

Gewässervermessung aus der Luft

ALB-Daten für Studien der Hydraulik von Gebirgsbächen und Kiesflüssen

Möglichkeiten für die Habitatmodellierung

Michaela Wörndl & Stefan Jocham

Studysite: Sill-STATZ



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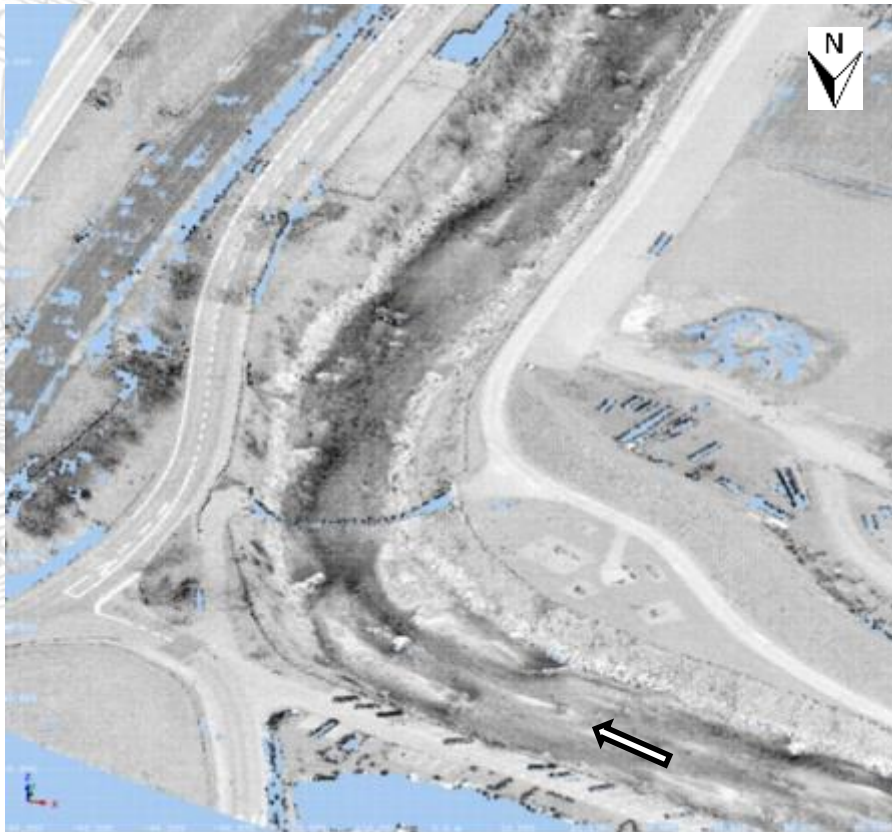


Studysite: Sill-STATZ

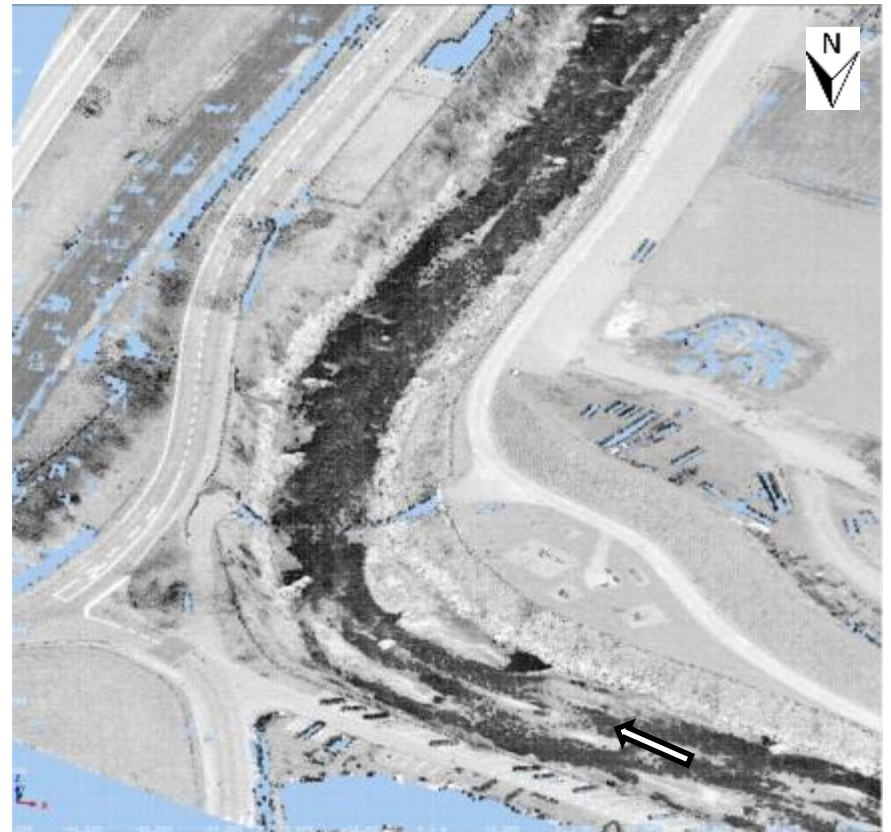


Pointcloud from AHM bathymetry

riverbed

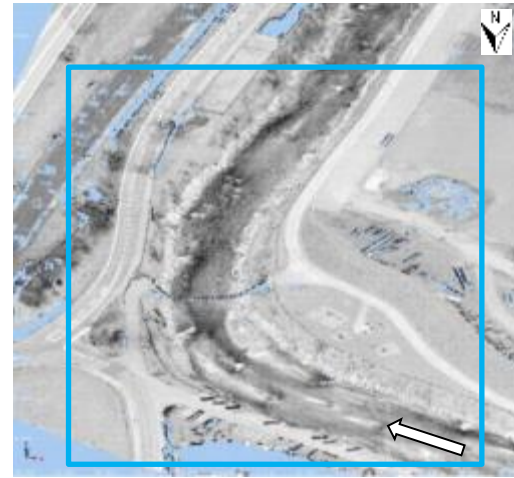
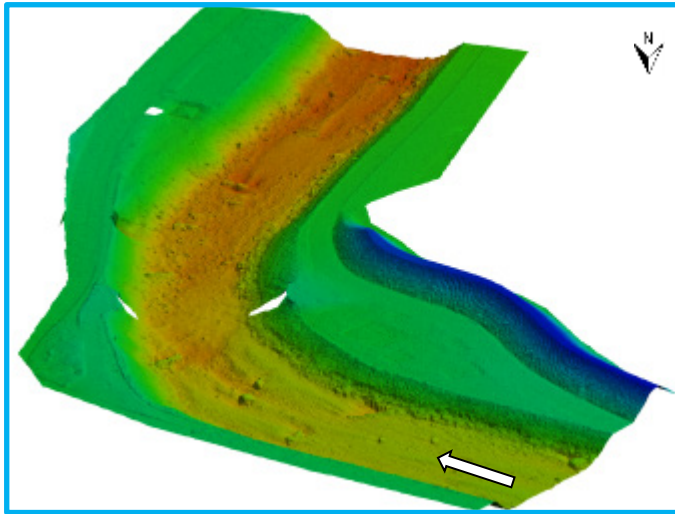


