

Deltares

Deltares

- We are working on **smart innovations** in the field of water and subsurface
- We are **the knowledge partner** of the Dutch government.
- We make our knowledge applicable **worldwide**.
- We are a **strategic partner** and **trusted advisor** internationally.
- We believe in **open source / freeware software**.



Number of employees



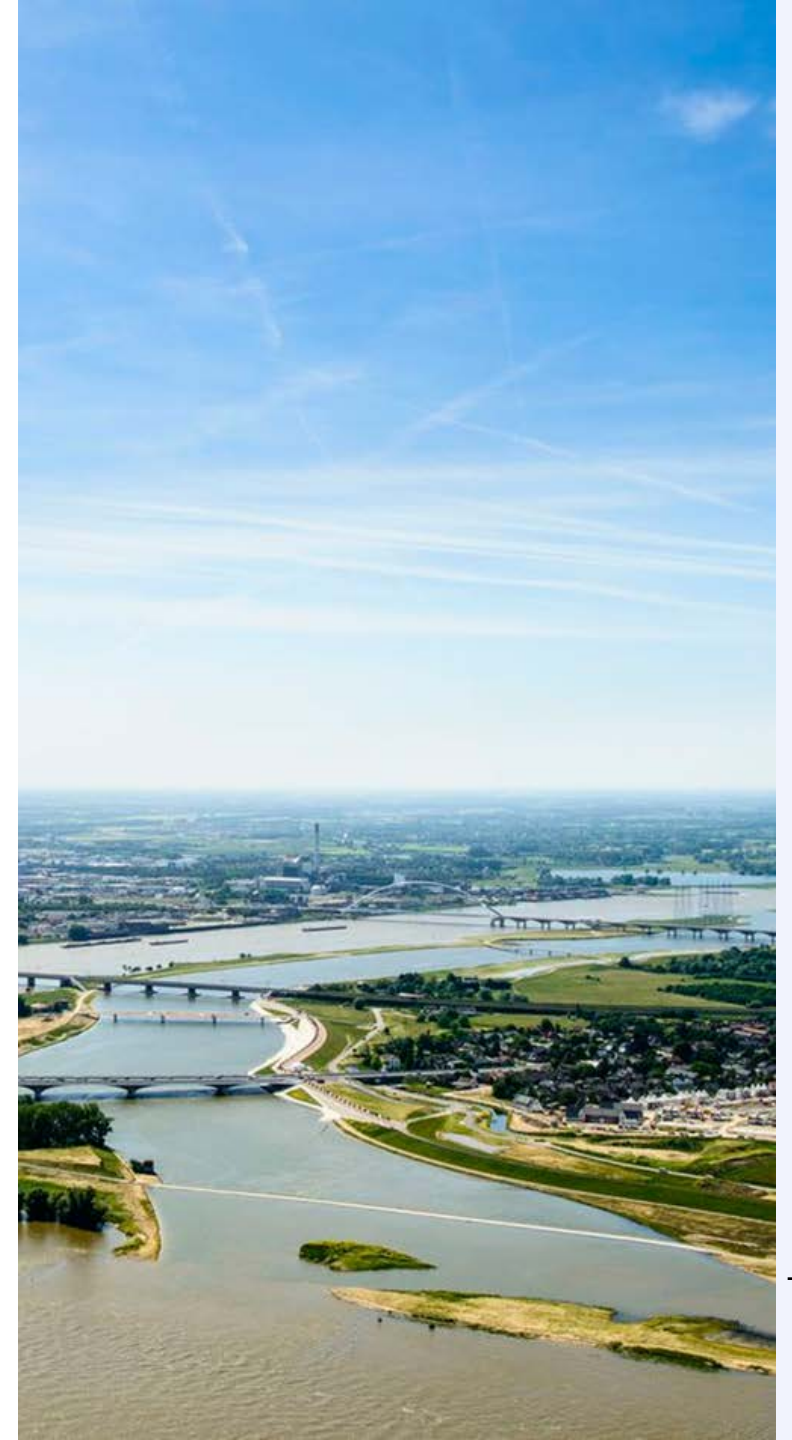
*University / Ph.D.
39 nationalities*

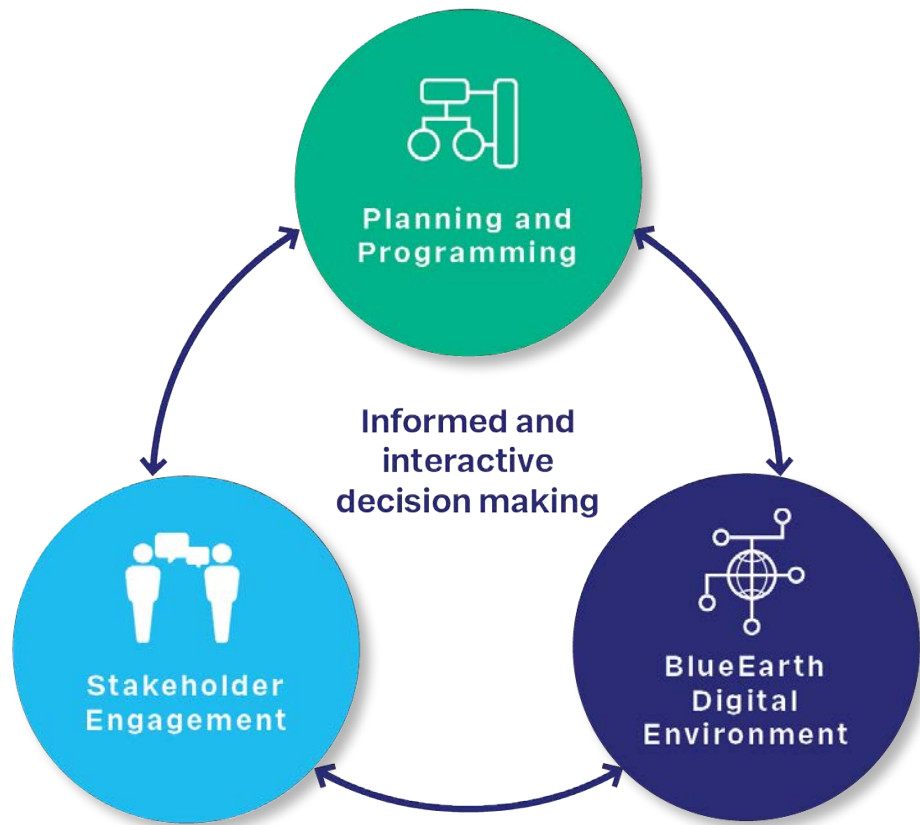


*Regional offices in
Abu Dhabi, Singapore
and Indonesia*



Net turnover

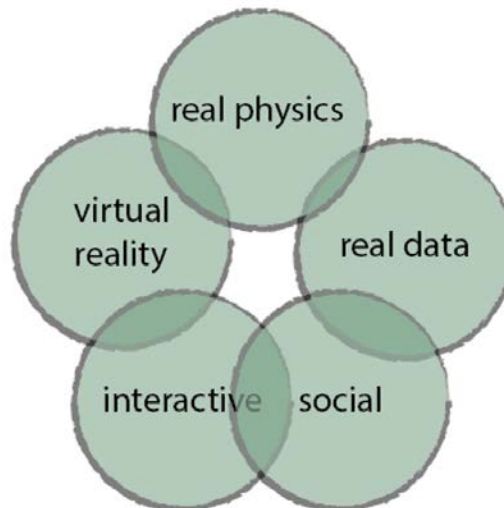




Yellow River – A Hydrological Basin Approach

From concept to decision-support

Digital twin



Albrecht Weerts

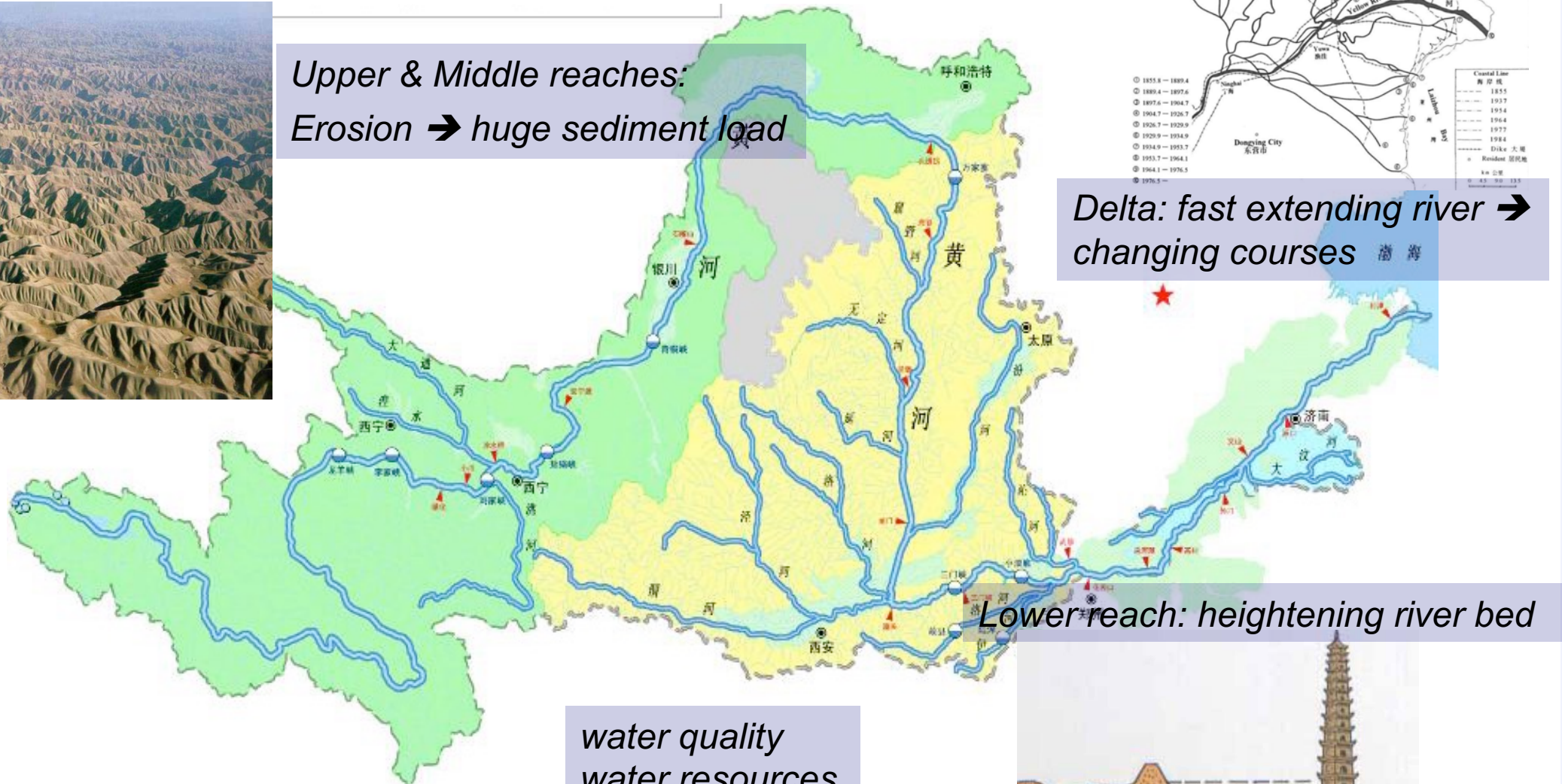
Managing water in a changing world & climate



Yellow River – issues in the past



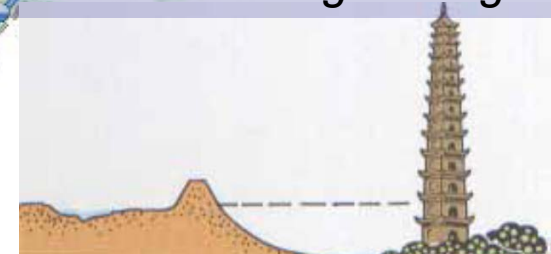
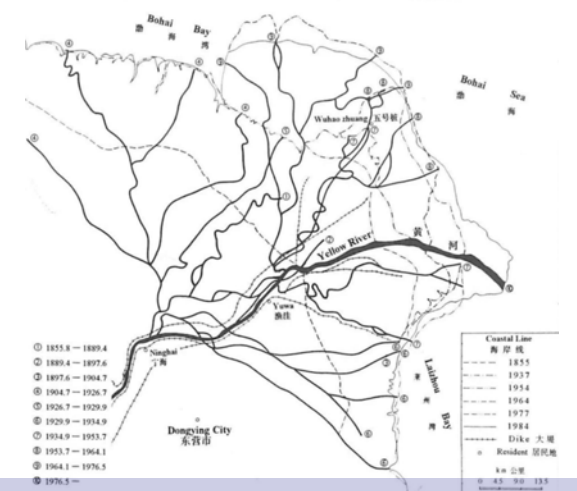
Upper & Middle reaches:
Erosion → huge sediment load



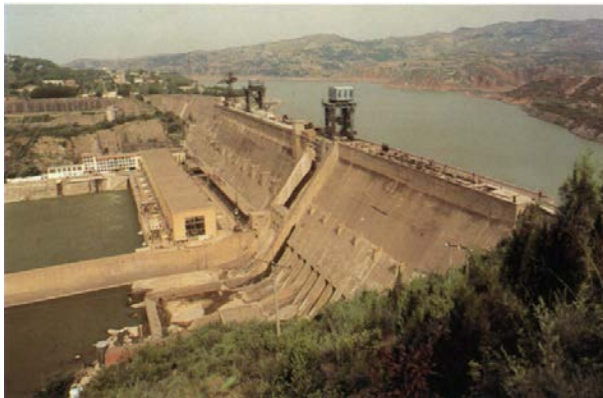
Delta: fast extending river →
changing courses

Lower reach: heightening river bed

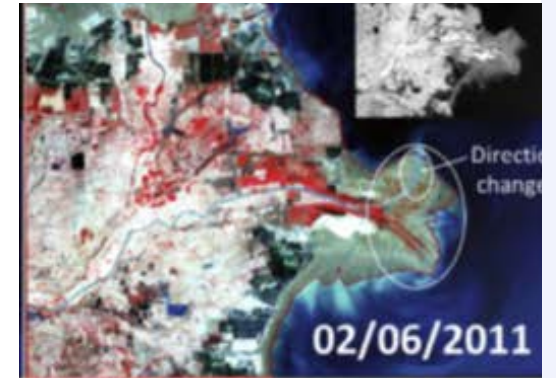
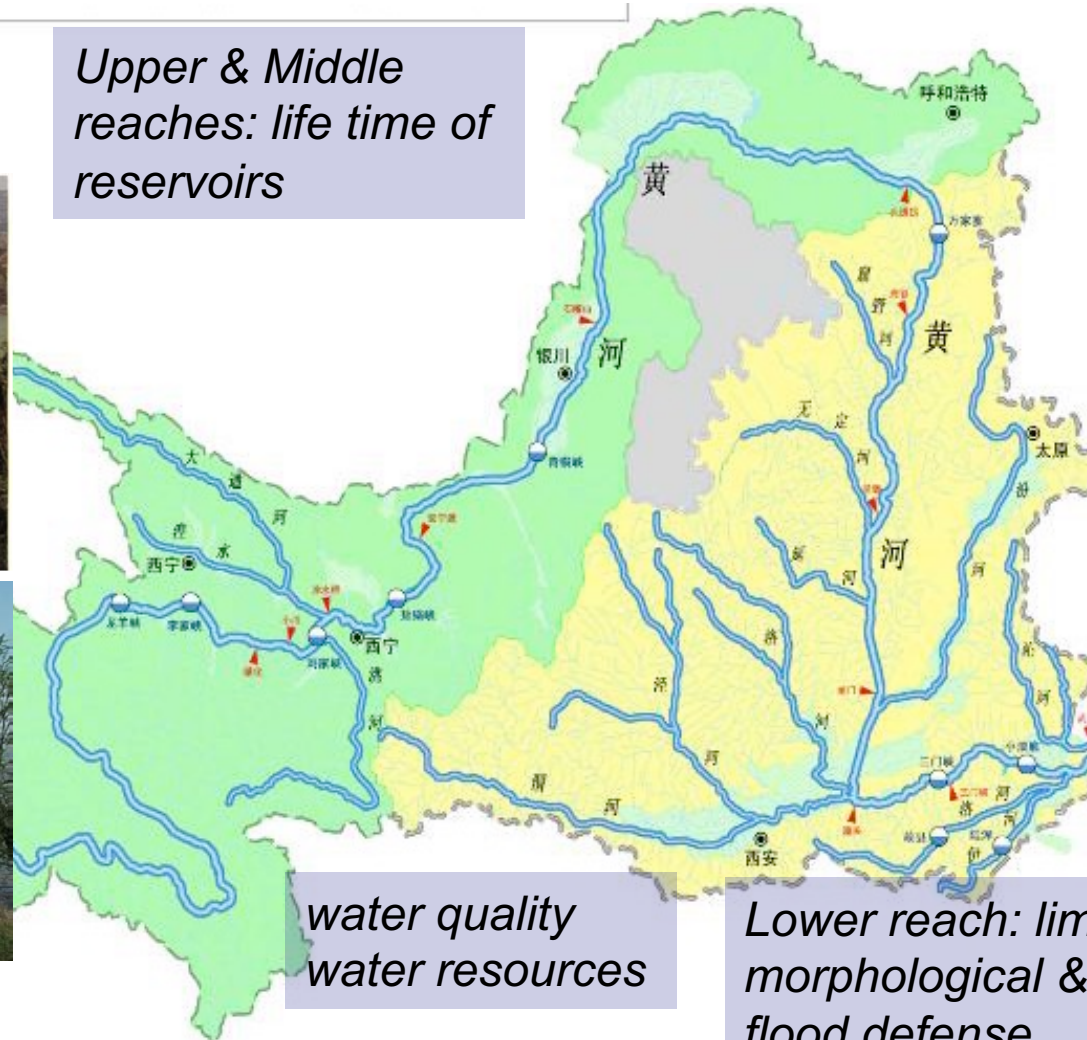
Changes Of Modern Yellow River 黄河河口近代变迁



