

ISOS|2023

# Simposio Internacional sobre Sistemas de Emisarios 2023

International Symposium on Outfall Systems 2023



International Association  
for Hydro-Environment  
Engineering and Research

Hosted by  
Spain Water and IWHR, China



## Comparison between Eulerian and Lagrangian approaches to pollutant transport modelling in shallow coastal waters

AUTHORS: NATHAN P. A. V. DA COSTA <sup>A,\*</sup>, TOBIAS BLENINGER <sup>A,\*</sup>, MAURÍCIO F. GOBBI <sup>A</sup> AND SILENE C. BAPTISTELLI <sup>B</sup>

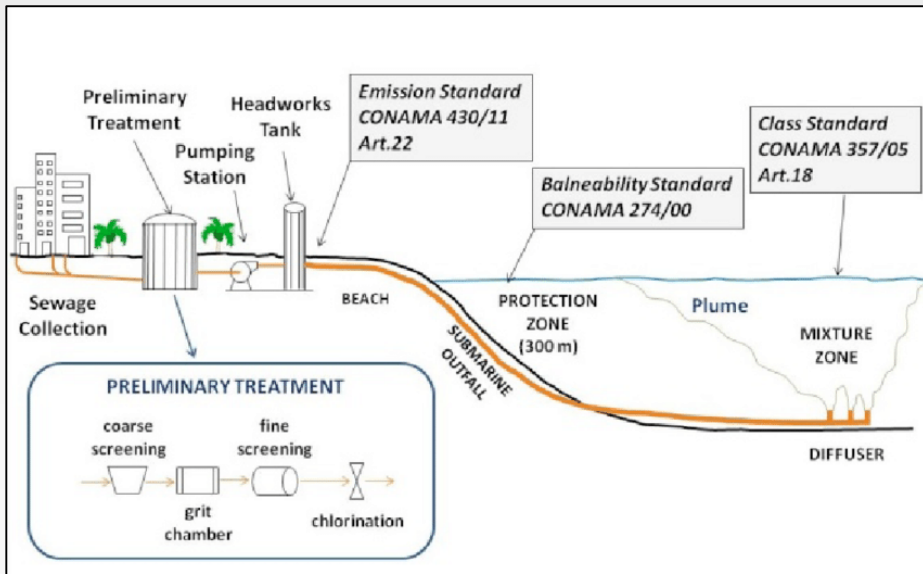


Lo bueno  
del agua  
llega.

