



UU Team 2 Integrated Modeling Updates

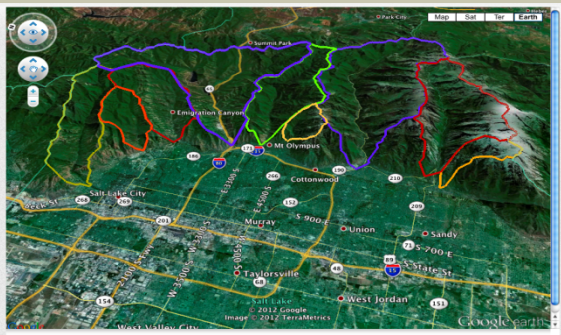
**Climate Modeling
Web Interface**

**Wasatch Integrated Water Model
Climate Data Access Tool**

Steven Burian, Court Strong, Erfan Goharian, Adam Kochanski, and Debadrita Das

Use future climate modeling and downscaling to inform probabilistic scenario development (Strong/Kochanski, UU)

Natural system hydrologic and hydraulic modeling (Burian, UU)

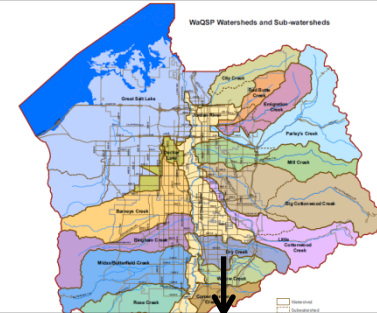


<http://www.hiddenwaters.org/>

streamflow forecasts

climate change flows

Urban watershed and green infrastructure modeling (SWMM-ET, Pomeroy/Burian, UU)



Hydrologic Models

Water Quality Modeling (SL County, Potential iUTAH)

Operations model (Potential iUTAH)

Planning model (Burian, UU; SLC PU)

Water System Models

Demand scenarios (Tim Bardsley, WWA; SLC PU)



Outcomes

- Expanded information for:
 - climate-water science
 - water operations
 - long-term planning
 - infrastructure upgrades

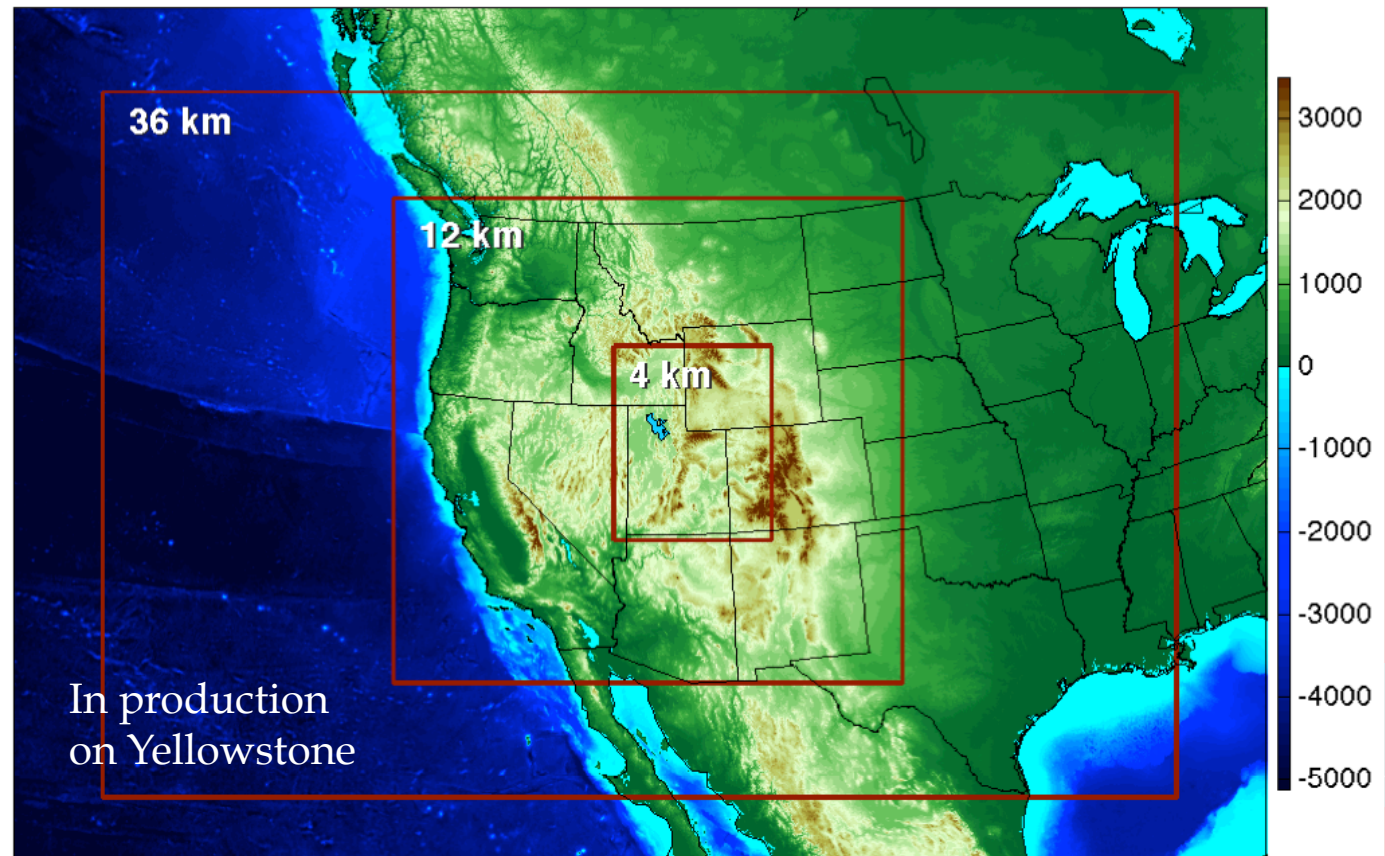
Dynamical downscaling

- WRF customized with Great Salt Lake model and urban irrigation scheme

Boundary conditions:
6-hourly NCEP Climate Forecast System Reanalysis (CFSR)

~38 km resolution
1985-2004,
2007-2009

CMIP5 (~1°)
2025-2035
2055-2065
2085-2095



Dynamical downscaling

- WRF Great Salt Lake “slab” model

Differential equation at each grid point

$$\frac{dT_L}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho_w c_w h} F$$

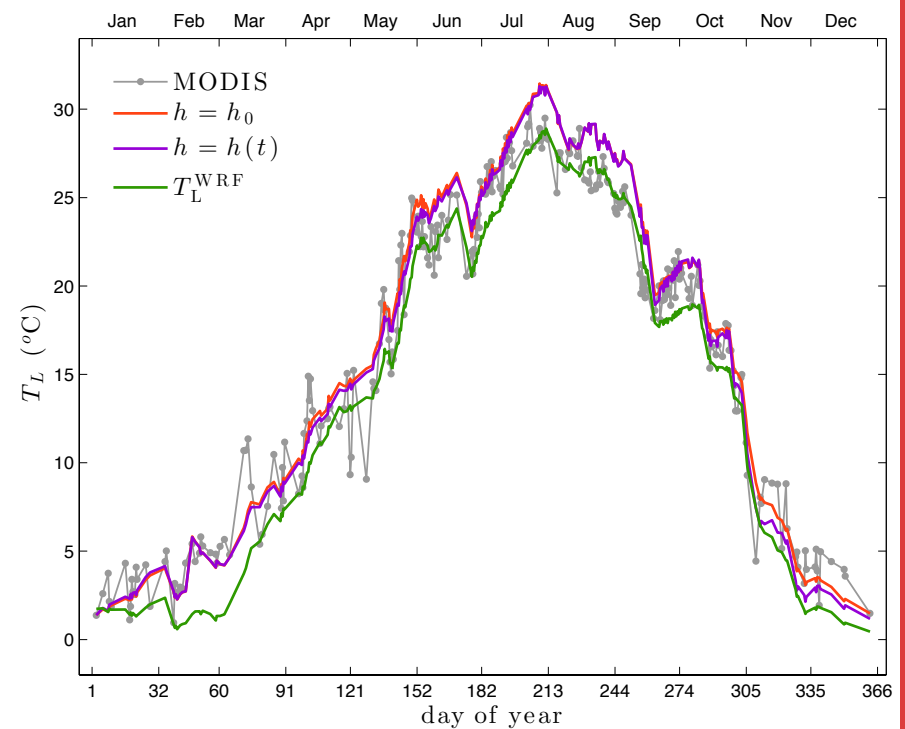
Cost function

$$J(h) = \left\{ \frac{1}{n_\Gamma} \sum_{t \in \Gamma} [T_L^o(t) - T_L^b(t, h)]^2 \right\}^{1/2}$$

Numerical optimization

$$\arg \min_h J(h); \text{ subject to } : h \in [0, \infty)$$

$$h = 5.1 \text{ m}$$



Strong et al. (2013), *JAMES*, in prep.

CSmod

- Developing a “Climate Scenario module” (CSmod) to generate on-demand, stochastic realizations of climate

Spatial domain
Temporal domain
Variables
Scenario

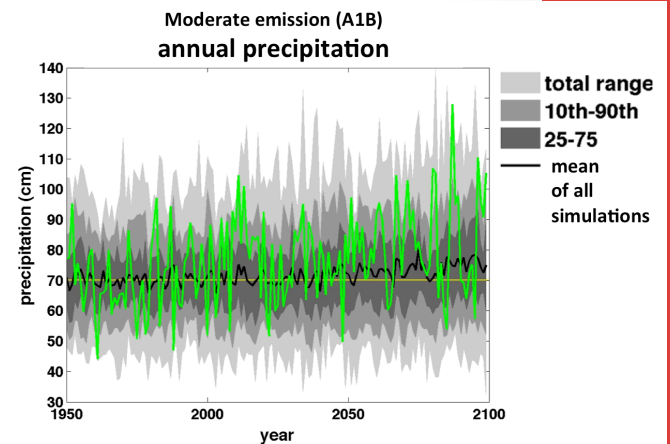
```
% set of means
spot=0; dyrs = 1872:2007;
for yr = dyrs
    a=find(st(:,1)=myr-1 & st(:,2)=1);
    b=find(st(:,1)=myr & st(:,2)=4);
    a=[a;b];
    spot=spot+1;
    z2(spot, :) = mean(z(a, :));
    u2(spot, :) = mean(u(a, :));
    v2(spot, :) = mean(v(a, :));
    S2(spot, :) = mean(S(a, :));
    p2(spot, :) = mean(p(a, :));
end;

% settings
hi = find(d180(:, 2)=prctile(d180(:, 2), 50));
lo = find(d180(:, 2)=prctile(d180(:, 2), 50));

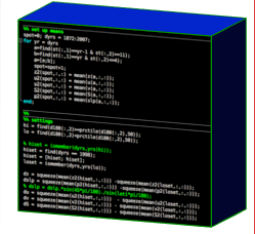
% hiset = ismember(dyrs, yrs(hi));
hiset = find(dyrs = 1990);
hiset = [hiset; hiset];
loset = ismember(dyrs, yrs(lo));

dz = squeeze(mean(z2(hiset, :))) - squeeze(mean(z2(loset, :)));
dslp = squeeze(mean(p2(hiset, :))) - squeeze(mean(p2(loset, :)));
% dslp = dslp * sin(45*pi/180) / sin(15*pi/180);
du = squeeze(mean(u2(hiset, :))) - squeeze(mean(u2(loset, :)));
dv = squeeze(mean(v2(hiset, :))) - squeeze(mean(v2(loset, :)));
dS = squeeze(mean(S2(hiset, :))) - squeeze(mean(S2(loset, :)));
```

MATLAB, Python, Excel, ...



