Phase 7 WSM Development – Dynamic Model for Nutrients and Sediment

Modeling Workgroup Quarterly Meeting – January 2023

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Dynamic Watershed Model (DWM) Development

Calendar Year 2022

CY 2022	Progress/Major Development Elements
1Q	NHD-scale model structure; Hydrology prototype; Expanded simulation period 1985 to 2020; [1][2]
2Q	Hydrology calibration (CalCAST→DWM) method updates; Simple routing (initial testing of numerical simplifications); [3]
3Q	Sediment model; Hydrology model calibration updates with respect to stormflow; [4]
4Q	Nutrient (Nitrogen and Phosphorus) model; Updated sediment model; [5]

^[1] https://d18lev1ok5leia.cloudfront.net/chesapeakebay/documents/progress-in-phase-7-wsm-development-1.4.2022-gopal_bhatt_penn_state.pdf

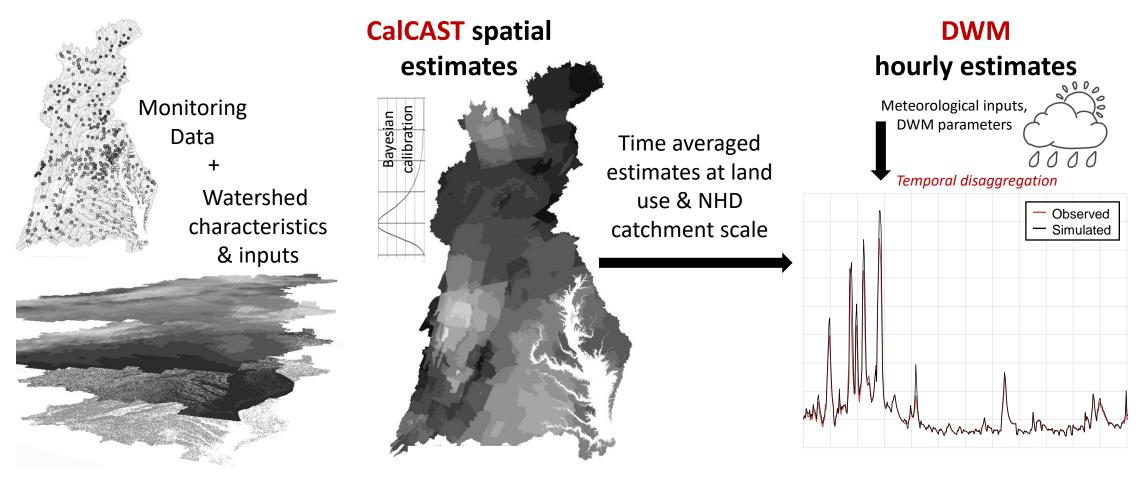
^[2] https://d18lev1ok5leia.cloudfront.net/chesapeakebay/documents/progress_in_phase_7_wsm_development_4.5.2022_-_gopal_bhatt_penn_state.pdf

^[3] https://d18lev1ok5leia.cloudfront.net/chesapeakebay/documents/progress_in_phase_7_wsm_development_-_gopal_bhatt_penn_state_7.12.22.pdf

^[4] https://d18lev1ok5leia.cloudfront.net/chesapeakebay/documents/Progress-in-Phase-7-WSM-Development-Gopal-Bhatt-Penn-State-10.4.22-v2.pdf

^[5] this presentation

Framework: Spatial Model (CalCAST) → Dynamic Watershed Model (DWM)



- Data-driven CalCAST informs DWM parameters and responses.
- NHD-scale DWM prototype is now using CalCAST average annual (a) total flow,
 (b) stormflow, (c) sediment erosion and delivery factors, and (d) total nitrogen and total phosphorus loads and delivery factors.

Purpose

NHD Scale Dynamic Watershed Model (DWM)

- Inputs for the estuarine models (MBM/MTMs)
- Watershed model calibration and scenario applications
- Support research and collaboration activities

Presentation Outline

Dynamic Watershed Model (DWM) for Nutrients & Sediment

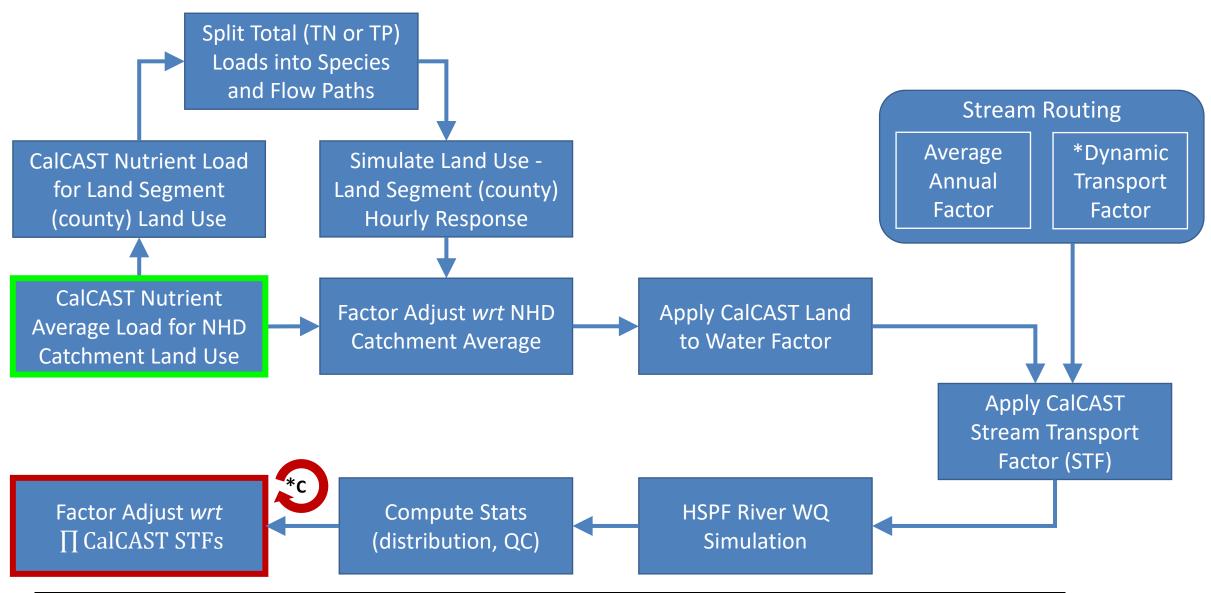
1. NHD Model for Nutrients (Nitrogen & Phosphorus)

