

CHAPTER 13

Performing Channel Modifications

The channel modification option in HEC-RAS allows the user to perform a series of trapezoidal cuts into the existing channel geometry. In general, this option is used for planning studies, but it can also be used for hydraulic design of flood control channels.

This chapter does not cover the concepts of stable channel design. This software is designed to evaluate the hydraulics of various channel modifications. It is up to the user to ensure that any channel modification will not cause further scour of the channel bed and banks. Discussions on stable channel design can be found in many hydraulic text books, as well the Corps Engineering Manual "Hydraulic Design of Flood Control Channels" (USACE, 1991).

This chapter discusses: general modeling guidelines for using the channel modification option; how to enter the necessary input data; performing the channel modifications; and how to compare existing condition and modified condition results.

Contents

- General Modeling Guidelines
- Entering Channel Modification Data
- Performing The Channel Modifications
- Comparing Existing and Modified Conditions

General Modeling Guidelines

In order to perform a channel modification analysis, the user should first develop a hydraulic model of the existing river reach containing the area in which the channel modification will be analyzed. This model should include several cross sections downstream from the study reach, such that any user defined downstream boundary condition does not affect the hydraulic results inside the channel modification region. The model should also include several cross sections upstream of the study reach, in order to evaluate the effects of the channel modification on the water surface profile upstream.

Once a model of the existing river system is completed, the user can use the Channel Modification option to perform trapezoidal cuts and fills into the existing geometry. Once the user has performed all of the desired channel modifications, then the modified geometry data is saved into a new geometry file. The user can then create a new plan, which contains the modified geometry and the original flow data that was used under the existing conditions plan. Computations can then be performed for the modified condition, and the user can compare the water surface profiles for both existing and modified conditions.

The channel modification option in HEC-RAS allows for:

- Multiple trapezoidal cuts (up to three)
- Independent specification of left and right trapezoidal side slopes
- Ability to change the Manning's n value for the trapezoidal cut
- Separate bottom widths for each trapezoidal cut
- Ability to set new channel reach lengths
- Multiple ways of locating the main channel centerline
- User can explicitly define the elevation of the new channel invert, or it can be based on the original channel invert, or it can be based on projecting a slope from a downstream cross section or an upstream cross section
- The centerline of the trapezoidal cut can be entered directly, or it can be located midway between the original main channel bank stations
- Option to fill the existing channel before performing cuts
- Cut and fill areas and volumes are computed

Entering Channel Modification Data

Within HEC-RAS, the data for performing a channel modification analysis are entered from the Geometric Data window. The channel modification data are stored within the geometry file of the base geometric data (the geometric data set in which the channel modification is being performed on).

To bring up the Channel Modification Data window, select **Channel Modification** from the **Tools** menu of the Geometric Data window. When this option is selected, a Channel Modification window will appear as shown in Figure 13.1 (except yours will not have any data in it the first time you bring it up).

