100	111.0	0.80	0.67	87	1.62	0.128	1
1000	191.0	2.16	1.71	158	3.57	0.323	43
2000	215.2	2.93	2.39	176	4.59	0.450	119
4000	249.6	4.01	3.33	197	5.82	0.626	312
6110	277.2	4.88	4.06	215	6.66	0.763	554
8000	297.8	5.54	4.59	228	7.24	0.863	805
15480	360.0	7.52	6.13	269	8.81	1.151	1905
20000	362.5	8.39	6.84	288	9.65	1.283	2794
24400	364.6	9.16	7.49	301	10.37	1.404	3834
32600	368.2	10.45	8.62	317	11.54	1.614	5999
155000	2663.8	16.98	9.53	1375	10.54	1.831	19679

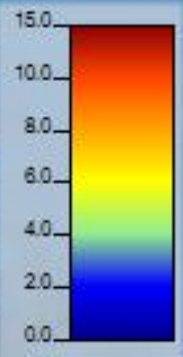
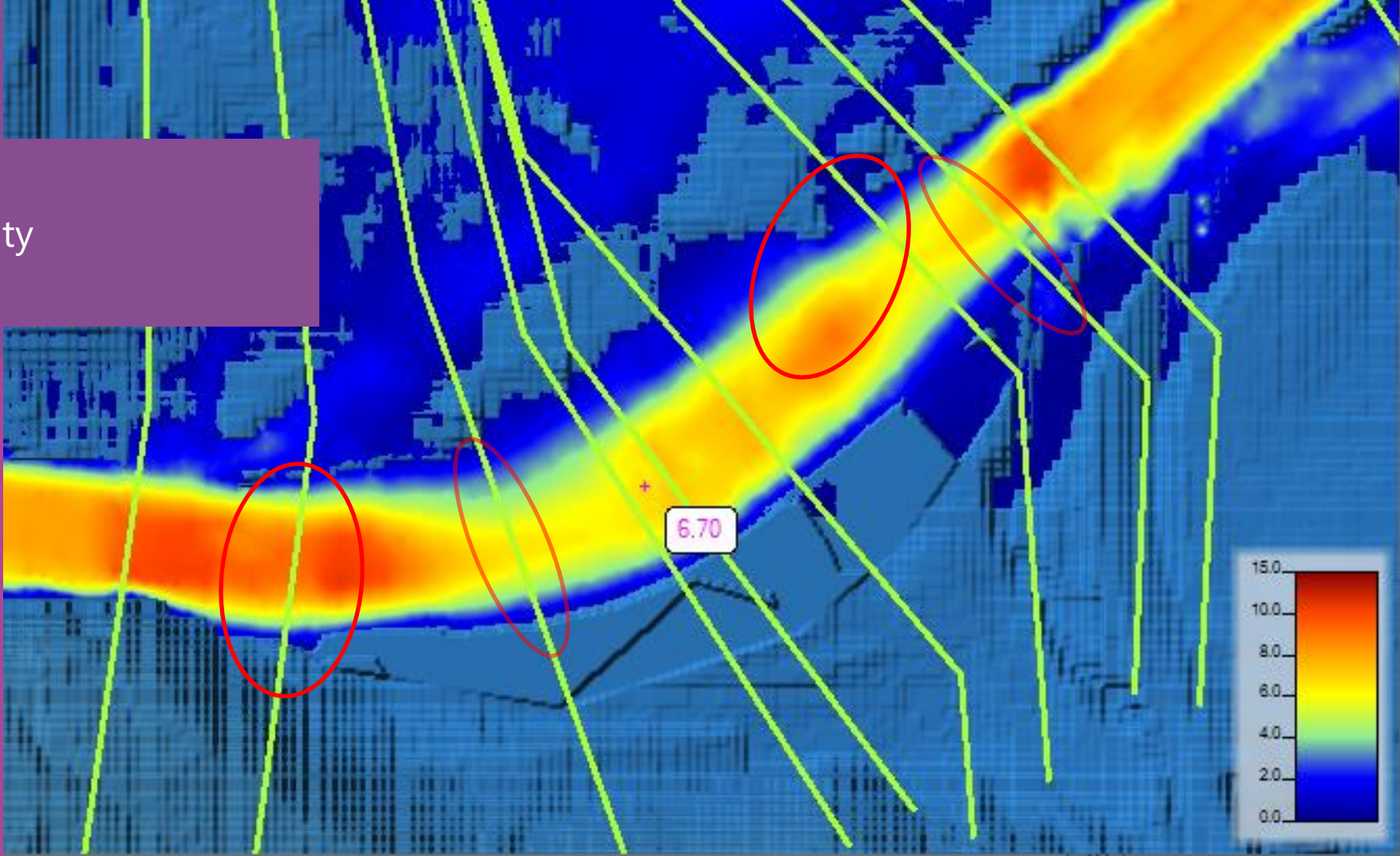


Velocity

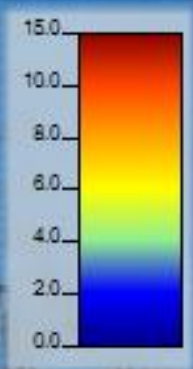
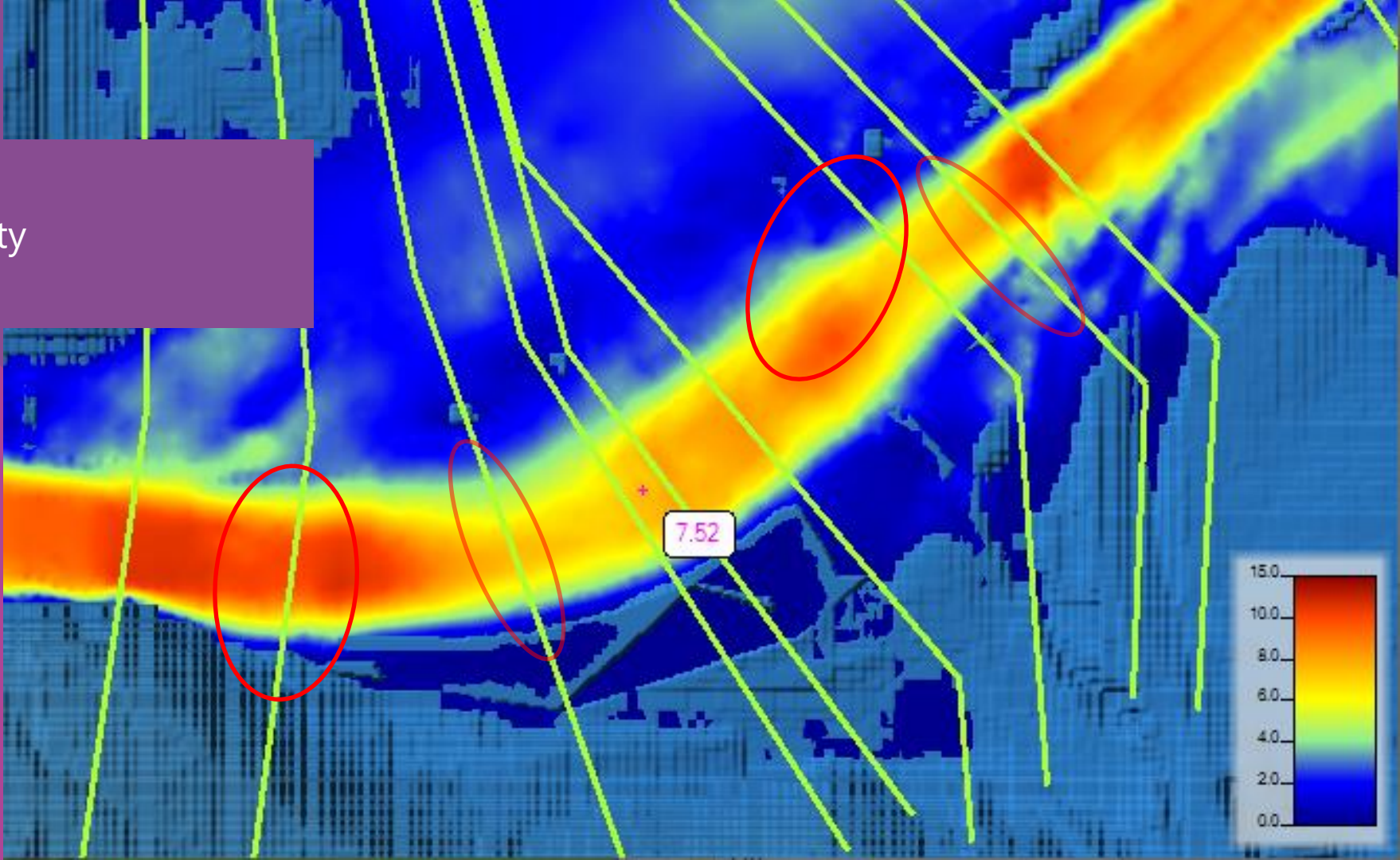




Velocity



Velocity



## Stream Power

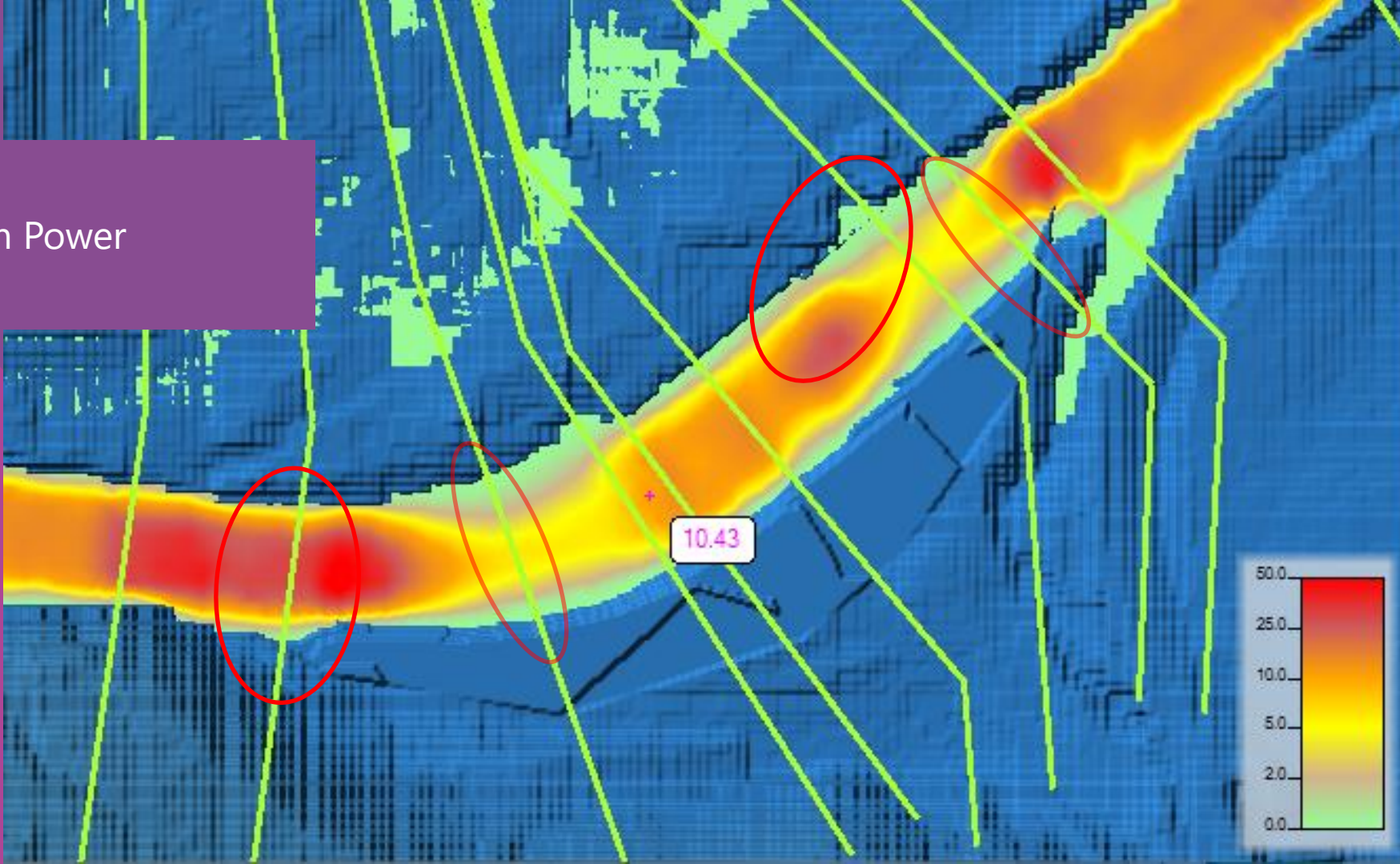
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Stream power** is the rate of energy dissipation against the bed and banks of a river or stream per unit downstream length. It is given by the equation:

$$\Omega = \rho g Q S$$

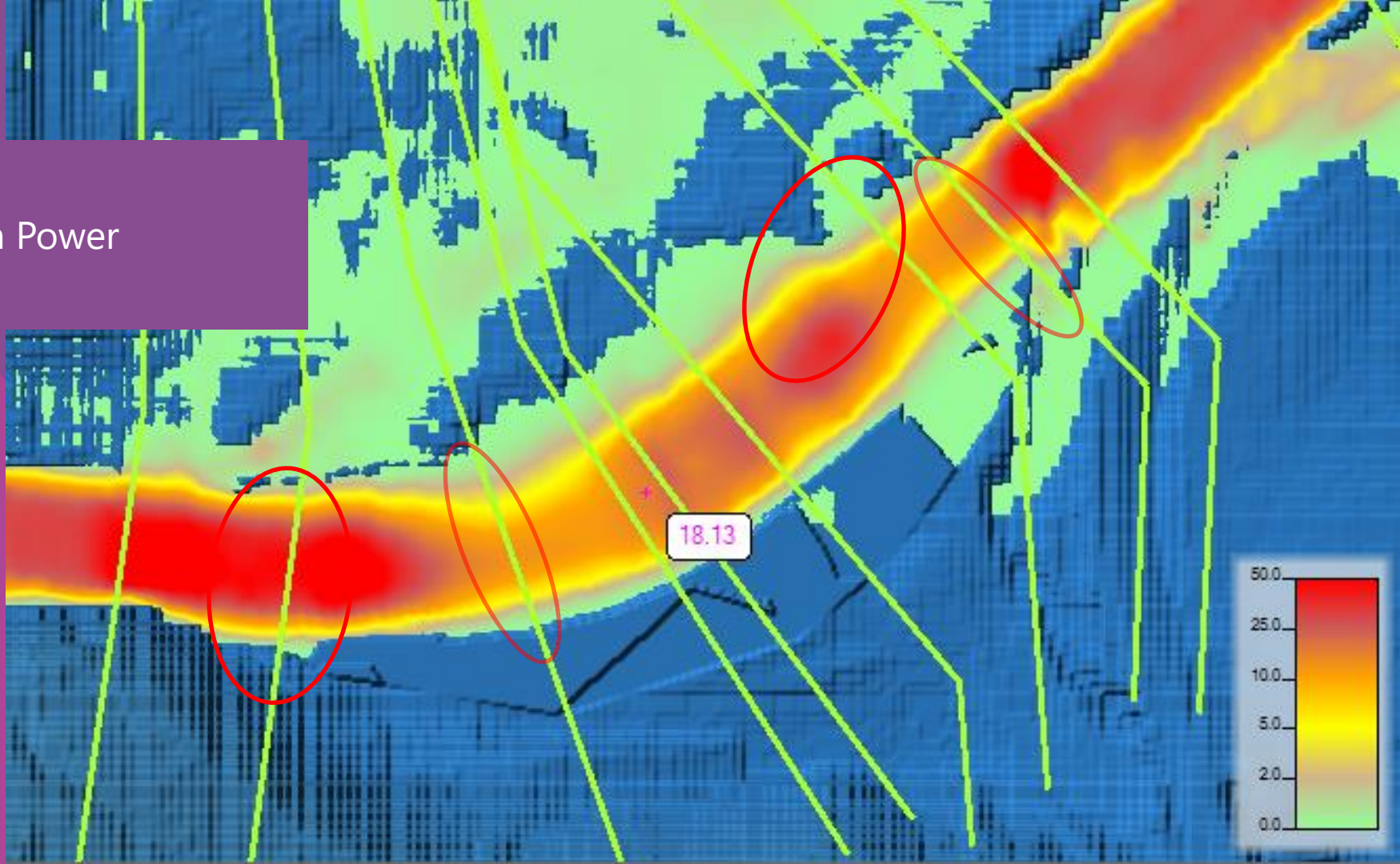
where  $\Omega$  is the stream power,  $\rho$  is the density of water (1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>),  $g$  is acceleration due to gravity (9.8 m/s<sup>2</sup>),  $Q$  is discharge (m<sup>3</sup>/s), and  $S$  is the channel slope.

