



Memo

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Onderwerp
Verkenning B&O Kust morfologische modellen (2E)

1 Inleiding

De hydrodynamische (waterbewegings) modellen die in gebruik zijn voor operationele voorspellingen of anderszins een status hebben in de primaire productie van Rijkswaterstaat, staan onder beheer en worden onderhouden. Ook voor waterkwaliteitsmodellen is de afgelopen jaren gestart met het in kaart en onder beheer brengen (Tiessen en Nolte, 2015)

Morfologische modellen staan momenteel niet onder beheer en voor het beantwoorden van beheer- en beleidsvragen moet regelmatig worden teruggegrepen op verouderde modellen. Binnen Deltares zijn recent wel overzichten opgesteld van beschikbare morfologische modellen voor de Westerschelde en het Amelandse zeegat

Een compleet overzicht van beschikbare morfologische modellen zou moeten worden opgevolgd door een plan met betrekking tot compleetheid en nut en noodzaak voor onderhoud. Dit met het oog op effectief beantwoorden van beheer- en beleidsvragen en het op peil houden van de systeemkennis daarvoor.

In het Plan van Aanpak 2018 voor B&O Kust 2018 is vastgelegd dat er in 2018 een eerste beknopte actie plaats vindt gericht op de actualisatie en het beheer van morfologische modellen. In dit memo wordt een overzicht van beschikbare morfologische modellen in de Waddenzee gegeven en worden enkele conclusies en aanbevelingen gegeven met betrekking tot het onderhoud van morfologische modellen

2 Typen, tijd- en ruimteschalen van morfologische modellen

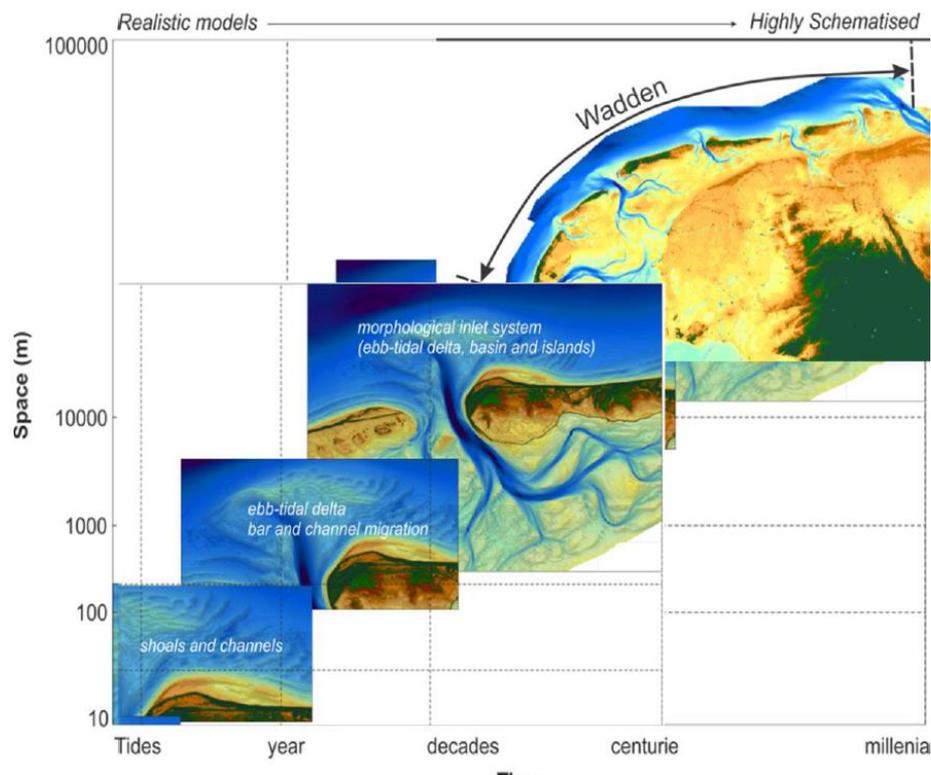
Morfologische modellen zoals in gebruik voor het modelleren van de Waddenzee kunnen worden opgedeeld in de volgende typen (De Vriend, 1991; Wang et al., 2012):

