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# iRIC Software

*Changing River Science*

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## *User's Manual*

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# **1. Introduction**

The International River Interface Cooperative (iRIC) software application provides an integrated river simulation environment.

iRIC provides a comprehensive, unified environment in which data that are necessary for river analysis solvers (hereafter: solvers) can be compiled, rivers can be simulated and analytical results can be visualized.

The highly flexible iRIC interface allows various solvers to be imported, or you can use one of the iRIC solvers. Upon selecting the solver, iRIC selects functions suitable for the solver and prepares the optimal simulation environment.

Because the iRIC functions vary depending on the solver, the method of using the iRIC application depends on the solver. To determine which functions are usable for each solver, refer to Solver Tutorials.

This user's manual explains general methods for using all the iRIC functions.

## 2. Overview

### 2.1. Operation procedure

Figure 2-1 shows the general operations for iRIC simulations, and the window for each process. Details of each window are explained in Section 2.2

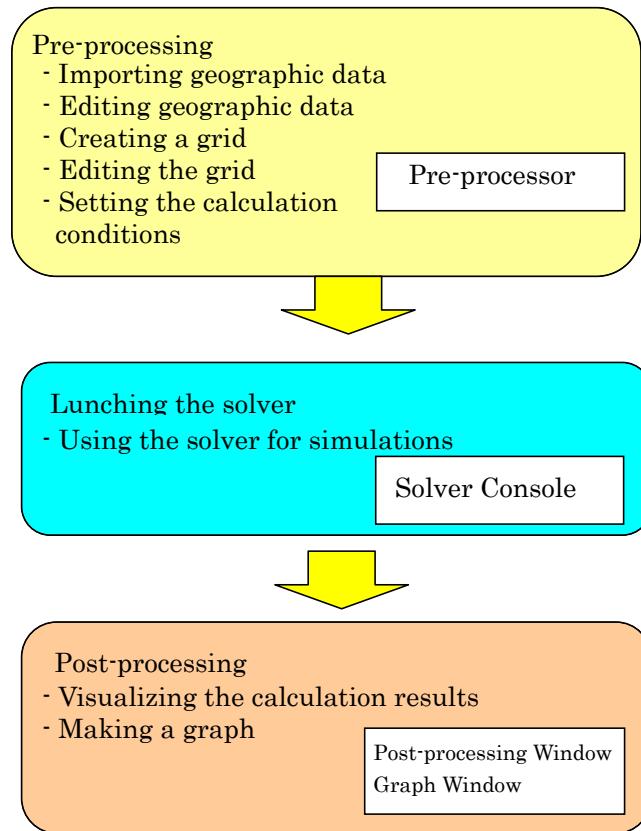


Figure 2-1 iRIC Operations

## 2.2. Windows

Figure 2-2 shows the iRIC main window.

It uses a standard interface, with a menu bar and a toolbar. Menu bar and tool bar are explained in Section 2.2.1.

When using iRIC, you can open various subwindows that meet your needs inside the main window. The [Pre-processing Window] opens as soon as you make a new project.

Subwindows are explained in sections 2.2.2 to 2.2.7.

A [Pre-processing Window] opens when a project starts. Other subwindows are not opened at first. You can open them manually when you need to.

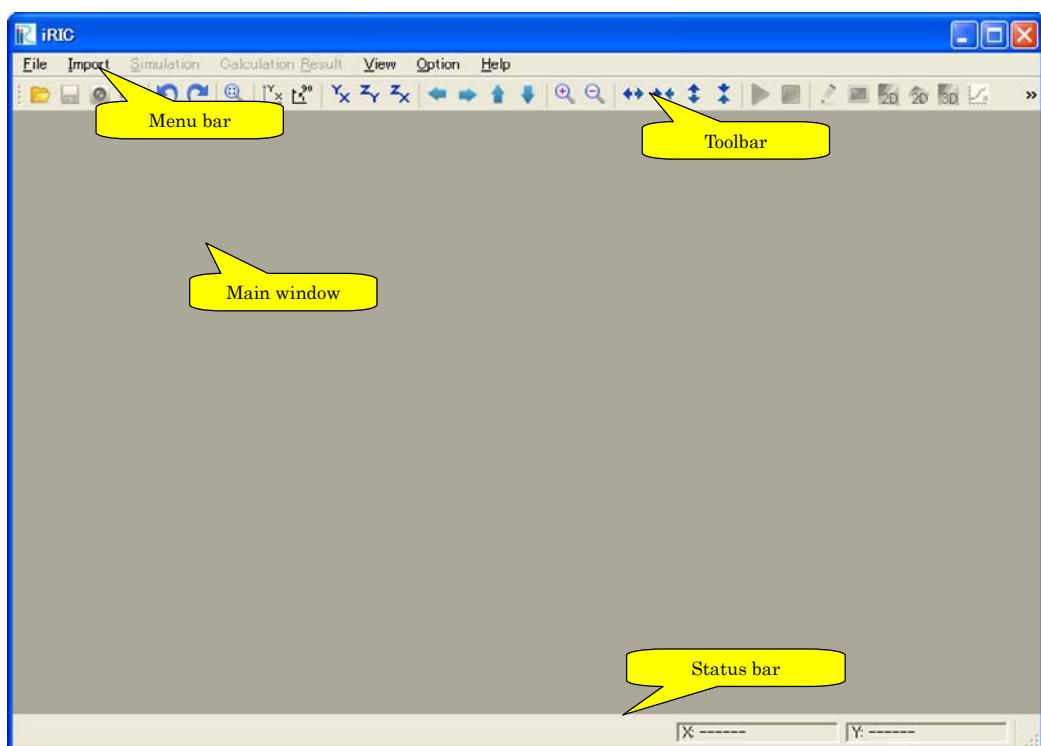


Figure 2-2 iRIC main window

## 2.2.1. Menu bar and Toolbar

The menu bar and the toolbar have the characters explained below.

### 2.2.1.1. Menu bar

The menu bar items change depending on which window is active. The following menu items are always displayed, regardless the active subwindow.

- [File] (F)
- [Import] (I)
- [Simulation] (S)
- [Calculation Results] (R)
- [View] (V)
- [Option] (O)
- [Help] (H)

Additional menu items are inserted depending on the active subwindow. Added items are inserted between [Import] (I) and [Simulation] (S).

Additional menu items for each subwindow are explained in the sections shown in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1 Sections where the subwindow menu items are explained**

Subwindow	Reference
[Pre-processing Window]	4
[Grid Bird's-eye view Window]	4.5.3
[2D Post-processing Window]	5.1.1.2
[Bird's-eye 2D Post-processing Window]	5.1.2.2
[3D Post-processing Window]	5.1.3.2
[Graph Window]	5.2.1.2

### 2.2.1.2. Toolbars

The following three toolbars are available:

- Main Toolbar
- Operation Toolbar
- Animation Toolbar

For the functions of each toolbar, refer to Table 2-2.

**Table 2-2 Functions of each toolbar**

Item	Functions	Displayed when	Reference	Example
Main Toolbar	Handling of files, canvas display, solver launching and window display	Always	3.2.1	Figure 2-3
Operation Toolbar	Operations that are possible for items selected in [Object Browser]	When the [Pre-processing Window] is active	3.2.2	Figure 2-4
Animation Toolbar	Moving between timesteps of simulation results	When the Post-processing Window or the Graph Window is active	3.2.3	Figure 2-5



**Figure 2-3 Main Toolbar**



**Figure 2-4 Operation Toolbar**



**Figure 2-5 Animation Toolbar**

## 2.2.2. [Pre-processing Window]

Figure 2-6 shows an example of the [Pre-processing Window].

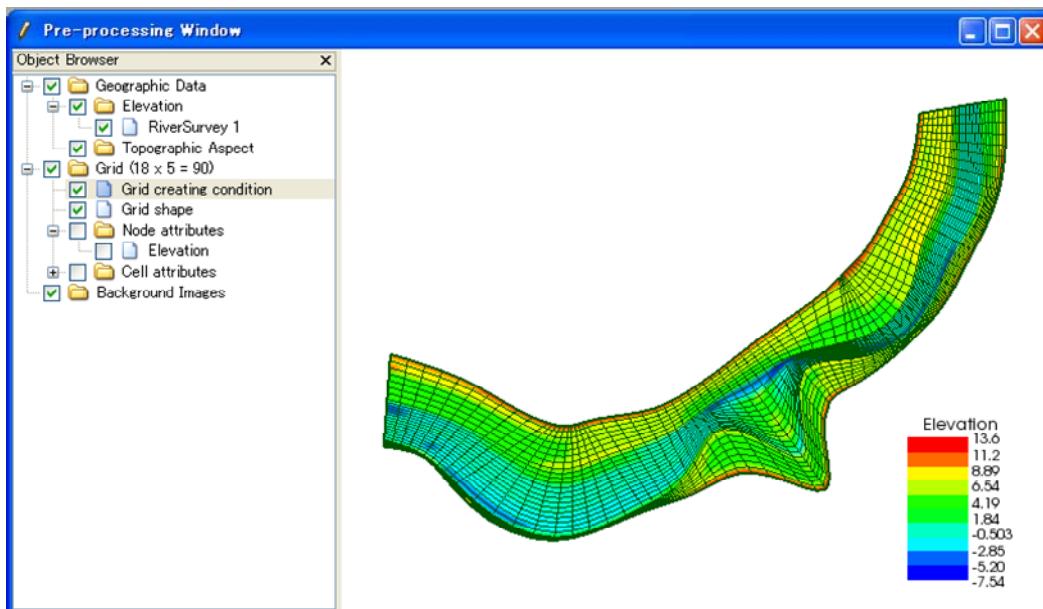


Figure 2-6 [Pre-processing Window]

The [Pre-processing Window] handles the following operations:

- Importing geographic data
- Editing geographic data
- Creating a grid
- Editing the grid
- Setting calculation conditions

You can activate [Pre-Processing Window] with either of the following actions:

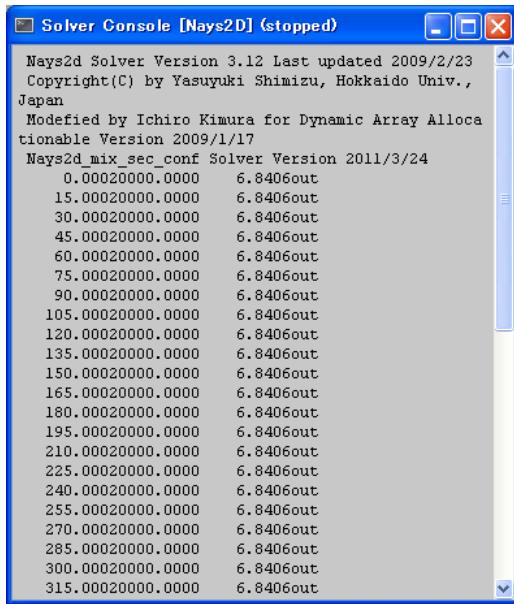
**Menu bar:** [View] (V) ► [Pre-processing Window]

**Operation Toolbar:**

Refer to Section 4.1 to 4.8 for detail.

### 2.2.3. [Solver Console]

Figure 2-7 shows an example of the [Solver Console].



The screenshot shows a Windows-style window titled "Solver Console [Nays2D] (stopped)". The window contains text output from the solver. At the top, it displays the solver's version information: "Nays2d Solver Version 3.12 Last updated 2009/2/23 Copyright(C) by Yasuyuki Shimizu, Hokkaido Univ., Japan Modified by Ichiro Kimura for Dynamic Array Allocatable Version 2009/1/17". Below this, it shows the command "Nays2d\_mix\_sec\_conf Solver Version 2011/3/24" followed by a list of numerical pairs. The list starts with "0.00020000.0000 6.8406out" and continues in increments of 15.000 until "315.00020000.0000 6.8406out".

Figure 2-7 [Solver Console]

The [Solver Console] displays the messages that the solver outputs to "Standard Output" or "Standard Error" during calculation. When you start running a solver, the [Solver Console] window is automatically activated.

You can activate [Solver Console] manually, with either of the following actions:

Menu bar: [View] (V) ▶ [Solver Console]

Operation Toolbar: 

The window title of the [Solver Console] indicates the name and status of the solver. Figure 2-8 shows an example of the [Solver Console] window title.

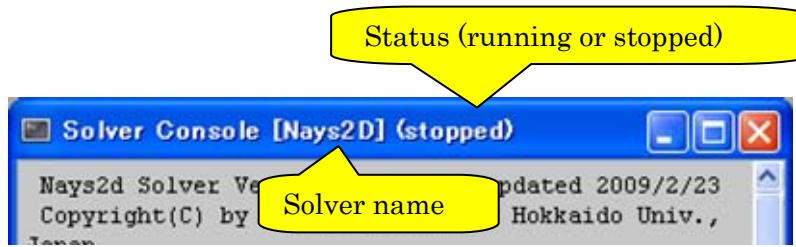


Figure 2-8 [Solver Console] window title

Refer to Section 3.5 for detail.

## 2.2.4. [2D Post-processing Window]

Figure 2-9 shows an example of the [2D Post-processing Window].

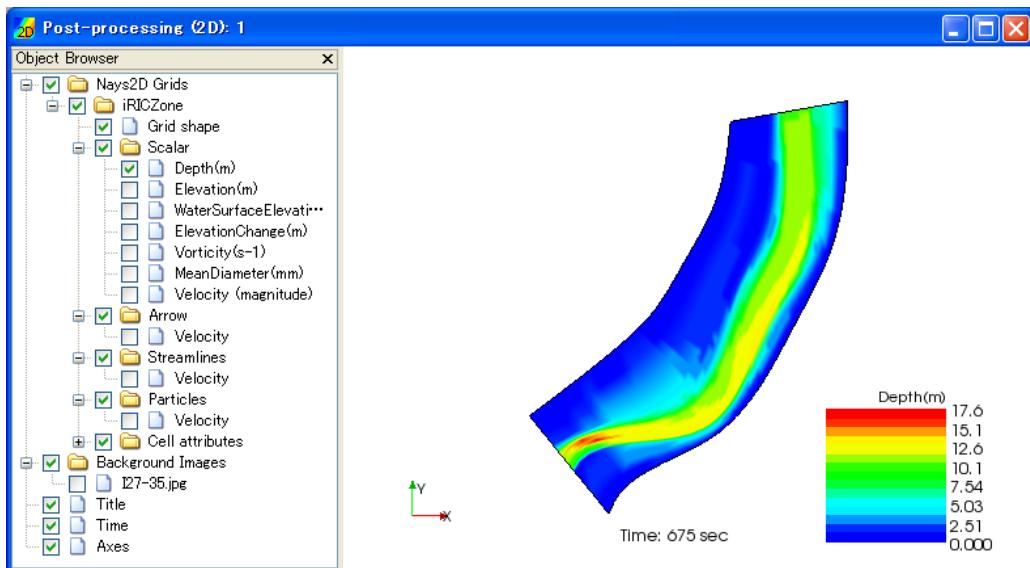


Figure 2-9 [2D Post-processing Window]

The [2D Post-processing Window] visualizes the two-dimensional simulation results.

You can open a new [2D Post-processing Window] with either of the following actions:

**Menu bar:** [Calculation Results] (R) ► [Open New 2D Post-processing Window]

**Operation Toolbar:**

You can activate a [2D Post-processing Window] that already exists, with the following action:

**Menu bar:** [View] (V) ► The title of window you want to activate; for example  
"Post-processing (2D): 1"

Refer to Section 5.1.1 for detail.

## 2.2.5. [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window]

Figure 2-9 shows an example of the [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window].

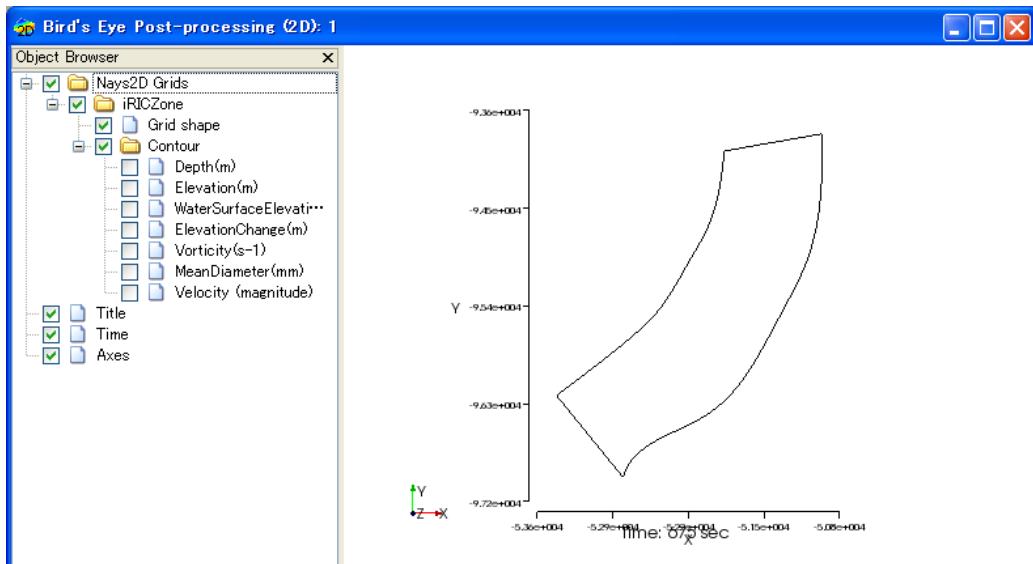


Figure 2-10 [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window]

The [Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window] visualizes the two-dimensional simulation results in bird's-eye view.

You can open a new [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window] with either of the following actions:

**Menu bar:** [Calculation Results] (R) ► [Open New Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window]

**Operation Toolbar:**

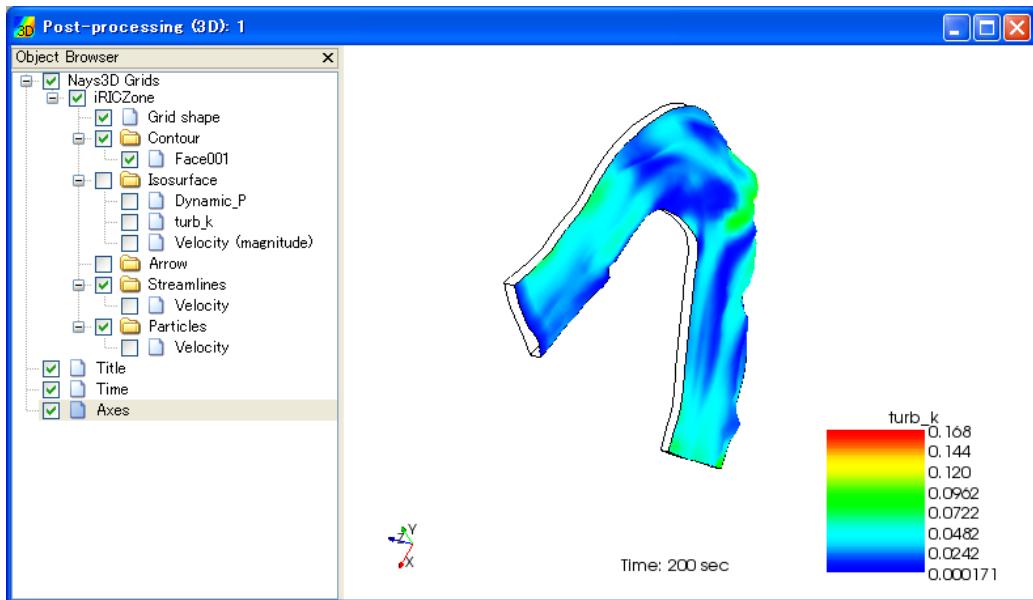
You can activate a [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window] that already exists, with the following action:

**Menu bar:** [View] (V) ► The title of window you want to activate; for example "Bird's-Eye Post-processing (2D): 1"

Refer to Section 5.1.2 for detail.

## 2.2.6. [3D Post-processing Window]

Figure 2-11 shows an example of the [3D Post-processing Window].



**Figure 2-11 Example of the [3D Post-processing Window] display**

The [3D Post-processing Window] visualizes the three-dimensional simulation results.

You can open a new [3D Post-processing Window] with either of the following actions:

**Menu bar:** [Calculation Results] (R) ► [Open New 3D Post-processing Window]

**Operation Toolbar:**

You can activate a [3D Post-processing Window] that already exists, with the following action:

**Menu bar:** [View] (V) ► The title of window you want to activate; for example "  
Post-processing (3D): 1"

Refer to Section 5.1.3 for detail.

### 2.2.7. [Graph Window]

Figure 2-12 shows an example of [Graph Window].

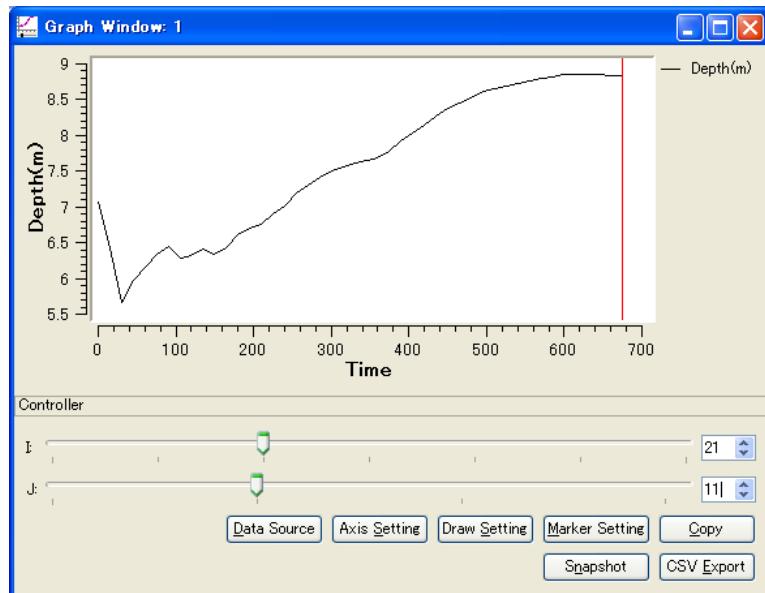


Figure 2-12 [Graph Window]

The [Graph Window] makes a graph of simulation results whose X-axis is either of position (I, J or K) or time. You can change the target data to make graph easily using the slide bars shown below the graph.

You can open a new [Graph Window] with either of the following actions:

**Menu bar:** [Calculation Results] (R) ► [Open New Graph Window]

**Operation Toolbar:**

You can activate a [Graph Window] that already exists, with the following action:

**Menu bar:** [View] (V) ► The title of window you want to activate; for example "Graph Window: 1"

Refer to Section 5.2.1 for detail.

## 2.3. Basic operations

The basic operations of iRIC are explained below.

### 2.3.1. [iRIC Start Page]

When iRIC is launched, the [iRIC Start Page] opens. Figure 2-13 shows the [iRIC Start Page].

On the [iRIC Start Page], the [Start Simulation Project] tab is active at first. The following are the items on the [Start Simulation Project] tab.

- [New Project] (N)

Description: Starts a new project. Refer to Section 3.3.1.

- [Recent Solvers]

To start a new project for a certain solver, click on the name of the solver you want to use.

- [Open a project file]

Open a project file. Refer to Section 3.3.2.

- [Recent projects]

To open a project, click on the name of the project.



Figure 2-13 [iRIC Start Page] ([Start Simulation Project] tab)

To open the [Support] tab, click on [Support]. Figure 2-14 shows an example. The [Support] tab provides links to iRIC web pages. To access the web pages, click on the link to open the web browser.

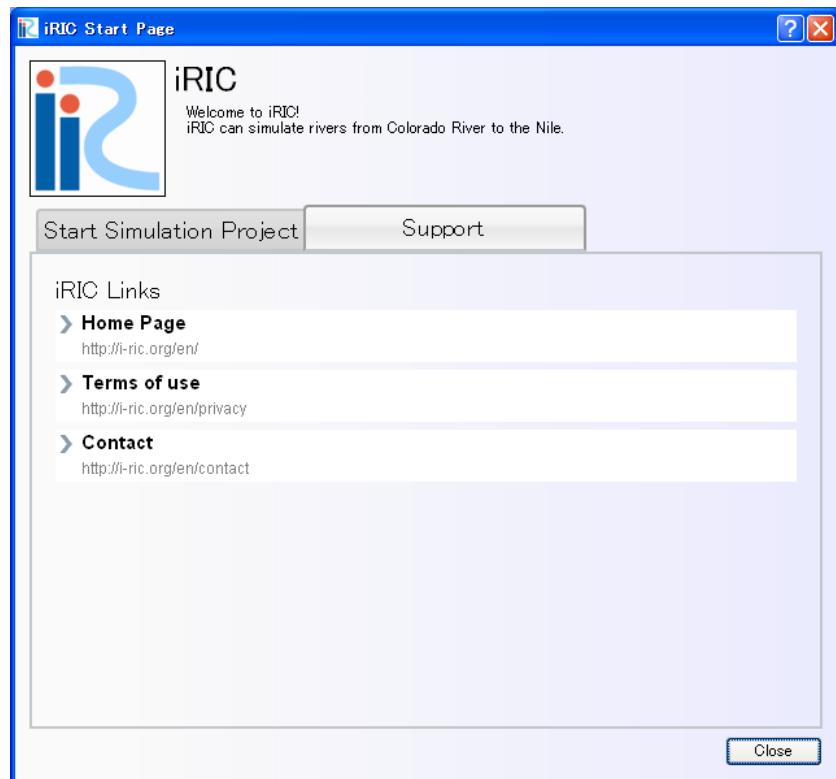
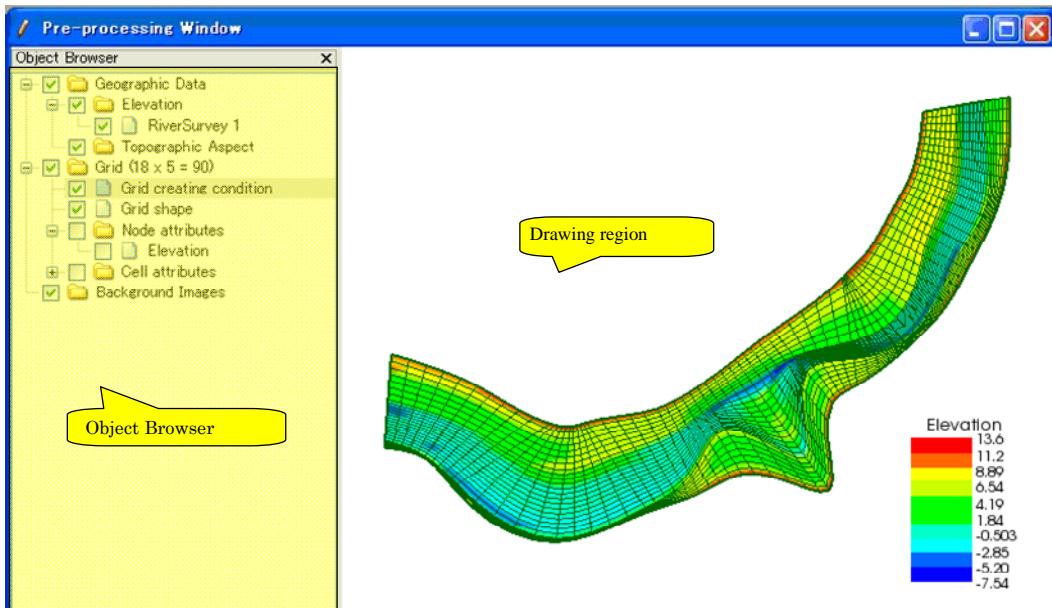


Figure 2-14 [iRIC Start Page] ([Support] tab)

### 2.3.2. Operations in [Object Browser]

iRIC uses [Object Browser] for all subwindows except [Solver Console] and [Graph Window]. Figure 2-15 shows example of the [Object Browser] of the [Pre-processing Window].



**Figure 2-15 [Object Browser] of the [Pre-processing Window]**

In [Object Browser], the following operations can be made:

- Selecting an operation target

Left click on the item to select data to be edited. The menu enables operations that are possible under the configuration of items selected in [Object Browser].

- Switching between "show" and "hide"

Make a check mark in the box left of the item, to make it shown on the canvas. For items in hierarchical trees, if the check mark for the upper-level item is removed, the item and all the lower-level items are hidden.

- Changing the order of items

An item can be moved up and down to change order. This operation is available only for [Geographic Data] and [Background Images] on [Pre-processing Window]. Select / on the Operation Toolbar to change order of items.

- Changing a display setting in [Property] dialog.

Open right-clicking menu and click on [Property] to open a dialog and modify settings. Some items do not have [Property] dialog.

- Importing / exporting data

Open right-clicking menu on an item to facilitate data import or export. Some items do not have import / export feature.

### 2.3.3. View changing operations on the canvas

View changing operations can be made with Ctrl key and mouse operations. See Table 2-3 for details.

**Table 2-3 View changing operations on the canvas**

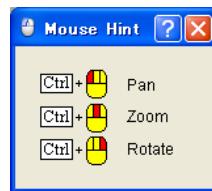
Operation	Action	Cursor during action
Rotate	Right drag while pressing Ctrl key.	
Zoom in/out	Drag the scroll button (wheel) while pressing Ctrl key, or scroll up/down the scroll button.	
Drag	Left drag while pressing Ctrl key.	

You can open a [Mouse Hint] dialog with either of the following actions:

**Menu bar:** [Help] (H) ► [Mouse Hints] (M)

**Operation Toolbar:**

Figure 2-16 shows the [Mouse Hint] dialog.



**Figure 2-16 The [Mouse Hint] dialog**

You can change view setting of canvas with the Main Toolbar too. (Refer to Section 3.2.1)

## **2.4. iRIC functions**

iRIC functions can be categorized into the seven groups below:

- Editing geographic data
- Creating grids
- Editing grids
- Loading measured data
- Setting calculation conditions
- Launching a solver
- Visualizing the calculation results
- Making a graph

The abstract of each function groups are explained in the following sections.

#### 2.4.1. Editing geographic data

Geographic data handles coordinates of data and the attributes at that coordinates, such as elevation, vegetation type, vegetation density, land use. You can import and edit geographic data with iRIC.

Geographic data are used to determine the attributes at each node or cell by interpolation. You can use river survey data also for creating a grid.

The attributes that you need to input differ by the solver you use.

iRIC can import and edit three types of geographic data:

- River Survey Data
- Elevation
- Polygon

Figure 2-17, Figure 2-20 and Figure 2-19 show example of [River Survey Data], [Pointset Data] and [Polygon], respectively.

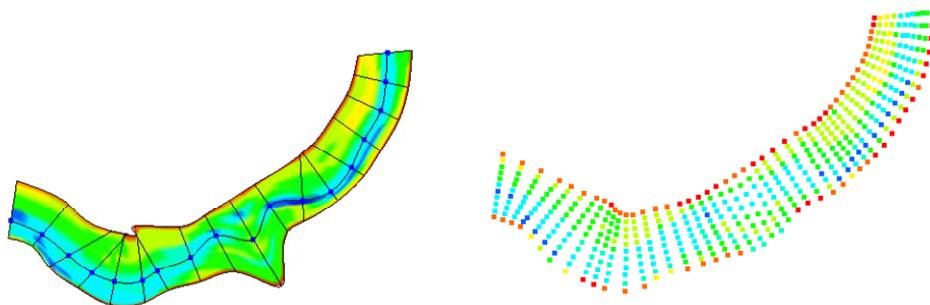


Figure 2-17 Example of [River Survey Data]

Figure 2-18 Example of [Pointset Data]

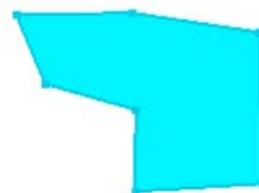


Figure 2-19 Example of [Polygon]

Refer to Section 4.4 for detail.

## **2.4.2. Creating a grid**

You can create the grid that the solver uses. A grid can be created in two steps:

- (1) Determine the grid shape (coordinates of each node).
- (2) Determine the node/cell attributes by interpolating geographic data.

In step (1), you select one of the algorithms that can produce the grid that the solver requires, and then, you create a grid by specifying grid creating condition. Step (2) is automatically done. iRIC does this step automatically by recognizing the type of geographic data, and selecting the appropriate algorithm for interpolation for that type.

iRIC can create grids of the following types:

- Two-dimensional structured grid
- Two-dimensional unstructured grid
- One-dimensional structured grid (Each node holds sectional data.)

Refer to Section 4.5.1 for details.

## **2.4.3. Editing the grid**

You can edit the grid. You can do the following operations:

- Editing the grid shape (the coordinates of each node)
- Editing the attributes of each node or cell

Refer to Section 4.5.2 for the details.

## **2.4.4. Loading measured data**

You can load measured data from text files, to use it as background data for creating data, or to compare with calculation results. You can do the following operations:

- Importing measured data from text files
- Editing display settings of measured data

Refer to 4.6 for the details.

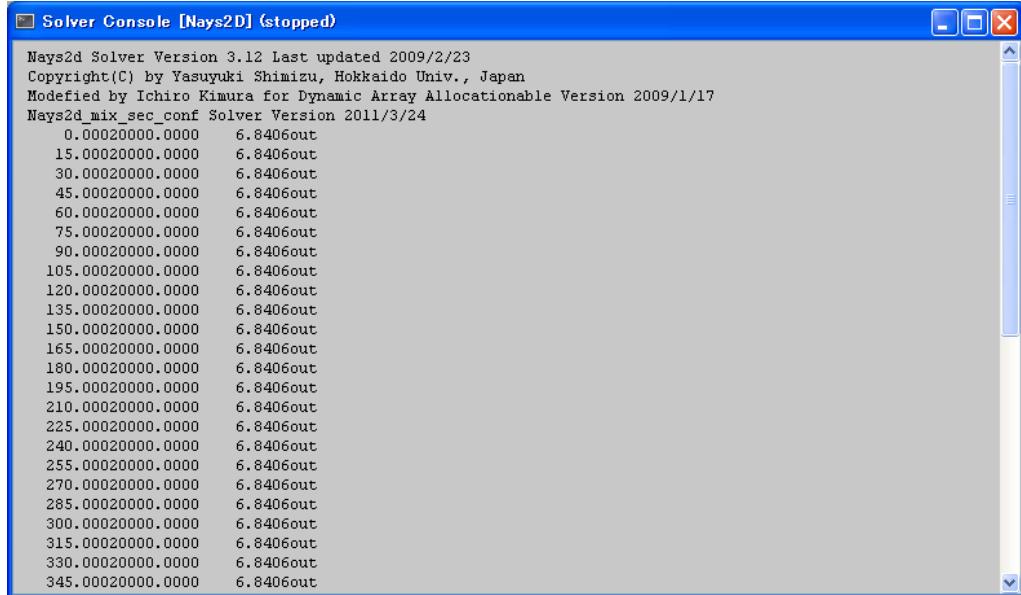
## **2.4.5. Setting the calculation conditions**

You can set the calculation conditions. The calculation conditions differ by the solver selected.

Refer to Section 4.6 for the details.

#### 2.4.6. Launching the solver

You can launch the solver and monitors the simulation status using [Solver Console]. You can stop calculations when you want to. Figure 2-20 shows an example of the [Solver Console] that displays solver outputs.



The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "Solver Console [Nays2D] (stopped)". The window contains text output from the solver. At the top, it displays version information: "Nays2d Solver Version 3.12 Last updated 2009/2/23", "Copyright(C) by Yasuyuki Shimizu, Hokkaido Univ., Japan", "Modified by Ichiro Kimura for Dynamic Array Allocatable Version 2009/1/17", and "Nays2d\_mix\_sec\_conf Solver Version 2011/3/24". Below this, there is a large block of numerical data, each row consisting of two columns separated by a tab character. The first column represents time or iteration values ranging from 0.00020000.0000 to 345.00020000.0000. The second column represents a constant value 6.8406out for all entries.

Time / Iteration	Value
0.00020000.0000	6.8406out
15.00020000.0000	6.8406out
30.00020000.0000	6.8406out
45.00020000.0000	6.8406out
60.00020000.0000	6.8406out
75.00020000.0000	6.8406out
90.00020000.0000	6.8406out
105.00020000.0000	6.8406out
120.00020000.0000	6.8406out
135.00020000.0000	6.8406out
150.00020000.0000	6.8406out
165.00020000.0000	6.8406out
180.00020000.0000	6.8406out
195.00020000.0000	6.8406out
210.00020000.0000	6.8406out
225.00020000.0000	6.8406out
240.00020000.0000	6.8406out
255.00020000.0000	6.8406out
270.00020000.0000	6.8406out
285.00020000.0000	6.8406out
300.00020000.0000	6.8406out
315.00020000.0000	6.8406out
330.00020000.0000	6.8406out
345.00020000.0000	6.8406out

Figure 2-20 [Solver Console]

Refer to Section 3.5 for details.

## 2.4.7. Post-processing

You can visualize the calculation results that the solver output. You can use [2D Post-processing Window] (Figure 2-21), [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window] (Figure 2-22), and [3D Post-processing Window] (Figure 2-23) for that purpose.

Refer to Section 5.1 for details.

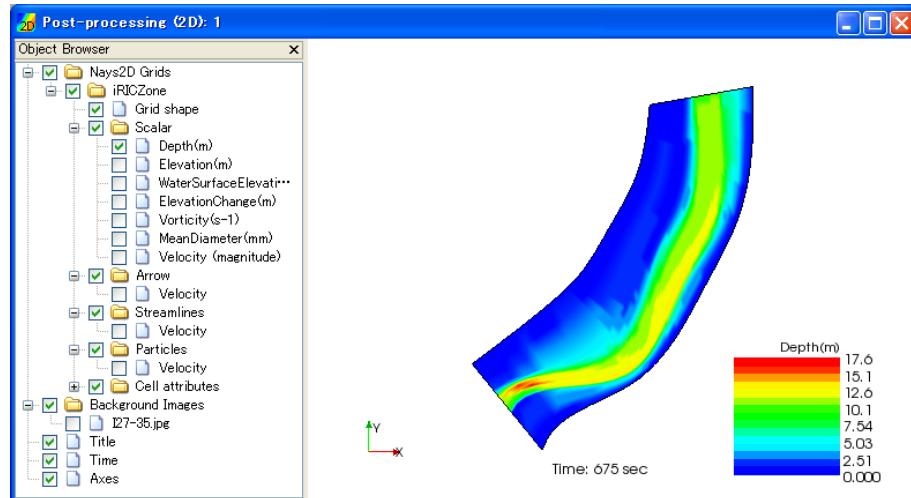


Figure 2-21 [2D Post-processing Window]

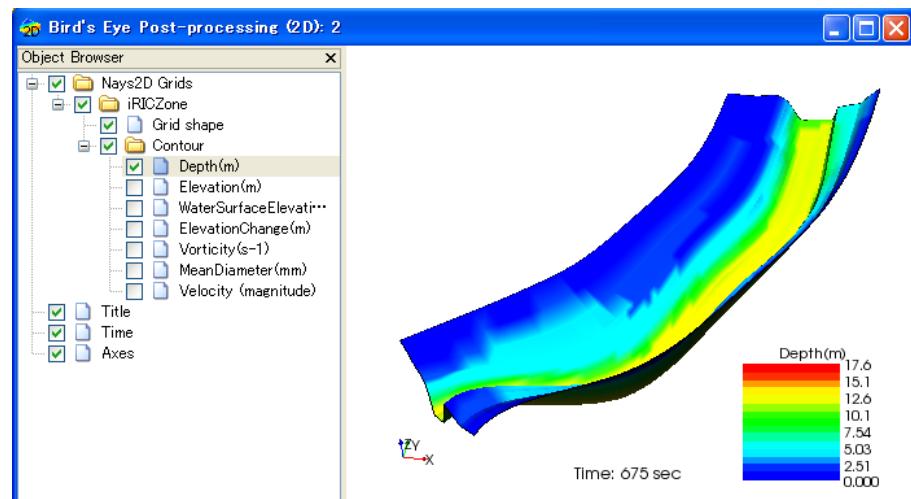


Figure 2-22 [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window]

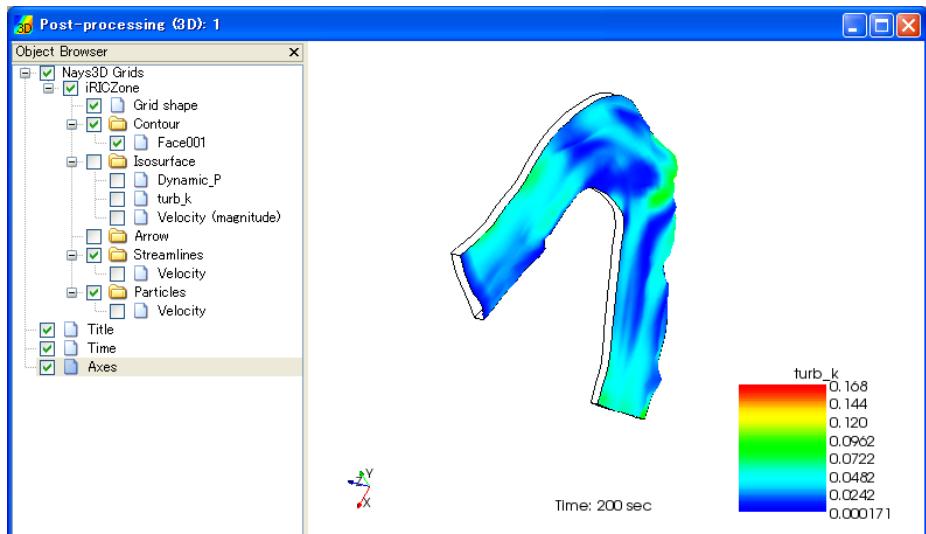


Figure 2-23 [3D Post-processing Window]

#### 2.4.8. Making a graph

You can display graphs with the calculation results that the solver output, using [Graph Window] (Figure 2-24).

Refer to Section 5.2 for details.

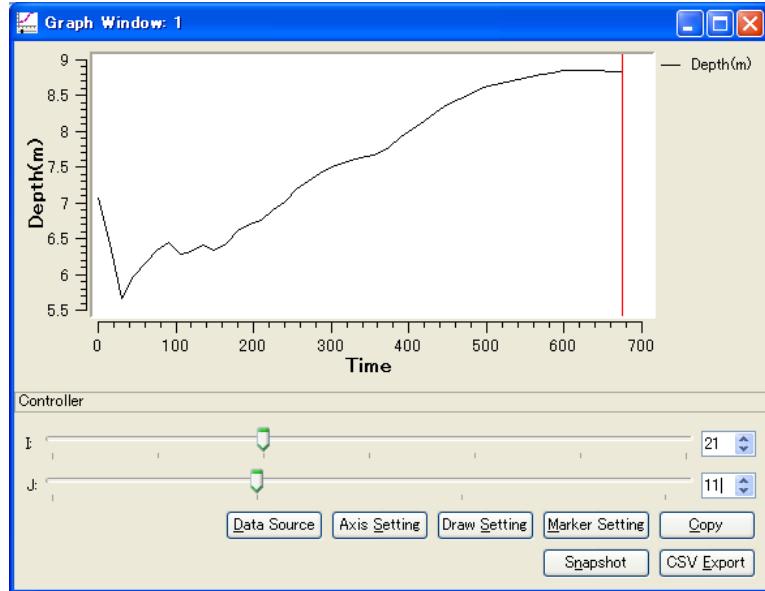


Figure 2-24 [Graph Window]

### 3. Common functions

This chapter describes the functions always available regardless of active subwindow.

#### 3.1. Menu configuration

Table 3-1 shows the menu items that are always available.

**Table 3-1 The menu items always available**

Menu Item	Description	Page
[File] (F)	[New Project] (N) Starts a new project.	29
	[Open] (O) Opens a project file.	31
	[Save] (S) Saves the project.	32
	[Save As File (*.ipro)] (A) Saves the project with a new file name.	33
	[Save As Project] (P) Saves the project in a new folder.	33
	[Property] (P) Displays the properties of the project.	34
	[Save Snapshot] (N) Saves a snapshot of the active window.	34
	[Continuous Snapshots / Google Earth Export] Saves images of each timestep produced by the Post-processing Window/Graph Window into image files, and outputs a KML file for Google Earth.	35
	[Import] (I) Imports data from an external file.	38
	[Export] (E) Exports data to an external file.	46
	[Recent Projects] (R) Opens recent projects.	51
[Import] (I)	[Show iRIC Start Page] Opens the initial iRIC window.	51
	[Exit] (X) Exits iRIC.	51
	[Geographic Data] (E) Imports geographic data.	38
	[Grid] (G) Imports a grid.	40
	[Calculation Conditions] (C) Imports the calculation conditions.	42
	[Calculation Result] (R) Imports the calculation result.	43
	[Background Image] (B) Imports the background image.	44

Menu Item		Description	Page
[Simulation] (S)	[Run] (R)	Starts the solver.	54
	[Stop] (S)	Stops the solver.	55
	[Solver Information] (S)	Displays information on the solver being used for the current project.	55
	[Export Solver Console Log] (E)	Exports the solver console log to external file.	56
[Calculation Results] (R)	[Open New 2D Post-processing Window]	Opens a new [2D Post-processing Window].	59
	[Open New Bird Eye 2D Post-processing Window]	Opens a new [Bird's eye 2D Post-processing Window].	59
	[Open New 3D Post-processing Window]	Opens a new 3D Post-processing Window.	59
	[Open New Graph Window]	Opens a new [Graph Window].	59
	[Reload] (R)	Reloads calculation result.	60
	[Delete] (D)	Deletes calculation result.	60
	[Import] (I)	Imports calculation result from a CGNS file.	60
	[Export] (E)	Exports calculation result into CSV files or VTK files.	60
	[Toolbar]	Shows/hides the Toolbar.	61
[View] (V)	[Object Browser] (O)	Shows/hides [Object Browser].	61
	[Status Bar] (S)	Shows/hides [Status Bar].	62
	[Background Color] (B)	Changes the background color.	63
	[Z-direction Scale] (Z)	Changes Z-direction scale.	64
	[Tile Windows] (T)	Shows subwindows in tile format.	65
	[Cascade Windows] (C)	Shows subwindows in cascade format.	66
	[Preferences] (P)	Displays the [Preferences] dialog.	67
[Option] (O)	[Create/Update Translation Files] (C)	Displays the [Definition File Translation Update Wizard].	68
	[Help] (H)	Opens the [Help] window.	69
[Help] (H)	[Solver List] (S)	Displays the [Solver List] dialog.	69
	[Mouse Hint] (M)	Displays the [Mouse Hint] dialog.	70
	[About]	Displays the [About iRIC] dialog.	70

## 3.2. Toolbars

### 3.2.1. [Main Toolbar]

[Main Toolbar] handles file I/O, view setting operations for canvas, solver launching and opening subwindows. Figure 3-1 shows the [Main Toolbar].



Figure 3-1 The [Main Toolbar]

Table 3-2 describes the functions of the items on the [Main Toolbar].

Table 3-2 Functions of the items on the [Main Toolbar]

Icon	Name	Description	Page
	[Open]	Opens a project file	31
	[Save]	Saves the project.	32
	[Save Snapshot] (N)	Saves a snapshot of the active window.	34
	[Continuous Snapshots / Google Earth Export]	Saves images of each timestep produced by the Post-processing Window/Graph Window into image files, and outputs a KML file for Google Earth.	35
	Undo	Undoes the most recent action.	—
	Redo	Redoes the most recent undoed action.	—
	Fit	Zooms out such that everything is displayed in the window.	—
	Reset Rotation	Rotates the graphic such that the X-axis is pointing rightward (in the positive direction) and the Y-axis is pointing upward (in the positive direction).	—
	90-Degree Rotation	Rotates 90 degrees counterclockwise.	—
	XY-plane	Rotates the graphic such that the X-axis is pointing rightward (in the positive direction) and the Y-axis is pointing upward (in the positive direction).	—
	YZ-plane	Rotates the graphic such that the Y-axis is pointing rightward (in the positive direction) and the Z-axis is pointing upward (in the positive direction).	—
	XZ-plane	Rotates the graphic such that the Z-axis is pointing rightward (in the positive direction) and the X-axis is pointing upward (in the positive direction).	—

	Moves to the left	Shifts the viewpoint to the left.	—
	Moves to the right	Shifts the viewpoint to the right.	—
	Moves to the top	Shifts the viewpoint to the top.	—
	Moves to the bottom	Shifts the viewpoint to the bottom.	—
	[Zoom in]	Zooms in on the display.	—
	[Zoom out]	Zooms out from the display.	—
	Extension in the X-axis direction	Extends only in the X-axis direction.	—
	Shortening in the X-axis direction	Shortens only in the X-axis direction.	—
	Extension in the Y-axis direction]	Extends only in the Y-axis direction.	—
	Shortening in the Y-axis direction	Shortens only in the Y-axis direction.	—
	[Run]	Starts the solver.	54
	[Stop]	Stops the solver.	55
	Display Pre-processor	Opens [Pre-processor Window].	—
	Display [Solver Console]	Displays [Solver Console].	—
	[Open New 2D Post-processing Window]	Opens a new [2D Post-processing Window].	59
	[Open New Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window]	Opens a new [Bird's Eye Post-processing Window].	59
	[Open New 3D Post-processing Window]	Opens a new [3D Post-processing Window].	59
	[Open New Graph Window]	Opens a new [Graph Window].	59
	[Compare with measured values]	Opens a dialog to compare calculation results with measured values	59
	[Reload Calculation Result]	Reloads calculation result.	60
	[Mouse Hints]	Displays the [Mouse Hints] dialog.	70

### **3.2.2. [Operation Toolbar]**

The [Operation Toolbar] is displayed only when the [Pre-processing Window] is active. The [Operation Toolbar] shows buttons for operations available for the currently selected item in [Object Browser]. Figure 3-2 shows the [Operation Toolbar].



**Figure 3-2 the [Operation Toolbar]**

Table 3-3 describes the functions of the items on the [Operation Toolbar].

**Table 3-3 Functions of the items on the [Operation Toolbar]**

Icon	Name	Description	Page
	[Move Up]	Exchanges priorities with the item that is immediately higher in priority	—
	[Move Down]	Exchanges priorities with the item that is immediately lower in priority	—
	[Delete]	Deletes the selected item.	—

### 3.2.3. [Animation Toolbar]

The [Animation Toolbar] is displayed only when a Post-processing Window or Graph Window is active. The [Animation Toolbar] items control movements between timesteps of calculation results. Figure 3-3 shows the [Animation Toolbar].



Figure 3-3 The [Animation Toolbar]

Table 3-4 describes the functions of the items on the [Animation Toolbar].

Table 3-4 Functions of the items on the [Animation Toolbar]

Icon	Name	Description	Page
	[Reset]	Moves to the first timestep.	57
	[Step Backward]	Moves to the previous timestep.	57
	[Start/Stop Animation]	Starts or stops the animation.	57
	[Step Forward]	Moves to the next timestep.	57
	[Step Forward]	Moves to the last timestep.	57
	[Toggle Following Last Step]	Automatically moves to the most recent timestep when a new calculation result is output from the running solver.	57
	[Edit Slow Motion Animation Speed]	Sets the speed for animation.	58

### 3.3. [File] (F)

The functions of items under the [File] menu are explained in the following sections.

#### 3.3.1. [New Project] (N)

Description: Starts a new project.

When you select [New Project], the [Select Solver] dialog (Figure 3-4) will open. Select the solver you want to use for the project, and click on [OK].

When the current project is modified, a warning dialog will open to ask whether you want to save the current project.

The [Pre-processing Window] opens when you create a new project. Figure 3-5 shows an example of iRIC window just after starting a new project.

