

Deltares



Deltares

Delft3D FM 1D

Webinar

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23-04-2021

Who am I?!

I really like rivers!



- Civil engineer UPC (Barcelona)
- PhD TU Delft

Deltares: morphodynamics, 3D flow, salinity intrusion...

RiverLab

Community of users and resources: <https://oss.deltares.nl/web/riverlab-models>

- Forum
- Webinars
- Models
- Processing tools



Today

You will find answers to the questions:

1. Why 1D modelling?
2. Which software can I use?
3. How do I create a simple hydrodynamic model?
4. How do I extend it for modelling morphodynamics?



Learn by **DOING**.



**Difficult to read your emotions remotely.
Dare to participate!**

1D modelling



Physical processes - flow

1D, 2D, or 3D, in all cases we deal with free-surface shallow flows.



Physical processes - flow

1D, 2D, or 3D, in all cases we deal with free-surface shallow flows.

Shallow water approximation:

- Horizontal length scale \gg Vertical length scale
- Vertical flow accelerations are small (but not zero!)
- Hydrostatic pressure

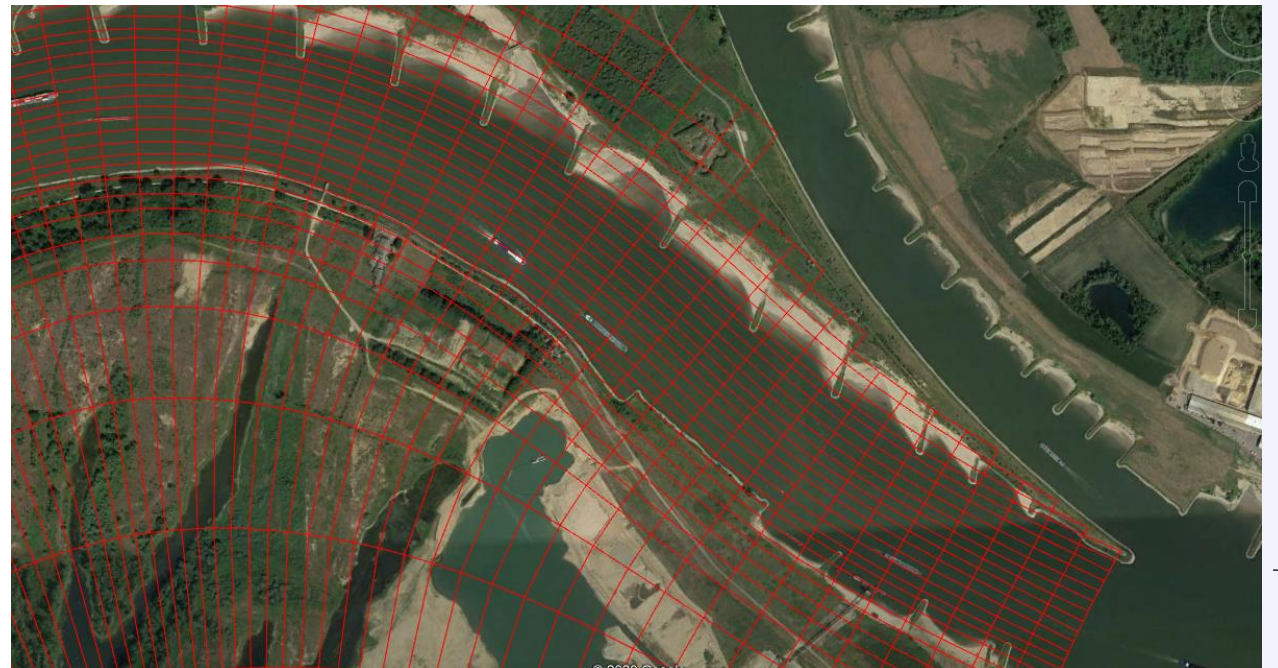
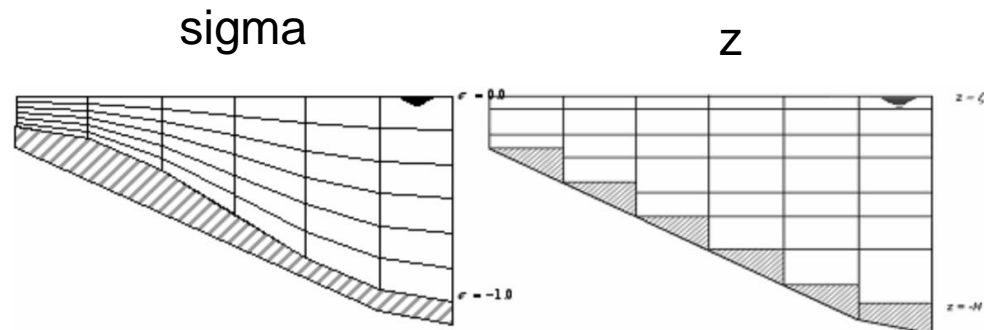
This is not the case for flow over:

- Steep bed topography gradients,
- Structures (e.g., bridge piles),
- ...



Physical processes - flow

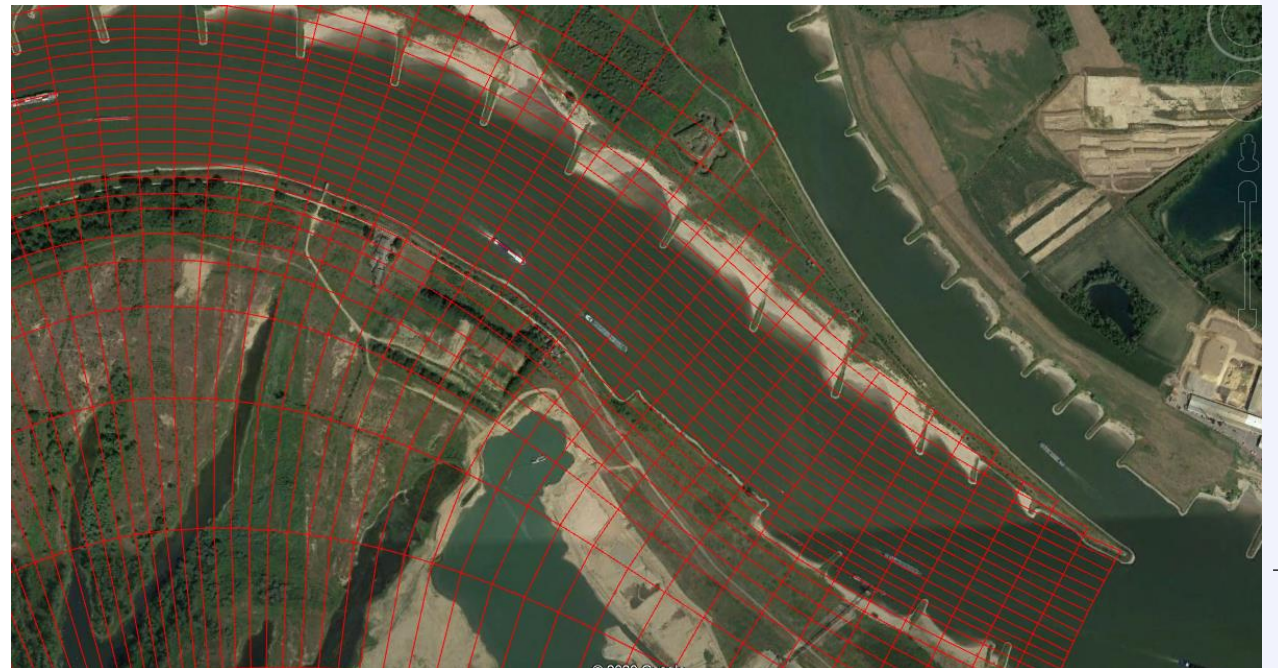
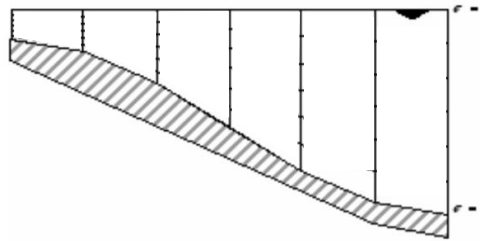
3D: Turbulence is filtered. Vertical velocities are computed using the continuity equation once the horizontal velocities are obtained. I.e., quasi-3D flow.



Physical processes - flow

3D: Turbulence is filtered. Vertical velocities are computed using the continuity equation once the horizontal velocities are obtained. I.e., quasi-3D flow.

2D: Depth-averaging of the 3D equations yield extra terms in the equations. Three-dimensional processes (e.g., secondary flow) are not resolved and need to be parametrized.



Physical processes - flow

3D: Turbulence is filtered. Vertical velocities are computed using the continuity equation once the horizontal velocities are obtained. I.e., quasi-3D flow.

2D: Depth-averaging of the 3D equations yield extra terms in the equations. Three-dimensional processes (e.g., secondary flow) are not resolved and need to be parametrized.

1D: Cross-sectional average of 2D equations (i.e., De Saint-Venant (1871) equations).

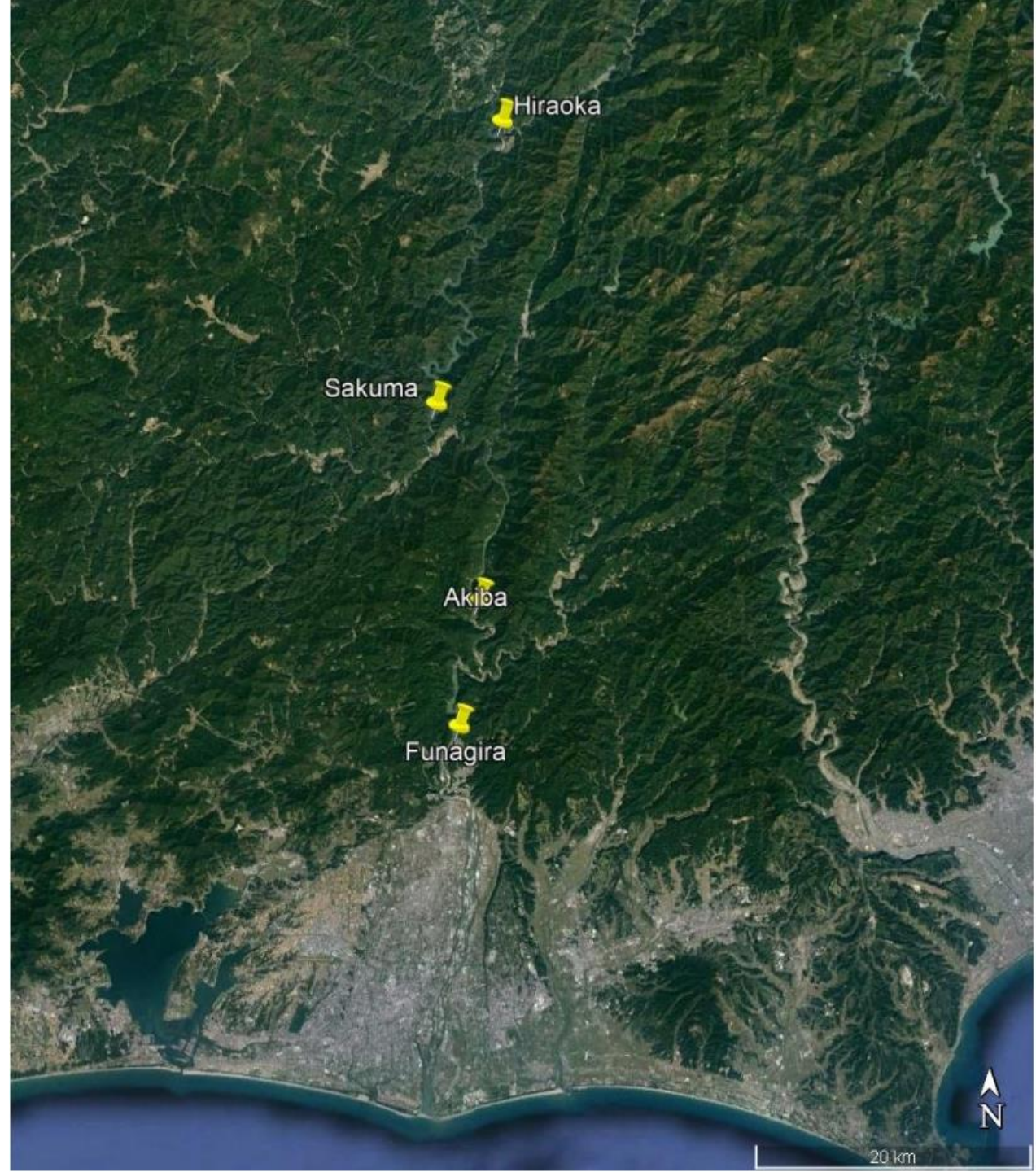
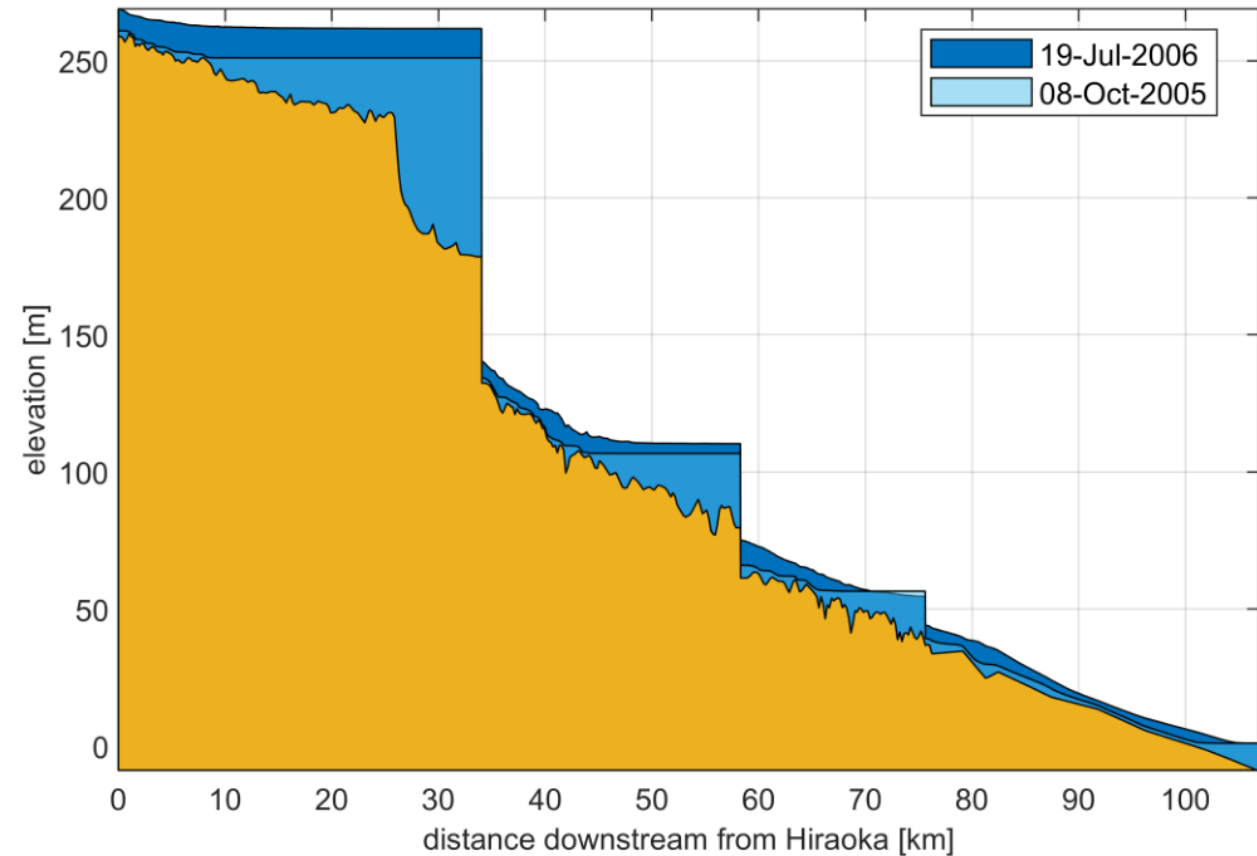


1D modelling

- Length scale of interest in 3D > 2D > 1D.
- 1D model allows for less and larger cells.
- If our questions concerns large length scales and a cross-sectional average is representative: choose 1D.