- data-gebaseerde modellen gebruiken enkel meetgegevens voor het beschrijven van morfologische veranderingen fenomenen



- (semi-)empirische modellen maken gebruik van empirische relaties om een morfologisch evenwicht te definiëren. Een belangrijke aanname is dat het morfologisch systeem na een ingreep zich ontwikkelt richting een evenwichtstoestand die wordt beschreven door de empirische relaties. ASMITA (Stive et al. 1989, Stive and Wang, 2003) is een model dat vaak wordt gebruikt om ingrepen en effecten van zeespiegelstijging in de Waddenzee te simuleren.
- procesgebaseerde modellen richten zich op een zo accuraat mogelijke beschrijving van relevante processen. Een voorbeeld van dit type model is Delft3D (Lesser et al, 2004), waarin de op de mathematische vergelijkingen voor golfvoortplanting, waterbeweging, sedimenttransport en bodemveranderingen numeriek worden opgelost om de morfologische veranderingen te bepalen
- geïdealiseerde modellen beschrijven het gedrag van een morfologisch systeem met behulp van versimpelde fysische en mathematische formuleringen van essentiële processen (zie overzicht in Swart en Zimmerman, 2009)

Deze verschillende typen morfologische modellen zijn complementair. Verschillende modellen, zelfs van hetzelfde type, kunnen gericht zijn op verschillende tijd- en ruimteschalen, zie Figuur 2.1.



Figuur 2.1 Tijd- en ruimteschalen van morfologische modellen

3 Beschikbare morfologische modellen

Binnen Deltares is het afgelopen jaar een overzicht opgesteld van beschikbare morfologische modellen voor de Westerschelde. Voor deze modellen zijn ook KML bestanden aangemaakt met de roosters, inclusief een beknopte beschrijving, zie Figuur 3.1.

Modelnaam	Doelstelling	Modeltype	Proces	Resolutie	Actieve grid cells	Opmerkingen	Referenties	Contact
Delt3D-NeVla model	Langterm (decades) morfodynamica in Scheldt estuary incl. mouth	Delt3D	Flow, wave, fine sand (200 µm), dredging and dumping	40 m x 120 m (estuary), 110 m x 160 m (mouth), 230 m x 400 m (offshore)	231015	Both, single and 5 DO (domain decomposition) model available. Runs with two sediment fractions performed	(i) Visser et al., 2015, Validatie van de Delt3D-NeVla model voor de Westerschelde (1983-2011)	Bloem R. Róza (Department for Applied Morphodynamics, Deltares, Delft)
NPV model	Langterm (decades) morfodynamica along Belgian coast	Delt3D	Flow, wave, fine sand (200 µm)	15 m x 100 m (coast), 190 m x 150 m (offshore)	66637	-	-	Bloem R. Róza (Department for Applied Morphodynamics, Deltares, Delft)
Vla model	Langterm (decades) morfodynamica along coastal stretch between Dordrecht and Calshot	Delt3D	Flow, wave, rocky, fine sand (200 µm), dredging and dumping	10 m x 20 m (Protonduijk) 100 m x 100 m (offshore)	100063	-	-	Bloem R. Róza (Department for Applied Morphodynamics, Deltares, Delft)
Vla model	Short term (1 year) morphological impact of sediment deposits at the Flouze via Valonides	Delt3D	Flow, wave, rocky, fine sand (200 µm), dredging and dumping	10 m x 45 m	42062	-	-	Bloem R. Róza (Department for Applied Morphodynamics, Deltares, Delft)
3D model	Short term (1 year) dredged dynamics in the mouth of the Scheldt estuary	Flow3D	Flow, wave, rocky, fine sand (200 µm), dredging and dumping	10 (10 sigma) 50 m x 200 m (estuary) 100 m x 100 (100 sigma) 100 m x 100 m (offshore)	7025	-	Visser et al. 2016, Dred-3D modelling voor het morfologisch model van de Scheldt estuary	Bloem R. Róza (Department for Applied Morphodynamics, Deltares, Delft)