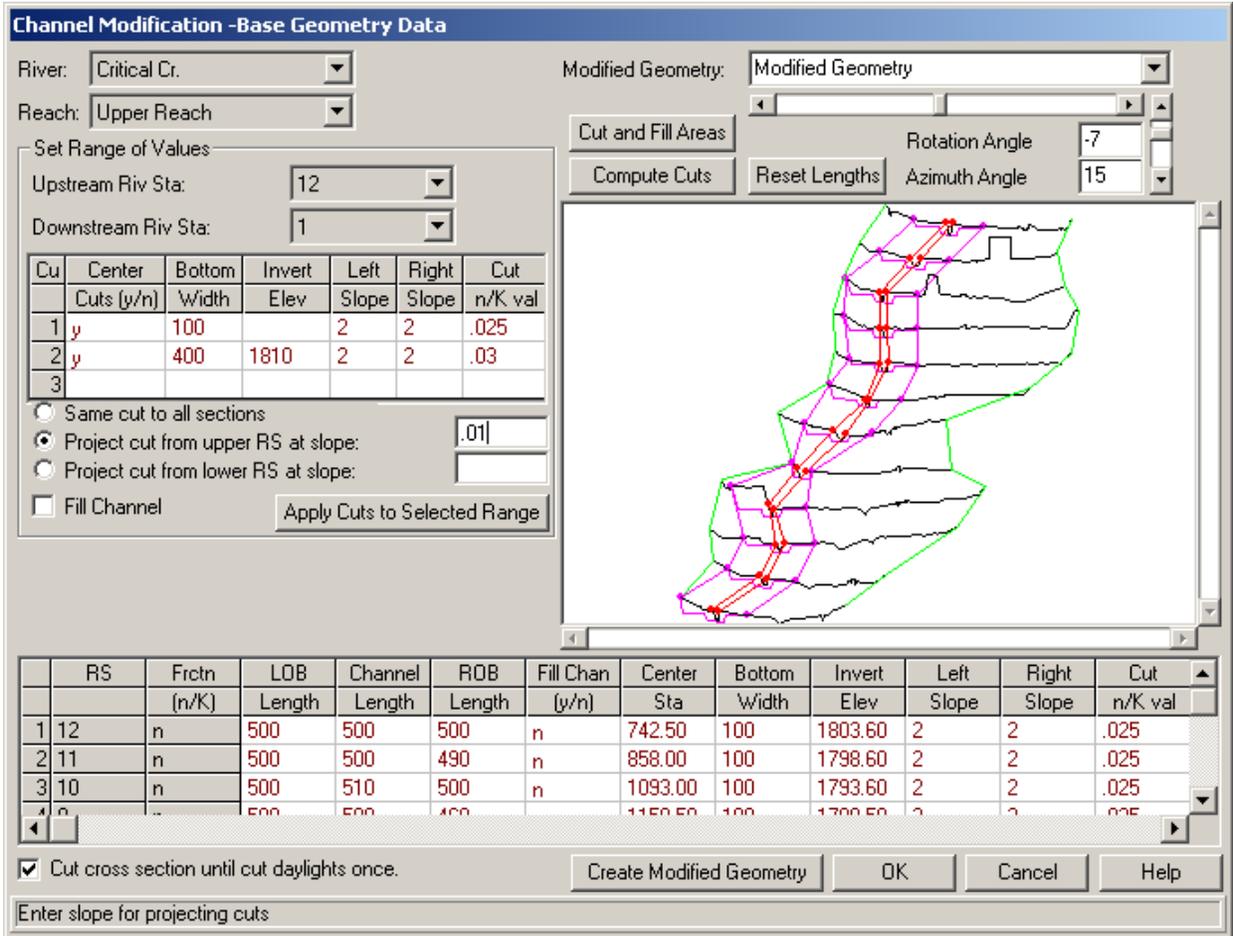


Figure 13.1 Channel Modification Data Editor

As shown in Figure 13.1, there are several pieces of data that the user must enter in order to perform a channel modification analysis. The editor is divided into three separate areas. The top portion of the window contains selection boxes for the River and Reach; titles for the base geometry file and the modified geometry file; buttons for performing the cuts and viewing cut and fill volumes; and controls for rotating the graphic. The middle portion of the window contains a data input area for entering channel modification information over a range of cross sections, as well as a graphic of the cross sections that are being modified. The bottom portion of the window contains a table that lists the channel modification data for all of the cross sections in the selected Reach of a particular River.

The first step in performing a channel modification is to select the River and Reach in which you want to perform the analysis. This is accomplished from the River and Reach selection boxes in the upper left corner of the window. The next step is to select a range of cross sections in which you would like to perform a channel modification. This is accomplished by first selecting a cross section from the **Starting Riv Sta** box and then from the **Ending Riv Sta** box. Once this is done, all of the cross sections within the range of the specified starting and ending river stations will appear in the graphic on the right. The next step is to specify the channel modification data that you would like to apply to this range of cross sections. This is accomplished by entering information into the table contained in the "Set Range of Values" area of the window. This table allows the user to enter information for up to three cuts, which can then be applied to the selected range of cross sections. The information contained in this table is as follows:

Center Cuts (y/n): This column in the table is used to define how the trapezoidal cuts will be centered within the existing cross section data. If the user enters a "y" in this column, then that particular cut will be centered between the existing cross-section main channel bank stations. When all of the cut information is entered, and the **Apply Cuts to Selected Range** button is pressed, the program will automatically fill in the center stationing of the trapezoidal cuts in the lower table. If an "n" is entered, then it is up to the user to specify the center stationing for each cross section, and each cut, in the table at the bottom of the window.

Bottom Width: This column is used for entering the bottom width of the trapezoidal cuts. If this column is left blank, it is assumed that the bottom width will be zero. The user always has the option of directly entering the bottom width for each cross section in the table at the bottom of the window.

