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Simulation of Reservoir Sedimentation Using Stream Tube Model “Case study: Kardeh Dam”

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Abstract

In the present study, stream tube model for alluvial river simulation has been applied for reservoir sedimentation of storage dams and a case study has been performed on kardeh dam reservoir. The obtained results have been compared with the hydrography survey held in 1995 on the site of this dam reservoir and also compared with results obtained by the Hec-6 model. The comparison has shown that the model has efficiency and characteristics of a one dimensional mathematical models and it is more accurate because of considering semi two dimensional conditions of the flow. Also in the application of this model for reservoirs the nonequilibrium sediment transport has been used because of the importance of spatial – delay and/or time-delay. The high sensivity of this model has been shown for recovery factor of deposition and entrainment. The calibration of the model with the performed hydrography in the reservoir of kardeh dam has been shown. If the sedimentation process continues in this manner during the next 30 years period, 70 percent of the reservoir capacity will be filled with sediment.

Key words: Reservoir sedimentation, Stream tube, Nonequilibrium sediment transport, Kardeh dam.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{c} S_o \\ y \end{array} \right) : \left(\begin{array}{c} S_f \\ v \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} q_w \\ x \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} (-) \\ (-) \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} (+) \\ (+) \end{array} \right) \\
 & \frac{\partial A_s}{\partial t} \ll (1-\lambda) \frac{\partial A_d}{\partial t} \quad (1) \\
 & \frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial x} = \frac{dQ_s}{dx} \quad (2) \\
 & (1-\lambda) \frac{\partial A_d}{\partial t} + \frac{dQ_s}{dx} = 0 \quad (3) \\
 & \Delta A_d = (aP_{i-1} + bP_i + cP_{i+1}) \Delta Z_i \quad (4) \\
 & a + b + c = 1 \quad (5) \\
 & \begin{matrix} c & b & a \\ b=1 & a=c=0 \\ a=0 & b=c=0.5 \end{matrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

1- Coupled Solution
2- Uncoupled Solution

$$a=0 \quad b=c=0.5$$

$$\Delta z_{i,k} = \frac{2\Delta t(Q_{s_{i-1,k}} - Q_{s_{i,k}})}{\eta_i (aP_{i-1} + bP_i + cP_{i+1})(\Delta x_i + \Delta x_{i-1})} \quad ()$$

$$b=0.5 \quad a=c=0.25$$

$$\eta_i \quad k \quad ()$$

$$Q_{s_{i,k}} \quad i$$

$$i \quad k$$

$$()$$

$$\Delta z_i \quad i$$

$$()$$

$$\Delta Z_i = \sum_{k=1}^{nsize} \Delta Z_{i,k} \quad ()$$

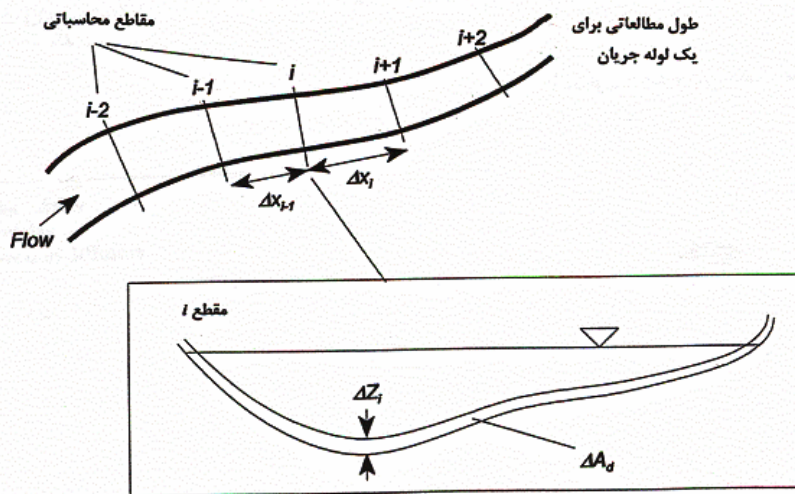
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nsize

i

$$\frac{\partial A_d}{\partial t} = \frac{\Delta A_d}{\Delta t} = \frac{(aP_{i-1} + bP_i + cP_{i+1})\Delta z_i}{\Delta t} \quad ()$$

$$\frac{dQ_s}{dx} = \frac{Q_{s_i} - Q_{s_{i-1}}}{\frac{1}{2}(\Delta x_i + \Delta x_{i-1})} \quad ()$$



