# Introduction to HEC-RAS and Floodplain Mapping

Course exercise for CE 374K Hydrology

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Description

HEC-RAS is a Hydrologic Modeling System that is designed to describe the physical properties of streams and rivers, and to route flows through them. Given the discharge computed by HEC-HMS or by other means, HEC-RAS computes the resulting water surface elevation. Using a program HEC-GeoRAS, these elevations can be mapped in ArcGIS to form a flood inundation map. In this exercise, you will run a HEC-RAS model for a particular location on Brushy Creek and use ArcGIS to create the corresponding floodplain map.

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Goals

After completing this exercise, you will be able to

* Understand how to set up and run a hydraulic model in HEC-RAS
* Create a flood inundation map in ArcGIS.

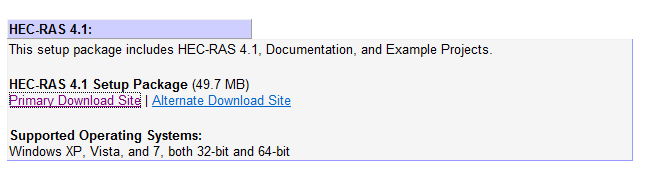
Computer and Data Requirements

To complete this exercise, you need HEC-RAS version 4.1 that can be downloaded from the Hydrologic Engineering Center at: <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/hec-ras/> There is a “Users Manual” at <ftp://ftp.usace.army.mil/pub/iwr-hec-web/software/ras/documentation/HEC-RAS_4.1_Users_Manual.pdf> that gives you an overview of the operation of this model. You will also need the HEC-GeoRAS extension for ArcGIS. Go to <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/hec-ras/hec-georas.html> and use Download to get the HEC-GeoRAS download for ArcGIS 10.0. There is also a Users Manual to HEC-GeoRAS at <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/hec-ras/documents/HEC-GeoRAS_43_Users_Manual.pdf>

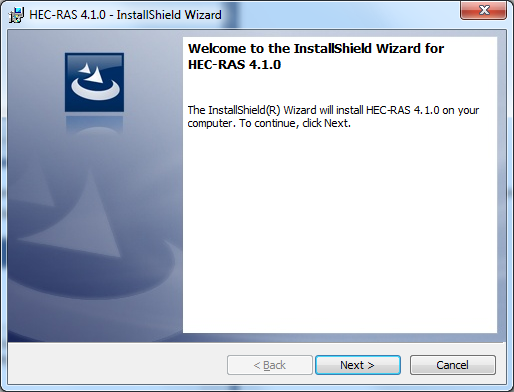
Procedure

**1. Install and Open HEC-RAS**

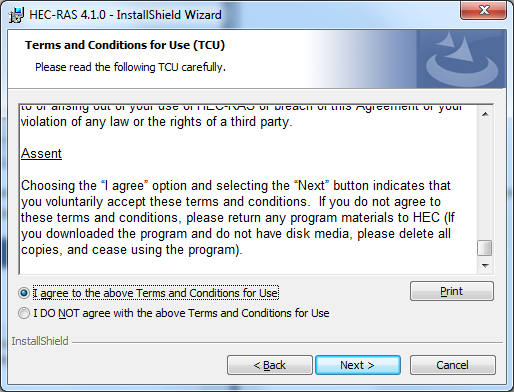
Go to <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/hec-ras/> and download an appropriate version of HEC-RAS for your operating system. The software is available for Windows XP, Vista and Windows 7 machines but not for MacIntosh. If you want to work in the LRC, the software is maintained in rooms ECJ 3.302 and ECJ 3.306. It could occur that you are the first user of the software on one of these machines, and if so, you’ll have to agree to the Terms and Conditions for Use, as described below.



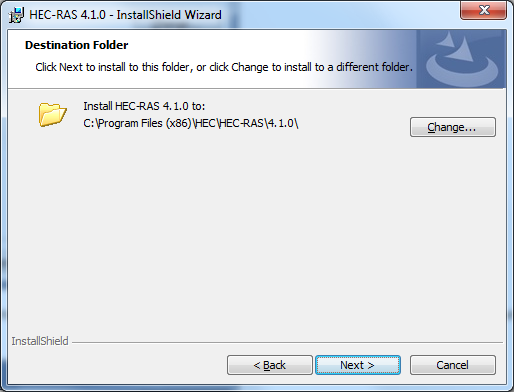
Select the **Primary Download Site** and use **Run** as the option on the resulting download package. You’ll see the Install Wizard appear:



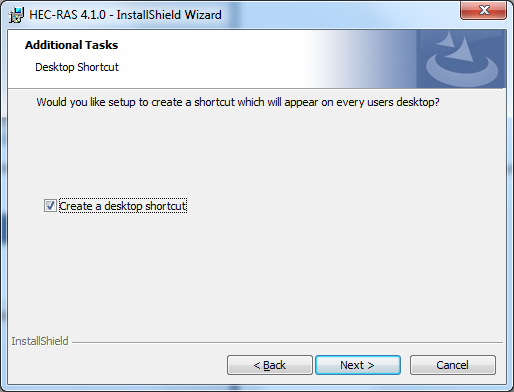
Hit **Next** and you’ll get the Terms and Conditions for Use and you have to scroll down to the bottom of the page of these conditions before the “I agree to the above Terms and Conditions for Use” button becomes selectable. Select this button and hit **Next**.



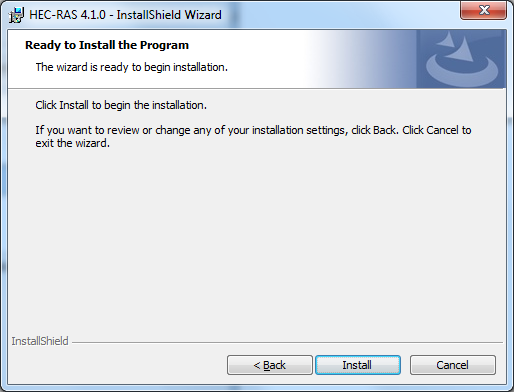
Select a Destination Folder for the program files, or just let the program install it in its default location (I normally just use the default location):



and decide whether you want a Desktop Shortcut – this puts an icon on your Desktop that allows you to directly open HEC-HMS without accessing your full programs list. I usually select this option to make the program easier to use.



