



A Utah-Wyoming Cyberinfrastructure
Water Modeling Collaboration



Climate Modeling & HPC Access for Urban Water Research

UU Team 2

Steven Burian, Court Strong, Christine Pomeroy

Postdoctoral Researcher: Adam Kochanski

Student Supported: Erfan Goharian

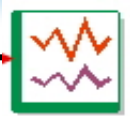
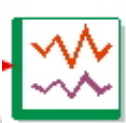
Partners: Tim Bardsley (WWA), Laura Briefer (SLCPU), Tracie Kirkham (SLCPU),
Jeff Niermeyer

2013 CI-WATER Symposium

Natural History Museum of Utah, University of Utah

May 24, 2013

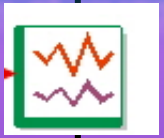
Climate Modeling and Data Access



Hydrologic Model
(CBRFC, RHESys)

Hydrologic Model
(GSSHA, ADHydro)

Stormwater Model
(SWMM)

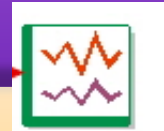


<http://www.hiddenwaters.org/>



climate impacted flows

climate impacted flows



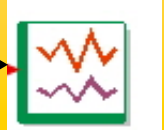
SLC Water Supply System Model
(Goldsim)



Water System Model (TOPNET/WEAP)

Water Quality Model

Demand Scenarios



Climate Modeling Flowchart

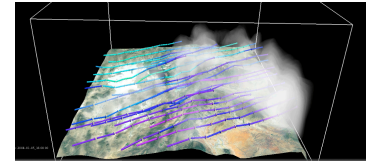
Coarse-resolution climate simulations (200-km)

CMIP Coupled Model Intercomparison Project



*statistical
downscaling*

*dynamical
downscaling*



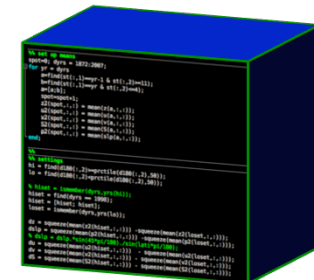
Hydrology
projections
(BCSD; 12-km)

**Regional
Climate model
(WRF; 4-km)**

**Web
portal**



**Climate Scenario
module (CSmod)**





Completed: Parlays Pilot Project

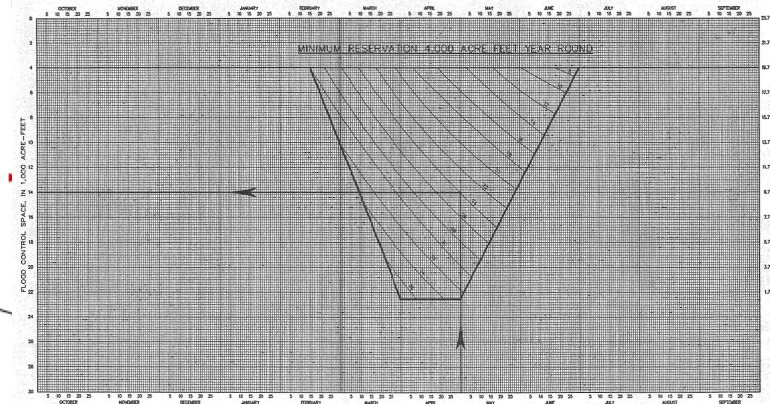
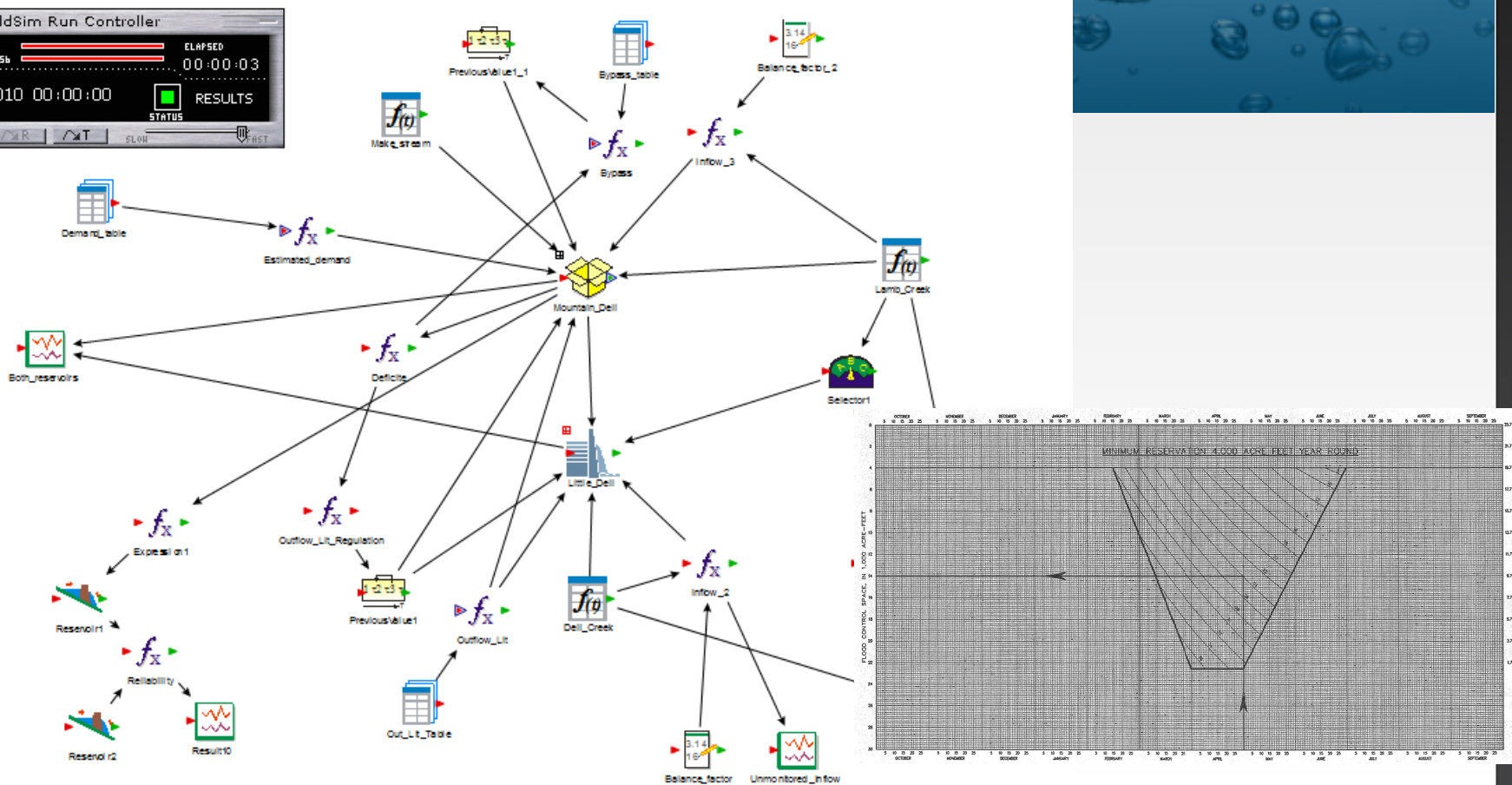




