

Constituent transport in river

Concept, implementation, and test run

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Data courtesy: Michael Rawlins (UMass Amherst)

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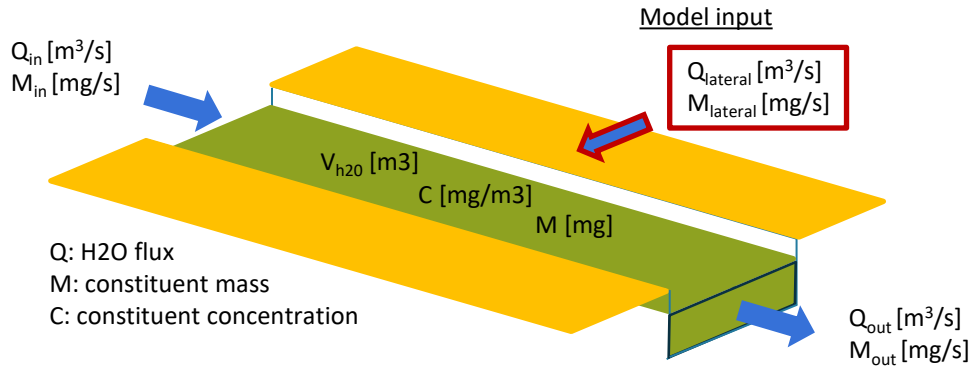
Introduction

- A river model has been focusing on **fresh water** transport in rivers.
- Interest in the transport of **constituents** in rivers (e.g., DOC, isotopes, heat).
- Initial implementation and test run of H₂O and DOC (Dissolved Organic Carbon) transport in river systems.



Model implementation

One river reach



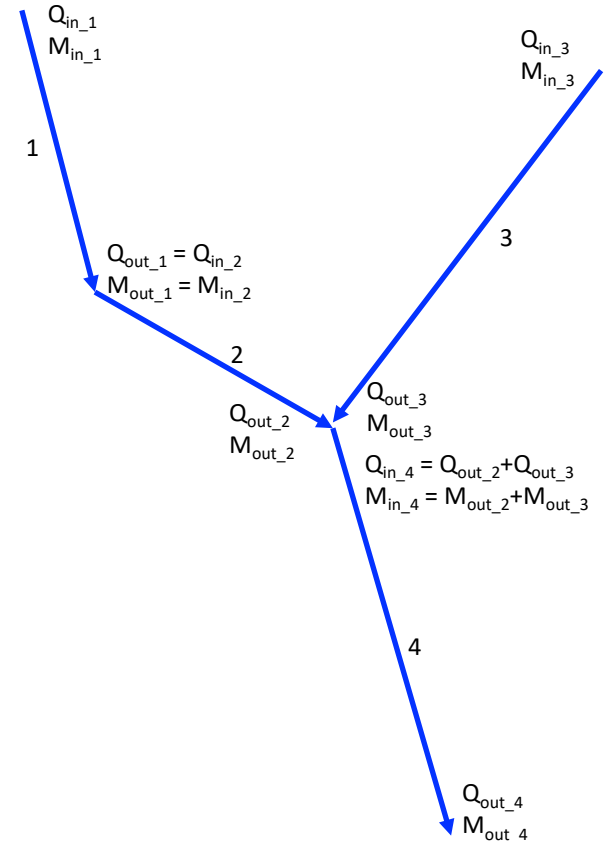
Assumption:

- Constant concentration in a reach
- No sink (bioreactivity, etc.)

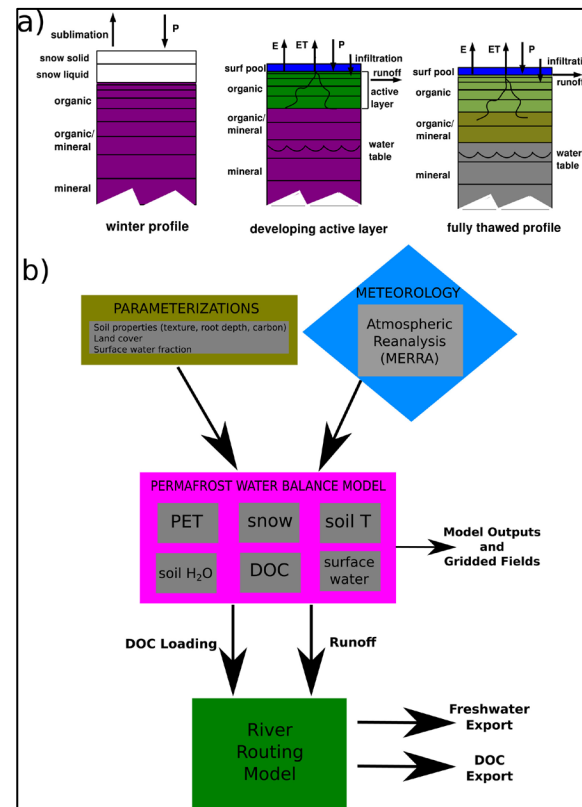
Each time step:

1. $C \text{ [mg/m}^3\text{]} = (M_{in} \Delta t + M_{lateral} \Delta t + M(t-1)) / (Q_{in} \Delta t + Q_{lateral} \Delta t + V_{h2o}(t-1))$
2. $M_{out} \text{ [mg/s]} = C \times Q_{out}$
3. $M(t) \text{ [mg]} = M_{in} - M_{out} + M_{lateral} + M(t-1)$

River network



Testing water-DOC routing – Alaska North slope



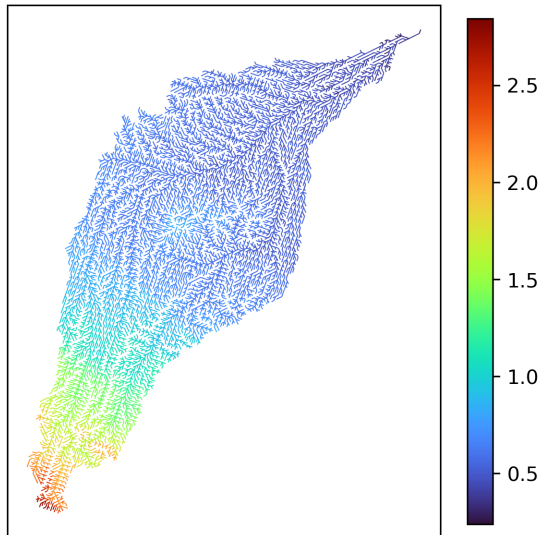
Rawlins et al., 2021, JGR Biogeosciences

Simulated runoff and DOC 1km data

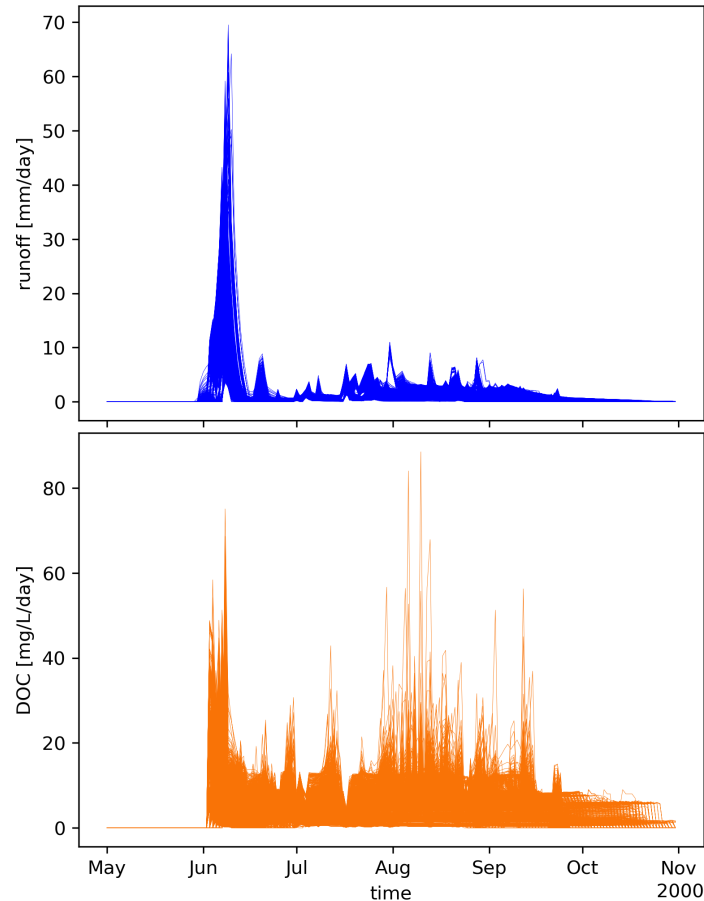
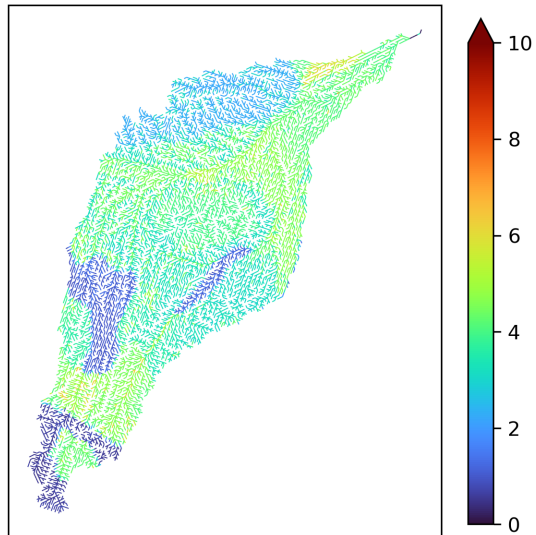
River model inputs: runoff & DOC load (2000/05-2000/10)

