

COPERNICUS MARINE 8th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- **EstuarIO**
Estuarine box model for
interfacing rivers and Ocean

● EstuarIO

Copernicus Marine Service *Evolution Project*



Giorgia Verri (PI),

Caterina Gianolla (Co-I), Alessandro De Lorenzis (Co-I), Leonardo Saccotelli (Co-I), Abdul Saleem (Co-I), Fabio Viola (Co-I), Regine Faelga (Co-I), Diana Azevedo (Co-I), Eric Jansen (Co-I), Anna Chiara Goglio (Co-I), Emanuela Clementi (Co-I), Giovanni Coppini (Co-I)



UNIVERSITÀ Alfonso Senatore (Co-I),
DELLA CALABRIA Luca Furnari (Co-I)



Sonia Silvestri (Co-I)



Franck Mercier (Co-I)

STIIMA  Rosalia Maglietta (Co-I)

EstuarIO Objectives

- ❖ Better representation of **river release** in the **Mediterranean and Black Sea** operational systems within **Copernicus Marine Service** to improve the river plume and the basin-wide thermohaline dynamics
- ❖ *Release of an **Estuary Box Model Tool**, merging machine learning ML-based and physics-based approaches, to be coupled with the Copernicus BS-MFC and Med-MFC*
- ❖ *Tailored **EBM** for the **target rivers** Rhone, Ebro, Po, Danube by (i) high 3D finite element modeling of the river-sea continuum and (ii) EO Satellite observations to support the EBM train and test*

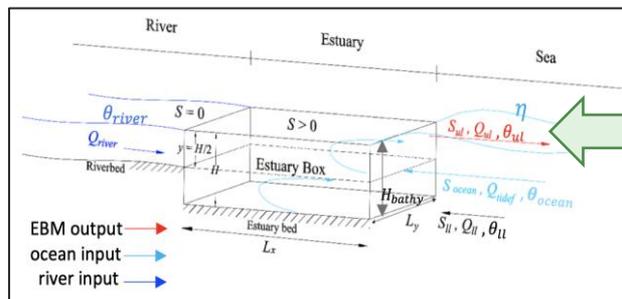
The *low complexity 1D* box modeling of the estuaries

- **AIM:** fill the gap between hydrology and mesoscale ocean modelling

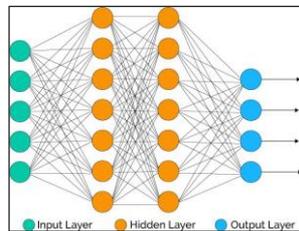
<https://www.estuaryboxmodel.org>

- **GEOMEYRY HYPOTHESIS:** 2-layer rectangular box with constant width L_y and **time dependent water depth** $H_{tot\ mouth} = H_{bathy} + \eta$ and **estuary length** L_x , 2 open cross sections estuary head and mouth
- **PHYSICAL HYPOTHESIS:** incompressible, steady state and diurnal tidal cycle average equations
- **CODES:** **physics-based**, **hybrid** and **full ML based**

