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ENVIRONMENTAL HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING: A PERSPECTIVE

Hubert Chanson^{1,3} and John Z. Shi²

¹ *The University of Queensland,*

School of Civil Engineering,

Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia

² *State Key Laboratory of Ocean Engineering,*

School of Naval Architecture, Ocean, and Civil Engineering,

Shanghai Jiao Tong University,

Shanghai 200030, China

³ *Corresponding author*

E-mail: h.chanson@uq.edu.au

Hydraulic engineering is the science of water in motion, and mainly dealing with the interactions between the flowing fluid and its surrounding environment. The technical challenges are huge (Chanson 2004). The levels of complexity are closely linked with the variety of water systems, the broad range of relevant time and length scales, the variability of water systems from droughts to gigantic floods, the complexity of basic fluid mechanics with non-linear governing equations, natural fluid instabilities, interactions between water, solid, air and biological life, and the total dependence of humanity on water (Chanson 2007). The challenges are not only scientific but also geo-political, as discussed below. This special issue intends to cover some of recent progresses in understanding environmental flows in hydraulic engineering.

In our history, water resources and water-related issues have been and continue to be present in numerous armed conflicts (Chanson 2004, Stetter et al. 2011). A number of conflicts were directly impacted by natural events (typhoons, tsunamis, wind setup) (Marktanner et al. 2015), sometimes considered as natural catastrophes or 'divine' salvation depending upon the side. Historical man-made use of water resources included artificial droughts and floods. Droughts were created by diverting river courses and drying up surface and ground-water reserves: e.g., during the siege of Khara Khoto (Webster 2002). Artificial flooding was caused by the construction of a dam and its destruction, and the

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1 breaching of dykes (Chanson 2007). Some related case was the bombing of the Sorpe and Möhne dams
2 during the dam buster campaign in 1943 (Webster 2005), and the anticipation of German dam
3 destruction at the German-Swiss border to stop the crossing of the Rhine river by the Allied Forces
4 during WWII (Ré 1946). Since WWII, international armed conflicts have been numerous, with
5 increasing risks of conflict from competition for water resources and food security with prevailing
6 climate change tendencies (Kobayashi 2009). The scope of the relevant problems is broad,
7 encompassing civilian water supply and pollution, and environmental disasters (Zemmali 1995). A
8 related challenge is the dramatic shrinking of the Aral Sea (Micklin 2007). Altogether, the political
9 challenges are formidable. New technical solutions are essential to secure water resources and
10 hydraulic engineers have a key role to contribute.

11

12 The 35th World Congress of the International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and
13 Research was held on 8-13 September 2013, Chengdu, China. A number of relevant short papers were
14 published in its electronic proceedings of the 35th IAHR World Congress by Tsinghua University
15 Press. As suggested by the Scientific Committee of the Congress, a selection of short papers was made
16 by a selection board for publication as Special Issue on Environmental Hydraulic Engineering in
17 *Environmental Fluid Mechanics* (Springer). The selection board included: Professor H. Joseph S.
18 Fernando, Professor Zhaoyin Wang, Professor Farhad Yazdandoost, Professor George Constantinescu,
19 Professor John Z. Shi and Professor Chanson. Professors Hubert Chanson and John Z. Shi are co-Guest
20 Editors of this Special Issue. The aim of the Special Issue is to present a group of papers that
21 summarise the state-of-the-art in the knowledge about hydraulic engineering in environmental
22 applications, report recent results of research on environmental hydraulics, and suggest novel pathways
23 of analysis in the area. The current issue contains three papers accepted after a rigorous peer-review
24 process from initially eleven papers agreed to be submitted to the special issue. The deadline for paper
25 submission was 1 March 2014, but papers were received as late as April 2014. The contributions are
26 presented in the issue starting with a study of sediment transport, a turbulence investigation and
27 followed by air-water flow measurements. Altogether here are contributions addressing solid-water
28 flows, monophasic flows, as well as gas-water, giving an interesting balance to the topics covered
29 herein.

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1 The first paper by Khezri and Chanson (2015) discusses the onset of non-cohesive sediment particle
2 motion beneath a tidal bore. New experimental measurements of the force terms acting on solid
3 particles beneath a breaking bore and their trajectory characteristics provide a basic understanding of
4 sediment scour conditions. The topic is directly relevant not only to tidal bore affected rivers (Fig. 1),
5 but also tsunami propagation in some rivers, storm surge bores during typhoons and run-up bores in the
6 swash zones. The second contribution by Zhong et al. (2015) addresses the role of coherent structures
7 in open channel flows, which has attracted attention for centuries, since the first observations of
8 Leonardo da Vinci (e.g. Richter and Richter 1939, Pl. XXV). Figure 2 illustrates surface scars in a large
9 river during the flood. Such scars are considered a manifestation of large coherent structures with a free
10 surface (Brocchini and Peregrine 2001). Zhong et al. (2015) discuss results obtained with particle
11 image velocimetry (PIV) and their results highlight the interactions between large-scale and super-scale
12 structures. The third paper by Duarte et al. (2015) turns the attention to air-water flows, focusing on the
13 effects of entrained air on pressures in a plunge pool, for example, downstream of a ski jump spillway
14 (Fig. 3). The study presents information on pressures inside underlying fissures of the pool bottom
15 beneath the jet impact.

16
17 Finally we would like to thank Professor Fernando for entertaining the idea of this Special Issue,
18 and for allowing us to act as its Co-Guest Editors. We also thank the numerous reviewers who
19 significantly contributed to improving the papers presented herein, and the efforts put forward by the
20 authors to complete this issue in a timely manner.

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- 1 Fig. 1 - Tidal bore at the Qiantang River (China) on 12 October 2014 at Meilvba (bore propagation
- 2 from right to left) - Note the massive impact of the bore propagation on the estuarine flow (the river
- 3 mouth is towards the right)
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1 Fig. 2 - Scars and large debris at the surface of the Brisbane River (Australia) during the flood in
2 January 2011 - Photograph taken at Toowong on 12 January 2011 morning about 06:00 - Looking
3 upstream with the submerged Coronation Drive bicycle path in the foreground
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1 Fig. 3 - Wivenhoe Dam spillway ski jump (Australia) during operation on 17 January 2011 at 13:20
2 (local time) - Note the large amount of entrained air in the spillway flow and at the jump take-off
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