

Meeting of Model Expert Panel with DRBC Staff

Report to the Water Quality
Advisory Committee

Delaware River Basin Commission

October 29, 2020



DRBC Expert Panel Members

Name	Organization	Service
Carl Cerco	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Retired)	Panel Members
Bob Chant	Rutgers University	
Steve Chapra	Tuffs University	
Tim Wool	U.S. EPA Region 4	
Vic Bierman	LimnoTech	Consultant to DRBC
Scott Hinz	LimnoTech	

DRBC Participants

Name	Title	Specialty and Responsibility
Kristen B. Kavanagh	Deputy Executive Director	Project management / multi-task
Tom Amidon	Manager, Water Resource Modeling	Modeling general / algal speciation
Jacob Bransky	Aquatic Biologist	Primary productivity / ichthyoplankton / algal speciation
Fanghui Chen	Water Resource Engineer	Hydrodynamic modeling / data retrieval / post processing
Vince DePaul	Hydrologist (USGS)	WQ modeling / NPS load / atmospheric deposition
Elaine Panuccio	Water Resource Scientist	Data collection and management / load calculation
Namsoo Suk	Director, Science and WQ Management	Project management / multi-task / WQ modeling
John Yagecic	Manager, Water Quality Assessment	Data retrieval & analysis / post processor development
Li Zheng	Senior Water Resource Engineer	Hydrodynamic and WQ modeling

Goal

- Develop a technically sound eutrophication model for the Delaware Estuary and Bay utilizing the current state of the science within a timeframe established by the Commission
 - Identify appropriate levels of source controls, especially in relation to dissolved oxygen

Modeling Approach

- Develop a linked hydrodynamic and water quality model
 - Environmental Fluid Dynamics Code (EFDC)
 - Water Quality Analysis Simulation Program (WASP8)
- Develop flow and concentration inputs (boundary conditions)
 - Tributaries, point sources, tidal forcings, stormwater, air deposition, CSOs, etc.
 - Conduct intensive monitoring to supplement historical data
 - Develop methodologies and submodels as needed to assign boundaries
- Calibrate linked model
 - Intensive monitoring period 2018-2019
 - Historical data, primarily 2012
- Conduct forecast simulations with calibrated model
 - Develop baseline (design) conditions and future scenarios
 - Determine levels of external sources required to achieve varying levels of ambient dissolved oxygen

Site-Specific Challenges

- Scale and complexity of this EFDC-WASP application to Delaware River Estuary are much greater than typical applications at other sites
 - For example, Neuse River application had 4 vertical layers and 1,620 spatial grid cells
 - Delaware River Estuary application has 10 vertical layers and 11,490 spatial grid cells
- Since December 2019, numerous technical limitations and computational challenges became apparent in the linked EFDC-WASP models
- Resolution of these unexpected issues caused delays in the overall schedule

Key Tasks Performed since December 2019

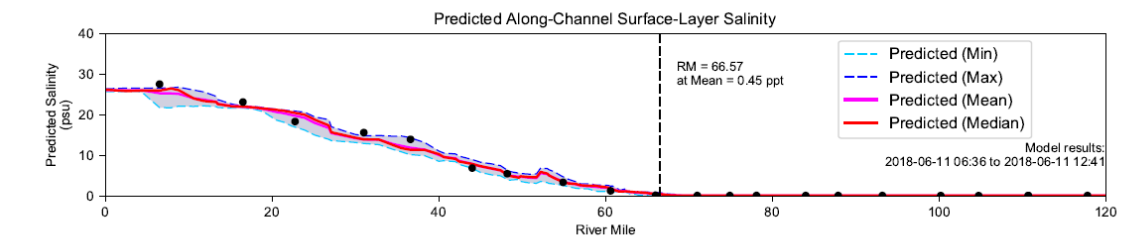
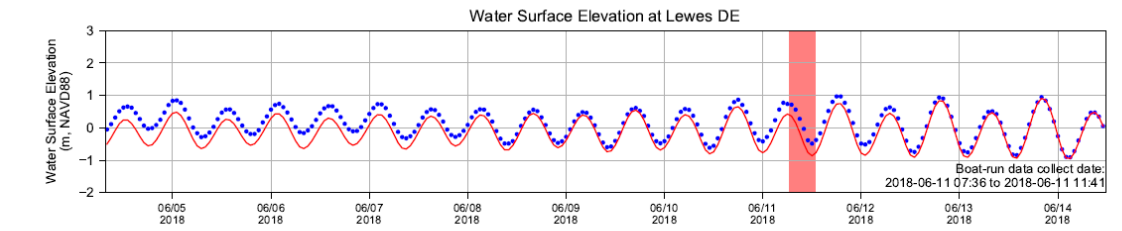
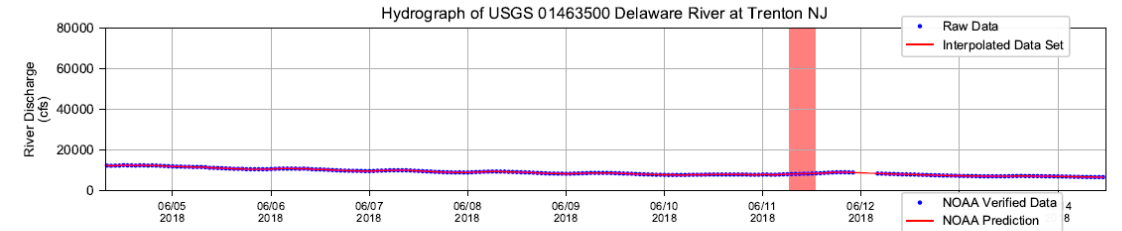
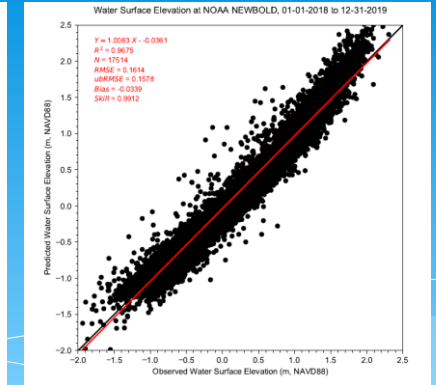
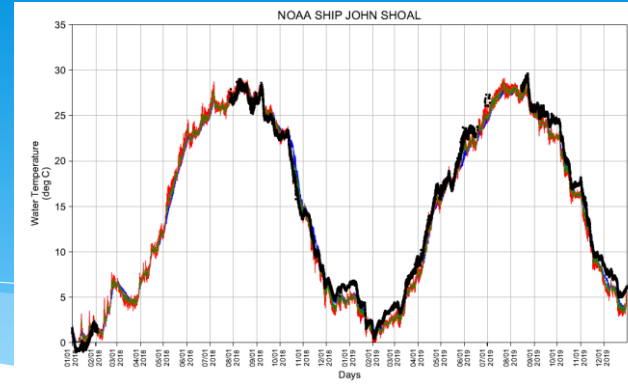
- Optimization of model simulation times by testing multiple model grids, each of which required:
 - Re-calibration of EFDC
 - Mass balance checks
 - EFDC-WASP linkage time step optimization
- Tested sensitivity of EFDC and DO to vertical grid resolution
- Tested sensitivity of tracer concentrations and DO to vertical mixing coefficients
- Incorporation of site-specific options for WASP, with support from Tim Wool, EPA Region 4 and Model Expert Panel
 - New light extinction formulation based on site-specific data
 - Revised reaeration formulation for estuarine environments

Key Accomplishments since December 2019

- EFDC Model
 - Finalized calibration of a full 3D, 10-layer model
 - Developed a 2D (horizontal) production version to optimize WASP8 calibration runs
- WASP Model
 - Completed 2018-2019 boundary assignments
 - Conducted systematic sensitivity analyses and preliminary calibration runs with the 2D production version
 - Developed and tested the full operational 3D version
 - Developed post-processing tools
- Completed the 2018-2019 field sampling program

EFDC Model Calibration

- Calibration Periods
 - 2018, 2019
 - 2012 added to capture full range of hydrologic conditions
- Significant boundary improvements
 - Temperature assignments
 - Tributary temperatures
 - Point source temperatures
 - Minor flows
 - Ungaged tributaries, watersheds, stormwater
 - CSOs
- Expert Panel after May 2020 Meeting
 - **“Hydrodynamic model is adequately calibrated for use in water quality model”**

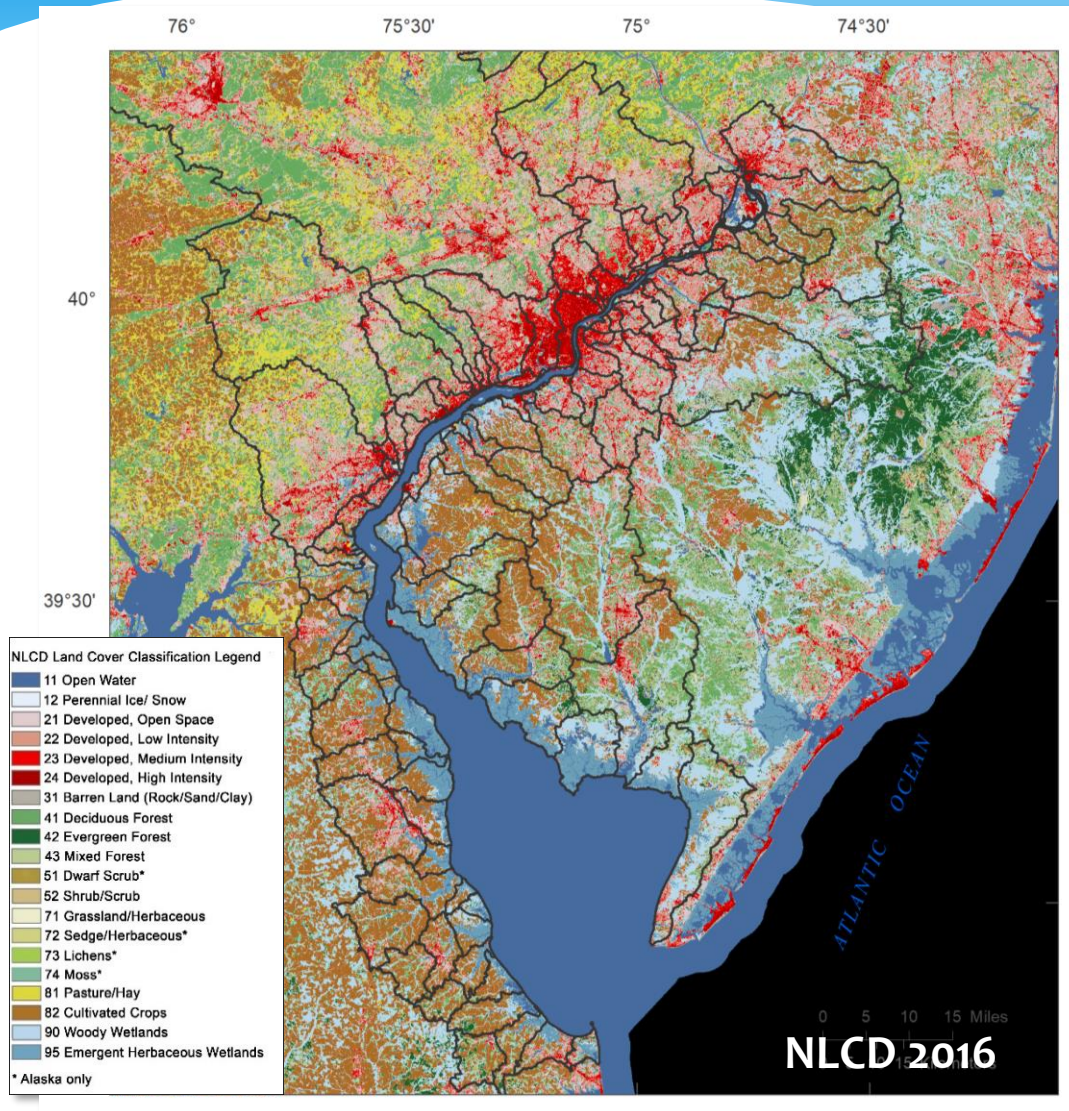


- Boat-run Data (Salinity, Estimated)
- Boat-run Data (Salinity, Not Detected)

