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Slibbalans Zeeschelde

Sub report 8
Hydrodynamic model 1954

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Slibbalans Zeeschelde

Sub report 8 – Hydrodynamic model 1954

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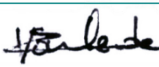
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Abstract

Project “00_029_Slibbalans Zeeschelde” aims to study the mud balance in the Scheldt Estuary in a historical perspective. One of the tasks identified in the projectplan is to hindcast a historical situation, first in a hydrodynamical model, then as mud transport model.

The present document describes the model setups of NEVLA 2009, SCALDIS 2013 and their 1954 counterparts. The predictive ability of both models is evaluated against measurements. Due to less detailed topographic, hydrological and hydrodynamic information of 1954, a sensitivity analysis is performed on the 1954 models to evaluate the reaction of the model to changes in bathymetry, bottom roughness and viscosity.

The results of the NEVLA 1954 appear to be sensitive to the bathymetry in the Upper Sea Scheldt and the applied roughness field throughout the whole model. Satisfying results could be obtained by deepening the Upper Sea Scheldt and lowering the Manning coefficient for specific areas throughout the model domain. However, by doing this, one could over-calibrate the model for this specific period. Different validation periods would be advisable.

Since different studies (both data analysis and/or numerical models with different modelling suites) obtain unexpected results in the Upper Sea Scheldt, all pointing to a too shallow bathymetry in this area, doubts arise over the reliability of this bathymetrical data. However, no systematic error in the original source data could be found.

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1 Introduction

In the framework of the project “00_029_Slibbalans Zeeschelde” the influence of human activities (reclamation, opening/closing of weirs and sluices, dredging, sediment extraction, etc.) and sea level rise on the transport of fine sediment will be investigated by the use of numerical, process based models.

Being the first part of this project, this study mainly focus on the configuration of functional hydrodynamic models of “present day” (NEVLA 2009, SCALDIS 2013) and the year 1954, to evaluate the differences of hydrodynamic conditions between the recent and historical state. The hydrodynamic output of the model will be used as boundary conditions for the sediment transport model in the second part of this project.

The present document describes the model setups of NEVLA 2009, SCALDIS 2013 and their 1954 counterparts. A methodology has been created to generate the surge signal due to wind, which will be subsequently imposed to the model boundaries. The predictive ability of both models is evaluated against measurements. Due to less detailed topographic, hydrological and hydrodynamic information of 1954, a sensitivity analysis is performed on the 1954 models to evaluate the reaction of the model to changes in bathymetry, bottom roughness and viscosity.

1.1 The NEVLA model

The NEVLA hydrodynamic model is designed with the SIMONA software and includes a large part of the Belgian Continental Shelf (BCS), the Scheldt estuary and all its tributaries which are tide-dependent. The NEVLA model is extensively used in research, both internally and externally of Flanders Hydraulics, among which the LTV O&M projects considering the themes “port accessibility” (“Veiligheid”) and “safety against flooding” (“Toegankelijkheid”).

Already a large effort has been done in improving the performance of the NEVLA model. A sensitivity analysis and first calibration for the year 2006 are described in Vanlede *et al.* (2008) and Vanlede *et al.* (2009). Further detailed improvements upstream were performed in Maximova *et al.* (2009a), Maximova *et al.* (2009b) and Verheyen *et al.* (2013). Between 2013 and 2015, the model was updated and calibrated for the year 2009 in Vanlede *et al.* (2015). Within this project, the latest calibration run simG162 is directly adopted to simulate the hydrodynamics of 2009. The NEVLA 1954 model is setup based on modeling procedures from NEVLA 2009.

1.2 The SCALDIS model

The SCALDIS hydrodynamic model is designed in the TELEMAC software suite and includes a large part of the BCS, the Scheldt estuary and all its tributaries which are tide-dependent, including the Eastern Scheldt. Large effort has been done in improving the performance of the SCALDIS model. A sensitivity analysis and first calibration for the year 2013 are described in (Smolders *et al.*, 2016).

2 Bathymetric data 1950 – 1960

2.1 Available bathymetric data

Depending on its availability for the different regions, data from a period between 1955 and 1969 will be used (table 1). The year 1954 is taken as the reference year for the historical modelling because:

- in 1953 the large tidal area “Braakman” near Terneuzen was poldered (see §5.1.1)
- full water level time series are available for 1954, March 22 till April 6 (see §3.3)

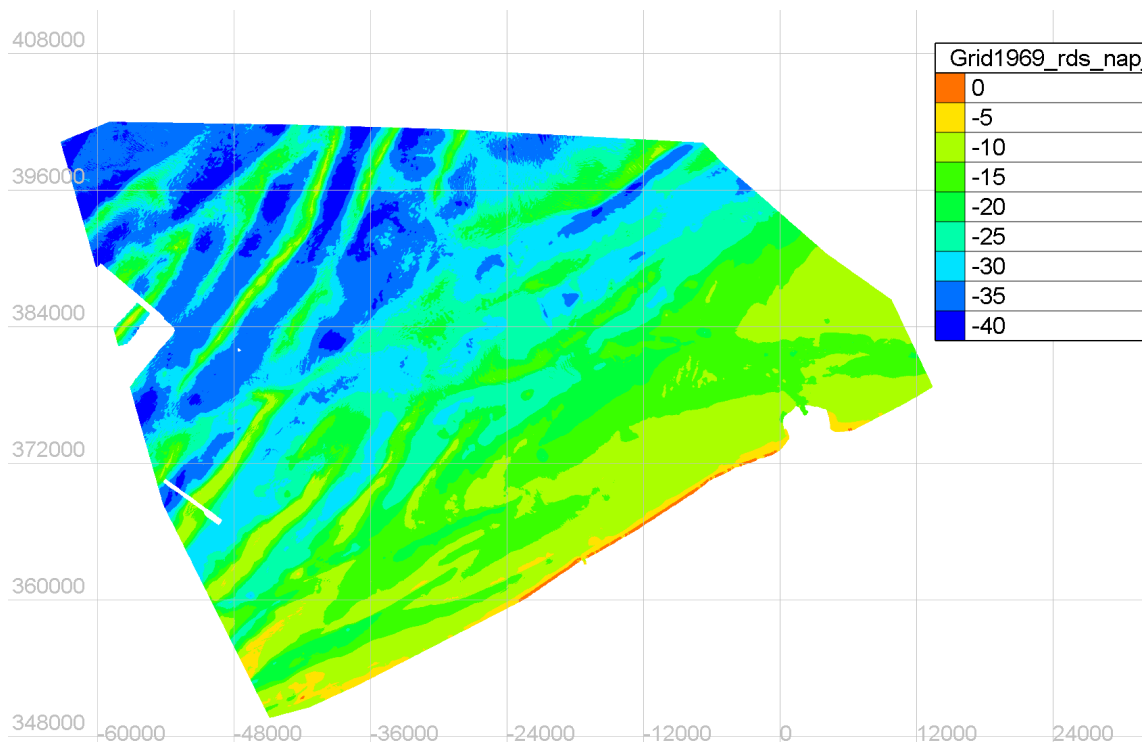
For the part of the North Sea, the digitized map of the “Noordzee – Vlaamse Banken (1959 – 1969)” is used (Janssens *et al.*, 2012). The area covered by this soundings is depicted in figure 1. In the estuary mouth, the soundings of Rijkswaterstaat from the period 1964 – 1966 are used (RIKZ, 2001), as is depicted in figure 2.

For the Scheldt estuary, Vandenbruwaene *et al.* (2013) constructed a bathymetry of 1955 – 1965 containing a bathymetric survey of the Western Scheldt of 1955 and surveys of the Sea Scheldt and Rupel from 1957 till 1965. The resolution of the subtidal bathymetric data of the former is 20 x 20 m, the latter has a resolution of 5 x 5 m. A complete topo-bathymetry (so including intertidal and supratidal areas) was created based on boundary lines between different habitats and the dyke lines in 1960. A more detailed explanation of the applied procedure can be found in Vandenbruwaene *et al.* (2013).

Additionally to these samples, also subtidal samples in the Durme, Rupel and the downstream parts of Dijle and Nete are available.

During the sensitivity analysis of the NEVLA 1954 model (see §8.1), some doubt arose about the quality of the data for the Sea Scheldt bathymetry. Section 2.2 investigates the data flow and quality of both the source data and derived products for the Sea Scheldt for 1957 till 1965.

Figure 1 – Overview of the area covered by the chart “Noordzee – Vlaamse Banken (1959 – 1969)”.



Digitized for Janssens *et al.* (2012)

Figure 2 – Overview of the area covered by the soundings of RWS (1964 – 1966), from RIKZ (2001).

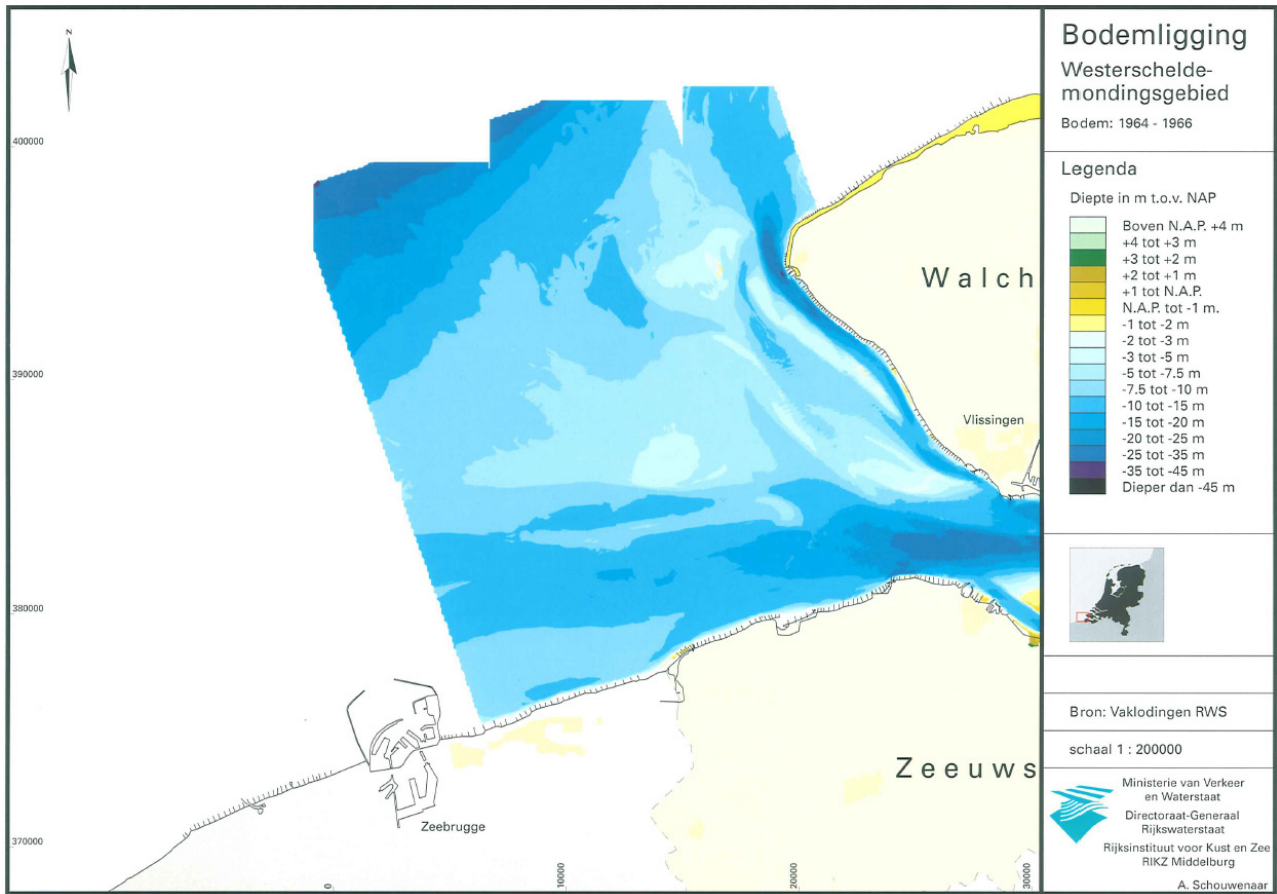


Table 1 – Overview of the bathymetric data available for the bathymetry of “1954”.

Section	Source	Year	Data location
North Sea ⁽¹⁾	Janssens <i>et al.</i> , 2012	1959 – 1969	\\WAP148613M\GIS\ Masterarchieffhis\BCP_bth_1969_VH_lam72_GLW_R\grid1969
Estuary mouth ⁽¹⁾	RIKZ, 2001	1964 – 1966	\\WAP148613M\GIS\ Masterarchieftob\WES_bth_1950-2000_RWS_RDS_nap_R_monding\1950_74
Scheldt estuary and Rupel ⁽²⁾	Vandenbruwaene <i>et al.</i> , 2013; aMT	1955 (Western Scheldt) 1957 – 1965 (Sea Scheldt)	\\WAP148613M\GIS\ Masterarchieftob\SCH_tob_1955_WL_rds_taw_D\sch5560
Sea Scheldt ⁽¹⁾	Vandenbruwaene <i>et al.</i> , 2013; aMT	1957 – 1965	\\WAP148613M\GIS\ Masterarchieftob\ZES_bth_1960_MT_utm31ed50_taw_R\bezboz60taw
Durme, Rupel, Dijle & Nete ⁽¹⁾	aMT	1960	\\WAP148613M\GIS\ Masterarchieftob\BOZ_bth_1950-1960_MT_rds_taw_D\tbr_taw60_rds

⁽¹⁾ bathymetry, ⁽²⁾ topo-bathymetry.

2.2 Origin of the 1957 – 1965 Upper Sea Scheldt data

At FHR, paper bathymetry charts of Upper Sea Scheldt from the late 1950's, early 1960's were digitized manually on a so called "priktafel". This work was done during the second half of 2004 (personal communication, Rita De Bock – FHR). The relative "table" coordinates (X,Y-values) were thereafter transformed to Lambert72 coordinates and the Z-values were added. All Z-values shown on the charts are in NKD (personal communication, Frederik Roose – aMT, 25 Jan 2017). NKD ("Nul Krijgsdepot") was the reference plane used in Belgium between 1947-1948 and 1981 (Vereycken *et al.*, 2015).

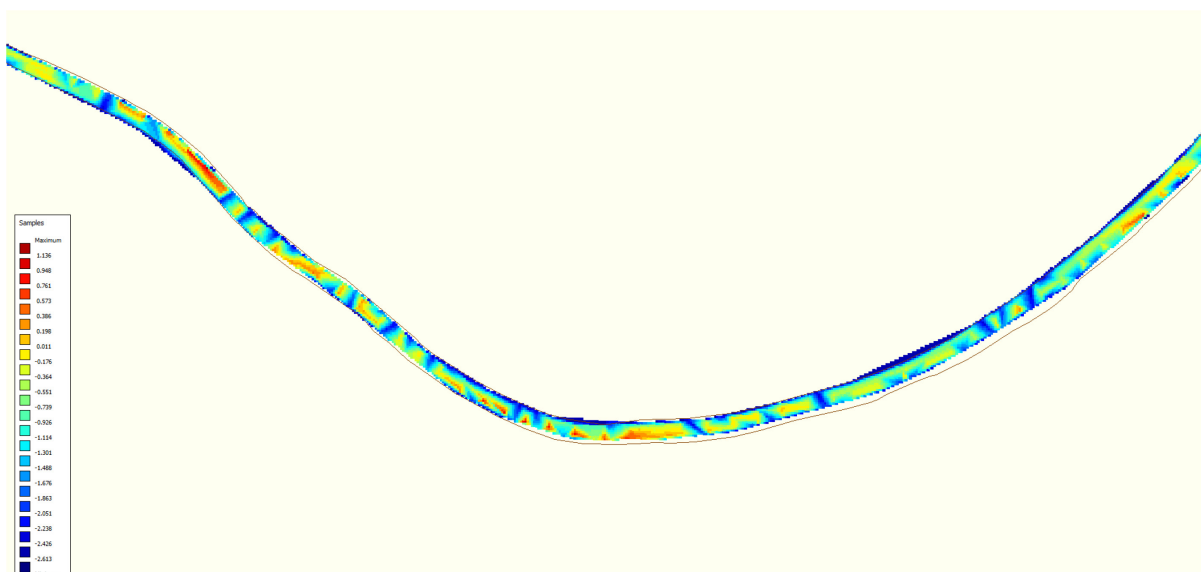
For all 63 charts geo-referencing the X,Y-values was performed by comparing landmarks on the old charts (in Bonne and/or Lambert coordinates) and on more recent maps. In total 3 types of translations were performed, depending on the geographical references of the original charts (see Appendix A.1). The Maritime Access Division (aMT) produced ESRI-GIS raster-files based on this data. The workflow to do this, has been logged in several Word-files. These files show that this work has been done at least two times; the first time using only ArcView (January and September 2005, Appendix A.2), the second time using Qinsy and ArcView (July 2006, Appendix A.3).

2.2.1 Data delivered by Frederik Roose (aMT): boz60taw

Frederik Roose (Maritime Access Division) did send the original digitized data from the charts, temporary work files, and two ESRI grid files to FHR (mails dd. 13/04/2016 and 14/04/2016), accompanied by some Word-files describing the workflow.

The data in these ESRI grid files clearly shows some irregularities in the bathymetry (figure 3). They also lack a geographical reference. Based on the occurrence of those irregularities, the workflow described in the Word documents (see Appendix A.2) and the names of the ESRI grids (called **boz60nkd** and **boz60taw**), it is assumed that these are the first versions of the gridded data, with unsatisfying results. This could explain the need for a second workflow (see Appendix A.3), now using both Qinsy and ArcView. Qinsy is supposed to have a specific interpolation scheme (digipol) better suited for bathymetrical data on transects (high spatial resolution along the transects, big distance between the transects). However, the grids resulting from this second workflow (supposedly called **boz60nkd_02** and **boz60taw_02**, see Appendix A.3) are not included in the data send by Frederik Roose.

Figure 3 – boz60taw at Kwatrecht (between Melle and Wetteren) showing irregularities in depth.

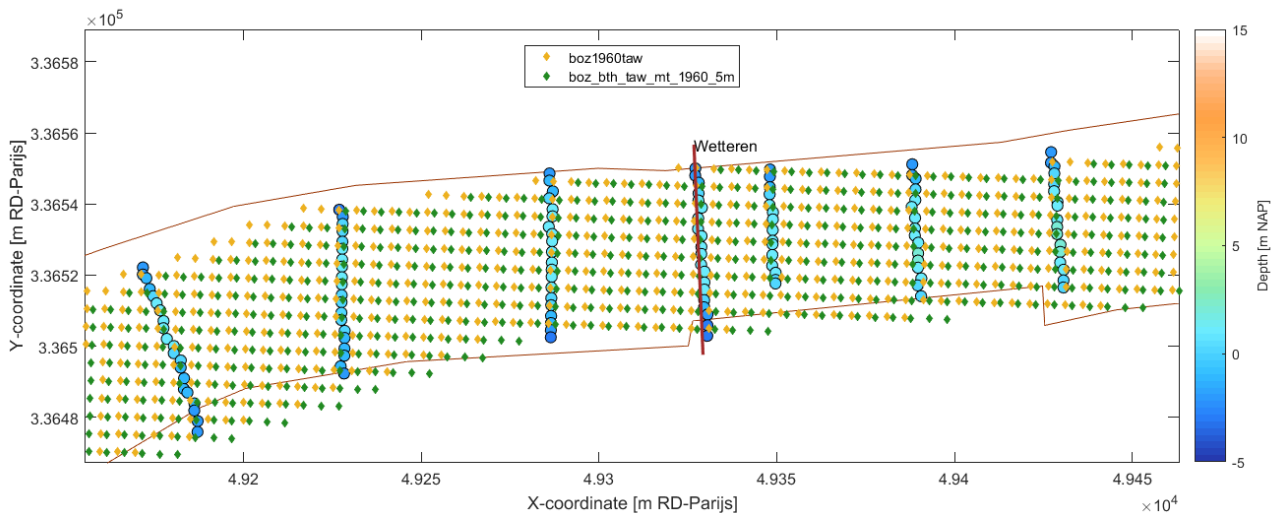


Interpolation from original digitized arrays sections DE-1965, DF-1965, DG-1965 and DH-1965. Brown lines show the 2015 dike crests.

2.2.2 Data on the bathy server of aMT: boz_bth_taw_mt_1960_5m

FHR has access to a server where the Maritime Access Division stores their GIS data. On this server (<\\wm162458\Data>), an ESRI grid called **boz_bth_taw_mt_1960_5m** can be found. This file shows the same irregularities in bathymetry as the **boz60taw** file mentioned in §2.2.1. The coordinate system is ETRS89 UTM31N. The data points seem to be shifted approximately 15m to the East in respect to the **boz60taw** file (figure 4).

Figure 4 – Shift in ESRI grids from Maritime Access Division near Wetteren.



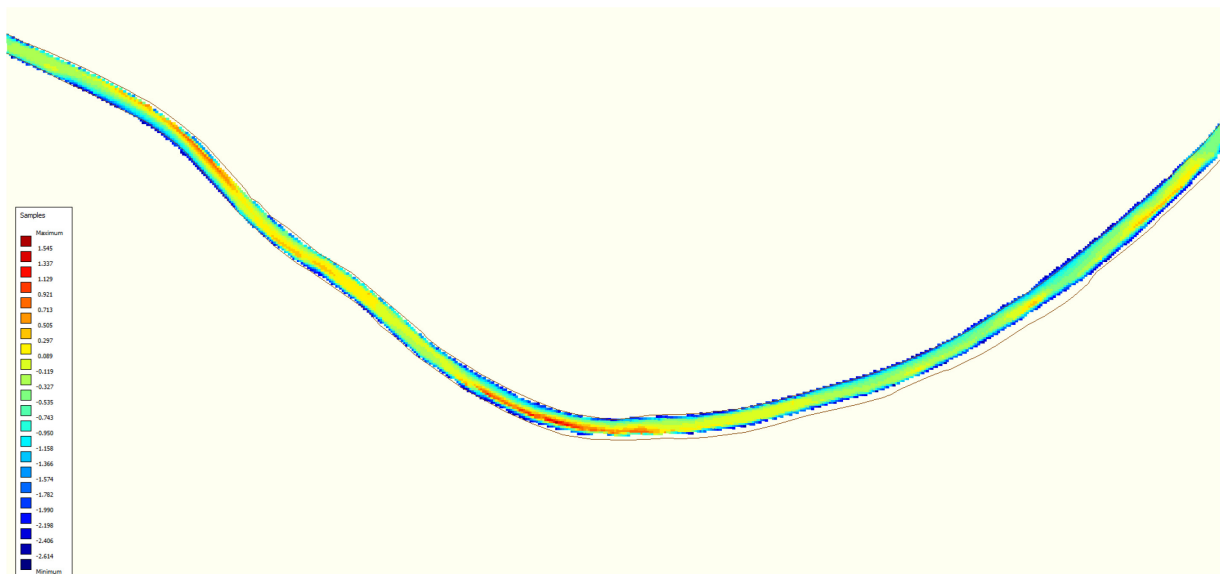
Original data from sections DB-1964 shown as big circles. The **boz_bth_taw_mt_1960_5m** grids seems to be shifted approximately 15m to the East in respect to **boz60taw**. Thin brown lines show the 2015 dike crests; thick brown line shows the transect near the tide gauge of Wetteren.

2.2.3 Data on the “Masterarchieff” of FHR: bezboz60taw

On the FHR server “Masterarchieff” (<\\WAP148613M\GIS>) ESRI grids called **bezboz60glws** and **bezboz60taw** can be found. These files are supposed to be delivered on 07/10/2009 by the Maritime Access Division for a project in cooperation with INBO. Based on the name, this seems to be a combination of grids for the Lower (*bez*) and Upper Sea Scheldt (*boz*). The raster however has different grid points than **boz60taw** and **boz_bth_taw_mt_1960_5m**. The coordinate system is ED50 UTM31N.

This data was used in the historical analysis of the Sea Scheldt intertidal areas (Van Braeckel *et al.*, 2009) and the historical analysis of tidal propagation and morphology of the Upper Sea Scheldt and its tidal tributaries (Vandenbruwaene *et al.*, 2016).

Figure 5 – bezboz60taw at Kwatrecht (between Melle and Wetteren).



This grid clearly doesn't show the irregularities of *boz60taw* and *boz_bth_taw_mt_1960_5m* (figure 3). Brown lines show the 2015 dike crests.

2.3 Bathymetrical analysis

In order to be able to compare the original, digitized data and the different ESRI grids to the model bathymetries (see §5.2), all data is converted to RD-Parijs and NAP (Dutch coordinate system and reference plane), also used in the numerical models.

- For the coordinate transformations the SuperTrans MATLAB toolbox, included in the OpenEarthTools svn-repository of Deltares, is used (Deltares, 2016).
- For the conversion of NKD to TAW a conversion grid was created, based on the **boz60nkd** and **boz60taw** grids provided by Frederik Roose (see §2.2.1). The values of this grid were cross-checked with the values given by Vereycken *et al.* (2015), and found to be identical (see table 2).
- For the conversion of TAW to NAP, 2.333 m is added to the depth value (the reference level of NAP lies above that of TAW) (Vlaamse Hydrografie, 2011).

All bathymetries are compared on transects near the 6 tide gauges mentioned in table 2 and in some typical areas such as “De Kramp”, a sharp bend between Sint-Amands and Dendermonde, and the mouth of the Dender, upstream Dendermonde, where the 1954 models start to perform badly (see §8.1). The location of the transects is shown in figure 10. The transects are chosen in such a way that different headings (E - W, N - S, NW - SE and SW - NE) are analysed. On all cross-sections the left bank of the river is on the left side of the plot. Figure 4 illustrates the methodology: first a transect through the original bathymetrical data (big circles) is defined. Then, all gridded data is interpolated on the transect with a 5 meter interspacing. So, in the figures discussed below (and in §5.3.2), the black dotted line shows the original bathymetrical data, while all other lines are interpolations of grids (ESRI or numerical model) on these transects.

For all transects the **boz_bth_taw_mt_1960_5m** grid shows the best *horizontal* fit to the original data. The E-W transects near Uitbergen, at the mouth of the Dender and De Kramp (figure 6), clearly show a shift to the West of the **boz60taw** and **bezboz60taw** in respect to the original data and **boz_bth_taw_mt_1960_5m**. In the N-S transects (Wetteren, Schoonaarde) no shift is observed (figure 7). Transects with another orientation show a smaller shift.

Only at Uitbergen (figure 8) **boz_bth_taw_mt_1960_5m** seems to reproduce the deepest part of the channel better than the other ESRI grids. For all other locations the channel is represented in a similar way by the three ESRI grids.

Figure 9 shows a transect over one of the irregularities shown in figure 3. The **bezboz60taw** file is the only one reproducing the original data sufficiently (although shifted to the Northwest). Therefore, only **bezboz60taw** can be used to implement the bathymetry in a numerical model. Unfortunately, this grid does not show the best *horizontal* fit to the original data. However, since the volume of the channel is represented well, this shift in X,Y-coordinates would probably not affect the quality of the model results. Still, to ensure no bends would be cut off by a mismatch between the extent of the bathymetrical samples and the models enclosure, the suspect data was shifted horizontally before interpolating it on the computational meshes. More details on this can be found in §5.2.3.

2.4 Sensitivity to the reference plane

Vereycken *et al.* (2015) give a historical overview of the reference planes used in Belgium. They also list the vertical differences between those surfaces for certain locations, where tide gauges are (were) installed. In the whole Scheldt basin the differences vary strongly, but are between +25 cm and -20 cm. On average the TAW plane lies 8 cm above the NKD plane. Table 2 shows the vertical differences in the Upper Sea Scheldt, where the 1954 hydrodynamic models start to perform badly (see §8.1). Note that for Sint-Amands the conversion from KD to NKD is unknown and assumed to be 0 cm; for Dendermonde the value of -7 cm was used only for 1931-1940 (Vereycken *et al.*, 2015).

From this figures it is clear that a horizontal shift of the data can have a bigger impact on the implemented bathymetry than the uncertainties about the vertical references.

Table 2 – Vertical difference (in cm) between the different historical reference surfaces.

Location (tide gauge)	TAW – NKD (cm)	NKD – KD (cm)	TAW – KD (cm)
Sint-Amands	+8	0	+8
Dendermonde	+10	-10 (-7)	0
Schoonaarde	+11	-14	-3
Uitbergen	+9	-20	-11
Wetteren	+17	-20	-3
Melle	+21	-19	+2

Figure 6 – Transect trough the central part of “De Kramp”.

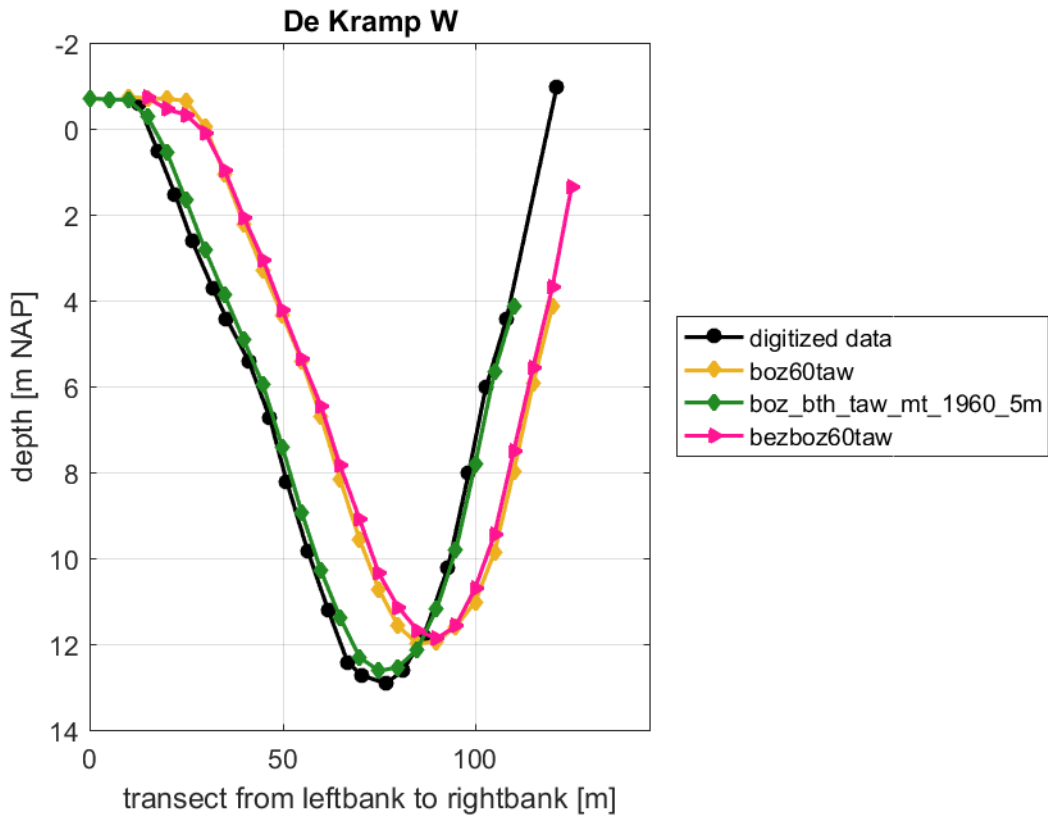


Figure 7 – Transect at the tide gauge in Wetteren.

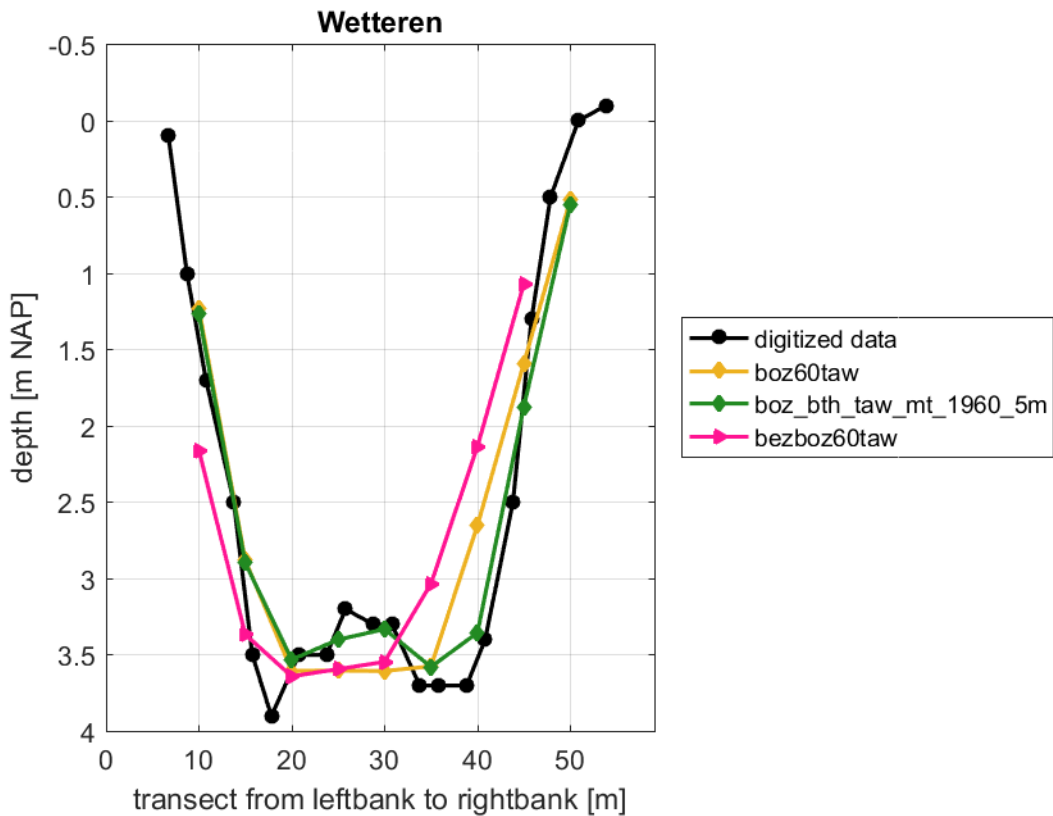


Figure 8 – Transect at the tide gauge in Uitbergen.

