

# Introduction to HEC-RAS

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# Overview

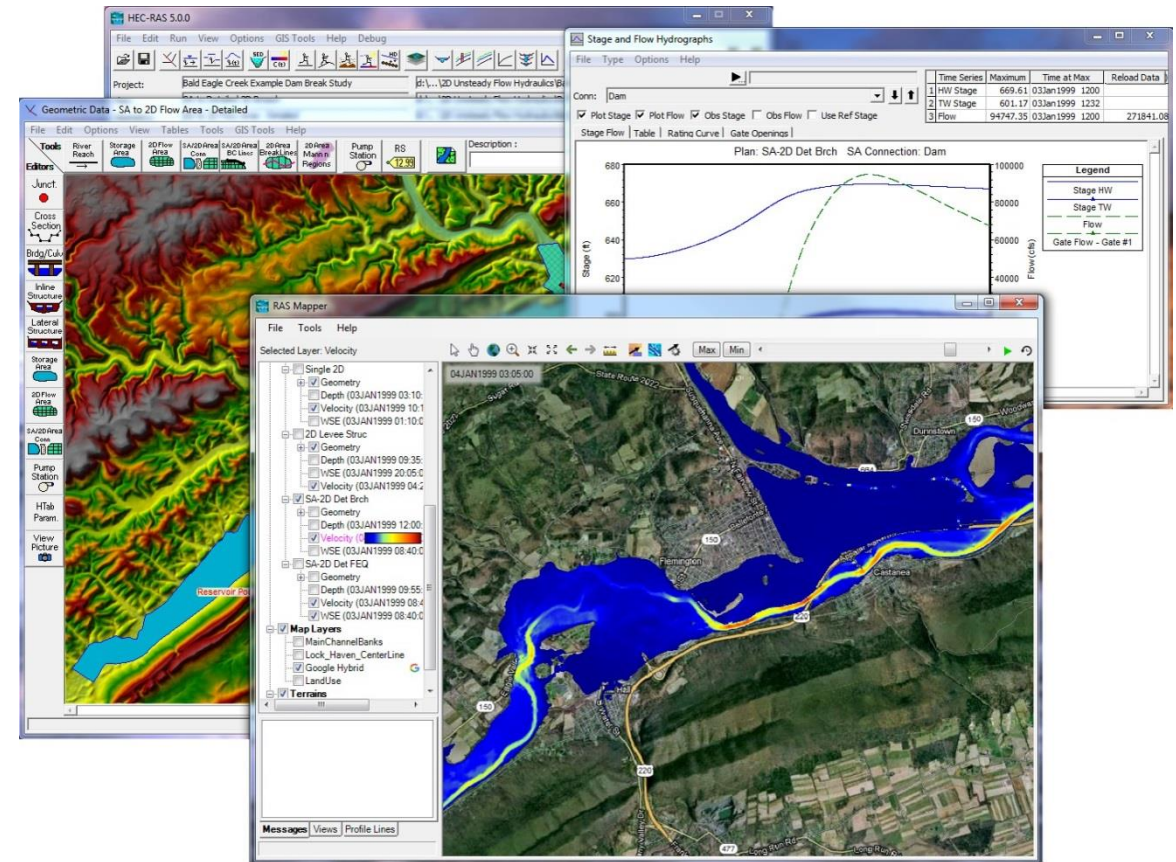
Introduction to Software and Capabilities

Computational Procedures

1-D Steady Flow Example

Applications

Graduate Experience



# Introduction

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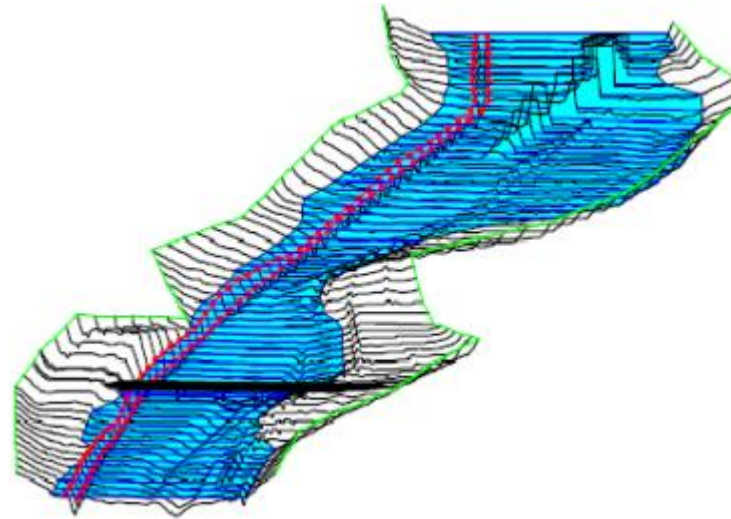
Hydraulic Engineering Center's-River Analysis System (HEC-RAS)

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Download: <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/hecras/>



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers®**



# Introduction

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Allows user to perform 1-D, steady flow, 1 and 2-D unsteady flow, and sediment/mobile bed transport computations as well as water temperature and quality modeling

Software package includes:

- Graphical user interface (GUI)
- Hydraulic analysis components
- Data storage and management
- Graphics generation
- Report generation

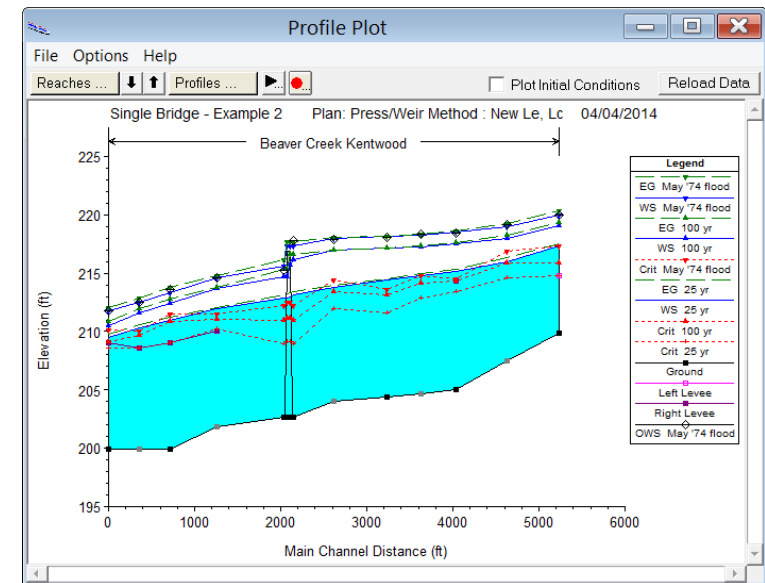
# Hydraulic Analysis Capabilities

Steady flow water surface profiles

1-D and 2-D unsteady flow simulation

Sediment transport/movable boundary conditions

Water quality analysis



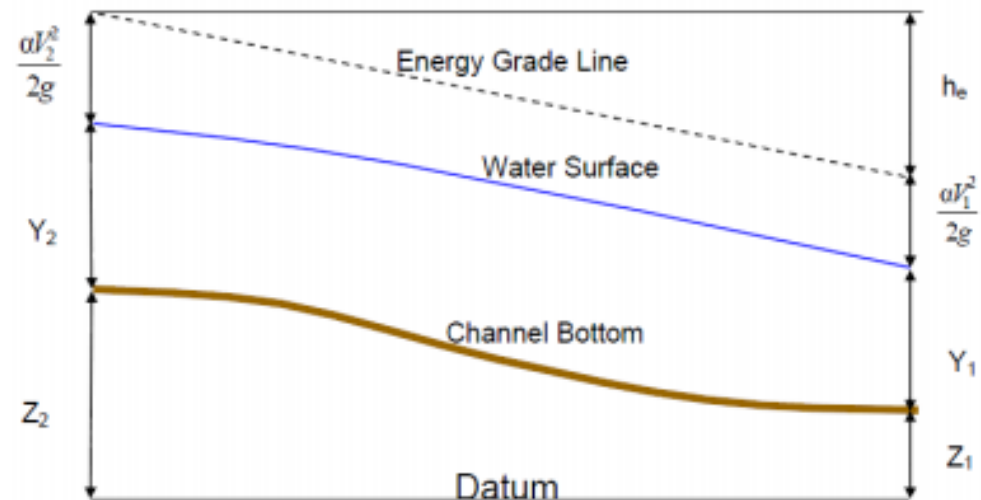
# Computational Procedures

## Steady Flow

One-dimensional energy equation:

$$z_2 + y_2 + \alpha_2 \frac{v_2^2}{2g} = z_1 + y_1 + \alpha_1 \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + h_e$$

- Z= elevation of channel inverts
- Y= depth of water
- v= average velocity
- g= gravitational acceleration
- $\alpha$ = velocity weighting coefficients
- $h_e$ = energy head loss



# Computational Procedures

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Energy losses,  $h_e$

- Friction: Manning's Equation
- Contraction/expansion: contraction coefficient

$$h_e = L\bar{S}_f + C \left| \frac{\alpha_1 v_1^2}{2g} - \frac{\alpha_2 v_2^2}{2g} \right|$$

$L$ =discharge weighted reach length

$S_f$ =representative friction slope between two sections

$C$ =contraction/expansion coefficient

# Computational Procedures

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Continuity equation:

$$v_1 A_1 = v_2 A_2$$

v=average flow velocity

Manning's Equation:

A=cross-sectional area

$$Q = K S_f^{1/2}$$

Q= flow

$$K = \frac{1}{n} R_h^{2/3} A$$

n=Manning's coefficient

R<sub>h</sub>=hydraulic radius

S<sub>f</sub>=friction slope

K=conveyance

# Computational Procedures

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Uses standard step method to compute water surface along reach:

- Iterative technique that calculates water surface elevation using two adjacent cross-sections
- Assumes 1-D steady, gradually varied flow
- Constant velocity and horizontal water surface across channel sections
- Requires known cross-sections along reach
- Solves the energy equation section by section

$$\Delta x = \frac{\left(y_2 + \alpha_2 \frac{v_2^2}{2g}\right) - \left(y_1 + \alpha_1 \frac{v_1^2}{2g}\right)}{S_f - S_o}$$

# Computational Procedure

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Standard step general procedure:

- Assume initial water surface elevation
  - If **supercritical** flow regime: assume WS at an **upstream** cross section
  - If **subcritical** flow regime: assume WS at a **downstream** cross section
- Use resulting cross section geometry to calculate conveyance and velocity head
- Compute representative friction slope and energy losses
- Solve 1-D energy equation for water surface at cross-section 2
- Compare assumed value with calculated value and iterate until values agree within a user-specified tolerance (usually 0.01 ft)

# Computational Procedure

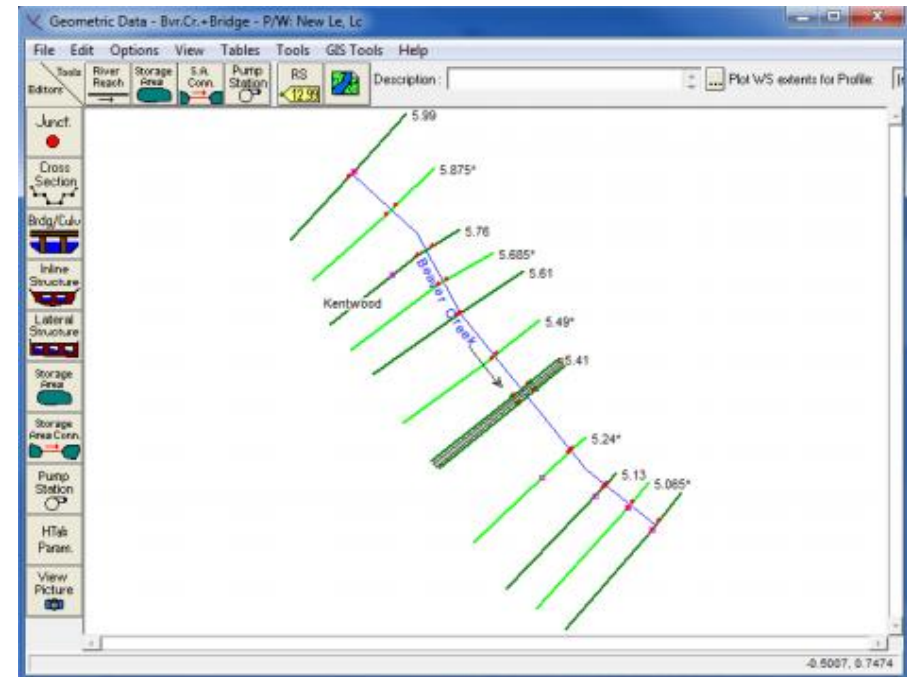
Program is constrained by a maximum number of iterations for balancing WS

Common sources of error:

- Too few cross-sections
- Inadequate cross-sectional data
- Incorrect boundary condition specified
  - supercritical, subcritical, critical

Rapidly Varied Flow: Momentum Equation

Unsteady Flow: full dynamic Saint-Venant Equation



# Steady Flow Data Requirements

## Geometric:

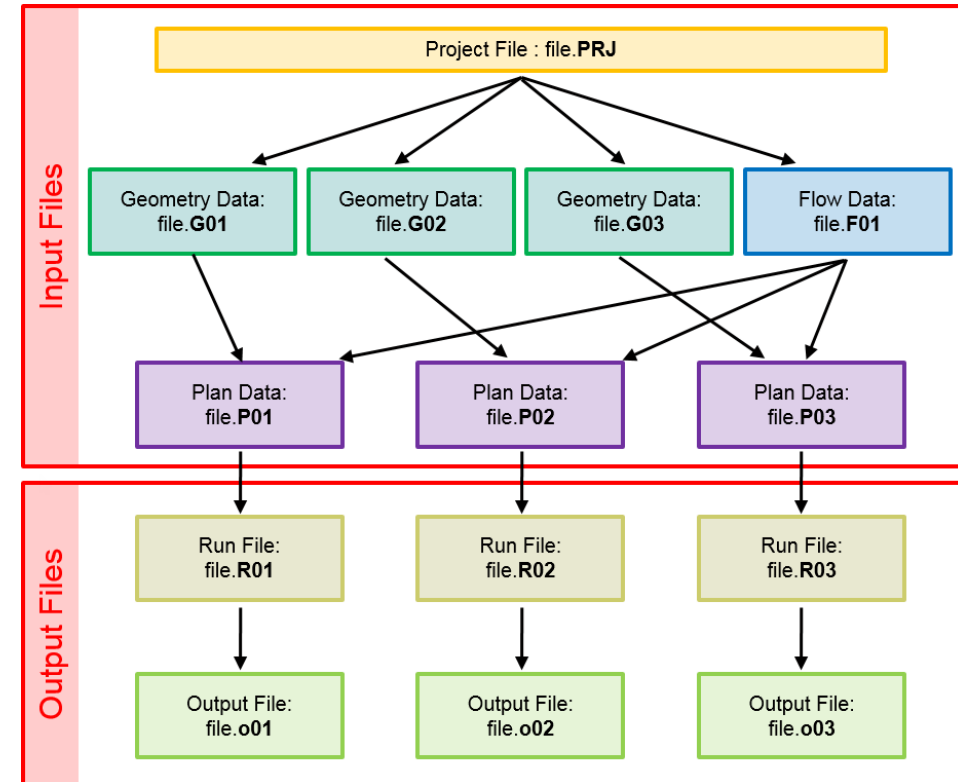
- River system schematic
- Hydraulic geometry
- Reach length
- Hydraulic structures and obstructions

## Coefficients:

- Manning's  $n$
- Contraction coefficient,  $C$

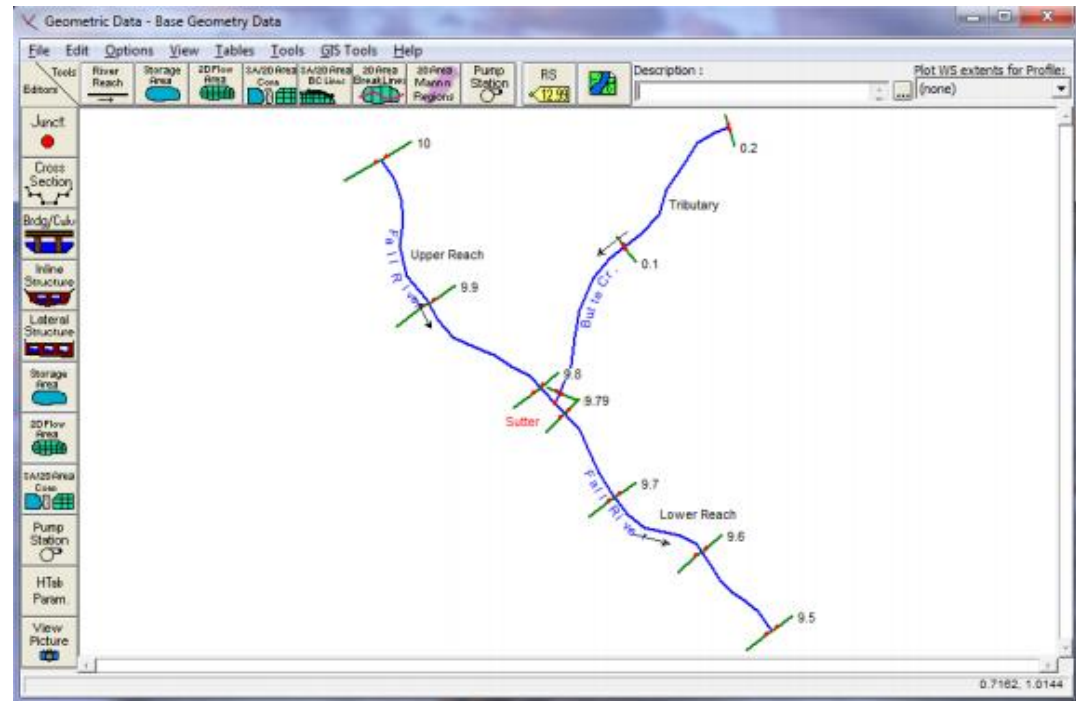
## Steady Flow:

- Discharge
- Flow regime
- Boundary conditions



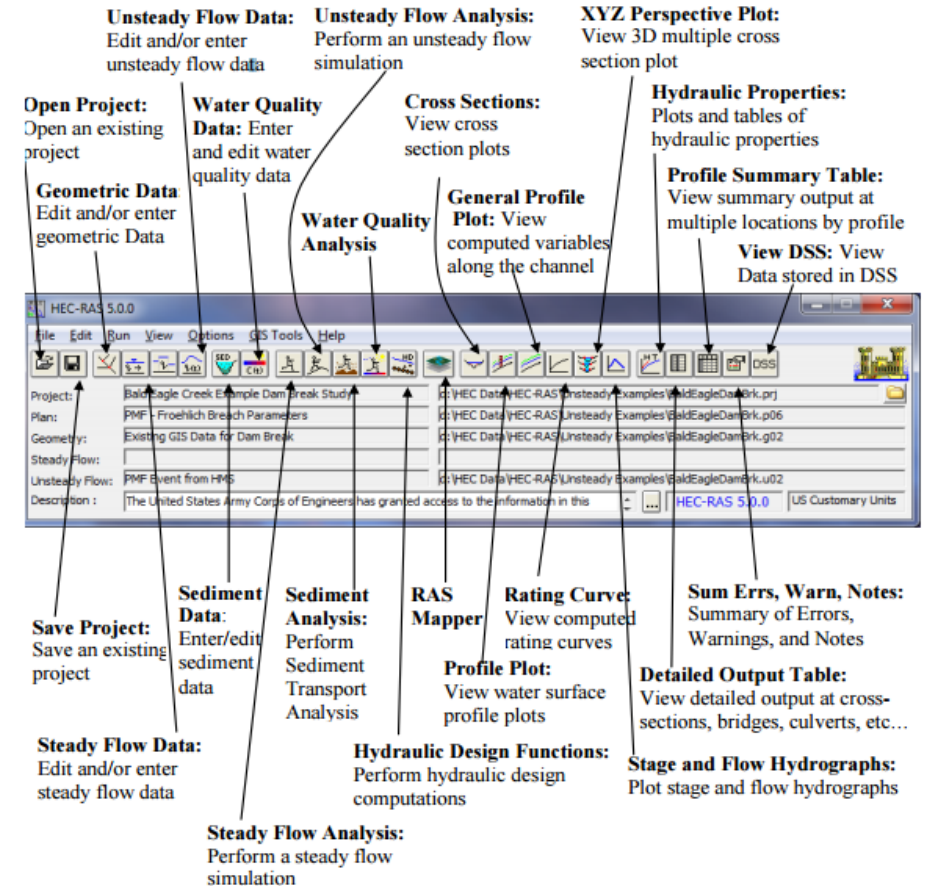
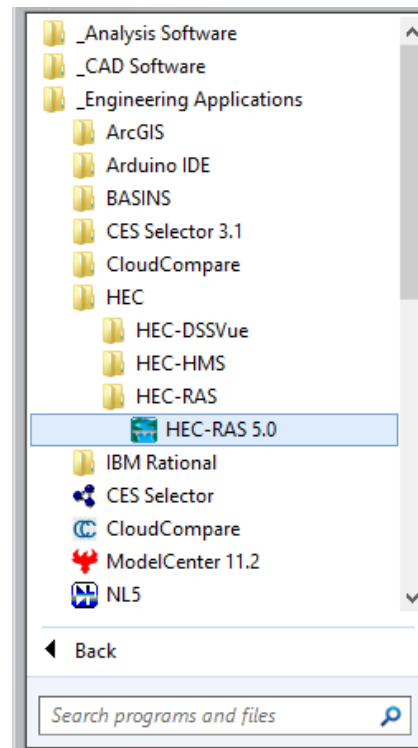
# 1-D Steady Flow Example

