

In Situ Observational Study of Water Circulation and Physical Properties in Falls Lake, North Carolina

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7/6/2021

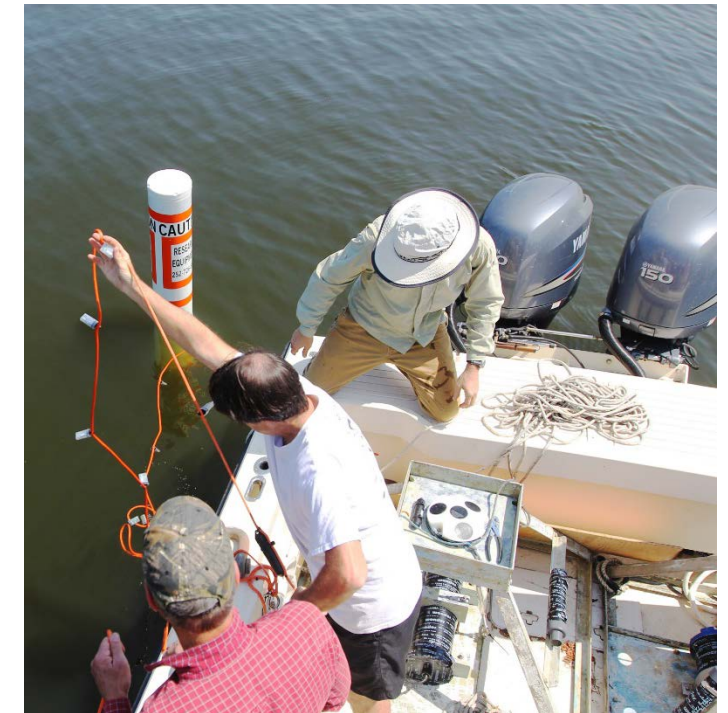
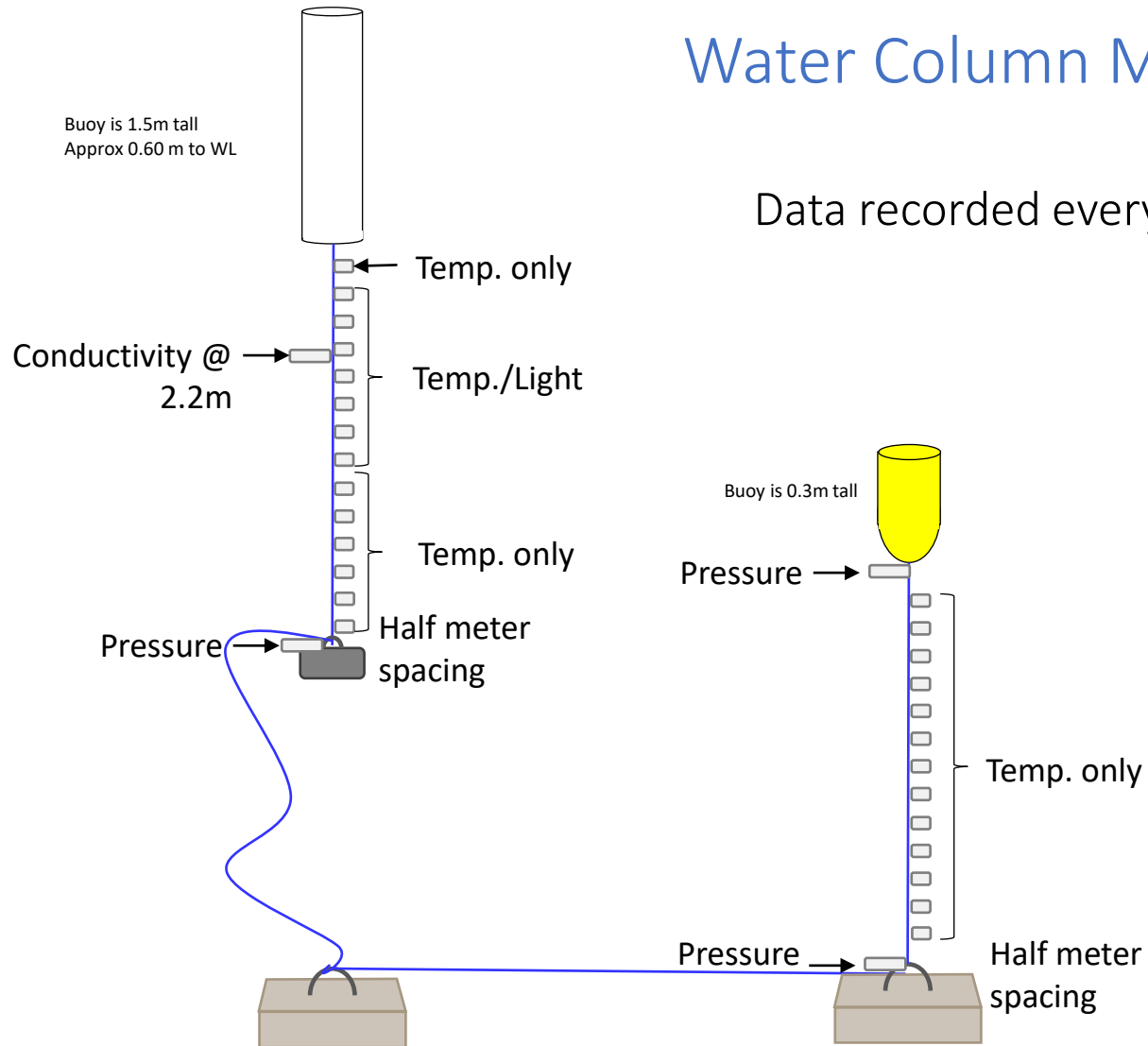
Research Questions

- What are the primary circulation pattern(s) and physical characteristics in Falls lake?
 - Across a range of time scales, e.g., hours to seasonal
- How do these vary based on
 - Inflows / Outflows
 - Physical Properties
 - Seasons
- Implications for Water Quality
 - Requires synthesis with other observations and modeling

Instrumentation Deployed November 2019 – February 2021

Water Column Moorings

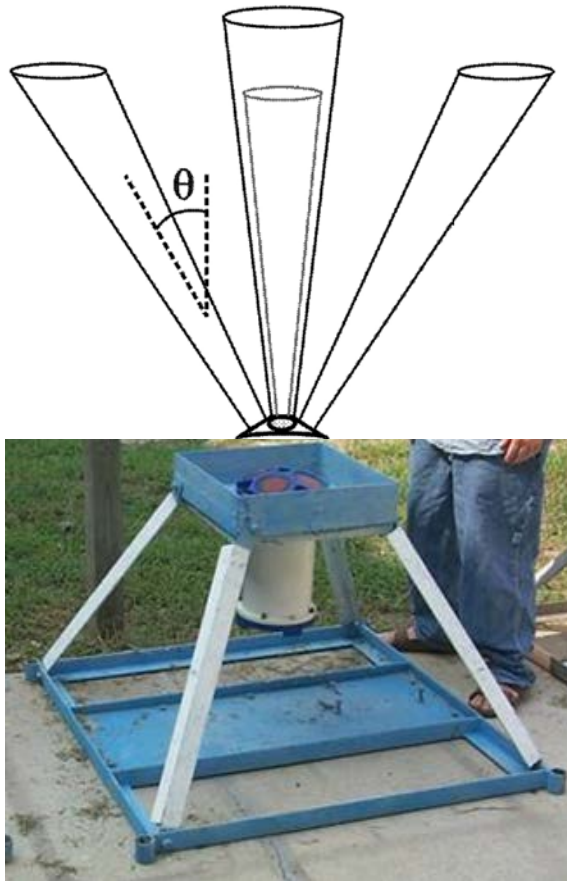
Data recorded every 6 min



Instrumentation Deployed November 2019 – February 2021

Bottom mounted acoustic doppler current profilers

Data recorded every 10 min



Horizontal water velocity
@ 0.5m vertical resolution
through the water column

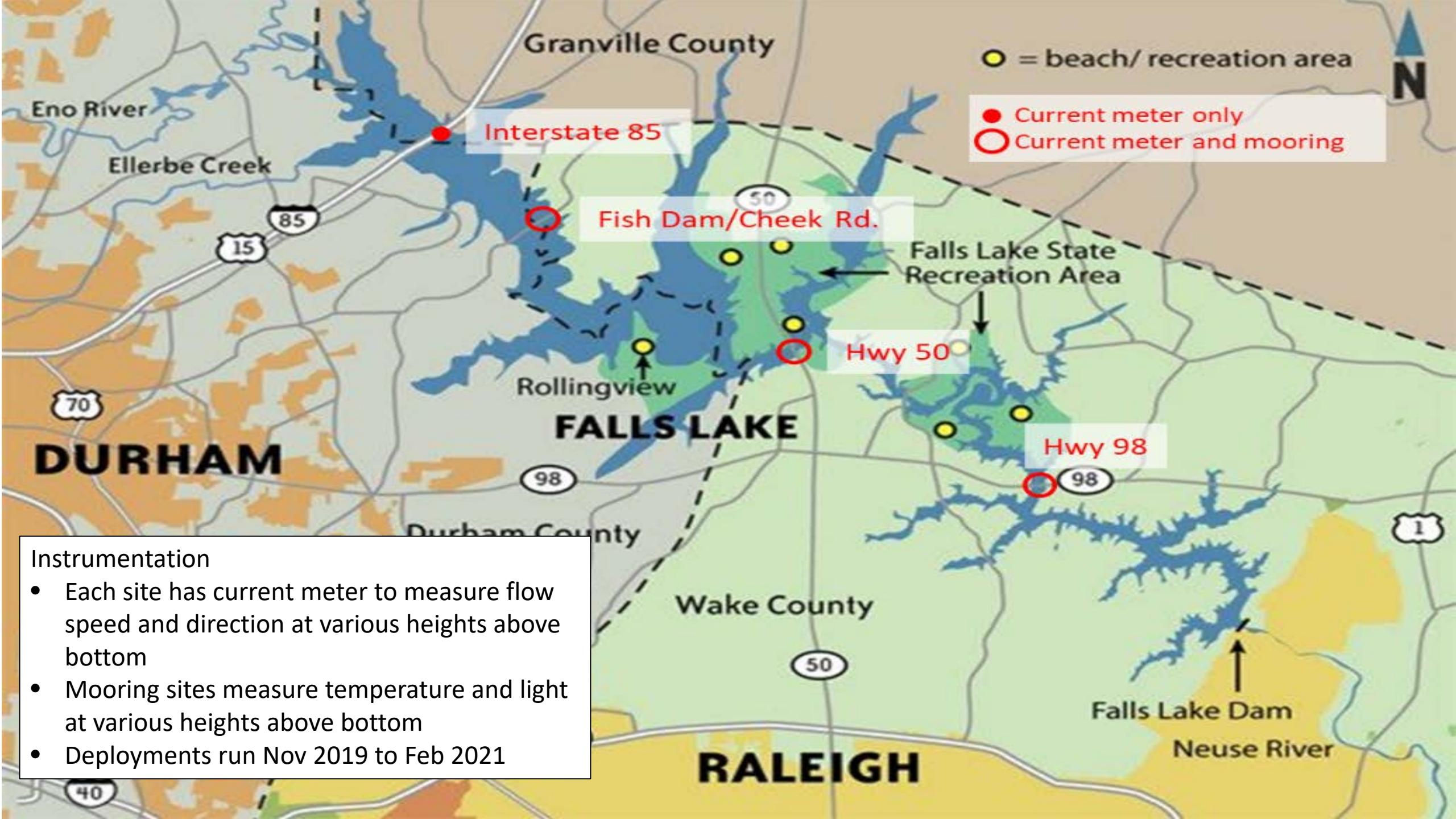
Instrumentation Deployed November 2019 – February 2021

Shipboard sensors

- YSI multiparameter probe
 - temperature
 - conductivity
 - turbidity
 - Chl-a
 - dissolved oxygen
 - pH
- LiCor PAR sensor

Vertical measurement through the water column

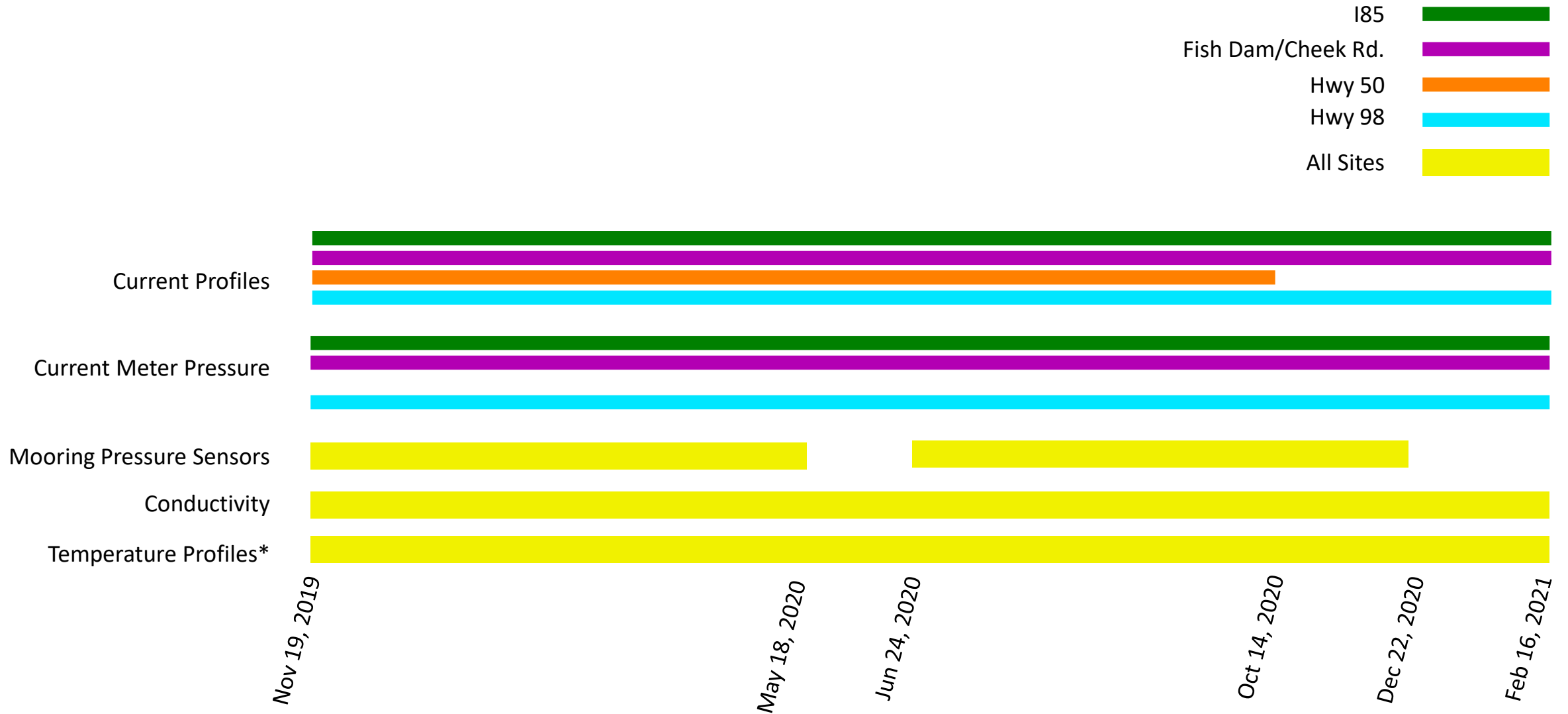
Data recorded every 1-2 months during trips to clean / service the moorings



Instrumentation

- Each site has current meter to measure flow speed and direction at various heights above bottom
- Mooring sites measure temperature and light at various heights above bottom
- Deployments run Nov 2019 to Feb 2021

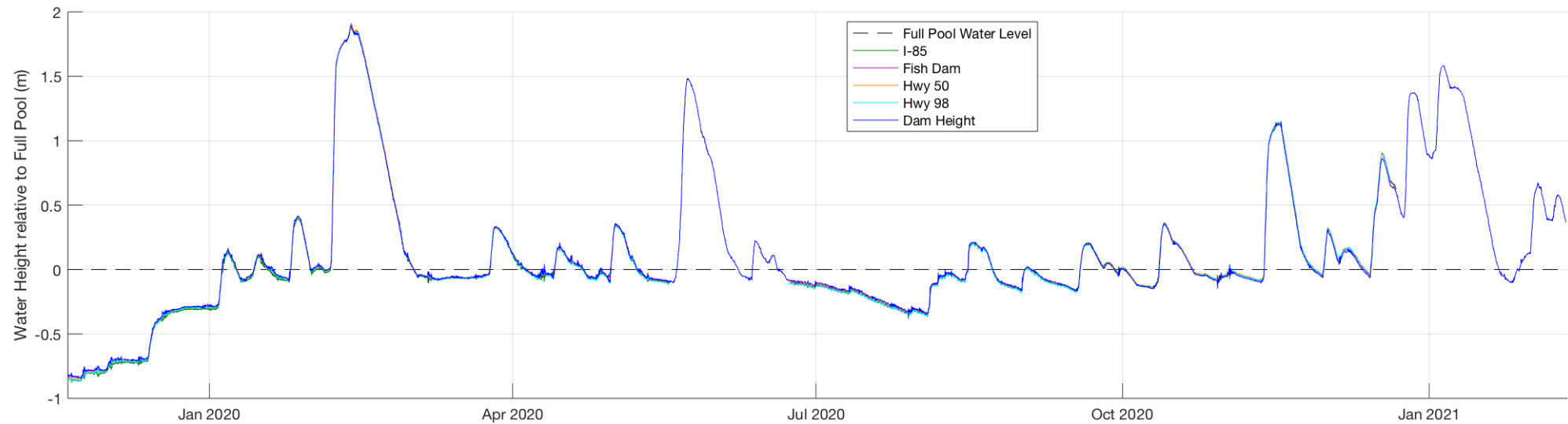
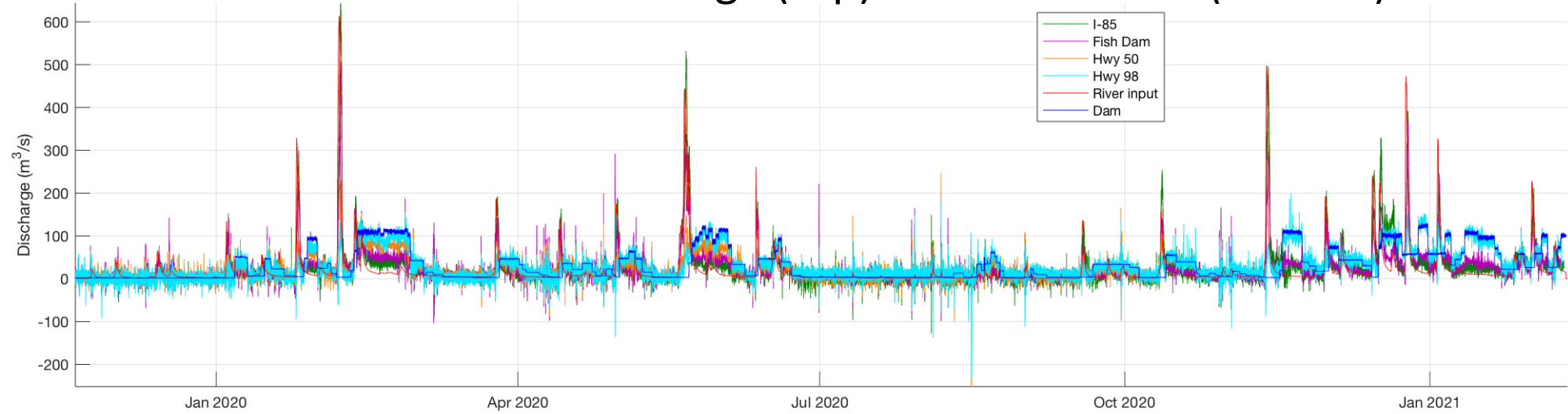
Data Recovery November 2019 – February 2021



