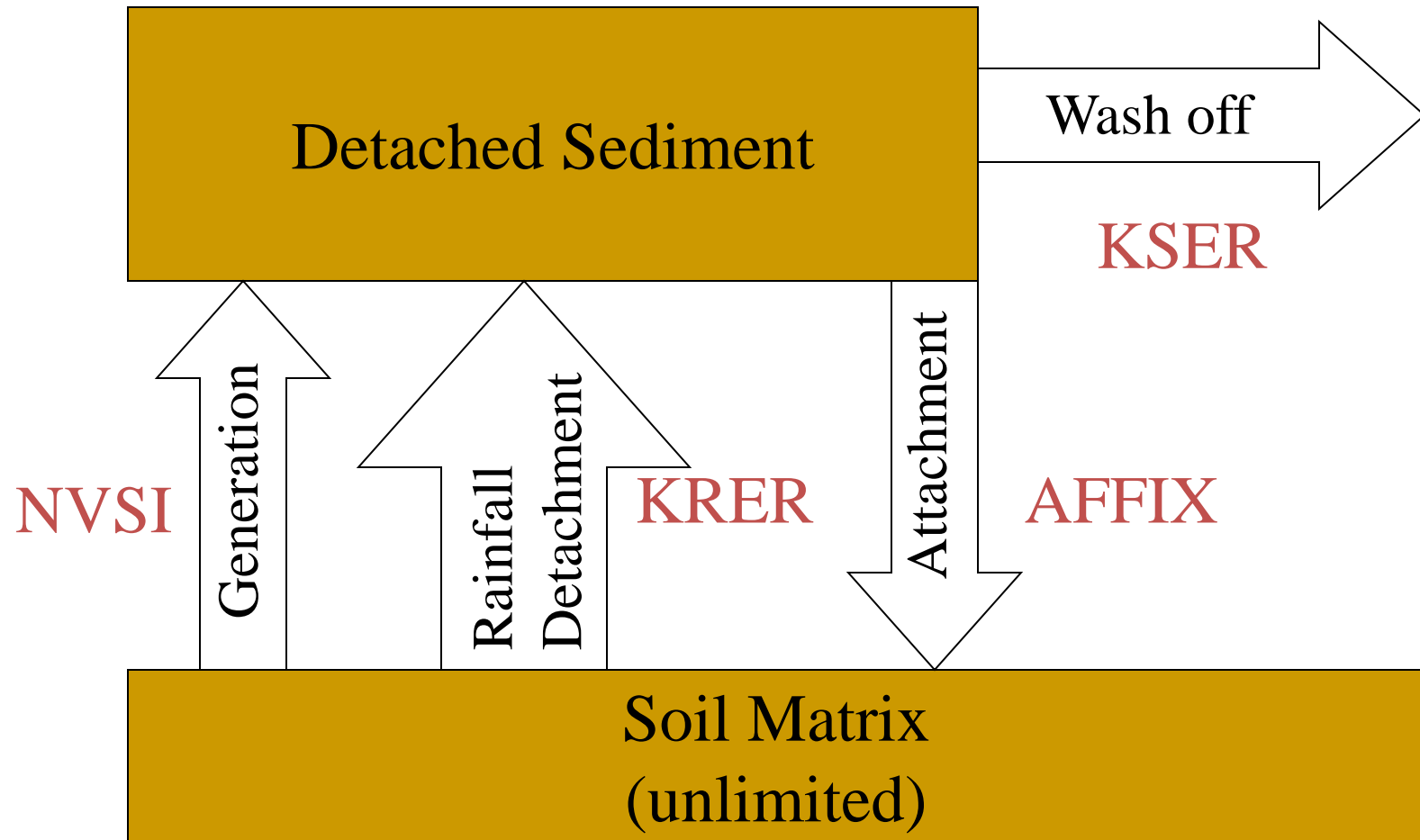


# Refinements to the EOF Sediment Yield Calibration Method

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# Land Sediment Simulation

Shenk, 2005



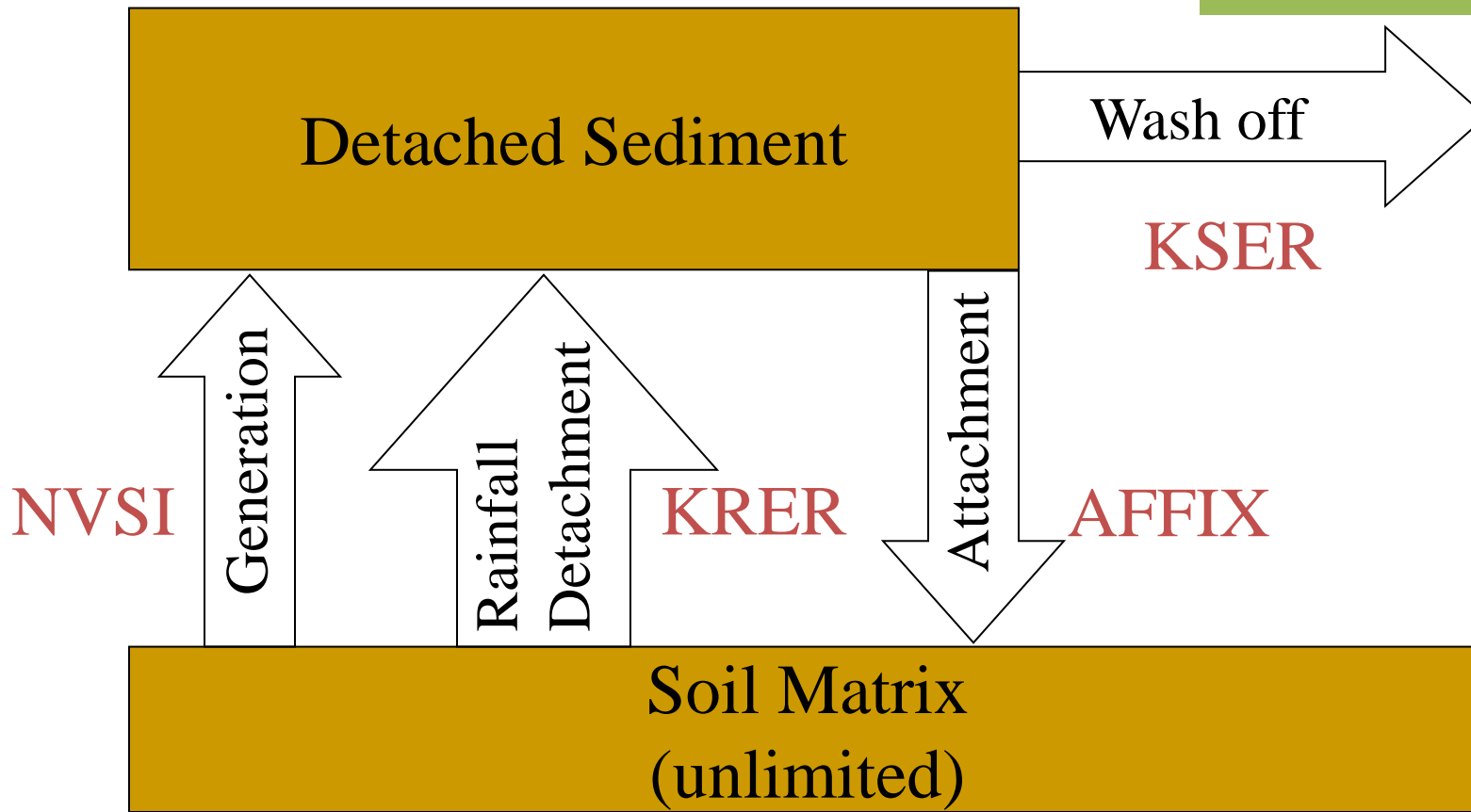
**4 parameters, 1 target**

# Calibration Strategy: Reduce the Parameter Set

Shenk, 2005

1. Fix AFFIX
2. Assume ratio of NVSI : EOF target
3. Assume ratio of KSER : KRER
4. Adjust KSER to meet target

1 parameter, 1 target  
Make several runs with  
different ratios (#2, 3)



# Equations used in HSPF Land Sediment Module

## Accumulation / Attachment:

$$\text{DETS}(t) = \text{DETS}(t-1) \times (1.0 - \text{AFFIX}) + \text{NVSI}$$

## Sediment Detachment:

$$\text{DET} = \text{DELT60} \times (1 - \text{CR}) \times \text{SMPF} \times \text{KRER} \times (\text{RAIN}/\text{DELT60})^{\text{JRER}}$$


Det. Coefficient                      Det. Exponent



## Sediment Transport:

$$\text{STCAP} = \text{DELTA60} \times \text{KSER} \times ((\text{SURS} + \text{SURO})/\text{DELT60})^{\text{JSER}}$$


Trans. Coefficient                      Trans. Exponent



## Phase 5.3.2

$KSER \in [1, 100]; K RER = KSER/10; JSER=JRER=2.0$

$K RER = f(KSER)$



## Stepwise Parameter Update Approach

Step 1:  $KSER \in [1, \mathbf{10}]; K RER = KSER/10; JSER = JRER = 2.0$

Step 2:  $KSER \in [1, 10]; K RER = KSER/10; \mathbf{JRER} = \mathbf{1} \ \& \ JSER = 2$

Step 3:  $KSER \in [1, 10]; K RER = KSER/10; JRER = 1 \ \& \ \mathbf{JSER} = \mathbf{1}$