- Nutrient model structure (CalCAST→DWM)
- Input: CalCAST TN and TP at catchment land use scale
- Model results and performance (WRTDS vs. DWM)

2. Model Verification

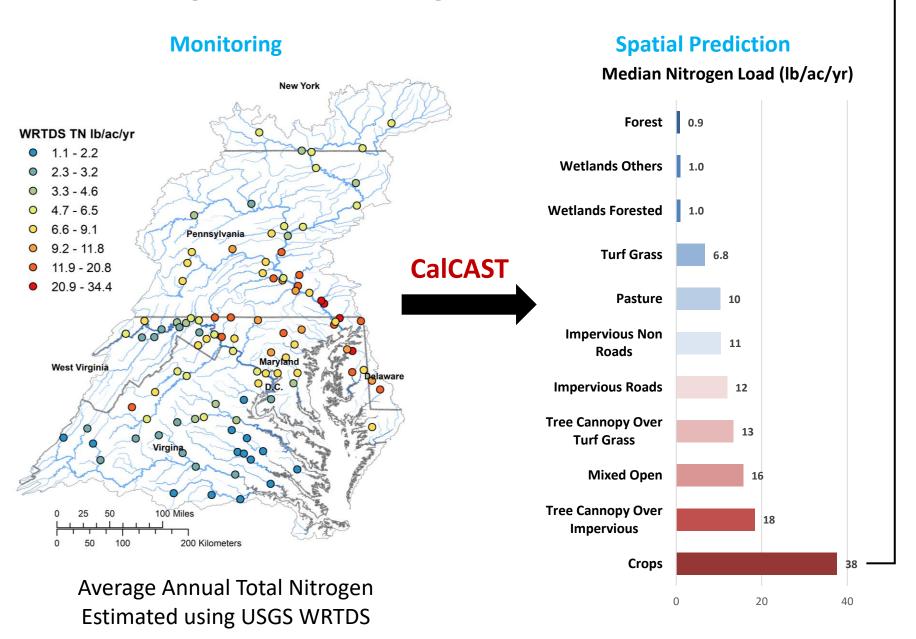
- CalCAST vs. DWM
- 3. Computational Requirements
- 4. Next Steps

