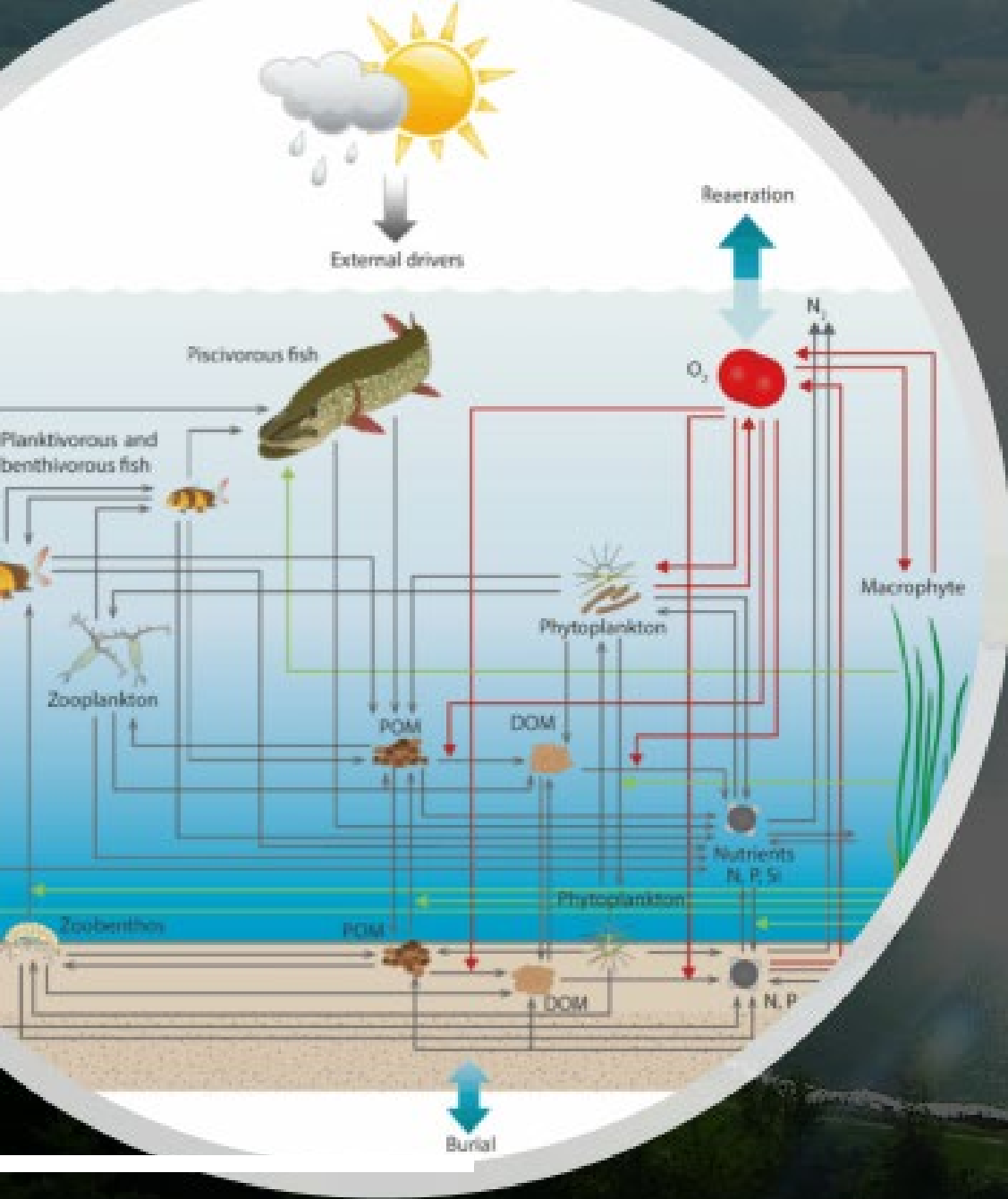




湖库水质水生态管理工具 —湖泊生态模型

Dynamic Lake Ecosystem Modelling as
supporting tool for drinking water
management in lakes and reservoirs

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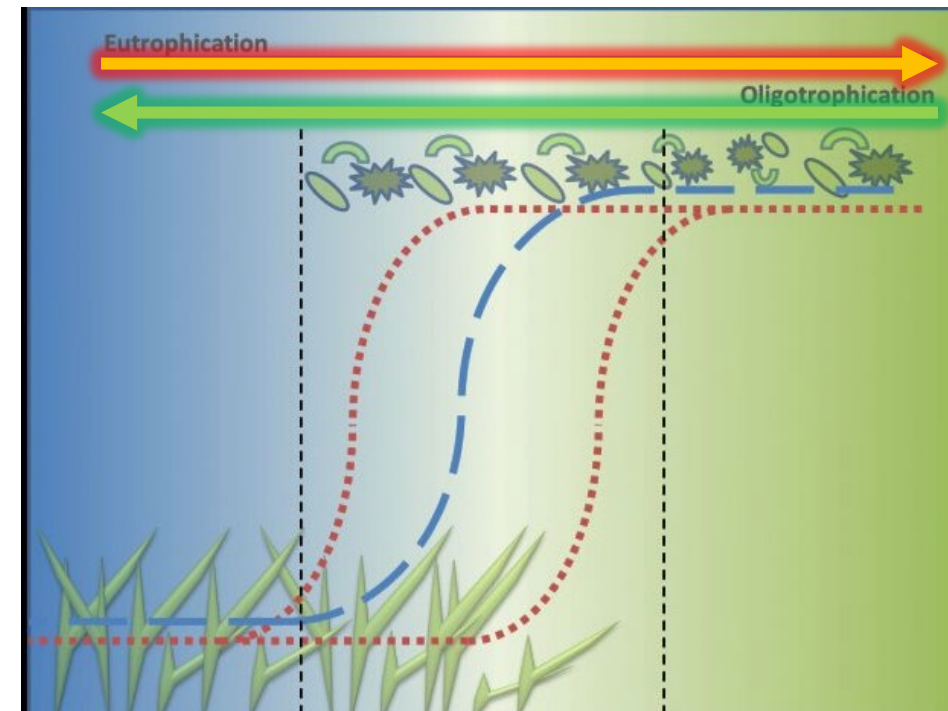
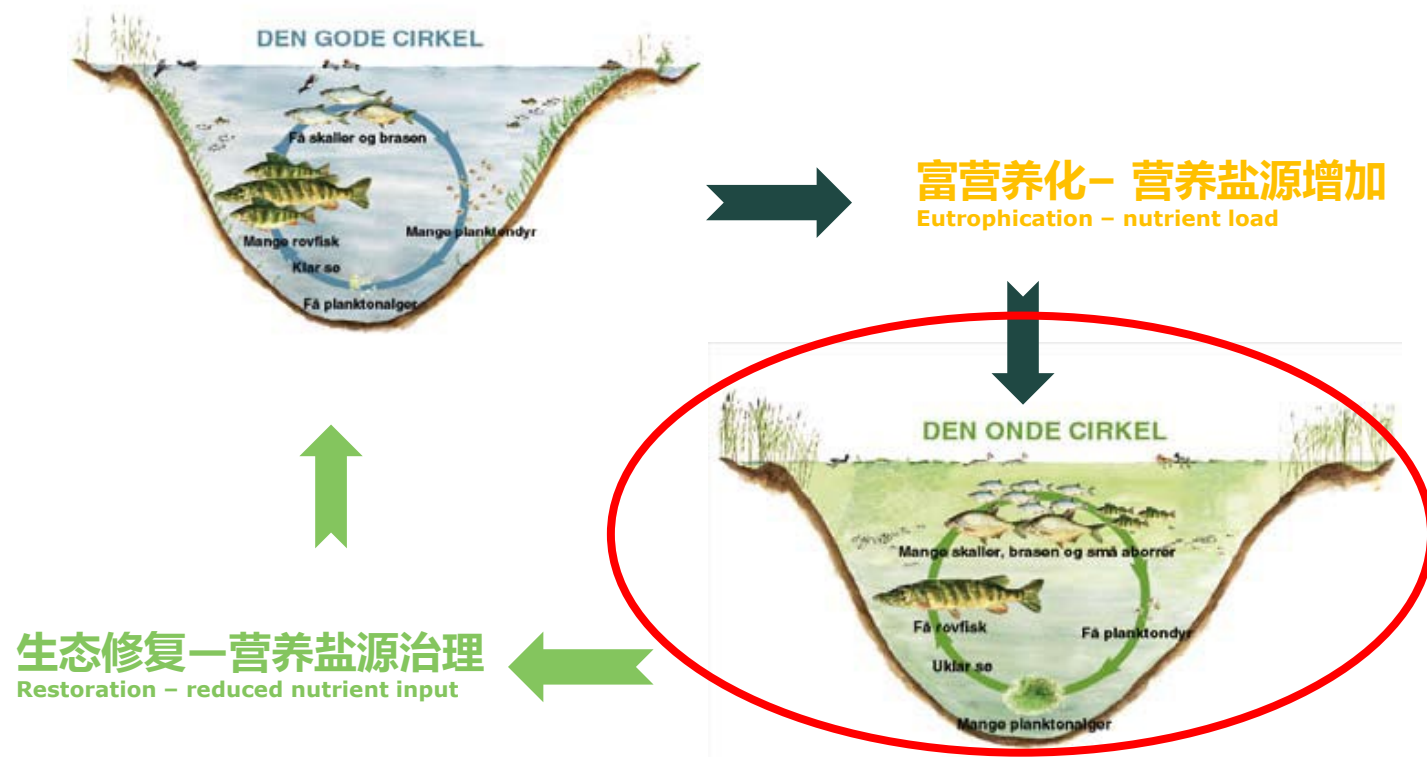