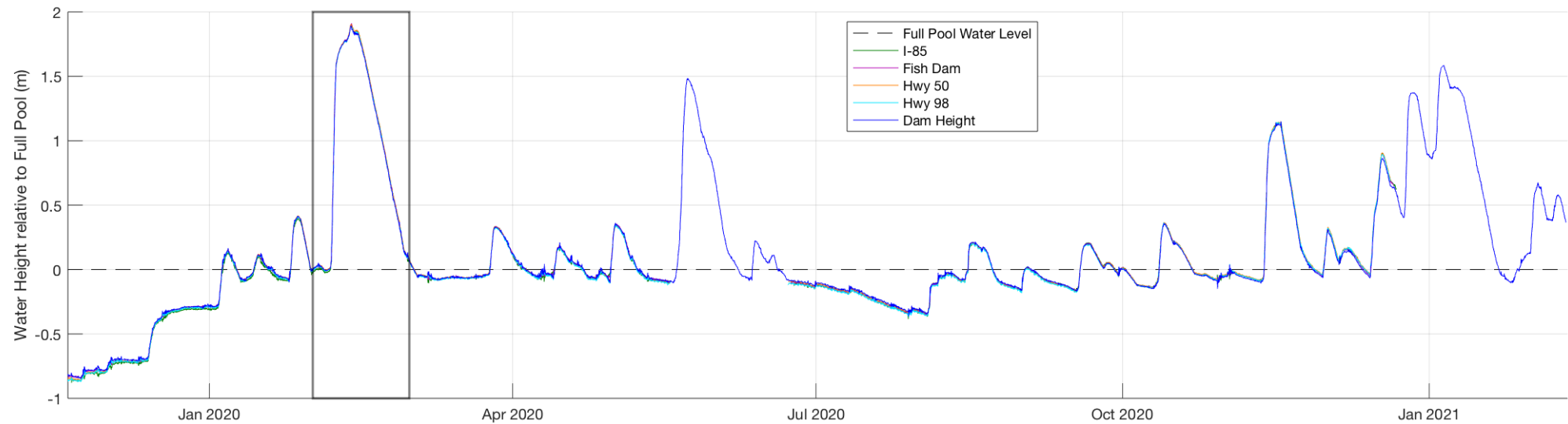
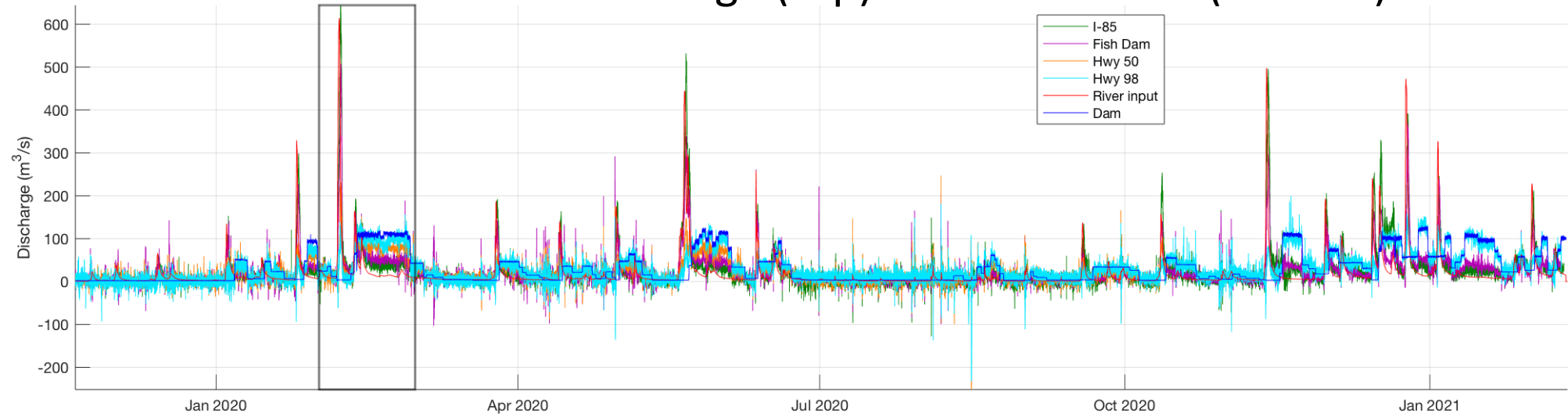
*Temperature Profiles include light, although bio-fouling is a QA/QC issue

Physical Characteristics

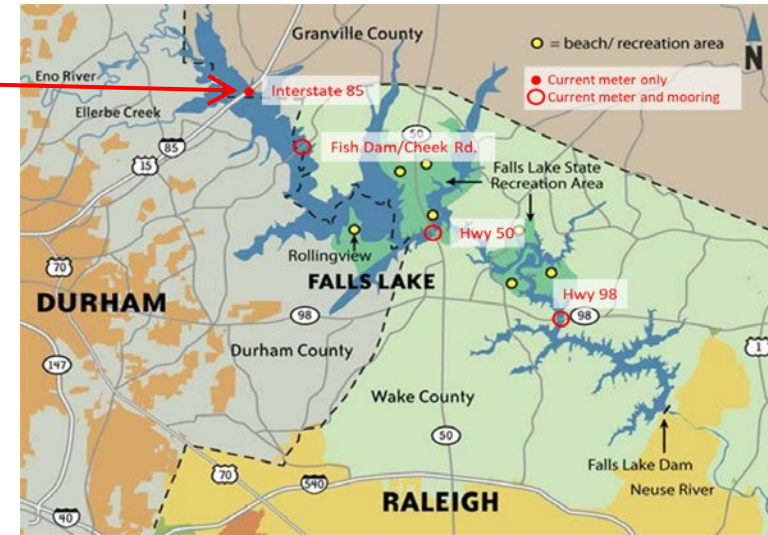
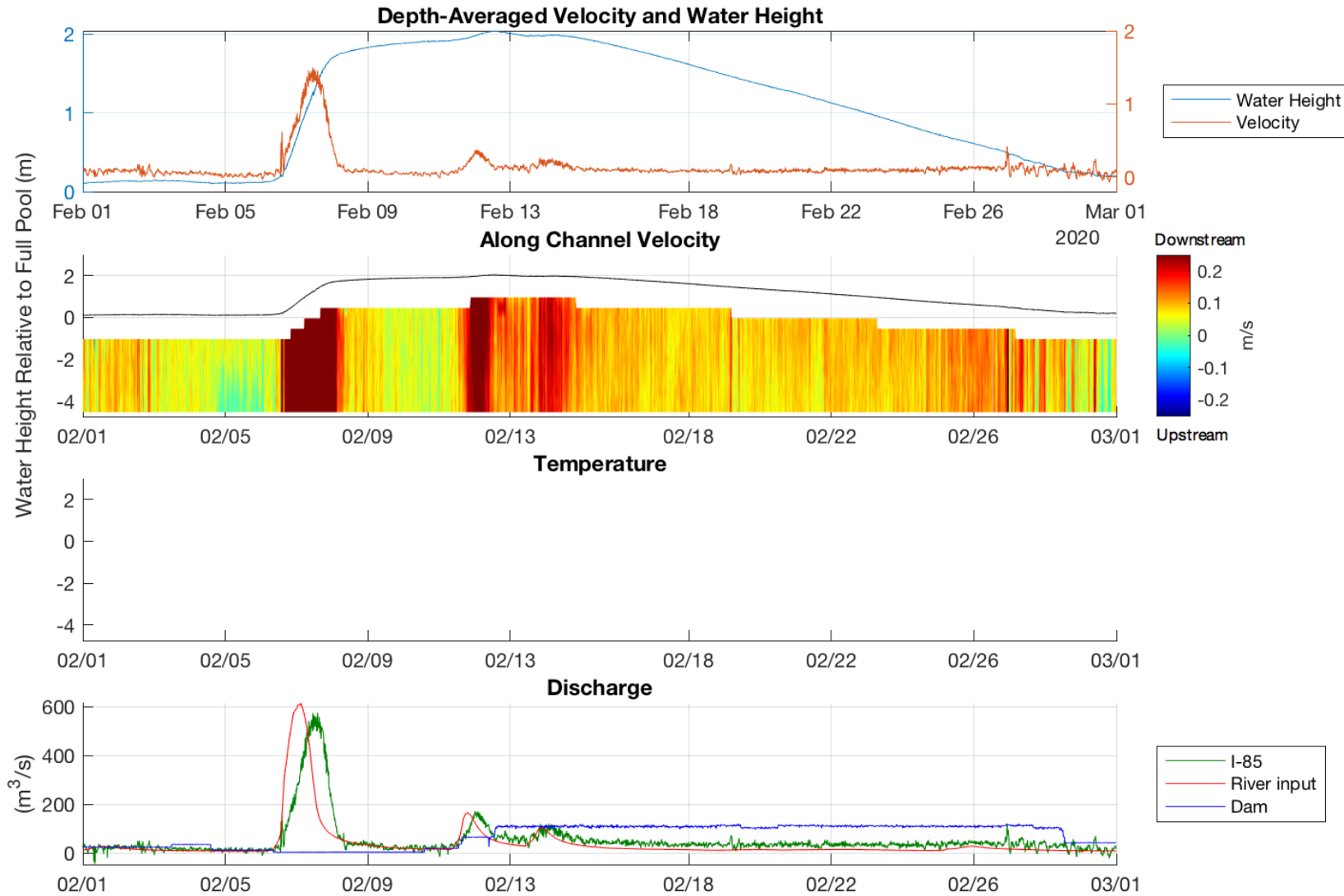
Full time series of discharge (top) and water level (bottom)



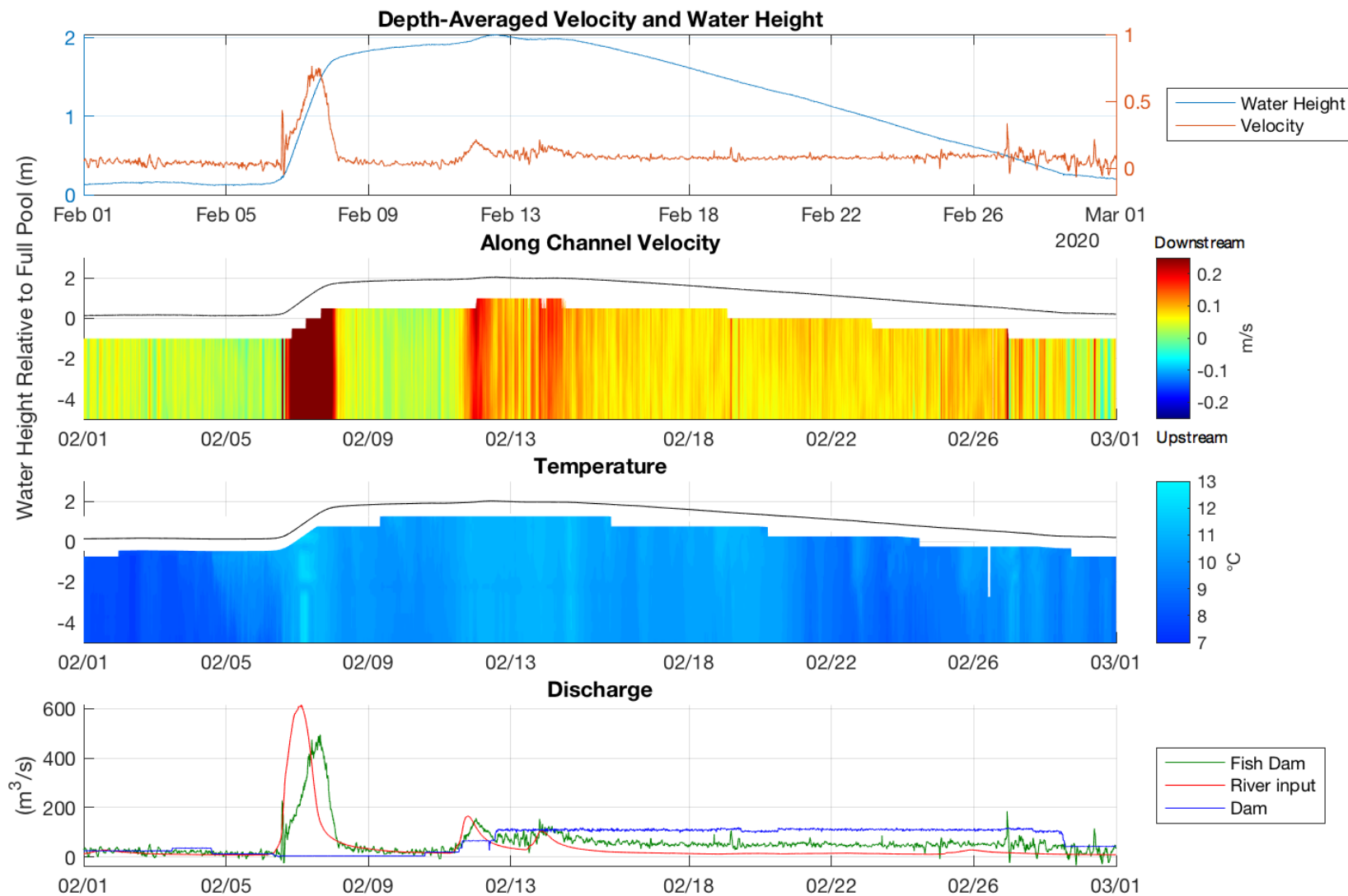
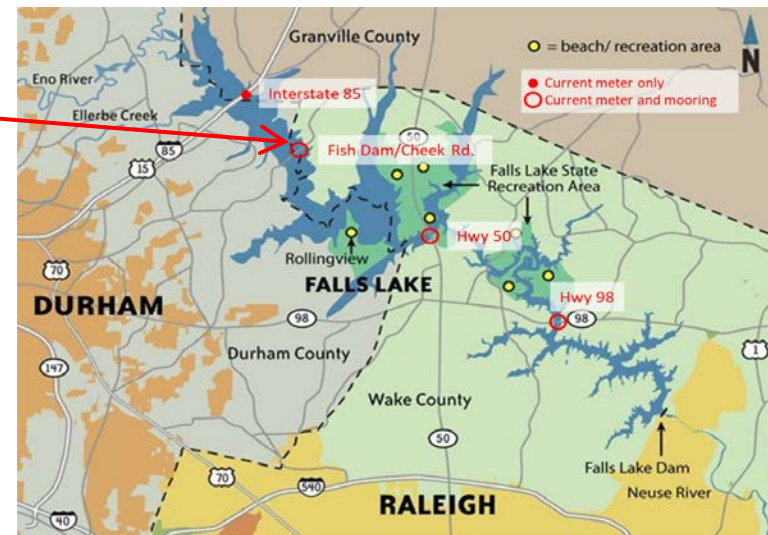
Full time series of discharge (top) and water level (bottom)



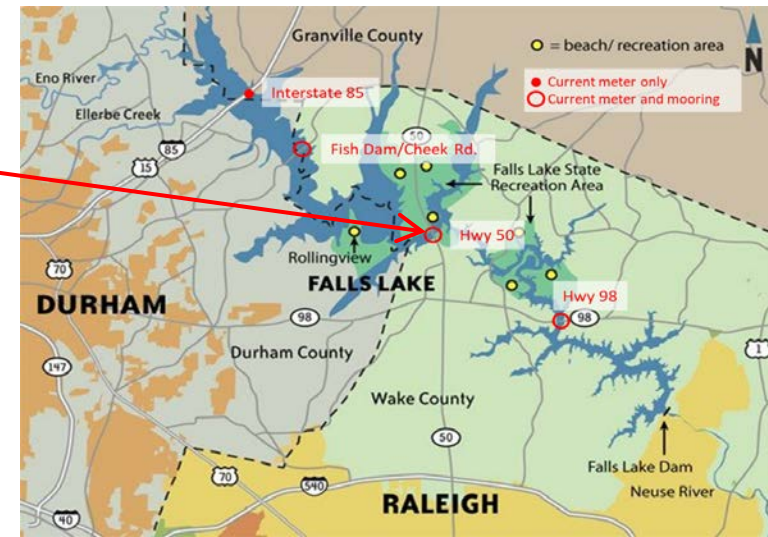
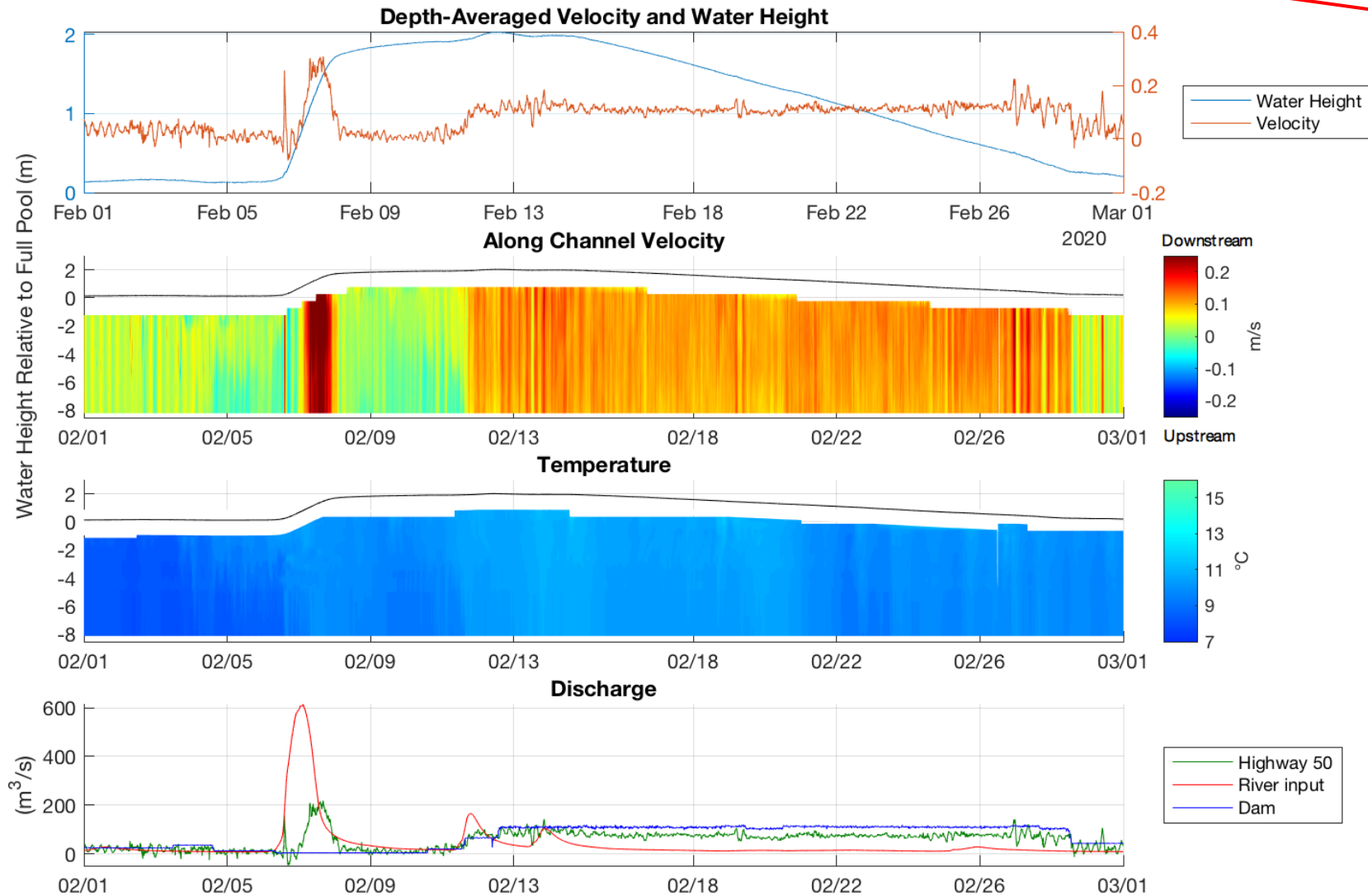
I 85 - February 2020



