

Institute for Water Resources

# Hydrologic Engineering Center

## HEC Software for Environmental Analysis

**Stanford Gibson, Ph.D.**

**John Hickey, P.E.**

**Mark Jensen, M.S.**

**Jay Pak, P.E., Ph.D.**

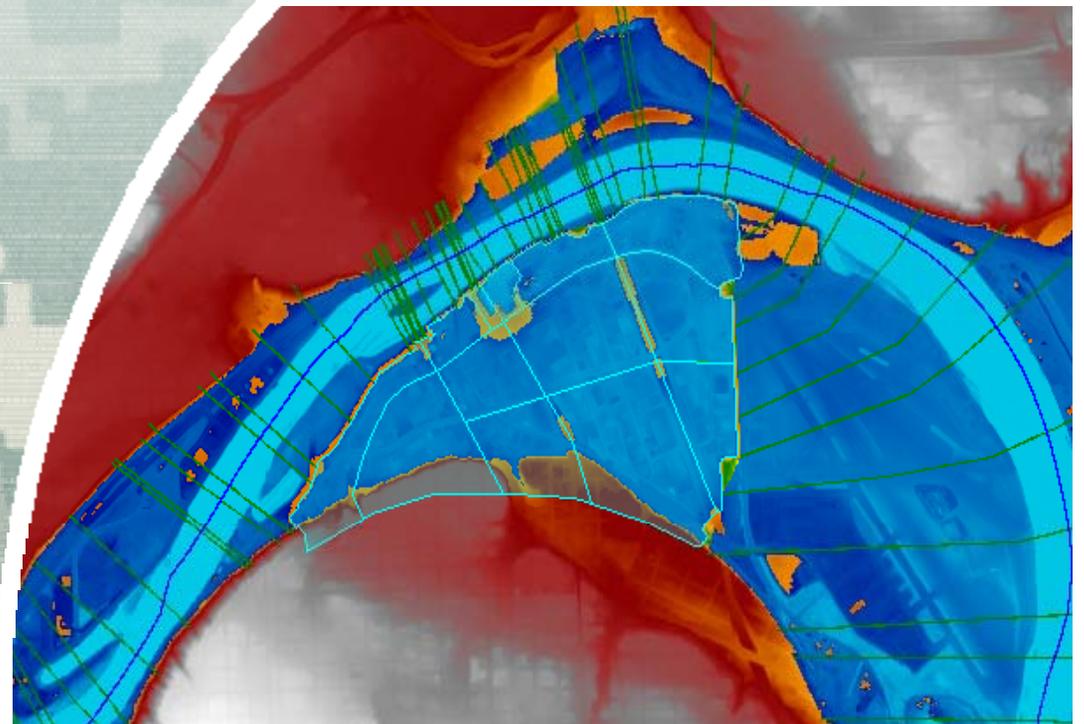
**William Scharffenberg, Ph.D.**

**Todd Steissberg, Ph.D.**

23 July 2013



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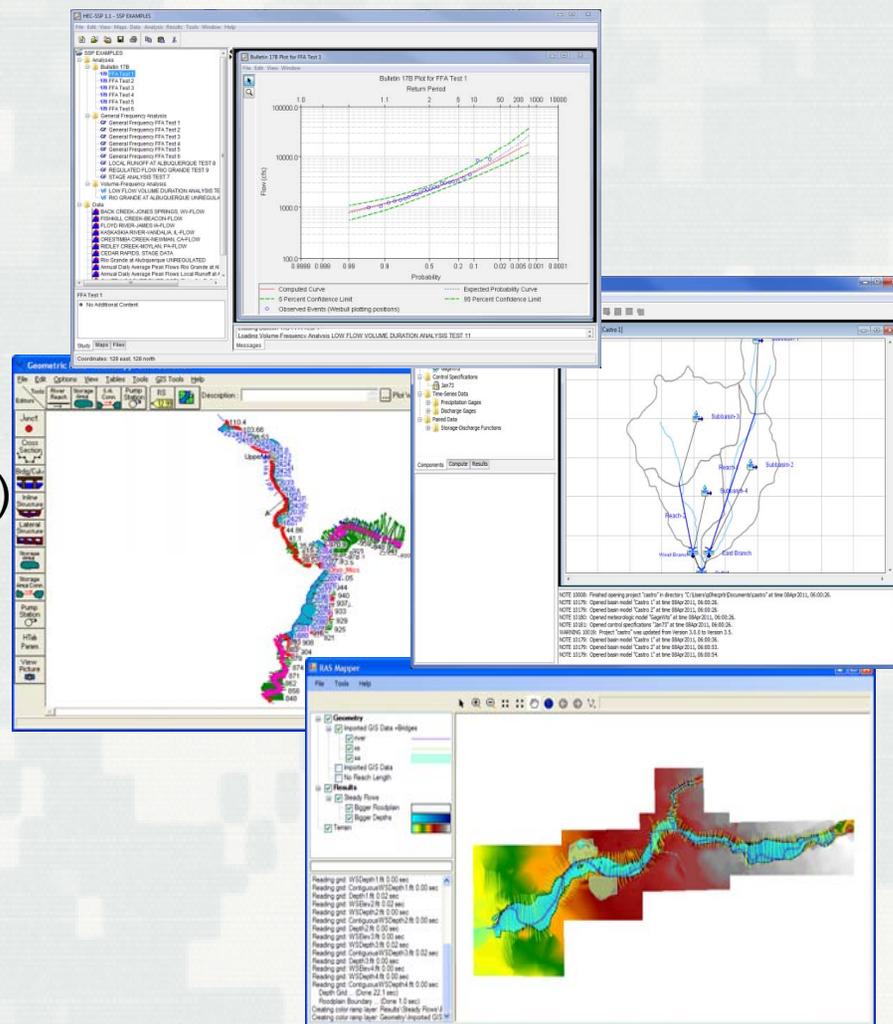
# Hydrologic Engineering Center

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- Solve problems in a general manner for use everywhere.
- Complete product line for hydrologic and hydraulic engineering software:
  - Hydrologic Statistics (SSP)
  - Watershed Hydrology (HMS & GeoHMS)
  - Reservoir Analysis (ResSim & PRM)
  - River Hydraulics (RAS & GeoRAS)
  - Flood Risk Management (FDA-FIA)
  - Ecosystem Functions (EFM & GeoEFM)

## Integrating Technologies

- Data Storage System (DSSVue)
- Real-Time Forecasting (CWMS)
- Watershed Analysis (WAT & FRA)



# Outline

- HEC-HMS Sediment and Water Quality – *Bill & Jay*
- HEC-ResSim Water Quality – *Todd*
- HEC-RAS Water Quality – *Mark*
- HEC-RAS Sediment – *Stanford*
- HEC-EFM – *John*



# HEC-HMS

## Sediment and Water Quality

*Bill Scharffenberg & Jay Pak*



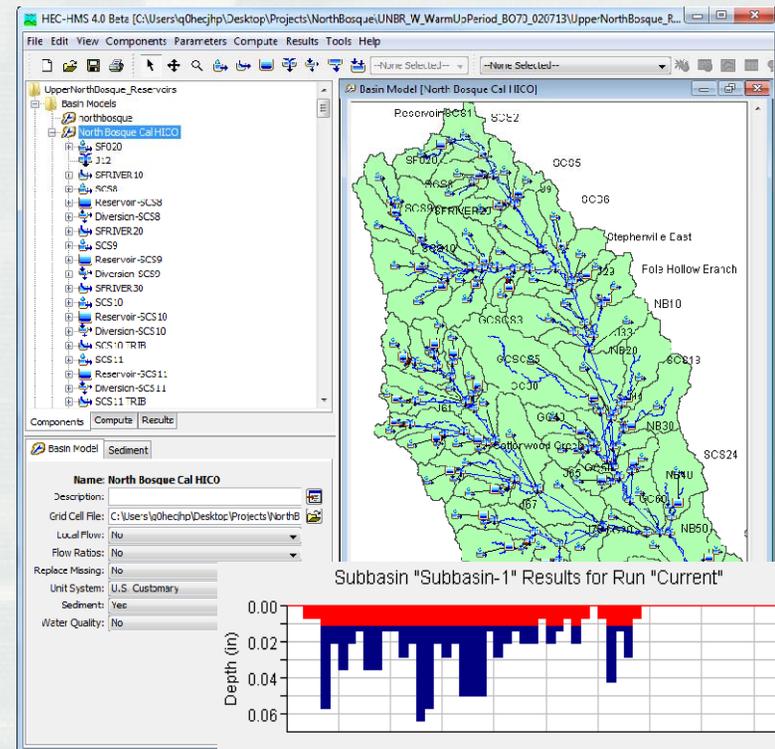
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# HEC-HMS

## Hydrologic Modeling System

- A fully-featured hydrologic modeling system to support a wide range of water resource study goals.
- Integrated work environment with tools for data entry, mapping, simulation, parameter estimation, and results visualization.
- The full scope of the hydrologic cycle is encompassed:
  - Precipitation.
  - Potential evapo-transpiration.
  - Snowmelt.
  - Canopy interception.
  - Surface depression storage
  - Infiltration.
  - Surface runoff
  - Baseflow
  - Channel routing, with optional losses.



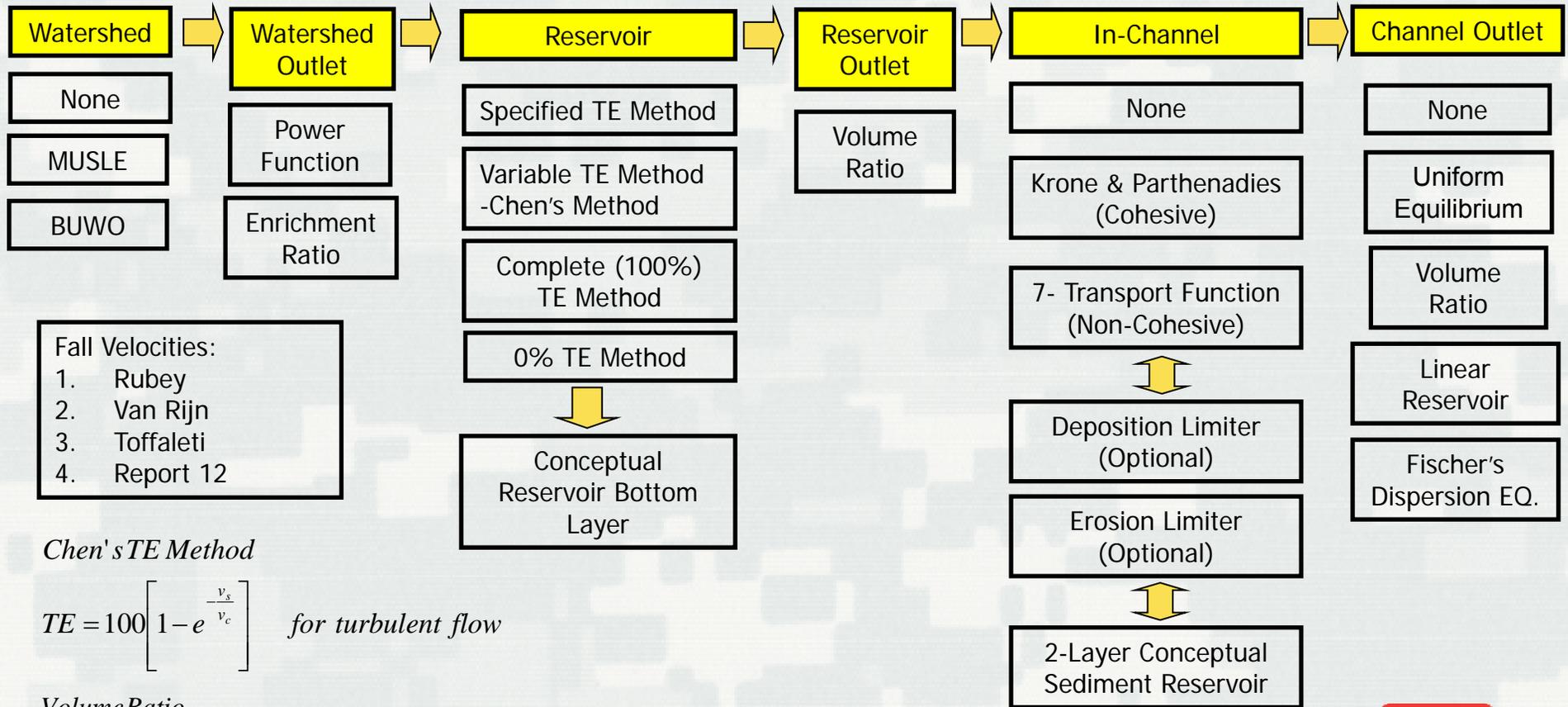
# HEC-HMS Version Sediment Transport Module (STM)

- Erosion is a concern in a watershed.
- Sediment is also a concern.
- Many planning studies now consider environmental management along with flood damage reduction.
- HEC-HMS 4.0 is planned to include surface erosion and sediment transport.
  - Simulate sediment yield from the land surface and transport sediment through the reservoirs and channels.
  - Provide boundary conditions for the hydraulics models
  - Can be used for TMDL study for sediments



# HEC-HMS

## Sediment Transport Processes



Fall Velocities:

1. Rubey
2. Van Rijn
3. Toffaleti
4. Report 12

Chen's TE Method

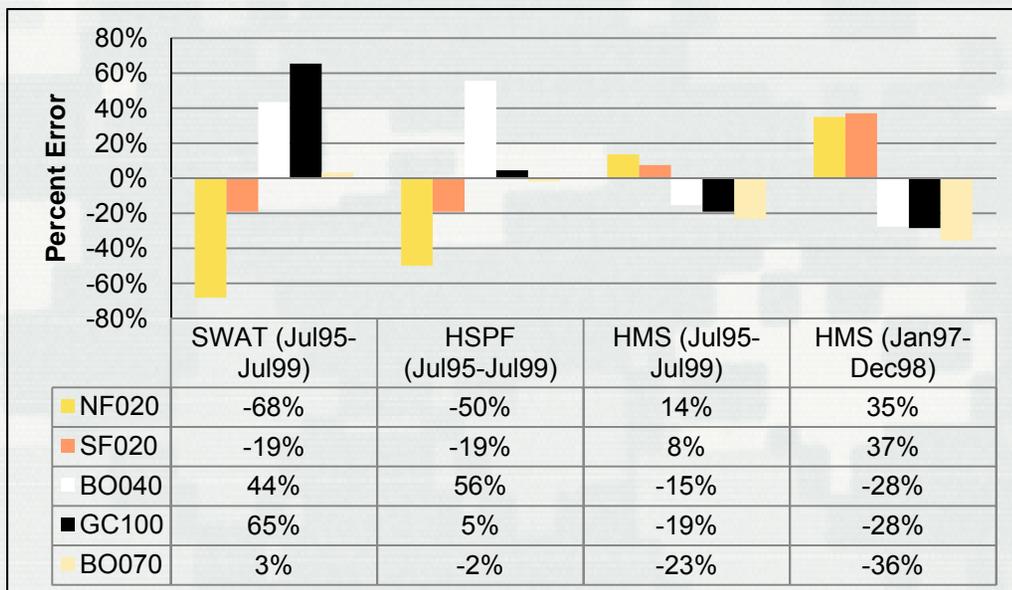
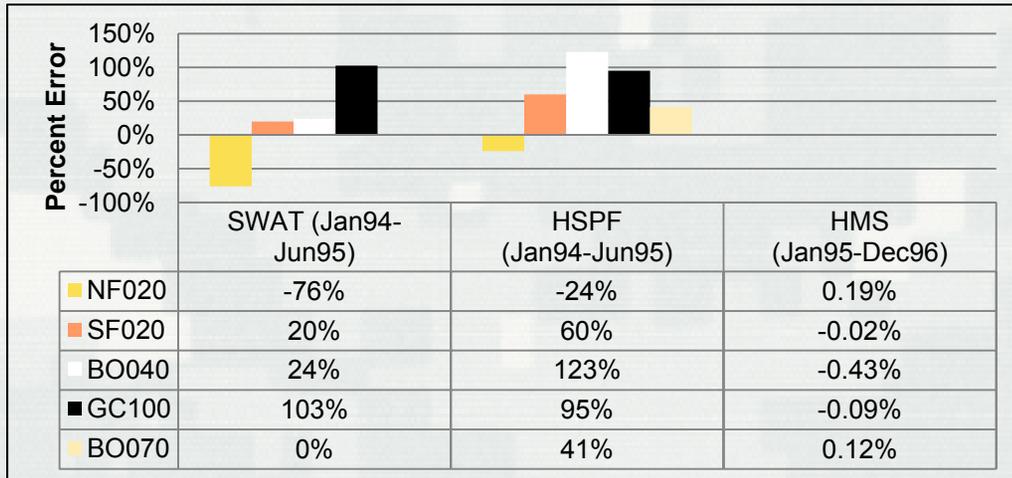
$$TE = 100 \left[ 1 - e^{-\frac{v_s}{v_c}} \right] \quad \text{for turbulent flow}$$