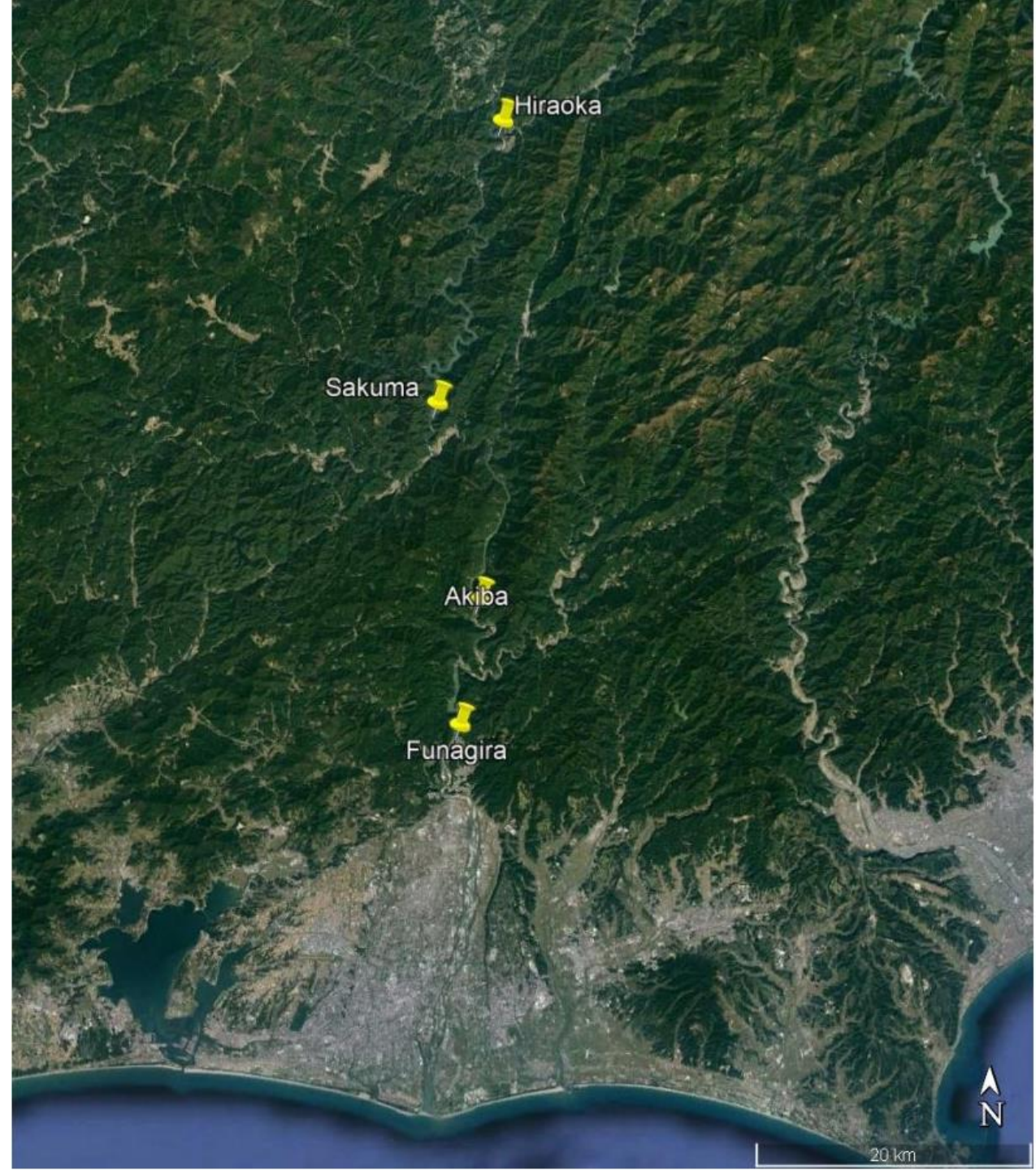
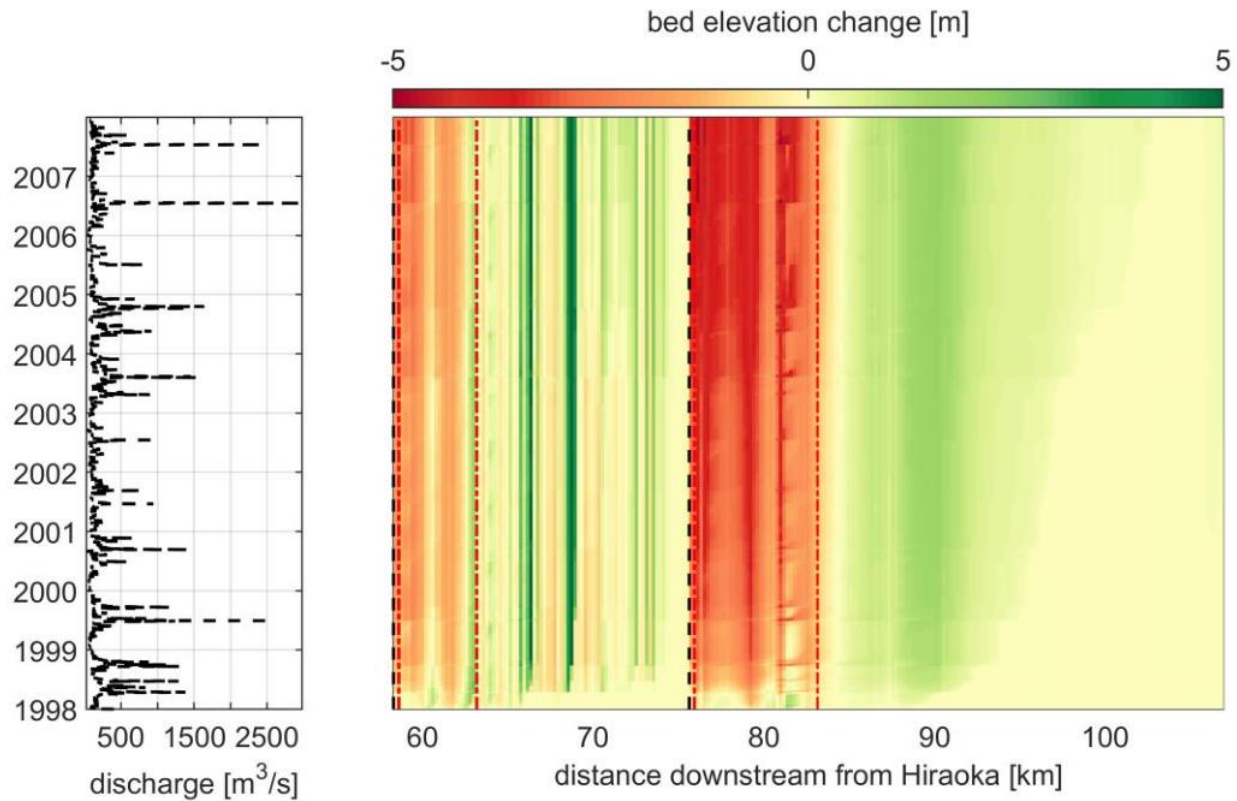
Example 1D modelling

- Large scale impact of nourishment strategy.



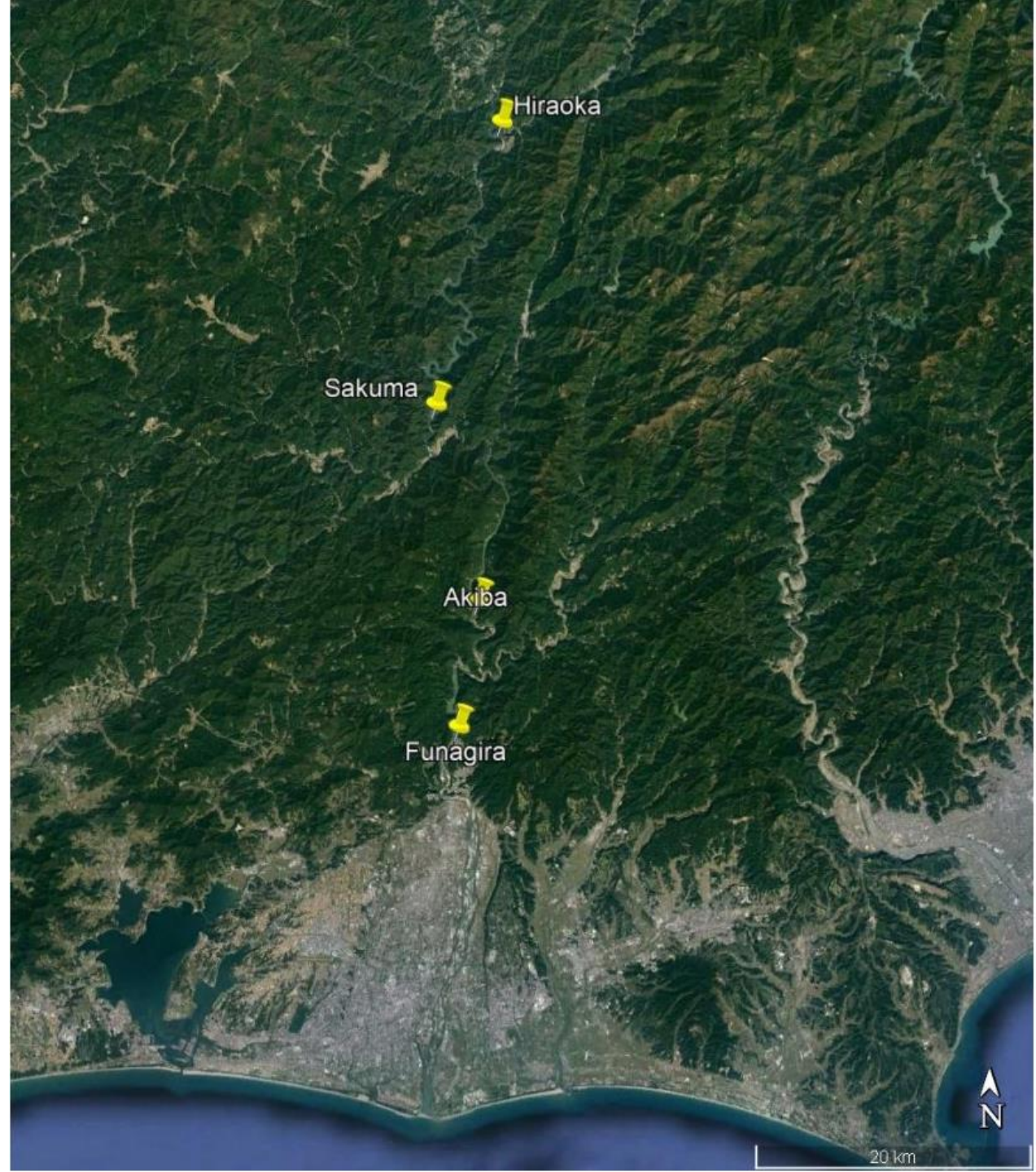
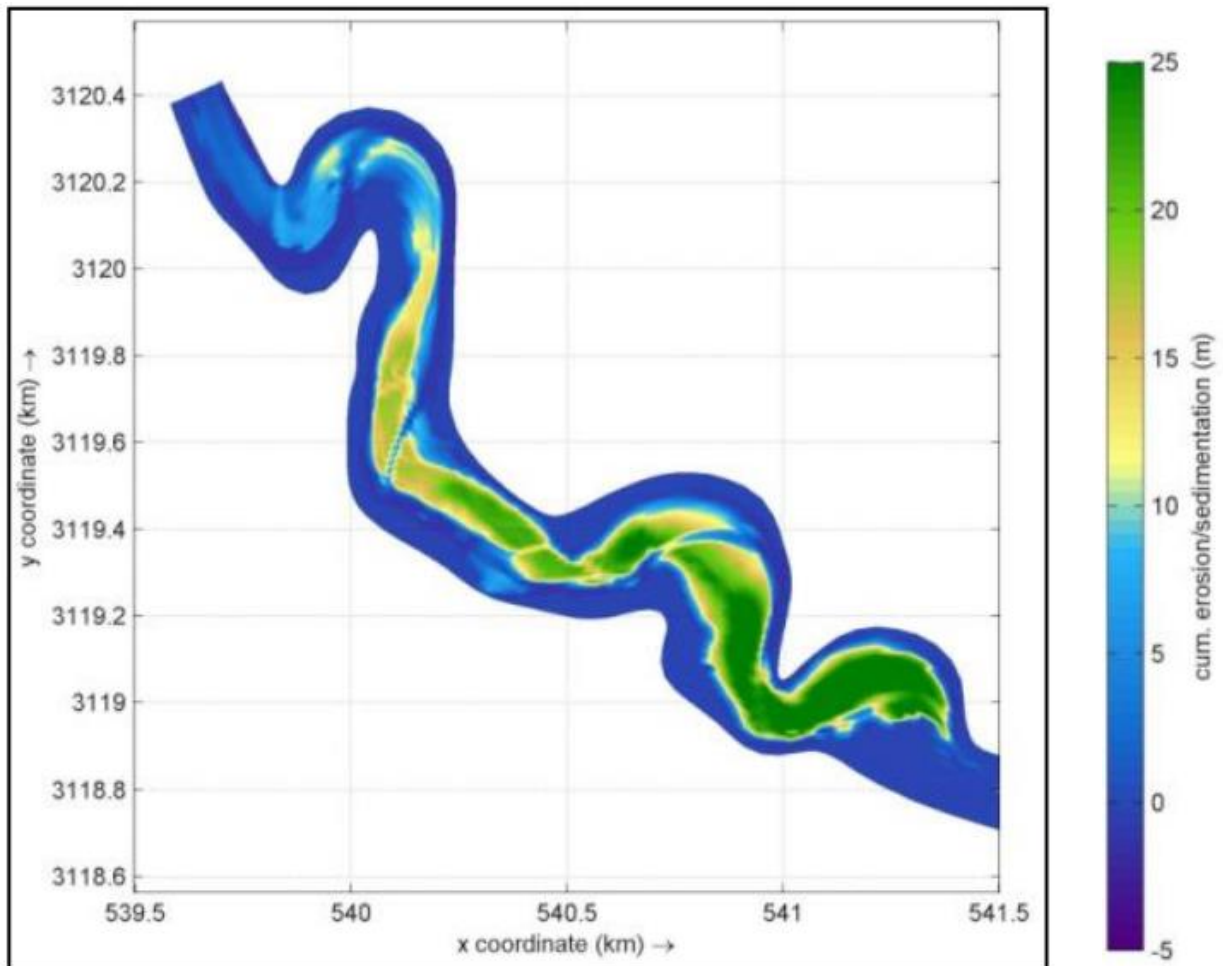
Example 1D modelling

- Large scale impact of nourishment strategy.



Example 2D modelling

- Small scale impact of nourishment strategy.

