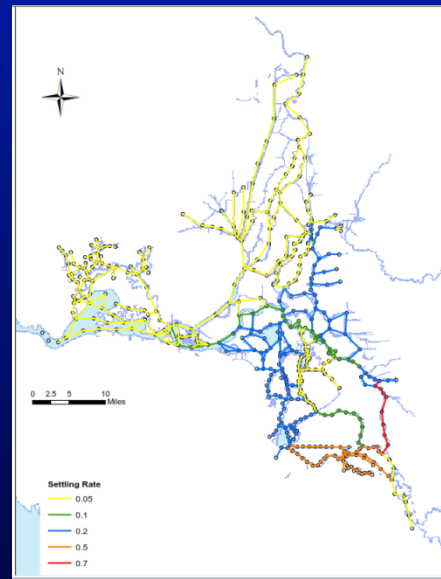


Modeling Delta Flow-Turbidity Relationships

with Artificial Neural Networks



CWEMF Annual Meeting

April 16, 2012

Paul Hutton, Ph.D., P.E.



Acknowledgements

Dr. Sujoy Roy, Tetra Tech

Dr. Limin Chen, Tetra Tech

Sanjaya Seneviratne, DWR

Summary Findings

- Additional review is needed before firm conclusions can be reached.
- ANNs appear to faithfully emulate DSM2 turbidity fate and transport during the season of interest (i.e. Dec-Feb).
- ANNs appear to provide a promising foundation for representing turbidity-based regulations in CalSim.

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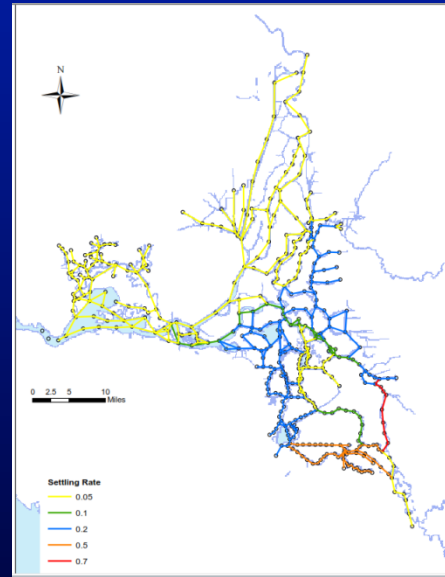


Background

Model Development

Results

Next Steps

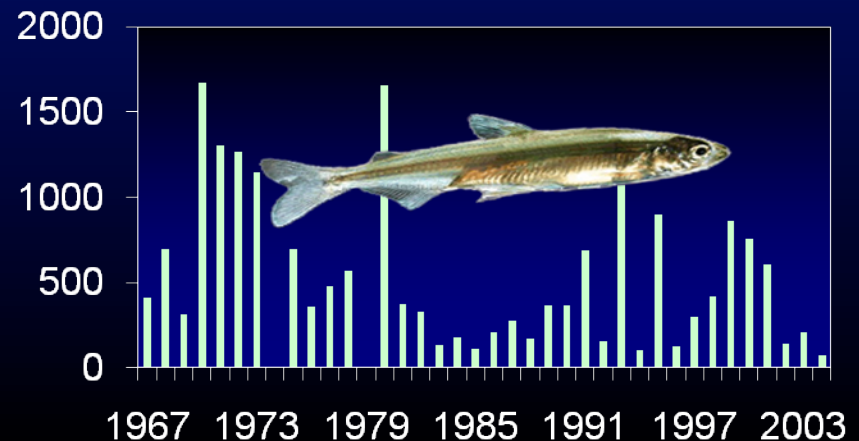


RPA Component 1:

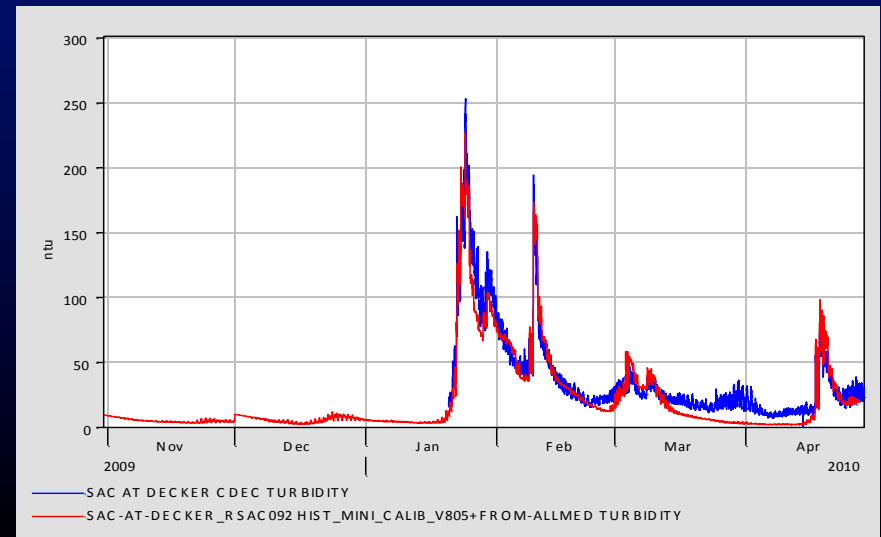
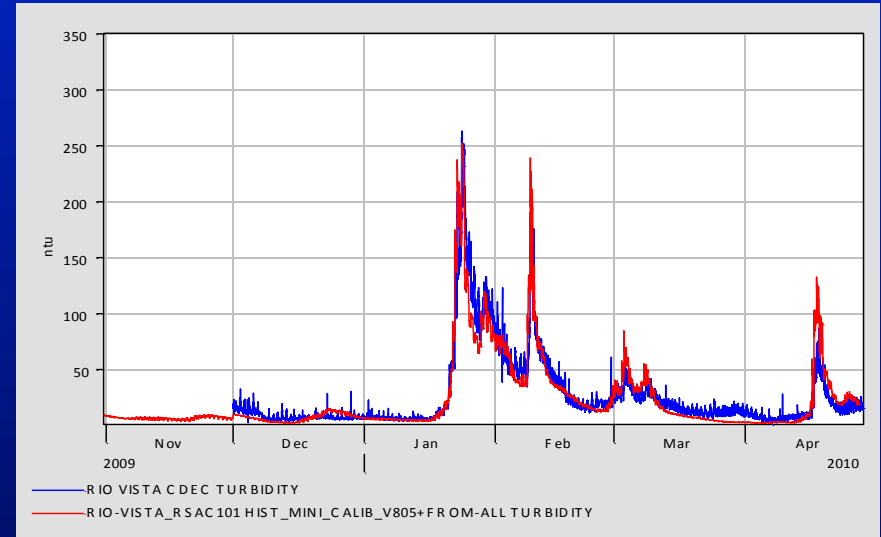
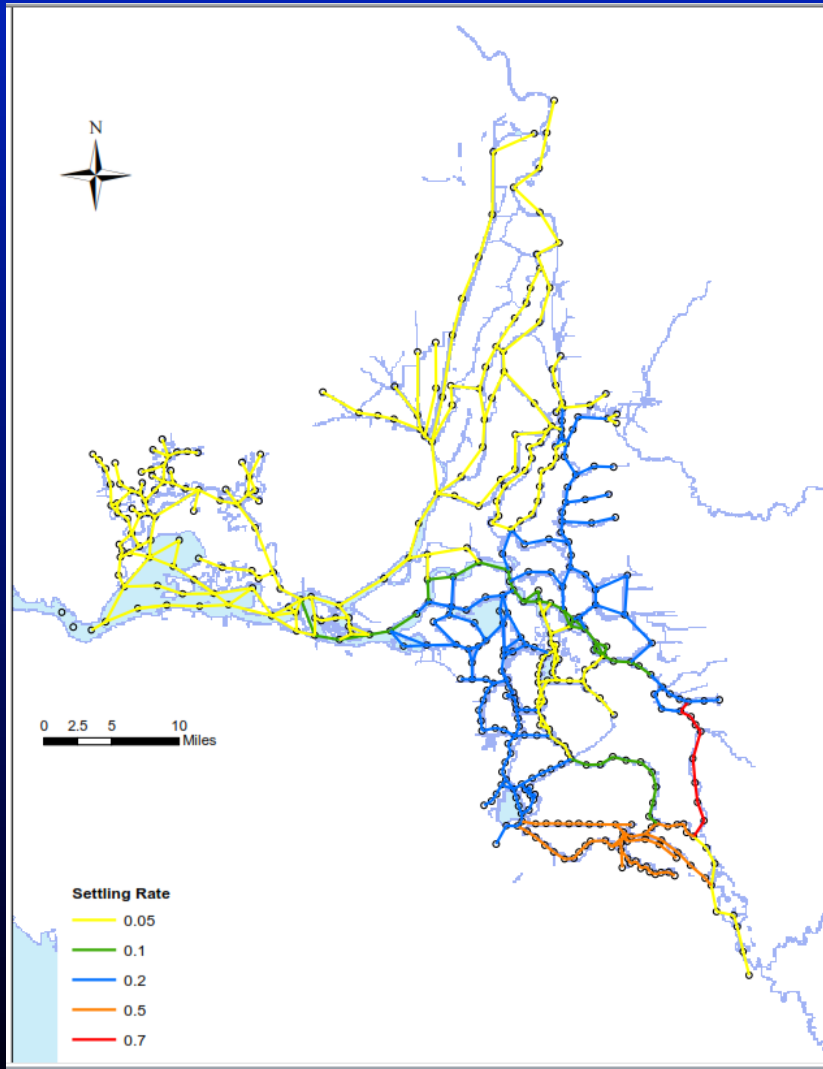
Protection of Adult Delta Smelt Life Stage

... delta smelt have historically been entrained when first flush conditions occur in late December. In order to prevent or minimize such entrainment, Action 1 shall be initiated on or after December 20 if the 3 day average turbidity at Prisoner's Point, Holland Cut, and Victoria Canal exceeds 12 NTU... Action 1 shall require the Projects to maintain OMR flows no more negative than -2000 cfs...

