

CHAPTER 7

Performing a Steady Flow Analysis

This chapter discusses how to calculate steady flow water surface profiles. The chapter is divided into two parts. The first part discusses how to enter steady flow data and boundary conditions. The second part discusses how to develop a plan and perform the calculations.

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- Entering and Editing Steady Flow Data
- Performing Steady Flow Calculations

Entering and Editing Steady Flow Data

Once all of the geometric data are entered, the modeler can then enter any steady flow data that are required. To bring up the steady flow data editor, select **Steady Flow Data** from the **Edit** menu on the HEC-RAS main window. The steady flow data editor should appear as shown in Figure 7.1

Steady Flow Data

The user is required to enter the following information: the number of profiles to be calculated; the peak flow data (at least one flow for every river reach and every profile); and any required boundary conditions. The user should enter the number of profiles first. The next step is to enter the flow data. Flow data are entered directly into the table. Use the mouse pointer to select the box in which to enter the flow then type in the desired value.

Flow data are entered from upstream to downstream for each reach. At least one flow value must be entered for each reach in the river system. Once a flow value is entered at the upstream end of a reach, it is assumed that the flow remains constant until another flow value is encountered within the reach. The flow data can be changed at any cross section within a reach. To add a flow change location to the table, first select the reach in which you would like to change the flow (from the river and reach boxes above the table). Next, select the River Station location for which you want to enter a flow change. Then press the **Add Flow Change Location** button. The new flow change location will appear in the table.

Steady Flow Data - 10, 2 and 1% chance events

File Options Help

Enter/Edit Number of Profiles (500 max):

Locations of Flow Data Changes

River:

Reach: River Sta.:

Flow Change Location			Profile Names and Flow Rates			
	River	Reach	RS	10 yr	50 yr	100 yr
1	Butte Cr.	Tributary	0.2	100	500	1500
2	Fall River	Upper Reach	10	500	2000	5000
3	Fall River	Lower Reach	9.79	600	2500	6500
4	Fall River	Lower Reach	9.6	650	2700	7000

Edit Steady flow data for the profiles (cfs)

Figure 7.1 Steady Flow Data Editor

Each profile is automatically assigned a title based on the profile number, such as profile #1 is assigned a title of "Prof #1," profile #2 is assigned a title of "Prof #2," etc. The user can rename the title for each profile by simply going into the options menu and selecting **Edit Profile Names**. Once this option is selected, a dialog will appear allowing you to rename each of the profile titles.

Boundary Conditions

After all of the flow data have been entered into the table, the next step is to enter any boundary conditions that may be required. To enter boundary conditions data, press the **Boundary Conditions** button at the top right of the steady flow data editor. The boundary conditions editor should appear as shown in Figure 7.2.

Boundary conditions are necessary to establish the starting water surface at the ends of the river system (upstream and downstream). A starting water surface is necessary in order for the program to begin the calculations. In a subcritical flow regime, boundary conditions are only necessary at the downstream ends of the river system. If a supercritical flow regime is going to be calculated, boundary conditions are only necessary at the upstream ends of the river system. If a mixed flow regime calculation is going to be made, then boundary conditions must be entered at all ends of the river system.

Steady Flow Boundary Conditions

☒ Set boundary for all profiles
 ☐ Set boundary for one profile at a time

Available External Boundary Condition Types

Known W.S. Critical Depth Normal Depth Rating Curve Delete

Selected Boundary Condition Locations and Types

River	Reach	Profile	Upstream	Downstream
Butte Cr.	Tributary	all		Junction=Sutter
Fall River	Upper Reach	all		Junction=Sutter
Fall River	Lower Reach	all	Junction=Sutter	Normal Depth S = .0004

OK Cancel Help

Figure 7.2 Steady Flow Boundary Conditions Editor

The boundary conditions editor contains a table listing every reach. Each reach has an upstream and a downstream boundary condition. Connections to junctions are considered internal boundary conditions. Internal boundary conditions are automatically listed in the table, based on how the river system was defined in the geometric data editor. The user is only required to enter the necessary external boundary conditions.

To enter a boundary condition, first use the mouse pointer to select the cell location in which you would like to enter a boundary condition. Then select the type of boundary condition from the four available types listed above the table. The four types of boundary conditions consist of:

Known Water Surface Elevations - For this boundary condition the user must enter a known water surface for each of the profiles to be computed.

