Case Study: Simulating Sediment Transport in the Lower Susquehanna River – Lake Clarke and Lake Aldred

Preliminary Data – Subject to Revision

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Introduction and Background

- Recent Interest in the Lower Susquehanna
 River Reservoirs
 - ✓ Dynamic equilibrium
 - Potential impacts on
 Chesapeake Bay
 water quality
 - Past studies

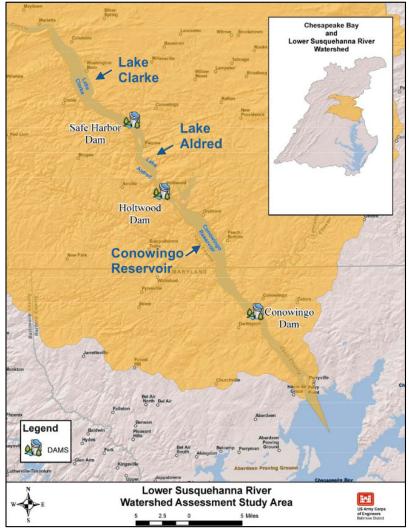


Figure 1-2 from Lower Susquehanna River Watershed Assessment (2015)





Background – Previous Sediment Transport Studies

- Hainly, Reed, Flippo & Barton (USGS WRIR 95-4122, 1995)
 - ✓ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers HEC-6 Model (quasi-unsteady)
 - ✓ Marietta, PA to Conowingo Dam
 - ✓ Cohesive & non-cohesive sediments
 - ✓ Calibrated to calendar year 1987 flows, verified with 1988-1989 events
 - Computed trap efficiency was low compared to measured trap efficiency over entire system, coarsened inflow sediment sizes to compensate
- Langland & Koerkle (USGS, 2014)
 - ✓ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers HEC-RAS Model (quasi-unsteady)
 - ✓ Marietta, PA to Conowingo Dam, cross sections based on 2008/1996 bathymetry
 - Calibrated to computed volume changes 2008-2011 and measured sediment outflows at Conowingo Dam
 - ✓ Two models: 2008-2011 (net deposition), September 7-13 2011 (TS Lee, net scour)



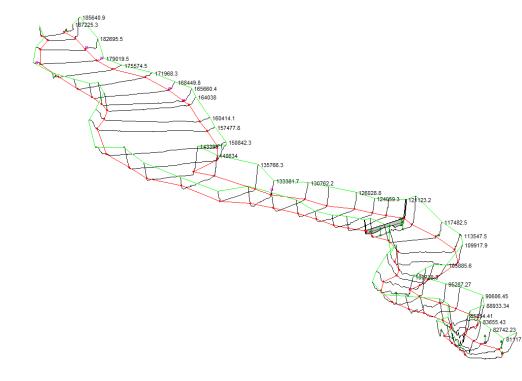


Study Goals

Develop unsteady, 1D sediment transport model

✓ Marietta, PA to Holtwood Dam (20.4 miles)

- Aid in parameterization of Chesapeake Bay Watershed Model
- Input for HDR model of Conowingo Pond