Statistical downscaling



CSmod engine:

Occurrence: two-state, 2nd-order Markov chain process

$$p_{000}(k); p_{100}(k);$$

$$p_{010}(k); p_{110}(k);$$

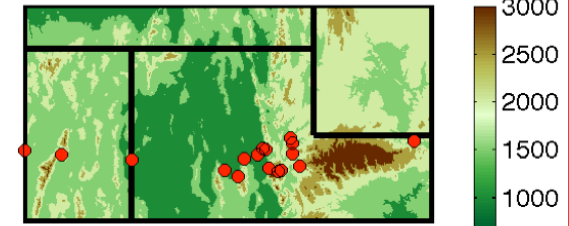
$$k = 1, \dots, K$$

Amount: fit mixed exponential

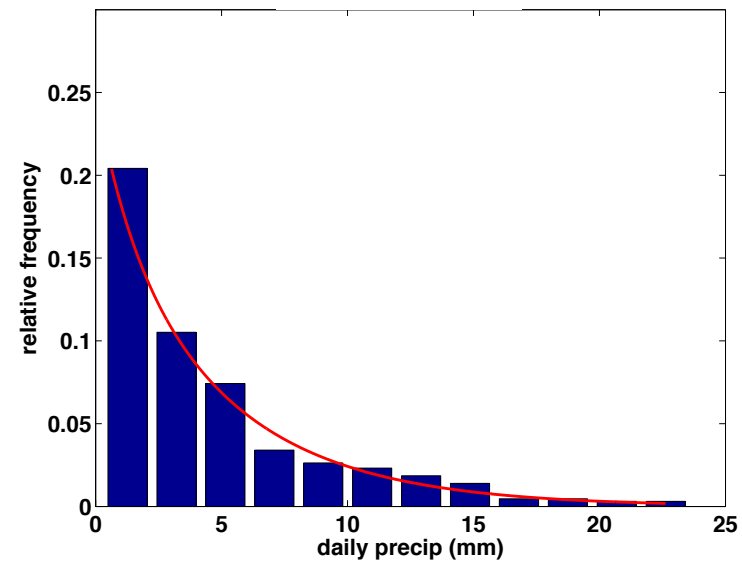
$$f[r(k)] = \frac{\alpha(k)}{\beta_1(k)} \exp\left[\frac{-1r(k)}{\beta_1(k)}\right] + \frac{1 - \alpha(k)}{\beta_2(k)} \exp\left[\frac{-1r(k)}{\beta_2(k)}\right]$$

Stochastic driver: spatially-correlated multivariate Gaussian

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{K/2} \sqrt{\det \Sigma}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right]$$



KSLC March

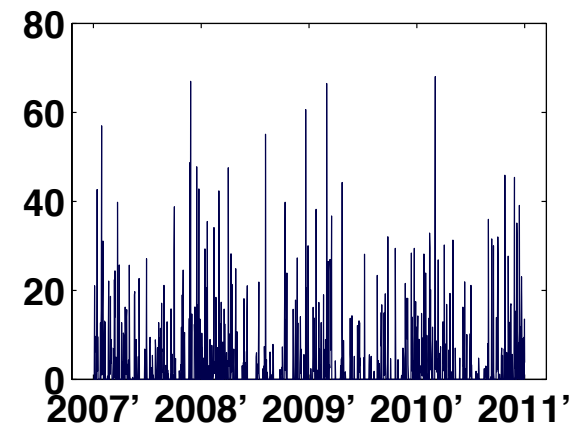
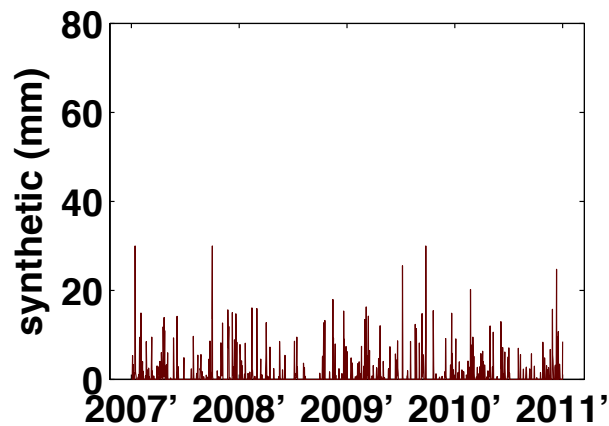
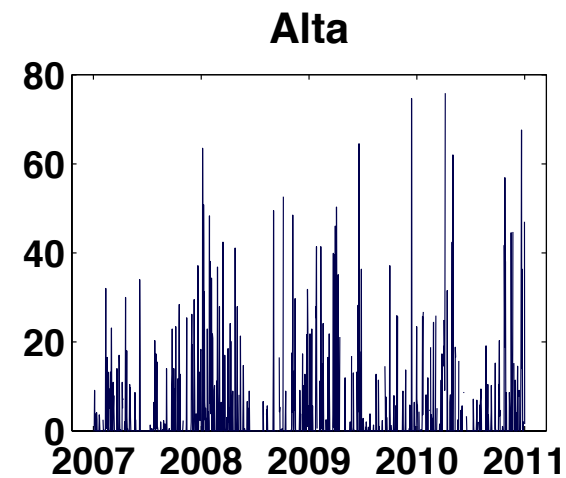
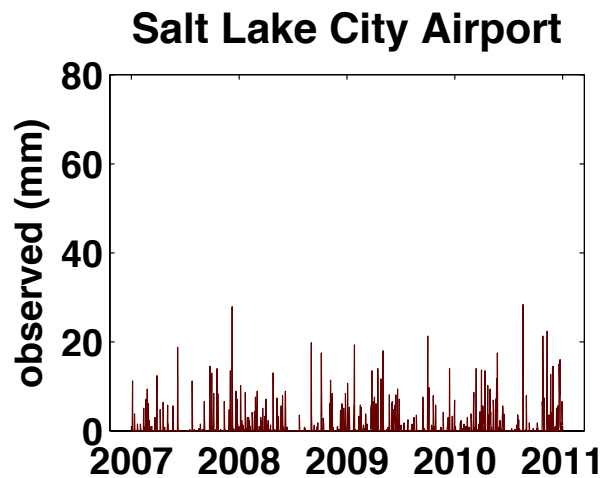


Wilks (1999,2009)

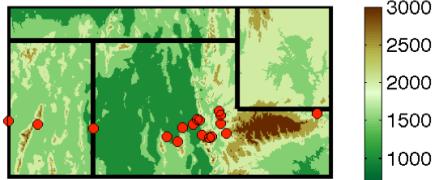
Climate Scenario module



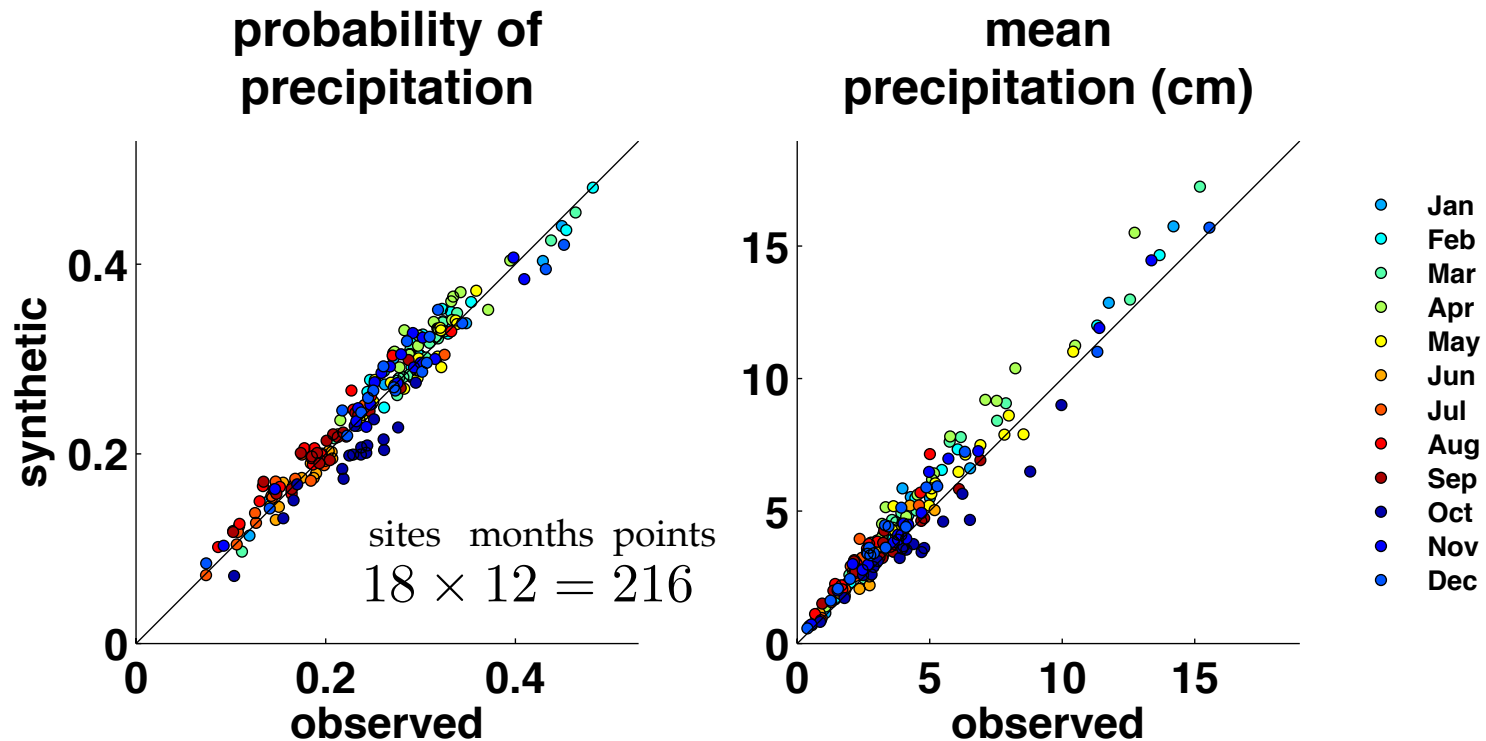
CSmod test: generate synthetic historical precipitation data



Climate Scenario module

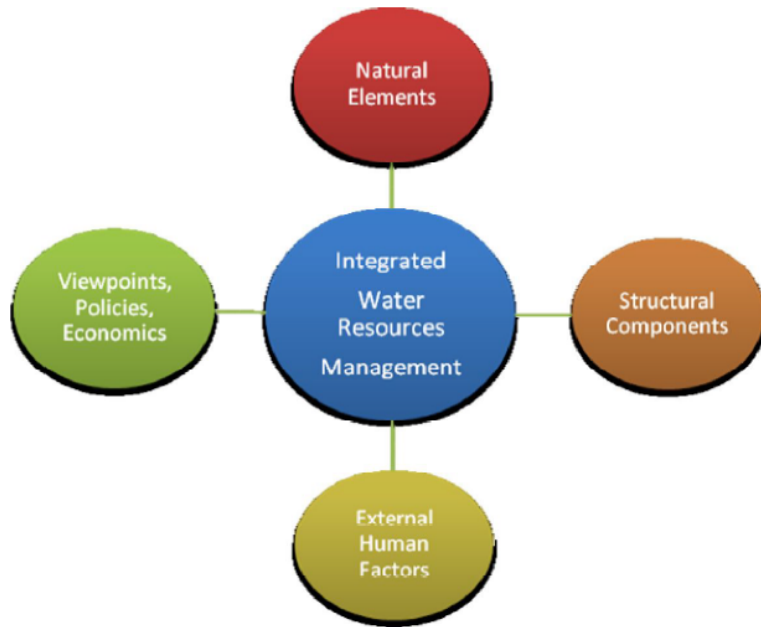


CSmod test: generate synthetic historical record (1958-2012)