Verri et al 2020, 2021; Maglietta et al 2024 under review



ML Ensemble Learner



Estuary head Input Q_{river} $S = 0$ θ_{river} $H_{tot\ head} = H_{bathy}$

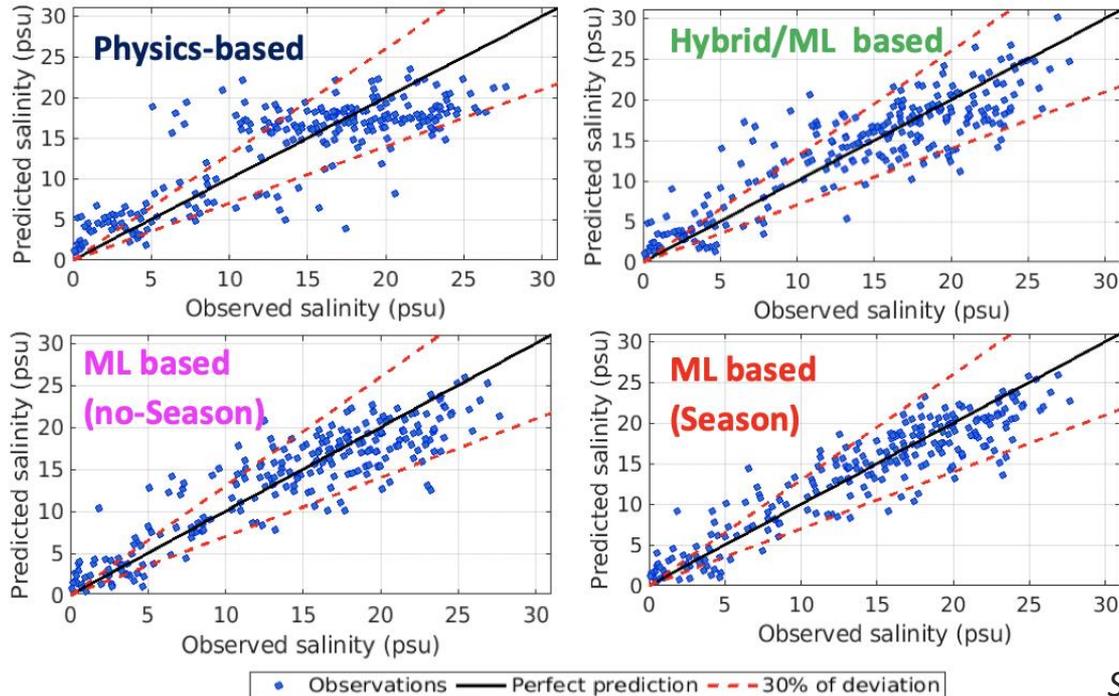
Estuary mouth Input/Output

Q_{ul} $S_{ul} > 0$ θ_{ul} $Q_{tide\ f}$ $\overline{S_{ocean}} > 0$ $\overline{\theta_{ocean}} > 0$ $H_{tot\ mouth} = H_{bathy} + \eta$

$Q_{ul} > Q_{river}$ $S_{ul} > 0$ $\theta_{ul} \neq \theta_{river}$ $SWI L_x$ $mixing C_k$

The *low complexity 1D* box modeling of the estuaries

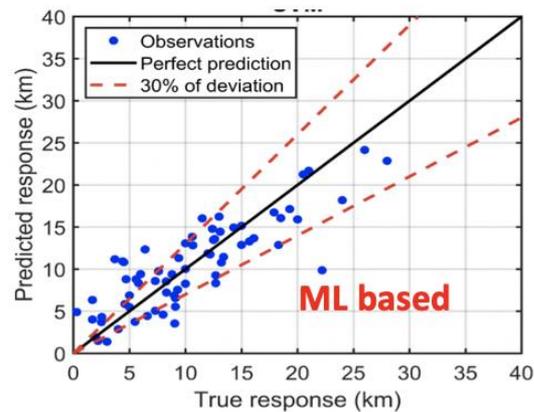
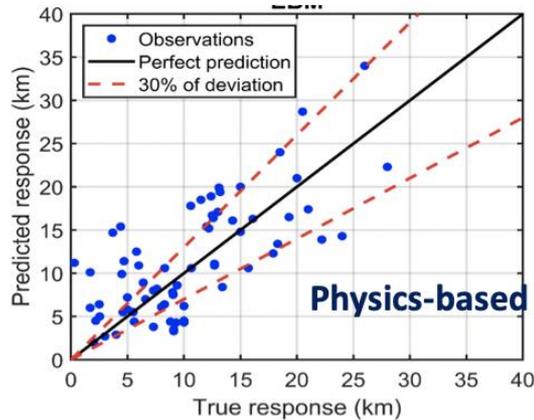
Po Goro mouth Salinity 2016-2018 (test sample)



NRMSD= 0.15 psu, CORR= 82%
NRMSD= 0.13 psu, CORR= 89%
NRMSD= 0.12 psu, CORR= 90%
NRMSD= 0.10 psu, CORR= 93%

The *low complexity 1D* box modeling of the estuaries

Po branches Salt wedge intrusion length 2003-2017



NRMSD=0.18 CORR=71%

NRMSD=0.12 CORR=84%

Saccotelli et al 2024 under review

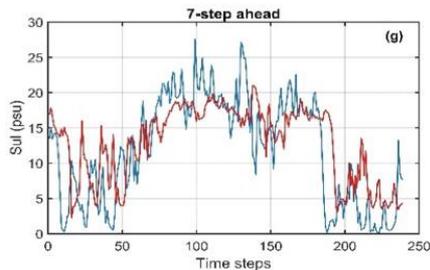
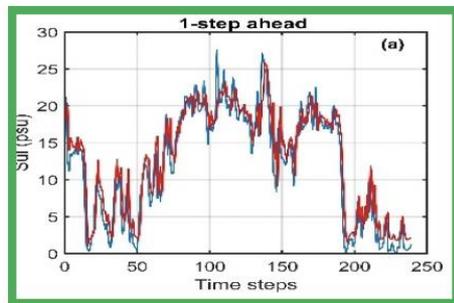
The *low complexity* 1D box modeling of the estuaries

