



U.S. ARMY



APPLICATIONS OF THE CORPS SHOALING ANALYSIS TOOL (CSAT) TO EVALUATE DEPTH RESTRICTIONS AT ENTRANCE CHANNELS WITH EXAMPLES FROM SOUTHWEST PASS, PASCAGOULA HARBOR, AND MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER

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CIRP Technical Discussion

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US Army Corps
of Engineers®



CHL

COASTAL &
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LABORATORY

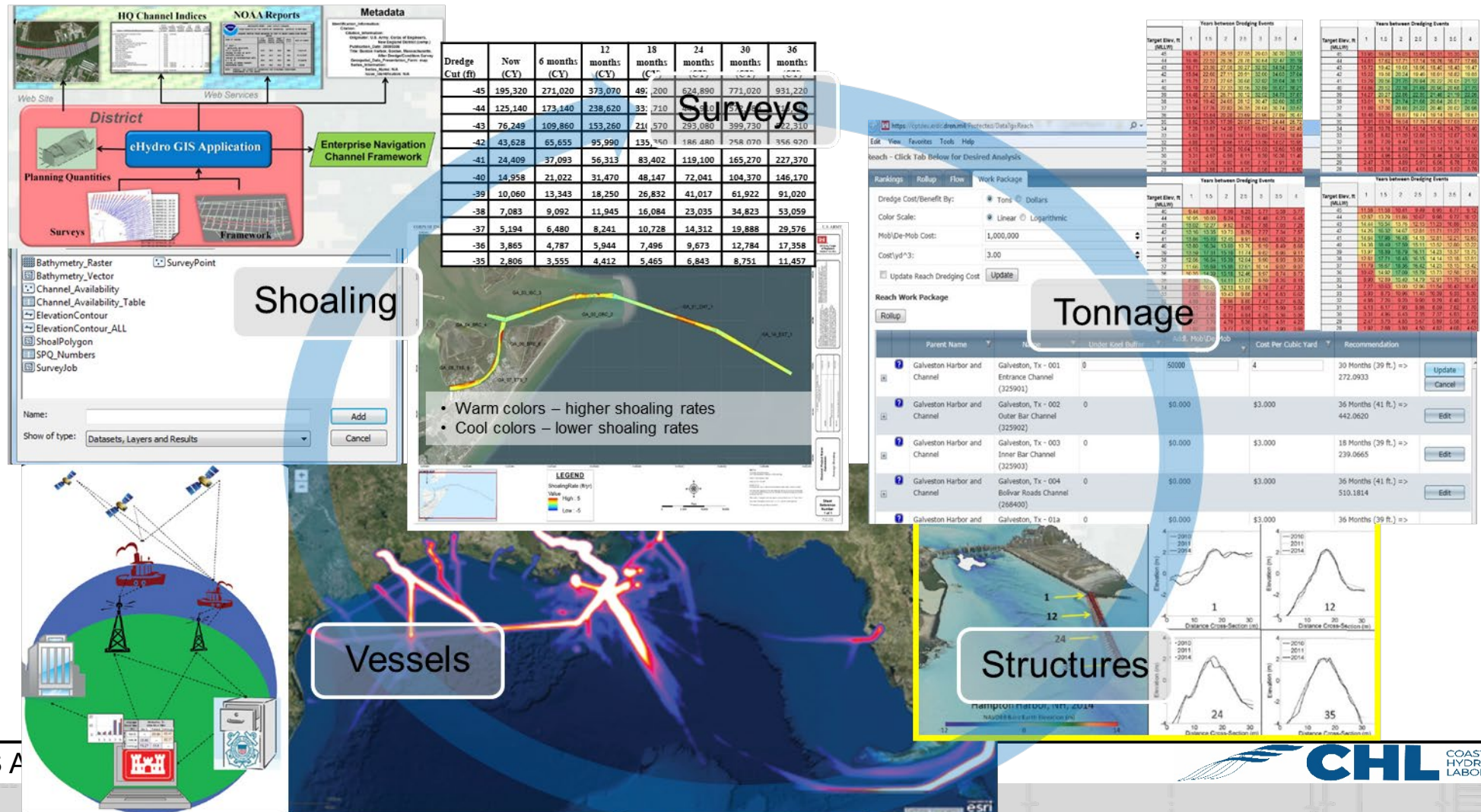


ERDC

ENGINEER RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Coastal Navigation Portfolio Management

Advance **objective**, **quantitative**, and **systems-based** approaches to management of the Corps' large coastal navigation portfolio of projects.

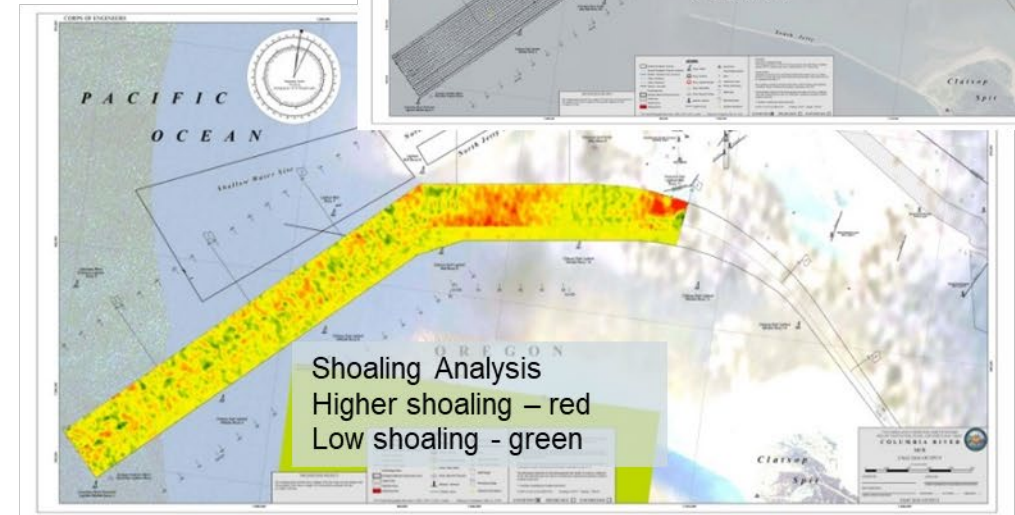
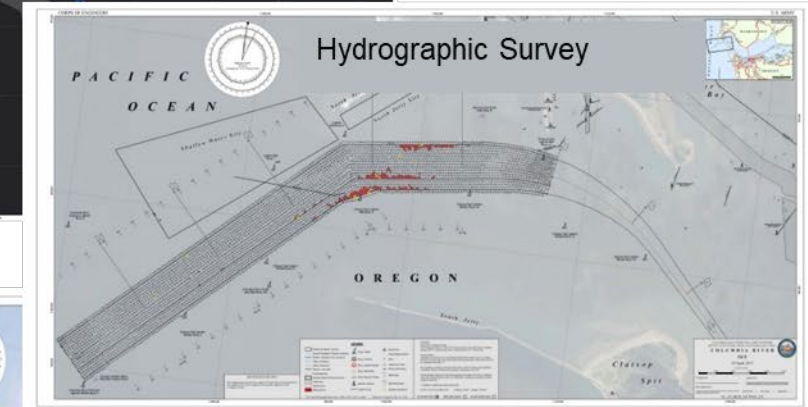
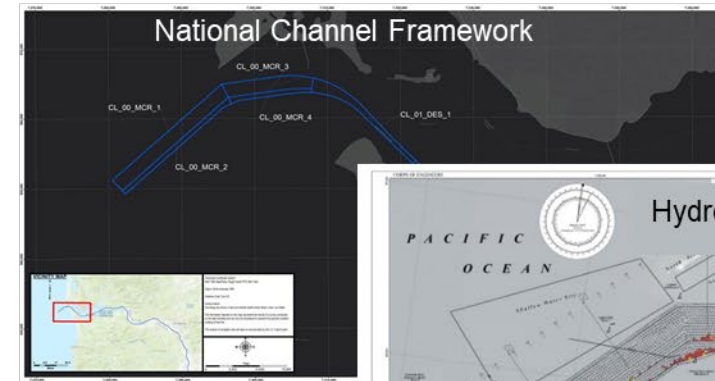


Corps Shoaling Analysis Tool (CSAT)



Description

- CSAT estimates shoaling rates using hydrographic surveys within the boundary of the National Channel Framework.
- CSAT uses the historical shoaling rates to predict future dredging volumes at various channel depth intervals.
- Where are shoaling 'hot spots' within the navigation channel?
- How has shoaling changed as a result of meteorological events (extratropical storm, rainfall or drought periods), dredge schedule change or dredge type change?



National Channel Framework, hydrographic survey map sheet from eHydro, and the shoaling rate prediction for Columbia River, OR.