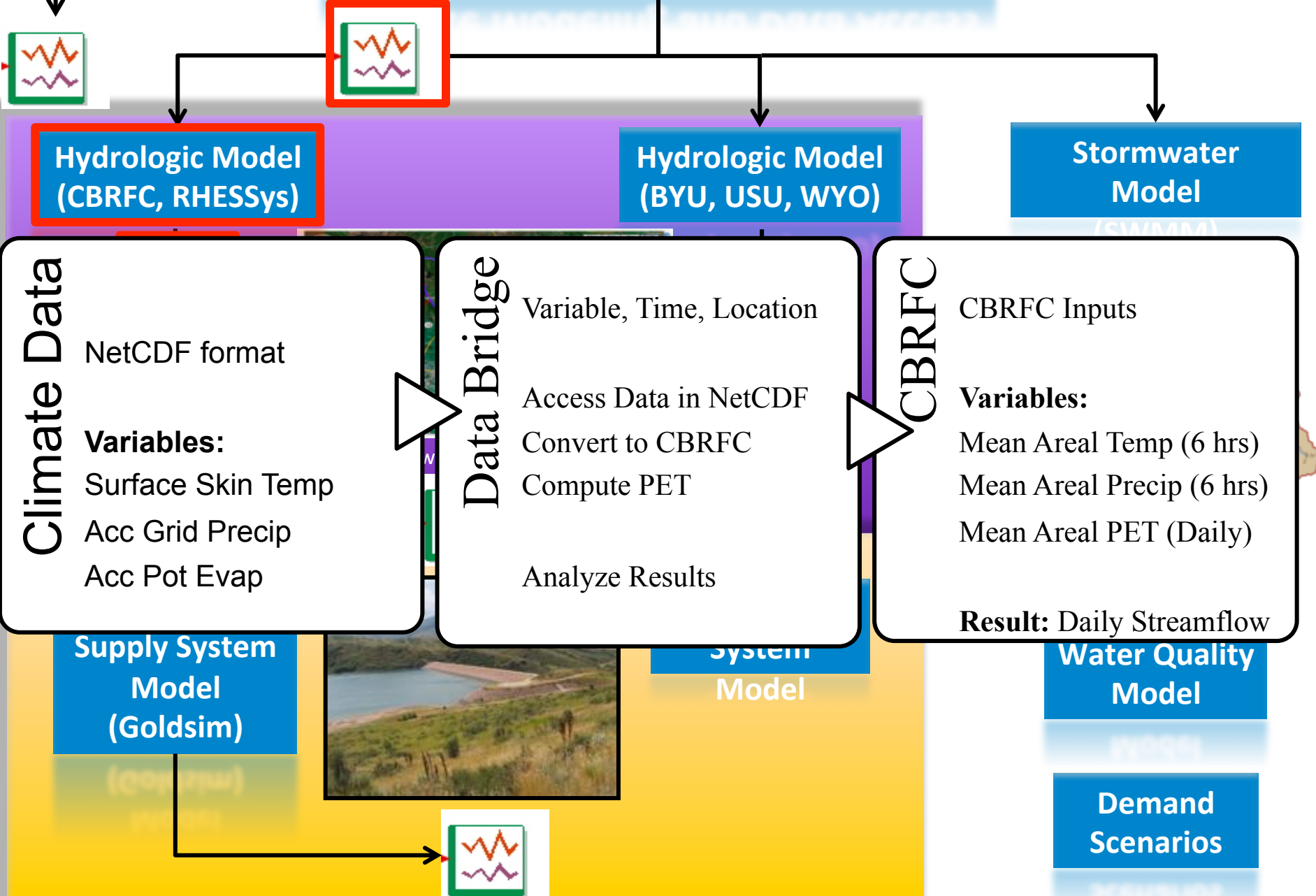
Completed: 2-Reservoir Model

GoldSim Run Controller

REALIZATION: 1/1 ELAPSED: 00:00:03
TIME-STEP: 10956/10956
OCT-01-2010 00:00:00 RESULTS
SIMULATION TIME STATUS
Edit... Run [F5] [F6] [F7] SLOW [F8] [F9]



Climate Modeling and Data Access



Hydrologic Model
(CBRFC, RHESys)

Hydrologic Model
(BYU, USU, WYO)

Stormwater Model
(SWMM)

Climate Data
NetCDF format
Variables:
Surface Skin Temp
Acc Grid Precip
Acc Pot Evap

Data Bridge
Variable, Time, Location
Access Data in NetCDF
Convert to CBRFC
Compute PET
Analyze Results

CBRFC
CBRFC Inputs
Variables:
Mean Areal Temp (6 hrs)
Mean Areal Precip (6 hrs)
Mean Areal PET (Daily)
Result: Daily Streamflow

Supply System Model
(Goldsim)

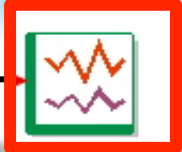
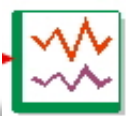
System Model

Water Quality Model

Demand Scenarios



Climate Modeling and Data Access

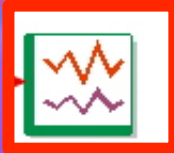


Hydrologic Model
(CBRFC, RHESys)

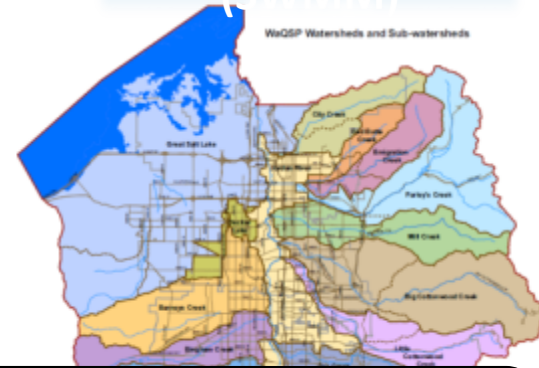
Hydrologic Model
(BYU, USU, WYO)

Stormwater
Model

(SWMM)



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



climate impacted
flows

climate impacted
flows

CBRFC

CBRFC Inputs

Variables:

- Mean Areal Temp
- Mean Areal Precip
- Mean Areal PET

Data Bridge

Daily Streamflow

- Location
- Daily Time Step

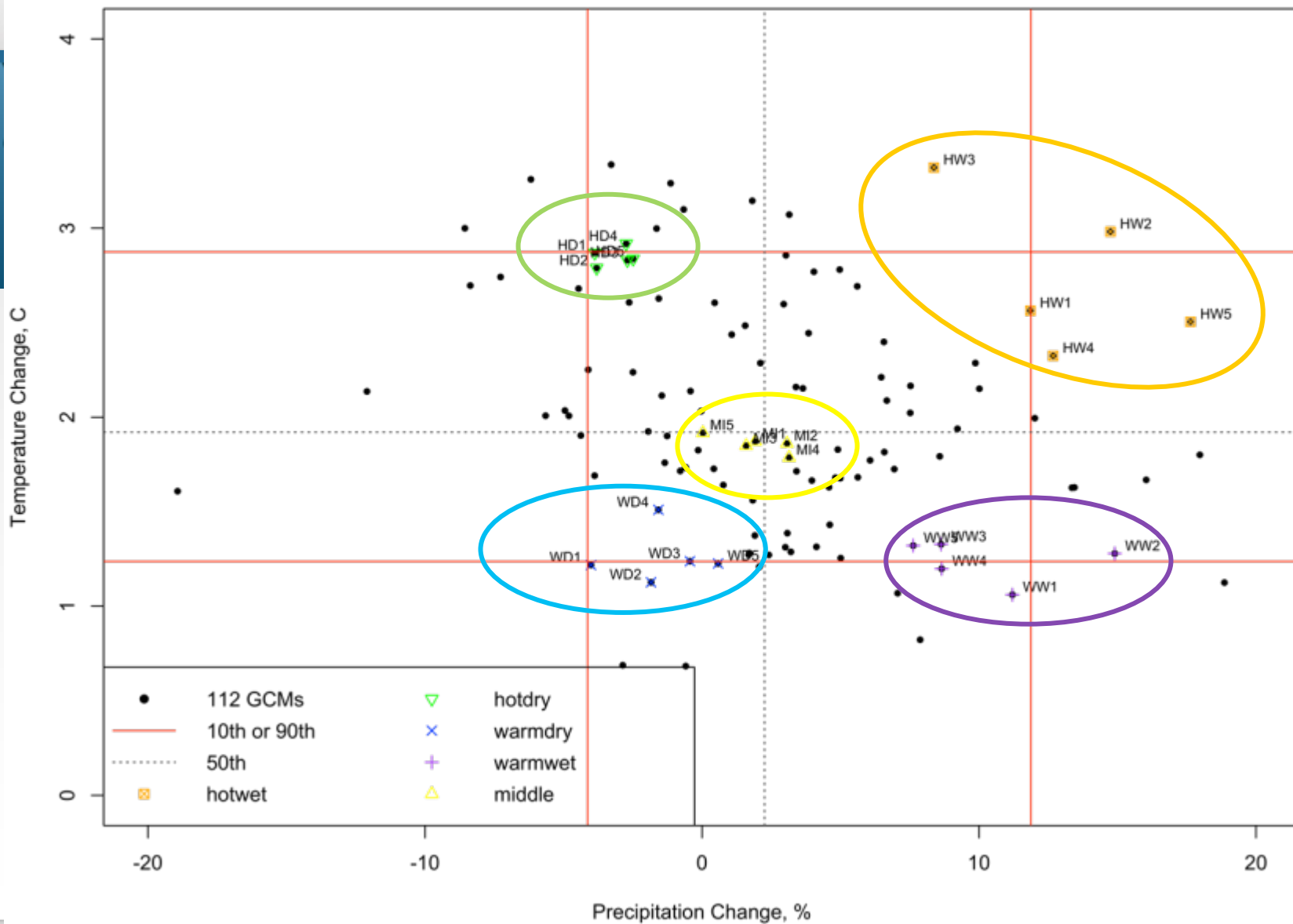
Analyze Results

Goldsim

Pre-processed CBRFC
Output

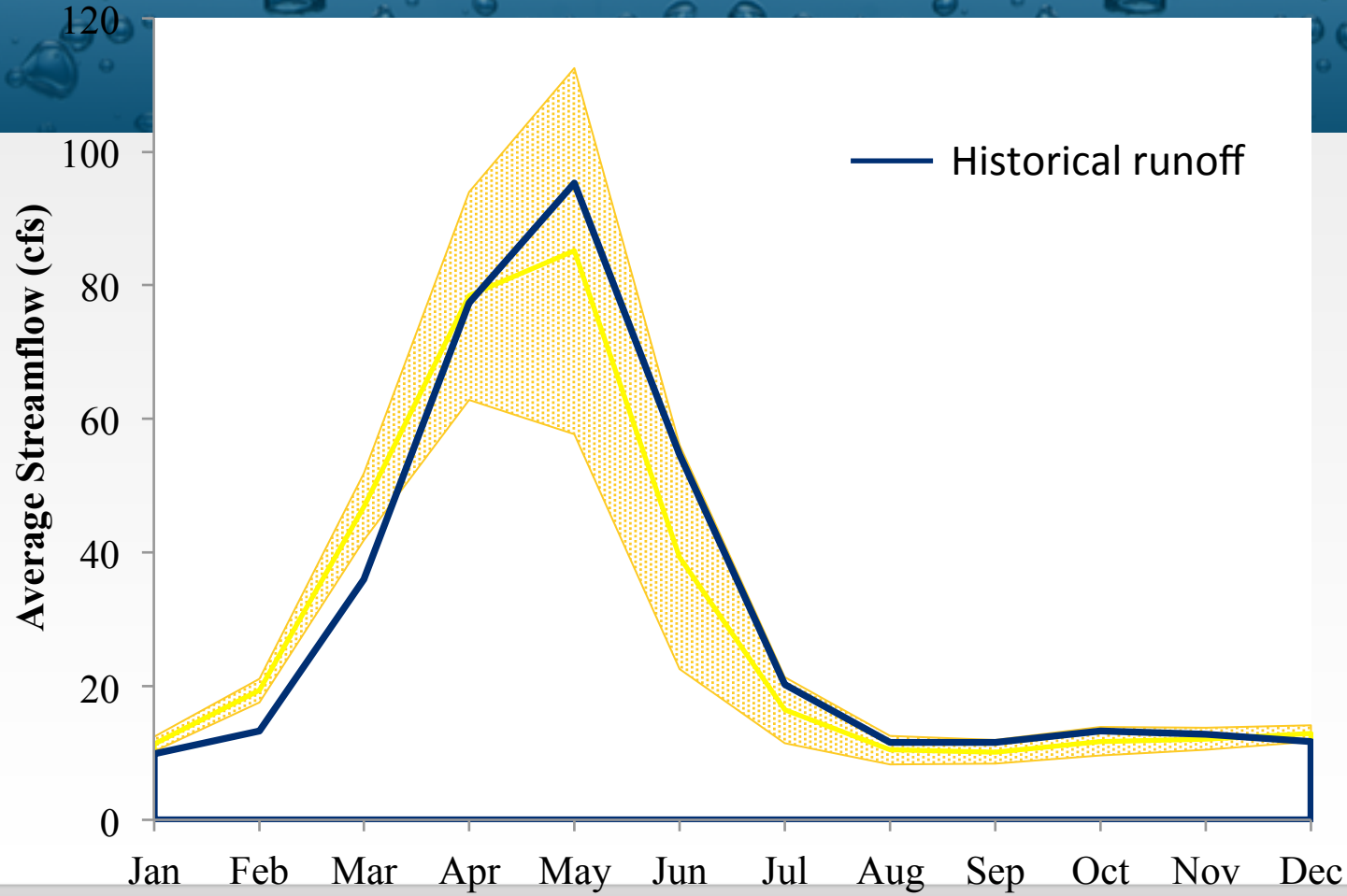
Result: Daily Streamflow