Step 4:  $KSER \in [1, \mathbf{60}]; K RER = KSER/10; JSER = JRER = 1.0$

## Continuous Parameter Update Approach

$KSER \in [1, 60]; K RER = f(KSER); JRER = f(KSER); JSER = f(KSER)$

# Functional relationship between Sediment Erosion, Sediment Transport parameters?

One possible relationship

$$KRER = 0.075 \times KSER$$

$$JRER = 6 \cdot \exp(-\sqrt{\sqrt{KSER}})$$

$$JSER = 6 \cdot \exp(-\sqrt{\sqrt{KSER}})$$

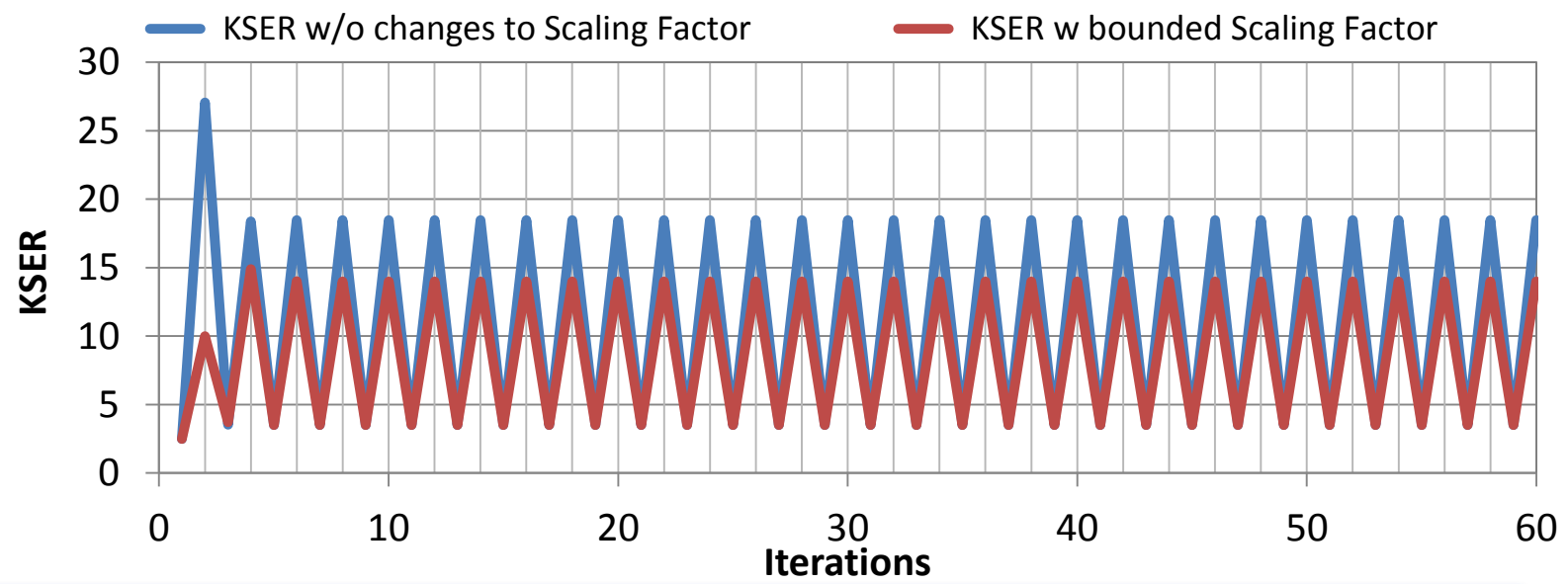
$$KRER \in [0.05, 4]$$

$$JRER \in [1, 3]$$

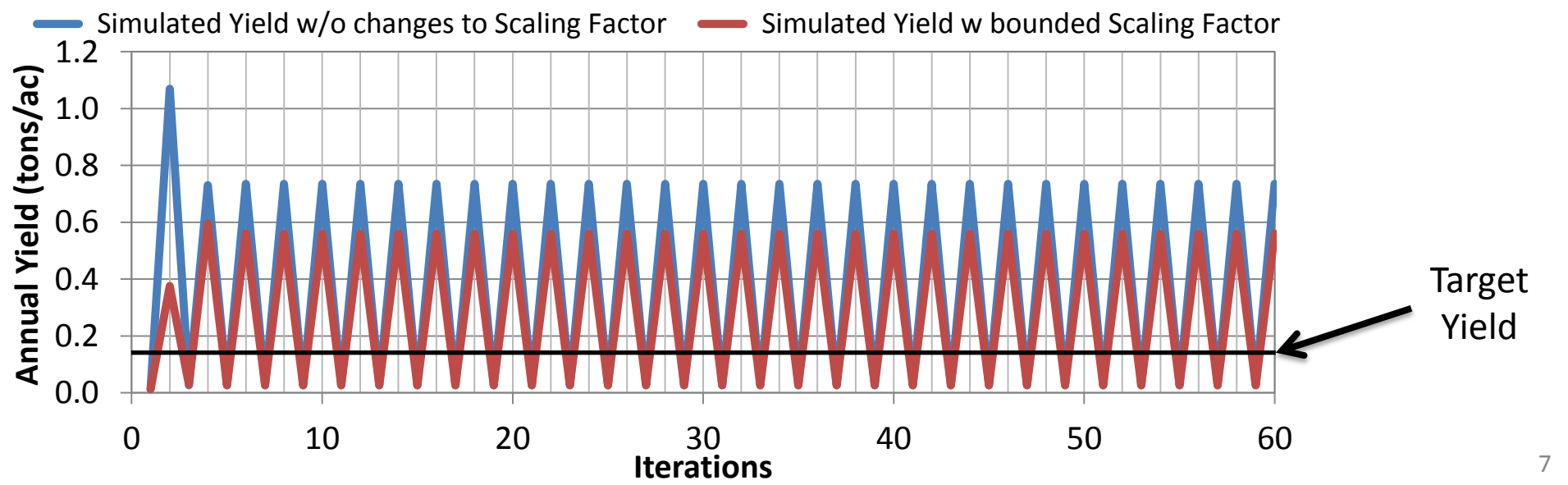
$$JSER \in [1, 3]$$



(1) Parameter is updated using a scaling factor: **factKSER(ns) = targets(ns)/simEOF(ns)**



Continuous Parameter Update Approach Results in a Stiff System!!