# Stream Power

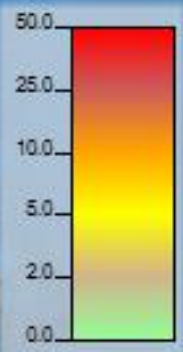


# Stream Power

25



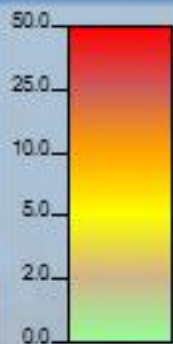
18.13



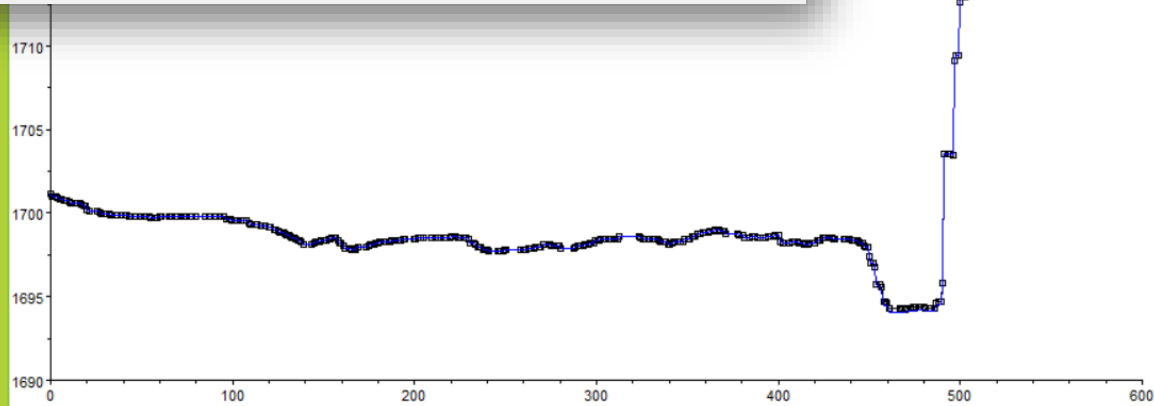
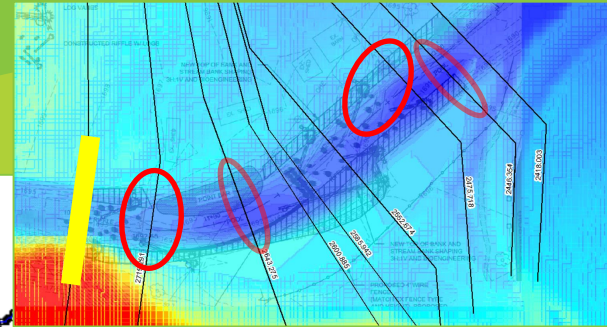
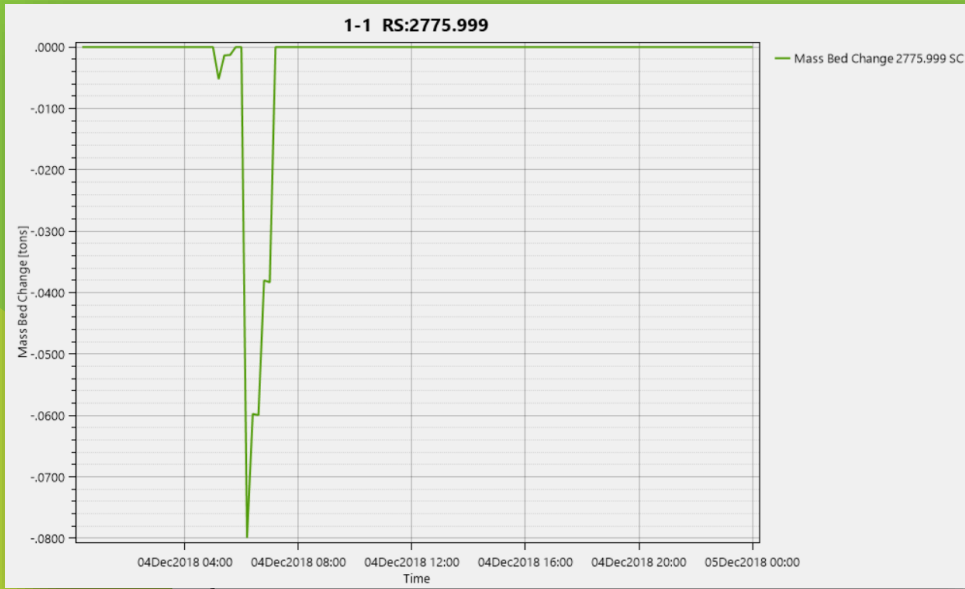
Stream Power



23.25

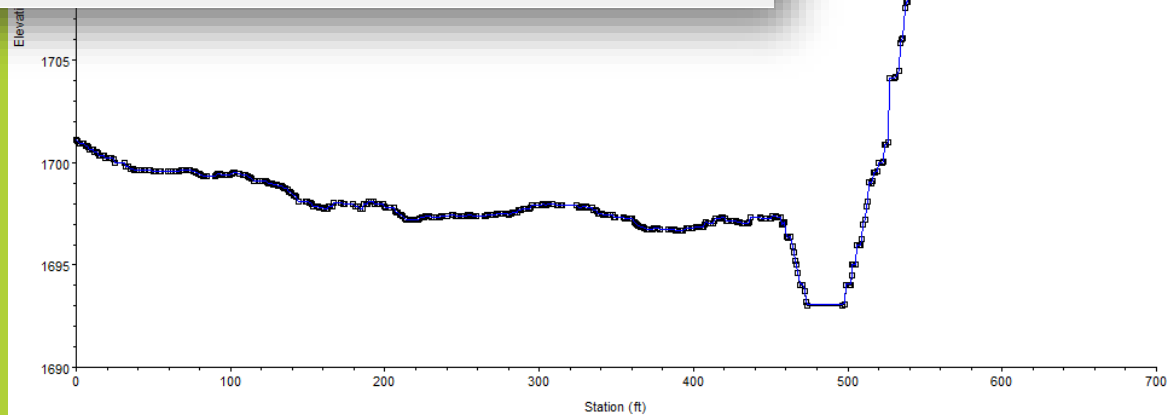
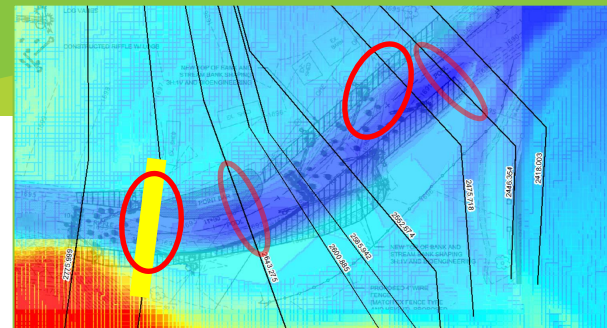
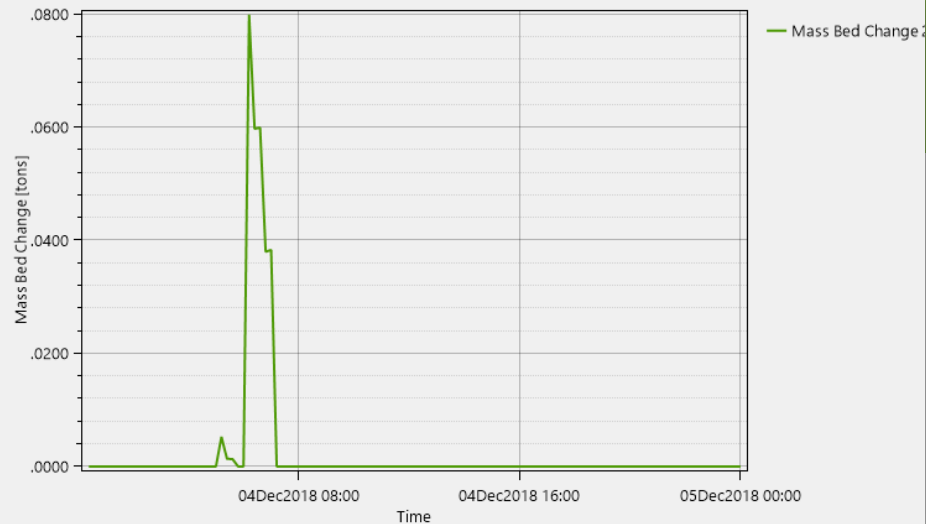


# 2775.999



# 2719.291

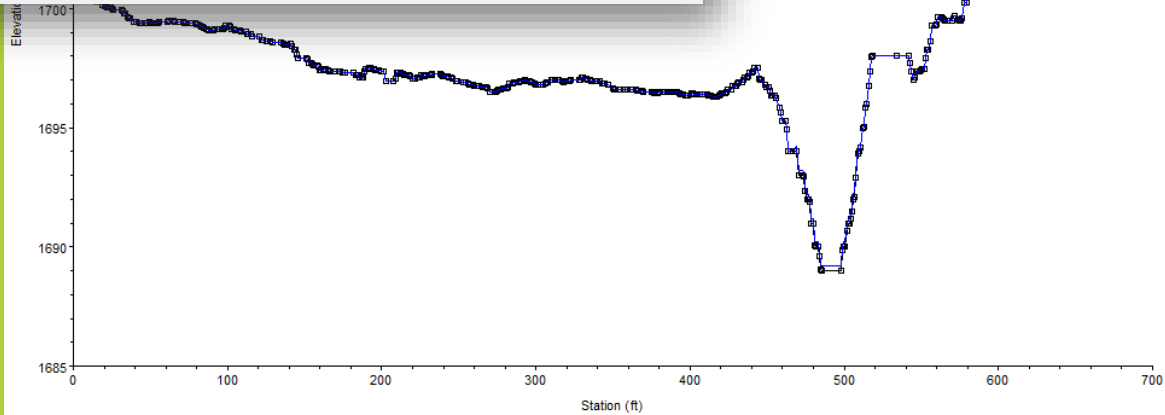
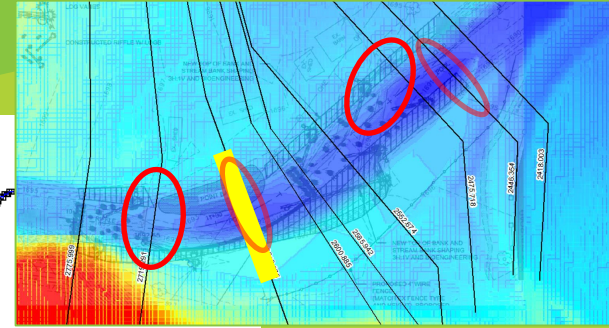
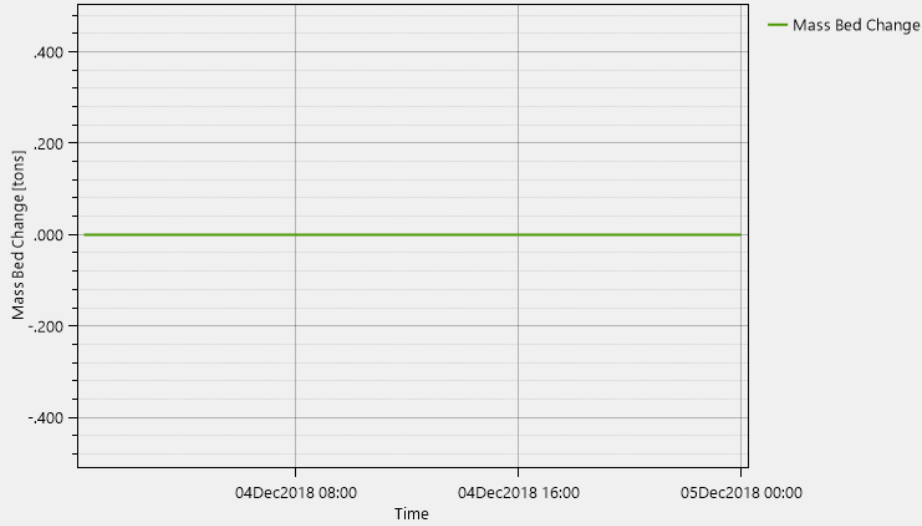
## 1-1 RS:2719.291





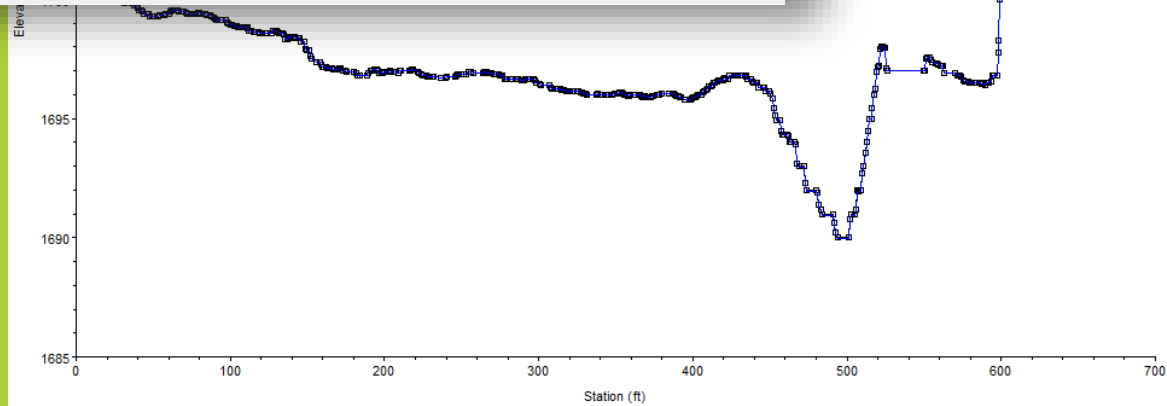
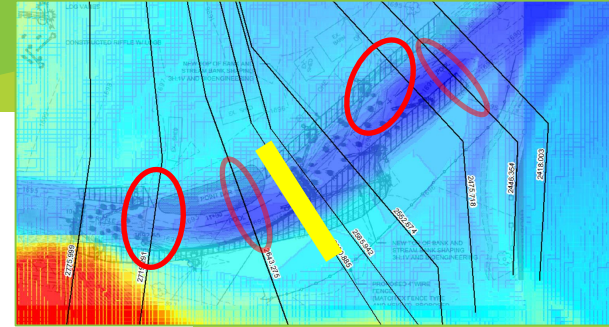
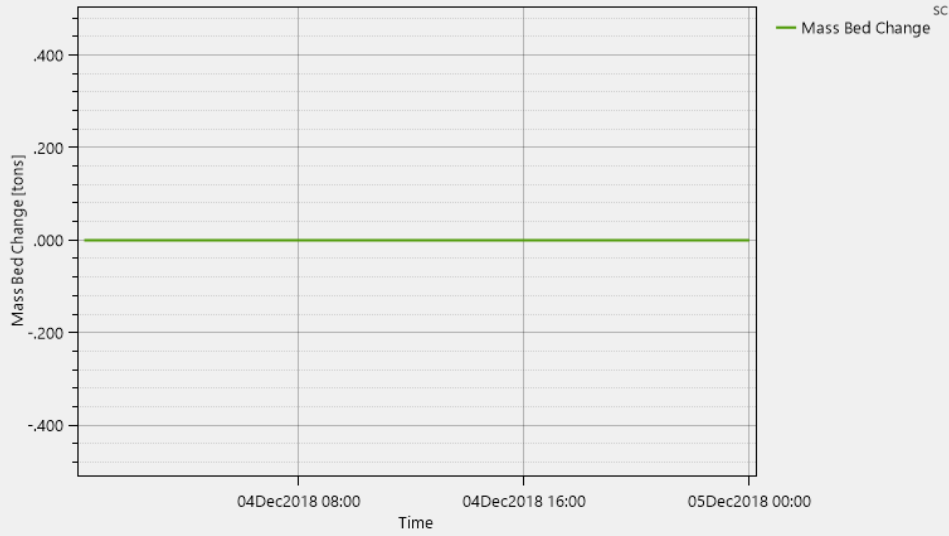
2643.275