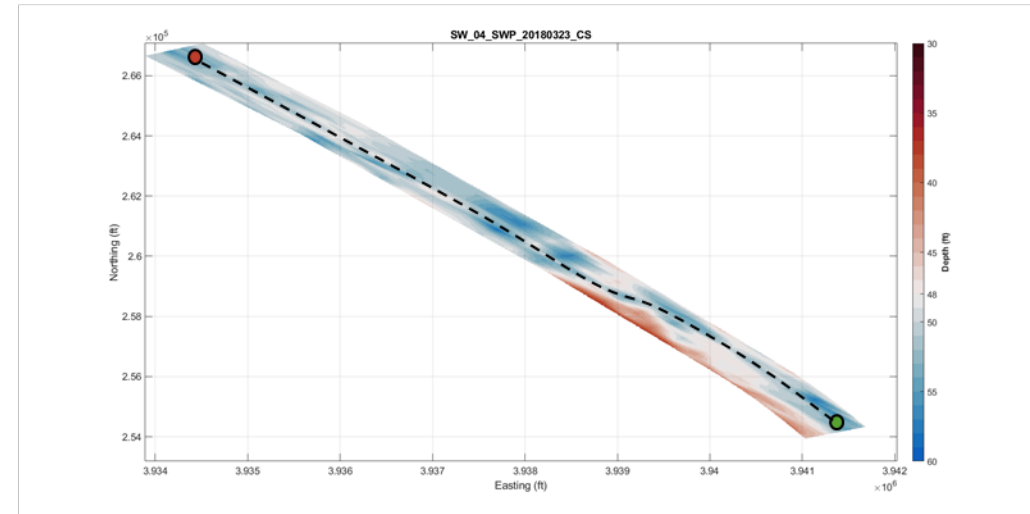
Shoaling Impacts on Channel Availability

Historically evaluated channel availability by controlling depth in each channel quarter.

Controlling Depth is the shallowest depth that might be encountered.

Currently testing Controlling Depth vs Project Depth (reported by Maintained Depth in NCF)

```
if controllingDepth < projectDepth
    channelAvailable = false;
else
    channelAvailable = true;
end
```



This definition means that it is possible for a single survey point to declare the entire channel as unavailable. Does that single point actually impact the vessel traffic though?



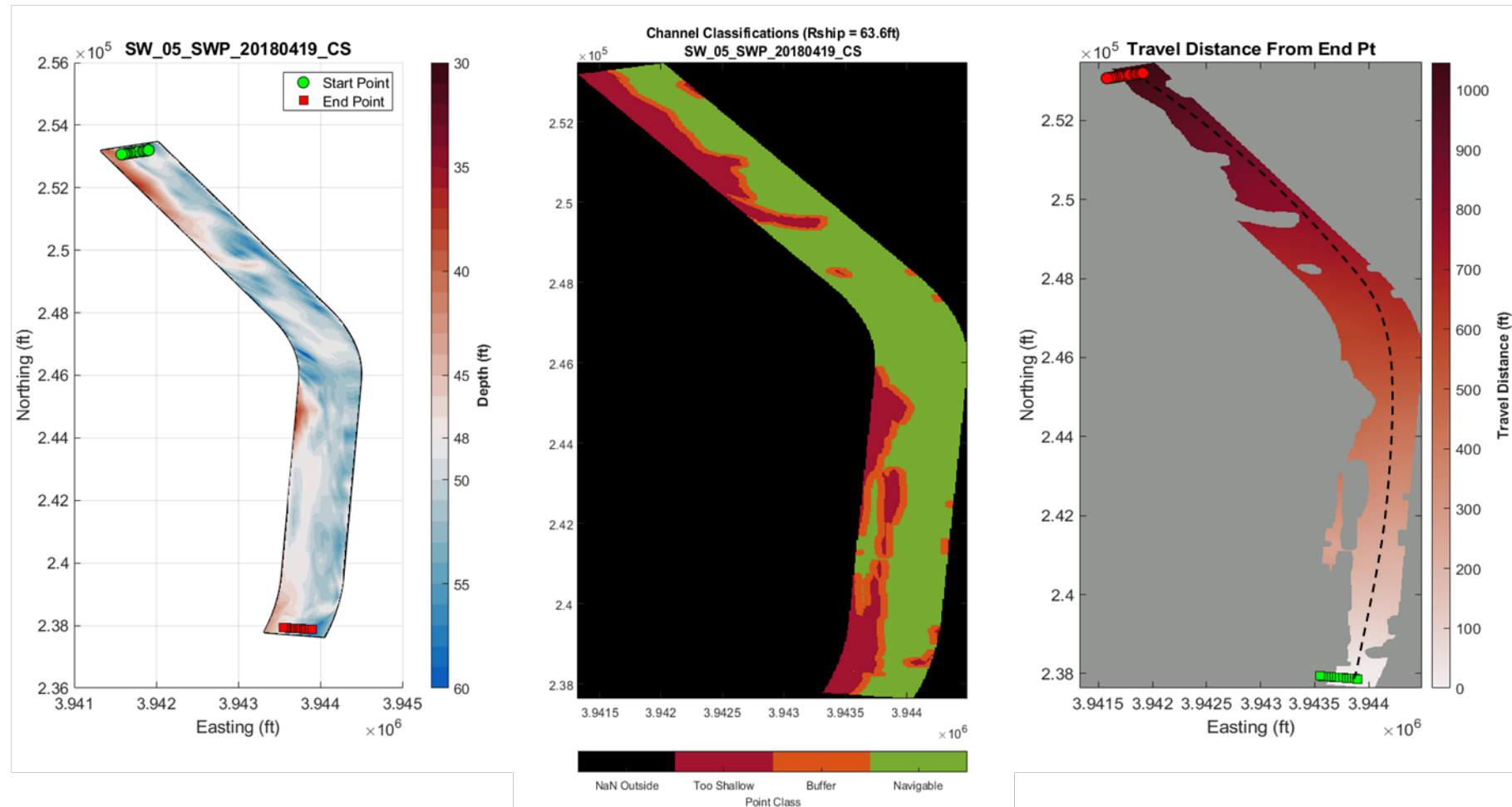
Routing Methodology Overview

1. Pick Start/End Goals
2. Identify areas shallower than target depth (set initial target depth = maintained depth)
3. Buffer around shallow depths
4. Calculate route
 - If routing unsuccessful, set target depth 1 ft shallower and go back to Step 2
 - If successful and target depth \geq maintained depth, try 1 ft deeper until no longer passing

The deepest depth permitting successful routing is considered the controlling depth.

```
if controllingDepth < projectDepth
    channelAvailable = false;
else
    channelAvailable = true;
end
```