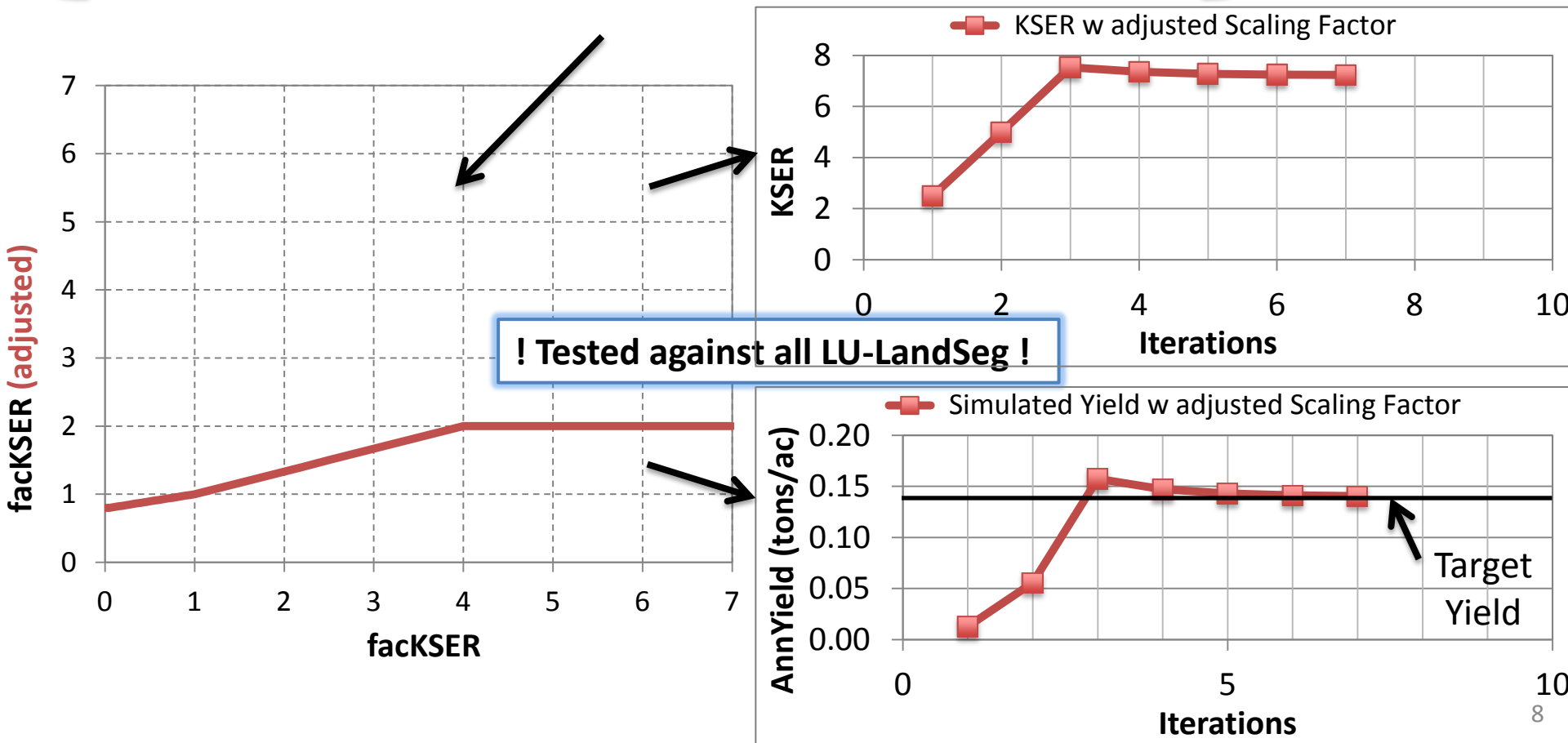


## (2) Additional Constraints were used to overcome the stiffness:

$\text{fackSER}(\text{ns}) = \max(\min(\text{fackSER}(\text{ns}), 4), 0.05)$

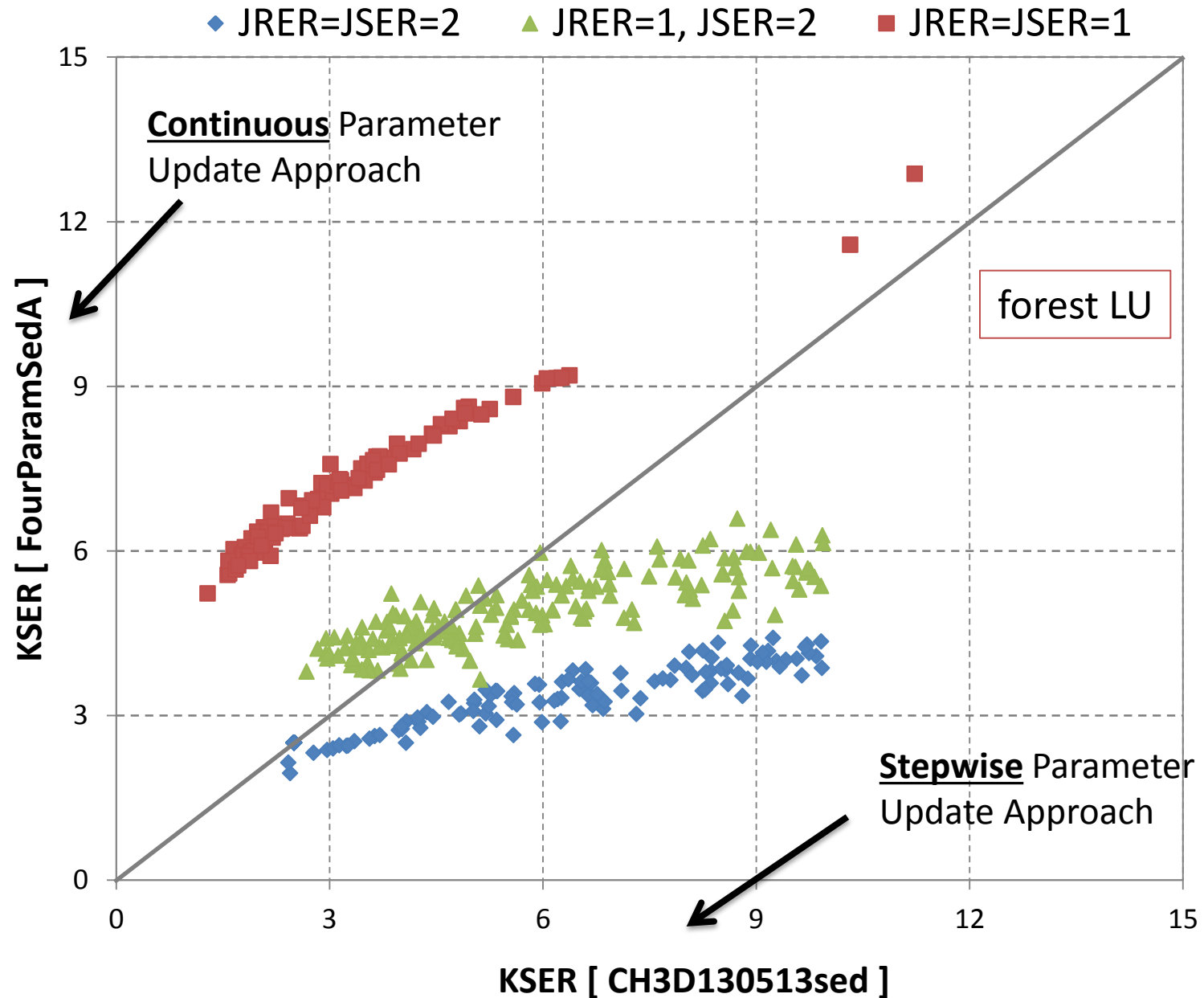
if  $(\text{fackSER}(\text{ns}) .\text{gt. } 1)$   $\text{fackSER}(\text{ns}) = 1 + 1.0 * (\text{fackSER}(\text{ns}) - 1) / 3$

