

*Development of RiverWare model for flood control planning for the Lower Rio Grande*

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**US Army Corps  
of Engineers** ®

# Outline

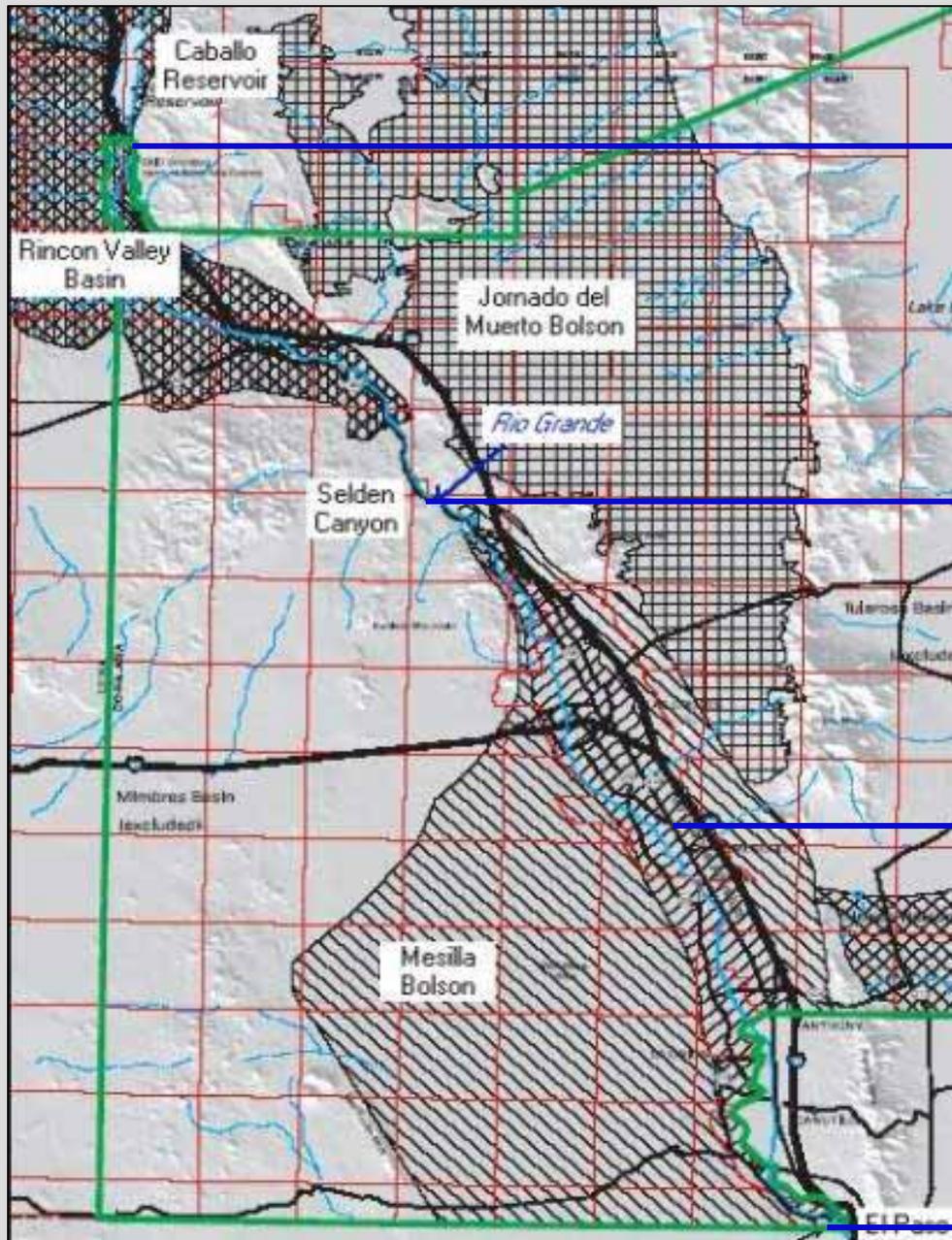
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- ❑ Objectives
- ❑ Lower Rio Grande Reaches
- ❑ Surface Water/Groundwater Interactions
- ❑ ARIMA Transfer Functions
- ❑ RiverWare Model Development
- ❑ RiverWare Model Results
- ❑ Conclusions

# Objectives

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- Develop conceptual model for surface/ground water interaction
- Develop RiverWare model for Lower Rio Grande (LRG)
- Use RiverWare DMI to link data to the model



Rincon Reach

Leasburg Reach

Mesilla Reach

Figure 1. Lower Rio Grande Basins (Terracon et al., 2004)

Leasburg Reach:

- Between Leasburg Div. Dam and Mesilla Div. Dam
- Leasburg Canal carries diverted water for irrigation
- City of Las Cruces WWTP return flow is in this reach

