

Chesapeake Bay Hydrodynamic Modeling: A Proactive STAC Workshop

Workshop Steering Committee:

Carl Cerco
Carl Friedrichs (STAC)
Marjy Friedrichs (STAC)
Raleigh Hood
David Jasinski
Wen Long
Kevin Sellner (STAC)

Time: 9-10 June 2011

Location: Smithsonian Environmental Research Center
Edgewater, Maryland



Justification

- CBPO has initiated discussions of a *“Next Generation Chesapeake Bay Model”*
- CBPO is planning for a fully calibrated and operational new model by 2015
- USACE has suggested that the CBP transition to using the USACE Adaptive Hydraulics Model (ADH; currently two-dimensional)

Now is ideal time for a community-wide discussion as to what a *“Next Generation Bay Model”* should entail

Objectives

- Review existing state-of-the-art estuarine hydrodynamic models
- Compare relative skill of various CB models
- Compare strengths/weaknesses of various models
- Assess how model differences affect water quality simulations

What should a “*Next Generation Bay Model*” entail?

Workshop Specifics

Roughly 40 participants from:

- Chesapeake Bay Program
- Chesapeake Community Modeling Program
- U.S. IOOS Modeling Testbed Project
- Other universities from across U.S.

Workshop Agenda

DAY 1

Time	Title	Presenter
8:30	Introduction	Raleigh Hood, UMCES
9:00	CBP Model Needs	Lewis Linker, CBPO
9:15	US IOOS Modeling Testbed Comparisons: Hydrodynamics and Hypoxia	Marjy Friedrichs, VIMS
10:00	Delaware River and Bay Model Evaluation Experiment	Rich Patchen, NOAA
10:30	Break	
10:45	CH3D	Carl Cerco, USACE
11:30	FVCOM	Robert Beardsley, WHOI
12:15	Lunch	
1:00	EFDC	Jian Shen, VIMS
1:45	sECOM	Nickitas Georgas, SIT
2:30	ADH	Gaurav Savant, USACE
3:15	Break	
3:30	ROMS	Hernan Arango, Rutgers
4:15	Discussion	
5:00	Reception/Posters	

Workshop Agenda

DAY 2

Time	Title	Presenter
8:30	Coastal Shelf Influences on Chesapeake Bay, from a Modeling Perspective	Wen Long, UMCES
9:15	Modular Modeling Approaches	Scott Peckham, CSDMS
10:00	Break	
10:15	Estuarine Turbulence Modeling	Malcolm Scully, ODU Dom Di Toro, U Del. & Carl Friedrichs, VIMS
11:00	Panel Discussion	
12:30	Lunch	
13:30	Panel Discussion (cont.)	
14:30	Wrap-up	Raleigh Hood, UMCES
15:00	Adjourn	

Six Distinct 3-D Estuarine Hydrodynamic Models

Configured for Chesapeake Bay:

- CH3D
- ROMS (three separate configurations)
- EFDC

Not yet configured for Chesapeake Bay:

- sECOM
- FVCOM
- ADH (only 2-D in Bay so far)

Six Distinct 3-D Estuarine Hydrodynamic Models

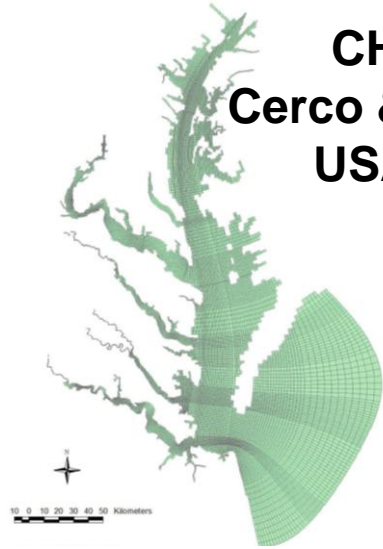
Configured for Chesapeake Bay:

- CH3D
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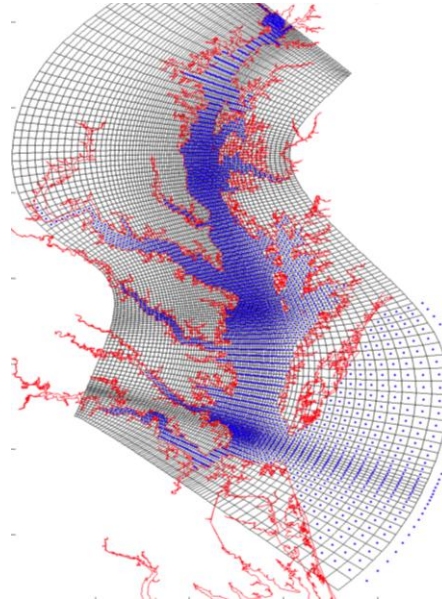
- sECOM
- FVCOM
- ADH (only 2-D in Bay so far)

