

**PRACTICE
SMC 2.5 - ENGLISH**

IH cantabria

CONTENTS



CONTENTS

1. MOPLA 2.5	1.1
1.1 Aim	1.1
1.2 Procedure	1.2
2. PETRA 2.5.....	2.1
2.1 Aim	2.1
2.2 Cases	2.1
3. EQUILIBRIUM BEACH REGENERATION - LONG-TERM ANALYSIS, TERRAIN MODELLING (MMT)	3.1
3.1 Aim	3.1
3.2 Case.....	3.1
3.3. Procedure	3.3
4. CASE STUDY OF SUANCES (SPAIN) - BACO, MOPLA.....	4.1
4.1 Aim	4.1
4.2 Case.....	4.1
4.3 Create a project from BACO	4.1
4.4 Copy a regenerated bathymetry and import an image	4.12
4.5 How to create an alternative from a coastline file (dxf)	4.22



SMC

PRACTICE 1

MOPLA 2.5



AIM:

The aim of this practice is to learn how to use the different elements of MOPLA:

- Menu management.
- File input (bathymetry and coastline)
- Generation of grids (simple and nested)
- Case generation:
 - Wave propagation / propagation of a spectrum
 - Wave-induced currents
 - Sediment transport
 - Bottom evolution
- Execution of cases
- Visualisation of results

Practical case

The aim is to know how to work with MOPLA. To do this, the program will be applied to a simple geometry: one detached break-water in a beach with straight bathymetry.

PROCEDURE:

1. BATHYMETRY (FILE READING)

The program reads two different kinds of files: the bathymetric file (*.xyz) and the coastline file (*.cos). The later is an optional file.

- Press the “**open bathymetry**”
- Search for the file **dique.xyz** in the directory *c:\...\mopla\dique*
- Give a **precision of 20 meters** to the bathymetry



- Select **triangle-based linear interpolation**
- Press OK. Surfer will start to calculate the interpolation and show the result on the screen.
- Fix North direction perpendicular to the coastline (**90°**)

2. GRID GENERATION

MOPLA 3.0 allows generating simple and nested grids. As an example, two nested grids and a simple one will be created.

Grid A1

- Go to the grid sheet
- Press the left button under bathymetry to **graphically create the grid**.
- Generate the grid contour by using the mouse
- Name it **A1** (description **Grid 1**)
- Grid origin: **X = 180 m, Y = 40 m**
- Angle **0°**
- Dimensions: **x = 400 m, y = 900 m**;
- Grid spacing: **rows x=100 m, columns y=100 m** (that implies 5 rows and 10 columns)
- Finally, activate “Visualize grid” and save.

As soon as this grid is created, it will appear in the grid list.

Grid 2 (nested)

Grid 2 is nested to Grid 1.

- Press second button on the left under the bathymetry to **create graphically a nested grid**
- Draw grid contour using the mouse left button:
 - Place the mouse on Grid A1 **2nd column** and go to **the 9th** while pressing left button.
 - Then enlarge to the backshore and release the button.
 - Values:



- Key: **A2 (initial node: 2 final node: 9)**
- 5 divisions ($\Delta x = 20 \text{ m}$)
- Grid values:
 - Dimension **x=400 m**
 - Spacing **x=20 m** (21 rows and 36 columns)
 - Description **Grid 2**
- Generate 3 control points behind the break-water and near the beach (press flag icon and click left button where you want them to be)
- Save

Grid E1 (simple)

- Grid E1 is a copy of enchainned Grid A2. Select A2 and press “**copy grid**” (third button on the left)
- Key **E1**
- Description **Grid 3**
- Save. It will appear on the grid list.

3. CASES

A case is defined as the union of a grid with a propagation (a monochromatic wave or a spectrum). After that the wave-induced currents are calculated and finally the sediment transportation and the bottom evolution.

We are going to make 4 cases: two associated with monochromatic wave propagation and the two related with propagation of a wide and a narrow spectrum.

CASE: Monochromatic wave.

- Go to the case sheet and press “**create case**” (first button)
- In the “new case” menu **select wave** (on the left) and **A1**. Accept.
- In Grids **add A2** to A1 by pressing the **+ button** in the lower list
- Case description: **Wave1-Soulsby**



- In Dynamics press “wave” button and insert these values in to the wave editor:

- Wave:
 - Wave height **H = 2 m**
 - Direction **$\theta = 0,0^\circ$** (north)
 - Period **T = 18,0 s**
 - Tide **M = 0,0 m**
- Model:
 - **Defaults parameters**
- Detailed grid
 - Y Subdivisions (recommended)
 - Activate zoom in A2

Validate

- In dynamics / currents (tick and press), insert these values:

- Time range: press “help” and leave the suggested value
- Total time: **500 s** (suggested)
- Chezy roughness: **10,0**
- Eddy viscosity: recommended

Validate

- In dynamics / transport, insert these values:

- Sediment characteristics:
 - **D₅₀ = 0,25 mm**
 - **D₉₀ = 0,40 mm**
 - Friction angle = **32°**
 - Density **$\rho_s = 2.65$**
 - Porosity **p=0,4**
 - Standard deviation **$\sigma_d = 1,2$**
- Water characteristics:
 - Density **$\rho_w = 1,025 \text{ T/m}^3$**
 - Viscosity **$1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$**
- Simulation characteristics:
 - Morphodynamic evolution
 - Duration **24 h**



- Maximum bottom variation **0,1 m**
- Model:
 - Select **Soulsby model**
 - Total time: help recommendation
 - **Open lateral boundaries.**
 - Time interval: help recommendation
- Accept. It will appear in the list of cases.

The second case (**Wave2-Bailard**) is the same except for the transportation model.

- Select CASE 01 and press “**copy case**”. Accept.
- In “dynamics/transport” change these values:
 - Duration **72 hours**
 - Select **Bailard model**

Accept and save. Check the list.

CASE: irregular waves propagation

- Press “**create case**” (first button)
- Select **spectral propagation** (default key **03**)
- Select Grid **E1** from de list.
- Go to the **spectrum editor**:
 - **Spectrum / parameters**:
 - Frequency spectrum:
 - Select **TMA spectrum**
 - MKS (m² s) units
 - Depth **h = 10 m**
 - Significant wave height **H_s =2,0 m**



- Peak frequency $f_p=0.1$ Hz
- Maximum frequency $f_{\max} = 0,5$ Hz ($T_{\min} = 2$ s)
- Spectral width $\gamma = 10$
- Number of components $N_f = 10$
- Directional spectrum:
 - Mean direction $\theta_m = 0^\circ$
 - Dispersion or shape parameter $\sigma_m = 5^\circ$
 - Number of components $N_\theta = 15$
- Press “calculate”
- Click “view spectrum” to visualise the frequency spectrum, the directional spectrum and the 2D and 3D ones

- **Spectrum / model:**

Leave default values: composed model, Tidal range 0 m, wave breaking dissipation model Thornton & Guza, turbulent boundary layer dissipation model, open lateral boundaries;
Select “help” suggested divisions (2)

- **Spectrum / components**

Here you can choose one component of the spectrum in order to visualize its propagation:

 - Tick “Propagate one component of the spectrum ”
 - Select frequency component 3 ($f_c = 0,099$ / $T_c = 10,05$ s.)
 - Select directional component 1 ($\theta_c = -9,47^\circ$)
 - Tick “zoom”

- **Spectrum / outputs**

It allows the definition of the output spectrum at different parts of the scope as well as the calculation of the free-surface

 - Activate “spectrum calculation” option y select “calculate frequency spectrum”
 - Select E1 grid and choose these three points:
 - Row number $x=7$, column $y=23$ [+]
 - Row number $x=14$, column $y=23$ [+]
 - Row number $x=19$, column $y=23$



- Tick “calculate free-surface” for E1.

- **Dynamics / currents** editor fill in these parameters
 - Choose “help” suggested values for time interval, eddy viscosity and Nikuradse roughness
 - Leave the recommended total time (500s)
 - Accept.

- **Dynamics / transport** editor:
 - Sediment characteristics
 - **$D_{50} = 0,25 \text{ mm}$** ;
 - **$D_{90} = 0,25 \text{ mm}$**
 - Friction angle = **32°**
 - Sediment density **$\rho_s = 2,65 \text{ T/m}^3$**
 - Porosity **0.4**
 - Standard deviation **$\sigma_d = 1$**
 - Water characteristics
 - Water density **$\rho_w = 1,025 \text{ T/m}^3$**
 - Viscosity **$1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$**
 - Simulation characteristics
 - Select “**morphodynamic evolution**”
 - Duration **48 hours**
 - Maximum bottom variation **0.1 m**
 - Soulsby model, total time suggested, open boundaries and suggested value for time interval.
 - Accept

- Description **Narrow spectrum** and save. It should appear in the list with a red spectrum icon in front of it.



The second case is a copy of case 3. While case 3 is marked, press “**copy case**” (second button). Default key: **04**.

- Go to “dynamics” and press “spectrum”.
- In the **spectrum editor** modify these parameters:
 - **Parameters:**
 - Width spectrum parameter $\gamma = 2$
 - Dispersion or Shape parameter $\sigma_m = 30^\circ$
 - Press “calculate” and visualize. Save.
 - **Components:**
 - Select frequency component n°2 ($f_c = 0,098$ or $T_c = 10,15$ s.)
 - Select directional component n°2 ($\theta_c = -38,87$)
 - Tick “zoom” box.
 - The rest of the parameters remain the same. Validate.
- Description: **Wide spectrum**. Save. It should appear in the list.

4. EXECUTION

To run the models follow this procedure:

- Go to the calculation sheet
- Press “add” and select each case one by one. They will appear in the calculation queue
- Press “calculate”

At this moment, the programs will start running. First, OLUCA-RD/SP (propagation), then COPLA-RD/SP (currents) and finally EROS-RD/SP (morphodynamical evolution).



5. RESULTS

- Go to the view sheet and select a case and its grid.
- 2D and 3D topography can be edited with the upper buttons.
- In “**wave/spectrum**” the propagation outcomes can be seen. The available graphs are: **wave height**, **free-surface** and **spectral component** (for the spectrum case)
- In “**currents**” you will find the graphs related with wave-induced currents. Press “see convergence in control points” to find out if the **equilibrium condition** has been achieved.
- In “**transport**” there are graphs related with accretion-initial sedimentation and final stage.
- In spectral cases, you can see the spectrum in control points.
- The graphs been printing selected appear in the graph sheet.

6. PRINTING RESULTS

Results can be printed in A4 format

- Go to “print” and add the cases.
- Select the case, the grid and the graph. You can associate it with a previous format (defined in “view”)
- Once the graphs are defined, they can be printed or sent to surfer

SMC

PRACTICE 2

PETRA 2.5



3.1. Aim

The aim of this chapter is to learn how to use the different parts of PETRA through the use of practical examples.

The following tools are the explained:

- Cross-shore profiles creation. (profile editor).
- Cross-shore profile file reading.
- Project generation.
- Storm definition.
- Case definition.
- How to run the model.
- How to visualize the results.
- How to print the results.

3.2. Cases

We will create two different cases: one will be a theoretical cross-shore profile with constant slope. Then, we are going to create a project using the cross-shore profiles obtained from a SMC project.

3.3. Example I: theoretical profile with constant slope.

A straight and parallel bathymetric beach with a constant slope of 1/20 until -6 meters and 1/50 until -10 meters is being exposed to the next dynamics (depth of measurement: 10 meters)

A. A 12 hour-long storm:



- Constant sea state
- Significant wave height: 2 m
- Peak period: 10 s
- Wave incidence angle : 30°
- Storm surge: 0.20 m
- Tidal range = 0 m

B. A 18 hour-long storm:

- Two 9 hours stretches (2 sea states defining the dodge in t_0 , t_9 y t_{18})
- Significant wave height: in t_0 , 1 m, in t_9 , 2.5 m and 1.5 m in t_{18}
- Peak period: in t_0 , 14 s, in t_9 , 10 s y 10 s in t_{18}
- Wave incidence angle: 20° (during the entire storm)
- Strom surge: in t_0 , 0 m, in t_9 , 0.4 m y 0.2 m in t_{18}
- Tidal range: 2.5 m
- Start of simulation: Mid flow (phase=90°)

The sediment characteristics are:

- $D_{50} = 0.25$ mm
- Density = 2650 kg/m³
- Friction angle (Φ) = 30°
- Residual angle after shearing (Φ_{ra})= 18°
- Porosity = 0.45

The water characteristics are:



- Density = 1025 kg/m³
- Temperature = 25 °C

A sketch of the theoretical cross-shore profile is shown in Figure 1. The reference level is the intersection of the coastline with the mean still sea level. The slope of the beach face is 1/10 and the upper limit of the backshore is +6

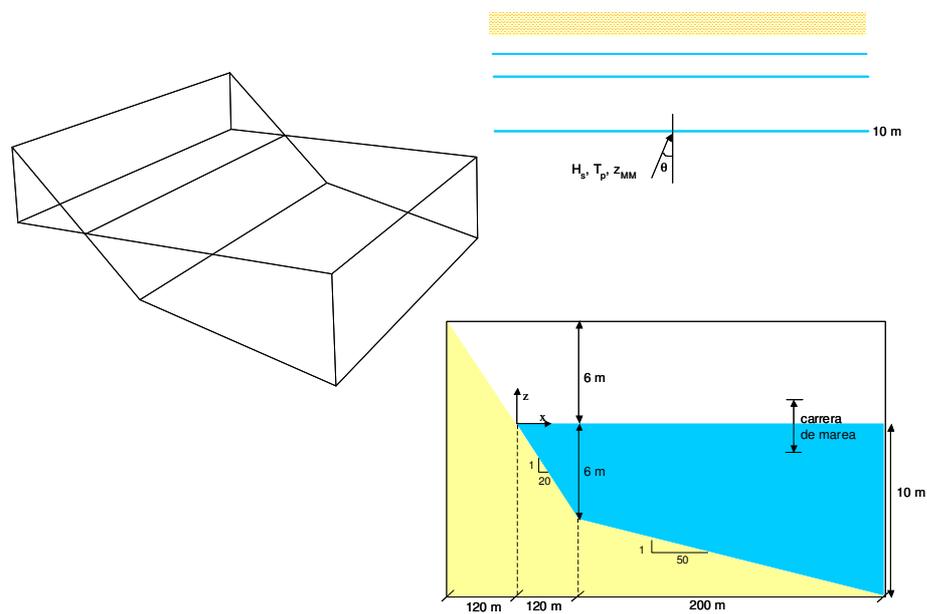


Figure 1

3.4. How to open Petra Program

Petra program can be opened in three different ways:

- Selecting “Short Term/Profile (Petra)” in the SMC menu bar (see Figure 2).
- Running the file “Petra.exe” in the Petra installation directory.
- Selecting the Petra icon in Start/Programs/SMC/Petra

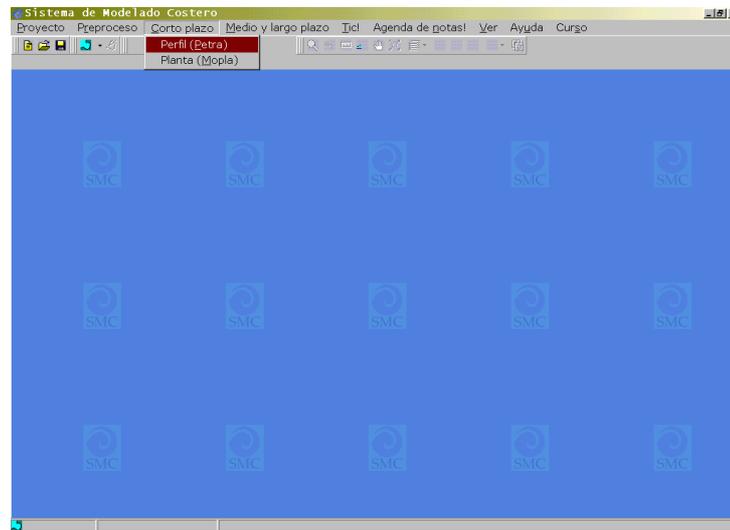


Figure 2

Once the program is open, you should activate a sheet as shown in Figure 3. To do this:

- Open an existing project.
- Create a new project;

When you want to create a new project, the first thing is to define the profile: press the left button on the button bar (“**New project**”)



Figure 3



3.5. How to create a profile using the profile editor

After pressing the “New project” button, the profile sheet becomes activated. To define the profile you should press “Add” to fill in the profile values. Turn the default name “Profile 1” into “Application 1”. Click the “Profile/Input Depth” tab. Add the rows needed to define the profile and fill in. Finally, update. The profile editor should end up as shown in Figure 4

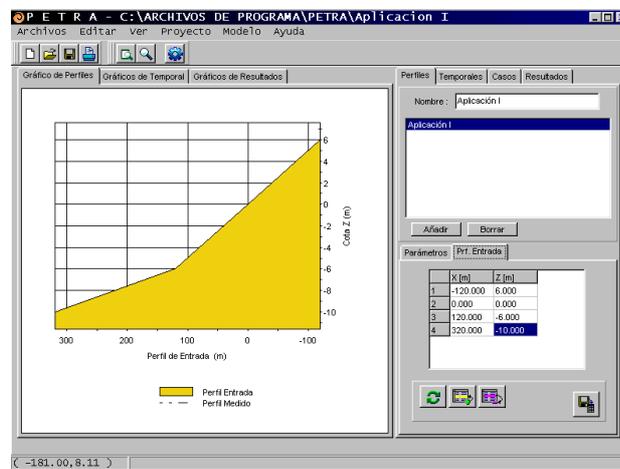


Figure 4

Once the cross-shore profile is defined, we should fill in the “Profile/Parameters” with the sediment and the water characteristics. It should look as shown in figure 5.

The screenshot shows the 'Parámetros' dialog box with the 'Prf. Entrada' tab selected. The 'Incluir' section has two checkboxes: 'Perfil de Laja' (unchecked) and 'Perfil Medido' (unchecked). The 'Porosidad' field is set to 0.45. The 'D₃₀' field is set to 0.25 mm. The 'φ' field is set to 30. The 'φ_{av}' field is set to 18. The 'P_s' field is set to 2650 Kg/m³. The 'P_w' field is set to 1025 Kg/m³. The 'T_w' field is set to 25 °C. At the bottom, there is a checkbox for 'Muro' (unchecked) and a field for 'Distancia en X de ubicación' set to 0 m.

Figure 5



3.6. How to create a new project

Now all this information must be saved into a new project.

Figure 6 shows this procedure is carried out:

- (A) Press “Save Project”
- (B) Select the directory to save the project in.
- (C) Write down the name of the project and accept

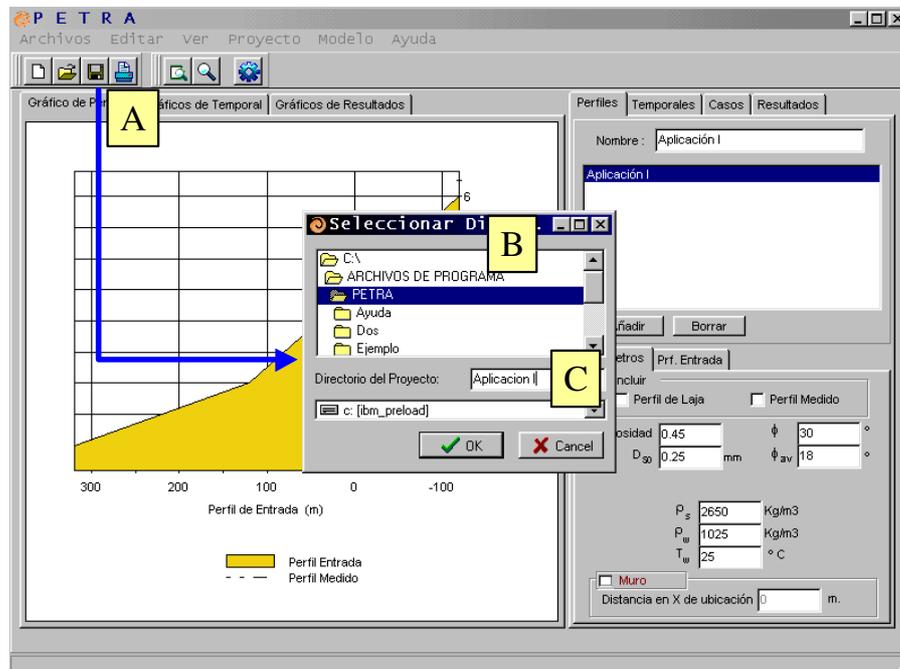


Figure 6

3.7. How to define a storm

Select the Storm sheet and press “add” button. Fill in the gaps for “Storm A” and “Storm B” as done in the profile sheet.



Figures 7 and 8 show how they should look. One important aspect is to update (button placed at the bottom) after each sheet change.

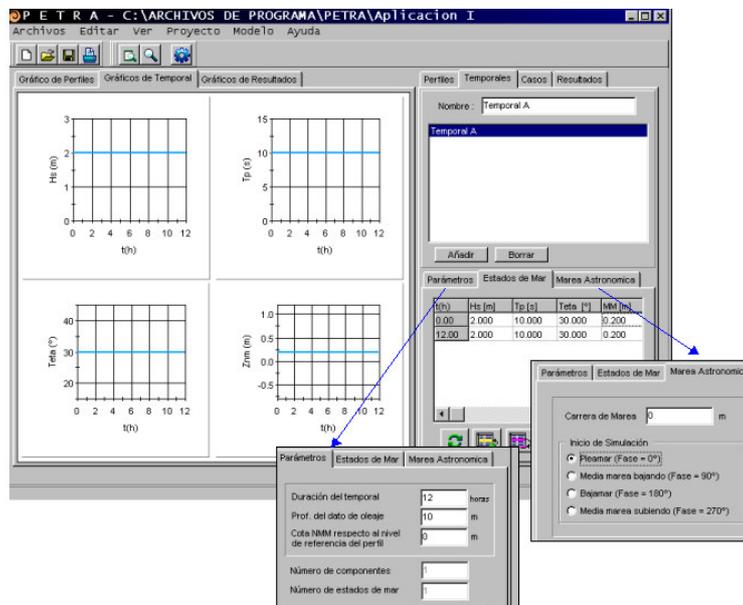


Figure 7

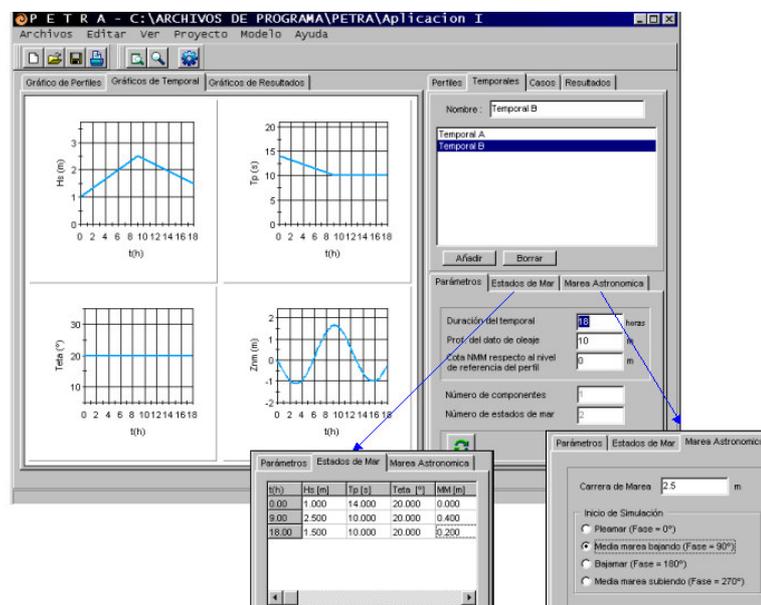


Figure 8



3.8. Cases

Cases are defined as the combination of a cross-shore profile and a storm. Create “Case A” and “Case B” combining the cross-shore profile with “Storm A” and “Storm B” respectively. Save changes. Figure 9 shows the sheet “Cases”



Figure 9

Thornton & Guza model for wave propagation and De Vriend & Stive model for undertow are the suggested models for this version of Petra. Changing “Advanced parameters” is not recommended.



3.9. Running the cases

For running the cases press A button in figure 10. You can select one, some or all the cases among those available.

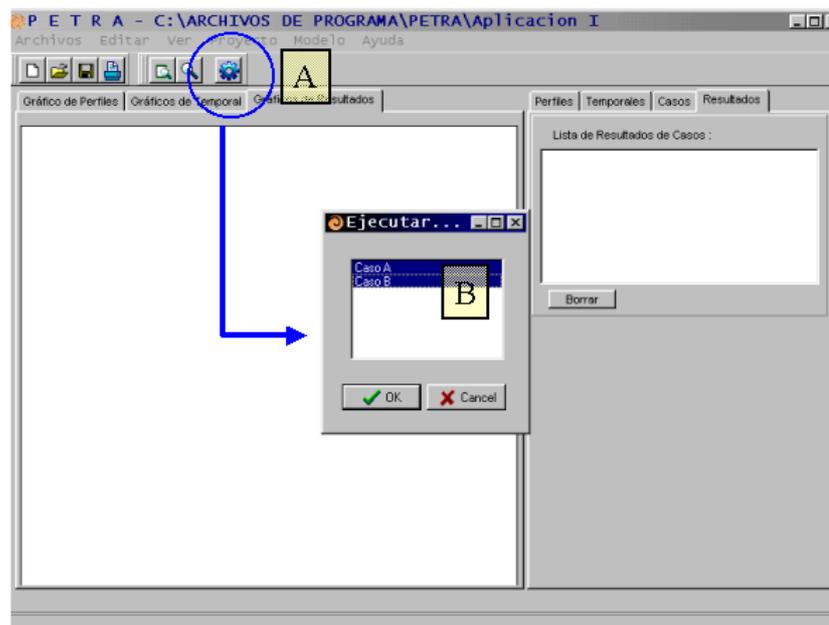


Figure 10

When you press “OK” the numerical model starts calculating the parameters. There is a graphical animation for each simulation. Figure 11 explains the parts of the animation window

- (A). Evolution of the wave height, the mean sea level and the bathymetry. This one is very useful to see the beachfront erosion and the bar migration.
- (B). Temporal status bar. It gives information about the execution status.
- (C). Erosion height and volume / Amount of eroded or accreted sediment during the simulation



- (D) Coastline retreat: Two graphics are given: (1) horizontal retreat from the mean sea level and (2) maximum horizontal retreat from MSL

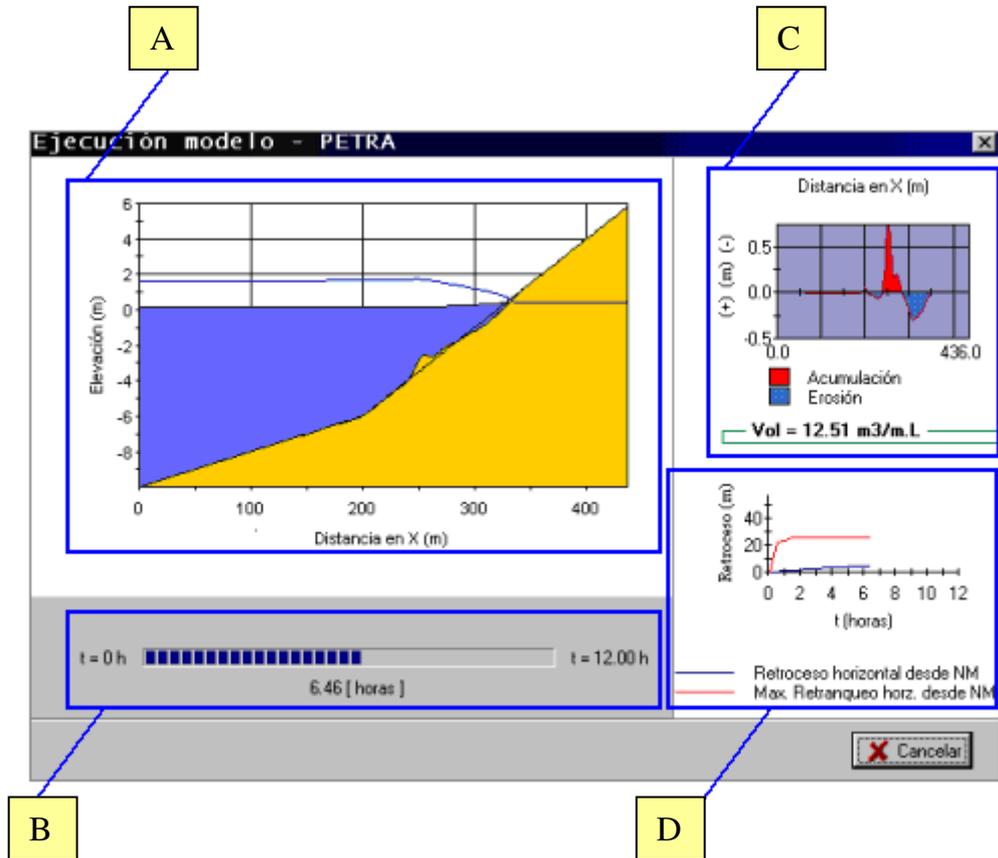


Figure11

At the end of the execution all the information is stored in an AVI file. Figure 12 shows where this file can be found.