1-1 RS:2643.275



# 2600.885

## 1-1 RS:2600.885

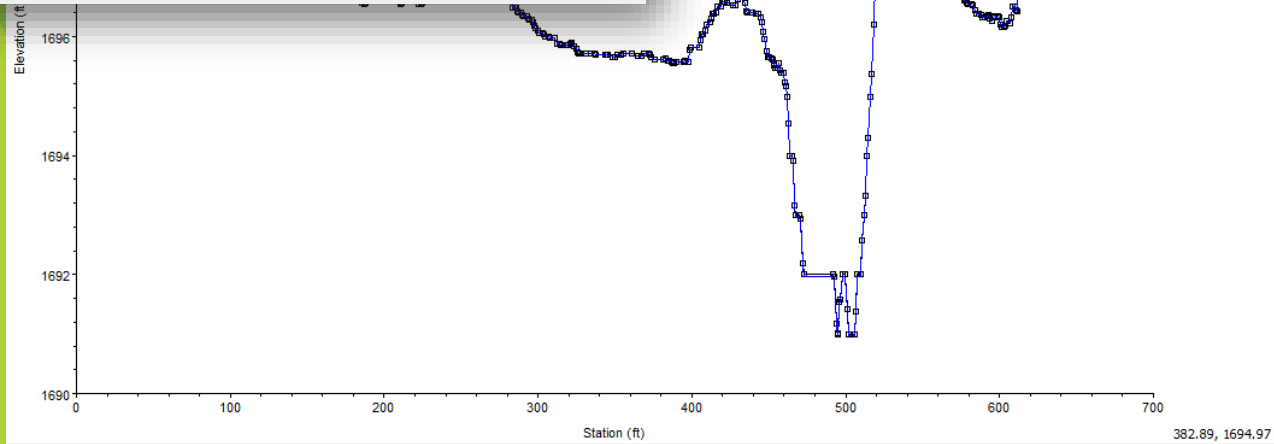
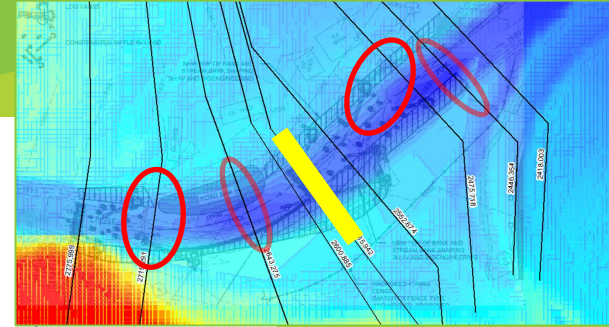
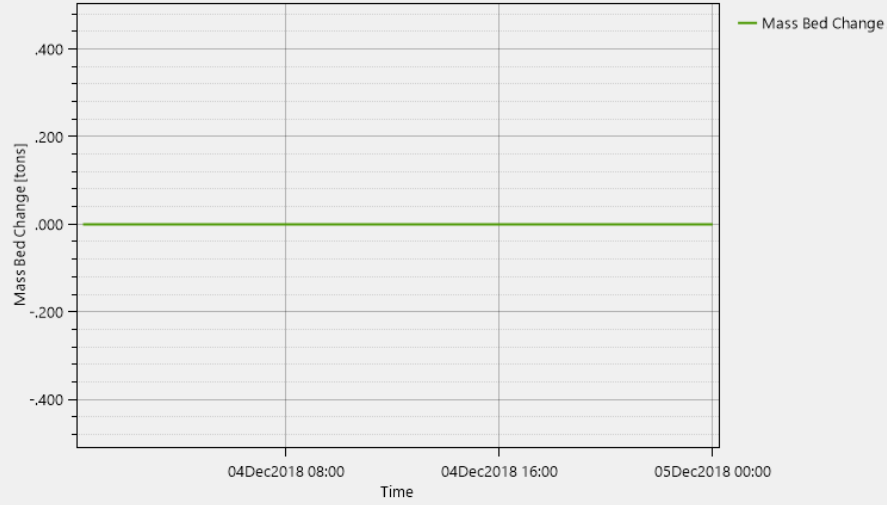


101.01, 1710.24



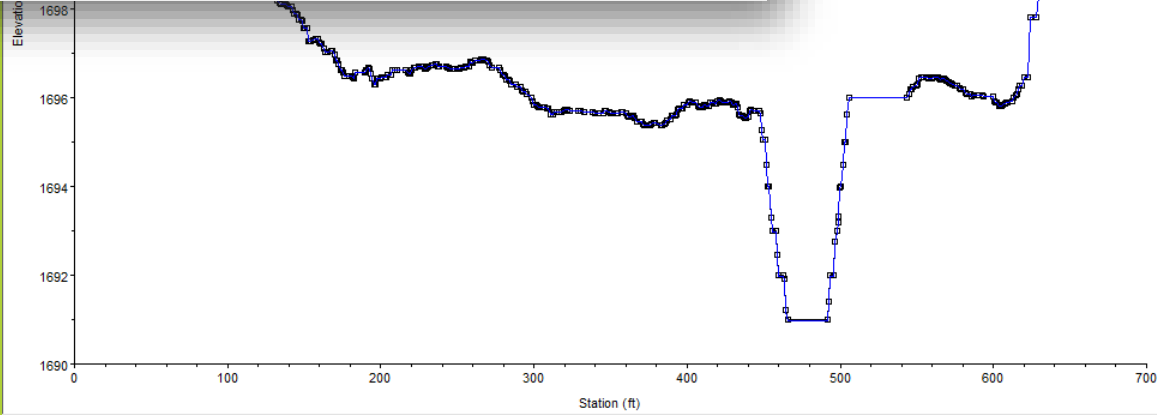
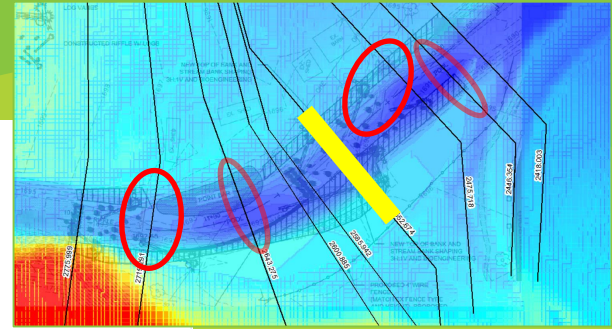
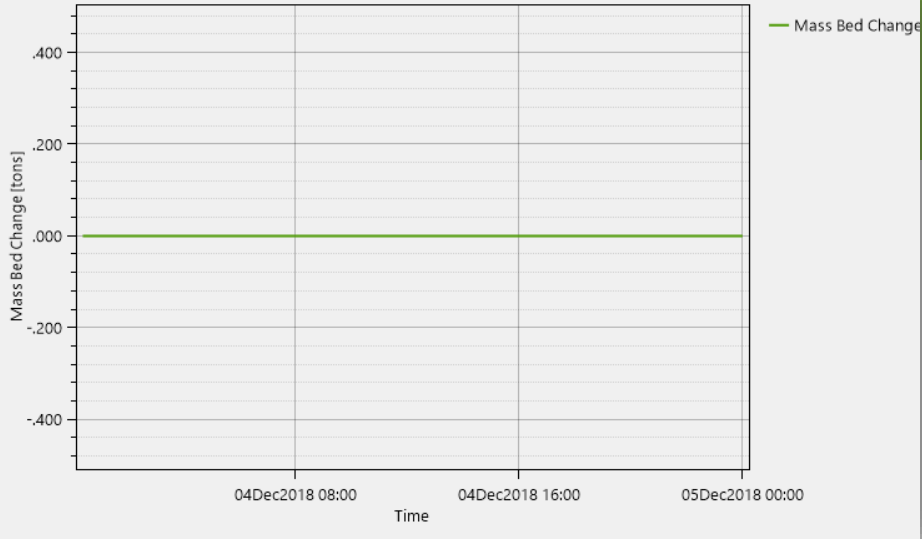
# 2585.942

## 1-1 RS:2585.942

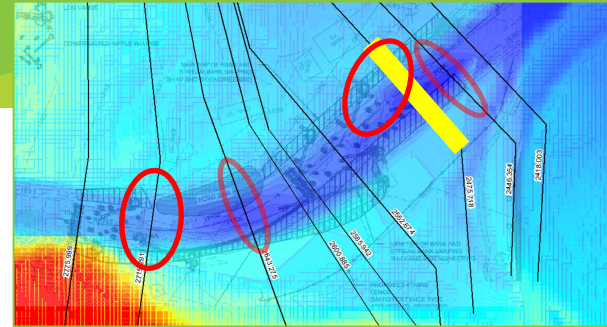
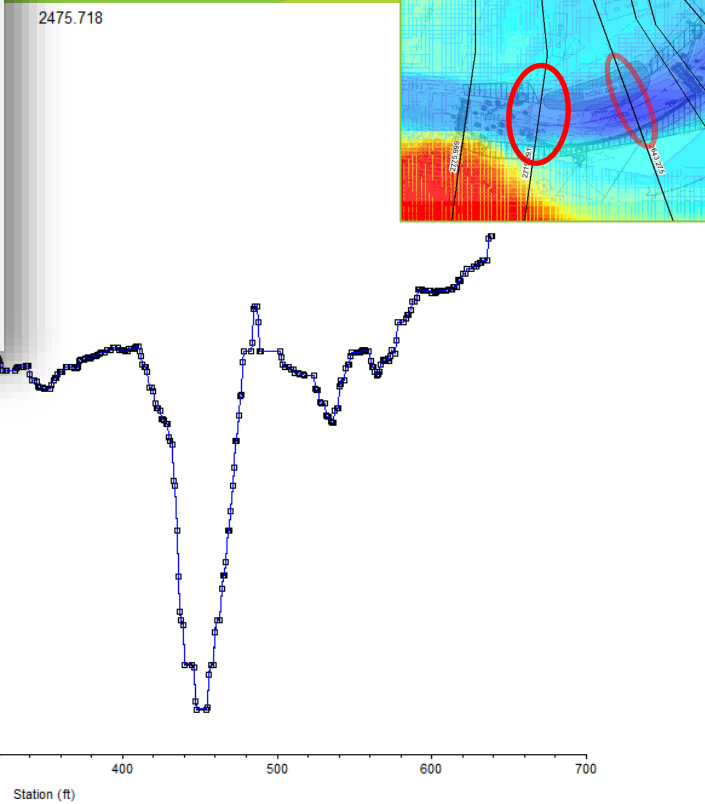
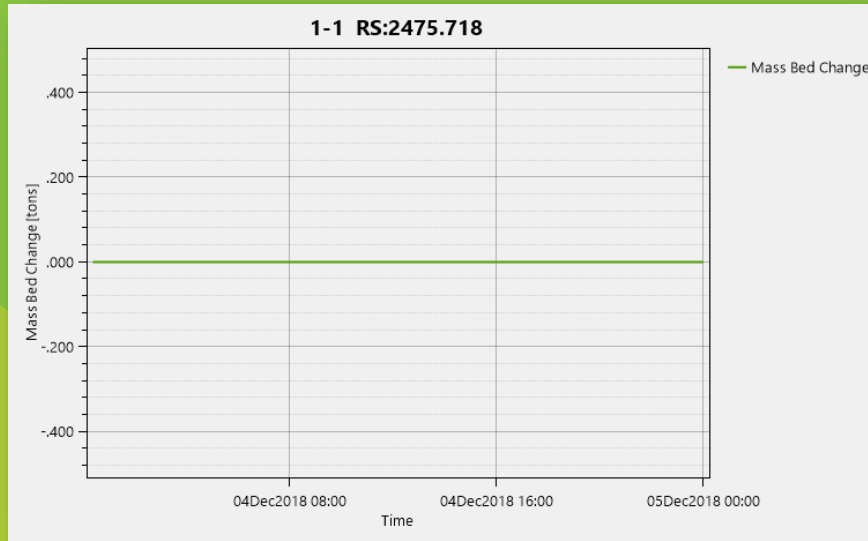


2552.674

1-1 RS:2552.674

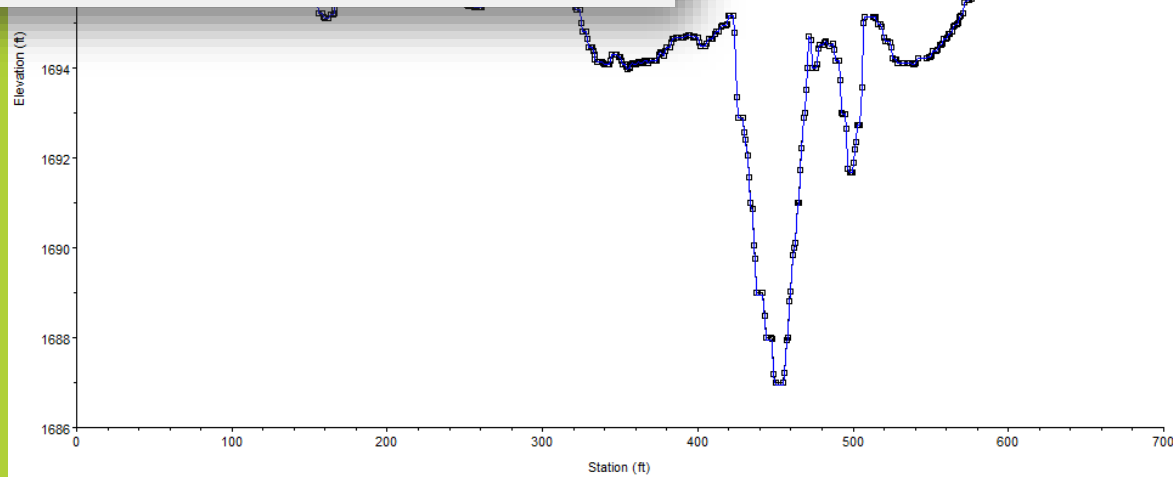
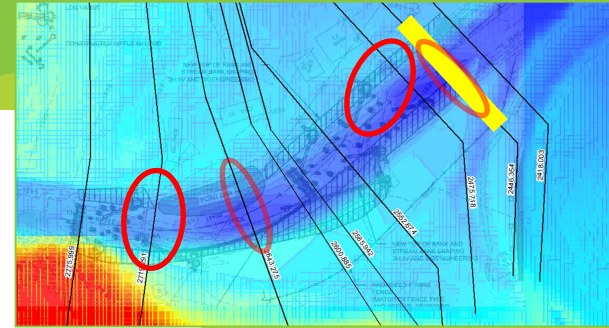
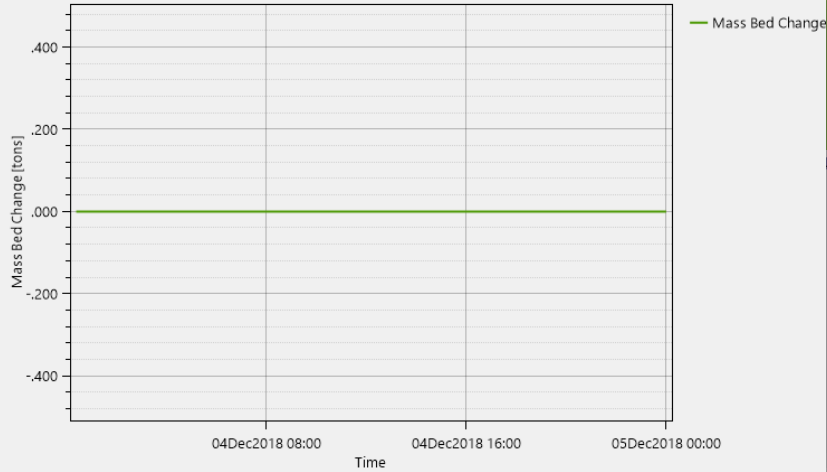


