

Using a scaled model to assess the performance of the Penticton Creek restoration project, British Columbia

Elli Papangelakis¹, Leif Burge², David Luzi², Marwan Hassan³,
Lukas Mueller⁴, Taylor Kenyon⁴, Bruce MacVicar⁴

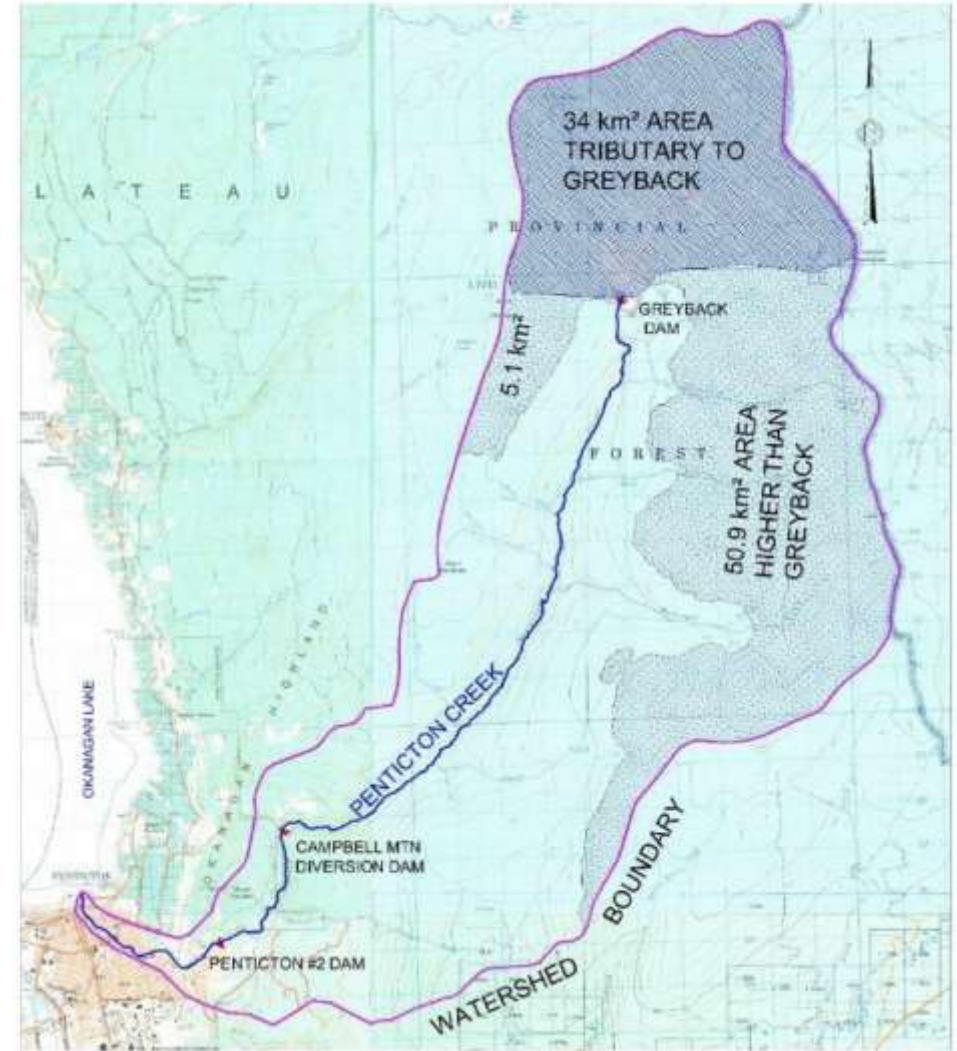
¹School of Earth, Environment & Society, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

²Stantec, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada

³Department of Geography, the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

⁴Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

Penticton Creek, British Columbia



Penticton Creek History

- Flooding in 1942 and 1948 caused significant issues for the city
- Creek was channelized and concrete lining installed
- Narrowing from ~ 16 m to ~ 6 m wide at bankfull



Construction of the channel lining (date unknown)

City of Penticton (2017)

The Penticton Creek Restoration Project

- Penticton Creek Master plan in 2017
- 13 different reaches to be designed and restored
- Showcase section was built in 2015

PENTICTON CREEK: WE HAVE A PLAN

Restore flood protection. Restore fish habitat. Good design lets us do both.