Yellow River – present & future issues



Upper & Middle reaches: life time of reservoirs



*Delta: decreasing sediment supply, coastal erosion problems
river course management*

*salt intrusion
saline groundwater*

*water quality
water resources*

*Lower reach: limited water availability
morphological & sedimentological change,
flood defense*

Yellow River – present & future issues



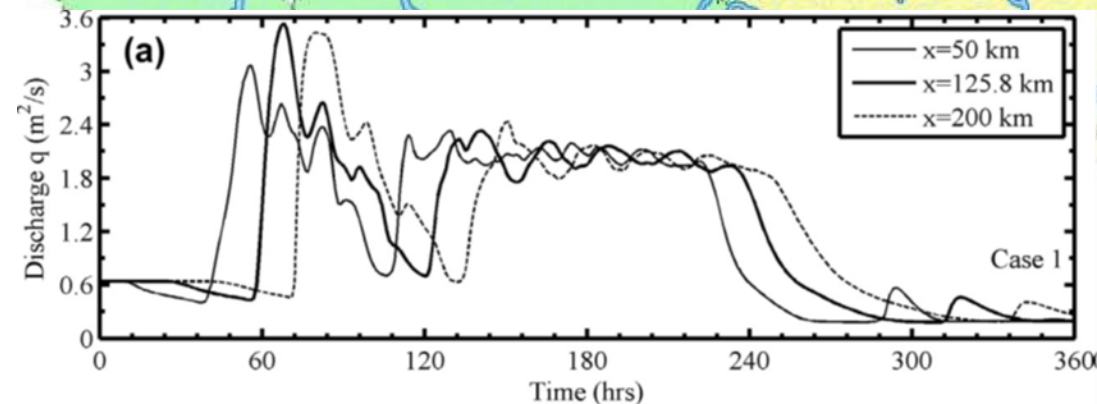
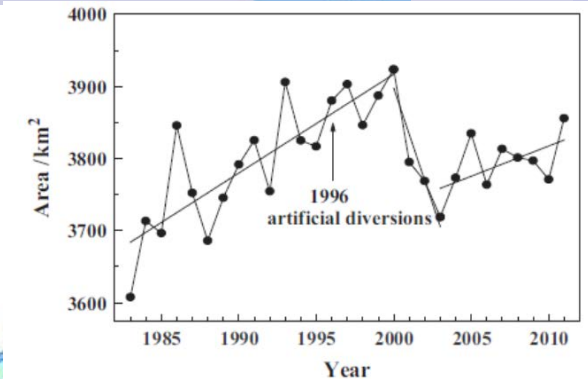
*Upper & Middle reaches:
improve vegetation
sediment detention*



*Operation of reservoirs is
extremely important*



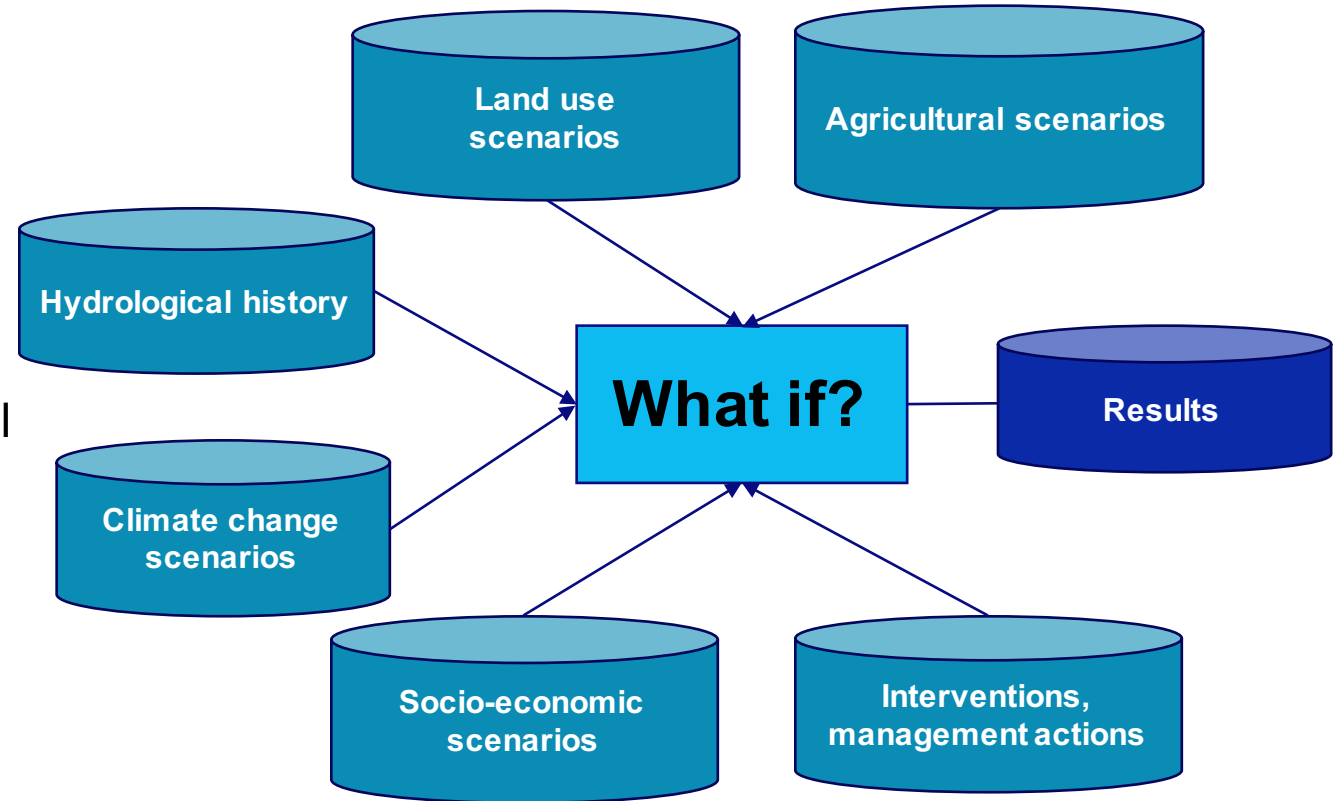
*Delta:
nature based erosion control
max. land with limited sediment
river course management
environmental sediment load?*



*Lower reach: water needed to transport
sediment? 'Room for the Yellow River'?*

What kind of water management decisions should be supported?

- **Mitigation of drought hazard and risks:**
e.g. low flows and navigation
- **Water management strategies:**
e.g. reservoir management, sediment management, water quality, environmental flows
- **Climate change adaptation:**
e.g. shift from rainfed to irrigated agriculture, adapted water (re-)use, adaptive pathways



Policy & planning + Real-time forecasting and warning

What's important for river basin planning?

- **Evidence based:**

- Common datasets = looking at the same information = having the same knowledge
- *Using global data and (rapidly built) models could trigger the local expert dialogue on improvements, applications and local available datasets*

- **Integrated modelling approach:**

- Many disciplines involved: hydrology, water demand + allocation, water quality, sediments, groundwater, river morphology, etc...
- Well connected models to simulate effects and impacts correctly

- **Flexible approach:**

- Multi-resolution: Spatial and temporal resolution adaptable to the situation
- From global to local: Be able to incorporate local data easily
- Tools open or open source

BlueEarth

Explain the past, explore the future

We believe that decision-making is most strengthened when a structured analytical planning framework is combined with interactive processes of stakeholder engagement, and is supported by the best available data, tools and decision support interfaces. **BlueEarth enables informed and interactive decision-making.**

5. Implementation

To implement the measures, including monitoring and evaluation.



4. Action planning

To plan actions, implementation and finance.



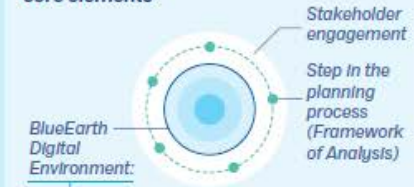
BlueEarth
blueearth.deltares.org

1. Inception

To identify the decision context and to set objectives and criteria.



The BlueEarth core elements



BlueEarth Co-creation:
tools to support collaboration with stakeholders

BlueEarth Engine:
quickly build, run and analyse hydro models

BlueEarth Data:
online repository for open access
(global) input and output datasets



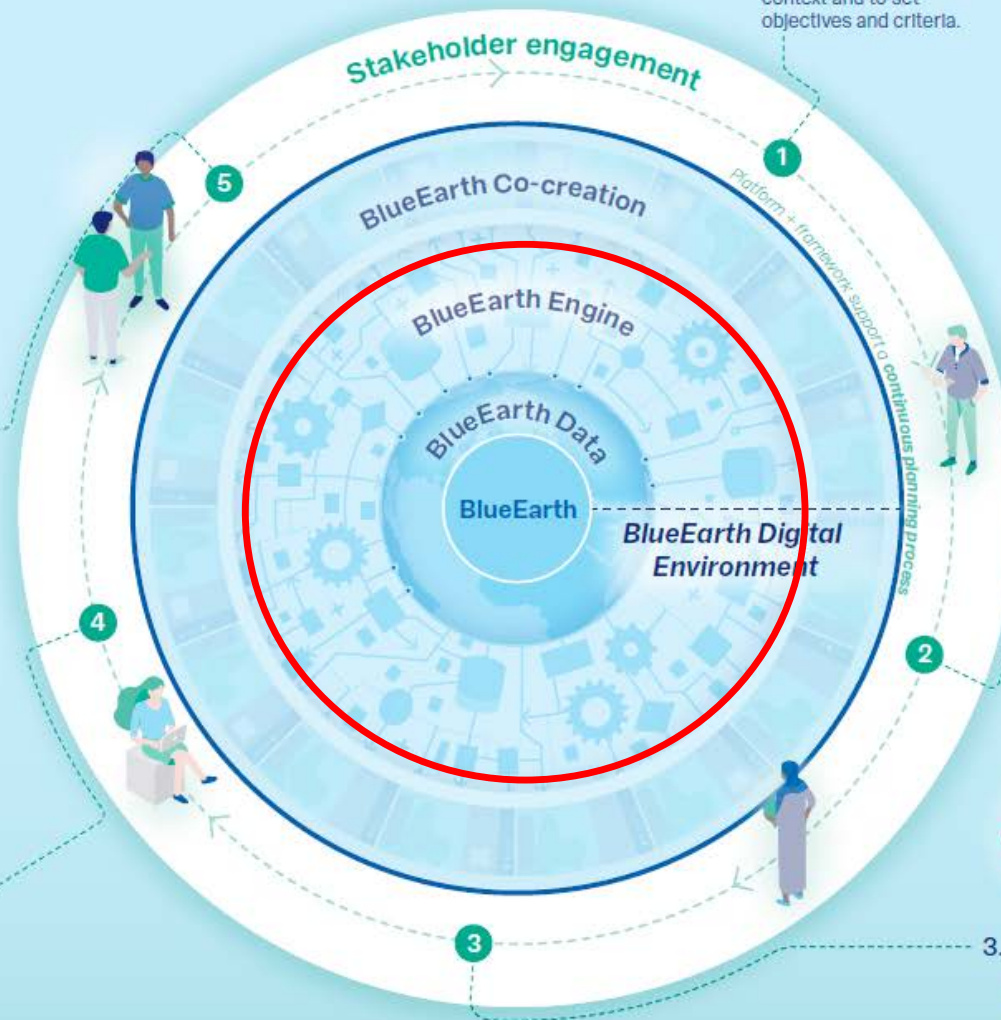
2. Situation analysis

To describe the present and future water resources system expressed in socio-economic effects.

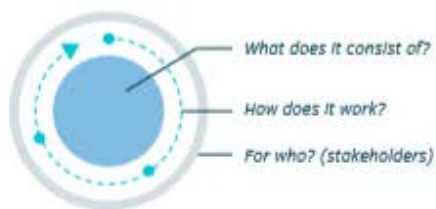


3. Strategy building

To develop strategies following an adaptive management approach, expressed in the predefined criteria.



BlueEarth Engine



5. Dashboard

- Using dashboard in the dialogue, to make decisions about the next steps
- Content depends on result of stakeholder process
- Dashboard refreshes in shape and content all the time
- To support informed decision making
- Stakeholder interaction

4. Modelling

- Local generated models are used in combination with available open and global data
- Design of the needed computational framework
- Integration of data
- Quick first draft of model
- Integrated modelling (models of surface water, water quality, ecology etc.)

1. Determining the stakeholders needs

- What is the context, setting of the question?
- Verdere evt. bulletpoints aangeleverd door Nadine.

BlueEarth Community

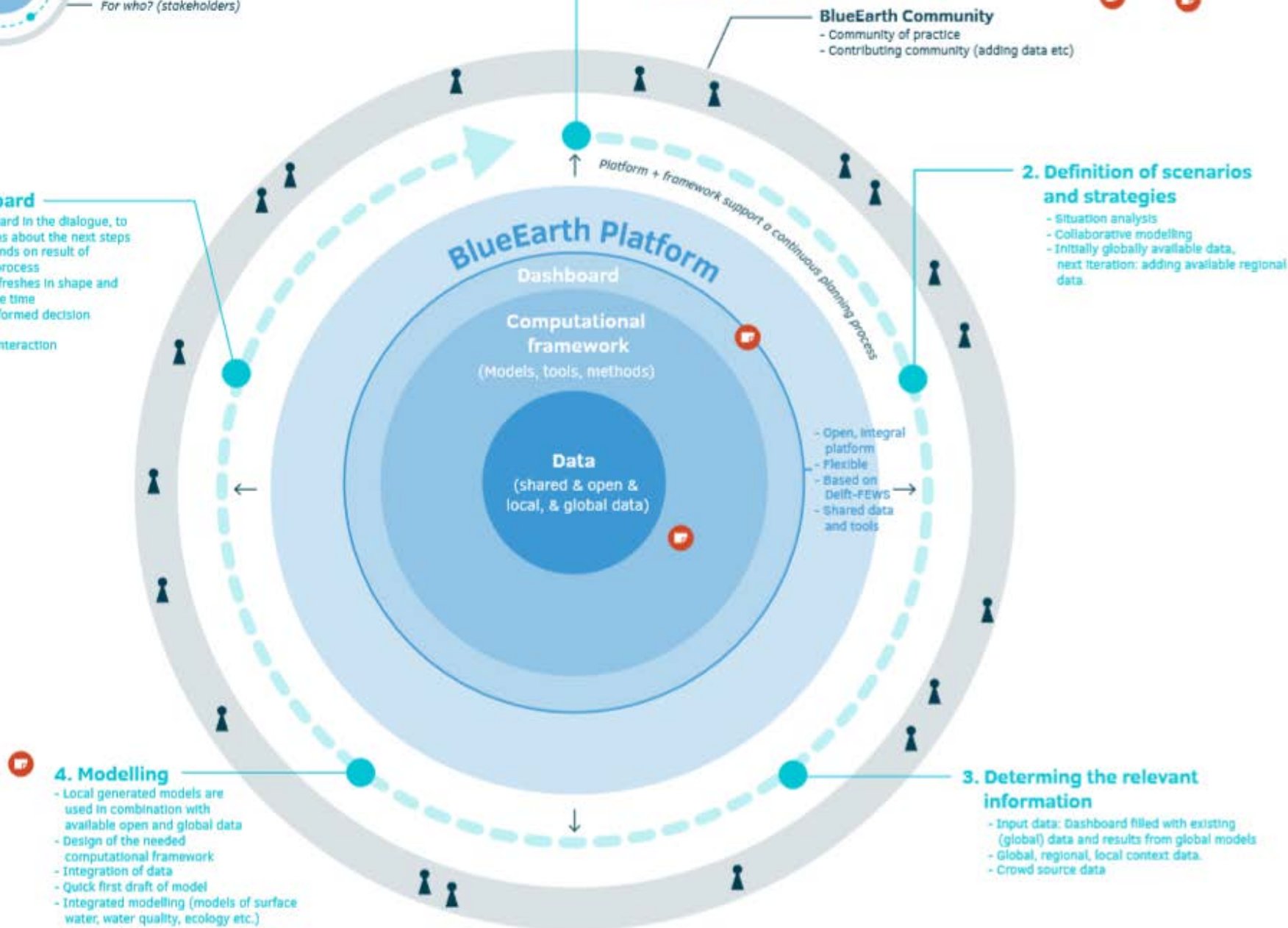
- Community of practice
- Contributing community (adding data etc)

2. Definition of scenarios and strategies

- Situation analysis
- Collaborative modelling
- Initially globally available data, next iteration: adding available regional data.

