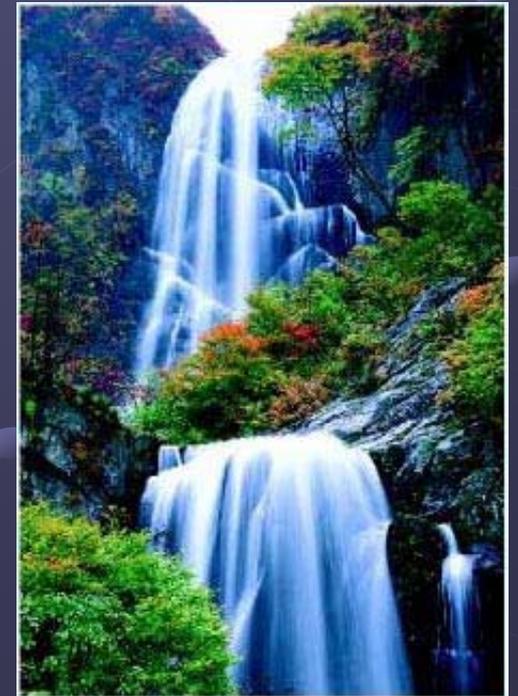


Delta TRIM Hydrodynamic modeling in CASCaDE

Nancy Mosen
USGS/Menlo Park

IEP Modeling Workshop
Tuesday, May 26, 2009

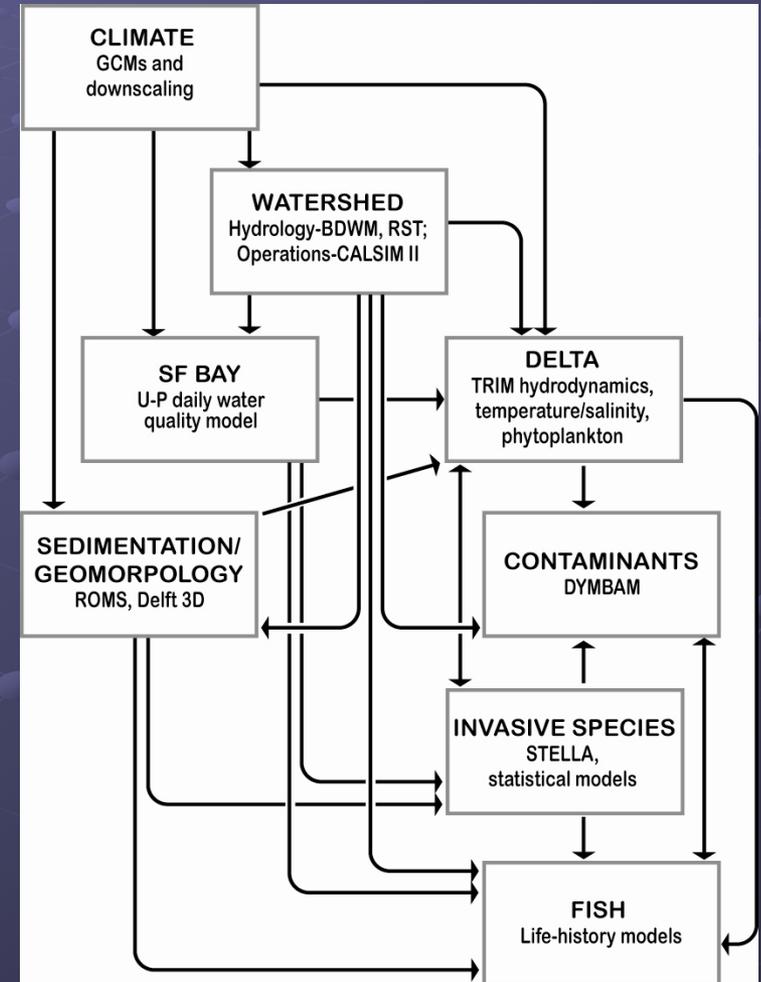


Funding from IEP and CALFED have been critical to the development of Delta TRIM.

National Science Foundation Fellowship	<i>NSF</i> <i>1994-1996</i>
Hydrodynamic Modeling of the Bay-Delta System	<i>IEP 1997</i>
Assessment of Organic Matter in Habitat and its Relationship to the Food Chain	<i>CALFED 1997</i>
Transport, Transformation and Effects of Se and Carbon in the Delta: Implications for Ecosystem Restoration	<i>CALFED 2001</i>
How does the Delta Work? Understanding Fundamental Hydrodynamic and Transport Mechanisms	<i>CALFED 2002</i>
CASCaDE: Computational Assessment of Scenarios of Change in the Delta Ecosystem	<i>CALFED 2004</i>

CASCaDE: Computational Assessment of Scenarios of Change in the Delta Ecosystem

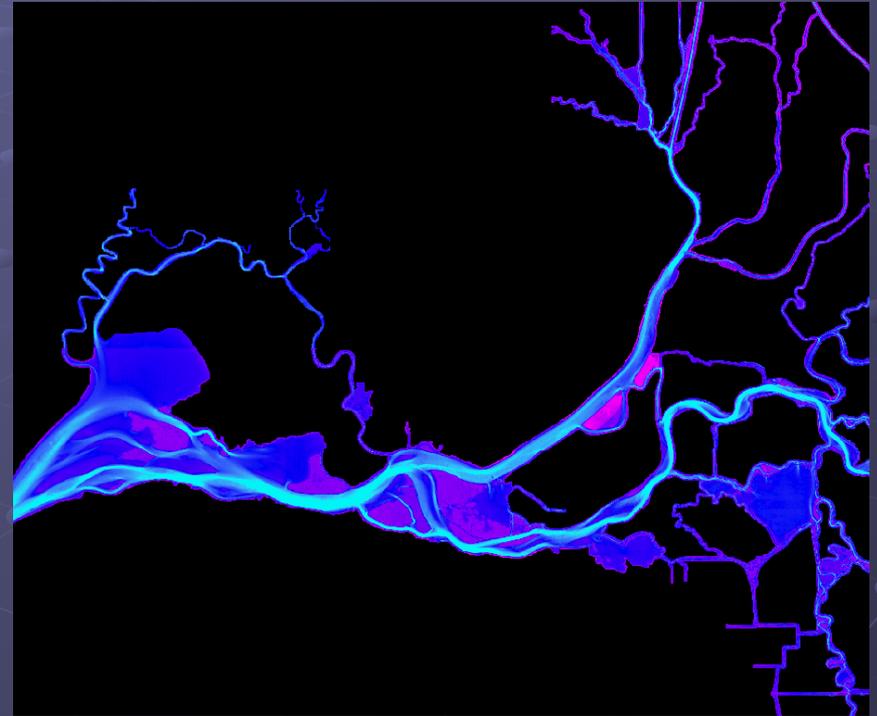
- End date for CASCaDE: September 2009
- Future funding: ???



Delta TRIM Hydrodynamic model

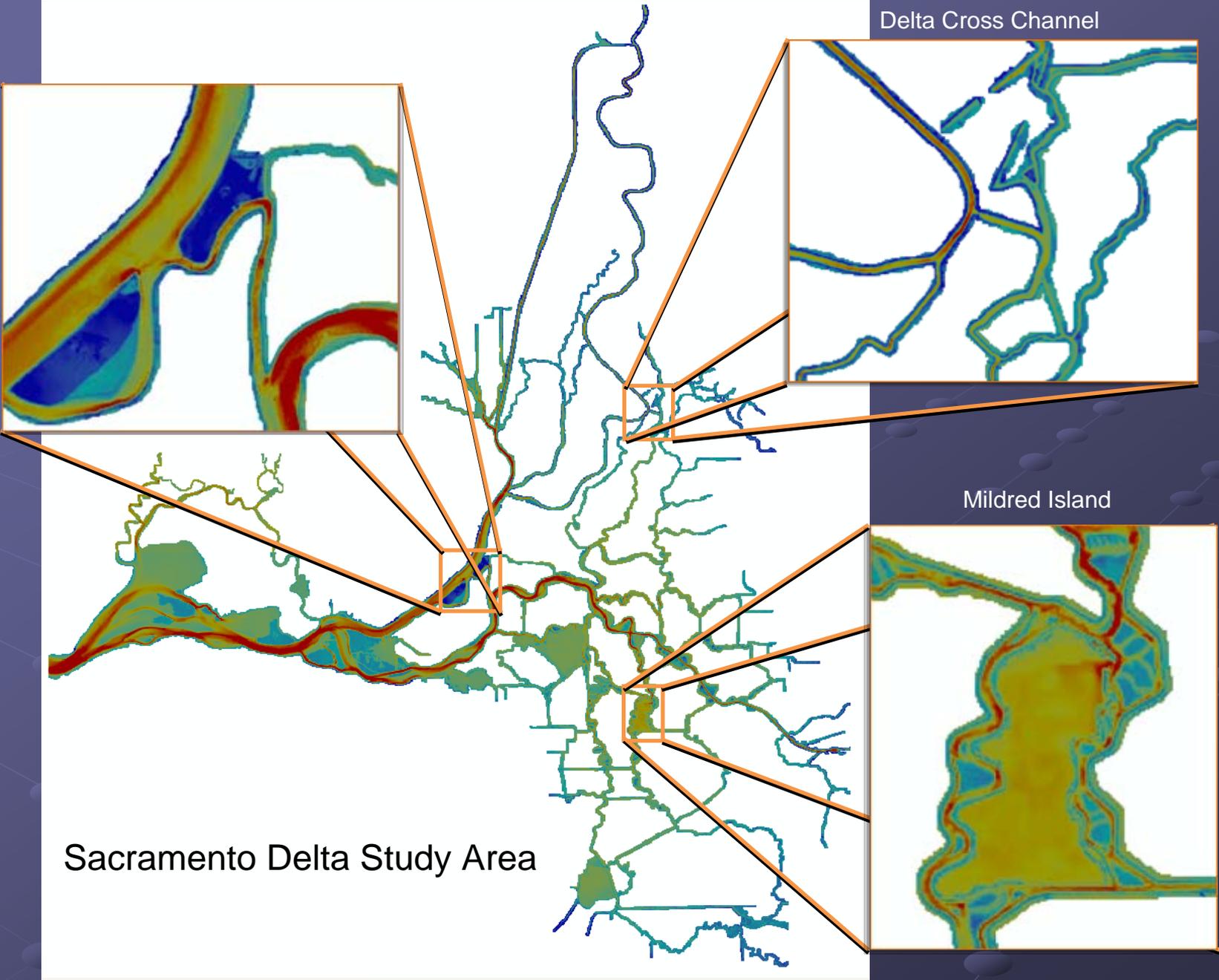
What the model does do:

1. Calculates stage, velocity and scalar concentrations at a 50 m resolution for the entire Delta and Suisun Bay
2. Accounts for real tides and river inflows, gate operations, temporary barriers, and pump operations



References:

- Casulli and Cattani (1994) {Hydro}
- Gross (1999) {Scalar Transport}
- Monsen (2001) {Delta TRIM}



Delta Cross Channel

Mildred Island

Sacramento Delta Study Area

Delta TRIM Model GRID

Junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers at Three Mile Slough



Delta TRIM has a 50 m grid resolution. Velocities are computed on the walls of the computational volume while the stage elevation is computed at the center of the cell. This figure shows the depths specified at the walls of the cells.



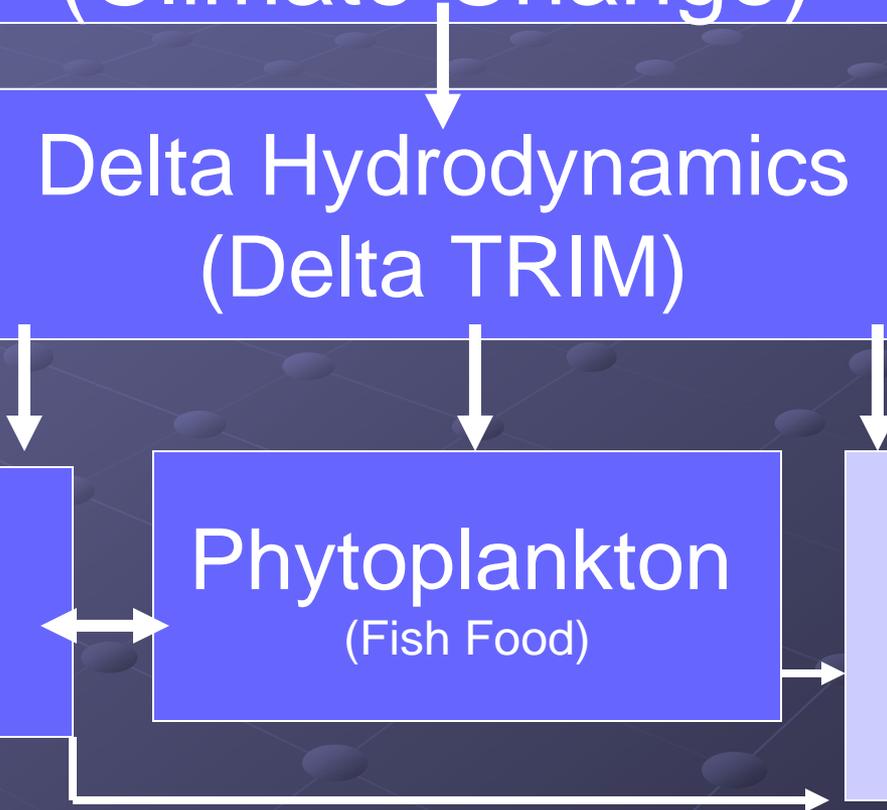
Hydrology
(Climate Change)

Delta Hydrodynamics
(Delta TRIM)