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



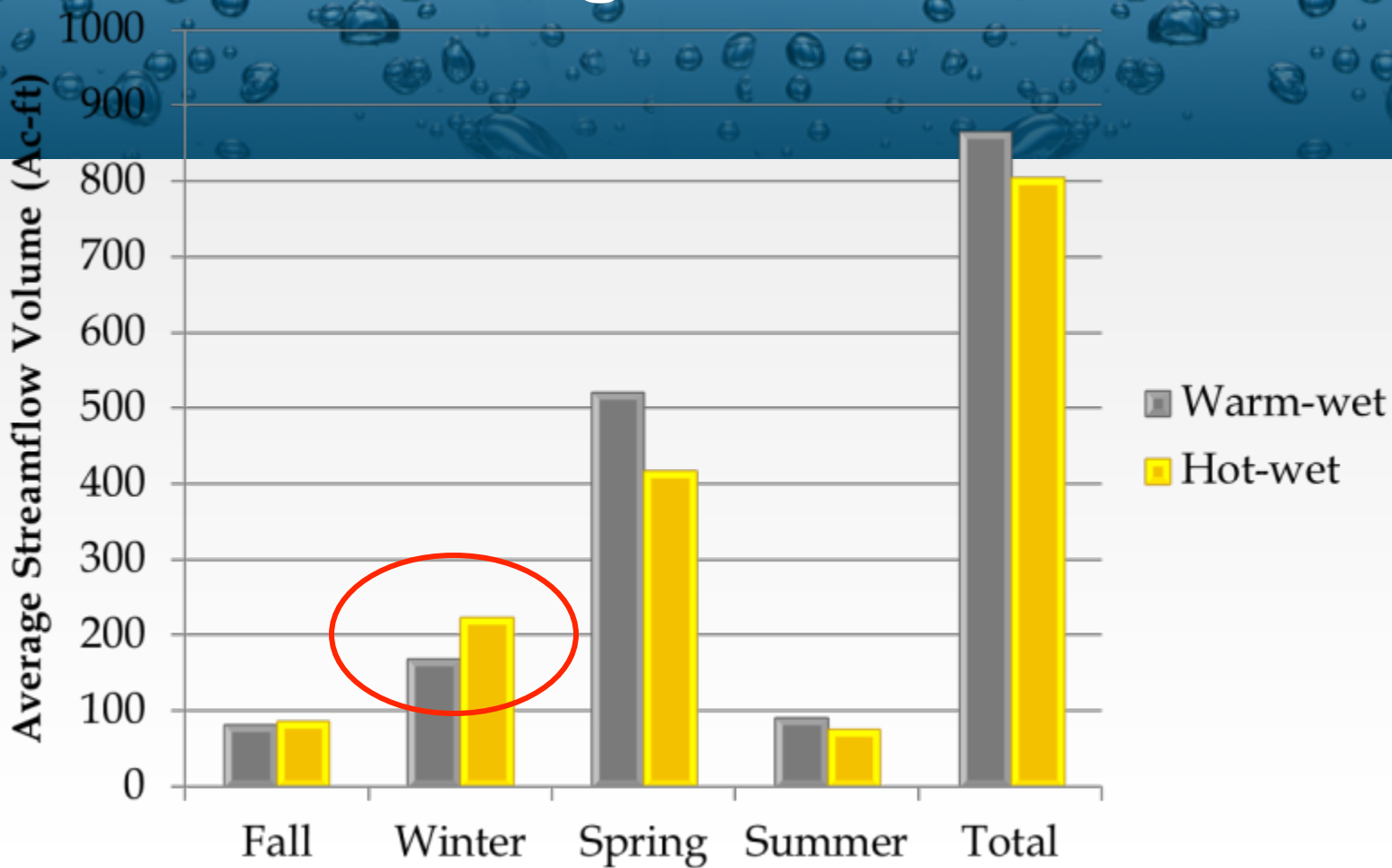


Future Streamflow Uncertainty





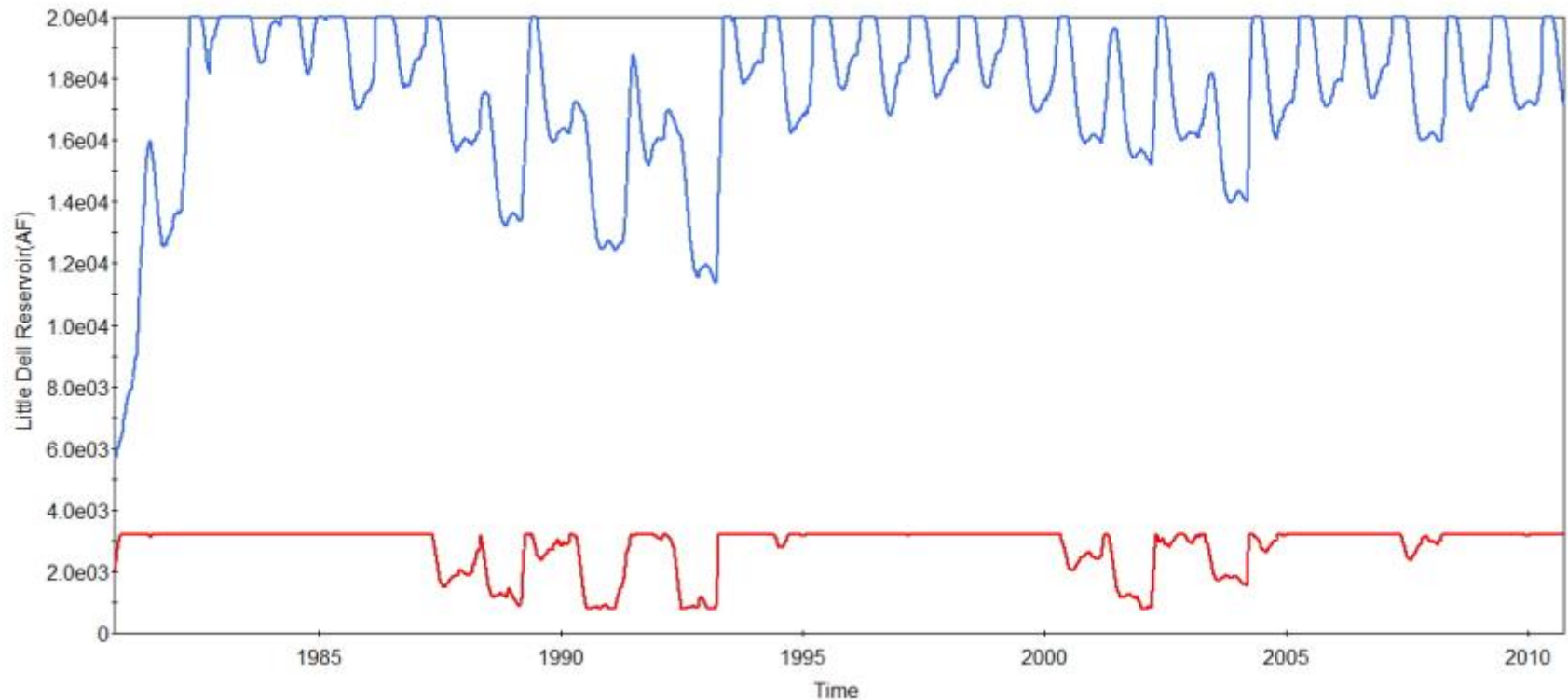
Results: Average Streamflow Volume





Results: Reservoir Storage (Warm-Wet)