**Source: Remanded USFWS 2008
Biological Opinion**

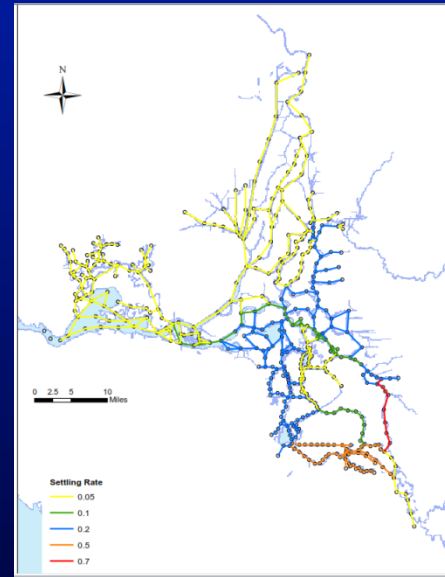


DSM2 Turbidity Fate & Transport



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with Artificial Neural Networks



Background

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Next Steps

ANN Training Data

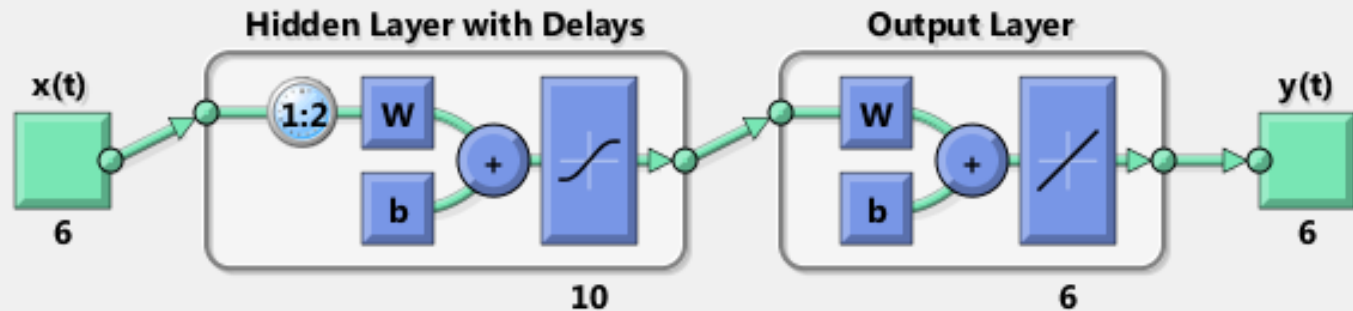
DSM2 Simulations

Run	Hydrology & Operations	Turbidity Boundary Conditions					
		Freeport	Vernalis	Yolo	Cosumnes	Mokelumne	Calaveras
1	Historical	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
2	Historical	Mid	Low	Mid	Mid	Mid	Mid
3	Historical	High	Low	High	High	High	High
4	Historical	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
5	Historical	Mid	High	Mid	Mid	Mid	Mid
6	Historical	High	High	High	High	High	High
7	Historical w/o Exports	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
8	Historical w/o Exports	Mid	Low	Mid	Mid	Mid	Mid
9	Historical w/o Exports	High	Low	High	High	High	High
10	Historical w/o Exports	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
11	Historical w/o Exports	Mid	High	Mid	Mid	Mid	Mid
12	Historical w/o Exports	High	High	High	High	High	High

Notes: (1) DCC gates closed; (2) South Delta barriers not installed; (3) Constant Martinez & agricultural return turbidity boundary conditions

ANN Model Structure

Matlab Feed Forward



$$y(t) = f(x(t-1), \dots, x(t-d))$$

Inputs = 6 boundaries (3 flow & 3 turbidity)

Hidden Neurons = 10

Time delay = 1-2 days

Outputs: turbidity at 6 locations

ANN Model Structure

Boundary Input (Daily Averages)

■ Flow

- North Delta (Freeport + Yolo)**
- East Side Streams**
- Calculated Old & Middle Rivers**

■ Turbidity (Flow-weighted)

- North Delta (Freeport + Yolo)**
- East Side Streams**
- Vernalis**



The image is a map of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. The Sacramento River flows from the top left towards the center, where it meets the San Joaquin River. The San Joaquin River flows from the top right towards the center, where it meets the Sacramento River. The map shows various islands, including Quimby Island, Holt Island, and Bacon Island. The map is overlaid with a grid of yellow dots, which represent the output locations of the ANN model. The dots are located at various points along the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, as well as on Quimby Island, Holt Island, and Bacon Island. The map also shows the Clifton Court Forebay Entrance at the bottom left.

ANN Model Structure

Output Locations

- Sacramento River at Rio Vista
- San Joaquin River at Prisoners' Point
- Old River at Quimby Island
- Middle River at Holt
- Old River at Bacon Island

Clifton Court Forebay Entrance

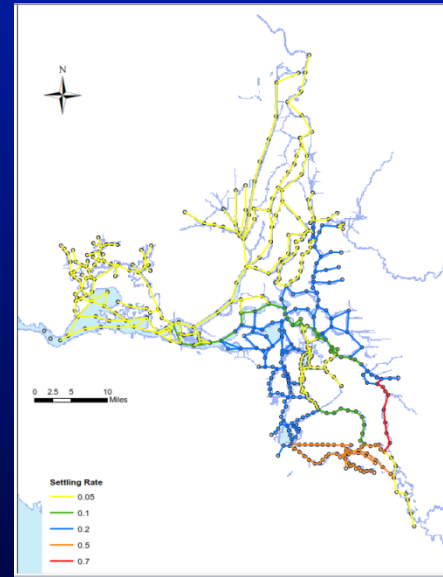
ANN Model Structure

Training Process

- **DSM2 data points are randomly assigned:**
 - Training 60%
 - Validation 20%
 - Testing 20%
- **Training data are used to compute network parameters. Intermediate results are iteratively compared with validation data until residual error is minimized.**
- **Testing data are independent of training and validation data and are used to evaluate network predictive power.**

Modeling Delta Flow-Turbidity Relationships

with Artificial Neural Networks



Background

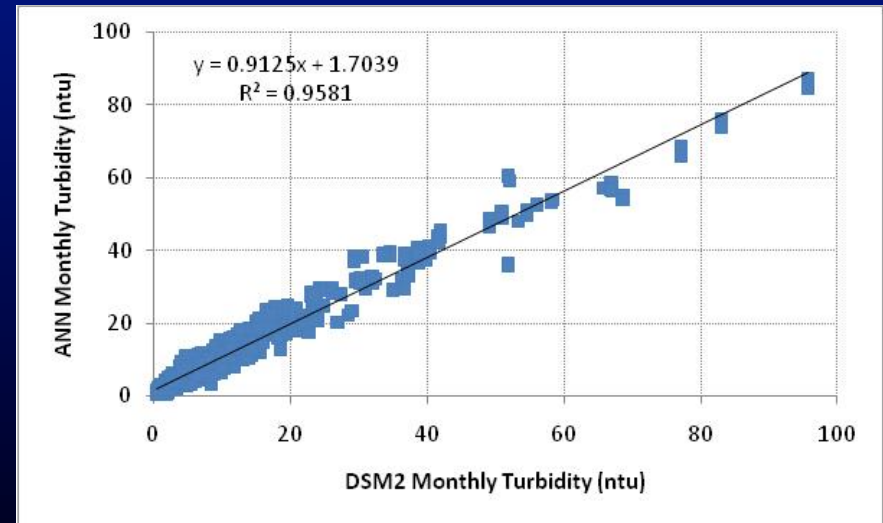
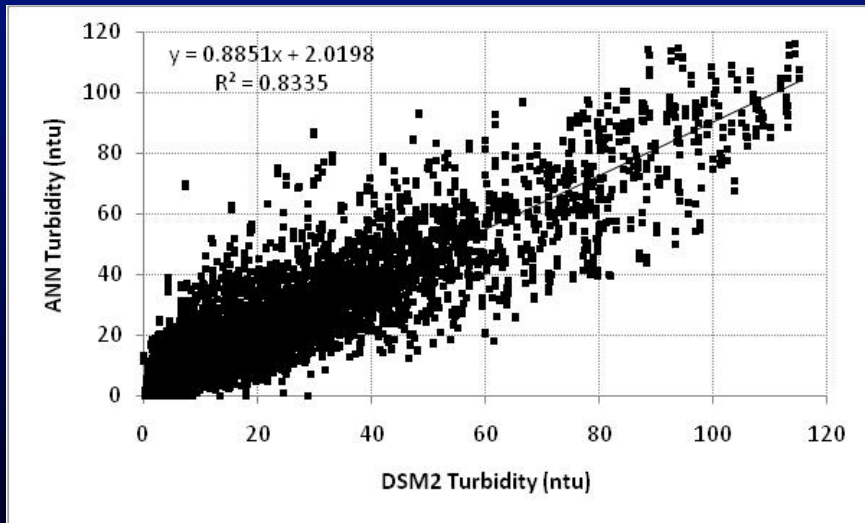
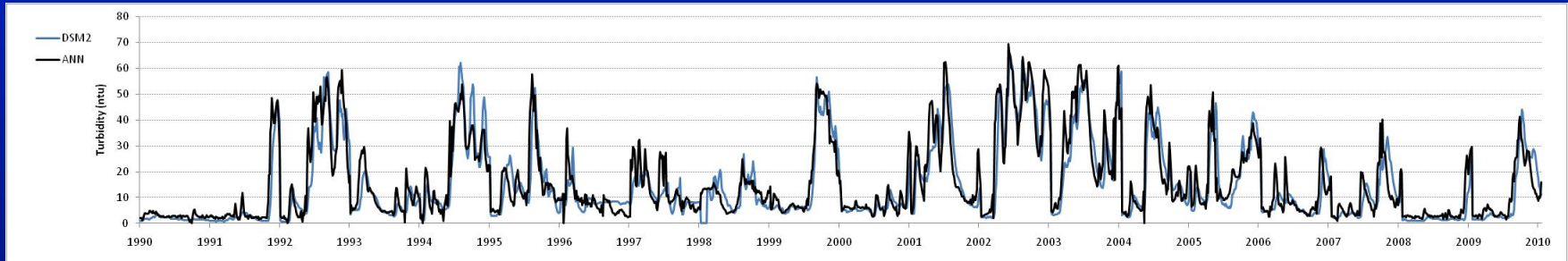
Model Development