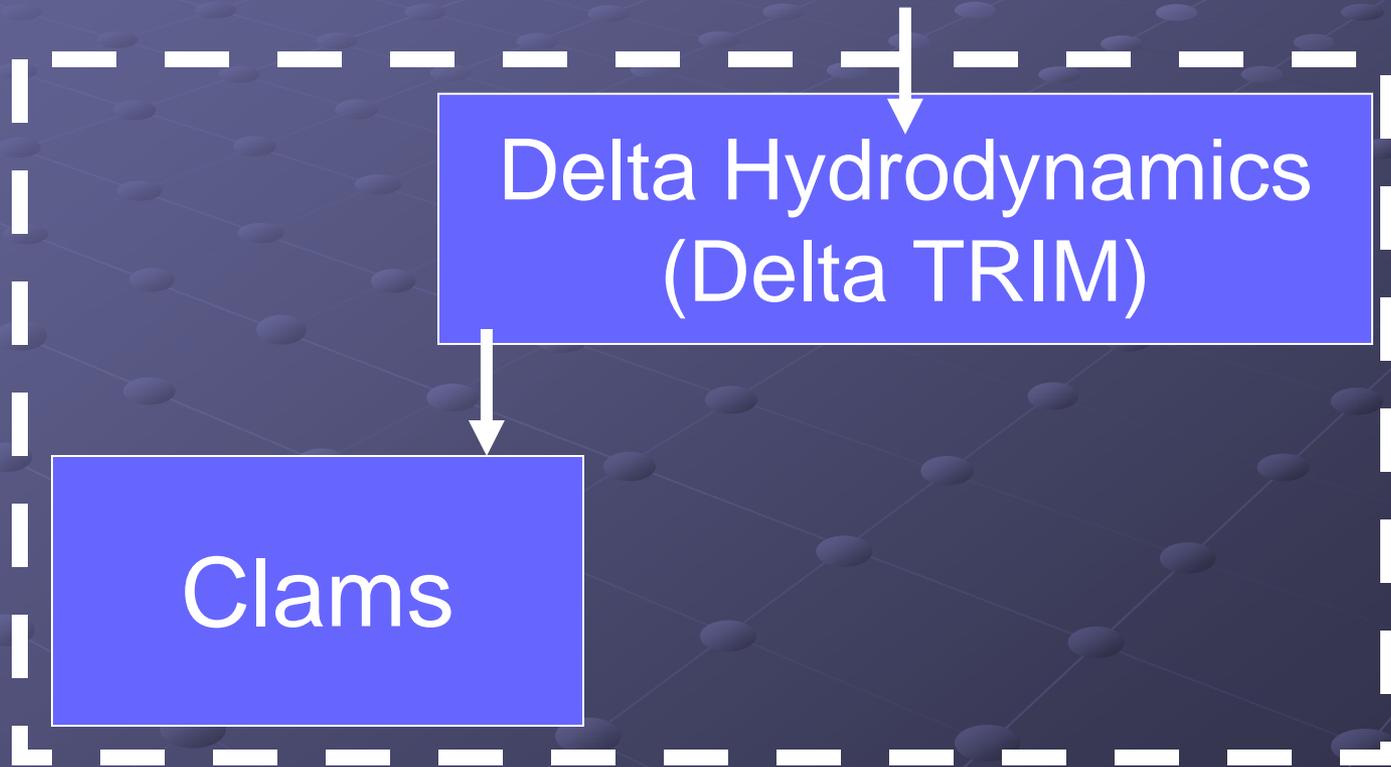
Clams

Phytoplankton
(Fish Food)

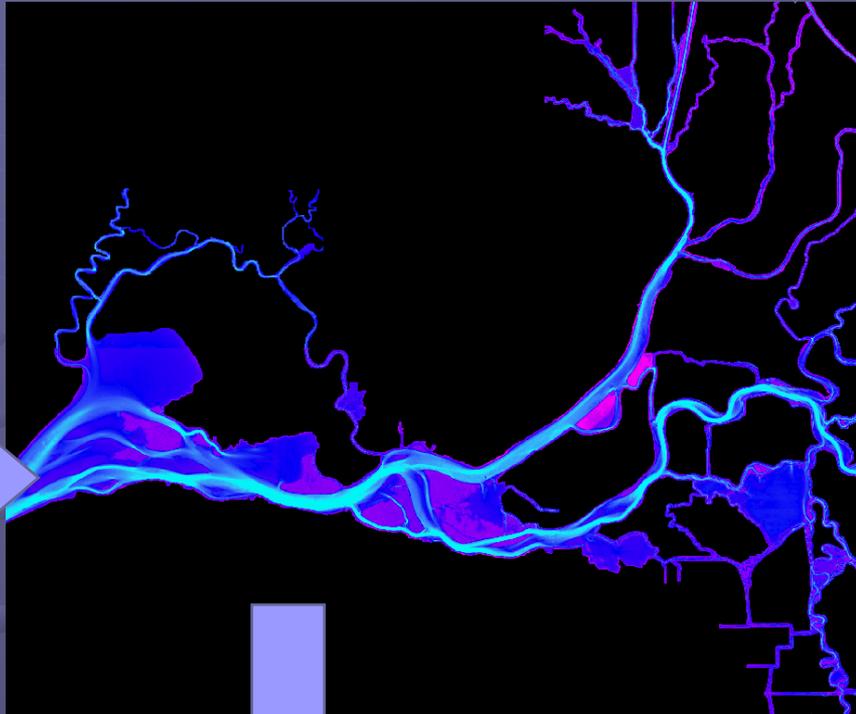
Toxins



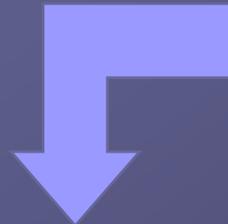
Is there tidal exchange between the Suisun Bay and Western Delta environments?



Tides



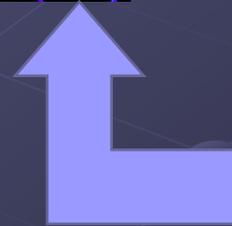
Sacramento
Flow



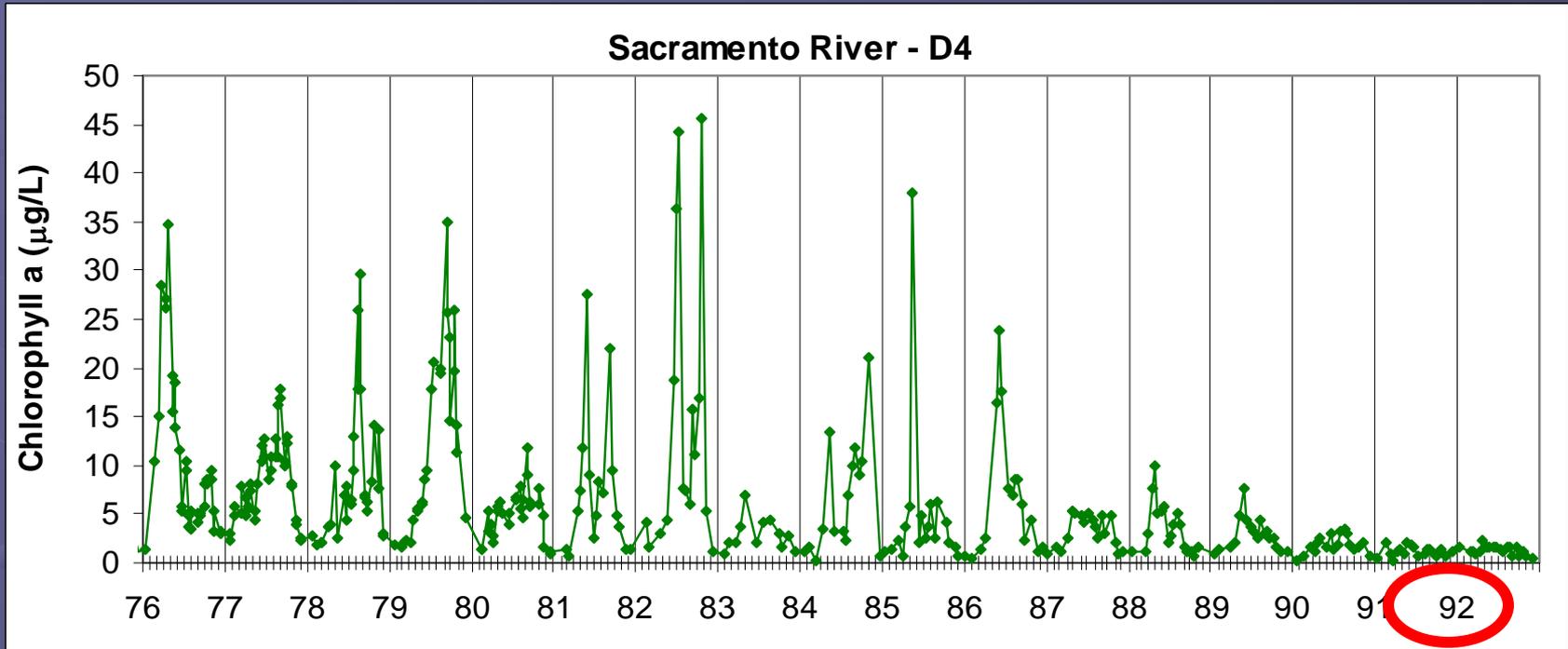
Ecosystem
Response



San Joaquin
Flow

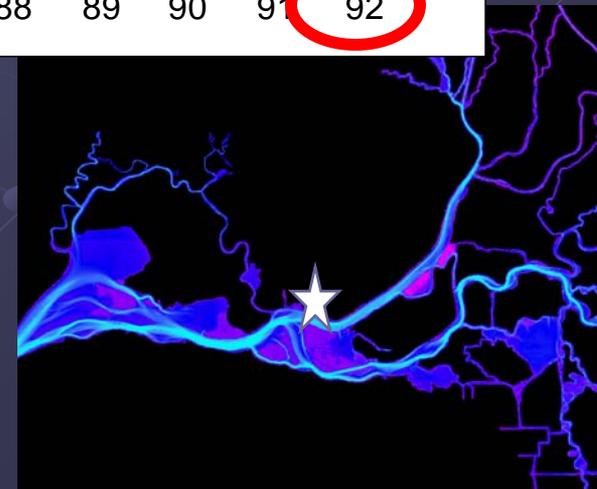


What we know about the clams:



Channel station at Collinsville.
Source: Jan Thompson

Peaks in Chlorophyll a do not start until
Summer/Early Fall in pre-corbula
years.



An Observation:

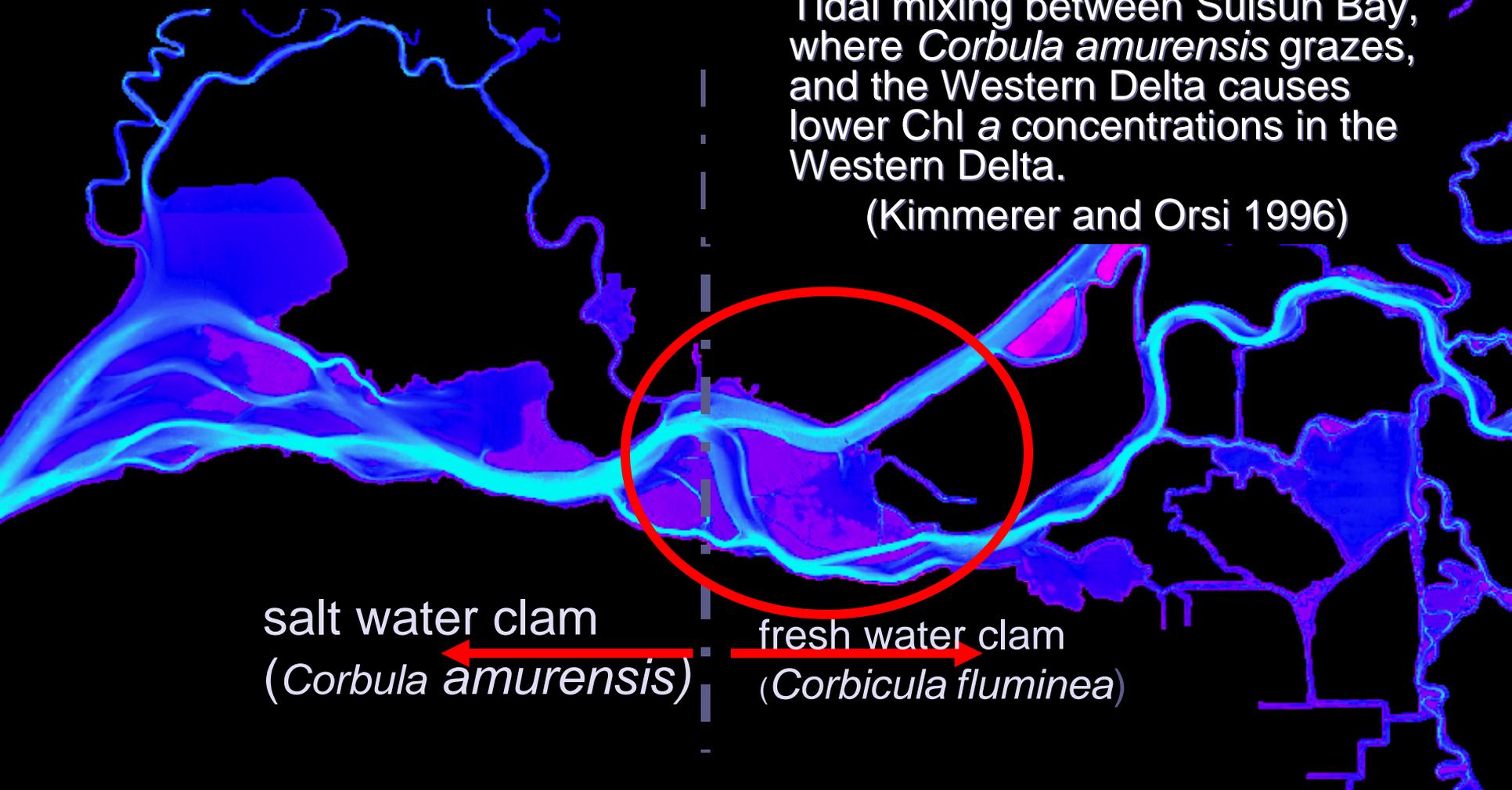
“The western Delta stations ... exhibit a larger suppression [of Chl a] after 1986 than the upstream stations.”

