

Quarterly Progress report on the Patapsco-Back MTM

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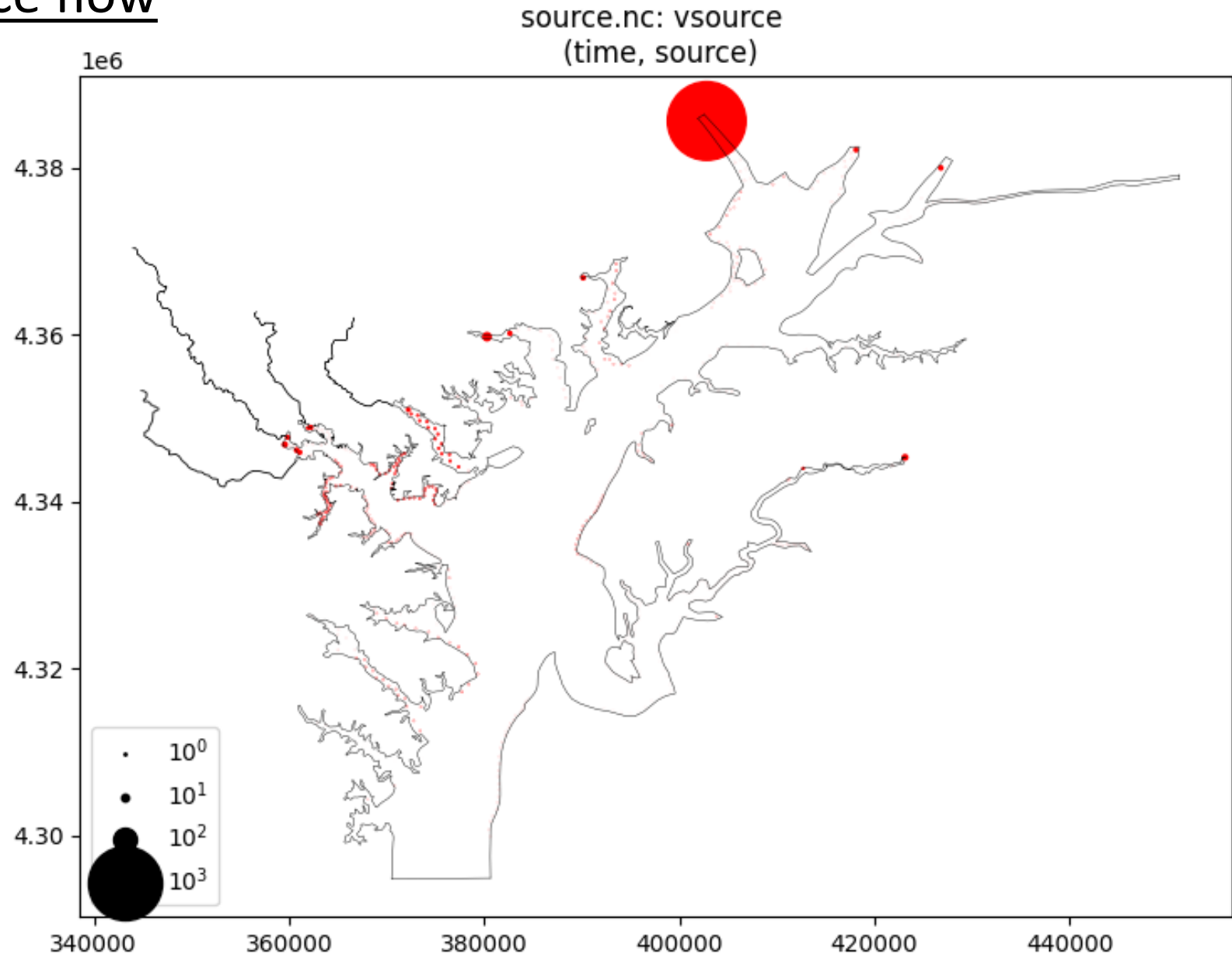
July 07, 2025

Outline:

- I. Characterization of non-point source loading
- II. Directly-coupled SCHISM-ICM water quality modeling results
- III. Discussion - off-line set up for water quality run
- IV. Summary

I. Characterization of Phase6/7 Hybrid Non-point Source Loading

Non-point source flow



Non-point sources for water quality variables

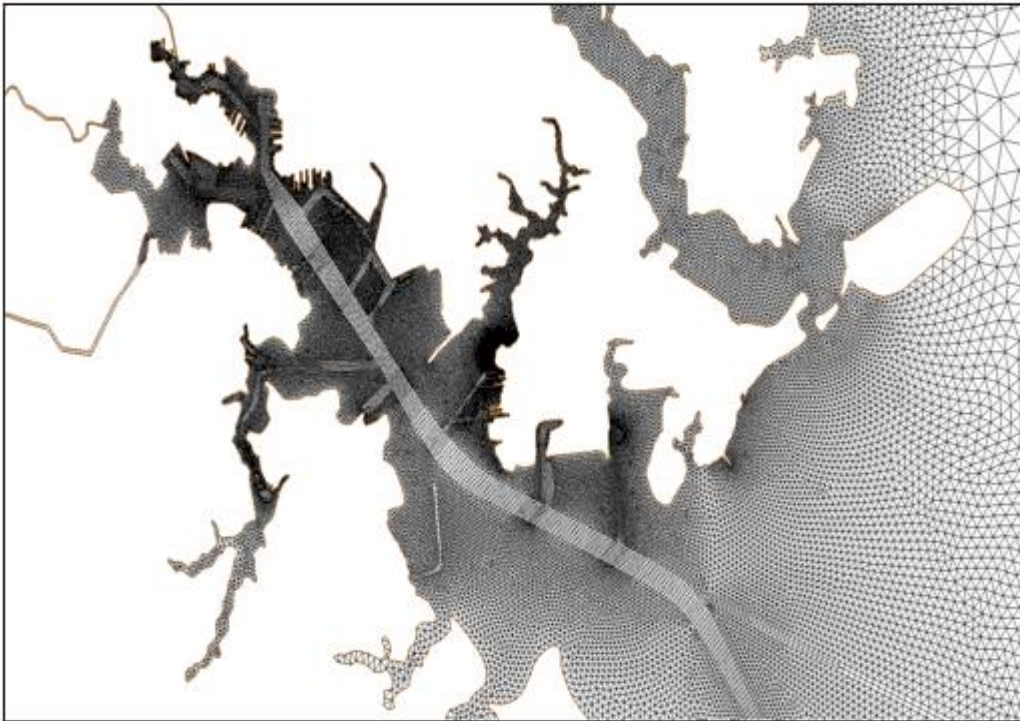
Within the source.nc input file, msource specify concentration for 23 variables:

1. Temperature
2. Salinity
3. PB1 (Diatom)
4. PB2 (Green Algae)
5. PB3 (Cyanobacteria)
6. RPOC (Refractory Particulate Organic Carbon)
7. LPOC (Labile Particulate Organic Carbon)
8. DOC (Dissolved Organic Carbon)
9. RPON (Refractory Particulate Organic Nitrogen)
10. LPON (Labile Particulate Organic Nitrogen)
11. DON (Dissolved Organic Nitrogen)
12. NH4 (Ammonium Nitrogen)
13. NO3 (Nitrate Nitrogen)
14. RPOP (Refractory Particulate Organic Phosphorus)
15. LPOP (Labile Particulate Organic Phosphorus)
16. DOP (Dissolved Organic Phosphorus)
17. PO4 (Total Phosphate)
18. COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand)
19. DOX (Dissolved Oxygen)
20. SRPOC (Slow Refractory Particulate Organic Carbon)
21. SRPON (Slow Refractory Particulate Organic Nitrogen)
22. SRPOP (Slow Refractory Particulate Organic Phosphorus)
23. PIP (Particulate Inorganic Phosphate)

II. Directly-coupled SCHISM-ICM Water quality modeling results

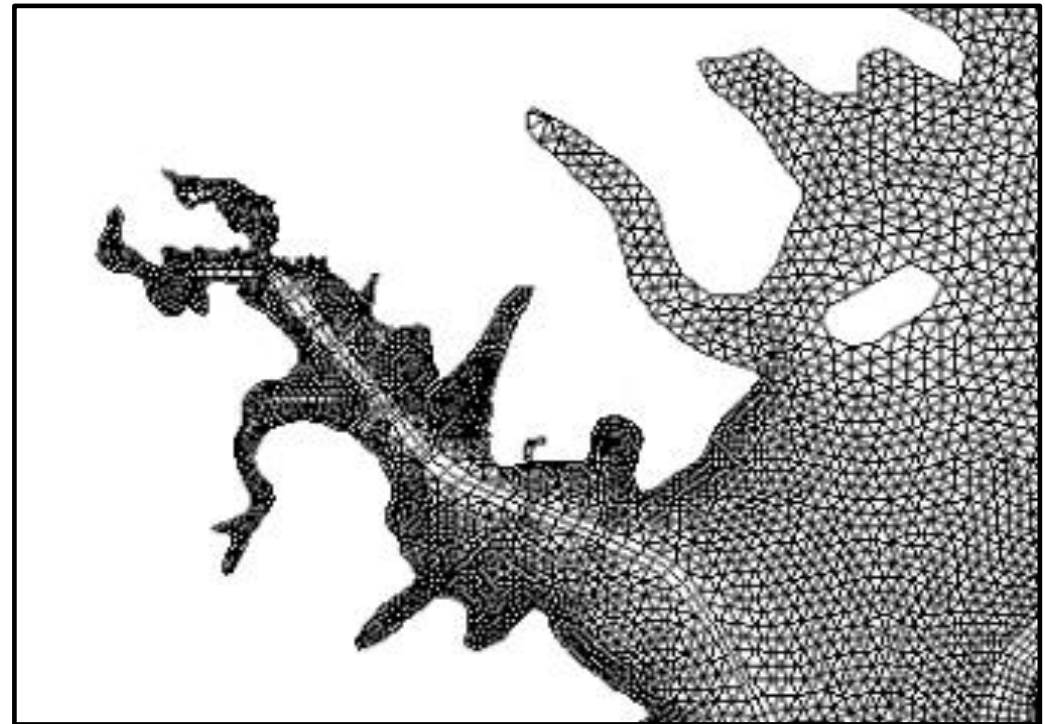
Directly coupled hydrodynamic model SCHISM and ICM water quality modeling run - without including wind wave model are presented.