Invert Elevation: This column is used to specify the invert elevation of the trapezoidal cuts. If this column is left blank for a particular cut, then it is assumed that the invert elevation of that trapezoidal cut will be set equal to the invert elevation of the existing channel. If the user wants to have invert elevations that are not equal to the existing channel inverts, then they must enter elevations into this column and select one of the slope projection options below this table. The user has the option to use the specified invert elevations for each of the cross sections in the selected range; or they can enter elevations for the most upstream cross section and have the other invert elevations computed by projecting the cuts on a constant slope; or the elevations entered can be applied to the most downstream cross section of the range, and all others will be computed by projecting a user specified slope upstream.

Left Slope: This column is used to specify the slope of the left bank for each of the trapezoidal cuts. The slope is entered in units of horizontal distance to one unit in the vertical. (e.g., a value of 2 means the left bank slope will project 2 feet horizontally for every 1 foot vertically).

Right Slope: This column is used to specify the slope of the right bank for each of the trapezoidal cuts. The slope is entered in units of horizontal distance to one unit in the vertical. (e.g., a value of 2 means the right bank slope will project 2 feet horizontally for every 1 foot vertically).

Cut n Val: This column is used to specify the new Manning's n value to be applied to each of the trapezoidal cuts. If this column is left blank for any cut, then the existing n values will be used for that cut.

Once this table has been filled out, the user must select one of the three slope projection options listed below the table. The three options are:

Same Cut to all sections: If this option is selected, then the channel modification data entered into the table will be applied to all of the cross sections in the selected range.

Project cut from upper RS at slope: When this option is selected, the invert elevations that were entered into the table will be applied to the most upstream cross section in the selected range. The invert elevation of all of the other cross sections will be based on projecting a user entered slope from the most upstream cross section to each cross section downstream. The user must enter a slope when this option is selected. The elevations of each cross sections trapezoidal cuts are based on the user entered slope times the distance that each cross section is from the most upstream cross section. The distance is the cumulative main channel reach length for each of the individual cross sections.

Project cut from lower RS at slope: When this option is selected, the invert elevations that were entered into the table will be applied to the most downstream cross section in the selected range. The invert elevation of all of the other cross sections will be based on projecting a user entered slope from the most downstream cross section to each cross section upstream. The user must enter a slope when this option is selected. The elevations of each cross section's trapezoidal cuts are based on the user entered slope times the distance that each cross section is from the most downstream cross section. The distance is the cumulative main channel reach length for each of the individual cross sections.

A final option that can be applied to the selected range of cross sections is the **Fill Channel** option. When this option is turned on, the main channel of the base cross-section data will be filled before any of the trapezoidal cuts are applied. The main channel is filled to an elevation equal to the elevation of the lower of the two main channel bank stations.

Once the user has filled in all of the desired data in the "Set Range of Values" data area, then the **Apply Cuts to Selected Range** button should be pressed. When this button is pressed, the lower table is filled with the specific information that will be applied to each of the cross sections in the selected range. The cut information is then applied to each of the cross sections, and the graphic is updated to show both the existing cross section and the modified cross sections.

The user has the option of entering and modifying the channel modification data directly in the table at the bottom of the window, or they can use the "Set Range of Values" data area to apply a set of channel cut properties to a range of cross sections (this can be done several times for different ranges of cross sections within the reach).

A final option available to the user is **Cut cross section until cut daylights once**. This is a global option that will be applied to all of the channel modification data. When this option is selected, as the program performs the cutting of the trapezoidal channel, the left and right banks of the channel will start at the bottom of the trapezoid and cut through the ground until they reach open air, then the cutting will stop. If this option is turned off, the left and right banks of the trapezoid will be projected to infinity, continually cutting any ground that lies above them.

Performing the Channel Modifications

Once all of the desired channel modification data are entered for a reach, the user should press the **Compute Cuts** button at the top of the graphic. When this button is pressed, all of the channel modification data from the lower table is applied and the graphic is updated to reflect the new cut information. The user can continue to modify the data and press the **Compute Cuts** button as many times as is necessary to get the desired cuts. The cut information is always applied to the base geometry data.

Once the user has completed the desired channel modifications for the reach, they can view the cut and fill quantities by pressing the **Cut and Fill Areas** button. When this button is pressed, a window will appear as shown in Figure 13.2.