Figuur 3.1 Voorbeeld KML bestand en beknopte beschrijving zoals opgesteld voor de beschikbare modellen van de Westerschelde

Tiessen en Nolte (2016) hebben in opdracht van Rijkswaterstaat een overzicht opgesteld van de status en beschikbaarheid van waterkwaliteitsmodellen, zie ook Figuur 3.2. Een aantal van deze waterkwaliteitsmodellen is inmiddels onder beheer gebracht, voor deze modellen zijn factsheets beschikbaar.

Basismodel (software)	DELWAQ	DELWAQ	DELWAQ	HABITAT
Westerschelde (incl. Bovenschedde)	3-D	3-D	-	3-D
Waddenzee, Westelijke (FACE schematisatie)	3-D	3-D	-	-
Waddenzee, Westelijke (ZUNO DD schematisatie)	-	-	-	3-D
Zuidwestelijke Delta	1-D	-	-	1-D

Toepassingsgebied/ modelconfiguratie	Hydrodynamica: transport alromenelheid stratificatie (3D) zout / chloride temperatuur	Slib: doorzicht vertroebeling lichtklimaat	Waterkwaliteit: tracers zout temperatuur	Waterkwaliteit, Ecologie: nutriënten (bodem-water) algen primaire productie zuurstofvoetheid	Ecologie: habitats ecotypen soorten
Eems-Dollard	3-D incl Wave model	3-D	-	3-D	2-D
Grevelingenmeer	3-D	-	-	3-D	-
Grevelingen-Volkerrak-Zoommeer	3-D	-	-	3-D	-
Haringvliet-Hollandsch Diep (z-lagen)	3-D	-	-	-	-
IJsselmeergebied (Inclusief randmeren)	-	-	-	-	2-D
KRW-Verkenner (Landelijke schematisatie)	1-D (eind 2015 in B&O)	-	-	1-D (eind 2015 in B&O)	1-D (eind 2015 in B&O)
Landelijke Sobek schematisatie	(B&O Hydraulische schematisaties)	-	1-D	-	-
Markermeer - IJmeer	3-D	3-D	-	-	2-D
Noordzee ZUNO DD (MER Zandwinning 2011)	3-D	3-D	-	3-D	-
Noordzee ZUNO DD (MOS2 2013)	3-D	3-D	-	-	-
Noordzee ZUNO grof	3-D	-	-	3-D	-
Noordzeekanaal en Amsterdam-Rijnkanaal	(verplaatst naar B&O Hydraulische schematisaties)	-	-	-	-
Oosterschelde	-	-	-	-	-
Veerse Meer	-	-	-	-	-
Volkerrak-Zoommeer	3-D (in 2016 in B&O)	-	-	3-D (in 2016 in B&O)	-

Legende	Beschikbaar voor gebruik	Gebiedsmodel kan voor studies worden ingezet die binnen het toepassingsgebied vallen.
Geel	In ontwikkeling	- Gebiedsmodel is nu in ontwikkeling, wat wil zeggen dat er substantiële aanpassingen en/of verbeteringen worden aangebracht. - Als een model (nog) niet aan de eisen voor B&O voldoet (zoals het ontbreken van een kalibratierapport of een niet uitgevoerde validatie ten opzichte van metingen) wordt ook een gele codering toegekend.
Oranje	Onderhoud (binnenkort) nodig	Het gebiedsmodel is in het verleden toegepast, maar dreigt te verouderen bijvoorbeeld doordat de gemodelleerde jaren niet meer representatief zijn. Onderhoud is nodig om het gebiedsmodel geschikt te houden voor huidige toepassingen.
Rood	Verouderd	Gebiedsmodel is in het verleden toegepast, maar is niet meer geschikt voor huidige toepassingen. Voor een toepassing is eerst ontwikkeling nodig, waarbij eventueel het gebiedsmodel als startpunt kan dienen.