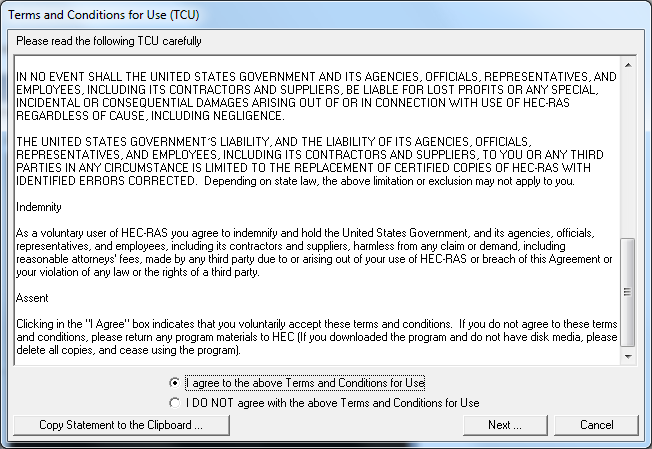
Then Install the program, which takes a few minutes:



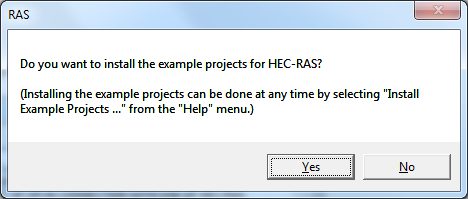
Once the program is installed, hit **Finish** to complete the Installation Wizard. Use the HEC-RAS icon to open the program:



If you are the first user of this program, you’ll be prompted to agree to its Terms and Conditions for use.



And say “No” to installing the example projects for HEC-RAS.

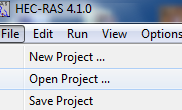


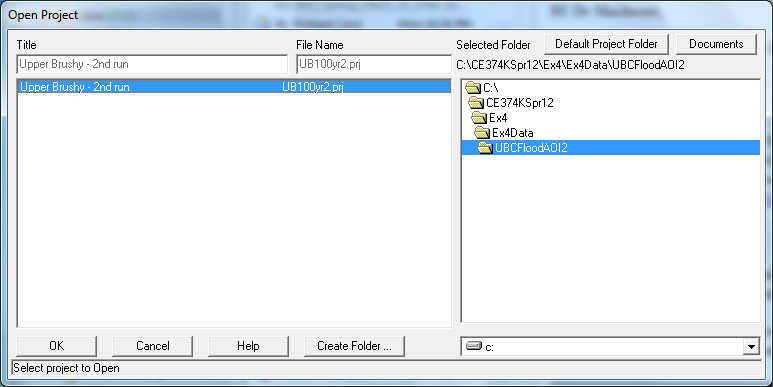
and here is the opening screen of HEC-RAS.



**2. Open existing HEC-RAS Model**

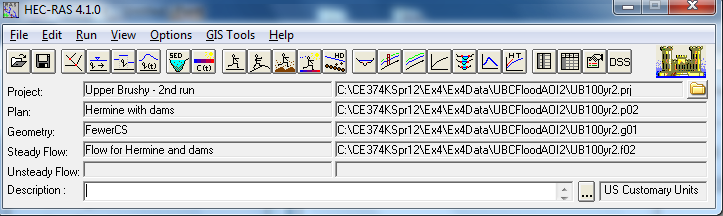
To open an existing HEC-RAS model, click on RAS “File -> Open Project …” and navigate to the **UB100yr2.prj** file. This is a file for a HEC-RAS model for the confluence of Brushy Creek and South Brushy Creek at Walsh Drive.

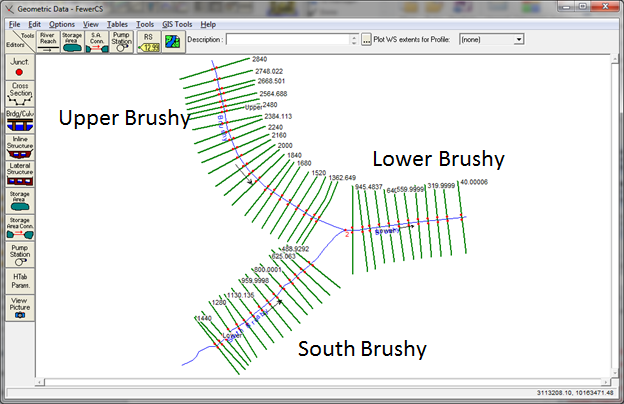




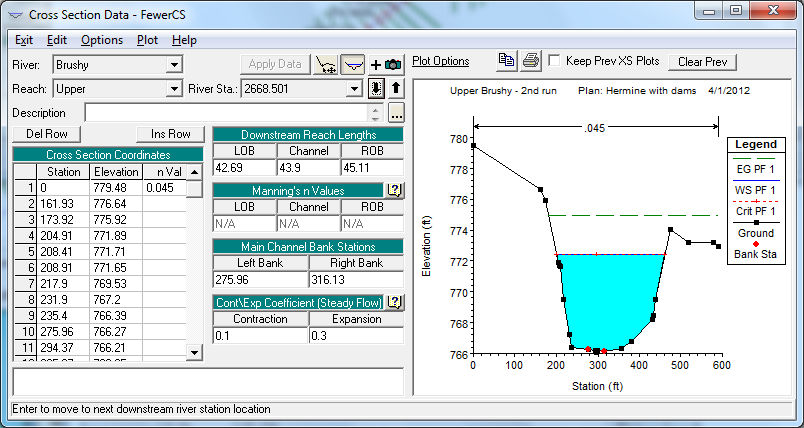
Hit **OK** to load the project.

HEC-RAS contains a series of **Elements**, and in this project, lets start with the **Geometric Data.** From “Edit” menu, select “Geometric Data …”.





Open the **Cross-Section Editor** 



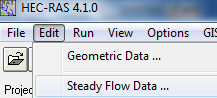
By using the **Up** and **Down** arrows you can navigate along the river cross-sections. By changing the **Reach** you can switch from Upper to Lower Brushy Creek. By changing the **River** you can switch from Brushy Creek to South Brushy Creek. Examine the cross-sections in the model.