Critical Depth - When this type of boundary condition is selected, the user is not required to enter any further information. The program will calculate critical depth for each of the profiles and use that as the boundary condition.

Normal Depth - For this type of boundary condition, the user is required to enter an energy slope that will be used in calculating normal depth (Manning's equation) at that location. A normal depth will be calculated for each profile based on the user-entered slope. If the energy slope is unknown, the user could approximate it by entering either the slope of the water surface or the slope of the channel bottom.

Rating Curve - When this type of boundary condition is selected, a pop up window appears allowing the user to enter an elevation versus flow rating curve. For each profile, the elevation is interpolated from the rating curve given the flow.

An additional feature of the boundary condition editor is that the user can specify a different type of boundary condition for each profile at the same location. This is accomplished by first selecting the option that says "**Set boundary for one profile at a time**" at the top of the window. When this option is selected, the table will expand out to provide a row for each profile, at every location. The user can then select the location and profile for which they would like to change the boundary condition type.

Once all the boundary conditions data are entered, press the **OK** button to return to the steady flow data editor. Press the **Apply Data** button to have the data accepted.

Steady Flow Data Options

Several options are available from the steady flow data editor to assist users in entering the data. These features can be found under the **Options** menu at the top of the window. The following options are available:

Undo Editing. This option allows the user to retrieve the data back to the form that it was in the last time the Apply Data button was pressed. Each time the Apply Data button is pressed, the Undo Editing feature is reset to the current information.

Delete Row From Table. This option allows the user to delete a row from the flow data table. To use this option, first select the row to be deleted with the mouse pointer. Then select **Delete Row From Table** from the options menu. The row will be deleted and all rows below it will move up one.

Delete Column (Profile) From Table. This option allows the user to delete a specific column (profile) of data from the table. To use this option, first select the column that you want to delete by placing the mouse over any cell of that column and clicking the left mouse button. Then select **Delete Column (Profile) From Table** from the **Options** menus. The desired column will then be deleted.

Ratio Selected Flows. This option allows the user to multiply selected values in the table by a factor. Using the mouse pointer, hold down the left mouse button and highlight the cells that you would like to change by a factor. Next, select **Ratio Selected Flows** from the options menu. A pop up window will appear allowing you to enter a factor to multiply the flows by. Once you press the **OK** button, the highlighted cells will be updated with the new values.

Edit Profile Names. This option allows the user to change the profile names from the defaults of PF#1, PF#2, etc.

Set Changes in WS and EG. This option allows the user to set specific changes in the water surface and energy between any two cross sections in the model. The changes in water surface and energy can be set for a specific profile in a multiple profile model. When this option is selected, a window

will appear as shown in Figure 7.3. As shown, there are four options that the user can select from: **Additional EG**, **Change in EG**, **Known WS**, and **Change in WS**. The **Additional EG** option allows the user to add an additional energy loss between two cross sections. This energy loss will be used in the energy balance equation in addition to the normal friction and contraction and expansion losses. The **Change in EG** option allows the user to set a specific amount of energy loss between two cross sections. When this option is selected, the program does not perform an energy balance, it simply adds the specified energy loss to the energy of the downstream section and computes a corresponding water surface. The **Known WS** option allows the user to set a water surface at a specific cross section for a specific profile. During the computations, the program will not compute a water surface elevation for any cross section where a known water surface elevation has been entered. The program will use the known water surface elevation and then move to the next section. The **Change in WS** option allows the user to force a specific change in the water surface elevation between two cross sections. When this option is selected, the program adds the user specified change in water surface to the downstream cross section, and then calculates a corresponding energy to match the new water surface.

Set Internal Changes in WS and EG

Select Location and Profile, then Select Method

River: Butte Cr. Profile: 10 yr

Reach: Tributary River Sta.: 0.2

Additional EG Change in EG Known WS Change in WS Delete

	River	Reach	RS	Prof	Type	Value (ft)
1	Butte Cr.	Tributary	0.2	10 yr	Addnl EG	0.2

OK Cancel Help Clear All

Figure 7.3 Setting Changes in Water Surface and Energy

As shown in Figure 7.3, to use the "Set Internal Changes in WS and EG" option, the user first selects the river, reach, river station, and profile that they would like to add an internal change too. Once the user has established a location and profile, the next step is to select one of the four available options by pressing the appropriate button. Once one of the four buttons are pressed, a row will be added to the table at the bottom, and the user can then enter a number in the value column, which represents the magnitude of the internal change.