MTM



Overall resolution 50-100 m

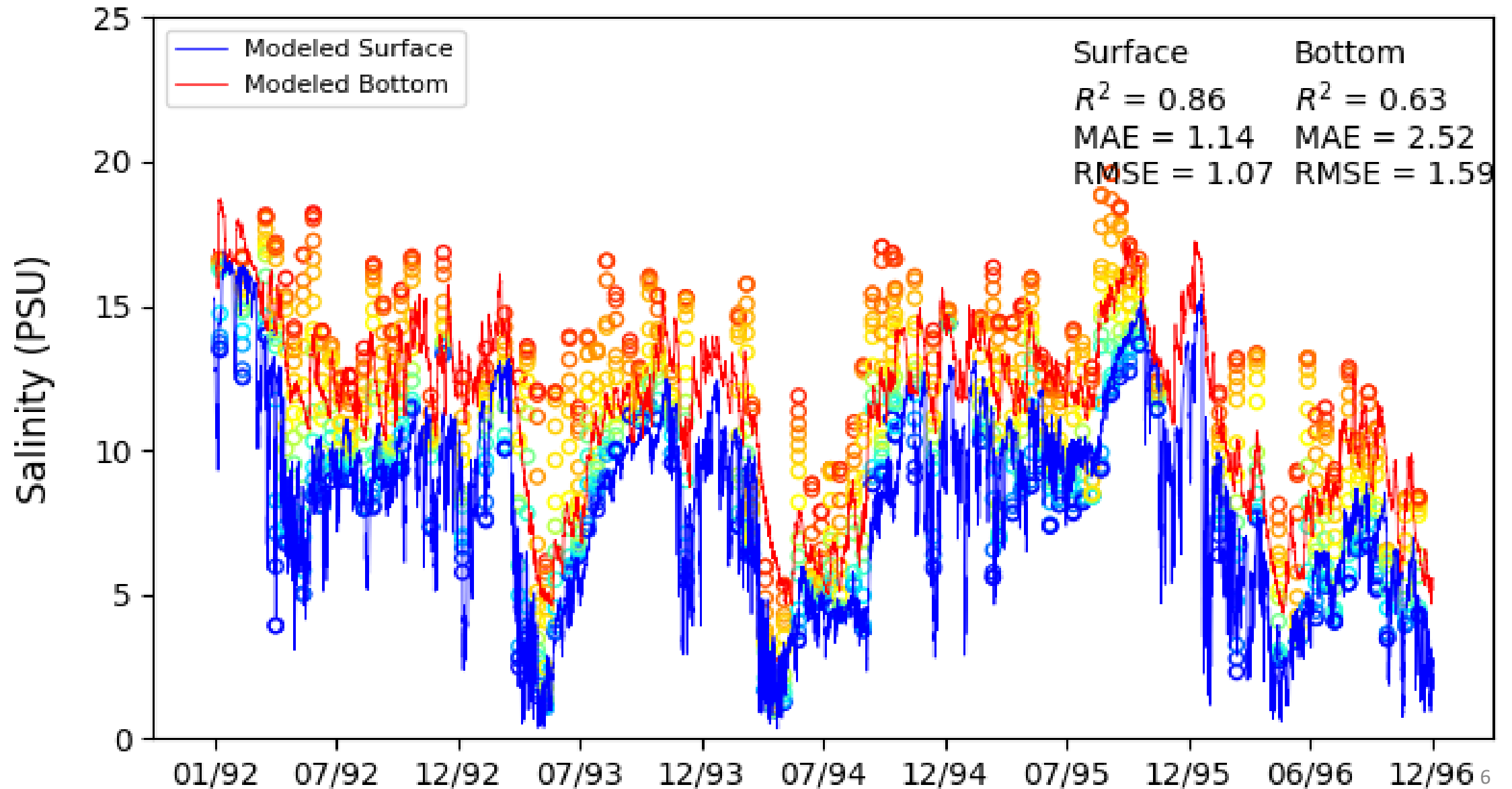
MBM



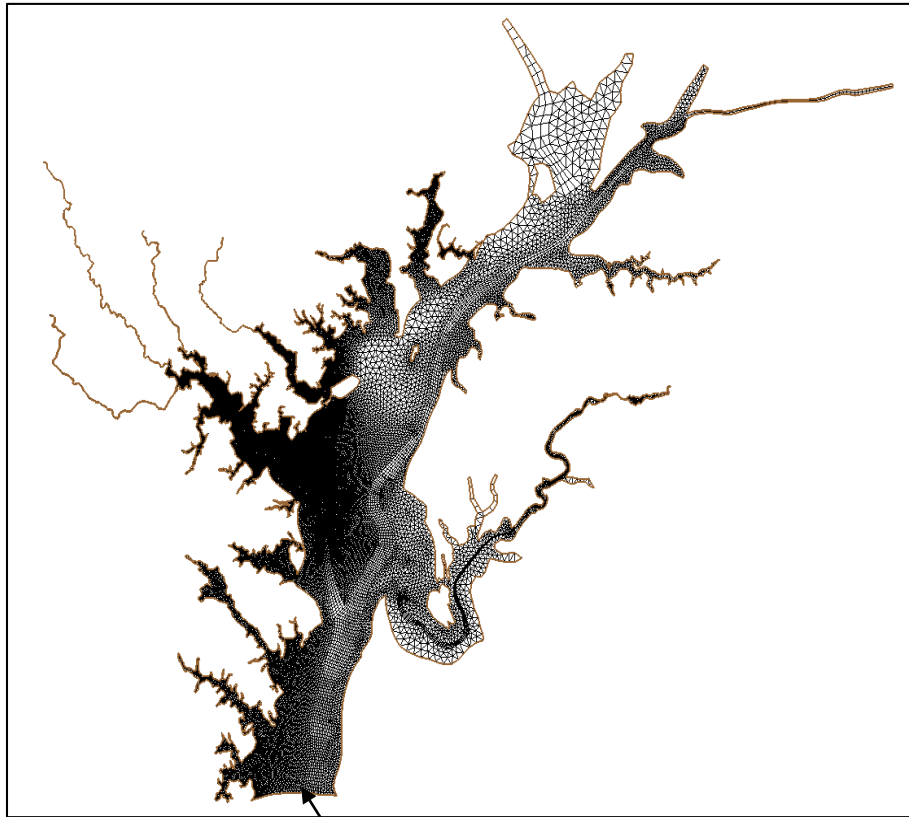
Overall resolution 200-500 m

Salinity calibration

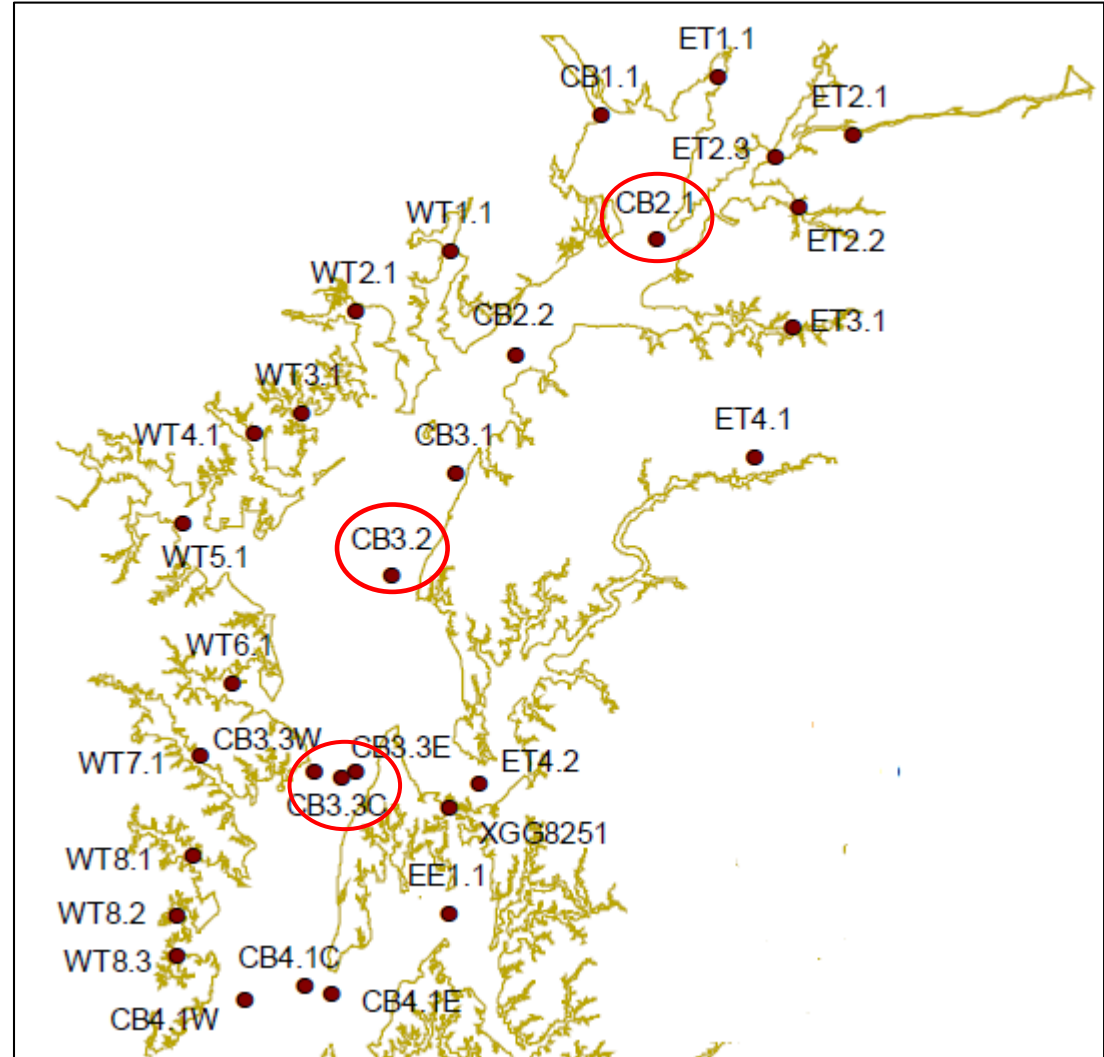
WT5.1



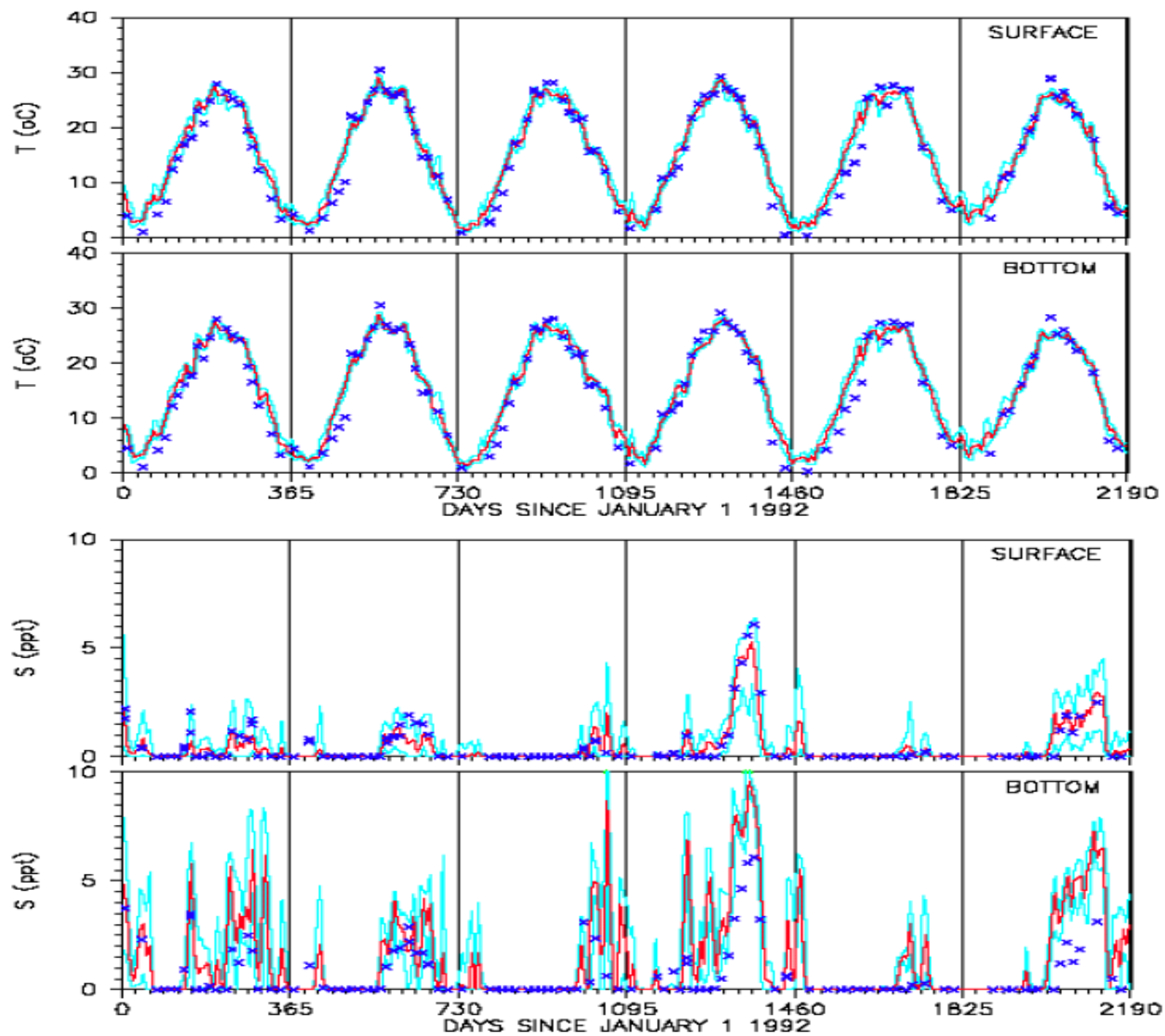
Monitoring stations used for calibration in the Upper Bay

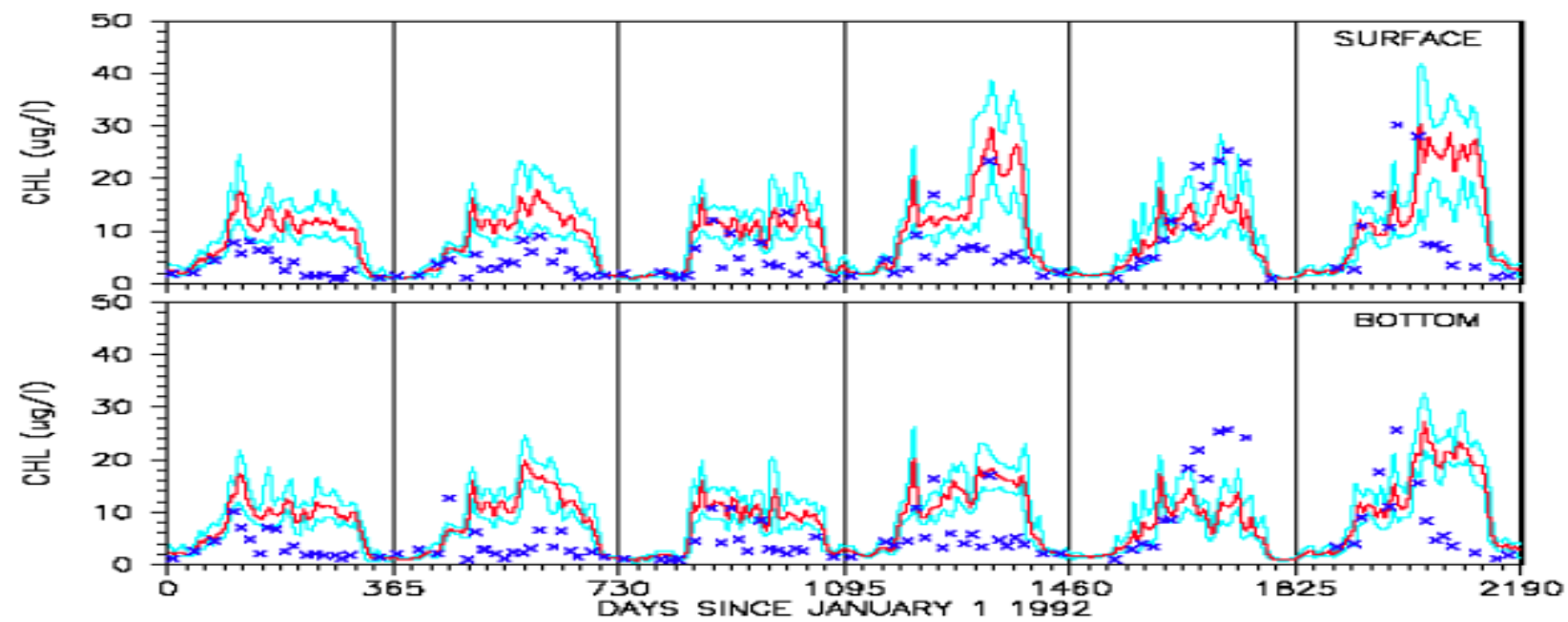
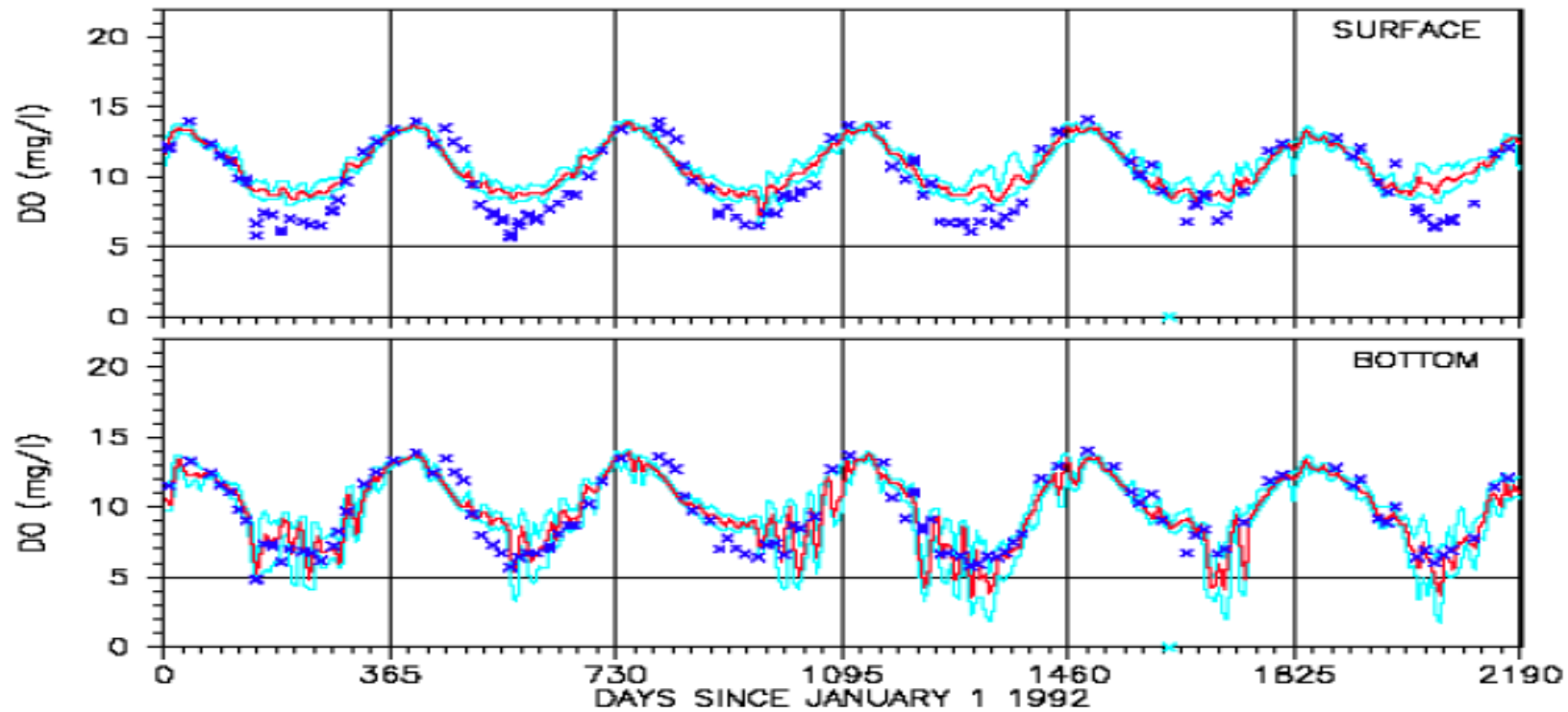


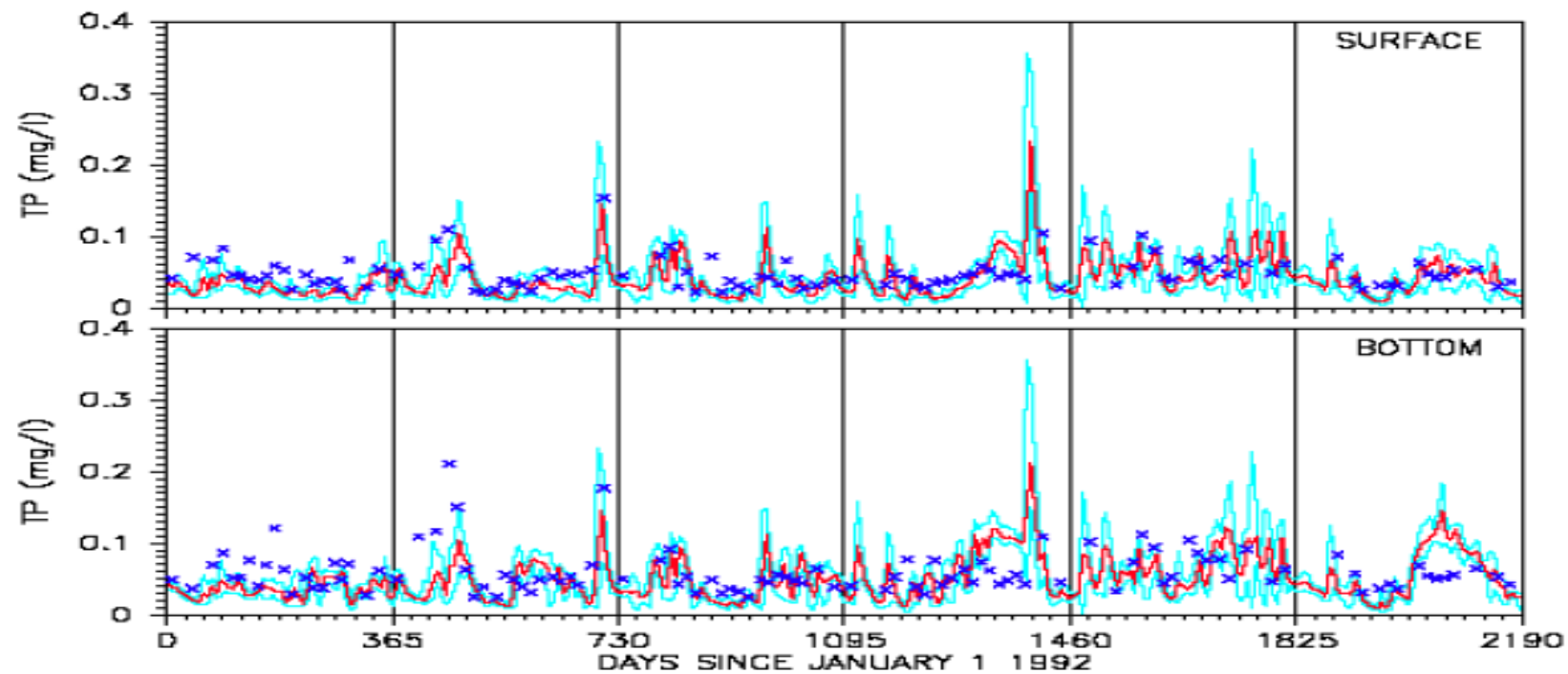
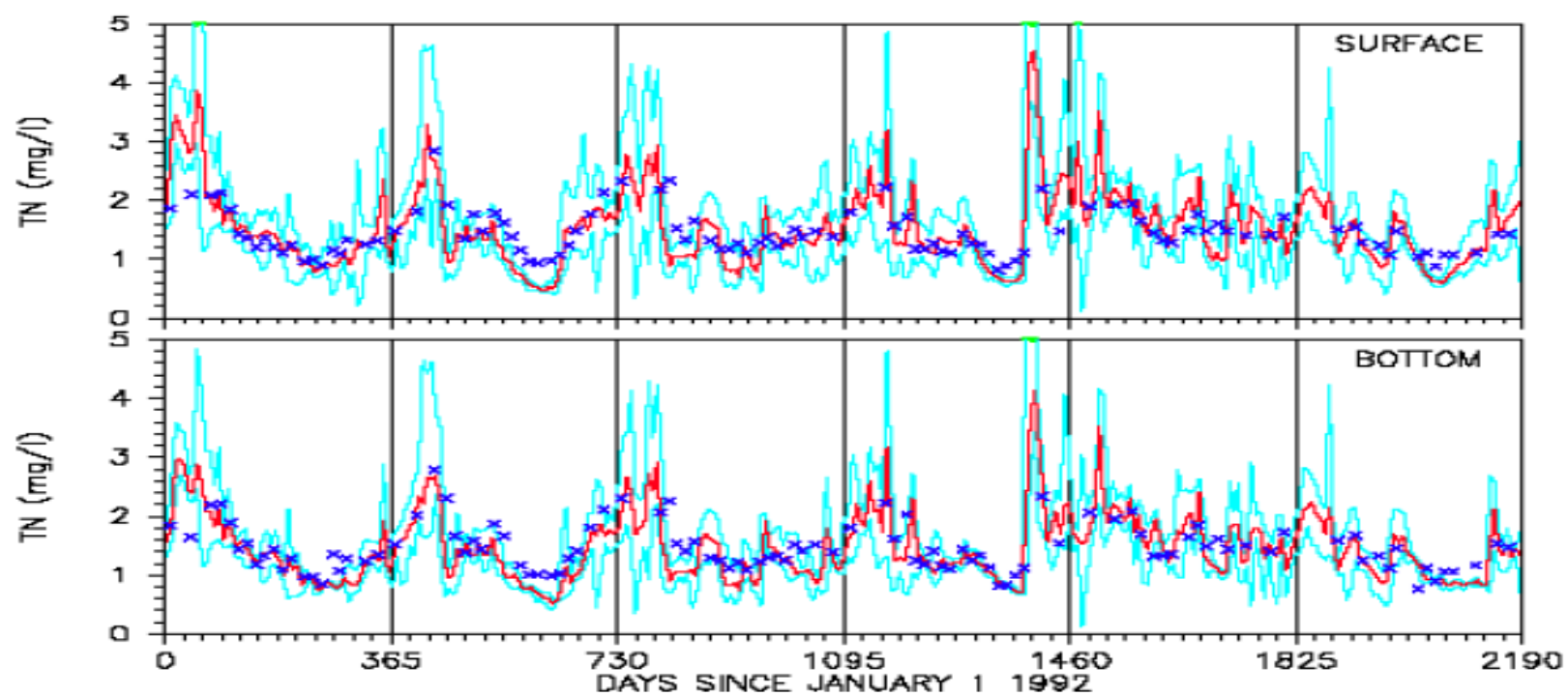
Open boundary condition