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- ❖ WET开源应用：数字孪生湖泊 – Open-source WET in LakeTwin

湖泊富营养化-- 湖泊生态系统的良性与恶性循环

Lake Eutrophication--the healthy and evil cycle of lake ecosystem



水生态模型—WET，针对湖泊富营养化和修复的模型

Water Ecosystem Tool (WET), ecosystem model for lake eutrophication and restoration

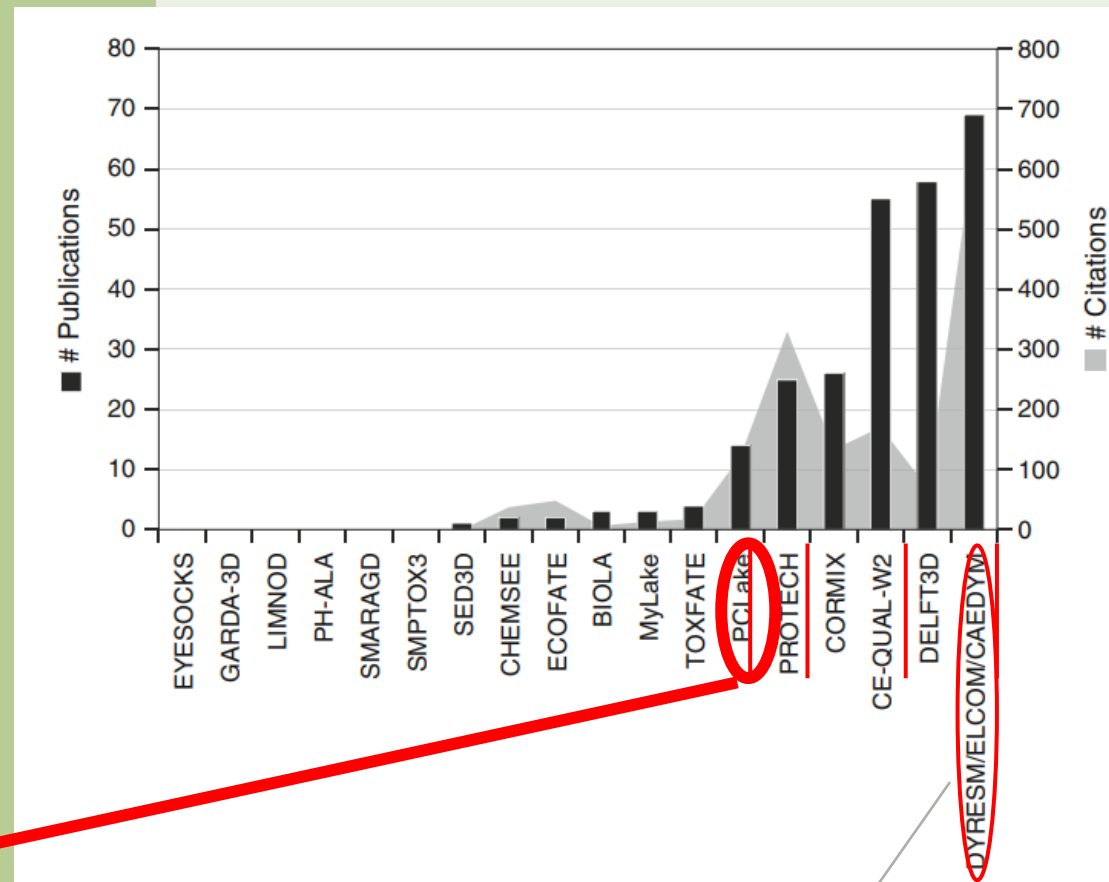
❖ 生态模型以不同目的开发的模型众多，一次性开发太多

❖ 三大针对湖泊宏观生态和富营养化过程的模型：

➤ AED, PCLAKE, WET

❖ 水动力与水生态模型发展不平衡

❖ WET改进了PCLake，克服了以上不足



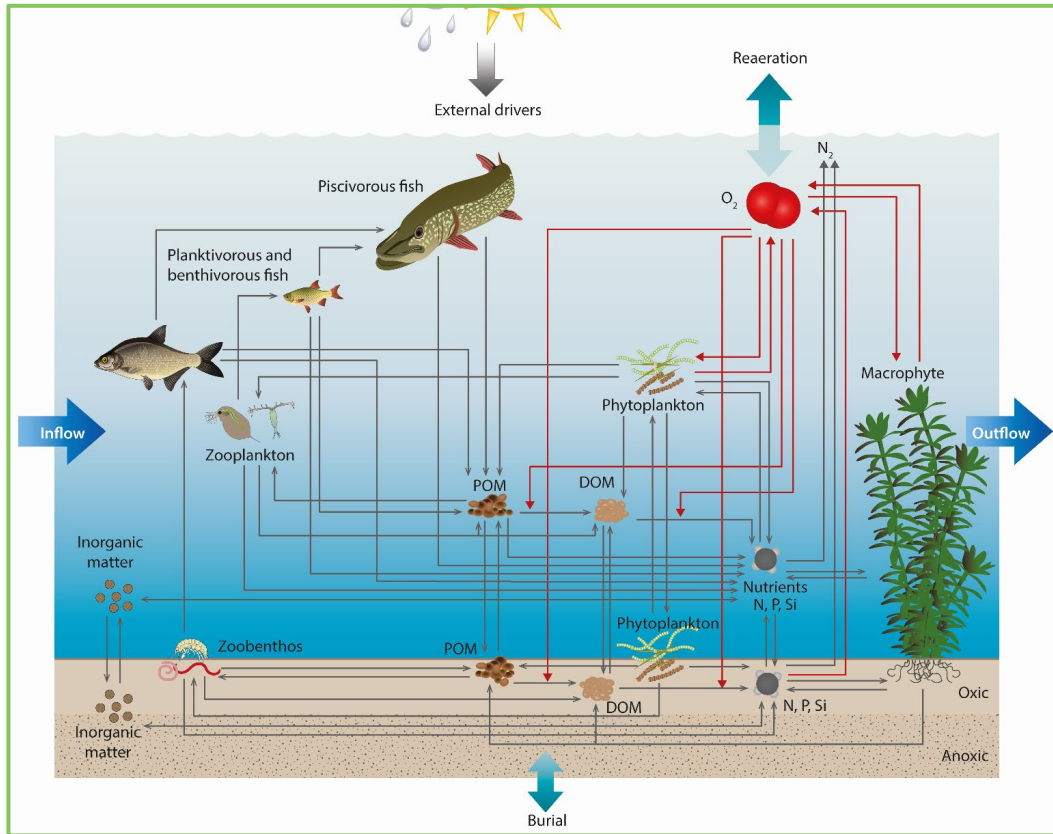
PCLake redeveloped into FABM-PCLake (By F.Hu), WET0.1

Became open source, and redeveloped into GLM-AED

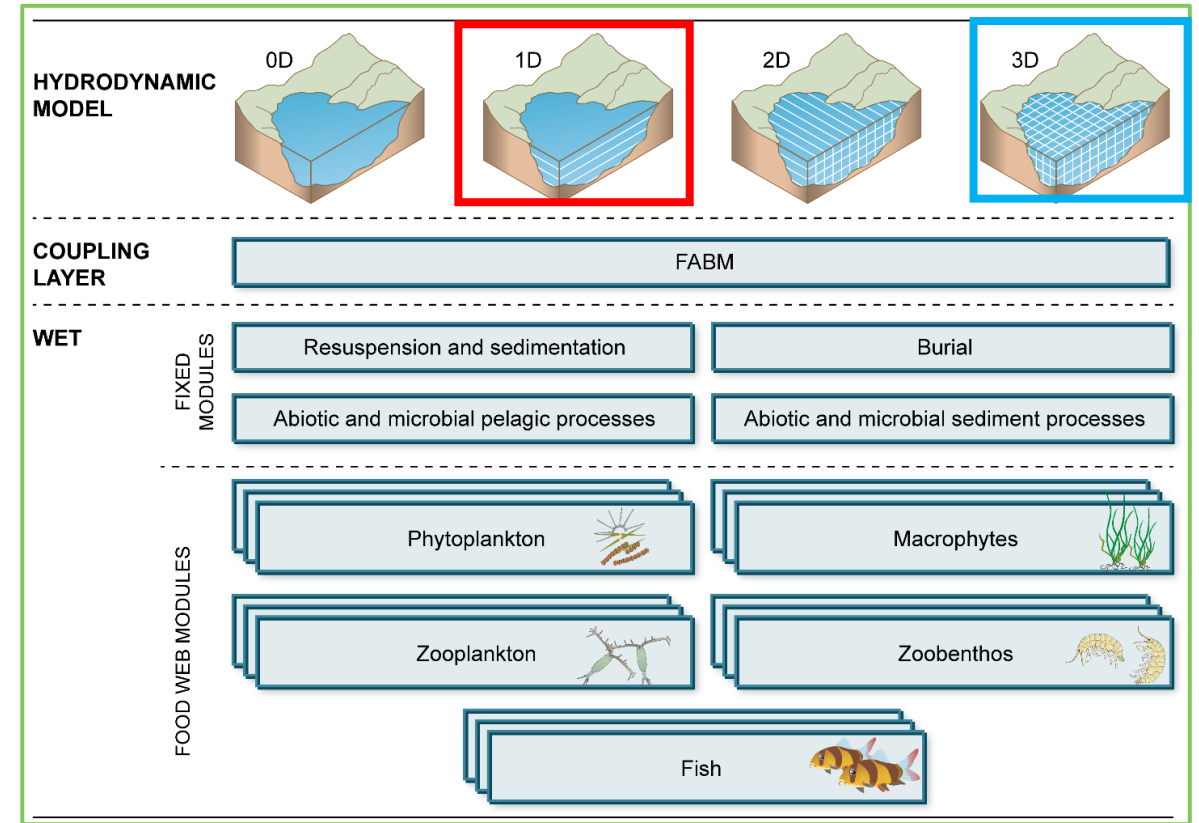
水生态模型—WET概述

overview of Water Ecosystem Tool (WET)