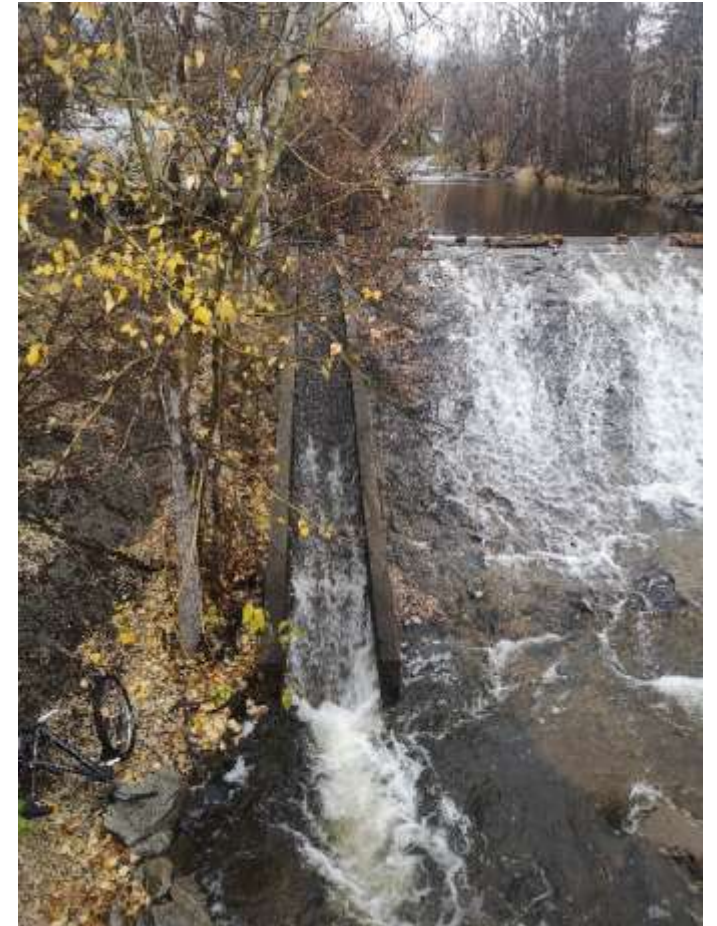
Reach 3A (upper) and 3B

Restoration purpose: stabilize channel with natural materials to mitigate flooding and improve fish habitat and restore fish passage

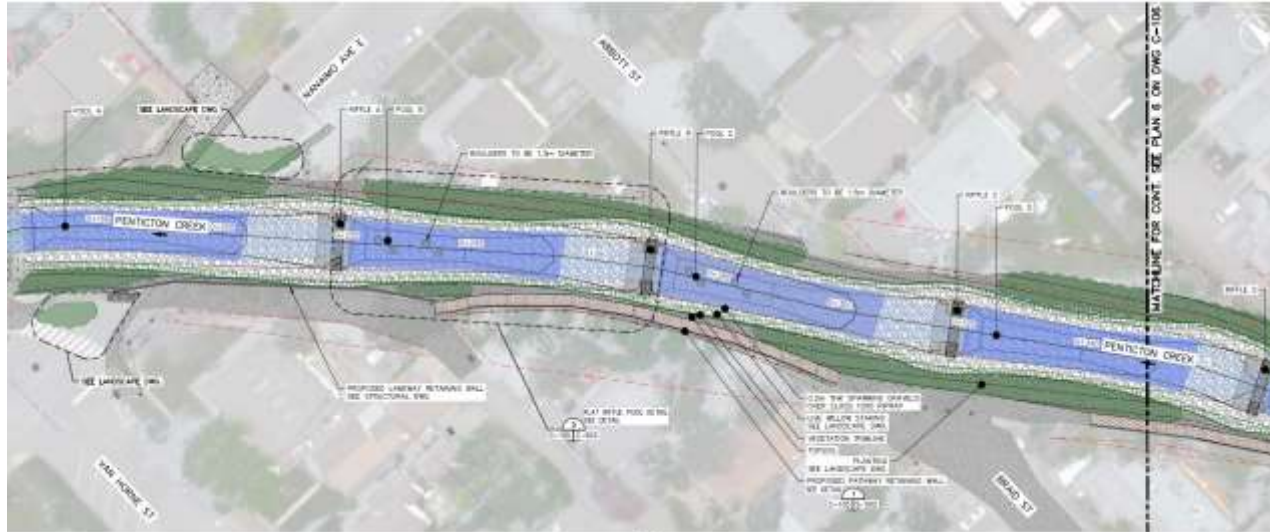
Specific Objectives

- Remove existing concrete, rubble, and curbs
- Remove existing structure and fish ladder
- Re-grade channel to contain 200-year design flow
- Provide resiliency from erosion up to 200-year design flow
- Include hydraulic controls and channel features to improve fish passage, habitat, and spawning
- Include vegetation for fish habitat and aesthetic benefits