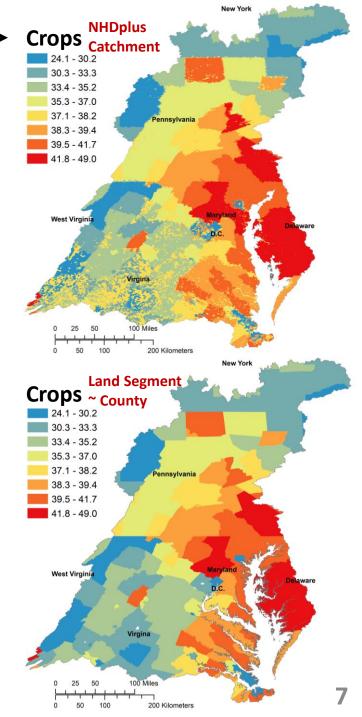
1. NHD Scale Nutrient Model Structure



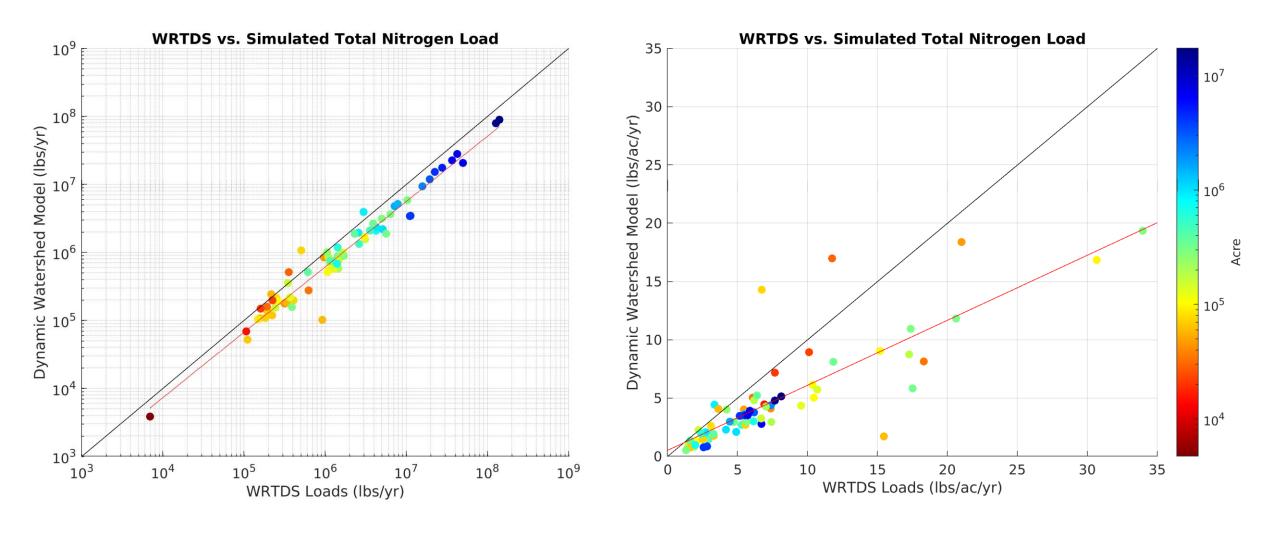
Modules marked with * are <u>not</u> yet implemented or applied in the prototype we are discussing today.

Average Annual Nitrogen Model

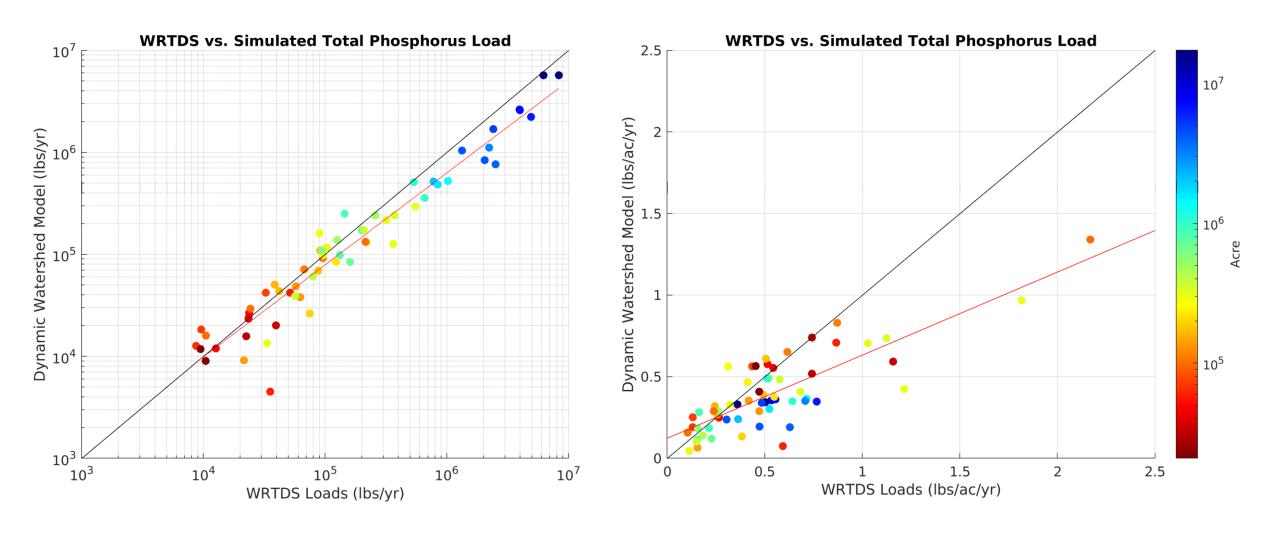




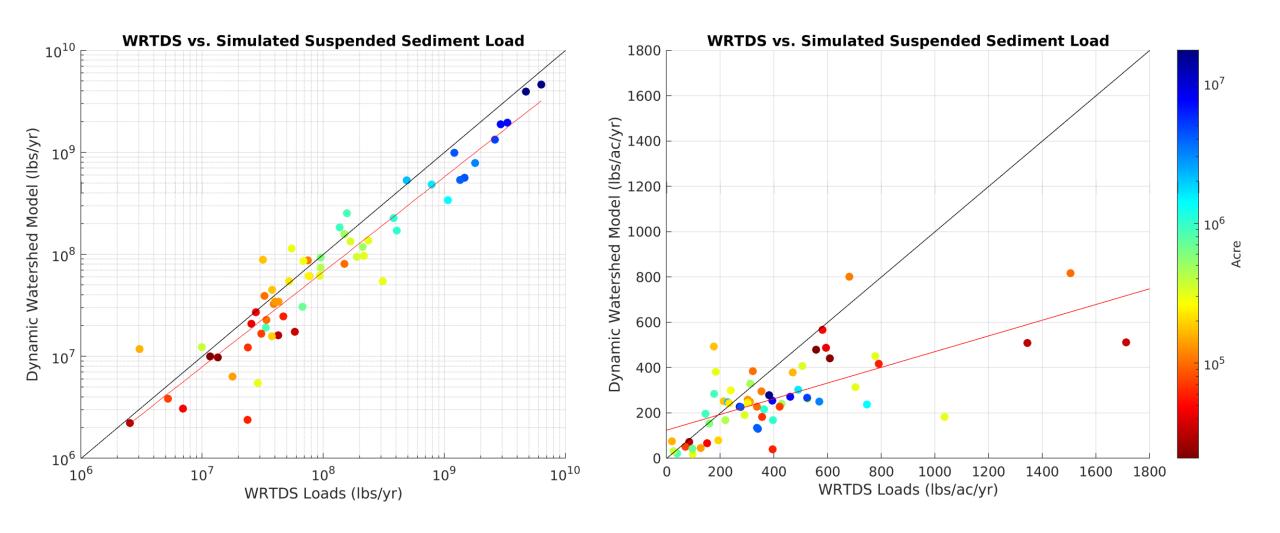
Observed vs. Simulated: Total Nitrogen (TN)