FABM-PCLake → WET



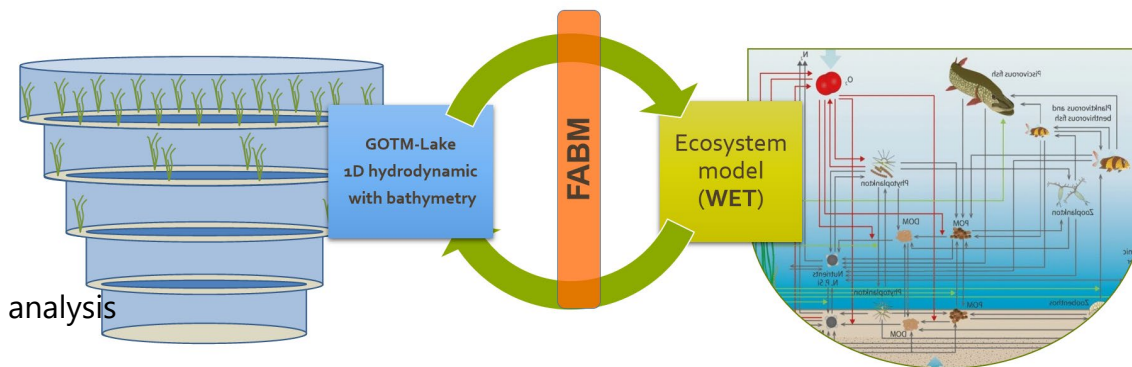
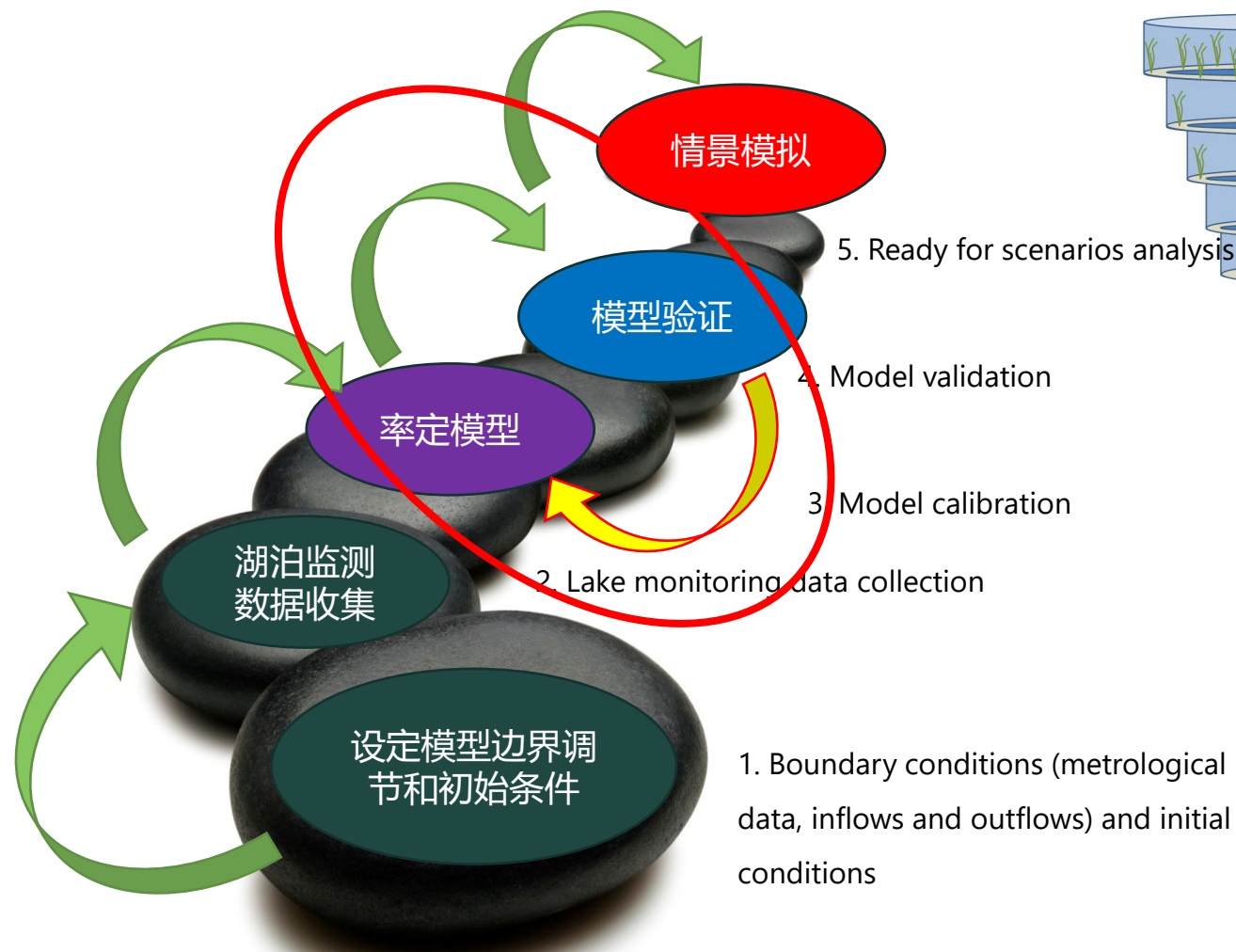
WET—1D and 3D framework



- Hu, F, et al. "FABM-PCLake—linking aquatic ecology with hydrodynamics." *Geoscientific Model Development* 9.6 (2016): 2271-2278.
- Schnedler-Meyer, N. A., Andersen, T. K., Hu, F. R. S., Bolding, K., Nielsen, A., and Trolle, D.: Water Ecosystems Tool (WET) 0.1.0 – a new generation of flexible aquatic ecosystem model, *Geosci. Model Dev. Discuss.* [preprint], <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-2021-366>, in review, 2022.

WET—维建模流程

WET 1D simulation set-ups

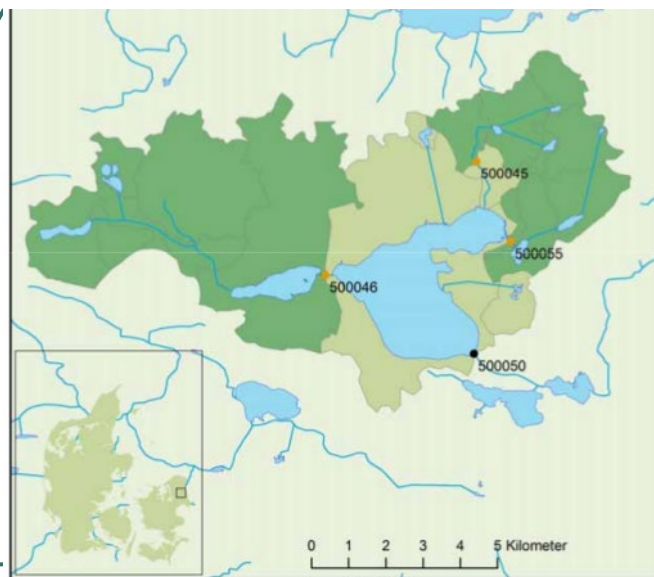
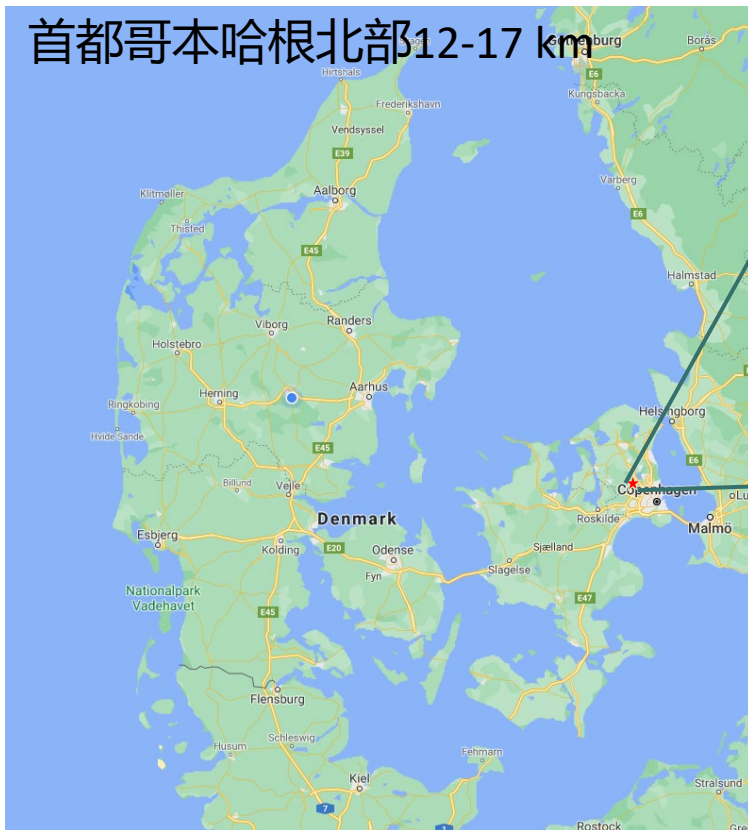


模型率定与验证使用不同组的湖泊监测数据进行模型与数据的比较，需要往复进行，验证不通过需要重新验证，一直到验证通过

WET实例--丹麦深水湖生态修复--湖底泵氧过程模拟

WET application—oxygenation of Lake Fure, Denmark

首都哥本哈根北部12-17 km



- 典型北欧温带海洋气候区深水湖
- 丹麦最深、北欧湖泊生物多样性排名第一
- 最深37.7m，平均水深7.4m，湖面面积 9.4 km²，流域面积69.6 km²
- 2条入湖河流，一条出湖河流
- 2003年污染源调查，磷的外源2吨每年，内源释放15吨每年。
- 2003年开始进行湖泊生态修复主要包括：对植食性鱼类的捕捞和湖底厌氧区泵氧
- 本研究主要关注泵氧对该湖生态系统的影响