Volume Ratio

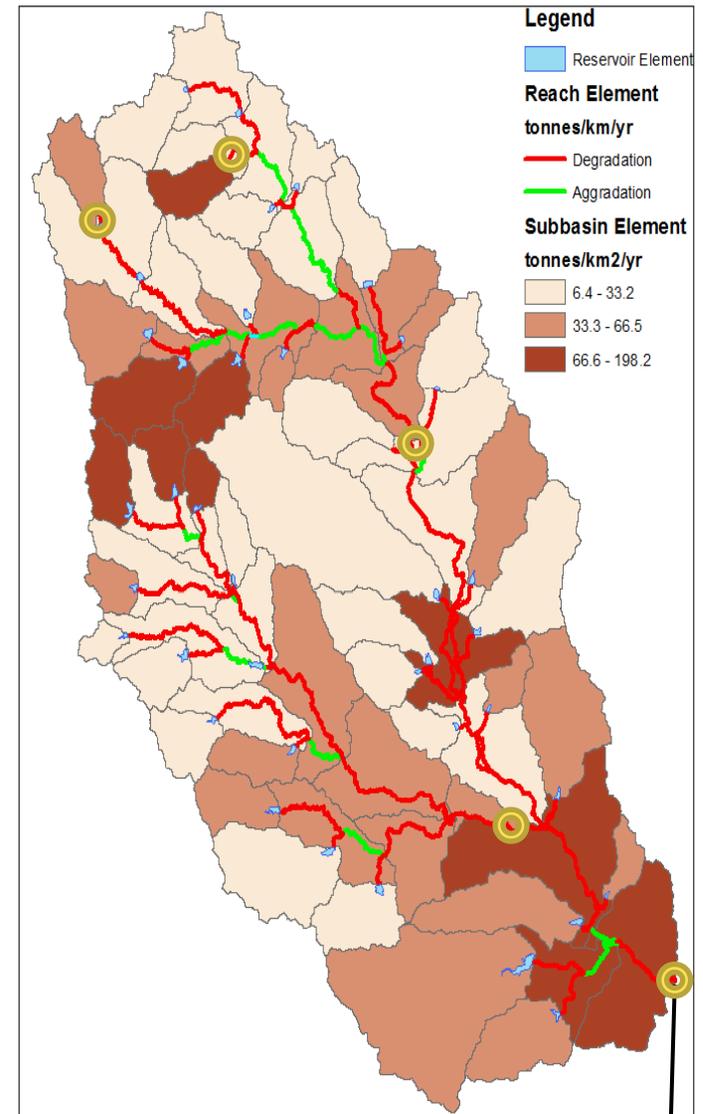
$$Sed_{out} = \frac{Volume_{out}}{Volume_{channel}} Sed_{channel}$$



# Case Study Results: Upper North Bosque River watershed



Source for SWAT and HSPF results: Saleh, A, and Du, B. (2004)

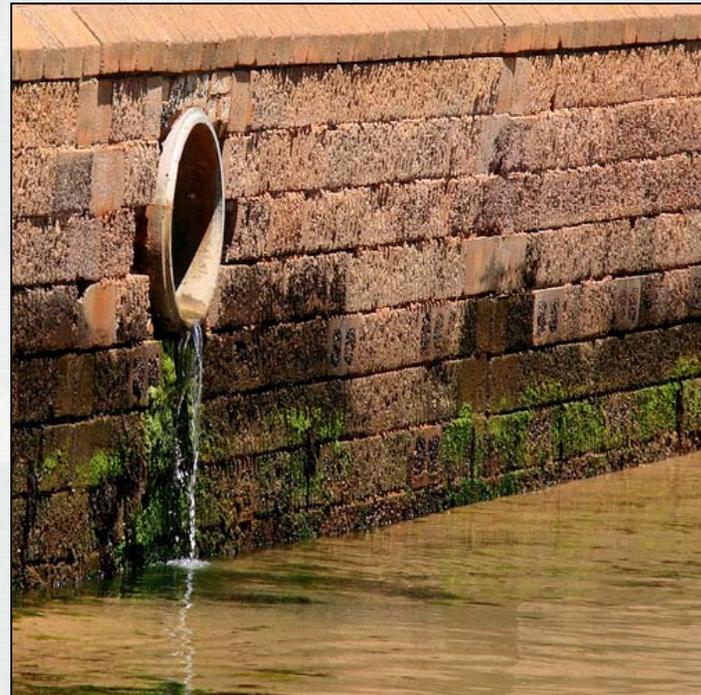


Sediment Boundary Condition

# HEC-HMS

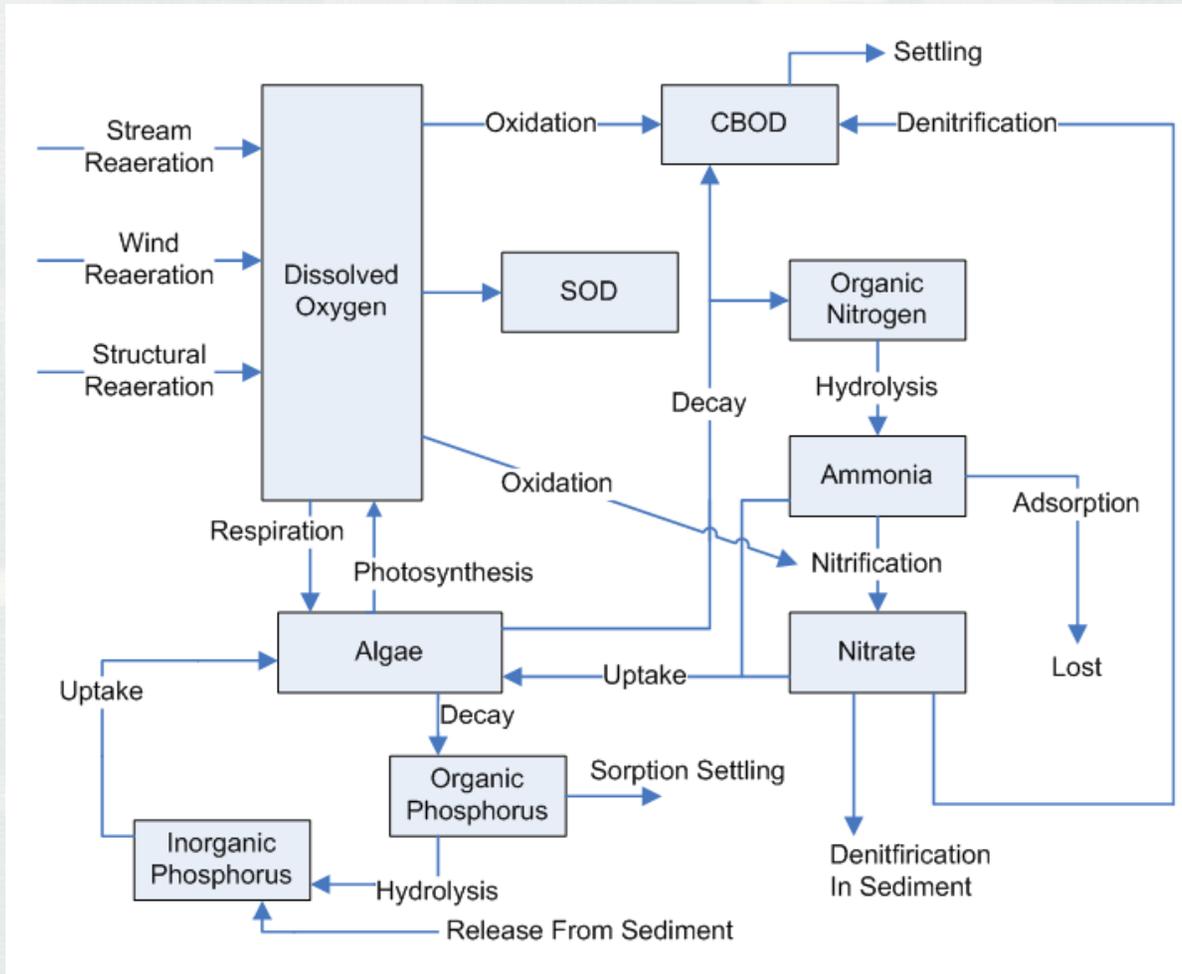
## Nutrient Simulation Module (NSM)

- Nutrient Simulation Module (NSM) simulates nitrogen and phosphorus species in the aquatic environment (ERDC/EL TR-08-25).
- Implemented for reach and reservoir elements.
- Future work will add canopy consumption from soil, decay and wash-off of surface organics, and transformations in the soil.
  - Provide boundary conditions for the hydraulics models.
  - Can be used for TMDL study for nutrients.



