



# Goal 7 Modeling Review and Recommendations

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**June 25-26, 2007 Technical Work Group Meeting**

# Outline

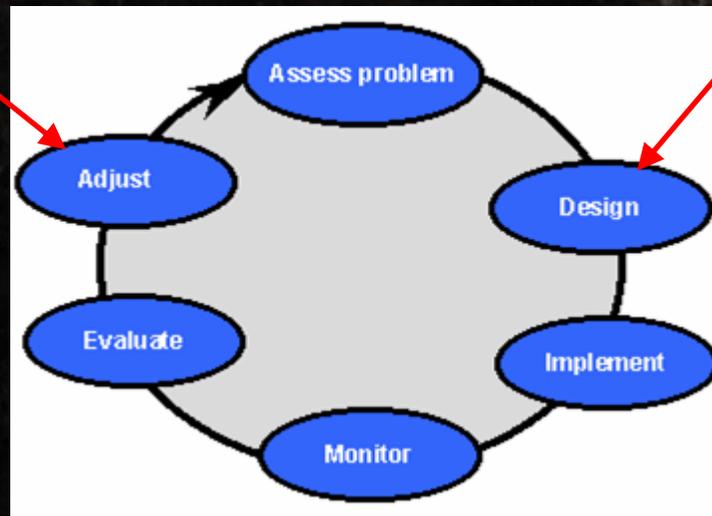
- Why use models?
- *What's behind these models?*
- Time and space scale issues
- *Modeling approach for the Colorado River in Grand Canyon*
- Integration of modeling and monitoring - historical perspectives
- *Recommendations from recent review*
- Future directions/Proposed FY08 work

# Why use models?

- To make predictions that allow for the evaluation of “what if” scenarios.
- Accurate predictions of system response lead to more efficient resource management – i.e. there is less need for trial and error

