

# Towards a complete study of water renewal timescales of the Scheldt Estuary

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# Renewal timescales

## Definitions

To define the renewal timescales of a water parcel in an estuary, you need:

- ▶ To define the estuary
- ▶ A water parcel (location, time)



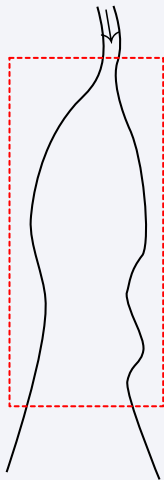
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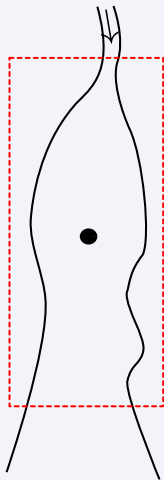
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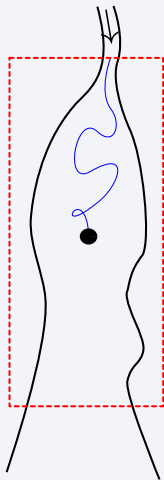
is the time elapsed since the water parcel left the upstream boundary =  $t(\rightsquigarrow)$

### Residence time of a water parcel

is the time taken by the water parcel to leave for the first time the estuary =  $t(\rightsquigarrow)$

### Exposure time of a water parcel

is the total time spent by the water parcel inside the estuary =  $t(\rightsquigarrow) + t(\rightsquigarrow)$



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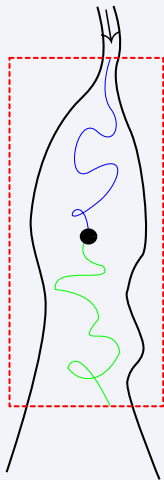
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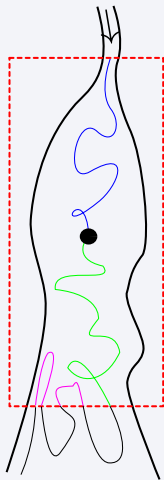
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# How to compute these timescales

## Residence time and exposure time

- 1 Lagrangian particles
  - ▶ Large numbers of particles (to cover diffusion, time and space variabilities)
- 2 Box division
  - ▶ Tracer initially in several boxes + forward advection-diffusion equation
  - ▶ Gives averaged residence time per box
  - ▶ Only possible for a small number of boxes
- 3 CART Theory ([www.climate.be/CART](http://www.climate.be/CART))
  - ▶ One backward advection-diffusion equation

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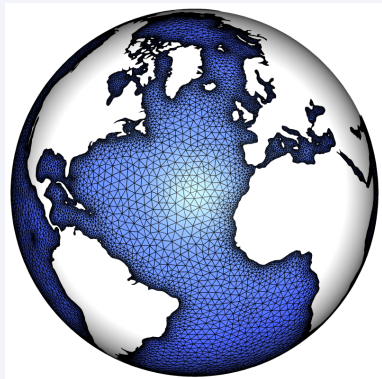
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# SLIM model

## Overview

### Second-generation Louvain-la-Neuve Ice-ocean Model (SLIM)



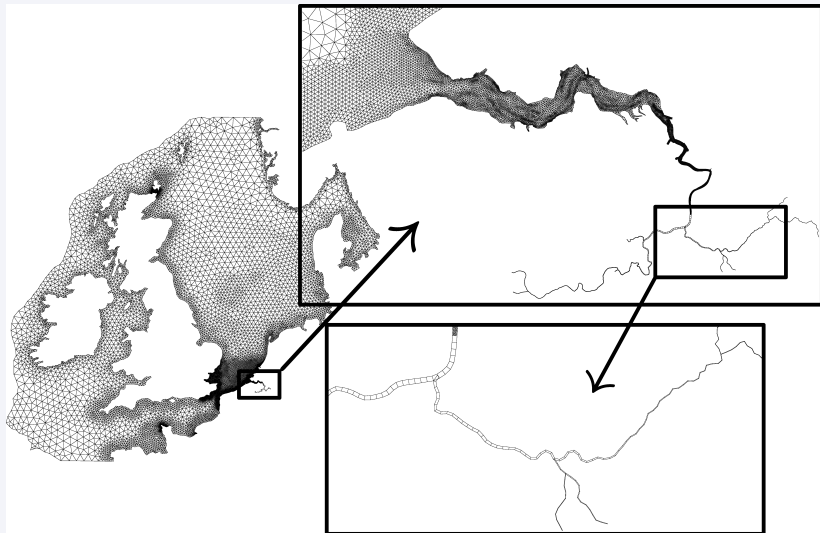
<http://www.climate.be/SLIM>

- ▶ Shallow water equations
- ▶ Discontinuous Galerkin Finite Element Method (DG-FEM)
- ▶ 1D, 2D and 3D models
- ▶ Fully implicit time integration
- ▶ Implicit wetting-drying
- ▶ Coupling 1D/2D

