

# Common 2D Model Stability Problems Troubleshooting Strategies

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## 2D Flow Area Stability Issues

- Cell size and time step
- Diagnostic Tools
- Flood wave wetting front
- Weird shaped/small cells
- Channel Alignment/cell size
- Partial cell wetting
- Internal hydraulic structures



## Cell Size and Time Step

- Too large a time step for the cell size/velocity can cause model instability.
- Diffusion Wave is more forgiving than Shallow Water eqns. But full St. Venant more accurate.
- Use Courant condition pick the best time step.
- The time step you use will also depend on how fast the hydrograph rises:
  - Fast rising = Lower time step/Courant number
  - Slow rising = Higher time step/Courant number



# Courant Condition Guidelines

- Shallow Water Equations

- Experience shows, max C = 3.0

$$C = \frac{V * \Delta T}{\Delta X} \leq 1.0$$

- Diffusion Wave Approximation

- Experience shows, max C = 5.0

$$C = \frac{V * \Delta T}{\Delta X} \leq 2.0$$

C = Courant Number

V = Velocity of the Flood Wave (ft/s)

$\Delta T$  = Computational Time Step (seconds)

$\Delta X$  = The average Cell size (ft)



# Iterations



HEC-RAS Computations

Write Geometry Information  
Layer: COMPLETE

Geometry Processor  
River: RS:  
Reach: Node Type:  
IB Curve: Finished

Unsteady Flow Simulation  
Simulation:  
Time: 24.7500 02JAN1999 12:45:00 Iteration (1D): Iteration (2D): 21  
Unsteady Flow Computations

	Time at Max	Volume ac-ft
Flow	7 02Jan1997 1220	
	38618.02 02Jan1997 2210	37090.87

Plot Stage  Plot Flow  Obs Stage  Obs Flow  Use Ref Stage

Time Series | Rating Curve

Plan: 2D - Improved Ref Line: Bridge

Elevation (ft)

Flow (CFS)

Time and Date

Legend

- Stage
- Flow



# Iterations.... Investigation

- Ctrl+F (Find a Cell)

1JAN1999 23:24:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	591.23	0.222	21
1JAN1999 23:25:00 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	590.53	0.703	22
1JAN1999 23:25:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	590.80	0.667	20
1JAN1999 23:26:00 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	591.77	0.972	20
1JAN1999 23:26:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	589.20	2.566	22
1JAN1999 23:27:00 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	589.27	3.414	22
1JAN1999 23:27:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	592.73	3.288	20
1JAN1999 23:28:00 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	590.16	1.100	21
1JAN1999 23:28:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	592.53	2.369	22
1JAN1999 23:29:00 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	590.61	0.826	21
1JAN1999 23:29:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	591.91	1.292	21
1JAN1999 23:30:00 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	590.82	0.453	21
1JAN1999 23:30:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	591.58	0.763	22
1JAN1999 23:31:00 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	591.10	0.016	21
1JAN1999 23:33:00 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	591.09	0.020	21
1JAN1999 23:33:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	591.04	0.068	20
1JAN1999 23:34:00 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	21530	561.17	0.031	21
1JAN1999 23:34:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	590.99	0.109	21
1JAN1999 23:29:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	591.34	0.347	21
1JAN1999 23:35:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	591.10	0.038	20
1JAN1999 23:36:00 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	21531	561.18	0.115	21
1JAN1999 23:36:30 BaldEagleCr	Cell #	23070	591.29	0.274	21

Selected Layer: Perimeters

Find...