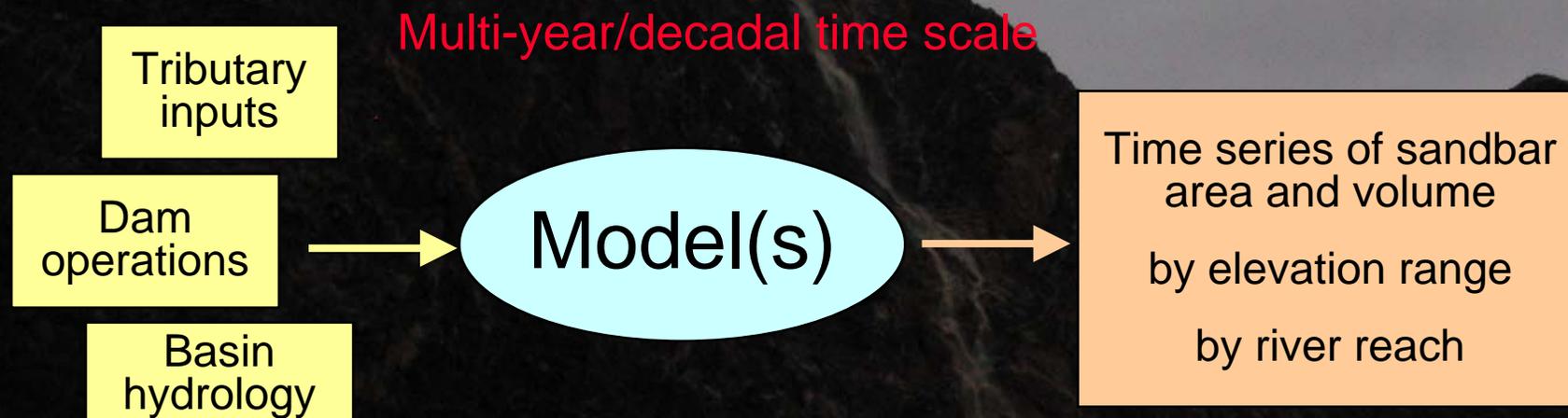
Models

Modeling



# Why use models in Grand Canyon?

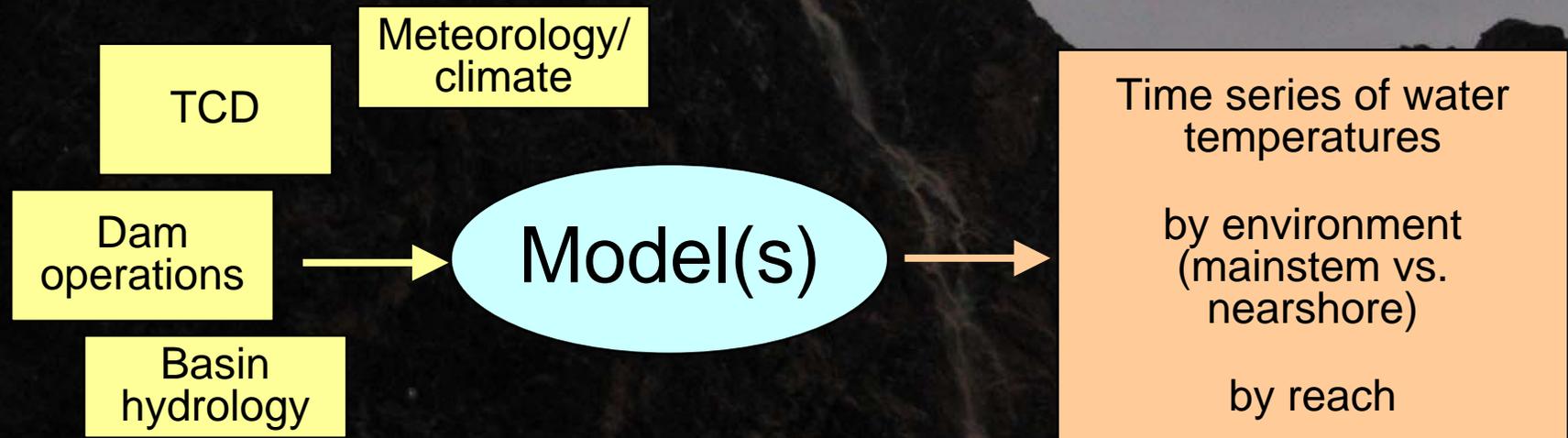
Is there a 'Flow-Only' operation that will restore and maintain sandbar habitats over decadal time scales? If yes, then what is that operation?



This should be the ultimate goal – but it is ambitious and must be pursued incrementally – may require a suite of models of various scales

# Why use models in Grand Canyon?

How do dam operations, hydrology, and meteorology interact to determine mainstem and nearshore water temperatures throughout the CRE?



# What's in these models?

Models attempt to reproduce known physical laws

Flow - momentum and mass conservation:

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial t} + \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \bar{\tau}_{vij}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{kij}}{\partial x_j} + g_i$$

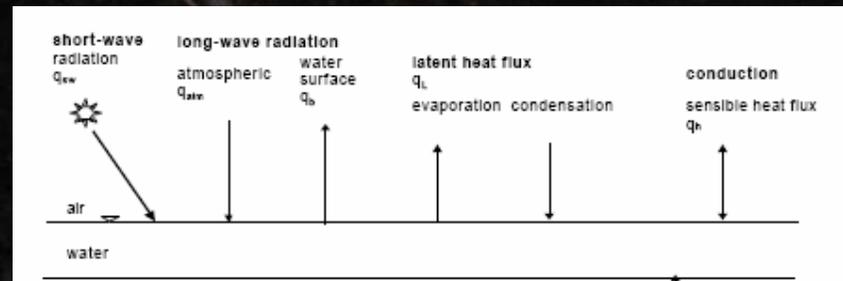
Sediment – mass conservation:

Change in land surface elevation with time

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \propto \frac{\partial Q_s}{\partial x}$$

Divergence in sediment flux

Temperature – heat balance:



Equations are linearized and solved numerically by “stepping” in space and time

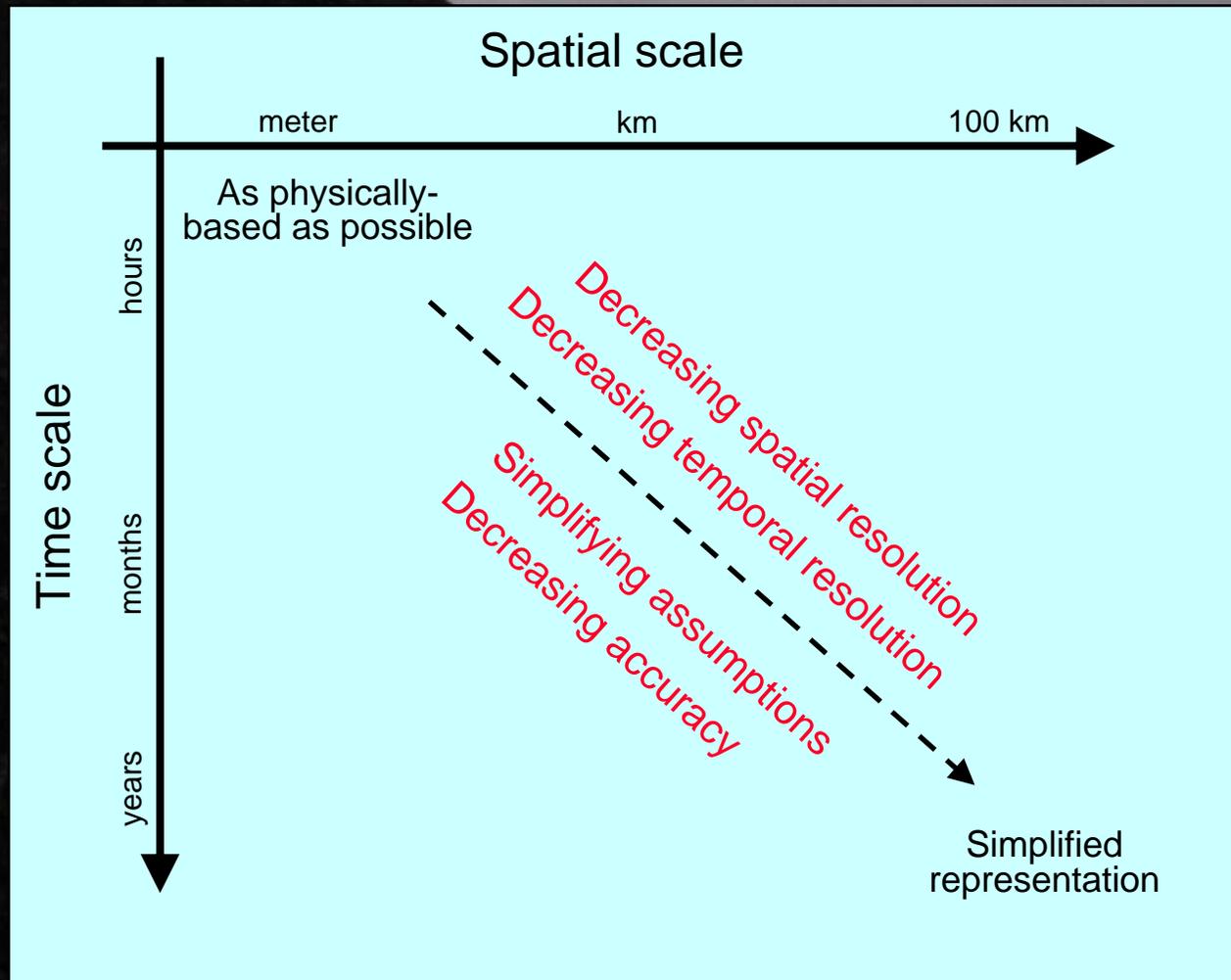


$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \rightarrow \frac{f^{t2} - f^{t1}}{dt}$$

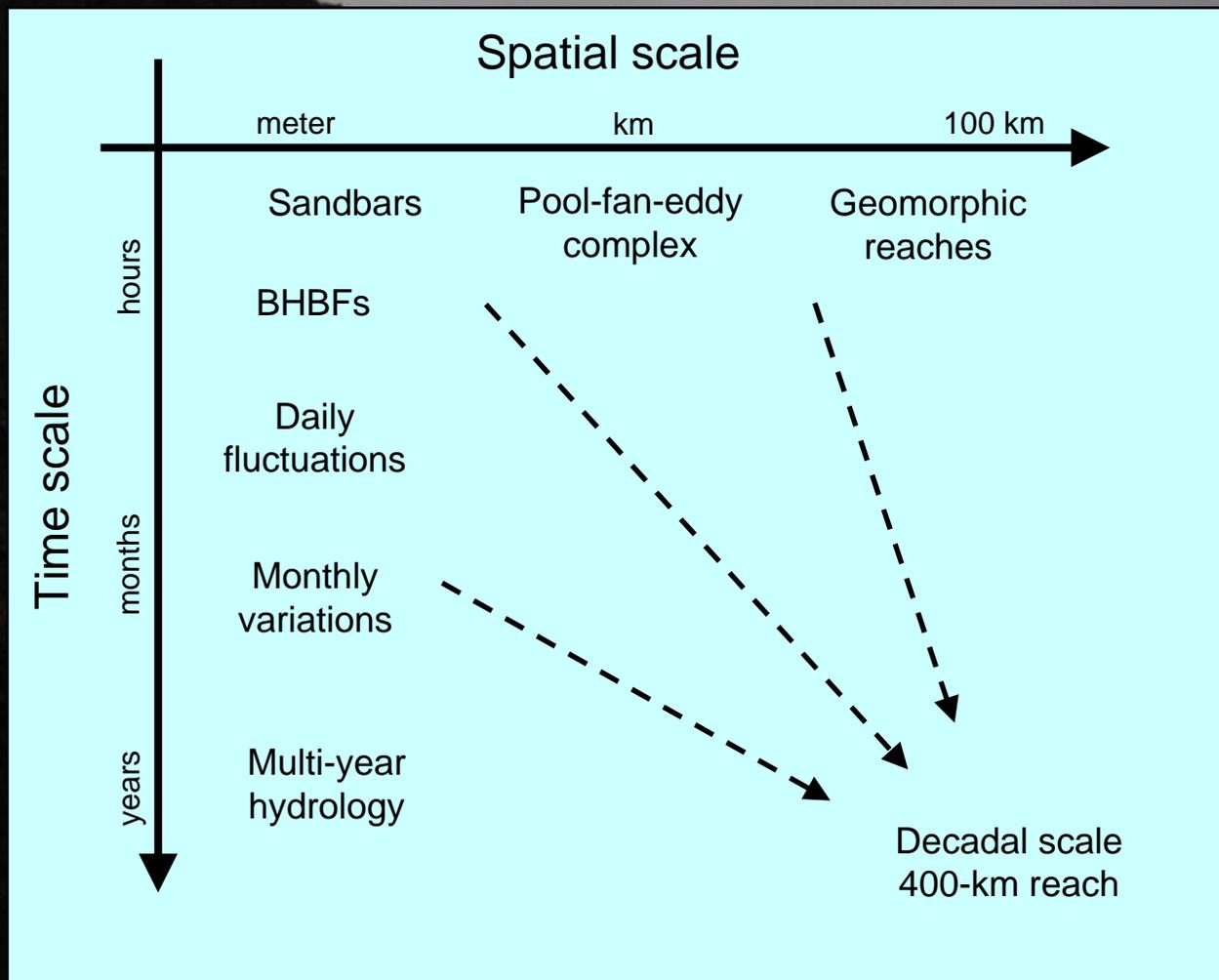
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \rightarrow \frac{f_{x2} - f_{x1}}{dx}$$

