



Flood Computations for Changing River Environment in Korea

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CONTENTS

- Change of River Environment in Korea: The Four Major Rivers Restoration Project
- Flood Computations for Changing River Environment in Korea
 - 1-D Unsteady Flow Model: Governing Equations and Numerical Method
 - The Four Major Rivers Restoration Project: Impacts on River Flows
 - Simultaneous Simulation of Unsteady Flow and Gate Opening of Weirs
 - Development of Stage-Discharge Relationship

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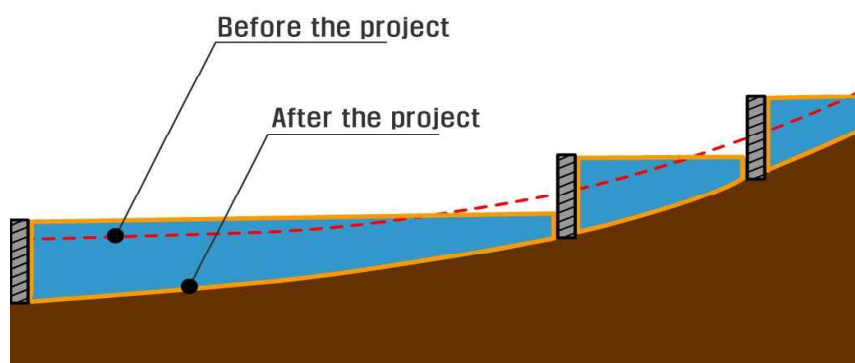
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■ Location of the Four Major Rivers of South Korea



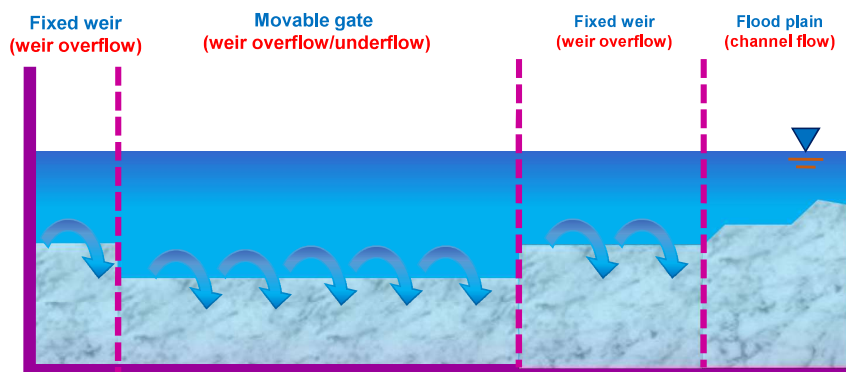
- **Low Flow Channel Water Storage due to the Combined Effect of Channel Dredging and Weirs**



- **Typical Bird's Eye View of the Four Major Rivers after the Project Completion**



▪ **Schematic Representation of the Flow at the Weir**



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Numerical Model

▪ Governing Equation

Node :
$$\sum_{k=1}^{L_j} Q_{j,k} + Q_{ext}(j,t) = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, J$$

$$y_{j,k} = y_j, \quad k = 1, \dots, L_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, J$$

Fluvial Links :
$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\alpha \frac{Q^2}{A} \right) + gA \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + gA \frac{Q|Q|}{K^2} = 0$$



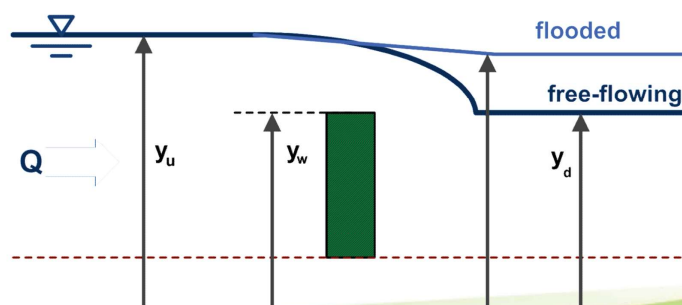
Numerical Model

▪ Governing Equation

Weir-type
$$Q_u = Q_d$$

Links :
$$Q_u = \mu_s b \sqrt{2g} \sqrt{y_u - y_d} (y_d - y_w), \quad \left(y_d - y_w \geq \frac{2}{3} (y_u - y_w) \right)$$

$$Q_u = \mu_f b \sqrt{\frac{2g}{3}} (y_u - y_w)^{3/2}, \quad \left(y_d - y_w < \frac{2}{3} (y_u - y_w) \right)$$