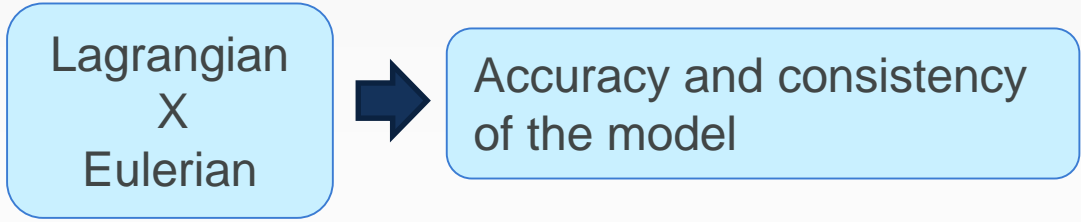


Ministerio de  
Obras Públicas  
Argentina

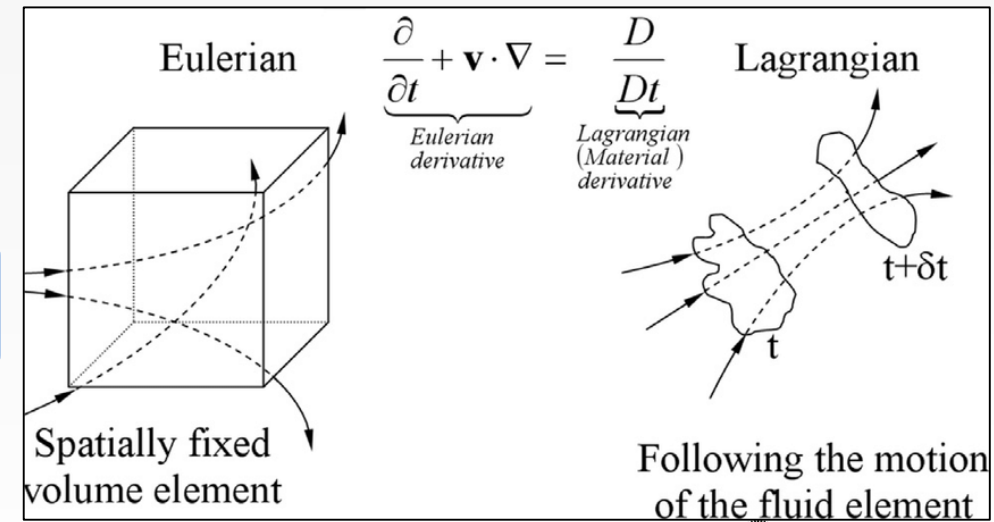
# INTRODUCTION



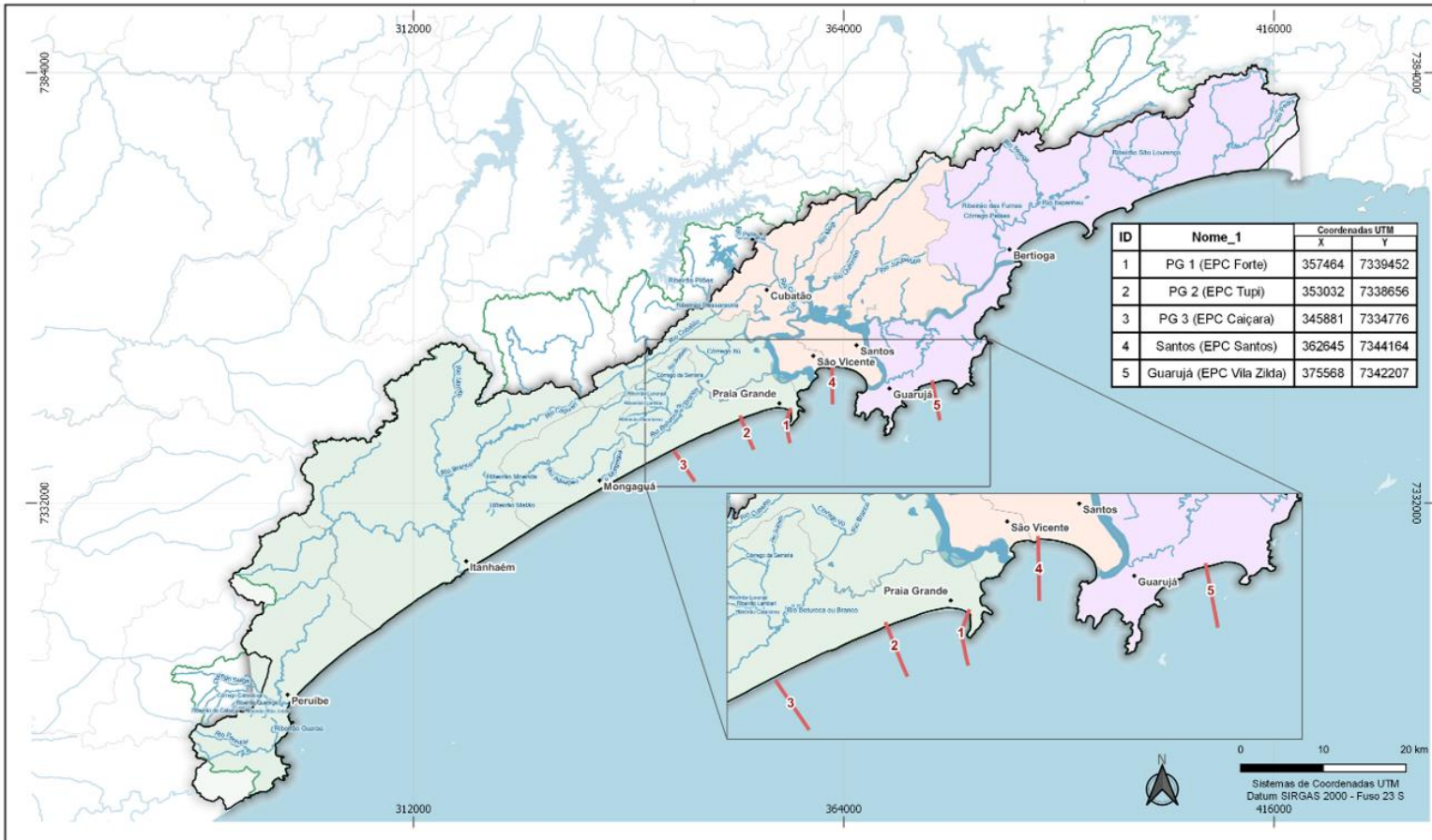
(Ortiz, Neto and Yanes, 2016)



(Shadloo, Oger and Touzé, 2016)



# INTRODUCTION



Santos (4) and Guarujá (5)



Preliminary treatment  
Disinfection

Praia Grande (1,2,3)