Feature: BaldEagleCr    Sub-Feature: Cell    Index: 23070

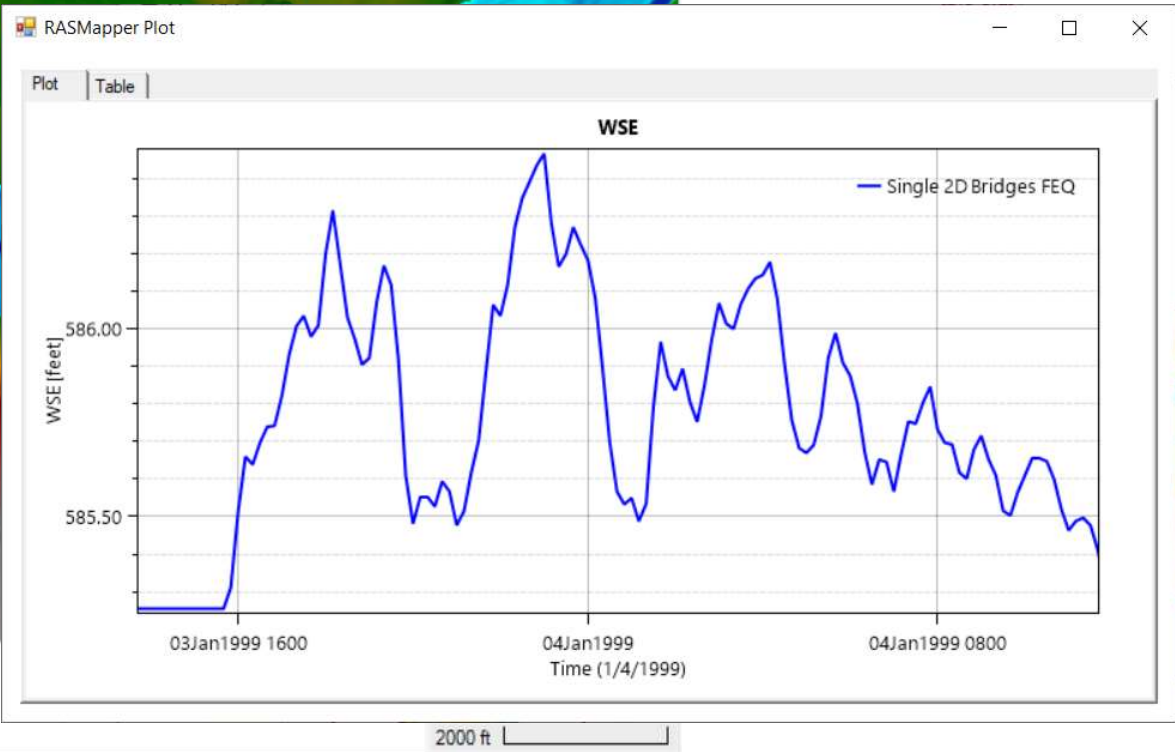
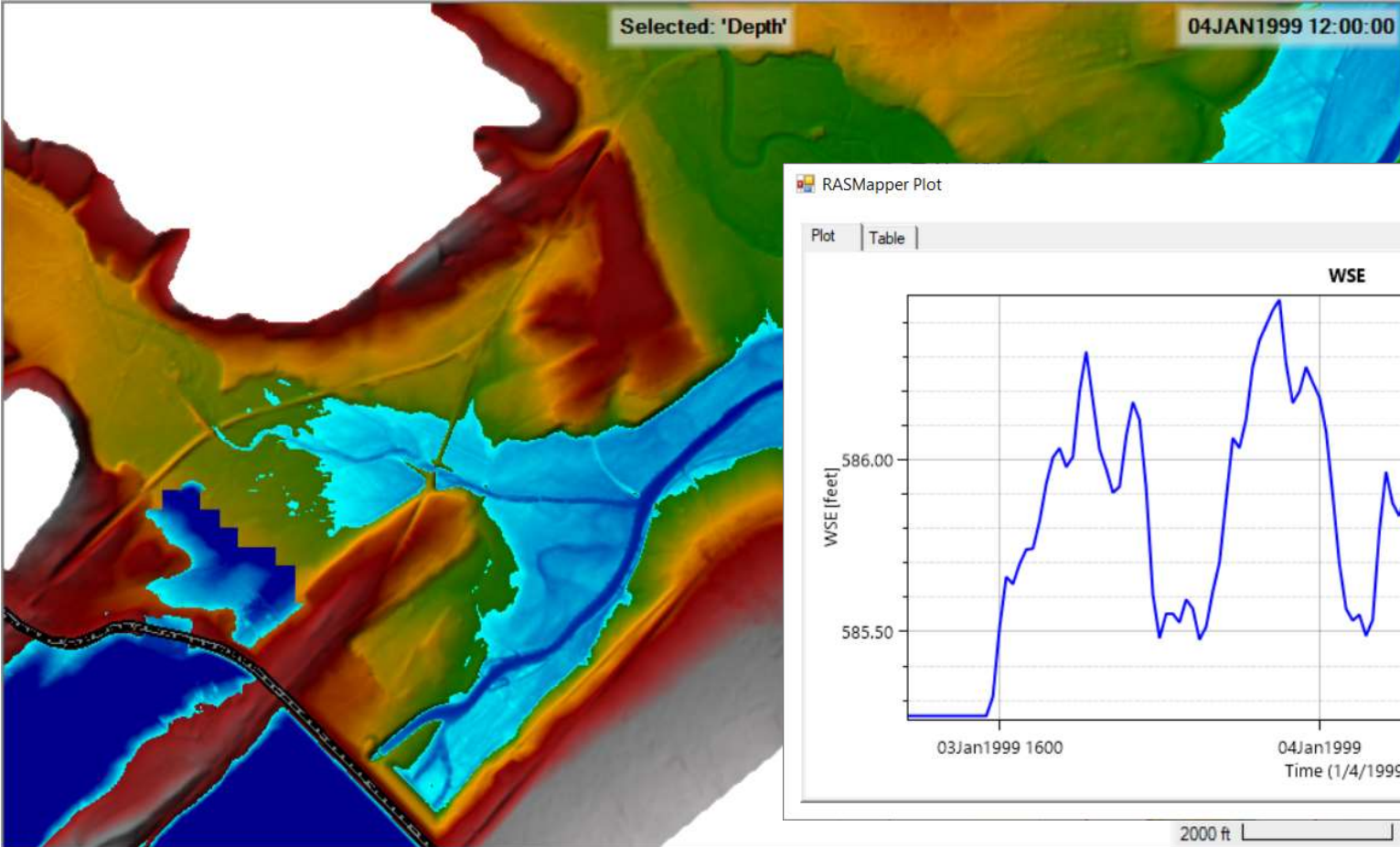
Messages   Views   Profile Lines   Active Features   Lay