Numerical Model

■ Governing Equation

Orifice-type

$$Q_u = Q_d$$

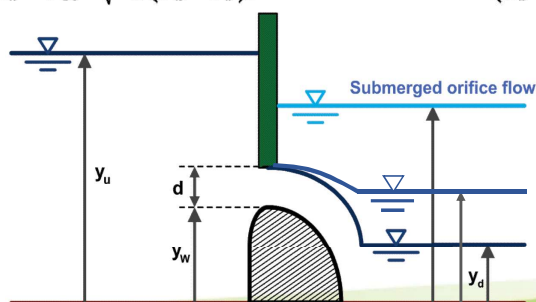
Links :

$$Q_u = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2g} \mu_{f0} b_0 ((y_u - y_w)^{3/2} - (y_u - y_w - d)^{3/2}), \quad (y_d \leq y_w)$$

$$Q_u = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2g} \mu_{f0} b_0 ((y_u - y_d)^{3/2} - (y_u - y_w - d)^{3/2})$$

$$+ \mu_{s0} b_0 (y_d - y_w) \sqrt{2g(y_u - y_d)}, \quad (y_w \leq y_d < y_w + d)$$

$$Q_u = \mu_{s0} A \sqrt{2g(y_u - y_d)}, \quad (y_d > y_w + d)$$



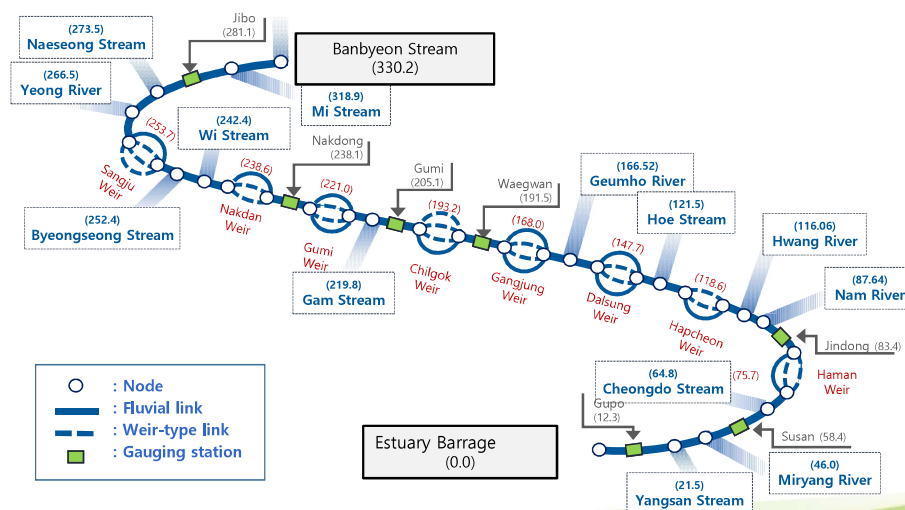
Numerical Method

- Finite difference method
- Preissmann's 4-pt. scheme
- Newton-Raphson method
- Matrix double-sweep algorithm
 - ✓ Link forward sweep
 - ✓ Node matrix loading and solution
 - ✓ Link backward sweep

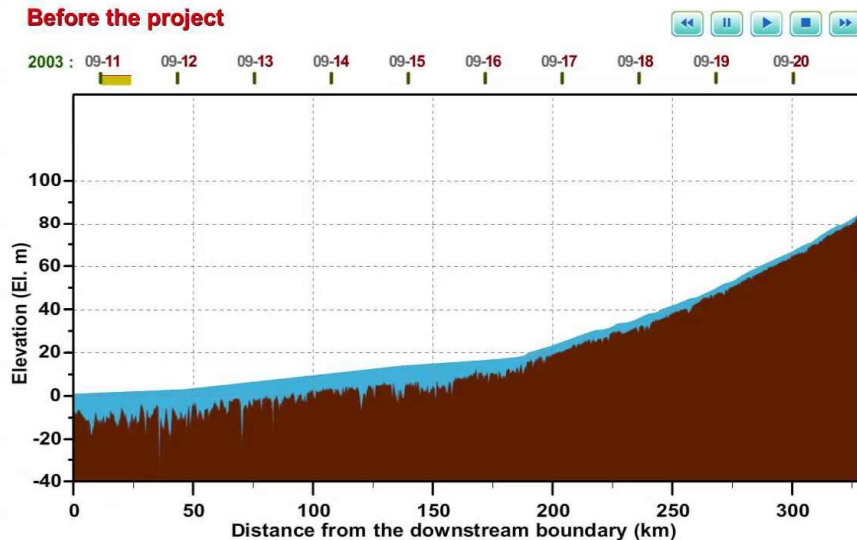
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■ Schematic Representation of Modeled River Reach: the Nakdong River