Five Hydrodynamic Models Configured for the Bay

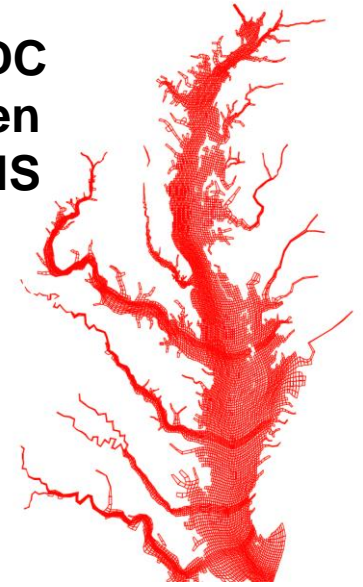


CH3D
Cerco & Wang
USACE

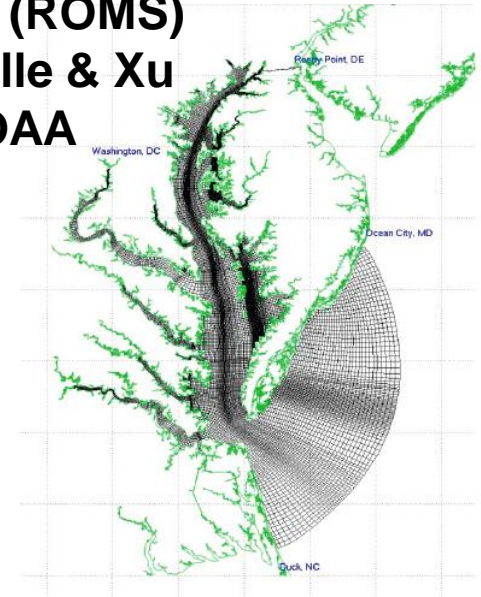
UMCES-ROMS
Li & Li
UMCES



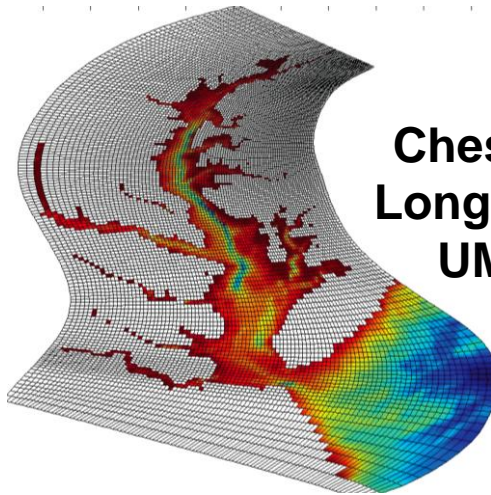
EFDC
Shen
VIMS



CBOFS (ROMS)
Lanerolle & Xu
NOAA