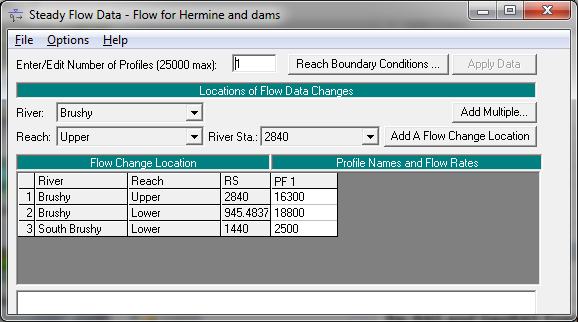
The **River Station** gives the distance in feet from the most downstream end of the River. In this case 2668.501 feet is the distance from this cross-section on Brushy Creek to the most downstream point on this creek shown in this model.

*To be turned in: Determine the distance in feet from the upper most to the lower most cross-section on Brushy Creek. How many cross-sections are there in this distance? What is the average distance between the cross-sections? Repeat this calculation for South Brushy Creek. Describe in words the cross-section at Station 2668.501 on Brushy Creek. What value of Manning’s n is used? What is the distance to the next downstream cross-section (ft) for the Left Overbank, Channel and Right Overbank flows? What is the lowest elevation of the stream bed (ft above datum)? What is the highest elevation of a point in the cross-section? What is the horizontal length of the cross-section (ft)?*

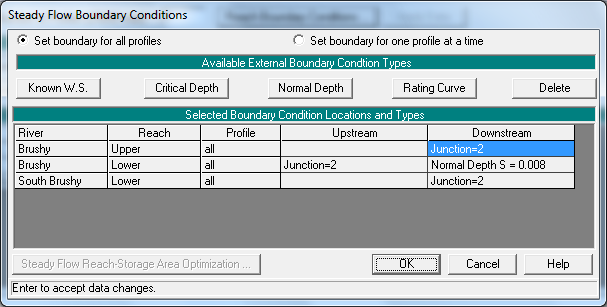
Close the Geometric Data window.

Now, let’s review the steady flow data. From “Edit” menu, select “Steady Flow Data …”.





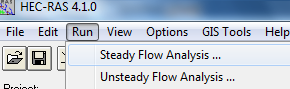
These flows are approximated values taken from the HEC-HMS model for the flows during Tropical Storm Hermine on Upper Brushy Creek. The Lower Reach has the total flow of 18,800 cfs, which is divided into 16,300 cfs for the Upper Reach of Brushy Creek and 2500 cfs for the South Brushy Creek (the flow that comes from Dam 7). If you click on the box that says “Reach Boundary Conditions” you’ll see a display like that shown below. What this means is that at the downstream end of the lower reach, the Boundary Condition is set at the Normal Depth for a bed slope of 0.008. The other two reaches have their downstream boundary condition for depth equal to the upstream depth of the Lower Reach of the main Brushy River.



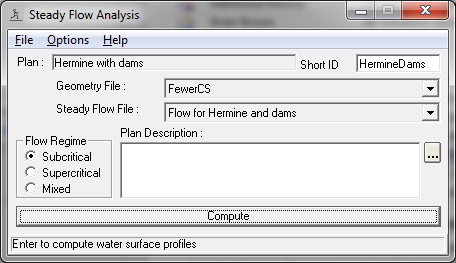
Close the Steady Flow Data window.

**3. Run Steady State Model**

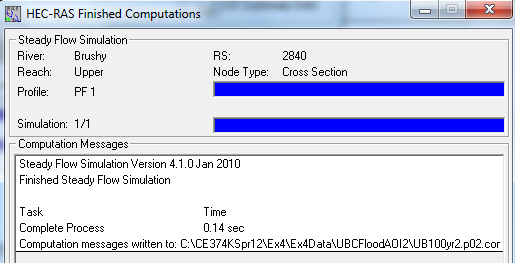
Frim HEC=RAS “Run” menu select “ **Steady Flow Analysis …**



The Steady Flow Analysis form shows.

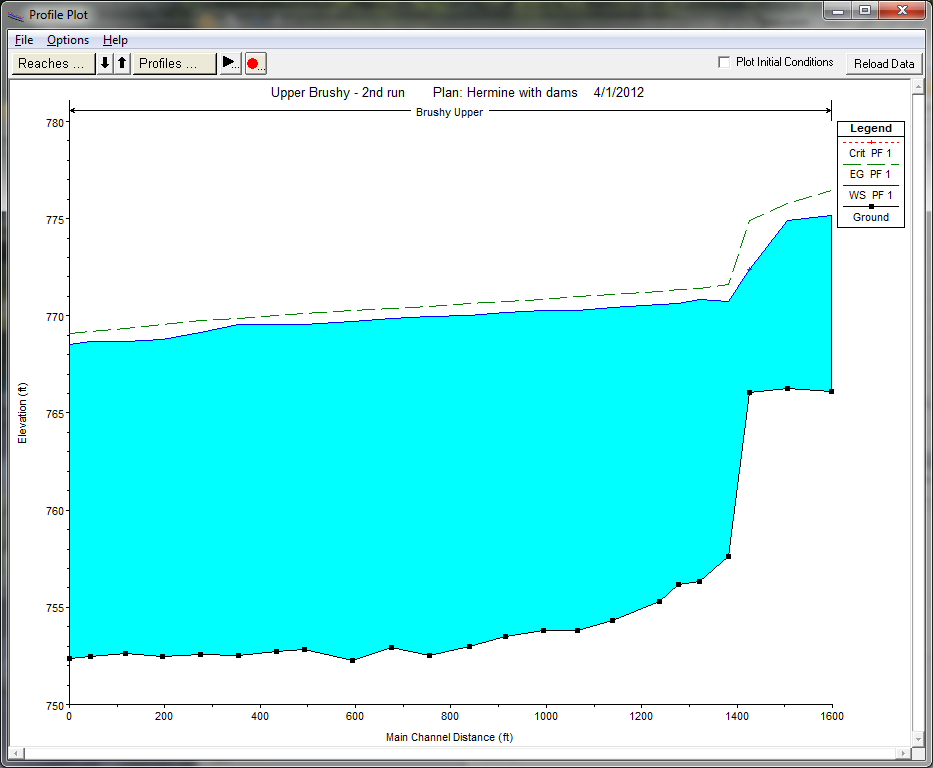


Click on **Compute**. The model will run.

