

Water Quality Modeling Capabilities for Application to Harmful Algal Bloom Management

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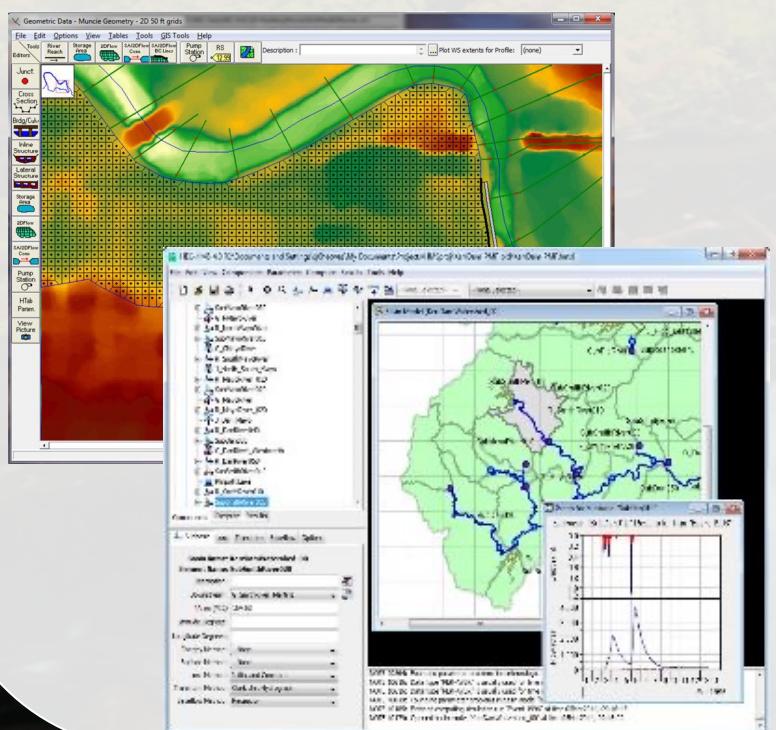
Harmful Algal Bloom Discussion

July 20, 2021

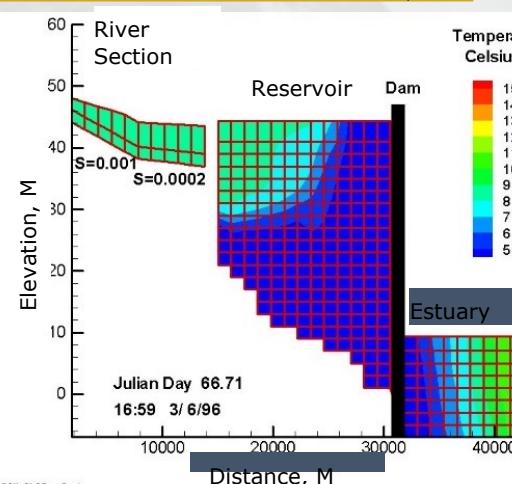
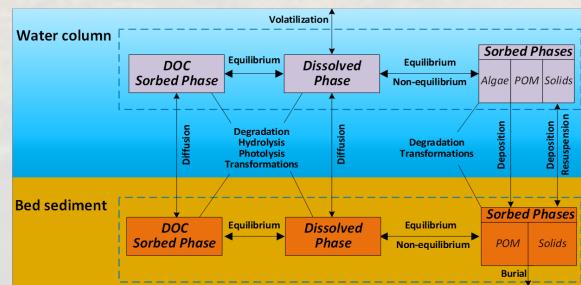
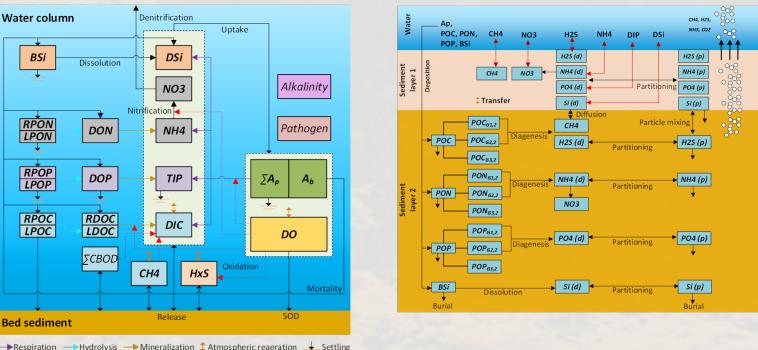


Water Quality Modeling Tools

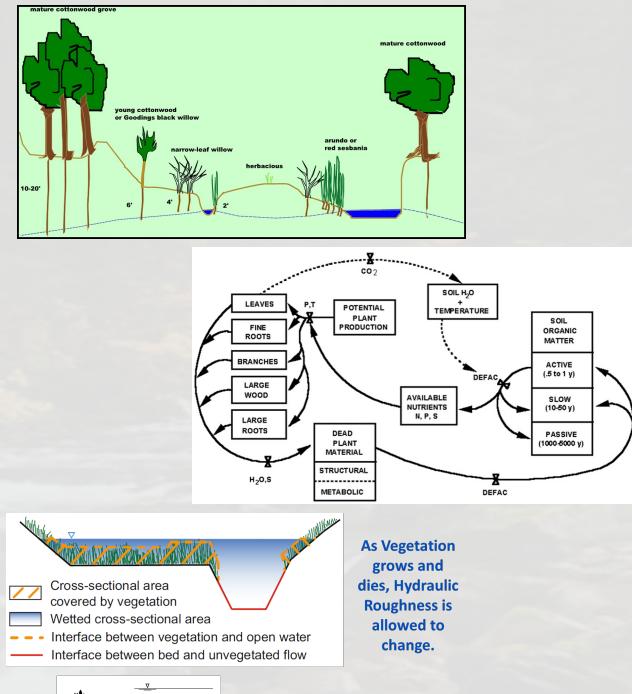
Hydraulics and Hydrology



Water Quality



Vegetation



Design with Natural Features

Dallas, TX – Trinity River Project
Includes:

- River Channel modification / stream geomorphology
- Wetlands creation
- Park and trail planning
- Flood management
- Sediment management
- Corps permitting and levee management