- 1) Start a new project
- 2) Enter geometric and flow data
- 3) Perform hydraulic calculations
- 4) View Results



# Example: Start a New Project

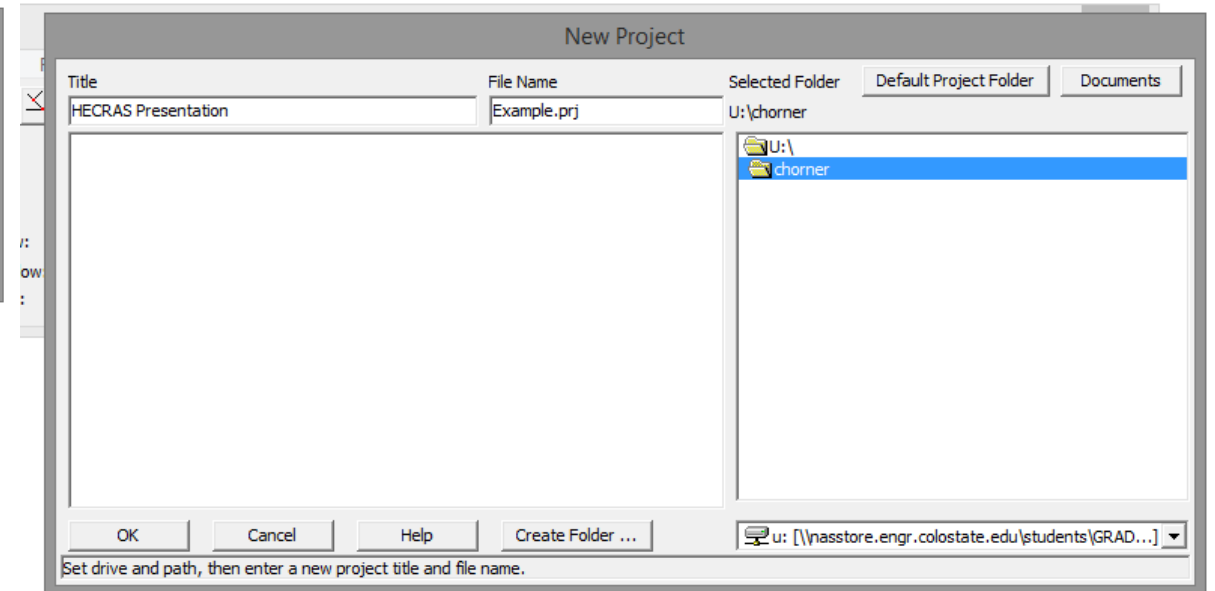
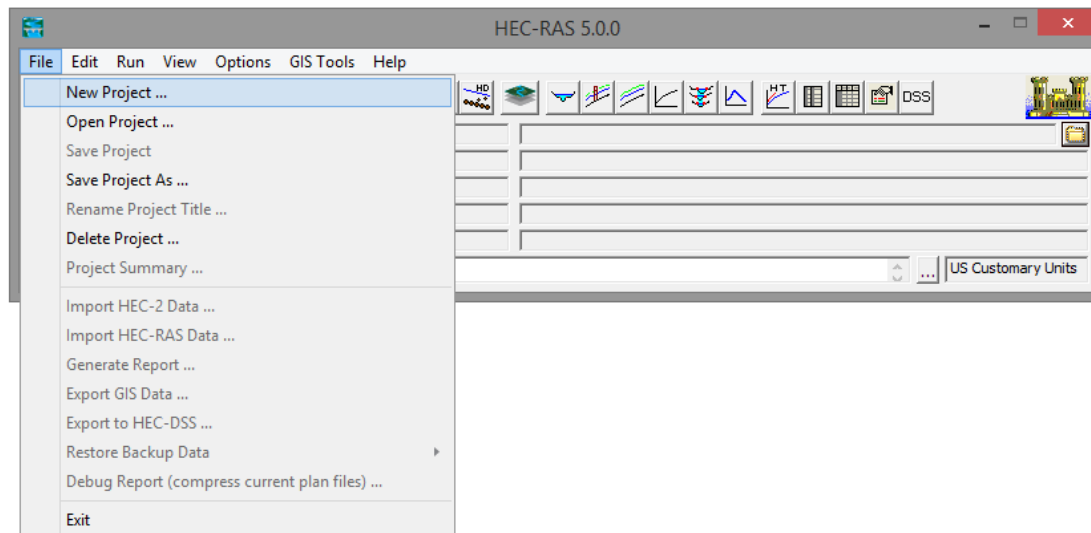
Open HEC-RAS 5.0.0 (available on computers in Engineering computer labs)



