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ASCE EWRI, 20 May 2013

WRR (in press)

Outline

- Motivation
- Drivers
 - -More sand at depth
 - Scale effects in construction cost, land building
- Optimization
- Results



Motivation: Land loss in lower delta since 1932



"Beset by land subsidence and rising sea levels, much of this vast area will inexorably sink beneath the waters by the end of this century."

NCT P

- Bruce Babbitt, Washington Post, 5/18/2007

Sediment lost to the deep Gulf



Knowledge.allianz.com

Loss of wetlands



coastalcare.org/2012/03/sea-level-rise-subsidence-and-wetland-loss

Degraded barrier islands



www.clear.lsu.edu/needs_in_louisiana



Loss of swamps

www.american-buddha.com/ drownorleans3a.jpg



There are many proposed solutions... land building is critical to achieving most objectives



What portfolio of diversions gives the biggest land bang for our buck?

(Turner & Boyd, "Mississippi River Diversions, Coastal Wetland Creation/Restoration, & an Economy of Scale," Ecol. Engin., 1997)

Deep vs. Shallow? Narrow vs. Wide?



Old River Control Structure



Shallow: Cheap

Narrow: More such projects gives more land per unit sand

West Bay



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Old_River_Control_Structure_Complex.jpg http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/prj/westbay/photos/West-Bay-Sediment.gif

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More sand deeper in the water column



Data source: Nittrouer, J.A., D. Mohrig, and M. Allison, 2011, Punctuated sand transport in the lowermost Mississippi River, Journal of Geophysical Research, Vol. 116, F04025



Dynamic Delta

△ Delta Area
 determined by
 difference between:
 {Sea-level rise,
 Subsidence}
 &
 {Deposited sediment,
 Accumulated organic
 matter}

Results of Land building Model : Base Case (Parker, Kim, Mohrig, Paola & Twilley, AAAS 2008)

 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{H} + \sigma \\ H + \sigma \end{pmatrix} A_{top} = f_r Q_s + r_{org} A_{top}$





Cost of Existing Diversions

(not built or managed to maximize land building)

	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Cost (2010\$)
Bonnet Carré	7.62	2330	\$481M
Caernarvon Diversion	7.32	57	\$46M
Davis Pond	7.92	74	\$129M
Old River Control Structure	19.51	425	\$989M
West Bay	2.44	170	\$5.92M

Cf. largest diversions in La Coastal Protection & Restoration Authority 2012 *Master Plan*:

- \$0.6-1.1B
- Divert 250,000 cfs
- Build 75-280 km² of land in 42 years







Optimization Model "Multiobjective Backpack Problem"

Let: $n_i = \#$ projects of type *i* (differ in width, depth, aperture height)

 C_i , L_i , W_i = Project *i's*: \$ cost; km² land after 50 yrs; m³/s water diverted

 $\underset{\{n_i,i\in I\}}{\operatorname{MIN}} COST = \sum_{i\in I} C_i n_i$

subject to:

Solving this yields a *portfolio* $\{n_i, \forall i\}$ that is *efficient* in terms of the objectives *COST*, *LAND*, *WATER*

$$n_i \in \{0, 1, 2, ...\}, \forall i$$



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- Deeper: more costly per unit depth
- Sand yields diminishing returns in land
- To get the most land for your \$, almost all portfolios include one or more deep projects
 - Due to water constraint
 - Several projects best if width economies are weak

"Because [sediment diversions] are so effective, it is no longer a question of <u>whether</u> we will do large scale diversions but <u>how</u> we will do them"



Generic cost, sediment, & land functions, not site-specific conditions

- CPRA Master Plan is site specific
- But theory shows: larger diversions most efficient
- Need more work a la CLEAR (R. Twilley et al.) and C. Willson et al. ("Physical & Numerical Modeling of River & Sediment Diversions in the Lower Mississippi River Delta", Coastal Sediment Processes '07, ASCE)

Our only objectives: cost, land, water

- Yet not all "land" equal ecologically, socially, or for surge protection
- If large projects have disproportionate negative social/environmental effects
 → might prefer to build less land, spend more money
- Can we design structures to divert more sand? Investigation needed
 - Bonnet Carré sediment experience