water surface

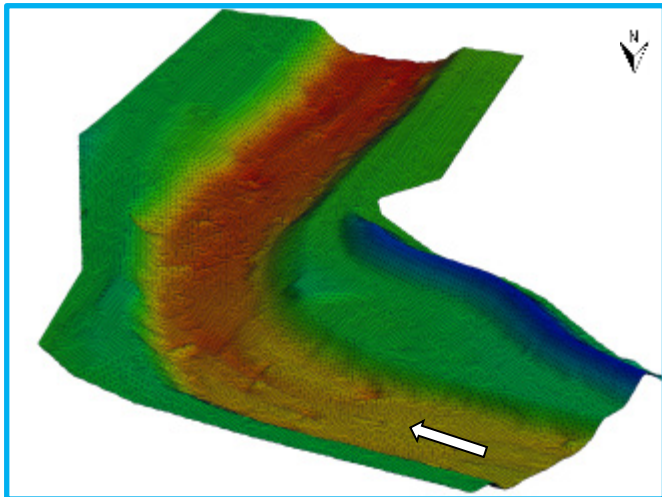


Hydraulic meshes

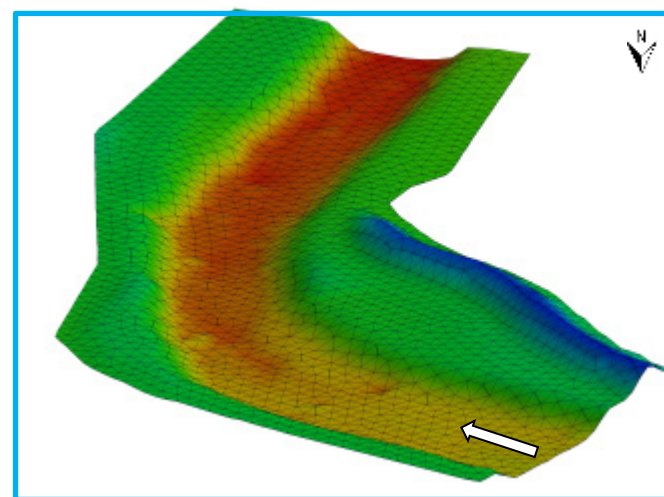
original points



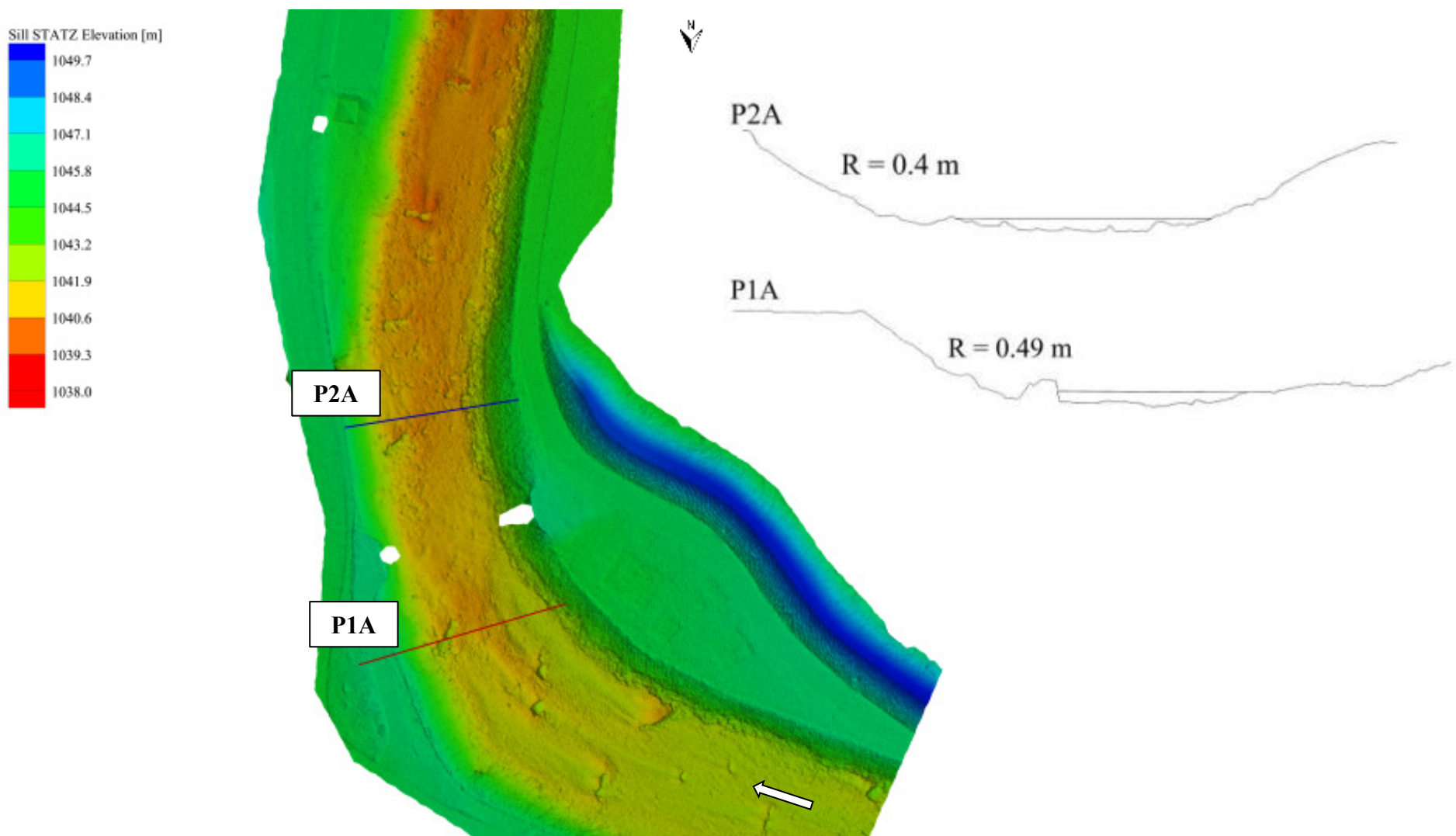
$l_{\text{elements}} = 1 \text{ m}$



$l_{\text{elements}} = 3 \text{ m}$



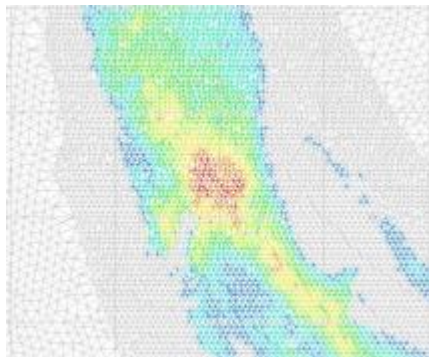
Control Sections



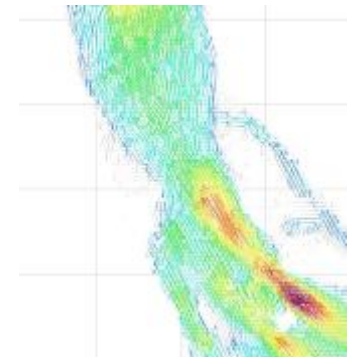
Field observations



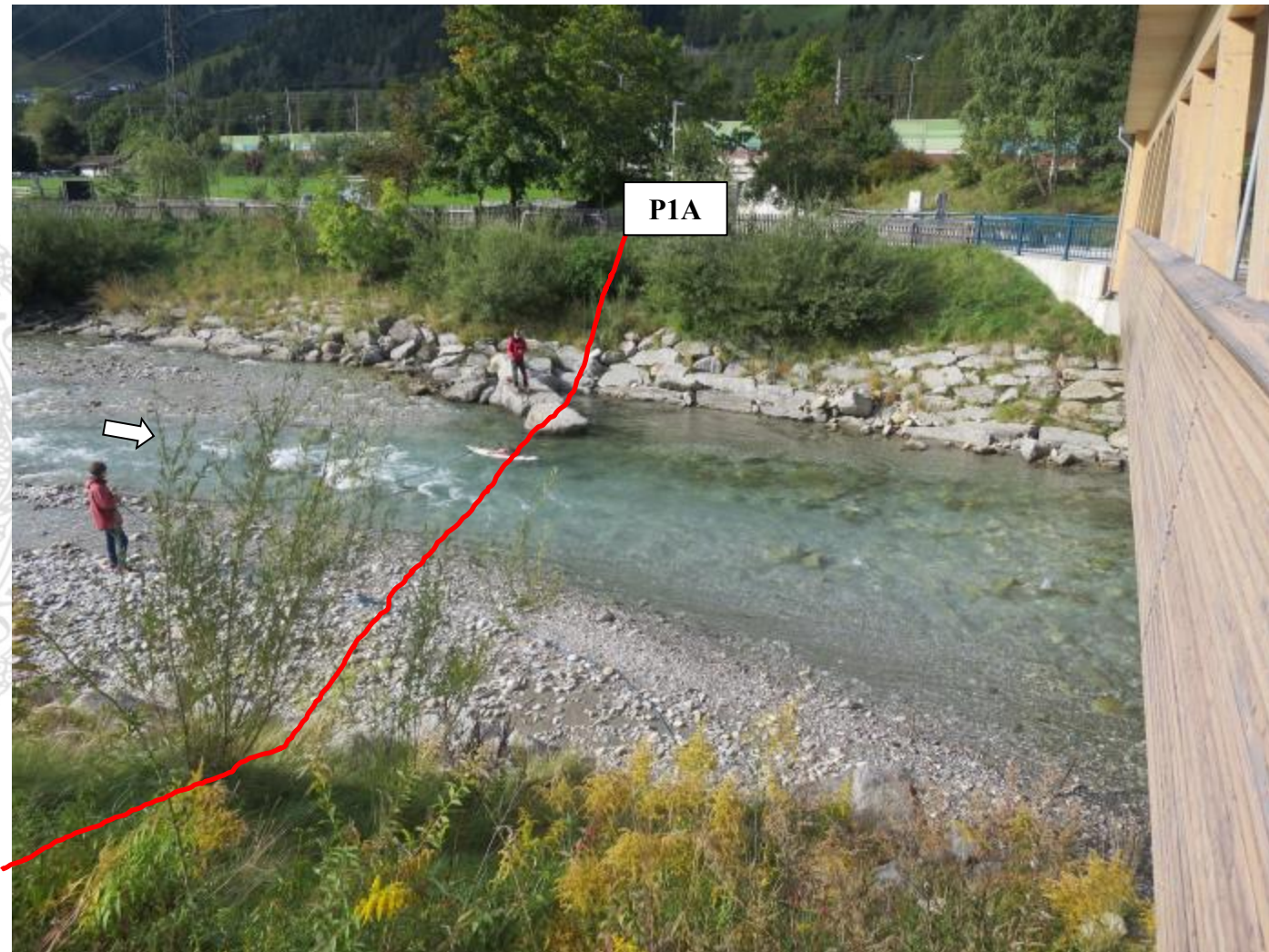
water levels



flow velocities

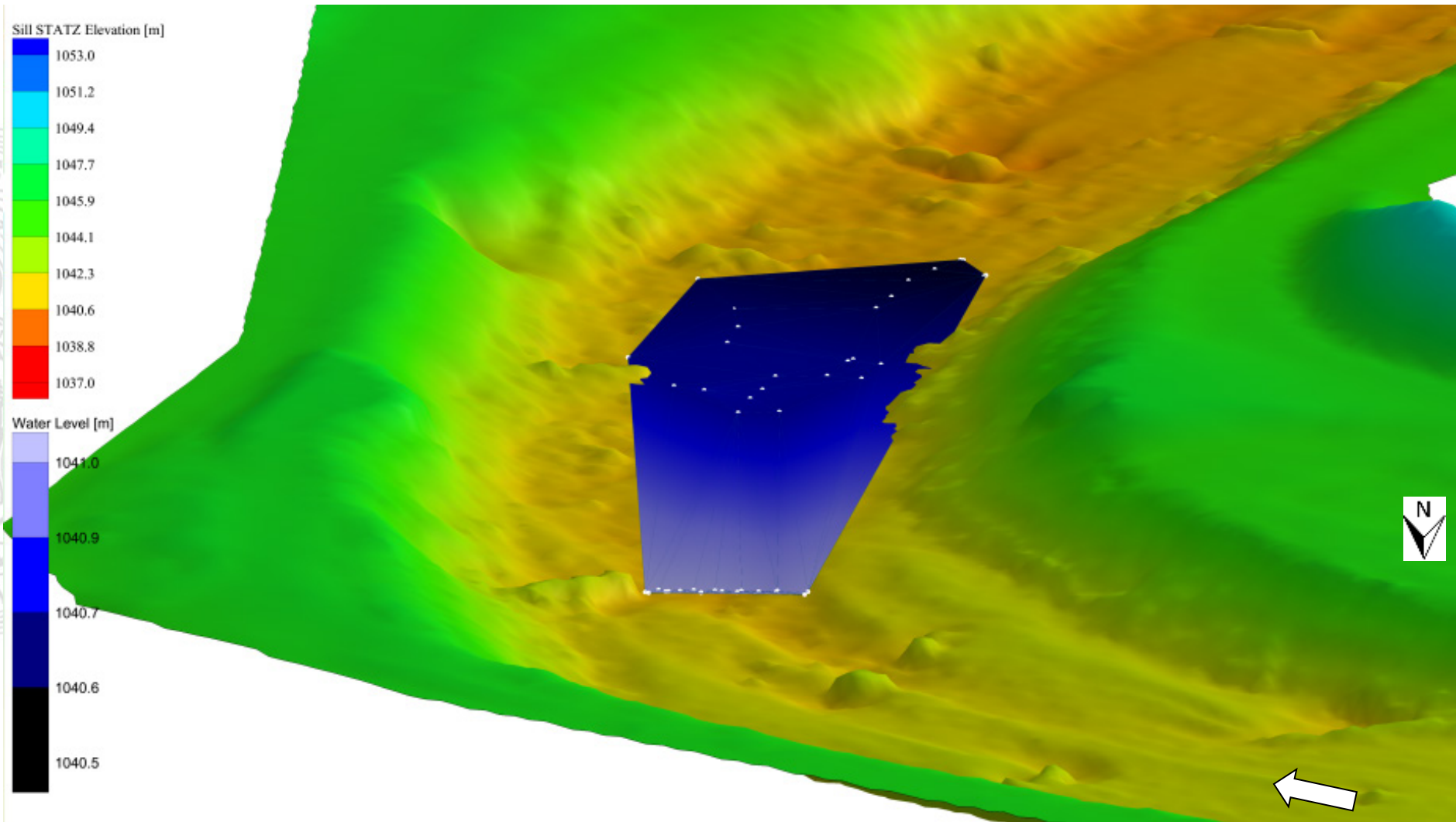


Field observations



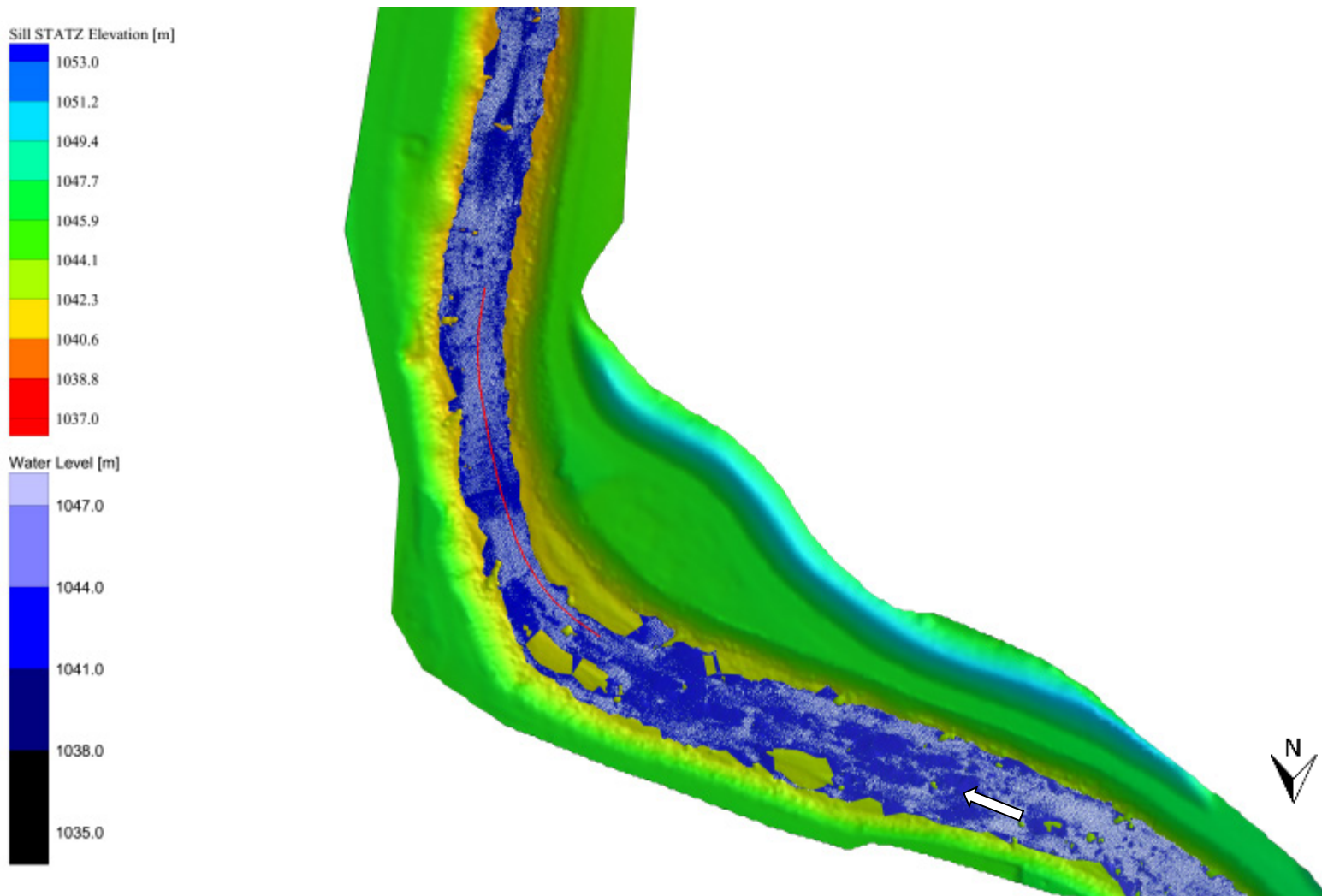
Field observations

$I_{e_measured} = 0.007$



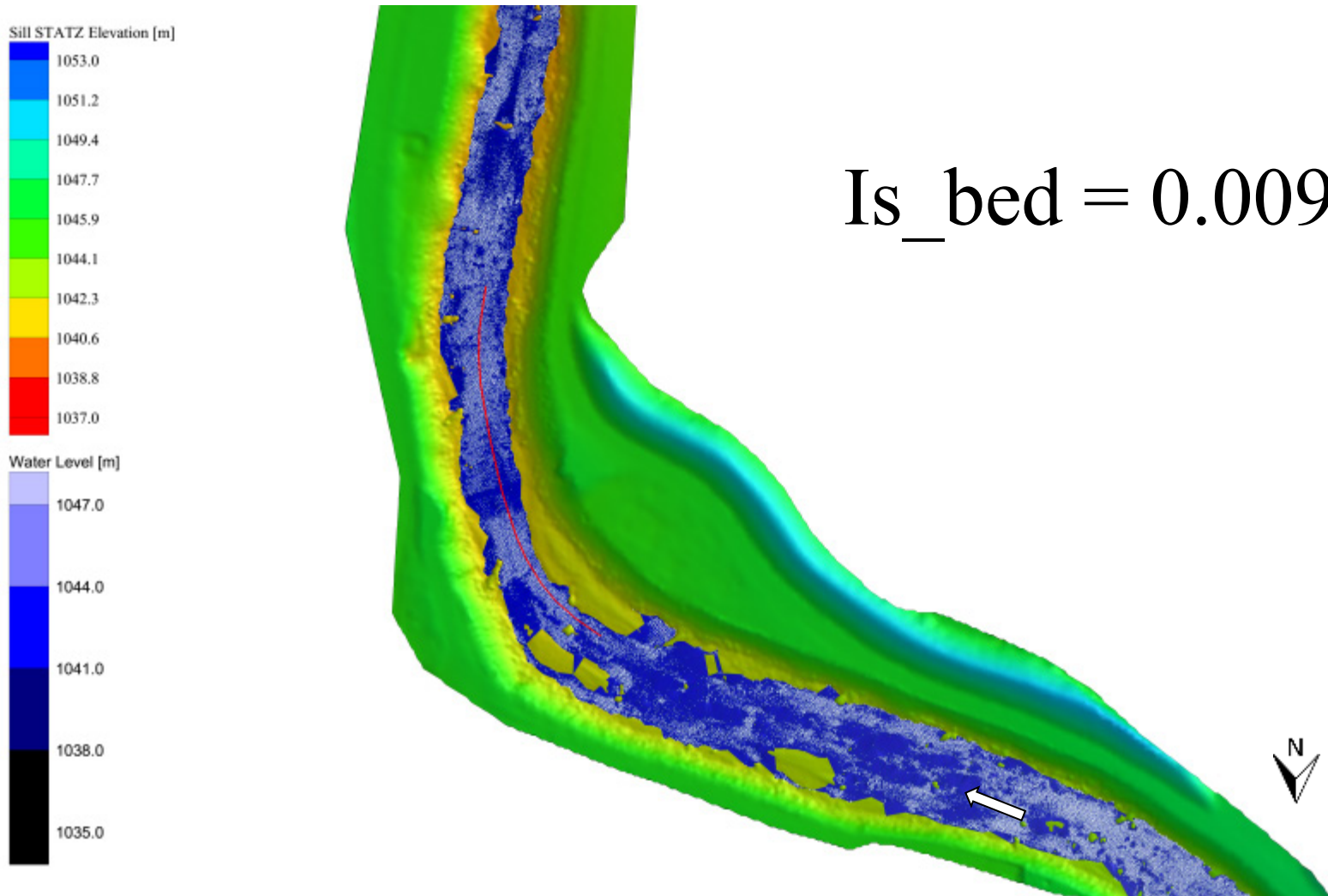
AHM flight observations

Ie_measured = 0.008



AHM flight observations

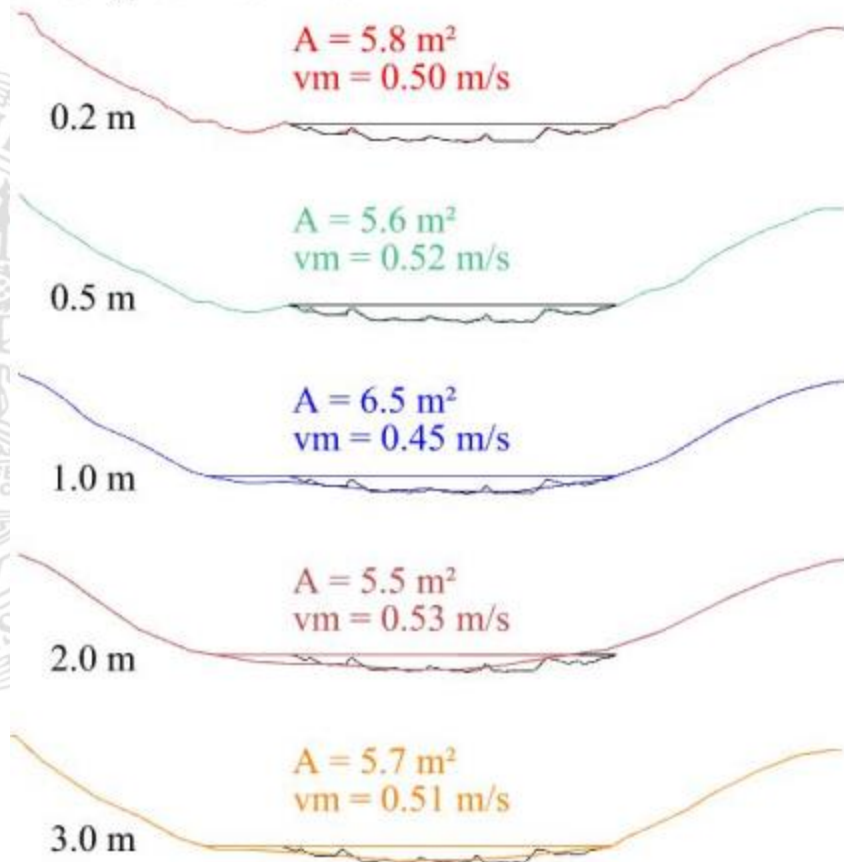
$I_{e_measured} = 0.008$



Conveying cross-sectional area



P2A $Q = 2.9 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 $A_{\text{Original}} = 5.7 \text{ m}^2$
 $vm_{\text{Original}} = 0.51 \text{ m/s}$

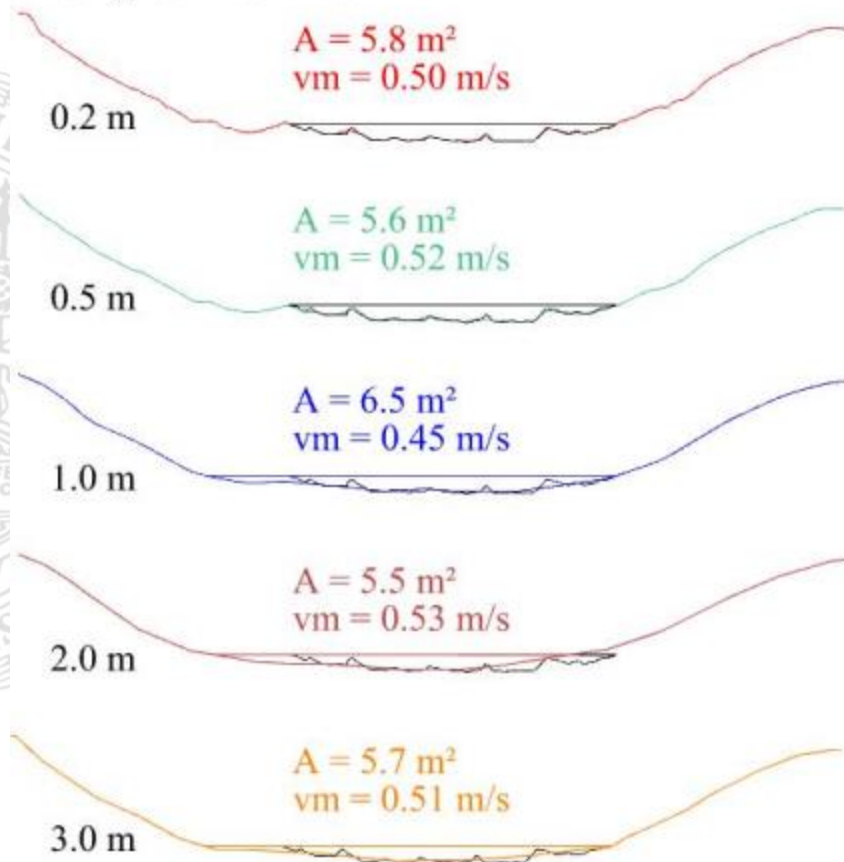


$$vm = kst * Rhy^{\frac{2}{3}} * Ie^{1/2}$$