# Example: Start a New Project

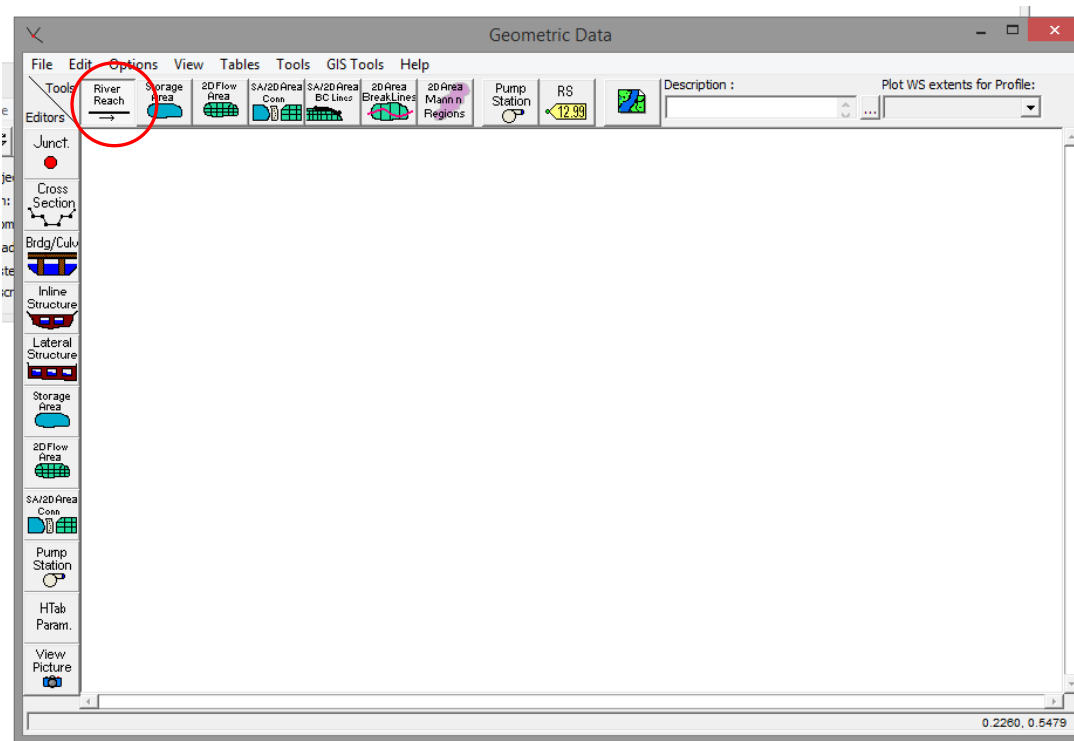
## Start a **New Project**

Select drive and directory to work in and enter the project title and file name

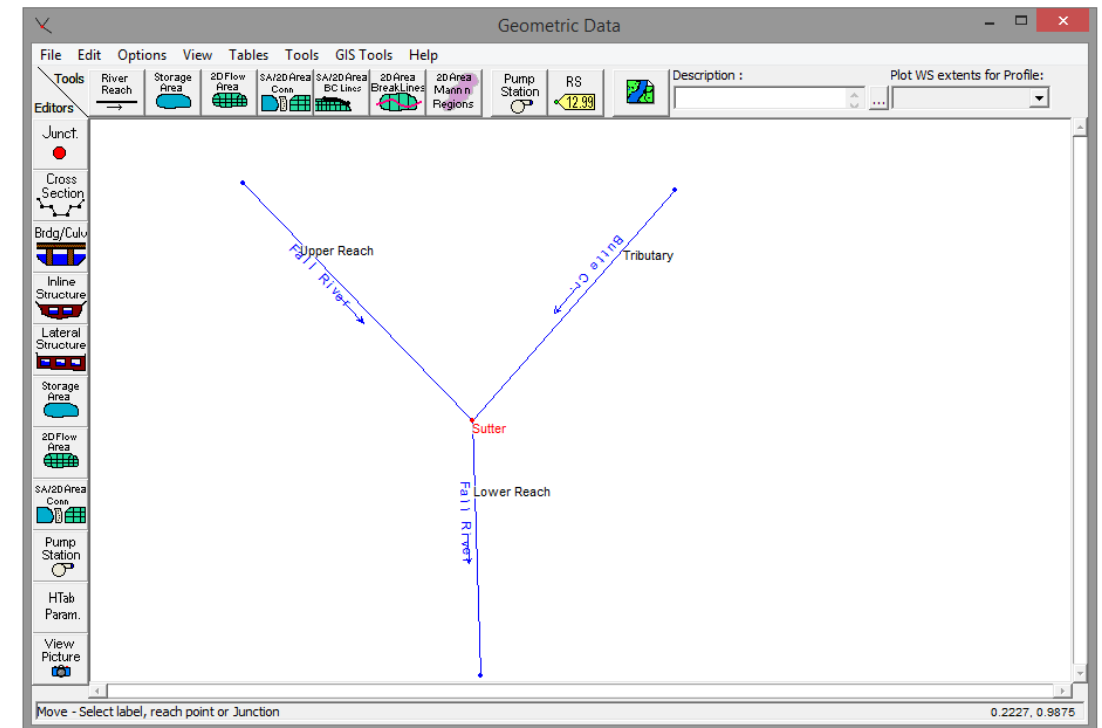


# Example: Enter Geometric Data

Click **Edit > Geometric Data...** or press    
Select **River Reach**



Draw the river schematic, naming each river, reach, and junction



# Example: Enter Geometric Data

Click **Cross Section** button  
**Options > Add a new cross-section**



Cross Section Data

Exit Edit **Options** Plot Help

River: Fall River Apply Data Plot Options ☐ Keep Prev XS Plots Clear Prev ☒ Plot Terrain (if available)

Reach: Upper Reach River Sta.:

Description:

Del Row Ins Row

Cross Section Coordinates	
Station	Elevation
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	

Downstream Reach Lengths

LOB	Channel	ROB

Manning's n Values

LOB	Channel	ROB

Main Channel Bank Stations

Left Bank	Right Bank

Cont/Exp Coefficient (Steady)

Contraction	Expansion

HEC-RAS

Enter a new river station for the new cross section in reach "Upper Reach"

OK Cancel

No Data for Plot

Enter cross-sectional data, downstream reach lengths, and coefficients

Cross Section Data

Exit Edit Options Plot Help

River: Fall River Apply Data Plot Options ☐ Keep Prev XS Plots Clear Prev ☒ Plot Terrain (if available)

Reach: Upper Reach River Sta.: 10

Description: Upstream Boundary of Fall River

Del Row Ins Row

Cross Section Coordinates	
Station	Elevation
1	110
2	120
3	200
4	210
5	230
6	240
7	350
8	360
9	
10	
11	

Downstream Reach Lengths

LOB	Channel	ROB
450	500	550

Manning's n Values

LOB	Channel	ROB
0.06	0.035	0.05

Main Channel Bank Stations

Left Bank	Right Bank
200	240

Cont/Exp Coefficient (Steady)

Contraction	Expansion
0.1	0.3

HECRAS Presentation Plan: Upstream Boundary of Fall River

Elevation (ft)

Station (ft)

Legend

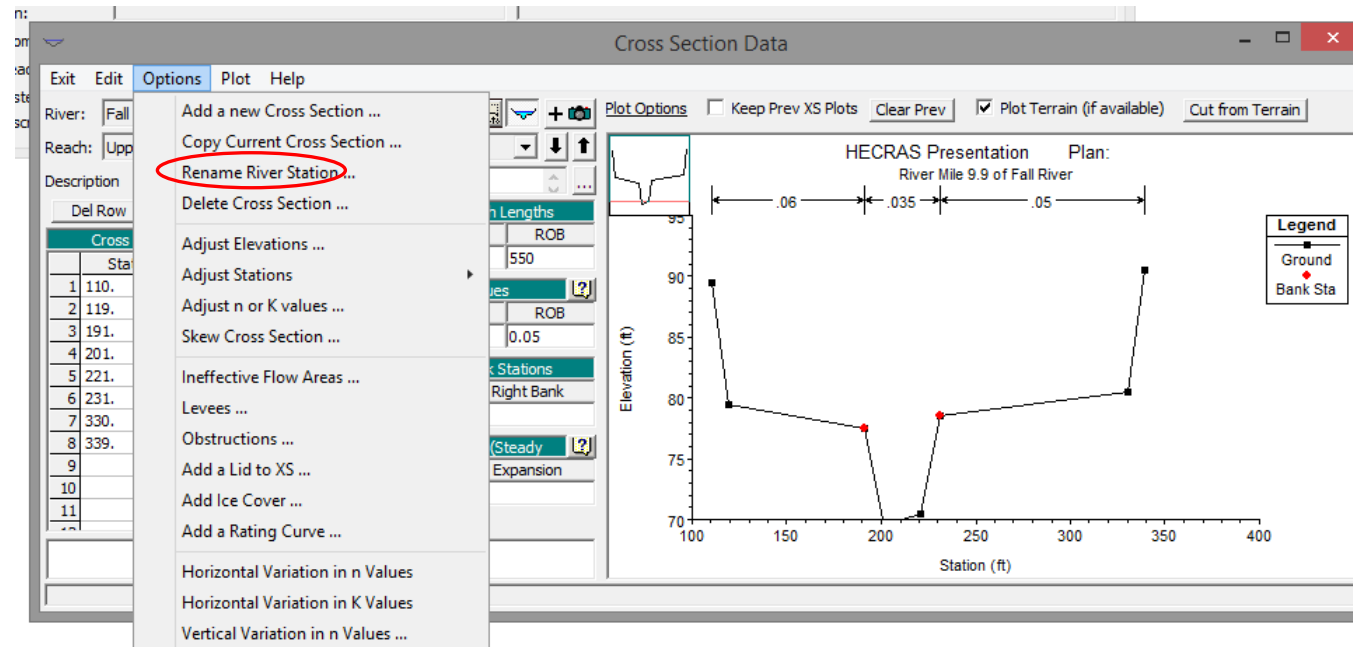
- Ground
- Bank Sta

# Example: Enter Geometric Data

Use this cross section to create remaining cross sections in example.

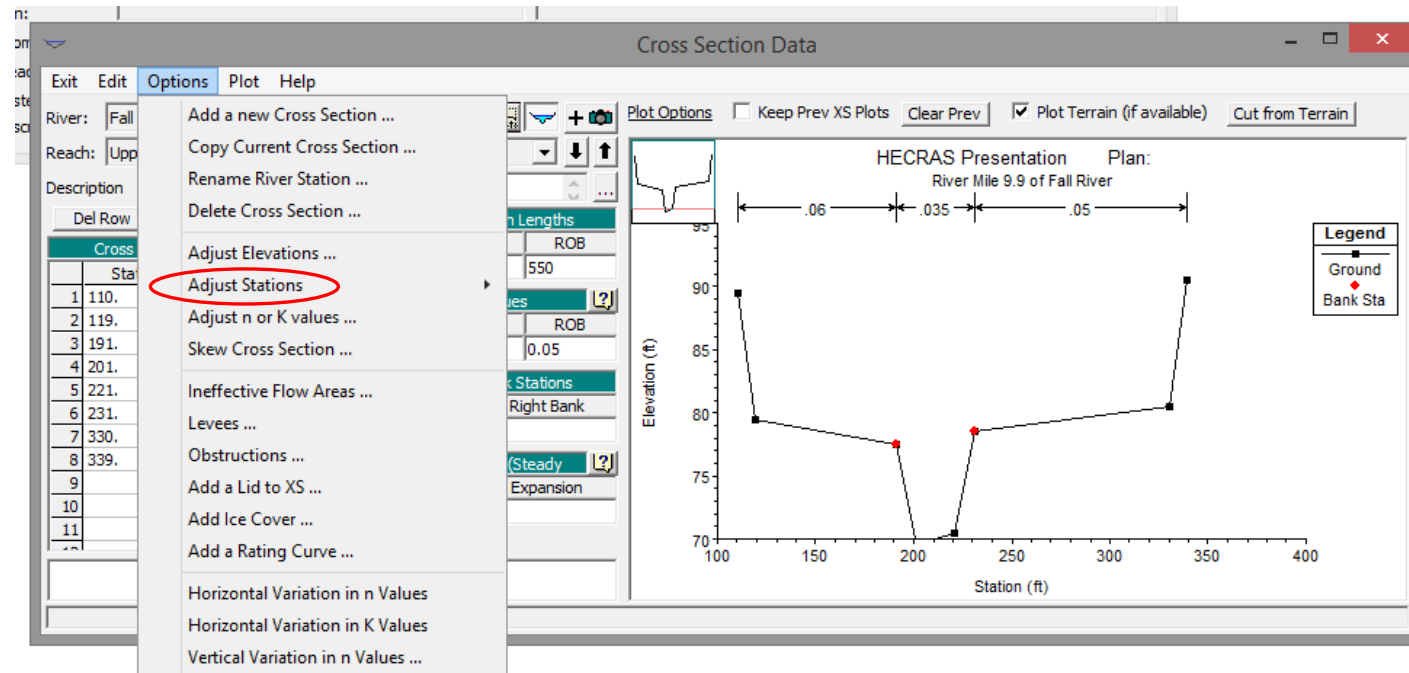
**Options > Copy Current Cross Section...**