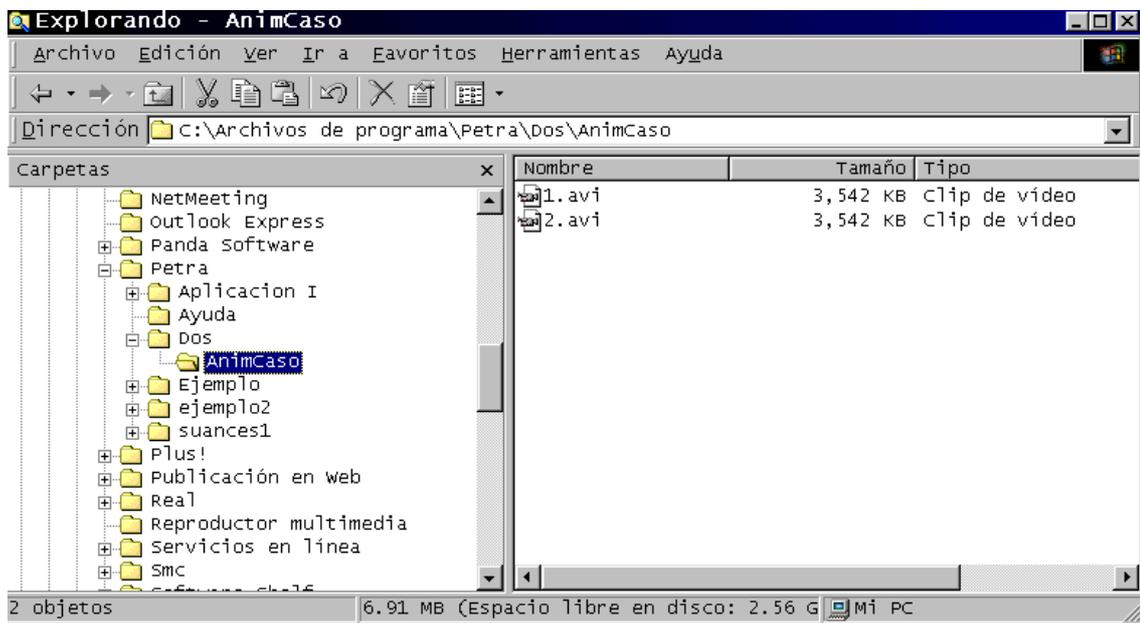


Figure 12

3.10. How to visualize the results

There are two different kinds of graphs you can obtain from the results:

- Spatial evolution: wave height, rip current, set-up, sediment transportation and depth.
- Temporal evolution of the horizontal retreat of the coastline from MWL and maximum horizontal retreat of the coastline from MWL.

When considering spatial evolution, select one hour or all of them and press “visualize”. As an example, in figures 13, 14 and 15 you can see the evolution of significant wave height, sediment transport and bathymetry respectively for “Case B”.

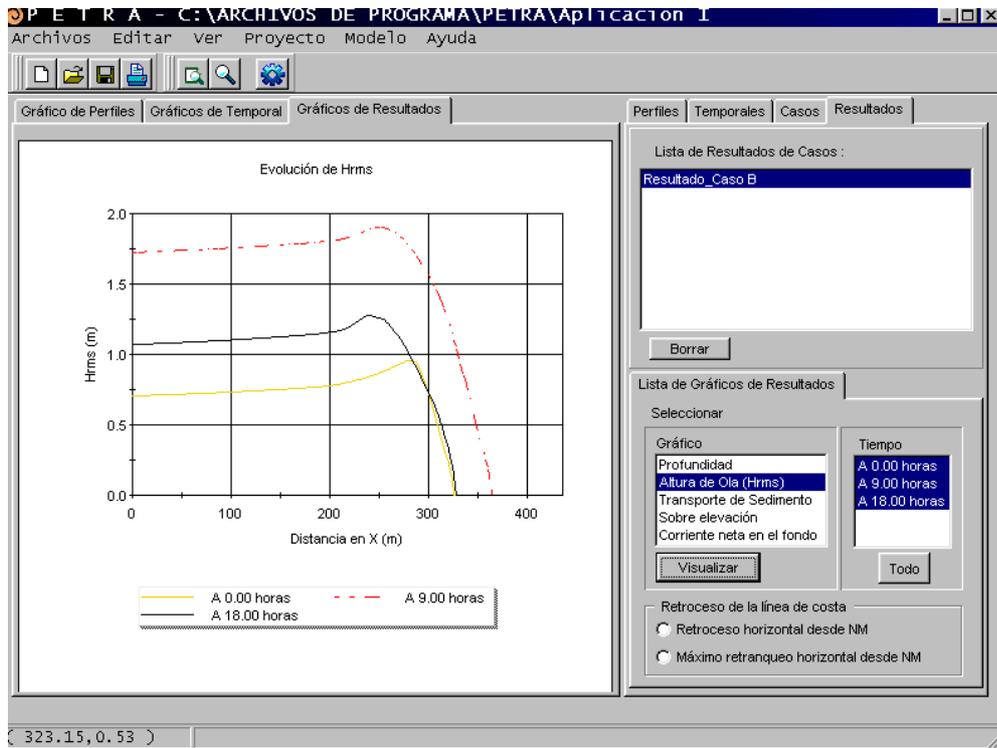


Figure 13

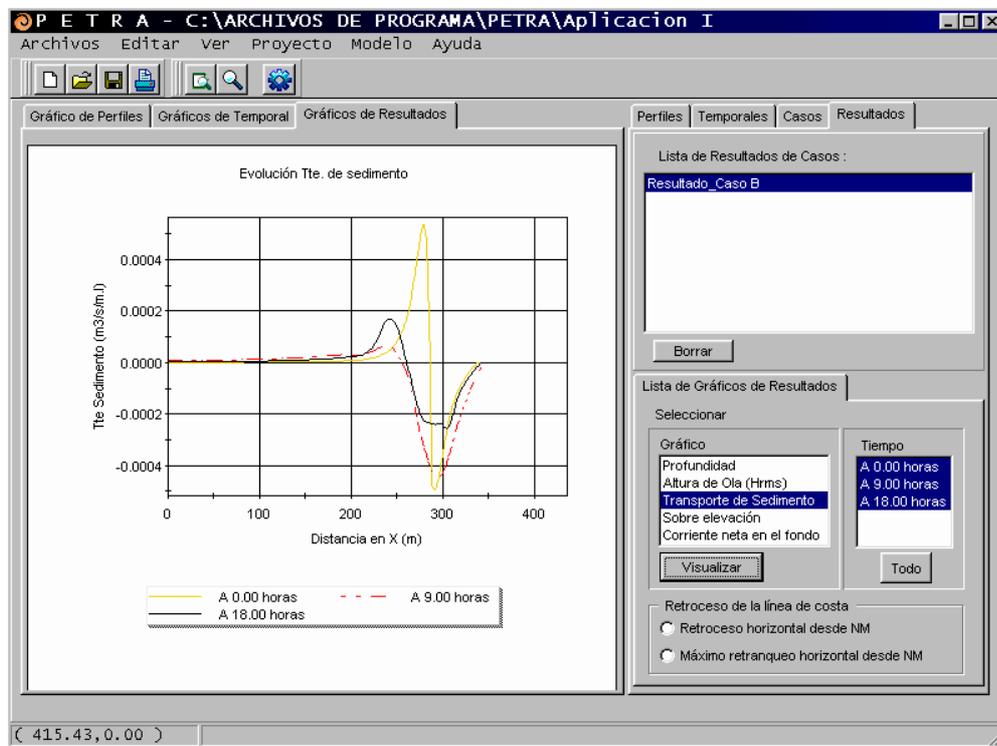


Figure 14

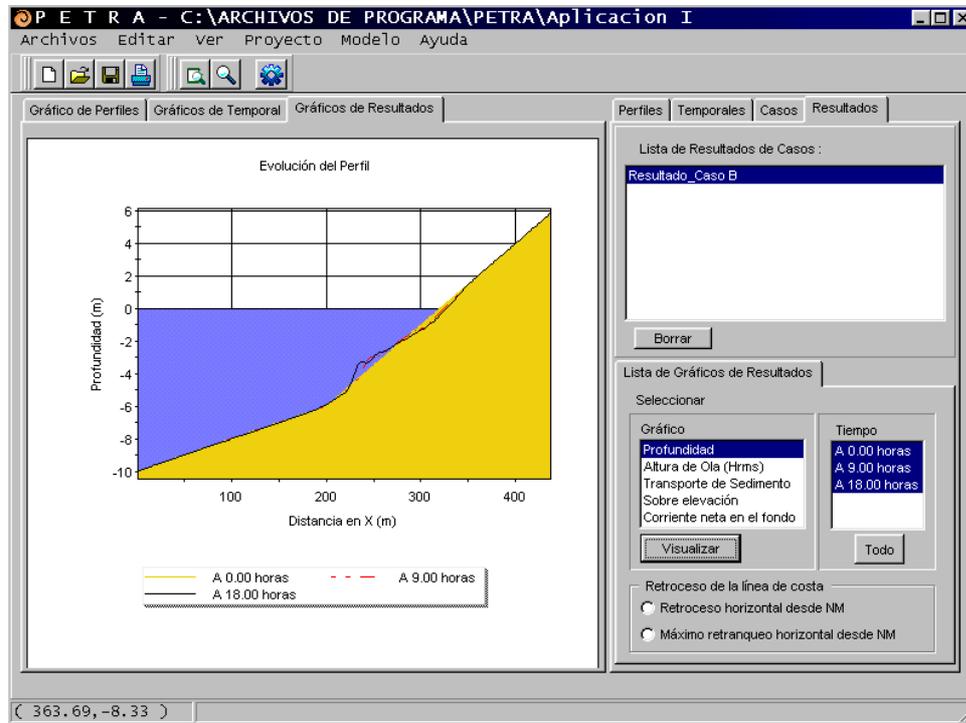


Figure 15

Another type of graph is the coastline retreat. You can see it in Figure 16.

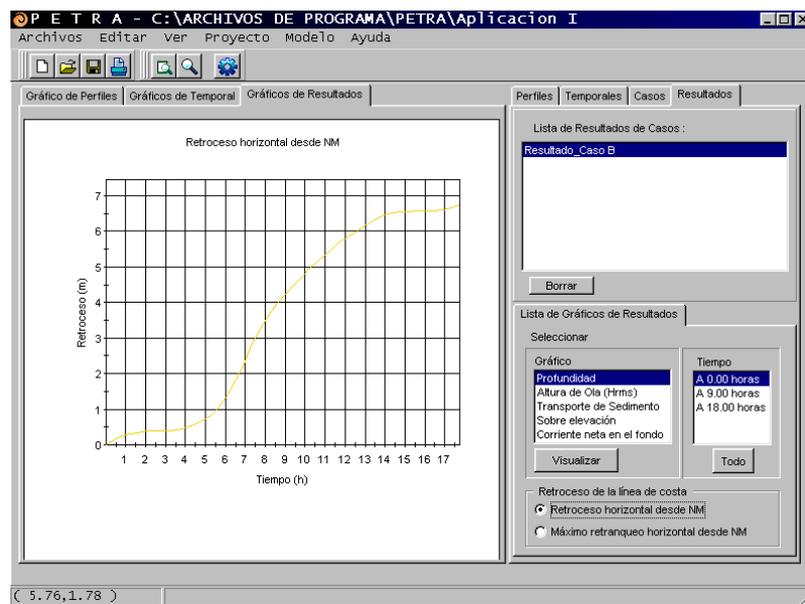


Figure 16



3.11. Printing results

The printed page is as shown on Figure 17

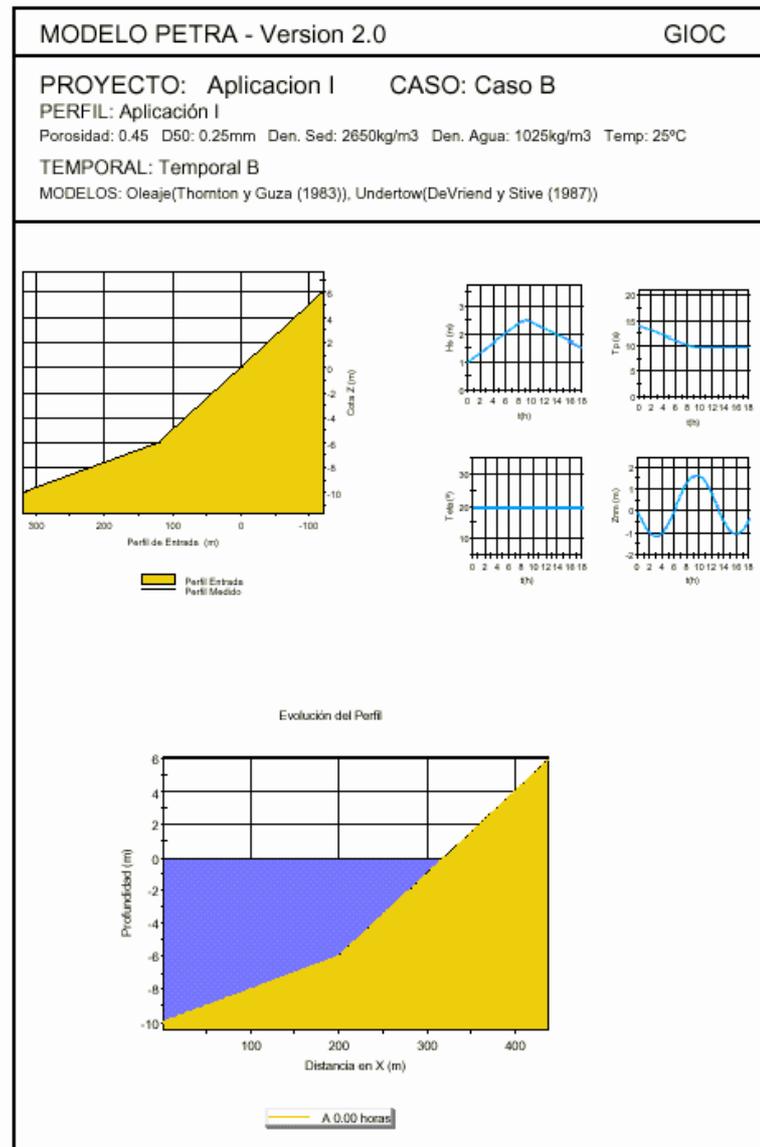


Figure 17



Example II: La Concha beach, Suances (Cantabria)

La Concha beach (Suances, Spain) is open to NNE. Its average sediment size is 0.20 mm (D_{50}), density 2650 kg/ m³ porosity 0.5 and its occidental side is protected by the Torco cape. An image of the beach obtained with the SMC is shown in figure 18. The coastline is defined by the promenade surrounding the beach.

The cross-shore profile is going to be obtained with the terrain regeneration SMC module and the storm, from an OLUCA_MC simulation

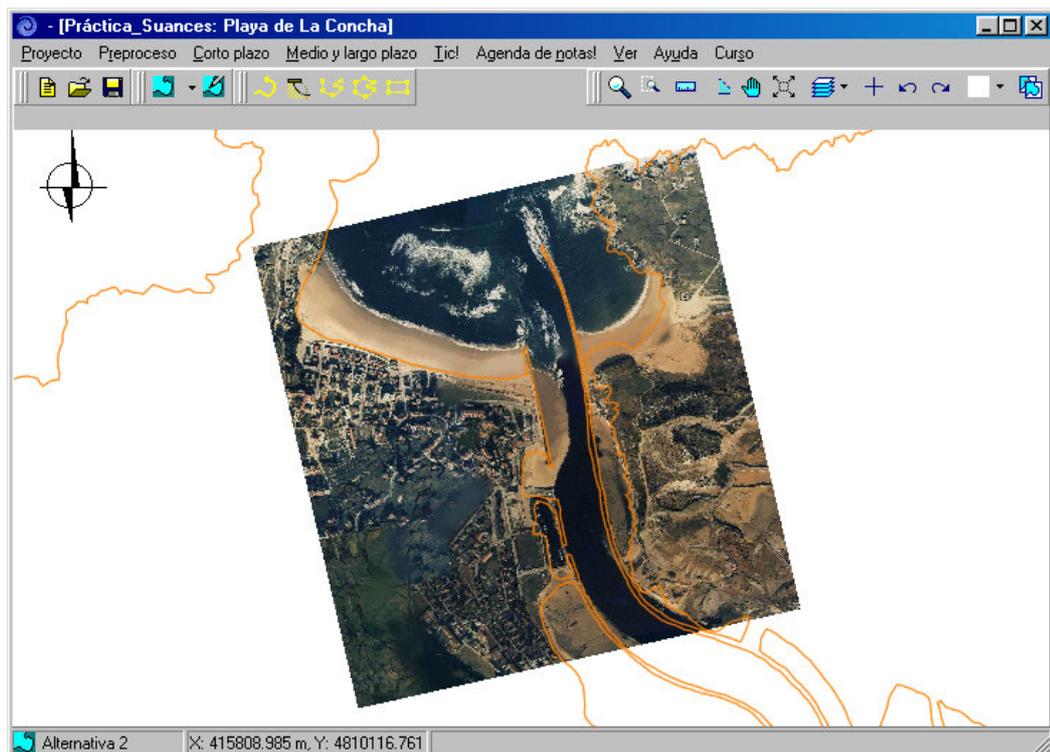


Figure 18



Obtaining the profile

To obtain the profile, we will use an example of the SMC application in La Concha.

Open "Practica-Suances". Define a project whose extremes have these UTM coordinates

$$X_B = 416.010 \text{ m} \quad Y_B = 4.809.630 \text{ m}$$

$$X_C = 415.940 \text{ m} \quad Y_C = 4.810.191 \text{ m}$$

The cross-shore profile definition procedure is shown in figure 19

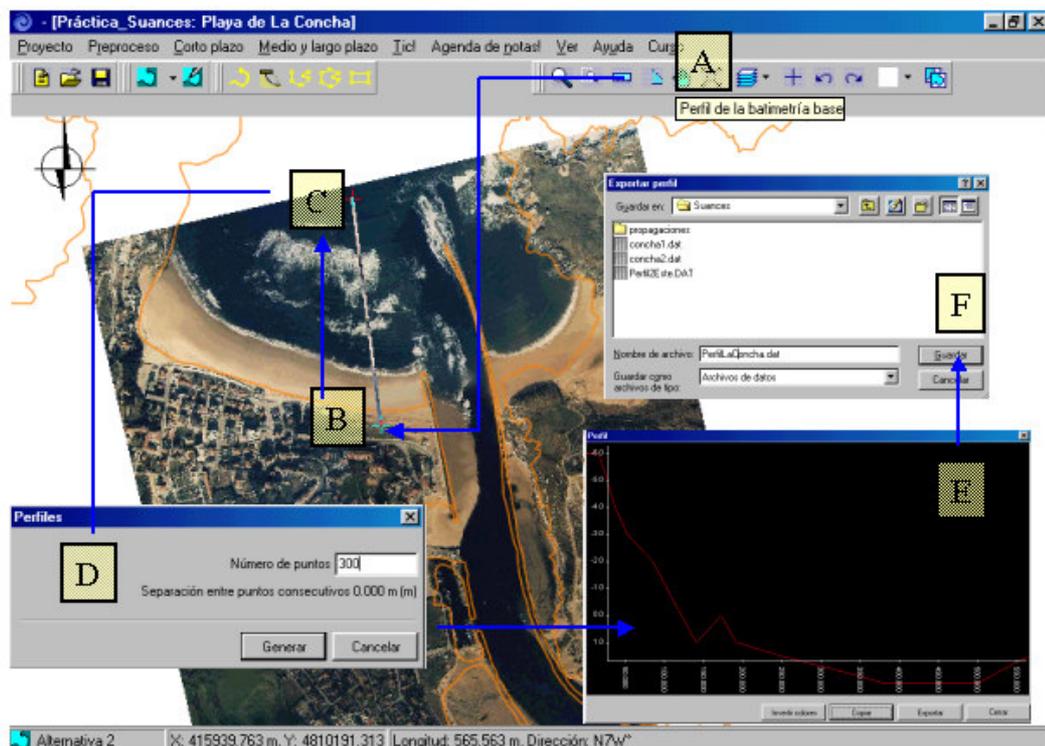


Figure 19



- (A) “Create the base bathymetry cross-shore profile” (button bar)
- (B) Define the cross-shore profile initial point in the backshore
- (C) Define the last point in deep waters.
- (D) Number of points for discretizing the cross-shore profile (300)
- (E) Accept. Surfer will realize the profile. Once the profile is created, it come up a window with a profile graph. This should be saved in ASCII format.
- (F) Save file (“perfillaConcha.dat”)

Calculation storm

The chosen storm for the simulation has these characteristics in deep waters.

- Constant sea state Duration 36 h
- Significant wave height 3 m
- Peak period 12 s
- Wave direction NNW
- Storm surge 0.10 m
- Tidal range 4 m Start high tide.

MOPLA (OLUCA-MC) has carried out the wave propagation up to the beach. The outer boundary of the approximation grid is set in deep water. The detailed grid is shown in figure 20

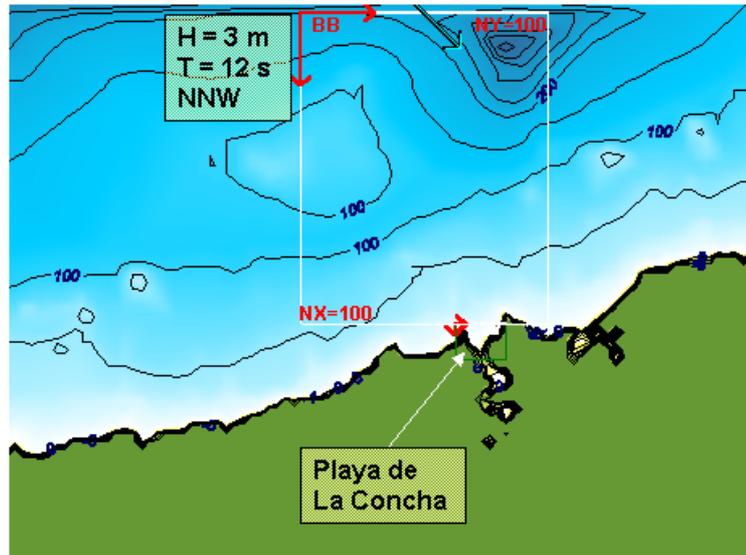


Figure 20

Figures 21 and 22 show the outcomes of the wave propagations. As seen, the refraction and the protection of Torco cape reduce the wave height almost in half in the area in which the profile has been defined. From the graphs we can determinate these values: $H_s = 2.5$ m, $T_p = 12$ s and $\Theta = 0^\circ$ (with respect to the cross-shore profile axis)

Gráfico: Frentes

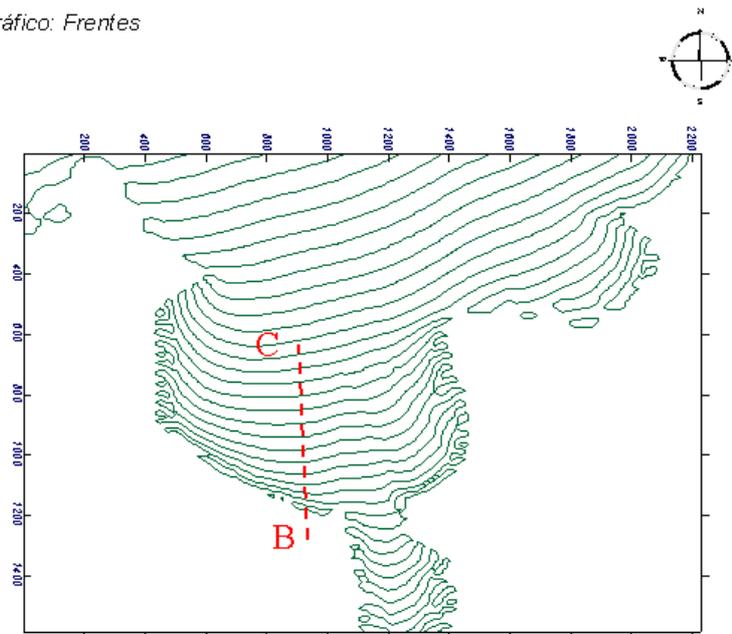


Figure 21



Gráfico: Altura de ola

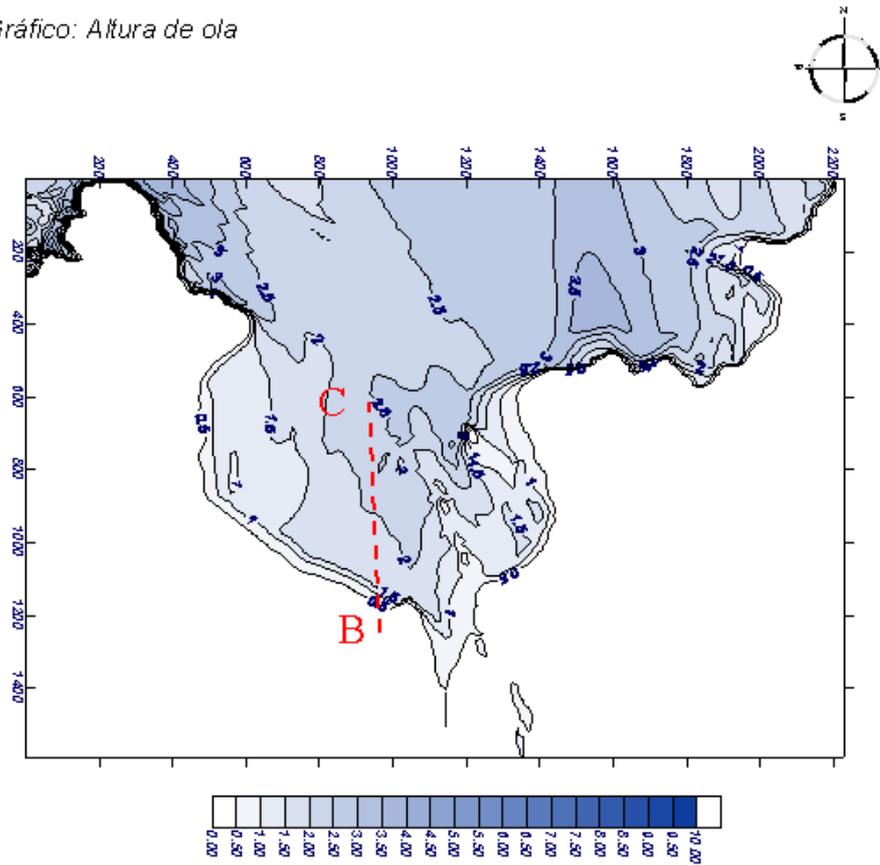


Figure 22

Petra simulation

With the cross-shore profile and the storm defined, the calculation of the morphological evolution starts.

- Open Petra.
- Load the profile file (procedure in figure 23)

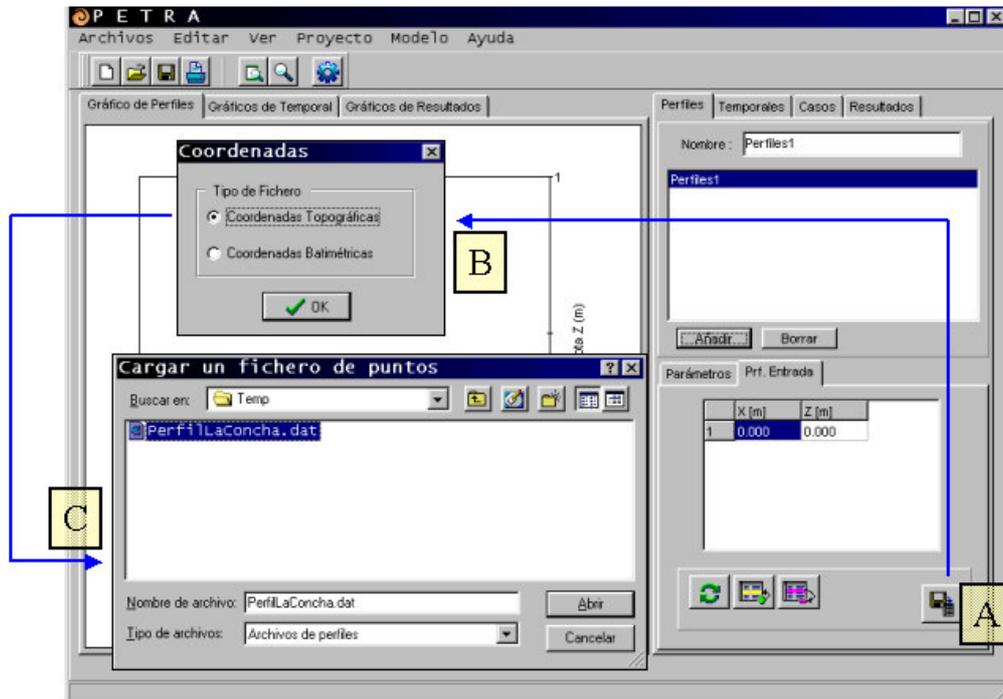


Figure 23

The way of filling in the profile, the storm and cases sheets is the same as in example I except for the reference level and the promenade:

- **Reference level**

The reference level of a cross-shore profile is referred to as the zero of each nautical chart. To refer it with respect to the mean sea level in Suances, you have to add 2.85 m. In the field “MWL respect ..” write 2.85.

