



PIHM-GLM: A catchment-lake hydrological modeling framework

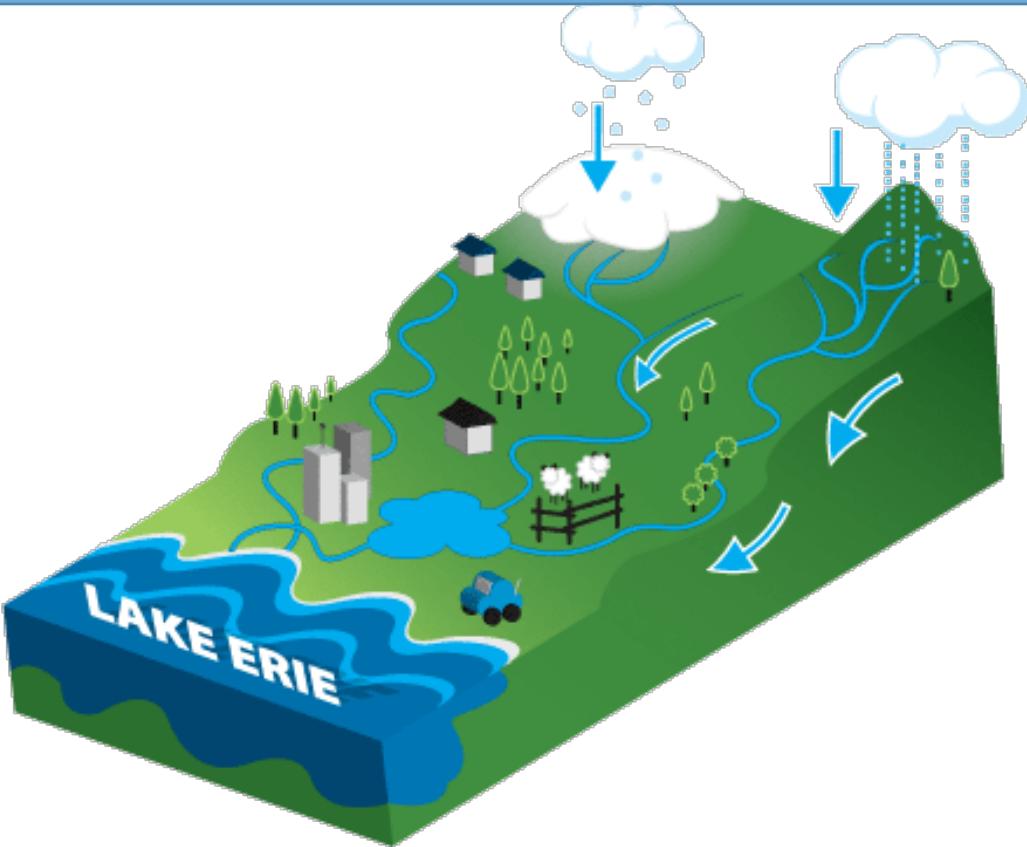
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Department of Civil and Environmental
Engineering, Penn State University

Outline

1. Motivation
2. Model coupling
3. Application
4. Future work

Motivation



Hydrologic Connectivity

Surface subsurface interaction

Nutrient transport

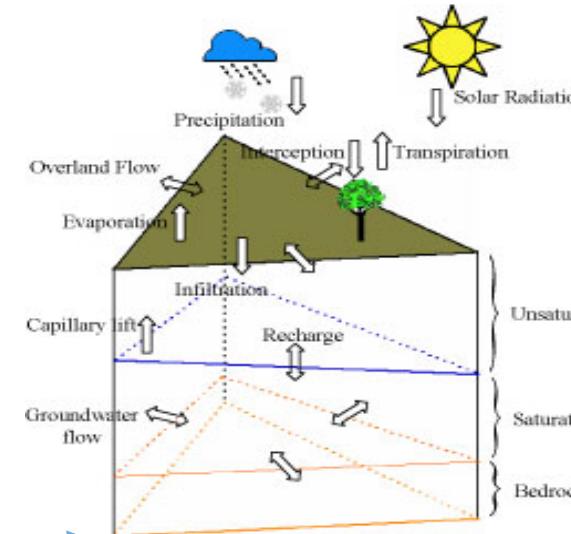
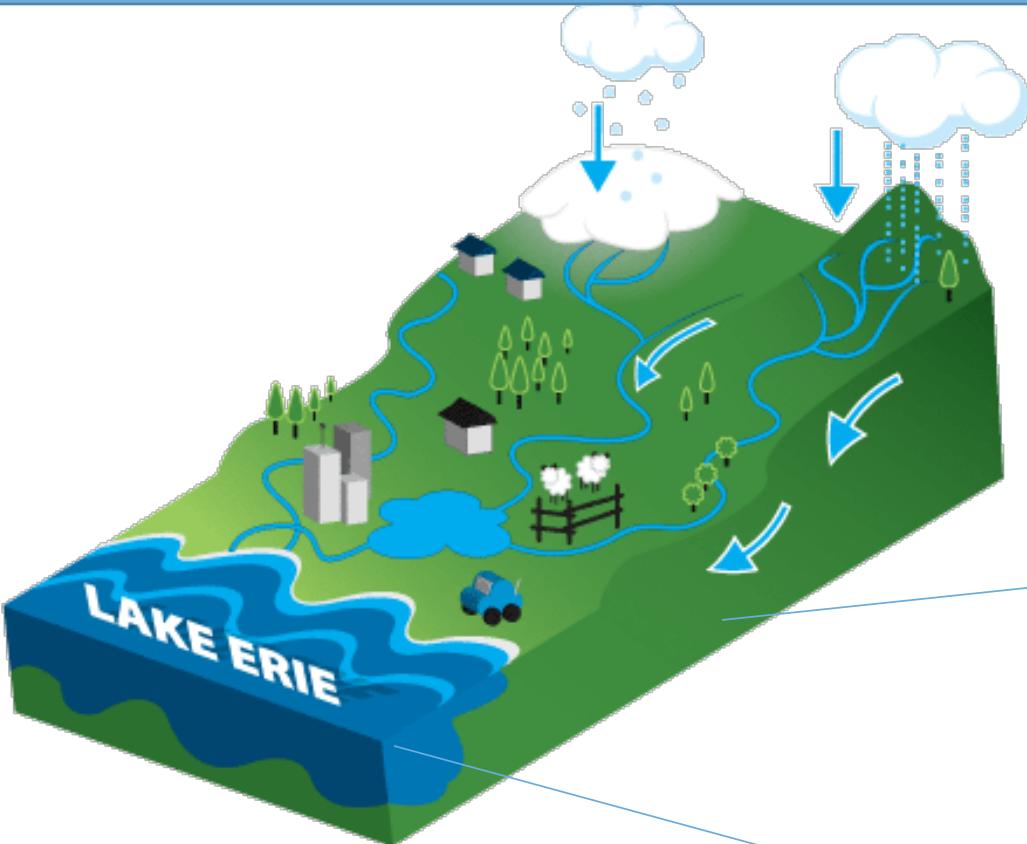
Climate Change

Sediment transport

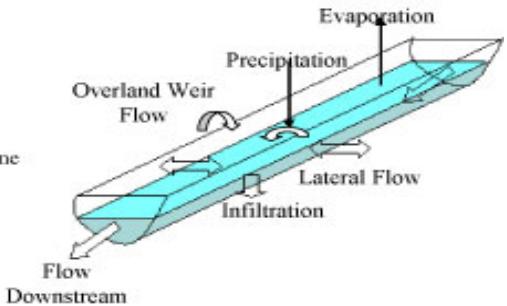
Age of water

Need a model framework to understand the catchment-Lake interaction.