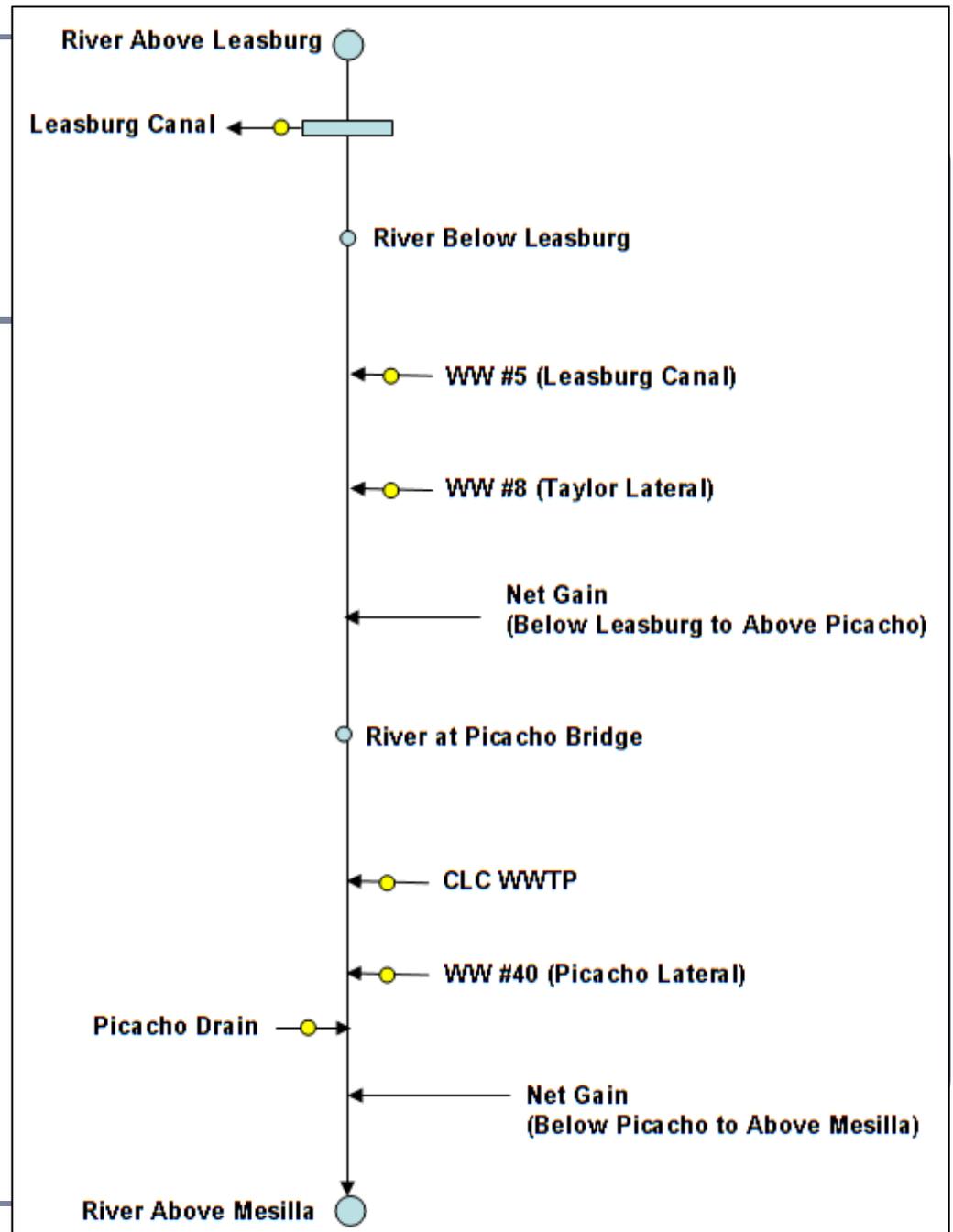


Figure 4. Schematic of the Leasburg Reach

# Surface/Groundwater Interactions

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## □ Conceptual Model

- The main variables of interest for forecasting flows
  - ❖ Diversions
  - ❖ Conveyance infiltration
  - ❖ Deep percolation from irrigation
  - ❖ Groundwater withdrawal
  - ❖ Precipitation
- The variable with largest effect on interactions = **DIVERSION**

# ARIMA *Transfer Function* Analysis

AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average

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Commonly called Box-Jenkins Approach

- ❑ Use *ARIMA Transfer Function* model to
  - Simulate relationships between diversions and drain return flows
  
- ❑ Return flow predictions are made from a linear combination of
  - Past values of the return flow
  - Current and past values of the diversion
  - Past errors (or residuals)
  
- ❑ Residuals are represented by ARMA model

# Transfer Function Model Form

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$$(1 - B^{12})Z_t = \omega_o(1 - B^{12})X_t + \frac{(1 - \theta_1 B^{12})}{(1 - \phi_1 B)(1 - \phi_2 B^{11})}a_t$$

$Z_t$  = Drain flow (LN) at time period t (AF)

$X_t$  = Diversion at time period t (AF)

$a_t$  = Residuals =  $Y_t$  (actual) -  $Y_t$  (predicted)

