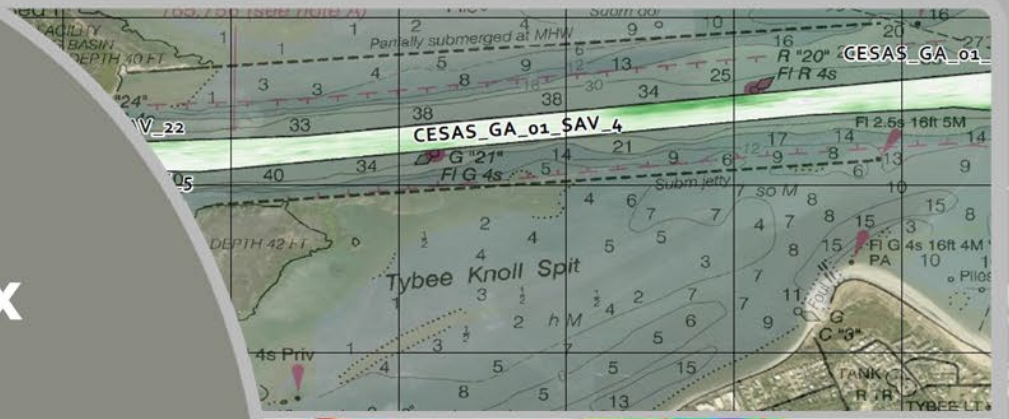
Channel Shoaling and Analysis Toolbox (CSAT) Advancements



Michael Hartman

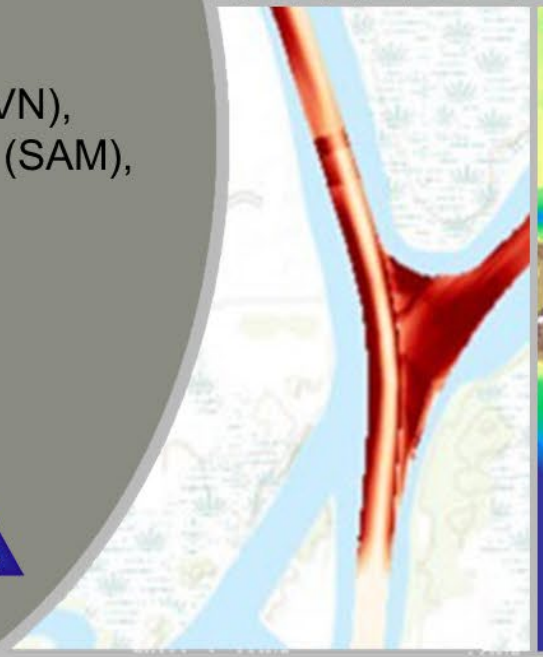
Charlene Sylvester, Rachel Bain
Lauren Dunkin, Ned Mitchell

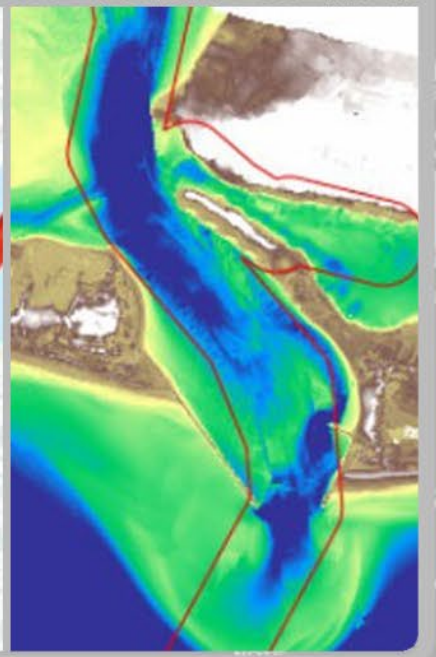
District PDT Members

Tony Cokolin (SAM), Jeff Corbino (MVN), Shahidul Islam (SWG), Andrew Keith (SAM), Jeff Swallow (NAO)

COASTAL INLETS RESEARCH PROGRAM

FY22 IN PROGRESS REVIEW





Tiffany Burroughs
HQ Navigation Business Line Manager

Eddie Wiggins
Technical Director, Navigation

Brian McFall
Acting Associate Technical Director, Navigation

CIRP: Mission Support, Technology Transfer, Research & Development

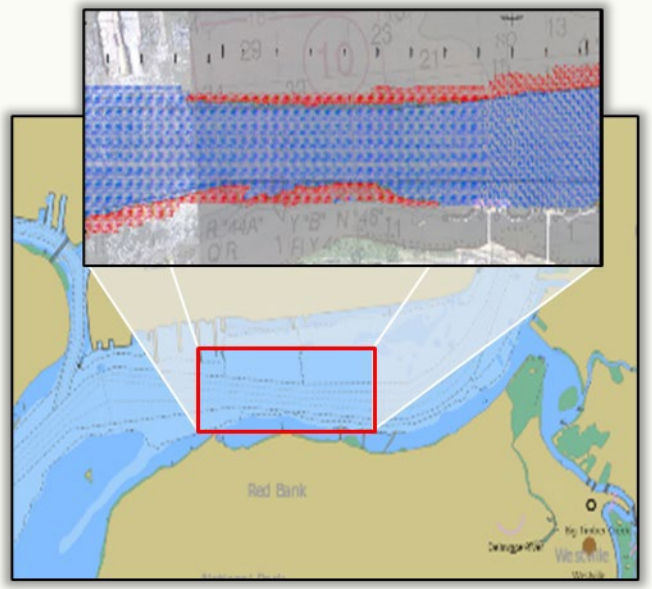
US Army Corps of Engineers

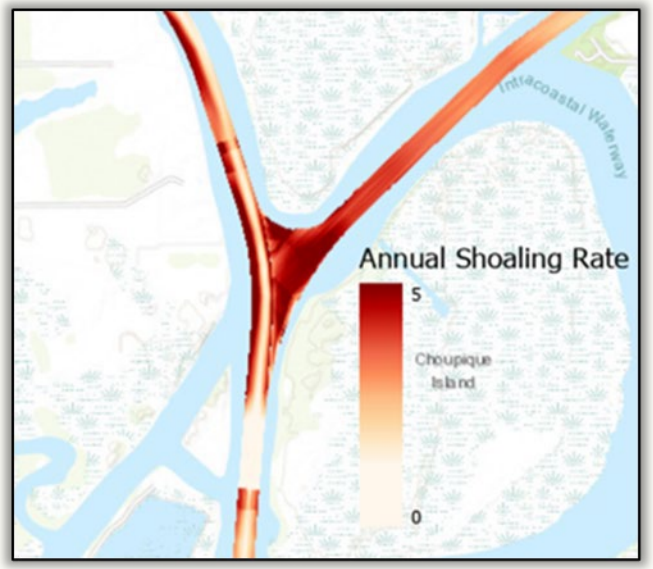
CHL COASTAL & HYDRAULICS LABORATORY

ERDC ENGINEER RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Problem

- Quantitative analysis of navigation channel conditions is critically important to supporting the USACE Navigation Mission area.
- Accurate shoaling estimation is critical for designing various aspects of navigation projects:
  - Advanced maintenance depth selections
  - Dredged material management plan development
  - Erosion control and sediment training structure designs.
- Current shoaling estimates limited to Federally authorized navigation channel dimensions