Channel Navigability



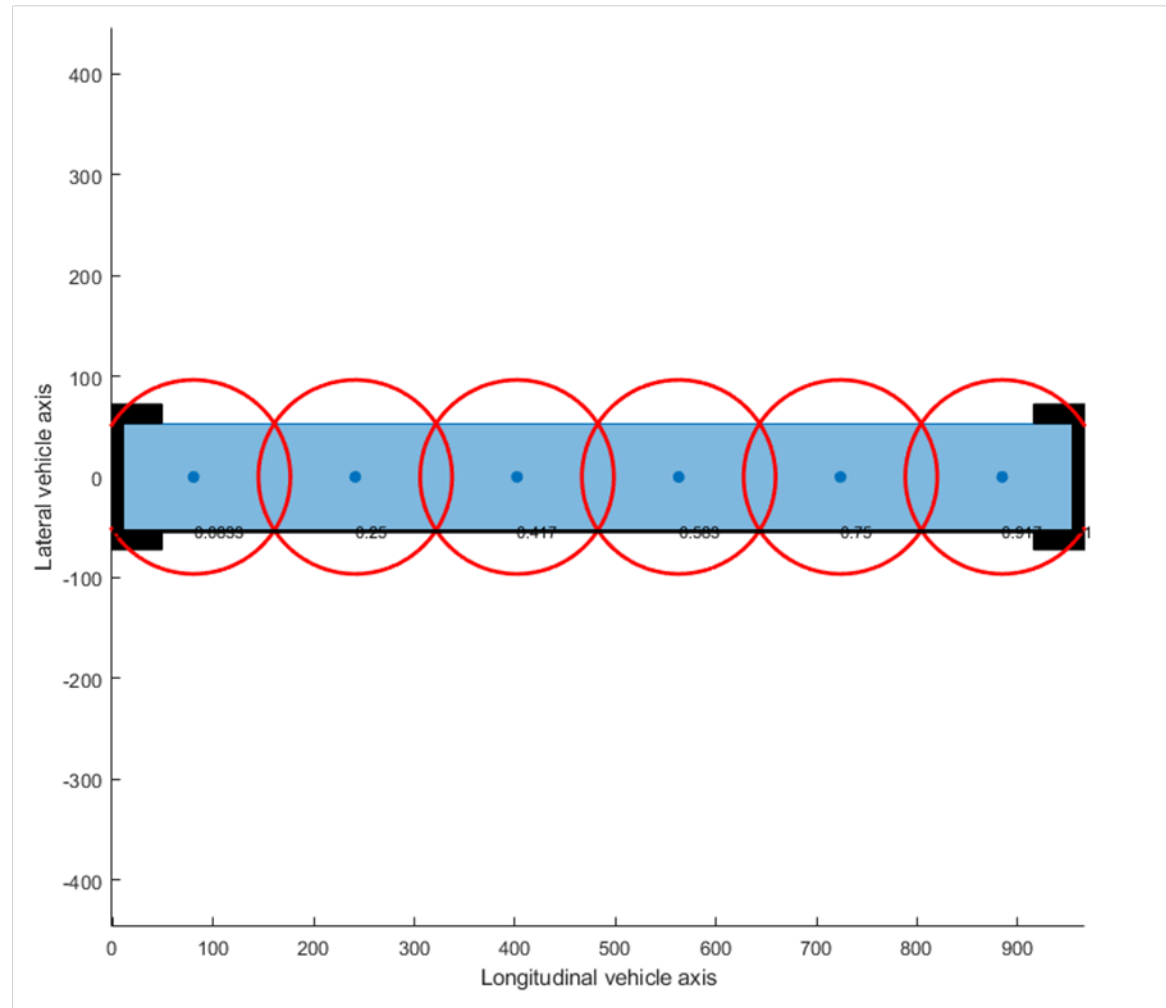
Channel Navigability – Sample Vessel



■ Representative Vessel

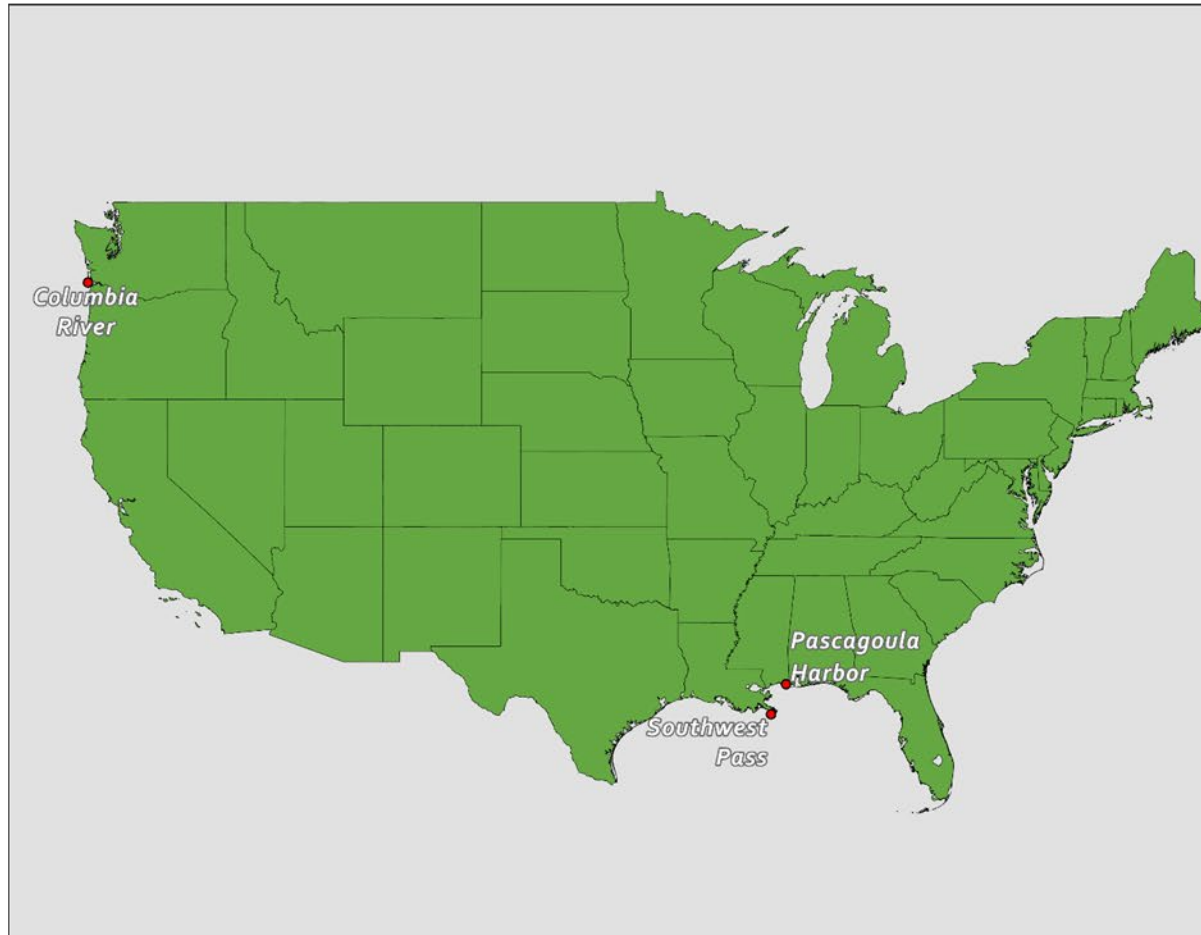
• Panamax

- ▶ Length: 965 ft
- ▶ Beam: 106 ft

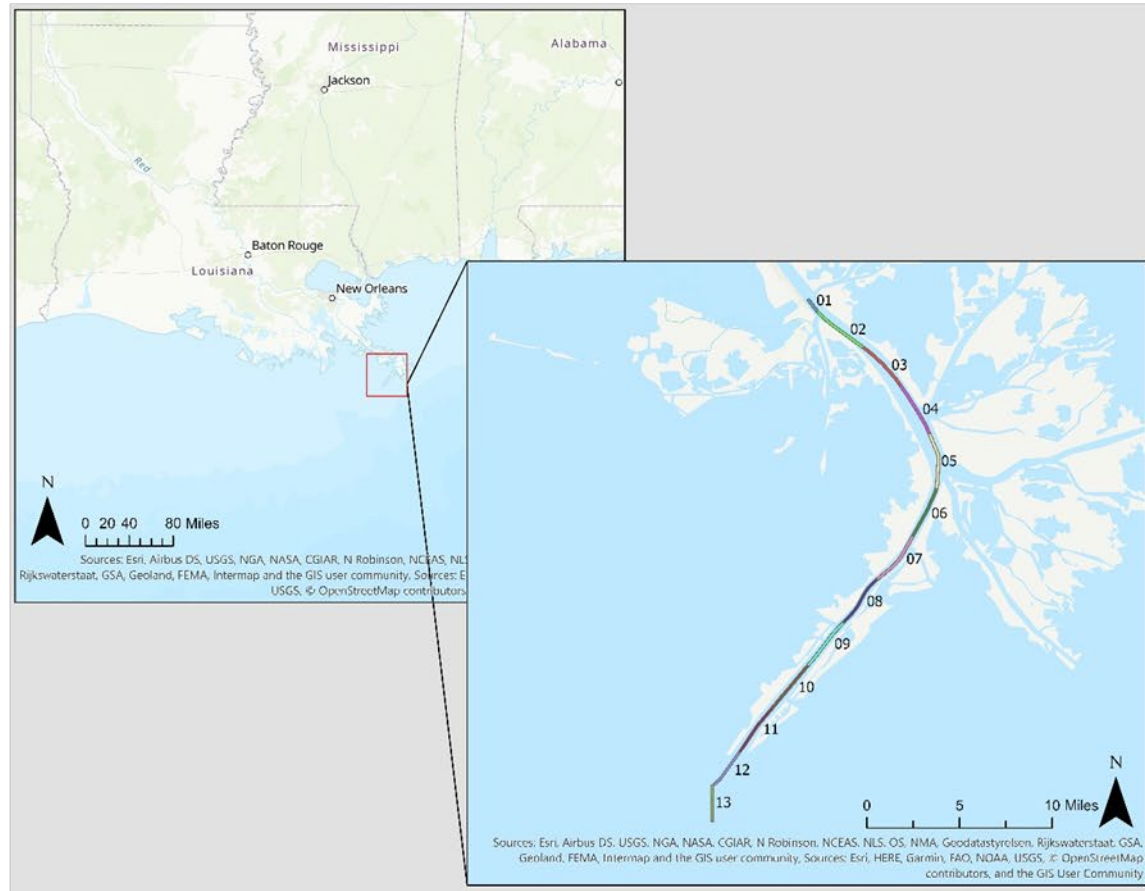


Test Cases

1. Southwest Pass
2. Pascagoula Harbor
3. Columbia River



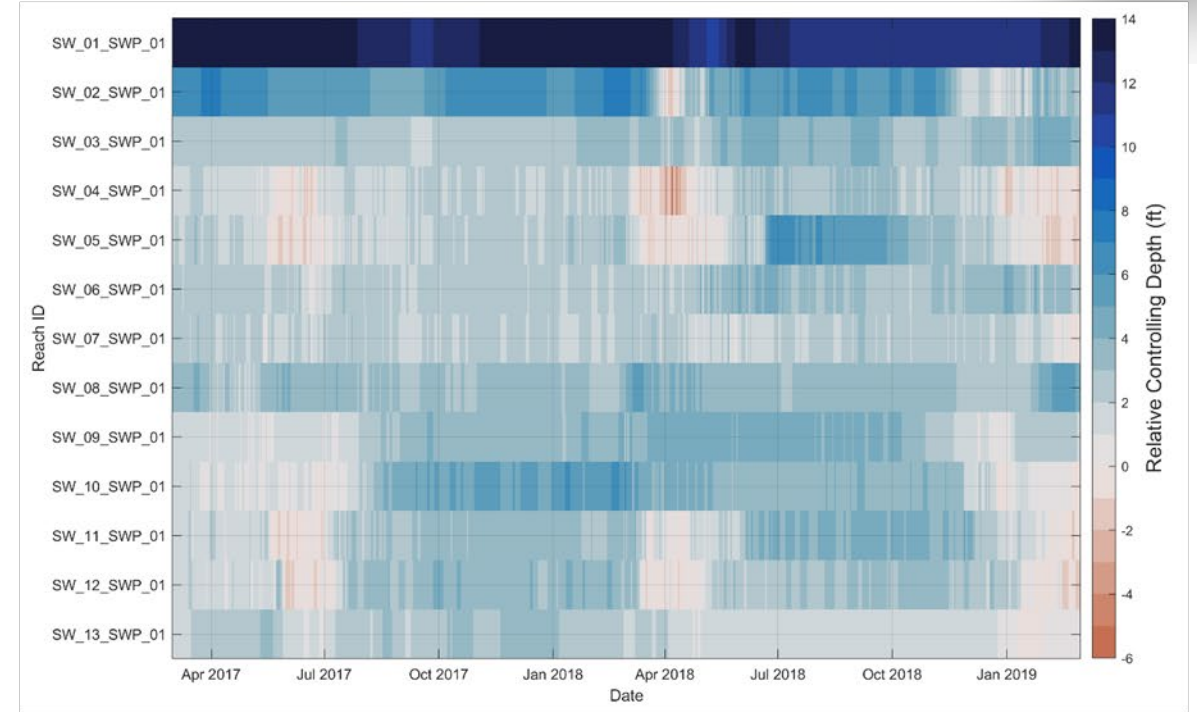
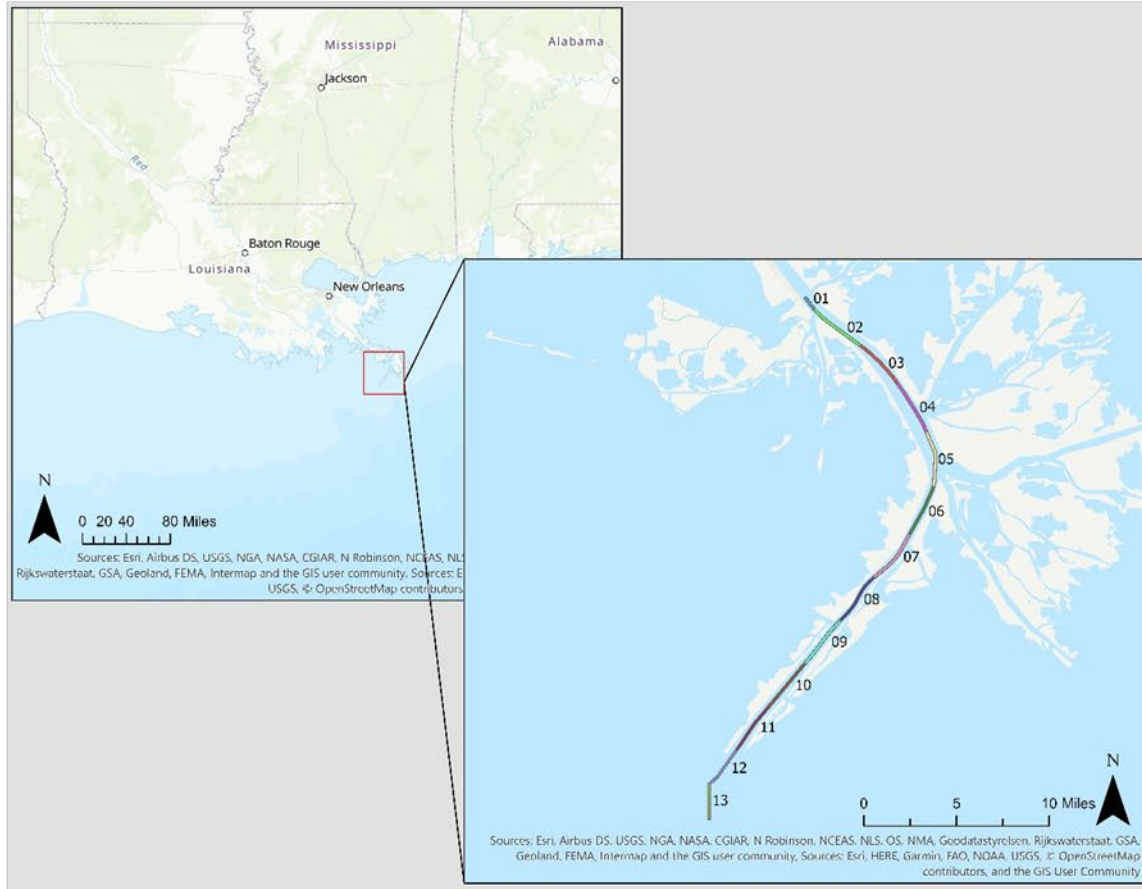
Southwest Pass (SWP)



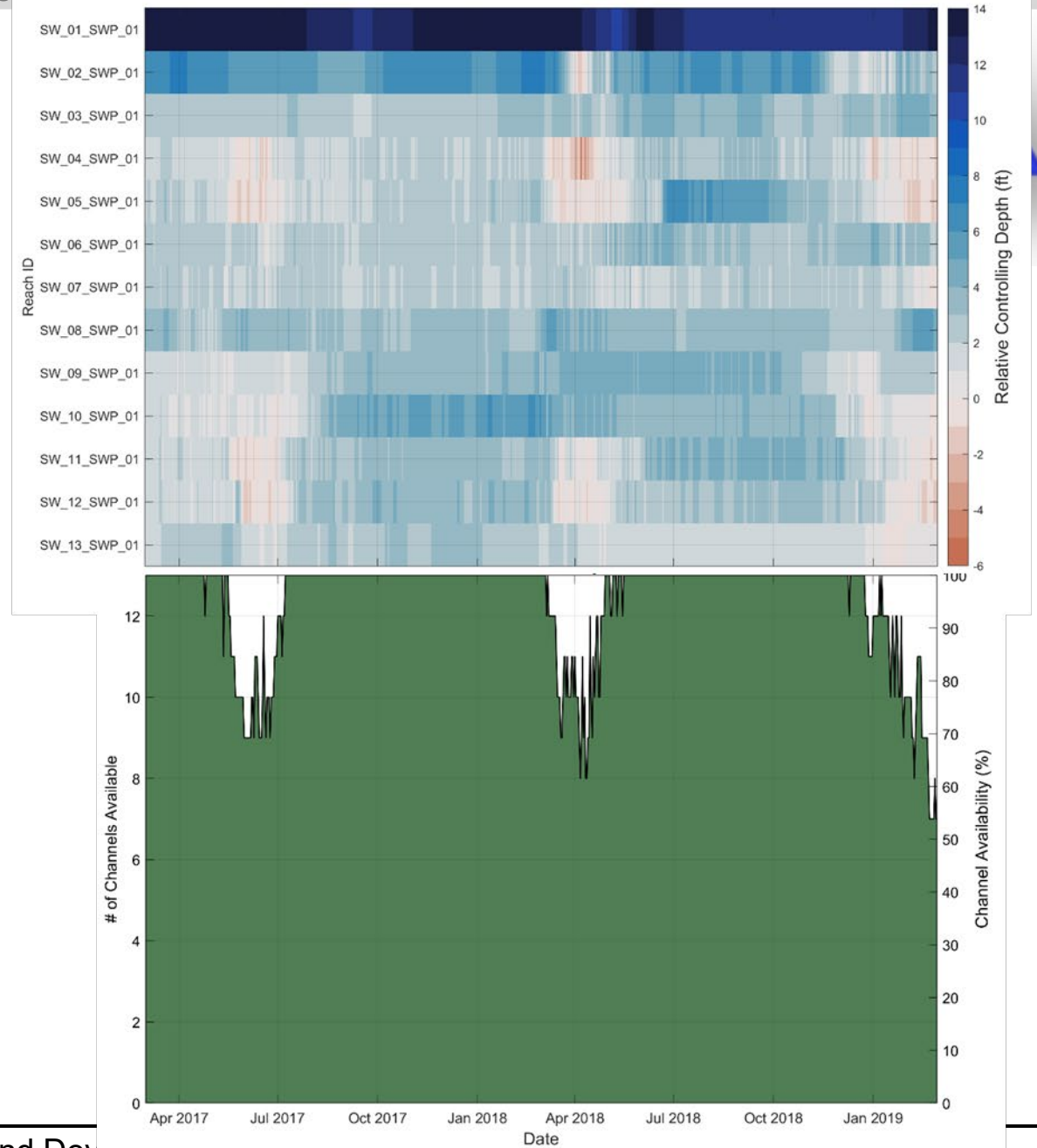
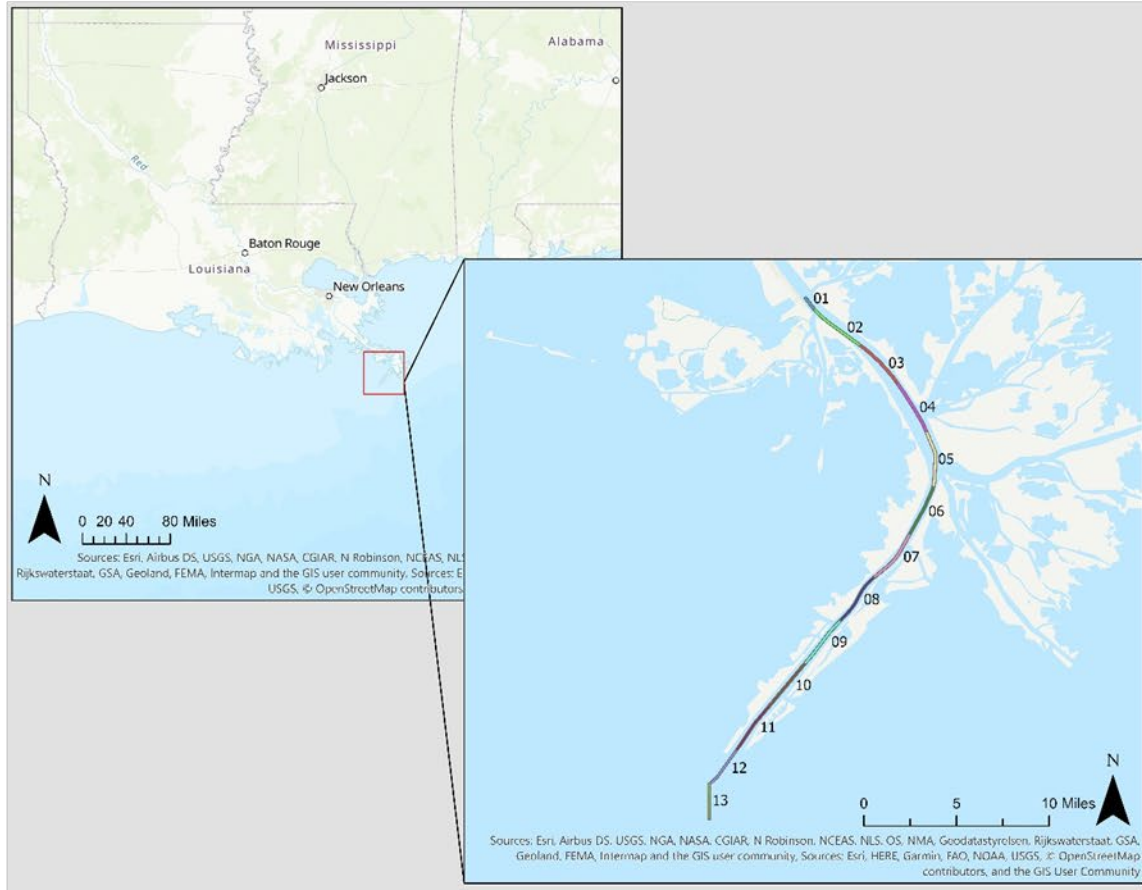
Reach Code	Reach Description	Authorized Depth (ft)	Maintained Depth (ft)	Length (miles)	Width (ft)
CEMVN_SW_01.SWP_01	MILE 13.4 TO 10.5 AHP	48.5	48.5	2.9	750
