



Choices and Applications of 2D/3D models for supporting harbour & coastal management

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Terug naar overzicht

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Contents:

Principles of Computations with Mobil Water Surface

One-Dimensional (1D) Application

Two- and Three-Dimensional (2D and 3D) Applications

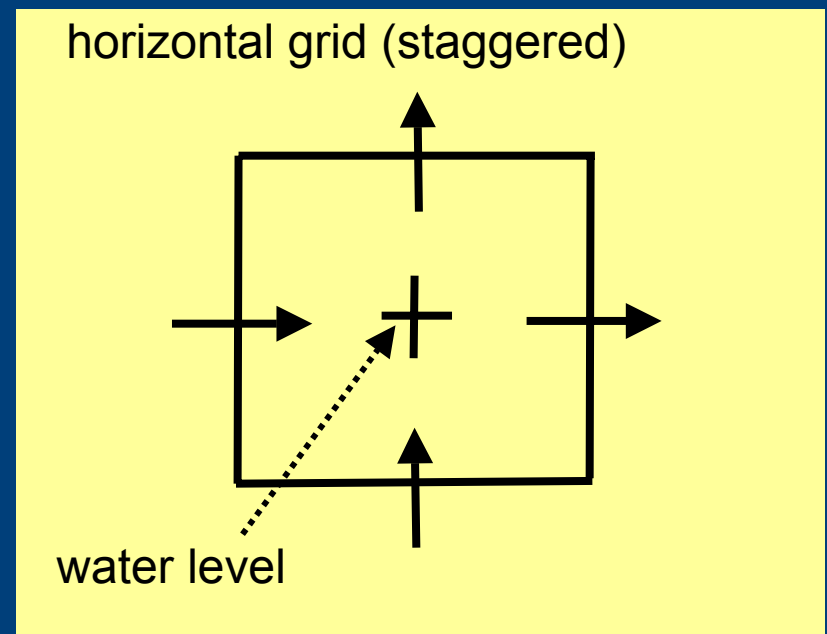
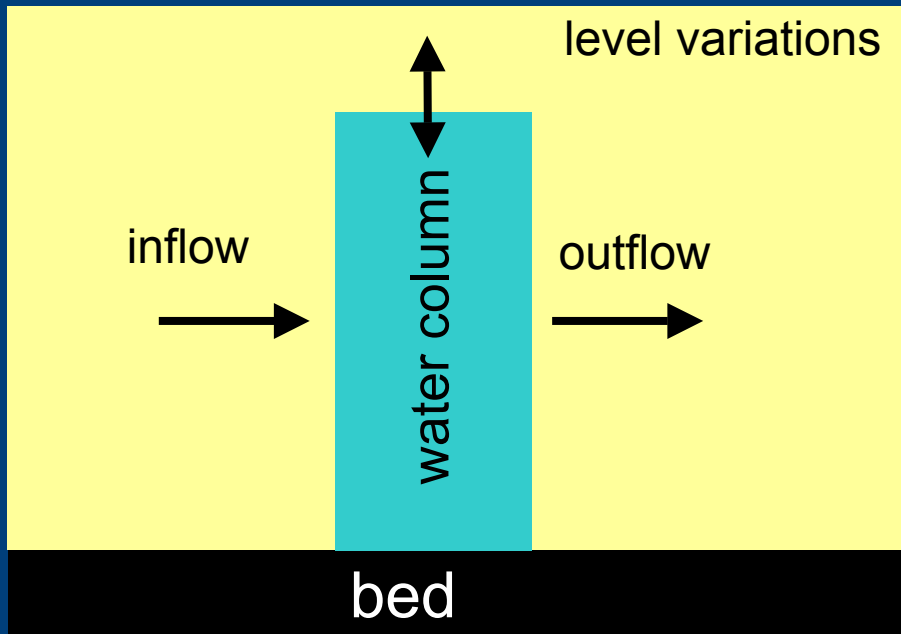
Project Objectives

Presentation & Decision Making

Project Execution & Training Personnel



Mass Balance





Force Balance in SOBEK and DELFT3D-Flow

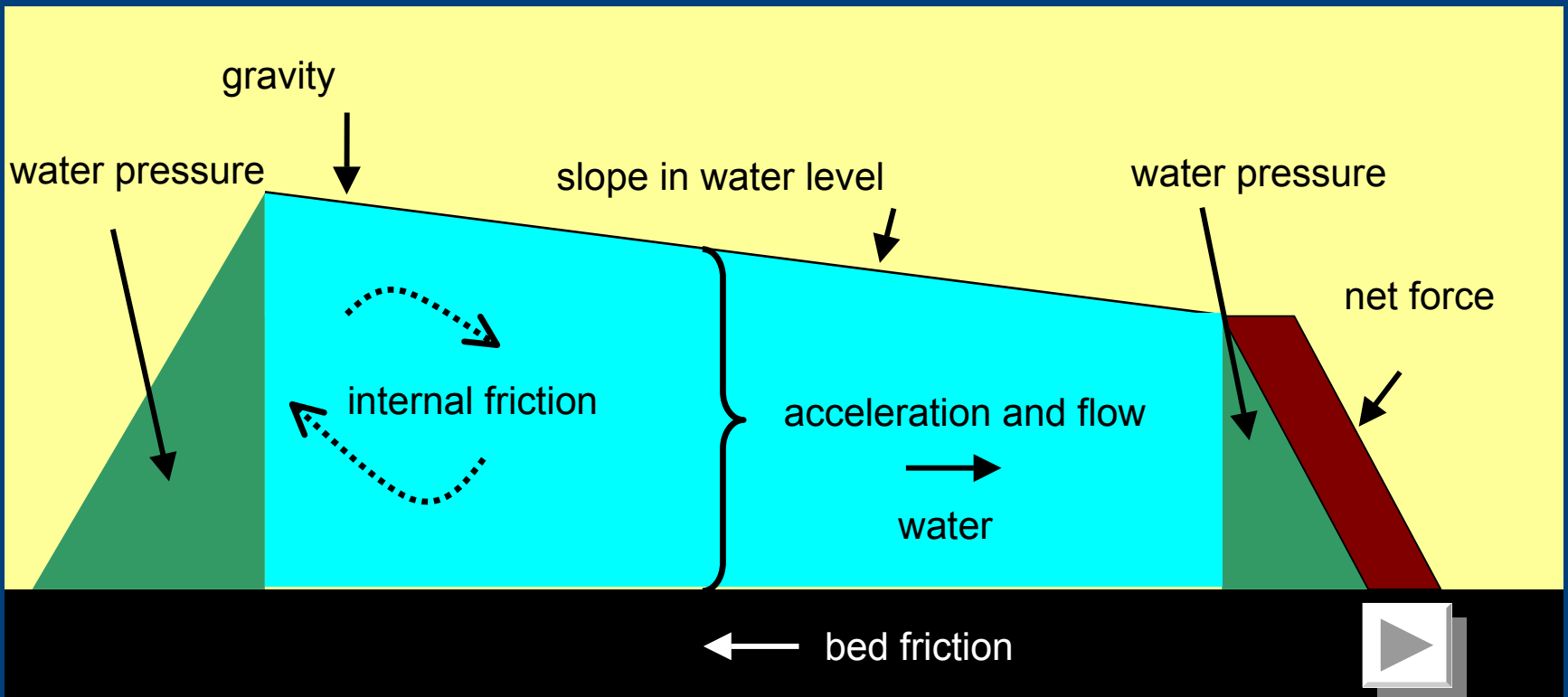
Difference in Water Level yields a Force

Force yields Acceleration (Newton)

Acceleration amounts to Flow

Flow causes Friction Force

Friction Force in balance with Difference in Water Level





SOBEK – Currents modelled as a Network (ID)



