

# Sediment Transport Monitoring in the Lower Columbia River

Columbia River Estuary Conference 2023



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In cooperation with the  
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Engineers – Portland  
District

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# Presentation Overview

- Why Sediment Monitoring
- Sediment Monitoring Techniques
- Surrogate Modeling and Methods
- Example Preliminary Observations

# Key Benefits of Sediment Transport Monitoring

- Help determine rates and timing of sediment transport events that may impact Navigation and potential need for dredging operations.
- Fish habitat and wildlife Impacts
- Beach and river island erosion and deposition

Columbia River Shipping Channel



Planet Team (2017). Planet Application Program Interface: In Space for Life on Earth. San Francisco, CA. <https://api.planet.com>

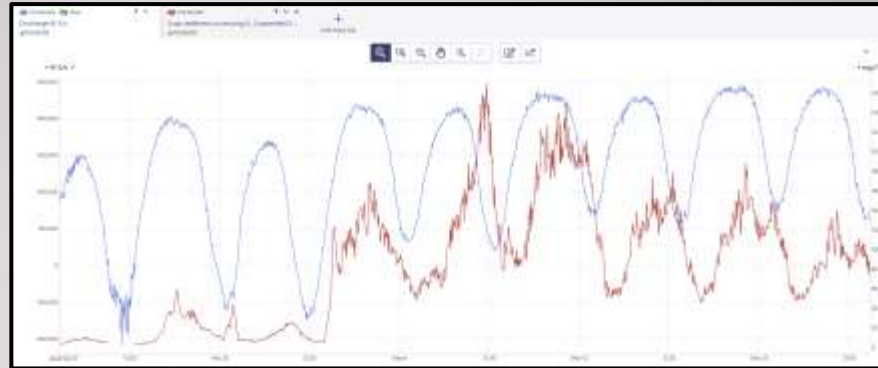


USACE Dredge Essayons at work, date and location unknown.

US Army Corps of Engineers photo by Barrel

# Sediment Transport Monitoring Methods/Technologies

- Discharge Correlation
- Turbidity Meters
- Acoustic Meters
  - Micro Acoustic Meters
  - Profiling Acoustic Meters



Discharge, cubic feet/second (blue) and sediment concentration, mg/L (red)



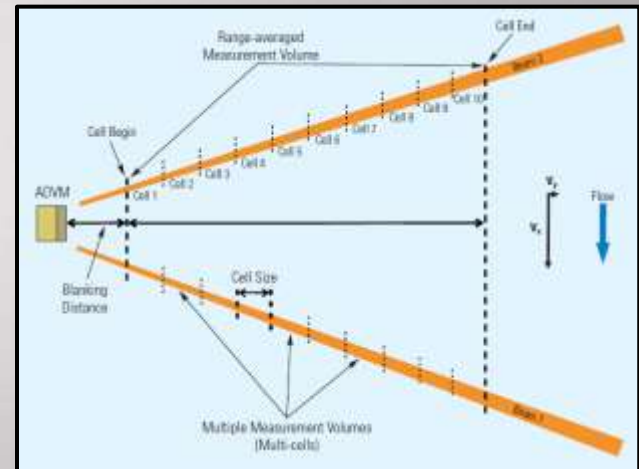
DTS12 Turbidity Meter:  
Forest Technology  
Systems Ltd.



500kHz ADVM : YSI Sontek



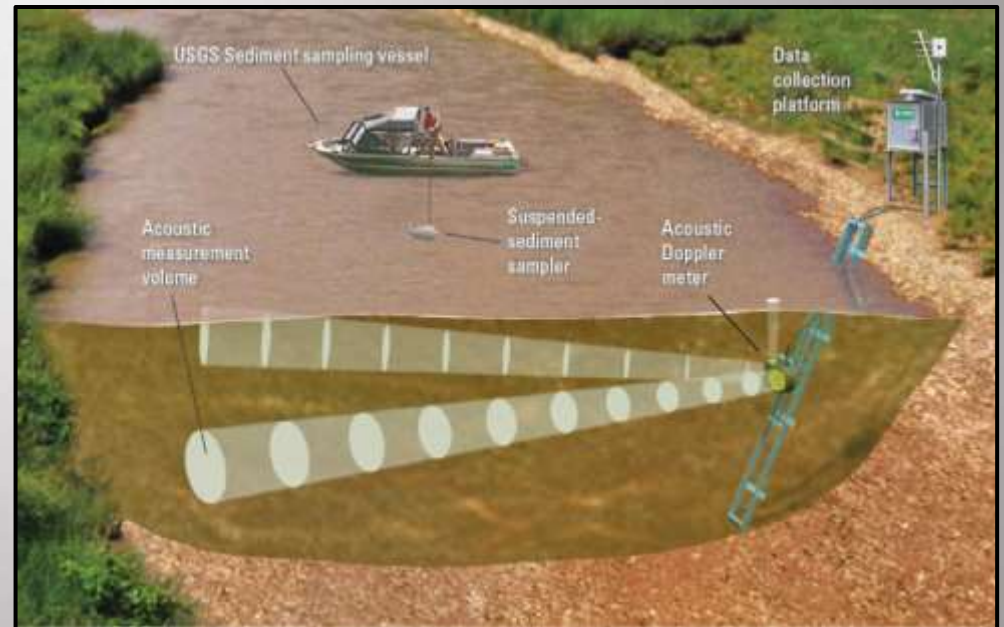
LISST ABS Acoustic Sediment  
Sensor: Sequoia Scientific