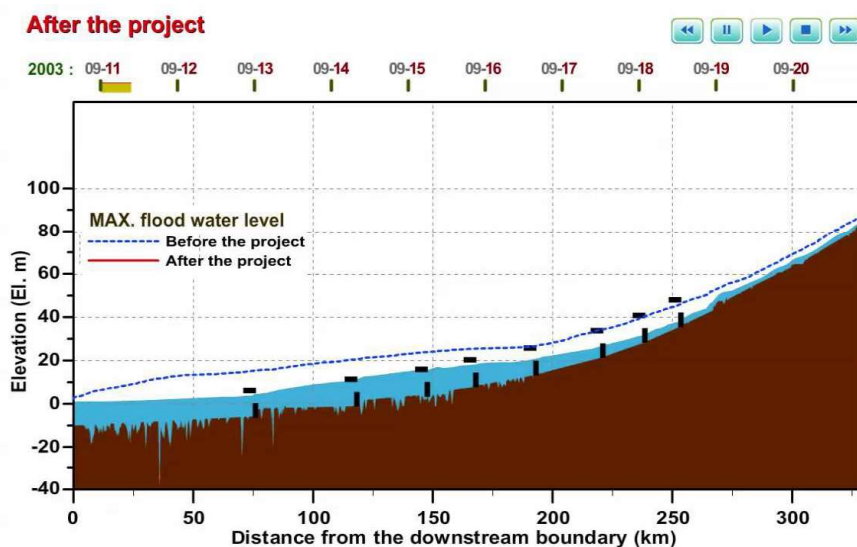


Before the project

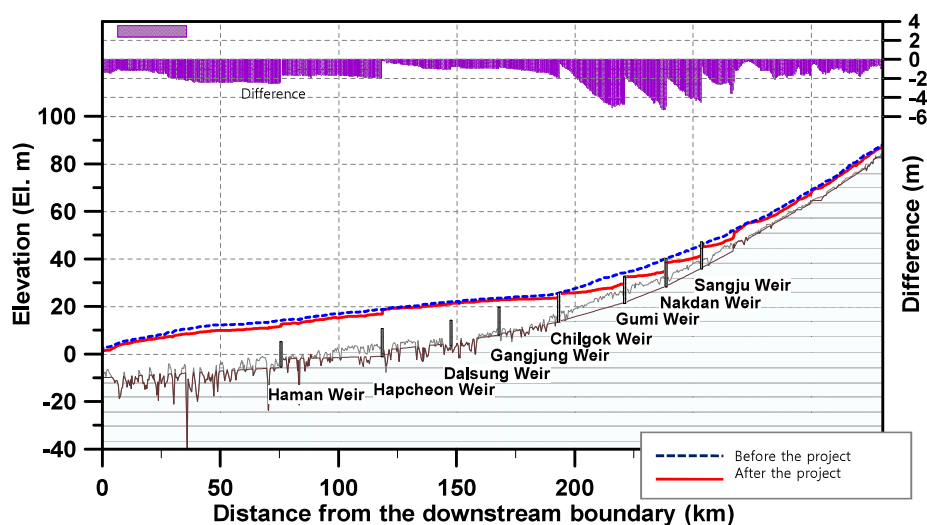


Flood Flow Simulations

After the project



■ **Maximum Flood Water Level, Sept 2003 Flood**

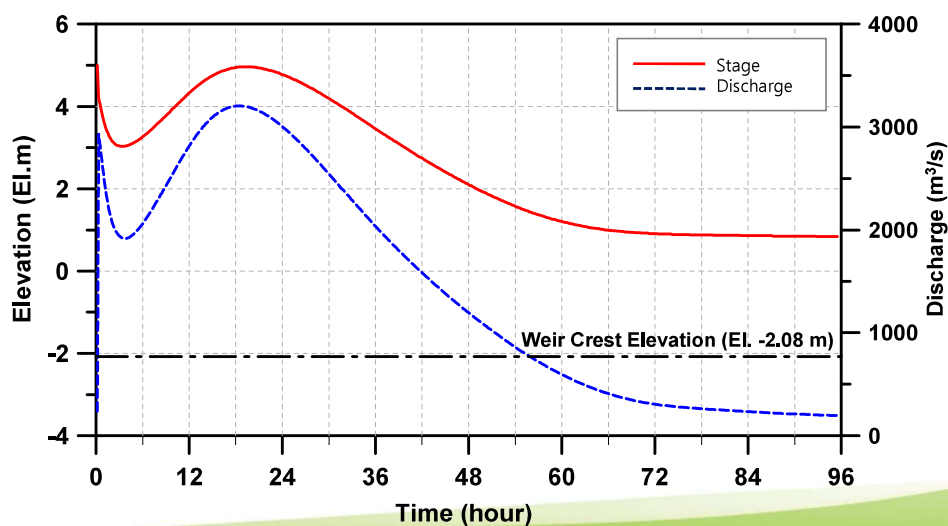


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Gate Fully Open with No (External) Flood

Upstream of Haman Weir



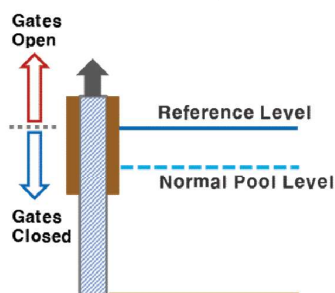
Gate Operation

Objectives

- Lower the flood water level → **Open the gate !**
- Secure water in the channel → **Close it !!!**

Strategy

- Increase gate openings as water level rises.



Proposal

- Gate Opening = $INT \left(\alpha \times \frac{\text{Current stage} - \text{Reference level}}{d} \right) \times d$
- d : gate opening increment
- Close the gate below the reference level