- **Promenade**

In the beach upland, there is a promenade. To simulate this, you must place a wall in the program. Tick the box “wall” in the profile sheet and fill in “location x-



distance” For us $x=0$ m (horizontal coordinate with respect to the “PerfilLaConcha.dat” reference system).

Results

Figure 24 shows the simulation obtained from Petra. As you can see, there is erosion on the beach face up to the promenade (more than 1 metre of vertical erosion). There is also a movement and a deformation of the bar in the submerged beach

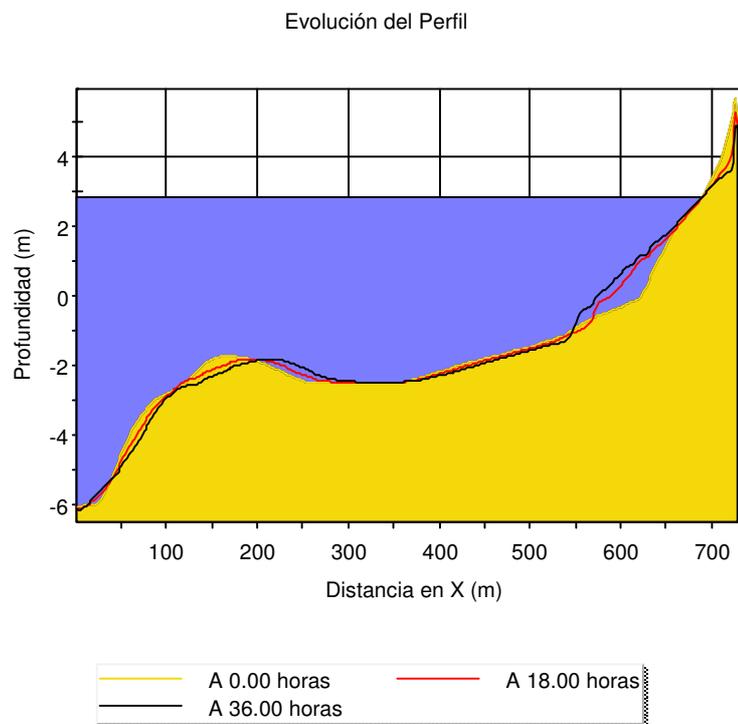


Figure 24

SMC

PRACTICE 3

**EQUILIBRIUM BEACH REGENERATION -
LONG-TERM ANALYSIS,
TERRAIN MODELLING (MMT)**



6.1 Aim

The aim of this practice is to learn how to use the different parts of SMC, mainly the terrain regeneration tools (long term).

These are the tools explained:

- How to read the entrance files (bathymetry and coastline)
- Project generation
- How to use the working area editor
- How to use the bathymetry editor
- How to use the equilibrium beach editor
- How to use the polygons editor
- How to use the graphical tools
- Bathymetry regeneration
- MOPLA file generation

6.2 Case

In a headland bay beach, in static equilibrium and leant against a groin on its left side, we want to advance its coastline 40 meters on its straight side with a maximum coastline advance of 80 m along the groin.

We need to define:

- (1) How much the current groin must be extended
- (2) Length of the confinement groin on the east side
- (3) Equilibrium beach (cross-shore profile and shoreline shape)



Wave characteristics

$H_{S12} = 4 \text{ m}$ ($h_r \cong 1.5 H_{S12} \sim 6 \text{ m}$)

$T_{HS12} = 12 \text{ s}$

Mean energy flux direction: North

Norte

Tide = 0.0 m

Borrow sand

$D_{50} = 0.71 \text{ mm}$ ($A_{DEAN} = 0.18$)

Real groin depth:

$h_d = 8 \text{ m}$

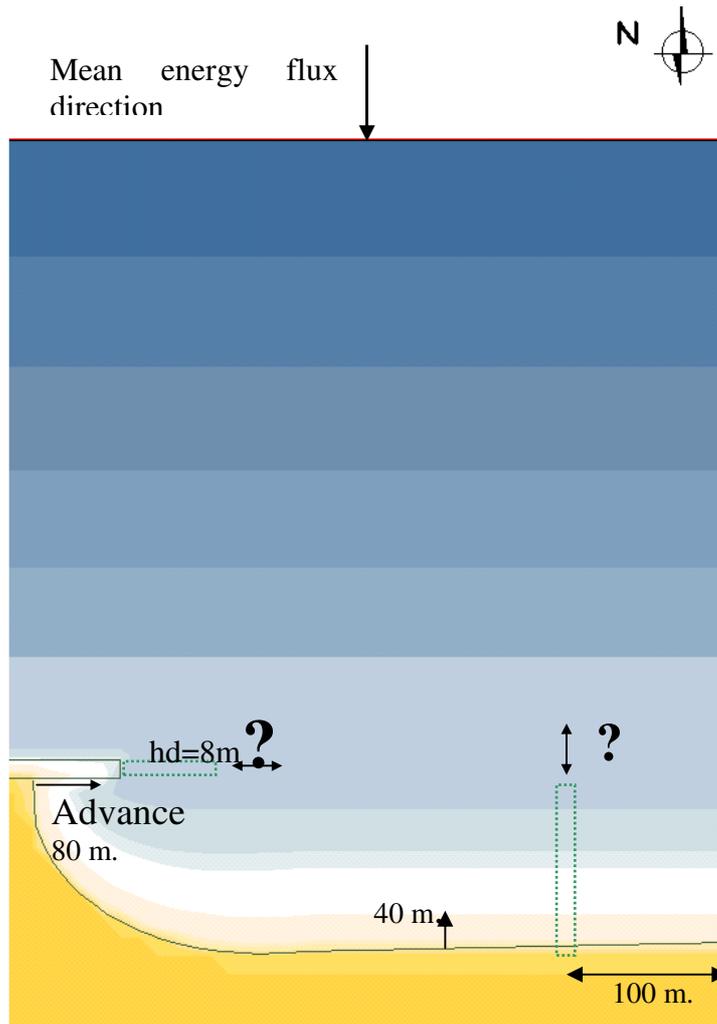


Figure 6.1 Sketch



6.3 Procedure

These are the steps we will follow:

- (1) To create a project.
- (2) To generate a equilibrium beach polygon.
- (3) To extend the real groin through a rectangular polygon
- (4) To create the confinement through a irregular polygon
- (5) To modify the coastlines
- (6) To regenerate the terrain and to copy it in a new alternative.

Figure 6.2 shows the location of the buttons needed for this.

1. How to create a project

A project can be defined trough a bathymetry XYZ including the maritime and coastal areas. In this case, the project is generated from a bathymetry file (name.xyz). Then, the coastline file can be included (name.blm). Figure 6.3 (a & b) are the windows appearing during the process

Follow this procedure:

- Open SMC program and press “start”
- For creating the project, you can press first button on the left (page icon) or selecting “project/new project” on the menu bar.
- Once the “New project editor” is open, define next directory to save the project in:
c:\archivos de programa\SMC\;
- Project name: **practice**
- Description **Pocket beach**
- Press “create empty” (1)
- The alternative control editor should turn out. Press “new alternative” (2) and select “From XYZ file”



- Select the bathymetry file (2b) (3) (4)
c:\...\SMC\Encajada_datos\encajada.xyz
The file name should appear in front of button (4)
- Press “add” Select bathymetries in vertical coordinates
- Press “select” (6)
- Again in the “new alternative” window, leave default name “alternative 1”. Press “Details” (7)
- Define north direction: introduce the value in (8) or graphically on the drawing.
North direction 270°
- “Accept” (9)
- Close the alternative control window (10)

We have created a project composed of the alternative 1. In the working area is where we will modify the base bathymetry.

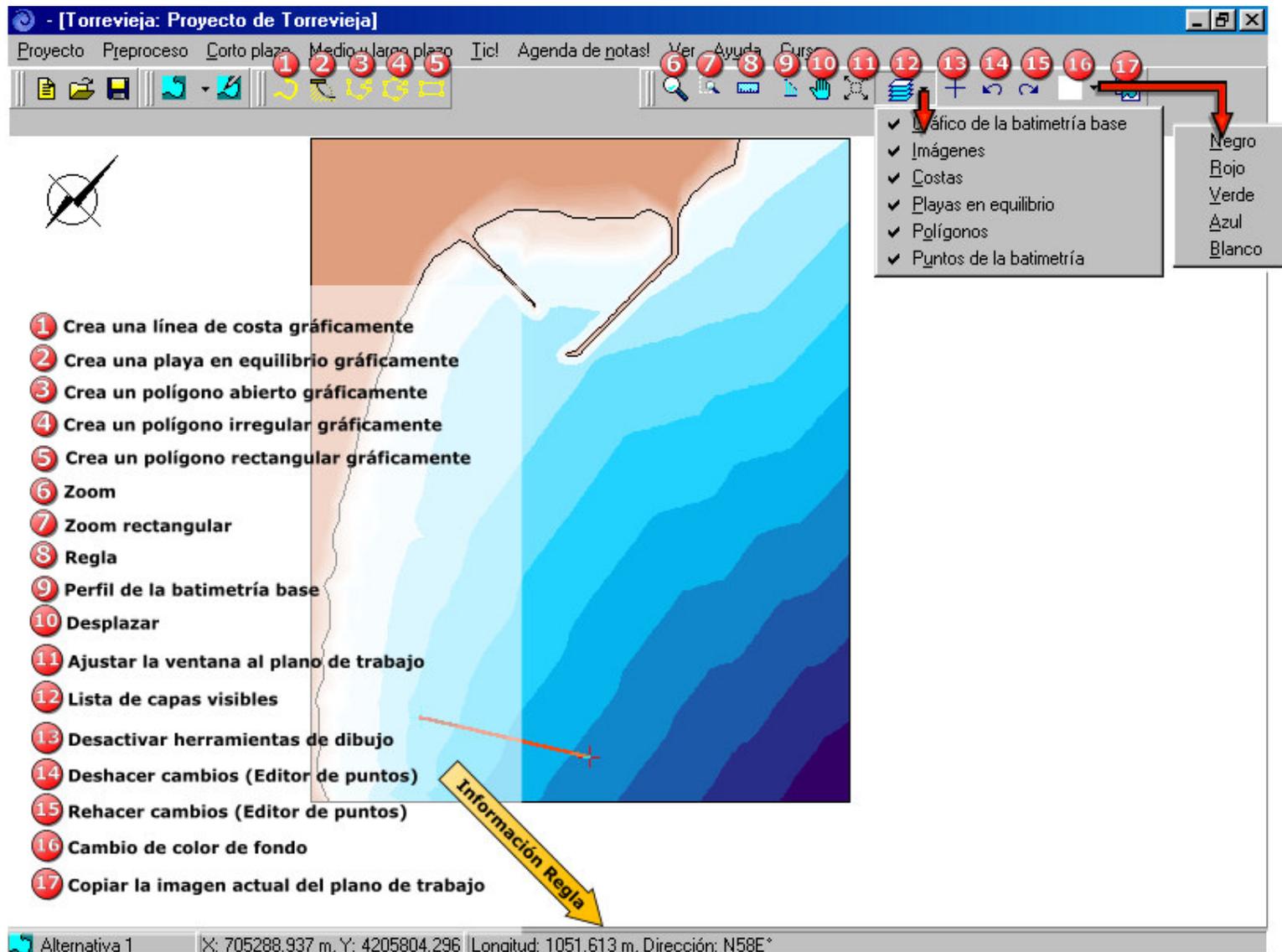


Figure 6.2

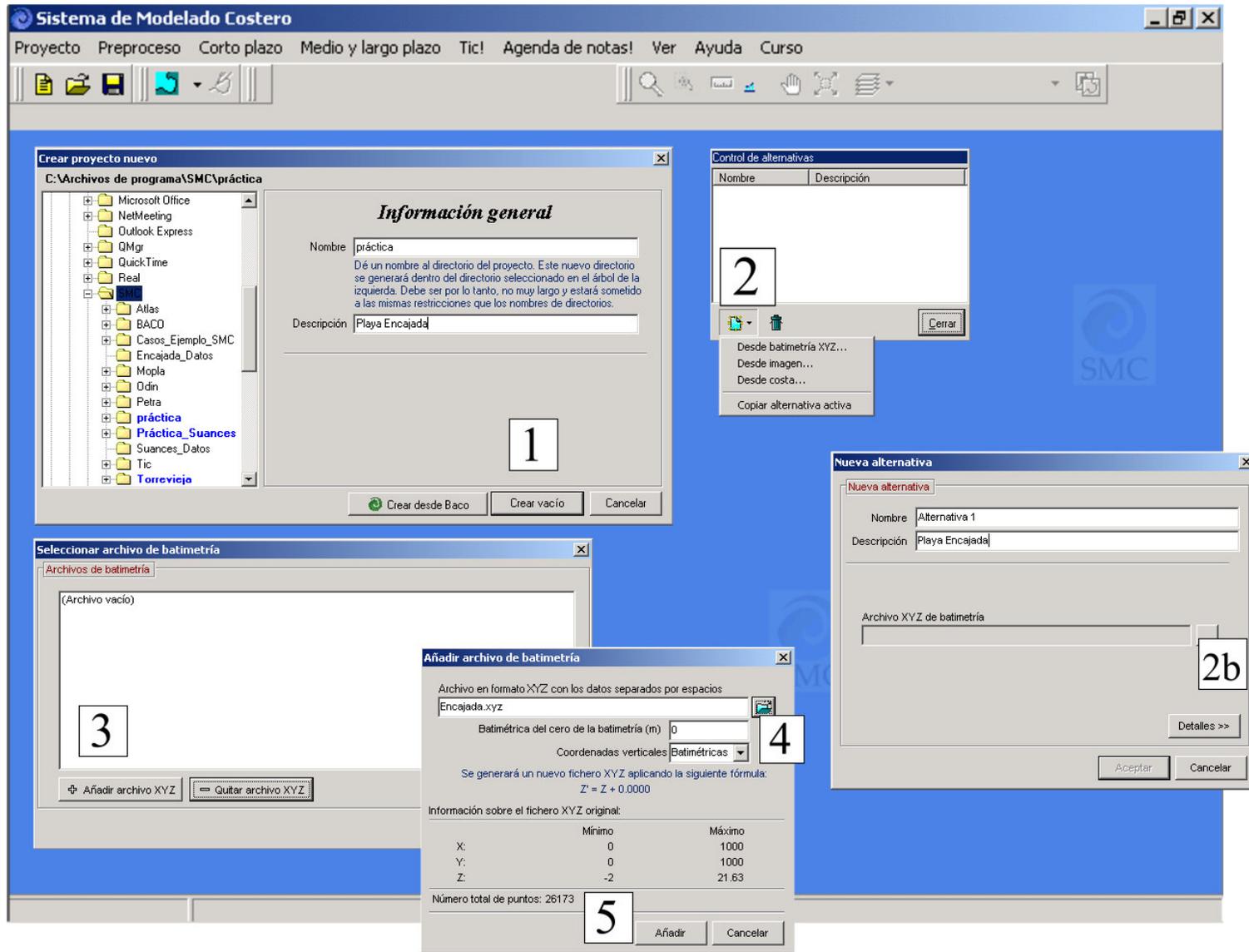


Figure 6.3 a. How to create a project from a XYZ file.

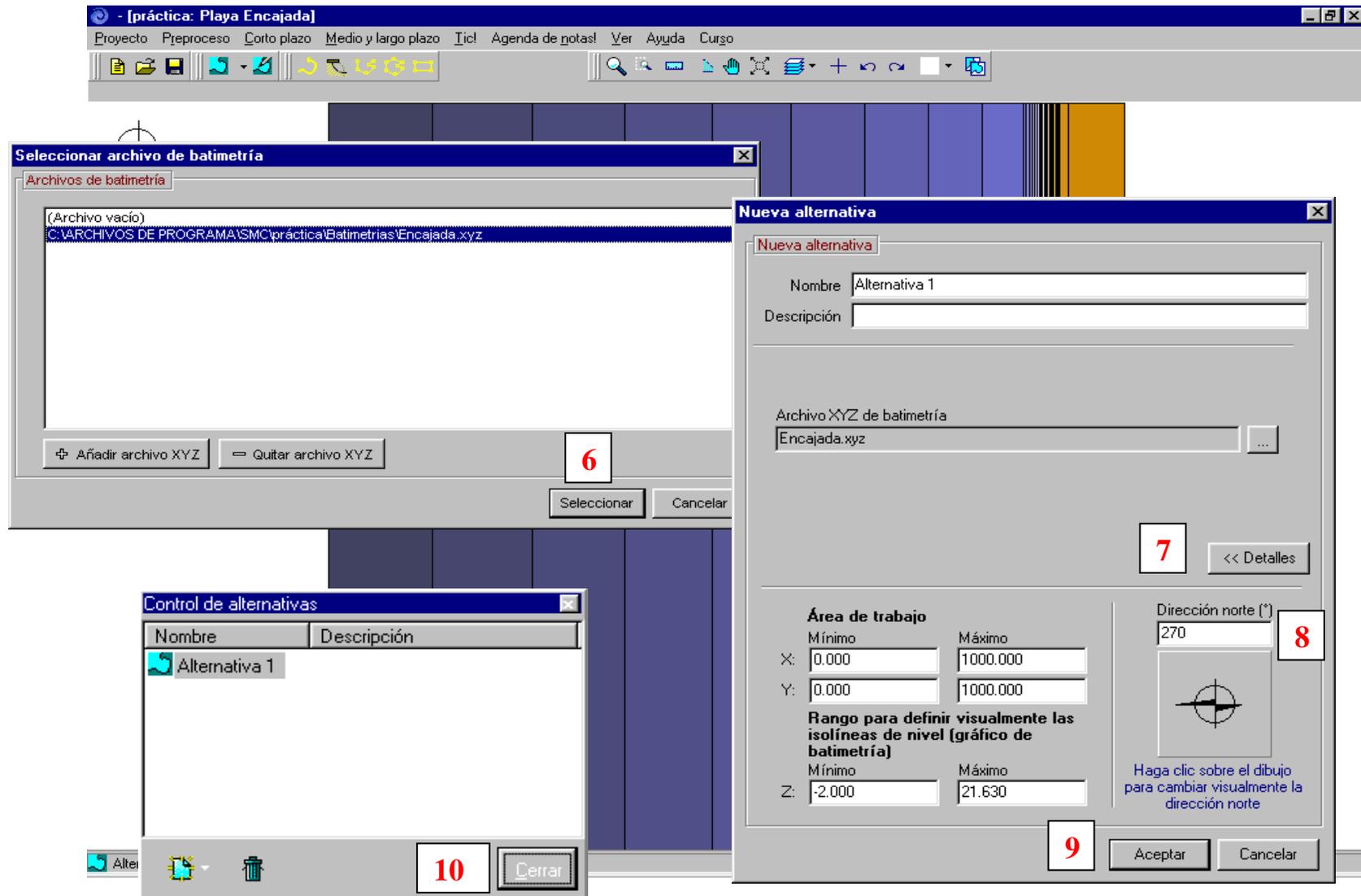


Figure 6.3 b. How to create a project from a XYZ file



2. How to include a coastline

We want to include a coastline (bln) including the groin contour and the zero bathymetric.

Figure 6.4 shows the procedure:

- First, press (1) to show the “working area editor”. Bathymetric points will appear blue and green colored. Remove them for a better view of the other elements (12)
Figure 6.2 - Layers

- In the working area editor select “edition bathymetry”
- Press the coasts tab (2)
- Press “add new” and select “import bln” from the list. Look for this file

C:\SMC\Encajada_datos\Encajada.blm

- Press (4) This will include the coastline file in the editor (default name coast1)
- The coastline will appear in red in the working area (6)

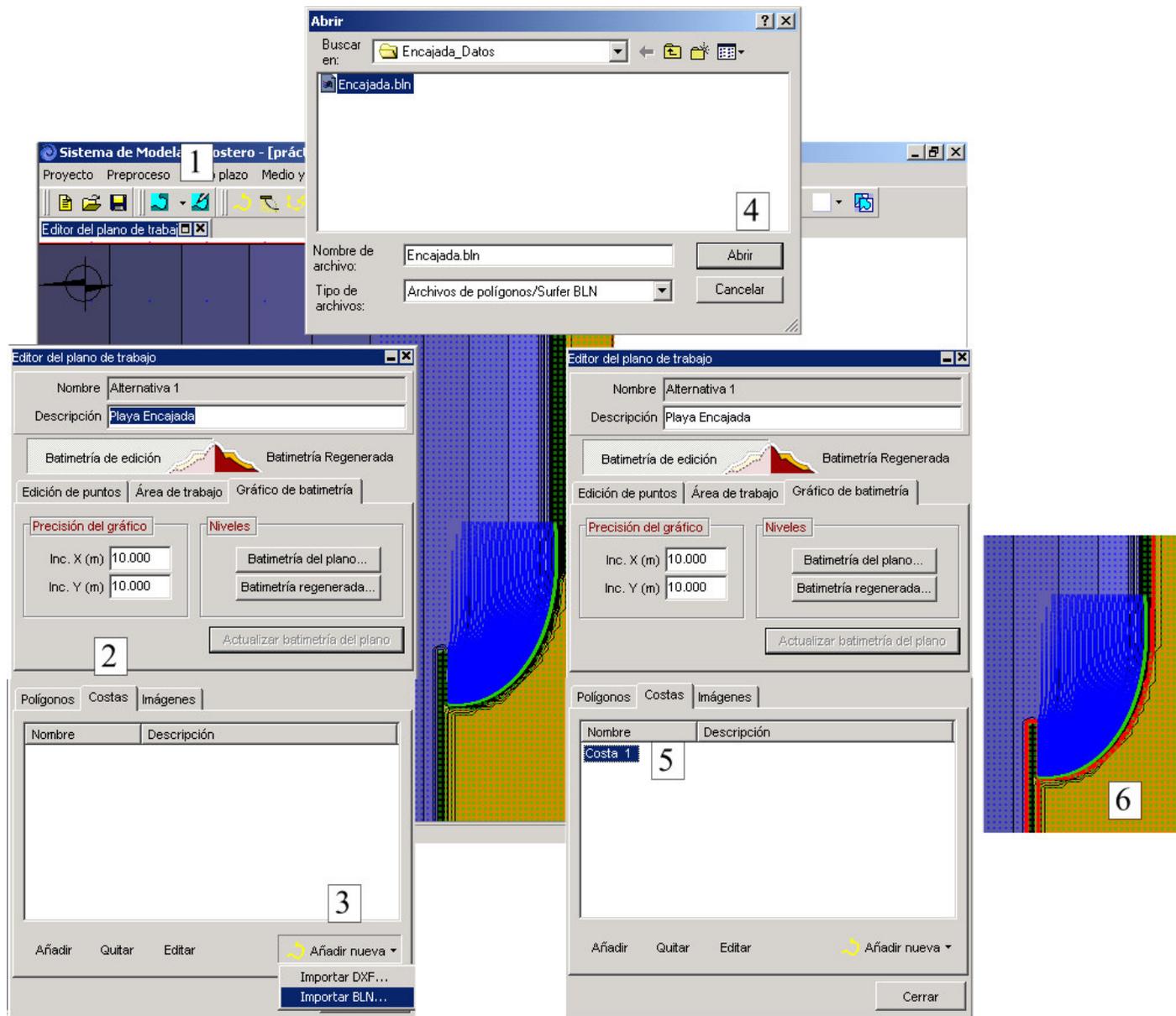


Figure 6.4. Include coastline file (BLN)



3. Equilibrium beach profile and shoreline shape

- Press (2) figure 6.2 (yellow button with a equilibrium profile icon)
- Click the mouse to place control point in front of the current groin (aligned with the groin central axis) and create the beach like shown on figure 6.5
- Extend the beach lateral limits (blue lines) like in figure 6.6. To go back to the edition mode, press edit beach in the beach editor. If it is close, select a polygon and it will turn out.
- Measure approximately 40 meters in the straight beach. Press “edit beach”. Move the blue button until the coastline (also blue) reaches a 40 meter-advance.
- To define the control point position that implies an 80 meter-advance along the current groin, press the rule icon and measure 80 m. Press edit beach and move there the yellow button.