Generalized Measurement Volume of an ADVM :  
Levesque, V.A., and Oberg, K.A., 2012, Computing  
discharge using the index velocity method: U.S.  
Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 3–A23,

# Benefits and Requirements of using ADV M Profilers for use in Monitoring Suspended Sediment Concentration in Large Rivers

- Can be used as a surrogate for Sediment Concentration Measurements
- Benefit from limited bio fouling
- Sample a significantly greater volume of water
- Models can be implemented to compute concentrations Real-Time
- Acoustic Parameter configuration at each site
  - Raw Measured Acoustic Backscatter needs to be corrected for the effects of:
    - Beam Spreading
    - Water Absorption
  - Normalized Acoustic Parameters
    - SCB (sediment corrected backscatter)
    - SAC (sediment attenuation coefficient)
  - Data Transformations
  - Regression Models
  - Model Implementation into NWIS Database



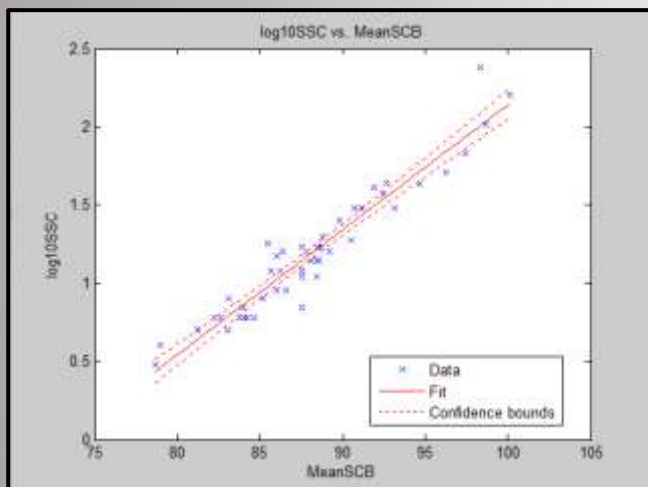
Example of a sediment acoustic surrogate streamgauge (adapted from image provided by SonTek® / Xylem).

# Sediment Surrogate Modeling

- Method for estimating continuous sediment concentration data.
- Calibration data (samples) are collected to relate the mean channel concentration to data collected from fixed mounted surrogate instrument.
  - Cross Section Samples
  - Representative of the range in expected sediment concentration at site
  - Representative of seasonality at site
  - Statistically significant number of samples
- In the case of ADVM surrogate modeling, several corrections to the raw data are required to account for signal losses (beam spreading, absorption, and other losses).



*D-96 depth integrated sediment sampler on the Columbia River, photo credit: P. Diaz*



*Sediment corrected backscatter dB vs calibration samples mg/l; from Sediment Acoustics Index Developer developer tool.*

```

Linear regression model:
log10SSC = -3.34 + 3.94e-04Q - 0.359VELX + 0.0543MeanSCB

Estimated Model Coefficients


|             | Estimate   | SE         | ESum    | pValue     | Lower95%    | Upper95%    | VIF     |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| (Intercept) | -3.3361    | 0.35405    | -11.101 | 3.6437e-20 | -4.02376    | -2.36851    |         |
| Q           | 3.9375e-04 | 8.0169e-07 | 4.8118  | 2.7913e-06 | 2.60091e-06 | 5.26608e-06 | 42.5775 |
| VELX        | -0.35948   | 0.094268   | -4.2455 | 3.6125e-05 | -0.469132   | -0.249828   | 59.9411 |
| MeanSCB     | 0.054323   | 0.0041893  | 13.458  | 5.2552e-26 | 0.0459993   | 0.062646    | 1.51226 |



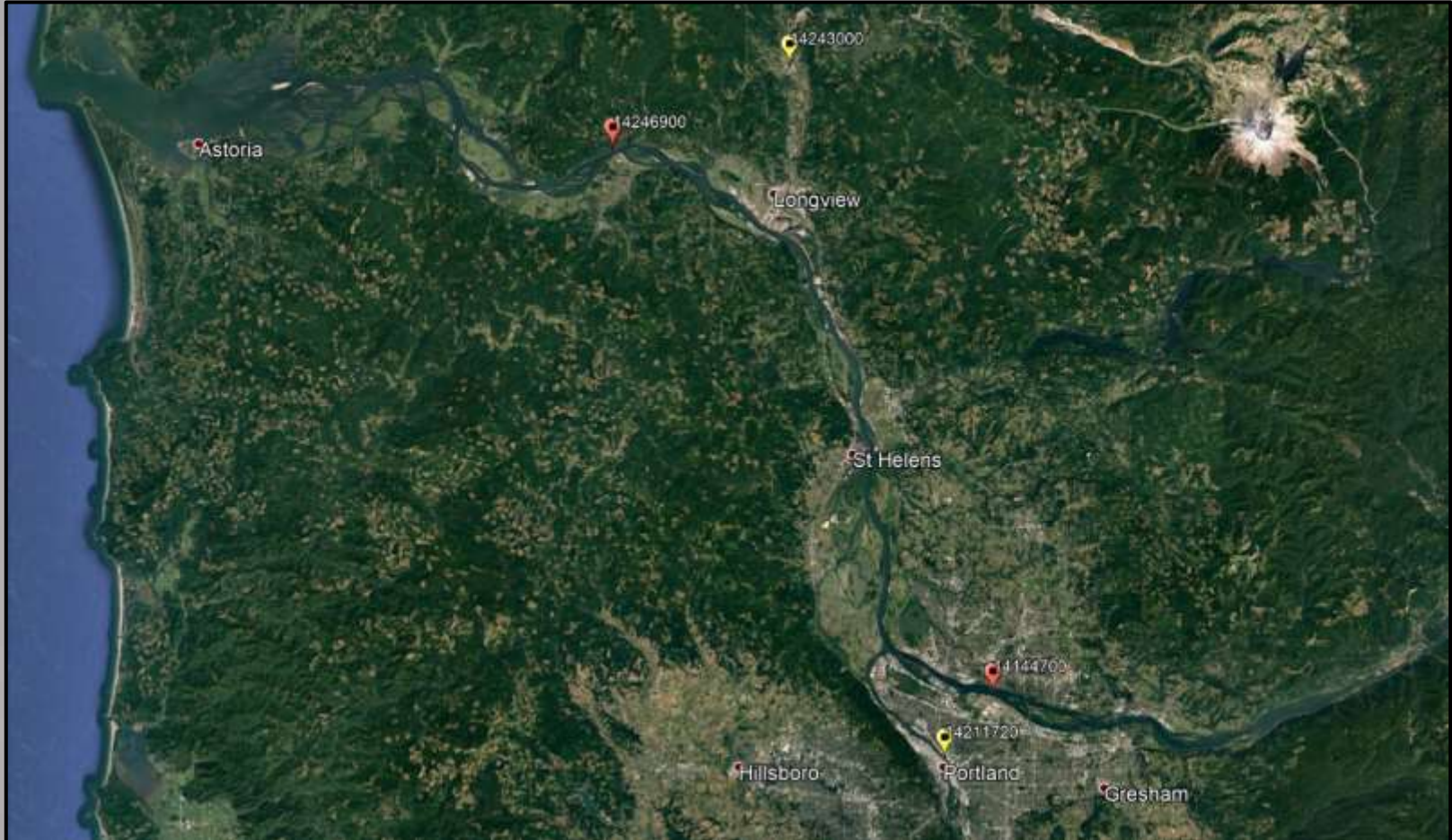
Number of observations: 123, Error Degree of Freedom: 124
Root Mean Squared Error (Standard Error of Regression): 0.12667
R-squared: 0.783, Adjusted R-Squared: 0.778
F-statistic vs. constant model: 143, p-value = 3.33e-42
RMSE (%): 42.0459

Non-parametric smearing bias correction factor: 2.1036
Probability plot correlation coefficient: 0.99722

High leverage: 0.09378
Extreme outlier (Standardized residual): 3 (absolute value)
High influence (Cook's D): 2.5914
High influence (DFBETTS): 0.35355
    
```