Figure -- Longitudinal Profile of Salinity in Delaware River and Bay

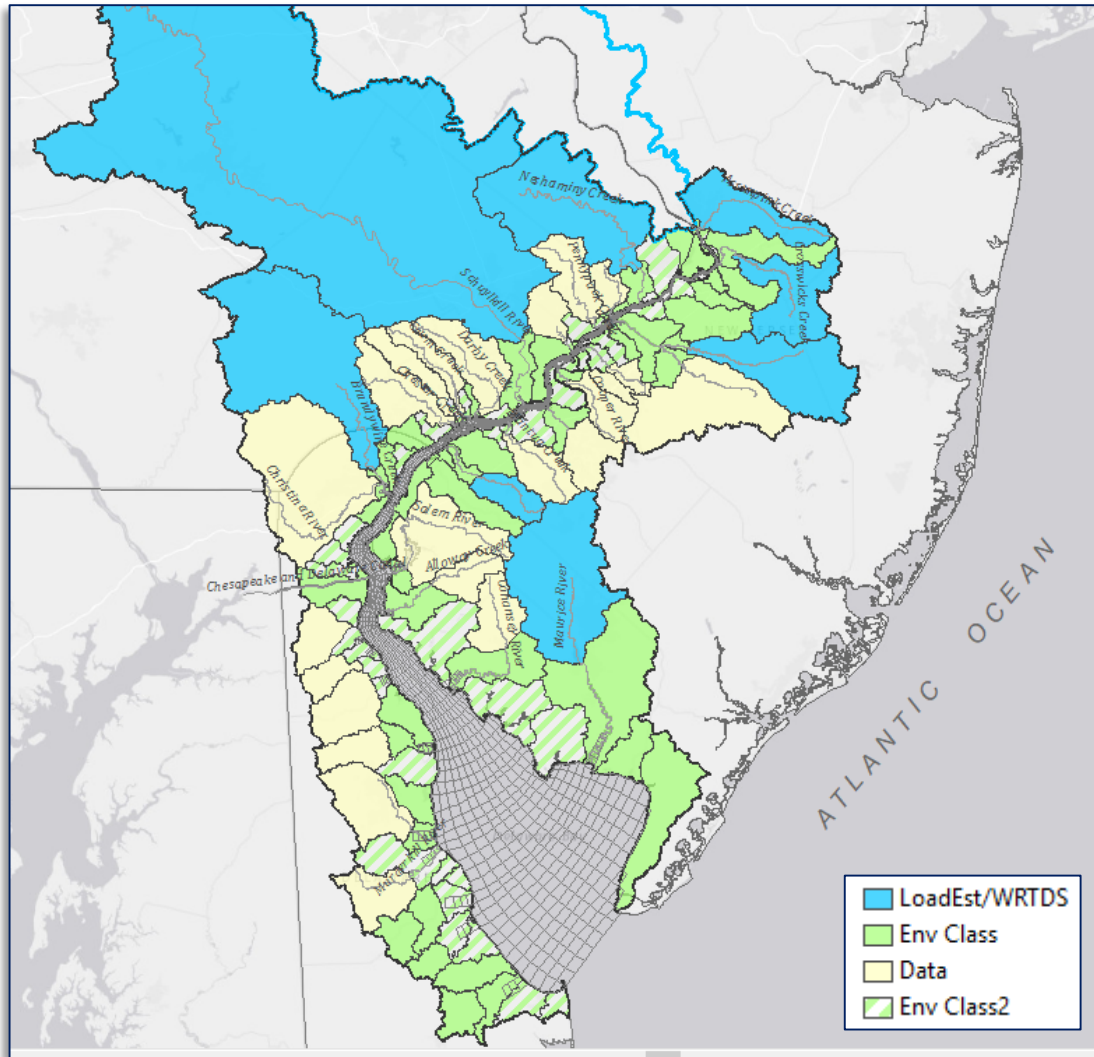
Notes: Salinity and Chloride data collected by boat-run survey were used. Date that under detention limit were set to half of the detention limit. Red shade area indicates the boat run survey time period: 2018-06-11 07:36 to 2018-06-11 11:41. Model results along the navigation channel during period of 2018-06-11 06:36 to 2018-06-11 12:41 were used in this analysis.

Environmental Classification Unmonitored Basin Assignment

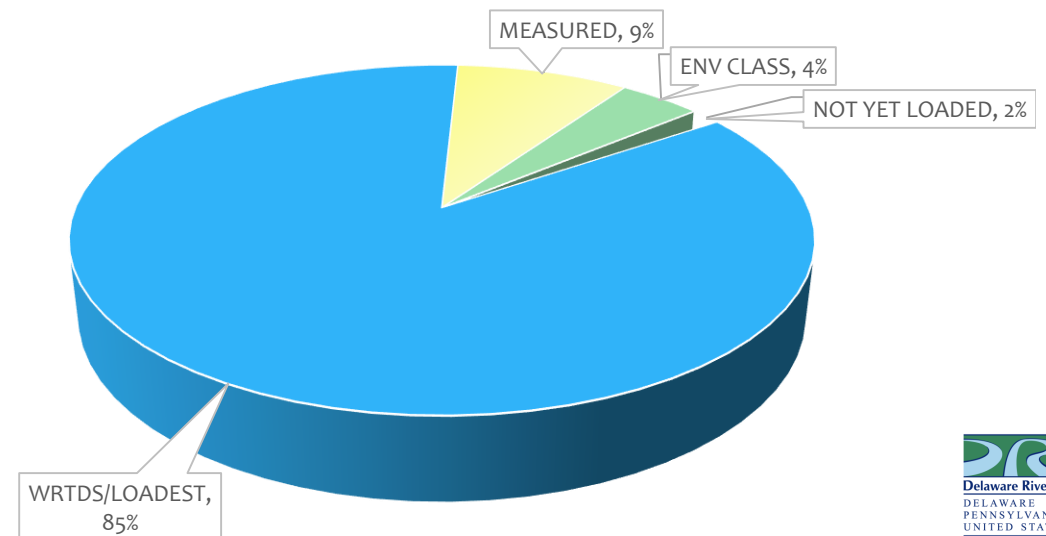


- Suite of physical and hydrologic characteristics extracted by watershed using a GIS
- Characteristics chosen among categories known to influence streamflow or water quality (morphology, soils, geology, land use/land cover, climate, atmospheric deposition, other factors)
- Group 124 sub watersheds with potential reference stations using multivariate analysis
- Hierarchical agglomerative clustering (HACA) using Ward's algorithm to group basins sharing similar environmental factors

Loading Method Summary



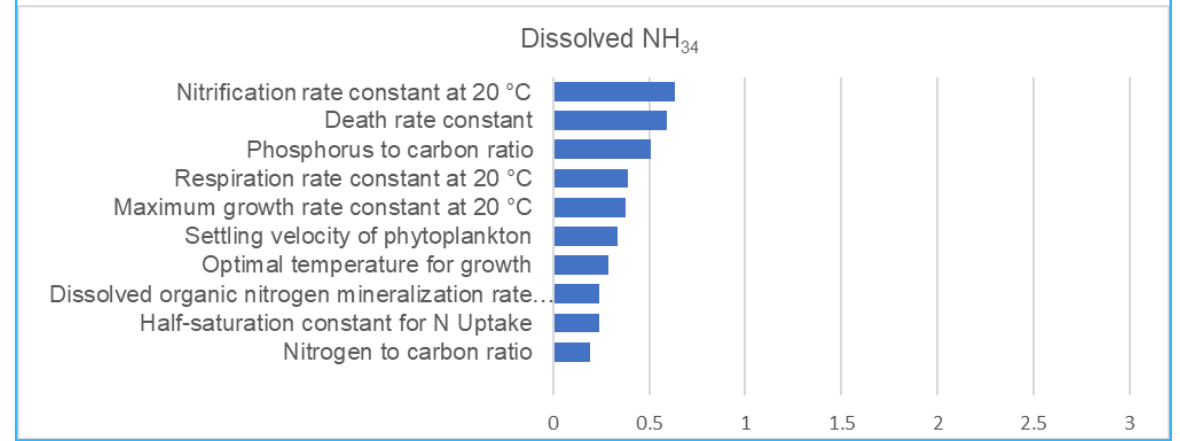
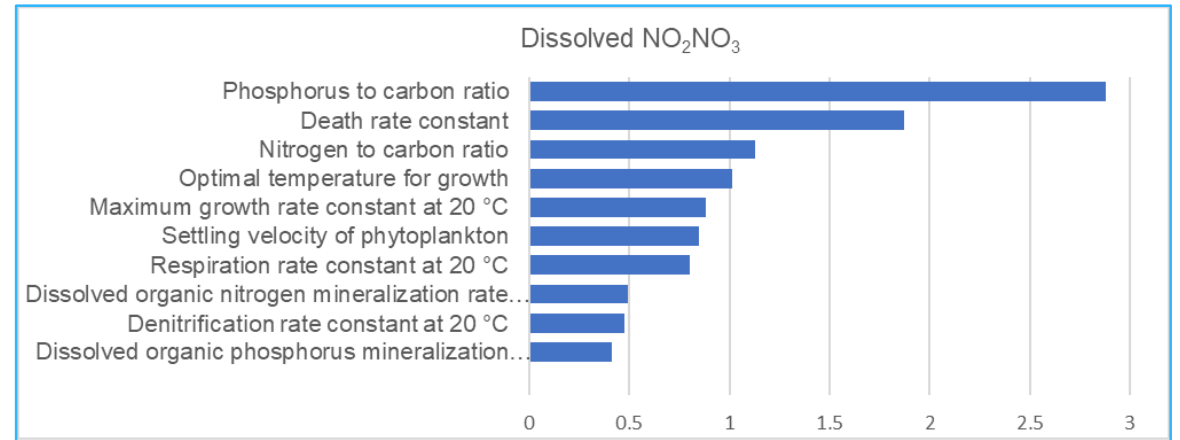
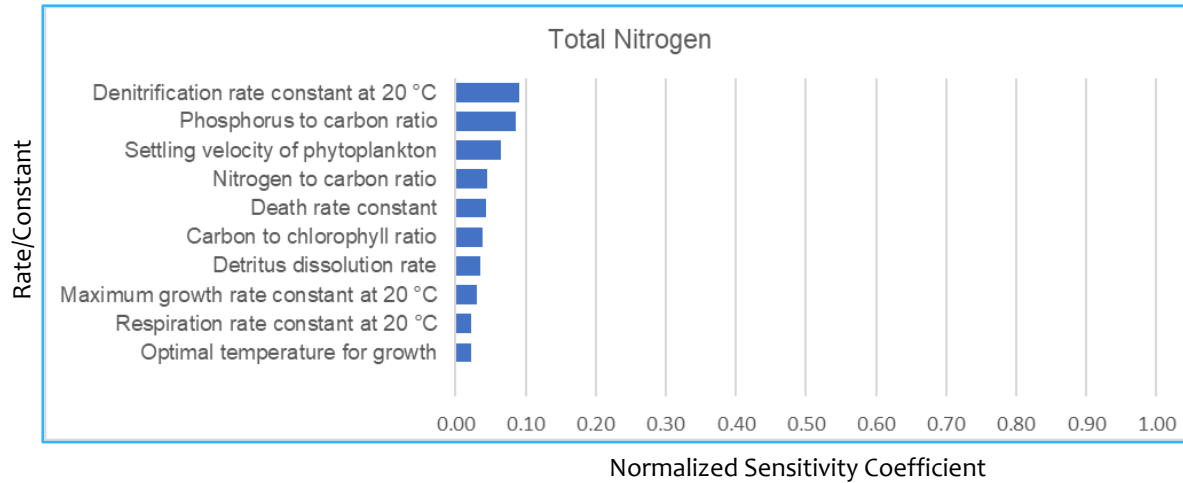
- LOADEST/WRTDS models and continuous monitoring data in selected tributaries – paired with 85% of watershed inflows
- Measured data -- some substitution – 9% of watershed inflows
- Environmental classification and data assignment - ~6% of watershed inflows



