

# Modeling the Emergency Drought Barrier ... Again

April 6, 2022



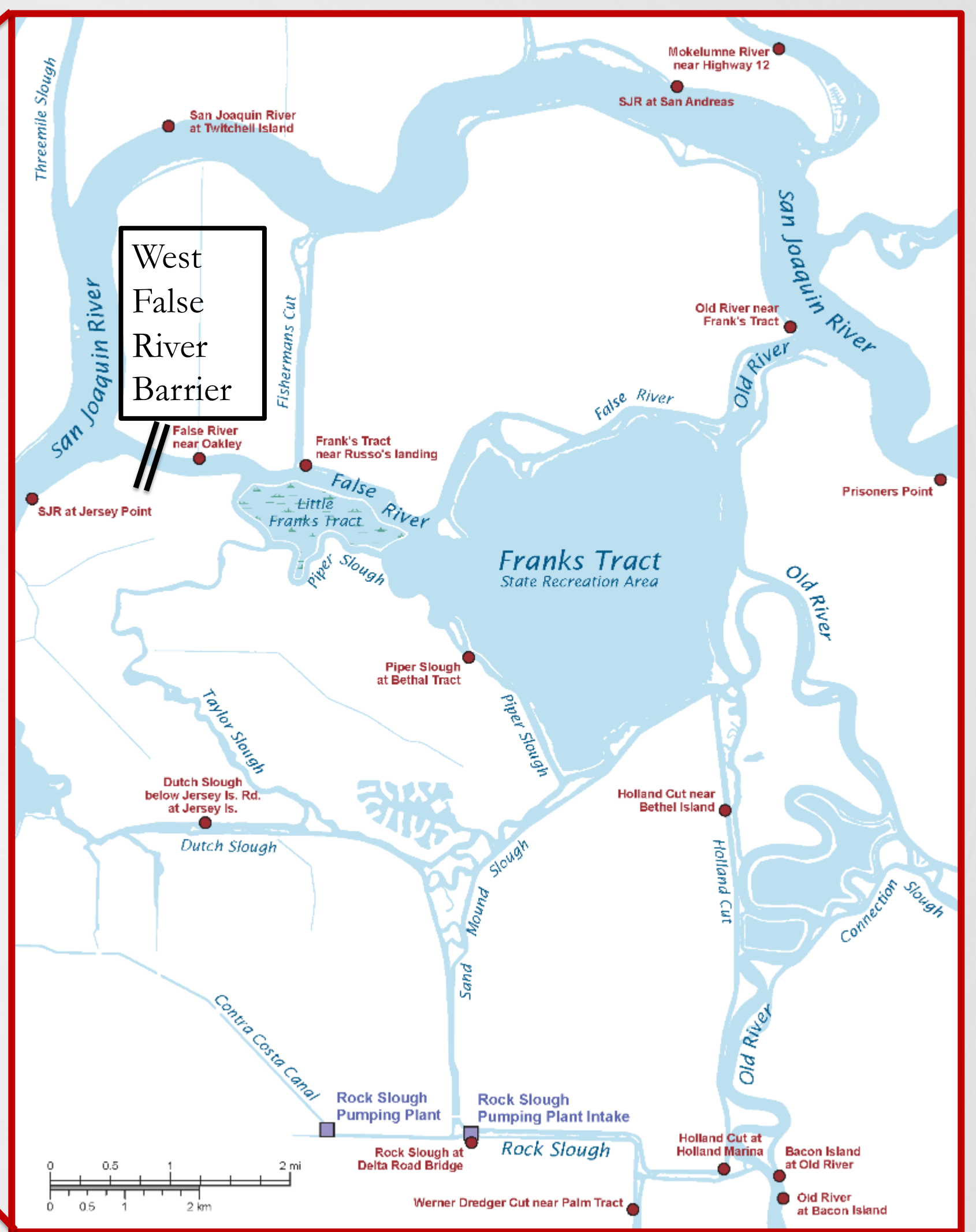
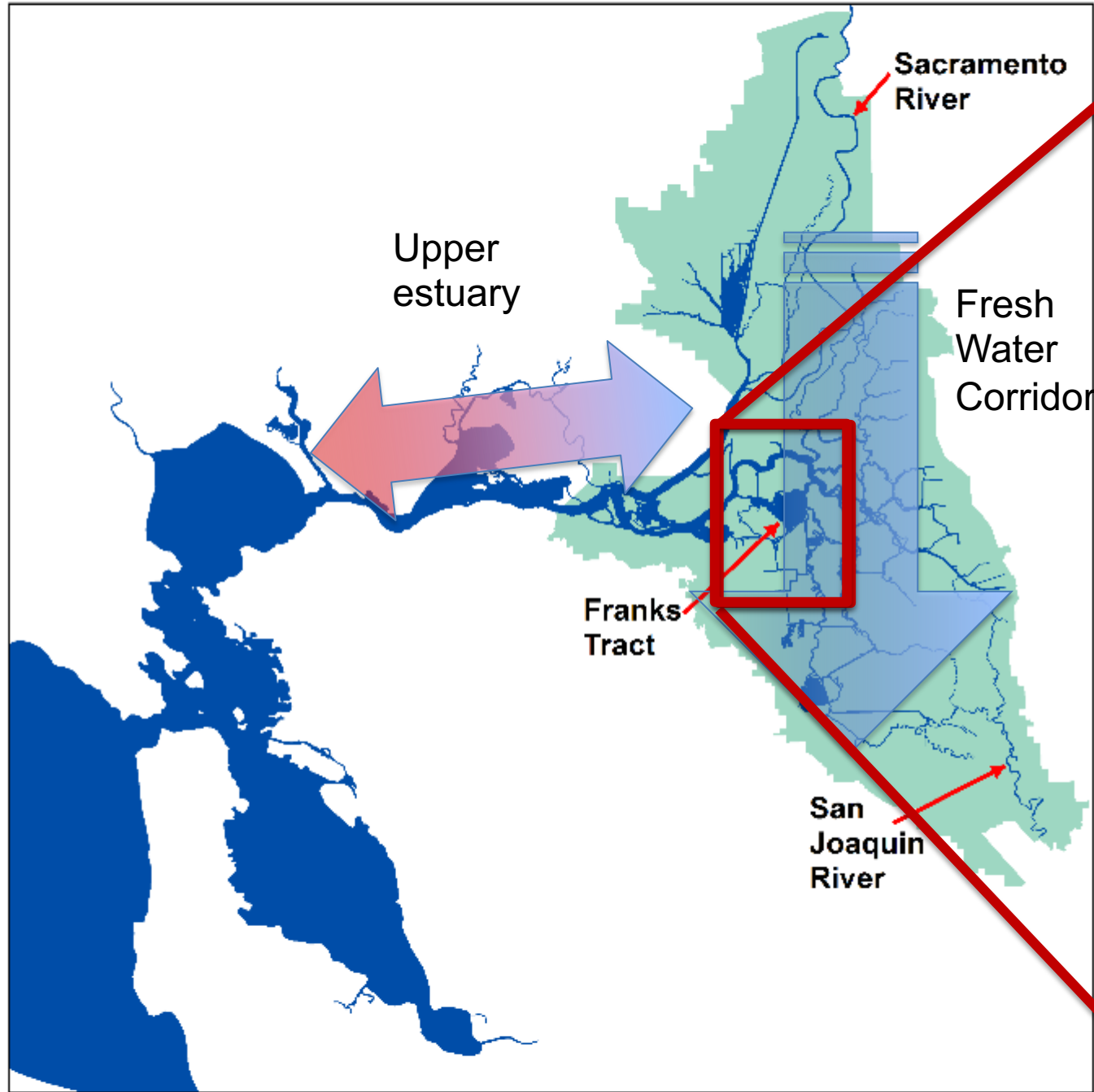
Eli Ateljevich, PE, PhD  
Kijin Nam, PE, PhD  
Qiang Shu, PE