Observed WS. This option allows the user to enter observed water surfaces at any cross section for any of the computed profiles. The observed water surfaces can be displayed on the profile plots and in the summary output tables.

Inline Spillway Gate Openings. This option allows the user to control gate openings for any inline gated spillways that have been added to the geometric data. When this option is selected, a window will appear as shown in Figure 7.4.

Spillway Gate Openings

Gate: Nittany River Weir Reach 41.75

Desc: Inline Weir and Gated Spillway # Gate groups: 3

Gate Group	# Openings	Gate Ht (ft)	PF#1		PF#2		PF#3	
			# Open	Open Ht	# Open	Open Ht	# Open	Open Ht
Left Group	5	10	0	0	2	3	3	6
Center Group	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	6
Right Group	5	10	0	0	2	3	3	6

OK Cancel Help

Enter the number of gates opened for profile 2

Figure 7.4 Inline Spillway Gated Openings Editor

As shown in Figure 7.4, for each profile the user can specify how many gates are opened per gate group, and at what elevation they are opened too. For the example shown in Figure 7.4, there are three gate groups labeled "Left Group," "Center Group," and "Right Group." Each gate group has five identical gate openings. All of the gate openings have a maximum opening height of ten feet. For profile number 1, only the middle gate group is opened, with all five gates opened to a height of five feet. For the second profile, all three gate groups are opened. The Left gate group has two gates opened to seven feet, the Center gate group has five gates opened to four feet, and the Right gate group has two gates opened for seven feet. This type of information must be entered for all of the profiles being computed.

Initial Lateral Split Flow Values. This option allows the user to enter initial estimates of the flow that is leaving the main river through a lateral weir/spillway. Flow values can be entered for each profile. When a value is entered for this option, that amount of flow is subtracted from the main river before the first profile is computed. This option can be useful in reducing the required computation time, or allowing the program to reach a solution that may not otherwise been obtainable.

Storage Area Elevations. This option allows the user to enter water surface elevations for storage areas that have been entered into the geometric data. Storage areas are most often used in unsteady flow modeling, but they may also be part of a steady flow model. When using storage areas within a steady flow analysis, the user is required to enter a water surface elevation for each profile.

Saving The Steady Flow Data

The last step in developing the steady flow data is to save the information to a file. To save the data, select the **Save Flow Data As** from the **File** menu on the steady flow data editor. A pop up window will appear prompting you to enter a title for the data.

Importing Data From The HEC Data Storage System (HEC-DSS)

HEC-DSS is a data base system that was specifically designed to store data for applications in water resources. The HEC-DSS system can store almost any type of data, but it is most efficient at storing large blocks of data (e.g., time-series data). These blocks of data are stored as records in HEC-DSS, and each record is given a unique name called a "pathname." A pathname can be up to 391 characters long and, by convention, is separated into six parts. The parts are referenced by the letters A, B, C, D, E, and F, and are delimited by a slash "/" as follows:

/A/B/C/D/E/F/

The pathname is used to describe the data in enough detail that various application programs can write to and read data from HEC-DSS by simply knowing the pathname. For more information about HEC-DSS, the user is referred to the "HEC-DSS, User's Guide and Utility Manuals" (HEC, 1995).

Many of the HEC application programs have the ability to read from and write to the HEC-DSS. This capability facilitates the use of observed data as well as passing information between software programs. The ability to read data from HEC-DSS has been added to HEC-RAS in order to extract flow and stage data for use in water surface profile calculations. It is a common practice to use a hydrologic model (i.e., HEC-HMS) to compute the runoff from a watershed and then use HEC-RAS to compute the resulting water surface profiles.

Reading data from HEC-DSS into HEC-RAS is a two-step process. First, the user must establish connections between HEC-RAS cross-section locations and pathnames contained in the HEC-DSS file. These connections are established by selecting the **"Set Locations for DSS Connections"** option from the **File** menu of the **Steady Flow Data** editor. When this option is selected, a window will appear as shown in Figure 7.5. The user selects cross-section locations for DSS connections by selecting a River, Reach, and

River Station, then pressing the "Add selected location to table" button. When this button is pressed, a new row will be added to the table at the top of the window. The user should do this for all the locations where they want to establish connections to HEC-DSS data.

