

James River Water Quality Model Refinement and Scenario Runs

Progress Report

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Outline

- Progress update
- Theoretical consideration under nutrient-limited condition
 - Parameter uncertainty
 - Model response to load reduction
- Model calibration results
- Model response to load reduction
- Discussion

Progress Update

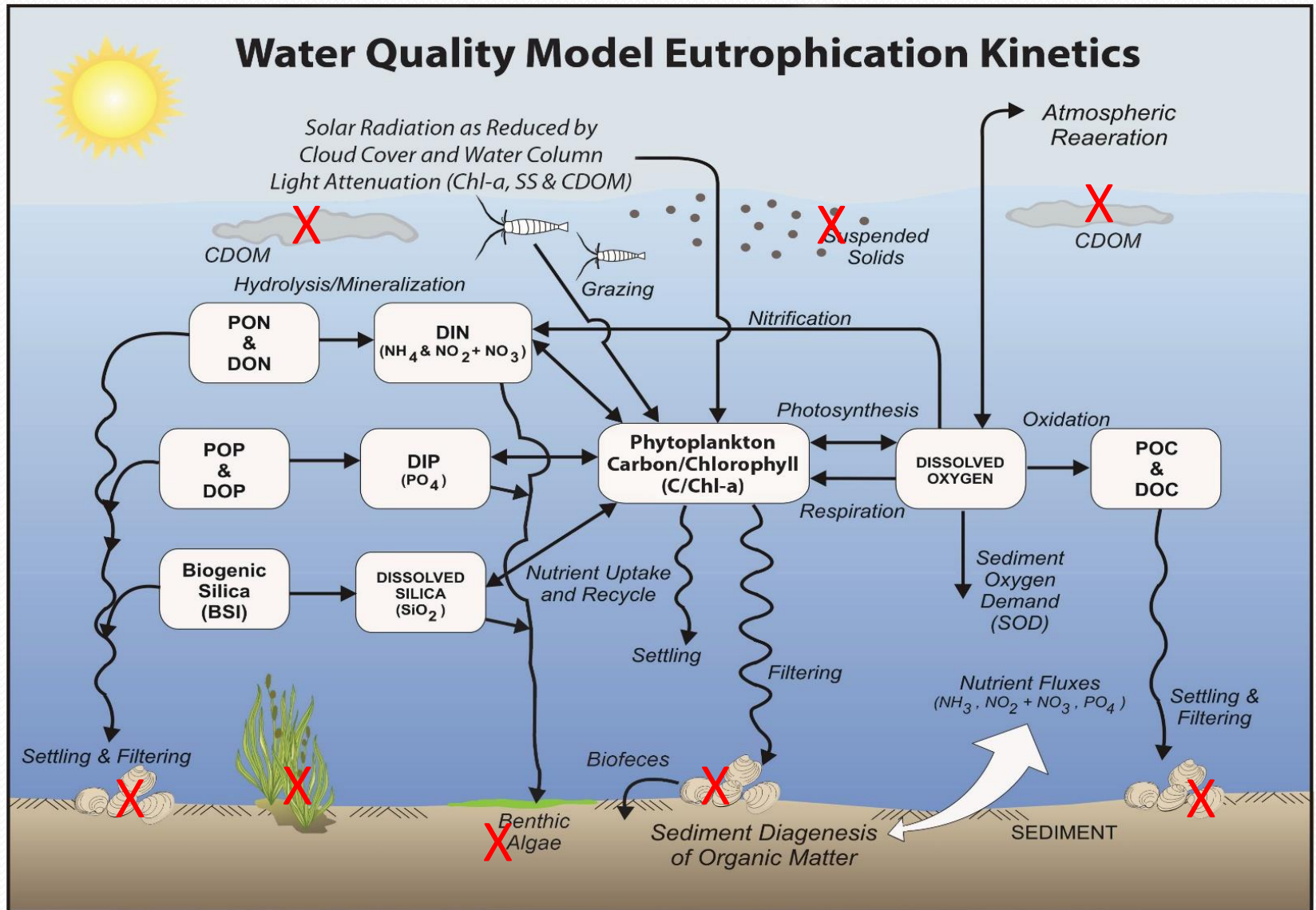
- Received data
 - latest Phases 6 watershed nonpoint source model results 1985-2014 (nonpoint/point, bank erosion, atmospheric deposition)
 - Draft WIP2 scenario 1985-2000
 - Boundary conditions (tide, salinity, temperature)
- Completed tools to convert data to EFDC inputs
- Conducted model calibration
 - Hydrodynamics (from 1991-2013)
 - Water quality (from 1991-2013)
- Sensitivity test for model response to load reduction

Comparison of Loading to James River Watershed Loading (2016)

1991-2000	TC (Mlb/yr)	TN(Mlb/yr)	TP(Mlb/yr)
Bay	156.7	36.93	4.69
DEQ (2016)	85.9	26.4	3.5
DEQ/Bay	55%	71%	75%
2006-2013	TC (Mlb/yr)	TN(Mlb/yr)	TP(Mlb/yr)
Bay	145.57	30.15	3.11
DEQ (2016)	78.4	21.2	2.49
DEQ/Bay	54%	70%	80%

Can we calibrate model to fit the observation data using different loadings?

Model Kinetic Processes

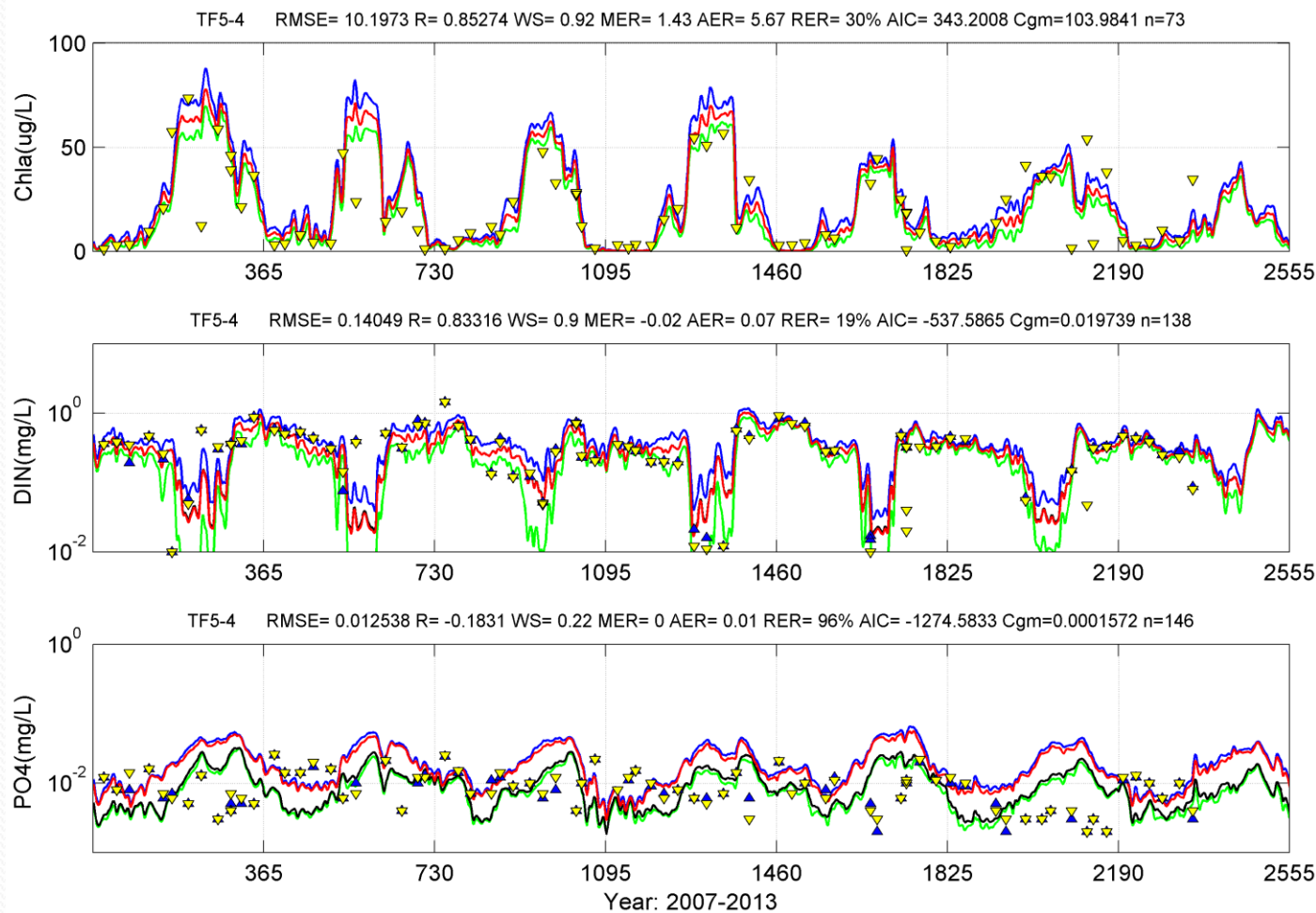


Model Configuration

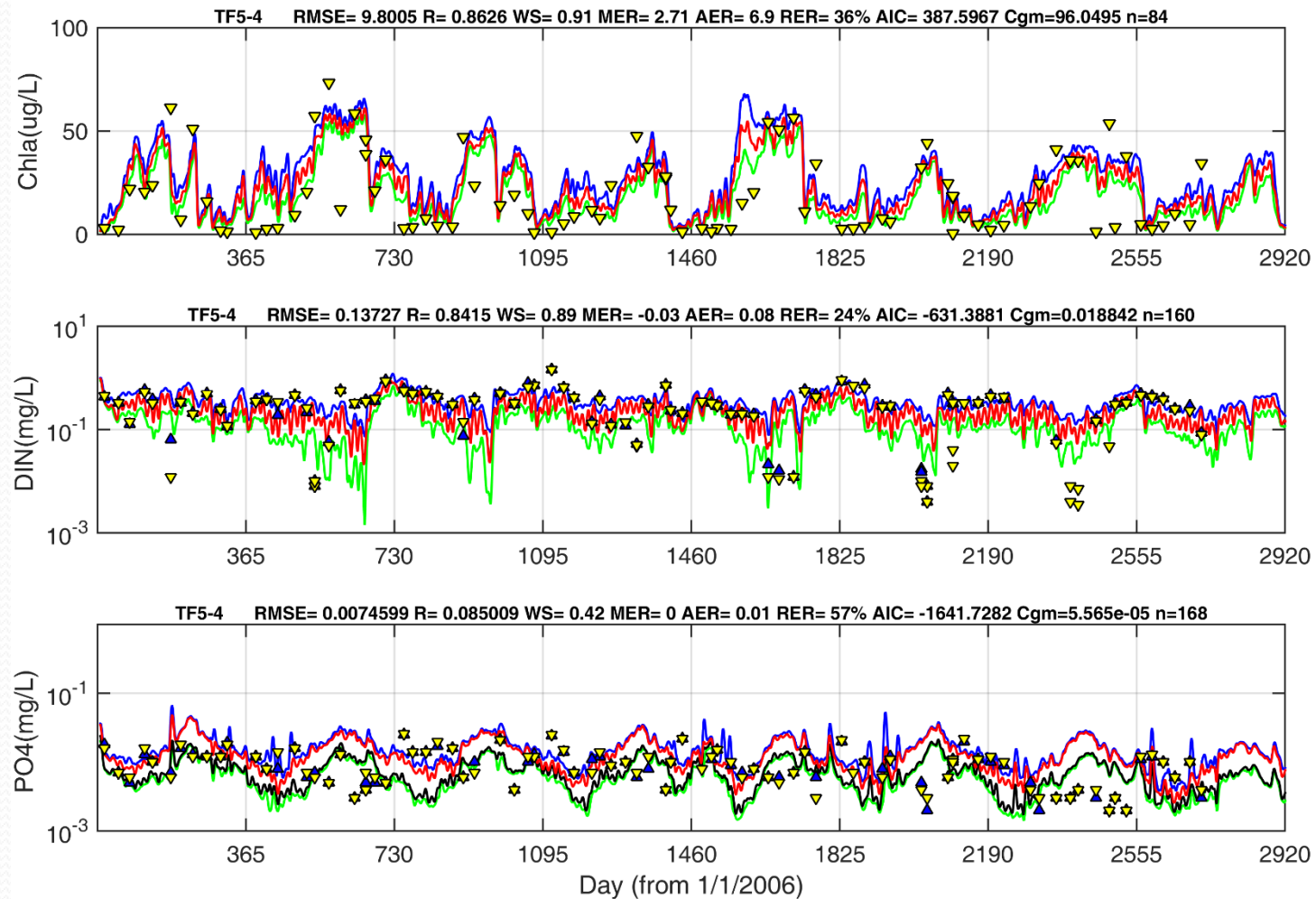
- Flow and loadings use WSM daily model outputs
 - POC, DOC, PON, DON, NH_4 , NO_2 , POP, DOP, PO_4 , and DO
 - POC, DOC, PON, DON, POP, and DOP
- Solar radiation uses hourly observations at Norfolk and Richmond stations
- Open boundary condition
 - 1991-2000 uses Chesapeake Bay model outputs (tide, salinity, temperature, and water quality state variables)
 - 2007-2013 uses observations and VIMS Bay model of salinity. Water quality state variables use interpolation of observations near the James River mouth.
- Hourly observed wind data are used for computing aeration.
- Suspended solids use spatially and temporally interpolated results based on observations.
- Initial condition for bottom sediment diagenesis model
 - Repeat simulations until dynamic equilibrium is reached.

Example of Model Calibration Using Different Loadings

2016 Loading



Bay 2017 Loading



Consideration of a Simple System

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = L - FN - \frac{N}{N + N_h} GC + \gamma RC$$

N=DIN

L=DIN loading (mass/volume/day)

F=flushing rate

N_h=DIN half saturation rate

γ = nutrient recycle

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{N}{N + N_h} GC - RC - FC$$

C= phytoplankton (nitrogen-based)

G= phytoplankton growth rate

R= total loss (respiration, mortality, settling)

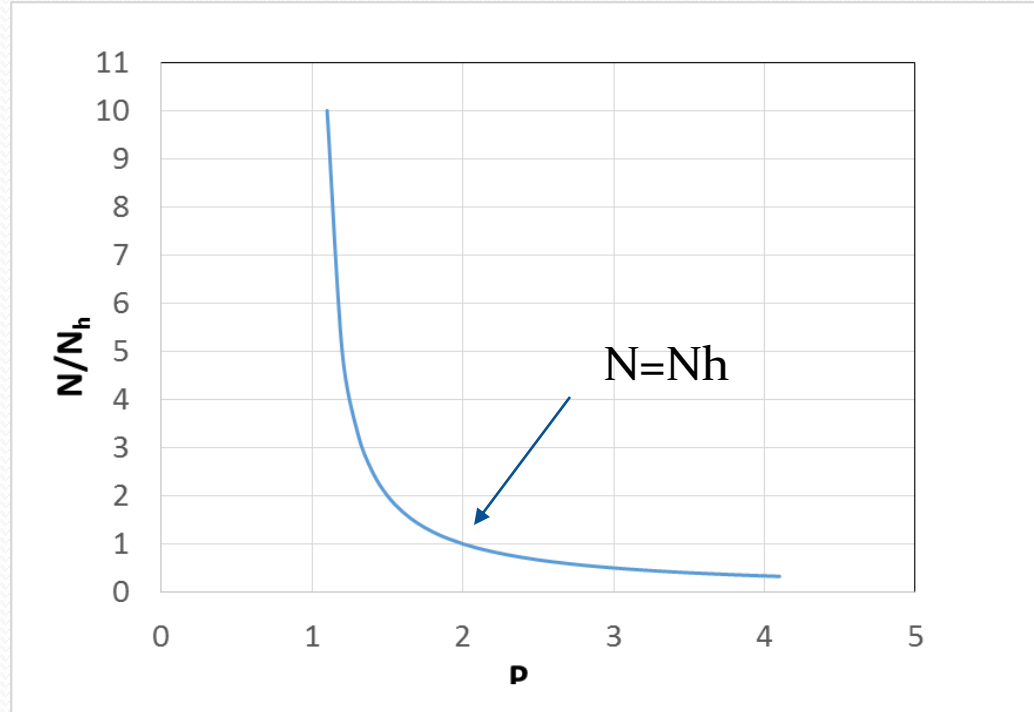
Steady State

$$\frac{N}{N + N_h} GC = (R + F)C$$

$$\frac{N}{N_h} = \frac{R + F}{G - (R + F)}$$

$$P = \frac{G}{R + F}$$

Nutrient Concentration



$$G=2(F+R), N=N_h$$

Example:

Residence time = 10 day

$F=0.1$

Respiration = 0.1/d

Mortality = 0.05/d

Settling = 0.5 /d

$R=0.65$

$G=1.3$ /d

- It is possible to find a set of parameters to simulate DIN to its limiting level if nutrient is limited
- The parameter selection depends on dynamic conditions
- Parameters are correlated to each other

Phytoplankton Concentration

$$\frac{N}{N + N_h} = \frac{R + F}{G} = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$C = \frac{L - FN}{(1 - \gamma)R + F}$$

Assume load L is reduced to kL ($k < 1$)

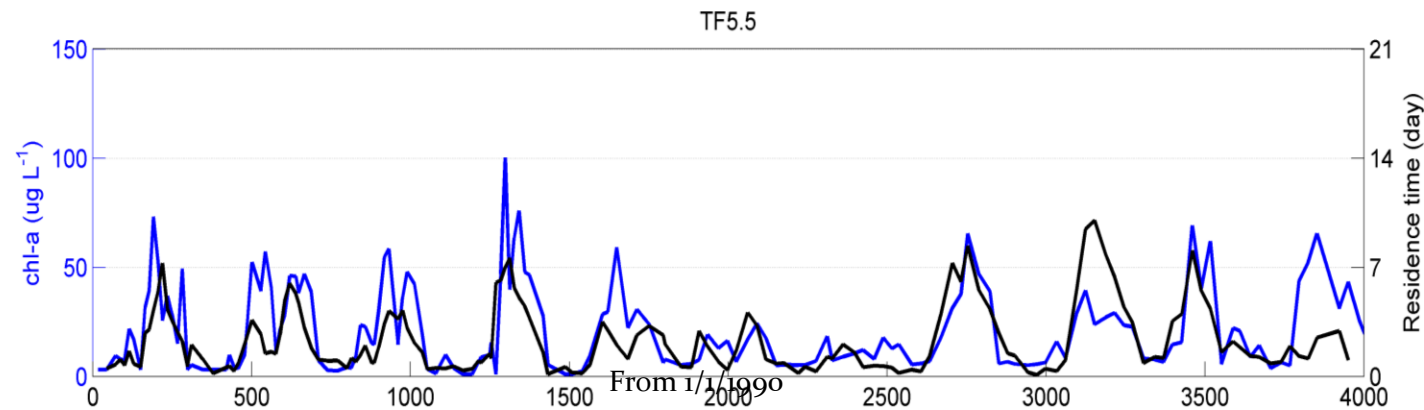
$$C1 = \frac{kL - FN}{(1 - \gamma)R + F}$$

$$C - C1 = \frac{(1 - k)L}{(1 - \gamma)R + F}$$

$$\frac{C - C1}{C} = \frac{(1 - k)L}{L - FN}$$

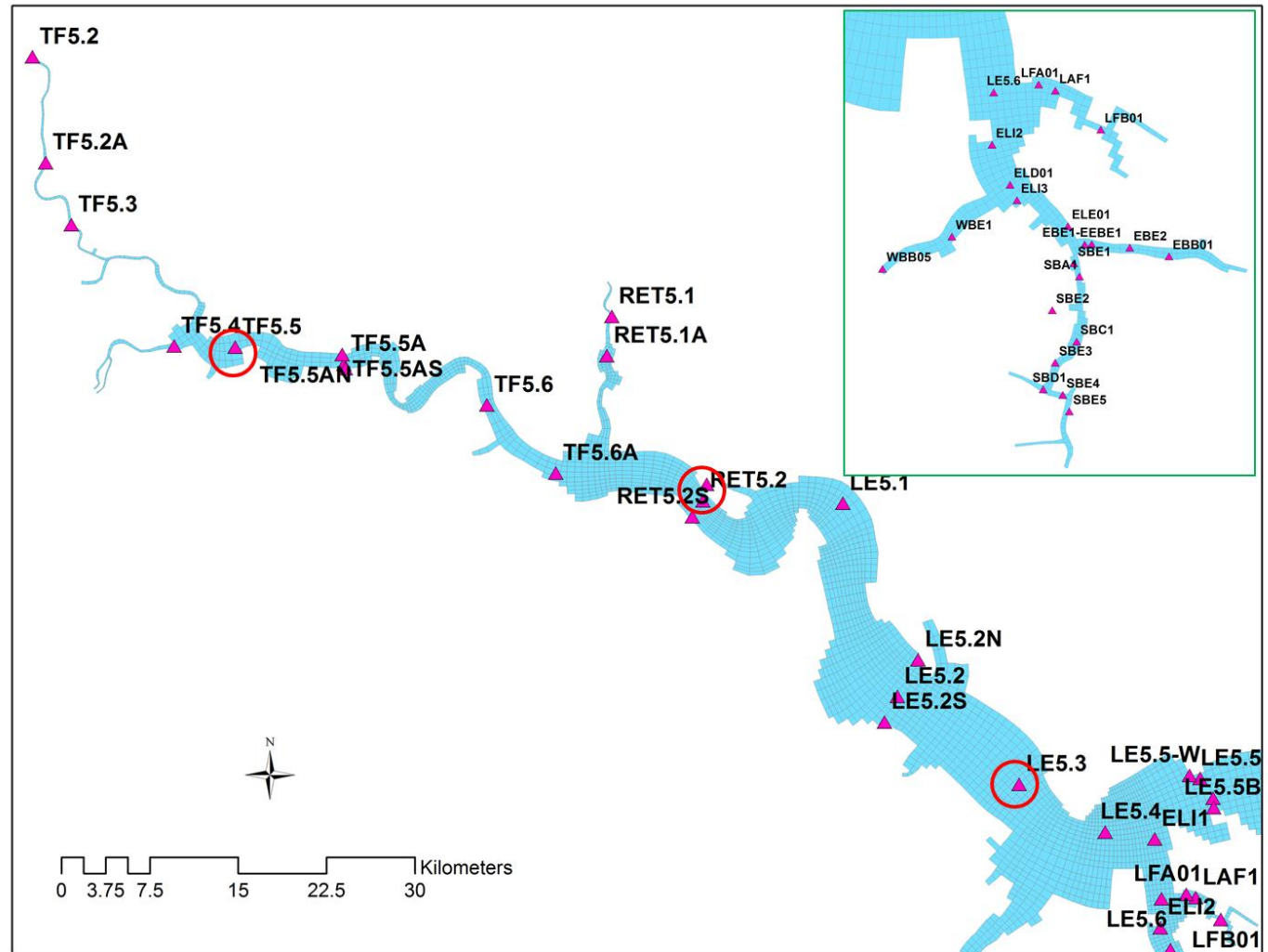
- The results show that the response of phytoplankton reduction depends on the flushing rate (residence time $\tau = 1/F$)
- If a model has a short residence time, the phytoplankton concentration is more sensitive to the load reduction than a long residence time model