# Topics

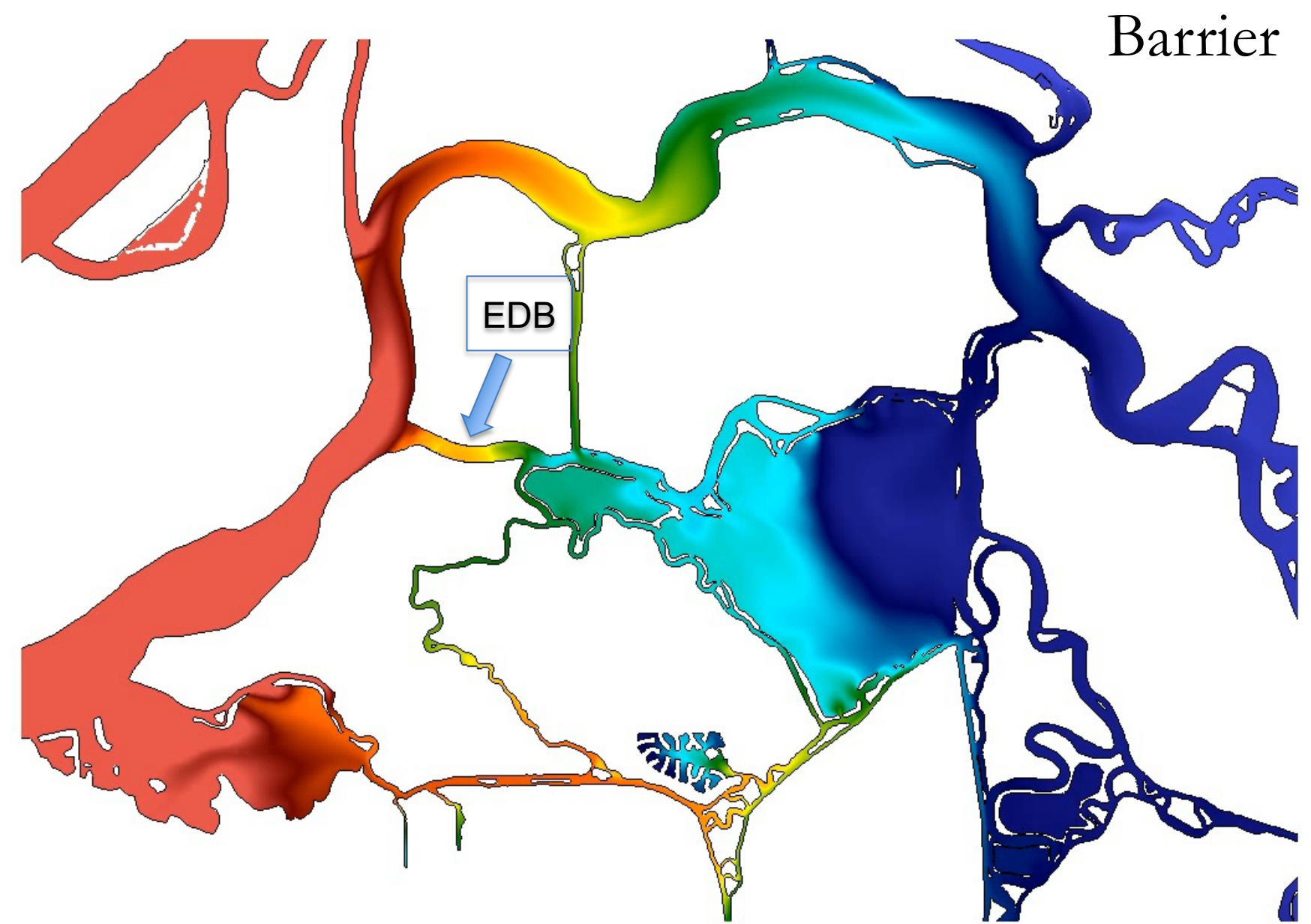
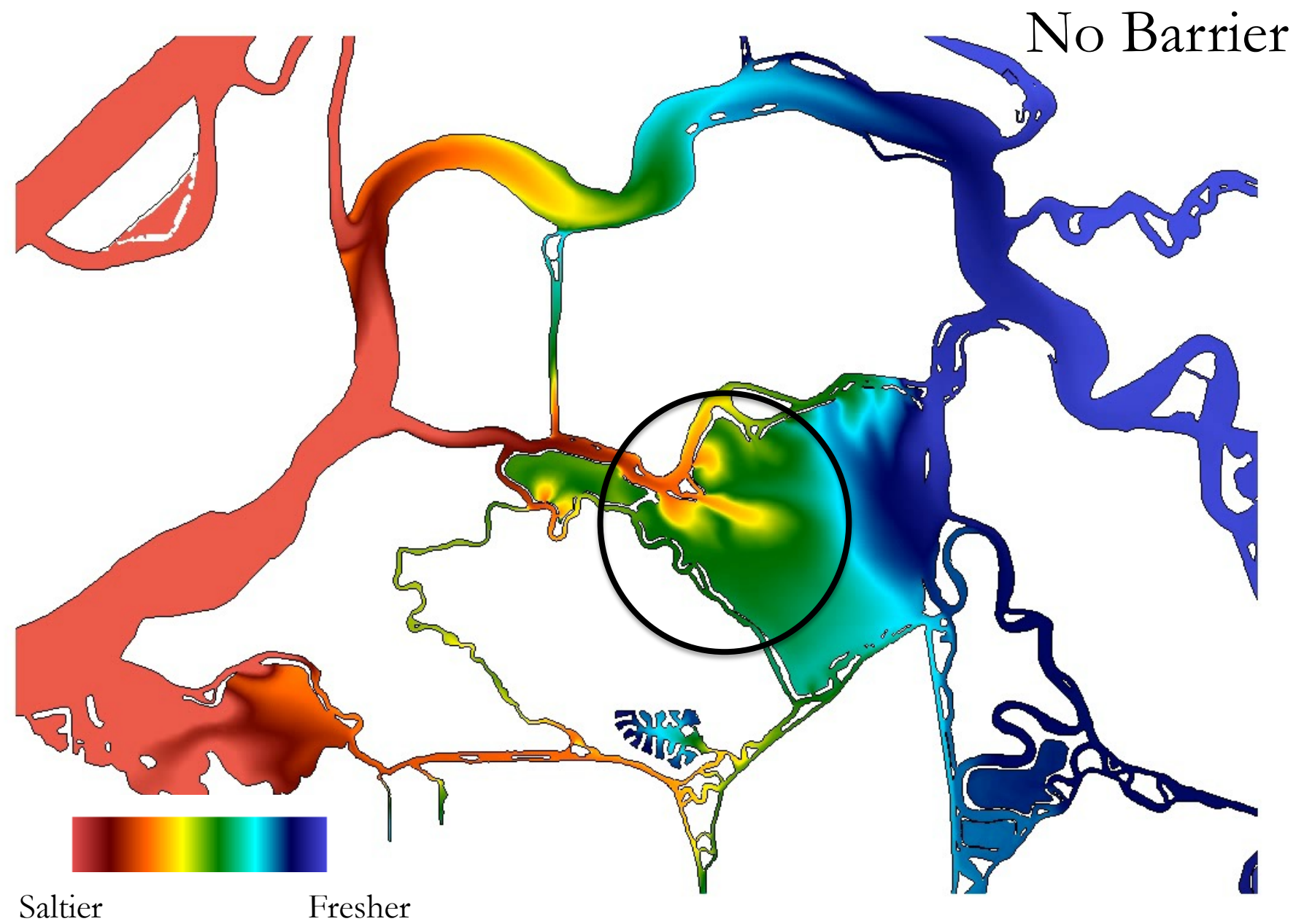
- Function and timeline of the Emergency Drought Barrier EDB
- Main hydrodynamic and salinity control effects
- Design and monitoring -- examples where modeling made a difference:
  - Harmful blooms: water age and temperature
  - Notching: notch design and velocity







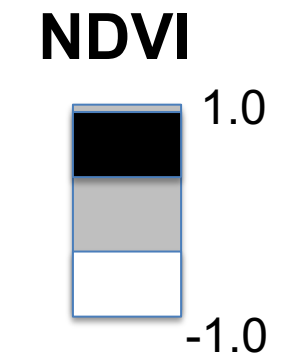
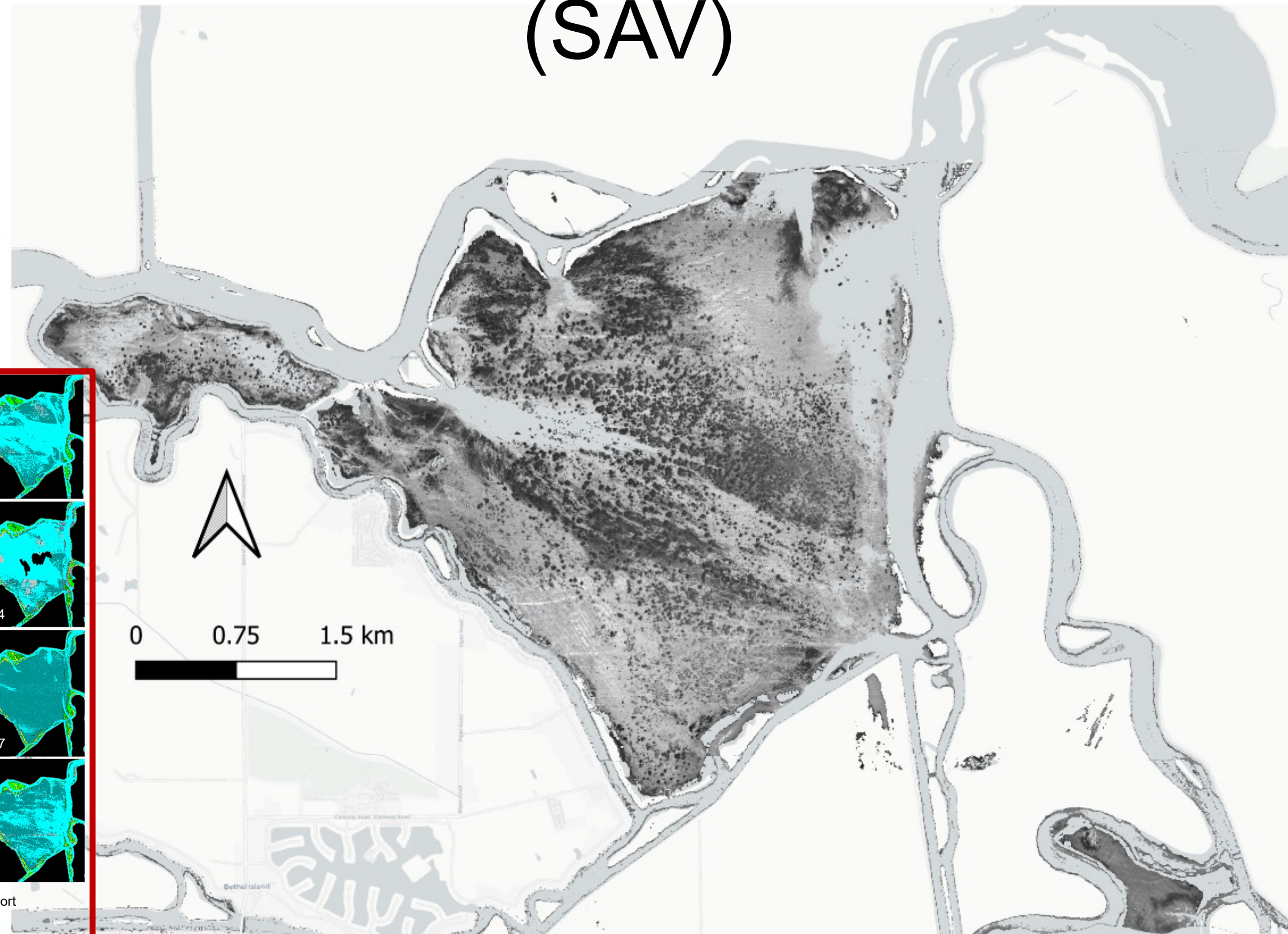
# Tidal Pumping and EDB Function



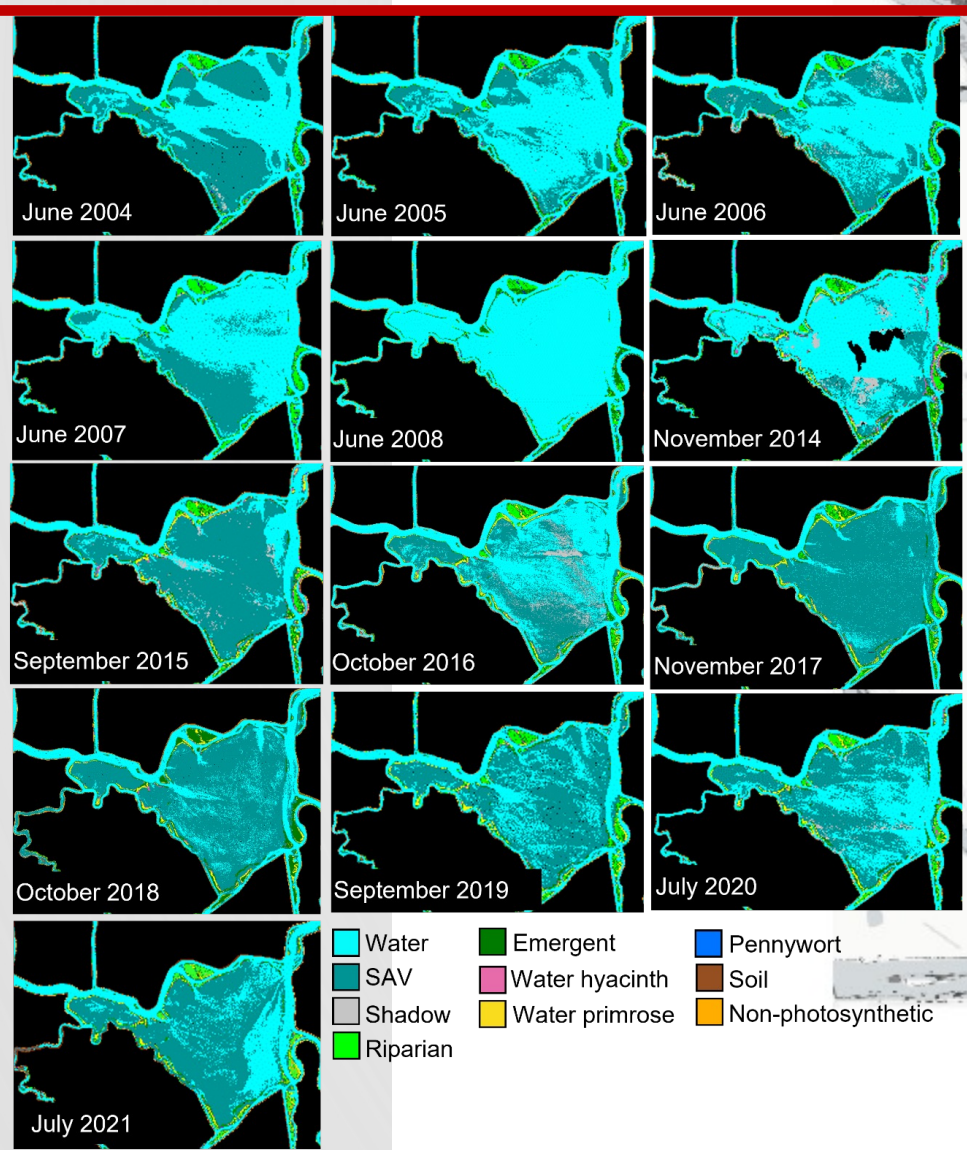
SCHISM simulated salinity based on Summer 2021  
EDB = Emergency Drought Barrier



# Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)



## Historical NDVI

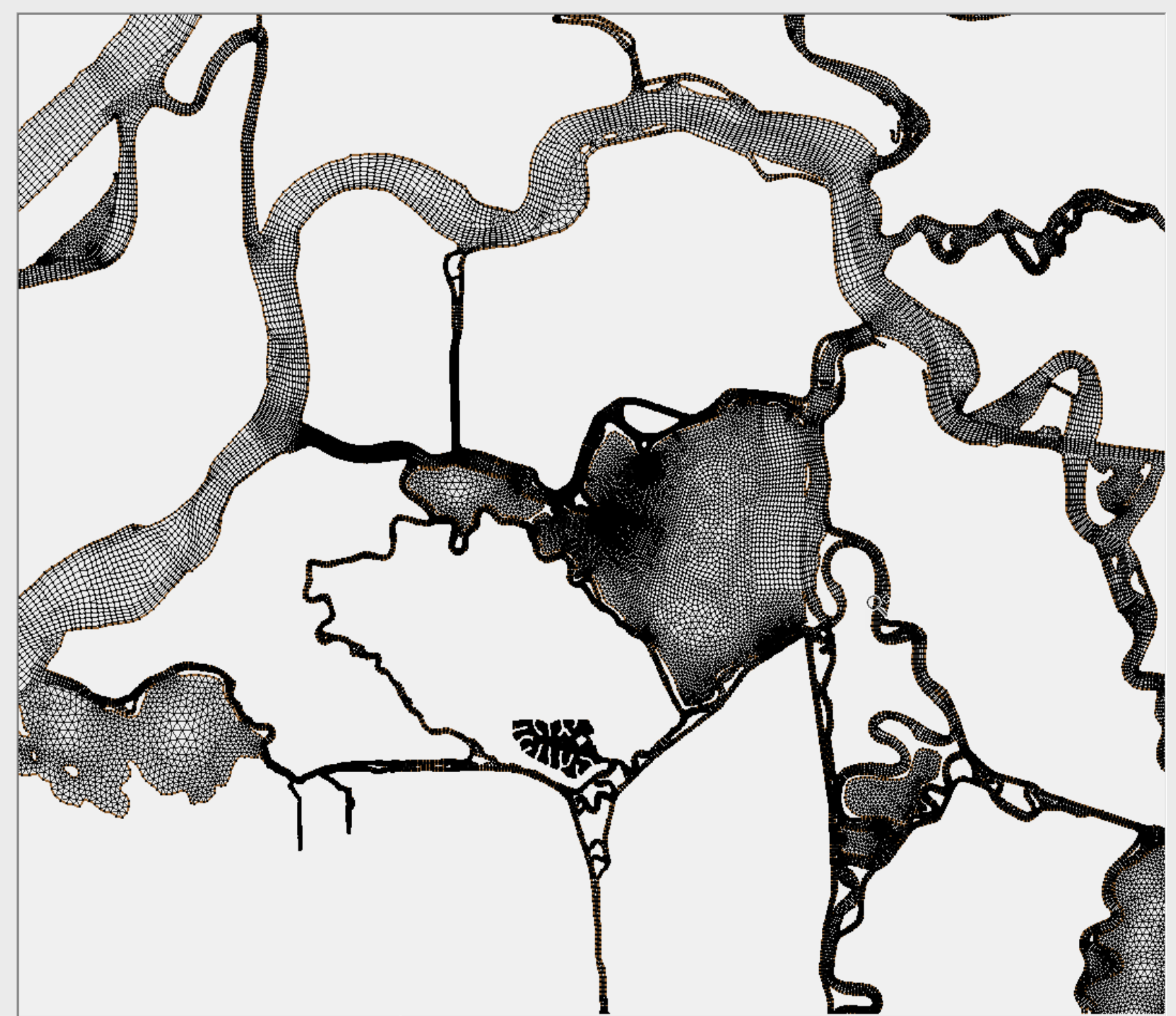


Normalized Difference Vegetation Index 2015  
Credit: UC Davis Ustin lab



# Bay-Delta SCHISM

- SCHISM model (VIMS, GitHub)
- Application on GitHub/CNRA Open Data
- Farallon to Vernalis/Knights Landing
  - 330,000 elements
  - 8-23 vertical layers
- Major flows, exports, structures, channel depletions
- Approximate run speed:  
½ year per day on cluster
- Representation of SAV drag + turbulence

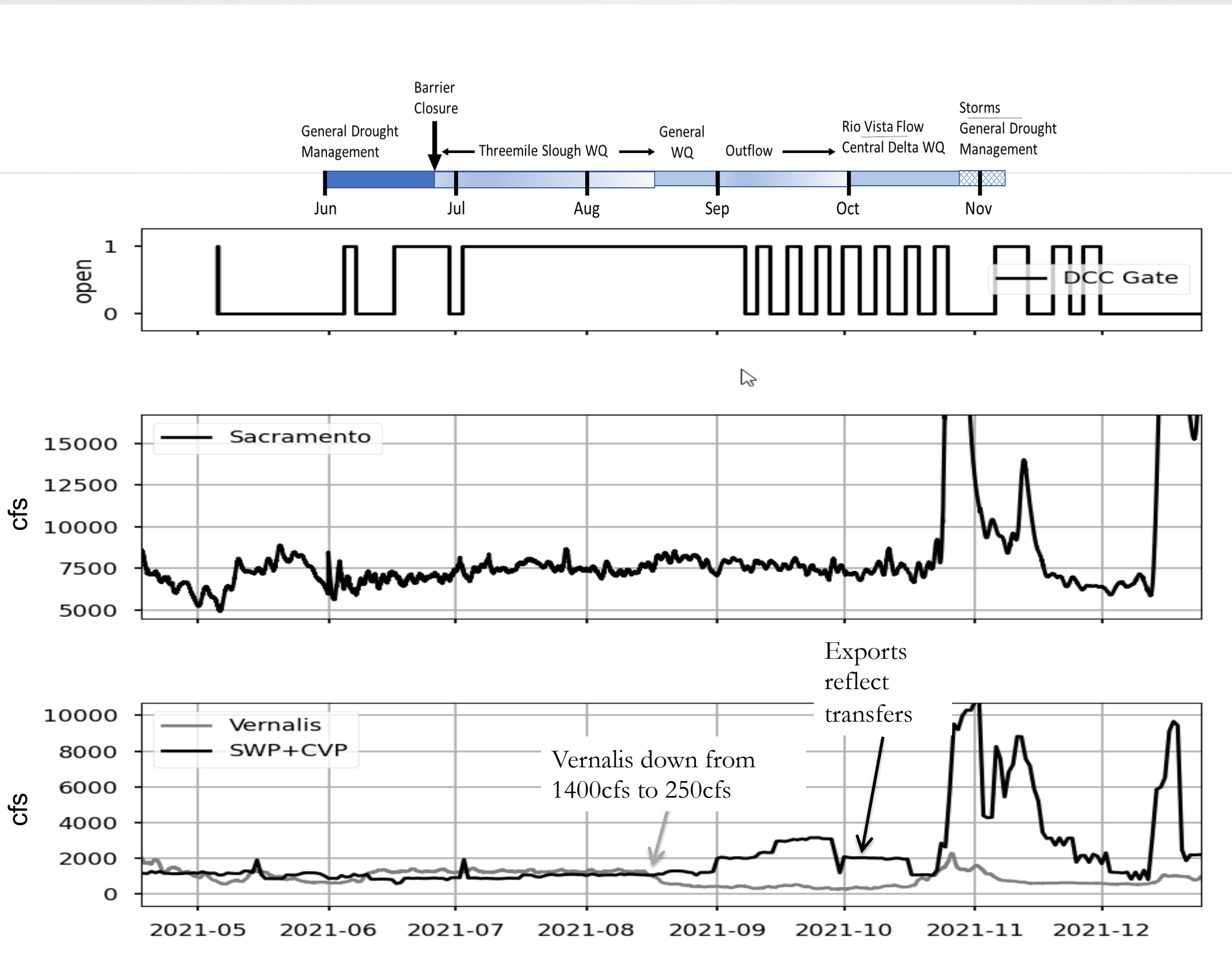


Ateljevich E, Nam K, Zhang Y, Wang R, Shu Q. 2014. "Bay Delta Calibration Overview." In: *Methodology for Flow and Salinity Estimates in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Suisun Marsh. 35th Annual Progress Report.* Sacramento (CA): California Department of Water Resources.