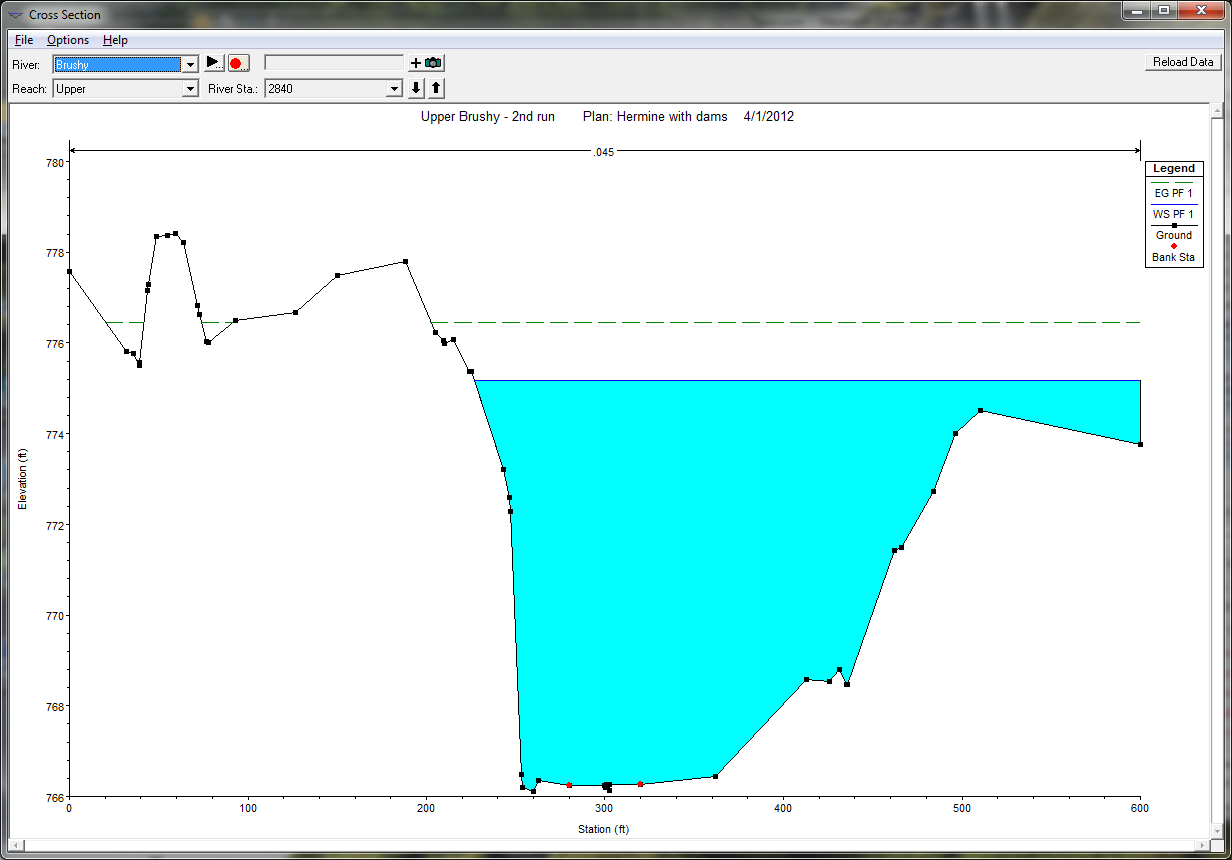


Close the run and Steady Flow Analysis forms.

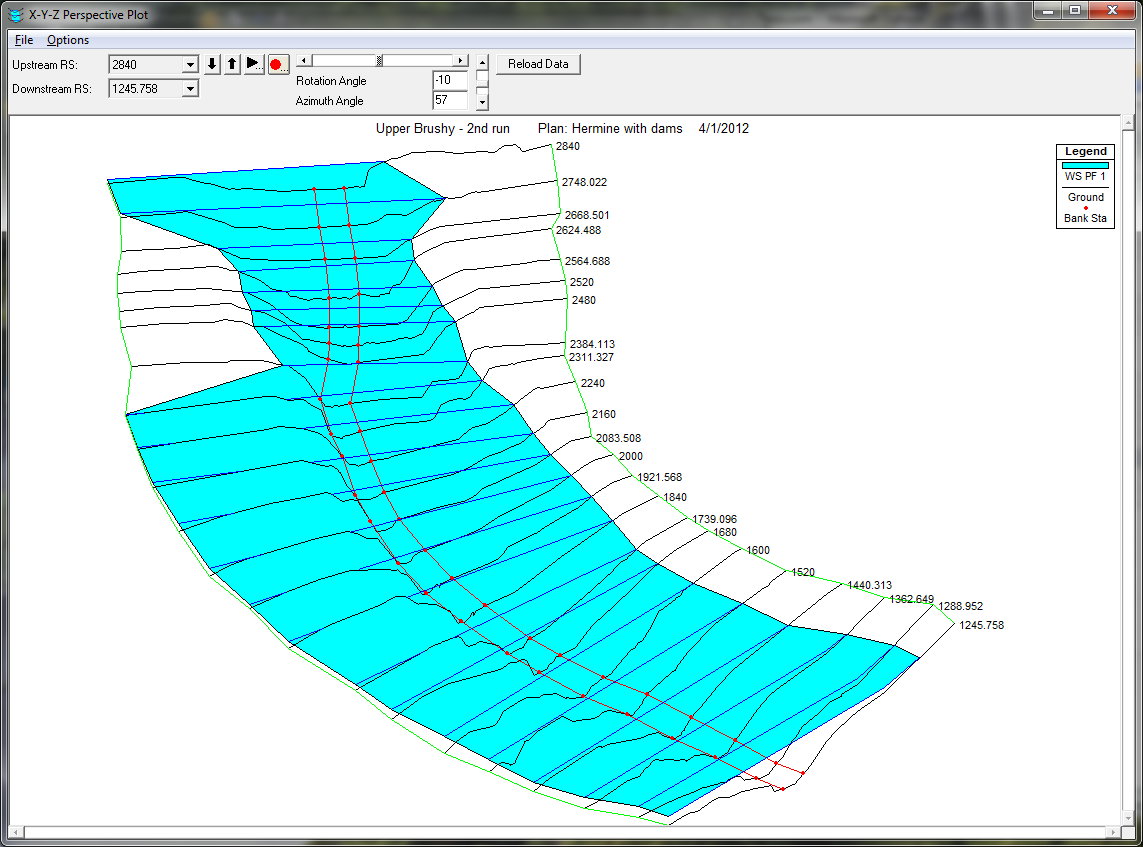
Click on **View profiles** button () on HEC-RAS interface. Review lingitudinal profiles fo rthe three stream sections.