The next step is to open a particular HEC-DSS file. The user has the option of either typing the filename in directly, or using the open button, which is right next to the filename field. Once a DSS file is selected, a listing of the pathnames for all of the data contained in that file will appear in the table at the bottom of the window. The user can establish connections to more than one DSS file if desired.

DSS Set Locations for DSS Connections

River: Bald Eagle Creek Delete row from table

Reach: Lake to Lock Hav River Sta.: 138154.4 Add selected location to table

	River	Reach	RS	DSS File	Part A	Part B	Part C
1	Bald Eagle Creek	Lake to Lock Hav	138154.4	C:\HEC\RAS\Bald		MILES JCT	FLOW
	Bald Eagle Creek	Lake to Lock Hav	82607.89	C:\HEC\RAS\Bald		SAYER IN	FLOW
	Bald Eagle Creek	Lake to Lock Hav	81849.41	C:\HEC\RAS\Bald		BLANC	FLOW
	Bald Eagle Creek	Lake to Lock Hav	76002.96	C:\HEC\RAS\Bald		MARSH JCT	FLOW
	Bald Eagle Creek	Lake to Lock Hav	67326.78	C:\HEC\RAS\Bald		MAR-BEE	FLOW

DSS File: C:\HEC\RAS\BaldEagle\forecast.dss Update Catalog

	Filter	Part A	Part B	Part C	Part D	Part E	Part F
				FLOW	01NOV1993		
10			HOW-SPR	FLOW	01NOV1993	1HOUR	BALDEAGLE NOV9
11			MAR-BEE	FLOW	01NOV1993	1HOUR	BALDEAGLE NOV9
12			MARSH HW	FLOW	01NOV1993	1HOUR	BALDEAGLE NOV9
13			MARSH JCT	FLOW	01NOV1993	1HOUR	BALDEAGLE NOV9
14			MIL-SAY	FLOW	01NOV1993	1HOUR	BALDEAGLE NOV9
15			MILES HW	FLOW	01NOV1993	1HOUR	BALDEAGLE NOV9
16			MILES JCT	FLOW	01NOV1993	1HOUR	BALDEAGLE NOV9
17			SAYER	FLOW	01NOV1993	1HOUR	BALDEAGLE NOV9

Select DSS Pathname

Plot Selected Pathname OK Cancel

Figure 7.5 Editor for setting connections to HEC-DSS pathnames.

To establish the connection between an HEC-RAS cross section and a particular pathname in the DSS file, the user selects the row in the upper table that contains the river station that they want to connect data to. Next, they select the pathname that they want to connect to that river station from the lower table. Finally, they press the button labeled "**Select DSS Pathname**," and the pathname is added to the table at the top of the window.

To make it easier to find the desired pathnames, a set of pathname part filters were added to the top row of the lower table. These filters contain a list of all the DSS pathname parts contained within the currently opened DSS file. If the user selects a particular item within the list of one of the pathname parts,

then only the pathnames that contain that particular pathname part will be displayed. These filters can be used in combination to further reduce the list of pathnames displayed in the table. When a particular filter is left blank, that means that pathname part is not being filtered.

Another feature on the editor to assist in selecting the appropriate pathnames is the "Plot Selected Pathname" button. This button allows the user to get a plot or a table of the data contained within any record in the DSS file. The user simply selects a DSS pathname, and then presses the **Plot Selected Pathname** button, and a new window will appear with a graphic of the data contained within that record.

Once all of the pathname connections are set, the user presses the **OK** button to close the editor. The next step is to import the data. This is accomplished by selecting "**DSS Import**" from the **File** menu of the **Steady Flow Data** editor. When this option is selected, a window will appear as shown in Figure 7.6