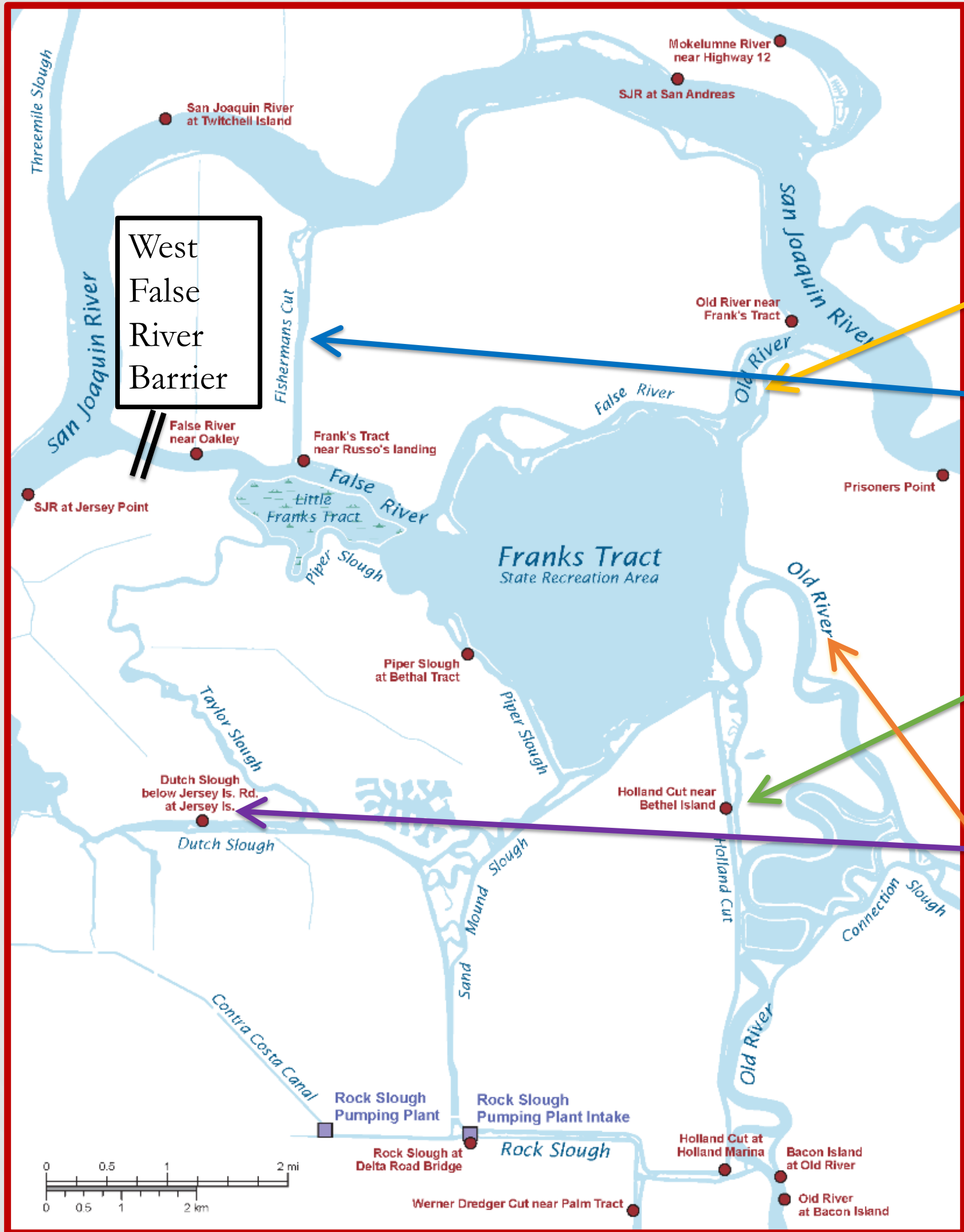
# 2021 Hydrology/Ops



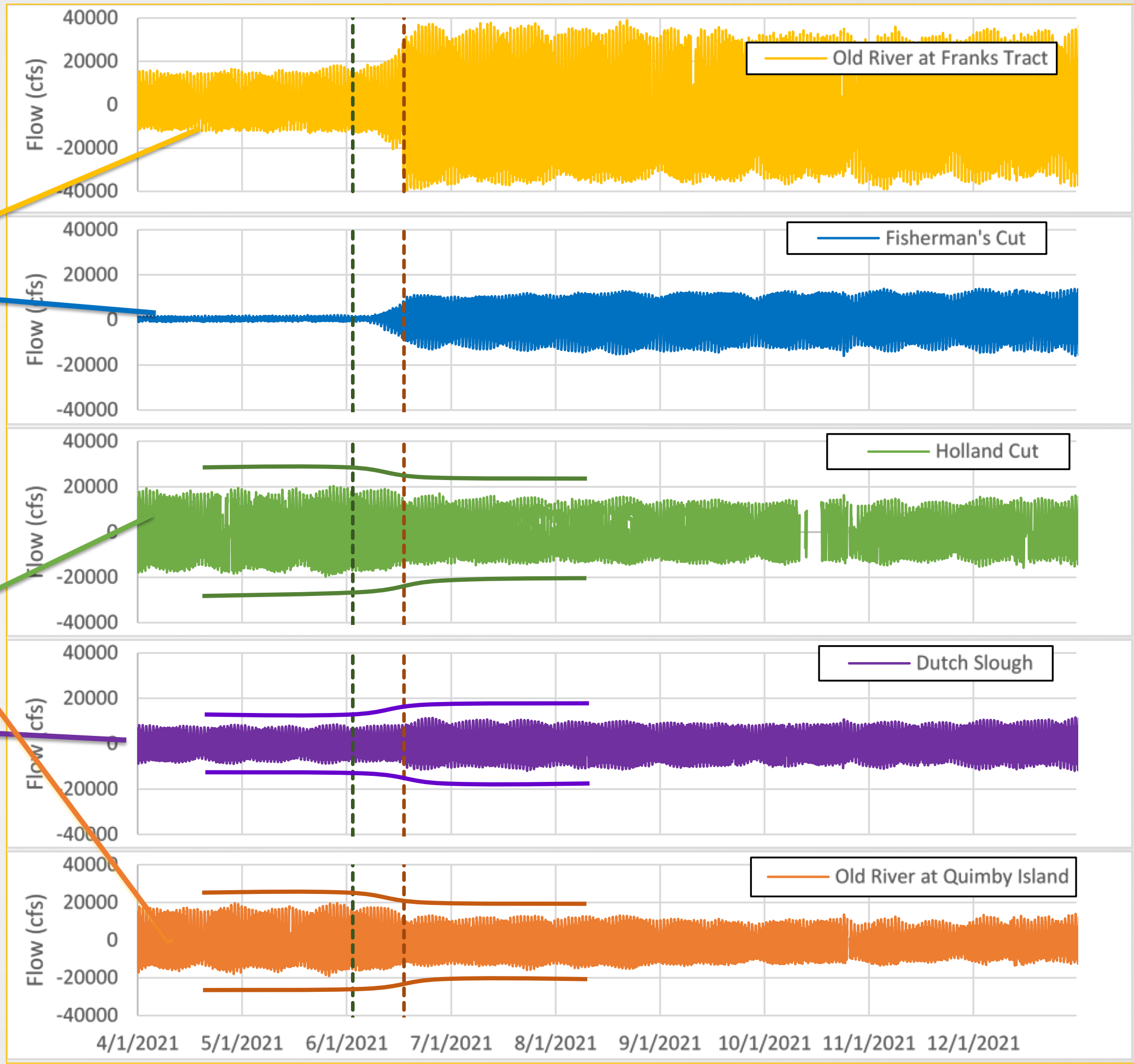


# **FLOW AND SALINITY EFFECTS**



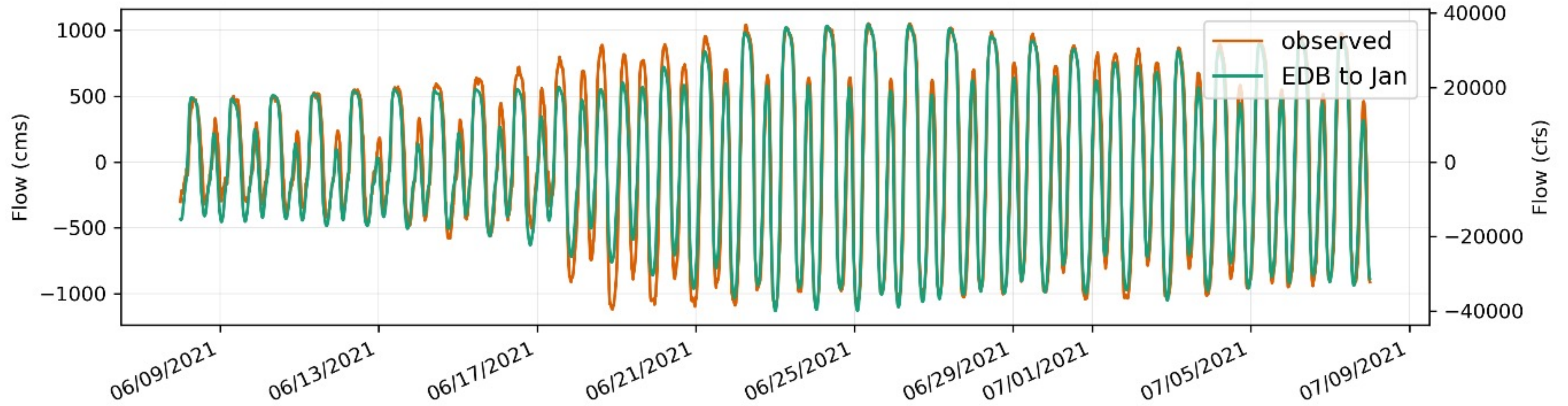


# Observed Data 2021

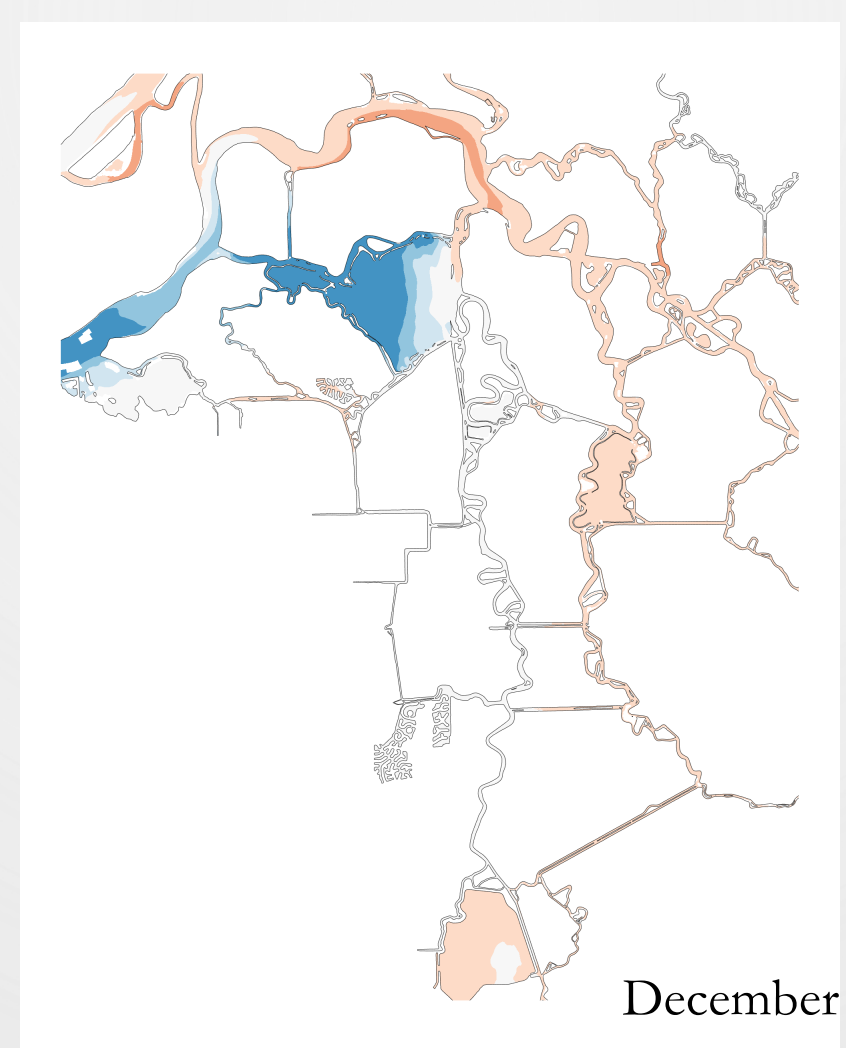