if  $(\text{fackSER}(\text{ns}) .\text{lt. } 1)$   $\text{fackSER}(\text{ns}) = 1 - 0.2 * (1 - \text{fackSER}(\text{ns})) / 0.95$





# Optimized KSER Parameters (Stepwise vs. Continuous)

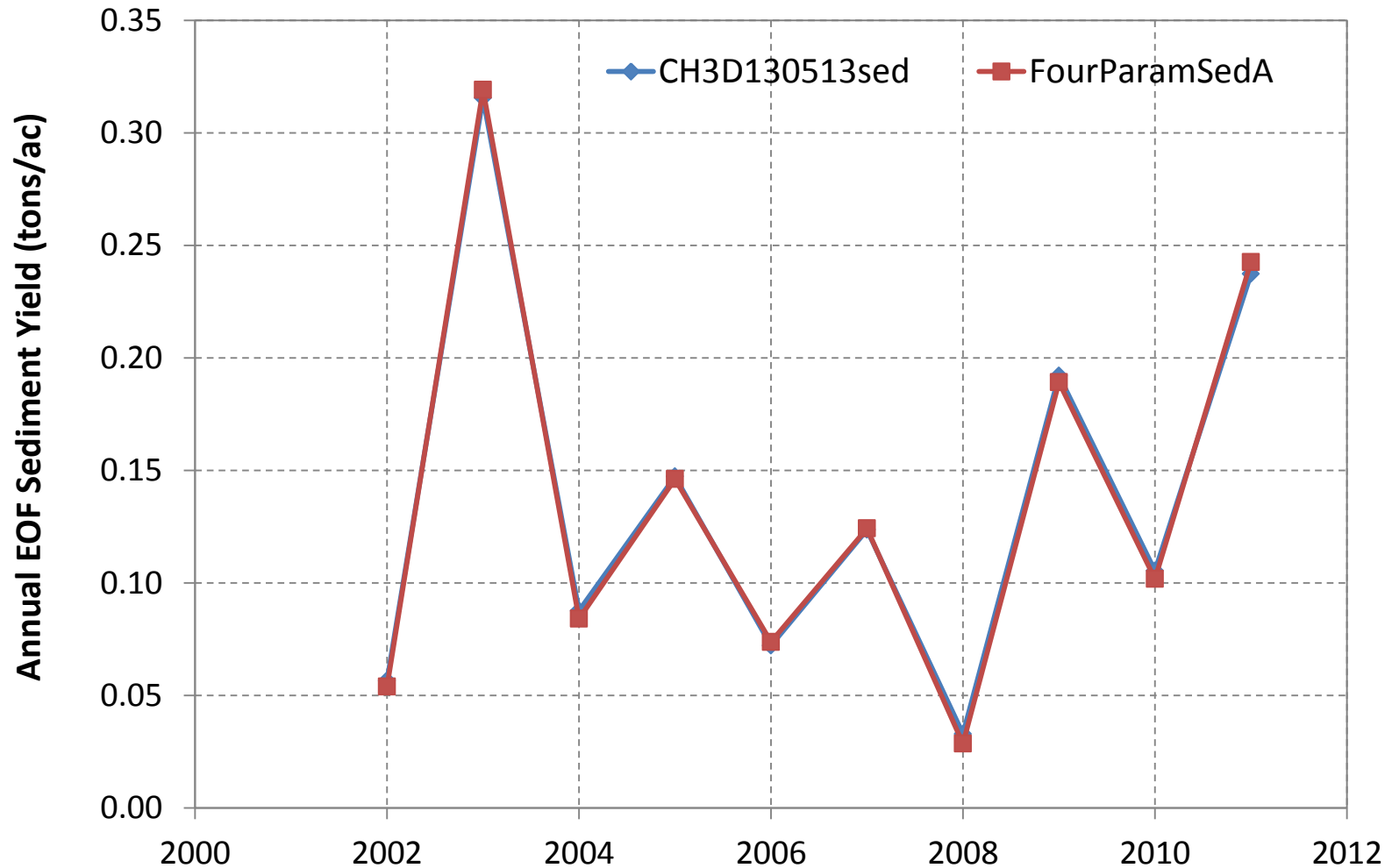


# Comparison of **Annual** EOF Loads

LU=**for**; LandSeg=**A10001**;