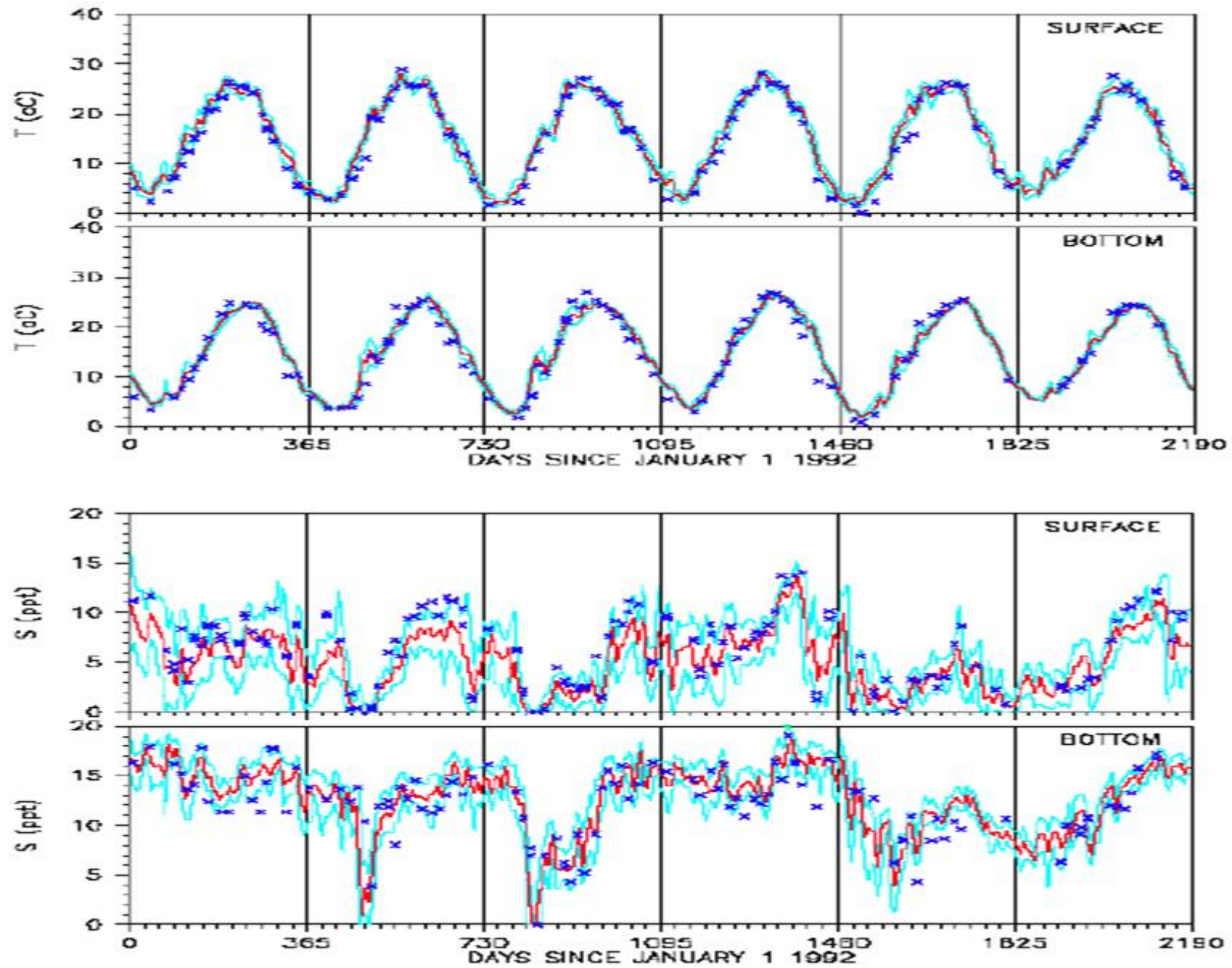
CB2.1

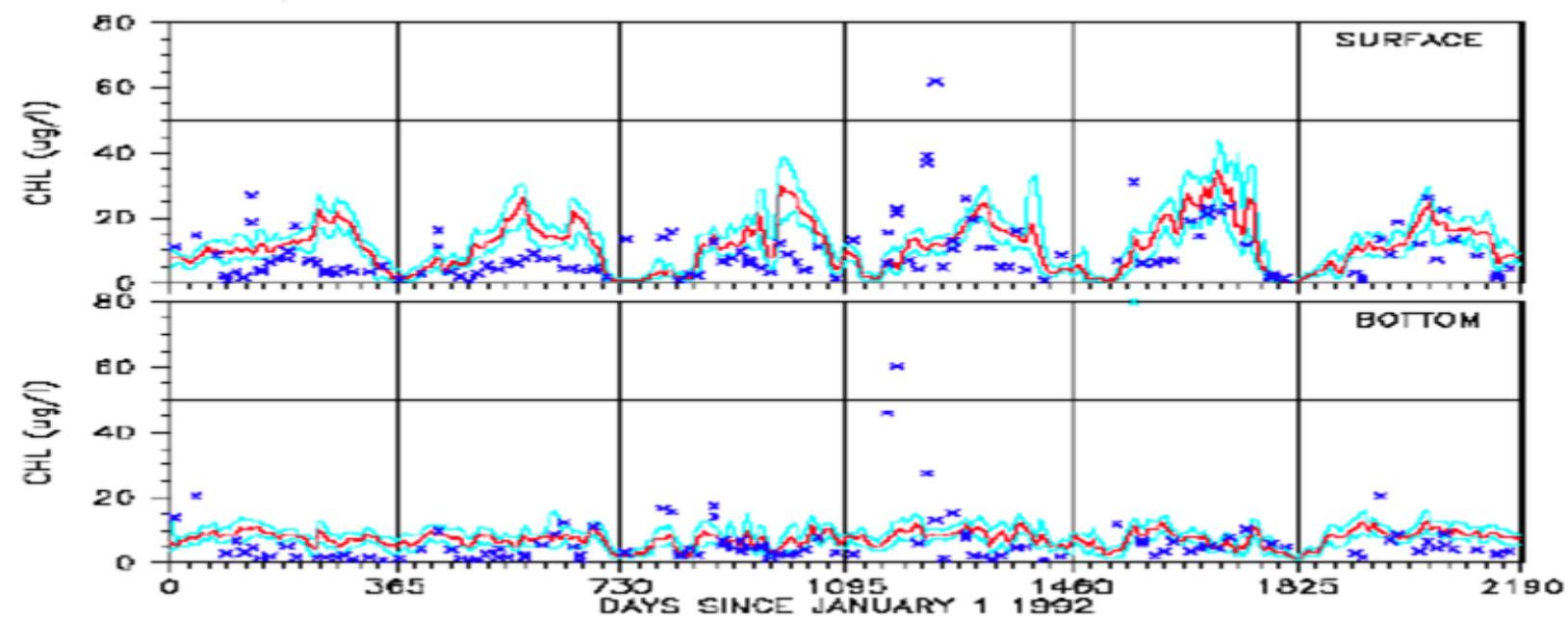
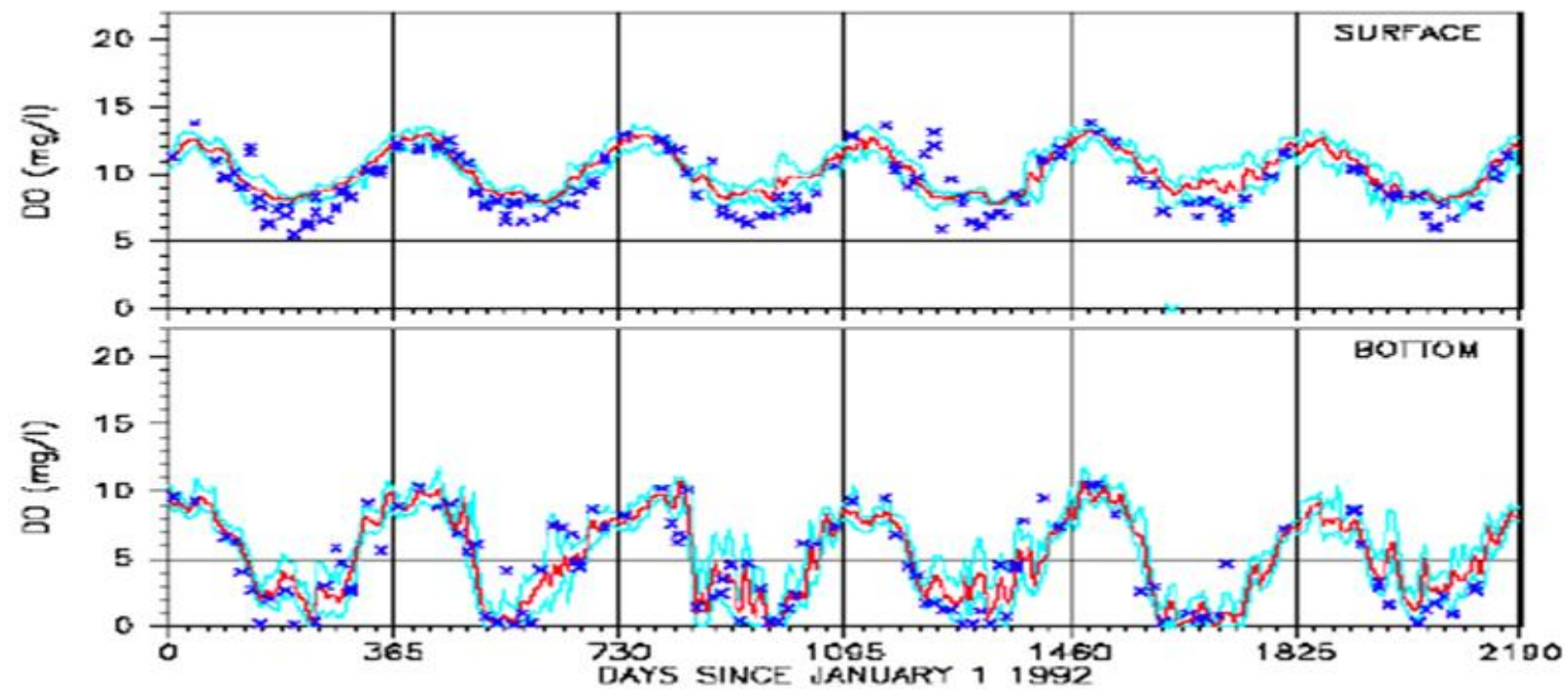


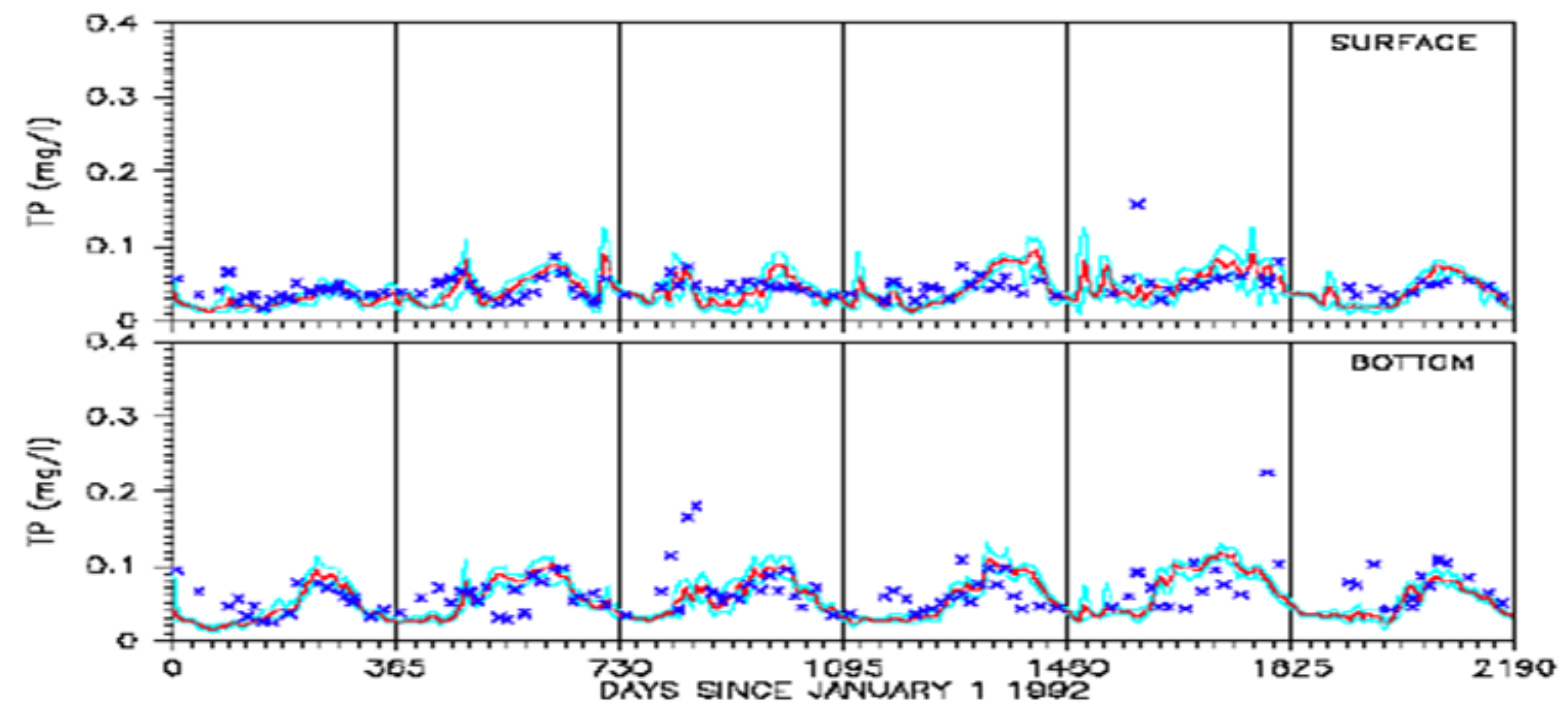
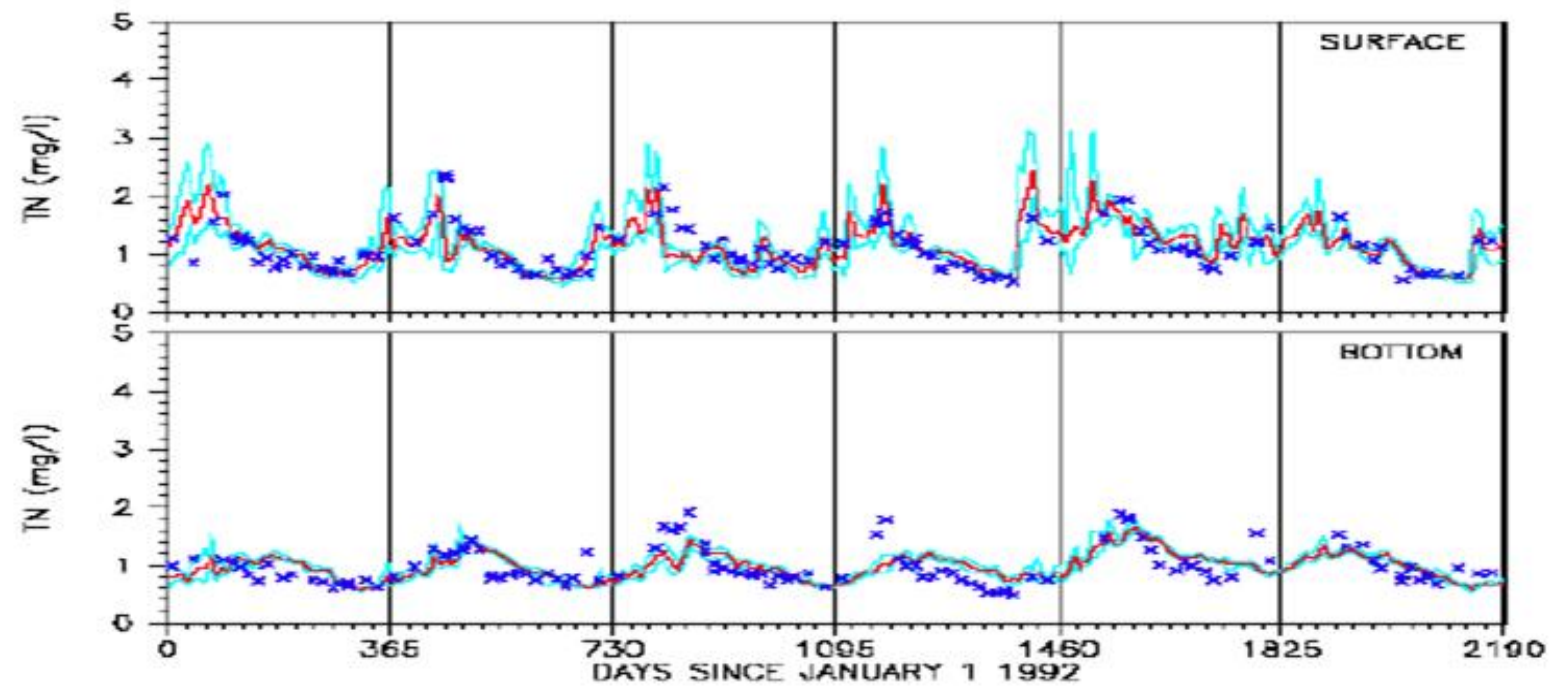




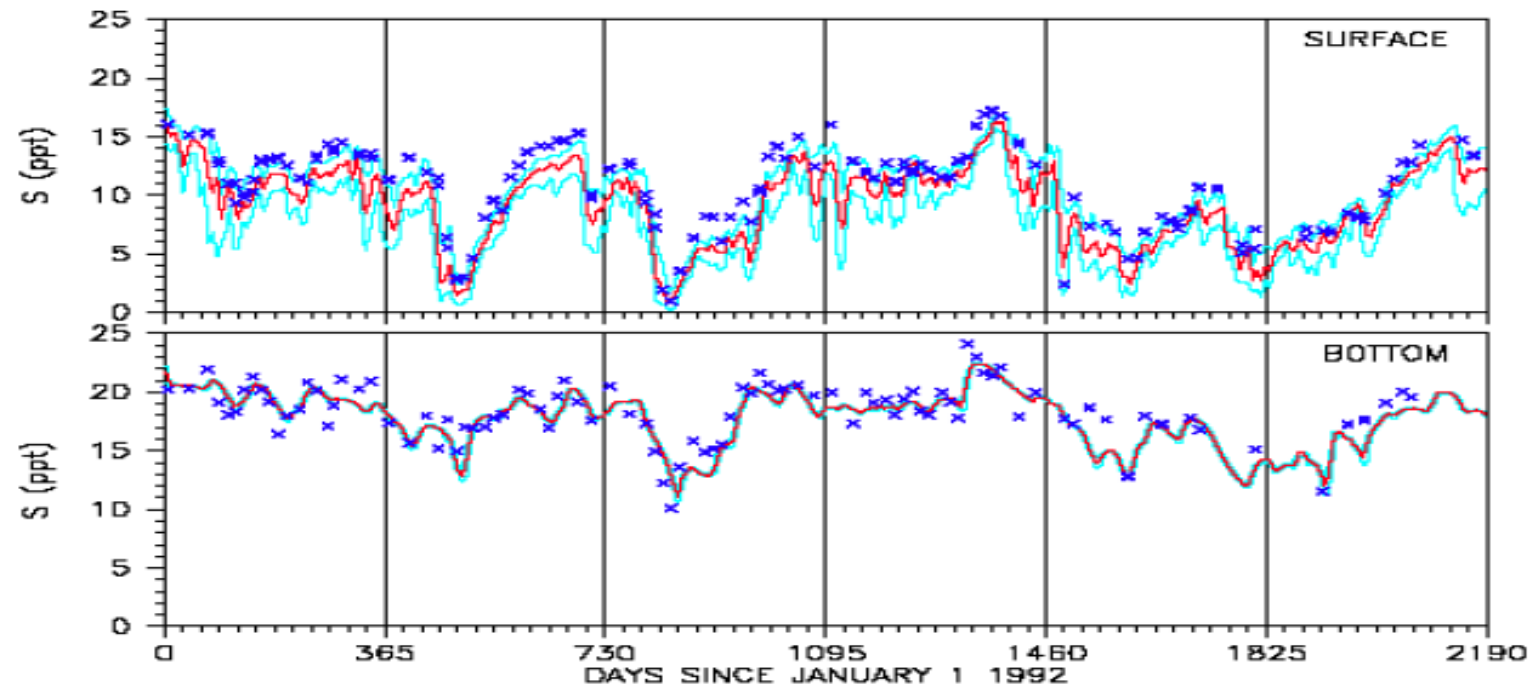
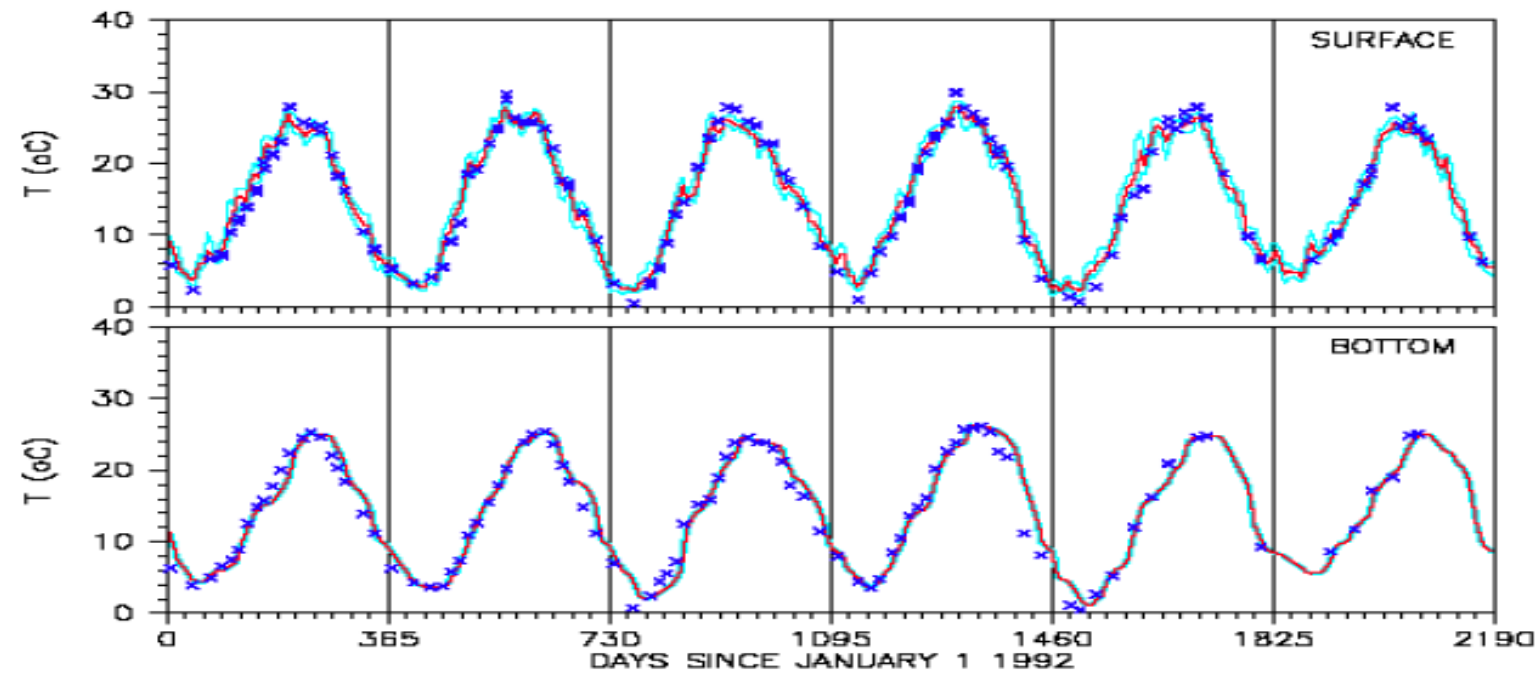
CB3.2