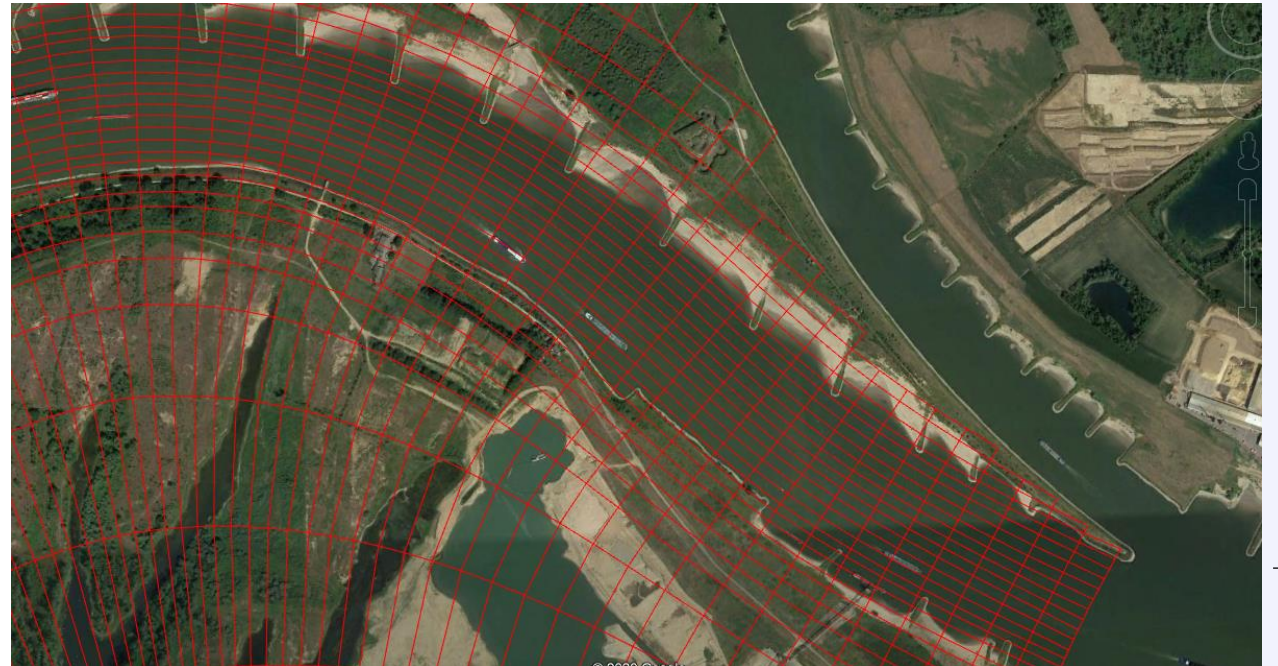


Software



Software available

- 1) Delft3D-Flow (Delft3D-4, Delft3D, Delft3D curvilinear)
 - Being developed for decades.
 - Morphodynamics 'online' since beginning 2000.
 - 2DH, 2DV, 3D hydrostatic (sigma-layers, z-layers, non-hydrostatic correction).
 - Curvilinear grid.
 - ADI scheme.



Software available

- 1) Delft3D-Flow (Delft3D-4, Delft3D, Delft3D curvilinear, ...)
- 2) Delft3D Flexible Mesh (D-Flow-FM, D-Hydro, Flexible Mesh, ...)
 - Being developed for the last 10 years. Most features are beta.
 - 1D, 2DH, 2DV, 3D hydrostatic (sigma-layers, z-layers, sigma-z-layers).
 - Flexible mesh.
 - Explicit scheme.



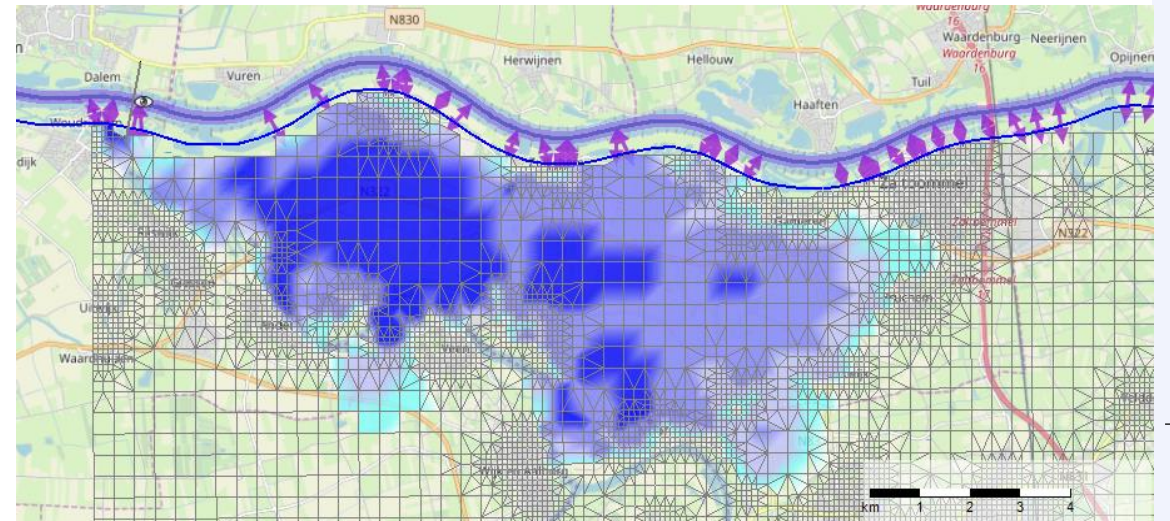
Software available

- 1) Delft3D-Flow (Delft3D-4, Delft3D, Delft3D curvilinear, ...)
- 2) Delft3D Flexible Mesh (D-Flow-FM, D-Hydro, Flexible Mesh, ...)
- 3) Coupling modules.
 - Real Time Control
 - Water quality
 - ...



Software available

- 1) Delft3D-Flow (Delft3D-4, Delft3D, Delft3D curvilinear, ...)
- 2) Delft3D Flexible Mesh (D-Flow-FM, D-Hydro, Flexible Mesh, ...)
- 3) Coupling modules.
- 4) SOBEK-2, SOBEK-3
 - 1D-2D.
 - Hydrodynamics only (hidden functionality for morphodynamics).
 - Explicit scheme.



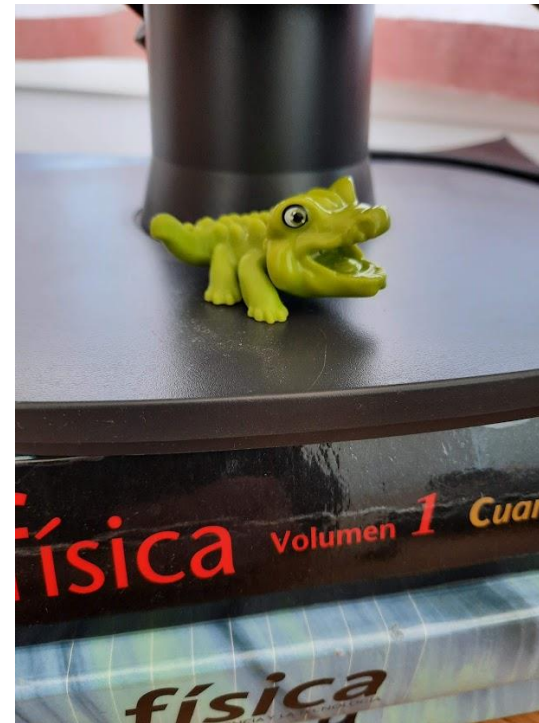
Software available

- 1) Delft3D-Flow (Delft3D-4, Delft3D, Delft3D curvilinear, ...)
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- 3) Coupling modules.
- 4) SOBEK-2, SOBEK-3
- 5) SOBEK-RE
 - 1D.
 - 90's.
 - Unconditionally stable scheme.
 - Currently being phased out.
 - Morphodynamics.



Software available

- 1) Delft3D-Flow (Delft3D-4, Delft3D, Delft3D curvilinear, ...)
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Software available

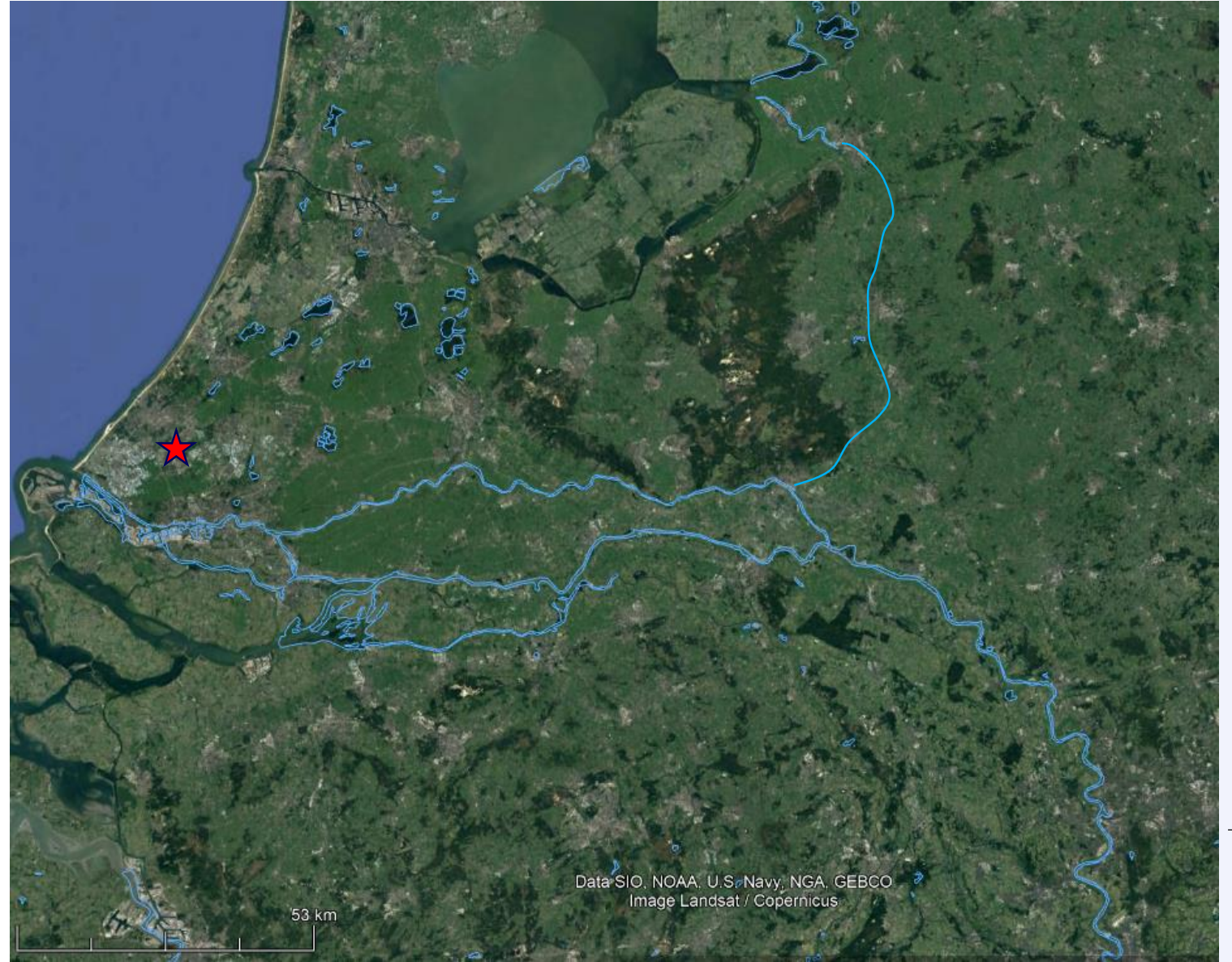
Delft3D FM 1D: Awesome but beta.