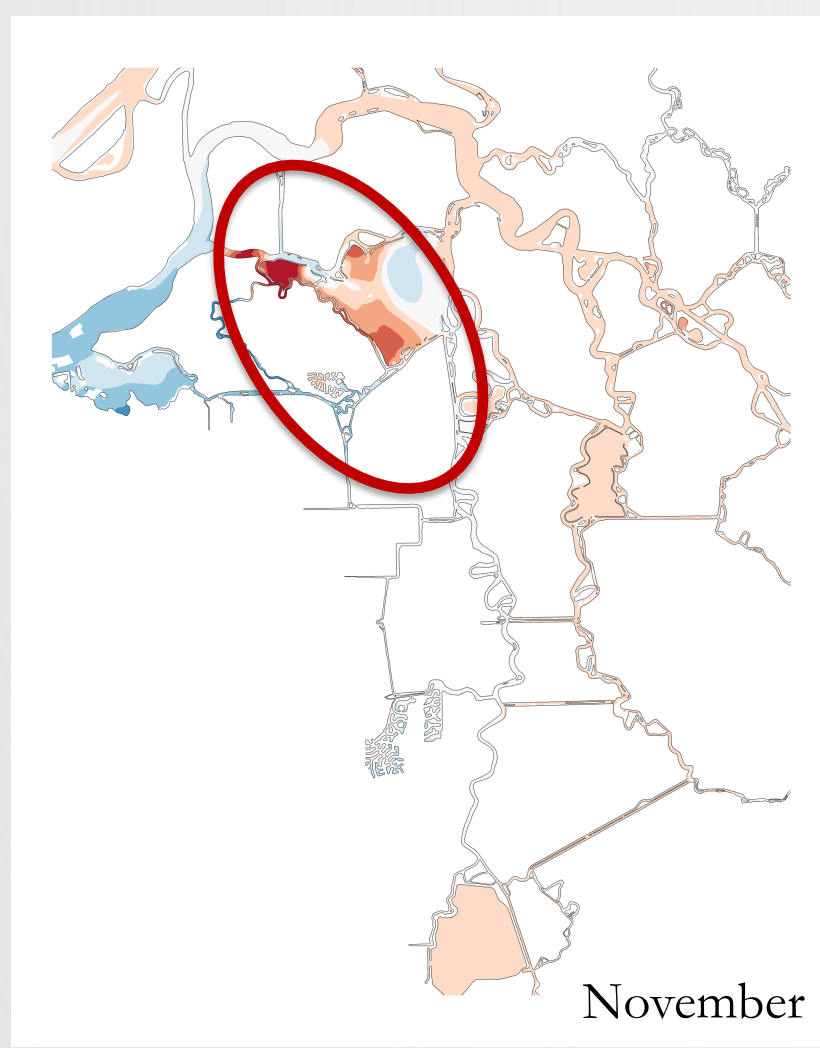
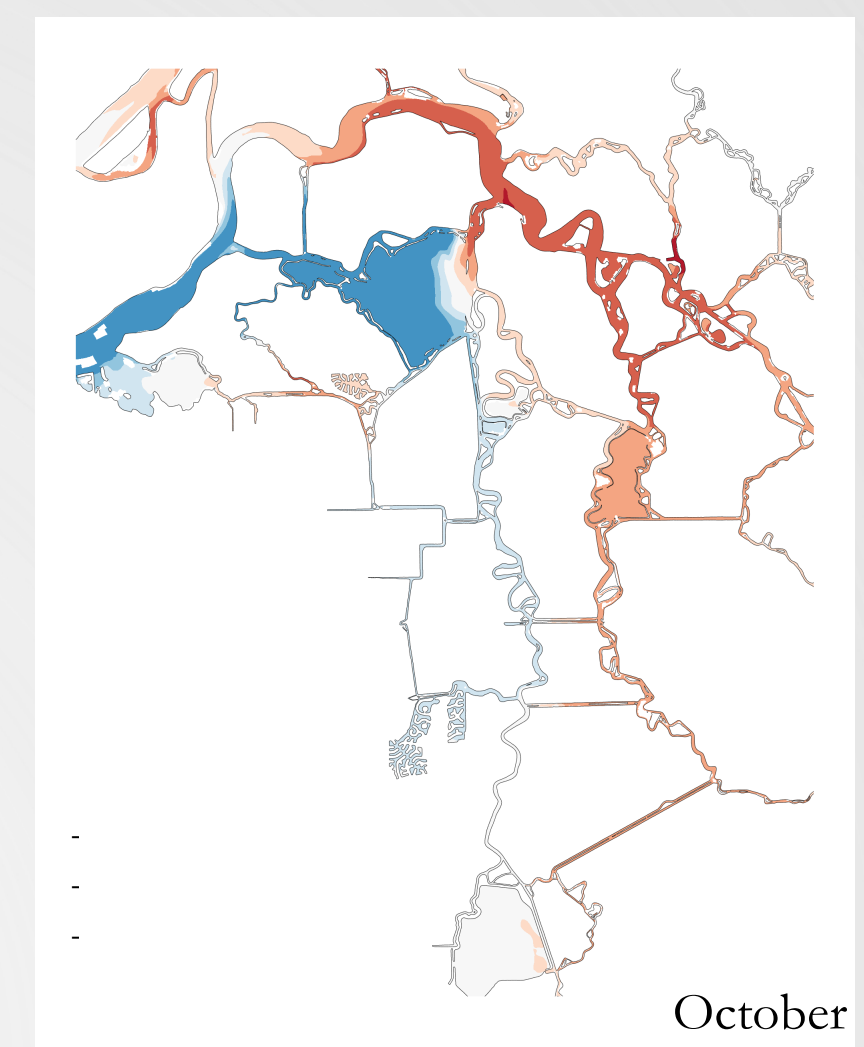
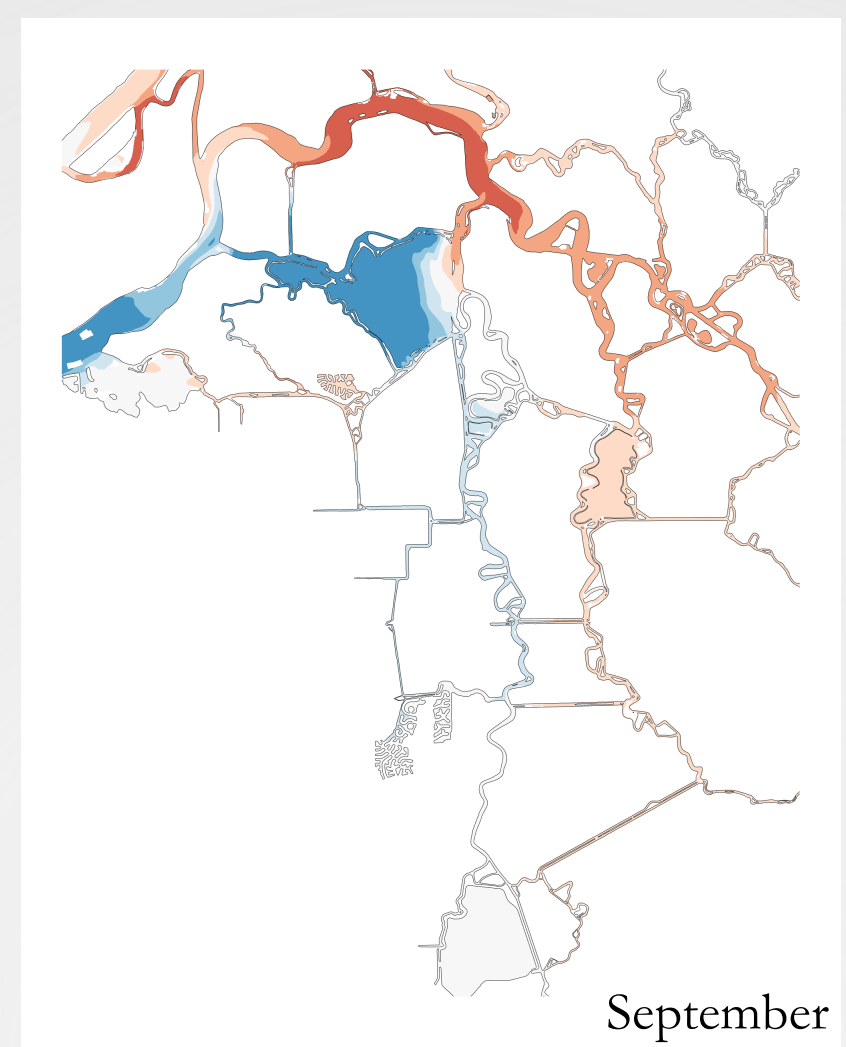
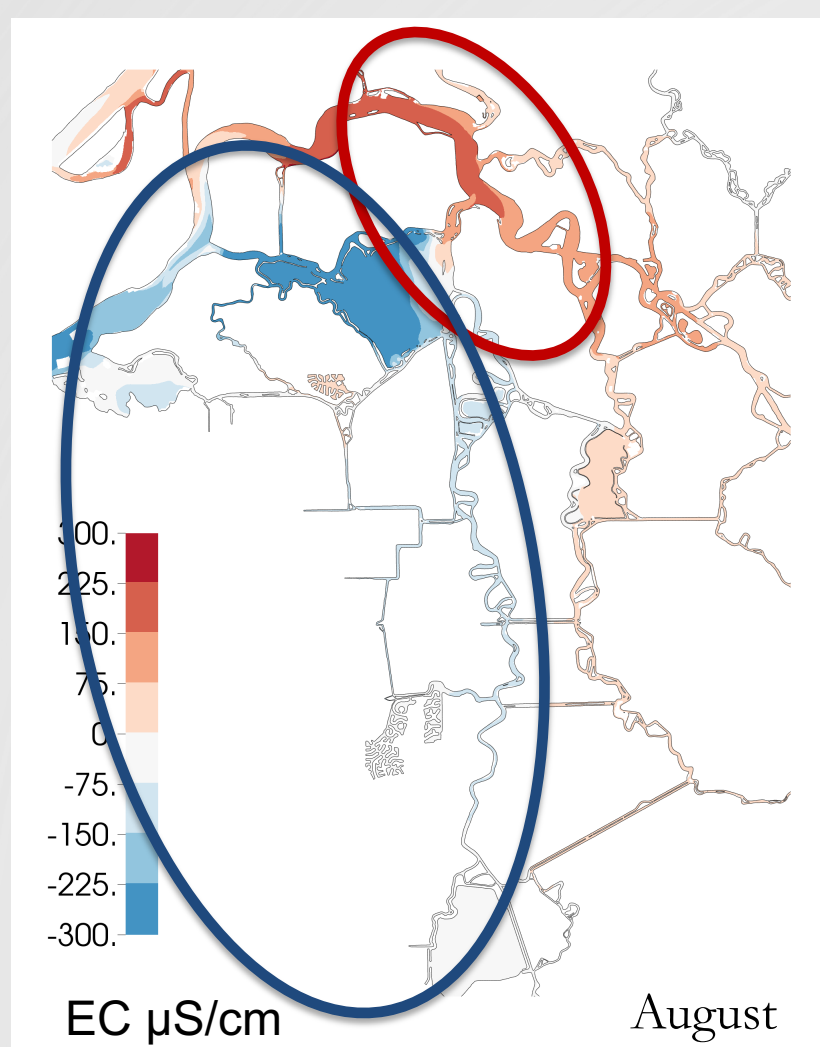




Old R at Franks Tract  
Source: USGS, ID: osj







SCHISM Simulation  
2021 Salinity Difference  
maps.