Deep Learning algorithm **LSTM** for estuary *salinity forecasting*

Saccotelli et al 2024 under review

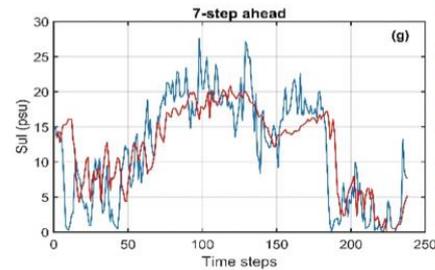
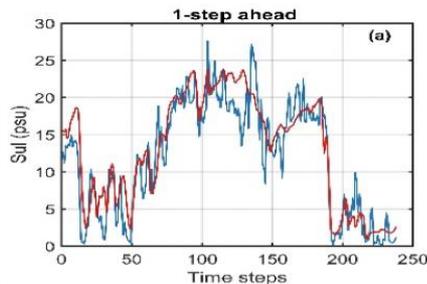
**3 LSTM
schema
have been
trained
and
compared
on 1step
to 7steps
ahead
forecasting**

LSTM config1



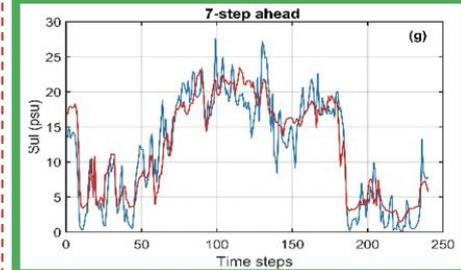
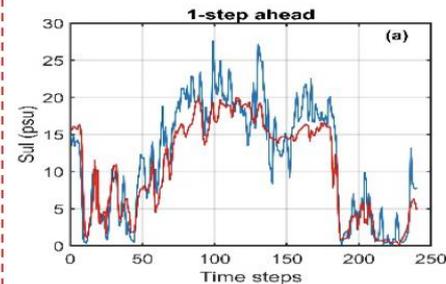
features=salinity, $n_{input}=3day$

LSTM config2



features=runoff, $n_{input}=4day$

LSTM config3

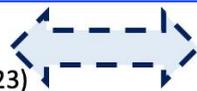
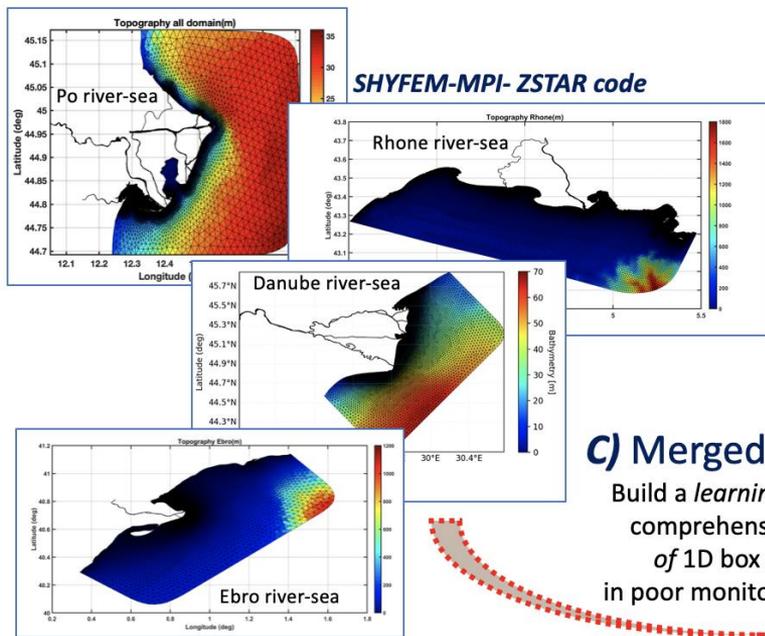


features=all, $n_{input}=1day$

The estuary box modeling training & testing: *merged strategy*

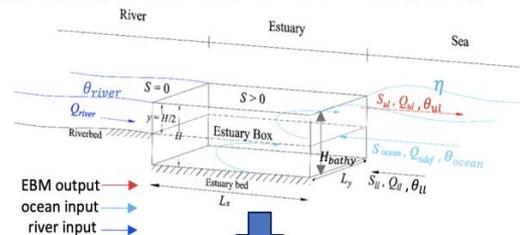
A) finite element 3D modeling

-fully physics based (Micaletto et al 2022; Verri et al 2023)

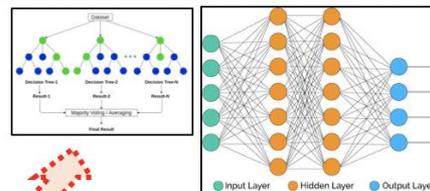


B) Intermediate complexity 1D box modeling

b.1) fully physics based (Verri et al 2020,2021)



b.2) machine learning and deep learning based
Maglietta et al 2024; Saccotelli et al 2024 under review