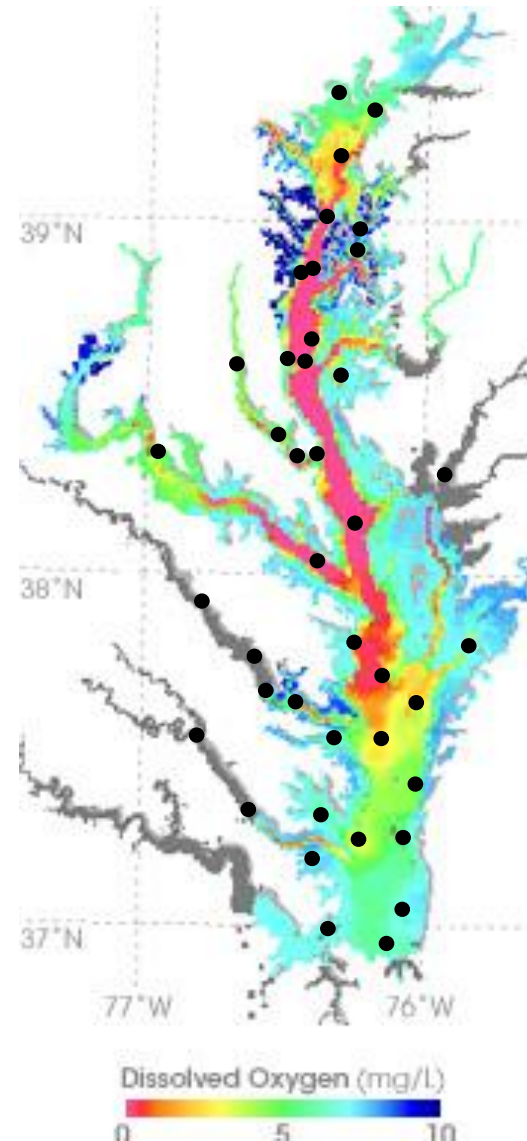


ChesROMS
Long & Hood
UMCES



Hydrodynamic Model Skill

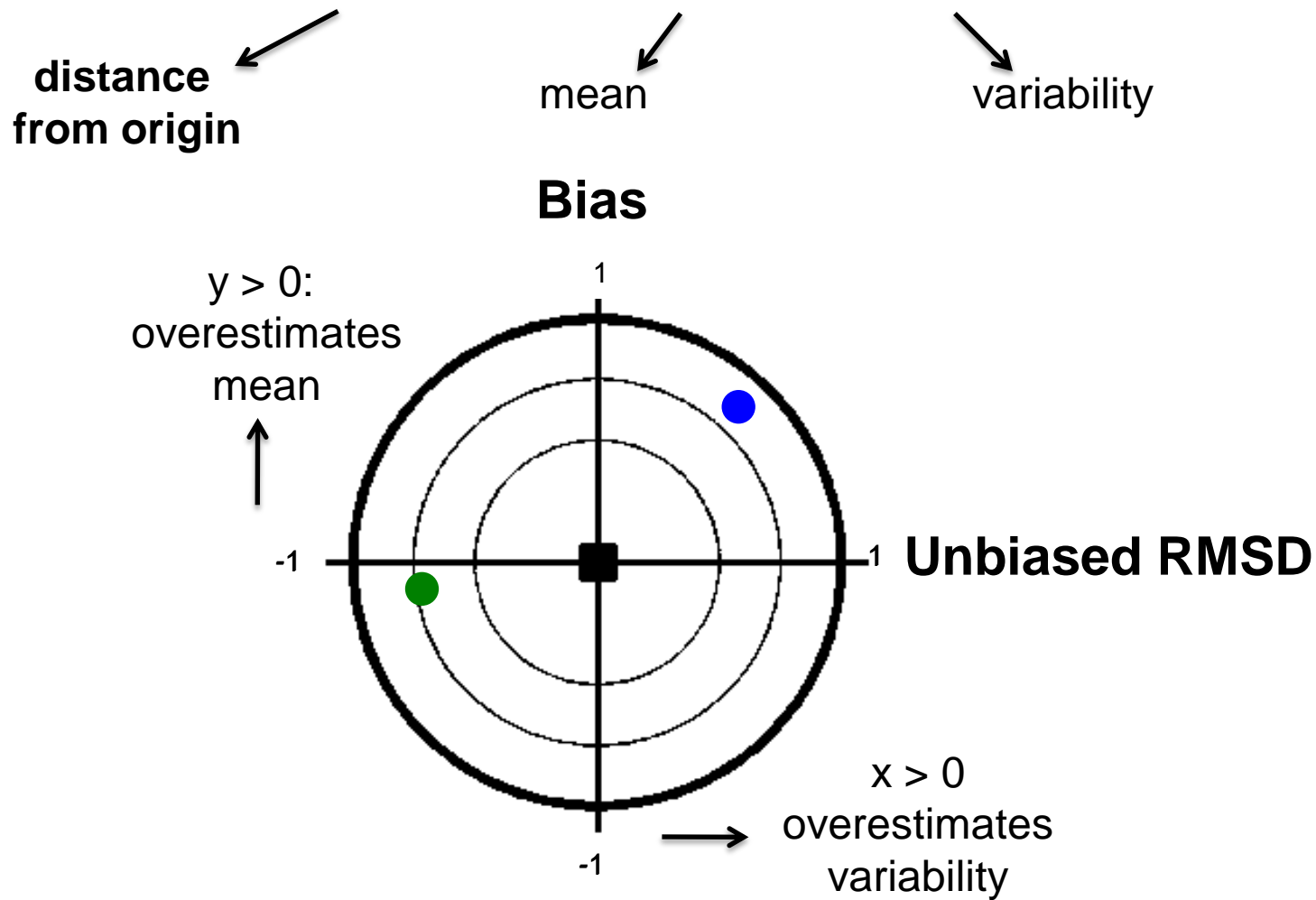
How well do the models represent the mean and variability of **temperature, salinity and stratification** at ~40 CBP stations in 2004 and 2005?