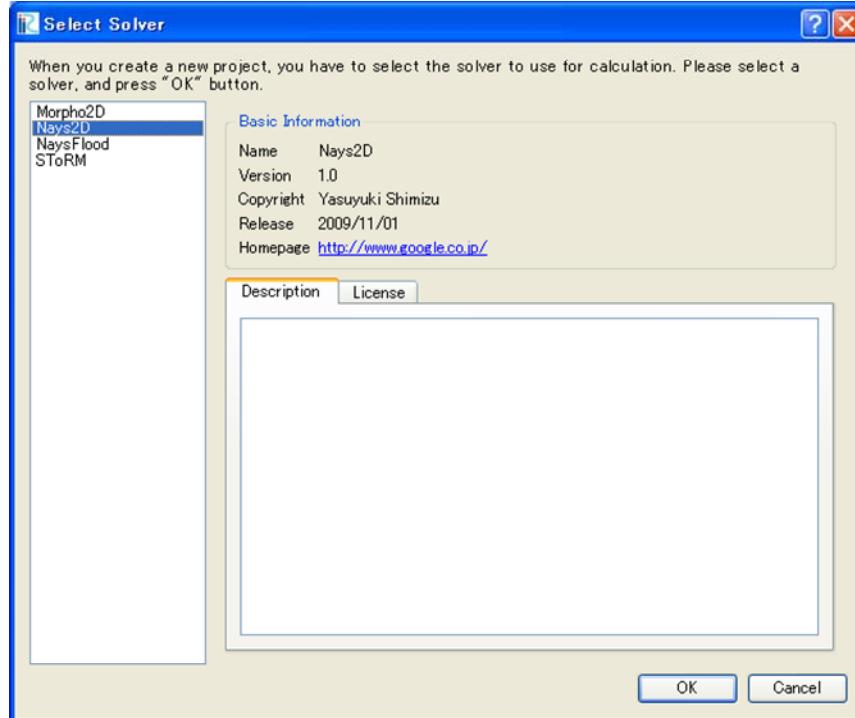


Figure 3-4 The [Select Solver] dialog

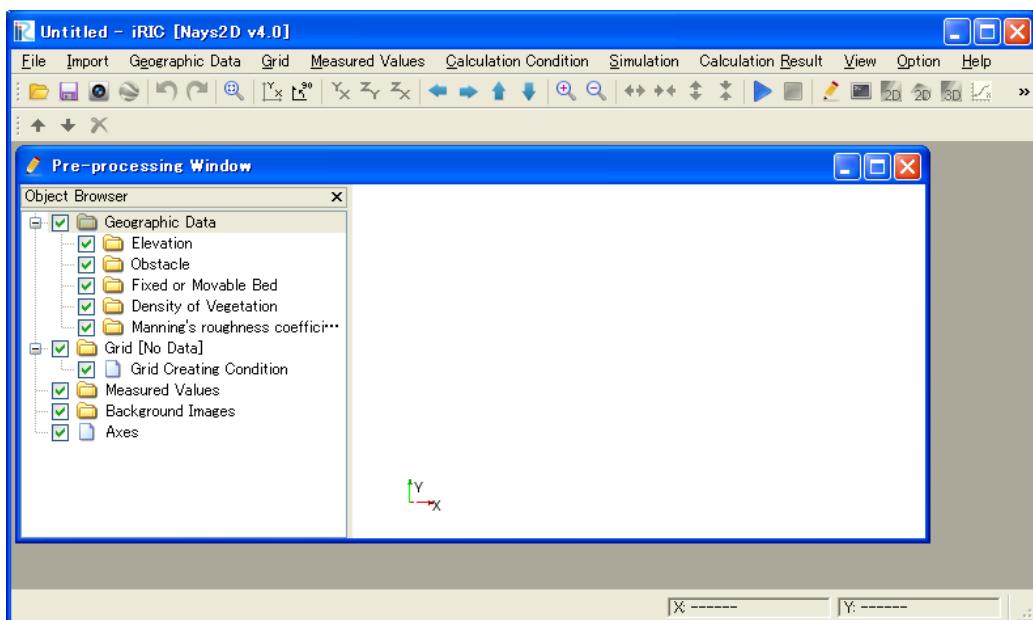


Figure 3-5 iRIC window just after starting a new project

### 3.3.2. [Open] (O)

Description: Opens a project file.

When you select [Open], the [Open iRIC project file] dialog (Figure 3-6) will open. Select the file you want to open and click on [Open].

When the current project is modified, a warning dialog will open to ask whether you want to save the current project.

When you open a project, the subwindows will be restored to the configuration of when you saved the project.

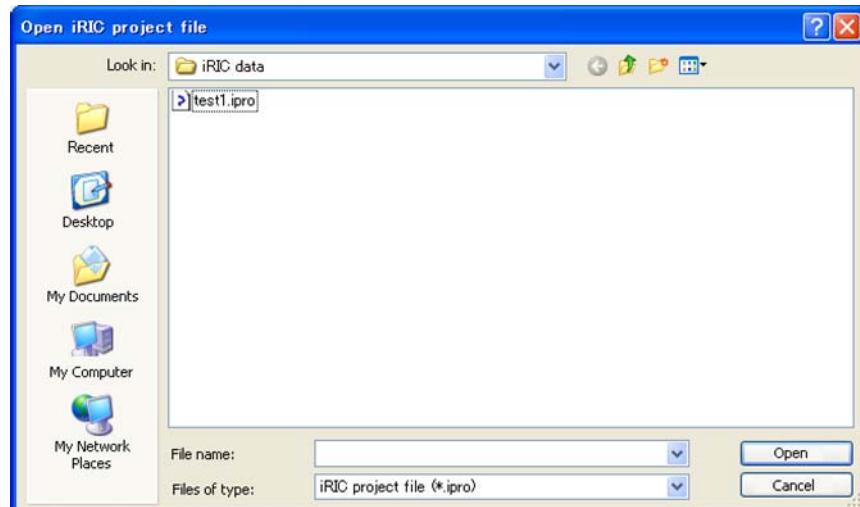


Figure 3-6 The [Open iRIC project file] dialog

### 3.3.3. [Save] (S)

Description: Saves a project.

If the project is opened from a project file, or it was saved already, the project file is overwritten.

If you save the project for the first time, the [Select How to save Project] (Figure 3-7) dialog will open. Select how to save project, and click on [OK]. Refer to Section 3.3.4 and 3.3.5 for the operation after selecting how to save.

When the project is saved successfully, the message shown in Figure 3-8 will appear on [Status Bar].

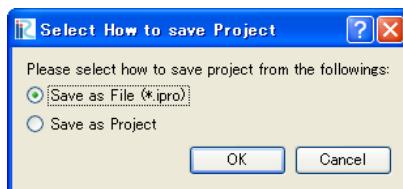


Figure 3-7 The [Select How to save Project] dialog

Project successfully saved to C:/Documents and Settings/[REDACTED]/My Documents/iRIC data/test1.ipro.

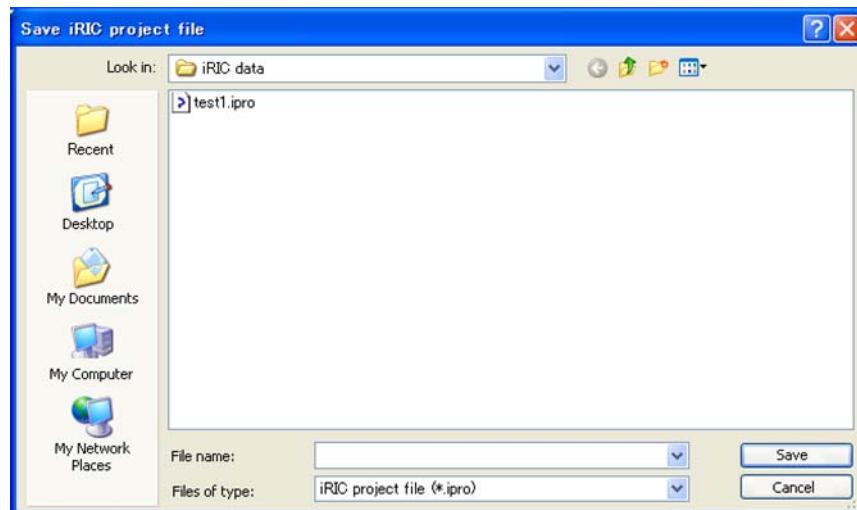
Figure 3-8 The [Status Bar] after saving a project file.

### **3.3.4. [Save as File (\*.ipro)] (A)**

Description: Names and saves a project file.

When you select [Save as File (\*.ipro)], the [Save iRIC project file] dialog (Figure 3-9) will open. Input the file name you want to save and click on [Save].

When the project is successfully saved, the message in Figure 3-8 will appear on [Status Bar].



**Figure 3-9 The [Save iRIC project file] dialog**

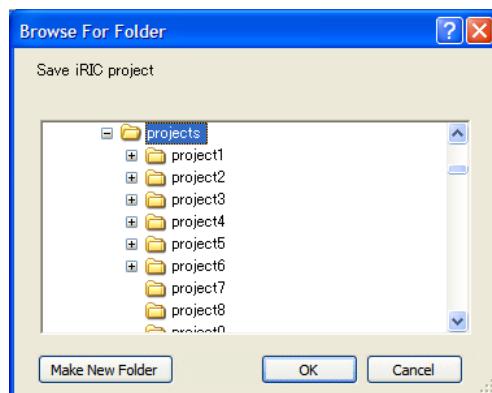
### **3.3.5. [Save as Project] (P)**

Description: Names and saves the project into a folder.

When you select [Save as Project], the [Browse For Folder] dialog (Figure 3-10) will open. Select the folder you want to save and click on [OK].

When the project is successfully saved, the message in Figure 3-8 will appear on [Status Bar].

When you want to open the folder, select project.xml inside that folder.



**Figure 3-10 The [Browse For Folder] dialog**

### 3.3.6. [Property] (P)

Description: Shows the property dialog of the current project. Figure 3-11 shows an example of the [Project Property] dialog.

You can specify the coordinate system from this dialog.

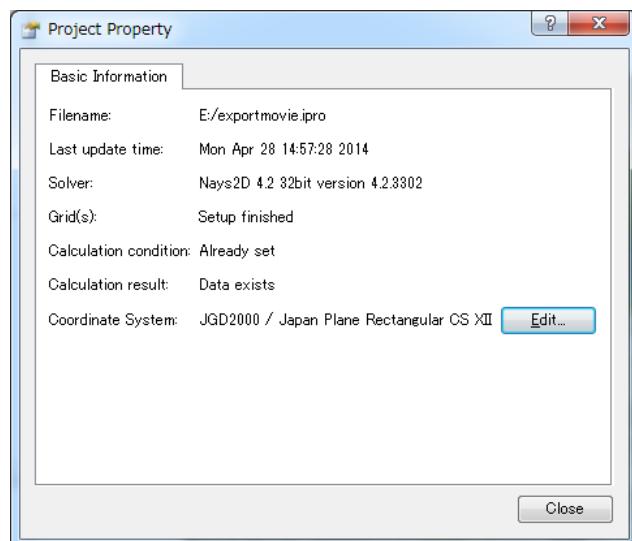


Figure 3-11 The [Project Property] dialog

### 3.3.7. [Save Snapshot] (N)

Description: Saves a snapshot of the active window as an image file.

When you select [Save Snapshot], the [Save Snapshot] dialog (Figure 3-12) will open. Input the file name and click on [Save].

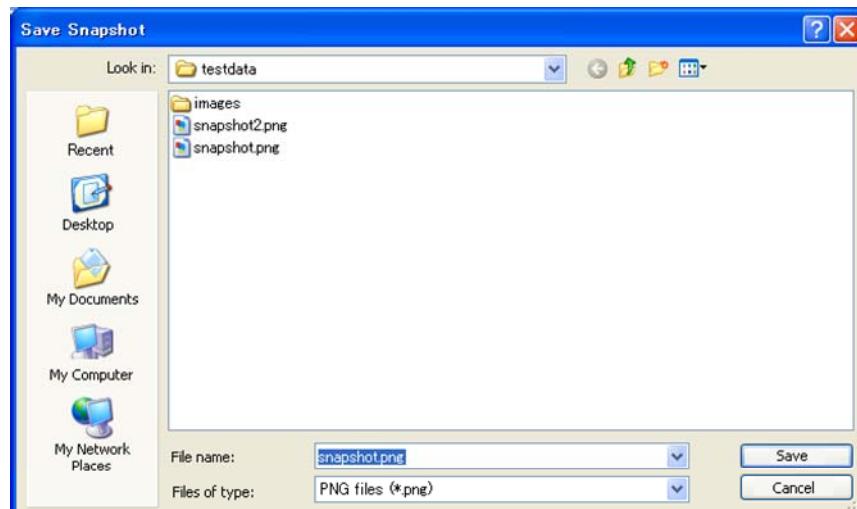


Figure 3-12 The [Save Snapshot] dialog

### 3.3.8. [Continuous Snapshots / Movie / Google Earth Export]

Description: Saves a time series of snapshots of the Post-processing Window and Graph Window as image files. Movie file, KML file that can be read by Google Earth can be output at the same time. Figure 3-13 to Figure 3-19 show examples of each page of the [Continuous Snapshot Wizard].

When the settings in the wizard are completed, the [Continuous Snapshot] dialog (Figure 3-20) opens and saving snapshots starts.

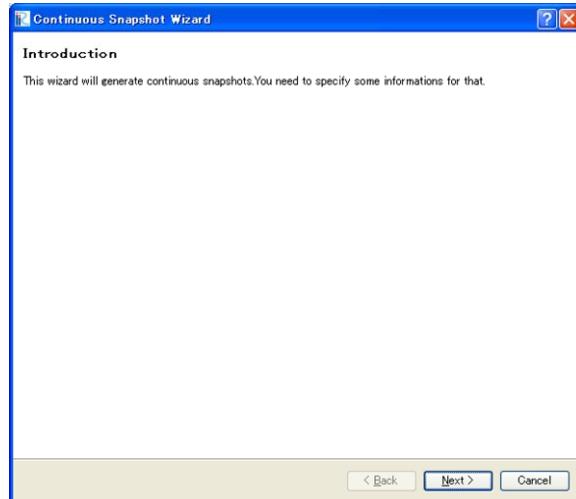


Figure 3-13 The first screen of the [Continuous Snapshot Wizard]

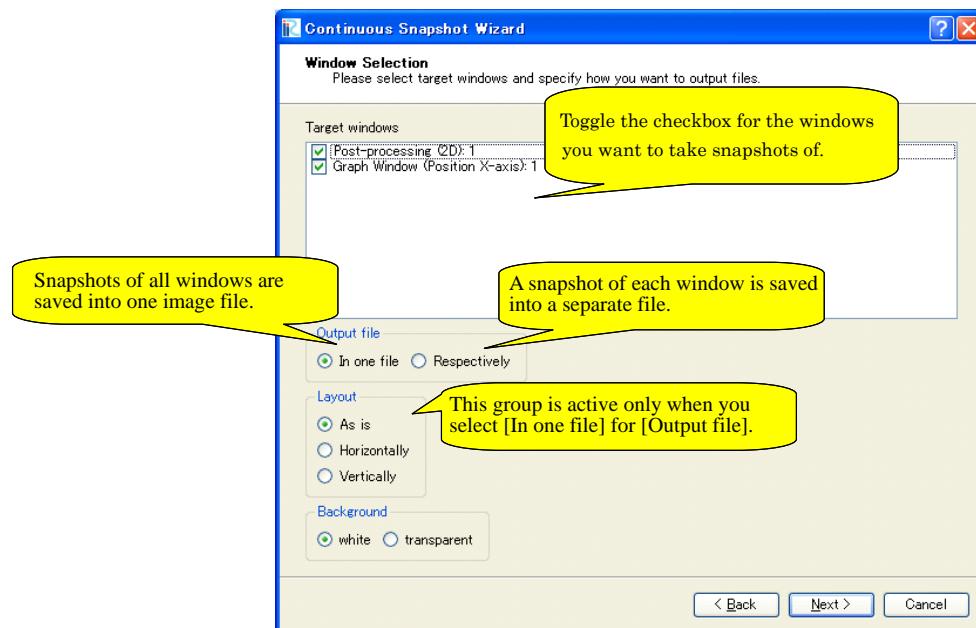


Figure 3-14 The second screen of the [Continuous Snapshot Wizard]

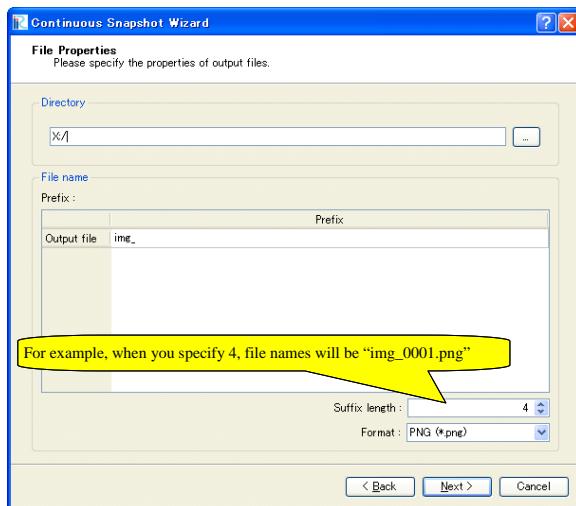


Figure 3-15 The third screen of the [Continuous Snapshot Wizard]

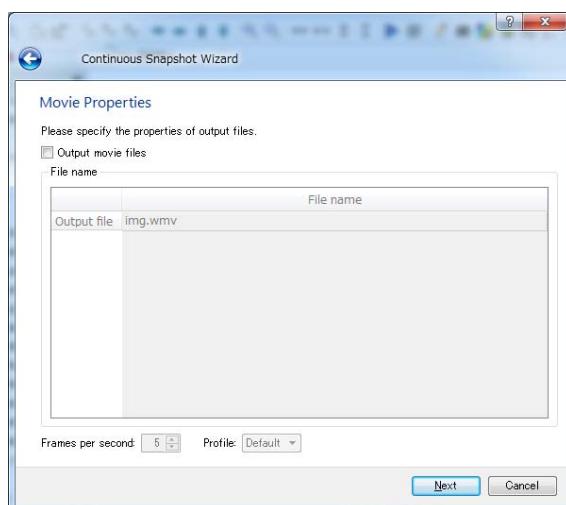


Figure 3-16 The forth screen of the [Continuous Snapshot Wizard]

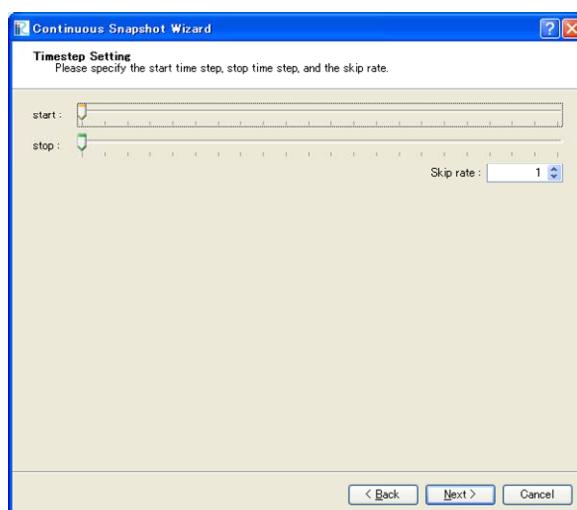


Figure 3-17 The fifth screen of the [Continuous Snapshot Wizard]

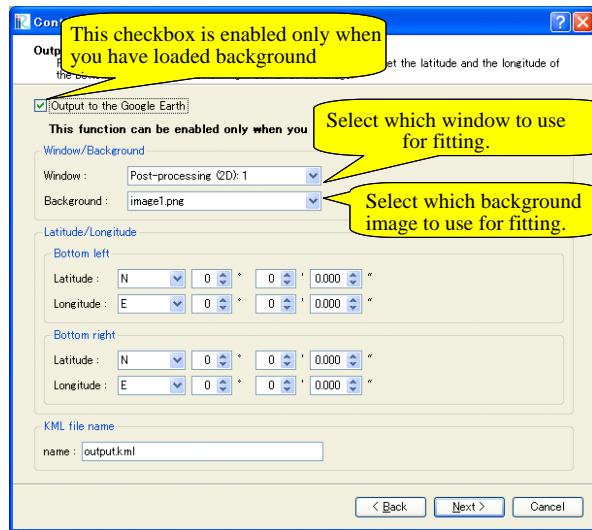


Figure 3-18 The sixth screen of the [Continuous Snapshot Wizard]

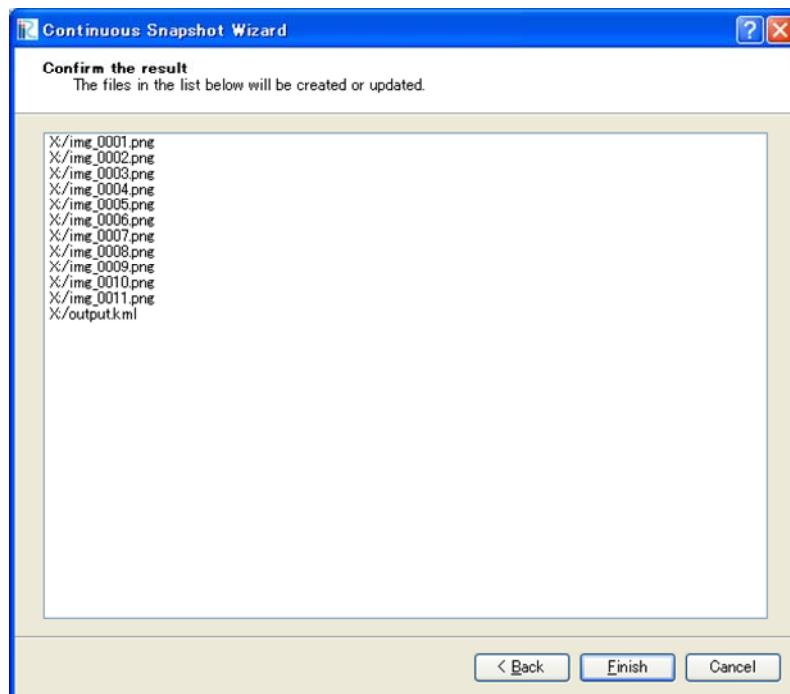


Figure 3-19 The seventh screen of the [Continuous Snapshot Wizard]

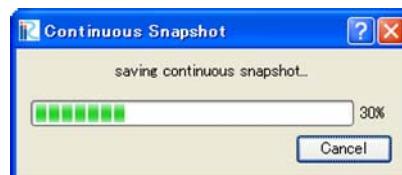


Figure 3-20 The [Continuous Snapshot] dialog

### **3.3.9. [Import] (I)**

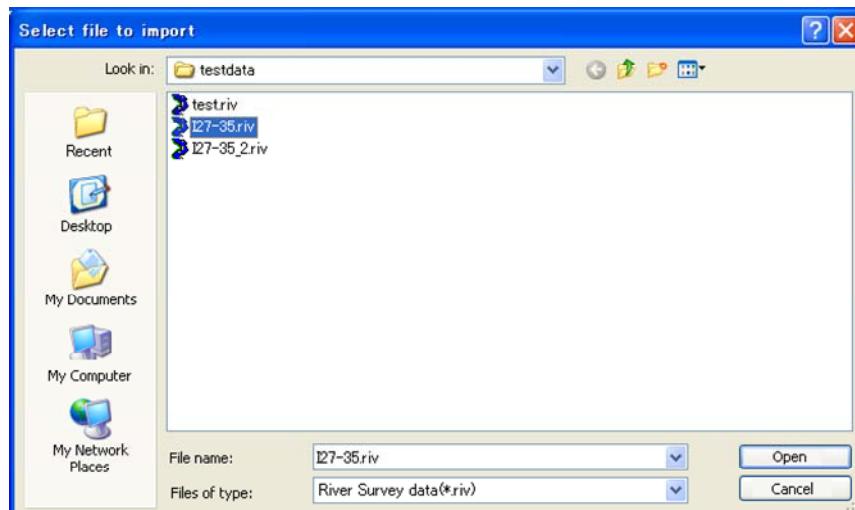
The functions of the items under the [Import] menu are explained in the following sections.

#### **3.3.9.1. [Geographic Data] (E)**

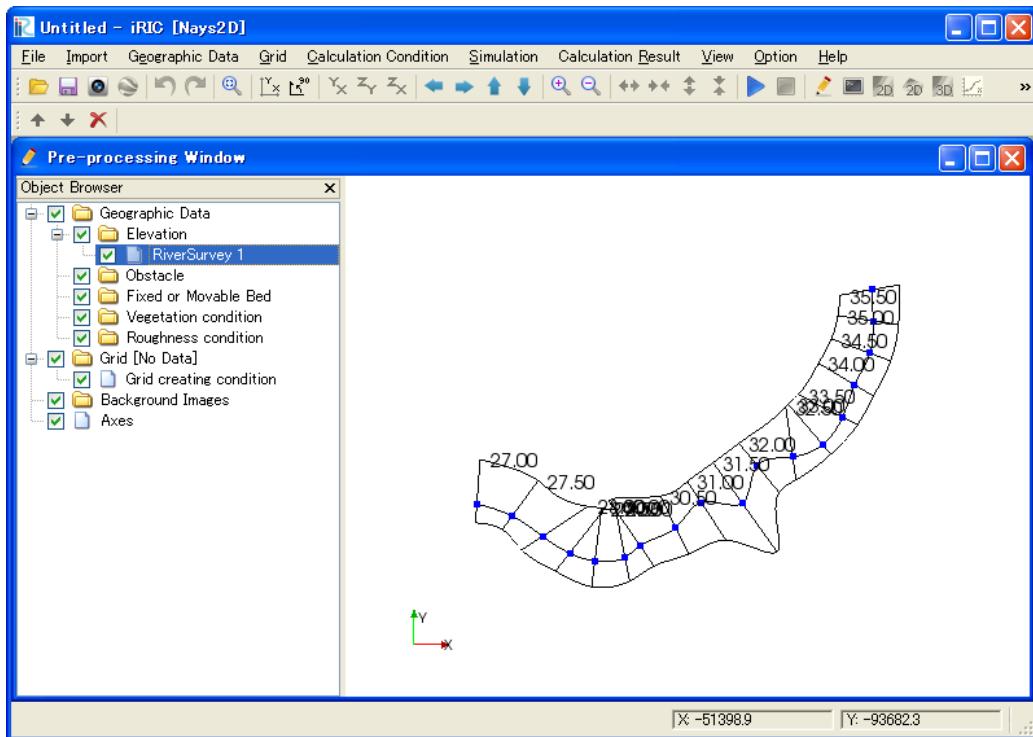
Description: Imports geographic data.

When you select [Geographic Data], a list of importable geographic data is shown as submenus. Select the geographic data you want to import and the [Select file to import] dialog (Figure 3-21) will open. Select the file to import the geographic data.

You can see the imported geographic data in [Object Browser]. Figure 3-22 shows an example of the iRIC window after importing a river survey data.

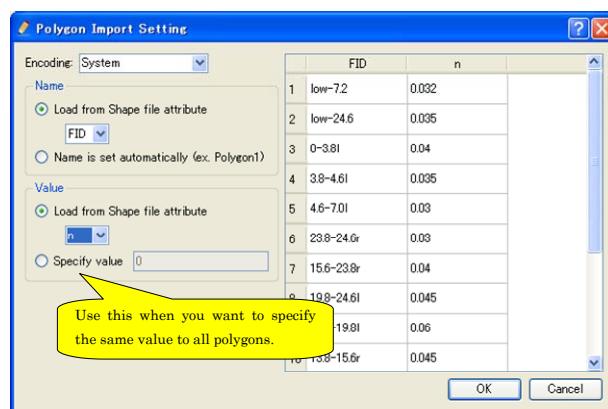


**Figure 3-21** The [Select file to import] dialog



**Figure 3-22 iRIC window after importing a river survey data**

When you import ESRI shape files, the [Polygon Import Setting] dialog (Figure 3-23) will open. Specify the import setting and click on [OK].



**Figure 3-23 The [Polygon Import Setting] dialog**

### **3.3.9.2. [Hydraulic Data] (H)**

Description: Imports a hydraulic data.

The list of hydraulic data that iRIC can import is as follows:

- Water Elevation

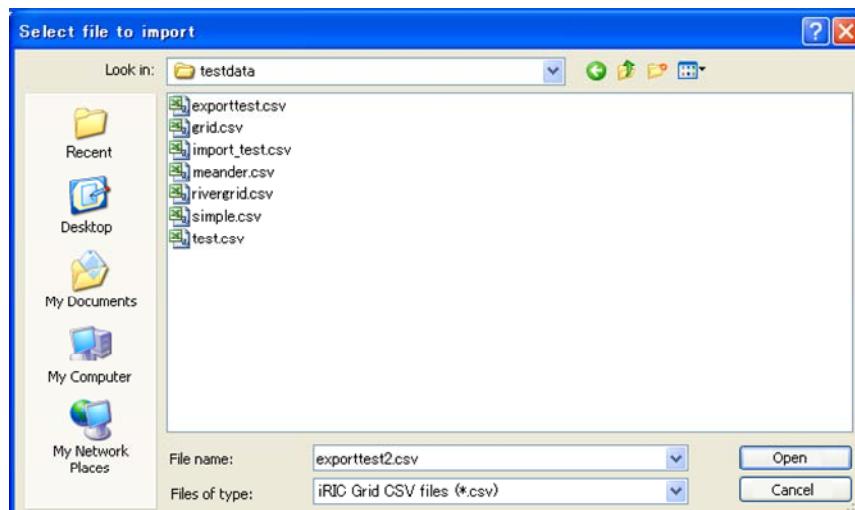
Water Elevation is data that contains water elevations for each crosssection in river survey data. You have to import river survey data before importing water elevation.

Please refer to Section 6.9 for the file format of Water elevation data files.

### **3.3.9.3. [Grid] (G)**

Description: Imports a grid.

When you select [Grid], the [Select file to import] dialog (Figure 3-24) will open. Select the file you want to import and click on [Open]. Figure 3-25 shows the iRIC window after importing a grid.



**Figure 3-24 The [Select file to import] dialog**

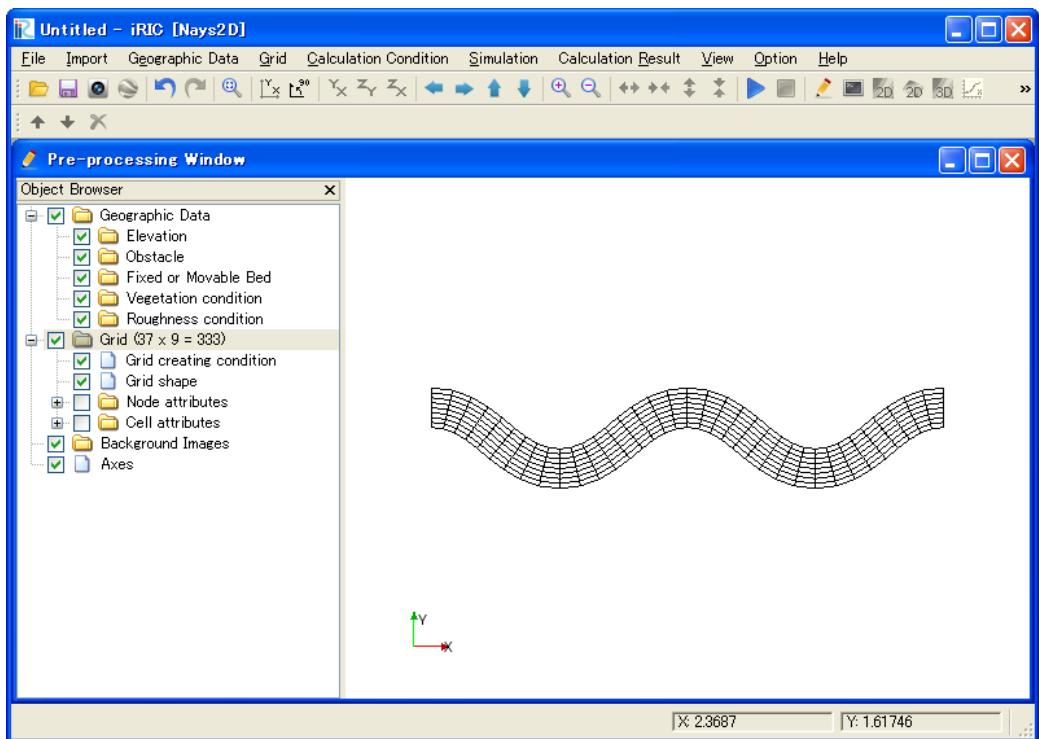


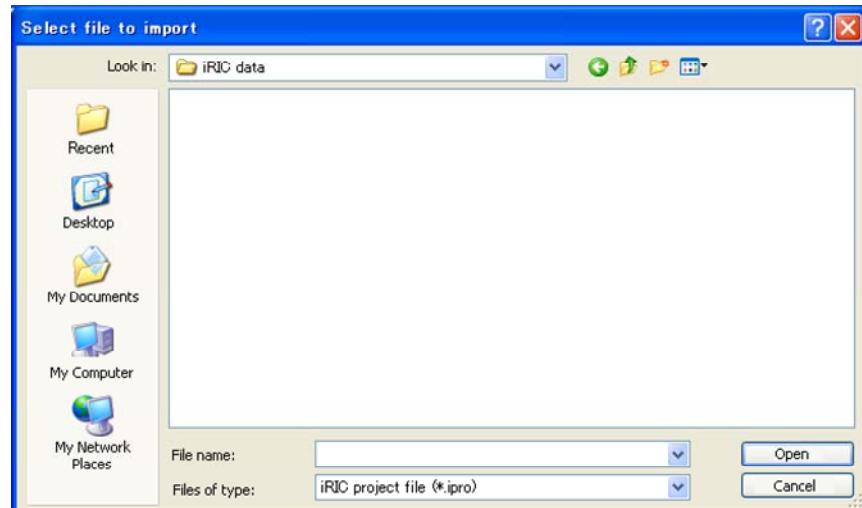
Figure 3-25 The iRIC window after importing a grid

### **3.3.9.4. [Calculation Conditions] (C)**

Description: Imports the calculation conditions.

When you select [Calculation Conditions], the [Select file to import] dialog (Figure 3-26) will open. Select the file you want to import and click on [Open].

When the calculation conditions are imported successfully, the message “Calculation conditions is successfully imported from the specified file] will appear.



**Figure 3-26 Example of the [Select file to import] dialog**

### 3.3.9.5. [Calucation Result] (R)

Description: Imports the calculation result.

When you select [Calculation Result], the [Open Calculation result] dialog (Figure 3-27) will open. Select the file you want to import and click on [Open].

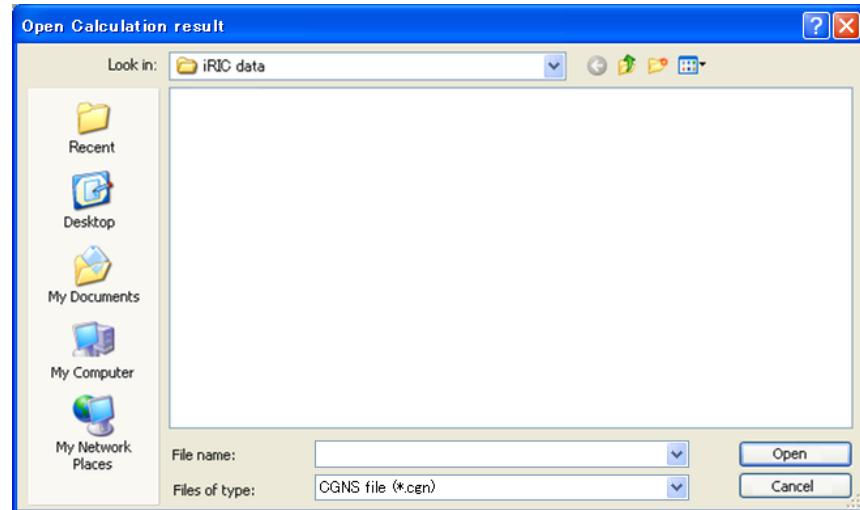


Figure 3-27 The [Open Calculation result] dialog

When importing a calculation result succeeded, a new project is started with the imported CGNS file.

### **3.3.9.6. [Measured Data] (M)**

Description: Imports the background image.

When you select [Measured Data], the [Open Measured Data File] dialog (Figure 3-28) will open. Select the file you want to open and click on [Open]. When the file is successfully imported, the imported data will appear under “Measured Data” in [Object Browser]. Refer to 6.8 for the file format of measured data text file.

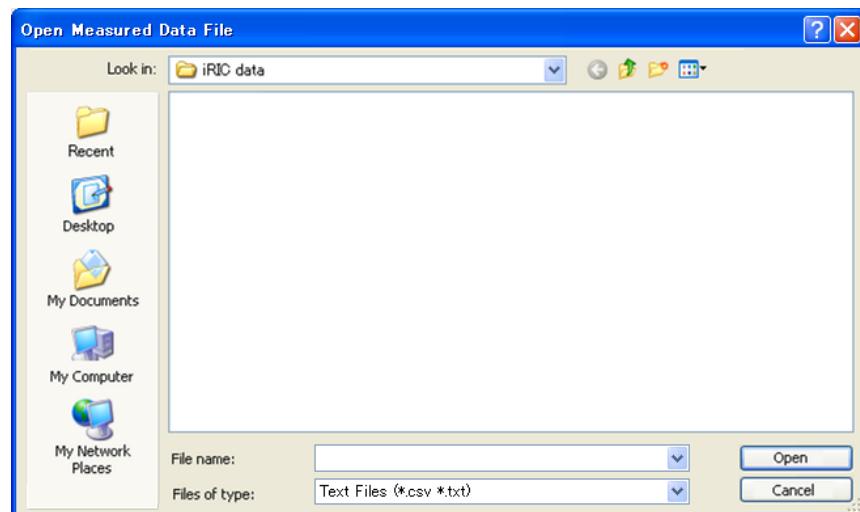


Figure 3-28 The [Open Measured Data File] dialog

### **3.3.9.7. [Background Image] (B)**

Description: Imports the background image.

When you select [Background Image], the [Open Image file] dialog (Figure 3-29) will open. Select the file you want to open and click on [Open]. When the file is successfully imported, the image will appear in [Object Browser].

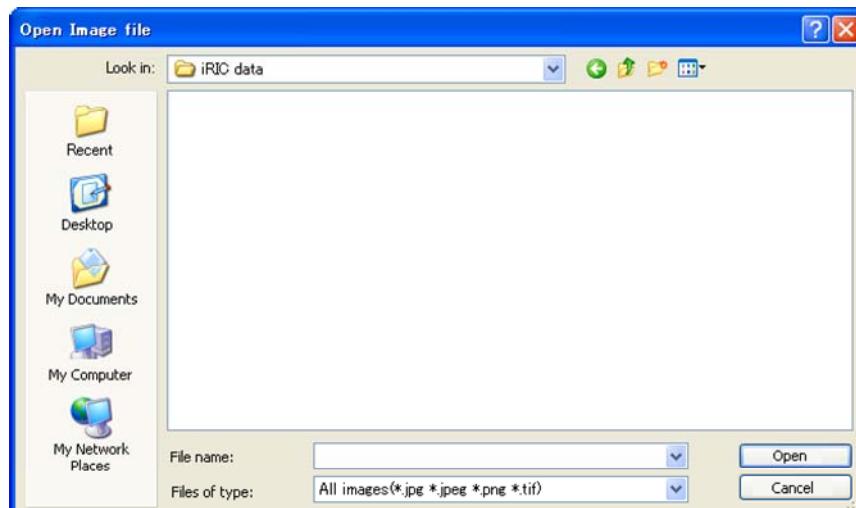


Figure 3-29 The [Open Image file] dialog

### **3.3.9.8. [Google Map Background Image]**

Description: Imports Google Map aerial photos as background images

When you select [Google Map Background Image], the [Google Map Image Import Setting] dialog (Figure 3-30) will open. Select the zoom level, map type and click on [OK].

When the background image is successfully imported the image will appear in [Object Browser].

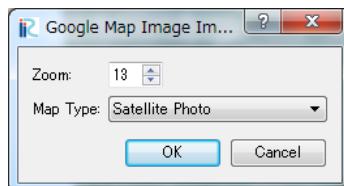


Figure 3-30 The [Google Map Image Import Setting] dialog

### **3.3.9.9. [Visualization/Graph Settings] (V)**

Description: Imports the settings of visualization windows and graph windows.

When you select [Visualization/Graph Settings], the [Import Visualization/Graph Settings] dialog (Figure 3-31) will open. Select the file you want to open and click on [Open]. When the file is successfully imported, visualization windows and graph windows will open.

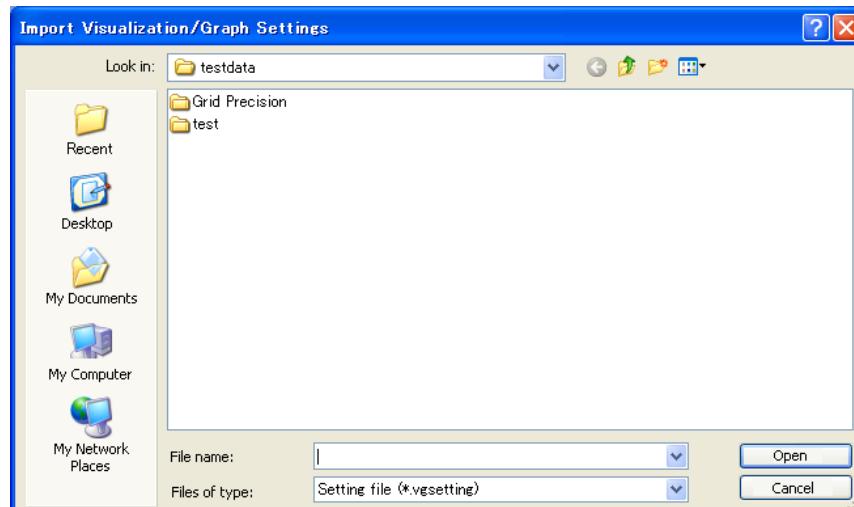


Figure 3-31 The [Import Visualization/Graph Settings] dialog

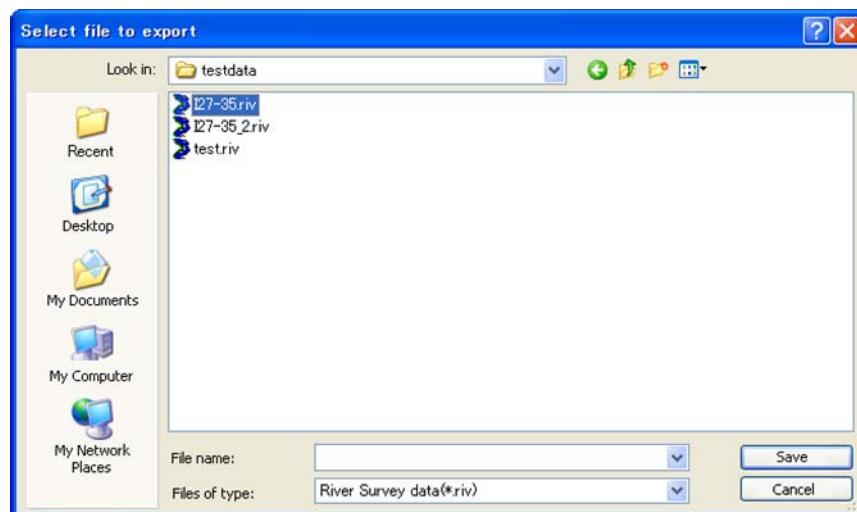
### **3.3.10. [Export] (E)**

The functions of the items under the [Export] menu are explained in the following sections.

#### **3.3.10.1. [Geographic Data] (E)**

Description: Exports geographic data.

When you select [Geographic Data], a list of exportable geographic data is shown as submenus. Select the geographic data you want to export and the [Select file to export] dialog (Figure 3-32) will open. Input the file name to export and click on [Save].



**Figure 3-32 The [Select file to export] dialog**

### 3.3.10.2. [Grid] (G)

Description: Exports a grid.

When you select [Grid], the [Select file to export] dialog (Figure 3-33) will open. Input the file name you want to export and click on [Save].

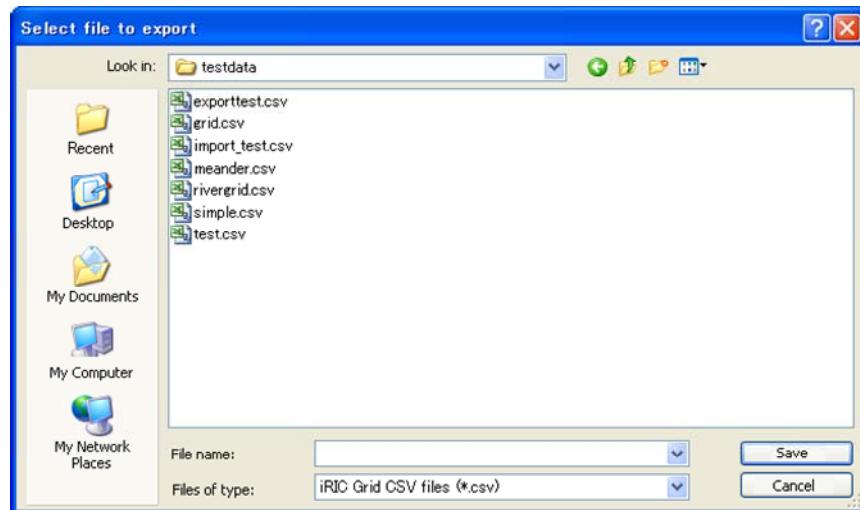


Figure 3-33 The [Select file to export] dialog

### 3.3.10.3. [Calculation Conditions] (C)

Description: Exports the calculation conditions.

When you select [Calculation Conditions], the [Select file to export] dialog (Figure 3-34) will open. Input the file name you want to export and click on [Save].

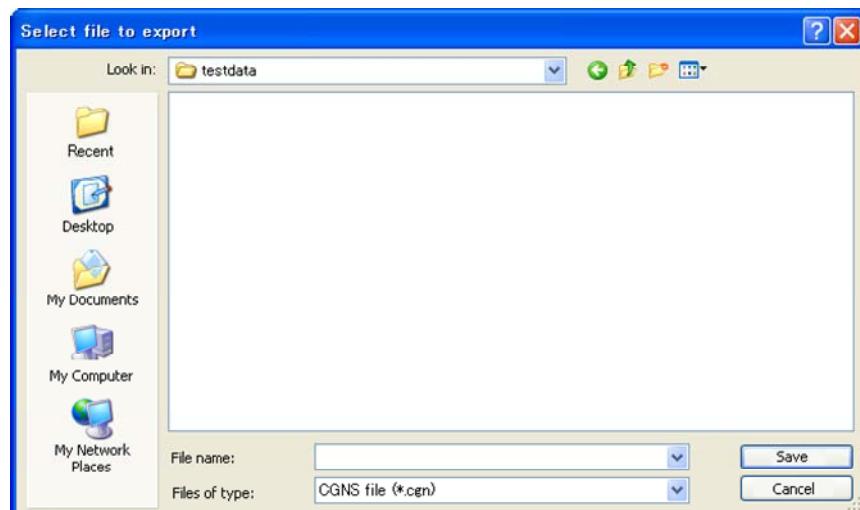


Figure 3-34 The [Select file to export] dialog

### 3.3.10.4. [Solver Console Log]

Description: Exports the solver console log.

When you select [Solver Console Log], the [Select file to export] dialog (Figure 3-35) will open. Input the file name you want to export and click on [Save].

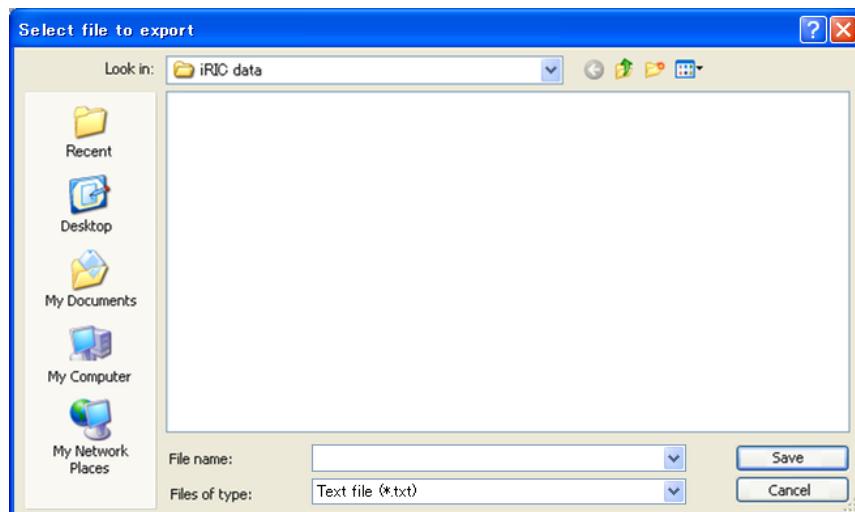


Figure 3-35 The [Select file to export] dialog

### 3.3.10.5. [Calculation Result] (R)

Description: Exports the calculation result. Calculation result is exported to VTK files or CSV files.

When you select [Calculation Result], the [Export Calculation Result] dialog (Figure 3-36) will open. Edit the setting and click on [OK] to start exporting. File names of exported files will be “(Prefix) + (Number) + (“.vtk” or “.csv”).

When you want to export partial data, remove the check on [All timesteps] and specify the range of timesteps by editing [Start] and [End], and [Skip rate].

When you want to export partial region of the data, click [Show Detail], remove the check on [Full region], and specify the range to export (Figure 3-37).

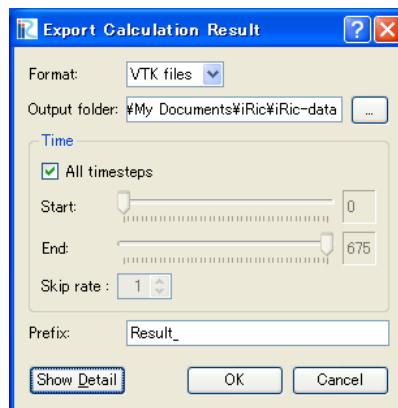


Figure 3-36 The [Export Calculation Result] dialog

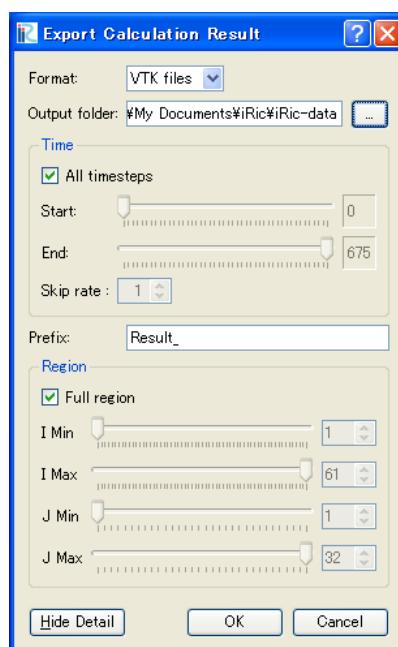


Figure 3-37 The [Export Calculation Result] dialog after clicking [Show Detail]

### 3.3.10.6. [Particles] (P)

Description: Exports the particles.

This item is active only when a [2D Post-processing Window] or [3D Post-processing Window] is active. Particles are exported into VTK files.

When you select [Particles], the [Export Particles] dialog (Figure 3-38) will open. Edit the setting and click on [OK] to start exporting. File names of exported files will be “(Prefix) + (Number) + (“.vtk”).

When you want to export partial data, remove the check on [All timesteps] and specify the range of timesteps by editing [Start] and [End], and [Skip rate].

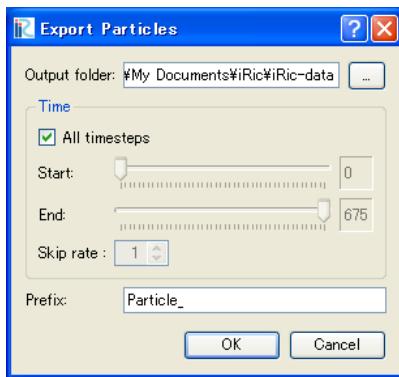


Figure 3-38 The [Export Particles] dialog

### 3.3.10.7. [Visualization/Graph Settings]

Description: Exports the settings of visualization windows and graph windows.

When you select [Visualization/Graph Settings], the [Export Visualization/Graph Settings] dialog (Figure 3-39) will open. Input the file name you want to export and click on [Save].

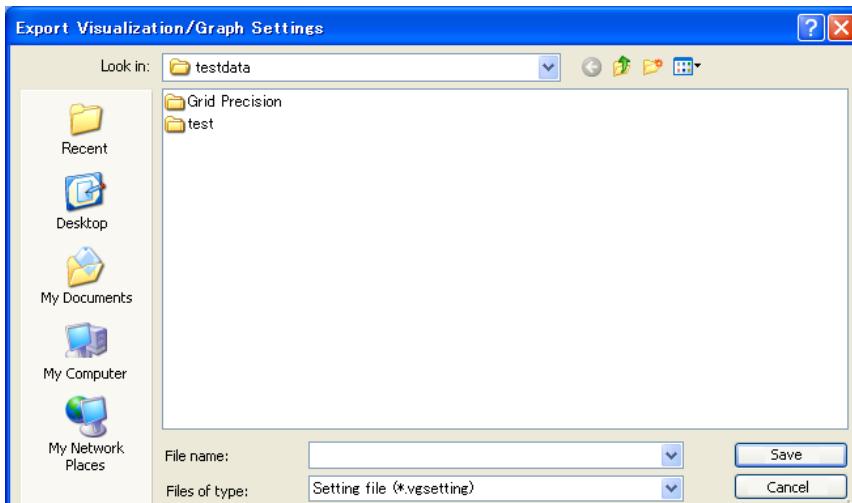
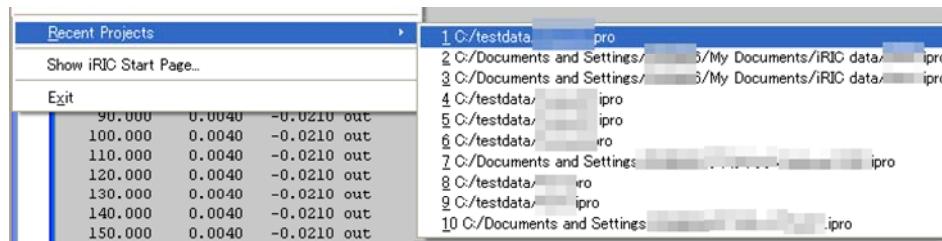


Figure 3-39 The [Export Visualization/Graph Settings] dialog

### **3.3.11. [Recent Projects] (R)**

Description: Opens recently used projects.