Observed vs. Simulated: Total Phosphorus (TP)



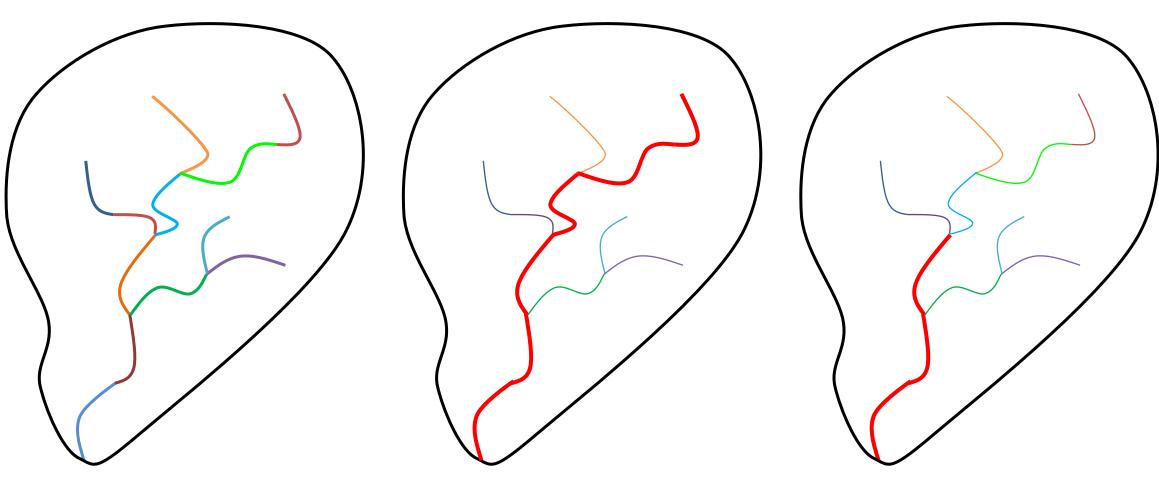
Observed vs. Simulated: Suspended Sediment (SS)



2. Model Verification: CalCAST vs. DWM

ISSUE #1

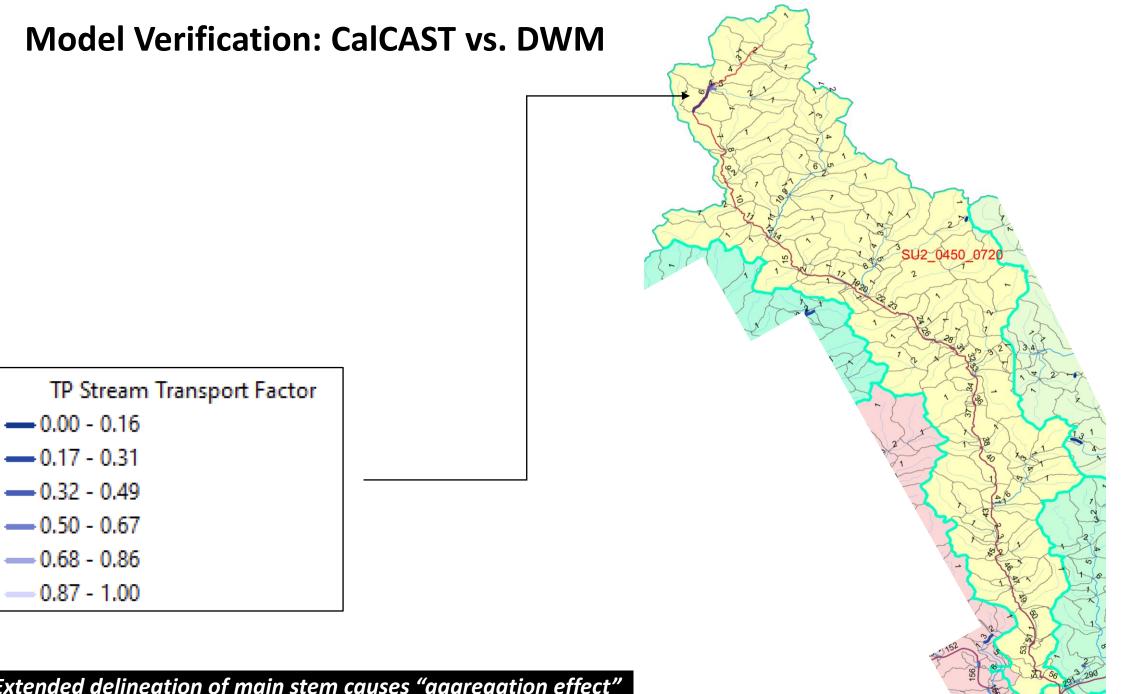
River (main stem) delineation and 'aggregation effect'