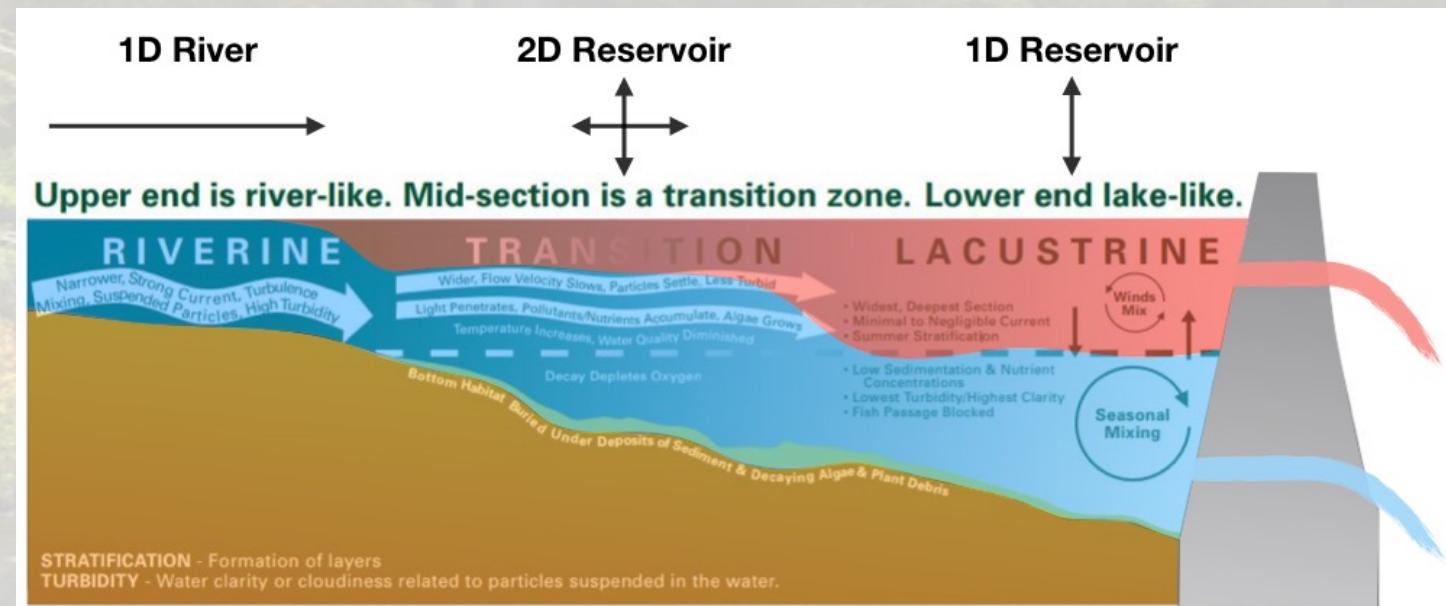


Benefits of Water Quality Modeling

- Interpolation
 - Observed data is sparse in space and time
 - Answer questions like:
 - Where are the best locations for sampling?
 - Where are the most severe water quality problems occurring?
- Extrapolation
 - Forecast WQ in the future
 - Predict WQ for different water management scenarios
 - Answer questions like:
 - How will the ecosystem function in the future given the current set of conditions?
 - How will the watershed function under different climate forcing conditions?
 - How will the ecosystem respond if flow allocations are changed, hydropower withdrawals are increased, and releases are altered to meet ecosystem restoration targets (e-flows)?
- Improve understanding of the system

Reservoir Processes and Zones

- Riverine zone
 - River-like flows within channel
 - Minimum requirement: 1D river model (segments)
- Lacustrine zone
 - Lake-like system, vertically stratified, slow flows
 - Minimum requirement: 1D reservoir model (layers)
- Transition zone
 - Stratification and downstream flows important
 - Minimum requirement: 2D model (layers and segments)



Reservoir system with important flow, WQ, and ecosystem processes for each of three zones.

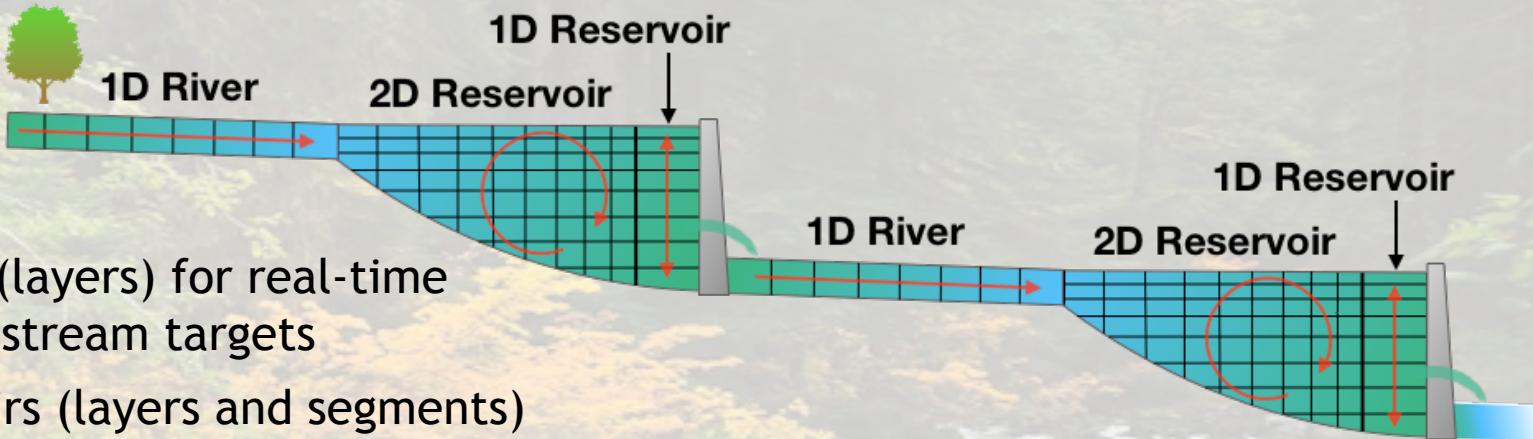
Notes:

- 1D river model for channels in a reservoir system
- 2D river model for floodplain simulation

River and Reservoir WQ Modeling and Dimensions

- River-Reservoir System (stratification important)

- Unstratified reaches:
 - Modeled as 1D rivers (segments)

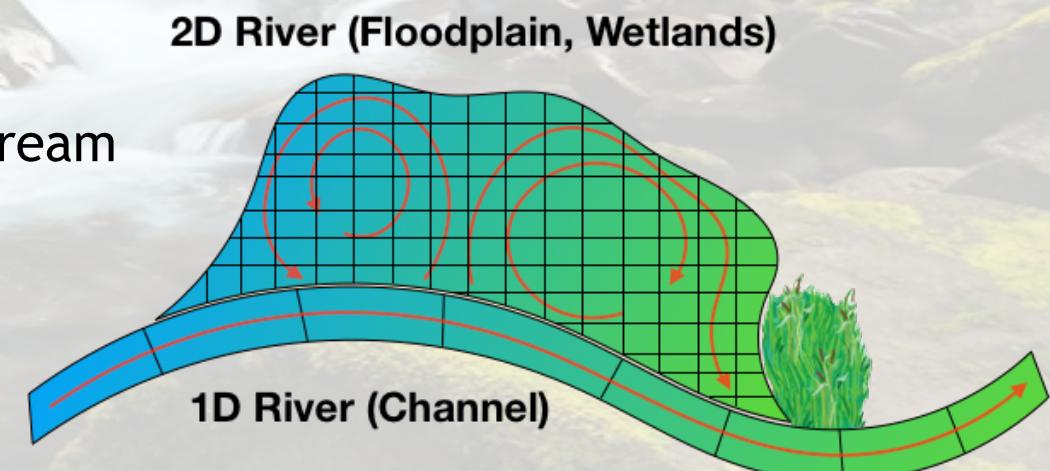


- Stratified reaches:

- Can be modeled as 1D reservoirs (layers) for real-time release decision-making for downstream targets
 - Should be modeled as 2D reservoirs (layers and segments)
 - Ensure accuracy, capturing important in-reservoir processes (mixing, pollutants inflows, etc.)
 - Identify vulnerabilities and restoration/management options (e.g., velocities and temperature for HAB management)

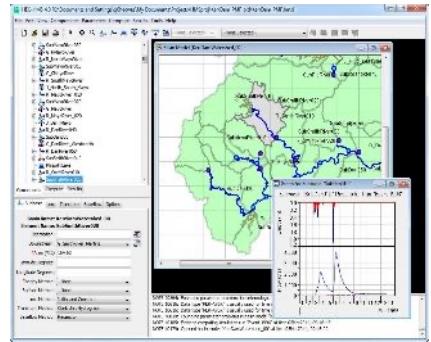
- River-Floodplain System (unstratified)

- River channels are modeled as 1D, varying from upstream to downstream
 - Hydrologic connectivity across the floodplain is important
 - 2D varying across the landscape

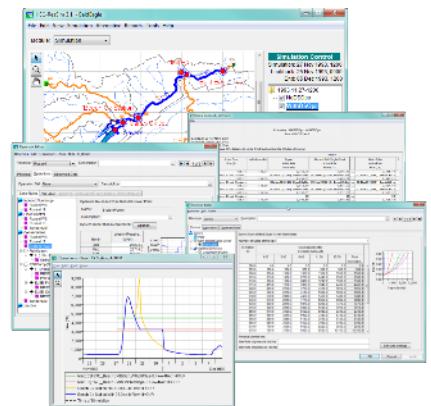


Integrated Watershed Water Quality Modeling

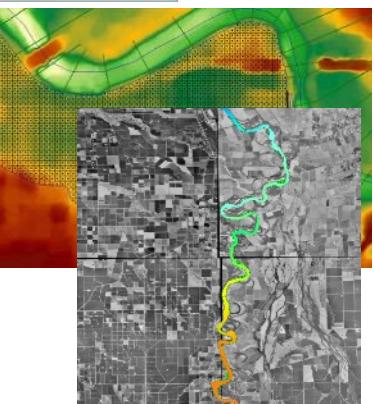
HEC-HMS
Runoff



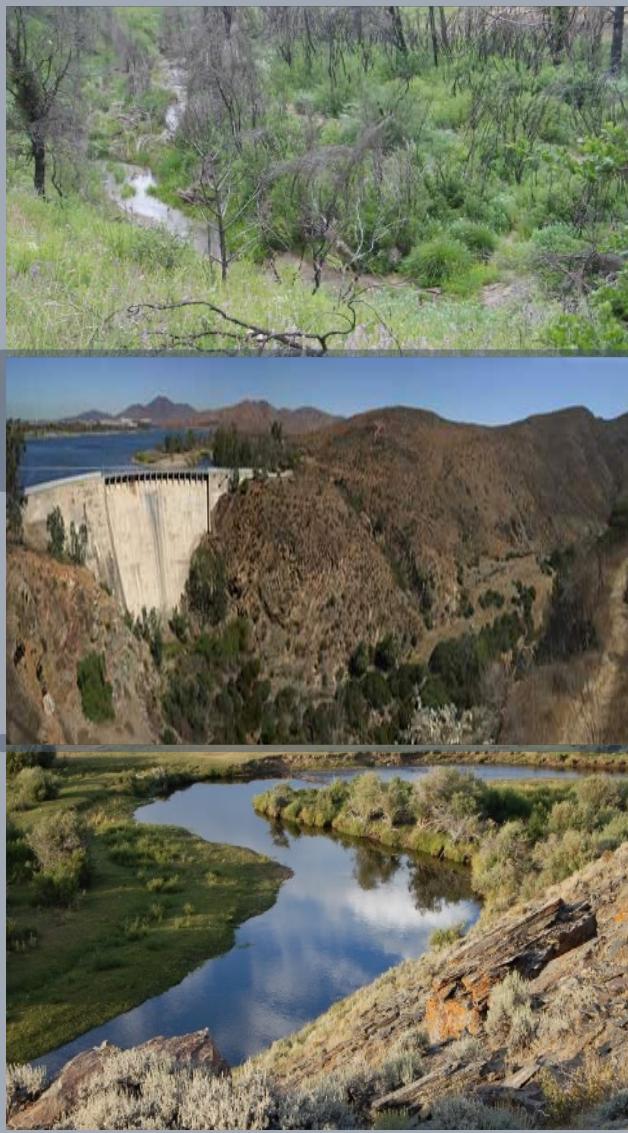
HEC-ResSim
Reservoir release decisions



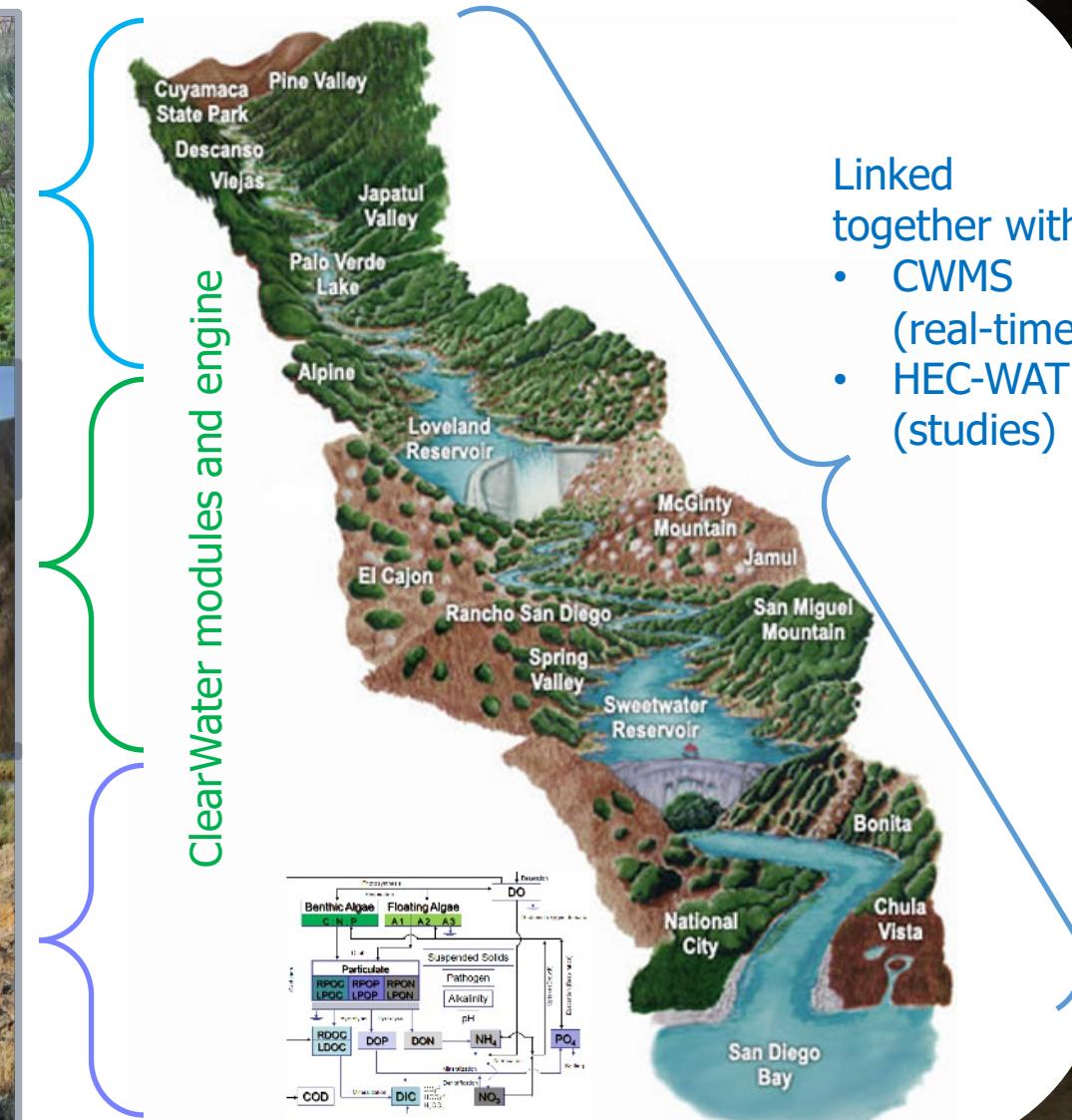
CE-QUAL-W2
2D Reservoir WQ



HEC-RAS
River hydraulics



ClearWater modules and engine



Linked together with

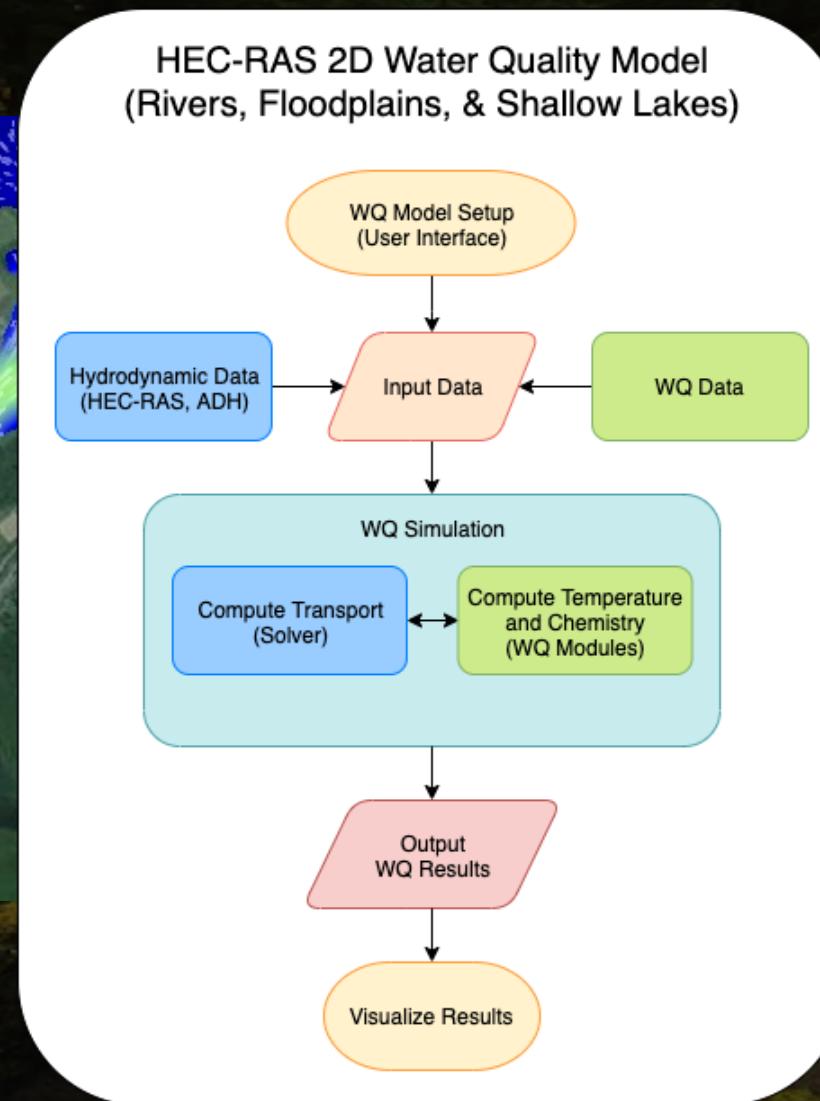
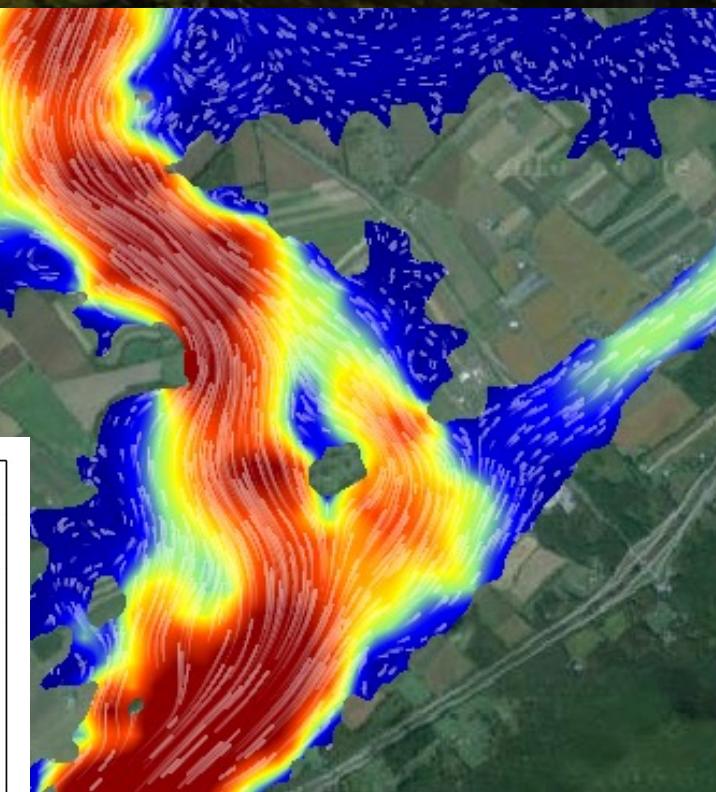
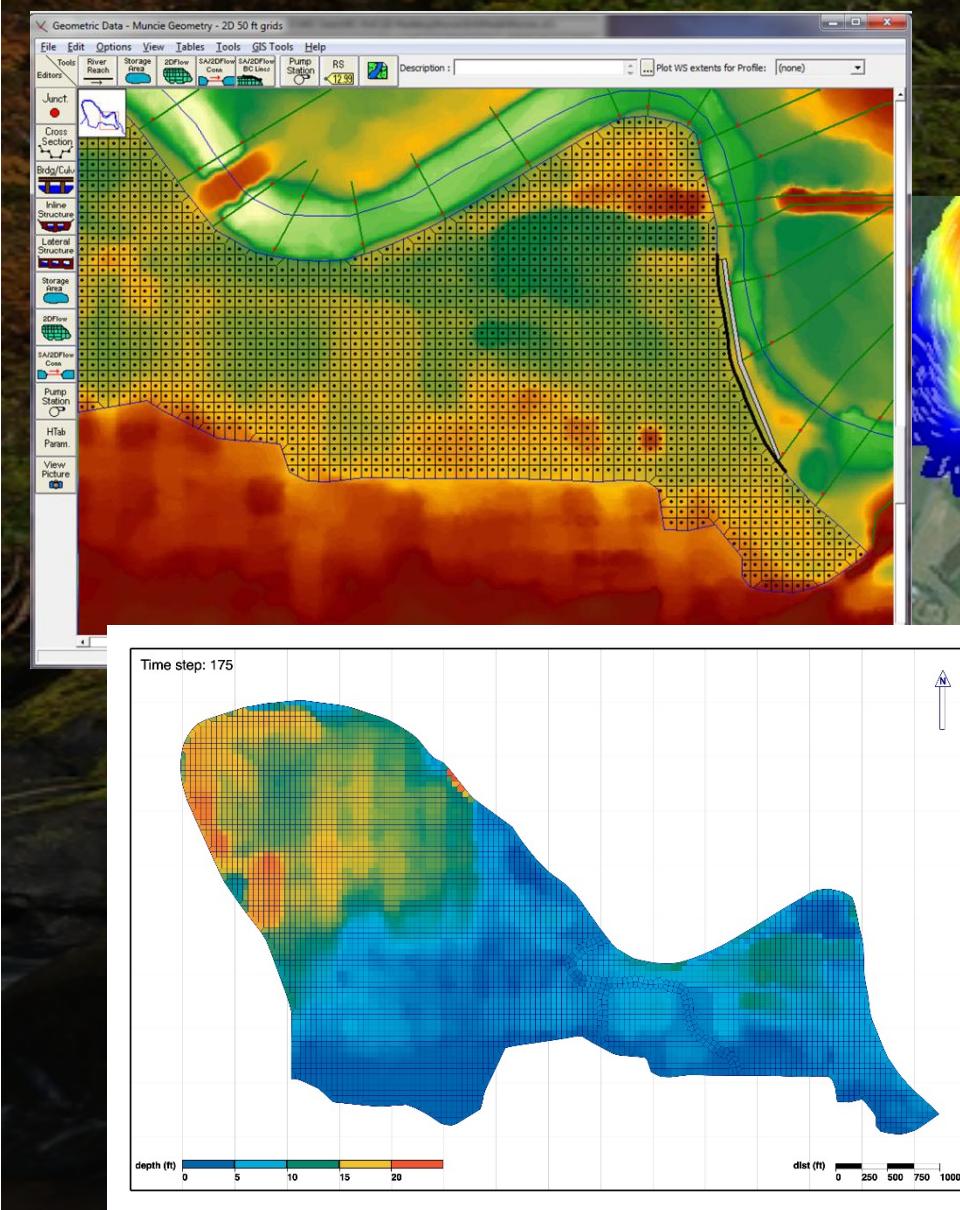
- CWMS (real-time)
- HEC-WAT (studies)