CSmod future climate: amount and occurrence functions are re-fit allowing nonstationarity if justified by change in log-likelihood

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)



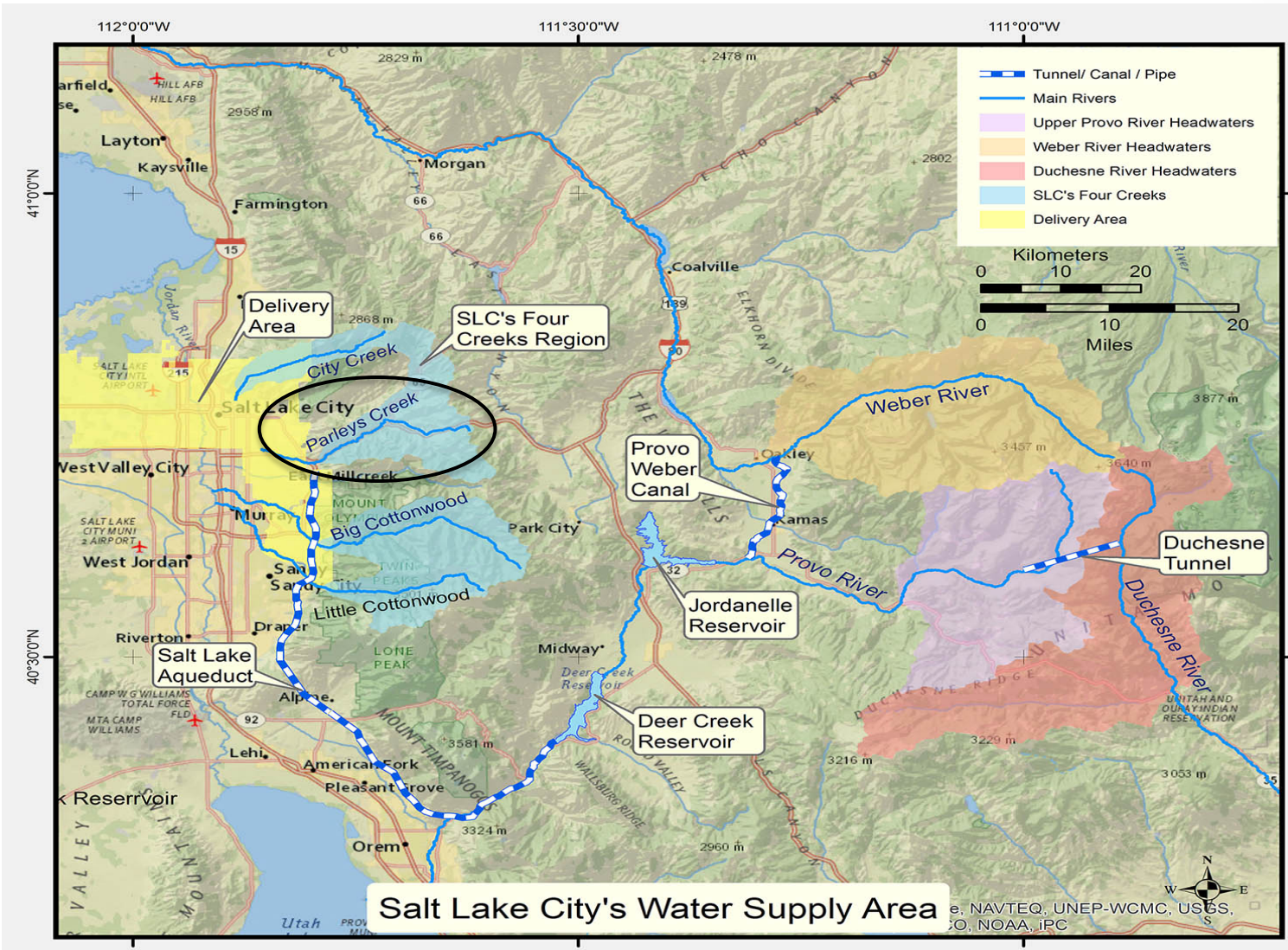
Programming Languages

Dynamic Simulation Software

Specialized Water Resources Software



Case Study

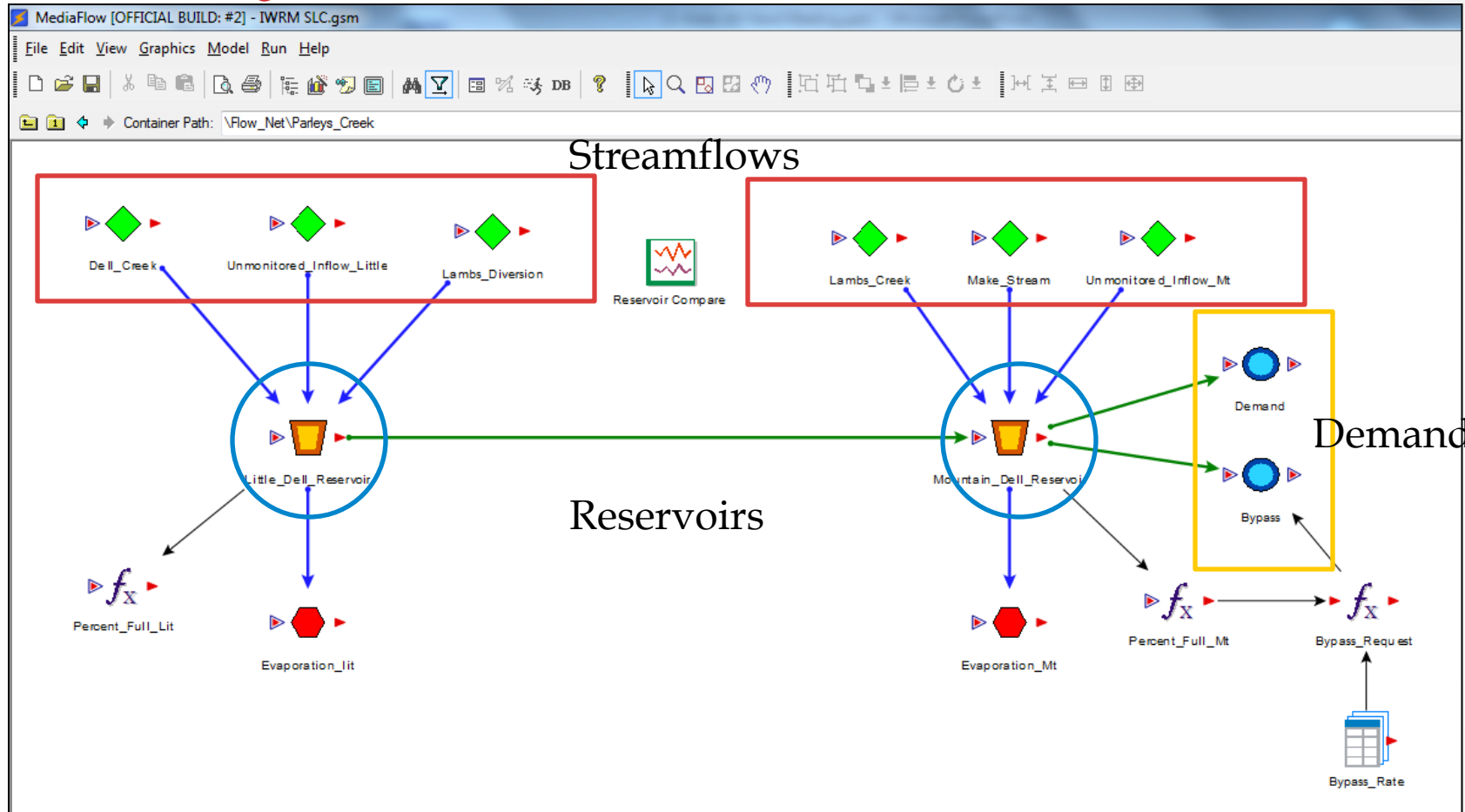


Salt Lake City's Water Supply Area

Parley's Water System



Parleys GoldSim model

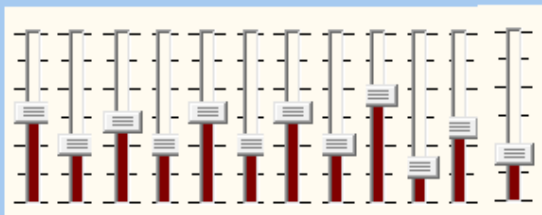


GoldSim Player allows you to view, navigate, and run an existing GoldSim model without having to purchase GoldSim Pro.



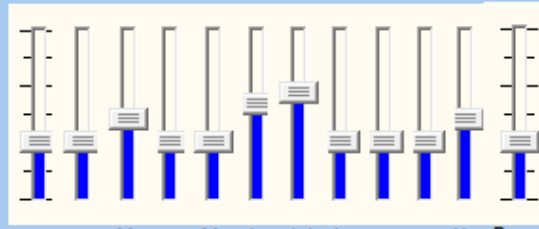
Player File Dashboard

Parleys Creek Management Tool



Dell Creek Inflow Rate

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec



Demand Rate

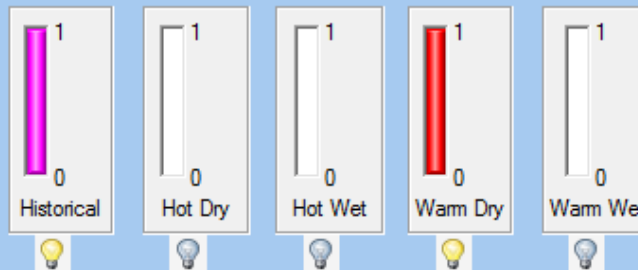
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec



Lambs Creek Inflow Rate

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Reliability Results



General Mountain Dell Reservoirs Characteristics

Capacity [af]	3200
Dead Pool [af]	800
Initial Volume [af]	2000

General Little Dell Reservoirs Characteristics

Capacity [af]	20000
Dead Pool [af]	0
Initial Volume [af]	5700

Choose a scenario

Warm Dry



Run the Model

Historical Run

Simulation Settings

Mountain Dell Reservoir

Scenario Results

Historical Result

Little Dell Reservoir

Scenario Results

Historical Result

Reliability

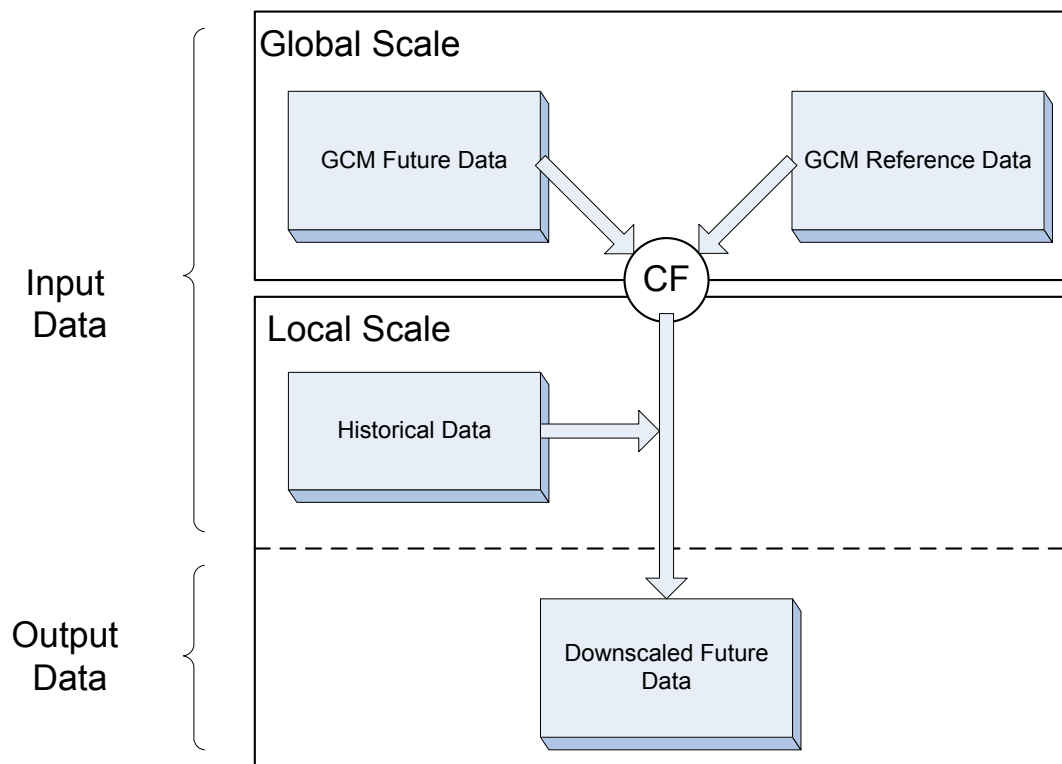
Scenario Results

Historical Result



Adjustment

□ Change factor approach (CFA):