WASP Calibration Approach

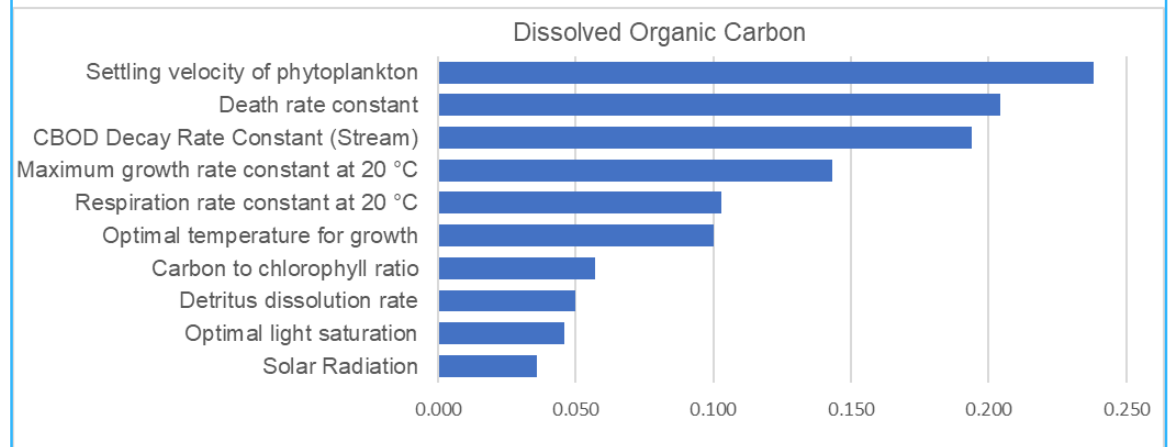
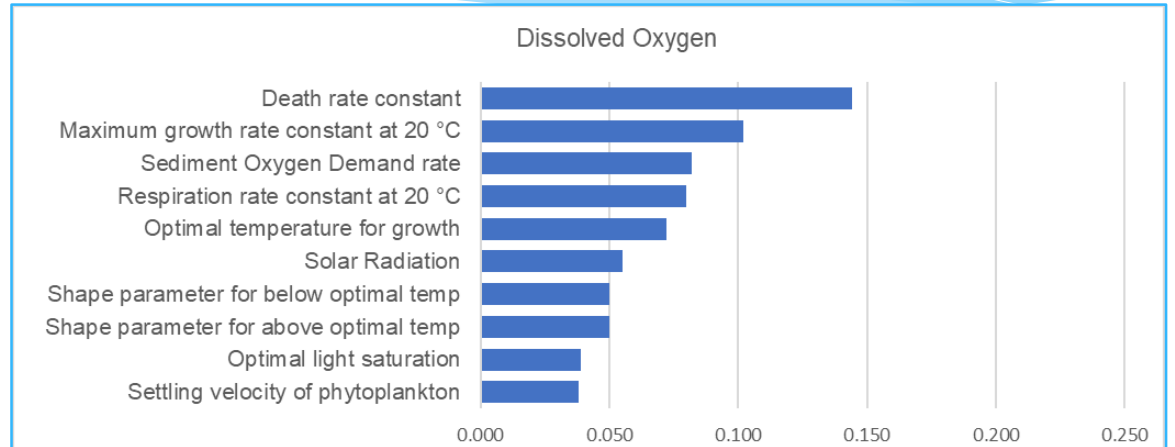
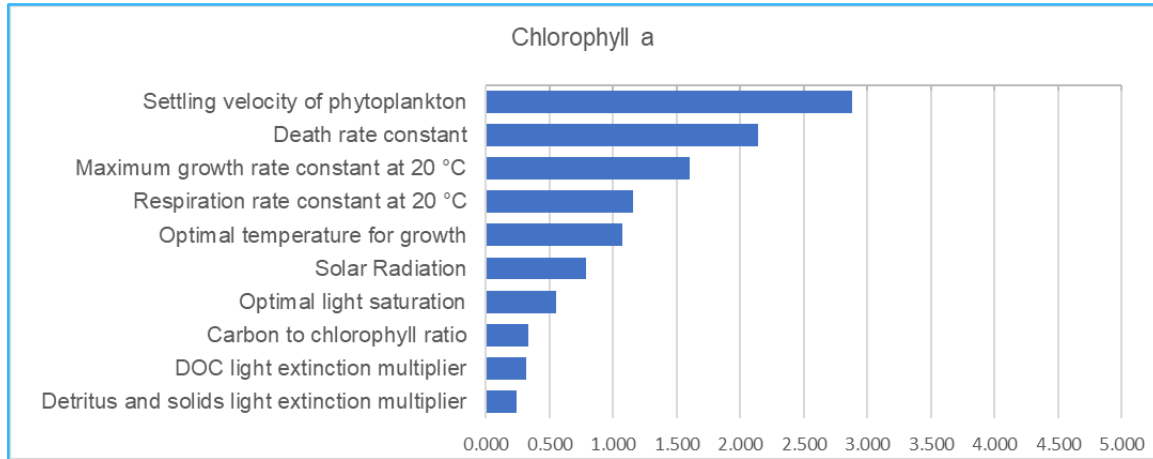
- Specify starting values for all internal model parameters and coefficients based on:
 - Other similar estuarine modeling studies (e.g., Chesapeake Bay)
 - Scientific literature
 - Best professional judgment
- Conduct sensitivity analyses for 30 model parameters using 2D production version
 - Change one input at a time by +/- 25 percent
 - Screening approach to guide model calibration
 - Understand relative influence of each parameter on principal model outputs
 - Novel in that typically conducted after an optimal calibration is obtained
- Conduct preliminary model-data comparisons for 2D production version
 - Boat run data for 2019
- Compare results for 2D production version and full 3D version
 - Low-flow period only (9/7 to 10/7 19)
 - Mean values of observed data along navigation channel
 - Assess utility of 2D version for production calibration runs

Nitrogen Sensitivity



Low flow conditions at all stations

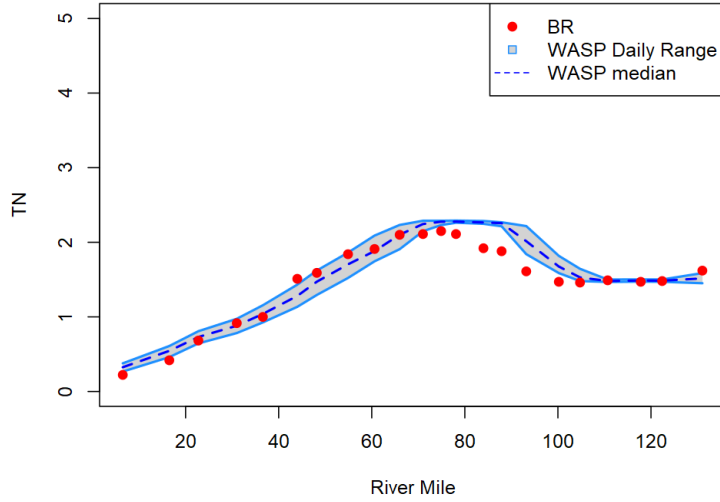
Organic Carbon, Oxygen, CHLA



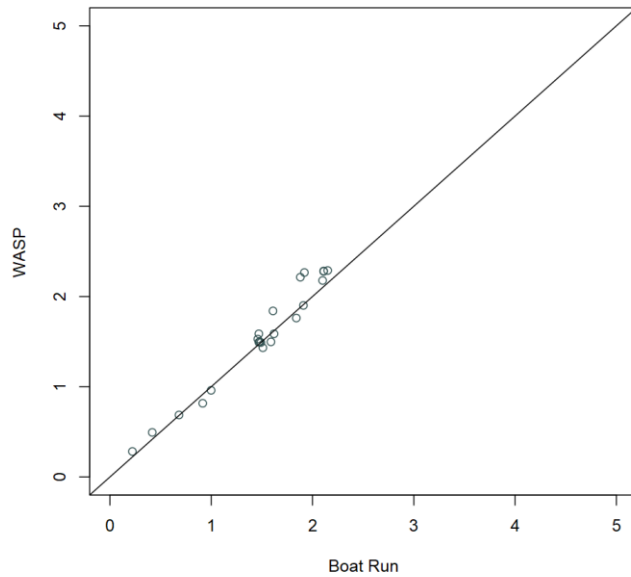
Low flow conditions
All Stations

Total Nitrogen

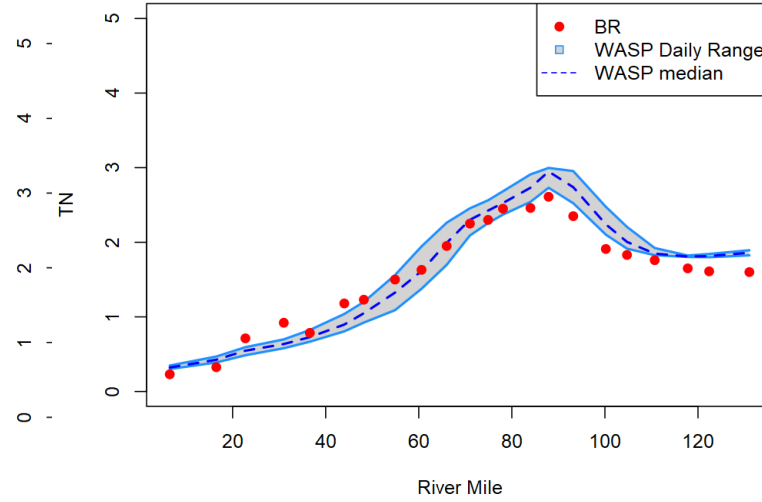
WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
 2019-07-15



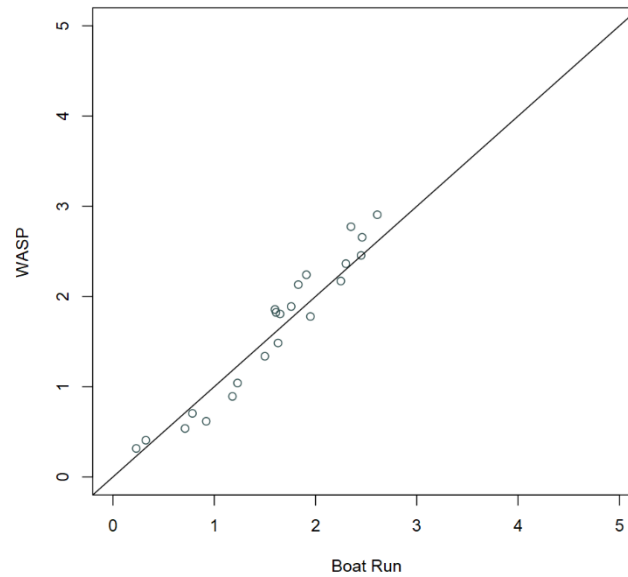
TN 2019-07-15 RMSE= 0.14 NSE= 0.93



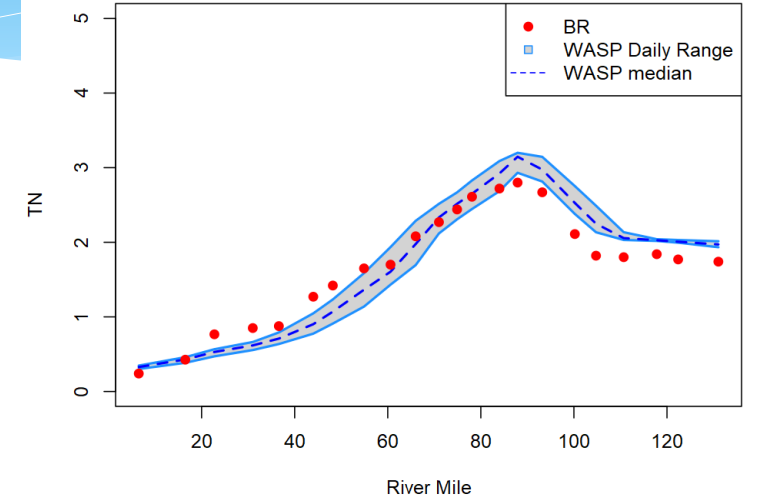
WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
 2019-08-27