# 2475.718



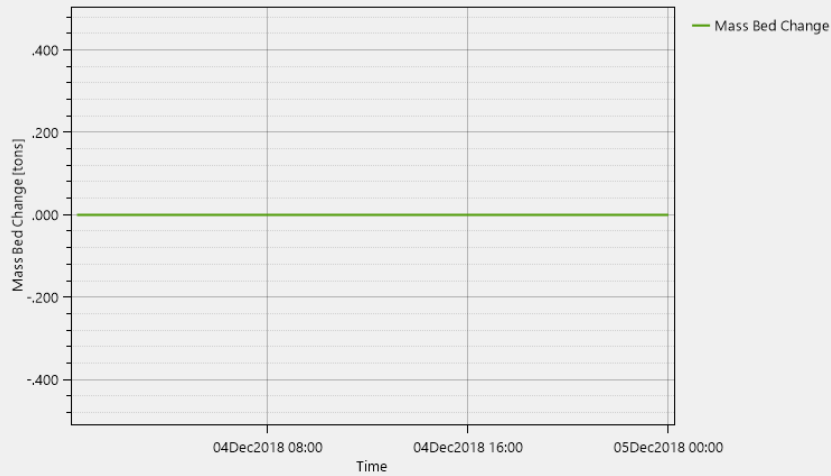
# 2446.354

## 1-1 RS:2446.354

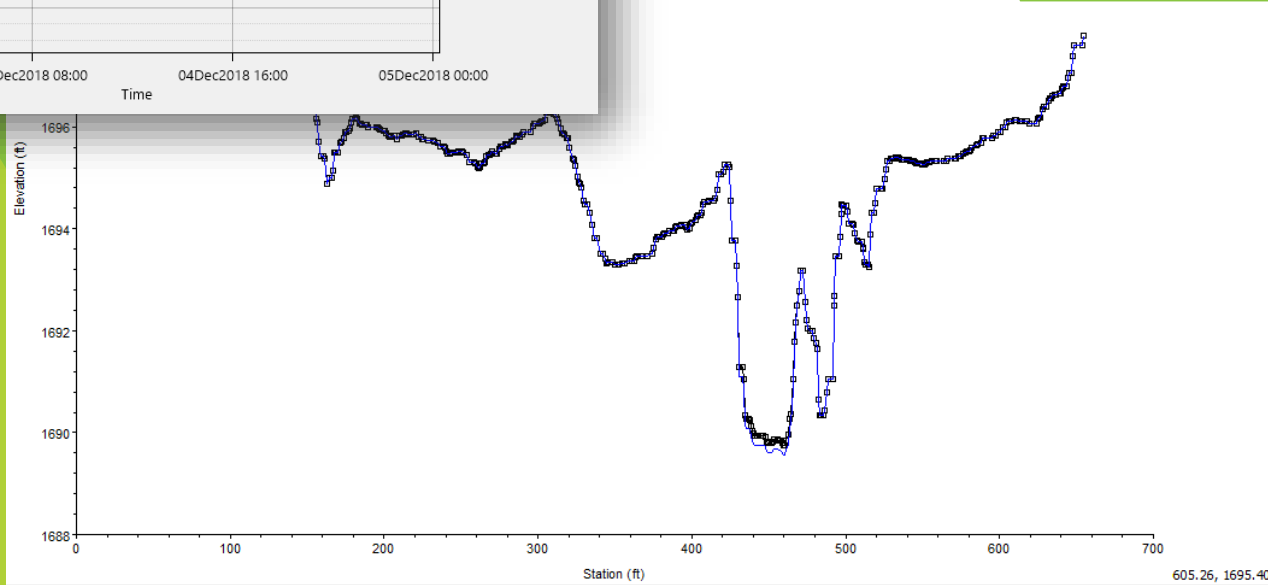
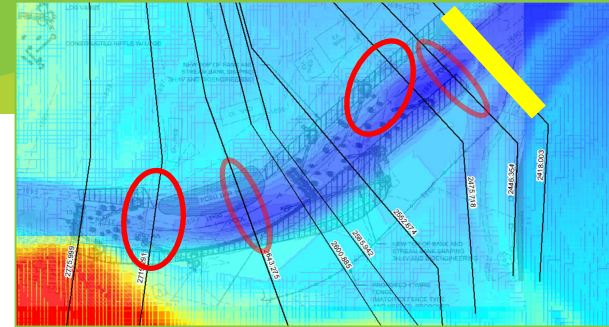


# 2418.003

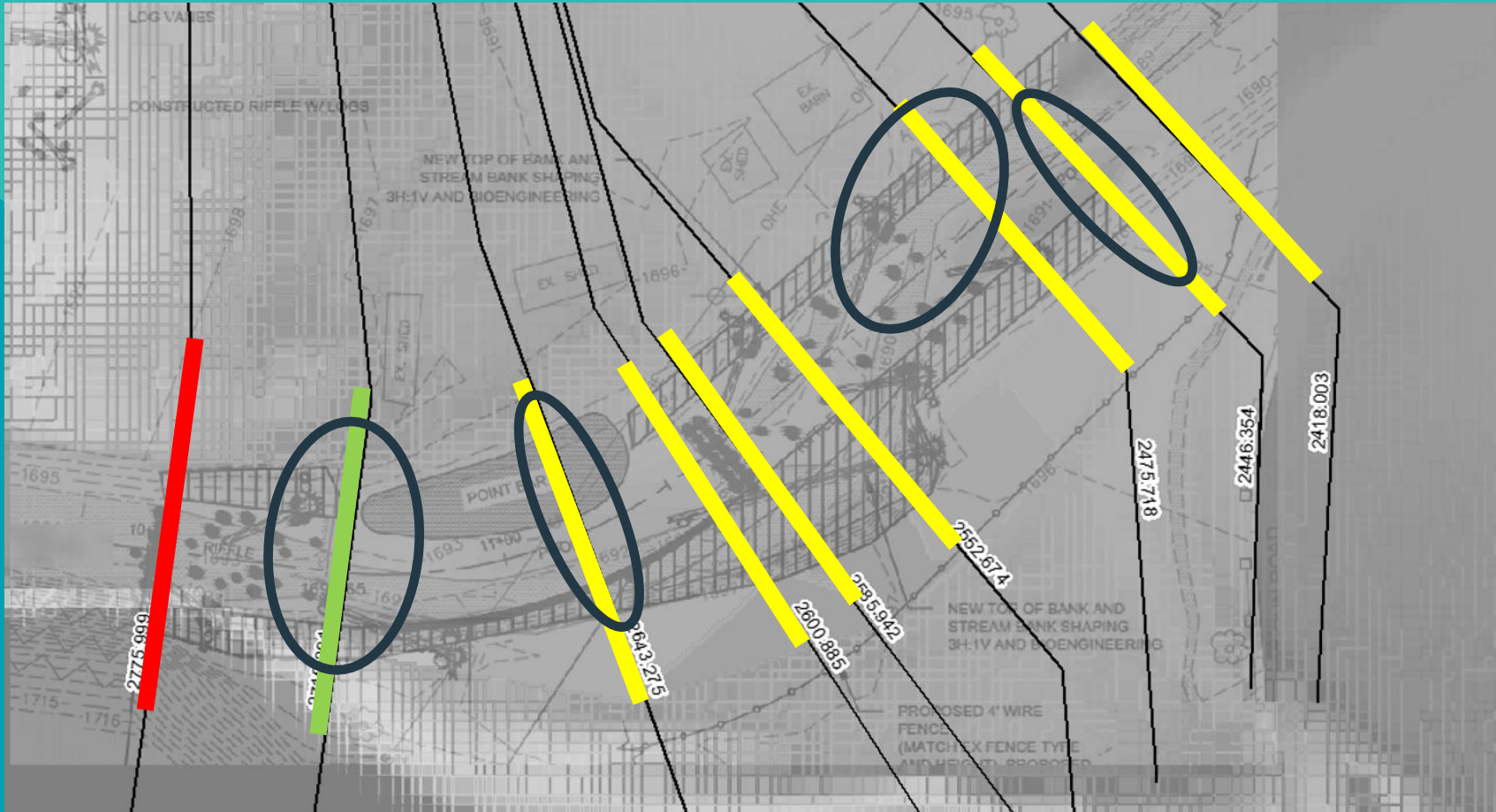
## 1-1 RS:2418.003



2418.003



# Plan View

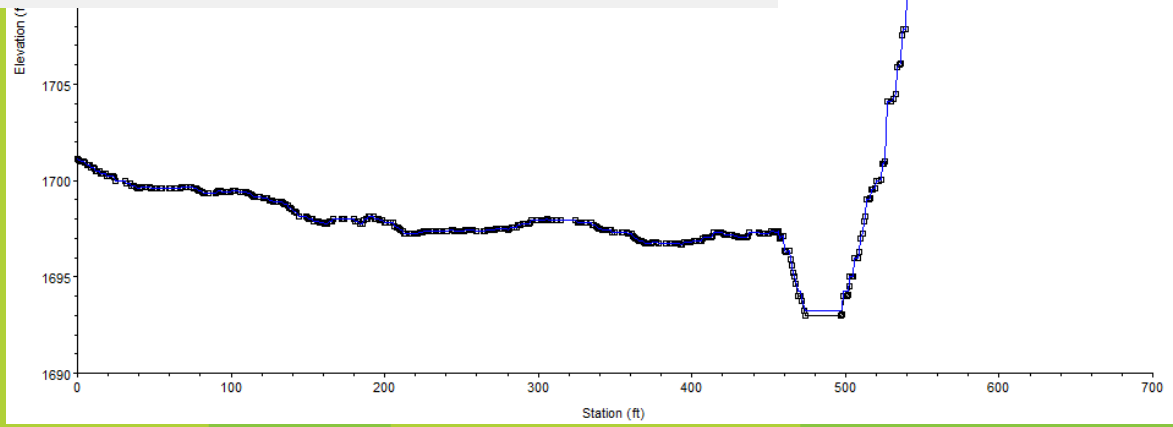
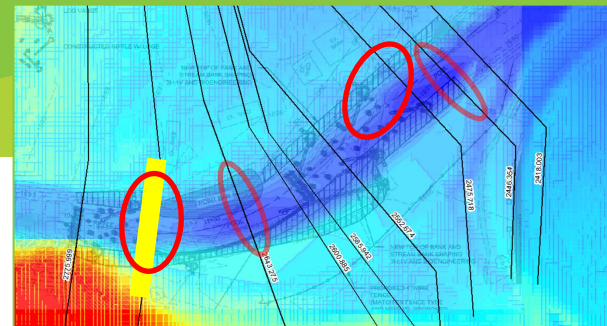
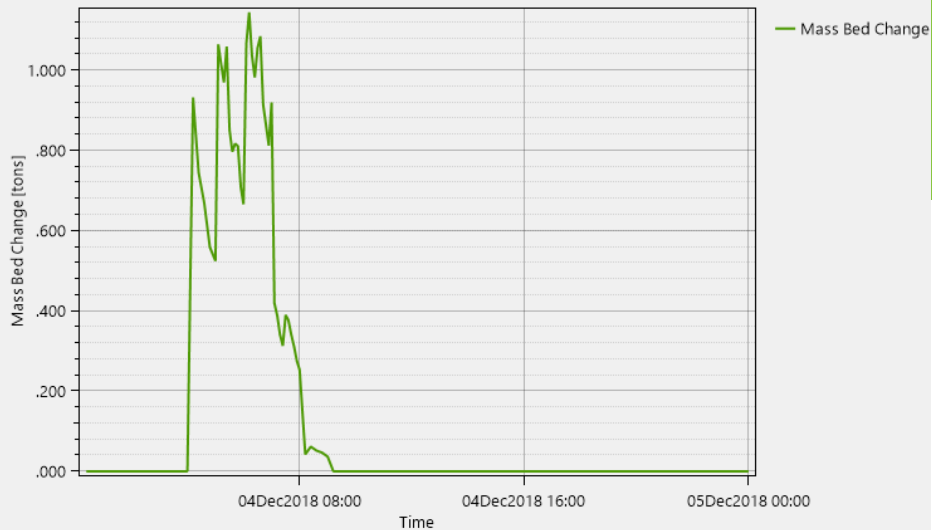






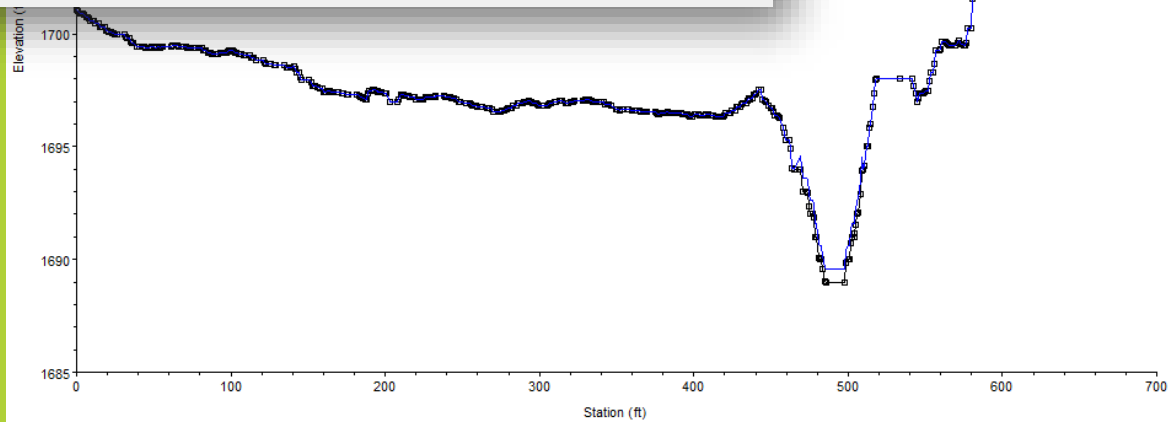
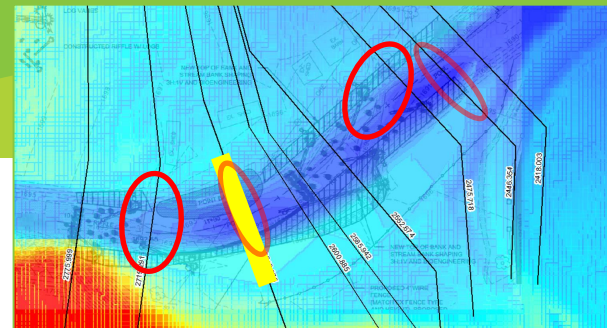
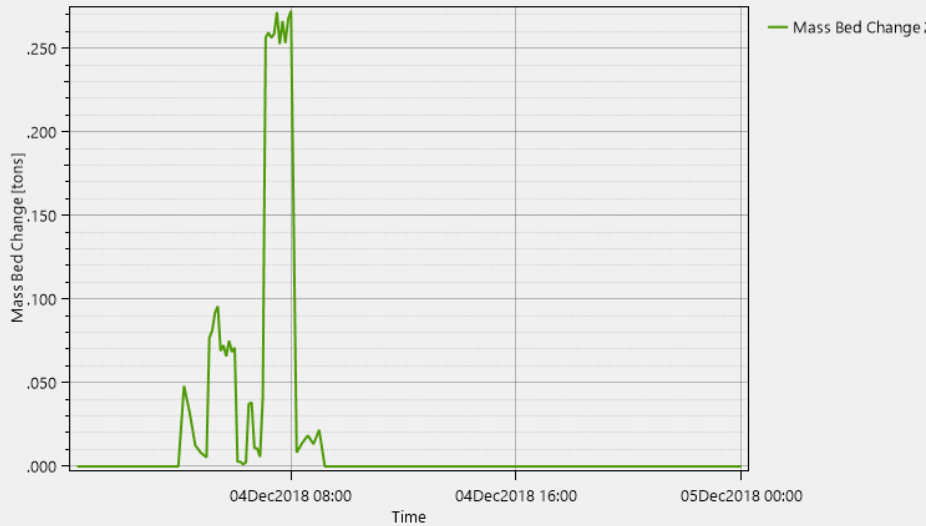
# 2719.291