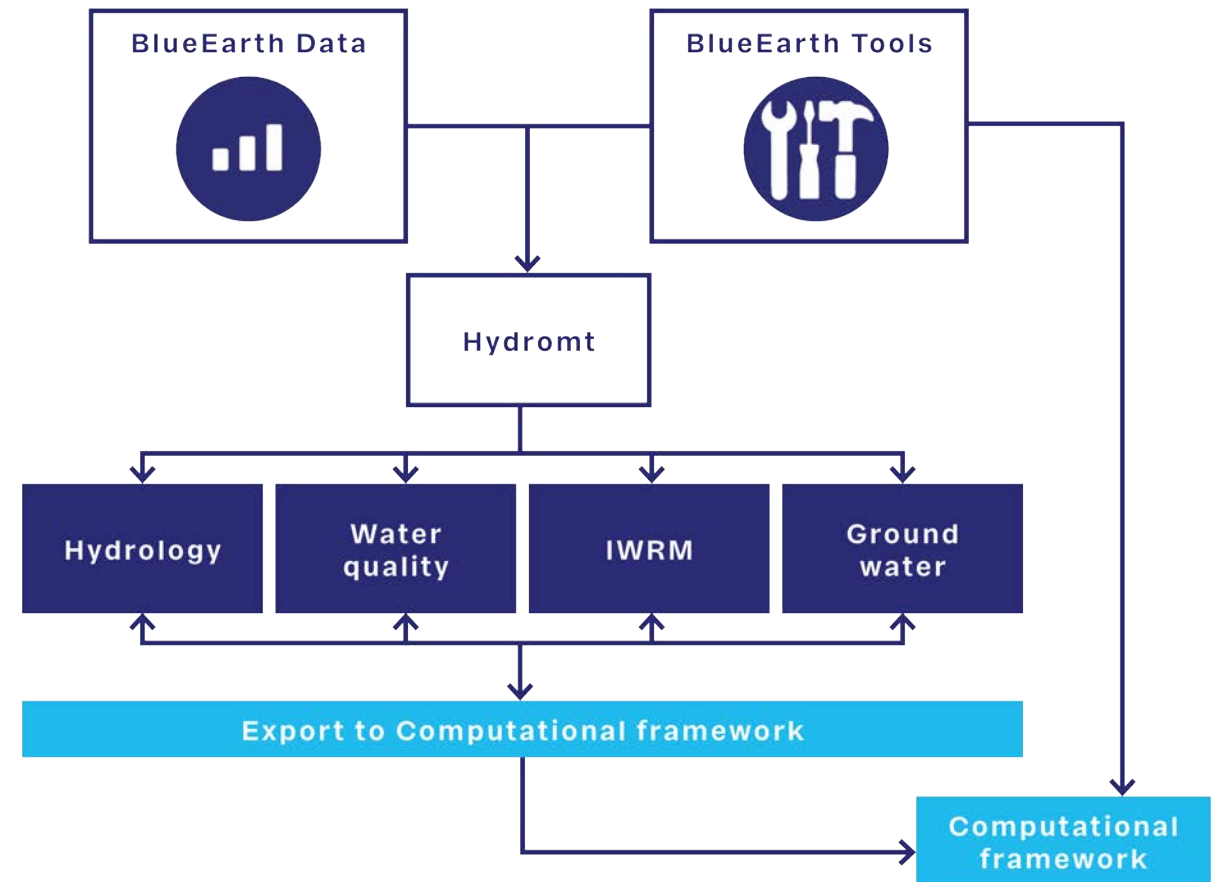
3. Determining the relevant information

- Input data: Dashboard filled with existing (global) data and results from global models
- Global, regional, local context data.
- Crowd source data

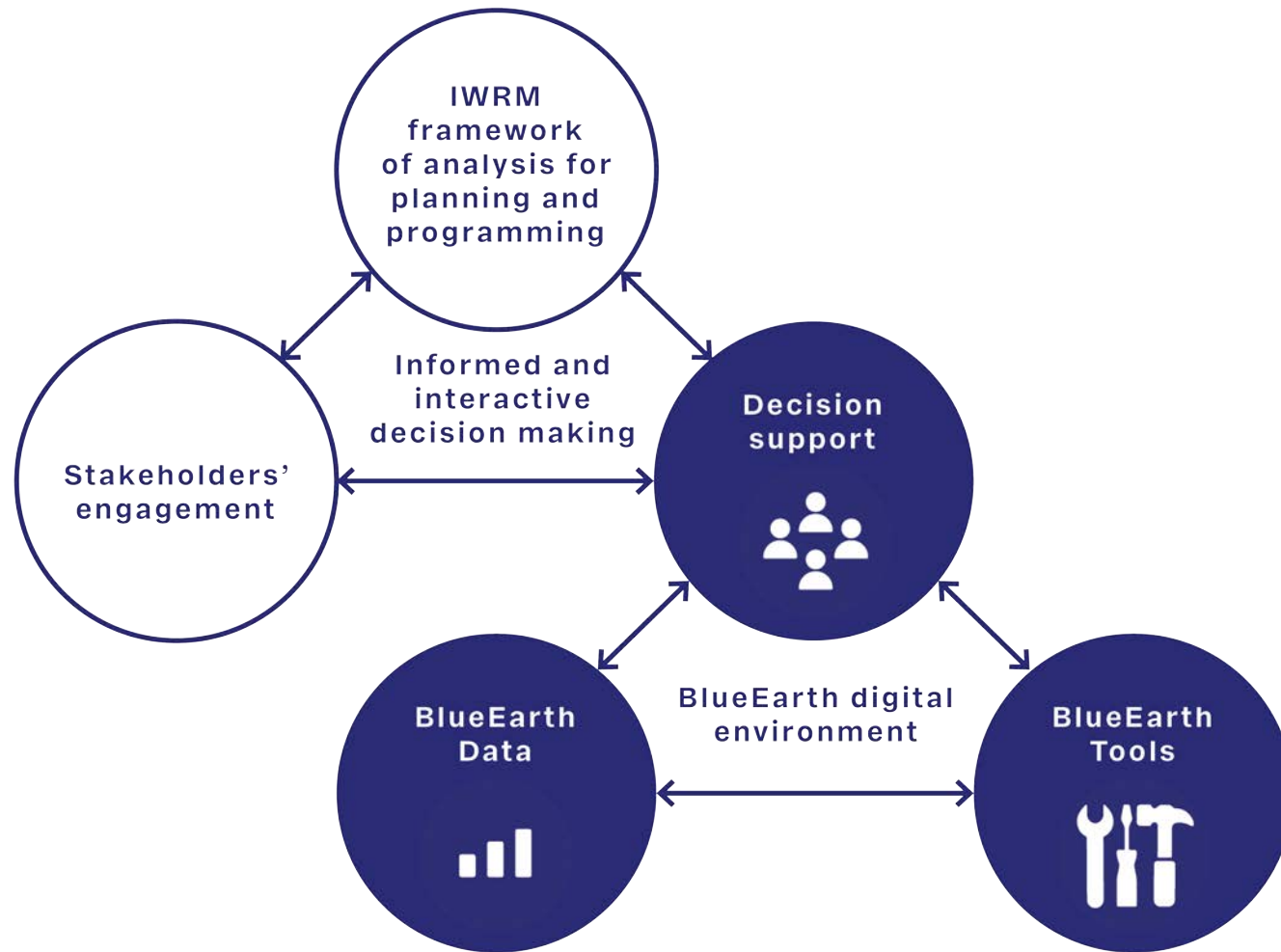


BlueEarth Tools & Computational Framework

- Blue Earth Tools are used to quickly **build**, **run** and **analyze** hydro models.
- The tools include **state-of-the-art data processing methods** to apply the models on various scales and resolution.
- The tools are developed largely in the **Open Source** domain, using the rich scientific **Python** eco-system.
- Blue Earth Tools links to Blue Earth Data. This optimizes the re-use and enhancing of existing data and allows for **seamless integration** between different models sharing the same base data.
- The main components within the Blue Earth Tools are the **Model Builder** (“hydromt”) and the **Computational Framework** to integrate data and models and prepare your scenarios.

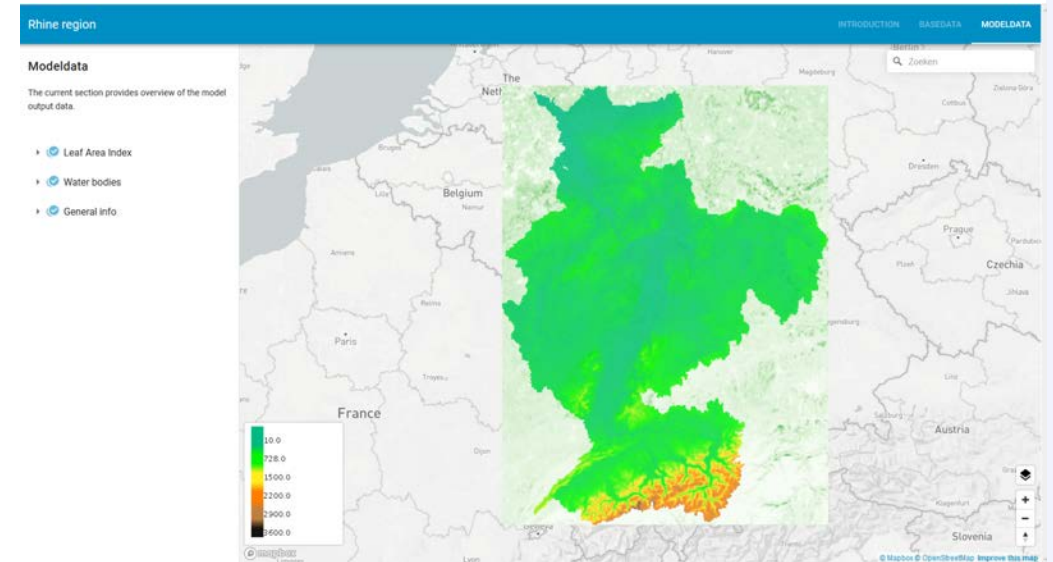
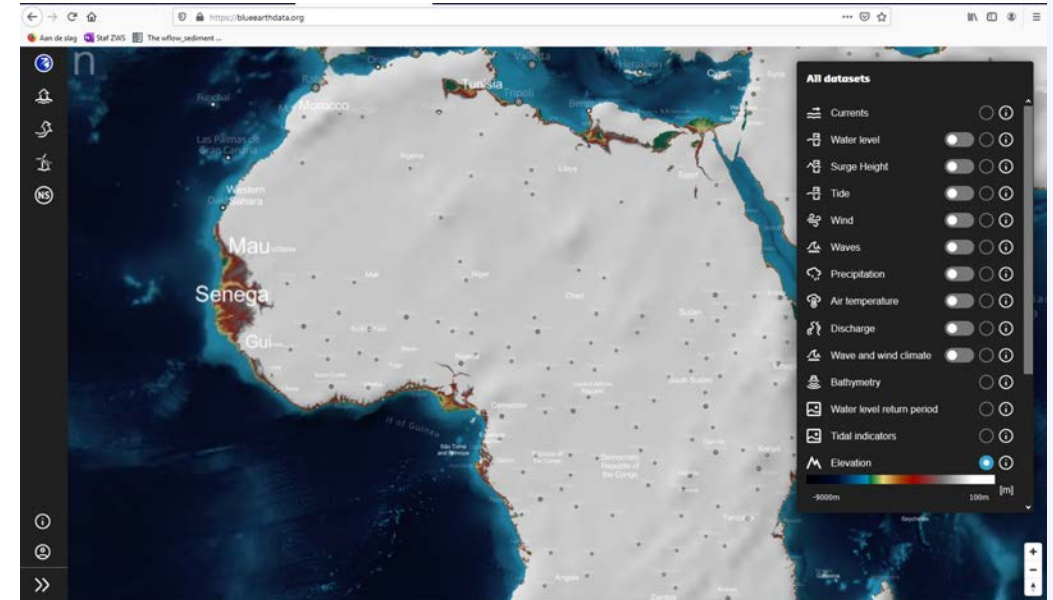


Approach and Digital Environment



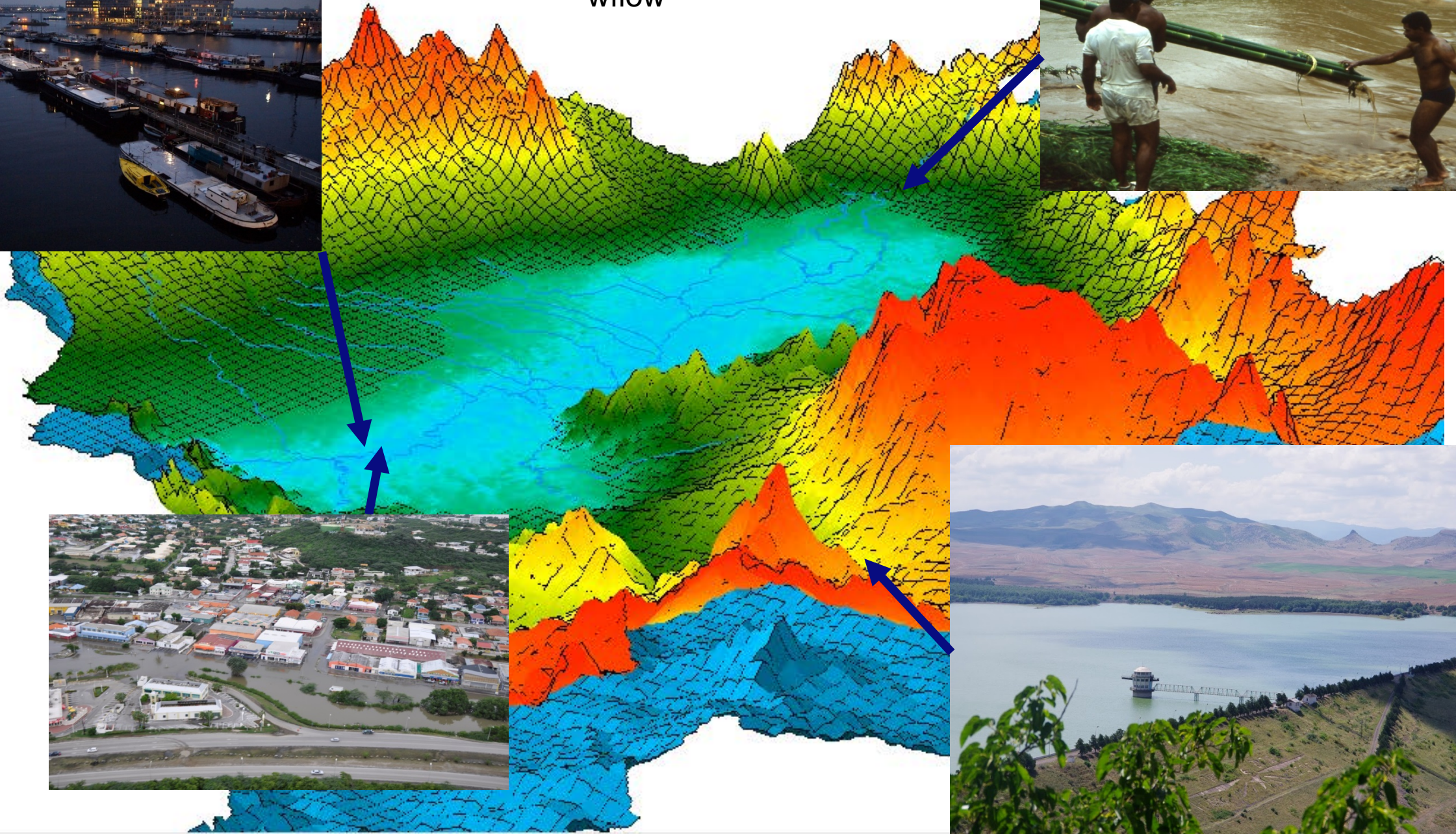
BlueEarthData.org

- BlueEarthData.org portal (Beta) is part of BlueEarth;
- A larger set of relevant static and dynamic data will be made available in 2020 for application in the models and dashboards;
- The general approach is start a project with the already globally available data, to enrich this in a later stage with local/regional data;