(2012105.34, 319493.12 1 pixel = 8.73 ft)    1000 ft



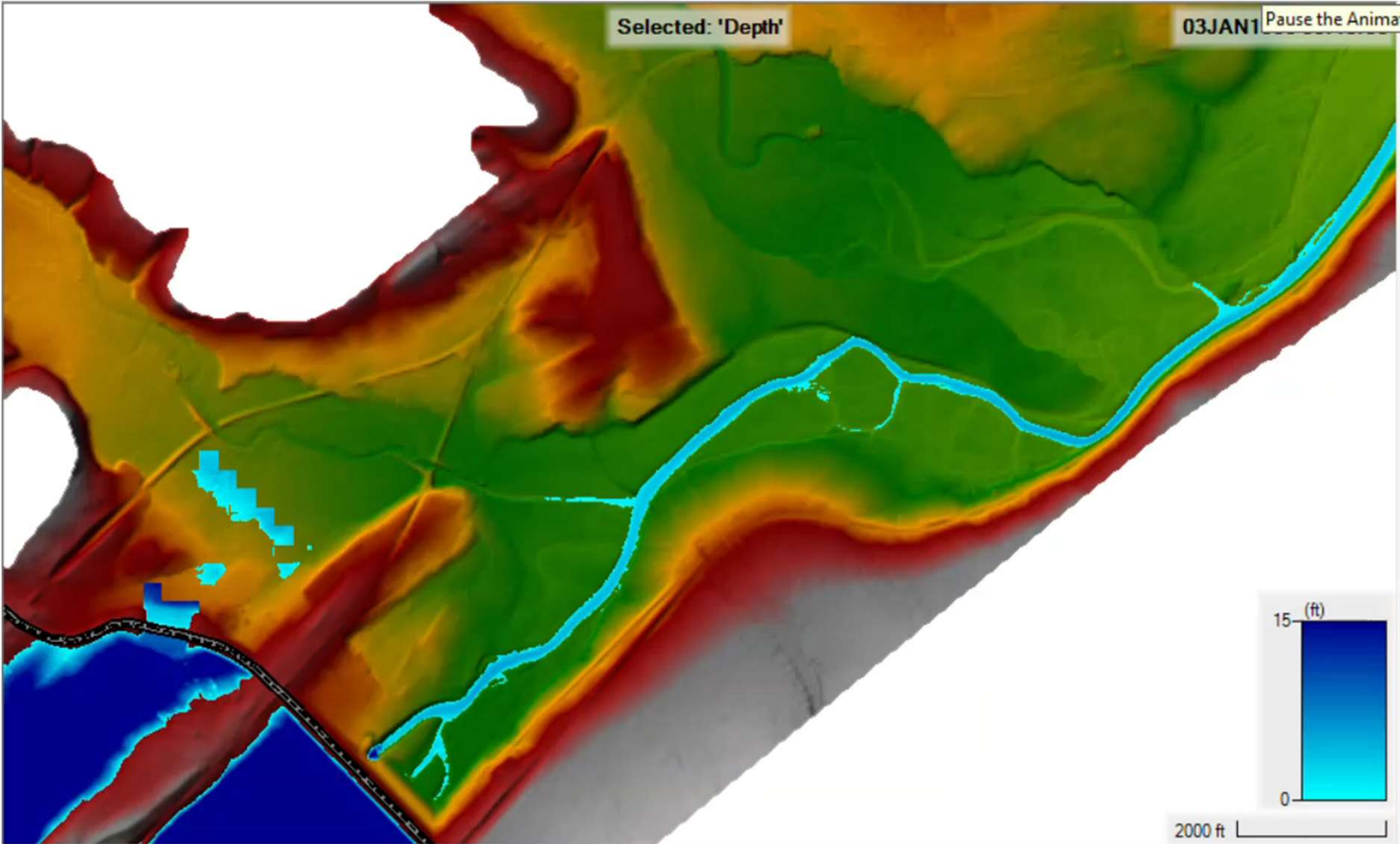


# RAS Mapper Visualization





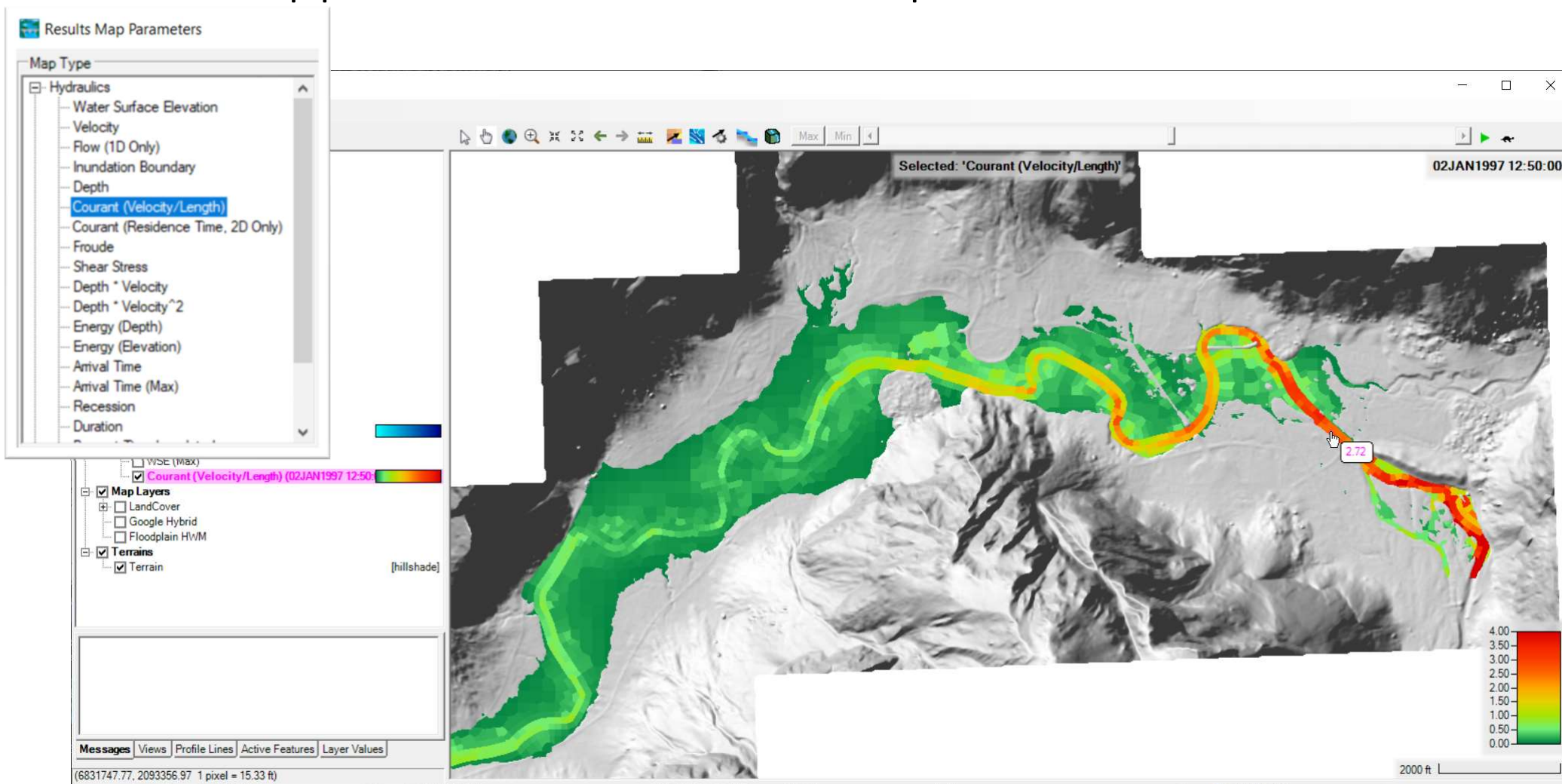
# Model Instability







# RAS Mapper Courant Number Map







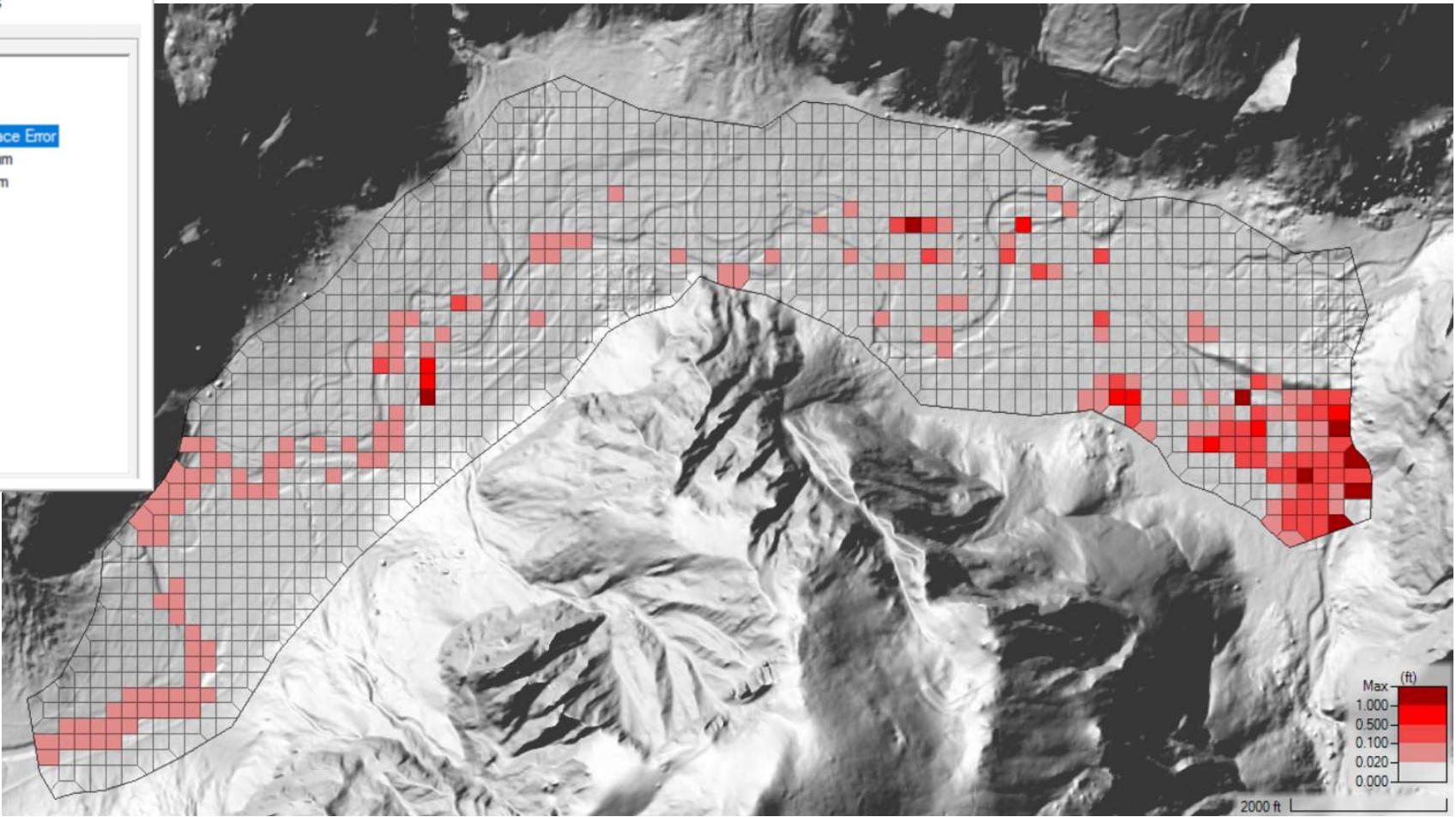