## 1-1 RS:2719.291



# 2643.275

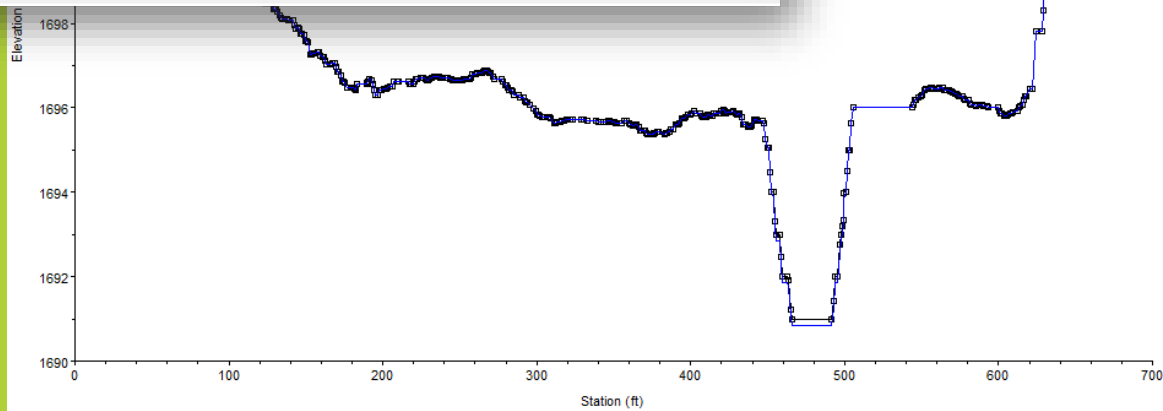
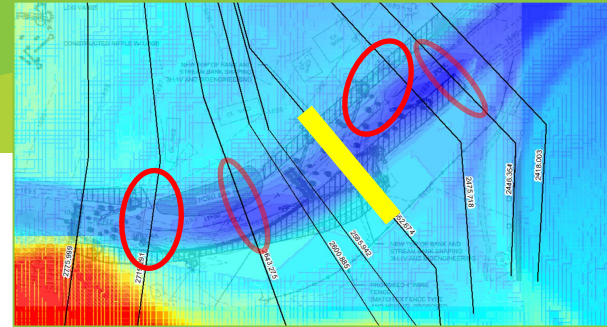
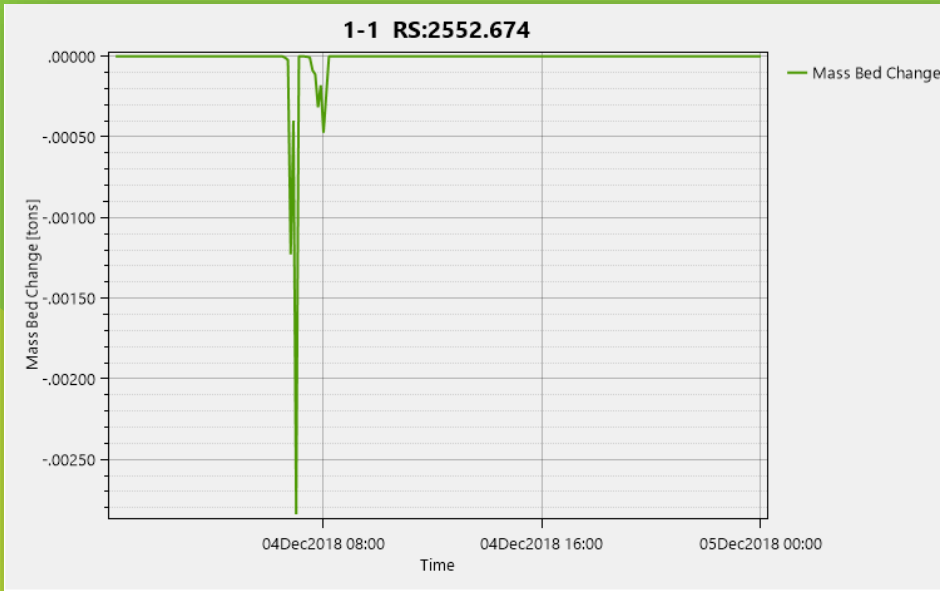
## 1-1 RS:2643.275



561.43, 1703.95

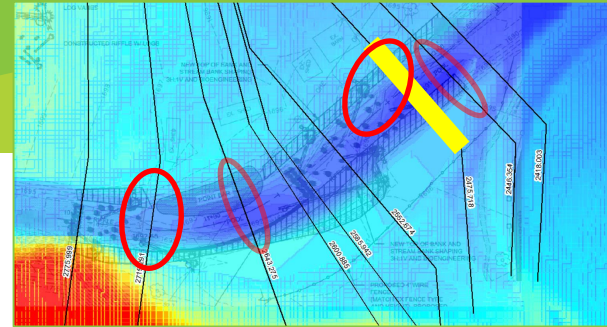
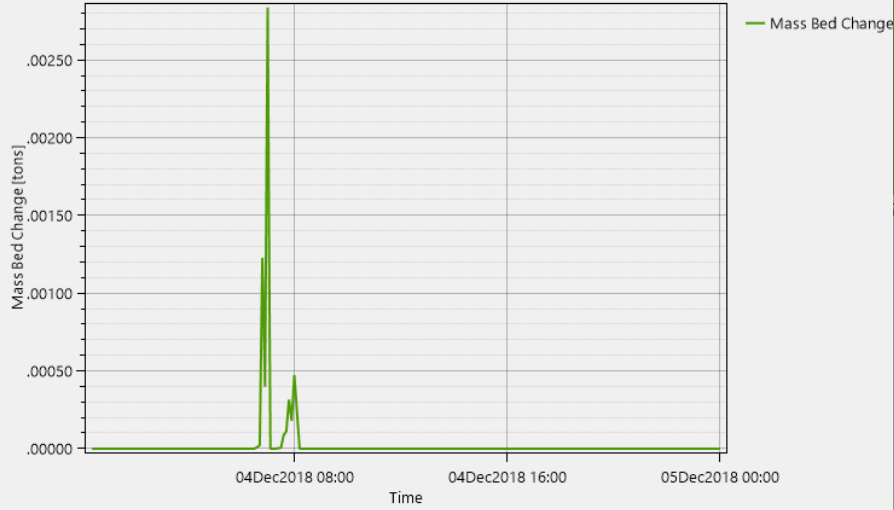


# 2552.674

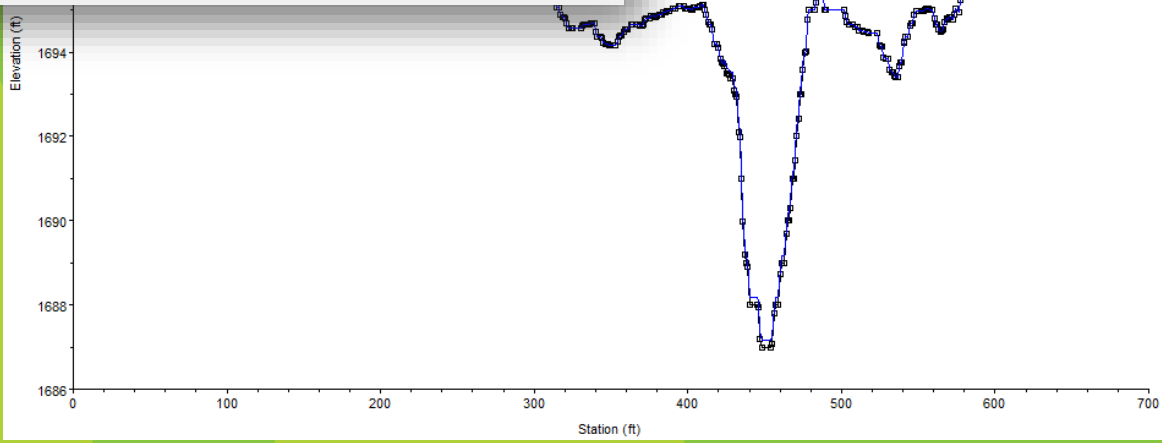


# 2475.718

## 1-1 RS:2475.718

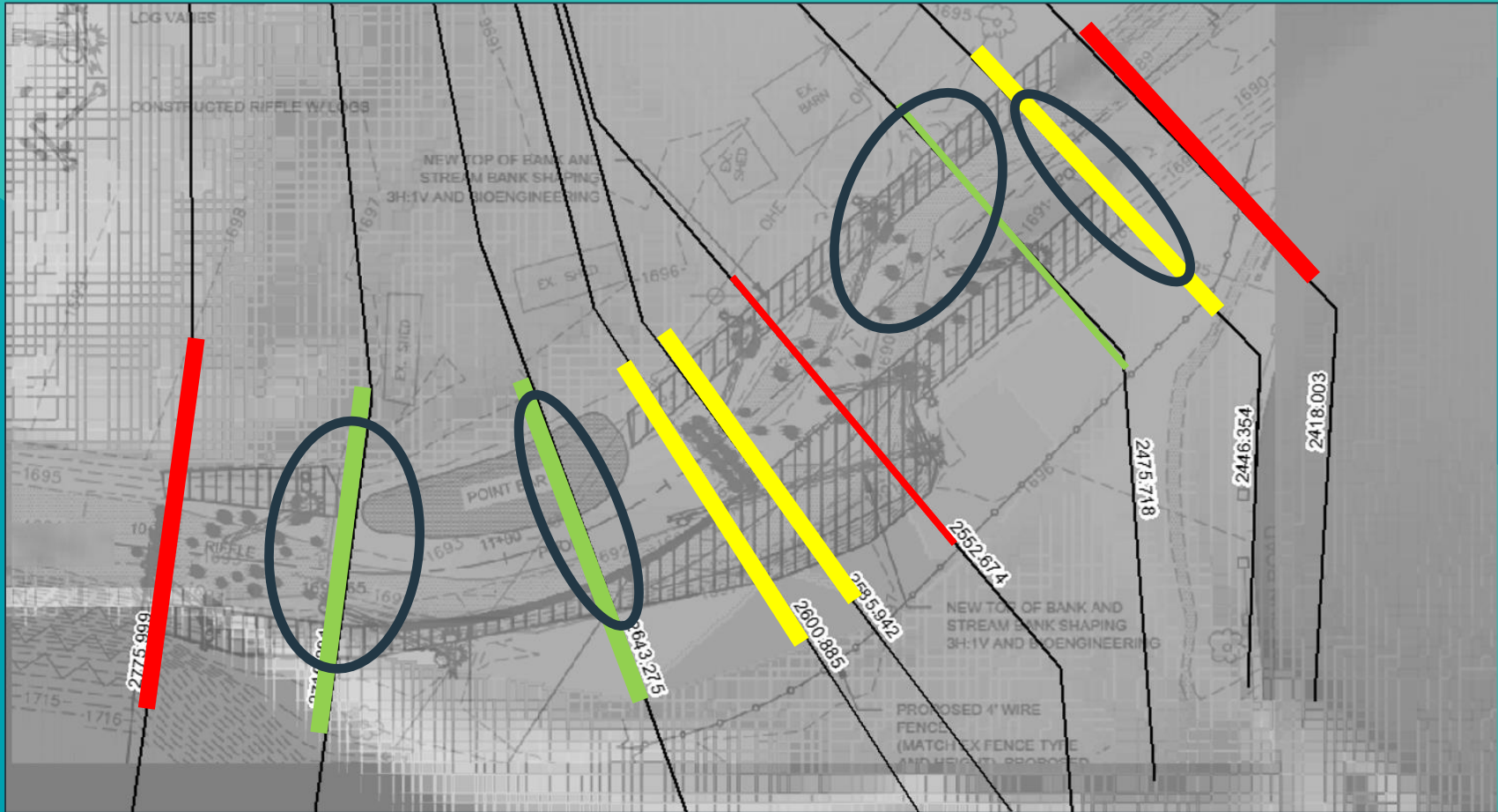


75.718



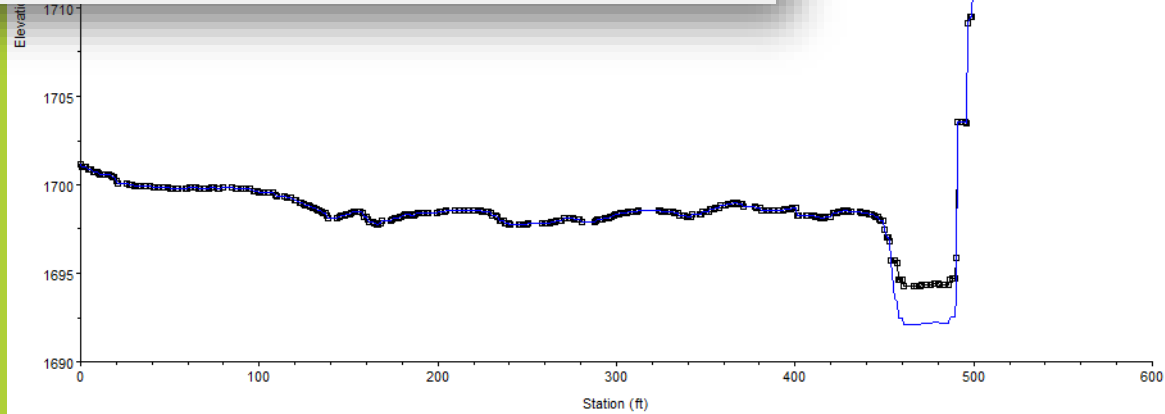
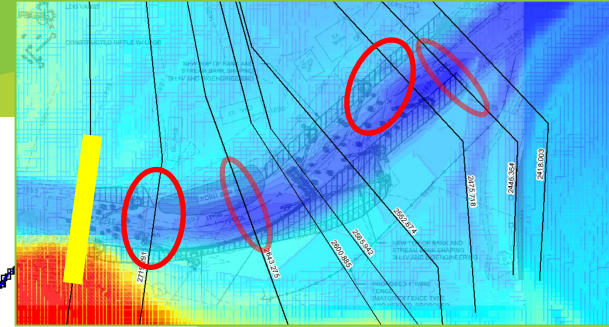
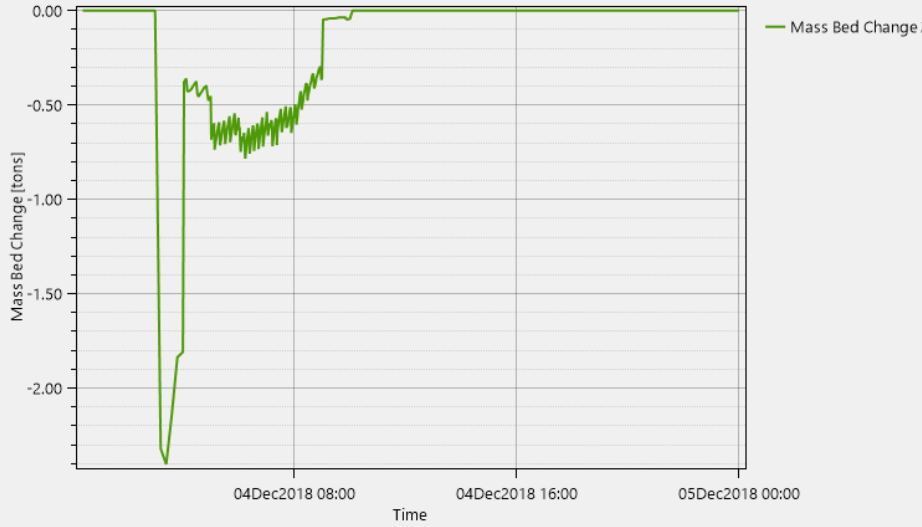