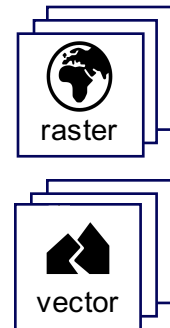
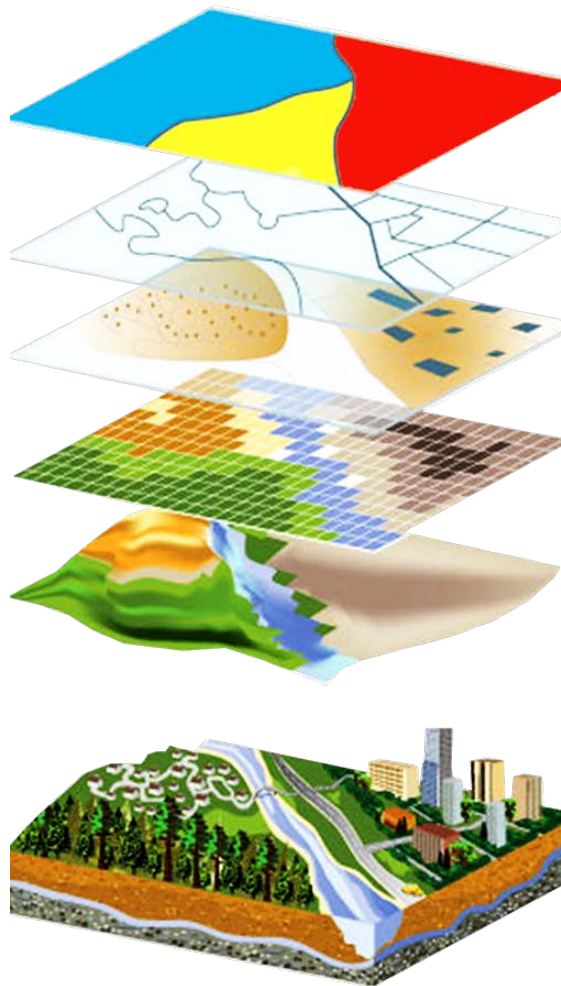
wflow



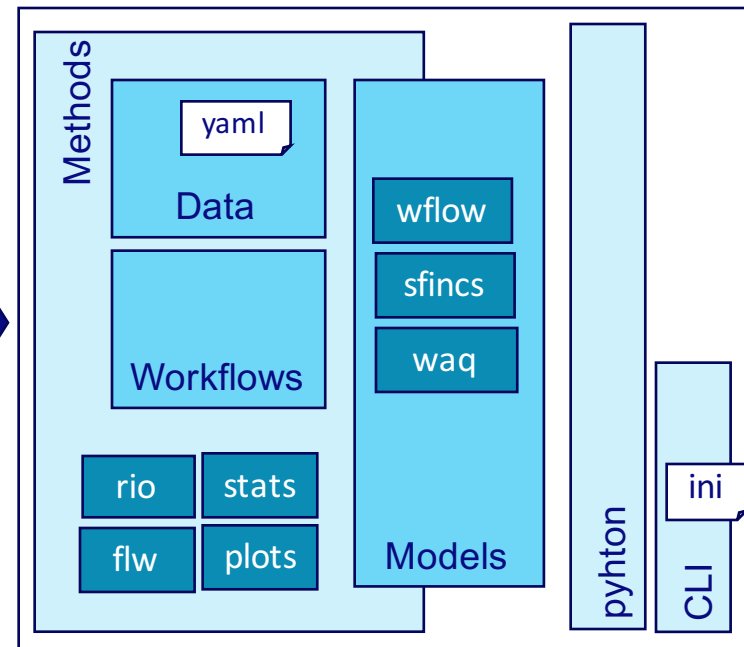
Engine for rapid model setup: Global to local



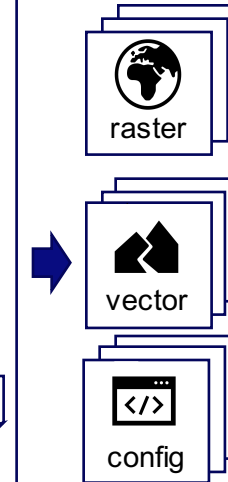
BlueEarth Engine



Input data



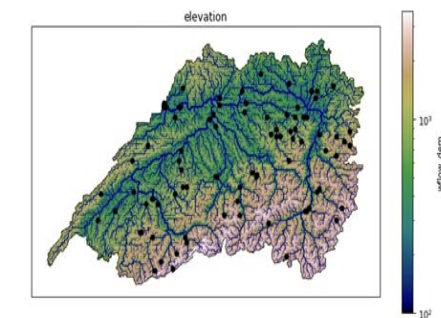
hydroMT



Model data

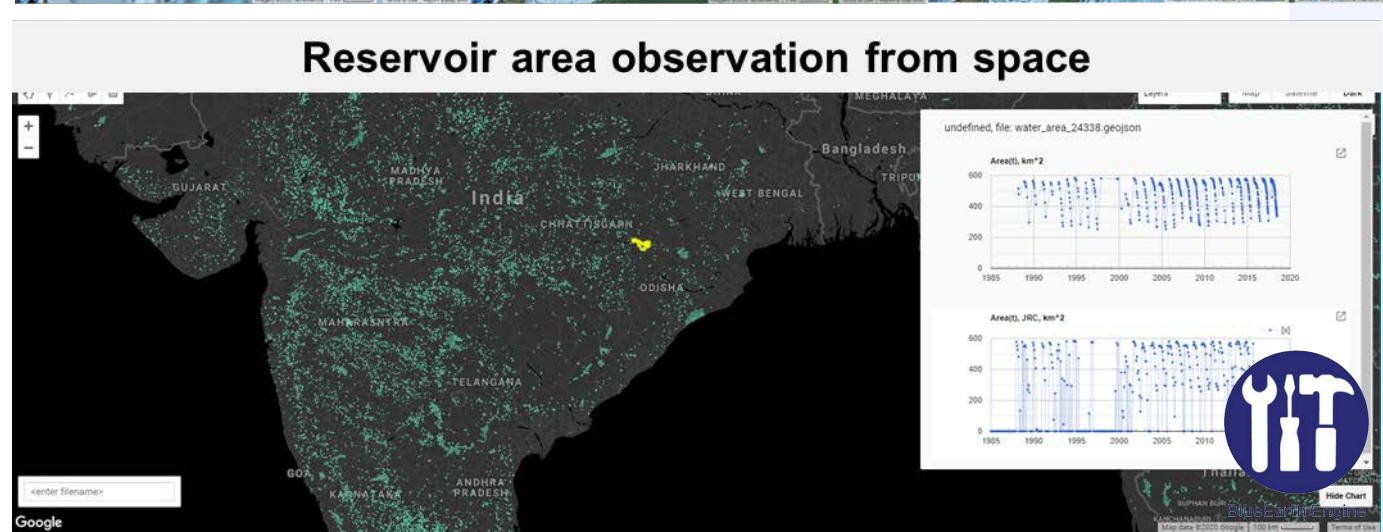
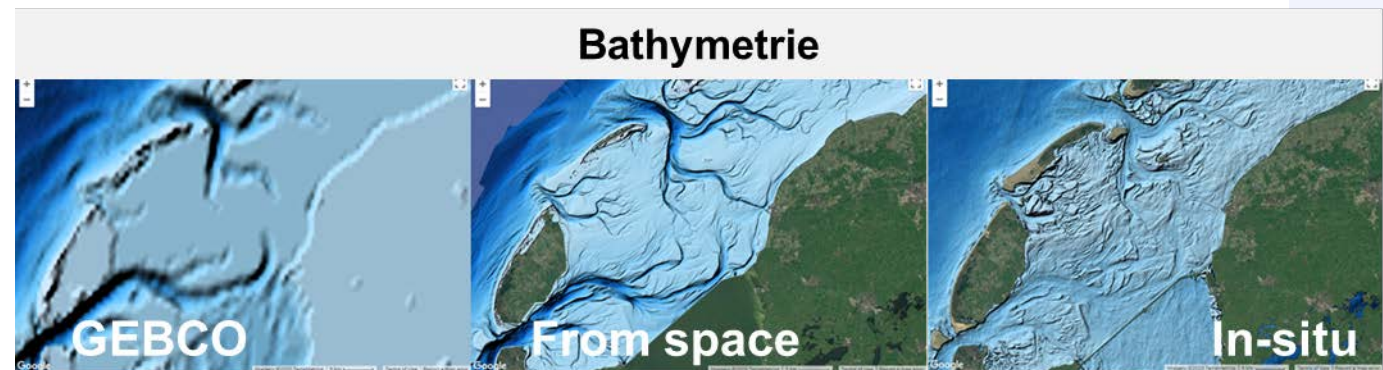
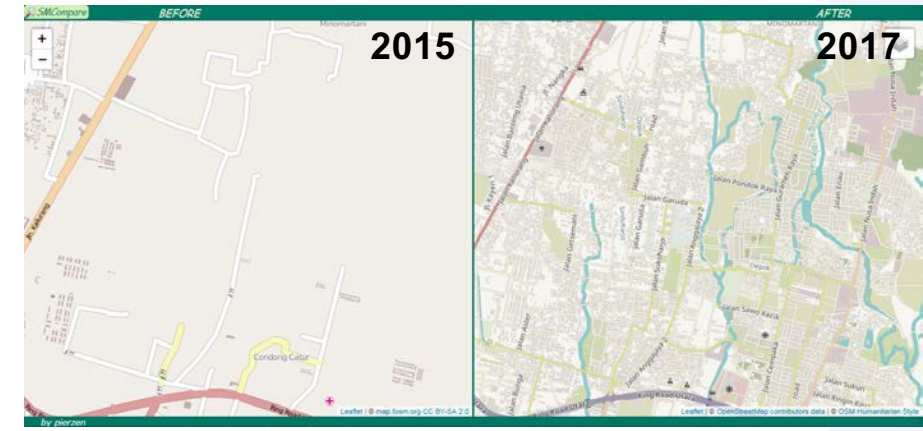
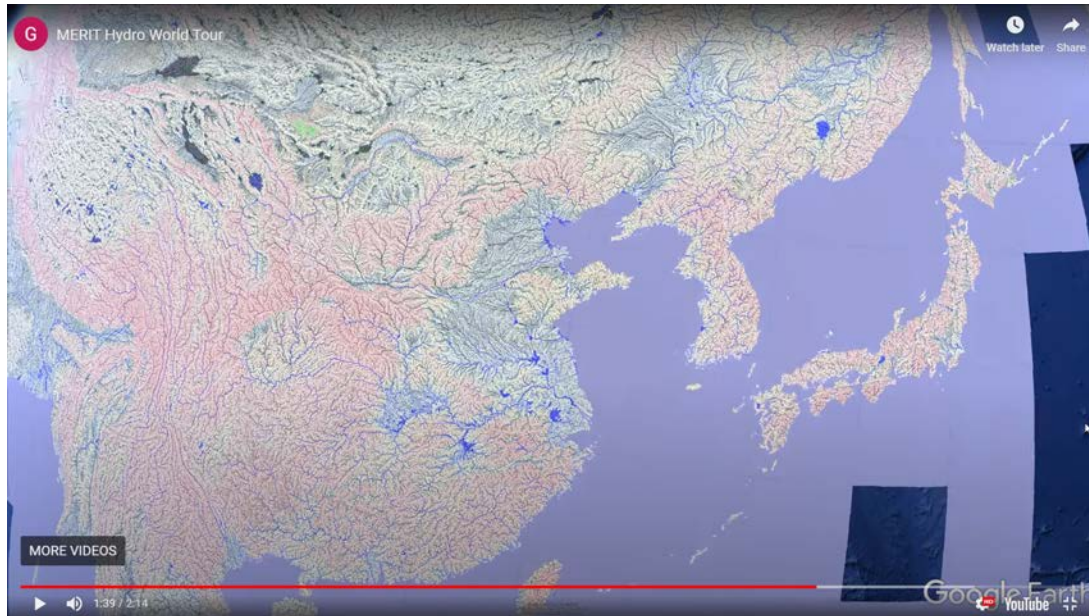
```
# read an existing model
from hydromt import WflowModel
root = r'base1_2km'
mod = WflowModel(root, mode='r')
```

```
# plot map
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,5.5))
ax = fig.add_subplot(projection=ccrs.PlateCarree())
mod.staticmaps['wflow_dem'].where(mask).plot(
    ax=ax, norm=colors.LogNorm(vmin=vmin), cmap=cm.gist_earth
)
gdf_riv = mod.rivers
for strord in np.unique(gdf_riv['stream_order']):
    gdf_riv[gdf_riv['stream_order']==strord].plot(ax=ax, linewidth=strord/4, color='darkblue')
mod.basins.boundary.plot(ax=ax, color='k', linewidth=0.5)
if 'gauges' in mod.staticgeoms:
    mod.staticgeoms['gauges'].plot(ax=ax, marker='o', markersize=25, facecolor='black', zorder
    = ax.set_title('elevation')
```

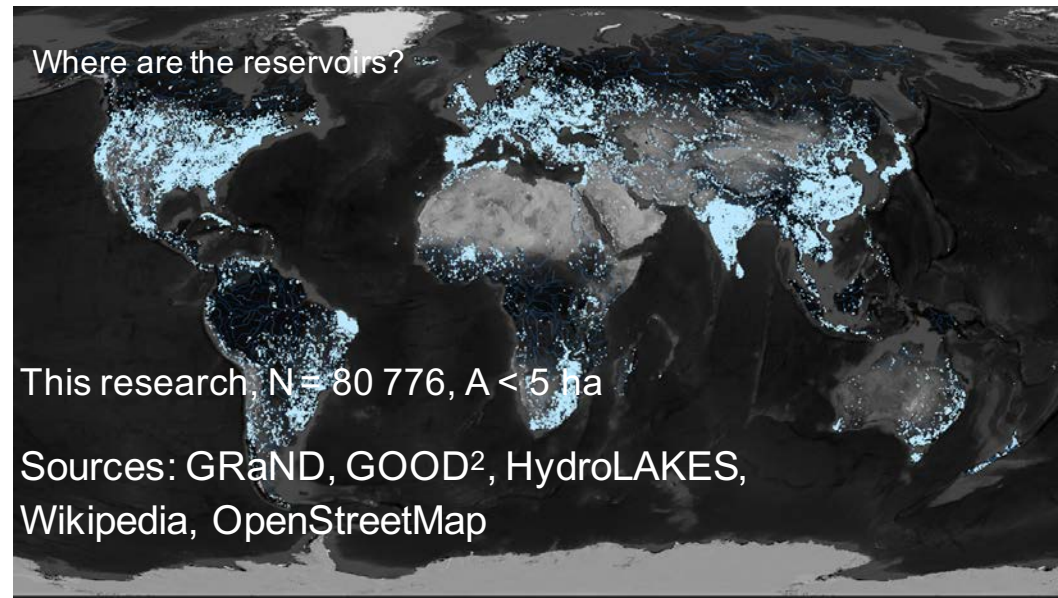
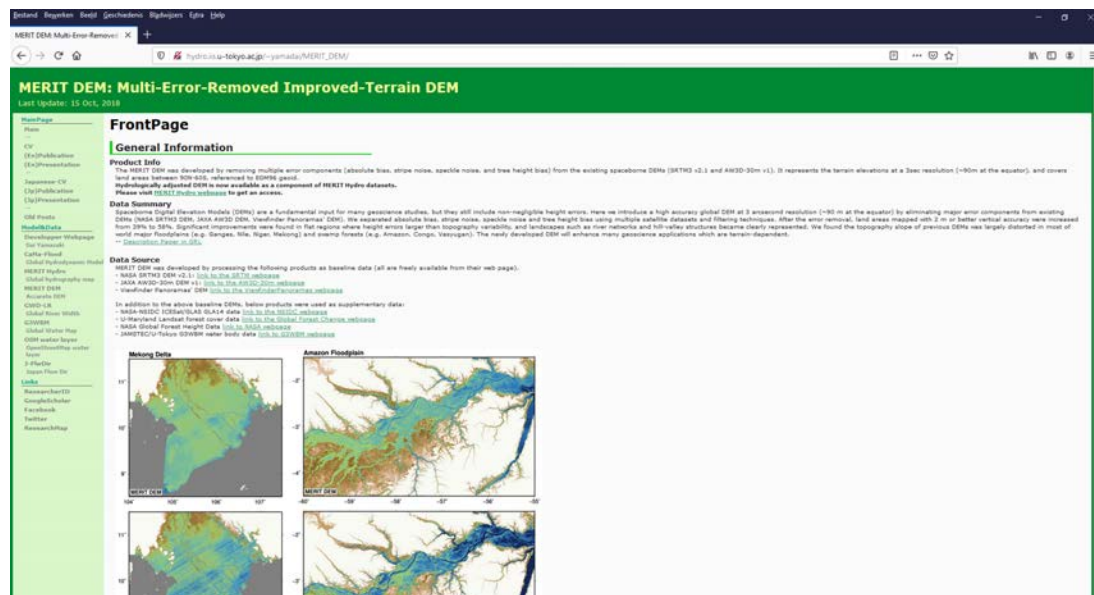
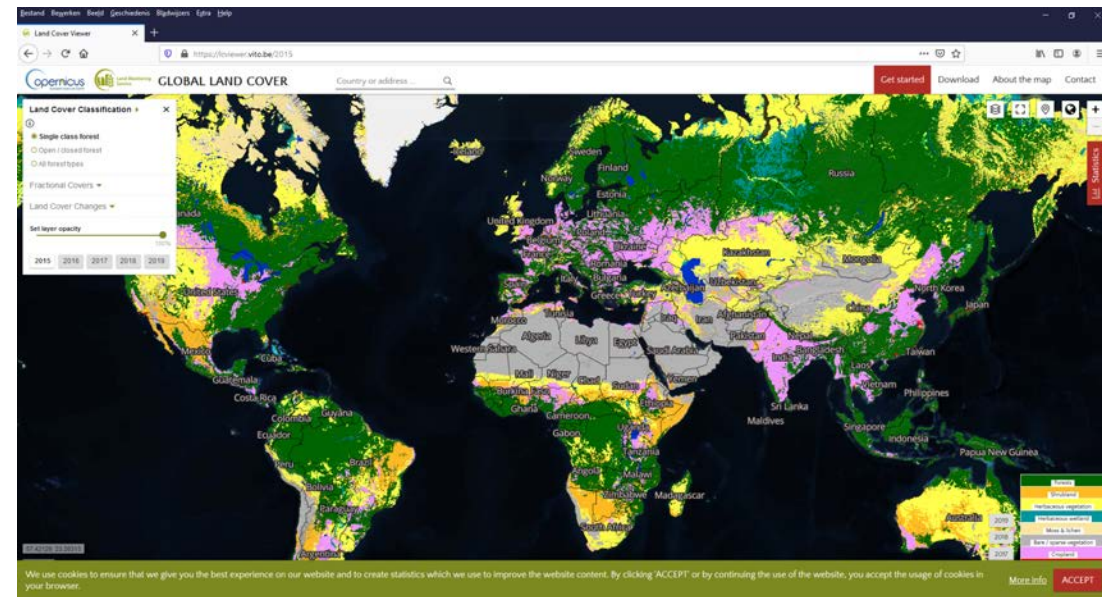
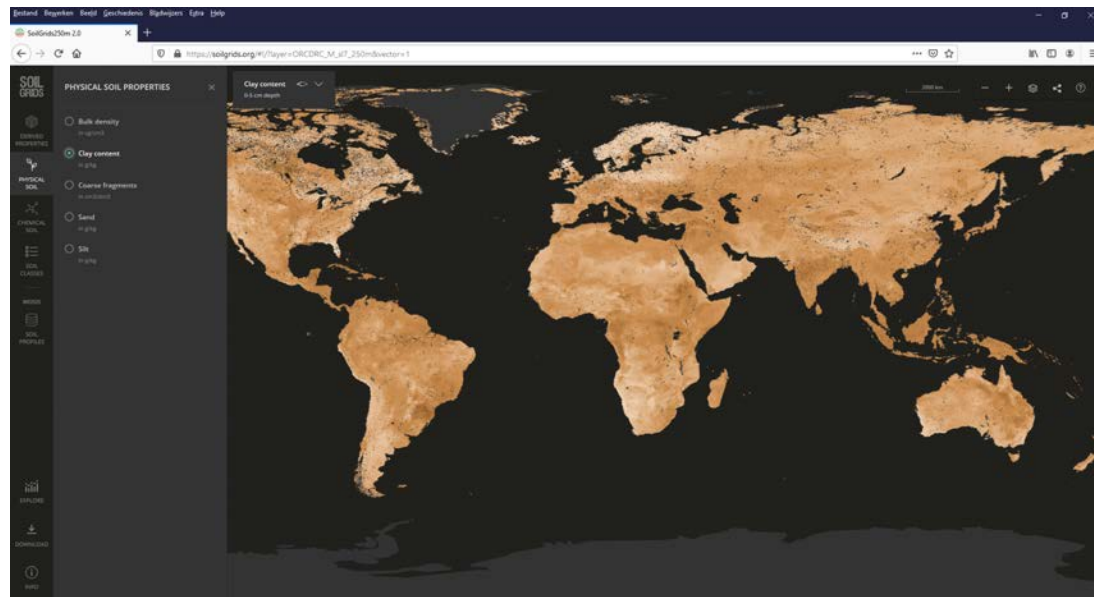