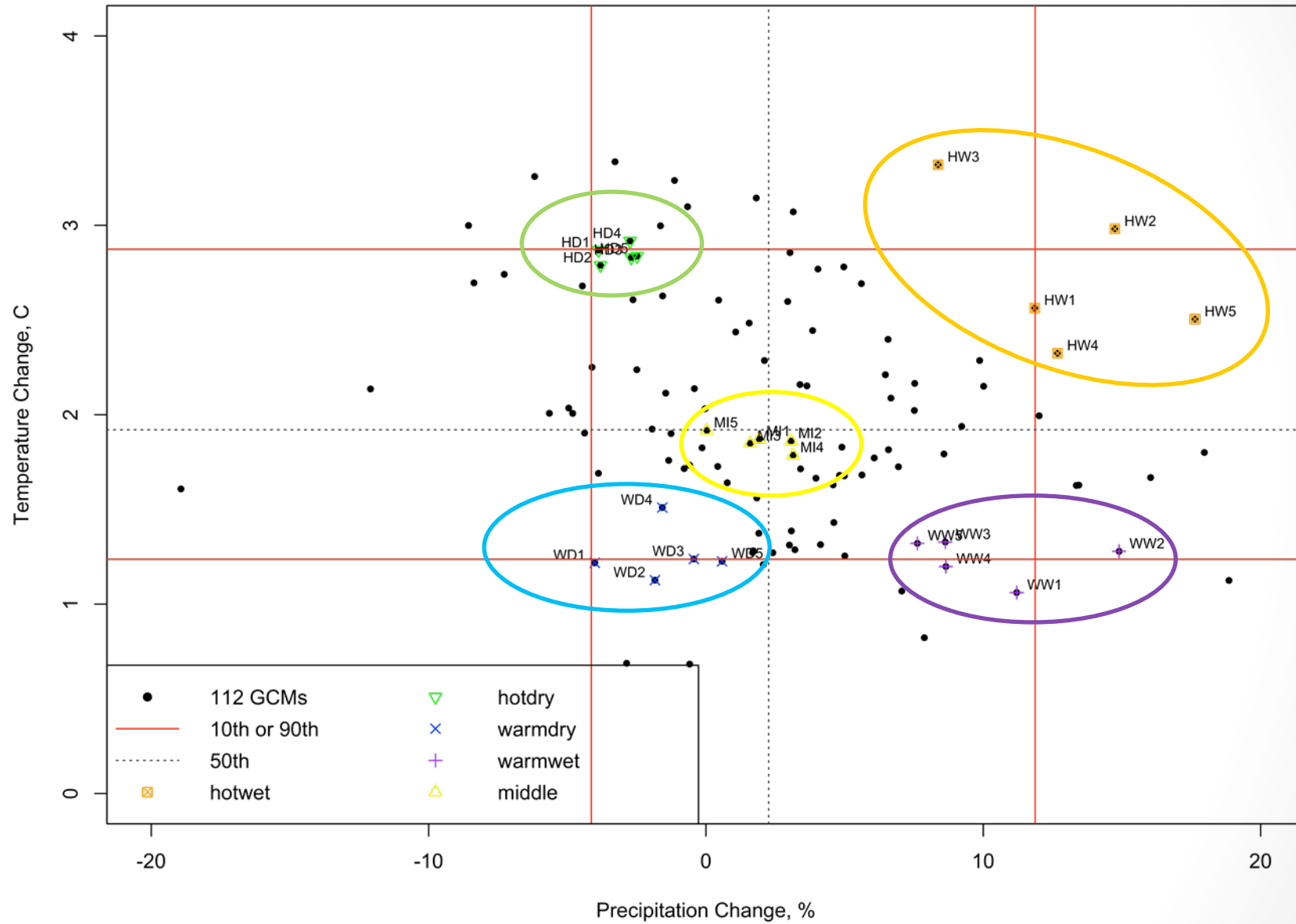


$$\begin{cases} P_{sim} = P_{obs} \cdot \Delta P \\ \Delta P = \left(\frac{P_{GCM,fut}}{P_{GCM,base}} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} T_{sim} = T_{obs} + \Delta T \\ \Delta T = (T_{GCM,fut} - T_{GCM,base}) \end{cases}$$

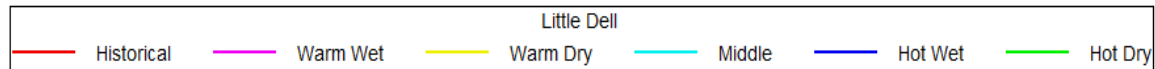
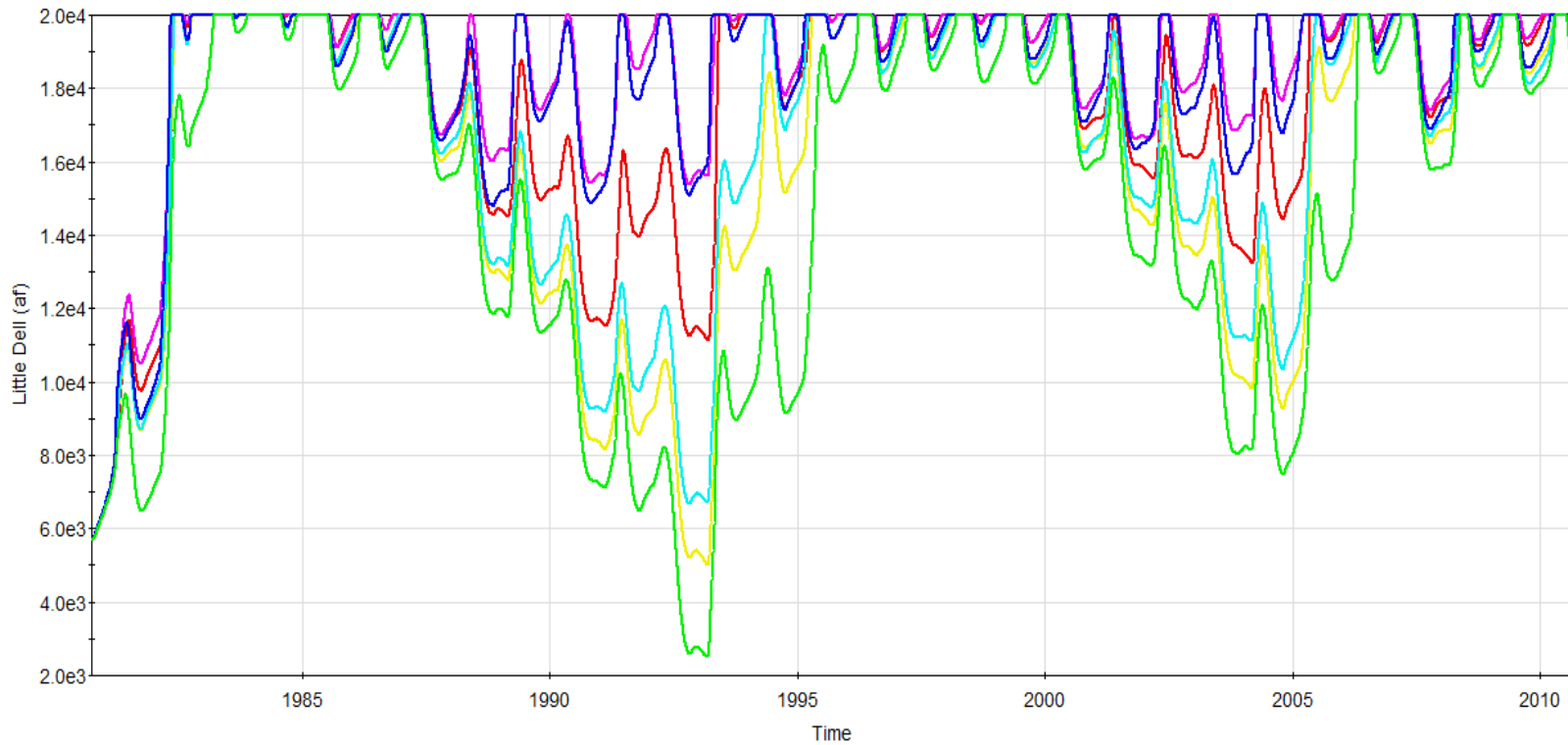
- ΔT and ΔP are monthly change factors (CFs) of temperature and precipitation

Changes in Mean Annual Temp & Precip comparing Oct 2035- Sep 2065 to Oct 1980- Sep 2010