2000/05/01– 2000/10/31 mean

mean runoff [mm/day]

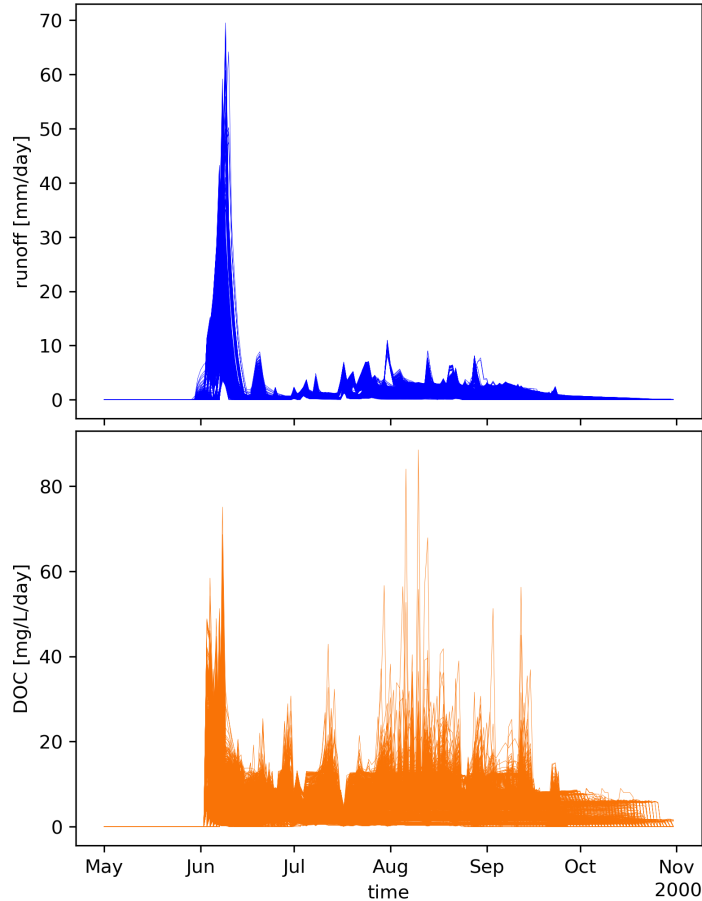


mean DOC [mg/l/day]