Water Quality and Ecological Modeling Capabilities

- ClearWater (Computational Library for Environmental Analysis and Restoration of Watersheds) is a computational library that is being embedded in existing water resources simulation models.
 1. Modules that simulate water temperature, chemical reactions and transformations, and riparian vegetation. These modules are:
 - NSM: Nutrient Simulation Module
 - TSM: Temperature Simulation Module
 - MSM: Mercury Simulation Module
 - CSM: Contaminant Simulation Module
 - SSM: Solids Simulation Module
 - RVSM: Riparian Vegetation Simulation Module
 - VSM: Vegetation Simulation Module (1D/2D riparian and aquatic vegetation)
 2. A water quality engine that computes the transport processes and integrates the Clearwater modules with the water resources simulation program (e.g., HEC-ResSim)
 3. Graphical User Interface (GUI) components for WQ modeling:
 - Controls and tables to input/import set up a WQ model
 - Boundary & initial conditions, variables, parameters, etc.
 - Plots
 - Reports

HEC-RAS - 2D Water Quality

Two-Dimensional (2D) Depth-Averaged Water Quality



HEC-RAS RVSM - Jupyter Notebook

jupyter RVSM_Notebook Last Checkpoint: 11 minutes ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

Riparian Vegetation Simulation Module (RVSM)

October 1, 2020

Step 1. Set up HEC-RAS river hydraulics model

- [Download HEC-RAS Version 6.0](#)
- [HEC-RAS User's Manual](#)

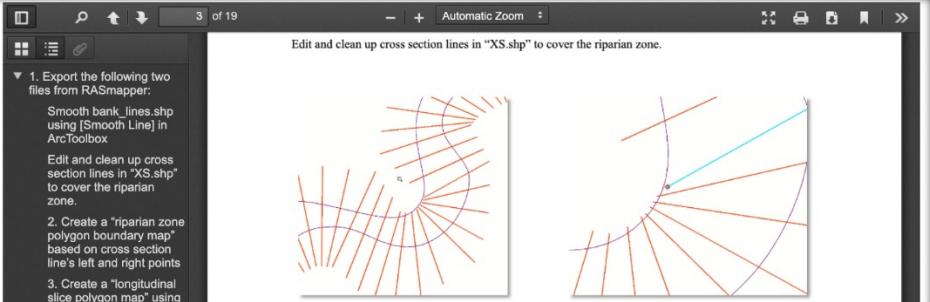
```
In [1]: 1 # Import functions
2 %run RVSM_CODE.ipynb
```

Step 2. Delineate vegetation polygons

- Export river cross-sections from the HEC-RAS model
- Import cross-sections into ArcGIS
- Draw vegetation polygons to delineate the boundaries of each vegetation type
- Export the polygons to ASCII tables
- Detailed instructions are found in the following document:

```
In [2]: 1 display(vegetation_polygons)
```

1. Export the following two files from RASMapper:
Smooth bank_lines.shp using [Smooth Line] in ArcToolbox
Edit and clean up cross section lines in "XS.shp" to cover the riparian zone.