Channel Modification - Cut and Fill Data									
River:	Critical Cr.	Reach:	Upper Re						
RS		Area L	Area Ch	Area R	Area T	Volume L	Volume Cl	Volume R	Volume T
		(sq ft)	(sq ft)	(sq ft)	(sq ft)	(cu yd)	(cu yd)	(cu yd)	(cu yd)
3	Cut	594	237	1017	1848	9633	4338	17245	31216
	Fill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net	594	237	1017	1848	9633	4338	17245	31216
2	Cut	406	223	1053	1681	7734	4398	23837	35969
	Fill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net	406	223	1053	1681	7734	4398	23837	35969
1	Cut	429	243	1629	2301	0	0	0	0
	Fill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net	429	243	1629	2301	0	0	0	0
Total	Cut					94647	43670	285801	424118
	Fill					0	0	0	0
	Net					94647	43670	285801	424118

Figure 13.2 Channel Modification Cut and Fill Quantities

The cut and fill quantities table shows the cut, fill, and net areas and volumes for each of the individual cross sections, as well as the totals for the reach. The table shows the cut and fill quantities that were necessary in order to transform the existing cross-section data into the modified cross-section data. The areas and volumes are provided in the categories of left overbank, main channel, right overbank, and total. These categories are based on the main channel bank stations of the base geometry data. The volumes listed at a particular cross section, represent the volume between that cross section and the next downstream cross section. The total volume and area at a particular cross section is the sum of the left overbank, main channel, and right overbank quantities for that individual cross section only. Total volumes for the entire reach are listed at the bottom of the table. The Cut and Fill Quantities table can be printed, sent to a file, or copied to the clipboard, by pressing the desired button at the bottom of the window.

The channel modification option has been set up to work with one Reach of the model at a time. If the user needs to perform channel modifications to more than one reach of a multiple reach model, they can simply select a new reach at any time. While the information in the tables and the graphic only show a single reach, the channel modification information is stored for all of the reaches.

Once the user has finished all of the desired channel modifications, for all of the desired reaches, a new geometry file should be created for the modified geometry. To create a modified geometry file, the user must enter a title for the modified geometry file in the upper right hand side of the window. Once the new geometry file title is entered, the file can be created by pressing the **Create Modified Geometry** button at the bottom of the window. When this button is pressed, a **Save Geometry Data As** window will appear. The user has the options to change the directory in which the geometry file will be stored, change the name of the geometry file title, or select an existing geometry file to over write. Once the user has decided on a title and a directory, the OK button can be pressed to save the modified geometry to the hard disk. However, the original geometry file is still the one that is in memory. If the user wants to work with the new modified geometry file, they will need to open it from the Geometric Data Editor window.

Note: the data entered into the channel modification editor is saved as part of the base geometry file (i.e., it is not saved with the modified geometry file). This allows the user to open the base geometry file and recreate the modified geometry. In order for this data to be saved, the user must select **Save Geometry Data** from the file menu of the geometric data editor, after they have entered the channel modification data.

Comparing Existing and Modified Conditions

Once a modified geometry file is created, the user can create a new plan that will incorporate the modified geometry and the previously defined flow data. This is accomplished by first opening the modified geometry file from the Geometric Data window. The next step is to open the Steady Flow Analysis window and create a new Plan. Creating a plan is accomplished by selecting **New Plan** from the **File** menu of the Steady Flow Analysis window. Once a new plan is created, the computations can be performed.

After the water surface profile computations have been performed for the modified channel conditions, the user can compare the results of the existing and modified conditions on any of the graphics and tables. An example cross-section plot of the two plans is shown in Figure 13.3. Figure 13.3 shows the geometry of the modified and existing conditions, along with the computed water surface elevations from both the existing and modified plans. To display the geometry and results from more than one plan on a graphic, the user can select **Plan** from the **Options** menu on any of the graphics. At the top of the plan selection window, turn on the option that says “**Compare Geometry As Well As Output.**” Select the two plans to be viewed and hit the **OK** button. The geometry and output for both plans will be displayed.

In addition to graphical output, the user can review the computed results from both plans in a tabular form. Figure 13.4 shows the computed results for both plans in Standard Table 1 of the Profile Output table.