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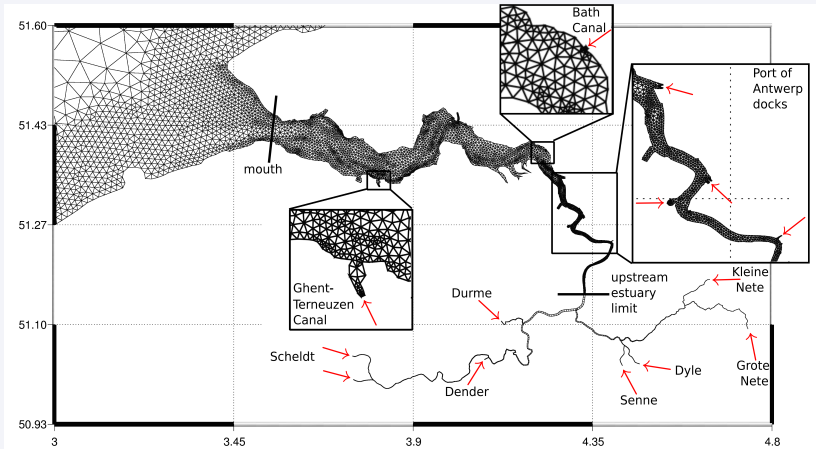
# Application: the Scheldt Estuary

## Multiscale model



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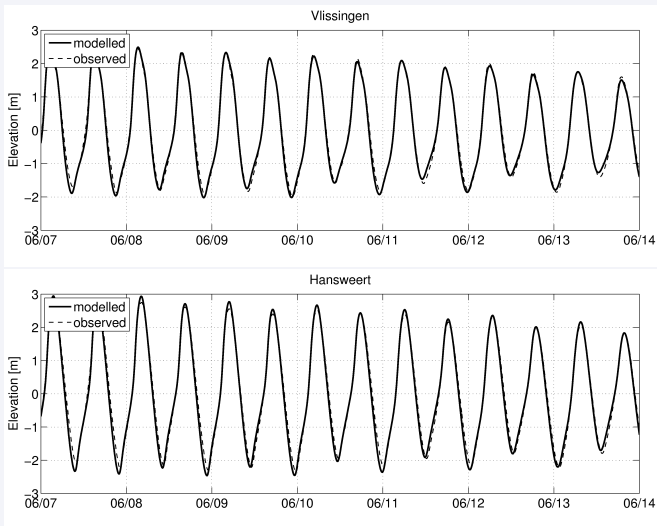
A highly polluted macrotidal estuary in the Netherlands and Belgium



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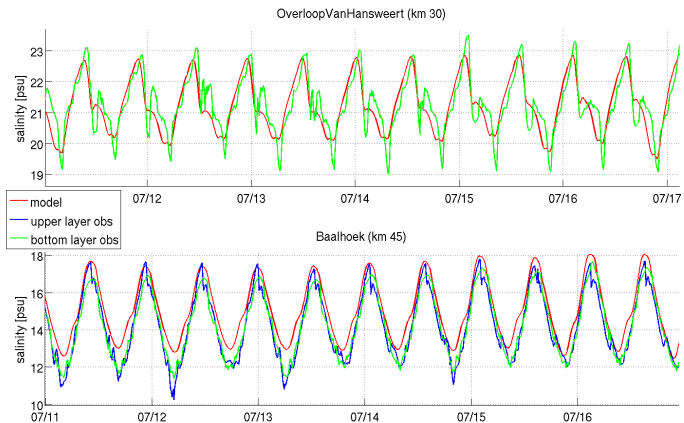
# Hydrodynamics

## Validation of the elevation



# Salinity

## Validation of a passive tracer



## Recycling the hydrodynamics

- ▶ **Downstream bnd:** Only the M2 tide
- ▶ **Upstream bnd:** Three constant discharges scenarios:
  - ▶  $Q$  = mean situation
  - ▶  $2Q$  = winter situation
  - ▶  $Q/2$  = summer situation

## Domain extension

- ▶ **Hydrodynamics:** sea + estuary + rivers
- ▶ **Residence time:** estuary
- ▶ **Exposure time:** sea + estuary + rivers
- ▶ **Age:** estuary

