

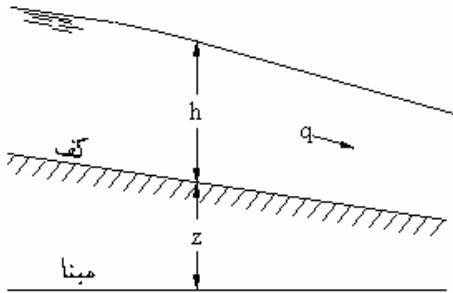
Mathematical Modeling of Sedimentation and Erosion of Channels

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Abstract

Channel erosion or sedimentation will occur, if balance between water and sediment flows, is affected by any natural events or human activities. This will happen if the geometry of channel (area, shape or slope) or the rate of sediment transport change. Therefore, accurate evaluation of erosion and bed-load transport will be very important in river engineering. In this paper an unsteady one-dimensional model with moving bed is presented. The Saint-Venant Equations and the continuity equation of sediment were solved by finite difference method, using McCormak algorithm. The results also compared with experimental information to evaluate the mode. Reasonable agreement was found between the model and experimental results.

Key words: Sedimentation, Erosion, Mathematical modeling, Channel.



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

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{q^2}{h} + \frac{1}{2} gh^2 \right) + gh \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + ghS_f = 0 \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[(1-p)z + \frac{q_s h}{q} \right] + \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial x} = 0 \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial x} = 0 \quad ()$$

$$q_s = a \left(\frac{q}{h} \right)^b \quad ()$$

b a

()

n

n

$$h_i^{**} = h_i^* - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (q_i^* - q_{i-1}^*)$$

$$q_i^{**} = q_i^* - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left\{ \frac{(q_i^*)^2}{h_i^*} - \frac{(q_{i-1}^*)^2}{h_{i-1}^*} + \frac{g}{2} [(h_i^*)^2 - (h_{i-1}^*)^2] \right\} - gh_i^* \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (z_i^* - z_{i-1}^*) - gh_i^* \Delta t \frac{(q_i^* n)^2}{(h_i^*)^{3.33}} \quad () ()$$

$$z_i^{**} = z_i^* + \frac{1}{1-p} \left[\left(\frac{q_s h}{q} \right)_i^* - \left(\frac{q_s h}{q} \right)_i^{**} \right] - \frac{\Delta t}{(1-p)\Delta x} [(q_s)_i^* - (q_s)_{i-1}^*] \quad ()$$

$$(q_s)_i^{**} = a \left(\frac{q_i^{**}}{h_i^{**}} \right)^b$$

**

) k+

: (Δt

$$h_i^{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} (h_i^k + h_i^{**})$$

$$q_i^{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} (q_i^k + q_i^{**}) \quad ()$$

$$z_i^{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} (z_i^k + z_i^{**})$$

z q, h

(i= ,...,N)

z q, h

k+

N+

$$h_i^* = h_i^k - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (q_{i+1}^k - q_i^k)$$

$$q_i^* = q_i^k - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left\{ \frac{(q_{i+1}^k)^2}{h_{i+1}^k} - \frac{(q_i^k)^2}{h_i^k} + \frac{g}{2} [(h_{i+1}^k)^2 - (h_i^k)^2] \right\} - gh_i^k \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (z_{i+1}^k - z_i^k) - gh_i^k \Delta t \frac{(q_i^k n)^2}{(h_i^k)^{3.33}}$$

$$z_i^* = z_i^k + \frac{1}{1-p} \left[\left(\frac{q_s h}{q} \right)_i^k - \left(\frac{q_s h}{q} \right)_i^* \right] - \frac{\Delta t}{(1-p)\Delta x} [(q_s)_{i+1}^k - (q_s)_i^k] \quad ()$$

$$(q_s)_i^* = a \left(\frac{q_i^*}{h_i^*} \right)^b$$

*

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$$(C_n)$$

$$t \geq 0 \quad q(0,t) = q_0$$

$$q_s(0,t) = q_{s0} + \Delta q_s$$

$$C_n = \frac{(q/h + \sqrt{gh})\Delta t}{\Delta x} \leq 1 \quad ()$$

$$q_{s0} + \Delta q_s$$

$$C_n \quad ()$$

$$\left[(1-p)z + \frac{q_s h}{q} \right]_1^{k+1} = \left[(1-p)z + \frac{q_s h}{q} \right]_1^k \quad ()$$

$$+ \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} [(q_{s0} + \Delta q_s) - (q_s)]_1^k$$

$$z \quad ()$$

k+

k

$$h(N\Delta x, t) = h_0$$

$$t \geq 0$$

$$\Delta t$$

$$(C_n = /)$$

$$(\Delta x = 1m)$$

$$()$$

$$t =$$

$$q_{s0}$$

$$\Delta q_s$$

n

b =

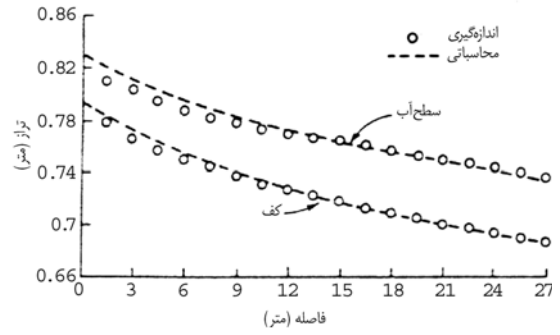
a = / ×

p

q₀

h₀

S₀



$$(h_0 = \dots) \quad (q_0 = \dots)$$

(.)

$$(\Delta X = \dots)$$

b =

()

a

()

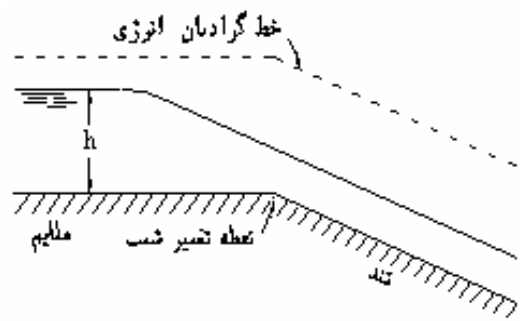
S_e

z, q, h

$$S_e = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[\left(z_{i-1} + h_{i-1} + \frac{q_{i-1}^2}{2gh_{i-1}^2} \right) - \left(z_i + h_i + \frac{q_i^2}{2gh_i^2} \right) \right] \quad ()$$

$$a = S_e^{1.71} \quad a$$

$$(\tau_0 = \gamma h S_f)$$

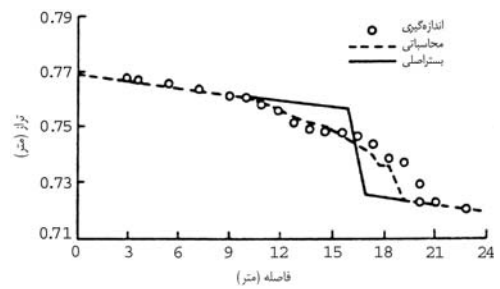


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$$t = / \quad ()$$

$$\begin{matrix} q \\ h \\ z \\ q_s \\ p \\ a \\ b \\ n \\ \Delta t \\ \Delta x \\ k \\ C_n \\ S_0 \\ q_{s0} \\ h_0 \\ q_0 \\ \Delta q_s \\ N \\ S_e \\ t \\ g \end{matrix} \quad ()$$



$$() \quad ()$$

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