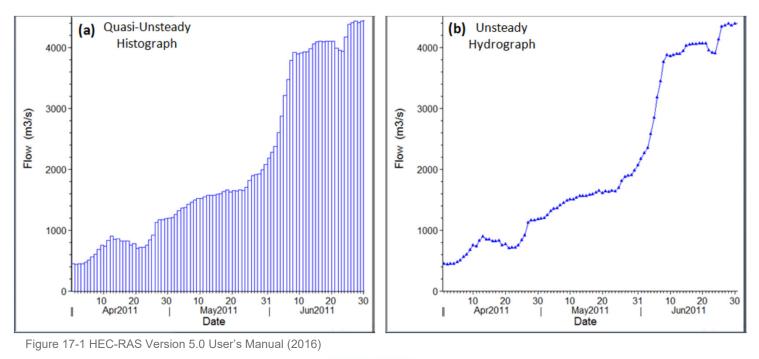






Study Goals – Model Improvements

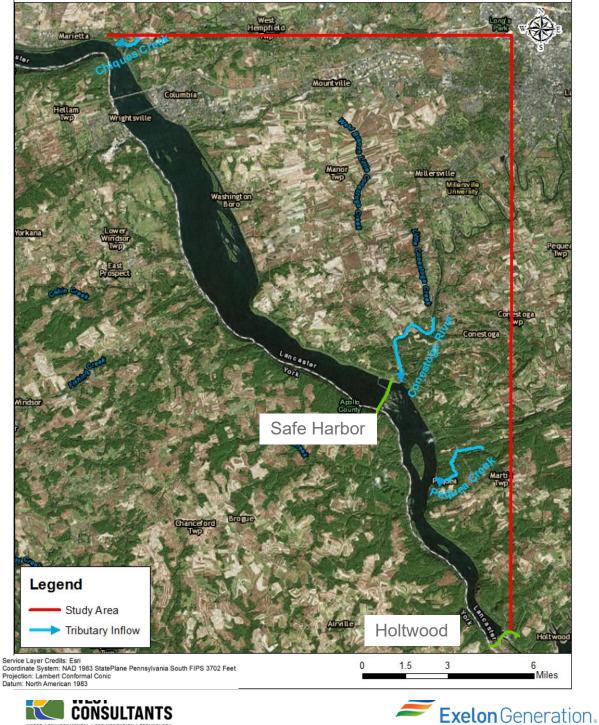
- Improve upon past studies using U.S. Army Corps of Engineers HEC-RAS 5.0 Model (unsteady)
 - ✓ Solves the unsteady flow equation, routing flow and explicitly accounting for storage and travel time
 - Conserves volume, important in reservoir systems
 - Cohesive and non-cohesive sediments