# Maximum Water Surface Error



Results Map Parameters

Map Type

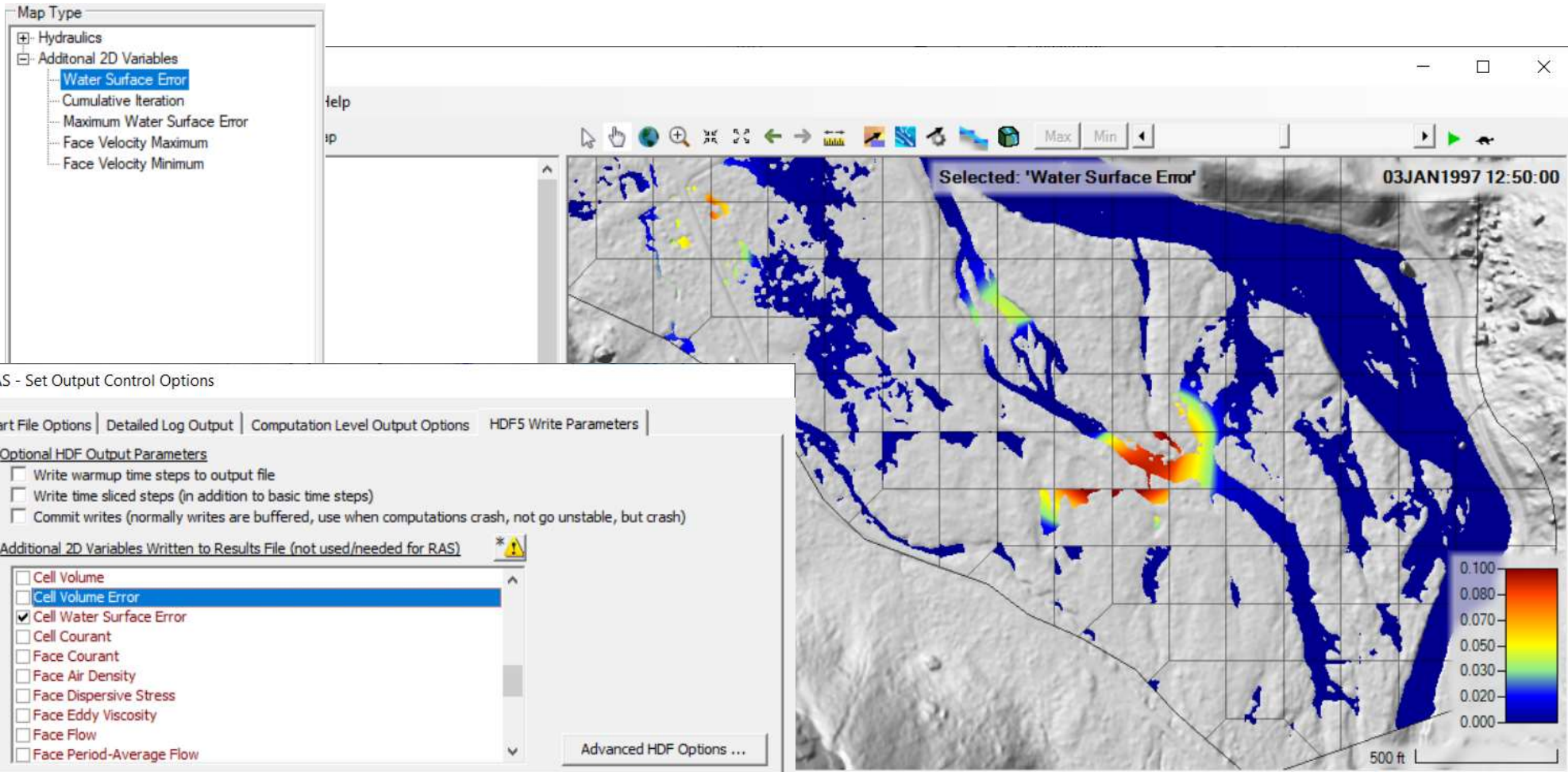
- Hydraulics
- Additional 2D Variables
  - Cumulative Iteration
  - Maximum Water Surface Error
  - Face Velocity Maximum
  - Face Velocity Minimum