CEMVN_SW_02.SWP_01	MILE 10.5 TO 7.7 AHP	48.5	48.5	2.8	750
CEMVN_SW_03.SWP_01	MILE 7.7 TO 4.8 AHP	48.5	48.5	2.9	750
CEMVN_SW_04.SWP_01	MILE 4.8 TO 2.0 AHP	48.5	48.5	2.8	750
CEMVN_SW_05.SWP_01	MILE 2.0 AHP TO 1.0 BHP	48.5	48.5	3	750
CEMVN_SW_06.SWP_01	MILE 1.0 TO 3.7 BHP	48.5	48.5	2.7	750
CEMVN_SW_07.SWP_01	MILE 3.7 TO 6.7 BHP	48.5	48.5	3	750
CEMVN_SW_08.SWP_01	MILE 6.7 TO 9.6 BHP	48.5	48.5	2.9	750
CEMVN_SW_09.SWP_01	MILE 9.6 TO 12.4 BHP	48.5	48.5	2.8	750
CEMVN_SW_10.SWP_01	MILE 12.4 TO 15.2 BHP	48.5	48.5	2.8	750
CEMVN_SW_11.SWP_01	MILE 15.2 TO 18.0 BHP	48.5	48.5	2.8	600-750
CEMVN_SW_12.SWP_01	MILE 18.0 TO 21.0 BHP	48.5	48.5	3	600
CEMVN_SW_13.SWP_01	MILE 19.2 TO 22.0 BHP	48.5	48.5	2.8	600