# Scale is a major issue in modeling

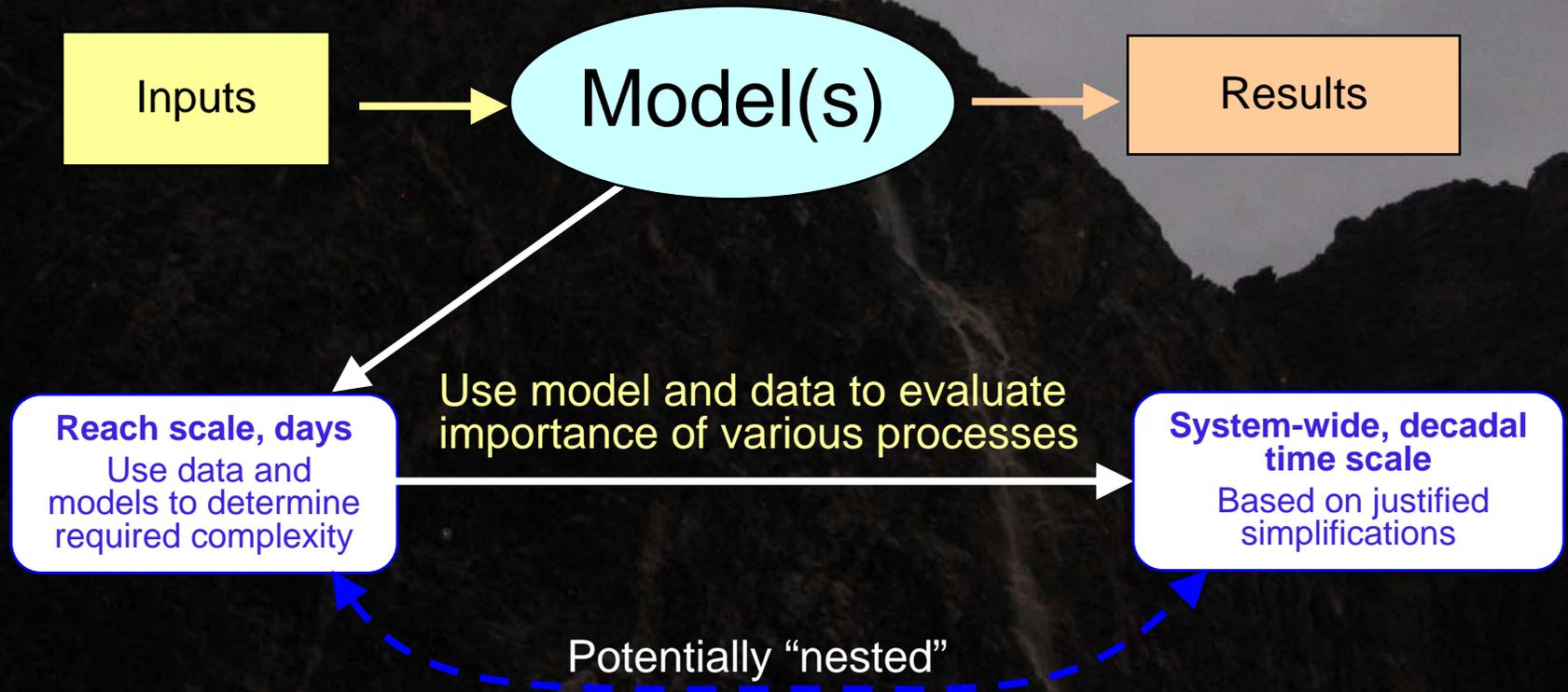
The type of model used is dependent on the scale of interest