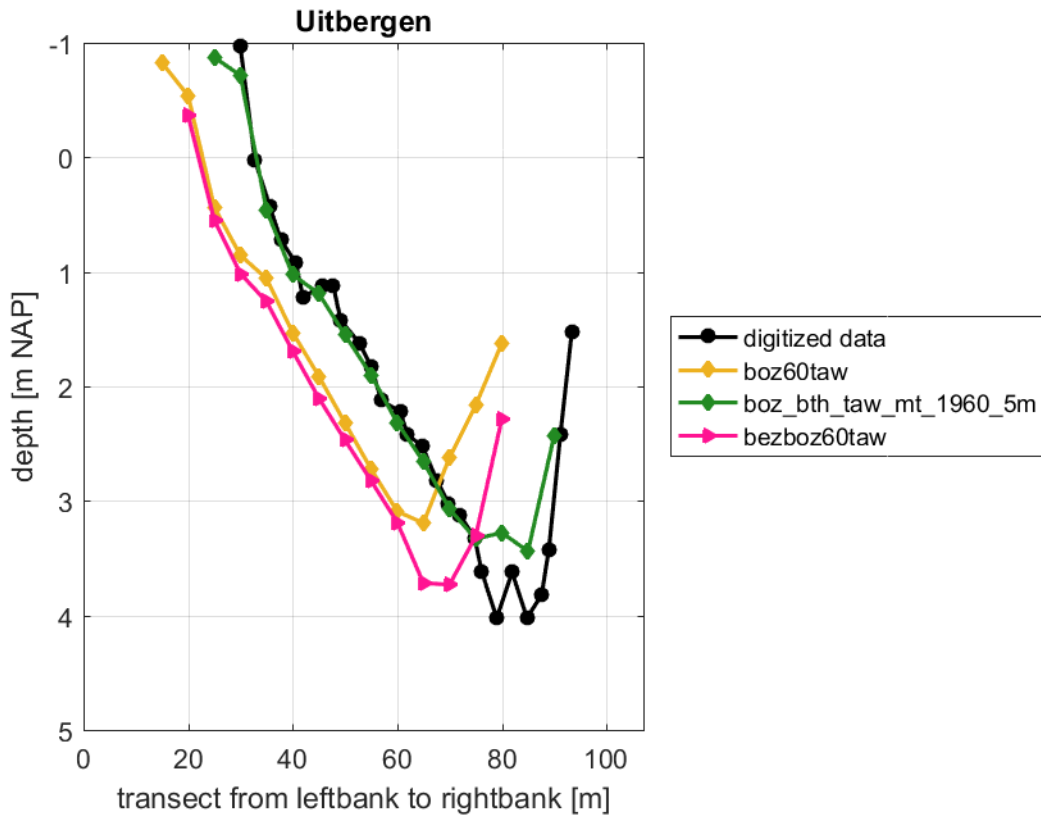


Figure 9 – Transect near Kwatrecht.

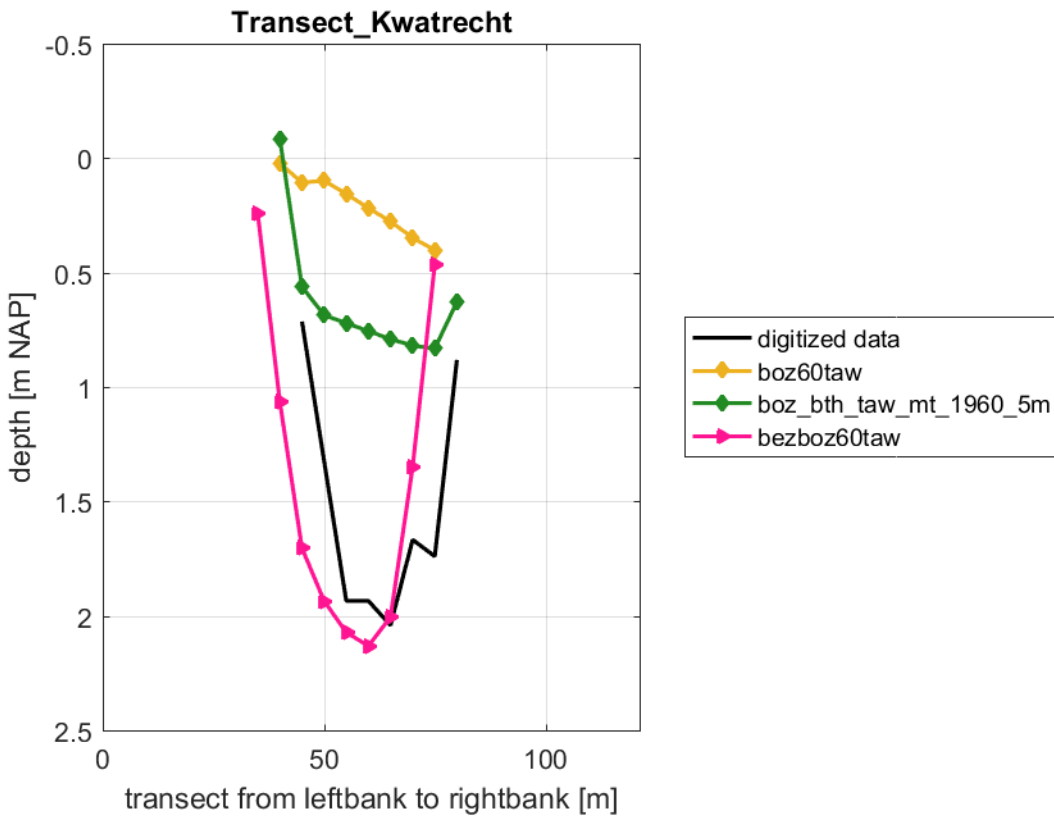
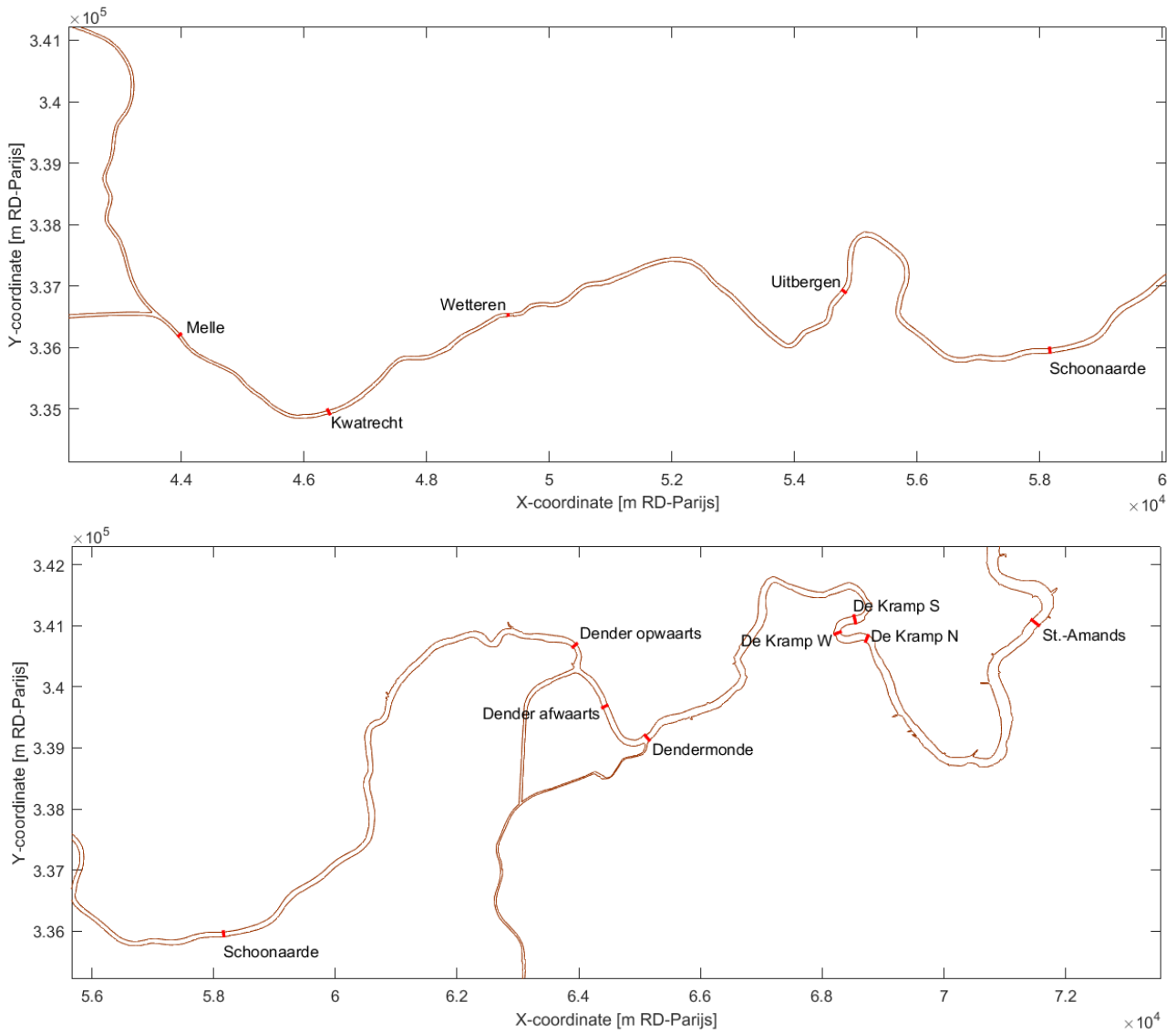


Figure 10 – Location of the analysed transects.



3 Calibration and validation data

3.1 Available data

For 2009, the amount of data available is high: both water levels and (cross-sectional) velocities are available. Obviously for 1954 the amount of data is more limited: high and low waters are available, depending on the measuring station, for the whole year. For a selected period and number of stations, tidal curves were digitized in the framework of the TIDE project (Vandenbruwaene *et al.*, 2013). Both types of 1954 water level data are compared in §3.3. The water level stations and available data for 1954 and 2009 are listed in table 3 (Scheldt estuary and Rupel basin) and table 4 (Durme).

Table 3 – Data availability of water levels in the Scheldt estuary.

	1954		2009
	TS	HW/LW	TS
Western Scheldt			
Vlissingen	✓	✓	✓
Cadzand	✓	✓	✓
Terneuzen	✓	✓	✓
Hansweert	✓	✓	✓
Bath	✗	✗	✓
Lower Sea Scheldt			
Prosperpolder	✗	✗	✓
Liefkenshoek	✗	✗	✓
Sint-Marie	o	✗	✗
Kattendijk	✗	✓	✗
Antwerpen	✓	✓	✓
Schelle	✗	✗	✓
Hemiksem	✓	✓	✗
Upper Sea Scheldt			
Temse	✓	✓	✓
St Amands	✗	✓	✓
Dendermonde	✓	✓	✓
Schoonaarde	✗	✗	✓
Uitbergen	✗	✓	✗
Wetteren	✓	✓	✓
Melle	✗	✓	✓
Gentbrugge	✗	✓	✓
Rupel basin			
Boom	✗	✓	✓
Walem	✓	✓	✓
Hombeek	✓	✓	✓
Zemst	✗	✗	✓
Duffel	✗	✓	✓
Lier_Molbrug	✗	✓	✓
Lier_Maasfort	✗	✓	✓
Emblem	✗	✗	✓
Kessel	✗	✗	✓
Mechelen	✗	✓	✓

“✓” indicates measurements in this station are available for the considered period, “✗” means no measurements are available, and “o” indicates measurements for this station are validated, but no good values exist for the considered period.

Table 4 – Data availability of water levels in the Durme.

	1954		2009
	TS	HW/LW	TS
Durme			
Tielrode	✓	✓	✓
Waasmunster	✓	✓	✓

“✓” indicates measurements in this station are available for the considered period, “✗” means no measurements are available, and “o” indicates measurements for this station are validated, but no good values exist for the considered period.

3.2 Water levels in 2009

For 2009, water level data with a time interval of 10 minutes are used. These values, together with velocity measurements (both ADCP and stationary velocity points) are used to calibrate the NEVLA 2009 model as described in Vanlede *et al.* (2015). The water level stations which are considered in this report are listed in table 3. In table 5 an overview is given of the main water level values in the stations Vlissingen, Antwerpen, Dendermonde and Walem.

Table 5 – Comparison of water level statistics for 2009 and the 10 yearly averaged values of 2001 – 2010.

	Low waters (m TAW)		High waters (m TAW)		Tidal range (m)	
	2009	2001-2010	2009	2001-2010	2009	2001-2010
Vlissingen	-0.15	-0.15	3.31	3.40	2.36	-
	0.57	0.60	4.35	4.40	3.77	3.79
	1.48	1.65	5.08	5.29	4.89	-
Antwerpen	-0.78	-0.66	3.96	4.19	3.60	-
	-0.09	0.05	5.19	5.30	5.27	5.25
	0.87	1.18	6.02	6.35	6.47	-
Dendermonde	0.49	0.61	4.31	4.32	3.31	-
	0.99	1.12	5.24	5.30	4.24	4.17
	1.98	2.41	6.21	6.35	4.85	-
Walem	-0.10	-0.08	4.30	4.45	3.81	-
	0.38	0.43	5.52	5.54	5.13	5.11
	1.13	1.52	6.35	6.54	5.95	-

Overview of the 1st percentile, mean and 99th percentile low and high waters and tidal range in the considered period from 2009 January 1st till April 15th, compared with the 10 yearly averaged values of 2001 – 2010 (Vanlierde *et al.*, 2016).

3.3 Water levels in 1954

As mentioned before, for 1954 both digitized tidal curves and digitized high and low waters are available. The high and low waters are digitized in the framework of “Integraal plan Boven-Zeeschelde” and “Agenda voor de Toekomst” (Vandenbruwaene *et al.*, 2016).

High and low waters are available for the full year 1954, for the measuring stations mentioned in table 3. Additionally, a two week period was digitized from paper registrations. This period, from March 22nd till April 6th, was chosen based on the presence of tidal cycles having characteristics similar to the mean tidal cycle and mean spring and neap tidal cycle over the period 1951 – 1960. The data is filtered based on the quality flags (ranging from “Good”, over “Suspect” and “Estimated” to “Missing”, see Vandenbruwaene *et al.*, 2016); only the good data was used for further analysis.

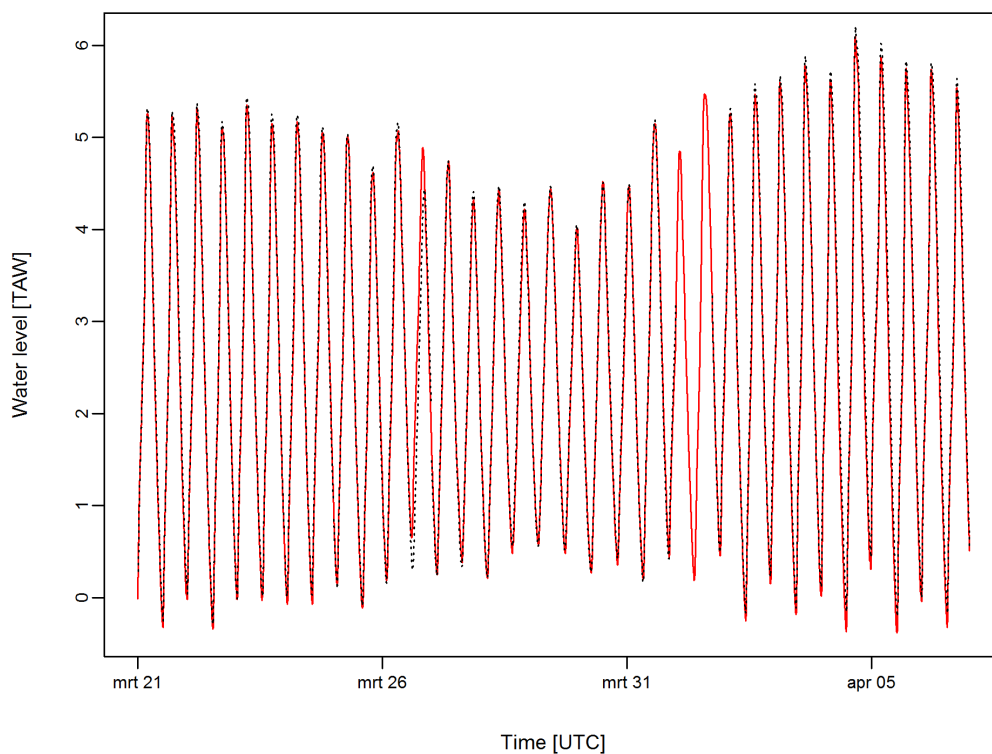
3.3.1 Quality check on digitized tidal curves

First, a visual check is performed by comparing the tidal curves of different measurement stations. In figure 11 and figure 12 the tidal curves of respectively Antwerp and Dendermonde are compared with the curves of Kattendijk, as an example. For the curves of Antwerp, both curves are very similar. Except the low water around 26th of March is clearly lower. The data around this moment, from the previous high water till the next high water, are therefore not taken into account in the further analysis.

In figure 12, again a good agreement between both curves can be observed. Two low waters from the time series at Dendermonde, around 30th March are clearly lower than normal, even lower than the recorded values at Kattendijk. This period, from the high water before the first low water till the high water after the second low water has been removed. A similar procedure is followed for all measurement stations.

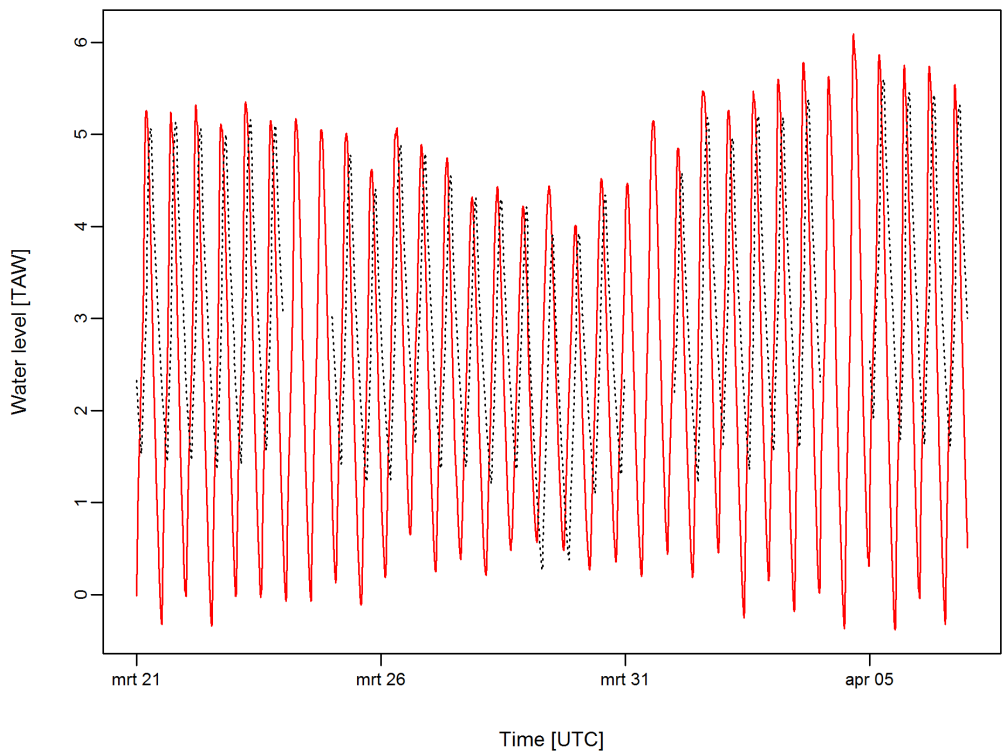
After this comparison, a visual analysis of the curves is performed, to detect suspicious data. Small, suspicious peaks as in the second to last tide in figure 13 are not changed. Doubtful data around high or low waters, as shown in figure 14, are removed as they also influence the comparison of the data from the tidal curves and the digitized high and low waters (see section 3.3.2).

Figure 11 – Comparison between tidal curves at Kattendijk and Antwerpen.



Kattendijk (full, red line), Antwerpen (dashed, black line).

Figure 12 – Comparison between tidal curves at Kattendijk and Dendermonde.



Kattendijk (full, red line), Dendermonde (dashed, black line).

Figure 13 – Recorded tidal curves at Duffel, with indication of high and low water.

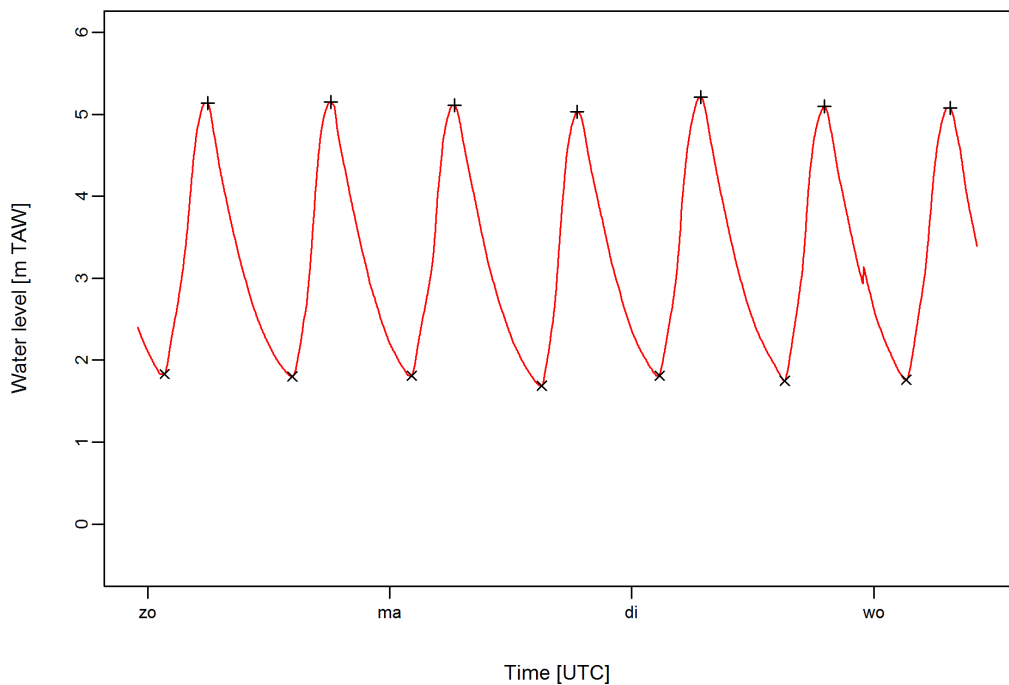
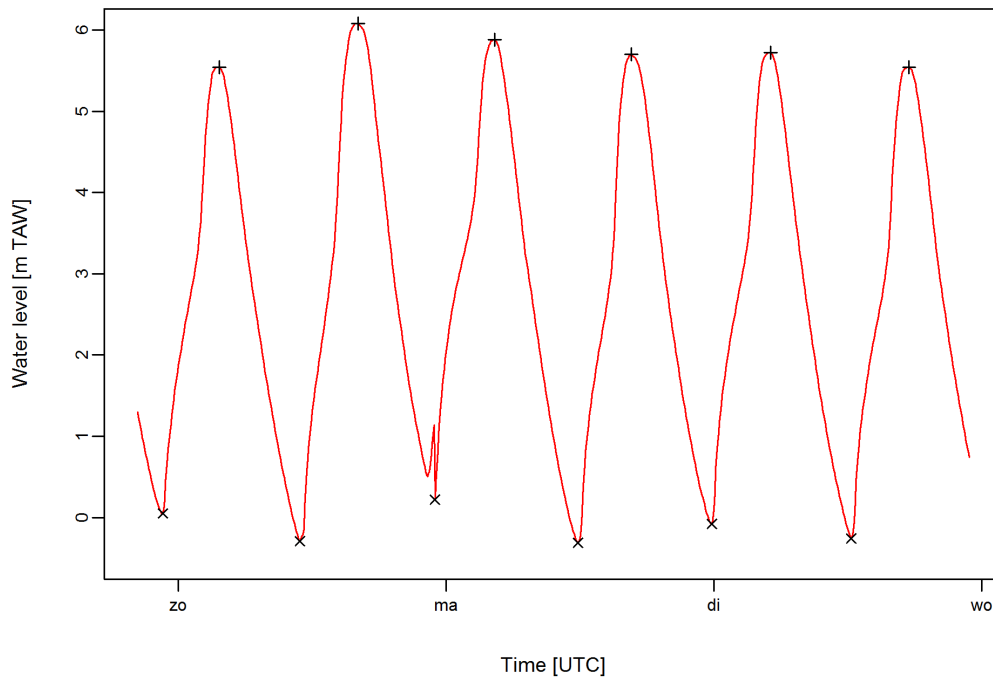


Figure 14 – Recorded tidal curves at Hemiksem, with indication of high and low water.



3.3.2 Comparison between high/low water data with tidal curves

After the verification of the data, as described in previous section, both data sources are compared. On the tidal curves, the high and low waters are detected. These values (both the height and time) are compared with the digitized high and low waters, for those measurement stations where both data are available.

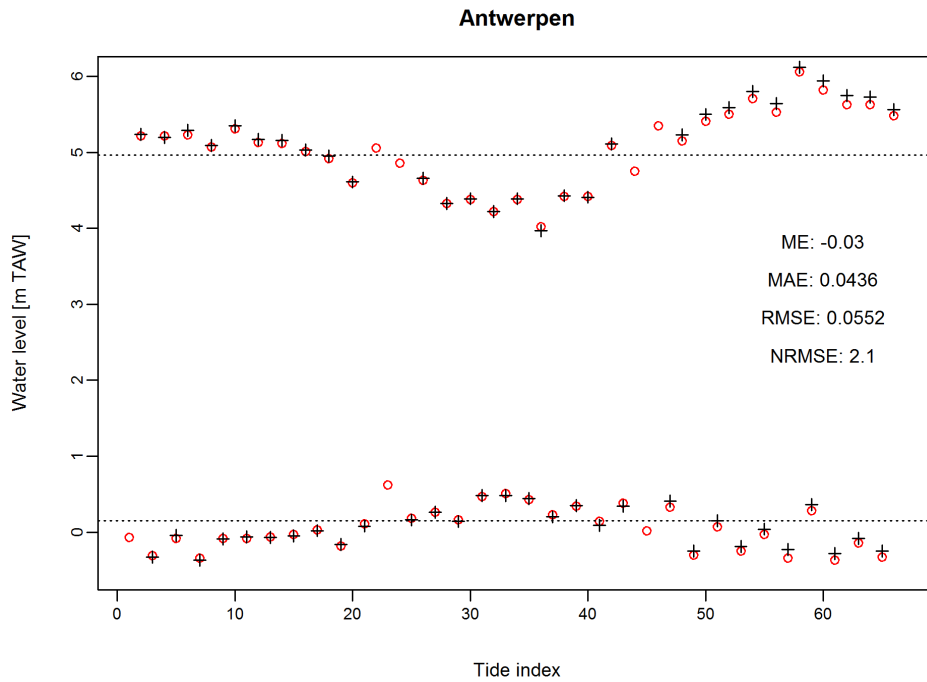
In figure 15 and figure 16, the comparison between the digitized high and low waters levels (dots) and the high and low water levels based on the digitized tidal curves (+) in respectively Antwerpen and Wetteren are shown. The horizontal dashed line indicates the 10 yearly averaged values.

In figure 17 and figure 18 the comparison between timing of high and low waters (respectively dots and triangles) of the digitized high and low waters and the high and low waters derived from the tidal curves in respectively Antwerpen and Wetteren are shown. Negative values mean that corresponding high or low waters in the tidal curves were later in time than those in the digitized high and low waters. Since the time series of the tidal curves have an interval of 10 minutes, differences in timing of corresponding high and low waters in both datasets are considered negligible. High and low water data couples lying between the two vertical dashed lines (drawn at -10 and +10 minutes) are thus considered as coinciding; data couples lying outside this area have a significant difference in timing.

An overview of the error statistics for all stations is given in table 6. In Appendix C the comparison for all measurement stations can be found, together with the definition of the error statistics shown in the graphs. The NKD – TAW correction and the “tide pole leveling correction/adjustment” (Vereycken *et al.*, 2015) are applied on all measurement stations, also on those where no digitized high and low waters are available.

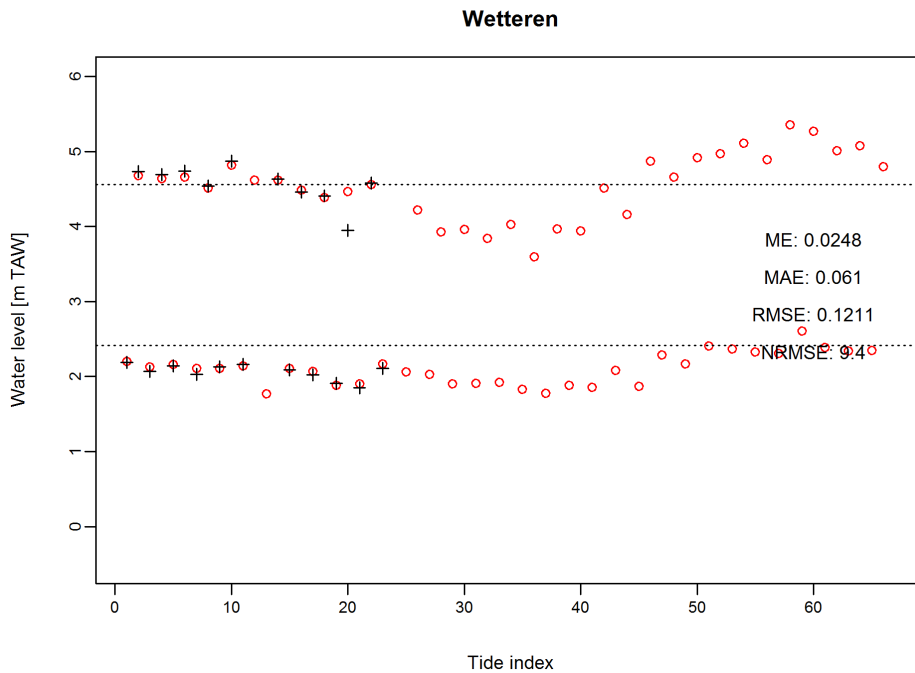
Table 6 shows the offset between both datasets is in the order of 5 cm. The RMSE values (generally) increase in upstream direction from 6 cm at Antwerpen to 12 cm in Wetteren. The RMSE values at Hombeek (Dijle catchment) however are significantly higher (32 cm).

Figure 15 – Comparison between digitized high and low waters and digitized tidal curves in Antwerpen.



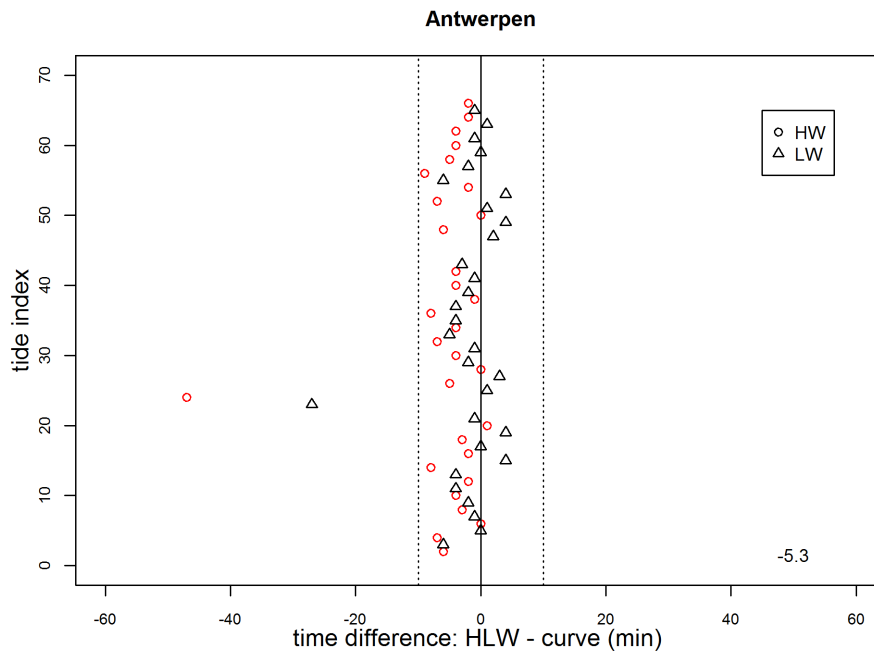
Comparison of the levels of high and low waters between the digitized high and low waters (dots) and the high and low waters based on the digitized tidal curves (+) in Antwerpen. The horizontal dashed line indicates the 10 yearly averaged values.

Figure 16 – Comparison between digitized high and low waters and digitized tidal curves in Wetteren.



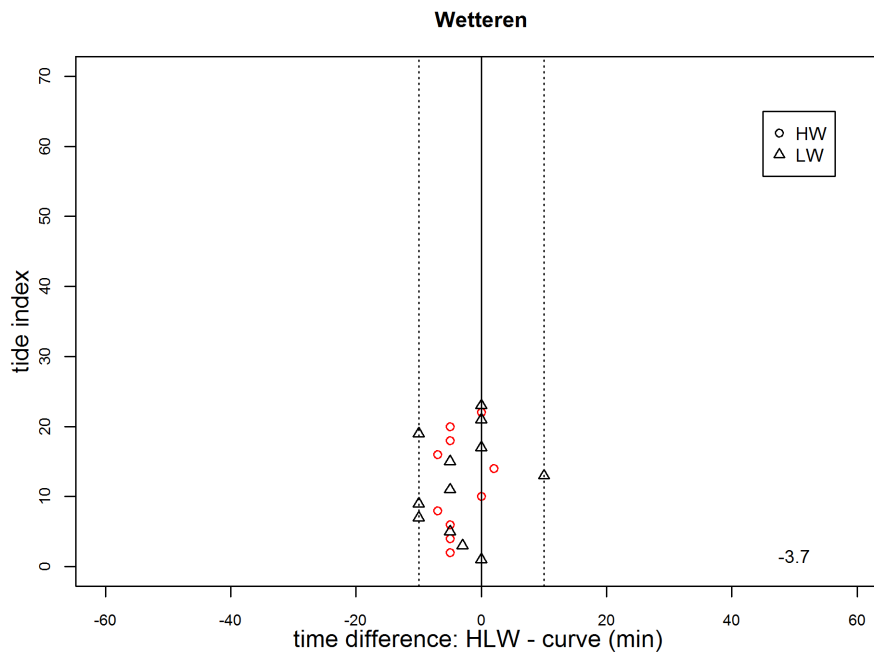
Comparison of the levels of high and low waters between the digitized high and low waters (dots) and the high and low waters based on the digitized tidal curves (+) in Wetteren. The horizontal dashed line indicates the 10 yearly averaged values.

Figure 17 – Comparison between digitized high and low waters and digitized tidal curves in Antwerpen.



Comparison of the timing of high (dots) and low (triangles) waters between the digitized high and low waters and the high and low waters based on the digitized tidal curves in Antwerpen. Negative values mean that high or low waters in the tidal curves were later than the corresponding ones in the digitized high and low waters. The vertical dashed line indicates the 10 minutes interval of the tidal curves. An offset between corresponding high or low waters in both datasets smaller than 10 minutes is considered negligible.

Figure 18 – Comparison between digitized high and low waters and digitized tidal curves in Wetteren.