If the PDF above is blank or displays only one page:

- [Add the PDF Chromium extension](#), if you are using Chrome or Opera.
- [Open the PDF](#) in an external viewer.
- Uncomment the function below to open the PDF.

```
In [3]: 1 #show_vegetation_polygon_delineation_pdf()
```

Step 3. Set paths to HEC-RAS vegetation polygon folders

```
In [4]: 1 set_paths();
```

HEC-RAS Executable: C:/Program Files (x86)/HEC/HEC-RAS/6.0/Ras.exe

HEC-RAS Project Folder: C:/Users/usr/Documents/HEC Data/HEC-RAS/projname

Vegetation Polygon Folder: C:/Users/usr/Documents/RAS_RVSM/Veg_Poly

Step 4. Run or debug HEC-RAS-RVSM

```
In [5]: 1 run_hec_ras();
```

Run HEC-RAS-RVSM

Debug HEC-RAS-RVSM

More information on Jupyter Notebooks and JupyterLab can be found at:

- [Jupyter Notebook](#)
- [JupyterLab](#)

See the following for information on the Python programming language and its wide array of scientific and visualization libraries:

- [Python](#)
- [SciPy](#)
- [Matplotlib](#)
- [Pandas](#)
- [NumPy](#)

HEC-ResSim Water Quality



Flows influence water quality



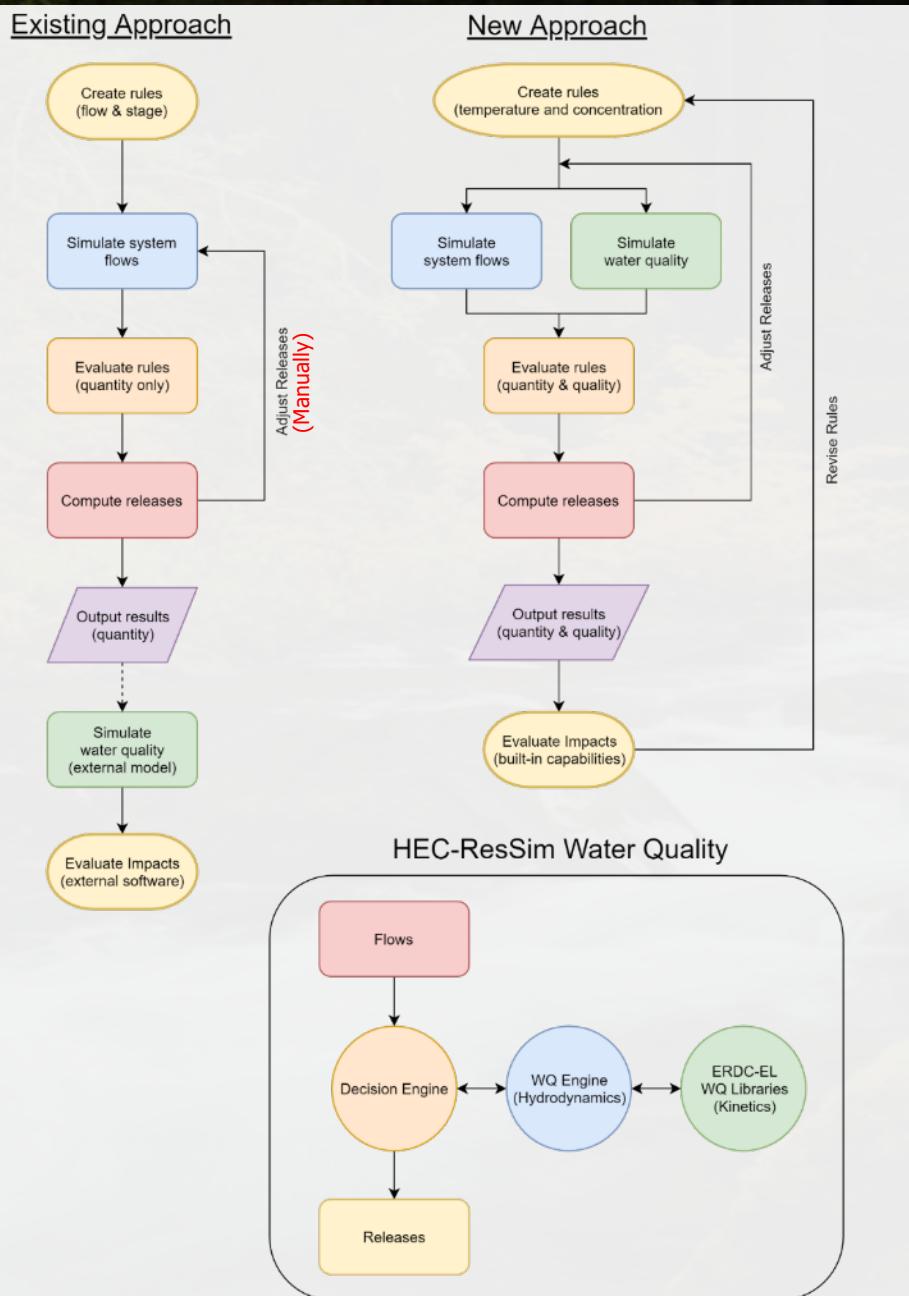
Water quality must influence flows

- **Problem:** Currently, water quality modeling is performed separately from reservoir operation decision-making, with results being laboriously transferred between models, requiring repeated adjustments and recomputations to achieve environmental project objectives. Environmental considerations are not directly accounted for in reservoir operations decision-making, since existing reservoir water quality models cannot continuously inform reservoir operations models about how much water should be released to meet these requirements.
- **Purpose:** Integrate water quality modeling capabilities into HEC-ResSim so that water quality and related environmental objectives can directly influence reservoir release decision-making, and provide capabilities for watershed-scale ecosystem assessment and management.

HEC-ResSim Water Quality

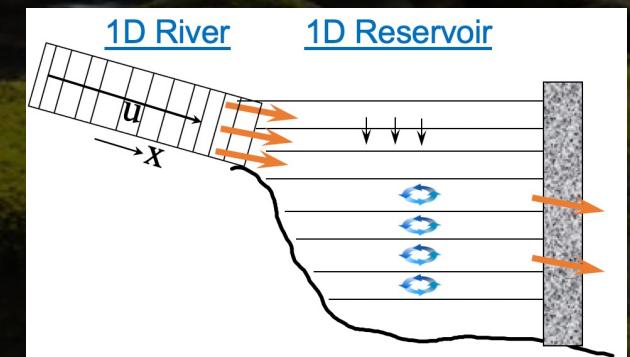
- Existing Approach

- WQ is simulated with an external model (e.g., HEC-5Q) after the HEC-ResSim flow simulation is complete.
- Rules are specified in terms of stage or flow.
- Environmental objectives are often lumped in with other objectives, such as navigation, flood control, or hydropower.
- If the desired environmental benefits of an alternative are not achieved, new guesses must be made, and the simulation recomputed. This stage is often skipped altogether.