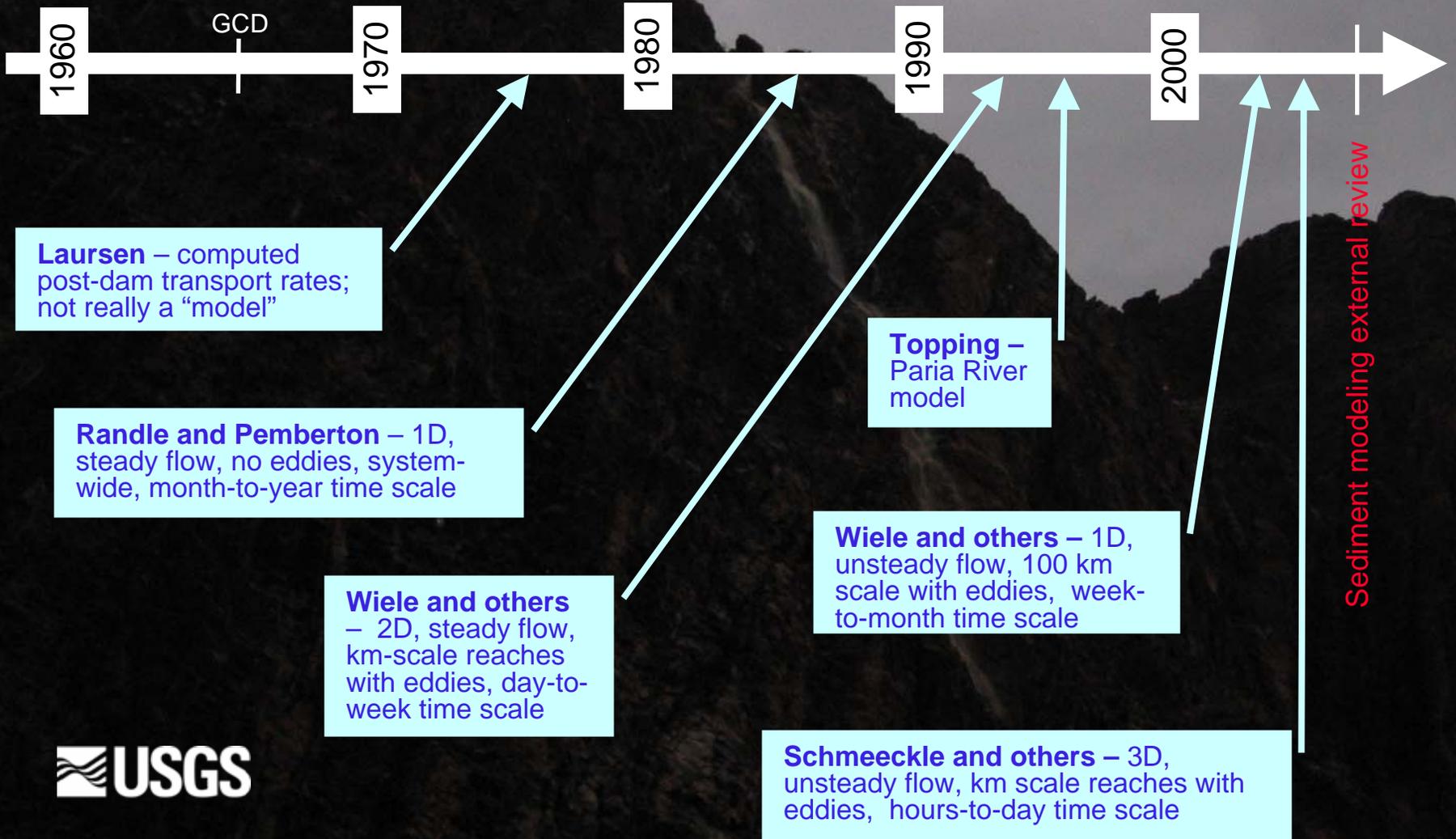
# Canyon geomorphology - range in scales