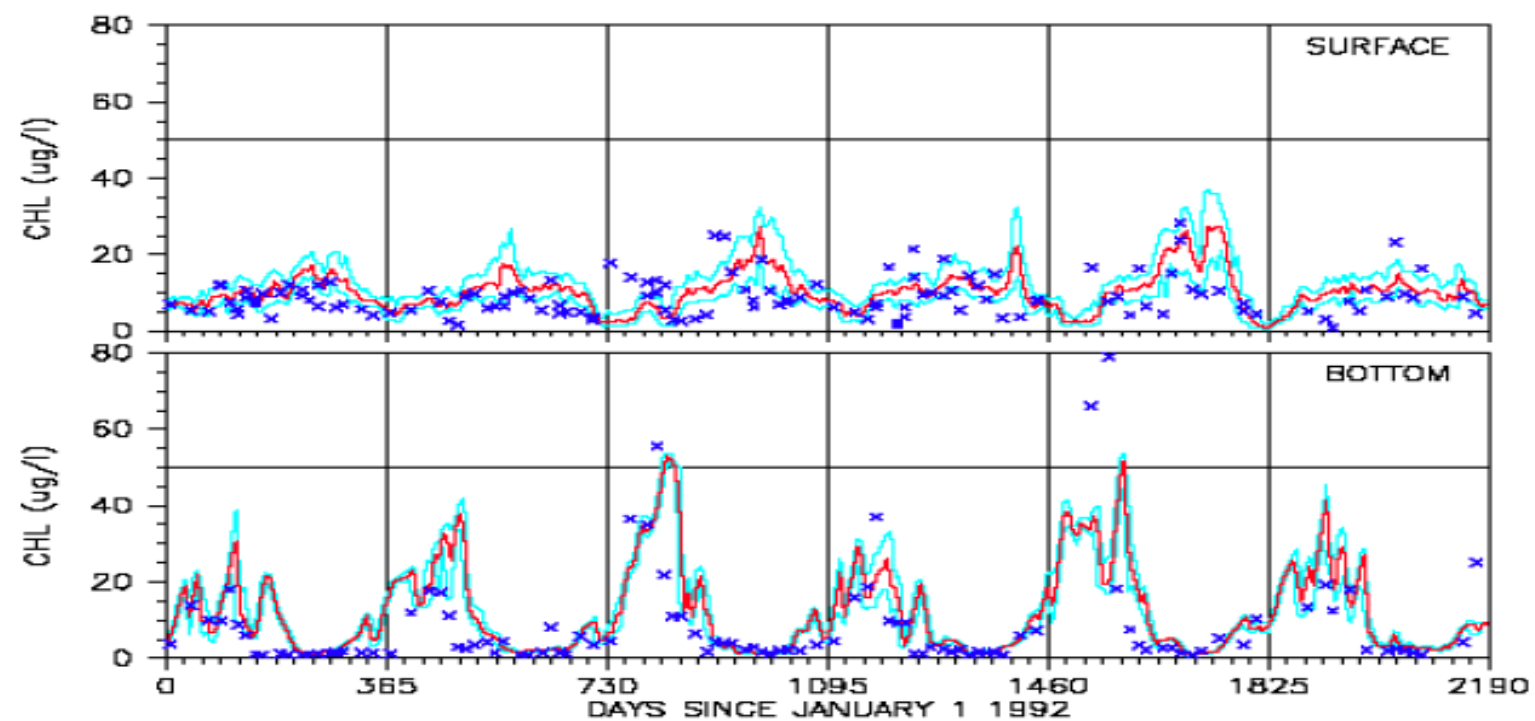
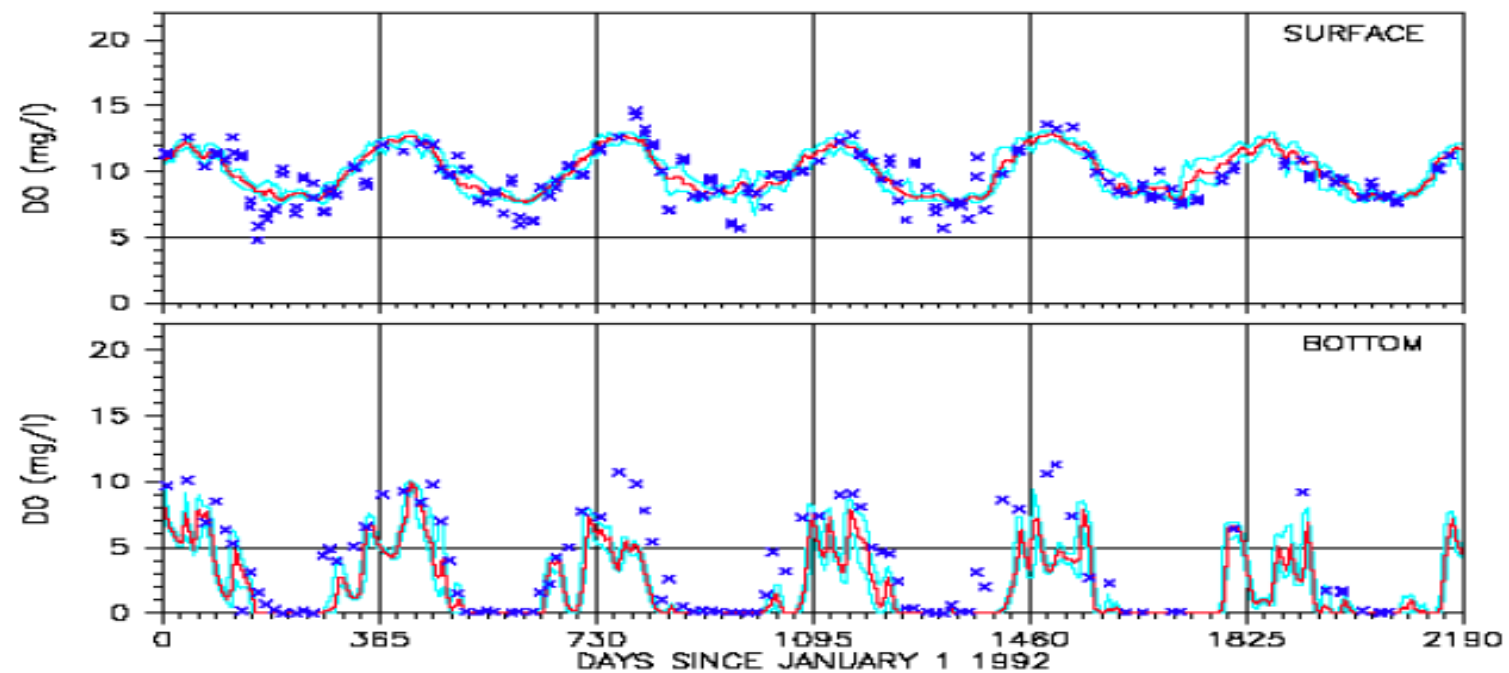


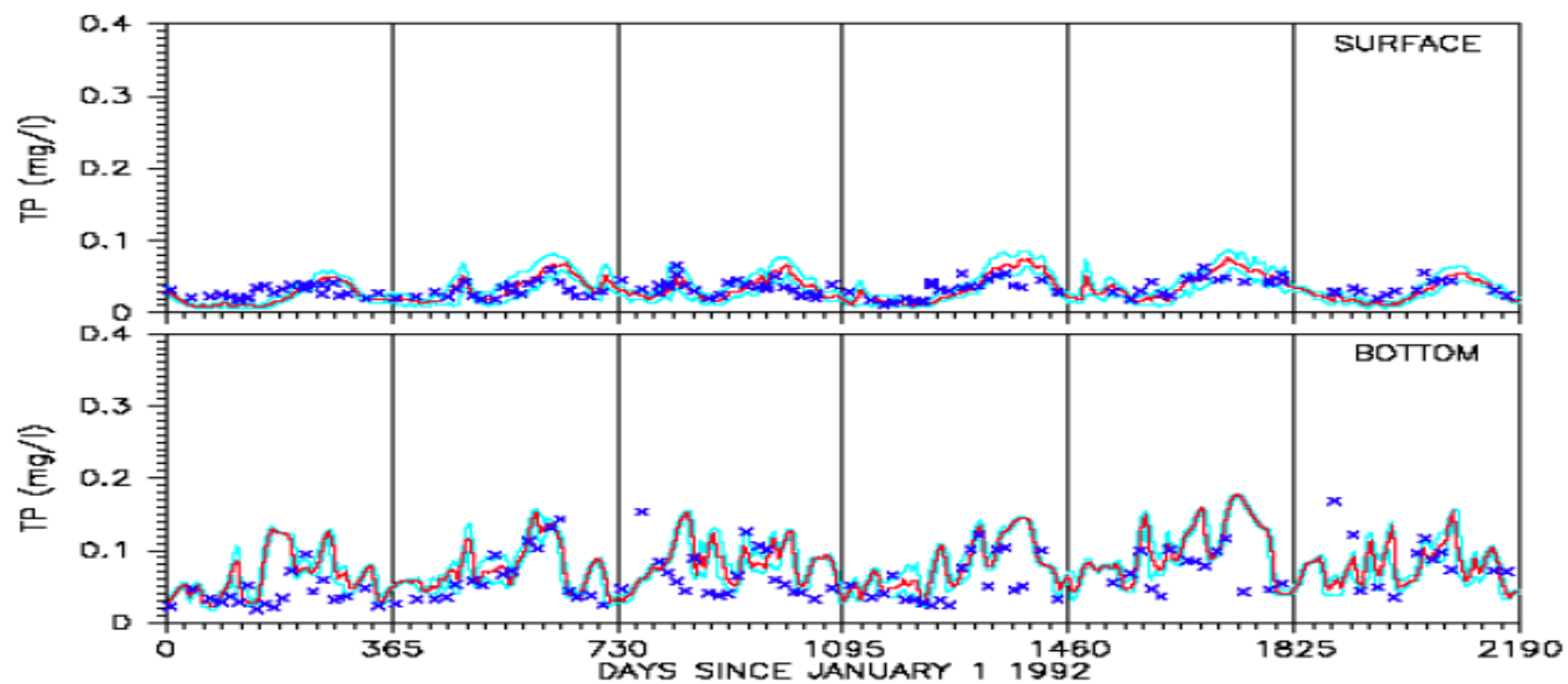
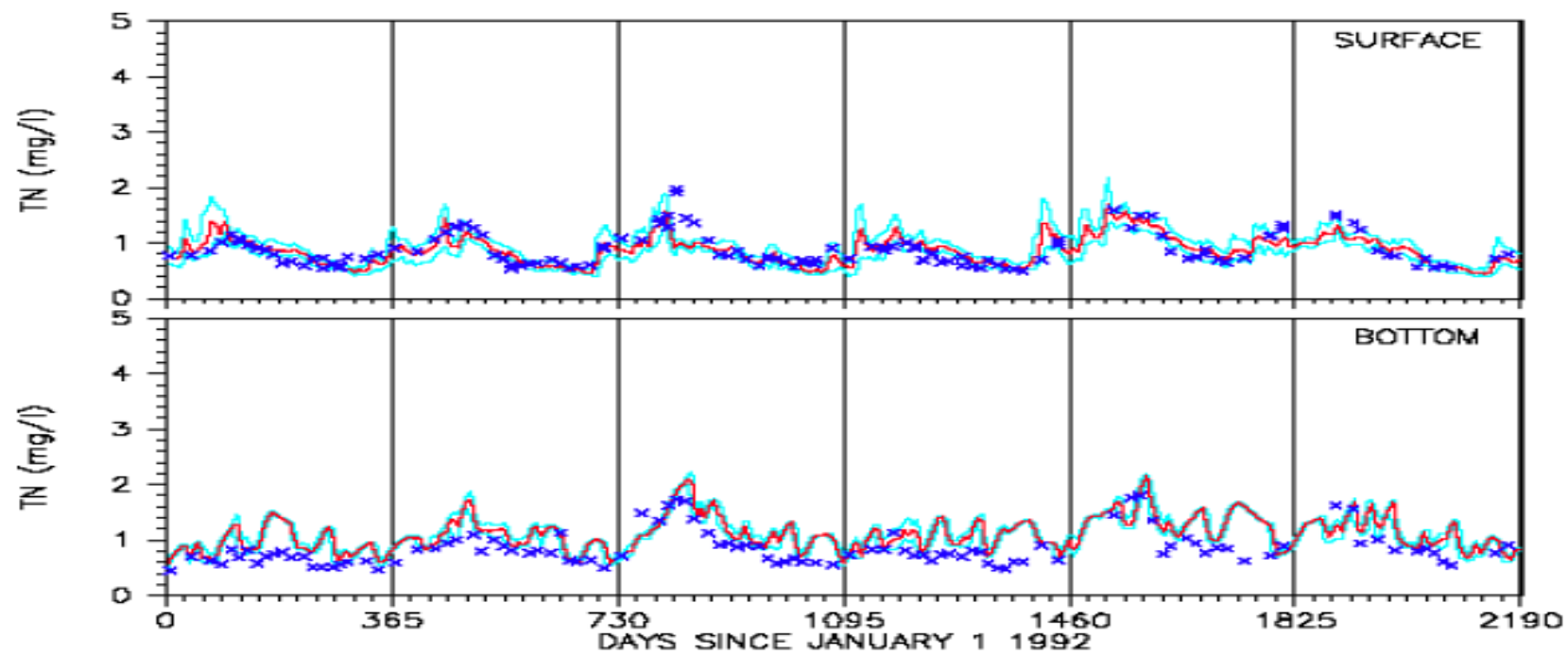