# Plan View



2775.999

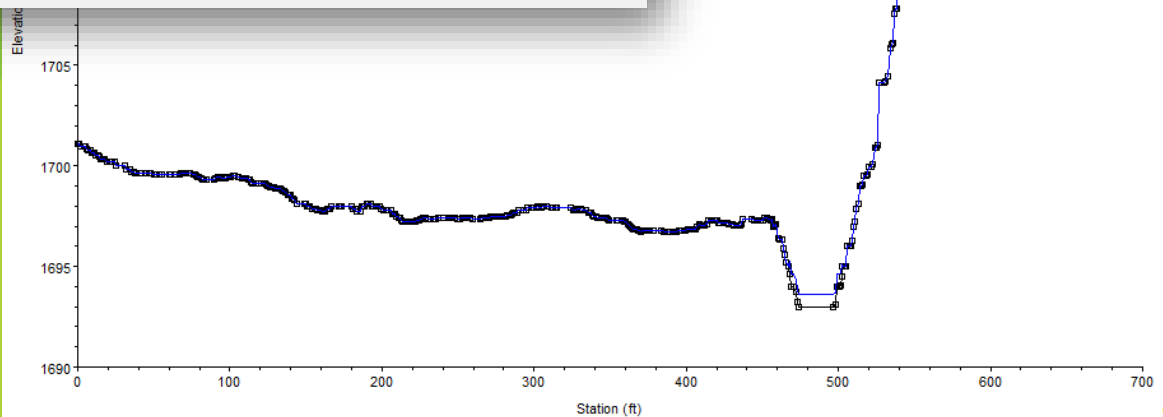
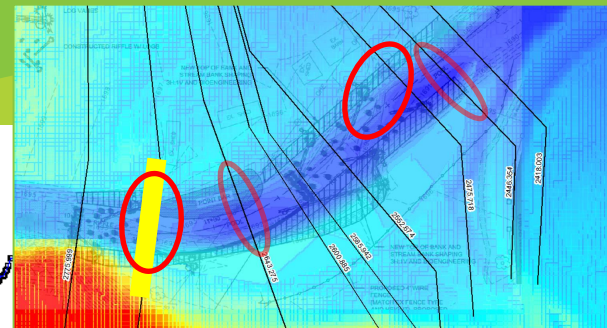
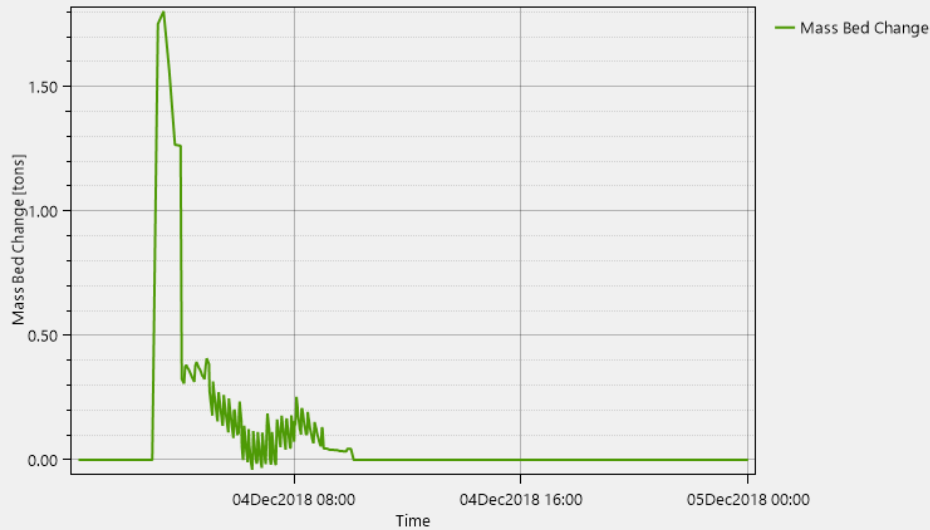
1-1 RS:2775.999





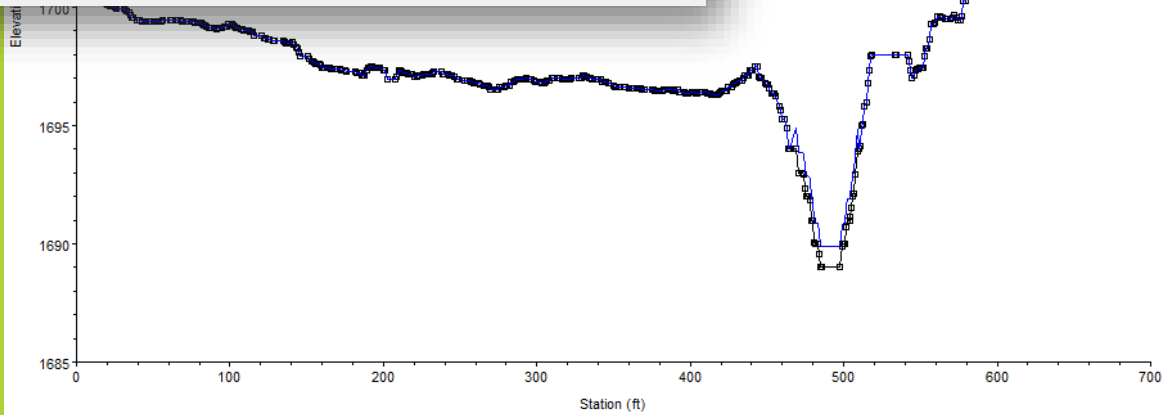
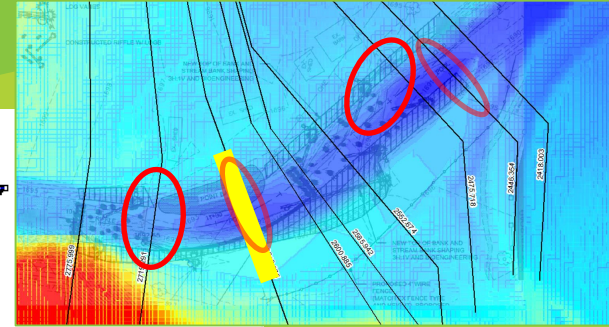
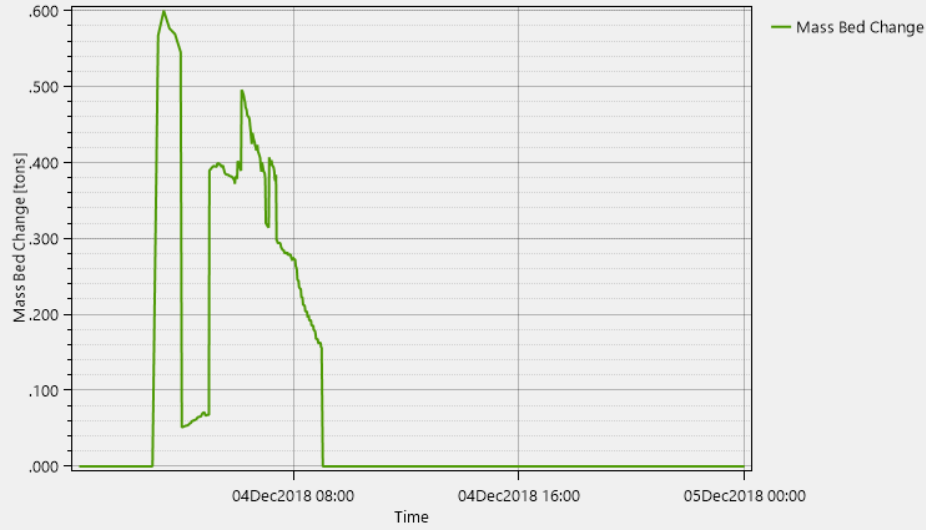
# 2719.291

## 1-1 RS:2719.291

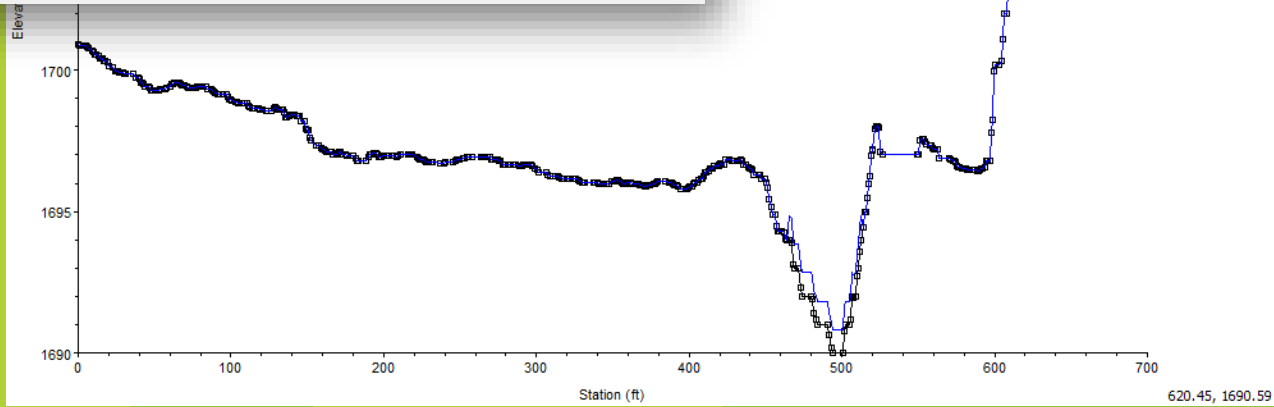
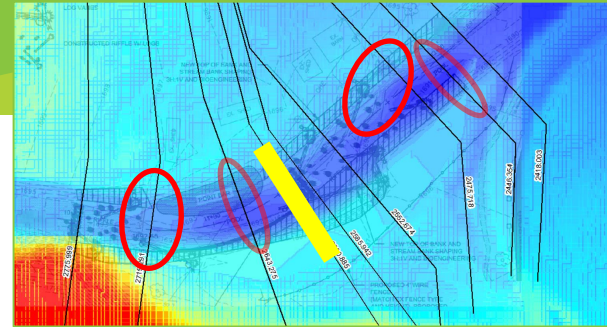
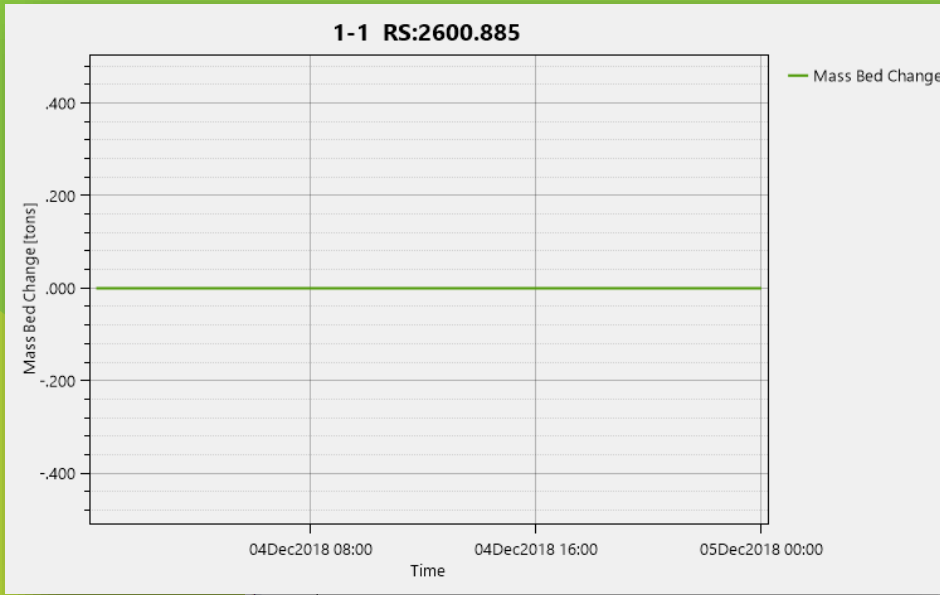


# 2643.275

## 1-1 RS:2643.275

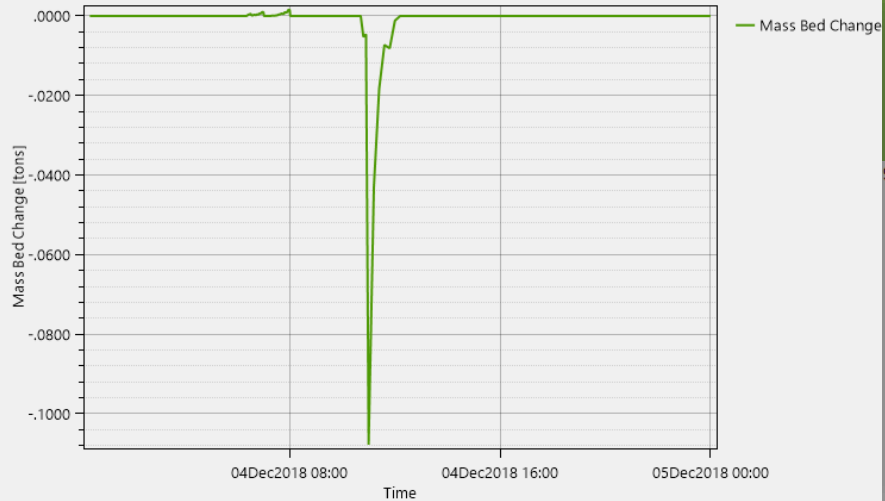


# 2600.885

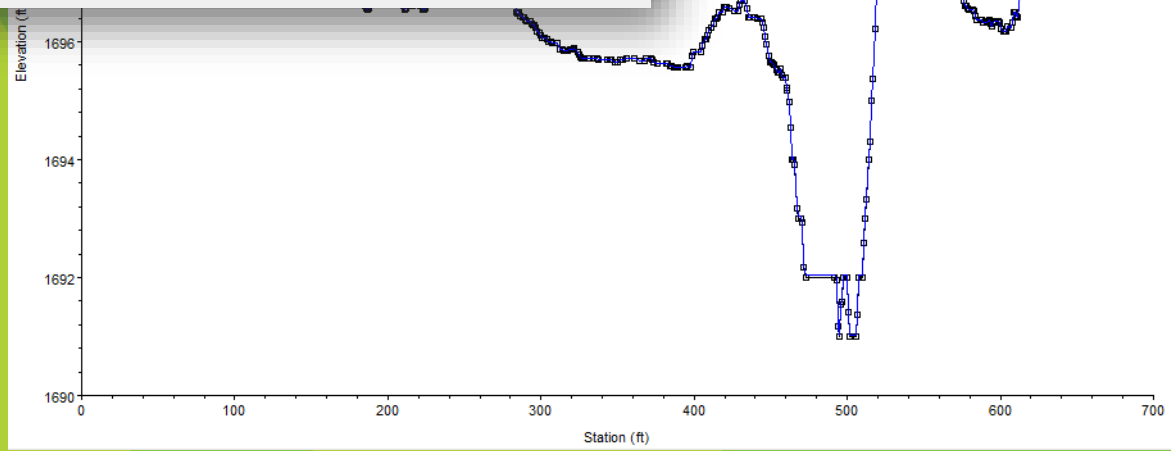
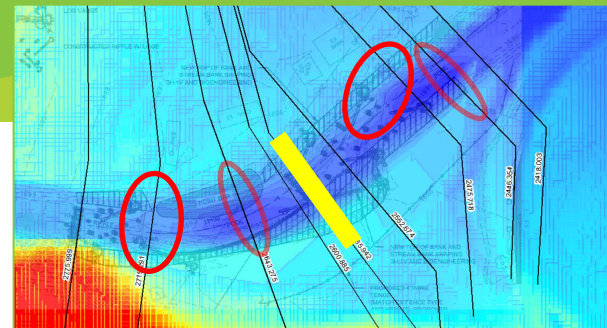