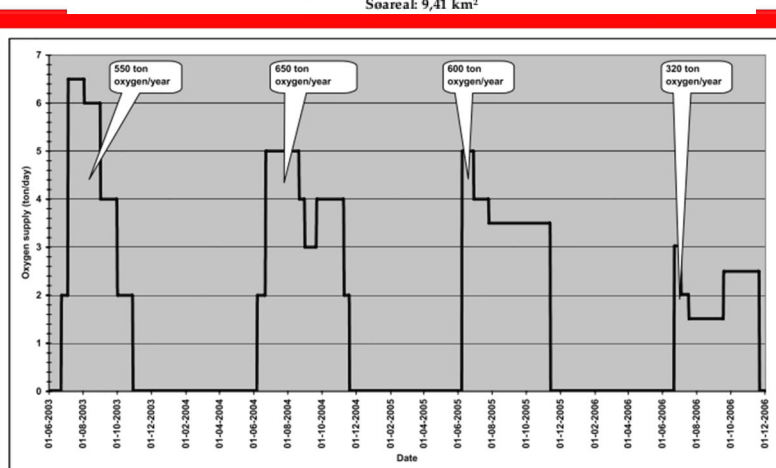
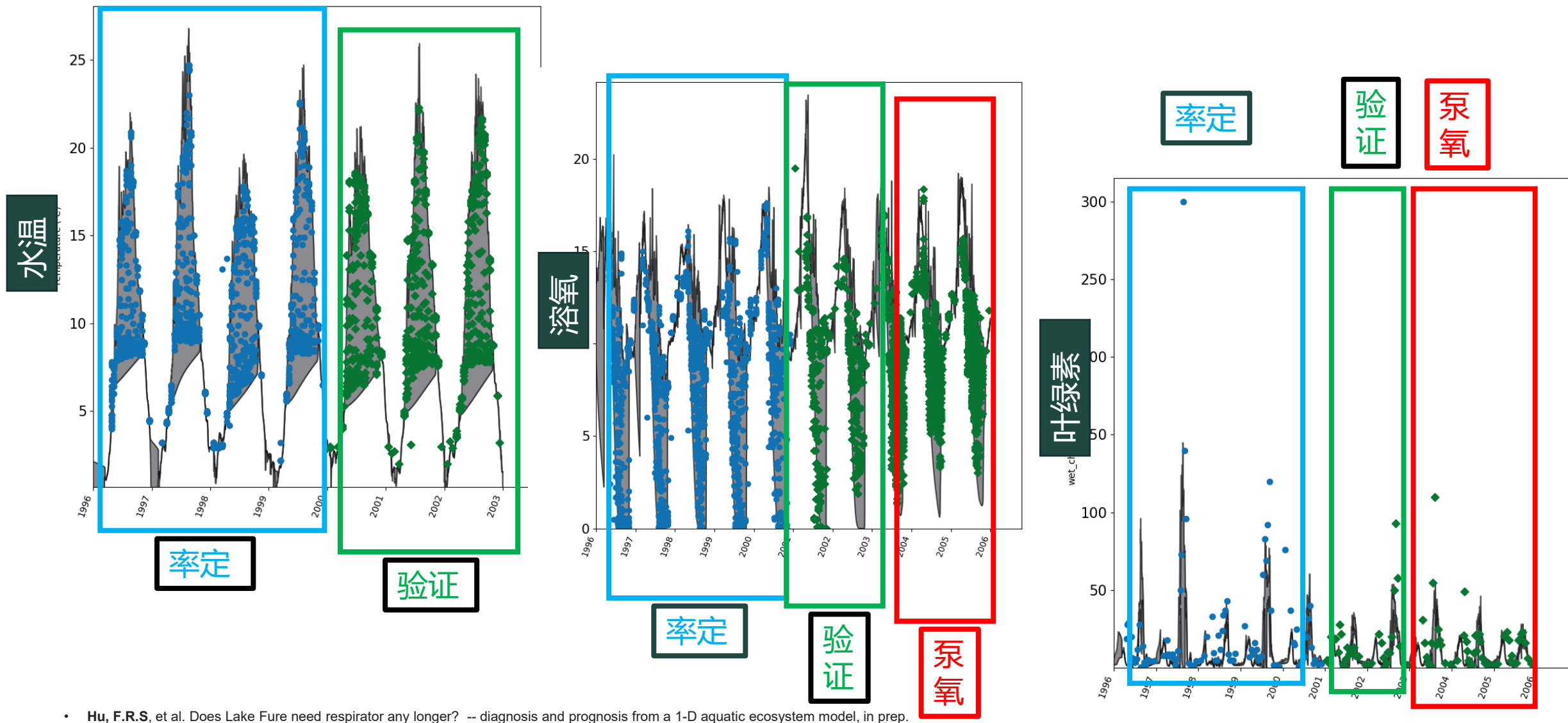


Figure 6.9. Variation in the supply of oxygen to Lake Fure in 2003-2006.

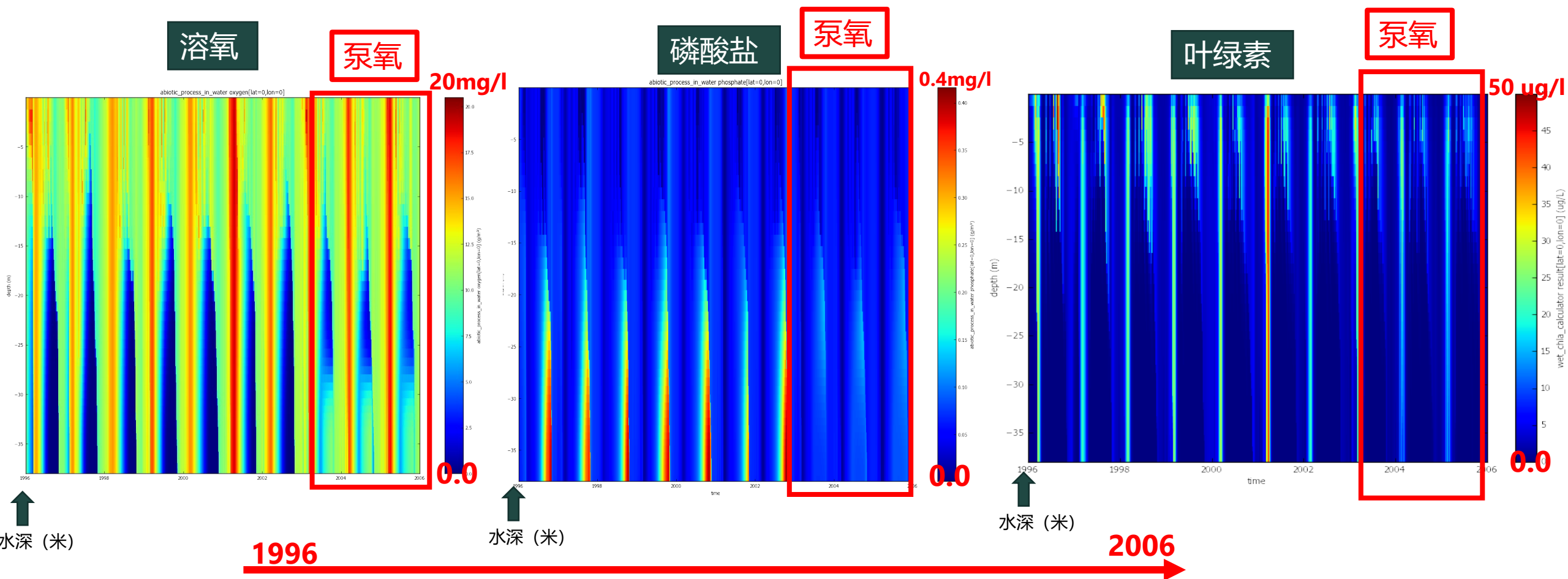
湖泊水温、溶氧和叶绿素模拟—模型率定与验证

Temperature & oxygen & *chl a*- Model calibration and validation



溶氧, 磷酸盐和叶绿素水深纵向模拟图

Oxygen, phosphate and *chl a*, vertical profile



WET实例，棘洪滩水库饮用水水质藻类动态模拟

WET application, nutrient loads and phytoplankton dynamics in a Chinese reservoir