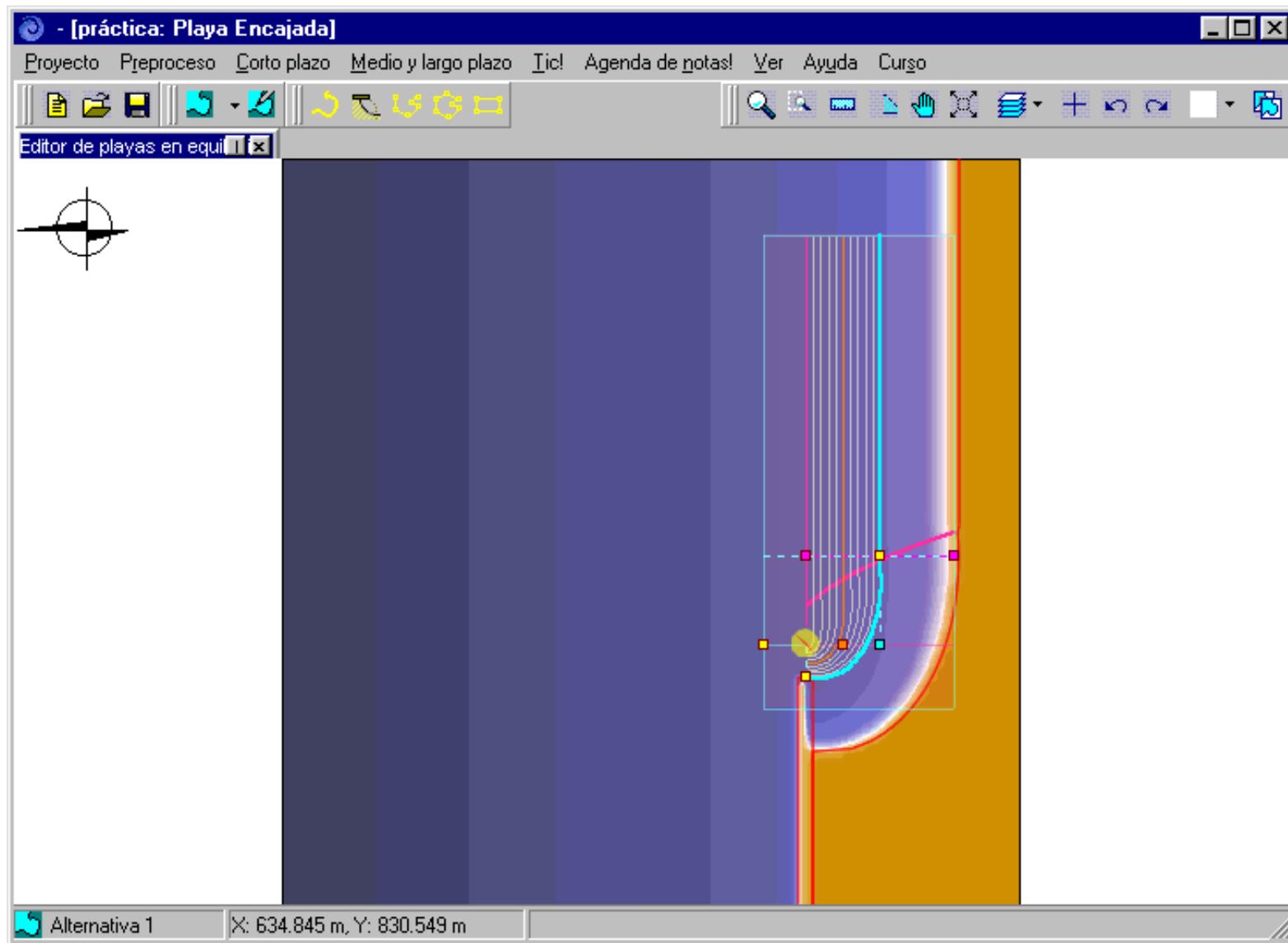


Figure 6.5

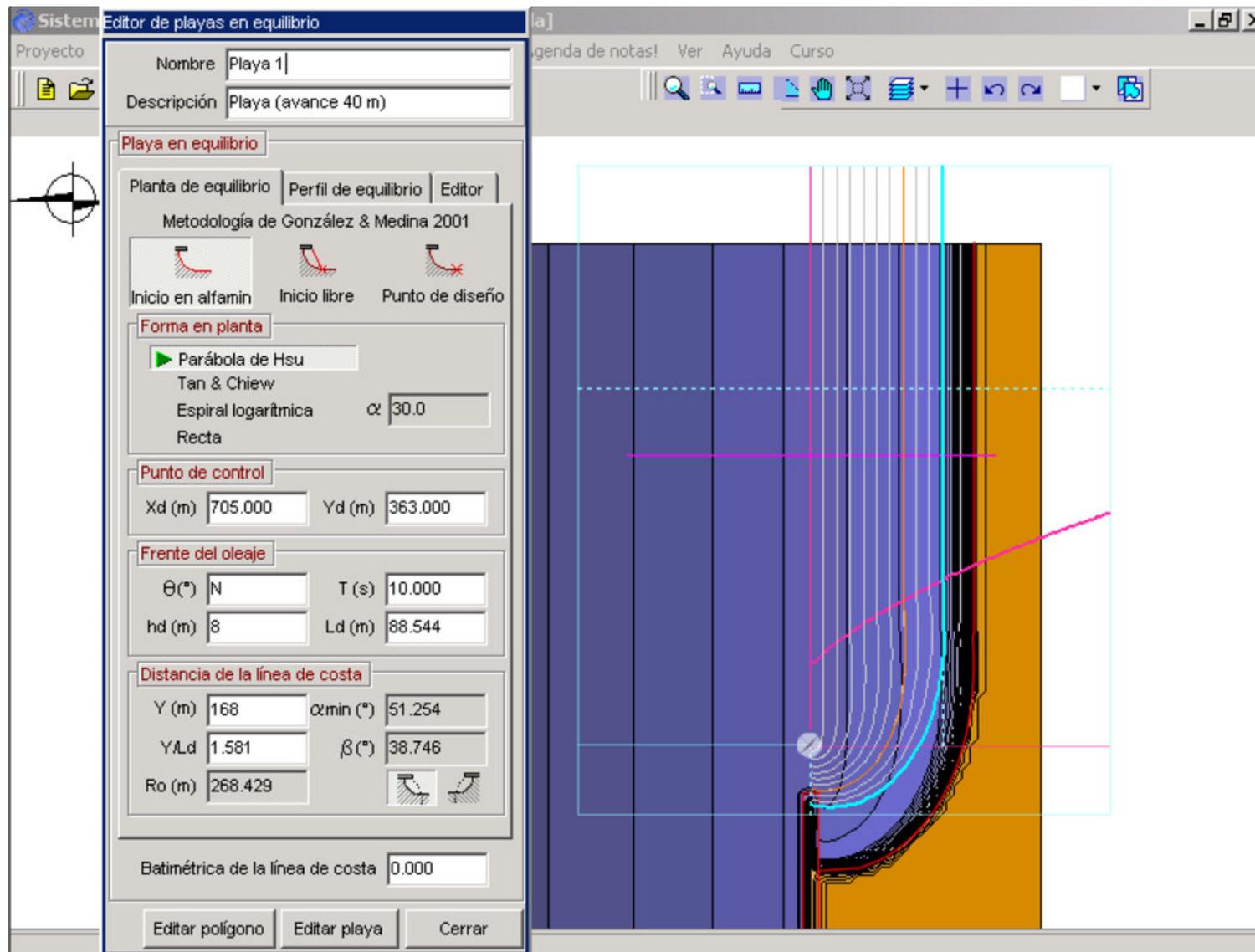


Figure 6.6



- The straight beach limit will be 100 m long from the bathymetry left contour. The groin will be there. Measure 100 m and move there the yellow button.
- Move the profile violet line like shown on figure 6.6
- Give the description: beach (advance 40 m)
- Fill in the values shown in figure 6.6
- Go to the equilibrium profile sheet in the equilibrium beach editor (figure 5.7) Leave default slope (1:12) and press “modify” to change the Dean profile. Enter the values $A = 0.18$ ($D_{50} = 0.71$ mm) and $h_r = 6.0$ m ($H_{s12} \sim 4$ m) (default K value)
- Go back to the equilibrium beach editor, where we have defined the profile and the shore-line shape (figure 6.9), press “editor” sheet and tick the empty box “points” so we can see the white points associated with the equilibrium beach. The red points are associated with the base bathymetry; the black ones with the berm, the green ones are associated with the equilibrium profile and the blue ones with the slope.
- Press “generate polygon” to generate the polygon that will be the intersection of the equilibrium beach with the base bathymetry. Accept the creation of new coastlines. The polygon shown on the screen (figure 6.10) must be modified to fit the contours. Be aware of not to include red points within. Press “edit polygon” to see the orange points that must be corrected. The final polygon should be like shown in figure 6.11
- Close the editor

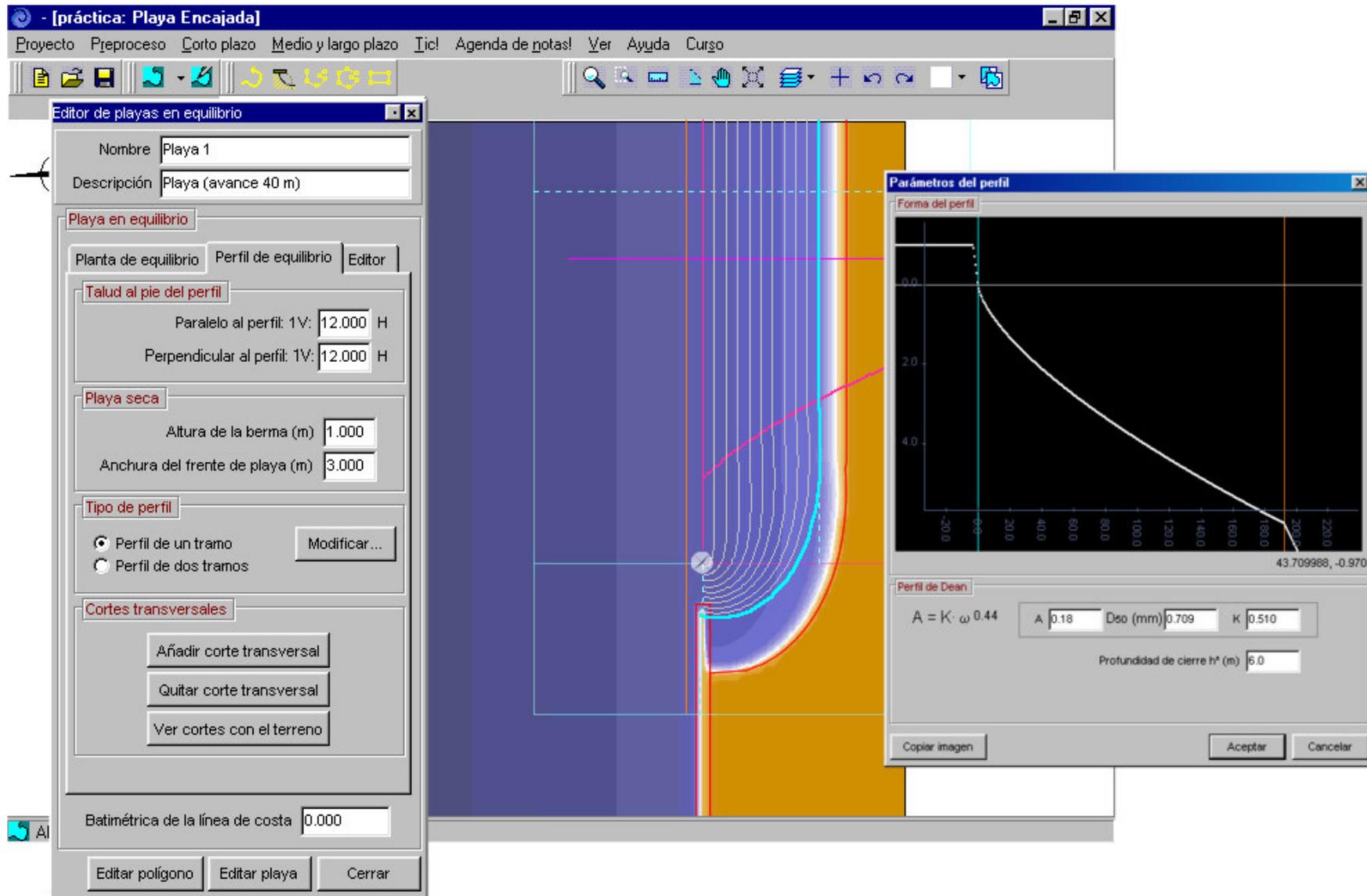


Figure 6.7



4. Current groin prolongation

Once the control point has been defined, the current groin should be extended by means of a rectangular polygon

- Minimize the working area editor if open.
- Active the “zoom” (6) and enlarge the area between the groin head and the control point as in figure 6.12
- Press (5) and enlarge the groin. The polygon can be modified after generation.
- Correct the vertexes near control point (figure 6.12). Make sure that the beach polygon is included into the groin polygon (pink line). The terrain is regenerated in the order polygons are so the groin will be generated after the beach
- Maximize the polygon editor and fix the options shown in figure 6.12
- Finally, press “create a coastline” to create a coastline associated with polygon 1. Close.

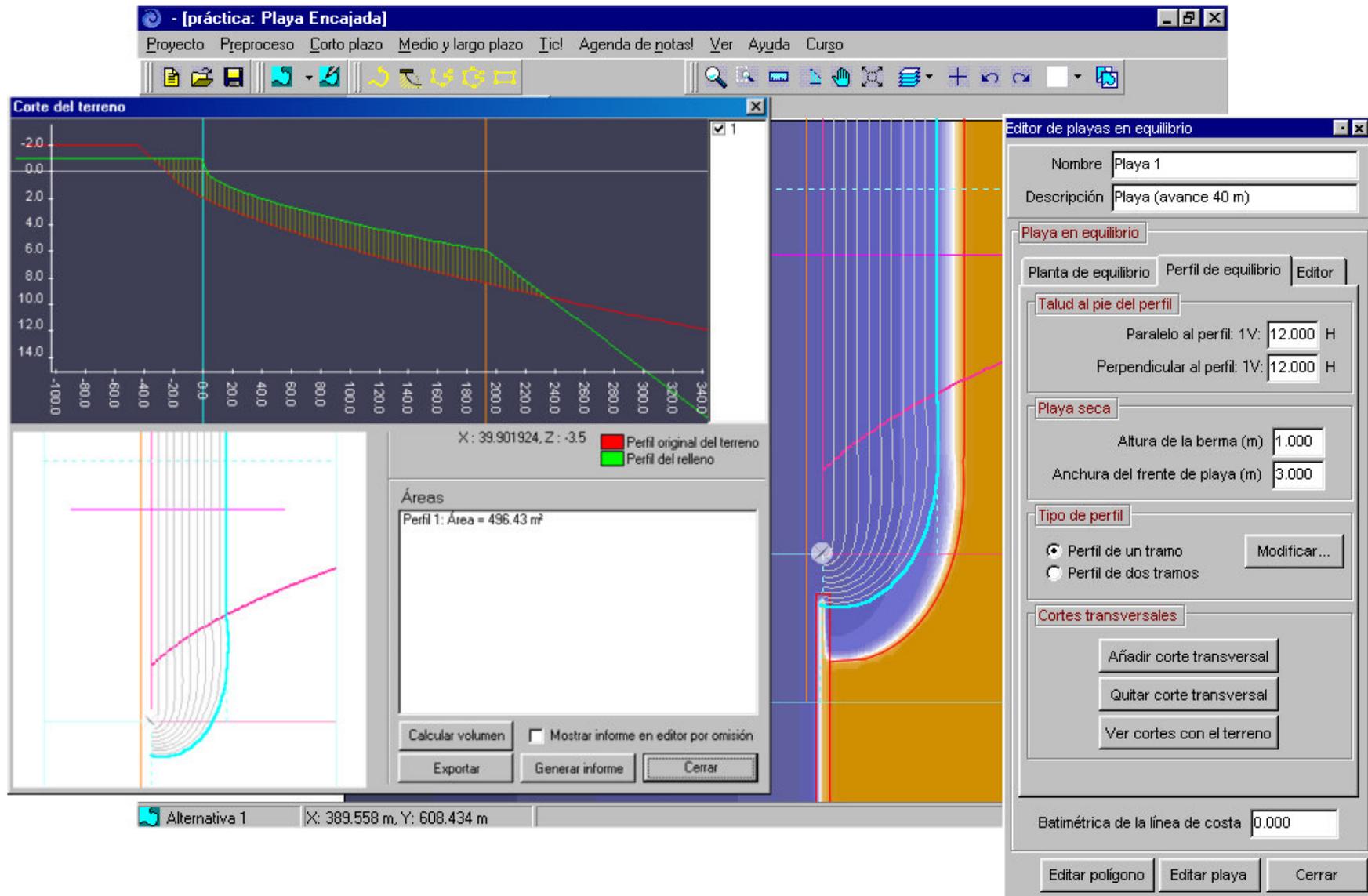


Figure 6.8

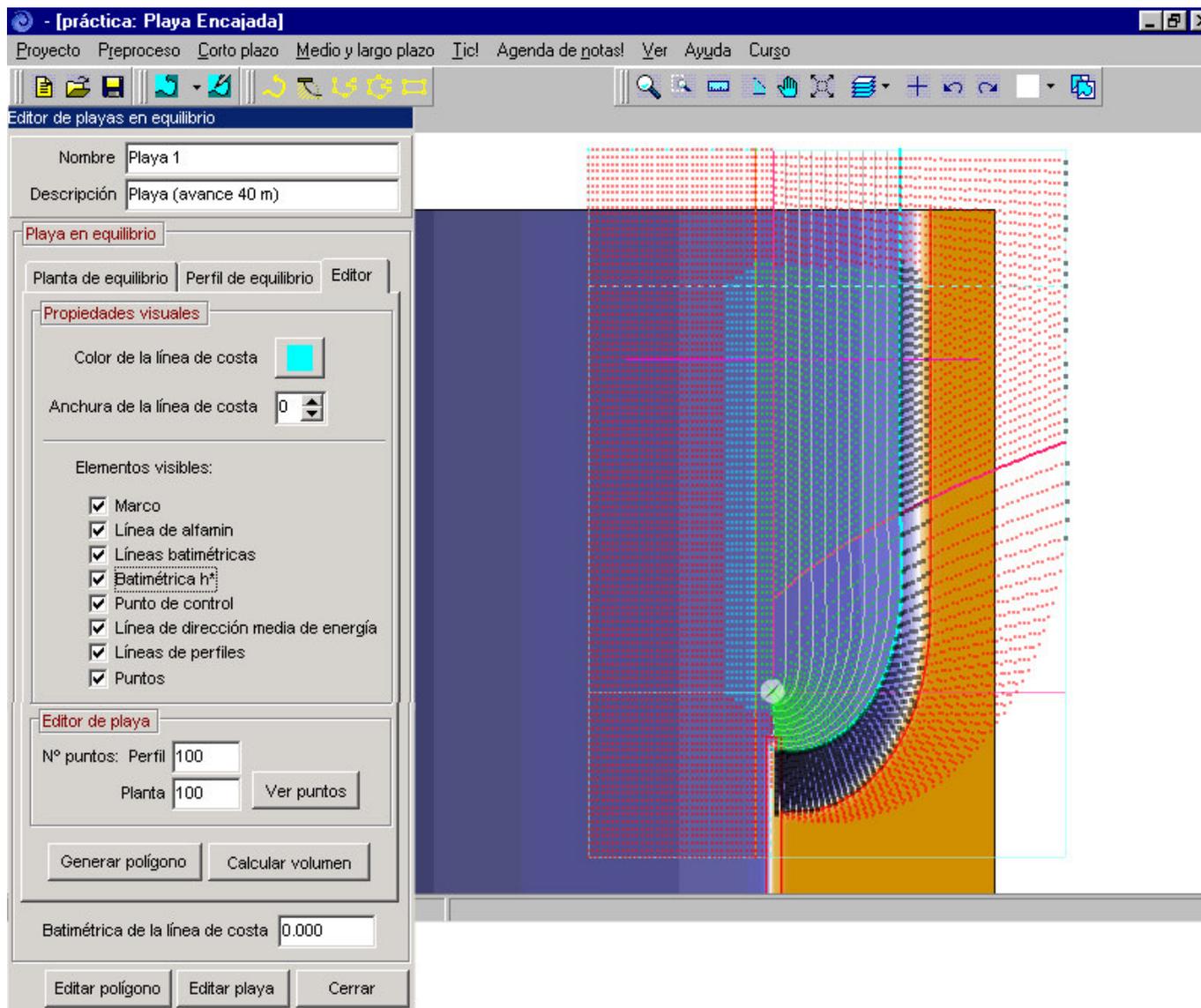


Figure 6.9

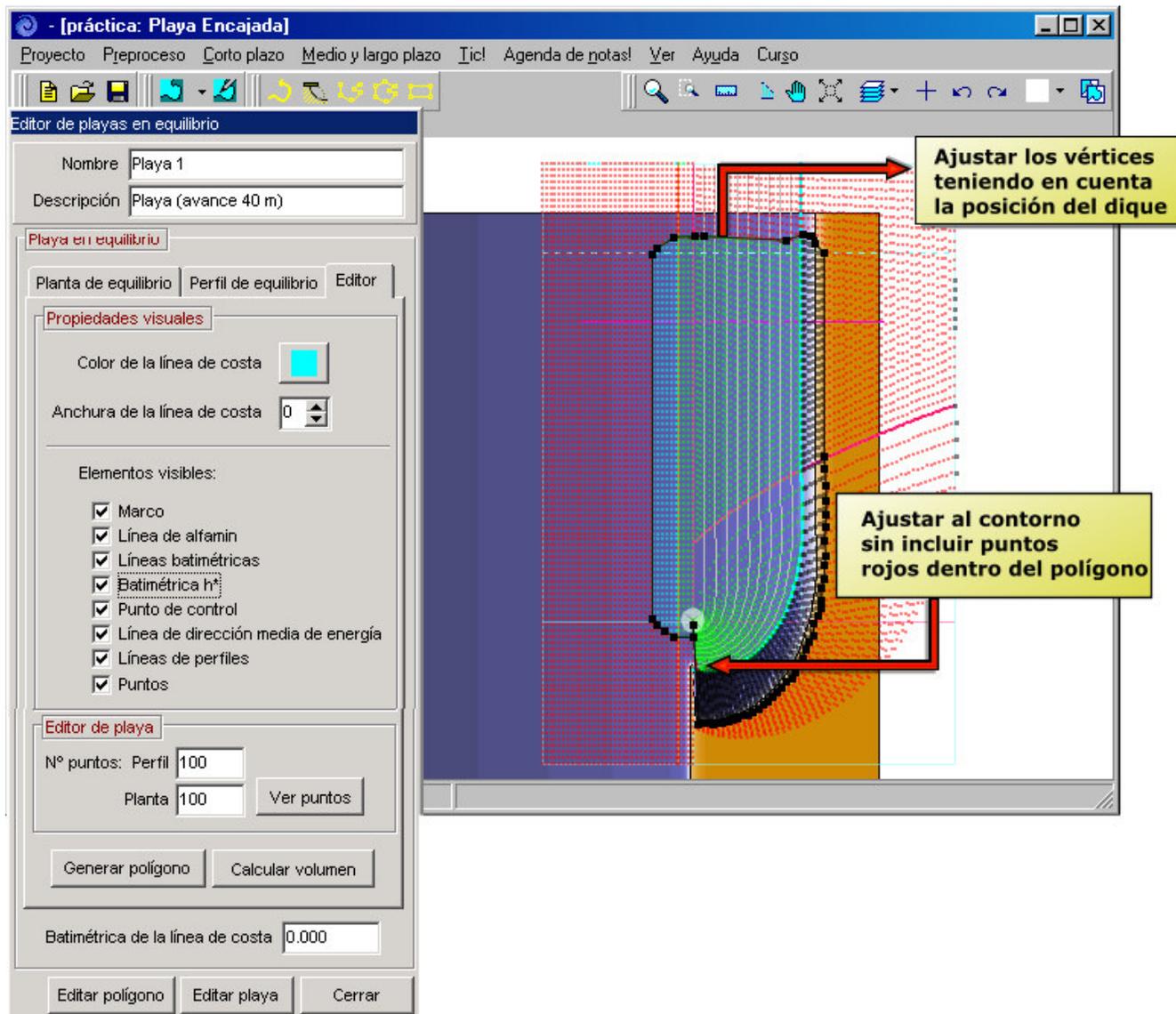


Figure 6.10

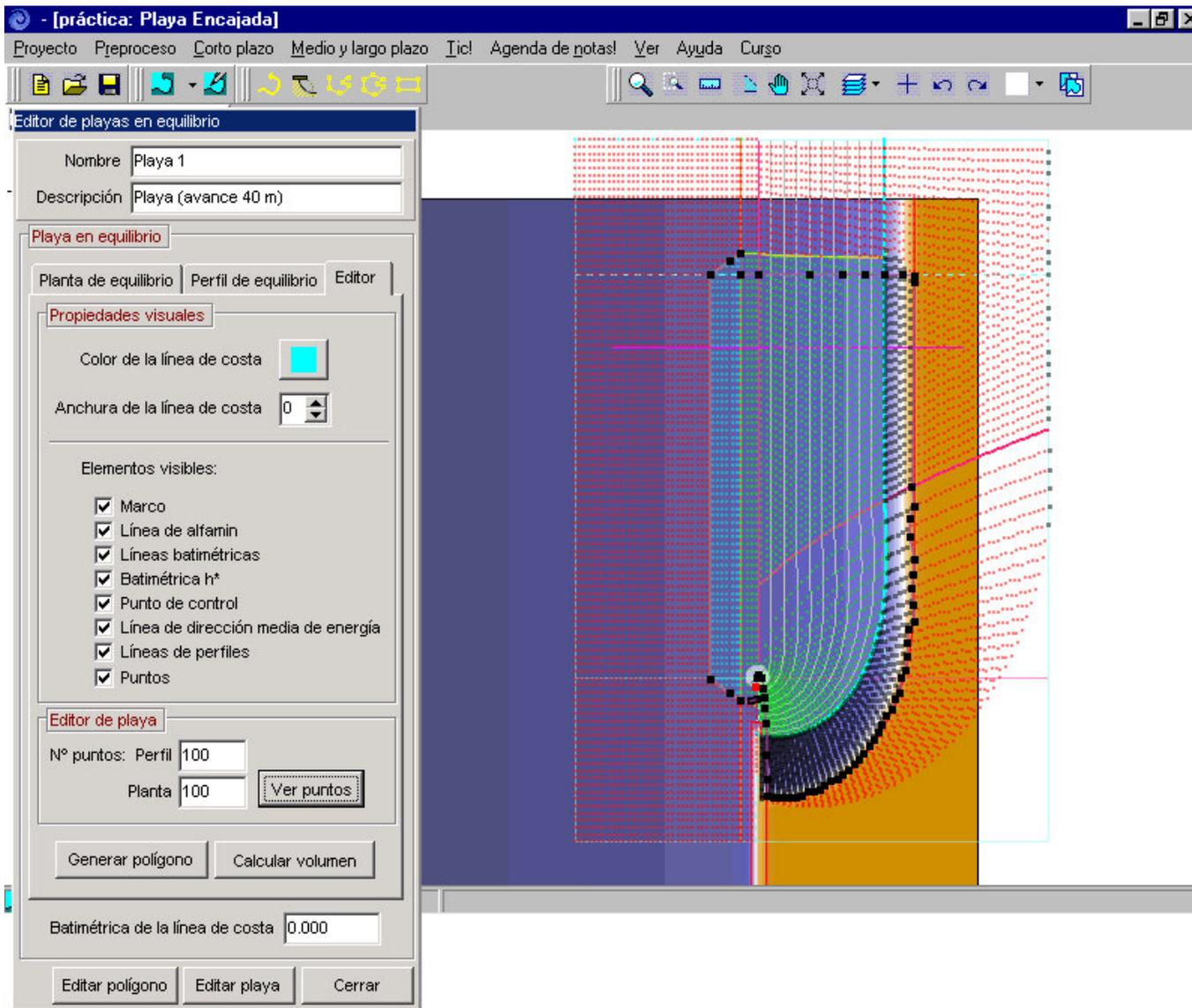


Figure 6.11

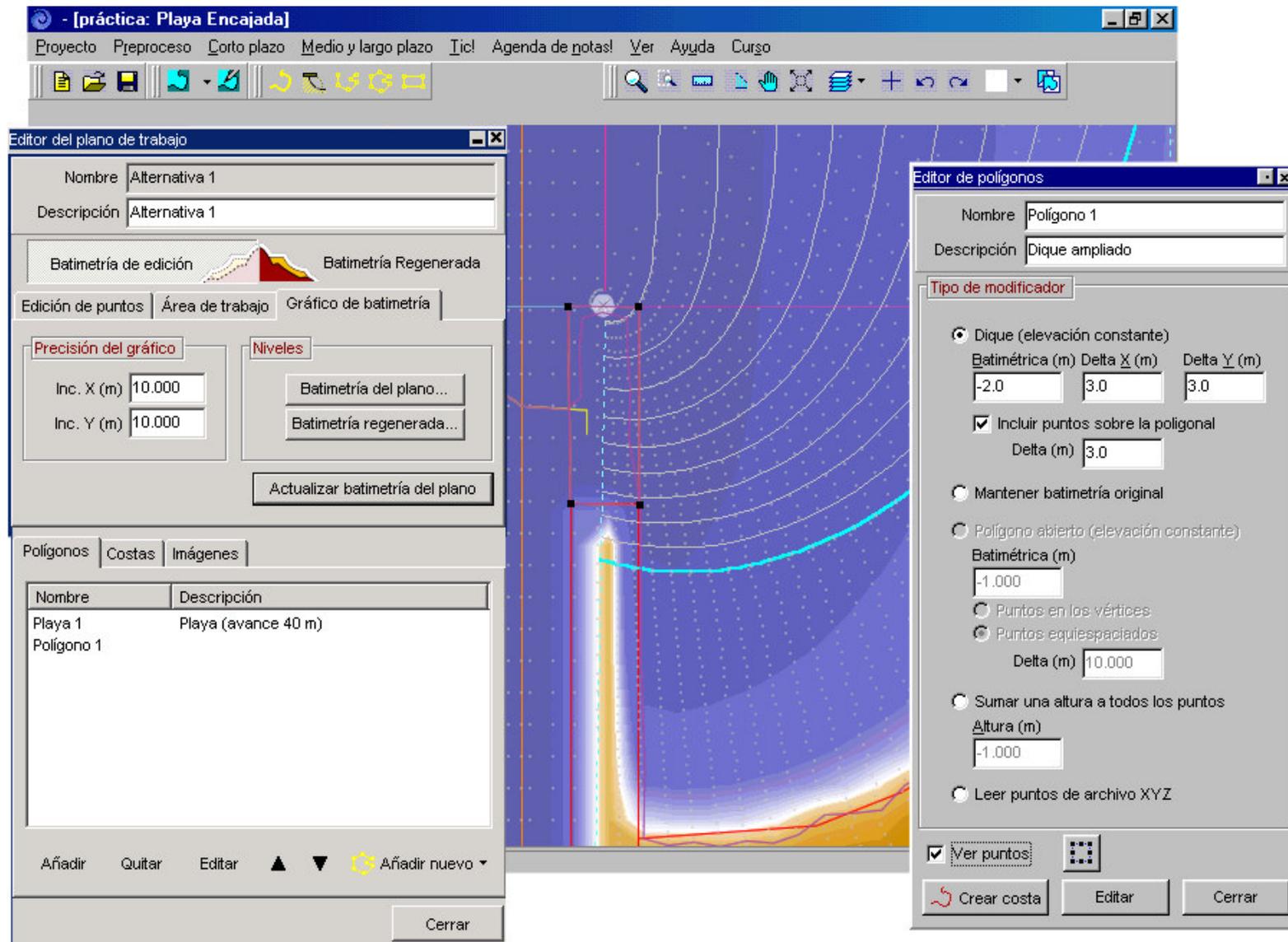


Figure 6.12



5. Groin

The beach needs a lateral support for the profile. This will be a groin placed 100 m away, in the oriental margin. This will be an irregular closed polygon.

- Activate zoom (6) figure 6.2 and enlarge the final beach area (figure 6.13)
- The groin will be over the beach polygon (black line) so no base bathymetry point is included. Press (4) (irregular close polygon icon) and click the vertexes (figure 6.13). The groin must be enlarged until the enclosure depth to ensure the lateral stability
- Maximize the polygon editor and fill in the values shown in figure 6.13
- Finally, create a coastline associated with polygon 2. Close.