(Jassby et. al 2002)

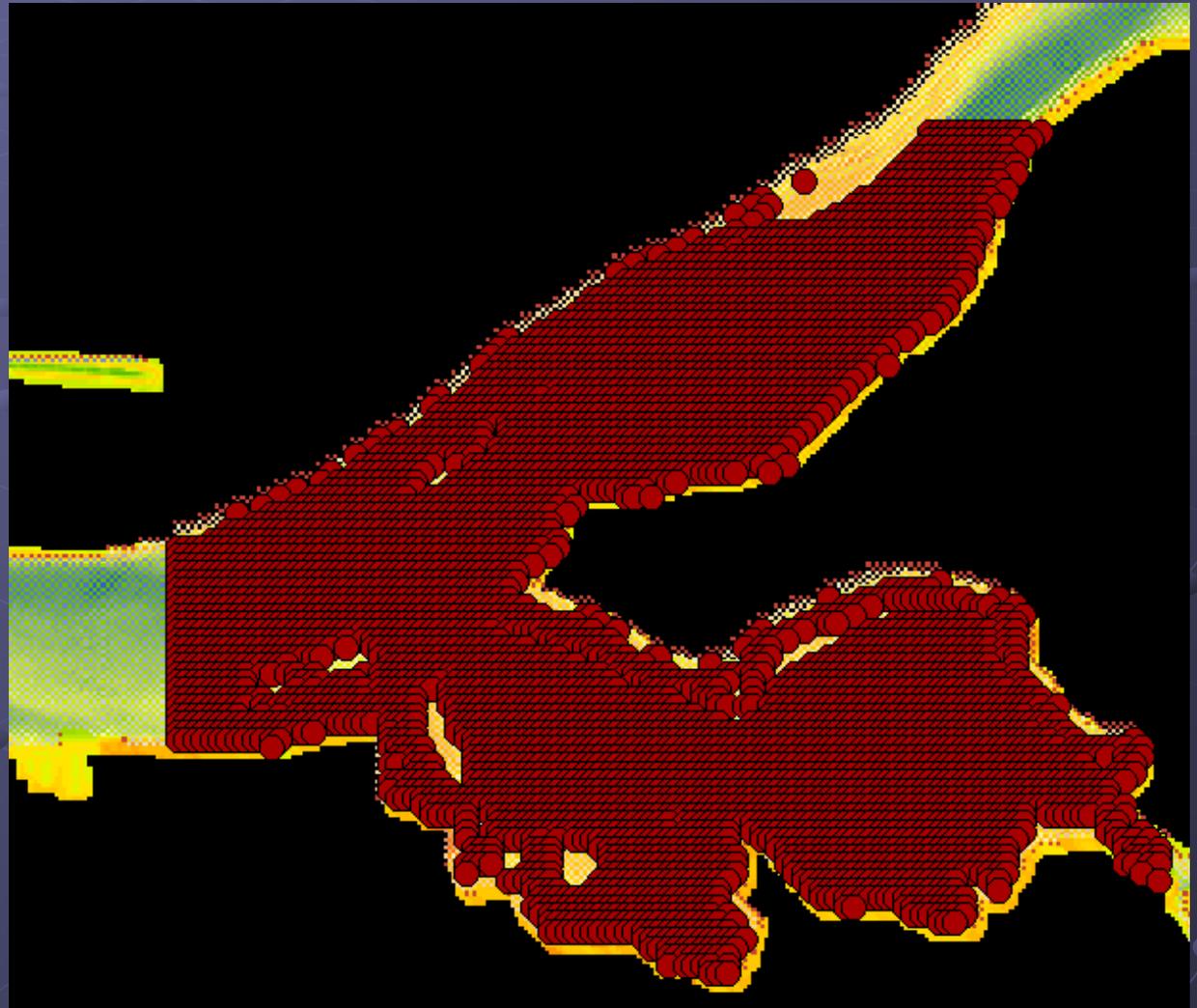
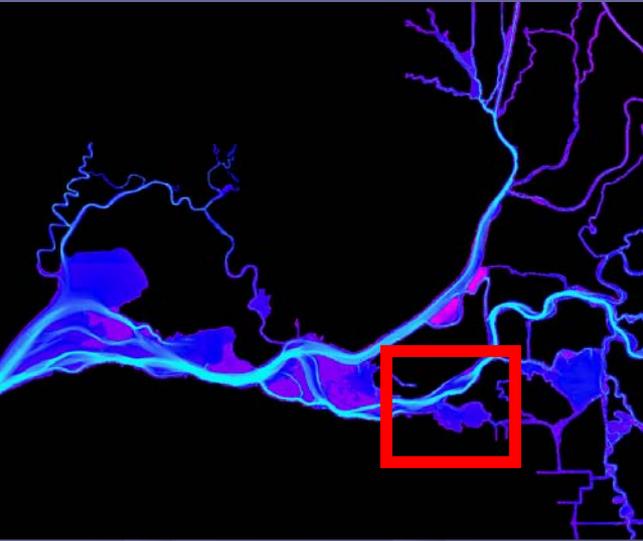
The Working Hypothesis:

Tidal mixing between Suisun Bay, where *Corbula amurensis* grazes, and the Western Delta causes lower Chl a concentrations in the Western Delta.

(Kimmerer and Orsi 1996)

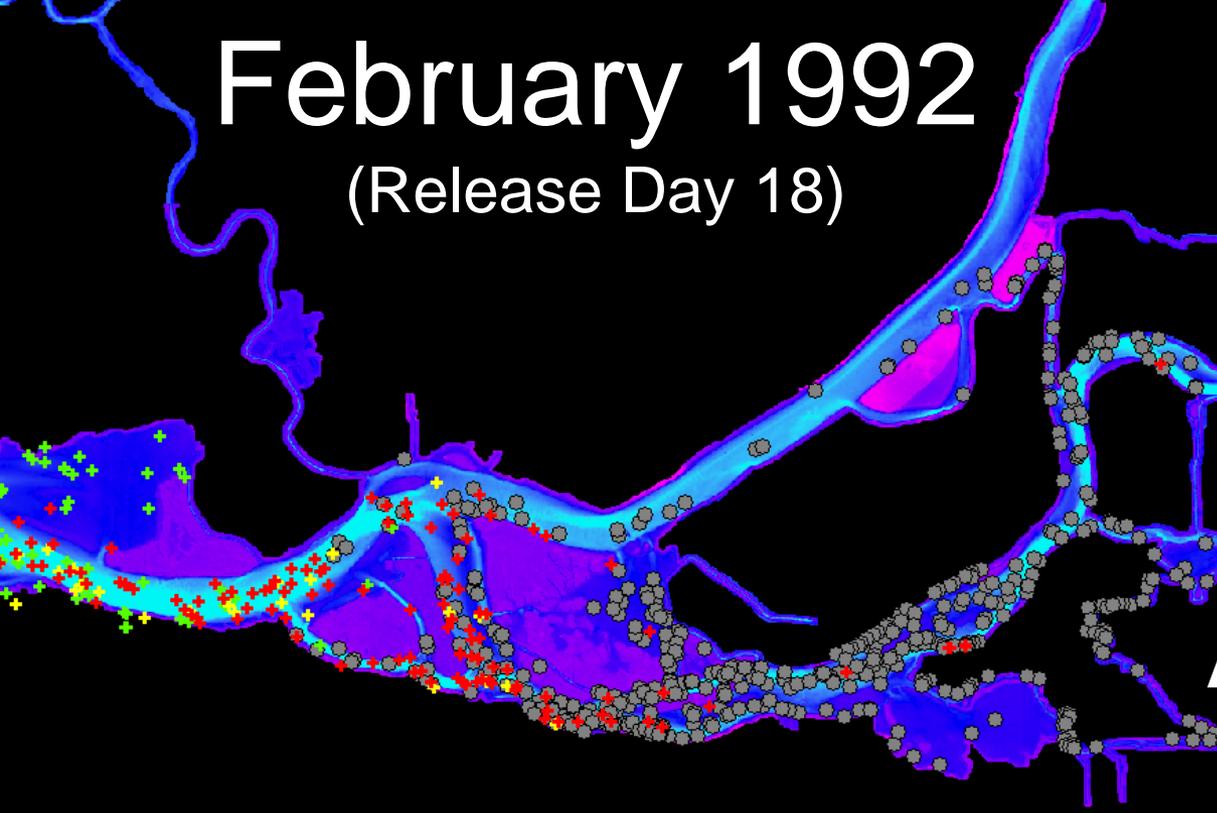


Numerical “drogues” released at every grid cell (50 m x 50 m) in the Lower San Joaquin & Big Break region



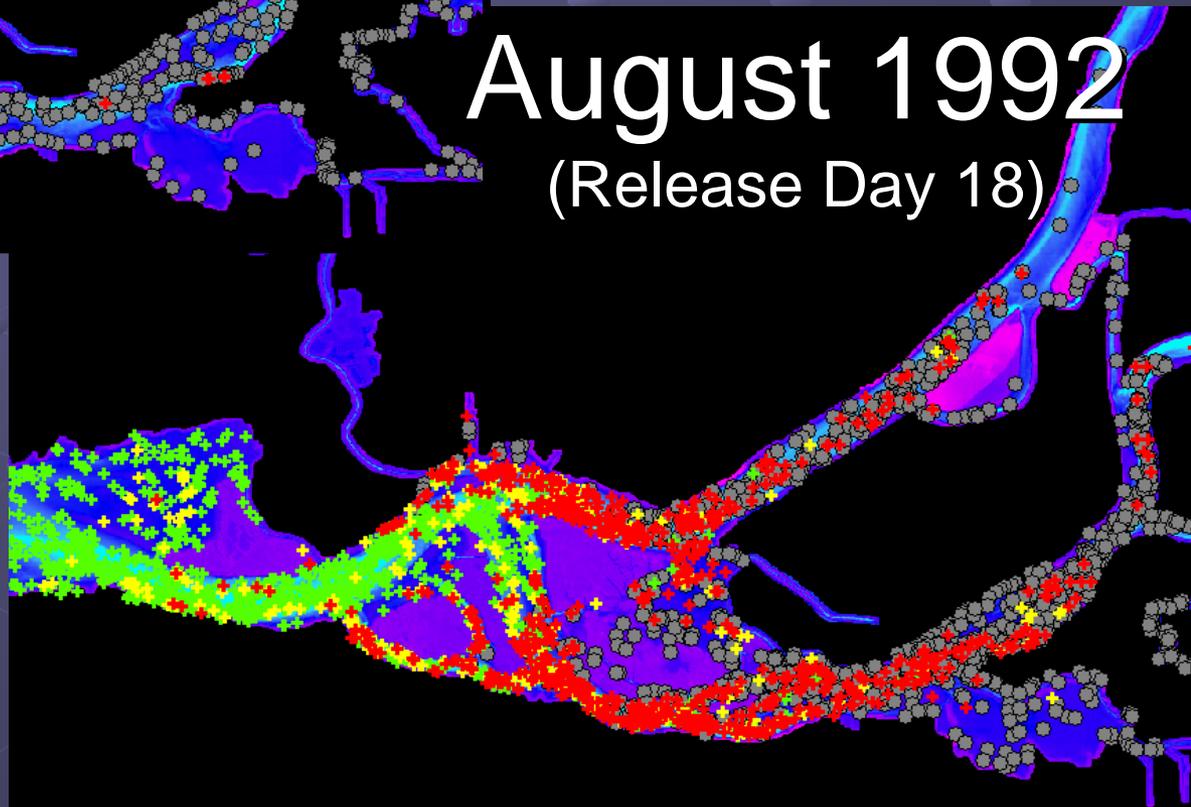
February 1992

(Release Day 18)