Comparison of the timing of high (dots) and low (triangles) waters between the digitized high and low waters and the high and low waters based on the digitized tidal curves in Wetteren. Negative values mean that high or low waters in the tidal curves were later than the corresponding ones in the digitized high and low waters. The vertical dashed line indicates the 10 minutes interval of the tidal curves. An offset between corresponding high or low waters in both datasets smaller than 10 minutes is considered negligible.

Table 6 – Comparison of the high and low waters of the different 1954 time series.

Station	High and low water			NKD – TAW correction + peilschaalcorrectie
	BIAS [m] (after peilschaalcorrectie)	RMSE [m] (after peilschaalcorrectie)	Time shift [min]	
Antwerpen	-0.03	0.06	-5	-0.08
Hemiksem	0.05	0.06	3	-0.09
Temse	0.00	0.07	-10	(*) -0.09
Dendermonde	0.03	0.06	-0	-0.10
Wetteren	0.02	0.12	-4	-0.18
Tielrode	0.06	0.13	-9	-0.06
Waasmunster	0.01	0.05	-6	-0.09
Walem	0.01	0.07	-13	-0.05
Hombeek	-0.03	0.32	-2	-0.05

Indication of average off-set in height and in time between the digitized high and low waters and the high and low waters derived from the curves. (*) In Temse no “peilschaalcorrectie” is applied, as the variation is large because of the position of the measurement device (in the bridge piler) (Vereycken *et al.*, 2015).

4 Boundary conditions

4.1 Modelling procedure

The historical modeling procedure of 1954 is sketched on the basis of the modeling procedure of the models anno 2009 (NEVLA) and 2013 (SCALDIS), as there are already existing well-calibrated and functional models with different scales and dimensions (CSM, ZUNO and NEVLA/SCALDIS). A series of tests are carried out to determine the best methodology and working flow scheme which will be accordingly applied on the modeling procedure of 1954. The working scheme of the 1954 and “present day” models is completely the same, but not identical to the original model train of 2009/2013 (described in Vanlede *et al.*, 2015 and Smolders *et al.*, 2016), because of the absence of wind data for both cases. The working scheme is explained in figure 19.

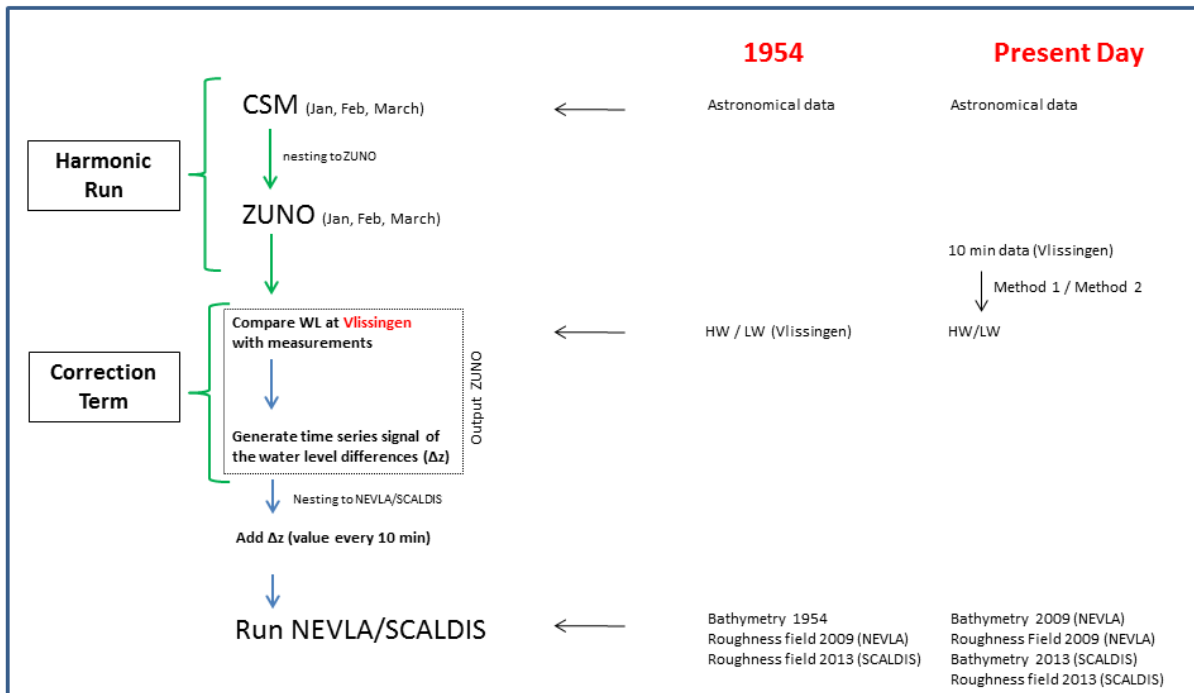
A hierarchical cascade of 3 model domains is applied, with each having their specific grid size and characteristics (see figure 19) :

- A large-scale continental shelf model (CSM-model)
- A large-scale southern north sea model (ZUIDELIJK NOORDZEEMODEL, the ZUNO-model)
- A small-scale Belgium offshore model (NEVLA/SCALDIS-model)

The models are characterized by decreasing spatial dimensions and increasing spatial resolution in order to derive the hydrodynamic conditions to the area of interest. The CSM and ZUNO model used in this study are well-calibrated (Leyssen *et al.*, 2012). The CSM and ZUNO runs are both 2D simulations without wind. To set up the model train, the boundary conditions are provided from CSM to ZUNO and then to NEVLA/SCALDIS.

Unlike previous studies (Vanlede *et al.*, 2015 and earlier NEVLA developments), a ZZZ-boundary type for NEVLA is selected, whereas before a CRC-boundary type is used. By using water level boundaries exclusively, the calculated 1954 surge signal (see §4.3.2) can easily be added to the computed boundary conditions. For SCALDIS the seaward boundary is already water level driven (Smolders *et al.*, 2016).

Figure 19 – Working scheme of the historical and present day model



For NEVLA two individual model trains are built up: for the year of 1954 and 2009 respectively. By comparing the results of the original NEVLA 2009 (Vanlede *et al.*, 2015) with the results of the 2009 modelling approach in this study (see figure 19), the uncertainties introduced by the differences in modelling procedures can be estimated (see §6).

4.2 CSM and ZUNO simulation runs

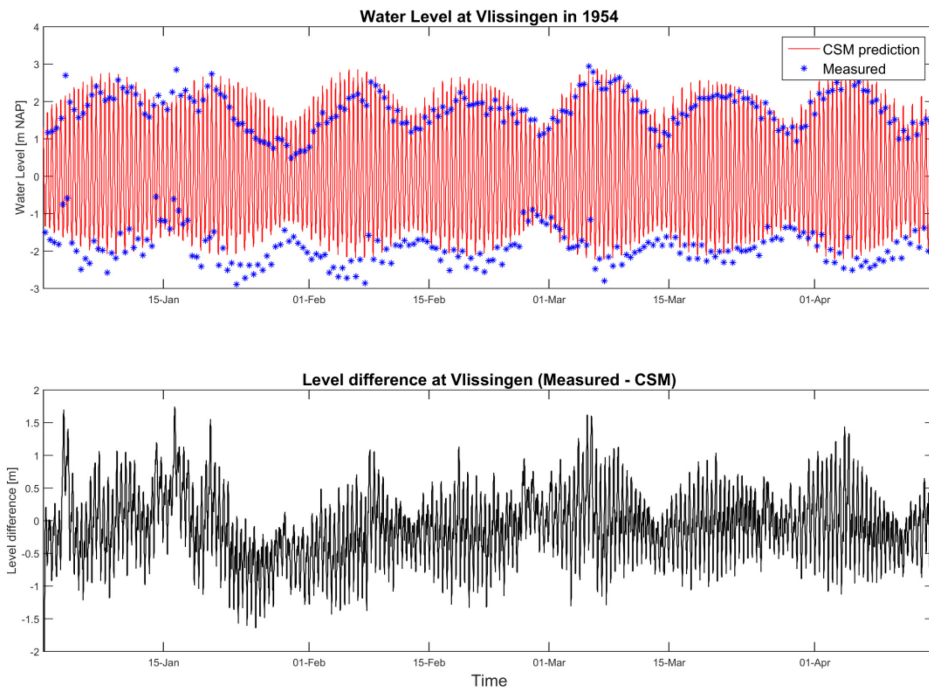
As previously mentioned, no wind data/information are available in the year 1954. Therefore, both the 1954 and 2009 simulations are performed without wind information. CSM and ZUNO are run for a simulation period from respectively 25th of December 1953 and 2008, to create a warming-up period of 5 days, until 30th of March 1954 and 2009. The grid, bathymetry and roughness field are kept constant for both periods. A summary of the model input is described in table 7.

The nesting of CSM and ZUNO is common practice, and used to obtain higher spatial resolution near the coast. Although both CSM and ZUNO reproduce the water levels in Vlissingen sufficiently, the higher spatial resolution of ZUNO is necessary for the nesting of the even more detailed NEVLA and SCALDIS models. The results of the CSM model at Vlissingen are shown in figure 20 for 1954 and in figure 21 for 2009. The results of the ZUNO model in Vlissingen are shown in figure 22 and figure 23.

Table 7 – Overview of input parameters of the used CSM and ZUNO model

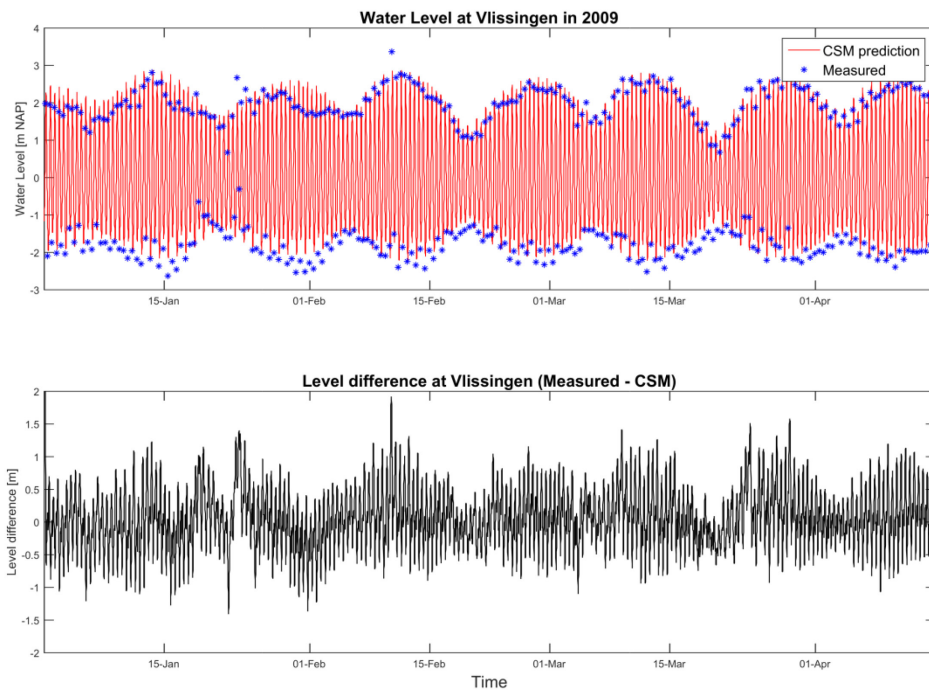
Model	Grid (M*N)	Simulation period	Δt (min)	Boundary
CSM	201*173	25 dec – 30 april	10	harmonic
ZUNO	486*170	25 dec – 30 april	2.5	CSM

Figure 20 – Water levels at Vlissingen as measured and simulated with the CSM model for 1954.



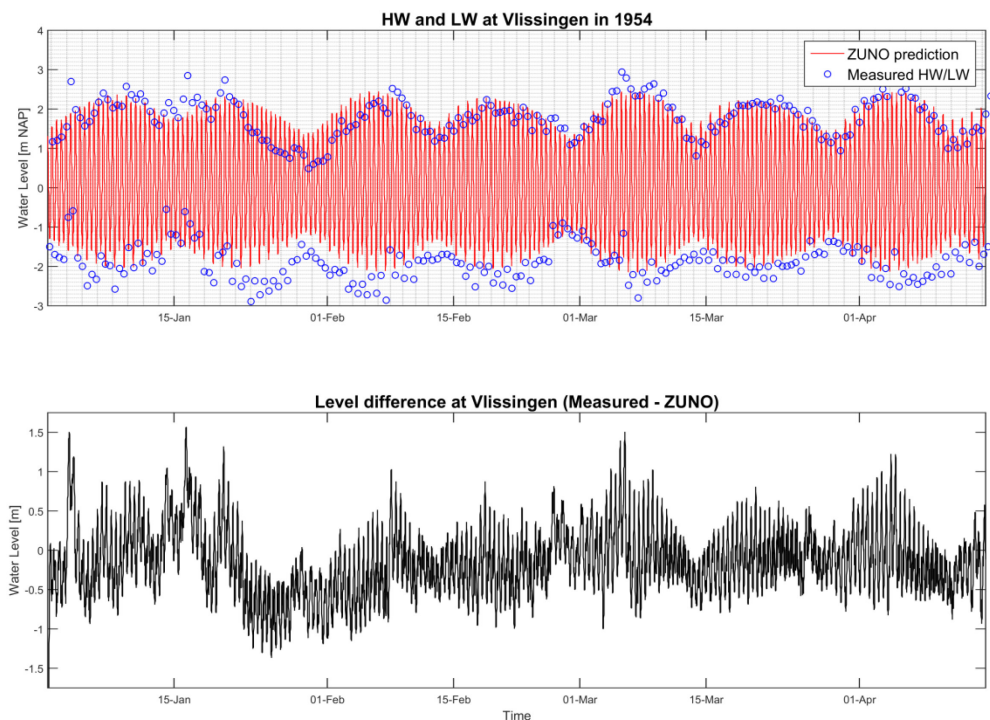
Water levels at Vlissingen as measured (blue dots) and simulated with the CSM model (upper) for 1954 (1 January – 15 April). The difference between the measured water levels and the simulated water levels is shown in the bottom figure.

Figure 21 – Water levels at Vlissingen as measured and simulated with the CSM model for 2009.



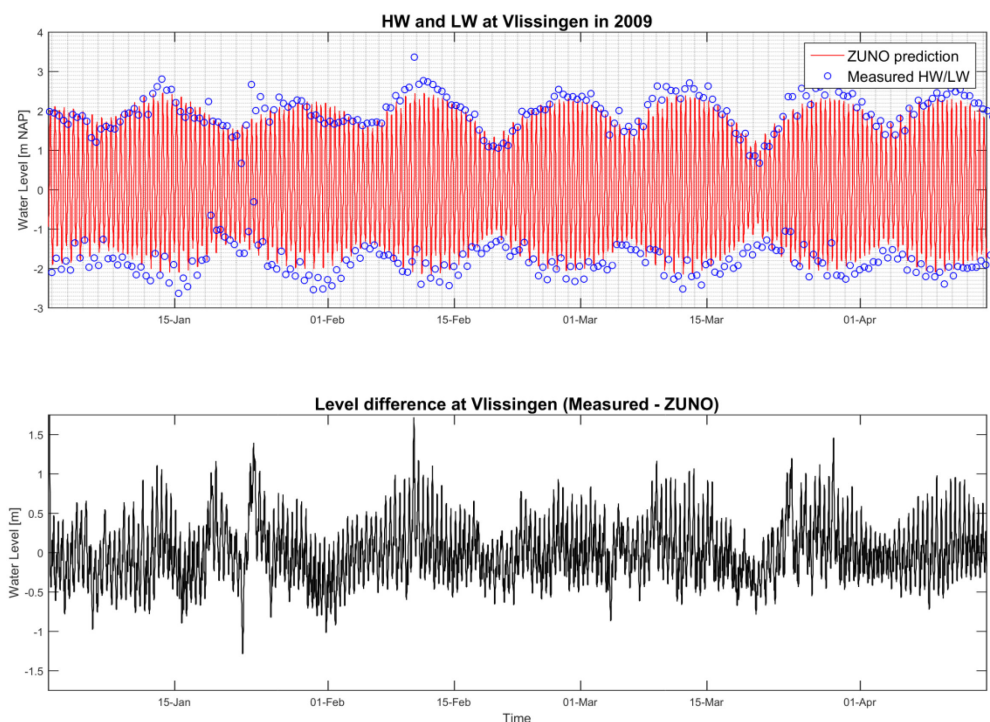
Water levels at Vlissingen as measured (blue dots) and simulated with the CSM model (upper) for 2009 (1 January – 15 April). The difference between the measured water levels and the simulated water levels is shown in the bottom figure.

Figure 22 – Water levels at Vlissingen as measured and simulated with the ZUNO model for 1954.



Water levels at Vlissingen as measured (blue dots) and simulated with the ZUNO model (upper) for 1954 (1 January – 15 April). The difference between the measured water levels and the simulated water levels is shown in the bottom figure.

Figure 23 – Water levels at Vlissingen as measured and simulated with the ZUNO model for 2009.



Water levels at Vlissingen as measured (blue dots) and simulated with the ZUNO model (upper) for 2009 (1 January – 15 April). The difference between the measured water levels and the simulated water levels is shown in the bottom figure.

4.3 Downstream Boundary Condition

The surge signal, which is in fact a combination of wind effects, sea level rise and potential model errors, is based on the water level difference signal (shown for 2009 in the lower panel of figure 23). It needs to be determined for the generation of boundary conditions for the NEVLA/SCALDIS models. Two approaches are proposed and tested during this study:

- **Method 1:** Generate the signal of water level differences (interval of 10 minutes) at Vlissingen from ZUNO 2009 prediction (harmonic) and measurement. Filter the signal with a 24h/25h/24h moving average window in sequence (Doodson filter), to produce a smoothed surge signal (Godin, 1972).
- **Method 2:** Generate the signal of high water and low water differences (interval of about 6 hours) at Vlissingen from ZUNO 2009 prediction (harmonic) and measurement. Create the 10-minutes-time-series of surge signal by linear interpolation.

To determine what method will be used, the following workflow is proposed:

- Add the surge signal to the harmonic boundary conditions (derived from ZUNO 2009) for the NEVLA 2009 model.
- Compare the NEVLA 2009 modelled water levels at Vlissingen (a representative station of the NEVLA domain) with measurements.
- Evaluate the methodology and determine the appropriate method for creating the surge signal.
- Repeat the above procedures for the modeling run of 1954. The surge signal created for 1954 is considered to consist of impact of both wind and sea level rise.

The comparison of the two approaches to create a surge signal for 2009 can be found in §4.3.1. The best method is then used to create the 1954 surge signal (§4.3.2).

4.3.1 Surge signal 2009

Figure 24 shows the water level from January to March 2009 at Vlissingen from measurement, harmonic ZUNO prediction and the differences between them. The surge signal generated from Method 1 is shown as well. Figure 25 shows the HW and LW from January to March 2009 at Vlissingen from measurement, harmonic ZUNO prediction and the differences between them. The surge signal generated from Method 2 is shown as well.

Figure 26 shows the water level at Vlissingen from measurement (with 10 min time interval) and from NEVLA 2009 simulations with imposed surge signal generated from Method 1 and Method 2, from January to March of 2009. In general both methods produce very similar water level patterns to the measurements. However, model output with Method 2 leads to less discrepancies on water level than model output with Method 1 by comparing with the 10-minutes-measurement. Statistical analysis (table 8) further implies that Method 2 results in better predictive ability of the NEVLA 2009 model. Therefore Method 2 is chosen to generate the surge signal for the NEVLA 1954 model.

Table 8 – Statistics for the two methods to calculate the 2009 surge signal.

Name	Correlation R [-]	RMSE [m]
Method 1	0.99	0.18
Method 2	1	0.13

Statistic of water level of 2009 at Vlissingen between measurement and NEVLA 2009 with imposed surge signal generated from Method 1 and Method 2 respectively.

Figure 24 – Demonstration of surge signal of 2009 with Method 1. 'MA' stands for moving average.

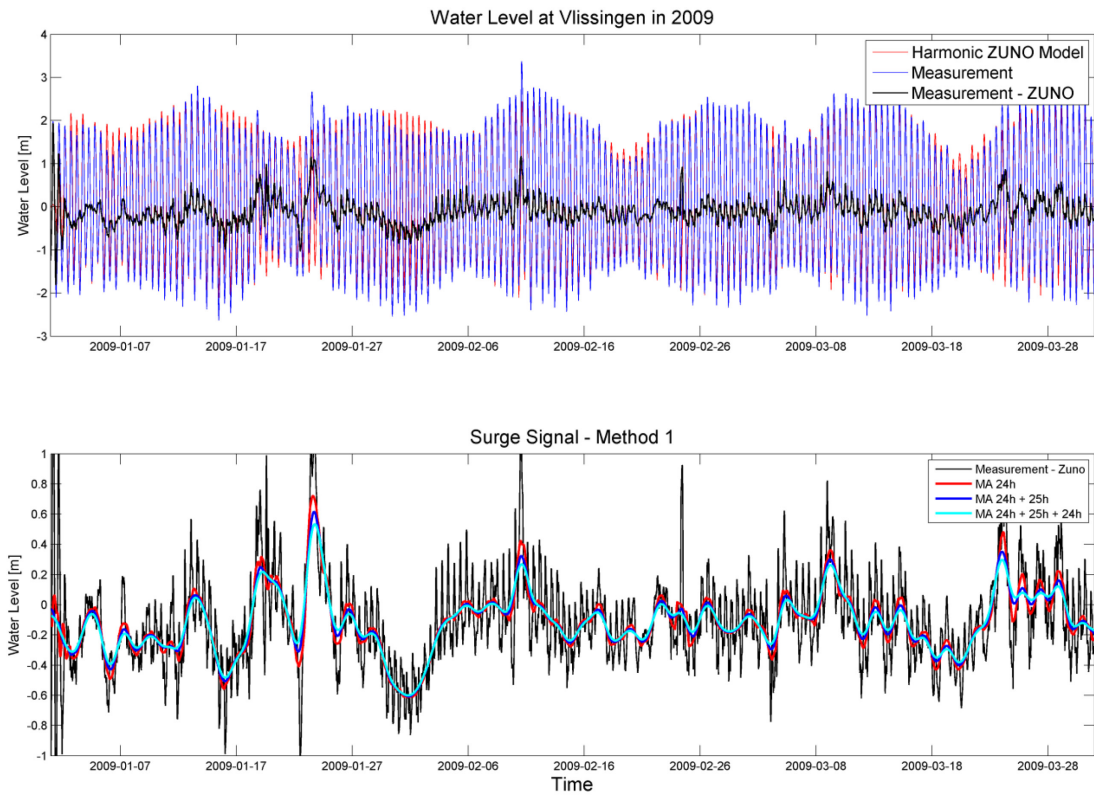


Figure 25 – Demonstration of surge signal of 2009 with Method 2.

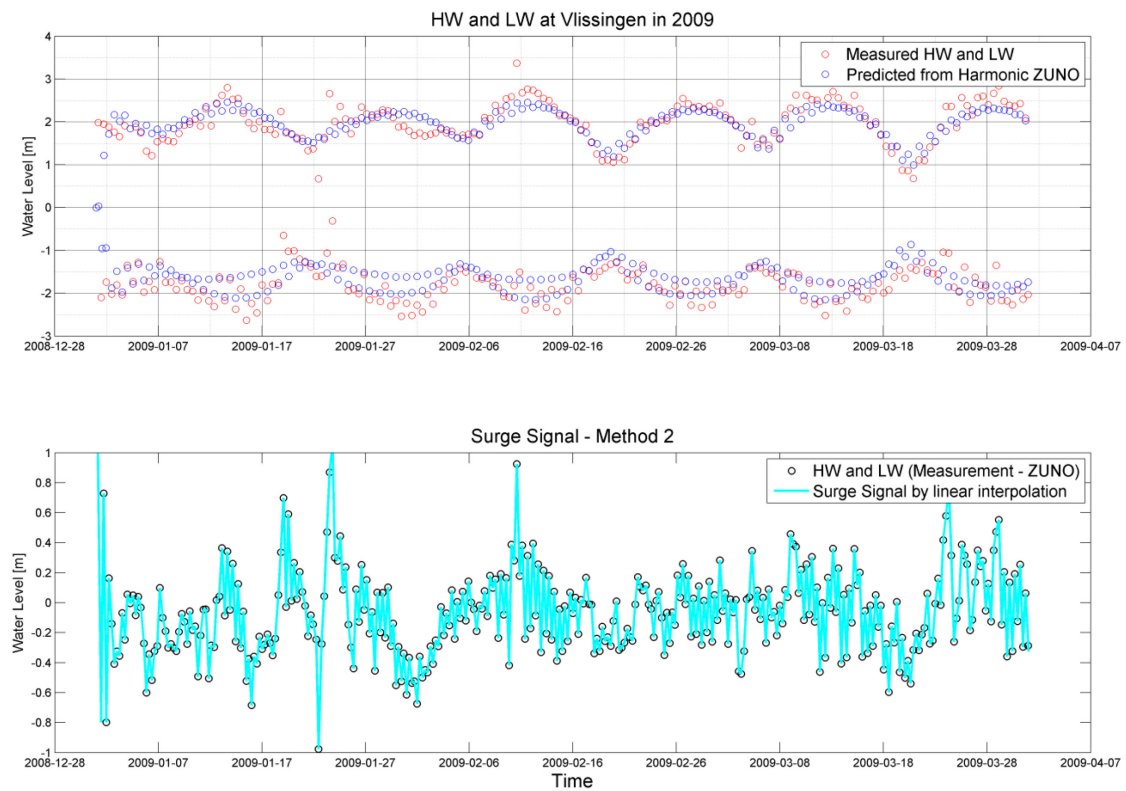
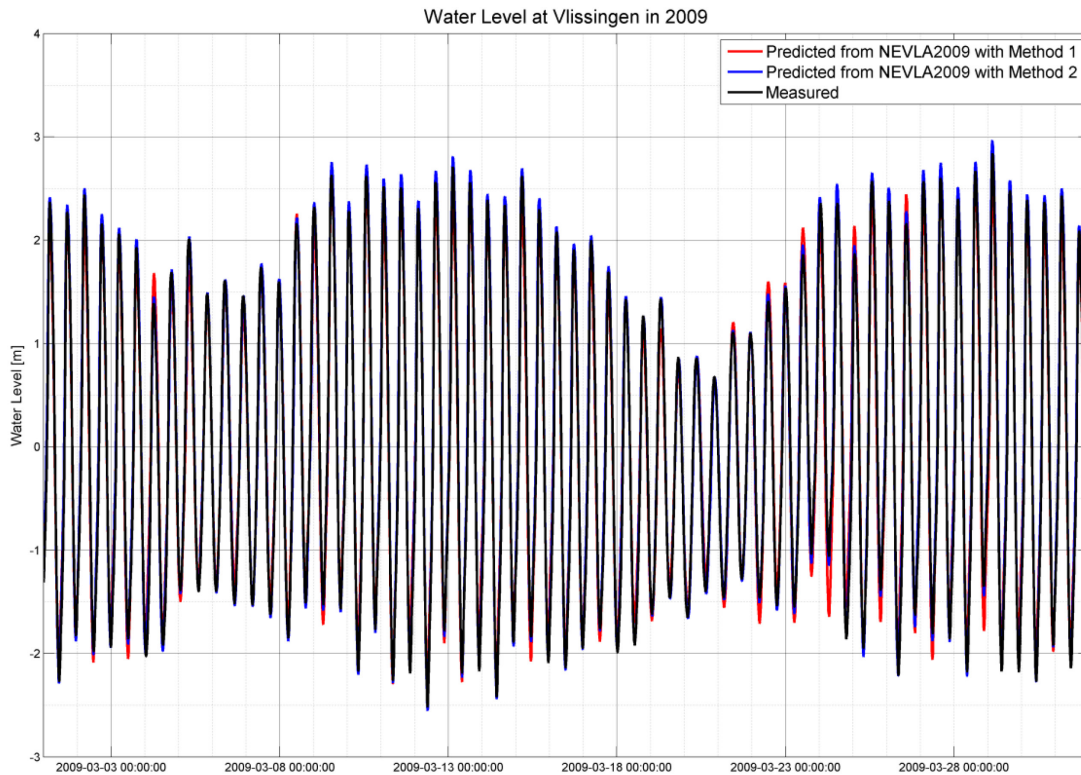


Figure 26 – Comparison of water level at Vlissingen from NEVLA2009 with Method 1 and Method 2.



4.3.2 Surge signal 1954

Figure 27 shows the HW and LW from January to March 1954 at Vlissingen from measurement, ZUNO prediction and the differences between them. The surge signal generated from Method 2 is shown as well.

4.3.3 Surge signal 1954 vs 2009

Figure 28 shows the comparison of surge signal generated from Method 2 for 1954 and 2009 respectively. Table 9 compares the statistics results of the surge signal at Vlissingen in 1954 and 2009.

The surge signal generated for 2009 is mainly due to wind while the signal generated from 1954 is due to the combination of wind impact and Sea Level Rise (SLR). Therefore the difference of these two signals will be considered as an approximation of the influence of SLR.

Table 9 – Statistics of Surge signal at Vlissingen in 1954 and 2009.

	Maximum [m]	Minimum [m]	Mean [m]	Std [m]
Surge Signal 1954	0.99	-1.19	-0.23	0.33
Surge Signal 2009	1.06	-0.98	-0.07	0.25

Figure 27 – Demonstration of surge signal of 1954 with Method 2.

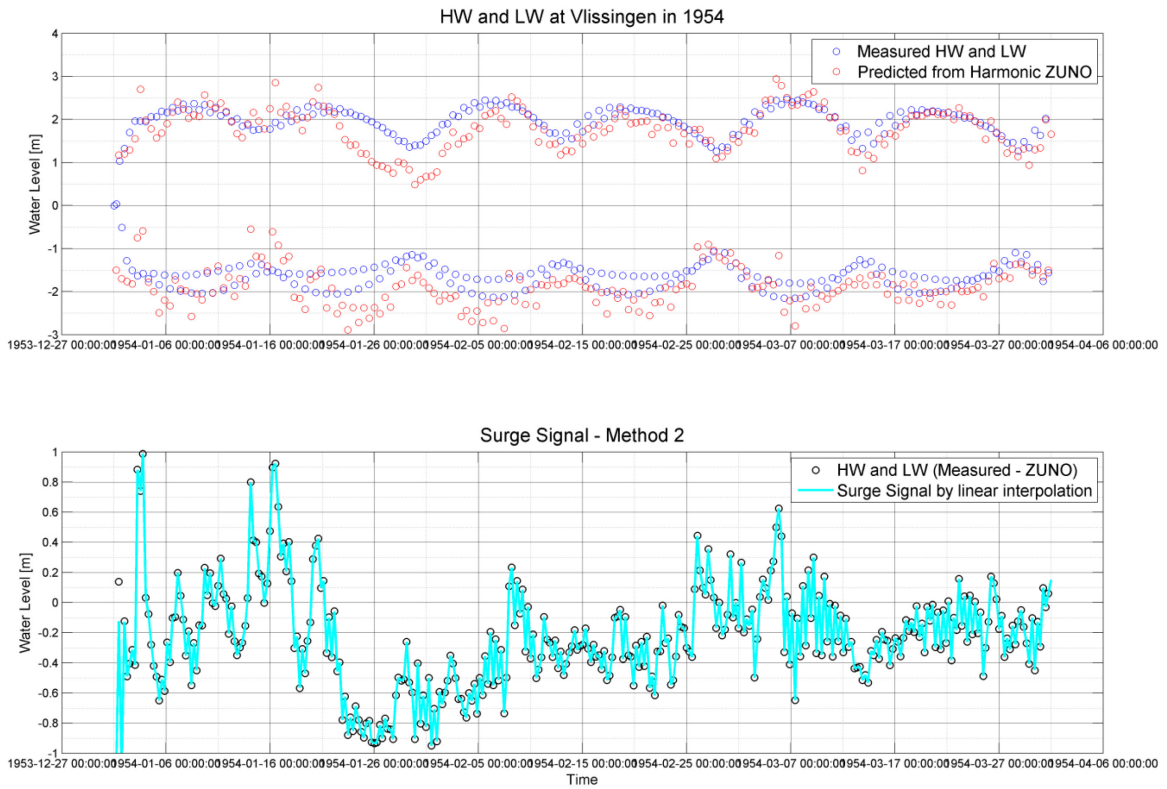
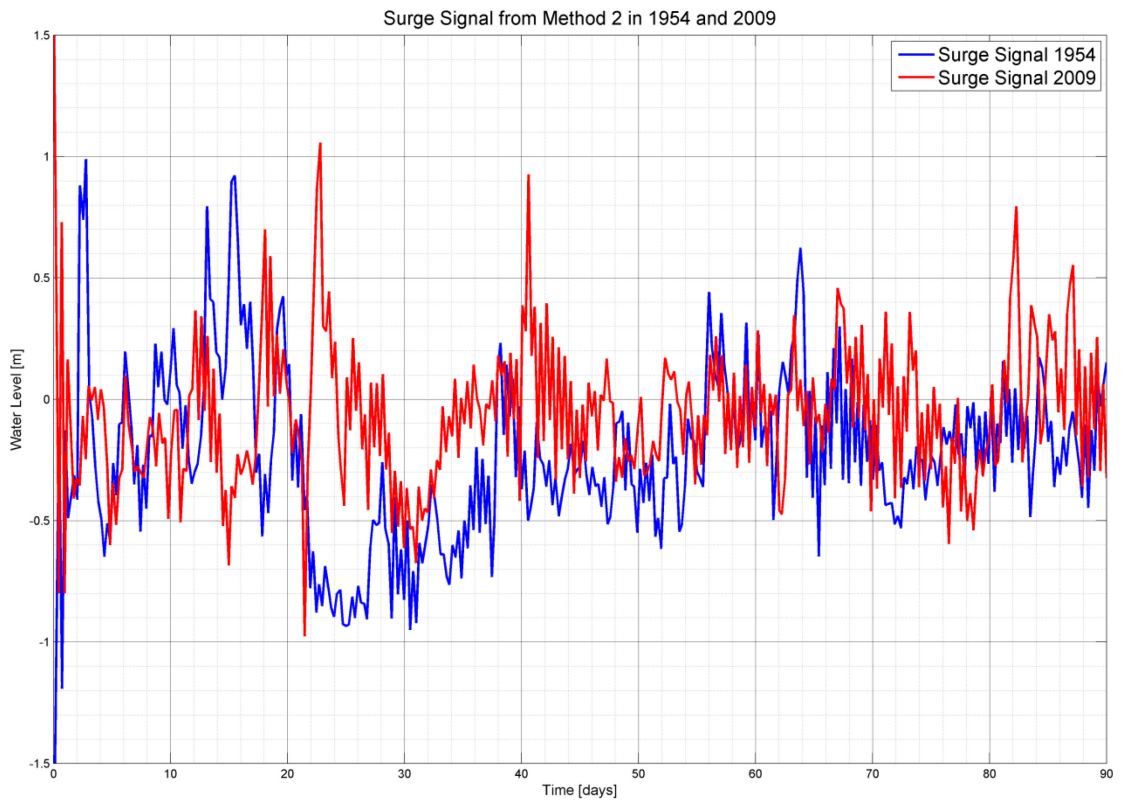


Figure 28 – Comparison of surge signal generated from Method 2 for 1954 and 2009 respectively.