# Cell Water Surface Error (For each time step)



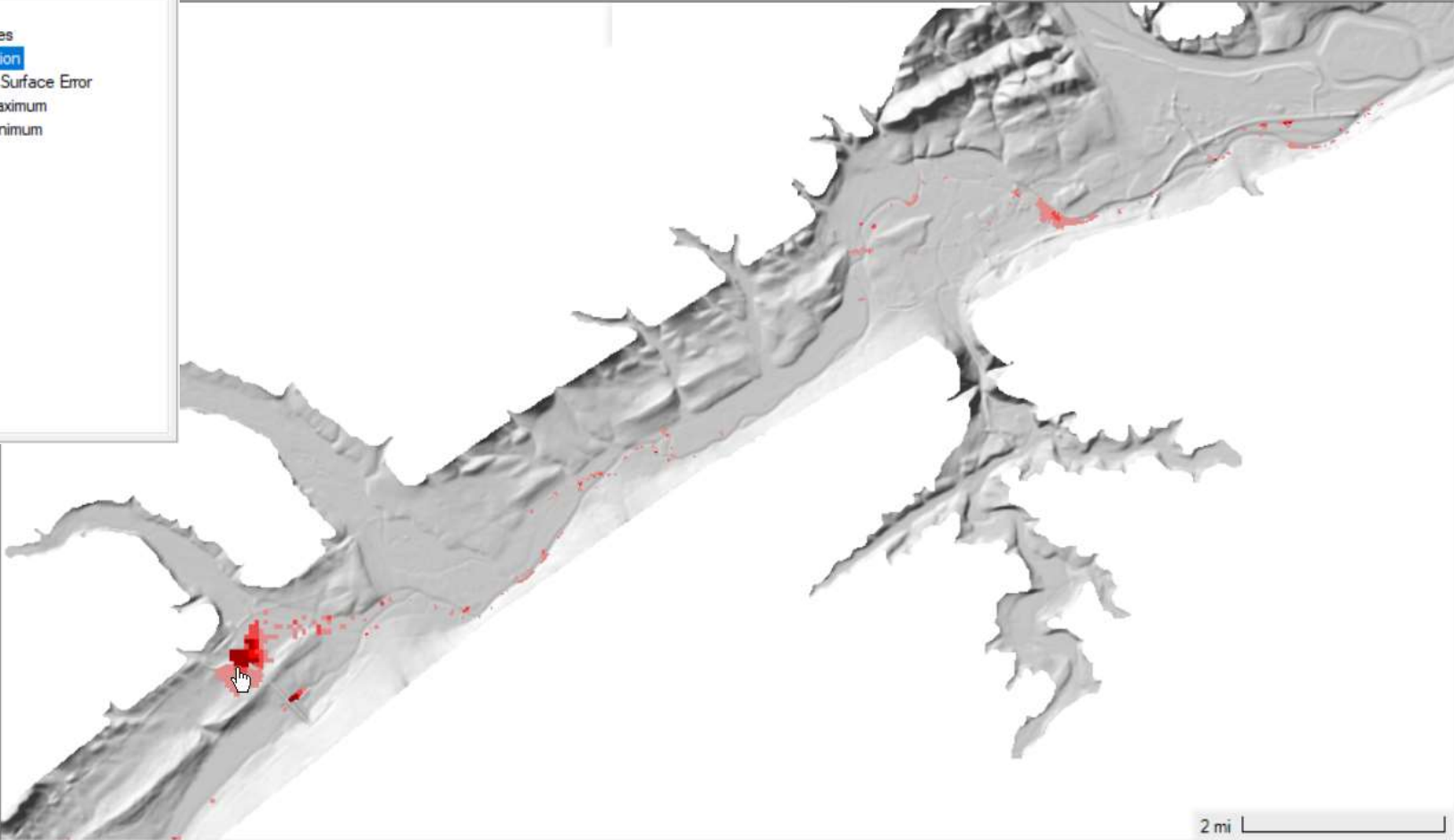


# Cumulative Iterations



Map Type

- Hydraulics
- Additional 2D Variables
  - Cumulative Iteration
  - Maximum Water Surface Error
  - Face Velocity Maximum
  - Face Velocity Minimum