Figuur 3.2 Voorbeeld overzicht status en beschikbaarheid waterkwaliteitsmodellen.

Binnen deze verkenning is een inventarisatie gemaakt van beschikbare morfologische modellen voor het Amelandse zeegat, zie bijlage A

4 Conclusies en aanbevelingen

- Morfologische modellen staan momenteel niet onder beheer en voor het beantwoorden van beheer- en beleidsvragen moet regelmatig worden teruggegrepen op verouderde modellen of expert judgement.
- Er zijn veel morfologische modellen in omloop bij verschillende partijen. Er bestaat geen universeel overzicht van de beschikbaarheid en toepasbaarheid van deze modellen. Binnen Deltares is recent wel een overzicht opgesteld van beschikbare morfologische modellen voor de Westerschelde
- Er bestaan verschillende typen morfologische modellen en toepassingen op verschillende tijd- en ruimteschalen. Afhankelijk van het type model en de toepassing wordt gebruik gemaakt van inputreductie (schematisatie van bijvoorbeeld getij-, wind- en golfcondities) en van acceleratietechnieken (bijvoorbeeld Morfac en Mormerge)
- In opdracht van Rijkswaterstaat is de afgelopen jaren een overzicht opgesteld van waterkwaliteitsmodellen dat als voorbeeld zou kunnen dienen voor een overzicht van morfologische modellen.
- Voorgesteld wordt geleidelijk, mogelijk met behulp van afstudeerders, toe te werken naar afgeregelde waterbeweging en sedimenttransportmodellen voor (1) de Zuidwestelijke delta, (2) de Hollandse kust en (3) de Waddenzee. Deze modellen kunnen relatief eenvoudig worden verfijnd of worden gebruikt voor het beantwoorden van beheer- en beleidsvragen.

5 Referenties

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Bijlage A inventarisatie van beschikbare morfologische modellen voor het Ameland zeevat

Background

The purpose of this memo is to assess previous modelling efforts for Ameland Inlet and determine which models are appropriate for use in future work, primarily in the Kustgenese2 project. “Best practices” for each model will be identified and compared. Models are primarily considered by spatial scale, from larger domains $O(1000\text{km})$ (e.g. North Sea) down to local scales $O(10\text{km})$ (e.g. Ameland Inlet). We further differentiate between models developed for different purposes and accounting for different processes (e.g. strictly hydrodynamics or also including morphodynamics).

Large Scale Models (North Sea)

Modelling of Ameland Inlet has been carried out at several scales, using larger-scale models of the North Sea to provide boundary conditions to more detailed models of the inlet itself. Figure A.1 indicates the typical extents of large-scale models.

The Dutch Continental Shelf Model (DCSM) [Zijl et al., 2013] is a tide-surge model of the entire North Sea with a uniform grid size of 1.9 km. The Zuidelijke Noordzee (ZUNO) model [Rijkswaterstaat and Deltares, 2009; Nolte, 2014] was developed to simulate tides and surges in the southern part of the North Sea. Its grid resolution ranges from 1 to 6 km, and it is driven by the DCSM. To simulate wave conditions in the North Sea, the ZUNO SWAN model [Rijkswaterstaat and Deltares, 2013] was developed. Its grid resolution varies from 2 km offshore to 200 m in nearshore areas.

Sembling et al. [2015] developed an operational wave and surge prediction model for the Dutch coast (CoSMoS – Coastal Storm Modelling System). It feeds global wave conditions from WAVEWATCH III into the DCSM and Dutch Coast Model, which can then be used to nest additional local models.