Statements of Need:

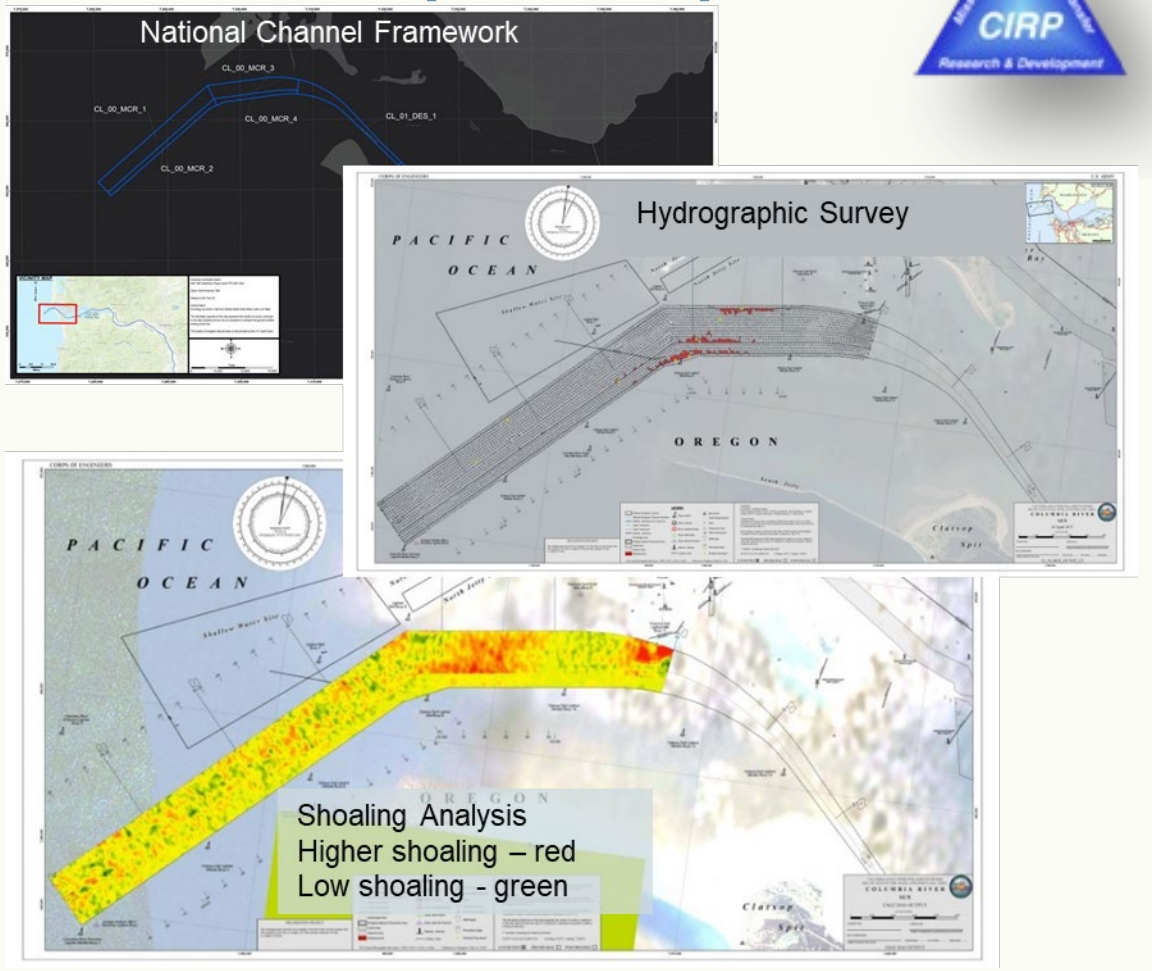
- **2021-N-1671**-Corps Shoaling Analysis Tool (CSAT) Enhancement (#1 Ranked submission)
- **2015-N-15**-Integration of national and local monitoring datasets to support navigation and operations projects
- **2015-N-34**-Incorporating methods to evaluate length of navigation channel required for safe and efficient travel of two-way traffic in ship simulations

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?

https://cirp.usace.army.mil/products/csat.php



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

US Army Corps of Engineers • Engineer Research and Development Center • Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory

Capability and Strategic Impact Statement

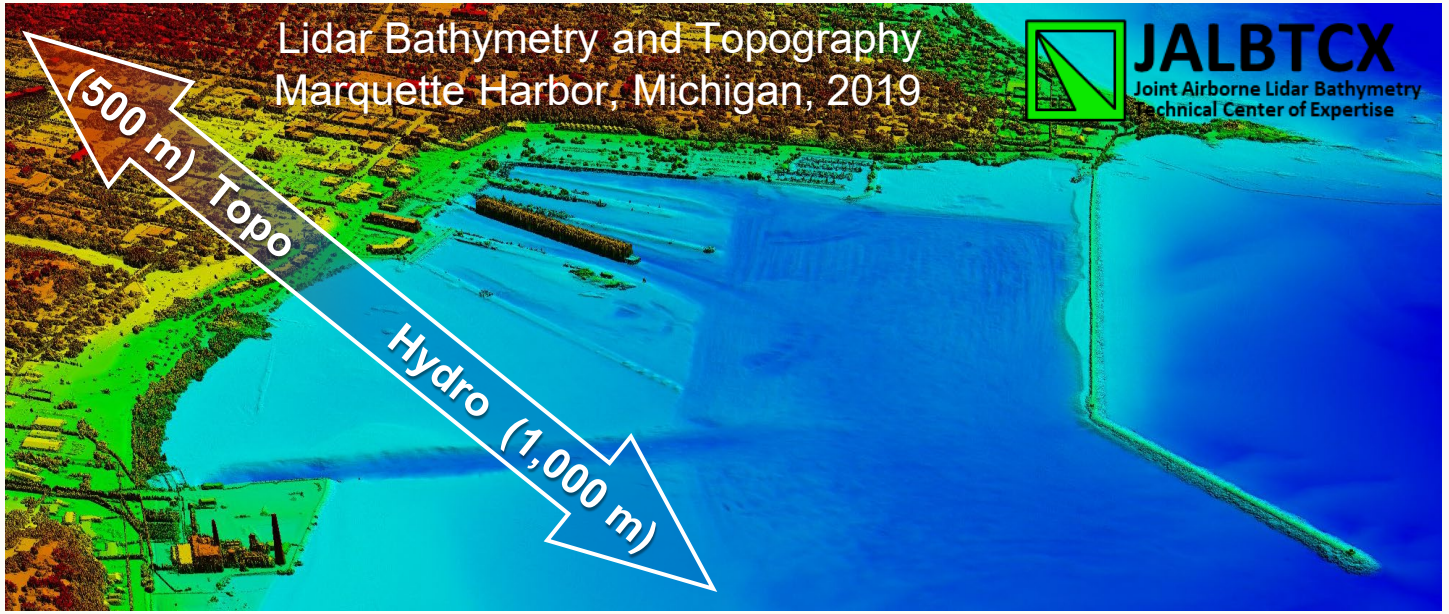
Shoaling rates can be used to identify hot spots or areas of increased sedimentation, ***allowing engineers and scientists to evaluate environmental and human-induced changes on the Navigation portfolio***. Additionally, CSAT shoaling rates and channel navigability supports decision makers efforts to ***maximize the use of Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funding*** in the Navigation Business Line.