23 Reaches – 37.2 miles

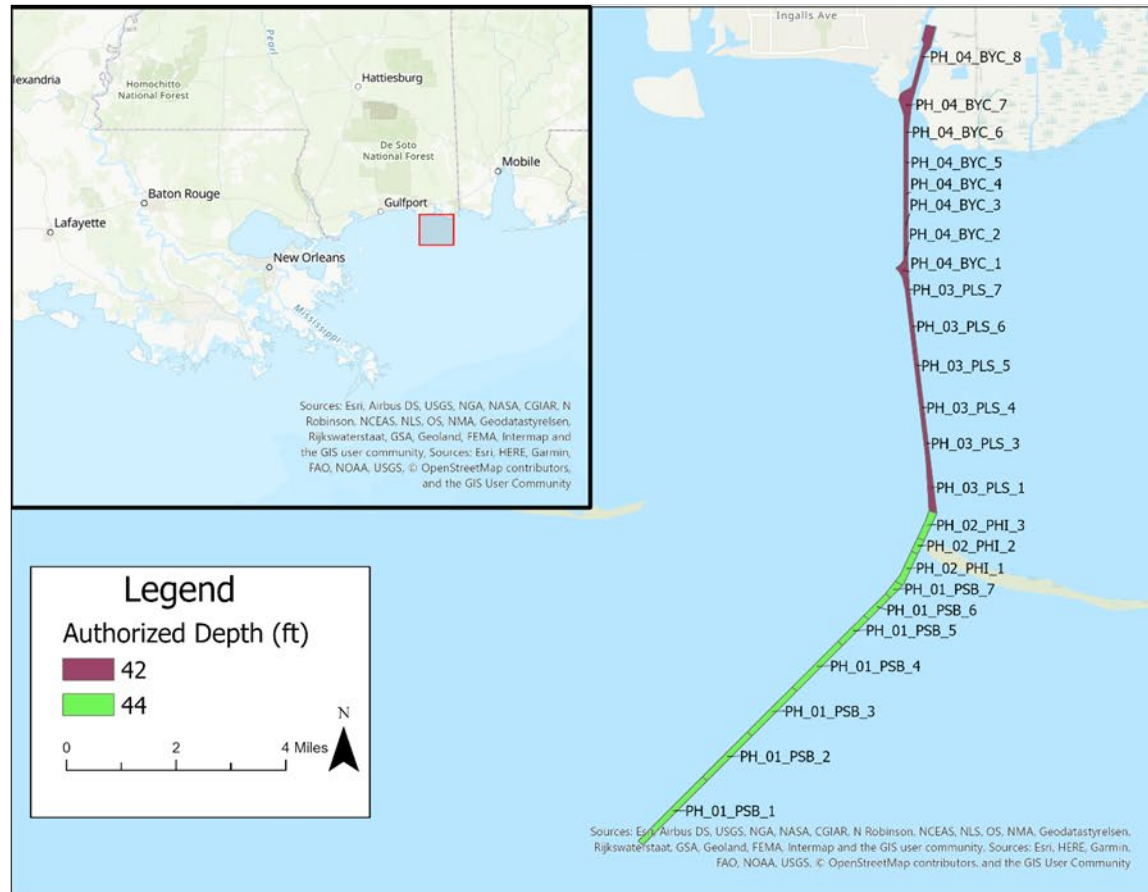
Southwest Pass (SWP)



Southwest Pass (SWP)