**Options > Adjust Elevations:** can adjust all cross-section elevations by +/-



# Example: Enter Geometric Data

**Options > Adjust Stations:** can reduce/extend overbanks by certain percentage by adjusting the stationing



# Example: Enter Geometric Data

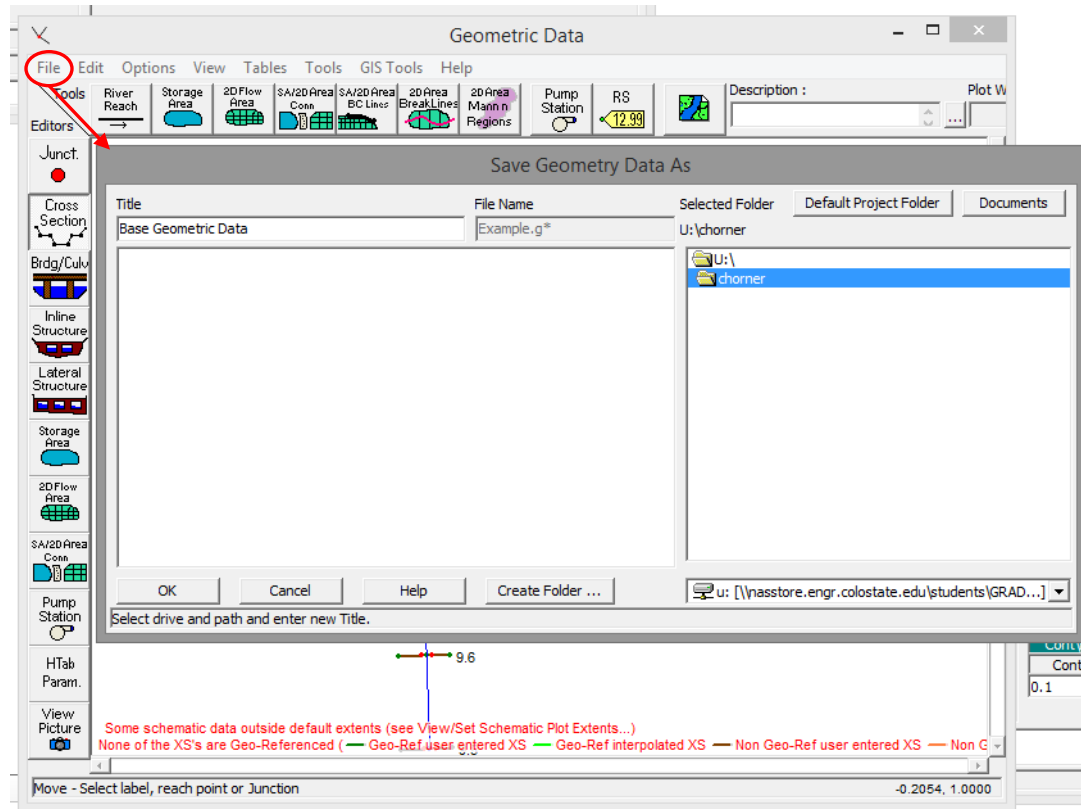
Create remaining cross-sections using these tools and the specifications below:

Cross Section		Adjusted Elevation	Adjusted Stationing			Downstream Reach Lengths		
Reach	River Sta.		Left O.B.	Channel	Right O.B.	Left O.B.	Channel	Right O.B.
Upper	9.8	-0.4	0.8	-	0.8	0	0	0
Lower	9.79	-0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	500	500	500
Lower	9.7	-0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	500	500	500
Lower	9.6	-0.3	-	-	-	500	500	500
Lower	9.5	-0.2	-	-	-	0	0	0
Butte Cr.	0.1	-0.6	-	-	-	500	500	500
Butte Cr.	0.0	-0.3	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0

\*Be sure to **Apply Data** after editing each new cross section

# Example: Enter Geometric Data

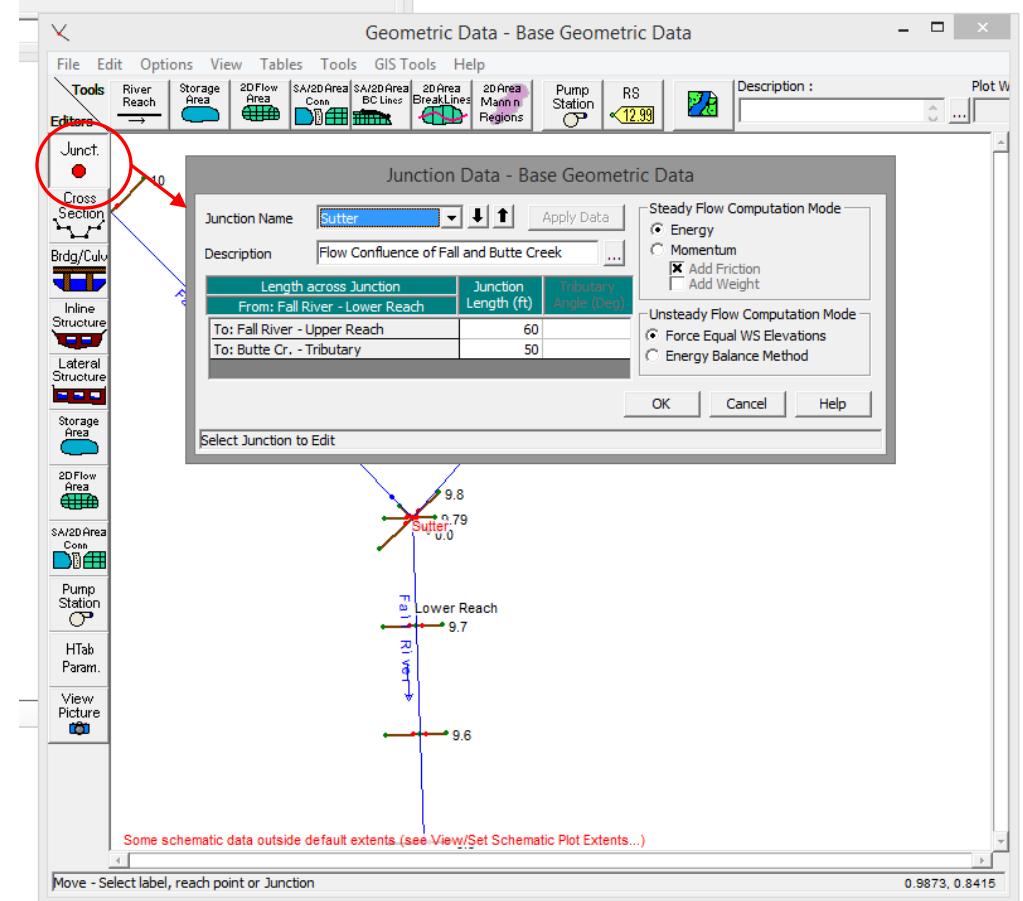
Save cross-sectional geometry: go to the Geometric Data window > click **File** > **Save Geometry Data As** > enter a title > press **OK**



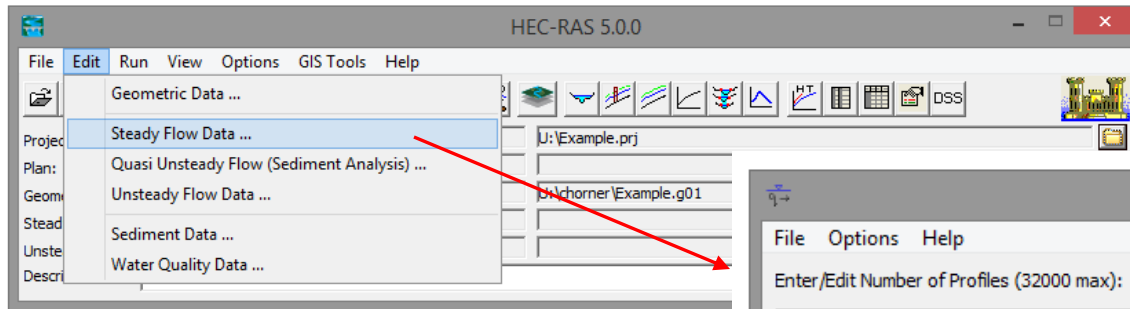
# Example: Enter Geometric Data

Enter Junction data by clicking the **Junct.** button

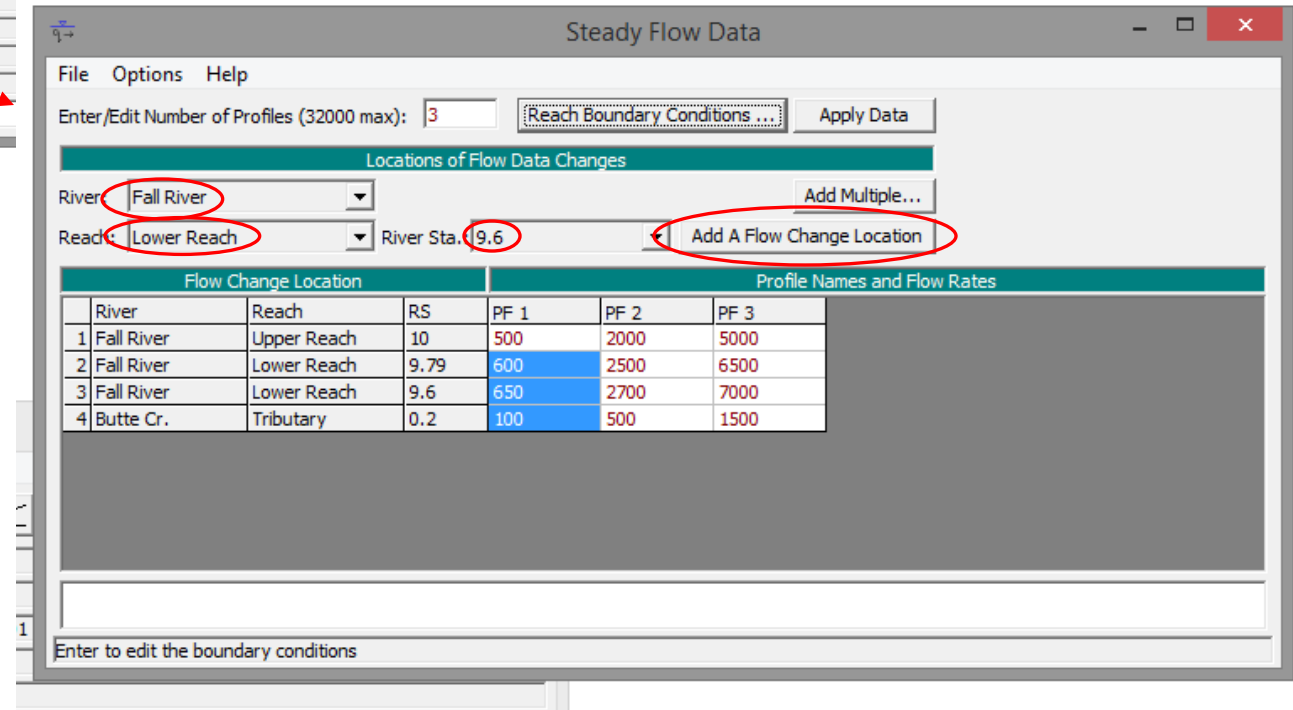
- the energy equation will be used to compute the water surface through the junction
- If the momentum equation is selected, you will be able to enter an angle of flow for one or more reaches flowing into or out of the junction



# Example: Enter Steady Flow Data



Enter steady flow data by clicking **Edit** in your HEC-RAS main window > click **Steady Flow Data...** > Change Number of Profiles to 3 > Select River Station 9.6 of the Lower Reach of Fall River using the drop down windows and click **Add A Flow Change Location** > click **Reach Boundary Conditions...** to enter required boundary conditions



# Example: Enter Steady Flow Data

This example assumes a subcritical flow regime throughout the river system, therefore, you must only enter a downstream boundary at the Lower Reach of Fall River

Select the cell you wish to enter a BC for > click the type of BC you wish to apply (in this case, select **Normal Depth** and enter an average energy slope of 0.0004 ft/ft) > click **OK** > **File** > **Save Flow Data**

The screenshot shows the 'Steady Flow Data' dialog box. It has two radio buttons at the top: 'Set boundary for all profiles' (selected) and 'Set boundary for one profile at a time'. Below these are buttons for 'Available External Boundary Condition Types': 'Known W.S.', 'Critical Depth', 'Normal Depth', 'Rating Curve', and 'Delete'. The 'Normal Depth' button is highlighted. Below this is a table titled 'Selected Boundary Condition Locations and Types'.