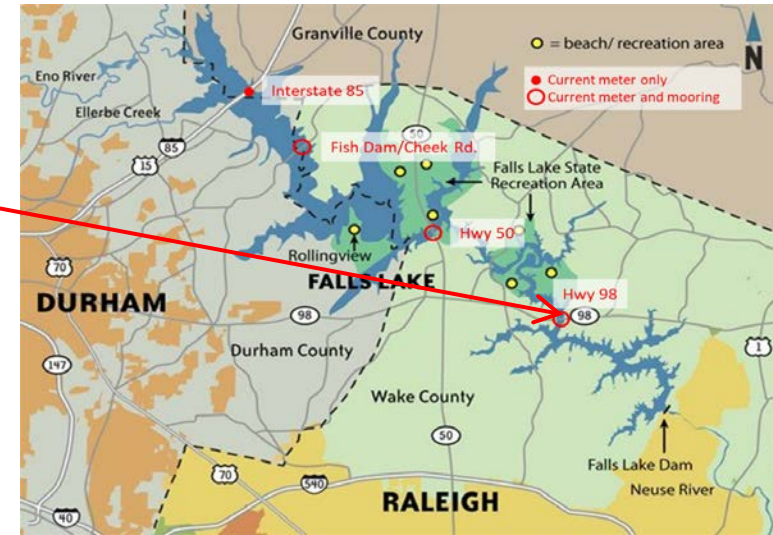
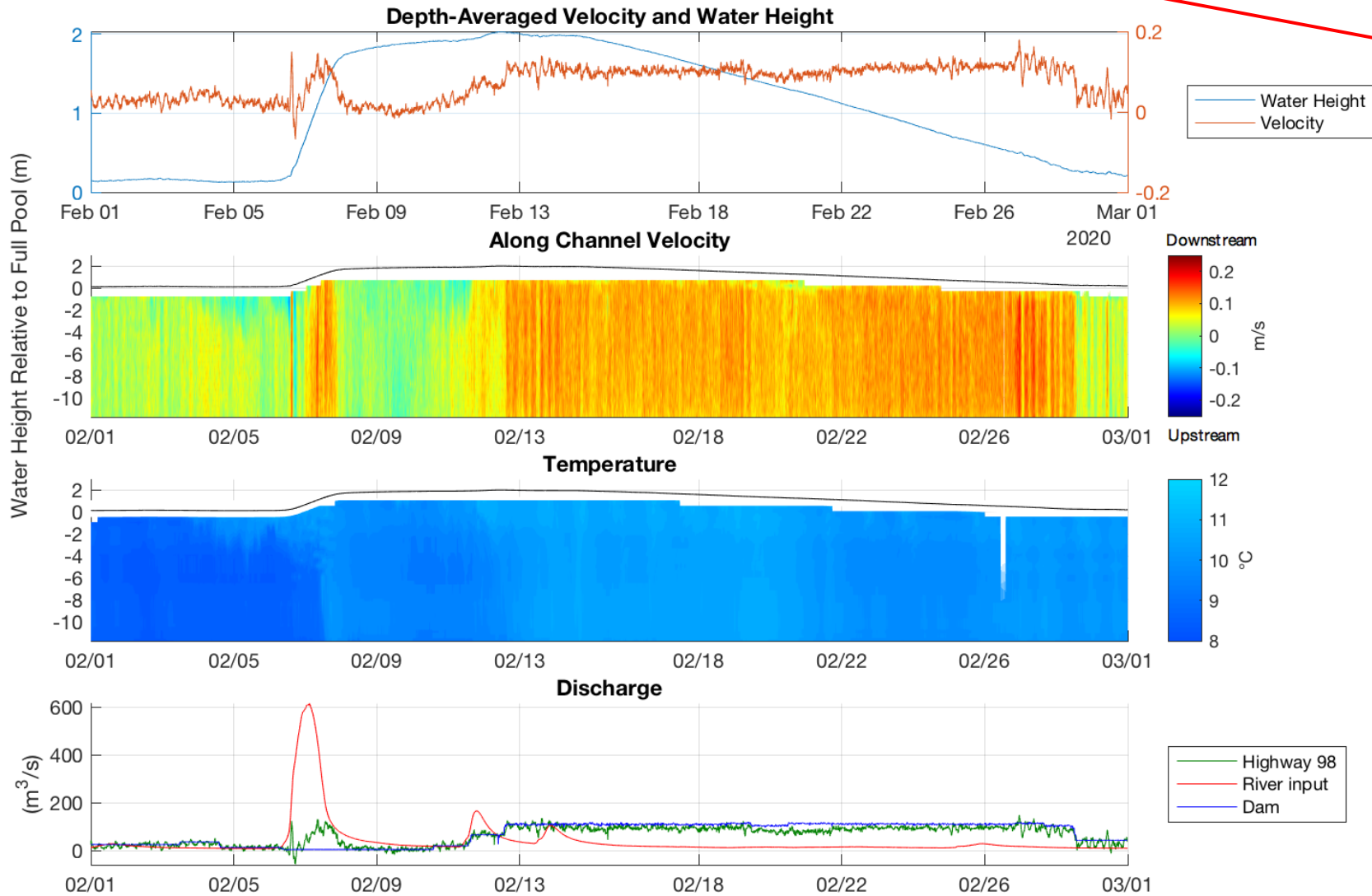
Fish Dam Rd- February 2020



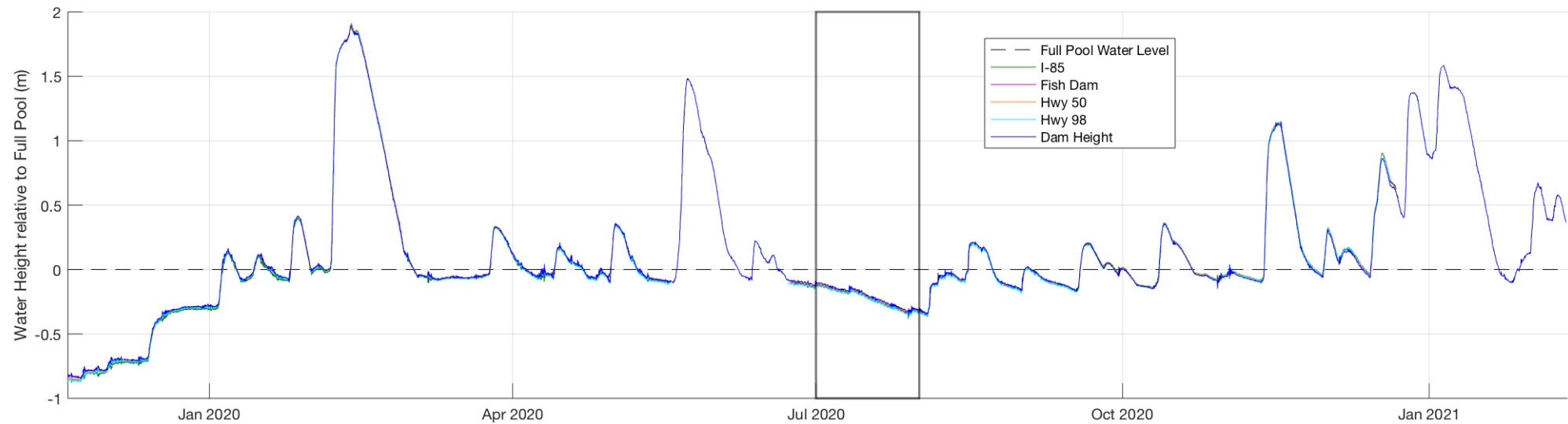
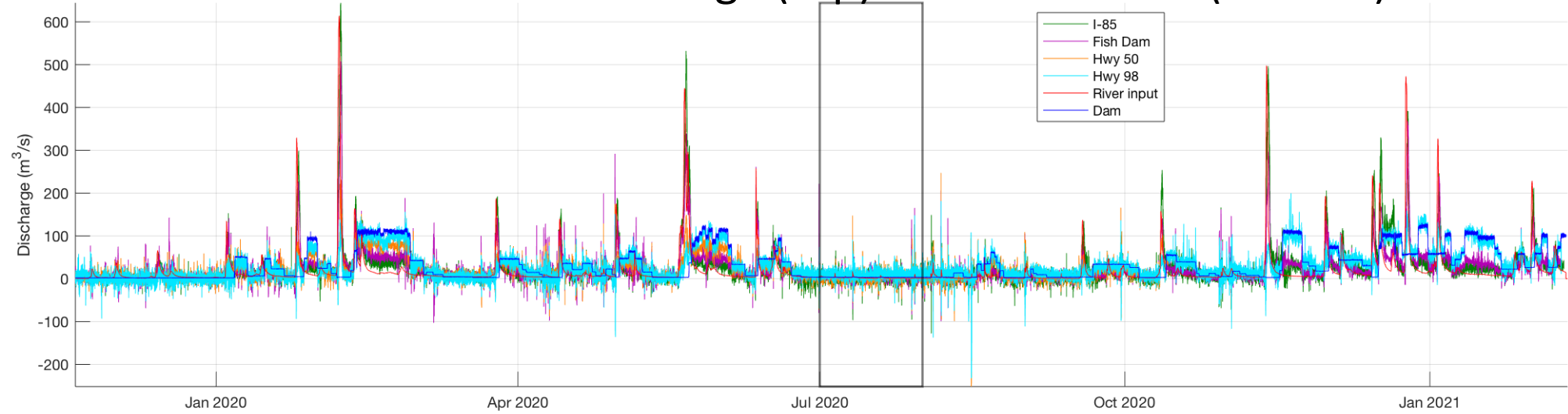
Hwy 50 - February 2020



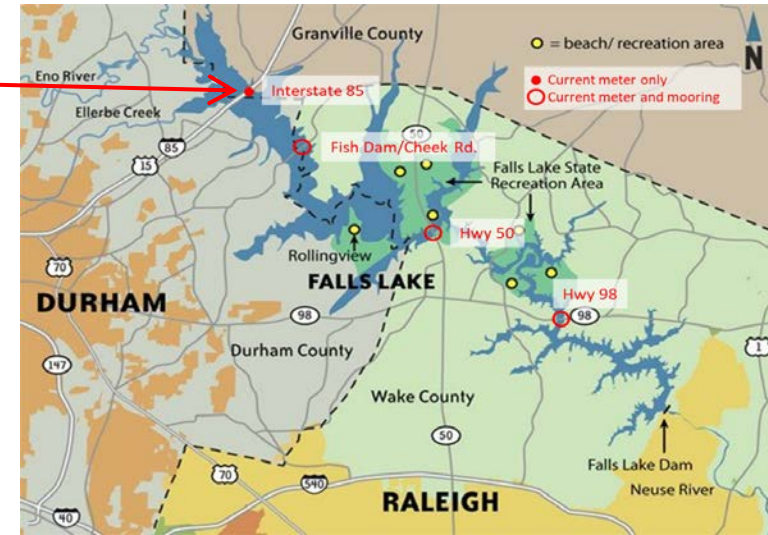
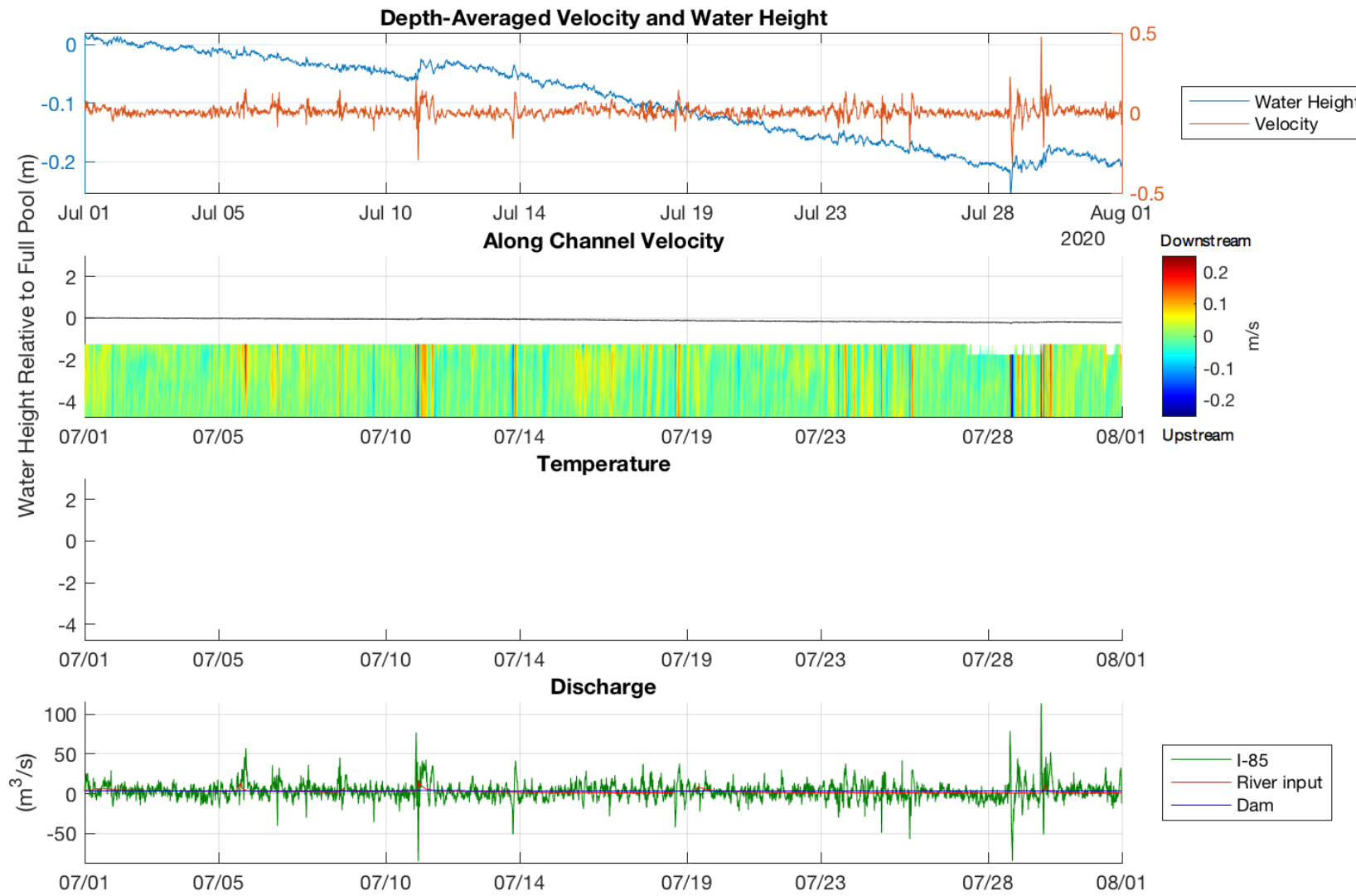
Hwy 98 - February 2020



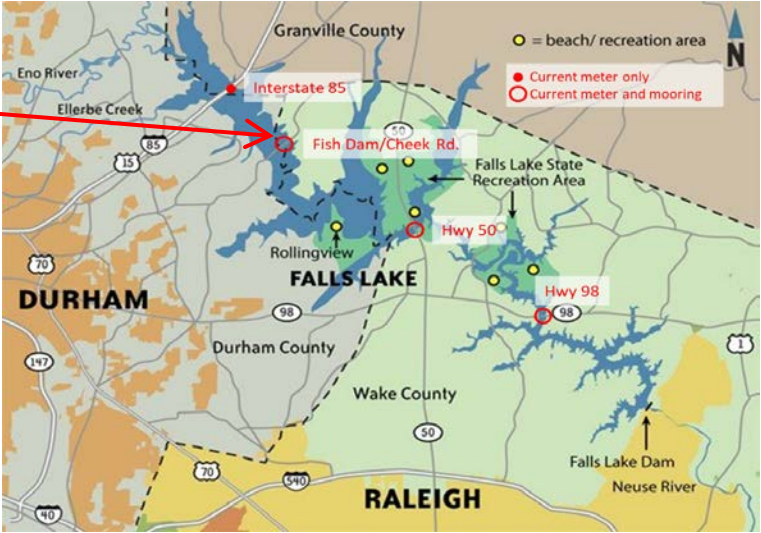
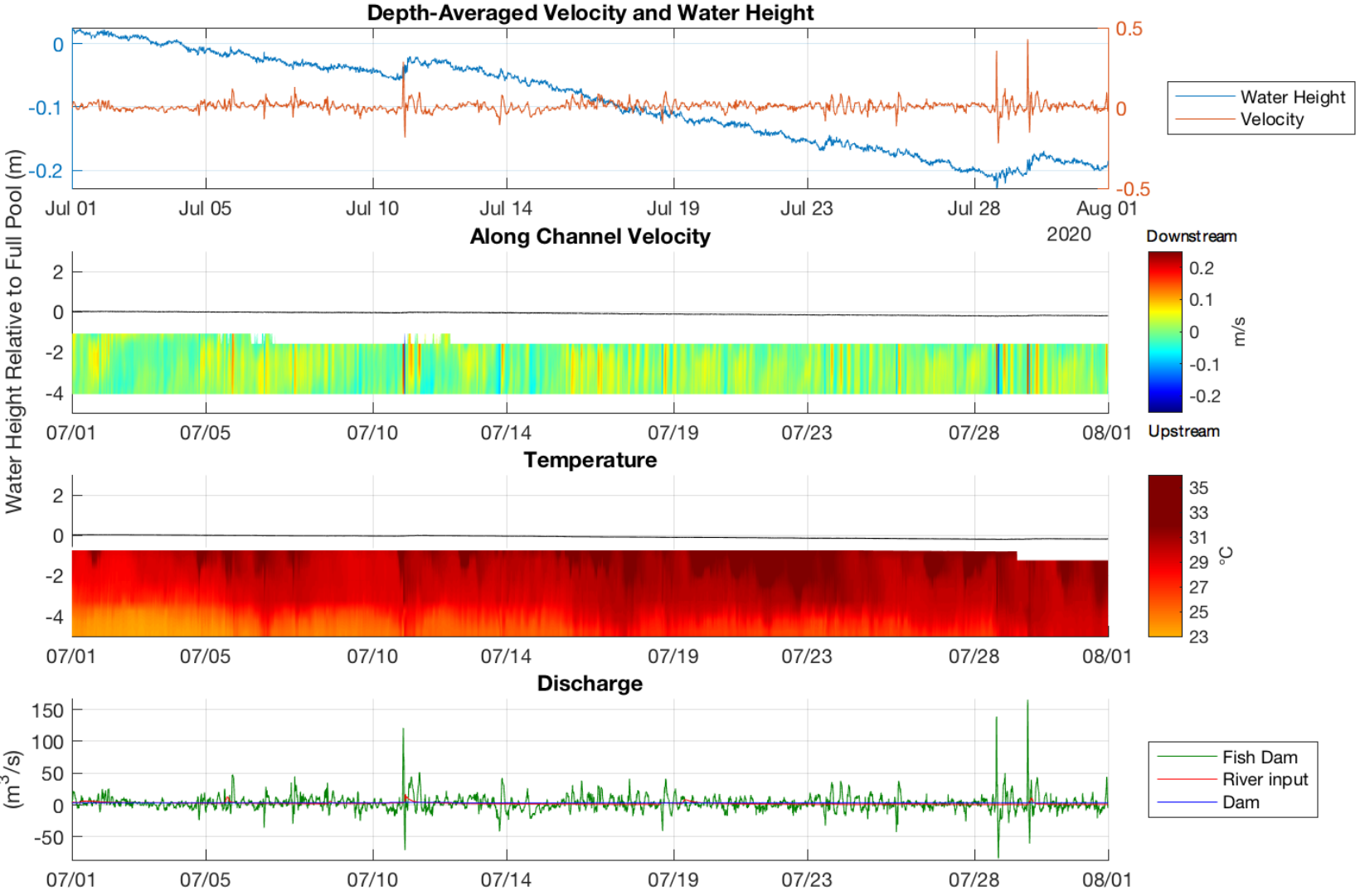
Full time series of discharge (top) and water level (bottom)