Numerical Model

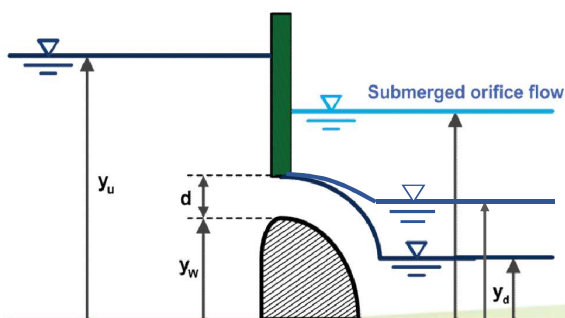
Governing Equation

Orifice-type $Q_u = Q_d$

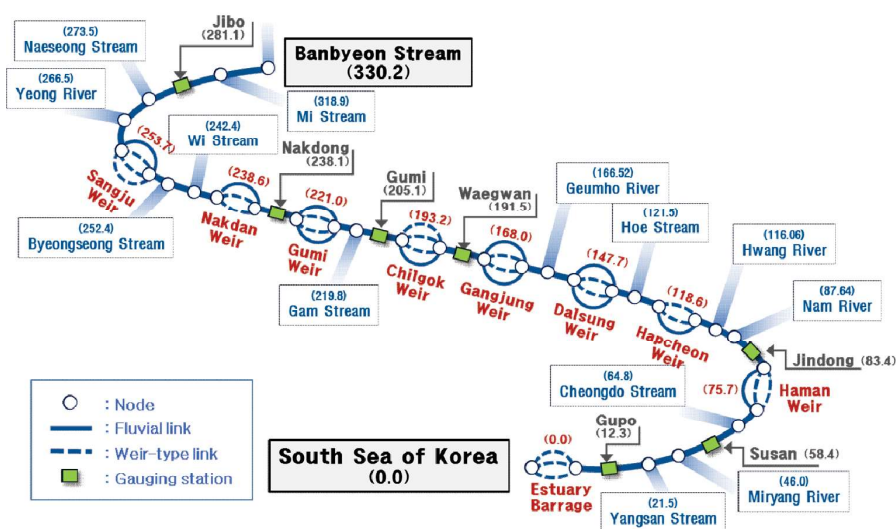
Links : $Q_u = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2g} \mu_{f0} b_0 ((y_u - y_w)^{3/2} - (y_u - y_w - d)^{3/2}), (y_d \leq y_w)$

$$Q_u = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2g} \mu_{f0} b_0 ((y_u - y_d)^{3/2} - (y_u - y_w - d)^{3/2}) + \mu_{s0} b_0 (y_d - y_w) \sqrt{2g(y_u - y_d)}, \quad (y_w \leq y_d < y_w + d)$$

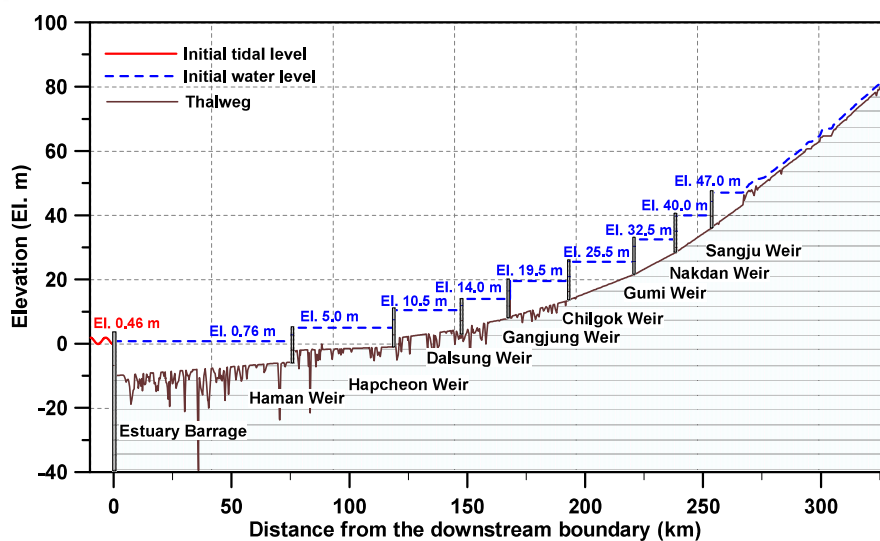
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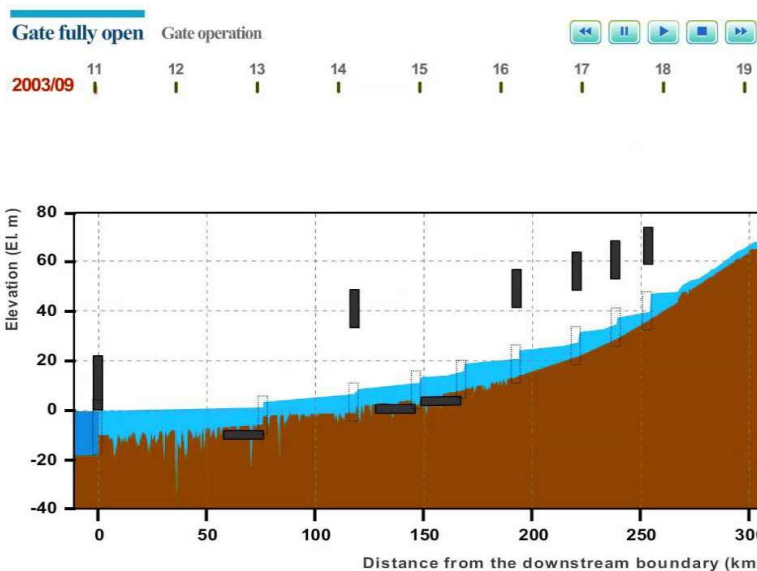
Schematic Representation of Modeled River Reach