Design Flow	Discharge [m ³ /s]
Minimum channel Flow	0.23
200-year Maximum Daily Design Q	48
200-year Instantaneous Maximum Design Q	60



Design



Lower section
Series of 5 riffle-pool sequences at 2.1%

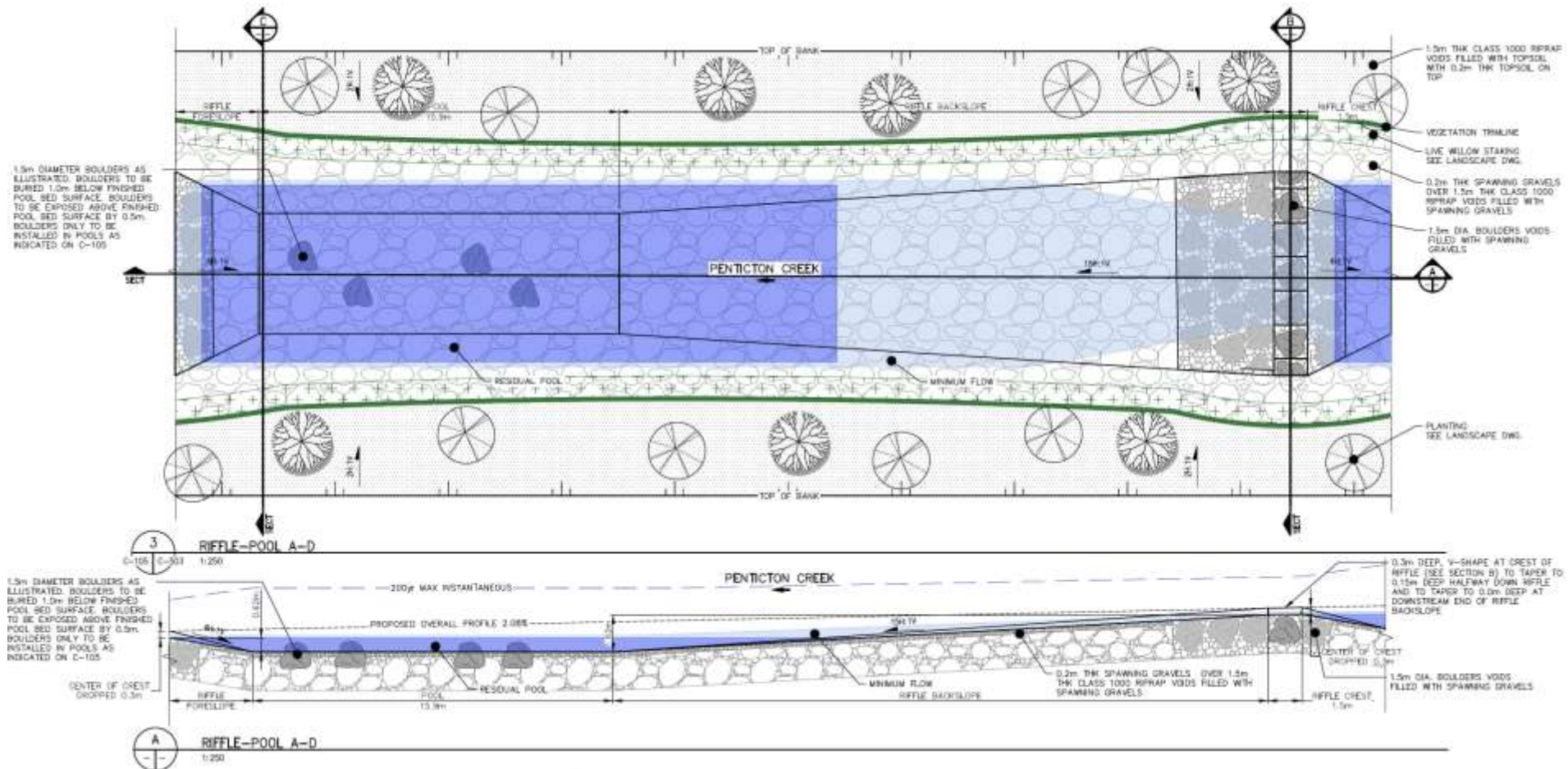


Deep Pool

Upper section
Series of 6 step step-pool structures at 3.6%

Design

- Based on 1-D and 2-D models
- Designed to meet flooding, erosion, and fish habitat needs