B = Back-shift operator, used to take differences over time of a value

t = Time period

$\omega_o$  = Regression coefficient for diversion

$\phi_1, \phi_2$  = Autoregressive parameters for the residuals ARMA model

$\theta_1$  = Moving-average parameter for the residuals ARMA model

SAS System for Windows, V9.1 used for Time Series Analysis

# Forecast Equation Form

$$\hat{Z}_n = Z_{n-12} + \phi_1(Z_{n-1} - Z_{n-13}) - \phi_1\phi_2(Z_{n-12} - Z_{n-24}) + \phi_2(Z_{n-11} - Z_{n-23}) + \omega_o[X_n - X_{n-12} - \phi_1(X_{n-1} - X_{n-13}) + \phi_1\phi_2(X_{n-12} - X_{n-24}) - \phi_2(X_{n-11} - X_{n-23})] - \theta_1(Z_{n-12} - \hat{Z}_{n-12})$$

$Z_{n-i}$  = Drain flow for first month after observed data (AF)

$X_{n-i}$  = Diversion (AF) at month  $n-i$

$n$  = number of observations

$i$  = number of months of lag

$\phi_1 = 0.54189$

$\phi_2 = 0.22134$

$\theta_1 = 0.72055$

$\omega_o = 0.00005324$

# Transfer Functions Implemented

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## □ Rincon Reach

- Garfield Drain from Arrey Canal Diversion
- Hatch Drain from Arrey Canal Diversion
- Rincon Drain from Arrey Canal Diversion

## □ Mesilla Reach

- Del Rio Drain from Eastside Canal Diversion
- La Mesa Drain from Westside Canal Diversion
- East Drain from Eastside Canal Diversion
- Montoya Drain from Westside Canal Diversion

# RiverWare Model Development

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- ❑ Time period simulated in model
  - Jan 1985 through Dec 1999
  
- ❑ Using observed data
  - Jan 1985 through Dec 1998
  
- ❑ Flow data units
  - Acre-feet/month
  
- ❑ Monthly time steps

# Model Development (con't)

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- ❑ Rules were used to calculate transfer function expressions
  - To make sure equations were executed in proper order
  - To make sure there are valid values for all time steps
  
- ❑ Dimensionless data were used in transfer function calculations
  - To circumvent RiverWare's automatic conversions on monthly data based on number of days in the month
  - Exponential function does not work with units of AF/mo on value to be exponentiated

Policy Group Editor - "LRGFCM.rls : Mesilla Reach Group"