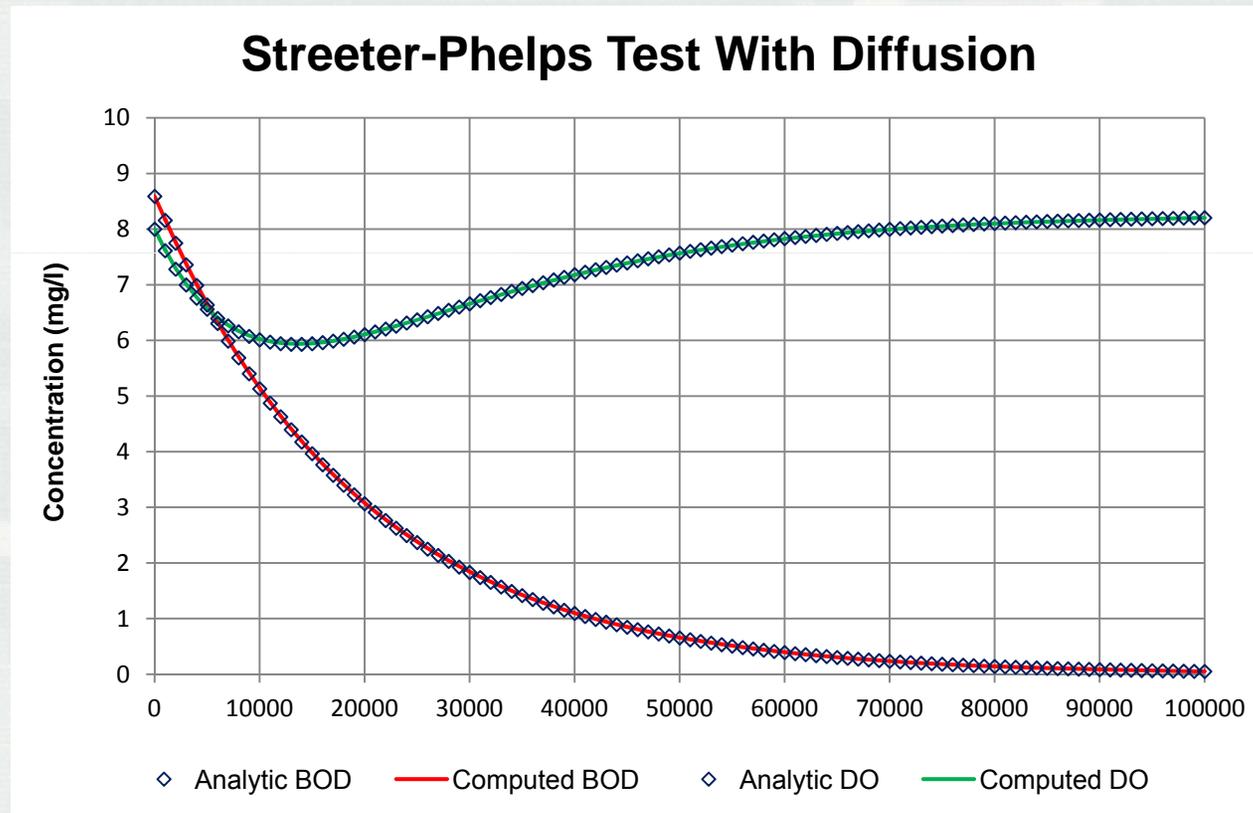
# HEC-HMS

## Nutrient Simulation Module (NSM)



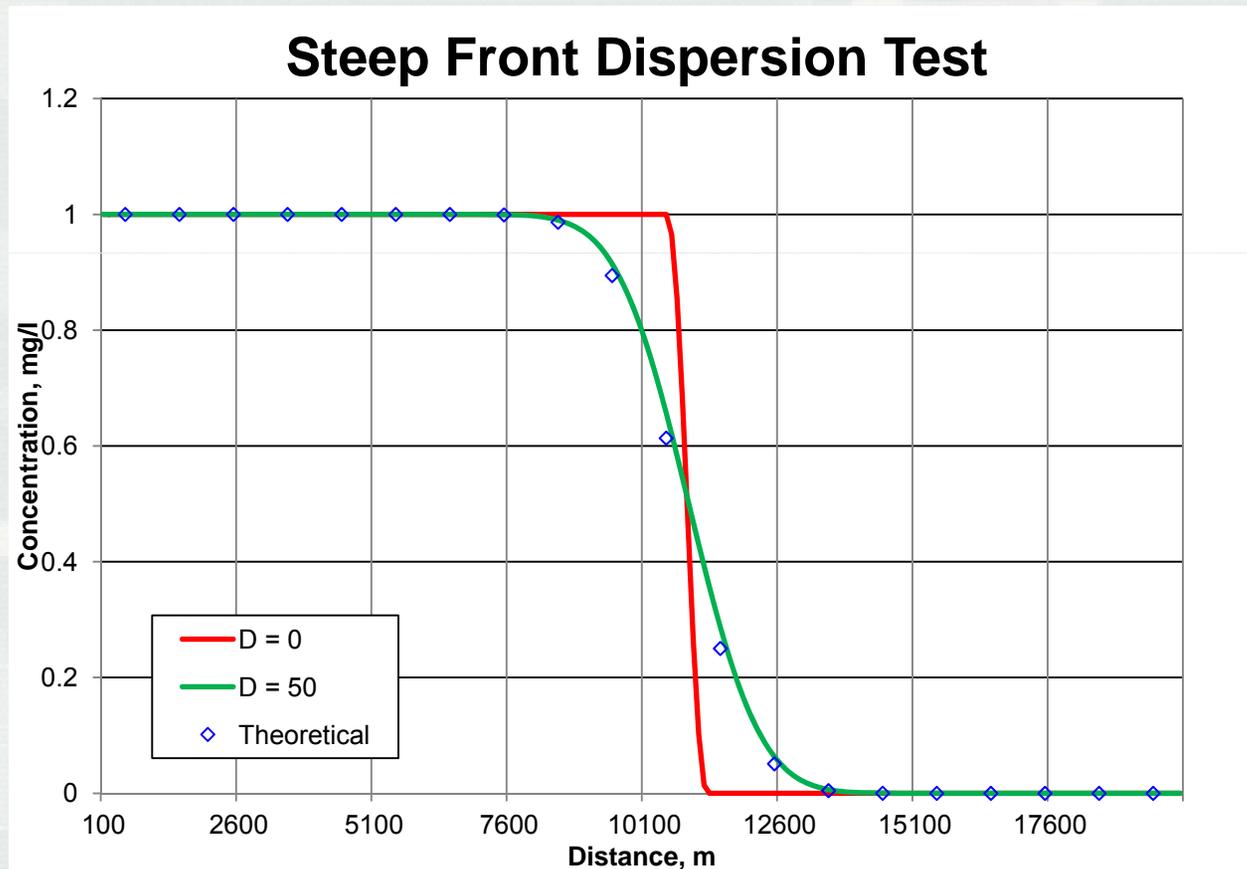
# HEC-HMS

## Nutrient Simulation Module (NSM)



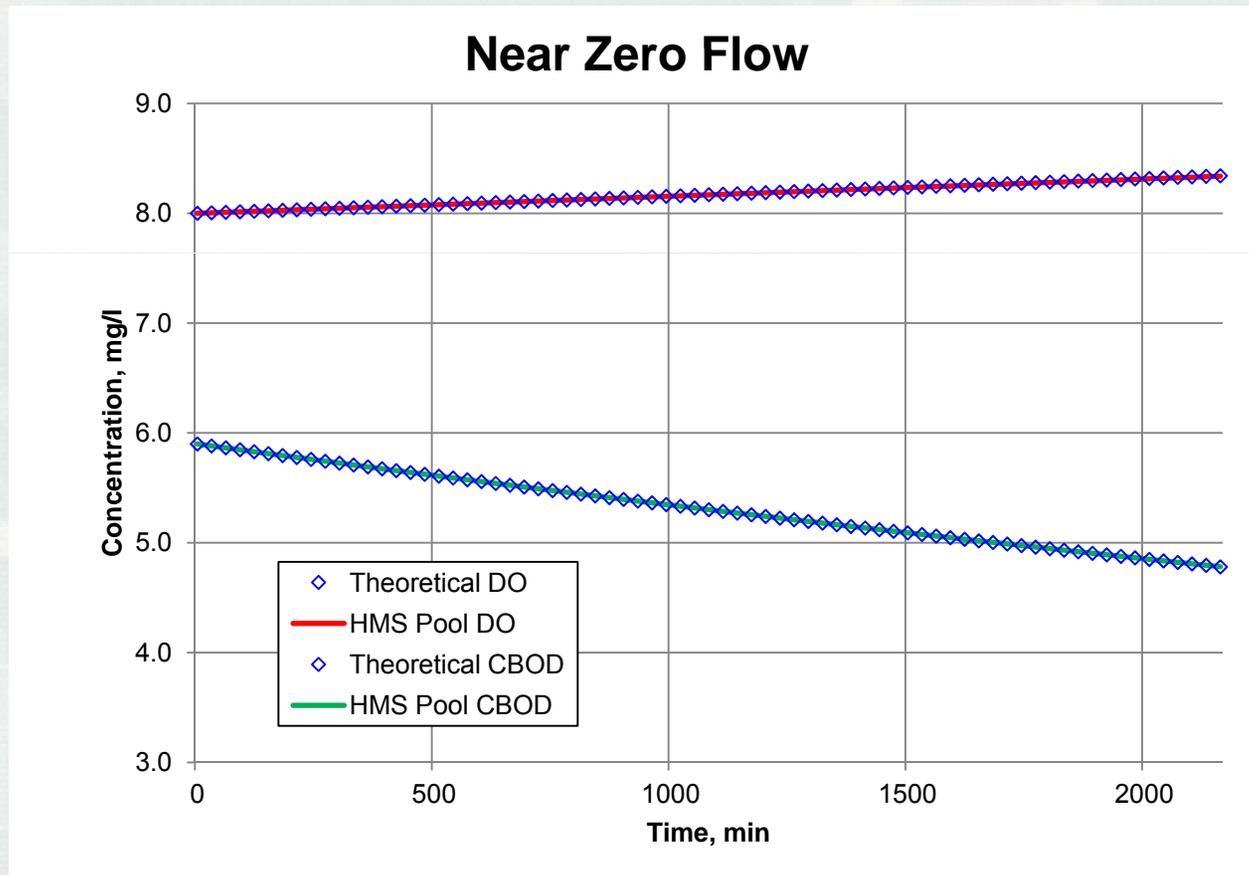
# HEC-HMS

## Nutrient Simulation Module (NSM)



# HEC-HMS

## Nutrient Simulation Module (NSM)



# HEC-ResSim Water Quality

*Todd Steissberg*



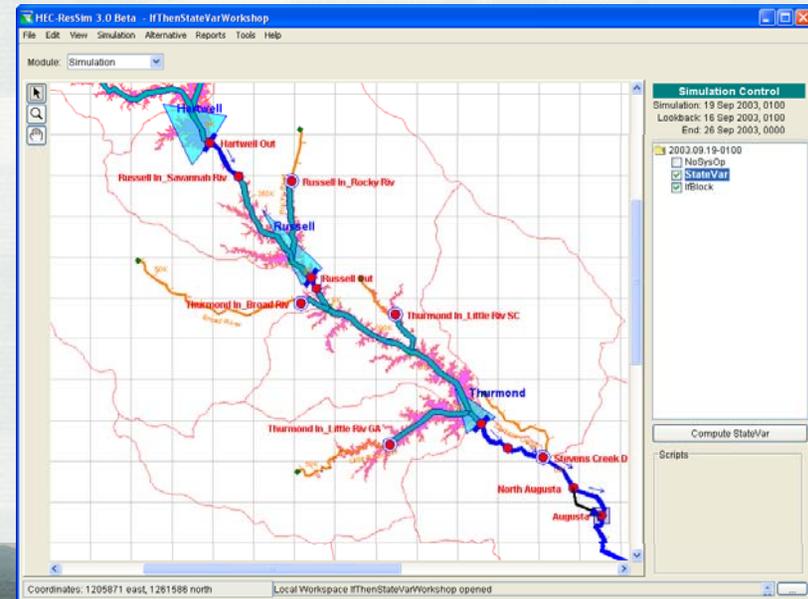
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# HEC-ResSim

## Reservoir System Analysis

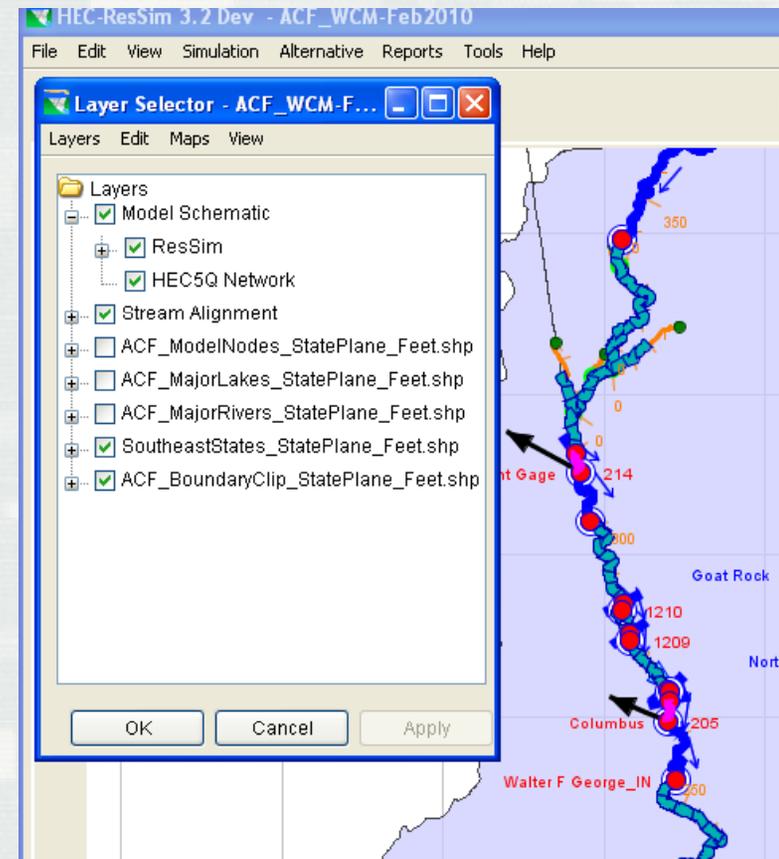
- Simulates reservoir operations
  - Balance and manage conflicting demands (environment, flood protection, water & power supply, navigation, recreation, etc.) using a simple or complex set of rules
  - Planning studies
  - Real-time decision support
- Environmental Flows
  - Dilution vs. pollution
  - Habitat (flow quantity, timing, pulses)
- Water Quality and Ecology (via CEQUAL-W2 and HEC-5Q)
  - Water temperature
  - Dissolved oxygen
  - Nutrients
  - In-pool habitat assessment
  - Selective withdrawal



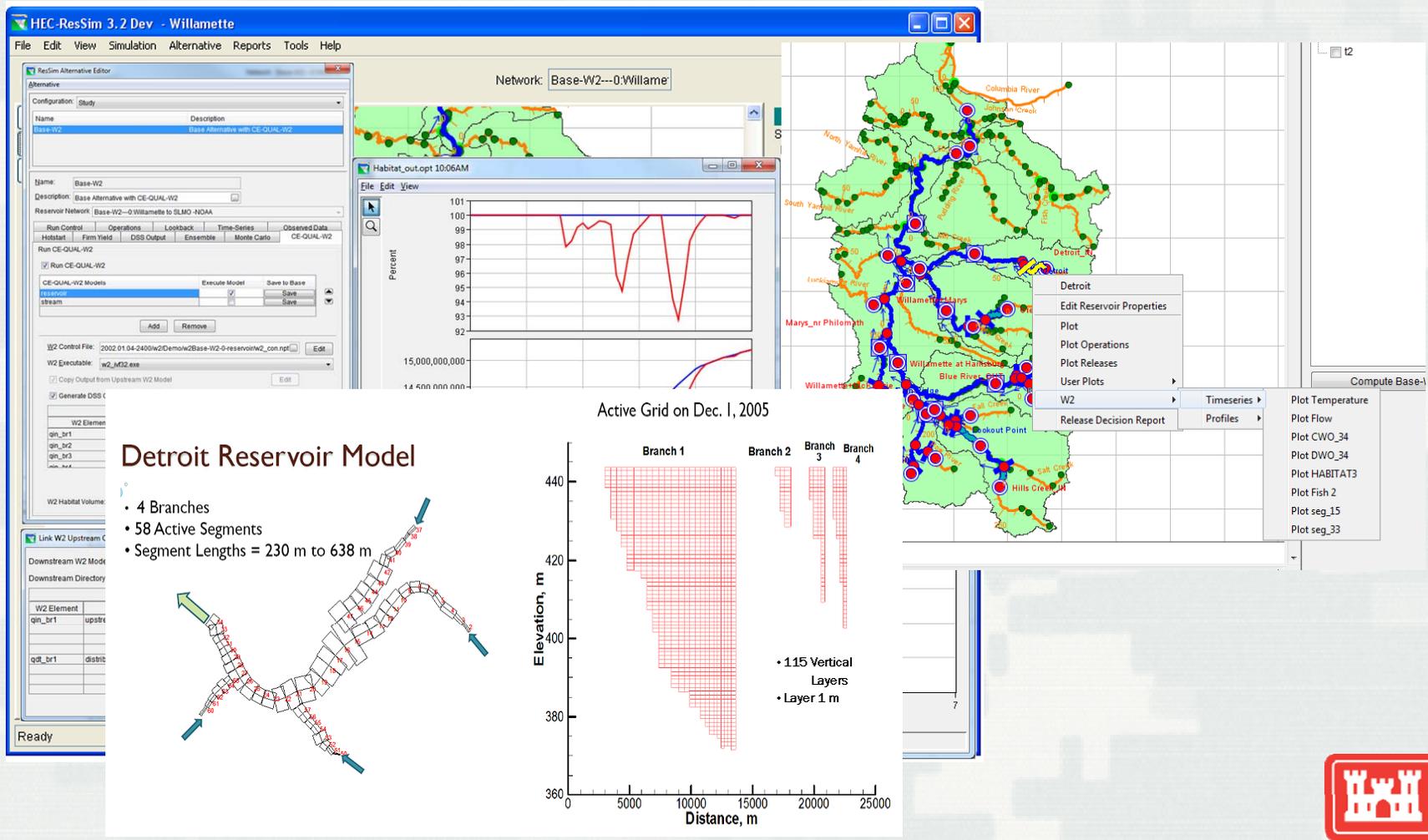
# HEC-ResSim

## Reservoir Operations for Water Quality

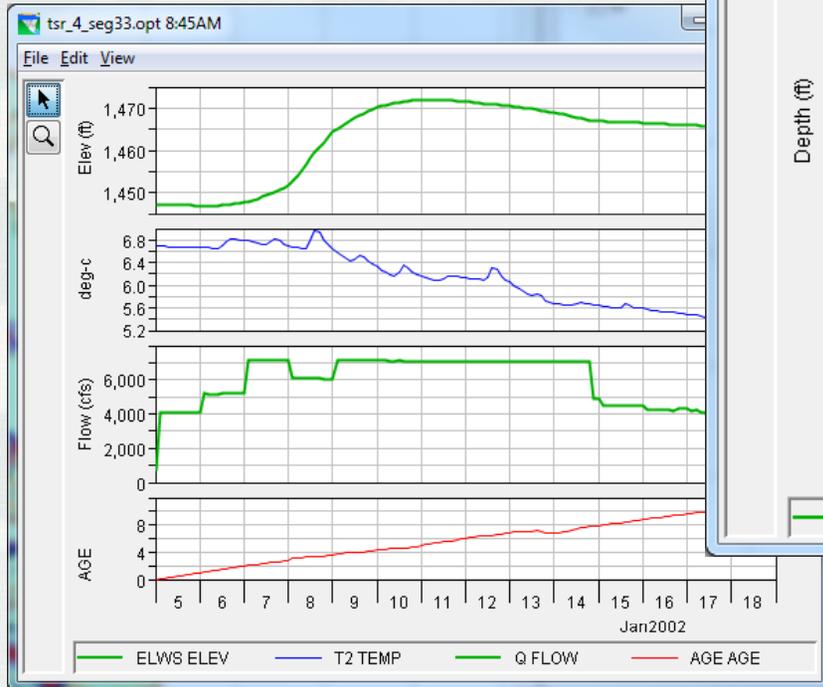
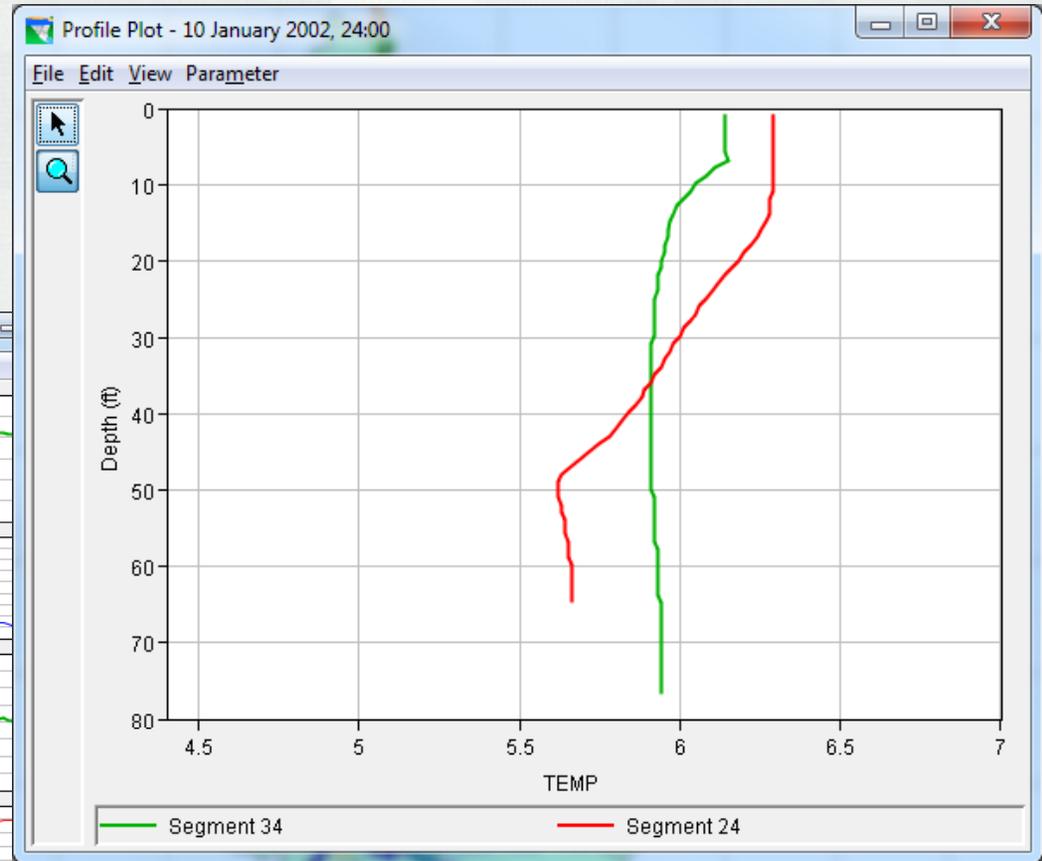
- CE-QUAL-W2 and HEC-5Q “plug-ins” add water quality simulation capability to HEC-ResSim
- The coupled models combine the water quality simulation strengths of HEC-5Q and CE-QUAL-W2 with the operational management, visualization, and analysis capabilities of HEC-ResSim
  - Analyze multiple scenarios and simulation periods
  - Link multiple individual water quality models into a single watershed-scale model, coupled with HEC-ResSim flows
  - Visualize water quality results using HEC-ResSim interface