Rapid model building

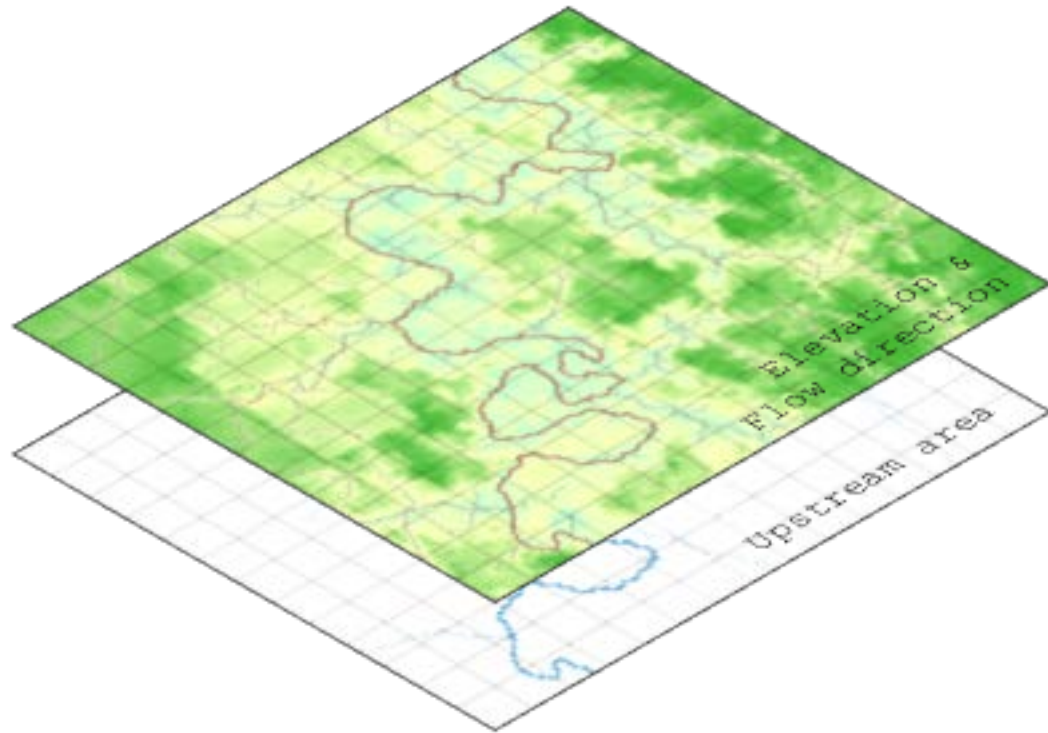
- (Good) data becomes more widely available
- At higher temporal and spatial resolution



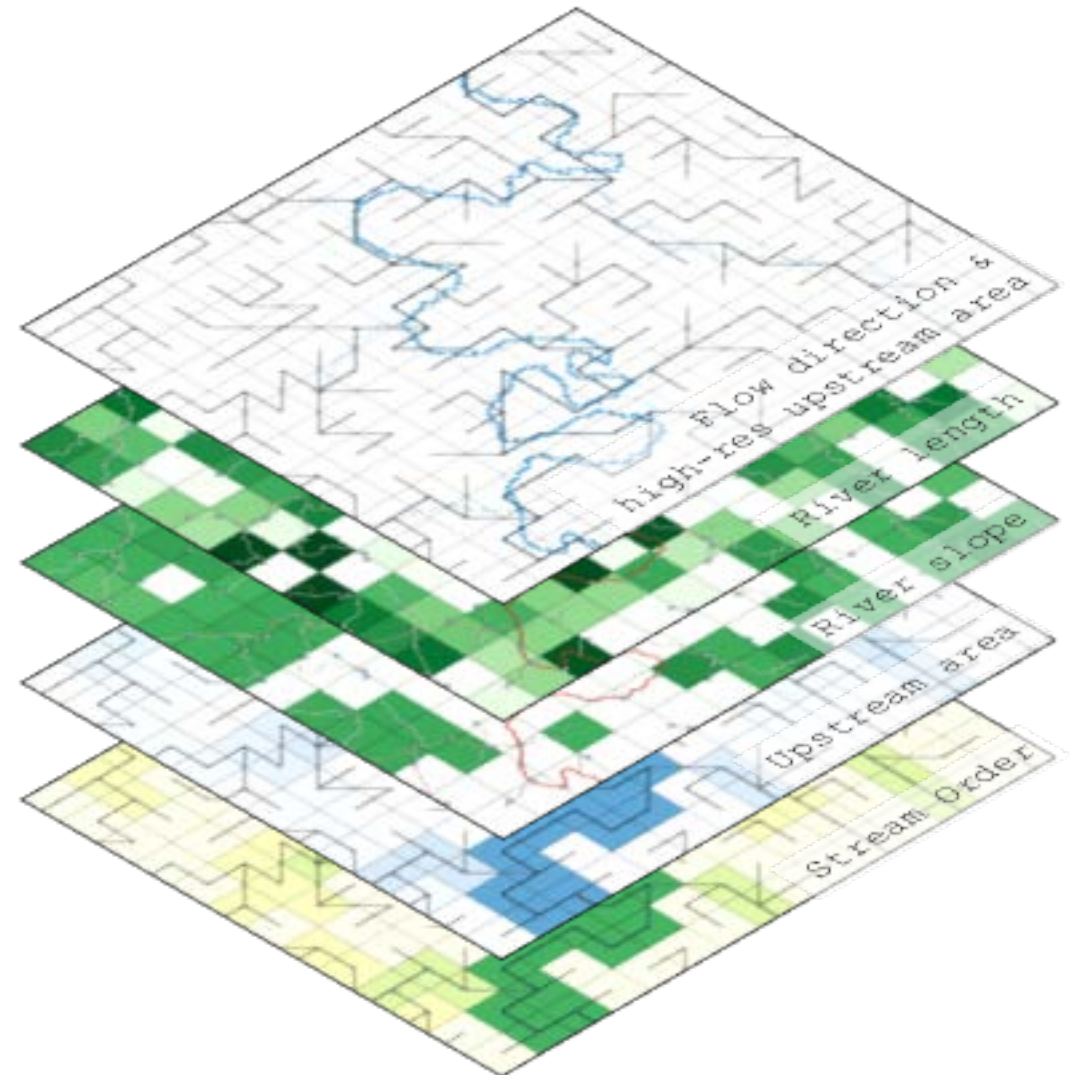
Available high resolution global data sources



High resolution hydrography data

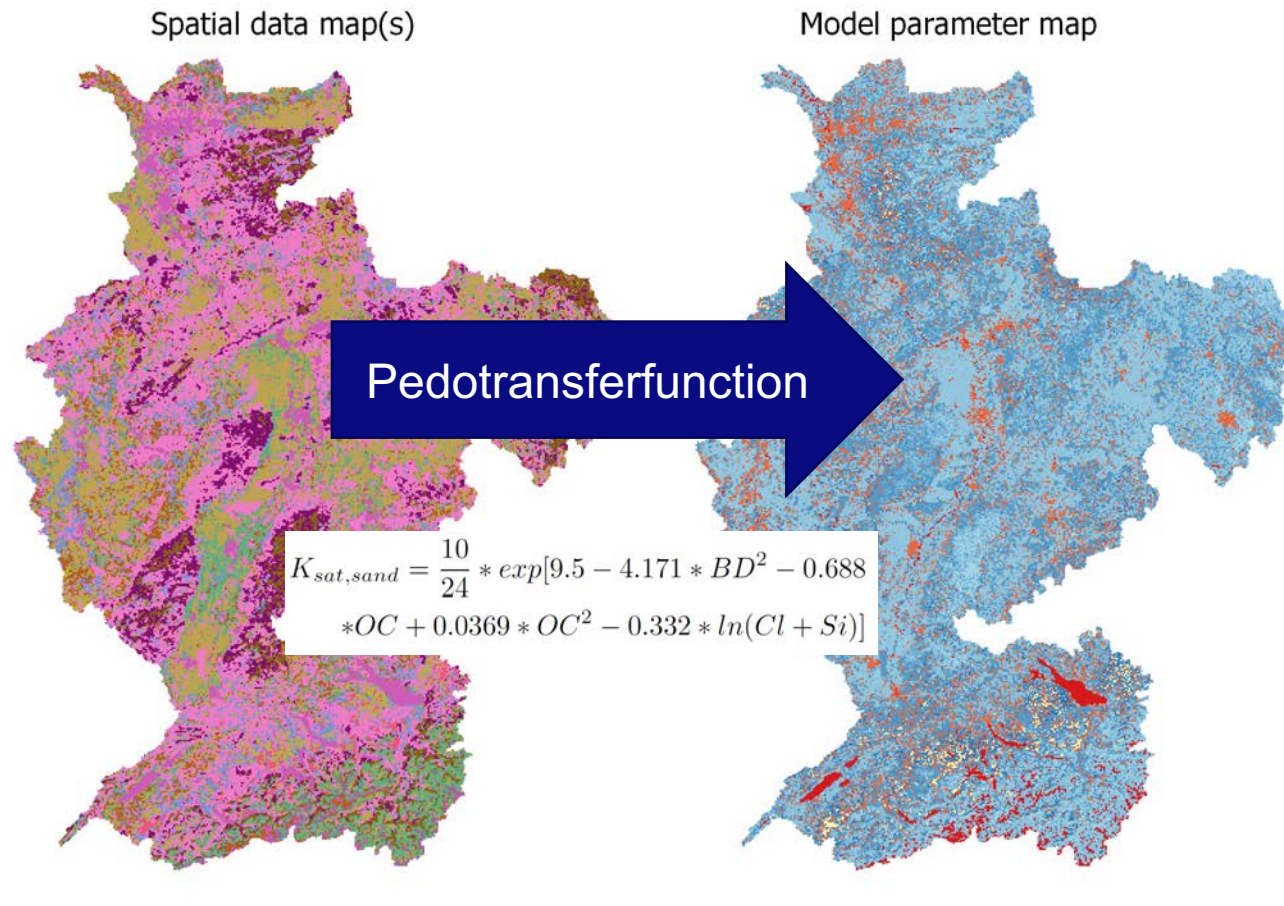


Upscaled model resolution hydrography and subgrid river data

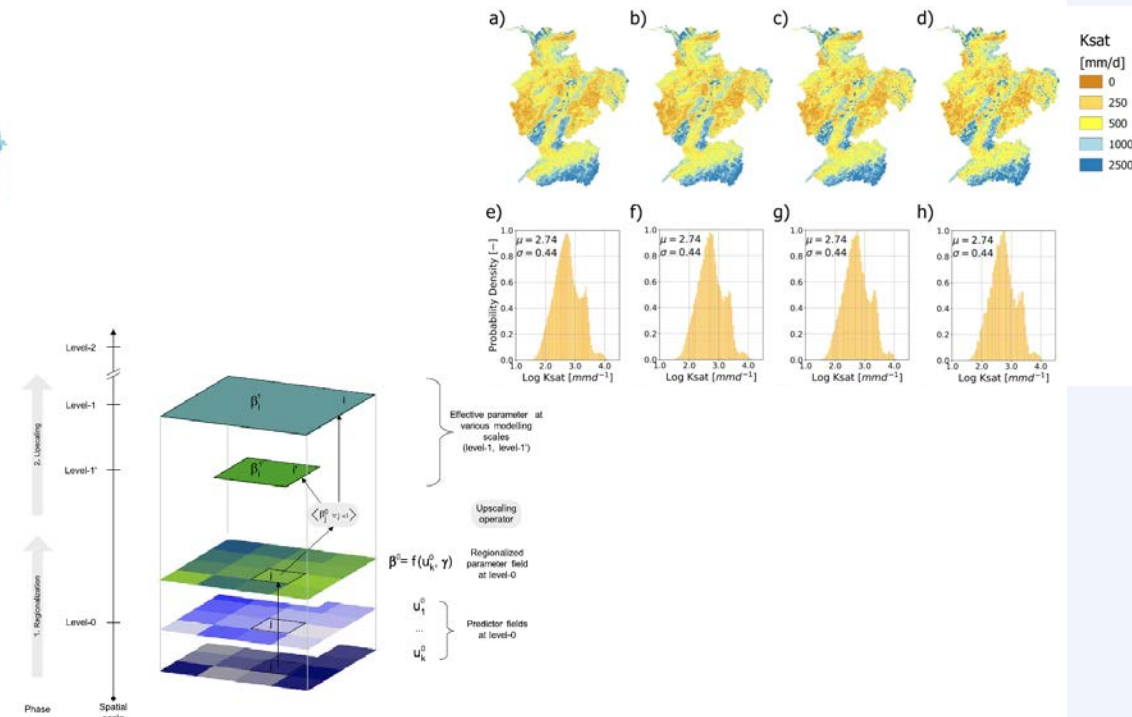


Input for
-rainfall runoff model
-groundwater model
-hydrodynamic model
-water quality model

Rainfall-Runoff: wflow_sbm parameter estimation (global setup)



- Physically based model concept
- Minimal calibration
- Multi-Resolution



Imhoff, van Verseveld, van Osnabugge and Weerts. et al. 2020, Scaling Point-Scale (Pedo)transfer Functions to Seamless Large-Domain Parameter Estimates for High-Resolution Distributed Hydrologic Modeling: An Example for the Rhine River *Water Resources Research*, doi: 10.1029/2019WR026807.