*Model output statistics; from Sediment Acoustics Index Developer tool.*

# USGS Sediment Monitoring Locations



# USGS Sediment Monitoring Stations

Installed Summer 2015



*14246900 Columbia River nr Port Westward, OR*

Installed Summer 2015



*14211720 Willamette River at Portland, OR*

Installed Winter 2015



*14144700 Columbia River at Vancouver, WA*



Installed Fall 2020



*14243000 Cowlitz River at Castle Rock, WA*





# Operational Sediment Acoustic Models and Real-Time Concentration Data

- 14246900 Columbia at Port Westward (BAT), OR
- 14144700 Columbia at Vancouver, WA
- 14211720 Willamette River at Portland, OR
- Real-Time Suspended Sediment data available on NWISWEB
- LISST ABS and Turbidity Data also available

- 14246900 Columbia at Port Westward (BAT), OR

<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/14246900>

- 14144700 Columbia at Vancouver, WA

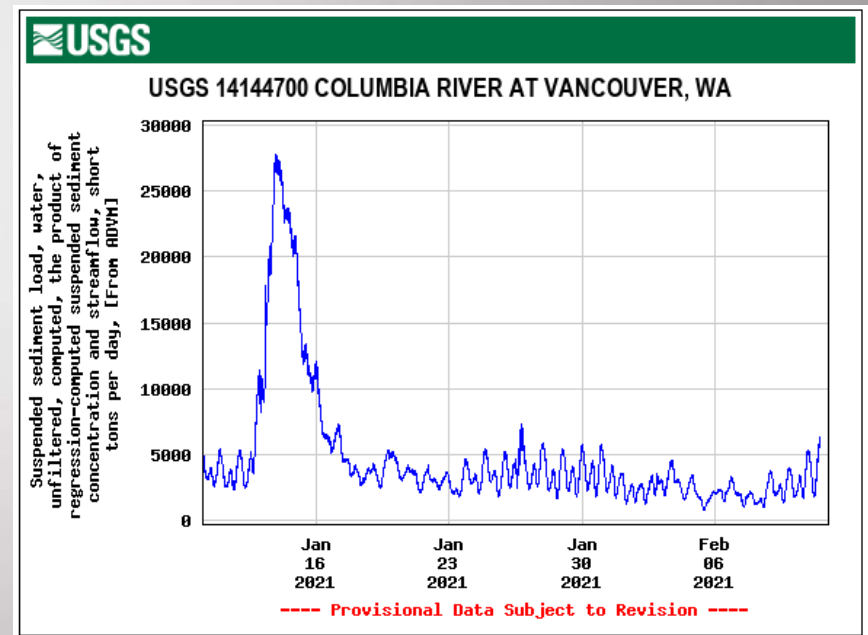
<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/14144700>