$$vm = kst * Rhy^{\frac{2}{3}} * Ie^{1/2}$$



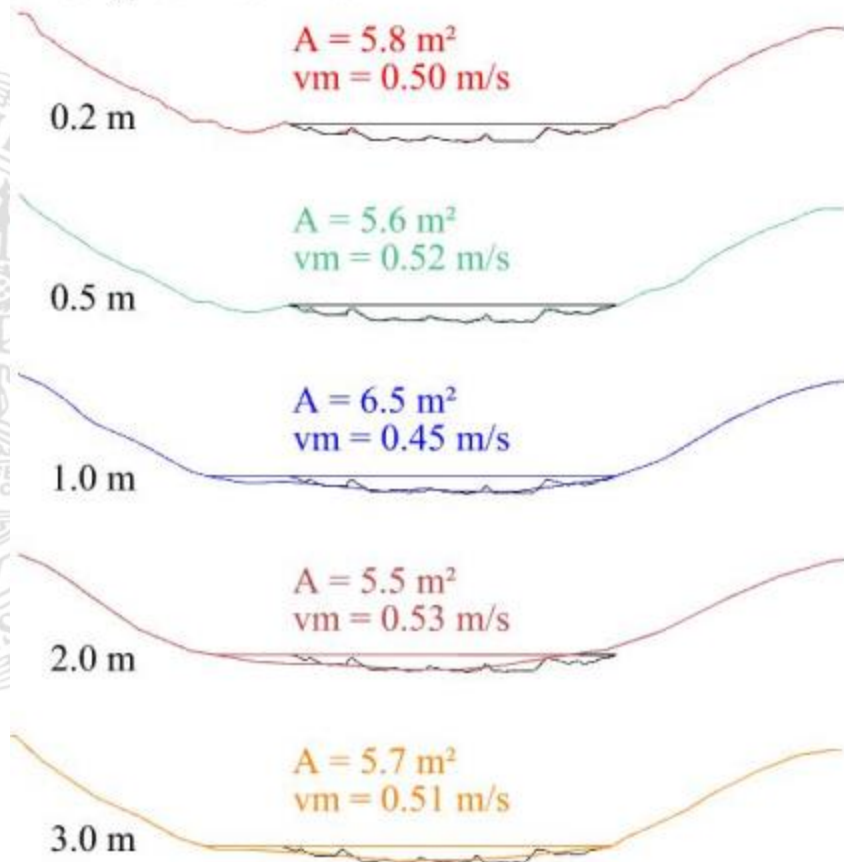
P2A $Q = 2.9 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 $A_{\text{Original}} = 5.7 \text{ m}^2$
 $vm_{\text{Original}} = 0.51 \text{ m/s}$



$$I_e = 0.007 \quad v_m = k_{st} * R h y^{\frac{2}{3}} * I_e^{1/2}$$



P2A $Q = 2.9 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 $A_{\text{Original}} = 5.7 \text{ m}^2$
 $v_{m\text{Original}} = 0.51 \text{ m/s}$



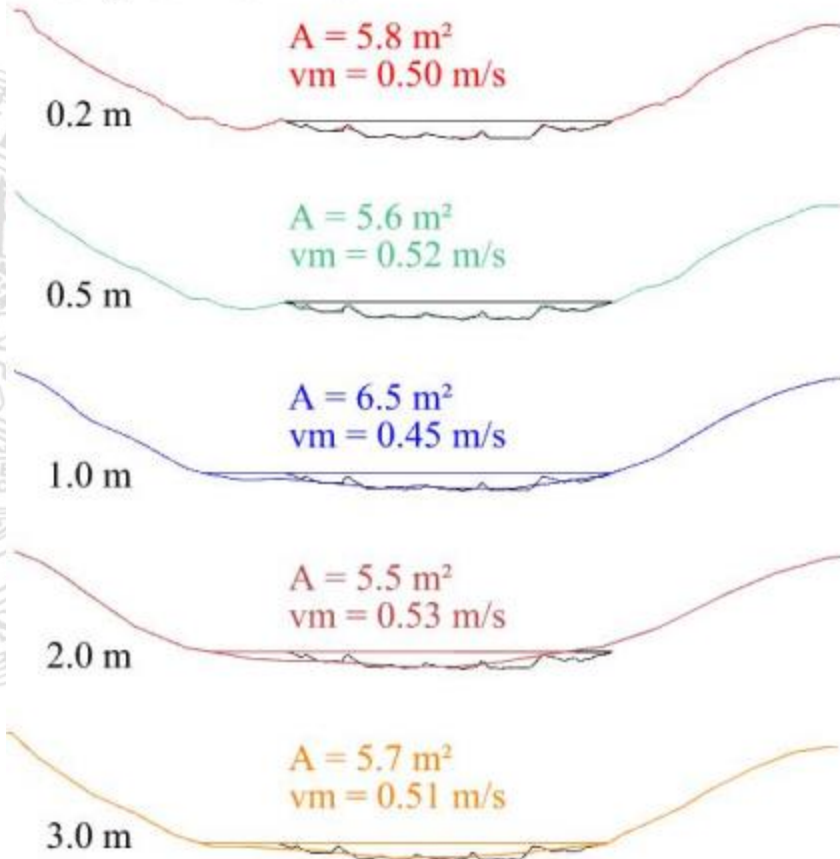
$$I_e = 0.007$$

$$vm = kst * Rhy^{\frac{2}{3}} * I_e^{1/2}$$

$$kst = 11.1 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$$



P2A Q = 2.9 m³/s
 AOriginal = 5.7 m²
 vmOriginal = 0.51 m/s



$$I_e = 0.007$$

$$vm = kst * Rhy^{\frac{2}{3}} * I_e^{1/2}$$

$$kst = 11.1 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$$



P2A $Q = 2.9 \text{ m}^3\text{/s}$
 $A_{\text{Original}} = 5.7 \text{ m}^2$
 $vm_{\text{Original}} = 0.51 \text{ m/s}$



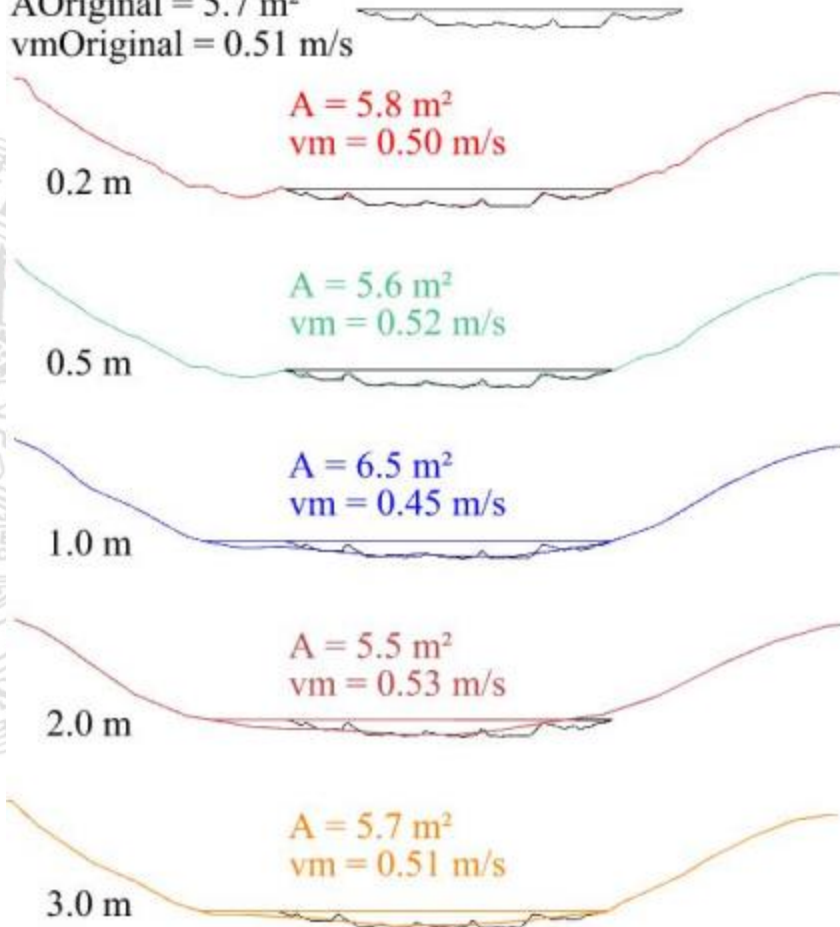
→ $kst = 10.7 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$