River	Reach	Profile	Upstream	Downstream
Fall River	Upper Reach	all		Junction=Sutter
Fall River	Lower Reach	all	Junction=Sutter	Normal Depth S = 0.0004
Butte Cr.	Tributary	all		Junction=Sutter

At the bottom of the dialog are buttons for 'Steady Flow Reach-Storage Area Optimization ...', 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'. A status bar at the very bottom says 'Enter to accept data changes.'

# Example: Perform Hydraulic Calculations

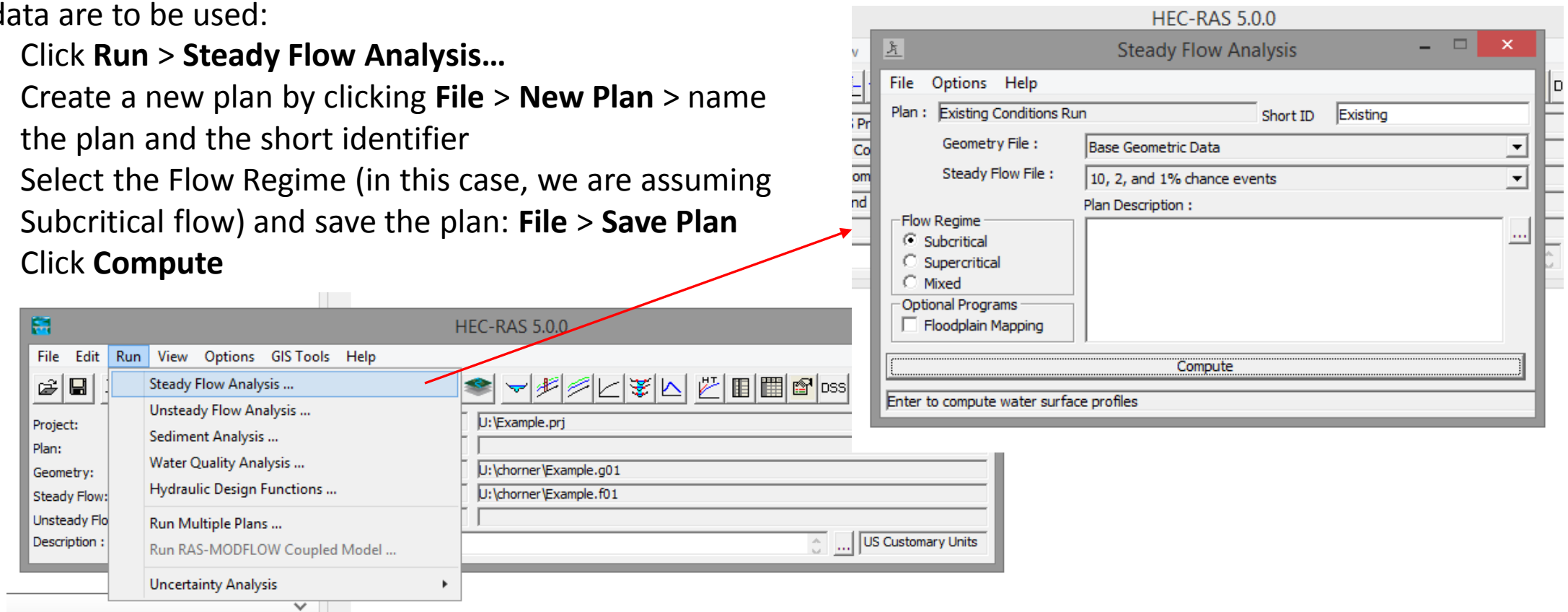
Before computations can be performed, you must create a plan that defines which geometry and flow data are to be used:

Click **Run > Steady Flow Analysis...**

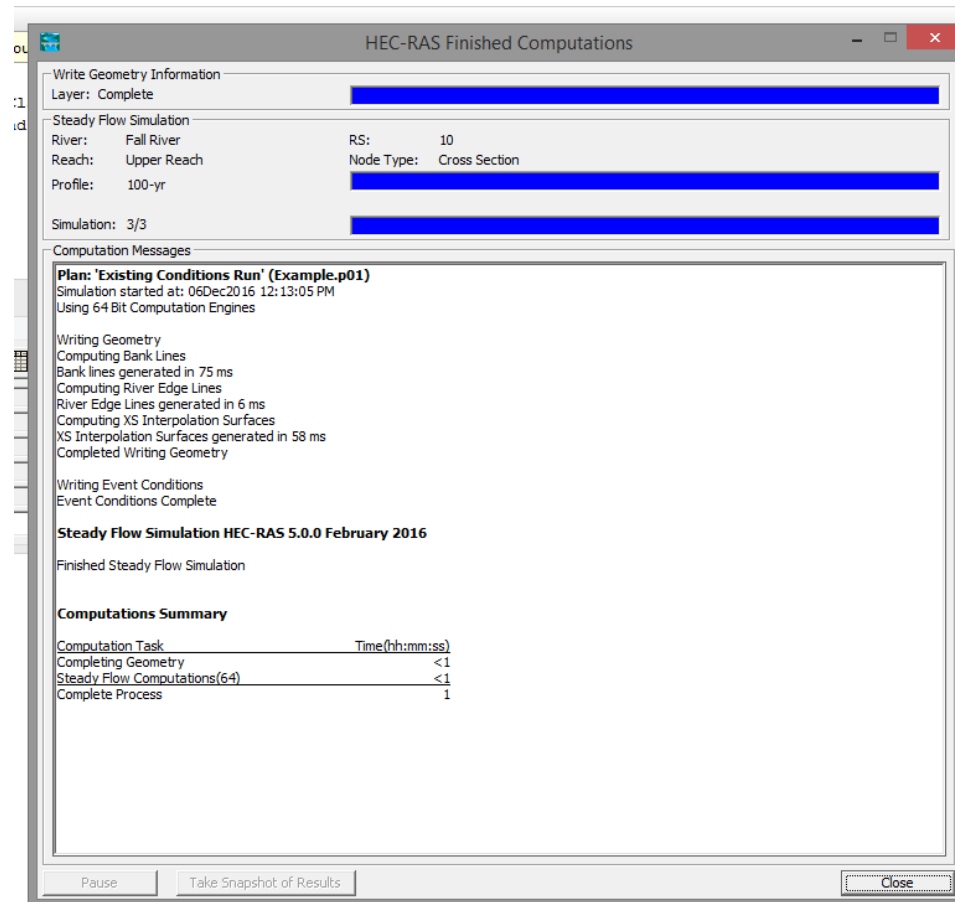
Create a new plan by clicking **File > New Plan >** name the plan and the short identifier

Select the Flow Regime (in this case, we are assuming Subcritical flow) and save the plan: **File > Save Plan**

Click **Compute**



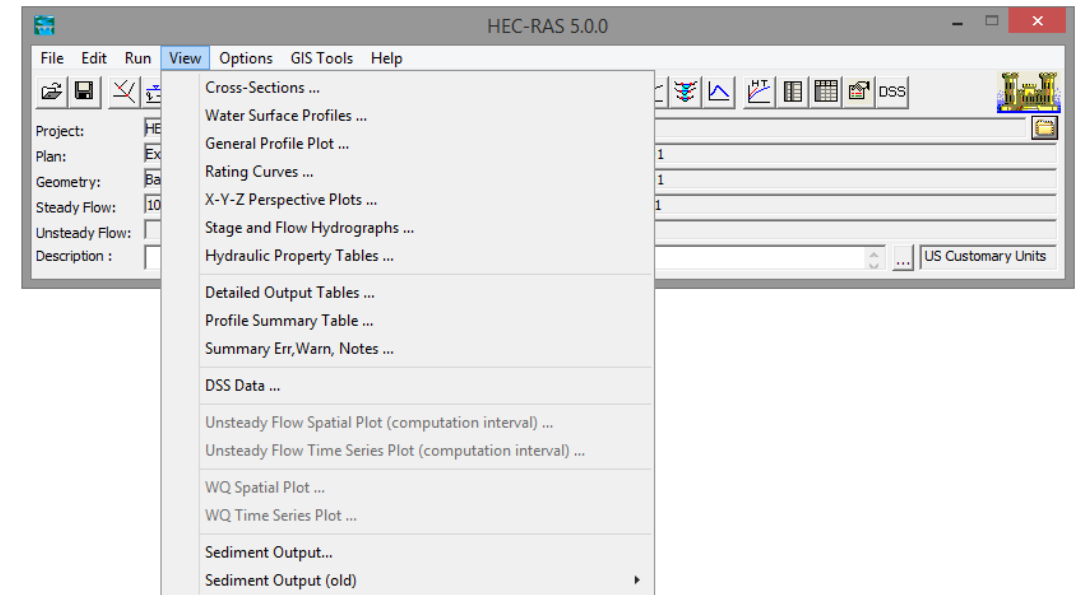
# Example: Perform Hydraulic Calculations