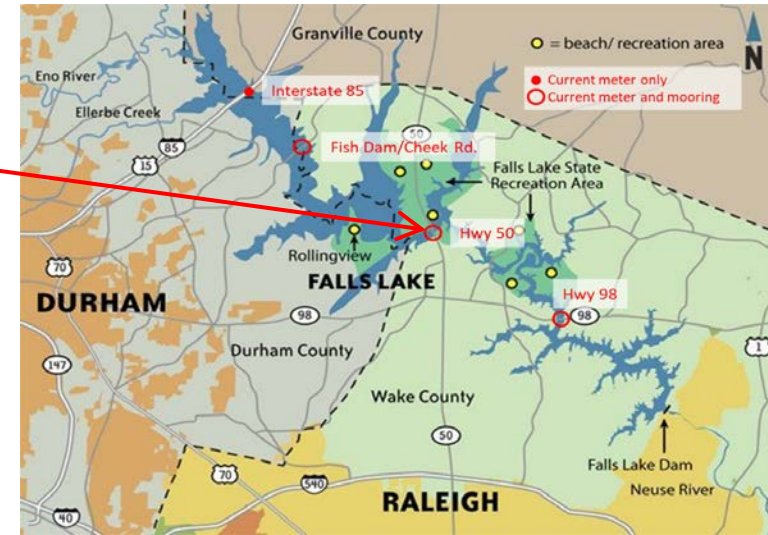
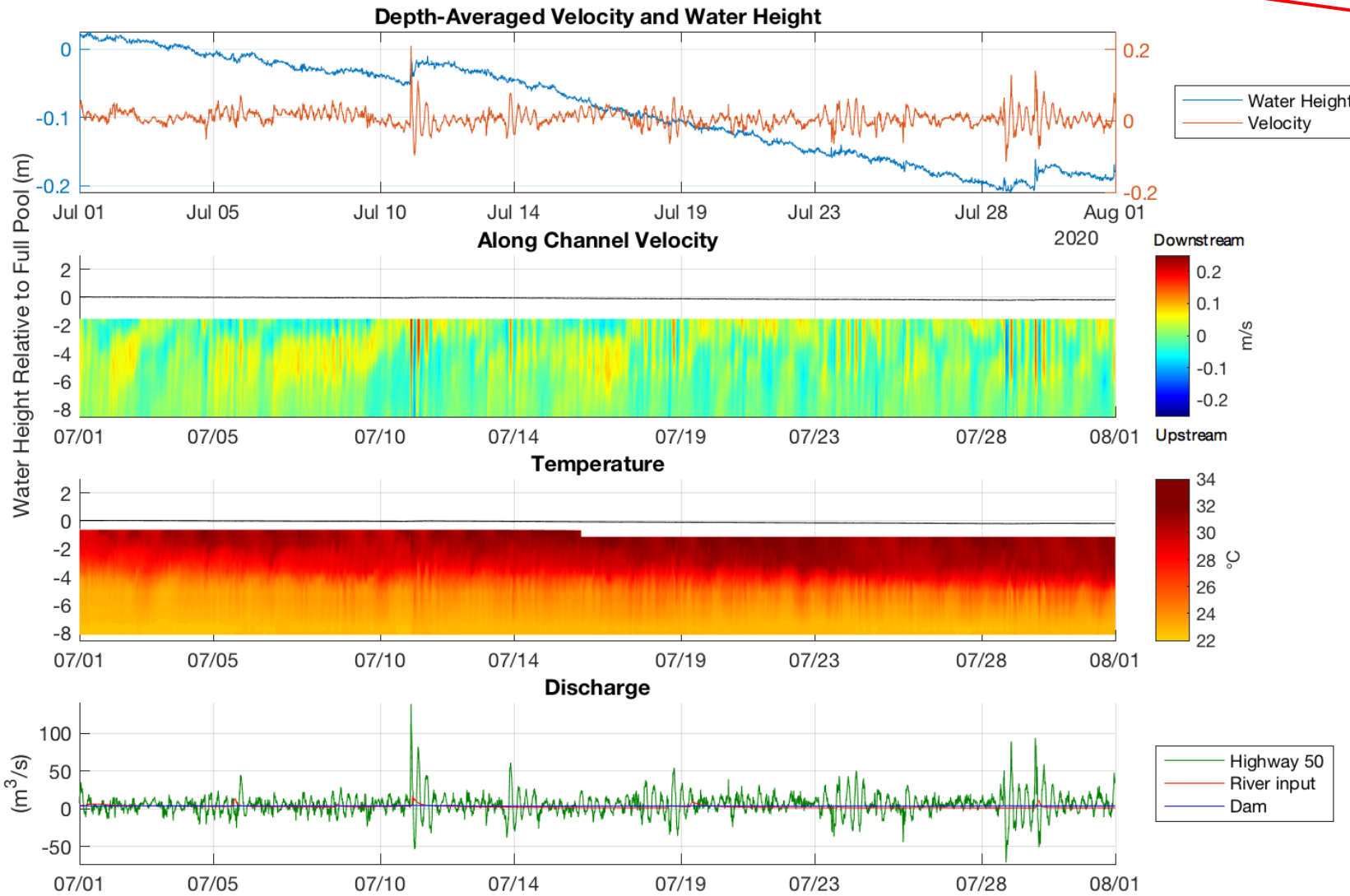
I 85 - July 2020



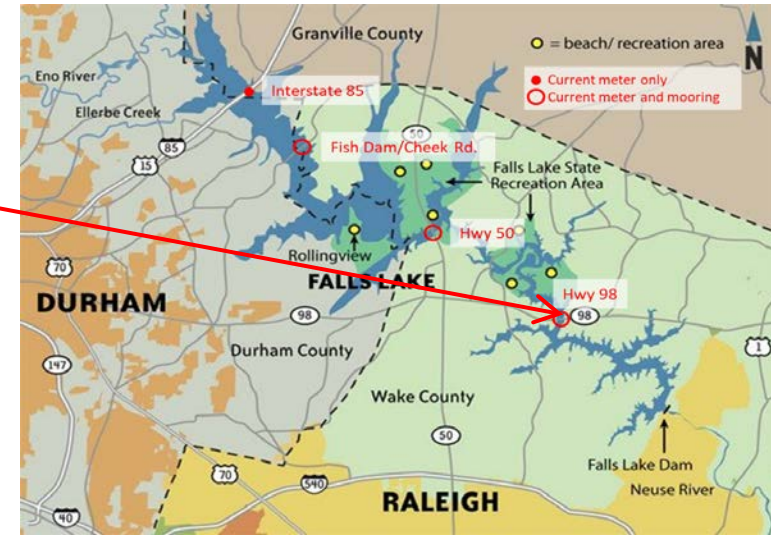
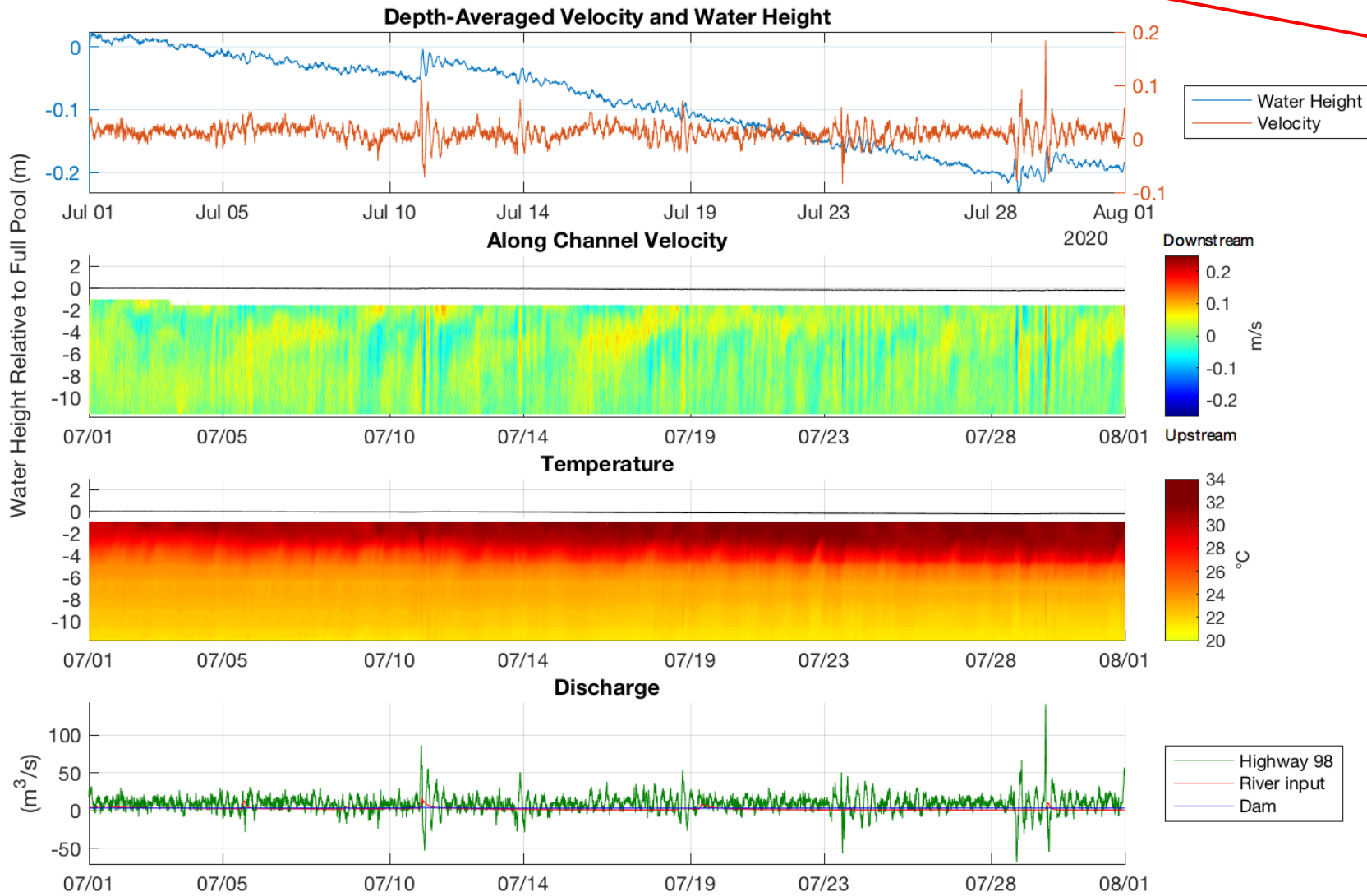
Fish Dam Rd- July 2020



Hwy 50 - July 2020



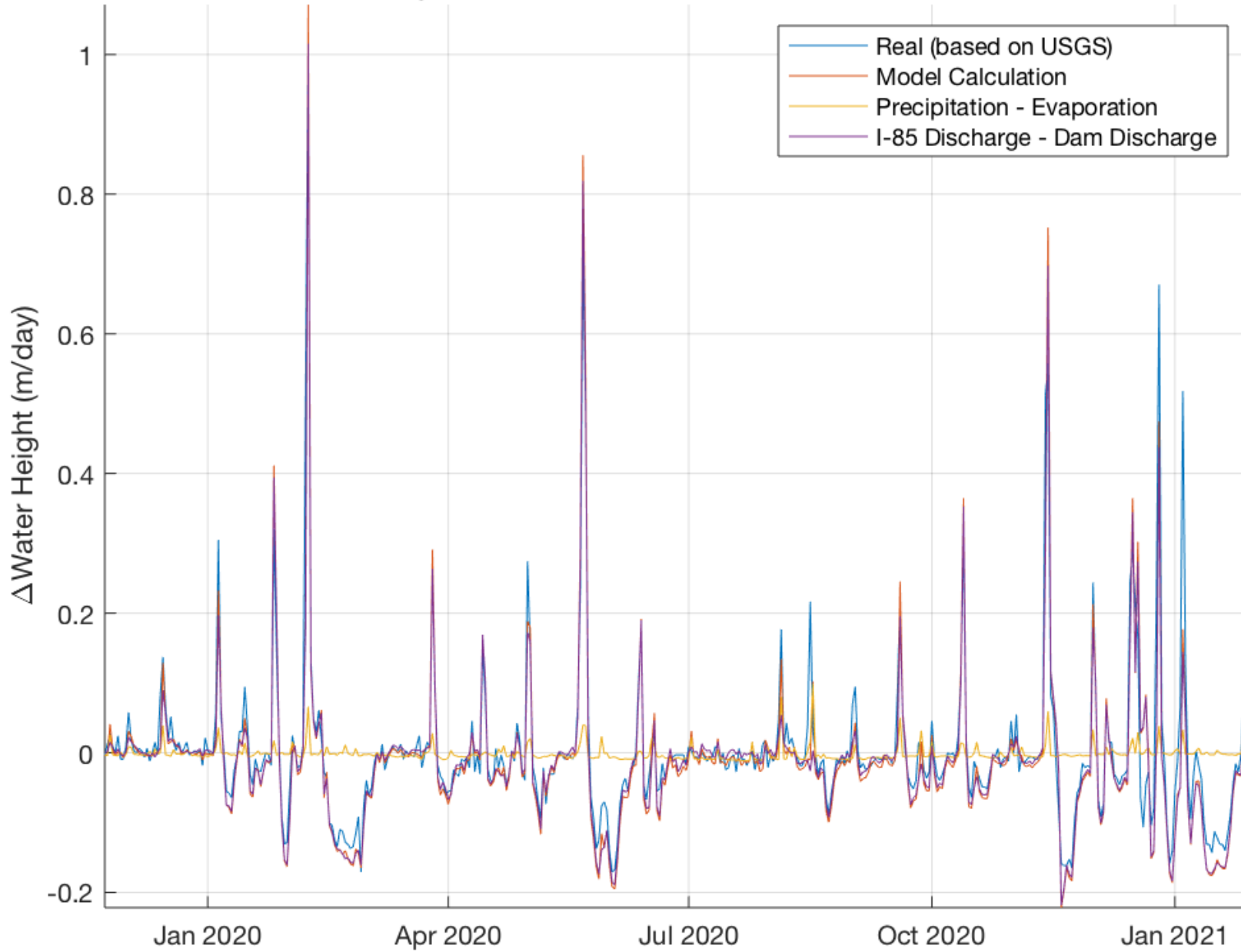
Hwy 98 – July 2020



Basic circulation characteristics

- Simple box model captures depth-integrated transport variations, leads to residence time calculation
- Seasonal thermal variation – vertical stratification and horizontal gradients
- Bi-directional flow – occurs most often during summer stratification, complicates residence time calculation
- Seiches – short-period (hours-long) oscillations are ubiquitous, stir the reservoir, drive mixing at some level

Actual Change in Water Level and Based On Input-Output data



$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = V_{out} - V_{in} + P - E$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = \text{water level change}$$

V_{out}, V_{in} = transport out and in

P = precipitation on lake
 E = Evaporation from lake

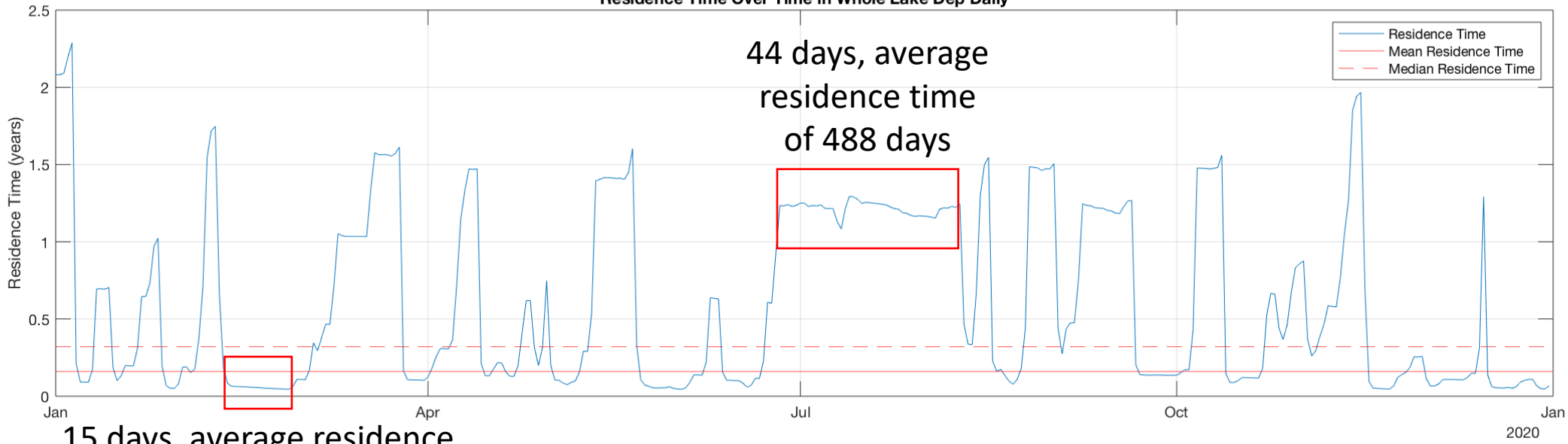
R² values

	ΔV	model
creeks	0.776	0.775
I-85	0.854	0.873

Residence time = $T(t) = V(t)/Q(t)$, where V =lake volume and Q =discharge or inflow, t =time, gives an estimate of time water parcels spend in the lake.

Turnovers = $\Sigma(Q * \Delta t) / \bar{V}$, where \bar{V} =average lake volume, Δt =sampling interval, quantifies how many lake volumes have occurred over some time interval.

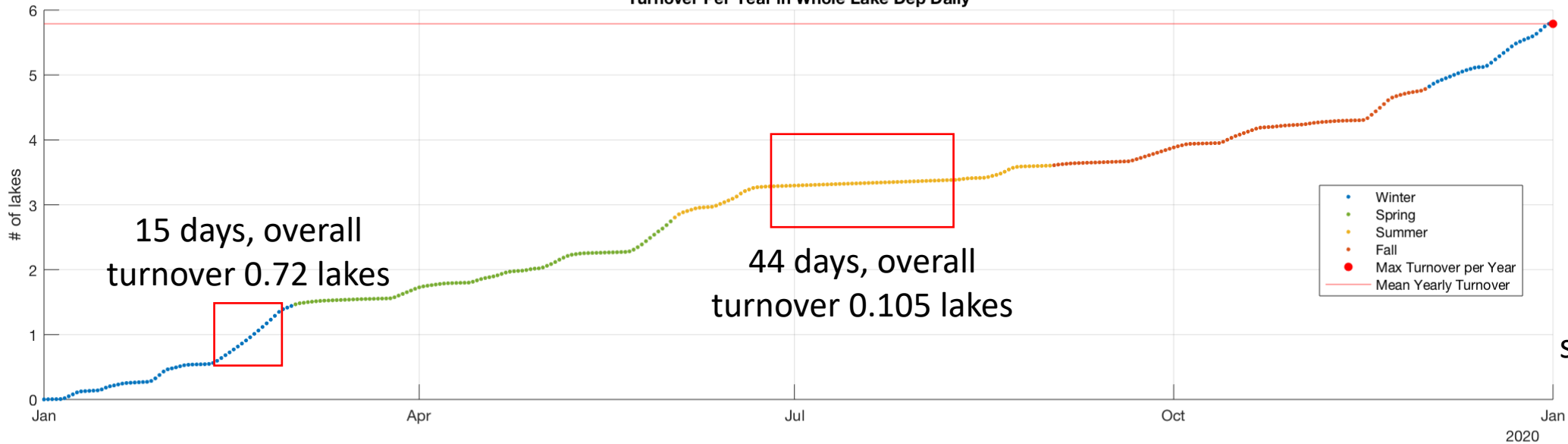
Residence Time Over Time in Whole Lake Dep Daily