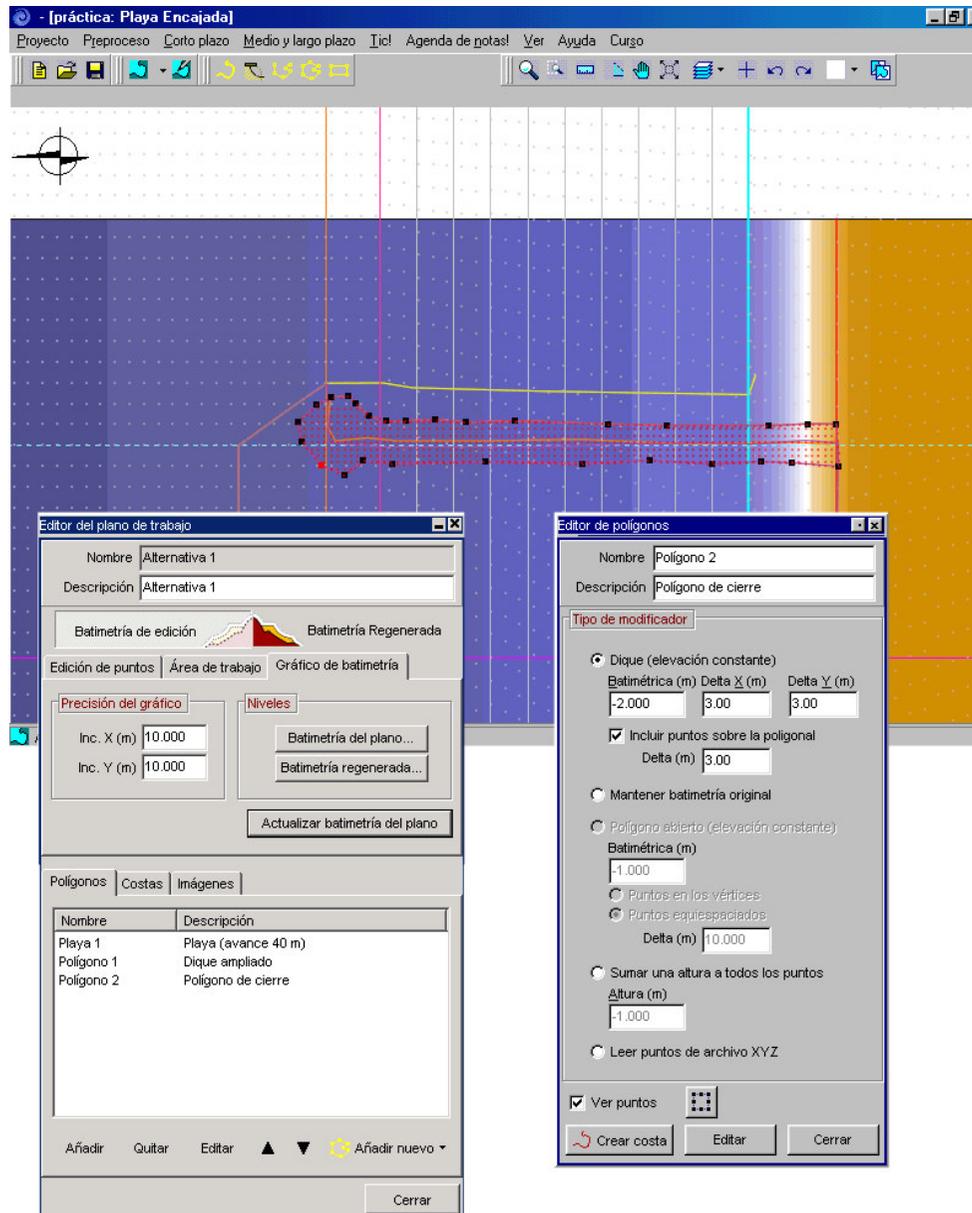


Figure 6.13



6. Coast editor

In the edition list within bathymetry editor you can find these coastlines: the ones associated with the BLN file (coast 1, current groin and coastline), the one associated with the interception of the beach with the terrain (coast 2), the new beach (coast 3) the enlarged groin (coast 4) and the lateral support groin (coast 5). We will modify coast 3 nearest area to both groins.

- Make a zoom of the area like shown in figure 6.14
- Erase the coastline last two points (double left-button click). The coastline has been modified.
- Repeat the same with the end of the coastline in the confinement groin.
- Figure 6.14 shows coastline 3 (edition mode)

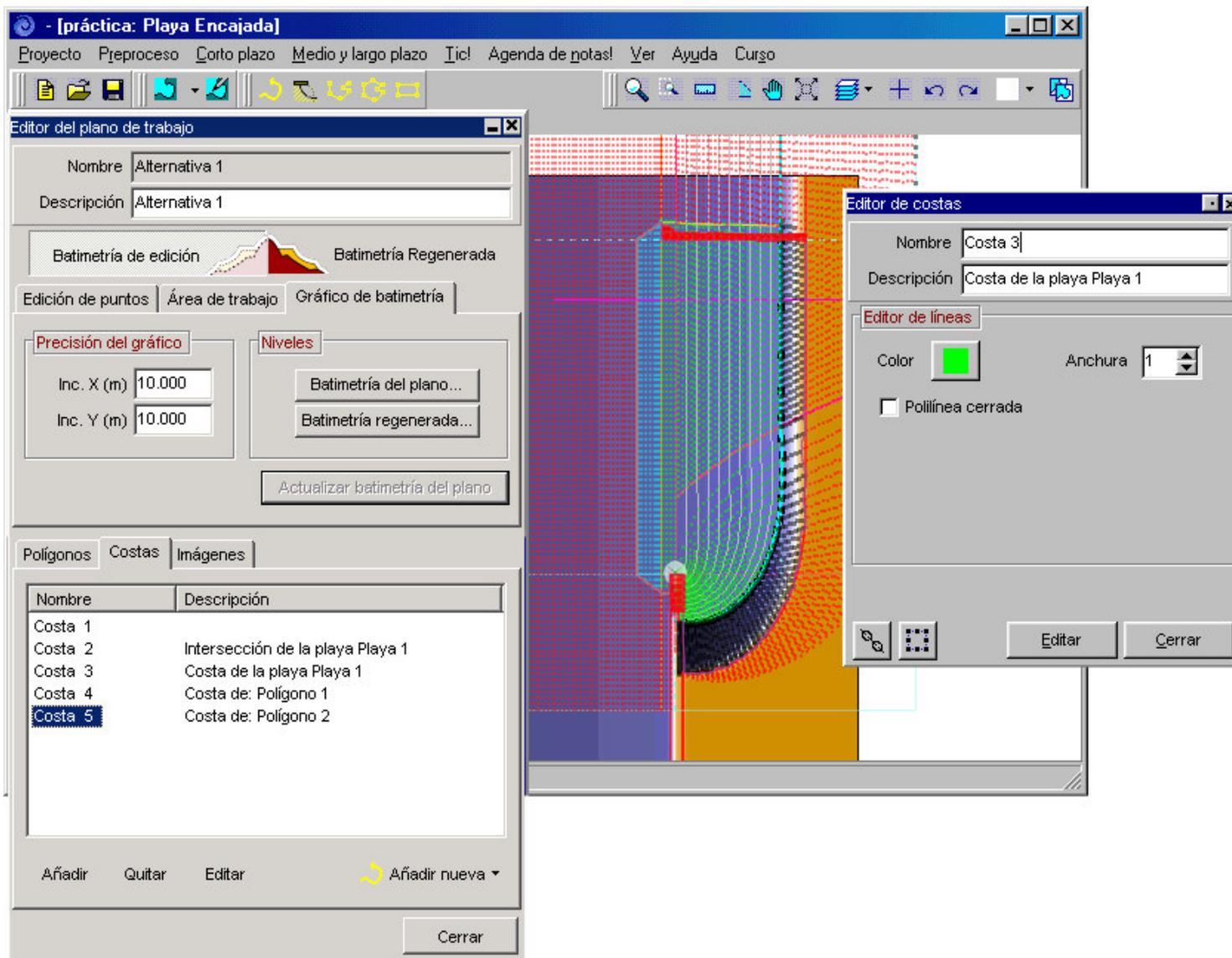


Figure 6.14



7. Terrain regeneration

- Press “Regenerated bathymetry” after all the polygons and coastlines have been defined.
- You can copy the regenerated area (without polygons) or the working area (including polygons, beaches and coastlines) in alternative control/create a new alternative and selecting the appropriate box. (Figures 6.15, 6.16 & 6.17)
- The regenerated bathymetry is also saved in
c:\...\SMC\Práctica\alternativa1\Mopla\alternativa1.xyz
to use it in MOPLA propagations (Figure 6.18)

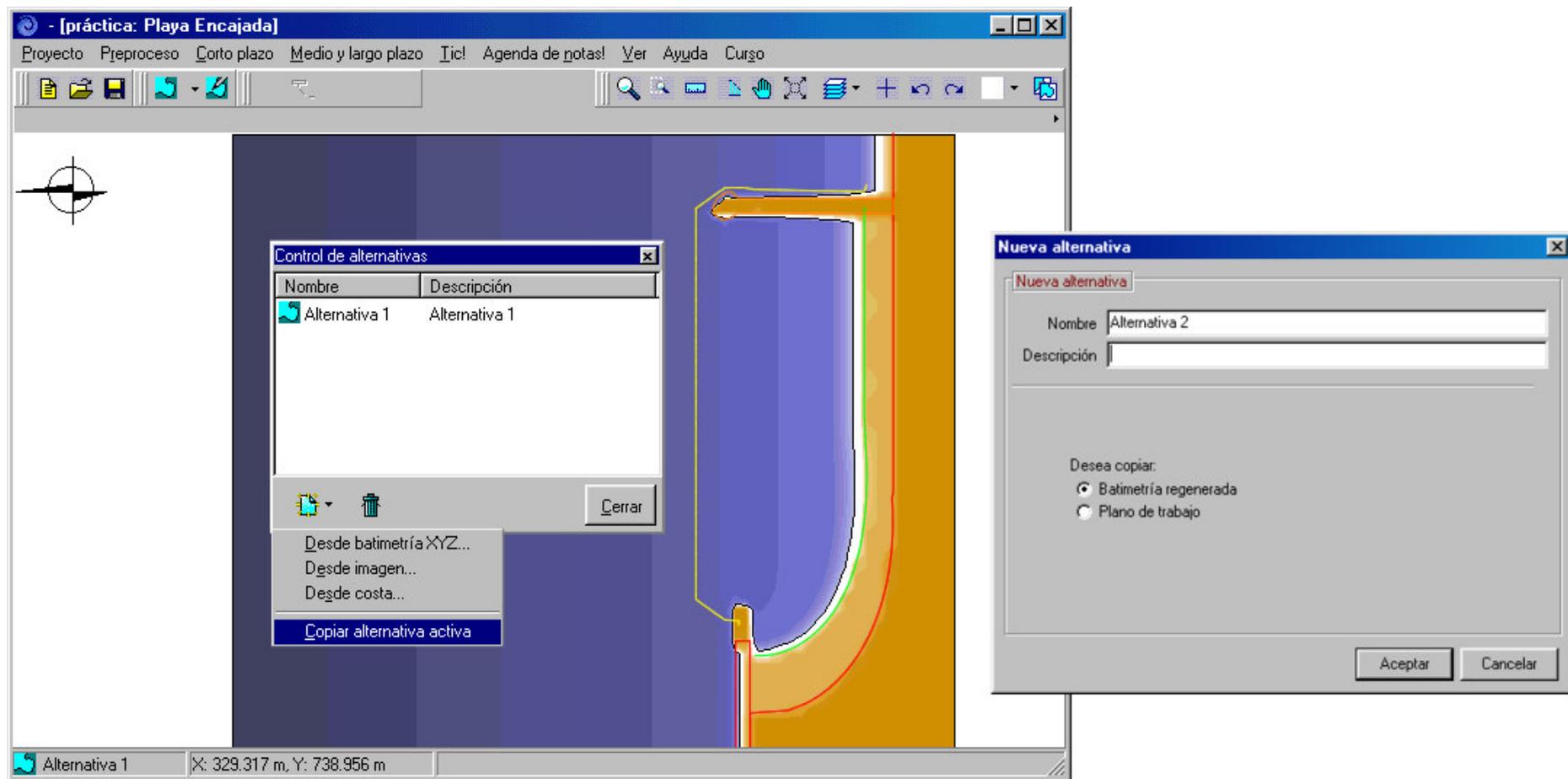


Figure 6.15

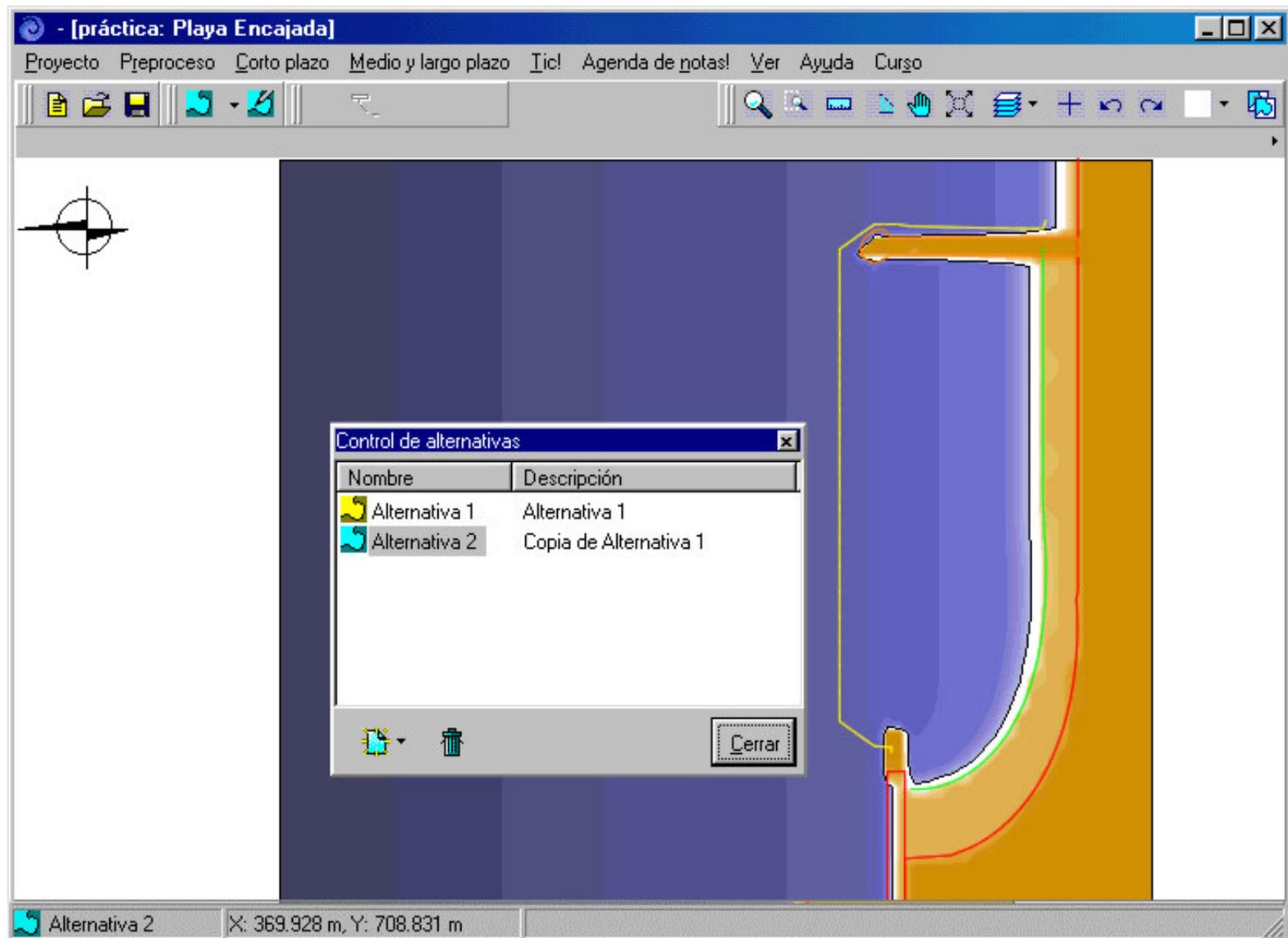


Figure 6.16

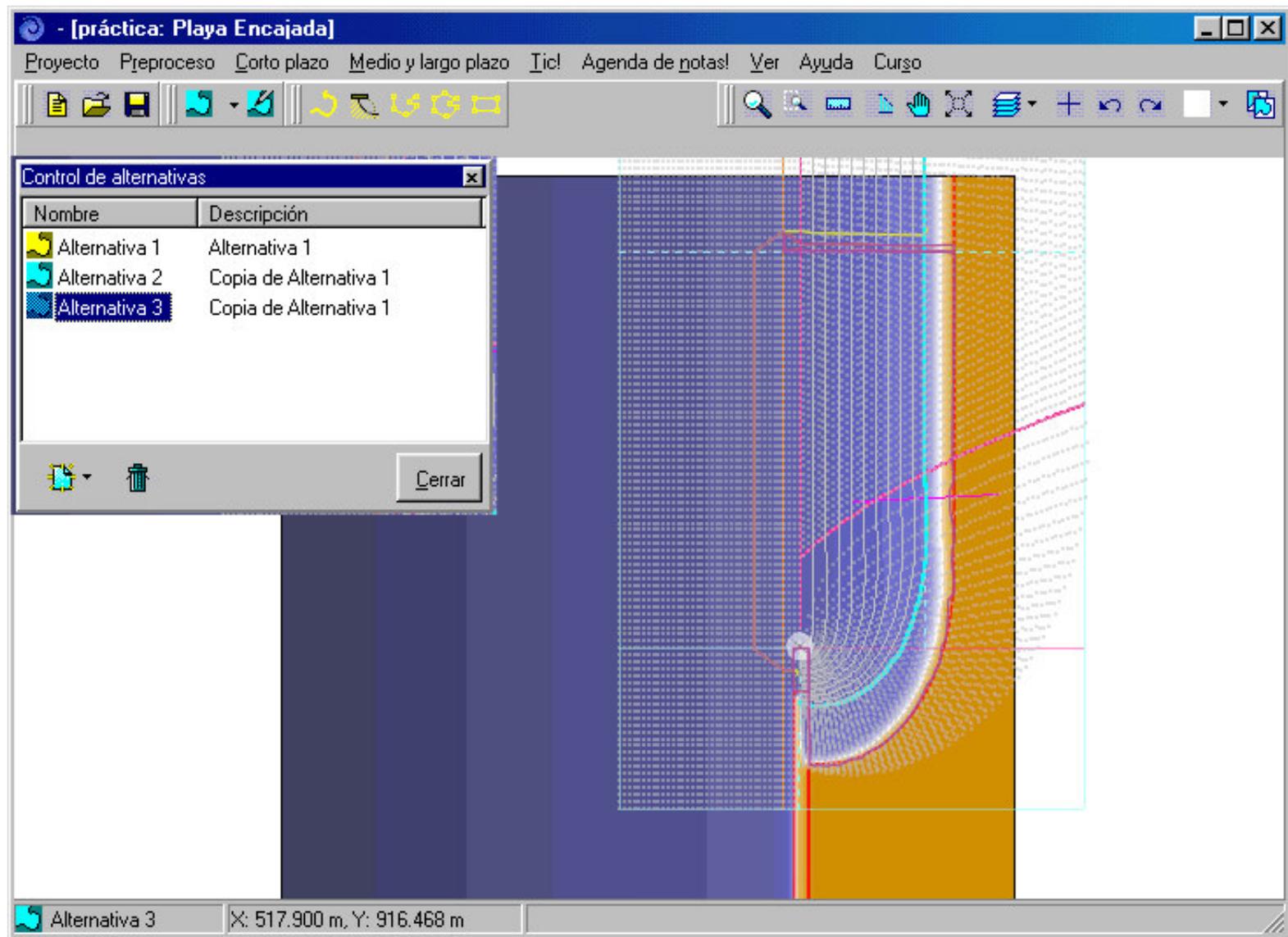


Figure 6.17

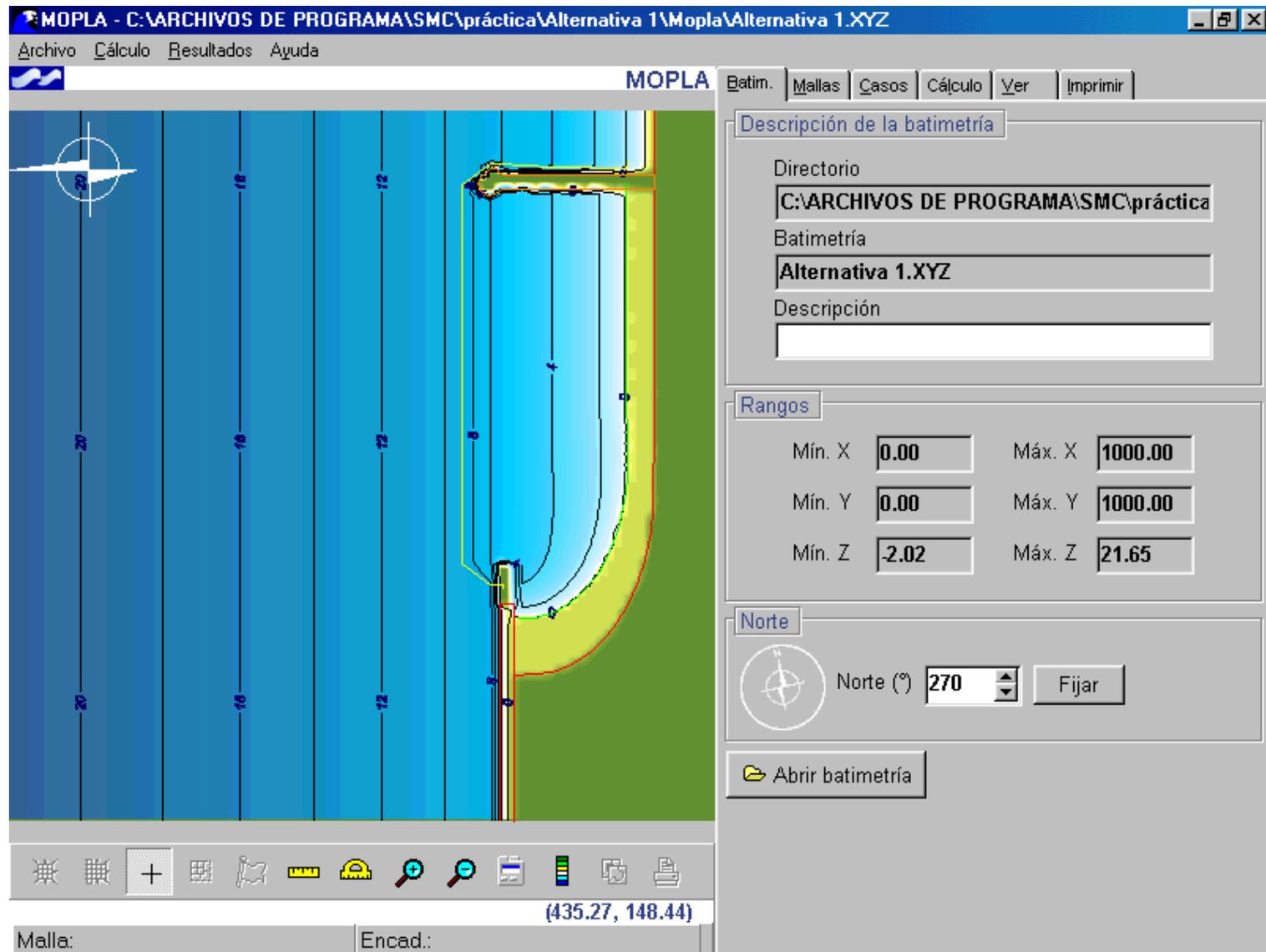


Figure 6.18

SMC

PRACTICE 4

**CASE STUDY OF SUANCES (SPAIN)
BACO, MOPLA**



5.1 AIM

The aim of this practice is to explain how to generate alternatives in SMC.

The following items are explained:

- How to create a project using the BACO program
- How to generate a polygon using a XYZ file
- Bathymetry regeneration
- How to include an image knowing its UTM coordinates.
- How to create an alternative from a coastline file (format dxf)
- How to include an image not knowing its coordinates.

5.2 CASE

We will create different alternatives for La Concha beach in Cantabria (Spain)

5.3 Create a project from BACO

- Star SMC program
- Create a new project (press page icon or select project/new project in the menu bar)
- Fill in the project name (Practica_suances) and its description (La Concha beach) in the dialogue window. Select “Create from BACO” (Figure 5.1)
- The image of Spain will come up. Along the coast, there are several red boxes. These boxes represent the nautical charts.
- Zoom on northern coast (Figure 5.2).
- Press the cross icon to select the working area: click on the left-button on the mouse and move until the green area looks as in figure 5.2. Release the button.