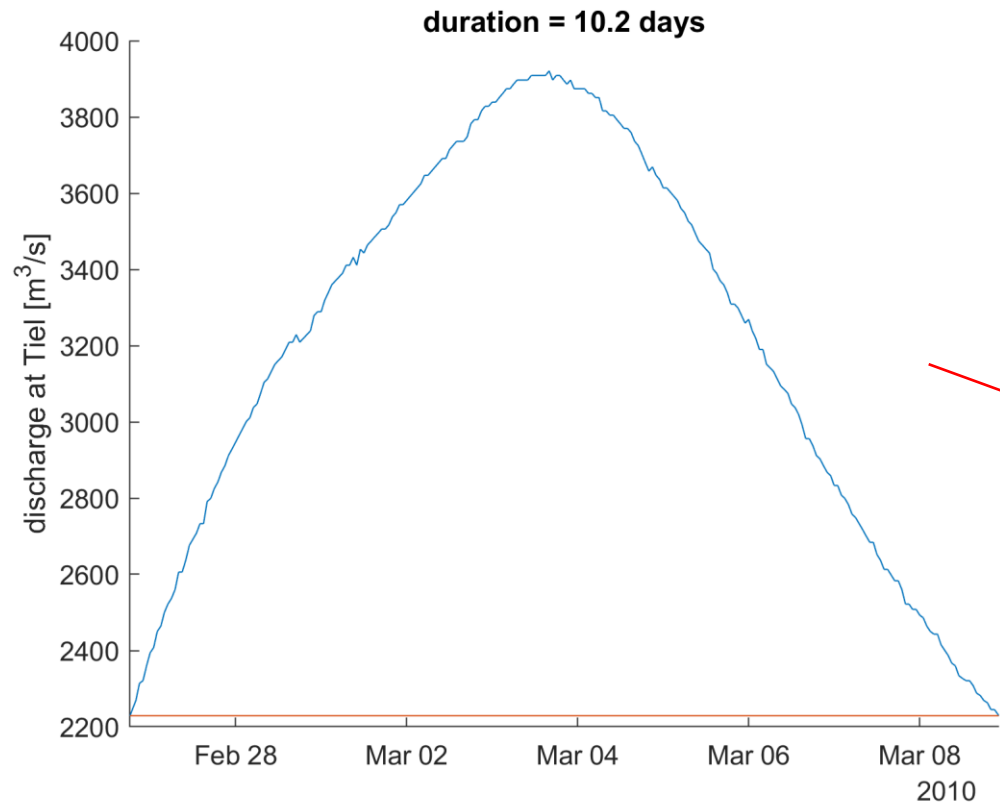


Idealized hydrodynamic simulation

Inspiration



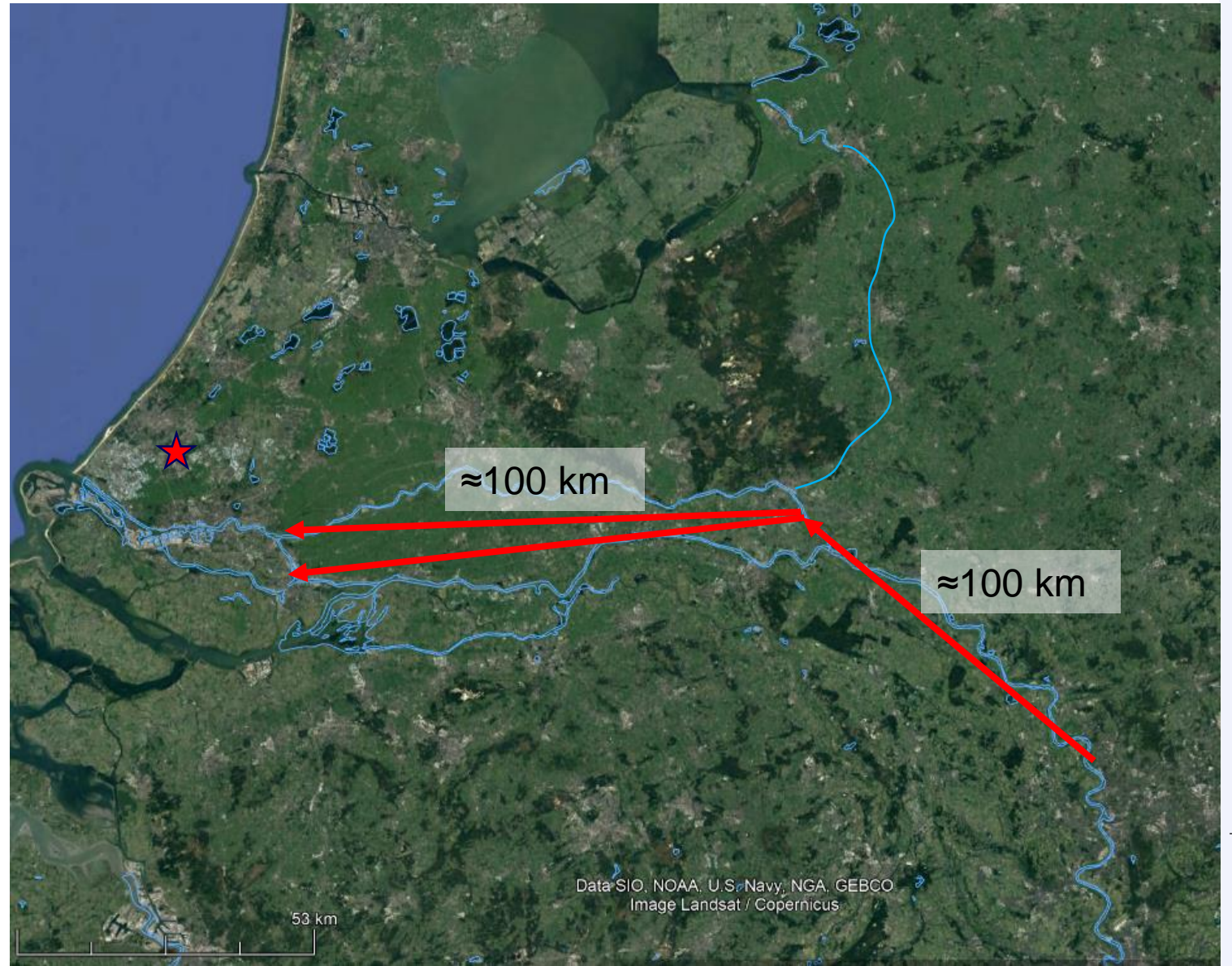
Inspiration



Inspiration

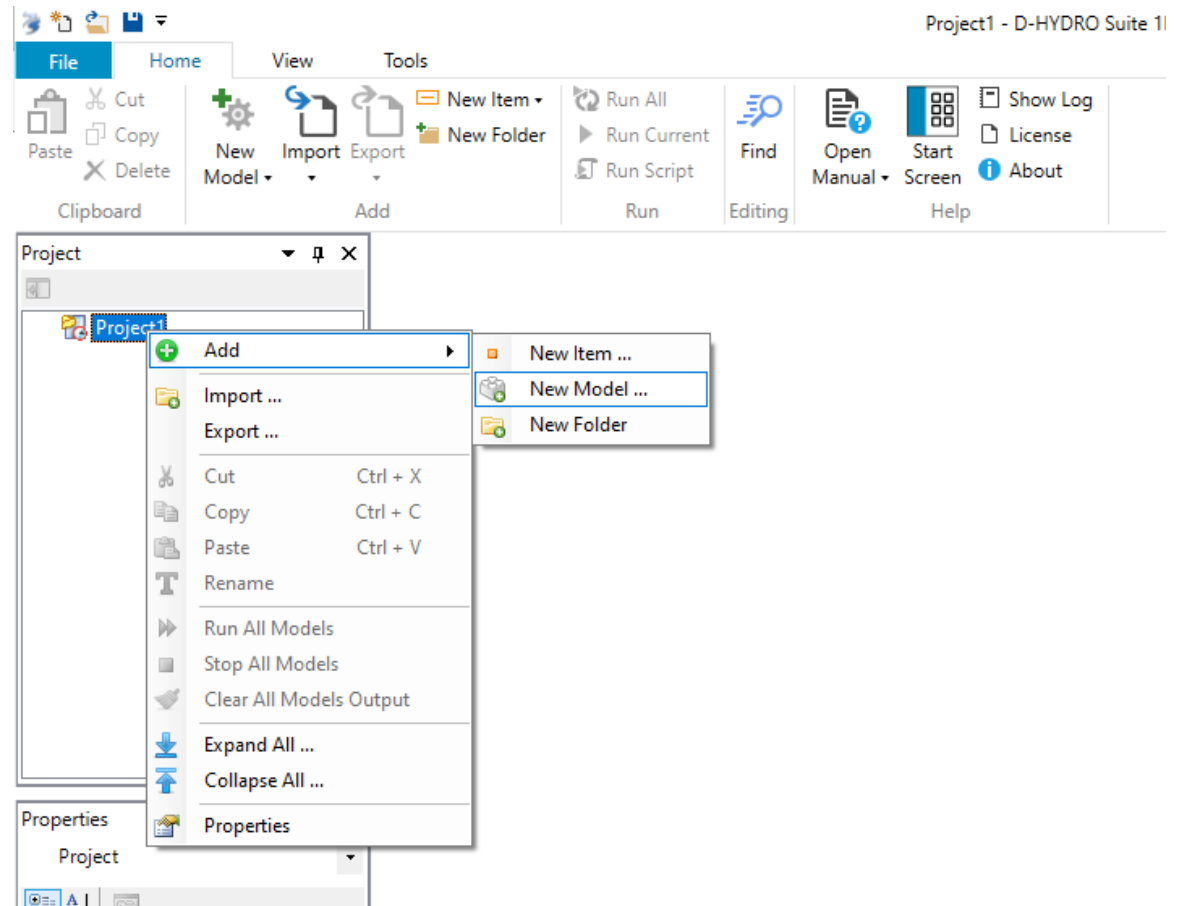
- Rectangular cross-section
- Constant friction
- ...

Whatever resemblance to reality is pure chance 😊!



Create FM model

1. "c:\Program Files (x86)\Deltares\D-HYDRO Suite 1D2D (Beta) (0.9.9.52575)\bin\DeltaShell.Gui.x86.exe"
2. Empty project
3. Add -> New Model -> Flow Flexible Mesh Model



Create network

The screenshot displays the Deltares software interface for creating a network. A red arrow points to the 'Network' toolbar, which includes icons for creating and editing network elements. The main workspace shows a network diagram with three blue lines meeting at a central green node. The left sidebar shows a project tree with 'network' selected. The bottom-left properties panel shows 'X coordinate -86602' and 'Y coordinate -50000' highlighted in red.

Project Tree:

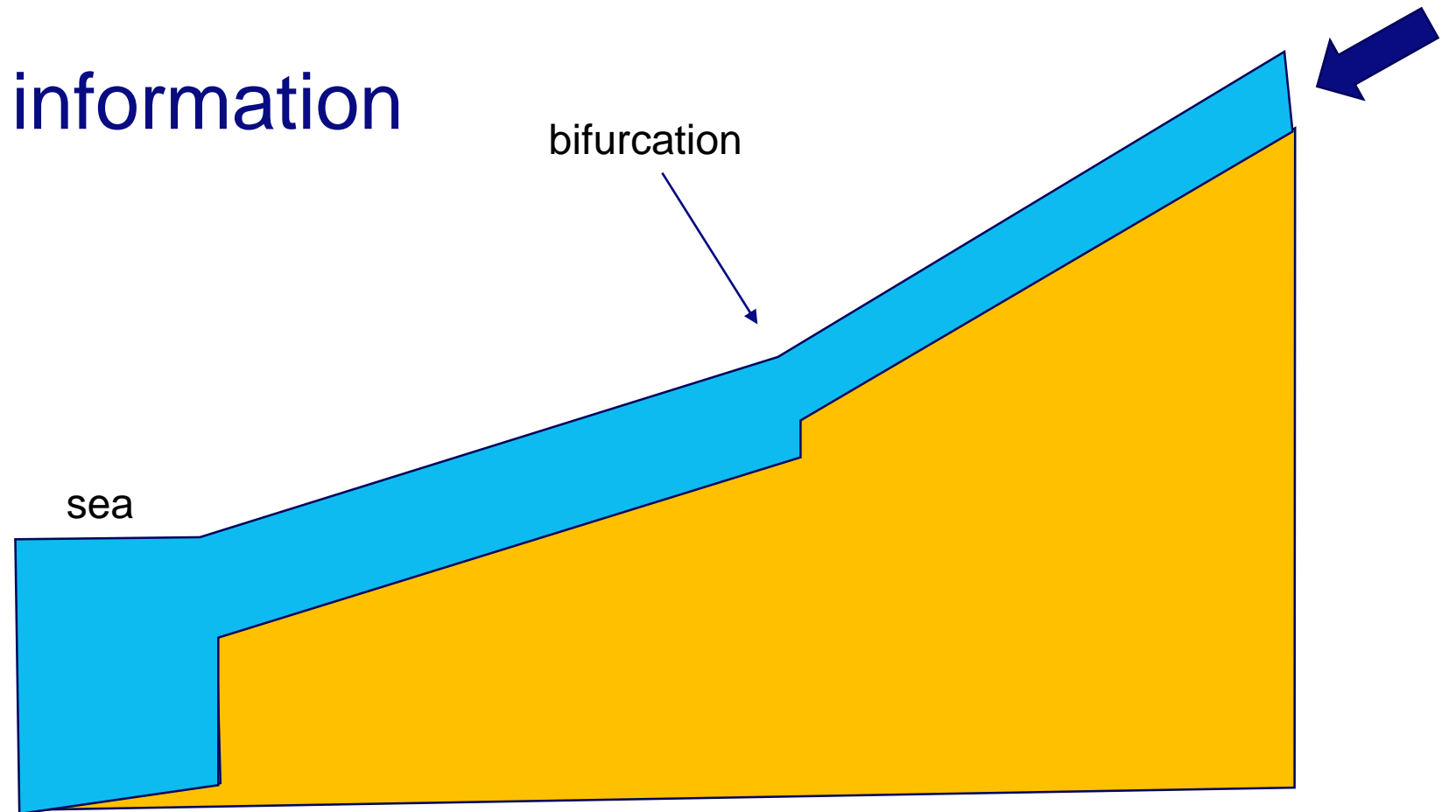
- r001
 - FlowFM
 - General
 - 1D
 - network
 - Computational 1D G
 - 1D Roughness
 - 1D Initial Conditions
 - 1D Boundary Condit
 - Lateral Sources
 - 2D
 - 1D2D Links
 - Output

Properties Panel:

General	
Name	ds_waal
Long name	
X coordinate	-86602
Y coordinate	-50000
Attributes	(0 attributes)

Cross-sectional information

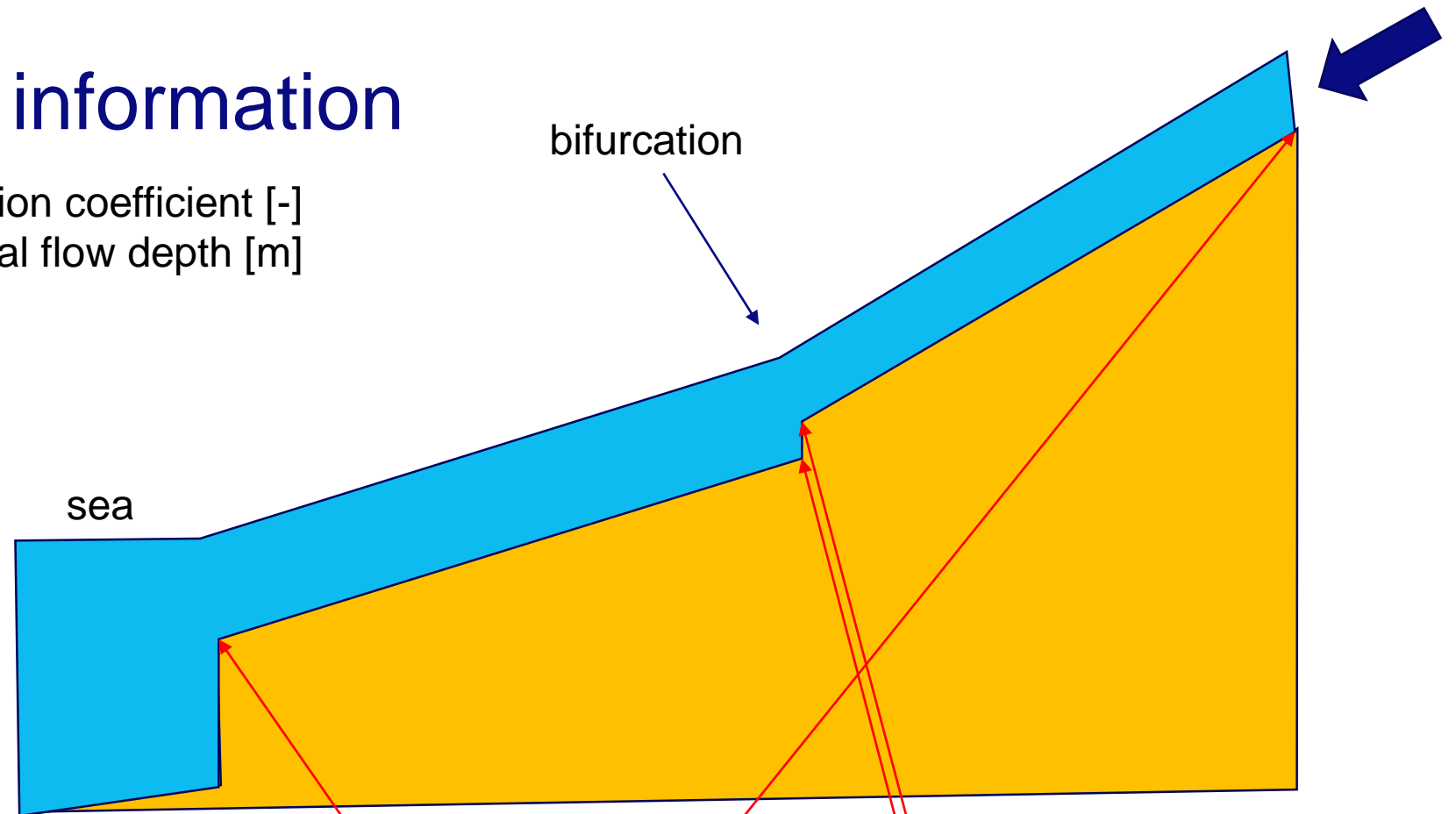
Script available



- ```
%[us,ds_1,ds_2]
```
- $C=31$ ; %chezy [ $m^{(1/2)}/s$ ]
  - $g=9.81$ ; %gravity [ $m/s^2$ ]
  - $Q=2000 \cdot [1, 2/3, 1/3]$ ; %discharge of each branch [ $m^3/s$ ]
  - $B=[300, 200, 100]$ ; %width of each branch [m]
  - $s=[1e-4, 5e-5, 6e-5]$ ; %slope of each branch [-]
  - $L=100000 \cdot [1, 1, 1]$ ; %length of each branch [m]
  - $detab\_b\_1=0.5$ ; %bed level step from branch ds\_1 to branch us

# Cross-sectional information

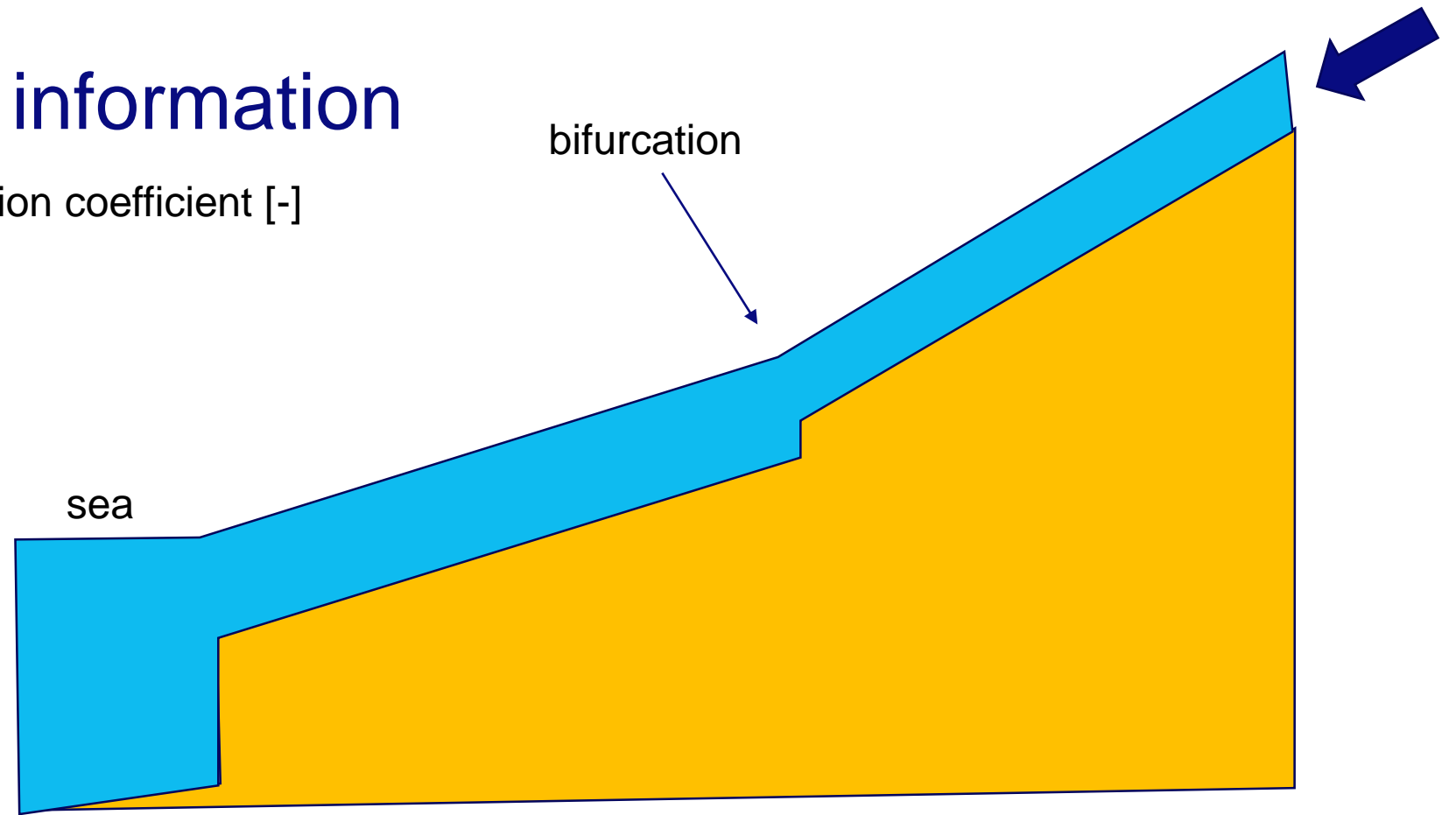
- $C_f = g/C^2$ ; %non-dimensional friction coefficient [-]
- $h = (C_f \cdot (Q/B) / g \cdot s)^{1/3}$ ; %normal flow depth [m]