High Correlation of Residence Time and Phytoplankton Concentration



Model Results

- 2007-2013
- 1991-2000
- Stations:
 - TF5.1
 - RET5.2
 - LE5.3



Model Skill Assessment Criteria

- Model-data graphic comparison
 - Direct comparison
 - Scatter plots
 - Accumulative distribution
 - Error distribution
- Statistics
 - Correlation (R)
 - Root-mean-square error (ER)
 - Model Skill (SS, WS)
 - Mean error (ME)
 - Absolut mean error (AME)
 - Relative error (RE)
- Processes
 - Primary production
 - Respiration
 - Net ecosystem metabolism

$$ER = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (P_k - O_k)^2}{n}}$$

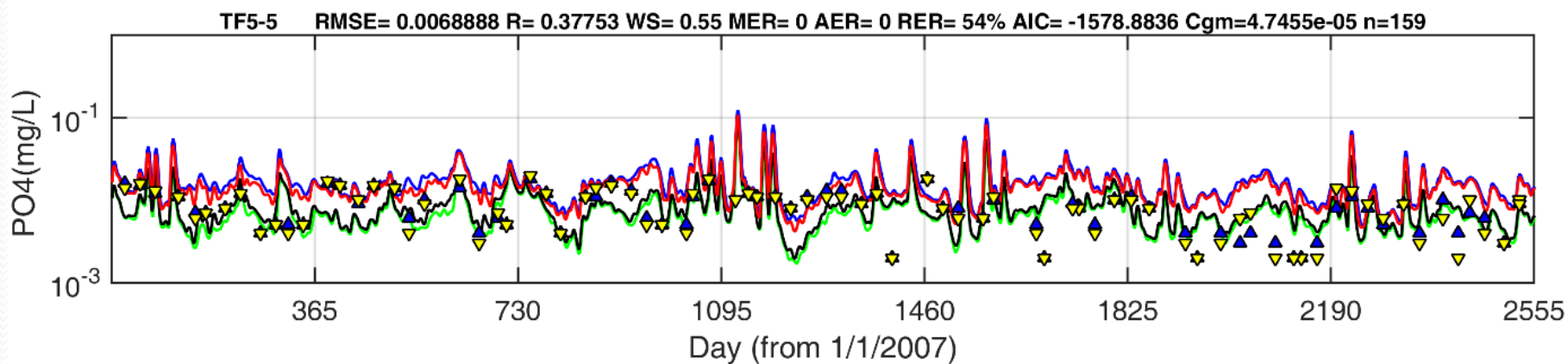
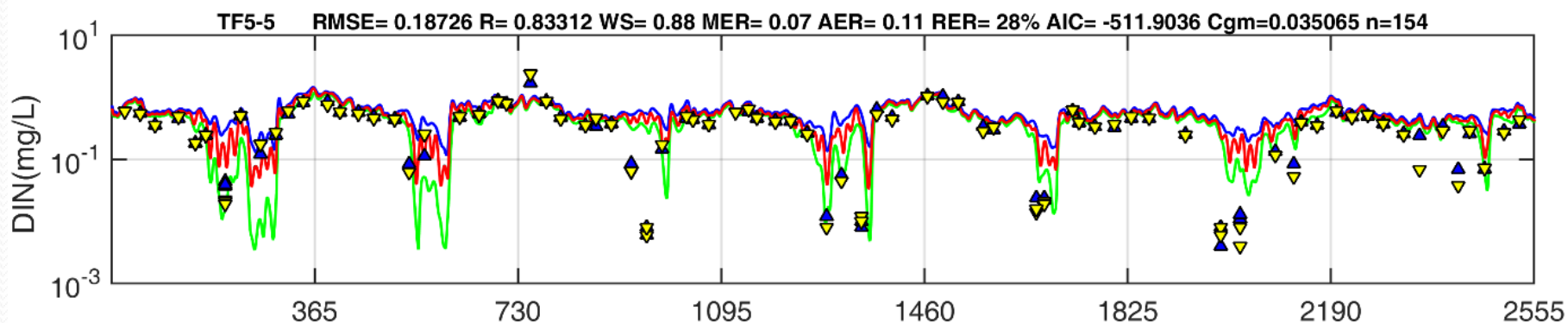
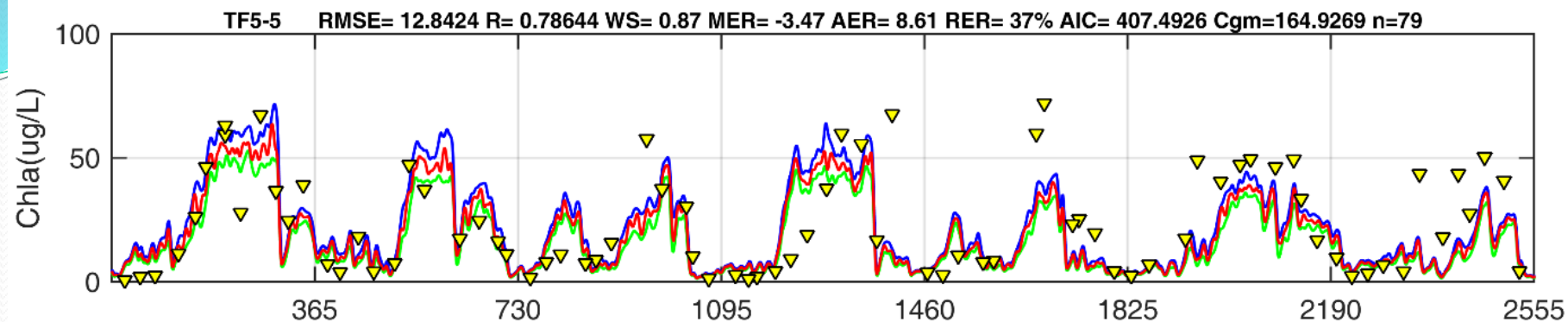
$$SS = 1 - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (P_k - O_k)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n (O_k - \bar{O})^2}$$

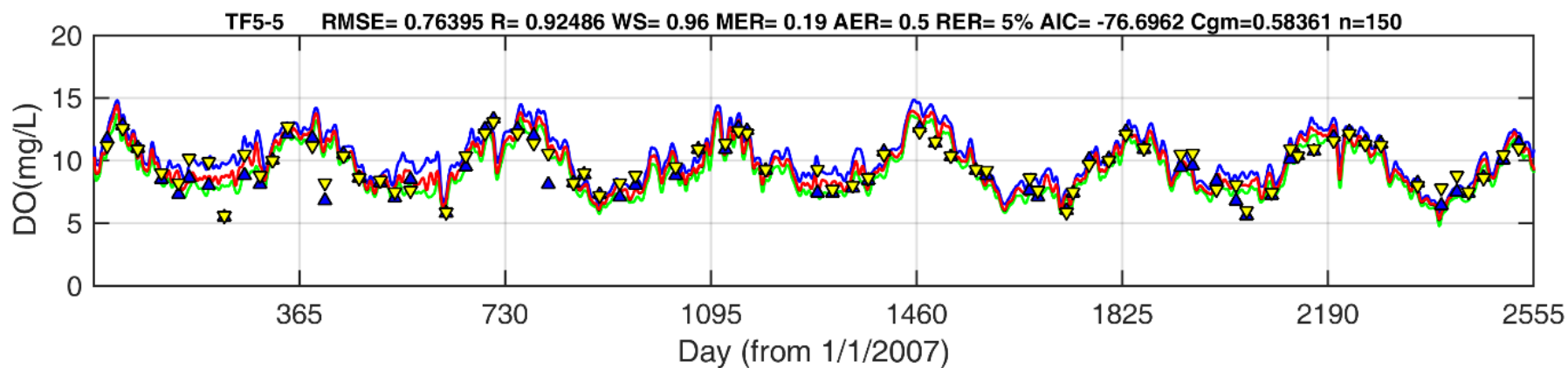
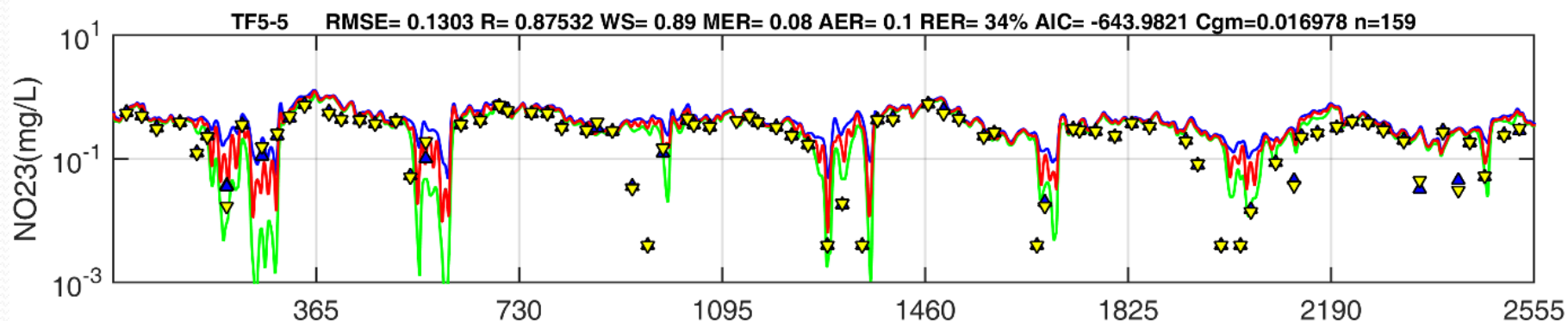
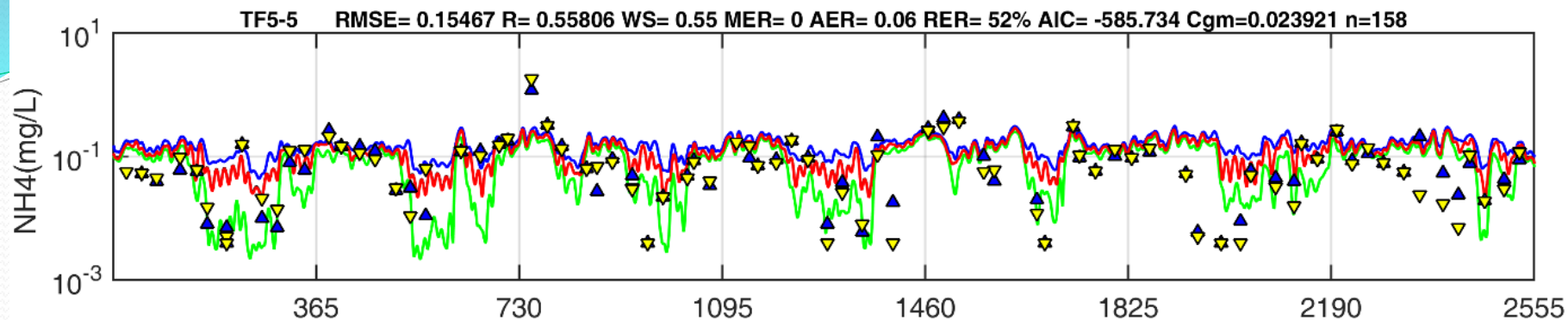
$$WS = 1 - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (P_k - O_k)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n (P_k - \bar{P})^2}$$

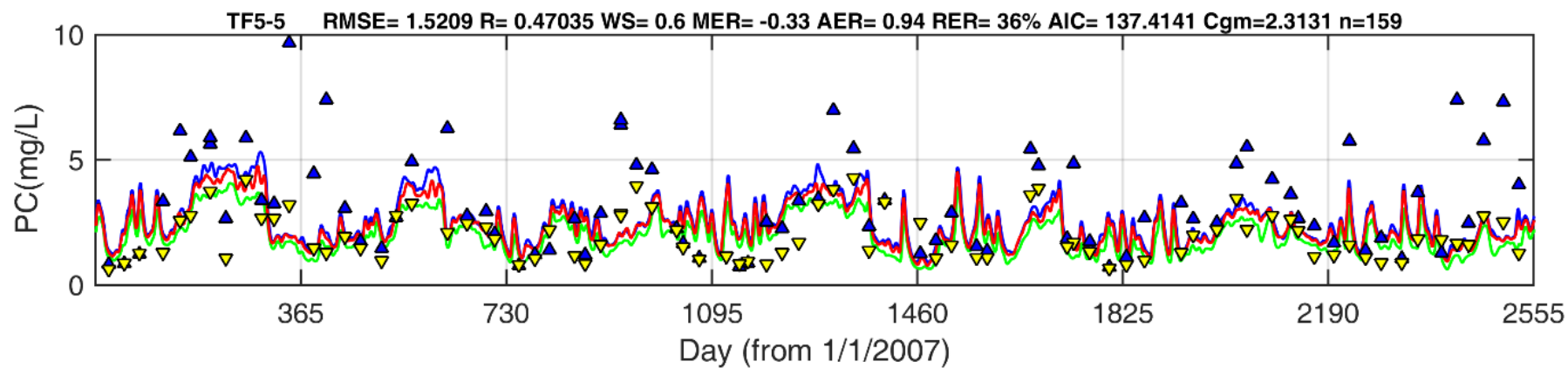
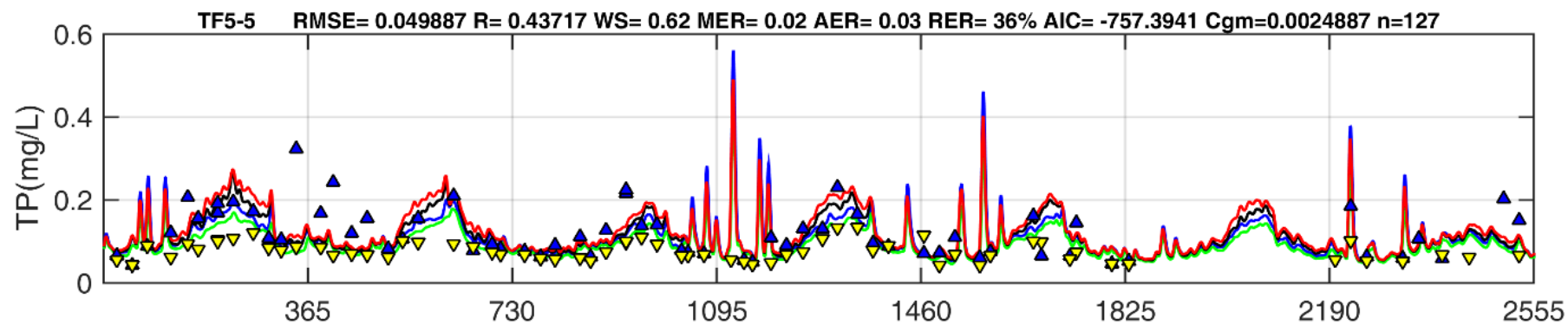
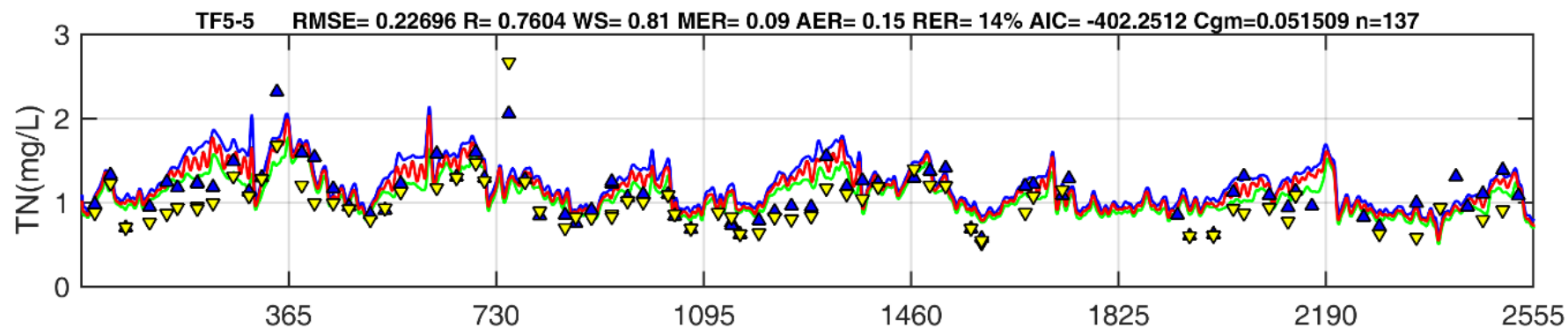
$$ME = \sum_{k=1}^n (P_k - O_k) / N$$