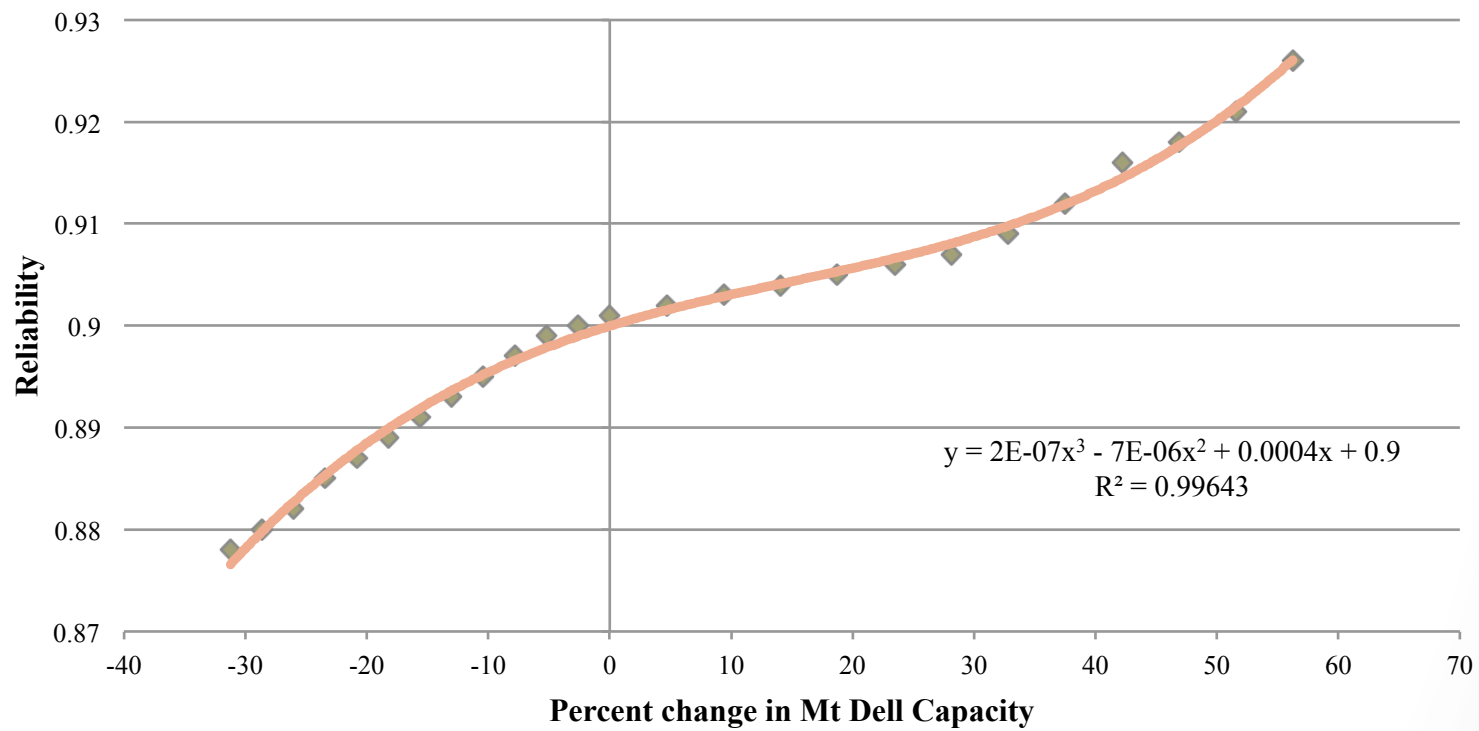


Climate Scenario results

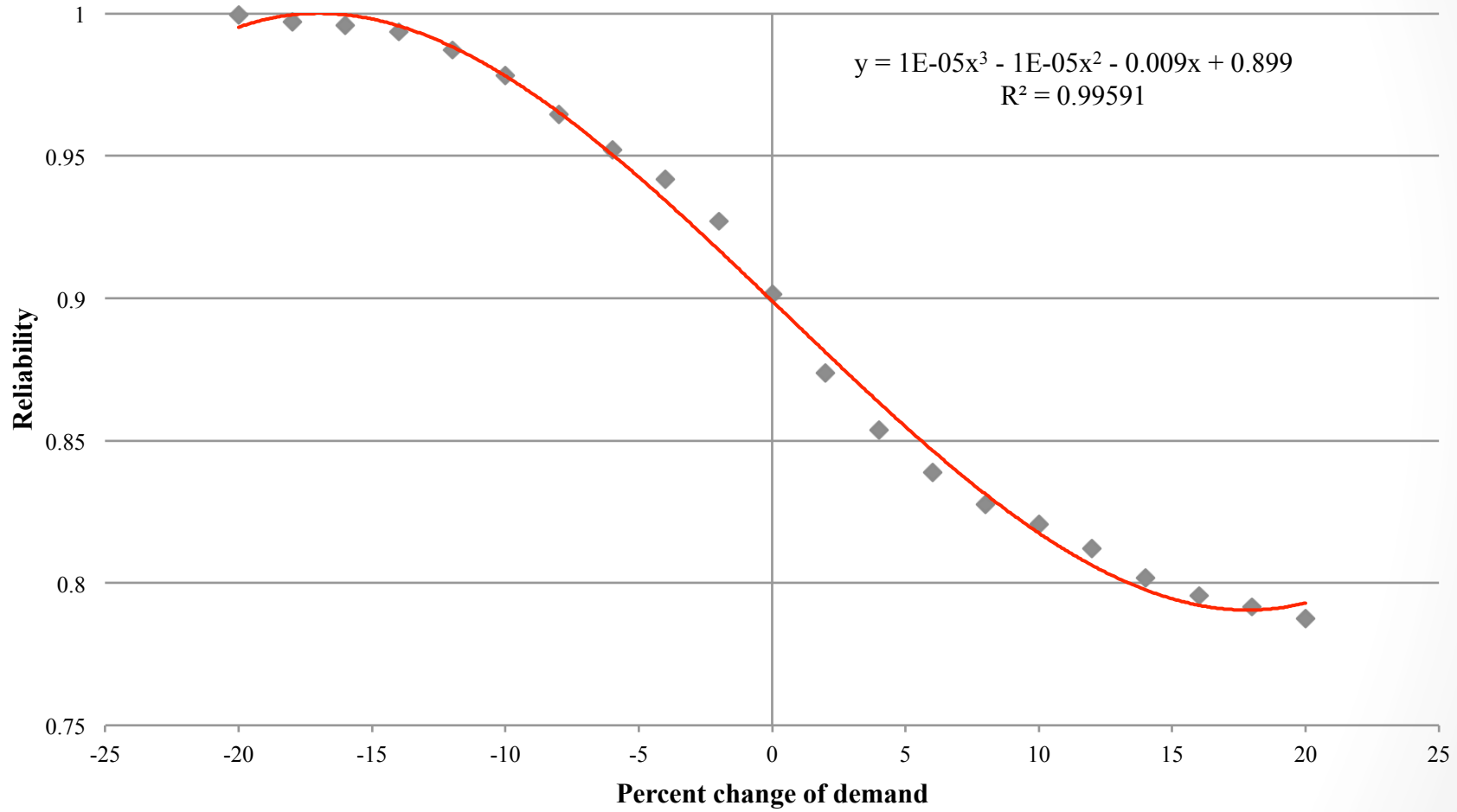
Reservoirs History

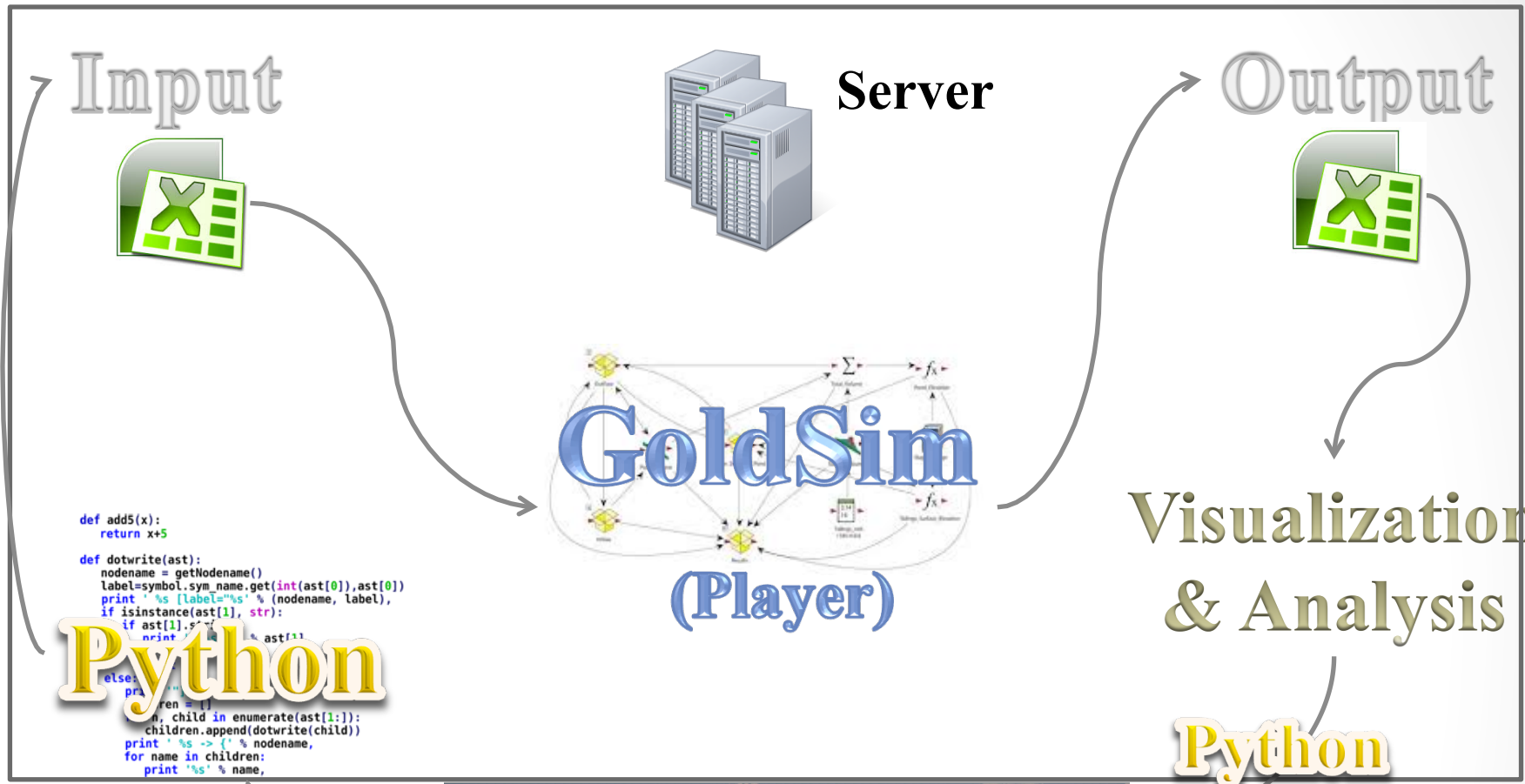


Development Plans



Water Conservation or Population Growth?





Web Interface

The web interface displays simulation results for a reservoir system. It includes several charts and data tables:

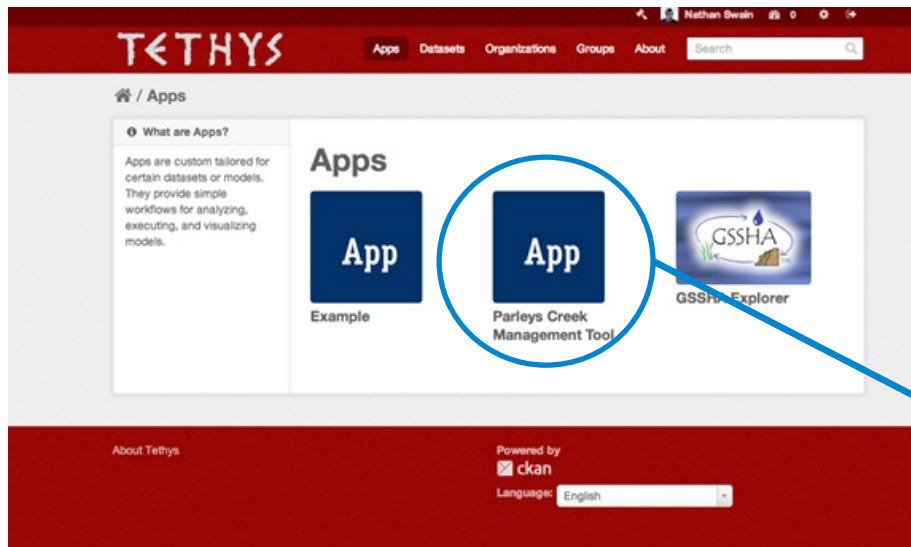
- Del Creek Inflow Rate:** A bar chart showing monthly inflow rates from January to December.
- Lamb's Creek Inflow Rate:** A bar chart showing monthly inflow rates from January to December.
- Reliability Results:** A set of five gauges for different scenarios: Historical, Hot Dry, Hot Wet, Warm Dry, and Warm Wet.
- Reservoirs Characteristics:**

Capacity (aft)	3200
Dead Pool (aft)	800
Initial Volume (aft)	2000
- General Little Dell Reservoirs Characteristics:**