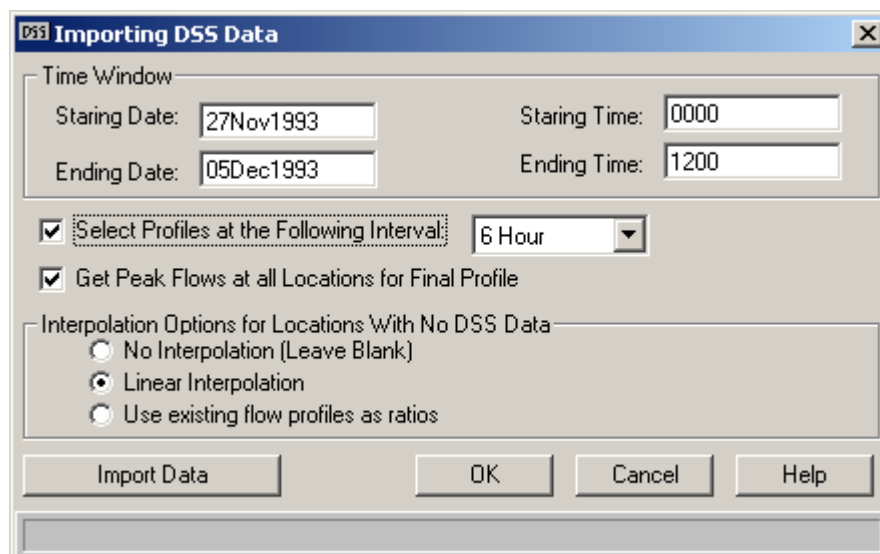


Figure 7.6 DSS Data Import Window

First the user sets a time window, which consists of a starting date and time and an ending date and time. When data are extracted from DSS, the program will only look at the data that is contained within the user specified time window.

Below the time window there are two options for selecting flow data to be extracted from the DSS file. The first option allows the user to pick off flow data at a specified time interval, starting with the beginning of the time window for the first profile. The second and subsequent profiles would be based on adding the user specified time interval to the start time of the time window. Flow data is extracted from the hydrographs at each of the locations being read from DSS. The second option listed on the window allows the user to get an overall peak flow for a profile computation. When this option

is selected, the peak flow will be extracted from each hydrograph, within the time window specified. These peak flows will be made into the final profile in the flow data editor.

The bottom portion of the window contains options for interpolating flow data at locations that do not have hydrographs in the DSS file. After the flow data are read in, it will be necessary to interpolate flow data at all of the locations listed in the flow data editor that do not have values in the DSS file. Three options are available: no interpolation, linear interpolation, or using the flow data from an existing profile to calculate ratios for interpolating between points that have data. Once all the options are set, the user presses the "Import Data" button, to have the data imported and fill out the flow data editor.

Performing Steady Flow Calculations

Once all of the geometry and steady flow data have been entered, the user can begin calculating the steady flow water surface profiles. To perform the simulations, go to the HEC-RAS main window and select **Steady Flow Analysis** from the **Run** menu. The Steady Flow Analysis window will appear as in Figure 7.7 (except yours may not have a Plan title and short ID).

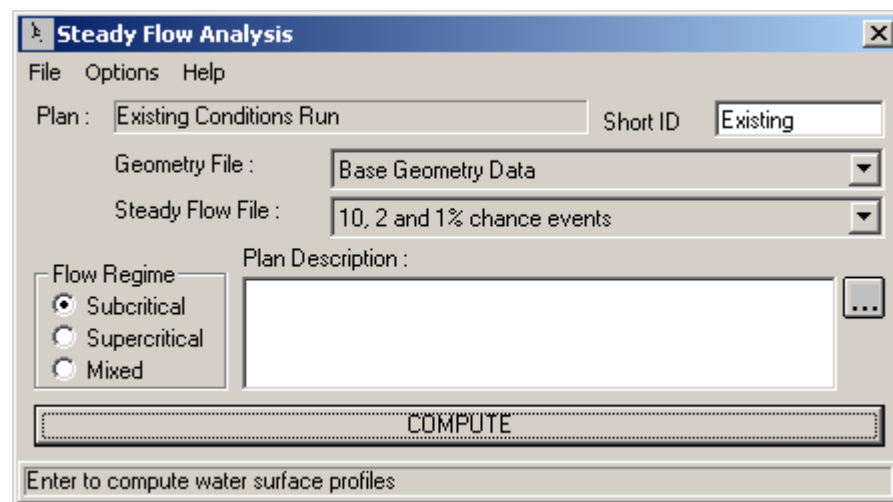


Figure 7.7 Steady Flow Analysis window

Defining A Plan

The first step in performing a simulation is to put together a Plan. The Plan defines which geometry and flow data are to be used, as well as provide a description and short identifier for the run. Also included in the plan information are the selected flow regime and the simulation options.

Before a Plan is defined, the user should select which geometry and flow data will be used in the plan. To select a geometry or flow file, press the down arrow button next to the desired data type. When this button is pressed, a list will appear displaying all of the available files of that type that are currently available for the project. Select the geometry and flow files that you want to use for the current plan.