CH3D130513sed: KSER=2.880 and JSER=JREER=1.0

FourParamSedA: KSER=7.233 and JSER=JREER=1.164

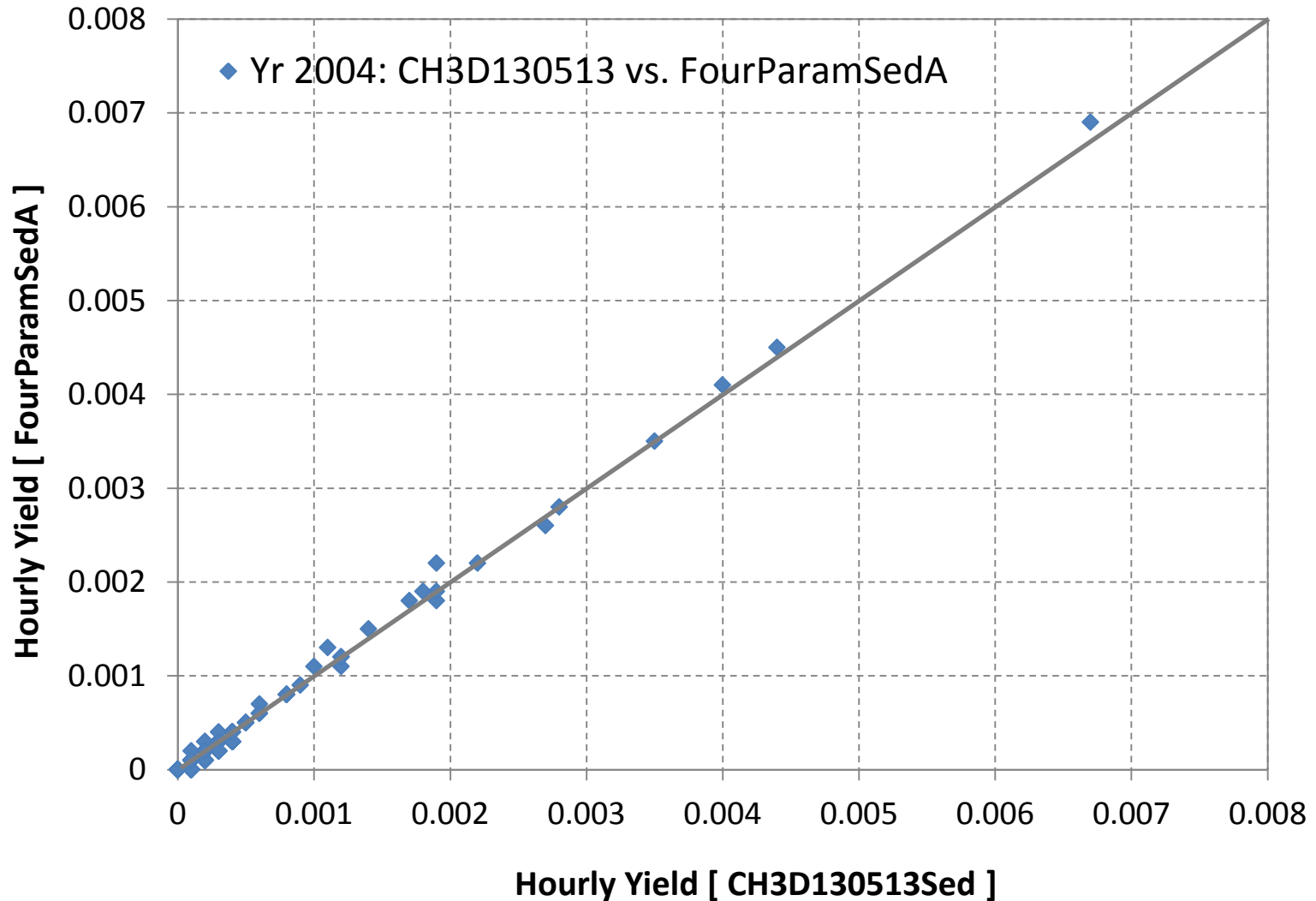