Reservoir Volume

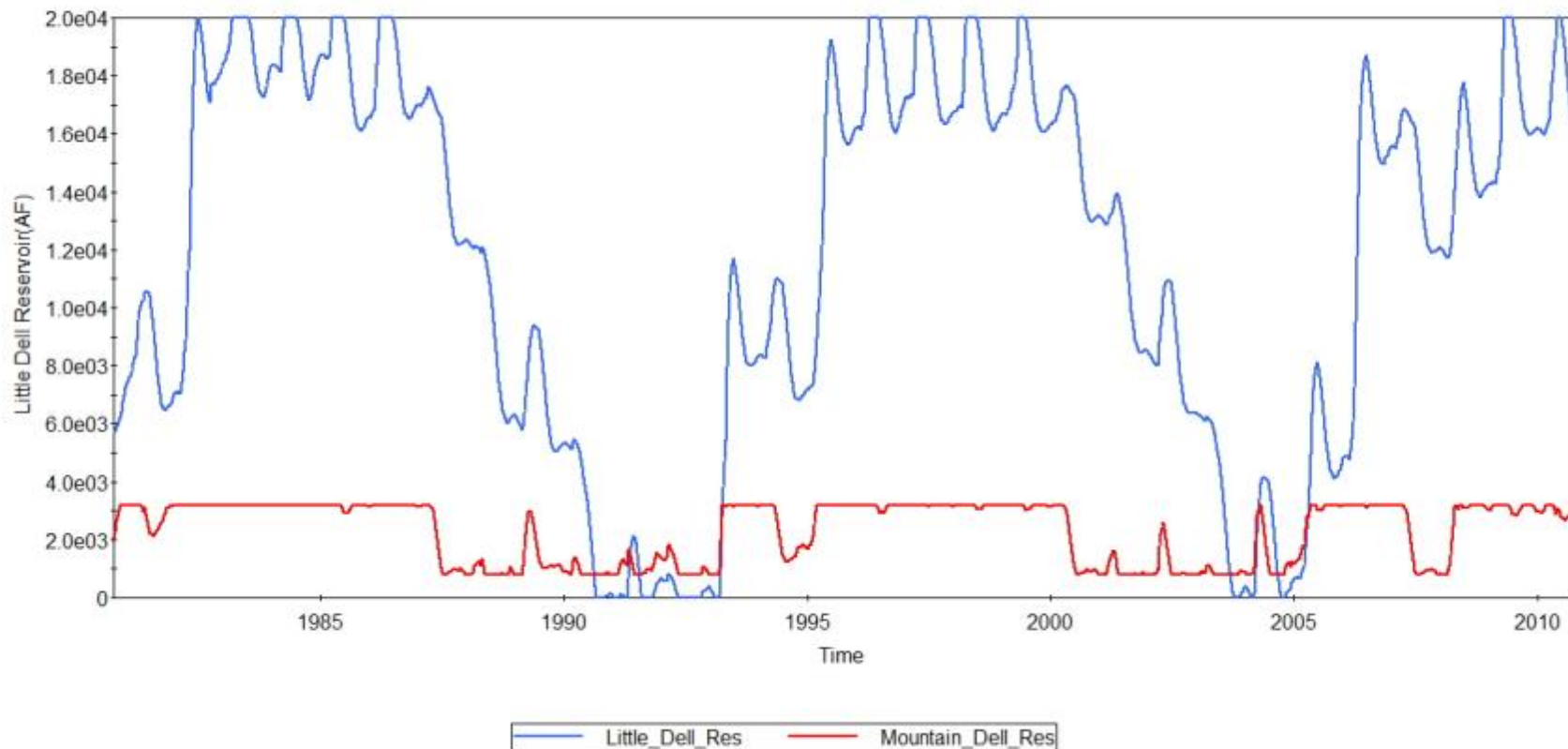


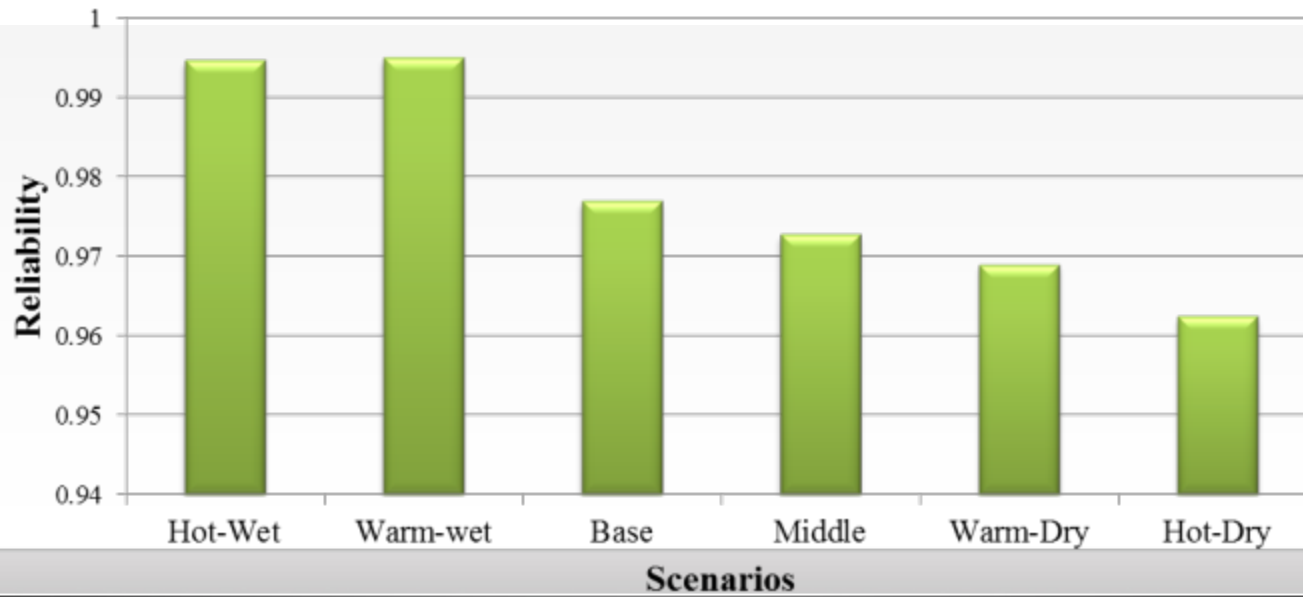
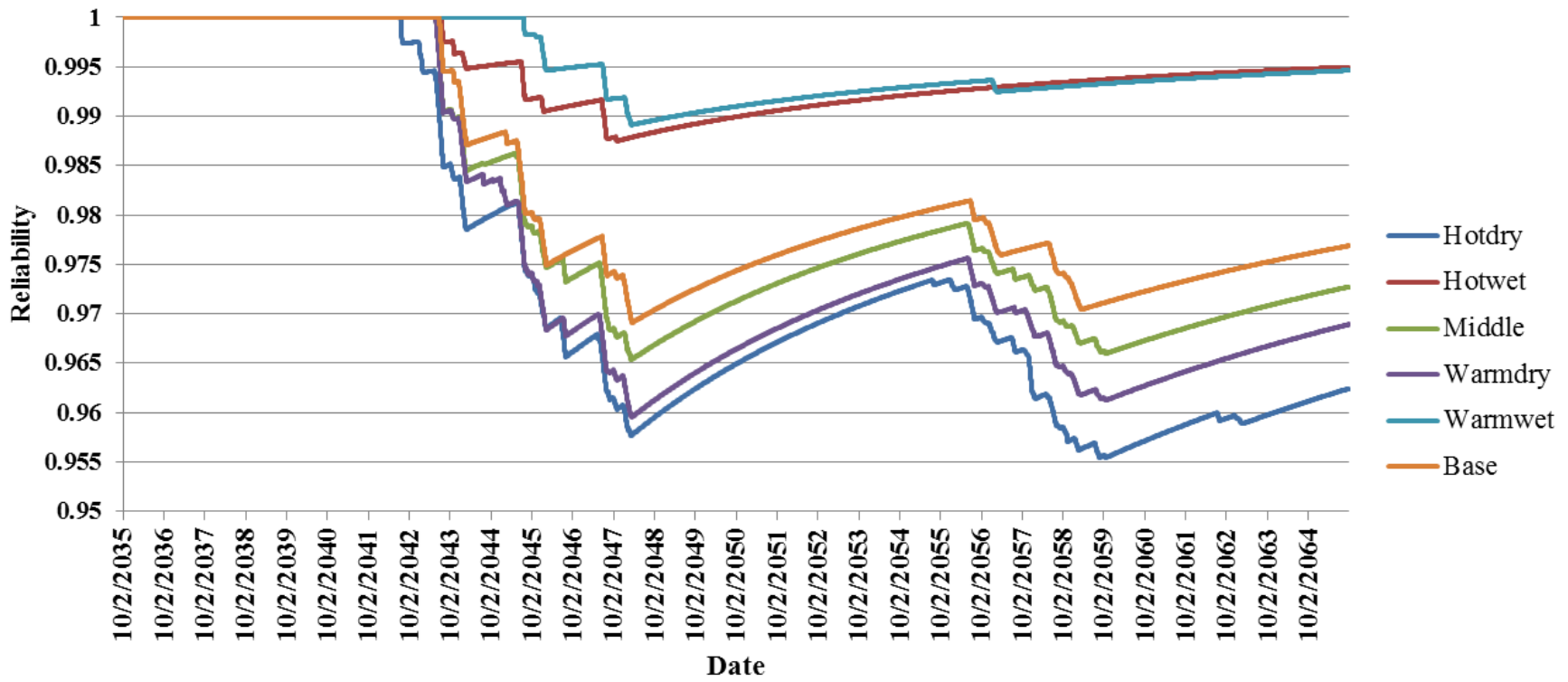
— Little_Dell_Res — Mountain_Dell_Res



Results: Reservoir Storage (Hot-Dry)

Reservoir Volume





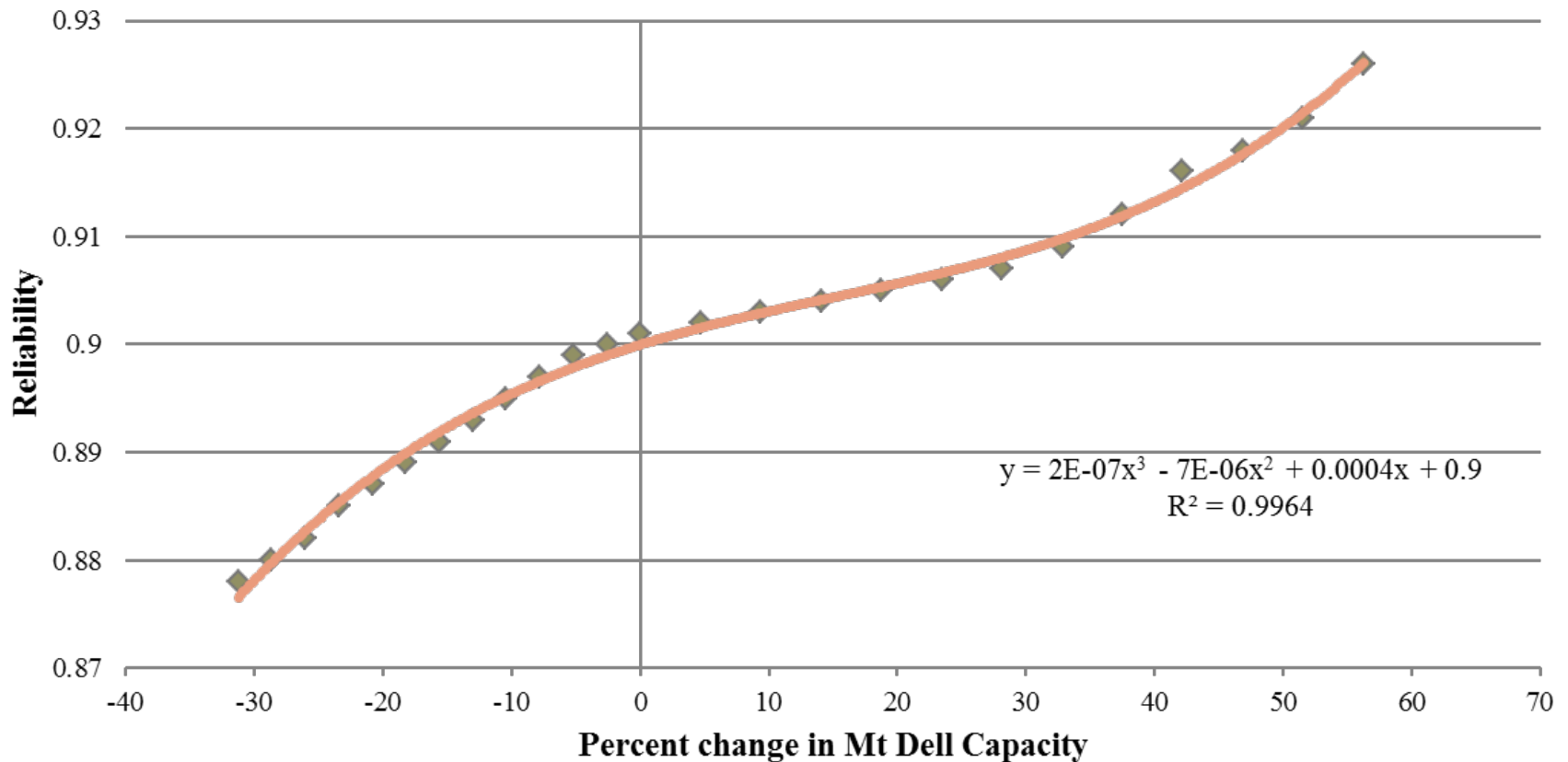


Climate Adaptation Strategies

- Invest in natural resource stewardship
- Water conservation ✓
- Land use planning
- Aquifer storage and recovery
- Increased reservoir storage ✓
- Additional water sources
- Water reuse