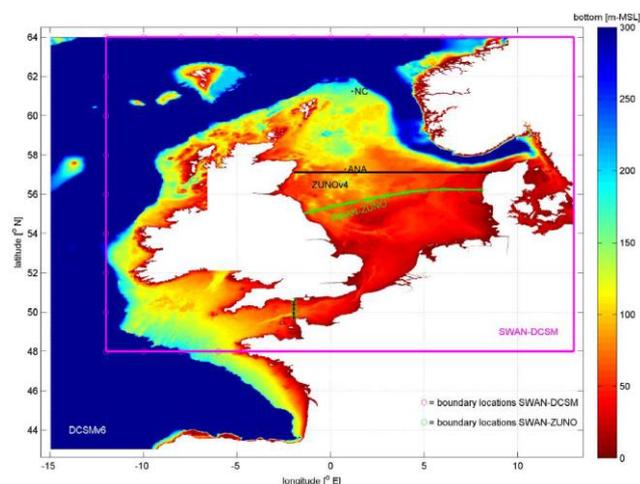


Figure A.1 Model domains of large-scale models in which ZUNO-SWAN is nested (green domain).



Rijkswaterstaat disseminates modelled water level and velocity data via the MATROOS system, which is available as a web service (<http://noos.matroos.rws.nl/maps/start/>) [Rijkswaterstaat, 2017]. MATROOS aggregates the results of several different models, including the CSM8, DCSM-V6 KF HIRLAM, and DD ZUNO-V4 HIRLAM KF (e.g. Figure A.2)

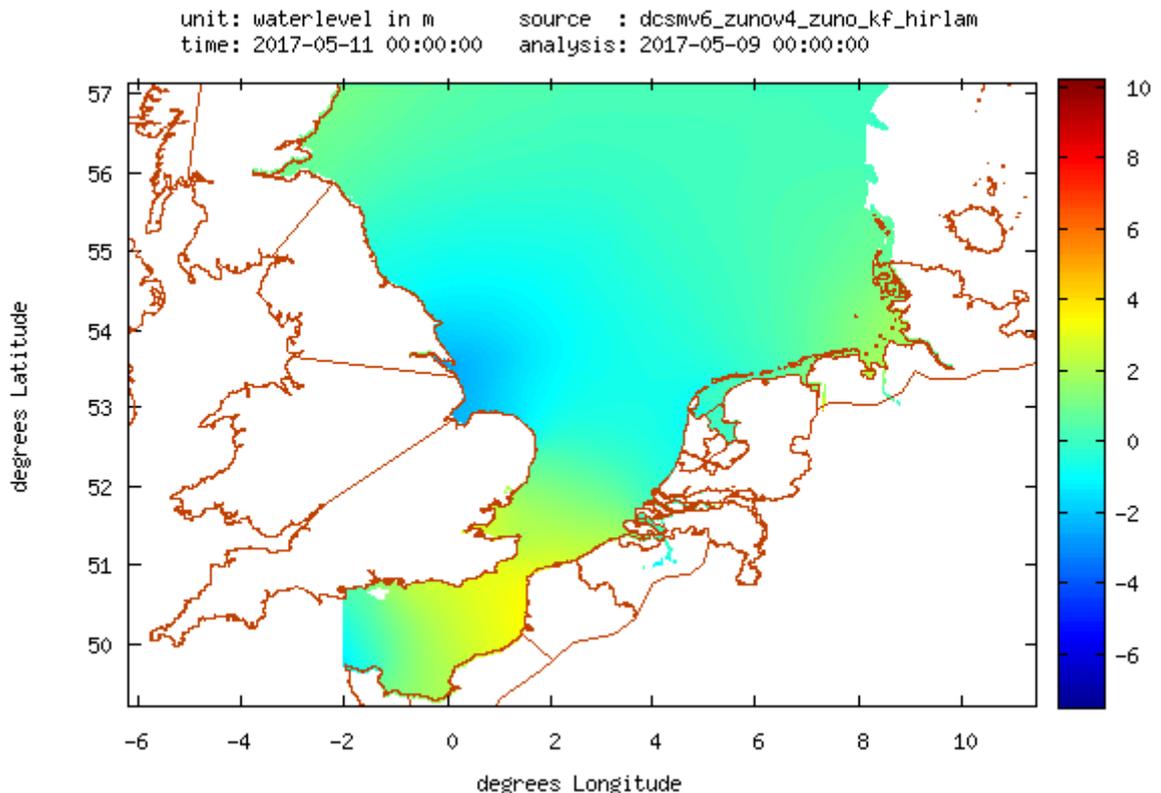


Figure A.2 Example of MATROOS water level output from online service.