To establish a Plan, select **New Plan** from the **File** menu on the steady flow analysis window. When **New Plan** is selected, a window will appear prompting you to enter a title for the plan. After you enter the title, press the **OK** button to close the window and accept the title. The user will also be prompted to enter a short identifier for the plan. The short identifier is limited to 12 characters. It is very important to enter a short identifier that is descriptive of the plan. When viewing multiple plan output from the graphics and tables, the Short ID will be used to identify each plan.

The last step is to select the desired flow regime for which the model will perform calculations. The user can select between subcritical, supercritical, or mixed flow regime calculations.

Saving The Plan Information

To save the Plan information to the hard disk, select **Save Plan** from the **File** menu of the simulation window. Whenever any option is changed or modified on the Steady Flow Analysis window, the user should Save the Plan.

Simulation Options

The following is a list of the available simulation options under the **Options** menu of the Steady Flow Analysis window:

Encroachments. This option allows the user to perform a floodway encroachment analysis. For a detailed description of how to use the floodway encroachment capabilities of HEC-RAS, see Chapter 9 of the User's Manual (this manual). For a description of how the encroachment calculations are performed for the various encroachment methods, see Chapter 9 of the Hydraulic Reference Manual.

Flow Distribution Locations. This option allows the user to specify locations in which they would like the program to calculate flow distribution output. The flow distribution option allows the user to subdivide the left overbank, main channel, and right overbank, for the purpose of computing additional hydraulic information.

As shown in Figure 7.8, the user can specify to compute flow distribution information for all the cross sections (this is done by using the Global option) or at specific locations in the model. The number of slices for the flow distribution computations must be defined for the left overbank, main channel, and the right overbank. The user can define up to 45 total slices. Each flow element (left overbank, main channel, and right overbank) must have at least one slice. The flow distribution output will be calculated for all profiles in the plan during the computations.

Set Locations for Flow Distribution

Set Global Subsection Distribution

Set Global SubSections LOB 10 Channel 10 ROB 10

Set Specific Location Subsection Distribution

River: Butte Cr.

Reach: Tributary

Starting Riv Sta: 0.2

Ending Riv Sta: 0.2

LOB 1 Channel 1 ROB 1

Number of SubSections (Max 45 total)

Set Selected Range

OK Cancel Help Clear All

Enter to accept changes

Figure 7.8 Window for Specifying the Locations of Flow Distribution

To set the flow distribution option for all the cross sections, simply select the number of slices for the left overbank, main channel, and right overbank from the **Set Global Subsections** portion of the window. To set flow distribution output at specific locations, use the **Set Specific Location Subsection Distribution** option.

During the normal profile computations, at each cross section where flow distribution is requested, the program will calculate the flow, area, wetted perimeter, percentage of conveyance, and average velocity for each of the user defined slices. For details on how the flow distribution output is actually calculated, see Chapter 4 of the HEC-RAS Hydraulic Reference Manual. For information on viewing the flow distribution output, see Chapter 9 of the User's Manual (this manual).

Conveyance Calculations. This option allows the user to tell the program how to calculate conveyance in the overbanks. Two options are available. The first option, **At breaks in n values only**, instructs the program to sum wetted perimeter and area between breaks in n values, and then to calculate conveyance at these locations. If n varies in the overbank the conveyance values are then summed to get the total overbank conveyance. The second option, **Between every coordinate point (HEC-2 style)**, calculates wetted perimeter, area, and conveyance between every coordinate point in the overbanks. The conveyance values are then summed to get the total left overbank and right overbank conveyance. These two methods can provide different answers for conveyance, and therefore different computed water surfaces. The **At breaks in n values only** method is the default.

Friction Slope Methods. This option allows the user to select one of four available friction slope equations, or to allow the program to select the method based on the flow regime and profile type. The four equations are:

- Average Conveyance (Default)
- Average Friction Slope
- Geometric Mean Friction Slope
- Harmonic Mean Friction Slope

Set Calculation Tolerances. This option allows the user to override the default settings for the calculation tolerances. These tolerances are used in the solution of the energy equation. **Warning !!!** - Increasing the default calculation tolerances could result in computational errors in the water surface profile. The tolerances are as follows:

Water surface calculation tolerance: This tolerance is used to compare against the difference between the computed and assumed water surface elevations. When the difference is less than the tolerance, the program assumes that it has a valid numerical solution.

Critical depth calculation tolerance: This tolerance is used during the critical depth solution algorithm.