When you select [Recent Projects], a list of recent projects (Figure 3-40) will be shown as sub menus. Select the file you want to open.



**Figure 3-40 The [Recent Projects] sub menus**

### **3.3.12. [Show iRIC Start Page]**

Description: Opens [iRIC Start Page].

The [iRIC Start Page] is the dialog that is shown just after iRIC is launched. Refer to Section 2.3.1 for [iRIC Start Page].

### **3.3.13. [Exit] (X)**

Description: Exits iRIC.

If the current project is modified, the warning dialog will open to ask whether you want to save the current project.

### **3.4. [Import] (I)**

The functions of the items under the [Import] menu are explained in the following sections.

#### **3.4.1. [Geographic Data] (E)**

Description: Imports geographic data.

The function of this item is the same to that under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.1.

#### **3.4.2. [Hydraulic Data] (H)**

Description: Imports a hydraulic data.

The function of this item is the same to that under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.2.

#### **3.4.3. [Grid] (G)**

Description: Imports a grid.

The function of this item is the same to that under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.3.

#### **3.4.4. [Calculation Conditions] (C)**

Description: Imports the calculation conditions.

The function of this item is the same to that under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.4.

#### **3.4.5. [Calculation Result] (R)**

Description: Imports the calculation result.

The function of this item is the same to that under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.5.

#### **3.4.6. [Measured Data] (M)**

Description: Imports measured data.

The function of this item is the same to that under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.6.

### **3.4.7. [Background Image] (B)**

Description: Imports the background image.

The function of this item is the same to that under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.7.

### **3.4.8. [Visualization/Graph Settings] (V)**

Description: Imports the settings of visualization windows and graph windows.

The function of this item is the same to that under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.9.

### 3.5. [Simulation] (S)

The functions of the items under the [Simulation] menu are explained in the following sections.

#### 3.5.1. [Run] (R)

Description: Starts the solver.

When you select [Run], a warning dialog will open to ask whether you want to save the current project. When you have already run solver before, a dialog will open to ask if you agree to delete the previous calculation results.

When the solver starts running, the [Solver Console] will open. The solver console displays real-time output messages to the “standard output” or to the “standard error.” Figure 3-41 shows an example of the [Solver Console].



Figure 3-41 The [Solver Console]

### 3.5.2. [Stop] (S)

Description: Stops the solver.

When you select [Stop], the [Confirm Solver Termination] dialog (Figure 3-42) will open. Select [Yes] (Y) to stop running solver. When the solver has stopped, the [Solver Console] title changes. Figure 3-43 shows an example of the [Solver Console] window title after stopping the solver.

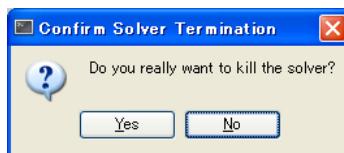


Figure 3-42 The [Confirm Solver Termination] dialog

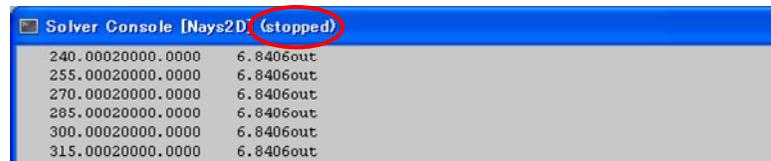


Figure 3-43 The [Solver Console] window title

### 3.5.3. [Solver Information] (S)

Description: Displays information of the solver that is used for the current project. An example of the dialog is shown in Figure 3-44.

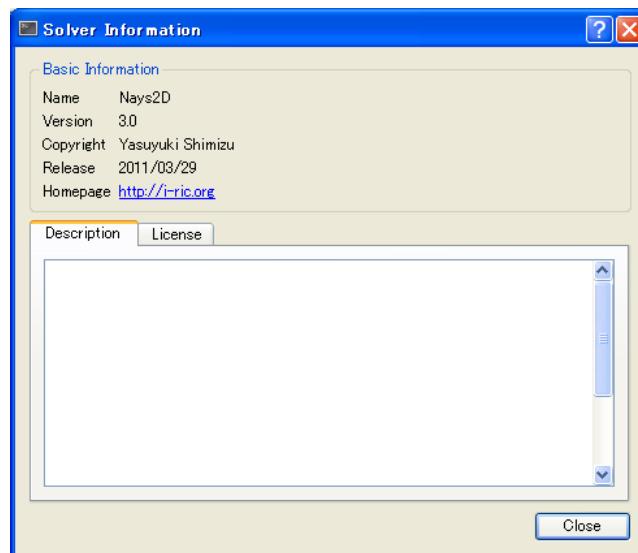


Figure 3-44 The [Solver information] dialog

### **3.5.4. [Export solver console log] (E)**

Description: Exports the solver console log.

The function of this item is the same to [Solver Console Log] under [Export] menu under [File] menu.

Refer to Section 3.3.10.4.

## **3.6. [Animation] (A)**

The functions of the items under the [Animation] menu are explained in the following sections.

The [Animation] menu is displayed only when a Post-processing Window or a Graph Window is active.

### **3.6.1. [Start/Stop Animation] (S)**

Description: Start or stop animation.

When animation is started, the step moves to the next step sequentially. When animation is started, the icon is toggled.

### **3.6.2. [Toggle Following Last Step] (F)**

Description: Toggle whether to follow the last step or not.

When toggled, the step moves automatically to the last timestep, when the solver outputs a new calculation result and reloading calculation result is executed.

### **3.6.3. [Reset] (R)**

Description: Moves to the first timestep.

### **3.6.4. [Step Backward] (B)**

Description: Moves to the previous timestep.

### **3.6.5. [Step Forward] (F)**

Description: Moves to the next timestep.

### **3.6.6. [Go to The Last Step] (L)**

Description: Moves to the last timestep.

### 3.6.7. [Animation Speed Setting] (A)

Description: Sets the speed when animation is running.

When you select [Animation Speed Setting], the [Animation Speed Setting] dialog (Figure 3-45) will open. Input the intervals between timesteps and click on [OK].



Figure 3-45 The [Animation Speed Dialog]

## **3.7. [Calculation Result] (R)**

The functions of the items under the [Calculation Results] menu are explained in the following sections.

### **3.7.1. [Open New 2D Post-processing Window]**

Description: Opens a new [2D Post-processing Window].

Refer to Section 5.1.1 for operations related to [2D Post-processing Window].

### **3.7.2. [Open New Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window]**

Description: Opens a new [Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window].

Refer to Section 5.1.2 for operations related to [Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window].

### **3.7.3. [Open New 3D Post-processing Window]**

Description: Opens a new 3D Post-processing Window.

Refer to Section 5.1.3 for operations related to [3D Post-processing Window].

### **3.7.4. [Open New Graph Window]**

Description: Opens a new [Graph Window].

Refer to Section 5.2.1 for operations related to [Graph Window].

### **3.7.5. [Compare with measured values]**

Description: Opens a dialog to compare measured values with calculation result.

Refer to Section 5.2.2 for operations related to [Compare with measured values].

### **3.7.6. [Reload] (R)**

Description: Reload calculation result.

When you select [Reload], the calculation result is reloaded, and if new calculation results are output by the solver, the timesteps on [Animation Toolbar] is updated.

### **3.7.7. [Delete] (D)**

Description: Delete calculation result.

When you select [Delete], a dialog to confirm whether you really want to delete the calculation results opens. Click on [Yes] to delete calculation result.

### **3.7.8. [Import] (I)**

Description: Imports calculation result.

The function of this item is the same to [Calculation Result] under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.5.

### **3.7.9. [Export] (E)**

Description: Exports the calculation result. Calculation result is exported to VTK files or CSV files.

The function of this item is the same to [Calculation Result] under [Export] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.10.5.

### **3.7.10. [Import Visualization/Graph Settings]**

Description: Imports the settings of visualization windows and graph windows.

The function of this item is the same to [Visualization/Graph Settings] under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.9.

### **3.7.11. [Export Visualization/Graph Settings]**

Description: Exports the settings of visualization windows and graph windows.

The function of this item is the same to [Visualization/Graph Settings] under [Export] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.10.7.

## 3.8. [View] (V)

The functions of the items under the [View] menu are explained in the following sections.

### 3.8.1. [Toolbar] (T)

Description: Shows/hides the Toolbar.

When the Toolbar is shown, the item is checked.

### 3.8.2. [Object Browser] (O)

Description: Shows/hides [Object Browser] in the active subwindow.

When the [Object Browser] is shown, the item is checked.

You can also hide the [Object Browser] by clicking on X button in label of [Object Browser] (Figure 3-46).

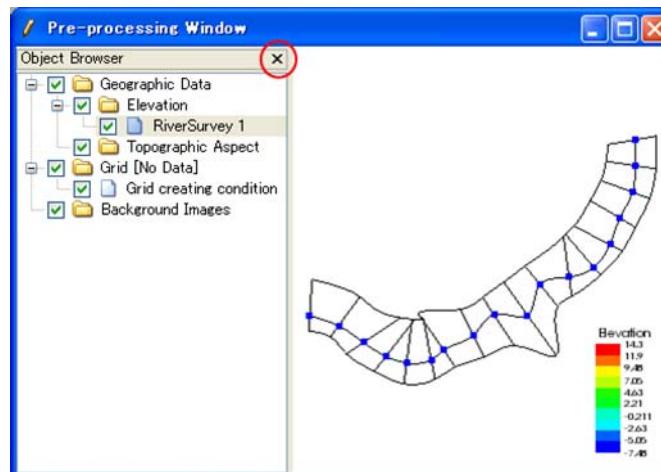


Figure 3-46 The [Object Browser] window of the [Pre-processing Window]

### 3.8.3. [Attribute Browser]

Description: Shows/hides [Attribute Browser] in the active subwindow.

When the [Attribute Browser] is shown, the item is checked.

You can also hide the [Attribute Browser] by clicking on X button in label of [Attribute Browser] (Figure 3-47).

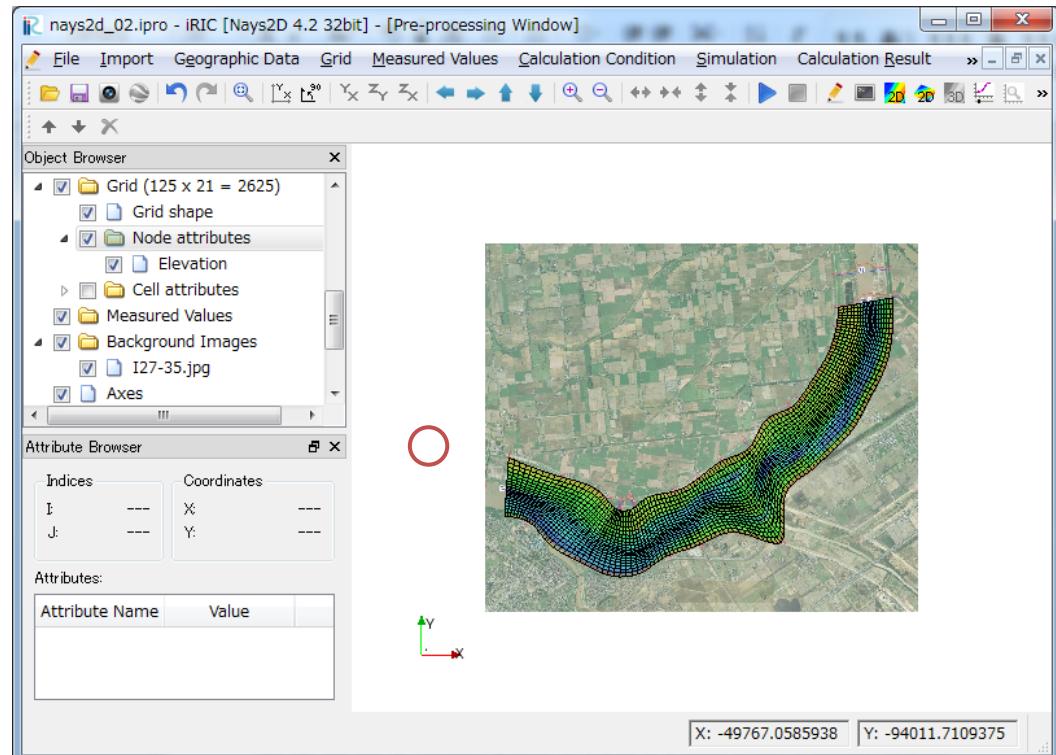


Figure 3-47 The [Attribute Browser] window of the [Pre-processing Window]

### 3.8.4. [Status Bar] (S)

Description: Shows/hides [Status Bar].

When the [Status Bar] is shown, the item is checked.

When iRIC is launched, the [Status Bar] is shown as default. Figure 3-48 shows iRIC window after hiding [Status Bar].

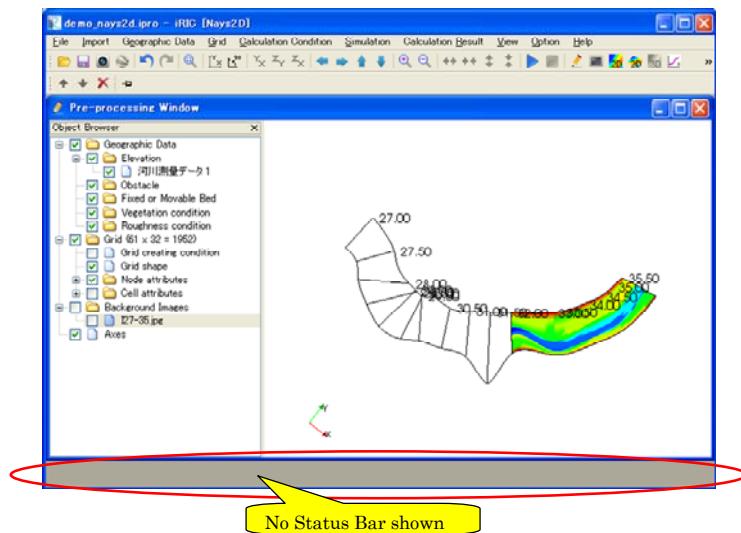


Figure 3-48 iRIC window after hiding [Status Bar]

### 3.8.5. [Background Color] (B)

Description: Changes the background color of the currently active subwindow's canvas region.

When you select [Background Color], the [Background Color] dialog (Figure 3-49) will open. Select the color you want to use for background and click on [OK].

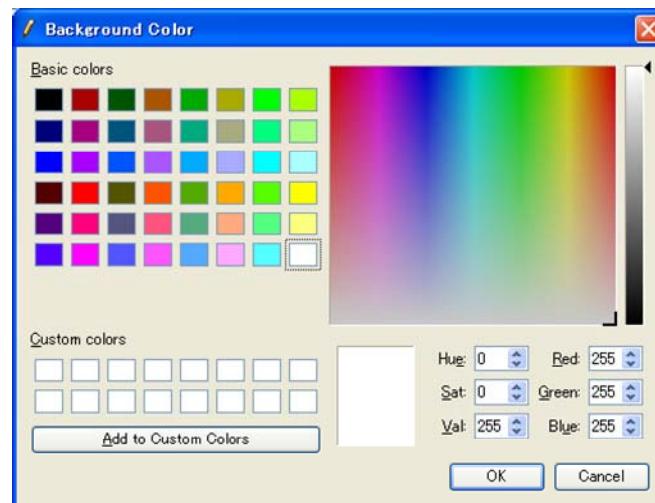


Figure 3-49 The [Background Color] dialog

### 3.8.6. [Z-direction scale] (Z)

Description: Changes the scale factor in the Z-direction.

This function is available only when the active subwindow is either of [Bird's Eye Grid Window], [Bird's eye 2D Post-processing Window], or [3D Post-processing Window].

When you select [Z-direction scale], the [Z-direction Scale] dialog (Figure 3-50) will open. Input new Z-direction scale, and click on [OK].

Example of [Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window] before and after changing Z-direction scale is shown in Figure 3-51.

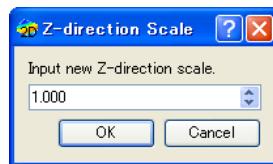


Figure 3-50 The [Z-direction Scale] Dialog

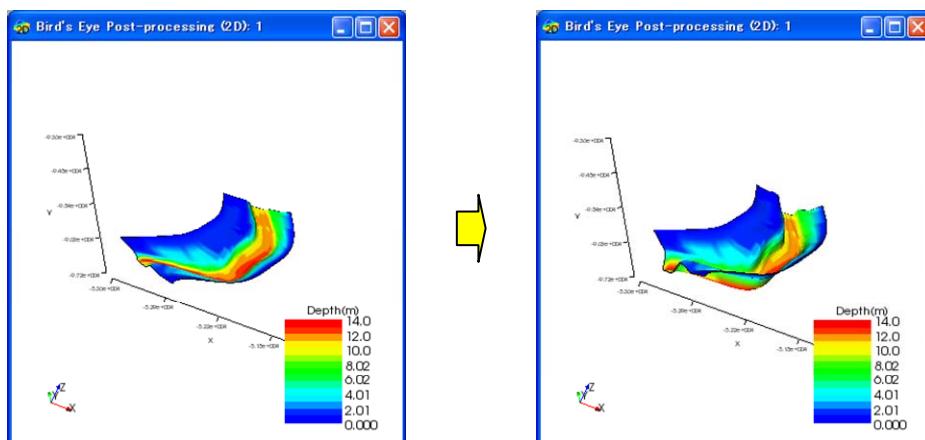


Figure 3-51 Example of editing Z-direction scale in [Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window]

### 3.8.7. [Tile Windows] (T)

Description: Tiles subwindows.

The most recently activated window is at the top left.

Figure 3-52 shows an example of iRIC window after the subwindows are tiled.

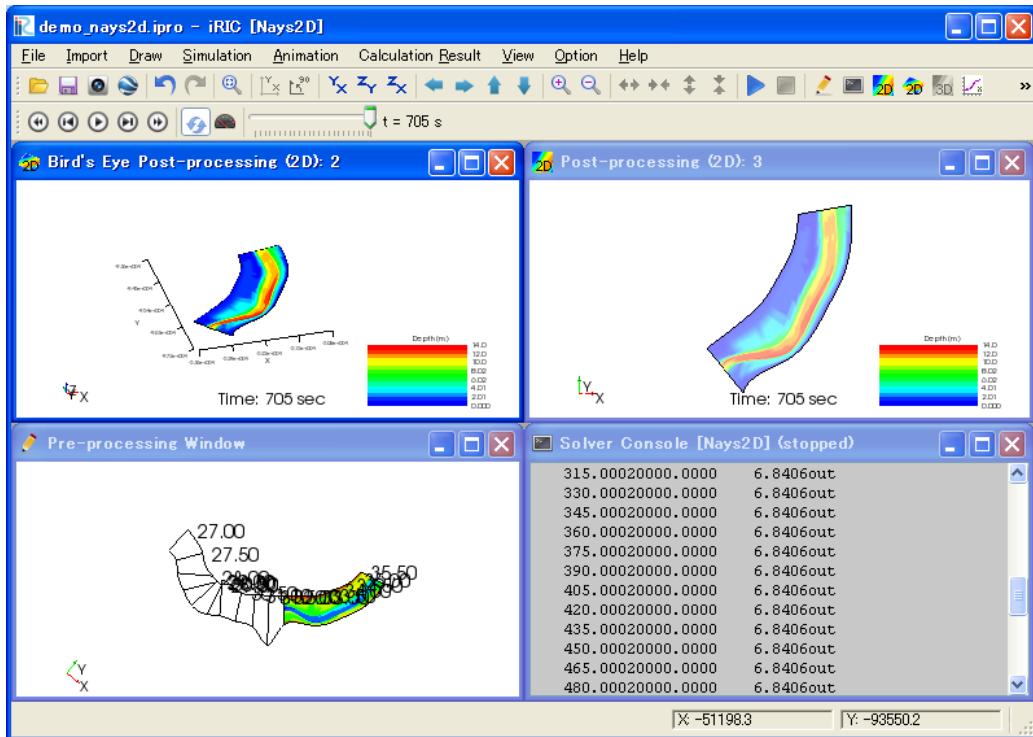


Figure 3-52 iRIC window after the subwindows are tiled

### 3.8.8. [Cascade Windows] (C)

Description: Cascades subwindows.

The most recently activated window is at the top left.

Figure 3-53 shows an example of iRIC window after the windows are cascaded.

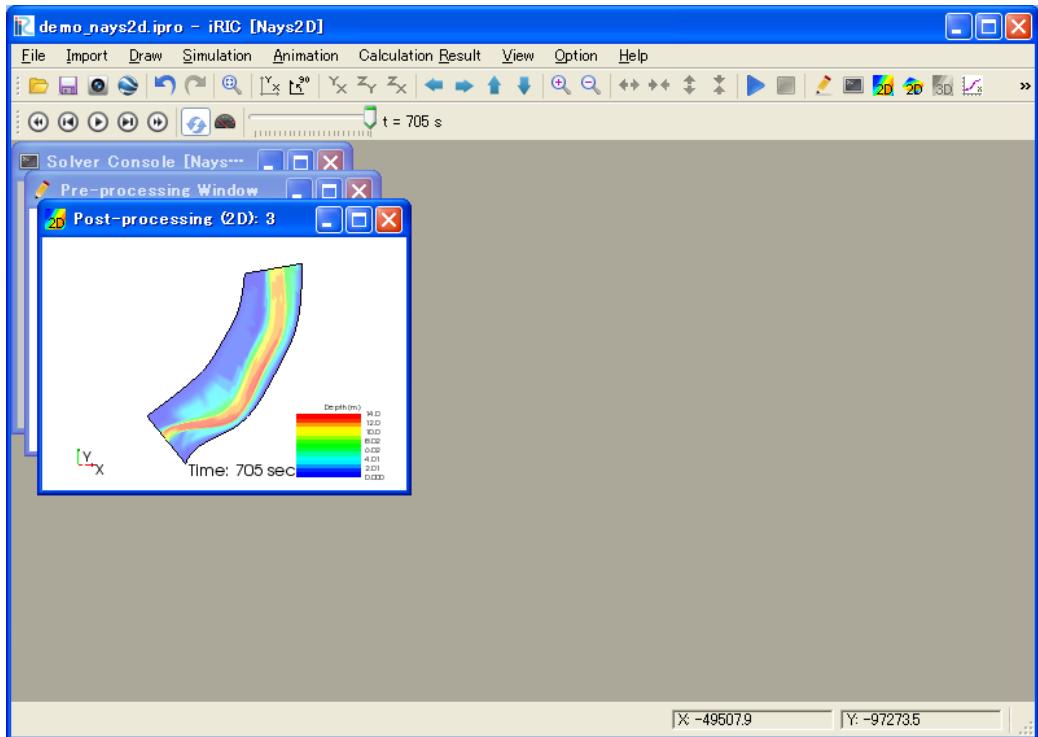


Figure 3-53 iRIC window after the subwindows are cascaded

### 3.9. [Option] (O)

The functions of the items under the [Option] menu are explained in the following sections.

#### 3.9.1. [Preferences] (P)

Description: Displays the [Preferences] dialog (Figure 3-54 to Figure 3-56). Set the preference settings and click on [OK].

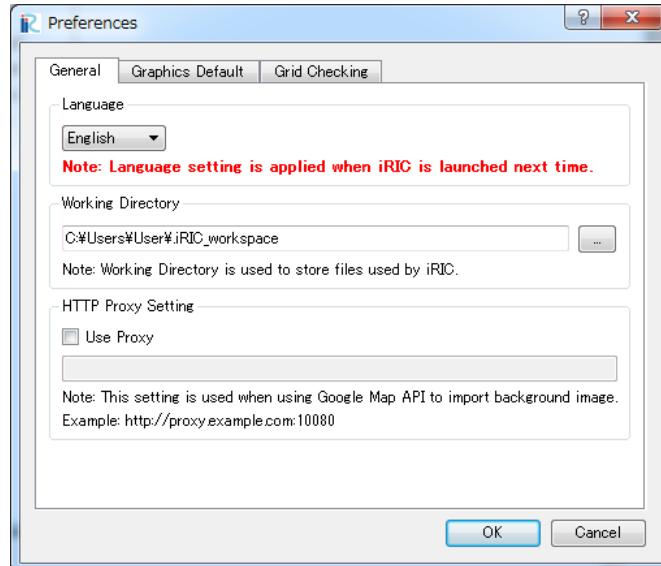


Figure 3-54 The [Preferences] dialog [General] tab

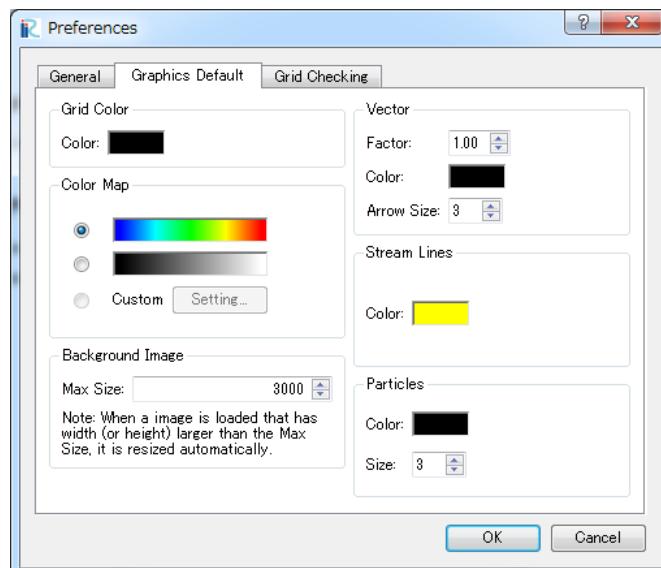


Figure 3-55 The [Preferences] dialog [Graphics Default] tab

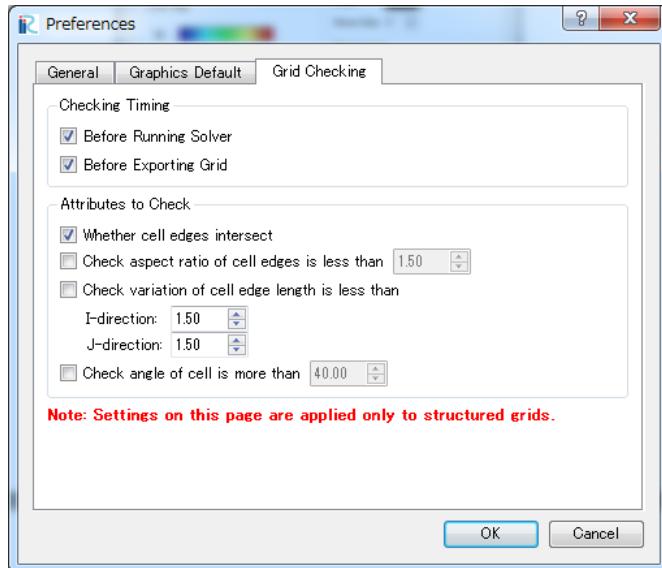


Figure 3-56 The [Preferences] dialog [Grid Checking] tab

### 3.9.2. [Create/Update Translation Files] (C)

Description: Displays the [Definition File Translation Update Wizard] dialog (Figure 3-57).

This function is for the solver developers. It makes/update dictionary files for solvers. Using this function, solver developers can create dictionary files that can be used for solver internationalization.

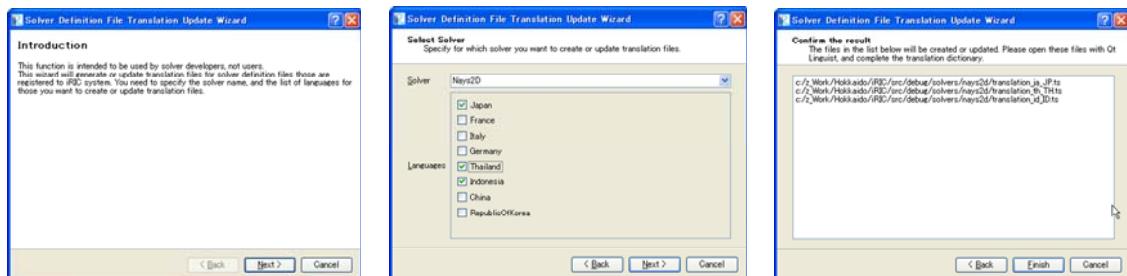


Figure 3-57 Example of the [Solver Definition File Translation Update Wizard] display

The dictionary created by this Wizard can be edited using Linguist. Linguist is a program bundled with Qt. Qt is a program library that is distributed for free as open source product. Download it at the following URL: <http://qt-project.org/downloads>.

### **3.10. [Help] (H)**

The functions of the items under the [Help] menu are explained in the following sections.

#### **3.10.1. [Help] (H)**

Description: Displays the [Help] window.

When you select [Help], the PDF help document will open.

#### **3.10.2. [Solver List] (S)**

Description: Displays the list of solvers bundled with iRIC.

When you select [Solver List], the [Solver List] dialog (Figure 3-58) will open. When you select solver name and click on [Show Detail], the [Solver Information] dialog (Figure 3-59) will open.

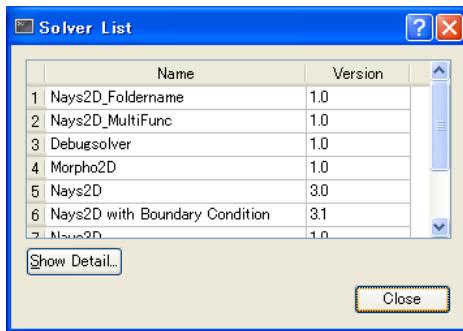


Figure 3-58 The [Solver List] dialog

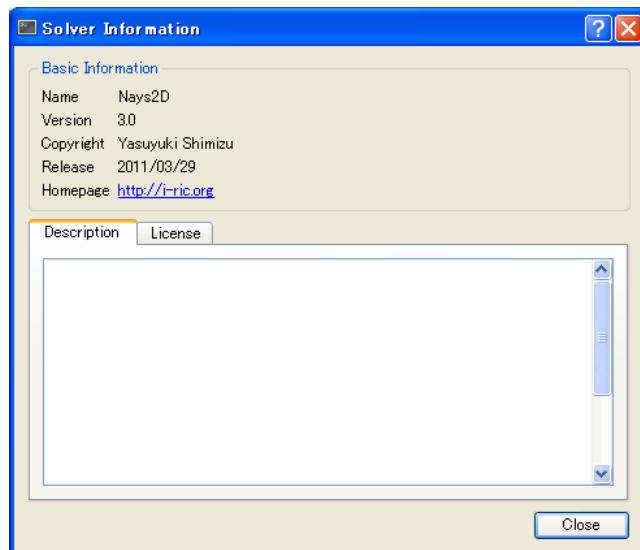


Figure 3-59 The [Solver Information] dialog

### **3.10.3. [Mouse Hint] (M)**

Description: Displays the [Mouse Hint] dialog (Figure 3-60), that explains how the mouse can be used to change view setting in the canvas area.

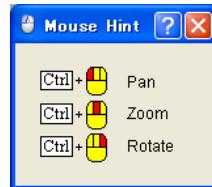


Figure 3-60 The [Mouse Hint] dialog

### **3.10.4. [About] (A)**

Description: Displays the [About iRIC] (Figure 3-61).

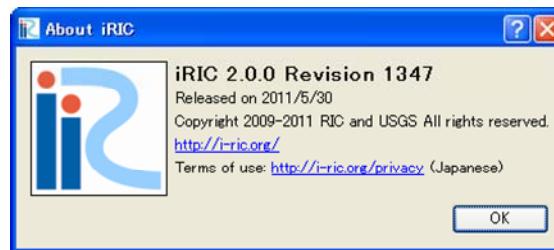


Figure 3-61 The [About iRIC] dialog

## 4. [Pre-processing Window]

The functions of the [Pre-processing Window] are explained in this chapter.

The [Pre-processing Window] opens just after a new project is started. It is used to create input information that is necessary for the solver.

The Pre-processor handles the following operations:

- Importing geographic data
- Editing geographic data
- Creating grids
- Editing grids
- Setting calculation conditions

The additional menu items for [Pre-processing Window] and the tree structure of [Object Browser] are explained in the following sections.

## 4.1. Additional menu items

Table 4-1 shows the additional menu items for the [Pre-processing Window]. The additional menu items are shown between [Import] and [Simulation] when the [Pre-processing Window] is active.

**Table 4-1 Additional menu items of the [Pre-processing Window]**

Menu	Description	Page
[Geographic Data] (E)	[River Survey Data] (R) Menu for manipulating River Survey Data. (It is enabled when [River Survey Data] is selected in [Object Browser].)	81
	[Pointset Data] (O) Menu for manipulating [Pointset] data. (It is enabled when [Pointset] is selected in [Object Browser].)	100
	[Polygon] (P) Menu for manipulating [Polygon]. (It is enabled when [Polygon] is selected in [Object Browser].)	112
	[Color Setting] Edits the colormap.	—
	[Set Up Scalarbar] Edits the color bar.	—
	[Import] (I) Imports [Geographic Data] from an external file.	38
[Grid] (G)	[Export] (E) Exports [Geographic Data] to an external file.	46
	[Select an algorithm to create grid] (S) Selects an algorithm for creating a grid.	119
	[Grid Creating Conditions] (C) Menu for manipulating [Grid Creating Condition]	—
	[Create Grid] (R) Creates a grid from the current [Grid Creating Condition]	—
	[Grid Attributes Mapping] (M) Maps geographic data on [Grid Attributes].	—
	[Edit] (E) Edits the grid.	153
	[Delete] (D) Deletes the grid.	159
	[Display Setting] Setsups the grid display setting.	160
	[Open Bird's Eye View Window] (B) Opens [Bird'	165
	[Import (I)] Imports grid data from an external file.	40
[Mesasured Data] (M)	[Export (E)] Exports grid data to an external file.	47
	[Add New Grid] Adds a new grid.	—
	[Scalar] (S) Setsups display setting of scalar values	168
[Calculation]	[Arrows] (A) Setsups display setting of vector values (shown as arrows)	169
	[Import] (I) Imports measured data from CSV file.	169
[Calculation]	[Setting] (S) Sets the calculation conditions.	169

Conditions] (C)	[Import (I)]	Imports calculation conditions from an external file.	170
	[Export (E)]	Exports calculation conditions to an external file.	170

## 4.2. [Object Browser]

Figure 4-1 shows an example of the [Object Browser] of [Pre-processing Window].

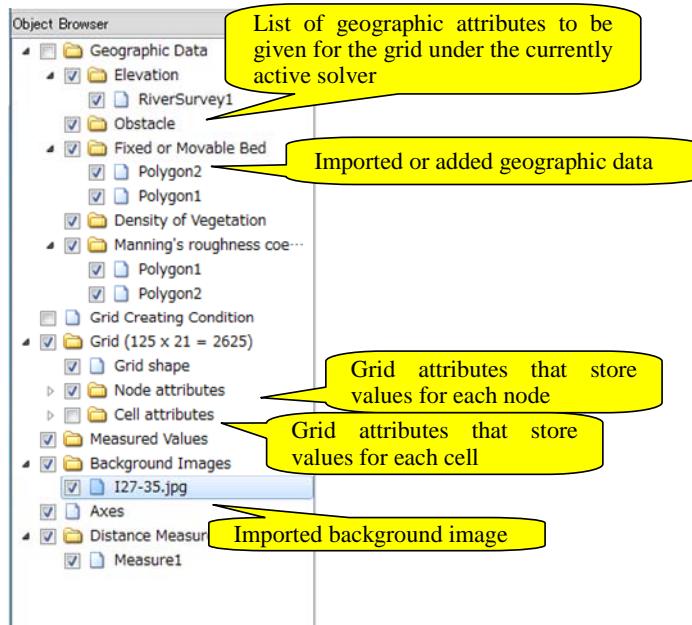


Figure 4-1 The [Object Browser] of the [Pre-processing Window]

Operations related to elements shown in object browser are explained in the following sections.

### 4.2.1. [Geographic Data]

[Geographic Data] is used when importing or editing geographic data that is used for grid attribute interpolation. Refer to 4.4 for operations on [Geographic Data].

### 4.2.2. [Grid Creating Condition]

[Grid Creating Condition] is used when selecting and edit setting on grid creating condition. Refer to 4.5.1 for operations on [Grid Creating Condition].

### 4.2.3. [Grid]

[Grid] is used when editing grid. Refer to 4.5 for operations on [Grid].

### 4.2.4. [Measured Values]

[Measured Values] is used when importing measured values. Refer to 4.6 for operations on [Measured Values].

#### **4.2.5. [Background Images]**

[Background Images] is used when importing background images. Refer to 4.8 for operations on [Background Images].

#### **4.2.6. [Axes]**

Shows X-Y axes in the drawing region. Figure 4-2 shows the example of axes.

When [Axes] is selected in the [Object browser], you can change the position and size of the axes by mouse dragging operation in the drawing region.



**Figure 4-2 Example of axes**

#### **4.2.7. [Distance Measures]**

Shows lines that are used to measure the distance in the drawing region.

You can add measures, by selecting [Distance Measures] in the [Object Browser], and selecting [Add Measure] in the right-clicking menu.

By selecting measure element (the child elements of [Distance Measures]), and left-dragging operation in the drawing region, you can draw a line that represents the distance between the drag start point and the drag end point. Figure 4-3 shows the example of the distance measure line.



**Figure 4-3 Example of the distance measure line**

Line color, start position, and end position etc. of the distance measure line can be edited from the [Property] dialog. Figure 4-4 shows the example of [Distance Measure] property dialog.

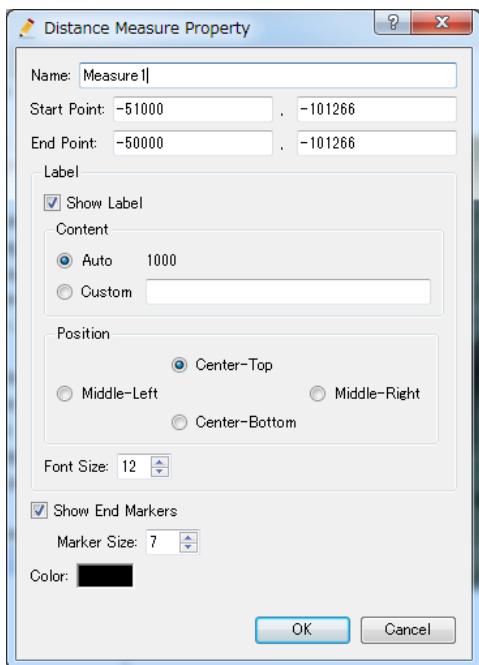


Figure 4-4 [Distance Measure] property dialog

## **4.3. Basic operations**

### **4.3.1. Selecting an object in a canvas**

Select an object (i.e., a river transverse line or nodes of the grid that is displayed in the canvas) as follows:

- Left click: Selects the object that is pointed at.
- Left drag: Selects all objects in the rectangle made by the drag start and finish points.

Note that not all type objects support multiple selecting by left dragging. For details, refer to the description of each function.

## **4.4. [Geographic Data]**

The functions for editing [Geographic Data] are explained in the following sections. Refer to Section 2.4.1 for the abstract of [Geographic Data].

Operations related to [Geographic Data] are available from [Geographic Data] menu when the [Pre-processing Window] is active.

[Geographic Data] types that users can import and edit depend depends on the solver.

Curently, iRIC supports the following three types of [Geographic Data].

- River Survey Data
- Elevation data
- Polygon

The common operations available for all of these types are explained in Section 4.4.1. Operations specific to the data types are explained in Section 4.4.2 to 4.4.4.

For importing and exporting [Geographic Data], refer to Section 3.3.9.1 and 3.3.10.1.

#### 4.4.1. Common functions

The functions available commonly for all types of [Geographic Data] are explained in the following sections.

##### 4.4.1.1. [Color Setting]

Description: Edits the colormap for each type of geographic data.

When you select [Color Setting], the [Color Setting] dialog (Figure 4-5) will open. Change the setting and click on [OK].

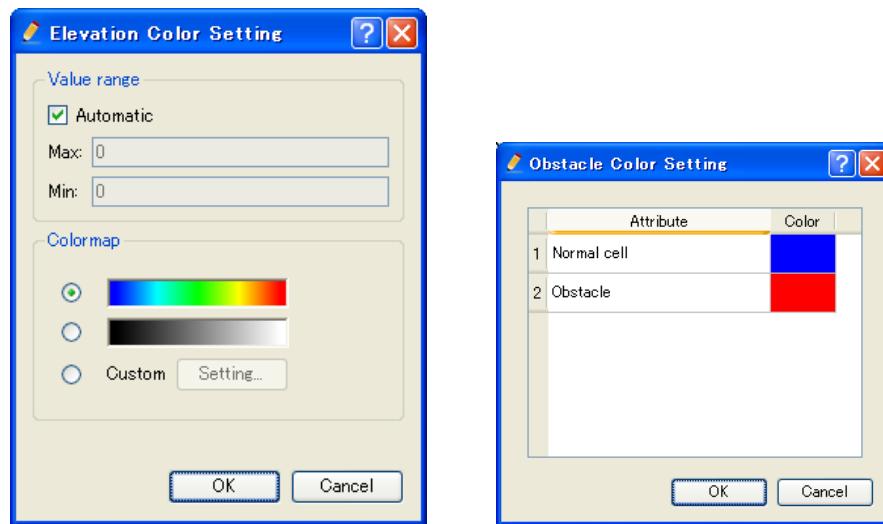
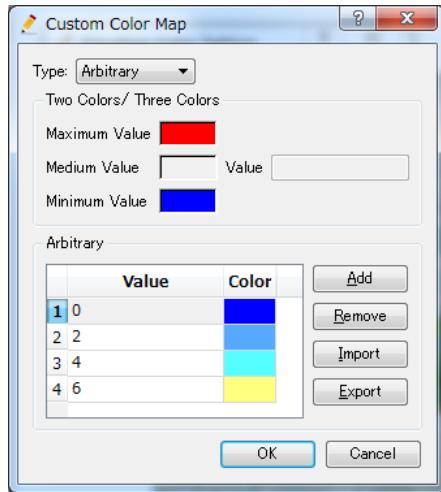


Figure 4-5 The [Color Setting] dialog

When you select [Custom] as [Colormap] value in the dialog shown in Figure 4-5, and click on [Setting...] button, the dialog in Figure 4-6 is shown. You can specify color maps of the three types below:

- Two Colors: Specify the colors at the minimum value and the maximum value
- Three Colors: Specify the colors at the minimum value, maximum value, and the medium value and the color at medium value.
- Arbitrary: Specify arbitrary number of values and the colors at those values



**Figure 4-6 [Custom Color Map] dialog**

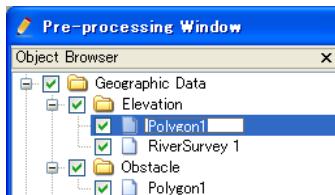
#### 4.4.1.2. [Edit Name] (N)

Description: Edits the name of [Geographic Data].

Select the geographic data in [Object Browser] that you want edit name, and perform the following:

**Menu bar:** [Geographic Data] (E) ► (Type of geographic data selected)  
► [Edit Name] (N)

[Object Browser] changes and now you can edit the name of the selected geographic data (Figure 4-7).  
Input the new name and press Enter key.



**Figure 4-7 The [Object Browser] while the name of [Geographic Data] is being edited**

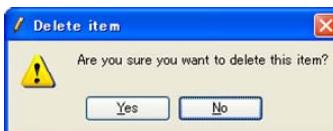
#### **4.4.1.3. [Delete] (D)**

Description: Deletes geographic data.

Select the geographic data in [Object Browser] you want to delete, and perform the following:

**Menu bar:** [Geographic Data] (E) ► (Type of geographic data selected) ► [Delete] (D)

The [Delete item] dialog (Figure 4-8) will open. Select [Yes].



**Figure 4-8 The [Delete item] dialog**

#### **4.4.1.4. [Import] (I)**

Description: Imports [Geographic Data].

The function of this item is the same to [Geographic Data] under [Import] menu under [File] menu.  
Refer to Section 3.3.9.1

#### **4.4.1.5. [Export] (E)**

Description: Exports geographic data.

The function of this item is the same to [Geographic Data] under [Export] menu under [File] menu.  
Refer to Section 3.3.10.1

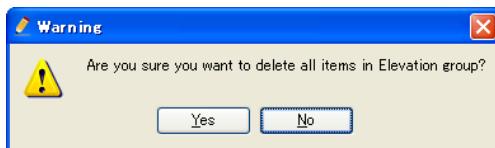
#### **4.4.1.6. [Delete All] (A)**

Description: Deletes geographic data (including more than 2 items).

Select the geographic data (including more than 2 items) in [Object Browser] you want to delete, and perform the following:

**Menu bar:** [Geographic Data] (E) ► [Delete All] (A)

The [Delete All item] dialog (Figure 4-9) will open. Select [Yes].



**Figure 4-9 The [Delete All item] dialog**

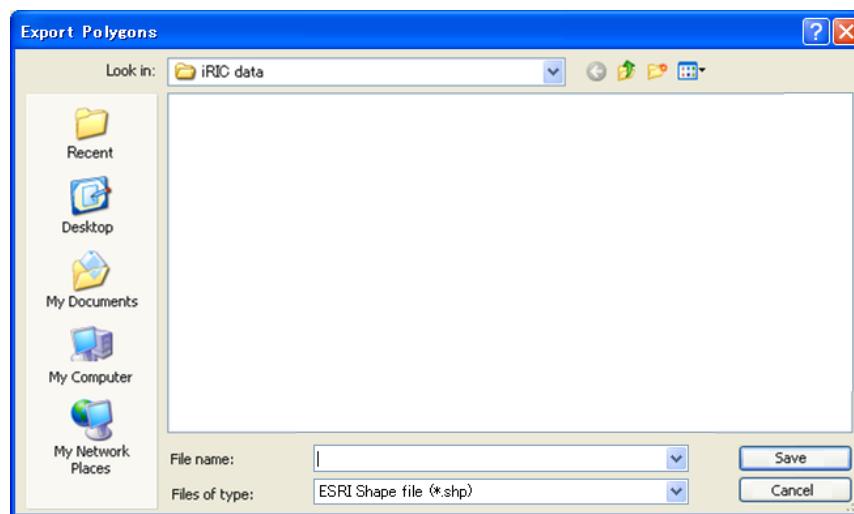
#### **4.4.1.7. [Export All Polygons]**

Description: Exports geographic data (including more than 2 polygons).

Select the geographic data (including more than 2 items) in [Object Browser] you want to export, and perform the following:

**Menu bar:** [Geographic Data] (E) ► [Export All Polygons]

The [Export Polygons] dialog (Figure 4-10) will open. Input file name and click on [Save].

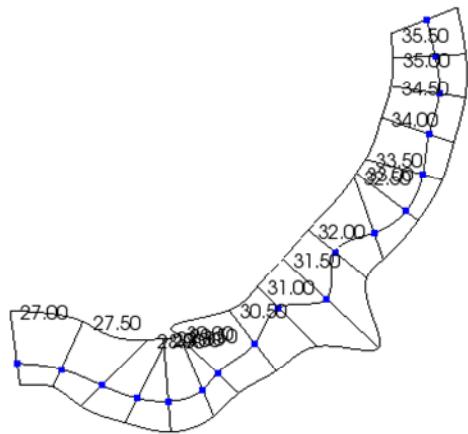


**Figure 4-10 The [Export Polygons] dialog**

#### **4.4.2. Editing [River Survey Data]**

[River Survey Data] is a type of Geographic Data] that is based on actual cross-sectional survey data of a river. Generally, [River Survey Data] is used as the elevation information for a river and its environs.

Figure 4-11 shows an example of [River Survey Data].



**Figure 4-11 [River Survey Data]**

#### 4.4.2.1. Menu items

When the [Pre-processing Window] is active and [River Survey Data] is selected in [Object Browser], you can access menu items related to operations on [River Survey Data] under the following:

**Menu bar:** [Geographic Data] (E) ► [River Survey Data] (R)

Table 4-2 shows the menu items under [River Survey Data] (R).

**Table 4-2 The menu items under [River Survey Data] (R)**

Menu item	Description	Page
[Edit Name] (N)	Edits the name shown in [Object Browser].	78
[Display Cross-section] (C)	Opens a new river cross-section window.	84
[Insert Upstream Side] (B)	Inserts a new river transverse line on the upstream side.	85
[Insert Downstream Side] (A)	Inserts a new river transverse line on the downstream side.	85
[Move] (M)	Moves the river transverse line.	86
[Rotate] (R)	Rotates the river transverse line.	87
[Shift Center] (H)	Shifts the center point of the transverse line.	88
[Extend Horizontally] (X)	Extends or shortens the river traverse line to the left/right.	89
[Delete Cross Section] (T)	Deletes the river transverse line.	90
[Rename Cross Section] (E)	Renames the river transverse line.	91
[Add Left Bank Extension Line] (L)	Adds a left bank extension line to the river transverse line.	92
[Add Right Bank Extension Line] (R)	Adds a right bank extension line to the river transverse line.	92
[Remove Left Bank Extension Line] (V)	Removes the left bank extension line from the river transverse line.	93
[Remove Right Bank Extension Line] (O)	Removes the right bank extension line from the river transverse line.	93
[Display Setting] (S)	Displays elevation colormap based on River Survey Data.	94
[Delete] (D)	Deletes River Survey Data.	79
[Interpolation Mode]	Switch interpolation mode between river transverse lines.	95

#### 4.4.2.2. Selecting the river transverse line

The river transverse lines need to be selected prior to any operations explained in the following sections, except for displaying elevation colormap. In this section, the operation to select the river transverse line is explained.

To select river transverse lines, left drag on the canvas to make a rectangle (black line) (Figure 4-12). When you releasing the mouse left button, the river transverse lines whose river center point (blue dot) is in the rectangle (Figure 4-13) are selected. The selected river transverse lines are drawn with thicker line.

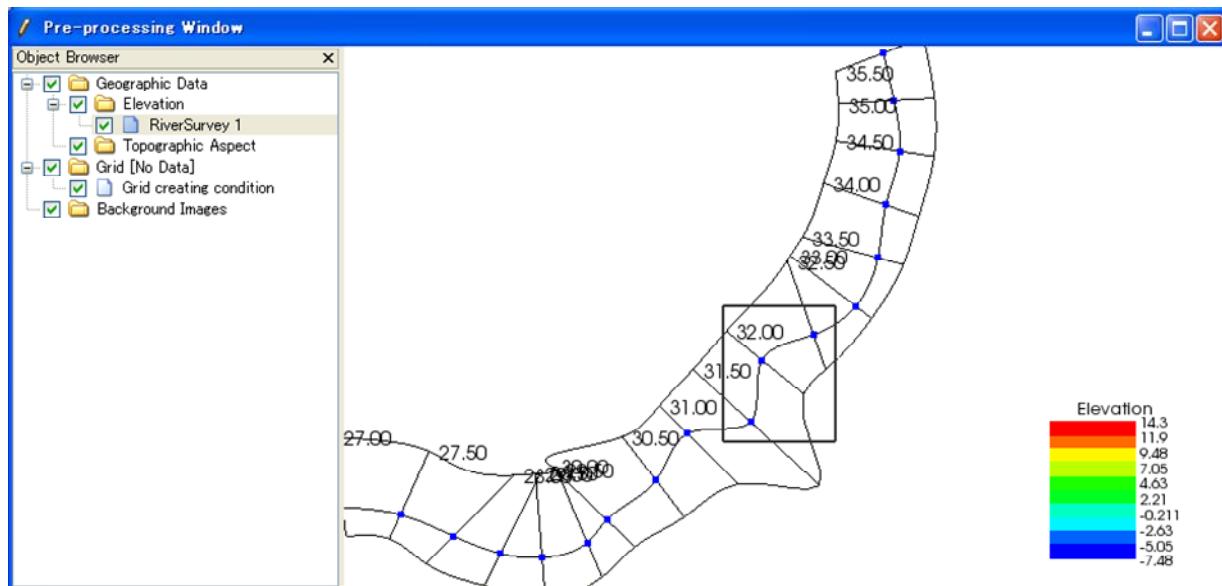


Figure 4-12 The [Pre-processing Window] when a user is left dragging

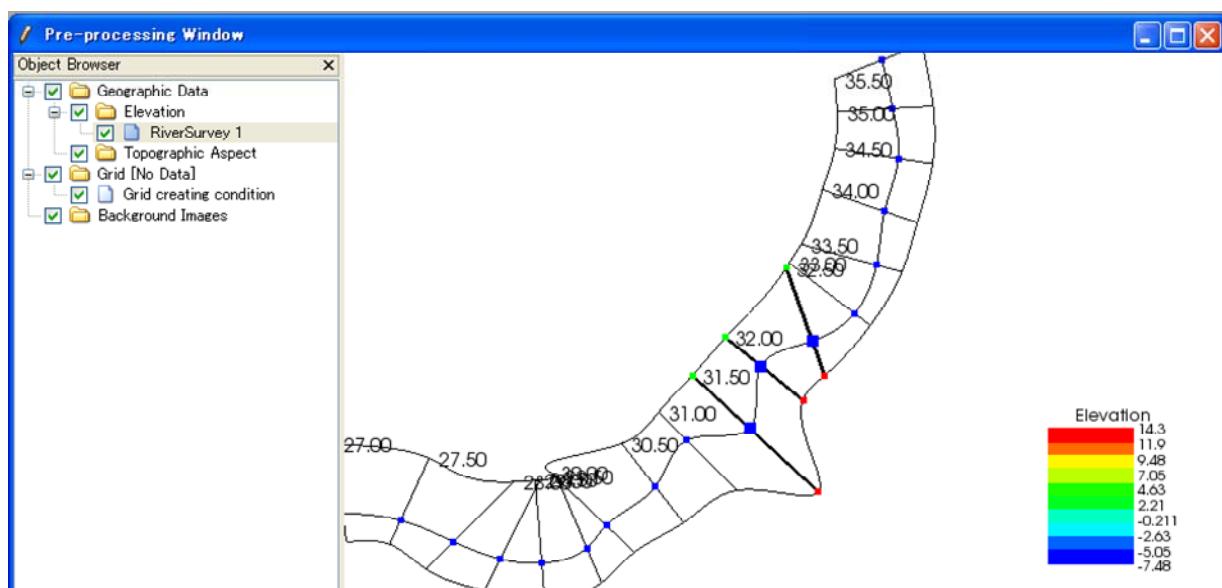


Figure 4-13 The [Pre-processing Window] after selecting river transverse lines

#### 4.4.2.3. [Display Cross-section] (C)

Description: Displays the cross-section window.