SOBEK - Intrusion of Fresh and Salt water



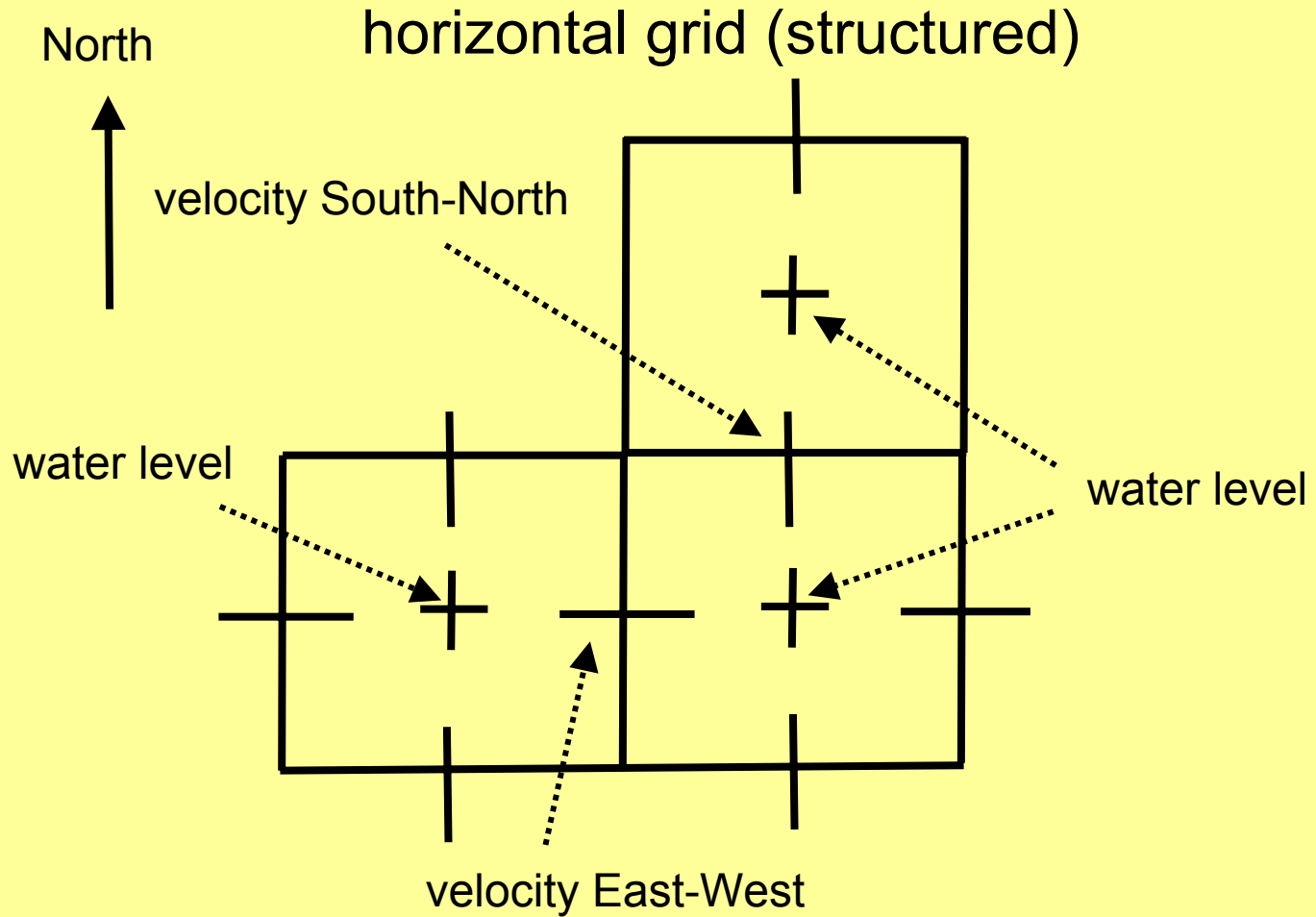


DELFT3D-FLOW : depth-averaged 2D and 3D simulations





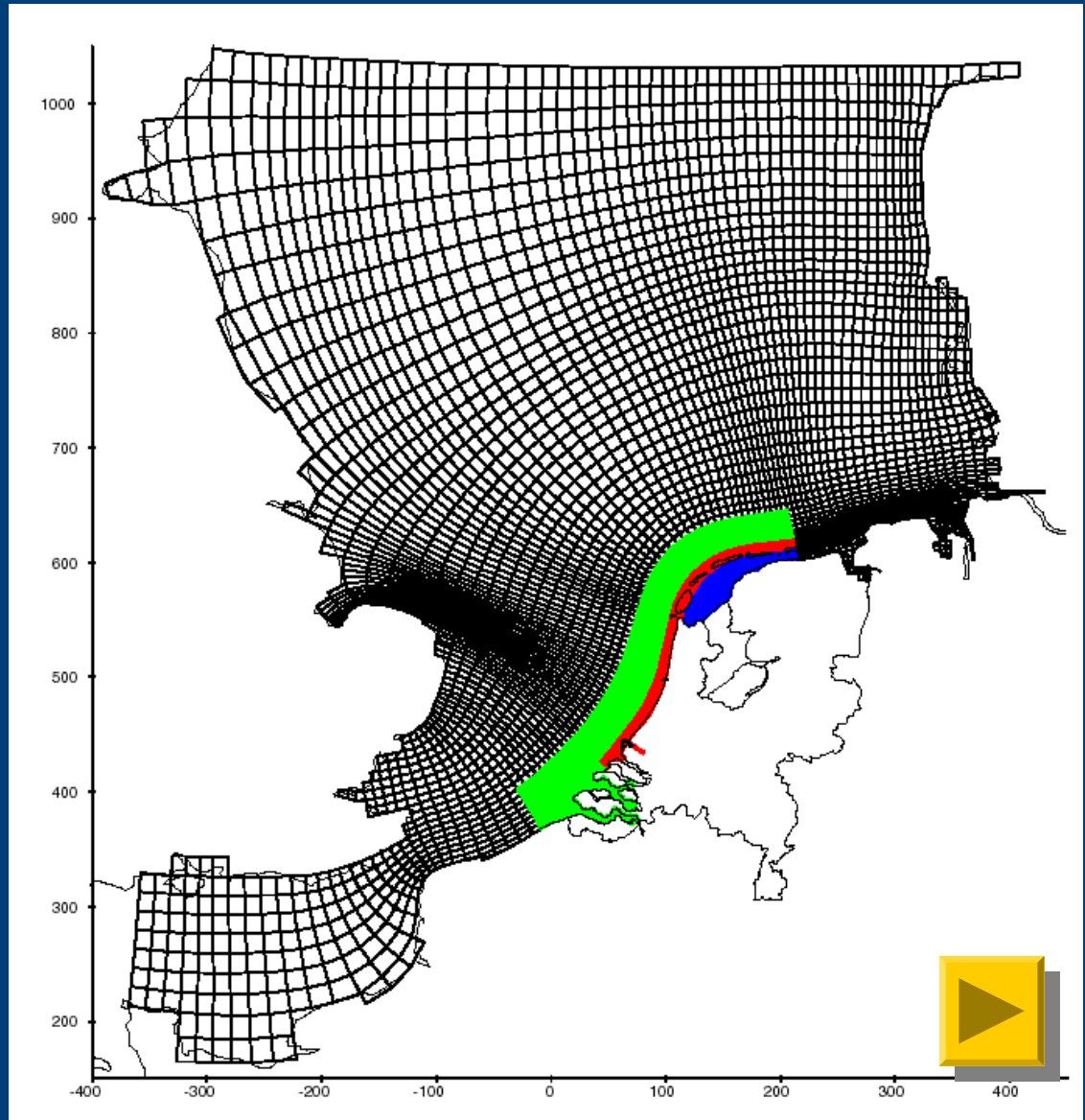
Delft3D-Flow





Domain Decomposition:

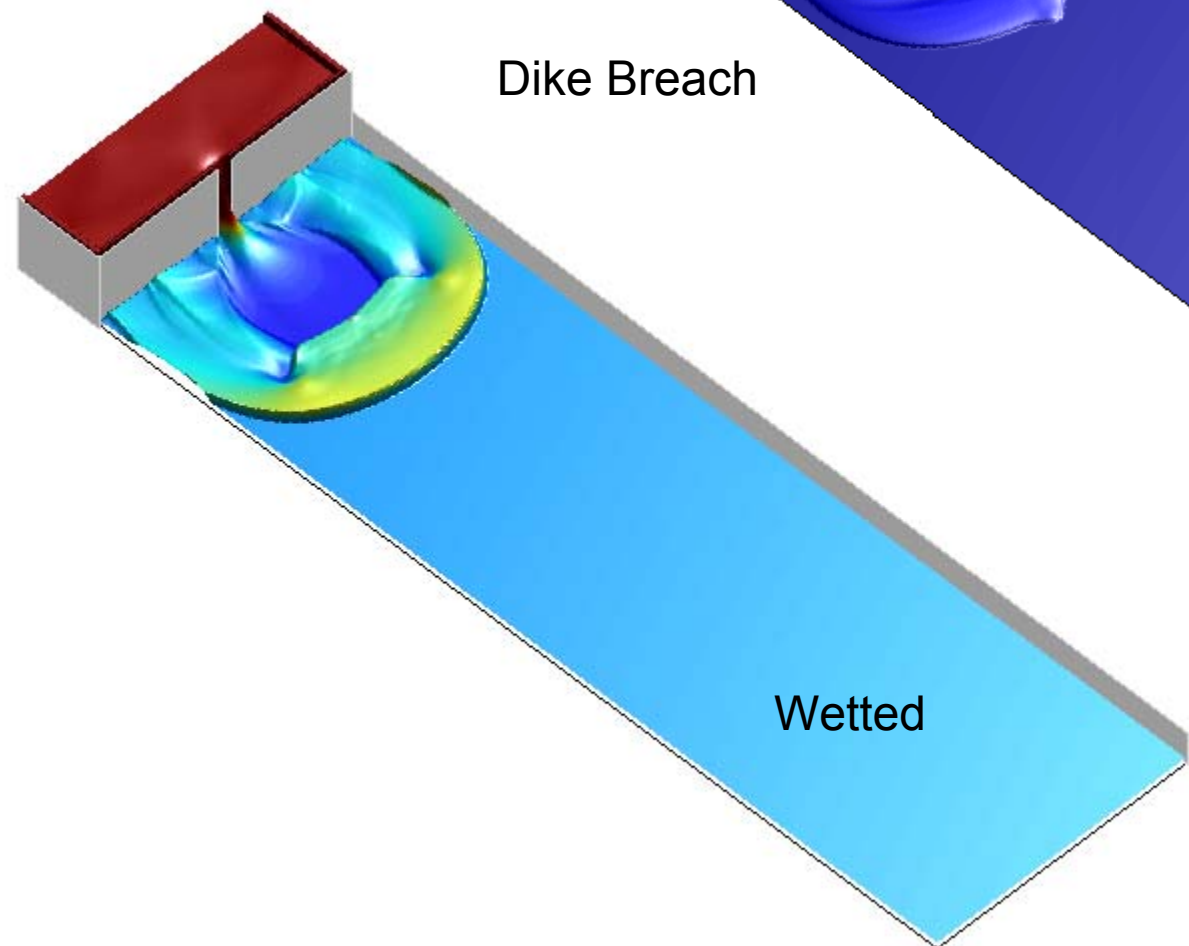
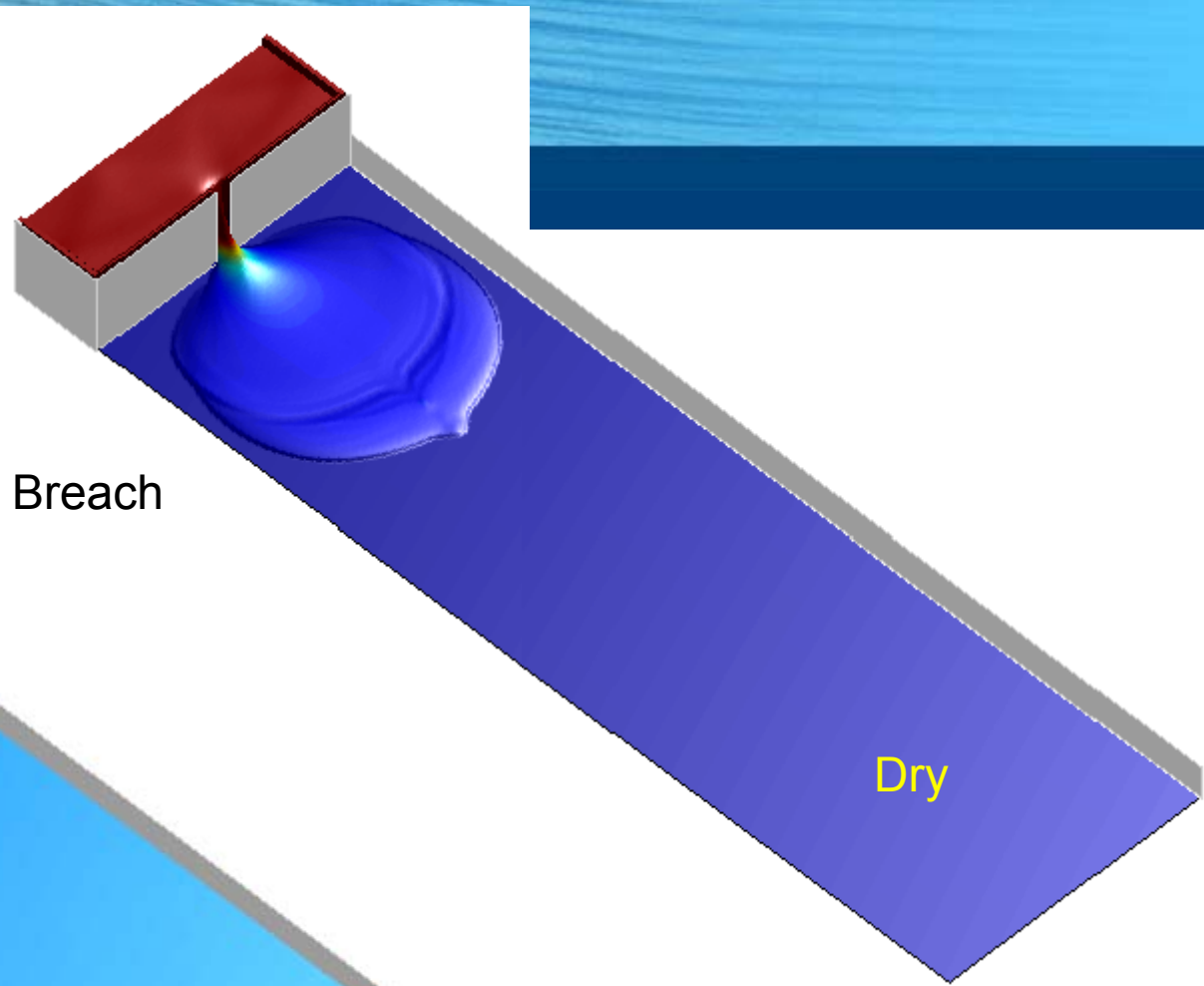
- Continental Shelf
- Southern North Sea
- Coastal Sea
- Estuary
- River