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- 1- Spatial - Delay
- 2- Time-Delay

$$C_i = C_i^* + (C_{i-1} - C_i^*) \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha w \Delta x}{q}\right] + (C_{i-1}^* - C_i^*) \left(\frac{q}{\alpha w \Delta x}\right) \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha w \Delta x}{q}\right)\right] \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha \quad q$$

$$\alpha \quad 1.0 \quad 0.25$$

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$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + w \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[D \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$D \quad w \quad C$$

$$-wC = D \frac{dC}{dx} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{C}{C_{x_0}} = \exp\left[-w \int_{x_0}^x \frac{dx}{D}\right] \quad (4)$$

$$x_0 \quad C_{x_0}$$

$$C^*$$

$$() \quad C - C^*$$

$$i-1 \quad i$$

$$(\quad x_0 = 0) \Delta x$$

$$(C_i - C_i^*) = (C_{i-1} - C_{i-1}^*) \exp\left[-w \int_0^{\Delta x} \frac{dx}{D}\right] \quad (5)$$

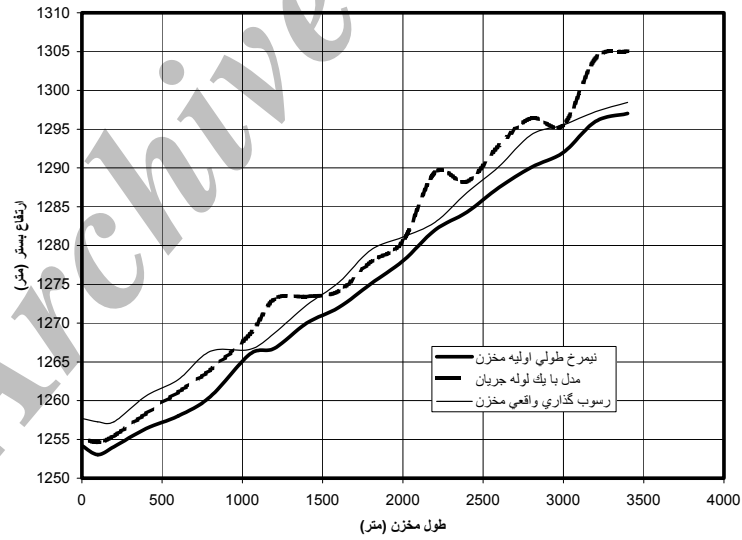
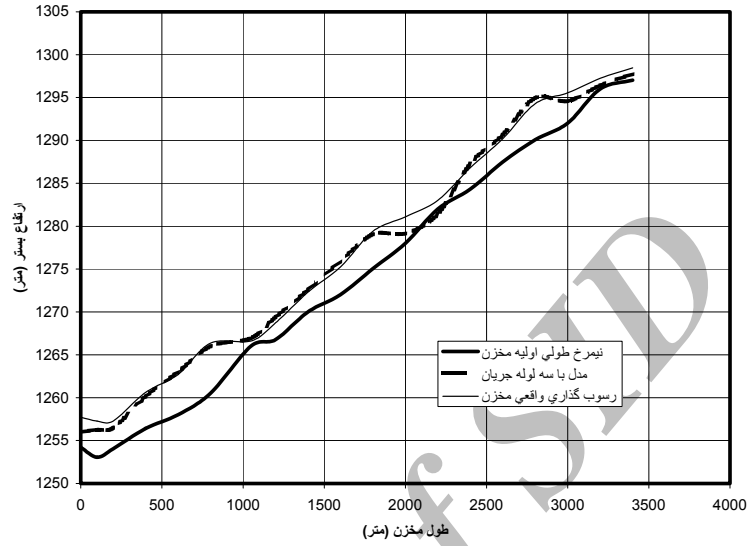
$$(C_i - C_i^*) = (C_{i-1} - C_{i-1}^*) \exp\left[-\frac{w \Delta x}{D}\right] \quad (6)$$