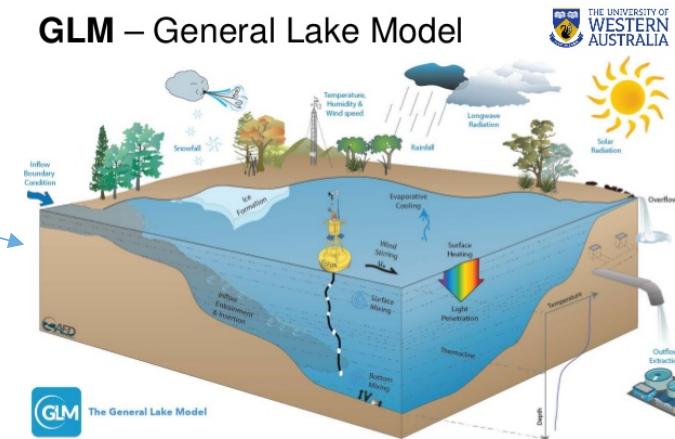
Model coupling



PIHM



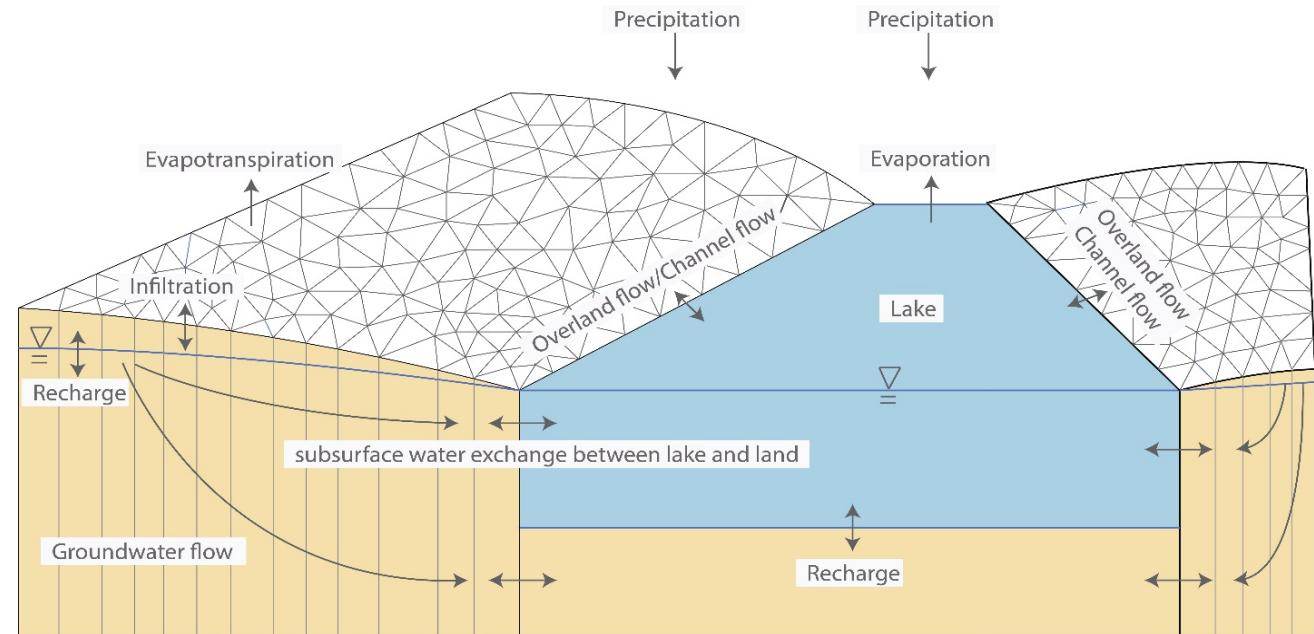
GLM – General Lake Model



Model coupling

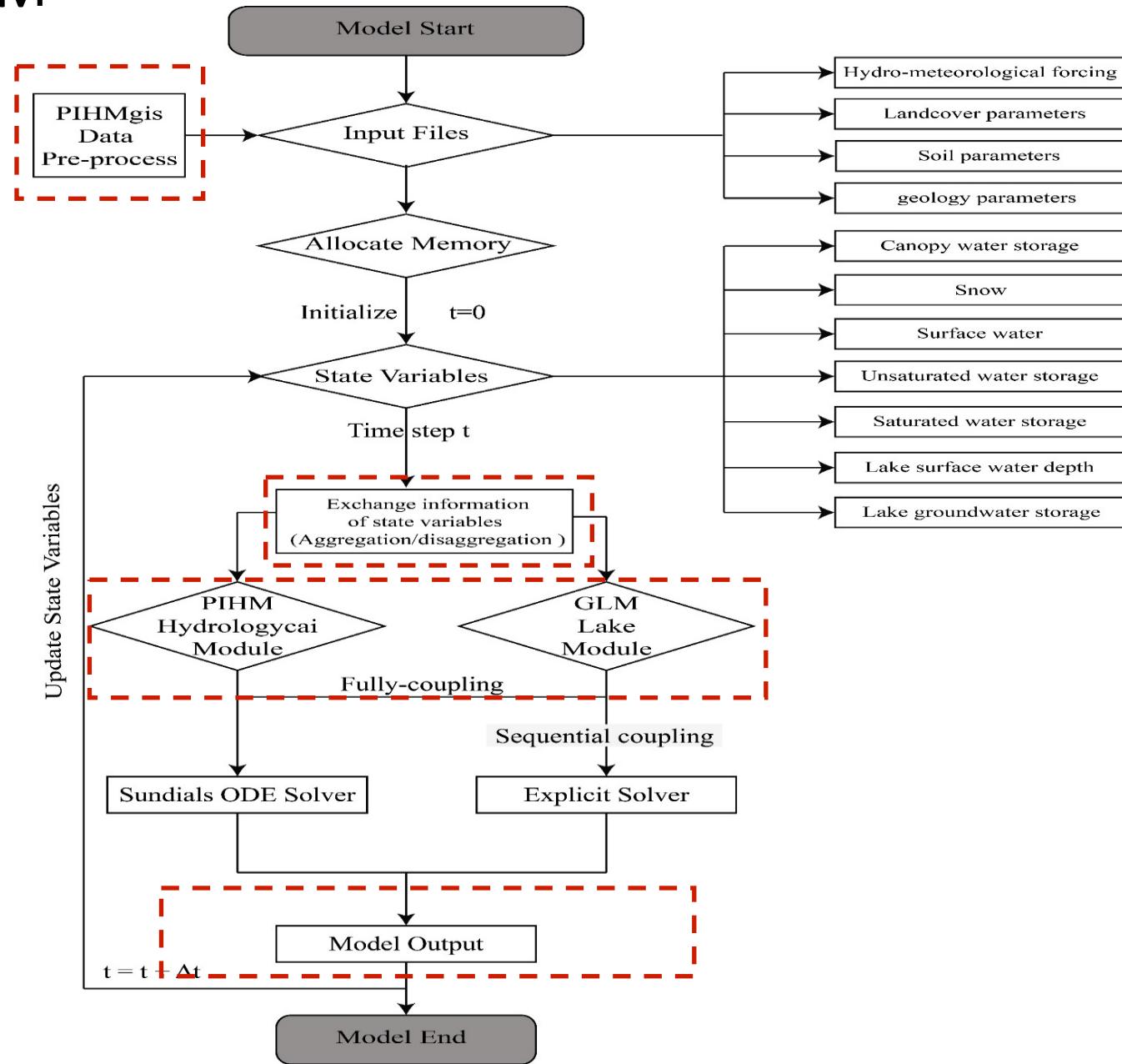
Sketch of PIHM-GLM model

- **PIHM-GLM** is a hydrological model combining the hydrodynamic of lake surrounding watershed and lake itself.
- PIHM-GLM, like PIHM, tracks five variables/fluxes (**surface water depth, unsaturated water storage, groundwater storage, snow, canopy interception, surface flow, subsurface flow, evapotranspiration, lake-catchment surface water /groundwater exchange**)

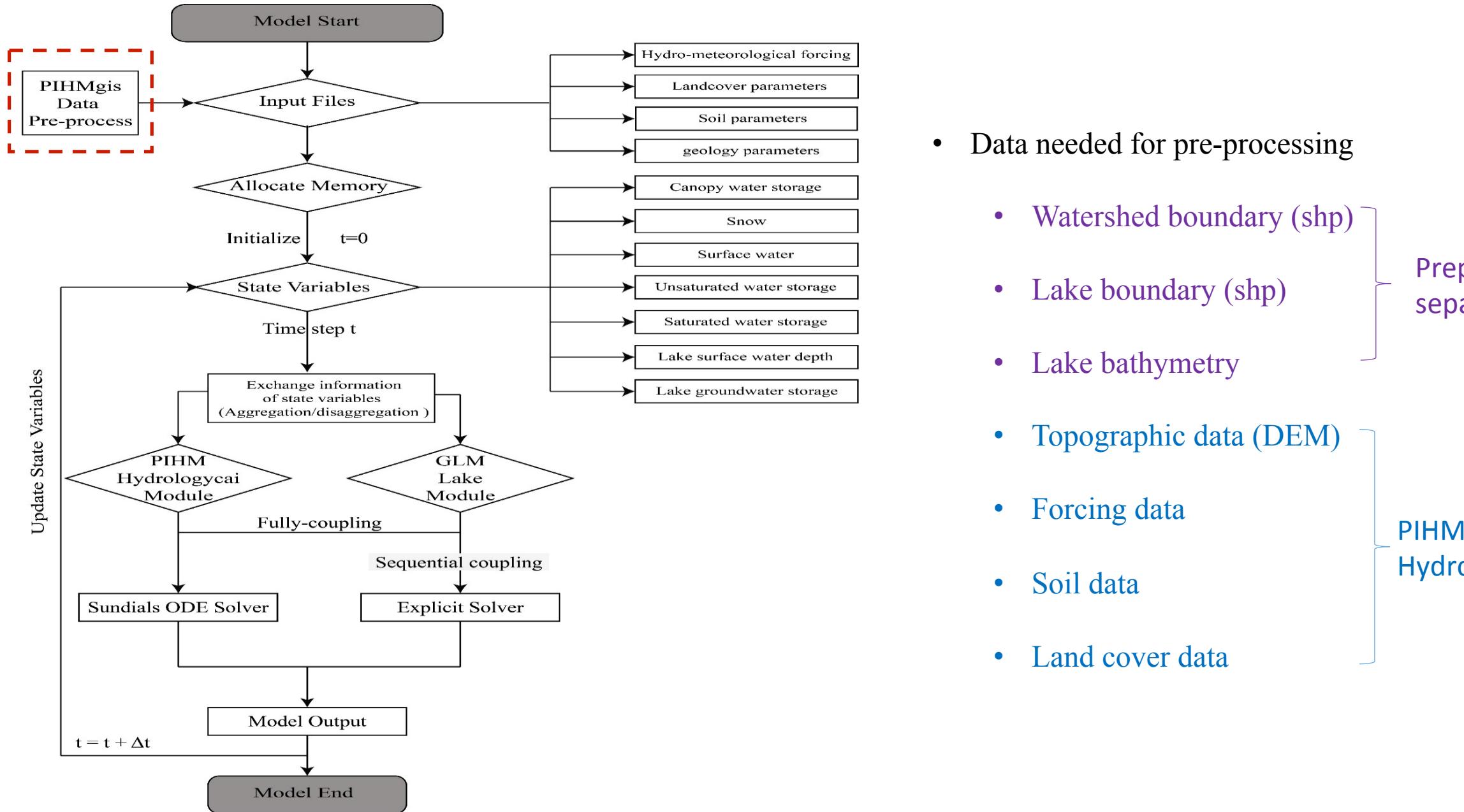


(paper in prep)

Workflow of PIHM-GLM



Data pre-processing



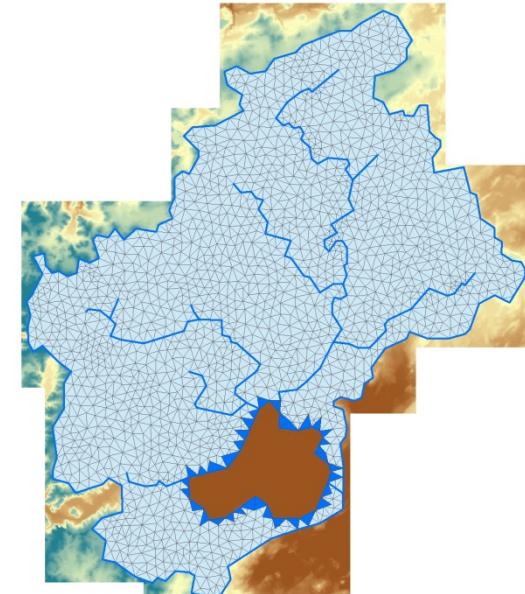
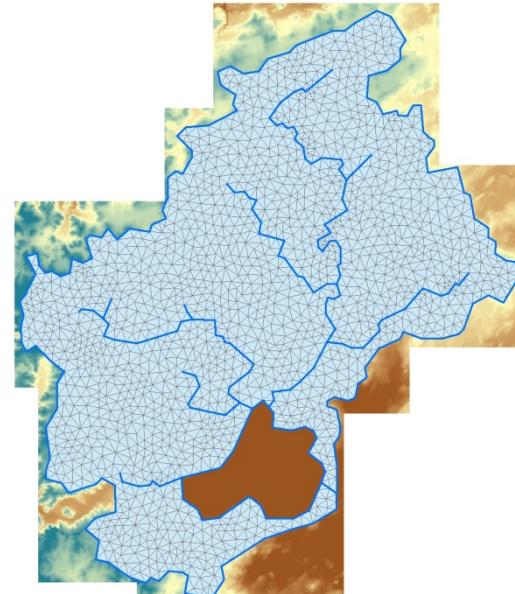
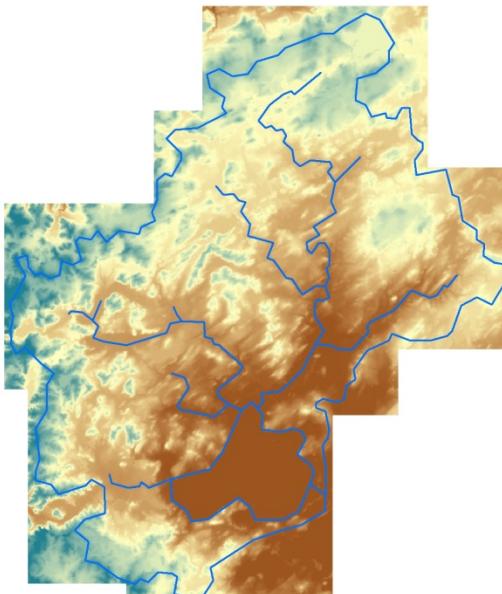
Input data for the lake