● = ~40 CBP stations used in this model-data comparison

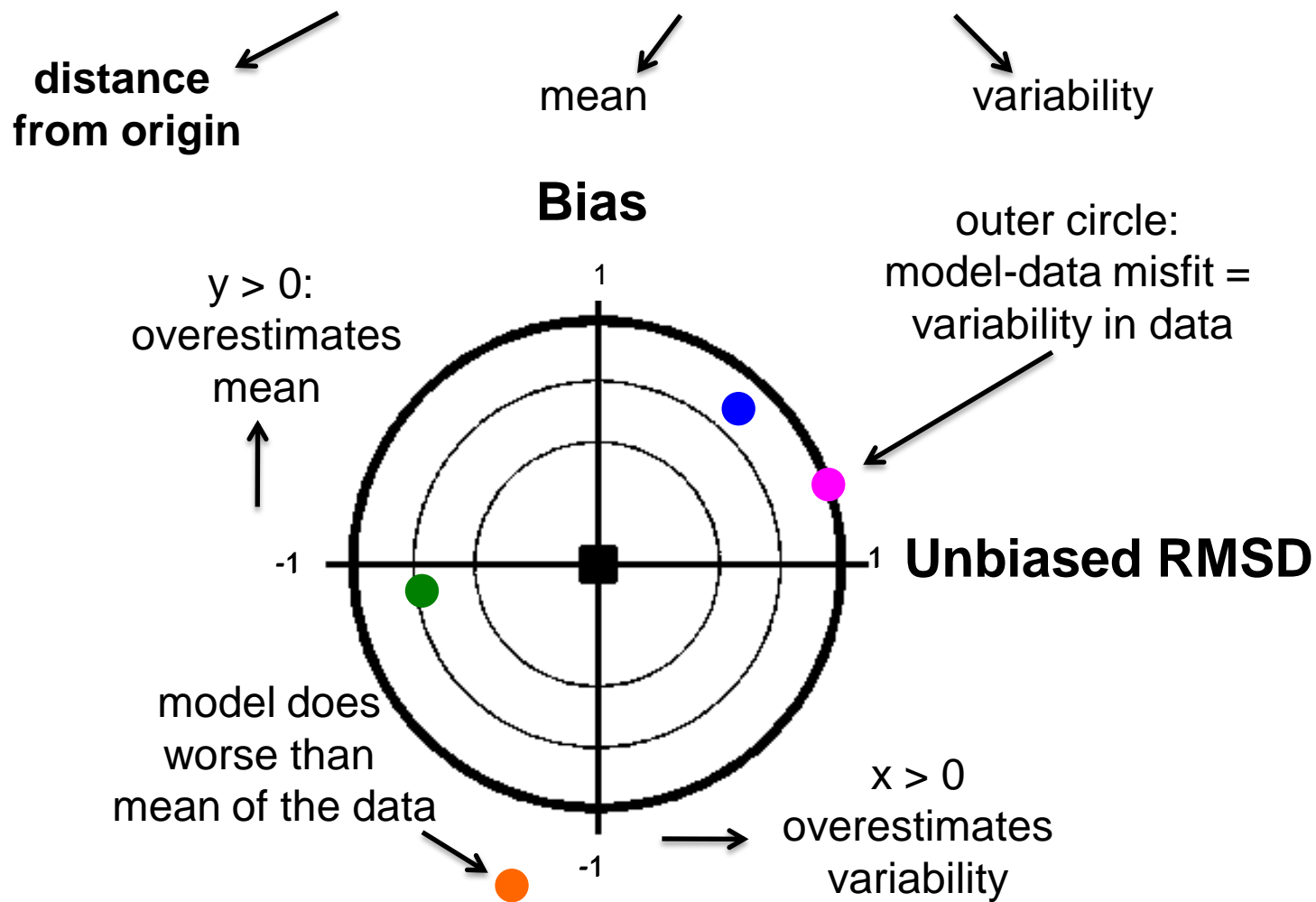
Relative model skill: Target diagrams

$$\text{Total RMSD}^2 = \text{Bias}^2 + \text{unbiased RMSD}^2$$

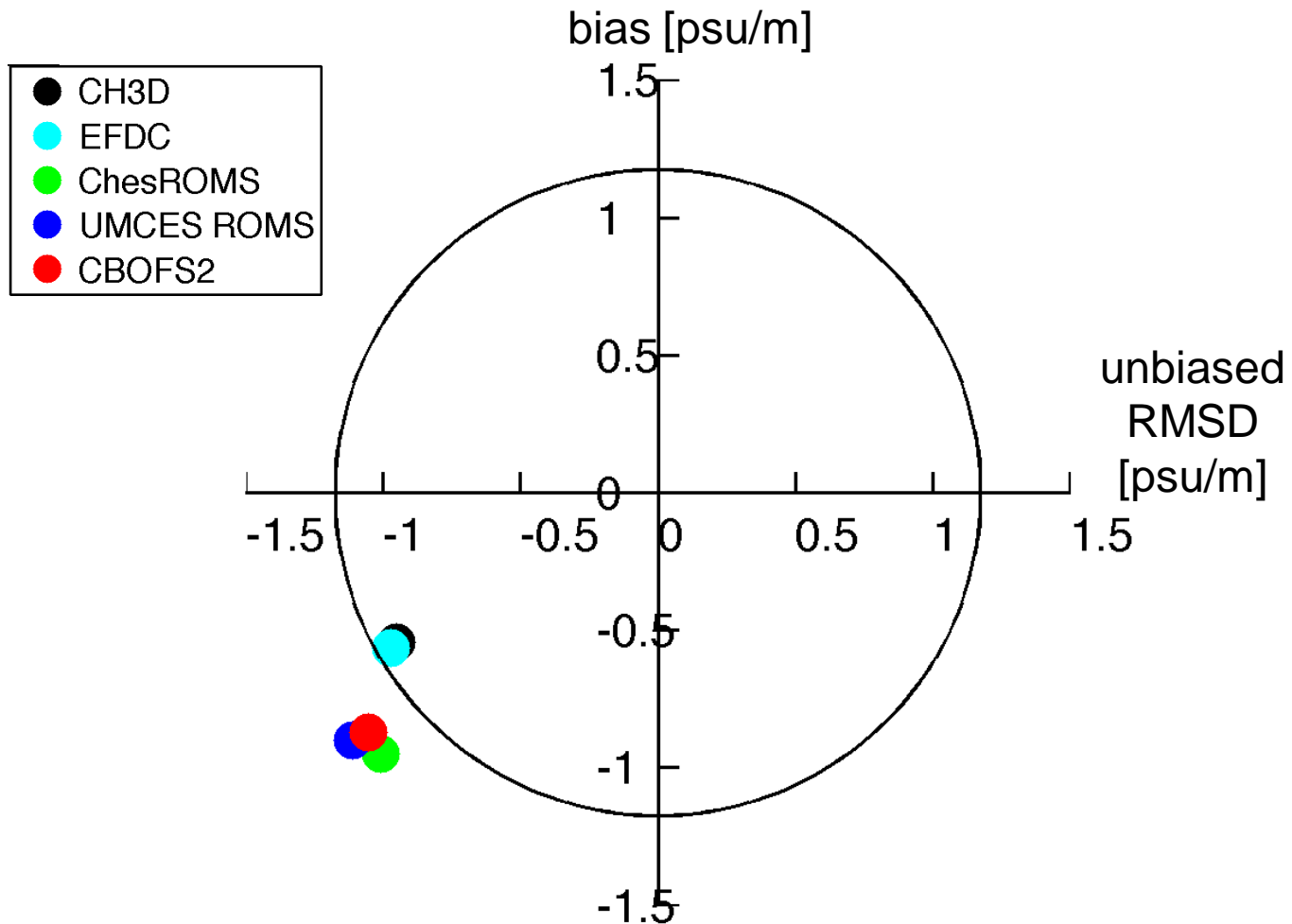


Relative model skill: Target diagrams

$$\text{Total RMSD}^2 = \text{Bias}^2 + \text{unbiased RMSD}^2$$



Stratification