Prior to this operation, you need to select the river transverse line for which you want to open cross-section window. Figure 4-14 shows an example of the cross-section window.

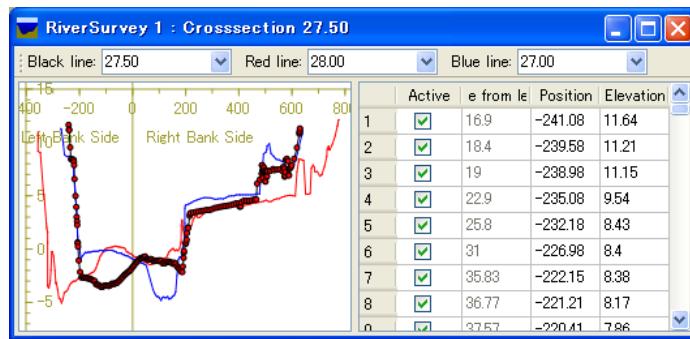


Figure 4-14 The river cross-section window

For operations in the cross-section window, refer to Section 4.4.2.14.

#### 4.4.2.4. [Insert Upstream Side] (B) / [Insert Downstream Side] (A)

Description: Inserts a new river transverse line upstream (or downstream) from the selected river transverse line.

Prior to this operation, you need to select a river transverse line.

When you select one of these, the [Insert Transverse Line] (Figure 4-15) dialog will open. Set [River Center Point Coordinates] and [Cross-section Information] and click on [OK].

- [Center Point Coordinates]:
  - If you have chosen [Mouse Click], click on the canvas to set the coordinates.
  - If you have chosen [Coordinate Values], input the coordinate values in the boxes.
  - If you have chosen [Ratio between Back and Forth (0-1)], set the ratio between 0 and 1 to locate the center point on the spline curve. The curve is made by smoothly linking the points before and after the added point.
- [Cross-section Information]:
  - If you have chosen [Insert Three Points of Elevation 0], then input the cross-section data of the center, left bank and right bank while securing sufficient distance between each.
  - If you have chosen [Copy Next River Transverse Line], copy the cross-section data of the river transverse line specified in the combo box.
  - If you have chosen [Create Cross-section of Back and Forth], the cross-section data are made by interpolating the cross-section data of transverse lines immediately upstream/downstream from the transverse line that is to be inserted.

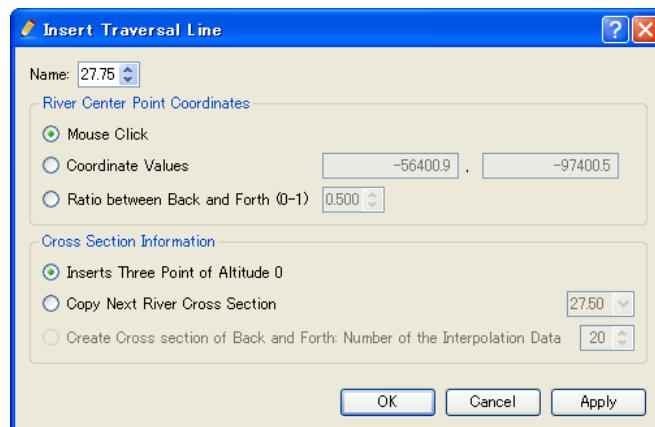


Figure 4-15 The [Insert Transverse Line] dialog

#### 4.4.2.5. [Move] (M)

Description: Moves the selected river transverse lines. Figure 4-16 shows an example.

You can do this operation against multiple transverse lines at a time.

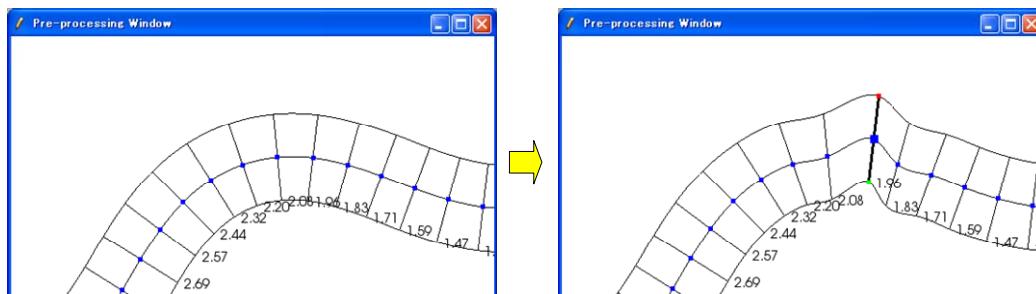


Figure 4-16 Example of moving a river transverse line

When you select [Move], the [Move Transverse Line] dialog (Figure 4-17) will open. Select either [Center Point Coordinates] or [Transfer Quantity] and click on [OK].



Figure 4-17 The [Move Transverse Line] dialog

You can also move the river transverse lines with mouse operation. When the mouse cursor is near the center point of the selected river transverse line, the cursor changes to that in Figure 4-18. Now you can move the selected river transverse lines by left dragging.



Figure 4-18 Mouse cursor you can move river transverse lines

#### 4.4.2.6. [Rotate] (R)

Description: Rotates the selected river transverse line. Figure 4-19 shows an example.

You can do this operation against only one transverse line at a time.

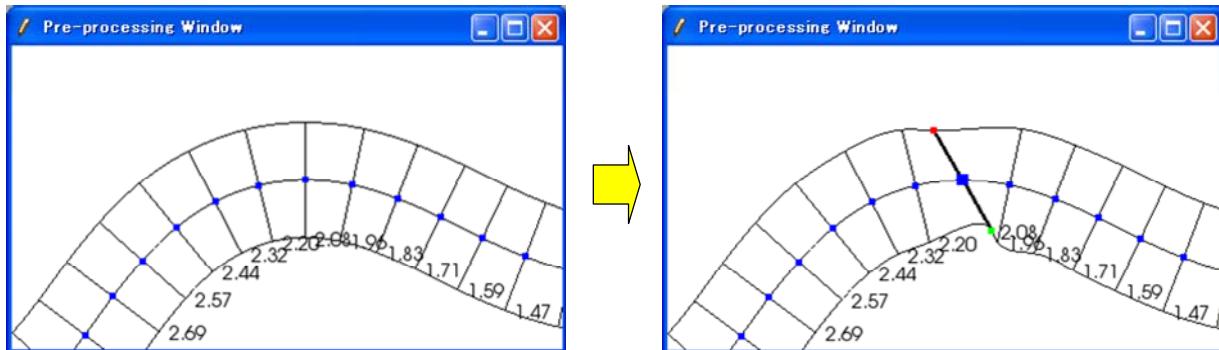


Figure 4-19 Example of rotating a river transverse line

When you select [Rotate], the [Rotate Transverse Line] (Figure 4-20) dialog will open. Set either [Relative Angle] or [Increment Angle] and click on [OK]. (Positive direction: counterclockwise; unit: degree)

You can also rotate the river transverse lines with mouse operation. When the mouse cursor is near to the left (or right) bank of the selected river transverse line, the cursor changes to that in Figure 4-21. Now you can rotate the selected river transverse lines by left dragging.

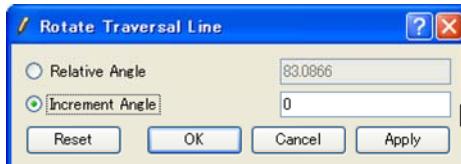


Figure 4-20 The [Rotate Transverse Line] dialog



Figure 4-21 Mouse cursor shape when you can rotate a river transverse line

#### 4.4.2.7. [Shift Center] (H)

Description: Shifts the selected center point of the river transverse line to the left (or right) bank side. By this operation, the location of the center point shifts but the cross-section data do not change. Figure 4-22 shows an example.

You can do this operation against multiple transverse lines at a time.

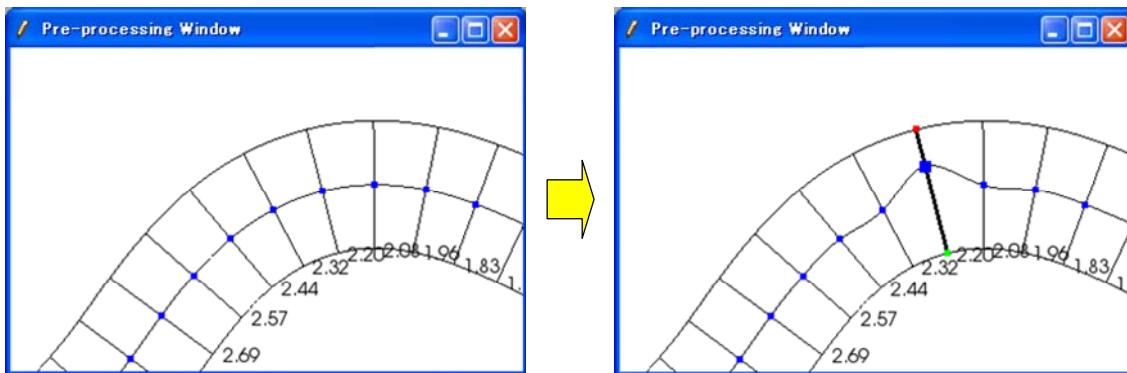


Figure 4-22 Example of operation to shift the center point

When you select [Shift Center], the [Shift River Center] dialog (Figure 4-23) will open. Set [Transfer Quantity] and click on [OK].

You can also shift the center point of the river transverse line on canvas with mouse operation. When the mouse cursor is near the center point of the selected river transverse line while the Shift key is held down, the cursor changes to that in Figure 4-24. Now, you can shift the selected center point of the river transverse line with left dragging.

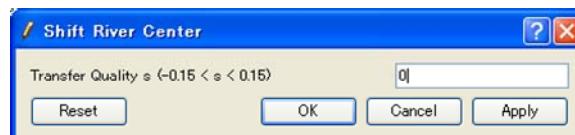


Figure 4-23 The [Shift River Center] dialog



Figure 4-24 Mouse cursor shape when you can shift the center point of the river transverse line

#### 4.4.2.8. [Extend Horizontally] (X)

Description: Extends/Shortens the river transverse lines. Figure 4-25 shows an example.

You can do this operation against multiple transverse lines at a time.

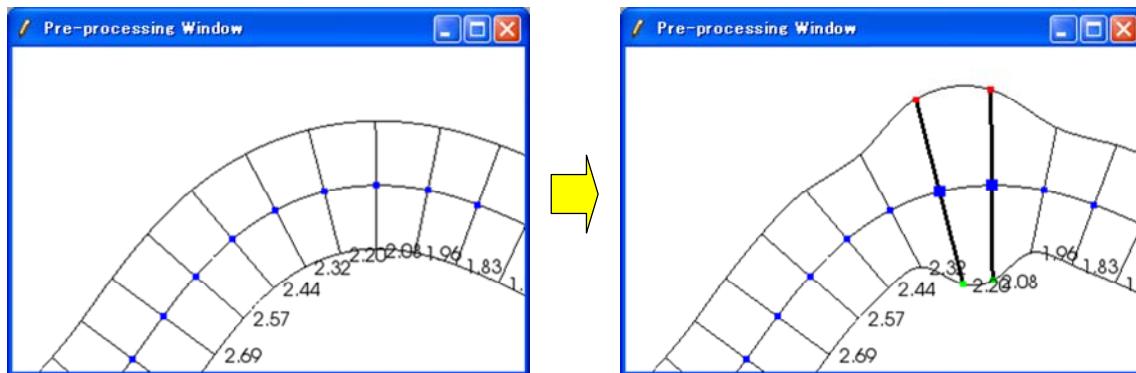


Figure 4-25 Example of extending the river transverse lines

When you select [Extend Horizontally], the [Extend Transverse Line] dialog will open (Figure 4-26). Select from among [Set Distance between River Center and Left Bank], [Increment] and [Extension Ratio], set the value and click on [OK].

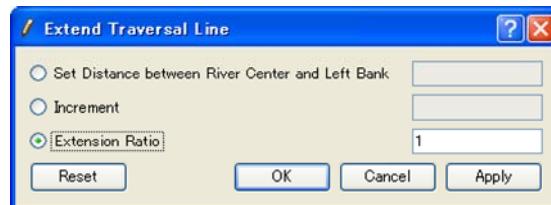


Figure 4-26 The [Extend Transverse Line] dialog

#### 4.4.2.9. [Delete Cross Section] (T)

Description: Deletes the selected river transverse lines. Figure 4-27 shows an example.

You can do this operation against multiple transverse lines at a time.

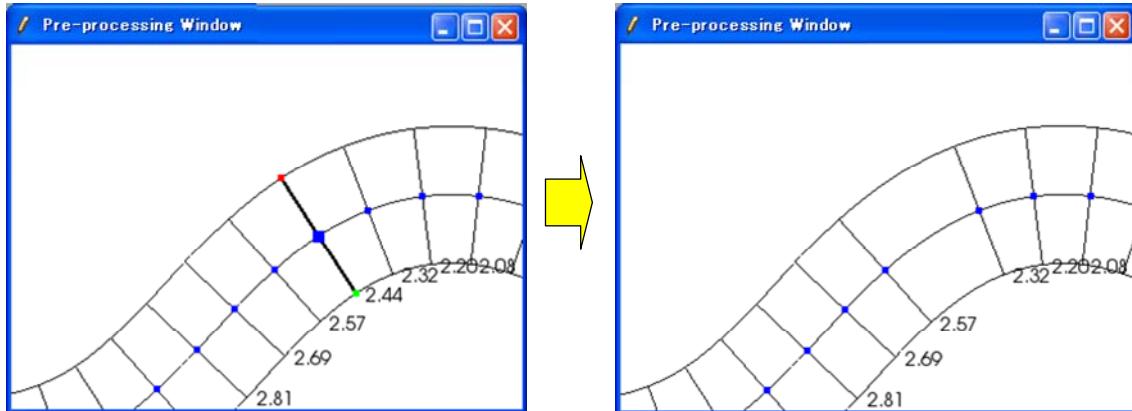


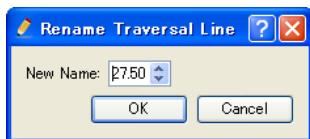
Figure 4-27 Example of deleting a river transverse line

#### **4.4.2.10. [Rename Cross Section] (E)**

Description: Renames the selected river transverse line.

You can do this operation against only one transverse line at a time.

When you select this, the [Rename Transverse Line] dialog (Figure 4-28) will open. Set a new name and click on [OK].

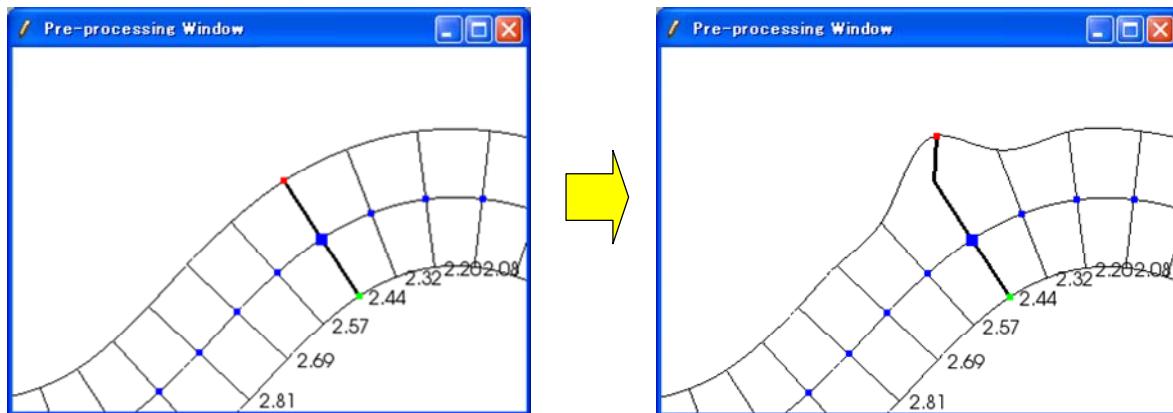


**Figure 4-28 Example of [Rename Transverse Line] dialog**

#### 4.4.2.11. [Add Left Bank Extension Line] (L) / [Add Right Bank Extension Line] (R)

Description: Adds a Left Bank Extension Line or Right Bank Extension Line to the selected river transverse line. Figure 4-29 shows an example.

You can do this operation against only one transverse line at a time.



**Figure 4-29 Example of adding a Left Bank Extension Line to the selected river transverse line**

When you select [Add Left Bank Extension Line], the [Add Extension Line] dialog (Figure 4-30) will open. When you select [Mouse Click], click on the point to which you want to extend the river transverse line, or when you select [Coordinates], input the coordinates of the point to which you want to extend the river transverse line. Then click on [OK].



**Figure 4-30 The [Add Extension Line] dialog**

#### 4.4.2.12. [Remove Left Bank Extension Line] (V) / [Remove Right Bank Extension Line] (O)

Description: Deletes a Left Bank Extension Line/Right Bank Extension Line from the selected river transverse line. Figure 4-31 shows an example.

You can do this operation against only one transverse line at a time. This operation is possible against a river transverse line which has been added the Left Bank Extension Line or Right Bank Extension Line.

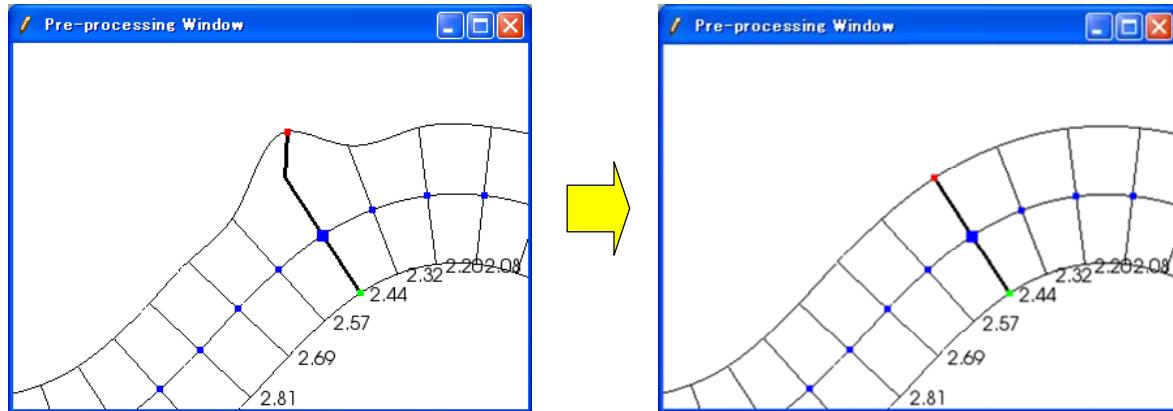


Figure 4-31 Example of the operation for deleting a Left Bank Extension Line

#### 4.4.2.13. [Display Setting]

Description: Edits display setting of [River Survey Data]. Figure 4-32 shows an example.

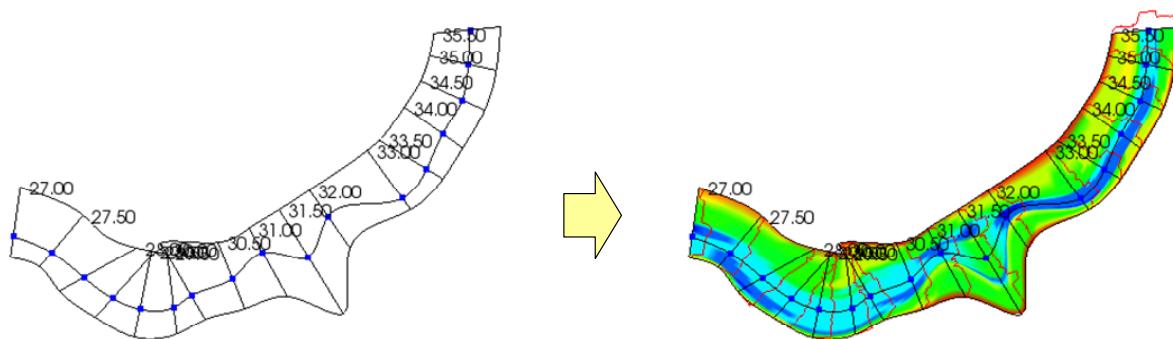


Figure 4-32 Example of changing [River Survey Data] display setting

When you select [Display Setting], the [Display Setting] dialog (Figure 4-33) will open. When [Visible] check box inside [Background Color] group box is checked, [River Survey Data] region background is painted. When [Visible] check box inside [Crosssection Lines] group box is checked, the cross-section lines are drawn just below the transverse line, with the Z-scale and color in that group box.

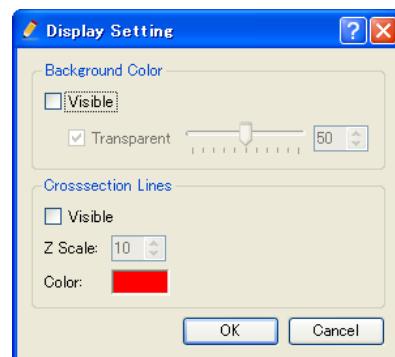


Figure 4-33 The [Display Setting] dialog

#### 4.4.2.14. [Interpolation Mode]

Description: Switches the Interpolation Mode (“Spline” or “Linear Curve”).

Figure 4-34 shows an example of Spline Interpolation Mode. Figure 4-35 shows an example of Linear Curve Interpolation Mode.

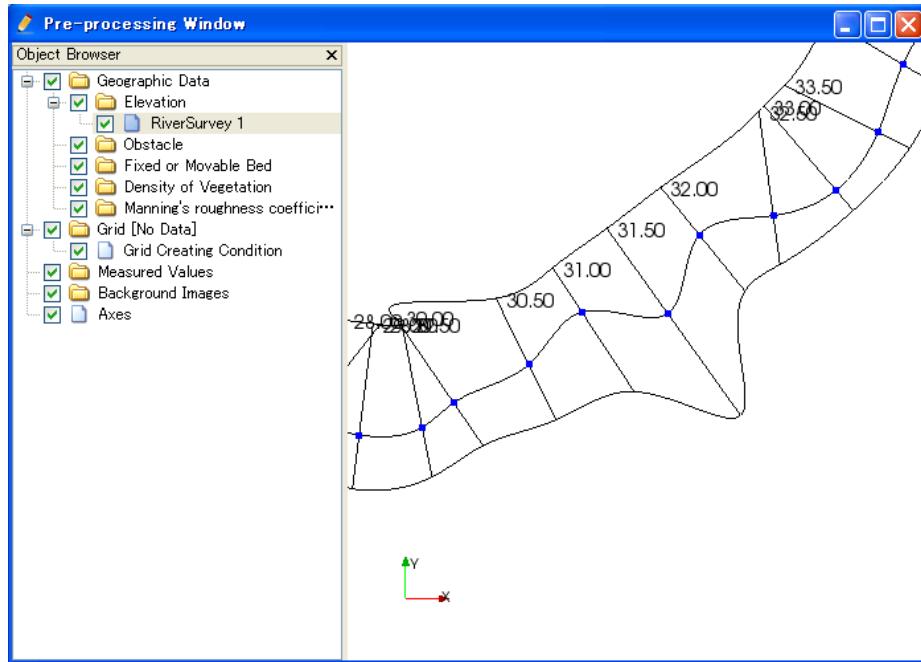


Figure 4-34 Example of the [Interpolation Mode (Spline)]

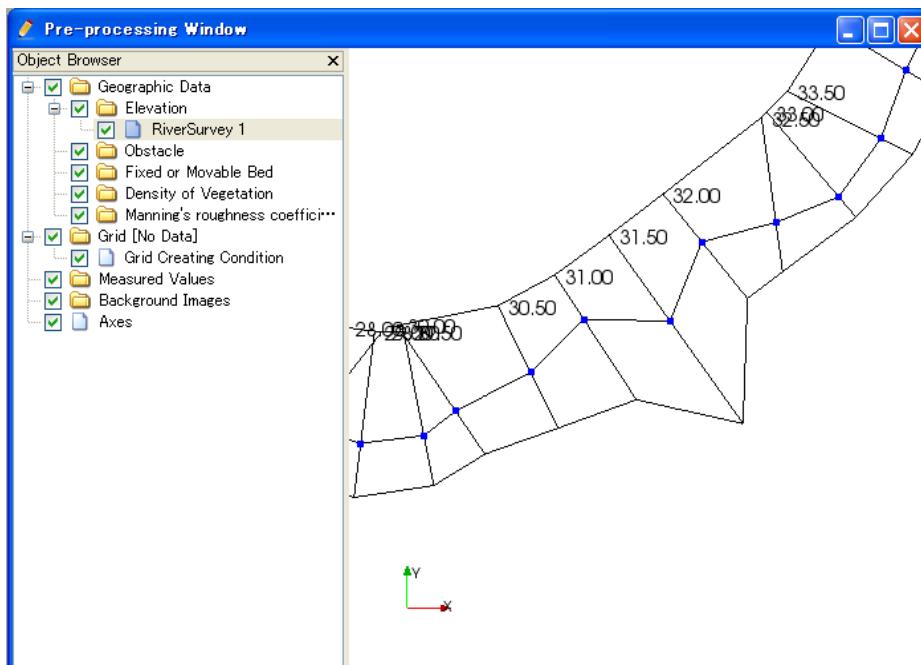


Figure 4-35 Example of the [Interpolation Mode (Linear Curve)]

#### 4.4.2.15. Operation in the River Cross-section Window

Description: Displays the cross-section of a river transverse line. The window is used to edit elevation information. Figure 4-36 shows an example of the River Cross-section Window.

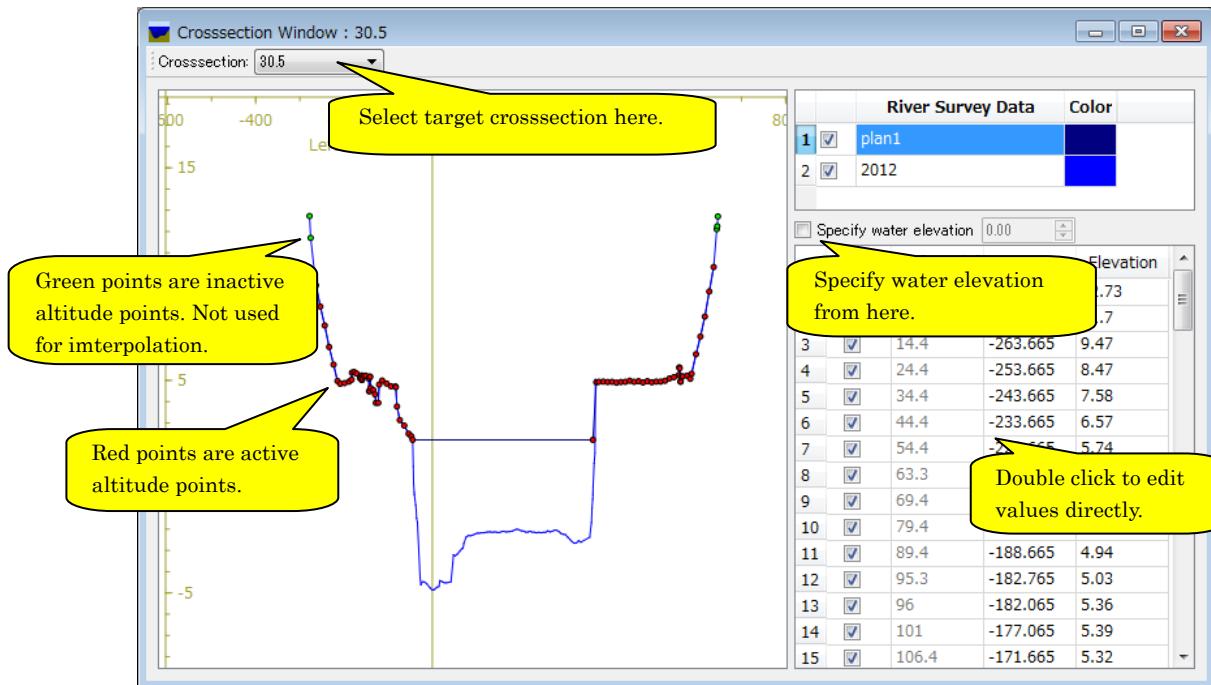


Figure 4-36 Example of the River Cross-section Window display

##### a) Menu items

Table 4-3 shows the additional menu items for the River Cross-section Window. The additional menu items are shown between [Import] and [Simulation] when River Cross-section WIndow is active.

Table 4-3 The additional menu items for the River Cross-section Window

	Menu	Description	Page
Elevation Point (A)	[Activate] (A)	Activates the selected elevation point.	97
	[Inactivate] (I)	Inactivates the selected elevation point.	97
	[Move] (M)	Moves the selected elevation point.	97
	[Delete] (D)	Deletes the selected elevation point.	99

### b) [Activate] (A)

Description: Activates the selected elevation point. Figure 4-37 shows an example.



Figure 4-37 Example of activating elevation point

### c) [Inactivate] (I)

Description: Inactivates the selected elevation point. Figure 4-38 shows an example.

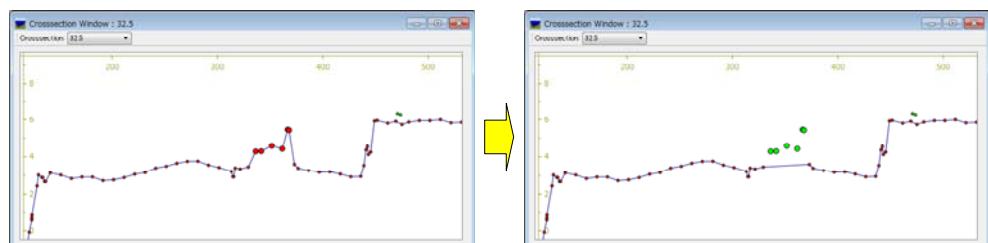


Figure 4-38 Example of the inactivating an elevation point

#### d) [Inactivate using water elevation]

Description: Inactivate points that are outside of the positions where the elevation exceed water elevation for the first time.

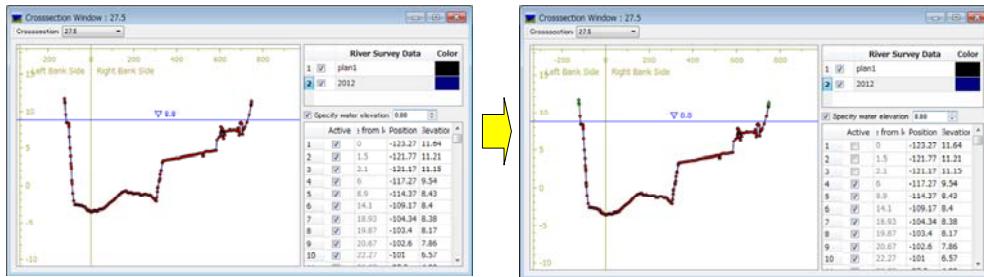


Figure 4-39 Example of the operation for inactivate using water elevation

#### e) [Move] (M)

Description: Moves the selected elevation point. Figure 4-40 shows an example.

When you select [Move], the [Move Elevation Point] dialog (Figure 4-41) will open. Set horizontal/vertical offset and click on [OK].

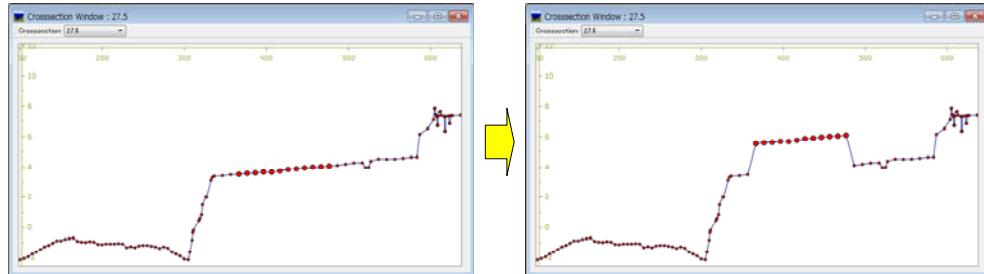


Figure 4-40 Example of the operation for moving an elevation point

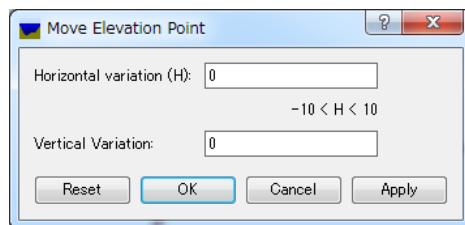


Figure 4-41 Example of the [Move Elevation Point] dialog

You can also move the elevation point on the canvas with a mouse operation. When the mouse cursor is near the selected elevation point, the cursor changes to an "open hand" cursor. Now you can move the selected elevation point by left dragging.

#### f) [Delete] (D)

Description: Deletes the selected elevation point. Figure 4-42 shows an example.

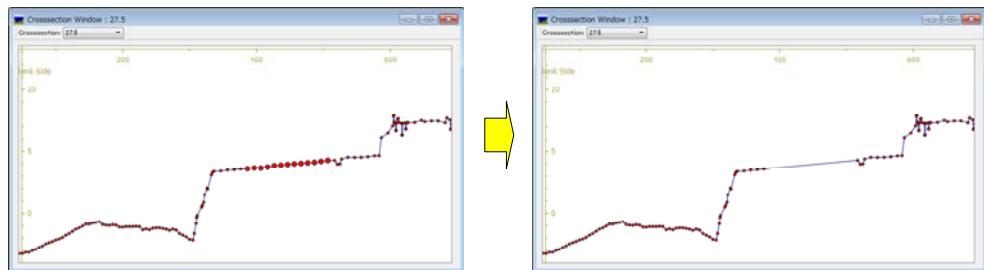
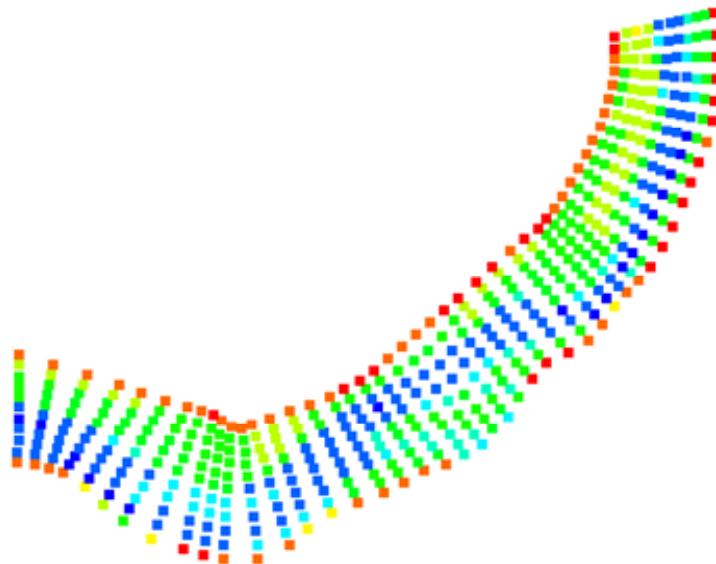


Figure 4-42 Example of deleting an elevation point

#### **4.4.3. Editing the [Pointset Data]**

[Pointset Data] consist of coordinates and attribute at that point. Figure 4-43 shows an example of the [Pointset Data].



**Figure 4-43 The [Pointset Data]**

#### 4.4.3.1. Menu items

When the [Pre-processing Window] is active and [Pointset Data] is selected in [Object Browser], you can access menu items related to operations on [Pointset Data] under the following:

**Menu bar:** [Geographic Data] (E) ► [Pointset Data] (O)

Table 4-4 shows the menu items under [Pointset Data] (O).

**Table 4-4 The menu items under [Pointset Data]**

Menu item	Description	Page
[Edit Name] (N)	Edits the name shown in [Object Browser].	78
[Select Points With Polygon] (P)	Select Points inside the polygon region that user define by mouse operation.	102
[Edit Selected Points] (E)	Select the value at the selected points.	103
[Export Selected Points] (X)	Export the selected points to an external file.	103
[Add New Point] (A)	Adds new points.	104
[Interpolate Points] (I)	Interpolate new points.	105
[Delete Selected Points] (O)	Delete selected points.	106
[Delete Selected Points Less Than Value] (L)	Delete points that is selected and the value is less than that user speciry.	107
[Delete Selected Points Greater Than Value] (G)	Delete points that is selected and the value is greater than that user speciry.	108
[Add Break Line] (B)	Add break line.	109
[Remove Break Line] (R)	Remove break line.	109
[Remove All Break Lines] (O)	Remove all break lines.	110
[Remesh TINs] (T)	Remesh TINs.	110
[Display Setting] (S)	Edit display setting.	111
[Delete] (D)	Delete the [Pointset Data].	79

#### 4.4.3.2. [Select Points With Polygon] (P)

Description: Defines a polygon region, and select points within that polygon.

Click on canvas region to specify polygon vertices positions sequentially. By double-clicking or pressing Enter key, the polygon is defined and the points within that polygon are selected. Figure 4-44 shows an example of the [Pre-processing Window] while defining a polygon region. Figure 4-45 shows an example of the [Pre-processing Window] after selecting.

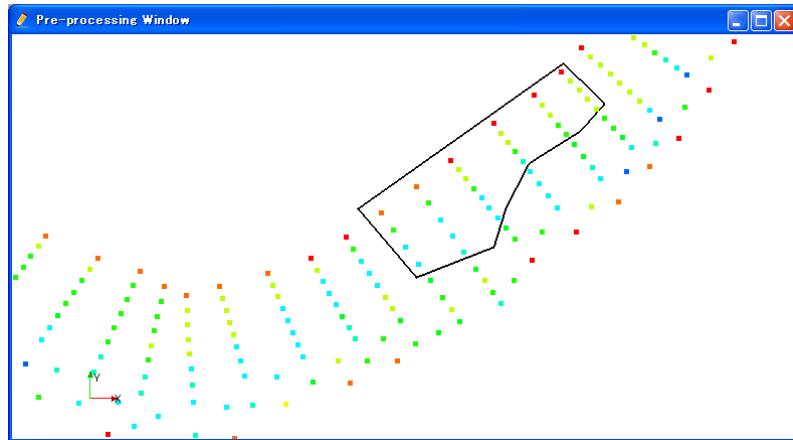


Figure 4-44 The [Pre-processing Window] while defining a polygon region

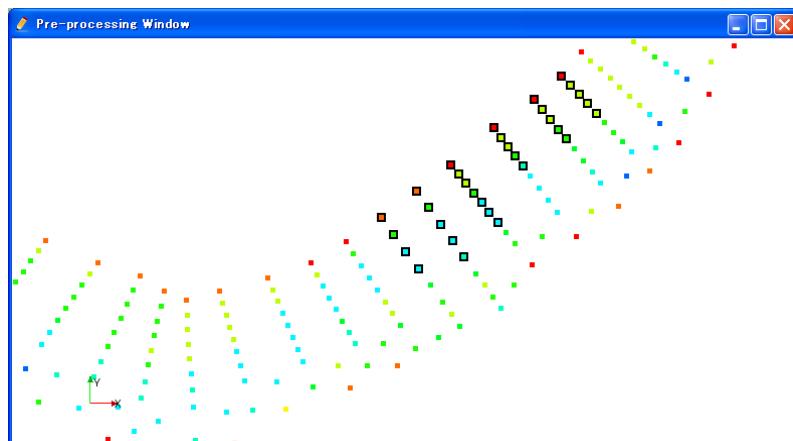


Figure 4-45 The [Pre-processing Window] after selecting points within the polygon region

In normal status, points can be selected with left-dragging.

#### 4.4.3.3. [Edit Selected Points] (E)

Description: Edits the selected points.

When you select [Edit Selected Points], the [Edit Points] dialog (Figure 4-46) will open. Input new Value at the selected points, and click on [OK].

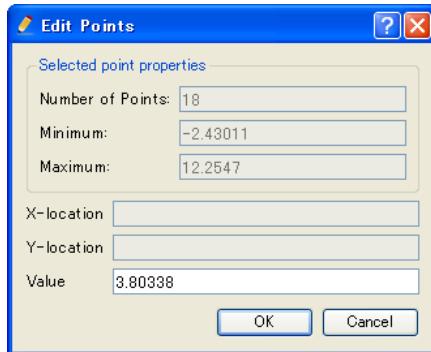


Figure 4-46 The [Edit Points] dialog

#### 4.4.3.4. [Export Selected Points] (X)

Description: Exports the selected points to an external file.

When you select [Export Selected Points], the [Select file to export] dialog (Figure 4-47) will open. Input the file name to export and click on [Save].

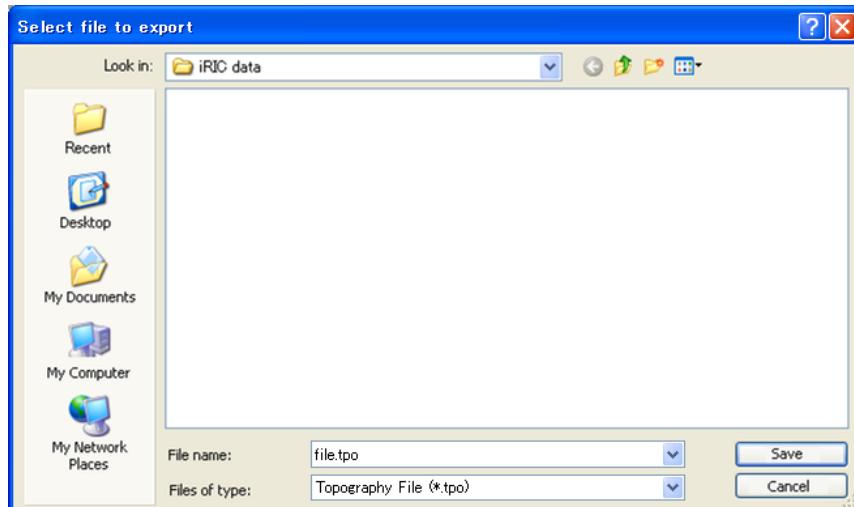


Figure 4-47 The [Select file to export] dialog

#### 4.4.3.5. [Add New Point] (A)

Description: Adds new points.

When you select [Add New Point], select a point that already exists first. The value at that point will be the default value at the points you are going to add. Then, click on the canvas where you want to add new points. Finish by double-clicking or by pressing Enter key. The [Add Points] dialog (Figure 4-48) will open, so input the Value at new points and click on [OK].

Figure 4-49 shows an example of [Pre-processing Window] while adding new point.

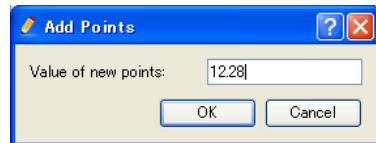


Figure 4-48 The [Add Points] dialog

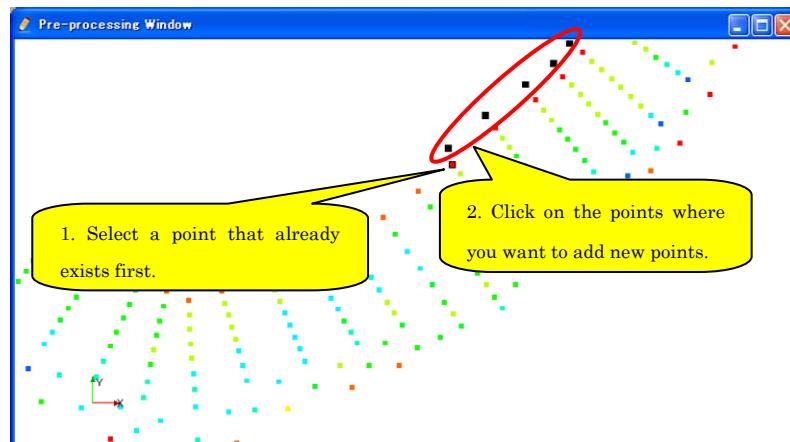


Figure 4-49 Example of adding new points

#### 4.4.3.6. [Interpolate Points] (I)

Description: Adds new points between points that already exists.

After you select [Interpolate Points], click on multiple points that already exists, between which you want to interpolate points. Finish by double-clicking or pressing Enter key. The [Dialog] (Figure 4-50) will open, so edit the setting and click on [OK] to interpolate points.

Figure 4-51 shows an operation of interpolating points.

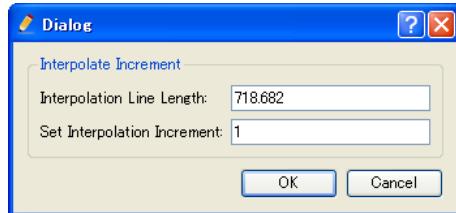


Figure 4-50 The [Dialog]

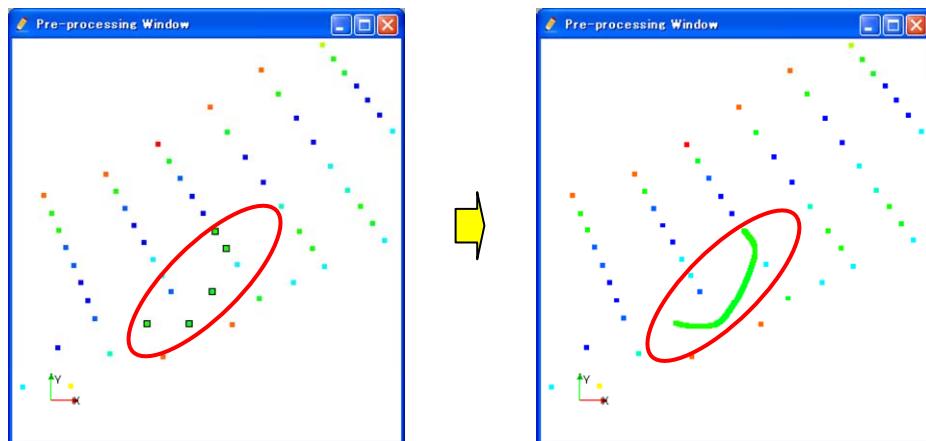


Figure 4-51 Example of interpolating points

#### 4.4.3.7. [Delete Selected Points] (O)

Description: Deletes the selected points. Figure 4-52 shows an example.

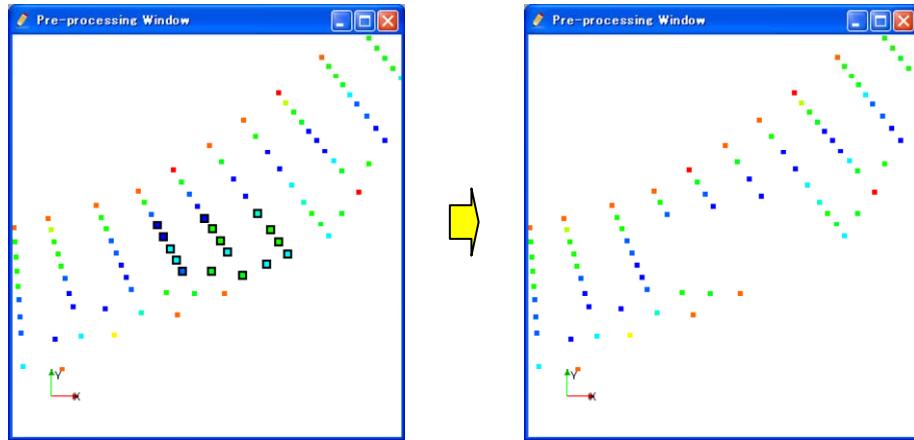


Figure 4-52 Example of deleting selected points.

#### 4.4.3.8. [Delete Selected Points Less Than Value] (L)

Description: Deletes the points that are selected, and have value less than that you specify.

When you select [Delete Selected Points Less Than Value], the [Delete Points] dialog (Figure 4-53) will open. Input the value and click on [OK]. Figure 4-54 shows an example.

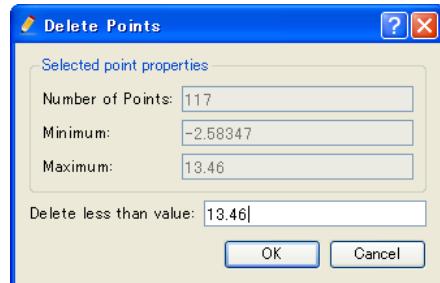


Figure 4-53 The [Delete Points] dialog

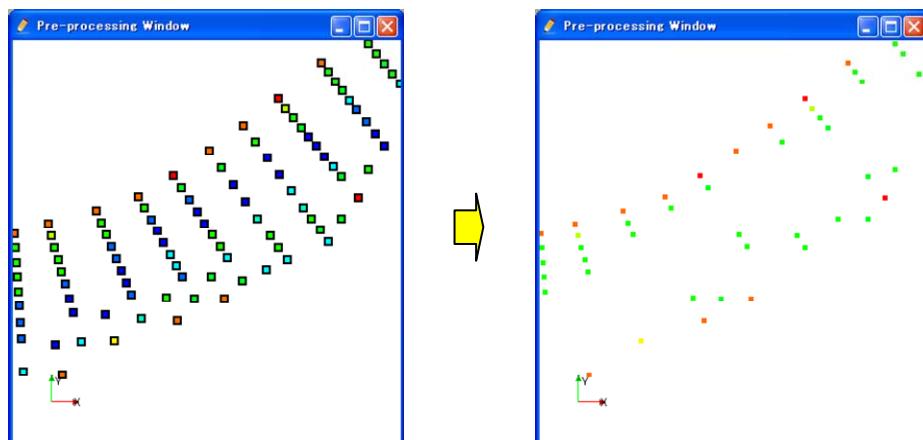


Figure 4-54 Example of deleting selected points less than the specified value.

#### 4.4.3.9. [Delete Selected Points Greater Than Value] (G)

Description: Deletes the points that are selected, and have value greater than that you specify.

When you select [Delete Selected Points Greater Than Value], the [Delete Points] dialog (Figure 4-55) will open. Input the value and click on [OK]. Figure 4-56 shows an example.

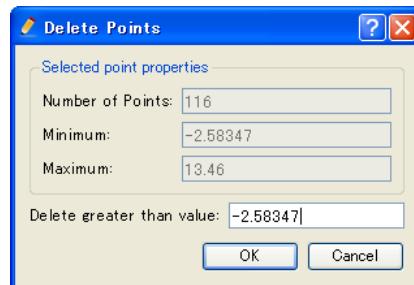


Figure 4-55 The [Delete points] dialog

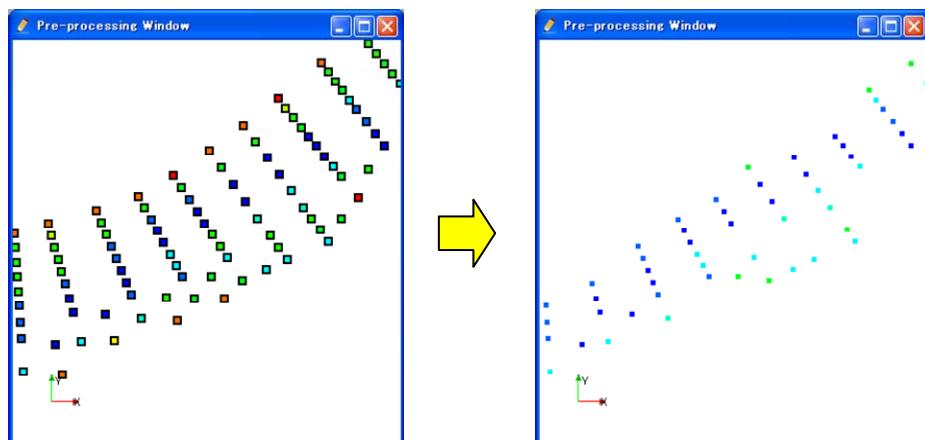


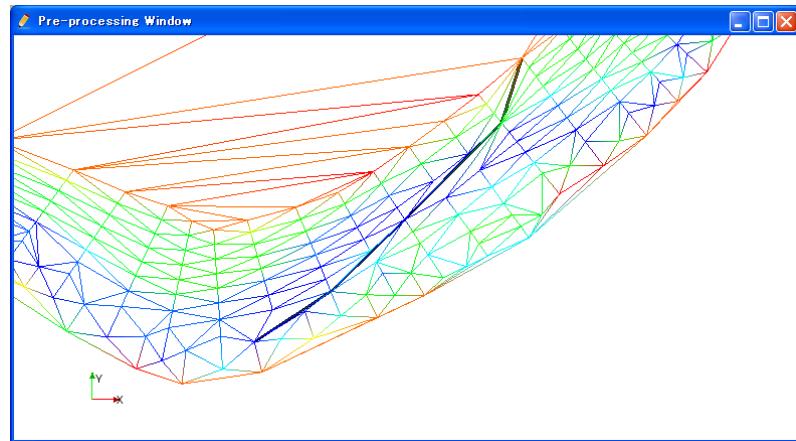
Figure 4-56 Example of deleting selected points greater than the specified value.