→ $kst = 11.0 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$

→ $kst = 10.0 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$

→ $kst = 12.0 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$

→ $kst = 12.4 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$



$$I_e = 0.007$$

$$v_m = k_{st} * R_{hy}^{\frac{2}{3}} * I_e^{1/2}$$

$$k_{st} = 11.1 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$$

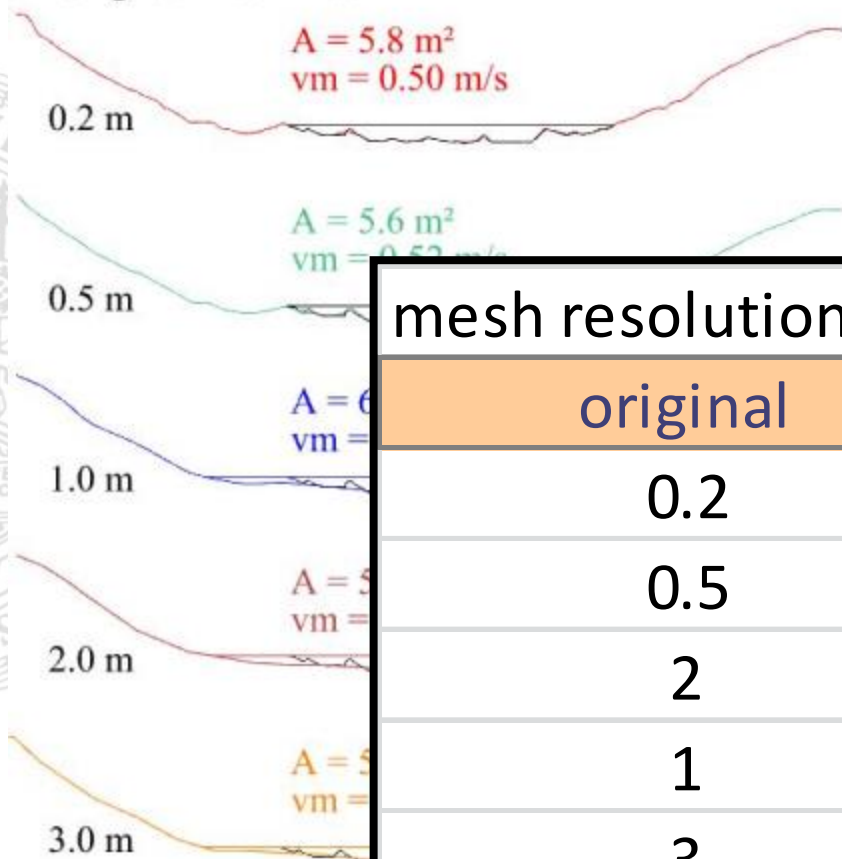


P2A Q = 2.9 m³/s
 A_{Original} = 5.7 m²
 v_{mOriginal} = 0.51 m/s



$$\Rightarrow k_{st} = 10.7 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_{st} = 11.0 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$$



mesh resolution [m]	hydraulic radius [m]
original	0.40
0.2	0.42
0.5	0.42
2	0.40
1	0.39
3	0.35

Choice of topographic representation



$$A_{\text{Original}} = 5.7 \text{ m}^2$$

$$k_{\text{stOriginal}} = 11.1 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$$

$$v_{\text{mOriginal}} = 0.51 \text{ m/s}$$

P2A

$$A = 5.6 \text{ m}^2$$
$$v_{\text{m}} = 0.52 \text{ m/s}$$

0.5 m

$$k_{\text{st}} = 11.0 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$$

$$A_{\text{Original}} = 5.8 \text{ m}^2$$

$$k_{\text{stOriginal}} = 9.7 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$$

$$v_{\text{mOriginal}} = 0.5 \text{ m/s}$$

P1A

$$A = 5.6 \text{ m}^2$$
$$v_{\text{m}} = 0.52 \text{ m/s}$$

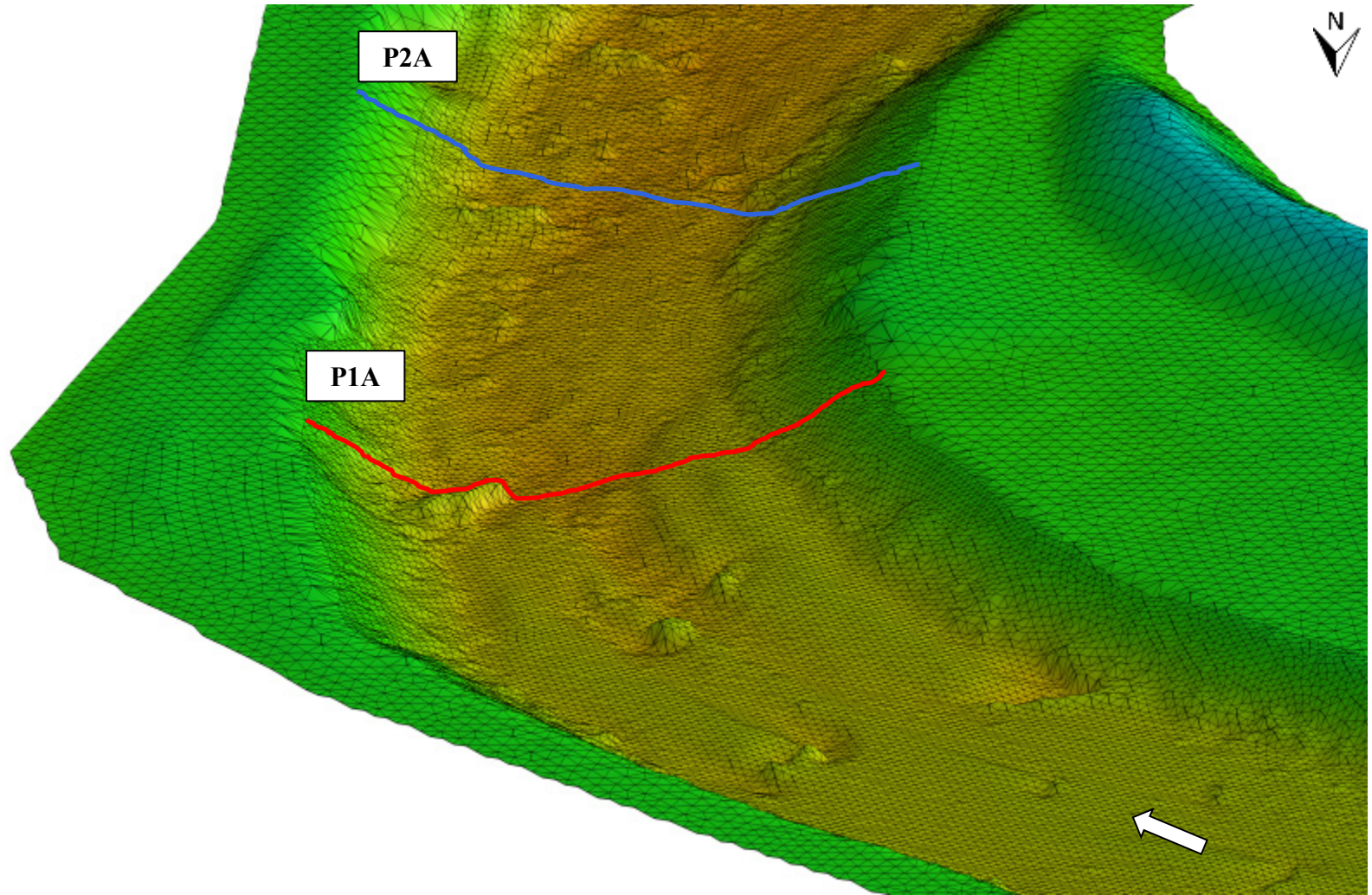
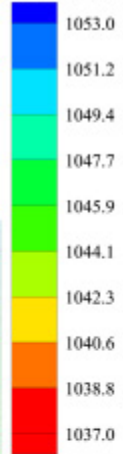
0.5 m

$$k_{\text{st}} = 9.7 \text{ (m}^{1/3}\text{/s)}$$

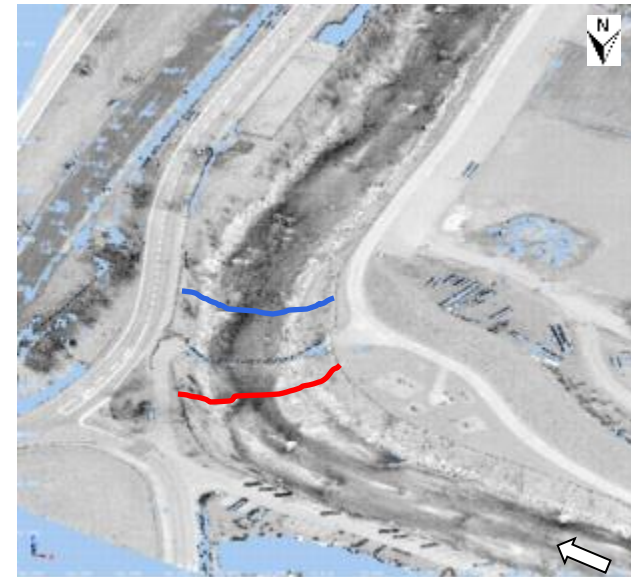
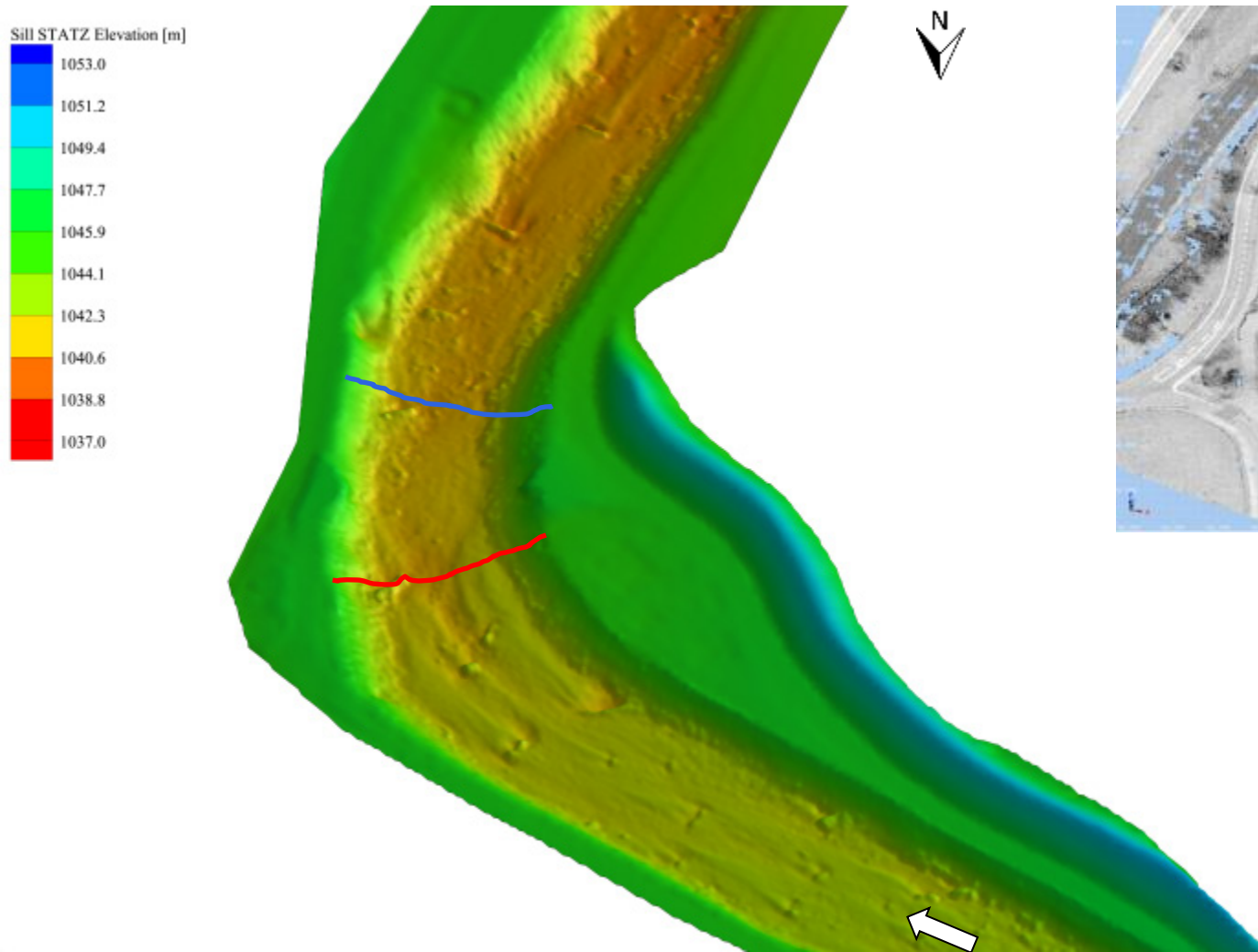
Computational mesh