Stratification is a challenge; CH3D, EFDC reproduce seasonal/spatial variability best; Why??

Sensitivity Experiments

Use ROMS and EFDC to test sensitivity of hydrodynamic skill to:

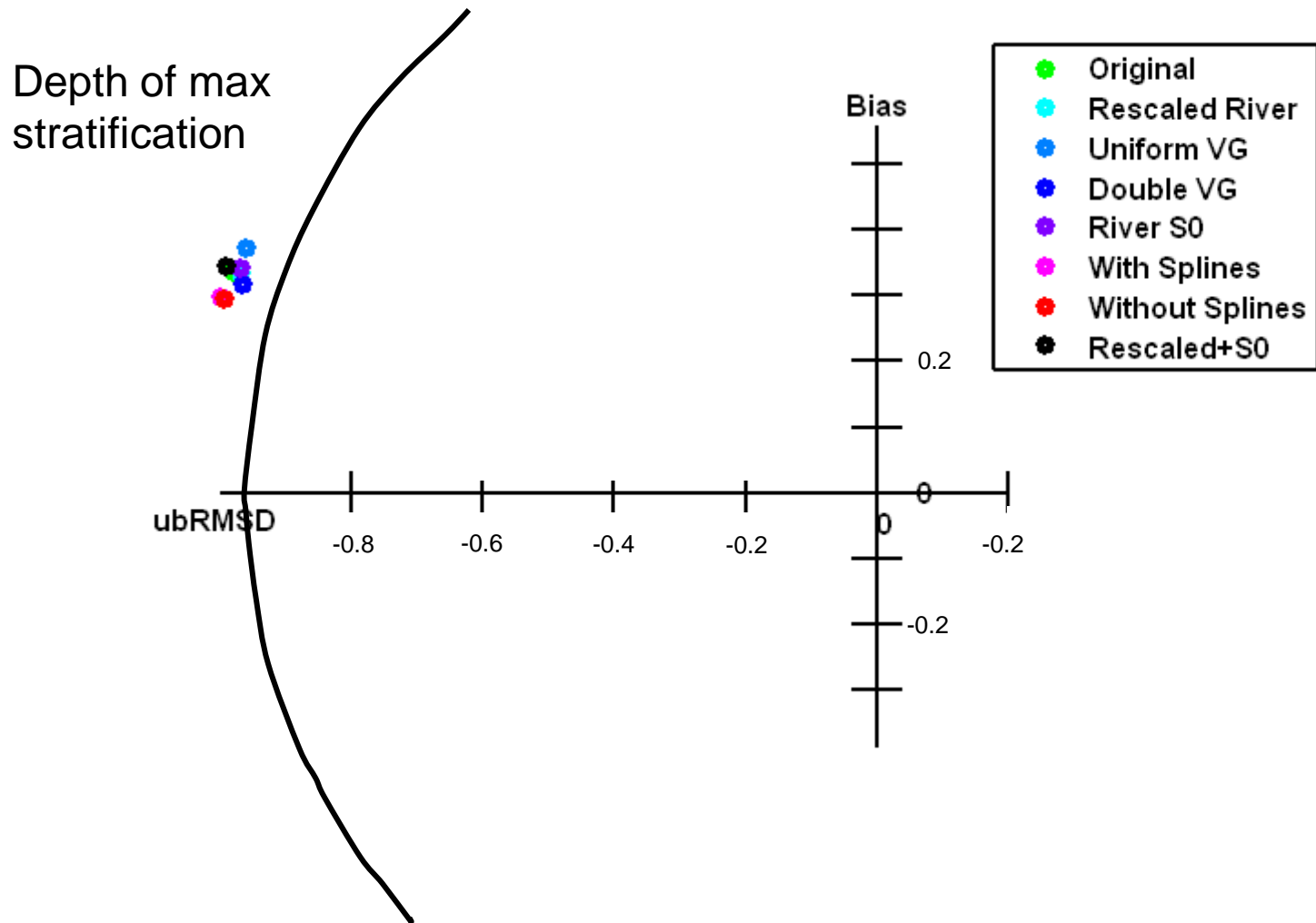
- Vertical grid resolution
- Horizontal grid resolution
- Vertical advection scheme
- Atmospheric forcing – winds
- 2004 vs. 2005
- Freshwater inflow
- Coastal boundary condition
- Mixing/turbulence closure