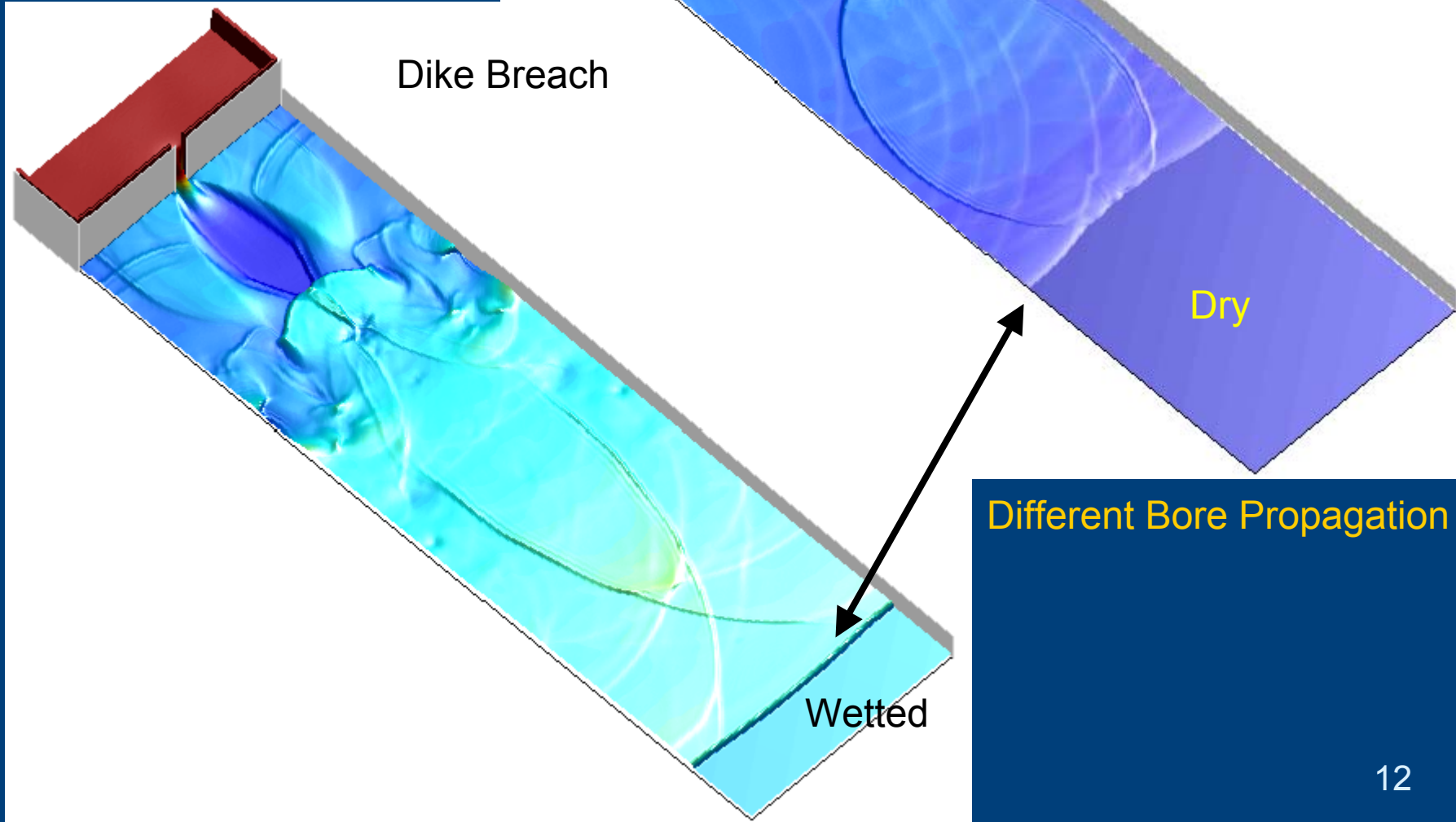


**Flooding by
Dike Breach**



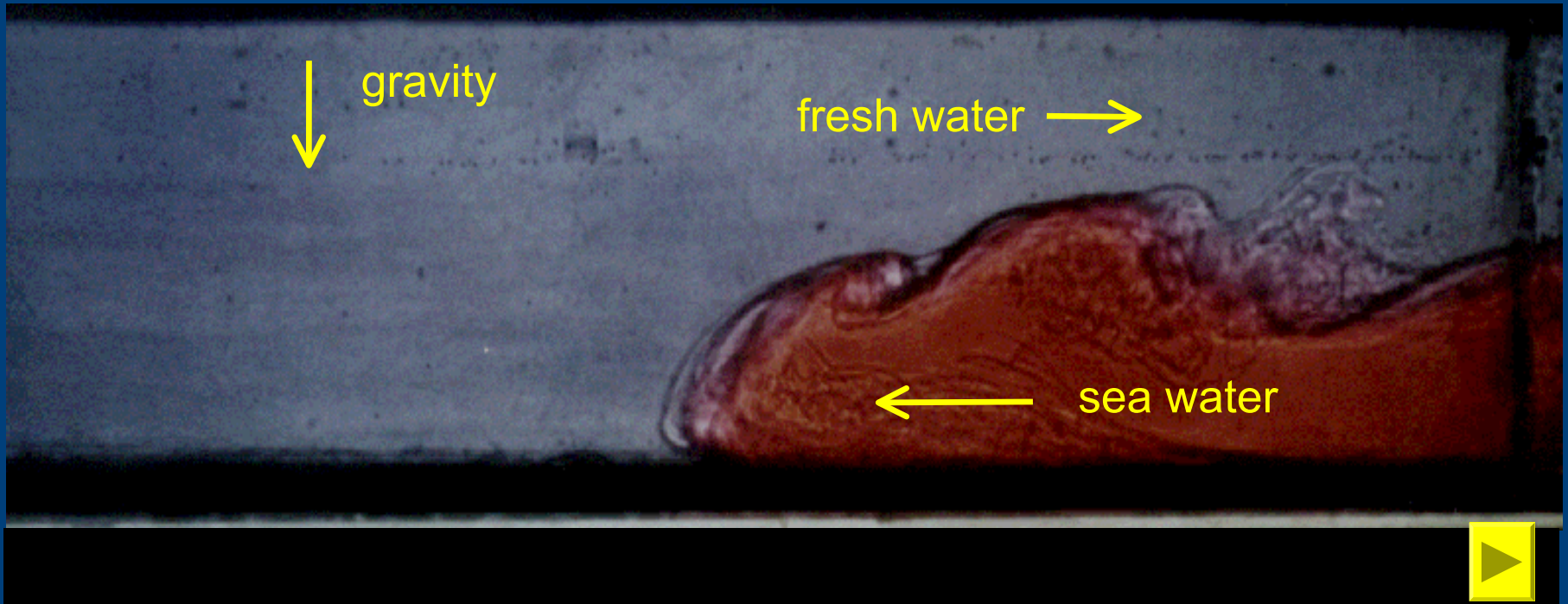


Prof. Stelling (Delft University)
2D Simulation of Flooding

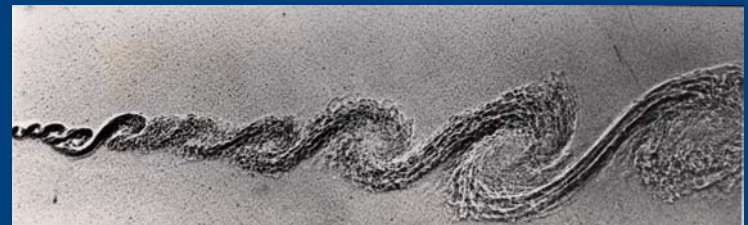




Gravity Currents



Stratified Shear Flow :

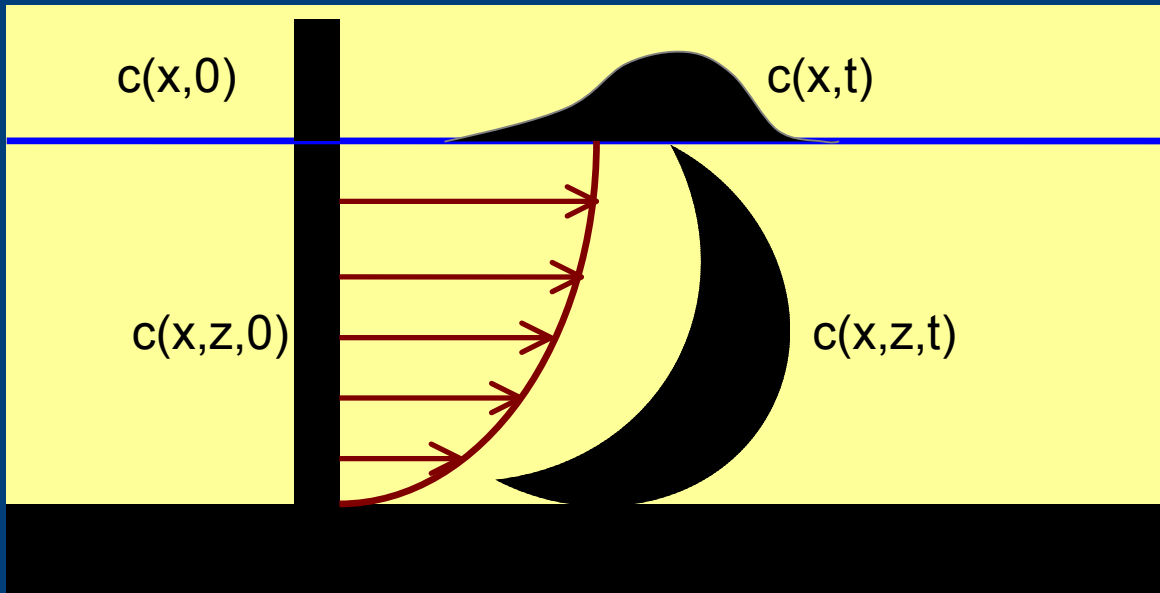


Kelvin-Helmholtz Instability

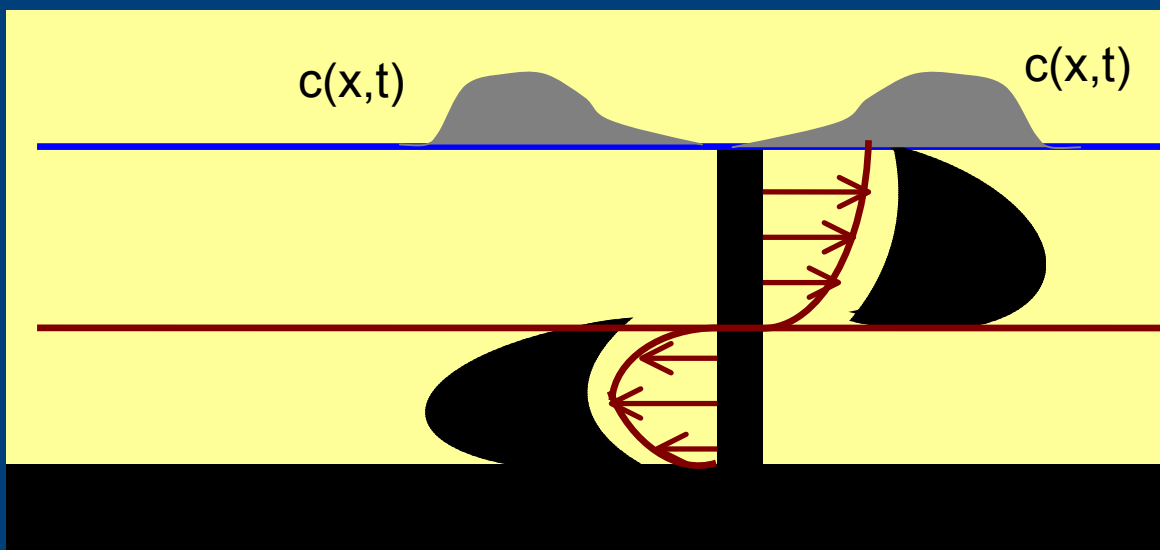


Shear Dispersion

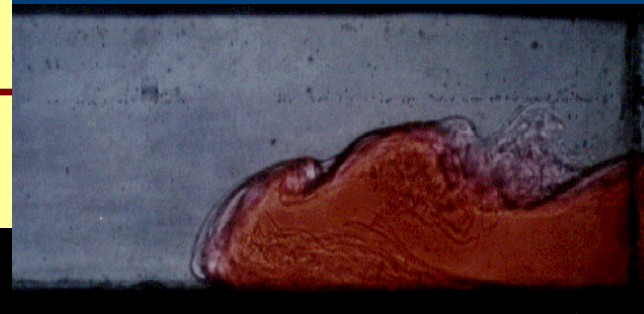
depth-averaged model (2Dh) or vertical resolution (3D) ?