- $etab\_0 = -\text{round}(h(2:3) \cdot 10) / 10$ ; %bed level at mouth [m]
- $etab\_b\_ds = etab\_0 + L(2:3) \cdot s(2:3)$ ; %bed level at downstream part of bifurcation [m]
- $etab\_b\_us = etab\_b\_ds(1) + detab\_b\_1$ ; %bed level at upstream part of bifurcation [m]
- $etab\_us = etab\_b\_us + L(1) \cdot s(1)$ ; %bed level at upstream end [m]

# Cross-sectional information

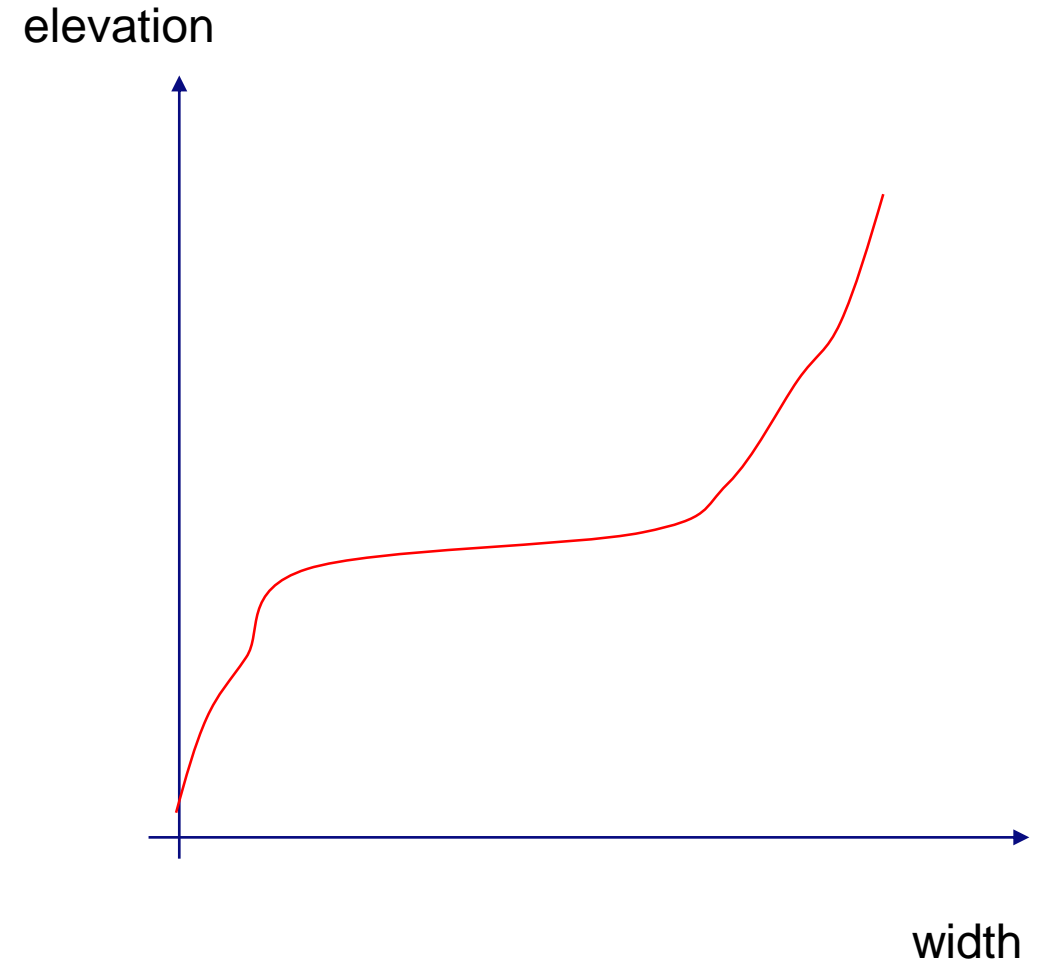
- $C_f = g/C^2$ ; %non-dimensional friction coefficient [-]
- $h = [4.11, 5.18, 4.87]$  m



- $etab\_0 = [-5.20, -4.90]$  m
- $etab\_b\_ds = [-0.2, 1.1]$  m
- $etab\_b\_us = 0.3$  m
- $etab\_us = 10.3$  m



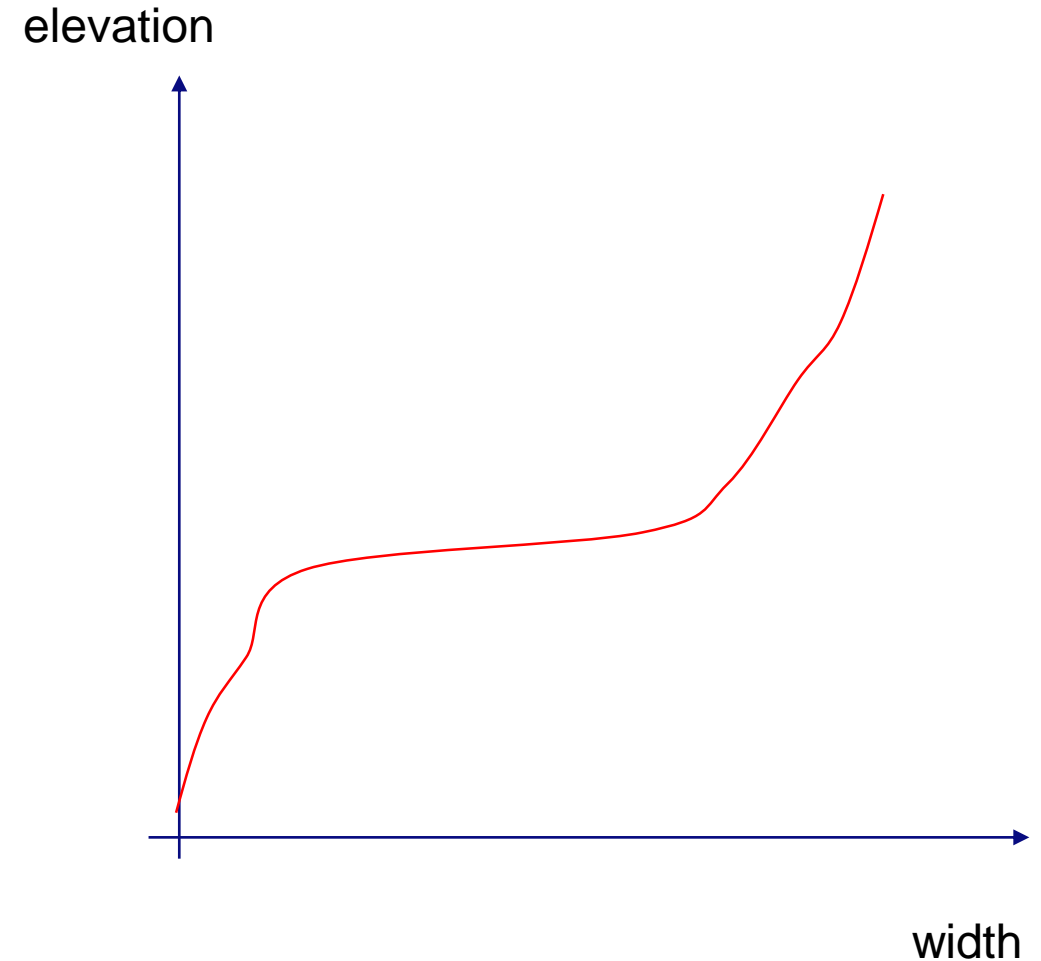
# Cross-sectional information



# Cross-sectional information



Add one at beginning and end of each branch.  
Right click -> Edit -> Cross-section



# Cross-sectional information

**Project**

- r001
  - FlowFM
    - General
    - 1D
      - network
      - Computational 1D Grid
      - 1D Roughness
        - Channels
        - Sewer
        - Lanes
      - 1D Initial Conditions
      - Channels - Water level
      - 1D Boundary Conditions
      - Lateral Sources
    - 2D
      - 1D2D Links

FlowFM CrossSection\_1D\_1

use local definition Share this definition  
 use shared definition level shift 0.000

ZW Table

| Z    | Width | Storage width |
|------|-------|---------------|
| ▶ 20 | 300   | 0             |
| 10.3 | 300   | 0             |
| *    |       |               |

Profile 'CrossSection\_1D\_1'

Z (m) vs Offset (m)

Flow profile   
  Total profile   
  Storage Area (0 m<sup>2</sup>)

Use summerdike

Crest level   m  
 Flow area behind summerdike   m   
 Total area behind summerdike   m  
 Floodplain base level   m

Section Widths

|             |                                      |   |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Main        | <input type="text" value="300.000"/> | m |
| FloodPlain1 | <input type="text" value="0.000"/>   | m |
| FloodPlain2 | <input type="text" value="0.000"/>   | m |

**Region**

- network
  - Routes
  - Shared Cross Section Definitions
  - Sections (roughness)
    - rhine
      - CrossSection\_1D\_1: 0.00
      - CrossSection\_1D\_2: 98914.16
    - lek
    - waal

**Properties**

Cross section

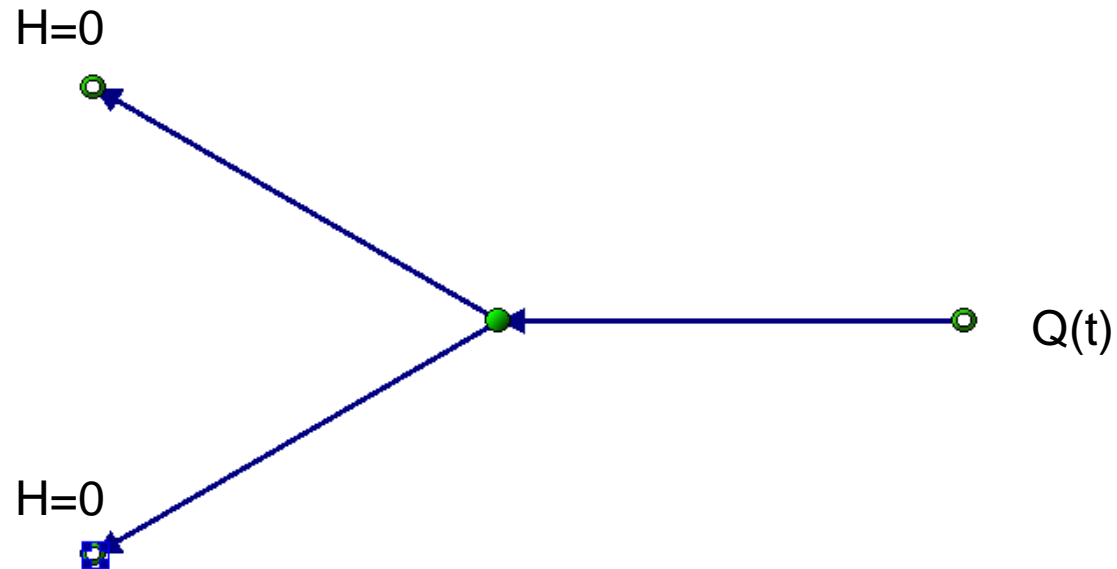
Z ↓

**General**  
 Name: CrossSection\_1D\_1  
 Long name:  
 Attributes: (0 attributes)

**Administration**  
 Branch: rhine

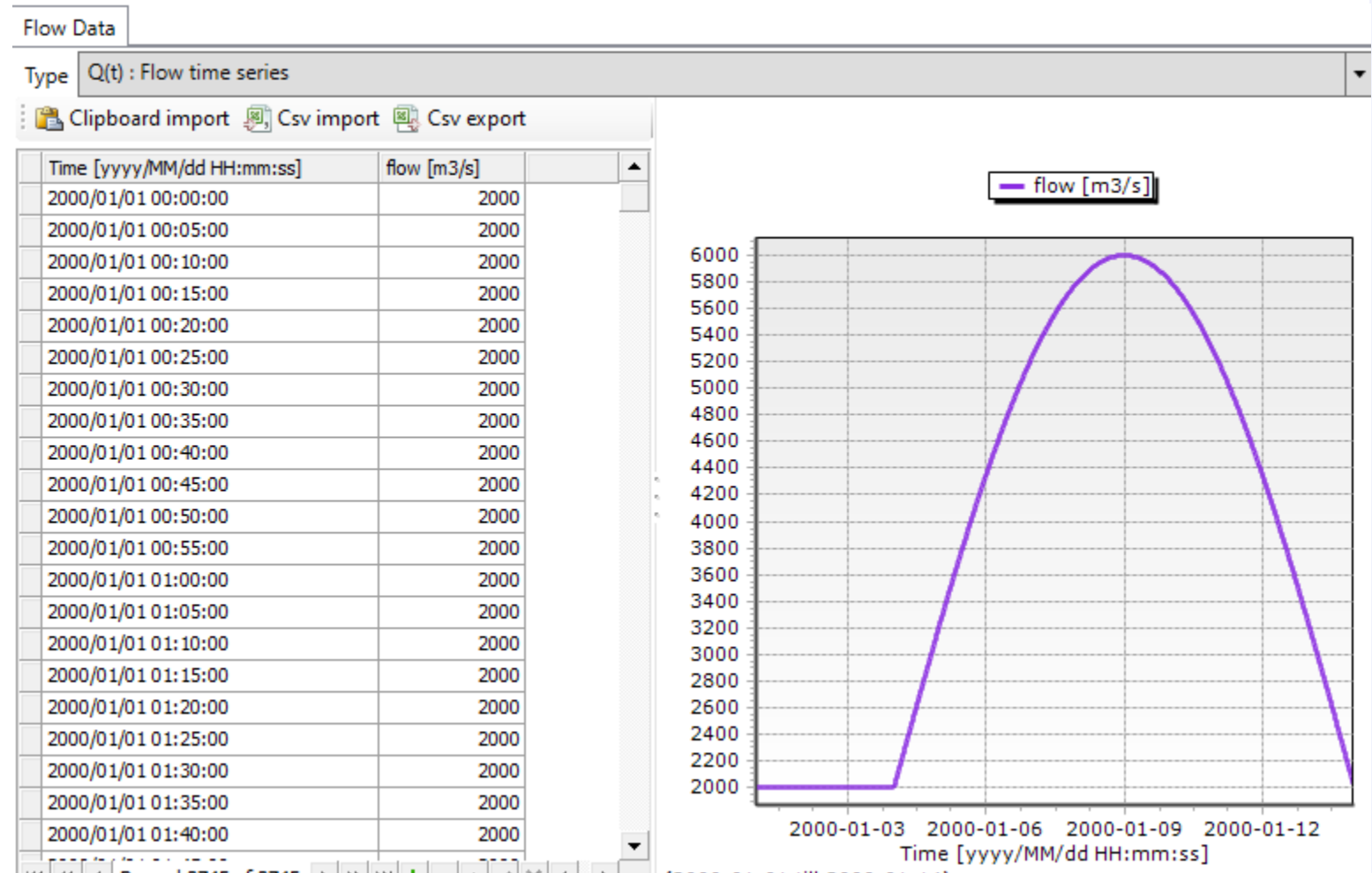
# Boundary condition

| Channels          |                          | Boundary Data 1D X |  |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Name              | DataType                 | Outlet Compartment |  |
| us - Q(t)         | Q(t) : Flow time series  |                    |  |
| Node002 - None    | None                     |                    |  |
| ▶ ds_lek - H: 0 m | H : Constant water level |                    |  |
| ds_waal - H: ...  | H : Constant water level |                    |  |