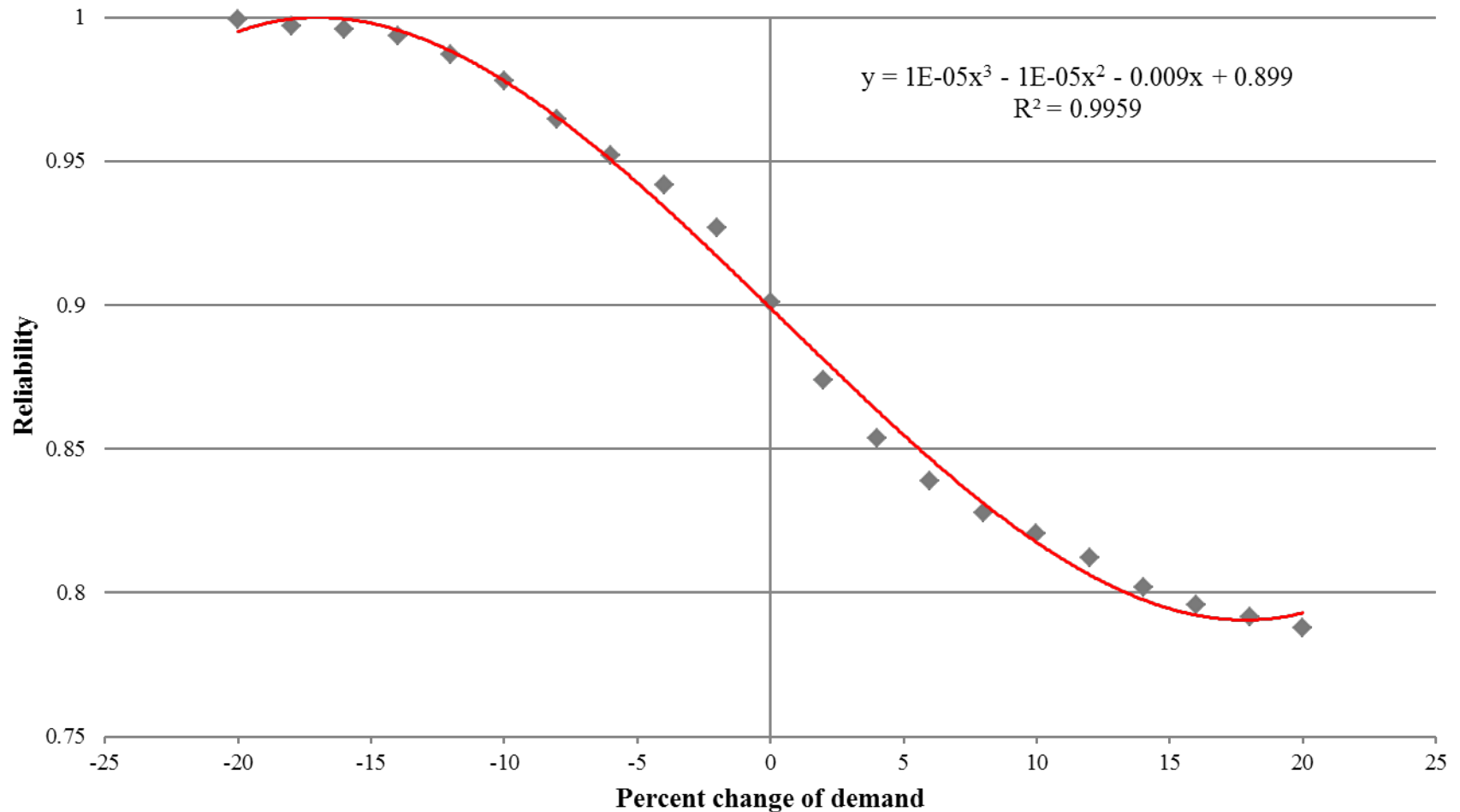


Results: Increased Storage





Results: Water Conservation





In Progress: 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





In Progress: CSmod

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

Spatial domain
Temporal domain
Variables
Scenario

```

% set up 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;

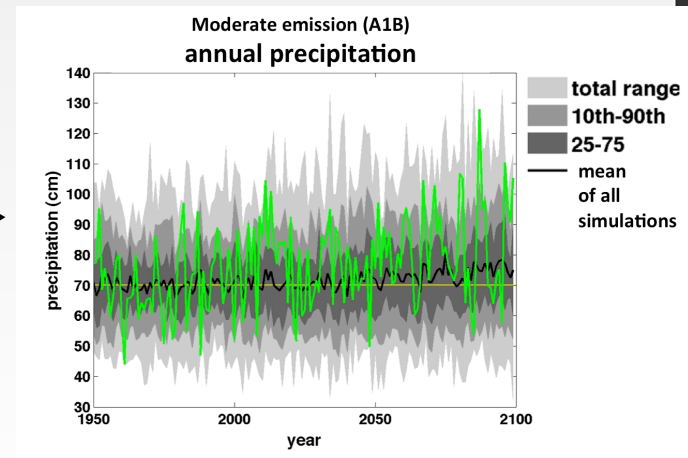
% settings
hi = find(d180(:, 2)=prctile(d180(:, 2), 50));
lo = find(d180(:, 2)=prctile(d180(:, 2), 50));

% 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, :)));
ds1p = squeeze(mean(p2(hiset, :))) - squeeze(mean(p2(loset, :)));
% ds1p = ds1p * 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



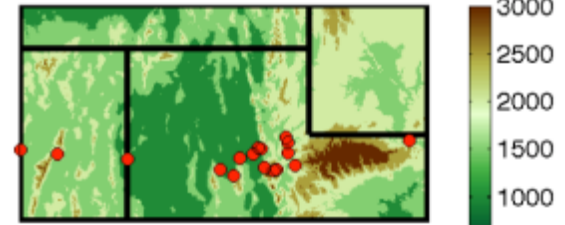
CSmod engine:

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

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

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

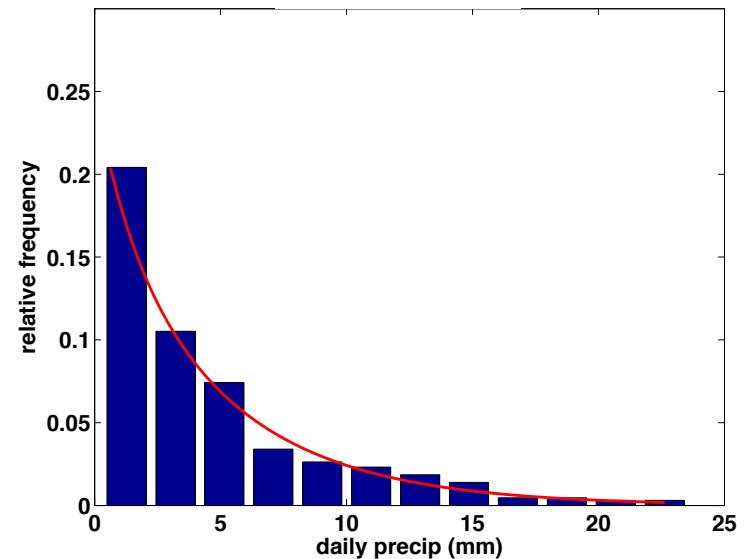
$$k = 1, \dots, K$$



KSLC March

Amount: fit mixed exponential

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



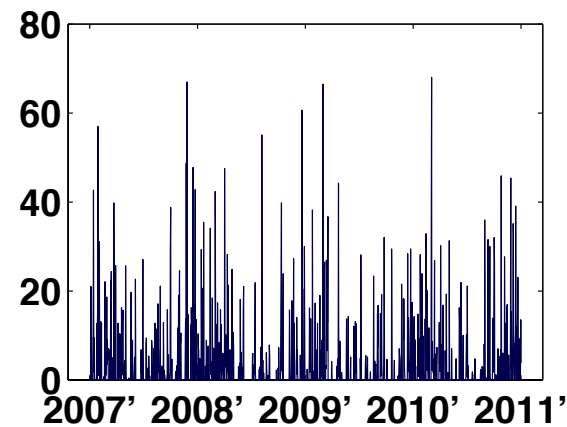
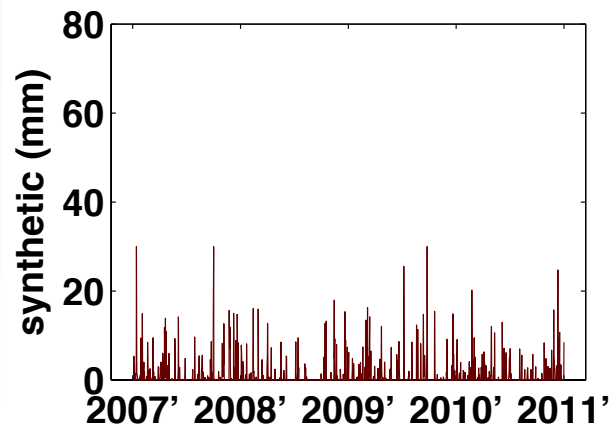
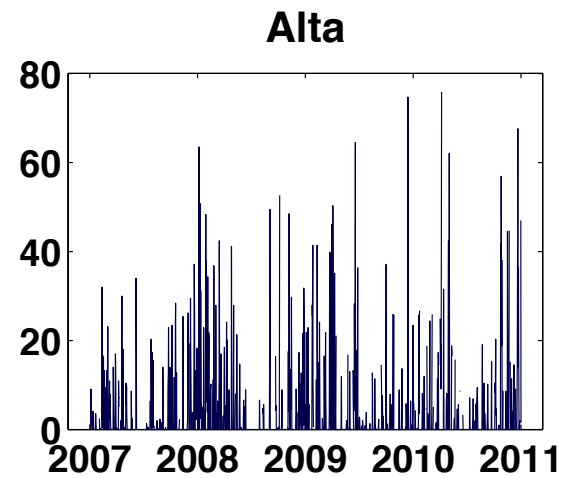
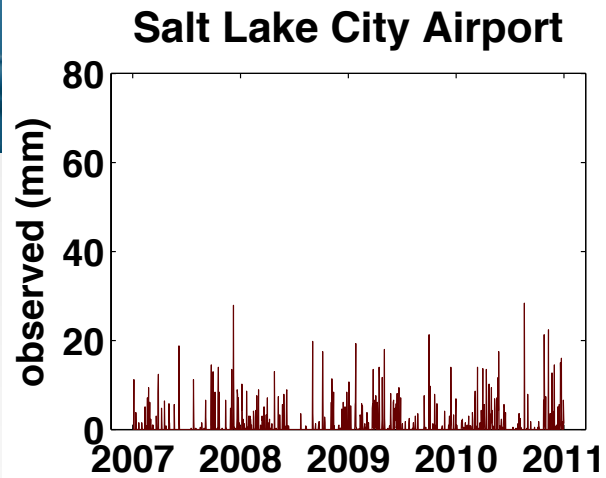
Stochastic driver: spatially-correlated multivariate Gaussian