# 2585.942

## 1-1 RS:2585.942

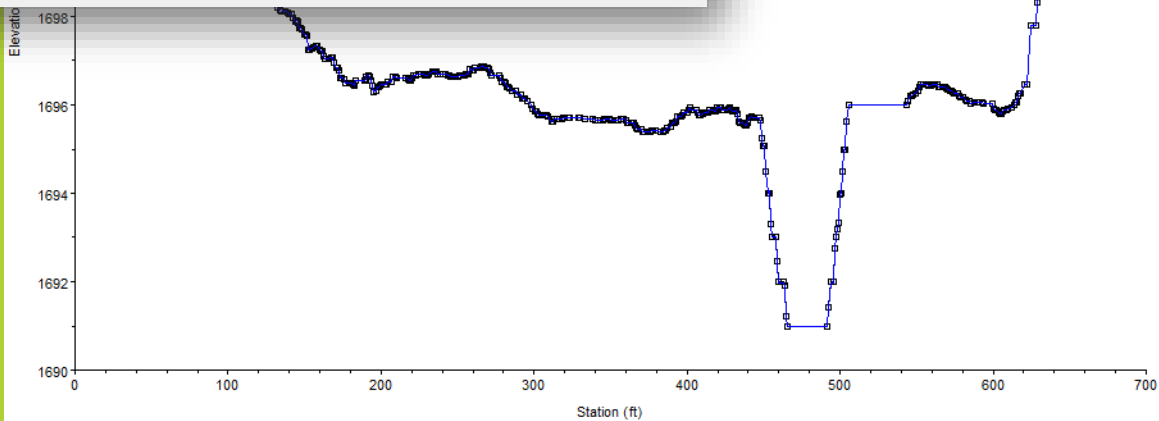
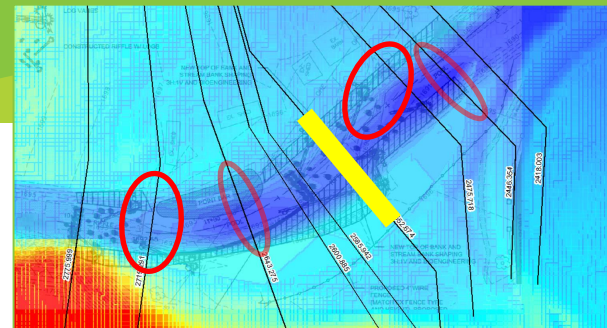
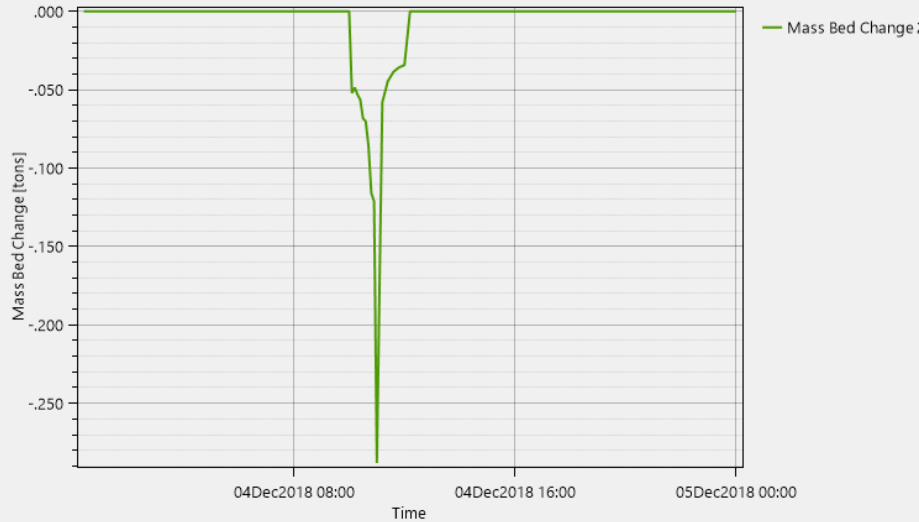


942

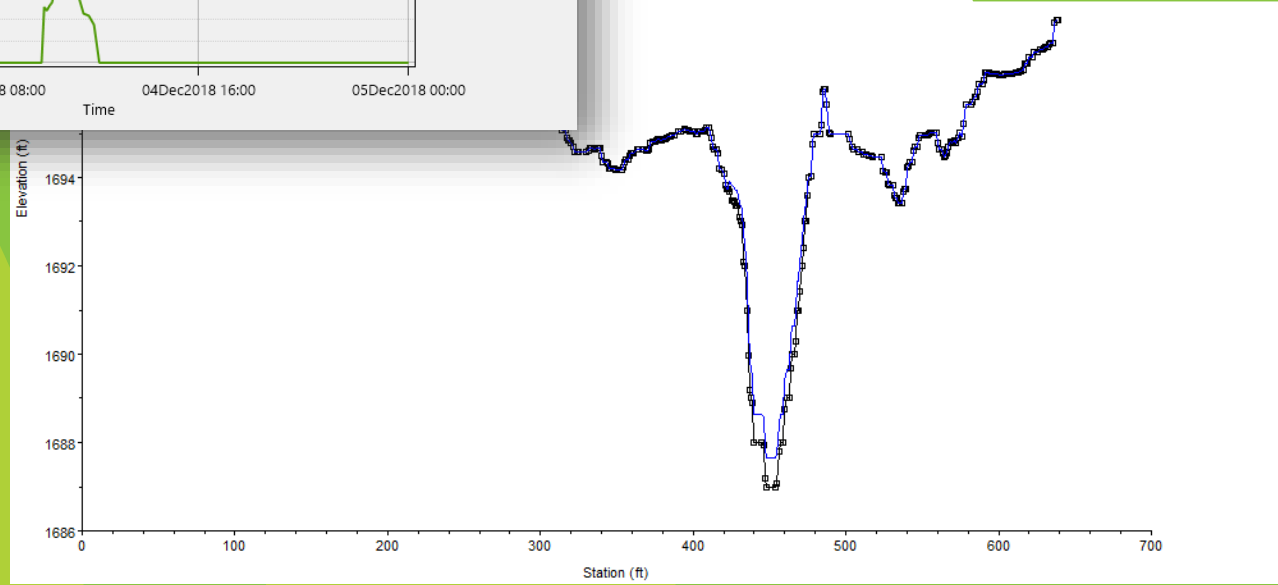
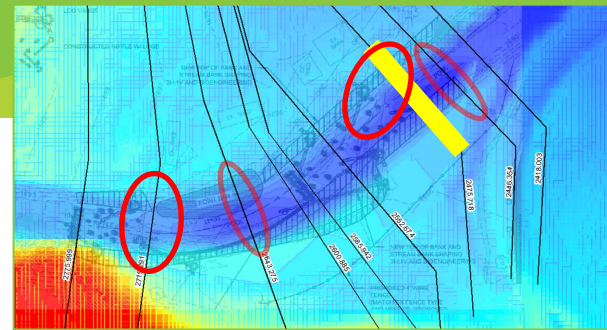
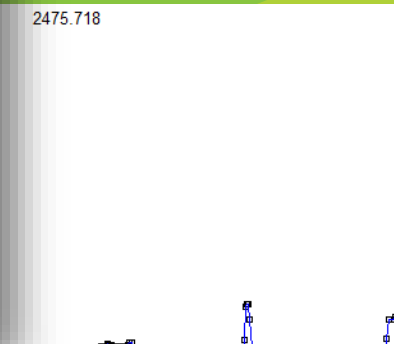
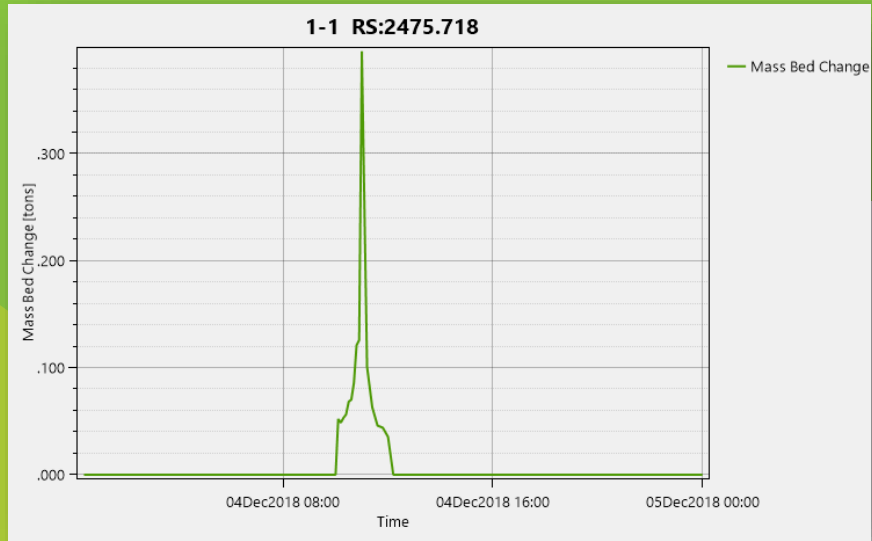