# Modeling Approach for Grand Canyon



# Canyon sediment modeling timeline



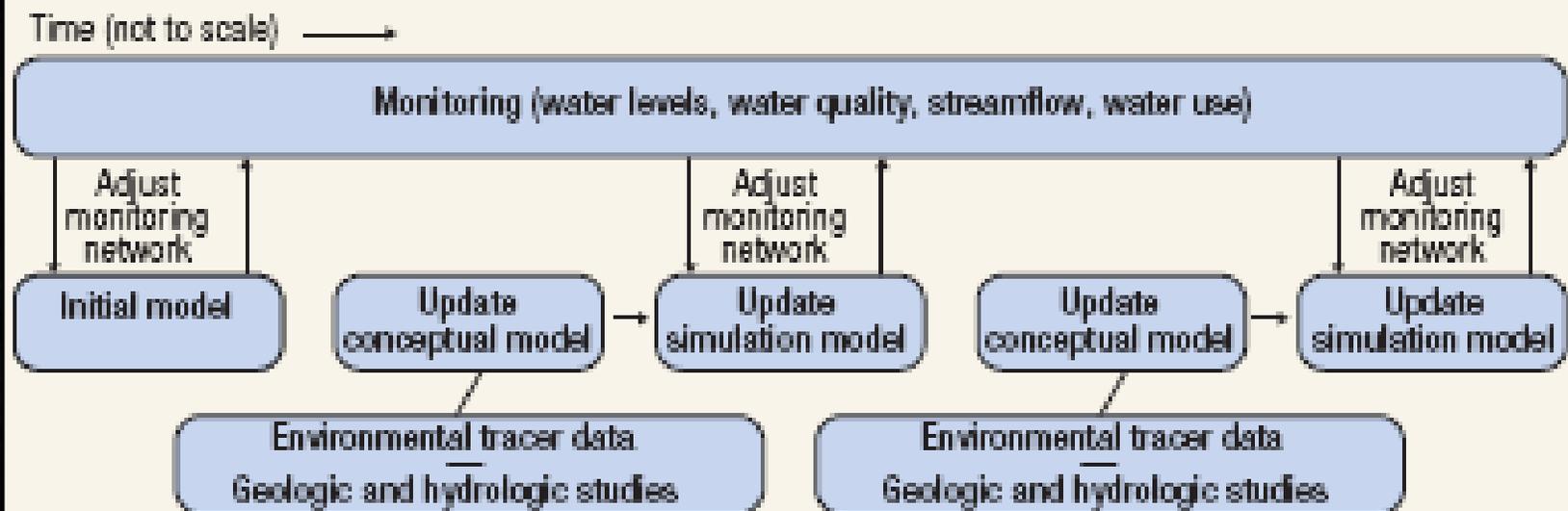
# Sediment Review Panel Recommendations

- ❖ The modeling program needs better integration with the monitoring program – formulate an integrated research plan
- ❖ It is time to update the Wiele 2D model as major advances have been made in multi-dimensional modeling over the past 10 years a lots of new data are available; evaluate readily available modeling packages (such as Delft3D) and available data
- ❖ Wiele 1D model is a step forward but more work is necessary to evaluate its predictive capabilities – continue to improve upon this model based on updated MD model
- ❖ Continue efforts by Arizona State University (Mark Schmeeckle's group) to model sandbar stability (i.e. mass failures due to bank collapse), including laboratory experiments