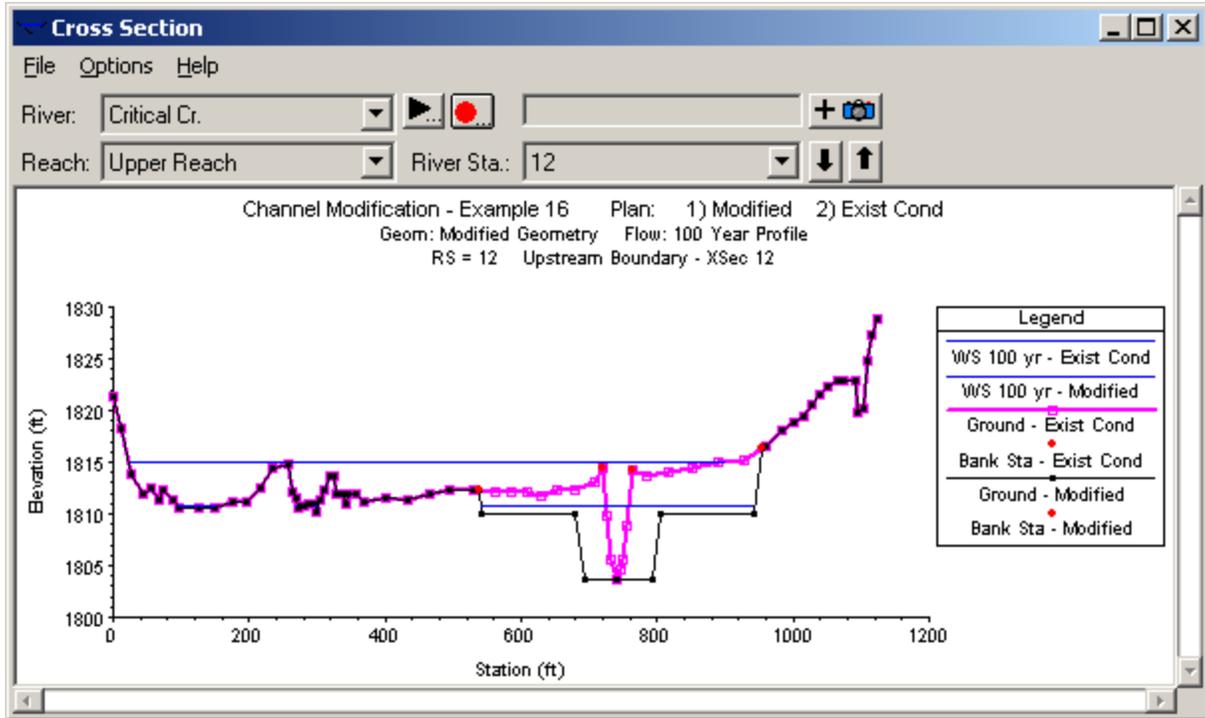


Figure 13.3 Existing and Modified Geometry and Water Surface Elevations

Profile Output Table - Standard Table 1

HEC-RAS River: Critical Cr. Reach: Upper Reach Profile: 100 yr

Reach	River Sta	Plan	Q Total [cfs]	Min Ch El [ft]	W.S. Elev [ft]	Crit W.S. [ft]	E.G. Elev [ft]	E.G. Slope [ft/ft]	Vel Chnl [ft/s]	Flow Area [sq ft]
Upper Reach	12	Exist Cond	9000.00	1803.60	1815.06	1814.46	1815.76	0.006851	10.51	2558.45
Upper Reach	12	Modified	9000.00	1803.60	1810.68	1810.68	1811.95	0.002795	9.06	1000.08
Upper Reach	11	Exist Cond	9000.00	1800.70	1810.42	1810.42	1811.87	0.008552	12.03	1734.74
Upper Reach	11	Modified	9000.00	1798.60	1805.67	1805.67	1806.95	0.002799	9.07	992.61
Upper Reach	10	Exist Cond	9000.00	1794.40	1804.47	1803.69	1804.98	0.010246	10.47	2480.68
Upper Reach	10	Modified	9000.00	1793.60	1800.68	1800.68	1801.89	0.002698	8.90	1172.02
Upper Reach	9	Exist Cond	9000.00	1788.70	1799.31	1799.31	1800.16	0.008851	11.48	2719.81
Upper Reach	9	Modified	9000.00	1788.50	1795.58	1795.58	1796.85	0.002792	9.05	994.18
Upper Reach	8	Exist Cond	9500.00	1784.30	1793.89	1793.89	1795.08	0.008613	12.38	2524.66
Upper Reach	8	Modified	9500.00	1783.50	1790.68	1790.68	1791.99	0.002884	9.16	1061.38

Total flow in cross section.

Figure 13.4 Standard Table 1 With Existing and Modified Conditions