FY22 Expansion of CSAT Capabilities beyond the NCF

- CSAT currently estimates shoaling rates using hydrographic surveys within the boundary of the National Channel Framework.
- Sediment migration patterns within the vicinity of the NCF are important to understand.
- Availability of high-resolution regional topobathy lidar datasets provides opportunity to expand CSAT capabilities.

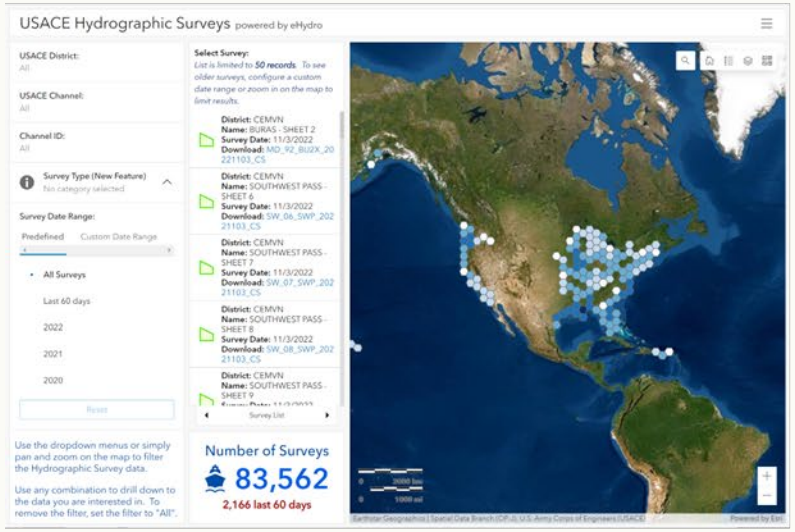
National Coastal Mapping Program

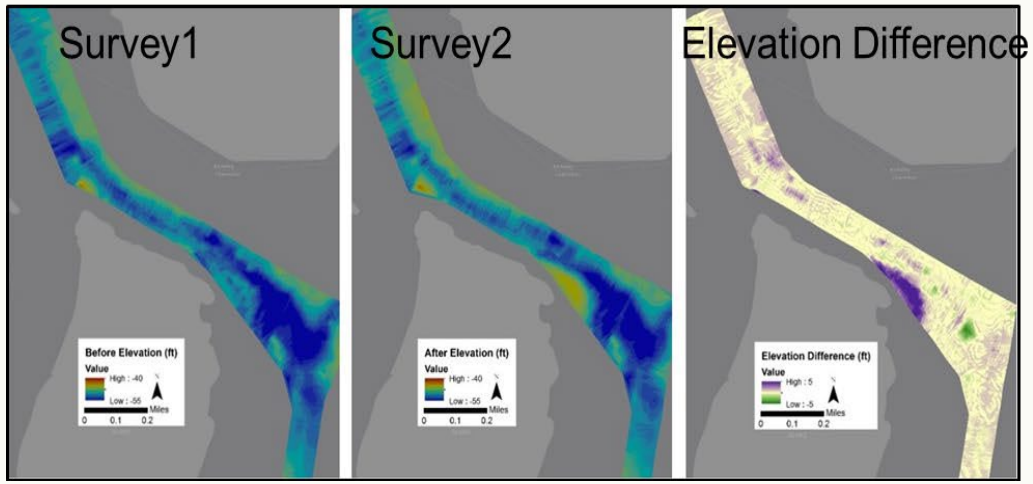
- Develops regional, repetitive, high-resolution, high-accuracy elevation and imagery data
- To build an understanding of how the coastal zone is changing
- Facilitates management of sediment and projects at a regional, or watershed scale



CSAT Input Generation Routine

- Survey Type (After-dredge, Before dredge, Condition)
- Partial coverage
- Duplicate surveys
- User Classification (Use/Do Not Use)





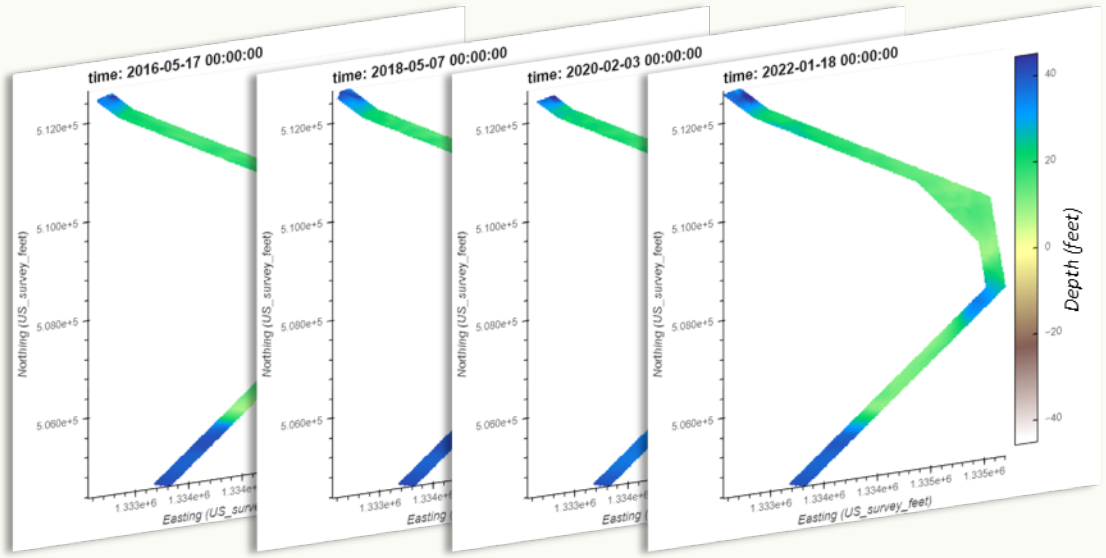
python ArcGIS

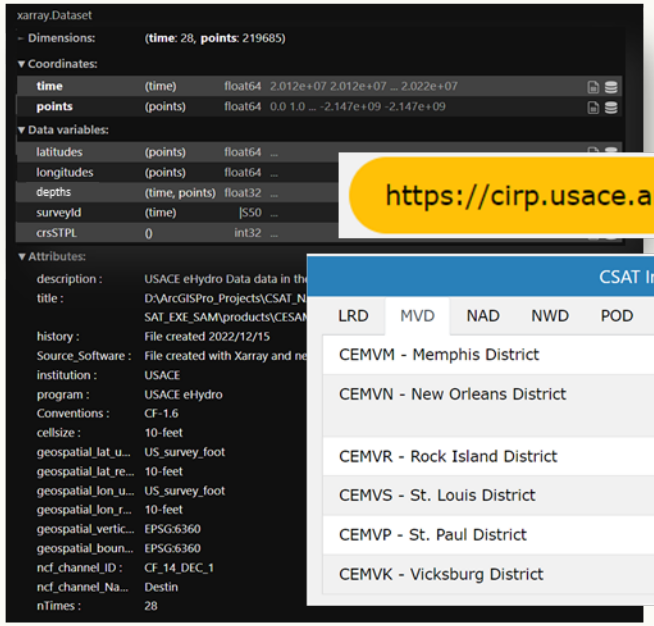
CSAT Input Generation

eHydro Viewer - https://www.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/4b8f2ba307684cf597617bf1b6d2f85d