Sensitivities not tested:

bathymetry

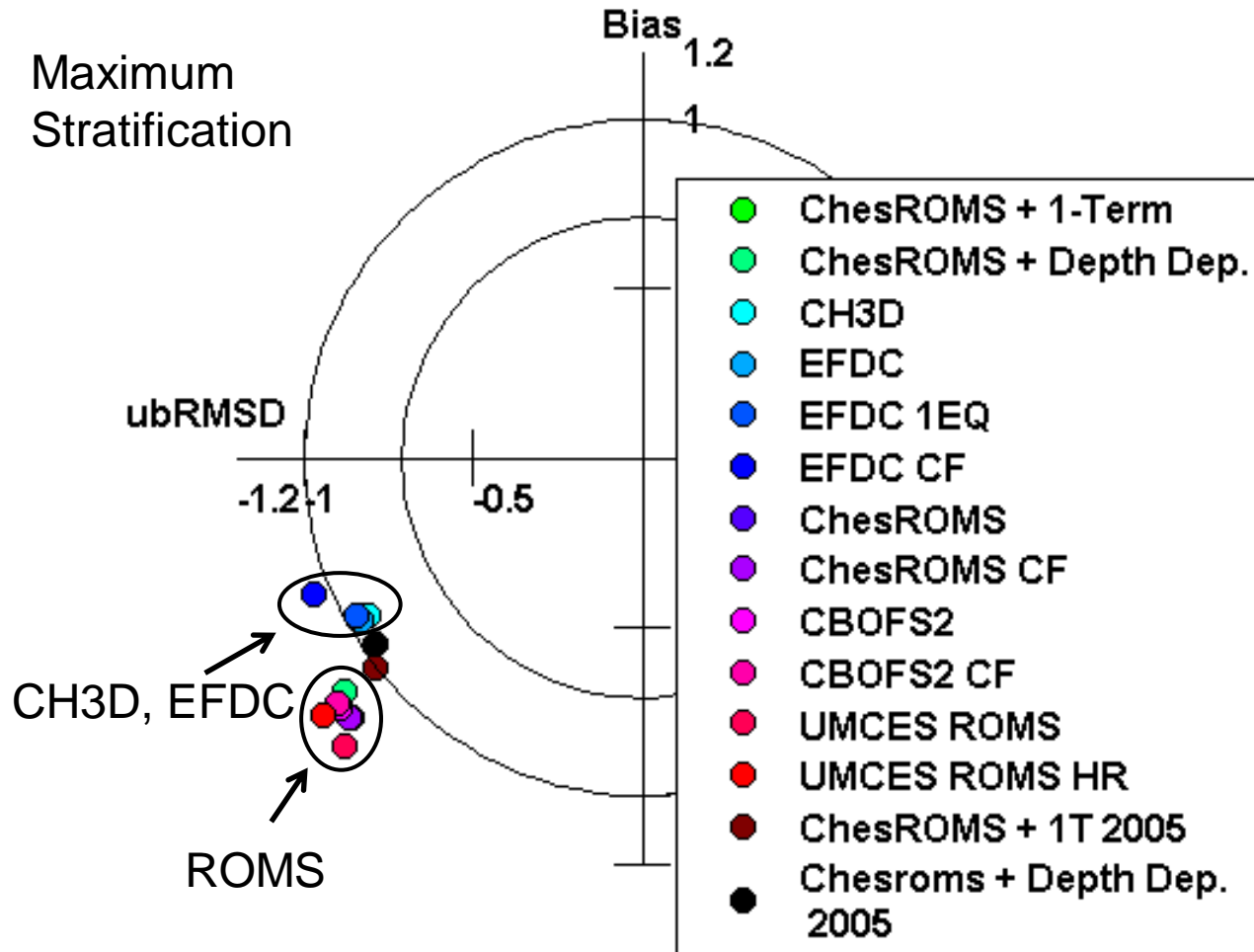
sigma vs. z-grid

Sensitivity Experiments