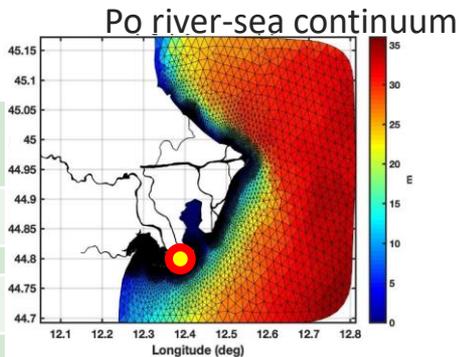


C) Merged approach

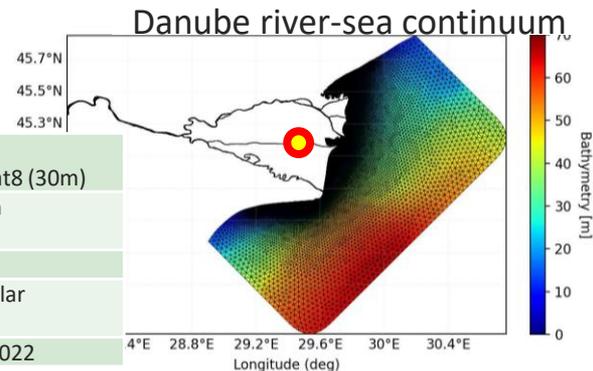
Build a *learning dataset* for comprehensive *training* of 1D box modeling in poor monitoring estuaries

The estuary box modeling training & testing: *merged strategy*

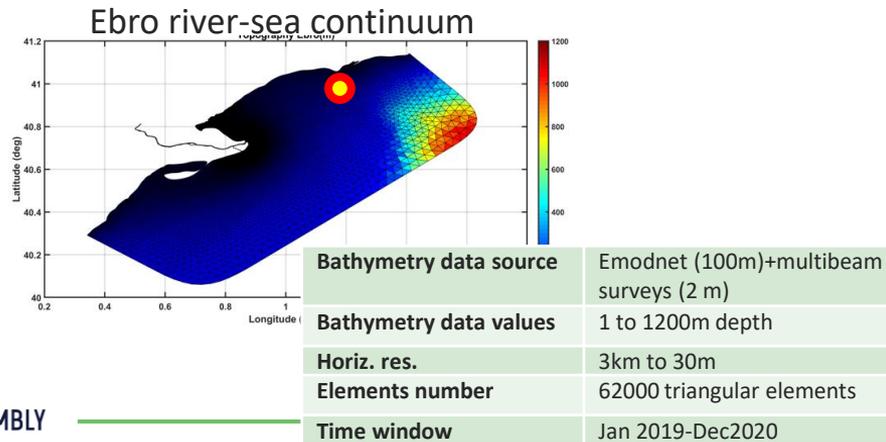
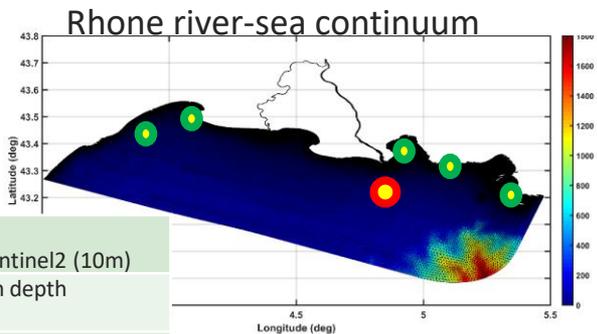
Bathymetry data source	Emodnet (100m)+multibeam surveys
Bathymetry data values	1 to 35m depth
Horiz. res.	2km to 10m
Elements number	77496 triangular elements
Time window	Dec2017-Dec2018



Bathymetry data source	Emodnet (100m)+Landsat8 (30m)
Bathymetry data values	1 to 67m depth
Horiz. res.	2km to 70m
Elements number	265000 triangular elements
Time window	Apr2021-May2022

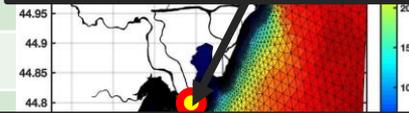
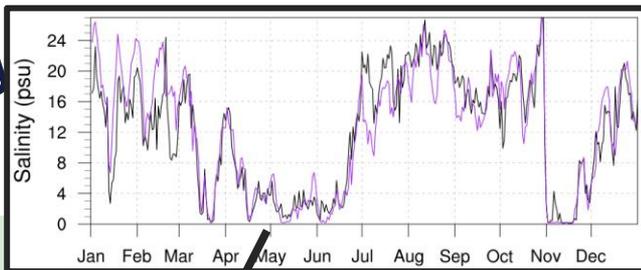


Bathymetry data source	Emodnet (100m)+Sentinel2 (10m)
Bathymetry data values	1 to 2000m depth
Horiz. res.	3km to 15m
Elements number	100000 triangular elements
Time window	Jan 2019-Dec2020