Sill STATZ Elevation [m]

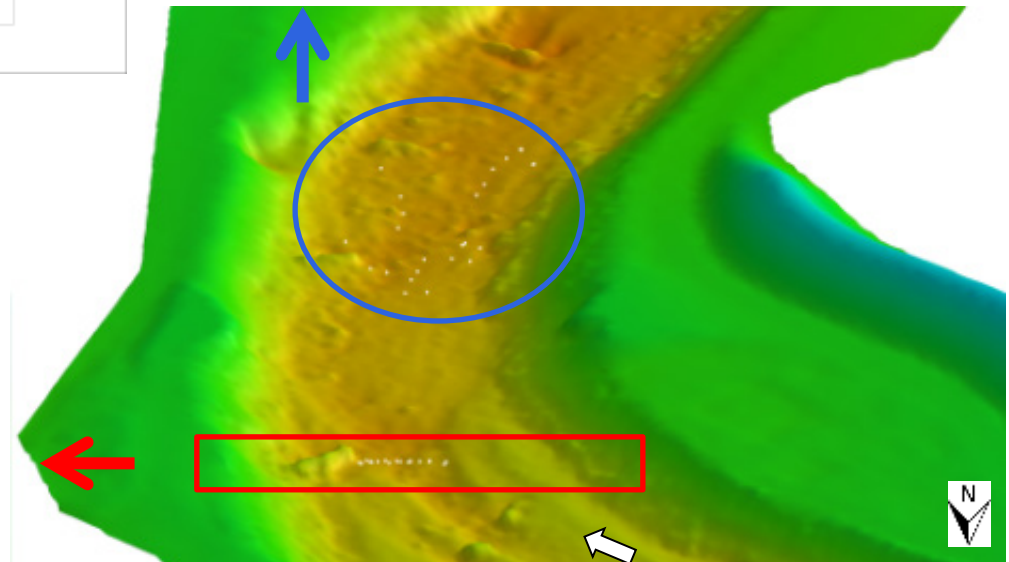
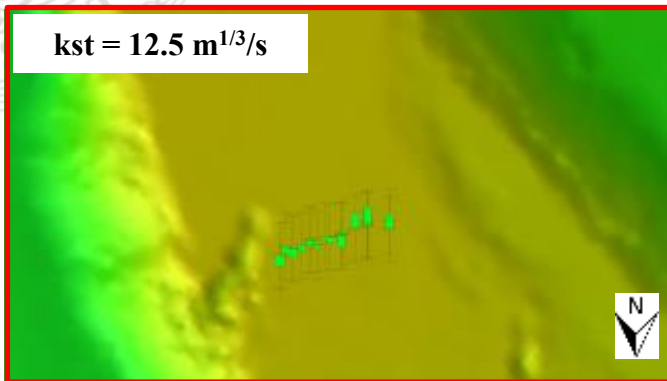
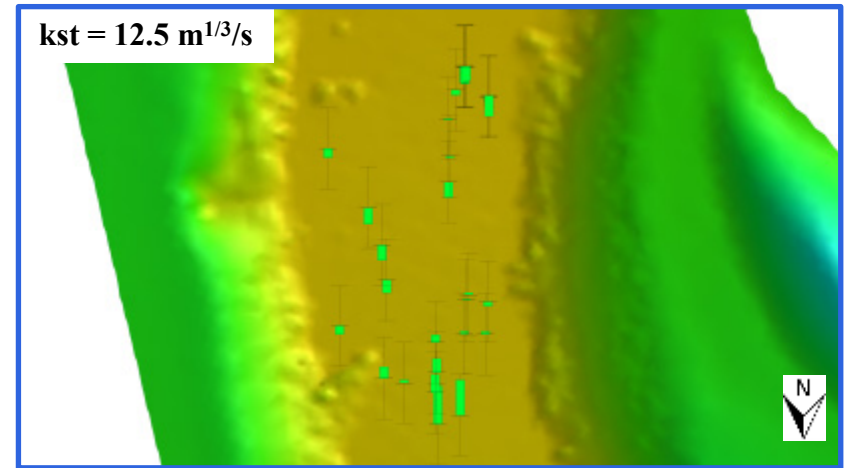
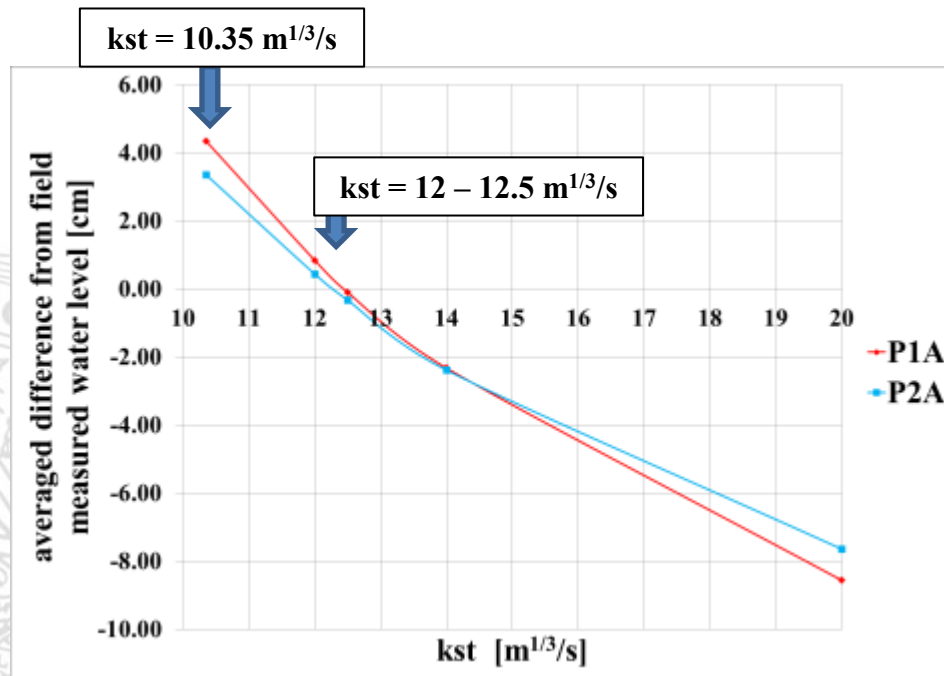


Computational mesh

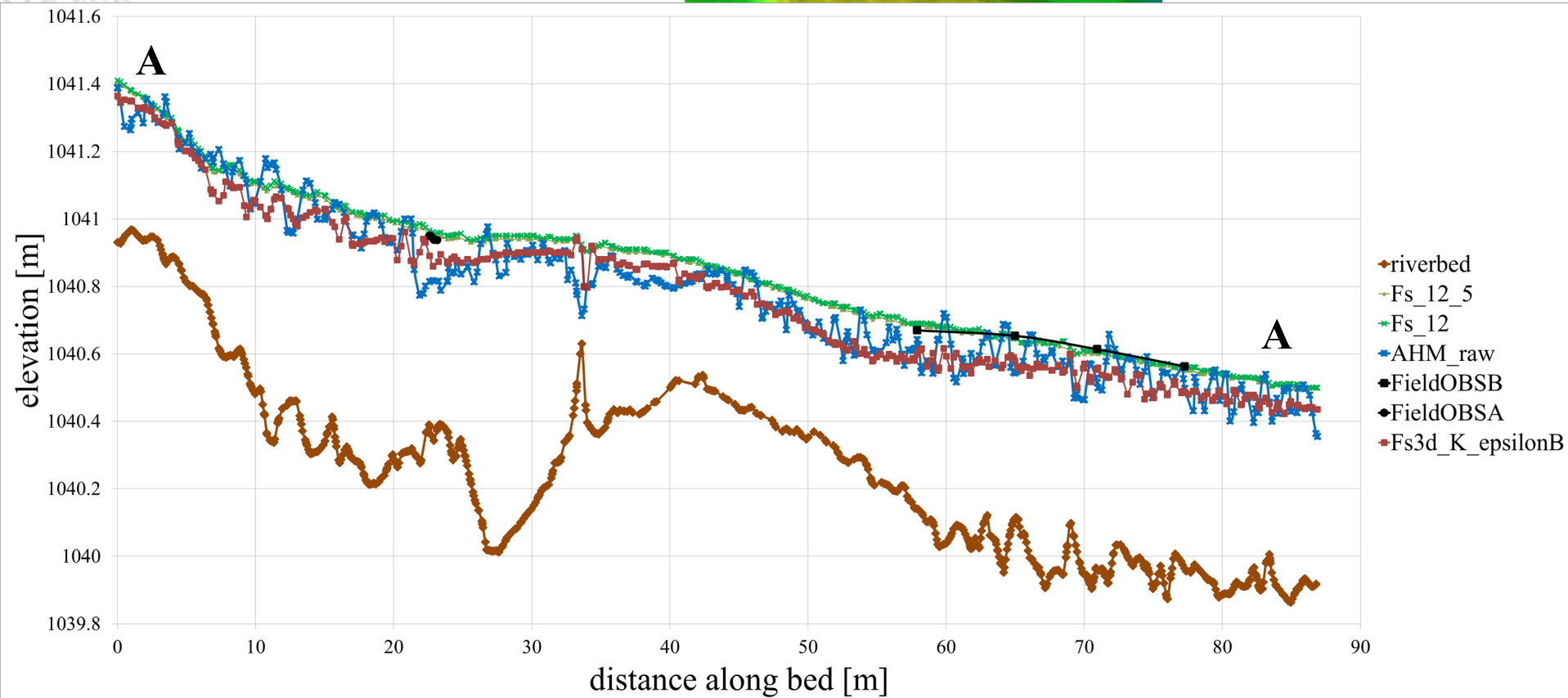
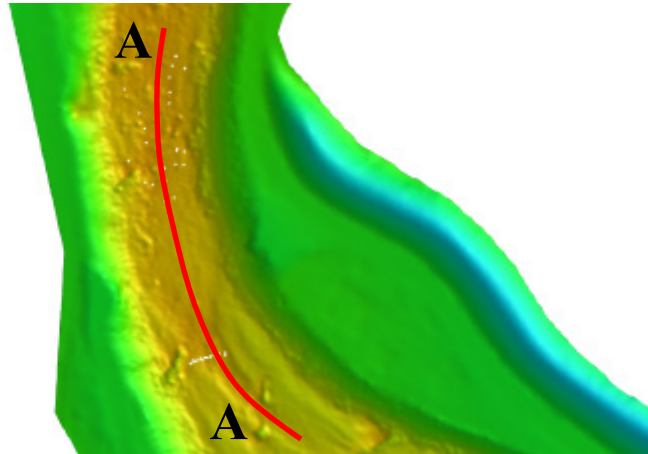


Calibration

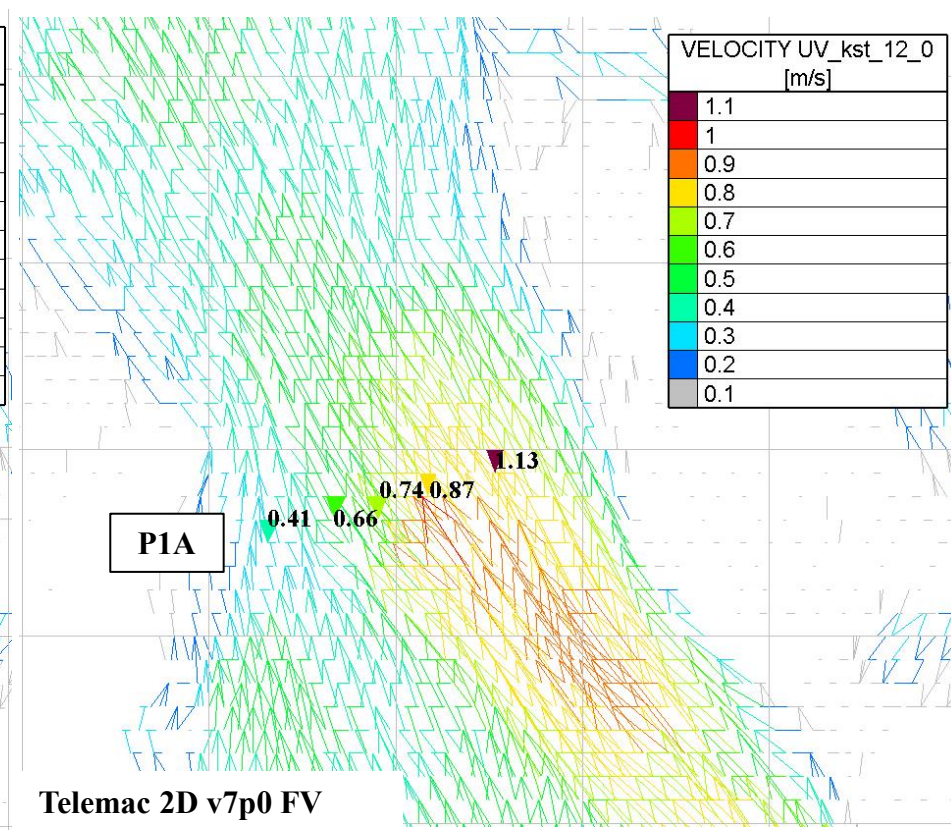
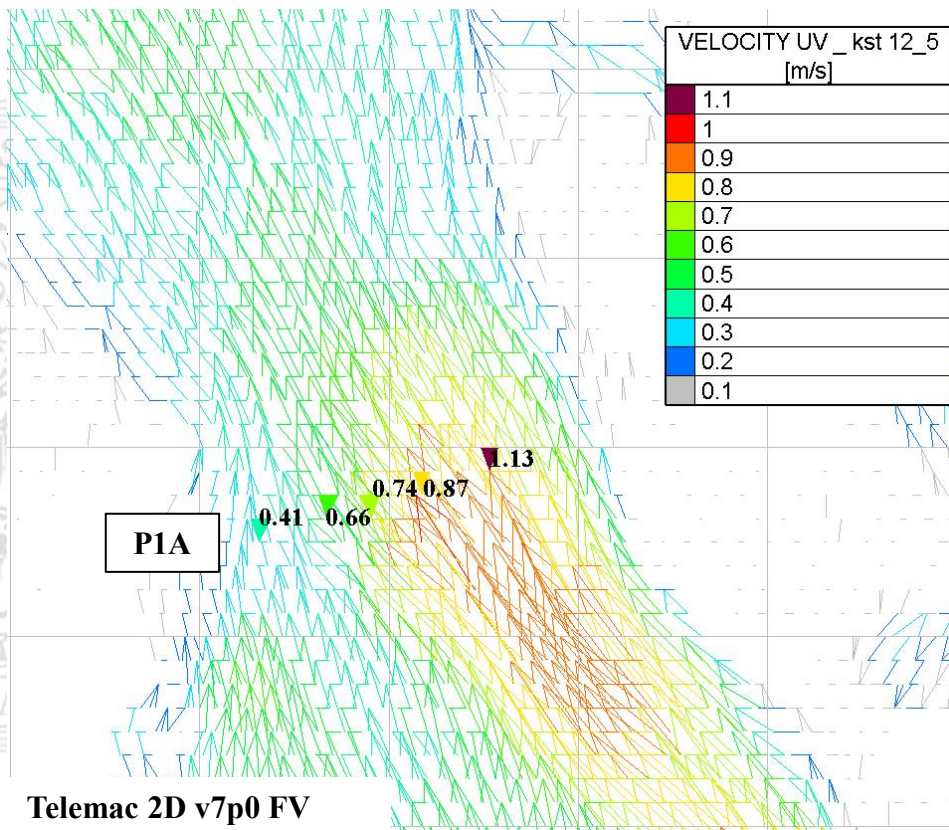
Telemac 2D v7p0 FV