Results

Next Steps

Model Results

Old River @ Quimby Island (Dec-Feb)

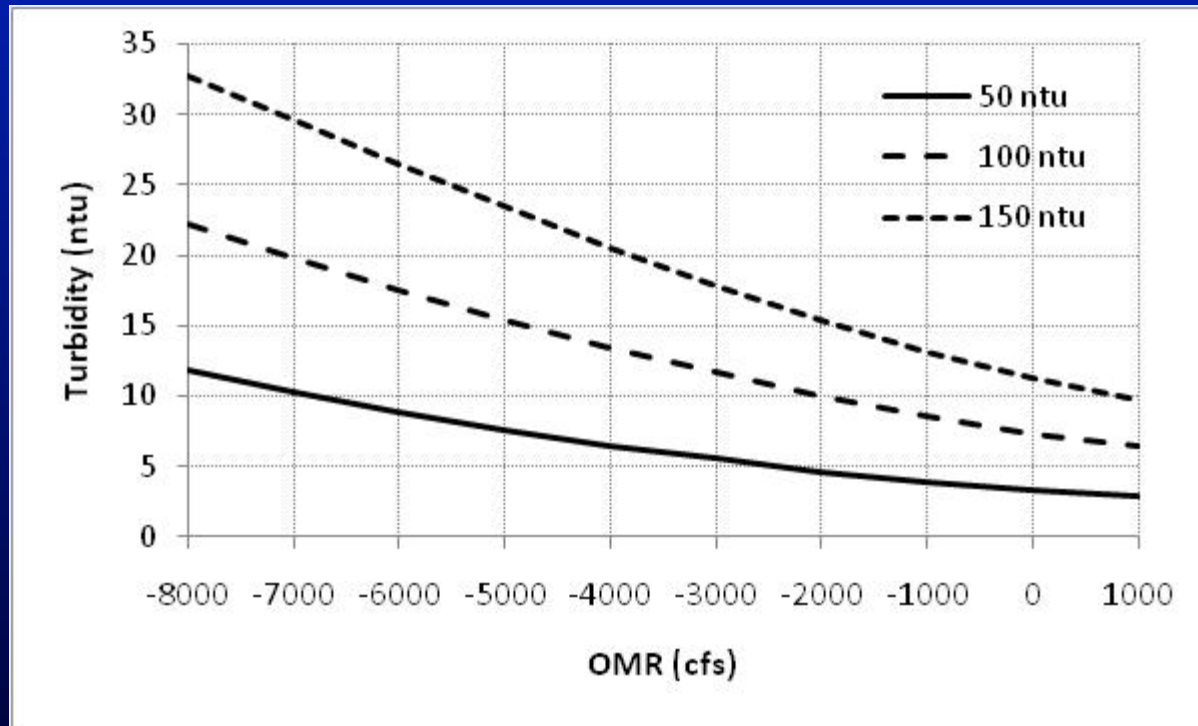


Model Results: Summary Statistics

$$\text{ANN Turbidity (ntu)} = \Phi_1 + \Phi_2 * \text{DSM2 Turbidity (ntu)}$$

Location	Daily			Monthly		
	Φ_1	Φ_2	R^2	Φ_1	Φ_2	R^2
Sacramento River @ Rio Vista	3.5	0.97	0.94	1.1	1.01	0.99
Old River @ Quimby Island	2.0	0.89	0.83	1.7	0.91	0.96
Old River @ Bacon Island	1.8	0.82	0.78	1.5	0.85	0.93
San Joaquin River @ Prisoner's Point	3.7	0.81	0.76	3.0	0.87	0.92
Middle River @ Holt	2.0	0.76	0.69	1.7	0.82	0.89
Clifton Court Forebay Entrance	3.1	0.75	0.73	1.3	0.90	0.91

Steady State Flow-Turbidity Relationship as a Function of North Delta Turbidity Old River @ Quimby Island



Steady State Assumptions

North Delta Flow = 30,000 cfs

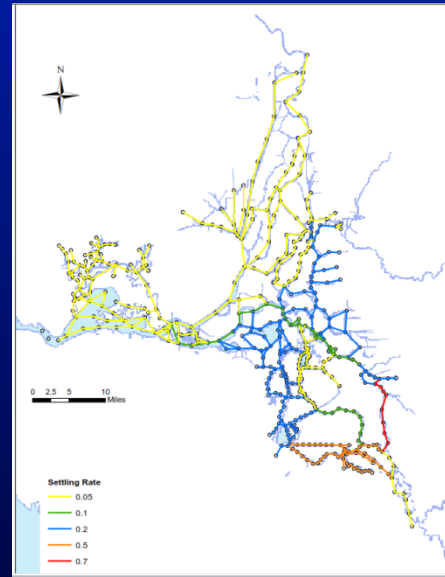
East Side Flow = 1500 cfs

Vernalis Turbidity = 30 ntu

East Side Turbidity = 30 ntu

Modeling Delta Flow-Turbidity Relationships

with Artificial Neural Networks



Background

Model Development

Results

Next Steps

Next Steps

- Evaluate auto-regressive networks
- Explore tidal input variable
- Implement methodology in CalSim

Next Steps (cont' d)

CalSim Implementation

- **Decision statement: Reduce pumping as needed to increase OMR flows, thereby controlling turbidity levels as defined by existing or alternative regulations.**
- **Develop 82-year turbidity time series for Delta inflows**
- **Integrate information into monthly time step**
- **Refine ANN training (and associated data) as needed**



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EXTRA SLIDES

Turbidity Boundary Conditions

Freeport

Flow Range (cfs)	Low (50%)	Mid (75%)	High (90%)
< 10,000	10	15	20
12,500	20	30	40
17,500	30	40	70
22,500	40	60	100
27,500	60	100	160
32,500	70	140	280
37,500	90	160	320
45,000	100	170	350
55,000	100	175	300
65,000	100	140	240
>70,000	100	140	180

Turbidity Boundary Conditions (cont' d)

Vernalis

Flow Range (cfs)	Low (50%)	High
<2,000	15	100
2,750	20	100
4,250	25	100
7,500	25	90
15,000	20	60
>20,000	15	60

Turbidity Boundary Conditions (cont' d)

Calaveras

Flow Range (cfs)	Low	Mid	High
<50	20	20	20
100	30	30	40
>1,000	40	70	100

Yolo Bypass

Flow Range (cfs)	Low	Mid	High
<100	20	20	20
1,000	30	40	60
5,000	60	120	200
10,000	100	200	300
>30,000	100	150	200

Turbidity Boundary Conditions (cont' d)

Cosumnes River

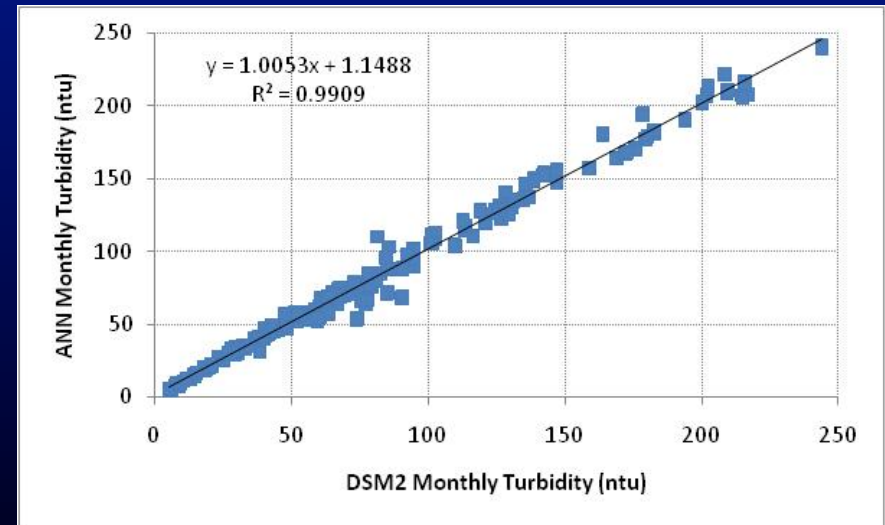
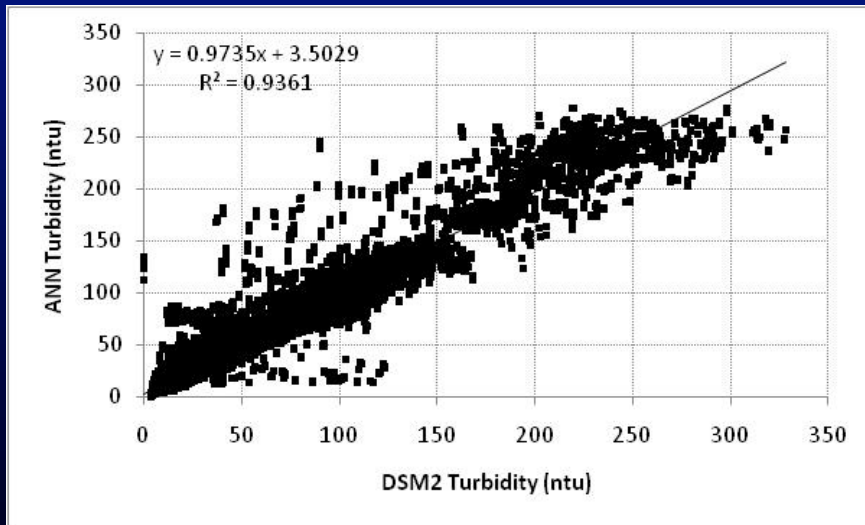
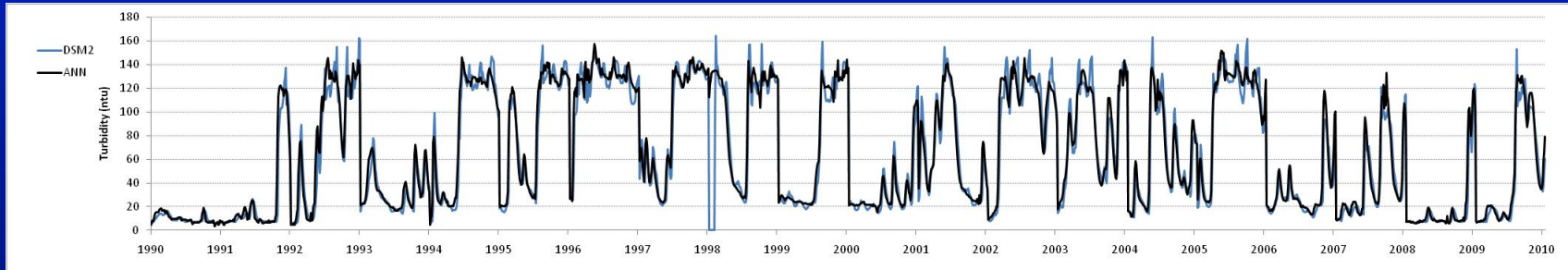
Flow Range (cfs)	Low	Mid	High
<100	10	10	10
500	30	50	80
1,000	50	100	180
2,000	80	200	280
>3,000	100	300	300