US Army Corps of Engineers • Engineer Research and Development Center • Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory

CSAT Inputs and Formats





eHydro Survey Data

NetCDF

https://cirp.usace.army.mil/products/csat_districts.php

CSAT Input/Output Files (by Division)

LRD | MVD | NAD | NWD | POD | SAD | SPD | SWD

CEMVM - Memphis District	Input	Output
CEMVN - New Orleans District	Input	Output - SW Pass Output - All others
CEMVR - Rock Island District	Input	Output
CEMVS - St. Louis District	Input	Output
CEMVP - St. Paul District	Input	Output
CEMVK - Vicksburg District	Input	Output

Latest survey data inputs

Reach_ID	Sheet_Name	Reach_Name	Depth	Depth_Proj	Name	Projection	CCR_group	CCR_line_1	CCR_line_2	raster_cel
CF_01_PEC_1	Pensacola Civil Entrance Channel	Reach_1	35.0	35.0	CF_01_PEC	Florida North	PENSACOLA	Pensacola Civil Entrance Channel	Reach_1	10
CF_01_PEC_2	Pensacola Civil Entrance Channel	Reach_2	35.0	35.0	CF_01_PEC	Florida North	PENSACOLA	Pensacola Civil Entrance Channel	Reach_2	10
CF_01_PEC_3	Pensacola Civil Entrance Channel	Reach_3	35.0	35.0	CF_01_PEC	Florida North	PENSACOLA	Pensacola Civil Entrance Channel	Reach_3	10

Channel Reach Table

CSV

	SurveyDateStamp	SurveyID	Reach_Name	Reach_ID	Cell_Size	Use	% Coverage
0	20120430	CF_14_DEC_20120430_CS	Destin Entrance	CF_14_DEC_1	10.0	1.0	2.01
1	20120628	CF_14_DEC_20120628_CS	Destin Entrance	CF_14_DEC_1	10.0	1.0	57.32
2	20120910	CF_14_DEC_20120910_CS	Destin Entrance	CF_14_DEC_1	10.0	1.0	40.91
3	20130823	CF_14_DEC_20130823_CS	Destin Entrance	CF_14_DEC_1	10.0	1.0	58.51

Survey Information Table

CSV

US Army Corps of Engineers • Engineer Research and Development Center • Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory

JALBTCX NCMP Topobathy Integration

- Workflow to format NCMP topobathy lidar for integration with CSAT's eHydro input.
- Jupyter Lab notebooks leveraging custom CSAT Python environment and the ESRI REST API.

(1) Transform eHydro input from 2D to 3D NetCDF

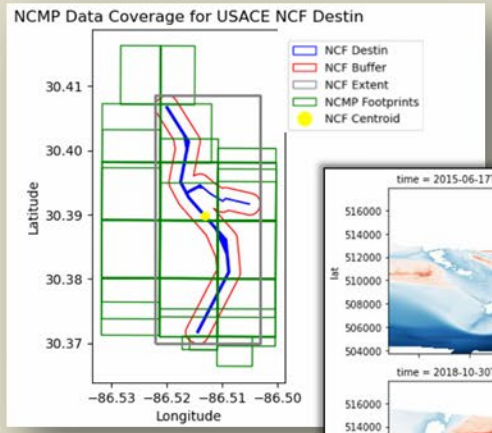
2D eHydro NetCDF

```
Dimensions:        (time: 28, points: 219685)
Coordinates:
  time             (time)          float64  2.012e+07 2.012e+07 ... 2.022e+07
  points           (points)        float64  0.0 1.0 ... -2.147e+09 -2.147e+09
Data variables:
  latitudes        (points)        float64  ...
  longitudes       (points)        float64  ...
  elevations       (time, points)  float32  ...
  surveyId         (time)          |S50     ...
  crsSTPL          ()              int32    ...
```

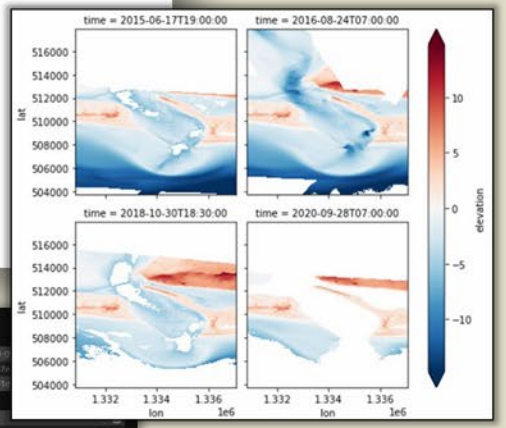
3D eHydro NetCDF

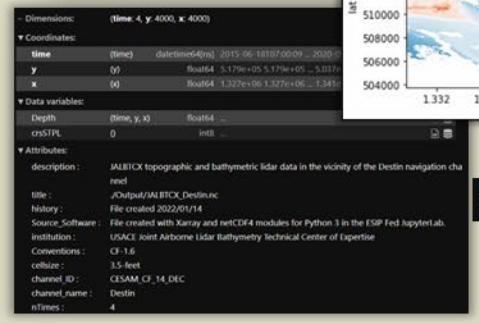
```
Dimensions:        (time: 28, latitude: 829, longitude: 265)
Coordinates:
  time             (time)                    float64  2.012e+07 2.012e+07 ... 2.022e+07
  latitude         (latitude)                float64  5.127e+05 5.126e+05 ... 5.044e+05
  longitude        (longitude)               float64  1.333e+06 1.333e+06 ... 1.335e+06
Data variables:
  elevations       (time, latitude, longitude)  float64  ...
  surveyId         (time)                    |S50     ...
  crsSTPL          ()                        int8     ...
```

(2) Query and extract NCMP topobathy and write to 3D NetCDF



NCMP footprints and images from REST Image Service





3D NCMP NetCDF

(3) Combine eHydro and NCMP 3D NetCDFs → 2D

3D eHydro + NCMP NetCDF

```
xarray.Dataset
Dimensions:        (time: 32, y: 829, x: 265, latitude: 829, longitude: 265)
Coordinates:
  time             (time)          datetime64[ns]  2012-04-30 ... 2022-07-06
  y                (y)             float64  5.127e+05 5.126e+05 ... 5.044e+05
  x                (x)             float64  1.333e+06 1.333e+06 ... 1.335e+06
  spatial_ref      ()              int32    0
  latitude         (latitude)      float64  5.127e+05 5.126e+05 ... 5.044e+05
  longitude        (longitude)     float64  1.333e+06 1.333e+06 ... 1.335e+06
Data variables:
  Depth            (time, y, x)    float64  nan nan nan nan ... nan nan nan nan
  elevations       (time, latitude, longitude)  float64  nan nan nan nan ... nan nan nan nan
  surveyId         (time)          object   b'CF_14_DEC_20120430_CS' ... b'C...
  crsSTPL          ()              int8     -127
Attributes:  (10)
```