- 14211720 Willamette River at Portland, OR

<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/14211720>

- 14243000 Cowlitz River at Castle Rock, WA

<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/14243000>

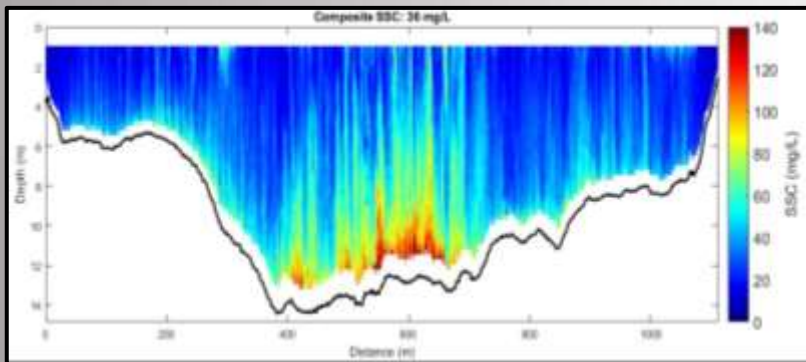


*Suspended Sediment load tons/day; 14144700 Columbia River at Vancouver, WA*

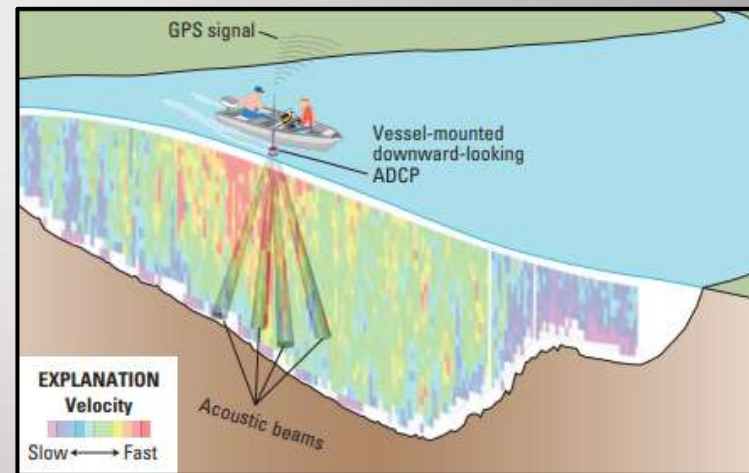
<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/>

# Down-looking Acoustic SSC Measurement

- ADCP (down-looking acoustic meters) can be used to estimate SSC and its spatial distribution in the cross section.
- ADCP's are widely used to make routine discharge measurements
- Can provide more information about “unsampled zone”.
- ADCP's calibrated to measured SSC using Stationary Transect Acoustics (STA) software
- USGS is making progress on refinement of technique and software development
- Collecting and processing point sample data is labor and time intensive, but should pay dividends after instrument is calibrated.



Example Cross Section Plot



*Illustration of a boat-mounted acoustic Doppler current profiler (ADCP) measuring discharge using the moving-boat technique. From Mueller, D.S., Wagner, C.R., Rehmel, M.S., Oberg, K.A., and Rainville, Francois, 2013, Measuring discharge with acoustic Doppler current profilers from a moving boat (ver. 2.0, December 2013): U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods, book 3, chap. A22.*

# Observations

## Lower Columbia River is a Complex System

Mouth of Willamette River



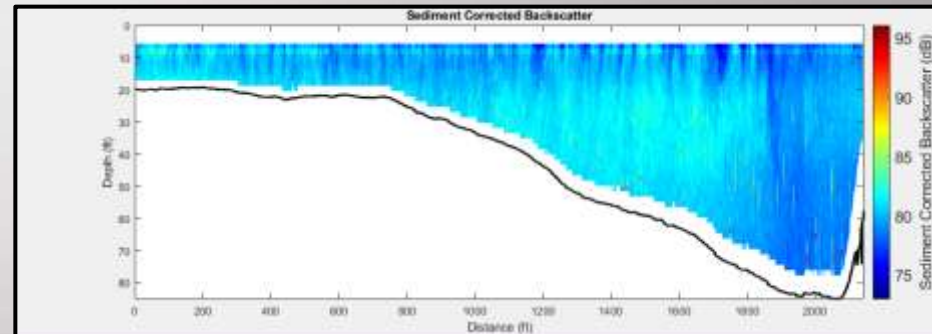
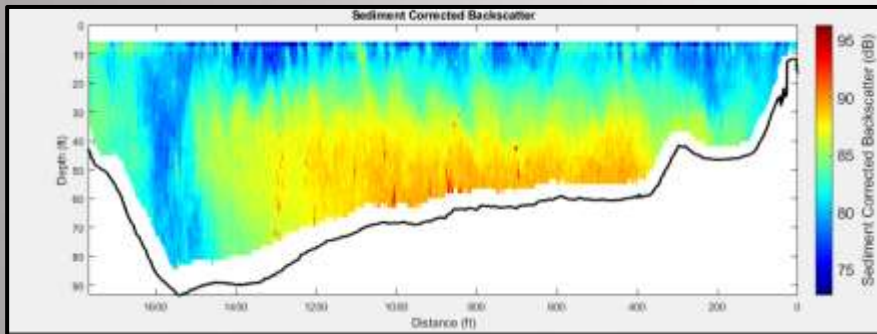
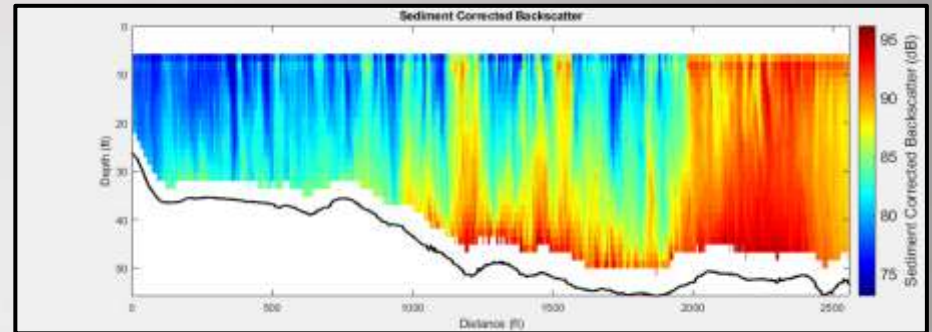
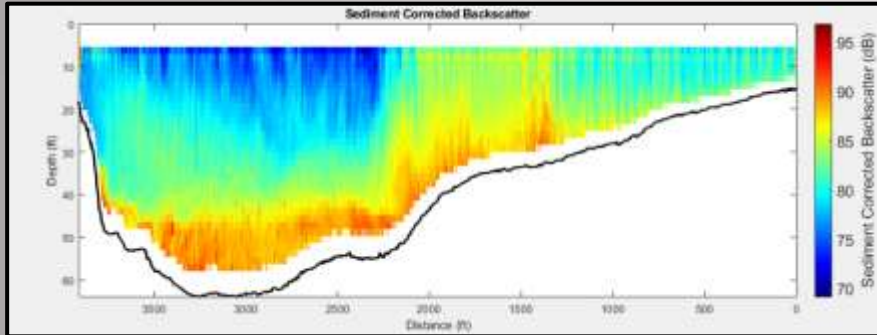
Mouth of Cowlitz River