Maximum number of iterations: This variable defines the maximum number of iterations that the program will make when attempting to balance a water surface.

Maximum difference tolerance: This tolerance is used during the balance of the energy equation. As the program attempts to balance the energy equation, the solution with the minimum error (assumed minus computed water surface) is saved. If the program goes to the maximum number of iterations without meeting the specified calculation tolerance, the minimum error solution is checked against the maximum difference tolerance. If the solution at minimum error is less than this value, then the program uses the minimum

error solution as the answer, issues a warning statement, and then proceeds with the calculations. If the solution at minimum error is greater than the maximum difference tolerance, then the program issues a warning and defaults the solution to critical depth. The computations then proceed from there.

Flow Tolerance Factor: This factor is only used in the bridge and culvert routines. The factor is used when the program is attempting to balance between weir flow and flow through the structure. The factor is multiplied by the total flow. The resultant is then used as a flow tolerance for the balance of weir flow and flow through the structure.

Maximum Iteration in Split Flow: This variable defines the maximum number of iterations that the program will use during the split flow optimization calculations.

Flow Tolerance Factor in Weir Split Flow: This tolerance is used when running a split flow optimization with a lateral weir/gated spillway. The split flow optimization continues to run until the guess of the lateral flow and the computed value are within a percentage of the total flow. The default value for this is 2 percent (.02).

Maximum Difference in Junction Split Flow: This tolerance is used during a split flow optimization at a stream junction. The program continues to attempt to balance flow splitting from one reach into two until the energy gradelines of the receiving streams are within the specified tolerance.

Each of these variables has an allowable range and a default value. The user is not allowed to enter a value outside of the allowable range.

Critical Depth Output Option. This option allows the user to instruct the computational program to calculate critical depth at all locations.

Critical Depth Computation Method. This option allows the user to select between two methods for calculating critical depth. The default method is the **Parabolic Method**. This method utilizes a parabolic searching technique to find the minimum specific energy. This method is very fast, but it is only capable of finding a single minimum on the energy curve. A second method, **Multiple Critical Depth Search**, is capable of finding up to three minimums on the energy curve. If more than one minimum is found the program selects the answer with the lowest energy. Very often the program will find minimum energies at levee breaks and breaks due to ineffective flow settings. When this occurs, the program will not select these answers as valid critical depth solutions, unless there is no other answer available. The Multiple Critical Depth Search routine takes a lot of computation time. Since critical depth is calculated often, using this method will slow down the computations. This method should only be used when you feel the program is finding an incorrect answer for critical depth.

Split Flow Optimizations. This option allows the user to have the program optimize the split of flow at lateral weirs/spillways, lateral rating curves, and stream junctions. When this option is selected, a window will appear as shown in Figure 7.9. As shown in Figure 7.9, there are two tabs to choose from. One tab is for **Lateral Weirs/Rating Curves**, and the other is for **Junctions** (stream junctions).

When the **Lateral Weir/Rating Curve** tab is selected, a table with all of the lateral weirs/spillways and rating curves defined in the model will be displayed. To have the program optimize the split of flow between the main stream and a lateral weir/spillway (or rating curve), the user simply puts a “y” under the column labeled “Optimize (y/n).” If you do not want a particular lateral weir/spillway to be optimized, the user would enter “n”. For the first iteration of the flow split optimization, the program assumes that zero flow is going out of the lateral weir. Once a profile is computed, the program will then compute flow over the weir/spillway. The program then iteratively reduces the flow in the main channel, until a balance is reached between the main river and the lateral weir/spillway. The user has the option to enter an initial estimate of the flow going out the lateral weir/spillway. This can speed up the computations, and may allow the program to get to a solution that may not have otherwise been possible. This option is available by selecting “**Initial Split Flow Values**” from the “**Options**” menu of the Steady Flow Data editor.