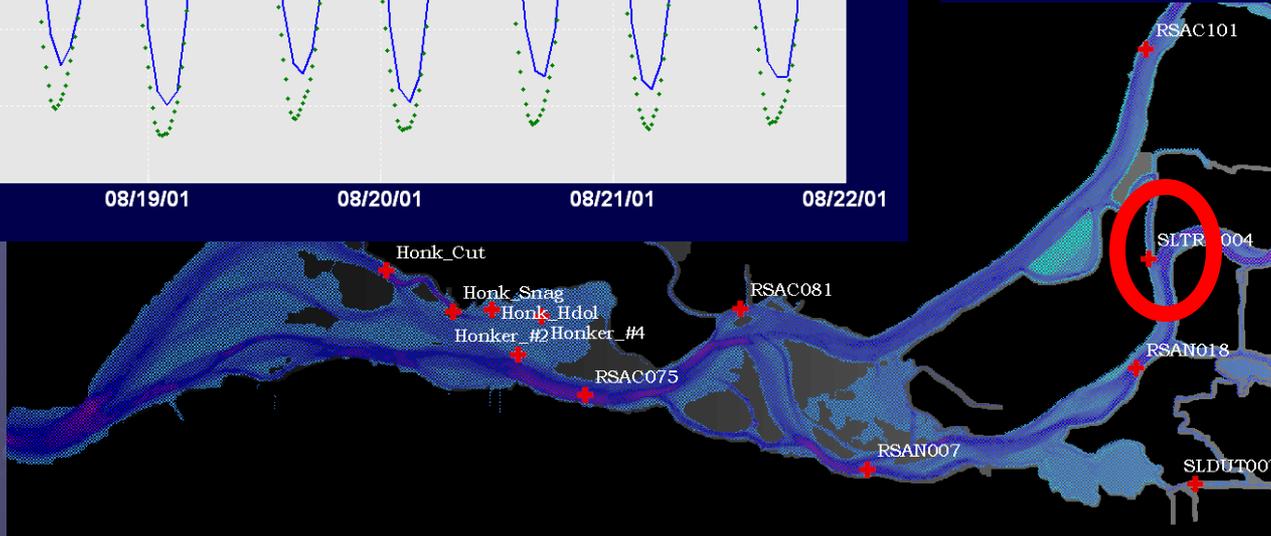
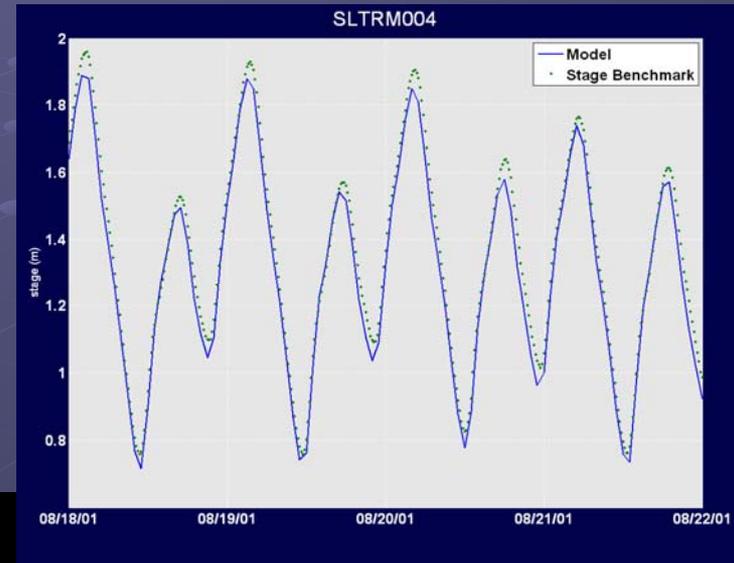
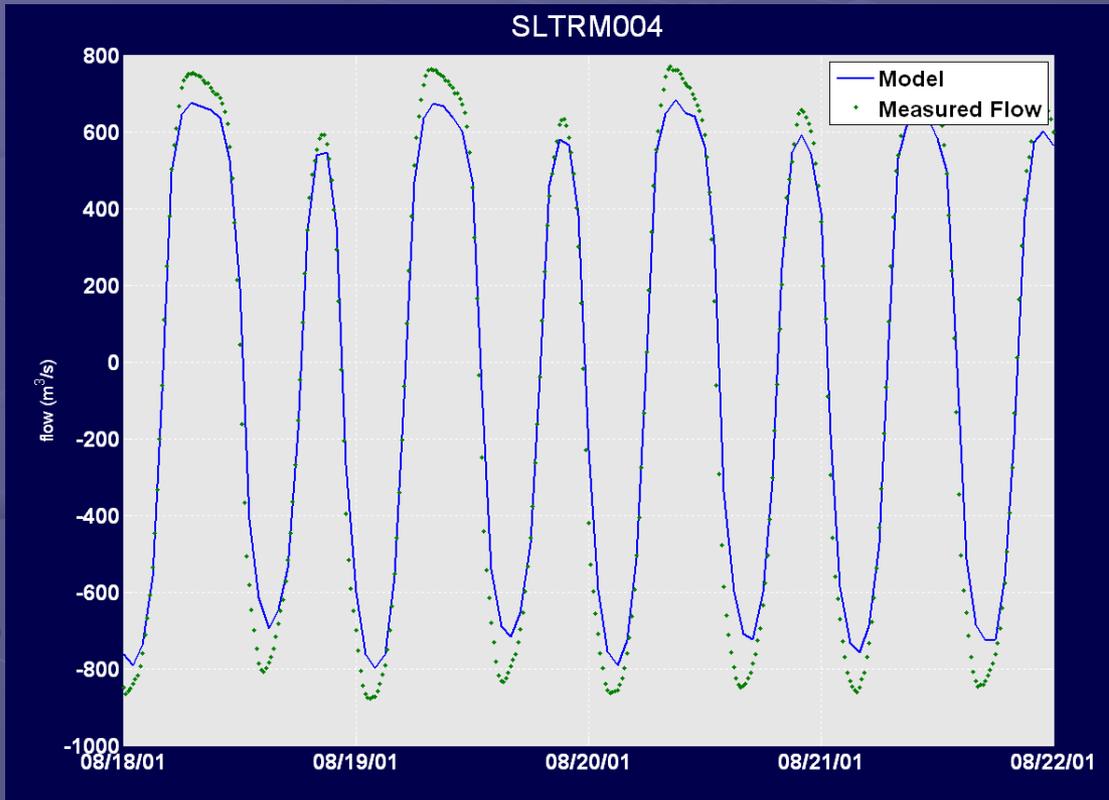


August 1992

(Release Day 18)

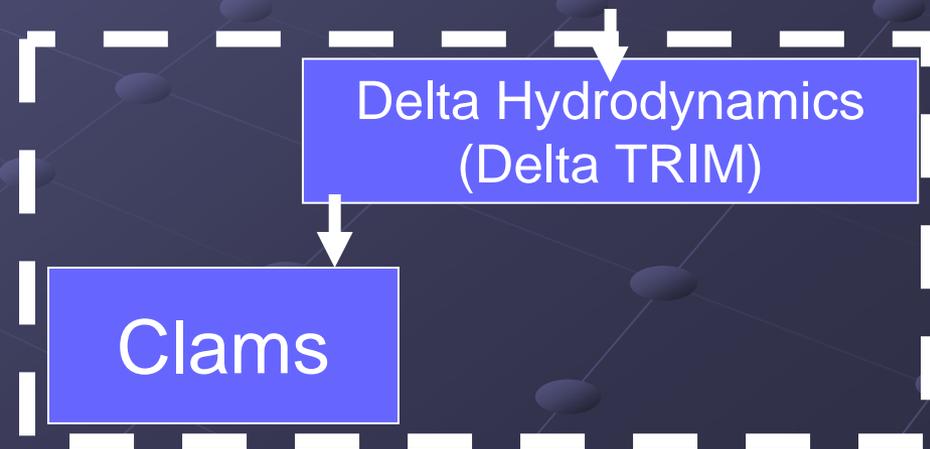


Model representation of Three Mile Sl. exchange is important for dispersion.

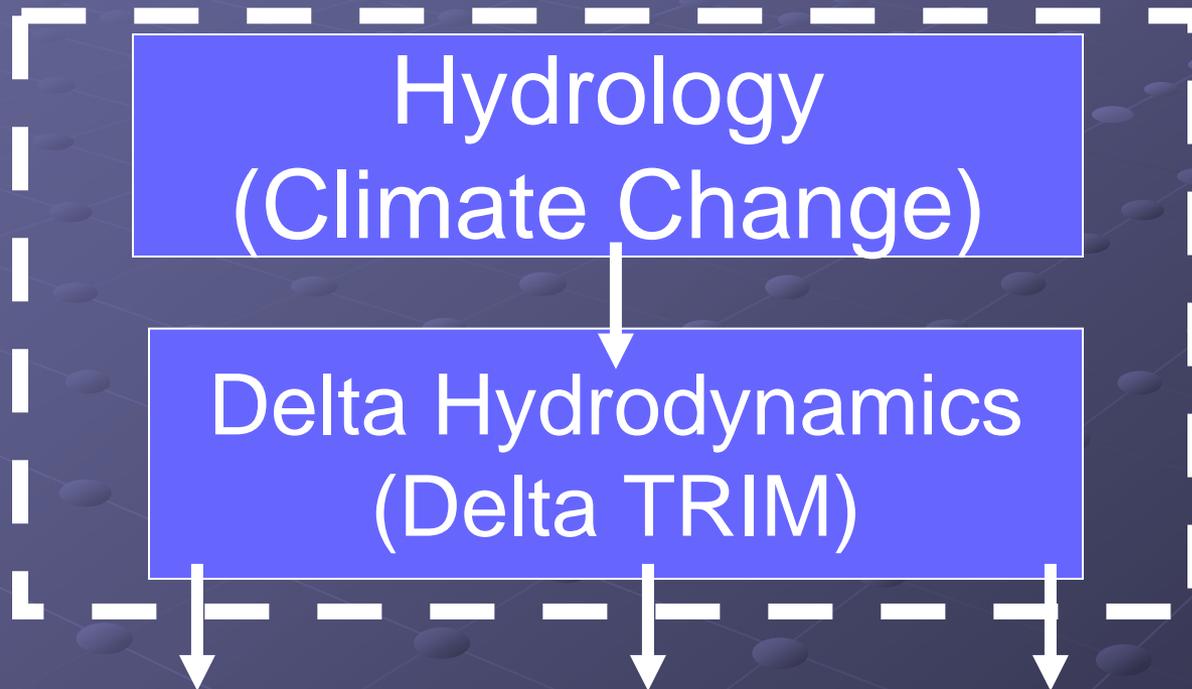


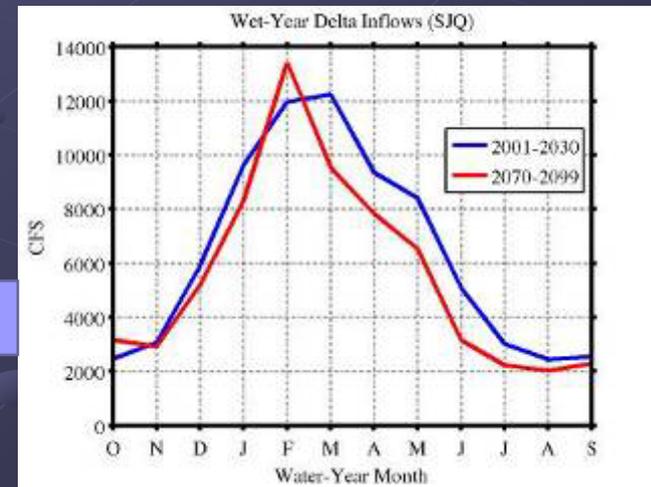
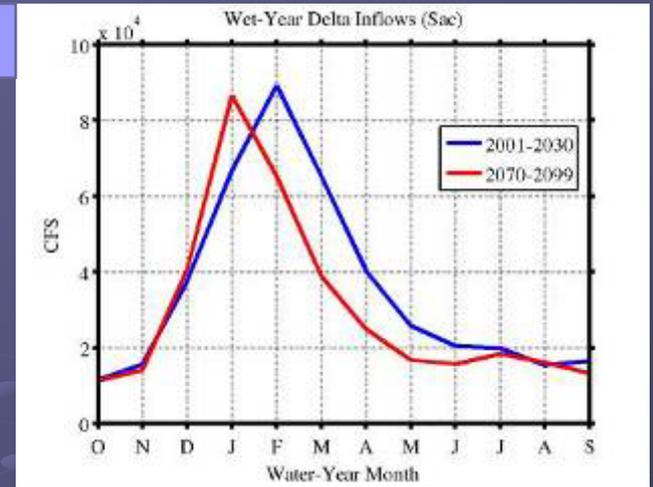
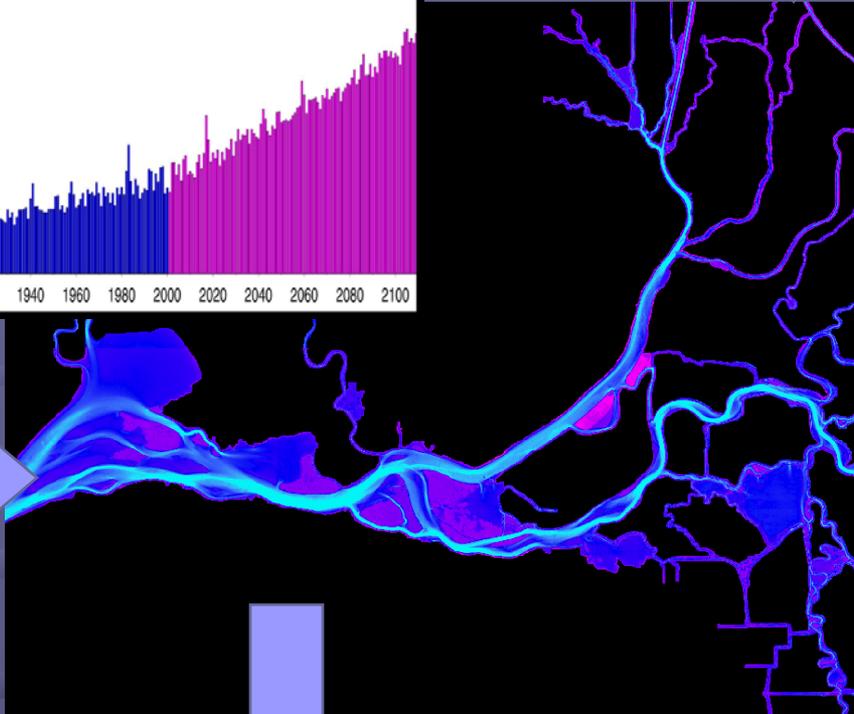
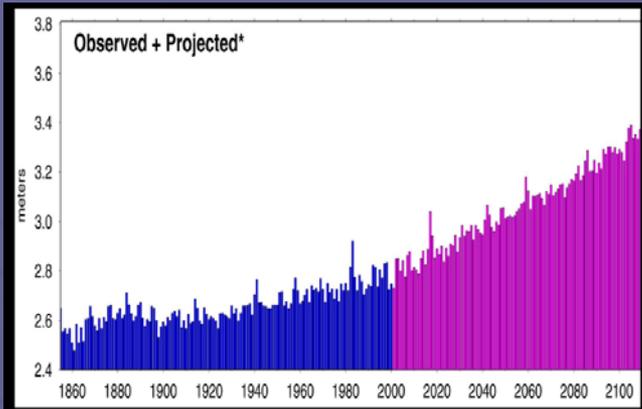
Is there tidal exchange between the Suisun Bay and Western Delta environments?