NHD streams

Nested streams & rivers, Hybrid WQ simulation (right now)

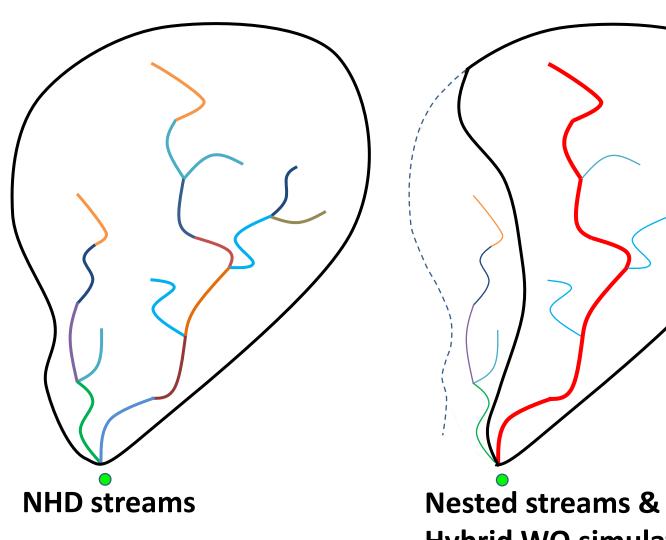
Nested streams & rivers, Hybrid WQ simulation (maybe ideal; proposed)