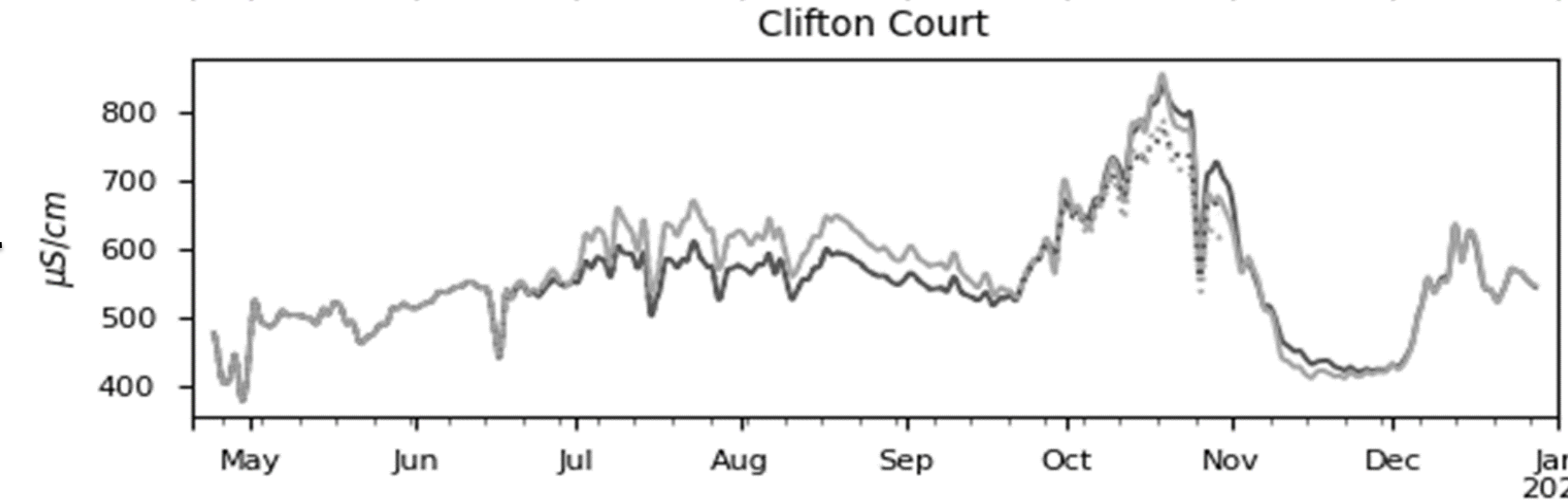
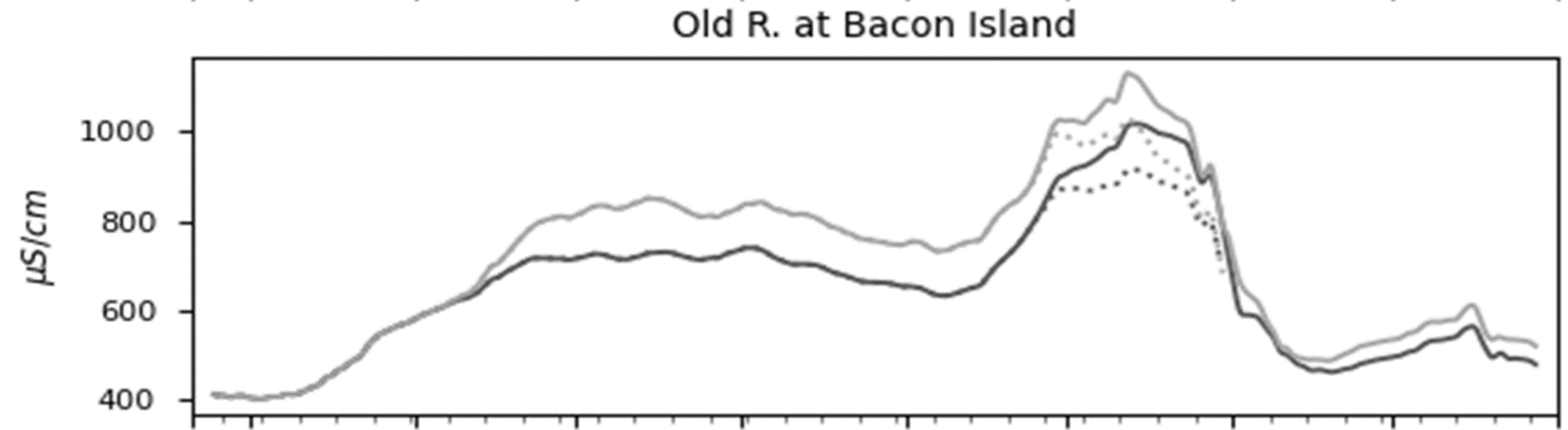
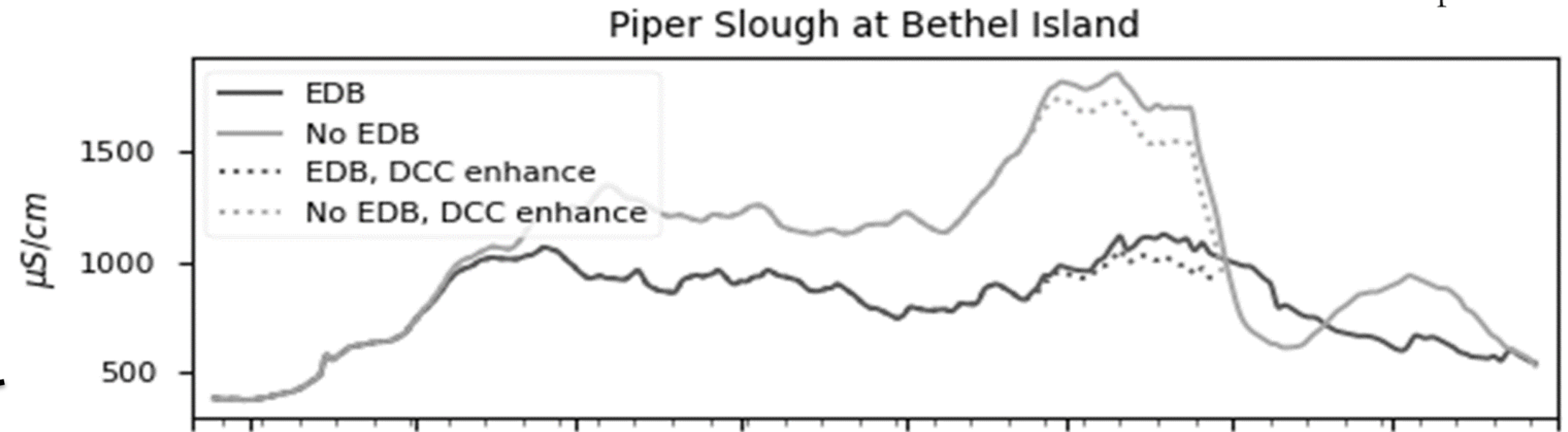
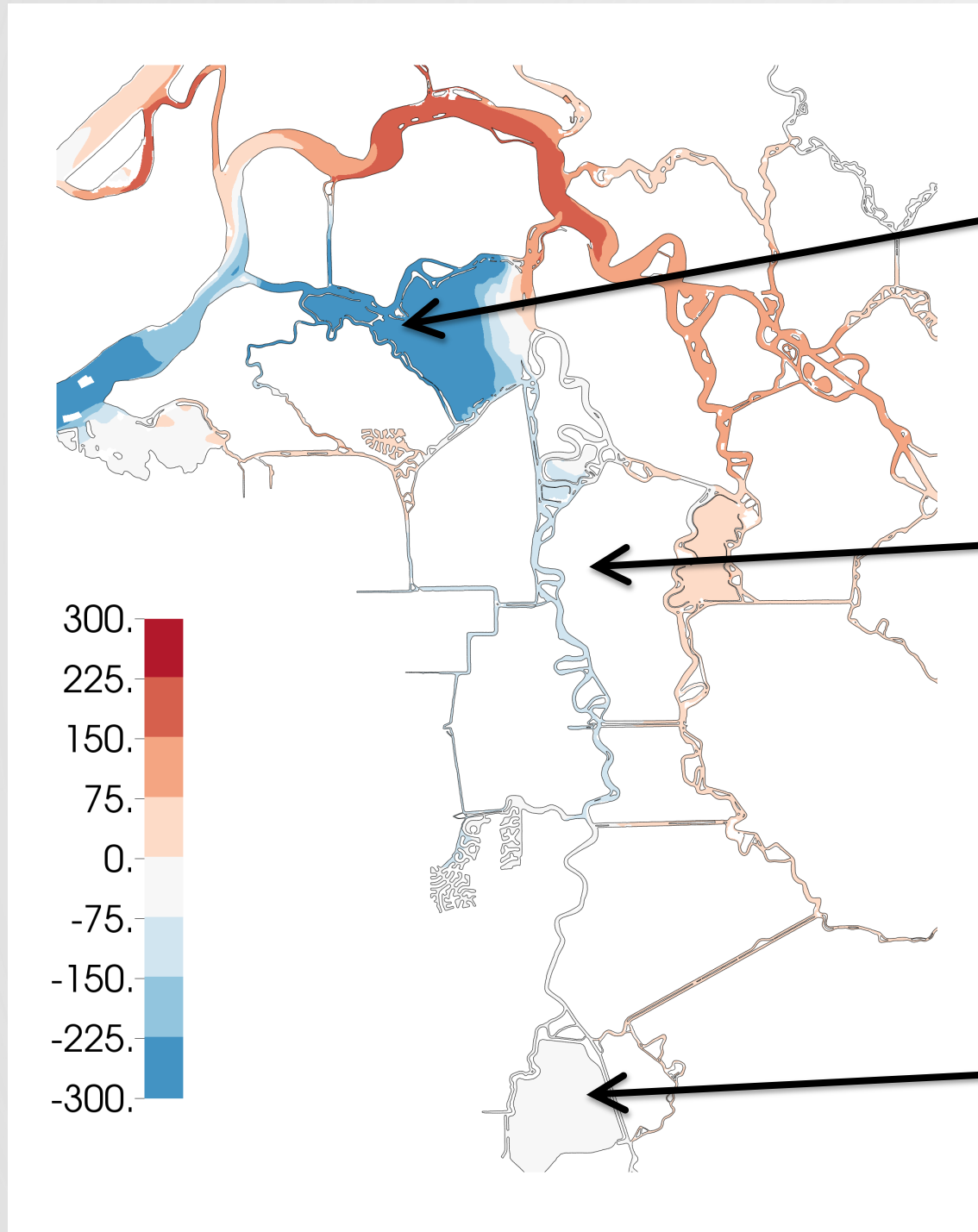
EDB – No EDB

Monthly and depth  
averaged



# Delta Cross Channel

NOT HISTORICAL  
Pessimistic September Forecast



All results are SCHISM simulations  
 DCC Enhanced = 2 Extra Days per cycle  
 Unlikely to be compliant with Rio Vista flow objectives