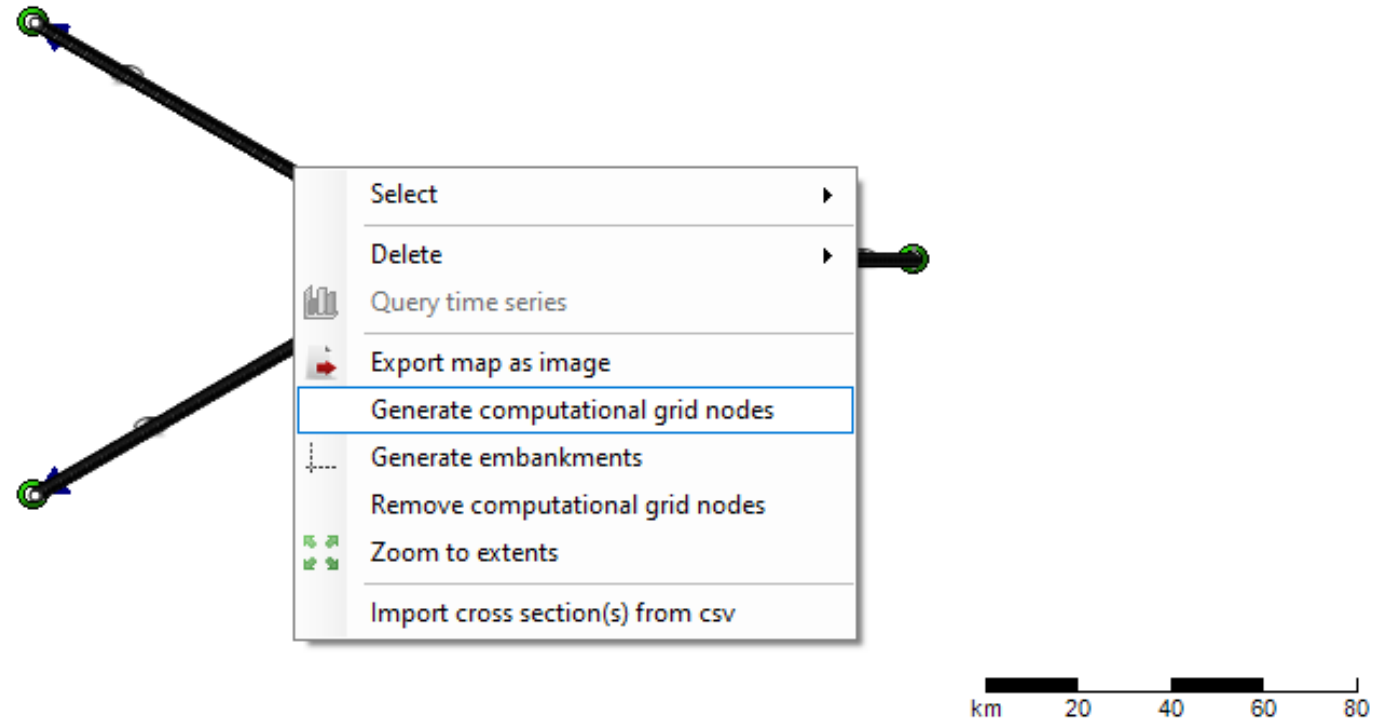
# Boundary condition

Script available



# Grid

- Interested in 10 km long features -> 1000 m cells



# Output

- History file (at observation stations, more frequent)
- Map file (entire domain, less frequent)



# General

Physical parameters -> Chezy = 31

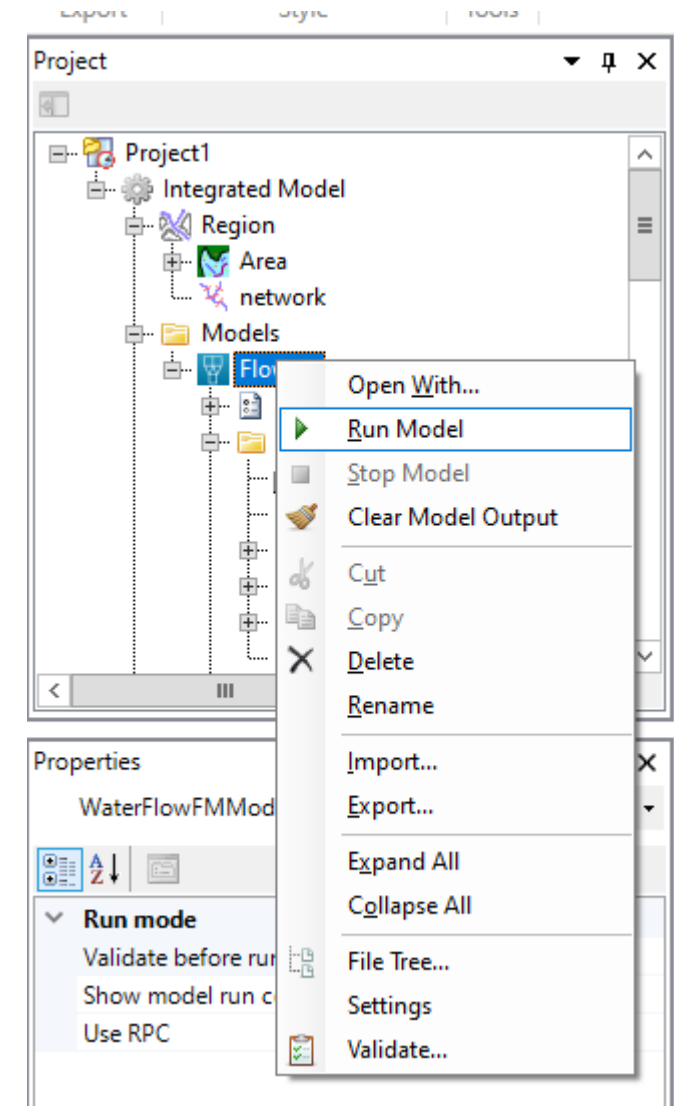
Initial conditions -> Water depth = 5

Output parameters -> history to 15 min, map to 1 h

| Numerical Parameters                       |            | Output Parameters                   |     |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| General                                    | Time Frame | Geometry Parameters                 |     |
| ^ Time Frame                               |            |                                     |     |
| Max Courant nr                             |            | 0.7                                 |     |
| Reference date                             |            | 01/Jan/2000 00:00:00                | ▲ ▼ |
| Time zone                                  |            | 0                                   |     |
| User time step                             |            | 0d 00: 05: 00.000                   |     |
| Max. time step (s)                         |            | 300                                 |     |
| Initial time step (s)                      |            | 1                                   |     |
| Update interval for time dep roughness (s) |            | 86400                               |     |
| Start Time                                 |            | 01/Jan/2000 00:00:00                | ▲ ▼ |
| Stop Time                                  |            | 14/Jan/2000 00:00:00                | ▲ ▼ |
| ^ Time step analysis                       |            |                                     |     |
| Autotimestep exclude structure links       |            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |     |
| Exclude negative qin                       |            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |     |

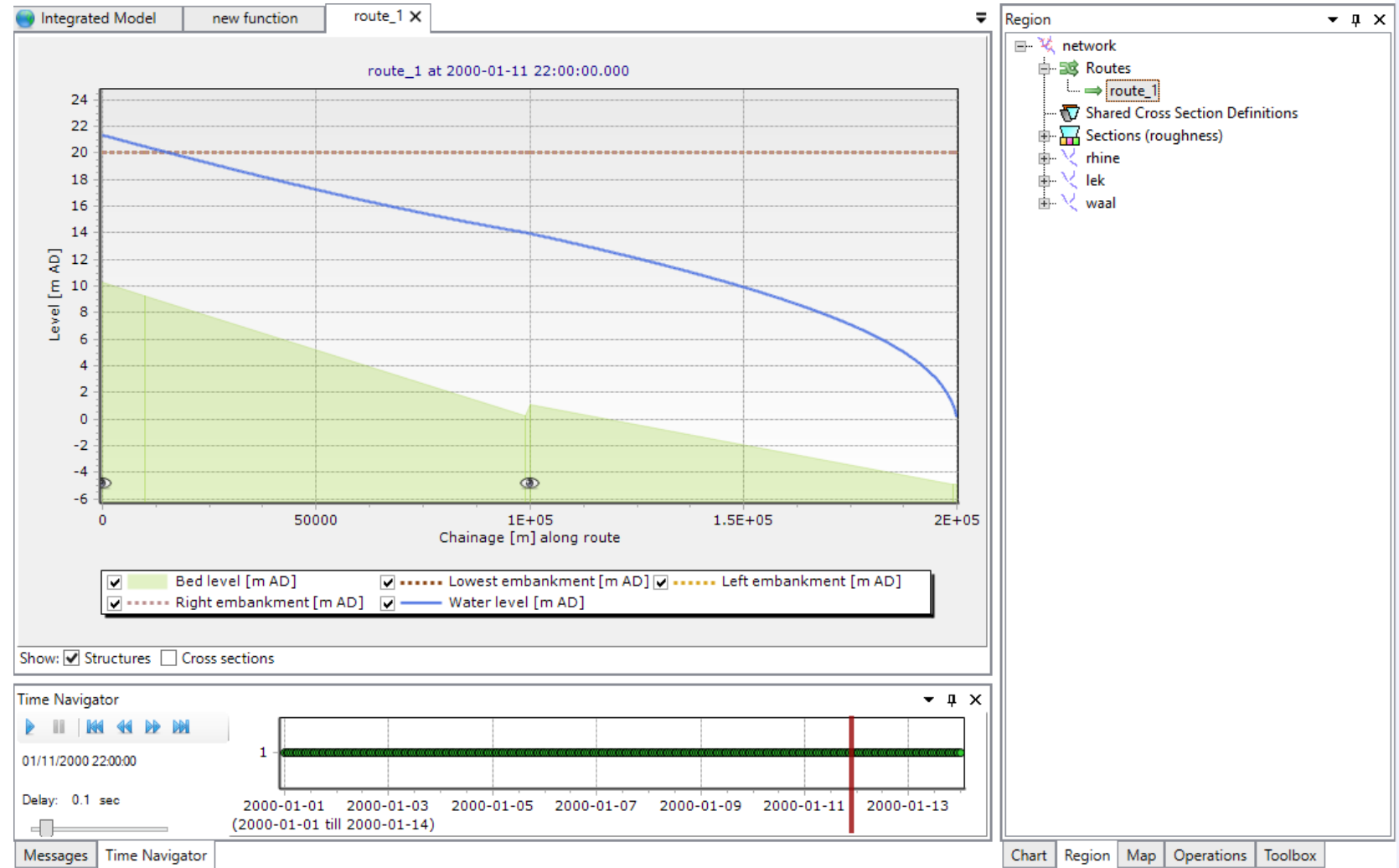


# Run



# Results

- Observations (his)
- Routes (map)

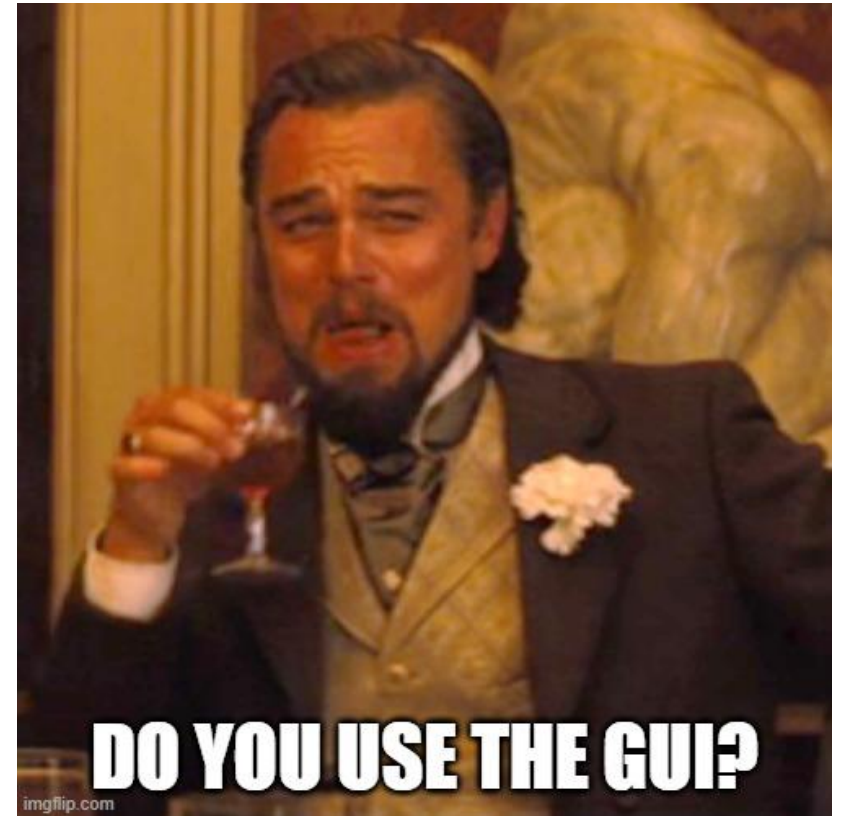




# Extension to morphodynamics

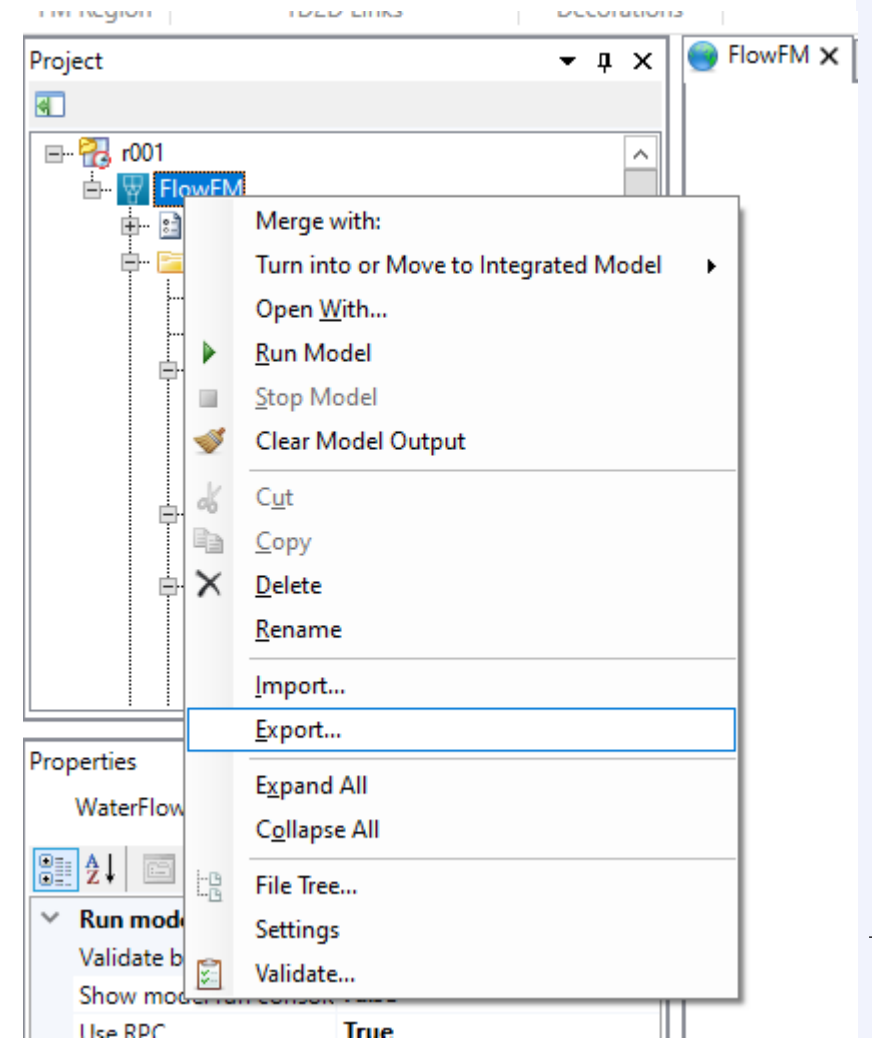
# File-based

Kernel allows for much more than the GUI.