Preliminary treatment



# METHODOLOGY - HYDRODYNAMICS

## Model characteristics:

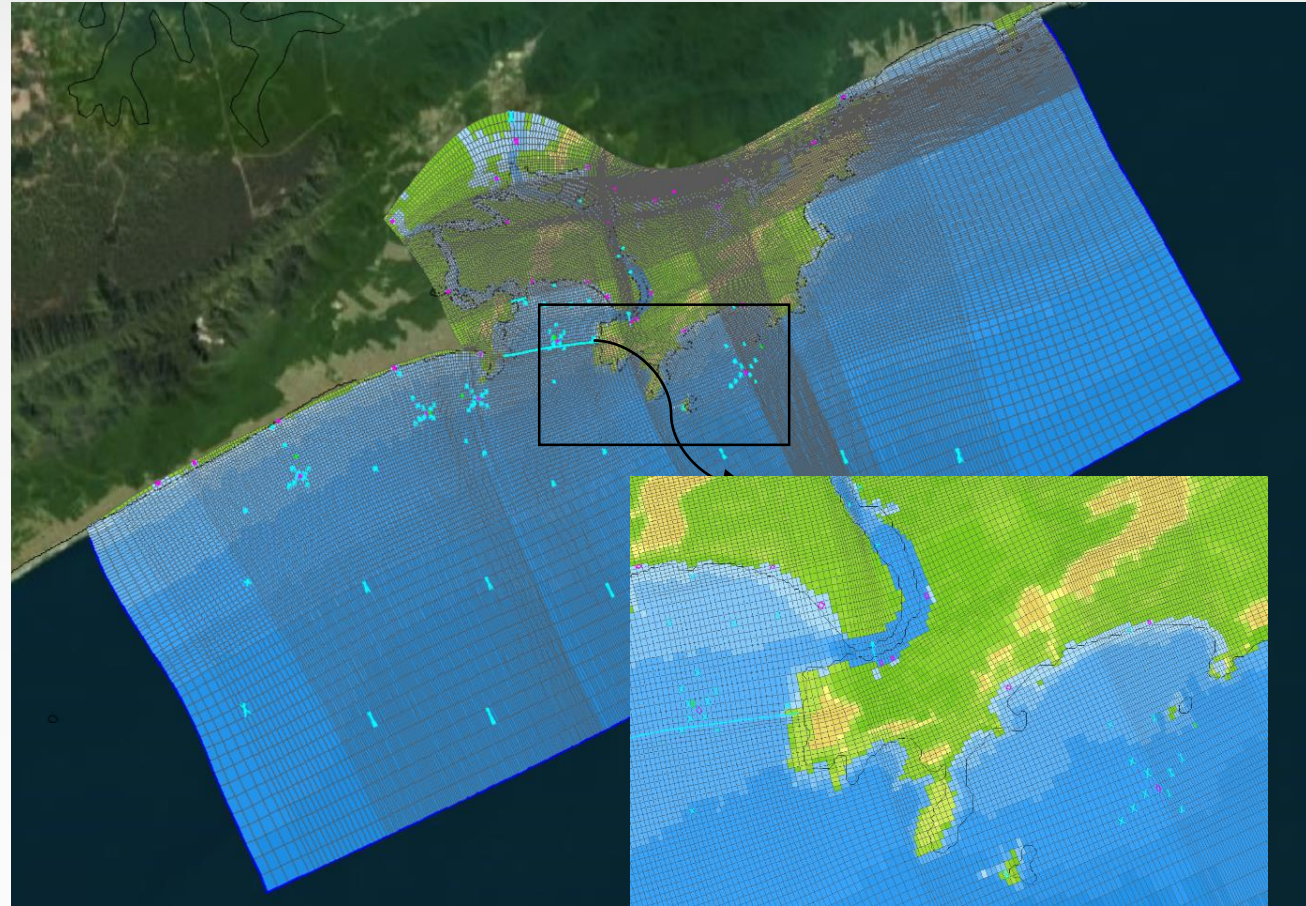
- 2DH model
- Low stratification of water column
- Shallow waters transient equations
- Hydrostatic distribution of pressure
- Incompressible flow
- Boussinesq hypothesis
- $\kappa$ - $\epsilon$  closure scheme
- Astronomical ocean data used for open boundary condition

## Model forcings:

- Wind
- Temperature
- Salinity

## Initial conditions:

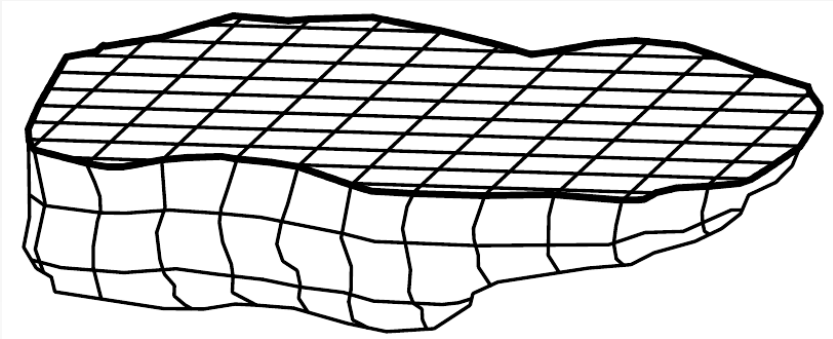
- Water level = 0 m
- Temperature = 25.68 °C
- Salinity = 35.28 ppt



# METHODOLOGY - EULERIAN VS. LAGRANGEAN (DELFT3D – WAQ/PART)

Advection + Diffusion + Reaction governing equation:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} - D_x \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + v_y \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} - D_y \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} + v_z \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} - D_z \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z^2} = S + f_R(C,t)$$



Model characteristics:

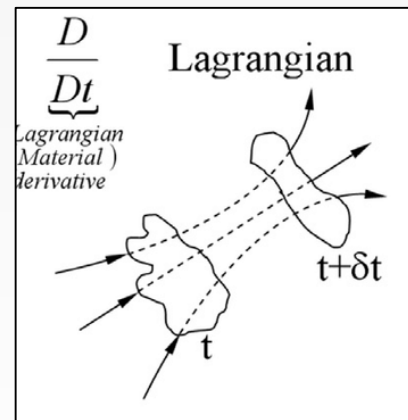
- Dynamic 3-D particle tracking model
- Horizontal and vertical dispersion coefficients treated separately
- Transport is split between
  - advection (currents and wind)
  - horizontal/vertical dispersion (random walk)

Initial condition:

- Background concentration of analyzed parameters = 0
- Dissolved oxygen = 8 mg L<sup>-1</sup>

Main sources:

- Ocean outfalls
- Streams and tributary channels

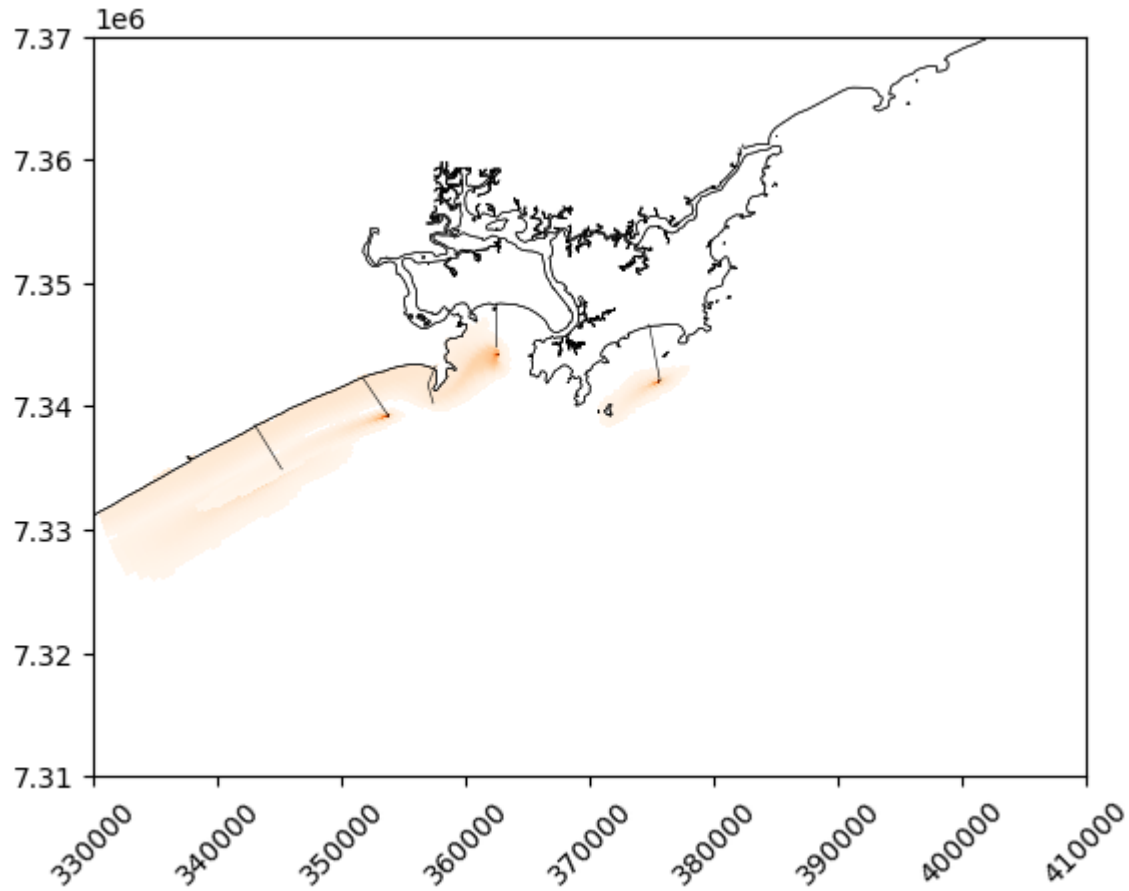


$$x(t + \Delta t) = x(t) + \int_0^{\Delta t} \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right) dt$$