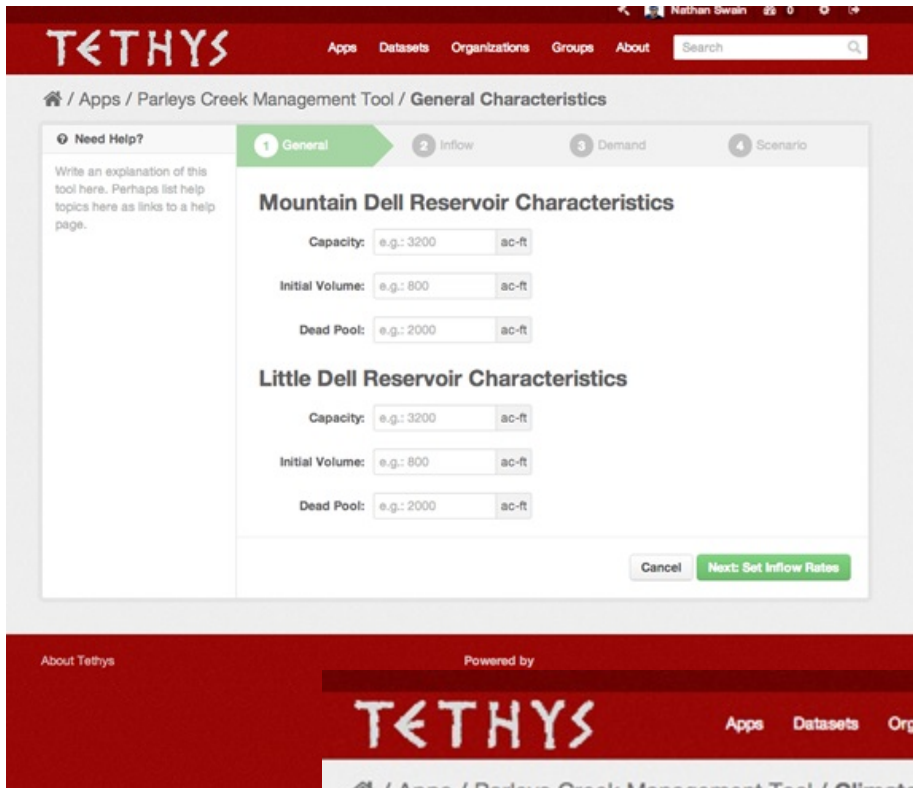
Capacity (aft)	20000
Dead Pool (aft)	0
Initial Volume (aft)	5700
- Scenario Selection:** A dropdown menu for "Choose a scenario" (currently set to "Warm Dry") and buttons for "Run the Model", "Simulation", and "Historical Run".
- University of Utah Logo:** The logo of the University of Utah is displayed at the bottom right.
- GoldSim Logo:** The GoldSim logo is at the bottom center.



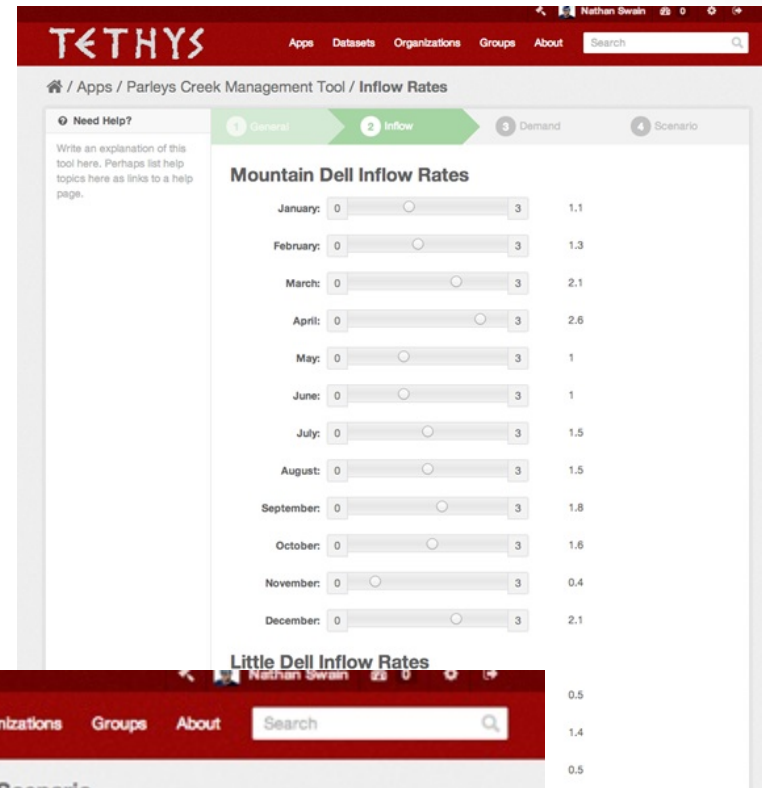
Web Interface (Collaboration with BYU)



Management Tool for Users

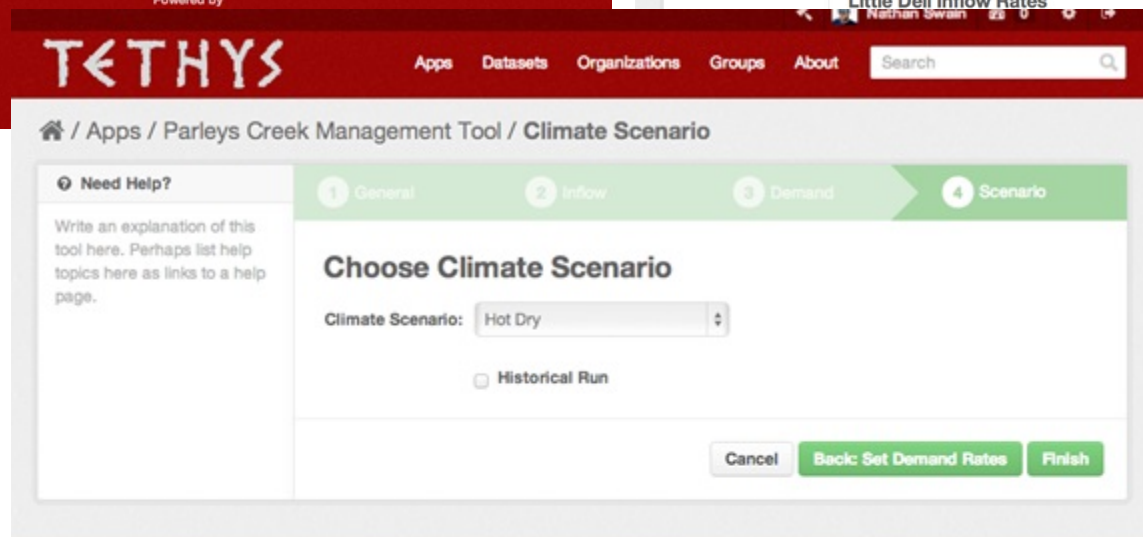


The screenshot shows the 'General Characteristics' page in the TETHYS interface. The navigation bar includes 'TETHYS', 'Apps', 'Datasets', 'Organizations', 'Groups', 'About', and a search bar. The breadcrumb trail is '/ Apps / Parleys Creek Management Tool / General Characteristics'. A progress indicator shows '1 General' as the active step, followed by '2 Inflow', '3 Demand', and '4 Scenario'. A 'Need Help?' section on the left contains a text area for help. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Mountain Dell Reservoir Characteristics' and 'Little Dell Reservoir Characteristics'. Each section has three input fields: 'Capacity' (e.g., 3200 ac-ft), 'Initial Volume' (e.g., 800 ac-ft), and 'Dead Pool' (e.g., 2000 ac-ft). At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next: Set Inflow Rates' buttons.



The screenshot shows the 'Inflow Rates' page in the TETHYS interface. The navigation bar and breadcrumb trail are the same as in the previous screenshot. The progress indicator shows '2 Inflow' as the active step. A 'Need Help?' section is on the left. The main content area is titled 'Mountain Dell Inflow Rates' and displays a table of monthly inflow rates. Each row represents a month with a slider control and a numerical value. Below this, the text 'Little Dell Inflow Rates' is visible, followed by a vertical list of numerical values: 0.5, 1.4, and 0.5.

Month	Slider Range	Value
January	0 to 3	1.1
February	0 to 3	1.3
March	0 to 3	2.1
April	0 to 3	2.6
May	0 to 3	1
June	0 to 3	1
July	0 to 3	1.5
August	0 to 3	1.5
September	0 to 3	1.8
October	0 to 3	1.6
November	0 to 3	0.4
December	0 to 3	2.1



The screenshot shows the 'Climate Scenario' page in the TETHYS interface. The navigation bar and breadcrumb trail are the same. The progress indicator shows '4 Scenario' as the active step. A 'Need Help?' section is on the left. The main content area is titled 'Choose Climate Scenario' and features a dropdown menu for 'Climate Scenario' currently set to 'Hot Dry'. Below it is a checkbox for 'Historical Run'. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Back: Set Demand Rates', and 'Finish' buttons.