4.4 Upstream boundary conditions

In the NEVLA model (Vanlede *et al.*, 2015) measured time series of the upstream discharges of the (side)rivers are used in the model as upstream boundary conditions. In table 10 the average, minimum and maximum values of these values are shown. In 1954, Spuikanaal Bath was not operational. For the channel Gent-Terneuzen, a constant value of 13 m³/s is used as input. 13 m³/s is the minimal two-monthly averaged discharge needed to counter-act the salt intrusion in the channel, as agreed by the Belgian and Dutch governments in 1985 (Pereira & Mostaert, 2012). The measurements at the Dender in 1954 are measured at Denderbelle. To translate these values to a discharge in Dendermonde/Appels, a discharge coefficient of 1.13 is applied.

Table 10 – Upstream discharges [m³/s] in the model of 1954 and 2009.

River	City		1954 [m ³ /s]	2009 [m ³ /s]
Scheldt	Gentbrugge	M	21.3 [1.2 – 124.8]	✘
	Merelbeke	M	✘	55.2 [7.4 -255.9]
Dender	Appels	M	6.7 [1.1 – 44.4]	18.8 [4.9 - 108]
Durme		✘	✘	✘
Grote Nete	Itegem	M	5.1 [2.1 – 11.8]	6.3 [2.9 – 6.3]
Kleine Nete	Grobbendonk	M	6.3 [2.1 – 15.2]	8.5 [3.6 – 25.4]
Dijle	Haacht	M	18.4 [7.4 – 39.5]	32.6 [17 - 81]
Zenne	Epepegem	M	7.7 [3.8 – 26.4]	10.7 [6 – 54.7]
Gent - Terneuzen		C	13	13
Spuikanaal Bath		M	✘	38.1 [8.1 – 115.6]

Values indicated are mean values of the period between 1st January and 15th April, the range indicates [minimum, maximum] during this period. M indicates measurements, C indicates a constant value is used.

In figure 29 an overview is given of the discharges from 1st of January till 15th of April 1954. In Haacht, no daily measurements were available for the month April. A constant value of 16 m³/s is used, which is indicated as monthly average. In figure 30 the same overview is given for the year 2009. Note the different scaling of both graphs, discharges in 2009 being much larger than in 1954.

Figure 29 – Overview of the discharge in several upstream points from January 1st to April 15th 1954.

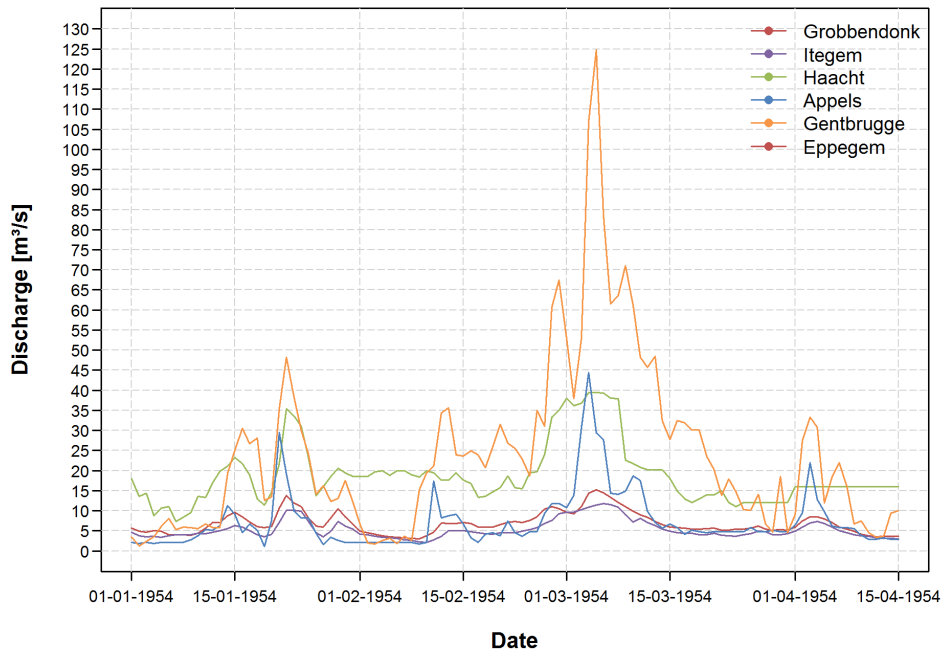
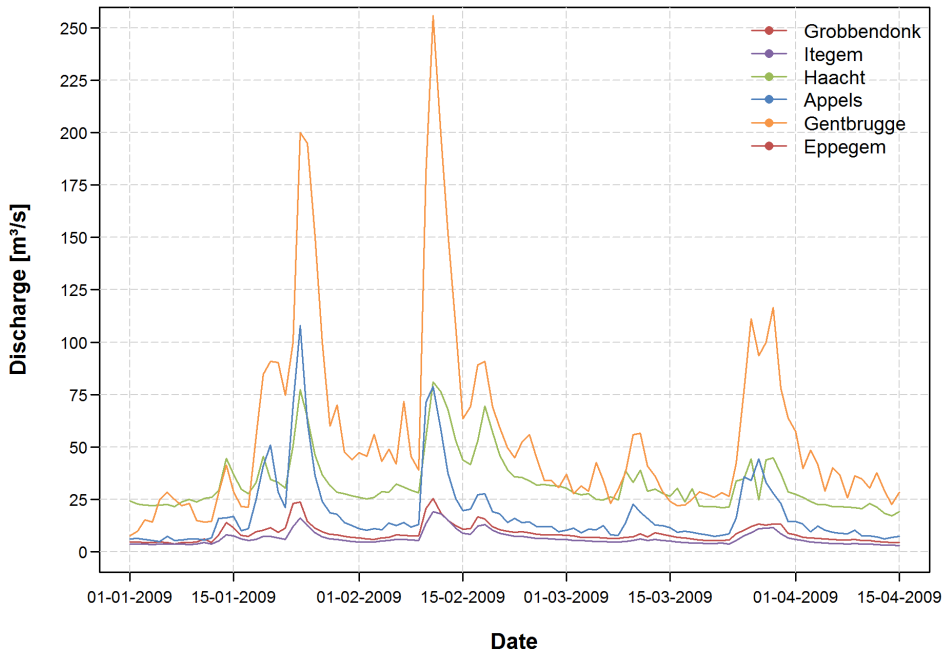


Figure 30 – Overview of the discharge in several upstream points from January 1st to April 15th 2009.



5 Geometry and bathymetry of the model

5.1 Geometry

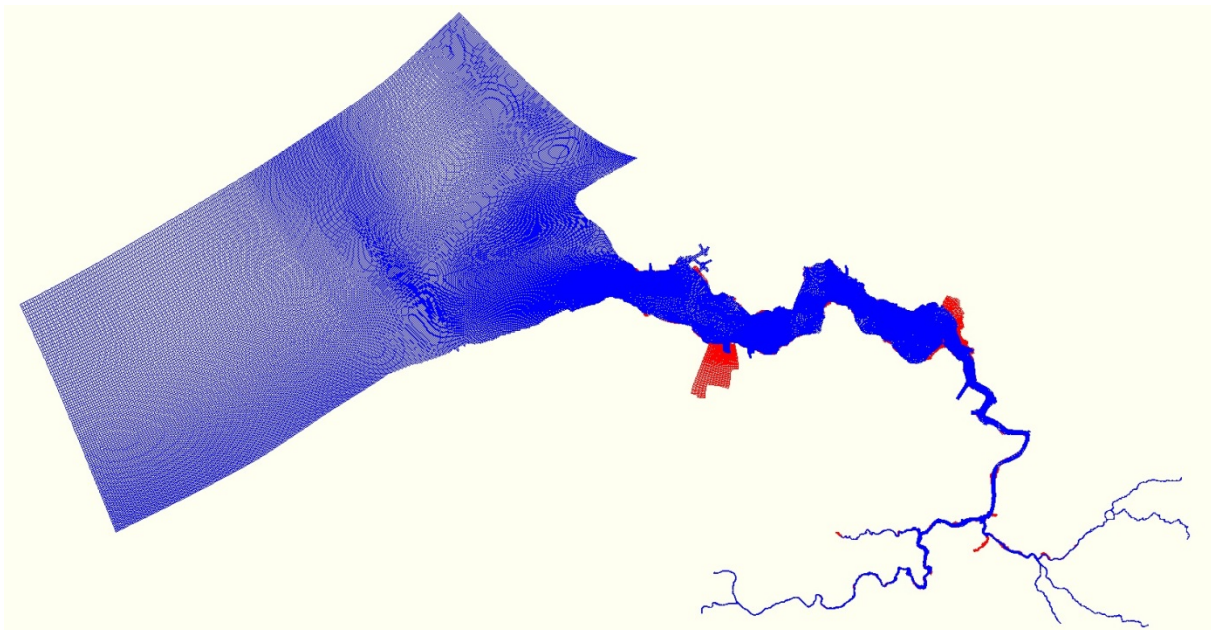
5.1.1 NEVLA grid

For this project, the original grid of NEVLA (Vanlede *et al.*, 2015) is retained as much as possible. However, some areas of the river are poldered in the period between 1954 and 2009, and therefore not present in the current grid. The grid is adapted, mainly extended, in these areas. In figure 31, figure 32, figure 33 the original (blue) and adapted (red) grid are shown. The adapted grid is used for the simulations of both 1954 and 2009. The full grid is not always completely used in the simulation, depending on the situation. E.g. Deurganckdok is present in the grid, but for the simulation of 1954 the bathymetry is set here at 7 m TAW (above MSL) to ensure those grid cells are excluded from calculation.

For the evolution of the geometry of the Scheldt estuary (poldering/depoldering of marshes, infrastructural works, deepenings,...), several previous studies are consulted (Jeuken, 2007; Van Braeckel *et al.*, 2006; referentie T2009; etc.). In the Western-Scheldt, the main differences in the grid are situated in the “Sloe”, the “Braakman”, the Schorren at Bath and the Selenapolder (figure 32). Although the Selenapolder is connected to the Scheldt, it is already depoldered in 1990, it is not incorporated in the original NEVLA grid.

In the Sea Scheldt, the main differences in the geometry are the works around Ghent, with the construction of the Ringvaart. Because of these changes the upstream discharge is not passing anymore through the city of Ghent. In the lower Sea Scheldt, between Antwerp and the border with the Netherlands, a lot of infrastructural works are carried out linked to the development of the Port of Antwerp (sluices, terminals, etc.). In the tributaries, the Vliet and Oude Vliet, after the flooding of 1976, are disconnected from the river Scheldt. In table 12 an overview of the different works at the Scheldt is performed.

Figure 31 – Computational mesh used for SIMONA.



The blue indicates the original NEVLA grid (Vanlede *et al.*, 2015), the red indicates the adaptations on this grid which are used in this project.

Figure 32 – Adapted (red) and original (blue) NEVLA grid in the Western Scheldt and lower Sea Scheldt

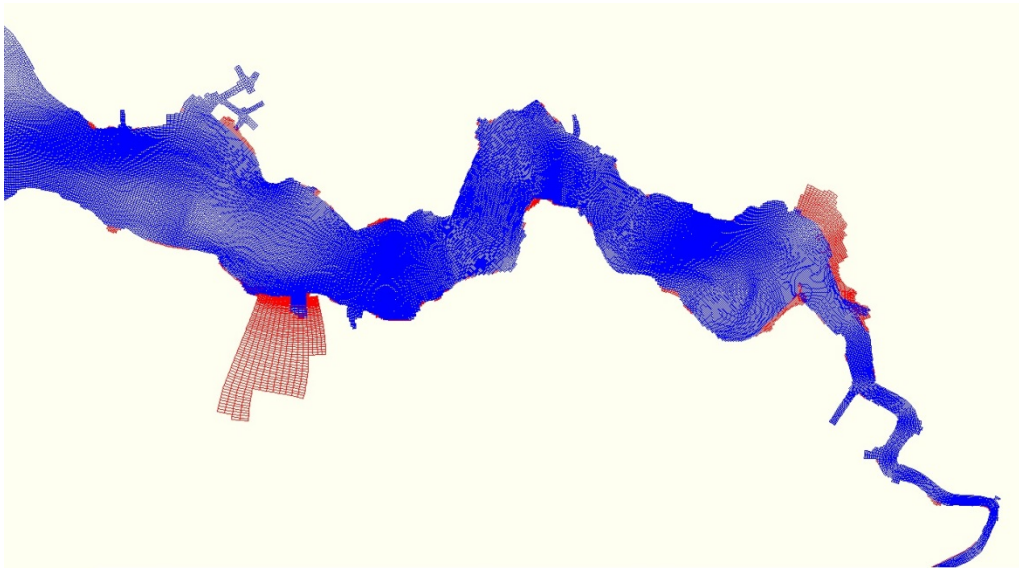


Table 11 – Overview of Western Scheldt depoldering and poldering (1950 – 2010).

Name	Area (ha)	Poldering/Depoldering	Comments
Sloe	1295 ⁽¹⁾	1961 ⁽¹⁾ 1961-1962 ⁽⁴⁾ : Zuidslope 1962 - ... ⁽⁴⁾ : Havengebied Sloe	Quarlespolder (481 ha, finished in 1949), Nieuwe Polder (200 ha, finished in 1961) ⁽³⁾
Braakman	6188 ^(1/3)	1952 ^(1/3)	Added to the grid, but not used
Schorren at Bath	890 ⁽³⁾	1970	Construction of Scheldt-Rijn channel
Selenapolder Sieperda	100 ⁽²⁾	Poldering: 1966 Depoldering: 1990	Construction of “gasdam” Dike failure

⁽¹⁾ Maximova, 2010; ⁽²⁾ Stikvoort *et al.*, 2008; ⁽³⁾ Jeuken *et al.*, 2007, ⁽⁴⁾ Depreiter *et al.*, 2014

Figure 33 – Adapted (red) and original (blue) NEVLA grid in the Sea Scheldt and tributaries

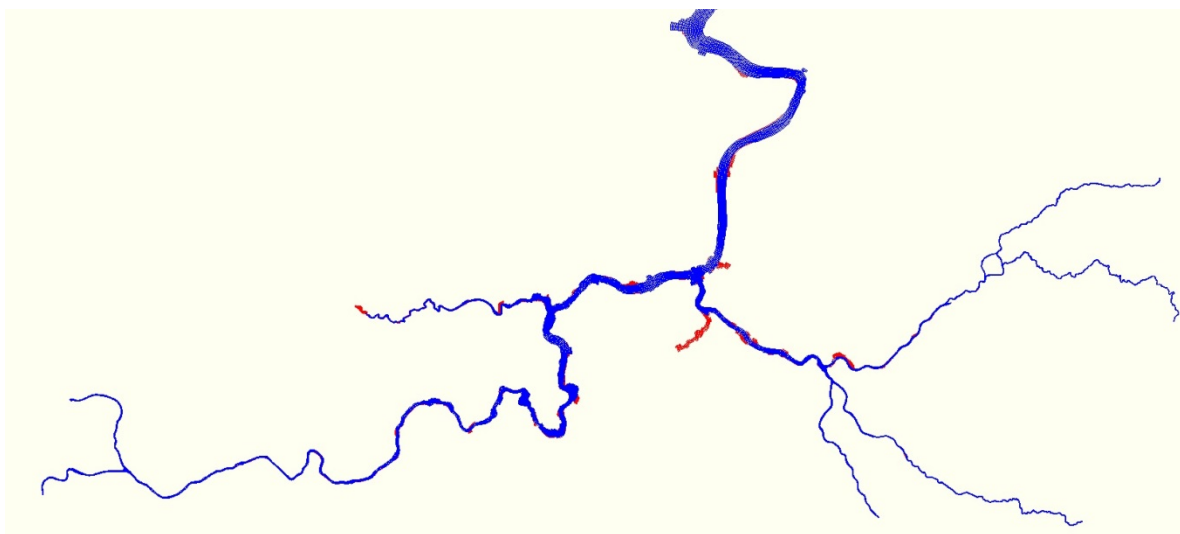


Table 12 – Overview of Sea Scheldt depoldering and poldering (1950 – 2010).

Name	Area (ha)	Poldering/ Depoldering	Comments
Lower Sea Scheldt – between Antwerp and Dutch boarder			
Construction Boudewijn-sluice		1955 ⁽¹⁾	
Poldering Groot Buiten-Schoor		1963 ⁽³⁾	
Regularisation right bank at Zandvliet		1963-1964 ⁽²⁾	Before construction Zandvliet-sluice
Construction Zandvliet-sluice		1961 – 1967 ⁽⁴⁾	
Plaat van Doel		1956 – 1969 ⁽¹⁾	Construction leidam (see figure 34)
Ballastplaat		1968-1971 ⁽¹⁾	Construction leidam Groot Buiten Schoor (see figure 34)
Ketenissepolder		1967 ⁽³⁾	
Schorren Blokkersdijk		1990 ⁽³⁾	
Construction Berendrecht-sluice		1989 ⁽⁴⁾	
Europa-terminal	1180 m	1990 ⁽⁴⁾	
Noordzee-terminal	1150 m	1997 ⁽⁴⁾	
Depoldering Ketenissepolder		2001 -2003 ⁽³⁾	
1 st Deepening		1970's ⁽³⁾	-12.5 m GLLWS at Drempel van Zandvliet -10.5 m GLLWS at Drempel van Frederik and upstream to the Kruisschans-complex
2 nd Deepening		1997-1999 ⁽³⁾	-13.0 m GLLWS from the Belgian-Dutch border upstream to the Europa-terminal -11.0 m GLLWS from the Europa-terminal upstream to the Kallo-sluice -8.0 m GLLWS from Kallo-sluice to tot he most upstream part of the Rede van Antwerpen -8.0 m -> -6.0 m GLLWS from the most upstream part of the Rede van Antwerpen to the sealock at Wintam
3 rd Deepening		2007-2010 ⁽³⁾	-13.3 m GLLWS at Drempel van Zandvliet -13.0 m GLLWS at Drempel van Frederik -14.0 m GLLWS at Noordzee- en Europa-terminal -13.3 m GLLWS turning cycle of 500 m wide at Deurganckdok
Depoldering Paardeschor		2003 – 2004	
Kallosluis		1971 – 1979 ⁽¹⁾	
Construction Deurganckdok		2001 – 2005 ⁽¹⁾	
Schor voor Hoboken		1960 – 1970 ⁽¹⁾ ... – 1967 ⁽³⁾	Disappeared with construction Kennedytunnel
Upper Sea Scheldt			
Ringvaart around Ghent		1969 ⁽²⁾	
Schouselbroek/Ballooi		1968 – 1975 ⁽³⁾	landfill with household waste
Poldering Buitenlandschoor (ZO Temsebrug)		1944 – 1954 ⁽³⁾	
		1950 – 1960 ⁽³⁾	water-meadows

⁽¹⁾ Van Braeckel et al., 2006; ⁽²⁾ Jeuken et al, 2007; ⁽³⁾ Depreiter et al., 2014; ⁽⁴⁾ Smitz, H., 2011.

Table 13 – Overview of Rupel and Durme depoldering and poldering (1950 – 2010)

Name	Area (ha)	Poldering/ Depoldering	Comments
Rupel and upstream			
Construction of lock Zeekanaal		1997	See figure 35
Vliet		1977 ^(1/3)	Loss of 1/3 of 'buitendijks' area of the Rupel ⁽¹⁾ – see figure 35
		1950 – 1970 ⁽³⁾ 1955 – 1990 ⁽¹⁾	
Durme			
Dam build downstream centrum Lokeren		1953 – 1955 ⁽¹⁾	
Relocalisation of dam to "Den Oever"		1967 ⁽¹⁾	

⁽¹⁾ Van Braeckel et al., 2006; ⁽²⁾ Jeuken et al, 2007; ⁽³⁾ Depreiter et al., 2014; ⁽⁴⁾ Smitz, H., 2011.

Figure 34 – Dams at Ballasplaat (upper) and Plaat van Doel (lower).

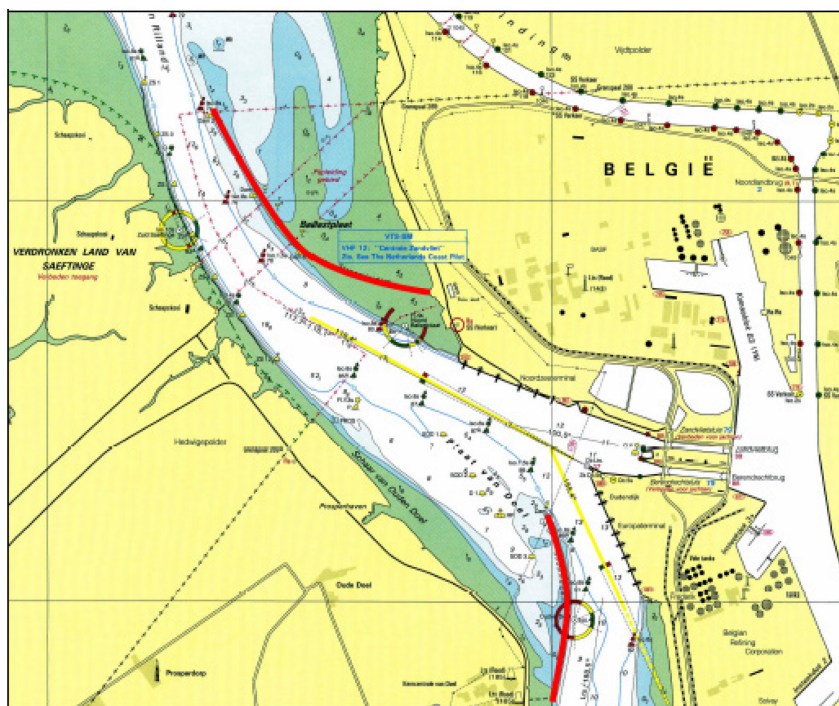
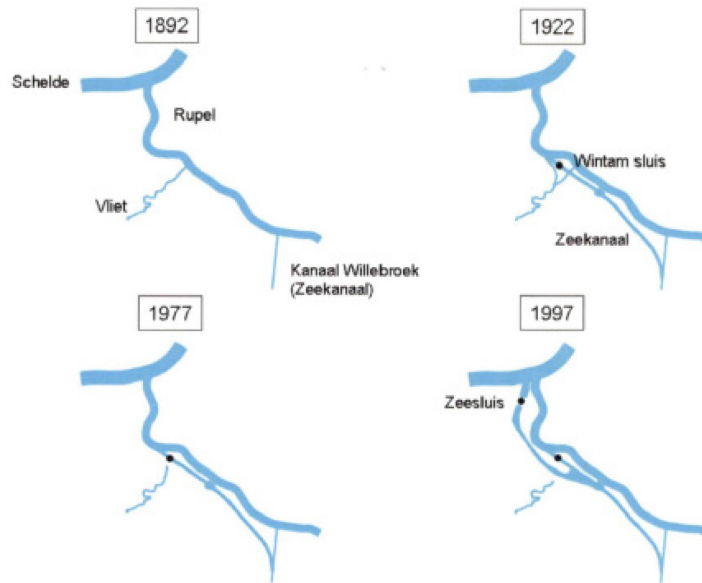
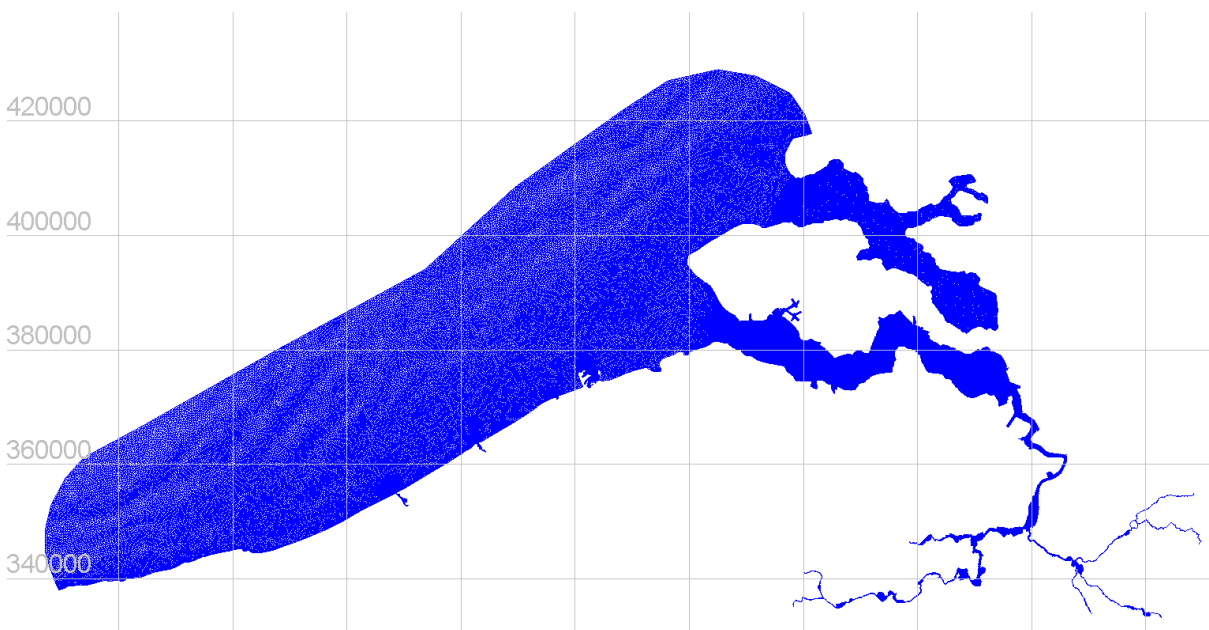


Figure 35 – Overview of changes at the Rupel mouth and Vliet mouth, from Van Braeckel *et al.*, 2007

5.1.2 SCALDIS grid

Since the use of the SCALDIS 2013 model (Smolders *et al.*, 2016) within this project was only introduced after the sensitivity analysis of NEVLA 1954 (see Chapter 8), no special effort was undertaken to include all poldered/depoldered areas in the computational grid. The main goal of using SCALDIS was to investigate whether the use of TELEMAC software resulted in the same deviation between modelled and measured water levels as the SIMONA software.

The computational mesh of SCALDIS 2013 is shown in figure 36. The full grid is not always completely used in the simulation, depending on the situation. E.g. Deurganckdok is present in the grid, but for the simulation of 1954 the bathymetry is set here at 7 m TAW (above MSL) to ensure those grid cells are excluded from calculation.

Figure 36 – Computational mesh used for TELEMAC (SCALDIS 2013; Smolders *et al.*, 2016).

5.2 Bathymetry

5.2.1 NEVLA 2009 bathymetry

In Delft3D-QUICKIN (Deltares, 2014) several interpolation techniques are available to interpolate the samples to a bathymetry fitting on the numerical grid. In the case that enough samples are available in relation to the grid size, a “Grid Cell Averaging” interpolation technique is used. Herein, the following options can be used:

- (1) Average value of near points
- (2) Value of closest points
- (3) Maximum value of near points
- (4) Minimum value of near points
- (5) Shepard

Aside from this, general options can be used for the calculation of the interpolated values. These values are indicated in table 14, with standard values from Vanlede *et al.* (2008), together with the default values of the current version of Delft3D-QUICKIN (Deltares, 2014).

The data and averaging options which are used for the building of the bathymetry from 2009 are listed in table 15. The data in this table are listed according to the order they are used to construct the bathymetry. If there are e.g. overlaps in the measurements of the Lower-Sea Scheldt and the digital elevation model along the Scheldt, the samples of the Lower Sea Scheldt will be used.

As indicated in table 15, the interpolation type mostly used is an average interpolation. An exception on this is the use of closest interpolation in a small section close to the sluice at Zwijnaarde. In the upper part of the Upper Sea Scheldt, a maximum interpolation is used instead of an average interpolation. The extent of this zone is shown in figure 37.

Table 14 – General options for interpolation in Delft3D-QUICKIN, with indication of used values

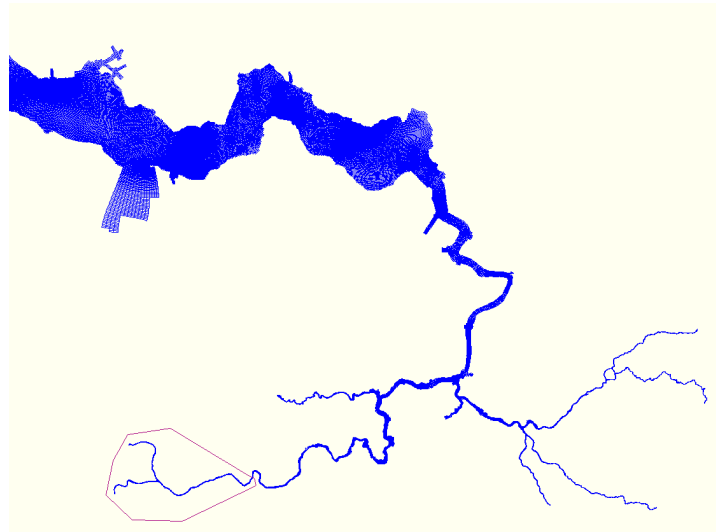
	Vanlede <i>et al.</i> (2008)	Default value (Delft3D 4.01.00-QUICKIN 4.20.00)
Relative Search Cell Size for Averaging (RSCS)	1.0	1.1
Minimum number of Averaging points	n.s.	4

Table 15 – Overview of the bathymetrical data for the NEVLA 2009 bathymetry.

Name	Section	Source	Year	Interpolation
wes_2009_rd_nap	Western Scheldt	RWS Zeeland	2009	Average
bez_2009_nap_rd	Lower Sea Scheldt (border NL – B to Schelle)	W&Z	2009	Average
boz_2009_nap_rd	Upper Sea Scheldt (Schelle-Merelbeke)	aMT	2009	Average // Maximum
tbr_2010_rd_nap	Rupel and sections of the Lower Nete, Zenne and Dijle	aMT	2010	Average
Zwijnaarde_RD_NAP_ from_cross_sections	Zwijnaarde	n.s.	n.s.	Closest
dtm2007_rd_nap.txt	Digital elevation model along the Scheldt	aMT	2007	Average

Source: Vanlede *et al.* (2015). The data are listed in the sequence they are used to build the bathymetry.

Figure 37 – Indication of area where the maximum interpolation scheme is used.



Indication of the area (within polygon) where maximum interpolation is used instead of average interpolation in Delft3D-QUICKIN.

5.2.2 SCALDIS 2013 bathymetry

Table 16 lists the topographical and bathymetrical data used to build the SCALDIS 2013 bathymetry (Smolders *et al.*, 2016). More recent and more detailed data is always used on top of older data; bathymetrical data is used on top of topographic data. All samples were interpolated to the computational mesh using the inverse distance algorithm of BlueKenue (Canadian Hydraulics Centre/National Research Council, 2012).

5.2.3 Construction of 1954 bathymetry

For the implementation of the 1954 bathymetry, a similar way of constructing the bathymetry is followed as in the original models (for NEVLA, see §5.2.1; for SCALDIS, see §5.2.2). Table 1 lists the available bathymetric data for “1954”. The areas which are not covered with soundings, are completed with bathymetric data of the original models. The areas included in the computational domain of the models, but which did not exist yet in 1954 (e.g. Deurganckdok, Ringvaart Ghent) are set to the height of 7 m TAW. This way, those cells are always dry. To ensure that the NEVLA 1954 and SCALDIS 1954 bathymetries are as similar as possible, no extra smoothing is performed after interpolation on the computational mesh.

All samples were converted from their original geographic and vertical reference system to RD-Parijs and NAP (Dutch coordinate system and reference plane). For the coordinate transformations the SuperTrans MATLAB toolbox (Deltares, 2016) is used. For the conversion of TAW to NAP, 2.333 m is added to the depth value (NAP lies above TAW) (Vlaamse Hydrografie, 2011). The resulting sample files are listed in table 17.

A detailed analysis of the bathymetrical data for the Upper Sea Scheldt (see §2.3) showed that the gridded data used by Vandenbruwaene *et al.* (2016) is shifted horizontally in respect to the original, digitized data. The 5 x 5 m raster for the Sea Scheldt and Rupel (bezboz60taw, see table 1) was shifted 15 m Eastwards to fit better to the original data; for the same reason, the 20 x 20 m topo-bathymetry for the whole Scheldt estuary (sch5066, see table 1) was shifted 20 m Northwards. These off-sets were probably introduced in ArcGIS when resampling the original data (personal communication Silke Broidioi, FHR).

Table 16 – Overview of the bathymetrical data for the SCALDIS 2013 bathymetry.

Section	Source	Year	Remark
North Sea and mouth of the Western Scheldt			
Offshore	EMODnet.eu	unknown	
Belgian Continental Shelf	MDK – Coastal Division	2007 – 2009	
Dutch Coastal Zone	Open Earth Database	2007 – 2012	
Port of Zeebrugge	aMT	2014	\\wm162458\Data\GISdata\frame\bth\frame_bth_kub_etr89utm31n.gdb
Port of Nieuwpoort	MDK – Coastal Division	2014 – 2015	
Port of Oostende	MDK – Coastal Division	2014	
Port of Blankenberge	MDK – Coastal Division	2015	
Eastern Scheldt and Western Scheldt			
Western Scheldt	RWS Zeeland	2013	
Eastern Scheldt	RWS Zeeland	2010	
Lower Sea Scheldt (Border NL – B to Schelle)			
Lower Sea Scheldt	Mercator database	2007	topography
Lower Sea Scheldt	aMT	2011	topo-bathymetry
Upper Sea Scheldt			
Upper Sea Scheldt	W&Z	2011	topo-bathymetry
Upper Sea Scheldt and Rupel	W&Z	2013 – 2014	topo-bathymetry
Durme	Mercator database	n.s.	topography
Durme	W&Z	2012	bathymetry Waamunster - Lokeren
Merelbeke – Zwijnaarde	W&Z	2003	cross sections
Digital elevation model along the Scheldt	W&Z	2013	topography flood control areas
Rupel			
Upper Sea Scheldt and Rupel	W&Z	2013 – 2014	topo-bathymetry
Zenne	IMDC	2001	cross sections
Dijle & Nete	W&Z	2010 – 2013	bathymetry
Dijle & Nete	IMDC	2001	cross sections
Rupel	Mercator database	n.s.	topography flood areas

Source: Smolders *et al.* (2016)

Table 17 – Usage of sample files to construct the “1954” bathymetries.