Samaniego, Luis, Rohini Kumar, and Sabine Attinger. "Multiscale parameter regionalization of a grid-based hydrologic model at the mesoscale." *Water Resources Research* 46.5 (2010).

scalable high resolution hydrological model with global setup

KGE=Kling Gupta Efficiency metric that
accounts for correlation, bias, variability

Imhoff et al 2020a WRR.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Edit View Sign Window Help

Home Tools Imhoff et al 2020a ... x

AGU100 ADVANCING EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

Check for updates

Water Resources Research

RESEARCH ARTICLE
10.1029/2019WR026807

Special Section:
Advancing process representation
in hydrologic models: Integrating
new concepts, knowledge,
and data

Key Points:

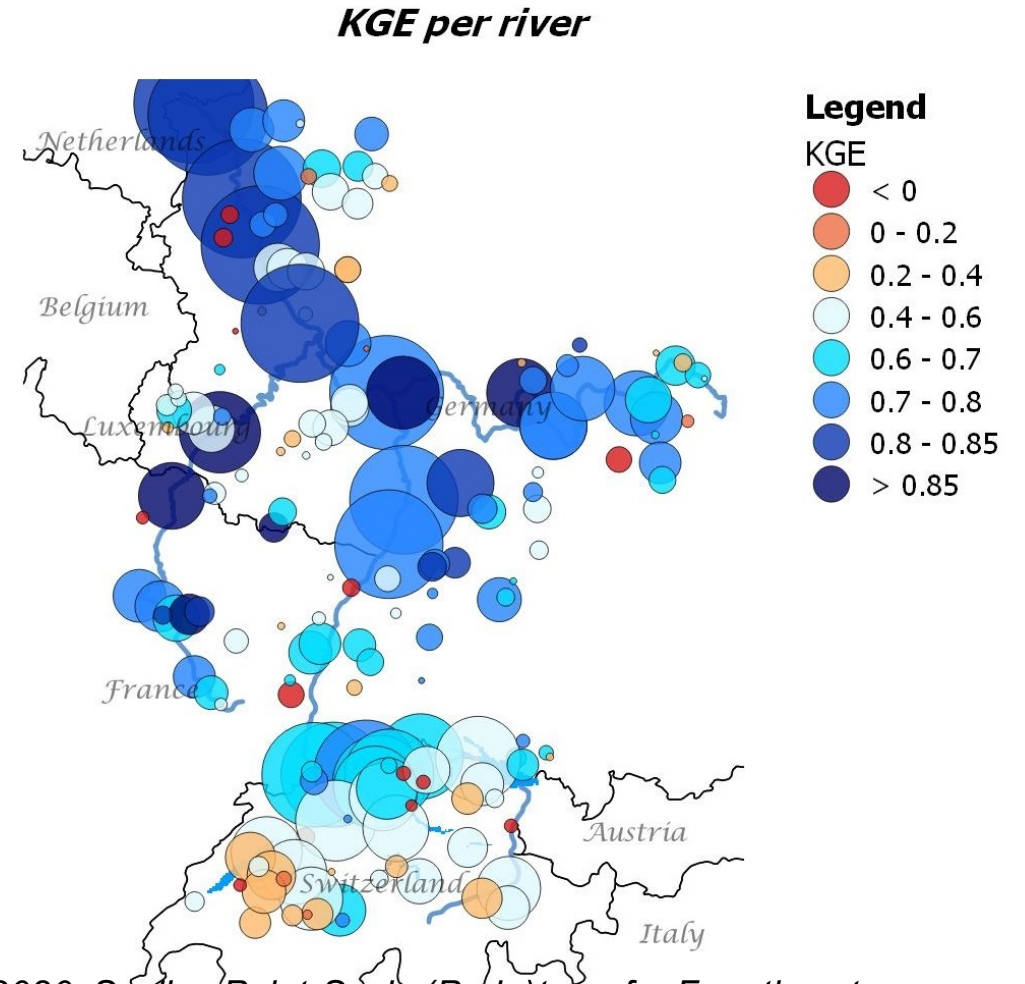
- Seamless distributed parameter maps can be obtained for the gridded hydrologic model wflow_sbm with transfer functions from literature
- Application of wflow_sbm with these seamless parameter maps yields simulation results with high

Scaling Point-Scale (Pedo)transfer Functions to Seamless Large-Domain Parameter Estimates for High-Resolution Distributed Hydrologic Modeling: An Example for the Rhine River

R. O. Imhoff^{1,2}, W. J. van Verseveld³, B. van Osnabrugge^{1,2}, and A. H. Weerts^{1,2}

¹Operational Water Management, Department of Inland Water Systems, Deltares, The Netherlands, ²Hydrology and Quantitative Water Management Group, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands, ³Catchment and Urban Hydrology, Department of Inland Water Systems, Deltares, The Netherlands

Abstract Moving toward high-resolution gridded hydrologic models asks for novel parametrization approaches. A high-resolution conceptual hydrologic model (wflow_sbm) was parameterized for the Rhine basin in Europe based on point-scale (pedo)transfer functions without further calibration of effective



Imhoff, van Verseveld, van Osnabrugge and Weerts. et al. 2020, Scaling Point-Scale (Pedo)transfer Functions to Seamless Large-Domain Parameter Estimates for High-Resolution Distributed Hydrologic Modeling: An Example for the Rhine River Water Resources Research, doi: 10.1029/2019WR026807.

Hydrodynamic models (DELFT3D-FM)

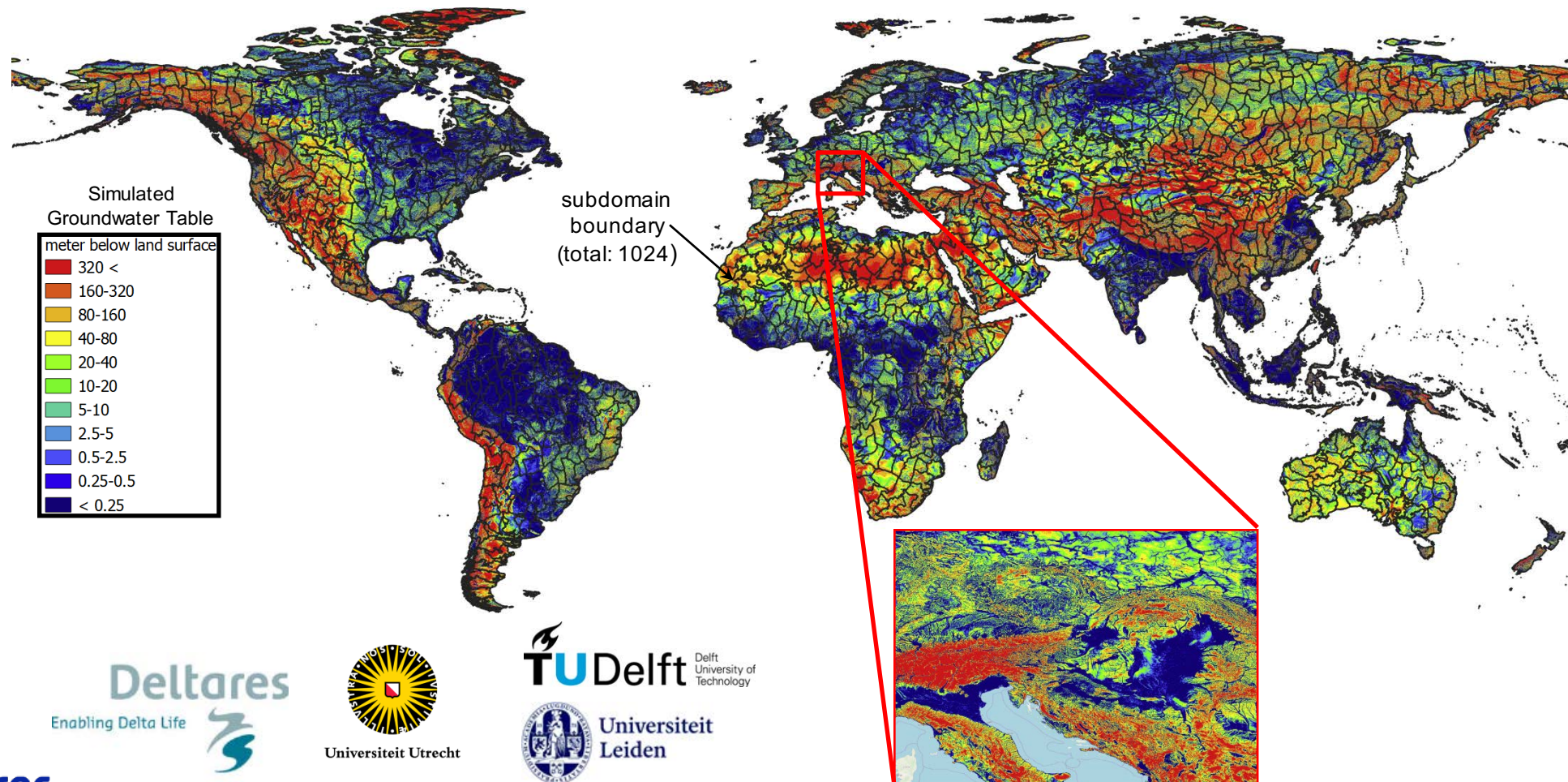


Unstructured grid with resolution up to 1.25km

Exascale groundwater simulation

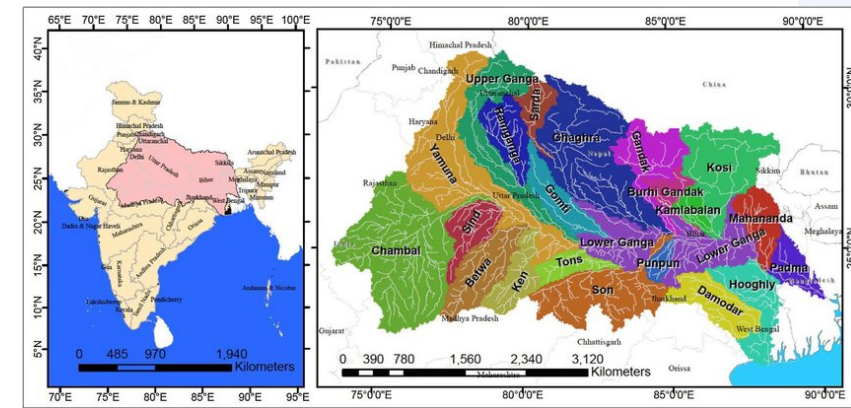
a global 1km MODFLOW model (428M cells, 2 layers)

Jarno Verkaik, Edwin Sutanudjaja, Gualbert Oude Essink, Hai Xiang Lin, Marc Bierkens



Example Ganga River

- Most densely populated river basin in the world
- Home to half the population of India (700 Mln) including two-thirds of the nation's poor people
- Covering 4 countries and 11 states in India
- Contributes to >50% of national water use
- Highly polluted



Source: Anand, J. et al. 2018



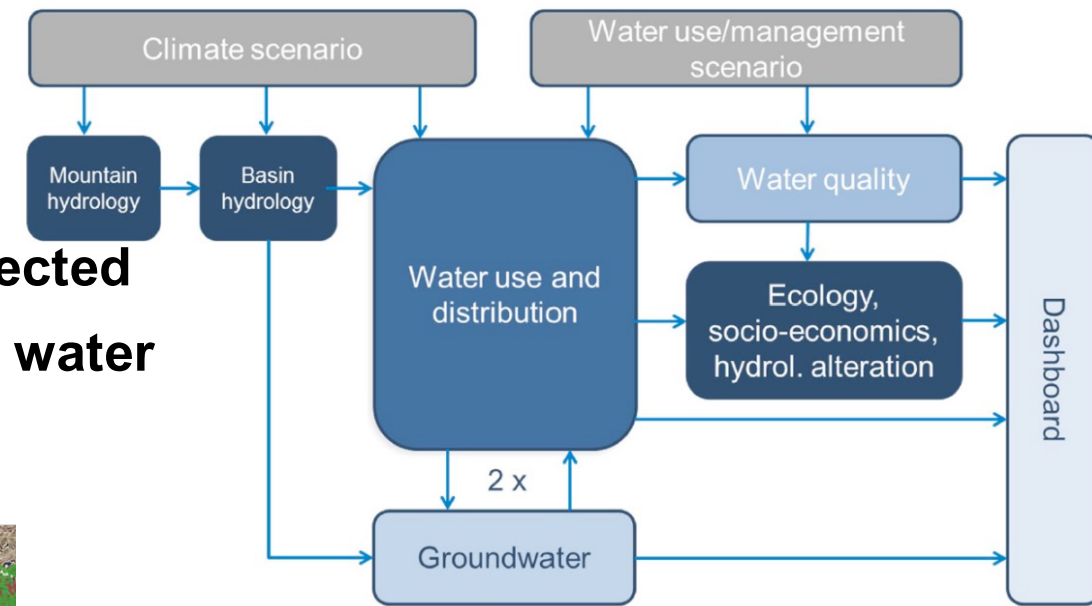
Objective of the study

1. Strengthen capacity with respect to strategic basin planning;
2. Development set of scenarios and strategies for the Ganga basin;
3. Build a strong and accessible knowledge base;
4. Establish a multi-stakeholder engagement process to support strategic basin planning.

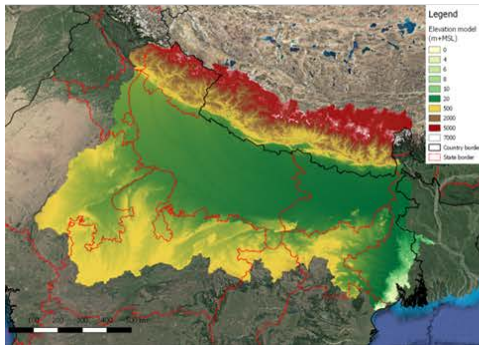
Title:	<i>Analytical Work and Technical Assistance to support Strategic Basin Planning for Ganga River Basin in India</i>
Financed by:	World Bank
Consortium:	Deltares, Aecom and Future Water
Period of assignment:	June 2015 – June 2018
Total contract value:	4 Mln AUD

Model setup and workflow

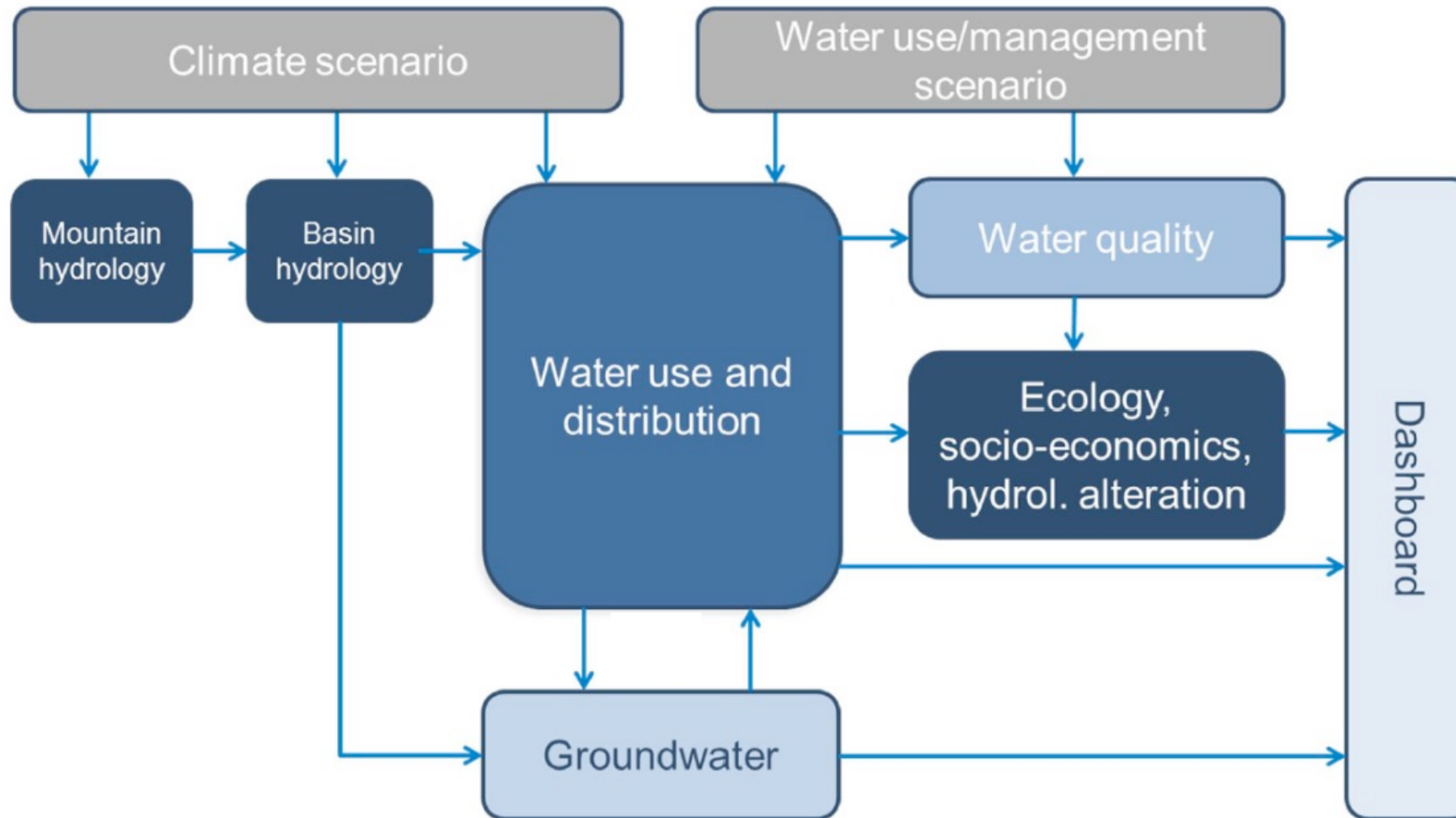
- Integrated tools all using same base data and connected (rainfall runoff, groundwater, river basin management, water quality) integrating local data