Mouth of Cowlitz River Downstream

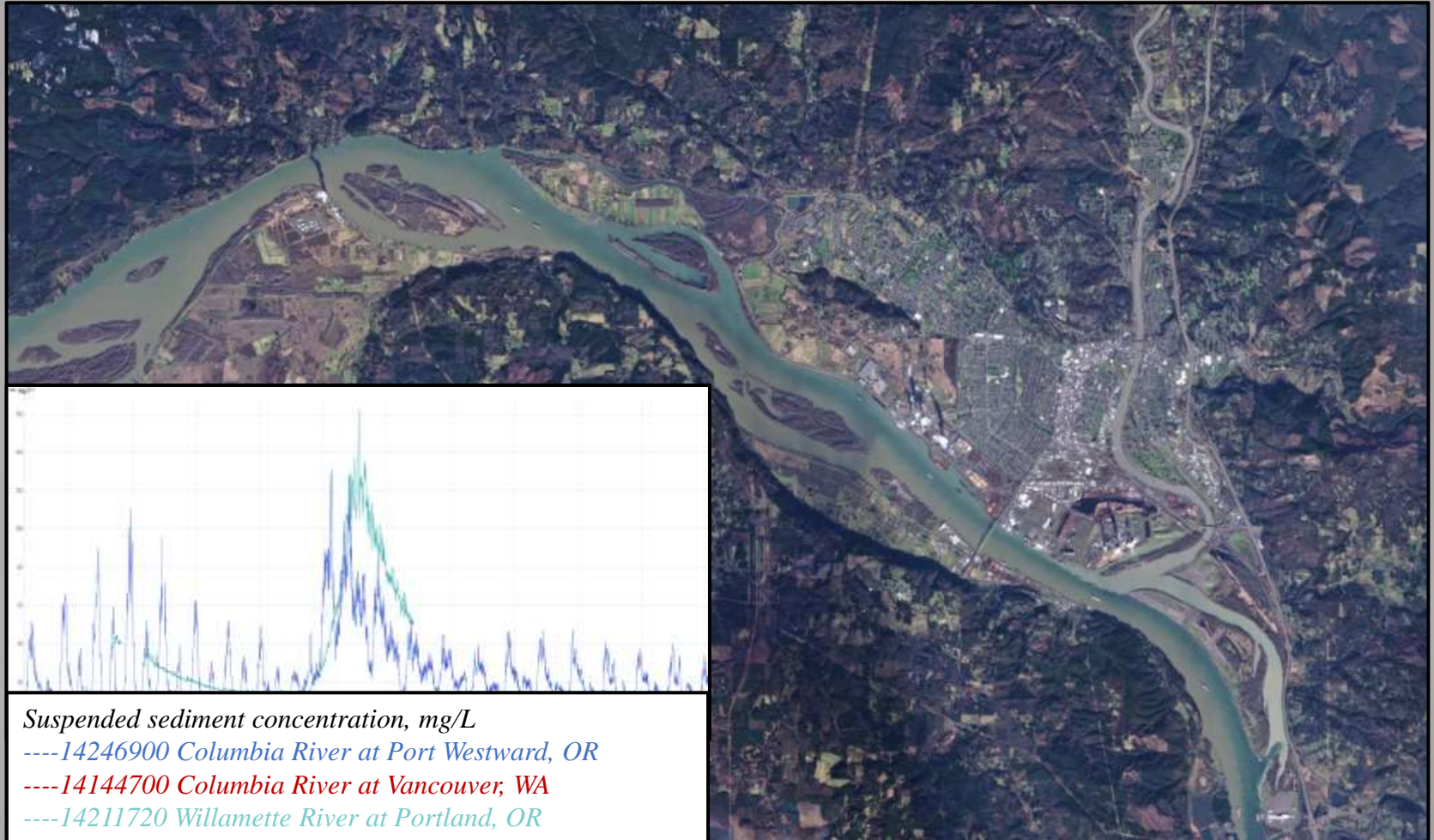


# Examples of Cross Sectional Concentration Plots



# Observations/Example Data

January 23, 2017 Regional Event

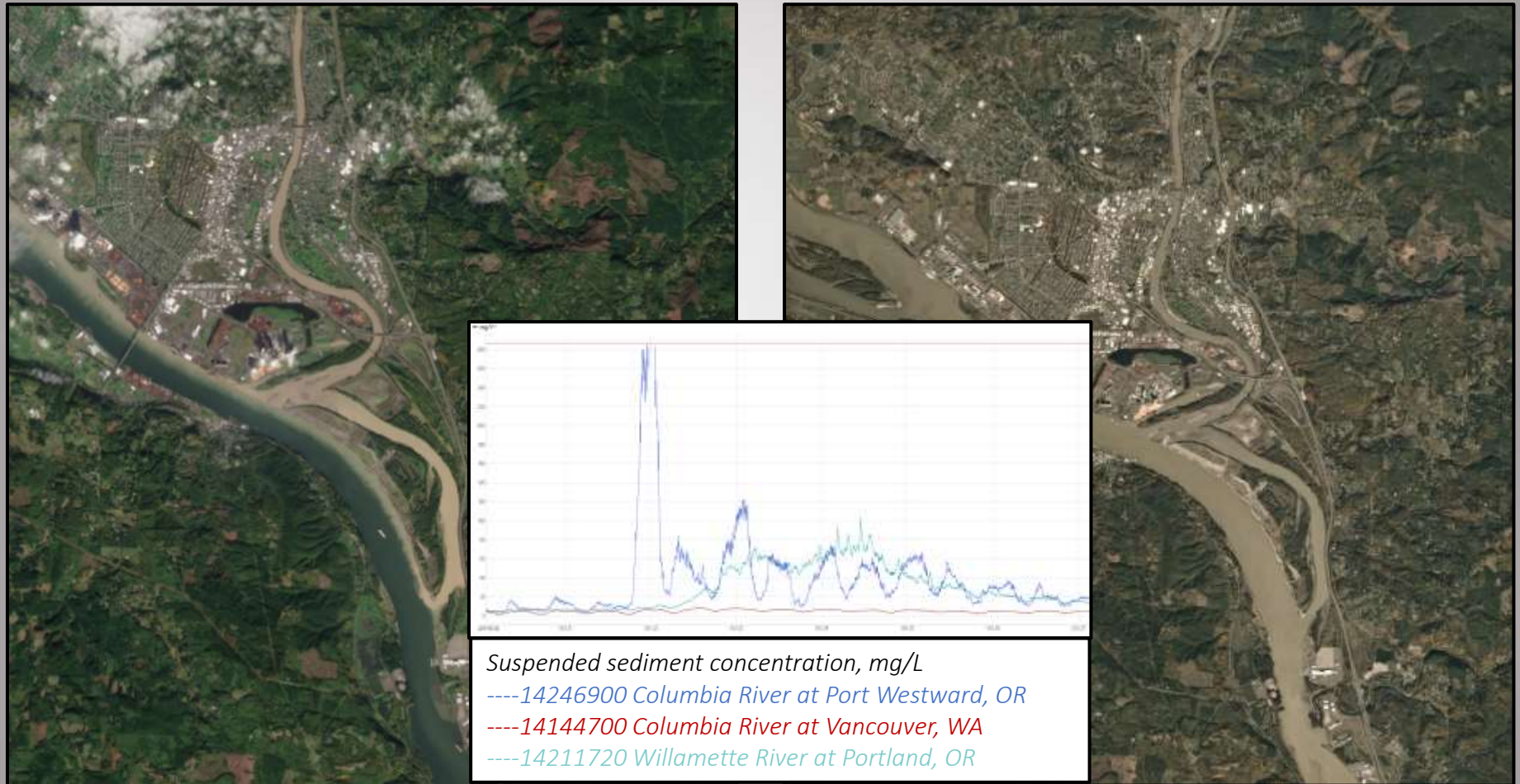