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```
Editor - Canopy
File Edit View Search Run Tools Window Help
*code_excel.py x
3 ##### Python Code #####
4 ##### To connect the GoldSim to the Web Site#####
5
6 ##### Writer: Erfan Goharian #####
7 ##### University of Utah #####
8 ##### CI-WATER Project #####
9 ##### 9/12/2013 #####
10
11 #####Importing Required Libraries#####
12
13
14 from tempfile import TemporaryFile
15 from xlwt import Workbook
16 import numpy as N
17 from mmap import mmap,ACCESS_READ
18 from xlrd import open_workbook
19 import subprocess
20
21 ##### Requesting the Dashboard data from Useres#####
22 #####These data will come to the model from web site in final model ##
23 #####instead of asking user#####
24 #####
25
26 #####Scenario Number#####
27
28 sc_number = raw_input("Scenario number(1.historical, 2.Warm Wet, 3.WarmDry, 4.Middle, 5.Hot Wet, 6.Hot Dry): ")
29
30 #####Little Dell Properties#####
31
32 init_lit= raw_input("Initial volume of Little Dell (default: 5700af): ")
33 capacity_lit= raw_input("Maximum capacity of Little Dell (default:2000af): ")
34 deadpool_lit= raw_input("Deadpool of Little Dell (default: 0af): ")
158
159 #####Writing the single values in worksheet#####
160
161 sheet1.row(0).set_cell_number(1,sc_number)
162
163 sheet1.row(2).set_cell_number(1,init_lit)
164 sheet1.row(3).set_cell_number(1,capacity_lit)
165 sheet1.row(4).set_cell_number(1,deadpool_lit)
166
167 sheet1.row(6).set_cell_number(1,init_mt)
168 sheet1.row(7).set_cell_number(1,capacity_mt)
169 sheet1.row(8).set_cell_number(1,deadpool_mt)
170
171 #####Writing the ratio arrays#####
172
173 for a in range(12):
174     sheet1.row(11+a).set_cell_number(1,dc_ratio[a])
175     sheet1.row(11+a).set_cell_number(3,lc_ratio[a])
176     sheet1.row(11+a).set_cell_number(5,mks_ratio[a])
177     sheet1.row(11+a).set_cell_number(7,dem_ratio[a])
178
179 #####Saving the Excel file#####
180
181 book.save('dashboard.xls')
182
183
184 #####Running the GoldSim through the CML#####
185
186 subprocess.call('"c:\\Program Files (x86)\\GTG\\GoldSim 11.0\\GSPlayer.exe" -r -x "Parleys_Creek_V11.gsp"',shell=True)
187
188
189
Cursor pos 11: 1 Python 3 C:\F
```

Comprehensive Knowledge Archive Network (CKAN)

- Web-based open source data management system for the storage and distribution of data
- CKAN provides a rich API for querying and accessing dataset information.
- Publish and Manage Data
- Search and Discovery
- Geospatial
- Community
- Visualize
- Themable
- Store
- History
- API

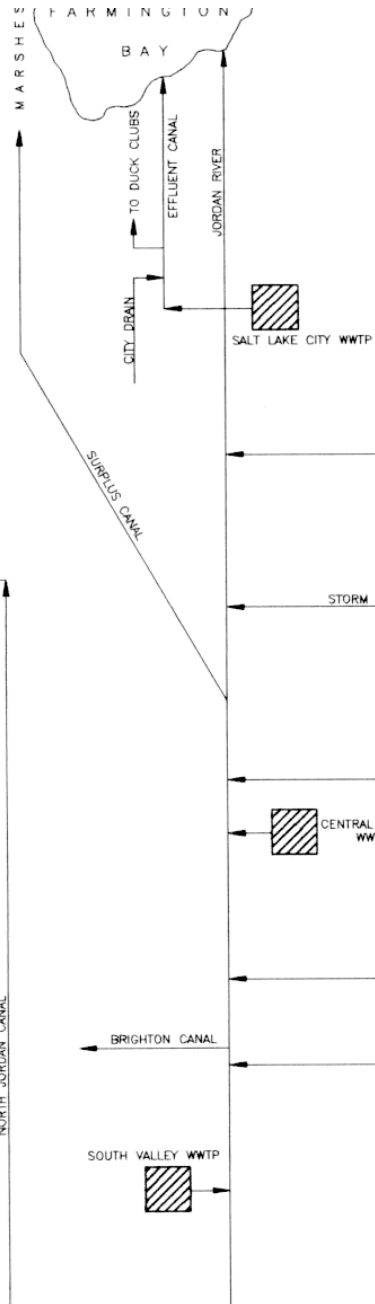
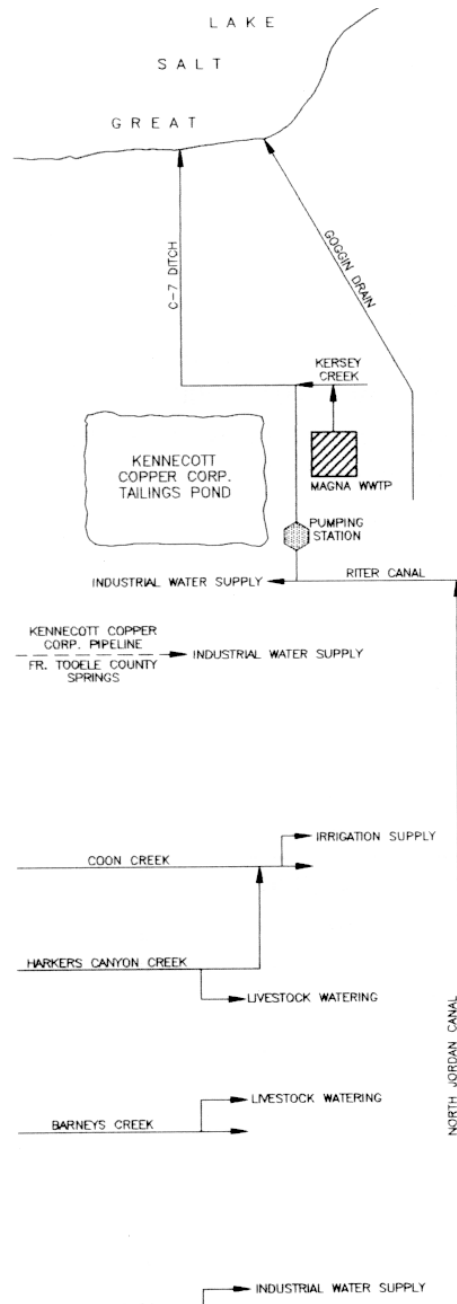


Visualize

Supports:

- line,
- spline,
- area,
- column,
- bar,
- pie,
- Scatter
- Etc...



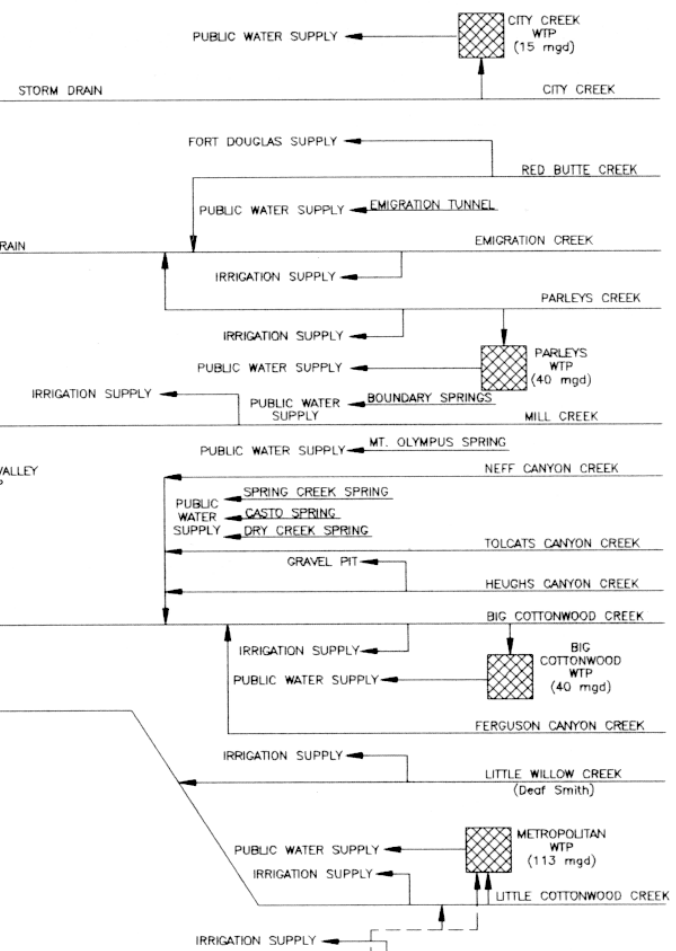


ADAPTED FROM
SALT LAKE COUNTY
AREA-WIDE WATER STUDY

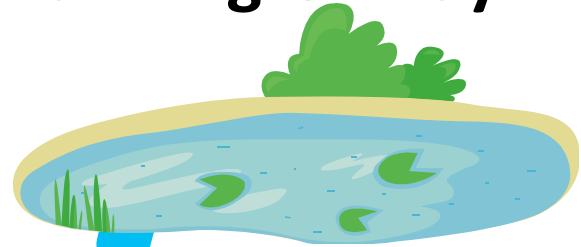
SCHEMATIC OF JORDAN RIVER SYSTEM



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Water Resources



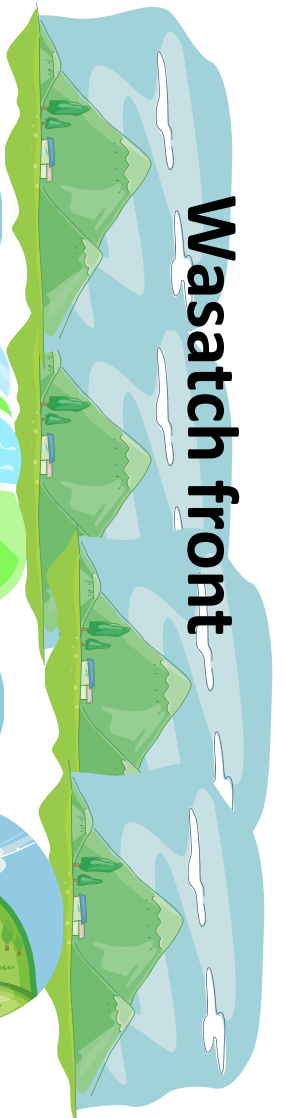
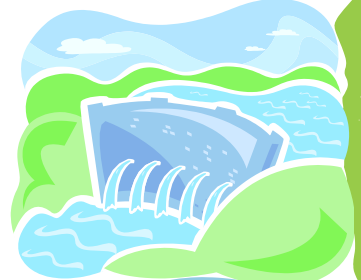
Farmington Bay



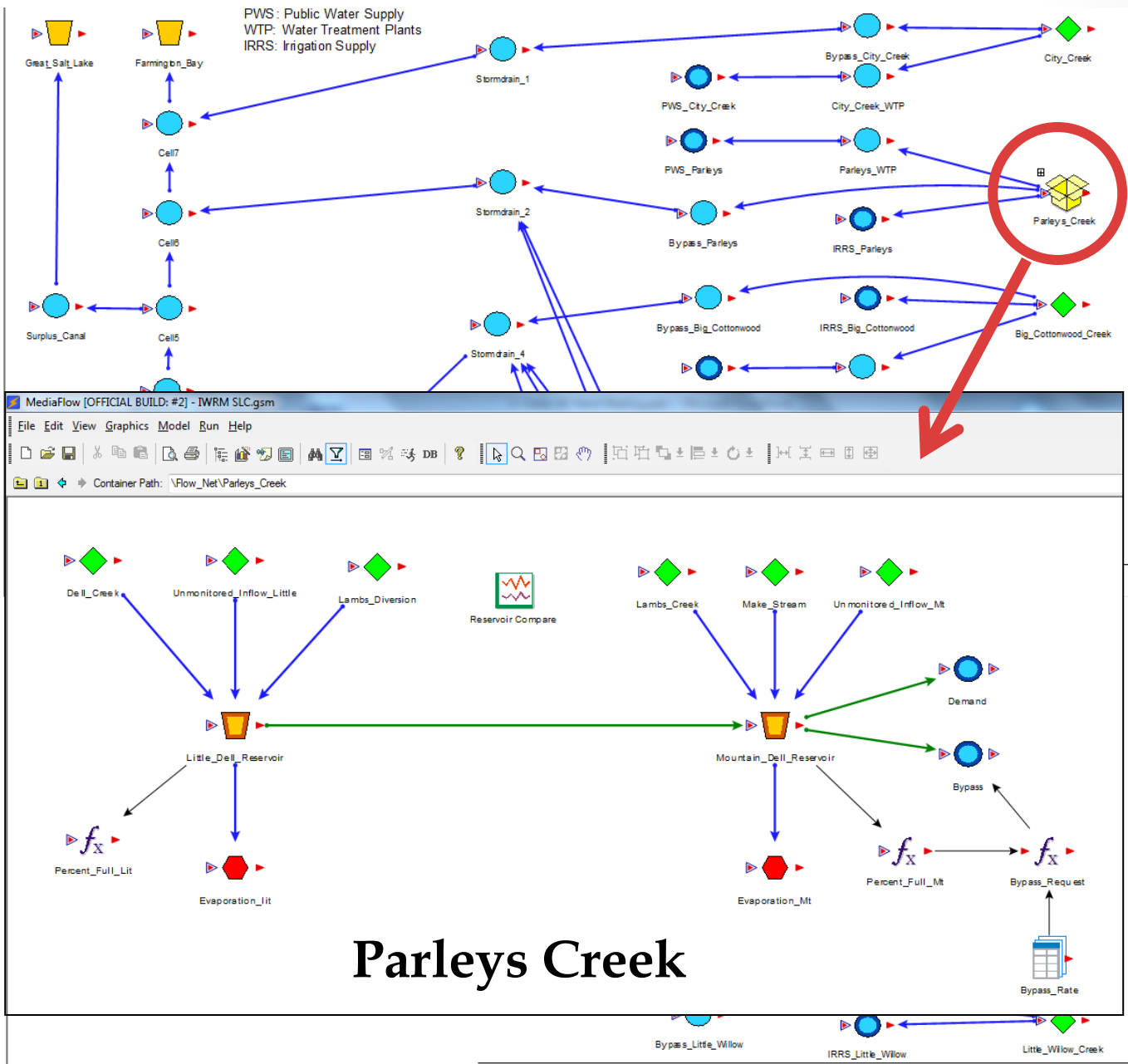
Jordan River

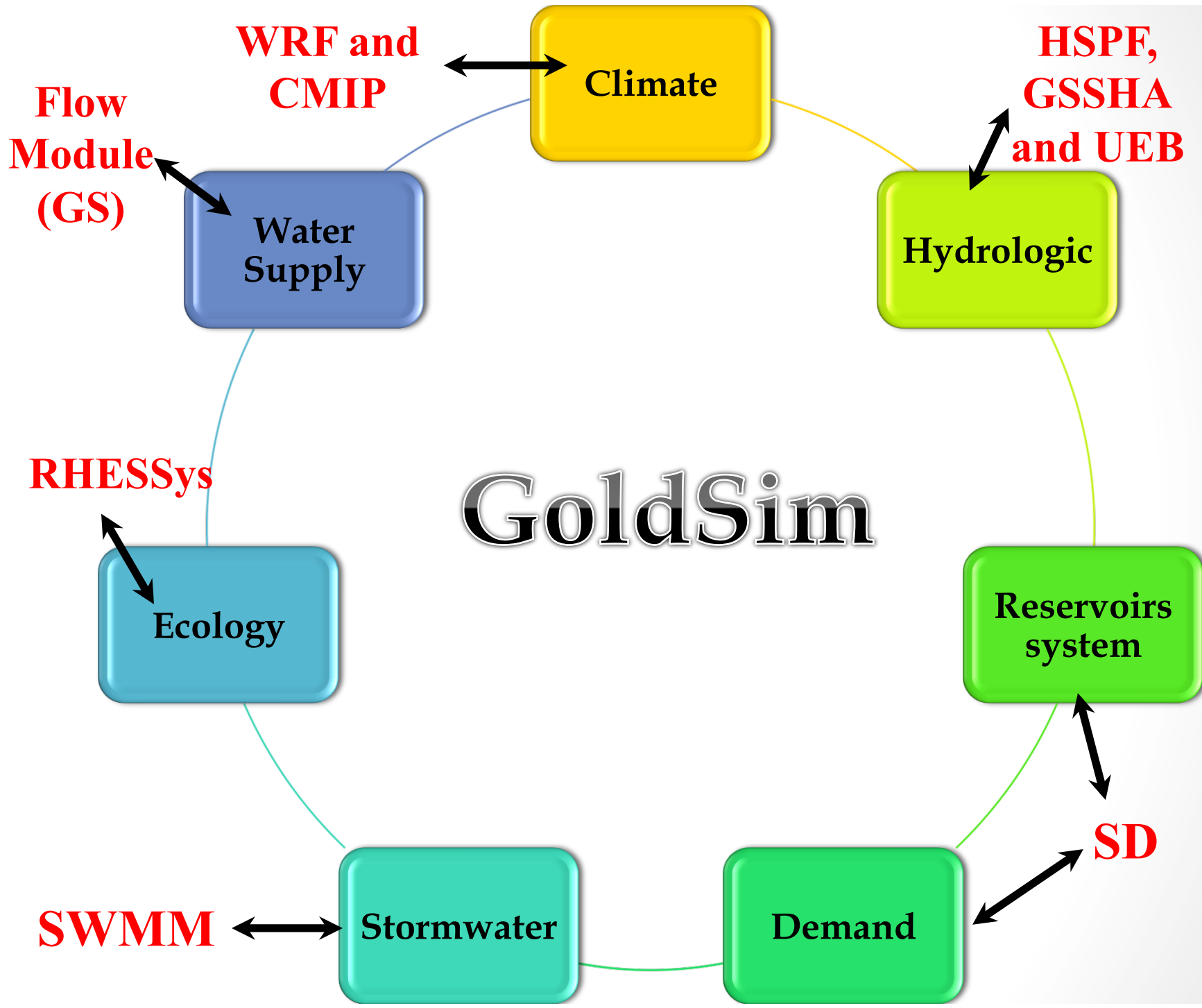


Salt Lake City

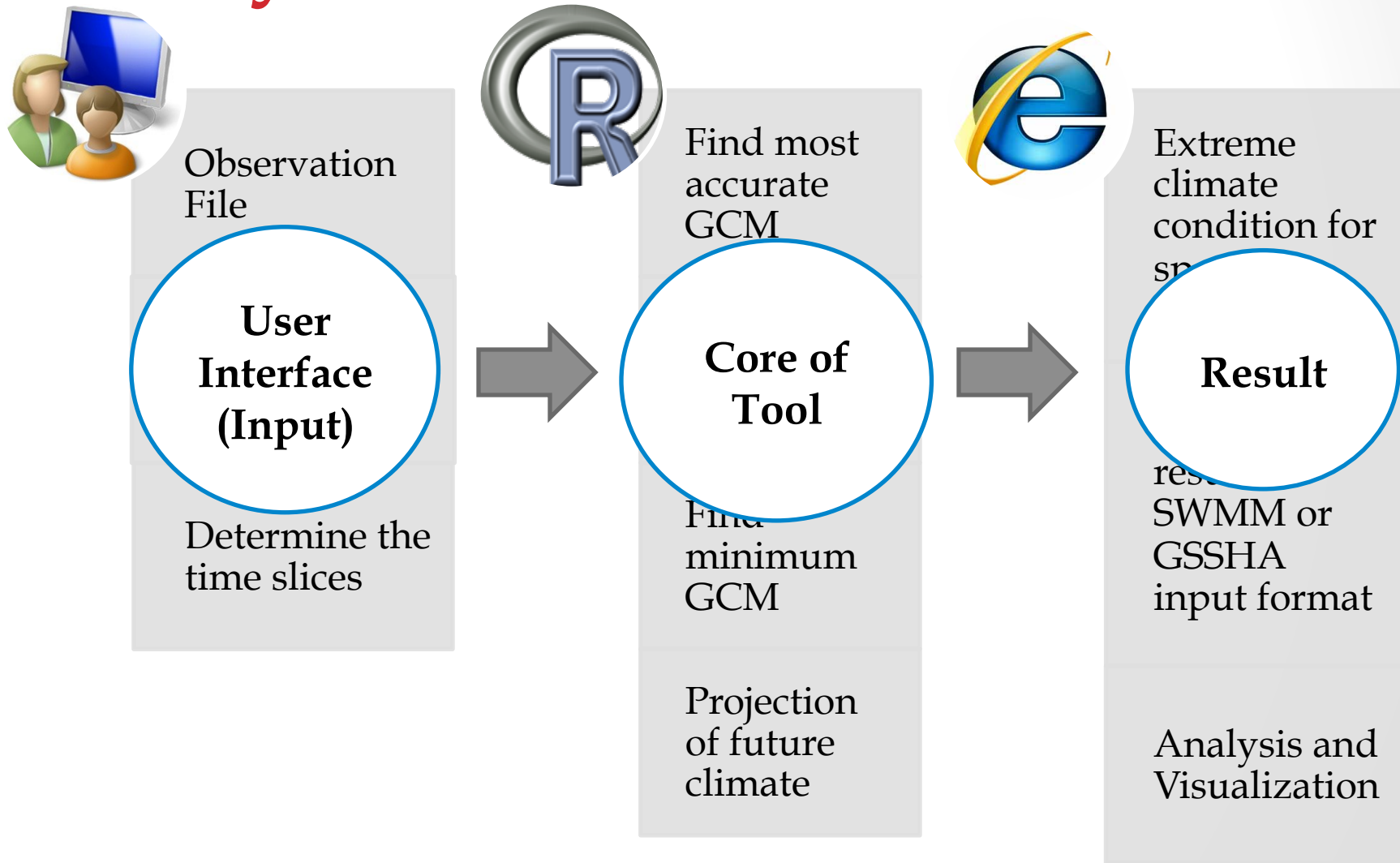


Wasatch front





Climate Data Access Tool for Analysis of Water Resources



Method

- Download climate data for the required grids(daily and monthly) for all models in NetCDF
(NOT AUTOMATED)
- Write R code to calculate which model predictions are closest to the observations
- Determine monthly change factors for every model
- Use these change factors to determine which models project extreme conditions

Potential Climate Analysis Tools

- Intensity : Mean, Maximum, Moving Average, ...
 - Events and Duration: Average Duration, Interevent, mean event Depth, ...
 - Frequency Analysis: Probability distribution, return period, Exceedence probability, ...
 - Drought: Dry proceeding days, longest drought, ...
 - Spatial Analysis
 - Indices: Standard Precipitation Index, Palmer Drought Index, Extreme Precipitation Index
 - etc
- Time series
 - Hourly
 - Weekday
 - Monthly
 - Annual

Main Idea

- This package can determine which model (GCM) is most appropriate (based on historical projection and observation) for each part of the USA and prepare an assembled model for future use
- This package can present a good estimation of future extreme climate condition for each part of the USA and prepare an assembled model for future use. (now we are working on three different parts: Salt Lake City, NYC and Toledo)
- The result can be used for different water models like SWMM, GSSHA and HSPF

R-Code