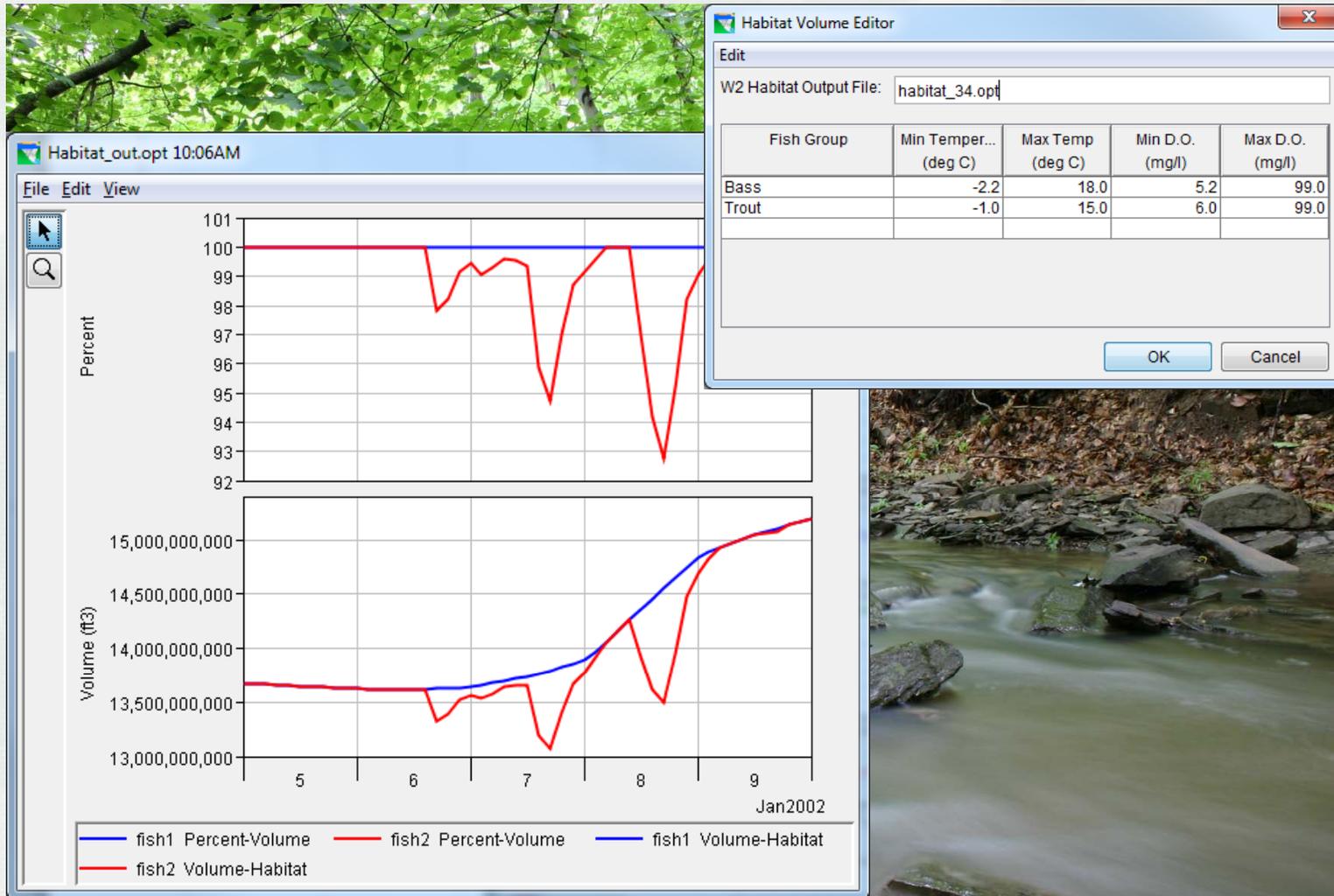
# Coupled Operational and Water Quality Models: Reservoir and Stream Water Quality



# Time Series and Animated Vertical Profiles



# Habitat Volume (CE-QUAL-W2)



# Features Summary and Applications

- Environmental flows - for water quality and habitat
- System-wide analysis and management of water quality
- Test multiple operational scenarios to improve downstream water quality and fish habitat
- Integration of new CE-QUAL-W2 features:
  - Habitat Volume: compute the volume of viable in-pool habitat for any number of fish species, by temperature and D.O.
  - Selective Withdrawal: adjust operations to achieve a target outflow temperature at dams with selective withdrawal capability
    - Increase releases from deeper outlets to decrease outflow temperatures to improve fish habitat for cool-water species
- Applications:
  - Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) and Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa Watersheds, AL & GA (HEC-5Q, 2009 – present)
  - Willamette (OR) and Lehigh (PA) Basin Demonstration Projects (W2, 2011)
  - System Temperature (SysTemp) modeling study of the Columbia River Basin (CE-QUAL-W2 and HEC-RAS via HEC-WAT, 2013 – 2015)



# HEC-RAS

*Mark Jensen & Stanford Gibson*



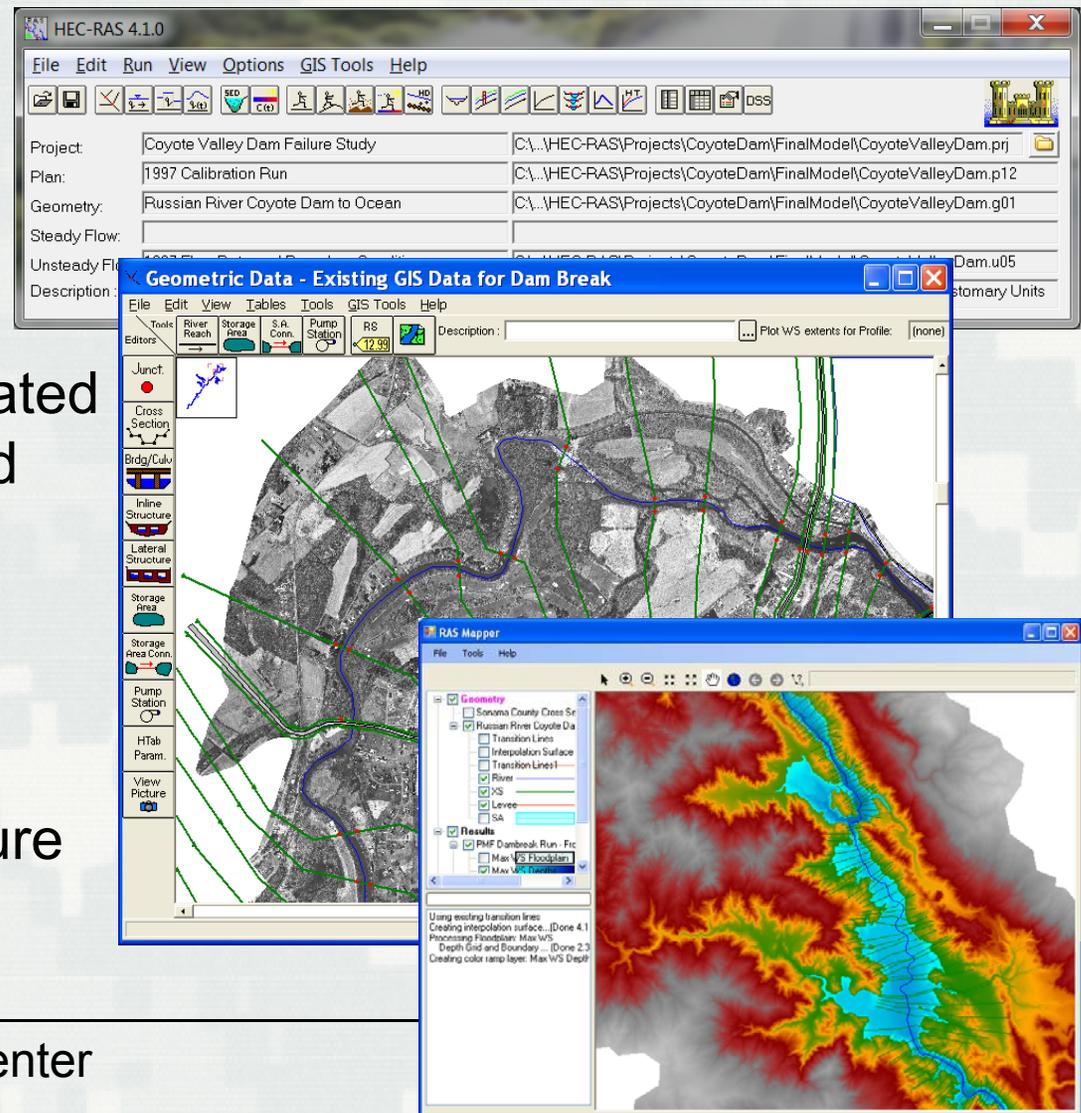
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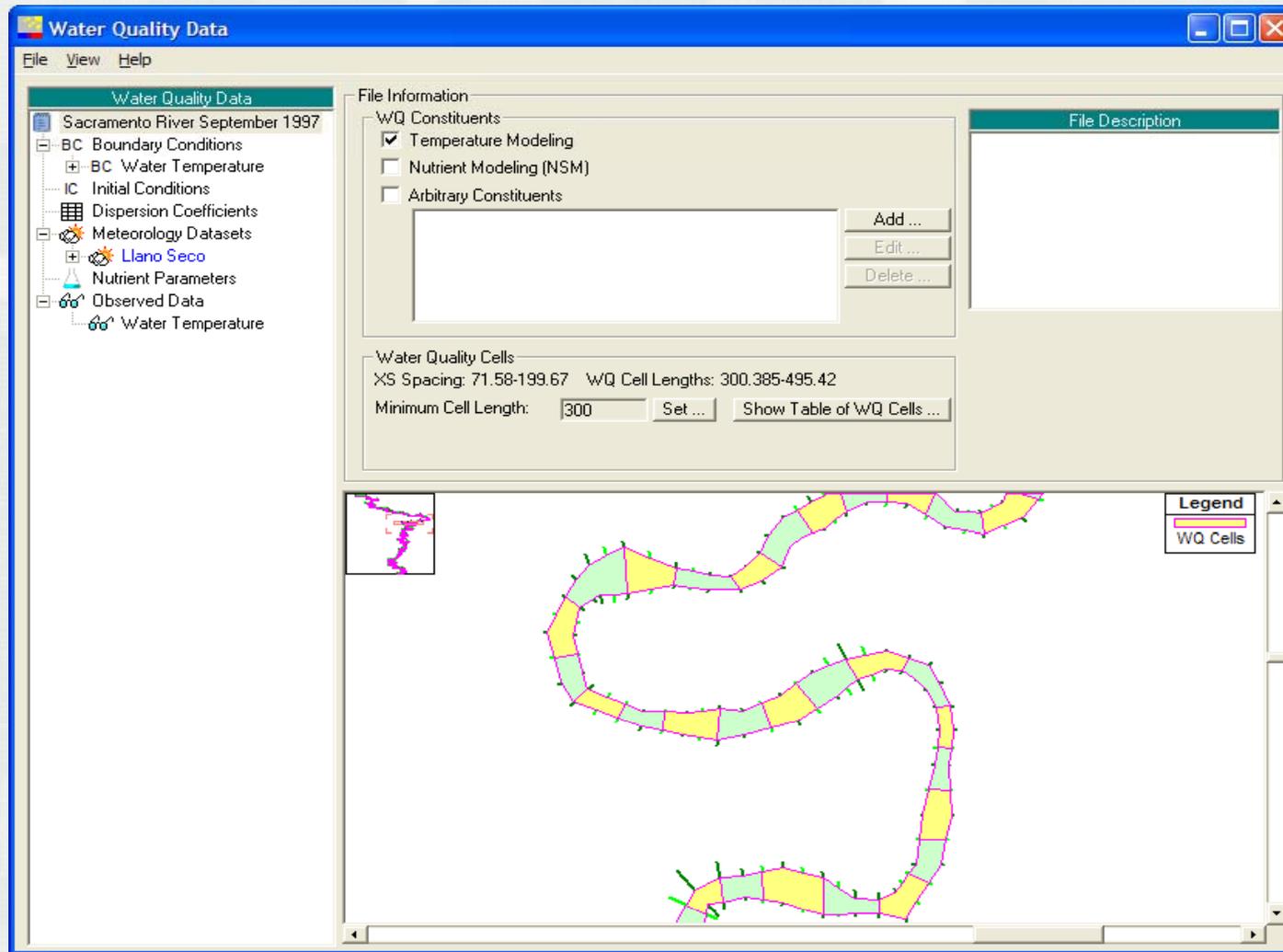
# HEC-RAS

## River Analysis System

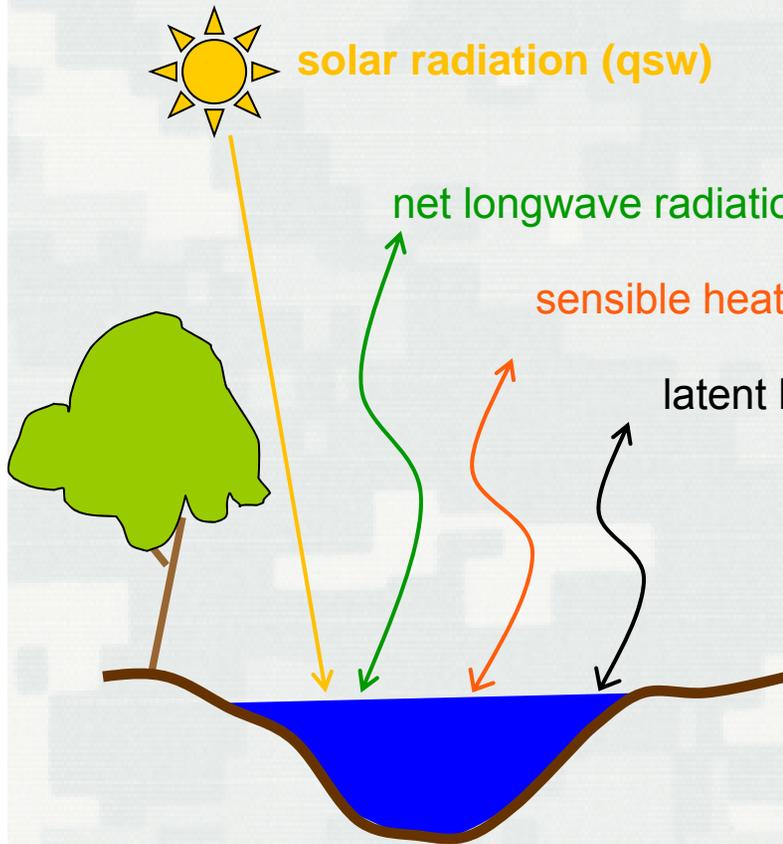
- One- and two-dimensional hydraulics program
- Computes river velocities, stages, profiles, and inundated areas given streamflow and geometry.
- Steady & Unsteady Flow
- Sediment Transport
- Water Quality & Temperature