模拟期限: 2000-2013

模型预热: 2000-2003

模型校准: 2004-2011

模型验证: 2012-2013

总库容: 1.57亿立方米

调蓄库容: 1.11亿立方米

设计水位: 14.20 m

围坝长: 14.23 km

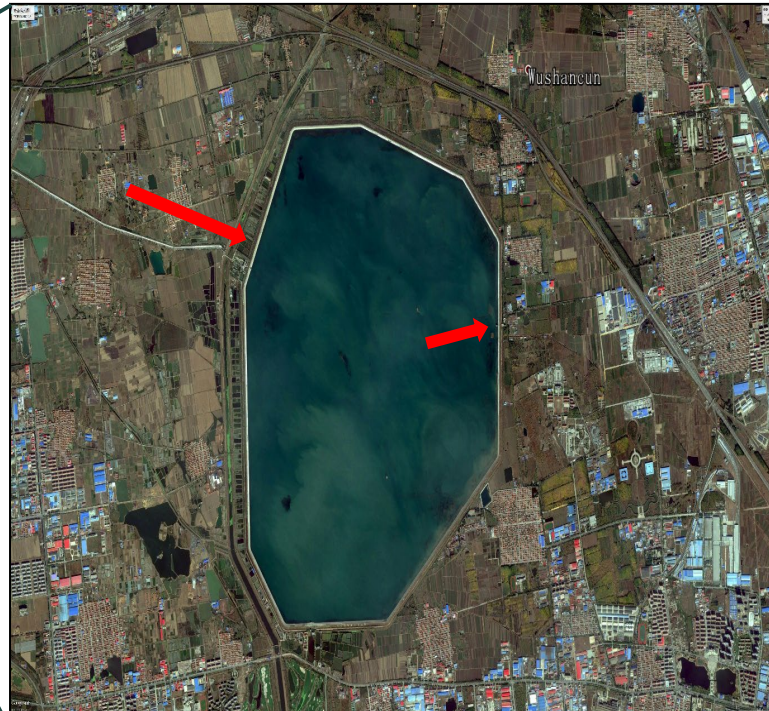
坝顶高程: 17.24 m

最大坝高: 15.24 m

库区面积: 14.42 km²