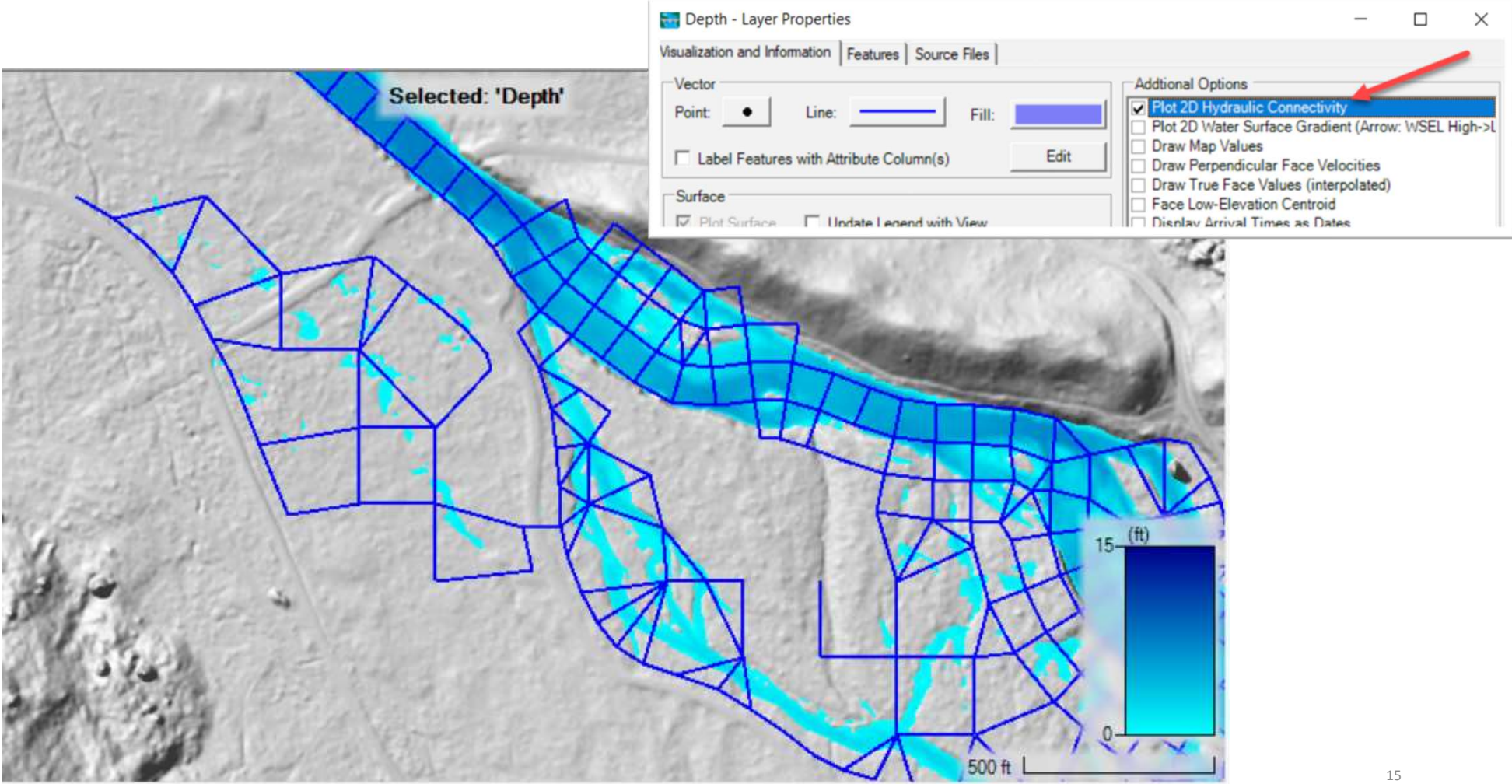


## Floodwave Wetting Front

- 2D Models can often go unstable at the wetting front of the floodwave
  - Can cause model iterations
  - Can also cause bad max velocity plots
- Ways to improve this:
  - Reduce Time Step
  - Poor Cell Size – use polygon refinement tool
  - Too large of an elevation change across a single cell – make cells smaller or larger
  - Breaklines for high ground barriers



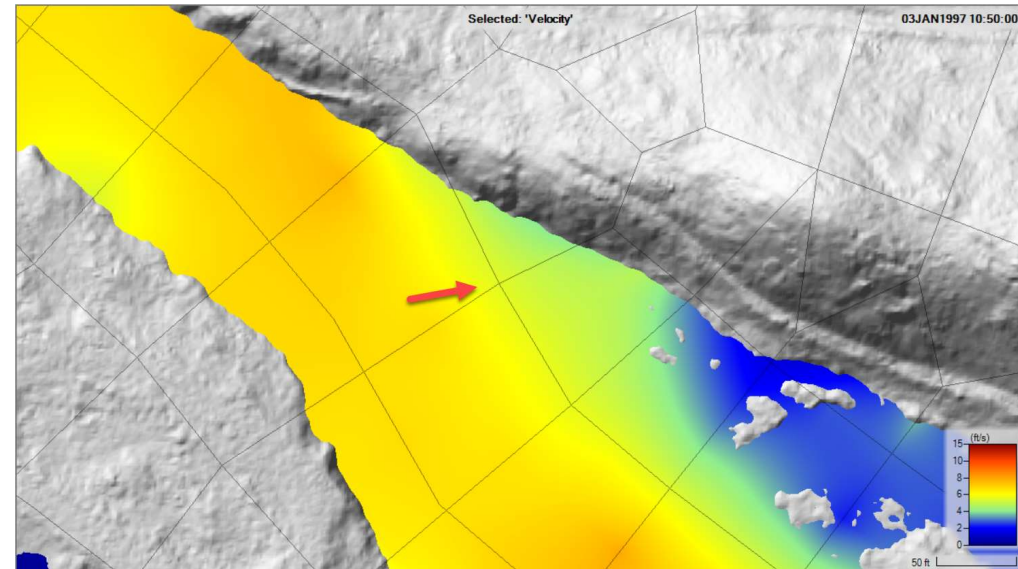
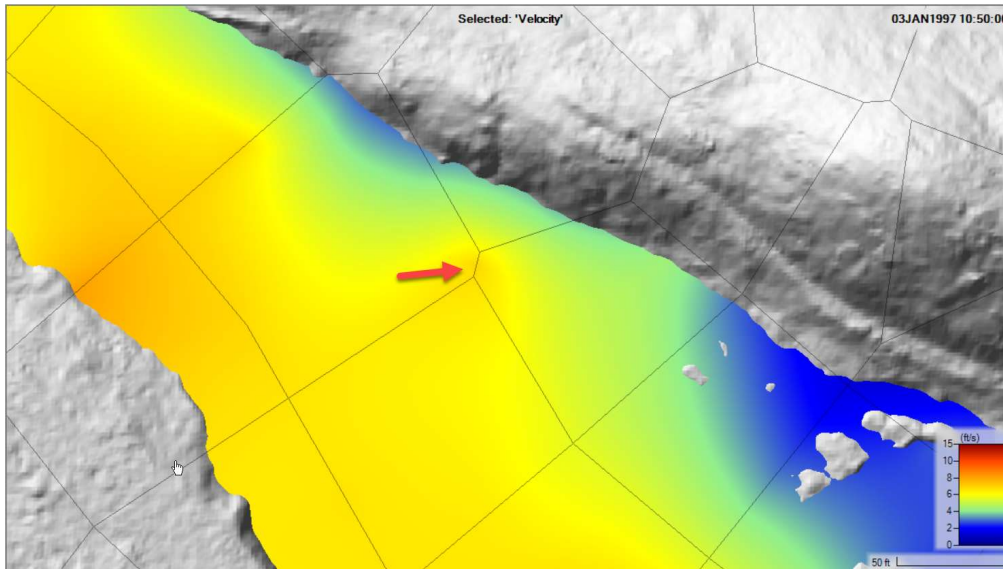
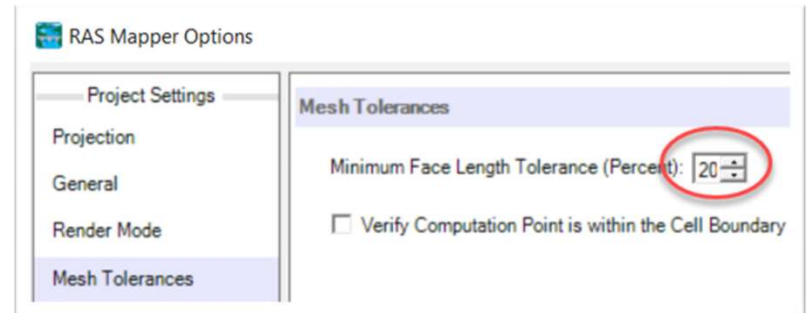
# Hydraulic Connectivity





# Weird Shaped Cells/Small Faces

- Cells need to transition in size slowly
  - No more than 50% change in size
- Small cells and short faces compared to other cells and cells – this may cause excessive model iterations.