#### **4.4.3.10. [Add Break Line] (B)**

Description: Adds break line.

After you select [Add Break Line], click on the points sequently between which you want to add break line. Finish by double-clicking or pressing Enter key.

When you [Remesh TINs], break lines will be used as TIN boundary lines. Figure 4-57 shows an example.

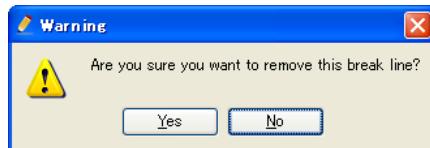


**Figure 4-57 Example of TIN boundaries after adding break line**

#### **4.4.3.11. [Remove Break Line] (R)**

Description: Removes break line.

After you select [Remove Break Line], click on the break line you want to remove. The [Warning] dialog (Figure 4-58) will open, so click on [Yes] to remove the break line.



**Figure 4-58 The [Warning] dialog**

#### 4.4.3.12. [Remove All Break Lines] (O)

Description: Removes all break lines.

When you select [Remove All Break Lines], the [Warning] dialog (Figure 4-59) will open. Click on [Yes].

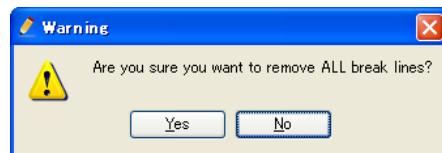


Figure 4-59 The [Warning] dialog

#### 4.4.3.13. [Remesh TINs] (T)

Description: Remesh TINs that are used for interpolation.

Remeshing TINs will be necessary when points are added or removed, and/or break lines are added or removed. Figure 4-60 shows an example of remeshing TINs.

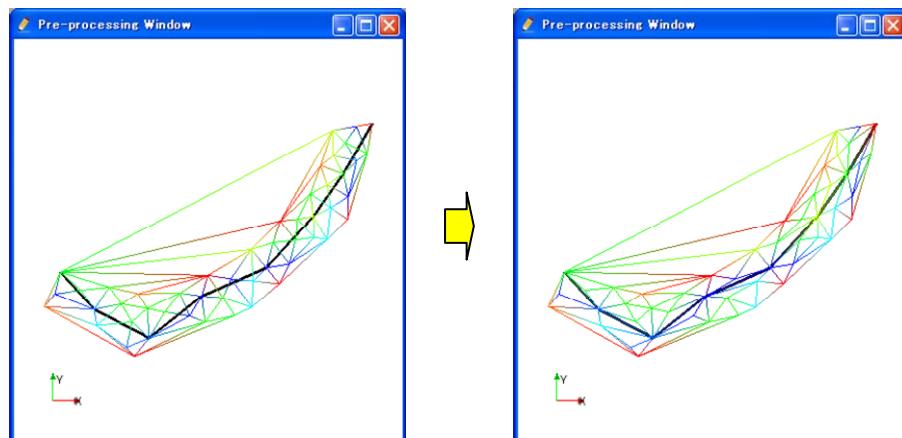


Figure 4-60 Example of remeshing TINs

#### 4.4.3.14. [Display Setting] (S)

Description: Changes display setting of [Pointset Data].

[Pointset Data] can be visualized in the three methods: [Points], [Wireframe], and [Surface]. Figure 4-61 shows the three methods.

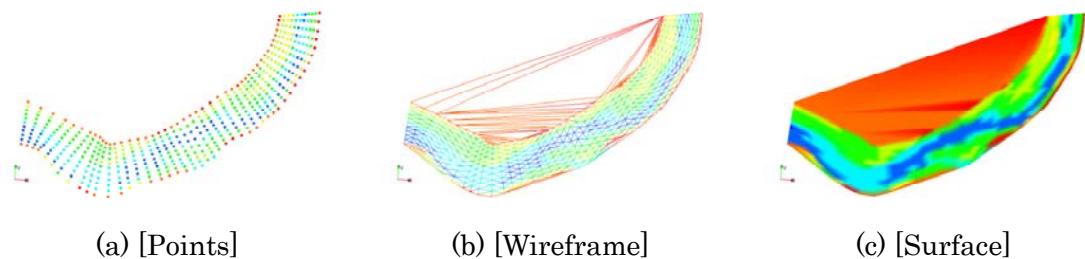


Figure 4-61 [Pointset Data] display methods

When you select [Display Setting], the [Display Setting] dialog (Figure 4-62) will open. Change settings and click on [OK]. [Transparent] is active only when you select [Surface] for [Display Method].

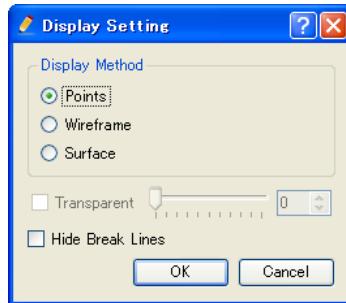


Figure 4-62 The [Display Setting] dialog

#### 4.4.4. Editing the [Polygon]

Description: Sets the values of geographic data within the area of the Polygon. Figure 4-63 shows an example of the [Polygon].



Figure 4-63 Example of the [Polygon]

##### 4.4.4.1. Menu items

When the [Pre-processing Window] is active and [Polygon] is selected in [Object Browser], you can access menu items related to operations on [Polygon] under the following:

**Menu bar:** [Geographic Data] (E) ► [Polygon] (P)

Table 4-5 shows the menu items under [Polygon] (P).

Table 4-5 Menu items of [Polygon] (P)

Menu	Description	Page
[Add Polygon] (A)	Adds a new Polygon.	113
[Edit Name] (N)	Edits the name shown in [Object Browser].	78
[Edit Value] (V)	Edits geographic data within the Polygon.	114
[Add Vertex] (A)	Adds a vertex.	114
[Remove Vertex] (R)	Removes a vertex.	114
[Edit Coordinates] (C)	Edits the coordinates of the vertex.	115
[Add Hole Region]	Adds a hole region.	115
[Remove Hole Region]	Removes a hole region.	116
[Color Setting] (S)	Sets the color display.	117
[Delete] (D)	Deletes the Polygon.	79

#### 4.4.4.2. [Add New Polygon]

The procedure to add a new Polygon is as follows:

- (1) Select the type of [Geographic Data] in [Object Browser] to which you want to add a Polygon (Figure 4-64). Note that the list of types of [Geographic Data] varies according to the solver used.
- (2) The operation below adds a new Polygon to [Object Browser], and that Polygon is selected.

**Menu bar:** [Geographic Data] (E) ► [Polygon] (P) ► [Add New Polygon]

- (3) On the canvas, add vertexes to the Polygon by left clicking (Figure 4-65).
- (4) Double click or press the Enter key to complete defining the Polygon. As soon as you have double clicked or pressed the Enter key, the [Edit Elevation value] dialog will open. Set the geographic data of the Polygon and click on [OK]. The dialog varies depending on the type of [Geographic Data] to which a Polygon is added.

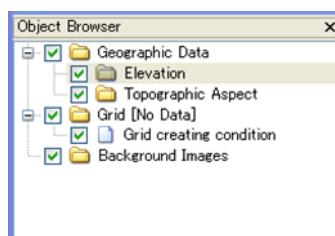


Figure 4-64 Example of the [Object Browser] display

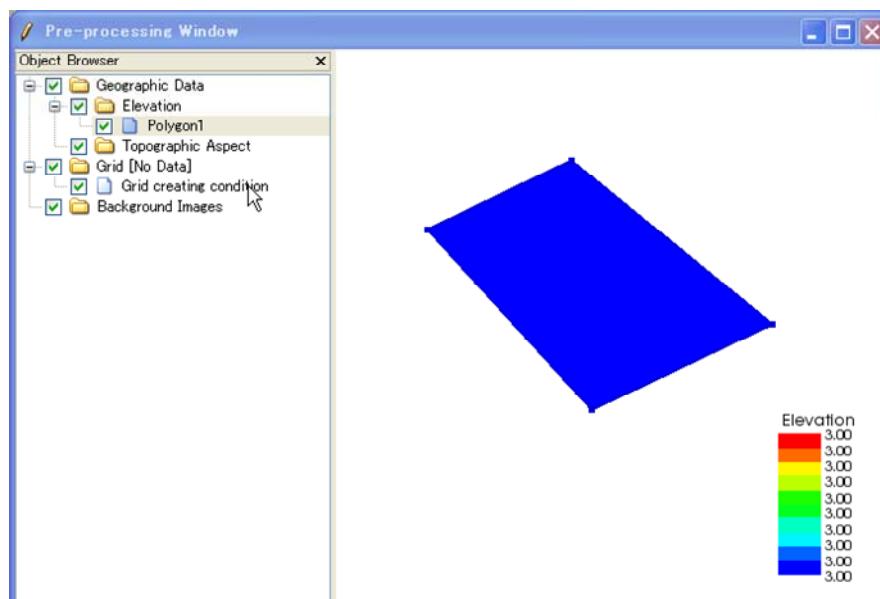


Figure 4-65 [Pre-processing Window] when the [Polygon] is being defined

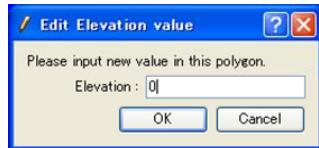


Figure 4-66 Example of the [Edit Elevation Value] dialog

#### 4.4.4.3. [Edit Value] (V)

Description: Edits data value within the Polygon.

When you select [Edit Value],, the [Edit Elevation value] dialog (Figure 4-67) will open. Set a new value and click on [OK].



Figure 4-67 The [Edit Elevation value] dialog

#### 4.4.4.4. [Add Vertex] (A)

Description: Adds a vertex to the [Polygon].

When you select [Add Vertex] and move the cursor to the edge of [Polygon], the cursor changes to that shown in Figure 4-68. Left click on the line and drag it to add a new vertex. The vertex is placed where you release the left button.



Figure 4-68 Mouse cursor when possible to add a vertex

#### 4.4.4.5. [Remove Vertex] (R)

Description: Deletes a vertex from the [Polygon].

When you select [Remove Vertex] and move the cursor onto the vertex you want to remove, the cursor changes to that shown in Figure 4-69. Left clicking will remove the vertex.



Figure 4-69 Mouse cursor when possible to removing the vertex

#### 4.4.4.6. [Edit Coordinates] (C)

Description: Edits the coordinates of the vertices of the [Polygon].

When you select [Edit Coordinates], the [Polygon Coordinates] dialog (Figure 4-70) will open. Edit the coordinates and click on [OK].

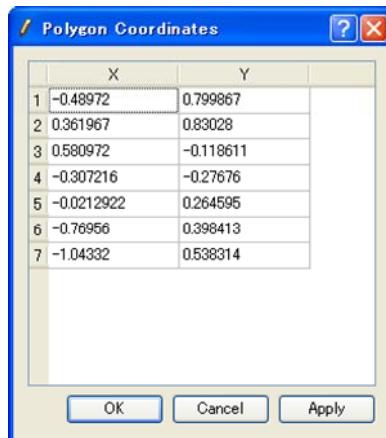


Figure 4-70 Example of the [Polygon Coordinates] dialog

#### 4.4.4.7. [Add Hole Region] (H)

Description: Adds the Hole Region to the [Polygon].

- (1) When you select [Add Hole Region], the [Information] dialog (Figure 4-71) will open. Click on [OK].
- (2) On the canvas, add vertexes to the Hole Region by left clicking (Figure 4-70).
- (3) Double click or press the Enter key to complete defining the Hole Region.

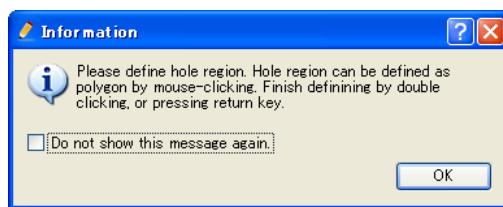


Figure 4-71 Example of the [Add Hole Region] Information dialog

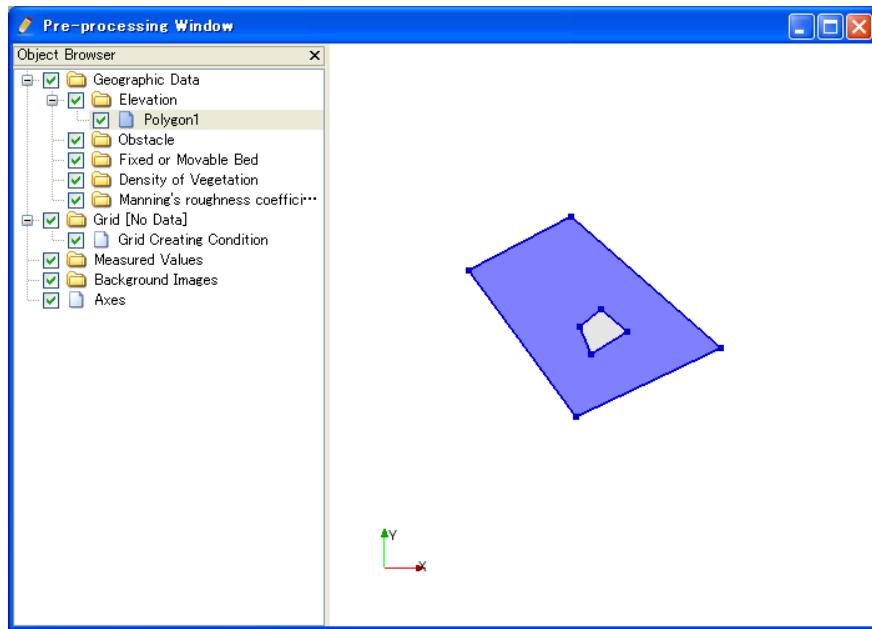


Figure 4-72 Example of the [Add Hole Region] Result

#### 4.4.4.8. [Delete Hole Region] (D)

Description: Deletes the Hole Region from the [Polygon].

- (1) When you select [Delete Hole Region], the [Warning] dialog (Figure 4-73) will open. Click on [Yes].
- (2) On the canvas, the Hole Region will be deleted. (Figure 4-74).



Figure 4-73 Example of the [Warning] dialog

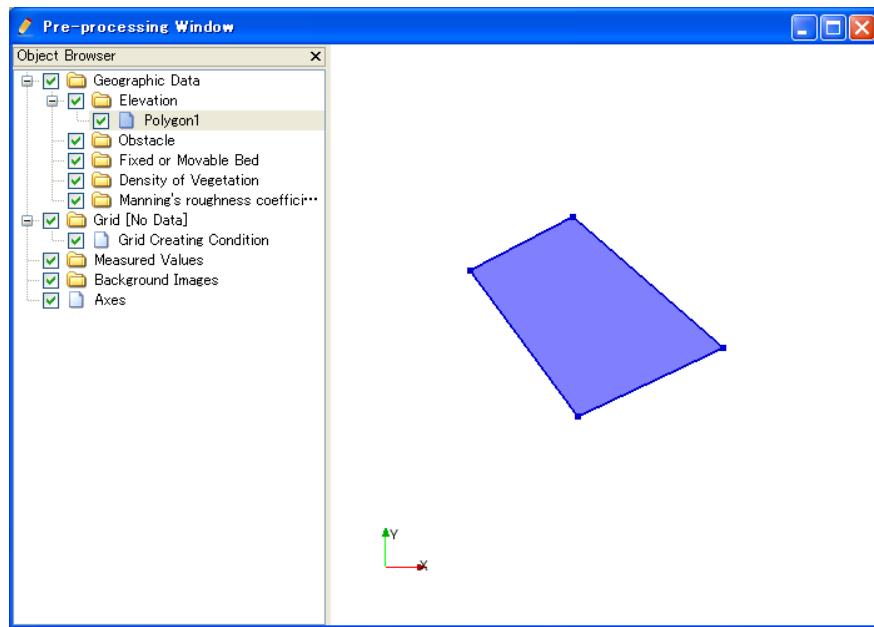


Figure 4-74 Example of the [Delete Hole Region] Result

#### 4.4.4.9. [Color Setting] (S)

Description: Edits the color of the [Polygon].

When you select [Color Setting], the [Polygon Color] dialog (Figure 4-75) will open. Set it and click on [OK].

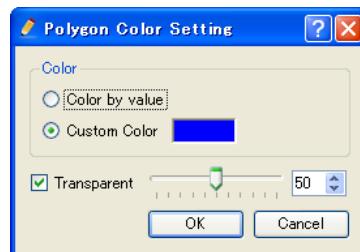


Figure 4-75 Example of the [Polygon color] dialog

## 4.5. Grid

### 4.5.1. Grid creating functions

The grid creating functions is explained in this section. Refer to Section 2.4.2 for an overview of grid creation.

When the [Pre-processing Window] is active, grids can be created by using the menu items in [Grid] menu. Grids can be created in the following procedure:

- (3) Select an algorithm for creating a grid.
- (4) Set grid creating condition necessary for the algorithm using.
- (5) Create a grid.

Operations for (2) and (3) differ by algorithm.

Table 4-6 shows the grid creating algorithms that can be used for iRIC.

**Table 4-6 Grid creating algorithms available in iRIC**

Created grid	Item	Description	Page
Two-dimensional structured grid	[Create grid from polygonal lines and width]	Creates a grid that smoothly follows a polygonal line.	120
	[Create grid from river survey data]	Creates a grid from [River Survey Data]. In addition to transverse lines being set, division points are set on the transverse lines the river centerline and left / right bank lines.	124
	[Create geometric shape grid]	Creates a grid in a geometric shape such as sine curve by setting parameters.	130
	[Create grid by dividing rectangular region]	Creates a rectangular grid that is evenly divided in the x and y directions.	131
	[Create compound channel grid]	Creates a grid that has lower channel, by defining grid creating region and lower channel region.	133
Two-dimensional unstructured grid	[Create grid from polygon shape]	Creates an unstructured grid from polygon shape. Grid region, refinement regions, hole regions are defined as polygons.	142
One-dimensional structured grid (Each node holds the cross-section data.)	[Create grid from River Survey Data]	Creates grid from River Survey Data. In addition to transverse lines being set, division points are set on the transverse lines, the river centerline and left/right bank lines.	137

The common operations available for all of these algorithms are explained in Section 4.5.1.1. Operations specific to the algorithms are explained in Section 4.5.1.2 to 4.5.1.8.

Operations available for each algorithm are accessible as sub menu item of the following:

**Menu bar:** [Grid] (G) ► [Grid Creating Conditions] (C)

#### 4.5.1.1. Common functions

Common functions available regardless of grid creating algorithm are explained in the following sections.

##### a) [Select Algorithm to Create Grid]

Description: Selects an algorithm for creating a grid.

When you select [Select Algorithm to Create Grid], the [Selecting grid creating algorithm] dialog (Figure 4-76) will open. Select the Algorithm to use from the list and click on [OK].

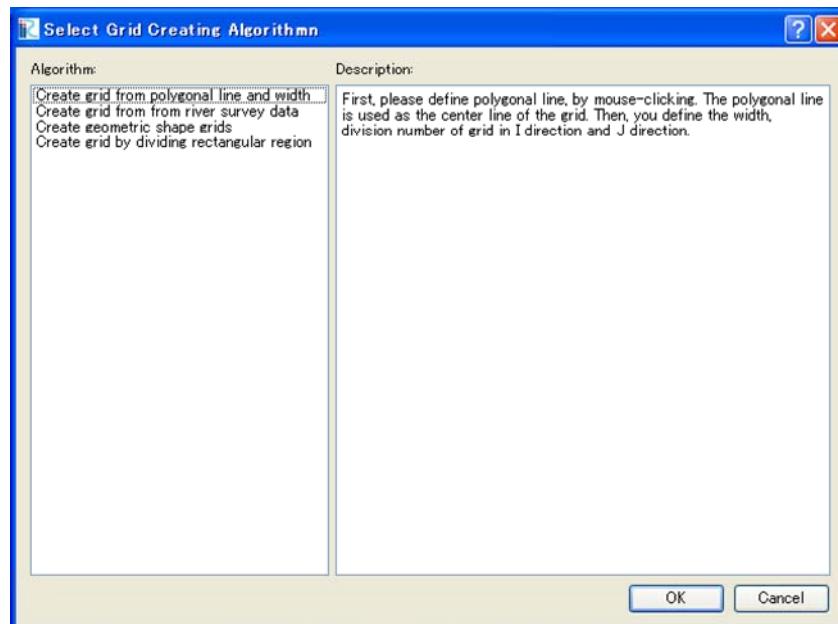


Figure 4-76 The [Selecting Grid Creating Algorithm] dialog

When you've already selected an algorithm a dialog will open and ask whether you really want to discard the grid creating conditions that have created. Click on [OK].

#### 4.5.1.2. [Create grid from Polygonal line and width]

Description: Creates a grid that smoothly follows a Polygonal line. Figure 4-77 shows an example of a grid created by this algorithm.

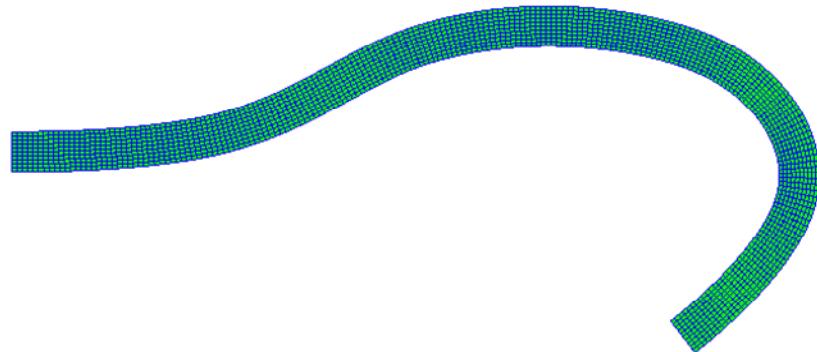


Figure 4-77 Example of grid created from Polygonal lines and widths

After selecting this algorithm, click on the canvas to specify a few points on the centerline of the grid. To finish, press the Enter key or double click. Figure 4-78 shows an example of the display when the grid centerline has been set.

After the centerline has been set, select [Create Grid] from [Grid] on the menu. The [Grid Creation] dialog (Figure 4-79) will open. Click on [Apply] to see the resulting grid, adjust the input data and click on [OK].

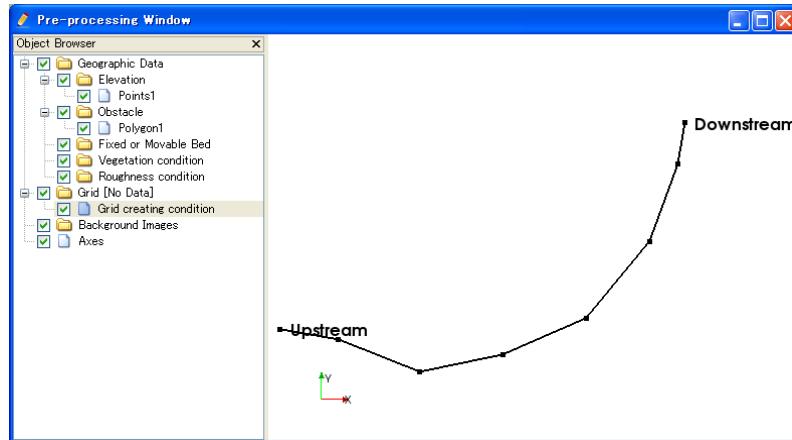
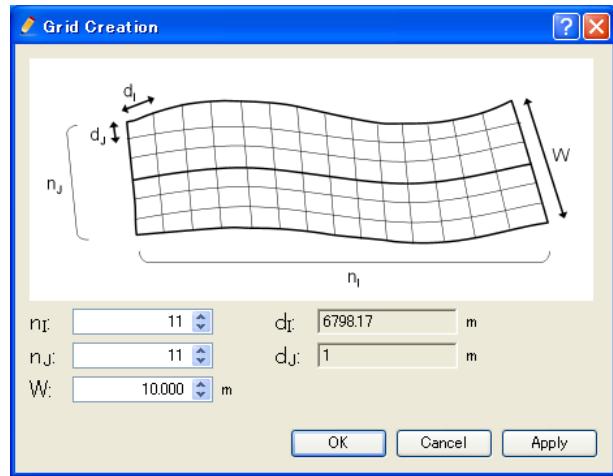


Figure 4-78 Example of display after the grid centerline has been set



**Figure 4-79 Example of the [Grid Creation] dialog**

To edit the vertexes of the centerline, select from the menu shown in Table 4-7.

#### a) Menu items

Table 4-6 shows the menu configurations of the submenu of [Grid] (G) ► [Grid Creating Conditions] (C) when [Create grid from Polygonal lines and widths] is selected as the grid creating algorithm.

**Table 4-7 Menu items for the algorithm [Create grid from Polygonal lines and widths]**

Menu	Description	Page
[Add Vertex] (A)	Adds a vertex on the centerline.	122
[Remove Vertex] (R)	Removes a vertex from the centerline.	122
[Edit Vertices Coordinates] (O)	Edits the coordinates of a vertex.	122
[Reverse Center Line Direction] (C)	Reverses the direction of center line.	123
[Remove Centerline] (C)	Removes the centerline.	123

### b) [Add Vertex] (A)

Description: Adds vertices to the centerline.

While selecting it, move the mouse onto the centerline. The mouse cursor changes shape as shown in Figure 4-80. Left clicking adds a new vertex.



Figure 4-80 Mouse cursor display when adding a vertex is possible

### c) [Remove Vertex] (R)

Description: Removes a vertex from the centerline.

While selecting it, move the mouse onto the centerline. The mouse cursor changes shape as shown in Figure 4-81. Left clicking removes the selected vertex.



Figure 4-81 Mouse cursor shape when removing the vertex is possible

### d) [Edit Vertices Coordinates] (O)

Description: Edits the coordinates of the vertex of centerline.

When you select this, the [Polyline Coordinates] dialog (Figure 4-82) will open. Edit the coordinates and click on [OK].

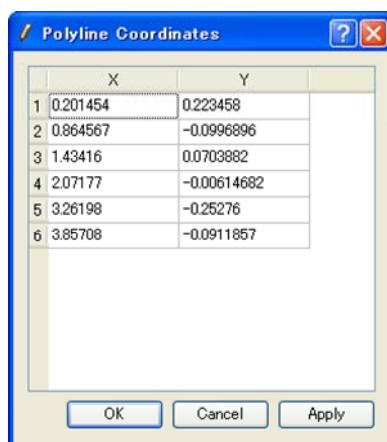


Figure 4-82 The [Centerline Coordinates] dialog

e) [Reverse Center Line Direction] (E)

Description: Reverse the center line direction. Figure 4-83 shows an example. Note that the “Upstream” and “Downstream” are reversed.

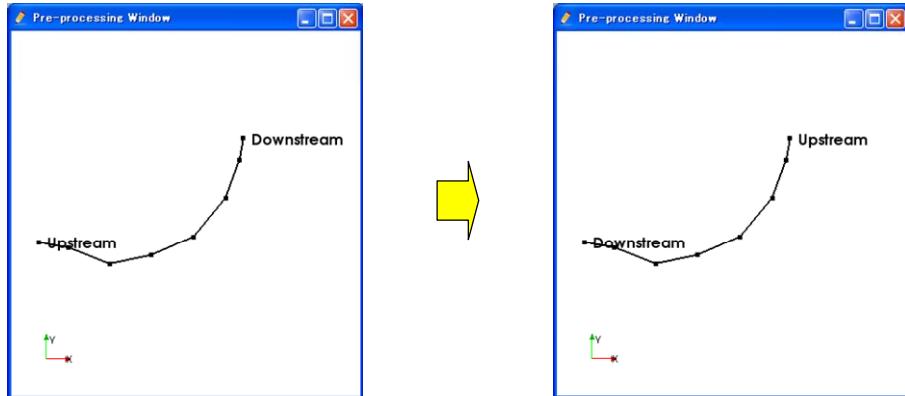


Figure 4-83 Example of Center line before and after reversing

f) [Remove Centerline] (C)

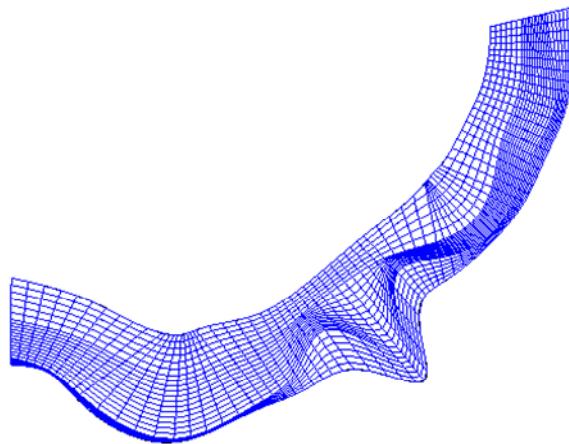
Description: Removes the centerline and restores the condition immediately after the algorithm was selected.

After removing the centerline, click on the canvas to define the centerline in the same way as the first centerline was defined after selecting the algorithm.

#### 4.5.1.3. [Create grid from River Survey Data] (2-D structured grid)

Description: Creates a grid from River Survey Data. In addition to transverse lines being set, division points are set on the transverse lines, the river centerline and left/right bank lines. Figure 4-84 shows an example of a grid created by this algorithm.

Before using this algorithm, you need to import River Survey Data.

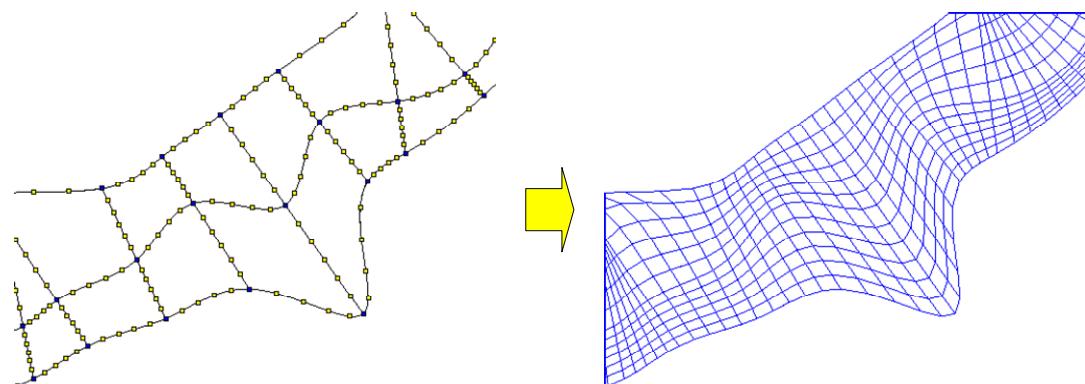


**Figure 4-84 Example of a grid created from River Survey Data**

The following lines of River Survey Data are used as grid lines. In addition, division points added by the user are used to create a grid.

- River transverse line
- River centerline: the curve made by linking the center point of each river transverse line
- Left bank end line: the curve made by linking the left bank end of each river transverse line
- Right bank end line: the curve made by linking the right bank end of each river transverse line

Figure 4-85 shows an example of grid division points and the grid made from these division points.



**Figure 4-85 Example of grid division points and the grid made from these division points**

Select [Grid Creation] from the menu. The [Grid Creation] dialog (Figure 4-86) will open. Specify the region where the grid is to be made and click on [OK]. The grid is generated according to the division points. Operations related to the division points are done from the menu shown in a) below.

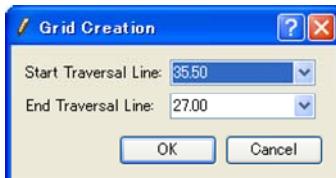


Figure 4-86 Example of the [Grid Creating] dialog

### a) Menu items

Table 4-8 shows the menu items of the submenu of [Grid] (G) ► [Grid Creating Conditions] (C) when [Create grid from River Survey Data] is selected as the grid creating algorithm.

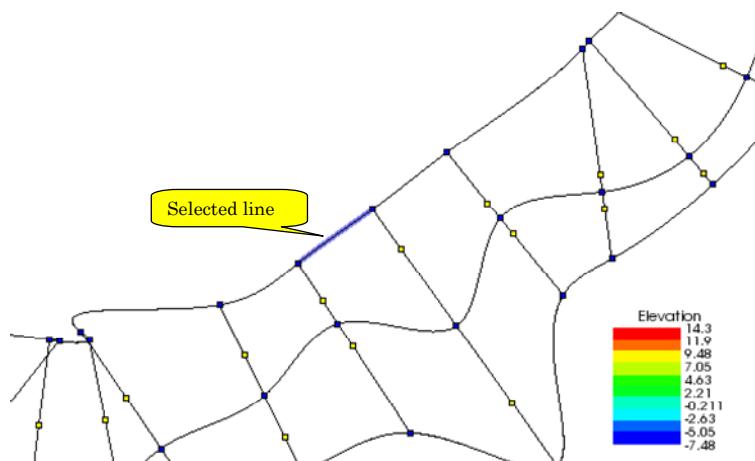
**Table 4-8 Menu items for algorithm [Create grid from River Survey Data]**

Menu	Description	Page
[Add Division Points] (A)	Adds division points to the selected line.	126
[Add Division Points Regionally] (R)	Simultaneously adds division points to the river centerline and/or left/right bank lines.	127
[Delete Division Points] (D)	Deletes the selected division points.	128
Move Division Points (M)	Moves the selected division point.	128
Reposition Division Point (P)	Repositions the selected division points.	129

### b) [Add Division Points] (A)

Description: Adds division points to the selected line.

Select the line to which you want to add division points (e.g., river centerline, left bank end line, right bank end line, river transverse line) by clicking on it. Figure 4-87 shows an example of a display after selecting a line. Then, select [Add Division Points] from the menu. The [Add Division Point] dialog (Figure 4-88) will open. Input number of divisions and select division method, and click on [OK]. Division points are added to the line (Figure 4-89).



**Figure 4-87 Example of a selected line**

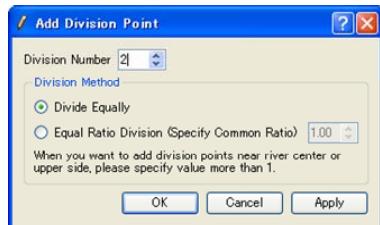


Figure 4-88 Example of the [Add Division Points] dialog

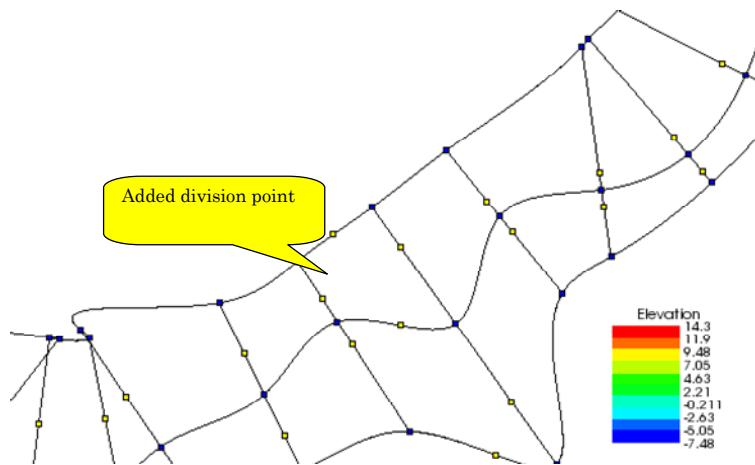


Figure 4-89 Example of a display after division points have been added

### c) [Add Division Points Regionally] (R)

Description: Simultaneously adds division points to the river centerline and left/right bank lines.

The [Add Division Points Regionally] dialog (Figure 4-90) will open. Specify the region where division points are to be added and number of divisions, and click on [OK].

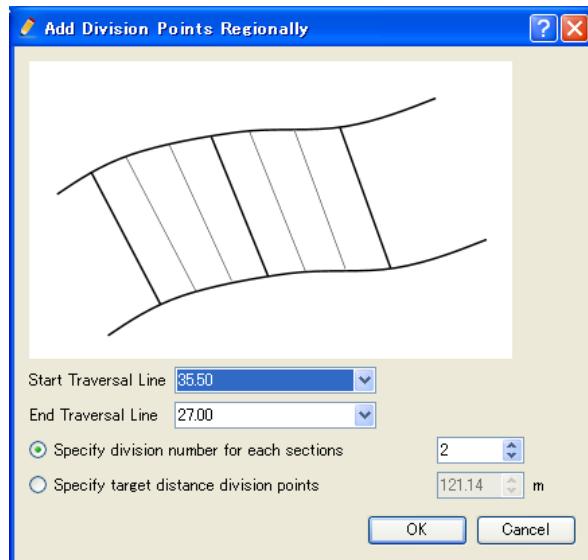


Figure 4-90 Example of the [Add Division Points Regionally] dialog

#### d) [Delete Division Points] (D)

Description: Deletes the selected division points.

Figure 4-91 shows an example.

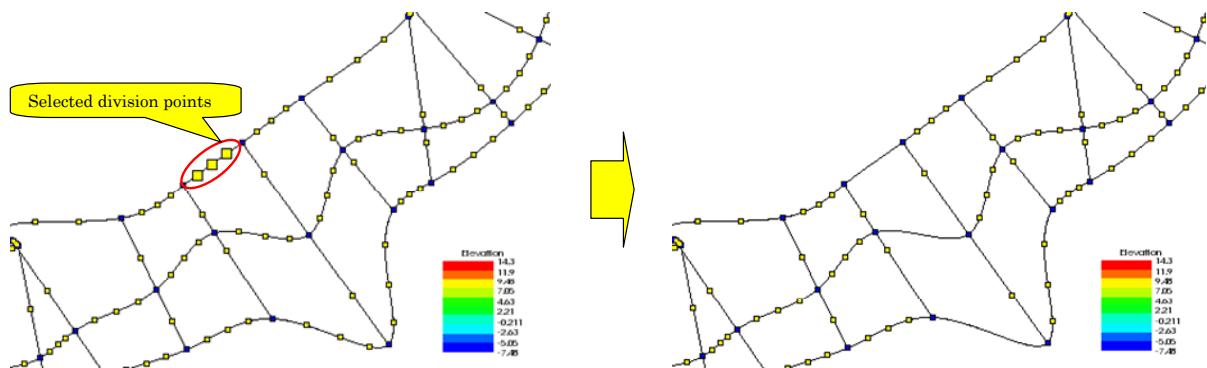


Figure 4-91 Example of deleting a division point

#### e) [Move Division Points] (M)

Description: Moves the selected division points. This is possible when selecting continuous division points on the same line.

When you select [Move Division Points], the [Move Division Points] dialog (Figure 4-92) will open. Set [Transfer Quantity] and click on [OK].



Figure 4-92 Example of the [Move Division Points] dialog

#### f) [Reposition Division Points] (P)

Description: Relocates the selected division points. This is possible when selecting continuous division points on the same line.

When this is selected, the [Reposition Division Points] dialog (Figure 4-93) will open. Edit the coordinates and click on [OK].



Figure 4-93 Example of the [Reposition Division Points] dialog

#### g) Reset to default (R)

Description: Discard the modifications of grid creating condition, and restore to the state just after selecting the grid creating algorithm.

#### 4.5.1.4. [Create geometric shape grid]

Description: Creates a grid in a geometric shape by setting parameters. Figure 4-94 shows an example of a grid created by this algorithm.

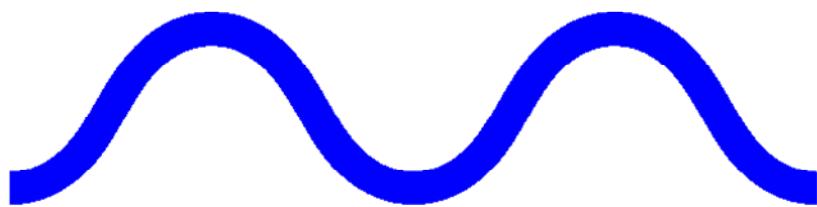


Figure 4-94 Example of a grid in a geometric shape

This algorithm does not require any conditions to be set prior to creating a grid. After selecting the algorithm, select [Create Grid] from [Grid] on the menu. The [Grid Creation] dialog (Figure 4-95) will open. Set the conditions and click on [OK]. A grid will be created.

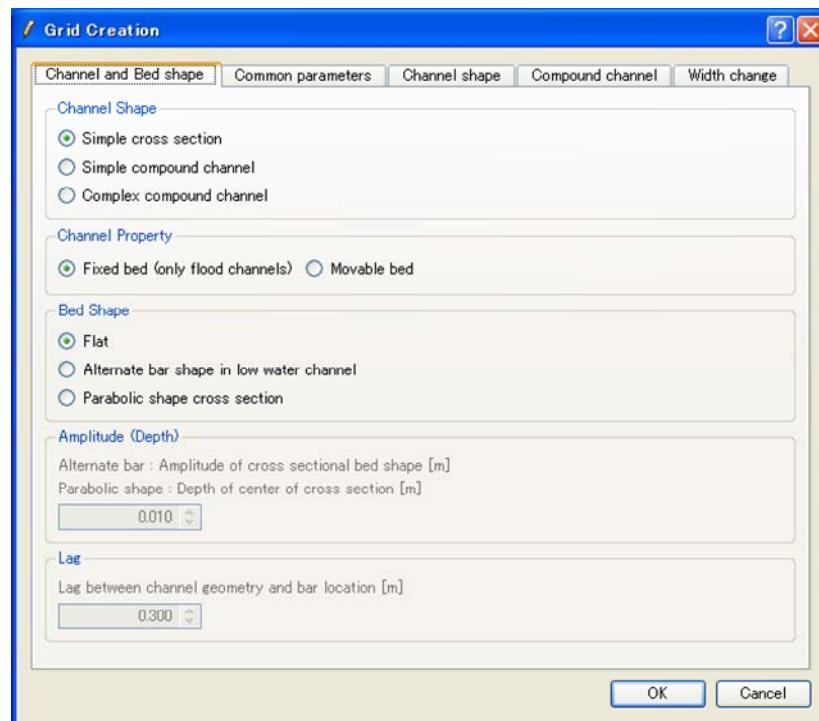


Figure 4-95 Example of the [Grid Creation] dialog

#### 4.5.1.5. [Create grid by dividing rectangular region]

Description: Specifies a rectangular region and creates a grid by equally dividing the region in the x and y directions. Figure 4-96 shows an example of a grid created by this algorithm.

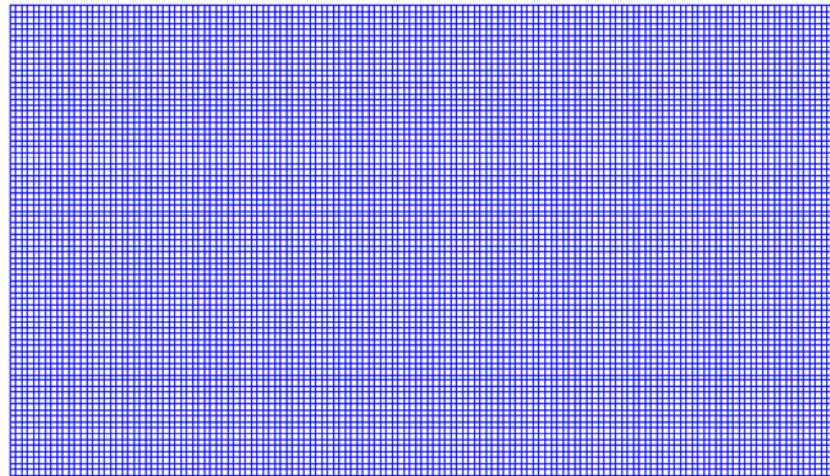


Figure 4-96 Example of a grid created by dividing the rectangular region

After selecting this algorithm, click on the canvas to specify the region where you want to create a grid. Figure 4-97 shows an example of the display immediately after a region has been specified. Select [Grid Creation] from the menu. The [Grid Creation] dialog (Figure 4-98) will open.

The region specified by the left drag is shown in the input boxes of the [Grid Creation] dialog. Click on [Apply] and adjust the input boxes. Click on [OK] to create the grid.

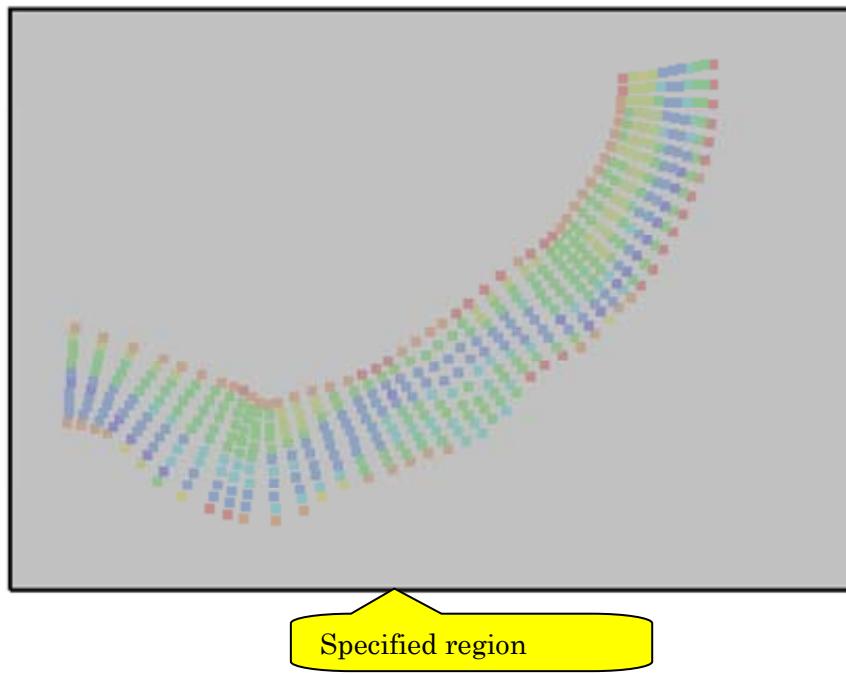


Figure 4-97 Example of the display immediately after a region is specified

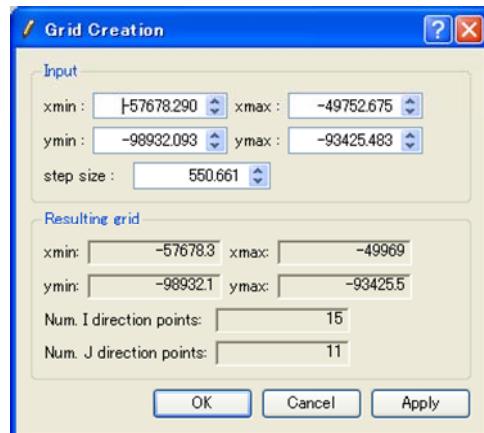


Figure 4-98 Example of the [Grid Creation] dialog

#### 4.5.1.6. [Create compound channel grid]

Description: Creates a grid that has lower channel, by defining grid creating region and lower channel region. Figure 4-99 shows an example of created grig.

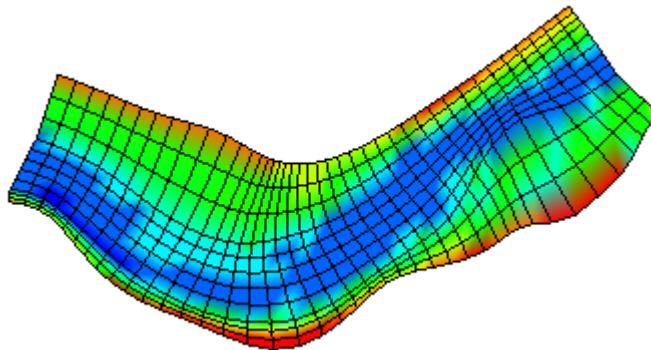


Figure 4-99 Example of grid created by [Create compound channel grid]

After selecting this algorithm, define grid creating region as a polygon in canvas, by mouse-clicking. Finish defining by double-clicking or by pressing Enter key. Next, define low lower channel as a polygon in the same way. Next, define center line of grid as polygonal line. Figure 4-100, Figure 4-101 and Figure 4-102 show examples.

When the center line is defined, the [Grid Creation] dialog (Figure 4-103) will open. Input the grid creating condition and click on [OK] to create a grid.

Center line has to be inside low water channel region, and low water channel region have to be inside grid creating region. If this condition is not matched, a warning dialog will be shown, and you'll have to modify conditions before creating a grid.

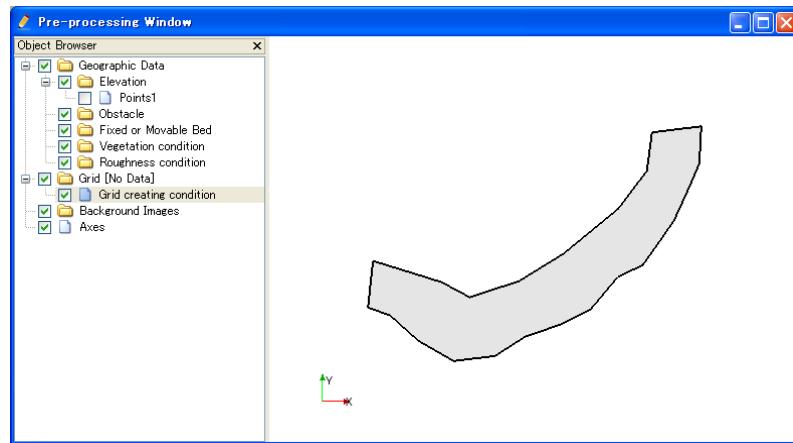


Figure 4-100 [Pre-processing Window] after defining grid creating region

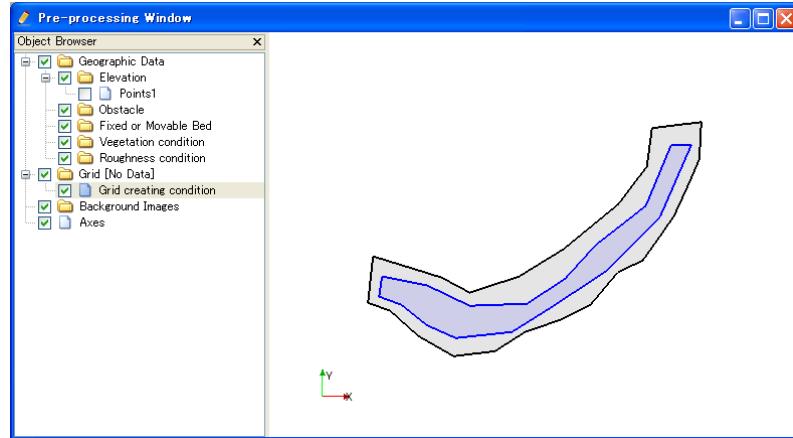


Figure 4-101 [Pre-processing Window] after defining lower channel region

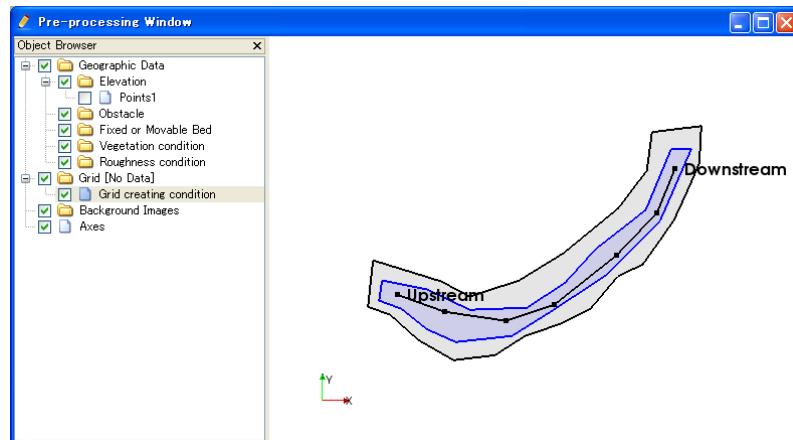


Figure 4-102 [Pre-processing Window] after defining grid center line

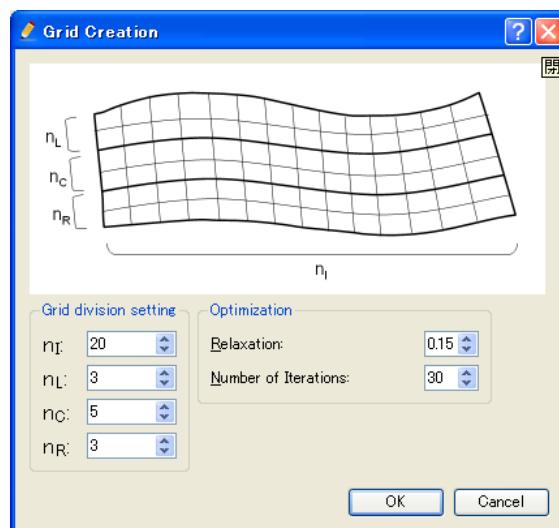


Figure 4-103 The [Grid Creation] dialog

Regions and center lines can be edited using the menu items explained in 4.5.1.6.a).