CB3.3C

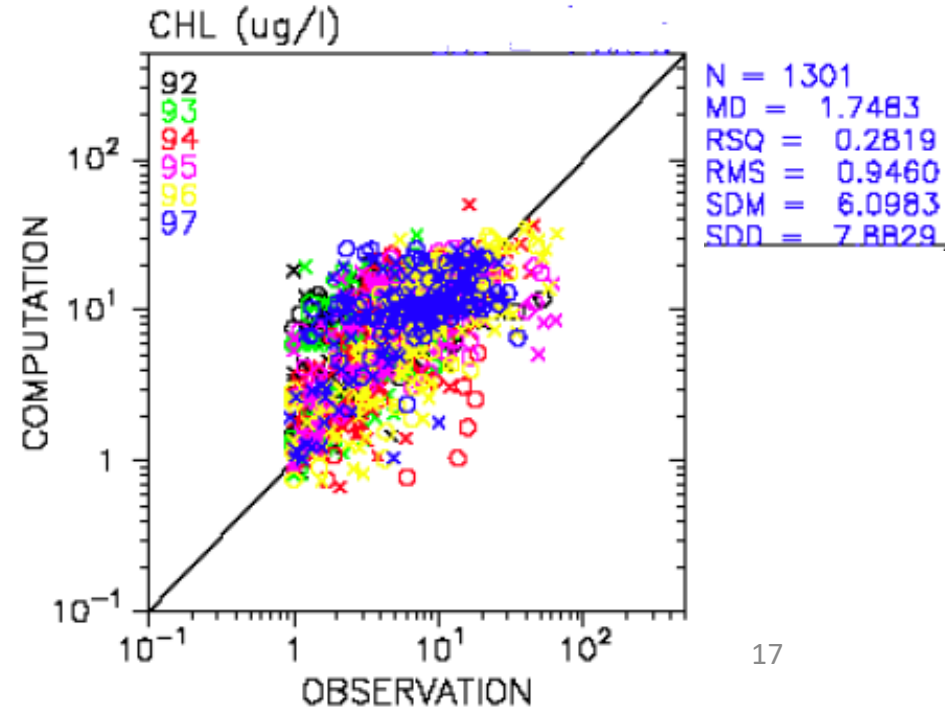
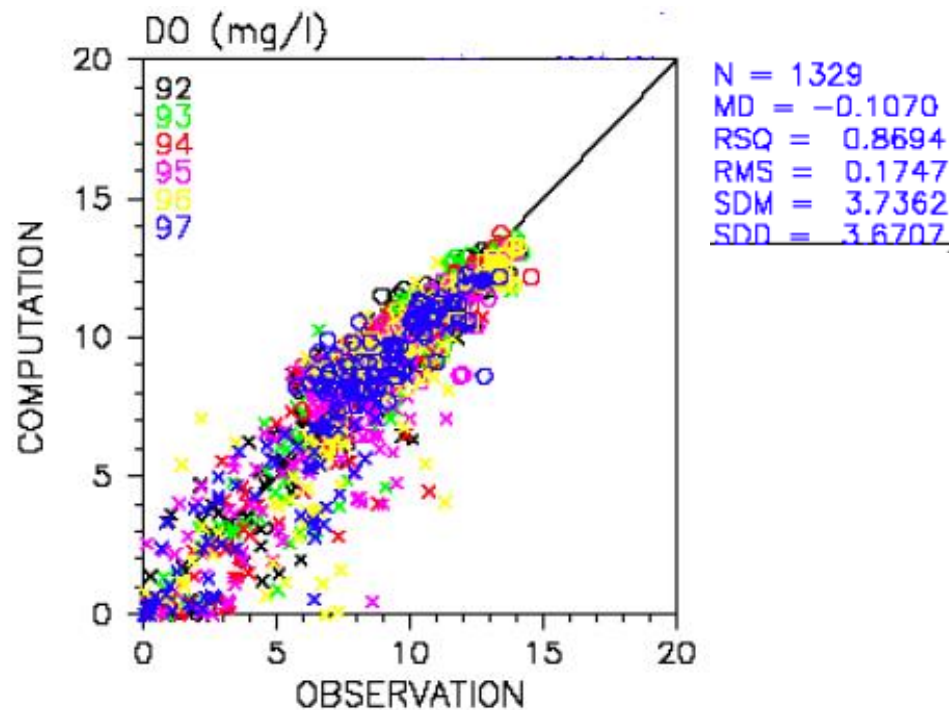
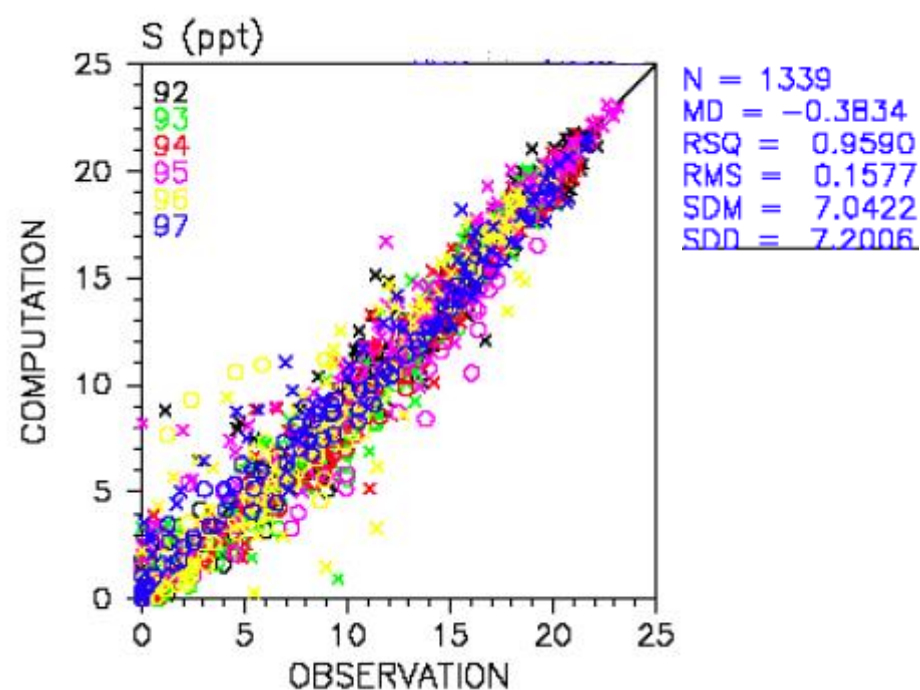
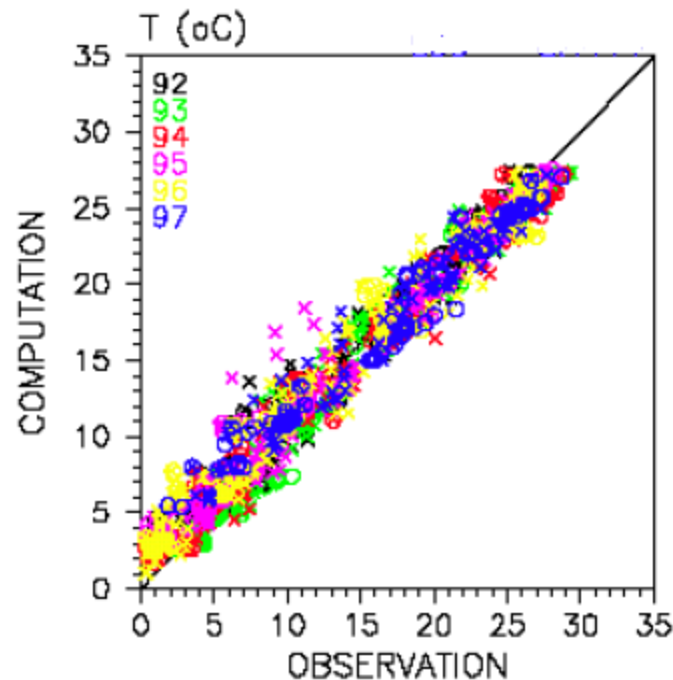


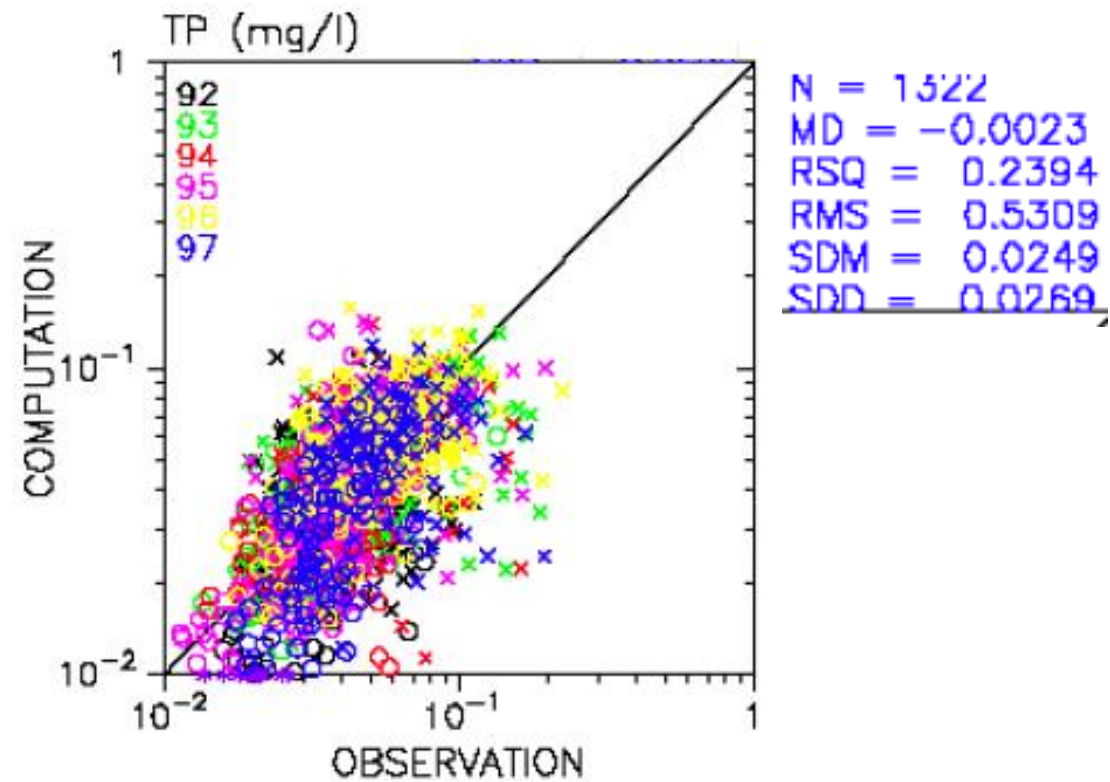
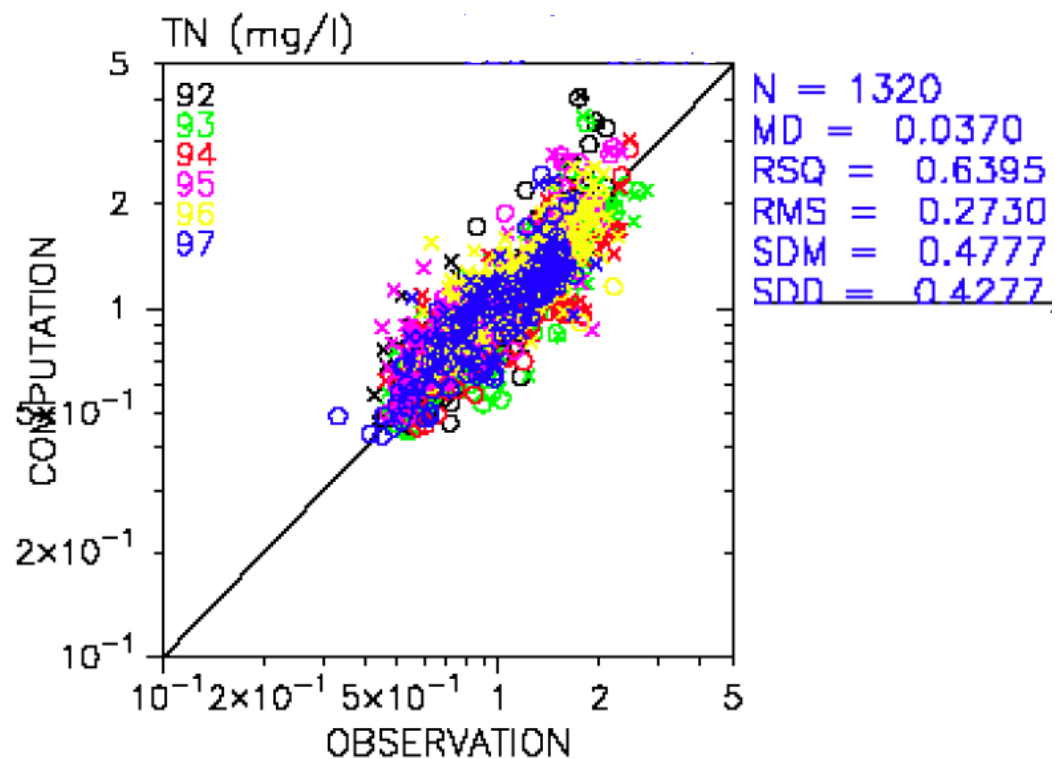




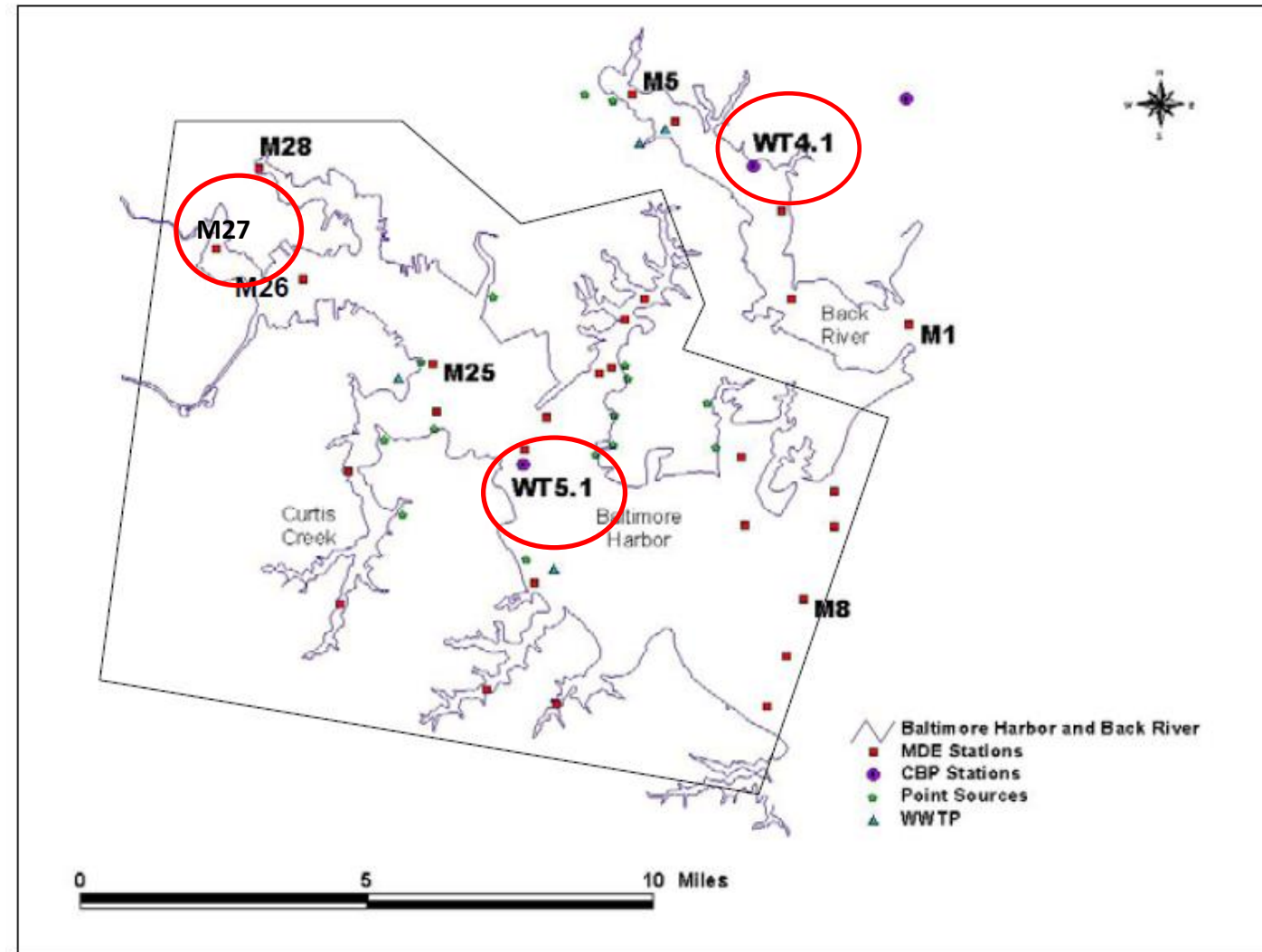
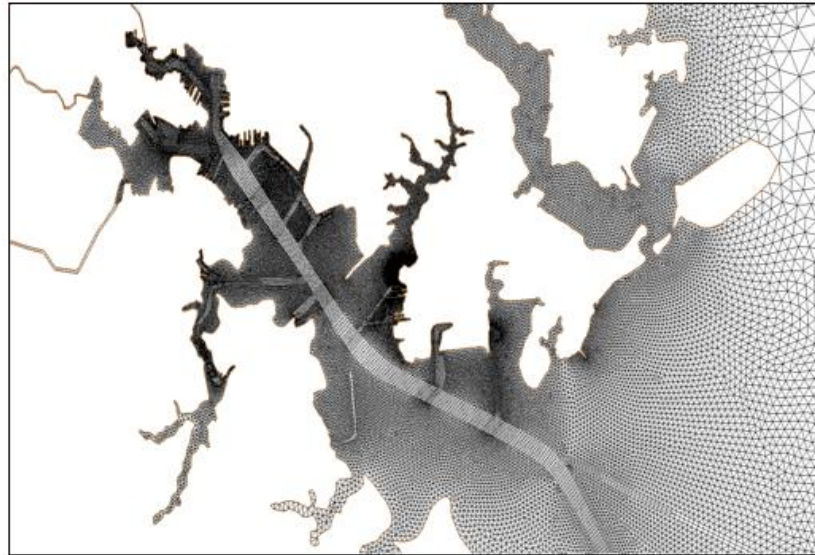
Performance Statistics for Upper Bay stations

MD: Mean difference
 RSQ: R-square; coefficient of determination
 RMS: Root-mean-square
 SDM: Standard deviation of the mean
 SDD: Sum of squared deviation



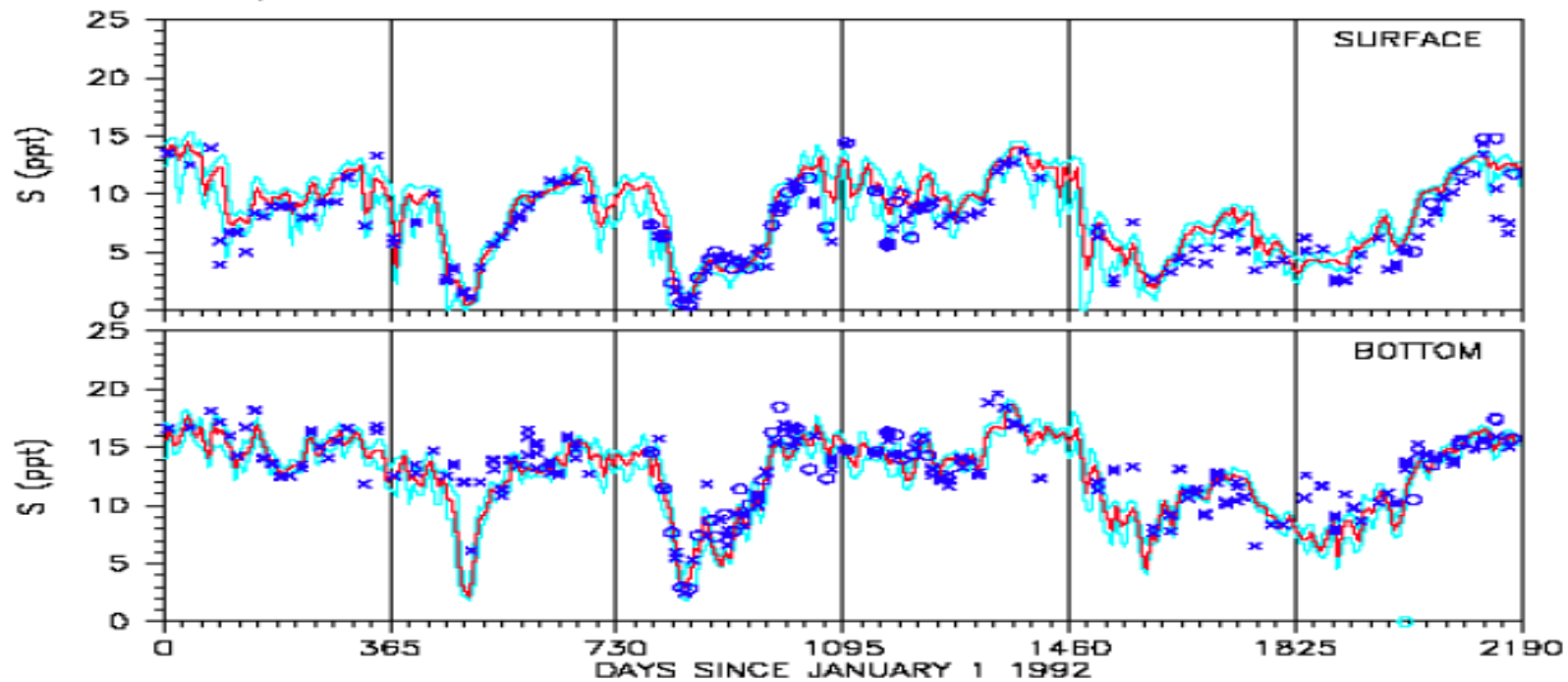
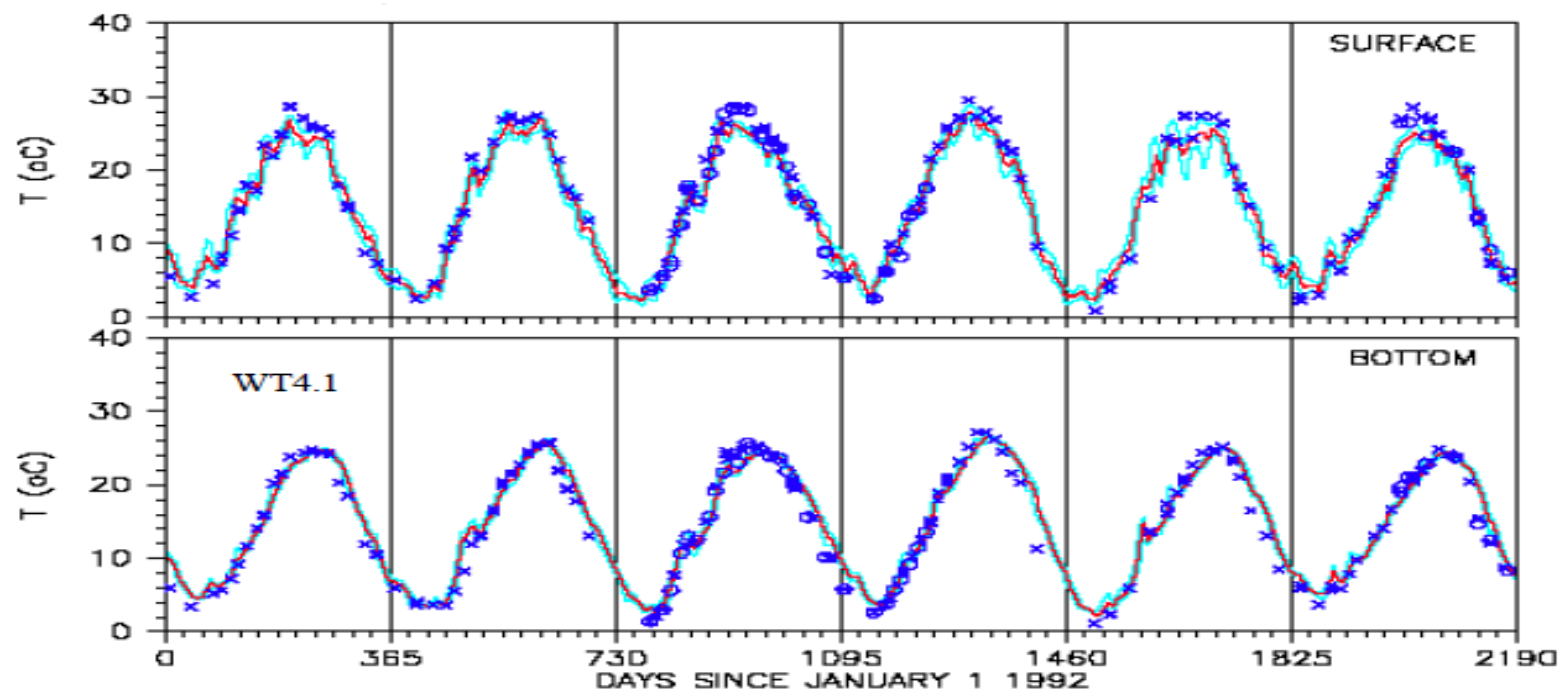