# **DESIGN AND MONITORING**



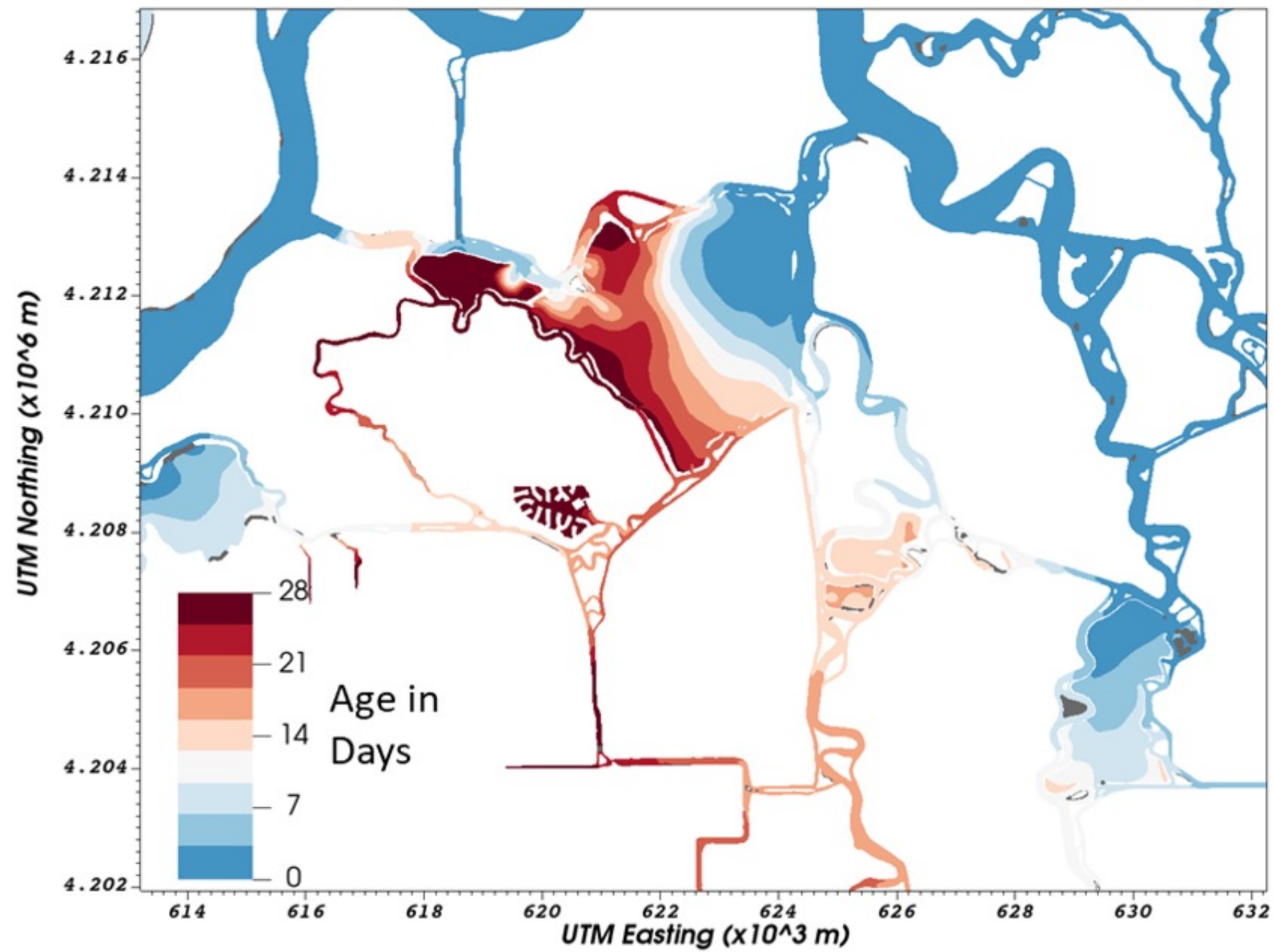
# Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring

- Items of interest through modeling:
  - Water age
  - Temperature
- Methodology for age:
  - Constituent oriented age and residence time (CART)
    - Uses two auxiliary transport constituents (Delhez 2014, Deleersnijder 2001)
  - In this case: age since last departure from San Joaquin

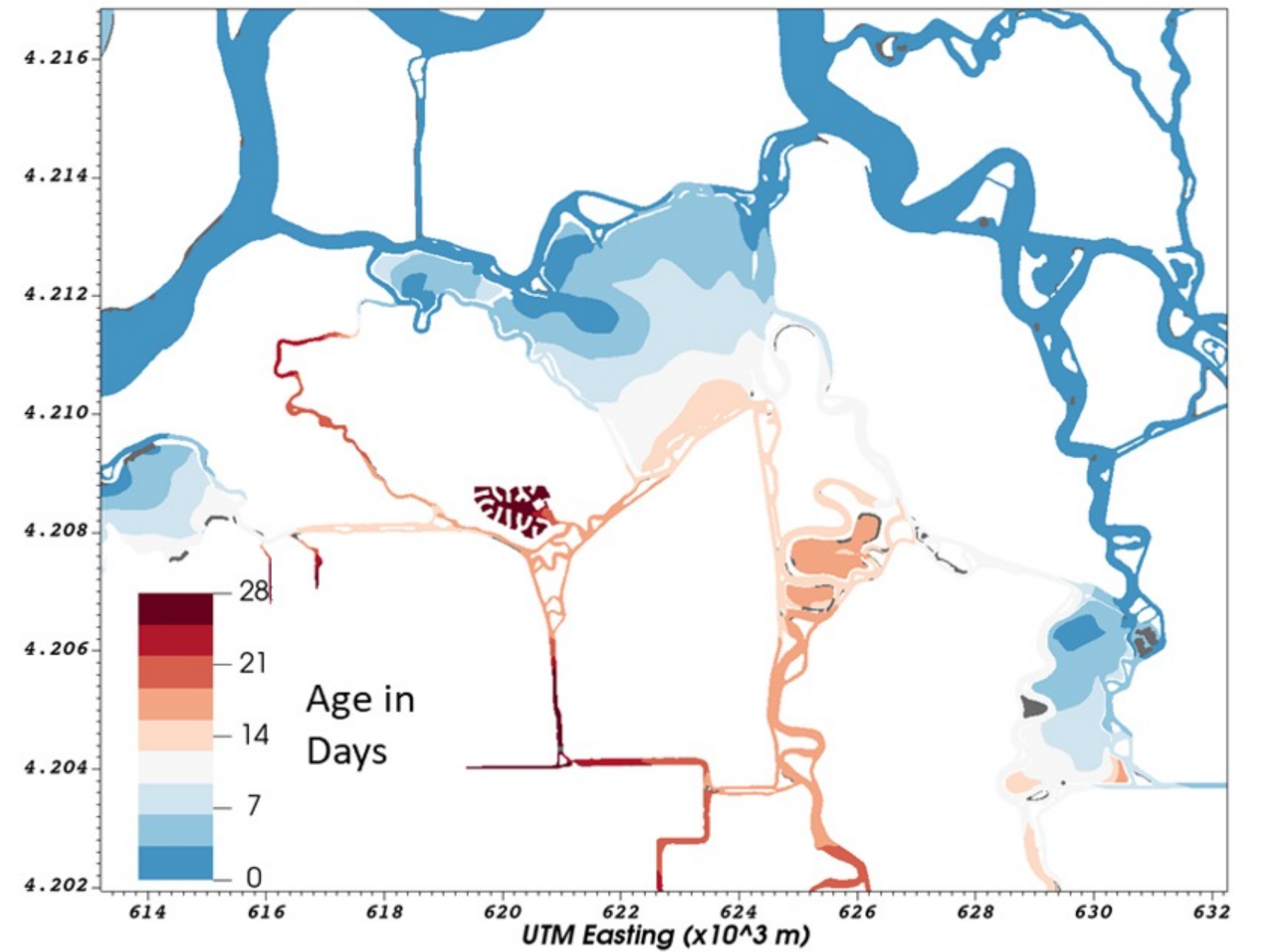


# Water Age

Barrier



No Barrier

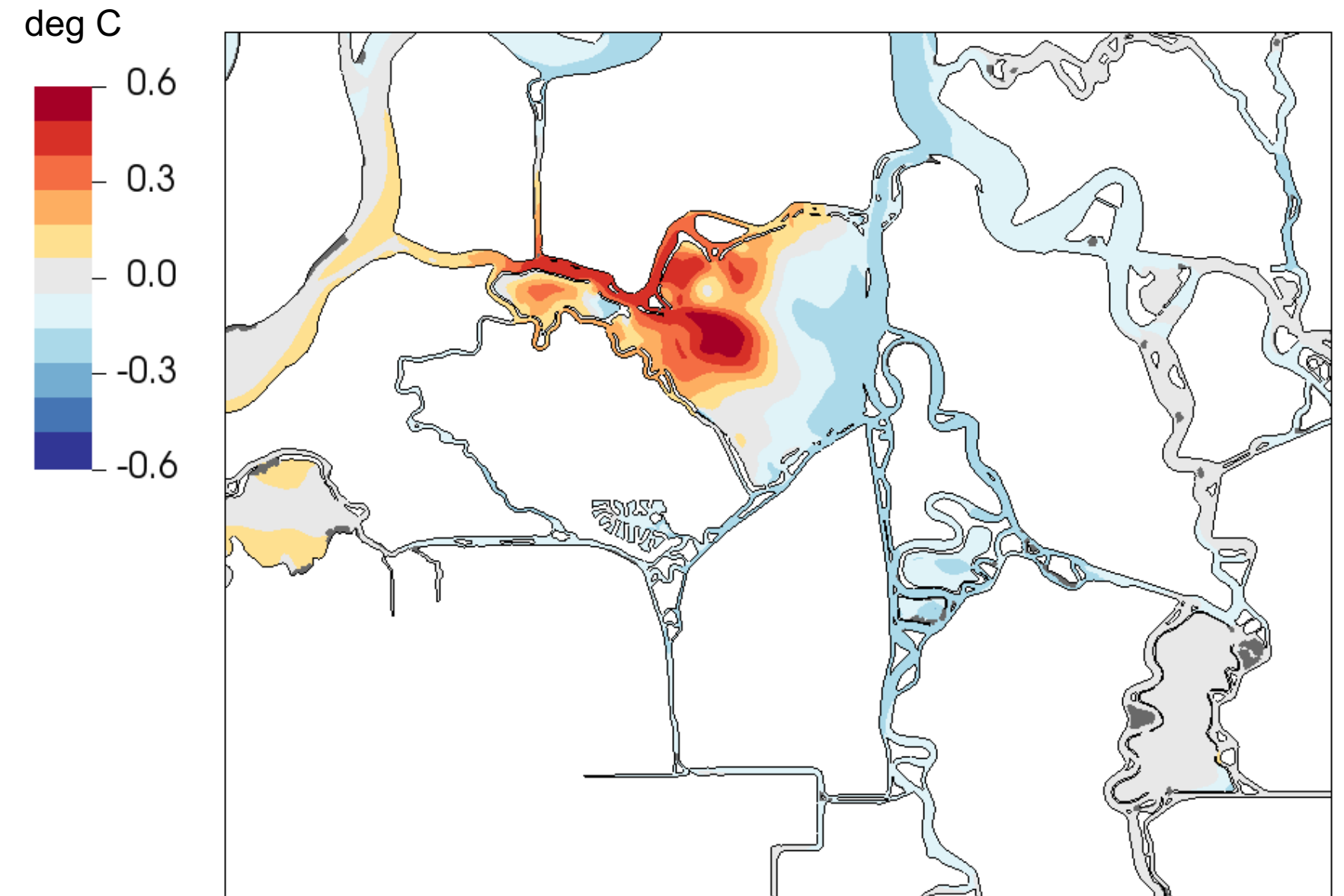


Averaged over August 17, 2022



# Temperature Effects

- Generally  $< 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Larger at the False River jet location
- Small change consistent with long age:
  - ~ heat balance prevails



Modeled differences in July monthly mean, depth averaged temperature. Typical temperatures in this period  $23\text{-}24^{\circ}\text{C}$



# Where will this go?

- The EDB impacts water age significantly
- The EDB does not impact temperature much except at the “nozzle”
- Preliminary: Observed HABs does not coincide with the residence time gradient
  - Monitoring will track the gradient more in 2022