Free surface elevation



Depth-averaged velocities



Conclusions

Importance of consistency of cross-sectional area and hydraulic radius in model design

Relevance of comprehensive knowledge of the water surface elevation and its shape

Hydraulic models: 1D roughness $\neq$ 2D roughness $\neq$ 3D roughness

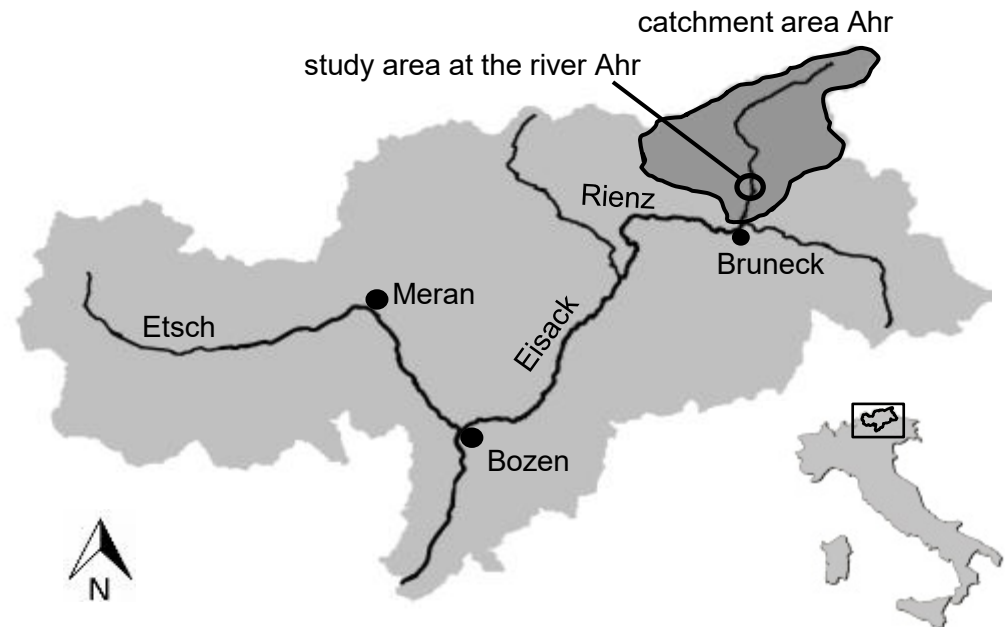


Study area

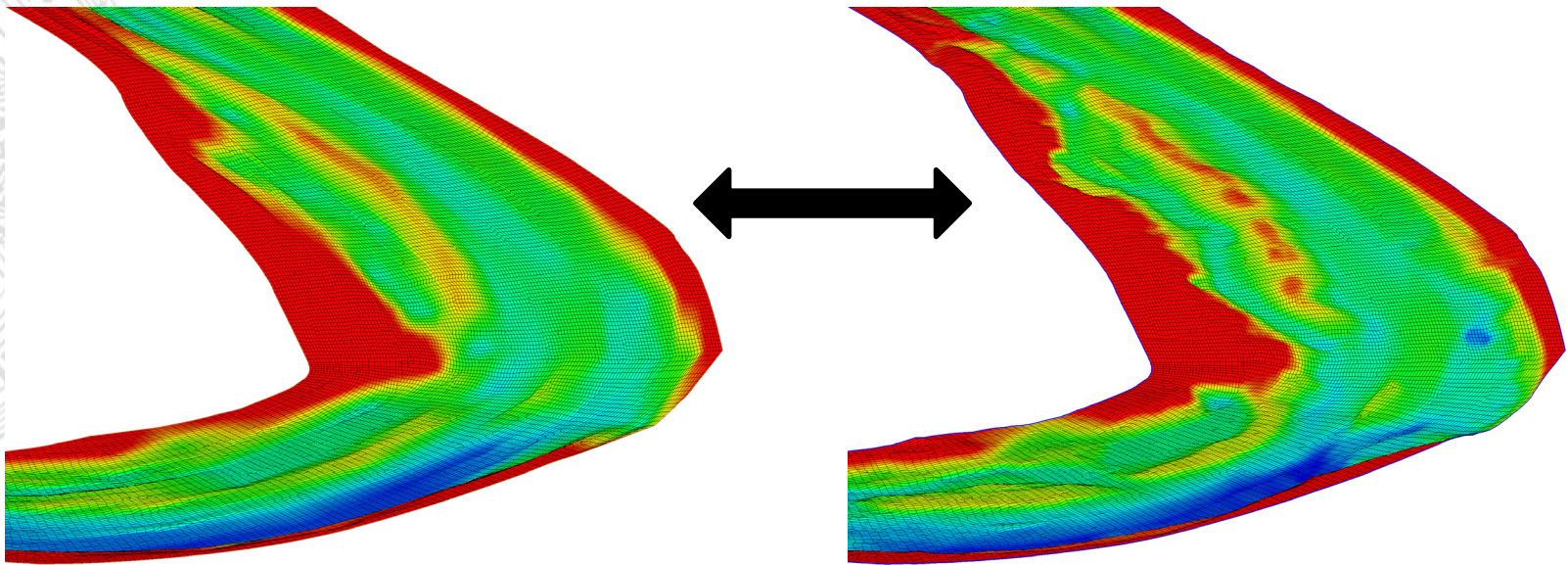
Ahr - Gatzzaue

river width ca. 40 m

Average discharge (MQ) ca. 20 m³/s



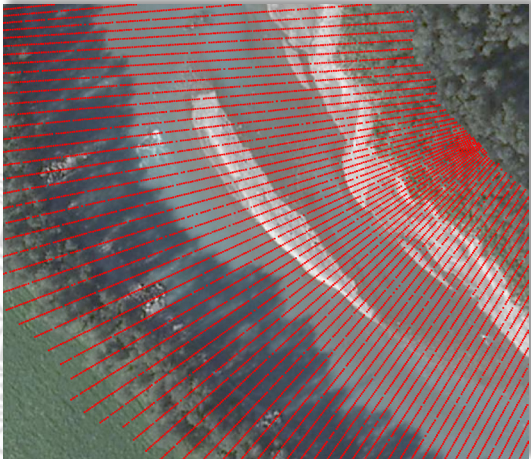
Quantifying the influence of the resolution of the river bed geometry on 2D numerical modelling results and the impacts on habitat modelling of running waters