Section	Year	Filename	Resolution [m]	order of loading in	
				QUICK IN	Blue Kenue
North Sea	1959 – 1969	Grid1969_rds_nap.xyz	20 x 20	5	2
Estuary mouth	1964 – 1966	WES_bth_1964-1966_RDS_NAP_Mondingsgebied.xyz	20 x 20	4	3
Scheldt estuary and Rupel	1955 – 1965	sch5560_v3.xyz ⁽¹⁾	20 x 20	3	4
Sea Scheldt	1957 – 1965	bezboz60NAP_RDParijs2.xyz ⁽²⁾	5 x 5	1	6
Durme, Rupel, Dijle & Nete	1960	tbr_taw60_rds_NAP_v3.xyz ⁽³⁾	5 x 5	2	5
Model domain	2003 – 2010	bathy2009_simG105.dep	5 – 400	6	×
	2001 - 2015	geo_v19_2013.slf	3 – 500	×	1

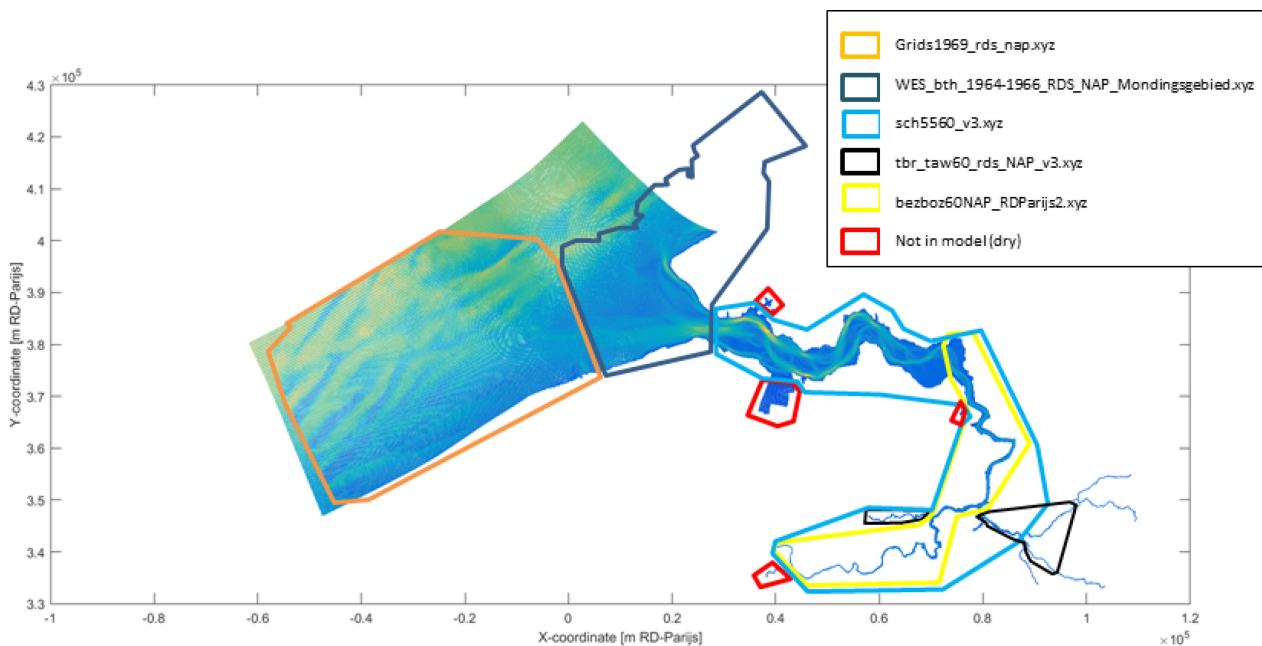
Source and location of the original files can be found in table 1; ⁽¹⁾ data shifted 20 m North in respect to the original file, ⁽²⁾ data shifted 15 m East in respect to the original file, ⁽³⁾ added 4.666 m to the Z-values in respect to the original file.

While adding the samples of the Durme, Rupel en downstream parts of Nete and Dijle (tbr_taw60_rds, see table 1) it was observed – at the mouth of the Durme – that the samples of this file were almost 5 m shallower than the corresponding area in the samples of the Sea Scheldt (bezboz60taw, see table 1). Probably the conversion from TAW to NAP in the original ArcGIS files was done incorrectly; therefore 4.666 m was added to the samples (2x the difference in height between TAW and NAP).

For NEVLA (SIMONA software) Delft3D-QUICKIN (Deltares, 2014) was used to interpolate the sample files on the computational mesh. The software expects depths to be positive. The most recent data with the highest resolution should be loaded and processed first; older, coarser data thereafter, and finally the missing depth values are filled in with the bathymetry of NEVLA 2009 (table 17). The same interpolation schemes were used on the same areas as described in table 15. In figure 38 the extent of the different data sources is shown for the NEVLA 1954 grid.

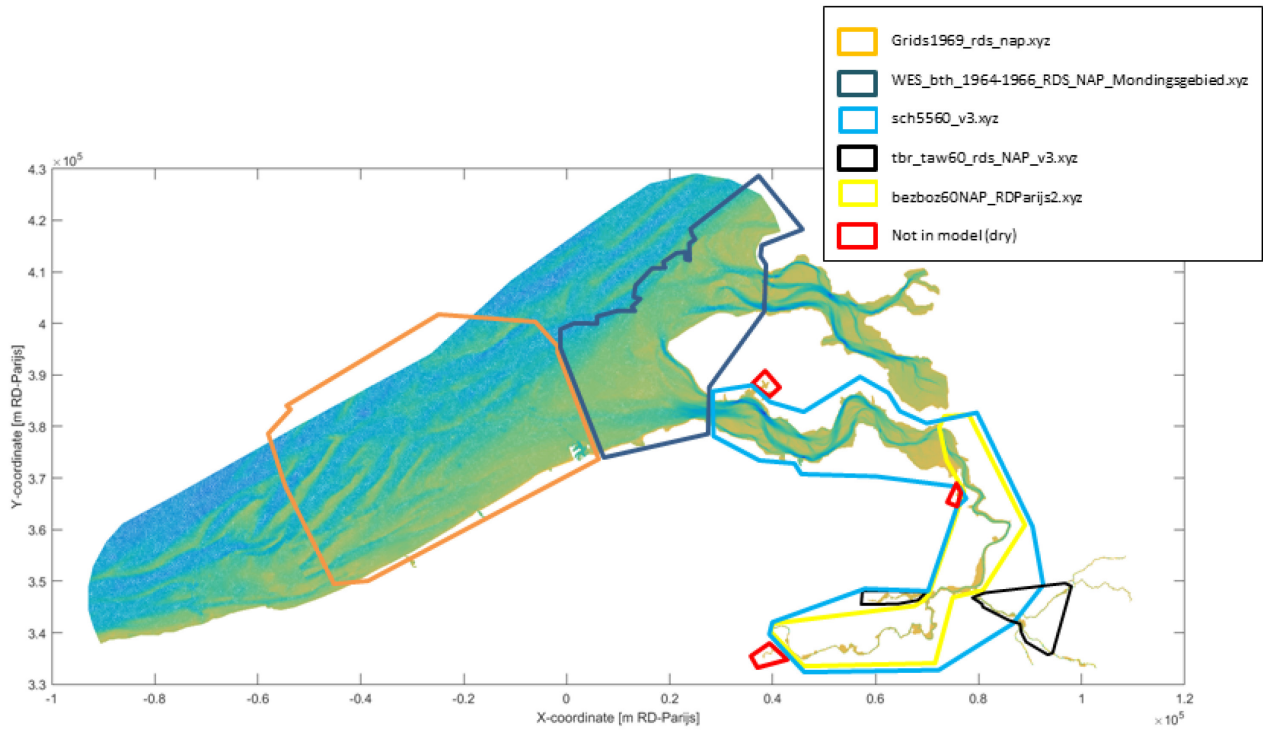
For SCALDIS (TELEMAC software) BlueKenue (Canadian Hydraulics Centre/National Research Council, 2012) was used to interpolate the sample files on the computational mesh. The software expects depths to be negative. Opposite to SIMONA/Delft3D-QUICKIN, for TELEMAC/BlueKenue the bathymetrical data should be processed from old/coarse to new/fine. So the coarse sample files are interpolated on top of the SCALDIS 2013 bathymetry first, thereafter the samples with a finer spatial resolution (table 17). For all files the inverse distance algorithm was used for interpolation. In figure 39 the extent of the different data sources is shown for SCALDIS 1954.

Figure 38 – Overview of the origin of the samples used to create the NEVLA bathymetry of 1954.



Grid areas outside the polygons use the original 2009 bathymetry (Vanlede *et al.*, 2015).

Figure 39 – Overview of the origin of the samples used to create the SCALDIS bathymetry of 1954.



Grid areas outside the polygons use the original 2013 bathymetry (Smolders *et al.*, 2016).

Figure 40 – Comparison of NEVLA and SCALDIS grid resolution.



Grid resolution of NEVLA (red) and SCALDIS (black) at Melle (left) and “De Kramp”, downstream Dendermonde (locations, see figure 10).

5.3 Discussion

5.3.1 Geometry: NEVLA vs. SCALDIS

Both computational meshes (NEVLA 2009/1954 and SCALDIS 2013) have sufficient detail to reproduce the ‘present day’ tides (Vanlede *et al*, 2015 and §6 of this report; Smolders *et al*, 2016). Table 17 shows that the spatial resolution of NEVLA ranges from 5 m in the Upper Sea Scheldt to 400 m offshore. For SCALDIS the resolution is only a little finer upstream (3 m), but coarser offshore (up to 500 m). Although both models show a similar *cross-sectional* resolution in straight parts of the Sea Scheldt, SCALDIS is two to three times finer in *longitudinal* direction (figure 40, left panel). The biggest difference in resolution can be seen in sharp bends of the Sea Scheldt and in the vicinity of flood control areas (figure 40, right panel). In those areas the resolution of SCALDIS is up to five times finer.

The higher spatial resolution in SCALDIS, in combination with the unstructured mesh approach, could mean that flow patterns in those sharp bends will be reproduced better in SCALDIS than in NEVLA. In a curvilinear grid – like used for NEVLA – the flow can have a preferential component along the largest dimension of the grid cells (in this case along the river).

5.3.2 Bathymetry 1954: NEVLA vs. SCALDIS

The construction of the 1954 bathymetry for both NEVLA and SCALDIS is discussed in detail in §5.2.3. QUICKIN has a range of options to interpolate samples to (parts of) the mesh and smooth the resulting bathymetry. Also interpolations, extrapolations and additional smoothing can be performed along the grid lines or for selected blocks within the model domain. Finally individual points or selected areas can be given a new elevation. Blue Kenue only has those two last options. To obtain bathymetries which are as similar as possible in both models, only the raw samples are interpolated to the computational meshes, without any extra smoothing or manual alterations.

Figure 41 shows a transect through the central part of “De Kramp”, a sharp bend between Sint-Amands and Dendermonde. The shifted sample files coincide better with the original raw samples (see figure 6 for reference). Both models reproduce the bathymetry rather well; the SCALDIS mesh is closer to the samples because of its higher spatial resolution (figure 40, right panel).

Figure 42 shows a transect at the tide gauge in Wetteren. The large difference in height between the two model bathymetries, especially at the river banks, is caused by the different interpolation scheme used. In NEVLA the maximal depth value per cell is used, while SCALDIS uses the default inverse distance interpolation for the most upstream part of the Sea Scheldt (see figure 37 for the extent of the area where a different interpolation scheme is used).

Figure 41 – Transect trough the central part of “De Kramp”.

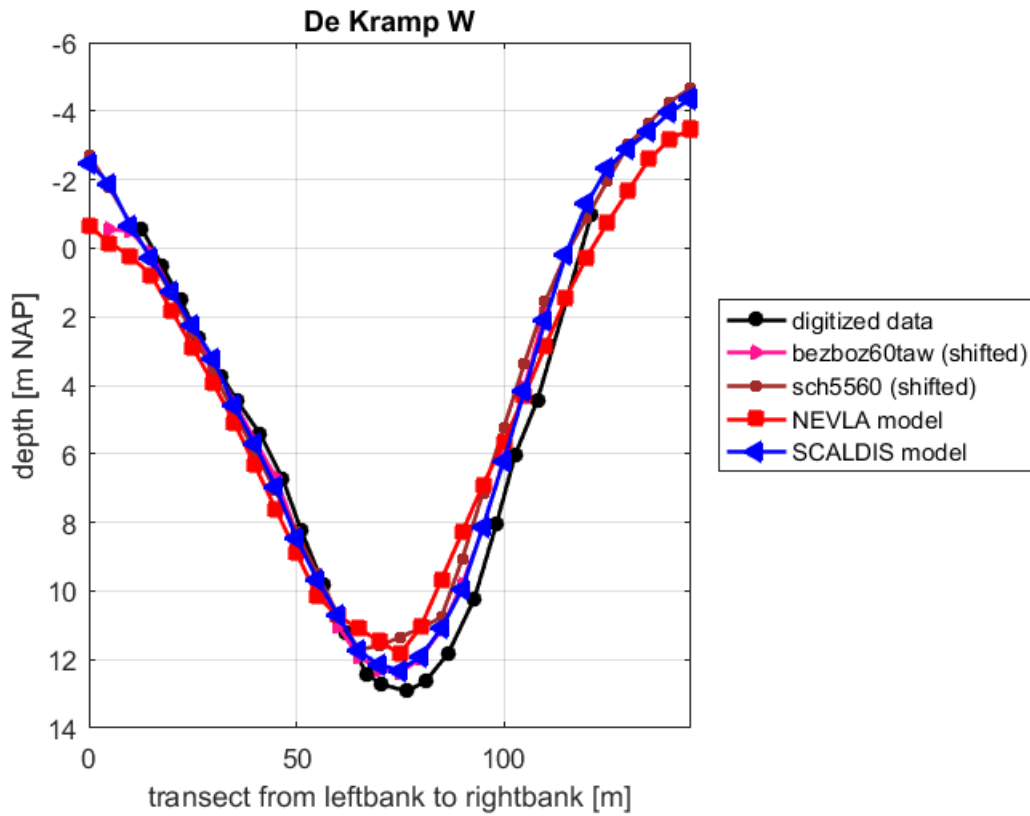
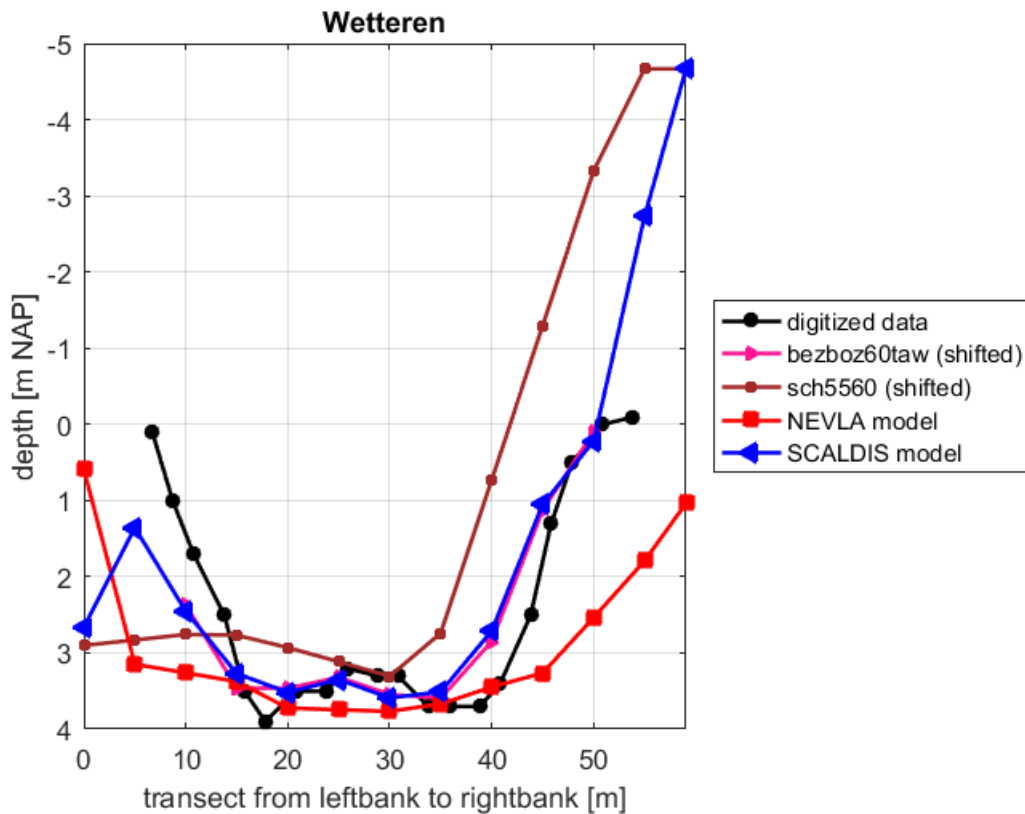


Figure 42 – Transect at the tide gauge in Wetteren.



5.3.3 NEVLA bathymetry: 1954 vs. 2009

Figure 43 and figure 44 show the differences in the 2009 and 1954 NEVLA model for the whole model domain; yellow to red colors indicate a deeper bottom in 2009, blue colors a deeper bottom in 1954.

The large changes in the area of the Flemish Banks and Hinderbanks (north-western corner of the model domain) are probably due to uncertainties in the horizontal and vertical referencing of the 1954 soundings, since this area is believed to be morphologically stable since the last 200 years (Le Bot *et al.*, 2003; Mathys, 2009). However, this area is far enough from the main area of interest for this study and its influence on the hydrodynamic results of the model in the Western Scheldt and Sea Scheldt are probably neglectable.

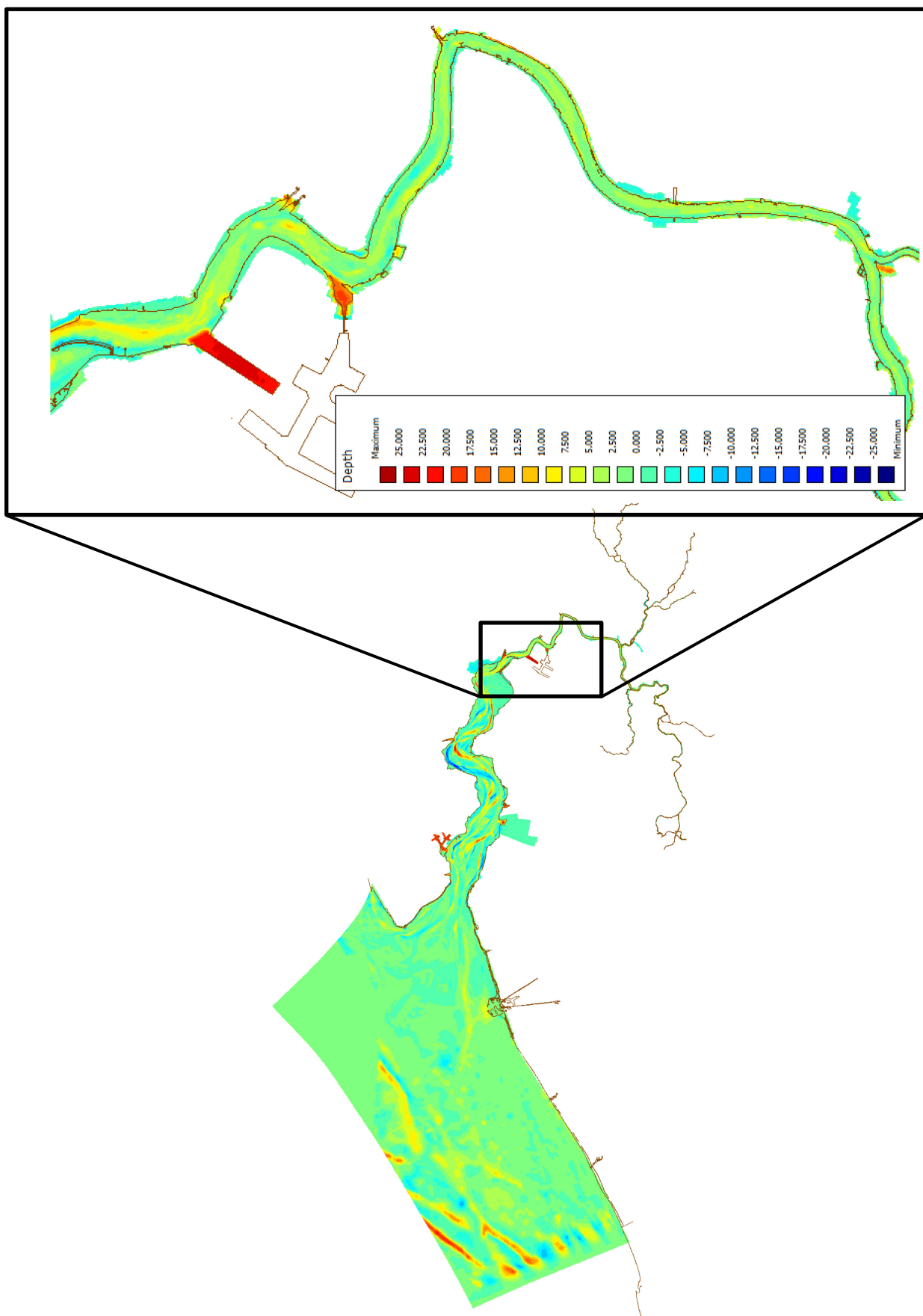
Clearly present in figure 43 is the deepening of the fairways to the Western Scheldt and the harbor of Zeebrugge (Scheur, Wielingen, Pas van het Zand). Also the scour caused by the expansion of the harbor of Zeebrugge is clearly visible. In the Western Scheldt, the development of the harbors of Vlissingen, Terneuzen and Antwerpen (Zandvliet – Berendrecht sluices, Deurganckdok, Kallo-sluice) can be seen. Besides this, also important morphologic changes of the tidal channels can be seen.

In the Sea Scheldt (figure 44) a deepening of maximum 10 meters and changes of the lay-out of the tidal channel can be seen up to the mouth of the Durme. Upstream of the Durme, the deepening of the Scheldt is generally smaller (< 5 m). The Durme itself has become more shallow. The construction of the Ringvaart led to a shallowing of the tidal branch to Gentbrugge.

5.3.4 Implementation of bathymetry in the model

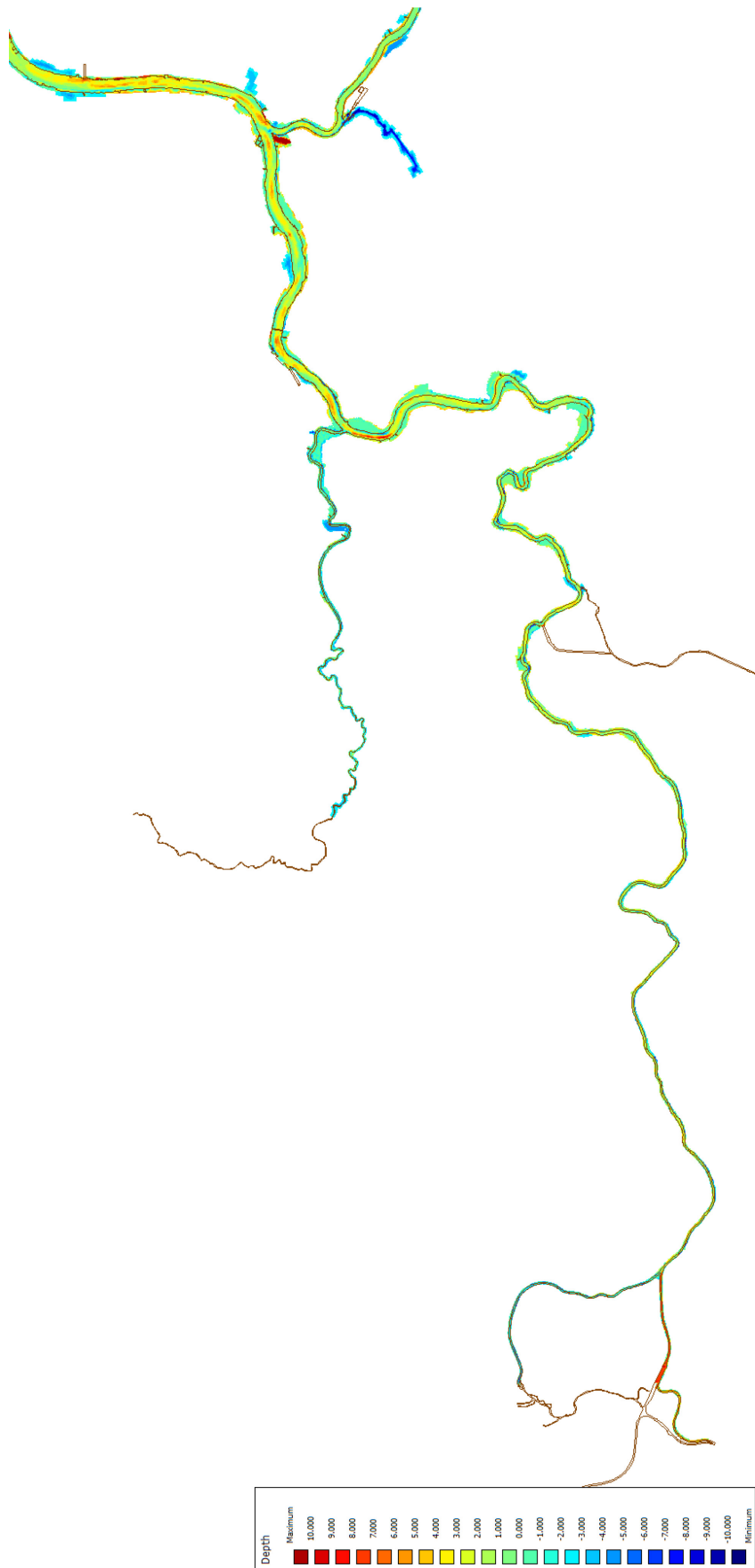
The differences between the average depth in the (NEVLA) models of 2009 and 1954 and the volume and area under 0 m TAW are defined along the estuary, using the QUICKIN program. The measured values for the Upper – Sea Scheldt are found in Vandenbruwaene *et al.* (2016) and Levy *et al.* (2012). Figure 45 shows the averaged depth (per section along the river) as measurements and as implemented in the NEVLA model; figure 46 shows the volumes under 0 m TAW. The data obtained directly from the bathymetrical data (Vandenbruwaene *et al.*, 2016 and Levy *et al.*, 2012), and those extracted from the model are matched well. Only at km 95 (near Rupelmonde), both for 2009 and 1954, the average depth and volume of the river channel is significantly larger in the model than in the measurements. This is probably due to a different area or transect taken into account for the measurements and the model. Up to km 130 water volumes in the model are slightly lower compared to in situ volumes; up-estuary the water volumes are higher compared to in situ volumes. This is due to the “Maximum value of near points” interpolation used in this part of the model.

Figure 43 – Bathymetrical differences in the 2009 and 1954 NEVLA model.



Overview and zoom on Lower Sea Scheldt. Red colors: deeper in 2009, Blue colors: deeper in 1954.

Figure 44 – Bathymetrical differences in the Upper Sea Scheldt between 2009 and 1954.



Red colors: deeper in 2009, Blue colors: deeper in 1954.

Figure 45 – Overview of calculated average depth, with 0 m TAW as reference level

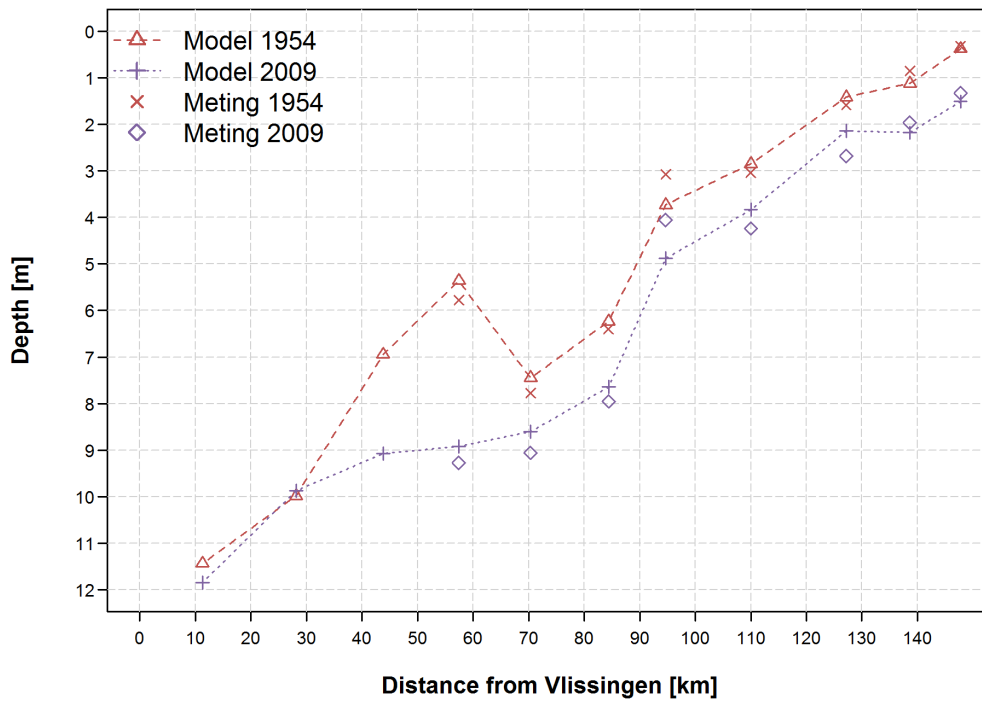
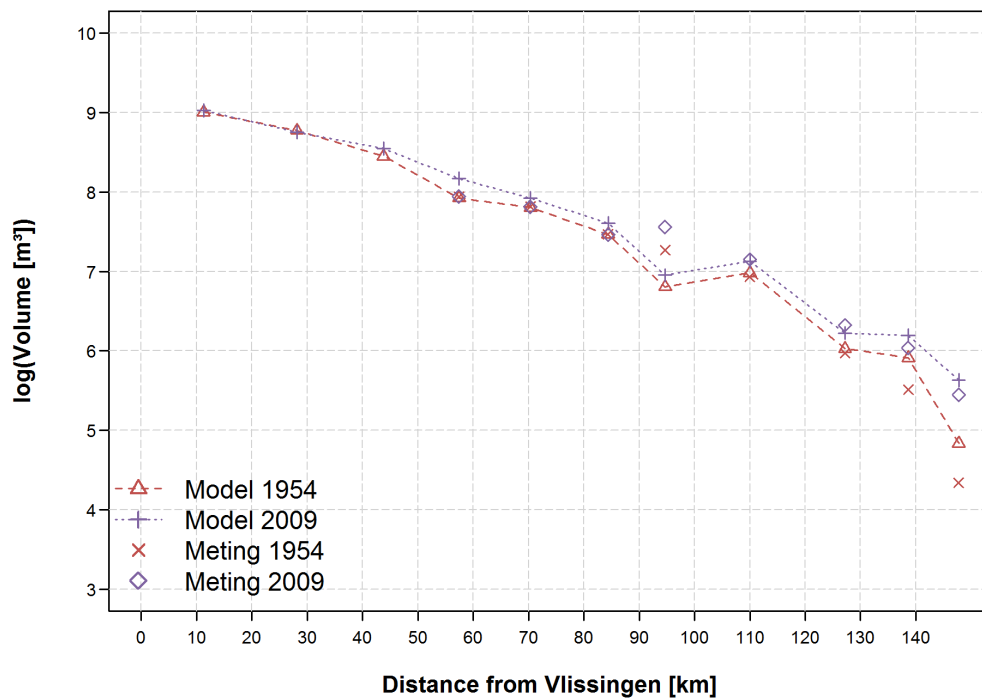


Figure 46 – Overview of volume, with 0 m TAW as reference level,



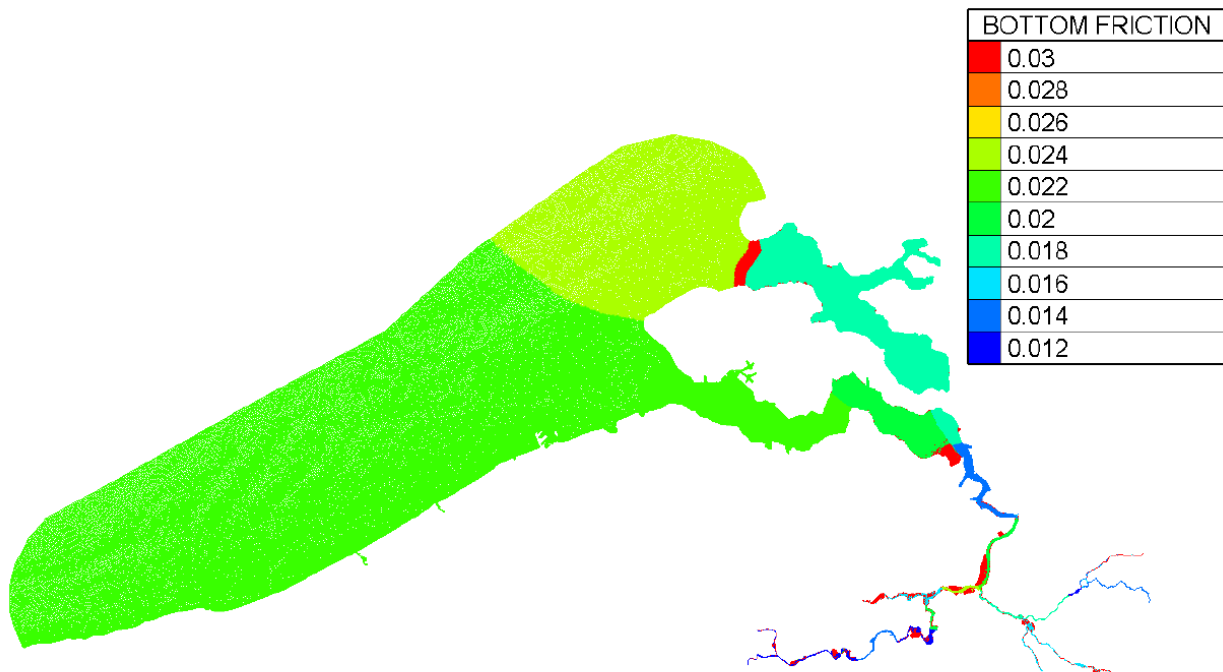
5.4 Other model settings

Table 18 lists the general model settings for the NEVLA and SCALDIS model of which the construction of the computational mesh and bathymetry were described above.