$$C_i \quad i$$

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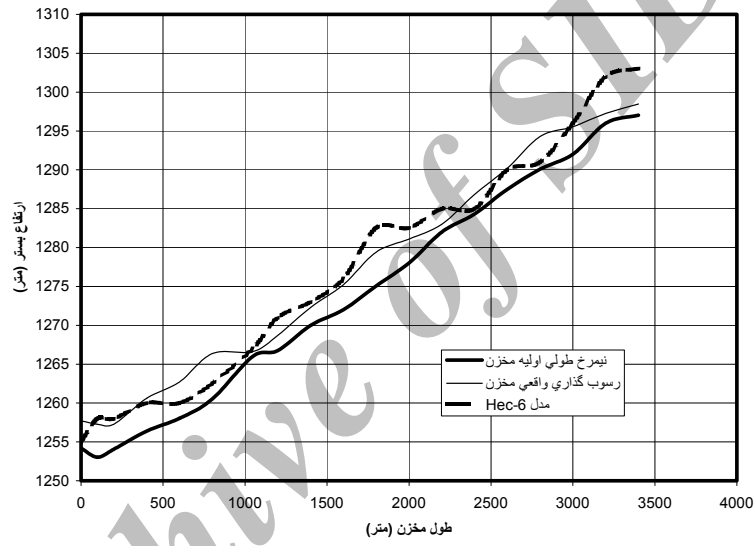
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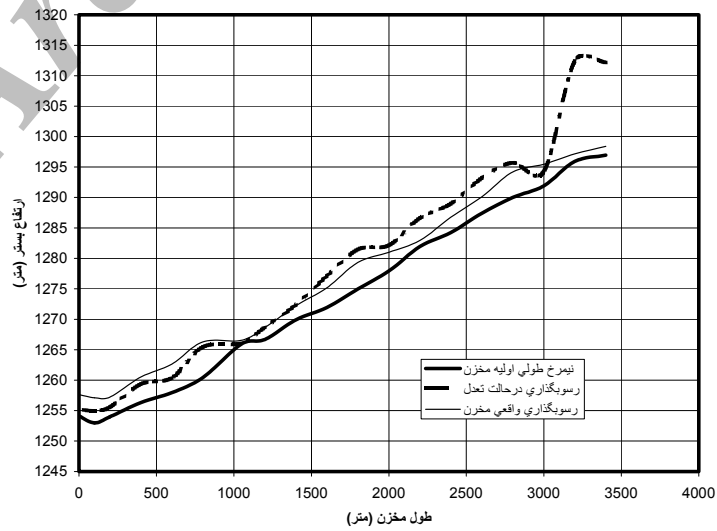
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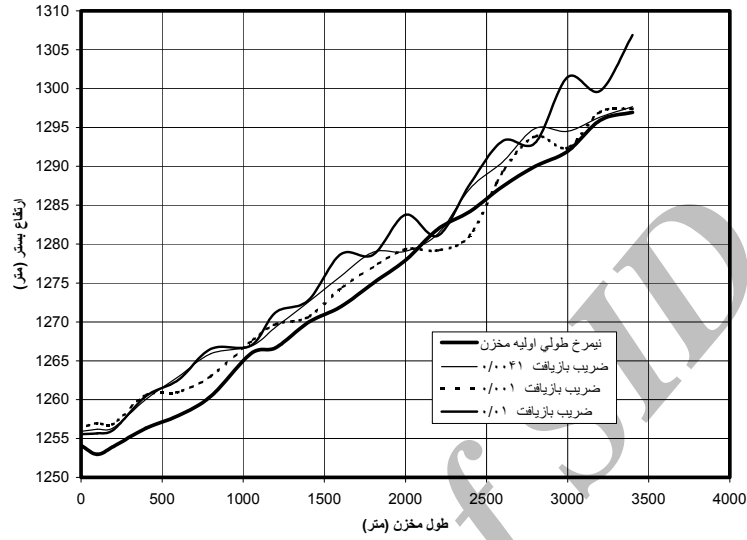
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