.lakegeom .lakebathy .lakeatt .lakesoil .lakecalib

Input files

1. ProjectName.lakegeom: the geometry of lake and also the information of surrounding elements

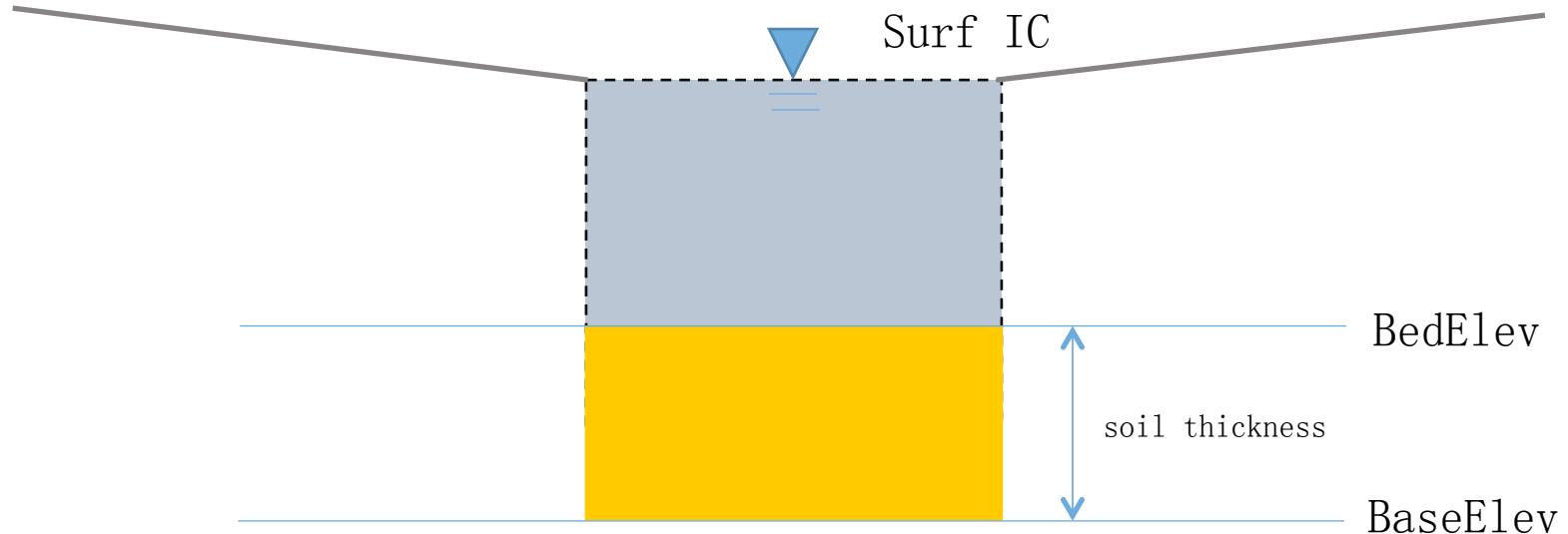
NumLake		
Lake1	NumBankEle	Surface area
BankElementID	BankElementID1	BankElementID2
Lake2	StreamEle	BankElement
BankElementID	BankElementID1	BankElementID2



Input files

2. ProjectName.lakebathy: The bathymetry of lake and also the Bedrock elevation

NumLake	Surface elevation when it is full of water	Lake Bed elevation	Bedrock elevation
Lake1	Surf_IC	BedElevL	BaseElev



Input files

3. ProjectName.lakeatt: Attribute table for the category of the Lake underlying materials

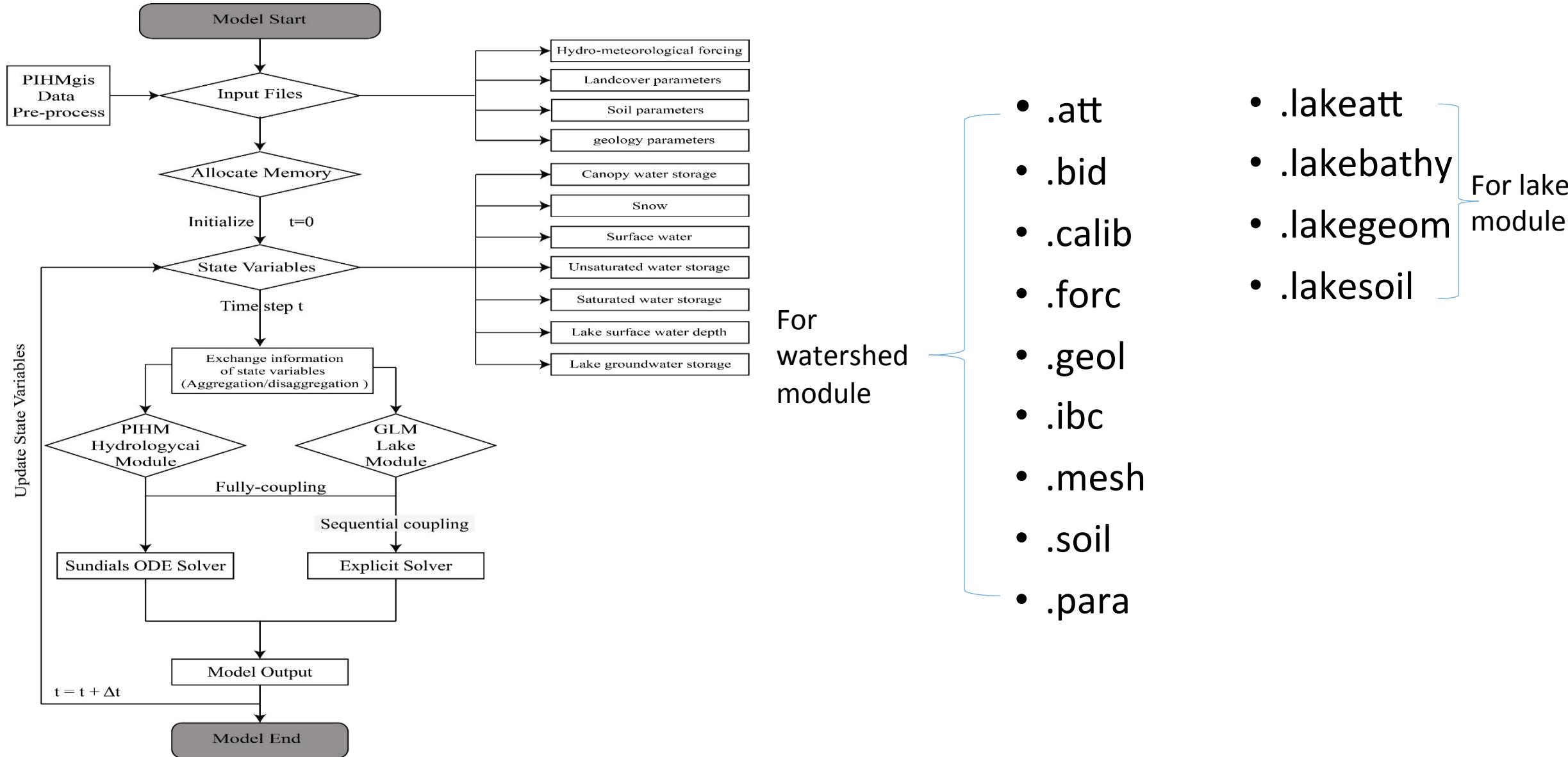
LakeID	Soil_type	Meteorological type	macropore
1	1	1	1

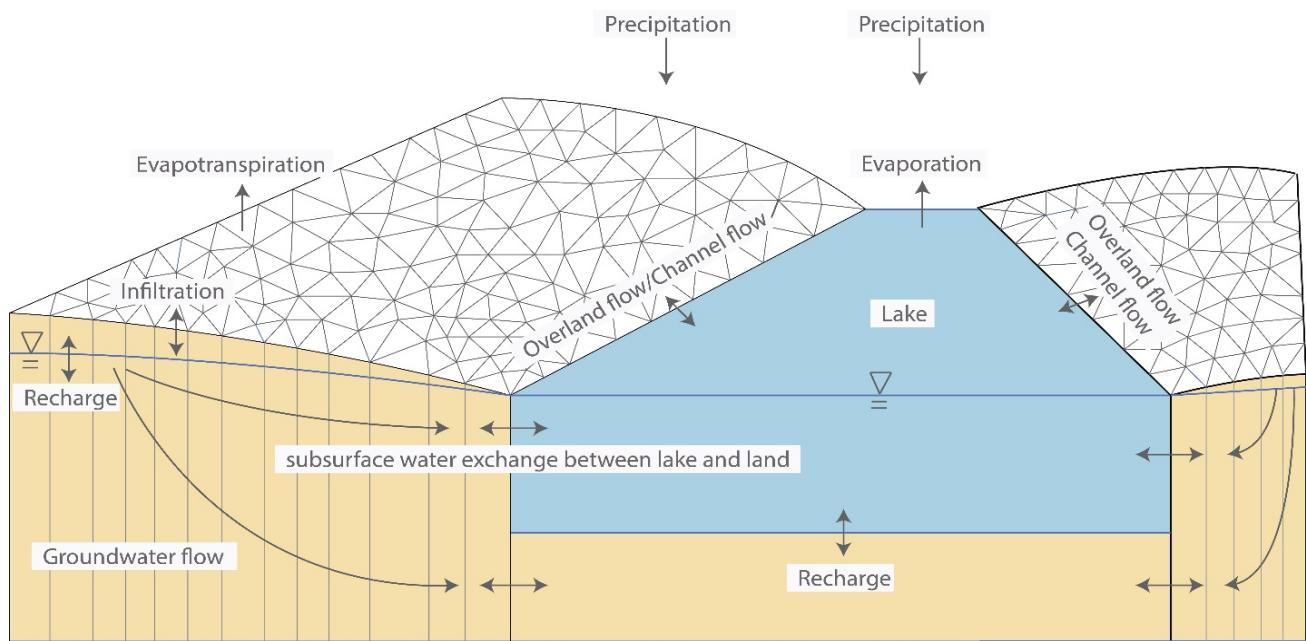
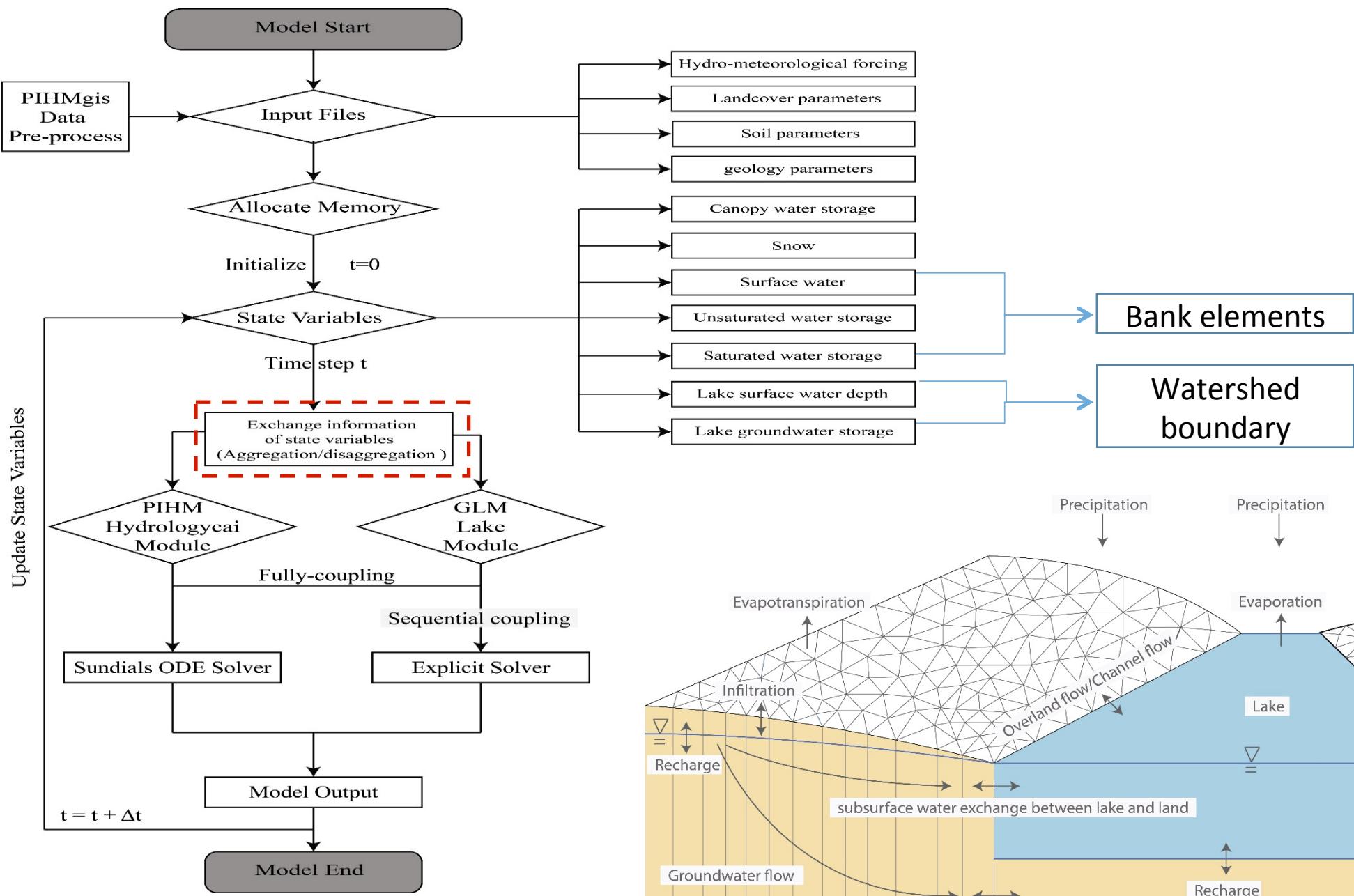
4. ProjectName.lakesoil: The soil properties of each of the soil type