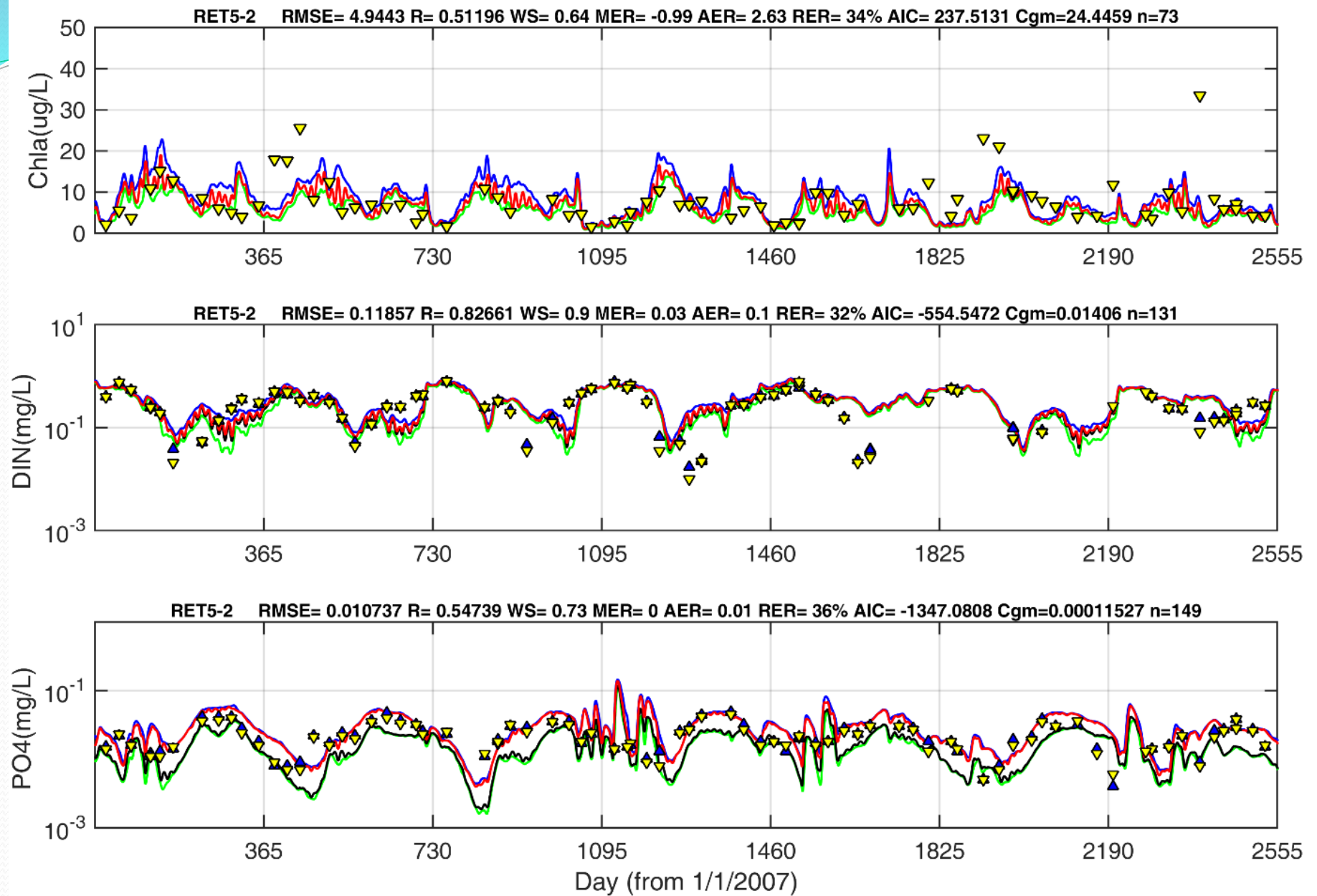
$$AME = \sum_{k=1}^n |P_k - O_k| / N$$

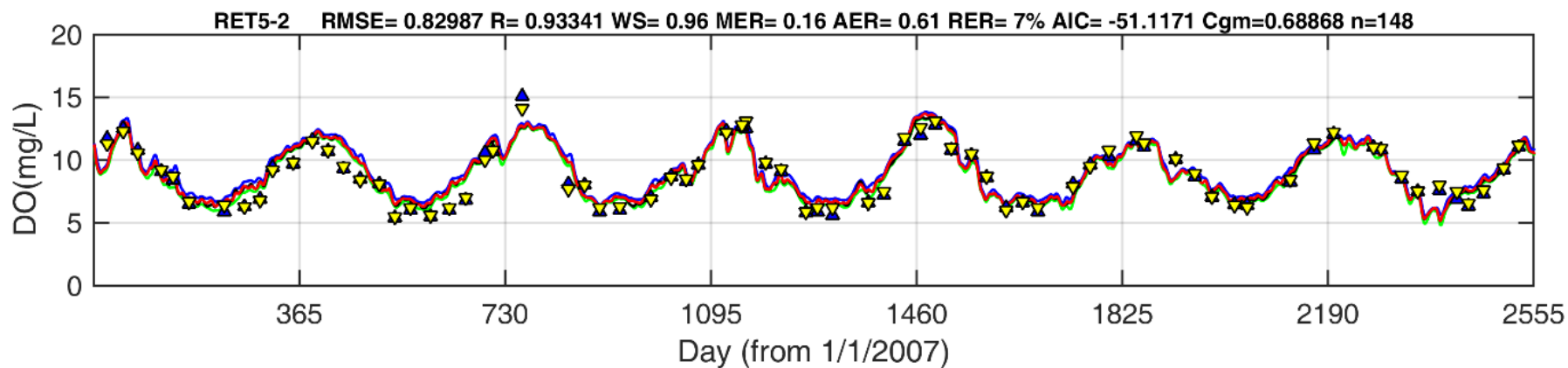
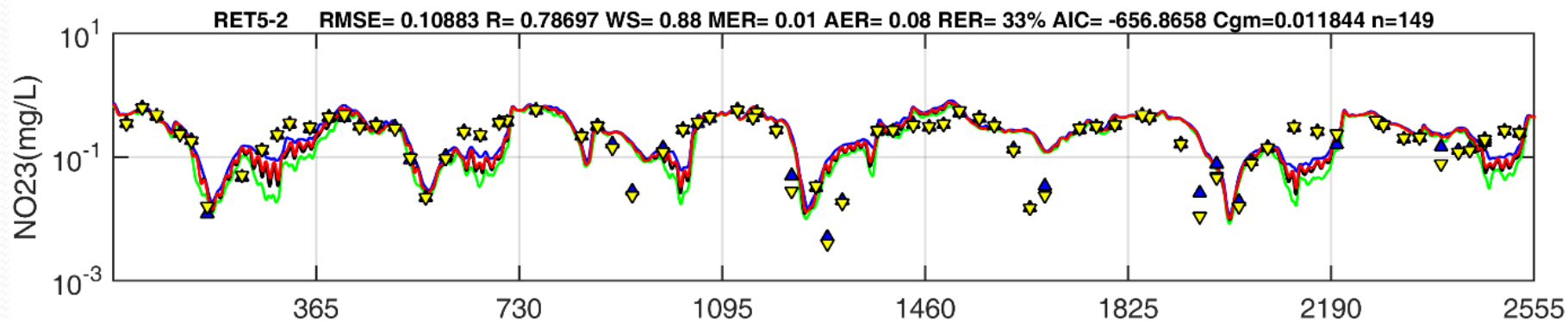
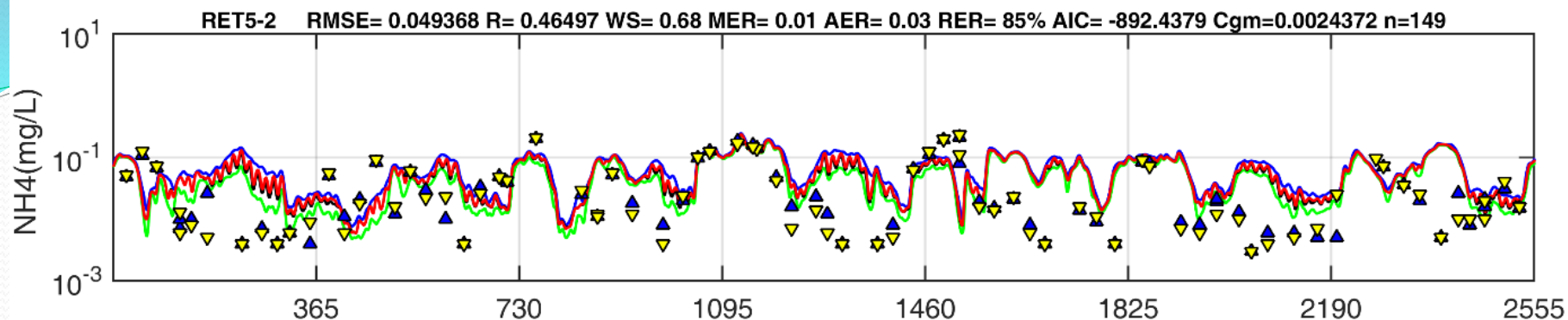
$$RE = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n |P_k - O_k|}{\sum_{k=1}^n O_k}$$

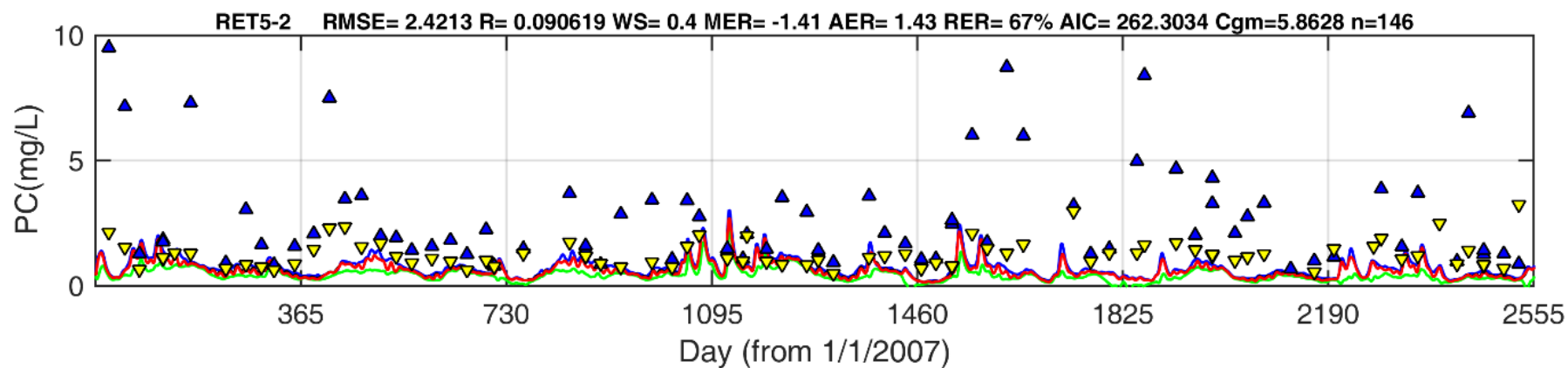
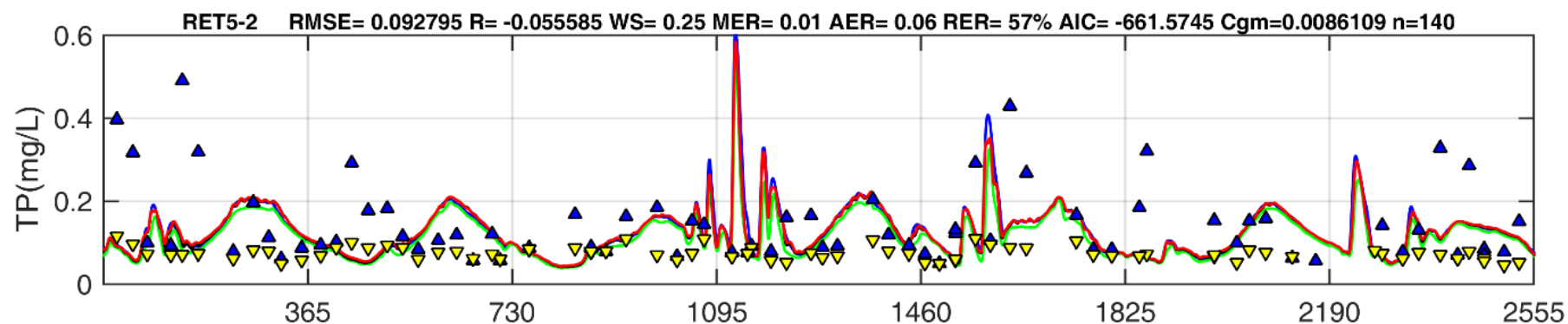
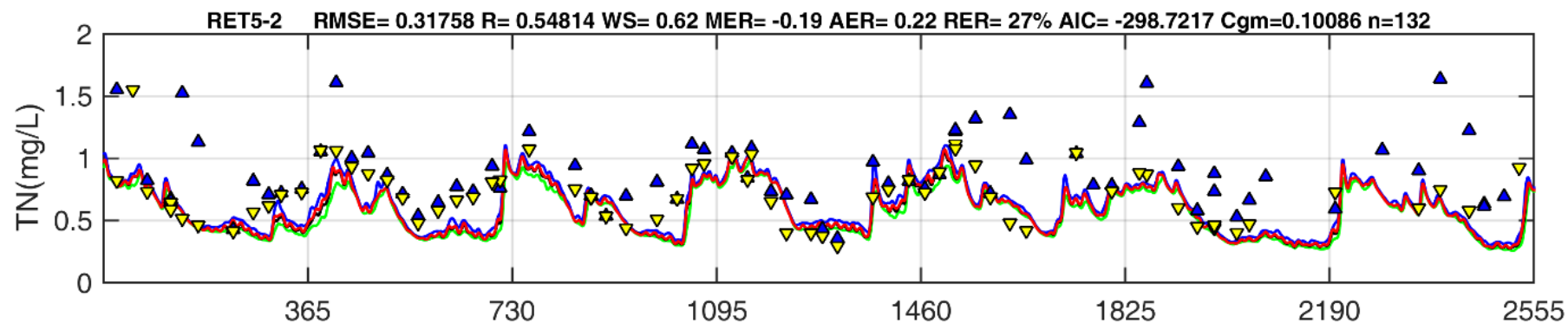


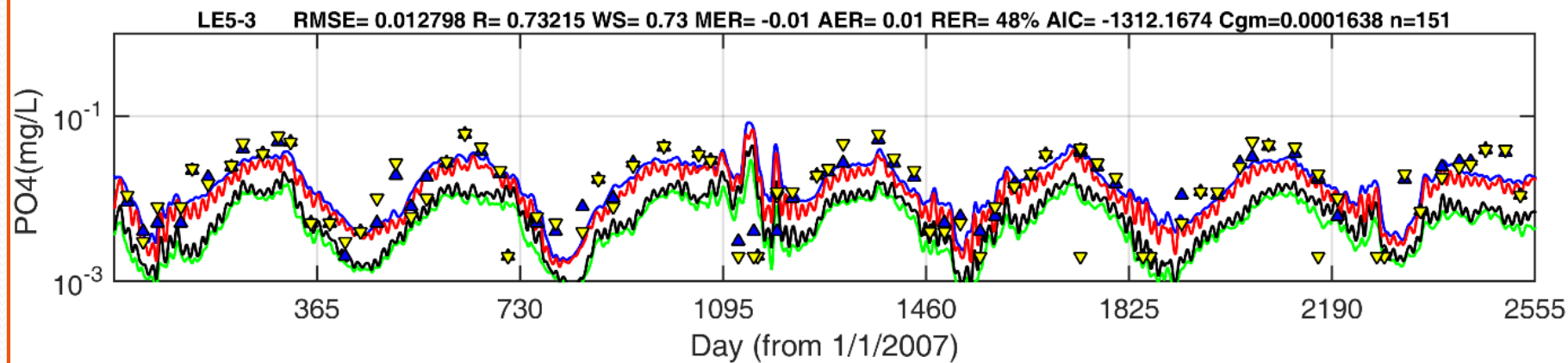
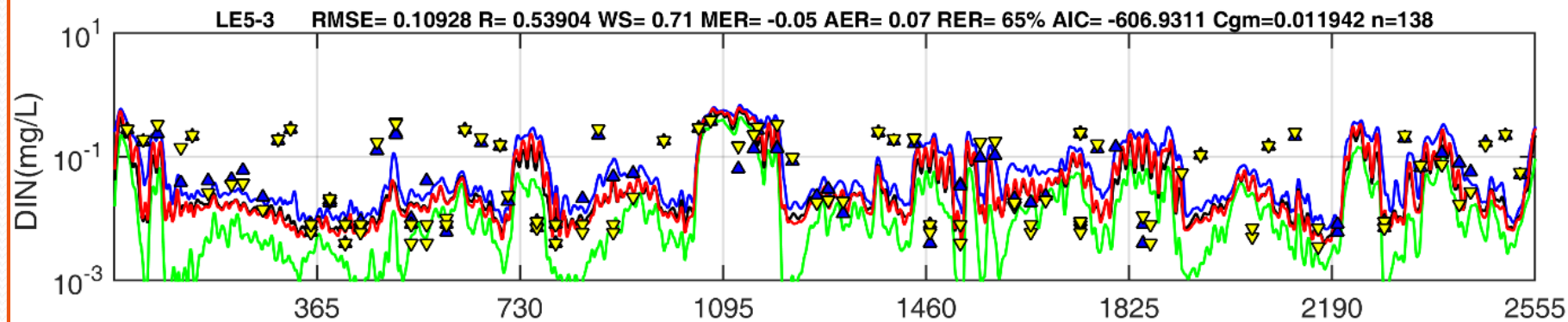
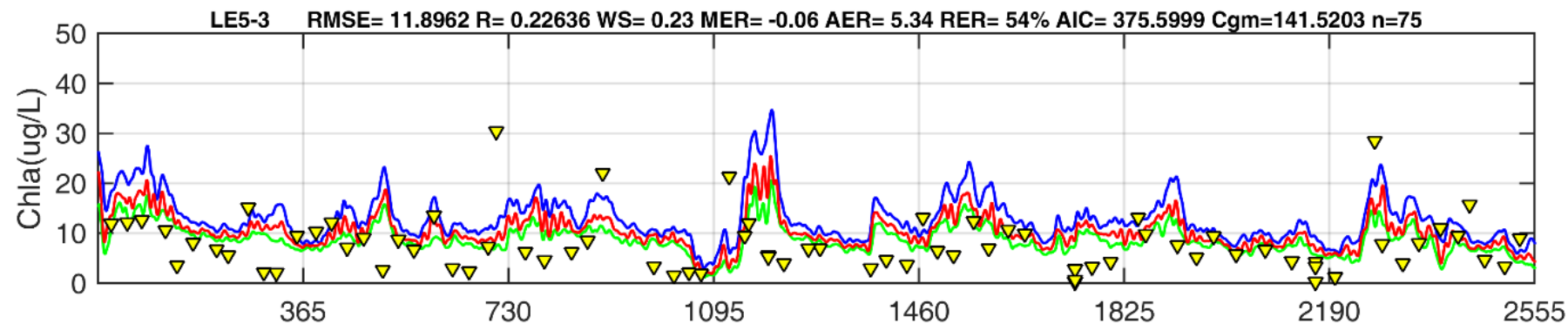


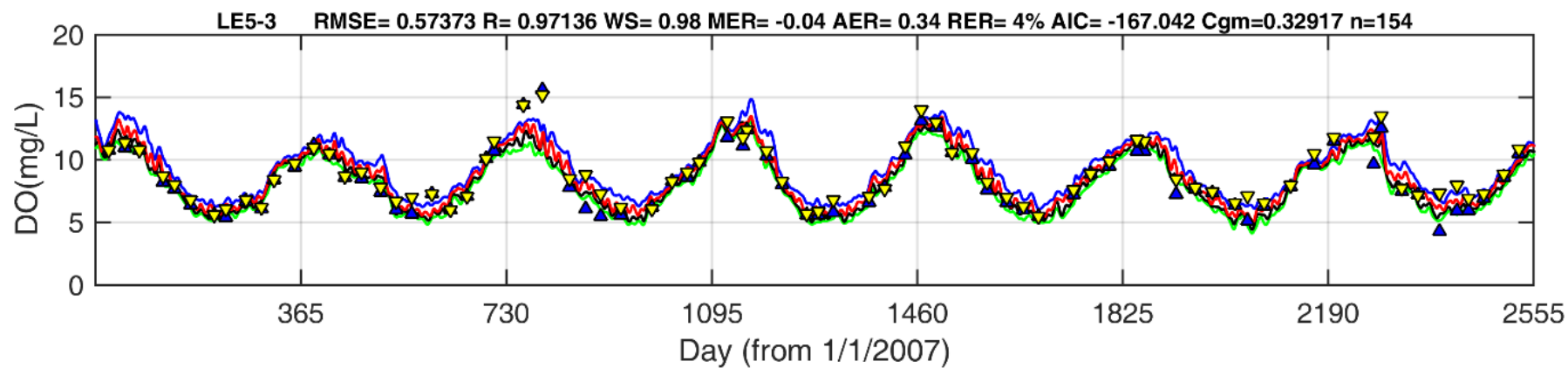
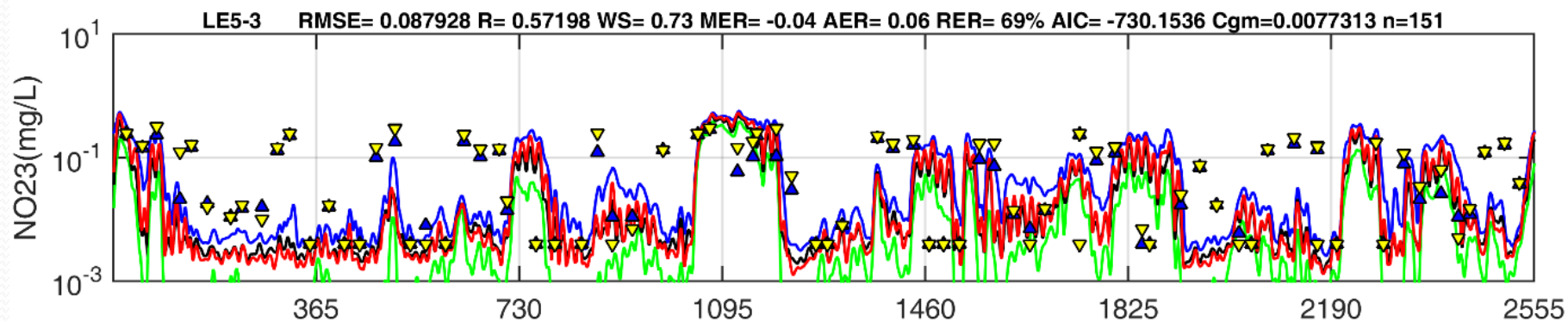
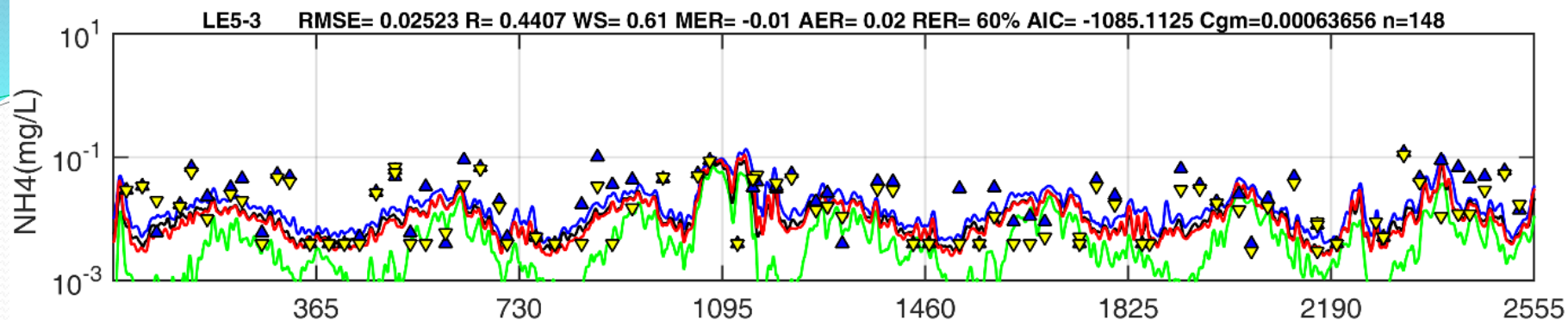