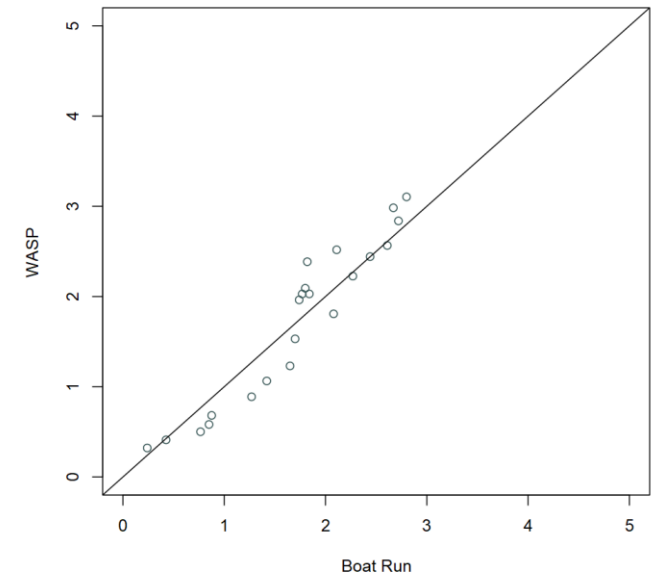
TN 2019-08-27 RMSE= 0.21 NSE= 0.9



WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
 2019-09-09

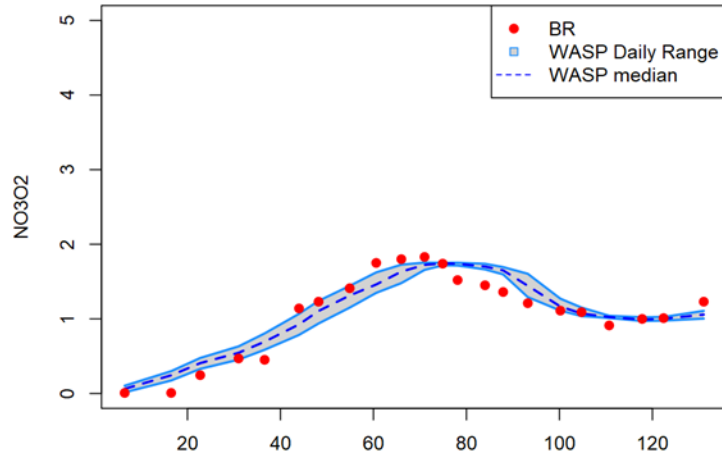


TN 2019-09-09 RMSE= 0.28 NSE= 0.86

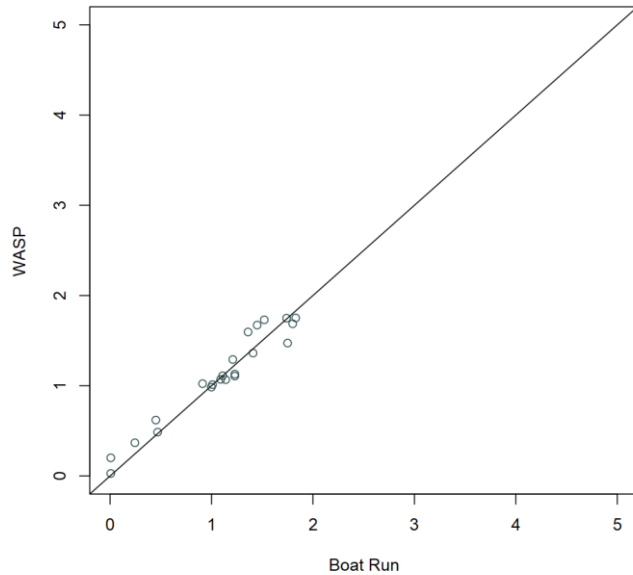


NO3NO2

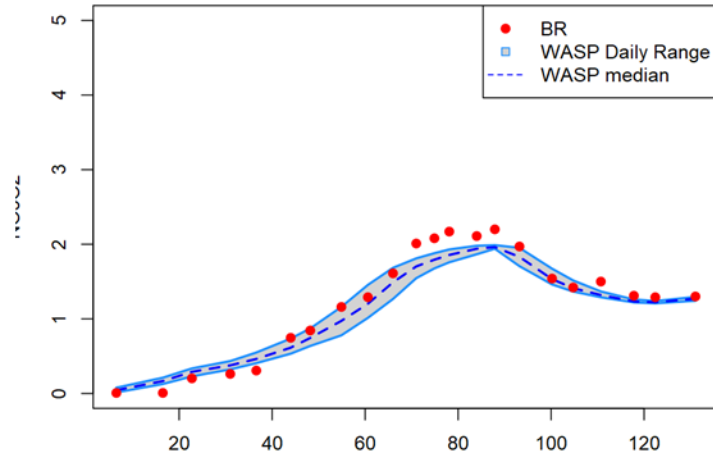
WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
2019-07-15



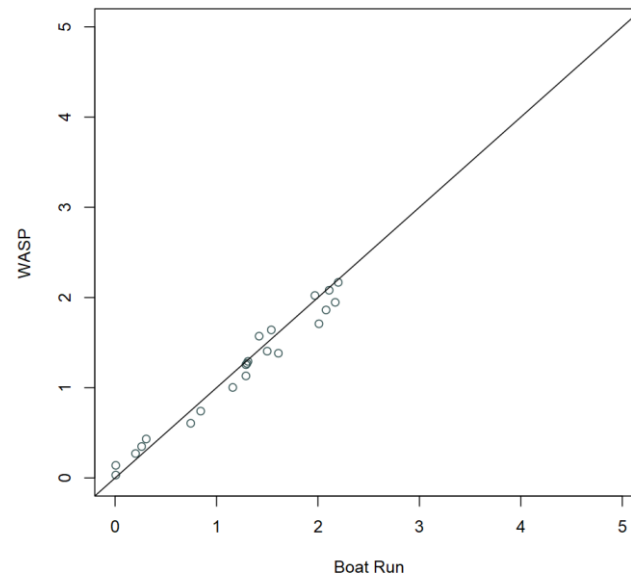
NO3O2 2019-07-15 RMSE= 0.13 NSE= 0.94



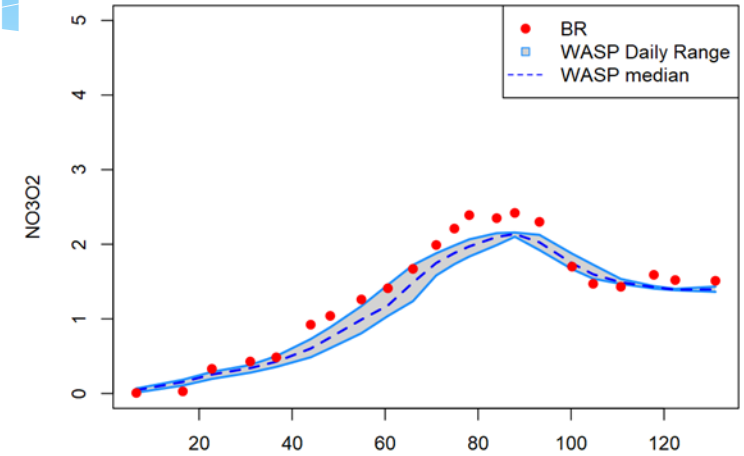
WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
2019-08-27



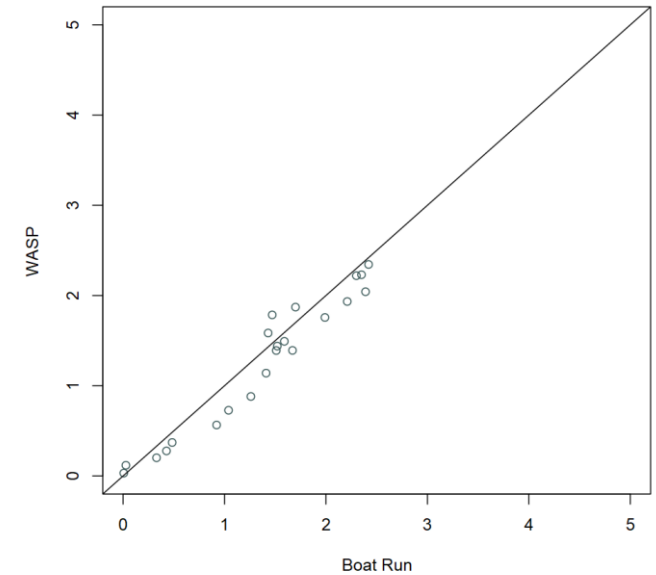
NO3O2 2019-08-27 RMSE= 0.14 NSE= 0.96



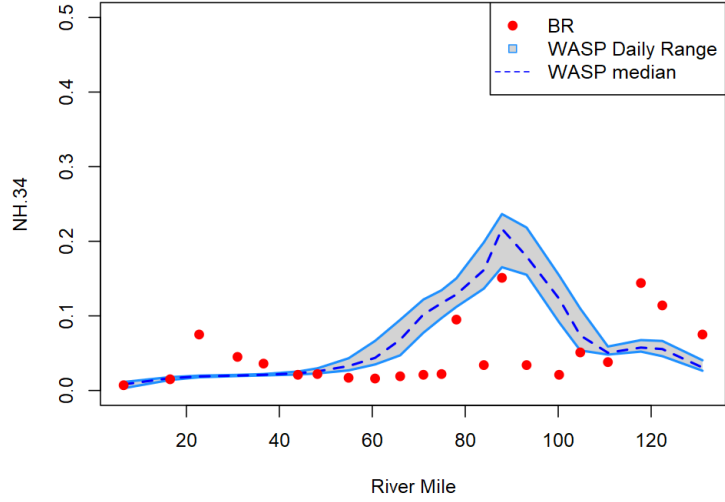
WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
2019-09-09



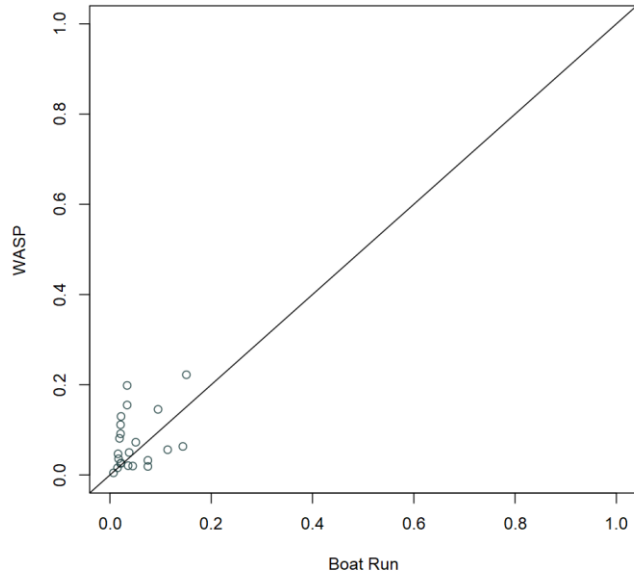
NO3O2 2019-09-09 RMSE= 0.22 NSE= 0.91



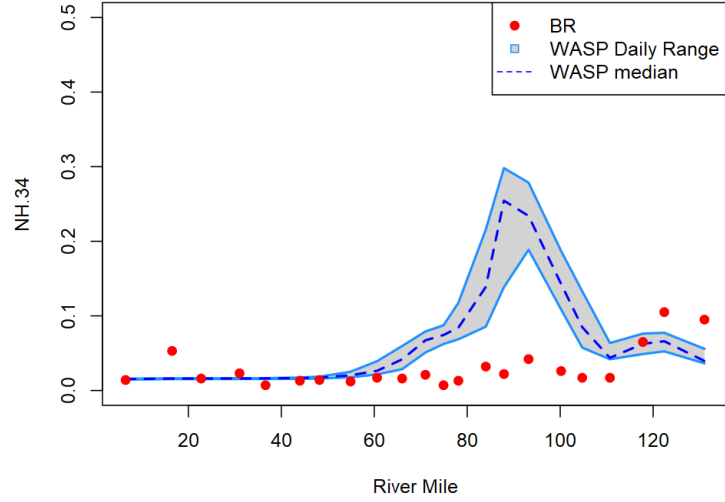
WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
 2019-07-15