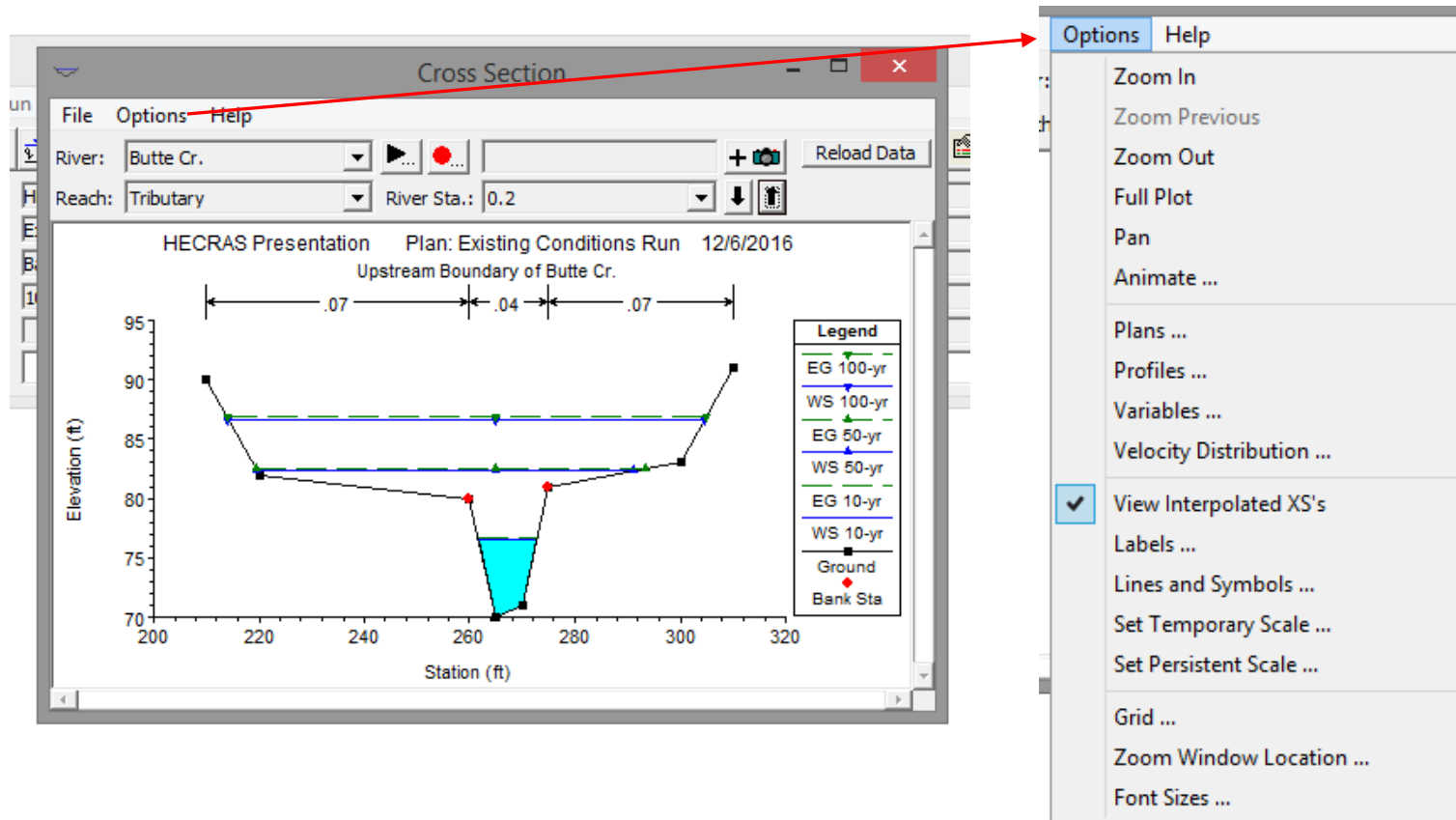
# Example: View Results

With the computation complete you can view:

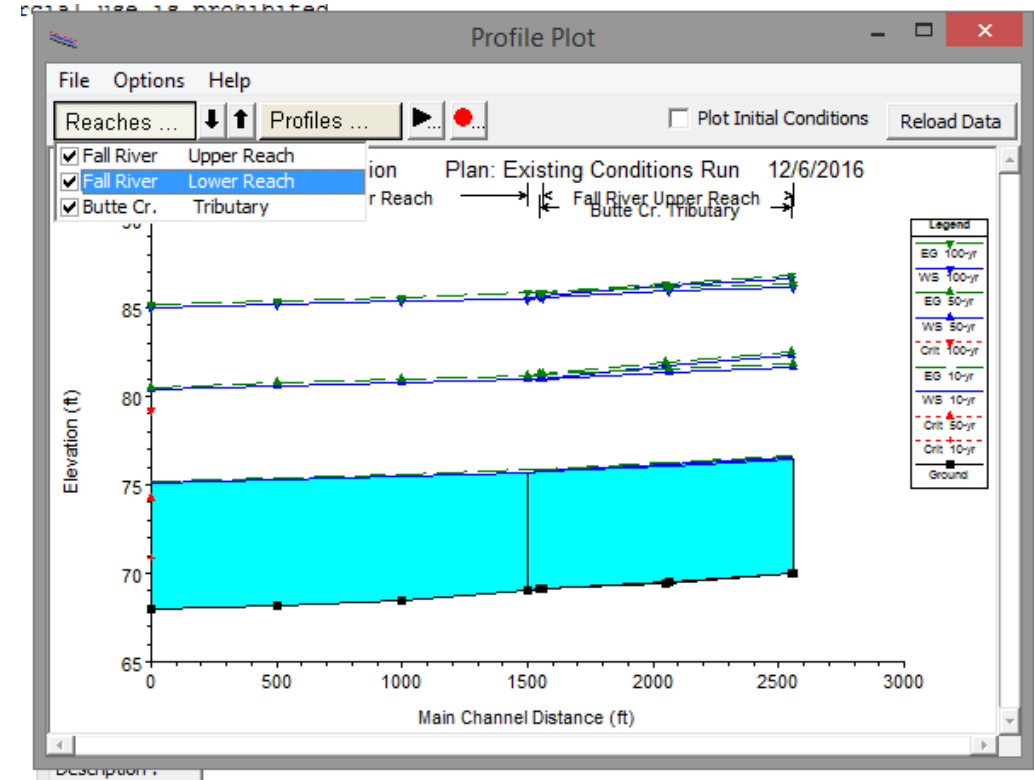
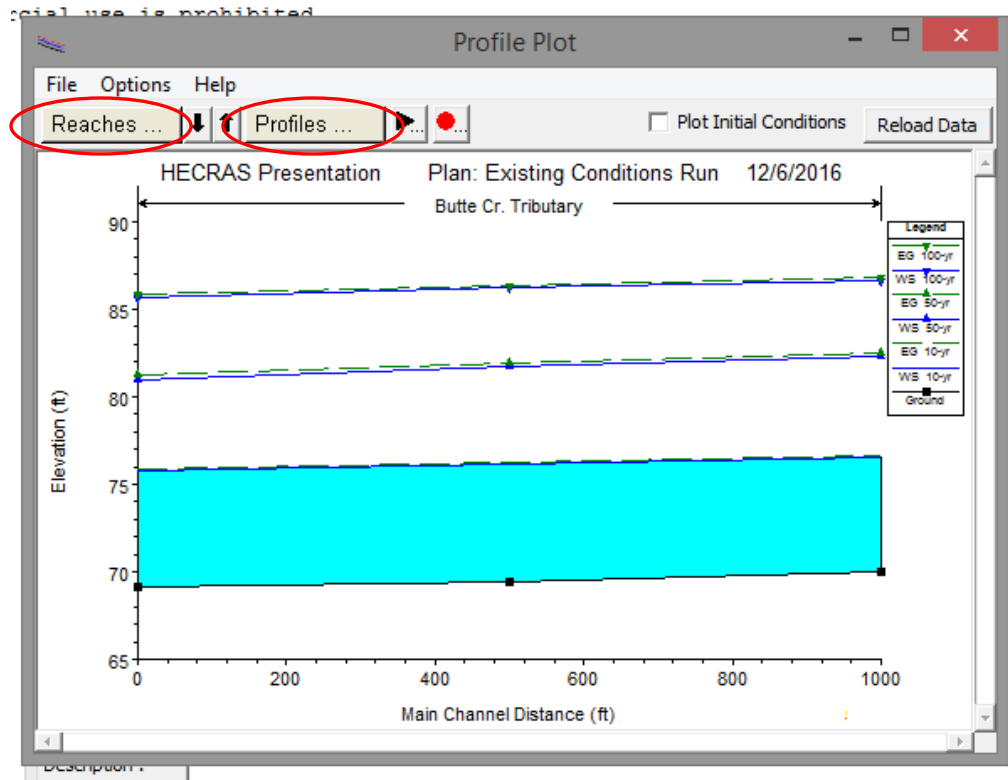
- Cross section plots
- Profile plots
- General Profile plot
- Rating Curves
- X-Y-Z Perspective plots
- Detailed tabular output at individual cross section
- Limited tabular output at multiple cross sections