Resolution



Survey data



Cross sections 1-2m

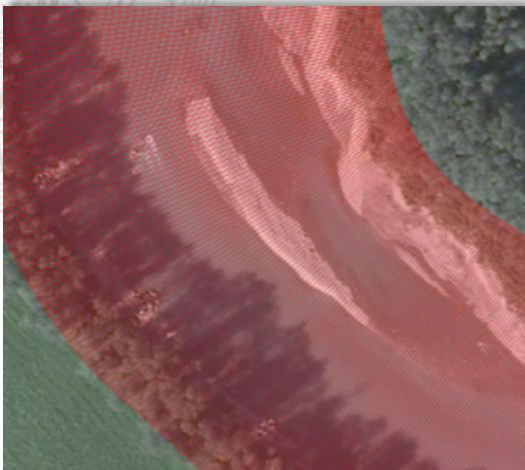


Cross sections 20m

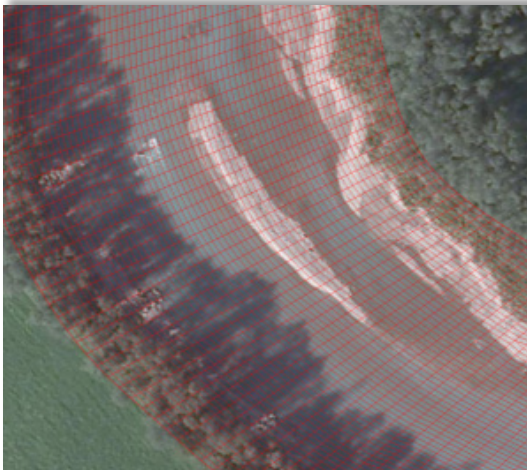


Cross sections 40m

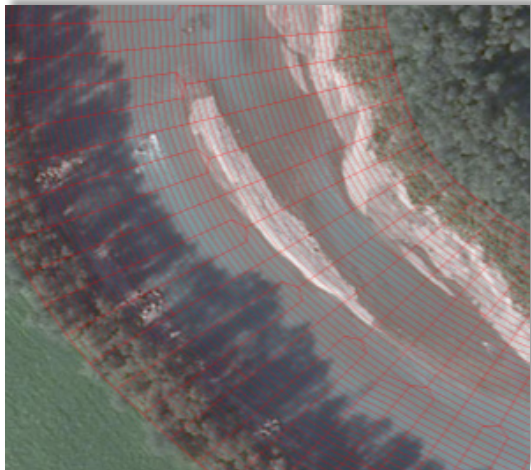
Calculation meshes



0.5 x 1 m



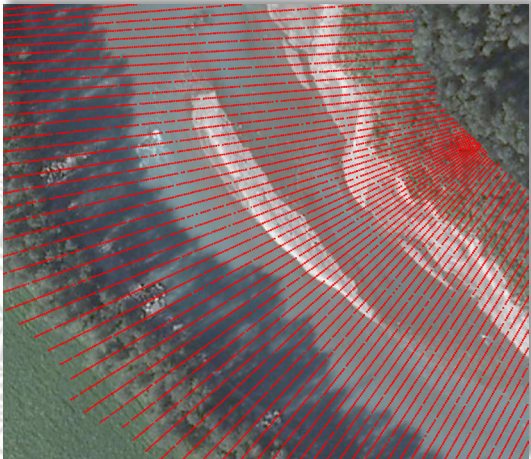
1 x 3 m



3 x 6 m

Resolution

Referencemodel



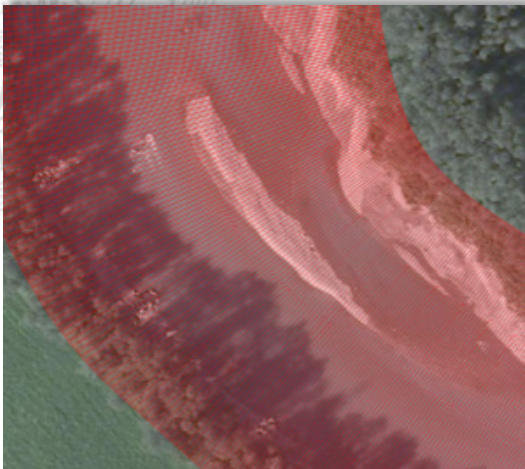
Cross sections 1-2m



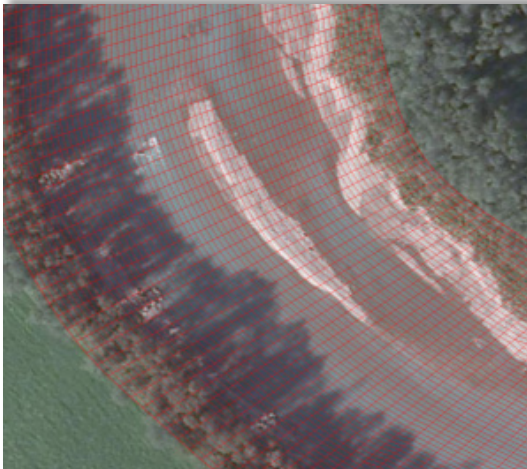
Cross sections 20m



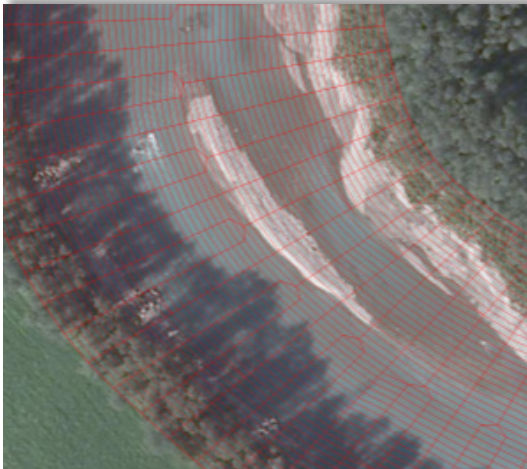
Cross sections 40m



0.5 x 1 m

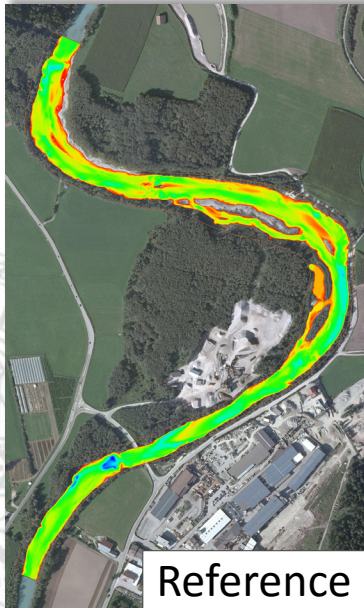


1 x 3 m



3 x 6 m

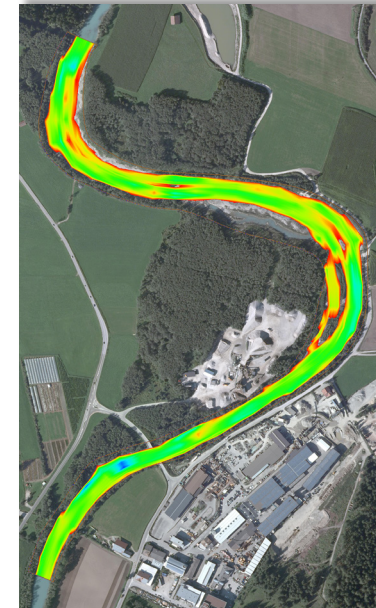
Waterdepth



QP02

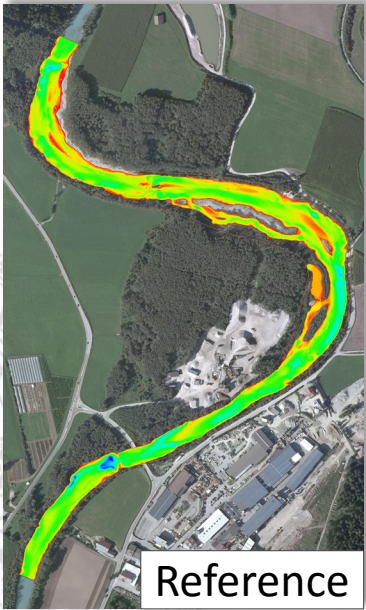


QP20

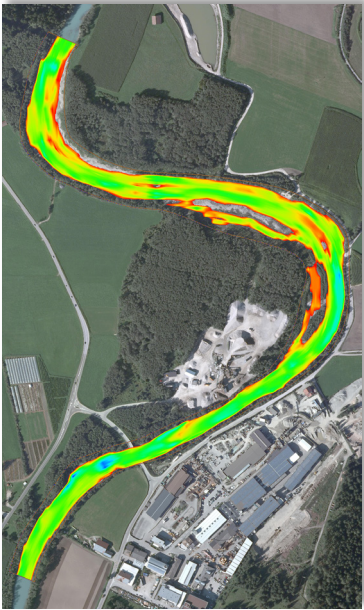


QP40

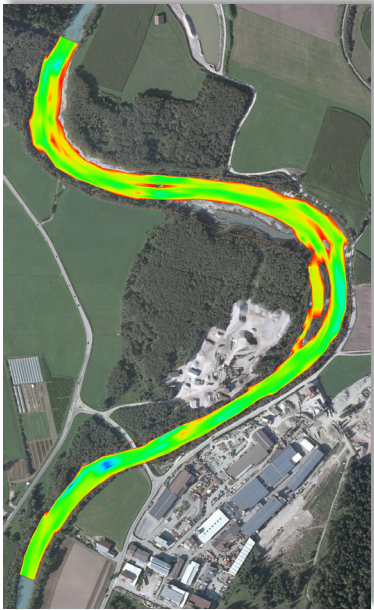
Waterdepth



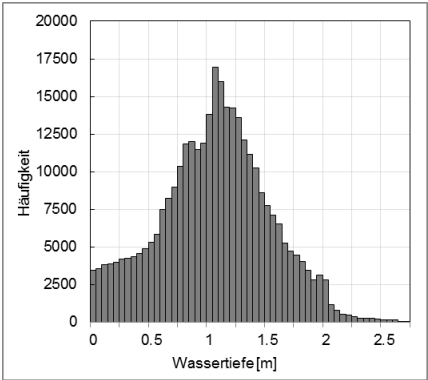
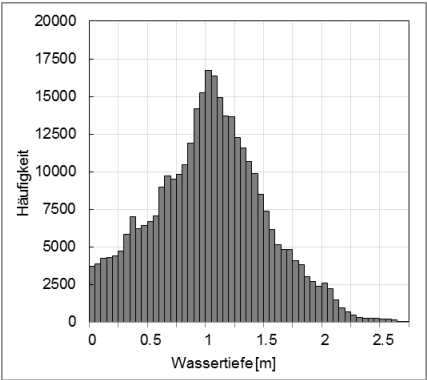
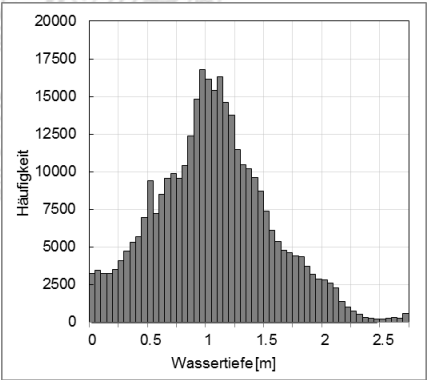
QP02



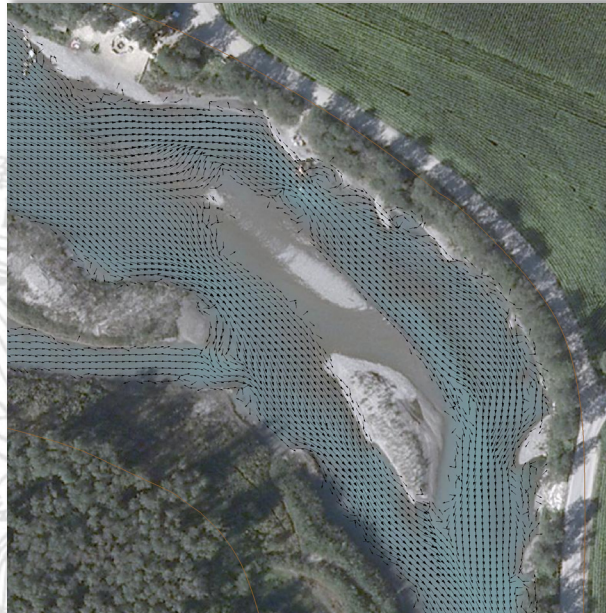
QP20



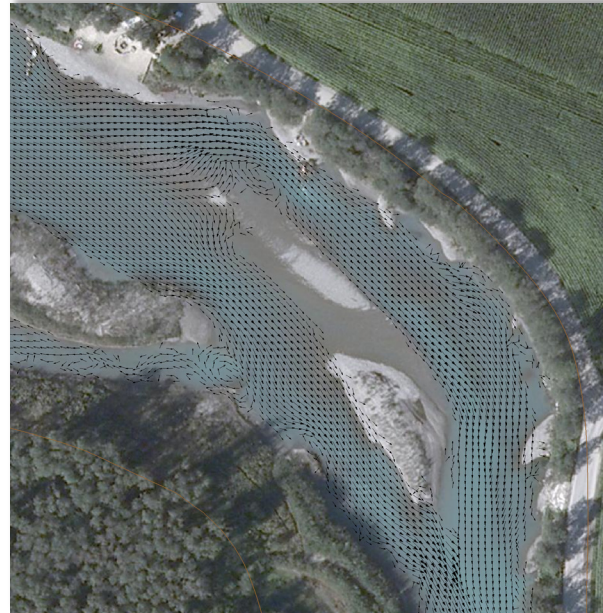
QP40



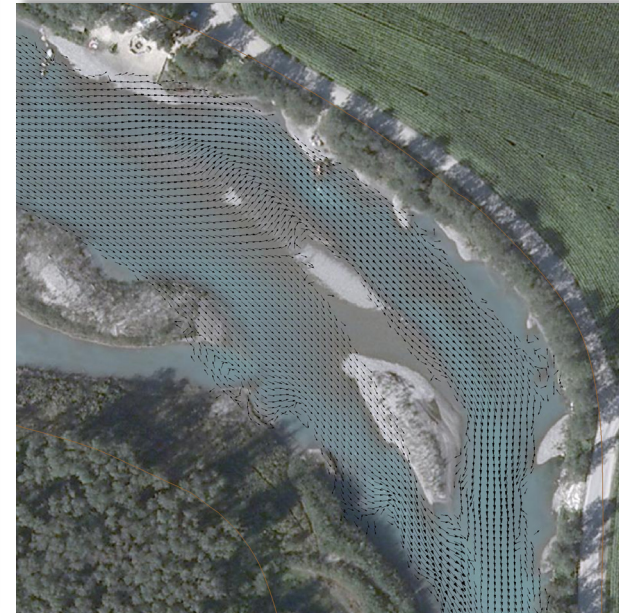
Flow velocity - Horizontal eddys



QP02



QP20



QP40

Investigations on habitat modelling



CASiM_iR

Computer Aided Simulation Model for Instream Flow and Riparia

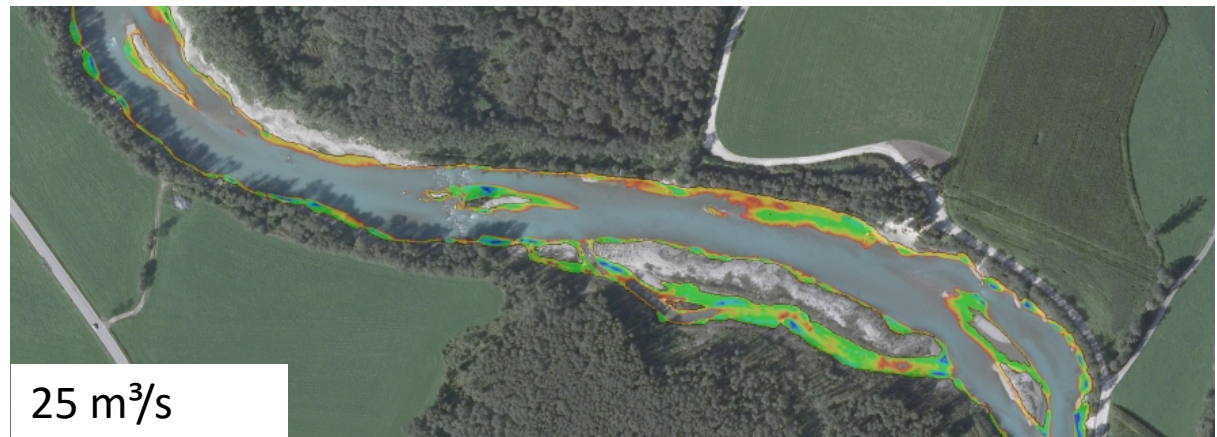
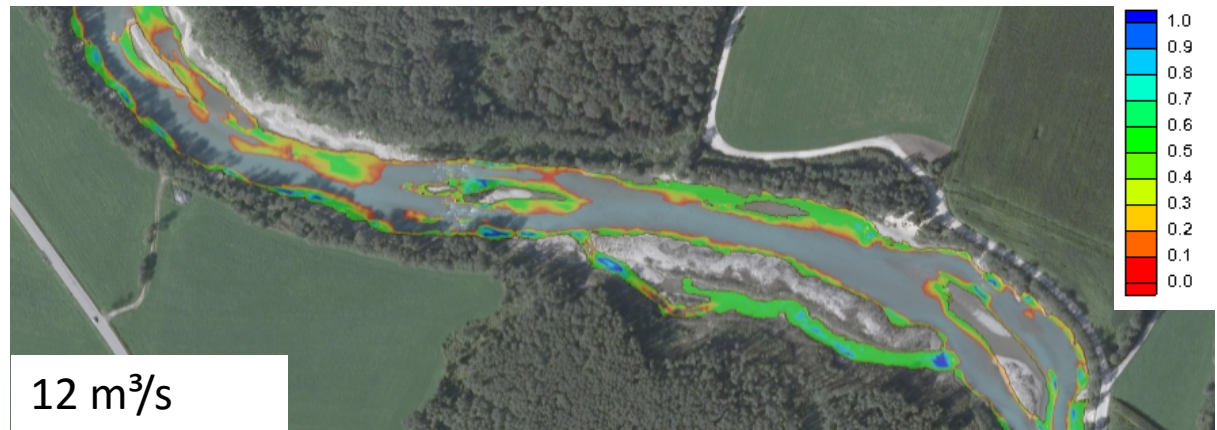