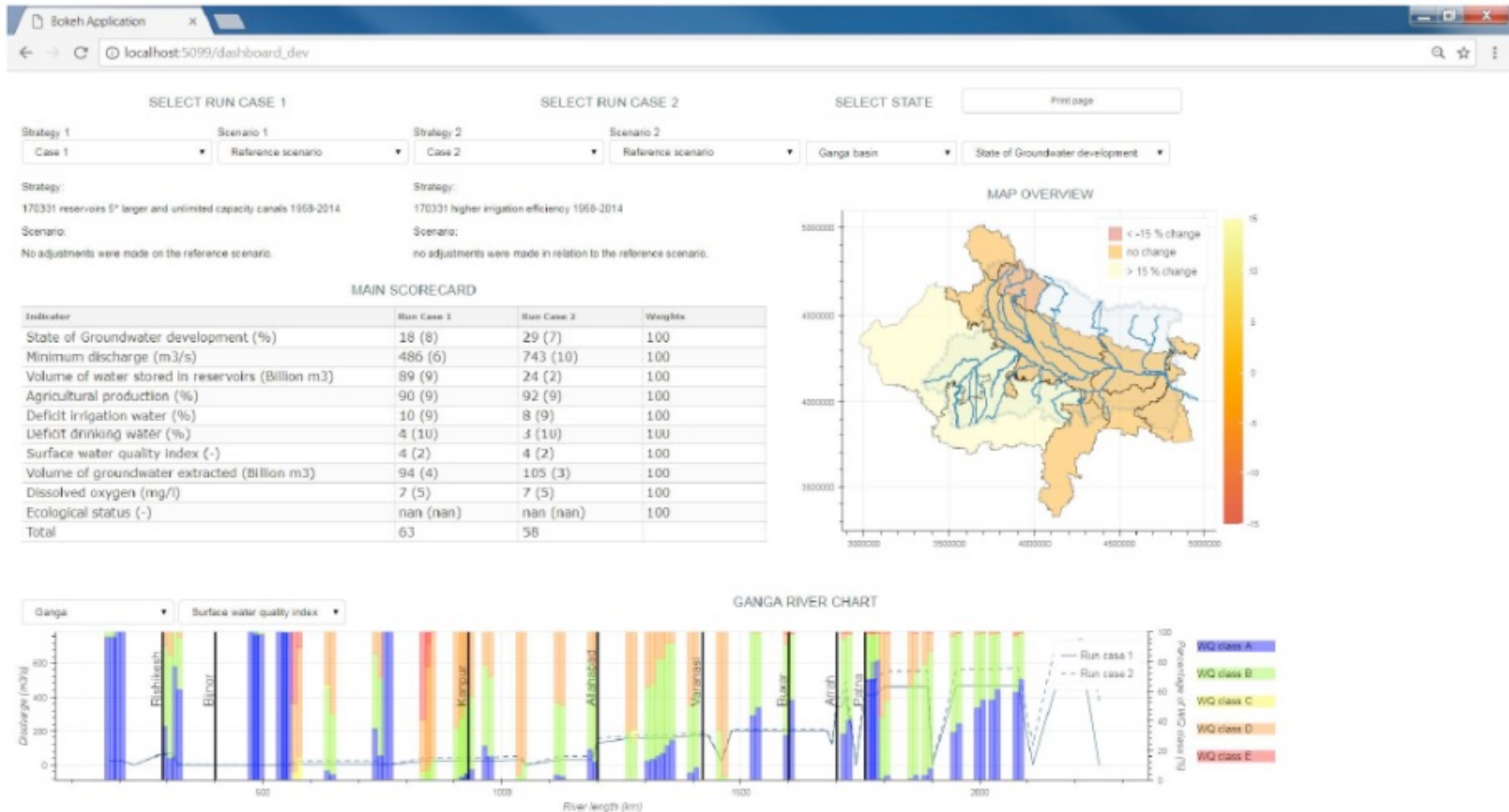
Elevation



Ganga river basin model workflow



Scenario and strategy assessment: dashboard



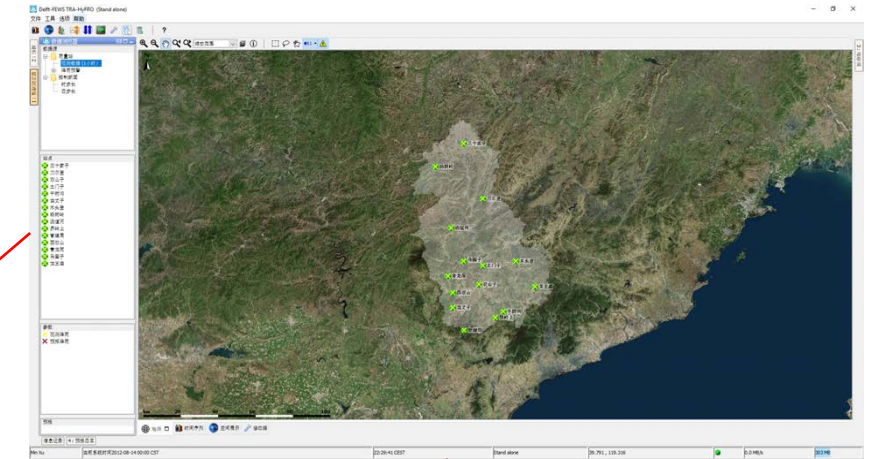
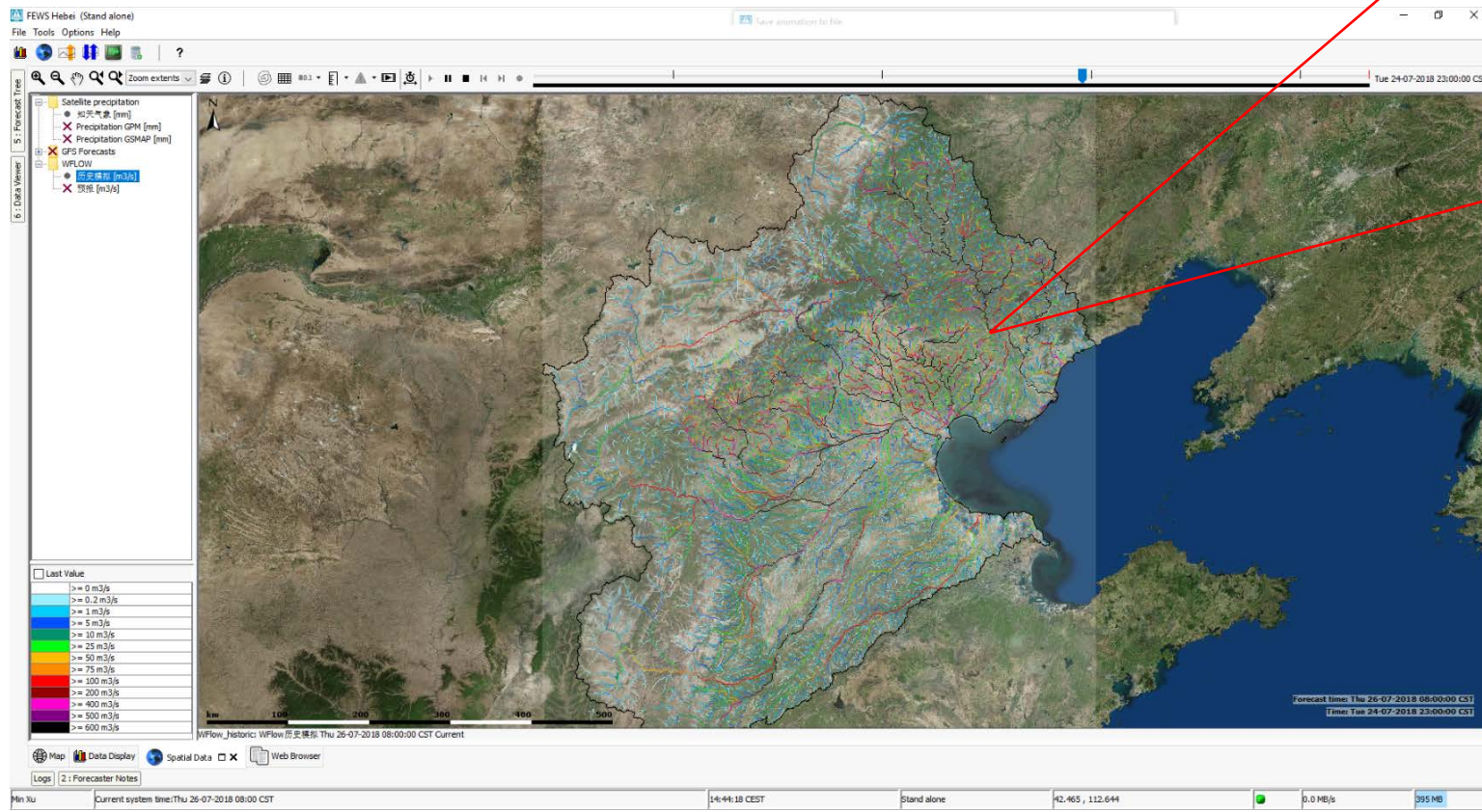
Ongoing developments

Rapid model setup Hai River Basin (wflow demo)

- 1x1km resolution
- Uses open source data
- Coupled with local meteo forecast from Beijing Zhitian Technology

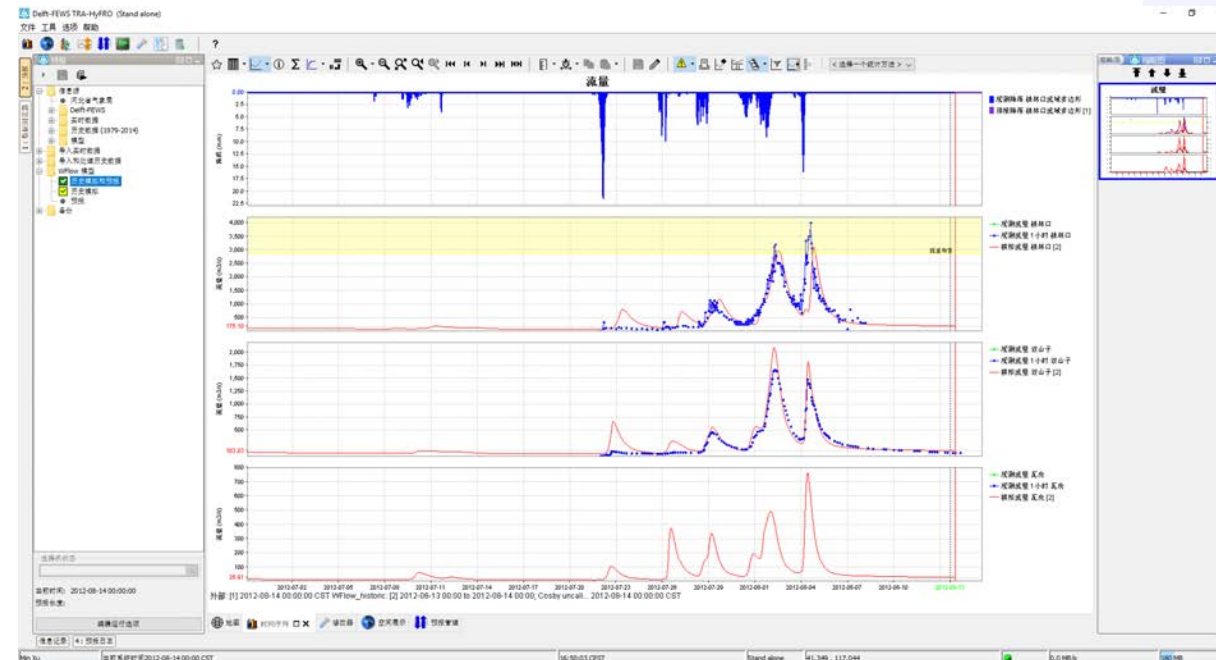
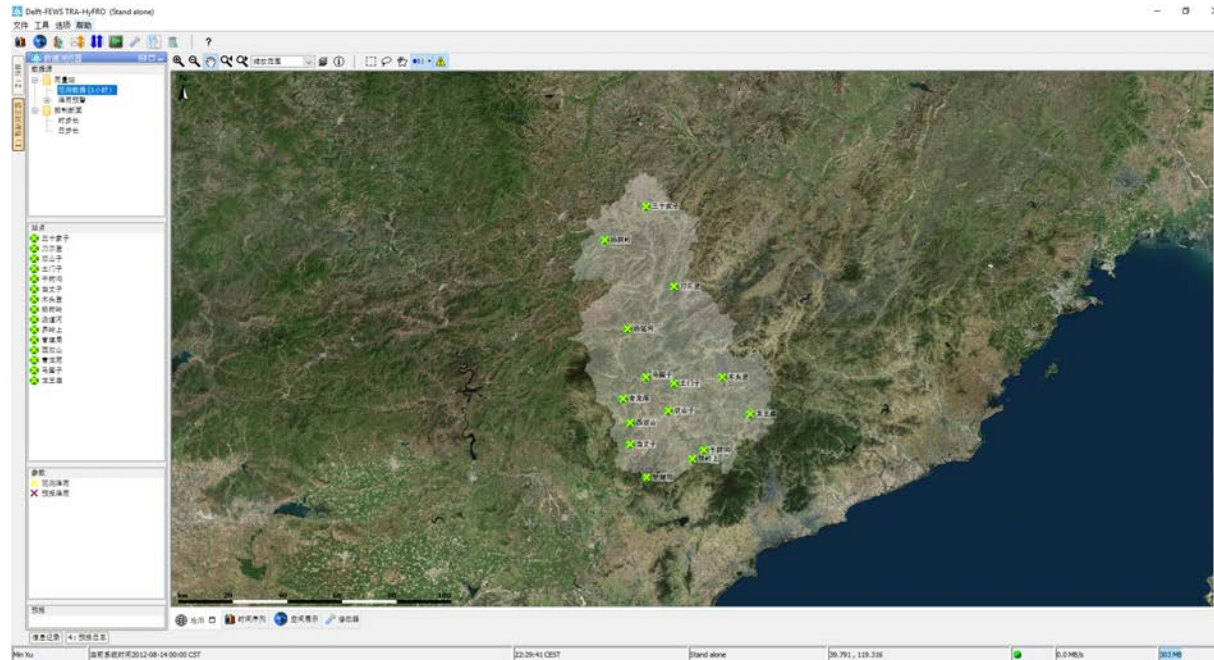
Taolinkou streamflow forecast project

- 500x500m resolution



Piloting Taolinkou reservoir streamflow forecast

- Multi-function reservoir: water supply (domestic water and irrigation) (1), flood control (2), hydro-power (3)
- Introduce meteo forecast in hydro forecast (most of the river catchment uses observation to run simulation towards the future and update with the most recent rainfall observation)
- With the meteo forecast, the lead time is increased
- Selection of multiple data sources (both observation and forecast) for comparison
- Distributed (wflow) model takes advantage of grid (open) data (the client didn't provide any data, except limited data for rain gauges and 2 hydro stations)
- Challenge of quick peak rise and fall within several hours

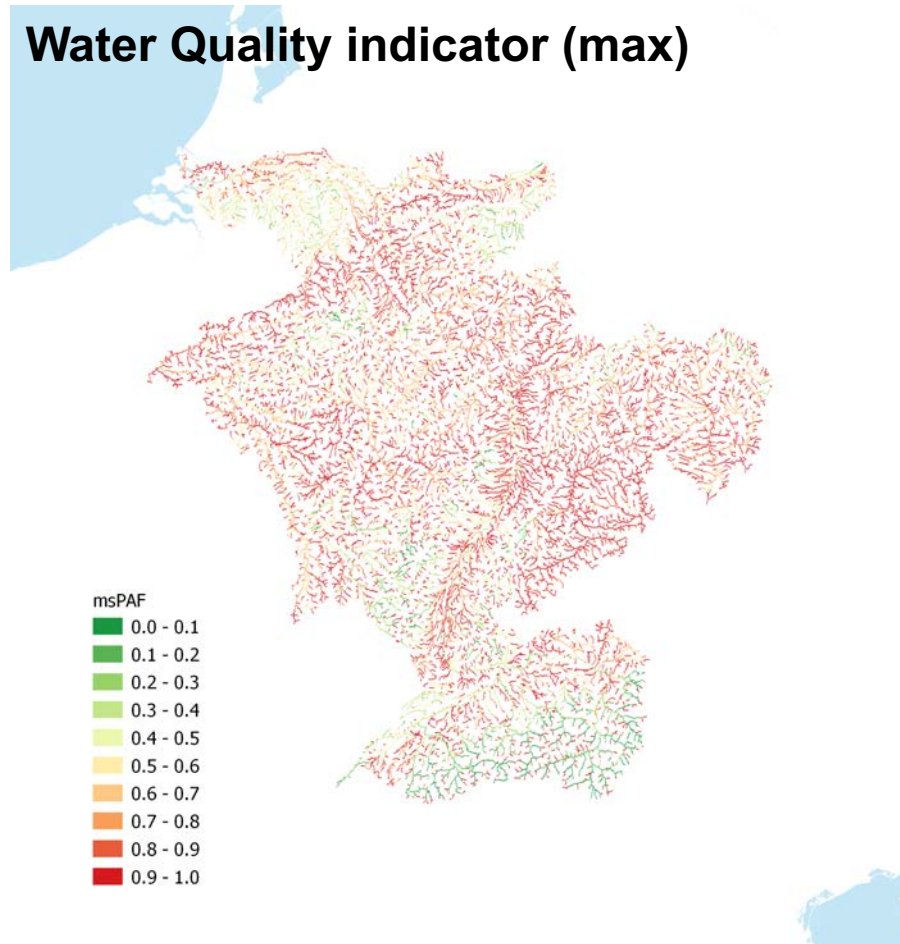


Rapid model setup from global to local (D-WAQ, water quality)