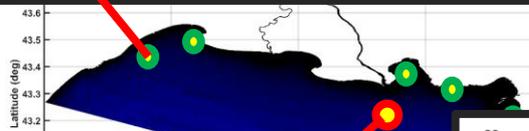
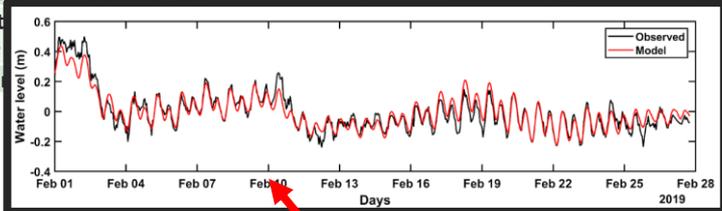
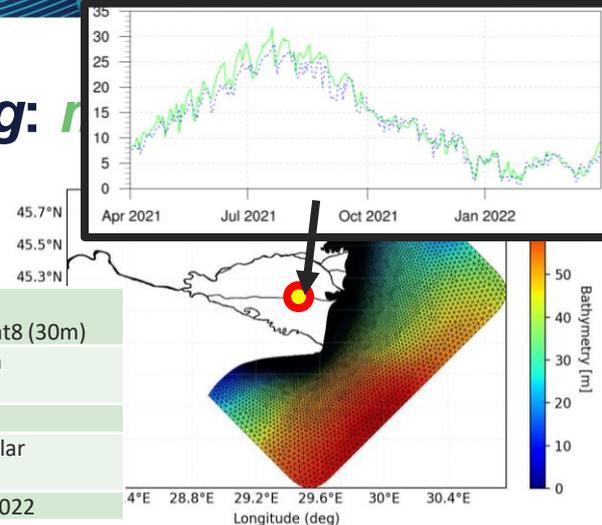
The estuary & testing: r

Bathymetry data source	Emodnet (100m)+multibeam surveys
Bathymetry data values	1 to 35m depth
Horiz. res.	2km to 10m

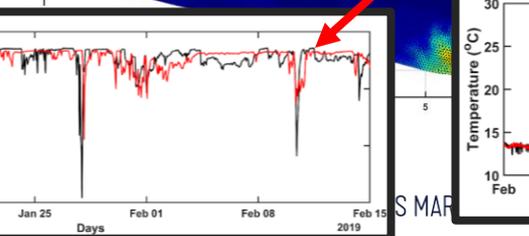
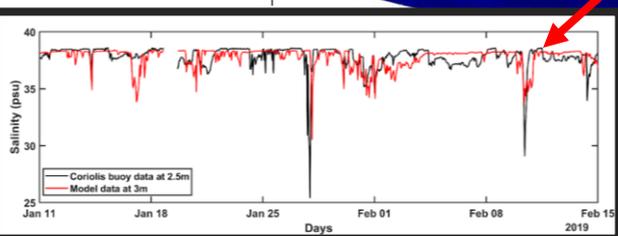


Element number	265000 triangular elements
Time window	Apr2021-May2022

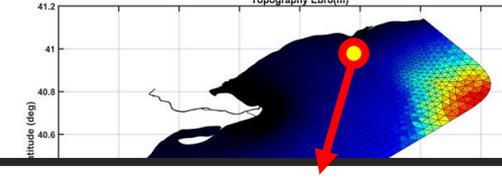
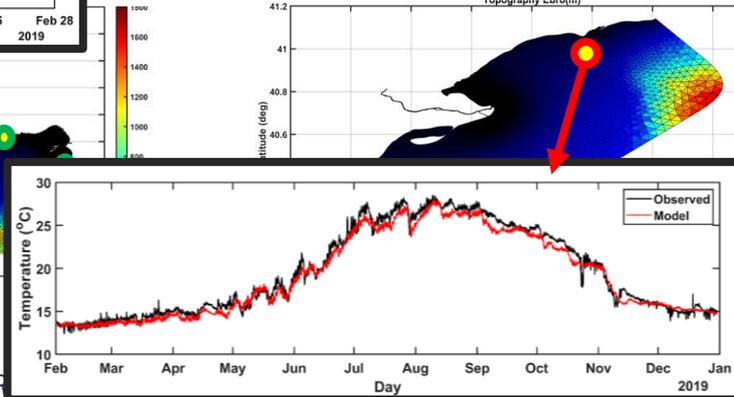
data source	Emodnet (100m)+Landsat8 (30m)
Bathymetry data values	1 to 67m depth
Horiz. res.	2km to 70m
Element number	265000 triangular elements
Time window	Apr2021-May2022



Bathymetry data source	Emodnet (100m)+multibeam surveys (2 m)
Bathymetry data values	1 to 1200m depth
Horiz. res.	3km to 30m
Element number	62000 triangular elements
Time window	Jan 2019-Dec2020



Ebro river-sea continuum



data source	Emodnet (100m)+multibeam surveys (2 m)
Bathymetry data values	1 to 1200m depth
Horiz. res.	3km to 30m
Element number	62000 triangular elements
Time window	Jan 2019-Dec2020