- New Approach

- WQ runs in parallel with the system hydrology and release decisions
- Reservoir operation rules can be specified directly (i.e., temperature, concentration, or load) to meet environmental objectives
- Project teams will have the opportunity to define rules for environmental objectives independent of other objectives



HEC-ResSim v4.0

The image displays the HEC-ResSim v4.0 software interface, showing various components for water resource management and environmental monitoring.

Top Left Panel: A tree view of project components under "Emergency Gated Spillway". A red arrow points to the "Add WQ Control Device" option in the context menu.

Top Center Panel: A context menu for a selected outlet in a map view. The "Plot WQ Time Series" option is highlighted.

Top Right Panel: A plot titled "Plot WQ Time Series" showing "Cell flow (cfs)" over time from December 1996 to January 1997. The plot shows significant fluctuations, with a major peak around January 1st.

Bottom Left Panel: A "Zone-Rules" tab showing a complex rule definition for "WQ Rule Test". The rule involves multiple conditions and actions related to water quality parameters like Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, and Algae.

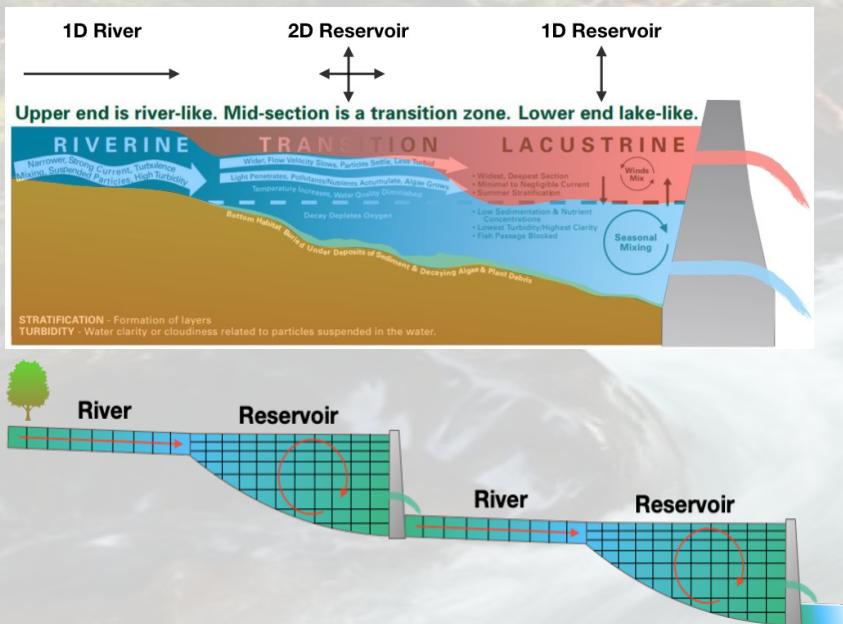
Bottom Center Panel: A "Boundary Condition Set Editor" dialog. It shows a "Boundary 1" entry for "Junction 1" with "Water Temperature" selected. A red arrow points to "Junction 1". The dialog also includes tabs for "Summary" and "Stacked Plot", and a plot showing "Water Temperature Boundary Condition at Junction 2" over time.

Bottom Right Panel: Two plots showing "Water Temperature at Elevation: 646.50 ft". The top plot is a line graph of "Water Temperature (°C)" from December 1996 to January 1997, showing a sharp drop around January 1st. The bottom plot is a heatmap of "Elevation" versus "Water Temperature (°C)" with a color scale from 9.0 to 12.0.

Development of New Capabilities and Enhancements to the USACE Two-Dimensional Reservoir Water Quality Model (CE-QUAL-W2)

Problem Statement

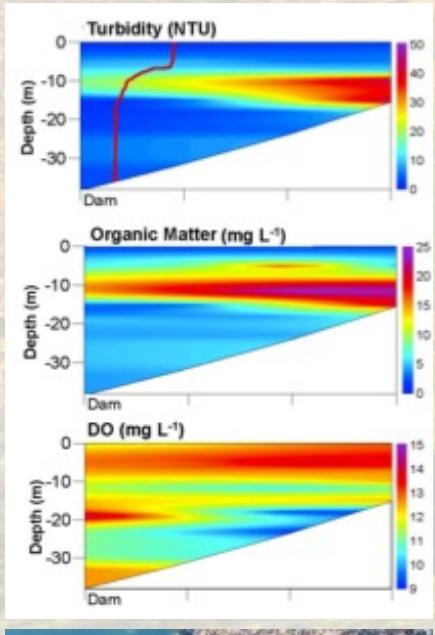
USACE needs an improved version of CE-QUAL-W2 capable of performing integrated watershed-scale water quality modeling that supports multi-objective decision-making. The current version lacks critical features that would allow multiple W2 models to be seamlessly and efficiently integrated with other models and data into current modeling systems being utilized by USACE districts.



Technical Approach

- Upgrade water quality kinetics
 - Incorporate full carbon cycle with N and P cycles
 - Reformulate BOD group simulations
 - Incorporate sediment diagenesis module
- Upgrade model input and output
 - Support modern open-source formats: HDF5, JSON, CSV
- Develop Python/Jupyter model framework and plotting capabilities
 - Python libraries to handle I/O
 - Jupyter notebook interface
 - Plotting capabilities: time series, bathymetry, 2D contour plots
- Develop multi-objective reservoir operation capabilities
 - Incorporates environmental objectives into the decision-making process
- Upgrade hydrodynamic and water quality engine
 - Improve computational efficiency
 - Improve stability
 - Improve selective withdrawal algorithm
- Deliver CE-QUAL-W2 v5.0 with documentation
 - User's manual
 - Technical reference manual

Development of New Capabilities and Enhancements to the USACE Two-Dimensional Reservoir Water Quality Model (CE-QUAL-W2)



Value to the Nation

CE-QUAL-W2 v5.0 will support the Corps' need for environmental assessment, restoration, and management. Its reservoir operations capabilities will enable accurate determination of the decisions that effectively achieve environmental objectives. Critical downstream habitat will be better managed for water quantity (volume, velocity, depths, etc.) as well as water quality objectives (water temperature, dissolved oxygen, total dissolved gas, etc.).