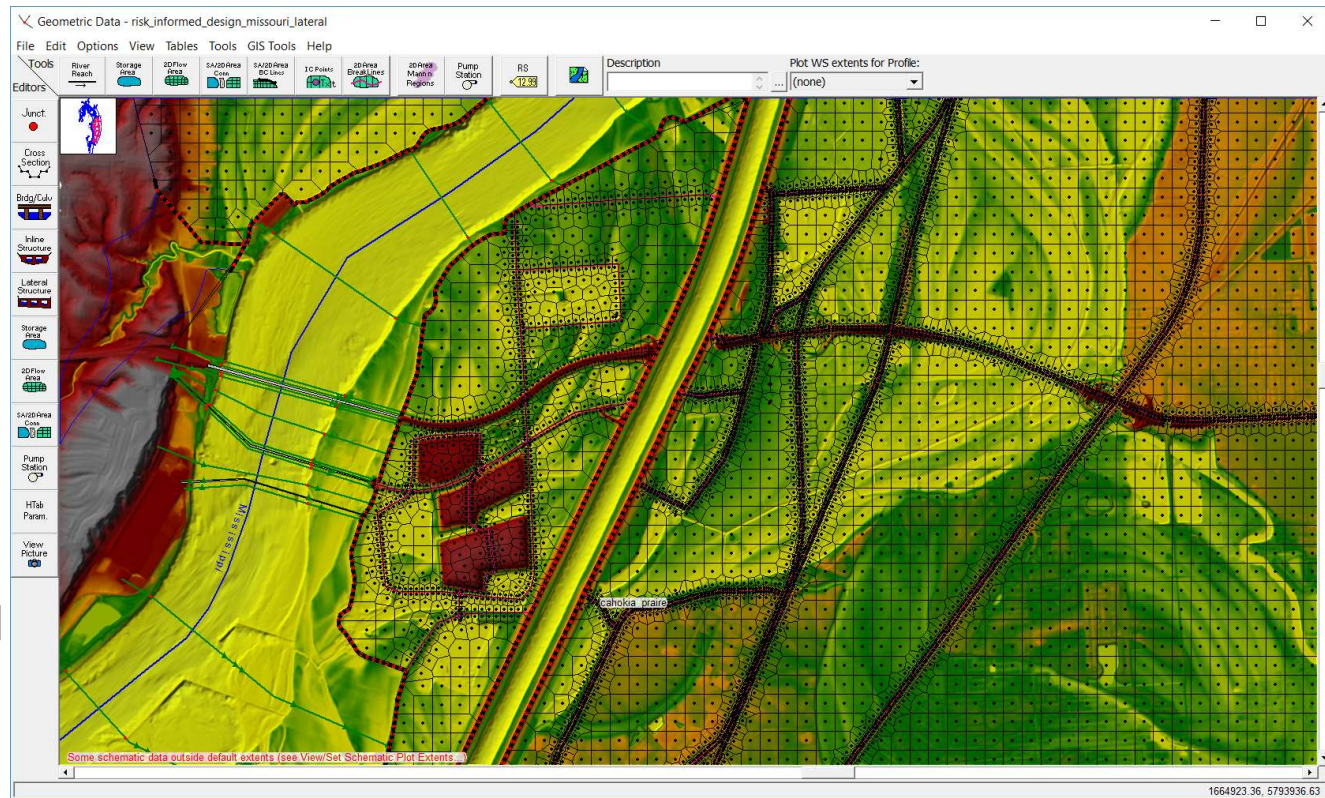






# Breaklines

- In general people do not use enough breaklines
- Use breaklines along high ground barriers to flow in order to align faces
  - This will improve accuracy
  - This will improve model stability