File Edit Group View

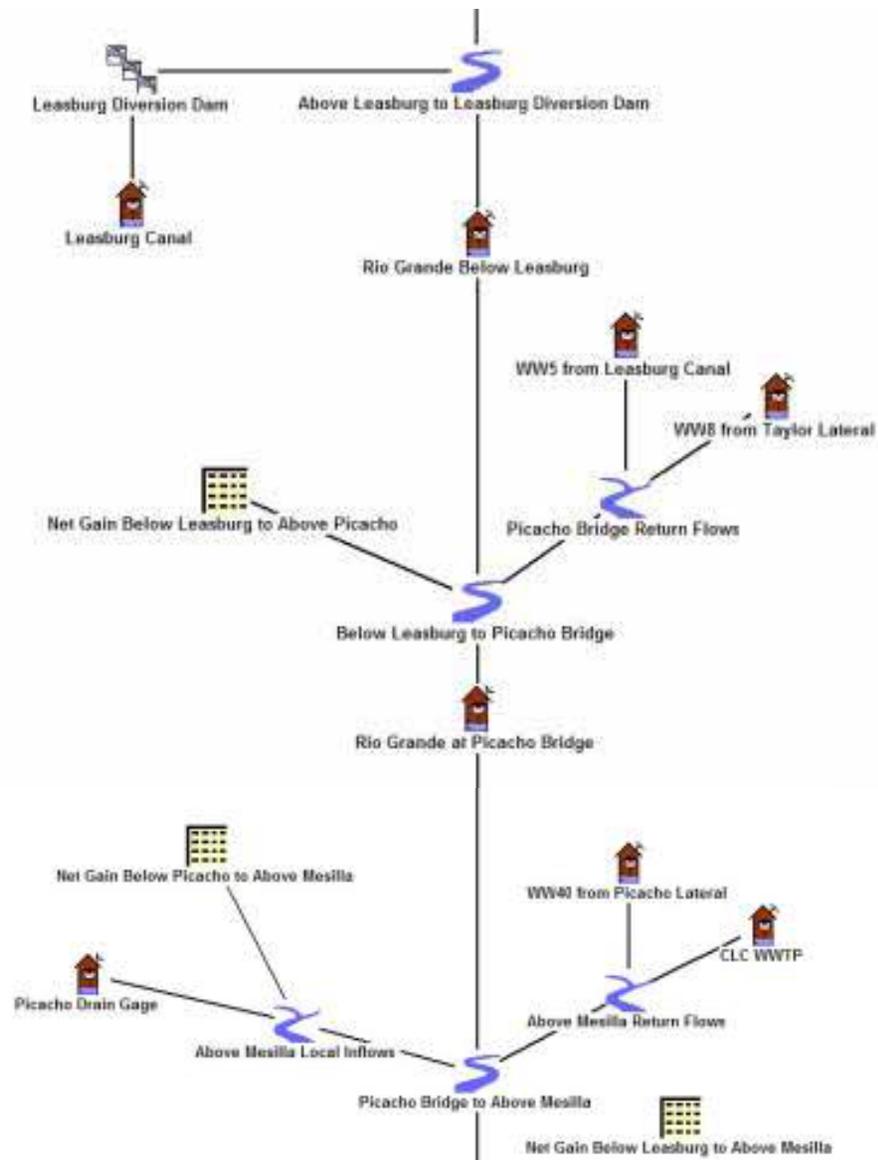
Name:  RPL Set Not Loaded

Name	Priority	On	Type
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 Eastside Canal Forecast No Units	31	✓	Rule
 Westside Canal Forecast	32	✓	Rule
 Westside Canal Forecast No Units	33	✓	Rule
 Net Gain Mesilla to Anthony Forecast	34	✓	Rule
 Net Gain Anthony to Vinton Forecast	35	✓	Rule
 Net Gain Vinton to El Paso	36	✓	Rule
 Del Rio Z No Units	37	✓	Rule
 Del Rio LN Transfer Function No Units	38	✓	Rule
 Del Rio Transfer Function No Units	39	✓	Rule
 Del Rio Forecast No Units	40	✓	Rule
 Del Rio Drain Forecast	41	✓	Rule
 La Mesa Transfer Function No Units	42	✓	Rule
 La Mesa Forecast No Units	43	✓	Rule
 La Mesa Drain Forecast	44	✓	Rule
 East Drain Transfer Function No Units	45	✓	Rule
 East Drain Forecast No Units	46	✓	Rule
 East Drain Forecast	47	✓	Rule
 Montoya Drain Transfer Function No Units	48	✓	Rule
 Montoya Drain Forecast No Units	49	✓	Rule
 Montoya Drain Forecast	50	✓	Rule