weak dispersion
in homogeneous
flows



strong dispersion
in stratified tidal or
wind-driven flows





Design of a Current Deflecting Wall in Stratified Flows

Horizontal and Vertical Distribution of the Current

Particles floating on Water Surface



Velocity derived from Particle Paths

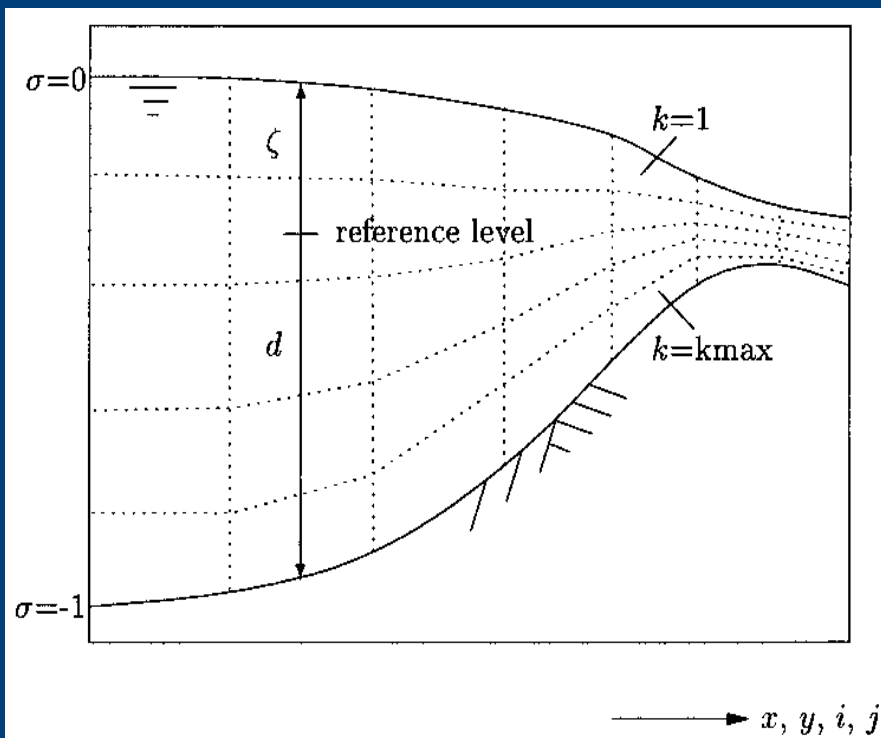


Vertical Distribution of Current and Transport

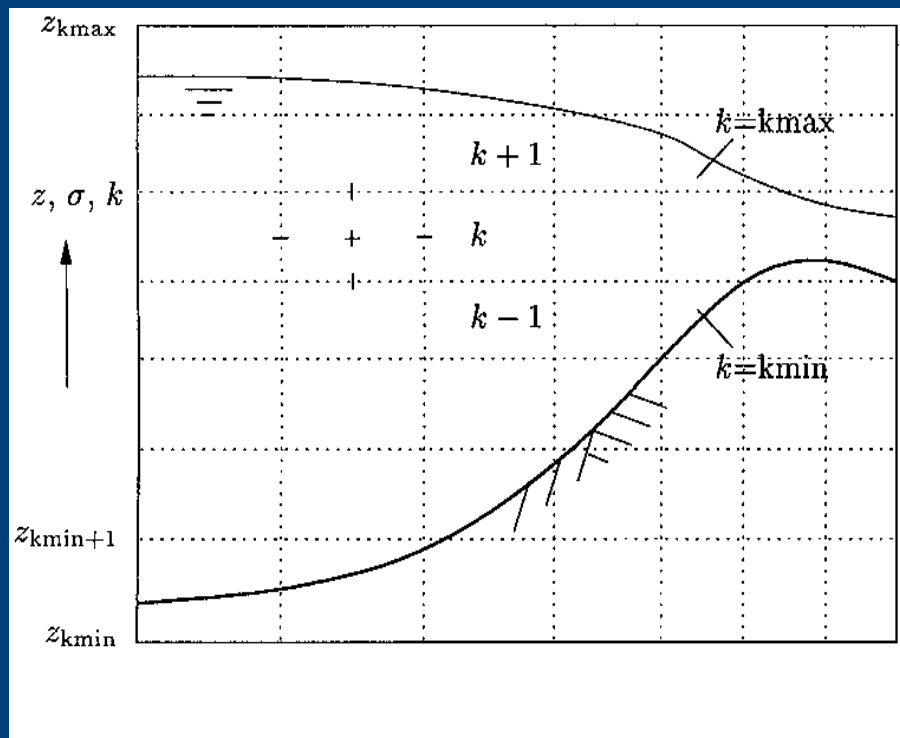


Vertical Resolution of Flow & Transport

Scaling with Local Water Depth



Horizontal Layers



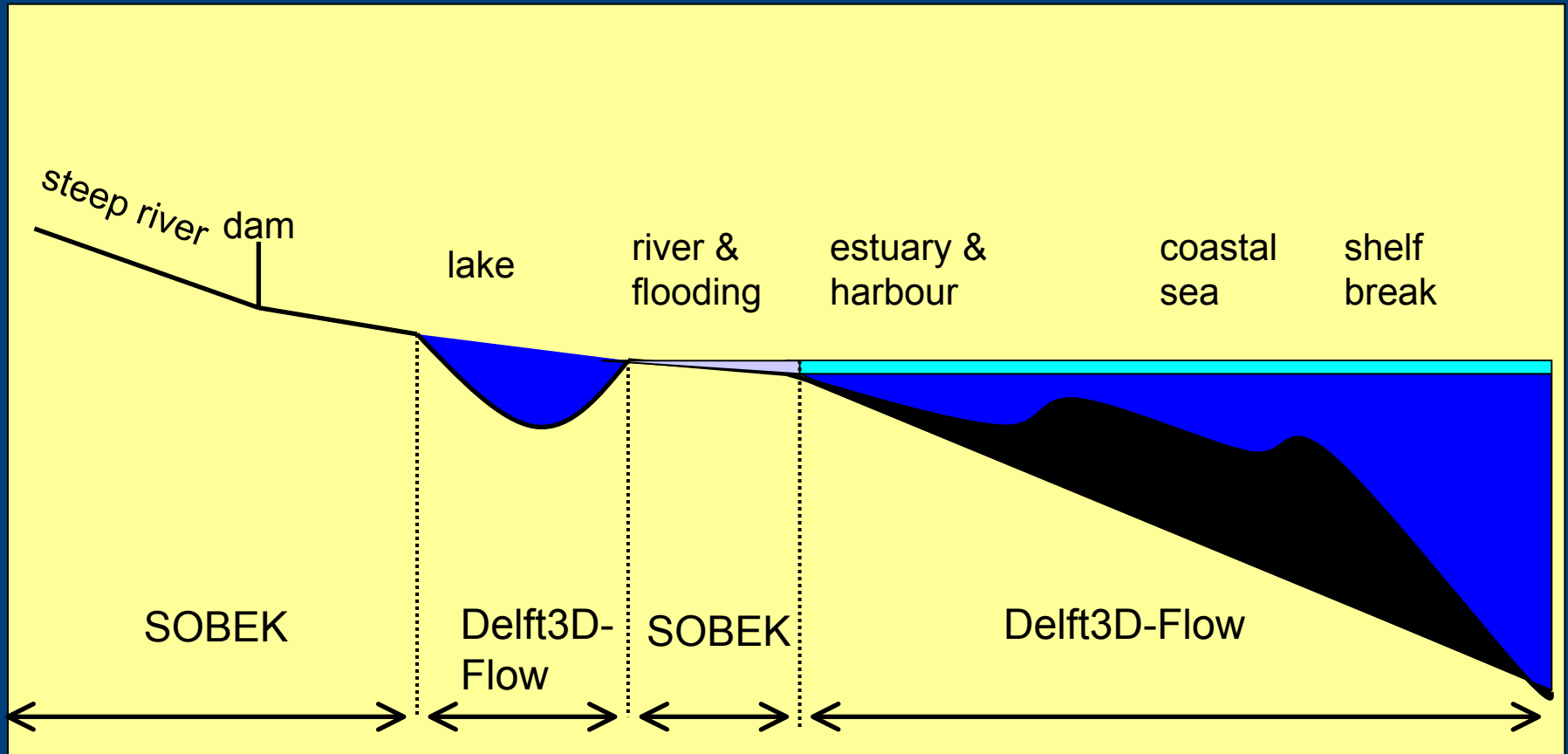


nieuwe waterweg

The image shows a 3D visualization of a shallow-water solver model. A river channel is depicted with a color gradient from blue to red, indicating varying water levels or flow characteristics. A dam structure is visible in the background, and the surrounding terrain is represented by a white wireframe grid. The text 'nieuwe waterweg' is overlaid on the image.