Mokelumne River

Flow Range (cfs)	Low	Mid	High
<100	20	20	20
500	30	50	80
>1,000	40	70	100

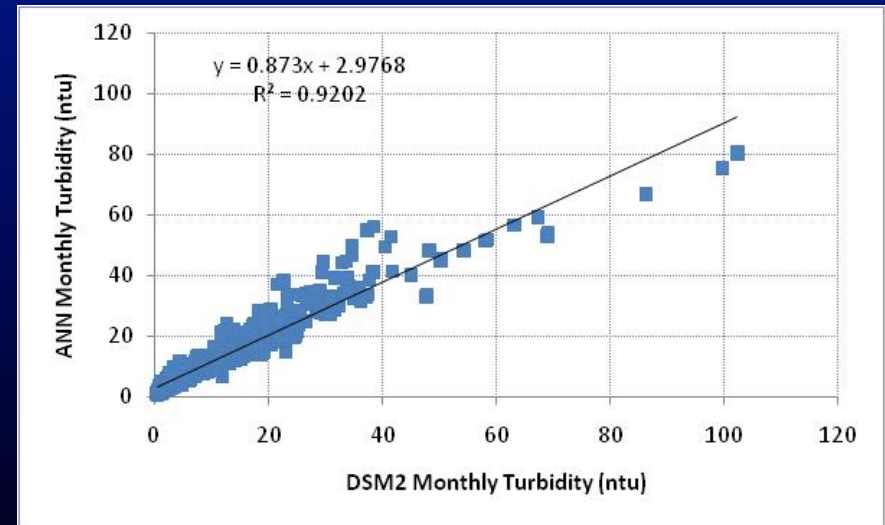
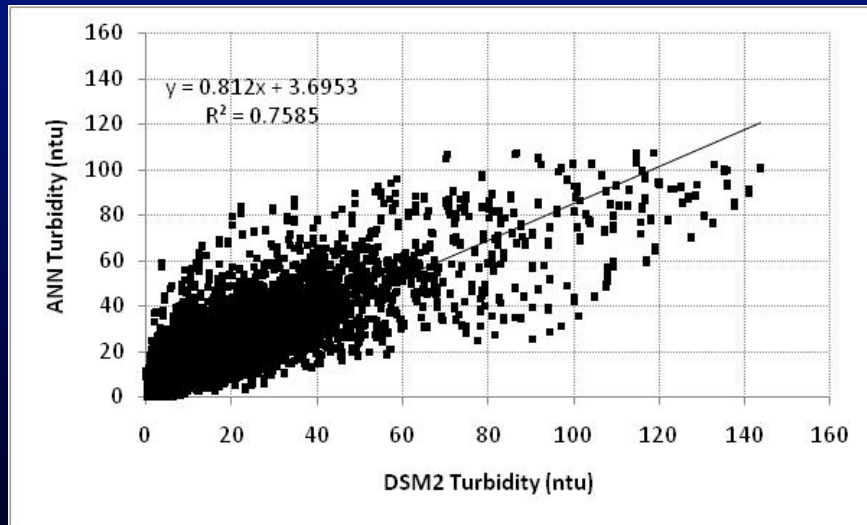
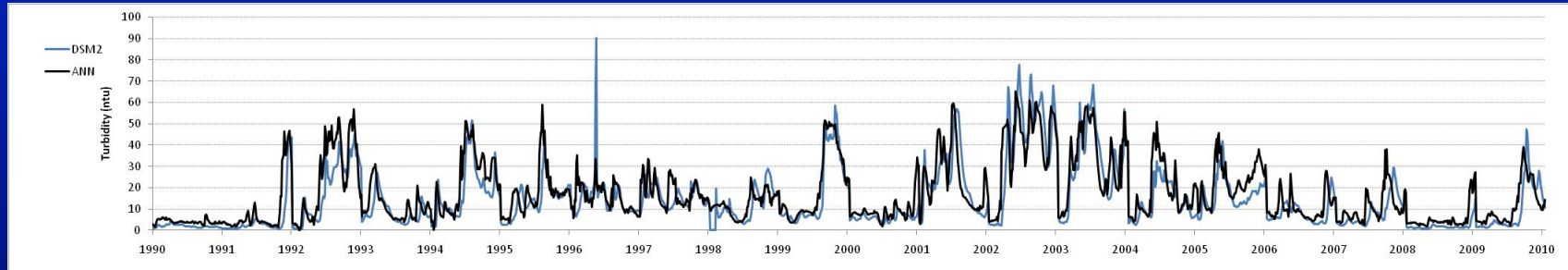
Model Results

Sacramento River @ Rio Vista (Dec-Feb)



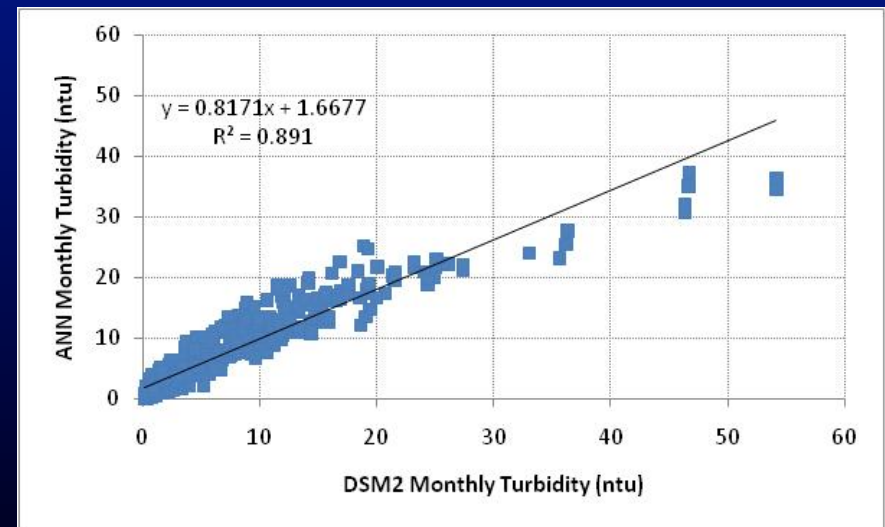
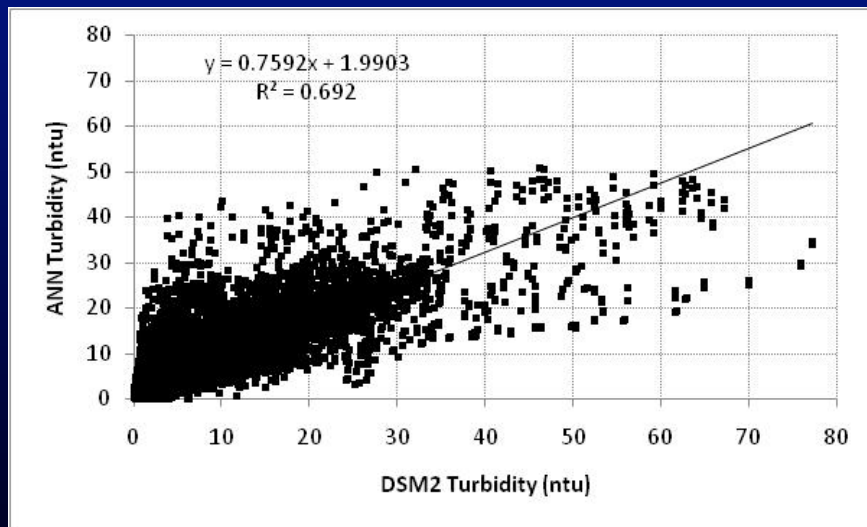
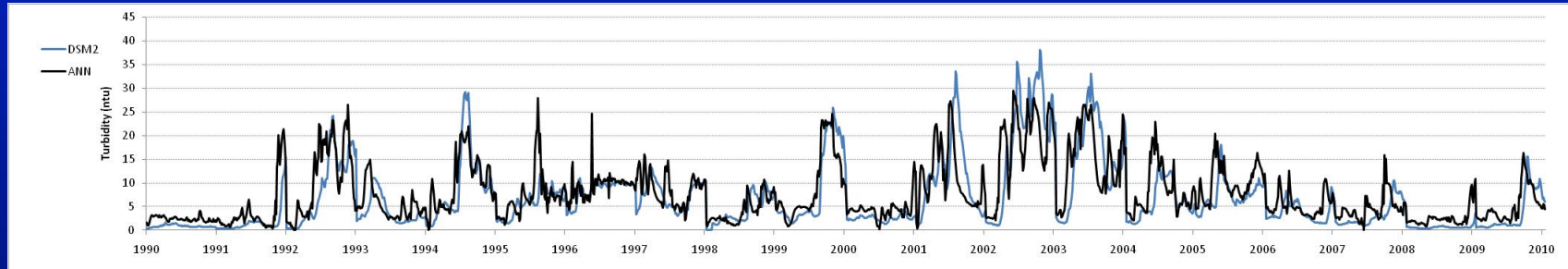
Model Results