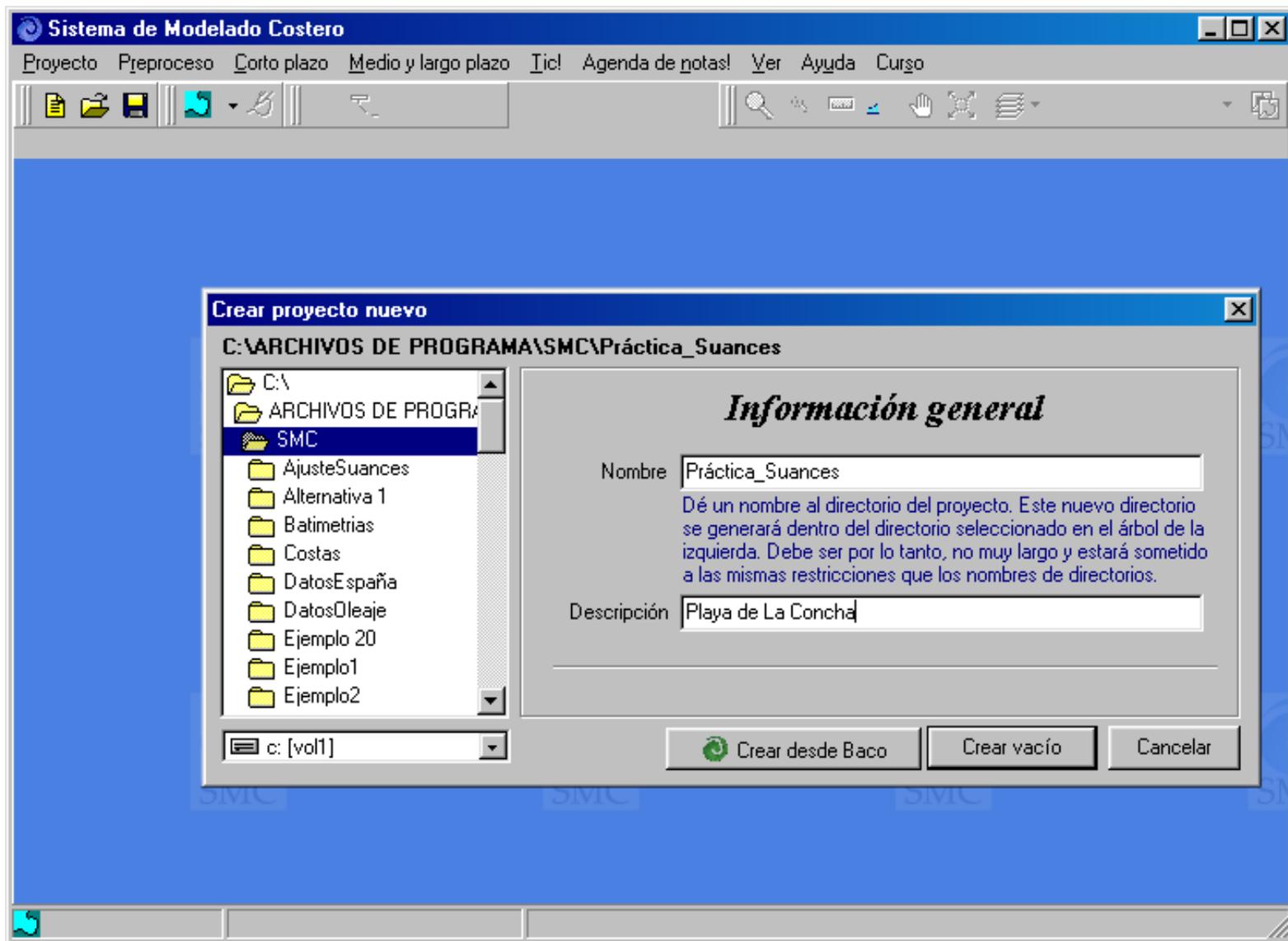


Figure 5.1

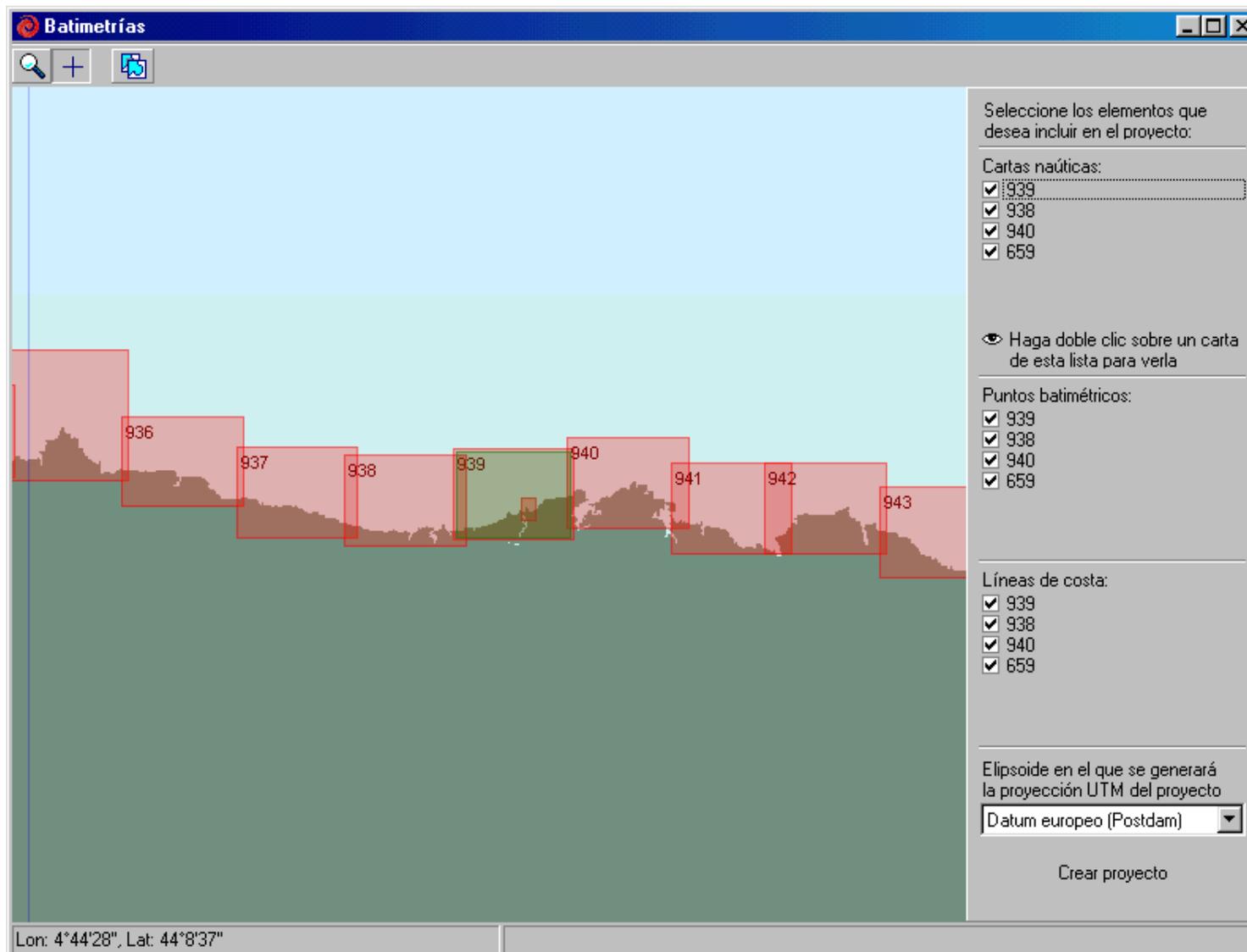


Figure 5.2



- In the list that will appear on the right side of the screen tick the nautical charts, the bathymetric points and the coastlines shown in figure 5.3
- Now press “create project”. We will go back into SMC with the created project open (figure 5.3)
- Press “Working area editor” and fill in the description “Alternative made with baco” (figure 5.4). If we go to the polygon sheet, we can check the polygons within the project: polygon 939 and polygon 659 that contain the bathymetric points of those nautical charts.
- These polygons can be modified: select polygon 939 and press “edit”. In the editor (figure 5.5), write down the description “general_polygon” and tick “view points”. That will make the red points of the polygon appear. Close the editor.
- Do the same with polygon 659. Description “Suances_ria_polygon” (figure 5.6)
- Remove the tick of “view points”

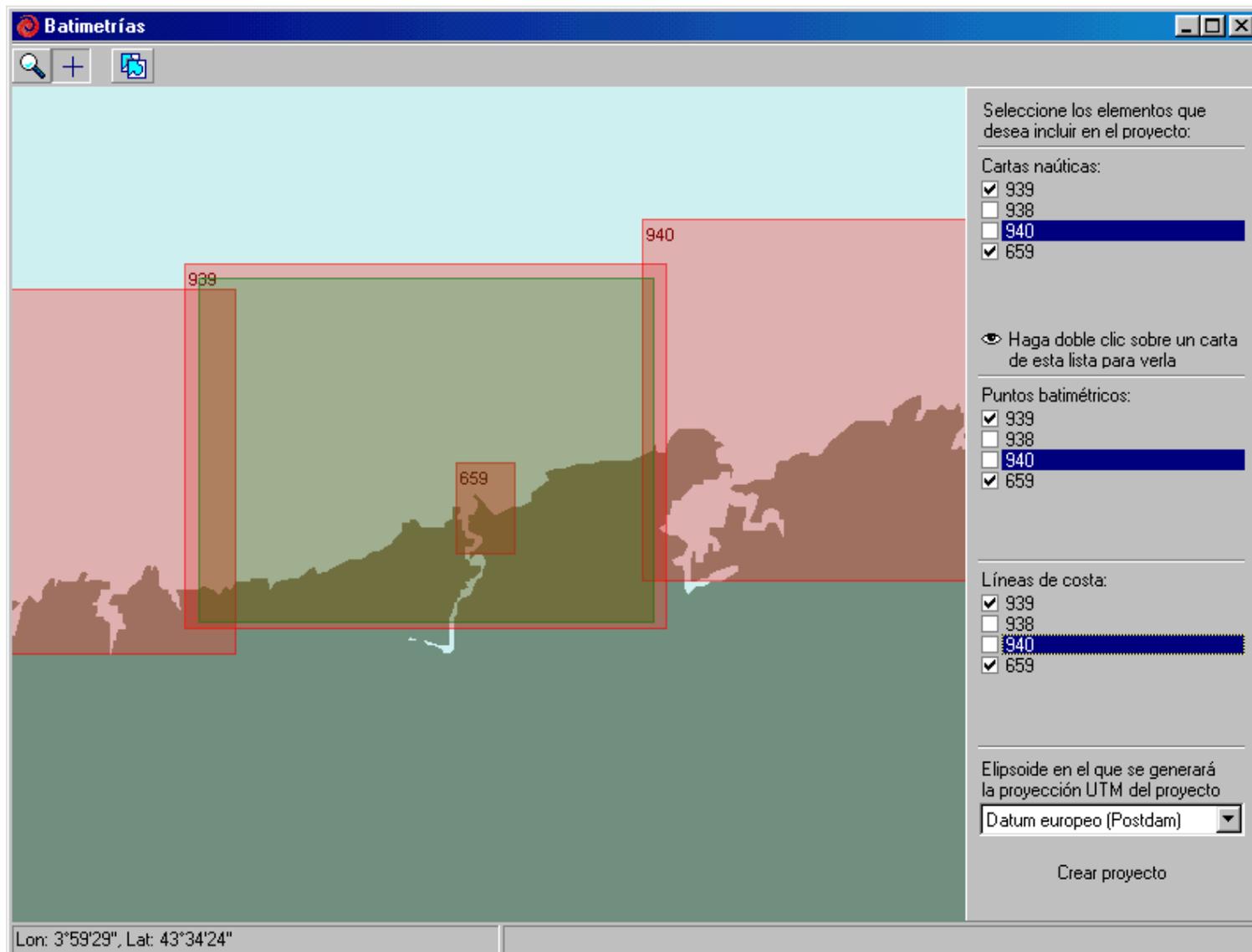


Figure 5.3

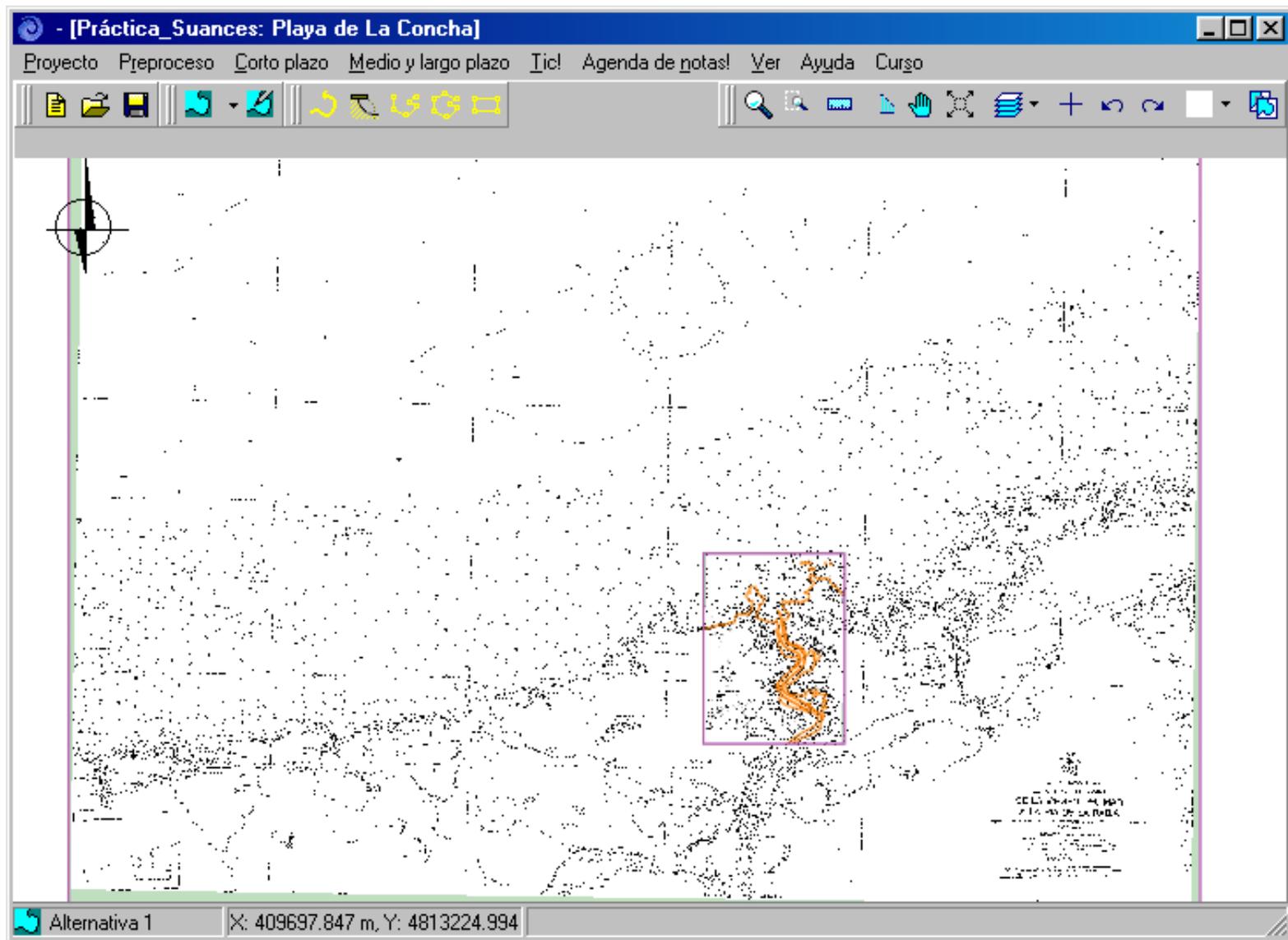


Figure 5.4

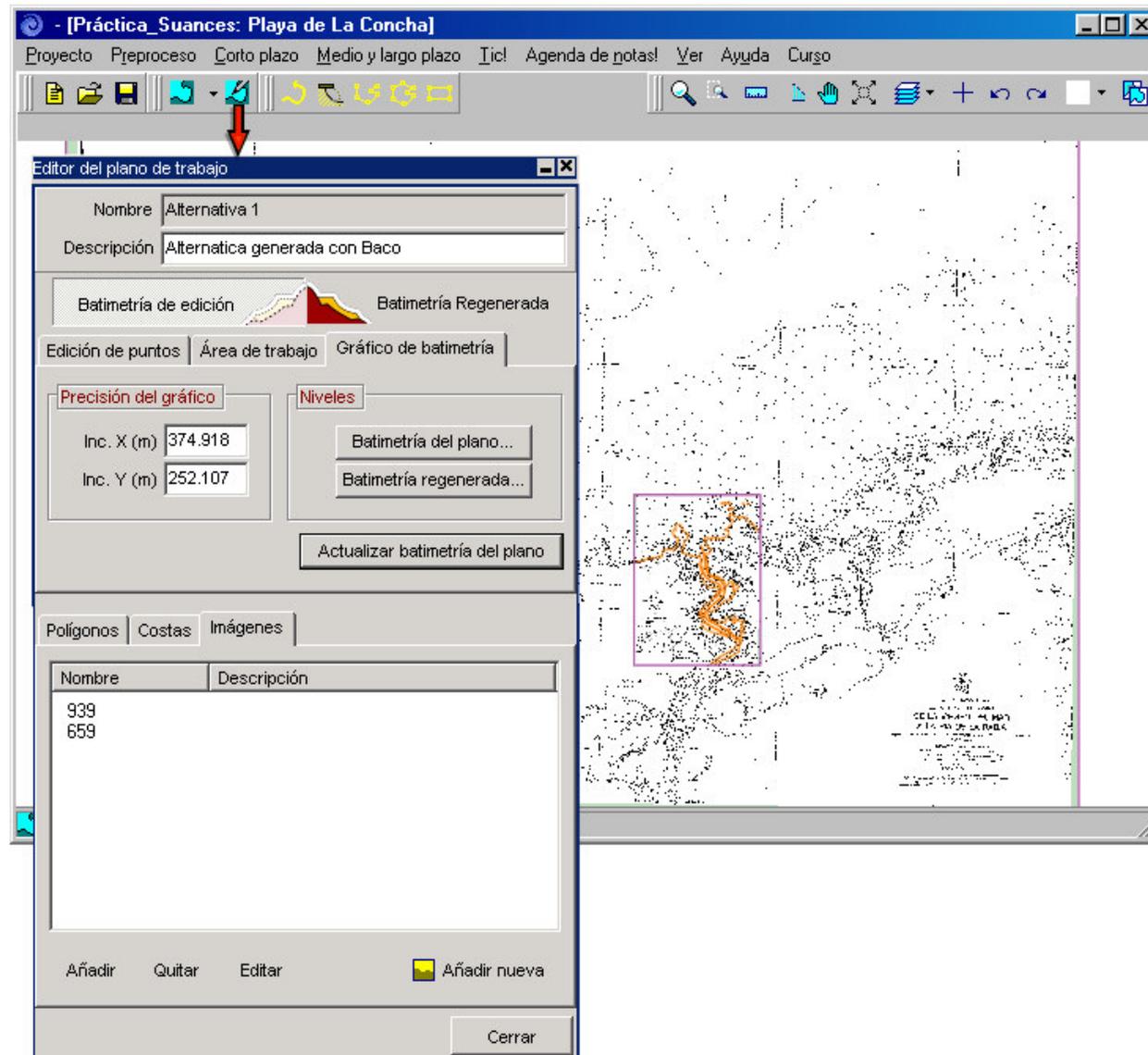


Figure 5.5

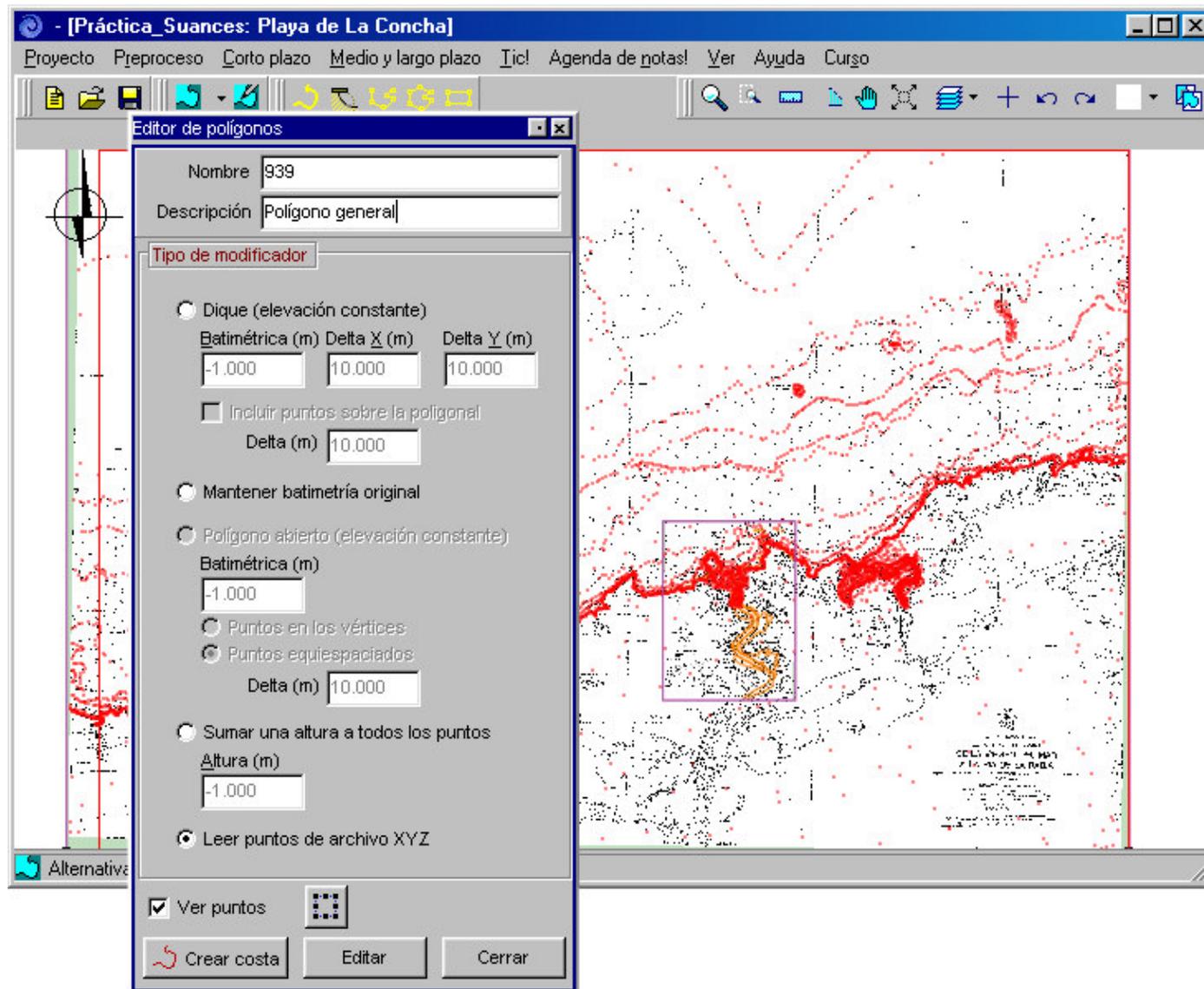


Figure 5.6

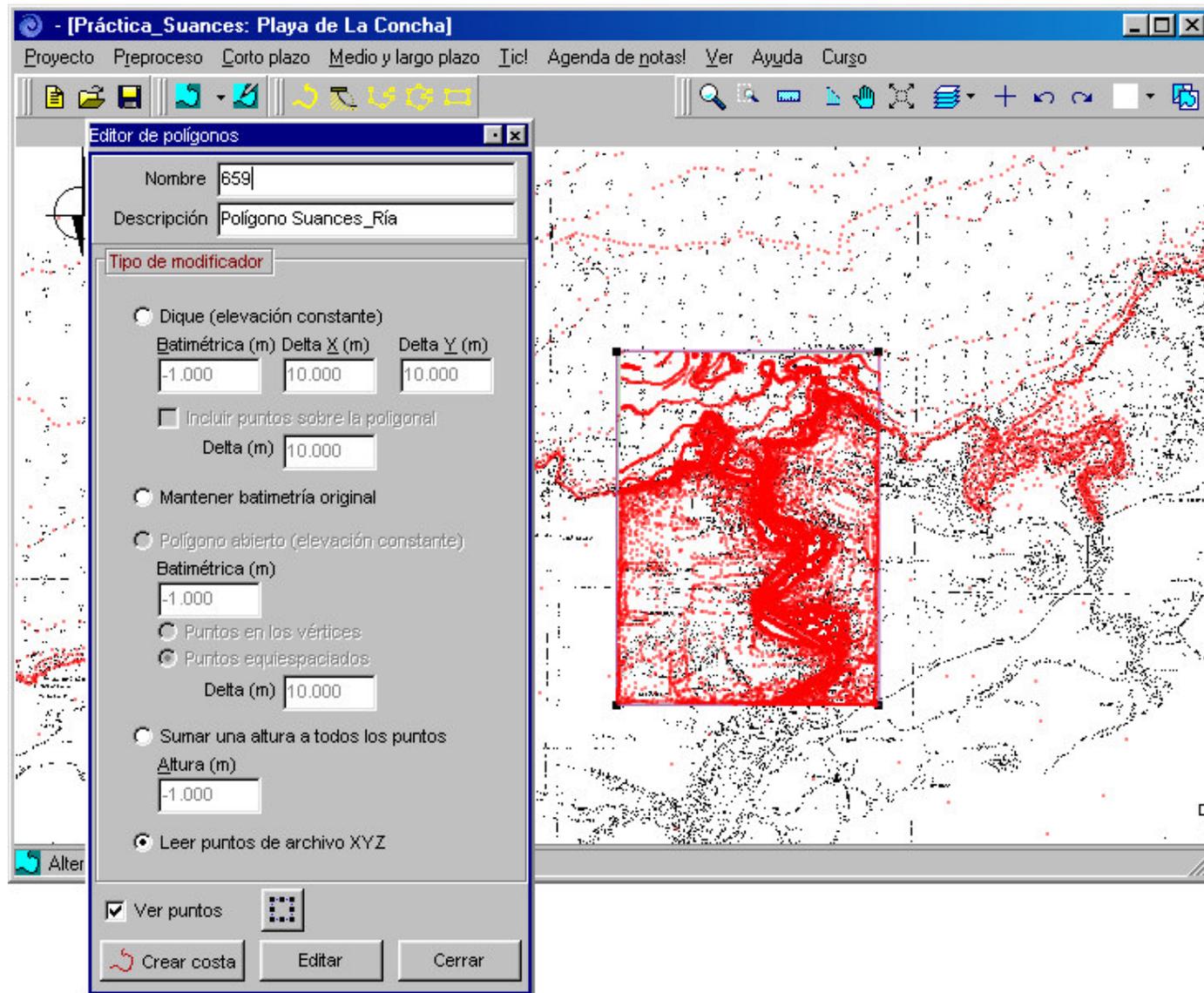


Figure 5.7



- Now, in the editor go to the coast sheet (figure 5.8). You can see that the coastline that belongs to the 659 nautical chart is fragmented into 10 segments (659_coast0 to 659_coast9).
- Edit the first segment. Description: Coastline0 (Figure 5.9). Close.
- Go to “Images” in the working area editor (Figure 5.10)
- Write down the description “General image” for 939 chart and “Ria image” for 659 chart (figure 5.11). Close.
- Now we will add a detailed bathymetry. Zoom onto the beach area. Go to the working area editor, and in the polygon sheet press “add new” and select “associated with a XYZ bathymetry”
- Look for the file: “batimetriadetallesuances.xyz” in c:\..\smc\suances:datos. It will appear in the polygon list as “polygon 1”, Its description is “Detail polygon”... Select “view points”. (Figure 5.12)
- Finally, make terrain regeneration. Remember that regeneration is in the same order as polygons are in the list.
- Once the regeneration is done, go to Short term/Mopla. Vertexes are not well defined because there were no bathymetric values so Mopla could not make the interpolation.
- To solve this problem, close Mopla and go back to SMC. In the editor, press “edition bathymetry” and then “elevation at the corners” and fill in as in figure 5.13 Include them. Press “regenerated bathymetry”
- If we go back to MOPLA, we can check the new bathymetry. (Figure 5.14)