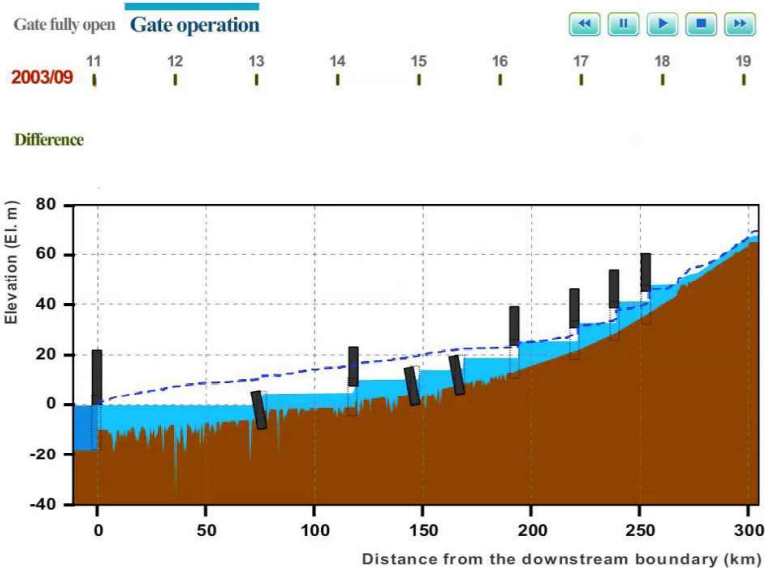
▪ Initial Condition: Normal Pool Level + Steady Flow Simulation