Grayling - *Thymallus thymallus*

Distribution of
habitat suitability

juvenile grayling

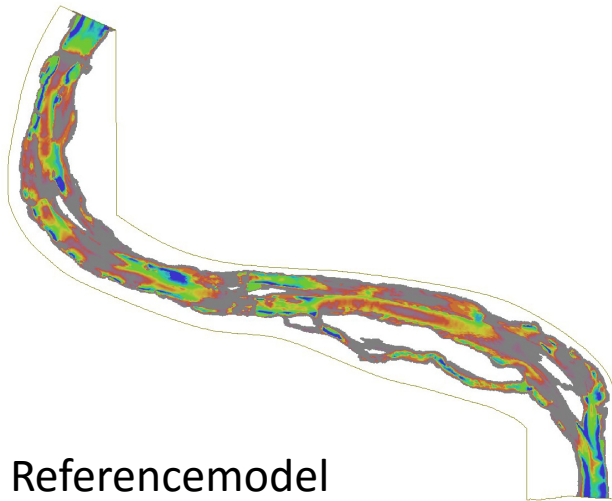
Referencemodel



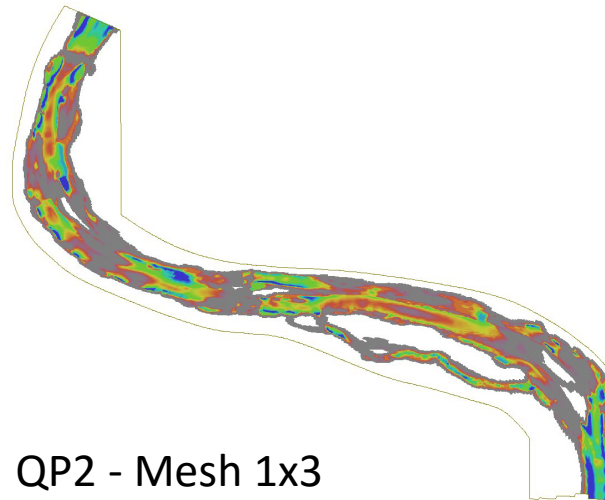
Investigations on habitat modelling



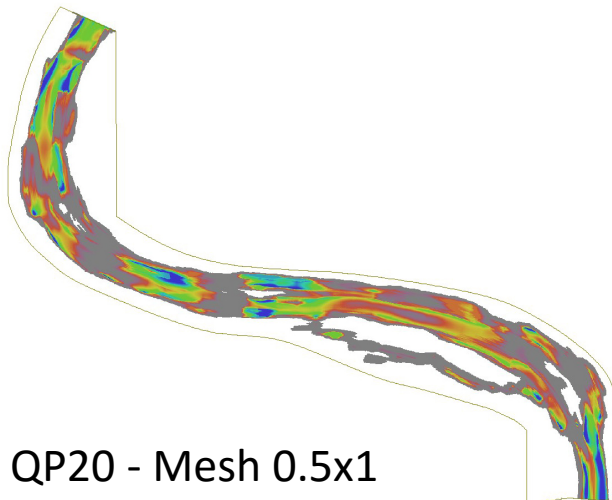
Distribution of habitat suitability adult grayling $25\text{m}^3/\text{s}$



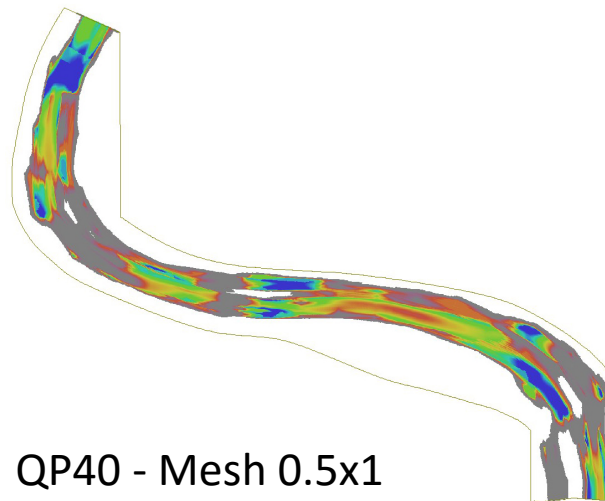
Referencemodel



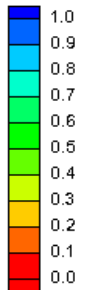
QP2 - Mesh 1x3



QP20 - Mesh 0.5x1

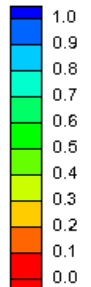
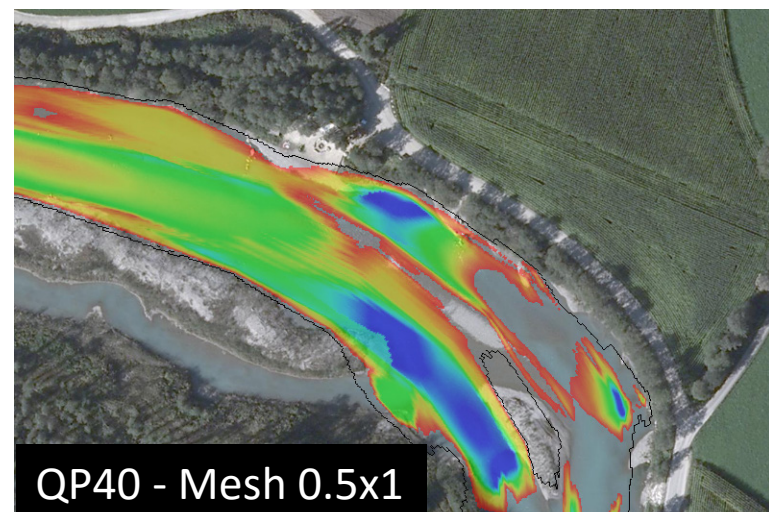
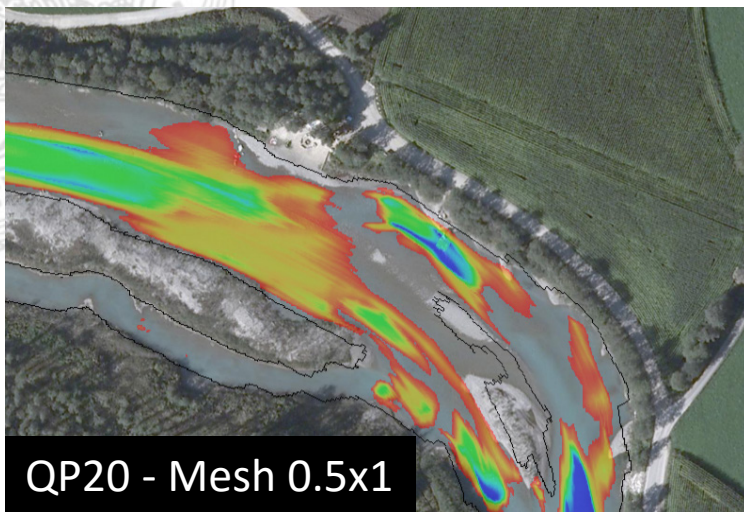
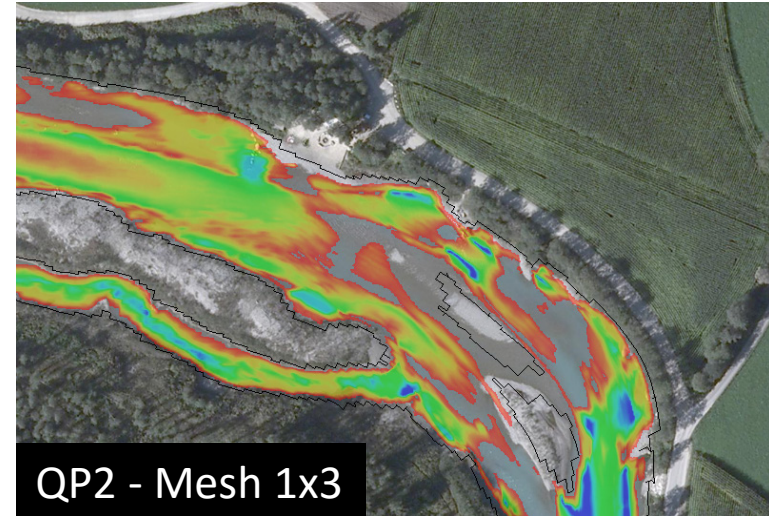
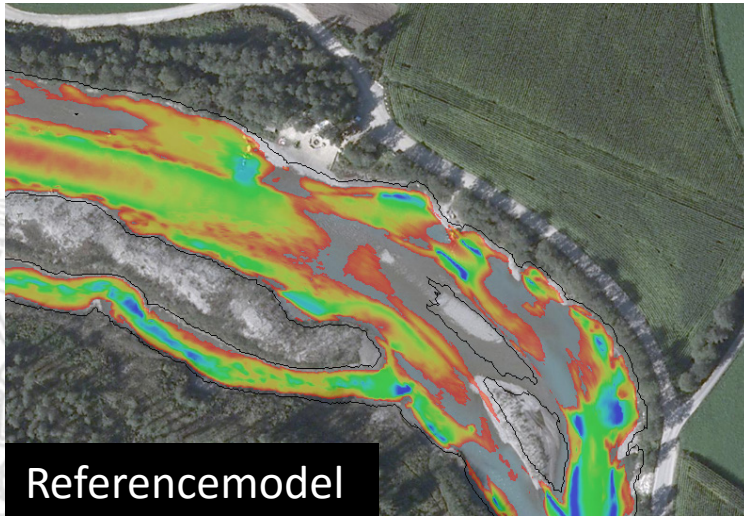


QP40 - Mesh 0.5x1



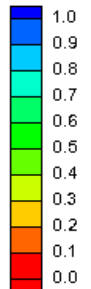
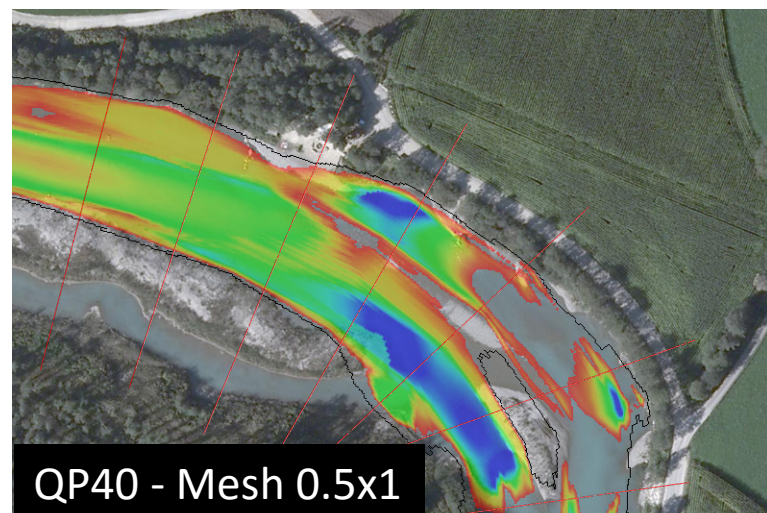
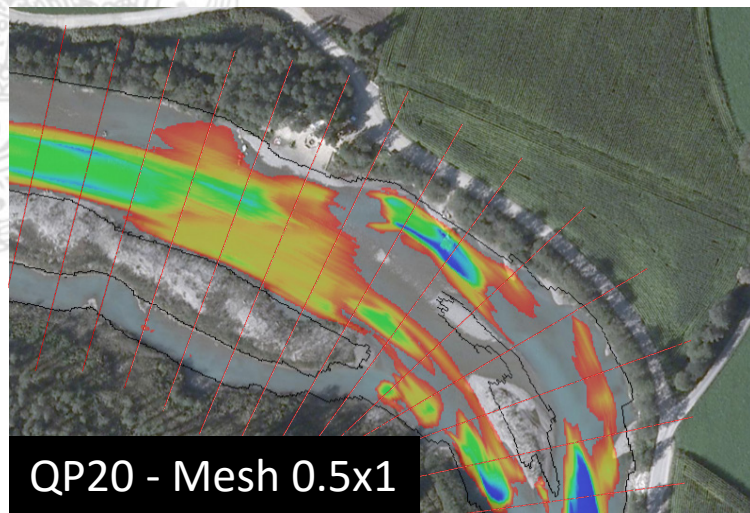
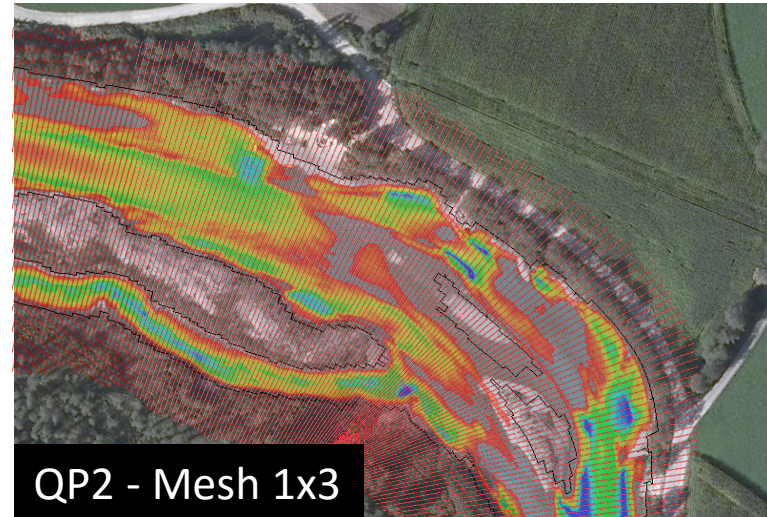
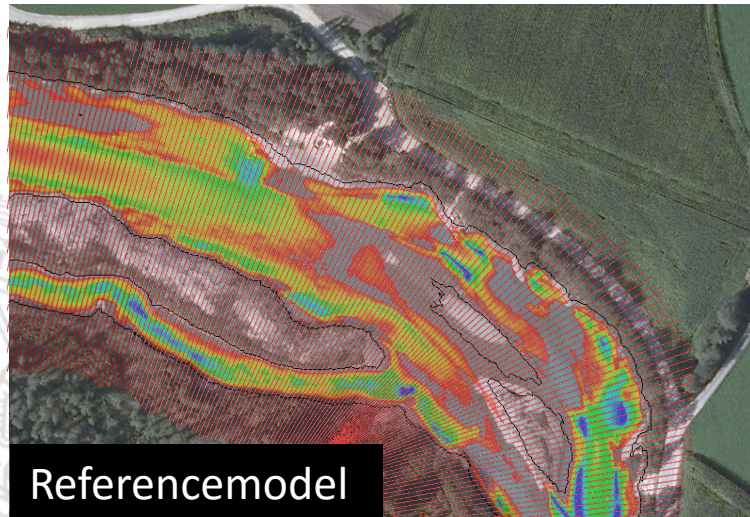
Investigations on habitat modelling

Distribution of habitat suitability adult grayling $25\text{m}^3/\text{s}$



Investigations on habitat modelling

Distribution of habitat suitability adult grayling 25m³/s





Danke für die Aufmerksamkeit