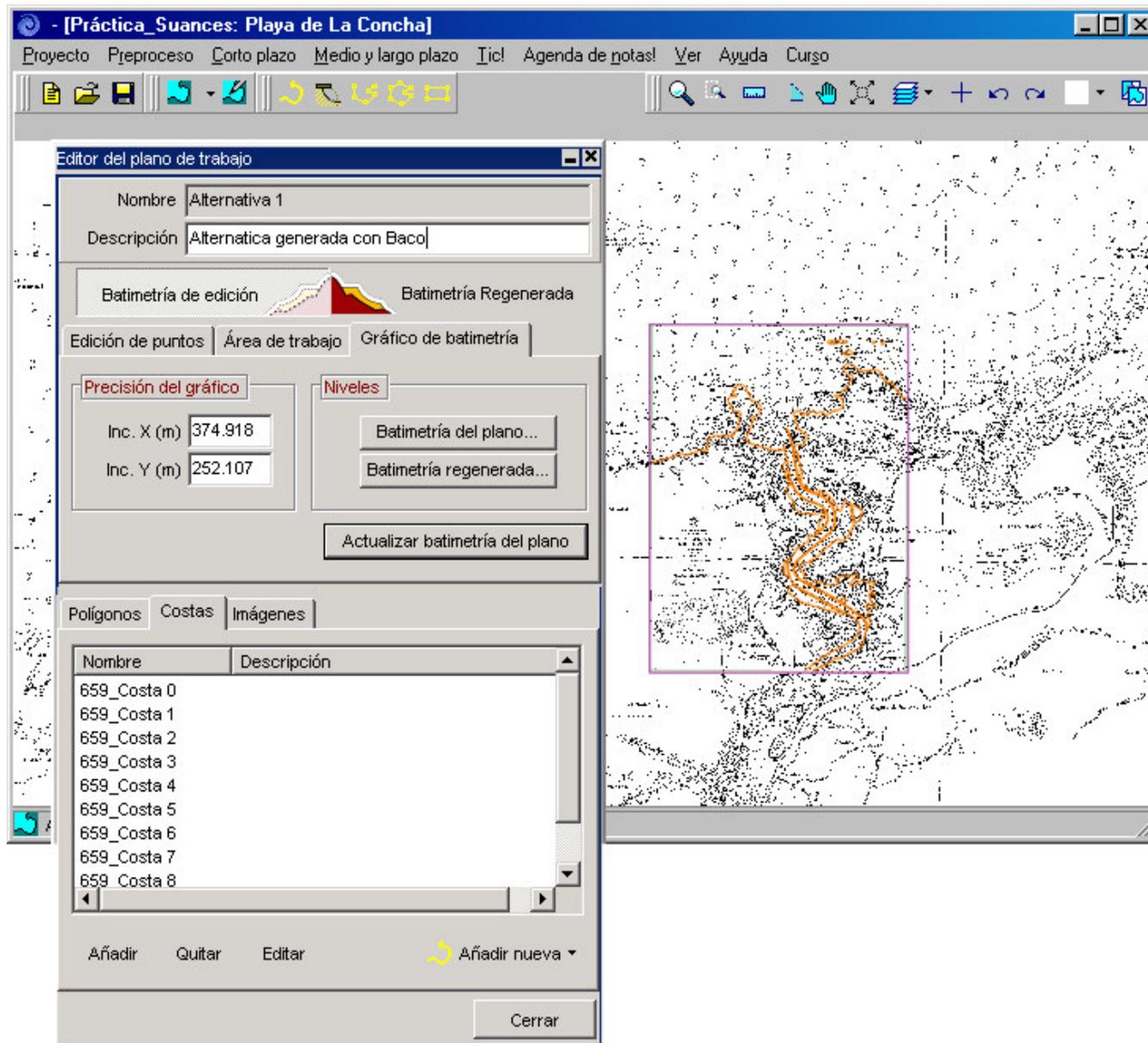


Figure 5.8

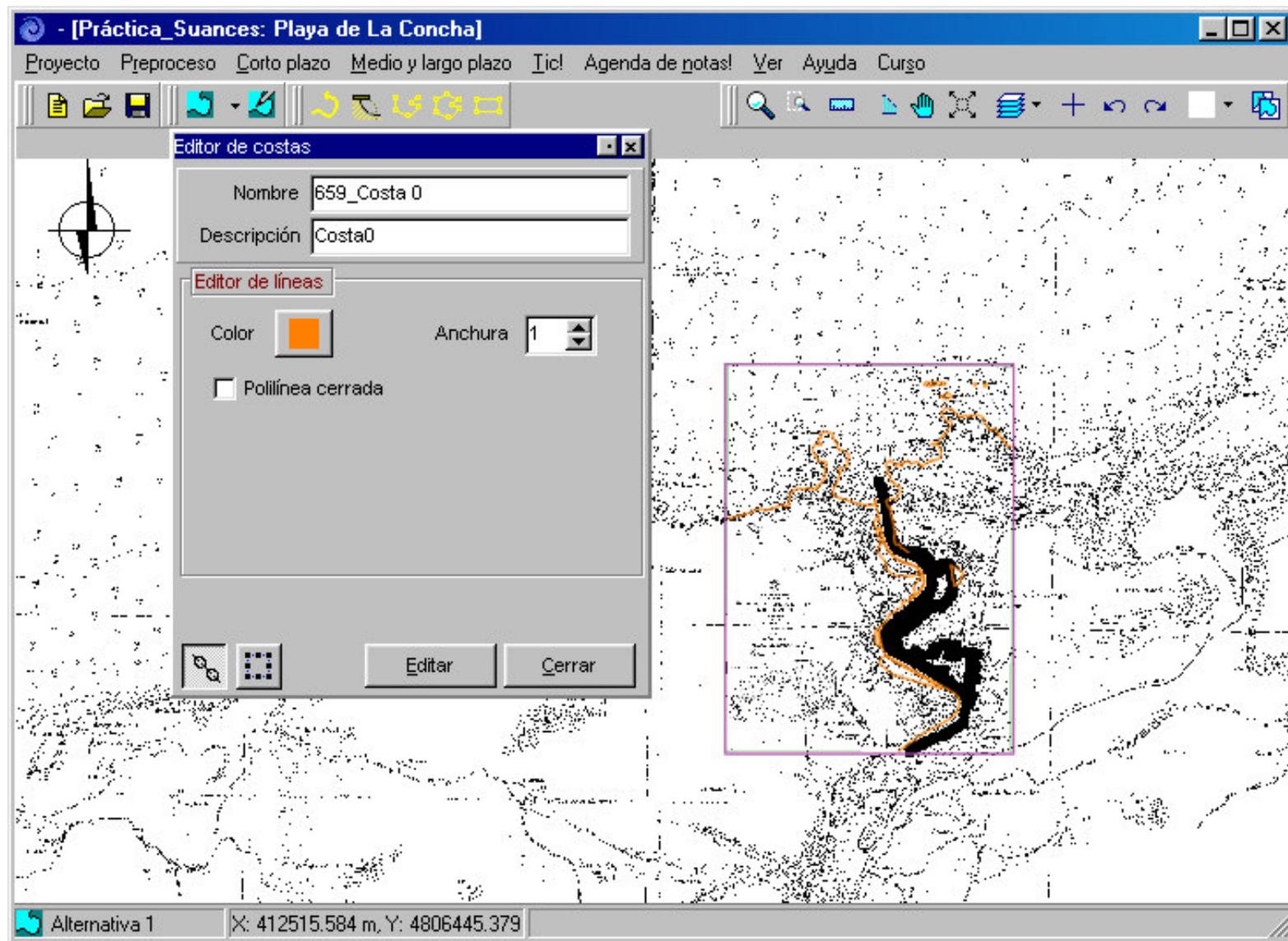


Figure 5.9

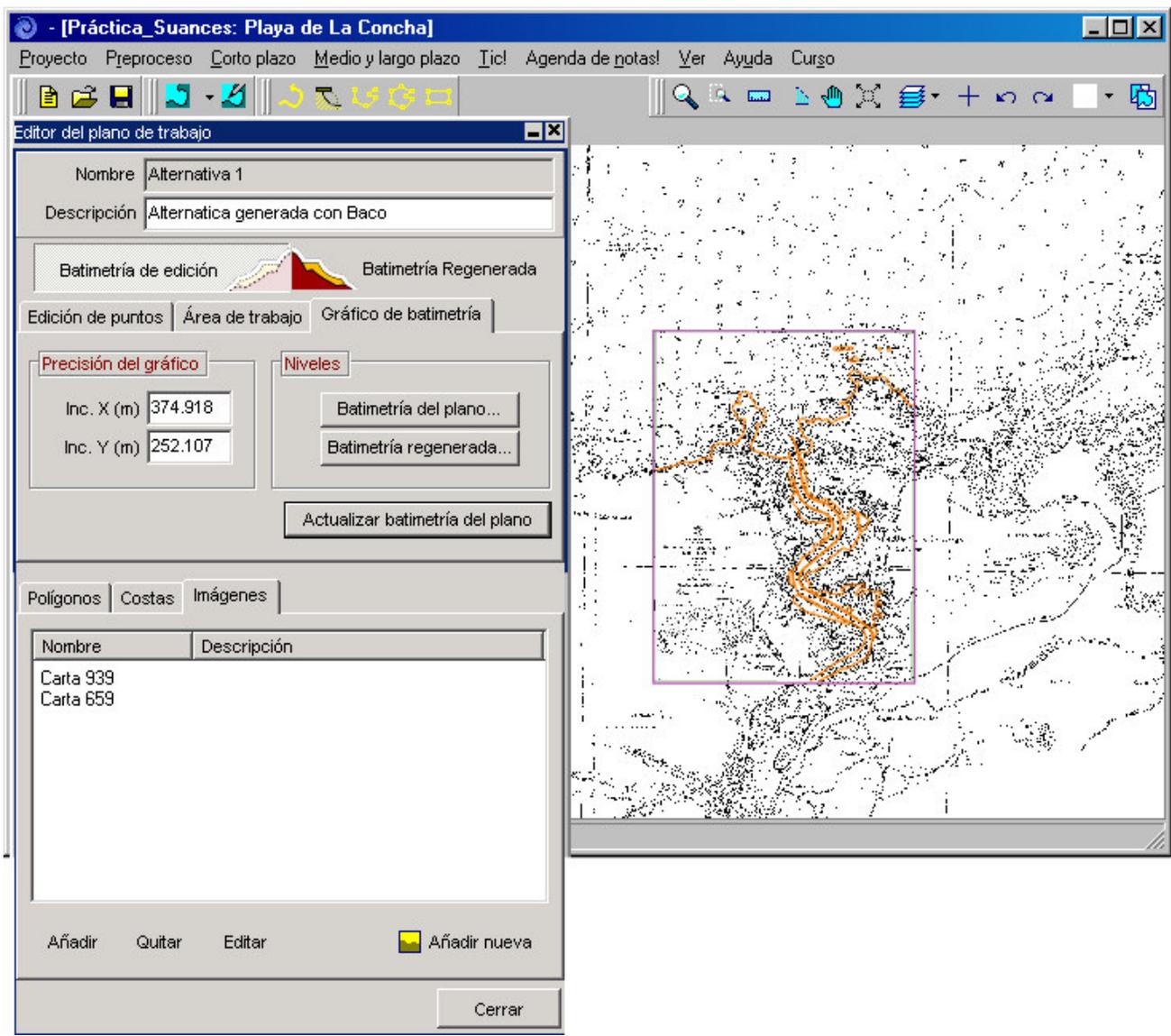


Figure 5.10

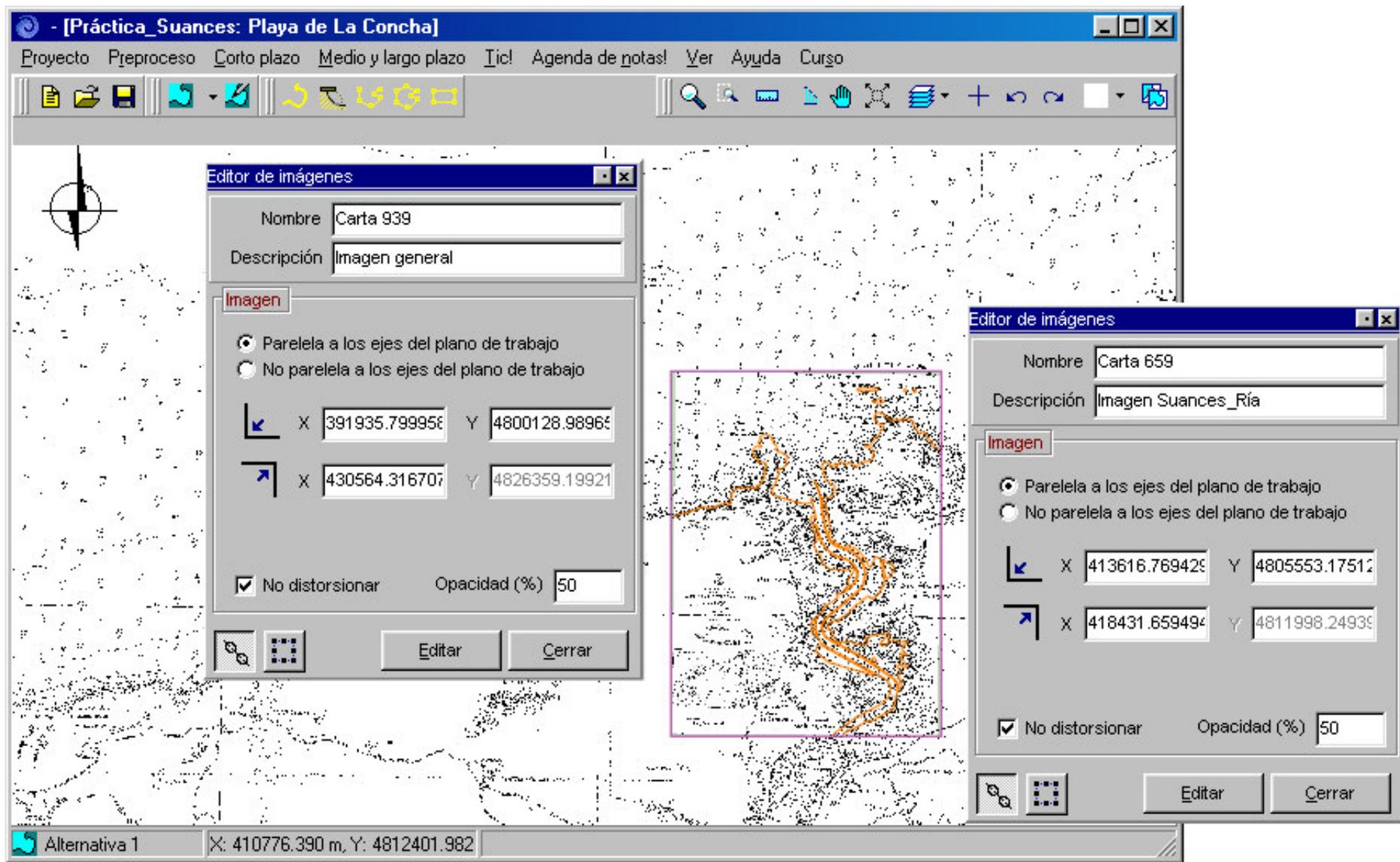


Figure 5.11

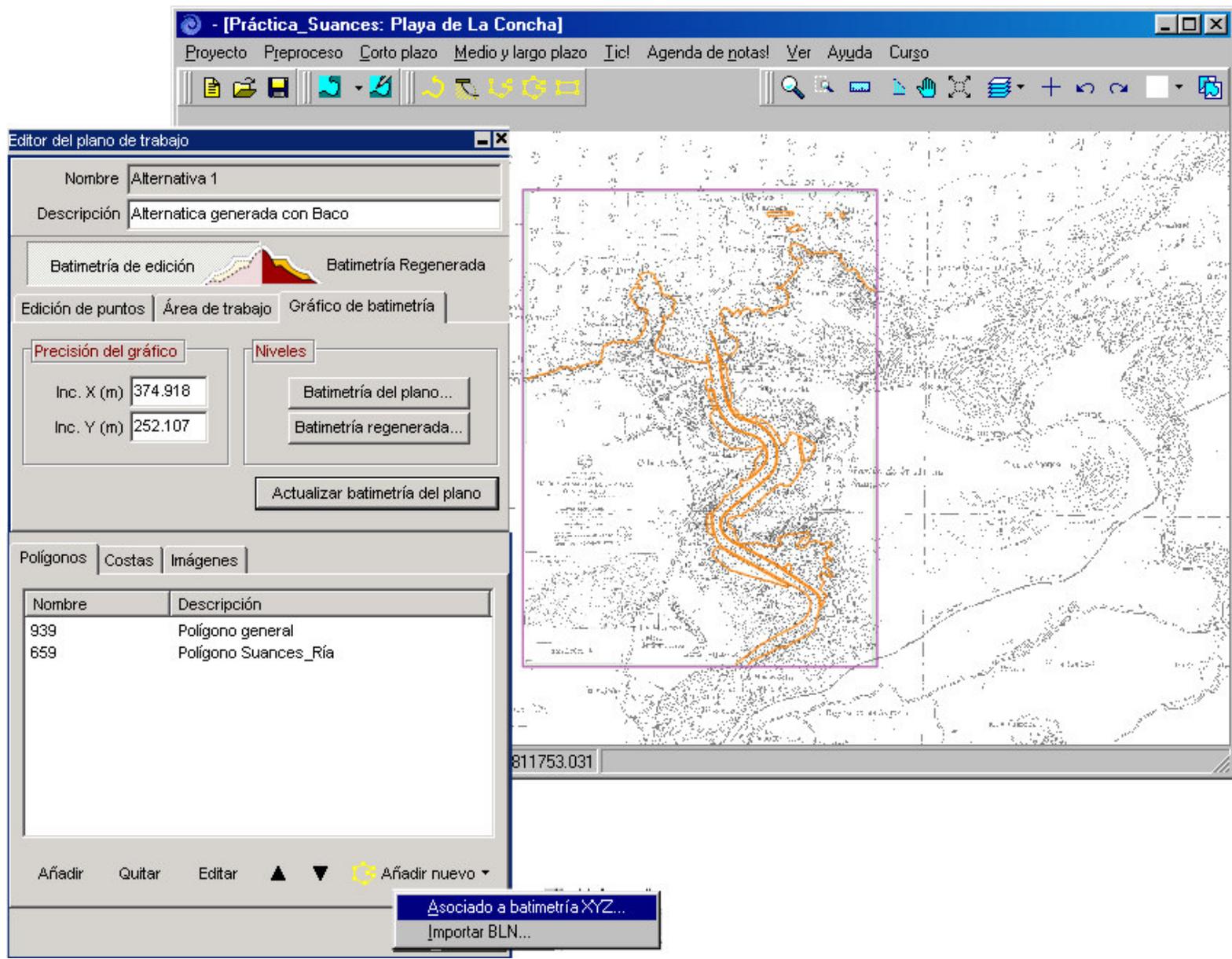


Figure 5.12

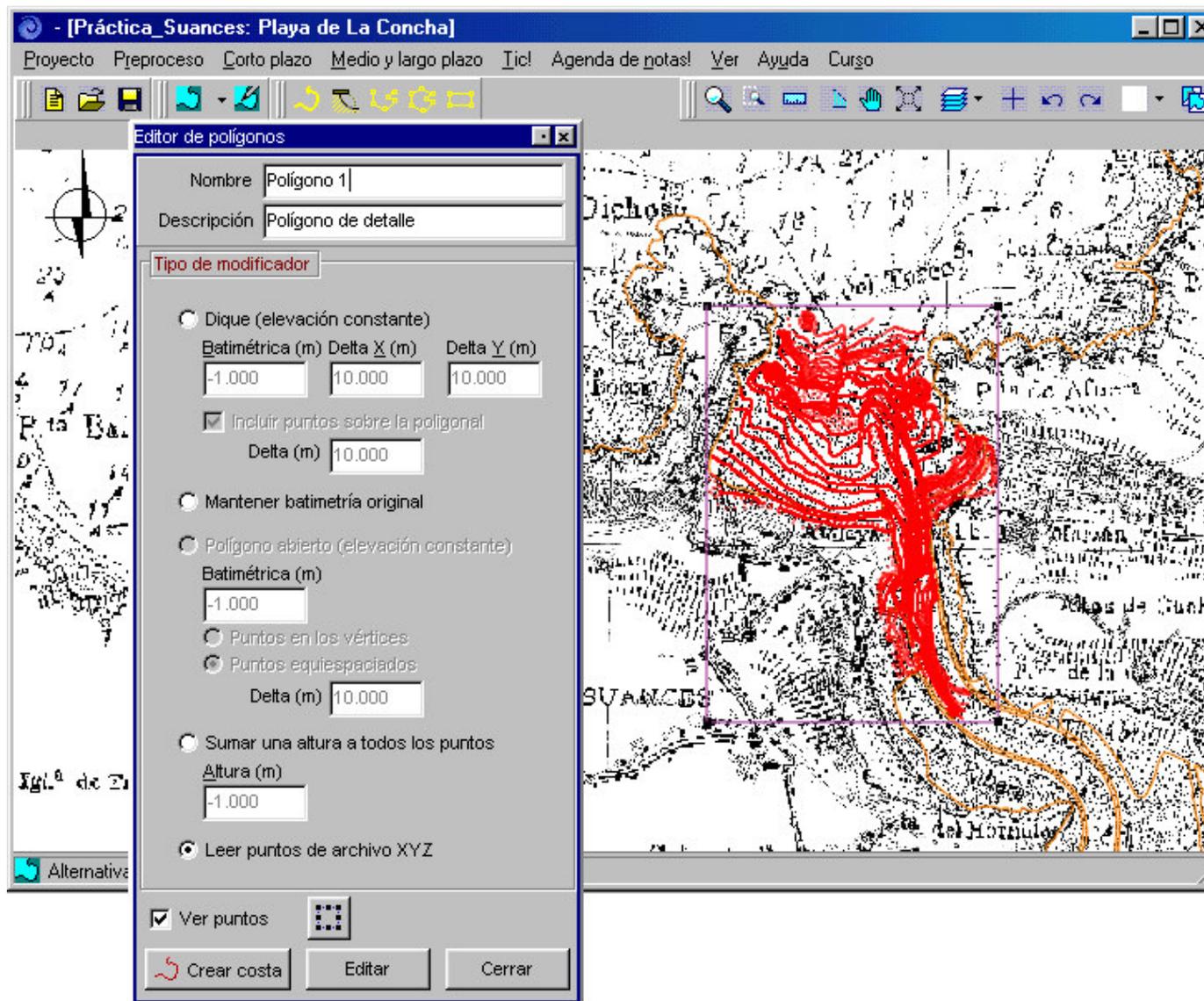


Figure 5.12



5.4 Copy a regenerated bathymetry and import an image

- Go back to SMC
- Go to “alternative control” and select “copy active alternative/ regenerated bathymetry”. Fill in the boxes as shown in figure 5.15
- To facilitate the image visualization, remove some of the images. Deactivate “base bathymetry graph”. Now remove the nautical chart images. The only thing left are the bathymetric points (green for land, blue for water)
- Now insert the aerial photography Press “add new/add image file”. File name “fotoaereasuance.jpg” in c:\...\Smc\Suances_datos.
- Image location: Select “Orientation different to the working axes” Check that “No allow distortion” box is ticked. Fill in UTM coordinates as in figure 5.16. Finally press select
- Figure 5.17 shows the aerial photograph and the coastlines above it.
- Now make a cross-shore profile. Go from land to water. Give a 200 points resolution and press “generate” (Figure 5.19). The profile will appear on the screen. Close