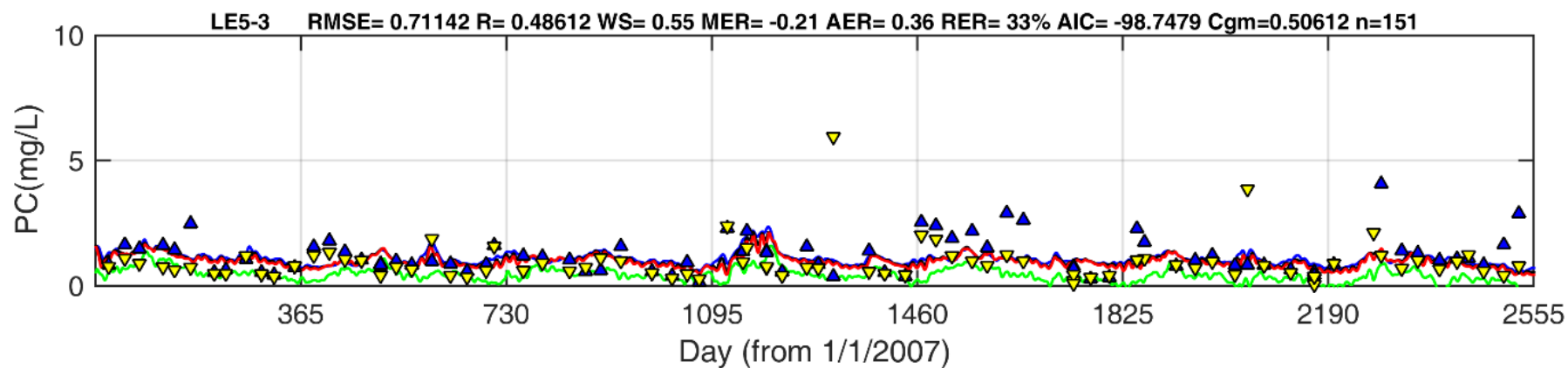
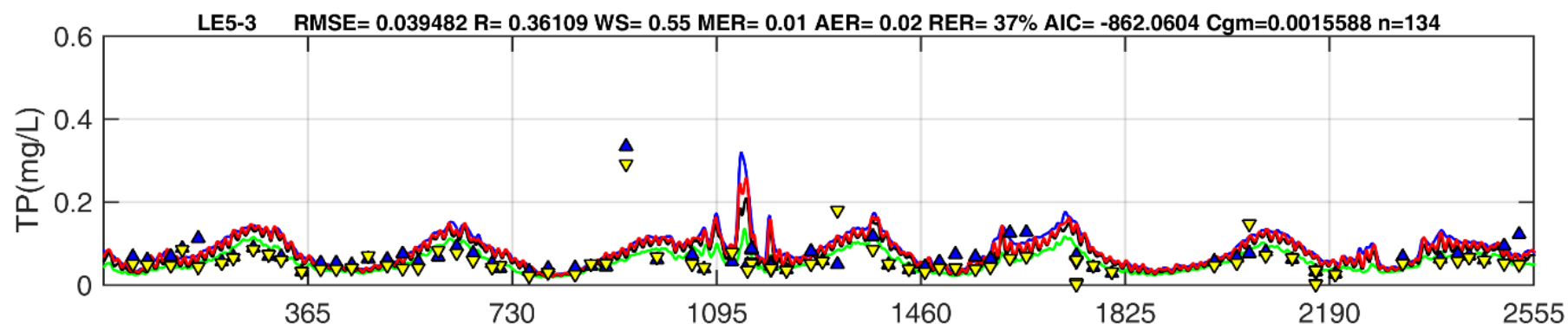
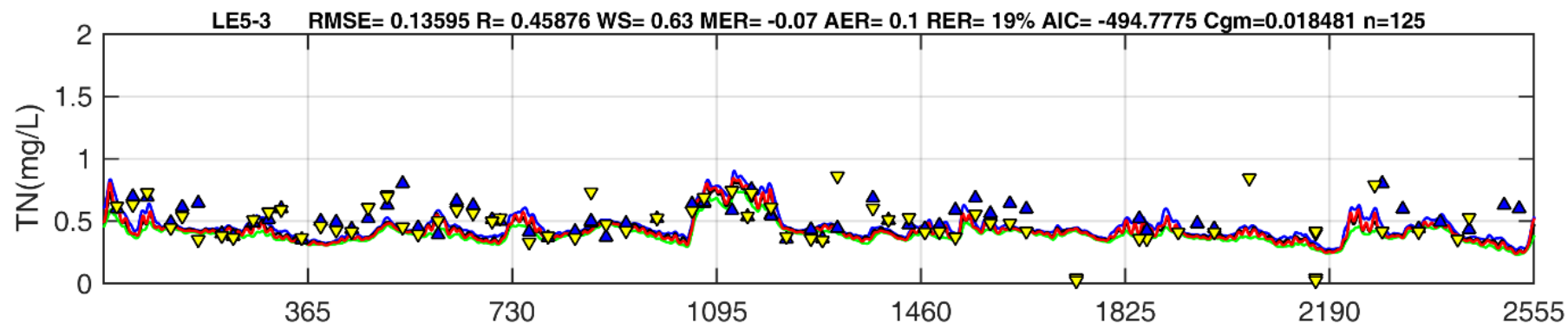


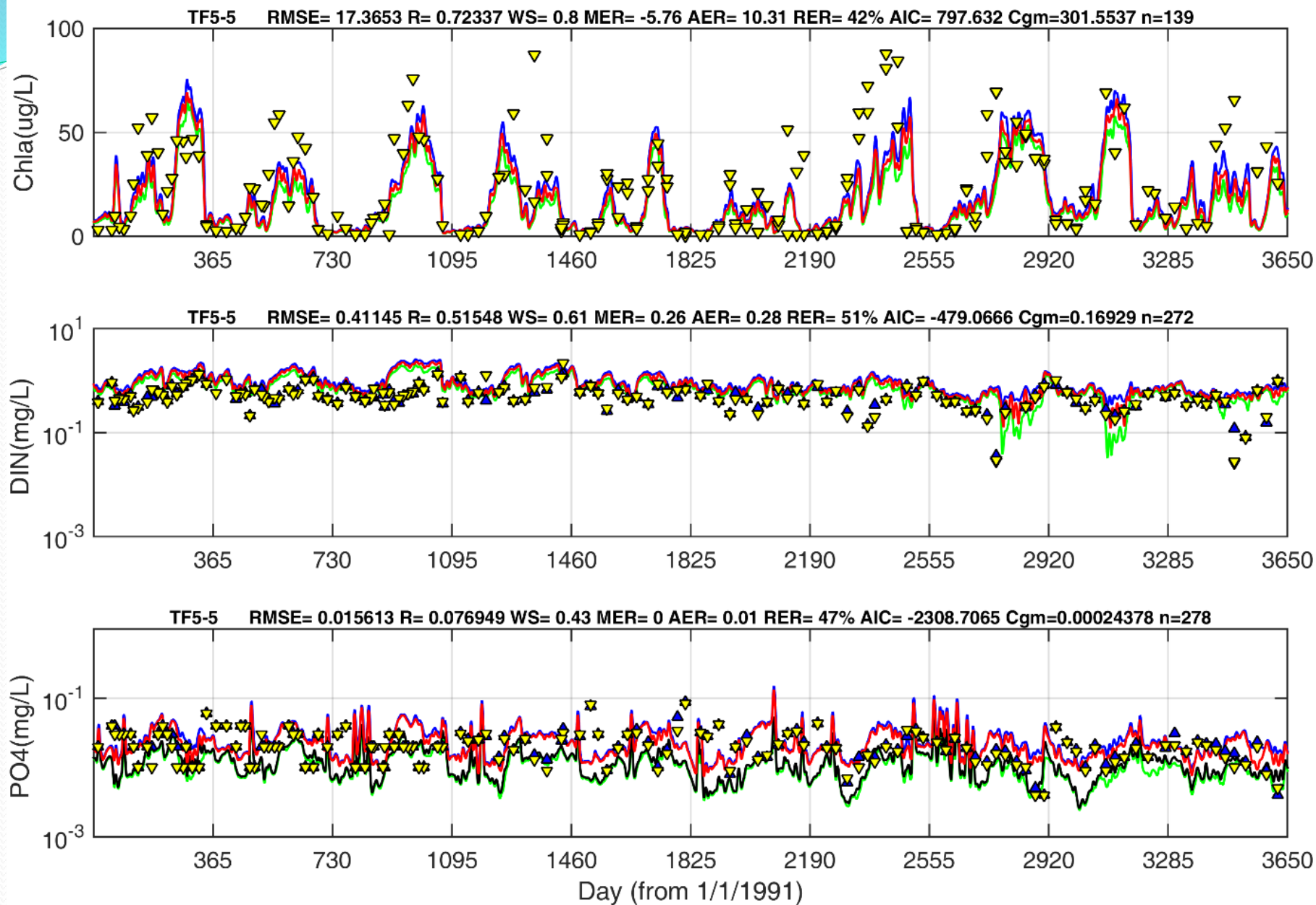


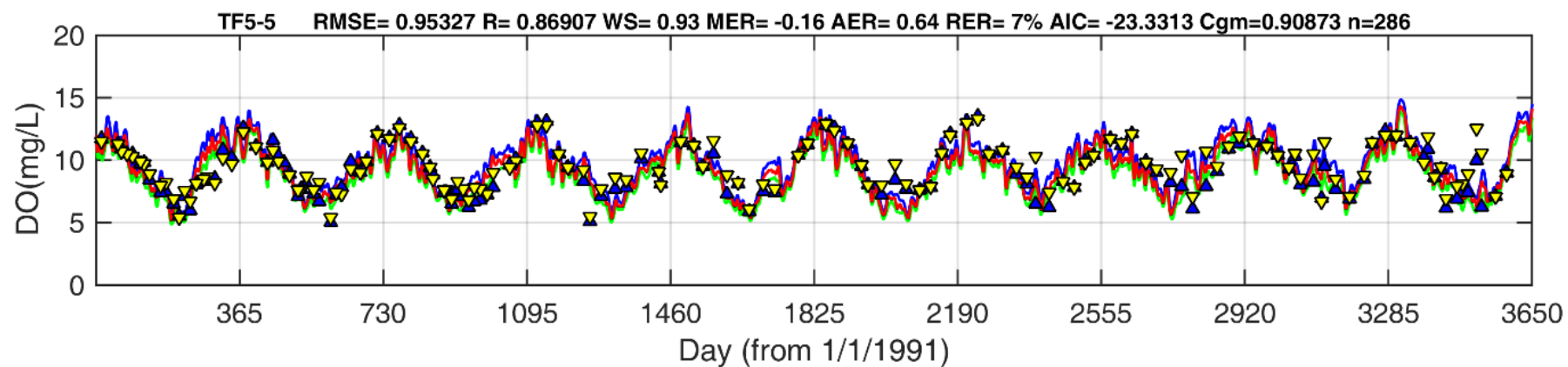
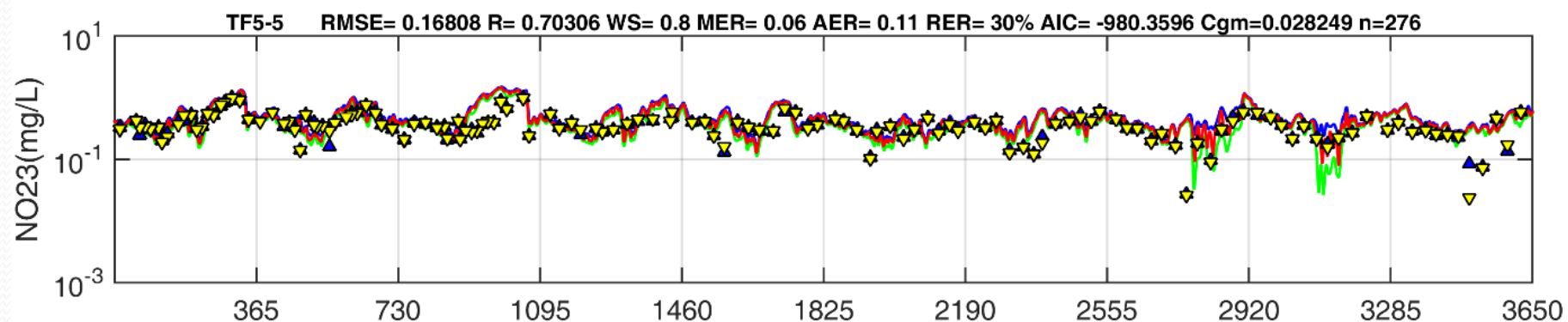
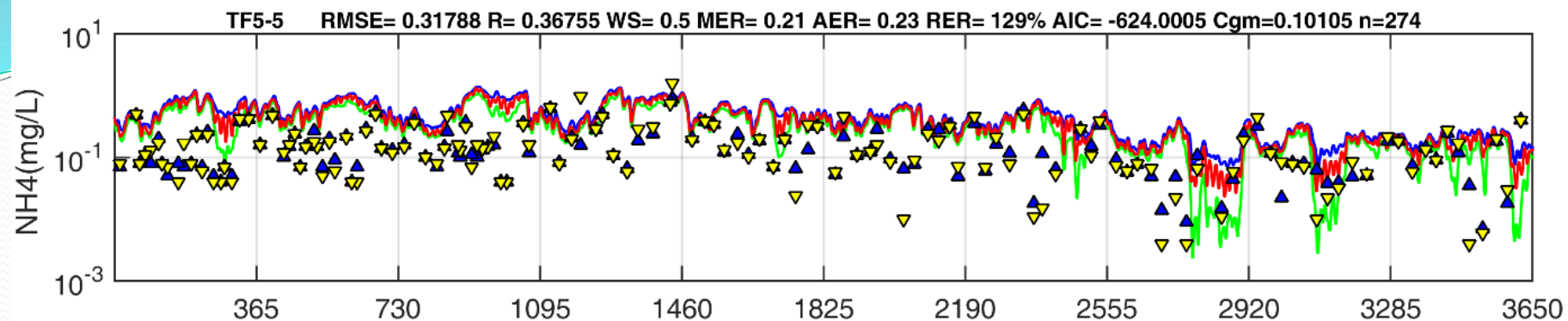


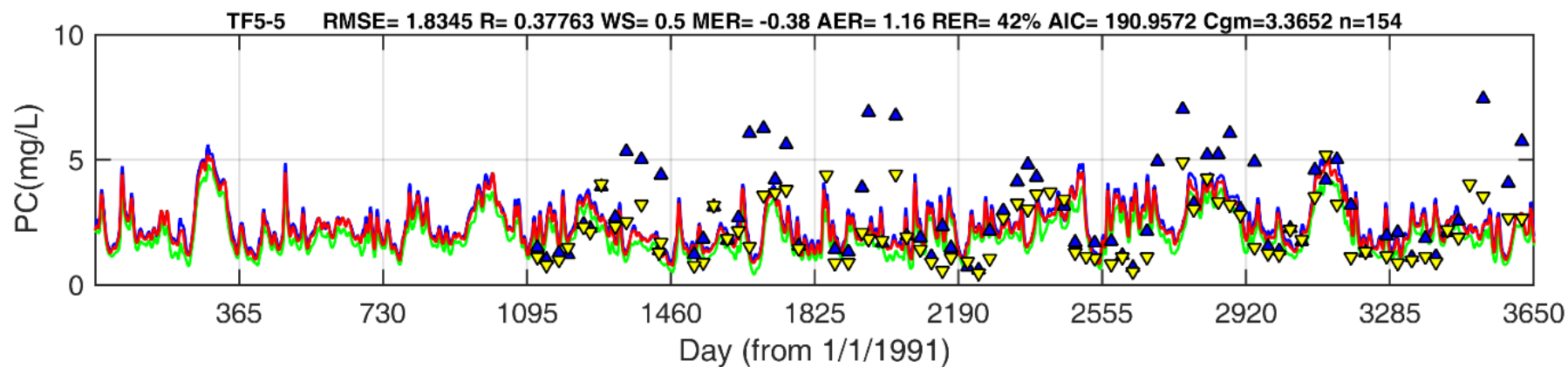
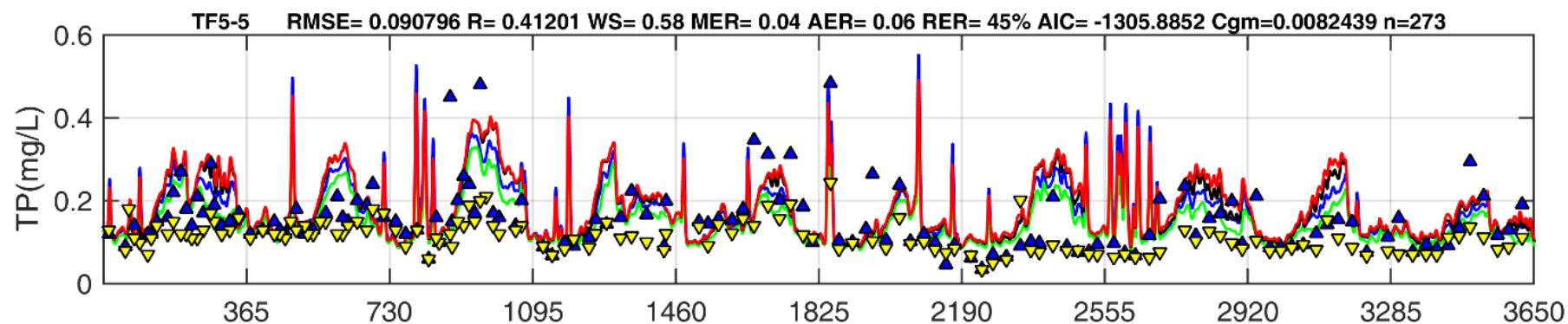
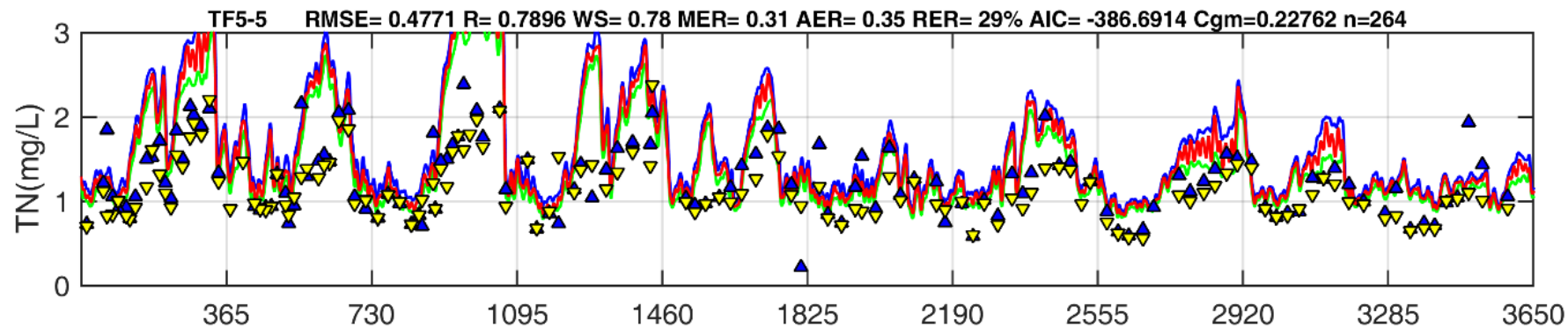


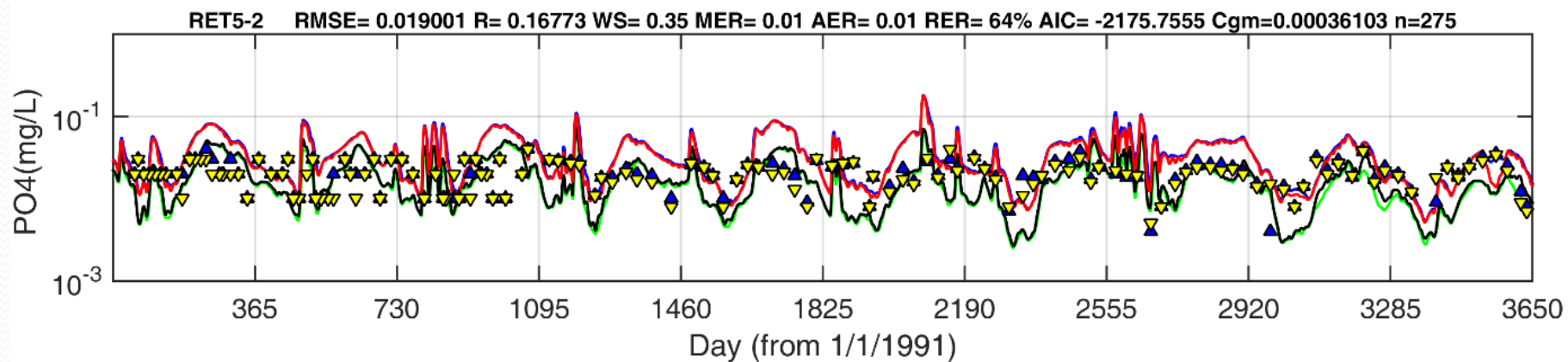
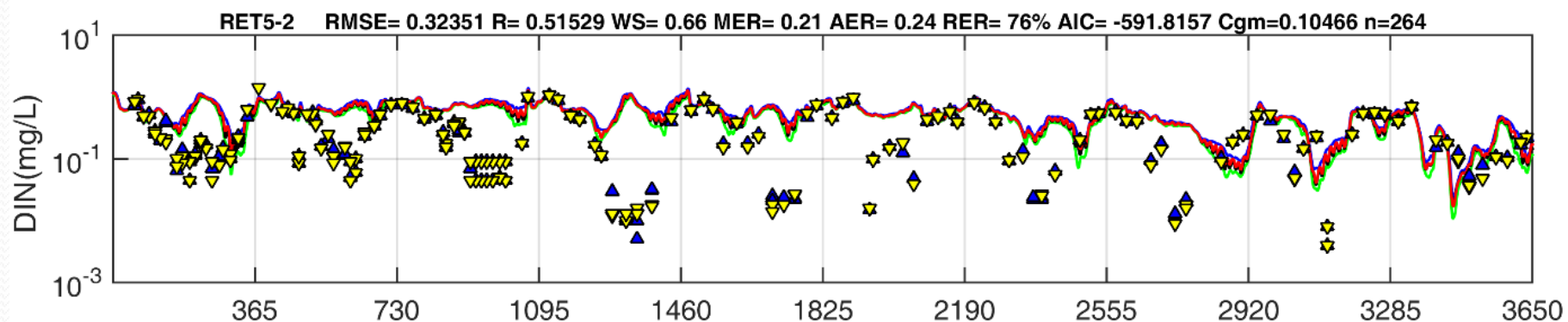
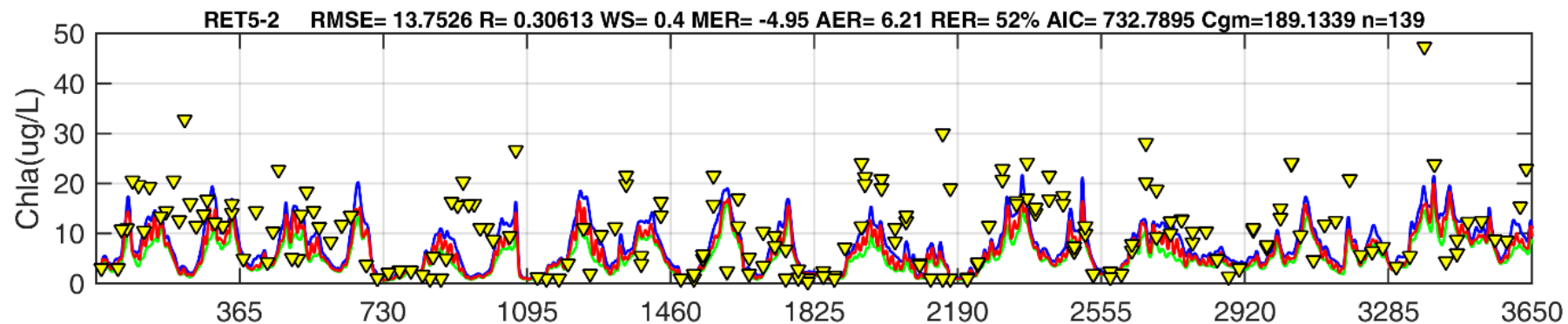