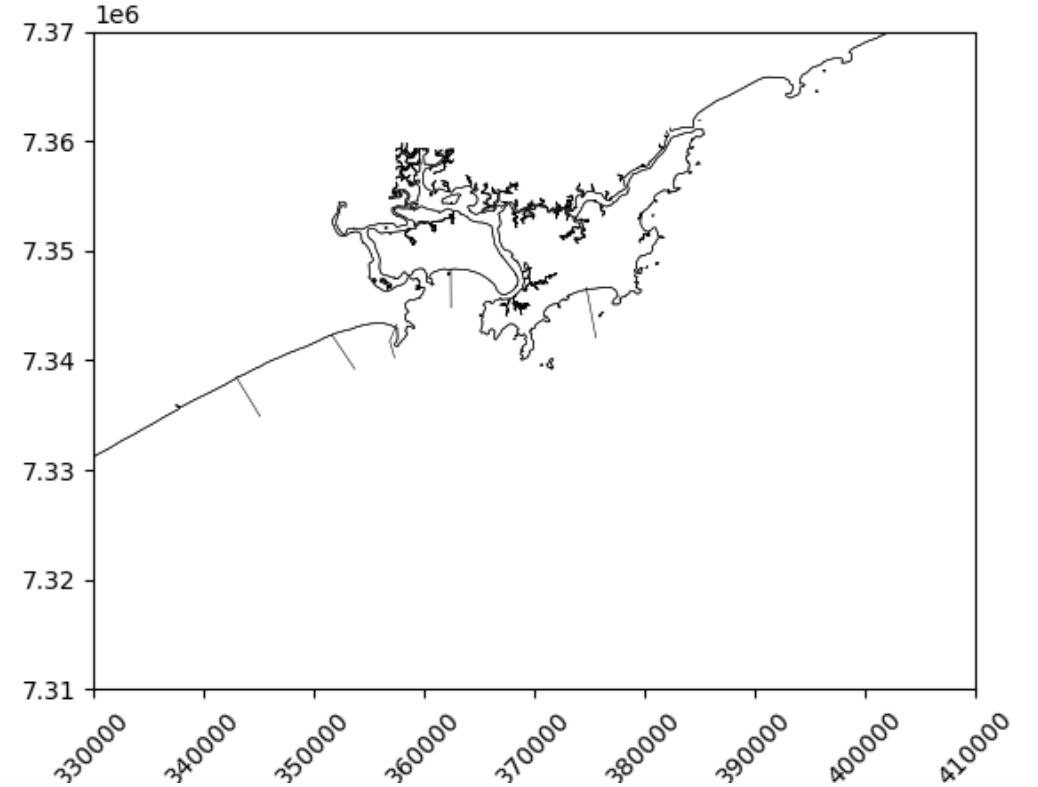
$$D_{x,y} = at^b$$

# RESULTS – TRANSPORT PREVIU - FLOW (EULERIAN)

Mean spread of plume - FLOW

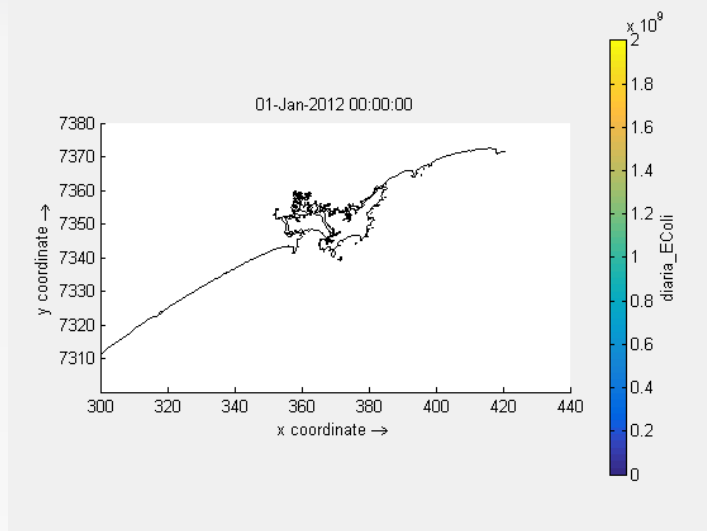


Plume spread - FLOW

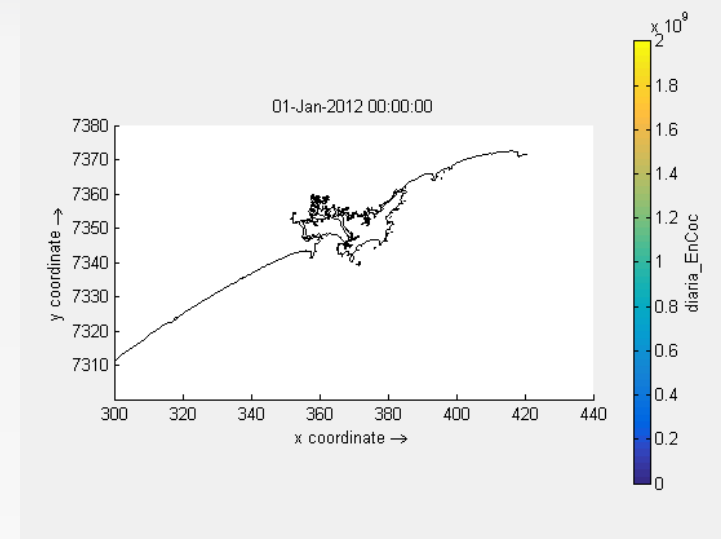


# RESULTS – EULERIAN (DELFT3D – WAQ) – E. COLI

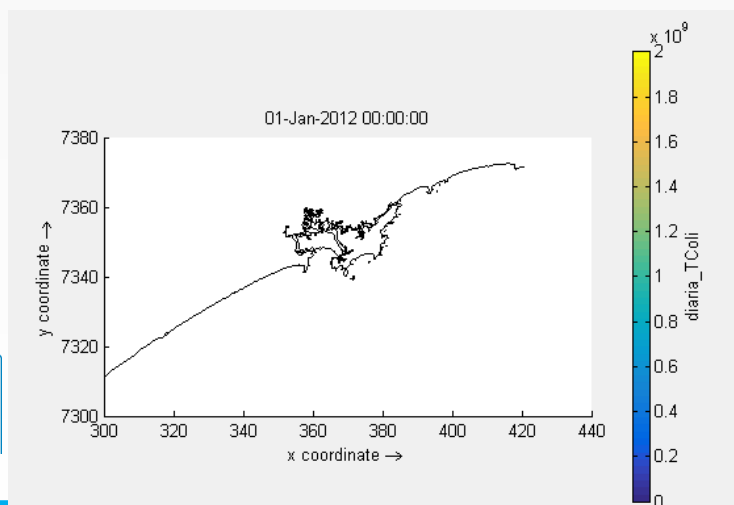
Mean (30 days) – E. coli – filter of 800NMP/100ml



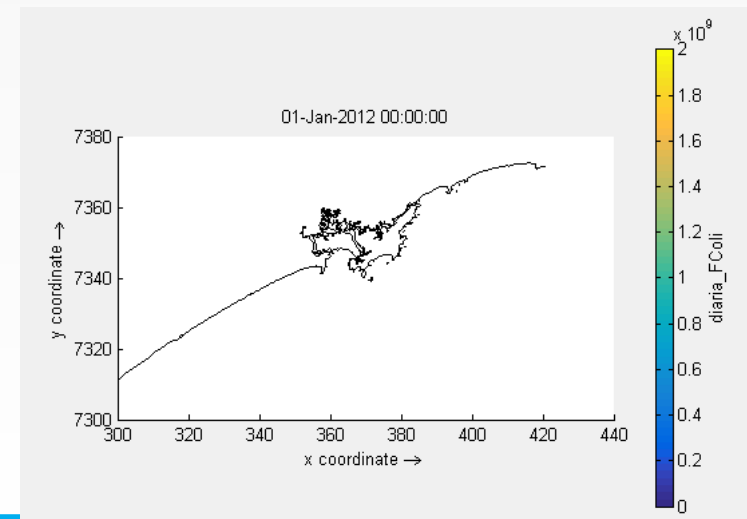
Mean (30 days) – Enterococcus – filter of 100NMP/100ml