Old River @ Prisoner's Point (Dec-Feb)



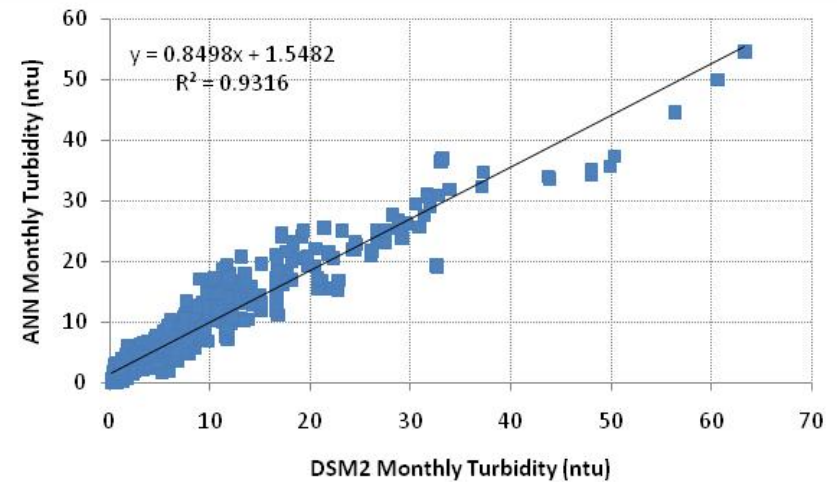
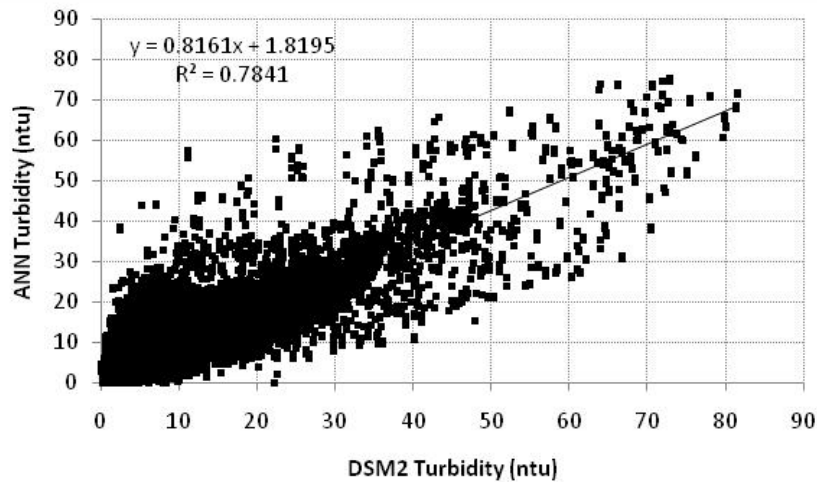
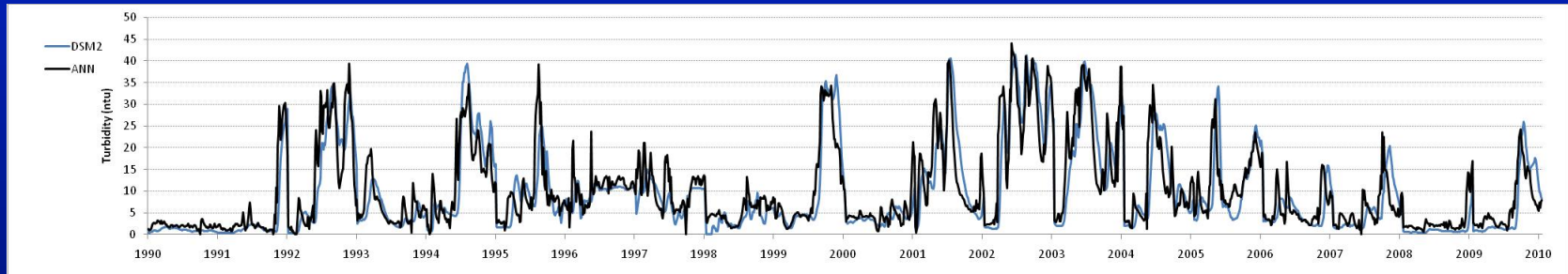
Model Results

Middle River @ Holt (Dec-Feb)



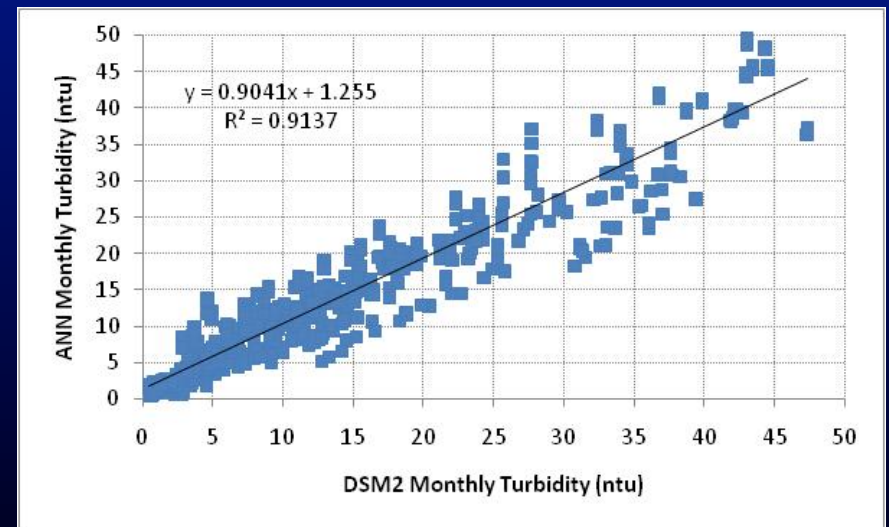
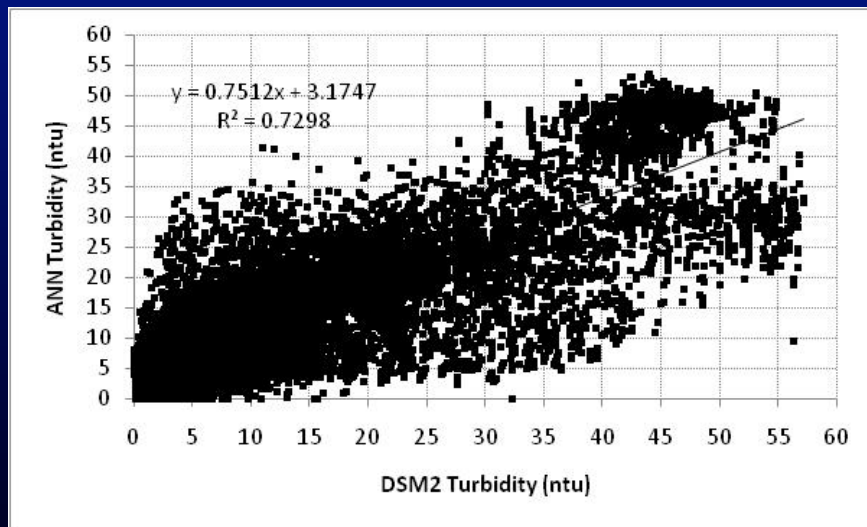
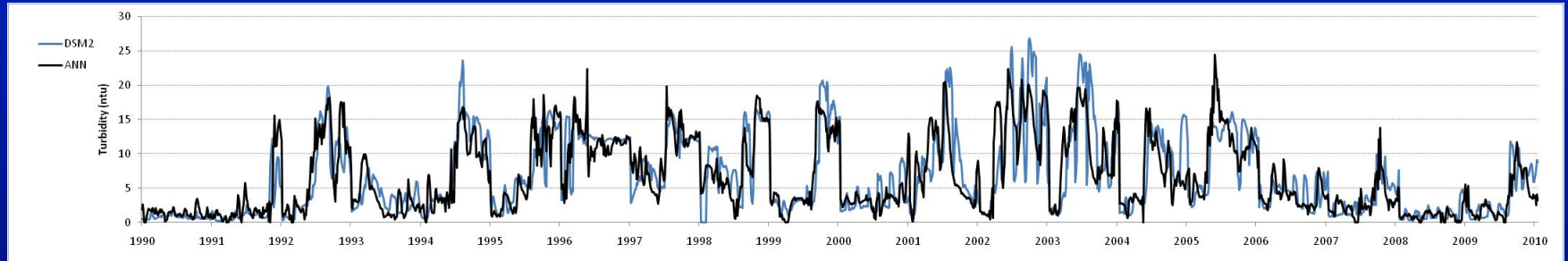
Model Results

Old River @ Bacon Island (Dec-Feb)