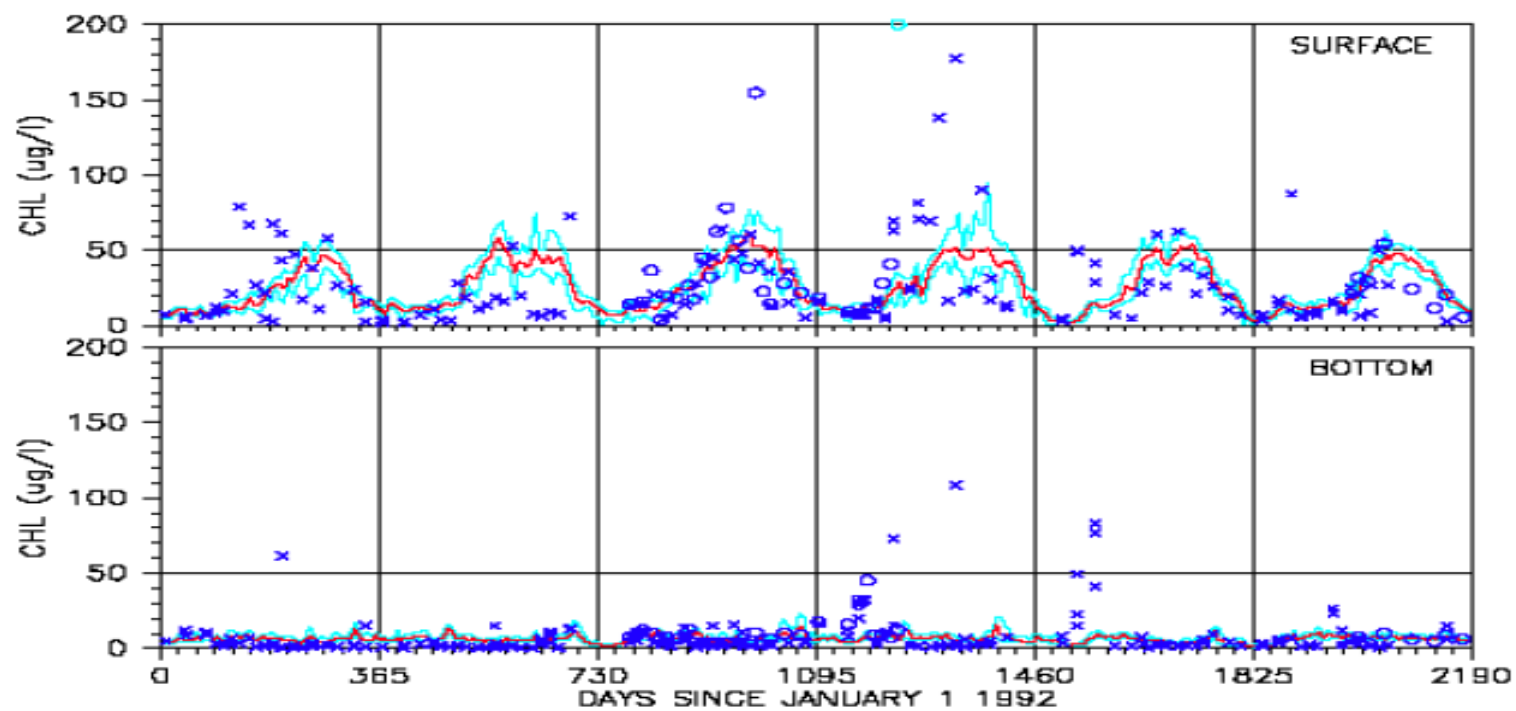
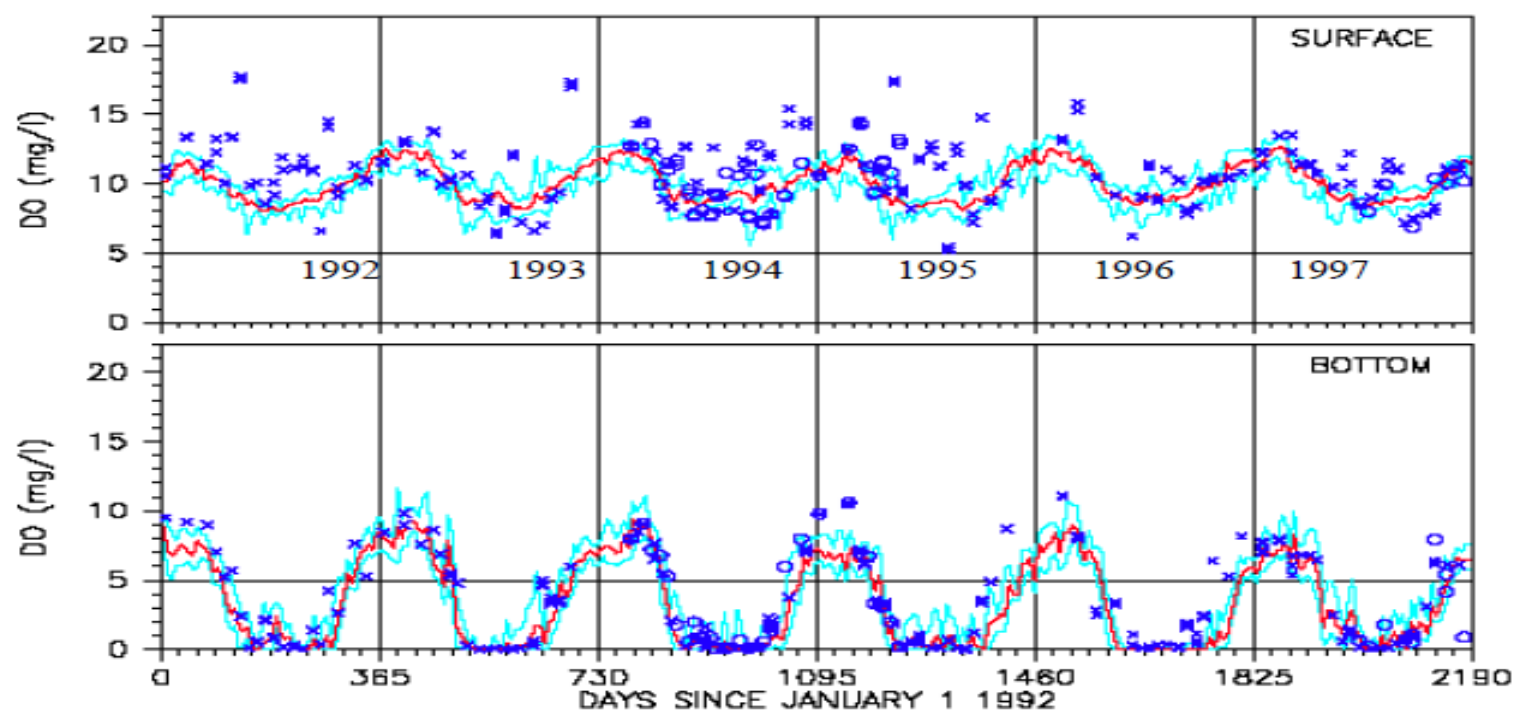
Monitoring stations used for calibration in the Patapsco and Back River

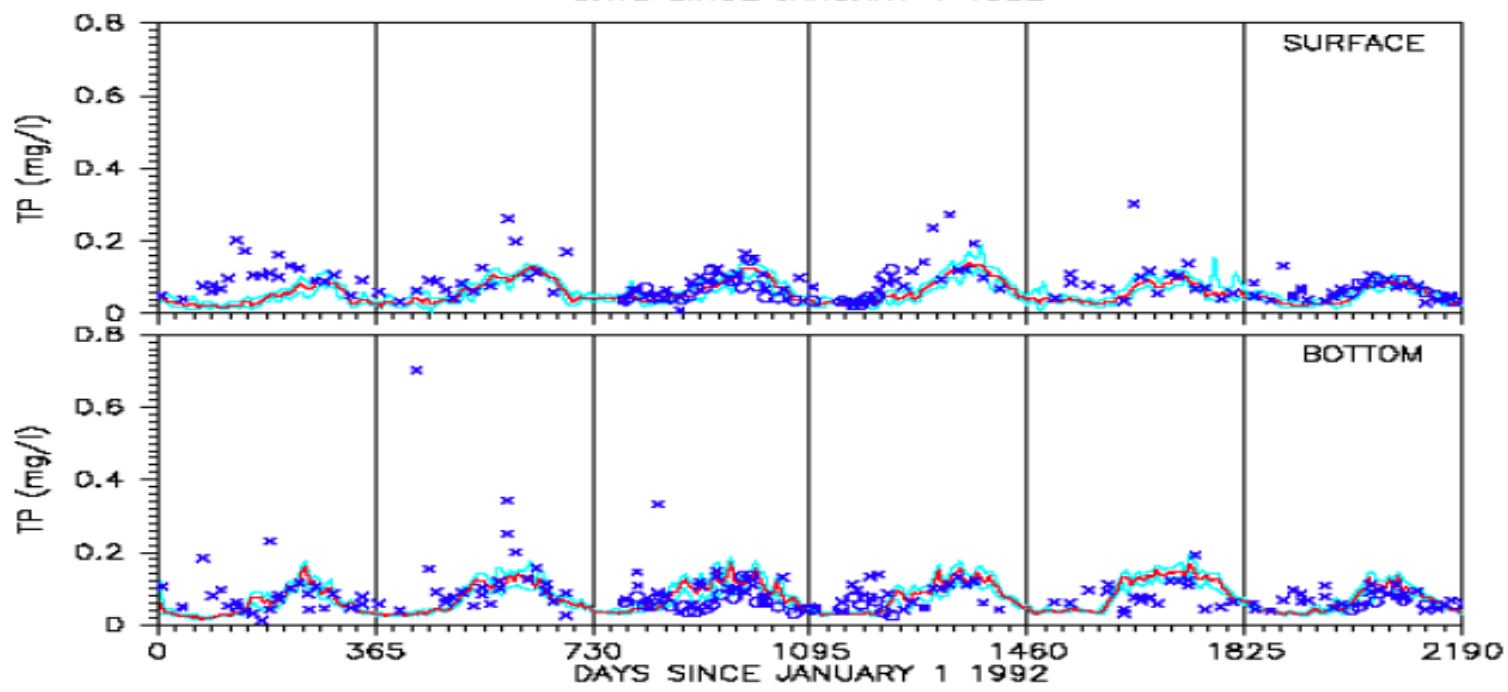
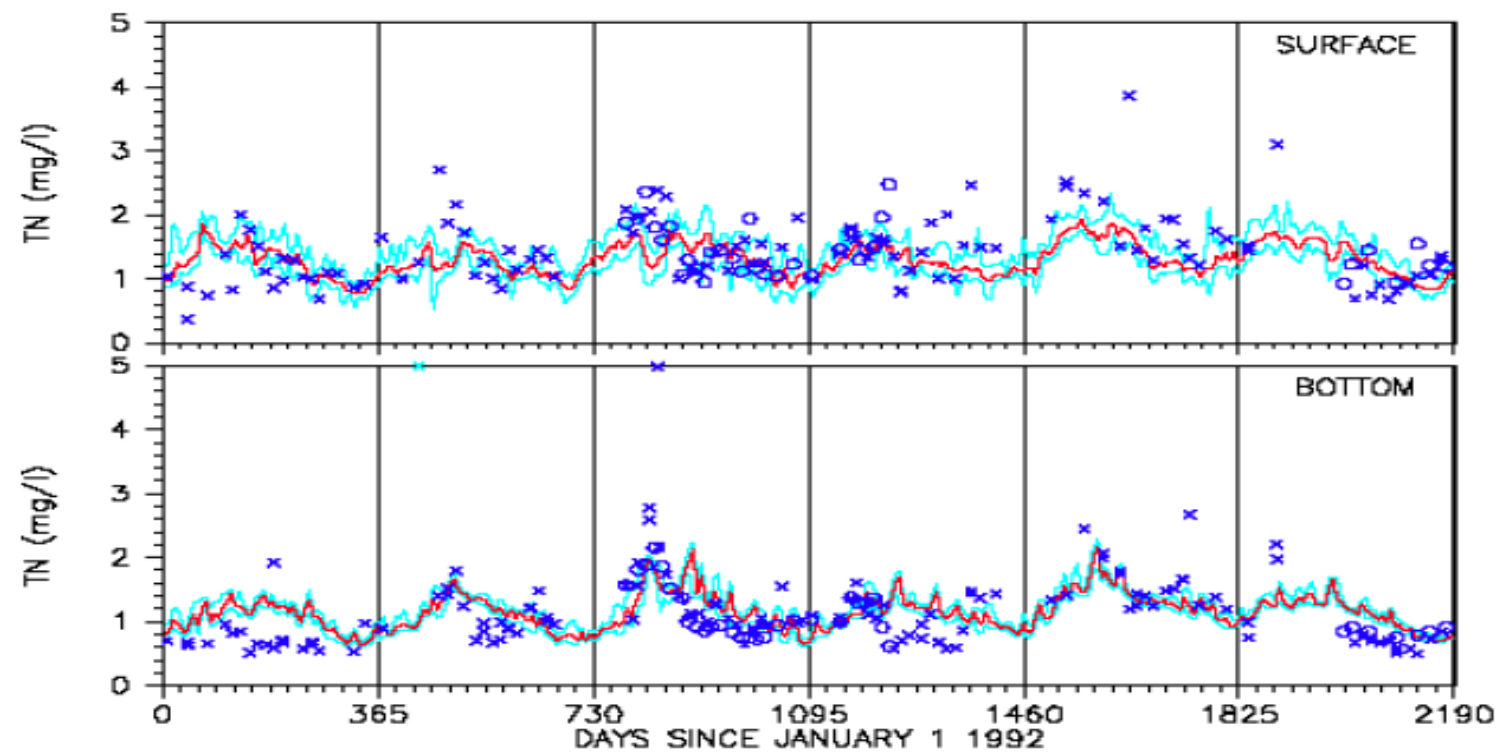