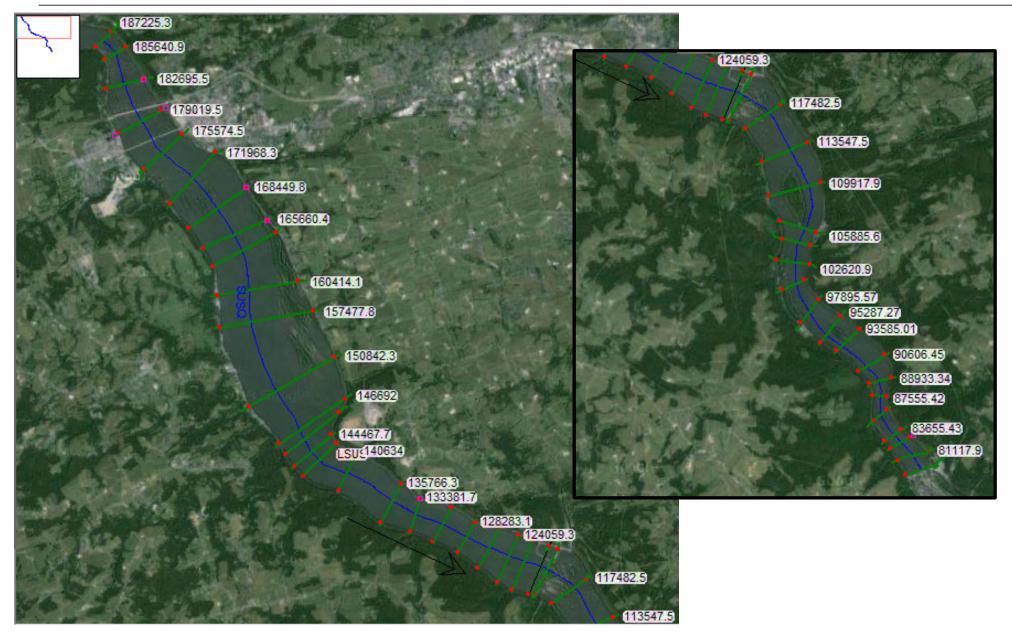




HEC-RAS Model Study Area







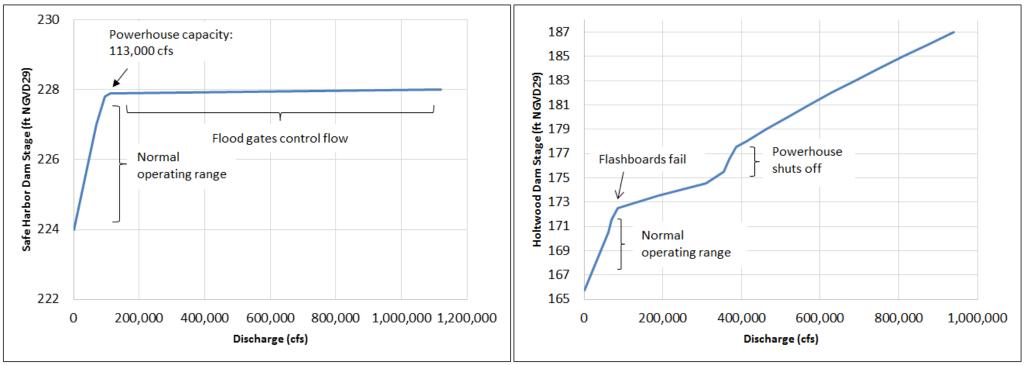


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- Boundary Conditions
 - Flow, inflowing sediment load at Marietta (USGS gage)
 - 24-hr time series combining gage data when available and rating curve-generated data when not
 - Tributary flows and sediment loading from Conestoga River and Pequea Creek only (USGS gages)
 - No accounting for other tributary water or sediment inflows accounts for 99.5% of drainage area at Holtwood Dam
 - ✓ Stage at Holtwood water surface elevation versus discharge rating curve
 - ✓ Gate operations at Safe Harbor



Safe Harbor Dam Interior Boundary Rating Curve

Holtwood Dam Boundary Rating Curve





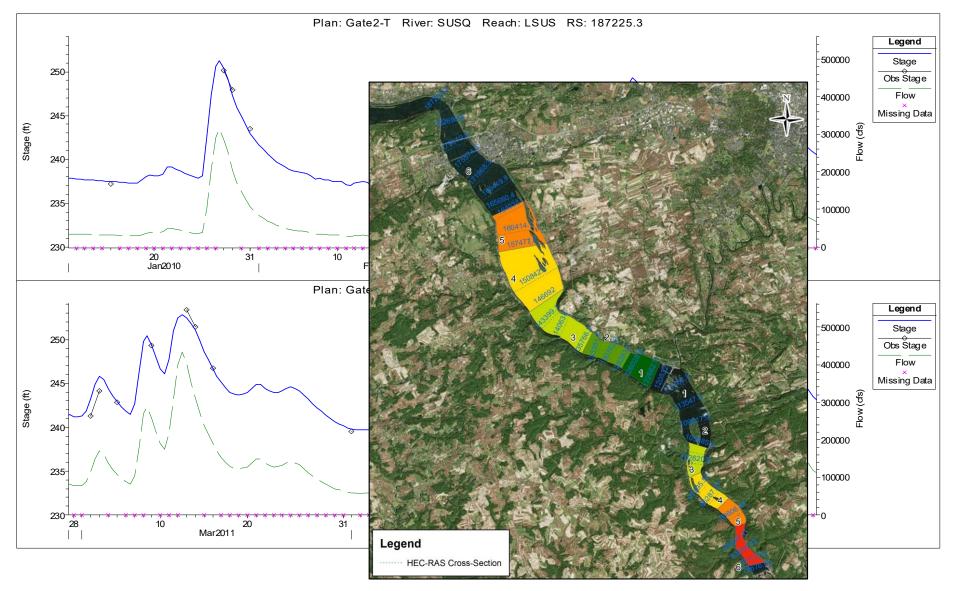
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 - ✓ Stage at Holtwood water surface elevation versus discharge rating curve
 - ✓ Gate operations at Safe Harbor
- Hydraulics
 - ✓ Used cross sections from Langland RAS model (2008/1996 bathymetry), adjusted hydraulic property tables, minor XS properties
 - Preserved roughness, but adjusted via factors during calibration
 - Calibrated computed water surface elevations (WSELs) to measured WSELs at Marietta via blanket roughness multiplication factors by flow rate and season 2008-2011
 - Unsteady flow simulation conserves volume in the system