44 days, average residence time of 488 days

15 days, average residence time of 20 days

Turnover Per Year in Whole Lake Dep Daily

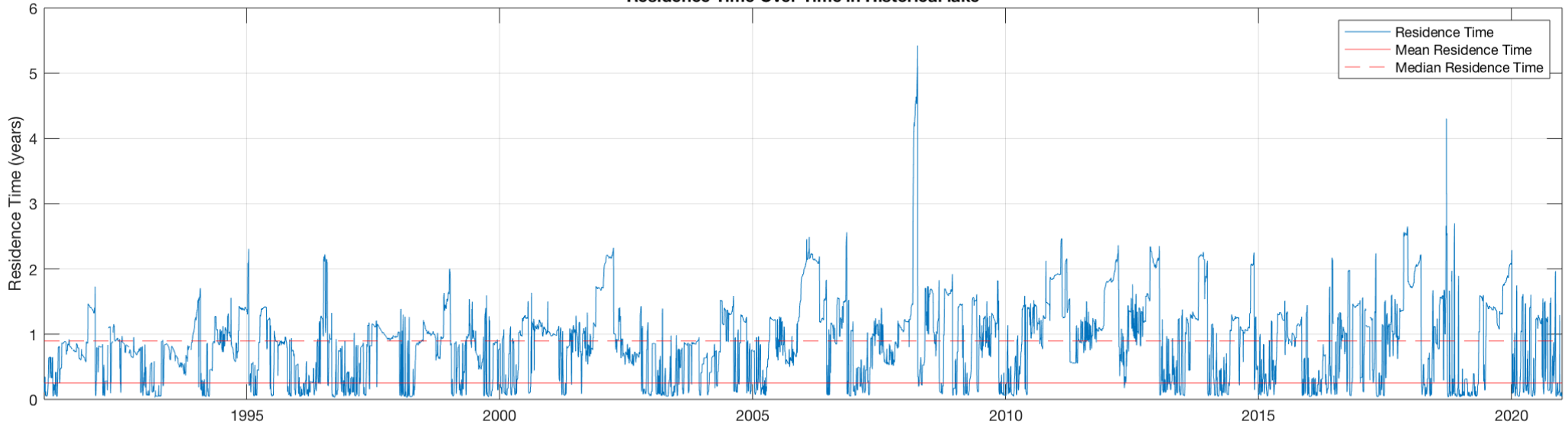


15 days, overall turnover 0.72 lakes

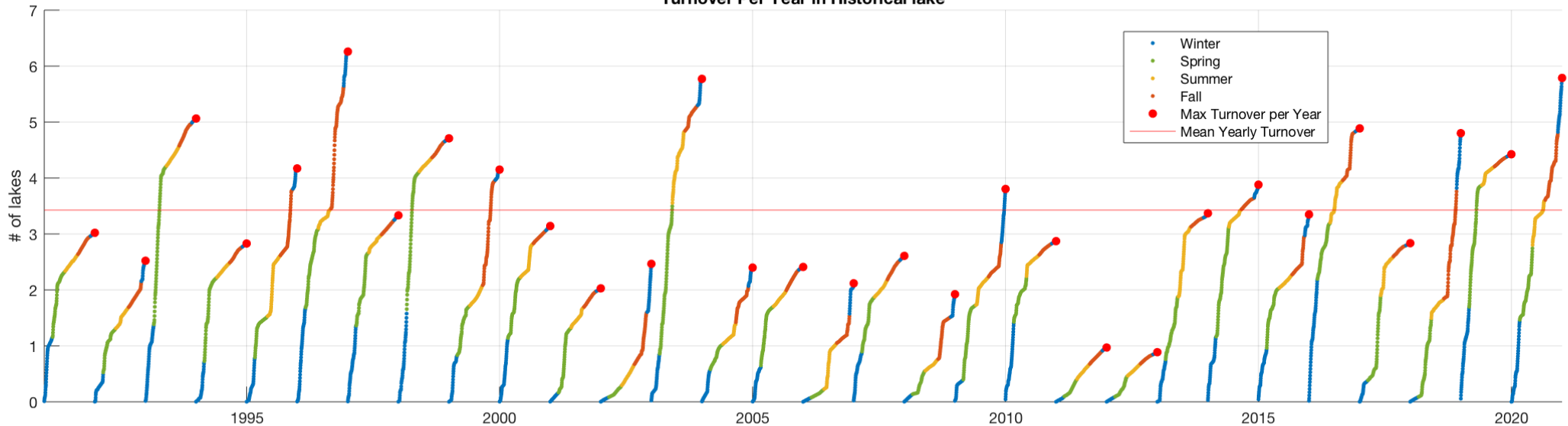
44 days, overall turnover 0.105 lakes

winter	2.46	42%
spring	1.27	22%
summer	0.92	16%
fall	1.16	20%

Residence Time Over Time in Historical lake



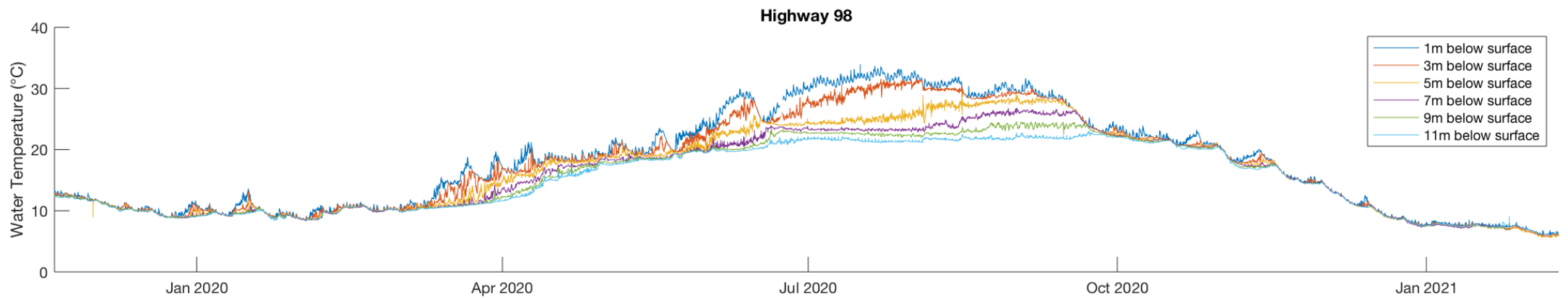
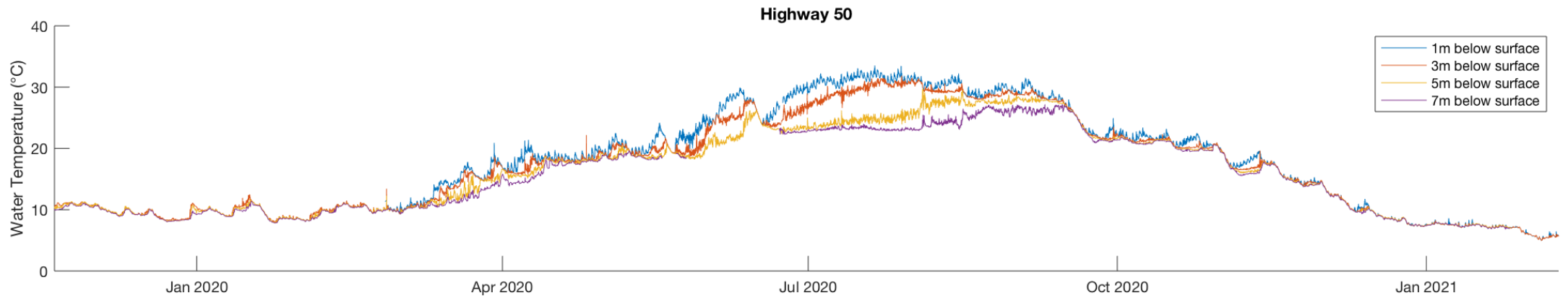
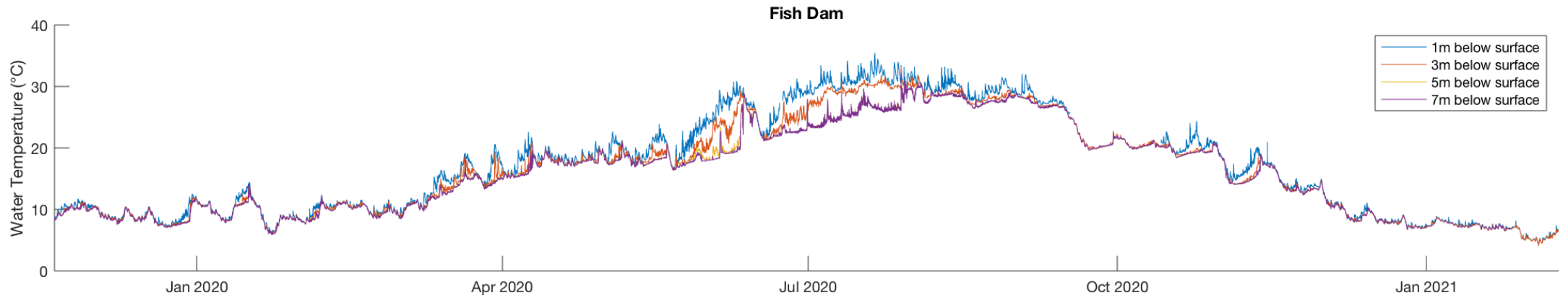
Turnover Per Year in Historical lake

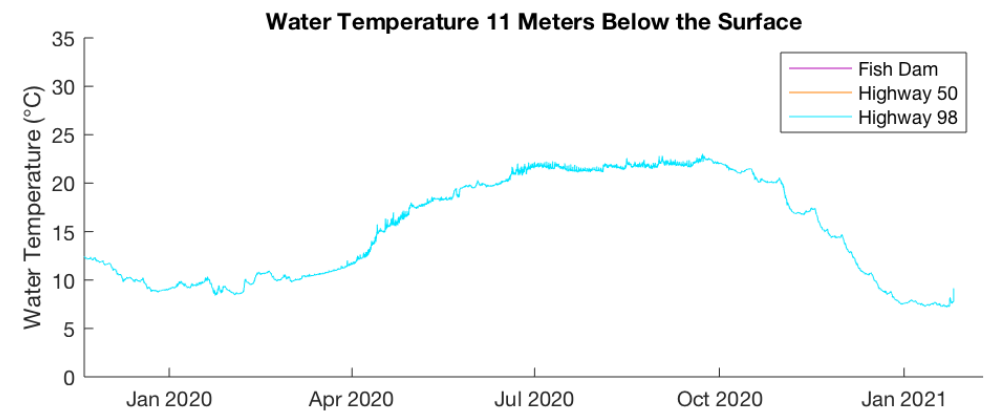
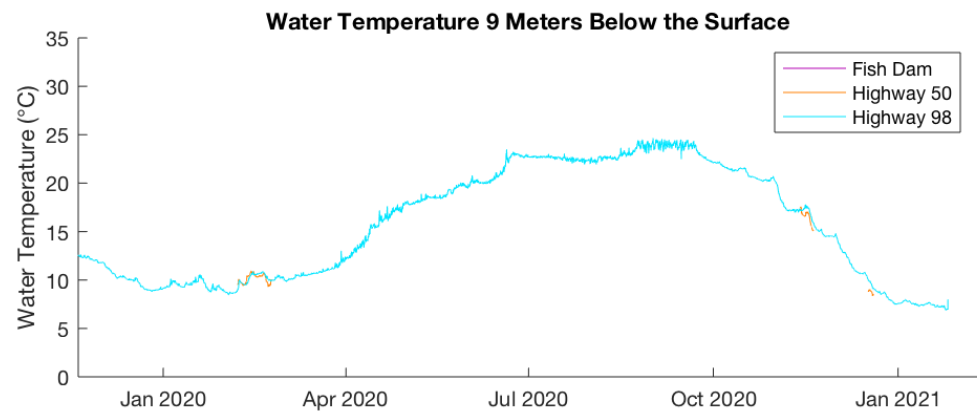
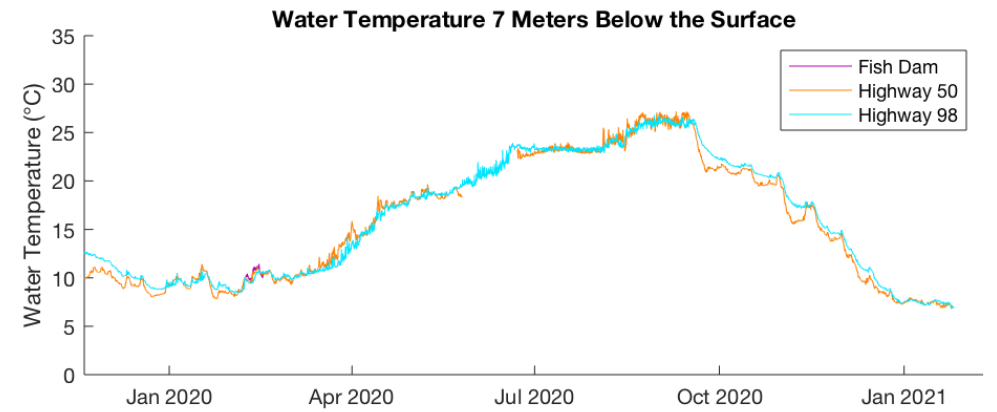
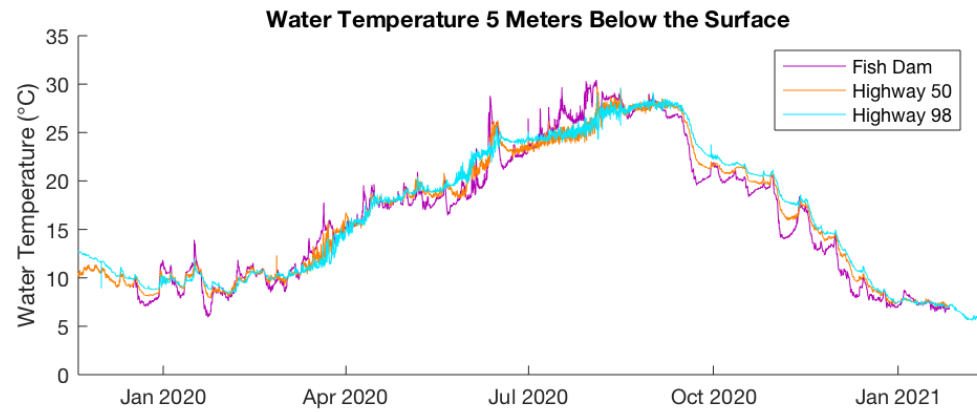
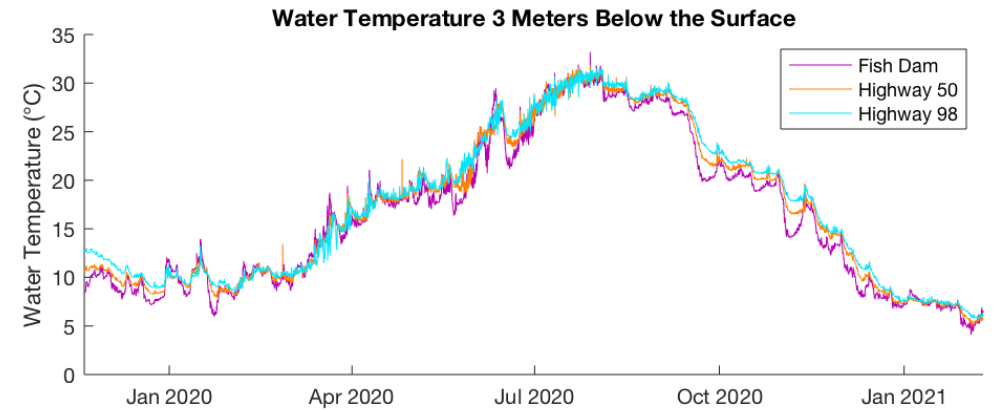
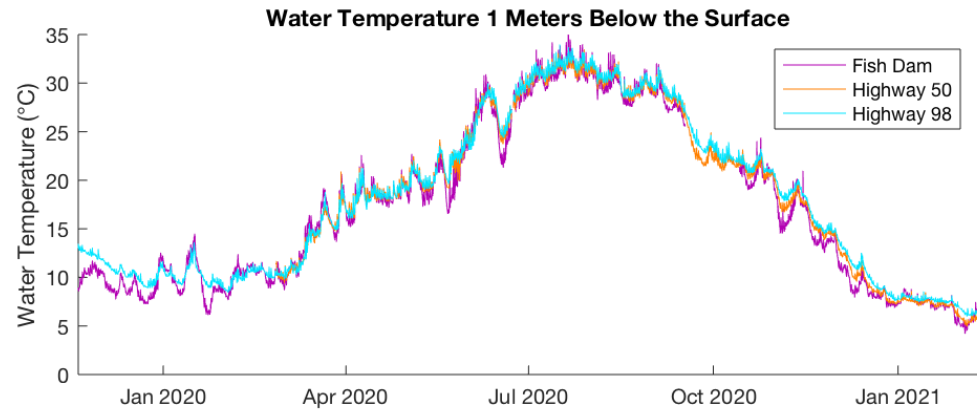


winter	1.13	33%
spring	1.21	35%
summer	0.50	14%
fall	0.61	18%

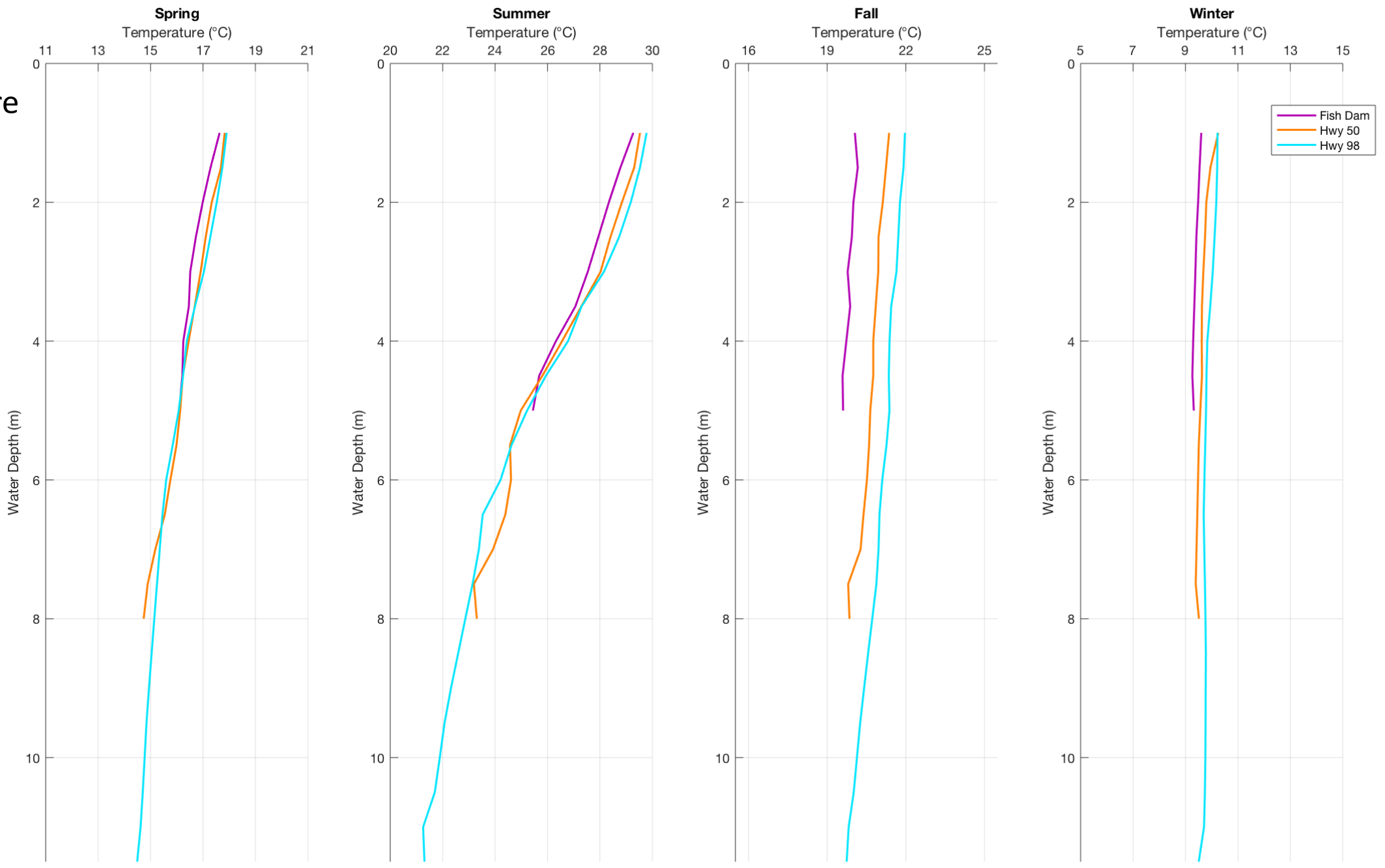
Temperature as a function of
depth in the lake

Water Temperature Through Water Column at Each Site





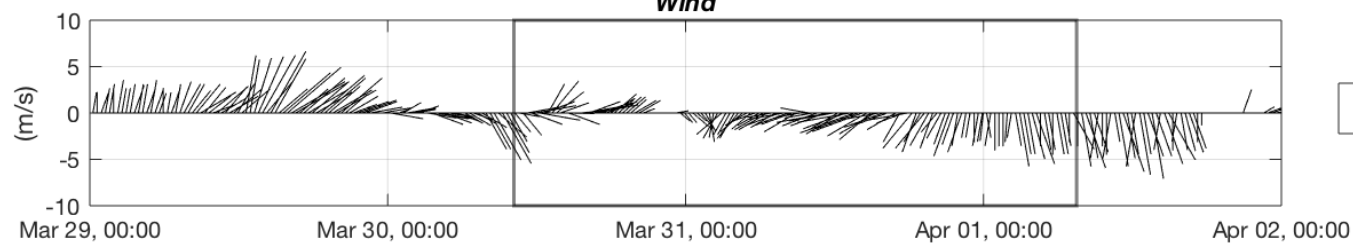
Average vertical temperature structure, plotted by season.