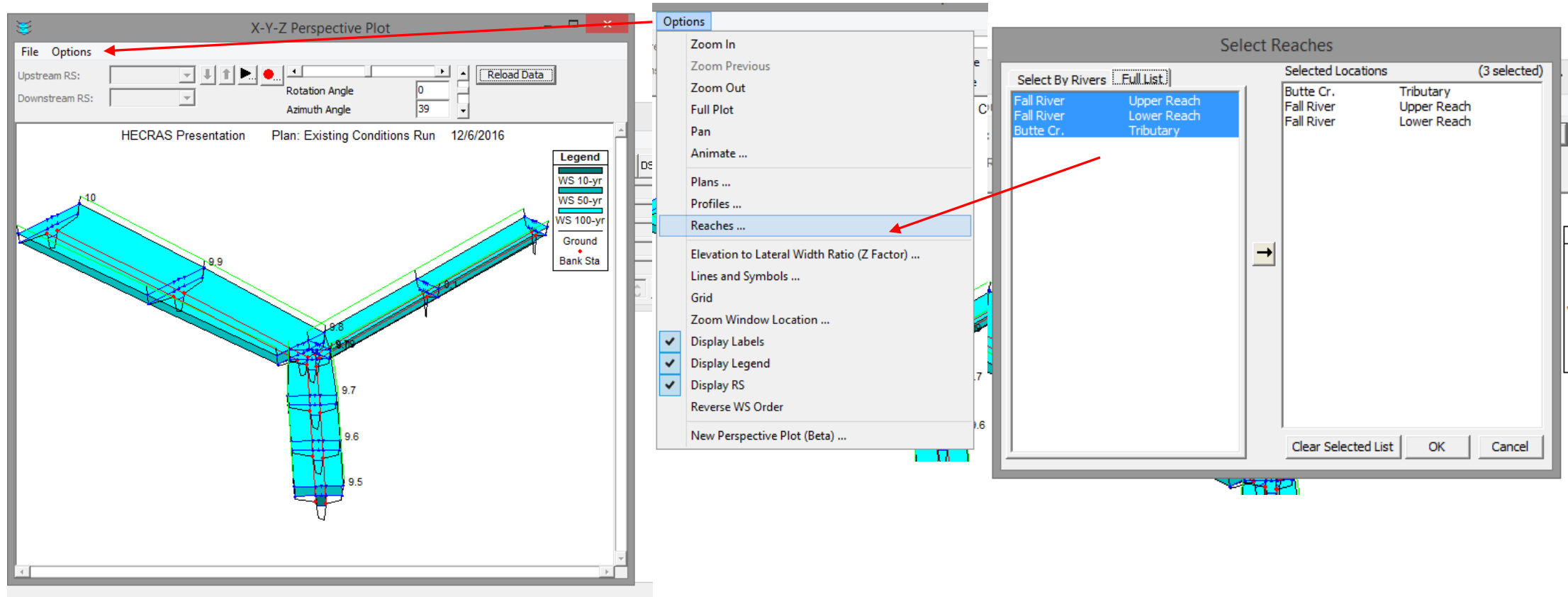
# Example: View Results




# Example: View Results



# Example: View Results



# Example: View Results



Cross Section Output

File

Type

Options

Help

River:

Butte Cr.

Profile:

10-yr

Reach:

Tributary

RS:

0.2

↓

↑

Plan:

Existing

Plan: Existing

Butte Cr.

Tributary

RS: 0.2

Profile: 10-yr

E.G. Elev (ft)	76.64	Element	Left OB	Channel	Right OB
Vel Head (ft)	0.06	Wt. n-Val.		0.040	
W.S. Elev (ft)	76.58	Reach Len. (ft)	500.00	500.00	500.00
Crit W.S. (ft)		Flow Area (sq ft)		48.97	
E.G. Slope (ft/ft)	0.000836	Area (sq ft)		48.97	
Q Total (cfs)	100.00	Flow (cfs)		100.00	
Top Width (ft)	11.08	Top Width (ft)		11.08	
Vel Total (ft/s)	2.04	Avg. Vel. (ft/s)		2.04	
Max Chl Dpth (ft)	6.58	Hydr. Depth (ft)		4.42	
Conv. Total (cfs)	3458.2	Conv. (cfs)		3458.2	
Length Wtd. (ft)	500.00	Wetted Per. (ft)		18.69	
Min Ch El (ft)	70.00	Shear (lb/sq ft)		0.14	
Alpha	1.00	Stream Power (lb/ft s)		0.28	
Frctn Loss (ft)	0.39	Cum Volume (acre-ft)		1.31	
C & E Loss (ft)	0.00	Cum SA (acres)		0.26	

Errors, Warnings and Notes

Select Profile

Profile Output Table - Standard Table 1

File Options Std. Tables Locations Help

HEC-RAS Plan: Existing Reload Data

River	Reach	River Sta	Profile	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)
Fall River	Upper Reach	10	10-yr	500.00	70.00	76.45		76.59	0.000770	3.06
Fall River	Upper Reach	10	50-yr	2000.00	70.00	81.61		81.84	0.000644	4.31
Fall River	Upper Reach	10	100-yr	5000.00	70.00	86.16		86.35	0.000434	4.63
Fall River	Upper Reach	9.9	10-yr	500.00	69.50	76.08		76.22	0.000710	2.97
Fall River	Upper Reach	9.9	50-yr	2000.00	69.50	81.31		81.53	0.000597	4.20
Fall River	Upper Reach	9.9	100-yr	5000.00	69.50	85.92		86.13	0.000437	4.70
Fall River	Upper Reach	9.8	10-yr	500.00	69.10	75.74		75.87	0.000688	2.94
Fall River	Upper Reach	9.8	50-yr	2000.00	69.10	80.98		81.22	0.000628	4.33
Fall River	Upper Reach	9.8	100-yr	5000.00	69.10	85.62		85.89	0.000521	5.16
Fall River	Lower Reach	9.79	10-yr	600.00	69.00	75.70		75.83	0.000636	2.90
Fall River	Lower Reach	9.79	50-yr	2500.00	69.00	80.92		81.18	0.000640	4.49
Fall River	Lower Reach	9.79	100-yr	6500.00	69.00	85.53		85.85	0.000589	5.62
Fall River	Lower Reach	9.7	10-yr	600.00	68.50	75.50		75.58	0.000360	2.28
Fall River	Lower Reach	9.7	50-yr	2500.00	68.50	80.76		80.92	0.000360	3.51

Total flow in cross section.

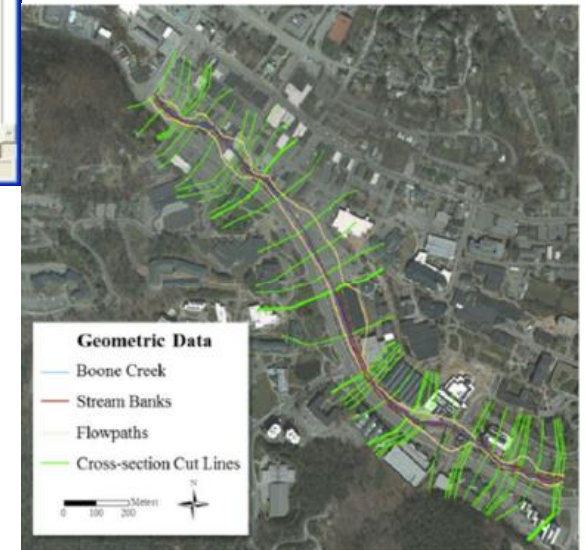
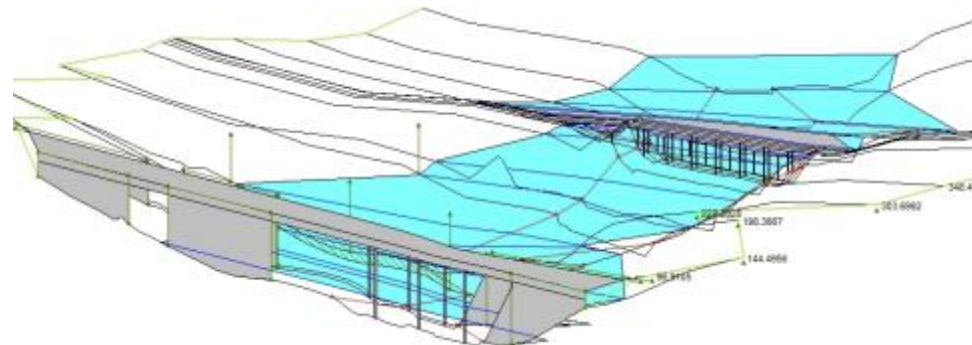
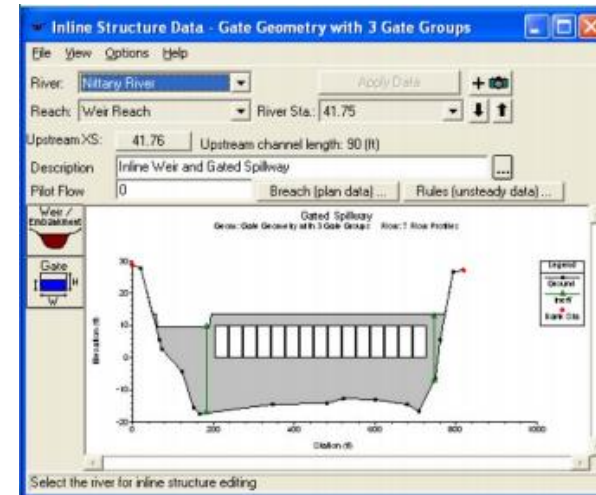
# Applications

## Bridge and culvert modeling

## Inline structures (i.e. dams)

## Lateral structures (i.e. spillways)

## Flood management



# Graduate School

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Omaha, NE



University of Portland, OR  
BS Environmental Engineering



CSU, CO  
MS Hydraulic Engineering

# References

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- Ndolo Goy and Julien, 2014. CIVE 401 HEC-RAS Presentation. Available at:  
[http://www.engr.colostate.edu/~pierre/ce\\_old/classes/CIVE%20401/HEC-RAS%20Lecture/HEC-RAS%20Patrick%20Ndolo%20Goy/CIVE401-HEC-RAS.pdf](http://www.engr.colostate.edu/~pierre/ce_old/classes/CIVE%20401/HEC-RAS%20Lecture/HEC-RAS%20Patrick%20Ndolo%20Goy/CIVE401-HEC-RAS.pdf)
- Lai, Goy, and Julien. 2015. CIVE 401 HEC-RAS Presentation. Available at:  
[http://www.engr.colostate.edu/~pierre/ce\\_old/classes/CIVE%20401/HEC-RAS%20Lecture/F15CIVE401%20HECRAS%20Presentation%20%28final%29-1.pdf](http://www.engr.colostate.edu/~pierre/ce_old/classes/CIVE%20401/HEC-RAS%20Lecture/F15CIVE401%20HECRAS%20Presentation%20%28final%29-1.pdf)
- US Army Corps of Engineers. HEC-RAS User's Manual. Available at:  
<http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/hec-ras/documentation/HEC-RAS%205.0%20Users%20Manual.pdf>