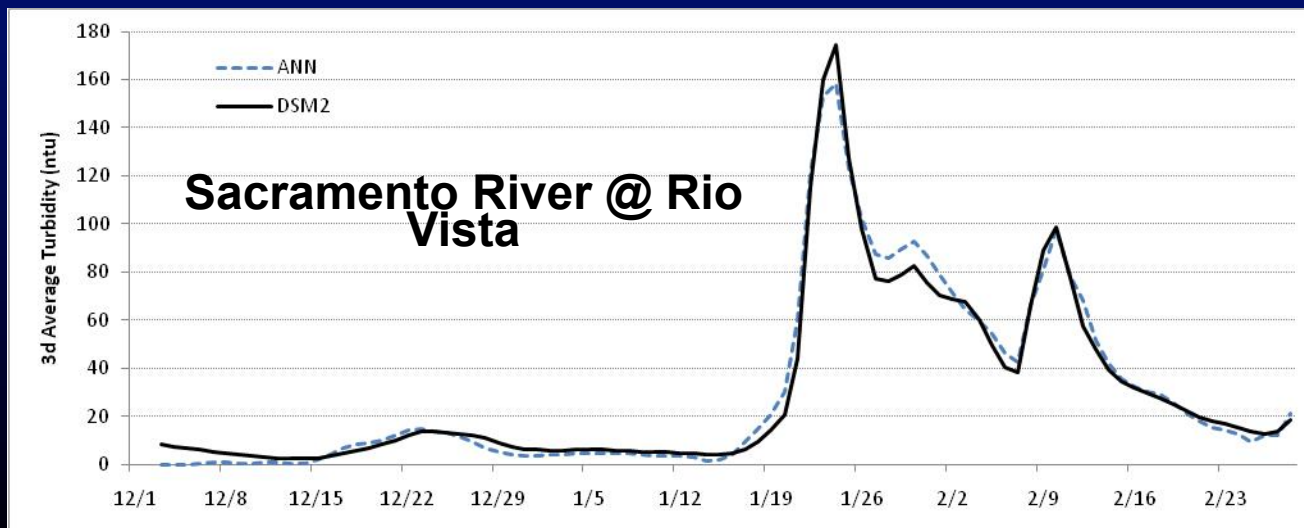
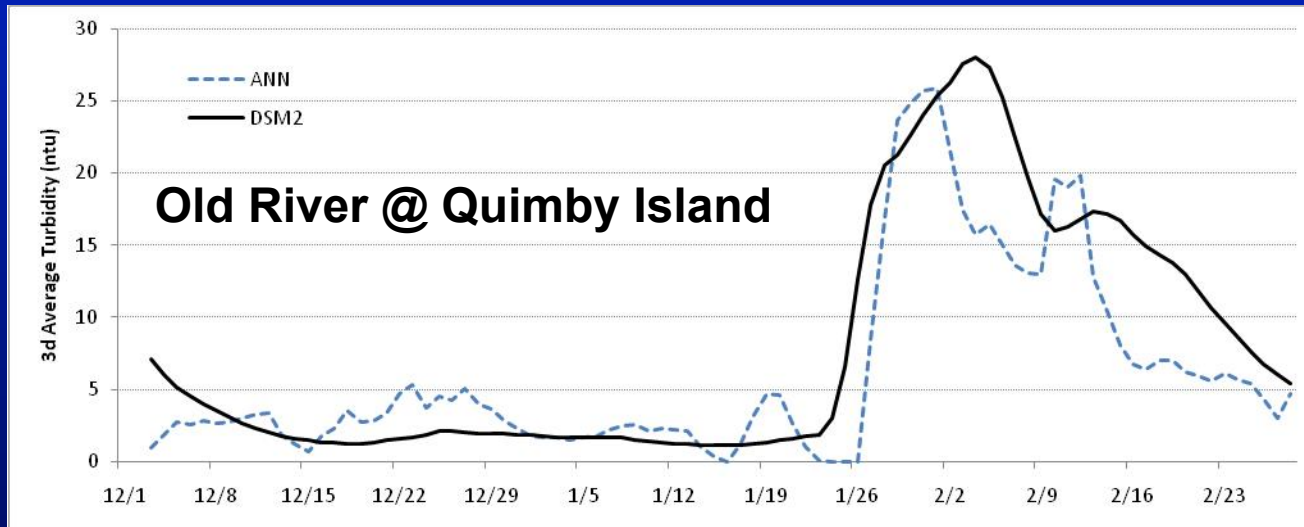
Model Results

Clifton Court Forebay Entrance (Dec-Feb)

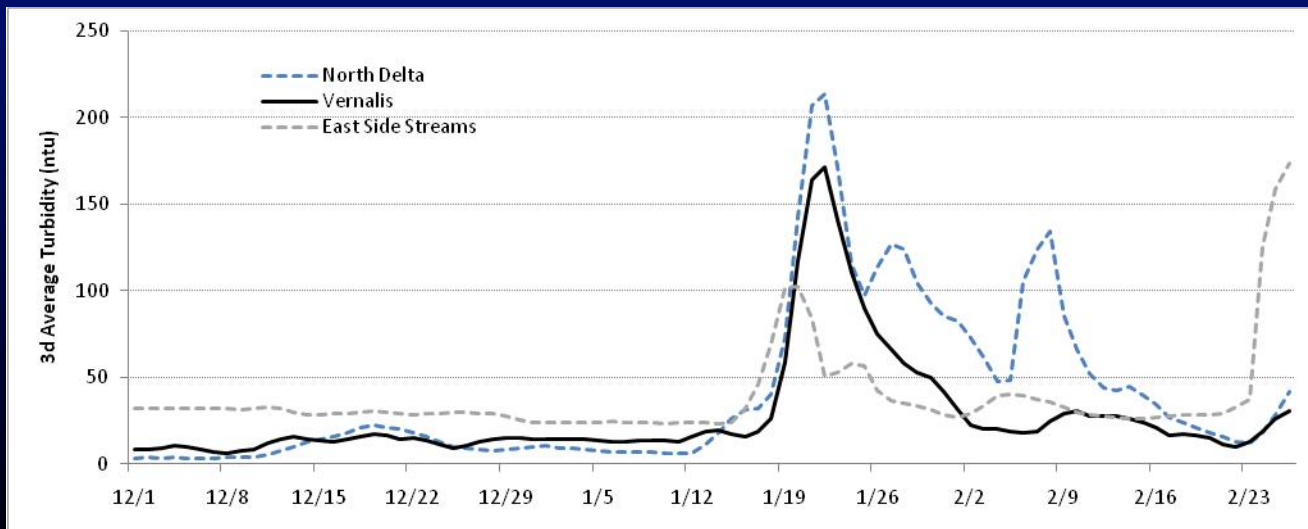
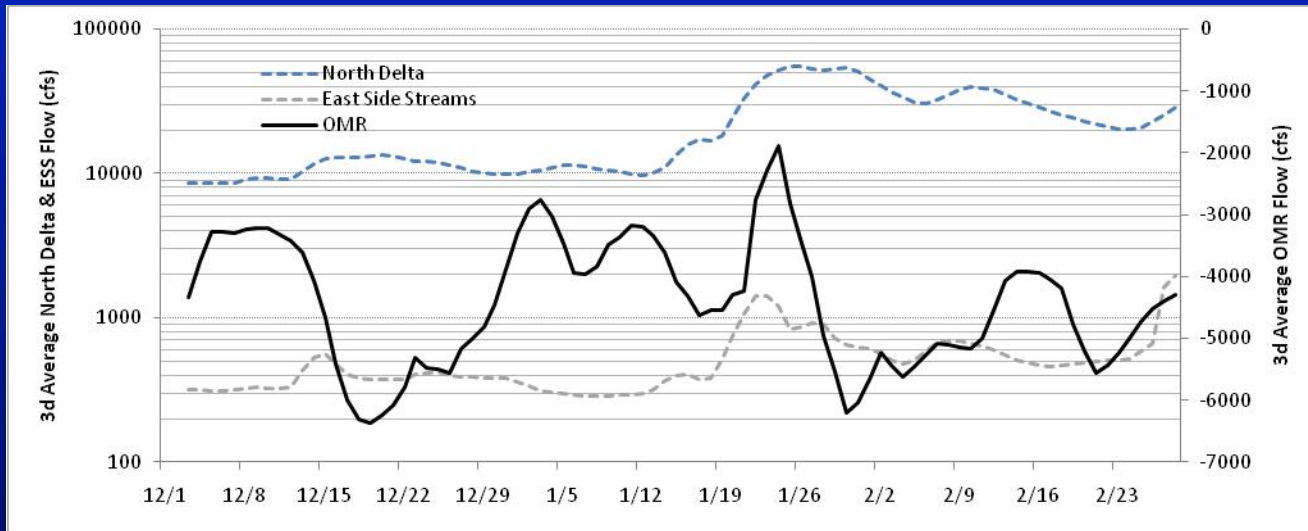