2D CSAT Input NetCDF

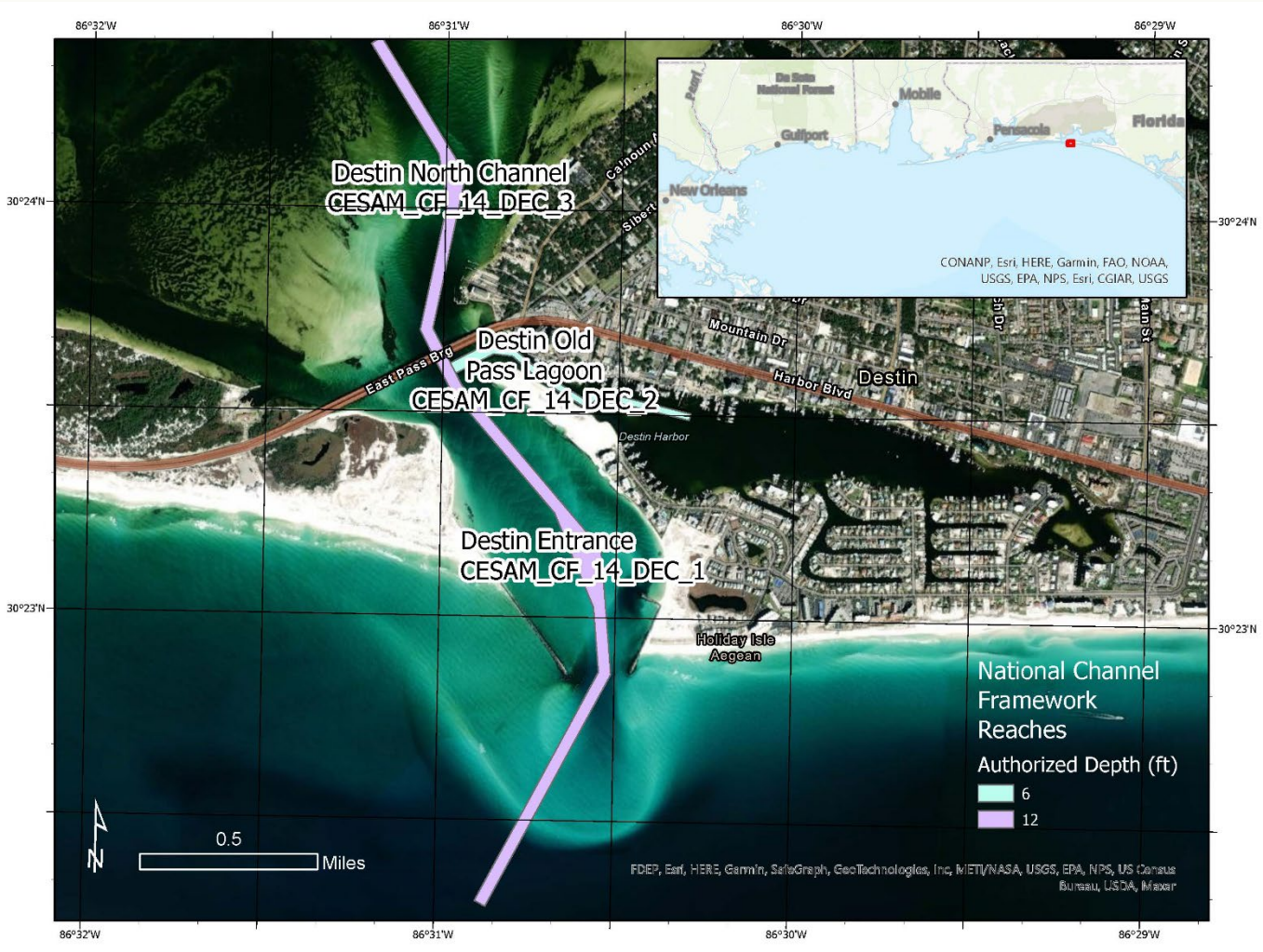
```
xarray.Dataset
Dimensions:        (time: 32, points: 219685)
Coordinates:
  time             (time)          int32  20120430 20120628 ... 20220706
  points           (points)        int32  0 1 2 3 ... 219682 219683 219684
Data variables:
  elevations       (time, points)  float64  nan nan nan nan ... nan nan nan nan
  latitudes        (points)        float64  5.044e+05 5.044e+05 ... 5.127e+05
  longitudes       (points)        float64  1.333e+06 1.333e+06 ... 1.335e+06
  surveyId         (time)          |S29    b'CF_14_DEC_20120430_CS' ... b'C...
Attributes:
  description :    CSAT 2D Input
```

US Army Corps of Engineers • Engineer Research and Development Center • Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory

Case Study from East Pass Inlet (Destin, FL)