Deliverables by Year

- CE-QUAL-W2 v4.3 – 4Q FY21
- Python framework & reservoir operations capability for v5.0 – 4Q FY21
- CE-QUAL-W2 v5.0 Alpha – 2Q FY22
- CE-QUAL-W2 v5.0 Final and Tech Transfer – 4Q FY23



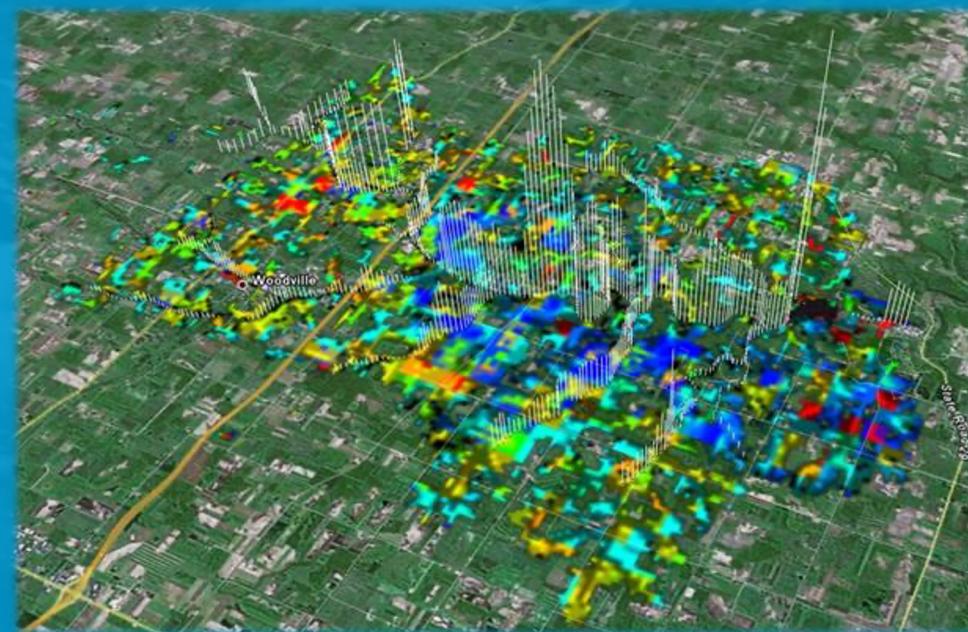
	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4
FY21				W2 v4.3, v5.0 components
FY22		W2 v5.0 Alpha		
FY23				W2 v5.0, Documentation, TN, Webinar

Watershed Runoff Water Quality Modeling



GSSHA Water Quality and Vegetation

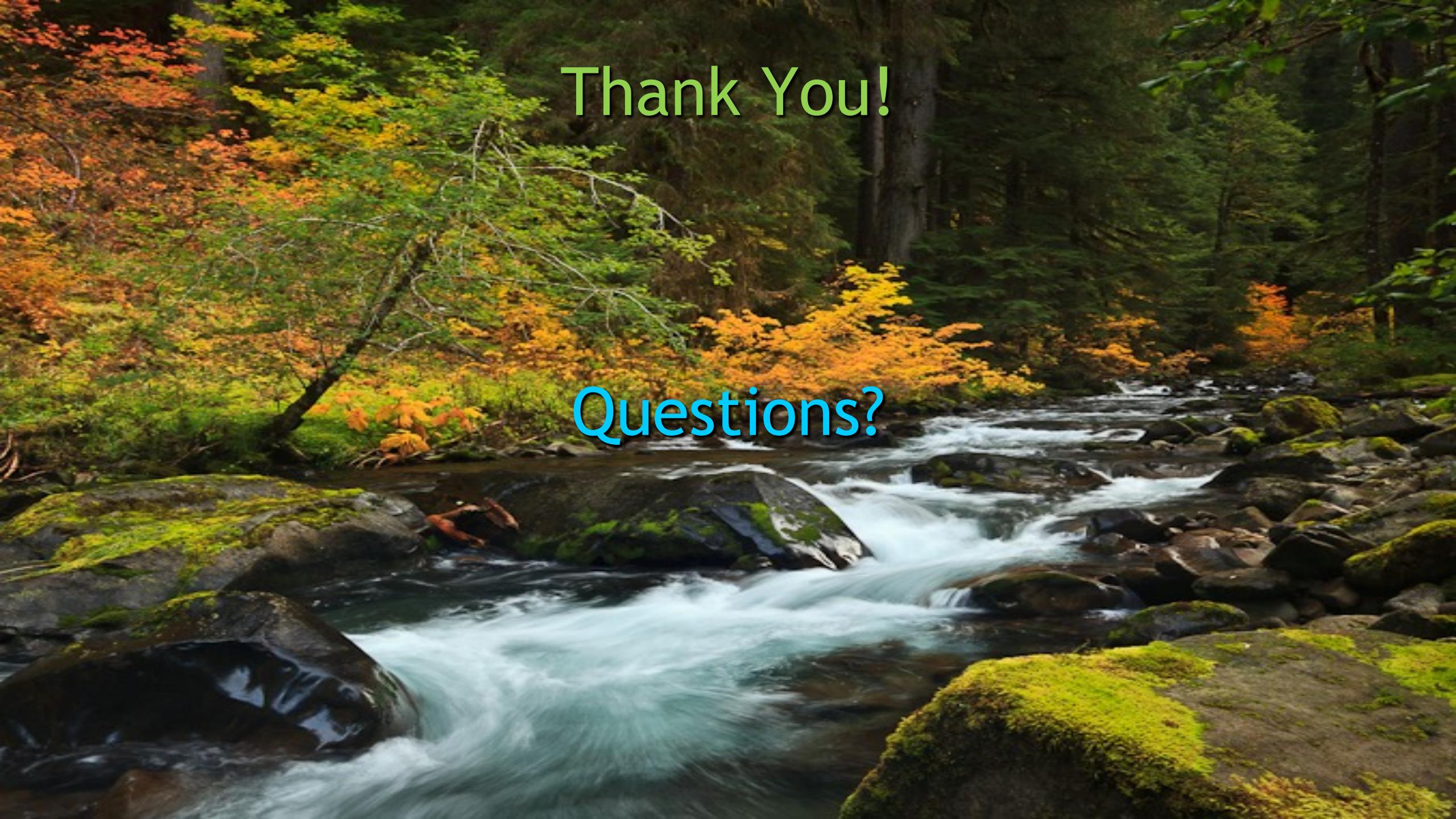
- The ERDC Environmental Laboratory (EL) and Coastal and Hydraulic Laboratory (CHL) are collaborating through the **Ecofutures** project to link water quality and vegetation (aquatic and terrestrial) modeling capabilities with the Gridded Surface Subsurface Hydrologic Analysis (GSSHA) program.
- The new capabilities will enable simulation of the surface and sub-surface flow of heat and nutrients in ecosystems at watershed scales.





Team Members and Contributors (Alphabetical)

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A wide-angle photograph of a forest stream. The water flows from the bottom left towards the center right, cascading over large, mossy rocks. The banks of the stream are covered in dense green and yellow autumn foliage. The background is filled with tall evergreen trees and more colorful autumn leaves.

Thank You!

Questions?