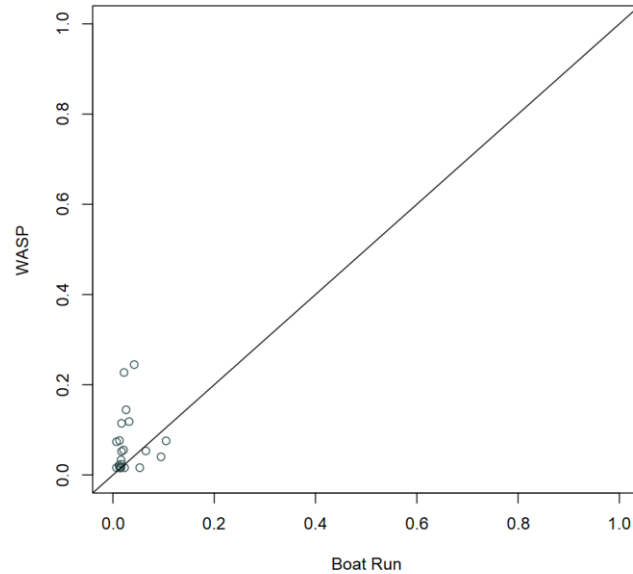
NH.34 2019-07-15 RMSE= 0.07 NSE= -1.54



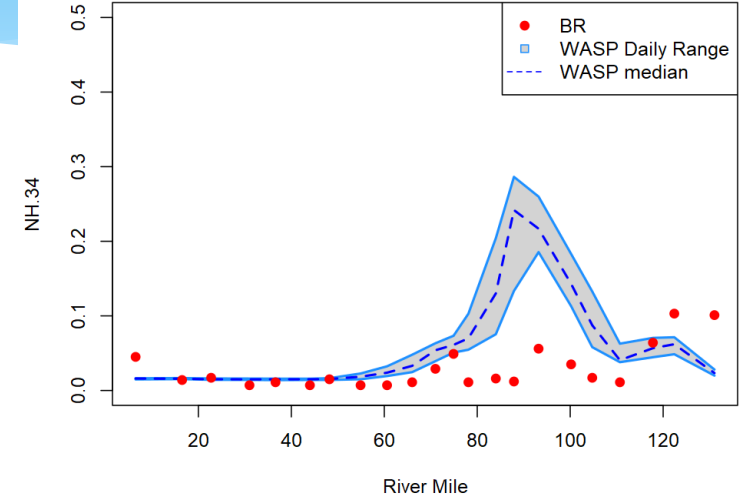
WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
 2019-08-27



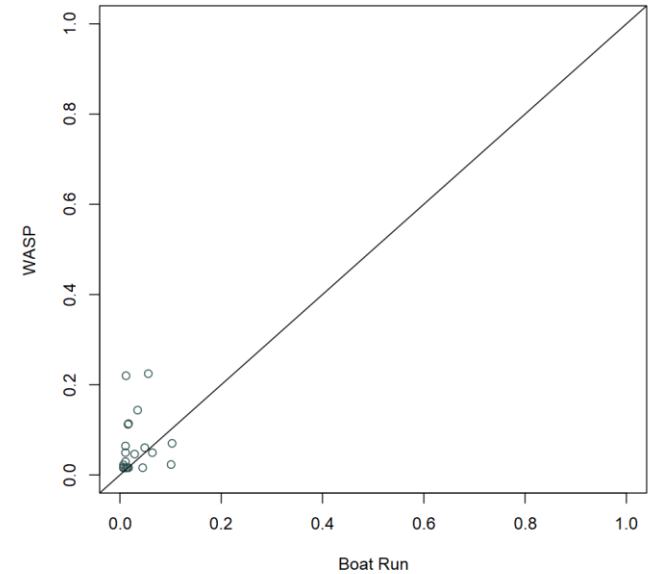
NH.34 2019-08-27 RMSE= 0.08 NSE= -7.55



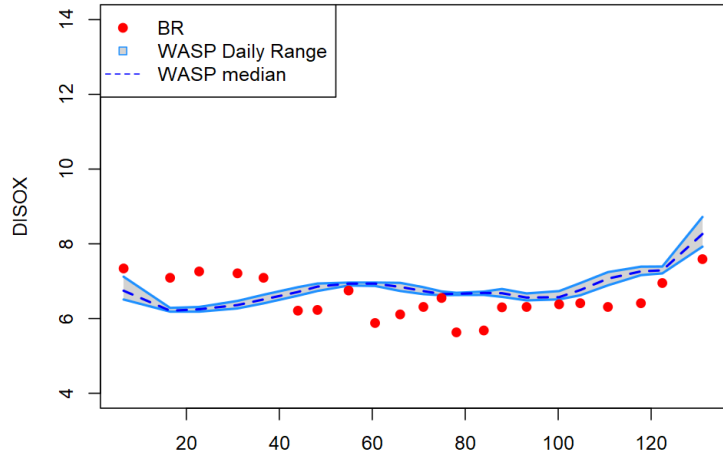
WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
 2019-09-09



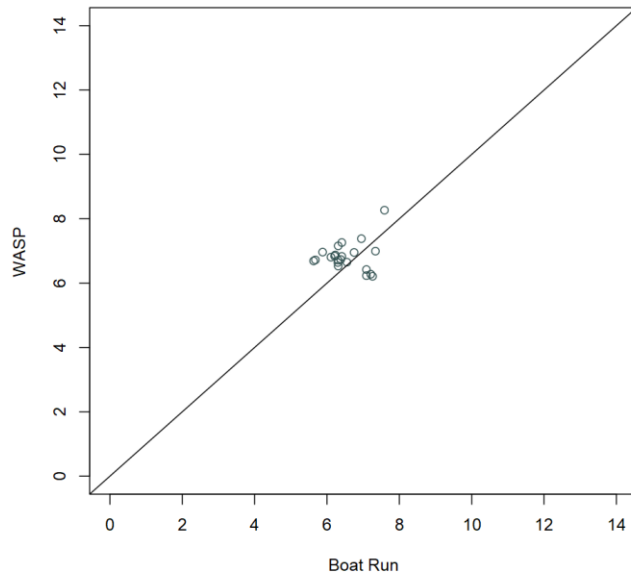
NH.34 2019-09-09 RMSE= 0.07 NSE= -5.55



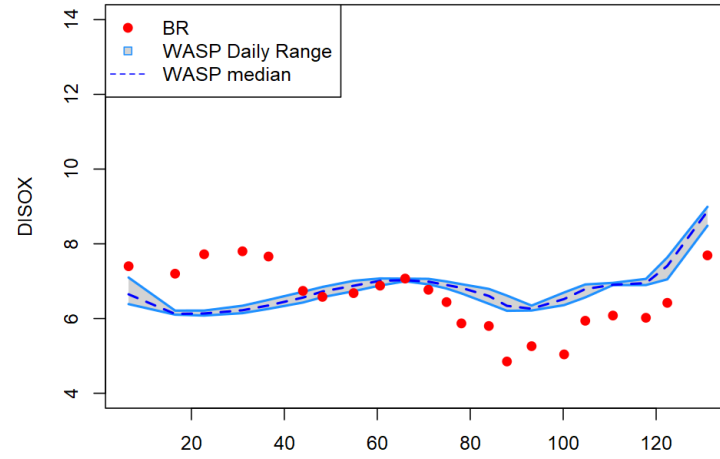
WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
2019-07-15



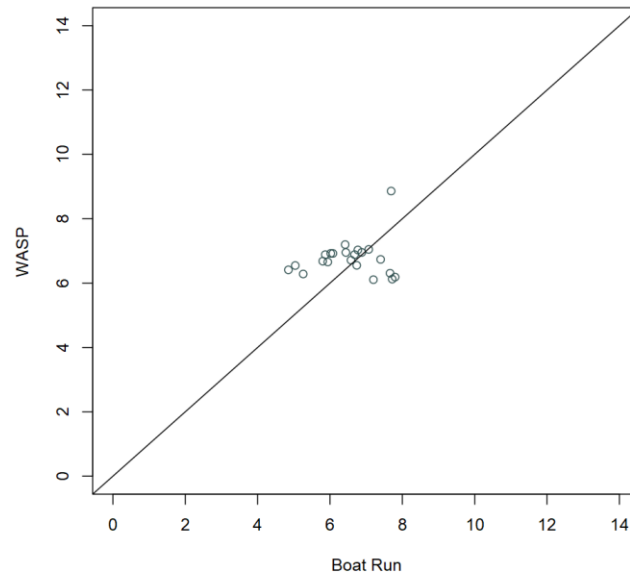
DISOX 2019-07-15 RMSE= 0.7 NSE= -0.73



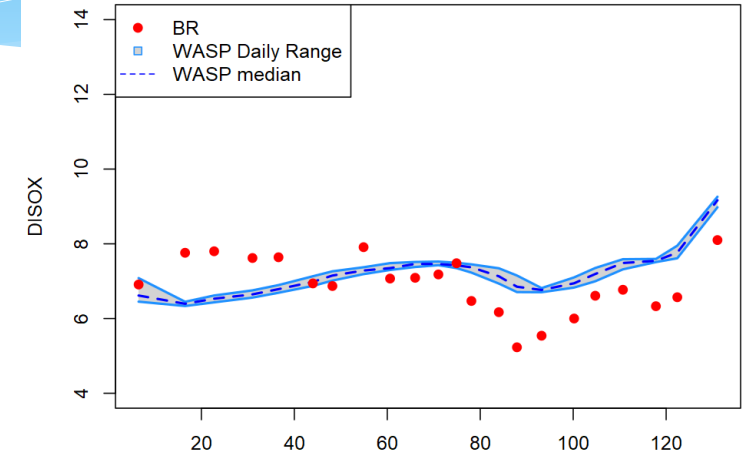
WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
2019-08-27