Flume Experiments

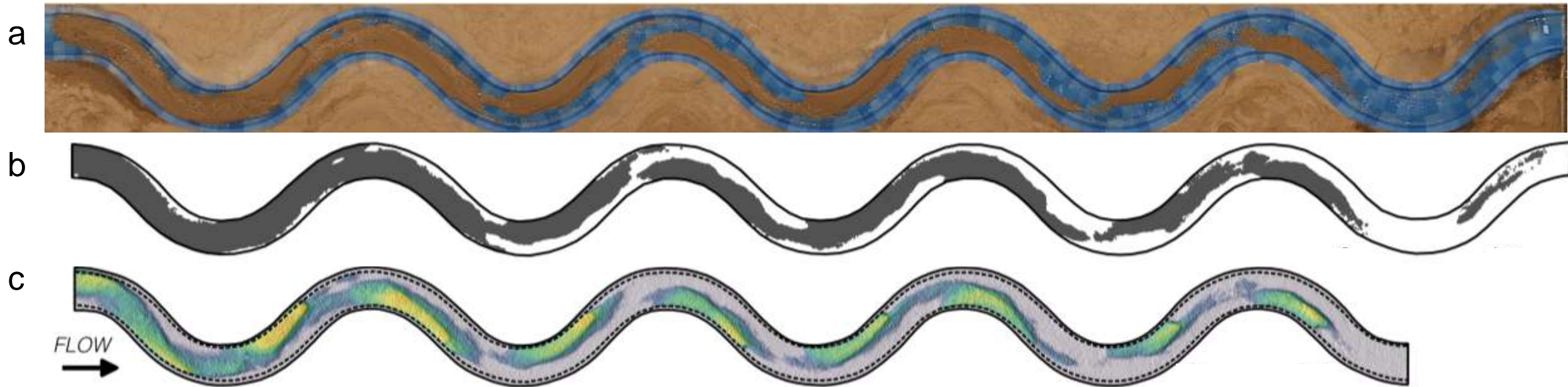
- Popular tools for research into river hydraulics and sediment transport
- Allow for many variables to be controlled very precisely (flow, sediment feed rate, topography)
- Many types and sizes of flumes (e.g. stream tables, recirculating, flow-through)



Flume Experiments

Can measure:

- Sediment transport and storage rates
- Evolution of channel morphology (in 3D)
- Small-scale hydraulic structures
- Effects of vegetation



Froude Scaling

- Set of scaling relationships meant to preserve fluid forces (Froude number, shear stress, shear velocity)
- Reynolds numbers can differ from full-scale

Parameter	Units	Scaling Factor
Length	m	λ^1
Density	kg/m ³	λ^0
Mass	kg	λ^3
Pressure (including τ)	N/m ²	λ^1
Velocity	m/s	$\lambda^{0.5}$
Time	s	$\lambda^{0.5}$



Model Scaling at 1:30



Return [yrs]	Pentiction Q [m ³ /s]	Model Q _m [l/s]
2	11	2.23
5	18	3.65
10	22	4.46
20	26	5.27
50	32	6.49
100	36	7.30
200	40	8.11
200+cc	48	9.74
200 MI	60	12.03