- The western Delta is a dispersive environment.
- Representing the complex junctions is very important in order to understand the mixing interactions between Suisun Bay, open water shallow regions (i.e. Dutch Sl. & Frank's Tract) and the main river channels.



How “well” does the model represent stage elevations?

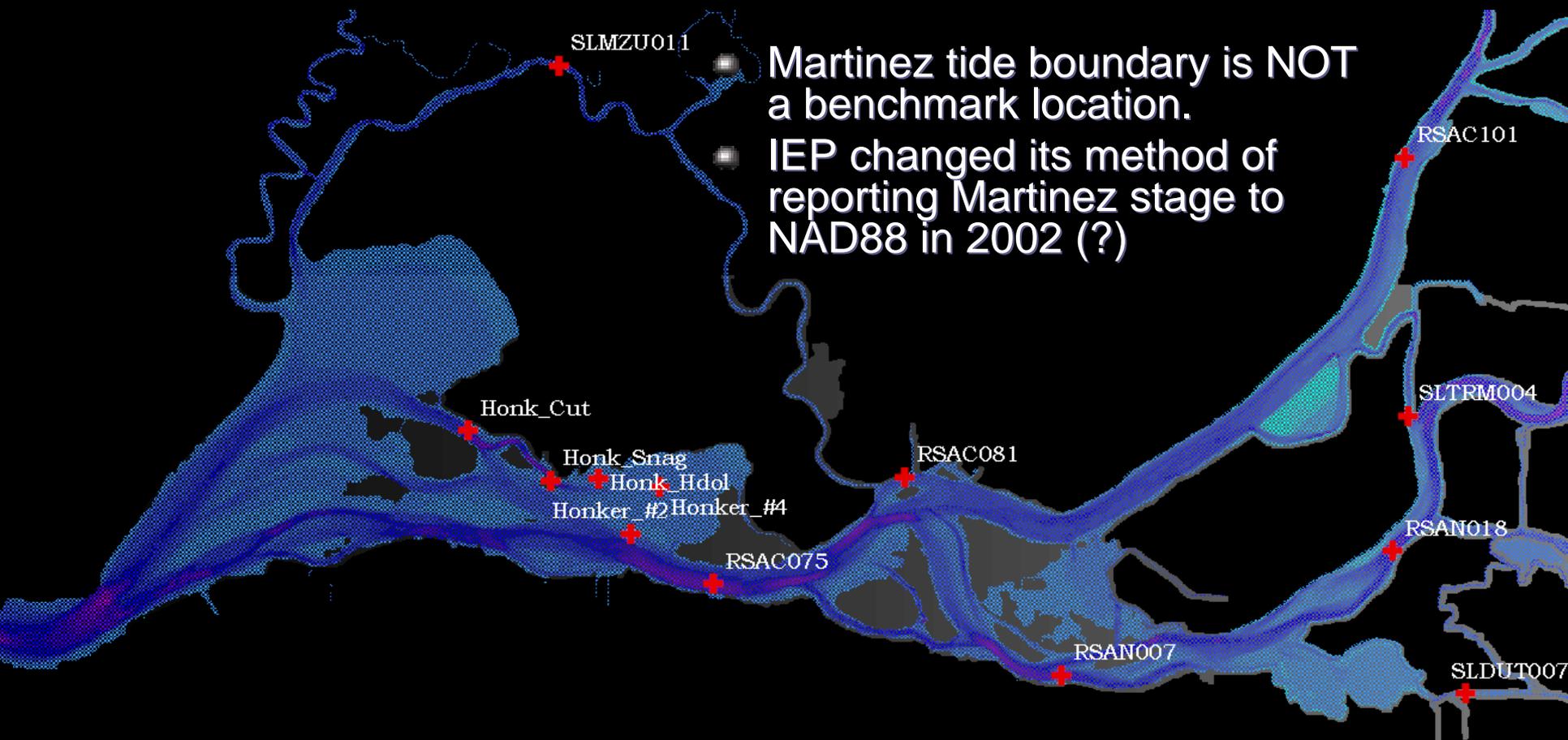




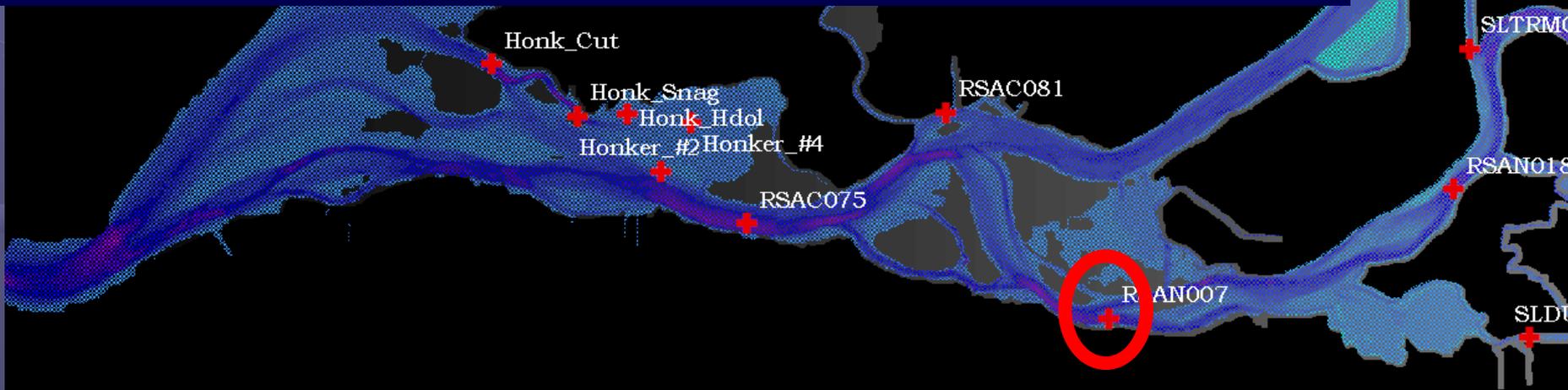
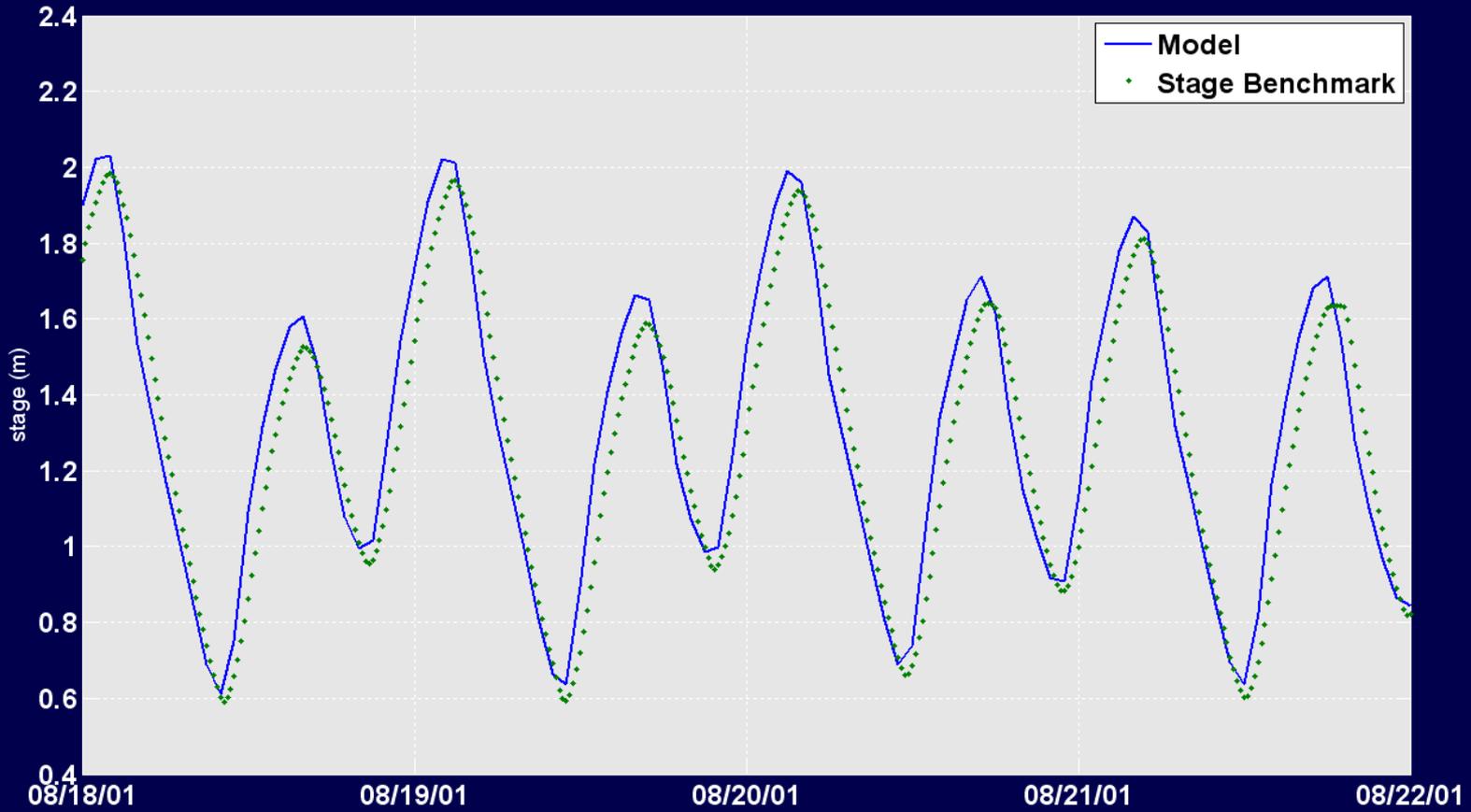
Ecosystem
Response