Number of Lake Soil Type					
NumID	Kh_matrix	Kv_matrix	ThetaS	ThetaR	macKsatH

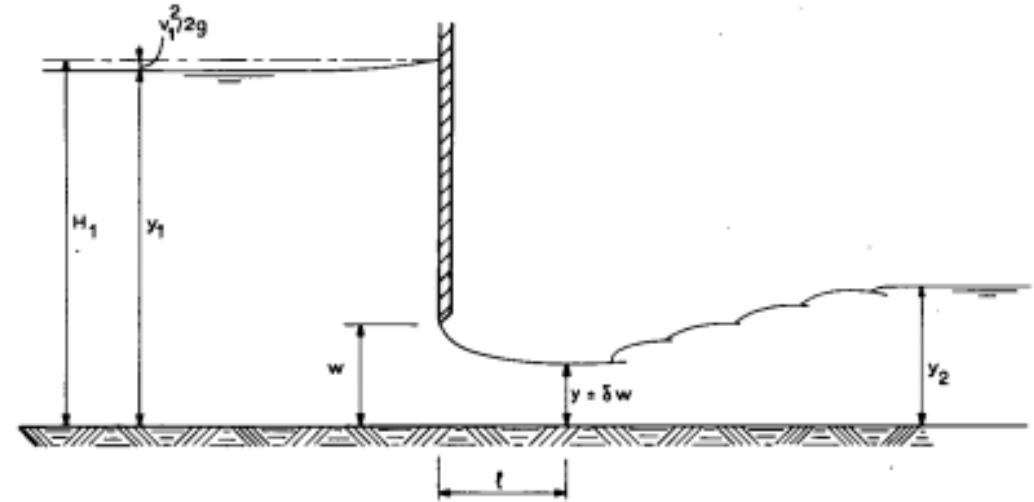
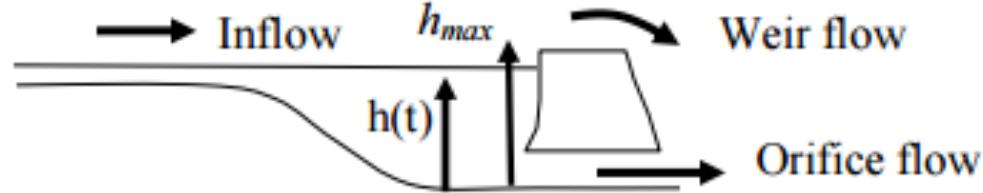
5. Projectname.lakecalib: calibrate five parameters

All the inputs





Weir boundary condition



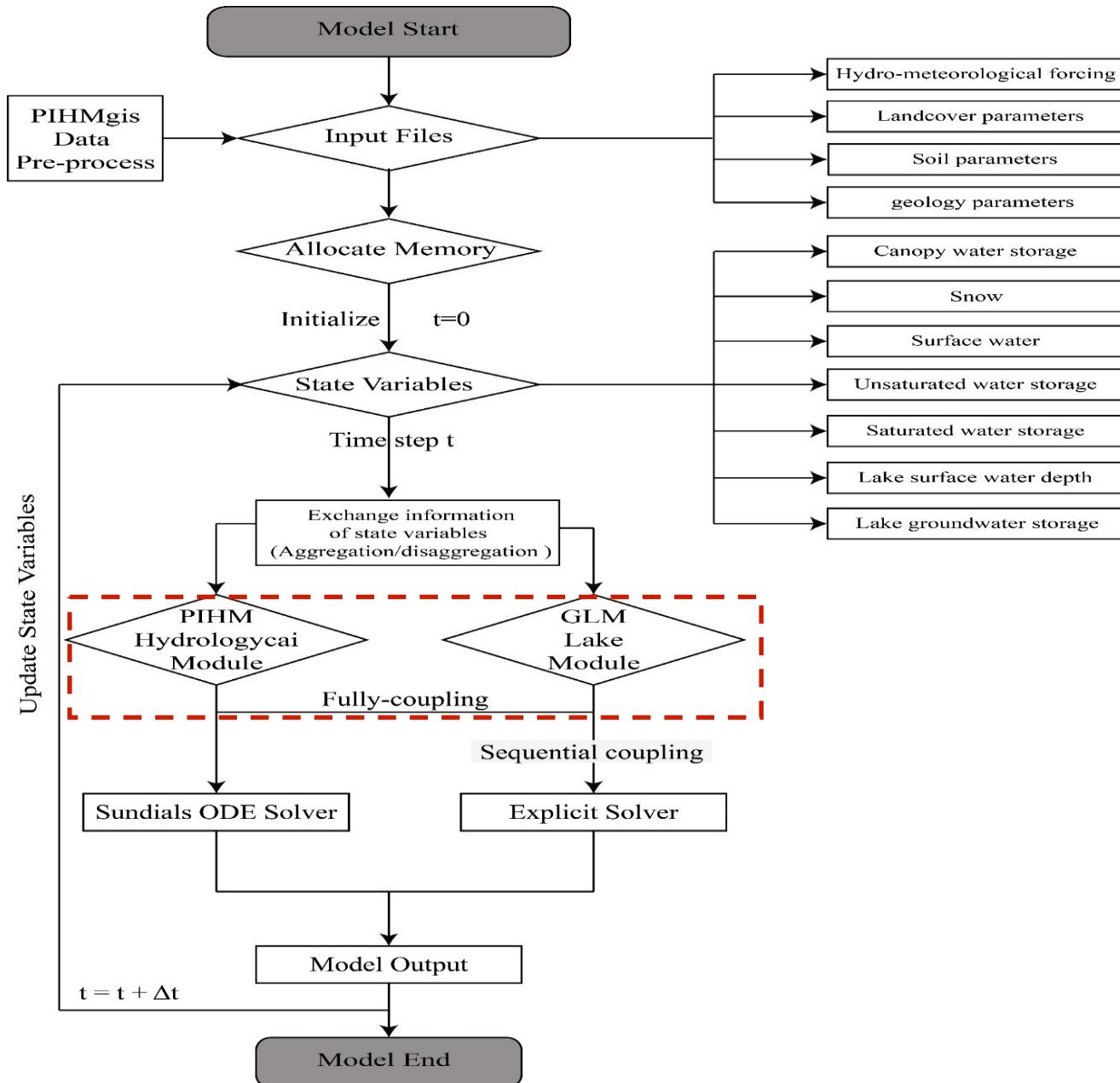
Weir (Broad-Crested Weir)

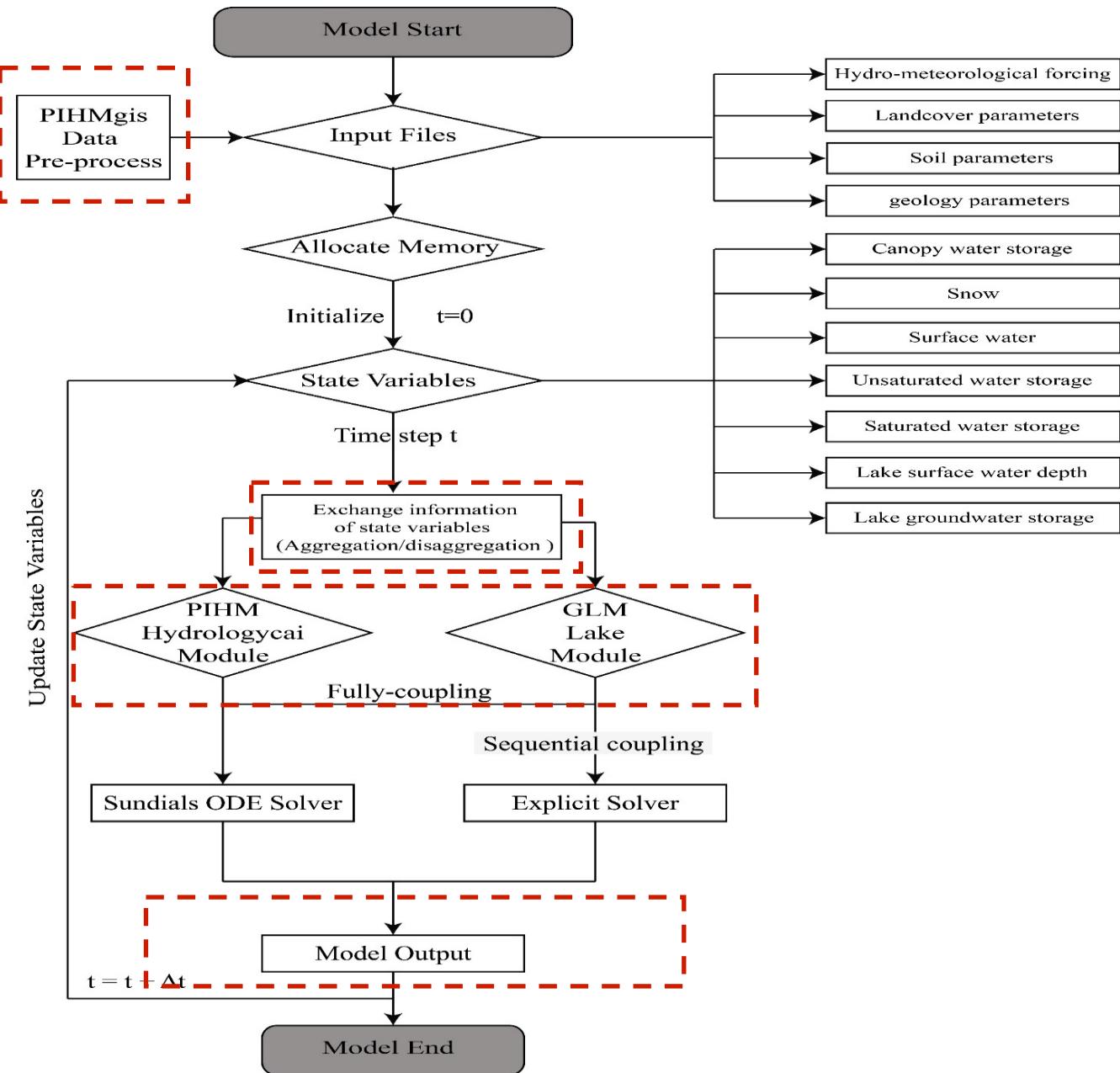
$Q_w = C_w L h^{3/2}$, C_w : Broad-Crested Weir coefficient (2.64 as default, details from http://epg.modot.org/files/b/bc/749_Broad-Crested_Weir_Coefficients.pdf)
 L is the weir length, h is the water depth

Orifice

$Q_w = C_0 O_a \sqrt{2g(h_{before} - h_{after})}$. C_0 : orifice coefficient (default 0.61); O_a is the orifice area; for details: <http://content.alterra.wur.nl/Internet/webdocs/ilri-publicaties/publicaties/Pub20/pub20-h8.0.pdf>

Explicit and implicit ODE solver





- Outputs from the lake module

- lakeFluxStream
- lakeFluxSurf
- lakeFluxSub
- lakeTemp
- lakeFlux
- lakeGW
- lakeSurf
- lakePrecip
- lakeEp
- lakeInfil