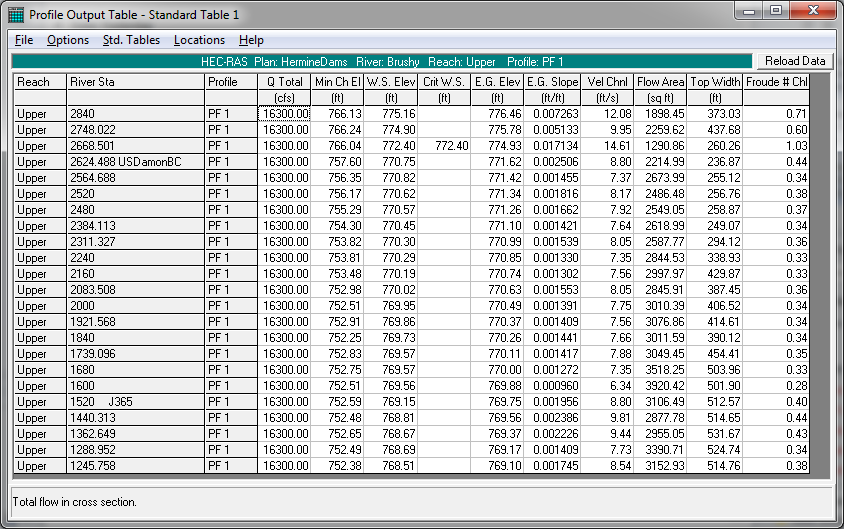
Click on **View cross sections** button () on HEC-RAS interface. Review cross-sections and water surface elevations at cross-sections.



Click on **View 3D multiple cross section plot** button () on HEC-RAS interface. Review cross-sections and water surface elevations at cross-sections.



Click on **View summary output tables by profile** button () on HEC-RAS interface. Review results.

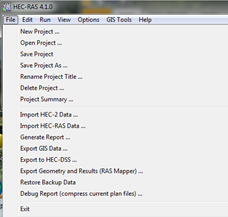


Change the Profile Plot and then open the Summary Output Table for the new profile to get the three tables describing the water surface profile in the three reaches.

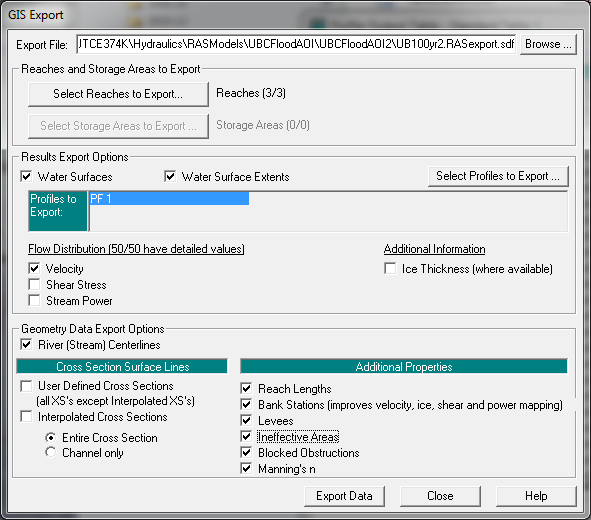
*To be Turned in: Calculate the average velocity over all cross-sections in each of the three reaches (ft/sec). Using these data and the plots of the water surface profiles, describe what is controlling the water surface elevation in South Brushy Creek for the reach we have analyzed.*

**4. Export results to GIS format**

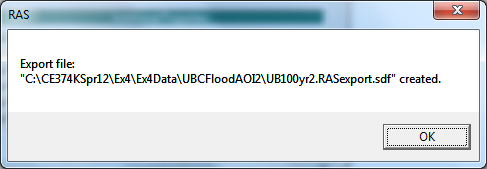
From HEC-RAS “File” menu select “Export GIS Data …”.



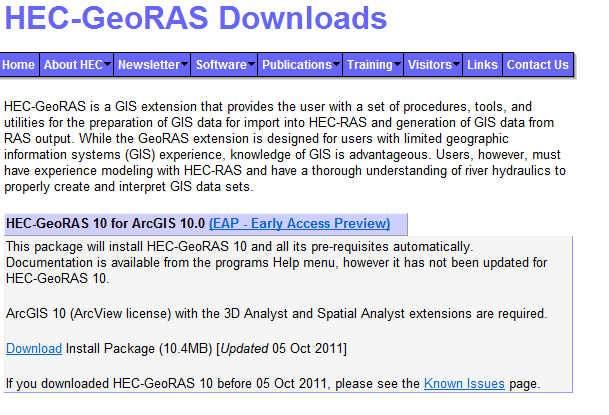
Populate the form and export the data.



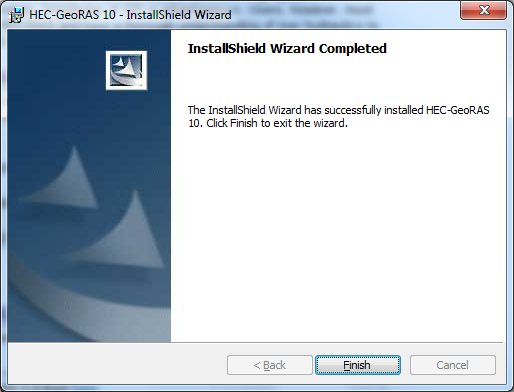
And you’ll see that this file has been created:



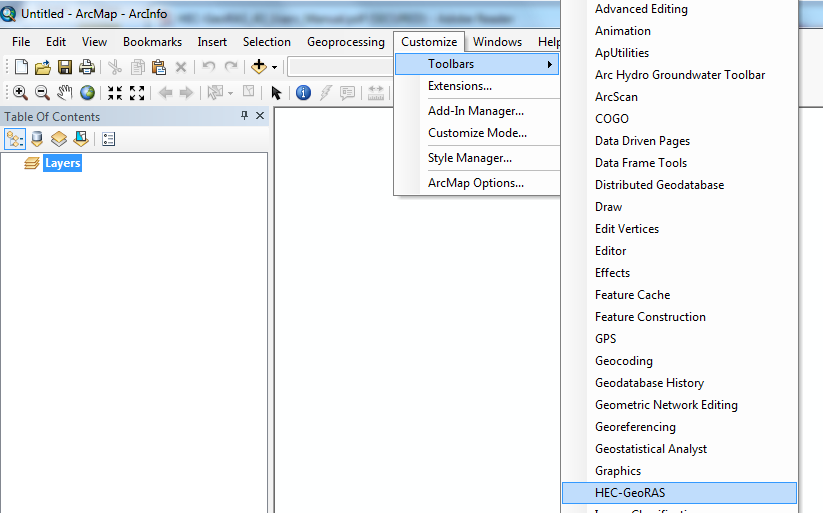
Now we need to get the HEC-GeoRAS extension for ArcGIS. If you’ve not already done this, go to <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/hec-ras/hec-georas.html> and use Download to get the HEC-GeoRAS download for ArcGIS 10.0. There is also a Users Manual to HEC-GeoRAS at <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/hec-ras/documents/HEC-GeoRAS_43_Users_Manual.pdf>



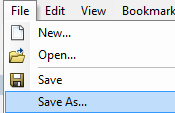
Go through the installation steps the same as for HEC-RAS.



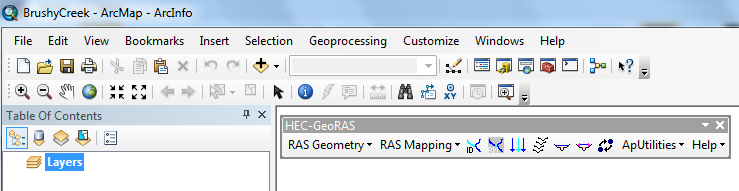
Open **ArcGIS** and in **Customize Toolbars**, select the **HEC-GeoRAS** option.



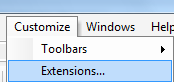
Save the ArcMap document as **BrushyCreek.mxd**

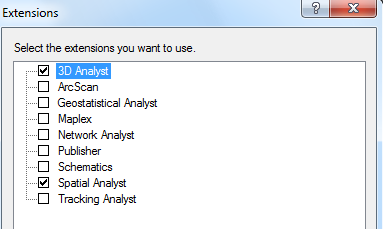


Here is what the ArcGIS display looks like with the HEC-GeoRAS extension loaded:



You need to have the **Spatial Analyst** and **3D Analyst** extensions of ArcGIS to run this tool. You can check whether you have these extensions by using **Customize/Extensions**

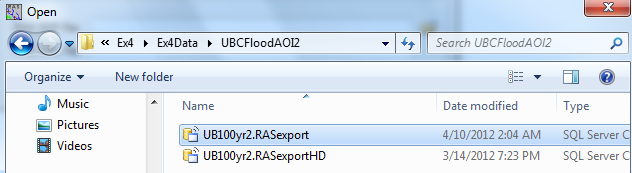




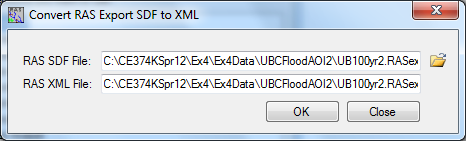
**5. Generate floodplain in GIS**

Open an existing ArcMap GeoRAS project. Make sure GeoRAS toolbar is active. Save the project.

Click on “Import RAS SDF File” button () from GeoRAS toolbar (this step converts the sdf file into an XML formatted file – it does not actually import the data).

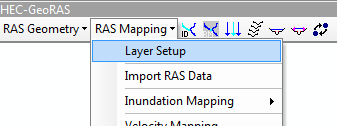


Select the sdf file created in previous step (this is of “RASExport” type). Note the name of the output file (same as the input file but with xml extension). Click on OK to perform the format conversion.



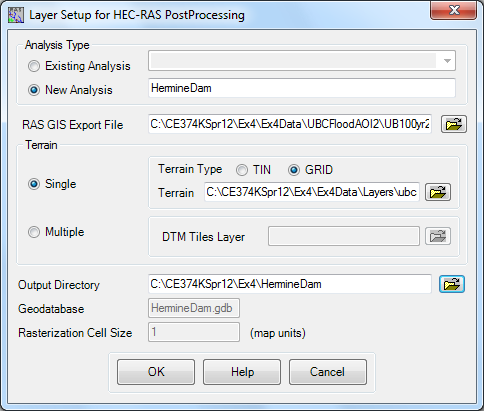
Don’t worry about an error message saying that this XML file already exists.

Define the new import project by running Layer Setup (from “RAS Mapping” menu on the GeoRAS toolbar).



Define:

* + 1. Name of the new analysis (HermineDam)
    2. Name of the RAS GIS export file (UB100yr2.RASexport.XML)
    3. Which terrain dataset to use (ubcaoi).
    4. Output directory
    5. Rasterization cell (accept default)
    6. The completed form should look like the following figure.