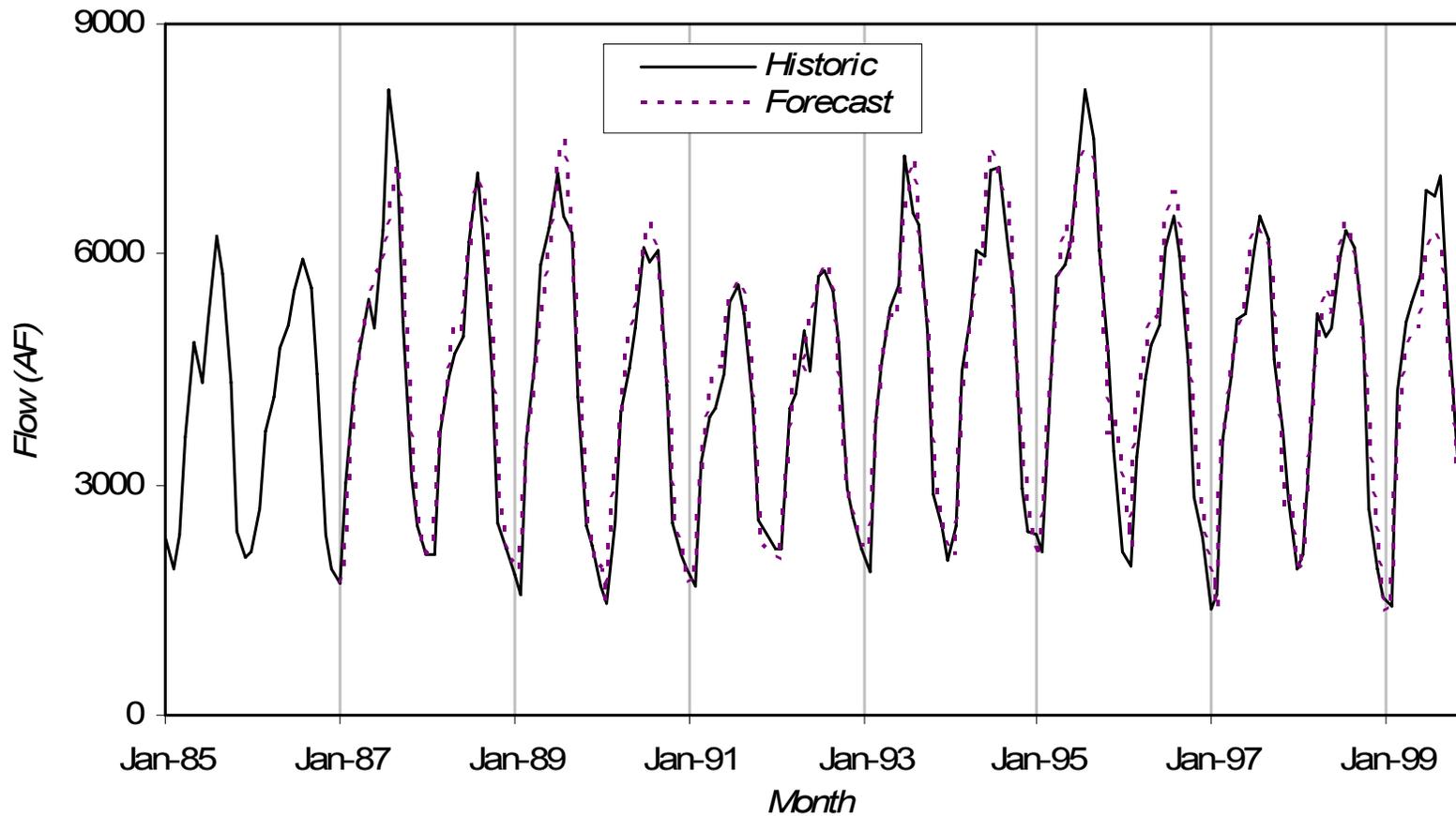


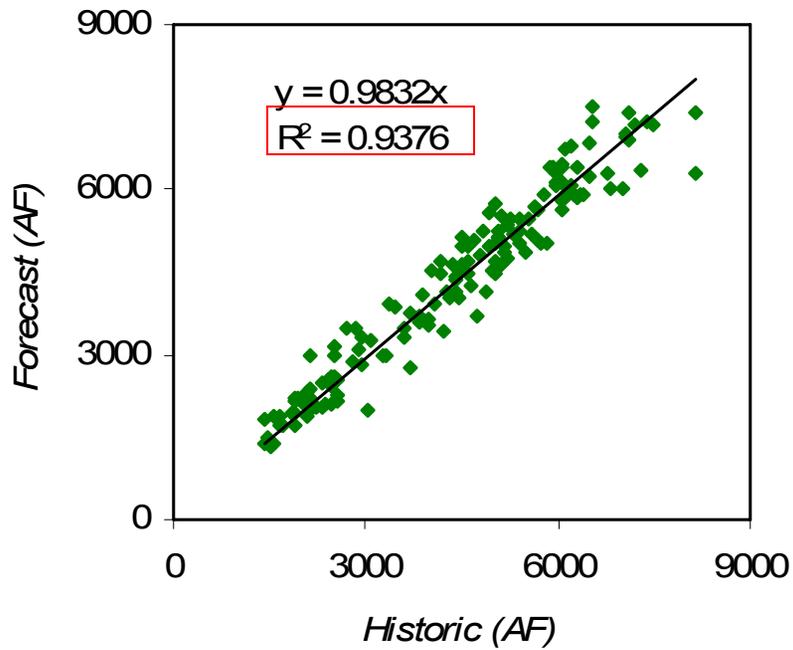
## □ RiverWare Model Layout

### ➤ Leasburg Reach



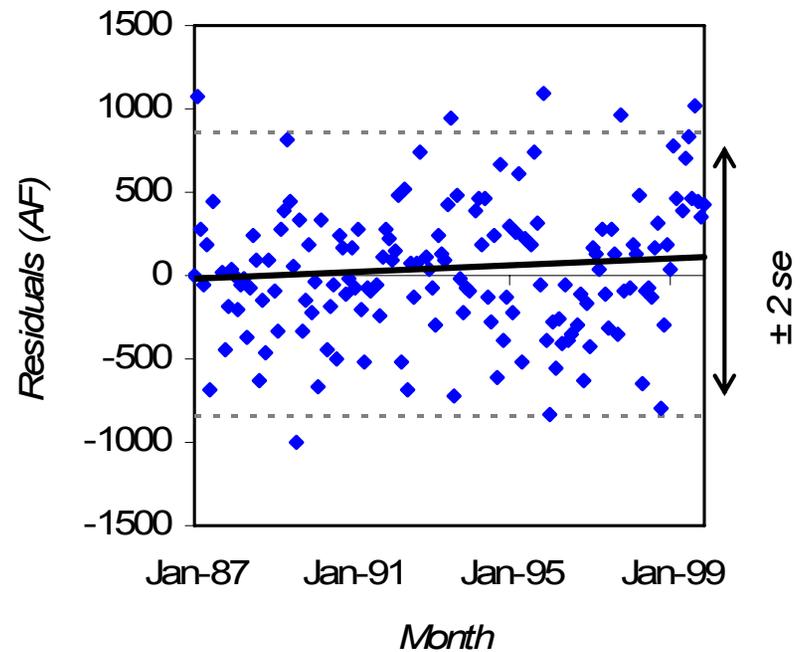