EO Satellite for retrieving Rhone and Danube river bed depth

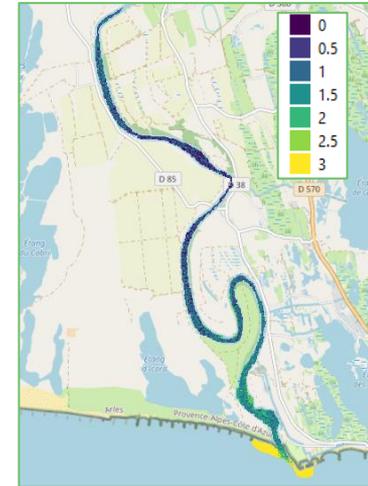
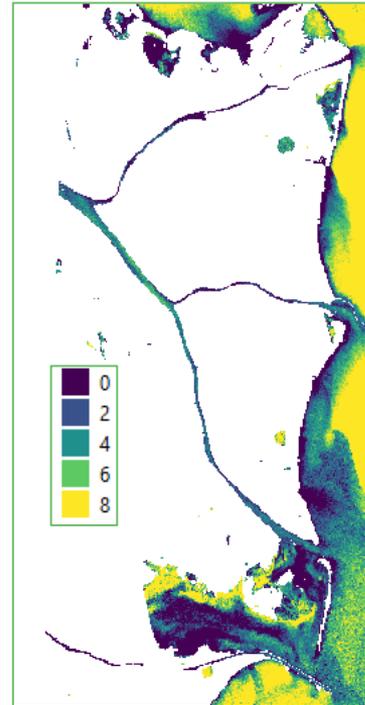
Along river bathymetry Extraction

- Selection of *Sentinel2* (10m) and *Landsat8* (30m) images of reflectance
- EXP ACOLITE atm correction
- Band ratio algorithm (Cabellaro and Stumpf 2020)

$$pSDB = \frac{\ln(1000 * \pi Rrs(\lambda_i))}{\ln(1000 * \pi Rrs(\lambda_j))}$$

- a best fit linear curve to get actual depth

$$SDB = m_1 pSDB - m_0$$



EO Satellite for retrieving river mouth tracers

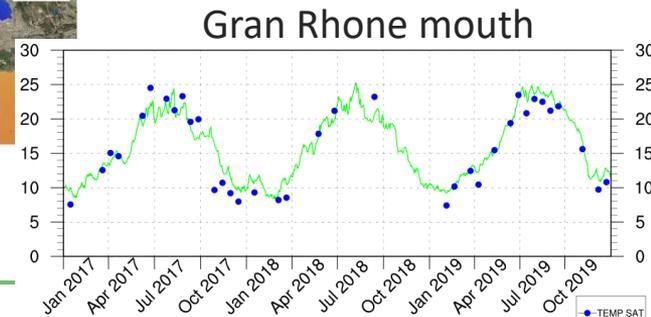
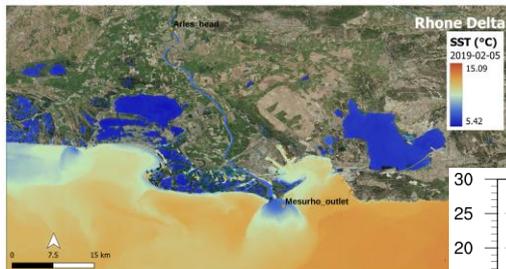
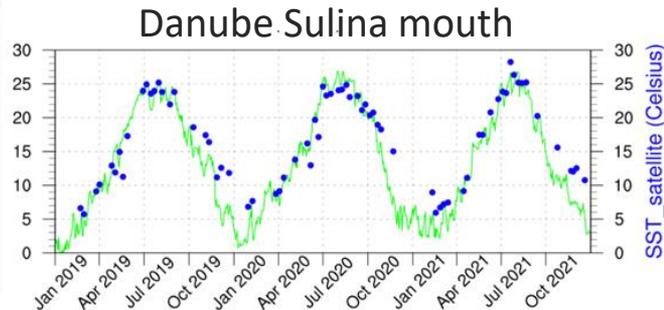
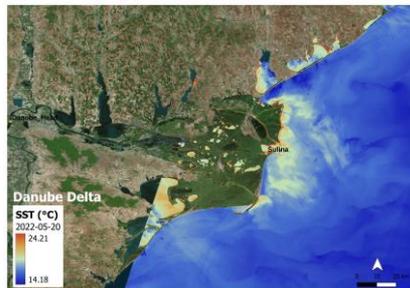
Testing EBM outflowing Temperature with NEW EO Satellite

ST_B10 product (30m res.) from Landsat 8 and 9 datasets (Single Channel Landsat Surface Temperature - USGS)

Cloud and land masking

cross-calibration with in-situ buoys

final temperature data (calibrated)