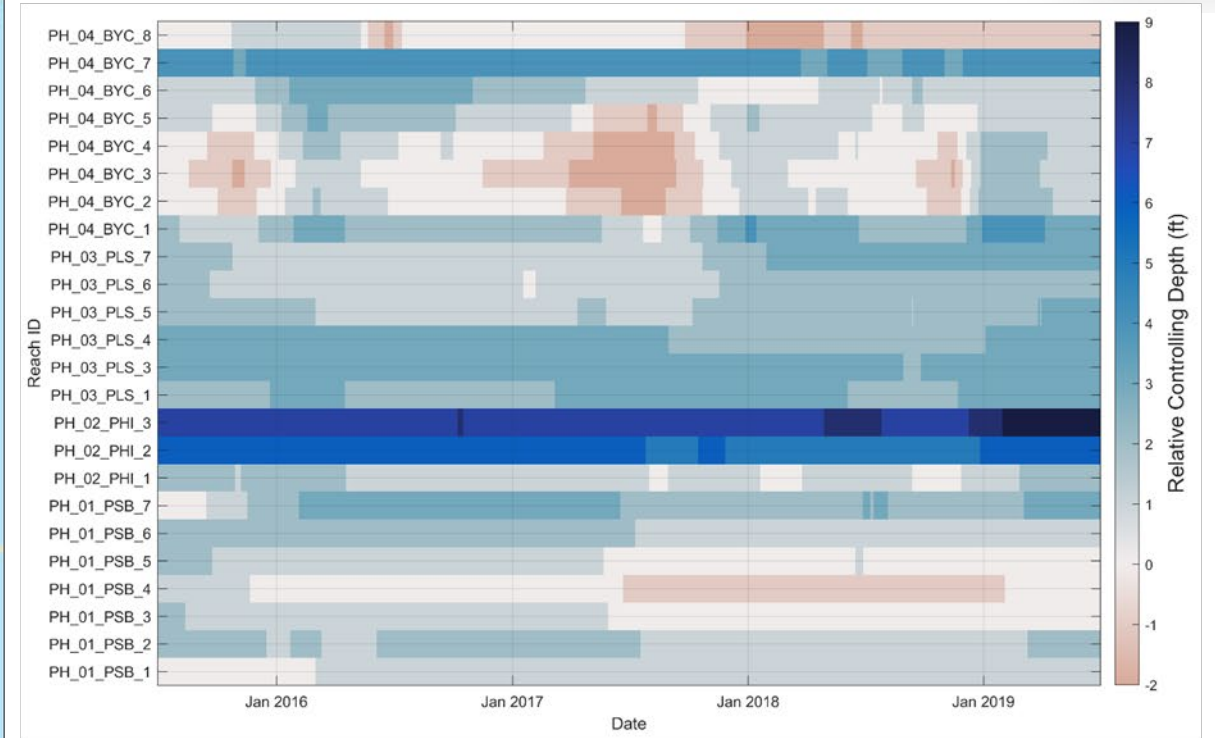
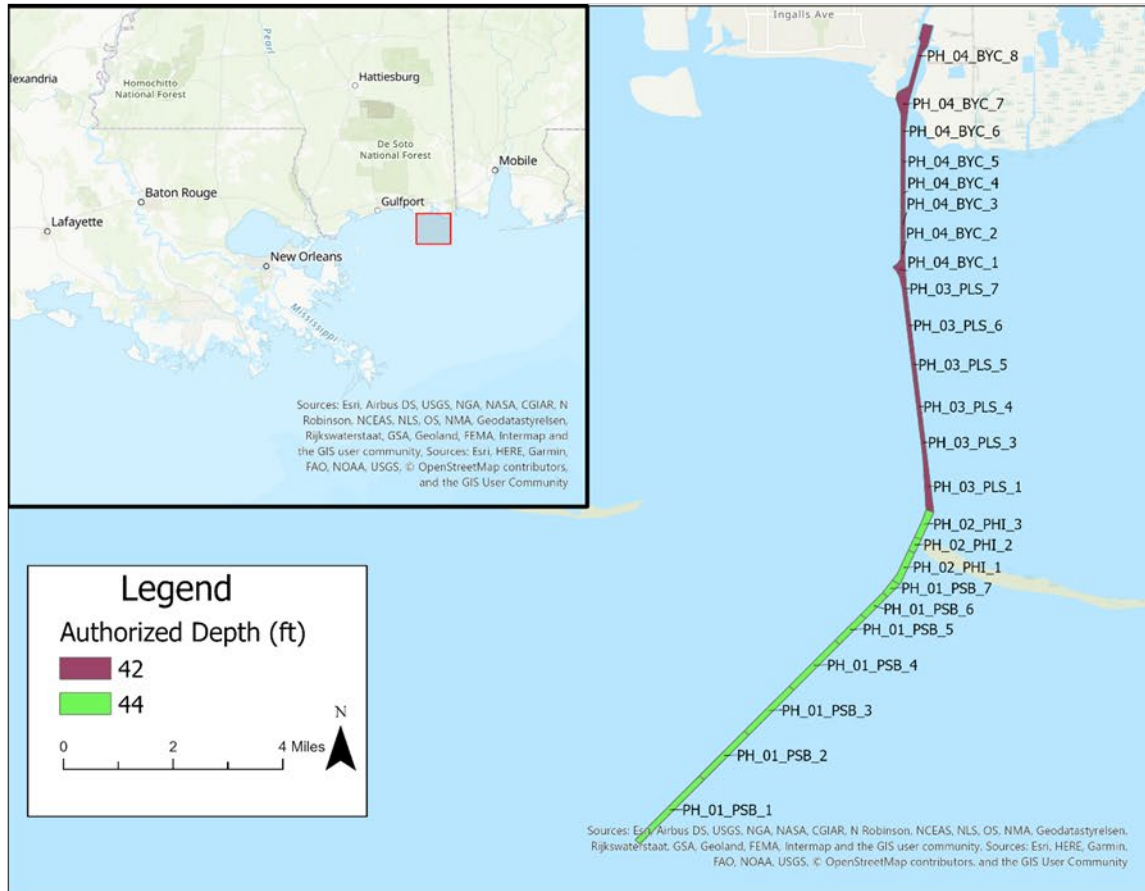
Pascagoula Harbor (July 2015 – July 2019)



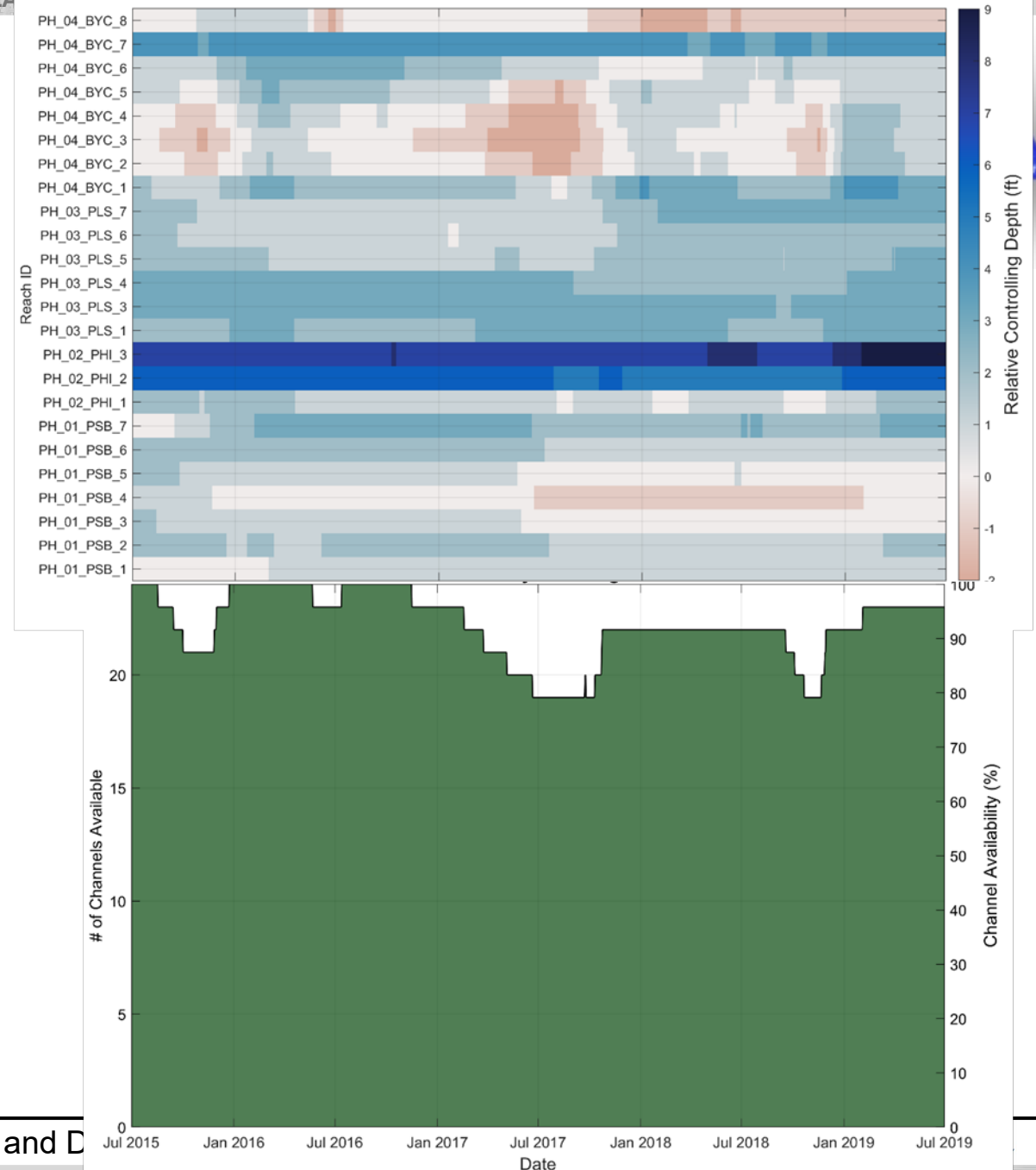
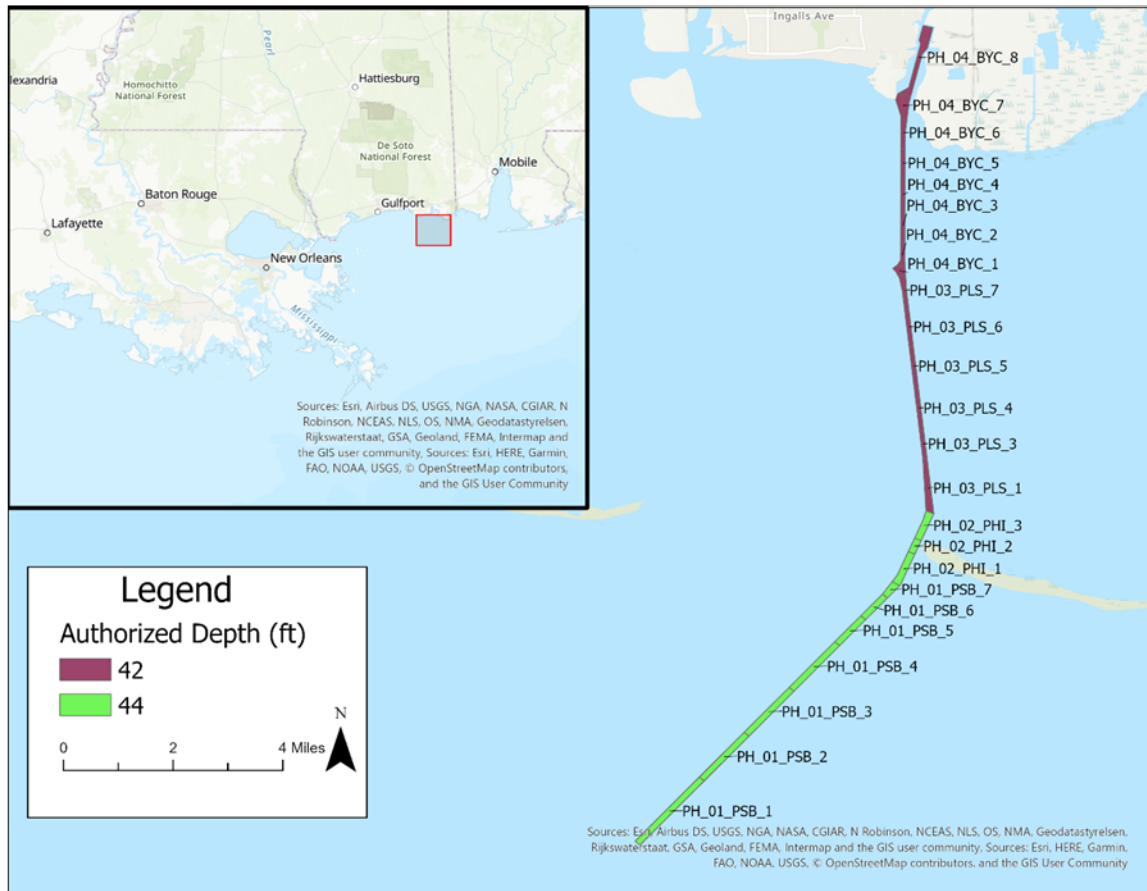
Reach Code	Reach Description	Authorized Depth (ft)	Maintained Depth (ft)	Length (miles)	Width (ft)
CESAM.PH.01.PSB.1	Pascagoula Bar Channel	44	44	1.54	450
CESAM.PH.01.PSB.2	Pascagoula Bar Channel	44	44	1.08	450
CESAM.PH.01.PSB.3	Pascagoula Bar Channel	44	44	1.08	450
CESAM.PH.01.PSB.4	Pascagoula Bar Channel	44	44	1.1	450
CESAM.PH.01.PSB.5	Pascagoula Bar Channel	44	44	0.62	450
CESAM.PH.01.PSB.6	Pascagoula Bar Channel	44	44	0.61	450
CESAM.PH.01.PSB.7	Pascagoula Bar Channel	44	44	0.2	450
CESAM.PH.02.PHL1	Horn Island Pass	44	44	0.61	600
CESAM.PH.02.PHL2	Horn Island Pass	44	44	0.26	600
CESAM.PH.02.PHL3	Horn Island Pass	44	44	0.56	600
CESAM.PH.03.PLS.1	Pascagoula Lower Sound	42	42	0.52	350
CESAM.PH.03.PLS.3	Pascagoula Lower Sound	42	42	0.31	350
CESAM.PH.03.PLS.4	Pascagoula Lower Sound	42	42	0.77	350
CESAM.PH.03.PLS.5	Pascagoula Lower Sound	42	42	0.76	350
CESAM.PH.03.PLS.6	Pascagoula Lower Sound	42	42	0.68	350
CESAM.PH.03.PLS.7	Pascagoula Lower Sound	42	42	0.61	350
CESAM.PH.04.BYC.1	Bayou Casotte	42	42	0.19	350-400
CESAM.PH.04.BYC.2	Bayou Casotte	42	42	0.45	350-400
CESAM.PH.04.BYC.3	Bayou Casotte	42	42	0.55	350-400
CESAM.PH.04.BYC.4	Bayou Casotte	42	42	0.58	350-400
CESAM.PH.04.BYC.5	Bayou Casotte	42	42	0.55	350-400
CESAM.PH.04.BYC.6	Bayou Casotte	42	42	0.53	350-400
CESAM.PH.04.BYC.7	Bayou Casotte	42	42	0.43	350-400
CESAM.PH.04.BYC.8	Bayou Casotte	42	42	1.33	350-400