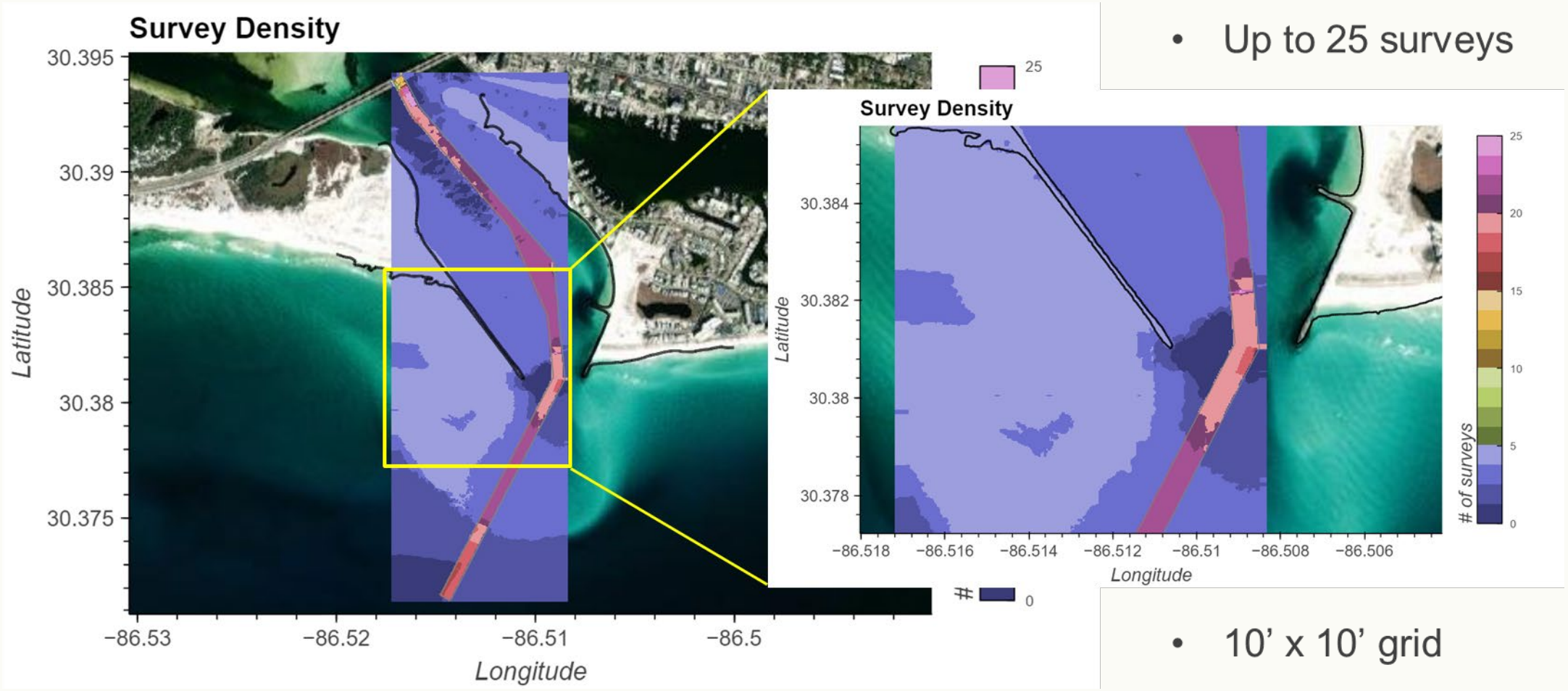
Overview

- Tidal connection between Gulf of Mexico and Choctawatchee Bay
- Authorized as Federal navigation channel in 1930 and re-authorized in 1951
- Dredged materials beneficially used for nourishment of beaches
- Develop understanding of broader shoaling patterns to inform dredging and nourishments
- Compare shoaling rates derived from combined eHydro + NCMP input vs. eHydro input alone



Case Study from East Pass Inlet (Destin, FL)

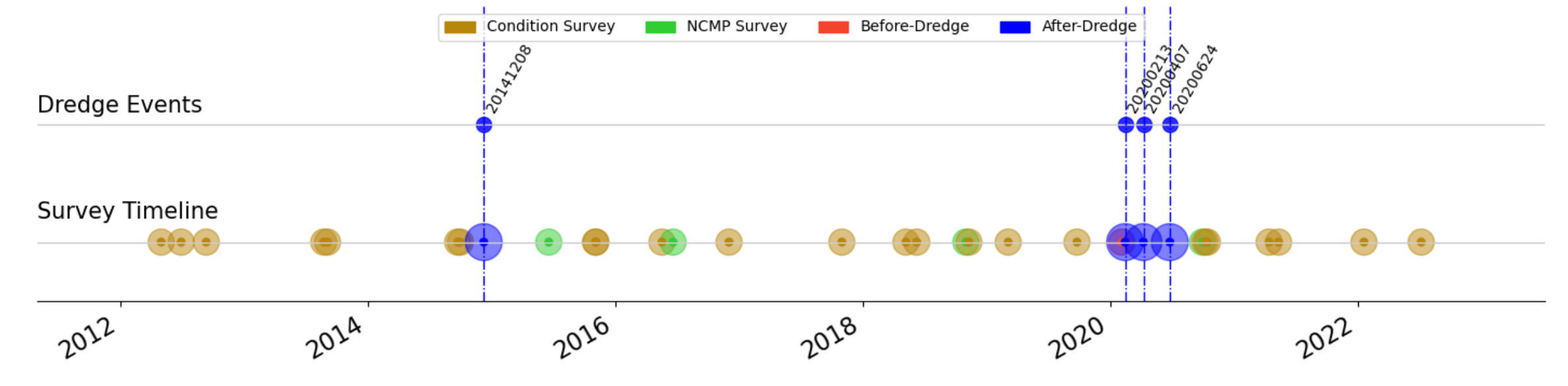
Spatial distribution of survey coverage



- Up to 25 surveys
- 10’ x 10’ grid

Case Study from East Pass Inlet (Destin, FL)

Temporal distribution of surveys and dredge events



- Dredge events define the aggregation of survey pairs
- NCMP survey dates represent the mid-point of data acquisition operations
- CSAT mosaics surveys within 10-day window by default, can override