# Water Quality Modeling



# Source/Sink Term for Temperature (Energy Budget)



solar radiation ( $q_{sw}$ )

f (site location, time of day, day of year, atmospheric turbidity, cloud cover)

net longwave radiation ( $q_{lw}$ )

f (air temperature, water temperature)

sensible heat ( $q_h$ )

f (temperature gradient, wind, a&b)

latent heat ( $q_e$ )

f (vapor pressure gradient, wind, a&b)

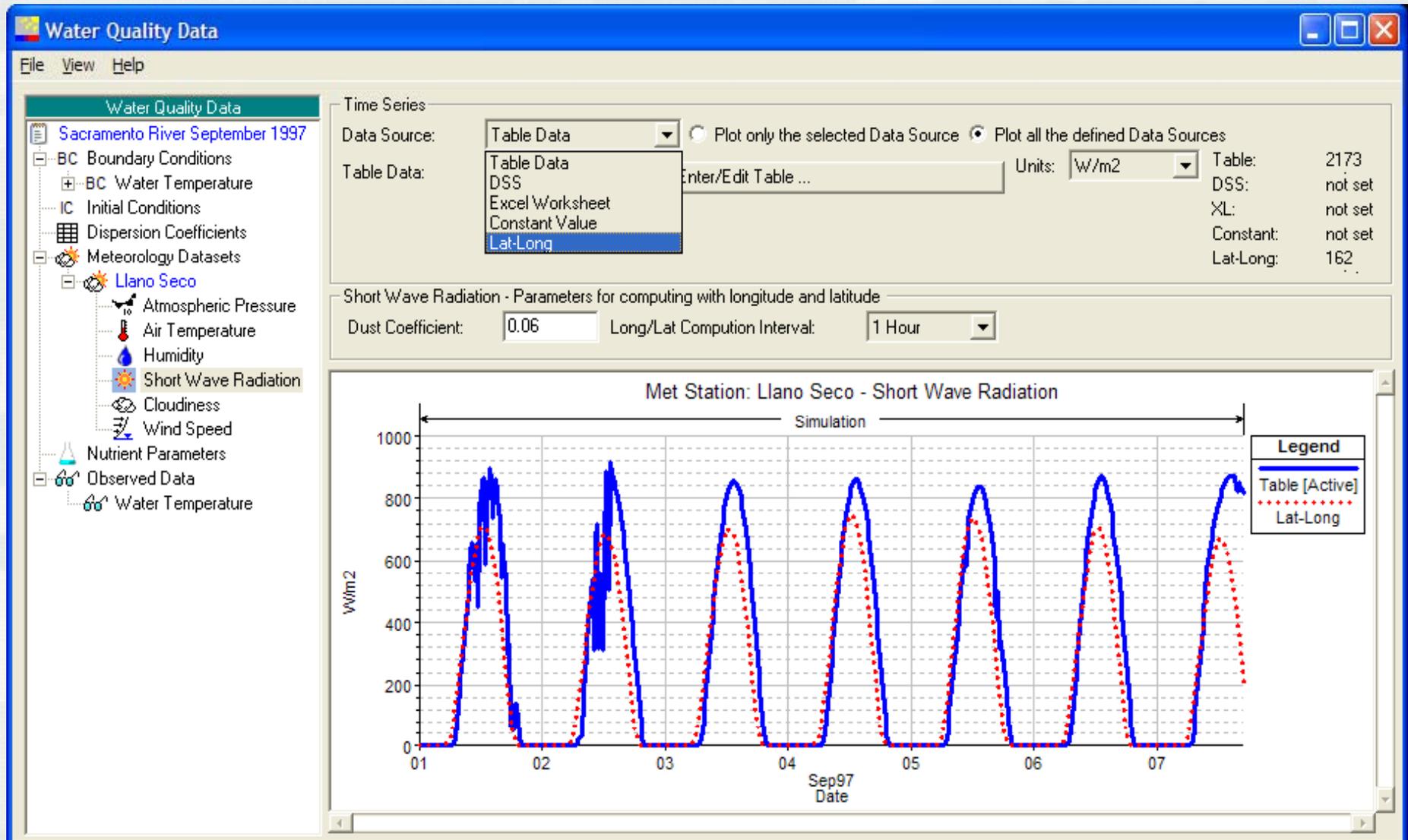
$$q_{net} = q_{sw} + q_{lwn} + q_h + q_e$$

Planned:

- ground heat conduction
- shading (topographic, riparian)



# Short Wave Radiation



# Nutrient Parameters

**Water Quality Data**

Sacramento River September 1997

- BC Boundary Conditions
  - BC Water Temperature
- IC Initial Conditions
- Dispersion Coefficients
- Meteorology Datasets
  - Llano Seco
- Nutrient Parameters
- Observed Data
  - Water Temperature

Nutrient Modeling Parameters

Algal local specific growth rate formulation: Multiplicative Defaults ...

Variable	Value	$\theta$
<b>Algae</b>		
$\alpha_0$ Biomass (Chl-a ratio)	ugCha/mgA	10
$\alpha_1$ Biomass (Nitrogen Fraction)	mgN/mgA	0.07
$\alpha_2$ Biomass (Phosphorus Fraction)	mgP/mgA	0.01
$\mu_{max}$ Maximum Growth Rate	day <sup>-1</sup>	1 1.047
$\rho$ Respiration Rate	day <sup>-1</sup>	0.05 1.047
$P_N$ Nitrogen Preference		1
$K_L$ Growth Limitation (light)	W m <sup>-2</sup>	4
$K_N$ Growth Limitation (N)	mgN/L	0.01
$K_P$ Growth Limitation (P)	mgP/L	0.001
$\lambda_0$ Light Extinction (non-algal)	m <sup>-1</sup>	0.03
$\lambda_1$ Light Extinction (linear algal)	m <sup>-1</sup> (ugCh/L) <sup>-1</sup>	0.007
$\lambda_2$ Light Extinction (non-linear algal)	m <sup>-1</sup> (ugCh/L) <sup>2/3</sup>	0.05
$\sigma_1$ Settling Rate	m day <sup>-1</sup>	0.1 1.024
<b>Dissolved Oxygen</b>		
$\alpha_3$ Production per unit algal growth	mgO/mgA	1.4
$\alpha_4$ Uptake per unit algal respired	mgO/mgA	1.6
$\alpha_5$ Uptake per unit NH4 oxidized	mgO/mgN	3
$\alpha_6$ Uptake per unit NO2 oxidized	mgO/mgN	1
$K_2$ Atmospheric Reaeration	day <sup>-1</sup>	1 1.024
$K_4$ Sediment Demand	day <sup>-1</sup>	0 1.06
<b>CBOD</b>		
$K_1$ Decay Rate	day <sup>-1</sup>	0.02 1.047
$K_3$ Settling Rate	day <sup>-1</sup>	0 1.024
<b>Nitrogen</b>		
$\beta_3$ OrgN->NH4	day <sup>-1</sup>	0.02 1.047
$\beta_1$ NH4->NO2	day <sup>-1</sup>	0.02 1.083
$\beta_2$ NO2->NO3	day <sup>-1</sup>	0.2 1.047
$\sigma_4$ Org-N Settling Rate	day <sup>-1</sup>	0.001 1.024
$\sigma_3$ NH4 Benthos Source Rate	mgN m <sup>-2</sup> day <sup>-1</sup>	0 1.074
KNR Nitrification Inhibition Factor	mg/L	0.6
<b>Phosphorus</b>		
$\beta_4$ OrgP->InorgP	day <sup>-1</sup>	0.01 1.047
$\sigma_5$ Org-P Settling Rate	day <sup>-1</sup>	0.001 1.024
$\sigma_2$ Benthos Source Rate	mgP m <sup>-2</sup> day <sup>-1</sup>	0.001 1.074

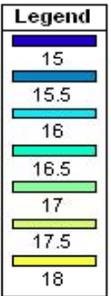
NSM v1.0

The flowchart illustrates the following processes and parameters:

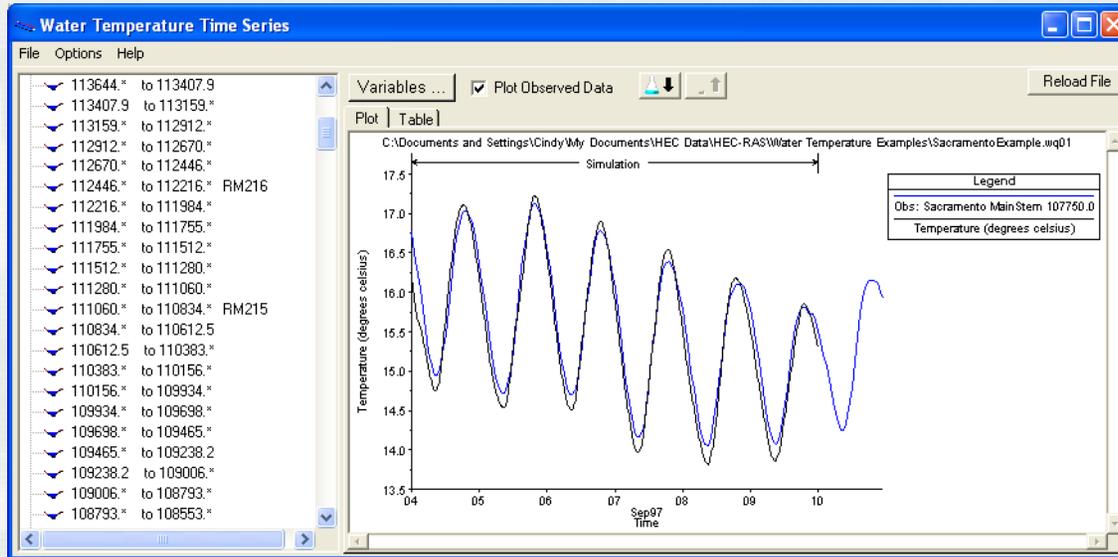
- Dissolved Oxygen** is affected by *Oxidation* ( $\alpha_6 = 1$ ), *\* Oxidation* ( $K_1 = 0.02$ ), *\* Reaeration* ( $K_2 = 1$ ), and *Photosynthesis* ( $\alpha_3 = 1.4$ ).
- Inorganic N Nitrate(NO3)** is formed from *Inorganic N Nitrite(NO2)* via *\* Oxidation* ( $\beta_2 = 0.2$ ).
- Inorganic N Nitrite(NO2)** is formed from **Inorganic N Ammonium(NH4)** via *\* Oxidation* ( $\beta_1 = 0.02$ ).
- Inorganic N Ammonium(NH4)** is formed from **Organic N** via *\* Hydrolysis* ( $\beta_3 = 0.02$ ).
- Organic N** is formed from **Algal Biomass (N)** via *\* Settling* ( $\sigma_4 = 0.001$ ).
- Inorganic P** is formed from **Organic P** via *\* Decay* ( $\beta_4 = 0.01$ ).
- Organic P** is formed from **Algal Biomass (P)** via *\* Settling* ( $\sigma_5 = 0.001$ ).
- Algal Biomass (N)** is formed from **Growth** via *\* Settling* ( $\sigma_1 = 0.1$ ).
- Algal Biomass (P)** is formed from **Growth** via *\* Settling* ( $\sigma_5 = 0.001$ ).
- Growth** is limited by *Light Limitation* ( $\lambda_0 = 0.03, \lambda_1 = 0.007, \lambda_2 = 0.05$ ) and *Nutrient Limitation* ( $K_N = 0.01, K_P = 0.001$ ).
- Algae** have a *Conversion Factor* ( $\alpha_0 = 10$  ugCha/mgA) and *Respiration* ( $\rho = 0.05$ ).
- Dissolved Oxygen** is also affected by *\* Diffusion* ( $\sigma_3 = 0$ ), *\* Sediment Demand* ( $K_4 = 0$ ), and *Respiration* ( $\alpha_4 = 1.6$ ).

# Sacramento River Water Temperature

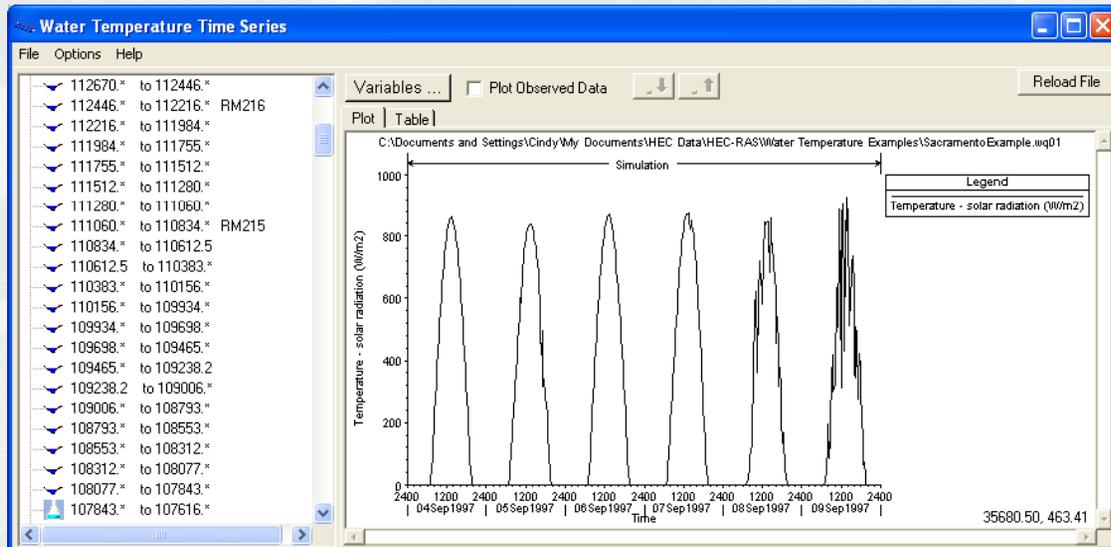
04Sep1997 00:00:00



# Time Series Plots



Water  
Temperature



Solar  
Radiation

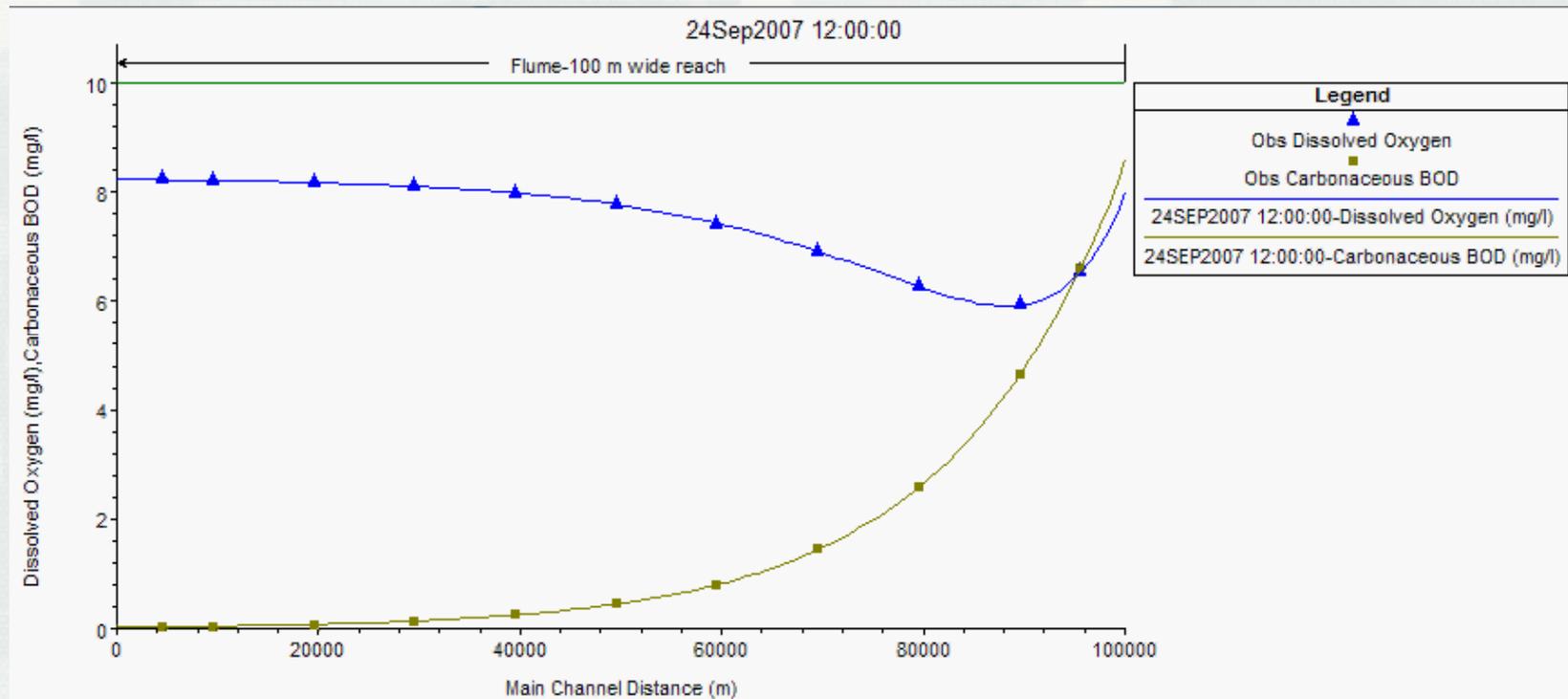


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# Streeter Phelps

$$DO = DO_{sat} - \frac{k BOD_0}{k_2 - k} \left( e^{-kx/u} - e^{-k_2x/u} \right) - (DO_{sat} - DO_{initial}) \exp^{-k_2x/u}$$