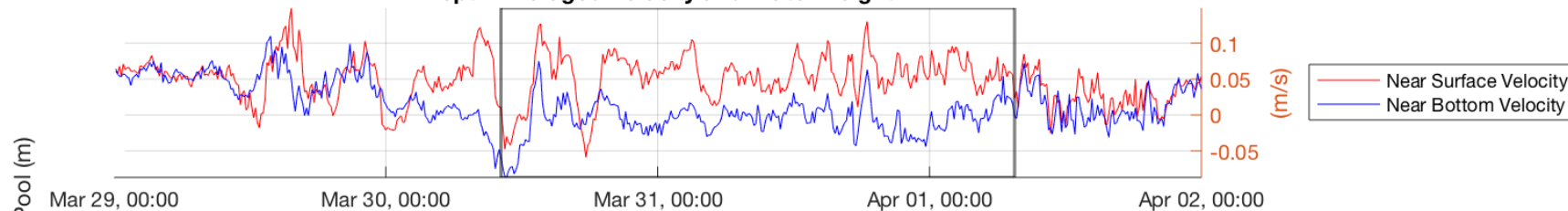
Bidirectional Flow

Fish Dam

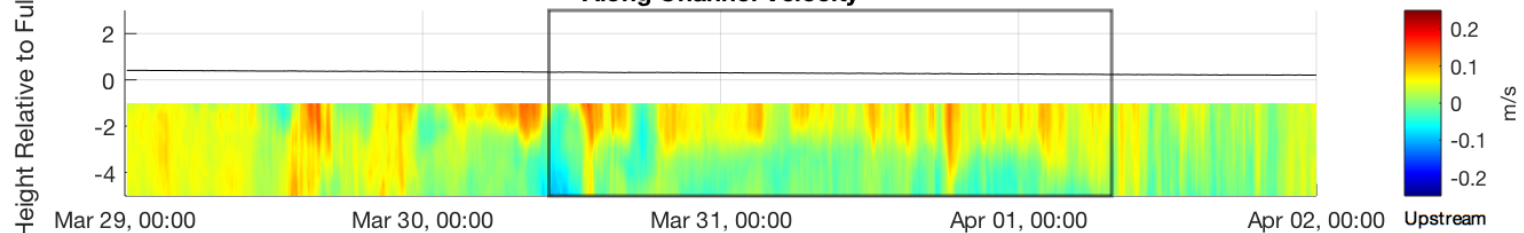
Wind



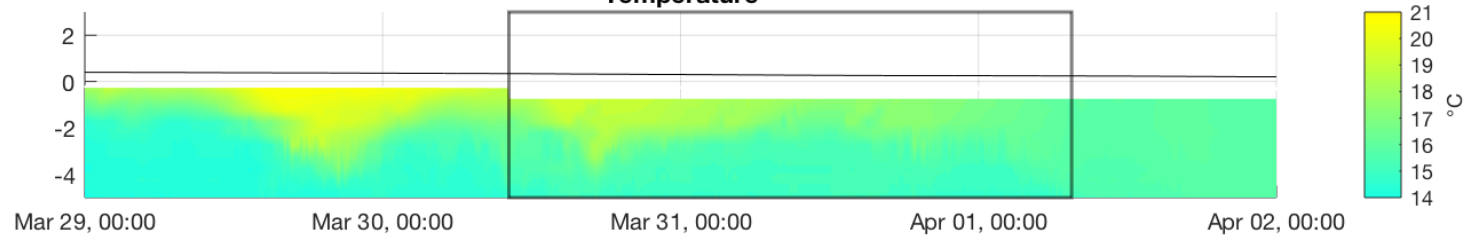
Depth-Averaged Velocity and Water Height



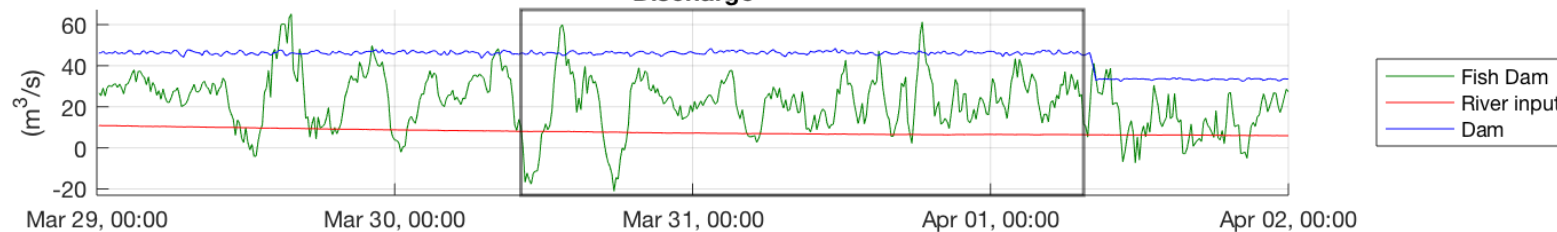
Along Channel Velocity



Temperature

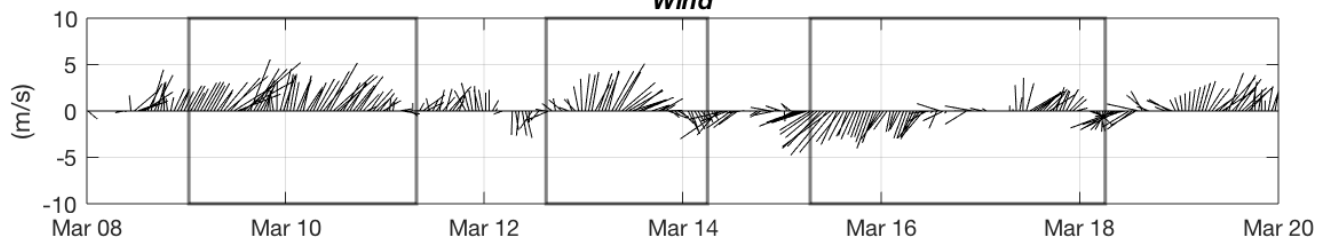


Discharge



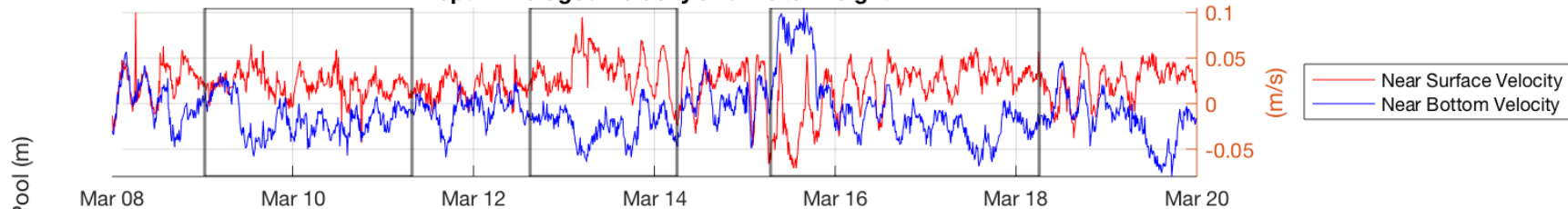
Highway 50

Wind



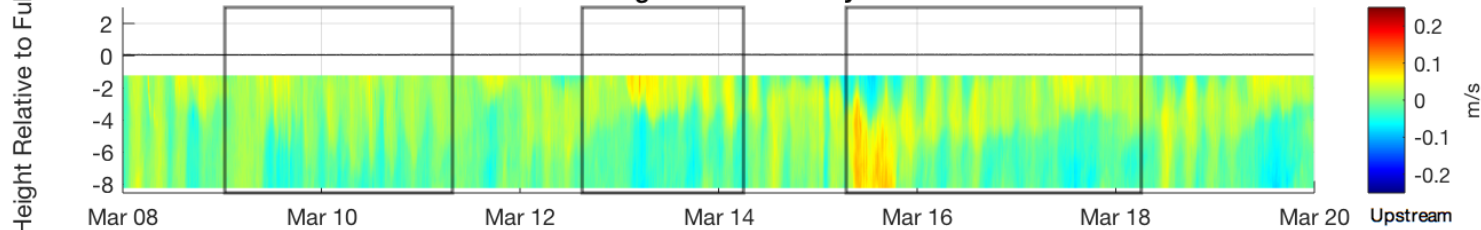
Periods of Bidirectional Flow

Depth-Averaged Velocity and Water Height



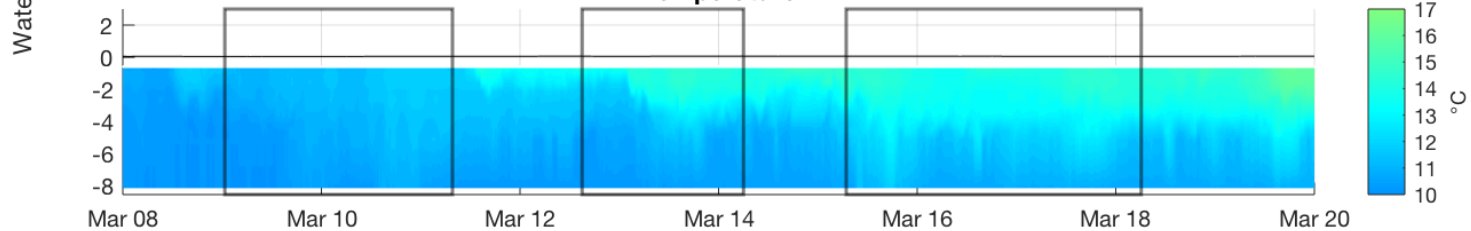
Near Surface Velocity
Near Bottom Velocity

Along Channel Velocity



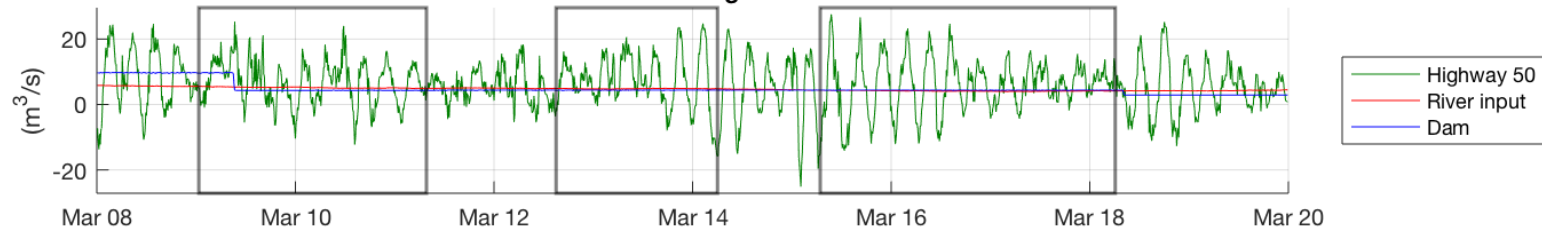
Downstream
0.2
0.1
0
-0.1
-0.2
m/s
Upstream

Temperature



17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
°C

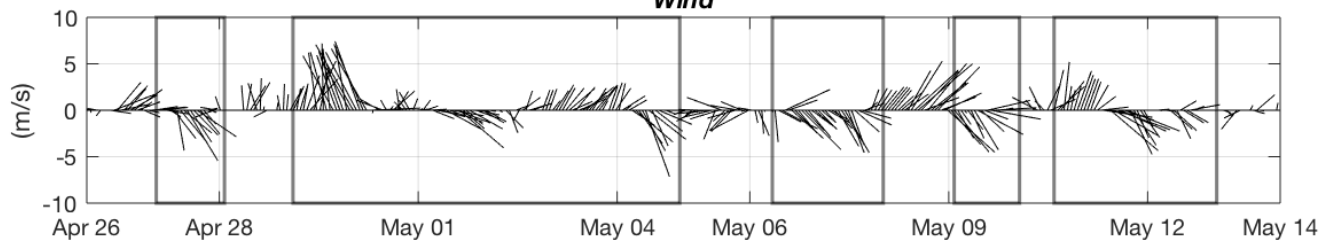
Discharge



Highway 50
River input
Dam

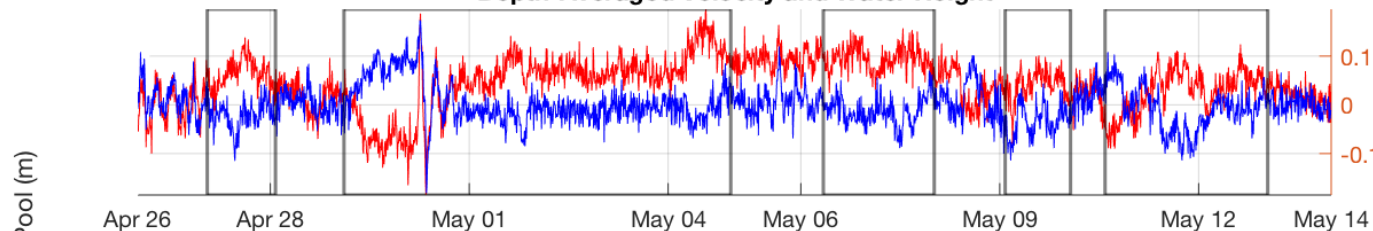
Highway 98

Wind



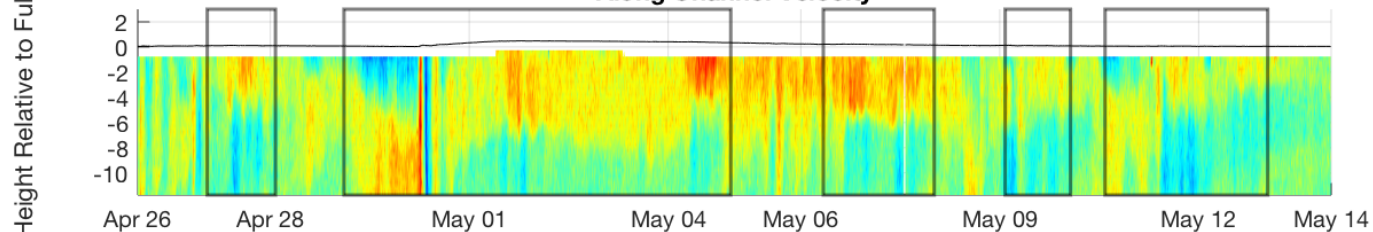
□ Periods of Bidirectional Flow

Depth-Averaged Velocity and Water Height



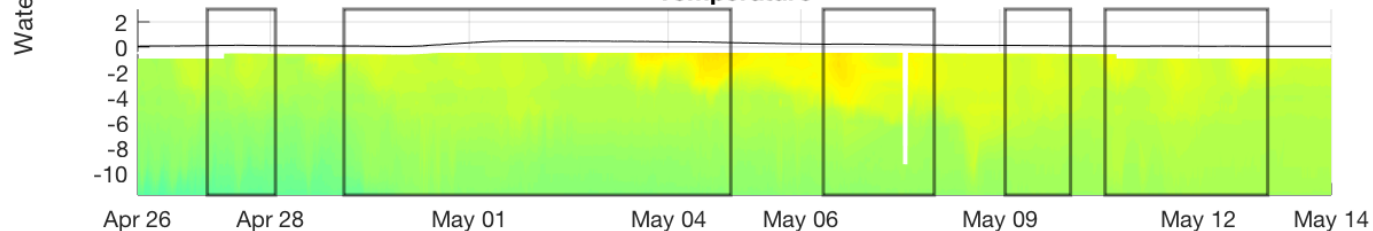
— Near Surface Velocity
— Near Bottom Velocity

Along Channel Velocity



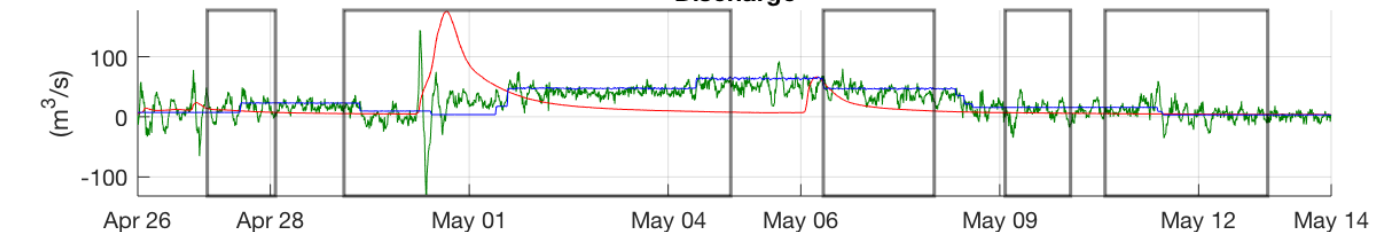
Downstream
0.2
0.1
0
-0.1
-0.2
m/s
Upstream

Temperature



22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
°C

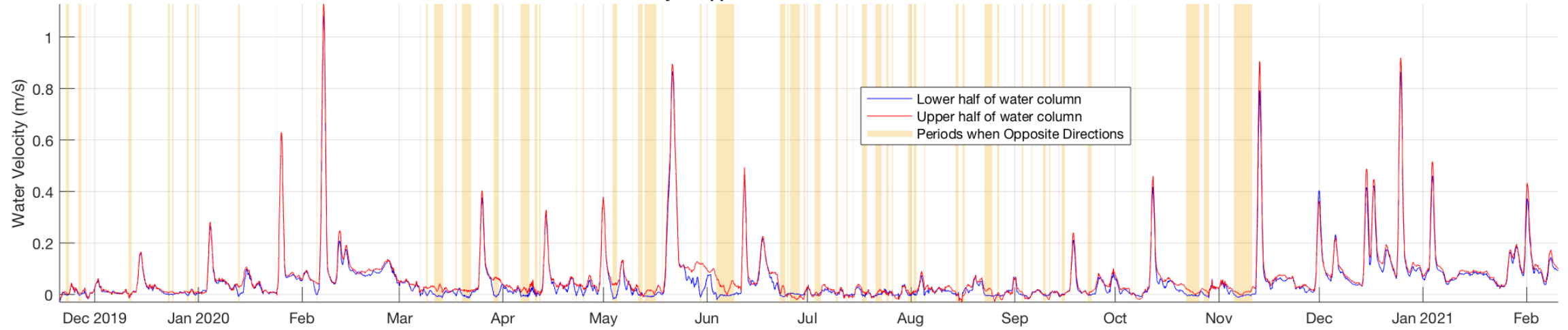
Discharge



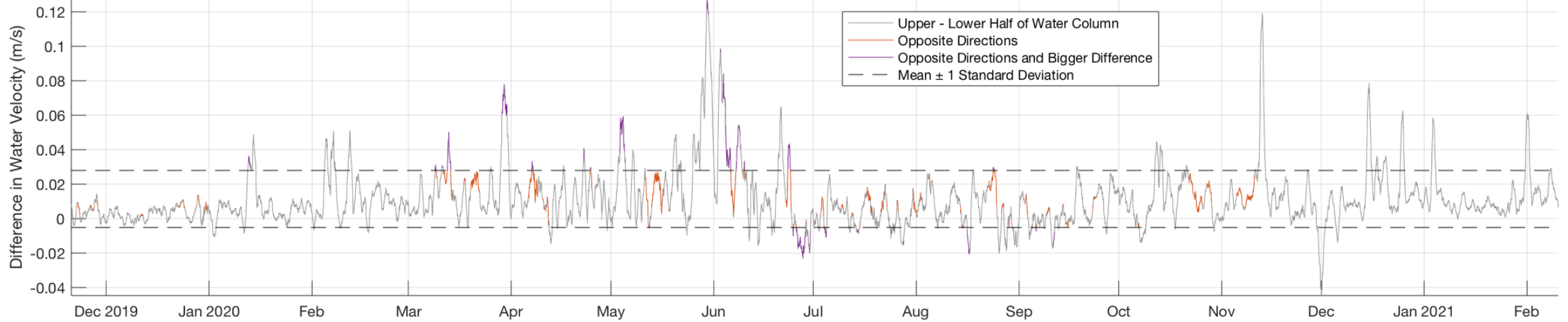
— Highway 98
— River input
— Dam

I-85

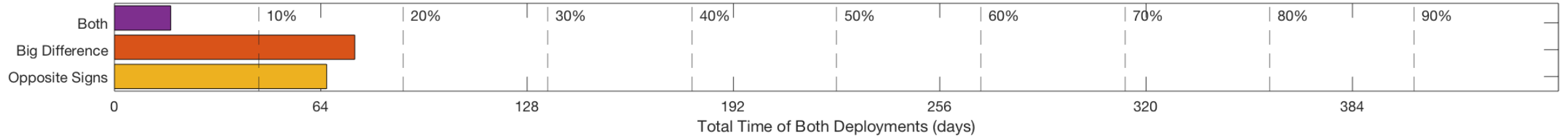
Water Velocity in Upper vs. Lower Part of Water Column at I-85