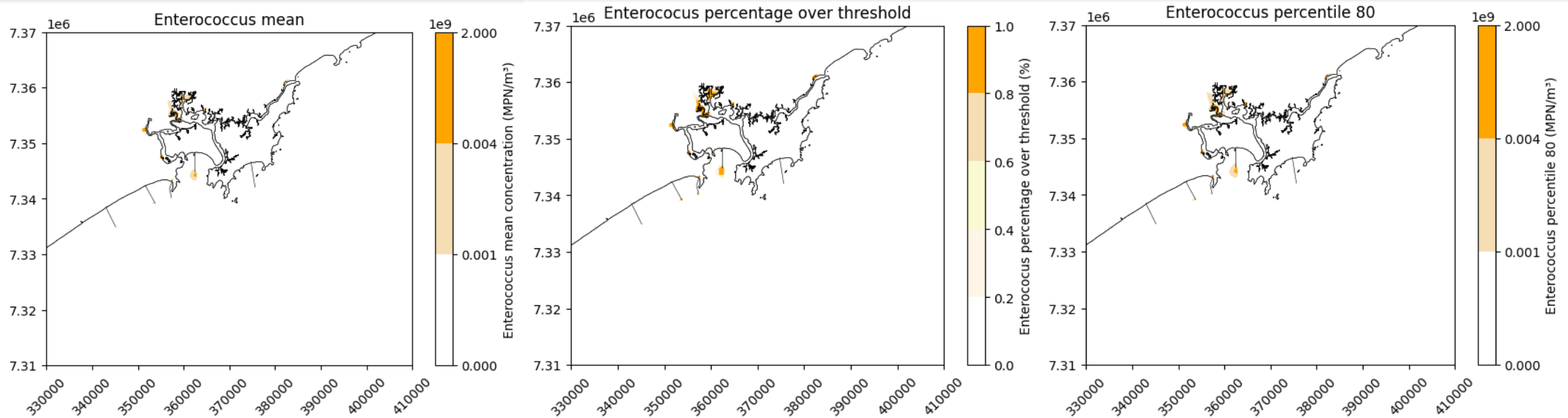
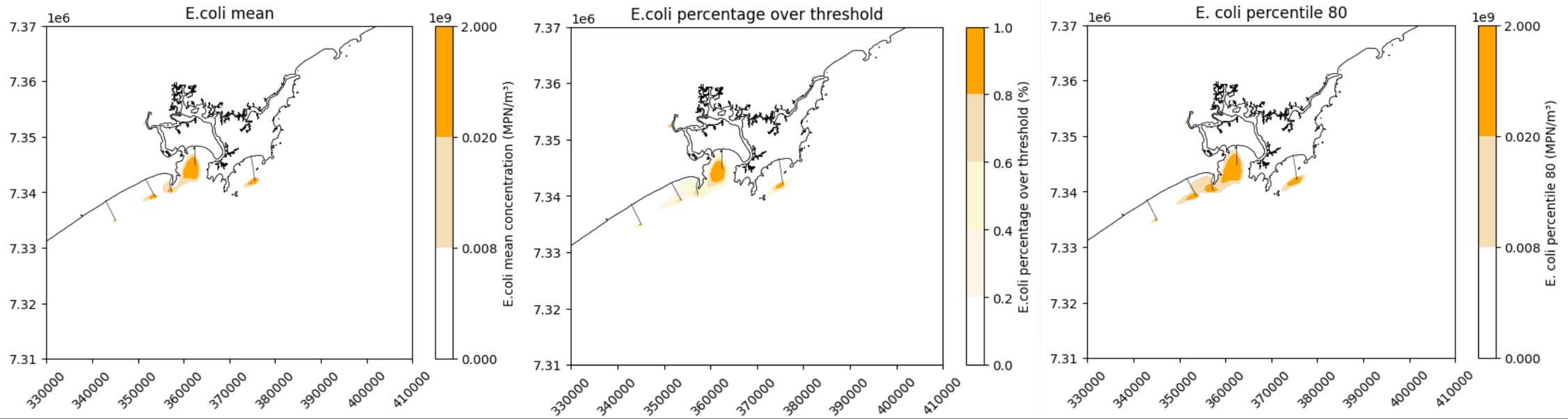
Mean (30 days) – Total coliforms – filter of 1000 NMP/100ml



Mean (30 days) – Fecal coliforms – filter of 1000NMP/100ml



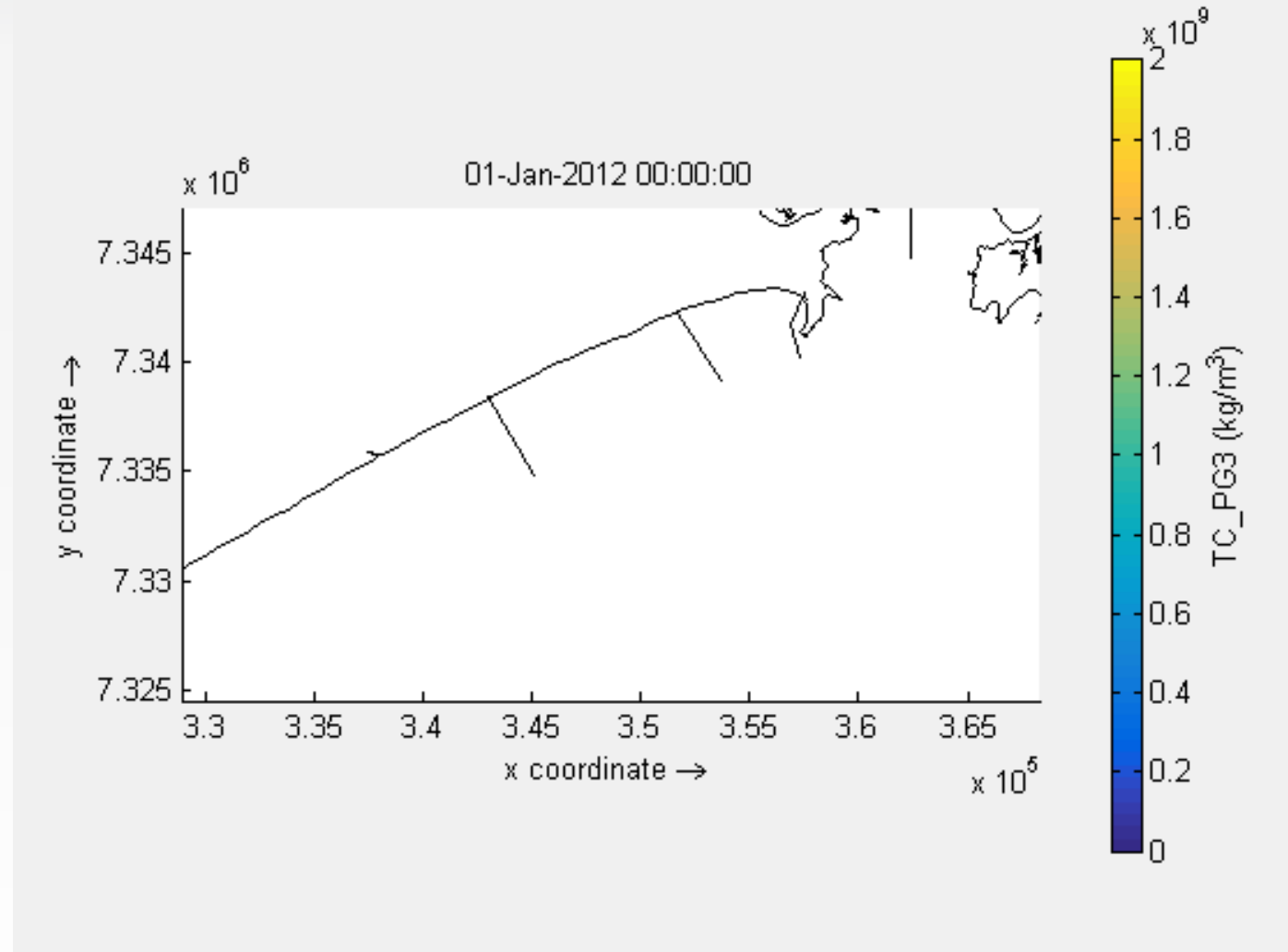
# RESULTS – EULERIAN (DELFT3D – WAQ) – STATISTICS