Model Results

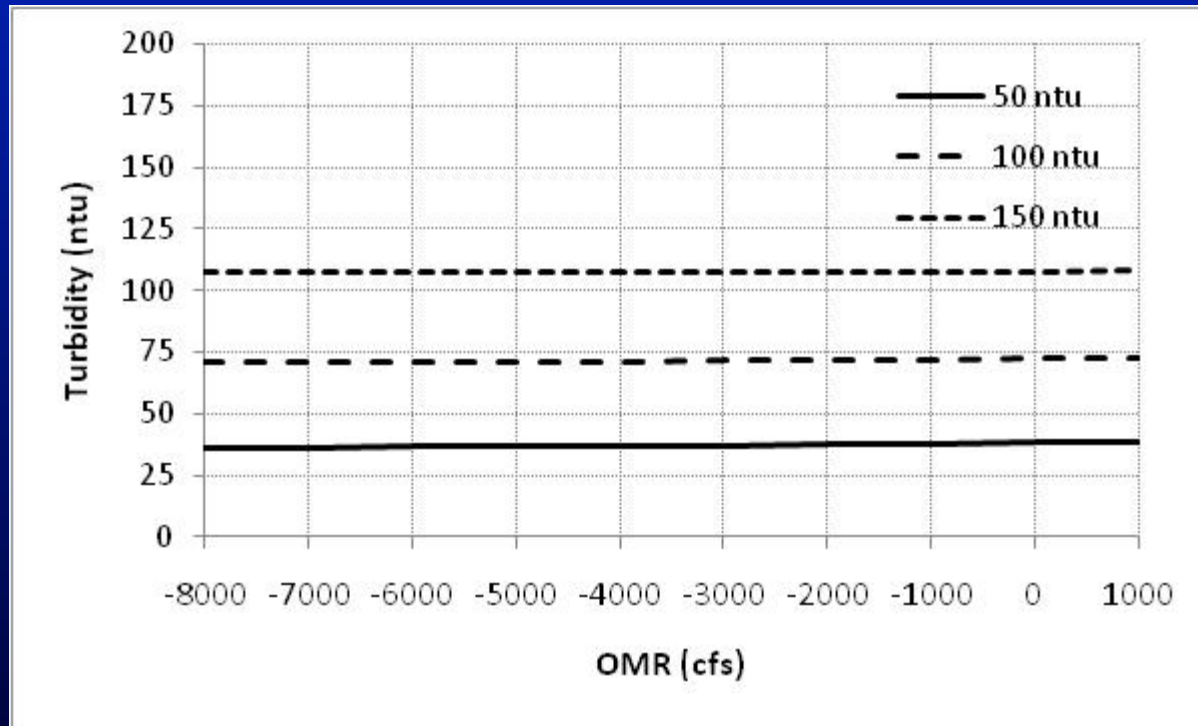
2009-10 Historical Conditions



2009-10 Historical Conditions



Steady State Flow-Turbidity Relationship as a Function of North Delta Turbidity Sacramento River @ Rio Vista



Steady State Assumptions

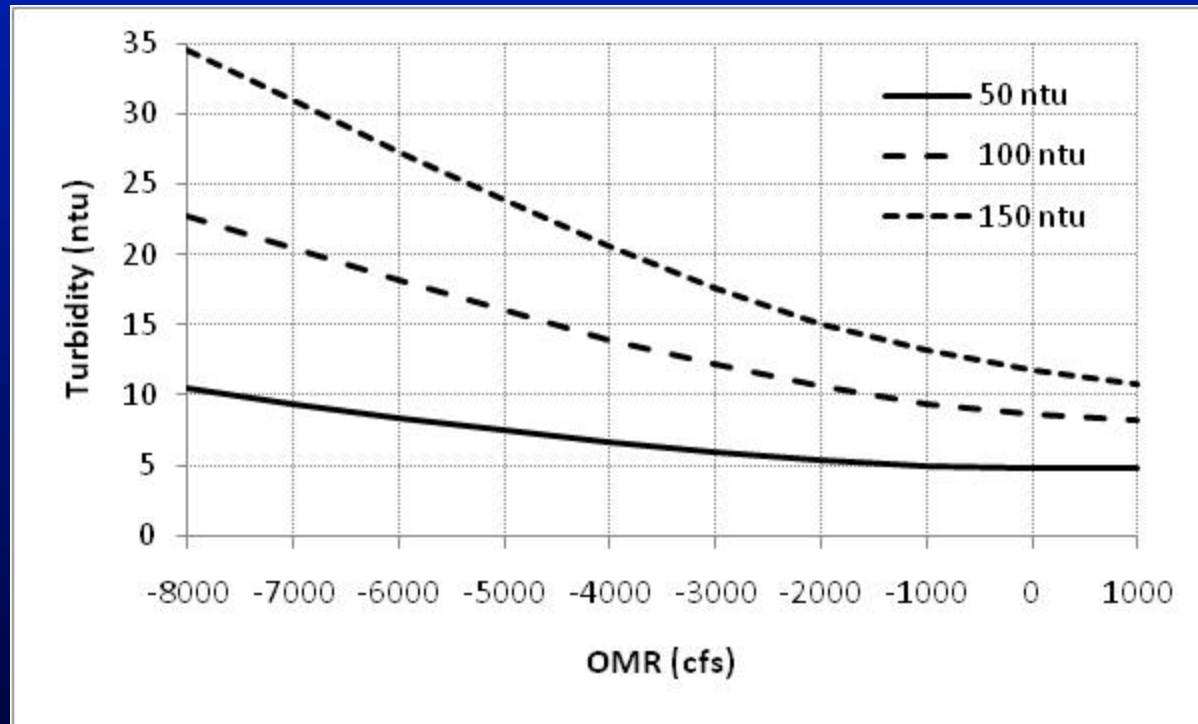
North Delta Flow = 30,000 cfs

East Side Flow = 1500 cfs

Vernalis Turbidity = 30 ntu

East Side Turbidity = 30 ntu

Steady State Flow-Turbidity Relationship as a Function of North Delta Turbidity San Joaquin River @ Prisoner's Point



Steady State Assumptions

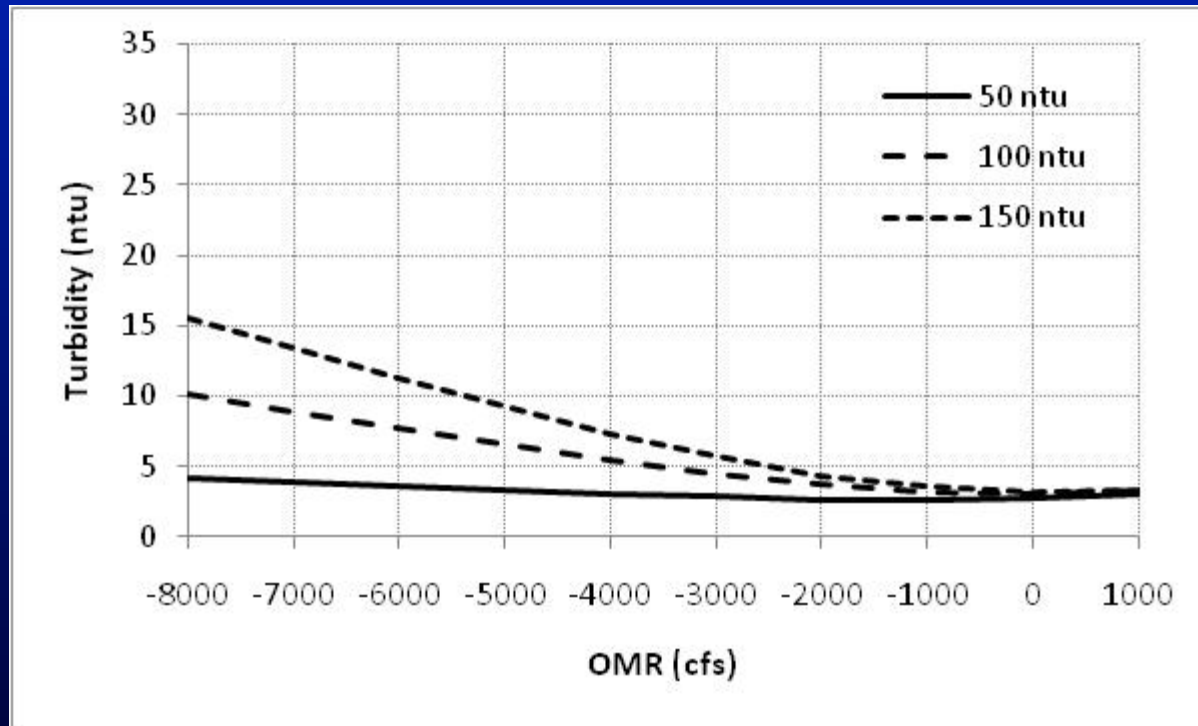
North Delta Flow = 30,000 cfs

East Side Flow = 1500 cfs

Vernalis Turbidity = 30 ntu

East Side Turbidity = 30 ntu

Steady State Flow-Turbidity Relationship as a Function of North Delta Turbidity Middle River @ Holt



Steady State Assumptions

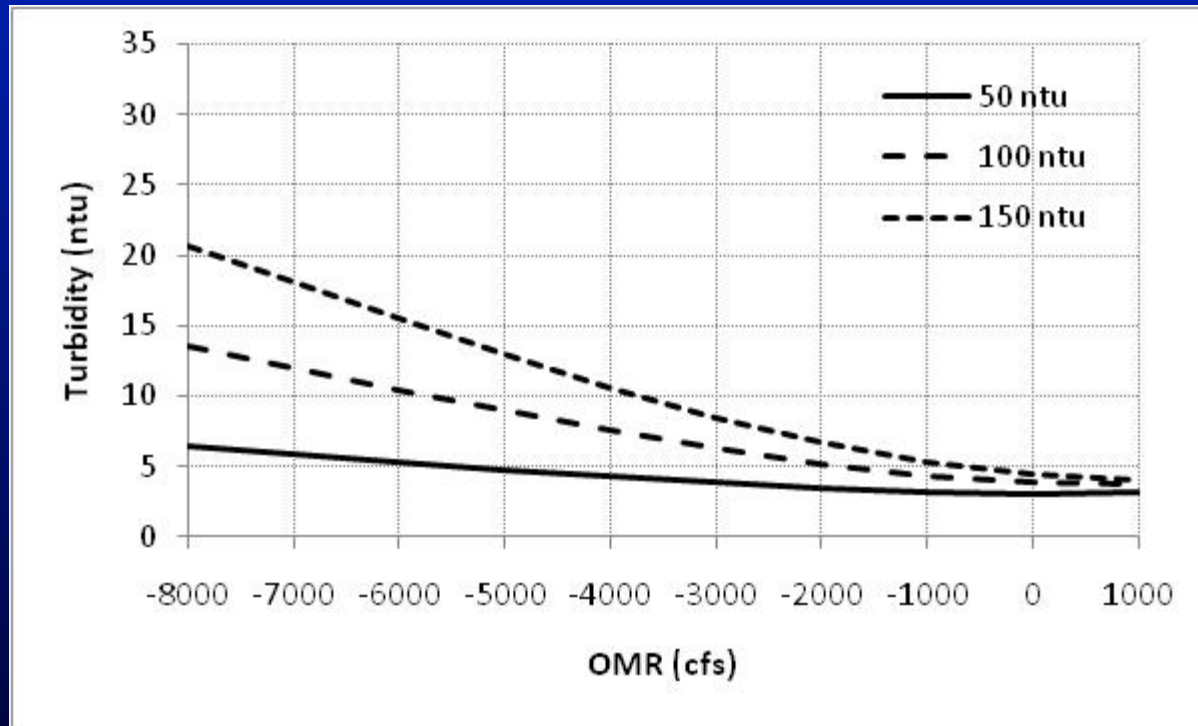
North Delta Flow = 30,000 cfs

East Side Flow = 1500 cfs

Vernalis Turbidity = 30 ntu

East Side Turbidity = 30 ntu

Steady State Flow-Turbidity Relationship as a Function of North Delta Turbidity Old River @ Bacon Island