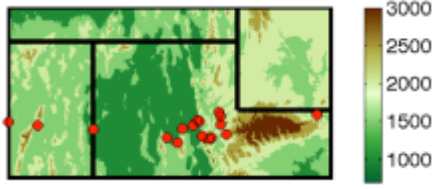
$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{K/2} \sqrt{\det \Sigma}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right]$$

Wilks (1999,2009)

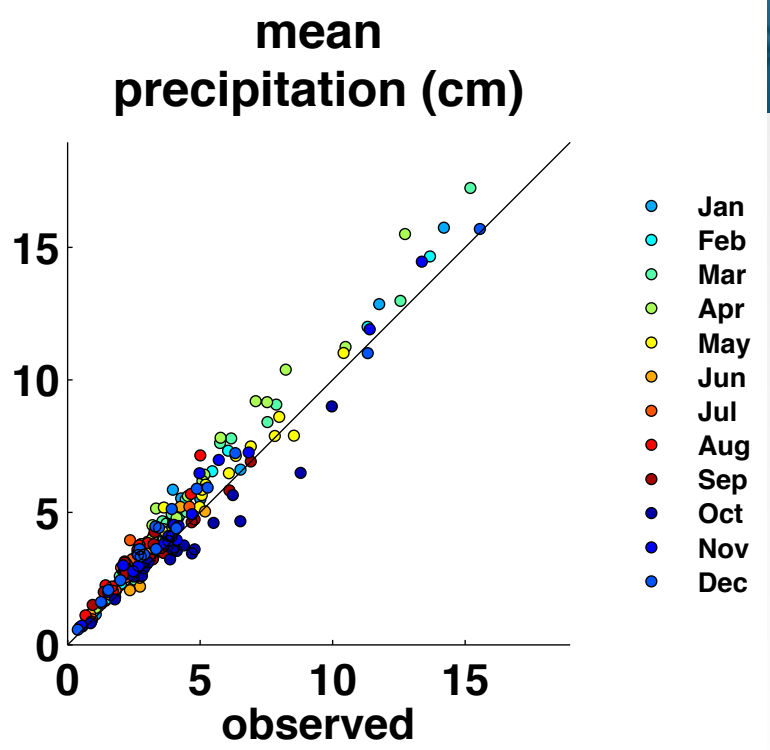
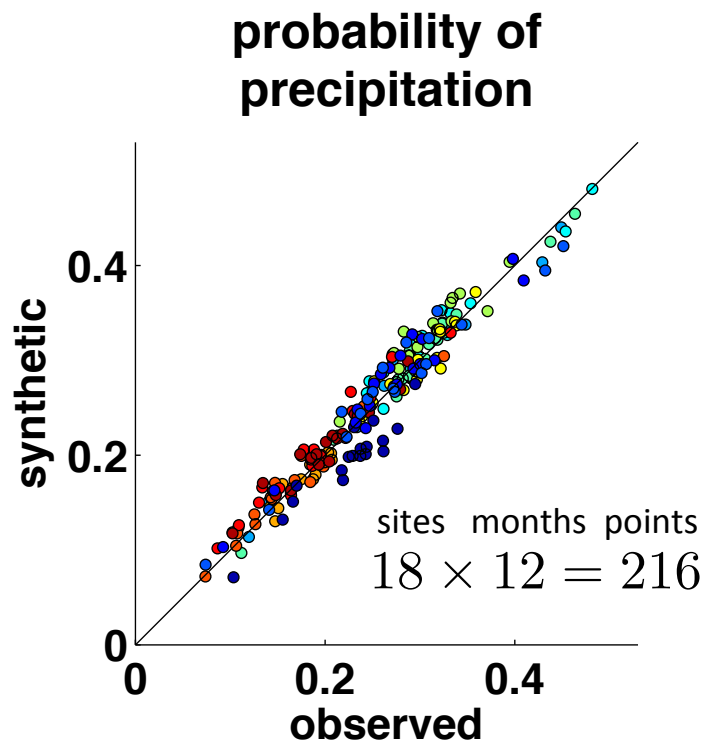


CSmod test: generate synthetic historical precipitation data





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

Climate Modeling and Data Access

In Progress

Hydrologic Model
(CBRFC, RHESys)

Hydrologic Model
(GSSHA, ADHydro)

Stormwater
Model

Climate impacted
flows



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

Climate impacted
flows



Papers: Parlays Pilot Project, NYC Urban Flooding
Future Integration: UU-BYU-USU upgrade climate data access, UU-BYU connect GSSHA (Climate, Goldsim) (date for UU visit to BYU pending, in June, USU pending)

Demand
Scenarios





Next Step: SWMM Climate Access & Distributed Computing



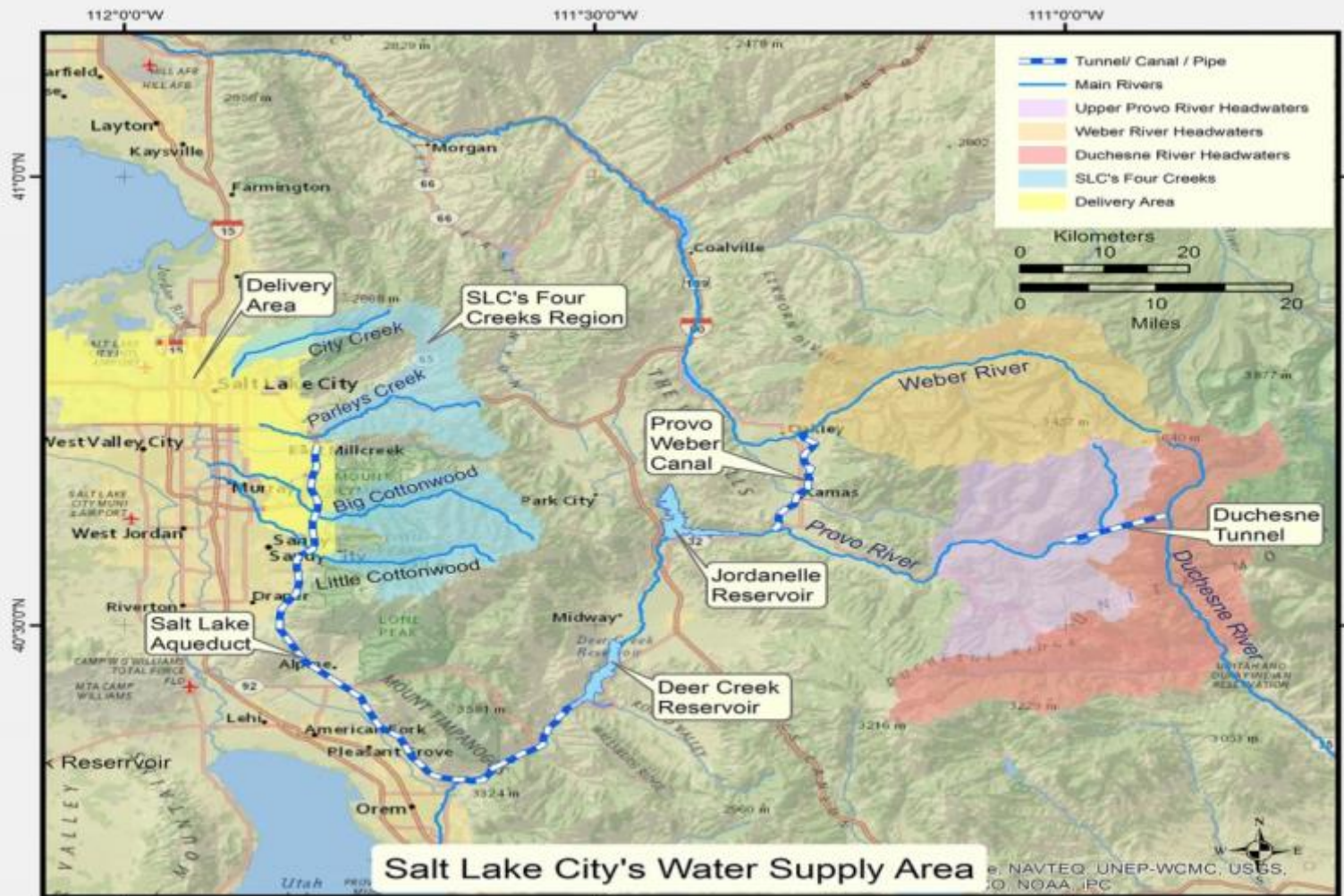
Papers: CSO Control Optimization in Toledo
Integration: UU-BYU-USU to provide SWMM
integration, BYU-UU to provide HT Condor
distributed computing power for SWMM (pending
UU visit to BYU, June, USU visit pending)



LAN Desktop
Computing Resources



Next Step: Whole System Model





Next

Climate

- Extreme Precipitation Analysis
- Temperature Analysis