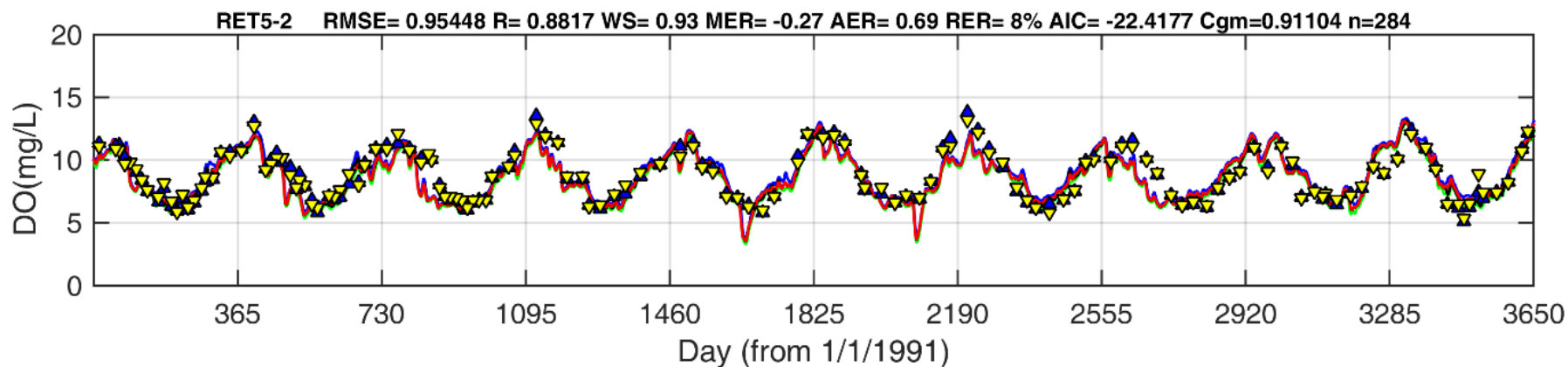
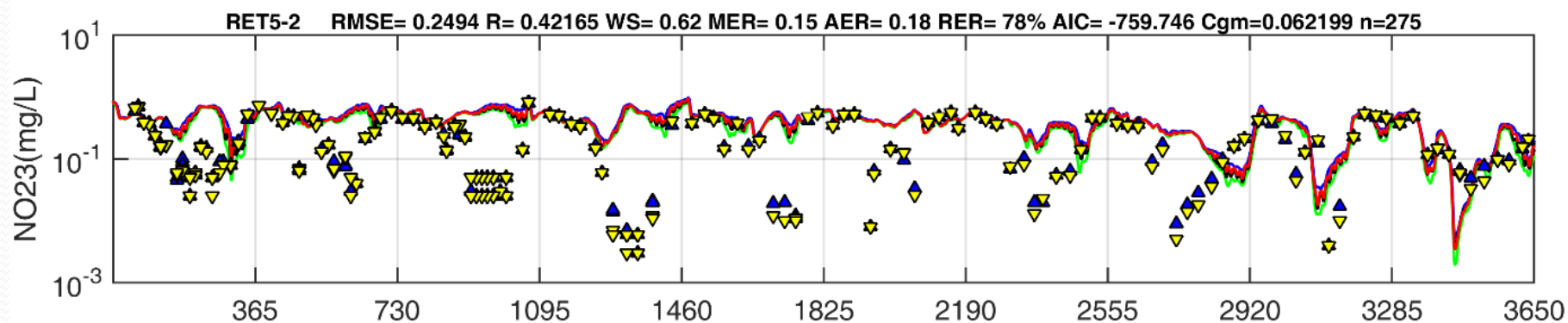
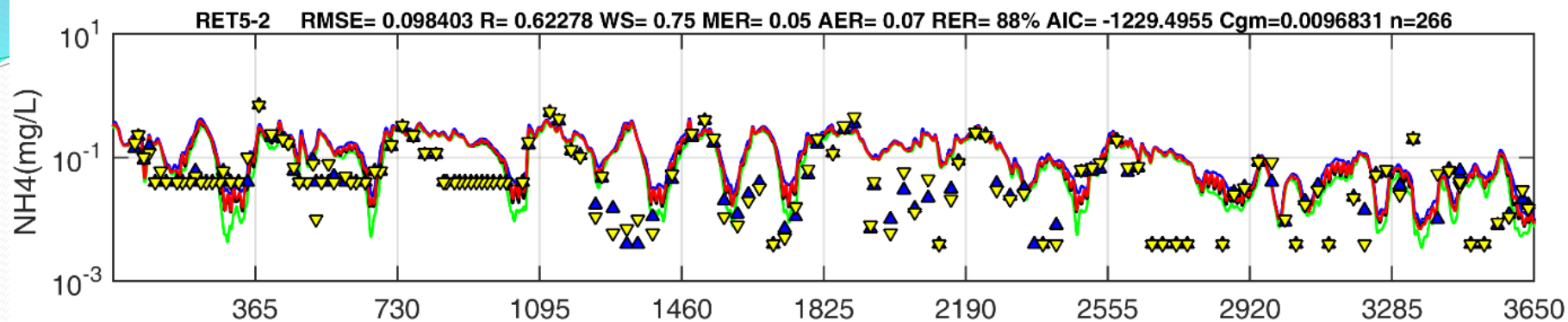


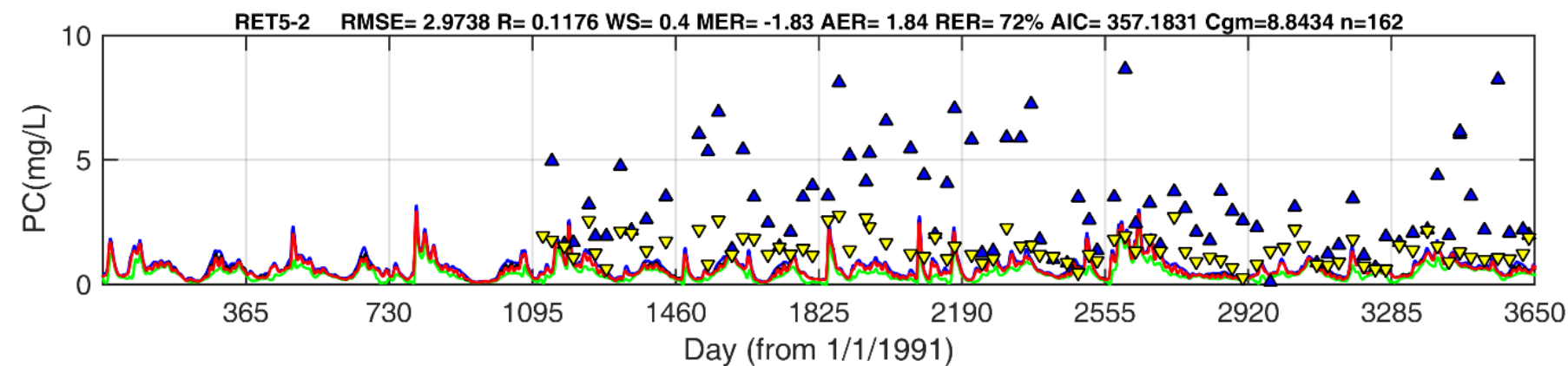
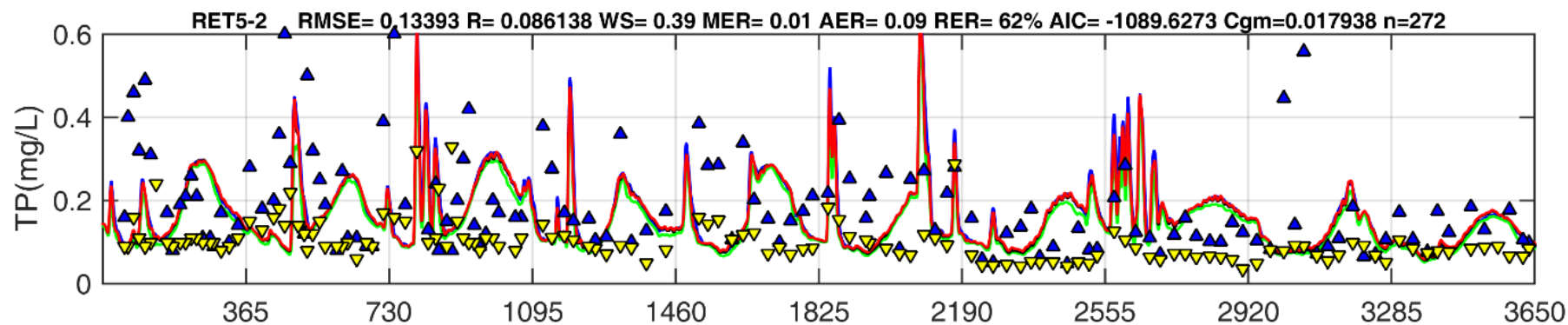
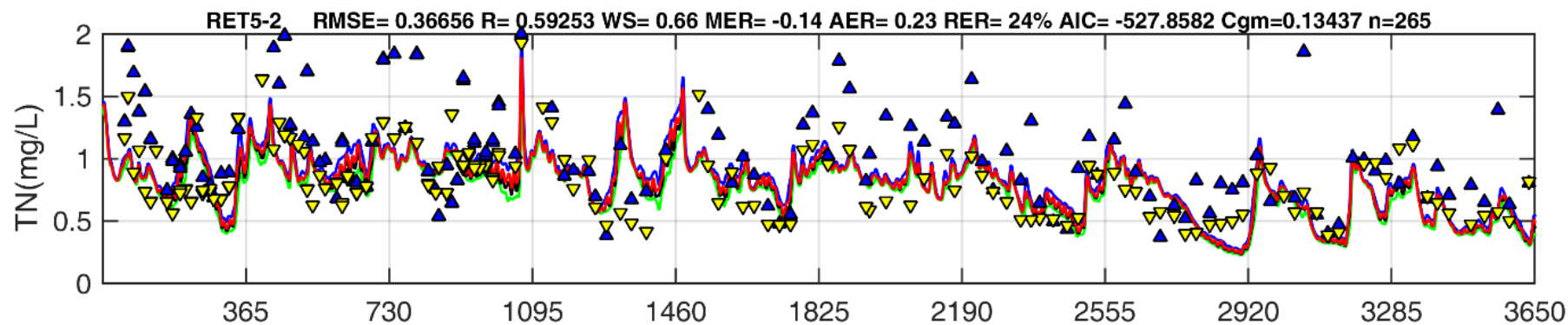


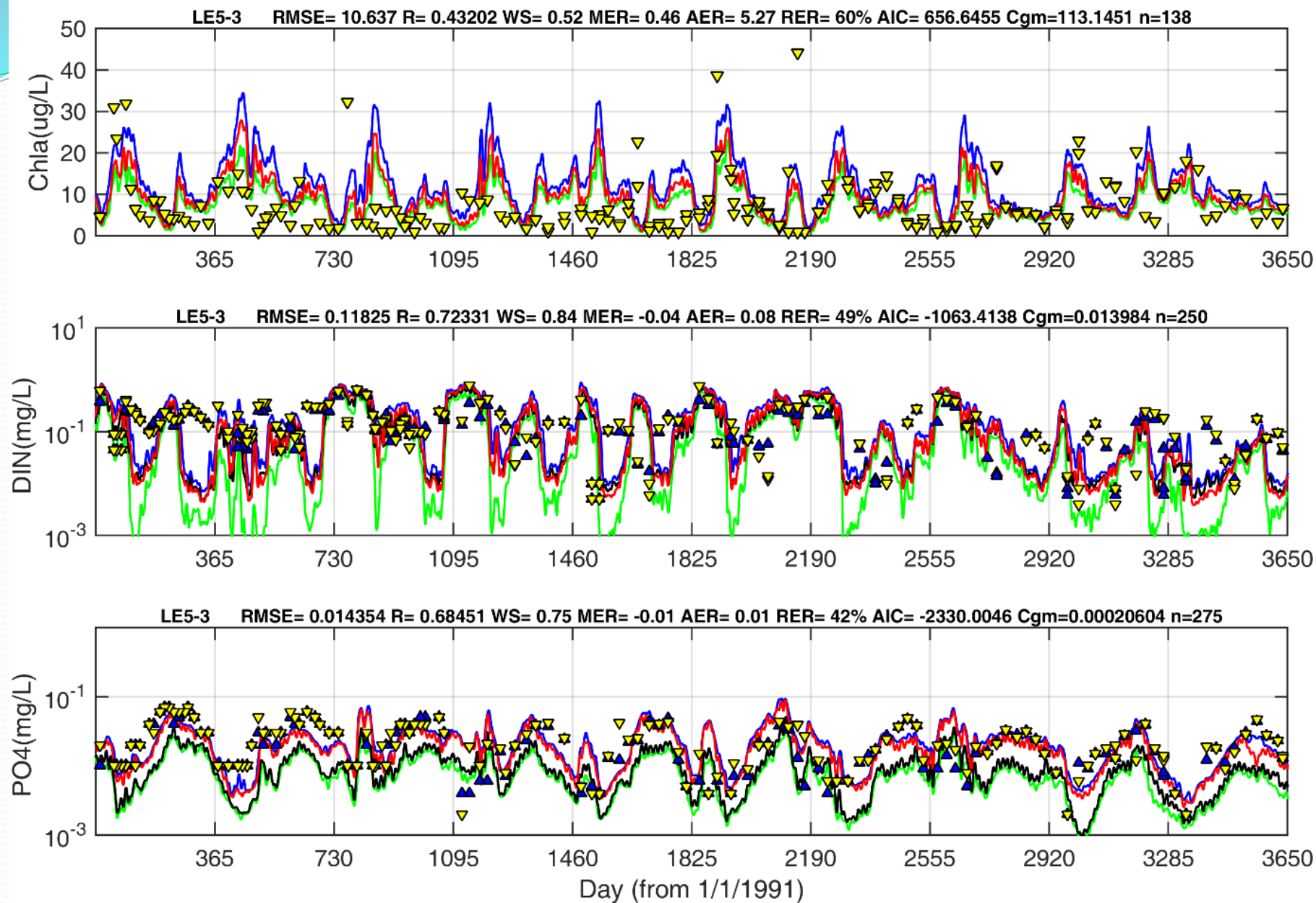


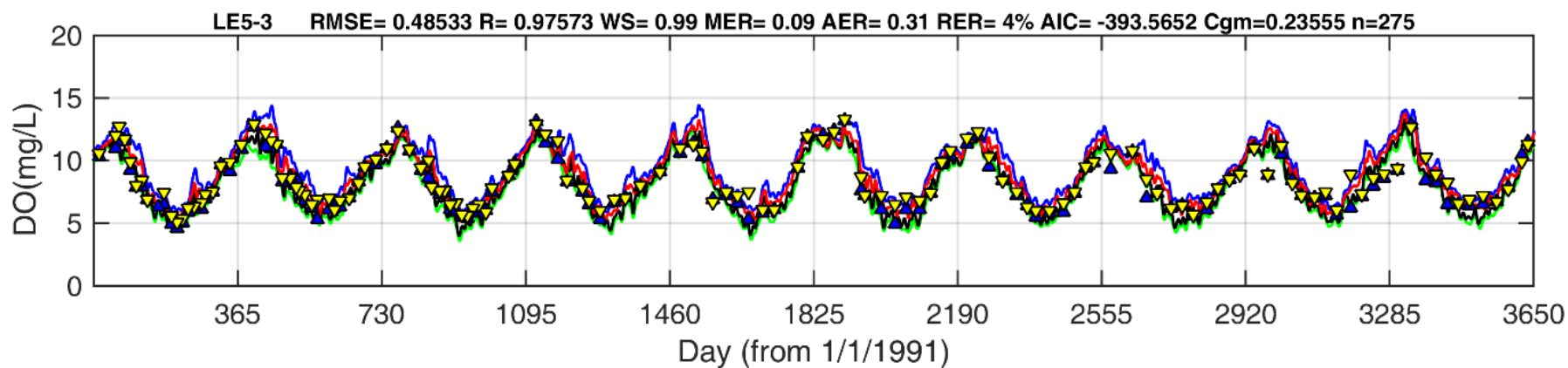
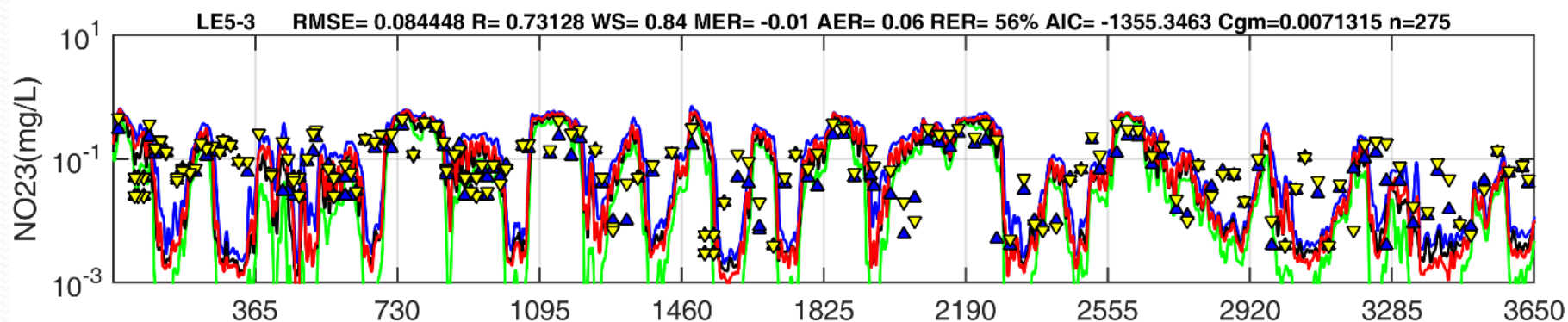
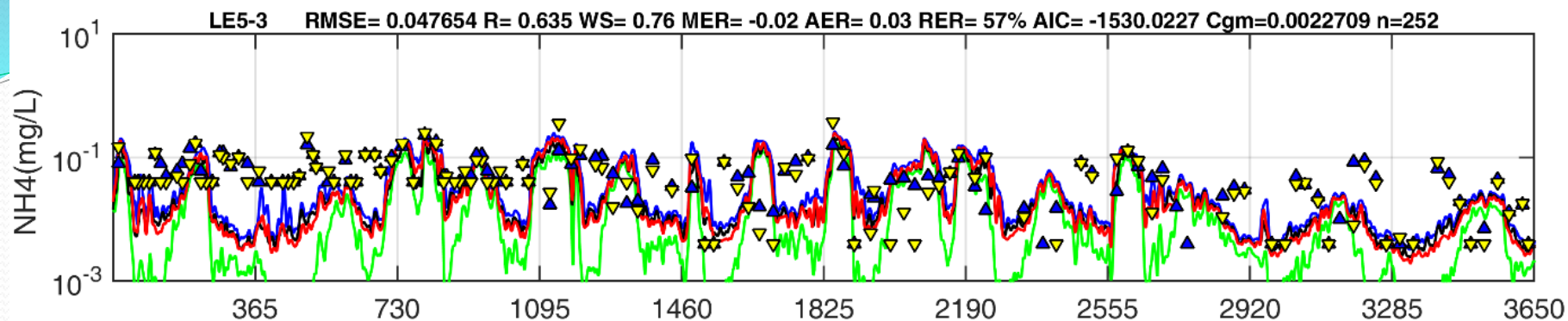


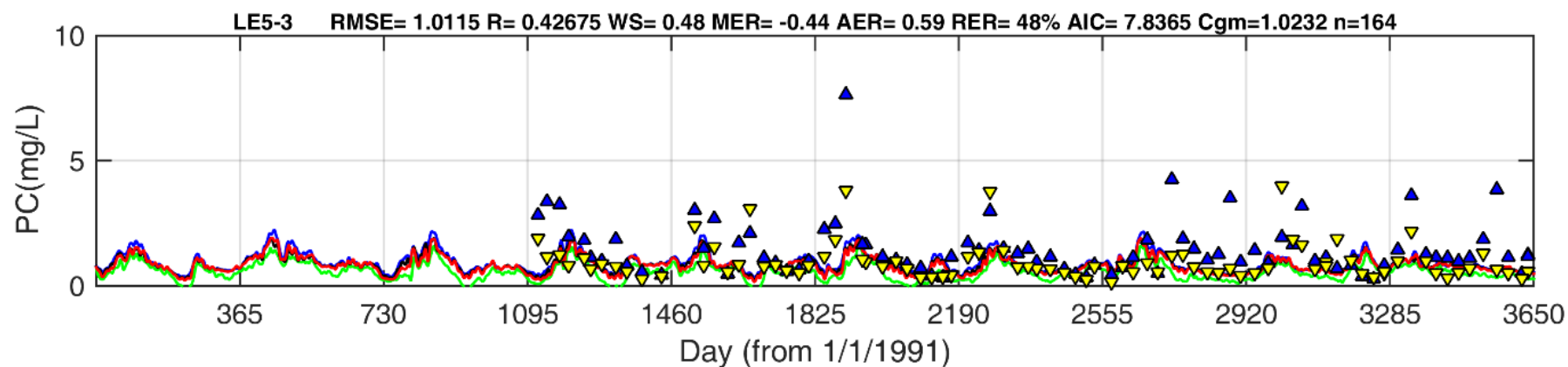
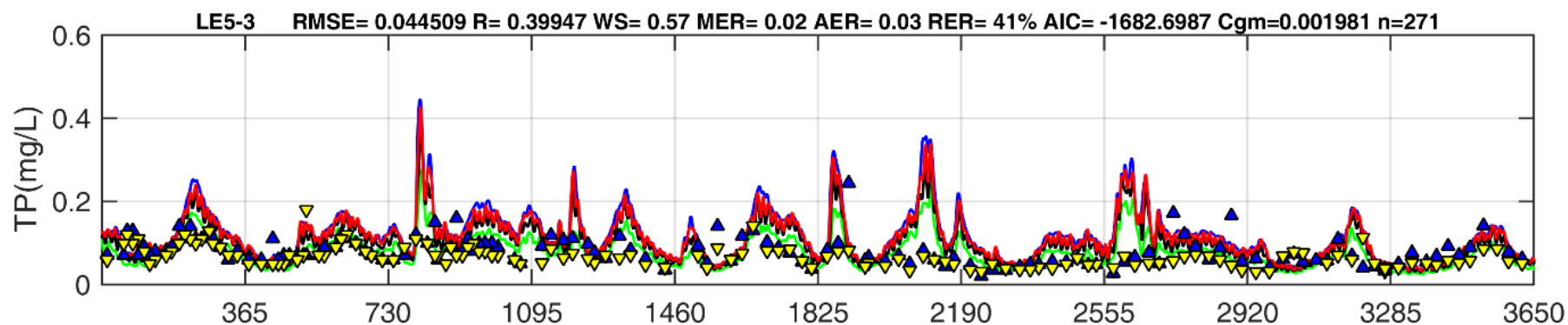
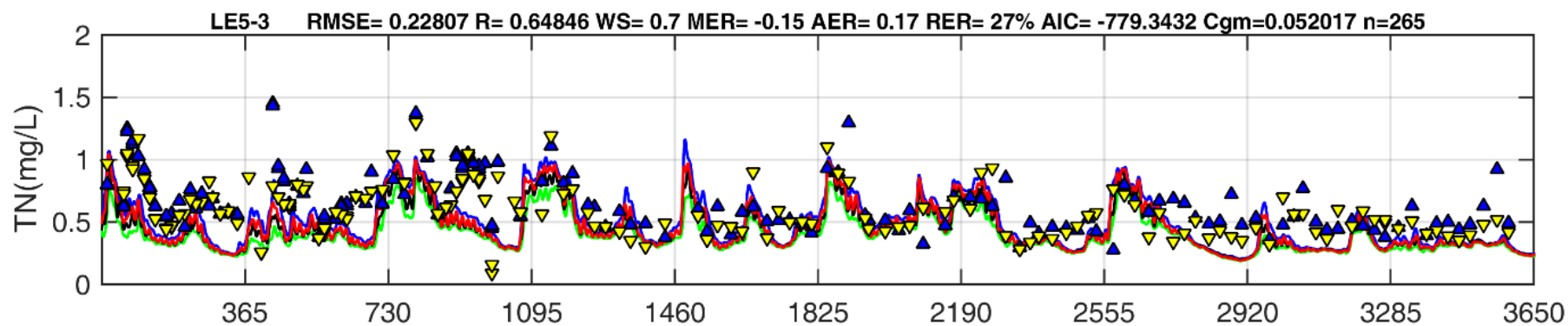