Table 18 – General model settings

parameter	NEVLA 1954 run SA70	SCALDIS 1954 run SA70
grid	Grid20150209b.grd [M , N , K] = [380 , 3001 , 6]	geo_v19_1954.slf [NPOIN , K] = [459692 , 5]
bottom	Schelde_V6&Zee_Simona.dep see figure 38	geo_v19_1954.slf see figure 39
roughness	spatially varying Manning BlockManning_9_Sim.rgh: see figure 69	spatially varying Manning geo_v19_1954.slf: see figure 47
background horizontal viscosity	1 m ² /s	0.1 m ² /s
background horizontal diffusion	10 m ² /s	1x10 ⁻⁶ m ² /s
turbulence model	parabolic	k-epsilon
timestep	0.125 min (7.5 sec)	4 sec

Figure 47 – Bottom roughness of the SCALDIS model (Smolders *et al.*, 2016).



6 NEVLA results for 2009

The original NEVLA model was already calibrated for 2009 by Vanlede *et al.* (2015). However, in this study the computational mesh of the NEVLA model has been extended in such a way that it is also usable for modelling the 1954 situation. In sections 5.1.1 and 5.2.1 the adaptations to the grid have been described, as well as how the bathymetry of 2009 is implemented on this 1954 grid. In sections 4.3 and 4.4 the methodology for generating downstream and upstream boundary conditions is explained.

This chapter describes the validation of this new model – hereafter called NEVLA 2009 – which contains the 2009 bathymetry in the 1954 grid and has 2009 water level boundary conditions corrected for the surge signal in Vlissingen, against available measurement for March 2009. The results of this NEVLA 2009 model are compared to the validated NEVLA model of Vanlede *et al.* (2015).

6.1 Water levels

6.1.1 History

Figure 48 and figure 49 show the value of the $RMSE_0$ and BIAS for the NEVLA 2009 run. The maximum $RMSE_0$ value, 0.21 m, is found at Melle; the smallest $RMSE_0$ value is found at Vlissingen. This $RMSE_0$ value of 0.12 m is purely due to the generated surge signal, based on the water level measurements at Vlissingen (see table 8). The error values for the NEVLA 2009 run are generally slightly higher than in Vanlede *et al.* (2015); on average, differences in $RMSE_0$ and BIAS are limited to a few centimeters. In the Lower Sea Scheldt, between Liefkenshoek and Antwerpen, $RMSE_0$ values are quasi identical; while in the Western Scheldt, between Terneuzen and Bath, the BIAS values are almost identical.

6.1.2 Harmonic analysis

The amplitude and phase of the harmonic constant M2 for the NEVLA 2009 run are presented in figure 50 and figure 51 whereas the amplitude and phase of the harmonic constant S2 are presented in figure 52 and figure 53, respectively. The figures show that in general there is a good agreement between the model and the measurements for phase and amplitude of both harmonic constituents. The NEVLA 2009 run overestimates the M2 amplitudes for March 2009, while the model of Vanlede *et al.* (2015) underestimates the M2 amplitudes with approximately the same amount. The S2 amplitudes, especially at sea and in the Western Scheldt, are clearly better represented by the Vanlede *et al.* (2015). As expected (see §6.1.1), the lowest difference in the NEVLA 2009 run is found at Vlissingen and differences start to increase in both upstream and downstream direction.

6.2 Velocities

6.2.1 Velocity fixed point

For the chosen simulation period, four locations of fixed point velocity measurements were available. The RMAE of the velocity components is pictured in figure 54, while the RMSE and BIAS of the velocity magnitude are displayed in figure 55 and figure 56 respectively.

The RMAE for all stations are between 0.4 and 0.7, which classify the model as “Reasonable” (Sutherland *et al.*, 2003). The maximum RMSE of the velocity magnitude is 0.25 m/s. The NEVLA 2009 run and Vanlede *et al.* (2015) show similar results: velocity magnitudes are underestimated at sea, and overestimated in the Lower Sea Scheldt.

Figure 48 – RMSE₀ of the Water Level Time Series from NEVLA2009 from 01-03-2009 to 31-03-2009.

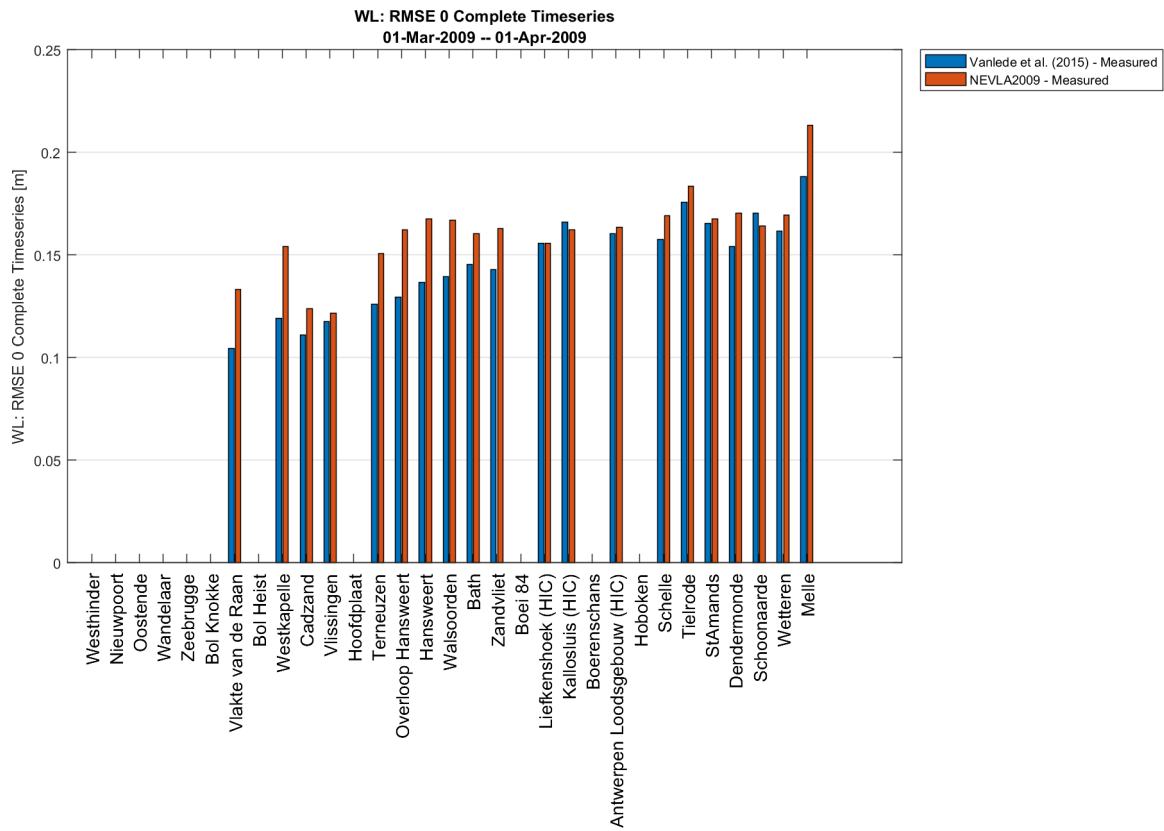


Figure 49 – BIAS of the Water Level Time Series from NEVLA2009 from 01-03-2009 to 31-03-2009.

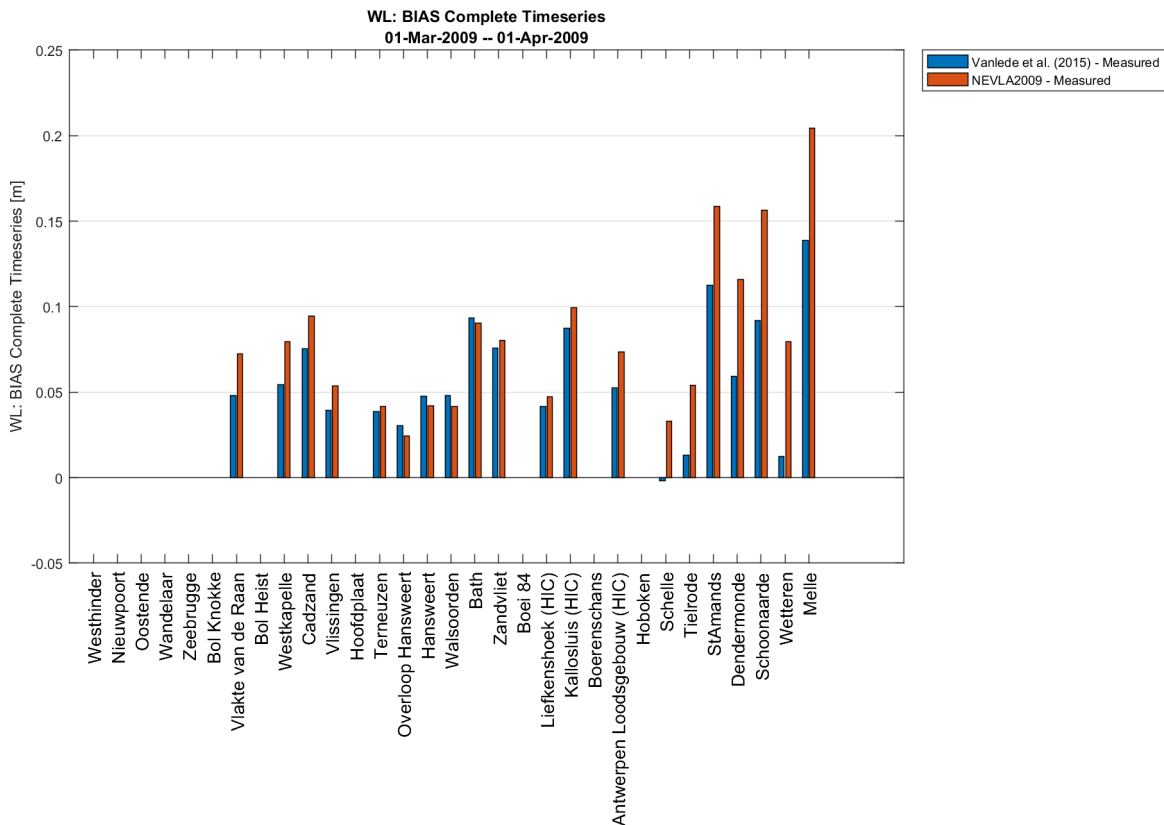


Figure 50 – M2 amplitude comparison from 01-03-2009 to 31-03-2009.

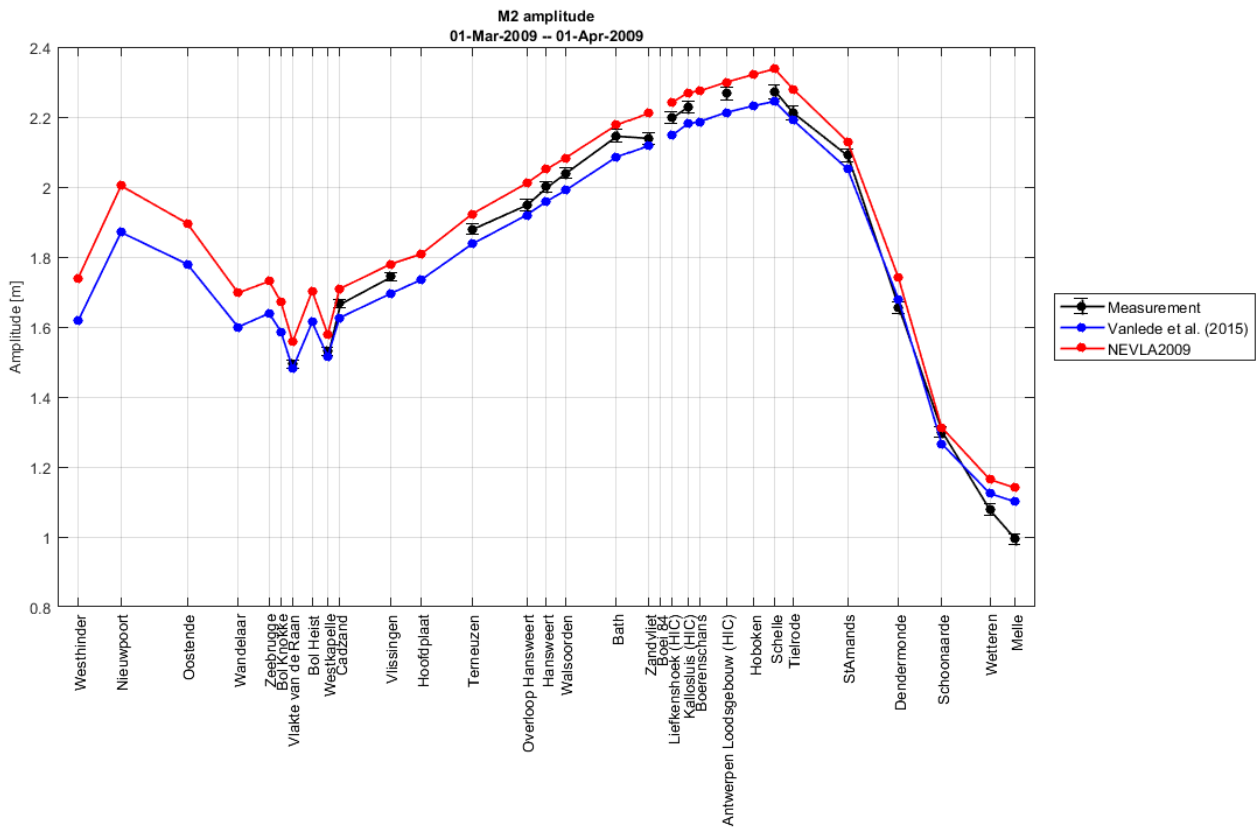


Figure 51 – M2 phase comparison from 01-03-2009 to 31-03-2009.

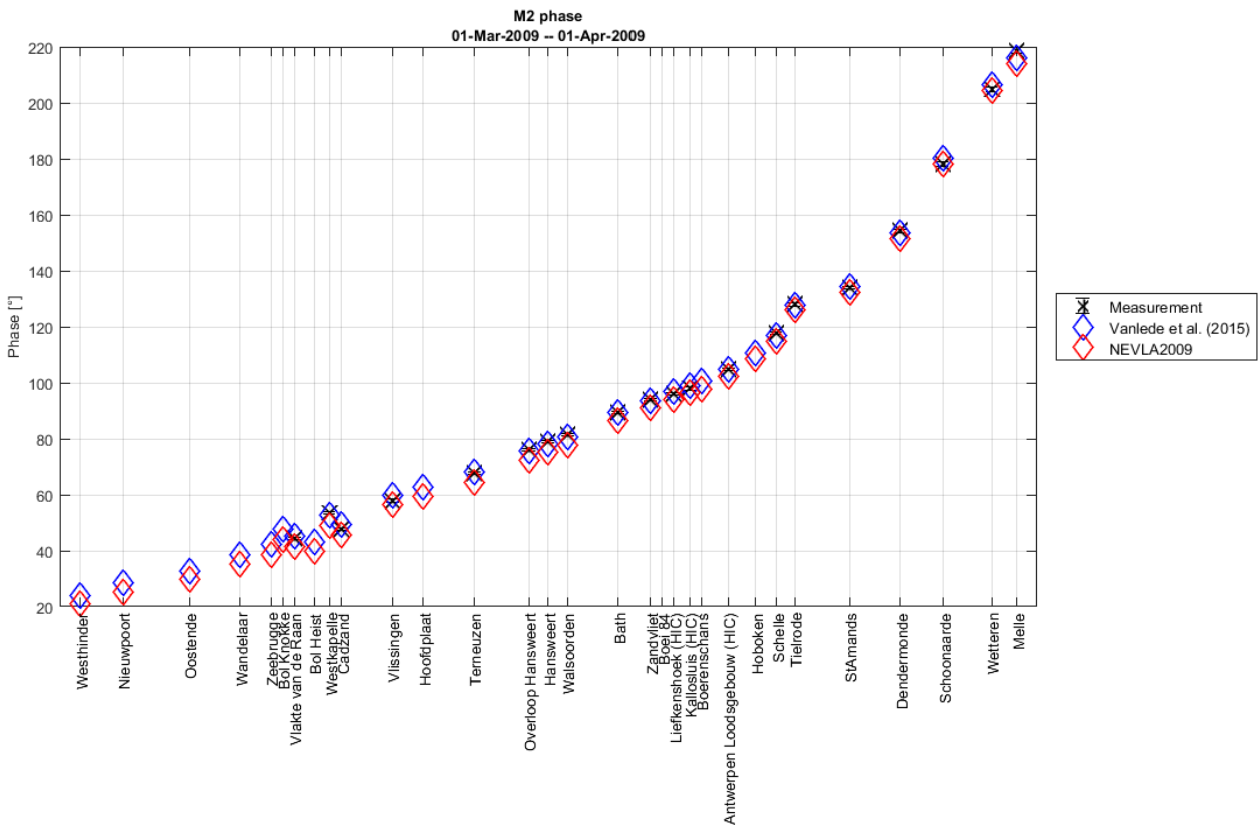


Figure 52 – S2 amplitude comparison from 01-03-2009 to 31-03-2009.

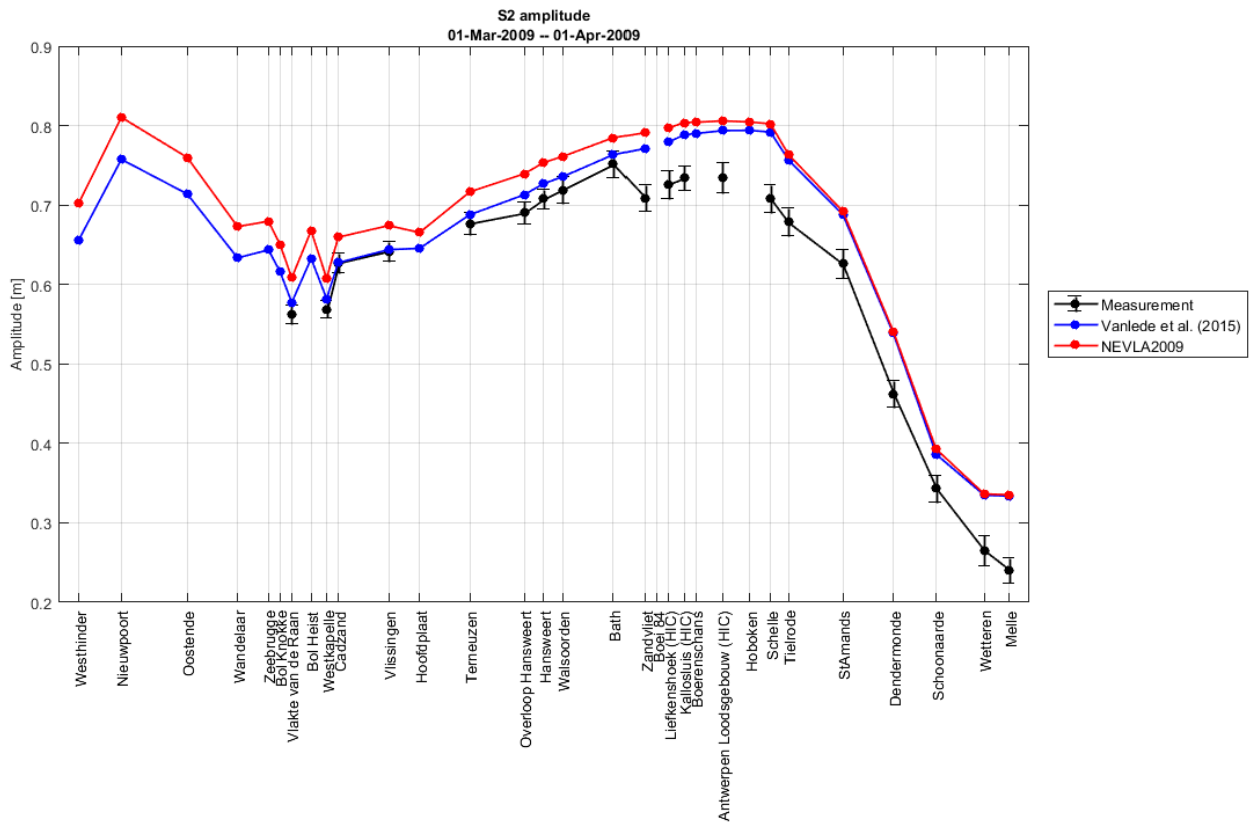


Figure 53 – S2 phase comparison from 01-03-2009 to 31-03-2009.

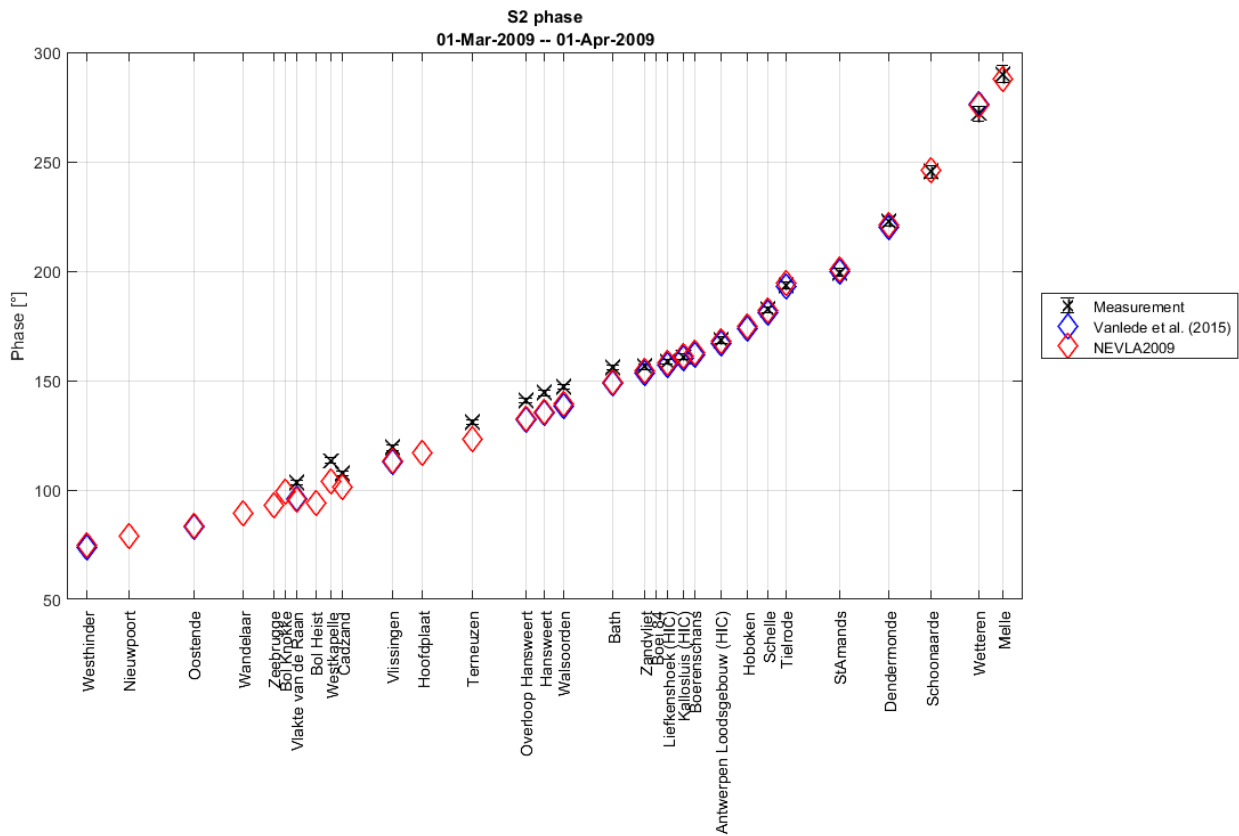


Figure 54 – RMAE on the velocity components of the complete time series

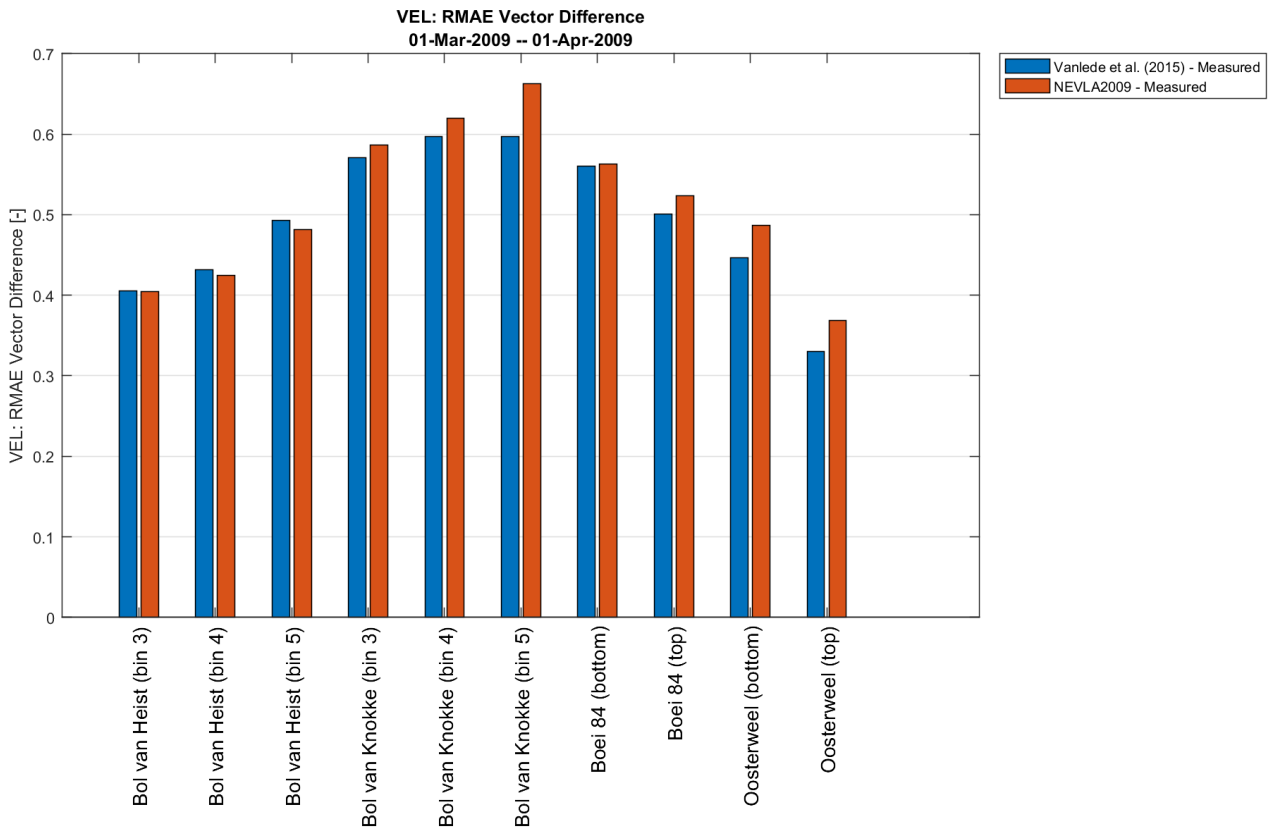


Figure 55 – RMSE on the velocity components of the complete time series

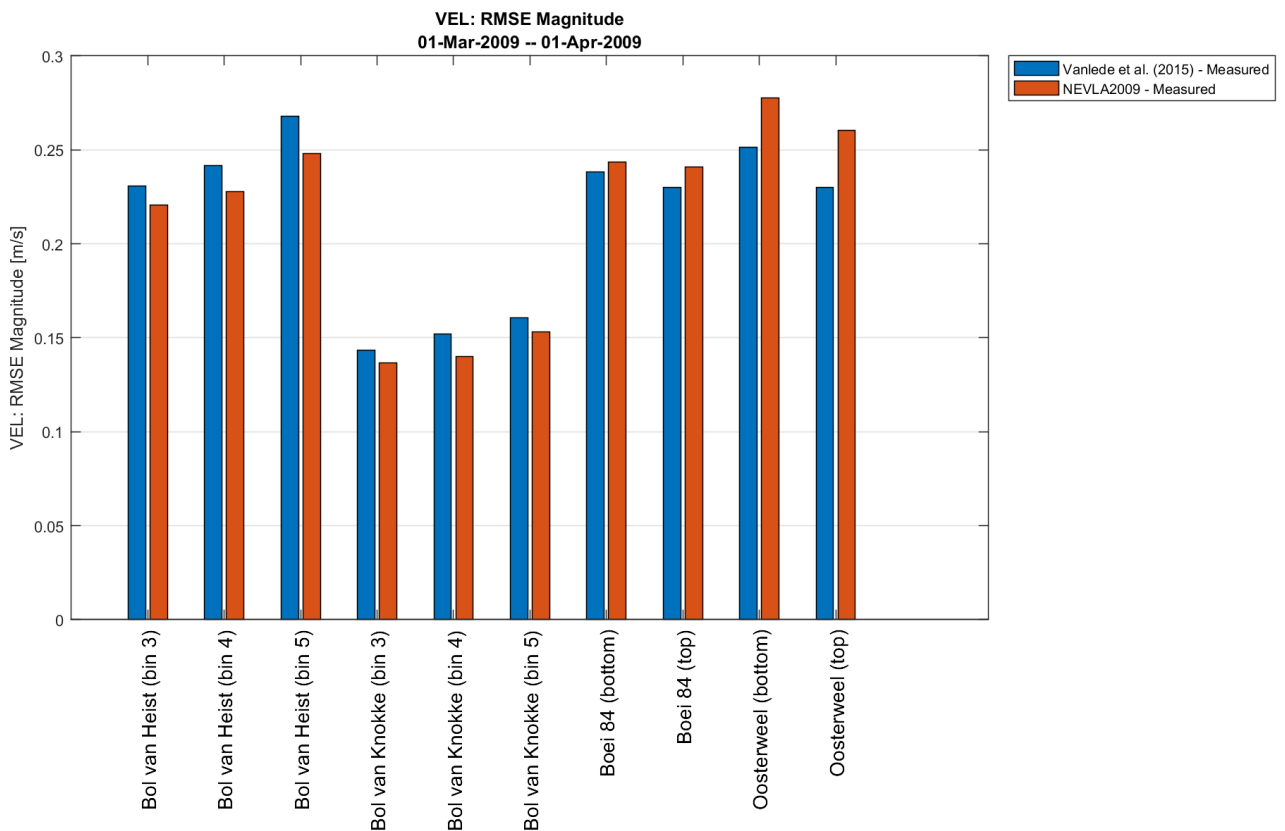
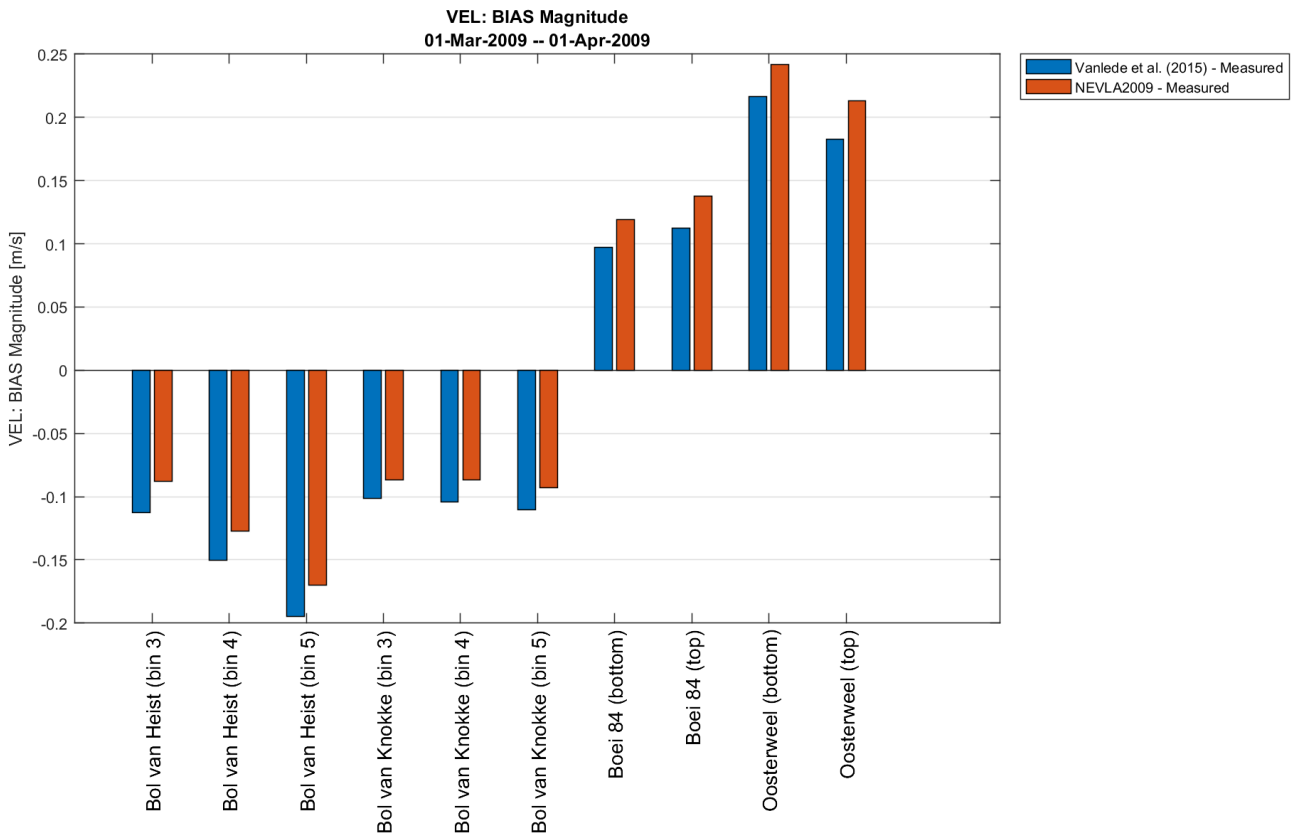


Figure 56 – BIAS on the velocity components of the complete time series



6.2.2 Sailed ADCP

The NEVLA 2009 run was also validated against 9 sailed ADCP transects in the Sea Scheldt (table 19). Because these measurements were not performed in March 2009, a comparable tide analysis was used to get the best matching vertical tide between the moment of the measurement and the modelled period. Statistical analysis shows that the overall RMSE of velocity magnitude and direction between model and ADCP data are 0.20 m/s and 38° respectively. Through tide RMSE and BIAS vary widely; on general error statistics are the highest around high water. All figures are included in Appendix D.

Vanlede *et al.* (2015) did not report such analysis, so a comparison between both models was not possible for this section.

Table 19 – NEVLA 2009 compared to sailed ADCP transects

ADCP transect	date measurement	corresponding date model
Kruibeke	26/05/2009	15/03/2009 00:50
Liefkenshoek	27/05/2009	15/03/2009 12:40
Oosterweel	29/05/2009	16/03/2009 13:50
Ballooi (cross shore)	10/06/2009	02/03/2009 02:10
Notelaer (along shore)	10/06/2009	15/03/2009 14:10
Notelaer (cross shore)	11/06/2009	09/03/2009 22:30
Boom	22/06/2009	17/03/2009 08:20
Driegoten	23/06/2009	17/03/2009 03:20
Schoonaarde	25/06/2009	23/03/2009 21:50

6.3 Discharges

The statistical analysis resulting from the comparison of the model results with the measurement campaigns is summarized in figure 57. The relative RMSE ranges between 9 and 41%; averaging at 22%. This is slightly worse than Vanlede *et al.* (2015), who achieved a relative RMSE of 19%.