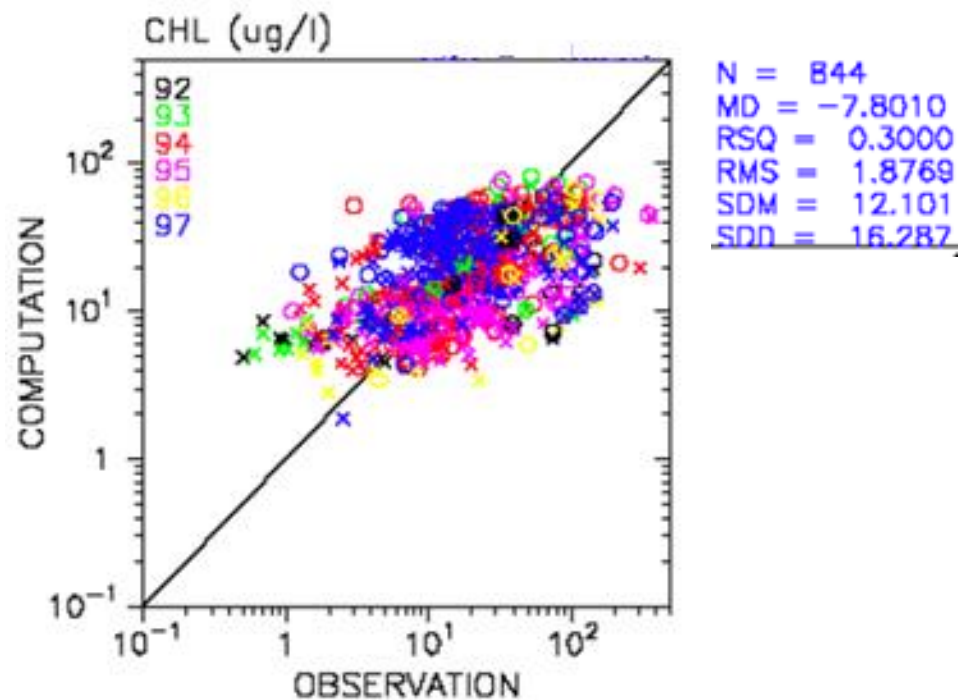
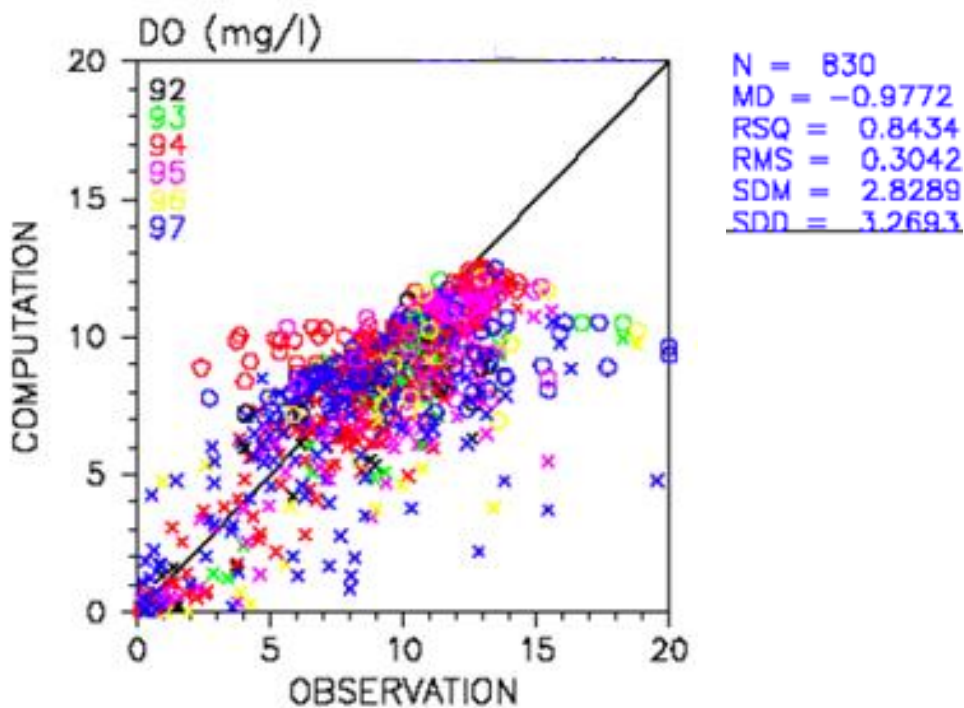
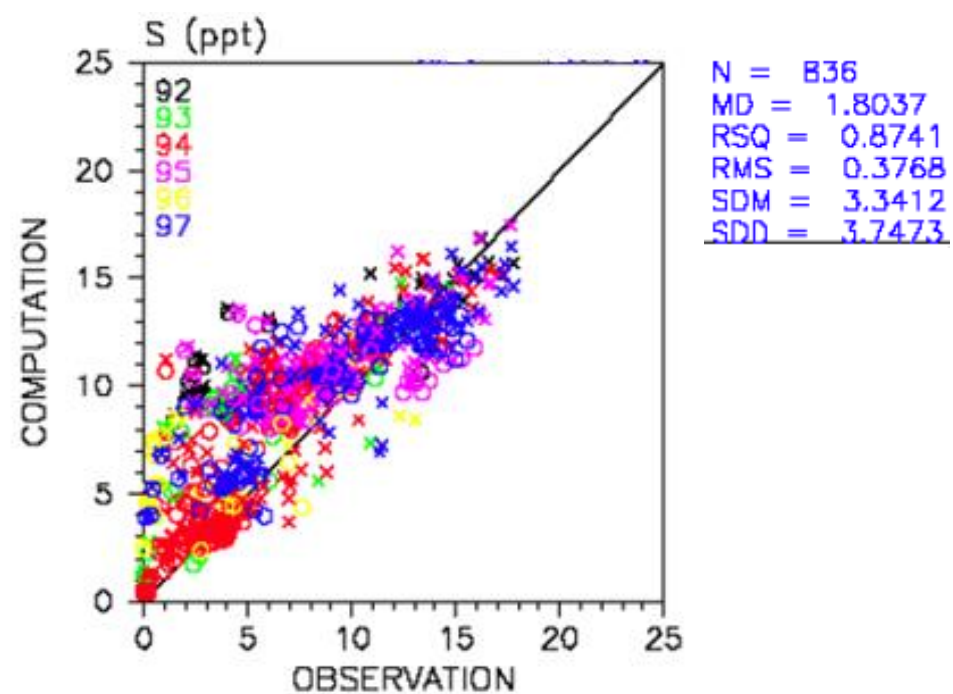
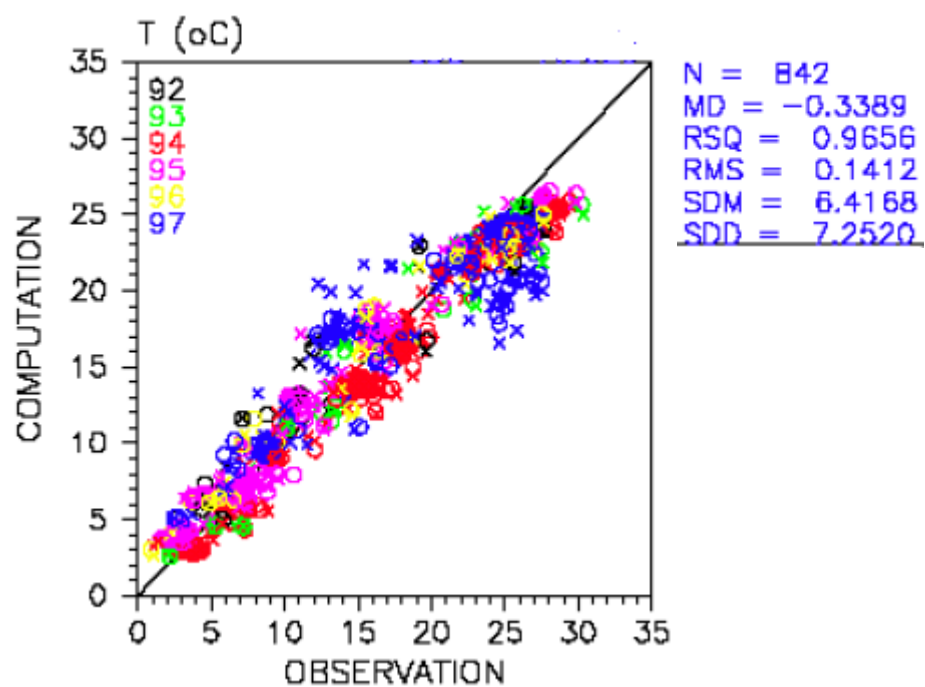
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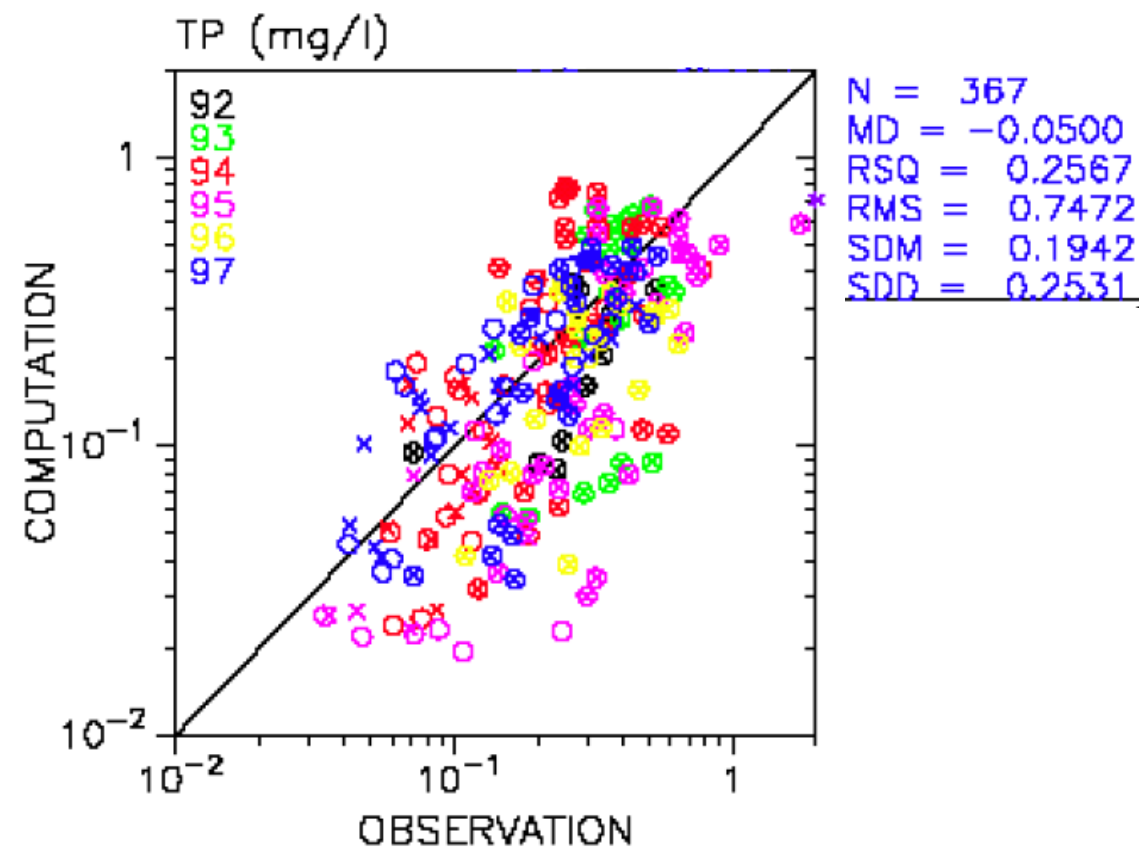
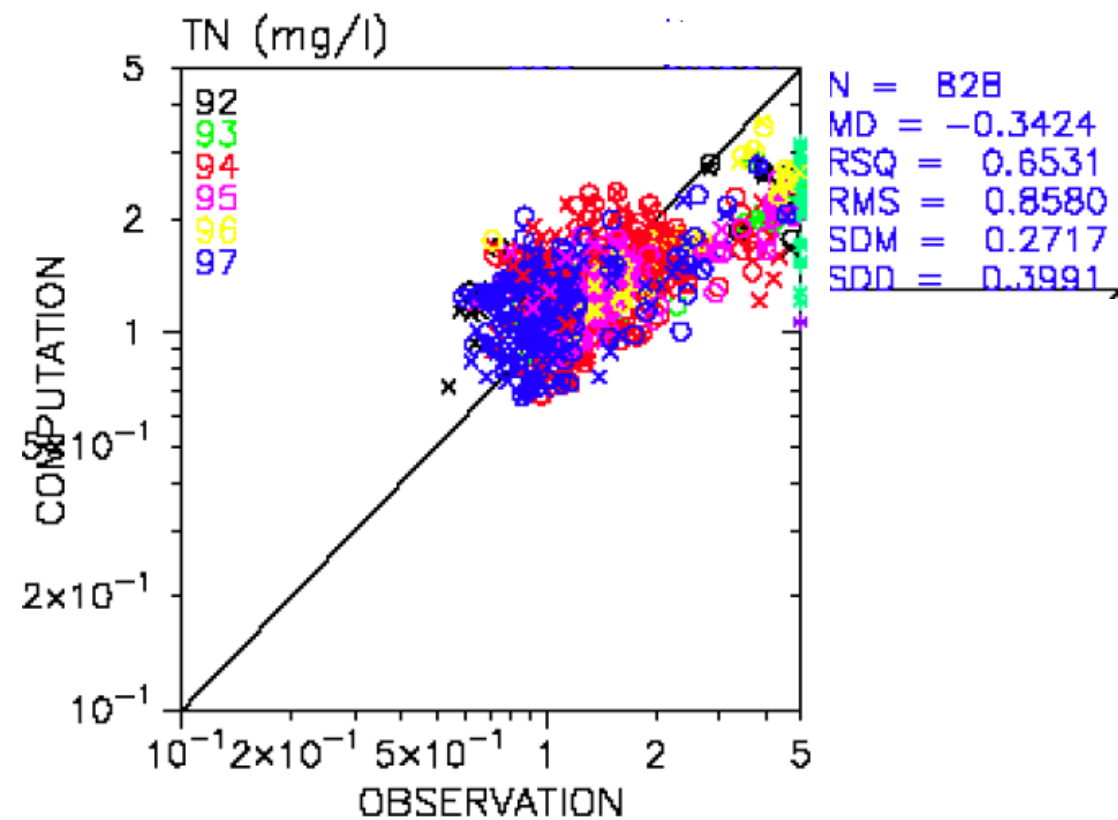
(Patapsco River)





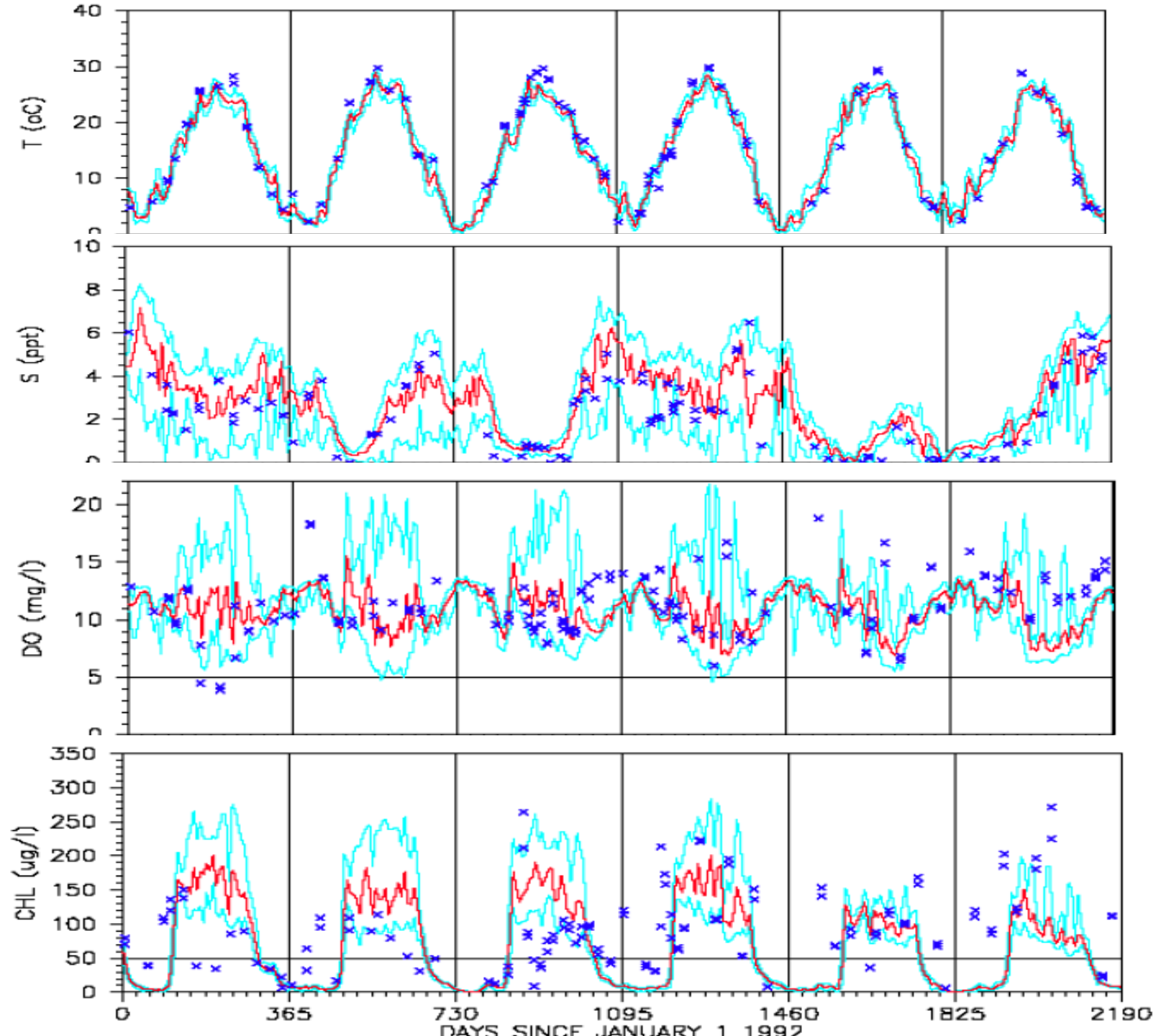


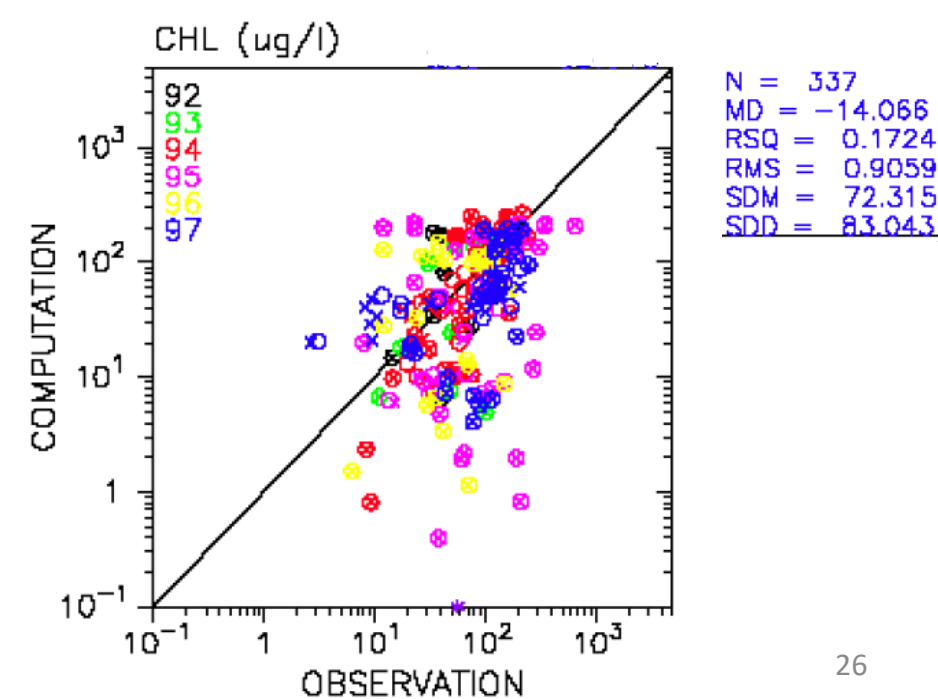
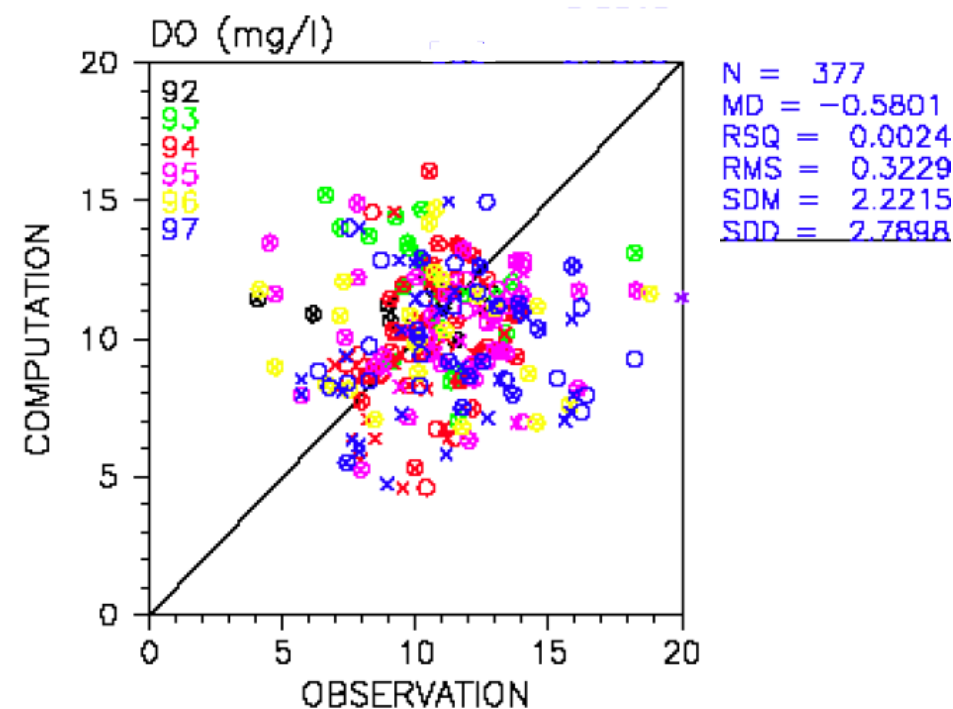
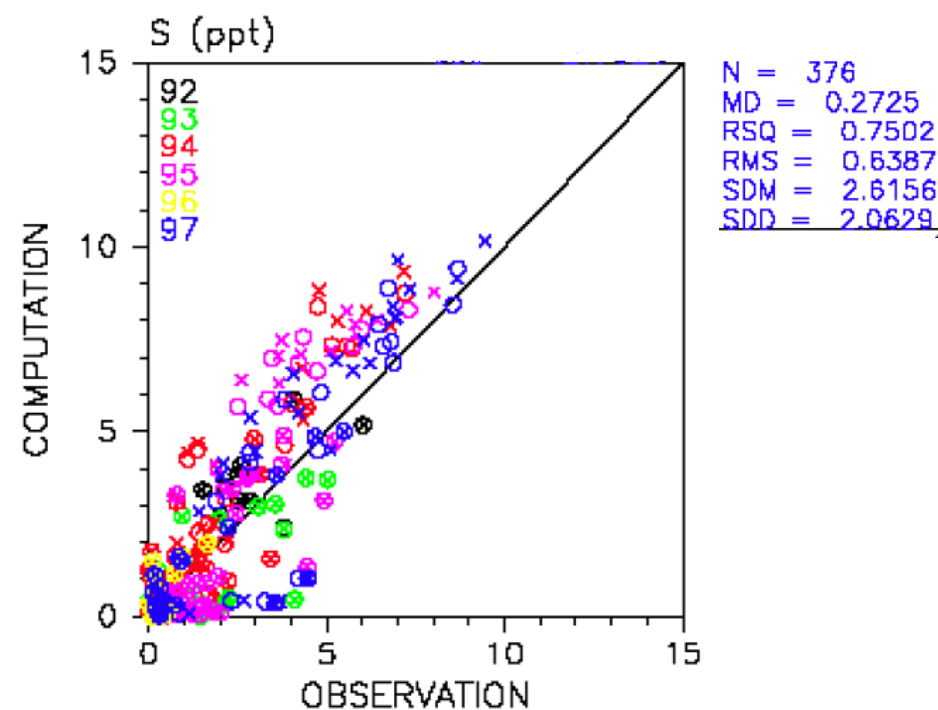
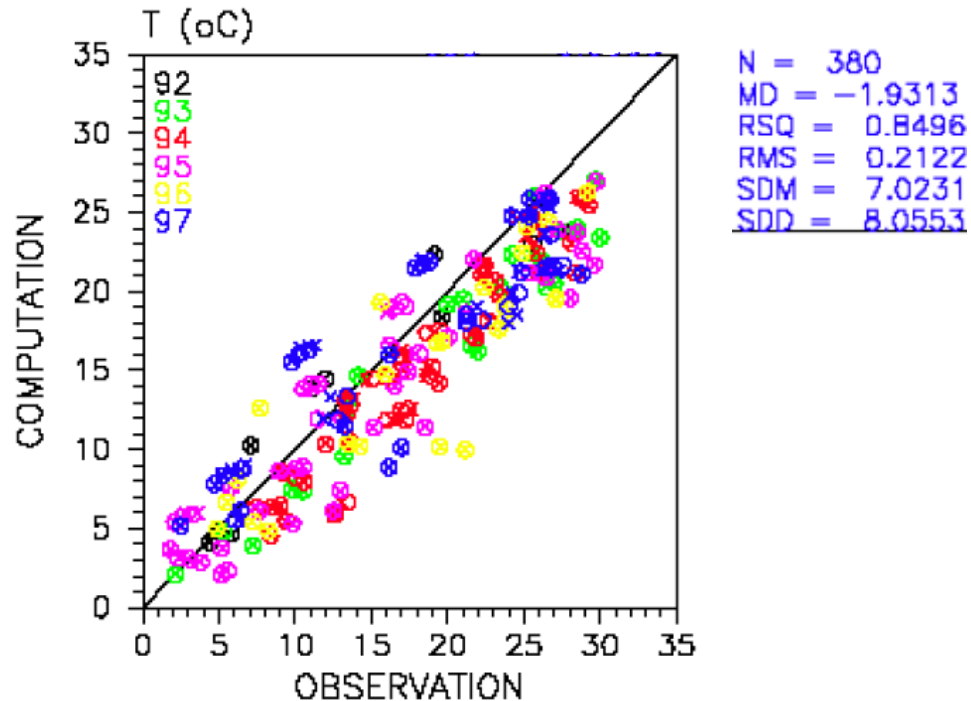