Medium Scale Models (Wadden Sea/Dutch Coast)

The large scale models in Section 2 lack sufficient spatial resolution to simulate hydrodynamics of the Wadden Sea and the inlets which connect it to the North Sea. As a consequence, higher resolution models of the Wadden Sea or the Dutch coast have been developed.

The Wadden Sea model was prepared during the SBW project in order to provide boundary conditions for more detailed models of Ameland Inlet [de Graaf, 2009]. A depth-averaged Delft3D model, it resolves the entire Wadden Sea to a distance of approximately 50 km offshore, with a maximum grid resolution of 200 m in the tidal inlets. The nearshore and basin bathymetry was compiled from Vaklodngen surveys and LiDAR altimetry in 2008, while the offshore bathymetry was based on the DCSM v6 model so as to provide a smoother transition during the nesting procedure. Hydrodynamic boundary conditions were derived by interpolating tidal constituents from the DCSM v6 model. The model was then calibrated against measured water levels downloaded from the MATROOS system and measured currents near Ameland Inlet. Ultimately, the model shows good predictive skill, attaining a water level accuracy of +/- 10 cm and current magnitudes of +/- 15% when compared to observations. As such, it is an appropriate model for obtaining current and water level conditions both outside Ameland inlet and across the tidal flats. However, the model skill is

reduced within the inlets, necessitating higher resolution models to simulate the processes there.

The PACE project examined sediment fluxes in the Wadden Sea in response to sea-level rise and other changes like gas mining-induced subsidence [Duran-Matute et al., 2014, 2016; Duran-Matute and Gerkema, 2015; Sassi et al., 2016]. To do so, a hydrodynamic model of the Western Wadden Sea was developed in GETM (Generalized Estuarine Transport Model). The PACE model is also available in Delft3D [de Boer, 2014]. The 3D rectangular grid (200 m horizontal resolution) uses bathymetry obtained from Vaklodingen surveys in 2009-2010. The model resolves temperature and salinity, and is considered trustworthy for water levels across the entire domain [de Boer, 2014]. It extracts its boundary conditions from the Rijkswaterstaat Kustrook-fijn model grid, and extends from November 2008 to January 2010 (Delft3D) or January 2012 (GETM). Furthermore, the model includes freshwater discharges into the Wadden Sea from several sluices. A version of this model has also been developed using the flexible mesh version of Delft3D (D-FlowFM) [Deltares, 2016]. Grawe et al. [2016] later extended the GETM PACE model to cover the entire Wadden Sea, including the German and Danish sections.

Small Scale Models (Ameland Inlet)

Detailed models of Ameland Inlet have largely been developed with two purposes in mind: simulation of wave transformation as part of the SBW project, or morphodynamic simulation of the inlet's evolution.

Hydrodynamic Models

As part of an effort to derive hydrodynamic boundary conditions for flood defences in Friesland, the SBW project developed several detailed wave models of Ameland Inlet using SWAN and Delft3D.

Witteveen + Bos [2008] simulated a large storm November 8th and 9th 2007 with the goal of testing SWAN's performance in tidal inlets. They used a nested Delft3D model train consisting of the Coastal Shelf Model ('CSM') covering the North Sea, the Wadden Sea model, and a more detailed model of Ameland Inlet with minimum 30 m resolution in the inlet. This model tended to underpredict low frequency waves and wave-current interaction across the ebb-tidal delta, an issue that was addressed further in models that followed.

Gautier and van der Westhuysen [2010] examined wave propagation under the influence of currents at Amelander Zeegat during a storm on January 27-28, 2010. The aim of the study was to assess the predictive skill of SWAN for waves under tidal currents, with comparisons to X-band radar data. The water levels and currents were derived using Delft3D, and optimized using radar data. Boundary conditions were obtained using two nested curvilinear grids (DCSM and the extended Wadden Sea Model) with maximum grid resolution of 9 km and 250 m, respectively. The Delft3D model obtained wind and pressure fields from the KNMI HARMONIE model. When compared with observations, the model tended to slightly overestimate water levels, but was deemed acceptable for wave hindcasting purposes.