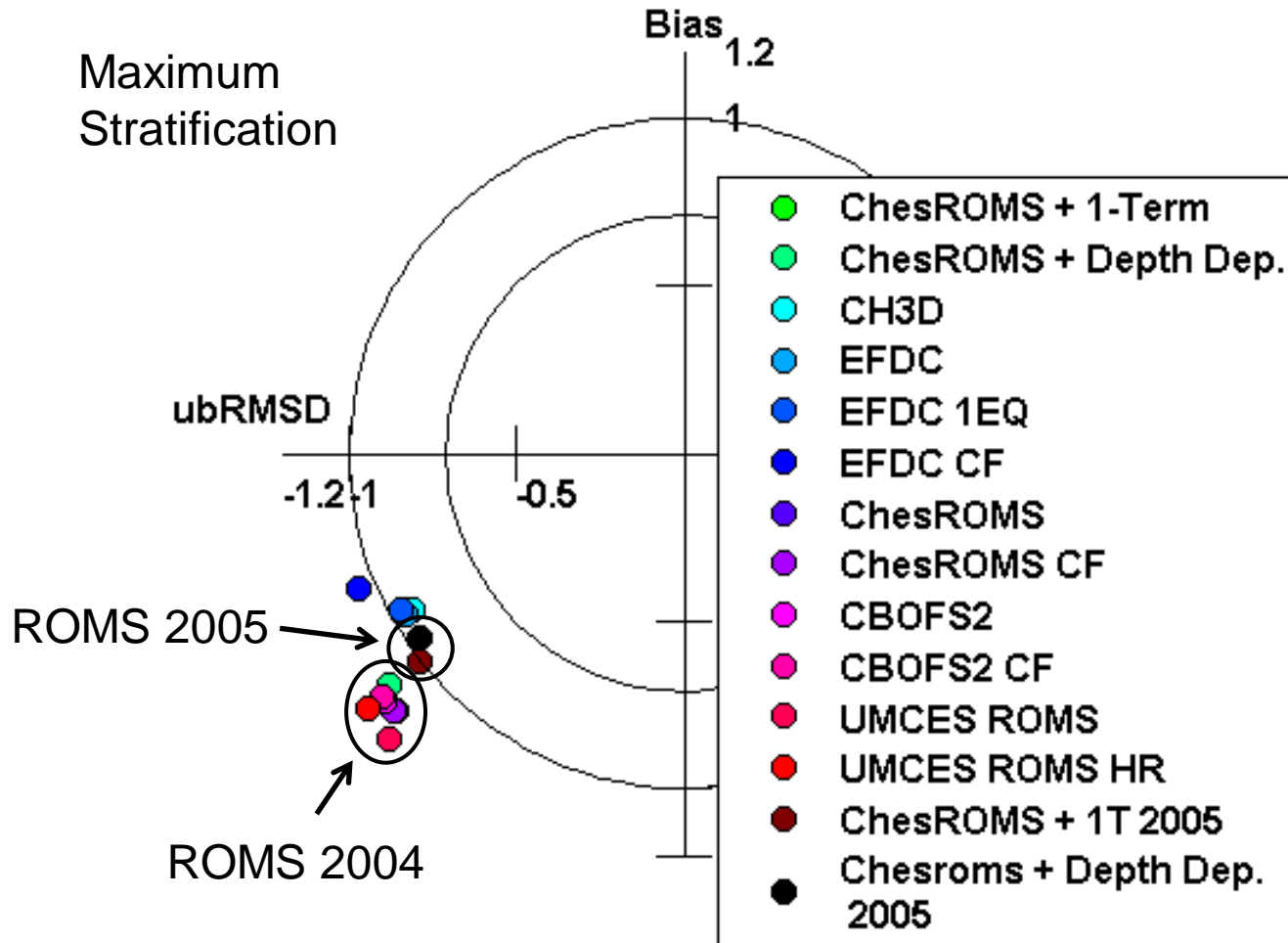
Stratification is insensitive to: vertical grid resolution, vertical advection scheme and freshwater river input