As input
for GLM

Output data

Output files

1. ProjectName. **lakeFluxStream**: inflow from stream

Output time (minute)	Water Flux for Lake1 (m^3/day)	Water Flux for Lake2 (m^3/day)
1440	0	0

2. ProjectName. **lakeFluxSurf**: inflow form bank

Output time (minute)	Water Flux for Lake1 (m^3/day)	Water Flux for Lake2 (m^3/day)
1440	0	0

3. ProjectName. **lakeFluxSub**: inflow form groundwater

Output time (minute)	Water Flux for Lake1 (m^3/day)	Water Flux for Lake2 (m^3/day)
1440	0	0

4. ProjectName. **lakeTemp**: air temperature of bank

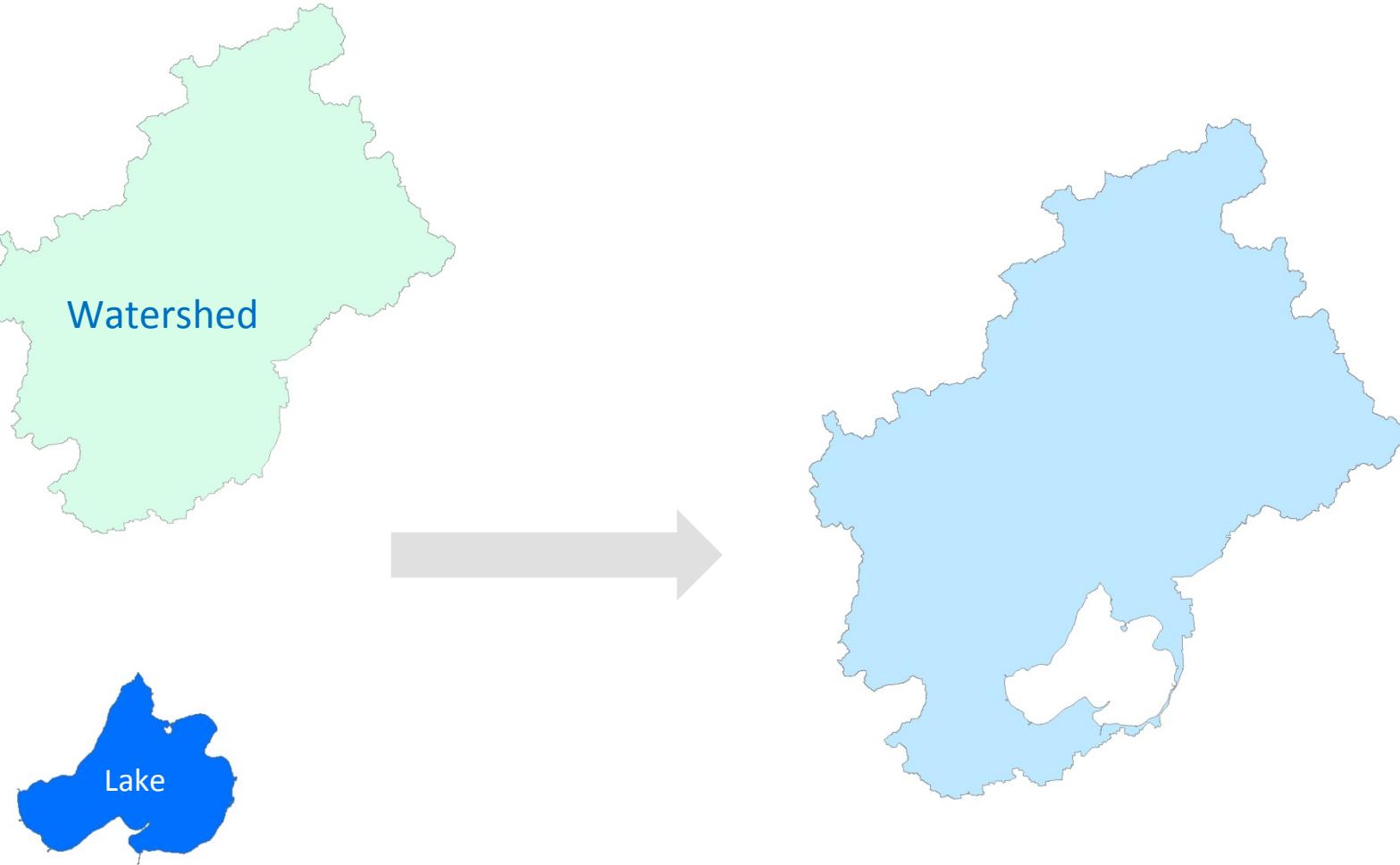
Output time (minute)	Temperature of lake1 (°C)	Temperature of lake2 (°C)
1440	0	0

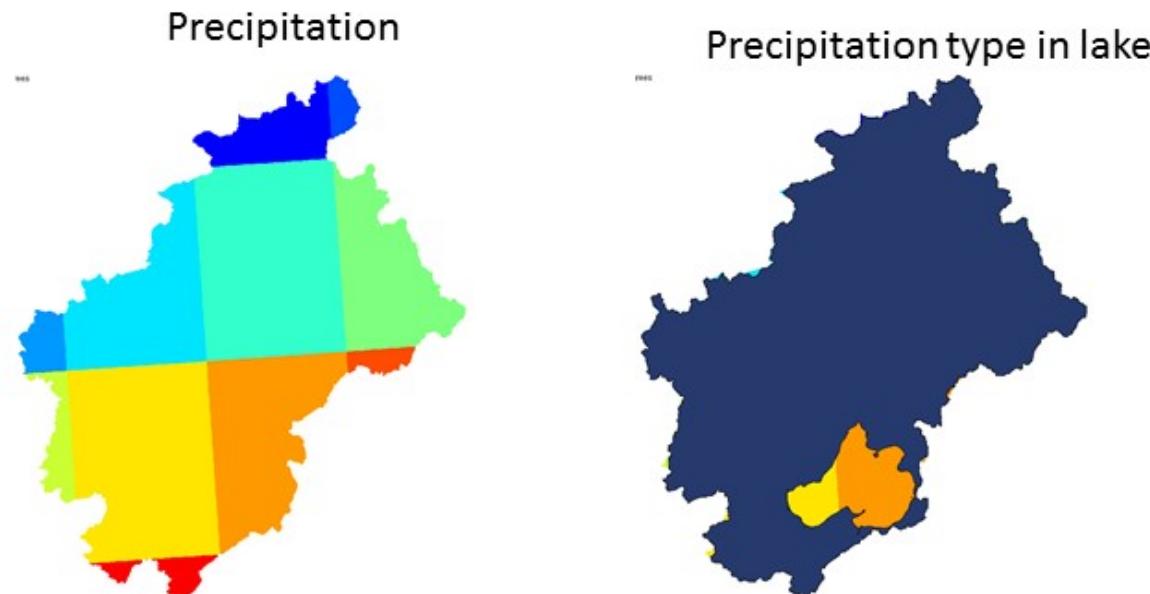
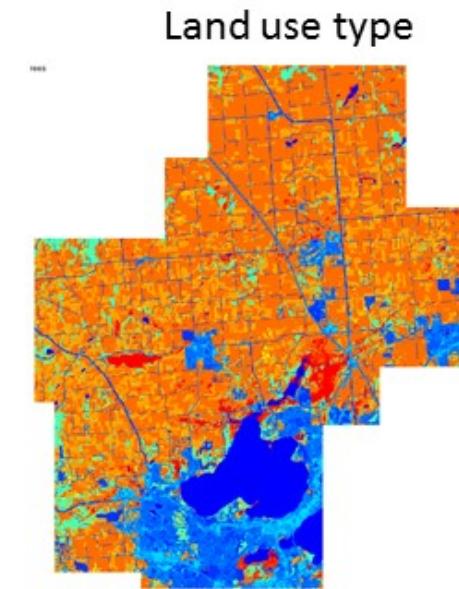
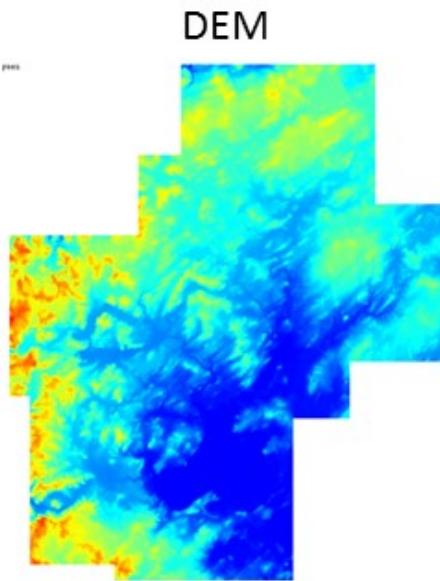
Application