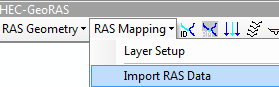


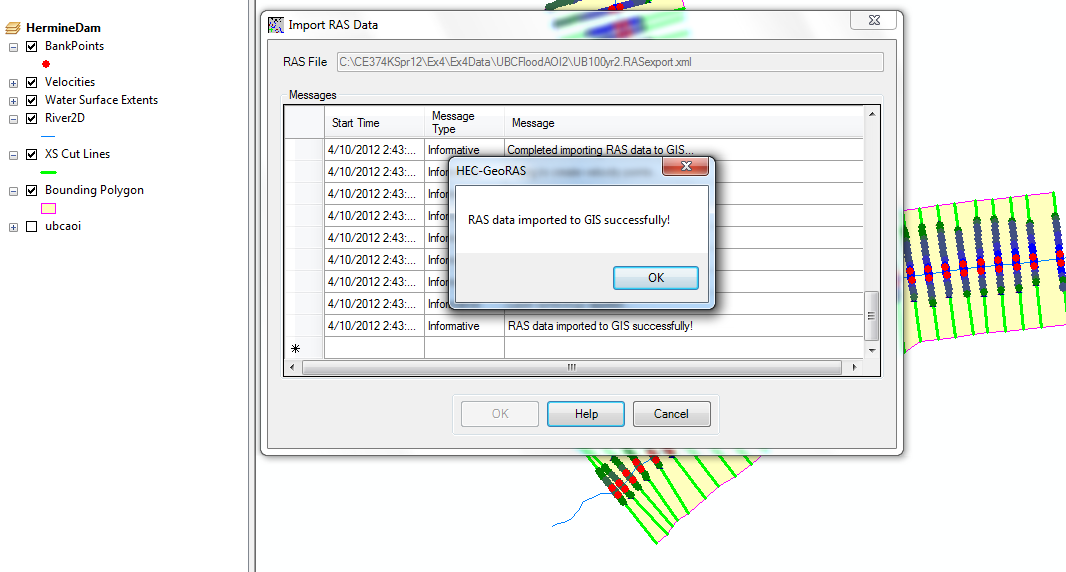
**Click on OK.** A new data frame will be created with the name matching the name of the analysis, with the specified terrain dataset loaded in it. The actual import of the data has not been performed yet. (The terrain is turned off by default, so the new data frame will appear empty).



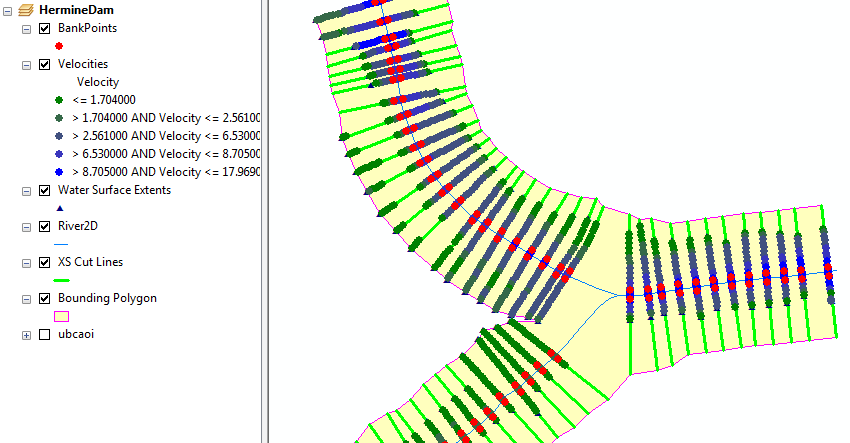
**Save the project.**

Import GIS data (“RAS Mapping -> Import RAS Data”). The process might take few minutes depending on the complexity of the results. During the process, several informative messages will be displayed in the form.

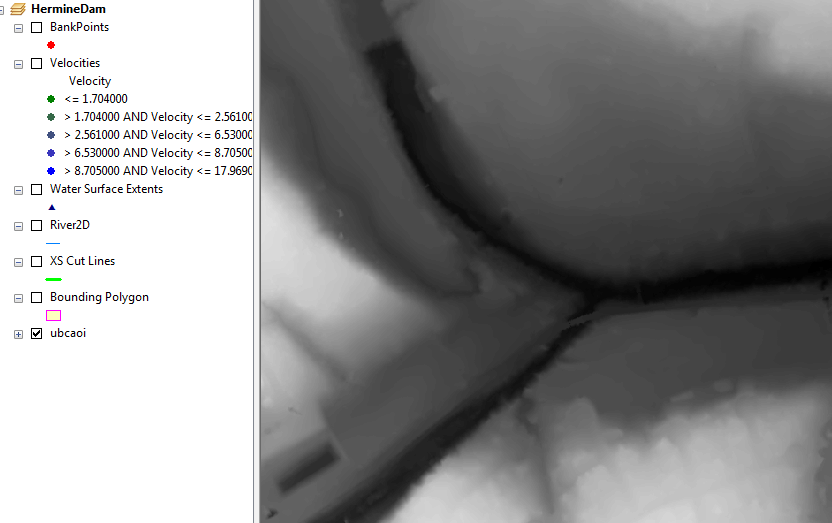




GIS representation of the BankPoints, Velocities, Water Surface Extent, River2D centerline, XS Cut Lines (these are the lines that were cut on the Digital Elevation Model to get the original cross-sections, the Bounding Polygon around the dataset. Explore the created dataset.



If you turn on only the DEM, **ubcaoi**, here is what you will see. UBCAOI stands for Upper Brushy Channel Area of Inundation.

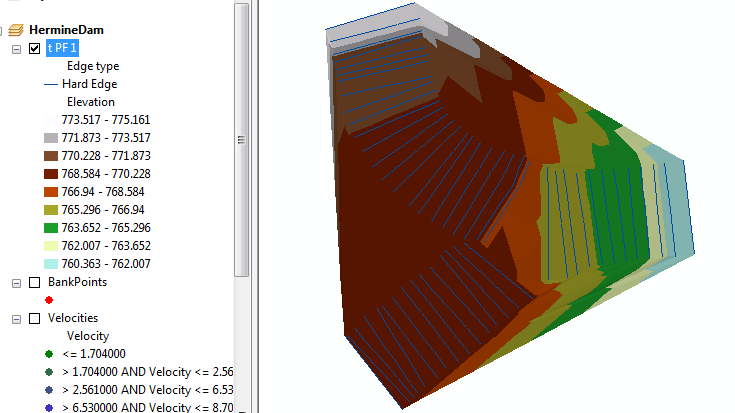


Create water surface TIN (water surface bound only by the extent of the bounding polygon) by running Water Surface Generation function (from “RAS Mapping -> Inundation Mapping” menu). TIN stands for Triangulated Irregular Network, which is another way that GIS uses to form surfaces by connecting points and lines into triangles.



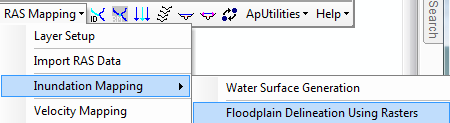
* 1. Select the profile for which to create the water surface TIN. In our case there will be just one profile (PF1).
  2. Check “Draw Output Layers” if you want to display the TIN (you might not want to do that if you select many profiles to generate at one time).
  3. Select other options for smoothing and merging floodplain polygons (normally, keep these options unchecked).