# NOTCH DESIGN

# Notch Design

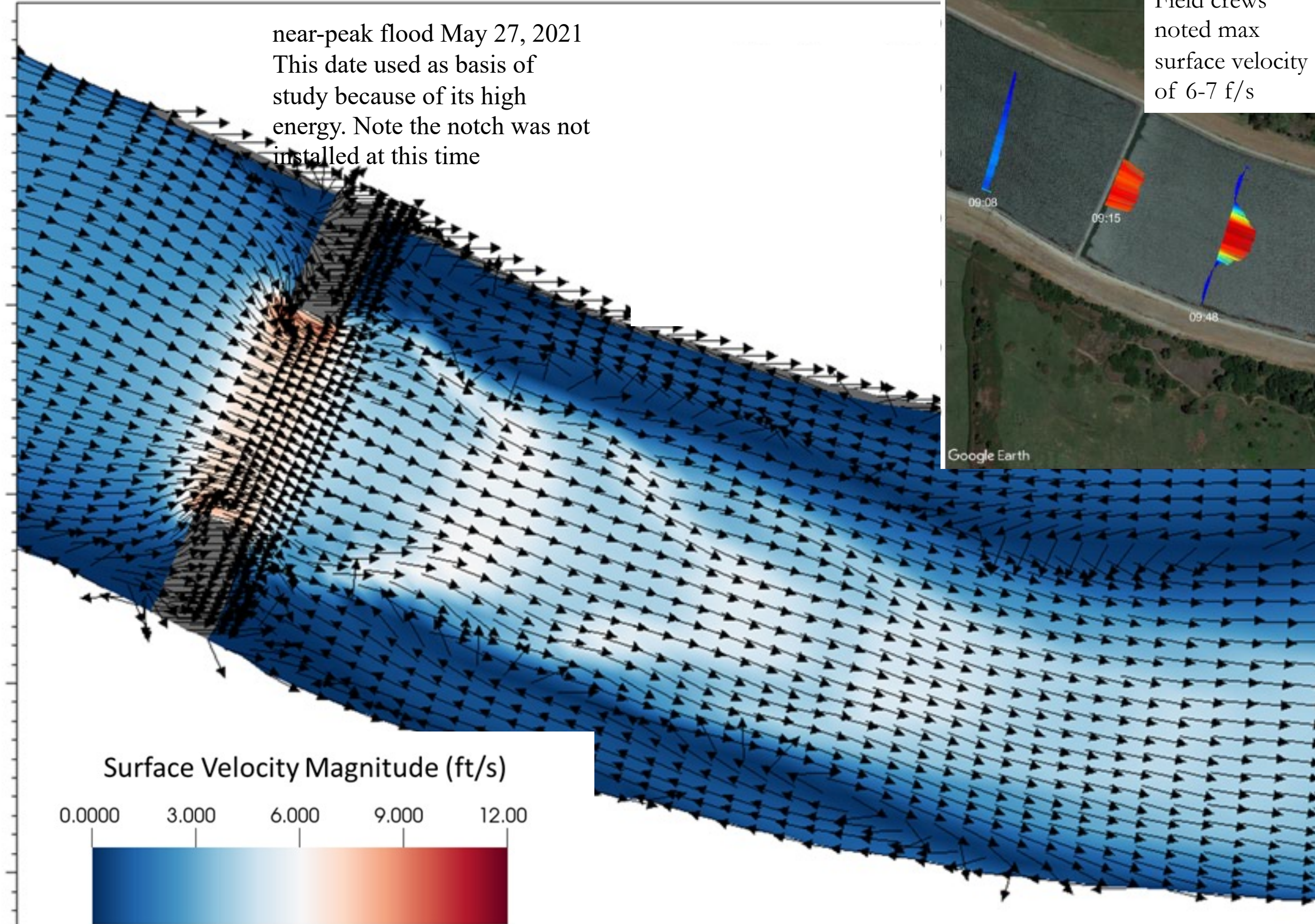
- Notched Jan 15 - April
- Items of interest/concern:
  - Velocity at notch (design)
  - Eddy structure (predation)
- Much higher resolution (3-5m) at barrier
- Design tide based on May 27-29.
- At the edge of the models assumptions
  - We decided if it wasn't in-bounds for the model it wasn't all that hot for other criteria



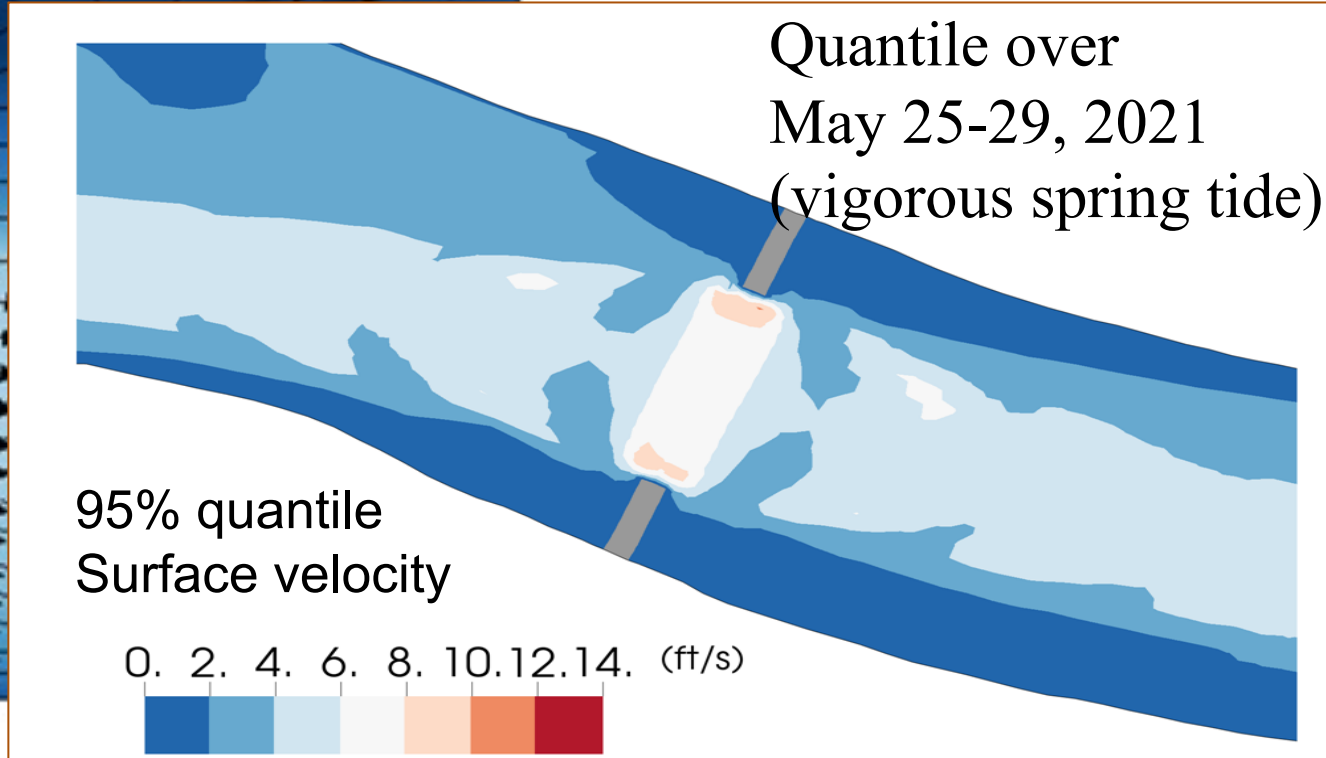
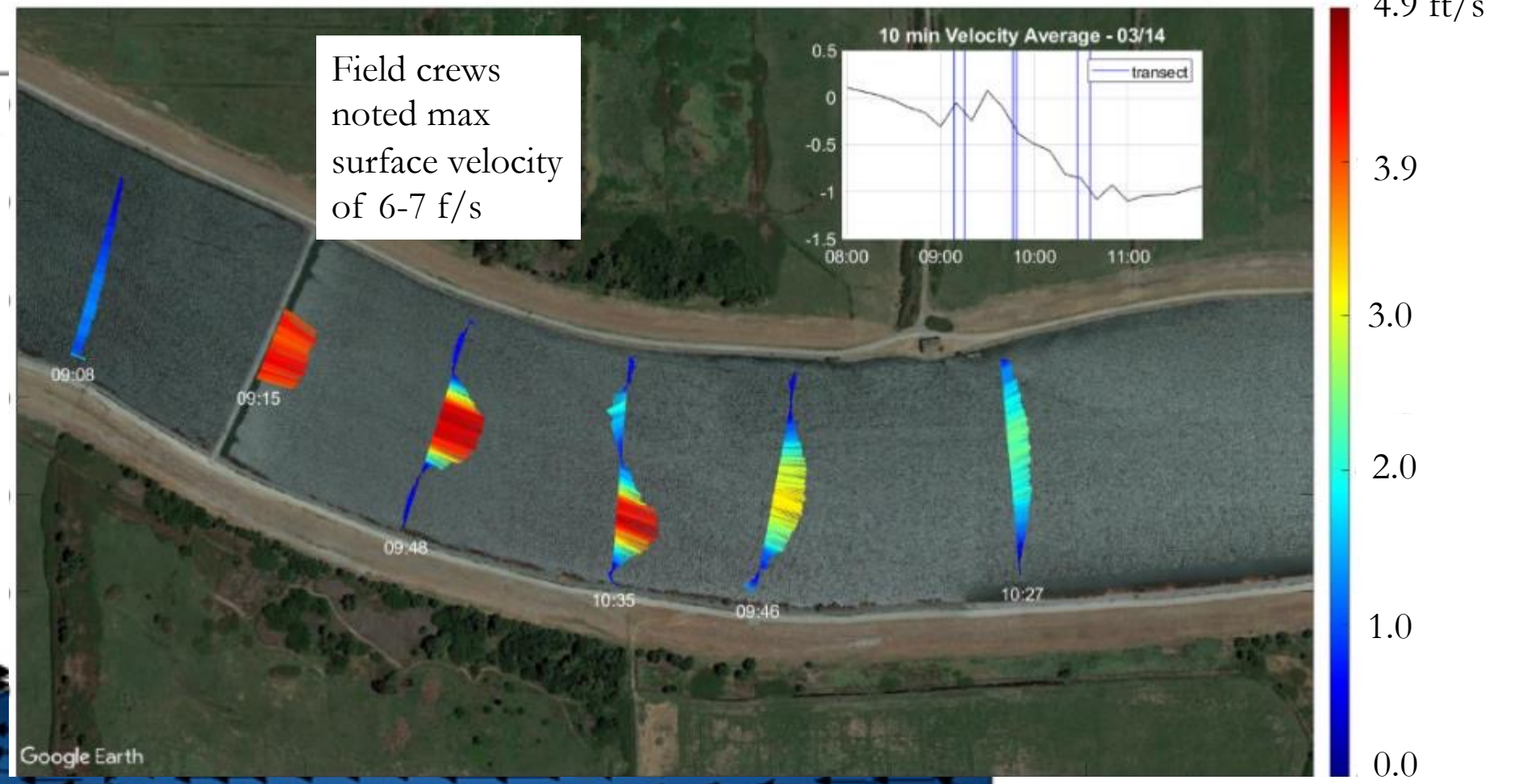


# Notch Velocity

near-peak flood May 27, 2021  
This date used as basis of  
study because of its high  
energy. Note the notch was not  
installed at this time



## Observed (Depth Ave) Velocity





# More Information

- [Eli.Ateljevich@water.ca.gov](mailto:Eli.Ateljevich@water.ca.gov)
- Forthcoming reports:
  - Barrier efficacy report for 2021
  - HABS report