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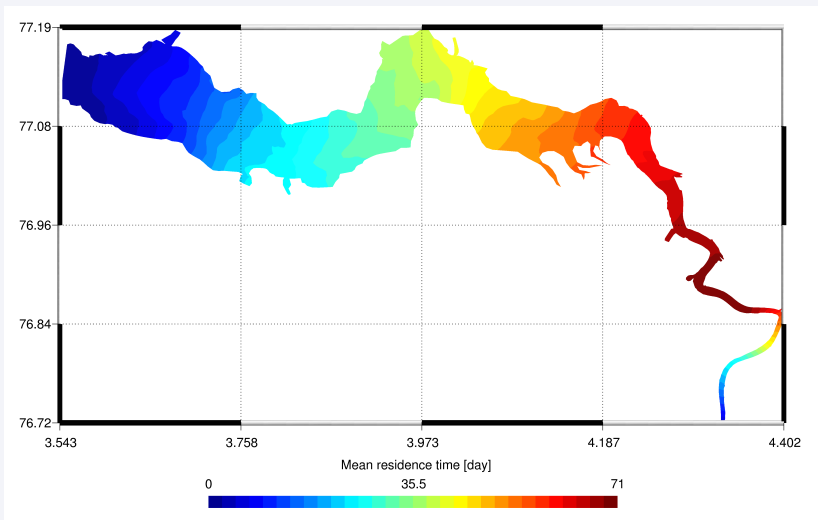
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# Residence time

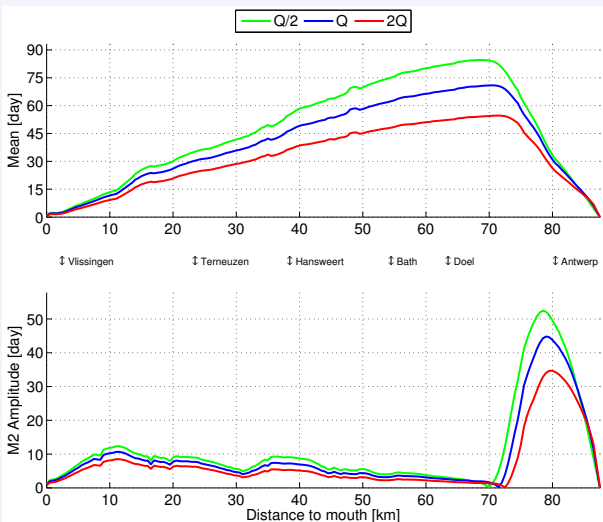
Tidally averaged, Mean situation (Q)