Stage Benchmarks

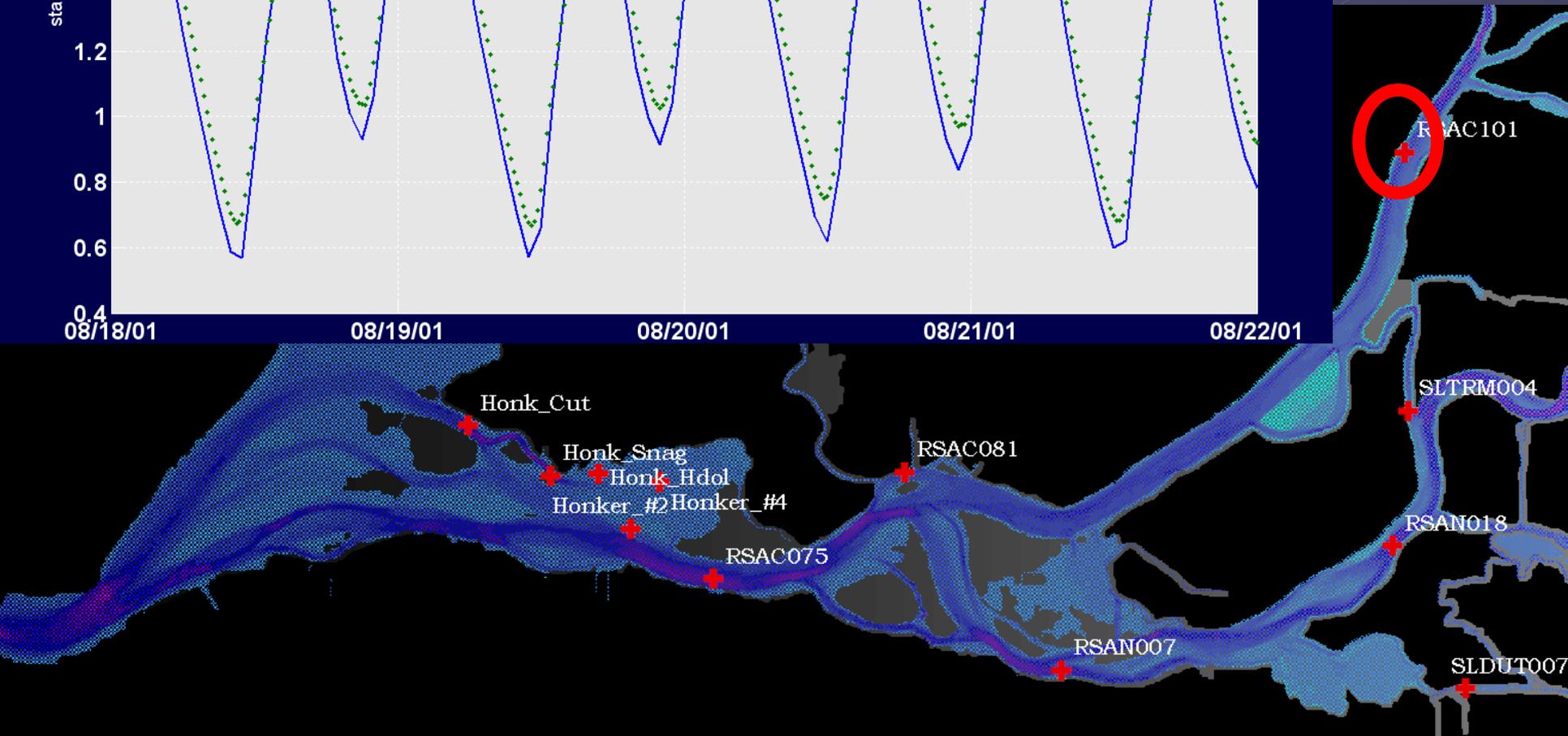
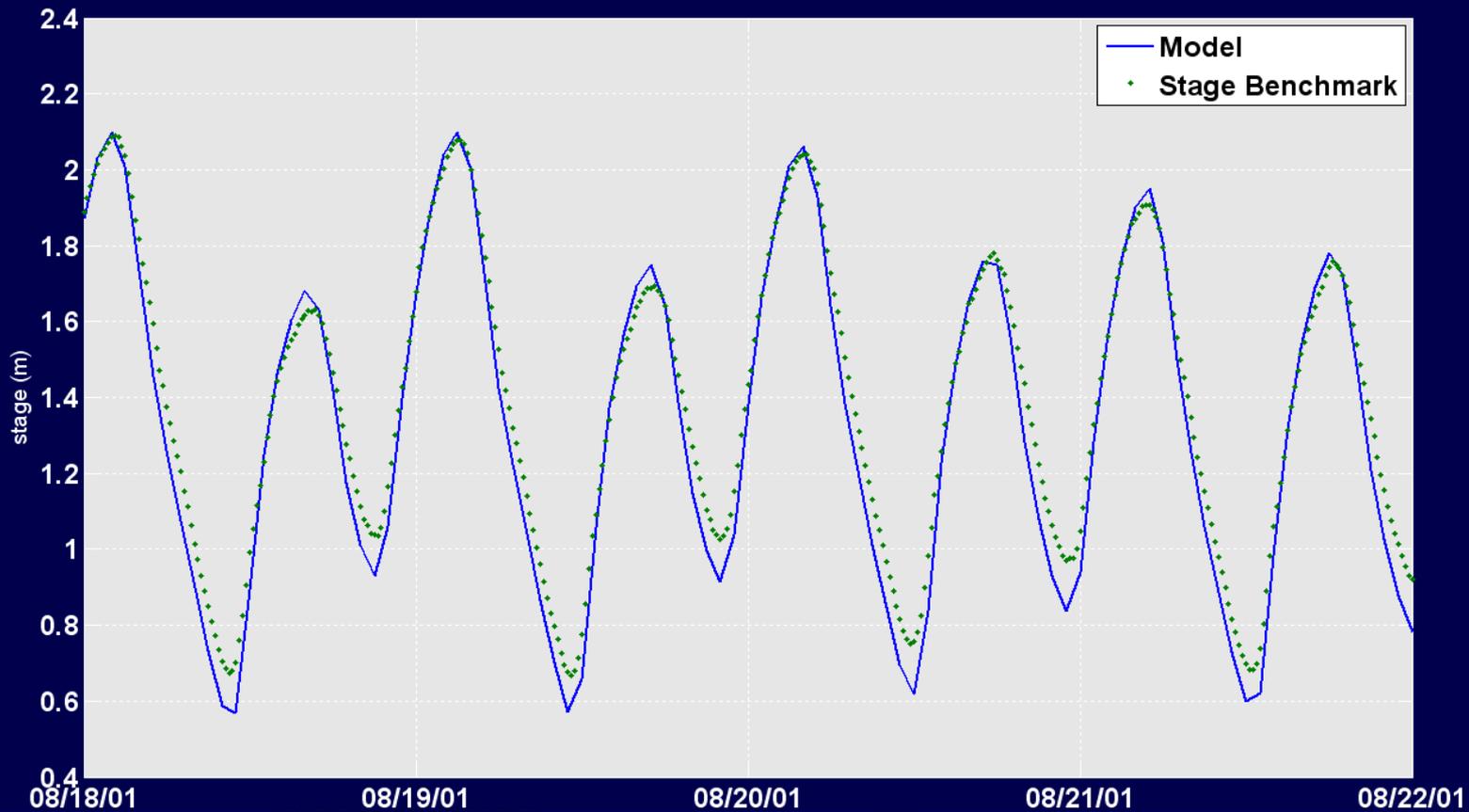
- Bathymetry grid referenced to NGVD 1929.
- Known stage values benchmarked to NAD88.



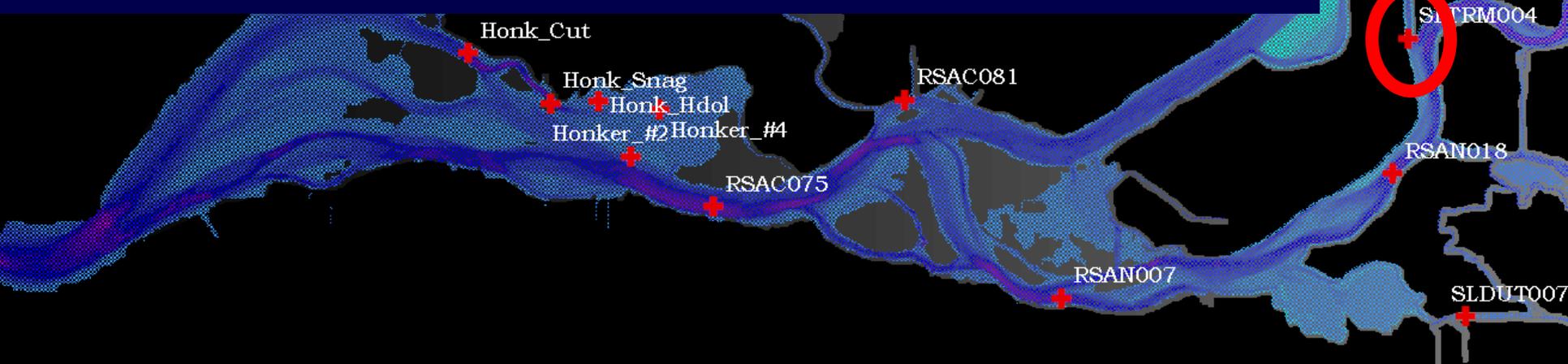
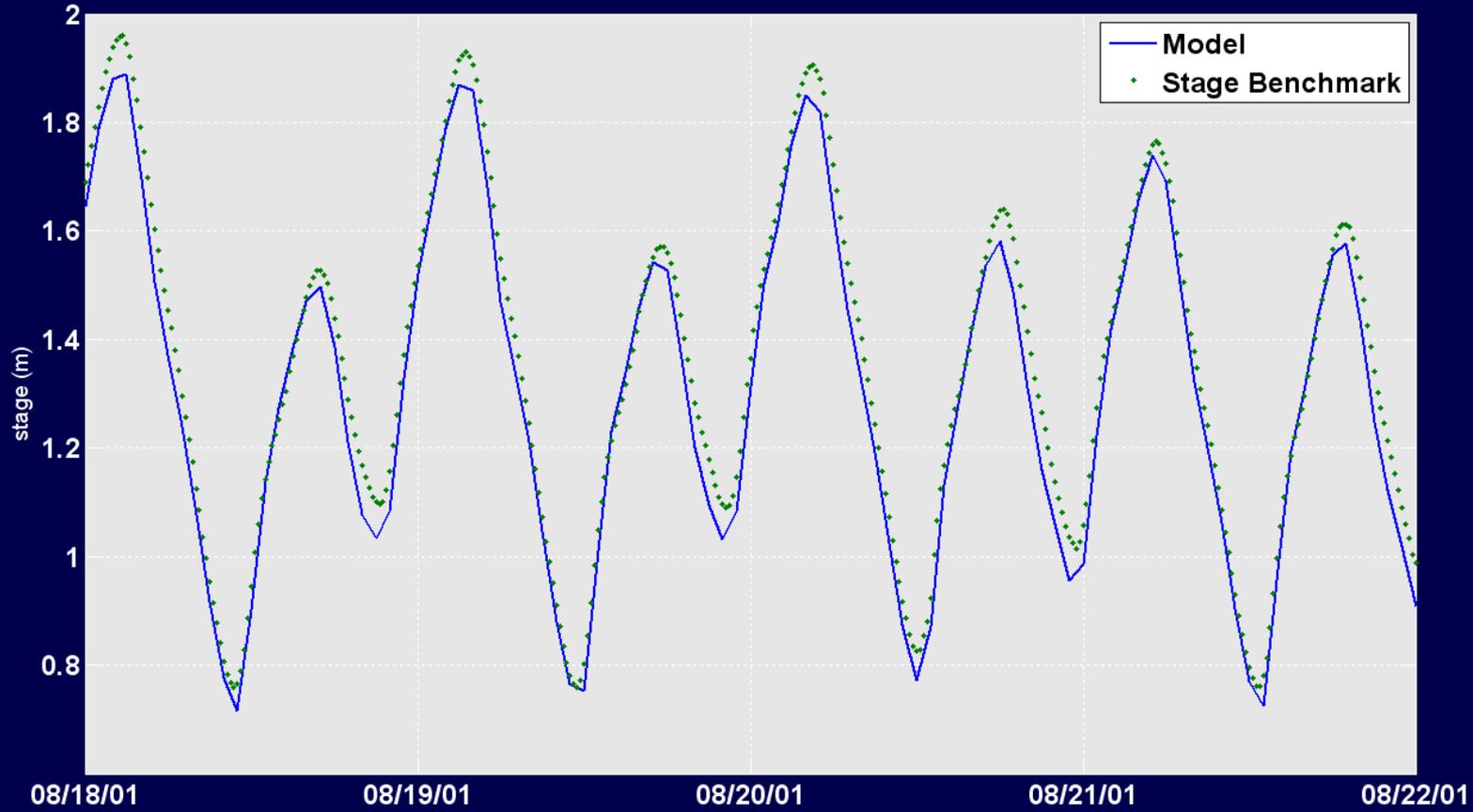
RSAN007