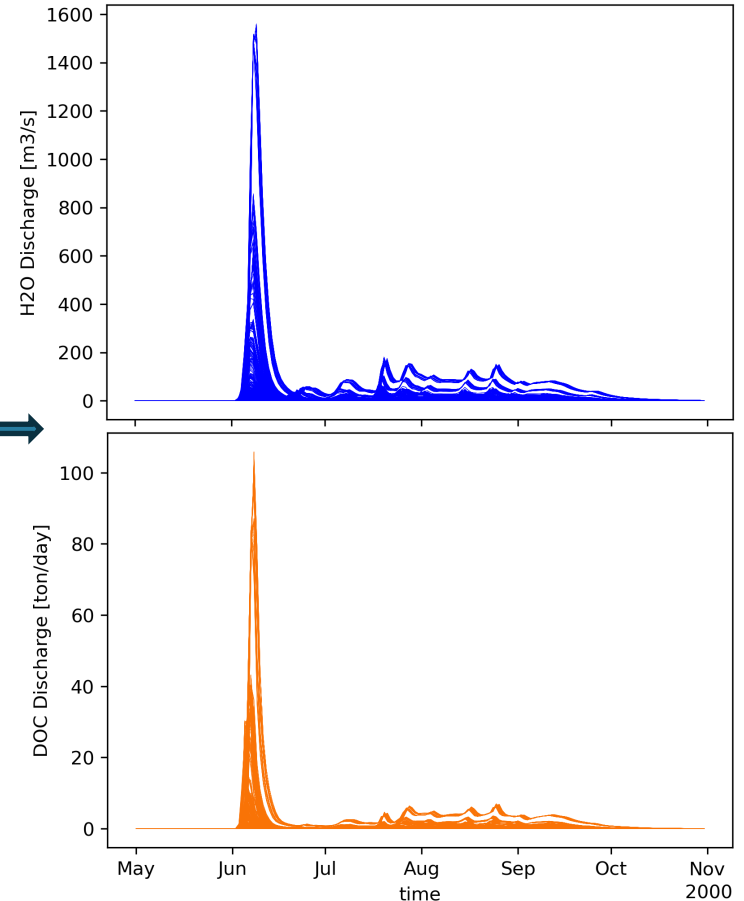
River model output: H2O & DOC discharge

River model inputs



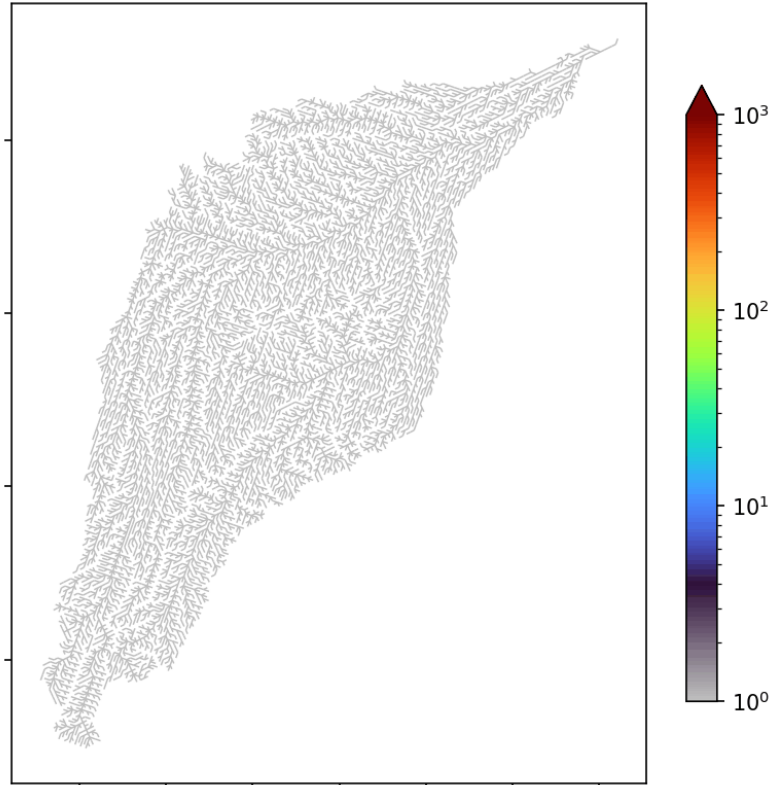
River model

River model outputs