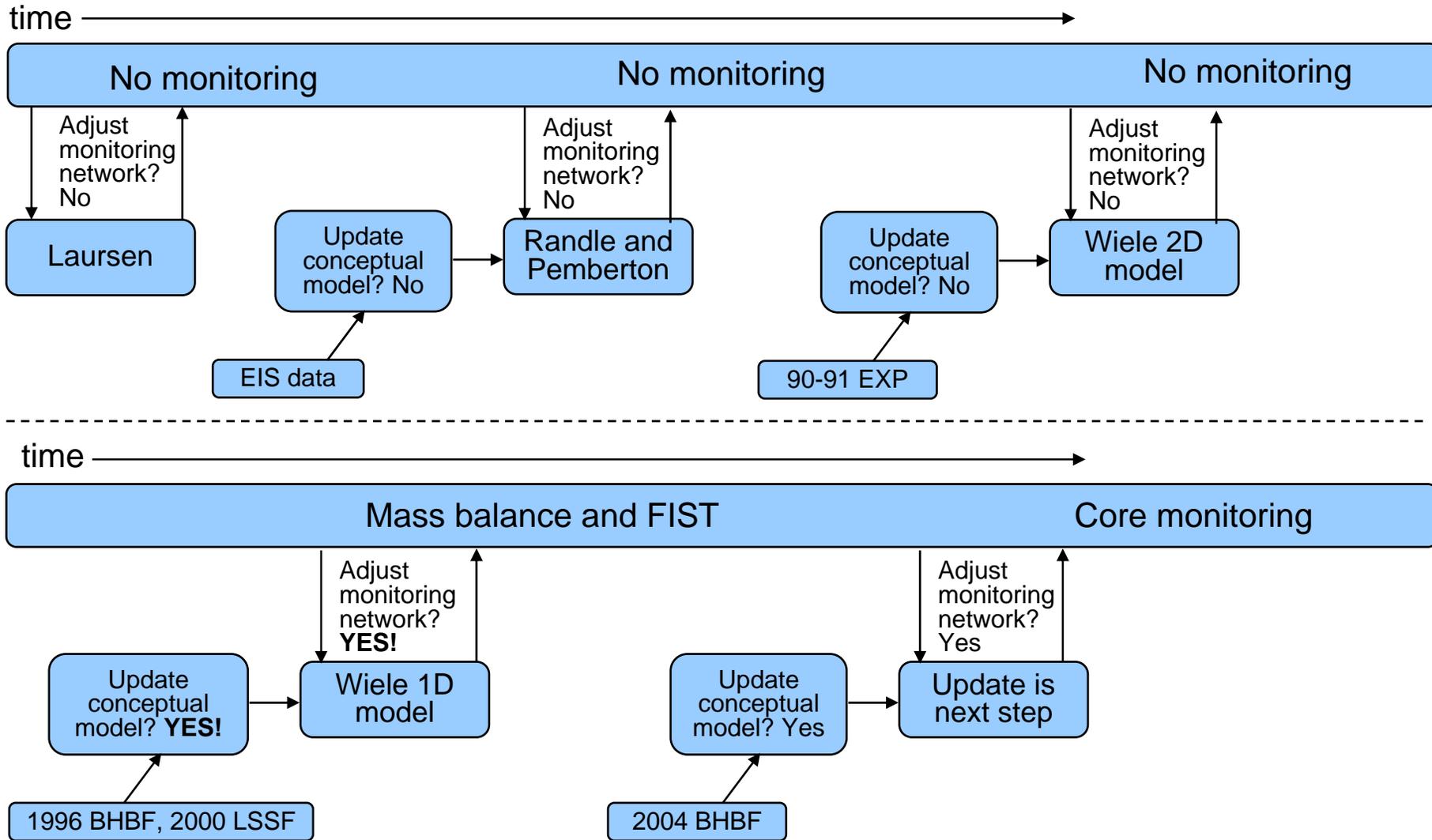
# Linking modeling and monitoring

Modeling should be conducted in parallel with monitoring and experiments

“Integrated approach to modeling and modeling”, from Alley, 2006



# Have modeling and monitoring been linked?

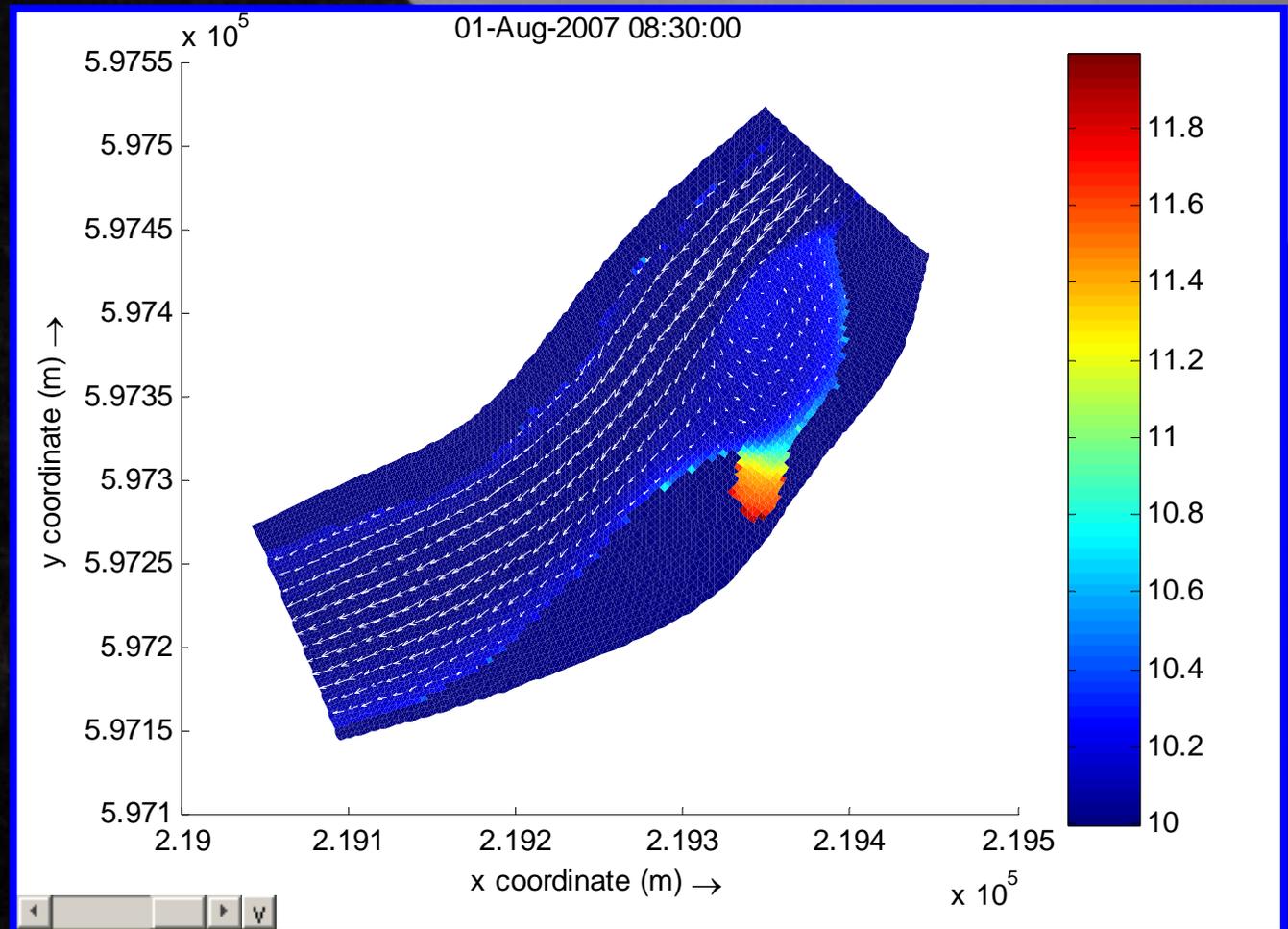


# Delft3D modeling package

- **Off-the-shelf package lots to offer:**
  - 2D and 3D options for flow and transport
  - **Sediment transport with multiple grain-sizes, bed sorting, and bed layering history (i.e. stratigraphy)**
  - Water temperature in 3D with full surface heat energy balance (also many other WQ constituents)
  - **Current cooperative agreement with USGS, licensing and technical support**
  - Fully documented with many applications around the world