### a) Menu items

Table 4-9 shows the sub menu items of [Grid] (G) ► [Grid Creating Conditions] (C) when [Create compound channel grid] is selected as the grid creating algorithm.

**Table 4-9 Menu items for algorithm [Create compound channel grid]**

Menu	Description	Page
[Add Vertex] (A)	Add a vertex to the region (or center line) that is currently selected.	135
[Remove Vertex] (R)	Remove a vertex from the region (or center line) that is currently selected.	135
[Edit Coordinates] (O)	Edit coordinates of the region (or center line) that is currently selected.	136
[Reverse Center Line Direction] (E)	Reverse the direction of center line.	136
[Reset to Default] (D)	Discard the grid creating condition and reset to default state.	136

### b) [Add Vertex] (A)

Description: Adds a vertex to the region (or center line) that is currently selected.

When you select [Add Vertex] and move the cursor to the edge of region (or center line), the cursor changes to that shown in Figure 4-104. Left click on the line and drag it to add a new vertex. The vertex is placed where you release the left button.



**Figure 4-104 Mouse cursor when possible to add a vertex**

### c) [Remove Vertex] (R)

Description: Deletes a vertex from the region (or center line) that is currently selected..

When you select [Remove Vertex] and move the cursor onto the vertex you want to remove, the cursor changes to that shown in Figure 4-105. Left clicking will remove the vertex.



**Figure 4-105 Mouse cursor when possible to remove a vertex**

#### d) [Edit coordinates] (C)

Description: Edits the coordinates of the vertices of the region (or center line) that is currently selected.

When you select [Edit Coordinates], the [Polygon Coordinates] dialog (Figure 4-106) will open. Edit the coordinates and click on [OK].

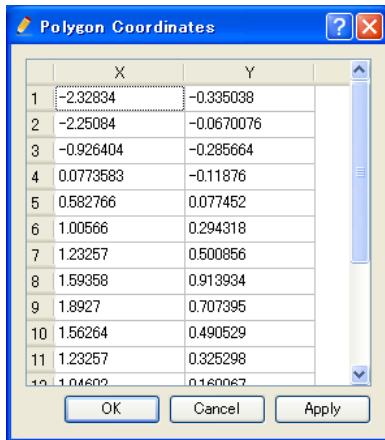


Figure 4-106 The [Polygon Coordinates] dialog

#### e) [Reverse Center Line Direction] (E)

Description: Reverse the center line direction. Figure 4-107 shows an example. Note that the "Upstream" and "Downstream" are reversed.

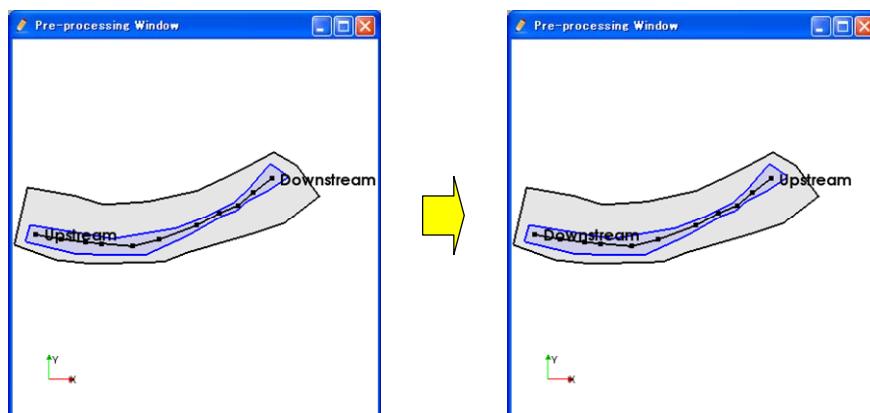


Figure 4-107 Example of center line before and after reversing

#### f) [Reset to Default] (D)

Description: Discard the grid creating condition and reset to the default status.

#### 4.5.1.7. [Create grid from River Survey Data] (1-D structured grid)

Description: Creates a grid from River Survey Data. In addition to the center point of transverse lines being set, division points are set on the transverse lines, the river centerline and left/right bank lines. Each node holds cross-sectional information. Figure 4-108 shows an example of a grid created by this algorithm.

Before using this algorithm, you need to import River Survey Data.

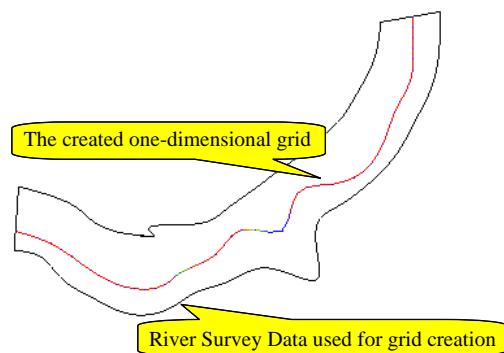


Figure 4-108 Example of a grid created from River Survey Data

When you select this, in River Survey Data, the nodes are made on the river center points and on the division points that have been added to the river centerline. When division points are added, the cross-sectional shape data of nodes created on the division points are automatically created from adjoining river transverse line data.

Select [Grid Creation] from the menu. The [Grid Creation] dialog (Figure 4-109) will open. Specify the region where the grid is to be made and click on [OK]. The grid is generated according to the division points. Manipulation of division points is done from the menu shown in a) below.

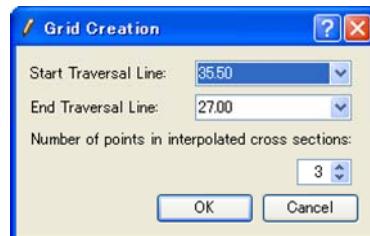


Figure 4-109 Example of the [Grid Creation] dialog

### a) Menu items

Table 4-10 shows the menu items of the submenu of [Grid] (G) ► [Grid Creating Conditions] (C) when [Create grid from River Survey Data] is selected as the grid creating algorithm.

**Table 4-10 Menu items for the [Create grid from River Survey Data] algorithm**

Menu	Description	Page
[Add Division Points] (A)	Adds division points to the selected line.	139
[Add Division Points Regionally] (R)	Simultaneously adds division points to river centerlines and/or left/right bank lines.	140
[Remove Division Points] (D)	Removes the selected division points.	140
[Move Division Points] (M)	Moves the selected division points.	140
[Reposition Division Points] (P)	Repositions the selected division points.	141

## b) [Add Division Points] (A)

Description: Adds division points to the selected line.

Select the line to which you want to add division points (e.g., river centerline) by clicking on it. Figure 4-110 shows an example of the display after selecting a line. Then, select [Add Division Points] from the menu. The [Add Division Point] dialog (Figure 4-111) will open. Input the number of divisions, select the division method, and click on [OK]. Division points are added to the line (Figure 4-112).

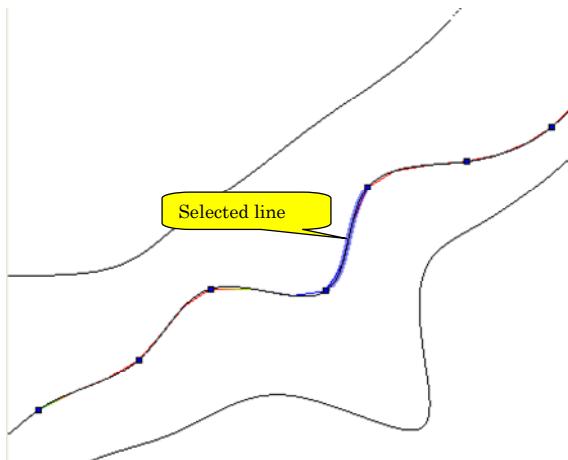


Figure 4-110 Example of a selected line

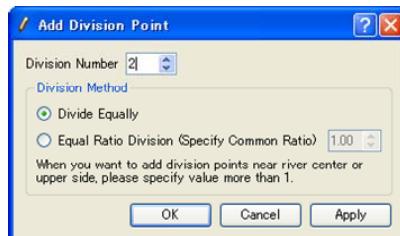


Figure 4-111 Example of the [Add Division Points] dialog

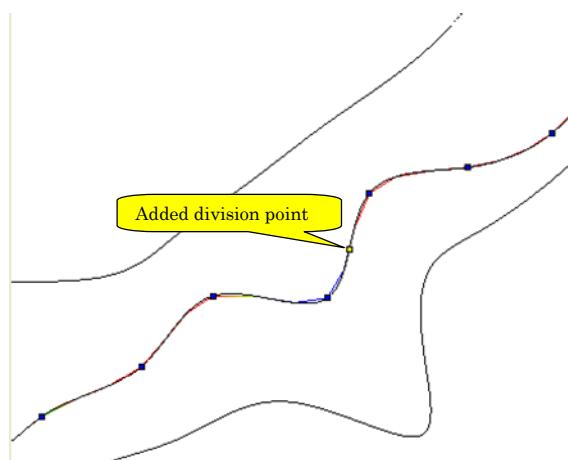


Figure 4-112 Example of the display after division points have been added

### c) [Add Division Points Regionally] (R)

Description: Simultaneously adds division points on several river centerlines.

When this is selected, the [Add Division Point Regionally] dialog (Figure 4-113) will open. Set the area where division points are added to centerlines and the number of divisions, and click on [OK].

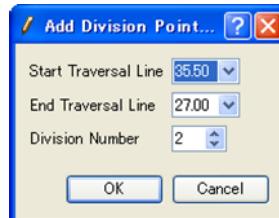


Figure 4-113 Example of the [Add Division Points Regionally] dialog

### d) [Remove Division Points] (D)

Description: Deletes the selected division points. Figure 4-114 shows an example.



Figure 4-114 Example of deleting division points

### e) [Move Division Points] (M)

Description: Moves the selected division point. This is possible when selecting continuous division points on the same line.

When this is selected, the [Move Division Points] dialog (Figure 4-115) will open. Set [Transfer Quality] and click on [OK].



Figure 4-115 Example of the [Move Division Points] dialog

#### f) [Reposition Division Points] (P)

Description: Relocates the selected division points. This is possible when selecting continuous division points on the same line.

When this is selected, the [Reposition Division Point] dialog (Figure 4-116) will open. Select [Reposition Method] and click on [OK].



Figure 4-116 Example of the [Reposition Division Point] dialog

#### 4.5.1.8. [Create grid from polygon shape]

Description: Specifies the Polygonal area where the grid is to be created, and generates an unstructured grid. You can also specify a re-division area and an obstacle area within the area as grid creating condition. Figure 4-117 shows an example of a grid created by this algorithm.

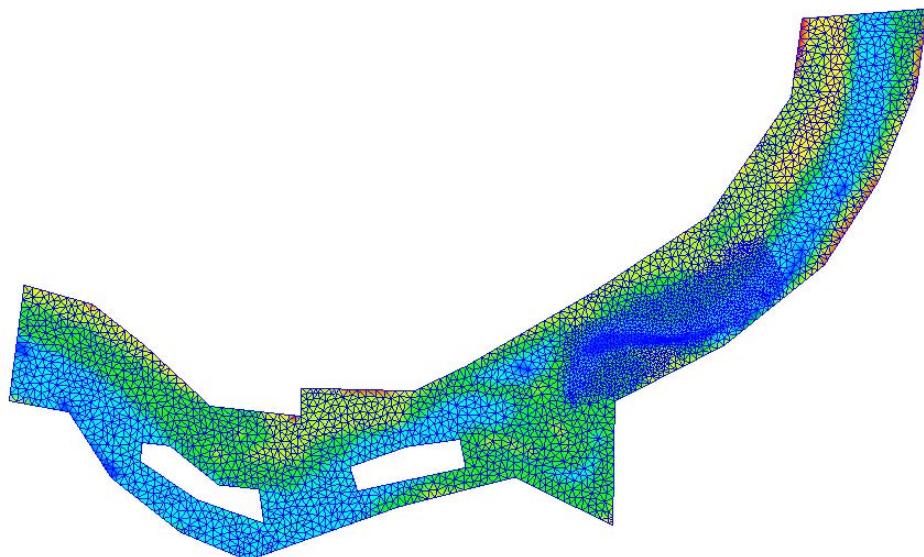


Figure 4-117 Example of a grid created based on the shape of the Polygon

After selecting this algorithm, click on the canvas to specify an area for creating the grid by Polygon. To finish, press the Enter key or double click. Figure 4-118 shows an example of the display after specifying the grid creation area.

After setting the center line, select [Create Grid] from [Grid] in the menu.

The [Grid Creation] dialog (Figure 4-119) will open. Specify the area where the grid is to be made and click on [OK]. The grid is generated according to the division points.

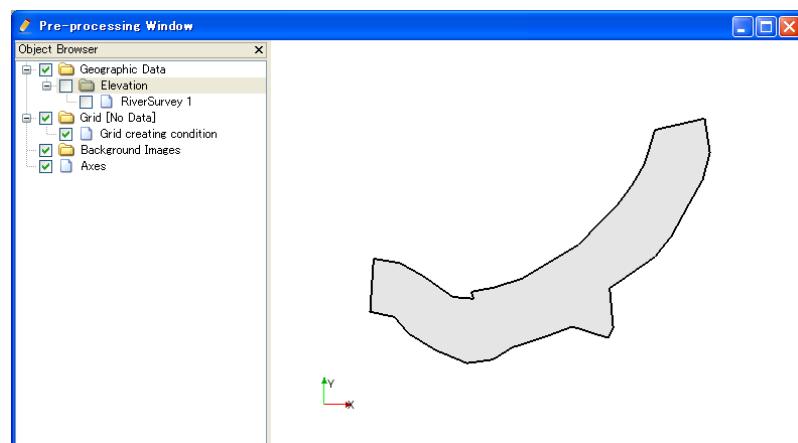


Figure 4-118 Example of the display when an area for grid creation has been specified

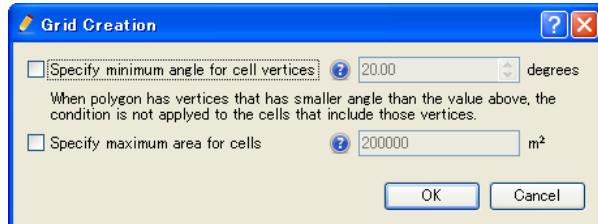


Figure 4-119 The [Grid Creation] dialog

### a) Menu items

Table 4-11 shows the menu items for the submenu of [Grid] (G) ► [Grid Creating Conditions] (R) when [Create grid from Polygonal lines and widths] is selected as the grid creating algorithm.

Table 4-11 Menu items for the [Create grid from Polygonal lines and widths] algorithm

Menu	Description	Page
[Add Refinement region] (R)	Adds an area where cells are divided with a different maximum area condition.	144
[Add Hole Region] (H)	Adds an obstacle area (an area where no grid is created)	146
[Add Break Line]	Adds a break line. Break line is always used as cell boundaries.	147
[Add Vertex] (A)	Adds vertices to the selected Polygon.	148
[Remove Vertex] (R)	Removes vertices from the selected Polygon.	148
[Edit Coordinates] (C)	Edits the coordinates of the selected Polygon.	149
[Edit Maximum Area For Cells] (M)	The maximum area of the cell in the selected refinement region.	149
[Delete Region or Break Line] (D)	Removes the selected Region or Break line.	150
[Reset to Default] (R)	Discards the grid creating conditions and reset to the default state.	150

### b) [Add Refinement Region] (R)

Description: Adds a refinement region to the grid creation area. The maximum area of cells can be set for the refined region. It is possible to set a fine (or coarse) grid exclusively in the refinement region. The refinement region is displayed as a red polygon.

After you select [Add Refinement Region], click on the canvas to define a refinement region as polygon. Finish defining by double-clicking or by pressing Enter key. The [Refinement maximum area] dialog (Figure 4-120) will open. Set the maximum area of the cell and click on [OK].

Figure 4-121 shows an example of the refinement region, and Figure 4-122 shows the grid created under this setting.

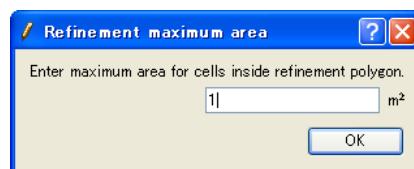


Figure 4-120 The [Refinement maximum area] dialog

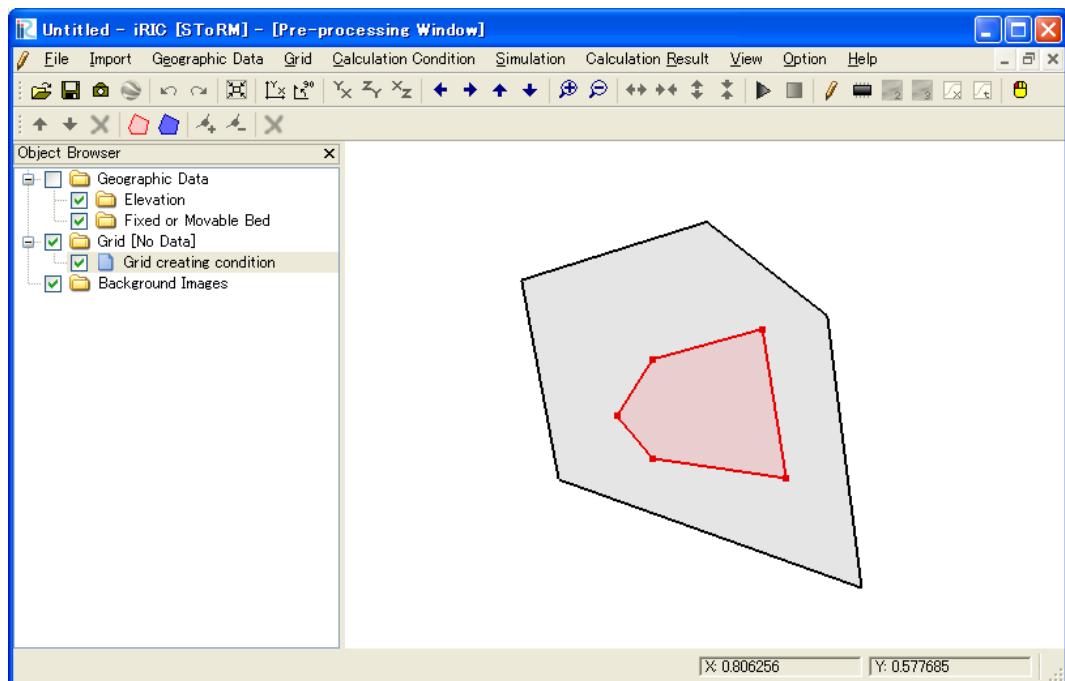


Figure 4-121 iRIC window after defining refinement region

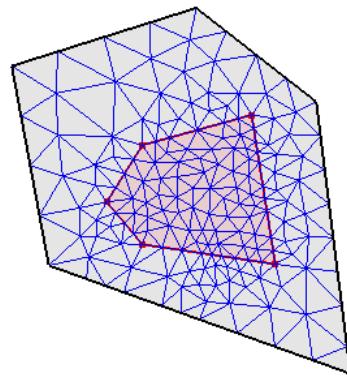


Figure 4-122 Example of a created grid

### c) [Add Hole Region] (H)

Description: Adds a hole region to the grid creation area. The hole region is displayed as a blue polygon.

After you select [Add Hole Region], click on the canvas to define a hole region as polygon. Finish defining by double-clicking or by pressing Enter key.

Figure 4-123 shows an example of the refinement region, and Figure 4-124 shows the grid created under this setting.

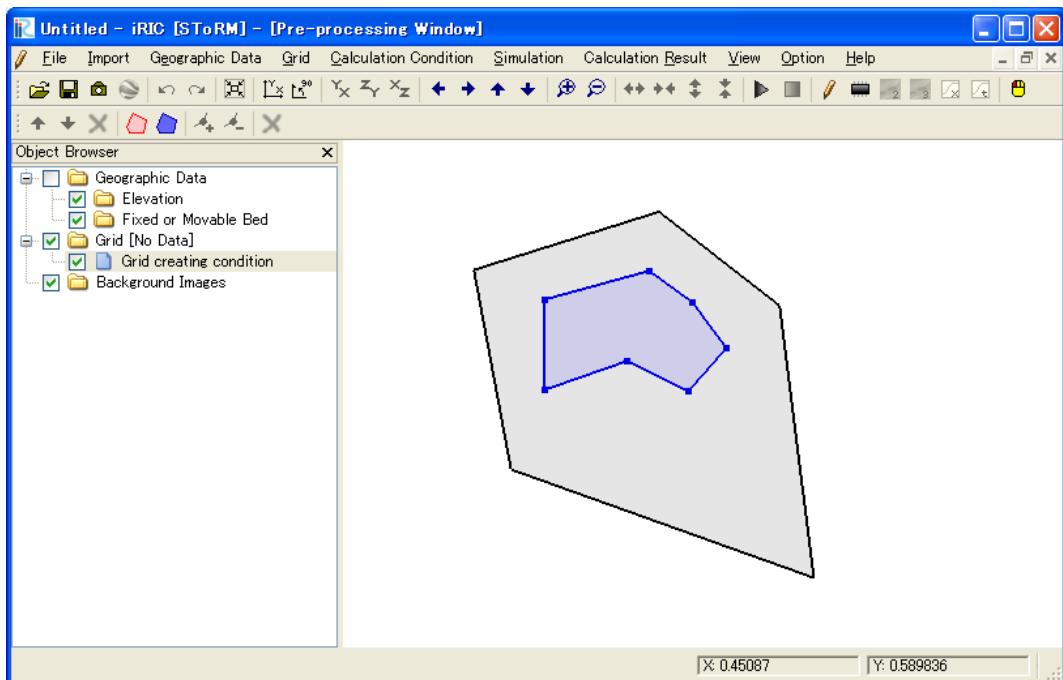


Figure 4-123 iRIC window after defining hole region

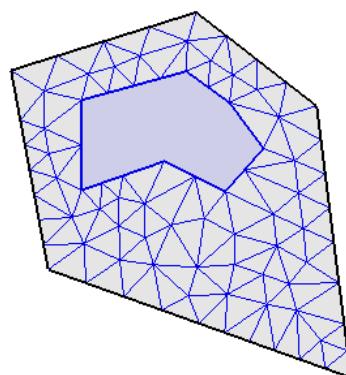


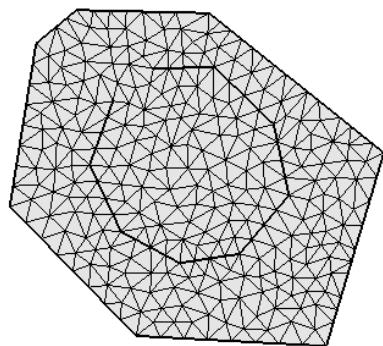
Figure 4-124 Example of a created grid

**d) [Add Break Line] (B)**

Description: Adds a break line to the grid creation area. The break line is displayed as a bold line

After you select [Add Break Line], click on the canvas to define a break line as polygonal line. Finish defining by double-clicking or by pressing Enter key.

Figure 4-125 shows the grid created with a break line.



**Figure 4-125 Example of a created grid**

**e) [Add Vertex] (A)**

Description: Adds vertices to the selected region or break line.

Select this and move the cursor to the Polygon line. The cursor changes to the graphic shown in Figure 4-126. Left click on the line and drag it to add a new vertex. The vertex is placed wherever you release the left click button.



**Figure 4-126** The mouse cursor display when adding a vertex is possible

**f) [Remove Vertex] (R)**

Description: Deletes the vertex of the selected break line.

When this is selected and you move the cursor onto the vertex of the Polygon, the cursor shape will change (Figure 4-127). Left clicking will remove the vertex.



**Figure 4-127** The mouse cursor when removing the vertex is possible

### g) [Edit Coordinates] (C)

Description: Edits the coordinates of the selected region or break line.

When you select [Edit Coordinates], the [Polygon Coordinates] dialog (Figure 4-128) will open. Edit the coordinates and click on [OK].

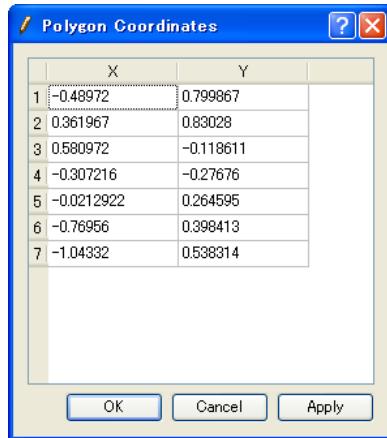


Figure 4-128 The [Polygon Coordinates] dialog

### h) [Edit Maximum Area for Cells] (M)

Description: Edits the maximum area of the cell in the selected, refinement region.

When you select [Edit Maximum Area for Cells], the [Refinement Maximum Area] dialog (Figure 4-129) will open. Edit the maximum area and click on [OK].

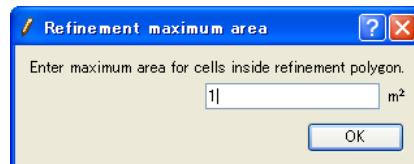


Figure 4-129 Example of the [Refinement maximum area] dialog

**i) [Delete Region or Break Line] (D)**

Description: Deletes the selected Region or Break Line.

When deleting a Polygon in an area where a grid has been created, a new grid creation area can be specified.

**j) [Reset to Default] (R)**

Description: Discards the grid creating conditions and restores the default state.

#### **4.5.2. Editing the grid**

The following is an explanation of the grid creating functions.

When the Pre-processor is active, grids can be created by using the menu in [Grid] (G). The following manipulations are possible:

- [Edit]
- [Delete]

[Edit] has the following three functions:

- Edits the node coordinates
- Edits the node attributes
- Edits the cell attributes

These editing manipulations are carried out as follows:

- (1) In [Object Browser], select [Grid].
- (2) Select the node you want to edit.
- (3) Edit the coordinates or attributes of the selected node.

Regarding (1) and (3), refer to Sections 4.5.2.2 to 4.5.2.4. Regarding (2), the operation is common, so Section 4.5.2.1

Regarding the import and export of a grid, refer to Sections 3.3.9.2 and 3.3.10.2 respectively.

#### 4.5.2.1. Select the node

Description: Selects the node.

This is enabled only when one of the following items has been selected in [Object Browser].

- [Grid shape] under [Grid]
- Any item under [Node attributes], which is under [Grid]
- Any item under [Cell attributes], which is under [Grid]

Left drag on the canvas and make a square (Figure 4-130). When the mouse is released to complete dragging, all the nodes in the square are selected and they become large black squares.

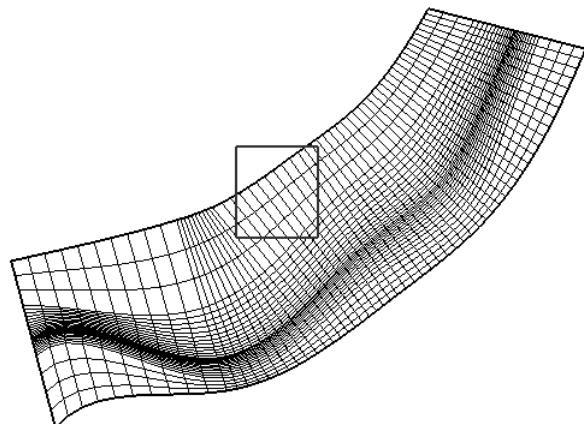


Figure 4-130 Example of iRIC display while dragging on the canvas is being done

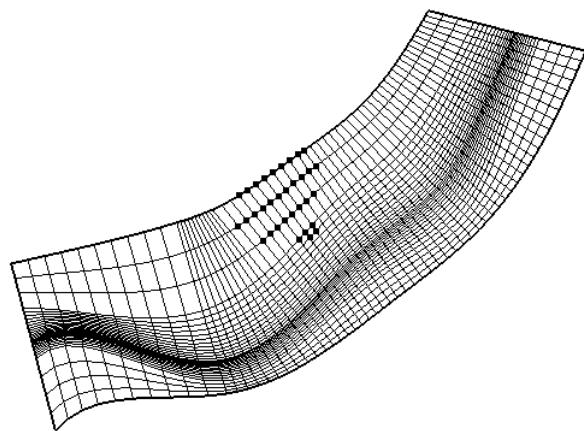


Figure 4-131 Example of iRIC display when nodes are selected

#### 4.5.2.2. Edit the node coordinates

Description: Edits the coordinates of the node.

This is used when you want to adjust the coordinates of the created grid or to edit the coordinates of a grid whose data are read from an external file.

Grid coordinates are edited as follows:

- (1) In [Object Browser], select [Grid] - [Grid shape] (Figure 4-132).
- (2) Select the node whose coordinates you want to edit. (Refer to Section 4.5.2.1)
- (3) Edit the coordinates of the selected node.

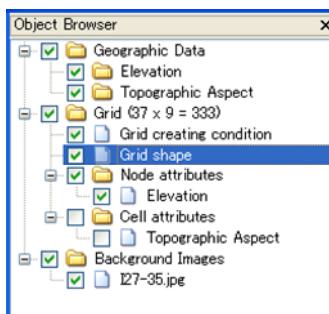


Figure 4-132 Example of the [Object Browser] window when [Grid shape] is selected

Edits the selected node (3) as follow:

**Menu bar:** [Grid] (G) ▶ [Edit] (E) ▶ [Grid Coordinates] (V)

When two or more nodes are selected, the [Edit grid coordinates] dialog (Figure 4-133) will open.

When only one node is selected, the [Grid coordinates edit dialog] (Figure 4-134) will open.

Input the quantity of movement of the node in the [Edit Grid Coordinates] dialog (Figure 4-133) and the new coordinate of the node in the [Grid coordinates edit dialog] dialog (Figure 4-134). The [Grid Coordinates Edit] (Figure 4-134) dialog also displays the index of the selected node. (Index numbers start from 1.)

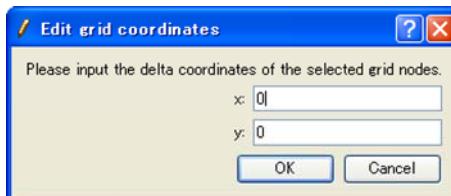


Figure 4-133 The [Edit grid coordinates] dialog  
(used when editing two or more nodes)

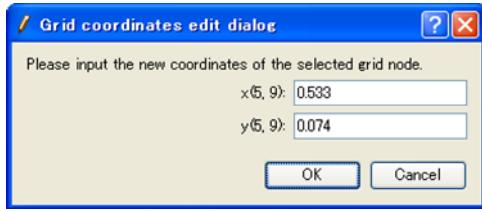


Figure 4-134 The [Grid coordinates edit dialog]

The node coordinates can be edited by mouse. When the mouse cursor is on a node, the cursor shape changes to an "open hand". Left drag the node to move it.

#### 4.5.2.3. Edit the Node Attributes

Description: Edits node attributes

Node attributes are edited as follows:

- (1) In [Object Browser], select [Grid] - [Node Attributes]. Then select the node attribute you want to edit (Figure 4-135).
- (2) Select the node whose attributes you want to edit. (Refer to Section 4.5.2.1)
- (3) Edit the attributes of the selected node.

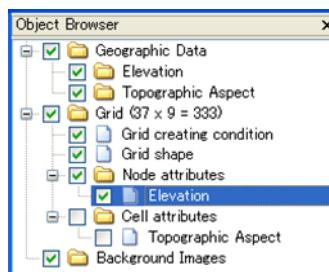


Figure 4-135 Example of the [Object Browser] display when [Node Attributes] is selected

Edit the node attributes in (3) as follows:

**Menu bar:** [Grid] (G) ► [Edit] (E) ► [Node Attributes] (N)

Then, a dialog to edit the node attributes (Figure 4-136) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. The dialog to edit the node attributes varies depending on the attribute you want to edit.

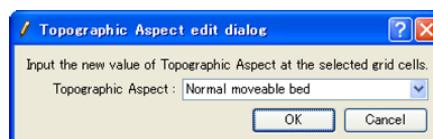


Figure 4-136 [Topographic Aspect edit dialog]

#### 4.5.2.4. Edit the Cell Attributes

Description: Edits the cell attributes

Cell attributes are edited in the following procedure:

- (1) Select the cell attribute you want to edit in [Object Browser] (Figure 4-137).
- (2) Select all nodes that are on the grid lines which enclose the cell you want edit. (Refer to Section 4.5.2.1)
- (3) Edit the attributes of the cell which is enclosed by the grid lines that link the selected nodes.

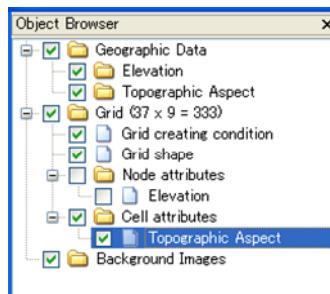


Figure 4-137 Example of the [Object Browser] window when [Cell Attributes] is selected

Edits the selected node (3) as follows:

**Menu bar:** [Grid] (G) ► [Edit] (E) ► [Cell Attributes] (C)

Then, a dialog to edit the cell attributes (Figure 4-138) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. The dialog to edit the cell attributes varies depending on the attribute you want to edit.

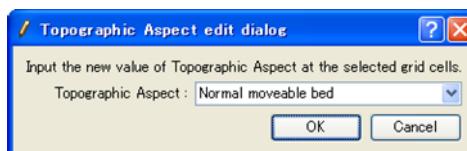


Figure 4-138 [Topographic Aspect edit dialog]

#### 4.5.2.5. Edit Boundary Conditions

Description: Edits the boundary conditions.

Boundary conditions are edited in the following procedure:

- (1) Select the boundary condition you want to edit in [Object Browser] (Figure 4-139).  
Select [Add (Condition Name)] in the right-clicking menu, and the [Boundary Condition] dialog will open (Figure 4-140).
- (2) Click [OK] in [Boundary Condition] dialog, a boundary condition will be added.
- (3) Select the boundary condition you want to edit in [Object Browser] (Figure 4-141).
- (4) Select the grid nodes (or grid cells) you want to set boundary condition (Refer to Section 4.5.2.1).
- (5) Set boundary condition to the selected grid nodes (or grid cells).

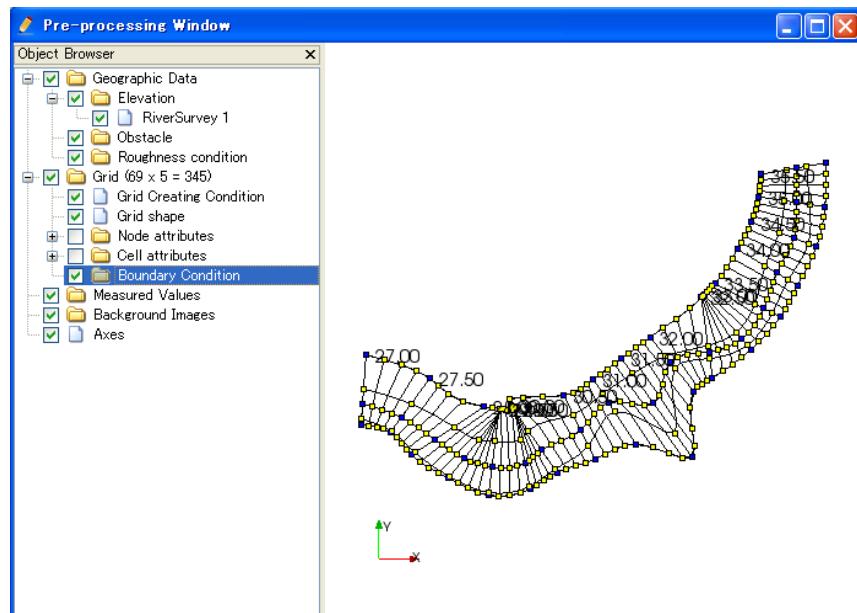


Figure 4-139 [Object Browser] when selecting Boundary Condition

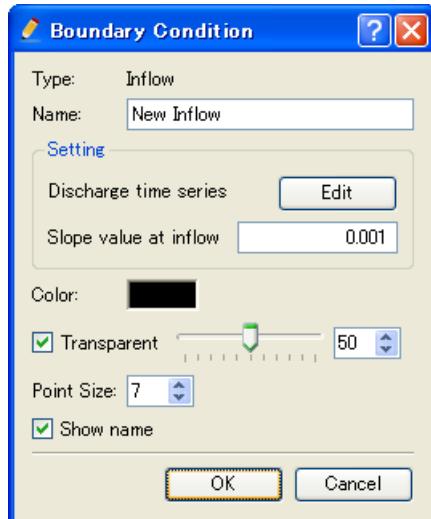


Figure 4-140 Example of the [Boundary Condition] dialog

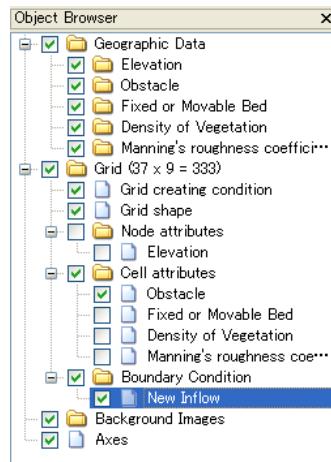


Figure 4-141 [Object Browser] when selecting a boundary condition item

You can set (or unset) boundary condition as follows:

**Menu bar:** [Grid] (G) ► [Boundary Condition] (B) ► [Assign Condition] (A) / [Release Condition] (R)

When you want to add or remove boundary condition, use sub menus under the following sub menu. The items in this submenu differ by the solver you use.

**Menu bar:** [Grid] (G) ► [Boundary Condition] (B)

#### **4.5.2.6. Delete (D)**

Description: Deletes the grid.

When this is selected, the [Warning] dialog (Figure 4-142) to ask whether you want to discard the grid data will open. Select [Yes] (Y).

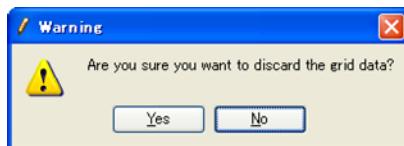


Figure 4-142 The [Warning] dialog

#### 4.5.2.7. Display Settings

Description: Sets grid display settings. Sub items of this menu are shown in Table 4-12.

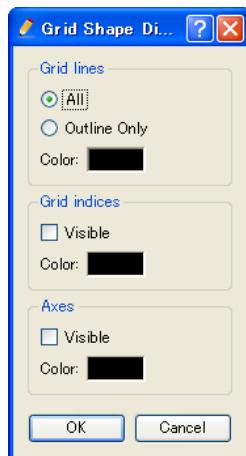
**Table 4-12 Menu items in [Display Settings]**

Menu	Description	Page
[Grid Shape] (S)	Edits display settings on grid shape.	160
[Node Attribute] (N)	Edits display settings on grid node attribute.	162
[Cell Attribute] (C)	Edits display settings on grid cell attribute.	163
[Set Up Scalarbar (U)]	Edits display settings on colorbar.	164

##### a) [Grid Shape] (S)

Description: Set up display setting of grid shape.

When you select [Grid Shape], the [Grid Shape Display] dialog (Figure 4-143). Modify the setting and click on [OK]. Figure 4-144 shows an example of grid shape with Grid lines setting [Outline Only] and [All] respectively. [Visible] checkbox in [Grid indices] group box is enabled only when [All] is selected in [Grid lines] group box.



**Figure 4-143 The [Grid Shape Display] dialog**



(a) Outline Only



(b) All

**Figure 4-144 Example of grid shapes**

## b) Node Attribute (N)

Description: Sets up display setting of grid node attribute. This item is enabled only when a grid node attribute is selected in [Object Brower] of [Pre-processing Window].

When you select [Node Attribute], the [Grid Node Attribute Display Setting] dialog (Figure 4-145) will open. Modify the setting and click on [OK].

Please refer to 4.4.1.1 about the dialog that is shown when you select [Custom] as [Colormap] and click on [Setting...] button.

Figure 4-146 shows examples for [Contour setting] with [Color Fringe], [Contour Figure], and [Isolines] for each.

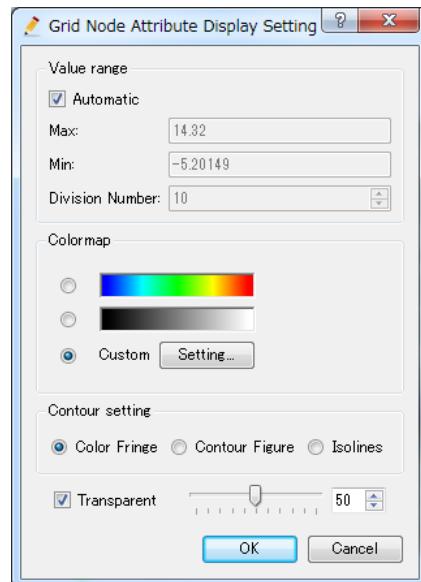


Figure 4-145 The [Grid Node Attribute Display Setting] dialog

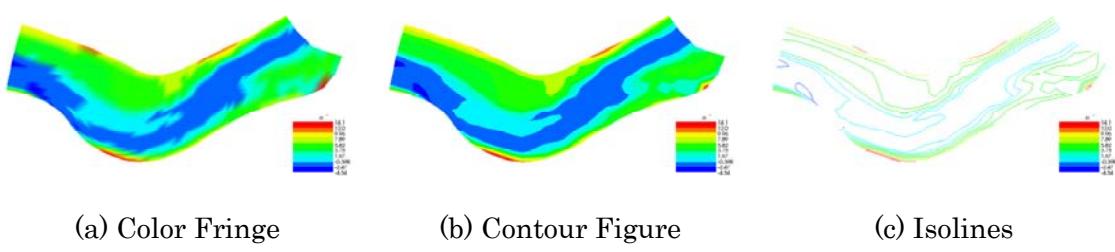


Figure 4-146 Examples of grid node attribute displays

### c) Cell Attribute (C)

Description: Sets up display setting of grid cell attribute. This item is enabled only when a grid cell attribute is selected in [Object Browser] of [Pre-processing Window].

When you select [Cell Attribute], the [Grid Cell Attribute Display Setting] dialog (Figure 4-147) will open. Modify the setting and click on [OK].

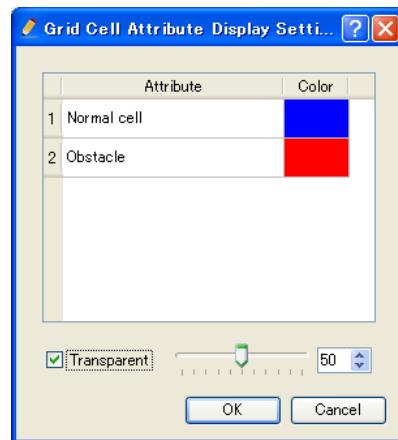


Figure 4-147 The [Grid Cell Attribute Display Setting] dialog

#### d) Set Up Scalarbar (U)

Description: Sets up color bar setting. Figure 4-148 shows an example of color bar.

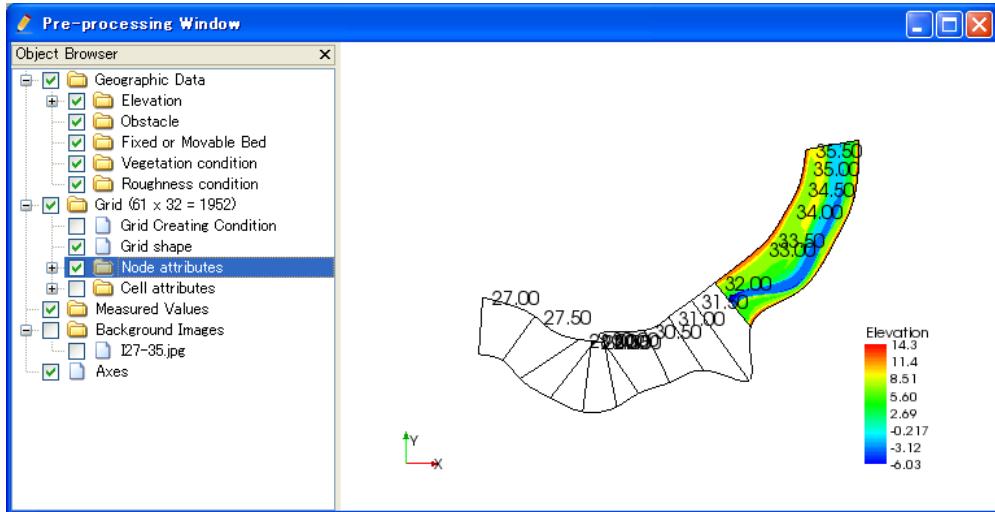


Figure 4-148 Example of scalar bar

When you select [Set Up Scalarbar], the [Scalarbar Setting] dialog (Figure 4-149) will open. When you want to show color bar, check on the [Visible] check box and select the attribute, and click on [OK].

If you click on [Edit], the [Color legend Setting] dialog (Figure 4-150) will open.

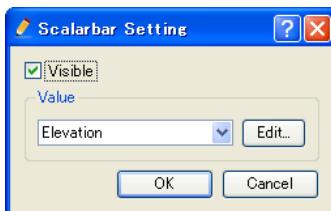


Figure 4-149 The [Scalarbar Setting] dialog

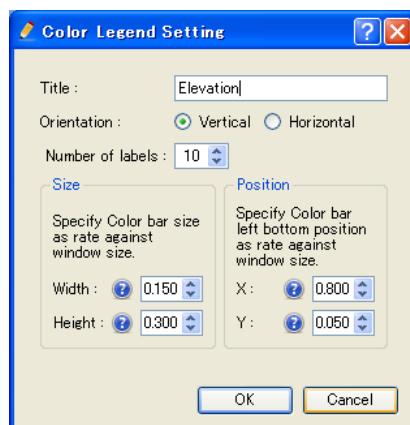


Figure 4-150 The [Color Legend Setting]

#### 4.5.3. [Open Bird's-Eye View Window] (B)

Description: Opens a [Grid Bird's-Eye View Window] (Figure 4-151).

Table 4-13 shows the additional menu items for [Grid Bird's-Eye View Window]. The additional menu items are shown between [Import] and [Simulation] when the [Grid Bird's-Eye View Window] is active.

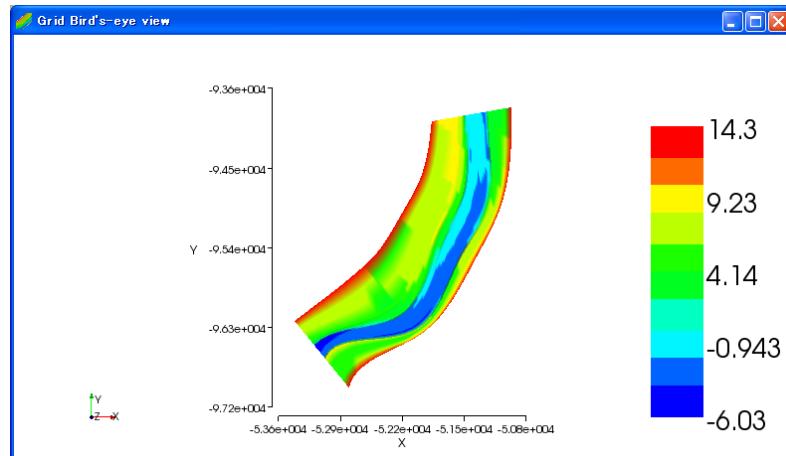


Figure 4-151 The [Grid Bird's-Eye View Window]

Table 4-13 The additional menu items for [Grid Bird's-Eye View Window]

Menu	Description		Page
[Draw] (D)	[Display Setting] (D)	Sets display setting of grid	166
	[Background Color] (B)	Edits background color setting.	166
	[Z-direction Scale] (Z)	Edits scale for Z-direction.	166

#### 4.5.3.1. [Display Setting] (D)

Description: Edits display setting of grid color.

When you select [Display Setting], the [Display Setting] dialog (Figure 4-152) will open. Edit settings and click on [OK].

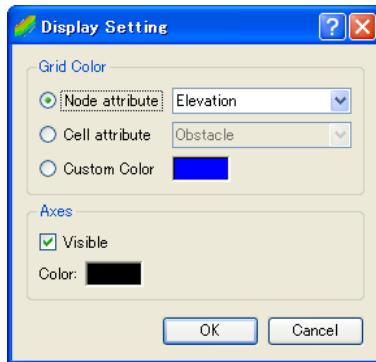


Figure 4-152 The [Display Setting] dialog

#### 4.5.3.2. [Background Color] (B)

Description: Changes the background color of the [Grid Bird's-Eye View Window].

The function of this item is the same to that under [View] menu. Refer to Section 3.8.5

#### 4.5.3.3. [Z-direction Scale] (Z)

Description: Changes the scale factor in the Z-direction.

The function of this item is the same to that under [View] menu. Refer to Section 3.8.6

The [Z-direction Scale] dialog (Figure 4-153) will open. Input new Z-direction scale value and click on [OK]. Figure 4-154 shows an example of before and after changing Z-direction scale.

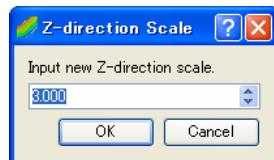
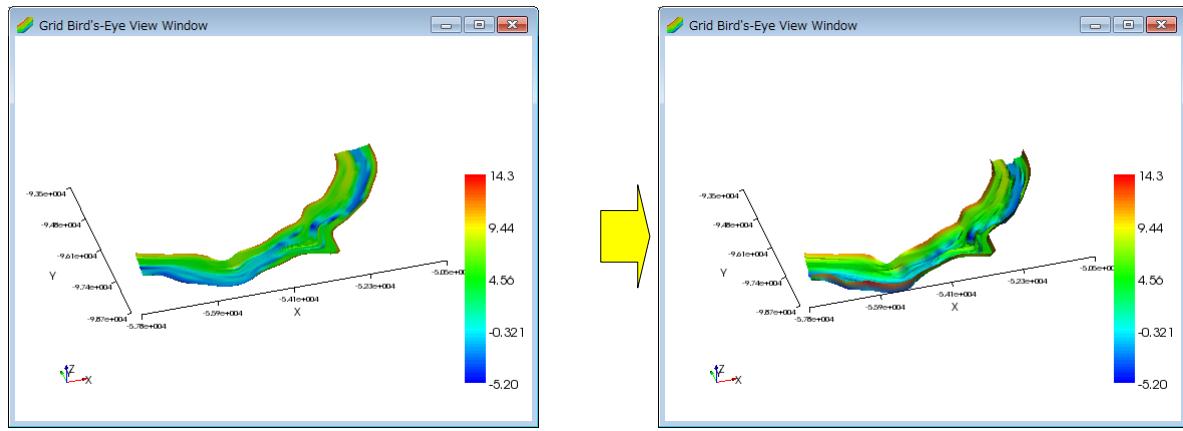


Figure 4-153 The [Z-direction Scale] dialog



**Figure 4-154 Example of changing Z-direction scale**

#### 4.5.4. [Import (I)]

Description: Imports a grid.

The function of this item is the same to [Grid] under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.2

#### 4.5.5. [Export (E)]

Description: Exports a grid.

The function of this item is the same to [Grid] under [Export] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.10.2

## 4.6. [Measured Data] (M)

The functions for importing and displaying [Measured Data] are explained in the following sections. Refer to Section 2.4.4 for the abstract of [Measured Data].

Operations related to [Measured Data] are available from [Measured Data] menu when the [Pre-processing Window] or [Post-Processing (2D)] Window is active.

Measured Data consists of the positions of measured data, and measured values (scalar values and vector values). Figure 4-155 shows an example of measured data shown in [Object Browser].

Refer to 4.6.1 for display setting of scalar values, 4.6.2 for vector values.

For importing [Measured Data], refer to Section 3.3.9.6.

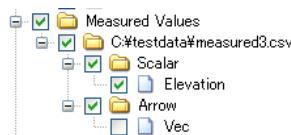


Figure 4-155 Example of imported Measured Values on [Object Browser]

### 4.6.1. [Scalar] (S)

Description: Sets the display setting of scalar values

When you select this, the [Scalar Setting] dialog (Figure 4-156) will open. Set the display setting of scalar values and click on [OK].