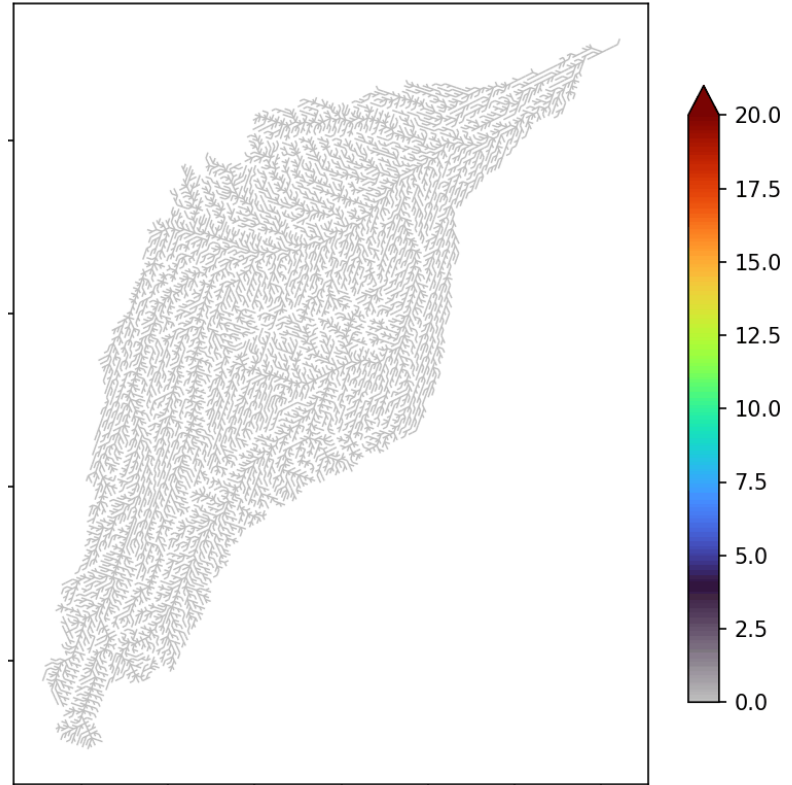


How water & DOC move through river network

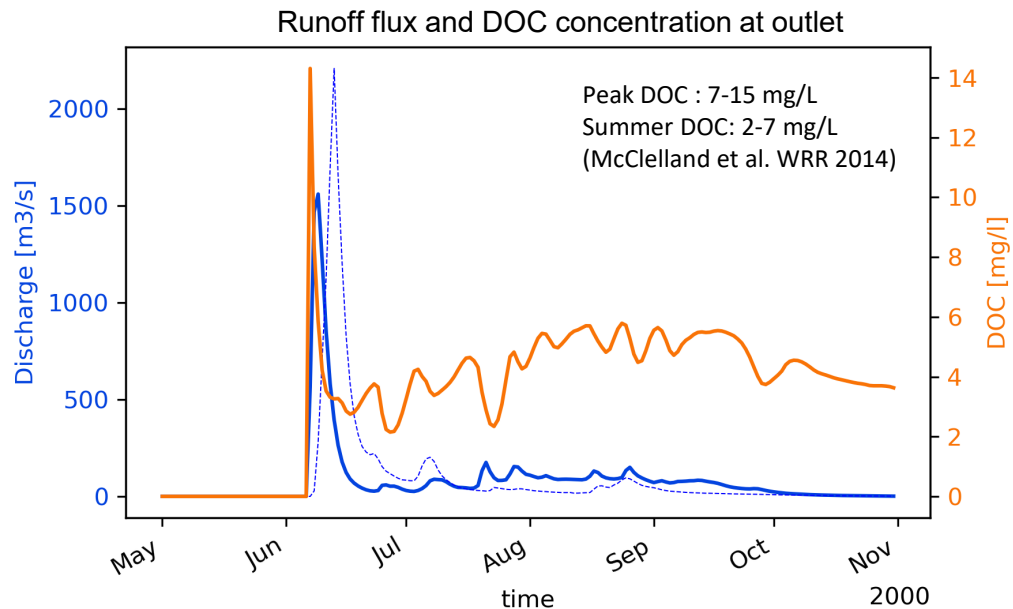
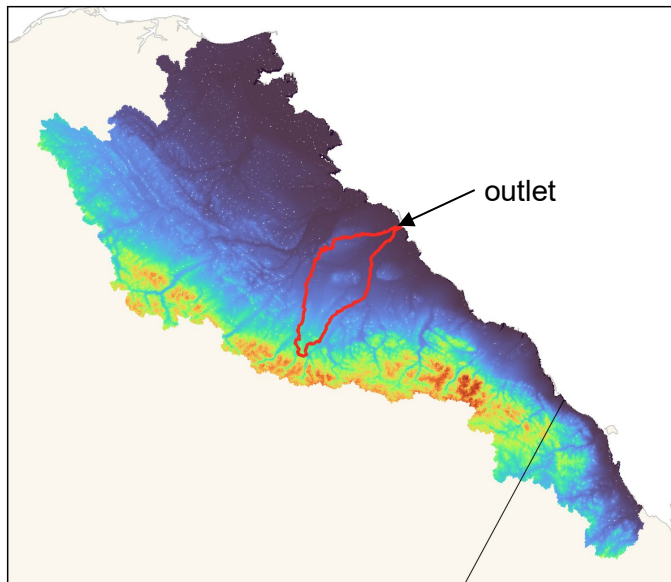
2000-05-15 DOC flux [ton/day]