Analysis

Hydrologic

- Flood Frequency
- Flow Duration Curves
- Baseflow

Tool

System model

- Reliability
- Resilience
- Vulnerability

Integration: BYU-USU-UU develop web based tools (UU – Python, HPC in summer, interface with USU/BYU)

Temporal Disaggregation

Sustainability Index + Water Conservation Scenarios + If ... Then scenarios + Operation Policy Design and Optimization



Water Supply Trade-Off Analysis

Measures

Policy Objectives



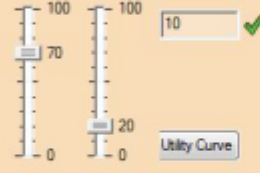
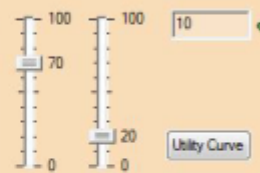
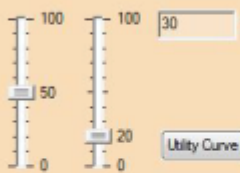
Sustainability ✓

Operating Capital Maintenance

Yield No. Users Peak Flow

Environ. Utility Public Benefit

Weight Measures



Navigation

- Run Model
- Main Window
- Inputs
- Model

Raw Scores

Operating Cost
Capital Cost
Maintenance Cost

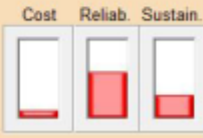
Cost Score
Summary

Reliability Score
Summary

Sustai

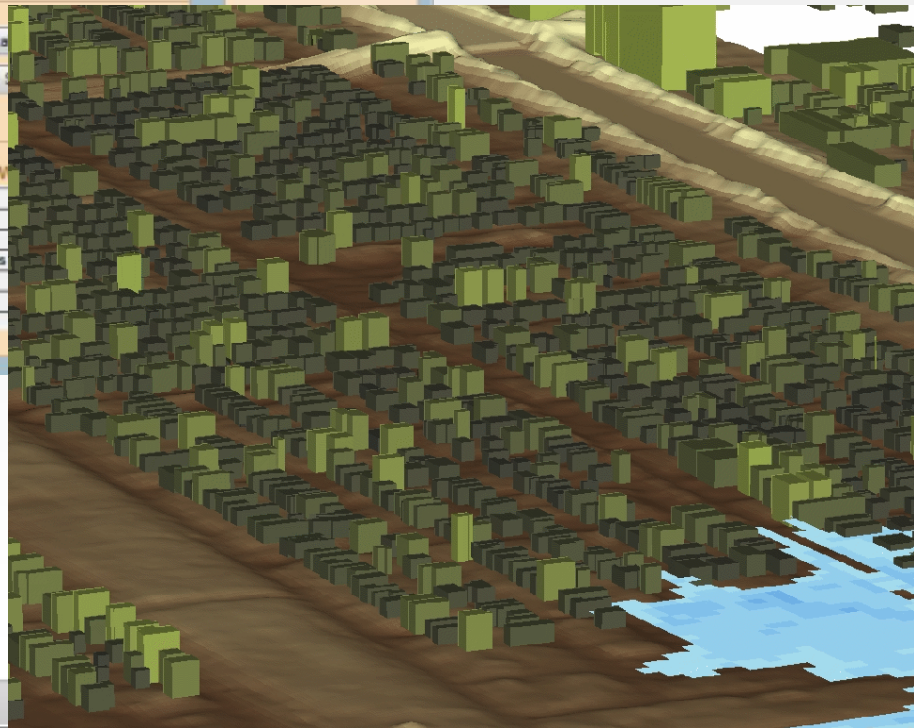
Summary Results

	Cost (\$1,000)	Utility	Scenario
Utility Plot	216	0.26	Minimal Plan
	564	0.62	Groundwater
Total Cost	2019	0.72	Desalination
	944	0.32	Storage



- TOC
- BOD
- Phosphorus
- Sulfide
- Salinity

Next Step: User Interface & Viz





A Utah-Wyoming Cyberinfrastructure
Water Modeling Collaboration



Questions?

- Steve Burian
 - steve.burian@utah.edu
 - 801-585-5721