23 Reaches – 15.92 miles

Pascagoula Harbor



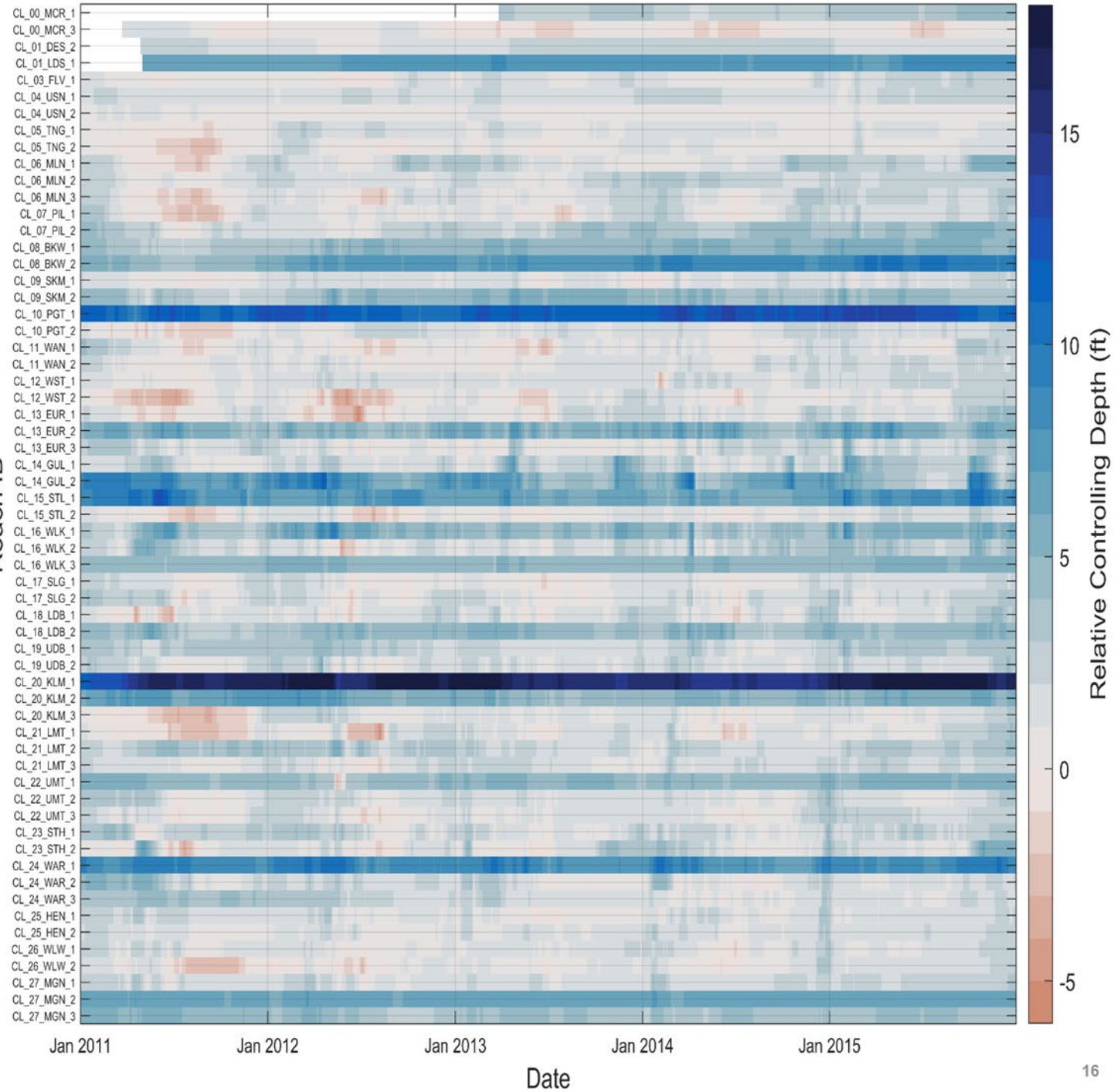
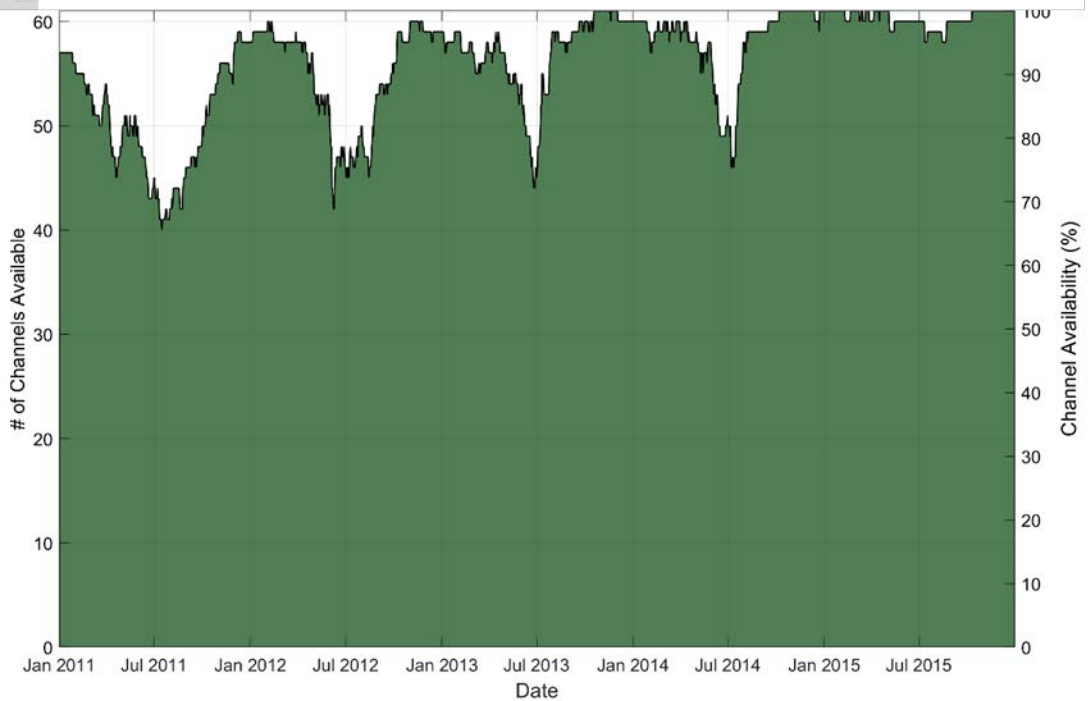
Pascagoula Harbor