Lake Mendota: at first glance

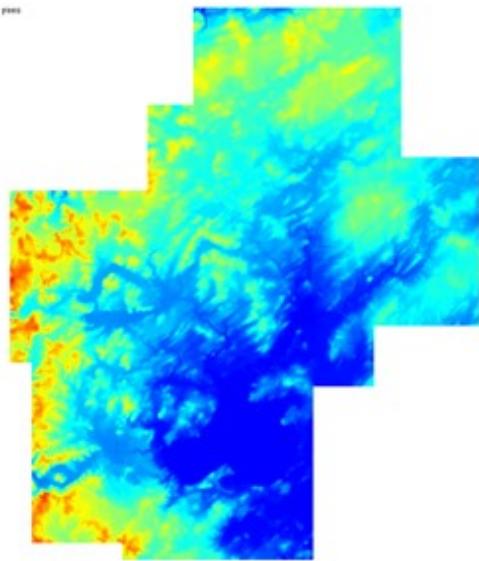


Data pre-processing

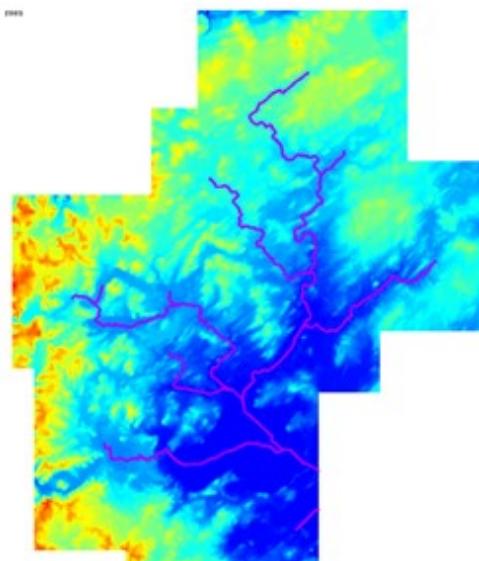




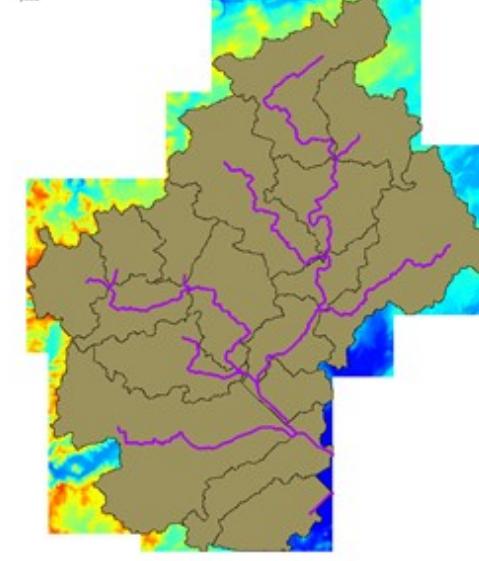
Fill DEM



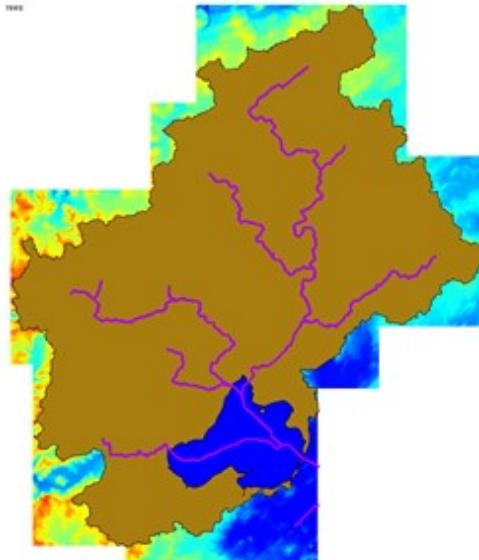
Find the stream line



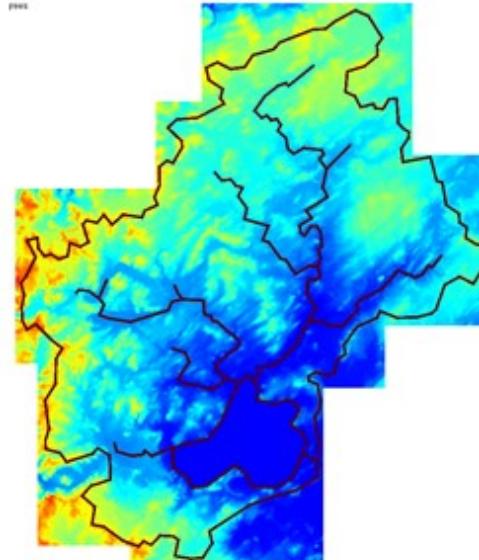
Watershed boundary



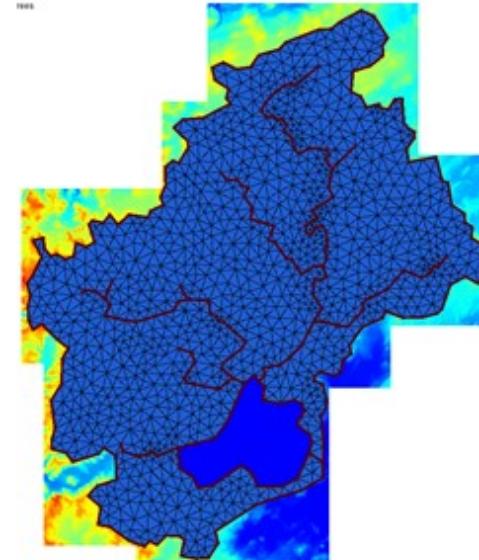
Watershed boundary without lake



Extract boundary line



Decompose model domain



Gate information

Thursday, October 30, 2008	0.7
Thursday, November 13, 2008	0.9
Monday, November 17, 2008	0.9
Friday, December 12, 2008	0.7
Friday, December 19, 2008	0.8
Monday, December 29, 2008	0.6
Monday, January 12, 2009	0.5
Wednesday, January 21, 2009	0.5
Thursday, January 22, 2009	0.4
Friday, February 13, 2009	0.5
Wednesday, February 18, 2009	0.4
Friday, February 20, 2009	0.2
Wednesday, February 25, 2009	0.1
Saturday, March 7, 2009	0.4
Tuesday, March 10, 2009	0.6
Wednesday, March 11, 2009	0.8
Friday, March 13, 2009	1.1