Upper Half of Water Column - Lower Half Water Velocity at I-85

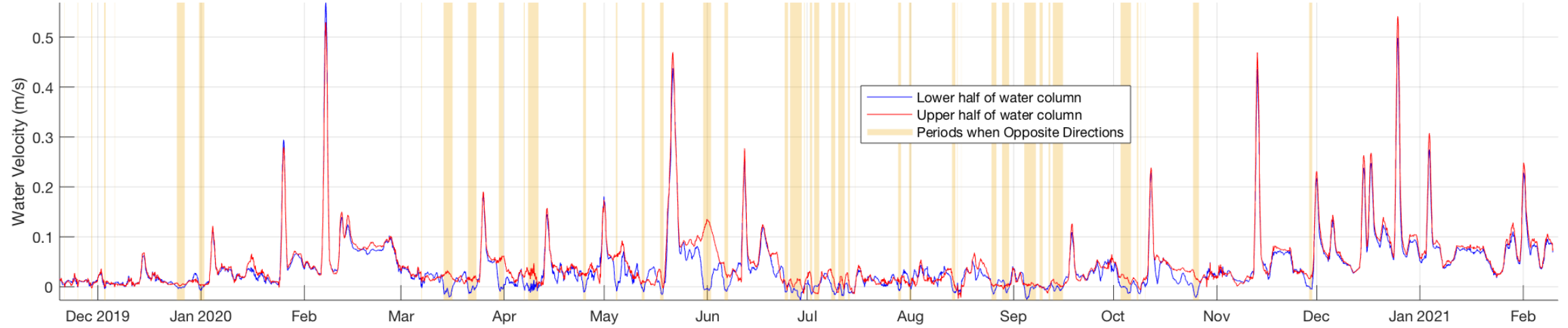


Amount of Time Water Column had Bidirectional Flow

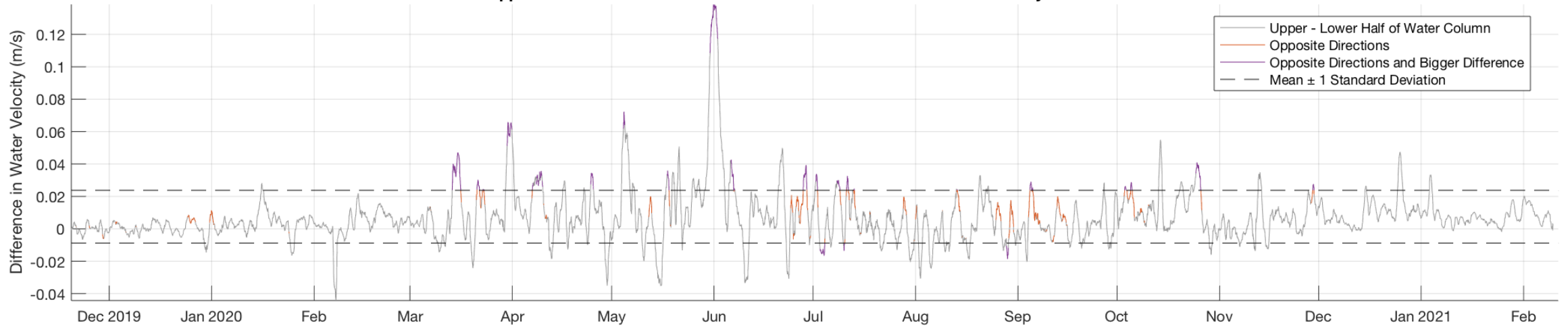


Fish Dam

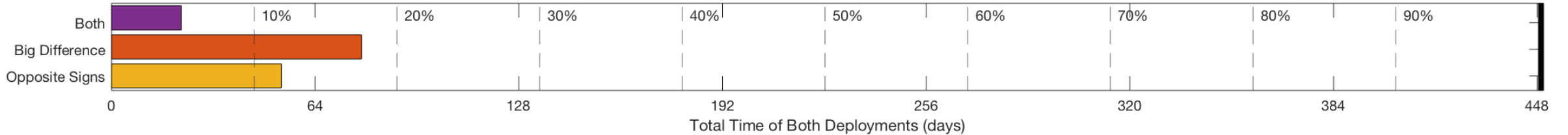
Water Velocity in Upper vs. Lower Part of Water Column at Fish Dam



Upper Half of Water Column - Lower Half Water Column Water Velocity at Fish Dam

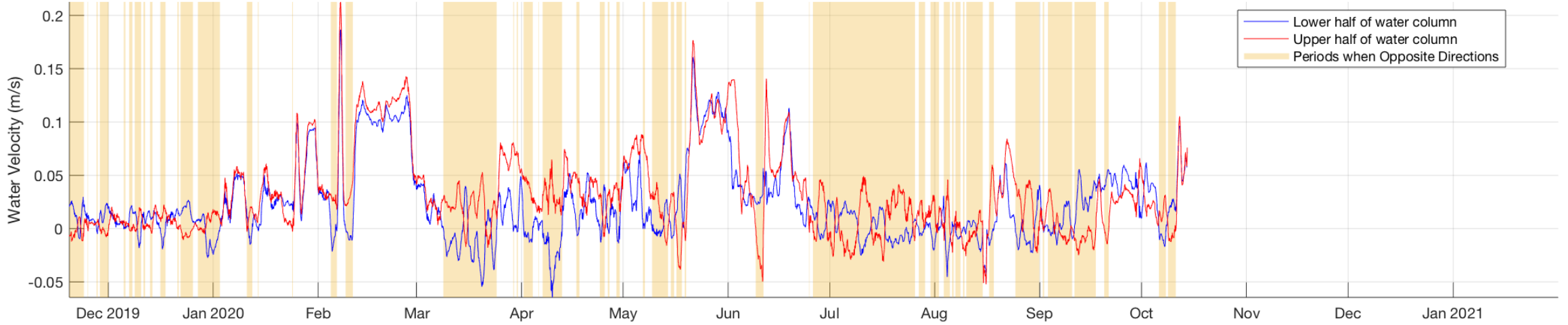


Amount of Time Water Column had Bidirectional Flow

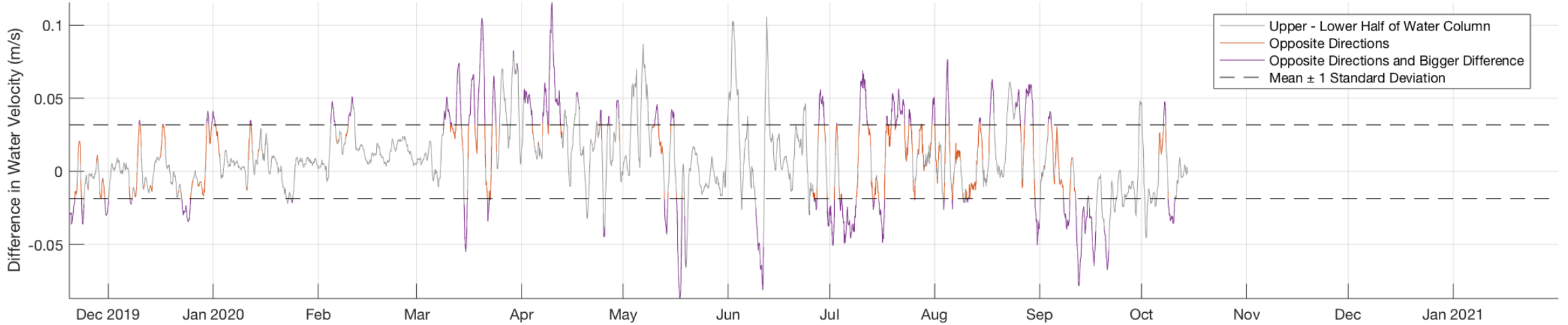


Hwy 50

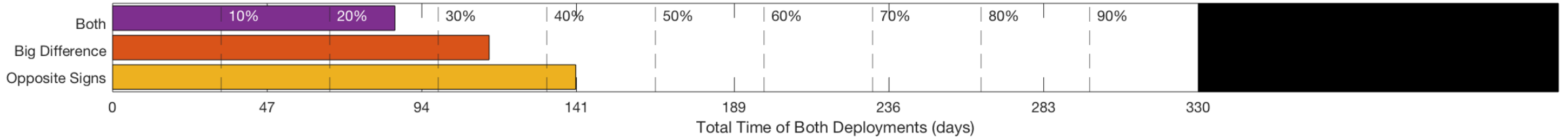
Water Velocity in Upper vs. Lower Part of Water Column at Hwy 50



Upper Half of Water Column - Lower Half Water Column Water Velocity at Hwy 50

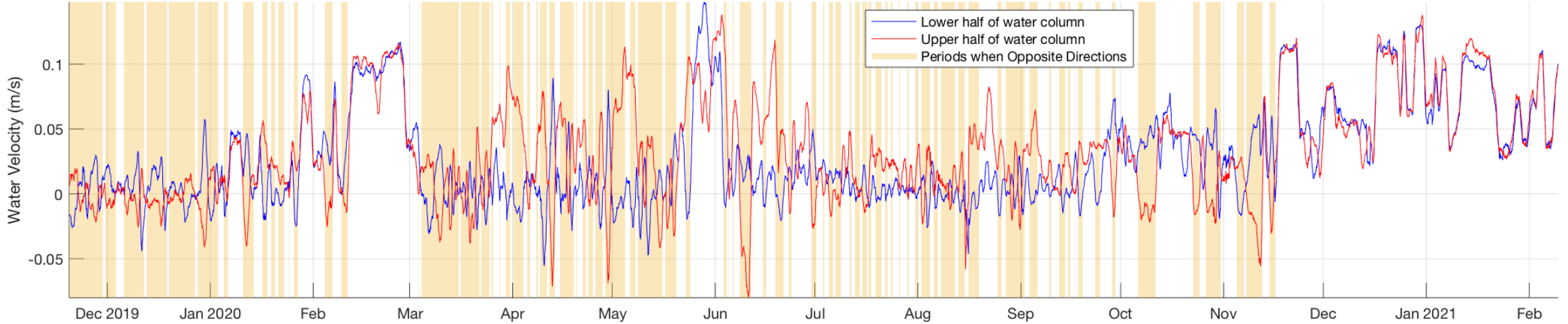


Amount of Time Water Column had Bidirectional Flow

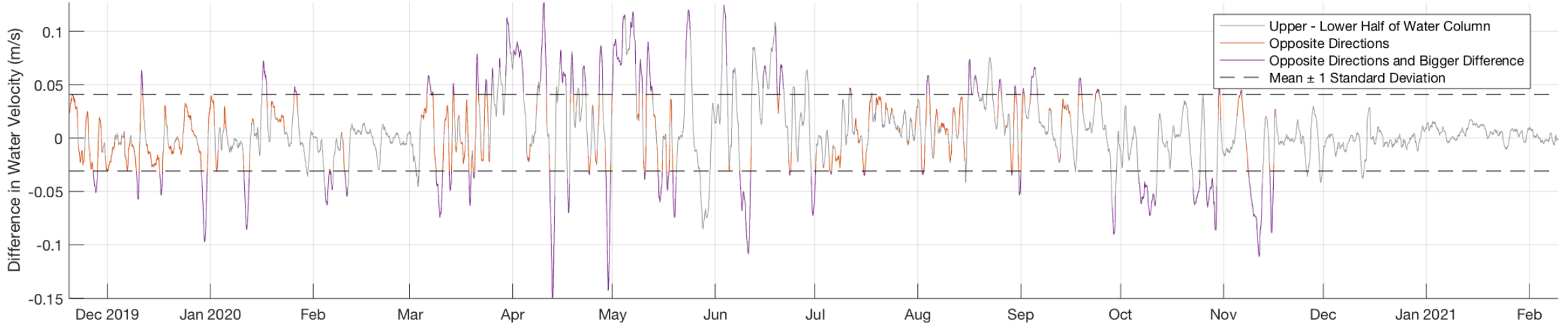


Hwy 98

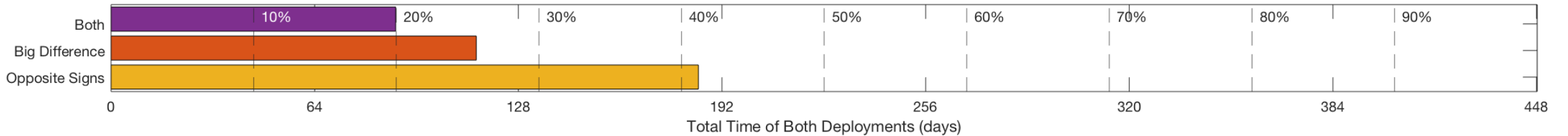
Water Velocity in Upper vs. Lower Part of Water Column at Hwy 98



Upper Half of Water Column - Lower Half Water Velocity at Hwy 98

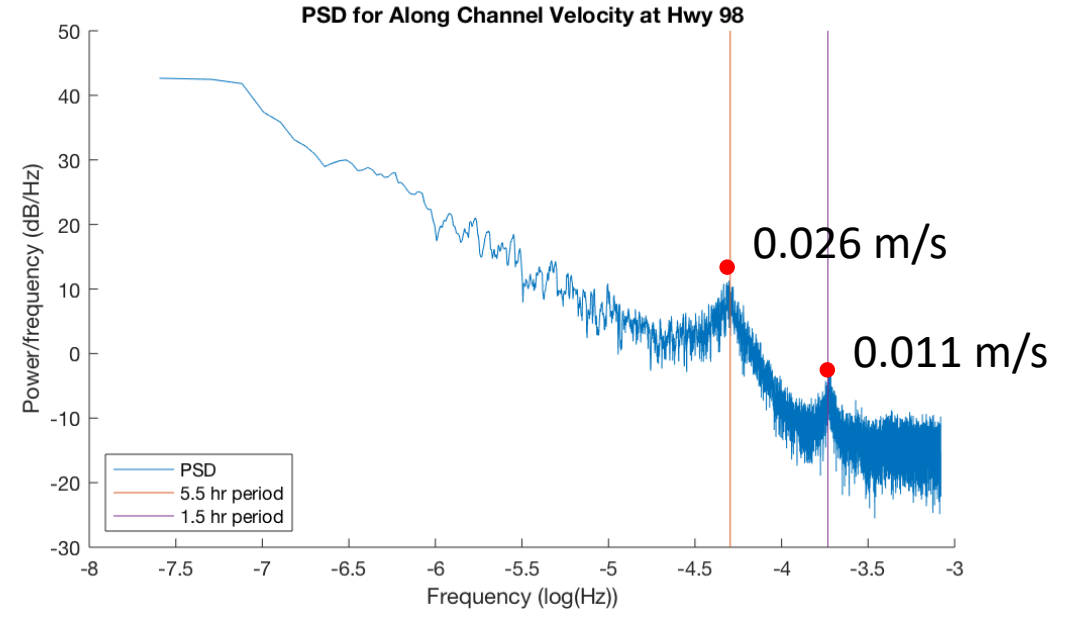
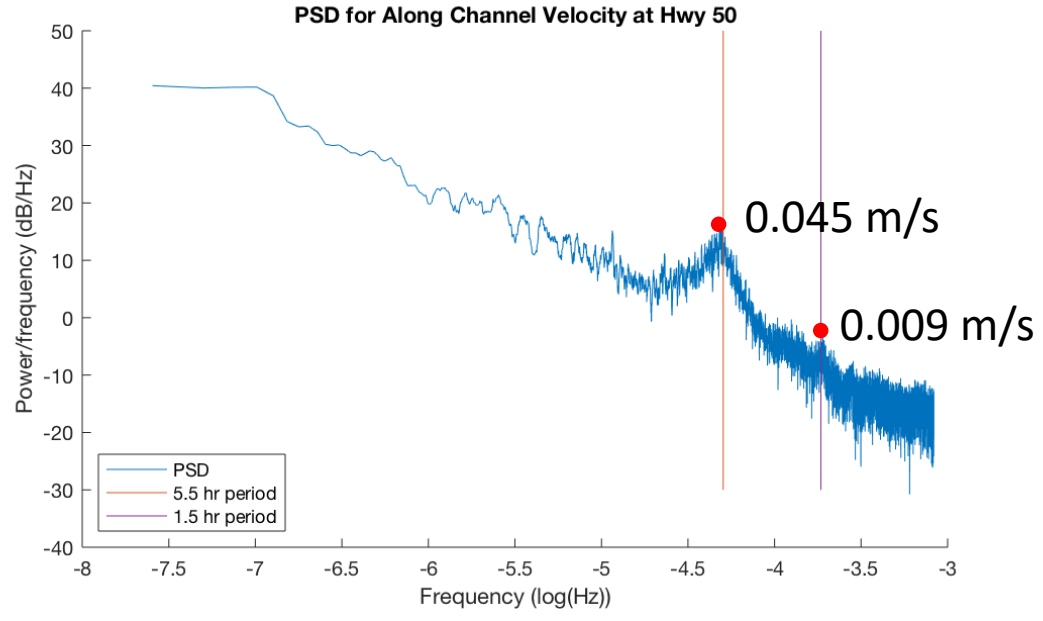
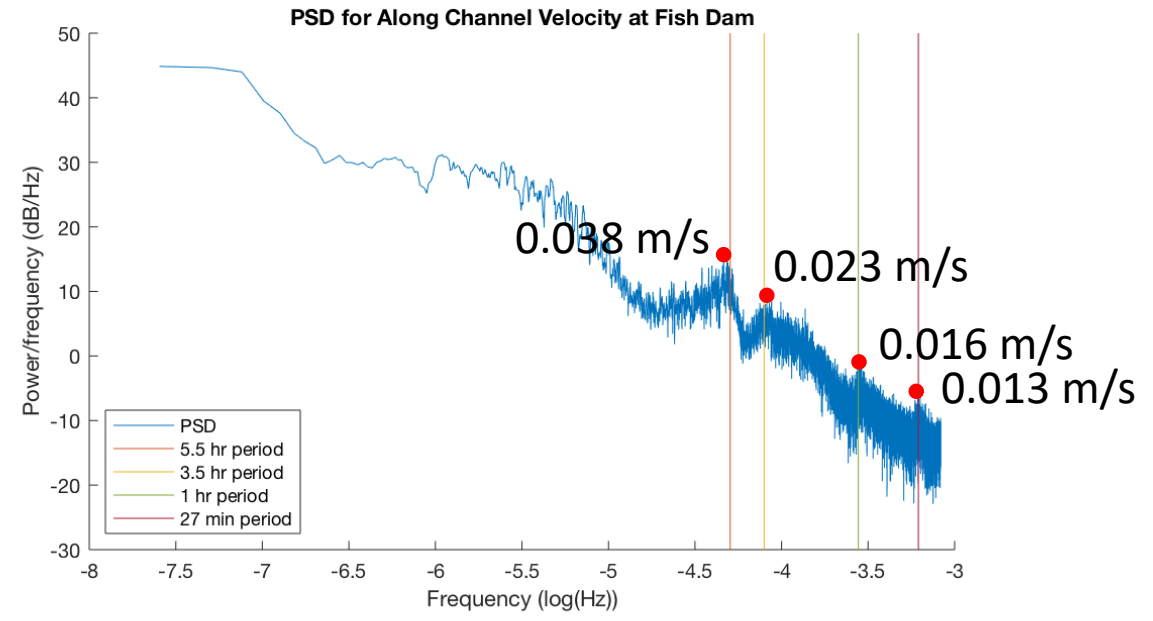
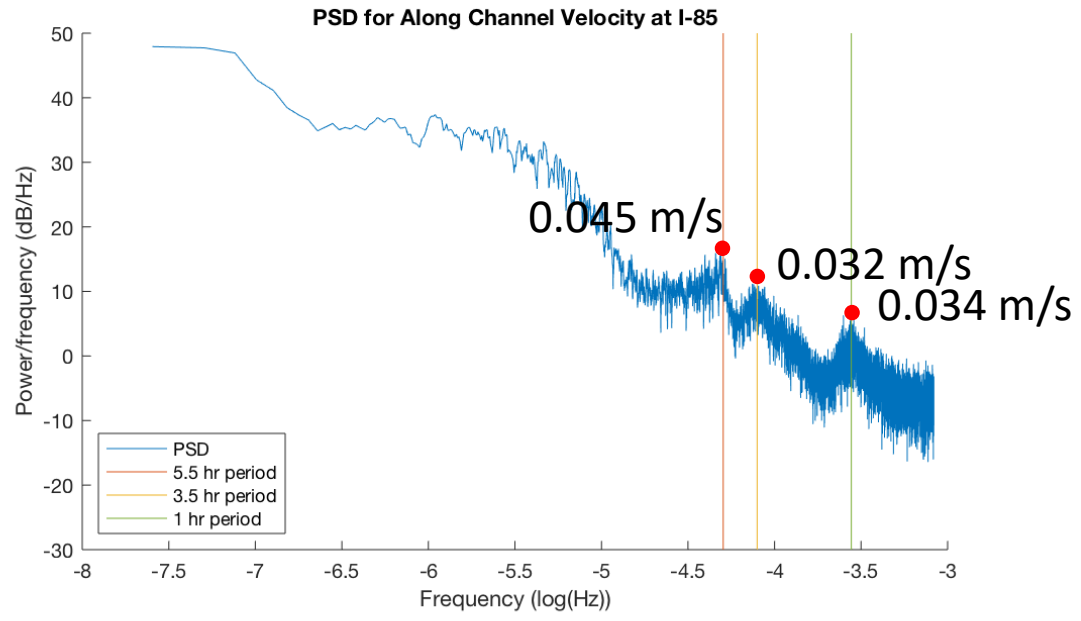