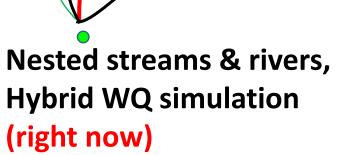


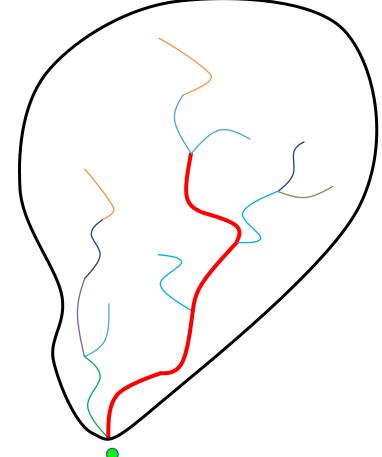
2. Model Verification: CalCAST vs. DWM

ISSUE #2

Sub-watershed delineation: DWM vs. CalCAST stats

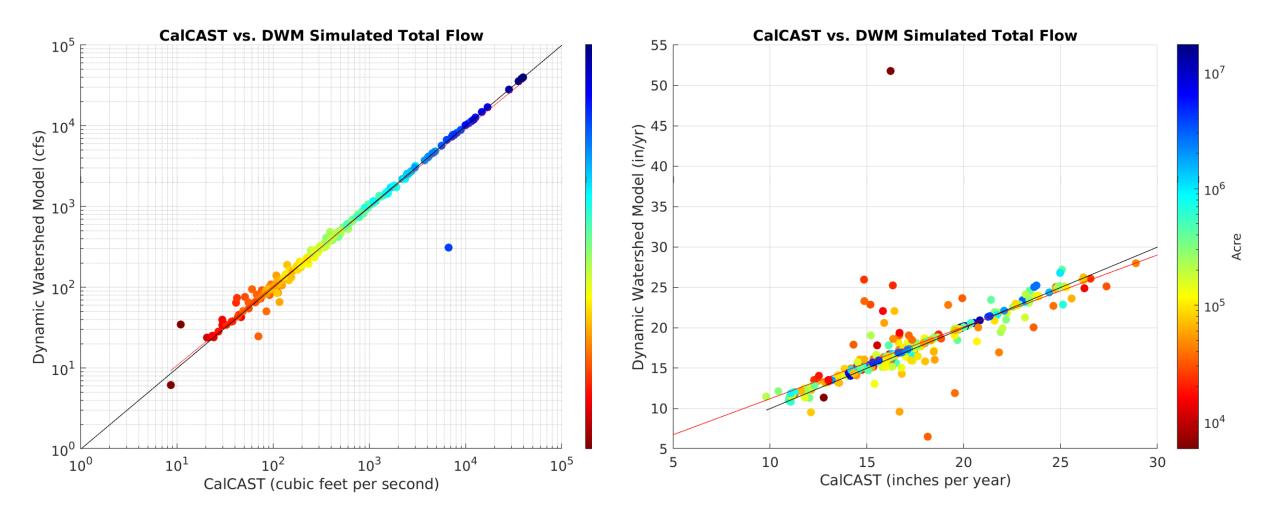




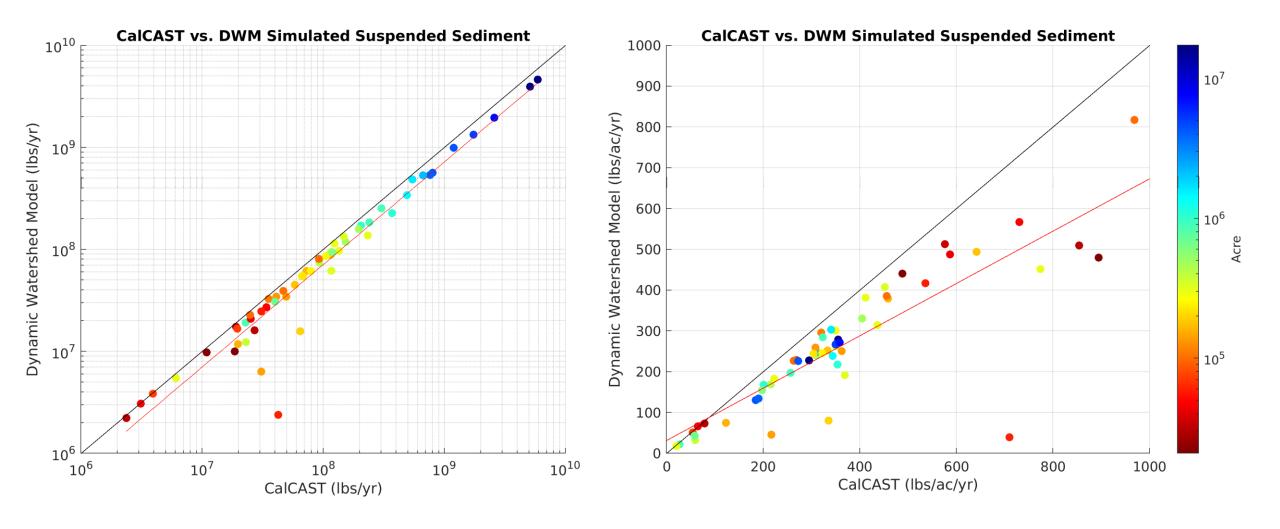


Nested streams & rivers, **Hybrid WQ simulation** (maybe ideal; proposed)