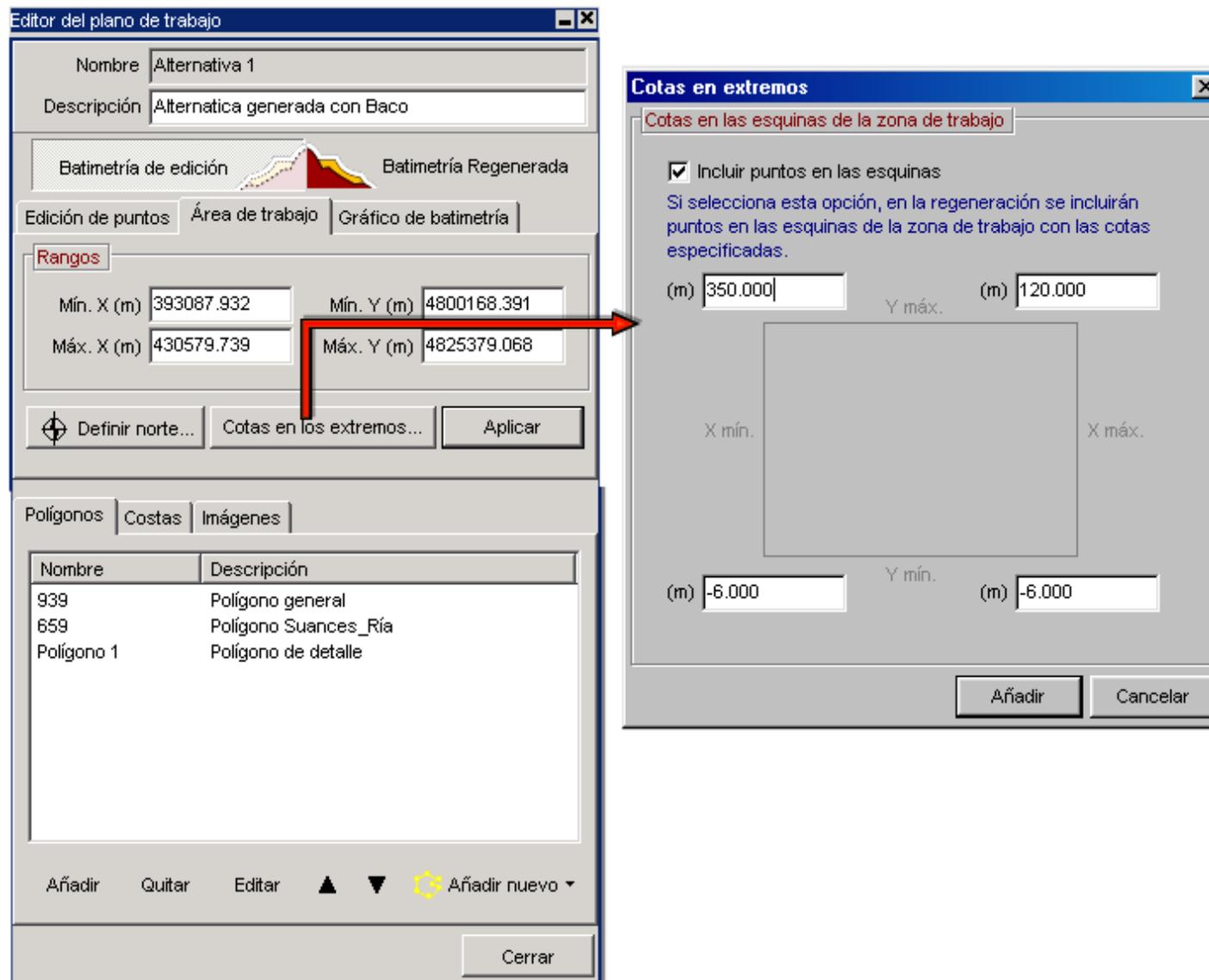


Figure 5.13

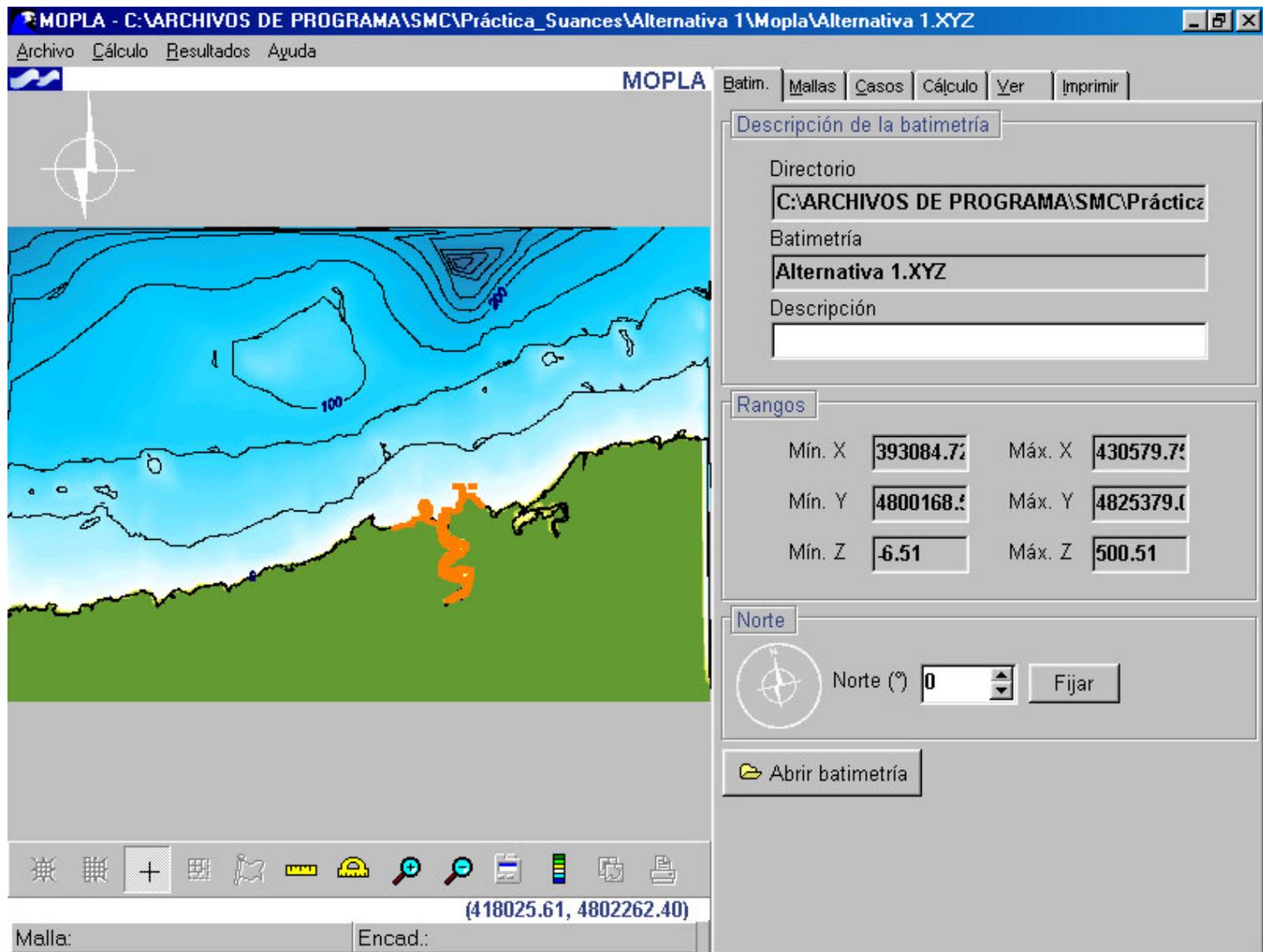


Figure 5.14

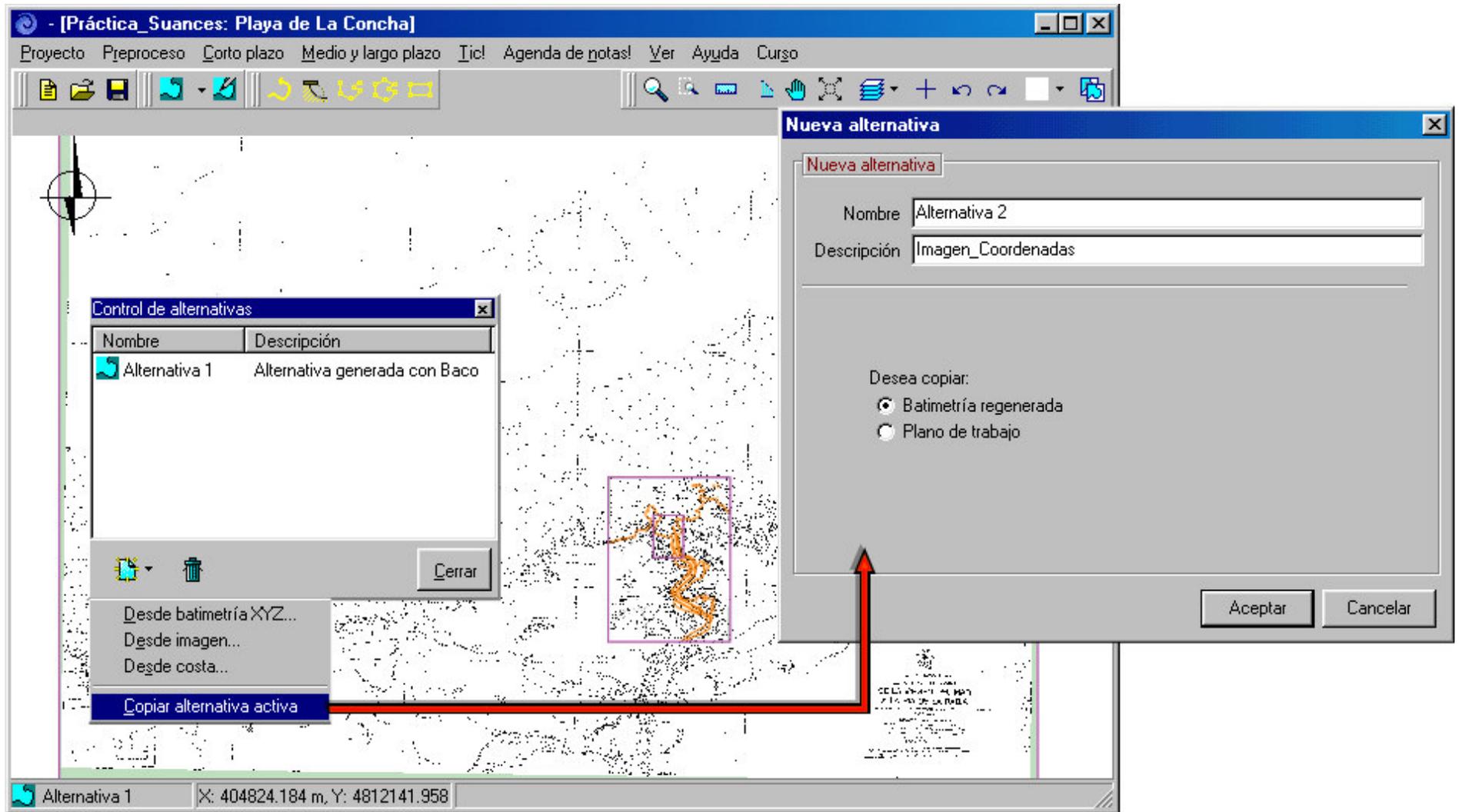


Figure 5.15

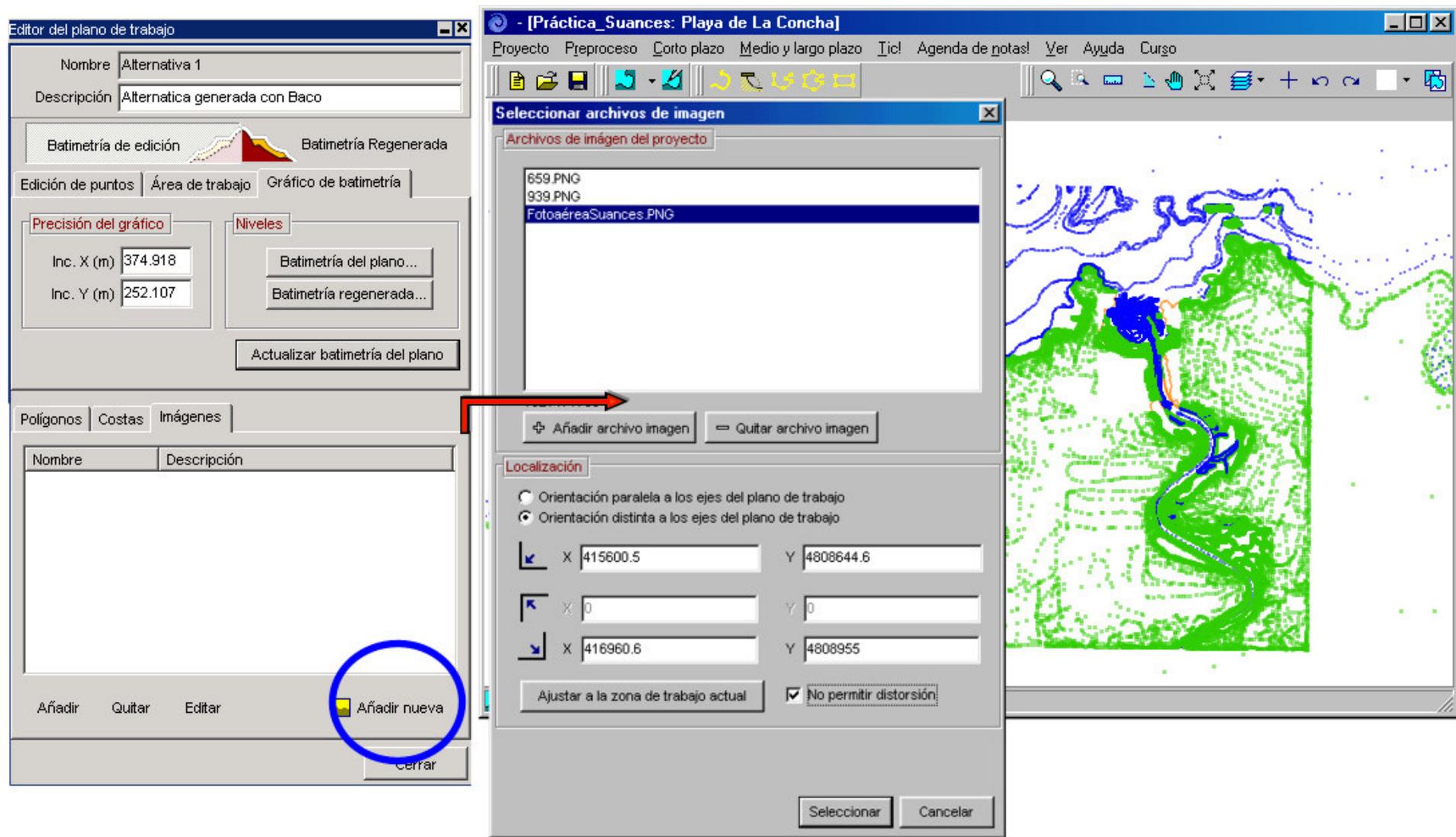


Figure 5.16

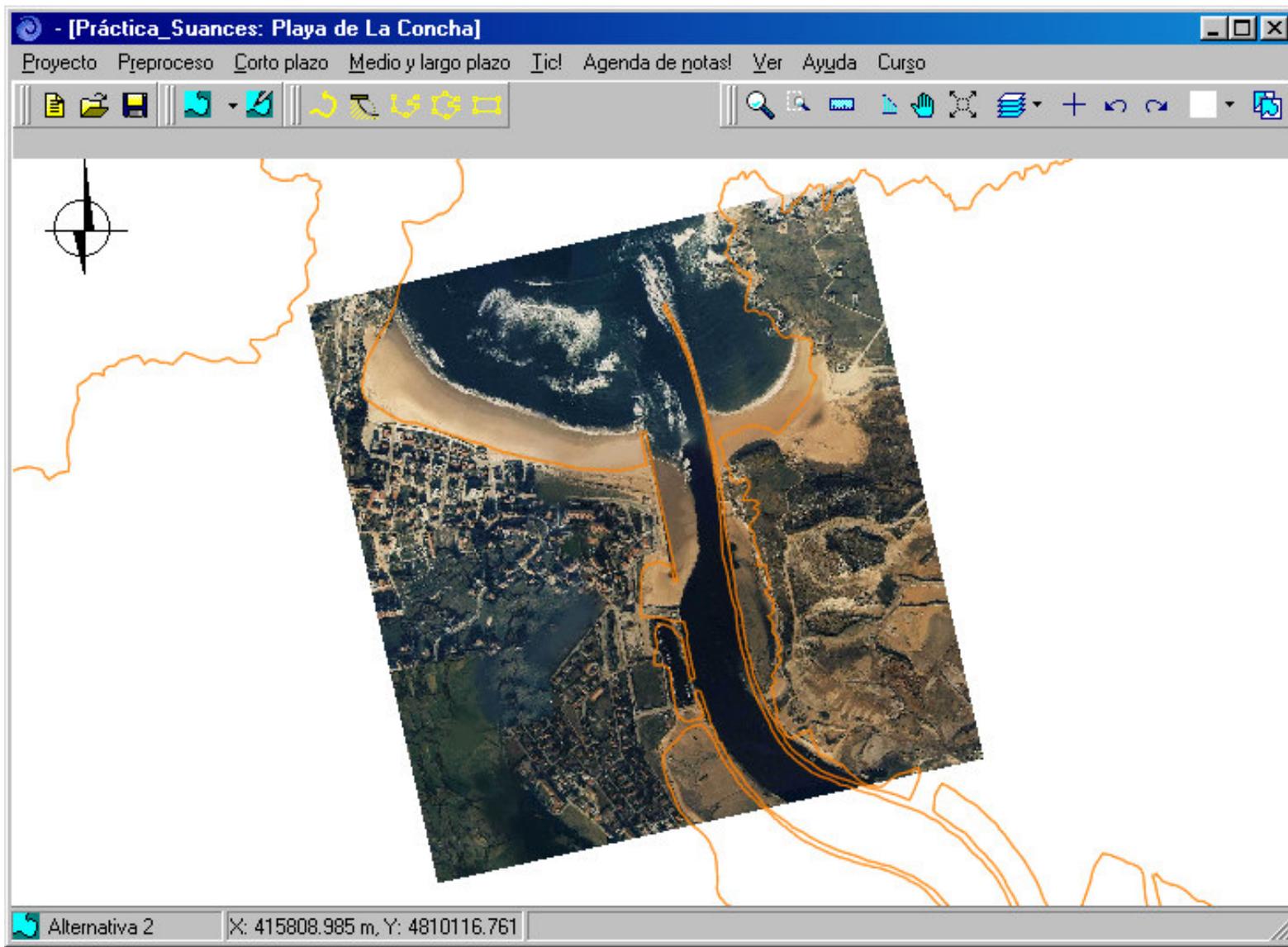


Figure 5.17

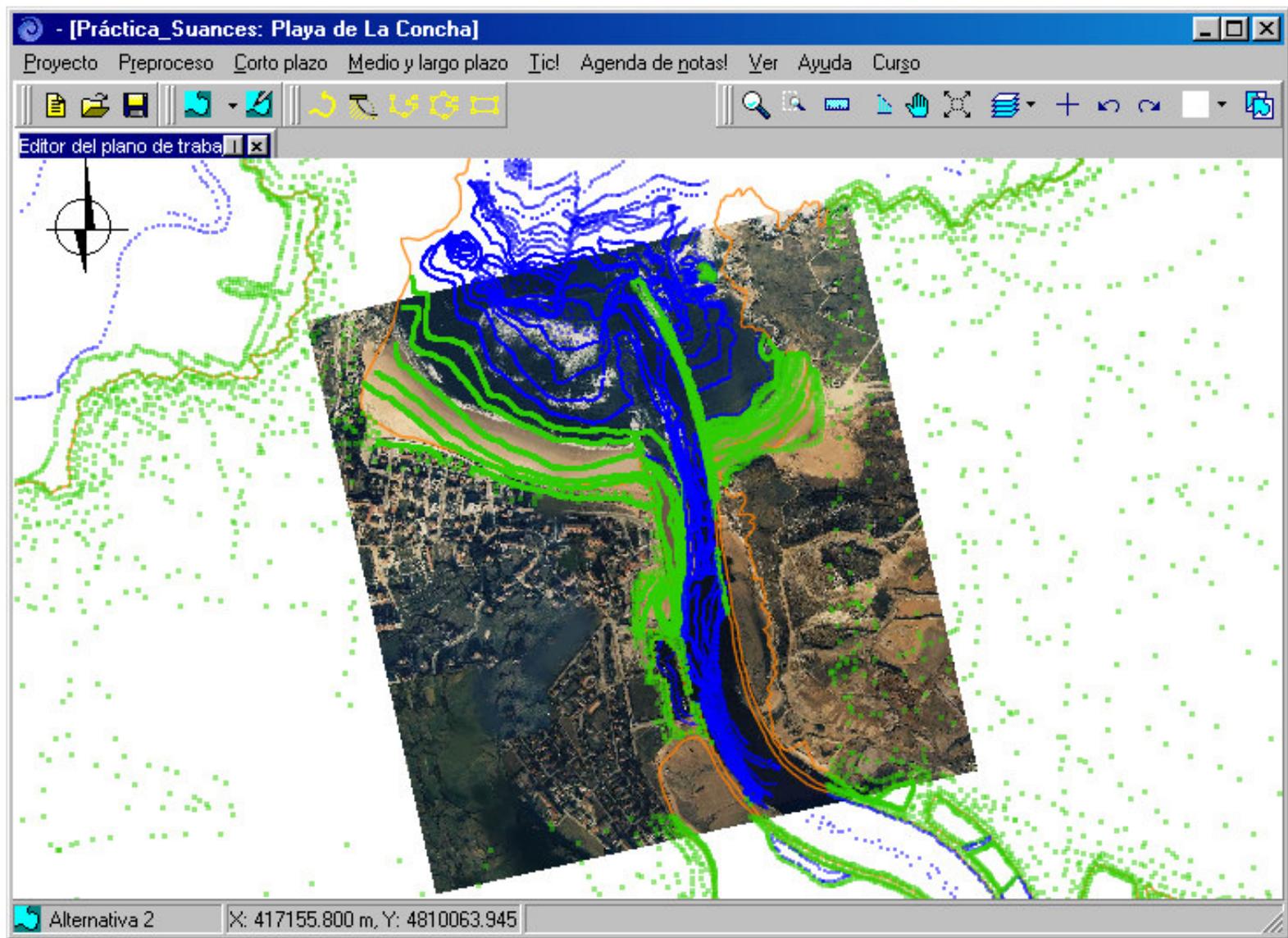


Figure 5.18

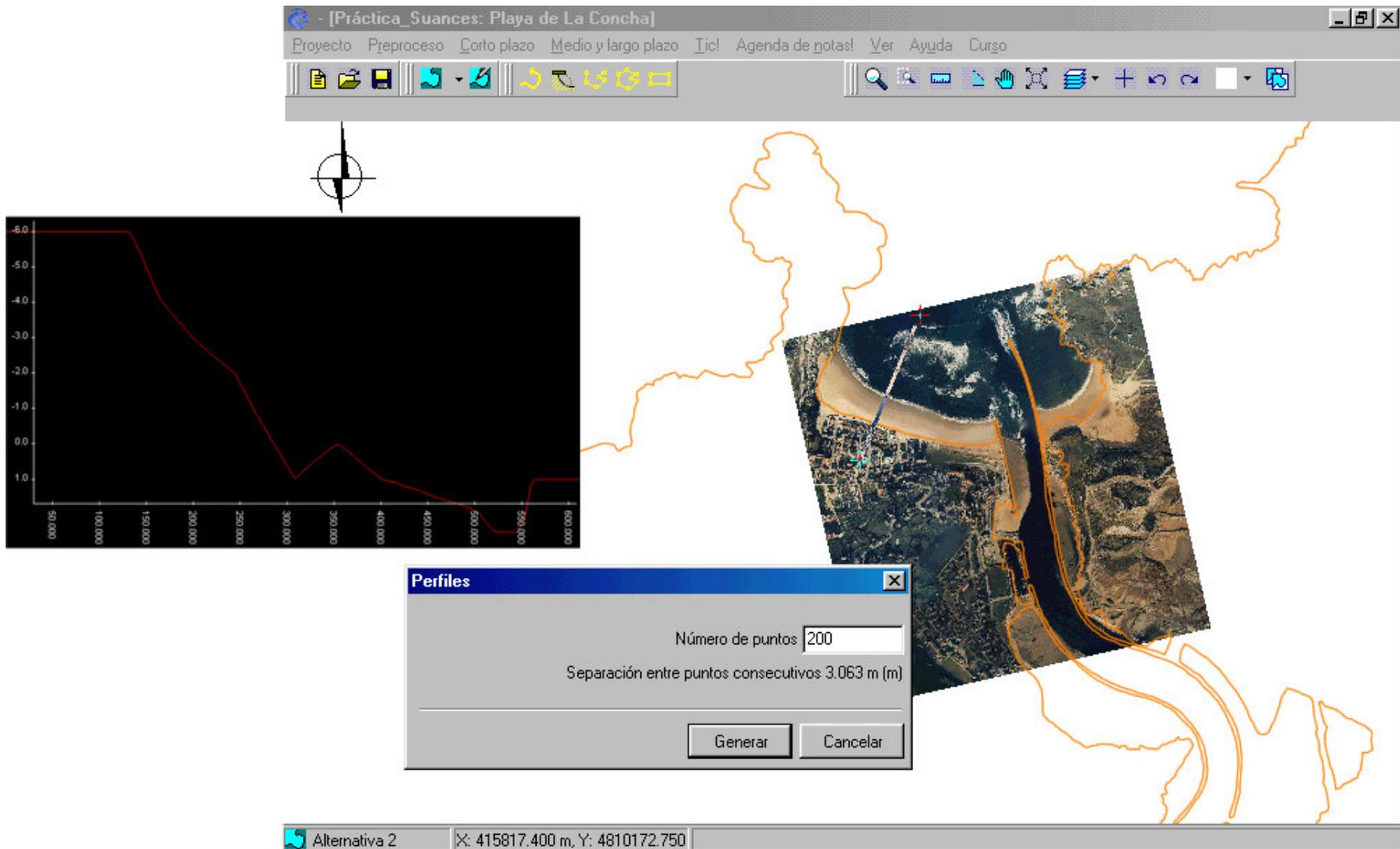


Figure 5.19

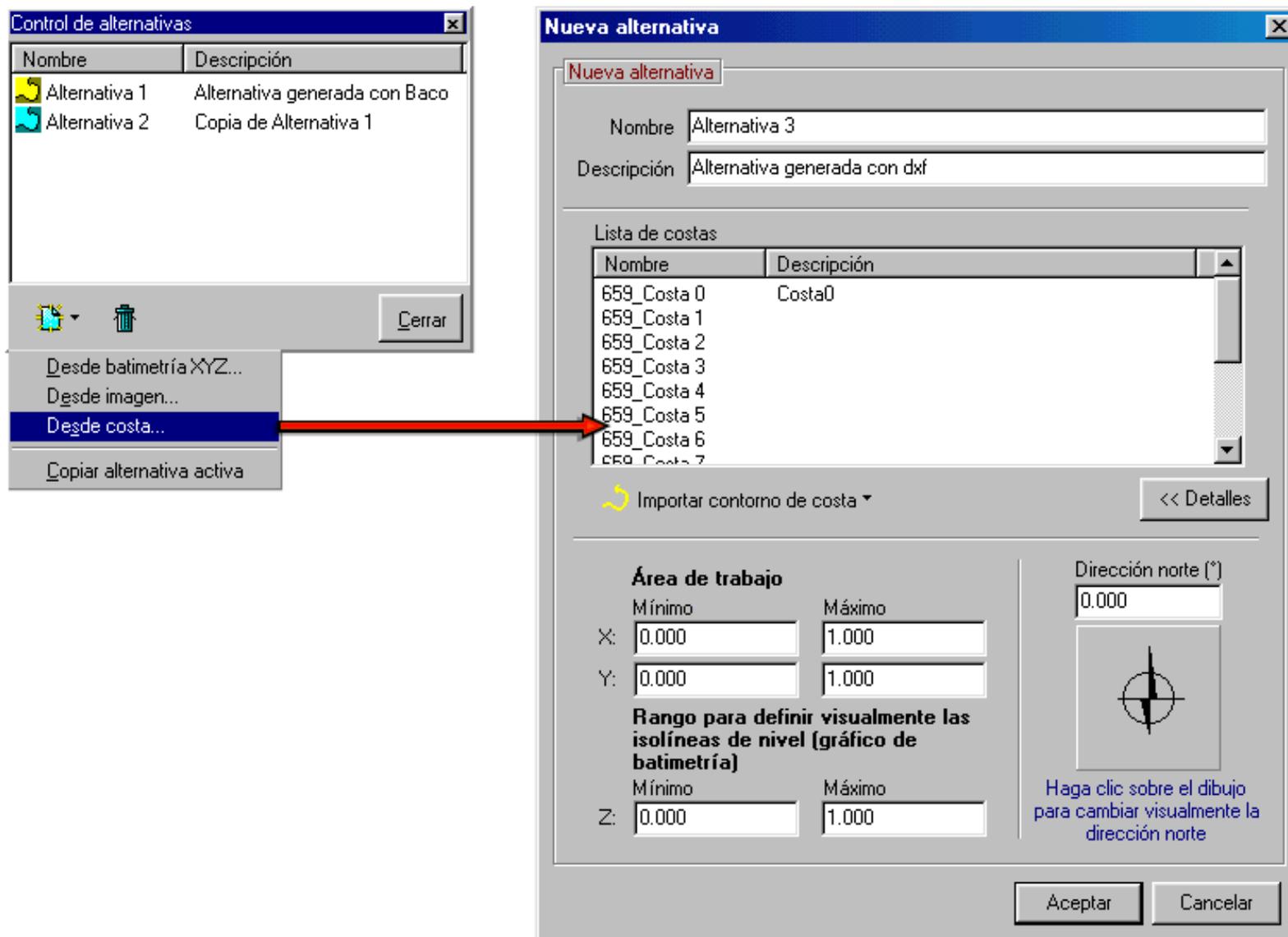


Figure 5.20



5.5 How to create an alternative from a coastline file (dxf)

- Open “alternative control” and create an alternative. Select “from a coastline”. Fill in description “generated from a dxf” (figure 5.20)
- Press “import coastline contour” and select “import dxf”
- Look for “cartografiasuances.dxf” set in c:\...\Smc\Suances_datos.
- Now we will include the aerial photograph. Go to the working area editor/images and select “add new”. Look for the same image used in the last example but supposes that we don’t know the vertexes coordinates. Select “Fit to current working area” and “No distortion allowed”. Accept.
- Go to the image editor and name it Photo. Check the up-to now coordinates (figure 5.21)
- To fit the photograph into the coastline dxf press the last button (pointed box) of the editor. That allows you to move and to rotate the image. The final image should look as in figure 5.22
- To end up, save the project and exit

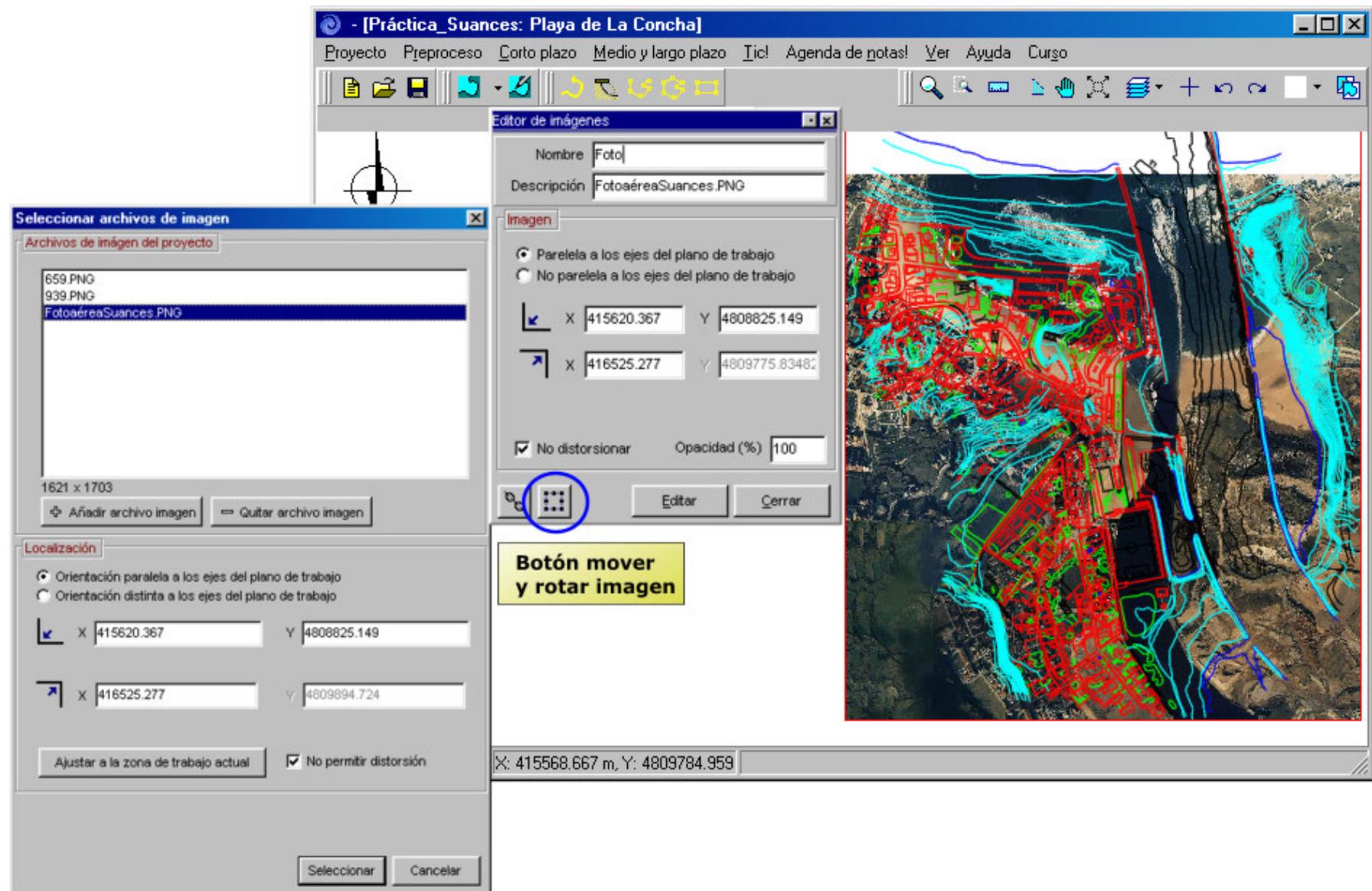


Figure 5.21

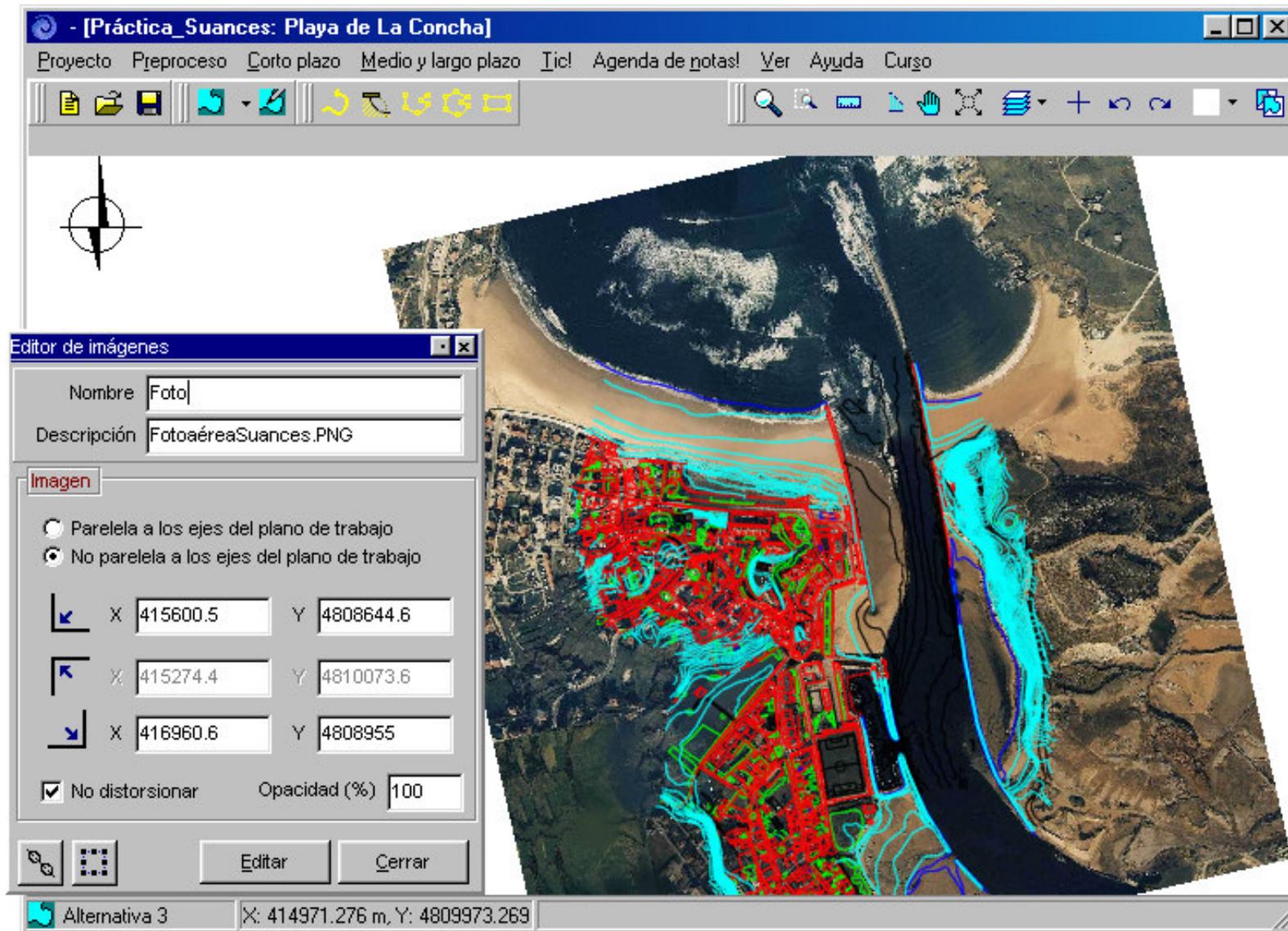


Figure 5.22