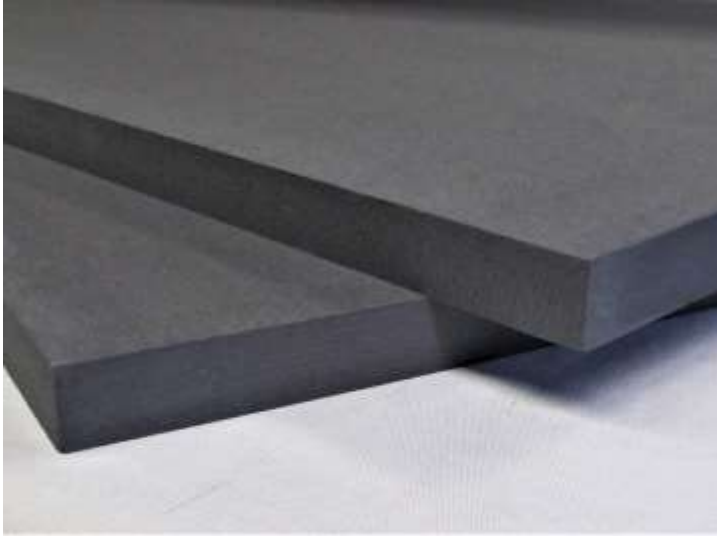
	Length [m]	Bed Slope %	Avg. Bed Width [m]	Riff. Spacing [m]	Pool Depth [m]
Pentiction	141.3	2.1	9.0	50	0.62
Model	4.71	2.1	0.3	1.667	0.021

	Pentiction [m]	Model [mm]
Riffles	1.5	50
Roughness	4.71	2.1
Spawning	0.2	6.7

Model Construction

Materials & Costs

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit Cost [CAD]</u>	<u>Total Cost [CAD]</u>
Foam Boards (XPS Insulation Boards)	56.44	959.54
CNC Machine Time	30/hr	840
Misc. Items (silicone sealant, construction adhesive)	-	200
<u>Stones for roughness</u>	9.39	75.12
		2,074.7



Model Construction

CNC Machining

- Total time: 3 days



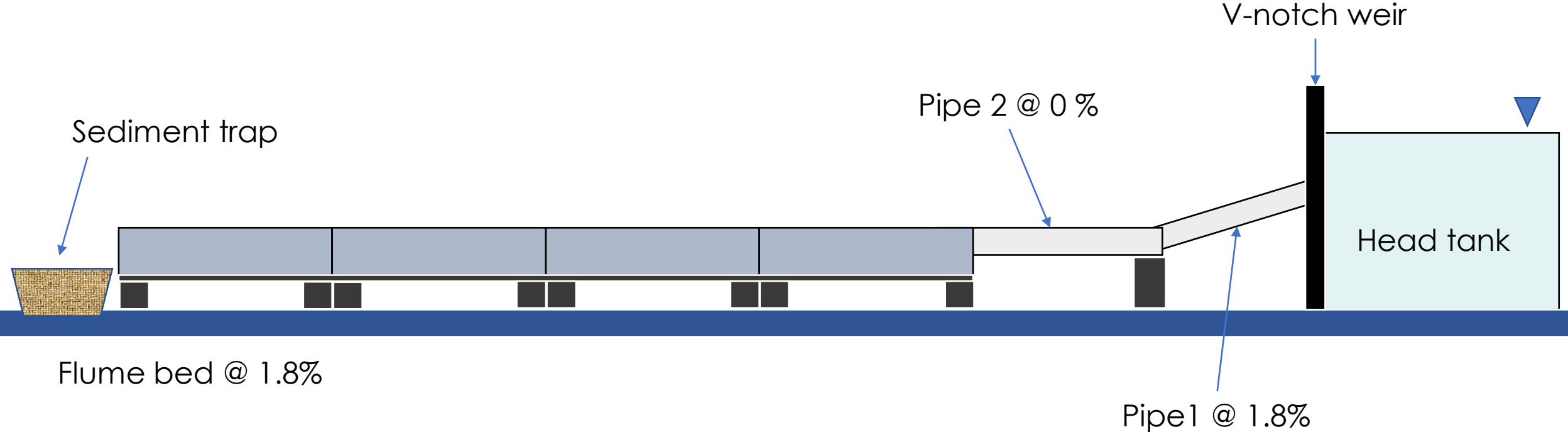
Model Construction



Comparison to Showcase Reach:



Model Assembly



Final Model



City of Penticton (2017)

Next Steps

- **Run the experiments!**
- Run different Q scenarios
- Monitor spawning gravel movement and evacuation



Final Thoughts

Benefits of using scaled models of restoration projects:

- Low-cost and quick using new construction methods (e.g. CNC machining, 3D printing)
- Ability to test the performance of designs under extreme events
- Ability to validate hydraulic models at high flows
- Test novel designs and unanswered questions

Benefits of industry-academic partnerships:

- Shared cost
- Test designs risk-free
- Model validation
- Student training



Thank you!

Questions?