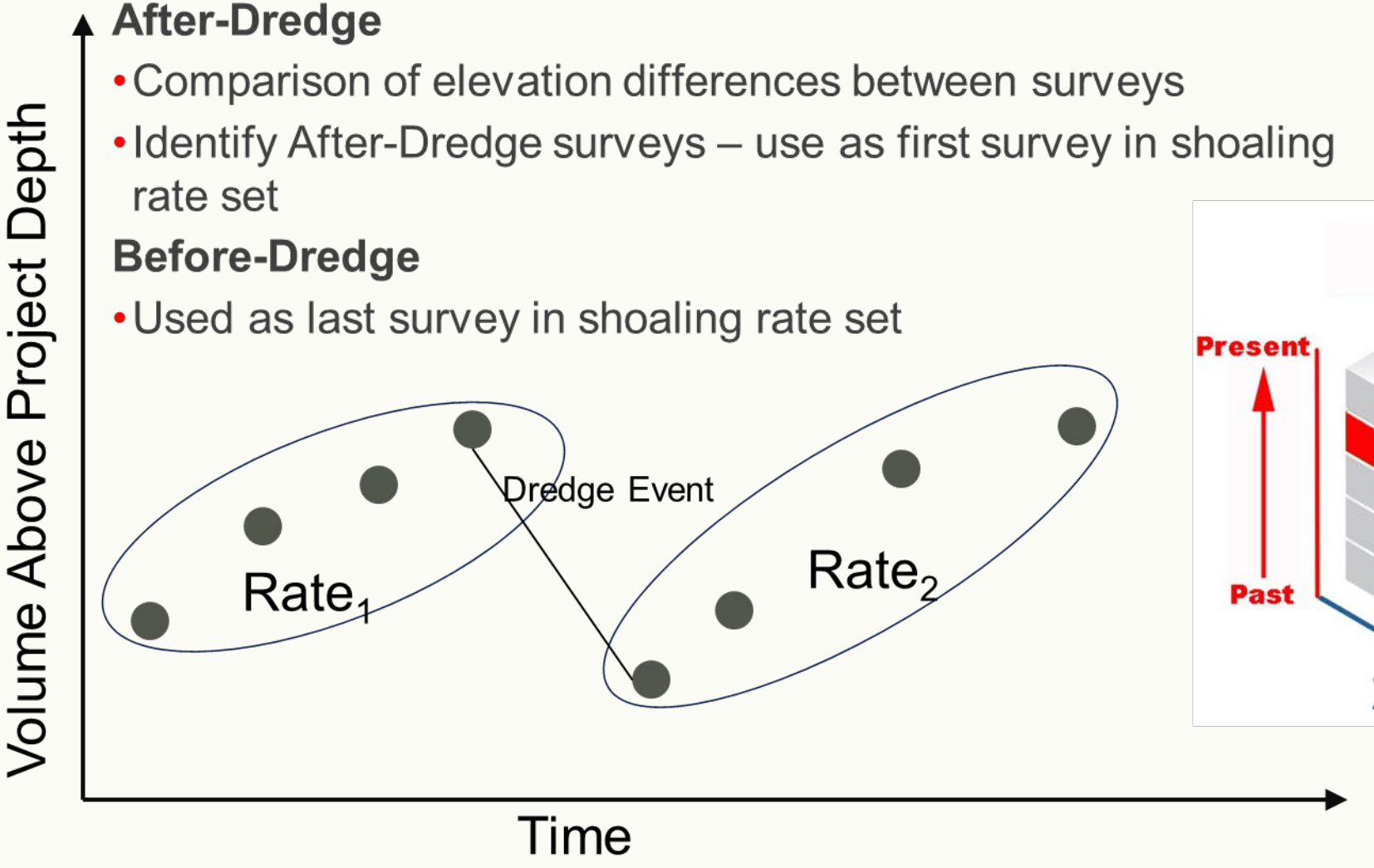
CSAT Workflow – Survey Type

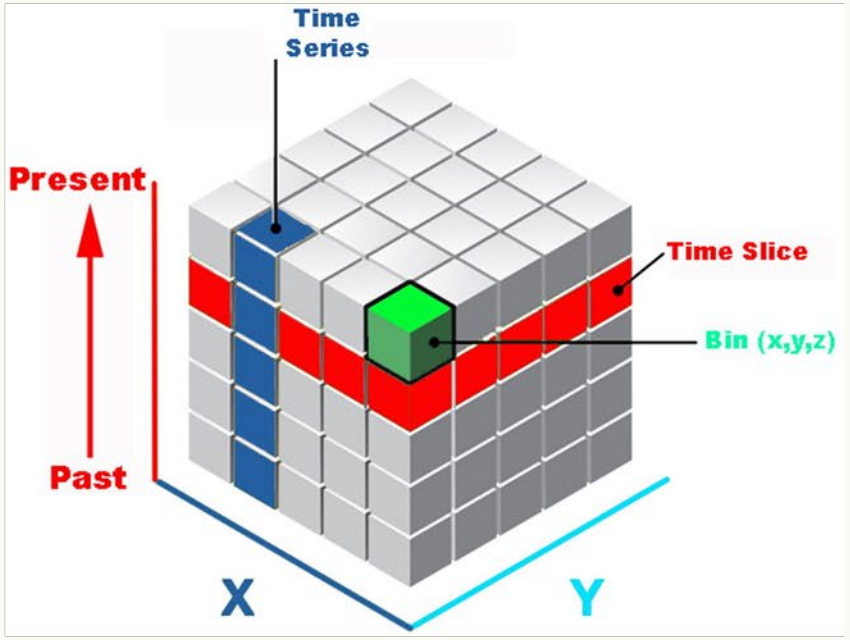
After-Dredge

- Comparison of elevation differences between surveys
- Identify After-Dredge surveys – use as first survey in shoaling rate set

Before-Dredge

- Used as last survey in shoaling rate set





$$\bar{m} = \frac{\sum(w_i \Delta z_i)}{\sum w_i}$$

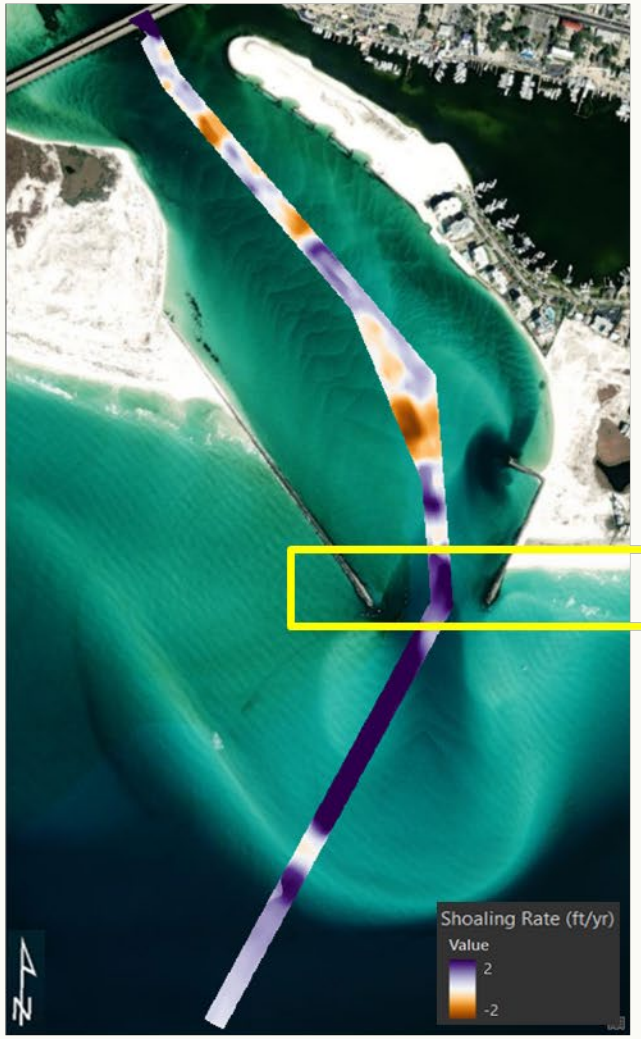
$$\bar{m} = \text{mean}(m_{14}, m_{58})$$