Flood Flow Simulations

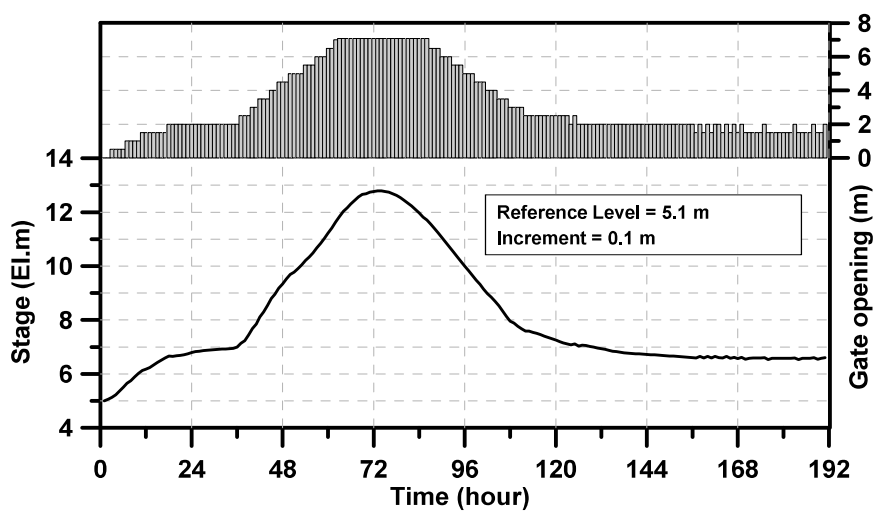


Flood Flow Simulations



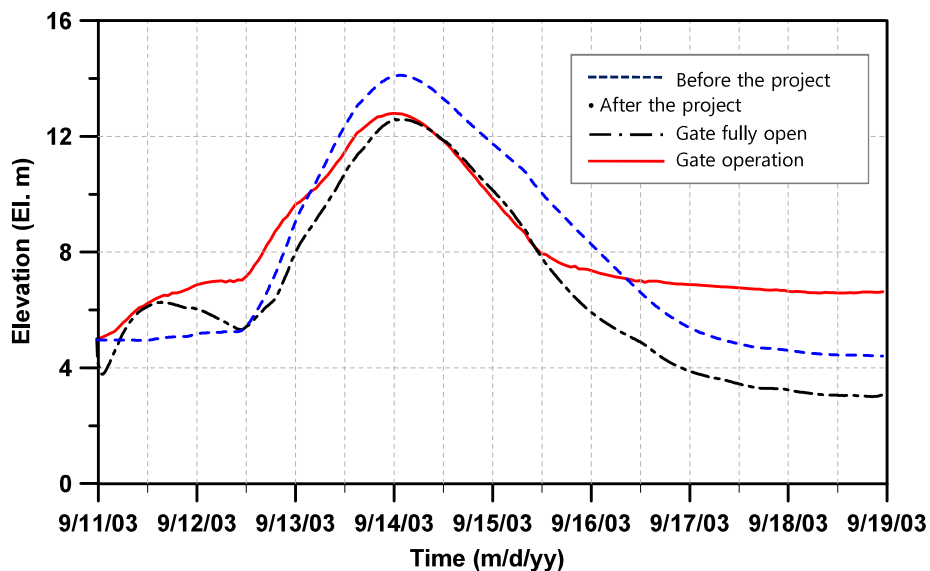
Simulated Stages and Gate Openings

■ Haman Weir



Flood Flow Simulations

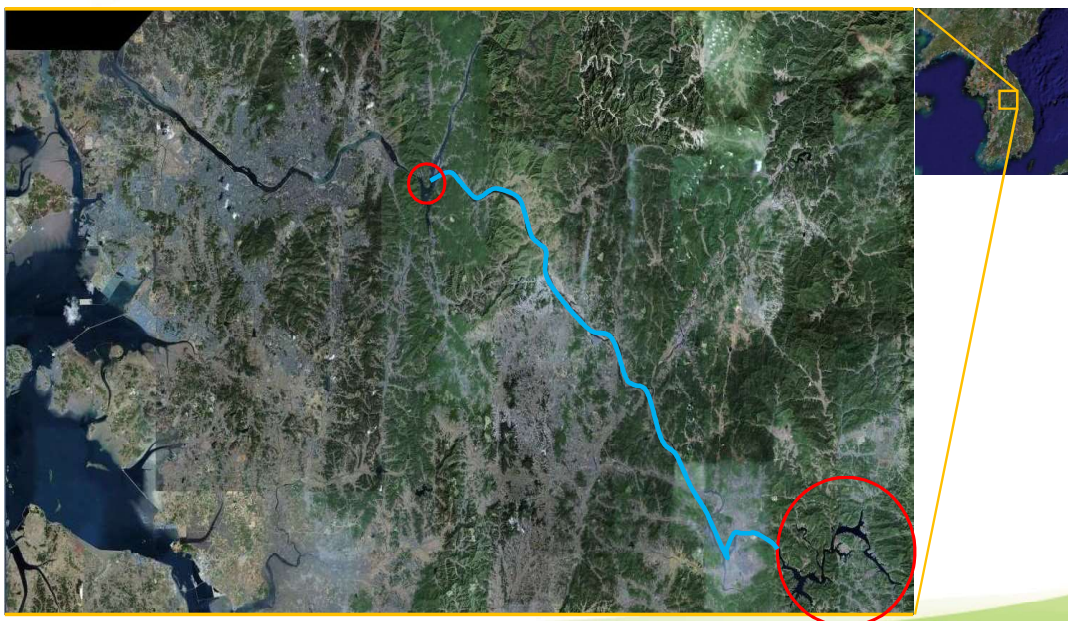
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The (South) Han River

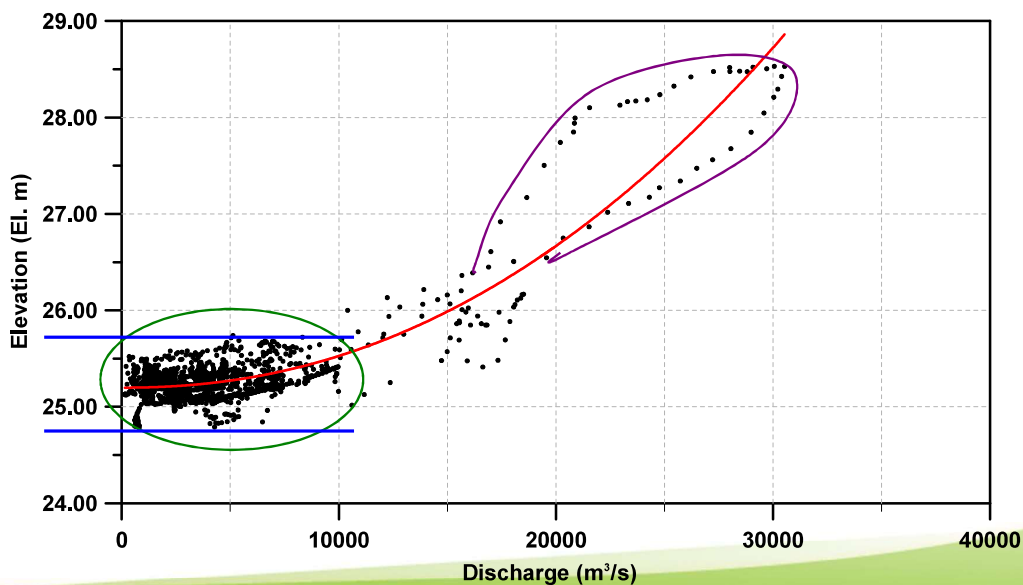


▪ Schematic Representation of Modeled River Reach: The Han River (Before the Project)



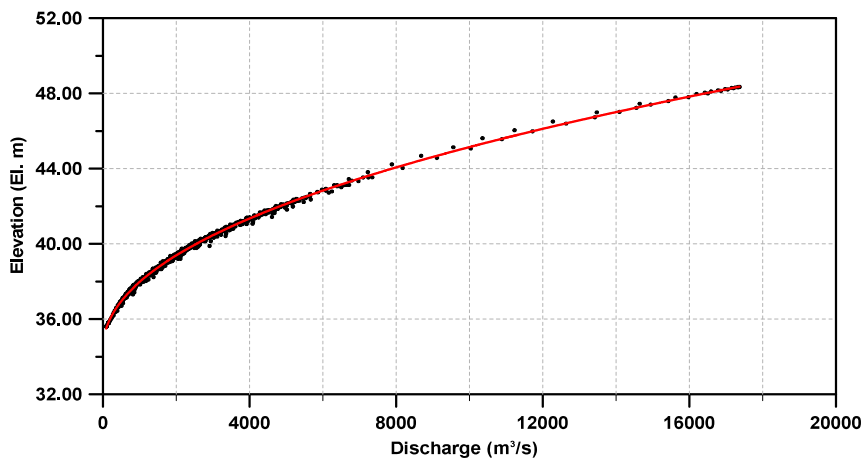
▪ Stage-Discharge Relationship Developed from Numerical Simulation