Columbia River (January 2011 – December 2015)



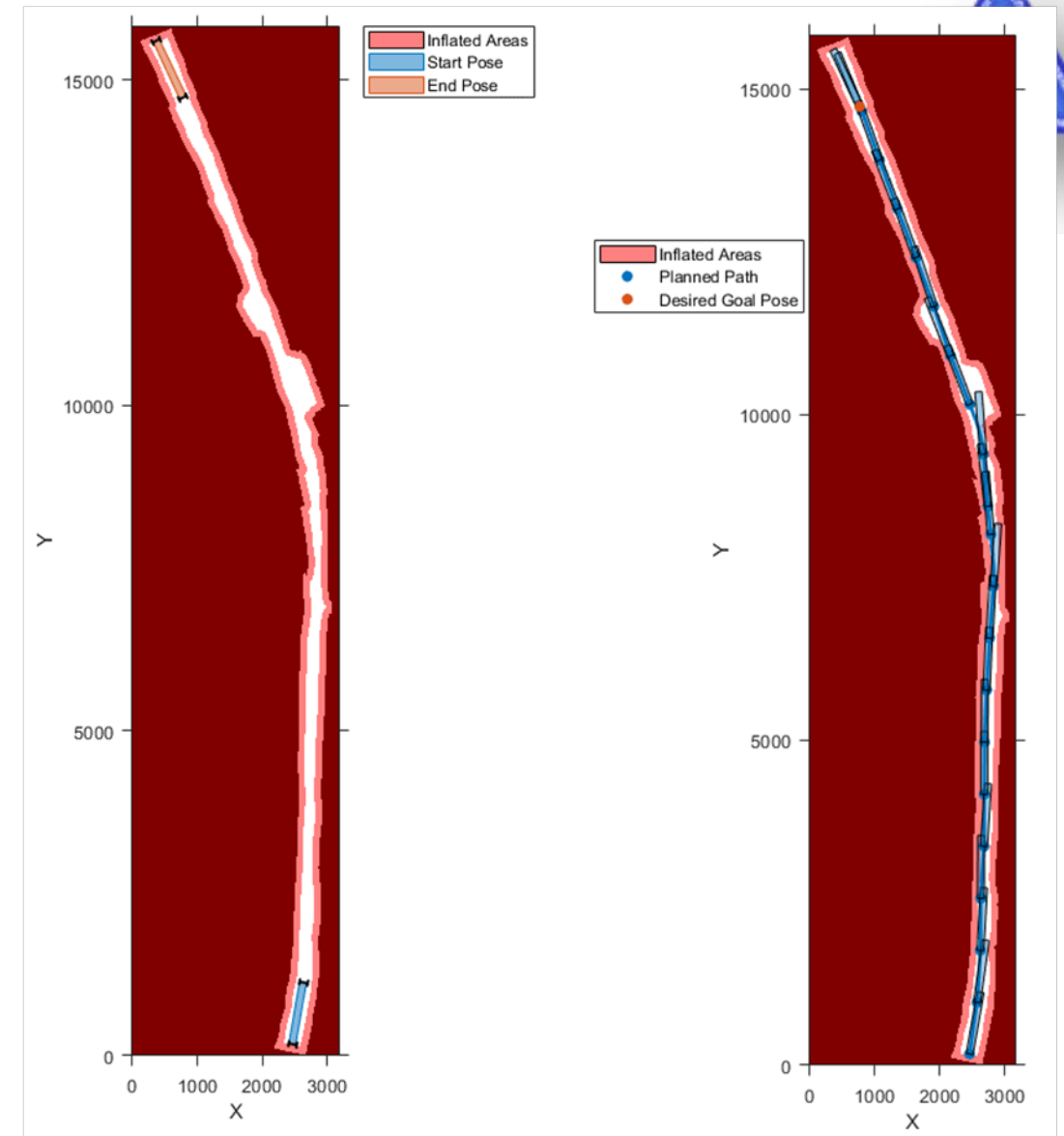
Reach Code	Reach Description	Authorized Depth (ft)	Maintained Depth (ft)	Length (miles)	Width (ft)
CENWP.CL.00.MCR.1	Mouth of Columbia River Entrance Range	55	55	3.3	2000
CENWP.CL.00.MCR.3	Mouth of Columbia River Sand Island Range	55	55	2.2	2000
CENWP.CL.01.DES.1	Desdemona Shoal	43	43	3.6	600-2000
CENWP.CL.01.DES.2	Desdemona Shoal	43	43	3.6	600
CENWP.CL.03.FLV.1	Tansy Point Turn & Range	43	43	3.6	600
CENWP.CL.04.USN.1	Tansy Point Turn & Range	43	43	1.2	600
CENWP.CL.04.USN.2	Astoria Range	43	43	2.7	600
CENWP.CL.05.TNG.1	Tongue Point Channel	43	43	2.2	600
CENWP.CL.05.TNG.2	Harrington Point Range	43	43	1.7	600
CENWP.CL.06.MLN.1	Harrington Point Range	43	43	0.9	600
CENWP.CL.06.MLN.2	Miller Sands Range	43	43	2.2	600
CENWP.CL.06.MLN.3	Pillar Rock Lower Range	43	43	0.7	600
CENWP.CL.07.PIL.1	Pillar Rock Lower Range	43	43	2.3	600
CENWP.CL.07.PIL.2	Pillar Rock Upper Range	43	43	1.3	600
CENWP.CL.08.BKW.1	Pillar Rock Upper Range	43	43	0.6	600
CENWP.CL.08.BKW.2	Welch Island Reach	43	43	3.2	600
CENWP.CL.09.SKM.1	Skamokawa Channel	43	43	3.3	600
CENWP.CL.09.SKM.2	Steamboat Reach	43	43	0.7	600
CENWP.CL.10.PGT.1	Steamboat Reach	43	43	0.7	600
CENWP.CL.10.PGT.2	Puget Island Range & Turn	43	43	3.5	600
CENWP.CL.11.WAN.1	Wauna Range	43	43	2	600
CENWP.CL.11.WAN.2	Driscoll Range	43	43	1.7	600
CENWP.CL.12.WST.1	Westport Turn & Range	43	43	2	600
CENWP.CL.12.WST.2	Westport Channel	43	43	1.7	600
CENWP.CL.13.EUR.1	Westport Channel	43	43	0.7	600
CENWP.CL.13.EUR.2	Eureka Lower Channel	43	43	2.1	600
CENWP.CL.13.EUR.3	Eureka Upper Channel	43	43	0.8	600
CENWP.CL.14.GUL.1	Oak Point Channel	43	43	3	600
CENWP.CL.14.GUL.2	Gull Island Turn & Channel	43	43	1.4	600
CENWP.CL.15.STL.1	Gull Island Channel	43	43	0.8	600



US Army Corps of Engineers • Engineer

Future Work

- Improve the routing algorithm
 - Improve assumptions
- Investigate sub-regions
- Explore seasonality
- Compare against gages





CSAT Access



US Army Corps of Engineers

Coastal Inlets Research Program

StoryMap: <https://arcg.is/094Lur>

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CMS

SMS

The United States Army Corps of Engineers, has national interest in the stability and maintain federal and breakwater span the navigation channels.

Coastal Inlet:

- Vital coastal
- Closely
- Central
- Recreational

The Coast

Because of the geomorphic processes for long-term understanding of the coastal environment, the US Army Corps of Engineers, has national interest in the stability and maintain federal and breakwater span the navigation channels.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

my Corps of Engineers, has national interest in the Almost \$1 billion is expended annually to operate and on projects including the inlet channel, associated jetties waterways. The physical processes of coastal inlets and coastal environmental missions of the Corps.

igation links. ability and estuary health, locally and regionally. sediment, and nutrients between estuaries and seas. e nation and assets for the economic strength of coastal

rogram (CIRP)

es and the numerous scales of m days of a storm to centuries processes of inlets are poorly on is available to predict infilling

CIRP TD
Pathway

FY19 Fa

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Corps Shoaling Analysis Tool (CSAT), version 2.0.3

Updated 13 January 2020

The CSAT calculates channel shoaling volumes using historical channel surveys and uses the shoaling rates to predict future dredging volumes. Shoaling rate grids can be used to identify hot spots or areas of increased sedimentation. The volume tables that quantify the amount of sediment needing to be dredged at depth and time increments also support decision making that will maximize the use of dredging funds and minimize disruption to vessel traffic through the navigation channels.

CSAT 1.0.x was run using a Matlab executable file and requires survey upload through eHydro for the channel. CSAT 2.0.x migrated from Matlab to using Python instead. CSAT is being developed jointly by CIRP and the Asset Management (AM) program.

For Installation instructions, choose type of user below.

(**Note - this product requires Administrator privileges for installation)

CorpsNet Users

1) Check for existing Anaconda/Python3 installation

- Open a command prompt and enter the command "anaconda --version" (without quotes).

- If no Anaconda version is reported, proceed to step 2.

- In the same prompt, enter the command "Python --version" (without quotes). -



Questions?

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