CSAT Results – Shoaling Rates

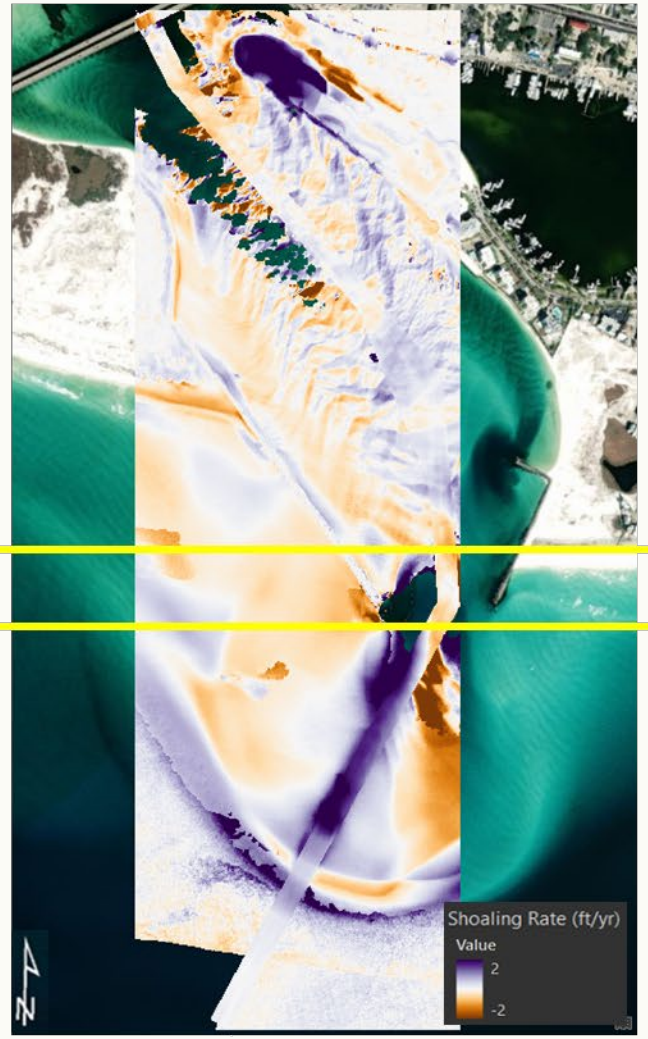
Purple Colors: Shoaling

Orange Colors: Deepening

eHydro Survey Input Alone



eHydro & NCMP Survey Input

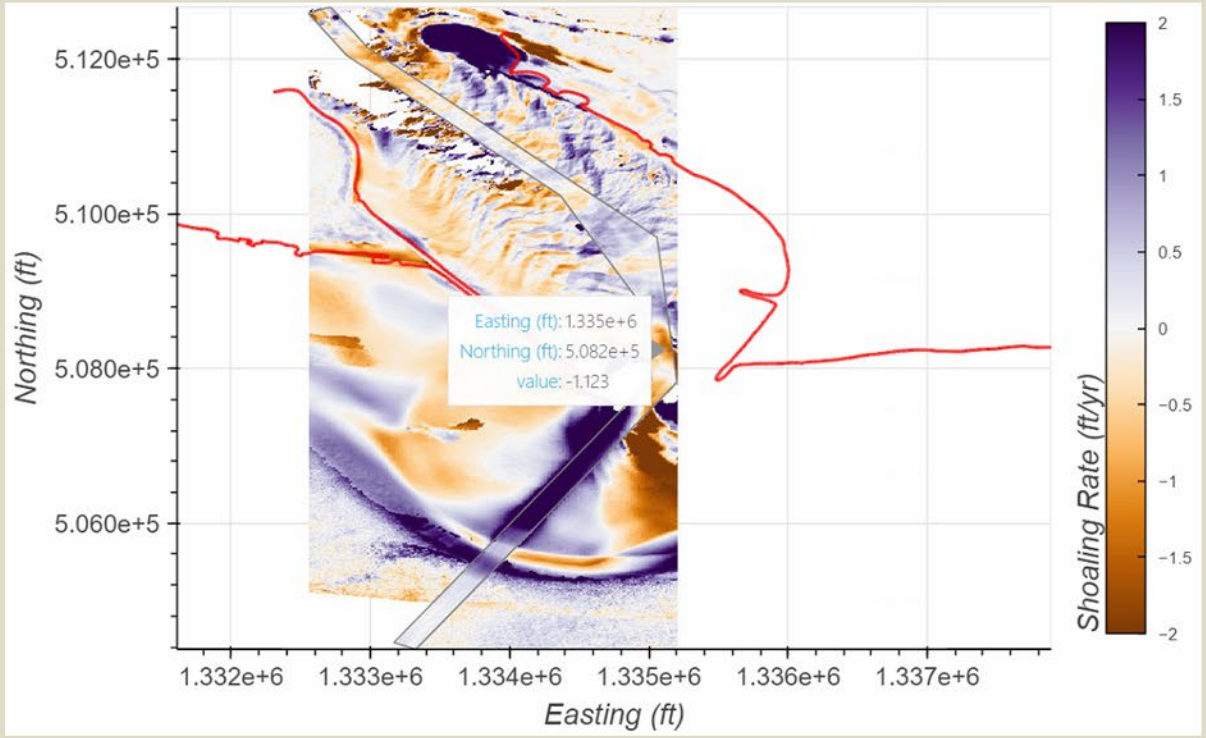


Difference

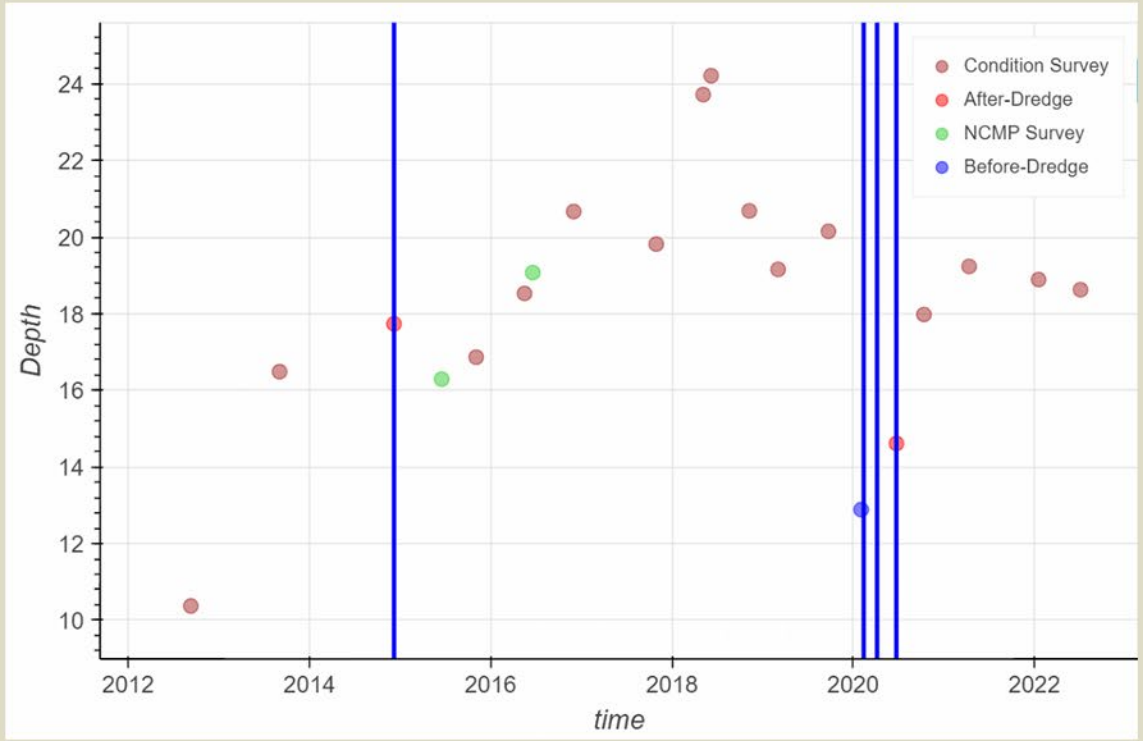
US Army Corps of Engineers • Engineer Research and Development Center • Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory

CSAT Results – Shoaling Rates

Shoaling Rate Map



Depth Timeseries



Purple Colors: Shoaling

Orange Colors: Deepening

Summary and Future Work

Summary

- Quantitative analysis of navigation channels is critically important to supporting the USACE Navigation Mission Area
- The Corps Shoaling Analysis Tool (CSAT) provides shoaling rates within the boundary of the National Channel Framework (NCF) and predictions for future dredging volumes
- CSAT capabilities show potential for expansion beyond the NCF and opportunities for linkages with other tools to support Navigation O&M
- Semi-automated production of consistent data analytics for the Corps' coastal navigation portfolio ensures limited financial resources are rationally allocated according to channel maintenance needs

FY23 Advances in Capability

- **Extending CSAT capabilities beyond the NCF**
  - Formalizing workflow for integrating JALBTCX topobathy lidar data into CSAT's Input Generation routine
  - Adding capability for shoaling rate computations with user-supplied polygons
- **Improved QA/QC Tools**
  - Jupyter Notebooks with interactive widgets to explore input surveys, dredging events and intervals, and shoaling rates
- **Documentation**
  - Verification and validation of NavPortal Integration
  - Streamline installation and update the User Guide

Planned Outyear Products/Advances

- Improved Datum Transformation Support
- Continued integration with USACE NavPortal web interface
- Implementation of additional shoaling rates

CSAT
Corps Shoaling Analysis Tool

Team

- Dr. Michael Hartman (PI)
- Dr. Rachel Bain
- Charlene Sylvester
- Lauren Dunkin
- Dr. Ned Mitchell

Contact

- Michael.A.Hartman@erdc.dren.mil
- Charlene.S.Sylvester@usace.army.mil

Website

- https://cirp.usace.army.mil/products/csat.php

Thank You!