入流TN: 1.4-3.6 mg/L

入流TP: 0.01-0.05 mg/L

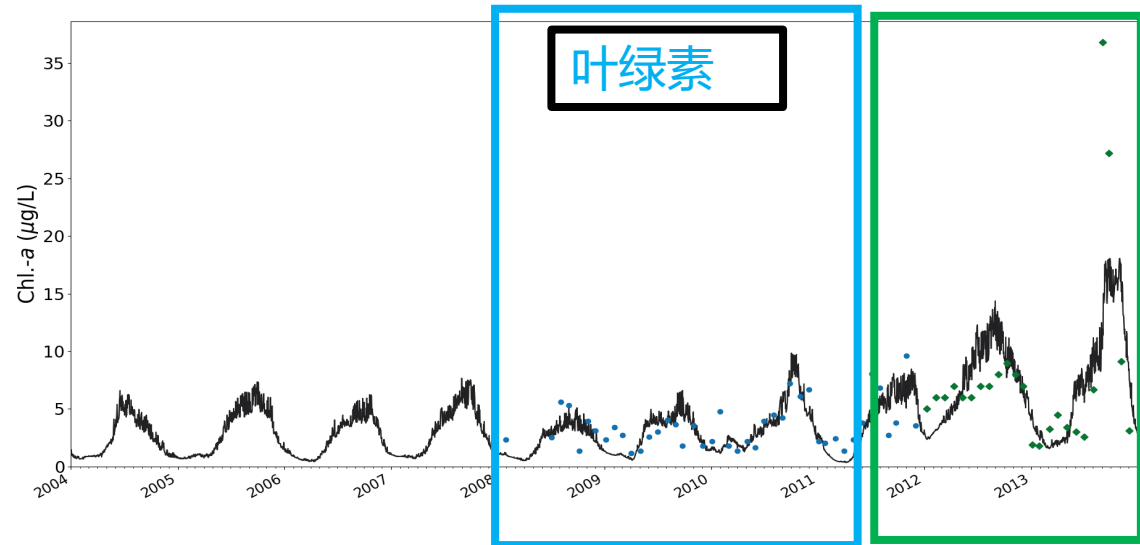
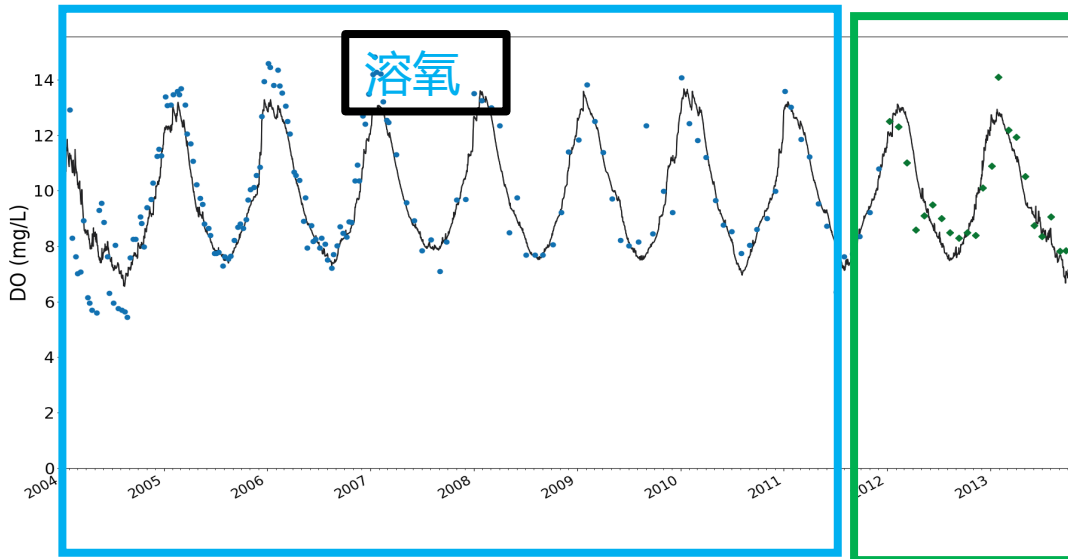
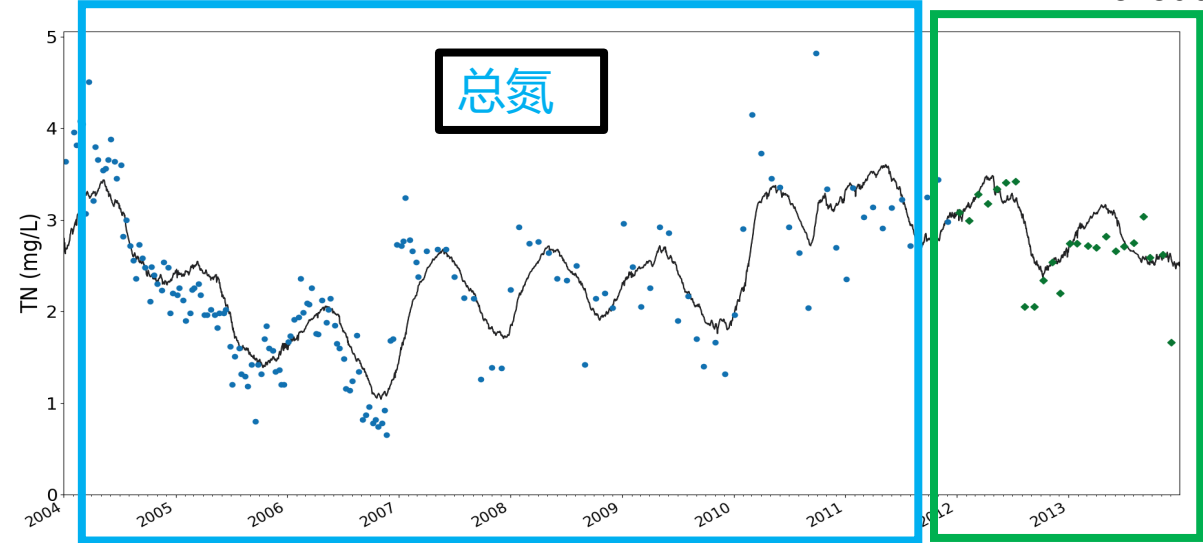
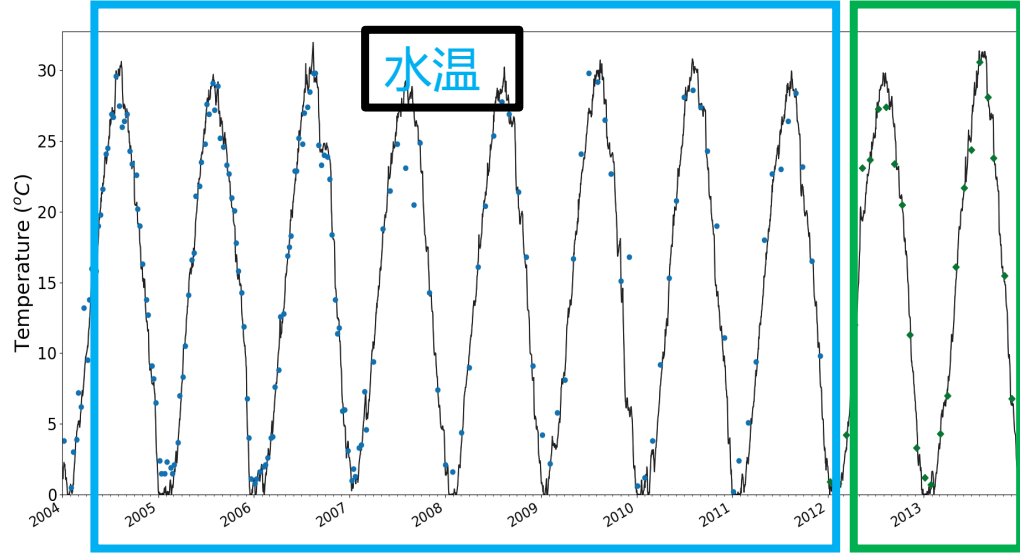