EO Satellite for retrieving river mouth tracers

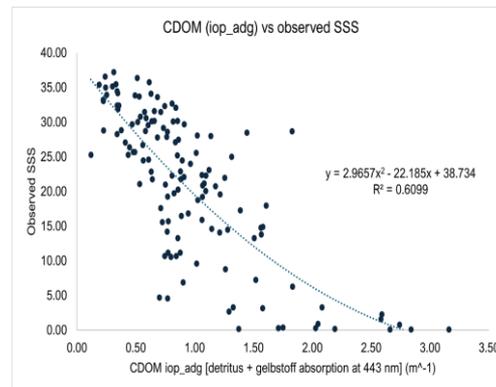
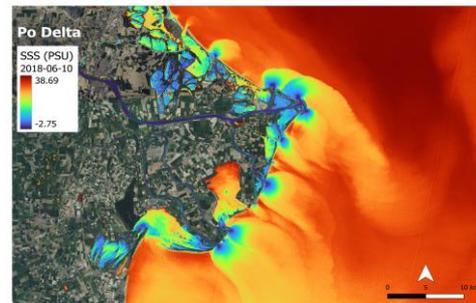
Testing EBM outflowing Salinity
with NEW EO Satellite

C2RCC processor for atmospheric correction
and retrieval of water constituents from
optical satellite imagery using neural nets;
CDOM as proxy to salinity (Sentinel 2
resampled to 10m, NASA ozone & sea level
pressure data, buoy obs)

↓
correlation (satellite-derived CDOM vs
observed SSS of selected in-situ buoys) to
obtain SSS equation

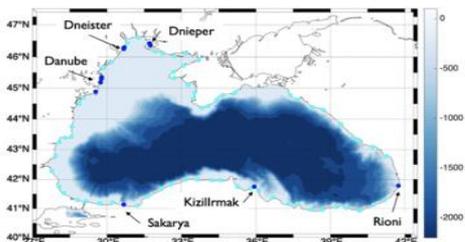
↓
sea surface salinity data

Po delta mouths



● The EBM-NEMO offline 2way coupling within Copernicus MFCs

EBM +BS-MFC Workplan



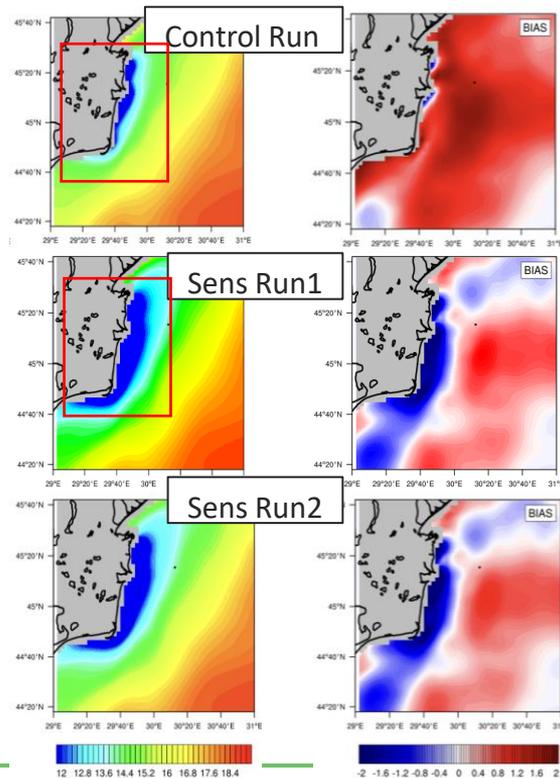
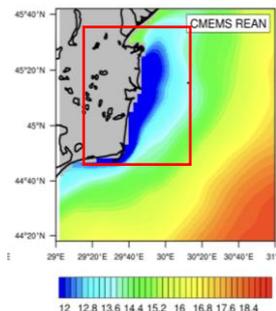
Control Run forced by river runoff data as in EAS4 operational system

Sensitivity Run1 using updated river runoff and salinity values evaluated by CMCC-EBM for Danube river

Sensitivity Run2 as Run1 plus river temperature evaluated by CMCC-EBM for Danube river

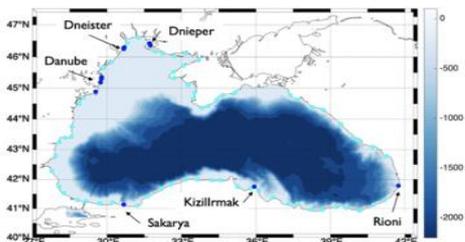
➤ Spring Surface Salinity

Benchmark



● The EBM-NEMO offline 2way coupling within Copernicus MFCs

EBM +BS-MFC Workplan

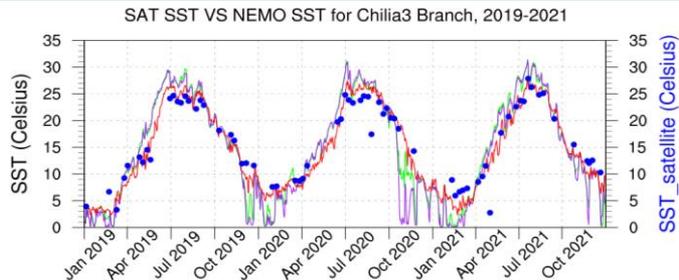


Control Run forced by river runoff data as in EAS4 operational system

Sensitivity Run1 using updated river runoff and salinity values evaluated by CMCC-ERM for Danube river