Steady State Assumptions

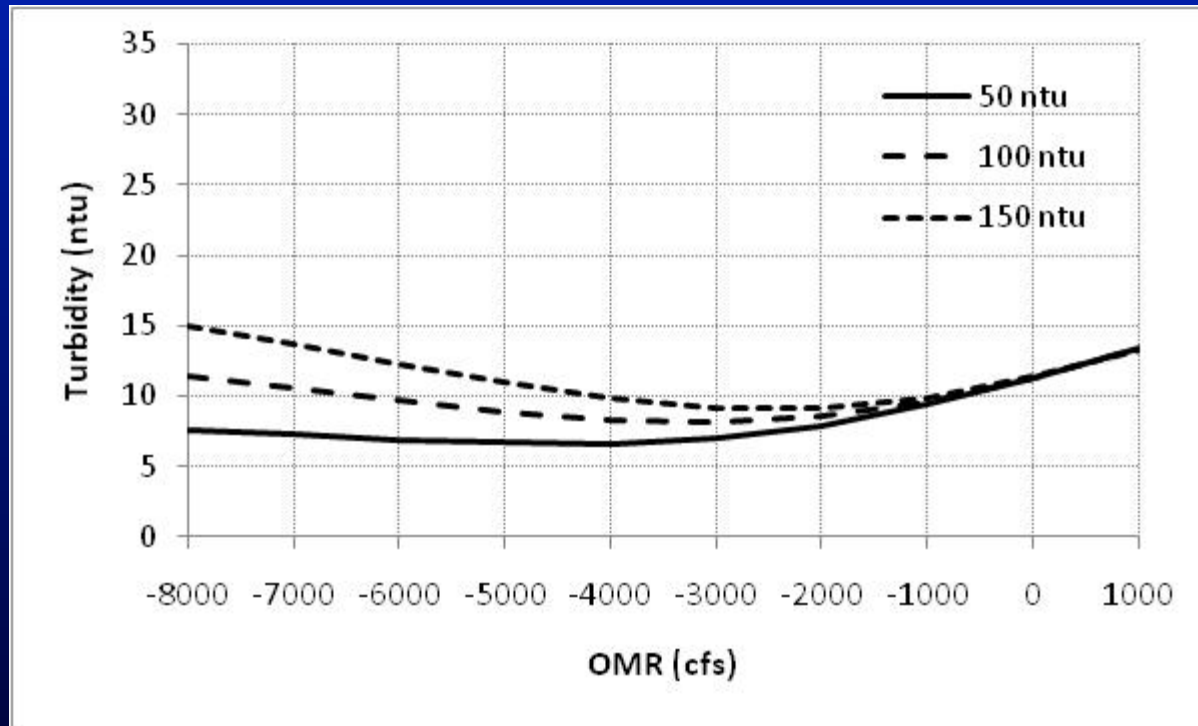
North Delta Flow = 30,000 cfs

East Side Flow = 1500 cfs

Vernalis Turbidity = 30 ntu

East Side Turbidity = 30 ntu

Steady State Flow-Turbidity Relationship as a Function of North Delta Turbidity Clifton Court Forebay Entrance



Steady State Assumptions

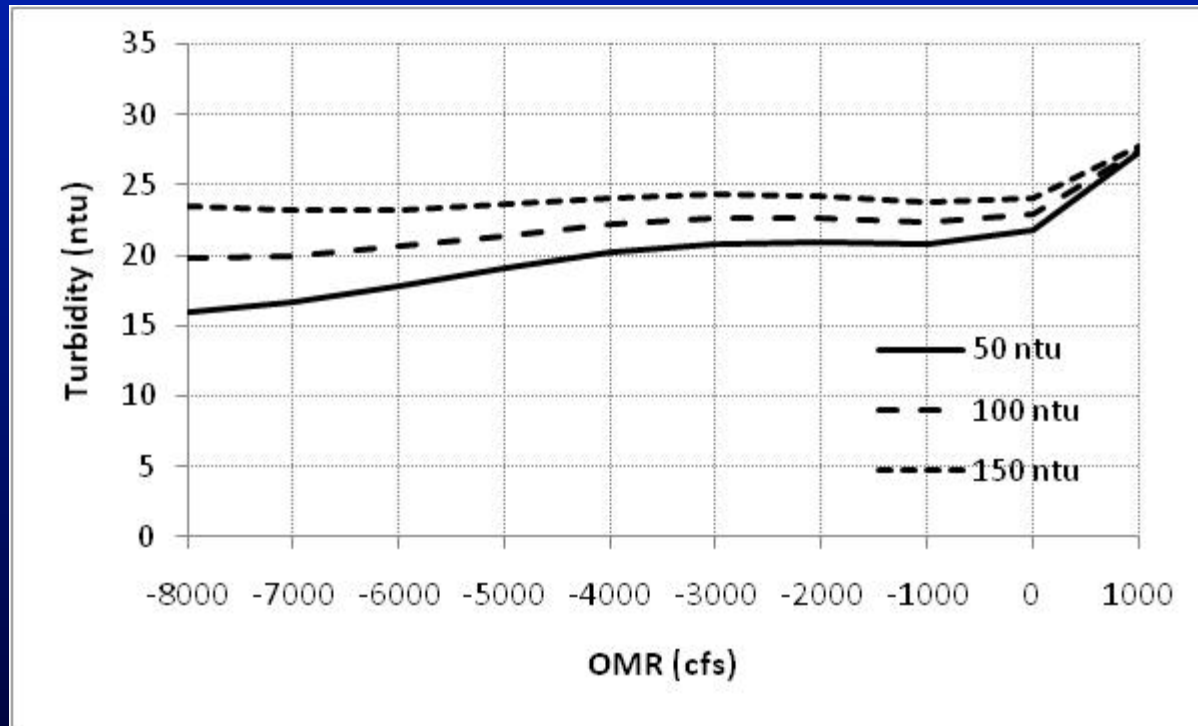
North Delta Flow = 30,000 cfs

East Side Flow = 1500 cfs

Vernalis Turbidity = 30 ntu

East Side Turbidity = 30 ntu

Steady State Flow-Turbidity Relationship as a Function of North Delta Turbidity Clifton Court Forebay Entrance



Steady State Assumptions

North Delta Flow = 30,000 cfs

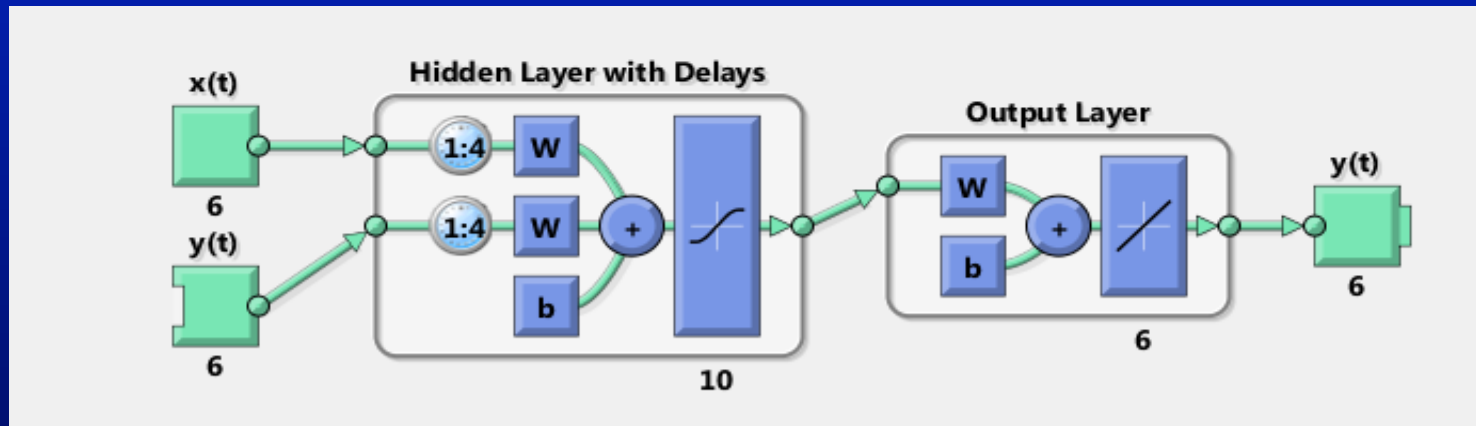
East Side Flow = 1500 cfs

Vernalis Turbidity = 100 ntu

East Side Turbidity = 30 ntu

ANN Model Structure

Matlab Autoregressive



$$y(t) = f(x(t-1), \dots, x(t-d))$$

Boundary Inputs = 6 (3 flow & 3 turbidity)

Recursive Input = 6 (turbidity)

Hidden Neurons = 10

Time delay = 1-4 days

Outputs: turbidity at 6 locations

Spring-Neap Effect on Turbidity

Clifton Court Forebay Entrance 1994-95