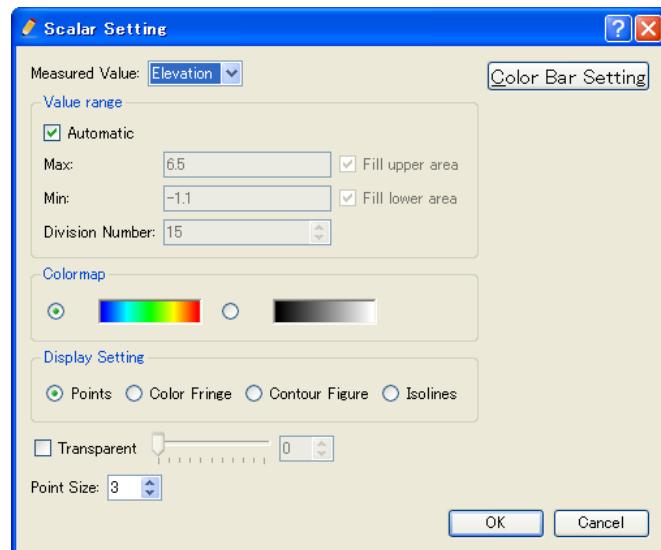


Figure 4-156 Example of [Scalar Setting] dialog

#### **4.6.2. [Arrows] (A)**

Description: Sets the display setting of arrows for vector values

When you select this, the [Arrow Setting] dialog (Figure 4-157) will open. Set the arrow display setting and click on [OK].

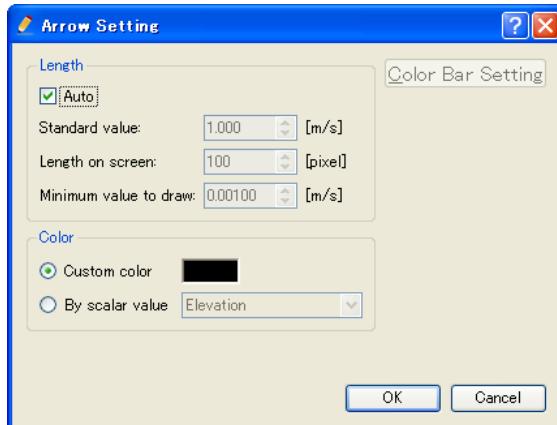


Figure 4-157 Example of [Arrow Setting] dialog

#### **4.6.3. [Import] (I)**

Description Imports measured data from CSV file.

The function of this item is the same to [Measure Data] under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.6.

### **4.7. [Calculation Conditions]**

Below are the functions of items under the [Calculation Conditions] menu.

When the Pre-processor is active, calculation conditions can be set by using the menu in [Calculation Conditions] (C). The function of each menu item is explained here.

#### **4.7.1. [Setting] (S)**

Description: Sets the calculation conditions.

When you select this, the [Calculation Conditions] dialog (Figure 4-158) will open. Set the calculation conditions and click on [Save and Close]. To restore the default calculation conditions, click on [Reset].

The calculation conditions that require setting differ by the solver selected.

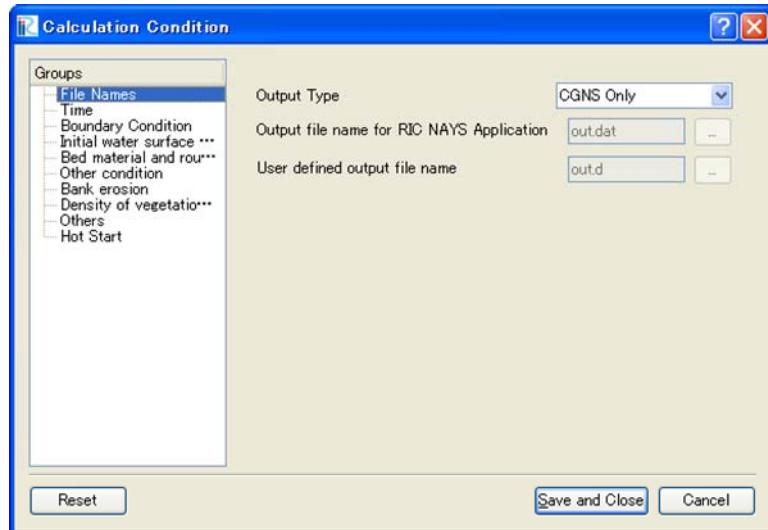


Figure 4-158 Example of the [Calculation Conditions] dialog

#### 4.7.2. [Import] (I)

Description: Imports the calculation conditions.

The function of this item is the same to [Calculation Condition] under [Import] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.9.4

#### 4.7.3. [Export] (E)

Description: Exports the calculation conditions.

The function of this item is the same to [Calculation Condition] under [Export] menu under [File] menu. Refer to Section 3.3.10.3

## 4.8. Background Image

Below are the functions for editing the background image.

A background image means an imported image file. An imported aerial photograph of the area to be analyzed can be used to edit the geographic data and grid information.

The following types of image files can be imported for the iRIC background image:

- jpeg
- png
- tiff

When a geographic reference file (refer to the *iRIC Related File Manual*) is in the same folder as an image file, the file is automatically read and used to adjust the positions.

When there is no geographic reference file, the position of the imported background image is automatically adjusted such that it is displayed in the same area as the already imported geographic data and grid. After that, the user can manually adjust the image.

Functions related to the background image are available only when the Pre-processor is active. The function of each menu item is explained here.

### 4.8.1. [Import] (I)

Description: Imports the background image. A background image can be imported by either of the following operations:

**Menu bar:** [File] (F) ► [Import] (I) ► Background image (B)

**Menu bar:** [Import] (I) ► Background image (B)

Then, the [Open Image File] dialog (Figure 4-159) will open. Select the image data file you want to import and click on [OK].

Then, the background image is imported and the item is added to [Object Browser]. Figure 4-160 shows an example of the iRIC display after a background image has been imported.

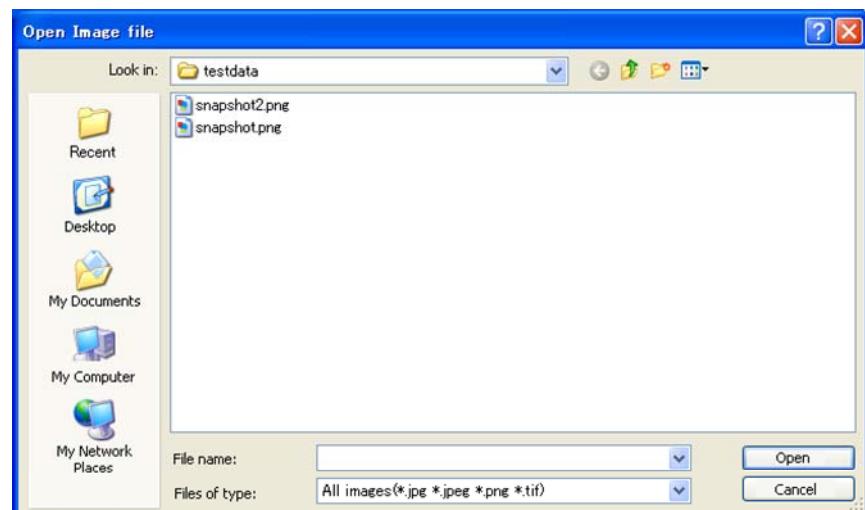


Figure 4-159 Example of the [Open Image File] dialog

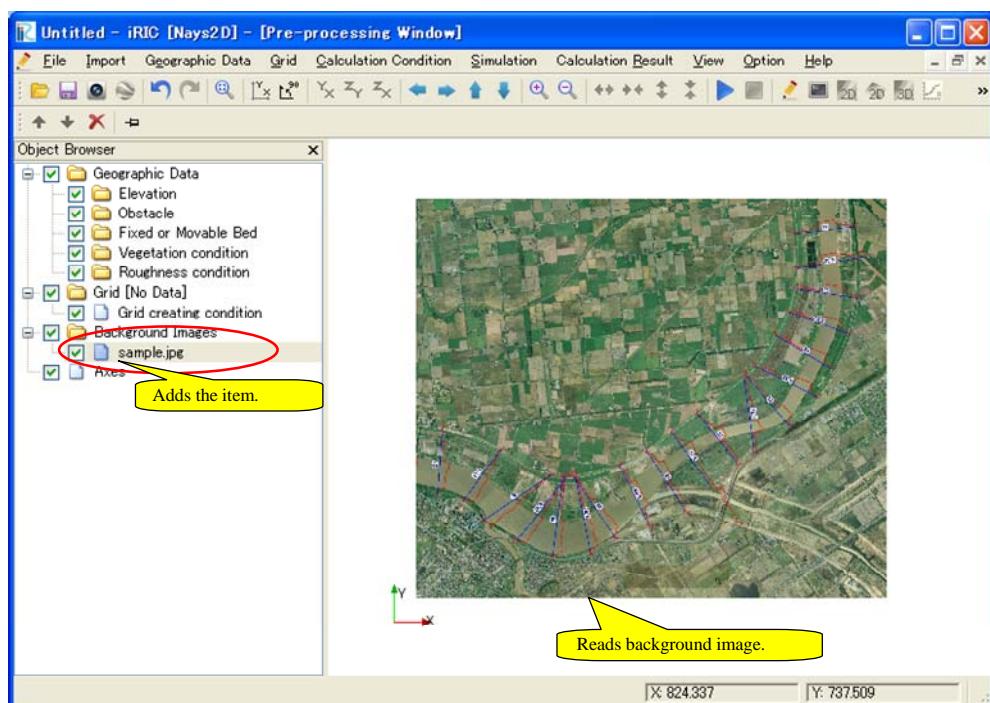


Figure 4-160 Example of the iRIC display after a background image has been imported

#### 4.8.2. Adjusting Positions

Description: Adjusts the background image locations.

In [Object Browser], select the background image whose position you want to adjust. Perform the procedure explained in Table 4-14 on the canvas to adjust the position of the background image.

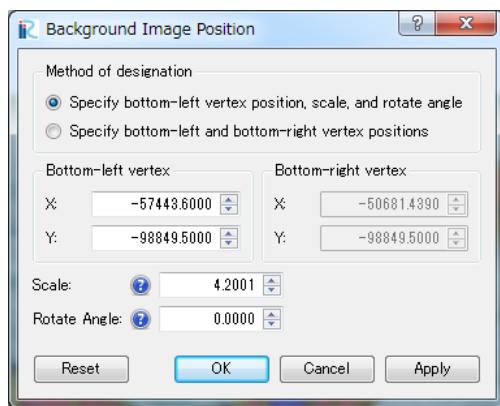
**Table 4-14 Procedure for adjusting the position of the background image**

Adjusting operation	Action	Cursor indication during the action
Rotate	Left drag	
Zoom in/out	Drag the center, scroll the button of mouse (wheel) or scroll up/down the scroll button.	
Drag	Right drag	

To fix the position of the background image, select  in the Operation Toolbar (the icon changes to ). When the position of the background image is at a fixed point, the adjusting operation is disabled, even if [Background Image] is selected in [Object Browser].

Click again to make the background image movable.

By selecting [Property] from right-clicking menu, you can open [Background Image Position] dialog (Figure 4-161) and specify the position by editing values.



**Figure 4-161 The [Background Image Position] dialog**

## 5. Post-processor

### 5.1. Visualization functions

The visualization functions are explained in this section.

#### 5.1.1. 2D visualization functions

The functions for visualizing the 2D calculation results are explained.

Use [2D Post-processing Window] for 2D visualization of simulation results as explained below.

##### 5.1.1.1. [Open New 2D Post-processing Window]

Either of the following actions opens a new [2D Post-processing Window].

**Menu bar:** [Calculation Results] (R) ► [Open New 2D Post-processing Window]

**Operation Toolbar:** Select 

The new [2D Post-processing Window] (Figure 5-1) will open.

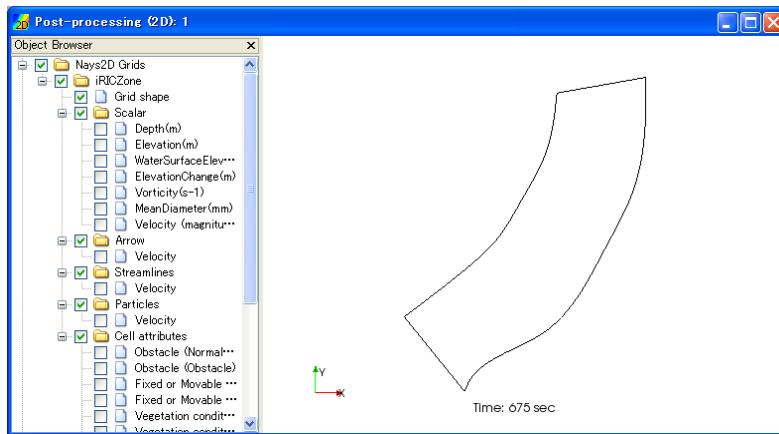


Figure 5-1 Example of [2D Post-processing Window] display

### 5.1.1.2. Additional menu items

Table 5-1 shows the additional menu items for the [2D Post-processing Window] display. The additional menus are shown between [Import] and [Simulation] when [2D Post-processing Window] is active.

**Table 5-1 Additional men items for [2D Post-processing Window]**

Menu	Description	Page
[Display Setting] (D)	[Grid Shape] (G)	Displays the [Grid Shape] dialog.
	[Contour] (C)	Displays the [Contour] dialog.
	[Arrow] (A)	Displays the [Arrow] (i.e., vector) dialog.
	[Streamline] (S)	Displays the [Streamline] dialog.
	[Particles] (P)	Displays the [Particles] dialog.
	[Cell Attributes]	Displays the [Cell Attributes] dialog.
	[Title]	Displays the [Title] dialog.
[Measured Data] (M)	[Time]	Displays the [Time] dialog.
	[Scalar] (S)	Displays the [Scalar Setting] dialog.
	[Arrows] (A)	Displays the [Arrows Setting] dialog.
	[Import] (I)	Import [Measured Data]

### 5.1.1.3. [Object Browser]

Figure 5-2 shows an example of the [Object Browser] of [2D Post-processing Window].

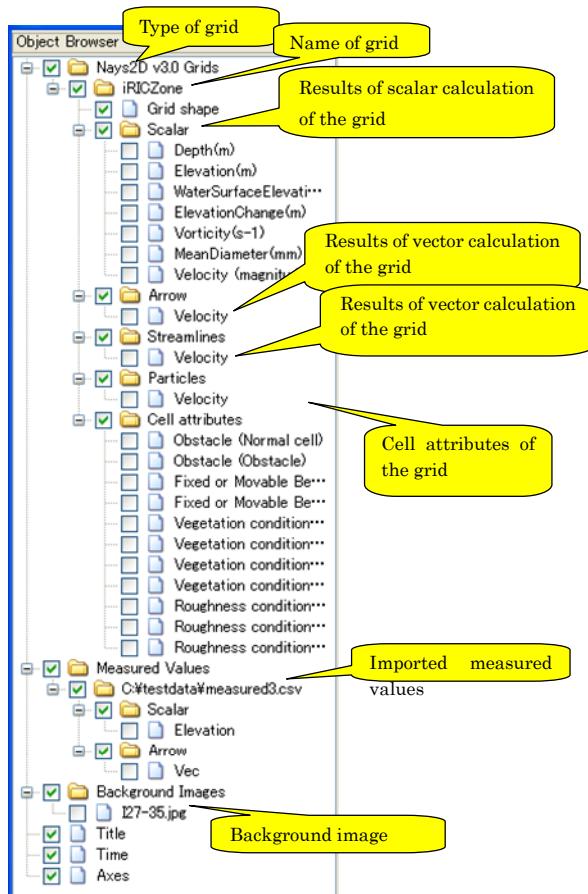


Figure 5-2 The [Object Browser] of the [2D Post-processing Window]

Settings on the elements shown in the [Object Browser] of [2D Post-processing Window] can be edited mainly from [Draw] menu and [Measured Data] menu. For operations on [Axes] and [Distance Measures], refer to 4.2.6 and 4.2.7 respectively.

#### 5.1.1.4. [Grid Shape] (G)

Description: Sets the grid shape settings.

When you select [Grid Shape], the [Grid Shape Setting] dialog (Figure 5-3) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-4 shows examples of the display when the setting is for [Wireframe] and [Grid line], respectively.

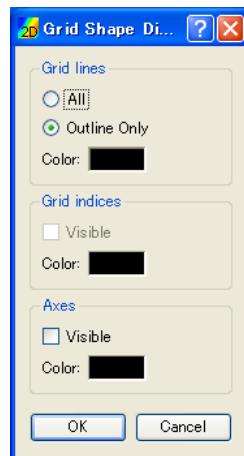


Figure 5-3 The [Grid Shape] dialog

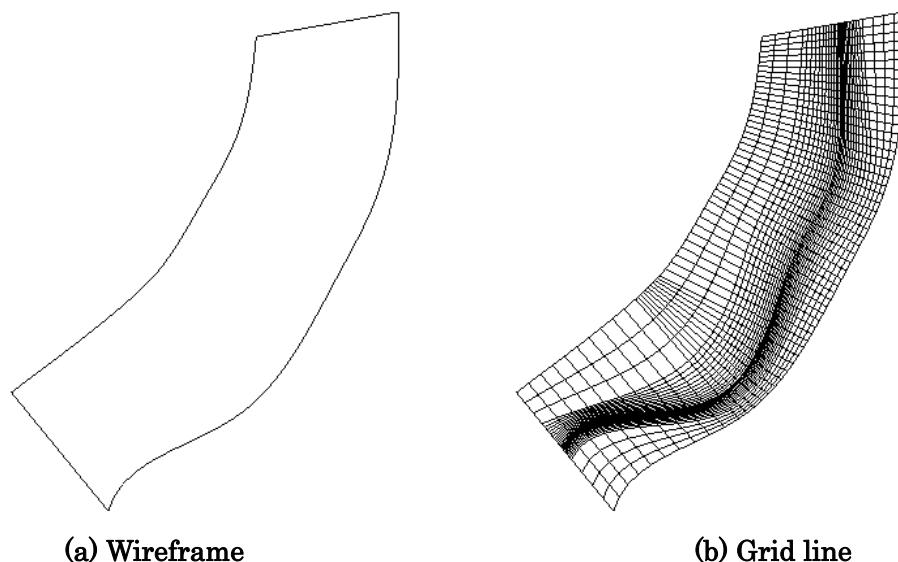


Figure 5-4 Examples of graphics displayed by the [Grid Shape] setting

### 5.1.1.5. [Contour] (C)

Description: Sets the contour settings

When you select [Contour], the [Contour Setting] dialog (Figure 5-5(a) or Figure 5-5(b)) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-6 shows an example of the [Contour Setting] dialog.

Please refer to 4.4.1.1 about the dialog that is shown when you select [Custom] as [Colormap] and click on [Setting...] button.

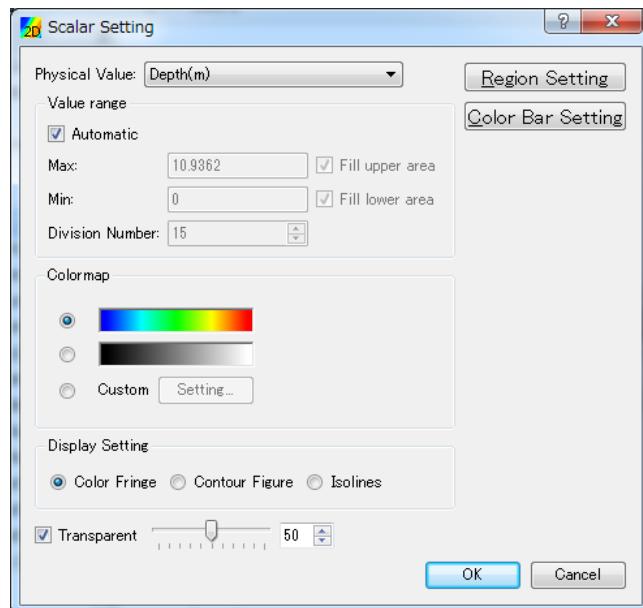


Figure 5-5 The [Contour Setting] dialog (Structured grid)

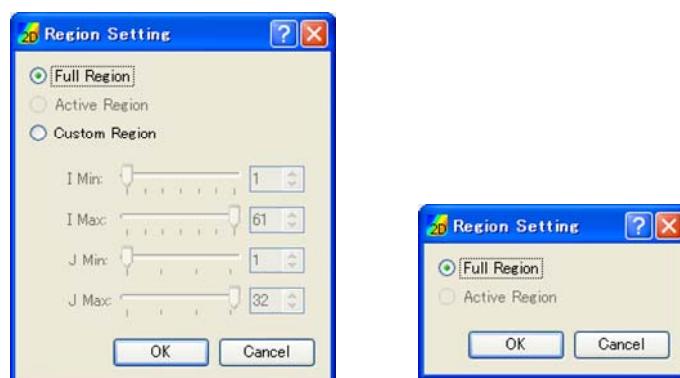


Figure 5-6 The [Region Setting] dialog

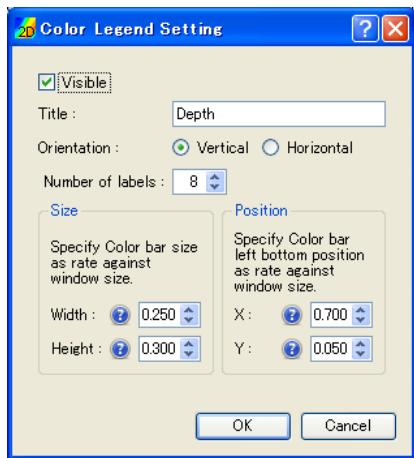
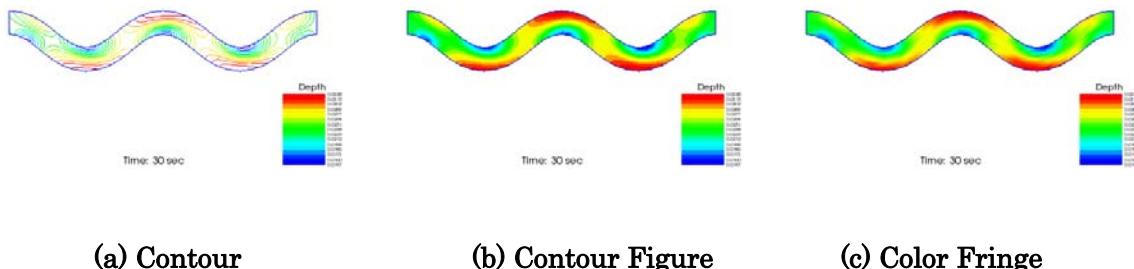


Figure 5-7 The [Color Legend Setting] dialog



(a) Contour

(b) Contour Figure

(c) Color Fringe

Figure 5-8 Examples of the contour display by the [Display Setting] setting

### 5.1.1.6. [Arrow] (A)

Description: Sets the [Arrow] (or vector) display.

When you select [Arrow], the [Arrow Setting] dialog (Figure 5-9(a) or Figure 5-9(b)) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-11 shows an example of the [Arrow] display.

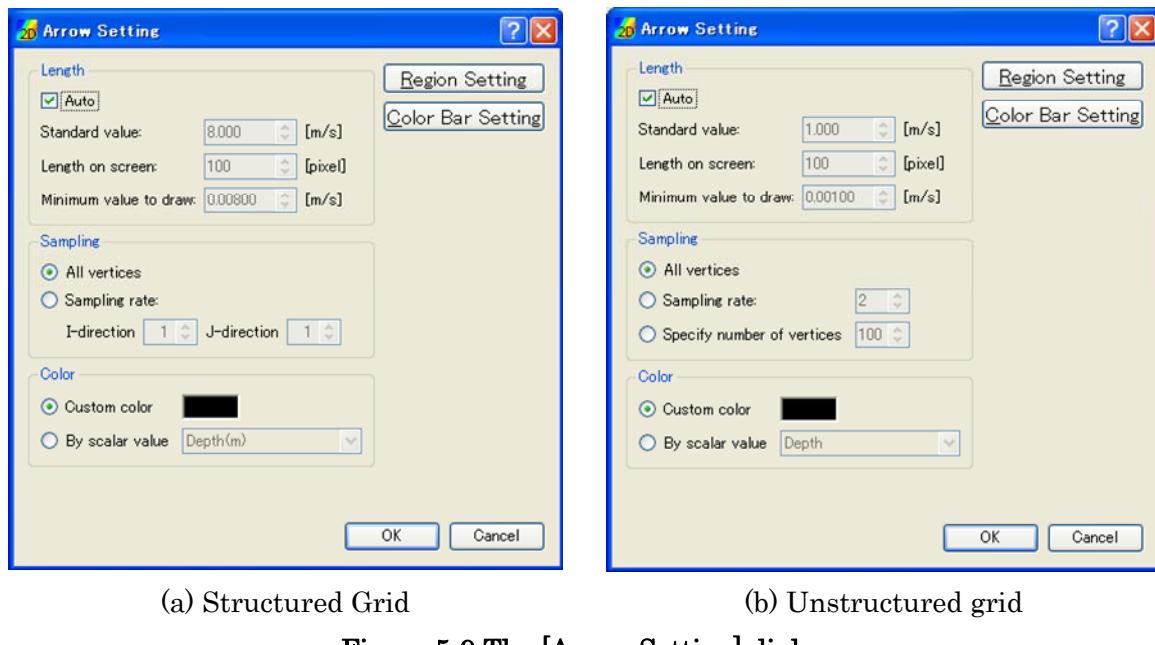


Figure 5-9 The [Arrow Setting] dialog

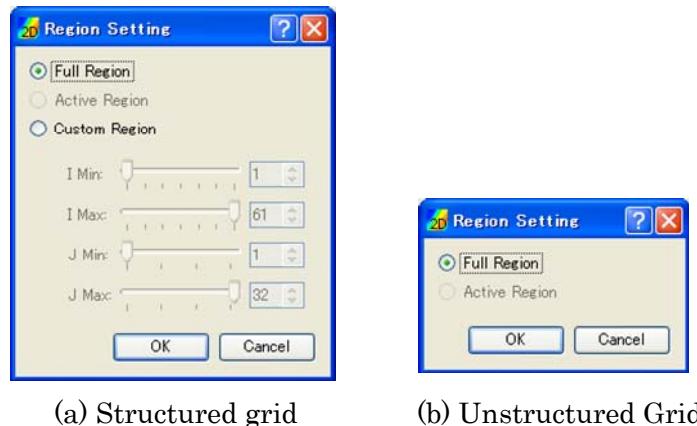


Figure 5-10 The [Region Setting] dialog

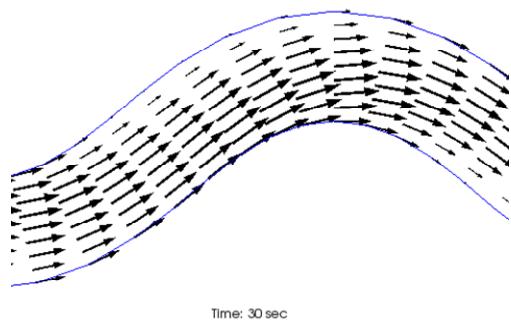


Figure 5-11 Example of the [Arrow] display

### 5.1.1.7. [Streamline] (S)

Description: Sets the streamline settings.

When you select [Streamline], the [Streamline Setting] dialog (Figure 5-12) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-13 shows an example of the streamline display.

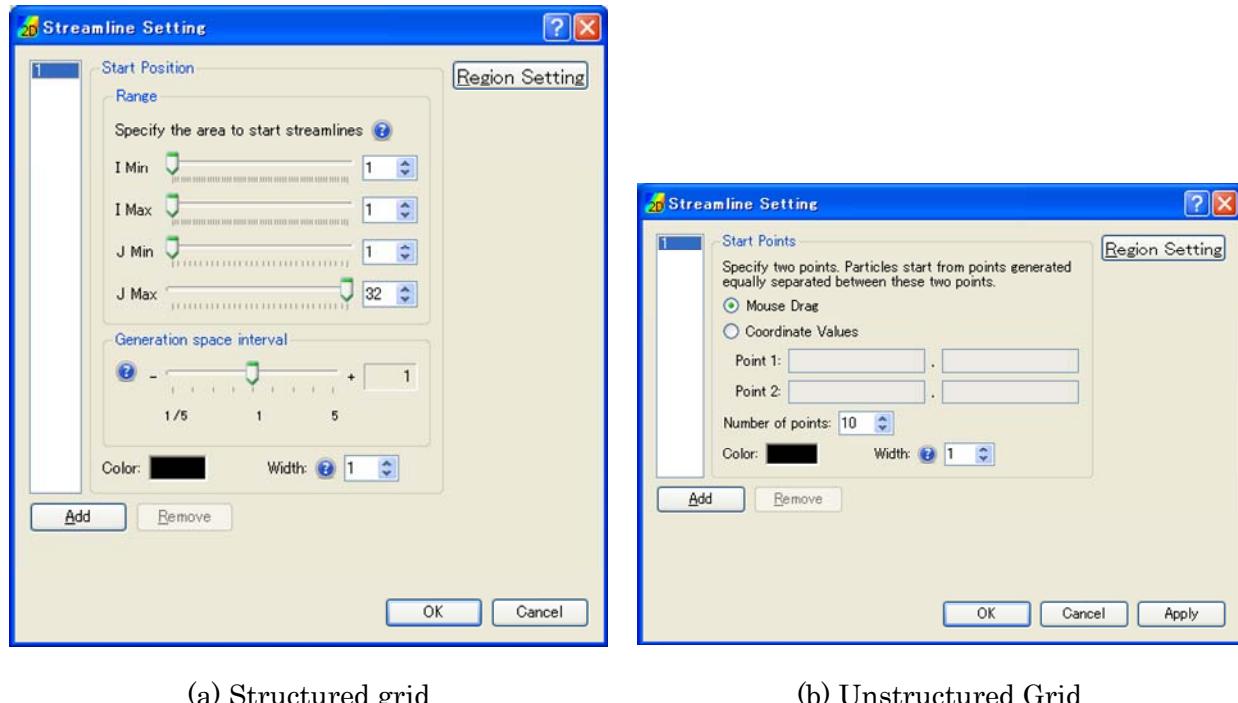


Figure 5-12 The [Streamline Setting] dialog

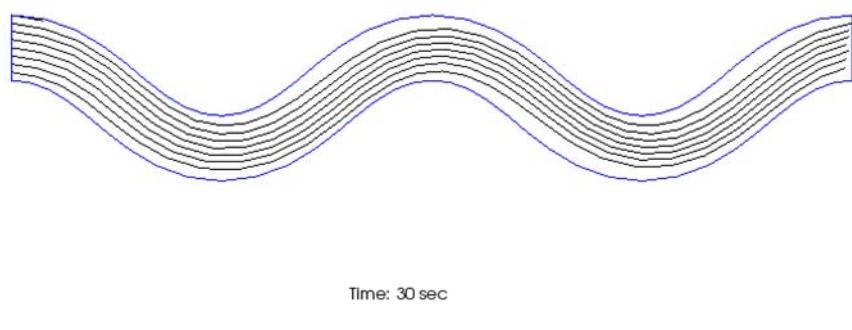


Figure 5-13 Example of the [Streamline] display

#### 5.1.1.8. [Particles] (P)

Description: Sets the particle settings.

When you select [Particles], the [Particle Setting] (Figure 5-14 or Figure 5-15) dialog will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-16 shows an example of the [Particles] display.

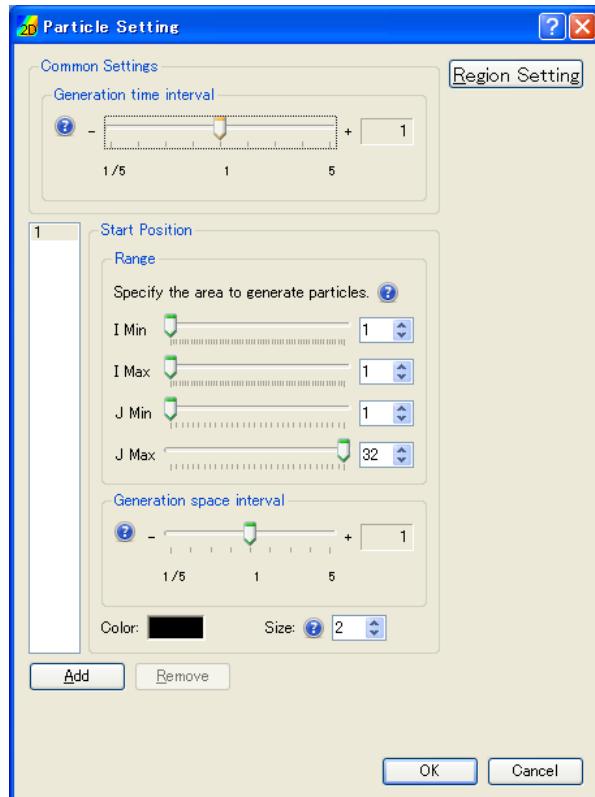


Figure 5-14 Example of the [Particle Setting] dialog (Structured grid)

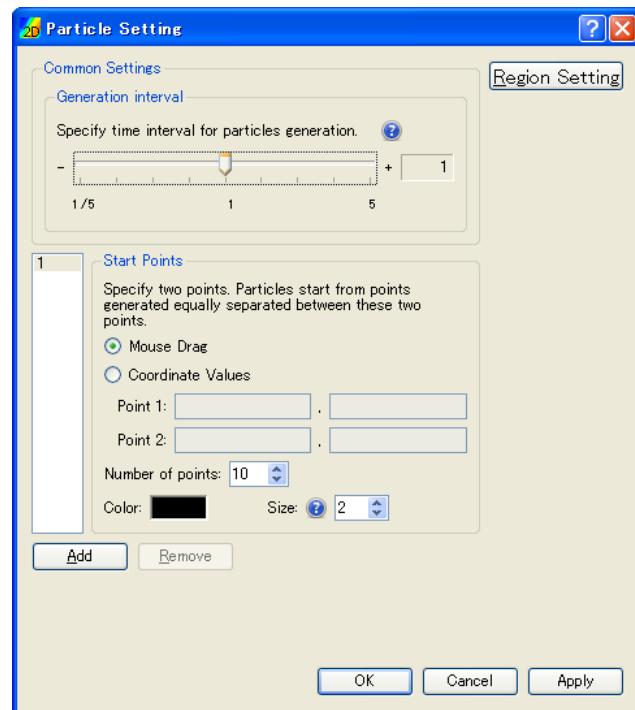


Figure 5-15 Example of the [Particle Setting] dialog (Unstructured grid)

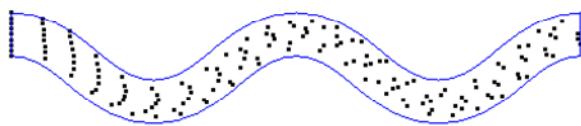


Figure 5-16 Example of the [Particles] display

### 5.1.1.9. [Cell Attributes] (C)

Description: Sets the cell color and the order of display for cell attributes.

When you select [Cell Attributes], the [Cell Attributes] dialog (Figure 5-17) will open. Set it and click on [OK].

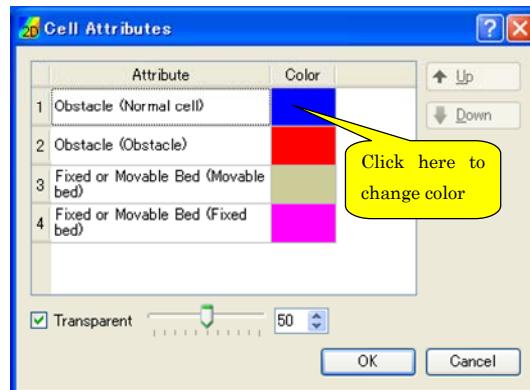


Figure 5-17 Example of the [Cell Attributes] dialog

### 5.1.1.10. [Title] (T)

Description: Sets the title settings.

When you select [Title], the [Title Setting] dialog (Figure 5-18) will open. Set it and click on [OK].

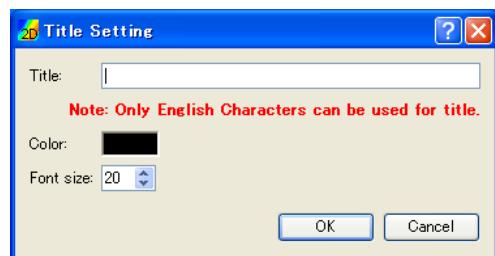
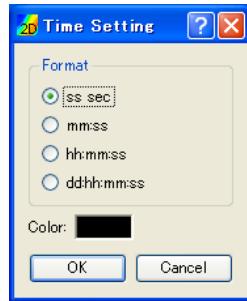


Figure 5-18 Example of the [Title Setting] dialog

### **5.1.1.11. [Time] (M)**

Description: Sets the time settings.

When you select [Time], the [Time Setting] dialog (Figure 5-19) will open. Set it and click on [OK].



**Figure 5-19 Example of the [Time Setting] dialog**

### **5.1.1.12. [Measured Data] (M)**

The functions related to [Measured Data] that are available in [2D Post-processing Window] are the same to those in [Pre-processing Window]. Refer to Section 4.6.

### 5.1.2. Bird's-Eye View 2D Visualization Functions

The functions for visualizing the 2D calculation results in Bird's-eye view are explained.

Use [Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window] for bird's eye view 2D visualization of simulation result as explained below.

#### 5.1.2.1. [Open new 2D Bird's Eye Post-processing Window]

Either of the following actions opens a new [Bird's-Eye Post-Processing Window].

**Menu bar:** [Calculation Results] (R) ► [Open New Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window]

**Operation Toolbar:** 

When you select [Open new 2D Bird's Eye Post-processing Window], the new [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window] (Figure 5-20) will open.

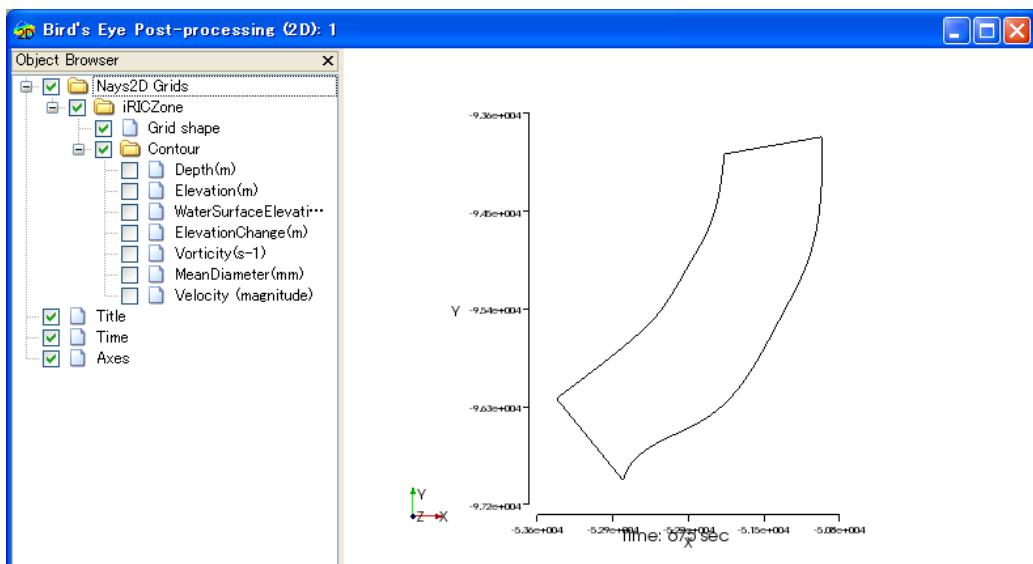


Figure 5-20 The [Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window]

### 5.1.2.2. Menu items

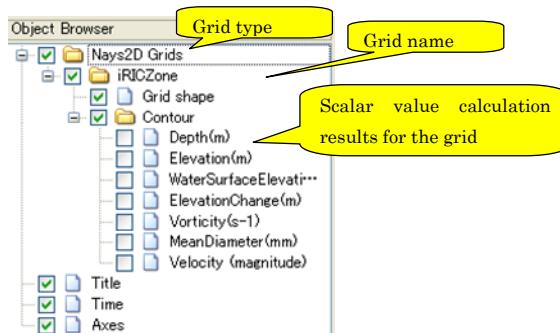
Table 5-1 shows the unique menu configuration of the [Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window] display. The menu is displayed between [Import] and [Simulation] on the Menu bar when [Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window] is active.

**Table 5-2 Additional menu items of [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window]**

Menu	Description	Page
[Display Setting] (D)	[Grid Shape] (G)	Displays the [Grid Shape] dialog. 189
	[Contour] (C)	Displays the [Contour] dialog. 190
	[Title] (T)	Displays the [Title] dialog. 191
	[Time] (M)	Displays the [Time] dialog. 192
	[Background Color] (B)	Displays the [Background color] dialog. 192
	[Z-direction Scale]	Edits scale for Z-direction. 192

### 5.1.2.3. [Object Browser]

An example of the [Object Browser] of [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window] is shown in Figure 5-21



**Figure 5-21 The [Object Browser] of the [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window]**

Settings on the elements shown in the [Object Browser] of [Bird's Eye 2D Post-processing Window] can be edited mainly from [Draw] menu. For operations on [Axes], refer to 4.2.6.

#### 5.1.2.4. [Grid Shape] (G)

Description: Sets the grid shape settings.

When you select [Grid Shape], the [Grid Shape Setting] dialog (Figure 5-22) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-23 shows examples of the display when the setting is for [Outline] and [All] respectively.



Figure 5-22 The [Grid Shape] dialog

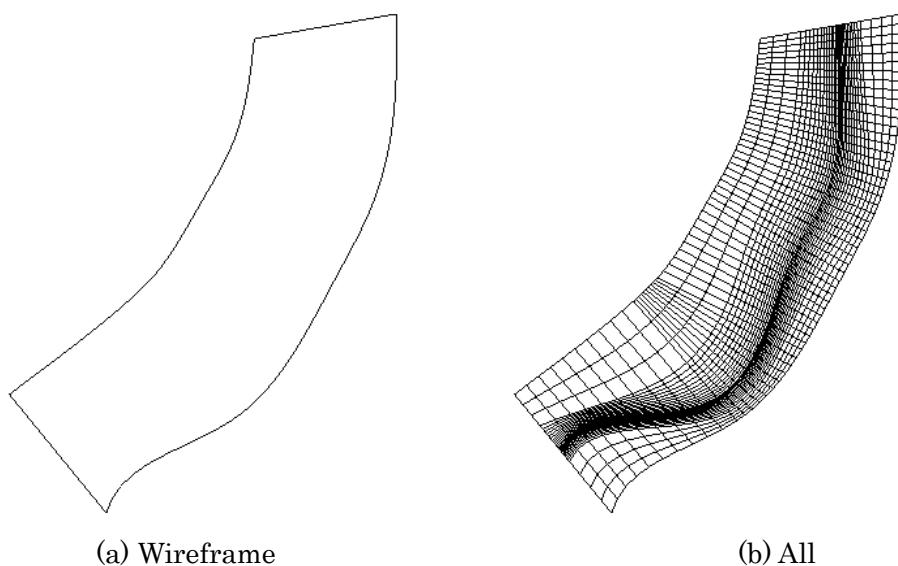


Figure 5-23 Examples of graphics displayed by [Grid Shape] setting

### 5.1.2.5. [Contour] (C)

Description: Sets the contour settings

When you select [Contour], the [Contour Setting] dialog (Figure 5-24) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-6 shows an example of the [Contour Setting] dialog.

Please refer to 4.4.1.1 about the dialog that is shown when you select [Custom] as [Colormap] and click on [Setting...] button.

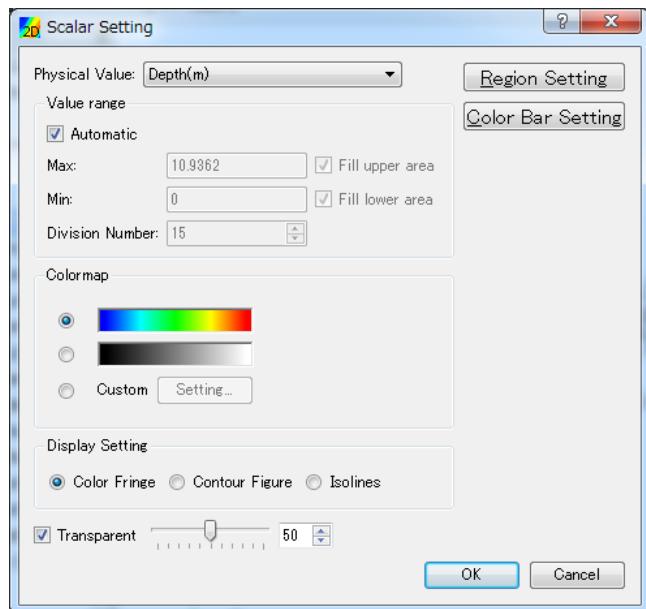
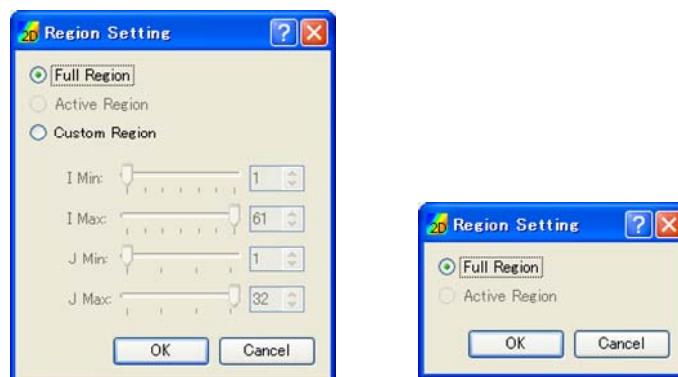


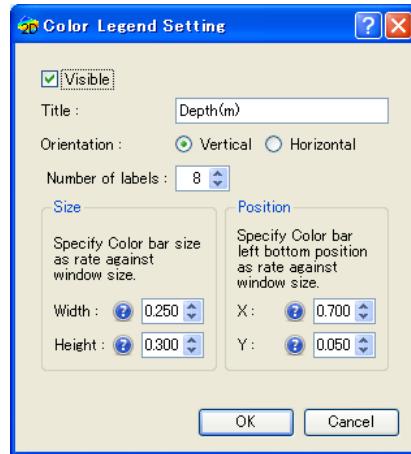
Figure 5-24 The [Contour Setting] dialog



(a) Structured grid

(b) Unstructured Grid

Figure 5-25 The [Region Setting] dialog



**Figure 5-26** The [Color Legend Setting] dialog

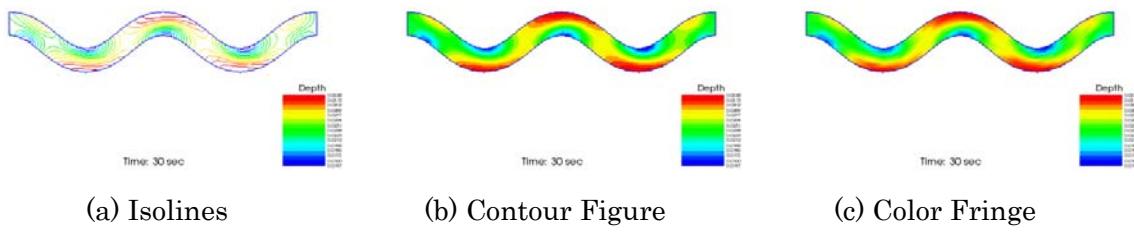
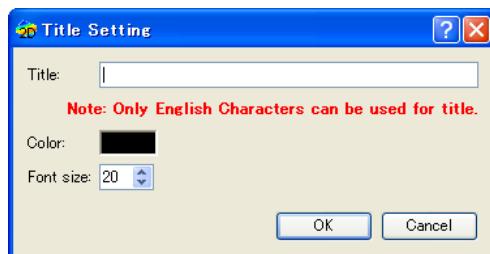


Figure 5-27 Examples of the contour display by the [Display Setting] setting

### **5.1.2.6. [Title] (T)**

Description: Sets the title settings.

When you select [Title], the [Title Setting] dialog (Figure 5-28) will open. Set it and click on [OK].



**Figure 5-28** The [Title Setting] dialog

#### **5.1.2.7. [Time] (M)**

Description: Sets the time settings.

When you select [Time], the [Time Setting] dialog (Figure 5-29) will open. Set it and click on [OK].

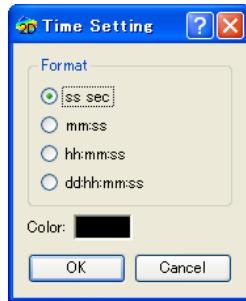


Figure 5-29 The [Time Setting] dialog

#### **5.1.2.8. [Background Color] (B)**

Description: Changes the background color of the [Bird's-Eye 2D Post-processing Window].

The function of this item is the same to that under [View] menu. Refer to Section 3.8.5

#### **5.1.2.9. [Z-direction Scale] (Z)**

Description: Changes the scale factor in the Z-direction.

The function of this item is the same to that under [View] menu. Refer to Section 3.8.6

Figure 5-31 shows an example of before and after changing Z-direction scale.

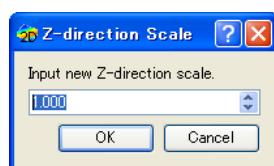
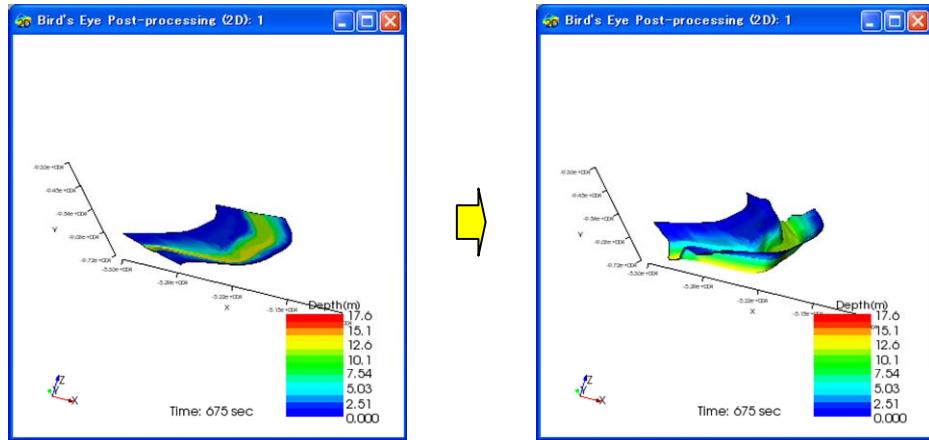


Figure 5-30 The [Z-direction Scale] dialog



**Figure 5-31 Example of changing Z-direction scalar**

### 5.1.3. 3D visualization functions

Below are the functions for visualizing the 3D calculation results.

Use [3D Post-processing Window] for 3D visualization of simulation results as explained below.

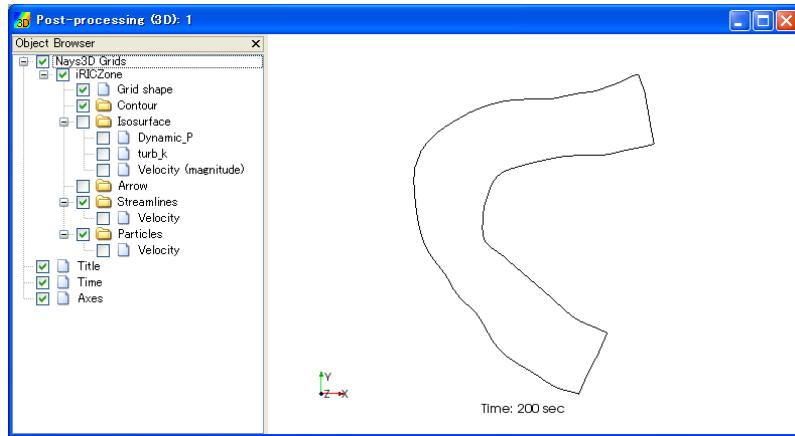
#### 5.1.3.1. [Open New 3D Post-processing Window]

Either of the following actions opens a new [3D Post-processing Window].

**Menu bar:** [Calculation Results] (R) ► [Open New 3D Post-processing Window]

**Operation Toolbar:** Select

The new [3D Post-processing Window] (Figure 5-32) will open.



**Figure 5-32 Example of the [3D Post-processing Window] display**

### 5.1.3.2. Menu items

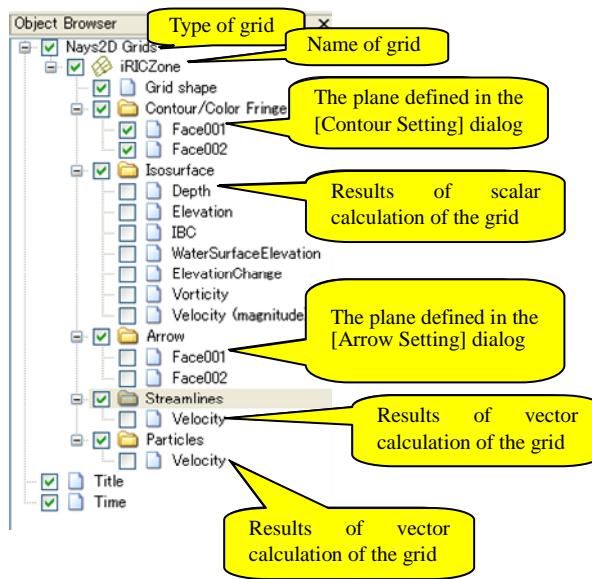
Table 5-2 shows the additional menu items for the [3D Post-processing Window]. The additional menu items are shown between [Import] and [Simulation] on the Menu bar when the [3D Post-processing Window] is active.