A comparison of the discharge time series at Wielingen and its modelled comparable tide in March 2009, is presented in figure 58. Just as for the velocities, the discharge is overestimated in the model. Instantaneous differences however are not as big as the overall relative RMSE would suggest.

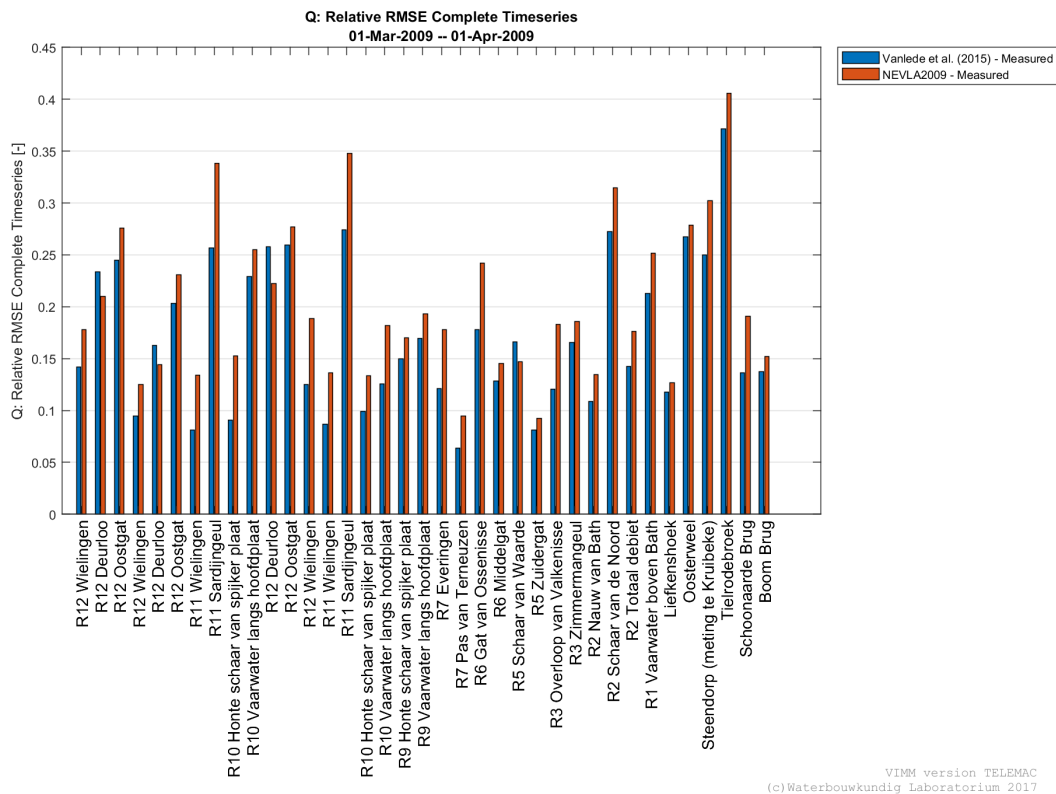
6.4 Conclusion

In this chapter, the model results from the NEVLA 2009 run were compared against available measurement to check the quality of the 1954 computational mesh.

In general, the NEVLA 2009 run could reproduce the main water level, velocity and discharge patterns. The methodology of generating surge signal due to wind based on observed high and low water levels has been proved to obtain reasonable results. The changing of open boundary type from C-R-C to Z-Z-Z however leads to less accurate predictions compared to Vanlede *et al* (2015).

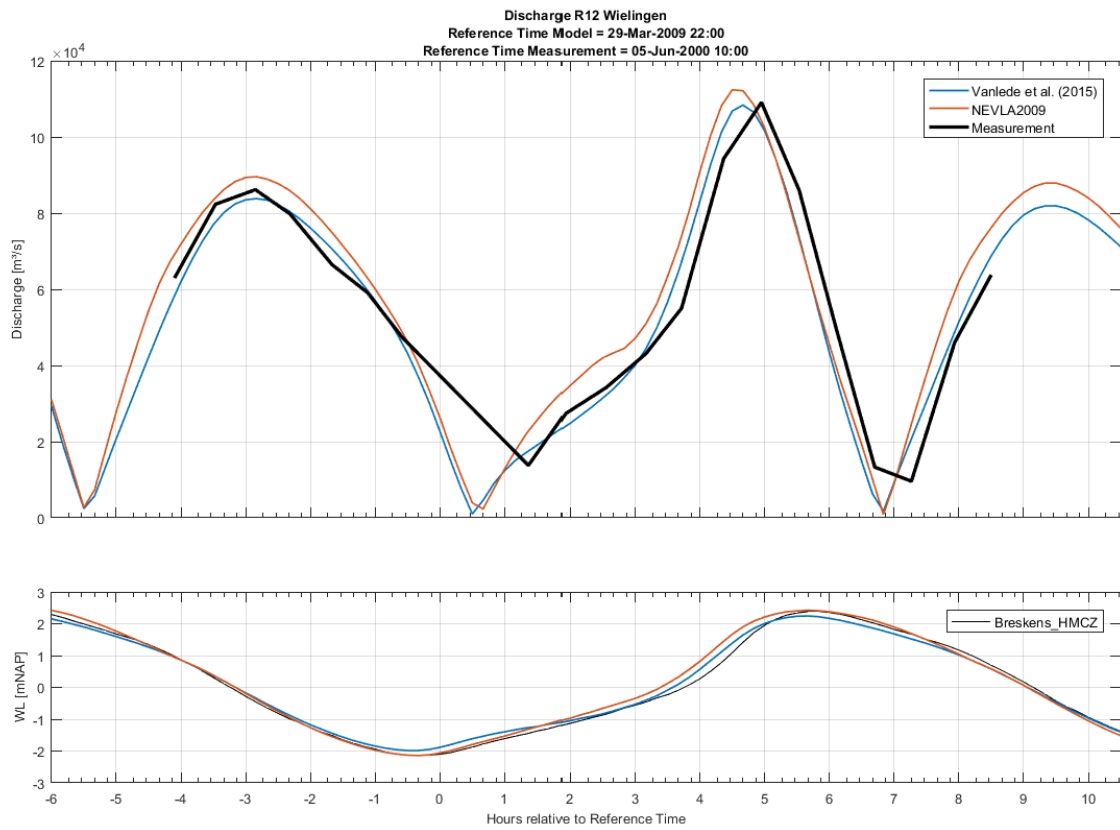
The BIAS between measured and modelled water levels ranges from 0.05 m to 0.20 m; the RMSE₀ ranges between 0.10 m and 0.20 m. For the error statistics between modelled and measured velocities, BIAS and RMSE range between 0.10 m/s and 0.25 m/s. The RMAE for velocity is between 0.4 and 0.7, which classifies the model as “Reasonable” (Sutherland *et al.*, 2003). As the velocity magnitudes are overestimated, the discharges are also overestimated.

Figure 57 – Relative RMSE of discharge comparison.



VIMM version TELEMAC
(c)Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium 2017

Figure 58 – Time series discharge comparison at Wielingen.



7 NEVLA and SCALDIS results for 1954

For 1954 only a limited set of complete water level time series is available, but for the whole year high and low water levels were obtained. Paragraph 3.3 describes how the time series and high and low water level data were validated against each other. No other data (velocities, discharges) could be used for the validation of the 1954 model runs.

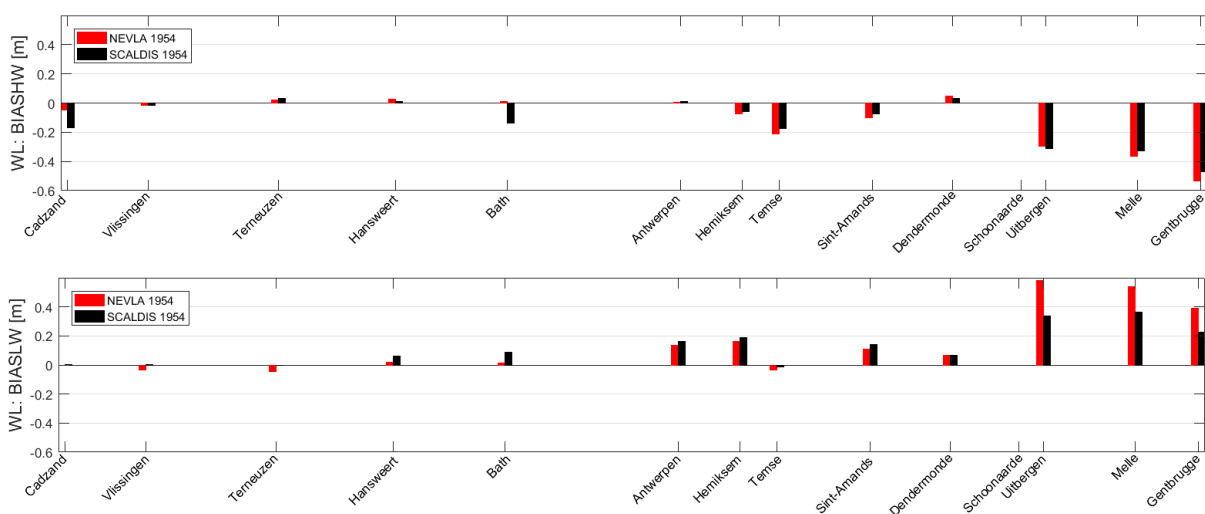
Figure 59 displays the BIAS between the modelled and measured high and low waters, figure 60 displays the RMSE between the modelled and measured high and low waters; the upper panel displays BIAS/RMSE for high water, the lower panel BIAS/RMSE for low water.

For the Schelde, the error (both BIAS and RMSE) between model and measurement in general increases slightly from Vlissingen (where the surge signal is generated from) to the upstream stations. The error values are relatively small (on average 0.25 m) at most of the stations. Upstream of Dendermonde the error rapidly increases. Both models underestimate the tidal amplitude, with high waters being too low and low waters being too high. In §5.3.4 it was shown that the bathymetry in the models upstream km 130 is deeper than in reality, both for 2009 and 1954. In this case, one would expect the tidal wave to be less dampened than in reality. For the NEVLA 2009 run this is clearly shown in figure 50 and figure 52. So the underestimation of the 1954 tidal amplitudes upstream Dendermonde are unexpected.

Downstream of Dendermonde the NEVLA model has slightly better results than SCALDIS, upstream it is the other way around. The better results in the SCALDIS 1954 model upstream Dendermonde are probably due to the higher spatial resolution and unstructured nature of the computational mesh (see also §5.3).

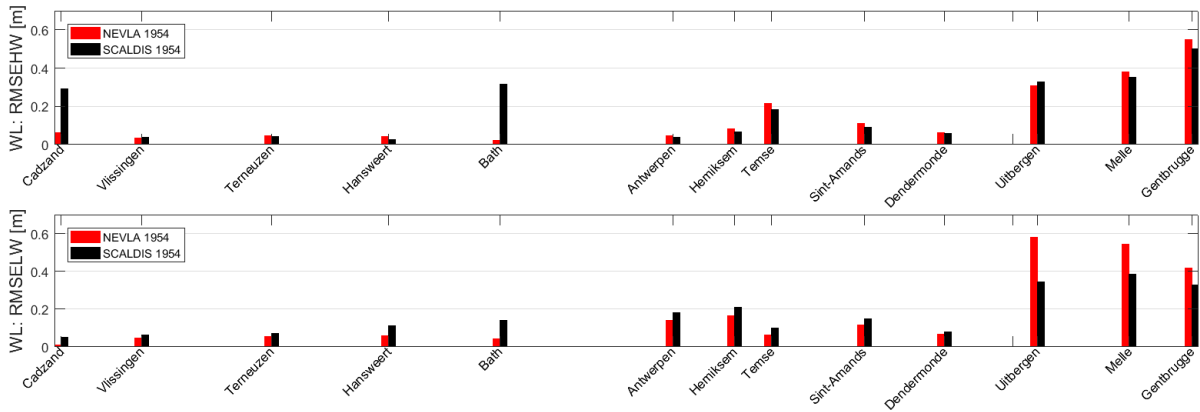
Why the SCALDIS model results for Bath are not in line with the trends described above is not fully understood. Smolders *et al.* (2016) discussed the models sensitivity for the salinity field between Vlissingen and Antwerpen, resulting in water level differences in the order of 0.1 m at Bath. However, they also expect density effects on the high and low water values at Antwerpen, which are not observed in this model run. Bathymetrical changes near Bath and Saeftinghe (see figure 61) could have an effect on the water levels in Bath; but again, this also would show an effect more upstream. Finally, it could be that the output station “Bath” (indicated by the red star in figure 61) is not ideally placed in the Scaldis model: it resides in an area where there are large bathymetrical changes between 1954 and 2013 (ranging from 2 m shallower in 2013 to more than 4 m deeper in 2013). Maybe an output location more to the southwest would show results more in line with the overall trends.

Figure 59 – BIAS between modeled and measured high and low water levels.



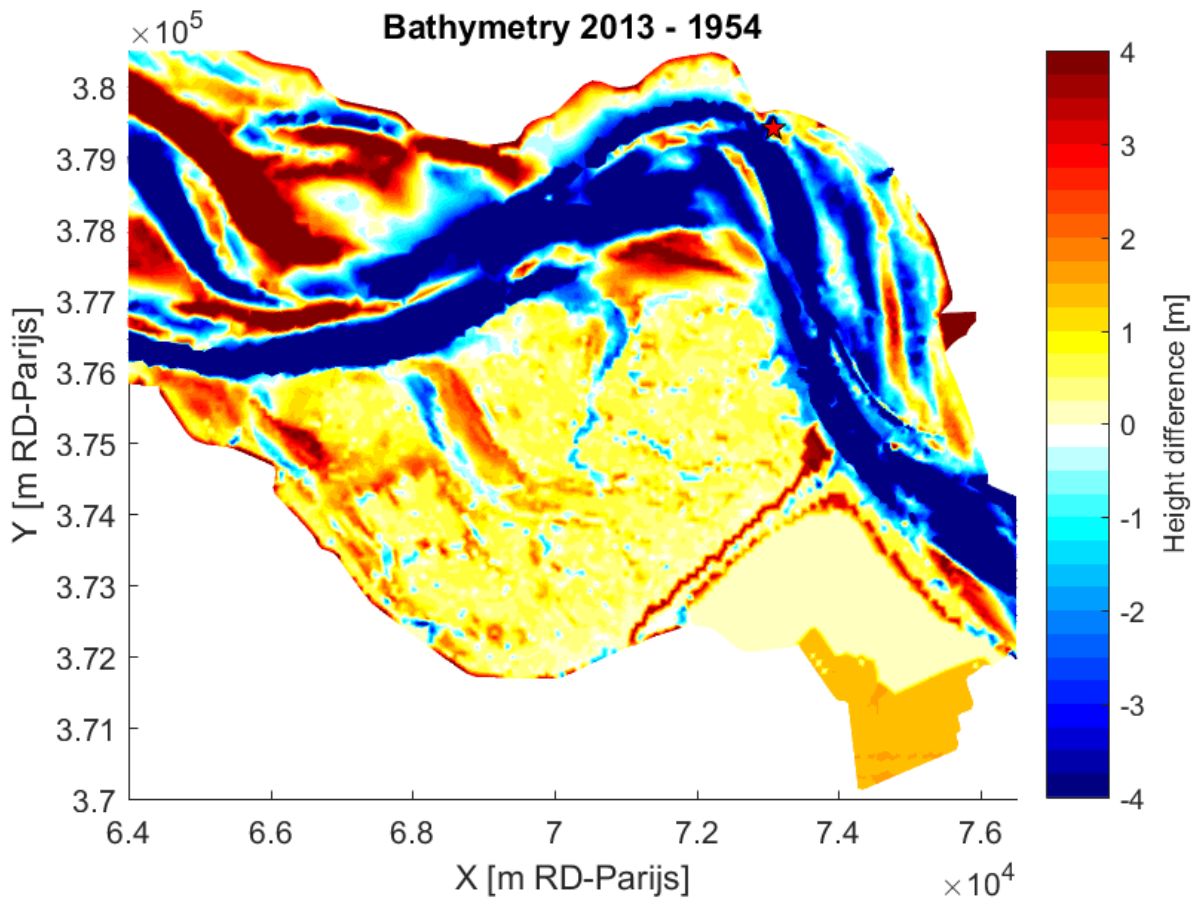
BIAS of the Water Level Time Series for the NEVLA and SCALDIS 1954 run against measured high (upper panel) and low (lower panel) water data.

Figure 60 – RMSE between modeled and measured high and low water levels.



RMSE of the Water Level Time Series for the NEVLA and SCALDIS 1954 run against measured high (upper panel) and low (lower panel) water data.

Figure 61 – Saeftinghe: differences in bathymetry in SCALDIS 2013 and 1954.



Red and yellow colors are higher in 2013, white and blue colors are deeper in 2013. The red star indicates the location of the output point "Bath".

8 NEVLA 1954 sensitivity analysis

As it was clear from the beginning that both the SCALDIS and the NEVLA model were not able to reproduce the 1954 tidal amplitudes in the upstream part of the Upper Sea Scheldt (Chapter 7), soon a sensitivity analysis was started. In order to save computation time for this analysis, only the NEVLA model was used and the simulation period for the sensitivity runs was shortened to 5 days, from 27-03-1954 to 31-03-1954.

The sensitivity of NEVLA 1954 model to changes in bathymetry, bottom roughness, viscosity and upstream discharges was tested. For the upstream discharges the focus was on changes in the rivers Scheldt and Rupel (and combinations of both).

8.1 Sensitivity to bathymetry

8.1.1 Optimization of the bathymetry

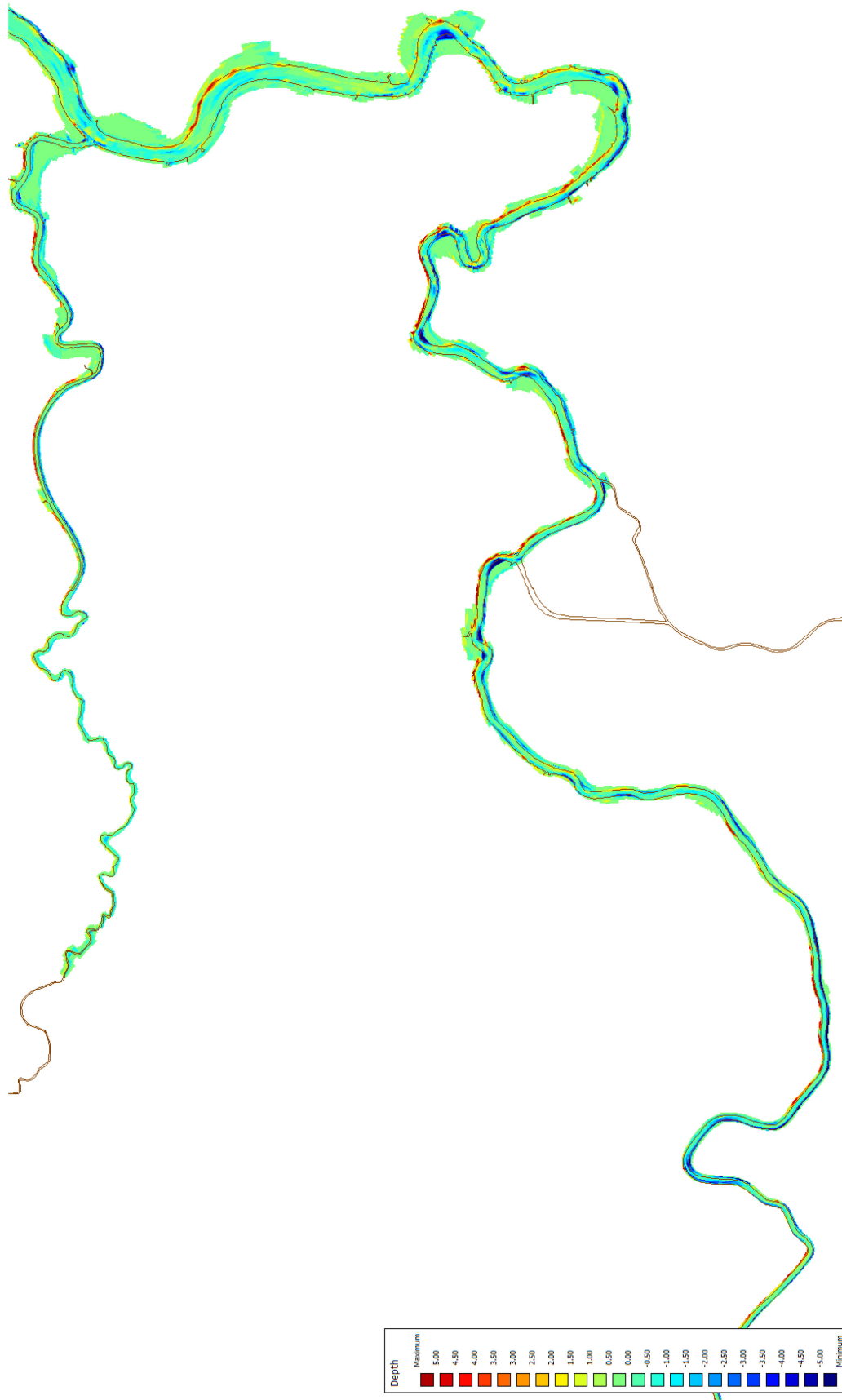
Comparison of the NEVLA and SCALDIS 1954 runs showed slightly better results upstream Dendermonde for the SCALDIS model (see Chapter 7). This could be explained by a better representation of the bathymetry of the flow channel by the unstructured TELEMAC mesh (see §5.3). Therefore, a new bathymetry for the NEVLA model was constructed, paying extra attention to the width and depth of the flow channel of the Upper Sea Scheldt.

Figure 62 shows the differences in bathymetry between the original NEVLA 1954 (run SA70) and the run with the optimized bathymetry in the Upper Sea Scheldt (run SA50r). The differences are the most apparent in the section Uitbergen (upstream) – Waasmunster (downstream). At Uitbergen the whole of the meander is deeper in the optimized bathymetry. Furthermore, most of the inner bends of the river have been deepened and straightened.

Figure 63 and figure 64 show the error statistics (BIAS and $RMSE_0$) between measured and modelled high and low waters of both simulations. Up to Antwerpen the differences between both runs are smaller than 1 cm. Between Antwerpen and Sint-Amands run SA70 (the original bathymetry) performs slightly better than run SA50r (optimized bathymetry). This probably means the bathymetry in this section was altered too much. Upstream of Dendermonde however, the results (especially low water levels) have improved substantially, but still do not reach the measured high and low water levels.

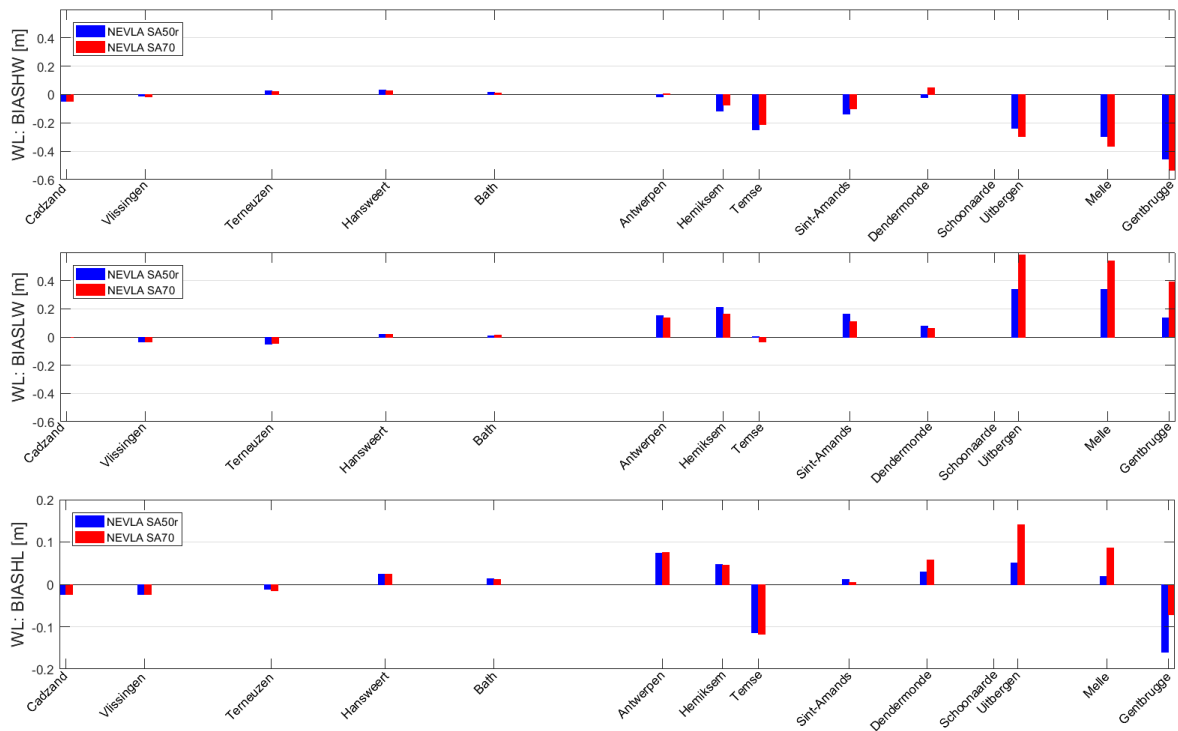
In §5.2.1 it was already shown that the NEVLA model is sensitive to the implemented depth in the Upper Sea Scheldt. Instead of the weighted average (Sheperd method) the maximum depth of the bathymetric samples was used by Vanlede *et al.* (2015). Optimization of the 1954 bathymetry and flow channel in the Upper Sea Scheldt improves the model results. This, together with the possibility that the gridded samples are shallower than the original point data (see §2.3), leads to the assumption that the model bathymetry in the Upper sea Scheldt should be deepened more.

Figure 62 – Difference in bathymetry between simulations SA70 and SA50r.



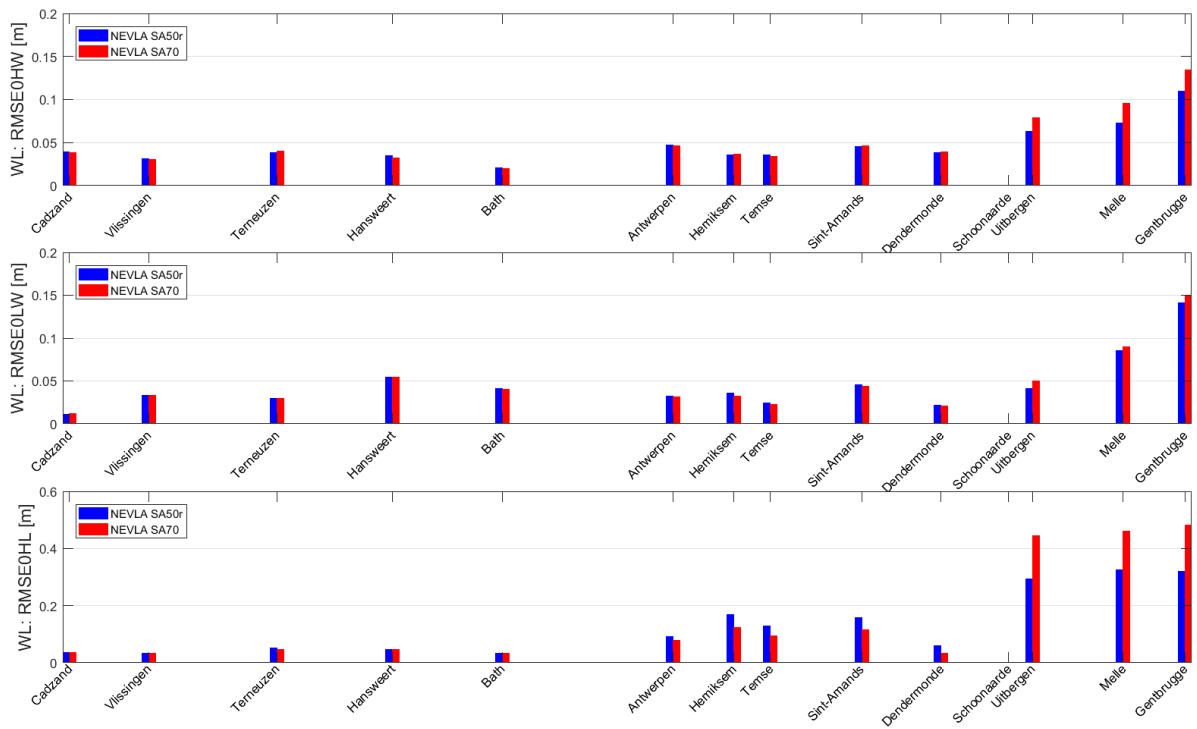
Difference in bathymetry between original NEVLA 1954 (run SA70) and NEVLA 1954 with optimized bathymetry (run SA50r) for the section Uitbergen – Waasmunster. Negative values means deeper in run SA50r.

Figure 63 – BIAS between modeled and measured high and low water data.



BIAS of the Water Level Time Series for the NEVLA 1954 run (SA70) and the run with optimized bathymetry (SA50r) against measured high and low water data.

Figure 64 – RMSE₀ between modeled and measured high and low water data.



RMSE₀ of the Water Level Time Series for the NEVLA 1954 run (SA70) and the run with optimized bathymetry (SA50r) against measured high and low water data.

8.1.2 Adaptions to the Upper Sea Scheldt bathymetry

Based in the findings of §8.1.1 four runs were executed to investigate the model sensitivity to artificial deepening of the Upper Sea Scheldt. In run SA60 the whole section between Uitbergen and Gent was deepened with 0.50 m, in run SA61 the same section was only deepened with 0.25 m. Runs SA62 and SA66 show a deepening of the section between Temse and Gent with 0.50 m and 1.00 m respectively. For every of these sensitivity runs, the bathymetry is deeper than in the reference run (SA50r), which already has an upstream bathymetry deeper than reality (see §5.3.4). Table 20 shows the relative increase of the volume under 0 m TAW in the modelled area between Temse and Gent.

Table 20 – Volume and relative volume increase between Temse and Gent

run	description	volume under 0 m NAP [10^6 m^3]	relative volume increase (in respect to SA50r)
SA50r	reference model	3.83	1
SA60	+0.50 m between Uitbergen and Gent	3.91	1.02
SA61	+0.25 m between Uitbergen and Gent	3.87	1.01
SA62	+0.50 m between Temse and Gent	4.34	1.14
SA66	+1.00 m between Temse and Gent	4.91	1.28

Figure 65 shows the successive deepening of the section between Gent and Uitbergen, and Gent and Temse have a positive effect on the modelled water level results at the tide gauge in Melle. The deepening of the section Gent – Uitbergen has only a small effect on the low water levels, while the deepening of the section Gent – Temse has effect on both low and high waters. Run SA66 (deepening between Temse and Gent with 1.00 m) reproduces the measured high and low waters upstream Dendermonde the best.

While deepening the section Gent – Temse yields to good results upstream of Dendermonde, it increases the errors in the section Temse – Antwerpen (figure 66: BIAS; figure 67: RMSE₀). Altering the roughness values in the section between Temse and Antwerp could possibly counteract this effect, but this was not tested.

Figure 65 – Water level time series at the Melle tide gauge.

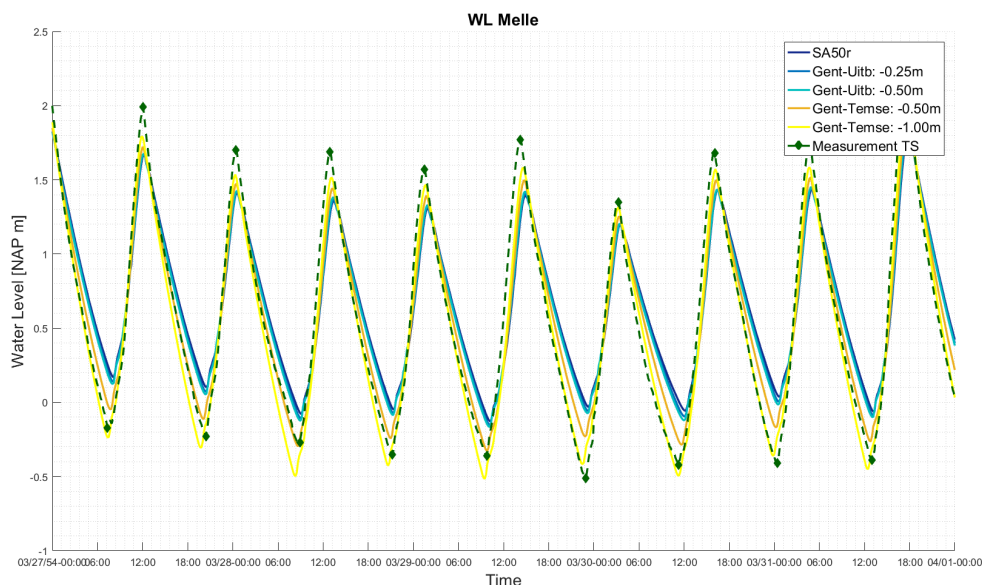


Figure 66 – Sensitivity to bathymetry in the Upper Sea Scheldt: BIAS.