5 km Upstream of the Paldang Lake, Before the Project

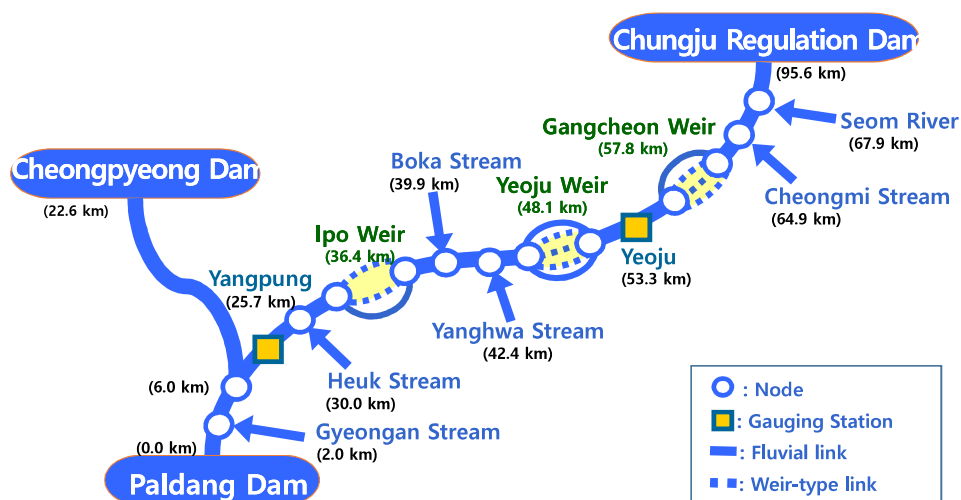


▪ Stage-Discharge Relationship Developed from Numerical Simulation

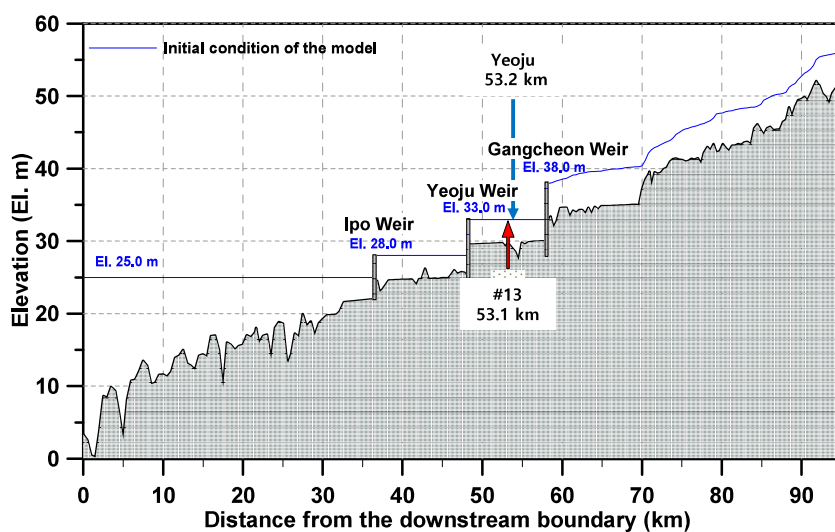
60 km Upstream of the Paldang Lake, Before the Project



▪ Schematic Representation of Modeled River Reach



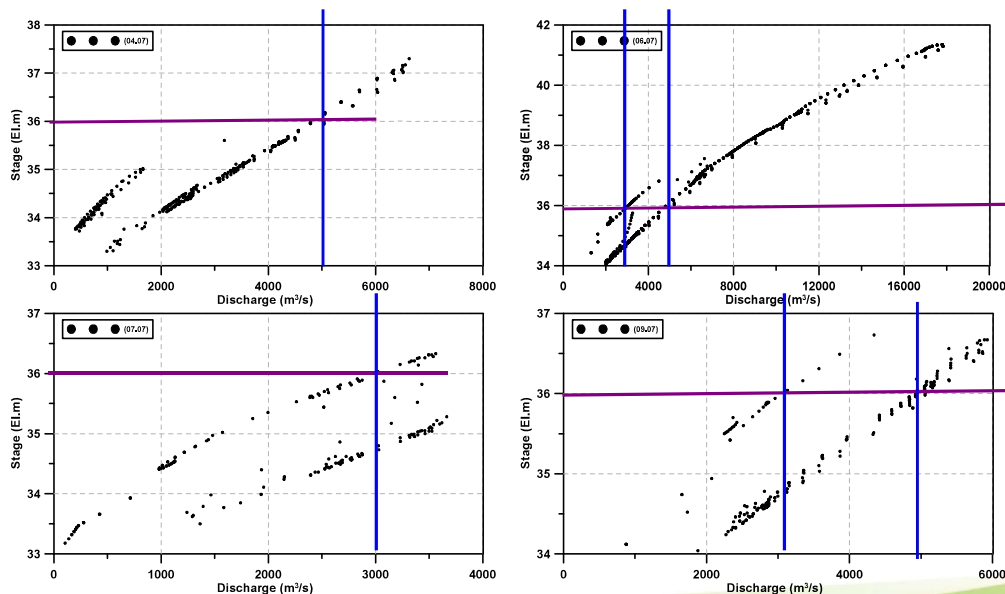
▪ Initial Condition: Normal Pool Level + Steady Flow Simulation