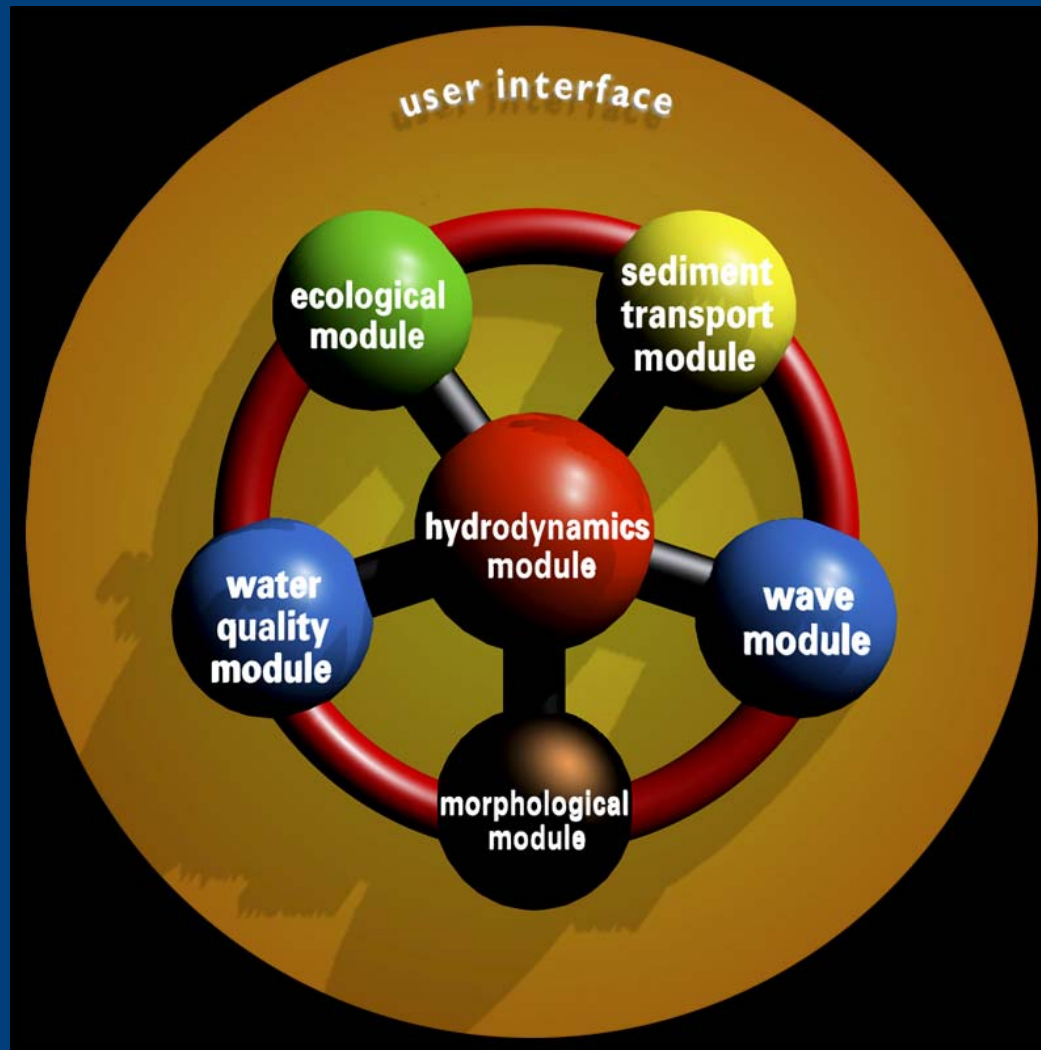
3D Shallow-Water Solver:

- **Tidal Flow (Hydrostatic)**
- **Turbulence Models**
- **Salt Transport**
- **Heat Transport**
- **Coupling to Meteorology**



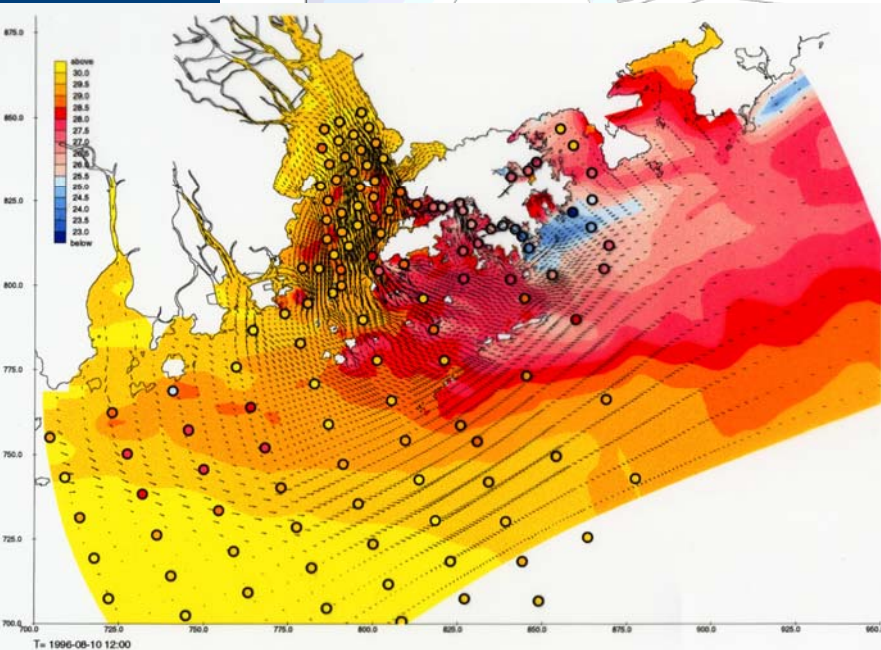
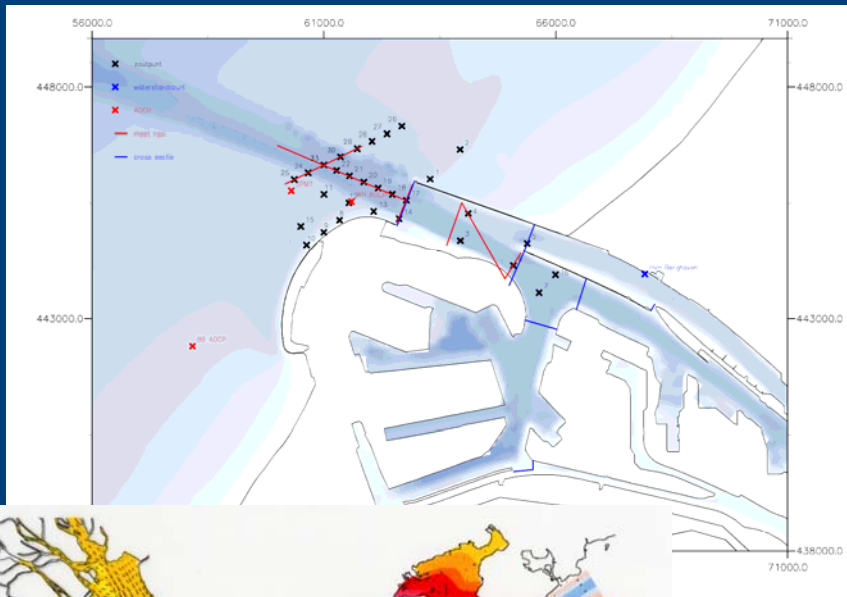