$$BOD = BOD_0 e^{-kx/u}$$



# Applications

- Ohio River TMDL (EPA)
  - ▶ 1200 river miles of Ohio and Tributaries
  - ▶ > 10k combined sewer outfalls
  
- Columbia River Water Temperature Model
  - ▶ Calibrated for 3 years
  - ▶ 7 Alternatives explored



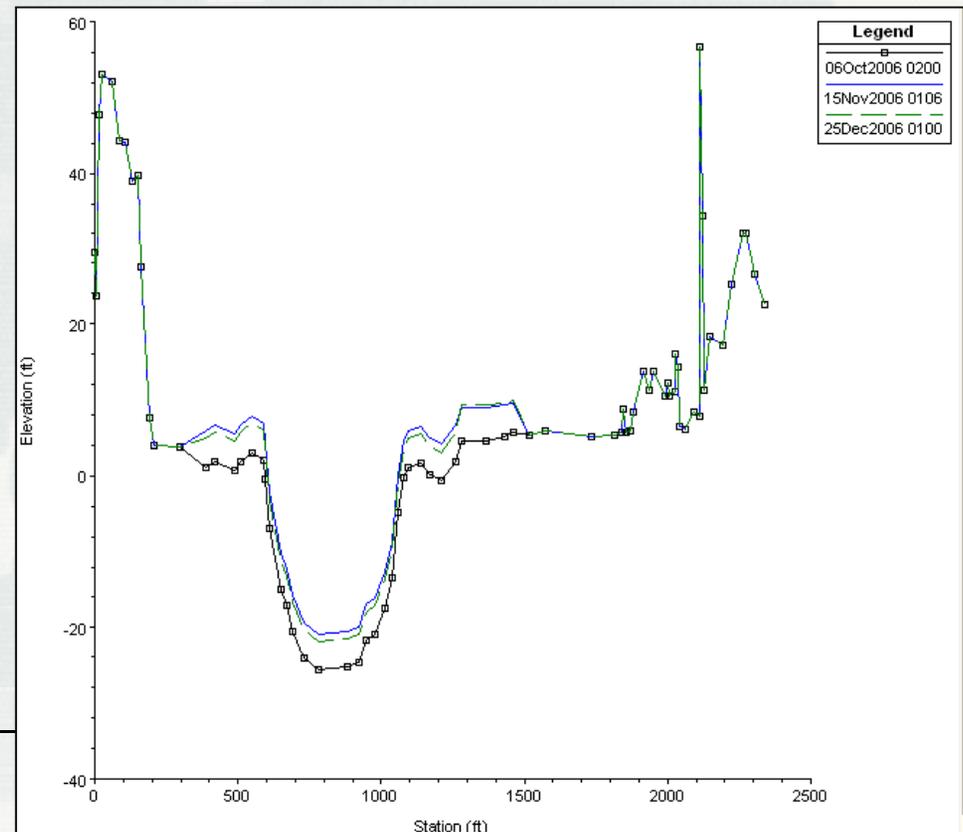
# What's New For WQ?

- NSM II (Beta at end of this FY)
  - ▶ Based on Qual2K
  - ▶ 25 state variables
  - ▶ Carbon cycle
  
- Metals and Contaminants (2014?)
  - ▶ Needs carbon cycle for pH



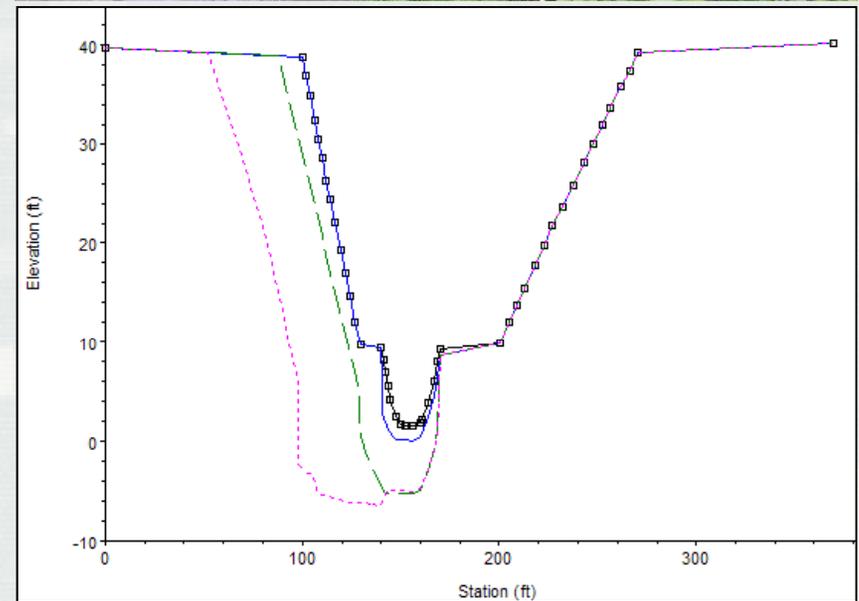
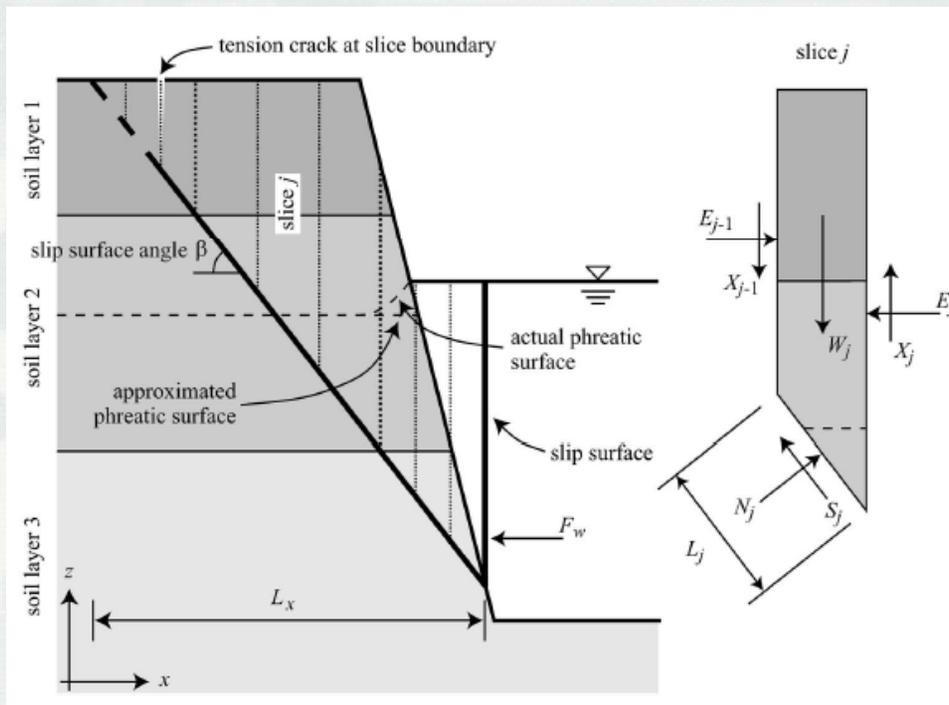
# Sediment Transport Modeling with HEC-RAS

- Mobile Boundary Sediment Transport Modeling
  - ▶ Available since HEC-RAS version 4.0
  - ▶ Replicate Capabilities of HEC-6
- Routes sediment and updates cross sections and future hydraulics based on sediment transport.

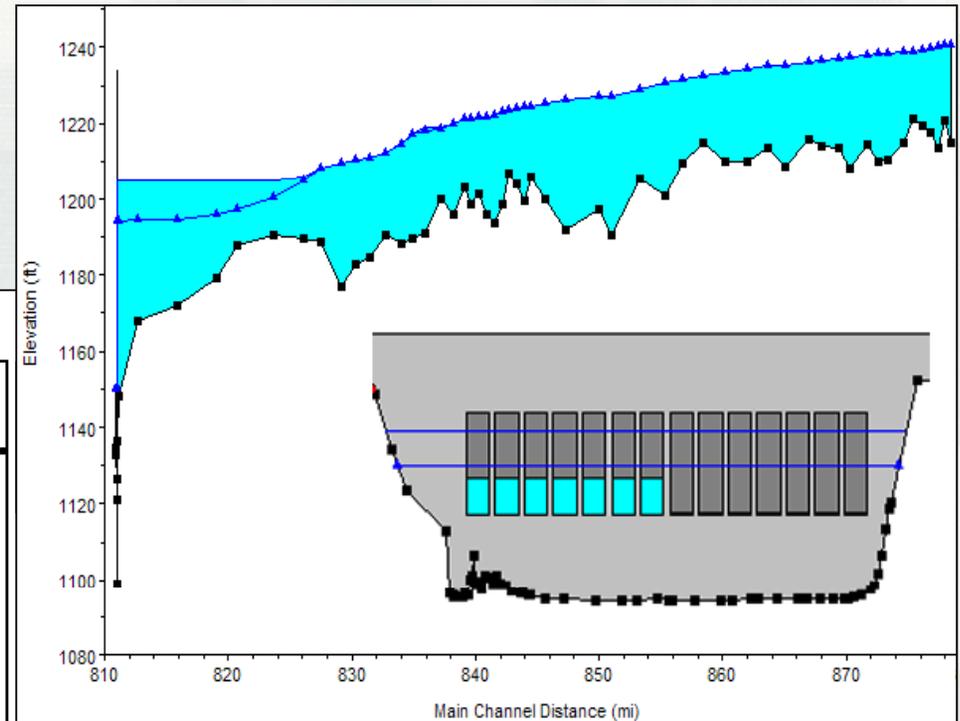
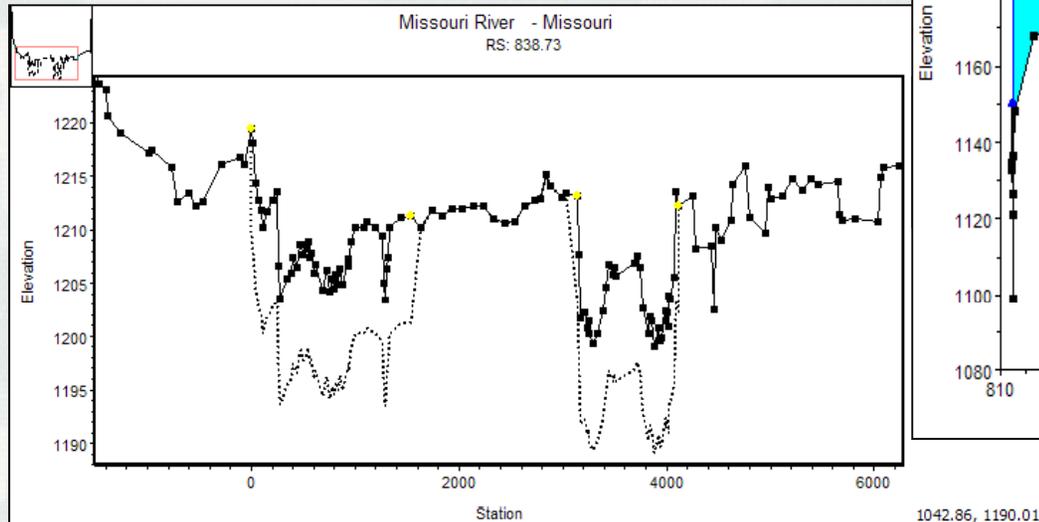


# Sediment in HEC-RAS: Lateral Channel Migration- Toe Scour and Bank Failure

- Coupled HEC-RAS sediment transport mobile bed model with USDA-ARS Bank Stability and Toe Erosion Model (BSTEM)
- Computes lateral scour and geotechnical bank failure



# Sediment in HEC-RAS: Sustainable Reservoir Management Features



Niobrara and Missouri Confluence (NWO)