# 2552.674

## 1-1 RS:2552.674

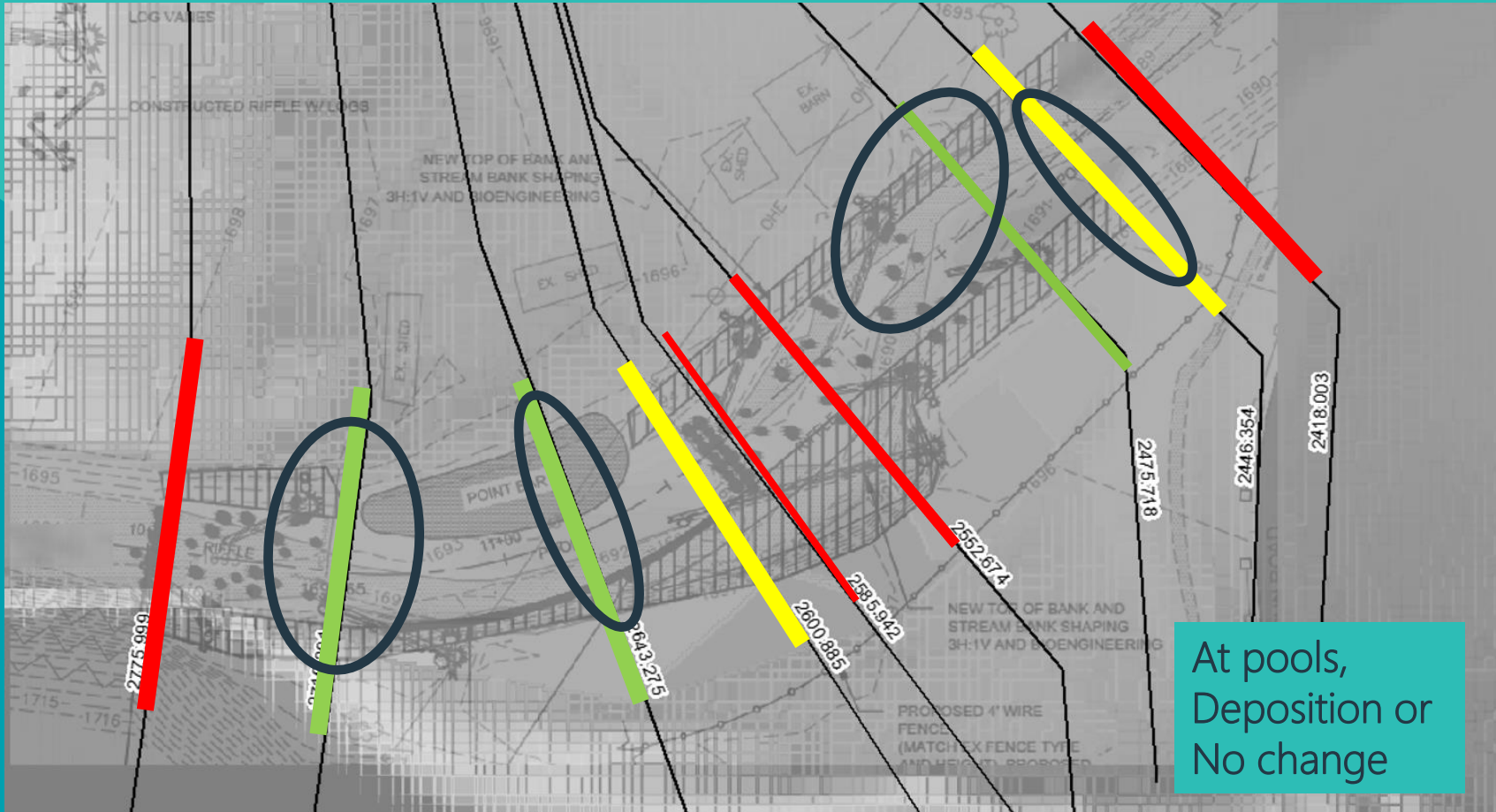


# 2475.718





# Plan View

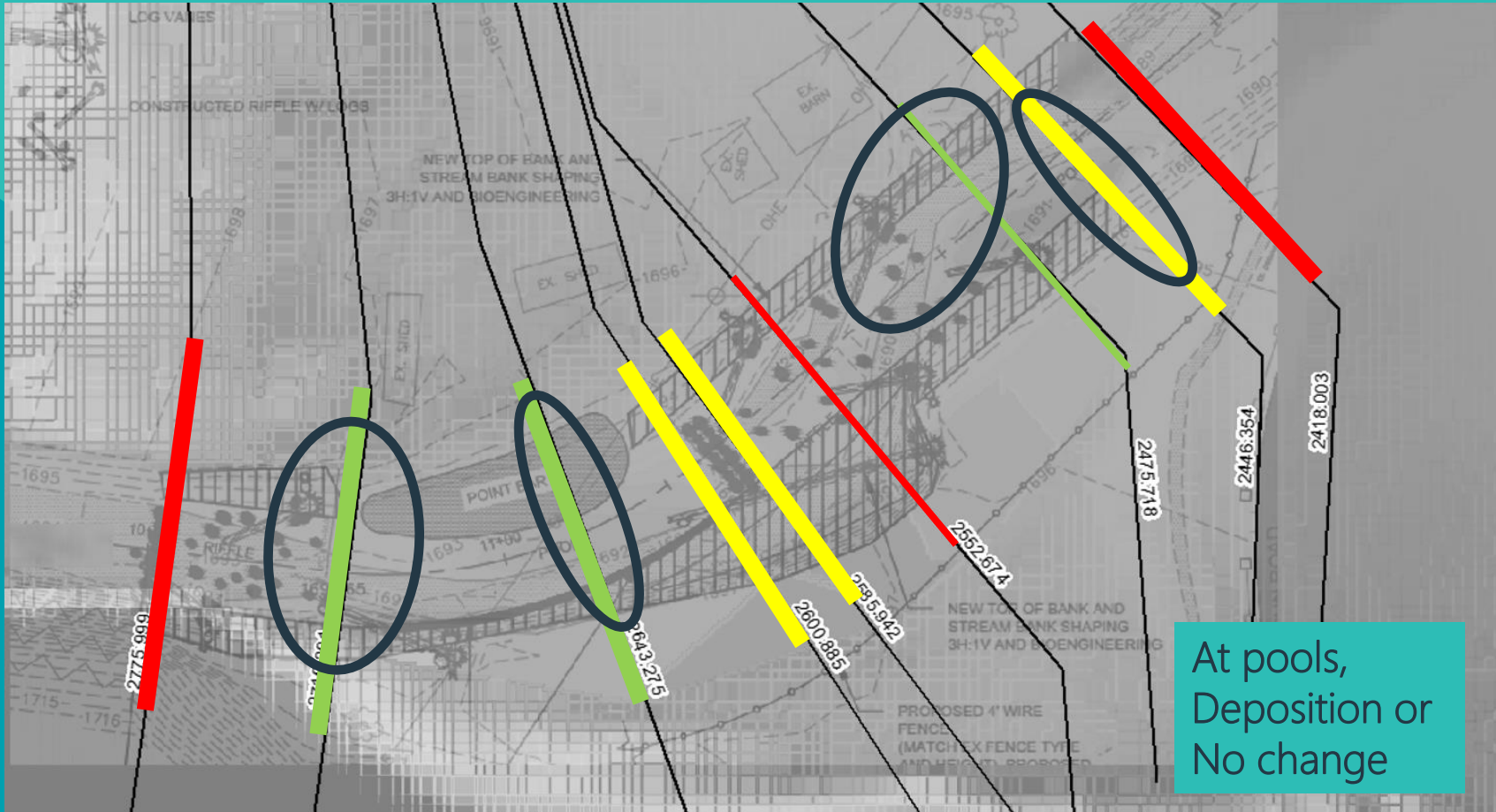


At pools,  
Deposition or  
No change





# Plan View

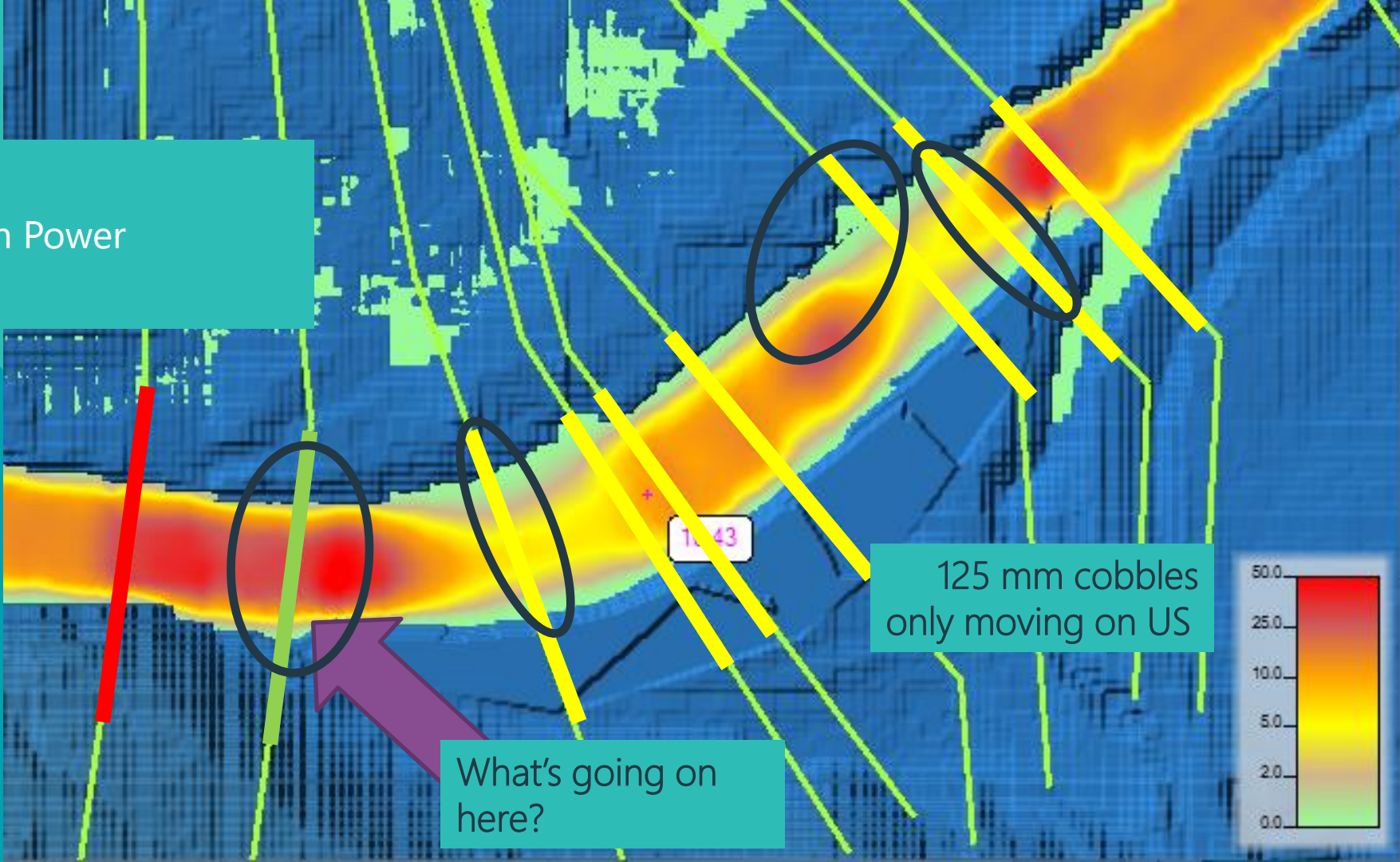


At pools,  
Deposition or  
No change



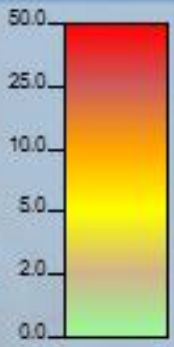


# Stream Power

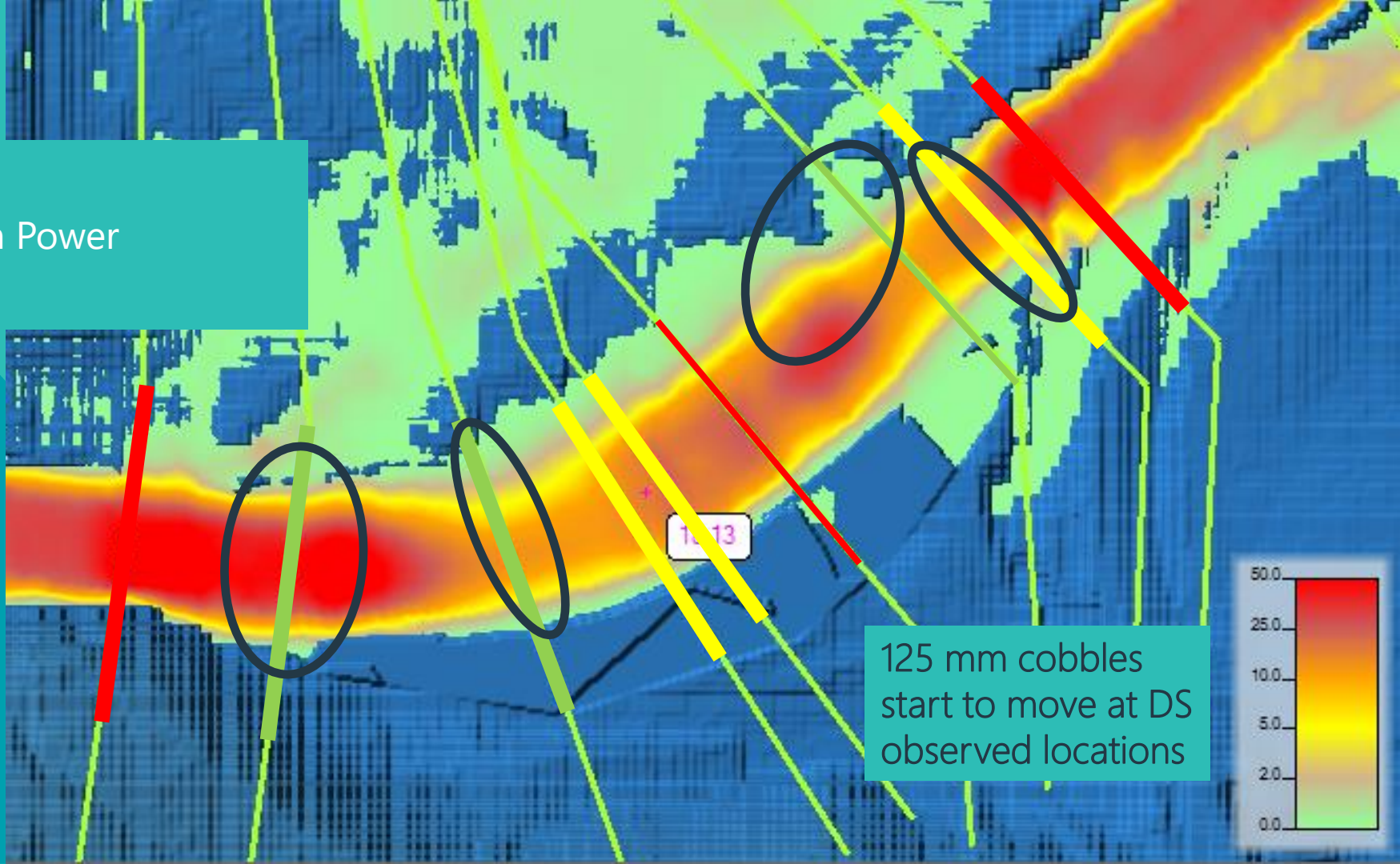


125 mm cobbles only moving on US

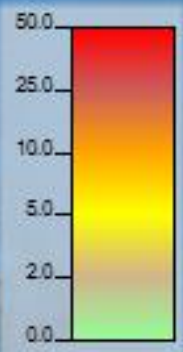
What's going on here?



# Stream Power



125 mm cobbles start to move at DS observed locations

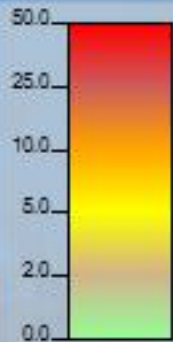


Stream Power



2325

Deposition occurs  
at lower stream  
power





# 2 RAS Approaches

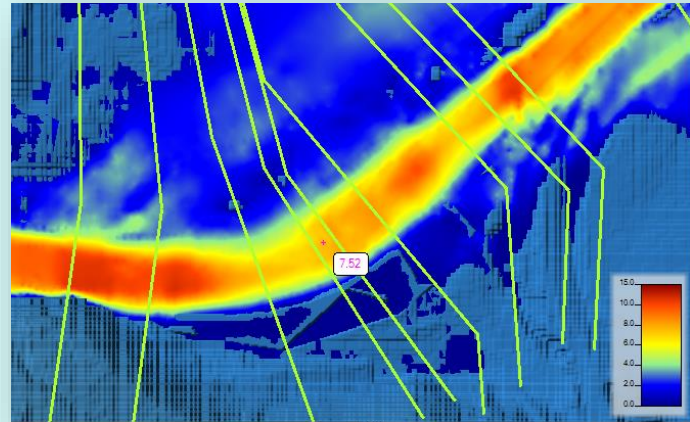
## 1D

- Higher Effort
- + More detail
- + Dynamics of particular particles sizes US to DS

<input type="checkbox"/> Dredged Cum	<input type="checkbox"/> Mass Capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> Invert Change
<input type="checkbox"/> Effective Depth	<input type="checkbox"/> Mass Cover	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduce Armor Factor
<input type="checkbox"/> Effective Width	<input type="checkbox"/> Mass In	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Concentration
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall Velocity	<input type="checkbox"/> Mass In Cum	<input type="checkbox"/> Shear Stress
<input type="checkbox"/> Flow	<input type="checkbox"/> Mass Inactive	<input type="checkbox"/> Shear Velocity
<input type="checkbox"/> Froude Number Channel	<input type="checkbox"/> Mass Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Slope
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulic Radius	<input type="checkbox"/> Mass Out	<input type="checkbox"/> Temperature
<input type="checkbox"/> Invert Change	<input type="checkbox"/> Mass Out Cum	<input type="checkbox"/> Thickness Cover
<input type="checkbox"/> Invert Elevation	<input type="checkbox"/> Mass Subsurface	<input type="checkbox"/> Thickness Inactive
<input type="checkbox"/> Lat Struc Mass Div	<input type="checkbox"/> Mean Effective Invert Change	<input type="checkbox"/> Thickness Subsurface
<input type="checkbox"/> Long_Cum Mass Change	<input type="checkbox"/> Mean Effective Invert Elevation	<input type="checkbox"/> Velocity
<input type="checkbox"/> Long_Cum Mass Moveable Limit	<input type="checkbox"/> Moveable Elv L	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Surface
<input type="checkbox"/> Manning's n Channel	<input type="checkbox"/> Moveable Elv R	<input type="checkbox"/> d10 Cover
<input type="checkbox"/> Mass Bed Change	<input type="checkbox"/> Moveable Sta L	<input type="checkbox"/> d10 Inactive
<input type="checkbox"/> Mass Bed Change Cum	<input type="checkbox"/> Moveable Sta R	<input type="checkbox"/> d10 Subsurface

## 2D

- + Lower Effort
- + Big picture US/DS/side-side



# Limitations/Improvements

---

- More comparisons: model vs. reality
  - Higher resolution XS/data within study area and outside of study area
- New models in RAS 5.0.3+
  - Unsteady Sediment Transport
  - BSTEM
    - Bank Stability & Toe Erosion model





# Questions, Answered

---

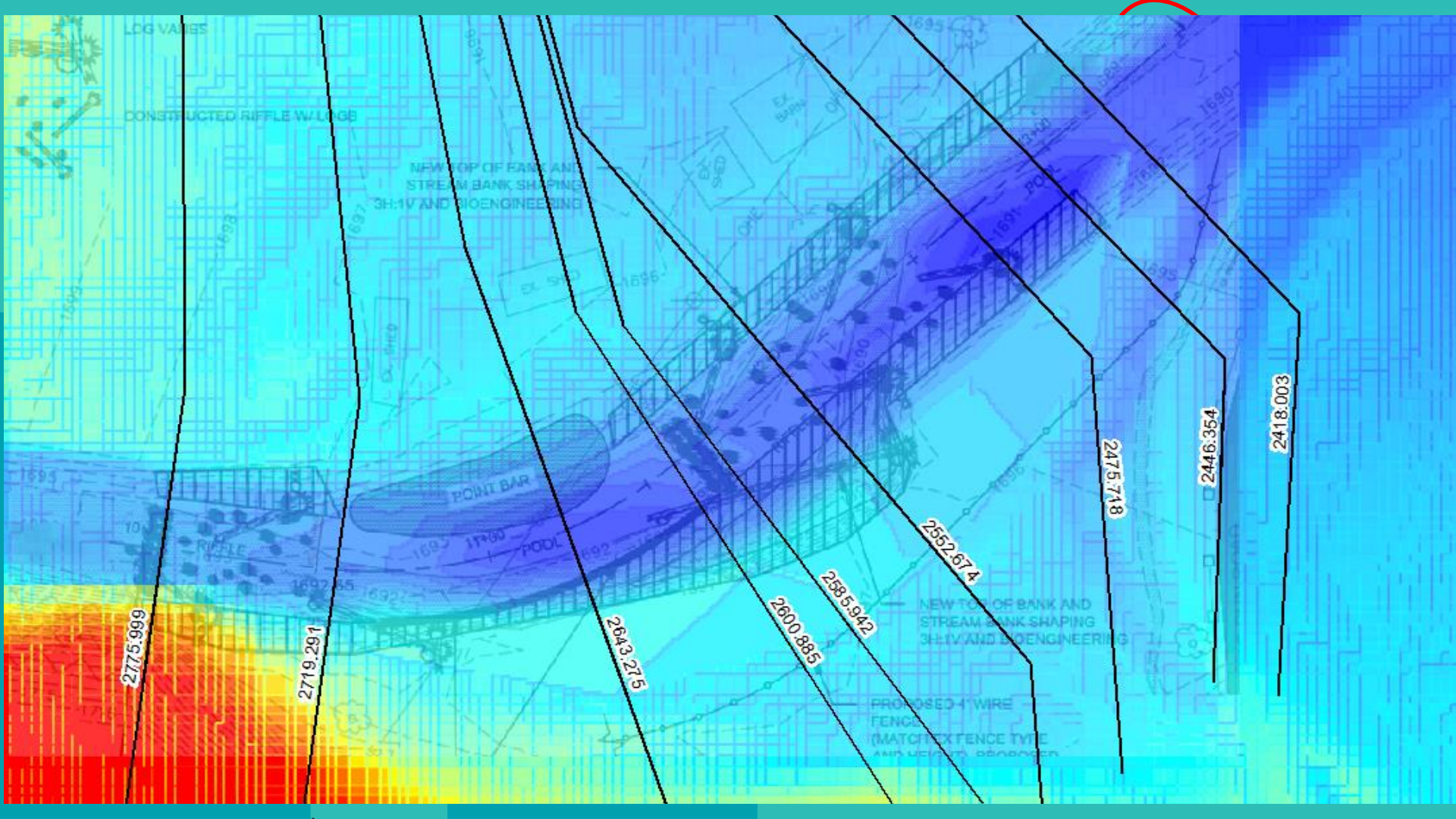
- Could a 1D model adequately predict the extent of the washout/deposition?
- How well does a 2D model perform?
- What kind of flows were needed to produce such a significant change in the bed?
- Which is the “best value” approach?



Thank you!

Your questions?

*kristine.mosuela@woodplc.com*



2775.999

2719.291

2643.275

2600.885

2585.942

2552.674

2475.718

2446.354

2418.003

LOG VARIES

CONSTRUCTED RIFLE W/ LOGS

NEW TOP OF BANK AND  
STREAM BANK SHAPING  
3H:1V AND BIOENGINEERING

POINT BAR

RIFLE

POOL

NEW TOP OF BANK AND  
STREAM BANK SHAPING  
3H:1V AND BIOENGINEERING

PROPOSED 4" WIRE  
FENCE  
(MATCH EXISTENCE TYPE  
AND HEIGHT) OBSERVED