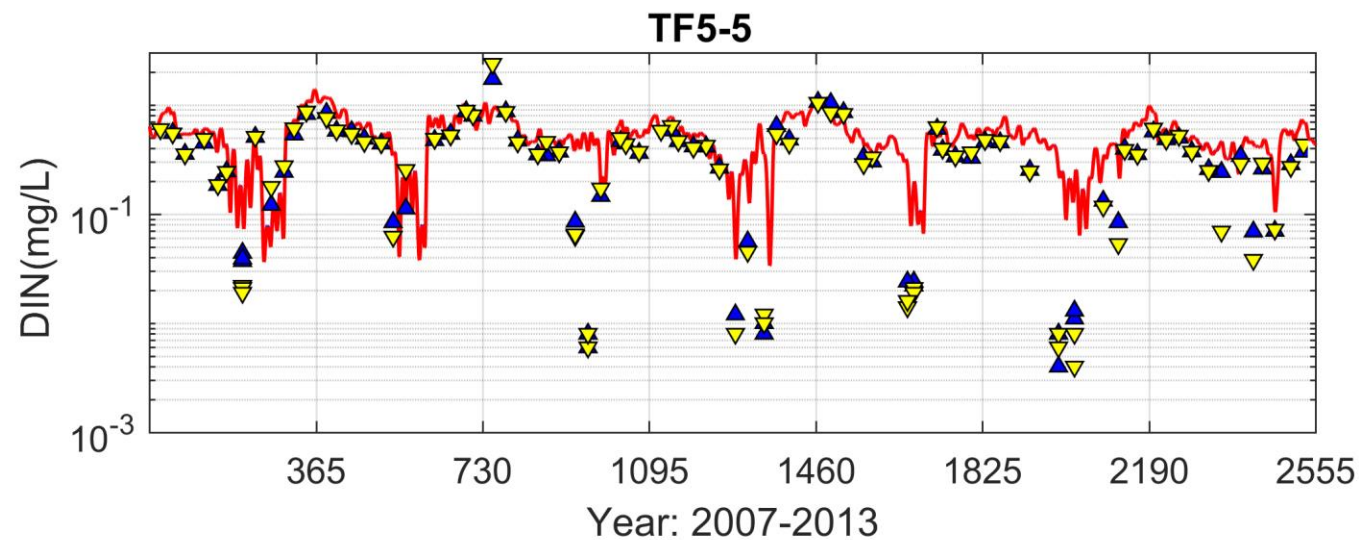
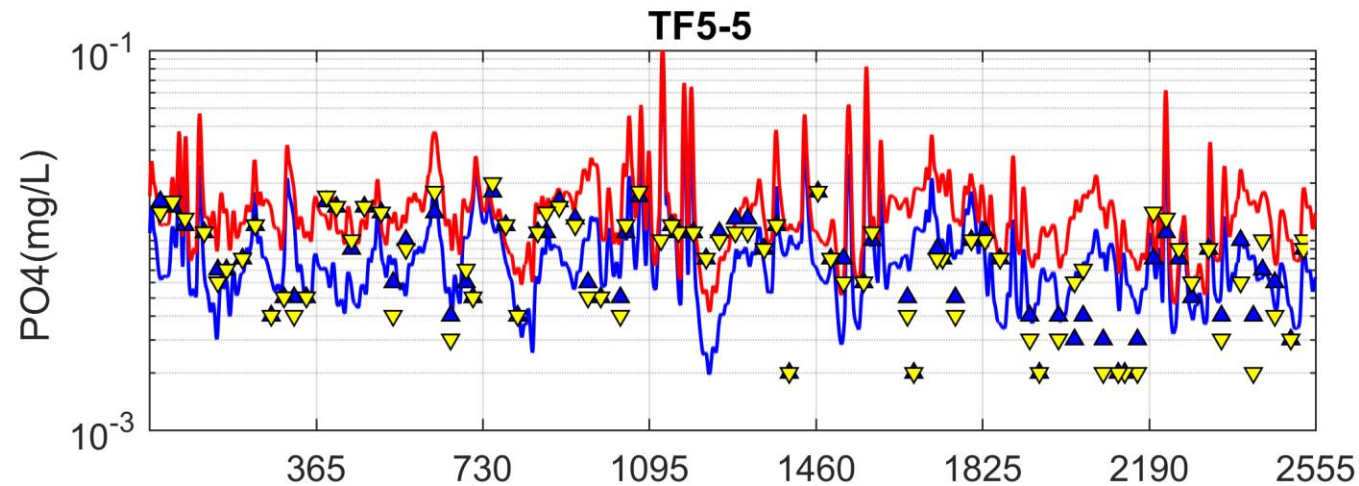


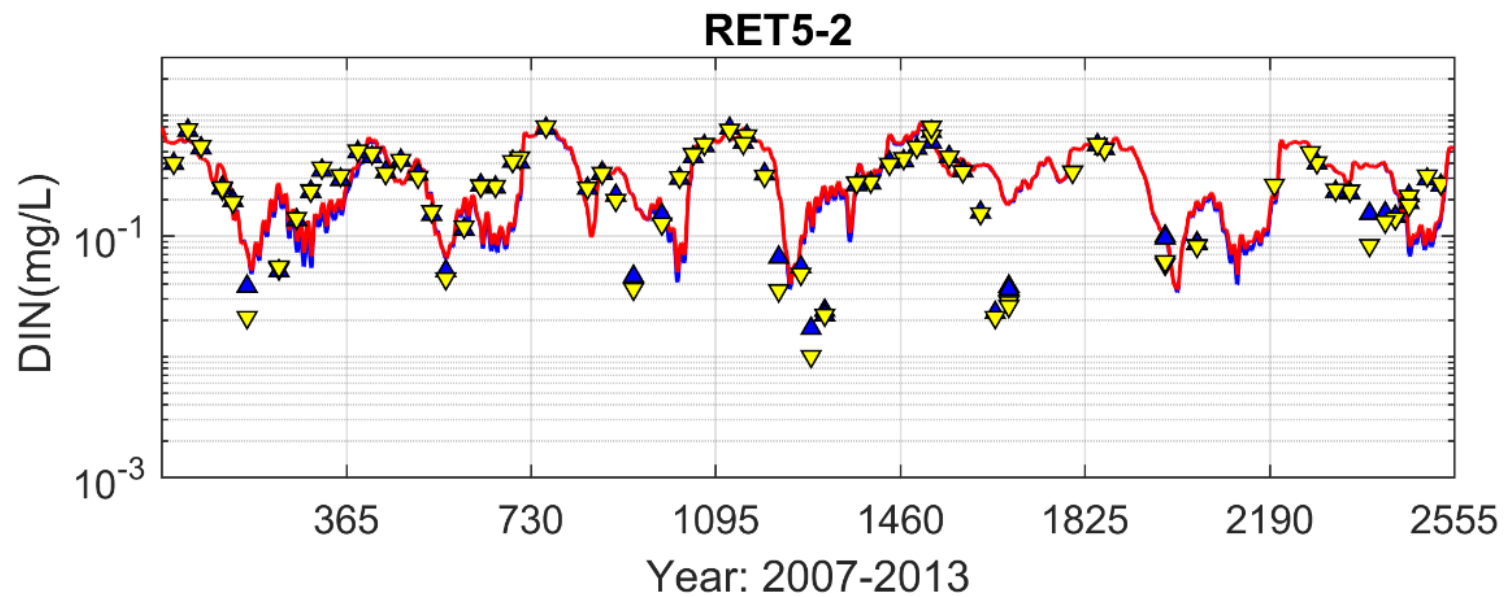
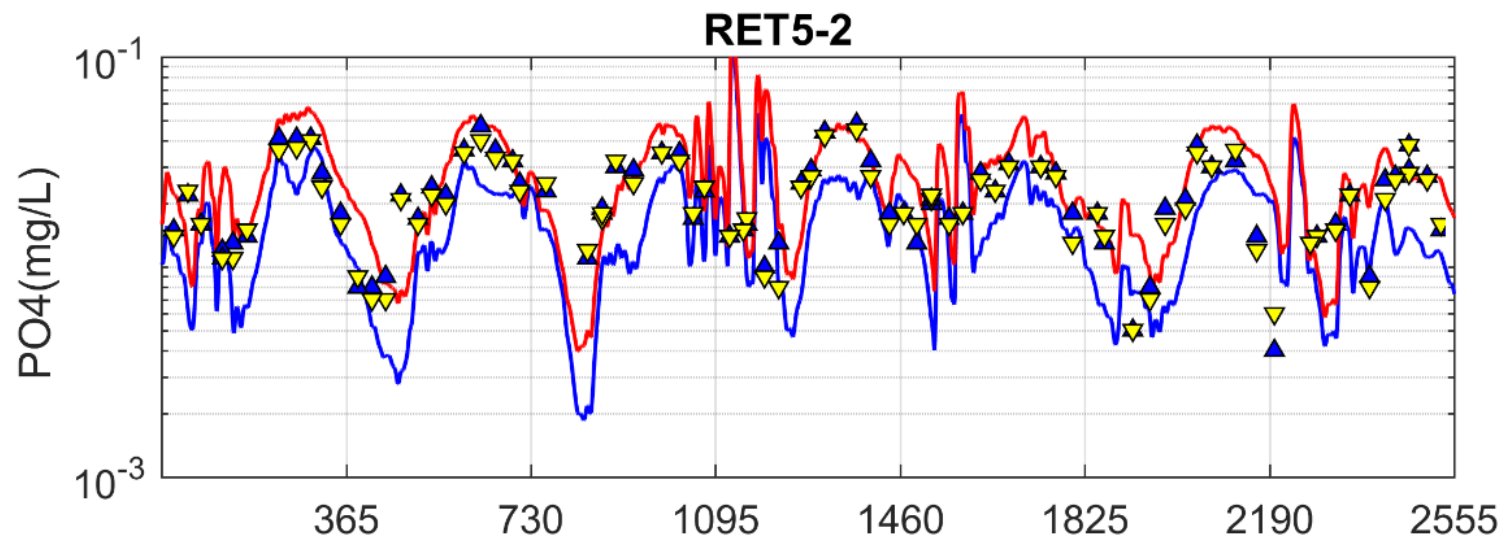


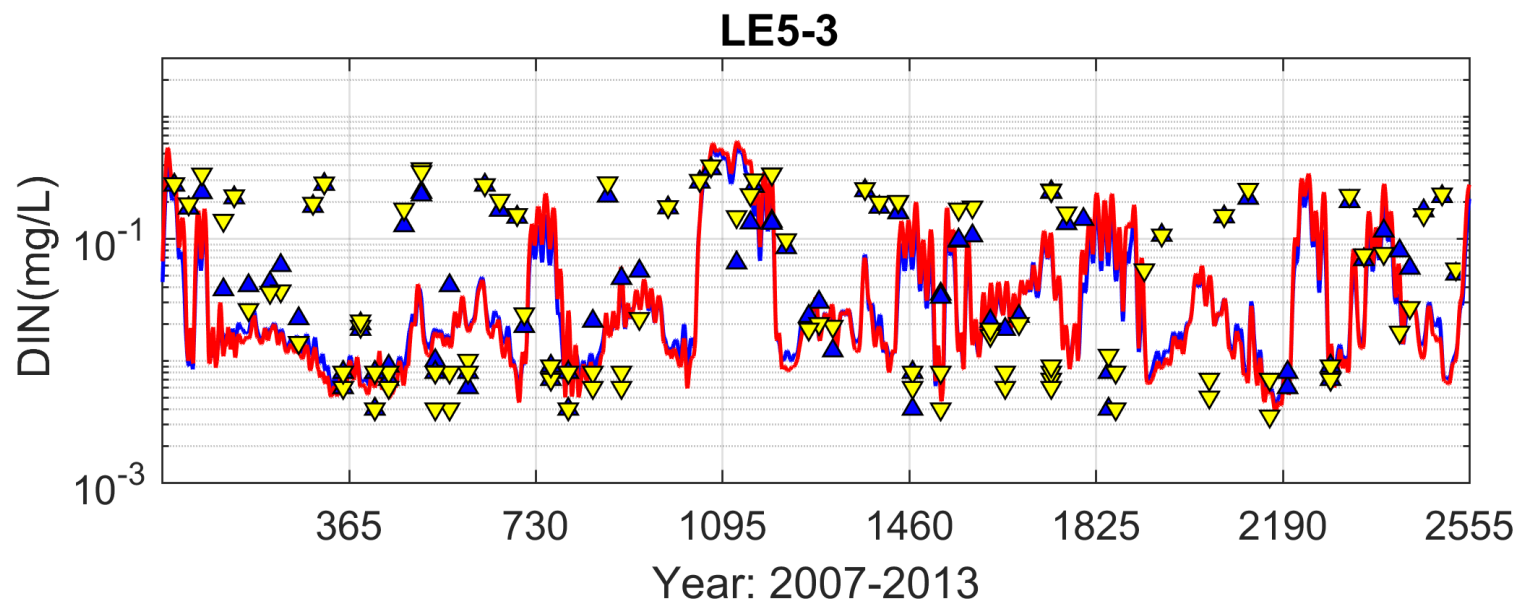
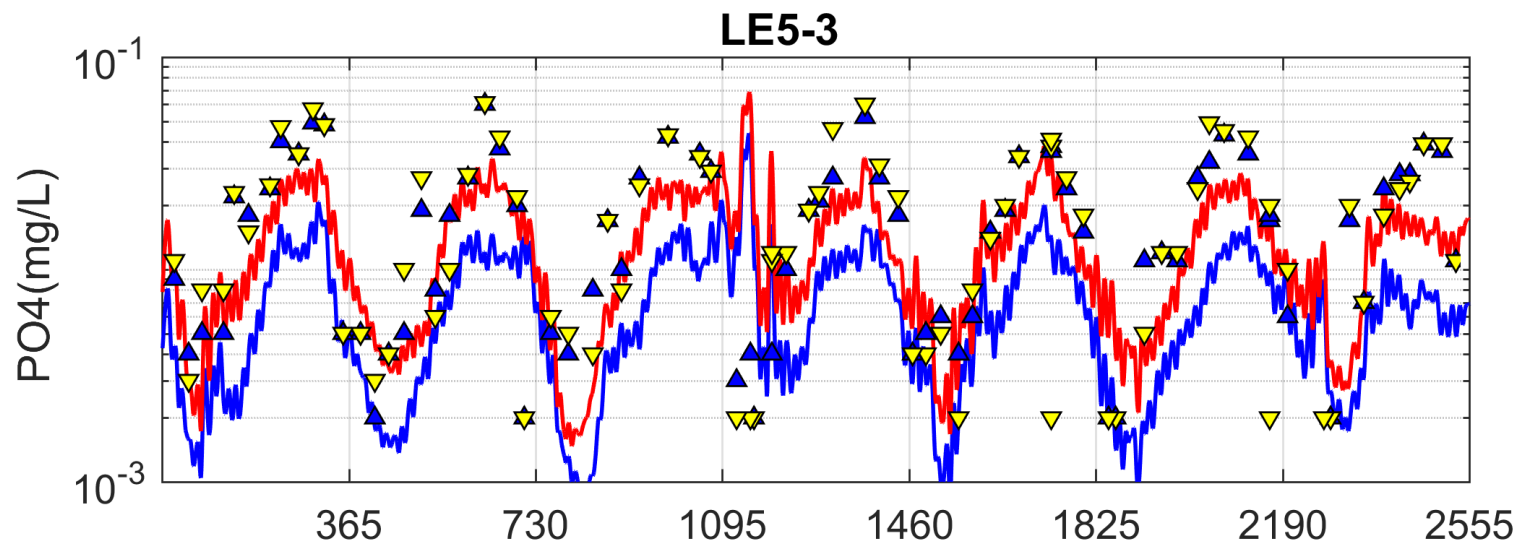




Nutrient Limiting



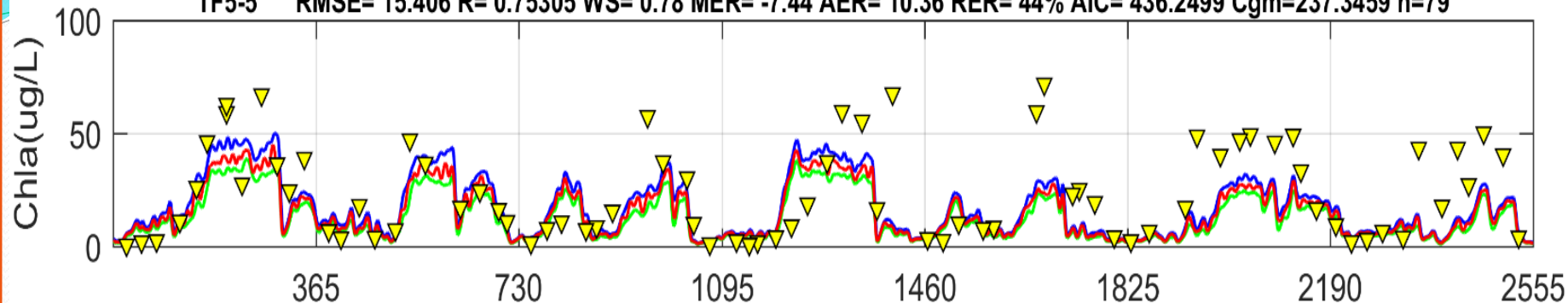




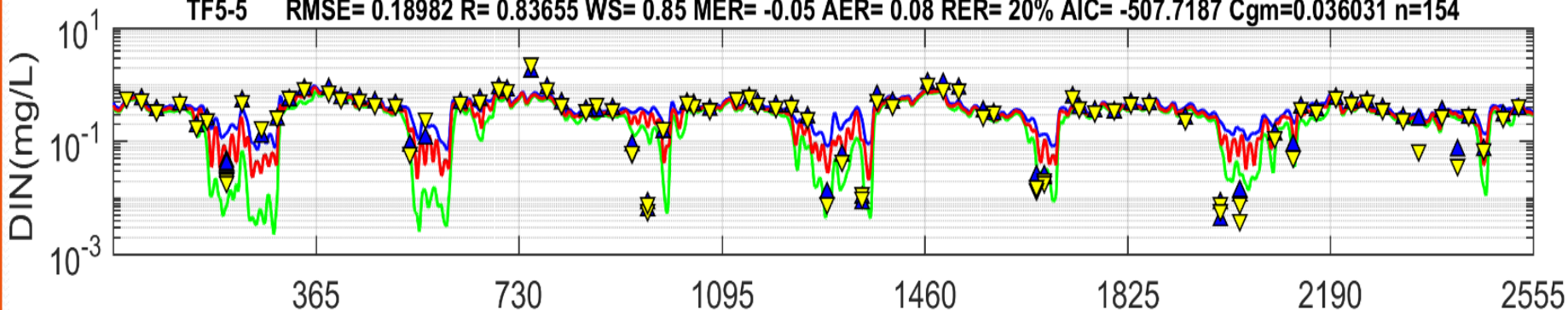
Model Response to Nutrient Reduction

- Conduct a sensitivity test for reduction of N and P by 30% everywhere
- No reduction of phytoplankton from fall-line
- No change of boundary condition