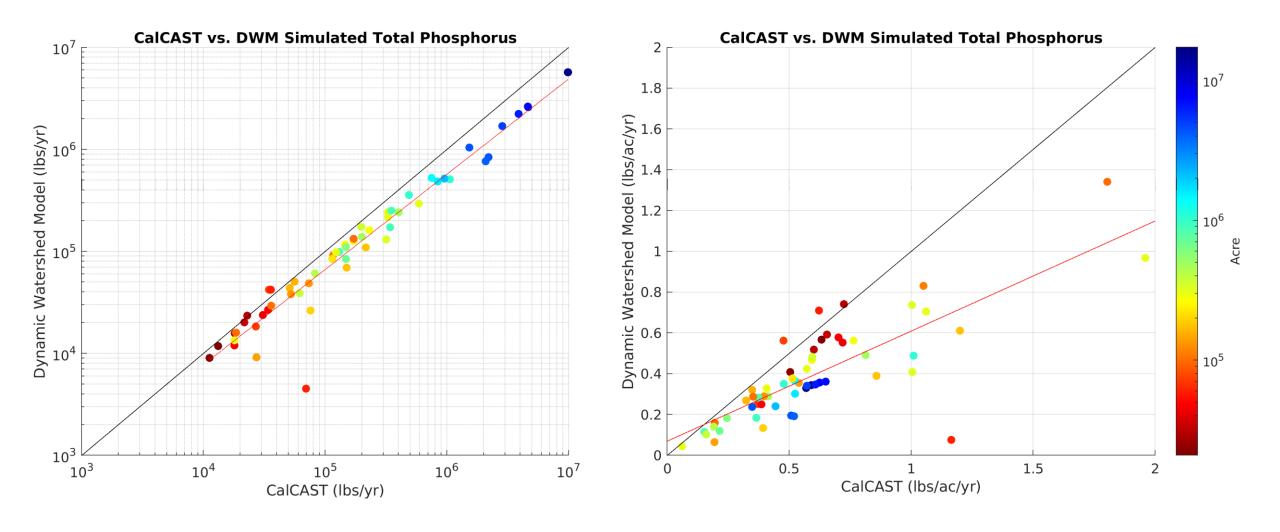
CalCAST vs. DWM: Flow



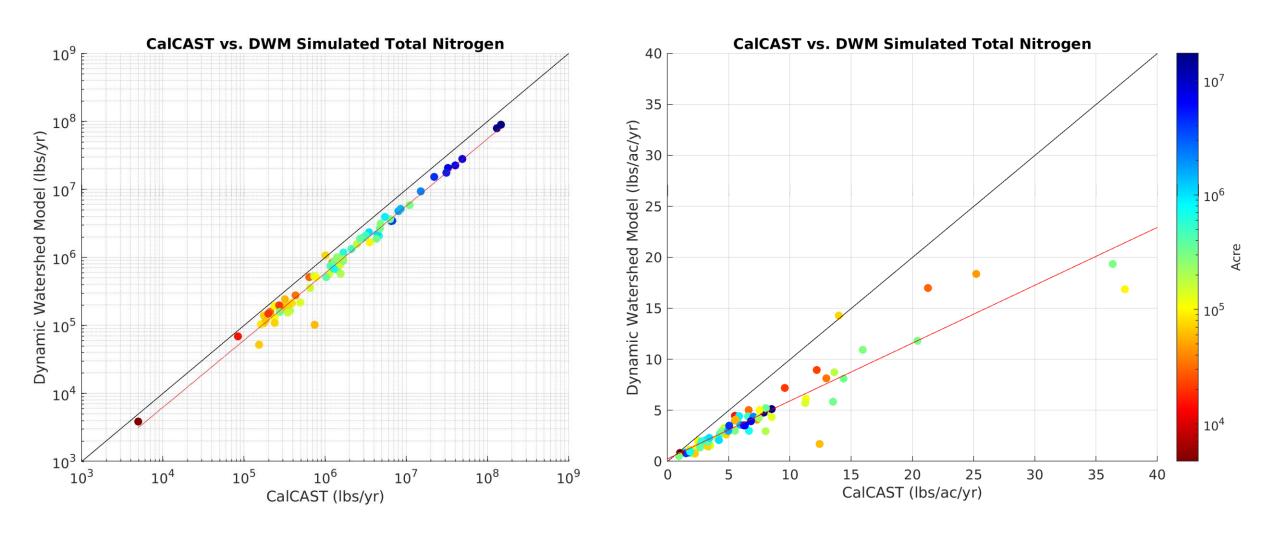
CalCAST vs. DWM: Sediment



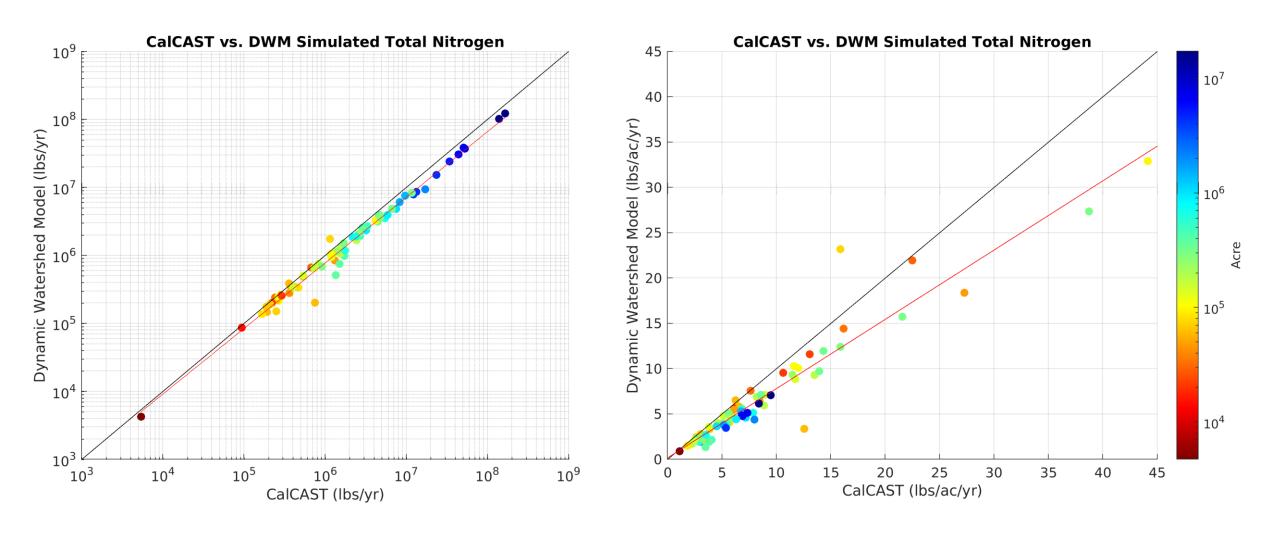
CalCAST vs. DWM: Phosphorus



CalCAST vs. DWM: Nitrogen



CalCAST vs. DWM: Nitrogen (without aggregation effect, i.e., TF = 1)



3. Computational Requirements

Model runs are made of AWS Cloud HPC with 144 compute cores

	Model Run	Calibration
Hydrology (CalCAST Flow)	4 Hours	55 Hours
Hydrology (CalCAST Flow and Stormflow)	4.5 Hours	66 Hours
Hydrology & Sediment	11 Hours	?

Aggregation of loads from landuses took the most time, ~ 8 hours.

Hydrology, Sediment, Nutrients, Water	288 cores 29 Hours	2	~ 3 TB
Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Carbon	29 Hours	:	

4. Next Steps

- An update is needed for the model segmentations
 - grouping of the streams for river simulation
 - sub-watershed delineation (with new shoreline layer)
- Refine and implement simple routing for water quality simulation of streams (with draft channel properties)
- Update and expand water quality data inventory
- Revisit and revise water quality calibration methods
- Steps for including additional monitoring stations in the DWM calibration and verification
- considerations of lag times
- aspects of nutrient surface and groundwater split and speciation

Hydrology Calibration Method

PHASE 6: HYDROLOGY CALIBRATION

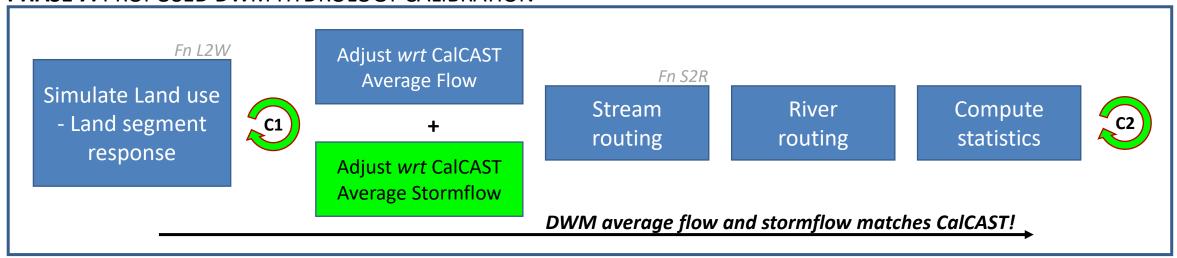
Simulate Land use -Land segment response