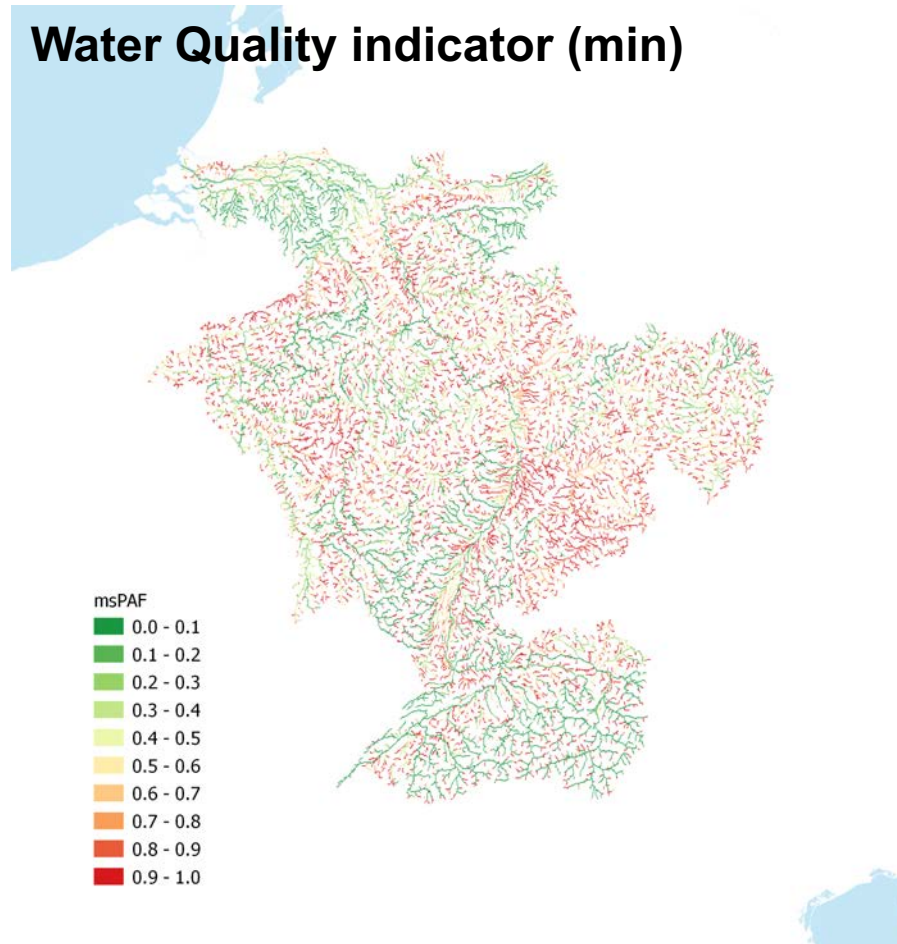


BlueEarth Engine

Water Quality indicator (max)



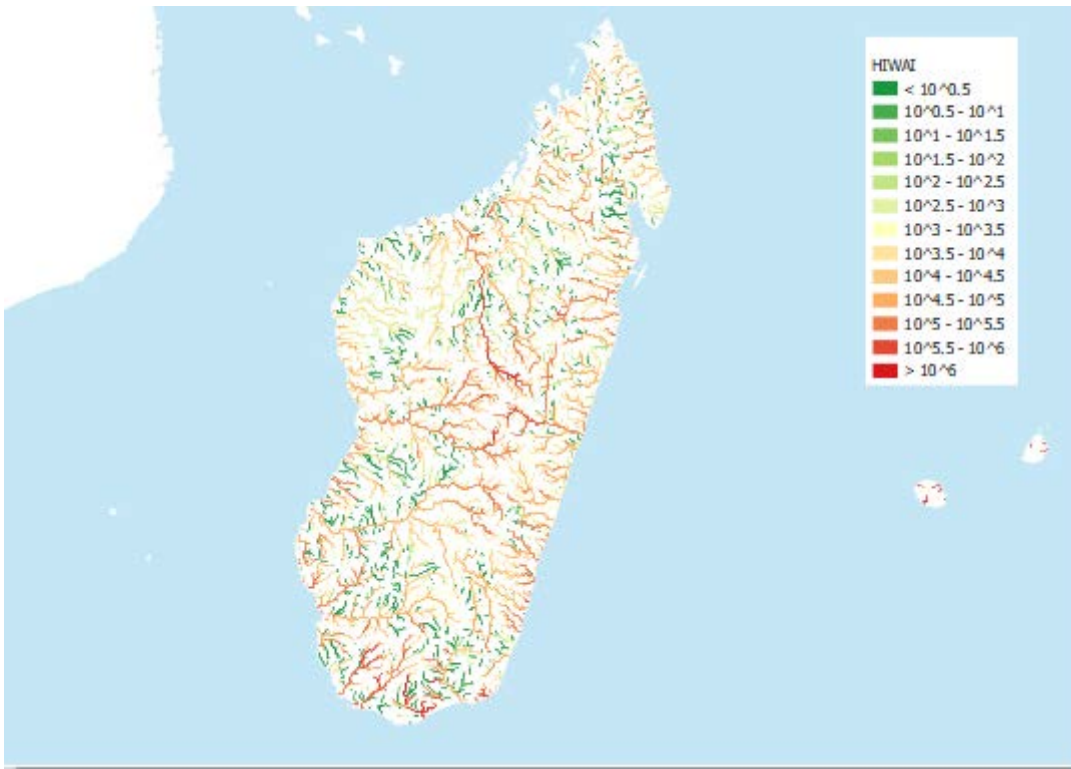
Water Quality indicator (min)



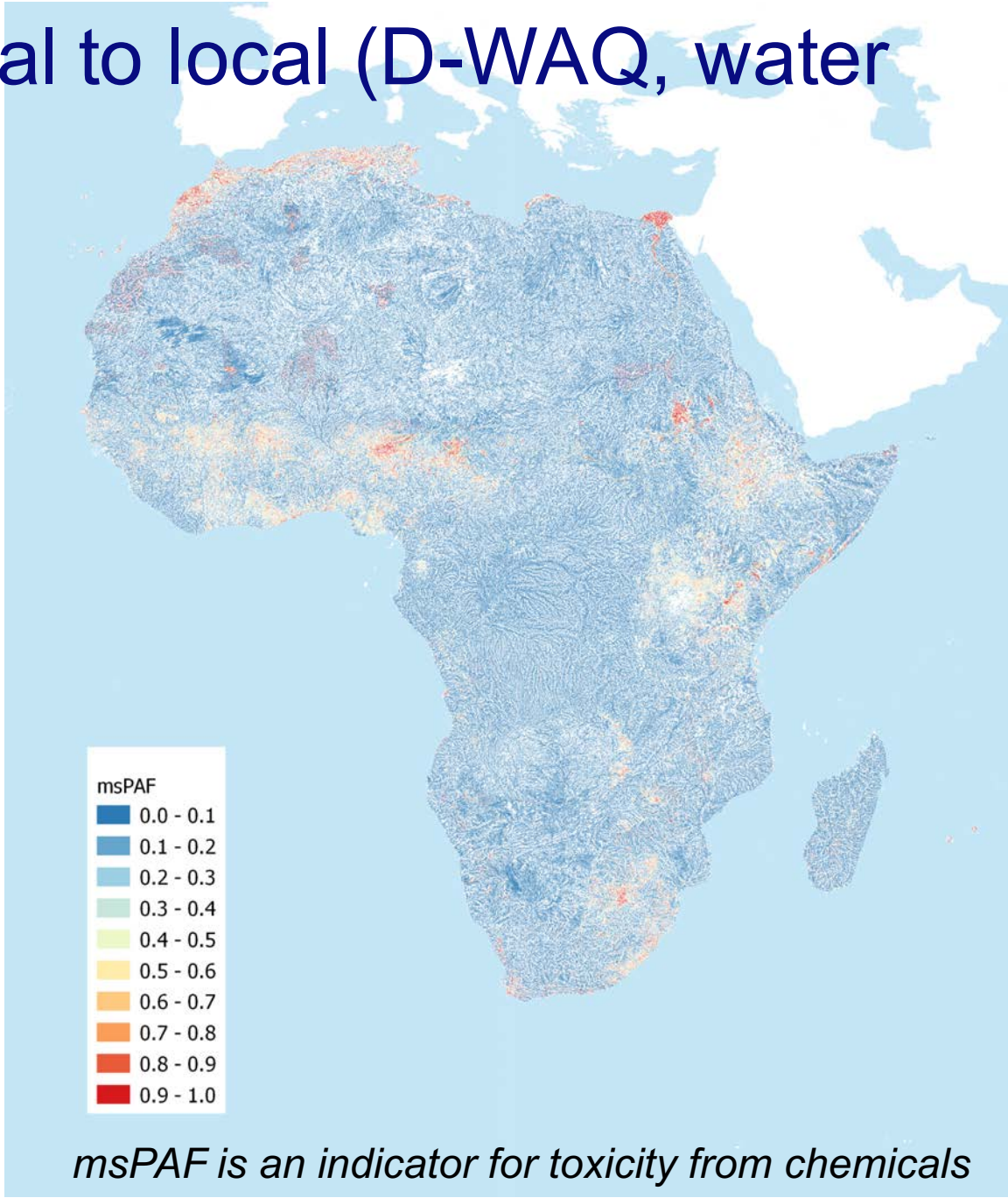
Work for CHR

msPAF is an indicator for toxicity from chemicals

Rapid model setup from global to local (D-WAQ, water quality)



(HIWAI is proxy for chemicals in river)



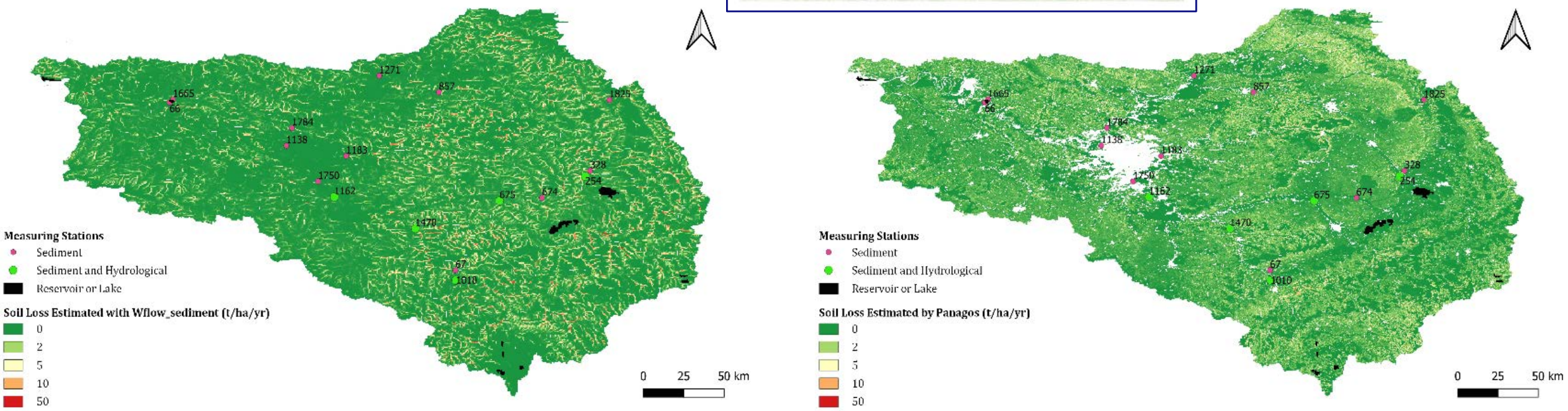
msPAF is an indicator for toxicity from chemicals

Related to UN Global Water Quality Assessment



Soil loss

Work by Helene Boisgontier



	Wflow Sediment – EPIC*	Wflow Sediment - Renard & Foster*	Litterature
Mean Field Erosion (t/ha/yr)	0.91	1.05	0.94 (Panagos, 2013)
Mean Hillslope Erosion (t/ha/yr)	0.52	0.63	X
Basin Erosion (t/ha/yr)	0.08	0.08	0.075 (Lemoine, 2015)

* EPIC and Renard & Foster are two methods to compute the Soil Erodibility coefficient (KUSLE)

Sectoral water use

- Distinction between household, industrial, livestock and agricultural water use
- Down-scaling based on population density and (CORINE in Europe) land-use datasets

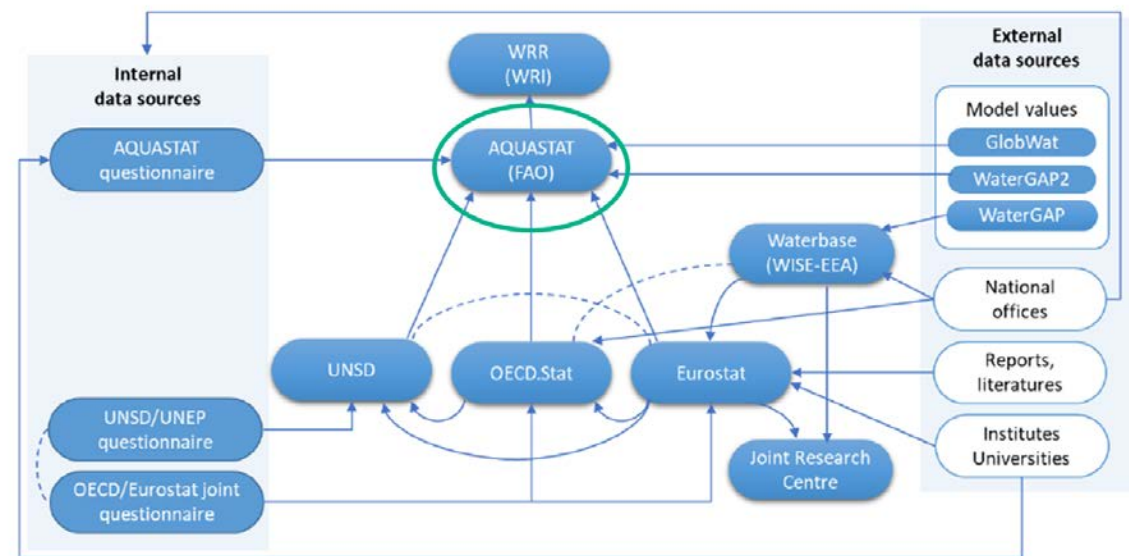


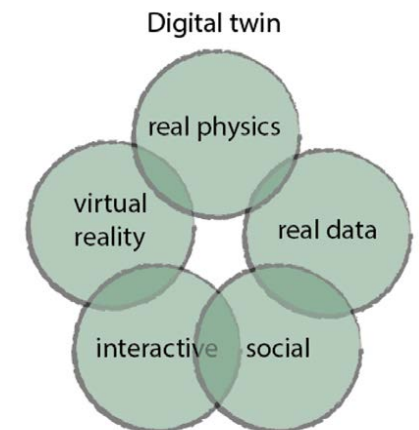
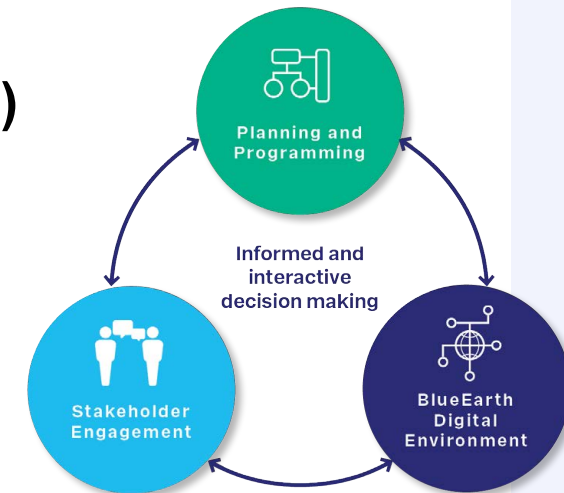
Figure 4 Relations among the databases for water use variables



Conclusions / Recap

- **Reservoir management key in YR** – Water resources, water quality, sediment problems in the whole YR system need to be considered together
- **Policy – informed decision making (e.g. support adaptation pathways)**
 - Evidence based (measurements, sharing information stakeholders, combine global and local data)
 - Integrated modelling (rainfall-runoff, groundwater, water demand, management, reservoir management, water quality, river hydromorphodynamics)
 - Flexible (rapid, multi resolution, open or open source tools)
- **Operational Water Management**
 - Operational forecasting system (using integrated/linked models using similar setup, tailored data management system e.g. Delft-FEWS, real-time control reservoirs)

⇒ Next talk by Nadine Slootjes



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