Swinkels et al. [2013] follow the previous SBW work in testing SWAN during storm events. This study was also supplemented by measured ADCP and radar data. Particular attention was paid to the model's sensitivity to wind forcing and parameters.

Gautier et al. [2014] assessed SWAN model performance for the Sinterklaasstorm of December 2013, focusing on the penetration of waves from the North Sea through Ameland Inlet. Delft3D was also used to generate the water levels and current fields. The Delft3D model is nested within the Wadden Sea model, which is nested within the DCSM model. The DCSM model is forced by tidal conditions on its open boundaries, and then the nested Wadden Sea model extracts its boundary tidal components from DCSM grid points. Surge levels are also obtained from the DCSM model, then transferred to the Wadden Sea model. Wave-generated currents are computed using Delft3D-WAVE, but actual wave computations are done using a dedicated SWAN wave model.

To manage the SWAN model results and datasets for validation, [Dekker et al., 2016] developed the SWIVT tool, which allows users to download models and wave data corresponding to specific validation scenarios.

Morphodynamic Models

One of the earliest efforts to use a process-based model at Ameland inlet was the work of Steijn and Roelvink [1999]. It was developed in Delft3D to simulate morphological change in Ameland inlet between 1989 – 1996.

Their work was later expanded on by de Fockert [2008], who hindcasted morphologic change from 1989 until 1999, with the ultimate goal of predicting future sea level rise impacts. de Fockert refined the grid by a factor of 2 (up to 30 m resolution) and extended the grid at the back of Ameland basin. This model also incorporated waves, using a grid originally developed by Hartsuiker et al [1999]. Bathymetric data from 1989 was chosen. A reduced morphological wave climate was developed using the OPTI procedure, based on bed changes. As such, future modelling efforts concerned with sediment transport patterns rather than net morphologic change should consider developing a new representative wave climate (Elias, personal communication, 2017). A morphological tide was also schematized using the method of Latteux [1995], also based on bed level changes rather than sediment transport rates. The seaward boundary is divided into 8 sections at which tidal harmonics are specified; the east and west boundaries are Neumann boundaries.

Teske [2013] expanded on de Fockert's work [2008] to explore conditions for morphodynamic equilibrium and channel incision rates in the inlet, adding multiple sediment fractions and using the bedform roughness predictor. This modelling was carried out on a coarser version of the de Fockert grid (minimum resolution 200 m). The tide was schematized using only the M2 and M4 components. A finer grid was also developed for simulating sediment transport in storms, although this work is unpublished. Teske's work was further refined and summarized by Elias et al [2015].

Rather than expanding on Teske's work with the coarser model, Jiao [2014] revisited de Fockert's model [2008], redeveloping the morphological tide and including waves (Figure A.3).