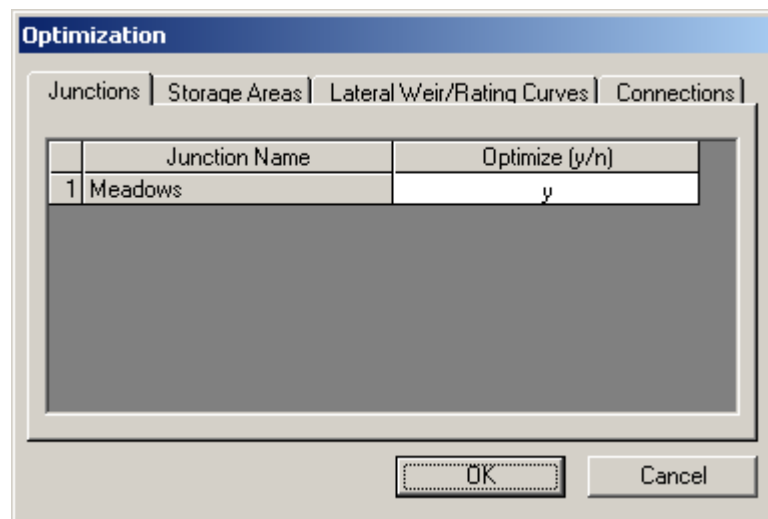


Figure 7.9 Split Flow Optimization Window

When the junction tab is selected, the table will show all of the junctions in the model that have flow splits. To have the program optimize the split of flow at a junction, enter a “y” in the optimize column, otherwise enter “n”. Flow optimizations at junctions are performed by computing the water surface profiles for all of the reaches, then comparing the computed energy grade lines for the cross sections just downstream of the junction. If the energy in all the reaches below a junction is not within a specified tolerance (0.02 feet), then the flow going to each reach is redistributed and the profiles

are recalculated. This methodology continues until a balance is reached.

Check Data Before Execution. This option provides for comprehensive data input checking. When this option is turned on, data input checking will be performed when the user presses the compute button. If all of the data are complete, then the program allows the steady flow computations to proceed. If the data are not complete, or some other problem is detected, the program will not perform the steady flow analysis, and a list of all the problems in the data will be displayed on the screen. If this option is turned off, data checking is not performed before the steady flow execution. The default is that the data checking is turned on.

Set Log File Output Level. This option allows the user to set the level of the Log file. The Log file is a file that is created by the computational program. This file contains information tracing the program process. Log levels can range between 0 and 10, with 0 resulting in no Log output and 10 resulting in

the maximum Log output. In general, the Log file output level should not be set unless the user gets an error during the computations. If an error occurs in the computations, set the log file level to an appropriate value. Re-run the computations and then review the log output, try to determine why the program got an error.

When the user selects **Set Log File Output Level**, a window will appear as shown in Figure 7.10. The user can set a "Global Log Level," which will be used for all cross sections and every profile. The user can also set log levels at specific locations for specific profiles. In general, it is better to only set the log level at the locations where problems are occurring in the computations. To set the specific location log level, first select the desired reach and river station. Next select the log level and the profile number (the log level can be turned on for all profiles). Once you have everything set, press the **Set** button and the log level will show up in the window below. Log levels can be set at several locations individually. Once all of the Log Levels are set, press the **OK** button to close the window.

Warning !!! - Setting the log output level to 4 or 5 can result in very large log file output. Log level values of 6 or larger can result in extremely large log files.

View Log File. This option allows the user to view the contents of the log file. The interface uses the Windows Write program to accomplish this. It is up to the user to set an appropriate font in the Write program. If the user sets a font that uses proportional spacing, the information in the log file will not line up correctly. Some fonts that work well are: Line Printer; Courier (8 pt.); and Helvetica (8 pt.). Consult your Windows user's manual for information on how to use the Write program.

Output Log Level

Set Global Log Level

Global Log Level: 0

Set Specific Log Level Locations

River: Spruce Creek Profile: 1

Reach: Upper River Log Level for Selected Range

Starting Riv Sta: 1278. Log Level: 10

Ending Riv Sta: 1188. Set Selected Range

Spruce Creek Reach=Upper River RS=1278. profile= 1 LL=10

Spruce Creek Reach=Upper River RS=1188. profile= 1 LL=10

OK Cancel Help Clear All

Set specific log level for selected location

Figure 7.10 Log File Output Level Window

Starting the Computations

Once all of the data have been entered, and a Plan has been defined, the steady flow computations can be performed by pressing the **Compute** button at the bottom of the steady flow simulation window. Once the compute button is pressed, a separate window will appear showing you the progress of the computations. The information that appears in the window is only there as an indicator of the programs progress during the computations. This window is not intended to be used for viewing any output. When the computations have been completed, the user can close the computations window by clicking the close button at the bottom of the window. If the computations ended with a message stating **"SNET FINISHED NORMALLY,"** the user can then begin to review the output.