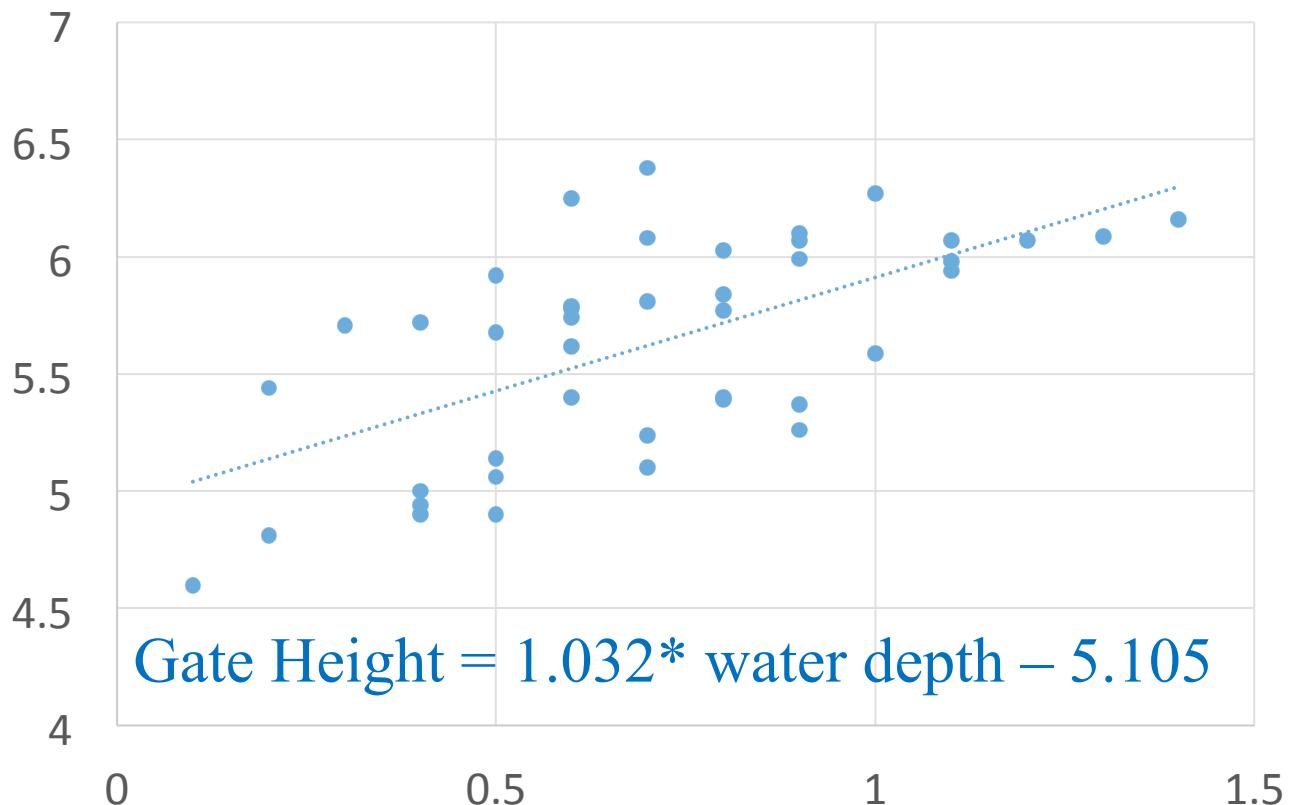
Gate data is available from 2008-2013

Average gate height: 0.67 ft

Maximum height: 1.6 ft

Minimum height: 0.2 ft

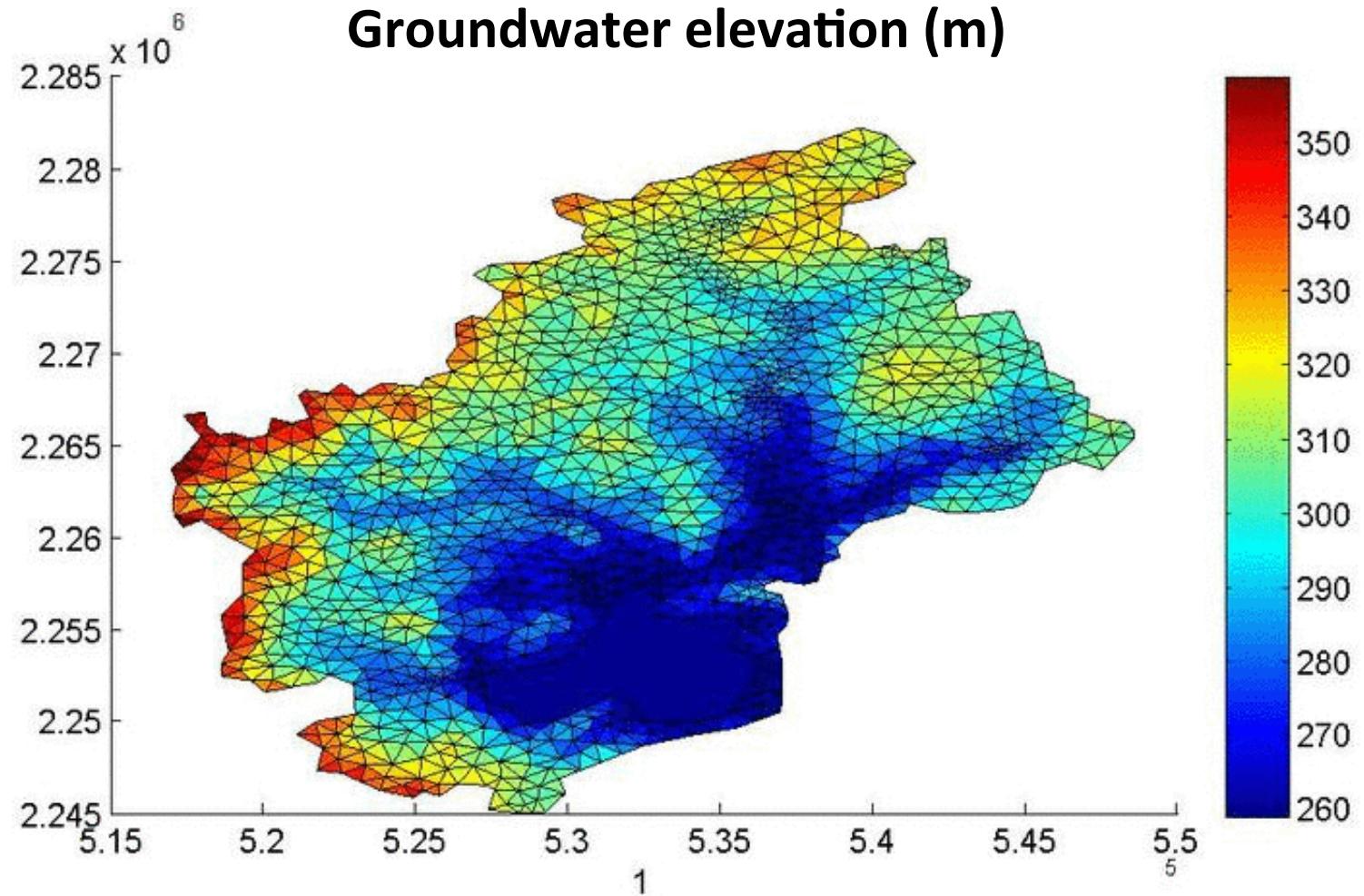
Gate height v.s. Lake water depth



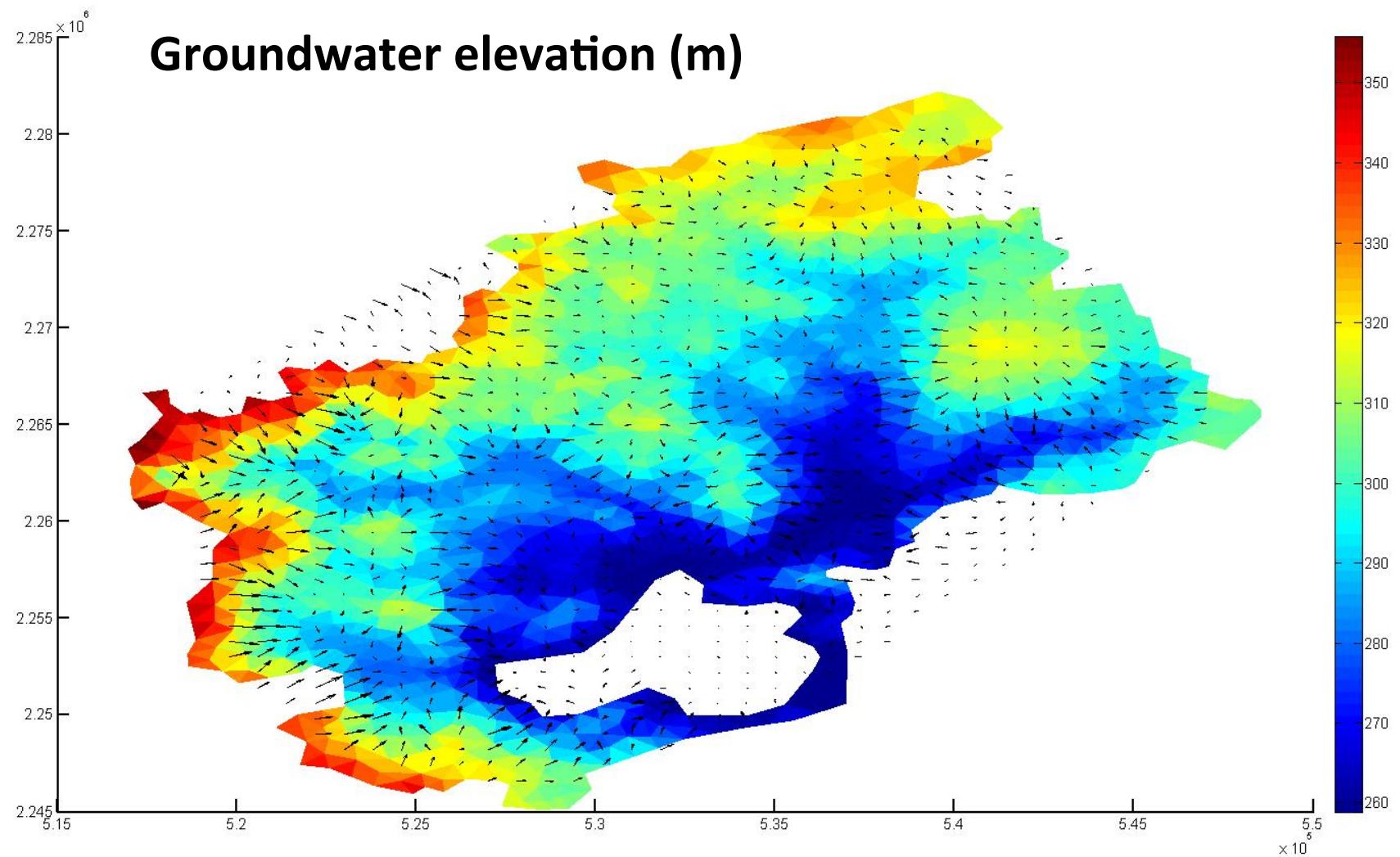
Tuesday, January 5, 2010	0.6	5.48
Tuesday, January 12, 2010	0.4	5.24
Tuesday, March 2, 2010	0.2	4.39
Monday, April 12, 2010	0.3	4.64
Wednesday, April 14, 2010	0.6	4.82
Saturday, April 17, 2010	0.8	4.96
Wednesday, April 21, 2010	0.8	5.07
Thursday, April 22, 2010	0.6	5.02
Friday, May 14, 2010	0.3	5.26
Monday, May 17, 2010	0.6	5.34
Tuesday, May 18, 2010	0.8	5.43
Saturday, June 12, 2010	0.6	6.49
Friday, July 2, 2010	0.7	6.77
Sunday, July 4, 2010	0.8	6.75
Monday, July 5, 2010	0.9	6.76
Friday, July 9, 2010	1	6.83
Thursday, July 22, 2010	0.8	6.89
Friday, July 23, 2010	0.6	7.02
Friday, August 13, 2010	0.4	7.33
Saturday, August 14, 2010	0.2	7.42
Sunday, August 15, 2010	0.3	7.41
Sunday, August 22, 2010	0.4	7.26
Thursday, August 26, 2010	0.5	7.12
Thursday, September 16, 2010	0.7	6.84
Saturday, September 18, 2010	0.5	6.91
Friday, September 24, 2010	0.8	6.75
Saturday, September 25, 2010	0.9	6.8
Wednesday, September 29, 2010	1.1	6.84

Simulated results

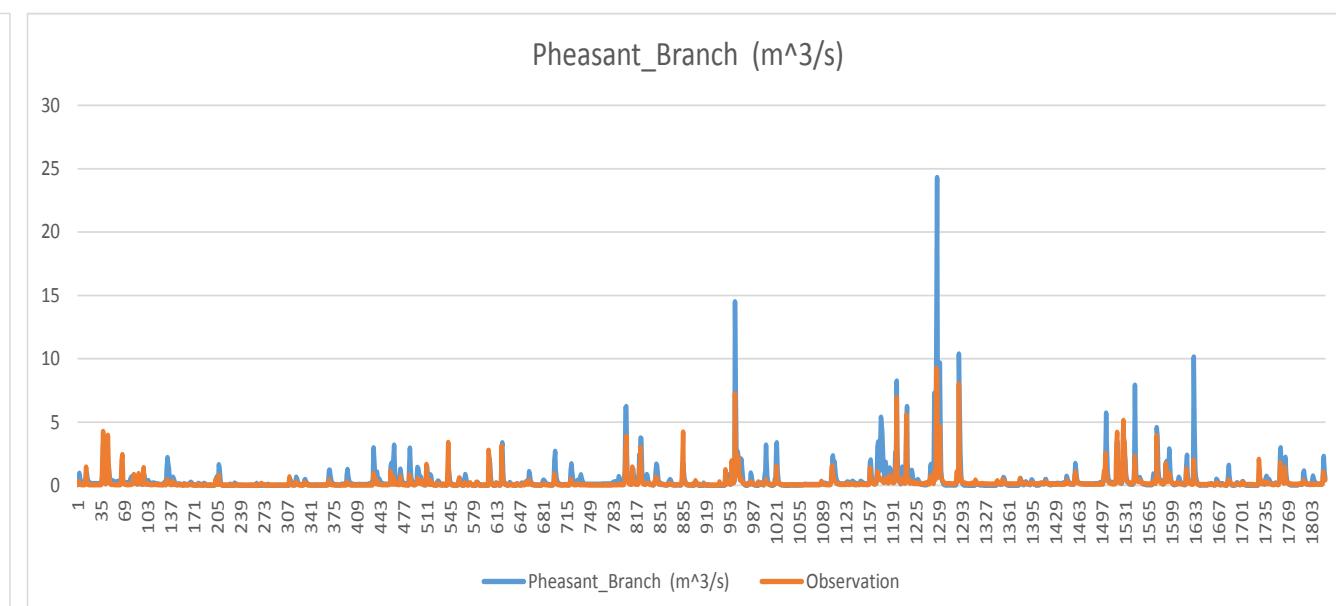
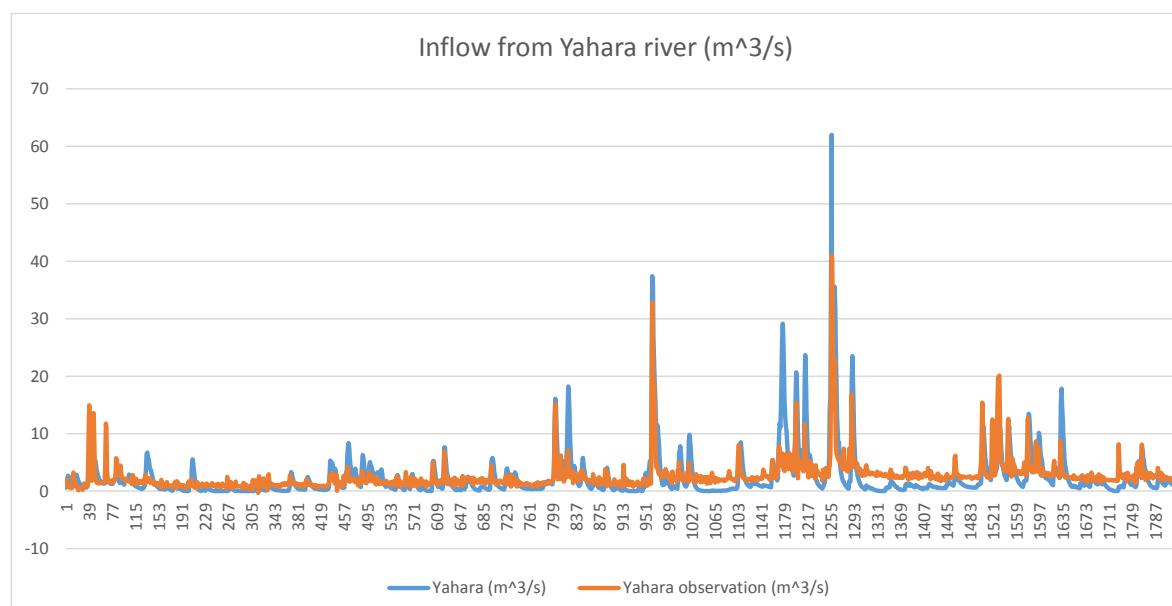
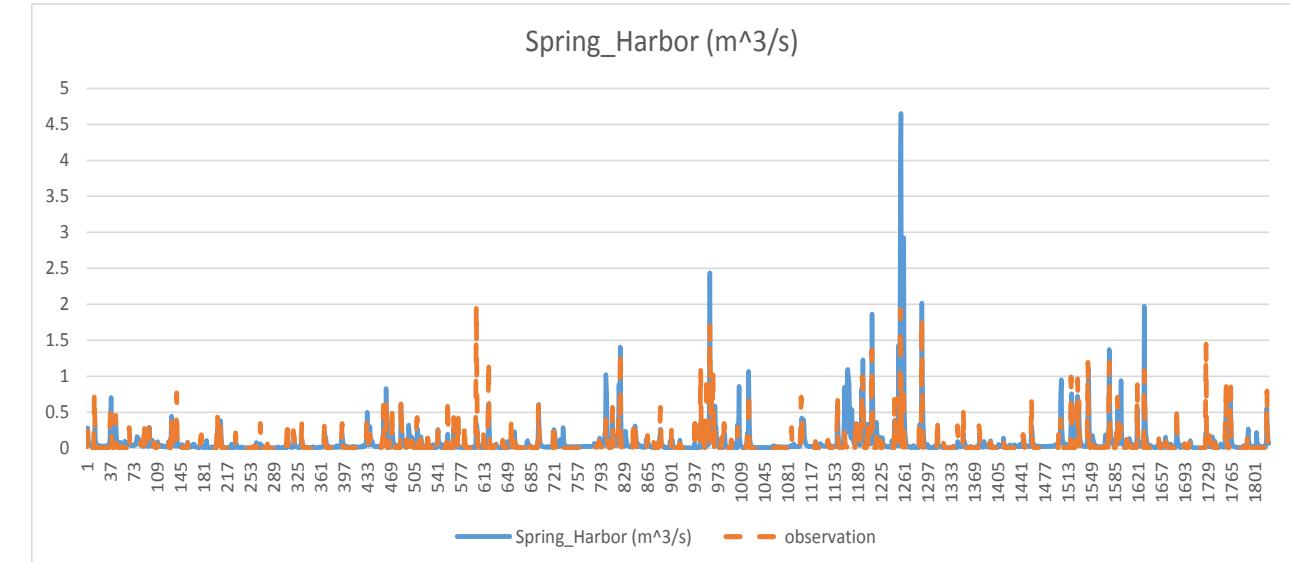
[animation](#)