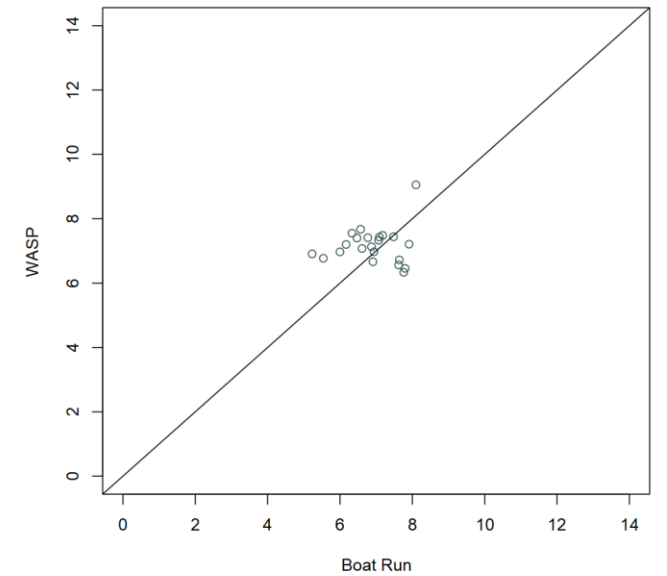
DISOX 2019-08-27 RMSE= 0.97 NSE= -0.3



WASP Model Output Compared to Boat Run
2019-09-09

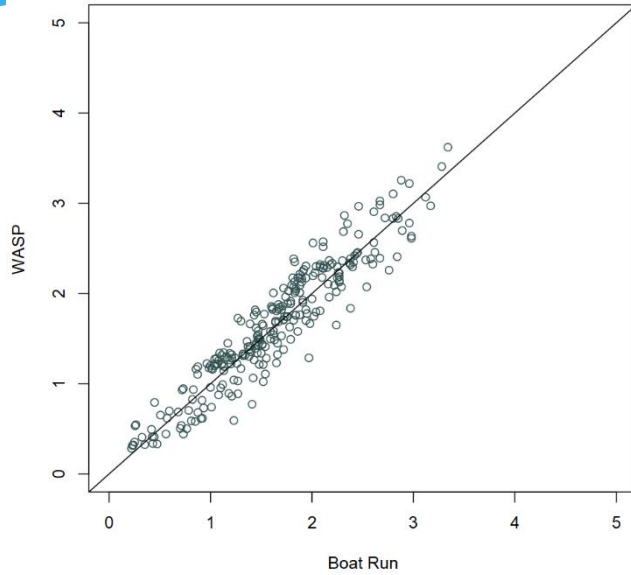


DISOX 2019-09-09 RMSE= 0.91 NSE= -0.48

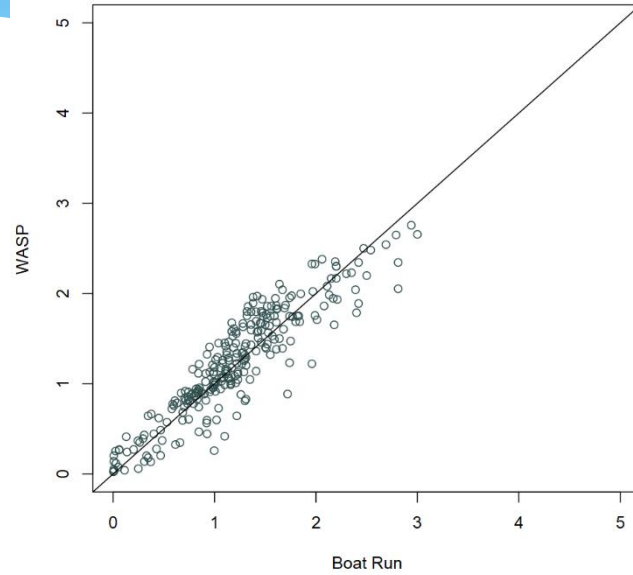


Bivariate Plots

TN All Sample Dates, RMSE= 0.24 NSE= 0.87

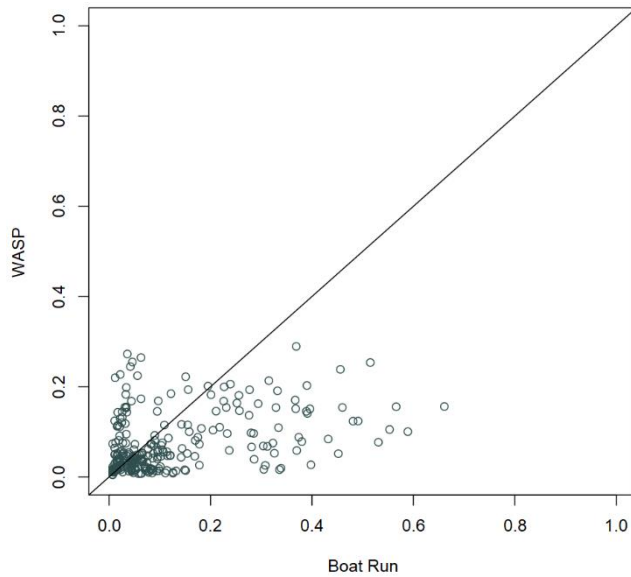


NO3O2 All Sample Dates, RMSE= 0.25 NSE= 0.83

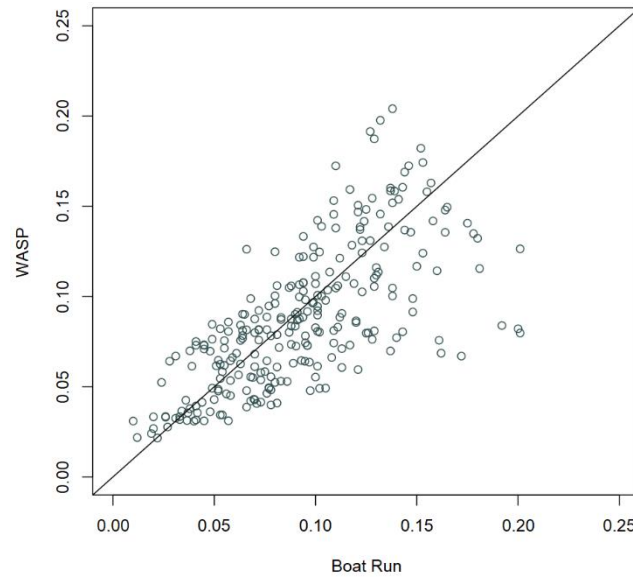


All sample dates – 2019 only

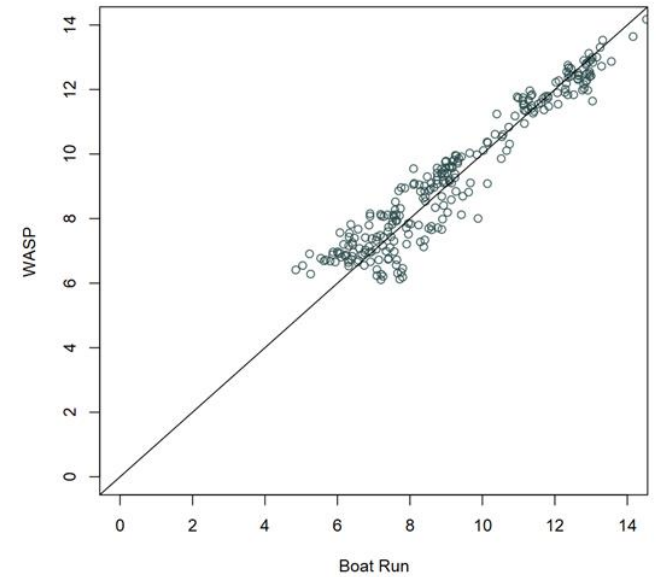
NH.34 All Sample Dates, RMSE= 0.13 NSE= 0.04



TP All Sample Dates, RMSE= 0.03 NSE= 0.39

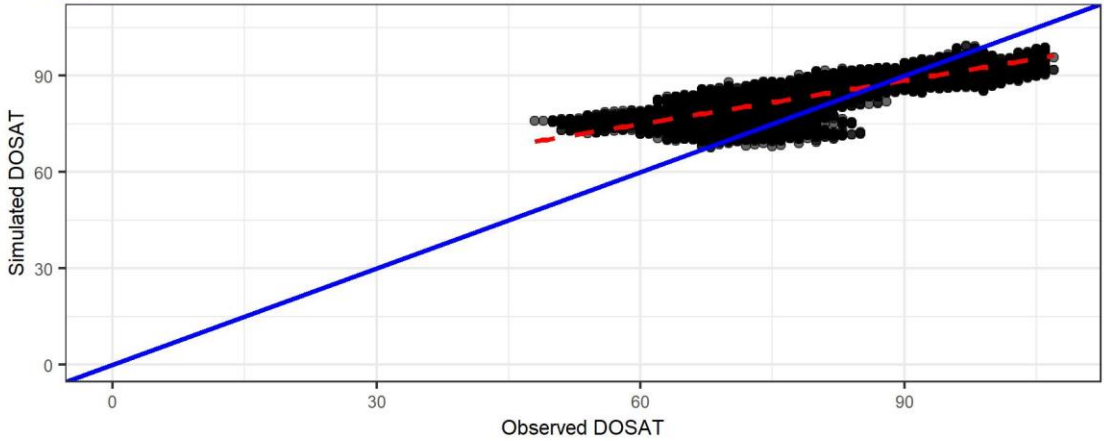
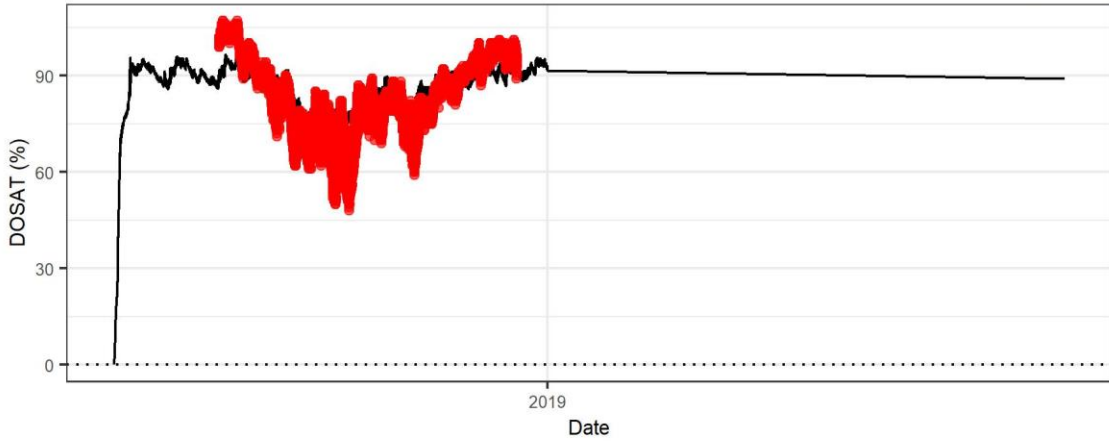


DISOX All Sample Dates, RMSE= 0.67 NSE= 0.92



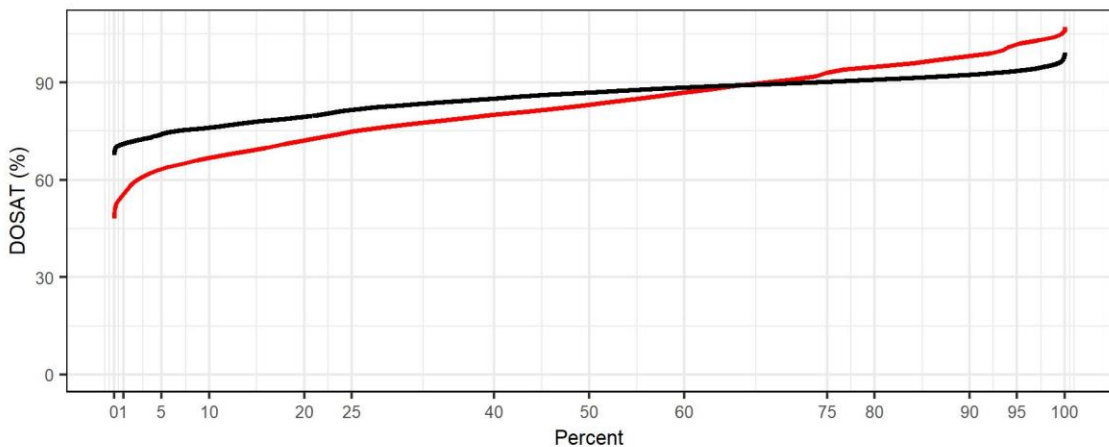
Multi-panel Calibration Figure USEPA tools

USGS Station at Ben Franklin
Parameter: DOSAT



Remark Code ● Accepted
— Obs — Sim

— 1:1 - - Linear Regression



Dataset	Average	10%	20%	50%	80%	90%
OBS	83.590	67.00	73.00	84.00	95.00	99.00
SIM	85.587	76.13	79.47	86.95	90.91	92.42

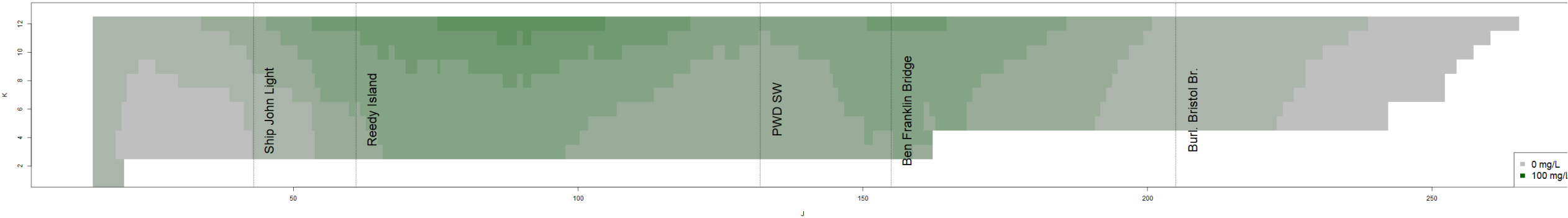
GoF Metric	Value
Num Obs	23978.0000
R2	0.7630
NSE	0.6075
RMSE	7.3877
NRMSE %	12.5000
d	0.8247



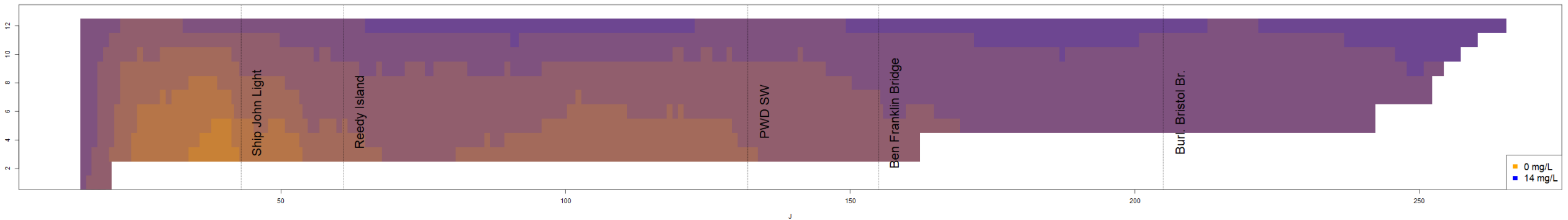
(Calib Station: 1467200; WASP Seg: 1274)