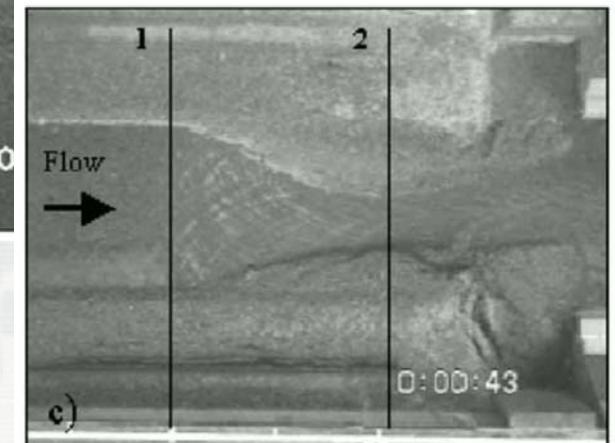
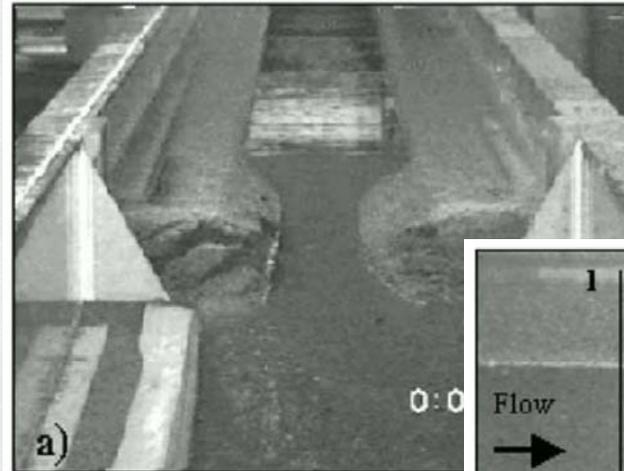
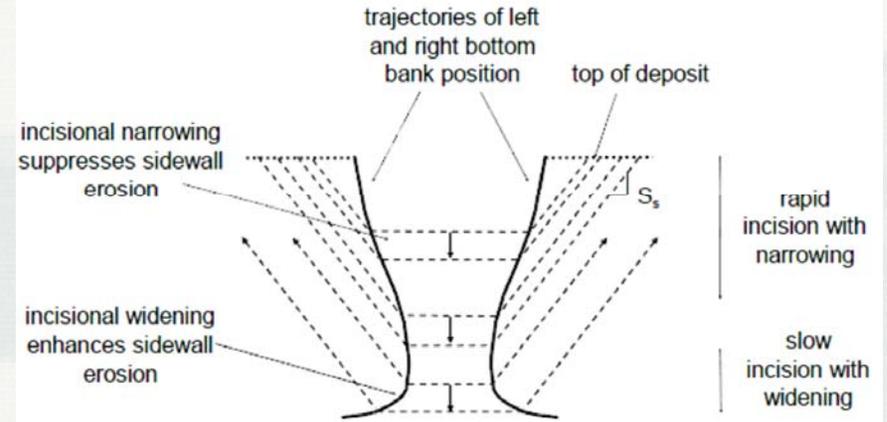
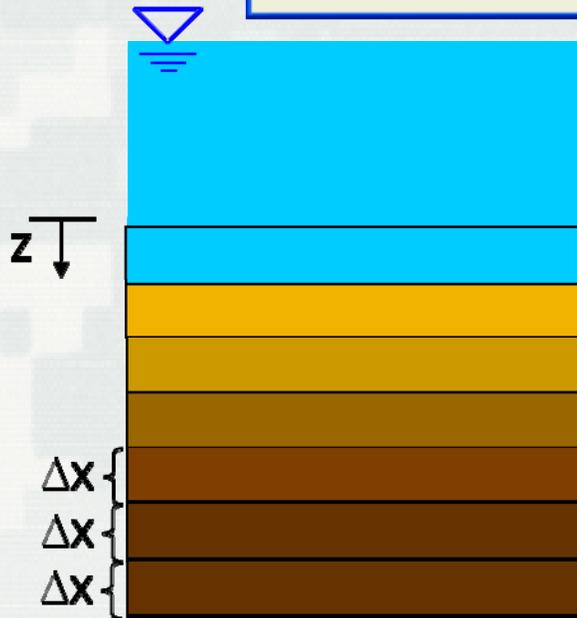
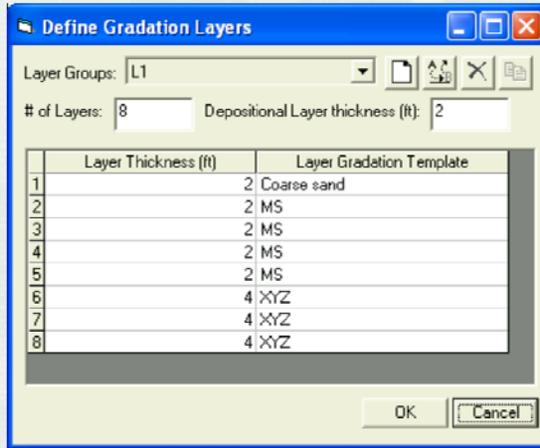


- Unsteady sediment transport
- Reservoir operation 'Rules' with sediment simulations → automatically operates reservoir based on user criteria
- Pilot flushing study on Gavin's Point Dam and the Lewis and Clark Reservoir



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# Sediment in HEC-RAS: Dam Removal Features

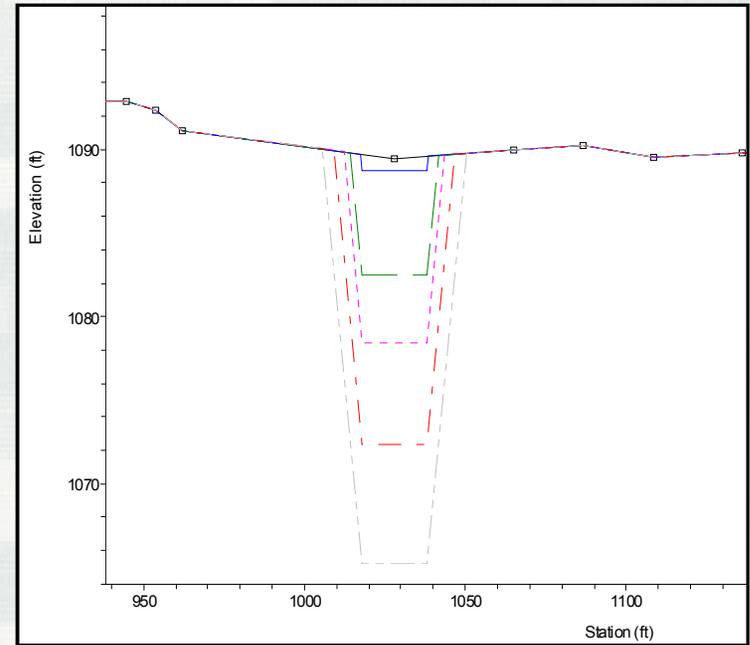
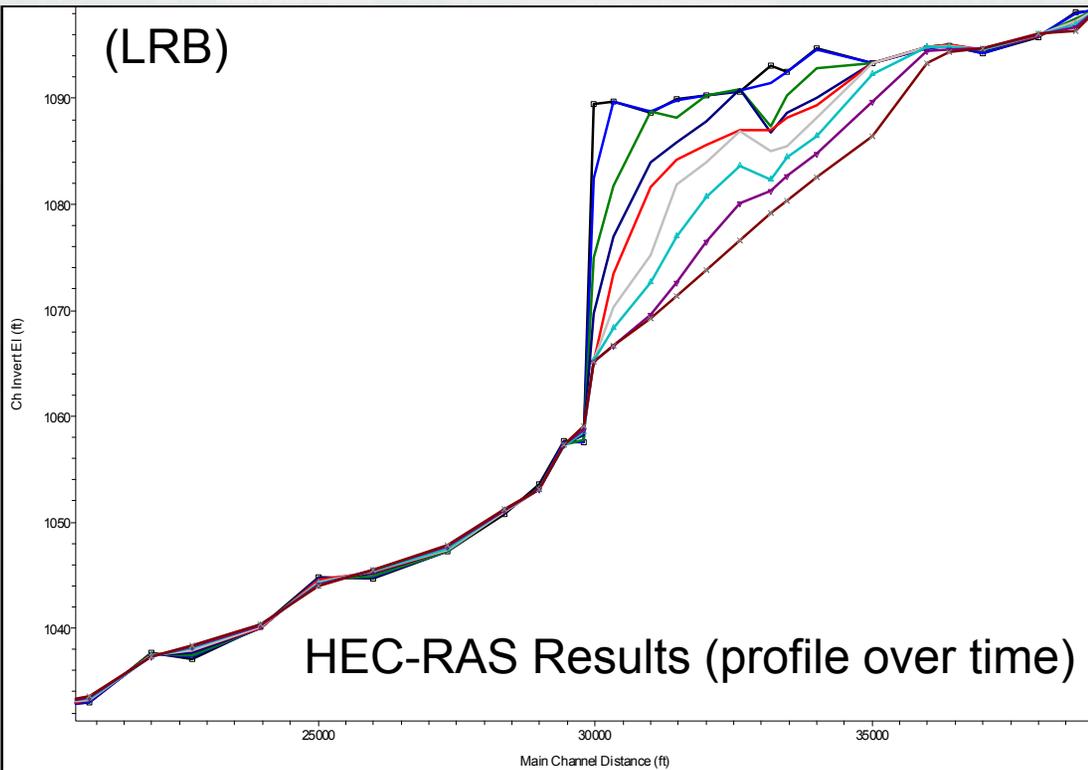


- Reservoir sediment erosion algorithms
- Reservoir stratigraphy capabilities
- New cohesive erosion algorithms





# Springville Dam Removal Study



HEC-RAS XS Results  
(Reservoir Sediment Erosion)



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# HEC-EFM

*John Hickey*



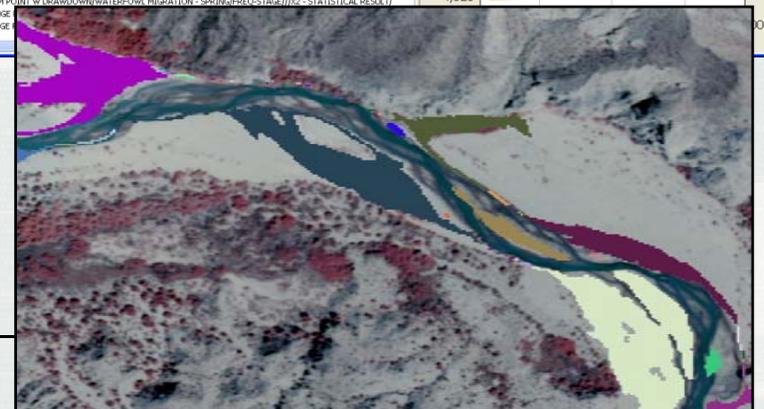
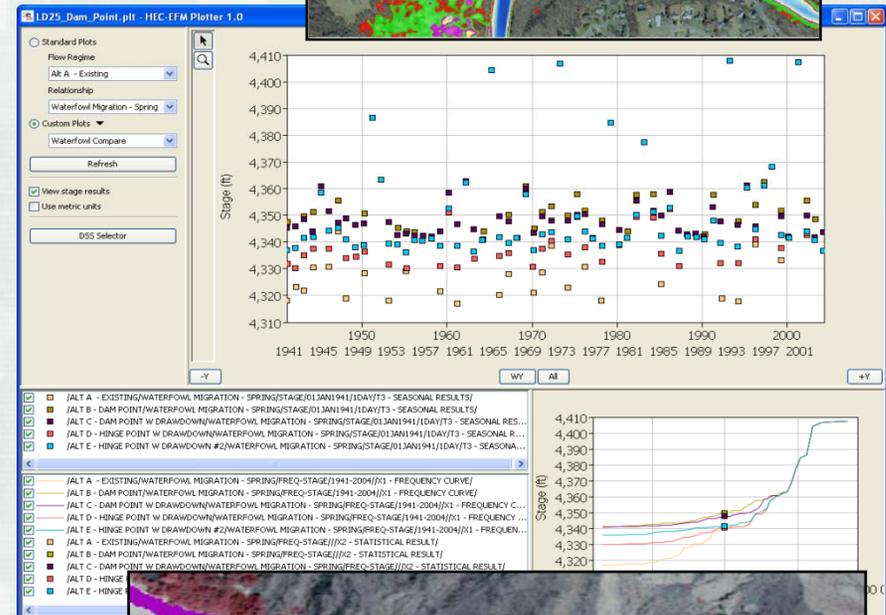
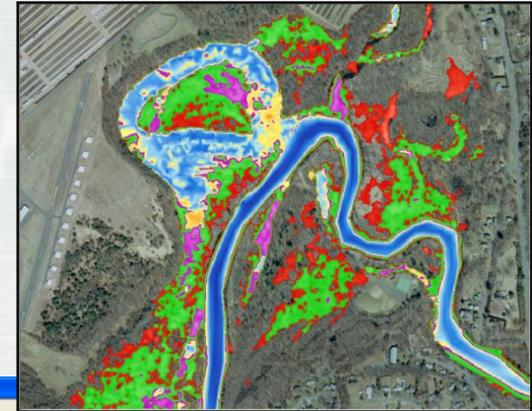
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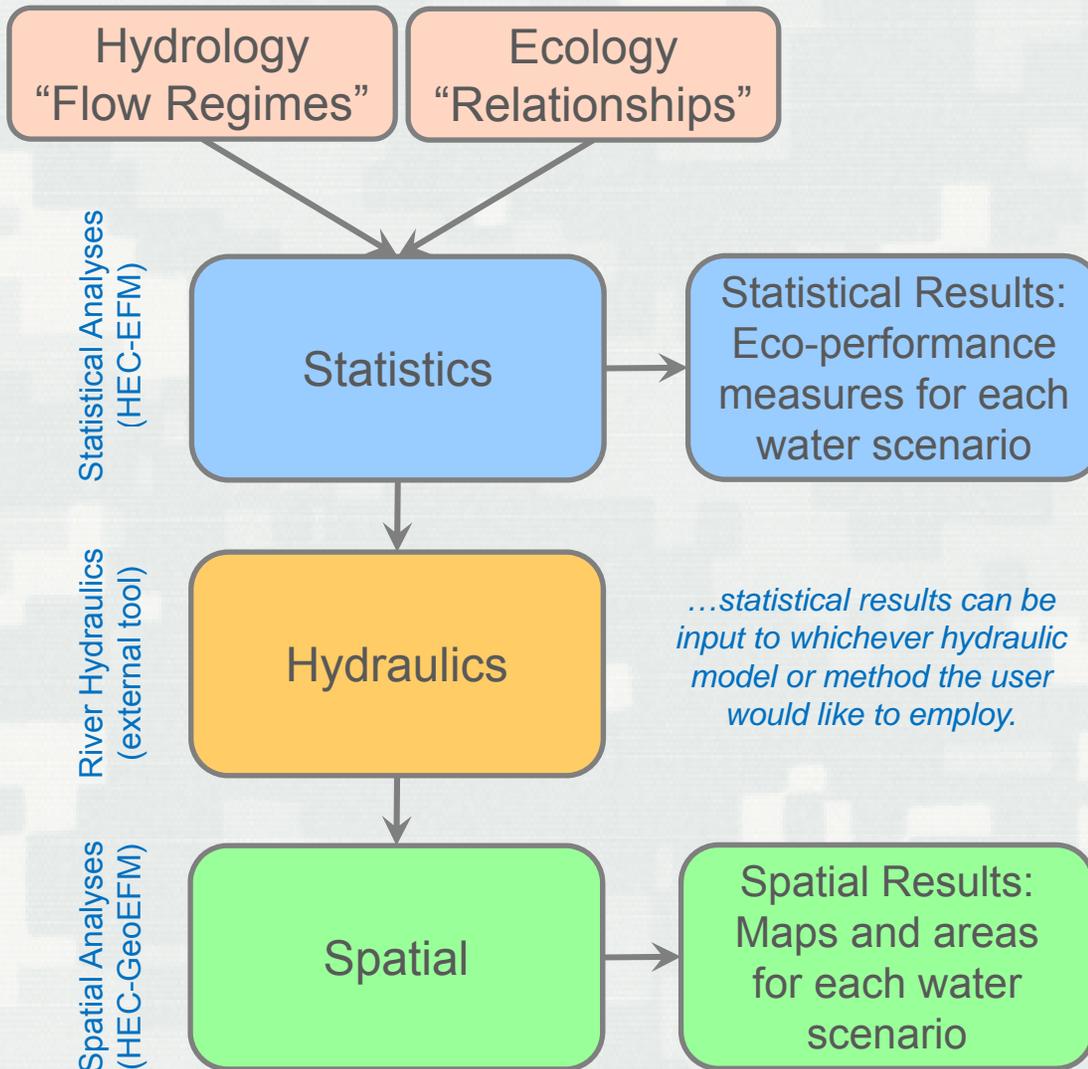
# HEC-EFM