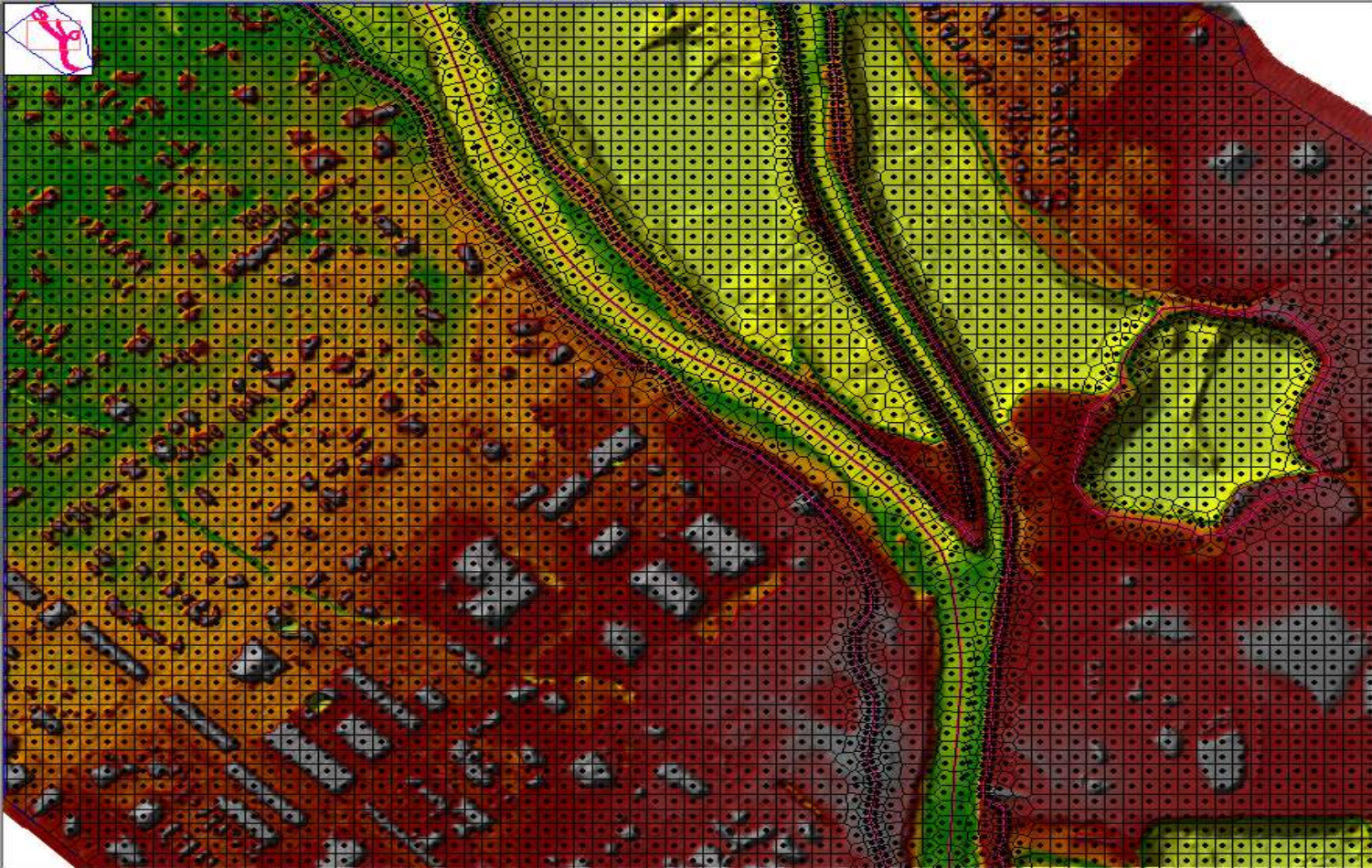
## Channel Alignment and Cell Size

- Need to define the channel portion of the 2D mesh appropriately
- 2D Faces need to be aligned with high ground separating channel from floodplain
- Channel needs to have enough cells across the channel in order to get a good velocity profile. Recommend at least 7 to 10 cells across channel
- Fewer cells ok for water surface only
- Use Breaklines/Refinement Regions to accomplish this





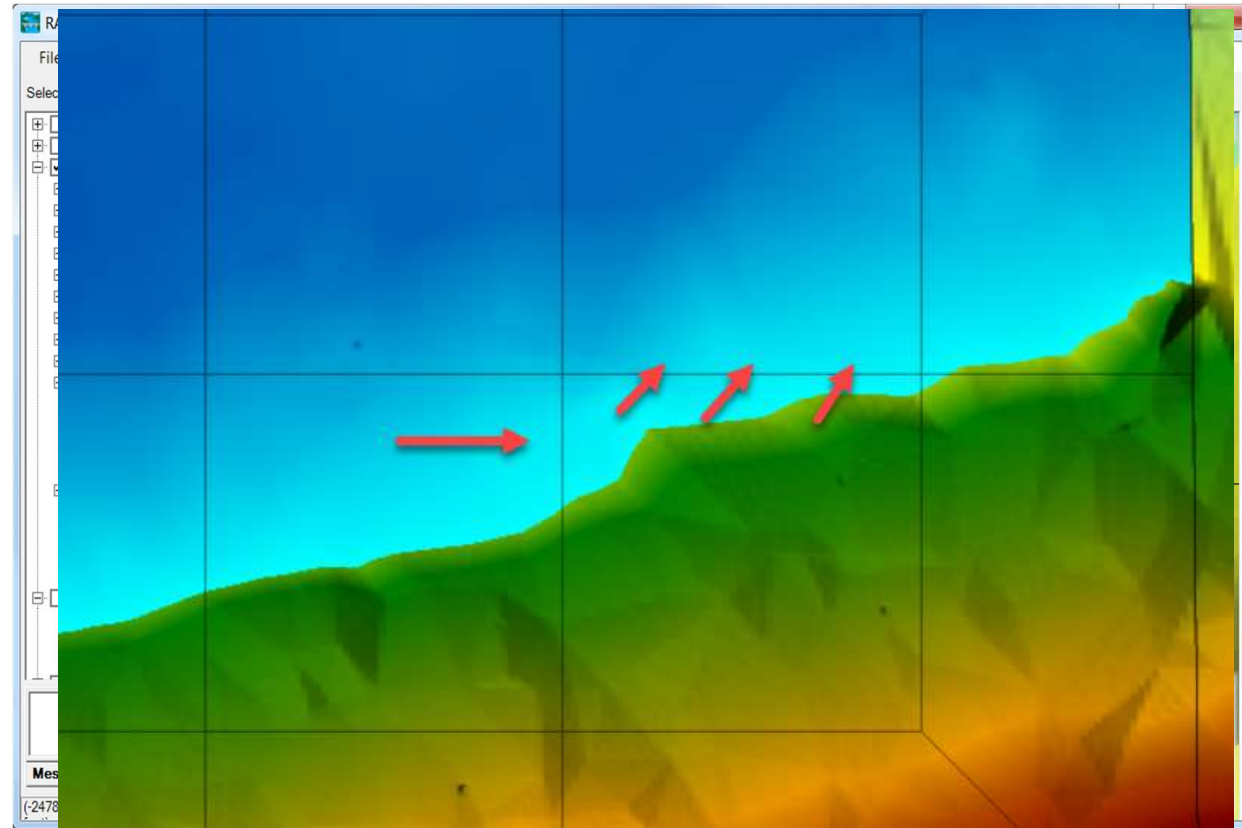
# Polygon Refinement for Main Channel





## Partial Cell Wetting Issue

- Excessive model iteration can occur when just a corner of a cell has flow and the velocity is high.
- This will be even more unstable when flow comes into a cell through a small portion of a face but can leave over a much larger portion of another face
- Adjust cell sizes, use breaklines and polygon refinement tool to fix





# Internal Hydraulic Structures

- To small of cell sizes at invert of culvert or gate.
  - Small cells have less volume
  - Flow/volume for the culvert is computed over the time step as  $V = Q \times DT$
- Highly submerged weirs with culverts and gates can have stability issues. “Weir and Gate Flow Submergence decay exponents”
- Flow over the embankment can be computed as weir flow or 2D Flow Equations
  - Use Weir options when the is a high embankment
  - Use 2D flow option for non-weir flow situations

Questions?