2000-05-15 DOC [mg/l]



Discharge to ocean during 2000/05 – 2000/10



Mass balance (2000/05/01 - 2000/10/31)

	Basin wide input	Basin discharge	Basin wide storage
Freshwater [km ³]	1.34267	1.34200	0.00067 (672592 m ³)
DOC [metric tons]	6956.7	6954.9	1.8

McClelland et al. WRR (2014): 10,882 ± 748 tons/yr (2000-2007 mean)

Summary

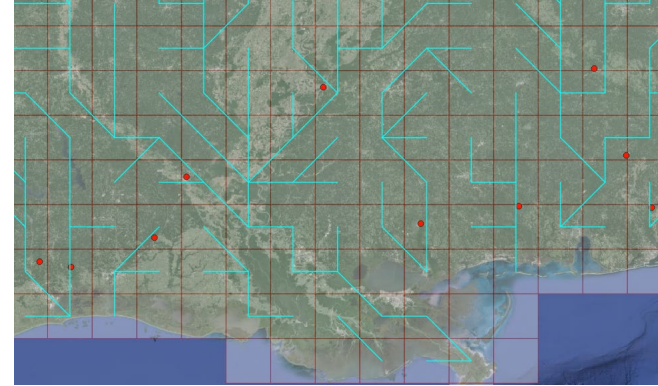
□ Initial implementation of constituent transport

- Ensure mass balance closure.
- Maintain consistent concentrations with input.
- Dilution and concentration by mixing flows and storage in a channel.
- No in-stream sinks and sources; No dispersion.

□ Next steps

- Comparison with measured DOC
- Test with global CTSM data.
- Couple with CTSM and ocean.
- Add other constituents tracking.
- Add more physics.

gridded network (0.5 degree)



catchment network



Solution to diffusive wave routing

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + C \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = D \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2}$$

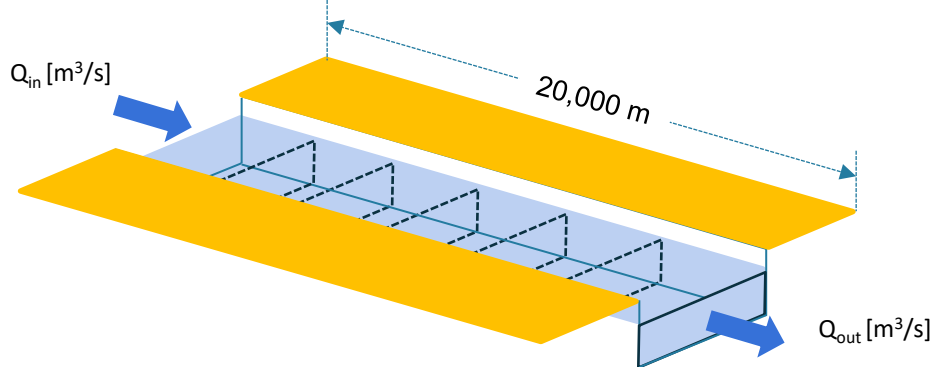
$$D = \frac{K^2}{2Qw} \quad \text{Diffusivity [m}^2\text{/s]}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{K} \frac{\partial K}{\partial A} \quad \text{Wave celerity [m/s]}$$

$$K = \frac{A}{n} R^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad \text{Channel conveyance}$$

Routing synthetic inflow with one rectangular reach

- L=20,000 m
- W=100 m
- S₀=0.0001
- n=0.035



Solve fully implicitly or explicitly at multiple sub-reaches