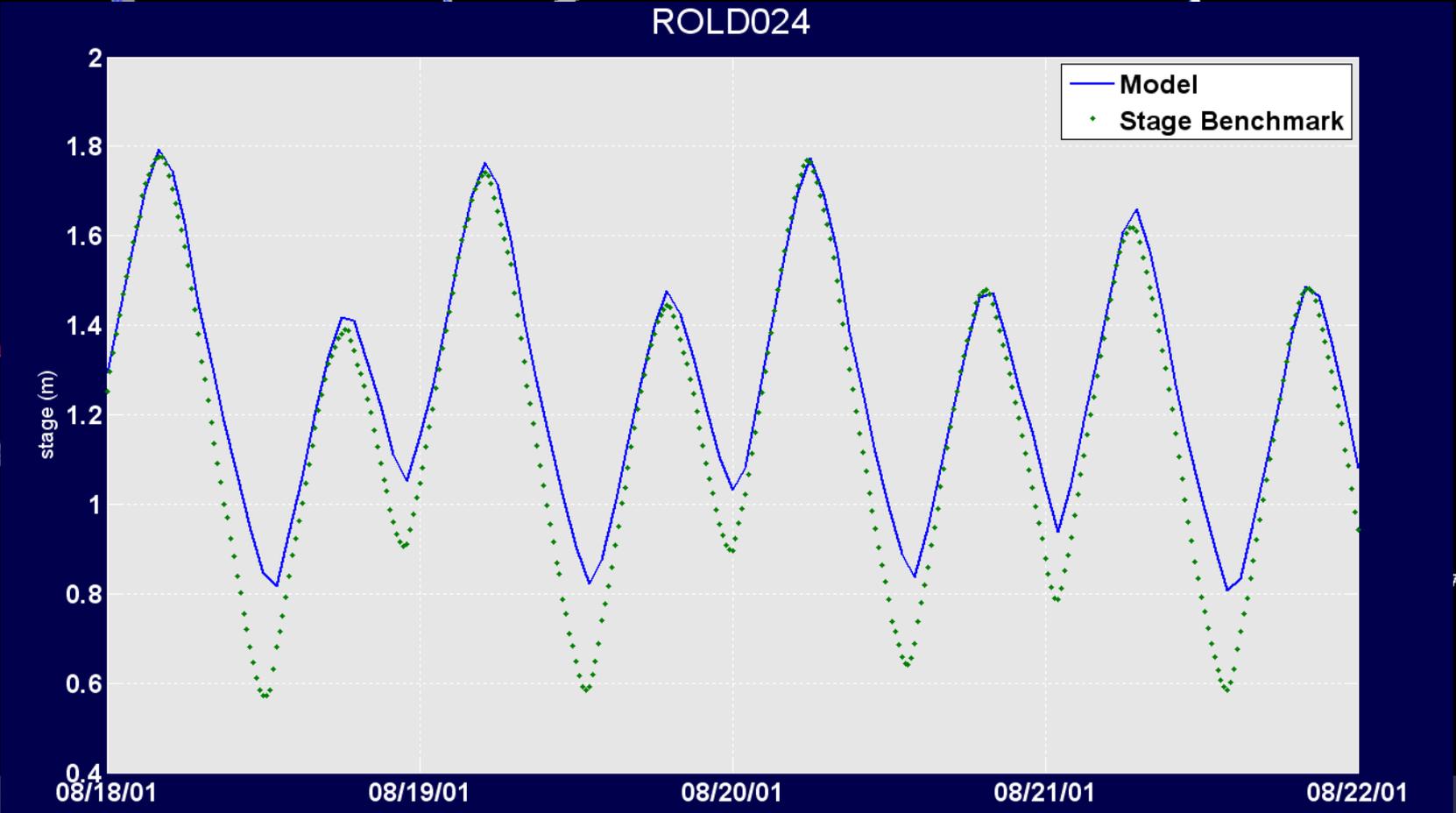
RSAC101



SLTRM004

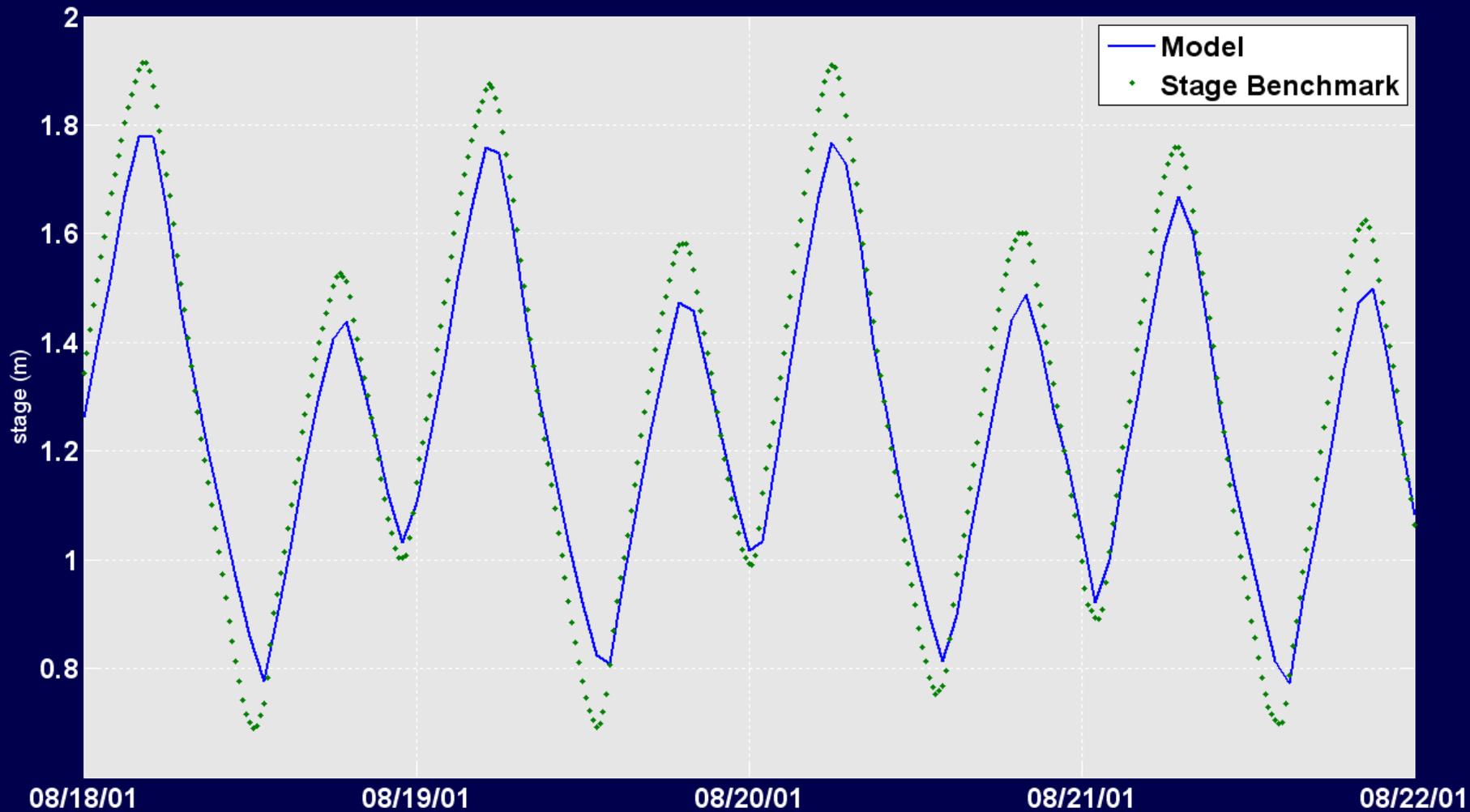


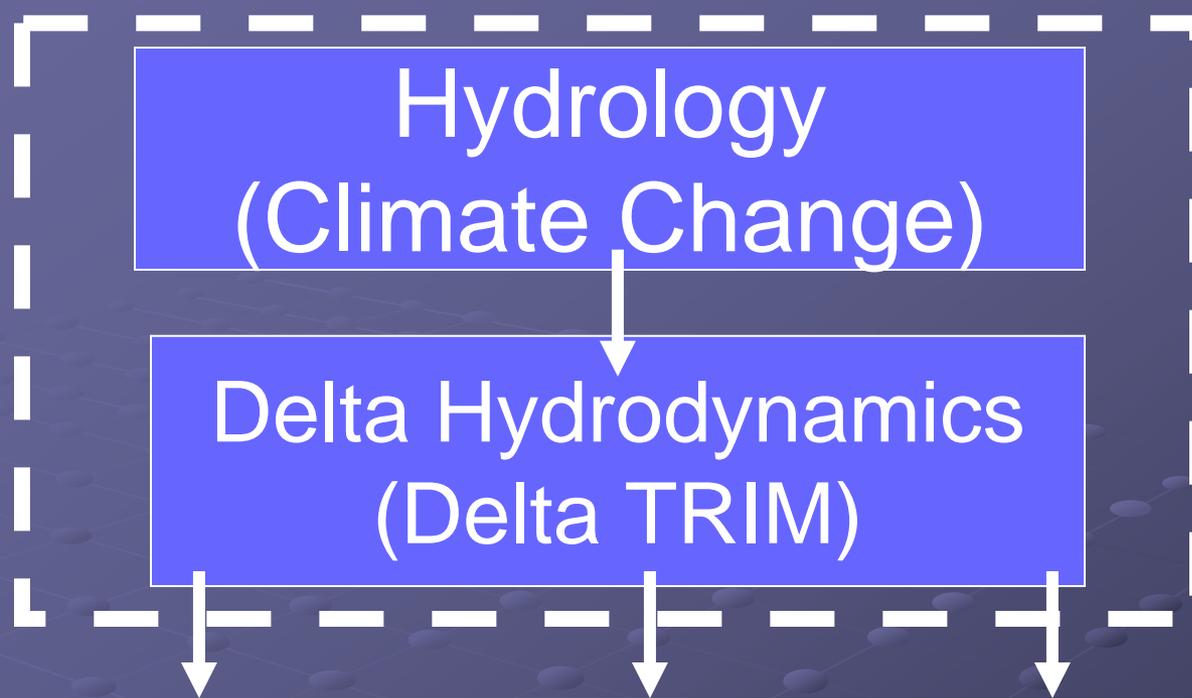






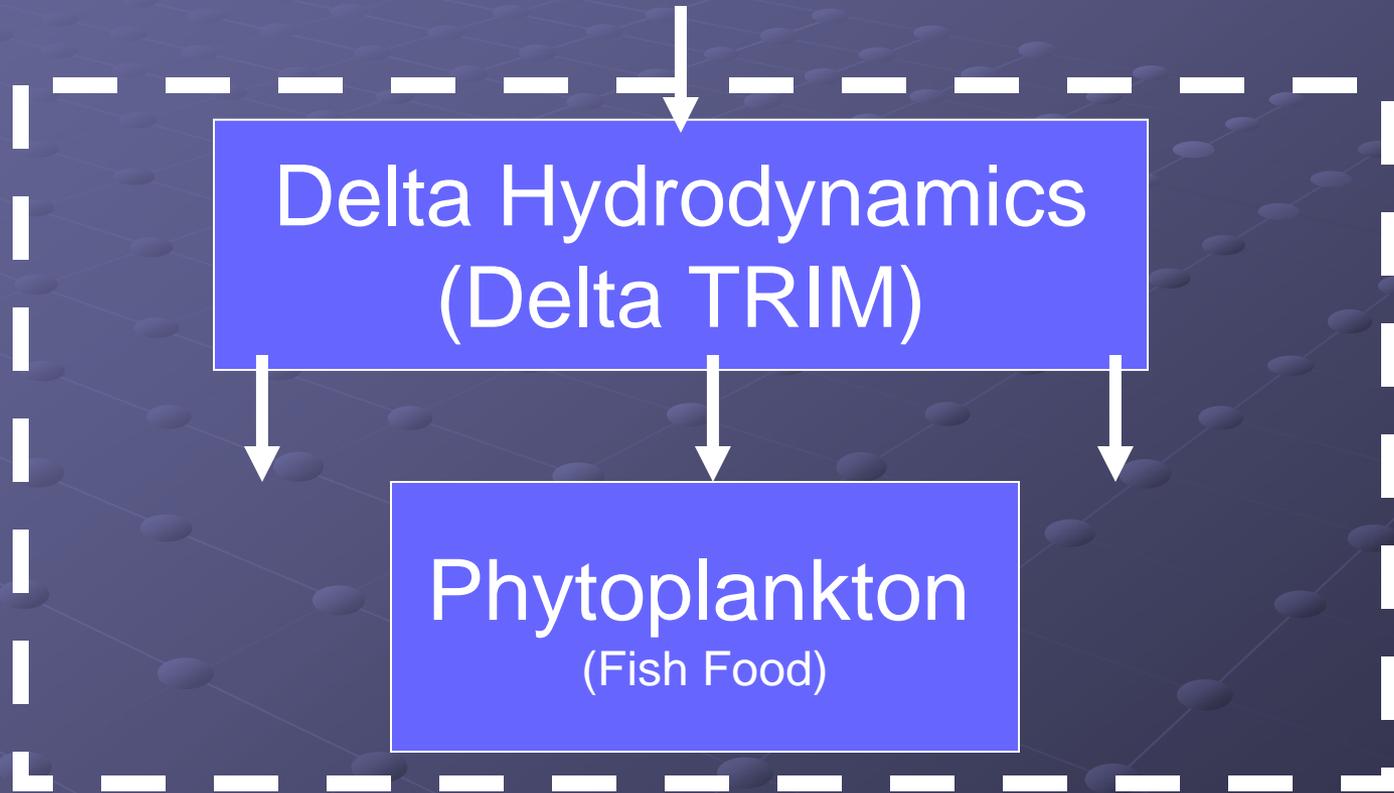
RMID015





- Do the models “work” – do they produce useful/reliable information for estuarine management?
 - Stage: agreement with benchmarked stage → visually.
 - Alternate measurement criteria.

Is Delta TRIM's representation of stages behind temporary barriers sufficient for the phytoplankton model?



At every grid cell and time step...

Hydro model



velocities,
surface
elevations



Linkage
Equation

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(UB) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(VB) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(BG^*B) = (\mu - ZP)B$$

Biomass (B)
Net Primary Production (NPP)

Phyto model



rates of growth,
respiration,
grazing



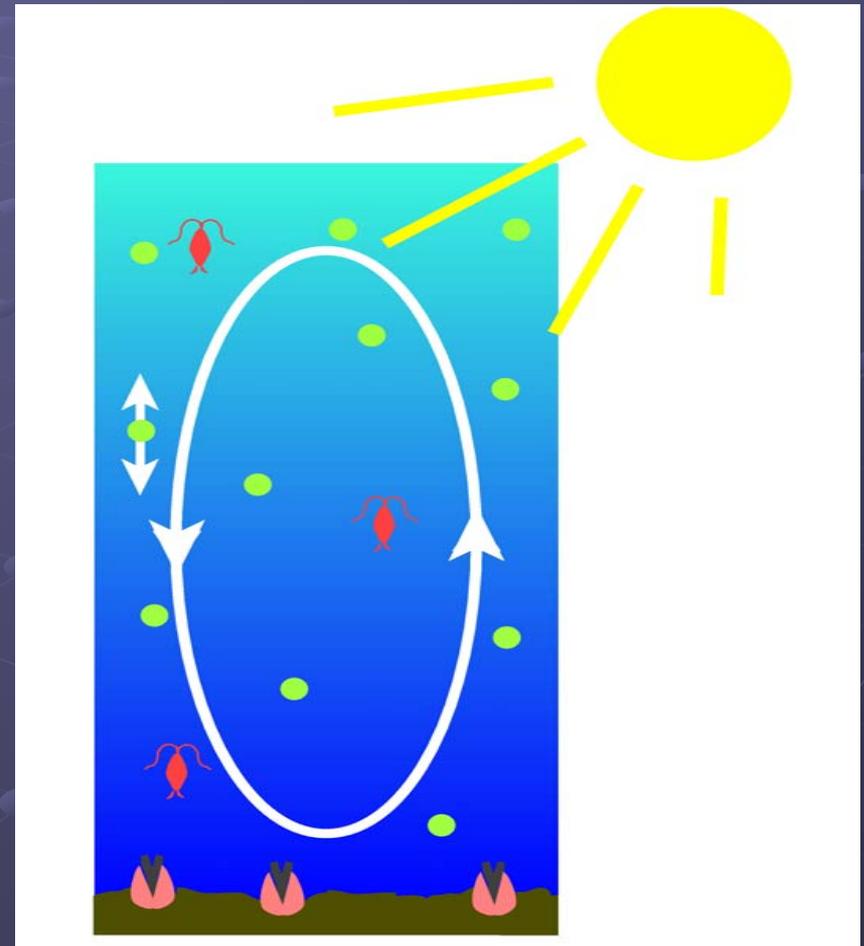
Depth of the water column is a critical variable in the biomass equation.