湖泊水温，溶氧，总氮和叶绿素模拟 –模型率定与验证

Temperature & oxygen& TN& chl-a- Model calibration and validation



chouqc@ihb.ac.cn



情景模拟—营养盐负荷变化

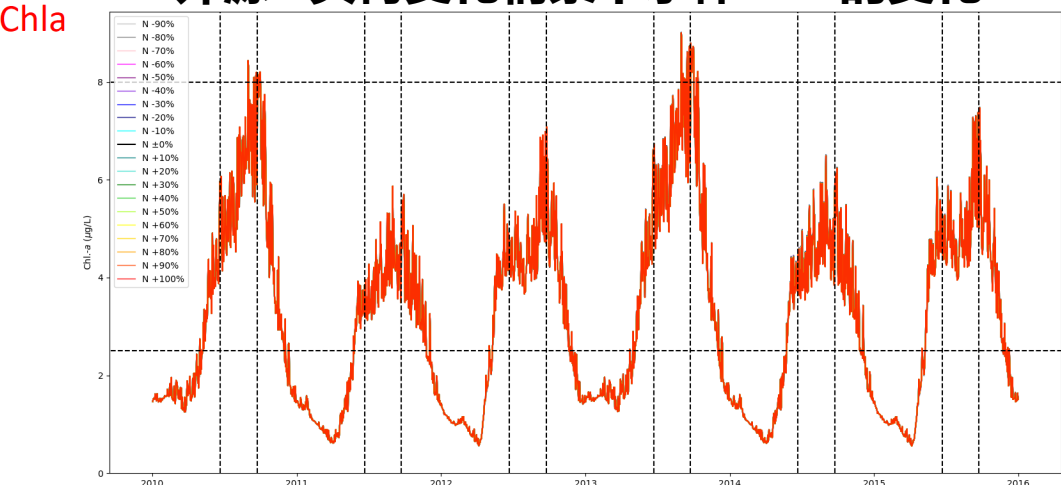
Scenario analysis –nutrient loading changes