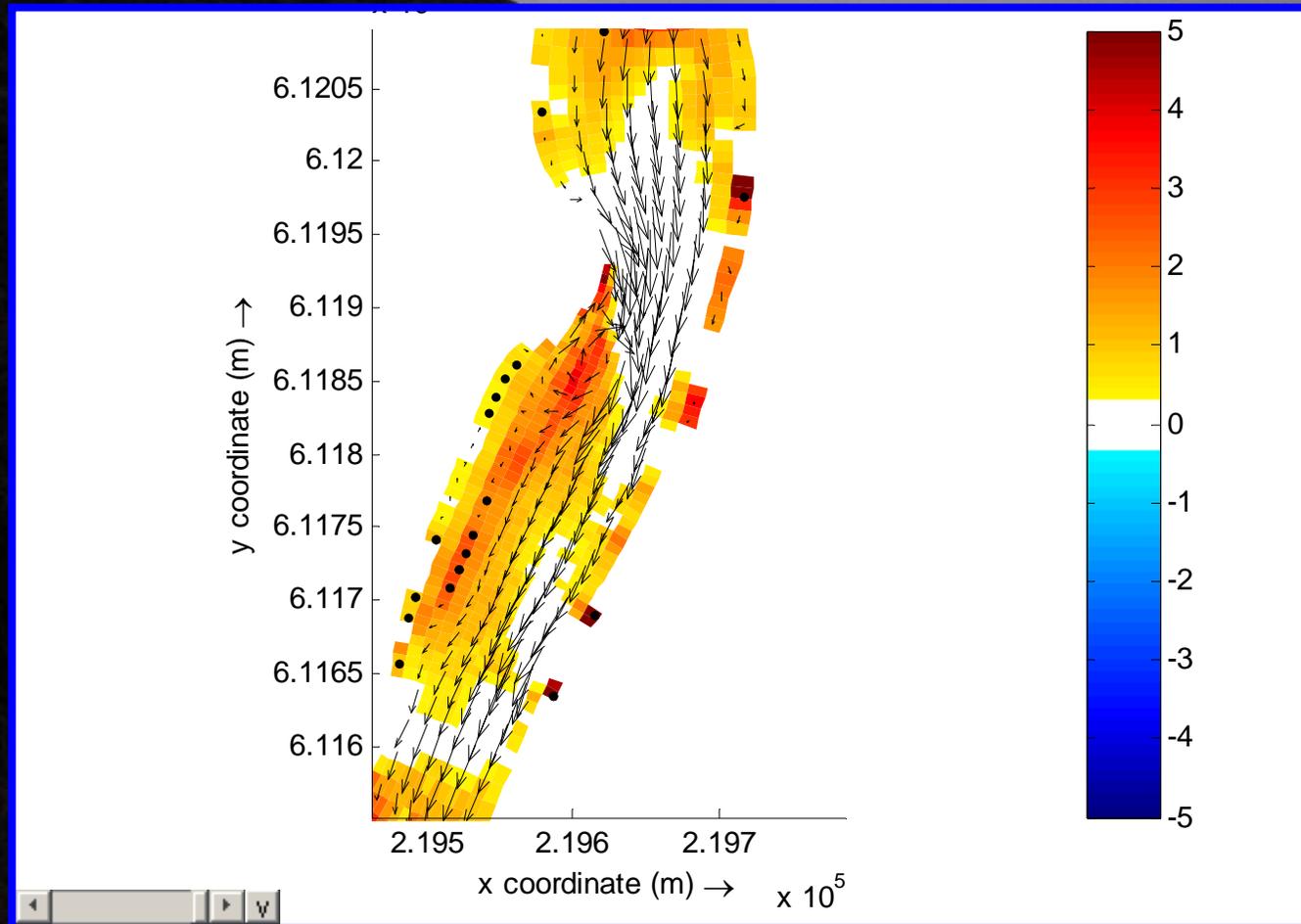
# Delft3D initial evaluations

## Eminence backwater temperature model



# Delft3D initial evaluations

30-mile eddy deposition during high flow



# Proposed FY08 activities

- ❖ Develop multi-dimensional models (Delft3D) of flow, temperature, and sediment transport for reaches with available topography/bathymetry (FIST reaches). Principal Investigators – Scott Wright and David Topping; requested budget: \$135,000 (additional funds being requested from BoR for support of Craig Anderson of GCMRC)
- ❖ Continue efforts to model sandbar mass failure/stability, including laboratory experiments at ASU. Principal Investigator – Mark Schmeeckle; requested budget: \$55,000.
- ❖ Continue efforts to understand the relationships between flow, bed sediment grain-size, and suspended-sediment grain-size. Continue to pursue the potential for a model that relies on “shifting rating curves”. Principal Investigator – David Rubin; requested budget: \$30,000

Total budget request: \$220,000

Currently in FY08 budget: \$117,000

Additional funding needed: \$103,000



Questions?