- Depth-averaged light

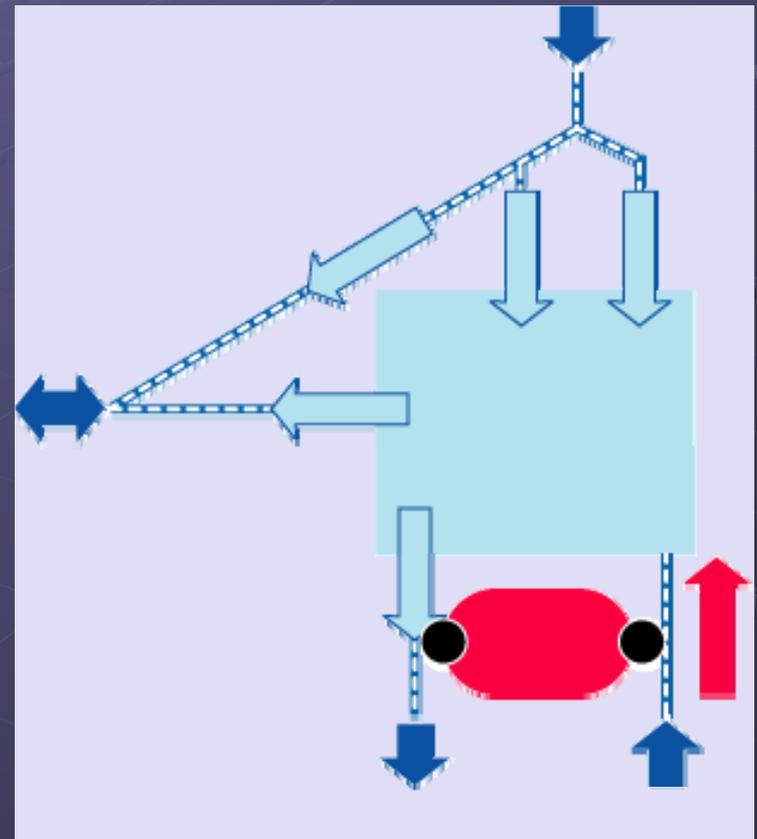
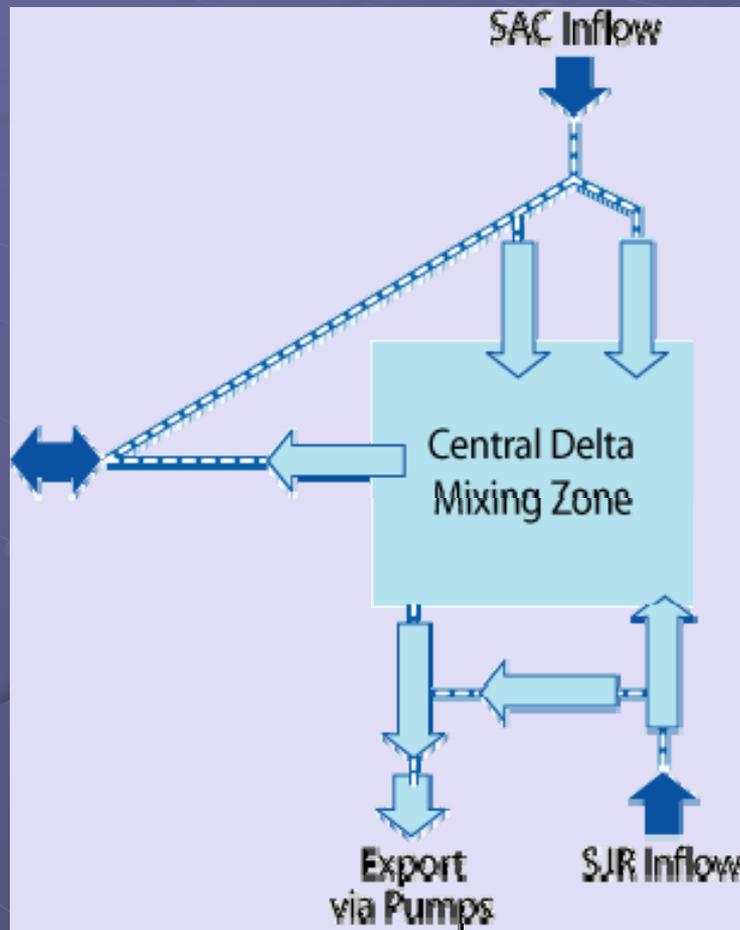
- Photosynthesis ↑
- Water column height ↓

- Depth-averaged effect of benthic grazers

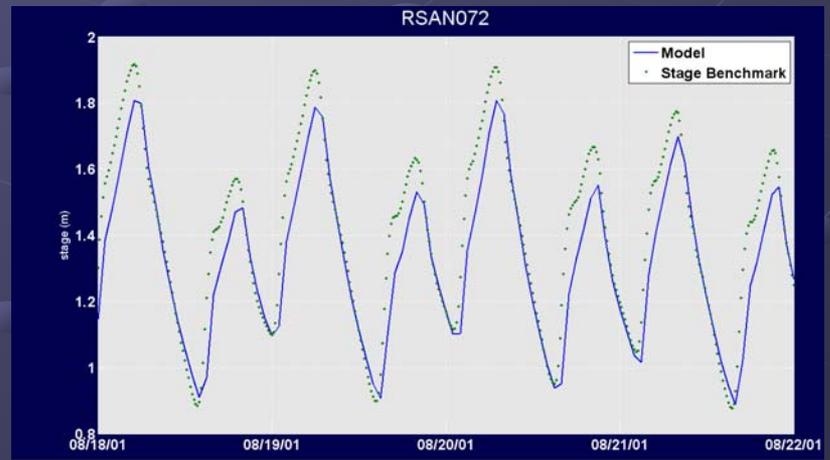
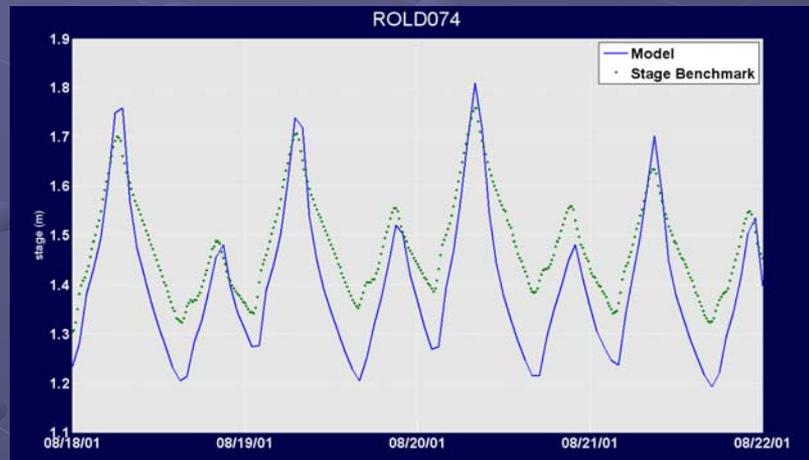
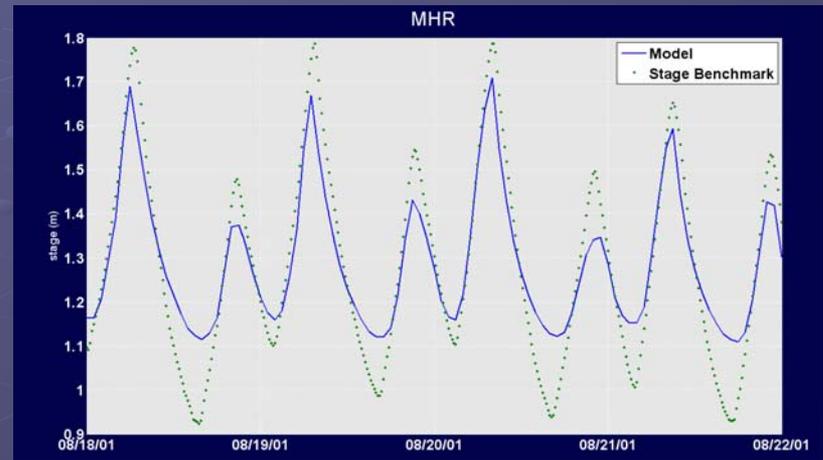
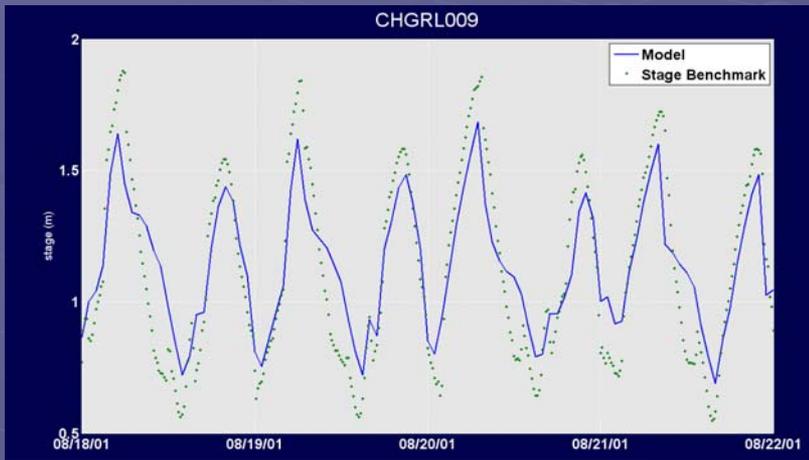
- Influence of clams ↑
- Water column height ↓



Four temporary barriers create a reservoir in the South Delta

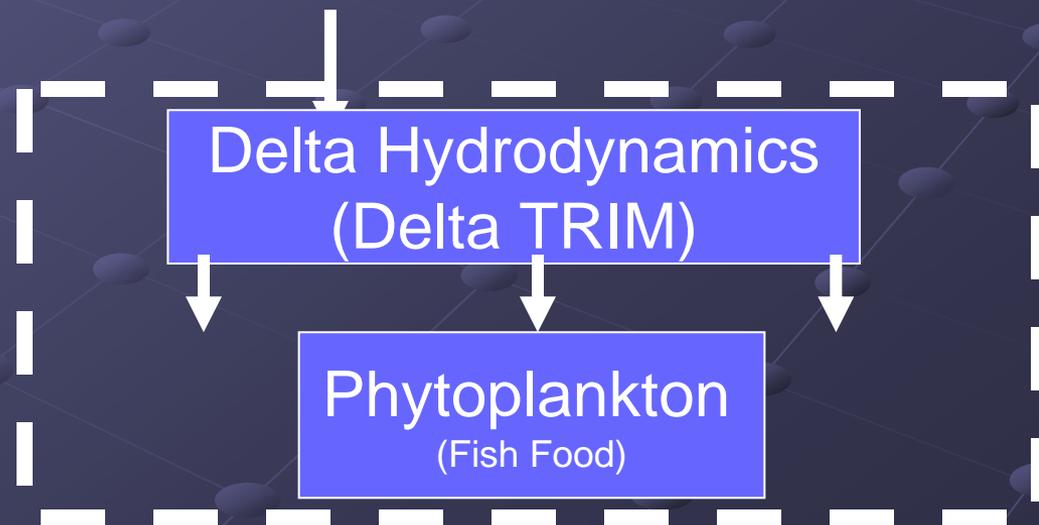


Stage representation around barriers



Is Delta TRIM's representation of stages behind temporary barriers sufficient for the phytoplankton model?

- Representing the temporary barriers as overtopping rather than infinite walls, significantly improved the representation of stage in the south Delta.
- I am intentionally keeping the representation simple because the barrier configuration changes yearly.





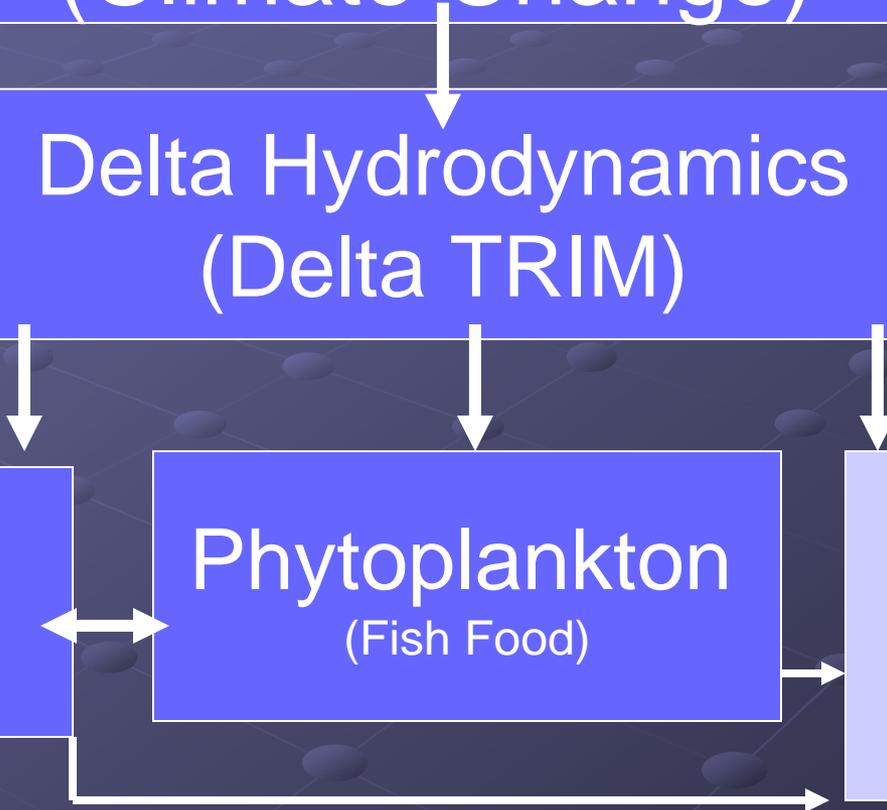
Hydrology
(Climate Change)

Delta Hydrodynamics
(Delta TRIM)

Clams

Phytoplankton
(Fish Food)

Toxins



Where IEP could support modeling

- Additional support for maintaining key stations.
 - Martinez (RSAC054) needs redundancy
 - Freeport (RSAC155)
 - Vernallis (RSAN112)
- Additional flow stations
 - Steamboat SI
 - Miner SI
 - Mokelumne system
- Data distribution to modelers from IEP database
 - Much better interface for downloading data from IEP servers
- Quality control of CDEC database
 - Valuable information but not in a publishable form
- Additional sampling for future needs
 - SEDIMENT TRANSPORT