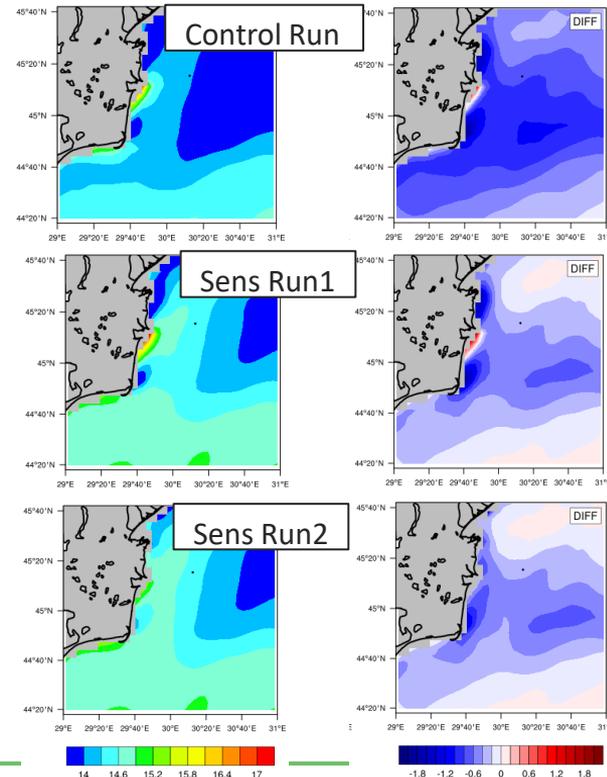
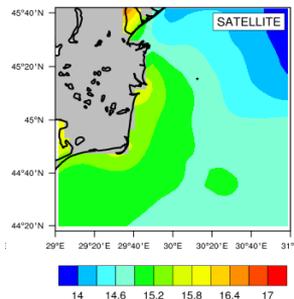
Sensi

- Control
- Run1
- Run2



➤ Spring Surface Temperature

Benchmark



Concluding Remarks

The intermediate complexity **1D EBM** is a flexible and powerful Tool to estimate river release and SWI length estimate for both forecast and climate purposes

The **Learning dataset** built with 3D unstructured modeling of the river-sea continuum provide enough data for training **ML-based EBM**

ML-based EBM is found to outperform physically-based EBM

The **CMEMS MFCs** benefit from the use of an EBM to better represent the **river release** in terms of volume flux and tracer values

EO Satellite is a promising additional way to monitor the estuarine areas, supporting **EBM training and testing**



● Next Steps

Relocate EBM by ML clustering techniques

2-way online coupling between EBM and BS MFC a& Med MFC

Comprehensive evaluation of EO Satellite SSS and validation of EBM outflowing salinity using satellite estimates as benchmark

Publications

Under review

- Maglietta, R., Verri, G., Saccotelli, L., De Lorenzis, A., Cherubini, C., Caccioppoli, R., Dimauro, G., Coppini, G., 2024. Advancing Estuarine Box Modeling: a Novel Hybrid Machine Learning and Physics-Based Approach. *Environmental Modelling & Software* (under review)
- Saccotelli, L., Verri, G., De Lorenzis, A., Cherubini, C., Caccioppoli, R., Coppini, G., Maglietta, R., 2024. Enhancing estuary salinity prediction: a Machine Learning and Deep Learning based approach. *Applied Computing and Geosciences* (under review)
- Verri G., De Lorenzis A., Da Costa V., Pinardi N., Coppini G., Sorolla A., Löchner A., Martí E. Salt-wedge estuary's response to rising sea level, reduced discharge and Nature Based Solution *Frontiers in Climate* (under review)

EGU 2024 Abstracts

- Faelga, R. A., Verri, G., and Silvestri, S.: Water surface temperature and salinity estimation from EO satellites for estuarine dynamics assessment in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, EGU General Assembly 2024, Vienna, Austria, 14–19 Apr 2024, EGU24-19590, <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu24-19590>, 2024.
- Viola, F., De Lorenzis, A., and Verri, G.: A novel toolbox for accurate thalweg determination in riverbed profiling and Salt Wedge Intrusion length extraction, EGU General Assembly 2024, Vienna, Austria, 14–19 Apr 2024, EGU24-3042, <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu24-3042>, 2024.



**Thank you
for the attention!**

For communications
giorgia.verri@cmcc.it