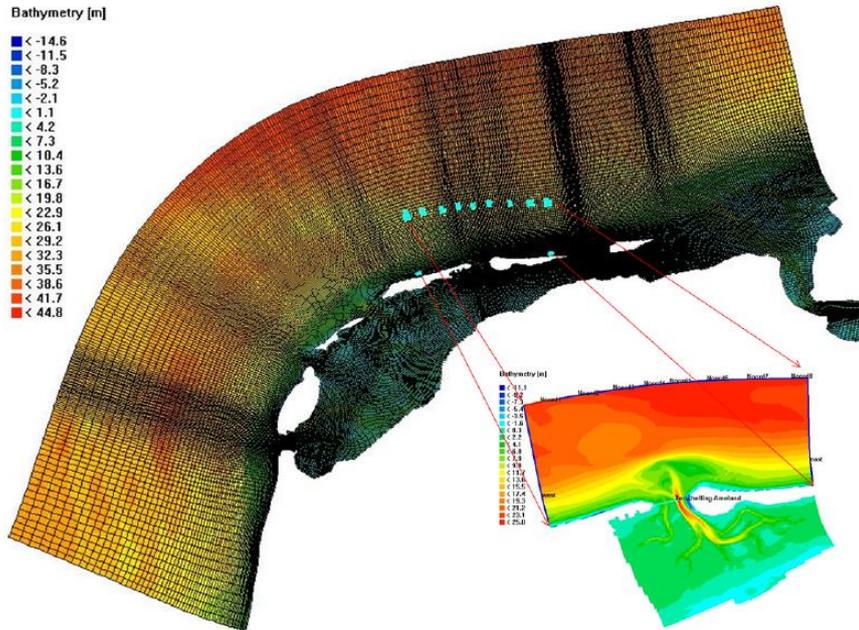


Figure A.3 Large-scale model of Dutch coast and Wadden Sea used by [Jiao, 2014] to nest a finer Delft3D model of Ameland inlet

Wang et al [2016] built on the work of *Jiao* [2014], focusing on the role of bedforms and sorting of multiple sediment fractions on channel incision rates. However, they did not include waves in their model, leaving opportunities for future research to improve the bedform roughness predictor under wave conditions. *Bak* [2017] continued the work of *Jiao* [2014] and *Wang et al* [2016] to analyse the effectiveness of different nourishment strategies on the ebb-tidal delta (in progress).

In recent years, there have been several other models developed independently of the *Steijn and Roelvink* [1999] model and its descendants. [*Achete*, 2011] focused on the dynamics of the Bornrif spit at the western end of Ameland, rather than the inlet itself. Her 2D Delft3D model used a rectangular grid with minimum 50 m resolution. The model was forced using a simple M2 tidal signal and the wave climate of *de Fockert* [2008], and hindcast for the period from 1993 to 1997.

van Til [2017] developed a detailed model of Ameland Basin, focusing on channel meanders along the ferry route between Holwerd on the mainland and Nes on the island. This model is based on the work of [*Herman et al.*, 2016] and is nested inside the PACE model. It has a minimum grid resolution of 22 m in order to resolve patterns of channel evolution in detail.

In an effort to determine the role of cyclical channel evolution on sediment transport patterns, [*Lenstra et al.*, 2016] developed a high resolution Delft3D model modified from *de Fockert* [2008]. This model is still in development as part of the author's PhD project at Utrecht University.

Lastly, there have been numerous studies which used idealized models of Ameland Inlet to gain insight into processes or long-term equilibrium behaviour. *Dissanayake* [2011] developed one such schematized model to simulate the morphological response to sea level rise.

Dastgheib [2012] adapted the [Dissanayake, 2011] model to test the sensitivity of ebb-tidal delta channel development under different wave and tidal regimes. Scheel [2012] uses a similar Delft3D model to investigate sand and mud segregation.

Summary

There is a wide range of numerical models developed for Ameland Inlet, each suited to a specific scale and purpose (Table A.1).

Table A.1. Summary of Ameland inlet models at various spatial scales.

	Hydrodynamic Models	Morphodynamic Models
Large Scale (North Sea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dutch Continental Shelf Model (DCSM) • ZUNO • CoSMoS 	
Medium Scale (Wadden Sea/ Dutch Coast)	<p>PACE Project Duran Matute (2014-2016) Sassi (2016) De Boer (2014) Grawe (2016)</p> <p>Wadden Sea Model De Graaf (2009)</p>	
Small Scale (Ameland Inlet)	<p>SBW Project Witteveen & Bos (2008) Gautier & van der Westhuysen (2010) Swinkels (2013) Gautier (2014)</p>	<p>General Steijn & Roelvink (1999) De Fockert (2008) Teske (2013) Elias (2015) Jiao (2014) Wang (2016) Lenstra (2016) Bak (2017)</p> <p>Schematized Models Dissanayake (2011) Dastgheib (2012) Scheel (2012)</p> <p>Holwerd Herman (2016) Van Til (2017)</p> <p>Bornrif Achete (2011)</p>

Where available, some of the model grids described here have been compiled into a [KMZ database](#) for viewing in Google Earth.

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