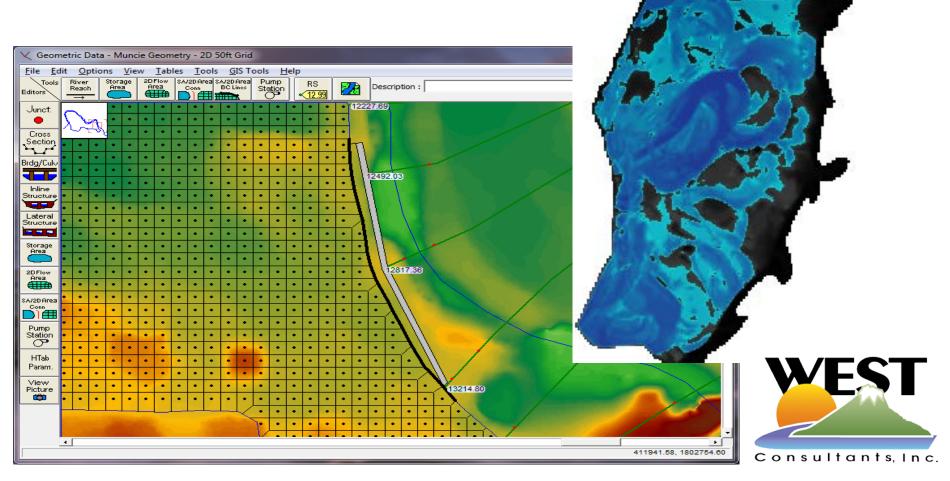
TWO-DIMENSIONAL CAPABILITIES OF HEC-RAS

Kevin Denn, P.E. NHEC 2014



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Gary Brunner, P.E., D.WRE Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC)





- Development Impetus
- Computational Scheme
- 2D Area Connections
- 2D Boundaries
- Initial Conditions
- Current 2D Limitations



DEVELOPMENT IMPETUS

Dam and Levee Breaches

- USACE Mapping, Modeling, & Consequence Production Center
- USACE Risk Management Center

USACE Interra Build 2D Component HEC was Into HEC-RAS!

- Poor model stability
- Relatively long model run time



EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS

- Detailed 2D channel modeling
- Detailed 2D channel and floodplain modeling
- Combined 1D channels with 2D floodplain areas
- Subcritical and supercritical areas



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Equations

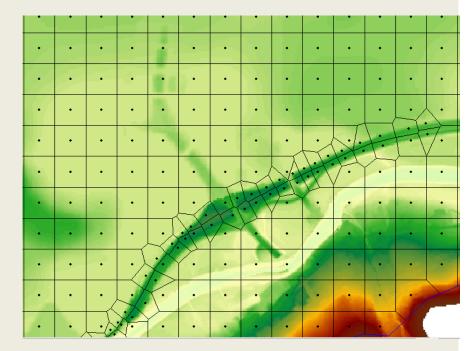
- Full 2D Saint Venant
- Diffusive Wave Approximation

Solutions

- Implicit Finite Volume
- Coupled 1D and 2D
- Computational Engine
 - 32-bit
 - 64-bit

Multiple Processors

- Mesh
 - Structured
 - Unstructured (3 to 8 sides)
 - Combination









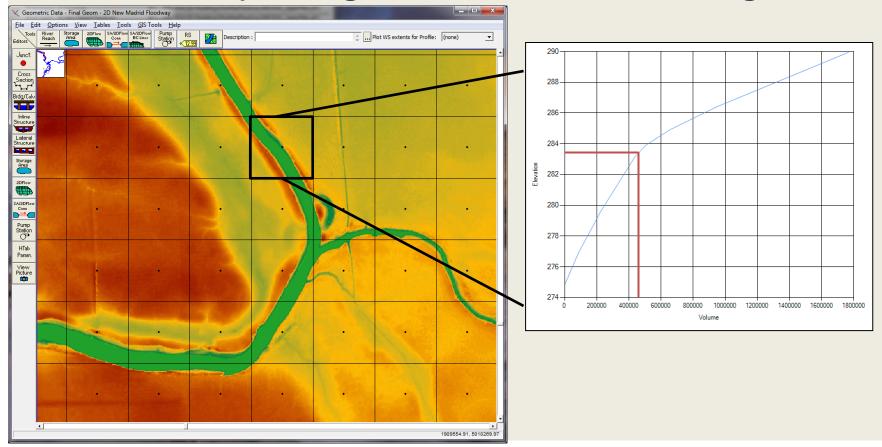
Typical 2D Model:

- Center of element (single average elevation)
- Element boundary points (sloped element)

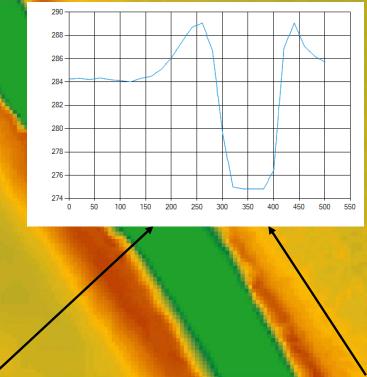
Masks detail of underlying terrain



Elevation-volume relationship is created for each cell (analogous to HEC-RAS storage areas)



Elevation versus wetted perimeter, area, top width, roughness, etc. curves for each cell face
Similar to hydraulic property table computations in unsteady HEC-RAS





What Does This Mean?

- Cell can be 'partially wet'
 - More detailed results
- Potentially larger cell sizes can be used compared to models that solely use a node-based approach
 - Faster model run times

Does not mean you can use infinitely large cells

- Water surface slope
- Terrain changes and hydraulic controls

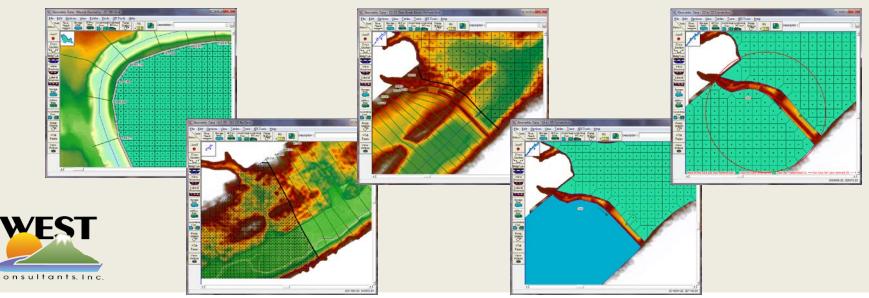


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2D AREA CONNECTIONS

- Connect with 1D Reach via Lateral Structure
- Connect with 1D Reach at U/S End of Reach
- Connect with 1D Reach at D/S End of Reach
- Connect with Storage Area via Inline Structure
- Connect with another 2D via Hydraulic Structure



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EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES

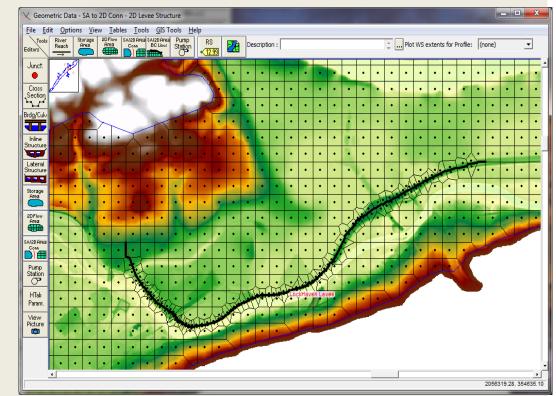
- Flow hydrograph
- Stage hydrograph
- Normal depth (at downstream end)
- Rating curve (at downstream end)

左	Unste	ady F	low Data -	1972 Flood	Event - SA to 2D Ru	in – 🗆 🗙							
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	Normal D	epth	Lateral	Inflow Hydr.	Uniform Lateral Inflow	Groundwater Interflow							
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INTERNAL BOUNDARIES/STRUCTURES

- Ensure that the faces of the cells are oriented along the centerline of the boundary or structure
- Flow can be calculated using either weir equation or the 2D equation domain





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MODELING PROCEDURE: INITIAL CONDITIONS

DrySingle WSERestart File

Unsteady Flow Data - 1972 Flood Event - 2D to 2D Run 🛛 – 🗖 🛛 🗙												
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CURRENT 2D LIMITATIONS

- Only one n-value for each 2D flow area.
- Limited computational mesh setup toolbox.
- Cannot have "dry" 1D cross sections when connecting directly to a 2D area.
- Cannot have varied WSEs as initial conditions.
- Cannot model pressure flow under bridges in 2D areas.
- Hydraulic property tables are more accurate with high-resolution elevation data (e.g., LiDAR). Without this data, larger grid sizes are not appropriate.



TAKEAWAYS

- Unique and Robust Approach to Incorporating Terrain Data in Computations
 - Elevation-Volume Relationship for Each Element
 - Hydraulic Parameters for Each Element Face
- Strong Ability to Model Coupled 1D and 2D Areas





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