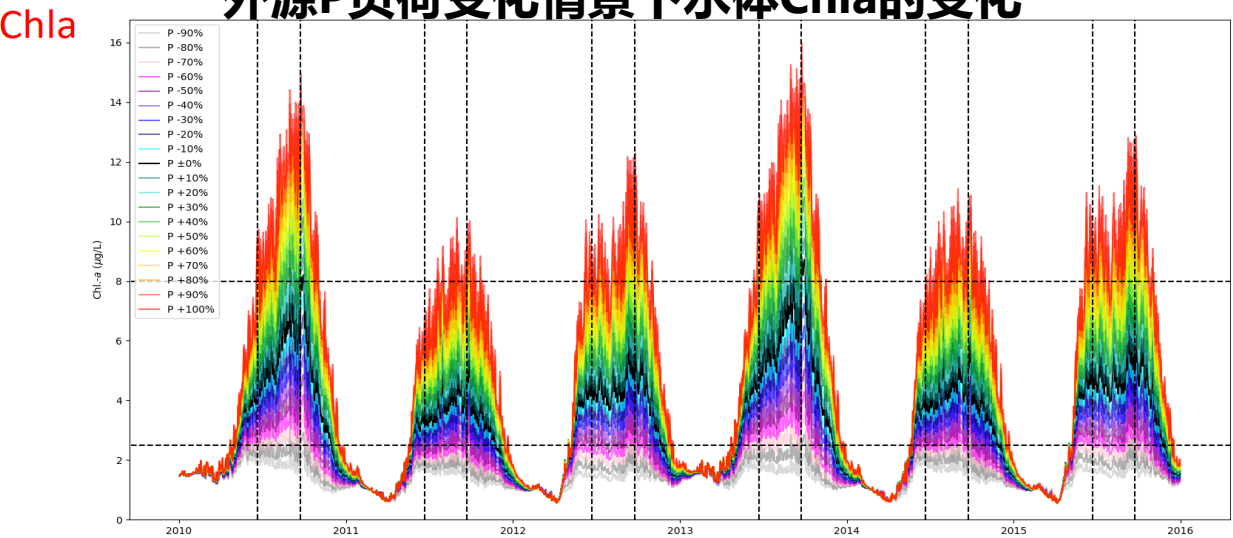
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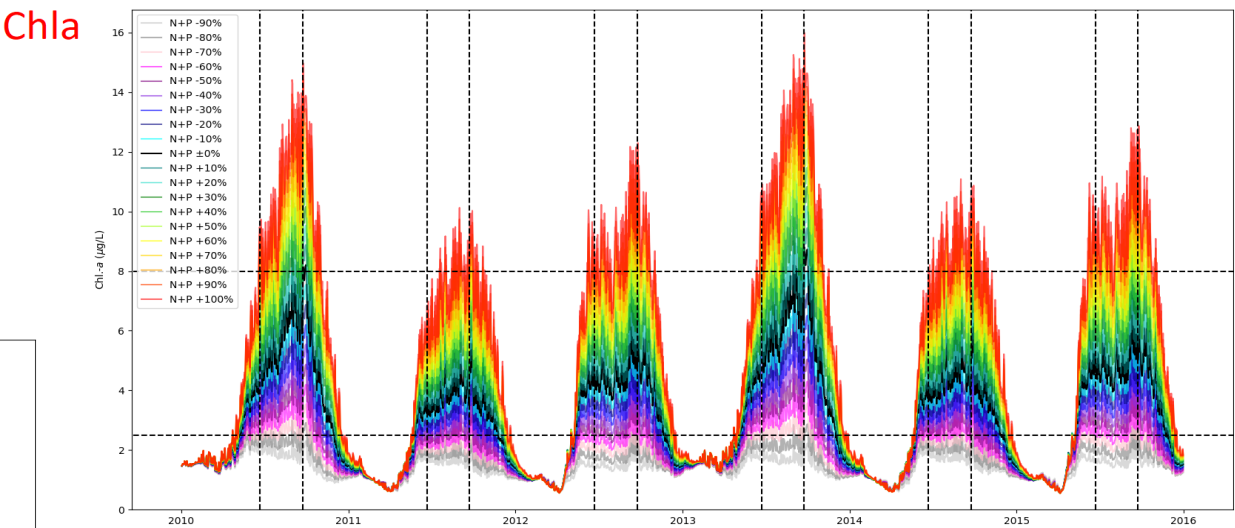
外源N负荷变化情景下水体Chla的变化



外源P负荷变化情景下水体Chla的变化

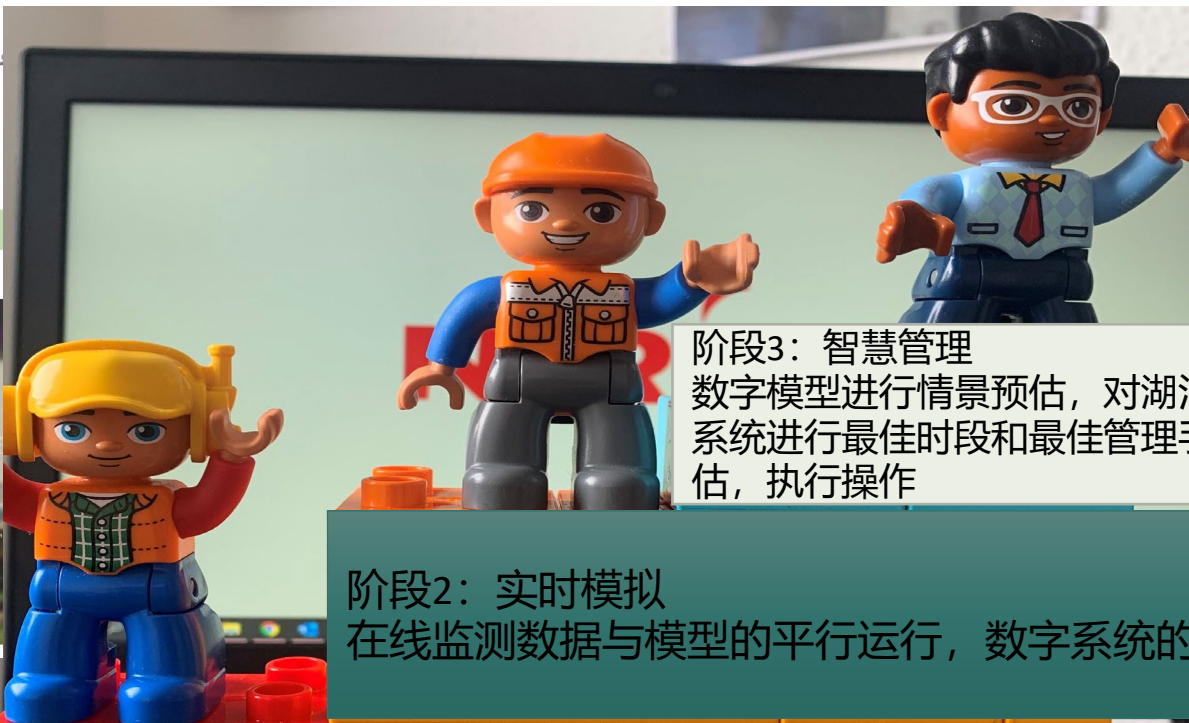
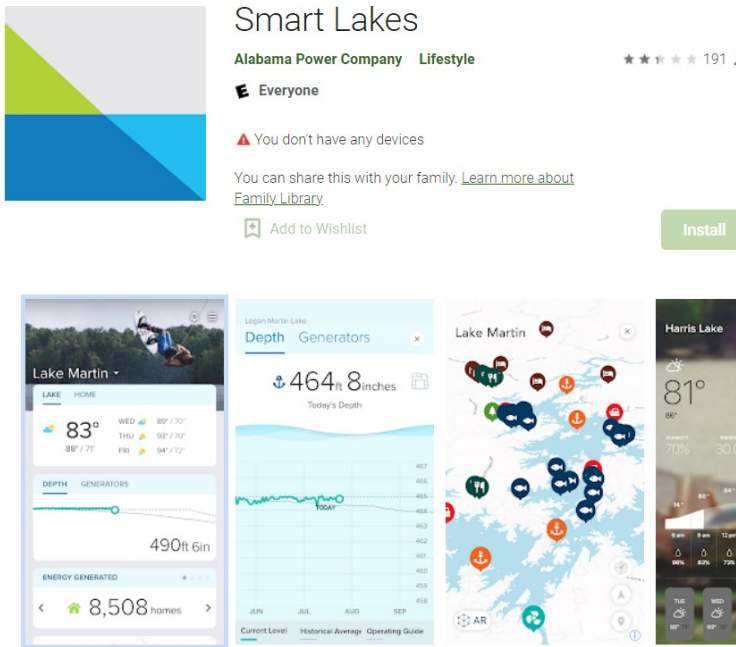


外源N+P负荷变化情景下水体Chla的变化



开源模型在湖泊智慧环保系统中的应用

--NIRAS 孪生湖泊项目经验



阶段3：智慧管理
数字模型进行情景预估，对湖泊生态系统进行最佳时段和最佳管理手段预估，执行操作

阶段2：实时模拟
在线监测数据与模型的平行运行，数字系统的调试

阶段1：数字模型构建
湖泊水文、生态调查，常规水文、生态监测系统设计，数据库建立，湖泊生态模型率定与验证，可视化展示界面开发（此阶段耗时耗力，并且非一日之功，要注重已有模型和技术引入）

短

耗时

长

AS

西子三千个，群山已失高，峰峦成岛屿，平地卷波涛！



河海大学
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谢谢! Thank you!