```
R version 3.0.1 (2013-05-16) -- "Good Sport"
Copyright (C) 2013 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

> library(ncdf)
> ncd1<-open.ncdf("ext_pr(1950-2099).nc")
> ncd2<-open.ncdf("obs_pr(1950-1999).nc")
> pr1<-get.var.ncdf(ncd1,"pr")
> pr2<-get.var.ncdf(ncd2,"Prcp")
> closest<- -999
> modelnumber<-0
> sum<-0
> dim(pr1)
[1] 1800 234
> dim(pr2)
[1] 600
> closestmodel<-function(pr1,pr2,n)
> for(i in 1:600)
+ sum<-(abs(pr1[n,i]-pr2[n][i]))
> if(sum<closest)
+ closest<-sum
+ modelnumber<-n
> changefactorfn<-function(pr1,noofyrs,startcurrent,starthistoric)
> arr<-c(12,2)
> for(i in startcurrent:noofyears)
+ arr[i,0]+pr1
> for(i in starthistoric:noofyears)
+ arr[i,1]+pr2
> arrcf<-c(12)
> for(i in 1:12)
+ arrcf[i]<-arr[0,i]/arr[1,i]
+ arrcf[i]
> for(j in 1:234)
+ closestmodel(pr1[j],pr2[j],j)
> changefactorfn(pr1[j],30,1980,2050)
> closest
[1] 14.562
> modelnumber
[1] 63
> close.ncdf(ncd1)
> close.ncdf(ncd2)
```

Results



Climate Tool

- Developing the Climate tool for the first case study, Salt Lake City for precipitation (1950-2100) in monthly and daily mode.
- Using disaggregation methods to produce result in hourly scale.



Accomplishments

Conferences:

- Evaluating the reliability of a water supply system based on system dynamics modeling: A Case Study of Salt Lake City, Utah. **EWRI Congress 2013 – Cincinnati, OH.**
- Assessing climate change risks to a municipal water supply: A pilot project incorporating downscaled climate projections, operational hydrologic modeling, and a systems planning model. **2013 Spring Runoff Conference.**
- Assessing climate change risks to a municipal water supply: A pilot project incorporating downscaled climate projections, operational hydrologic modeling, and a systems planning model. **2013 CPASW Climate Prediction Applications Sciences Workshop.**
- Strong C. Future precipitation and snowpack along the Wasatch Range, **American Water Resources Association Utah Section Annual Conference, Salt Lake City, Utah, 14 May 2013.**

Journal paper:

- Bardsley, T., Wood, A., Hobbins, M., Kirkham, T., Briefer, L., Niermeyer, J., and Burian, S. “Planning for an uncertain future: Climate change sensitivity assessment towards adaptation planning for public water supply.” *Earth Interactions* (in press).

Future

Conferences:

- Web-Based Reservoirs System Management Tool based on Dynamic Simulation for Water Utilities in Salt Lake City, Utah - **EWRI Congress 2014 - Portland, Oregon. (Submitted)**
- Using Dynamic Simulation to Support Integrated Water Resources Management in Cities - **EWRI Congress 2014 - Portland, Oregon. (Submitted)**
- Integrated Water Resource Management Tool based on Extreme Climate Change Impact. **HIC 2014 - New York, USA. (Not submitted)**

Proposal:

- NSF Hydrologic Sciences, Fall 2013, Climate-Vegetation Impacts on Hydrologic Response

Journal paper:

- Strong C, Kochanski A, Crosman E. A slab model of the Great Salt Lake for regional climate simulation. *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, in prep.
- Impact of climate change on water resources (Salt Lake City, Utah). (in prep)

Any Question?

Thank you