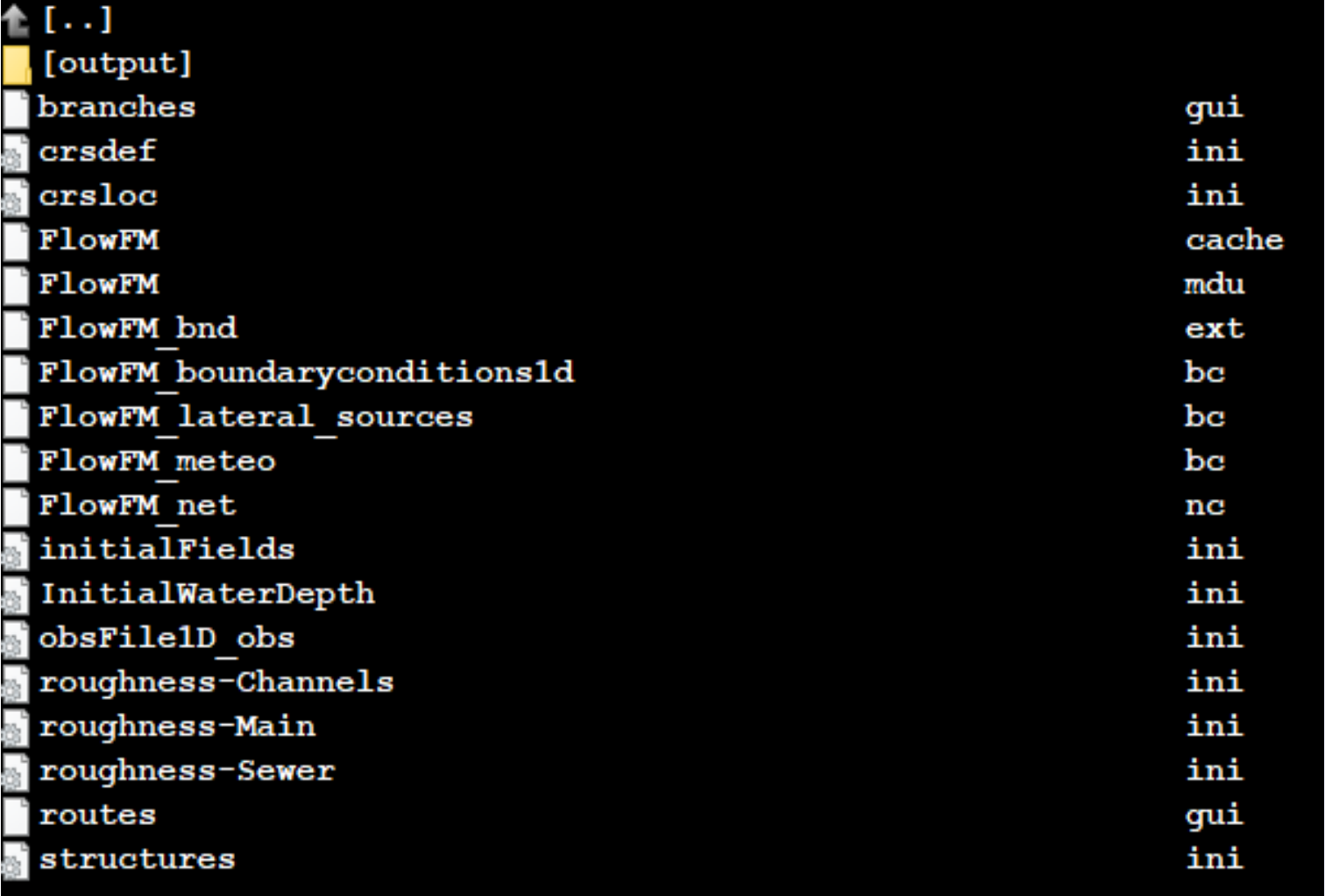
# Export

Export DIMR configuration



# Inspect files

Export DIMR configuration



A screenshot of a file explorer window showing a directory structure. The directory is highlighted in yellow. The files and their extensions are listed as follows:

|                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| [..]                        |       |
| [output]                    |       |
| branches                    | gui   |
| crsdef                      | ini   |
| crsloc                      | ini   |
| FlowFM                      | cache |
| FlowFM                      | mdu   |
| FlowFM_bnd                  | ext   |
| FlowFM_boundaryconditions1d | bc    |
| FlowFM_lateral_sources      | bc    |
| FlowFM_meteo                | bc    |
| FlowFM_net                  | nc    |
| initialFields               | ini   |
| InitialWaterDepth           | ini   |
| obsFile1D_obs               | ini   |
| roughness-Channels          | ini   |
| roughness-Main              | ini   |
| roughness-Sewer             | ini   |
| routes                      | gui   |
| structures                  | ini   |

# VTools

- A collection of Matlab scripts without any warranty 😊 (let me know if something does not work).
- Available in the Open Earth Tools:
  - <https://svn.oss.deltares.nl/repos/openearthtools/trunk/matlab>
- How to check out the OET (as the RiverLab repository):
  - <https://oss.deltares.nl/web/riverlab-models/accessing-models>
- You do **not** need a Matlab license, I have compiled some of them (and can compile all of them):
  - <https://svn.oss.deltares.nl/repos/openearthtools/trunk/matlab/applications/vtools/D3D/deploy>

# Cross-section interpolation

- A cross-section is needed at every cell center.
- A matlab script is available for that (`D3D_interpolate_crosssections`)



# Adding morphodynamics

- Modify mdu-file

```
[sediment]
MorFile = mor.mor
SedFile = sed.sed
Sedimentmodelnr = 4
```

# Adding morphodynamics

- Create mor-file and sed-file (copy example!)
- Think about boundary conditions

# Run batch file

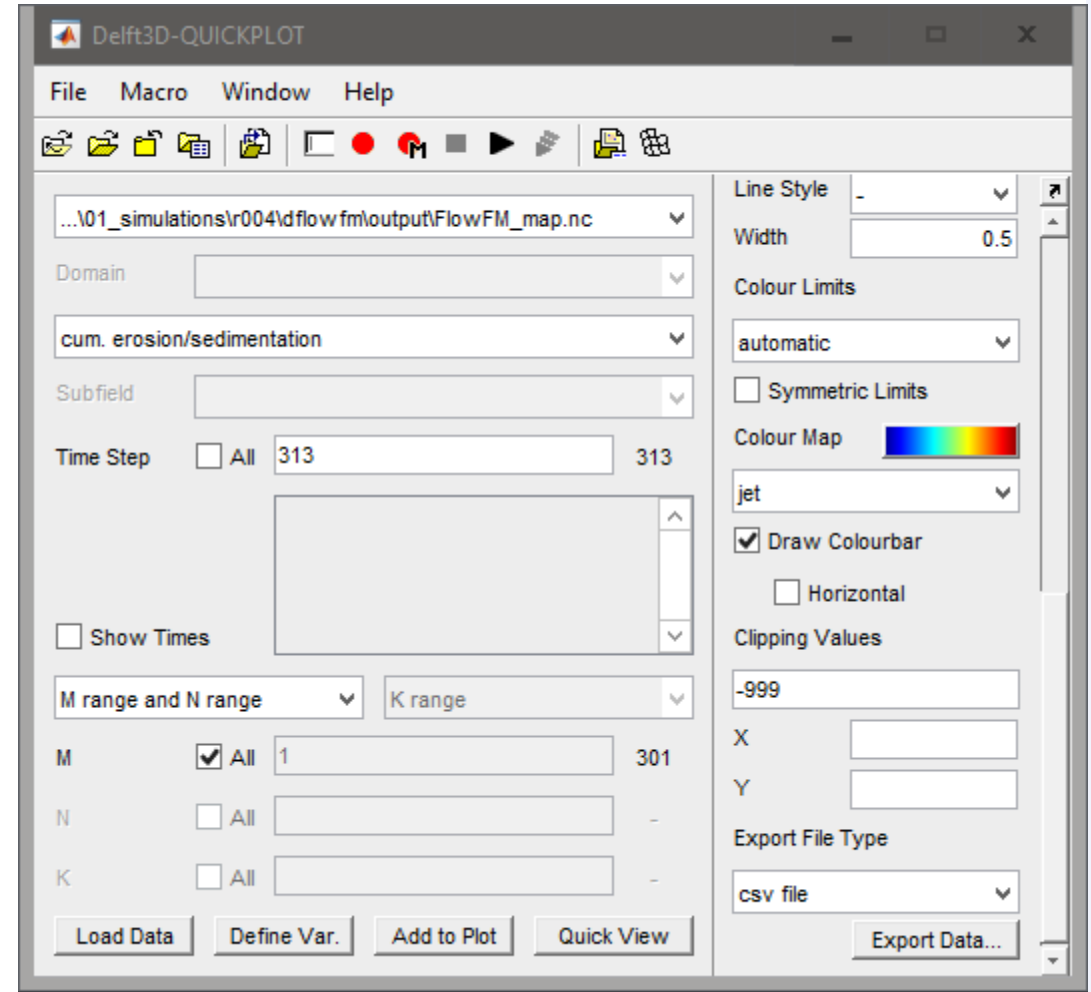
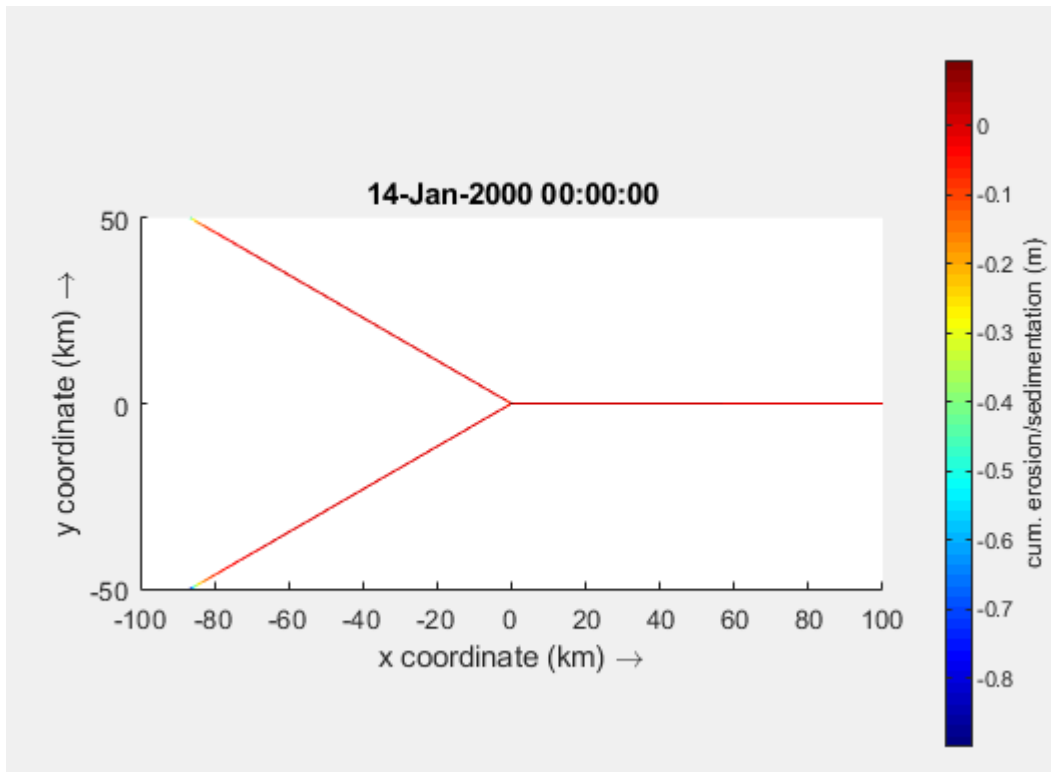
- Create and execute a batch file

```
@ echo off
call "c:\Program Files (x86)\Deltares\D-HYDRO Suite 1D2D (Beta) (0.9.9.52575)\plugins\DeltaShell.Dimr\kernels\x64\dimr\scripts\run_dimr.bat" dimr_config.xml
:end
```

- Check the dia-file

# Visualize results

- QuickPlot



# Visualize results

- Matlab routines (also compiled)

# Sediment hump

- Add cross-sections
- Run hydrodynamics
- Interpolate cross-sections

# Much more!

- Why this boundary conditions?
- How do we model mixed-size sediment?
- Nodal point relation?
- How can we accelerate morphodynamic simulations?

# End







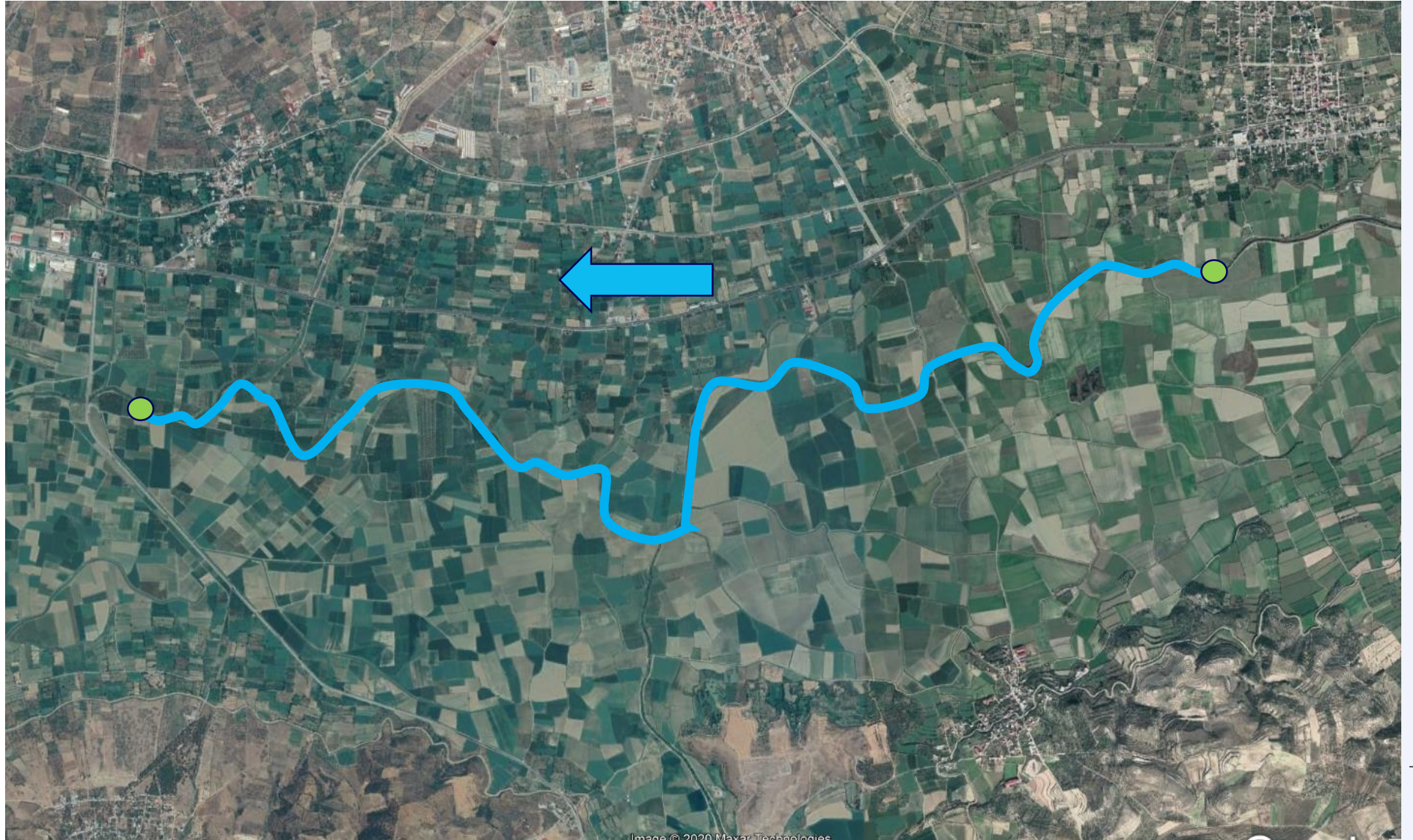
# Boundary conditions

# Boundary conditions



# Boundary conditions

I know  $h$ ,  $u$ ,  $z_b$   
everywhere for a  
given time.