# Comparison of **Hourly** EOF Loads

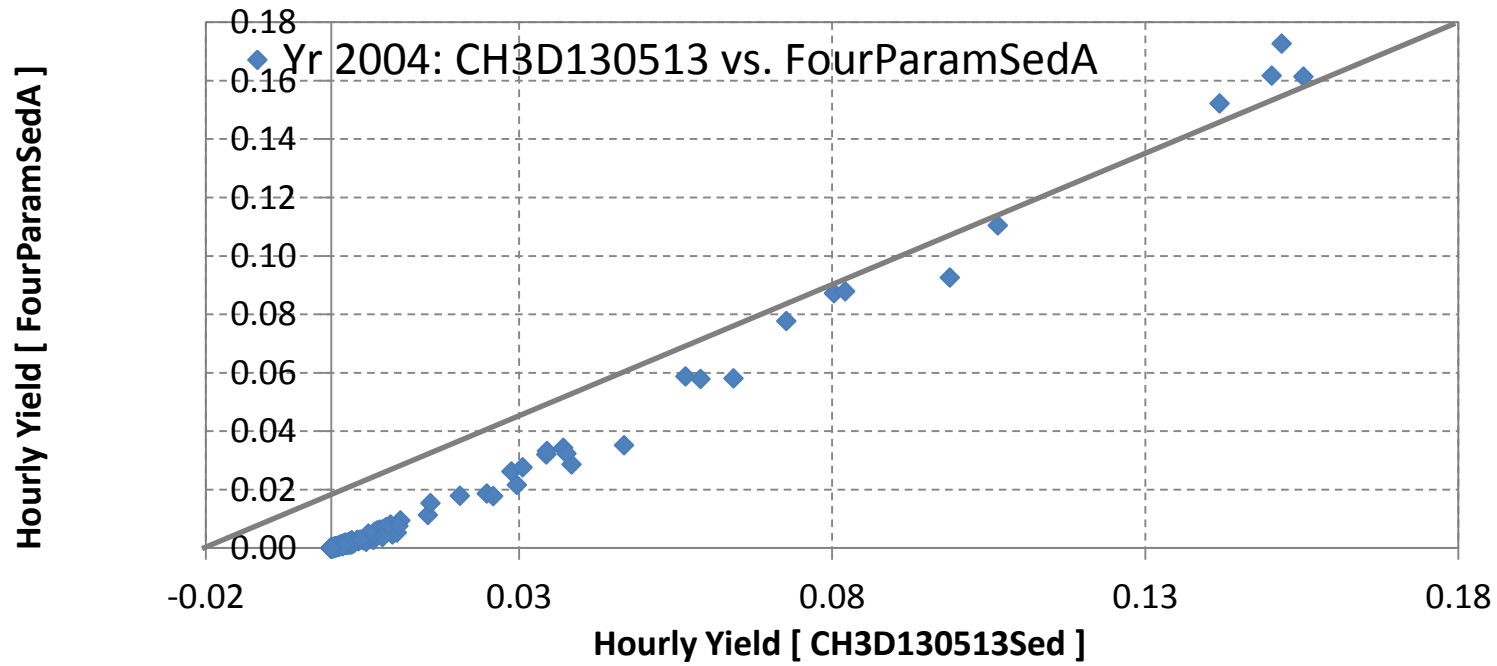
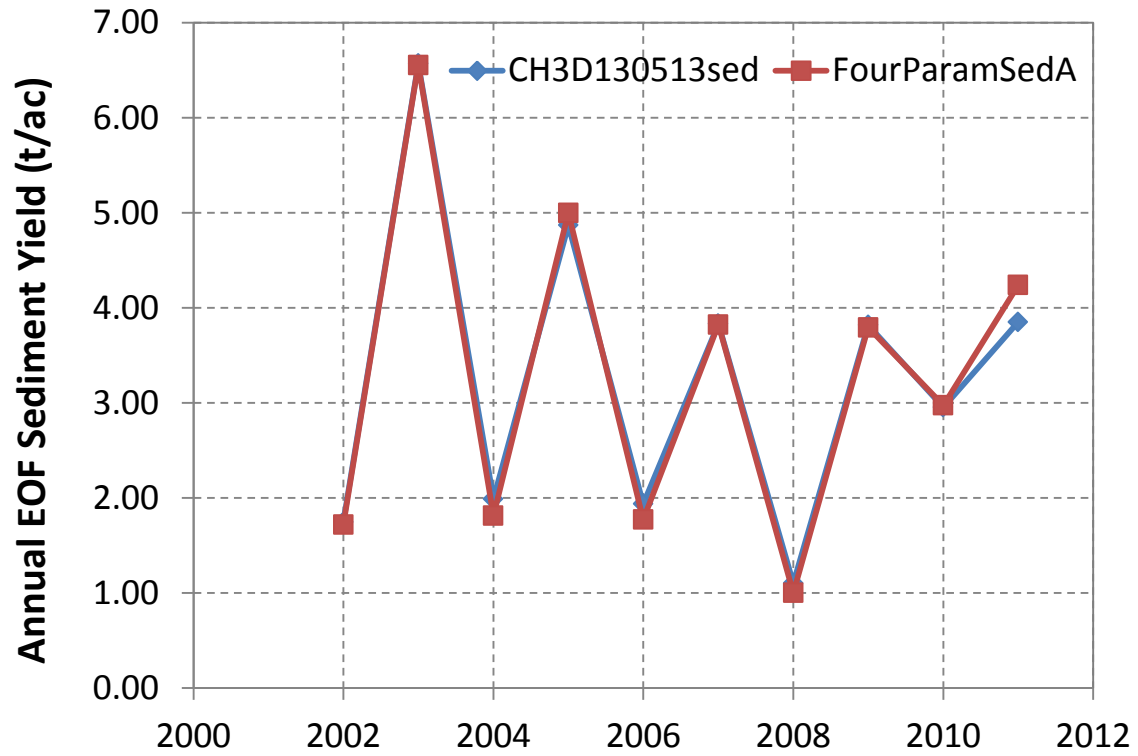
LU=**for**; LandSeg=**A10001**;