# Observations/Example Data

October 22, 2017 Regional Event

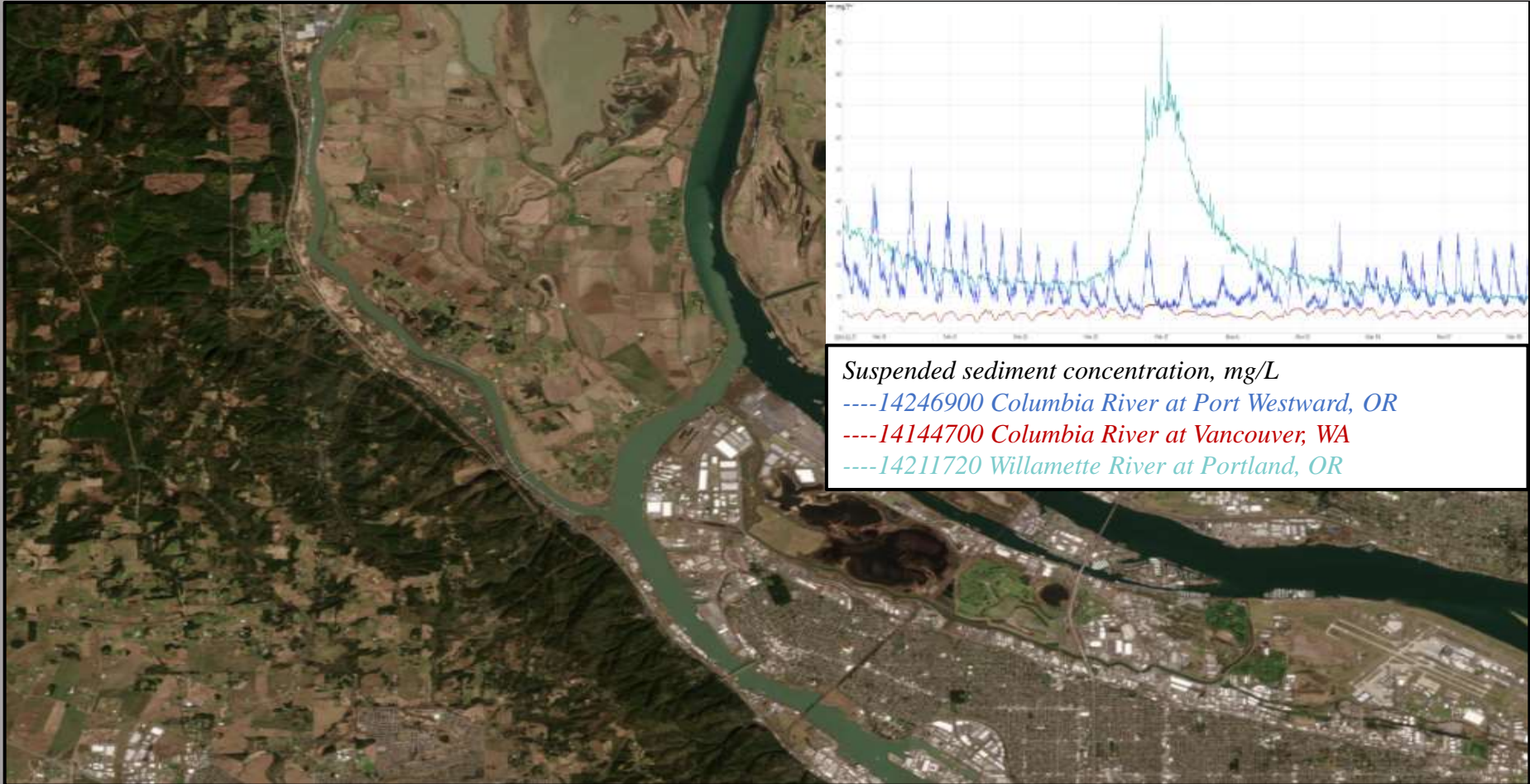
October 23, 2017

October 27, 2017



# Observations/Example Data

February 27, 2019 Event on the Willamette River





# Observations/Example Data

## May 2022 Freshet

Mouth of Cowlitz River