# Results for Montoya Drain



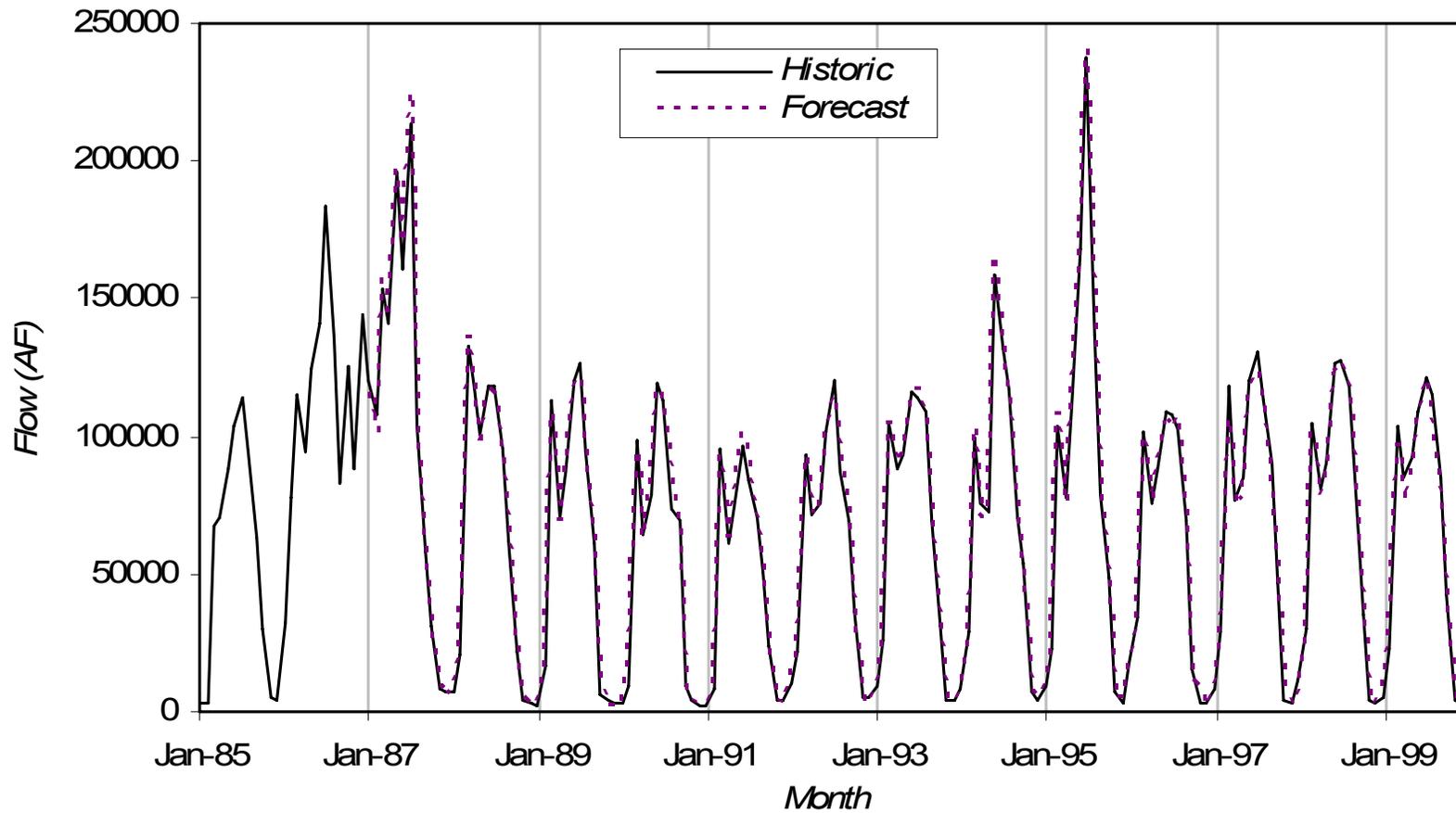


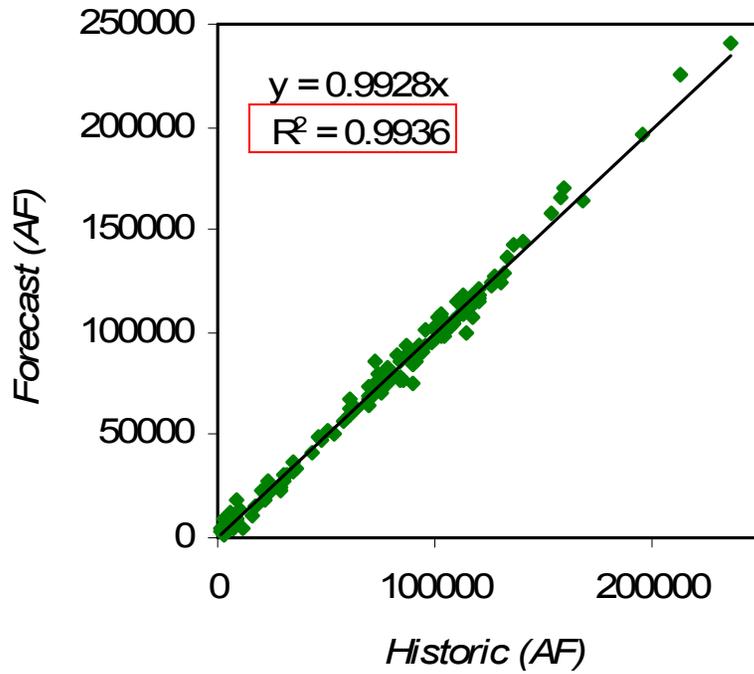
Correlation for Montoya  
Drain forecast data vs.  
actual data