The Delft 3D System

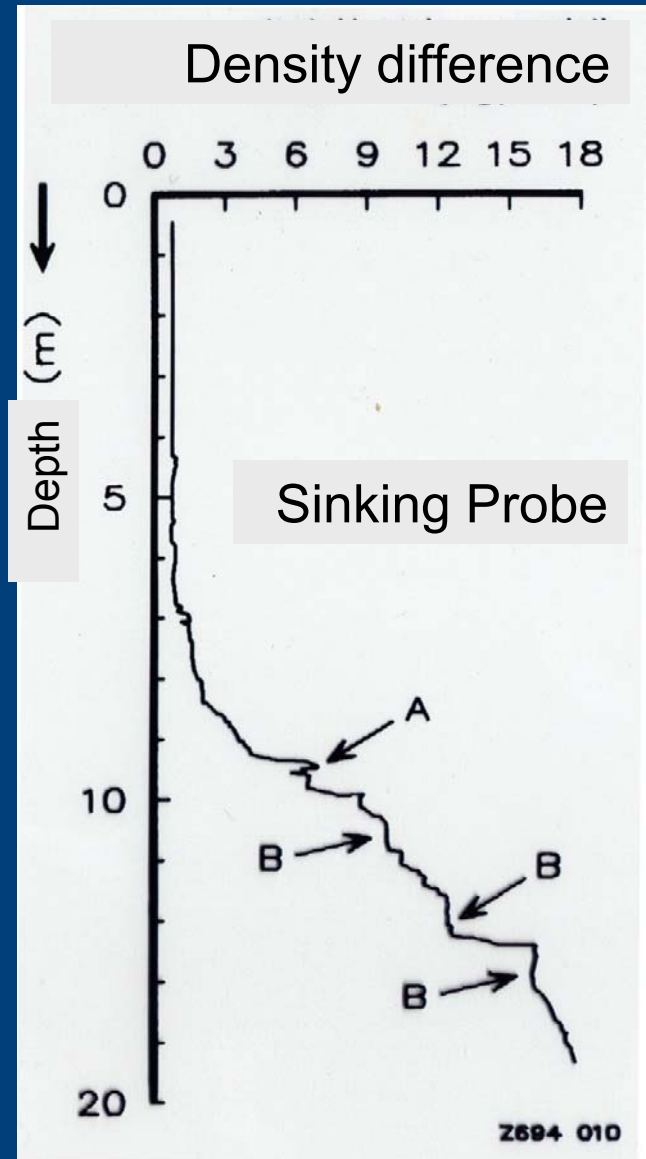


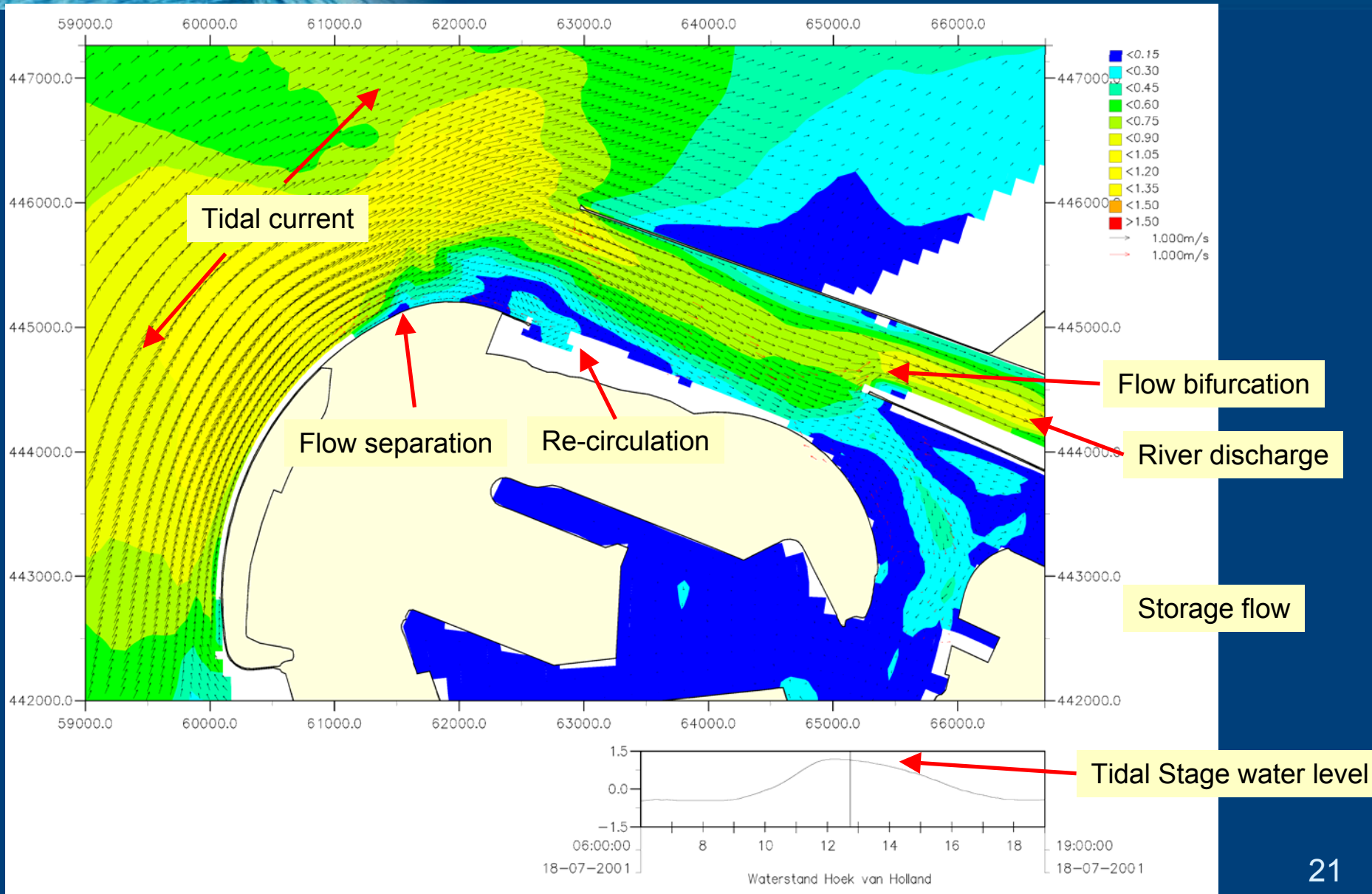


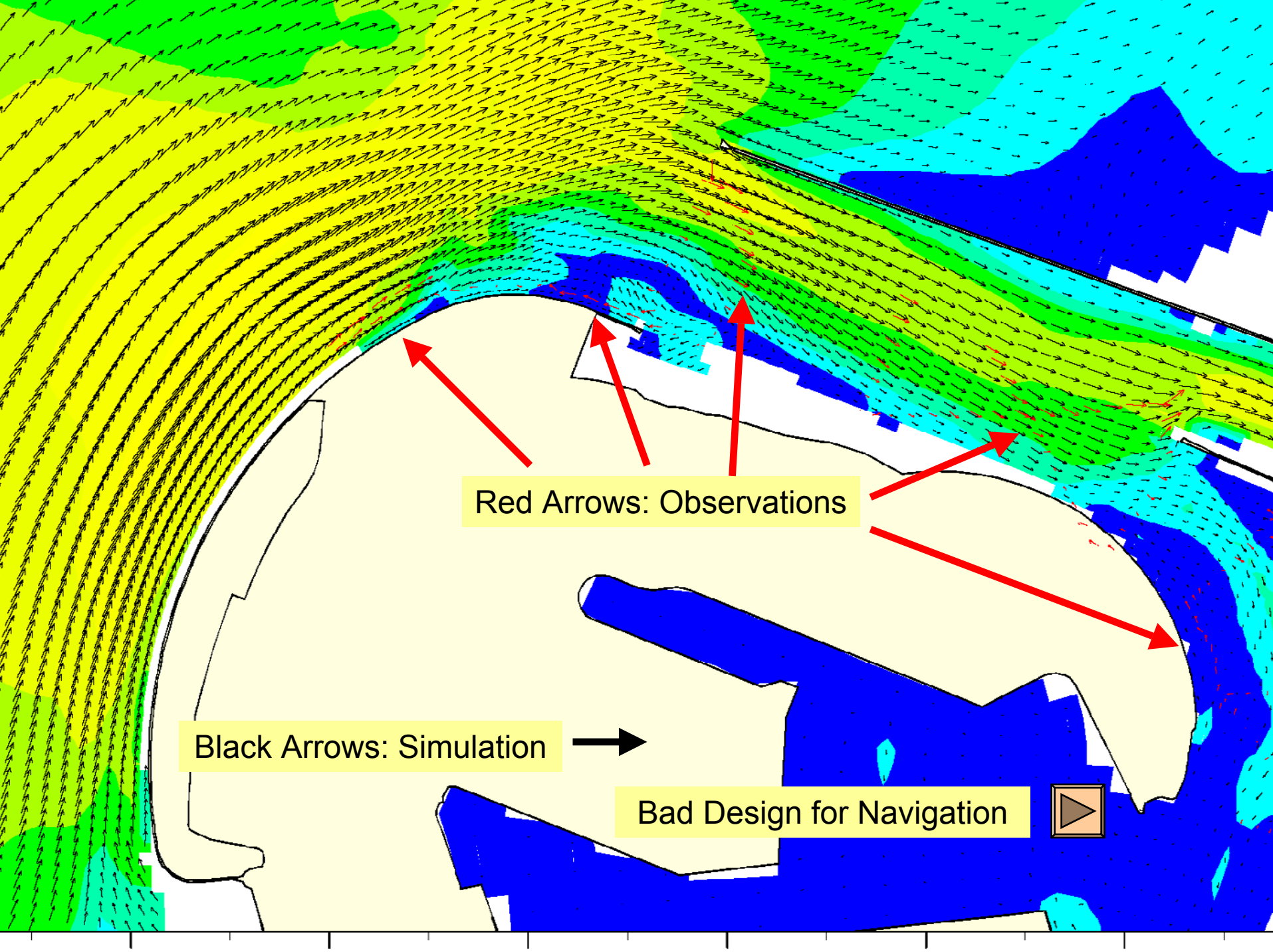
Ships Sailing Transects & Z-paths



Point Sampling







Red Arrows: Observations

Black Arrows: Simulation →

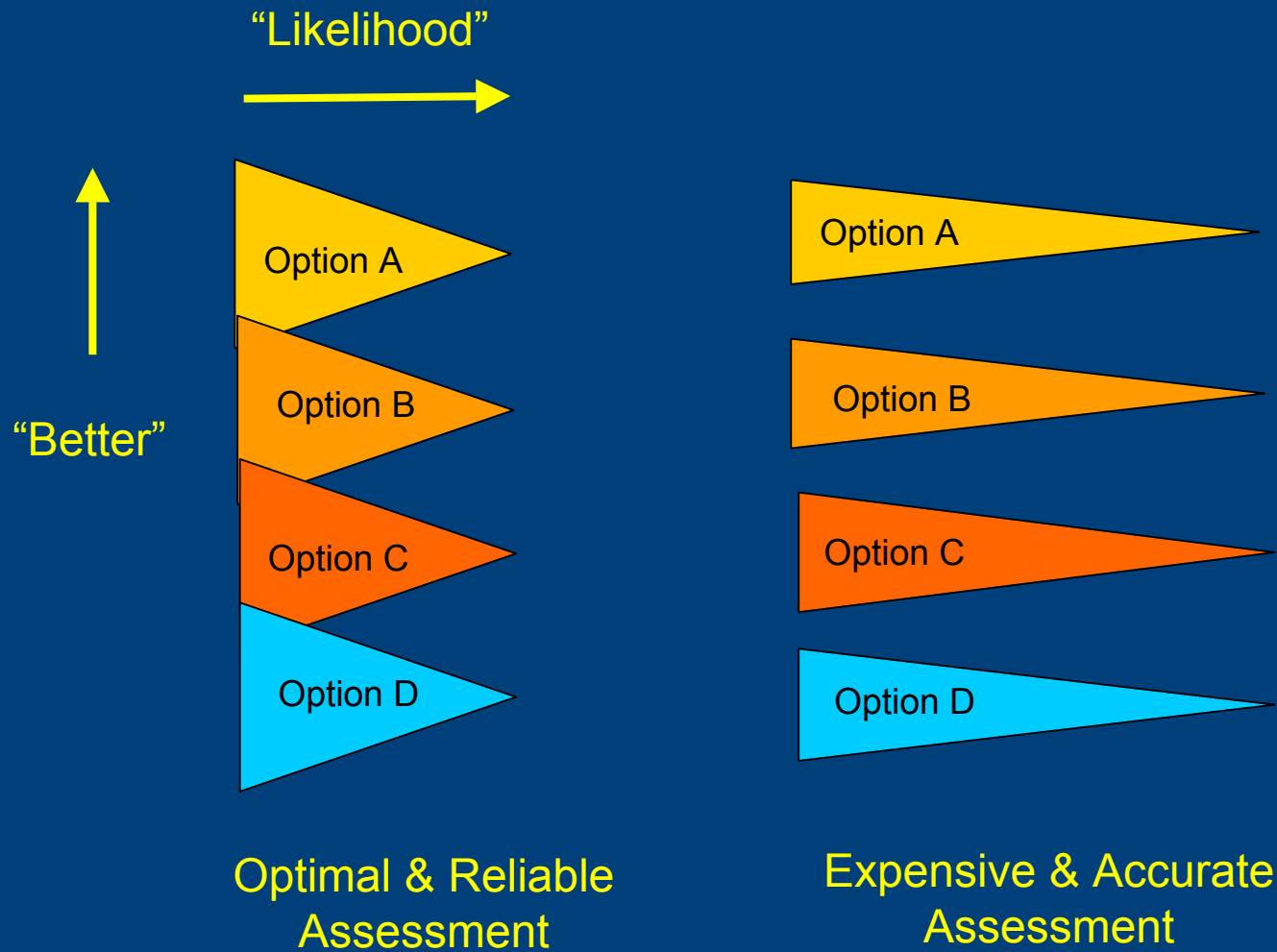
Bad Design for Navigation





Project Objectives

- Choice between alternative designs or solution strategies?
- Optimisation of the (selected) design/solution strategy?
- The gravity/importance/impact of the project?
- Interpretation of Project Costs: “insurance” or “competition”



Where New Harbour/Extension ?

Constraints:

- Sewage Outfall
- Drinking-Water Intake
- Cooling-Water Inlet
- Cooling-Water Outlet
- Navigation
- Maintenance Dredging
- Safety Flooding