River routing

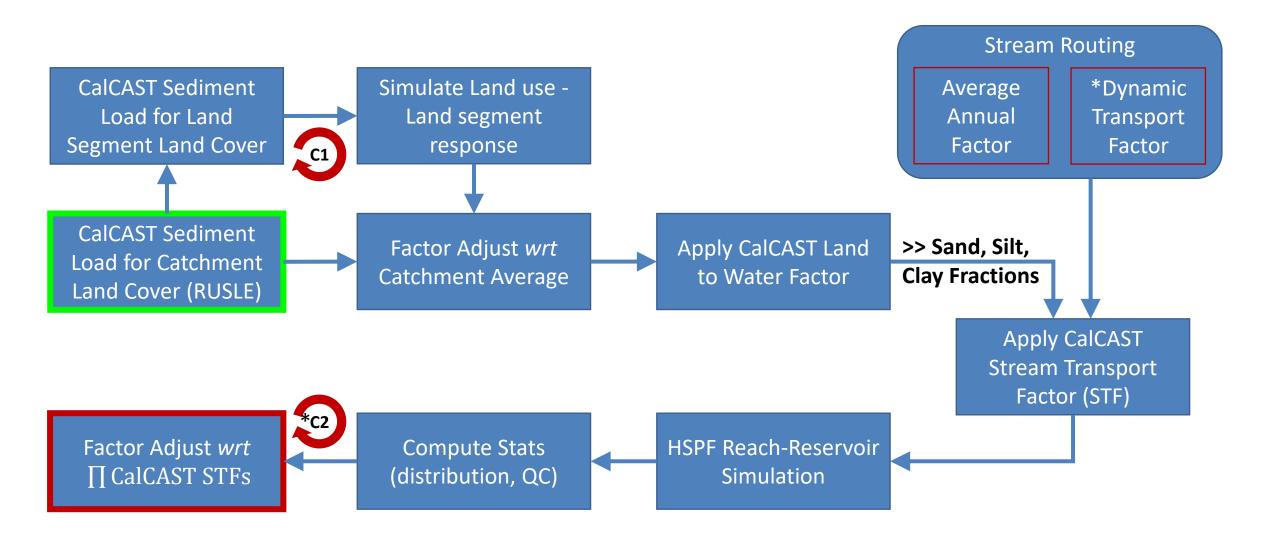
Compute statistics



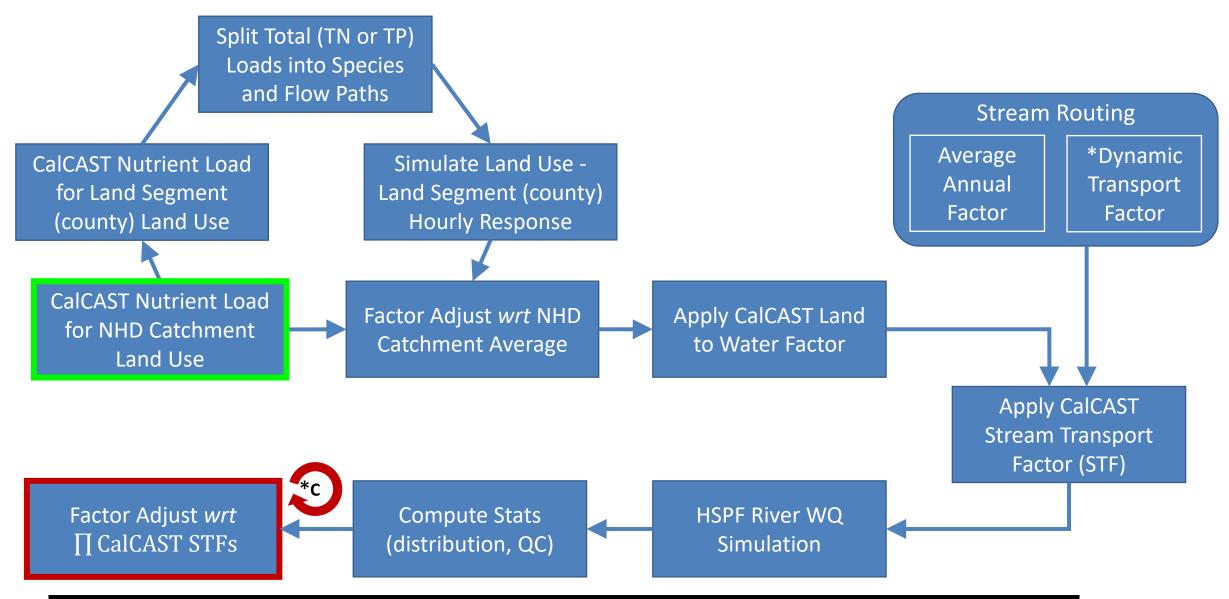
PHASE 7: PROPOSED DWM HYDROLOGY CALIBRATION



NHD Scale Sediment Model Structure



NHD Scale Nutrient Model Structure



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ISSUE #2 Sub-watershed delineation: DWM vs. CalCAST stats