## Residuals

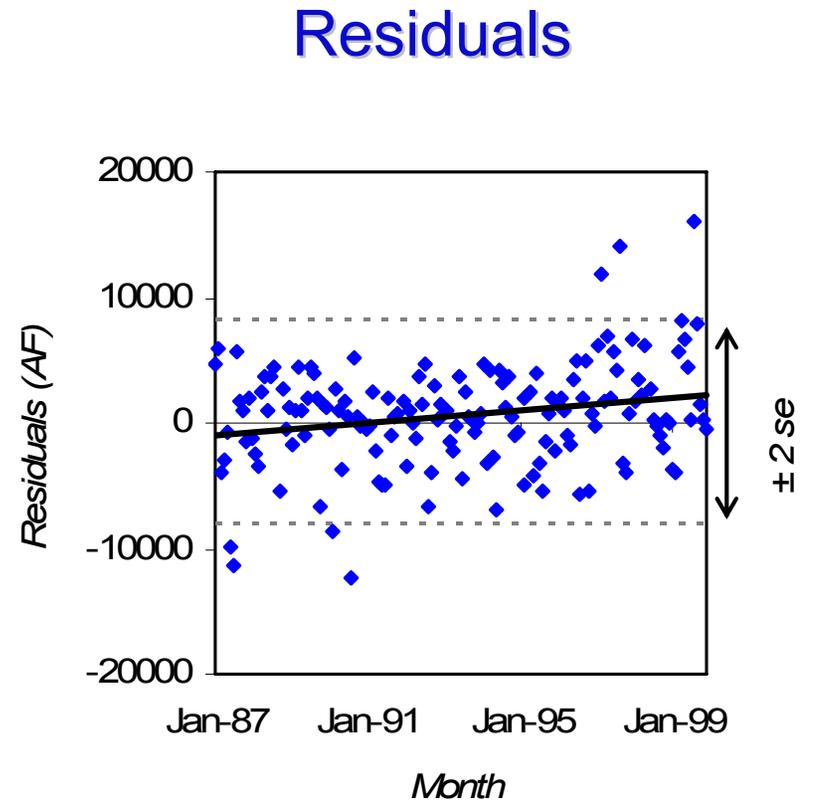


# Results for River Above Leasburg

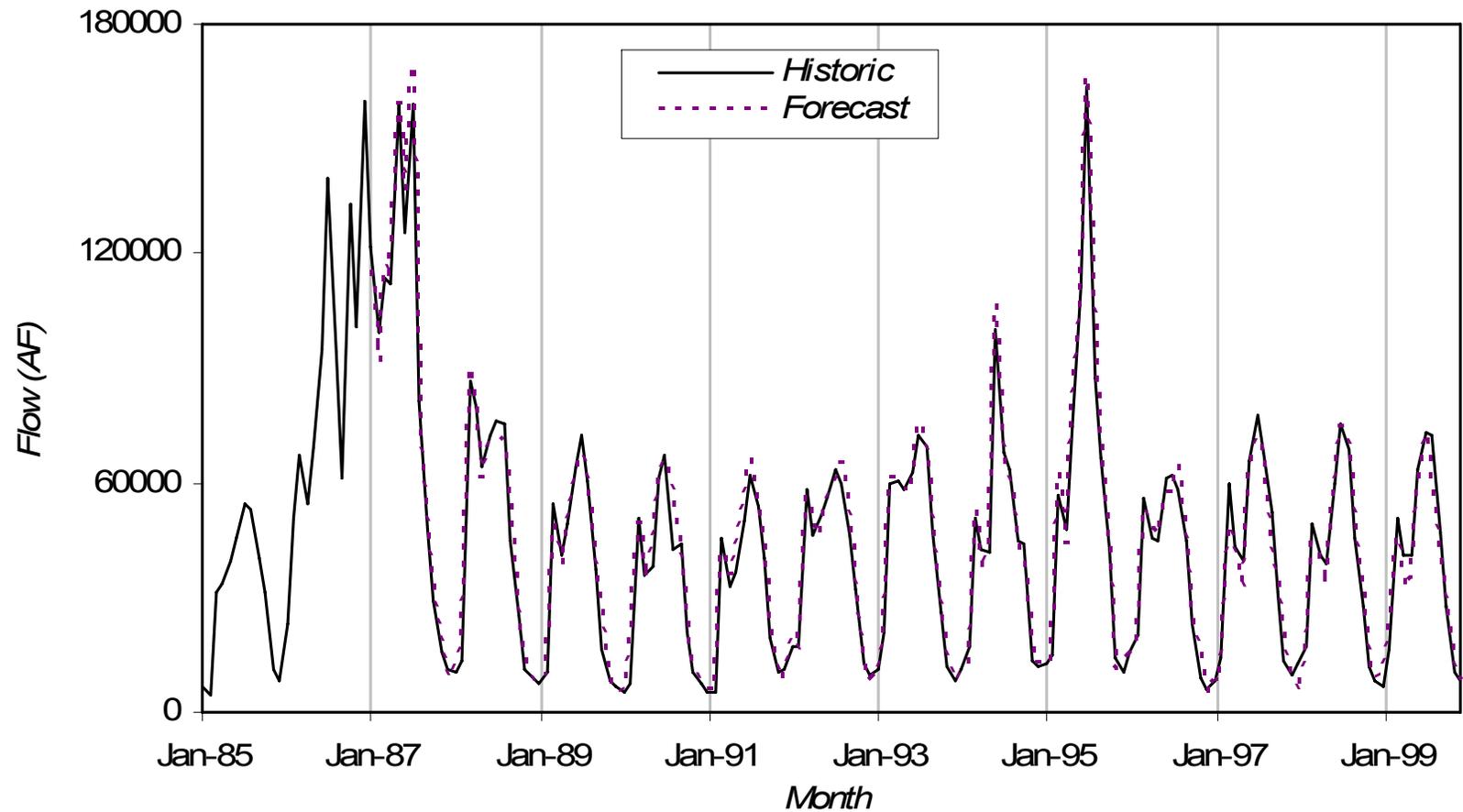


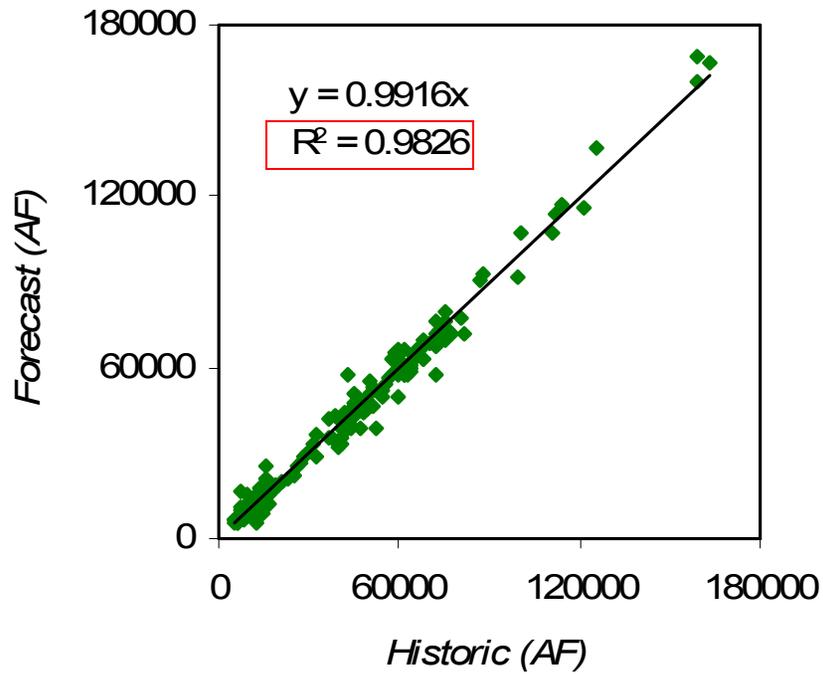


Correlation for River Above Leasburg forecast data vs. actual data

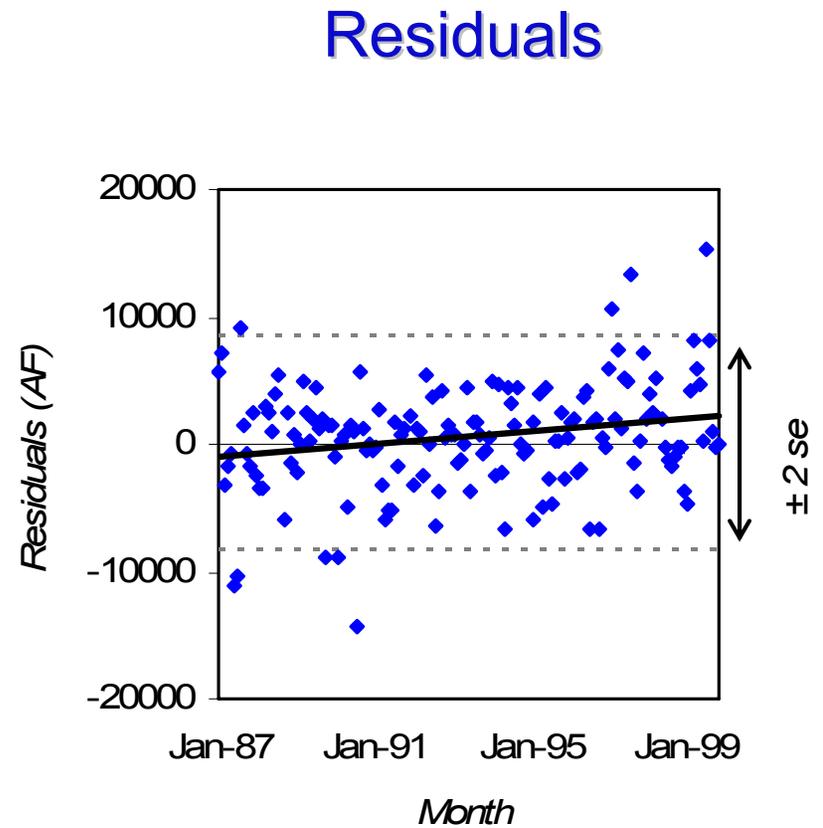


# Results for River At El Paso





Correlation for River At El Paso forecast data vs. actual data



# CONCLUSIONS

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- ❑ ARIMA *Transfer Functions* are adequate for estimating drain return flows from diversions
- ❑ Results are highly correlated with historic values
- ❑ Equations provide more accurate results than simple linear relationships
- ❑ However, deriving and implementing the *Transfer Function* equations can be difficult and time consuming

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Questions?