Here is the resulting TIN.

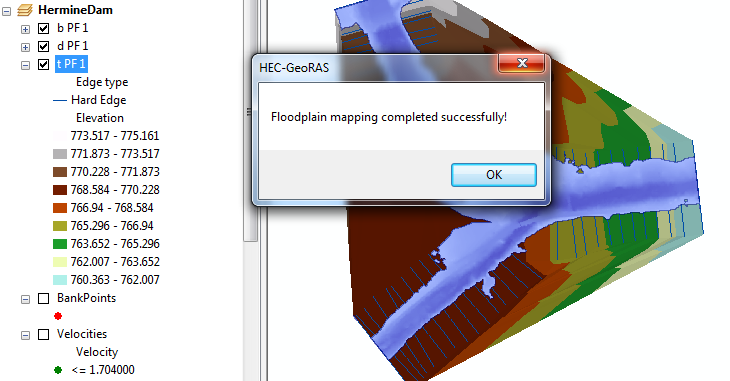


Generate floodplain and water depth (by running “RAS Mapping -> Inundation Mapping -> Floodplain Delineation Using Rasters” function).

1. Select one or several profiles for which to create the floodplain extent (depth grid will be created automatically). Only those profiles processed in step one will be available for processing.
2. Check “Draw Output Layers” if you want to display the output layers.
3. Check “Smooth Floodplain Delineation” if you want to smooth the output floodplain polygon (but you should not do that in the initially).
4. For each selected profile, a depth grid and a floodplain polygon feature class will be created.



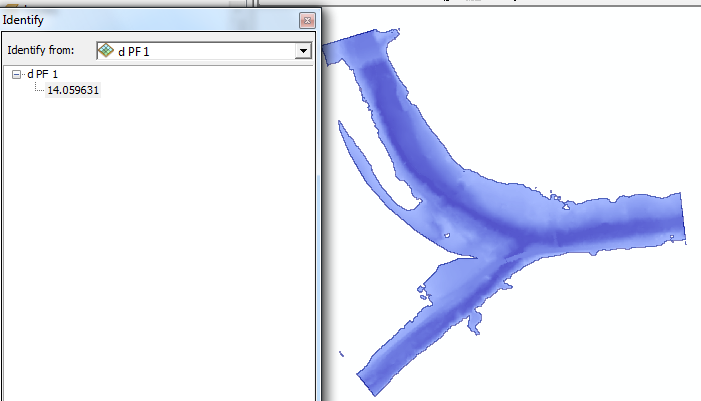
And the following result appears!! What is happening here is that the TIN of the water surface is converted to a grid, and then the grid of the land surface elevation is subtracted from it to form the grid of the water depths shown below.



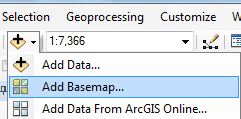
Review the results. Relate the floodplain shape and behavior to the assumptions of 1-D flow in RAS. Pay special attention to the following:

1. Where floodplain polygon extends all the way to the bounding polygon. This might indicate locations where cross-sections were not defined wide enough.
2. Where there is a break in floodplain polygon. This might indicate that cross-sections were not placed close enough.
3. Where there are isolated flooded areas (either on the cross-section or not). This might indicate isolated areas that should not be included as the flow contributing areas.
4. Where there are “flares” in the floodplain.
5. Where flow path lines (used to determine distances between cross-sections) are not within the floodplain.
6. If water surface extent points are not on the floodplain boundary.
7. Other unusual floodplain features.

If you use the Identify tool  on the layer d PF 1, you can check values of the grid of the water depth.



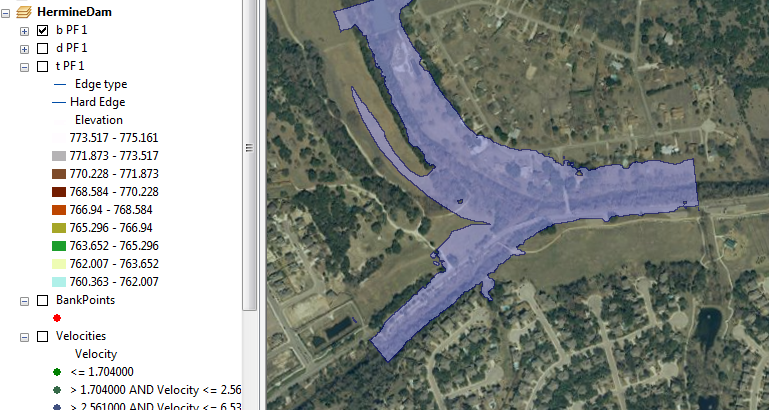
To provide some perspective of the background to this analysis, lets add a Basemap:



Choose the option for **Imagery**



And you’ll get a rather nice display of the floodplain drawn over a map of Brushy Creek near Walsh Dr.



If you turn on the XS Cut Lines and zoom in you can see a rather nice map of the floodplain and the cross-sections used to create it in the neighbourhood of the homes we visited when we were on our field trip earlier this semester. Pretty cool!



*To be turned in: A map showing the floodplain of Brushy Creek in the area of Walsh Dr.*

**Summary of items to be turned in:**  
  
*1. Determine the distance in feet from the upper most to the lower most cross-section on Brushy Creek. How many cross-sections are there in this distance? What is the average distance between the cross-sections? Repeat this calculation for South Brushy Creek. Describe in words the cross-section at Station 2668.501 on Brushy Creek. What value of Manning’s n is used? What is the distance to the next downstream cross-section (ft) for the Left Overbank, Channel and Right Overbank flows? What is the lowest elevation of the stream bed (ft above datum)? What is the highest elevation of a point in the cross-section? What is the horizontal length of the cross-section (ft)?*

*2. Calculate the average velocity over all cross-sections in each of the three reaches (ft/sec). Using these data and the plots of the water surface profiles, describe what is controlling the water surface elevation in South Brushy Creek for the reach we have analyzed.*

*3. A map showing the floodplain of Brushy Creek in the area of Walsh Dr.*

Ok, you’re done!