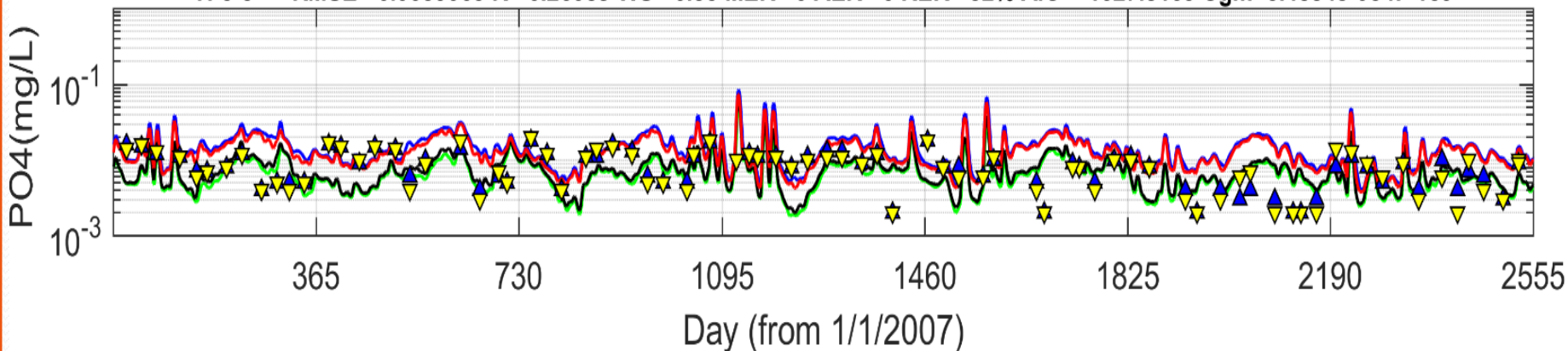
TF5-5 RMSE= 15.406 R= 0.75305 WS= 0.78 MER= -7.44 AER= 10.36 RER= 44% AIC= 436.2499 Cgm=237.3459 n=79



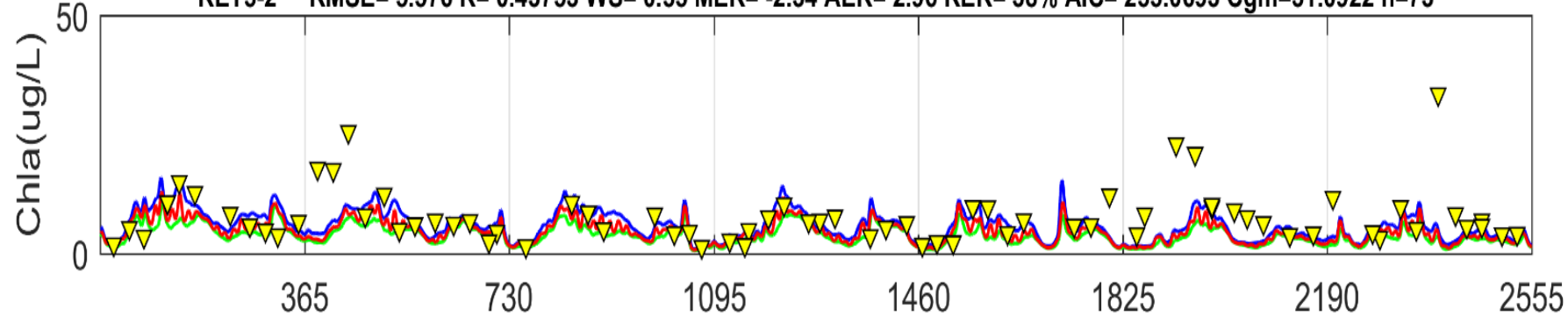
TF5-5 RMSE= 0.18982 R= 0.83655 WS= 0.85 MER= -0.05 AER= 0.08 RER= 20% AIC= -507.7187 Cgm=0.036031 n=154



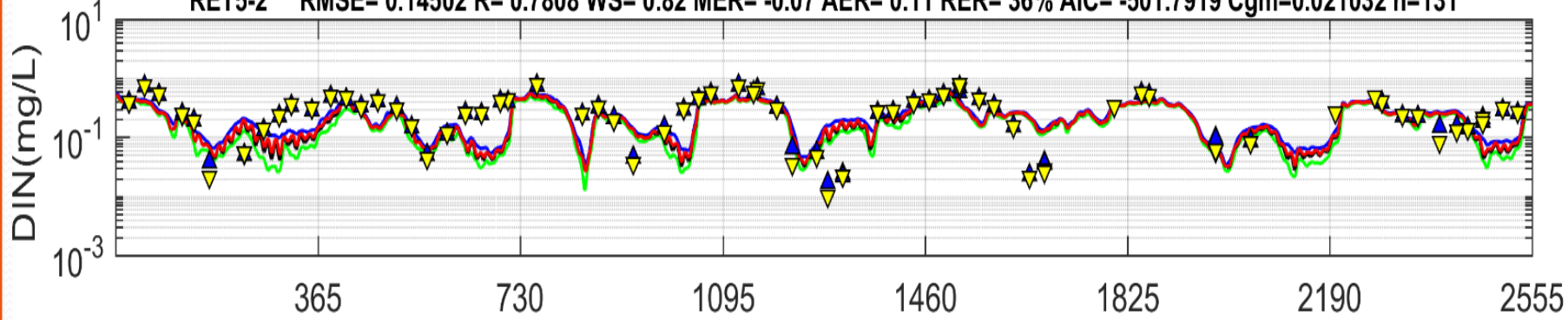
TF5-5 RMSE= 0.0059063 R= 0.26089 WS= 0.53 MER= 0 AER= 0 RER= 52% AIC= -1627.8163 Cgm=3.4884e-05 n=159



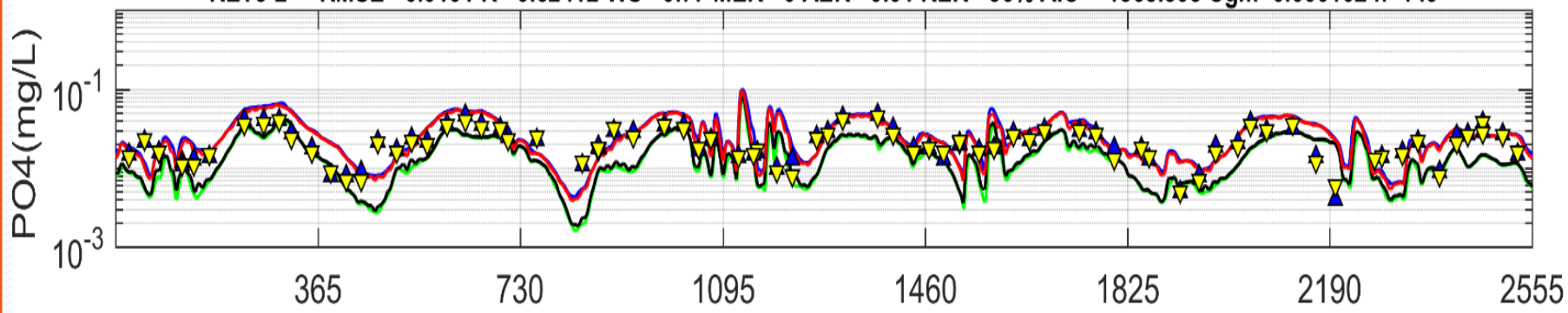
RET5-2 RMSE= 5.576 R= 0.43753 WS= 0.55 MER= -2.34 AER= 2.96 RER= 38% AIC= 255.0693 Cgm=31.0922 n=73



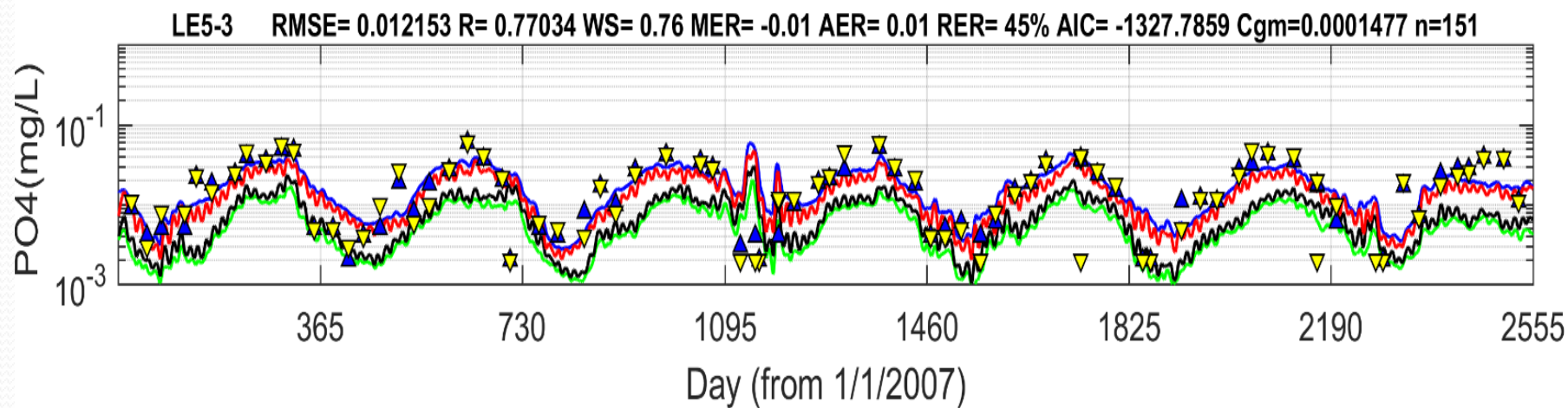
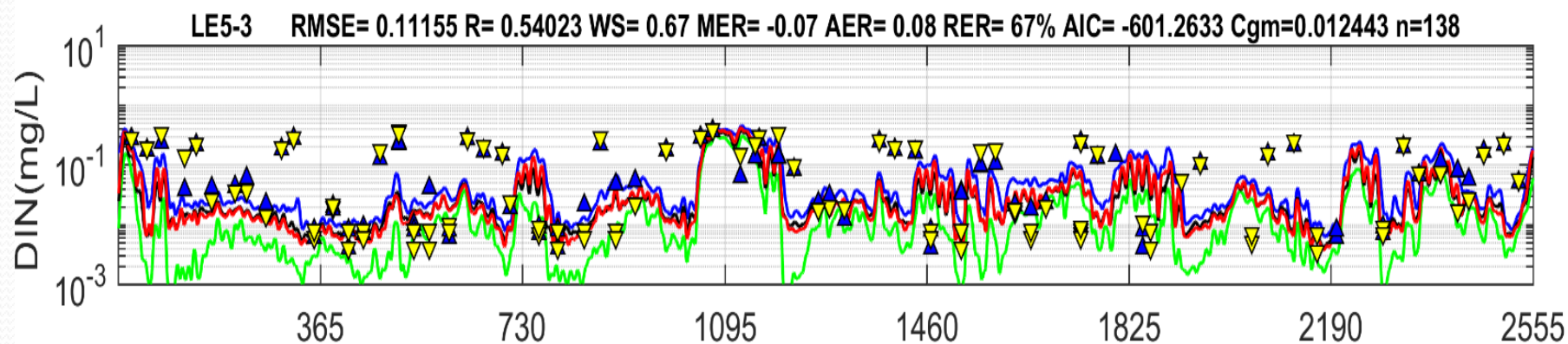
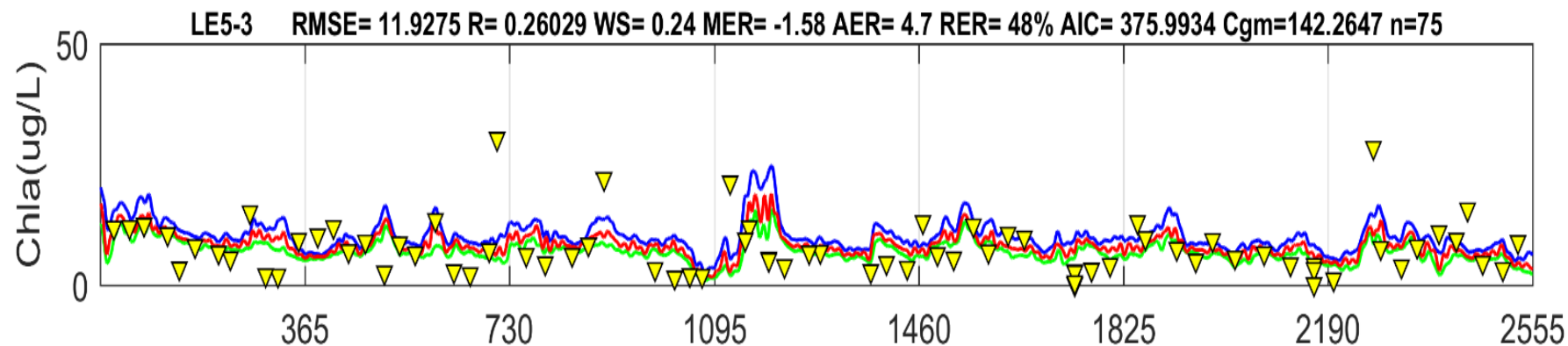
RET5-2 RMSE= 0.14502 R= 0.7808 WS= 0.82 MER= -0.07 AER= 0.11 RER= 36% AIC= -501.7919 Cgm=0.021032 n=131

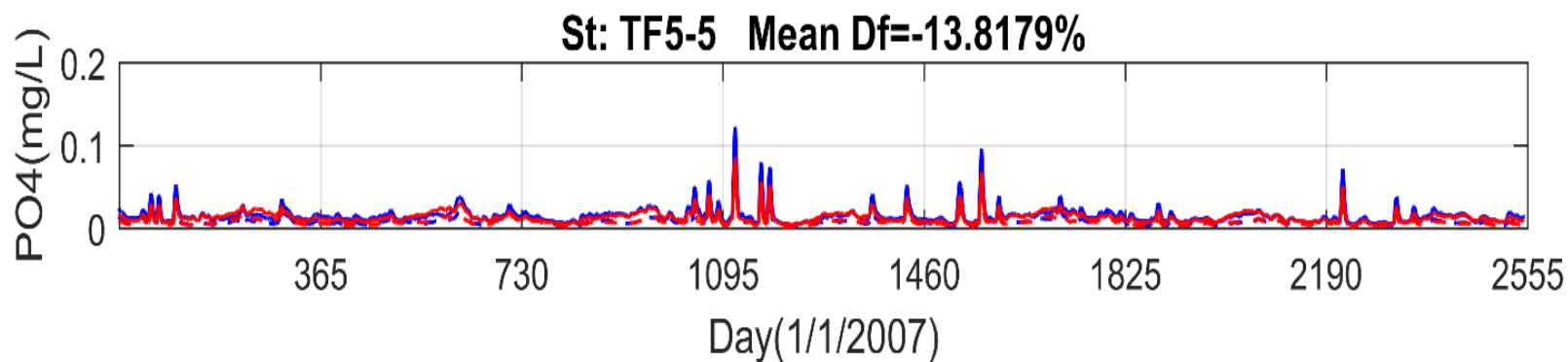
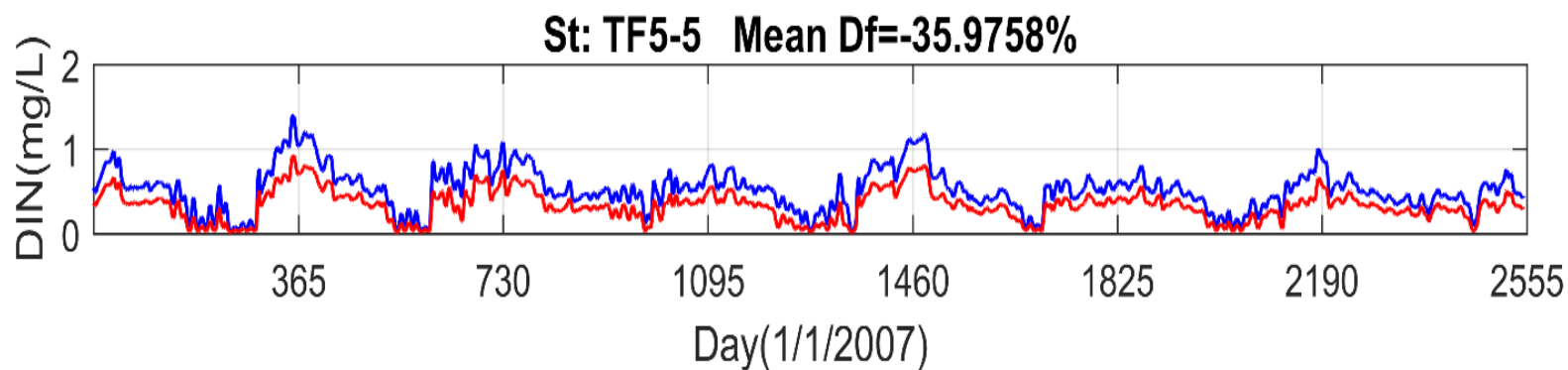
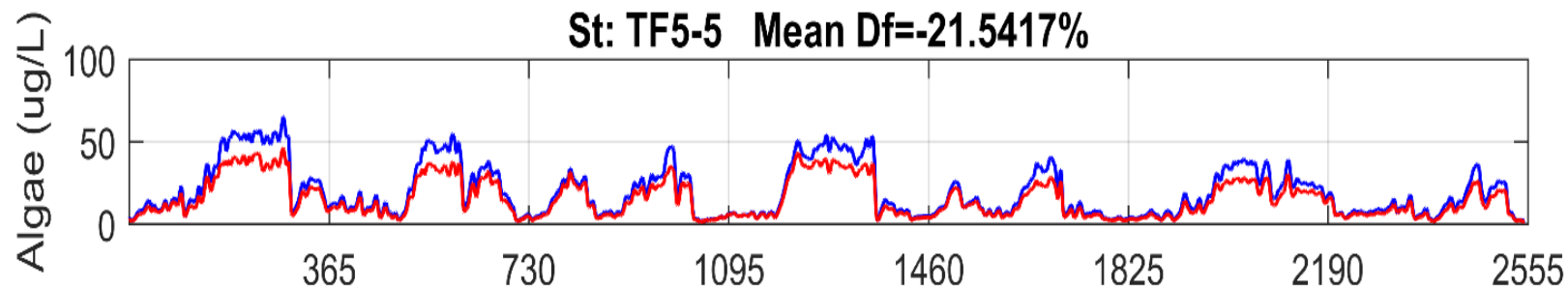


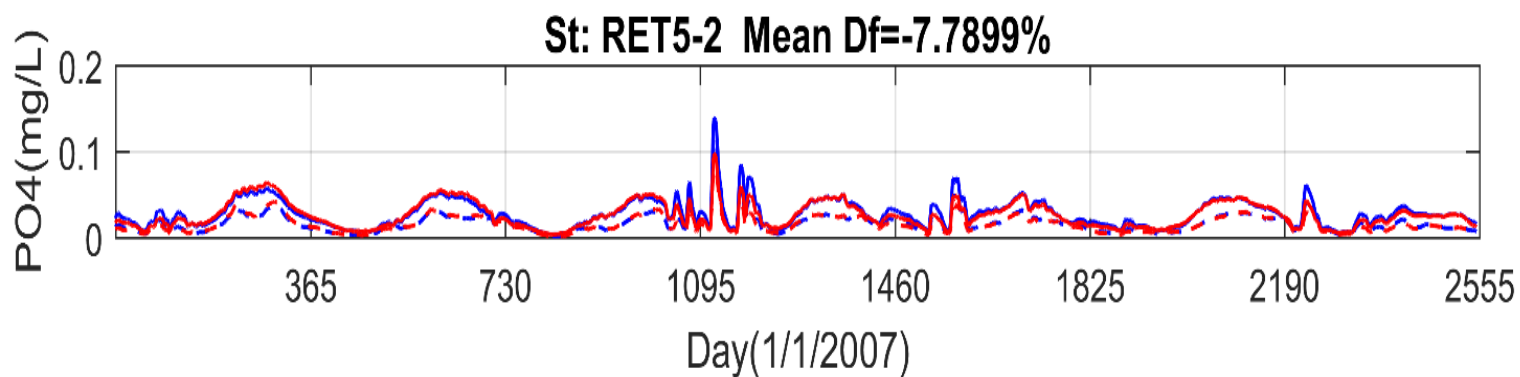
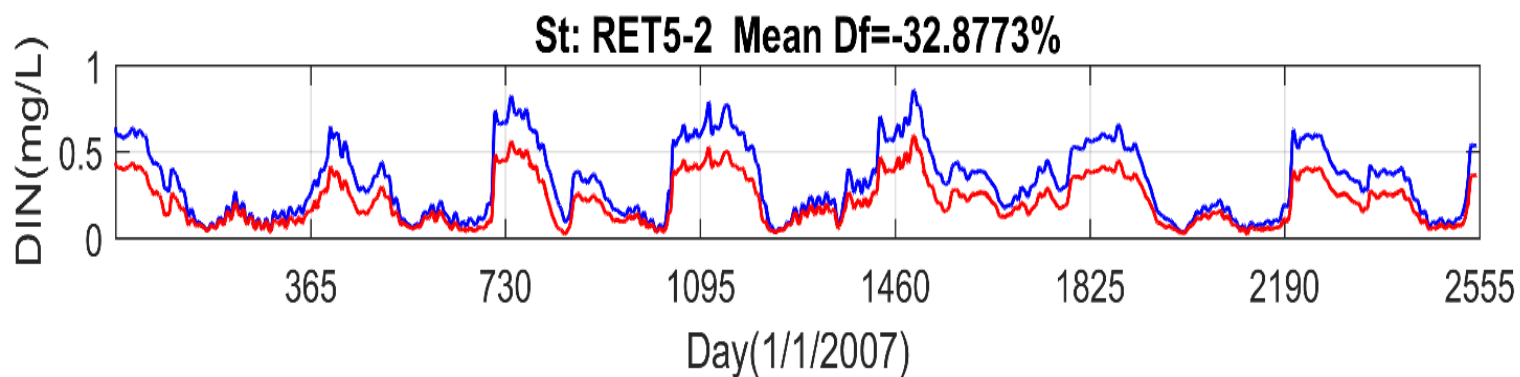
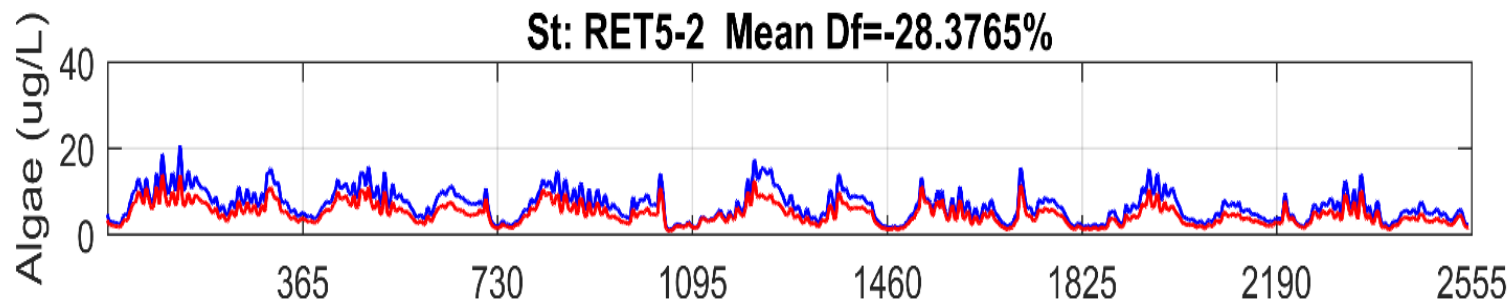
RET5-2 RMSE= 0.0101 R= 0.62412 WS= 0.77 MER= 0 AER= 0.01 RER= 36% AIC= -1365.303 Cgm=0.000102 n=149