Amount of Time Water Column had Bidirectional Flow

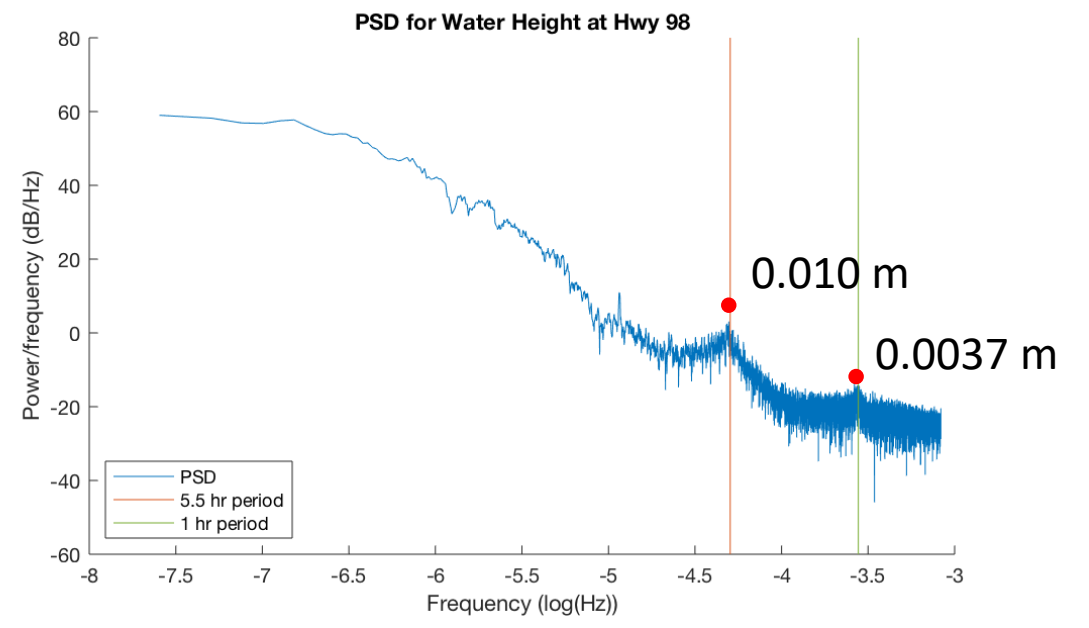
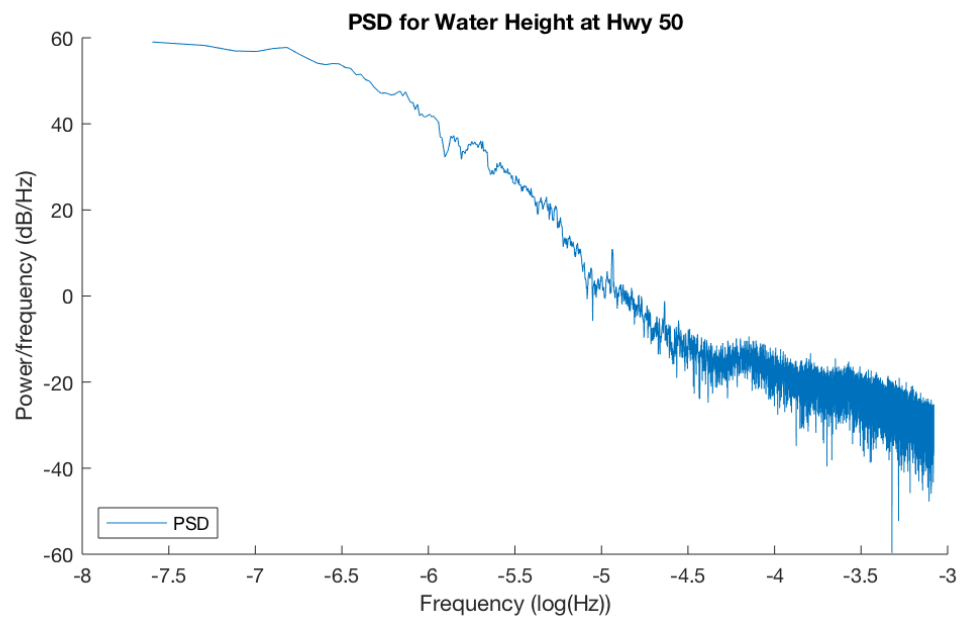
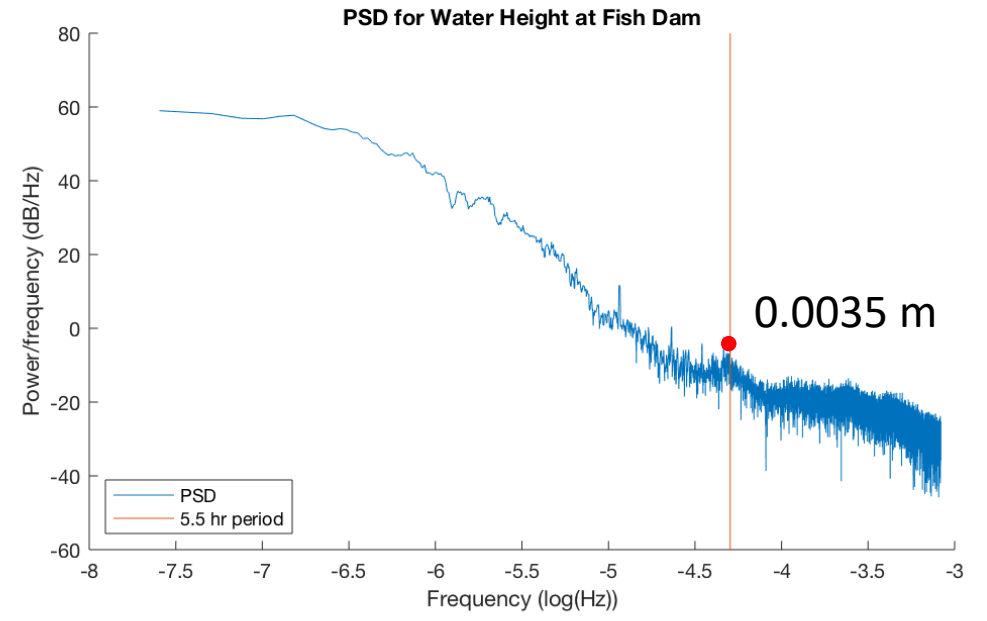
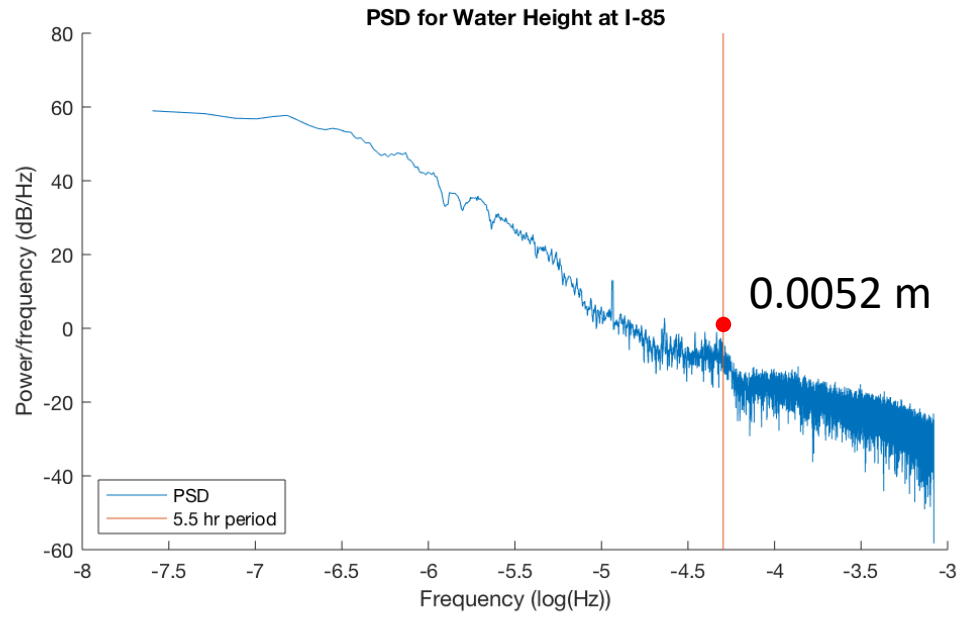


Seiche (PSDs and cross PSDs,
formula, contour examples)

Along Channel Velocity



Water Levels (detrrend and demean)



Simple seiche period calculation

$$T = \frac{2l}{n(gh)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Length of the lake ~ 40,100 meters

h (based on bathymetry data) ~ 3.66 meters

n = 1

Estimated seiche = 3.7 hours

Length of the lake ~ 40,100 meters

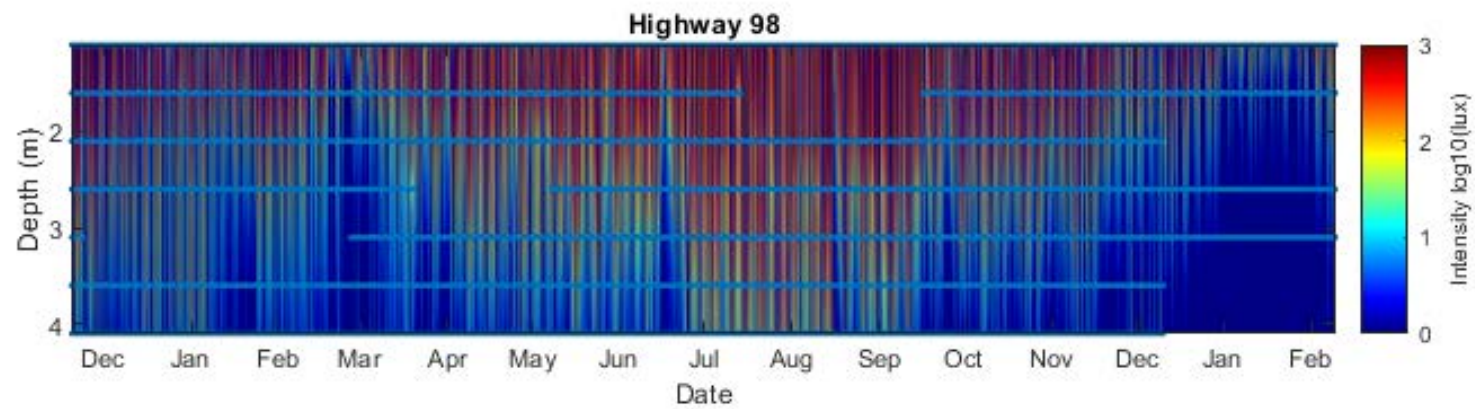
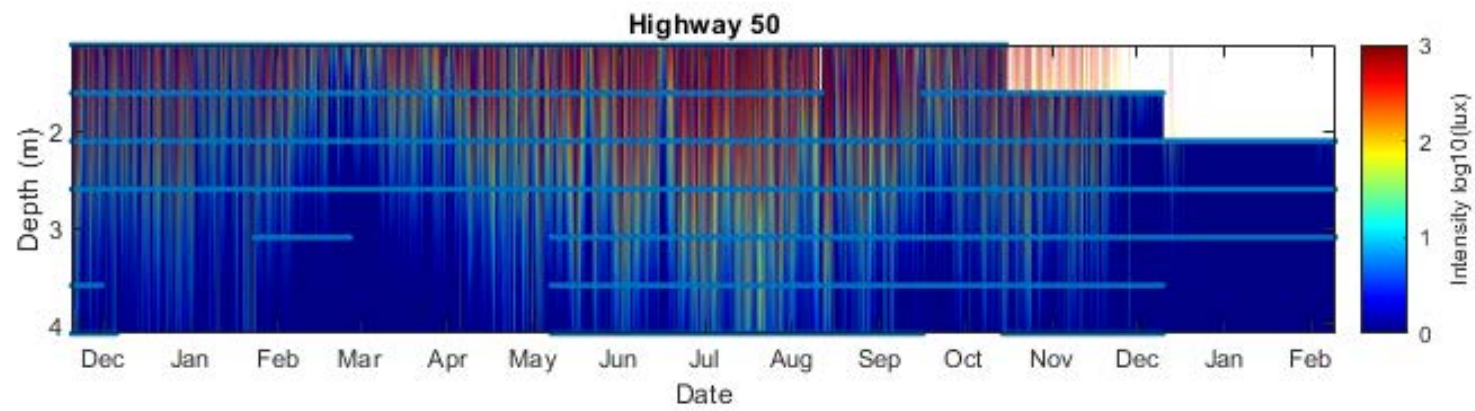
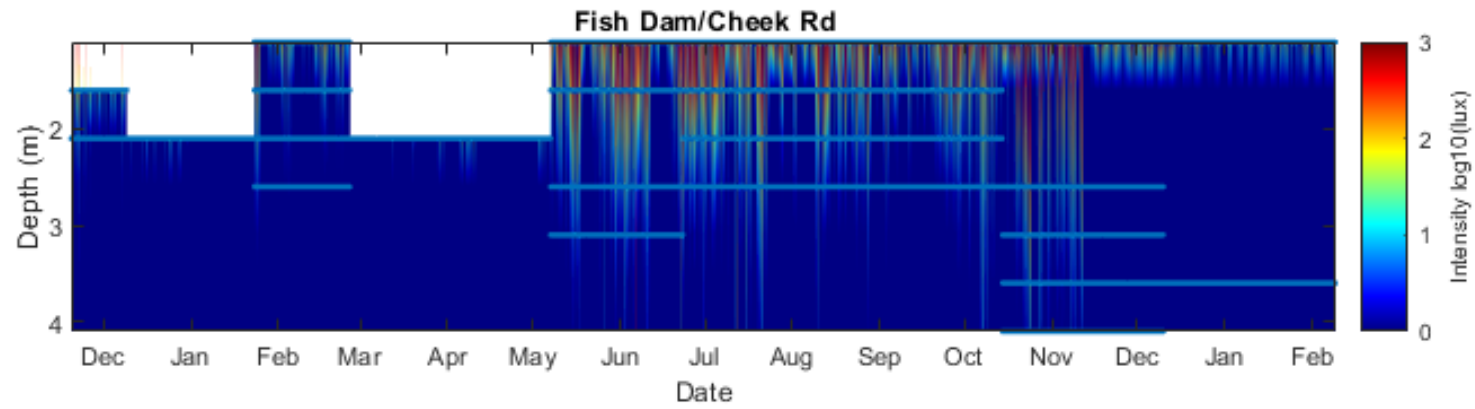
h (to get observed seiche time) ~ 1.67 meters

n = 1

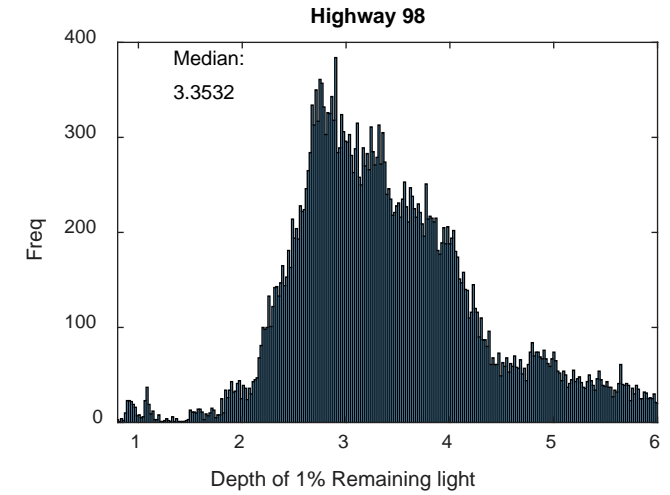
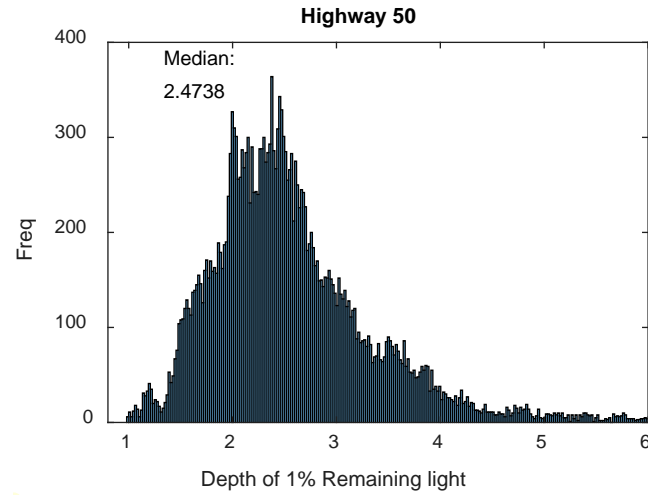
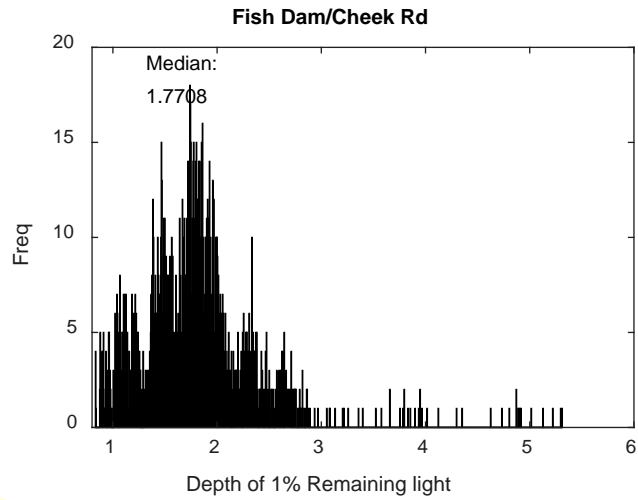
Estimated seiche = 5.5 hours

In-water light levels

- Visible light sensors were deployed on surface moorings (intensity in lux)
- Despite cleaning once a month, biofouling impacts measurements
- Assuming similar rate of fouling at all depths, can estimate light penetration
- Express as k , extinction coefficient ($I(z) = I_0 e^{kz}$, $z=-h,0$) or 1% light level



Hobo Light Sensor Data



LiCor Shipboard Casts

Depth of 1% Remaining Light

Fish Dam		
2/26/2020 10:19		1.06
5/7/2020 10:16		1.35
6/23/2020 11:12		1.58
8/11/2020 9:20		1.48
9/16/2020 9:52		1.47
10/14/2020 9:20		1.37
12/10/2020 10:12		1.84
	Mean	1.45

Highway 50		
1/23/2020 13:56		2.1
2/26/2020 11:27		0.95
5/7/2020 12:21		2.04
6/22/2020 15:50		2.49
8/11/2020 10:46		2.68
9/16/2020 11:43		2.24
10/14/2020 11:07		2.78
12/10/2020 11:54		1.72
	Mean	2.125

Highway 98		
1/23/2020 15:14		2.34
2/26/2020 12:25		1.28
5/7/2020 13:50		2.56
6/22/2020 13:31		2.34
8/11/2020 12:21		4.52
9/16/2020 13:04		1.97
10/14/2020 12:41		2.9
12/10/2020 13:06		1.81
	Mean	2.465

Summary

- Key Findings - much more complete picture of circulation in Falls Lake
 - Strong along lake flow in response to inflows and dam operation
 - Episodic two-layer flow in lower lake when temperature stratified
 - Whole lake residence time – highly variable, from days to months, affected by two-layer flow?
 - A 5.5hr oscillation frequently occurs along the lake, excited by inflow, wind?, outflow?
 - Light data quality unclear, however greater penetration down lake
- Ongoing activities – continued analysis and synthesis
 - Full presentation of results and synthesis, data archival
- Policy - Implications for Water Quality
 - Synthesis with other researchers
 - Dataset provides a substantial challenge for hydrodynamic / water quality modeling!