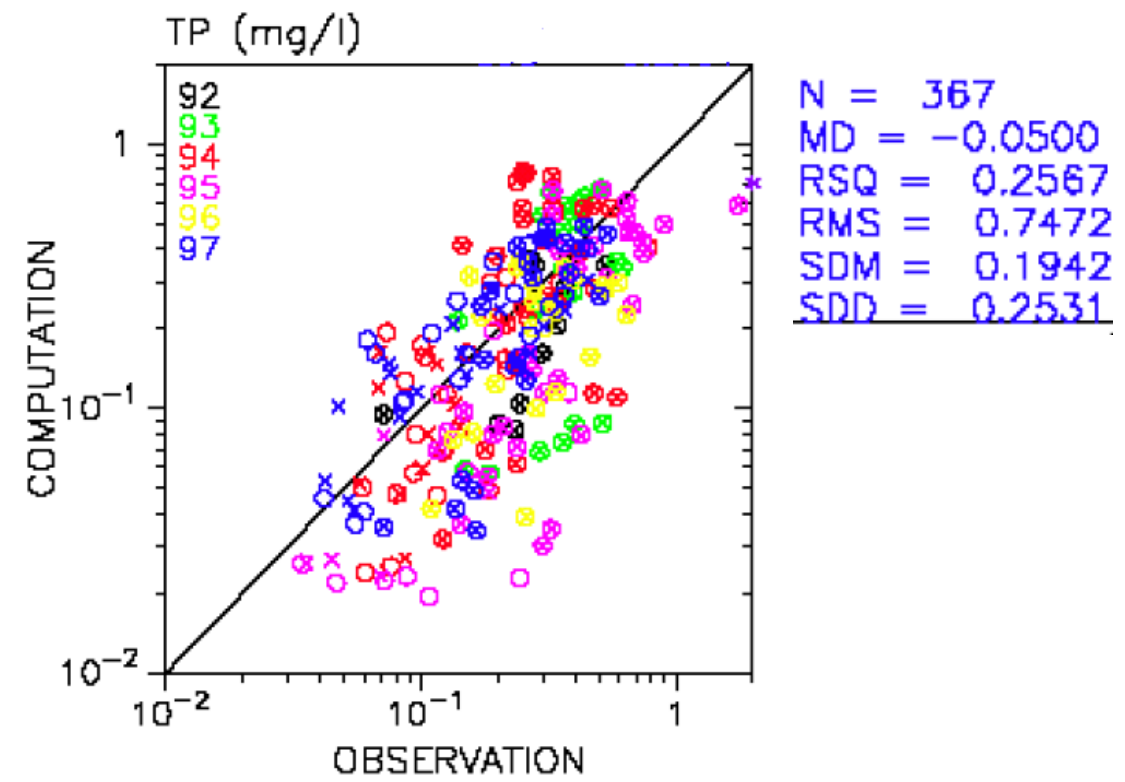
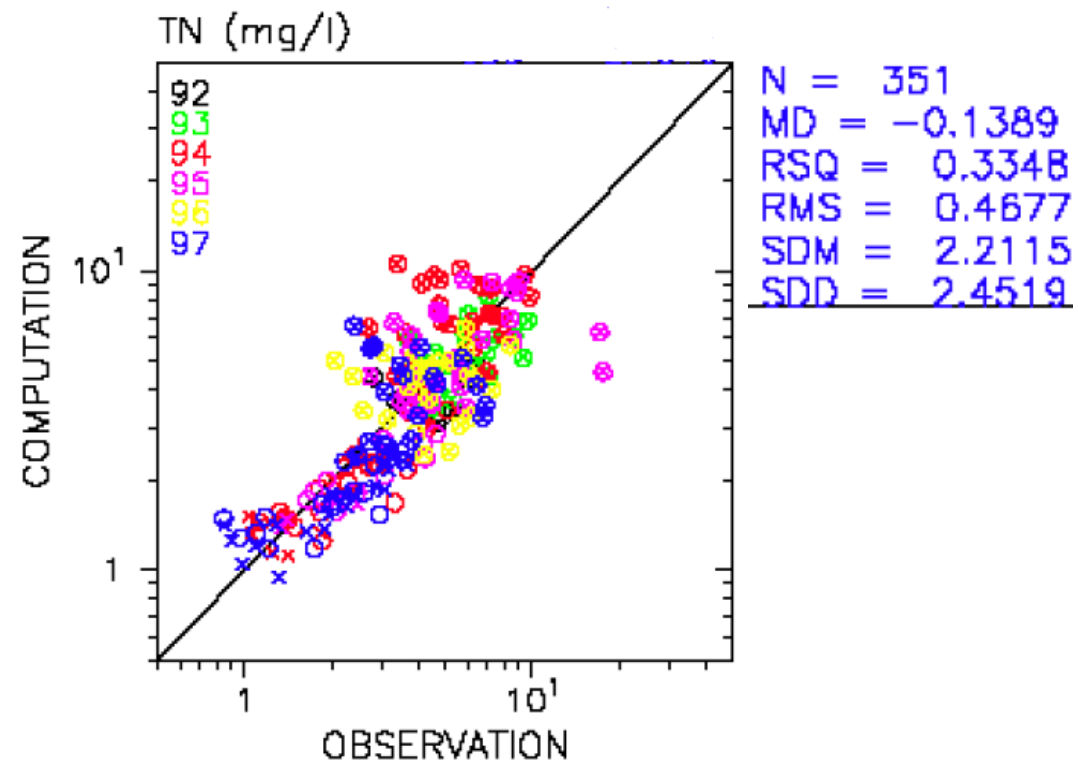


WT4.1

(Back River)

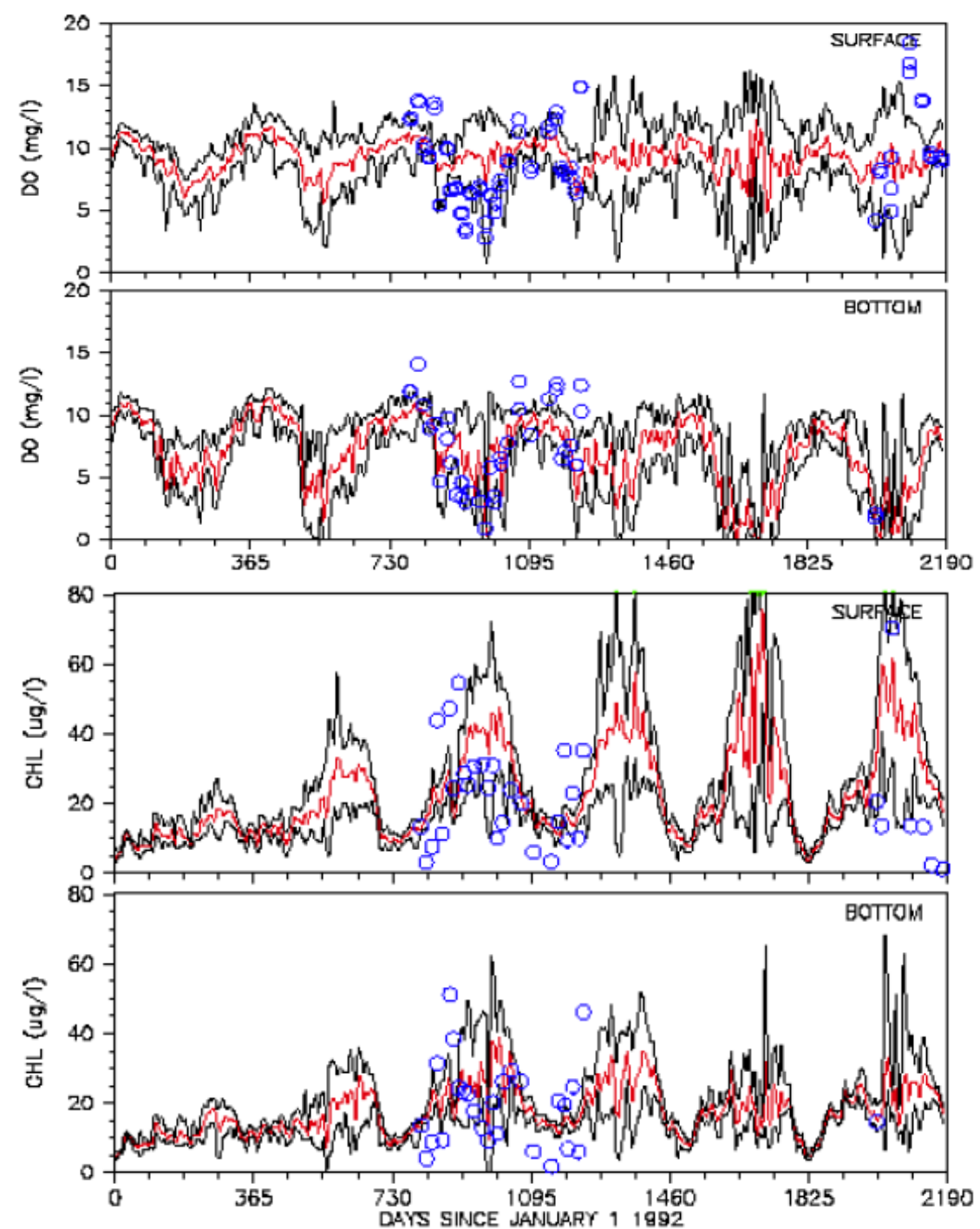






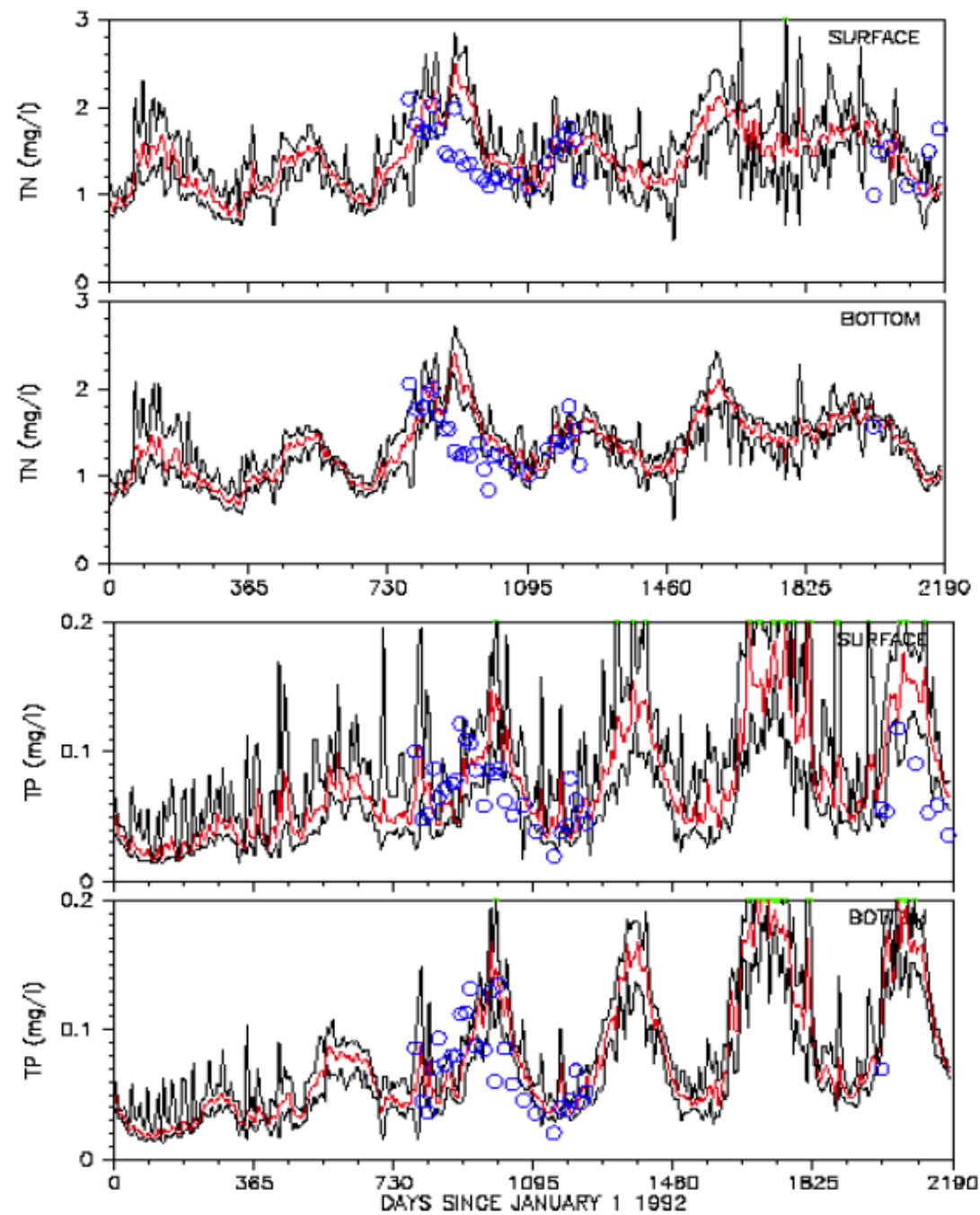
Calibration for MDE stations

M27
(Mouth of Gwynns
Falls)



M27

(Mouth of Gwynns Falls)



III. Indirect-coupling (Off-line) setup for water quality run

Issued encountered and being pondered:

- A. Choice of DT (delta T) under Lagrangian-Eulerian scheme
- B. How small the friction can be reduced (due to mud) and the model is still stable?
- C. The role of WWM model in modulating vertical mixing. Which turbulence scheme should be used? (GLS or Gotm)
- D. Use of high-order non-oscillatory WENO scheme (switching stencil) for advection-diffusion equation.

Question:

- A. SCHISM is semi-implicit, so it allows larger time steps than purely explicit models, especially for the free surface and barotropic modes. However, when you increase grid resolution, small elements can still enforce stricter limits due to local CFL constraints, especially in shallow or fast-flow regions. For MTM should DT reduced by 3 times for hydrodynamic model? How about DT for wind wave model and for the sediment model (Are they finite volume-base)?
- B. In deep channel, the friction is adjust to be low in part due to mud and enhance salt intrusion (WenFan). Does this lead to instability in the momentum calculation?
- C. When WWM is added, the wave current interaction occurred at the bottom boundary. For example, wave dispersion relation with current: $\omega = \omega_0 + k^{\vec{}} \cdot U^{\vec{}}$
Does the current turbulence models handle the wave-induced process? Does the wind wave affect the vertical mixing?
- D. What is the best way to handle high-order WENO? It is notoriously become unstable at corner point. Should it be used or not recommended?

IV. Summary

1. The coupled hydrodynamic SCHISM and water quality ICM model was successfully executed in direct-coupling mode, without linking to the wind wave module.
2. Model–observation comparisons of key water quality variables—dissolved oxygen (DO), chlorophyll-a, total nitrogen (TN), and total phosphorus (TP)—were performed for stations in the Upper Chesapeake Bay, Patapsco River, and Back River. These variables showed reasonable agreement with observed data based on statistical performance metrics. (Additional comparisons for nutrient species were conducted but are not showed here.)
3. We also attempted an indirect-coupling approach by saving the hydrodynamic results to drive the water quality model offline. However, this approach introduced unexpected issues, especially when the hydrodynamic model was linked with sediment transport and wind wave modules. The salinity stratification was decimated.

Key challenges included:

- (A) Determining the appropriate time step (DT) when using a grid resolution three times finer,
- (B) Evaluating the performance of the WENO high-order advection-diffusion scheme, and
- (C) Selecting an appropriate turbulence closure model.

Future Steps:

Resolve the above issues (working with Zhengui Wang and Joseph Zheng with indirectly-coupling and execute for 10-year simulation periods.

Additional slide for reference:

Sediment profile was determined by:

$$\text{TSS} = \text{tss2c} * \text{POC}$$

- **TSS** = Total Suspended Solids (mg/L): The total concentration of particulate matter (organic + inorganic) suspended in water.
- **POC** = Particulate Organic Carbon (mg C/L): The portion of total organic carbon that is in particulate form.
- **tss2c** = Conversion factor (unit: mg TSS / mg C): A constant representing the ratio of TSS to POC, which accounts for both organic and inorganic components associated with organic carbon particles.

Environment / Reference tss2c Value (mg TSS / mg C)

ICM Model Defaults (EPA/CE-QUAL) 2.0 – 4.0
often used in Chesapeake Bay and other systems