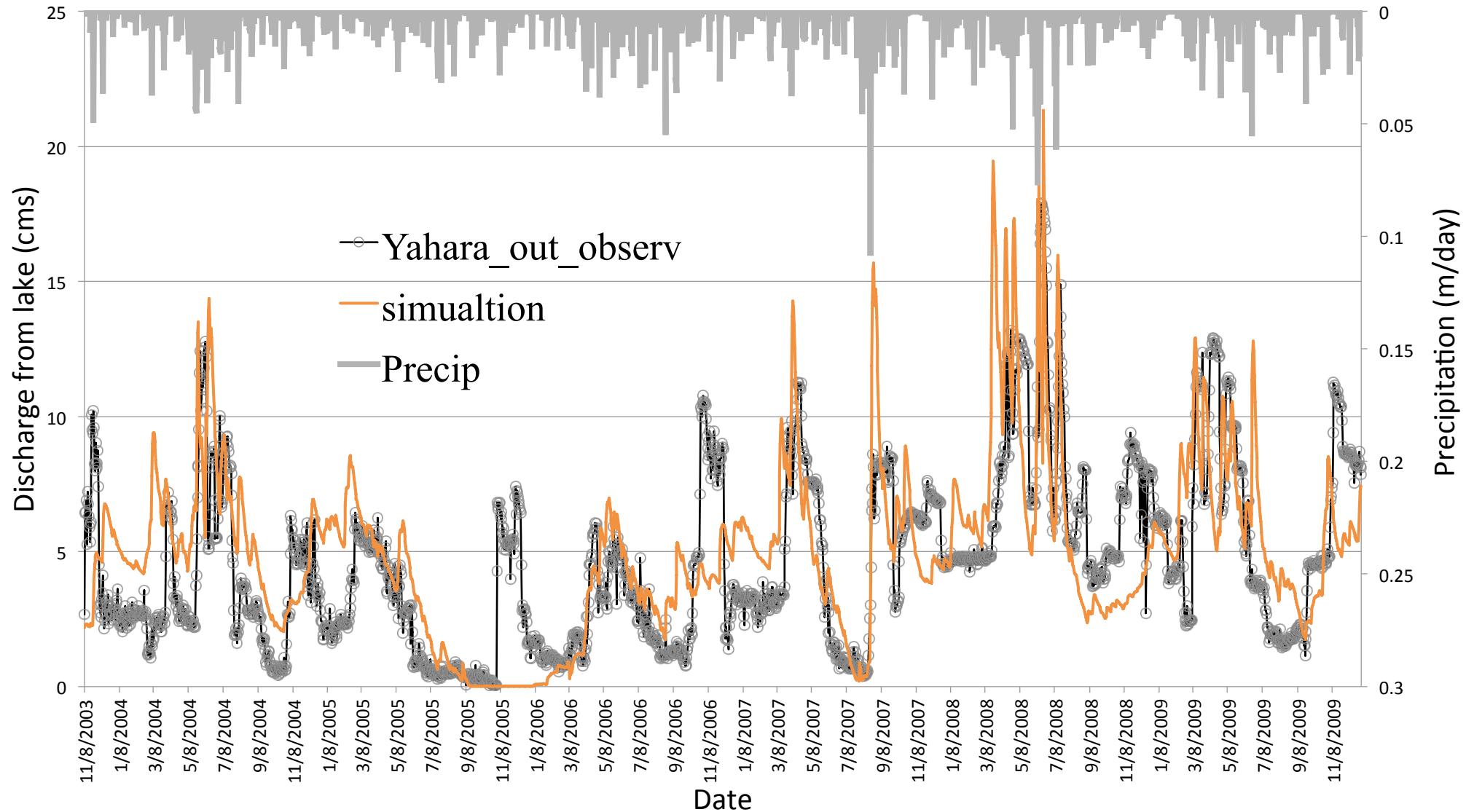
Groundwater flow vectors

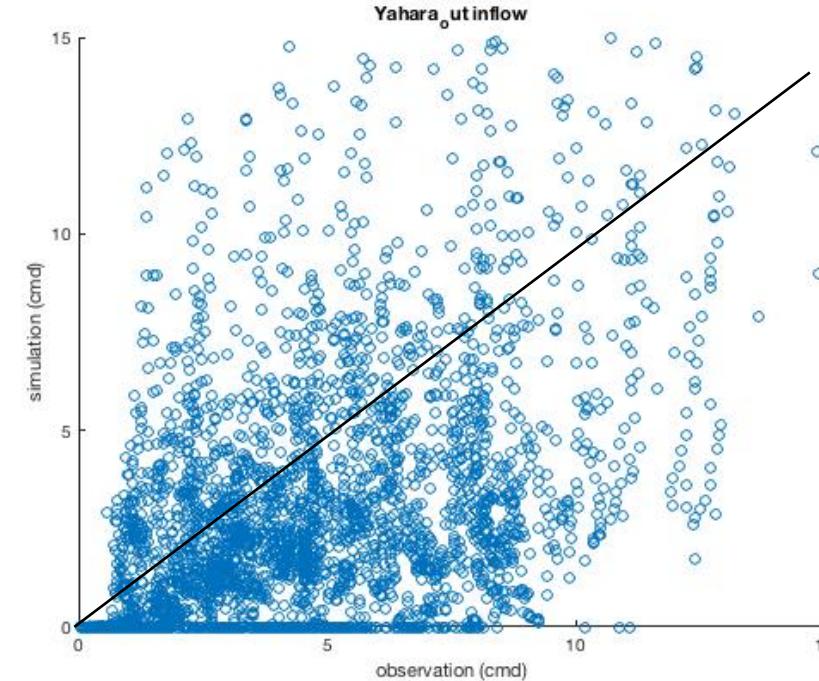
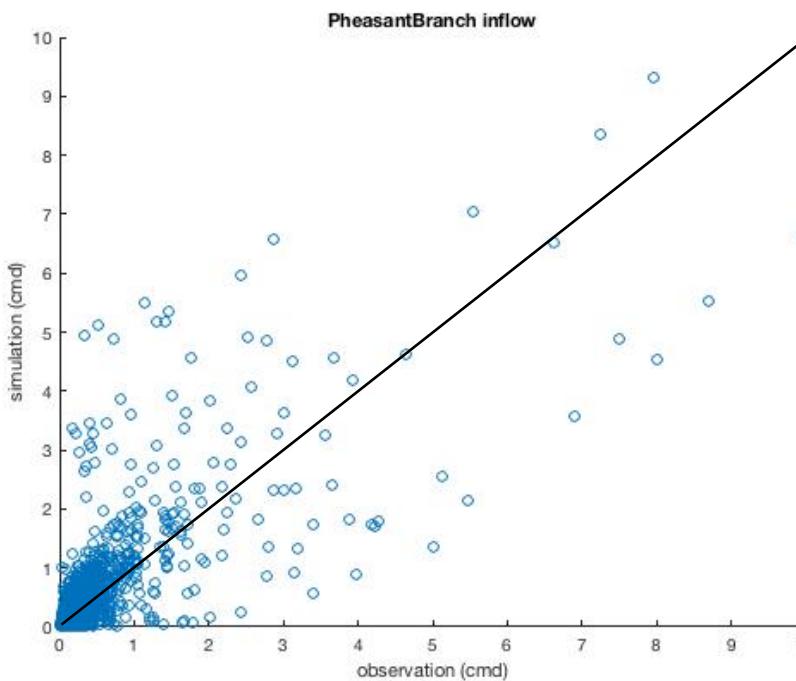
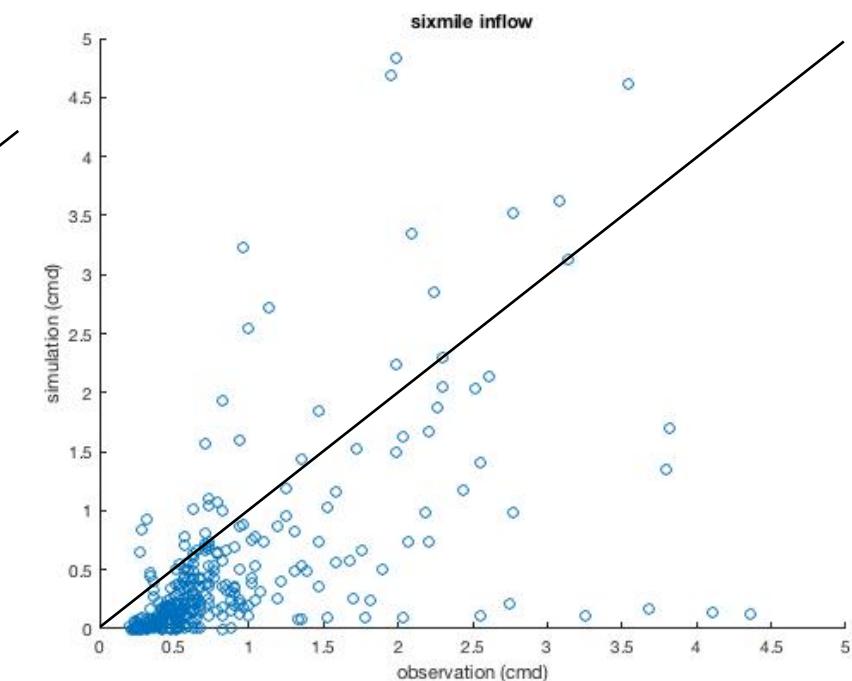
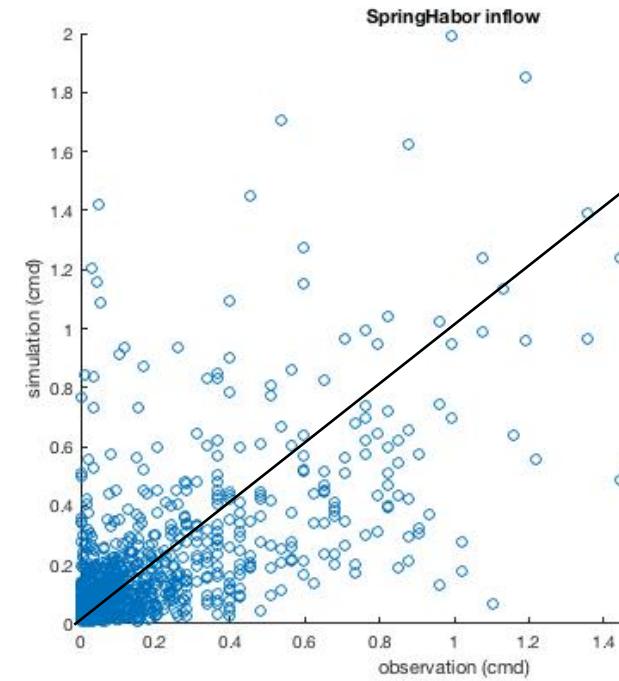
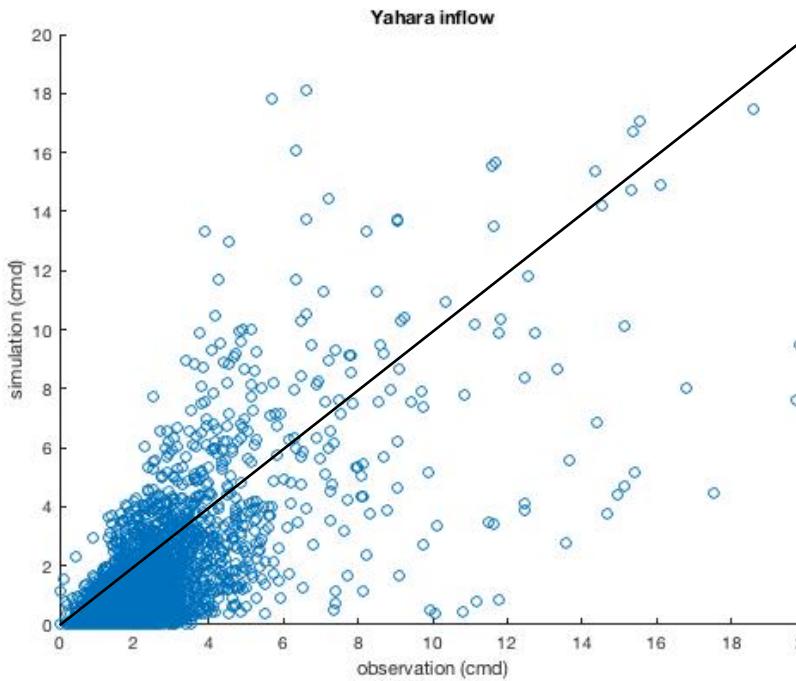


Inflow



Outflow





Future work

1. Continue calibrating the simulation in Mendota lake
2. Conduct 1979-2016 simulation at Mendota Lake

Thank you!