Mouth of Willamette River



Suspended sediment concentration, mg/L

----14246900 Columbia River at Port Westward, OR

----14144700 Columbia River at Vancouver, WA

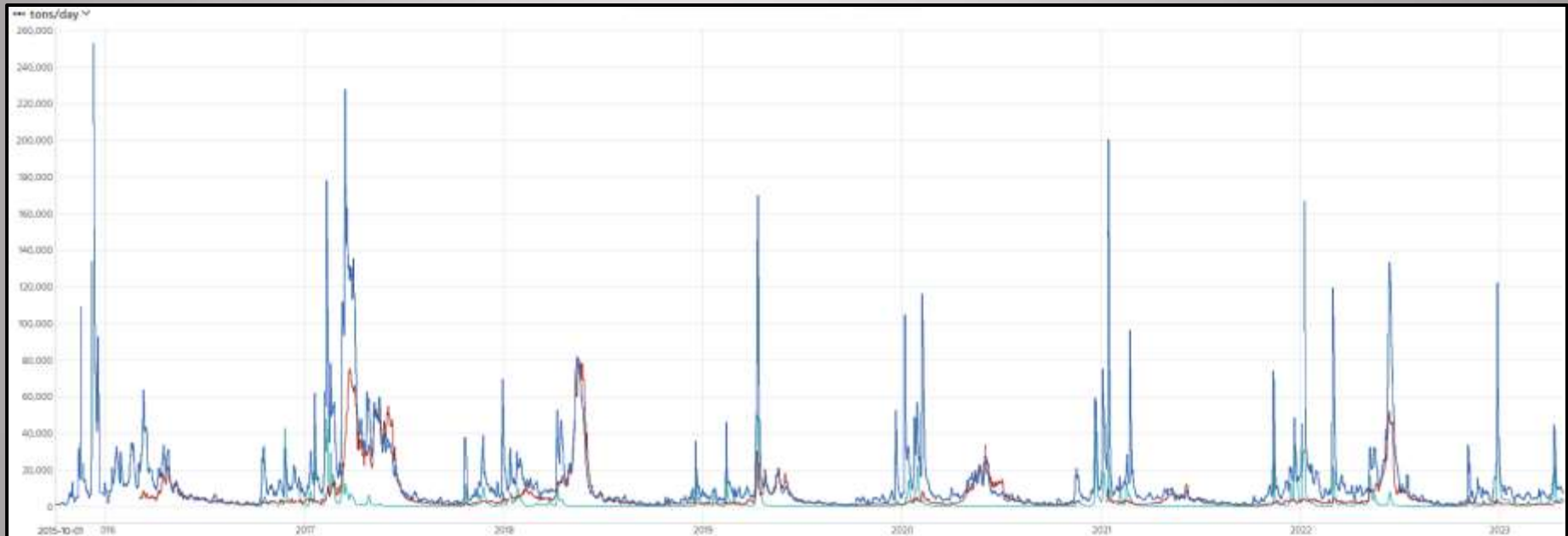
----14211720 Willamette River at Portland, OR