CH3D130513sed: KSER=2.880 and JSER=JRED=1.0

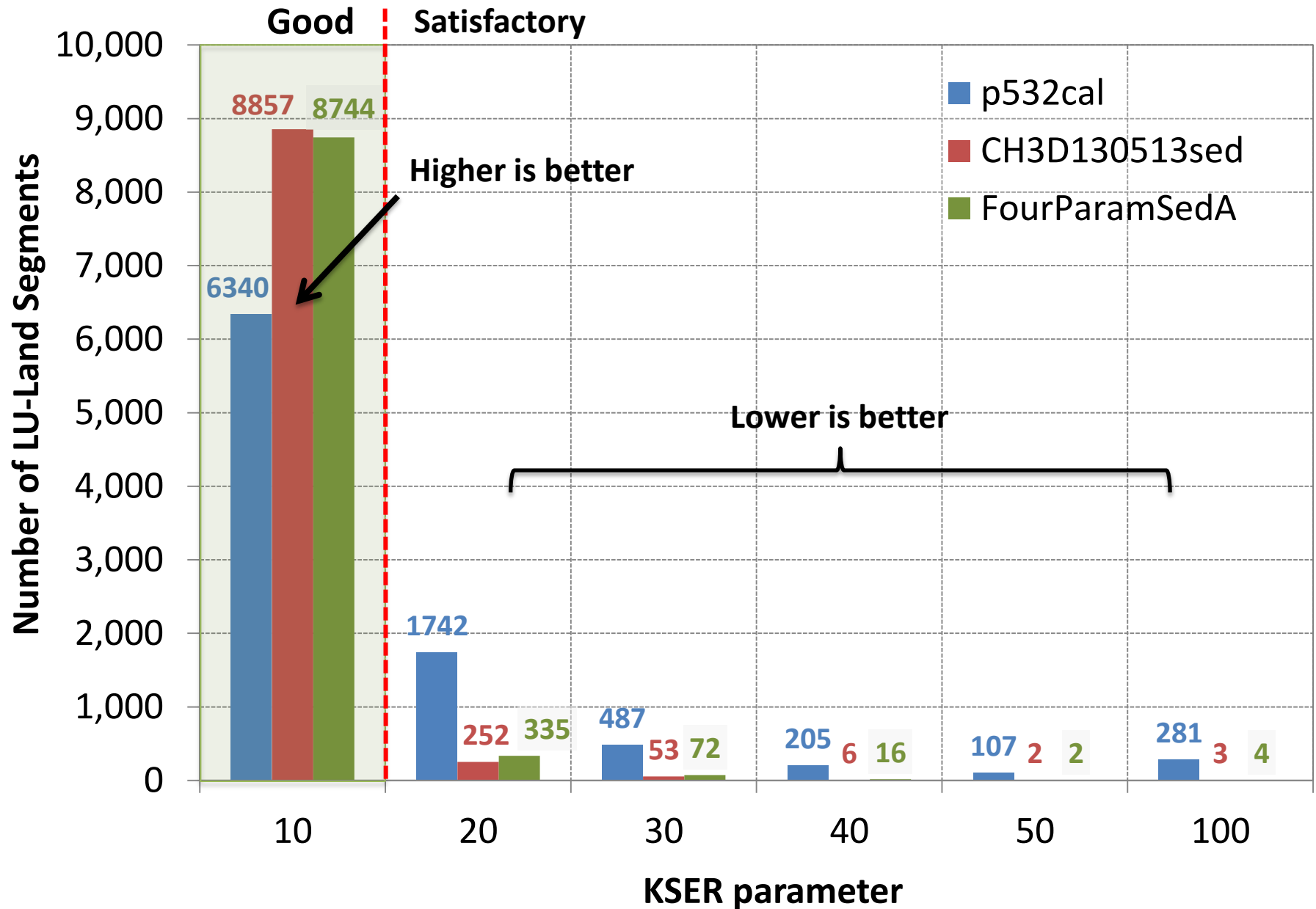
FourParamSedA: KSER=7.233 and JSER=JRED=1.164



LU=**hom**; LandSeg=**A10001**;  
CH3D130513sed:  
KSER=3.1338 and JSER=JRER=1.0  
FourParamSedA:  
KSER=5.921 and JSER=JRER=1.261



# Optimized KSER Parameters (all LU – LandSegments)



# P532 vs CH3D130513

## R-squared Statistic

River Name	Area	TOTN		TOTP		TSSX	
	(mi²)	85-05	02-11	85-05	02-11	85-05	02-11
Susquehanna River near Conowingo, MD	27070	0.21808	0.63815	0.40720	0.50874	1.17930	0.84991
Potomac River at Chain Bridge, Washington DC	11578	0.19472	0.55289	0.57285	0.62565	0.82390	1.02140
James River at Cartersville, VA	6764	0.51053	0.98847	0.35162	0.77303	1.37960	1.36810
Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg, VA	1596	0.51457	0.63862	0.53489	0.88087	1.05690	1.05370

## Slope (Obs. vs. Sim.)

River Name	Area	TOTN		TOTP		TSSX	
	(mi²)	85-05	02-11	85-05	02-11	85-05	02-11
Susquehanna River near Conowingo, MD	27070	0.03574	0.29393	0.25821	0.43542	0.31677	0.42713
Potomac River at Chain Bridge, Washington DC	11578	0.03066	0.15548	0.27099	0.43003	0.43044	0.52963
James River at Cartersville, VA	6764	0.18548	0.36507	0.09502	0.42364	0.53028	0.64195
Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg, VA	1596	0.33226	0.47227	0.52240	0.77995	0.51633	0.65423

# Possible reasons leading up to improved calibration?

- Improvements in input forcing dataset (Precipitation, Temperature, Potential Evapotranspiration etc.)?
- ~~Calibration strategy (particularly sediment yield calibration)?~~
- Calibration period (2002-2011) / Observation data?

Next Step:

Calibrate Flow, Sediment & Nutrient (PQUAL) – 1985-2005

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Thank You!

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