# Boundary conditions

I know  $h$ ,  $u$ ,  $z_b$  everywhere for a given time.

Can I know the state at the star after some time?

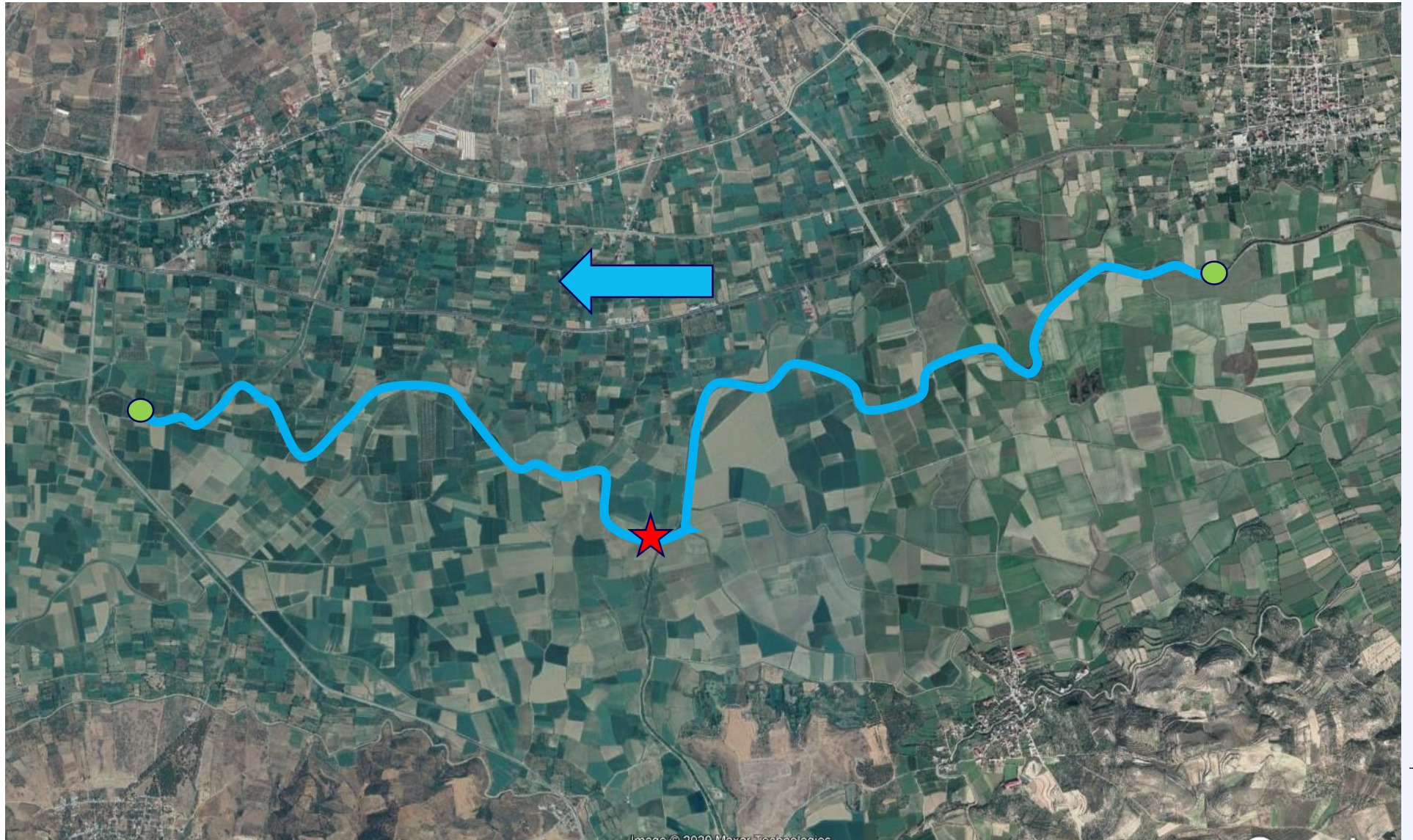


# Boundary conditions

I know  $h$ ,  $u$ ,  $z_b$  everywhere for a given time.

Can I know the state at the star after some time?

Depends on the time...



# Boundary conditions

Saint-Venant - Exner

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{q^2}{h} + \frac{gh^2}{2} \right) + gh \frac{\partial z_b}{\partial x} = -ghS_f$$

$$\frac{\partial z_b}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{1-p} \frac{\partial q_b}{\partial x} = 0$$

# Boundary conditions

Saint-Venant - Exner

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{q^2}{h} + \frac{gh^2}{2} \right) + gh \frac{\partial z_b}{\partial x} = -ghS_f$$

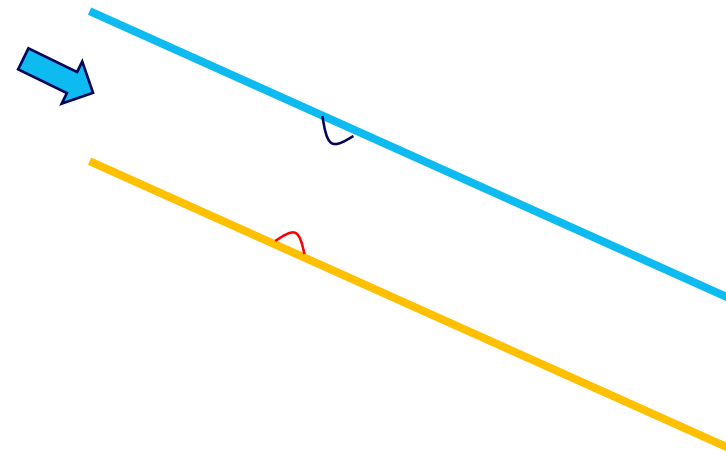
$$\frac{\partial z_b}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{1-p} \frac{\partial q_b}{\partial x} = 0$$

Linearization  
and matrix  
formulation

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}'}{\partial t} + \mathbf{A}_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}'}{\partial x} = \mathbf{0}$$

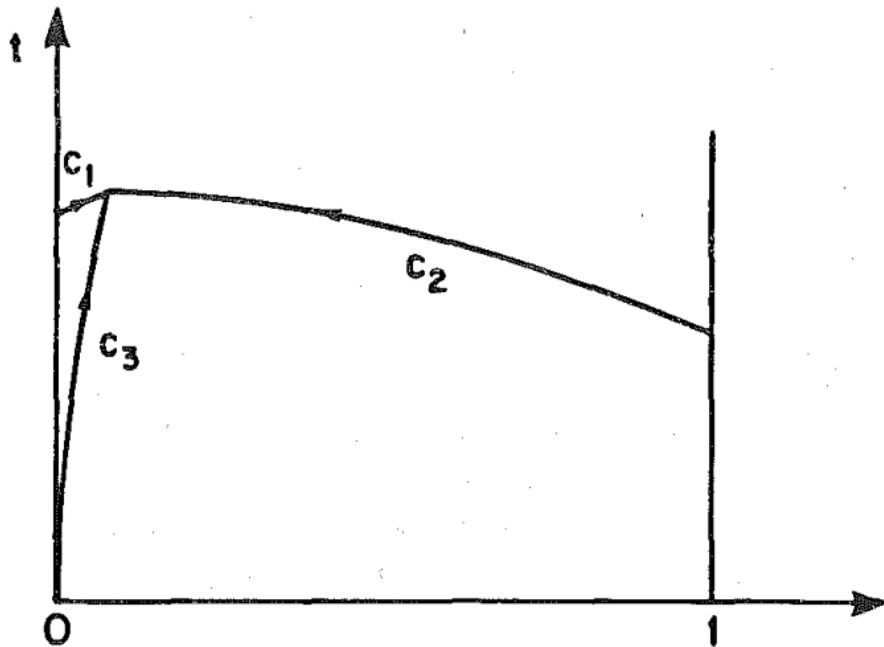
$$\mathbf{A}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ gh_0 - u_0^2 & 2u_0 & gh_0 \\ \left. \frac{\partial q_b}{\partial h} \right|_0 & \left. \frac{\partial q_b}{\partial q} \right|_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}' = \begin{bmatrix} h' \\ q' \\ z_b' \end{bmatrix}$$



# Boundary conditions

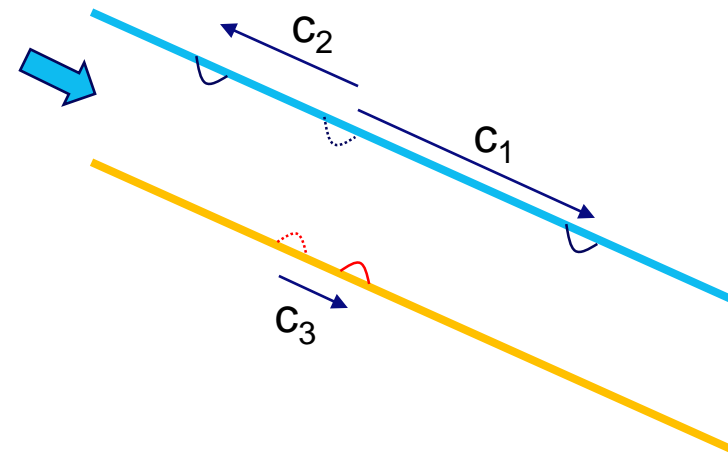
Saint-Venant - Exner



Lyn (1987)

$$\mathbf{A}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ gh_0 - u_0^2 & 2u_0 & gh_0 \\ \left. \frac{\partial q_b}{\partial h} \right|_0 & \left. \frac{\partial q_b}{\partial q} \right|_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

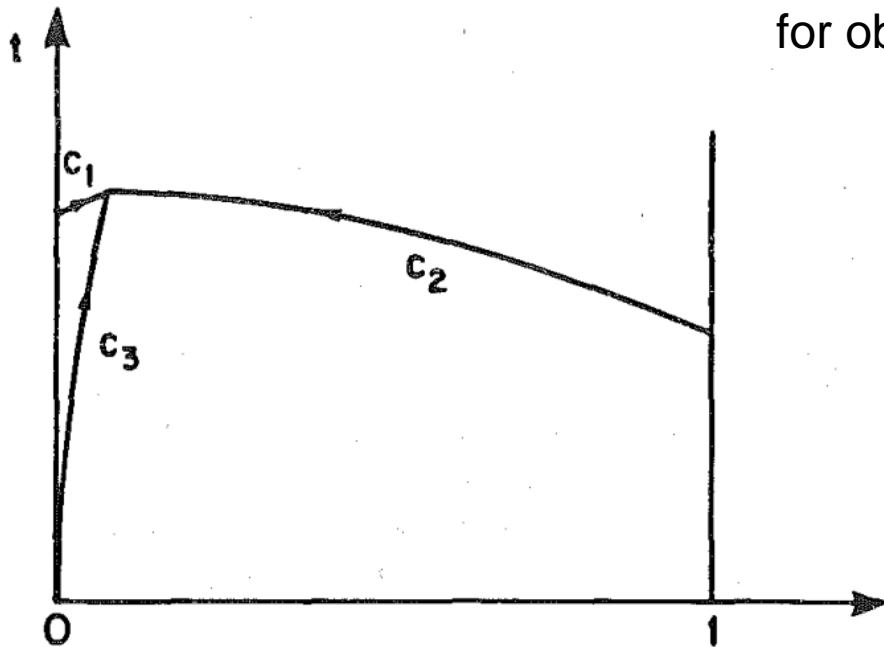
$c_1, c_2$  : Flow celerities  
 $c_3$  : Bed celerity





# Boundary conditions

Saint-Venant - Exner

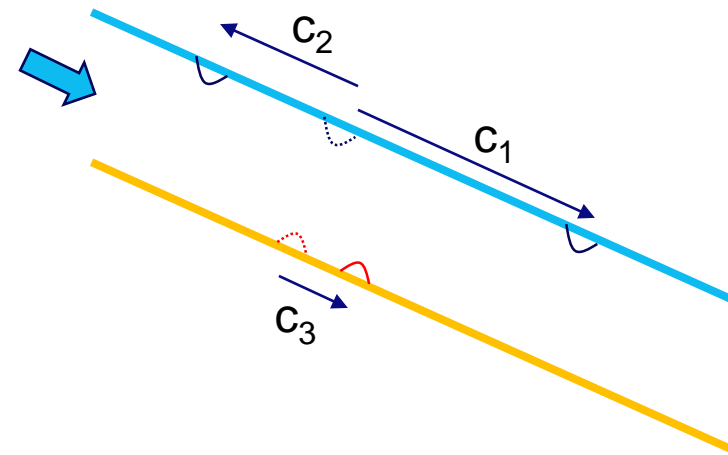


Lyn (1987)

A boundary condition is needed for each outgoing characteristic for obtaining a well-posed model.

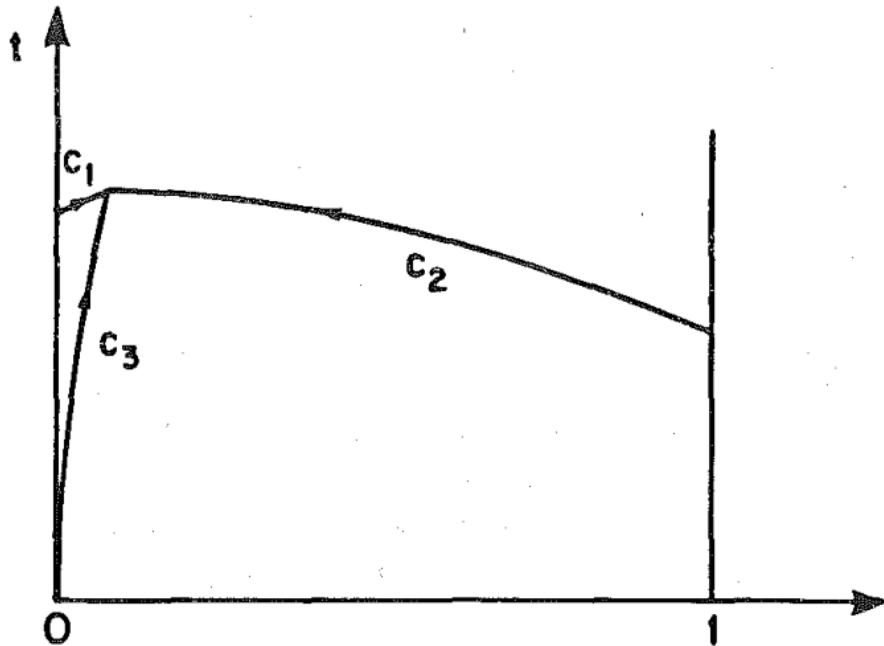
$$\mathbf{A}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ gh_0 - u_0^2 & 2u_0 & gh_0 \\ \left. \frac{\partial q_b}{\partial h} \right|_0 & \left. \frac{\partial q_b}{\partial q} \right|_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$c_1, c_2$  : Flow celerities  
 $c_3$  : Bed celerity



# Boundary conditions

Saint-Venant - Exner



Lyn (1987)

Under subcritical flow conditions:

- Flow upstream
- Flow downstream
- Morphodynamics upstream

With Delft3D you can model supercritical flow, but not at the boundaries.