- Safety Industry
- Bridges & Roads



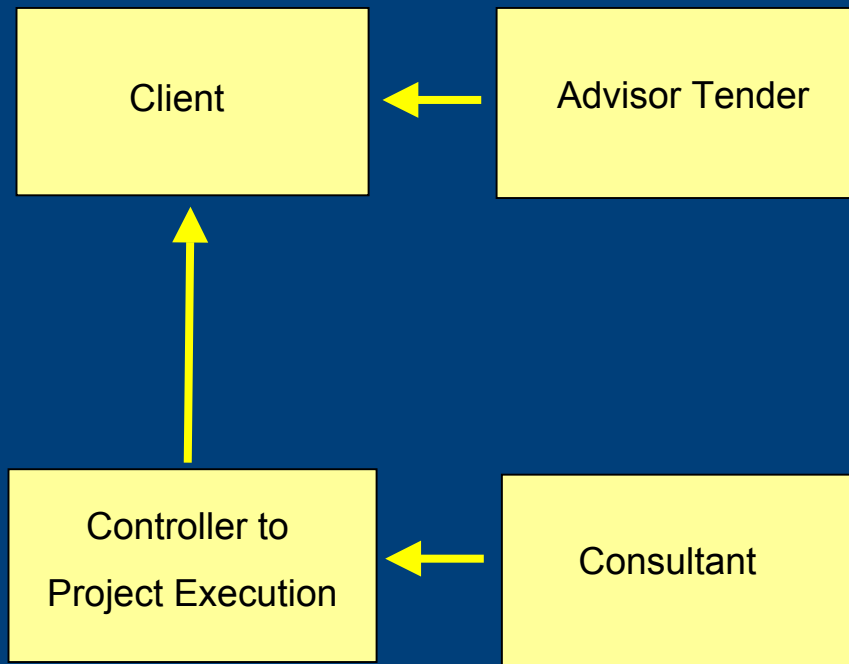
Toolbox : Manual Selection of Imagined Options



Constraint Logic Programming : Exclusion of Impossible Locations



Single / Unique Project

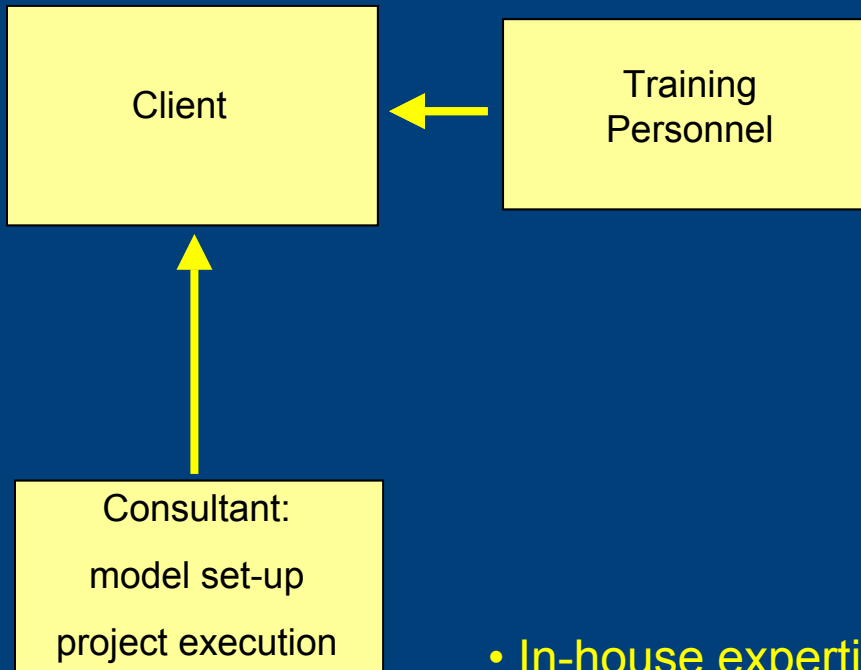


- No in-house expertise
- Not flexible
- Time Consuming
- Costly

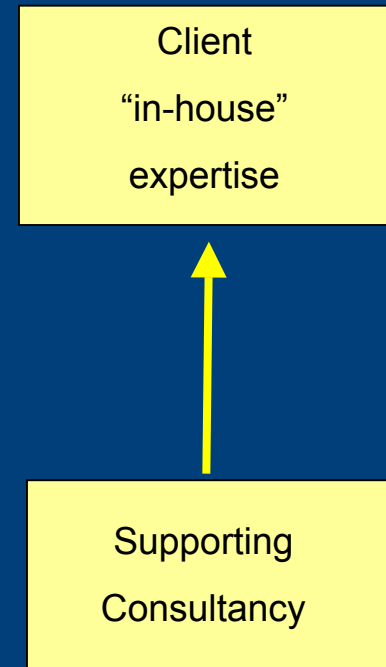


Multiple Projects

First (pilot) Project



Subsequent Projects



- In-house expertise
- Flexible
- Responsibility "in-house"
- Cheaper and faster with subsequent projects



Training Personnel

WL|Delft Hydraulics:

- Delft-Water Fundamentals
- Hands-on Training
- Model Set-up
- Personal Contacts



Delft Knowledge City:

IHE : large int'l network
Delft University Technology



Thank You !

Questions ?