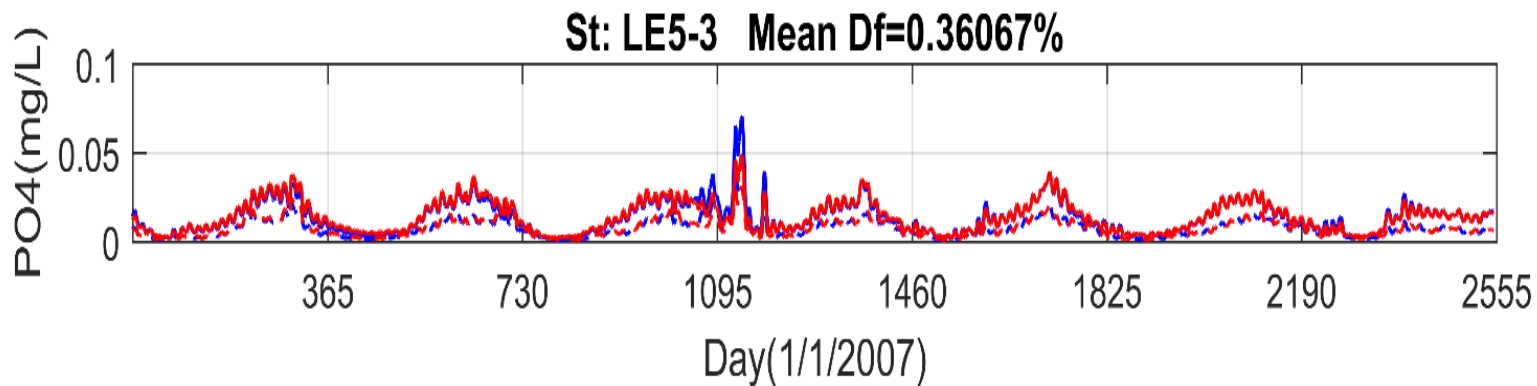
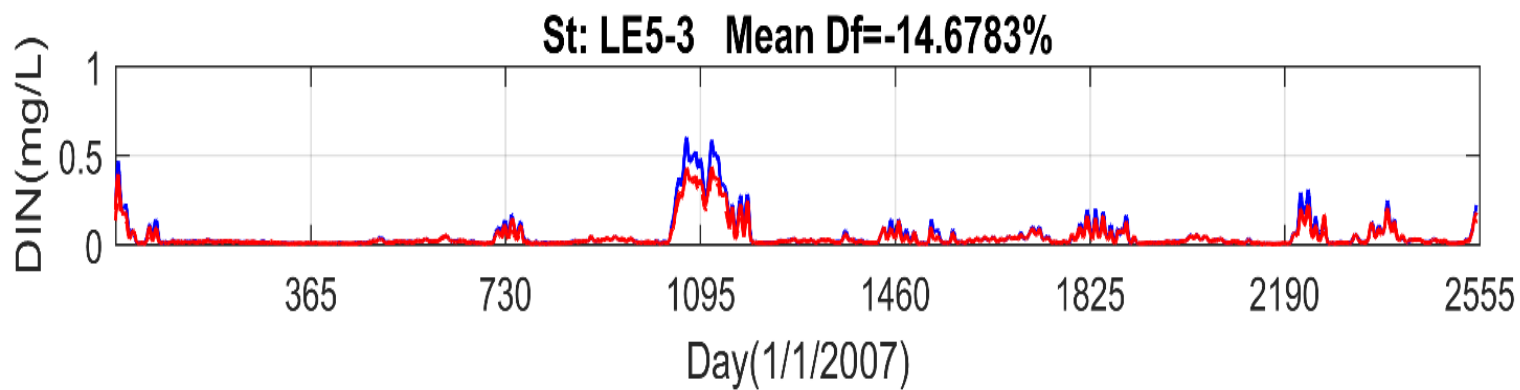
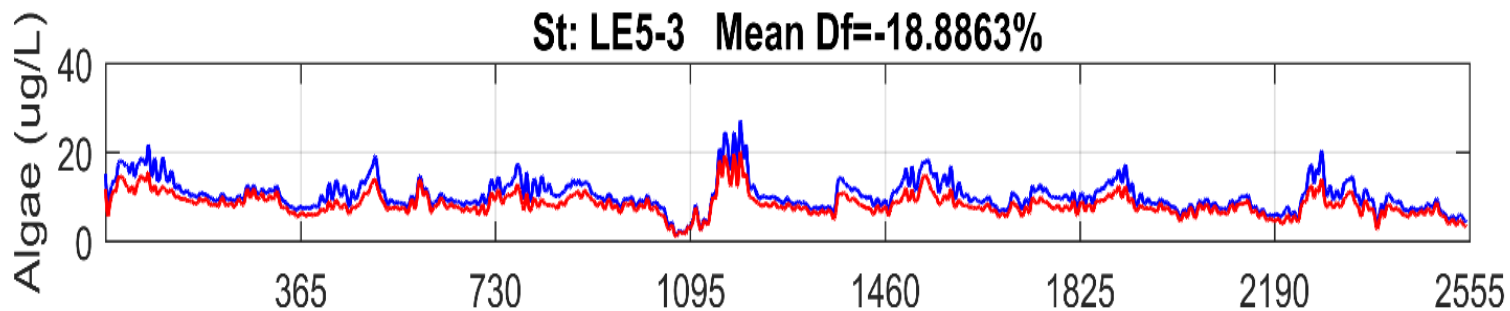


Day (from 1/1/2007)

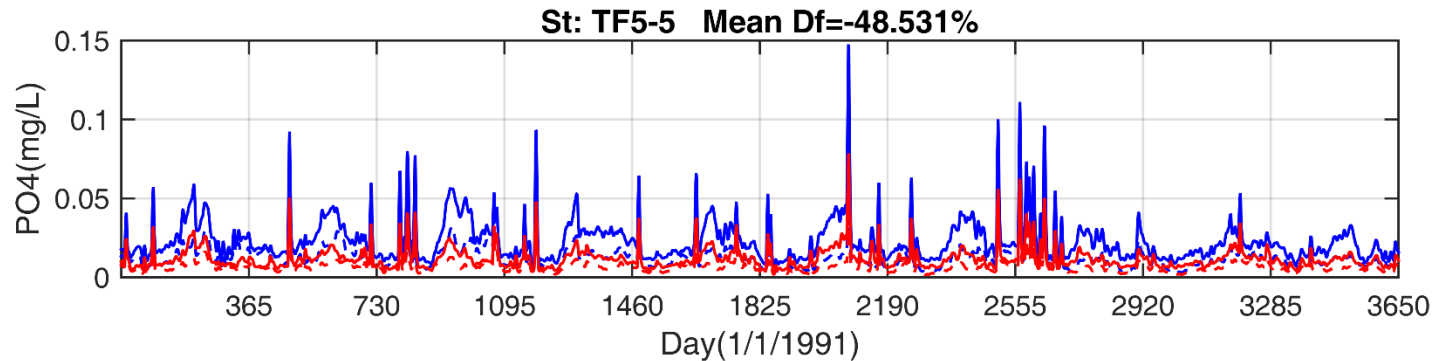
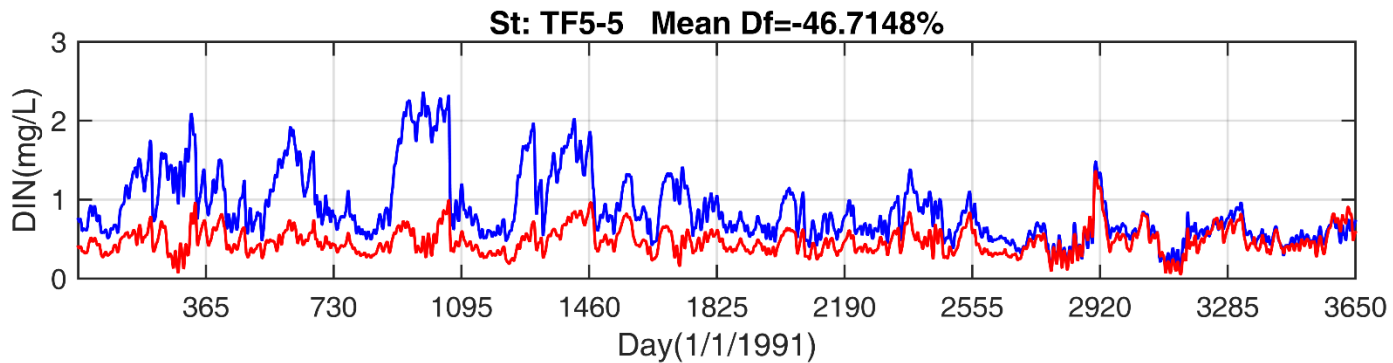
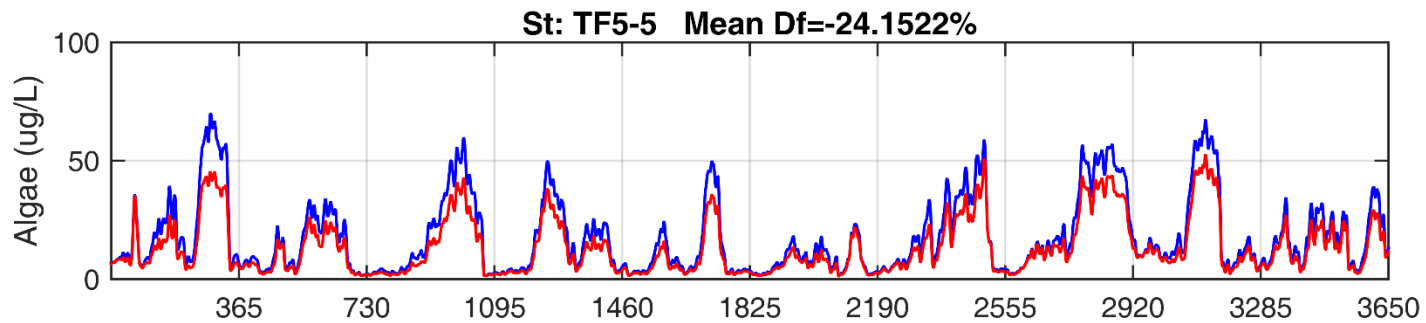


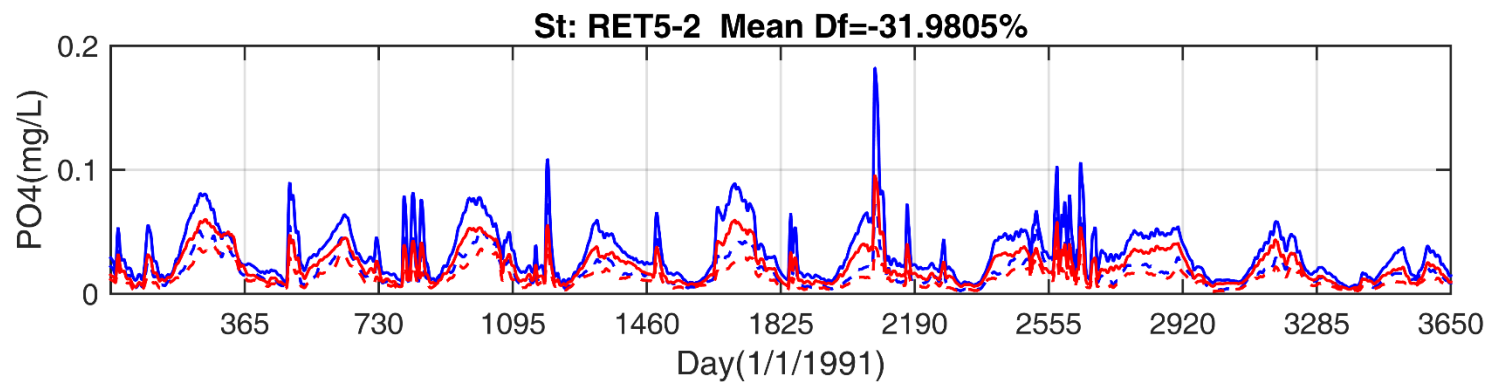
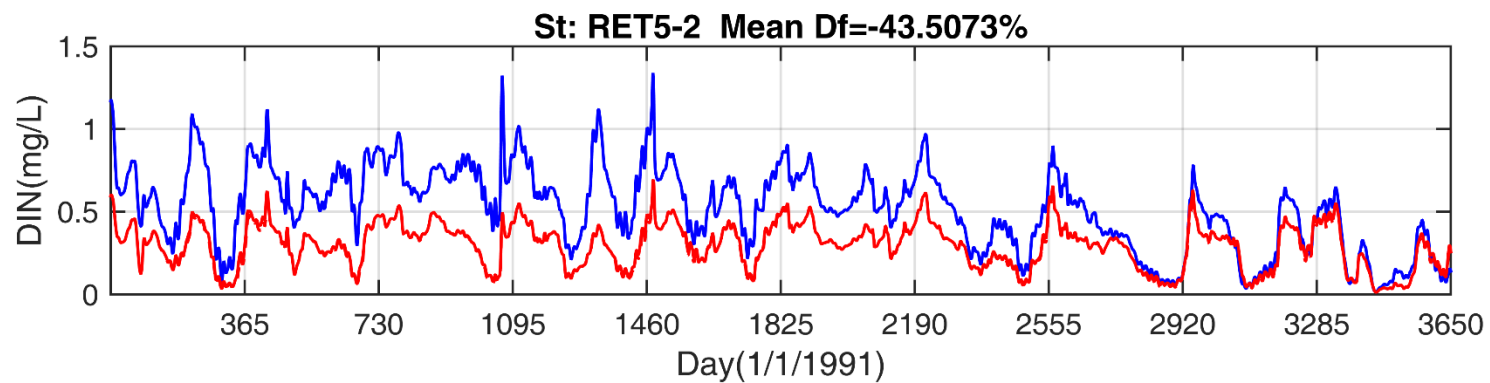
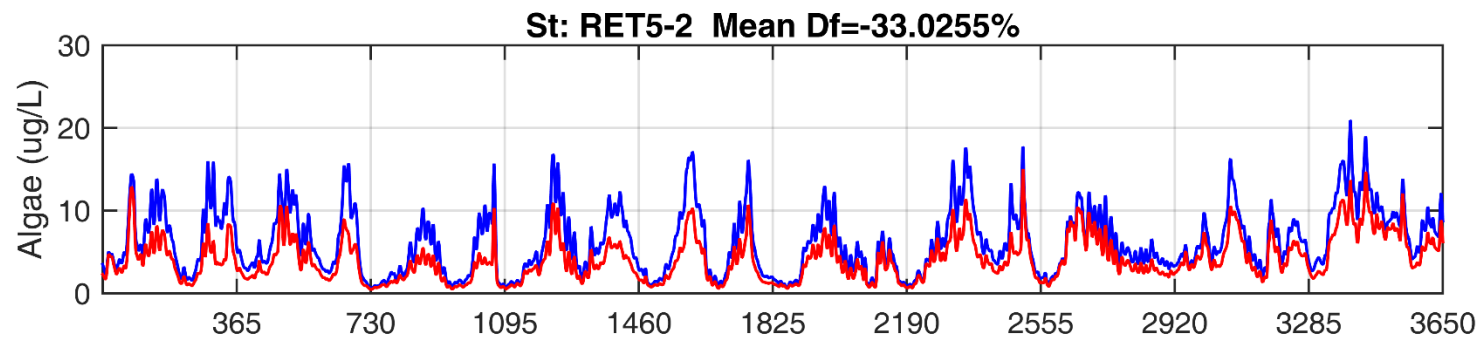


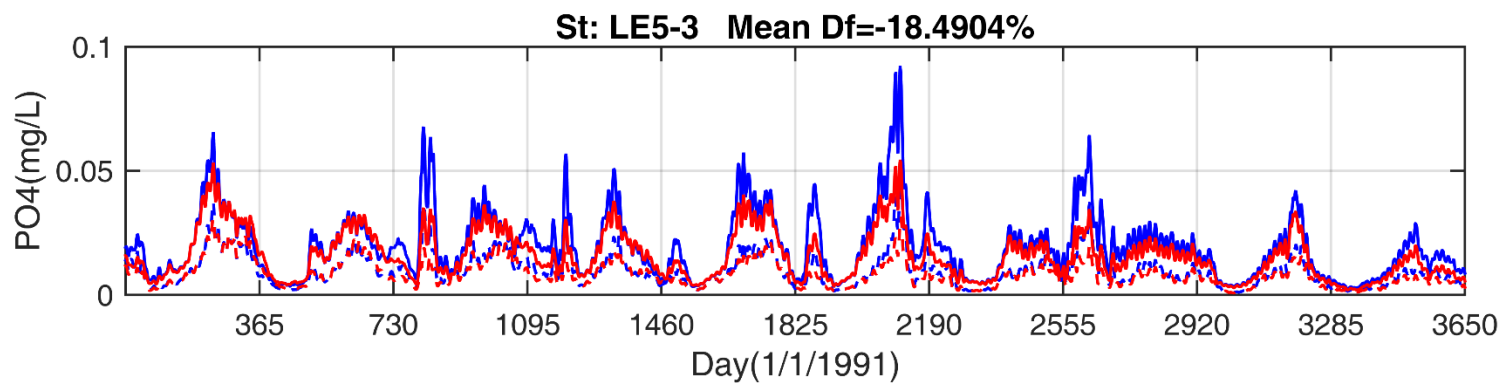
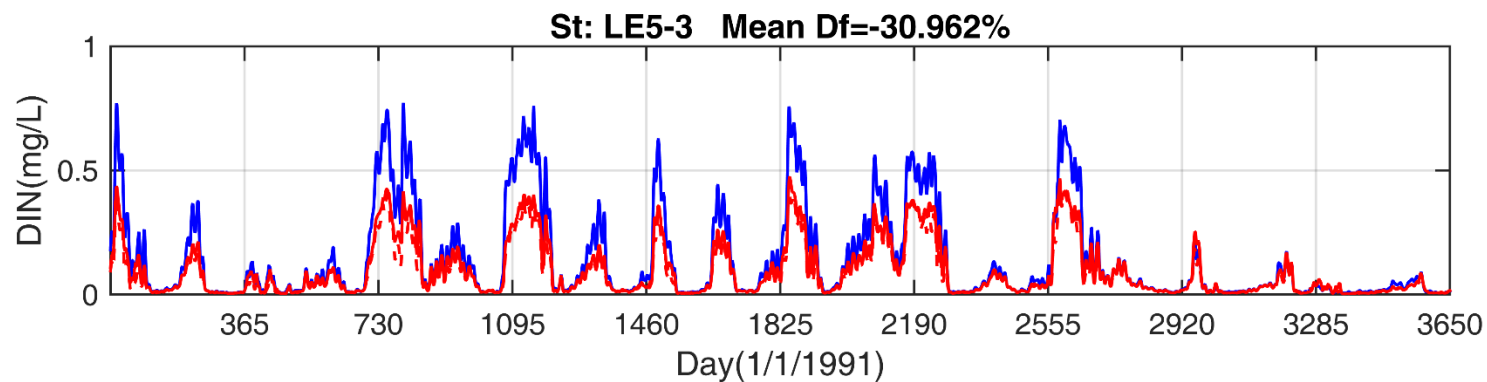
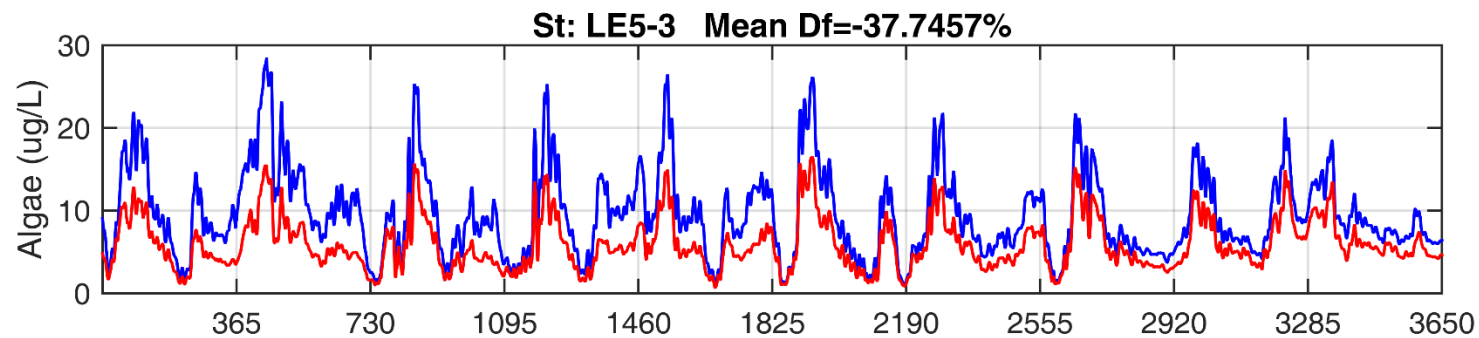




Test Draft WIP2 scenario 1985-2000







Conclusions

- Calibration of model parameters depends on the dynamic condition.
- For a nutrient limited estuary, one can use different model parameters to calibrate model for different loadings.
- The response of model to loading reduction depends on transport time. A model with a short transport time is more sensitive to load reduction than a model with longer transport time.
- The model sensitivity test of response to load reduction shows that the change of phytoplankton concentration is less than change of nitrogen concentration.
- The model is not very sensitive to phosphorus reduction, which needs to be further investigated.