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# Residence time

## Longitudinal projection



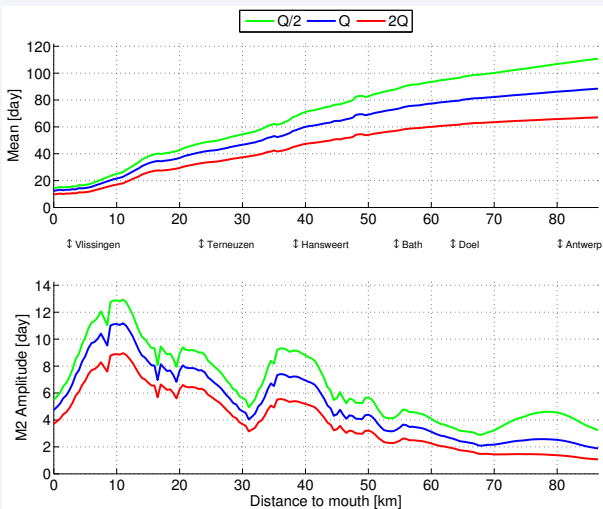
- ▶ Tidally-averaged residence time

- ▶ M2 amplitude of the residence time

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# Exposure time

## Longitudinal projection

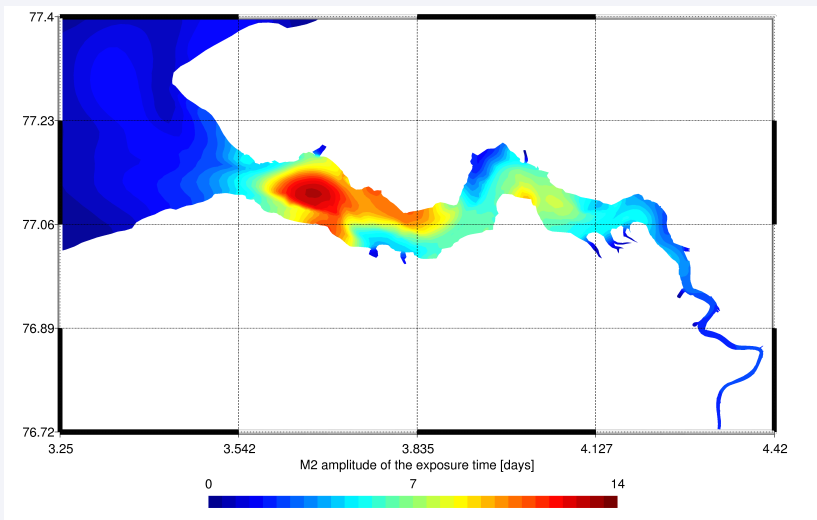


- Tidally-averaged exposure time

- M2 amplitude of the exposure time

# Exposure time

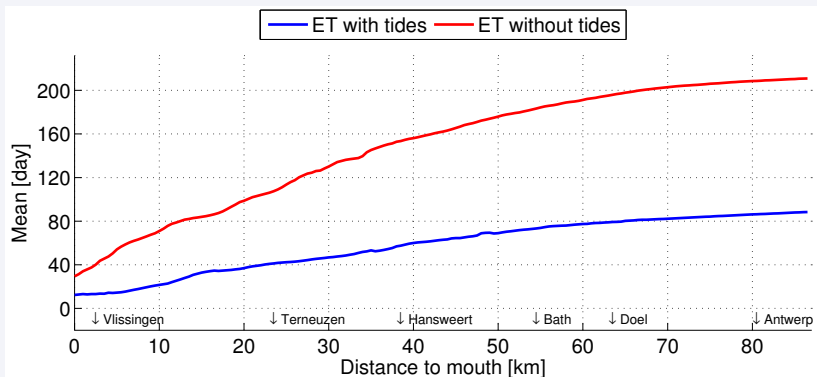
M2 amplitude, Mean situation (Q)



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# Effect of the tide

Tidally-averaged exposure time, Mean situation

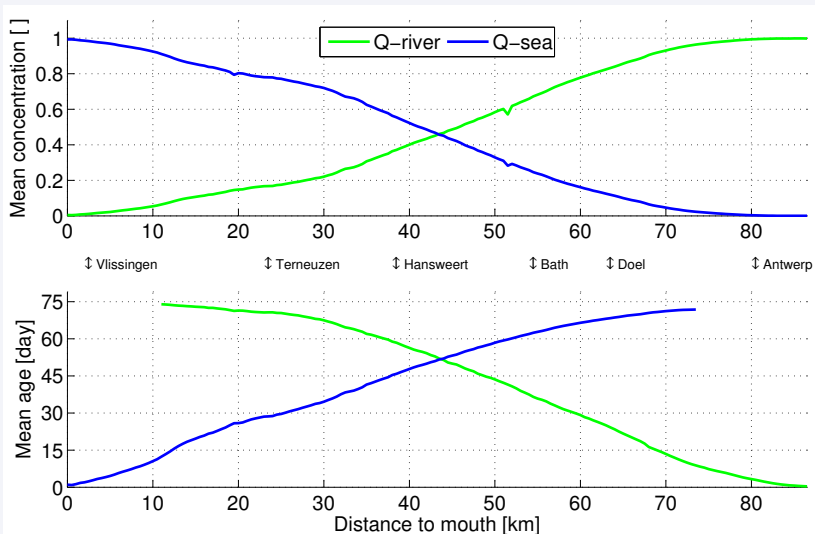


- ▶ OD flushing time =  $\frac{V}{Q} \left(1 - \frac{S_m}{S_0}\right) = \frac{2 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^3}{120 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} = 190 \text{ days}$
- ▶ The timescales are 2 times smaller with the tide
- ▶ The Stokes drift is important



# Age of renewal water

Sea water + river water



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# Conclusion

- ▶ Age and residence time are complementary
- ▶ Zero-D approximations overestimate the timescales
- ▶ When the tide is neglected, the timescales increase by a factor of 2
- ▶ The residence time/exposure time depends on when the particle is released (high tide/low tide)
- ▶ The difference can reach 20 days at 10 km from the mouth
- ▶ **It is necessary to resolve the tide**

# More informations

- ▶ [www.climate.be/SLIM](http://www.climate.be/SLIM)
- ▶ [www.climate.be/CART](http://www.climate.be/CART)
- ▶ [www.climate.be/TIMOTHY](http://www.climate.be/TIMOTHY)