# Observations/Example Data

**Sediment Transport Events  
(October 2015 - April 2023)  
Tons/day**



*Suspended sediment concentration, mg/L*

*----14246900 Columbia River at Port Westward, OR*

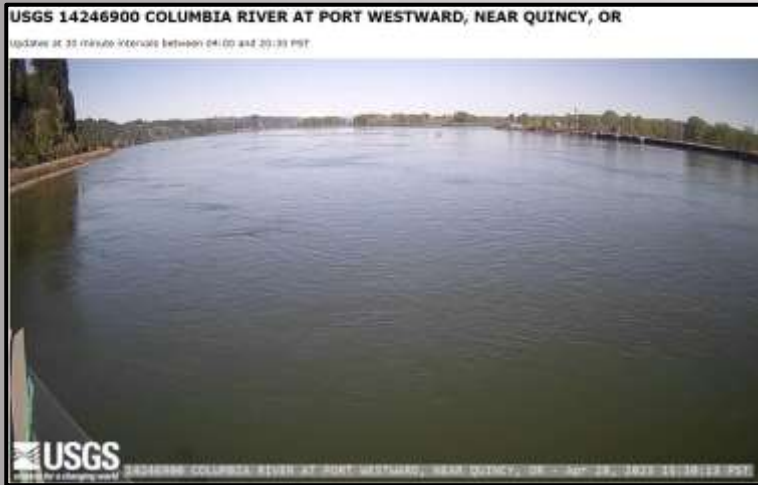
*----14144700 Columbia River at Vancouver, WA*

*----14211720 Willamette River at Portland, OR*

*Preliminary Information-Subject to Revision. Not for Citation or Distribution.*

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/office-science-quality-and-integrity/fundamental-science-5#12>

# Real-Time Cameras added to USGS LCR Sediment Monitoring Sites



- Available on the Next Gen Pages
- Ability to go back in time, download images.
- Can be used to confirm events and/or other.
- Port Westward is Online
- Cowlitz and Vancouver installed and collecting data, service request in for addition to Next Gen pages.





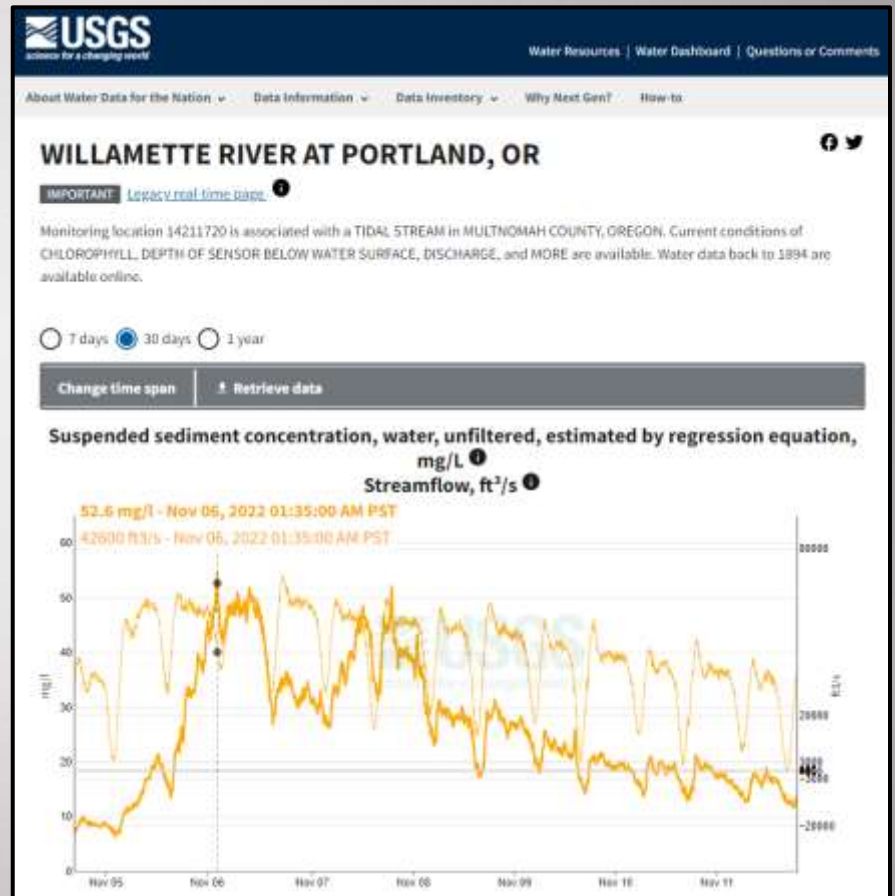
# NWIS WEB: Access to Real-Time Sediment Concentration Data

○ 14246900 Columbia at Port Westward (BAT), OR  
<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/14246900>

○ 14144700 Columbia at Vancouver, WA  
<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/14144700>

○ 14211720 Willamette River at Portland, OR  
<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/14211720>

○ 14243000 Cowlitz River at Castle Rock, WA  
<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/14243000>



Next Generation NWIS WEB Pages,  
<https://waterdata.usgs.gov/>

# Questions?



14246900 Columbia River at Port Westward, OR, 12/10/2015, 238mg/L