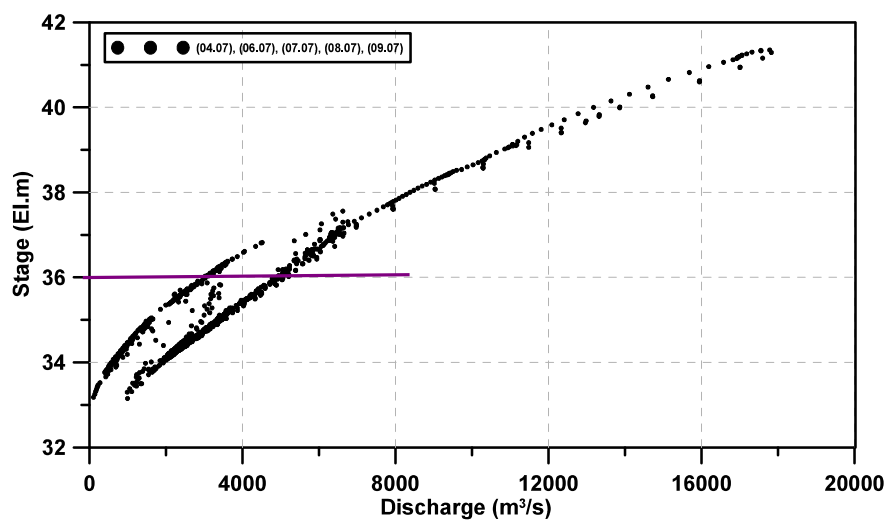
Simulated Flood Events

Event	Duration	Max. Discharge from Chungju Dam (m ³ /s)	Max. Discharge from Chungpyung Dam (m ³ /s)	For
01	2004/07/15~07/23	3,360	3,962	Development of the relationship
02	2006/07/14~07/23	13,515	11,497	
03	2007/07/24~07/26	1,742	365	
04	2008/07/24~07/27	2,248	7,405	
05	2009/07/14~07/16	3,180	8,348	
06	2002/08/07~08/12	10,340	4,402	Verification
07	2004/08/18~08/21	1,494	1,477	
08	2005/07/01~07/03	1,710	2,883	
09	2005/08/02~08/05	1,058	1,174	
10	2006/07/26~07/30	4,866	5,042	

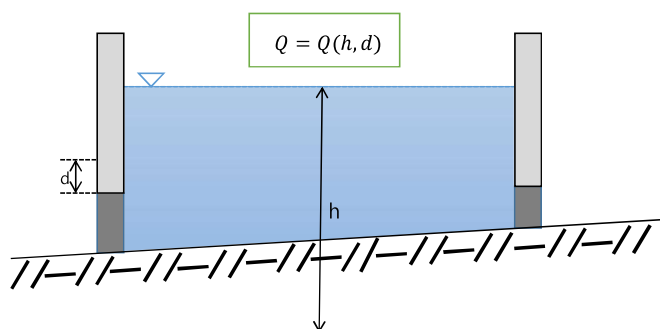
Calculated Stage vs. Discharge for Each Flood Event



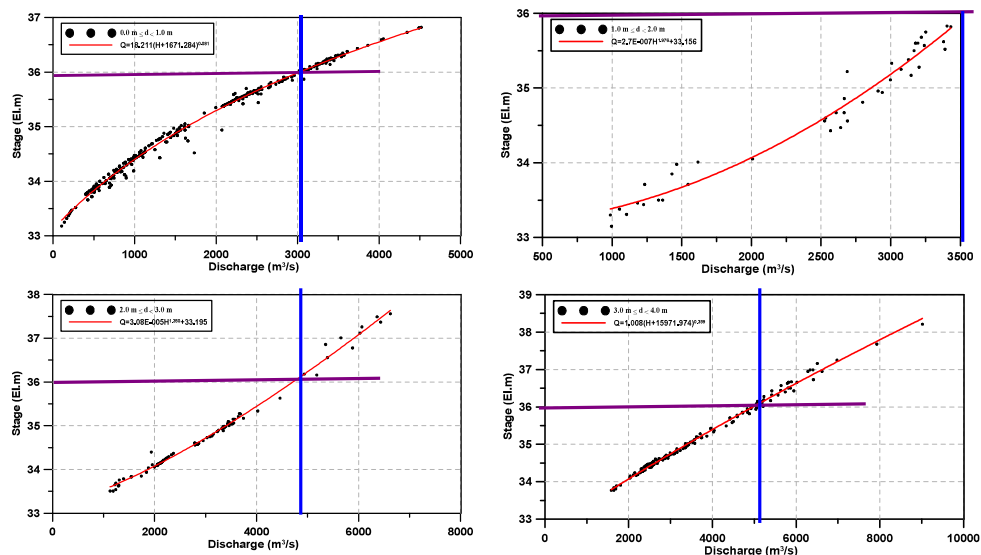
▪ **Calculated Stage vs. Discharge for 5 Flood Events**



▪ **Definition Sketch: Discharge vs. stage and gate openings**



Stage-Discharge Relationship Developed for Each Group of Different Gate Openings



Verification of the Developed Relationship