Other Profile Plots DRBC Tools

Averaged 3D Chla at Nav_Chan
from 2018-07-01 to 2018-07-31



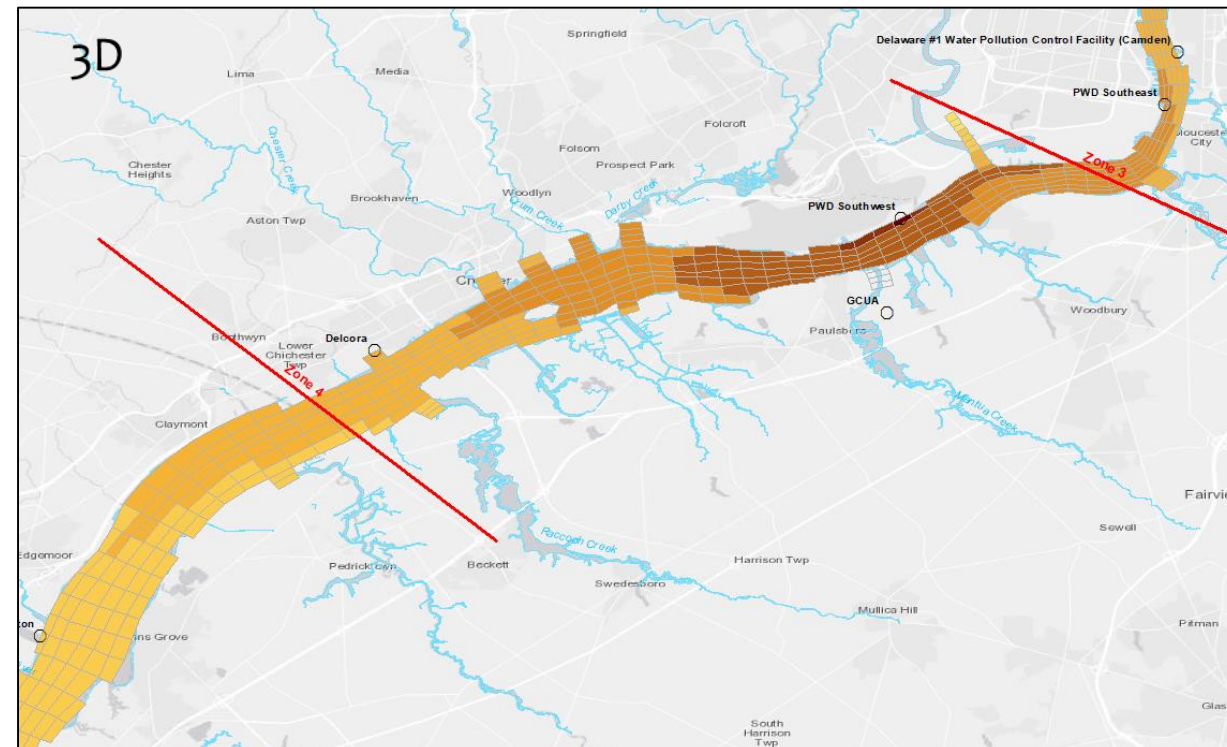
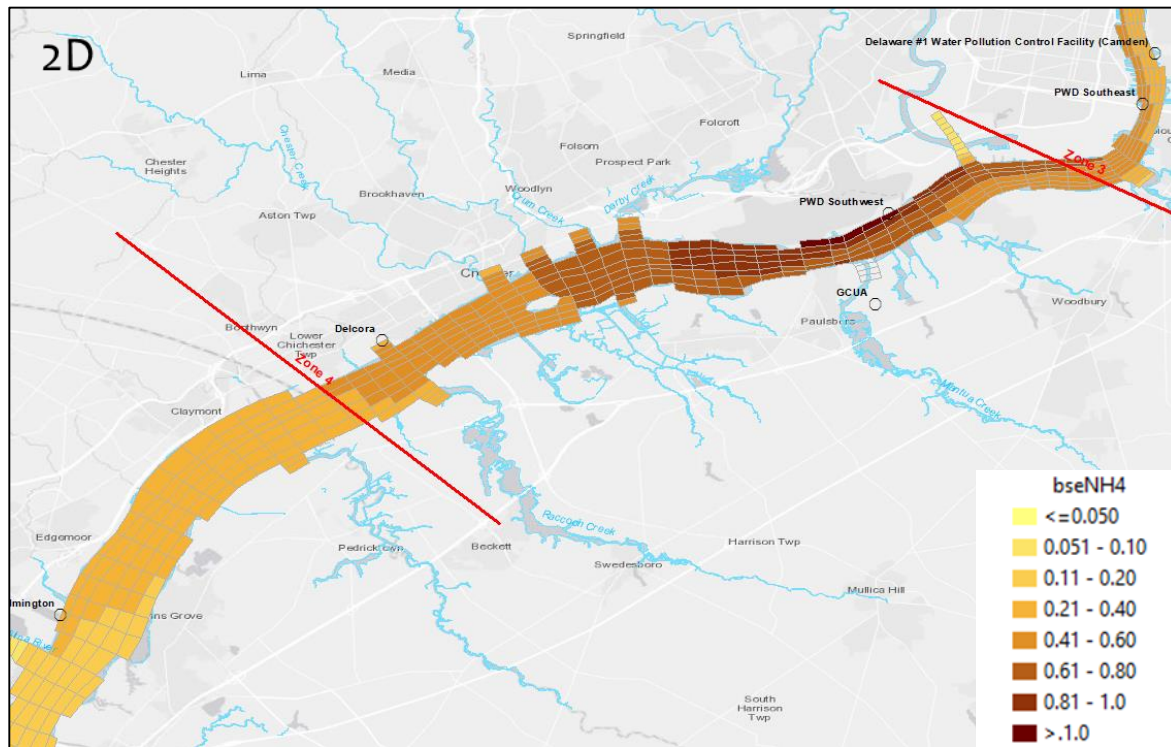
Averaged 3D DISOX at Nav_Chan
from 2018-07-01 to 2018-07-31



Heat maps for average a) chlorophyll-a and b) dissolved oxygen along the navigation channel, July 2018.

NH34 – Zn 4

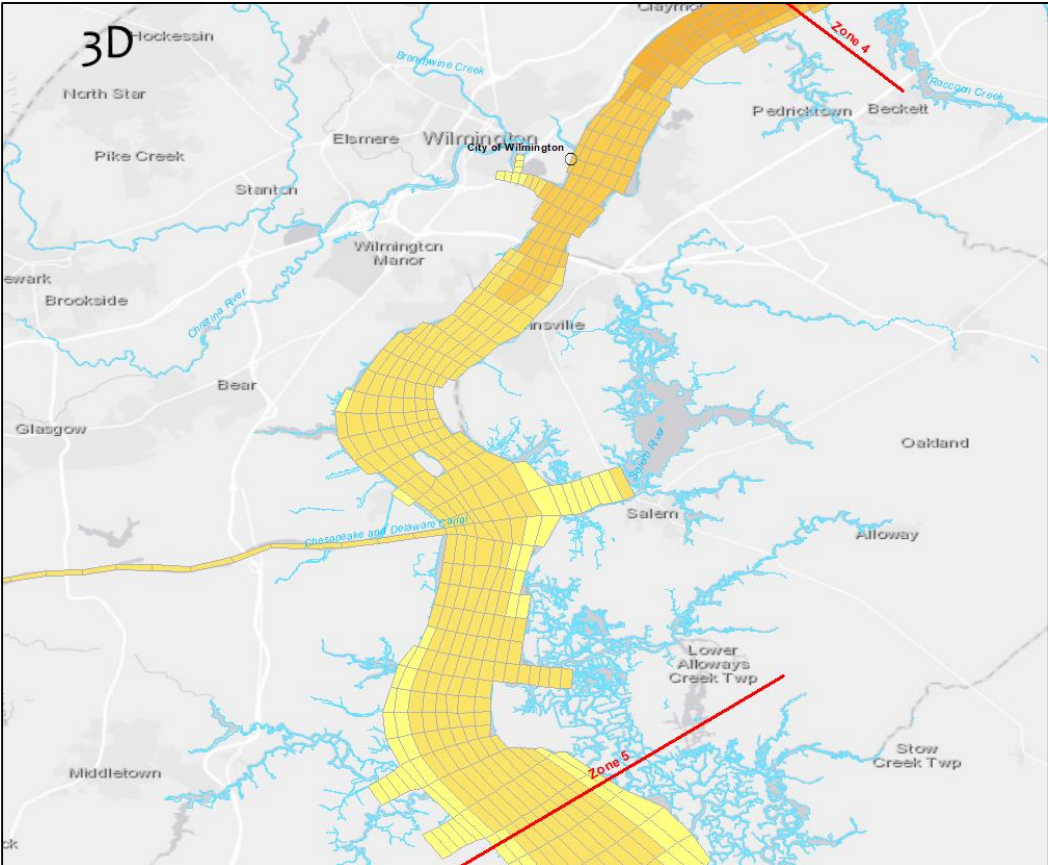
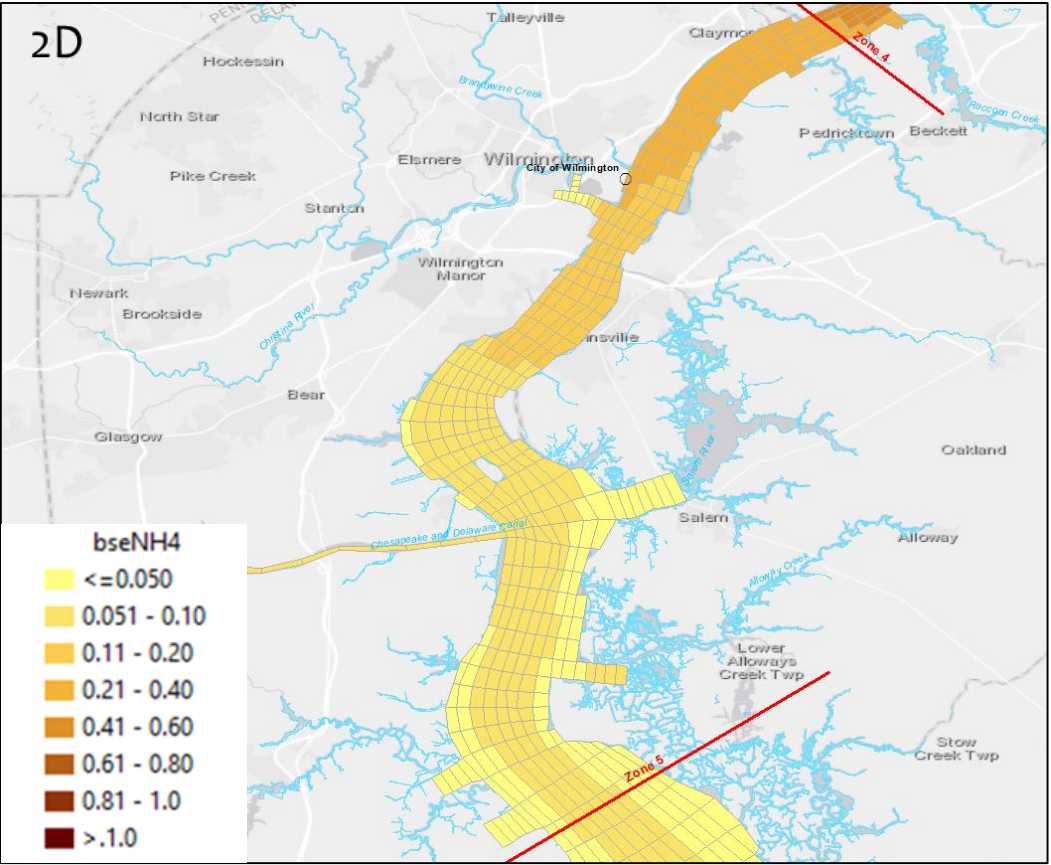
2D & 3D Baseline



Comparison of simulated dissolved ammonia between 2D & 3D model versions.
(Period of 9/7 – 10/7/2019)