Sensitivity Experiments



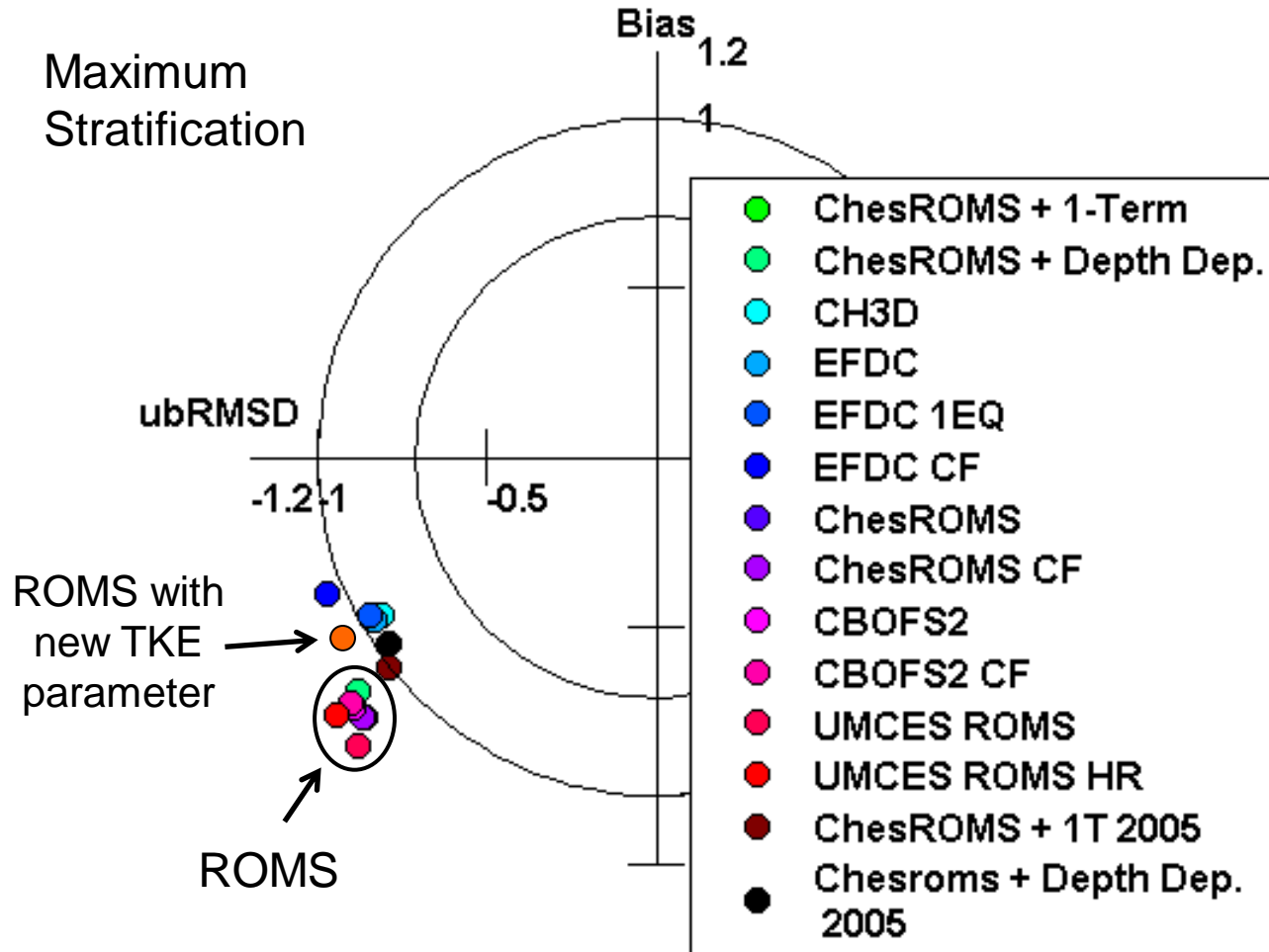
Stratification is insensitive to horizontal grid resolution and changes in atmospheric forcing

Sensitivity Experiments



Models do better in 2005 than 2004!

Sensitivity Experiments



Stratification is sensitive to minimum TKE parameter used in turbulence closure scheme

Sensitivity Experiments

Modeled stratification **is not highly sensitive** to:

- wind
- river flow
- grid resolution
- coastal boundary condition

Modeled stratification **is most sensitive** to:

- turbulence closure parameters

Only possible because:

- quantitatively assessing model skill
- open source, community models
- multiple models
- large group of people from multiple institutions,
all collaborating on CB modeling issues

Five Recommendations for how CBP should proceed with future modeling efforts

- 1) Assess model skill
- 2) Use open source community models
- 3) Use multiple models
- 4) Implement models in a modular fashion
- 5) Form a Chesapeake Modeling Laboratory to enable the above, as suggested in the NRC report; extension of CCMP

Establish an ad-hoc modeling advisory committee to advise CBP on future modeling efforts

Chesapeake Bay Hydrodynamic Modeling Workshop

Recommendation for STAC:

Majority of the Workshop Steering Committee believes:

- (1) It is critical for the CBP to issue an RFP for the purpose of identifying and implementing a new hydrodynamic model(s) for the Bay through peer-review
- (2) This recommendation should come directly from STAC