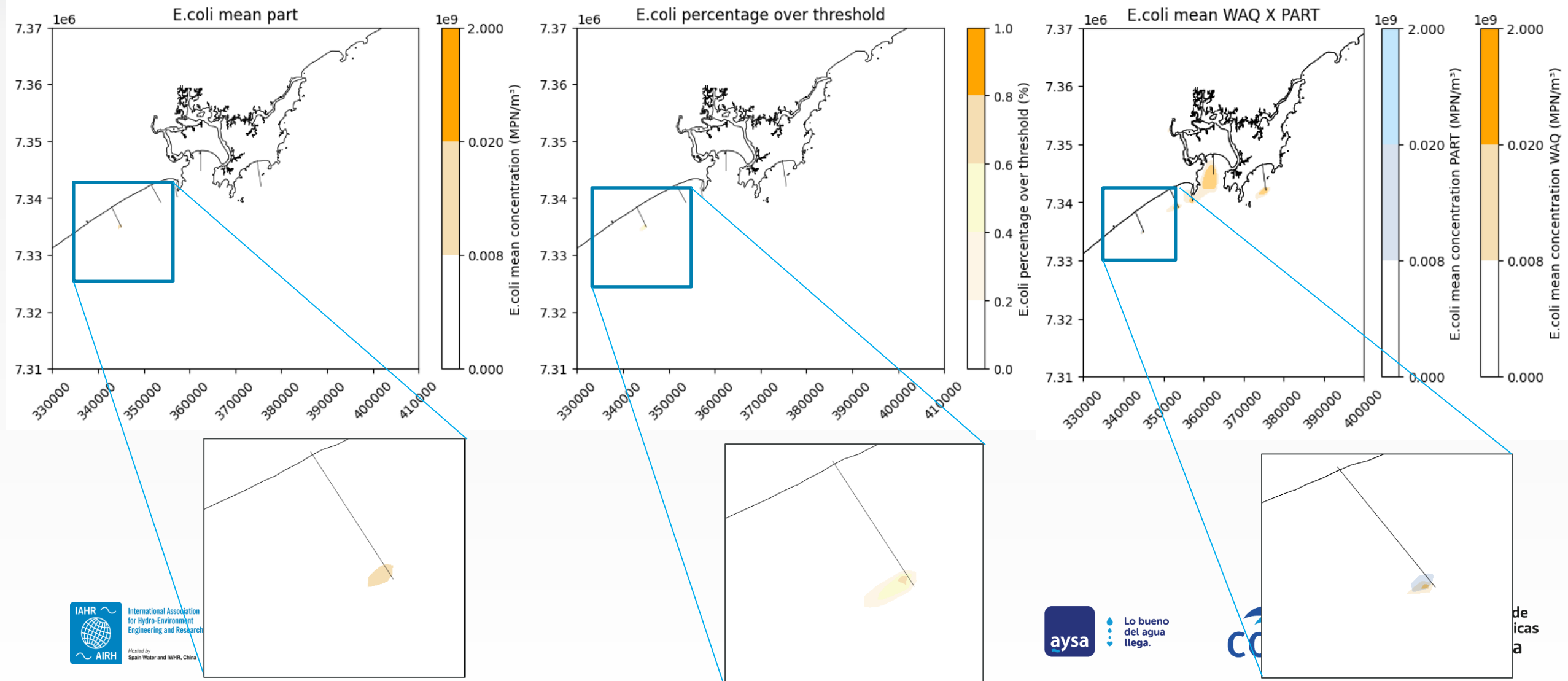


# RESULTS – LAGRANGIAN (DELFT3D – PART) – PG3

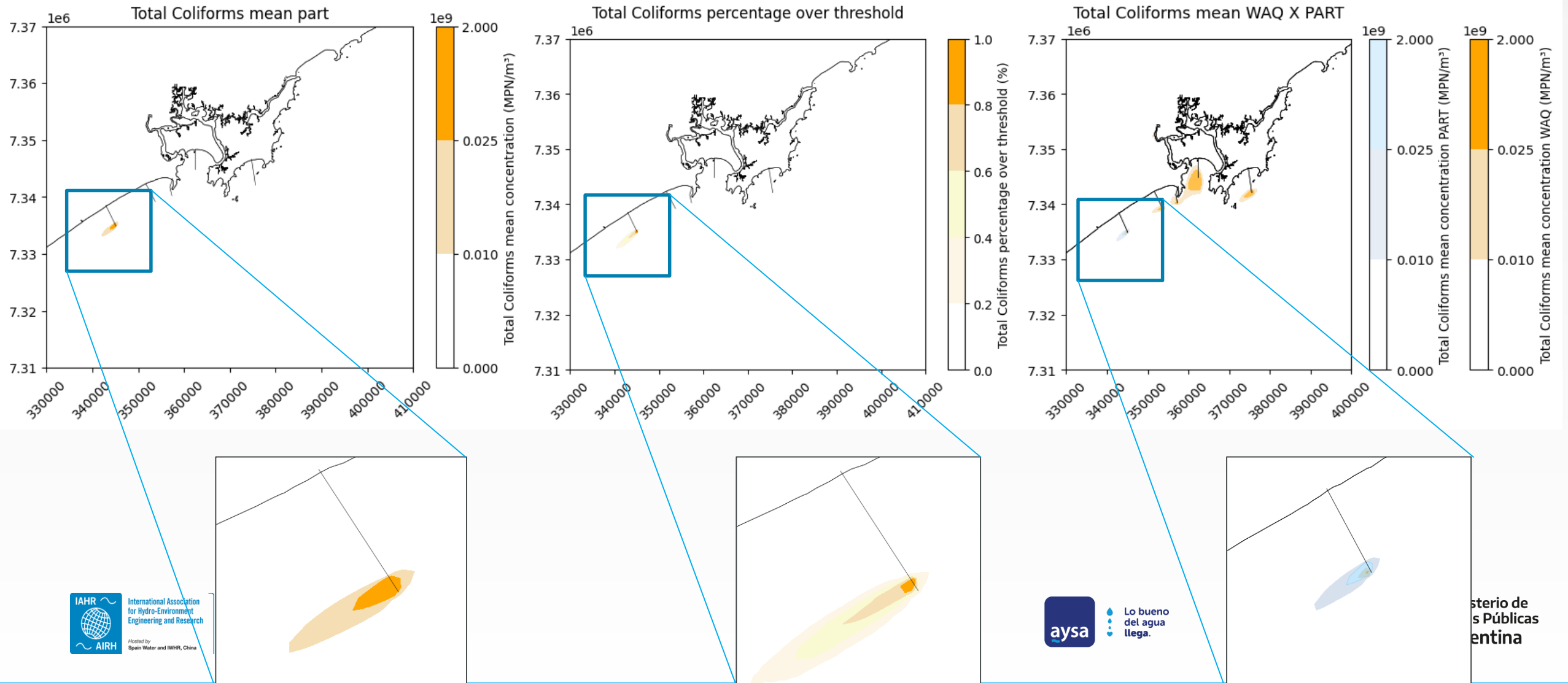
Plume spread



# RESULTS – LAGRANGIAN (DELFT3D – PART) – PG3 – E. COLI



# RESULTS – LAGRANGIAN (DELFT3D – PART) – PG3 – TOTAL COLIFORMS



# CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Eulerian approach
  - Calibrated model
  - Varying decay rate of analyzed parameters
  - Closure model solved via k-e scheme
- Solves concentration via finite volume method, thus may cause numerical diffusion when dealing with elevated concentration gradients
- In the Eulerian scheme, the pollutant is diluted to a whole grid cell soon after being emitted from a point source so that the concentration is reduced instantaneously
- Provide information for the whole domain
- Lagrangian approach
  - Not calibrated model, thus results are thoroughly associated with the velocity field obtained from hydrodynamics
  - Constant minimum decay rate
- Solves concentration of the particle via decay rate, T90
- Virtually free of numerical diffusion
- The concentration of the pollutant is associated with a particle not the whole grid cell, thus if there are not enough particles the outcome may not be realistic
- Depends on the velocity field originated from an Eulerian hydrodynamic simulation



# CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Preliminary results indicate:
  - Plume size and concentration for E. Coli parameter diverged slightly between each one of the applied concepts
    - Lagrangian approach resulted in a less concentrated and smaller mean plume – Adequate calibration of the model may result in a smaller sized and concentration plume
  - Enterococcus parameter maintained its pattern for both approaches
  - Similar overall dispersion pattern between both approaches

# TASKS FOR THE FUTURE

- Simulate the remaining outfall systems as point-sources
  - Apply varying decay rate for the analysed parameters
  - Adequately calibrate the particle model
  - Evaluate and compare the resulting plume from both approaches
- 
- Simulate the remaining outfall systems as nonpoint-sources
  - Evaluate the effects of nonpoint-sources as a continuous discharge for the particle track model



sabesp

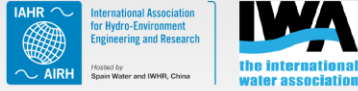


CAPES



Thank you  
for your time!





ISOS|2023

# Simposio Internacional sobre Sistemas de Emisarios 2023

International Symposium on Outfall Systems 2023



Lo bueno  
del agua  
llega.



Ministerio de  
Obras Públicas  
Argentina