

Hidden Value in Tracer Experiments for ADE Model Calibration

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Use of ADE to predict response to a pollution incident

Require:

- Model to implement Advection-Dispersion Eqn.
- analytical, numerical, routing
- Information on the spill
- mass, duration/intensity, non-conservative?
- Values of U & D

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Use of ADE to predict response to a pollution incident

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Calibration using dye tracing experiments

Two scenarios:

- Many experiments **Rare**
 - dubious data can be discarded
- Few experiments **Usual**
 - need to extract maximum value from all

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Calibration using dye tracing experiments

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Calibration using dye tracing experiments

Methods for estimating U and D:

- Moments
 - historical usage; known difficulties
- ADE model optimisation
 - currently preferred
 - numerical solution; routing procedure

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Calibration using routing procedure

- Predict d/s profile given u/s profile and estimates of U and D
- Find U and D values that give "best fit" between predicted and observed d/s profiles
- Manual or automated; subjective or objective

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Illustrative Case Study

- Murray Burn, Riccarton
- Compare predictions between three cases
 - 1 – ideal (4 reliable experiments)
 - 2 – poor (2 reliable experiments)
 - 3 – hv (2 reliable & 2 unreliable experiments)

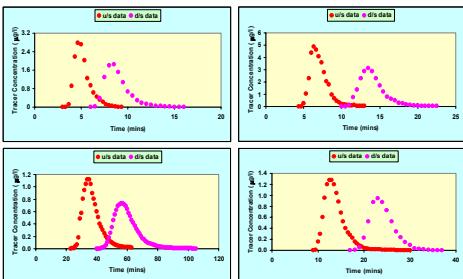
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Illustrative Case Study

Case 1 - ideal



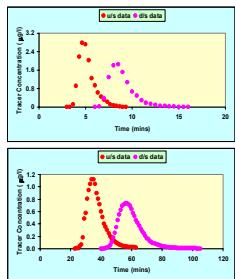
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Illustrative Case Study

Case 2 - poor



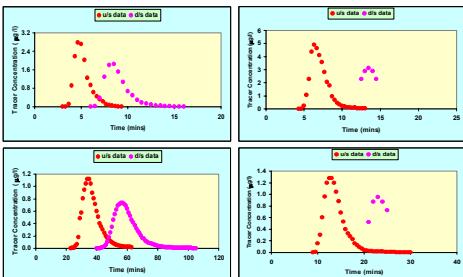
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Case 3 - hv



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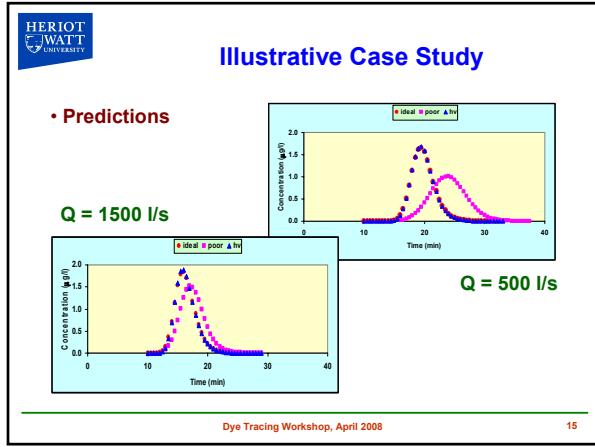
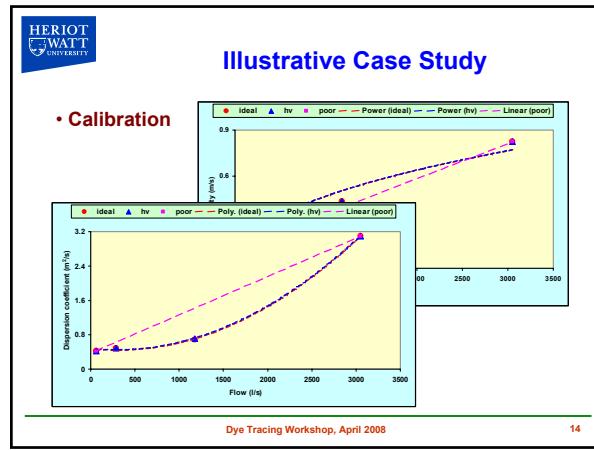
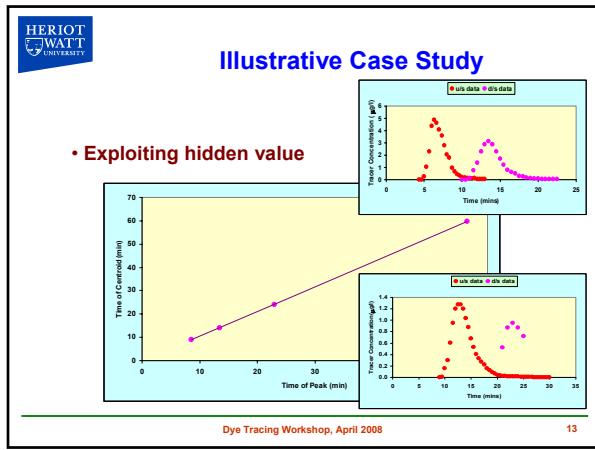


Illustrative Case Study

- Data analysis:**
 - Cases 1 & 2: velocity (centroids - moments) dispersion coefficient (rout. proc.)
 - Case 3:
 - reliable experiments (as Cases 1 & 2)
 - unreliable experiments (as Cases 1 & 2 except centroids exploit hidden value)

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Conclusions

- Don't reject dubious data until you're certain it has no hidden value
- Further development of these ideas should lead to improved knowledge on the relative importance of quantity and quality re tracer data

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