NH34 – Zn 5

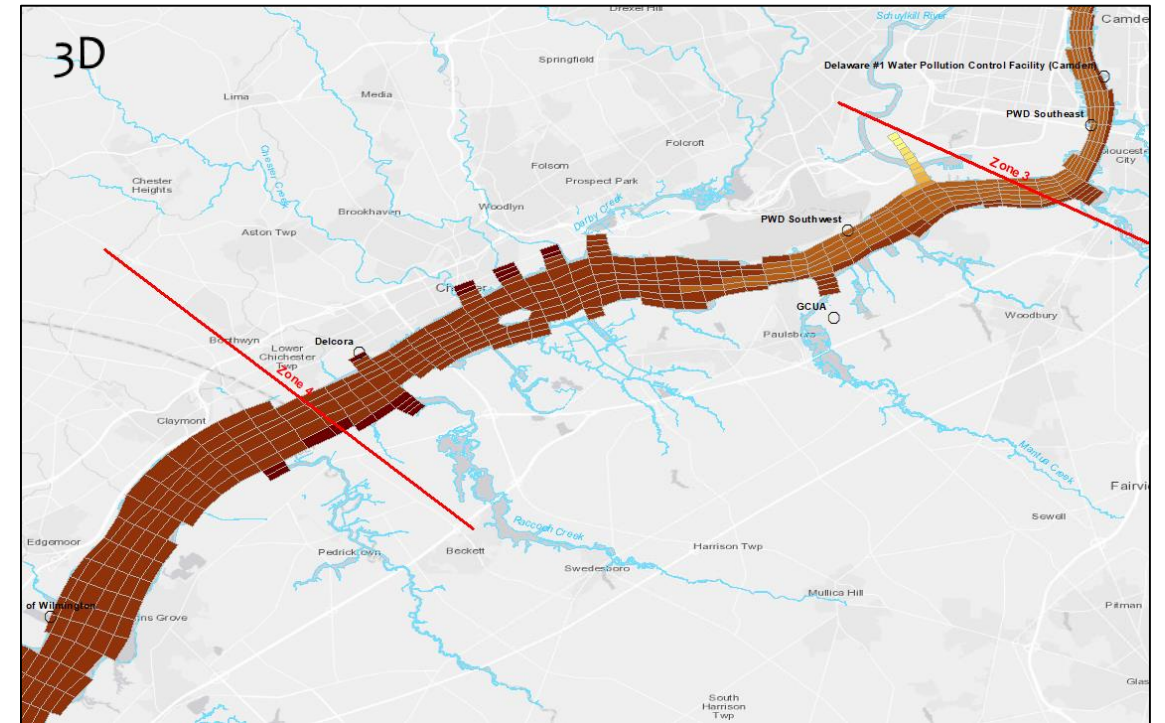
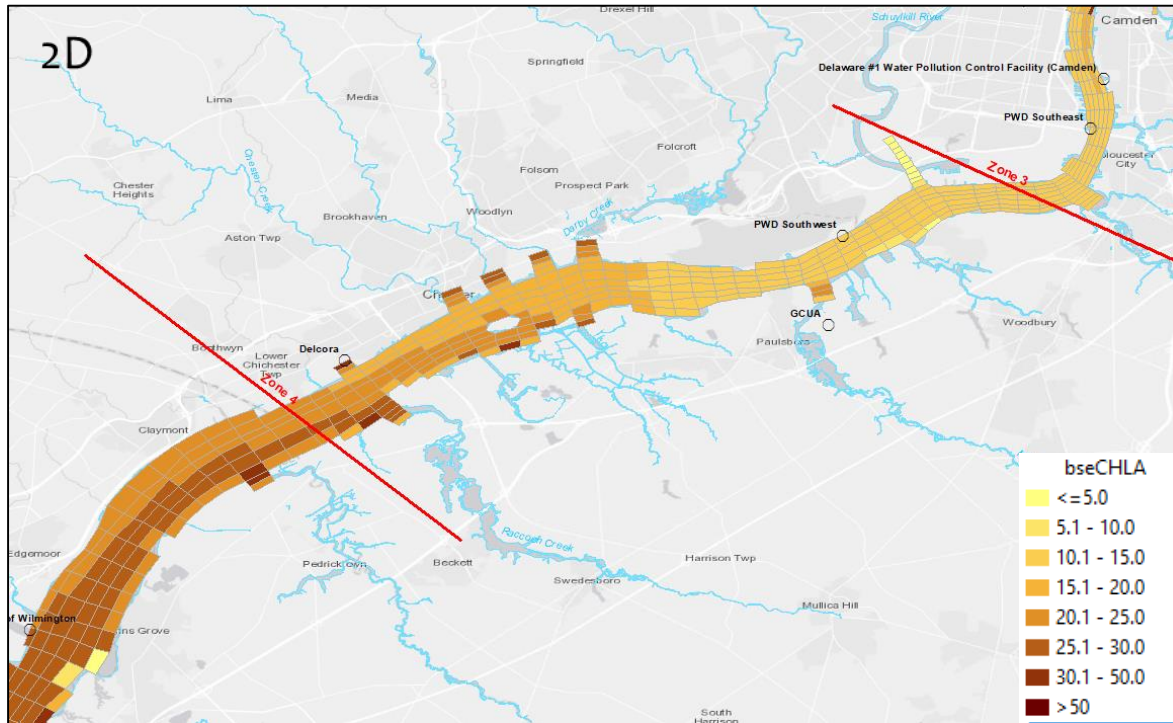
2D & 3D Baseline



Comparison of simulated dissolved ammonia between 2D & 3D model versions.
(Period of 9/7 – 10/7/2019)

Chlorophyll a

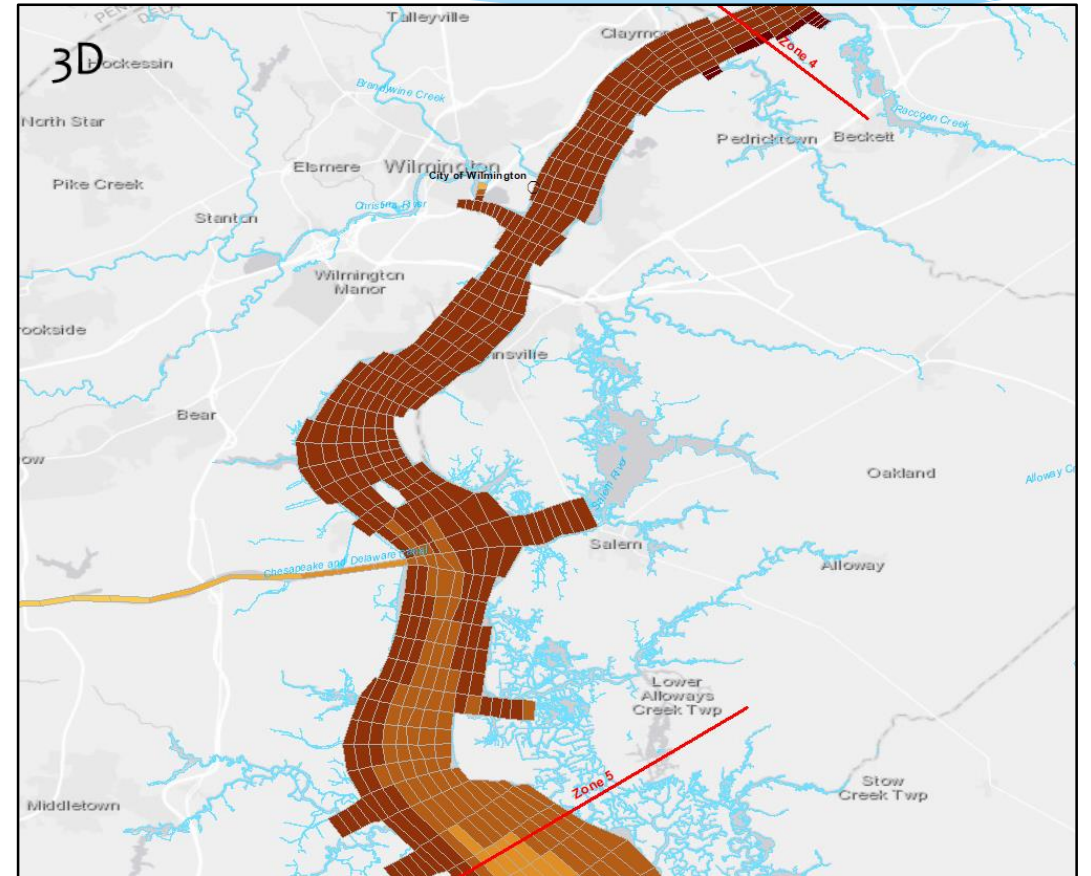
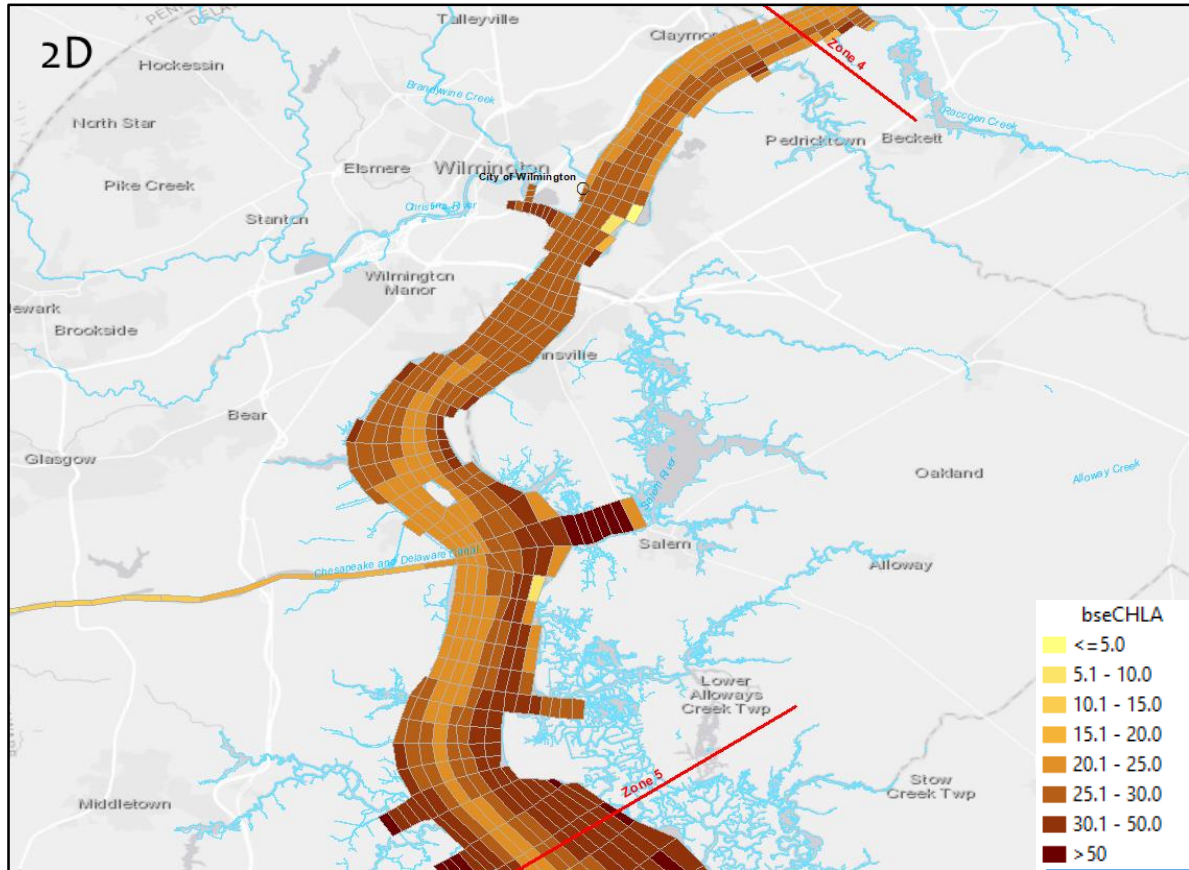
2D & 3D Baseline



Comparison of simulated chlorophyll a between 2D & 3D model versions.
(WQ zone 4; Period of 9/7 – 10/7/2019)

Chlorophyll a

2D & 3D Baseline



Comparison of simulated chlorophyll a between 2D & 3D model versions.
(WQ zone 5; Period of 9/7 – 10/7/2019)

Path Forward

- Activate sediment diagenesis submodel in WASP
 - Current simulations use externally-specified SOD
- Continue efforts to reduce model simulation times
 - Vertical grid resolution
 - EFDC-WASP linkage optimization
- Finalize calibration of EFDC-WASP model
- Explore baseline (design) conditions and future scenarios