**Table 5-2 The additional menu items for [3D Post-processing Window]**

Menu	Description	Page
[Display Setting] (D)	[Grid Shape] (G)	Sets the [Grid Shape] dialog.
	[Contour] (C)	Sets the [Contour] dialog.
	[Iso Surface] (I)	Sets the [Isosurface] dialog.
	[Arrow] (A)	Sets the [Arrow] (i.e., vector) dialog.
	[Streamline] (S)	Sets the [Streamline] dialog.
	[Particles] (P)	Sets the [Particles] dialog.
	[Title] (T)	Sets the [Title] dialog.
	[Time] (M)	Sets the [Time] dialog.

### 5.1.3.3. [Object Browser]

Figure 5-33 shows an example of the [Object Browser] of [3D Post-processing Window].



**Figure 5-33 The [Object Browser] of [3D Post-processing Window]**

Settings on the elements shown in the [Object Browser] of [3D Post-processing Window] can be edited mainly from [Draw] menu. For operations on [Axes], refer to 4.2.6.

#### 5.1.3.4. [Grid Shape] (G)

Description: Sets the grid shape settings.

When you select [Grid Shape], the [Grid Shape Setting] dialog (Figure 5-34) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-35 shows examples of the display when the setting is for [Wireframe] and [Grid line], respectively.

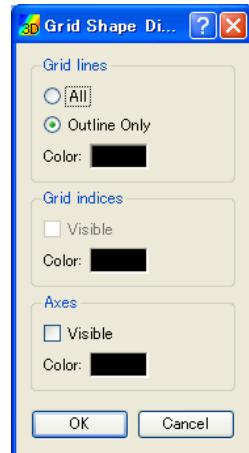
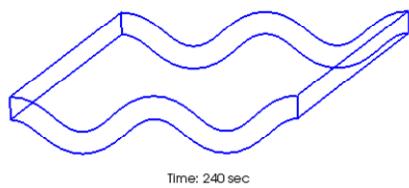
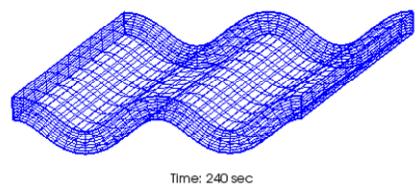


Figure 5-34 The [Grid Shape] dialog



(a) Wireframe



(b) Grid line

Figure 5-35 Examples of graphic displayed by the [Grid Shape] setting

### 5.1.3.5. [Contour] (C)

Description: Sets the contour settings.

When you select [Contour], the [Contour Group Setting] dialog (Figure 5-36) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-37 shows examples of the contour display for the [Counter] setting.

Please refer to 4.4.1.1 about the dialog that is shown when you select [Custom] as [Colormap] and click on [Setting...] button.

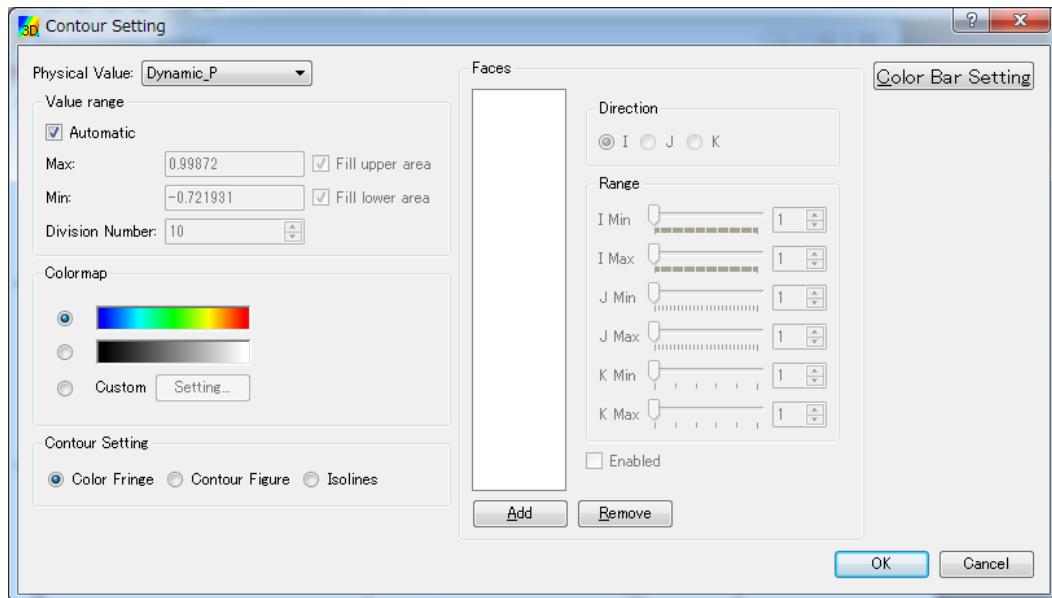


Figure 5-36 The [Contour Group Setting] dialog



Figure 5-37 The [Color Legend Setting] dialog

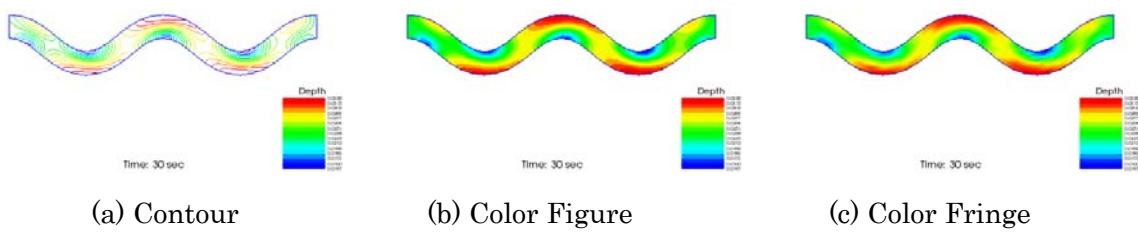


Figure 5-38 Examples of the contour display by the [Display Setting] setting

### 5.1.3.6. [Iso Surface]

Description: Sets the iso-surface settings.

When you select [Iso Surface], the [Iso Surface Setting] dialog (Figure 5-39) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-40 shows examples of the iso surface display.

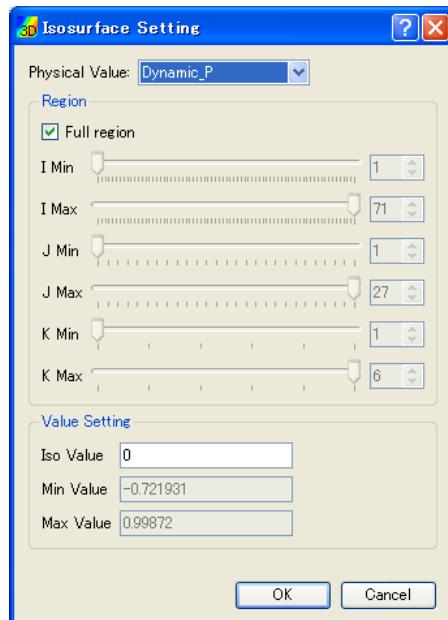


Figure 5-39 The [Iso Surface Setting] dialog

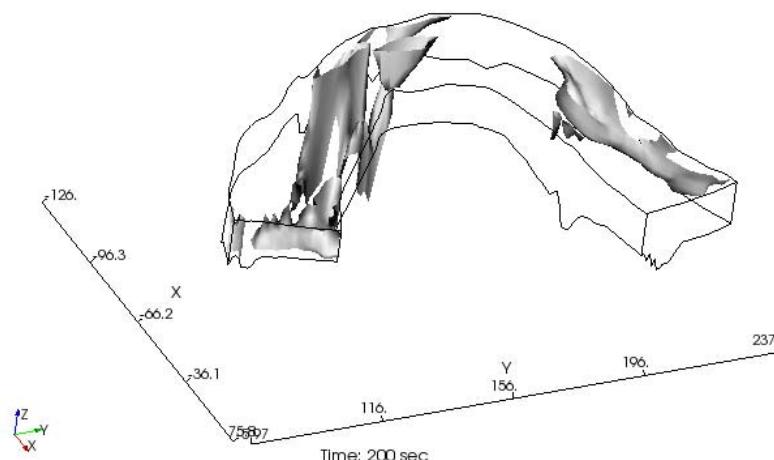


Figure 5-40 The Isosurface example

### 5.1.3.7. [Arrow] (A)

Description: Sets the arrow (or vector) group settings.

When you select [Arrow], the [Arrow Group Setting] dialog (Figure 5-41) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-42 shows an example of the [Arrow] display.

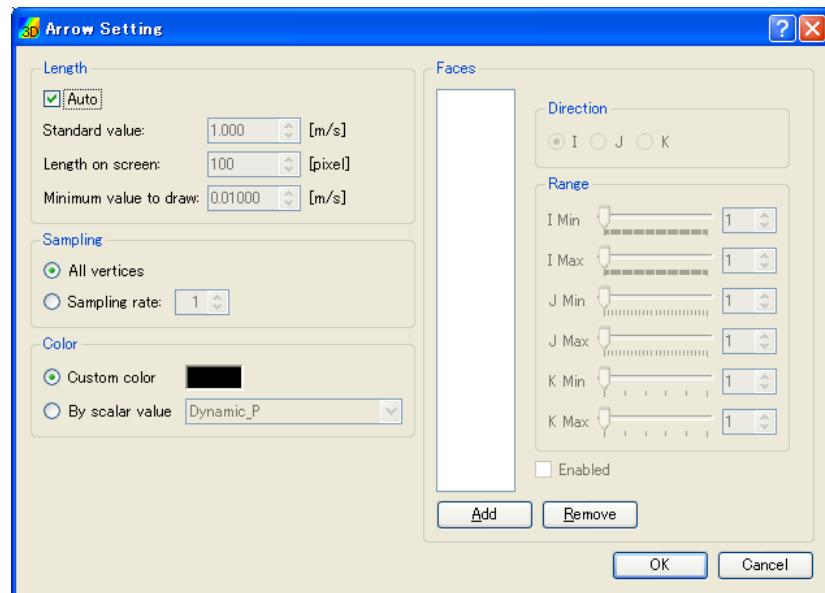


Figure 5-41 The [Arrow Group Setting] dialog

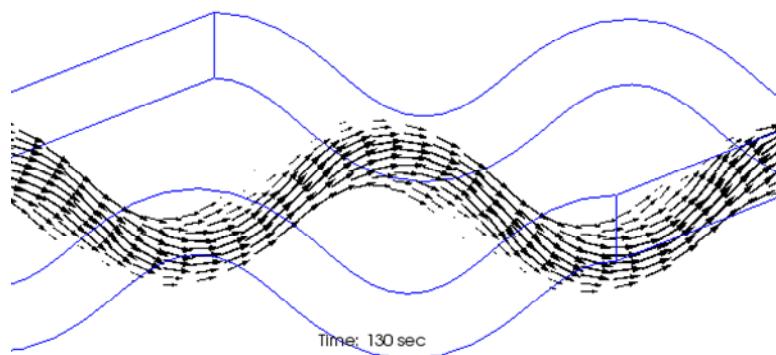


Figure 5-42 Example of the [Arrow] (vector) display

#### 5.1.3.8. [Streamline] (S)

Description: Sets the streamline settings.

When you select [Streamline], the [Streamline Setting] dialog (Figure 5-43) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-44 shows an example of the streamline display.

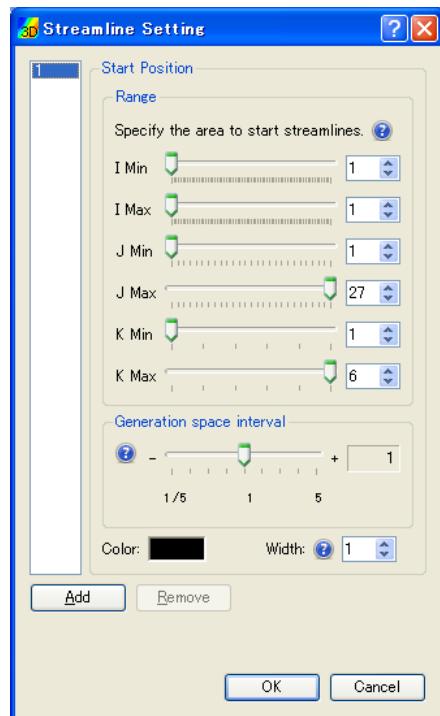


Figure 5-43 The [Streamline Setting] dialog

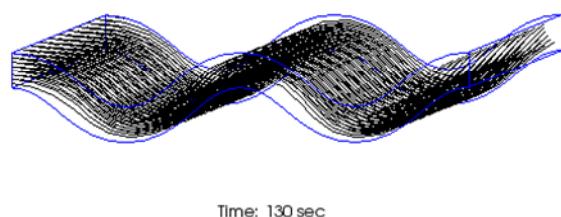


Figure 5-44 Example of the [Streamline] display

### 5.1.3.9. [Particles] (P)

Description: Sets the particle settings.

When you select [Particles], the [Particle Setting] dialog (Figure 5-45) will open. Set it and click on [OK]. Figure 5-46 shows an example of the [Particles] display.

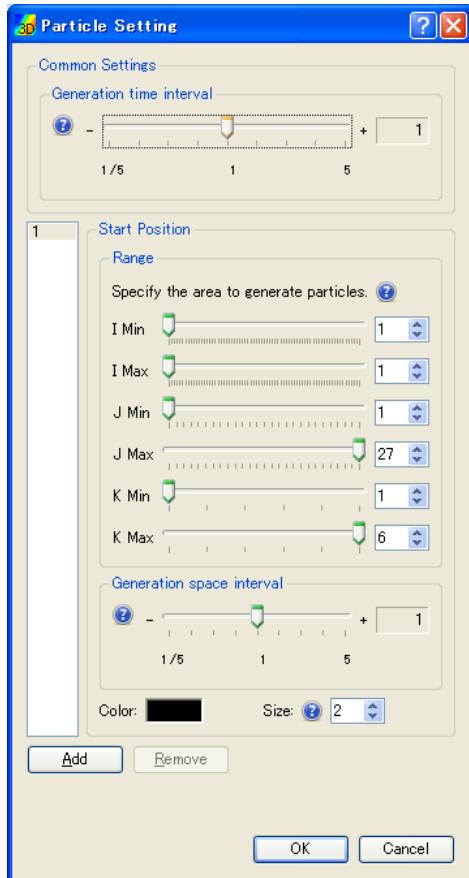


Figure 5-45 The [Particle Setting] dialog

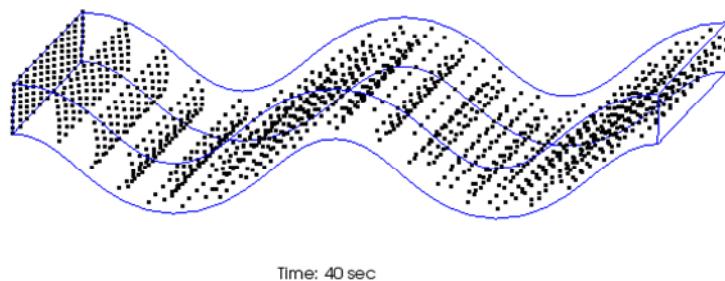


Figure 5-46 Example of the [Particles] display

### 5.1.3.10. [Title] (T)

Description: Sets the title settings.

When you select [Title], the [Title Setting] dialog (Figure 5-47) will open. Set it and click on [OK].



Figure 5-47 The [Title Setting] dialog

### 5.1.3.11. [Time] (M)

Description: Sets the time settings.

When you select [Time], the [Time Setting] dialog (Figure 5-48) will open. Set it and click on [OK].

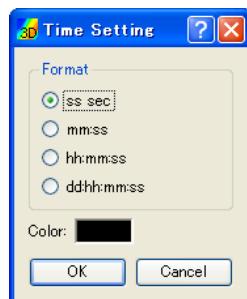


Figure 5-48 The [Time Setting] dialog

## 5.2. Making a graph

The functions for making a graph is explained in this section.

### 5.2.1. [Graph Window]

The functions for opening a graph window that supports both “Time” and “Position” as X-axis, and easy to switch between them, are explained in this section.

#### 5.2.1.1. [Open new Graph Window]

Either of the following actions opens a new graph window.

**Menu bar:** [Calculation Results] (R) ► [Open New Graph Window]

**Operation Toolbar:** 

The [Data Source Setting] dialog (Figure 5-49) will open, so select the data to draw graph and click on [OK]. A new [Graph Window] window (Figure 5-51) will open that draws a graph for the data you selected.

When you select [Setting] on [Data Source Setting] dialog, the [Data Setting] dialog (Figure 5-50) is shown for the currently selected data, so modify the setting and click on [OK].

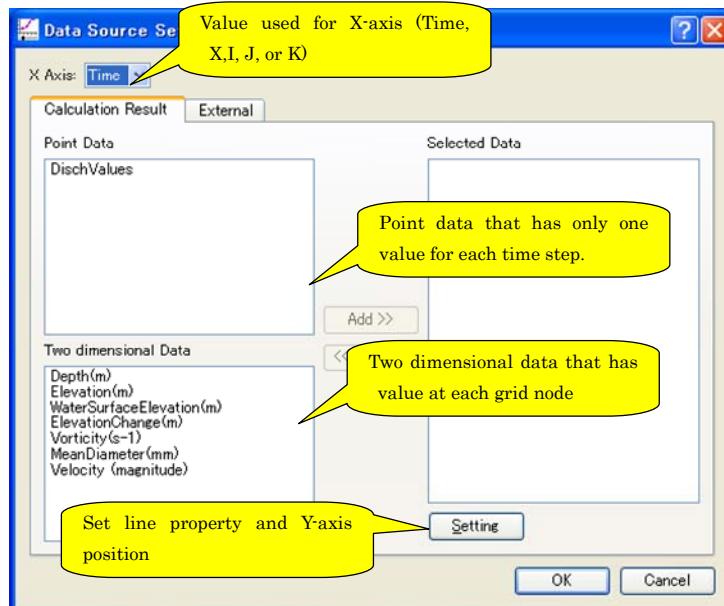


Figure 5-49 The [Data Source Setting] dialog

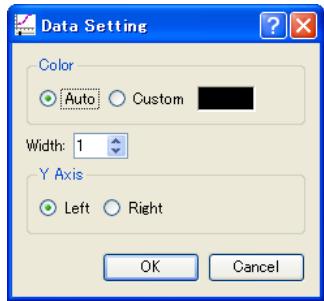


Figure 5-50 The [Data Setting] dialog

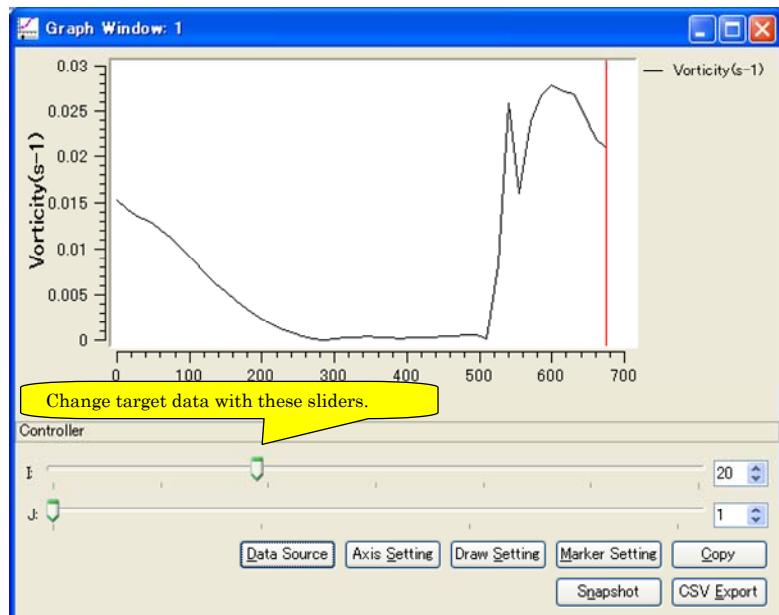


Figure 5-51 The [Graph Window]

### 5.2.1.2. Additional Menu items

Table 5-3 shows the additional menu items for the [Graph Window]. The additional menu items are shown between [Import] and [Simulation] when the [Graph Window] is active.

**Table 5-3 Additional menu items for [Graph Window]**

Menu		Description	Page
Draw(D)	[Data Source Setting] (D)	Display [Data Source Setting] dialog.	205
	[Axis Setting] (A)	Display [Axis Setting] dialog.	206
	[Draw Setting] (R)	Display [Draw Setting] dialog.	206
	[Marker Setting] (M)	Display [Marker Setting] dialog.	207
	[Add KP Markers](K)	Add KP markers for river survey data.	208
	Copy (C)	Copy the calculation result	209

### 5.2.1.3. [Data Source Setting] (D)

Description: Set data source setting.

When you select this, the [Data Source Setting] dialog (Figure 5-49) will open. Modify setting and click on [OK].

On the [Data Source Setting] dialog, you can import CSV files from [External] tab. Refer to Section 6.10 for the format of the CSV file to import.

#### 5.2.1.4. [Axis Setting] (A)

Description: Set axis setting.

When you select this, the [Axis Setting] dialog (Figure 5-52) will open. Modify setting and click on [OK]. A new graph will be made according to the settings.

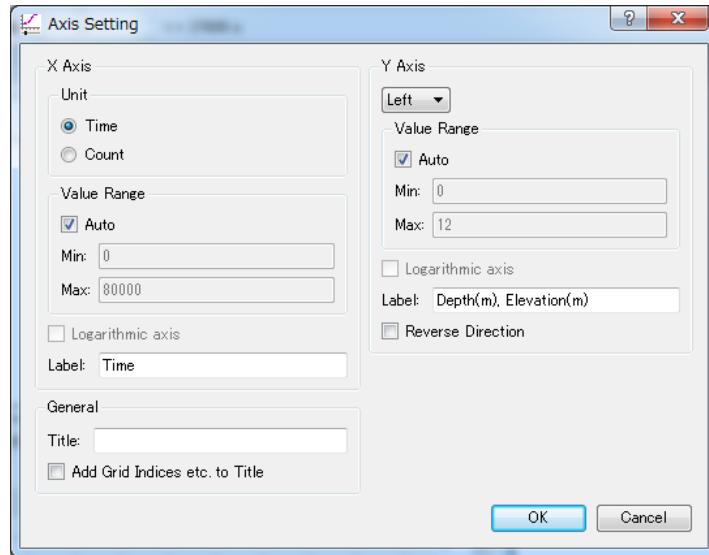


Figure 5-52 The [Axis Setting] dialog

#### 5.2.1.5. [Draw Setting] (D)

Description: Set the draw settings

When you select this, the [Draw Setting] dialog (Figure 5-53) will open. Modify setting and click on [OK]. A new graph will be made according to the settings.

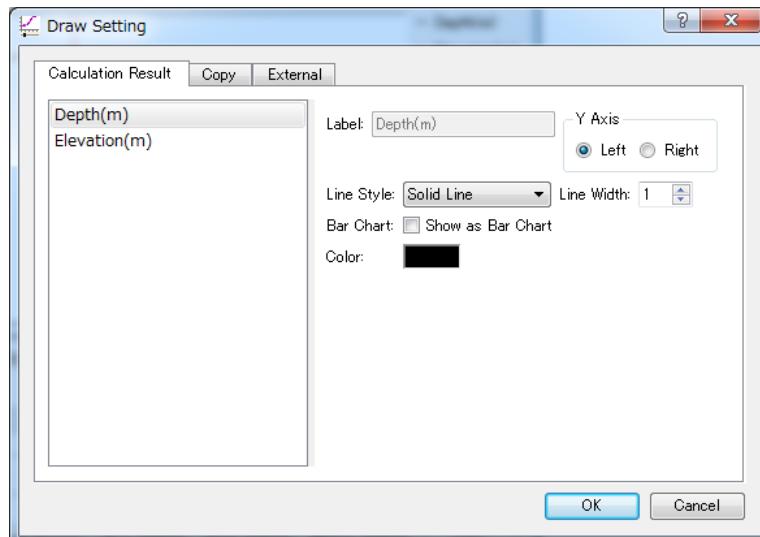


Figure 5-53 The [Display Setting] dialog

### 5.2.1.6. [Marker Setting] (M)

Description: Set the marker settings

When you select this, the [Marker Setting] dialog (Figure 5-54) will open. Modify setting and click on [OK]. A new graph will be made according to the settings. Figure 5-55 shows an example of a [Graph Window] after setting up a marker.

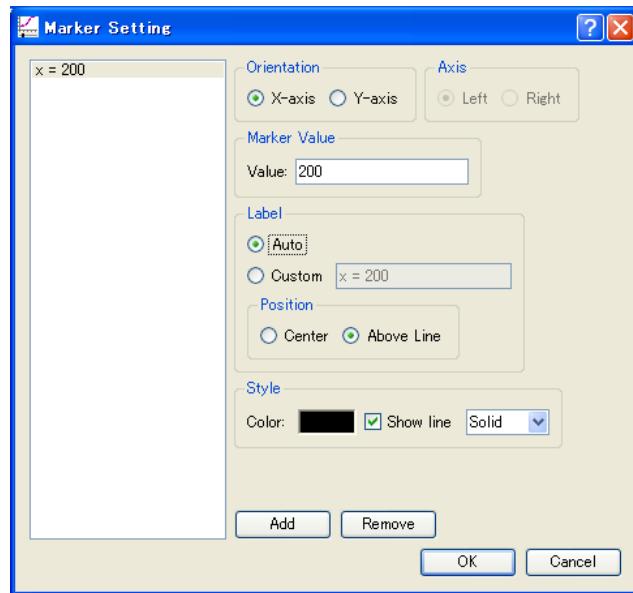


Figure 5-54 The [Marker Setting] dialog

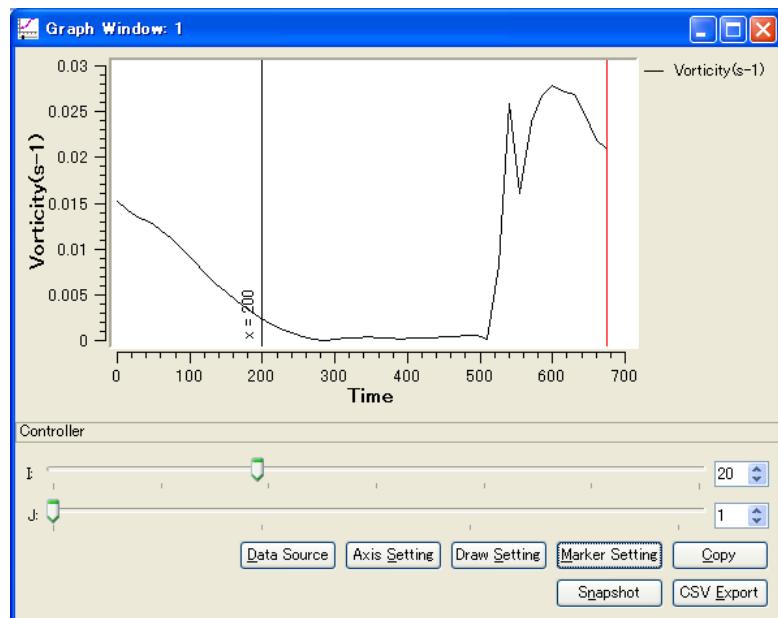


Figure 5-55 Example of the [Graph Window] after setting up a marker.

### 5.2.1.7. [Add KP Markers] (K)

Description: Add KP Markers for river survey data.

This function is available only when the following conditions are satisfied:

- Graph for two-dimensional structured grid result is drawn.
- X-axis is I-direction in the grid.
- The grid is created using the algorithm “Create grid from river survey data”.

When you select this, the [Marker Setting] dialog (Figure 5-54) will open. Modify setting and click on [OK]. A new graph will be made according to the settings. Figure 5-55 shows an example of a [Graph Window] after setting up a marker.



Figure 5-56 Example of the [Graph Window] after adding KP markers

#### 5.2.1.8. [Copy] (C)

Description: Copy the calculation result. The copied data is fixed when the user changes time step or the setting on the controller.

Figure 5-55 shows an example of a [Graph Window] after copying data.

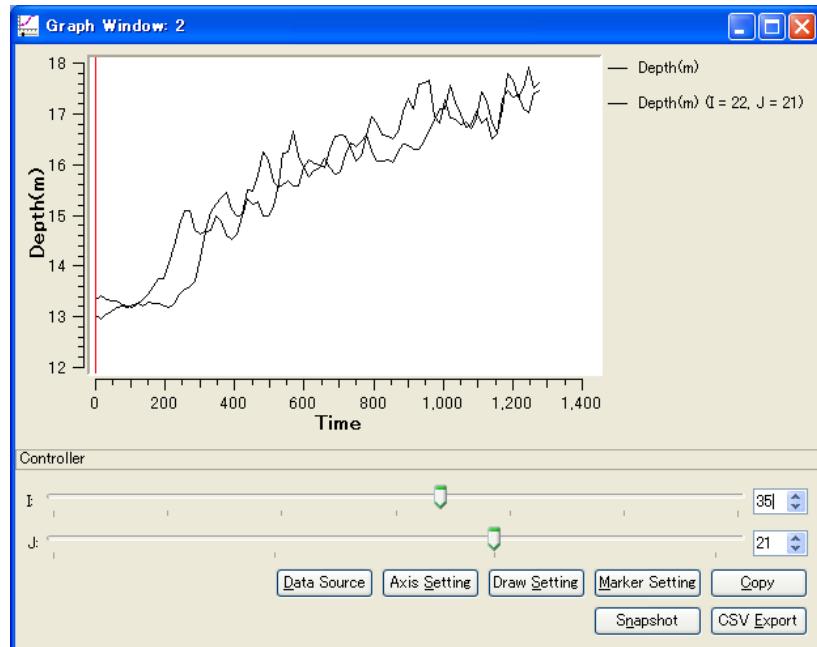


Figure 5-57 Example of the [Graph Window] after copying data

### 5.2.1.9. [Snapshot] (S)

Description: Save graph snapshots to image files.

When you select this, the [Snapshot Setting] dialog (Figure 5-58) will open. Setup setting, and click on [OK]. Saving snapshots will be started.

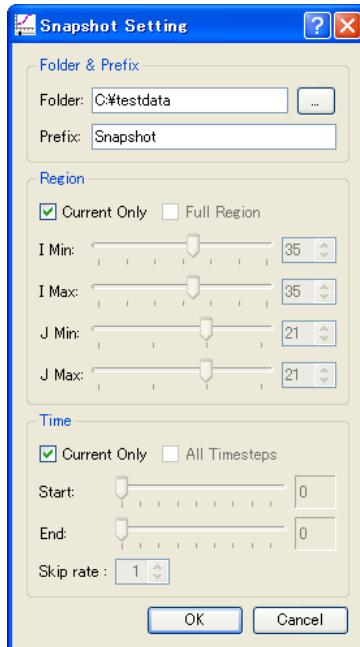


Figure 5-58 The [Snapshot Setting] dialog

### 5.2.1.10. [CSV Export] (E)

Description: Save data to CSV files.

When you select this, the [CSV Export Setting] dialog (Figure 5-59) will open. Setup setting, and click on [OK]. Saving CSV files will be started.

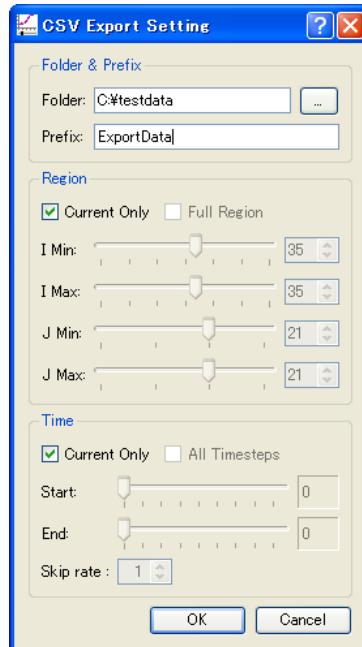


Figure 5-59 The [CSV Export Setting] dialog

### 5.2.2. [Compare with measured values]

Description: Show dialog to compare calculation results with measured values.

To use this function you have to import measured data first. Refer to 3.3.9.6 for importing measured data.

Either of the following actions opens a dialog to compare calculation results with measured values.

**Menu bar:** [Calculation Results] (R) ► [Compare with measured values].

**Operation Toolbar:** 

The [Verification Setting] dialog (Figure 5-60) will open. Select data to be used for verification, and click on [OK]. The, [Verification] dialog (Figure 5-61) will be shown.

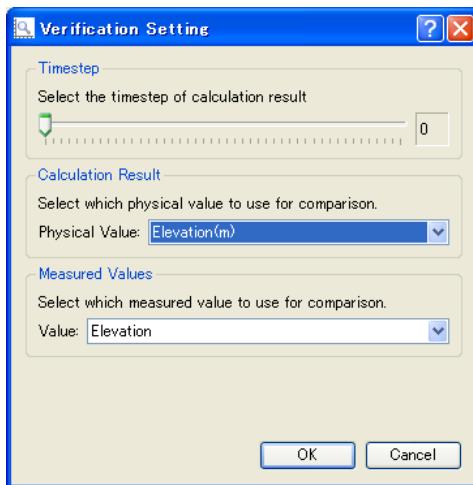


Figure 5-60 Example of [Verification Setting]

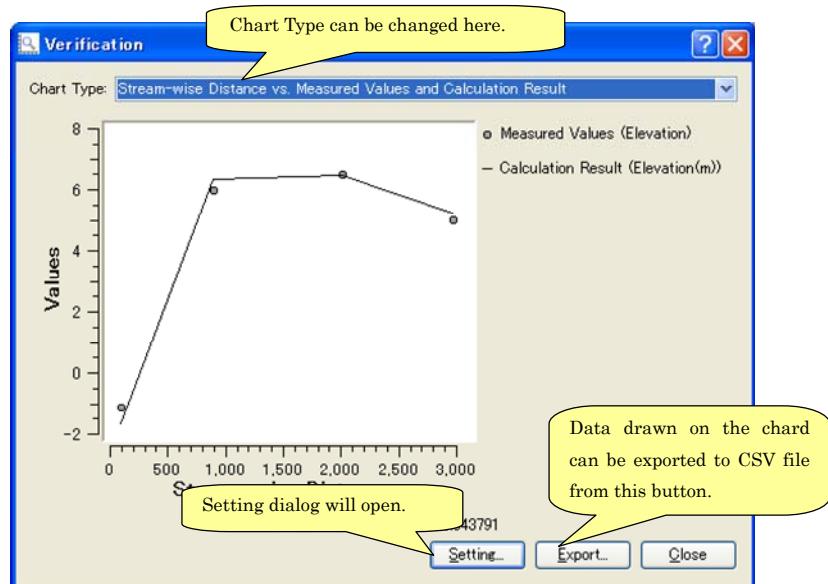


Figure 5-61 Example of [Verification] dialog

## 6. Related files

Here, file formats used for iRIC are explained.

### 6.1. River Survey File (\*.riv)

#### 6.1.1. Overview

The River Survey File (\*.riv) contains transverse data (x and y coordinates of left/right banks) and cross-section data (distance from left bank and riverbed elevation).

River Survey Files should be ASCII files. Table 6-1 and Figure 6-1 show the structure and concept, respectively.

- Break points of input data (for example, cross-section identification number and x-coordinate value) are identified by "space", "tab" or "rerun" characters. When break points are properly identified, iRIC automatically recognizes the data. Please note that cross-section identification number must be a real number.
- Rows after the "#survey" row are recognized as cross-section data.
  - Each row contains data for one cross-section.
  - Data row: (Cross-section identification number) (x-coordinate value of the left bank) (y-coordinate value of the left bank) (x-coordinate value of the right bank) (y-coordinate value of the right bank)

- Rows after the "#x-section" row are recognized as cross-section data (consisting of the "header line" and "data lines").

- Header line: (Cross-section identification number) (No. of coordinates) (Index 1) (Index 2) (Index 3) (Index 4)

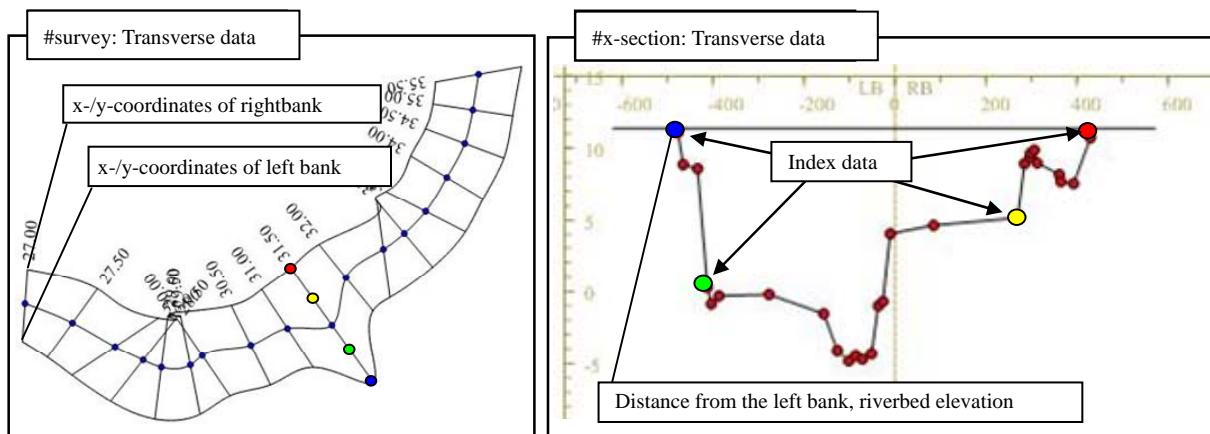
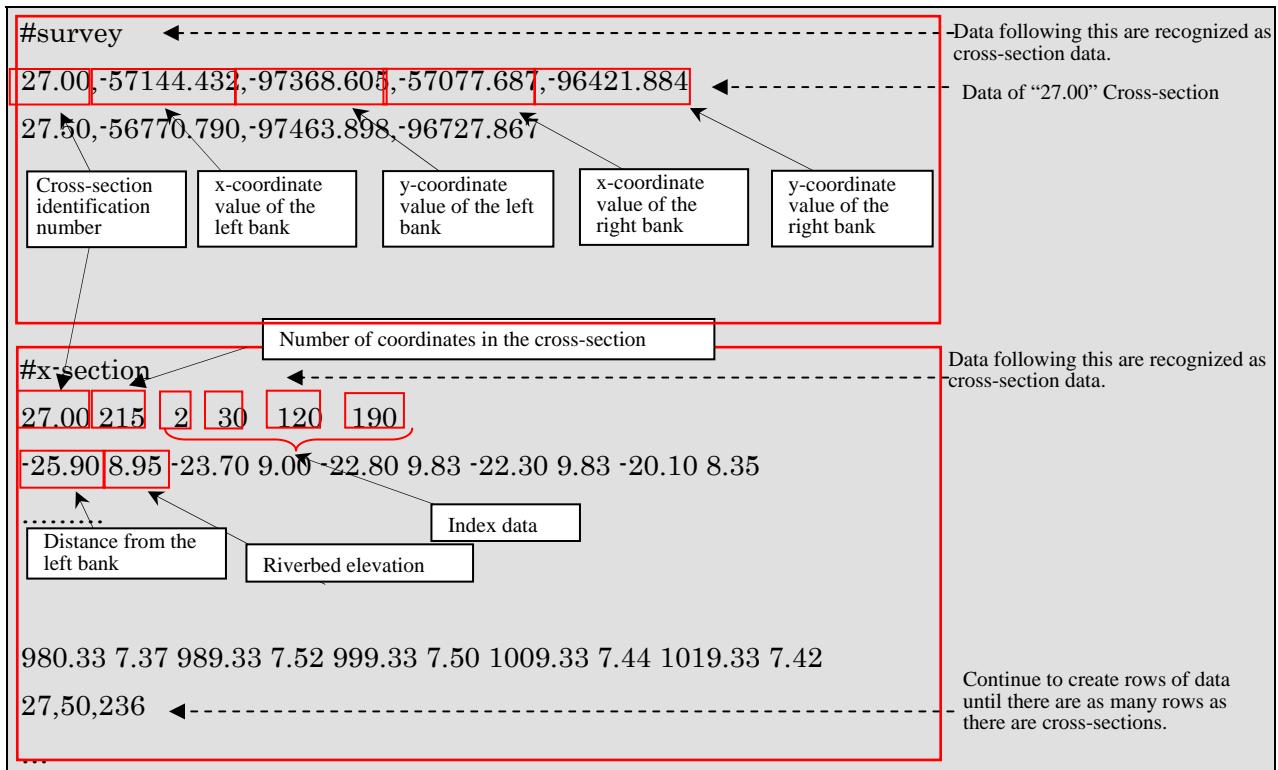
Indexes 1 to 4 specify points on a cross-sectional coordinate system by sequential integer numbers. (The top is 1.) Data prior to Index 1 and after Index 4 are discarded. The point specified by Index 1 is set as the left bank and the point specified by Index 4 is set as the right bank. The points specified by Indexes 2 and 3 are to be the division points (or nodes) of the automatically created grid. The Center Point of the river is set at the point midway between Indexes 2 and 3.

You can omit Index data. In such case, all the coordinate cross-section data are read and the first point of the coordinate cross-section data is set as the left bank and the last point is set as the right bank. The Center Point of the river is set at the mid-point between the left and right banks.

When Index data are not set for every cross-section data, the index data of all cross-sections are ignored.

- Data line: (Distance from left bank) (Riverbed elevation) ----Continue to create rows of data until there are as many rows as there are cross-sections.  
Each row describes up to five sets of combinations of (Distance from left bank) and (Riverbed elevation) data.

**Table 6-1 Structure of River Survey File**



**Figure 6-1 Concept of River Survey File data**

Figure 6-1 shows the concept of the River Survey File data. iRIC does not display the four dots (data of Indexes 1 to 4).

The coordinates in the cross-sectional direction displayed in the [Cross-section] window have been converted as follows; note that they are different from [Distance from left bank] in the cross-section data of the River Survey File.

- The coordinates of the Center Point of the river have been calculated from the longitudinal data and the cross-section data.
- The distance from the Center Point along the cross-sectional line has been calculated.

### **6.1.2. Scheduled driver longitudinal/cross-section data creation guideline and cross-sectional River Survey Data**

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan) publishes guidelines for creating the scheduled river longitudinal/cross-section data

[http://www.mlit.go.jp/river/shishin\\_guideline/kasen/gis/pdf\\_docs/juoudan/guideline0805.pdf](http://www.mlit.go.jp/river/shishin_guideline/kasen/gis/pdf_docs/juoudan/guideline0805.pdf)

Table 6-2 shows how to convert the Guideline data items to the River Survey Data items.

**Table 6-2 Relationship between the River Survey Data items and the Guideline data**

River Survey Data item	How to convert the guideline data (surveyed cross-sectional numerical data) to River Survey Data items
Coordinates of left/right banks	Specify the coordinates of the left/right bank distance posts.
Cross-section data	Specify the distance of the cross-sectional coordinate data for the distance from the left bank. Specify the elevation of the cross-sectional coordinate data.
Index data	Set as follows: Index 1: Number that corresponds to the left bank distance post Index 2: Number that corresponds to the left bank shoreline post Index 3: Number that corresponds to the right bank shoreline post Index 4: Number that corresponds to the right bank distance post

## 6.2. Elevation data file (\*.tpo, \*.anc)

An Elevation data file (\*.tpo, \*.anc) is a file type for saving the x-, y- and z- coordinate values of a point.

It can be used as a file type for importing elevation data for iRIC.

The elevation data file is a tab-delimited text file.

The top line shows the number of points in the data and the following lines are the actual data.

Each column has the following meaning:

- x-coordinate
- y-coordinate
- z-coordinate (elevation, etc.)

**Table 6-3 Example of an elevation data file**

No. of data			
497	-57143.000098	-97348.699902	11.100000
	-57009.000098	-97371.100003	11.290000
	-56880.200110	-97402.499901	11.480000
	-56761.800086	-97451.599904	11.670000
	-56597.900122	-97579.099896	9.480000
	-56451.500098	-97739.099896	7.290000
...	x-coordinate (m)	y-coordinate (m)	z-coordinate (elevation, etc.)

### 6.3. DEM data file (\*.txt)

A DEM data file (\*.txt.) is a type of file for saving the x-, y- and z- coordinate values of a point.

It can be used as a file type for importing elevation data for iRIC.

A DEM data file is a CSV-delimited text file. It gives one height datum to one plane coordinates (x, y).

Each column has the following meaning:

- Index of the coordinates (iRIC skips it)
- x-coordinate
- y-coordinate
- z-coordinate (elevation)

Table 6-4 Example of a DEM data file

278108,-23732.43,-160690.13,13.31			
279901,-23730.58,-160693.68,13.63			
279232,-23731.27,-160692.45,13.48			
278580,-23731.95,-160691.23,13.33			
274172,-23736.42,-160688.54,13.25			
275564,-23735.00,-160691.13,13.12			
273977,-23736.62,-160688.36,13.24			
273291,-23737.32,-160687.11,13.18			
...			
Coordinate index	x-coordinate (m)	y-coordinate (m)	z-coordinate (m)

## **6.4. RIC-Nays grid file (\*.grid)**

A RIC-Nays grid file (\*.grid) is a binary file that stores data of the calculation grid created by RIC-NaysPre as a flag (integer) that describes the structure of a single-block BFC grid and the condition of each grid cell.

Table 6-5 shows the file format of the grid file.

iRIC does not read Obstacle Cell Flag in the RIC-Nays grid file.

**Table 6-5 Grid file format**

Item	Data type	Description
Header of array	Integer (4 bytes)	Always fixed as "20."
ISize	Integer (4 bytes)	Size of the grid in the I direction (Upstream side → Downstream side)
JSize	Integer (4 bytes)	Size of the grid in the J direction (Right bank side → Left bank side)
KSize	Integer (4 bytes)	Size of the grid in the K direction (Bed → Water surface)
Obst	Integer (4 bytes)	0: No-obstacle-cell flag 1: Obstacle-cell flag
Footer of array	Integer (4 bytes)	Always fixed as "20."
Header of array	Integer (4 bytes)	$\text{ISize} \times \text{JSize} \times \text{KSize} \times 24$
x-coordinate of the grid	Real number (8 bytes) X GridSize*	Stores x-coordinate by looping in terms of I, J and K as follows: X (I = 1, J = 1, K = 1) X (I = 2, J = 1, K = 1) ... X (I = ISize, J = 1, K = 1) X (I = 1, J = 2, K = 1) ... X (I = ISize, J = JSize, K = KSize)
y-coordinate of the grid	Real number (8 bytes) X GridSize*	Stores the y-coordinate in the same way as the x-coordinate.
z-coordinate of the grid	Real number (8 bytes) X GridSize*	Stores the z-coordinate in the same way as the x-coordinate.
Footer of array	Integer (4 bytes)	$\text{ISize} \times \text{JSize} \times \text{KSize} \times 24$
Header of array	Integer (4 bytes)	Exists only when "Obst =1." $(\text{ISize}-1) \times (\text{JSize}-1) \times (\text{KSize}-1) \times 4$
Obstacle Cell Flag	Integer (4 bytes) X GridSize*	Exists only when "Obst =1." Stores Obstacle Cell Flag data by looping in terms of I, J and K as follows: Obst (I = 1, J = 1, K = 1) Obst (I = 2, J = 1, K = 1) ... Obst (I = ISize -1, J = 1, K = 1) Obst (I = 1, J = 2, K = 1) ... Obst (I = ISize -1, J = JSize -1, K = KSize -1)
Footer of array	Integer (4 bytes)	Exists only when "Obst =1." $(\text{ISize}-1) \times (\text{JSize}-1) \times (\text{KSize}-1) \times 4$

\* GridSize = ISize×JSize×KSize

## 6.5. iRIC grid CSV file (\*.csv)

The iRIC grid CSV file (\*.csv) is a text file that stores data as a flag (integer) that describes the structure of the single-block BFC grid and the condition of the grid cell.

Table 6-6 shows an example of iRIC grid CSV file.

Table 6-6 Example of iRIC grid CSV file

IMAX,JMAX,KMAX
61,32,1
I,J,K,X,Y,Z
Values of IMAX, JMAX, KMAX
0,0,0,-5.19141523e+04,-9.40915547e+04,1.27300000e+01
1,0,0,-5.19172070e+04,-9.41209766e+04,1.27690000e+01
2,0,0,-5.19203008e+04,-9.41503906e+04,1.28080000e+01
3,0,0,-5.19234766e+04,-9.41797969e+04,1.28470000e+01
4,0,0,-5.19267695e+04,-9.42091953e+04,1.28860000e+01
5,0,0,-5.19302287e+04,-9.42405950e+04,1.29250000e+01
x-coordinate
y-coordinate
z-coordinate

## **6.6. CGNS file (\*.cgn)**

CGNS file is a file format that iRIC uses for importing and exporting the grid and calculation conditions.

For the details of CGNS files, refer to Section 3.6 of the Solver Developer's Manual

## 6.7. Georeferenced file (\*.jgw, etc.)

A georeferenced file (world file) gives coordinate data to an image to overlap an image with a grid. The following is an example of a georeferenced file. Words in parentheses () are remarks and are not included in the actual file.

2.5 (a: increment of x-coordinate per pixel)
0.0 (b: rotation condition)
0.0 (c: rotation condition)
-2.5 (d: increment of y-coordinate per pixel)
-131.82 (e: x-coordinate of the pixel at top left of the image)
223.57 (f: y-coordinate of the pixel at top left of the image)

**Figure 6-2 Example of georeferenced file**

"a" expresses an increment of x-coordinate per 1 pixel movement from left to right. "d" expresses an increment of y-coordinate per 1 pixel movement from top to bottom.

Coordinates (e, f) express the coordinates of the pixel of top left image.

"b" and "c" express rotation. However, iRIC does not read "b" and "c" because it does not accommodate "rotation."

Table 6-7 shows the relationship between an image file and the extension of georeferenced file.

**Table 6-7 Relationship between an image file and the extension of georeferenced file**

Image file	Georeferenced file
*.jpg, *.jpeg	*.jgw
*.png	*.pgw
*.bmp	*.bpw
*.tif	*.tfw

When a georeferenced file of the same file name as an image file is located in the same directory, the georeferenced file is read for adjusting the alignment of the image data.

## 6.8. Measured data text file (\*.csv)

Measured data text file contains the positions of measured data and the measured values (scalar values and vector values). Figure 6-3 shows an example of measured data text file.

X,Y,Elevation,VecX,VecY
100,120,5.12,3,4
100,140,7.2,1,-3.2
0,120,8.12,-2,1
0,140,9.2,4,-6.2

Figure 6-3 Example of measured data text file

Measured data text file must have a header line. The header line defines the data contained in each column. The header line has to stick to the following rules:

- 1<sup>st</sup> column must be “X” (the x-coordinate of the measured point), and the 2<sup>nd</sup> column must be “Y” (the y-coordinate of the measured point). The following column names are arbitrary.
- Columns names must consist of only alphabets and numbers.
- When there are column names that end with “X” and “Y” (for example, “VecX”, “VecY”), those columns are regarded as X component and Y component of a vector value.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> line and the following lines, the coordinates of measured points and measured data are stored. The values have to be real numbers.

## 6.9. Water Elevation data file (\*.csv)

Water Elevation data file contains the water surface elevation of river cross-sections in river survey data. Figure 6-4 shows an example of water elevation data file.

KP,WaterElevation
27.00,5
27.50,6.2
28.00,9.3
28.50,10.0

Figure 6-4 Example of Water elevation data file

Water Elevation data file is a Comma-delimited text file. Each column has the following meaning:

- The name of cross-section
- Water elevation

The first line is recognized as a header line, and skipped.

### **6.10. Graph window external data file (\*.csv)**

Graph window external data file contains the data to be displayed on graph windows. Figure 6-5 shows an example of graph window external data file.

X, Elevation,Depth
0,120,5.12
30,140,7.2,1
35,120,8.12
42,140,9.2,4

**Figure 6-5 Example of graph window external data file**

Graph window external data file must have a header line. The header line defines the data contained in each column. The header line has to stick to the following rules:

- 1<sup>st</sup> column must be “X” (the x-axis values on the graph). The following column names are arbitrary.
- Columns names must consist of only alphabets and numbers.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> line and the following lines, the X values and Y values are stored. The values have to be real numbers.

## To Reader

- Please indicate that using the iRIC software, if you publish a paper with the results using the iRIC software.
- The datasets provided at the Web site are sample data. Therefore you can use it for a test computation.
- Let us know your suggestions, comments and concerns at <http://i-ric.org>.

# iRIC Software User's Manual

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