Model Calibration and Verification

• Hydraulic Calibration at Marietta, PA



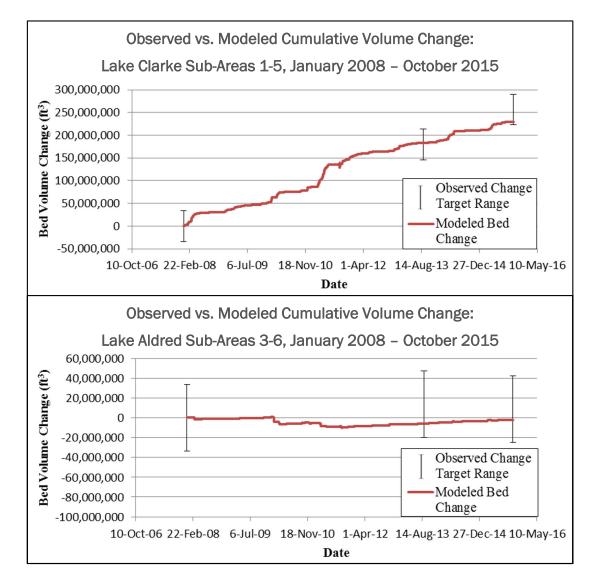






Model Calibration and Verification (2)

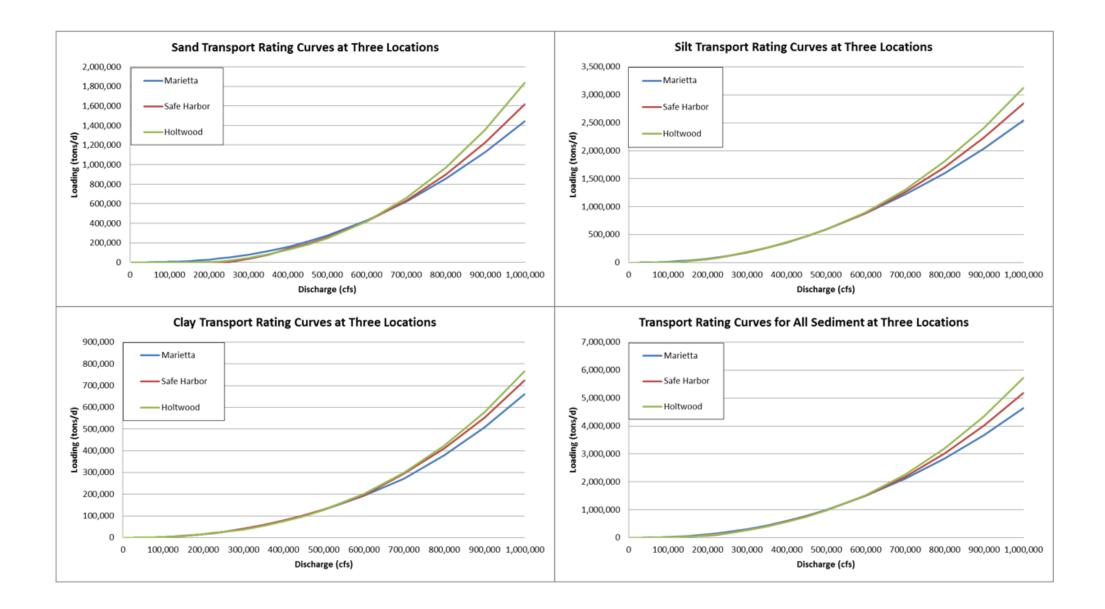
- Sediment Transport
 Calibration
 - ✓ January 2008 August 2013
 - Several large events, including Tropical Storm Lee
- Sediment Transport
 Verification
 - ✓ August 2013 October 2015
 - Unusually low flows







Sediment Rating Curves







Questions?