## Ecosystem Functions Model

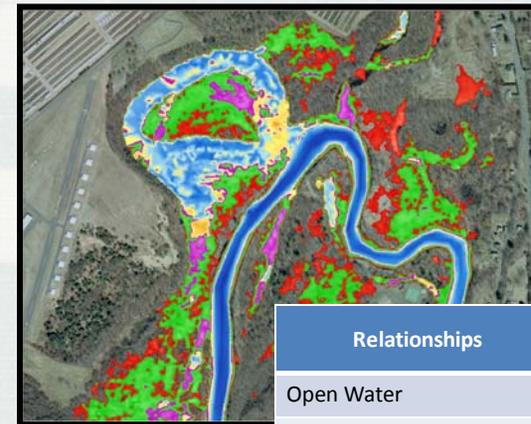
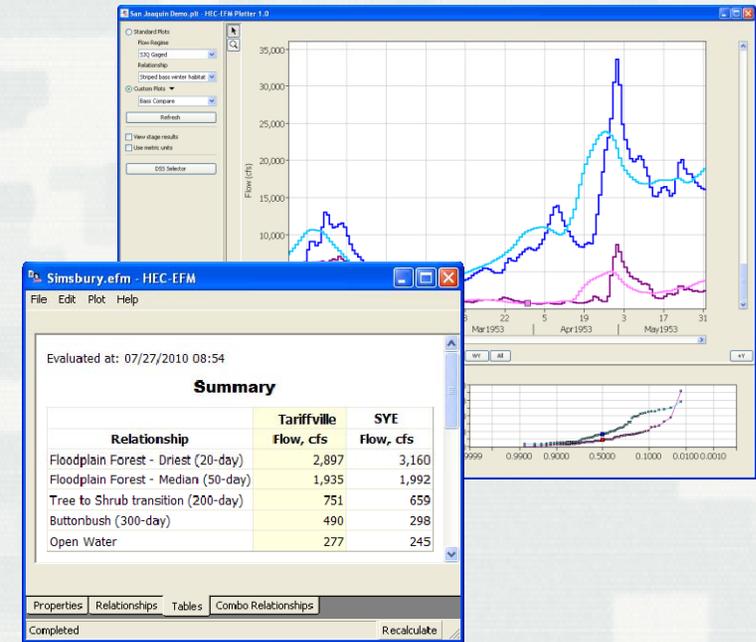
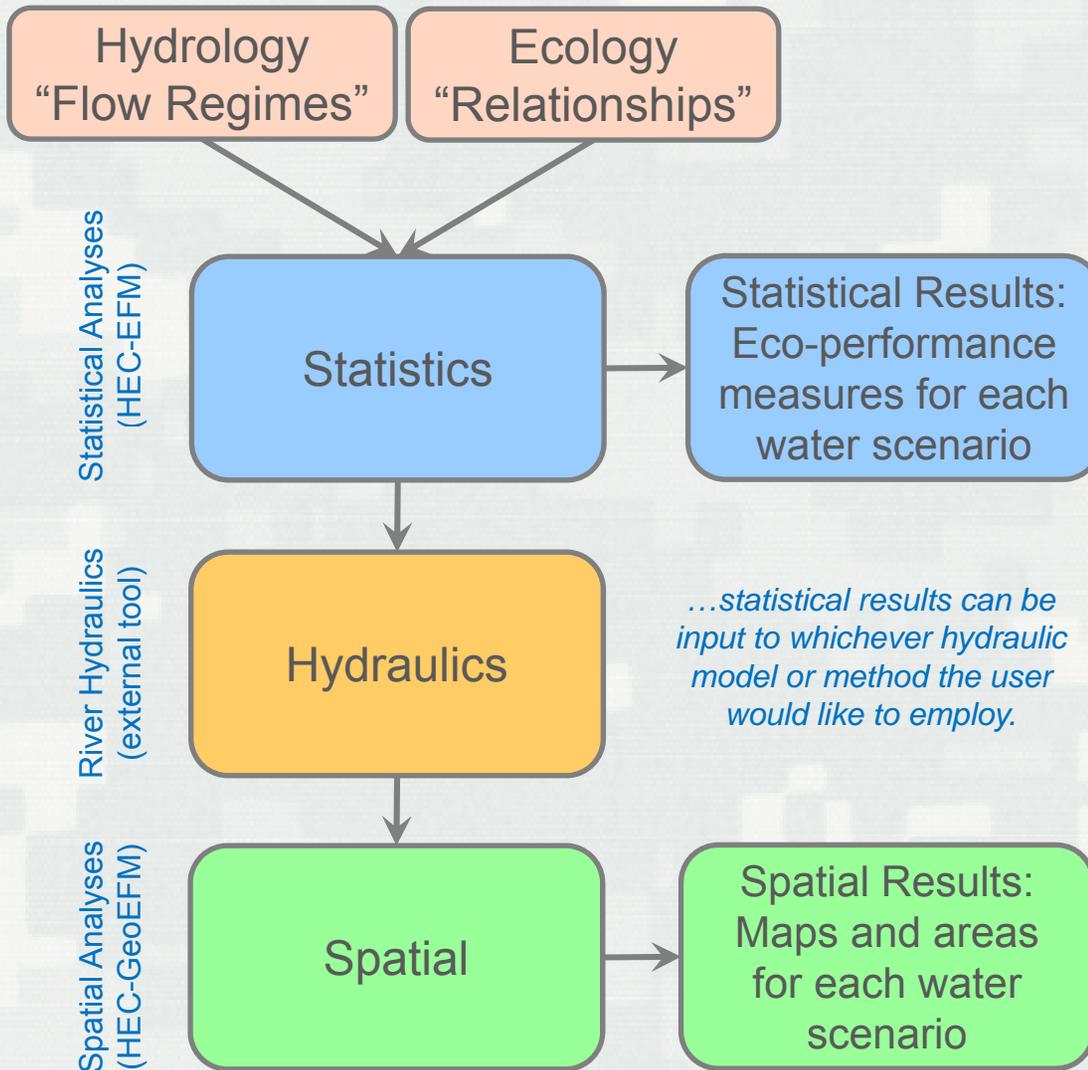
- Ecosystem responses to changes in hydrology
- Reservoir reoperations, diversions, reconfigure channels and levees, dam removal, climate change
  - Direction (+/-) and magnitude of changes → biological impact
  - Habitat changes in rivers and wetlands
  - Team use: biologists, hydrologists geomorphologists, hydraulic engineers, environmental managers
- Outputs: Eco-performance measures, habitat mapping, *population dynamics*



# EFM - Stats and Habitat



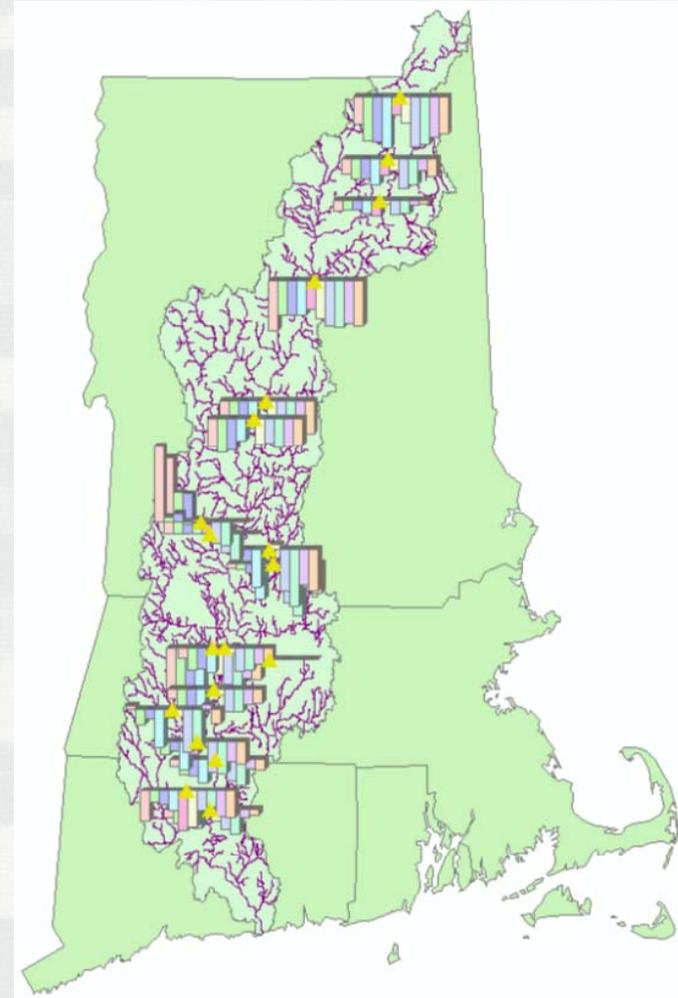
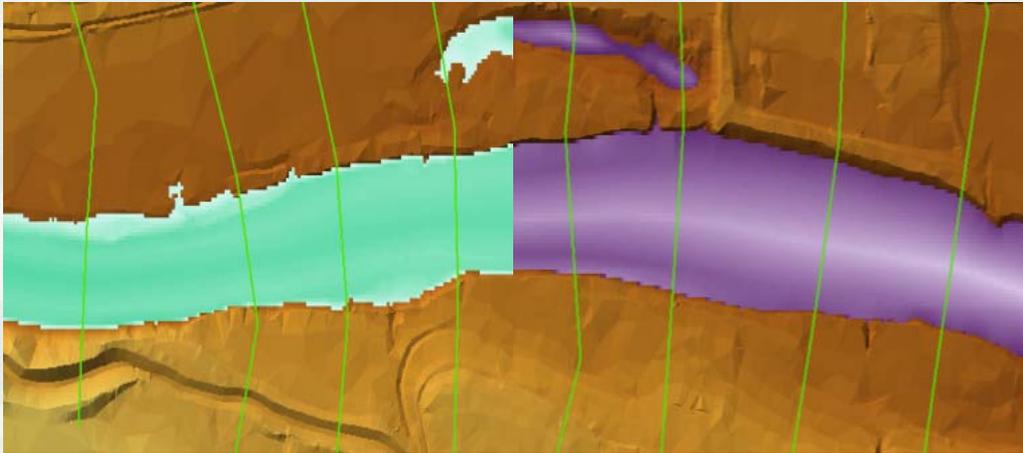
# EFM - Stats and Habitat



Relationships	Gaged (acres)	SYE (acres)
Open Water	196	184
Buttonbush	79	20
Mixed Shrubs	113	147
Floodplain Forest	762	842

# EFM - New Features

- Batch import of flow regimes
- Watershed-scale viewing of eco-performance measures
- Habitat map mosaics
- Habitat patches based on size and dimensions



# EFMSim - Population Dynamics

The screenshot displays the EFMSim software interface for a simulation titled "Cottonwood - HEC-EFMSim 032320121148". The main window shows a simulation map of an area labeled "Lockwood RD" with a purple grid overlay. An "Animation Controls" window is open, showing a timeline from 02JAN2011 to 29JAN2011 with playback buttons. The interface includes several panels:

- Layer Selection:** Lists layers such as "Animation-Standard-Cc", "Elements", "Study Area", and "Layer\_name\_GSM\_15".
- Simulation:** Shows a tree view with "Simulations" containing "SimCottonwood", "AltCottonwood", and "dummy".
- Output:** Displays a log with messages: "Opening Project - C:\Workshops\EFMSim\Solutions\Cottonwood\Cottonwood.prj" and "Project Opened".
- Whole System:** A hierarchical tree view showing components like "Communities", "Cottonwood", "Community - All", "Seeding", "Juvenile", "Mature", "rabbits", "Levels", "All", and "Soils".

# EFM Applications and Purposes...



- Farmington River, CT.....*Reservoir/ecosystem management*
- Sandy River Delta, OR.....*Dam removal*
- Bill Williams River, AZ.....*Experimental flooding*
- Mississippi River, MO.....*Navigation pool operations*
- Truckee River, NV.....*River restoration*
- Ashuelot Rivers, NH.....*Endangered species*
- Savannah River, GA/SC.....*Drought contingency planning*
- Sacramento/San Joaquin, CA.....*Ecosystem restoration planning*



# Contacts

- Stanford Gibson, Ph.D., HEC-RAS Sediment Lead  
[Stanford.A.Gibson@usace.army.mil](mailto:Stanford.A.Gibson@usace.army.mil)
- John Hickey, P.E., HEC-EFM Lead Developer  
[John.T.Hickey@usace.army.mil](mailto:John.T.Hickey@usace.army.mil)
- Mark Jensen, M.S., HEC-RAS Water Quality Lead  
[Mark.R.Jensen@usace.army.mil](mailto:Mark.R.Jensen@usace.army.mil)
- Jay Pak, Ph.D., P.E., HEC-HMS Sediment Lead  
[Jay.H.Pak@usace.army.mil](mailto:Jay.H.Pak@usace.army.mil)
- William Scharffenberg, Ph.D., HEC-HMS Lead Developer  
[William.A.Scharffenberg@usace.army.mil](mailto:William.A.Scharffenberg@usace.army.mil)
- Todd Steissberg, Ph.D., HEC-ResSim Water Quality Lead  
[Todd.E.Steissberg@usace.army.mil](mailto:Todd.E.Steissberg@usace.army.mil)



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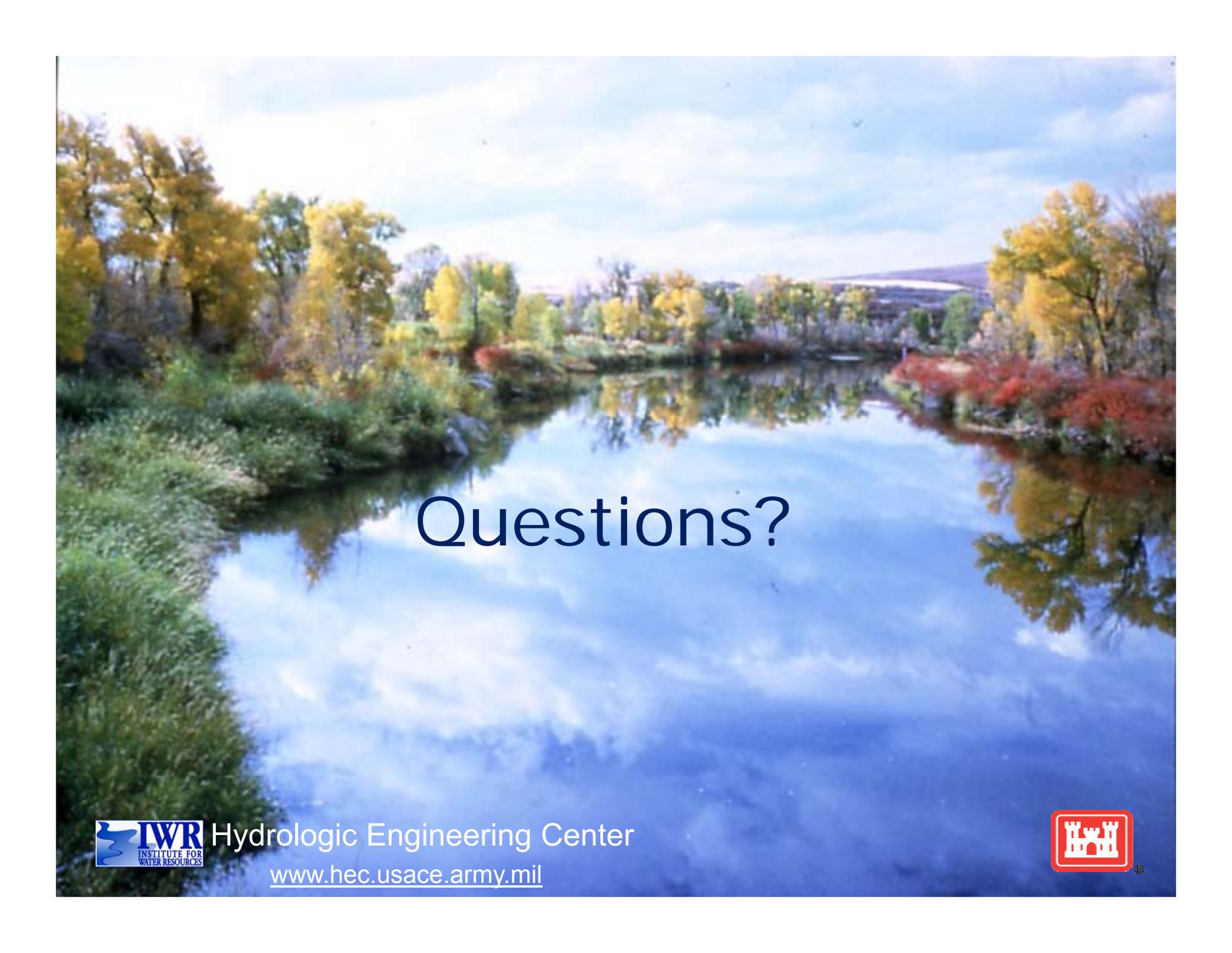
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# Questions?



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