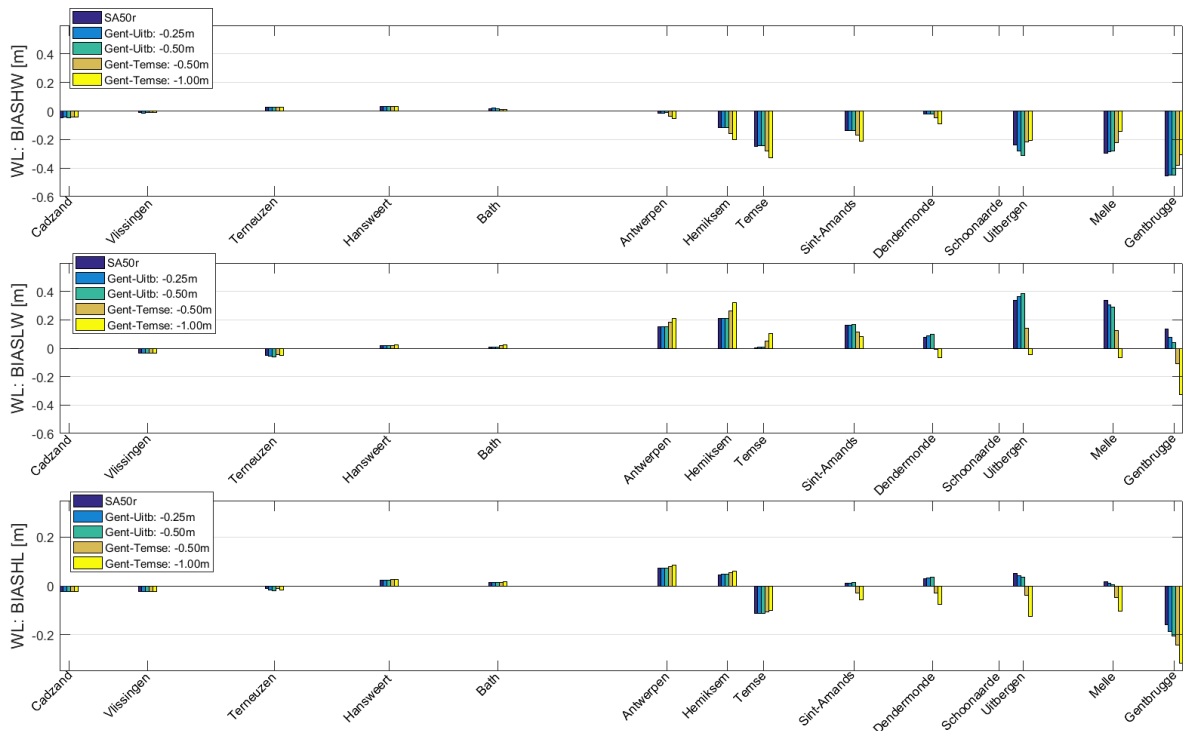
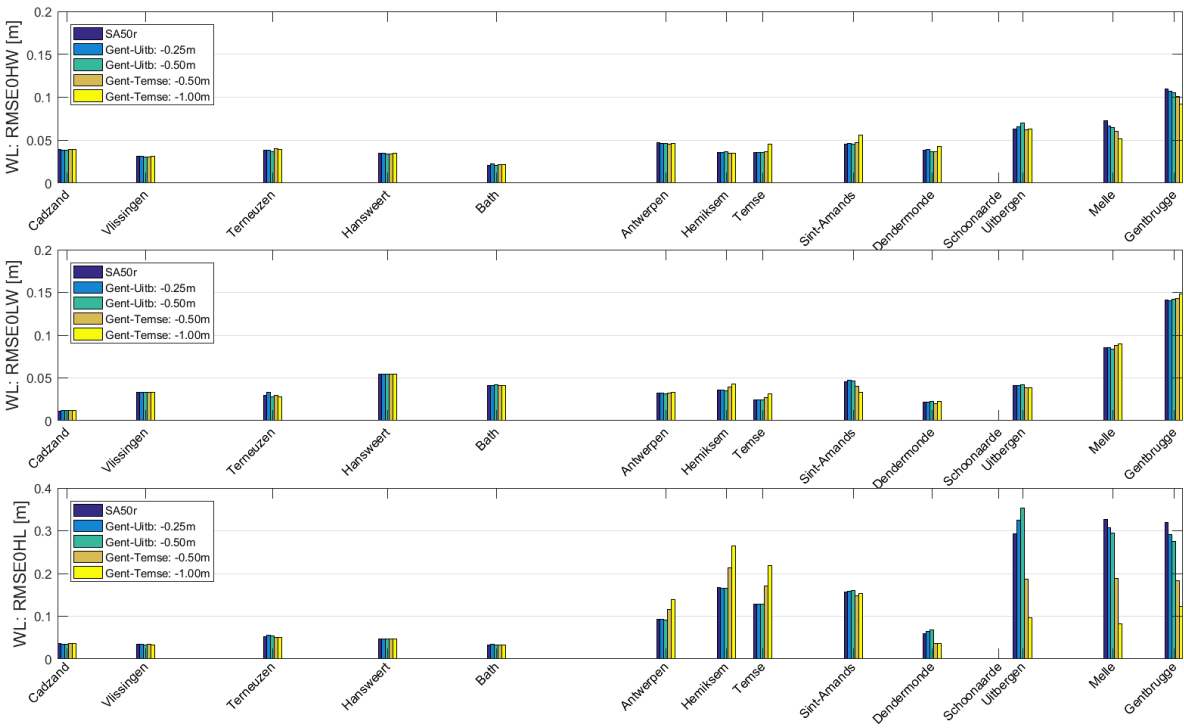


Figure 67 – Sensitivity to bathymetry in the Upper Sea Scheldt: RMSE₀.



8.2 Sensitivity to energy dissipation

In this section the sensitivity of the model to bottom roughness and viscosity has been evaluated. Two series of runs have been used in this section: SA50r and its derivatives use actual measured upstream discharges from 1954, while SA01 (and its derivatives) use the discharges of 2009 as supplied by Vanlede *et al.* (2015). Also, both series have slightly different bathymetries in the Upper Sea Scheldt and Rupel. On general SA50 has a wider and deeper channel upstream Temse (figure 68). The differences between the model results of runs SA01 and SA50r are comparable to the differences between the results of runs SA50r and SA70 (see §8.1.1), and will not be discussed in further detail.

Although both series cannot be compared directly to each other, the observed sensitivities will still be valid.

8.2.1 Uniform roughness field

Figure 69 shows the Manning roughness field as used in simulations SA01, SA50r and SA70. Figure 70 and figure 71 show the error statistics when using a uniform roughness field with Manning values 0.024 (SA64) and 0.020 (SA65). SA64 has higher roughness values for most of the model domain (except for the zones around Stredam and Leidam downstream Antwerpen harbor, and upstream Schoonaarde, where the original value was $0.03 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$), while SA65 has a uniform roughness value equal to the lowest value in the reference run ($0.02 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$). Both runs have a bathymetry which was deepened by 0.5 m upstream of Uitbergen (cfr. run SA60).

The low roughness values improve the overall model results upstream of Antwerp (lower panels of figure 70 and figure 71). In the most upstream part of the Upper Sea Scheldt, the low roughness values of run SA65 leads to an improvement of the high water levels (figure 72). Both the higher and lower roughness values cause worse results in the Western Scheldt (figure 70 and figure 71).

This shows it is possible to obtain satisfying results when using a uniform roughness value in the whole model domain, but a specifically calibrated spatially varying roughness field will achieve better results. The latter however introduces uncertainties when applied in different situations over time. One should always be careful not to over calibrate the model for a specific situation or year.

8.2.2 Lower, spatially varying bottom roughness

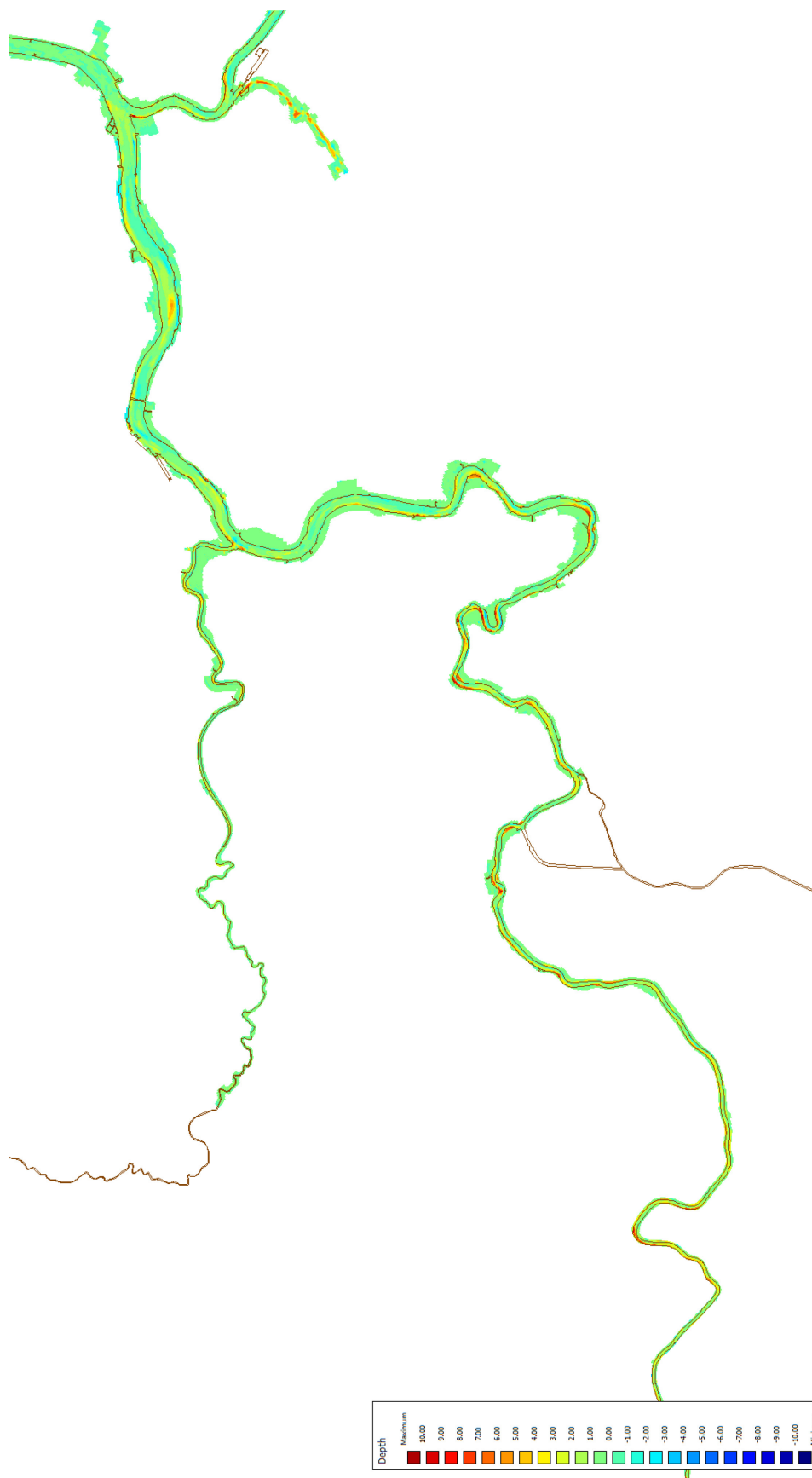
Figure 73 shows the modelled and measured water levels at the tide gauge in Melle. Figure 74 and figure 75 compare the M2 amplitude and phase between runs SA01, SA08, SA09 and SA17.

SA08 decreases the local bottom friction by decreasing the Manning coefficient by $0.02 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$ in the Rupel. There is no significant influence on the Scheldt regarding M2 phase and amplitude. However, the M2 amplitude and phase for the Rupel are totally different from the measurement. The M2 amplitude is too high and the phase too low.

SA09 decreases the local bottom friction by decreasing the Manning coefficient by $0.01 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$ for the Scheldt. There is no significant influence on the Rupel regarding M2 phase and amplitude. For the Upper Sea Scheldt, the M2 amplitude and phase predicted by SA09 are better than SA01 when comparing with the measurements.

SA17 decreases the local bottom friction by decreasing the Manning coefficient by $0.01 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$ for both the Scheldt and Rupel. For the Upper Sea Scheldt, the M2 amplitude and phase predicted by SA17 are better than SA01 and comparable with SA09. For the Rupel, the M2 amplitude predicted by SA17 is better than SA08 but worse than SA01/SA09. The M2 phase in run SA17 however has the best agreement with the measurements.

Figure 68 – Difference in bathymetry between simulations SA50r and SA01.



Difference in bathymetry between the optimized bathymetry (run SA50r) and run SA01 for the section Uitbergen – Temse. Positive values means deeper in run SA50r.

Figure 69 – Manning roughness field as used for simulations SA01, SA50r and SA70.

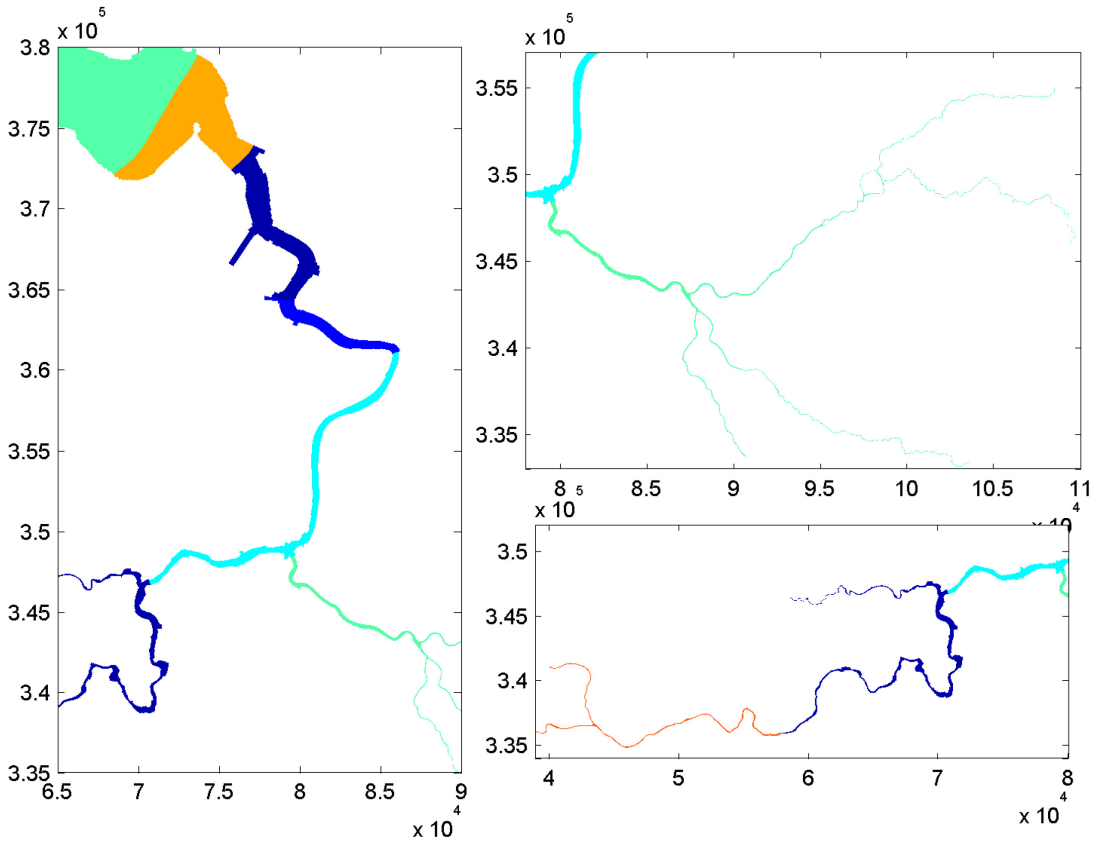
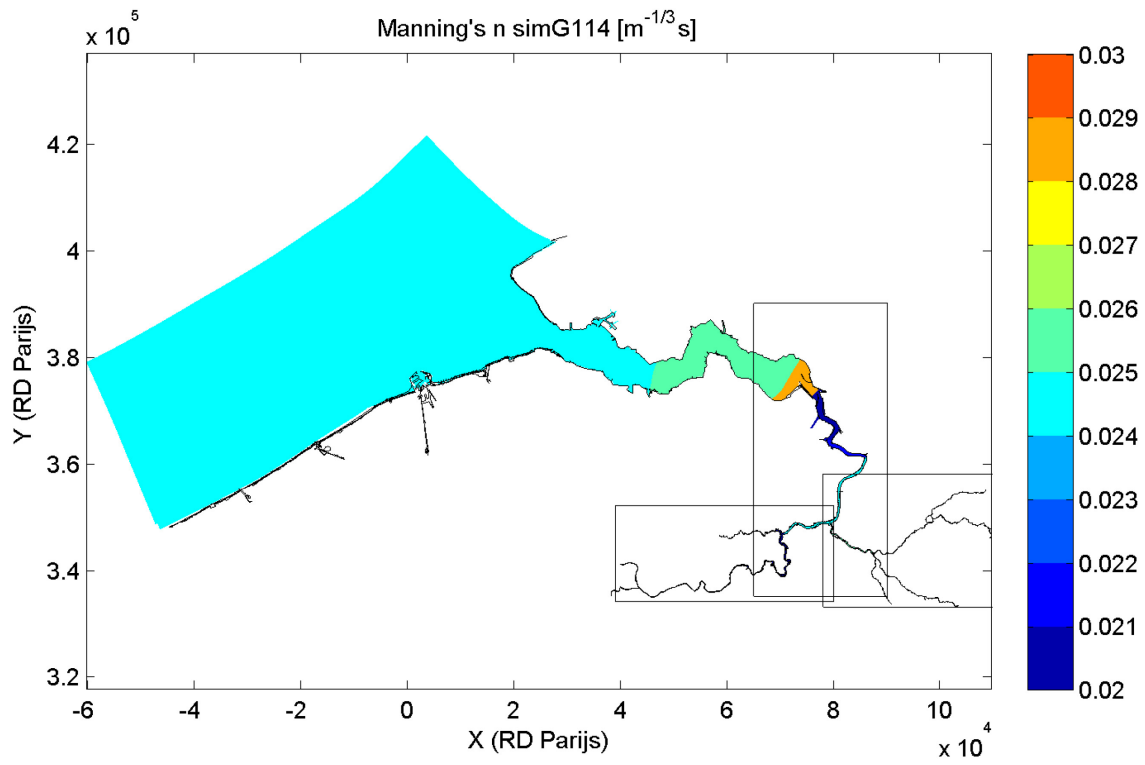


Figure 70 – Sensitivity to a uniform roughness field: BIAS.

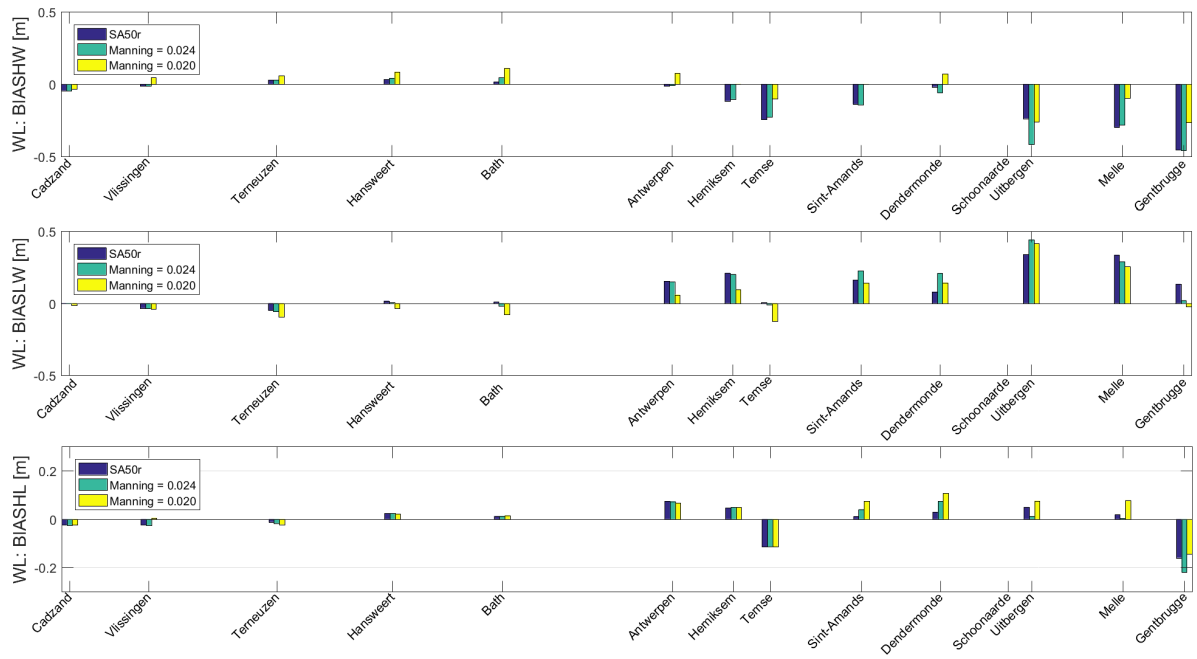


Figure 71 – Sensitivity to a uniform roughness field: RMSE₀.

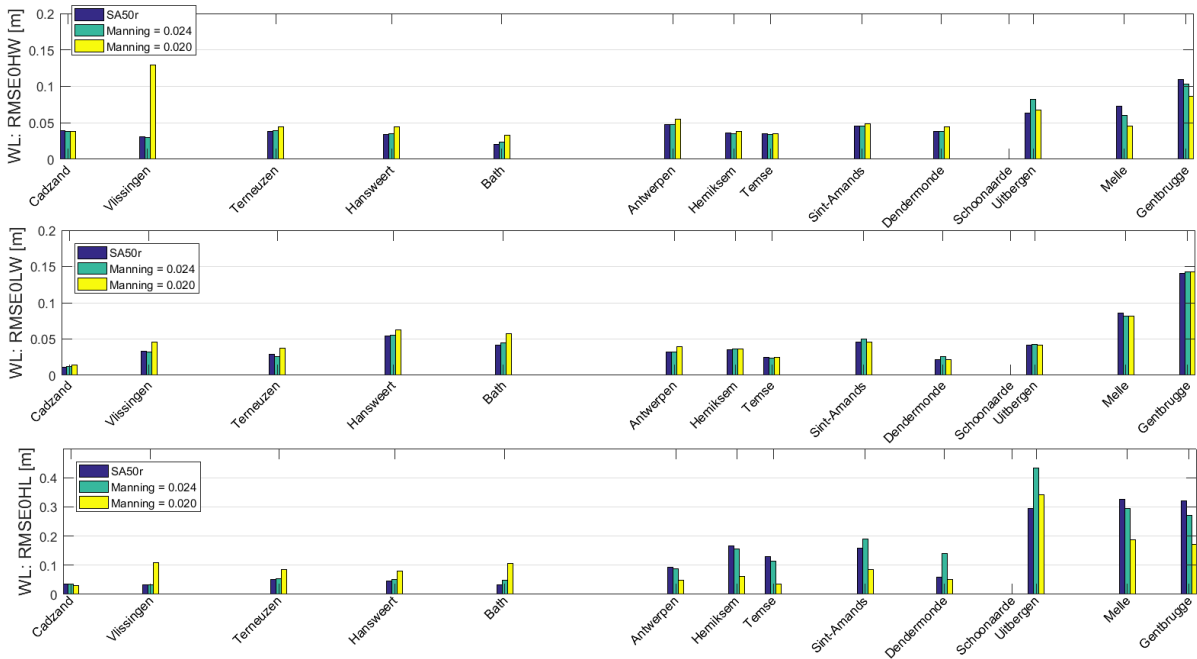


Figure 72 – Sensitivity to a uniform roughness field: water levels at Wetteren.

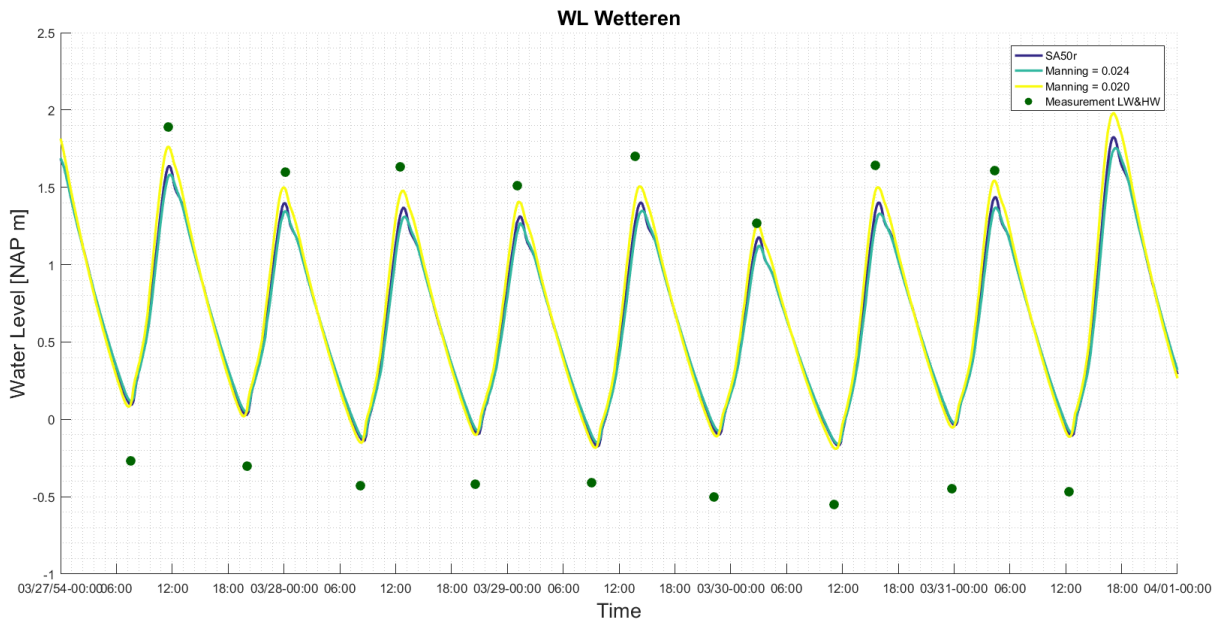
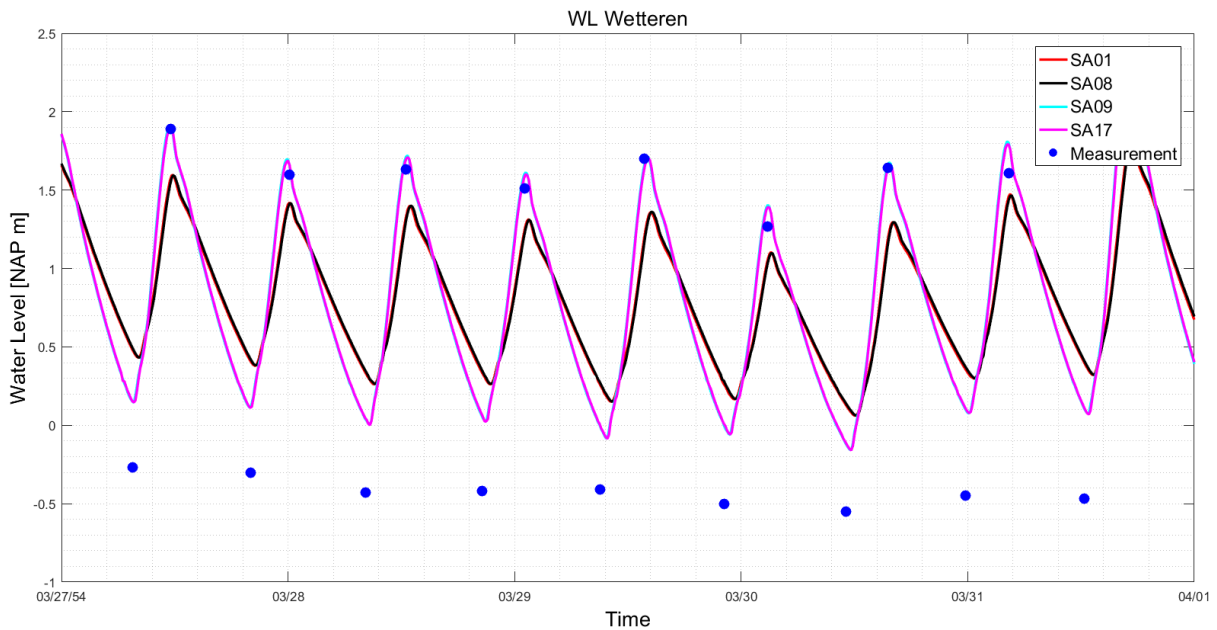


Figure 73 – Sensitivity to a lower, spatially varying roughness field: water levels at Wetteren



Lowering the calibrated roughness field (Vanlede *et al.*, 2015) in the whole Scheldt estuary with a specific value clearly leads to an improvement of the high and low water levels in the Upper Sea Scheldt (figure 73). Lowering the roughness values in the Rupel can also lead to local improvement of the M2 amplitude and phasing. This shows a specifically calibrated spatially varying roughness field will yield to better results.

Figure 74 – Comparison of M2 amplitude between SA01, SA08, SA09 and SA17.

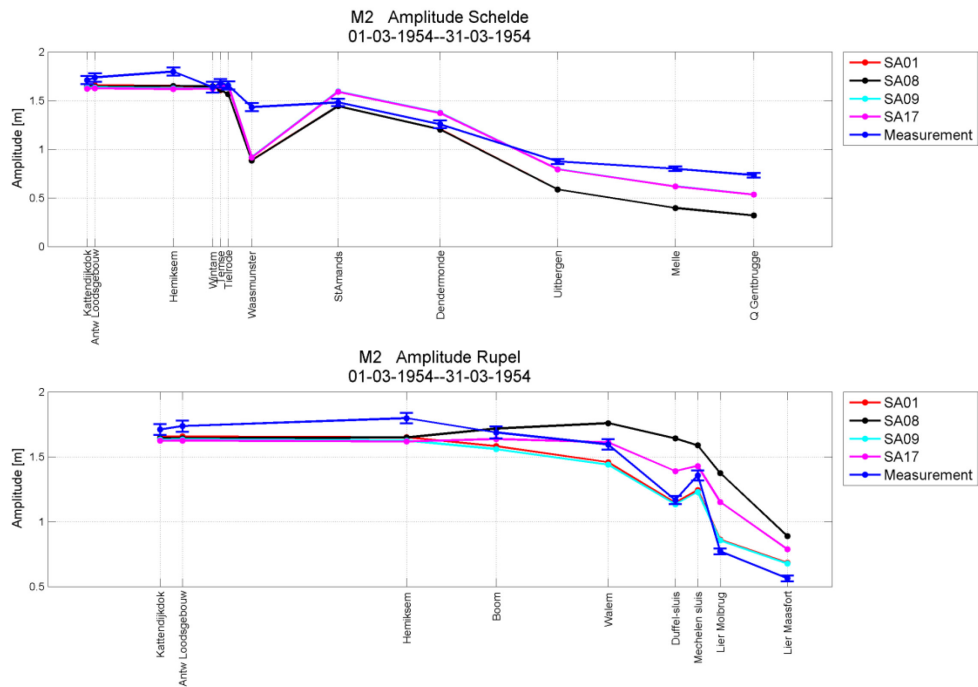
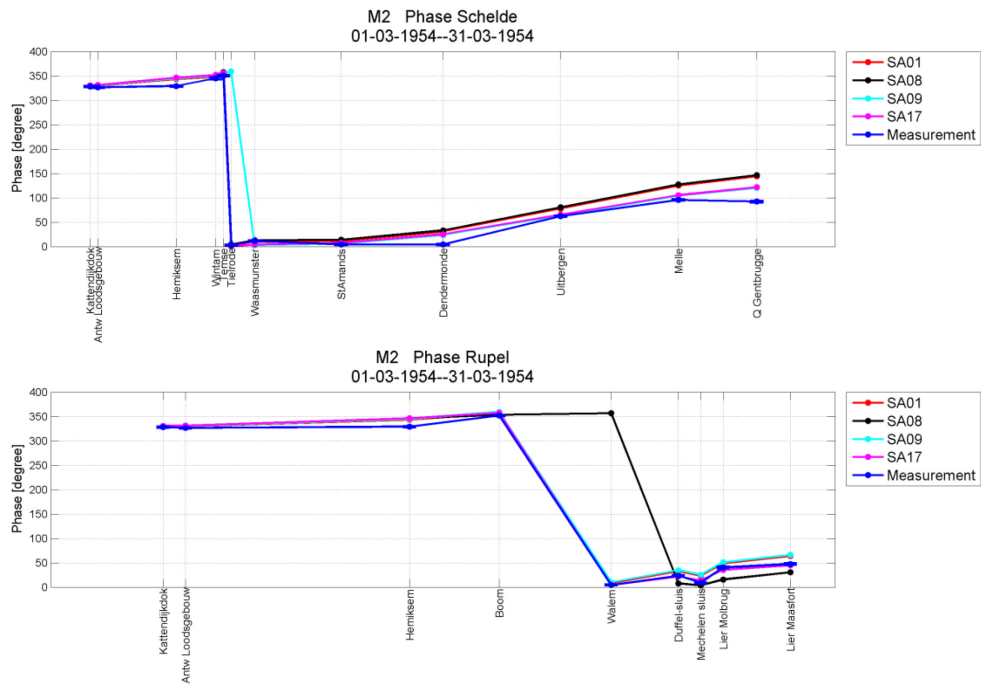


Figure 75 – Comparison of M2 phase between SA01, SA08, SA09 and SA17.



8.2.3 Different viscosity

Figure 76 and figure 77 compare the M2 amplitude and phase between SA01, SA12 and SA13. SA12 and SA13 have reduced spatial viscosity value from 1 to 0.1 and 0.01 respectively. Decreasing the viscosity leads to slightly better prediction of M2 amplitude for both Schelde and Rupel except at station Lier. There is no significant influence of viscosity on M2 phase.

Figure 76 – Comparison of M2 amplitude between SA01, SA12 and SA13.

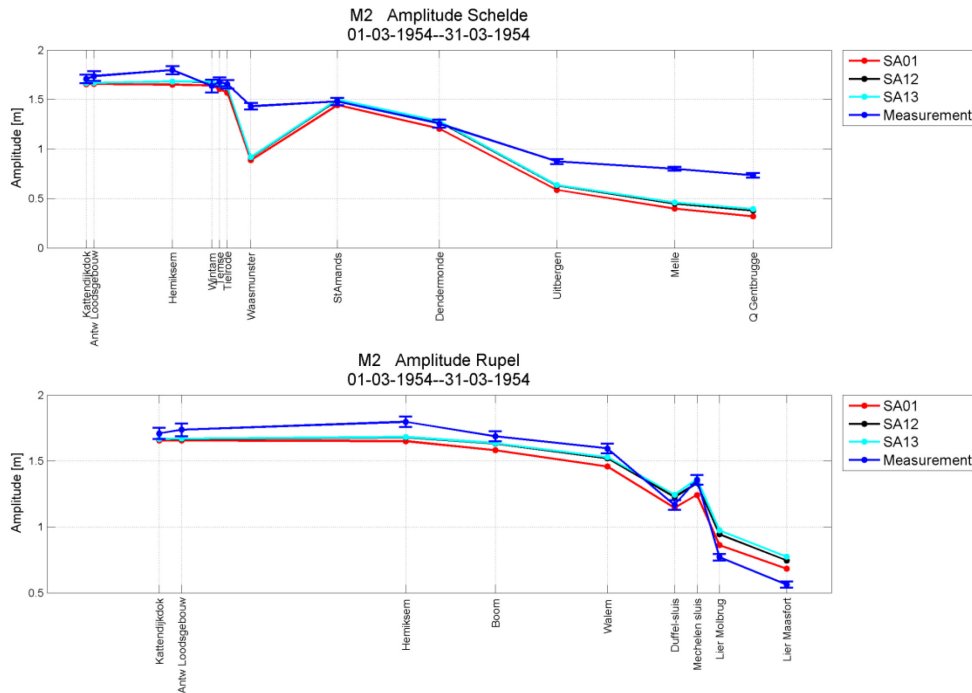
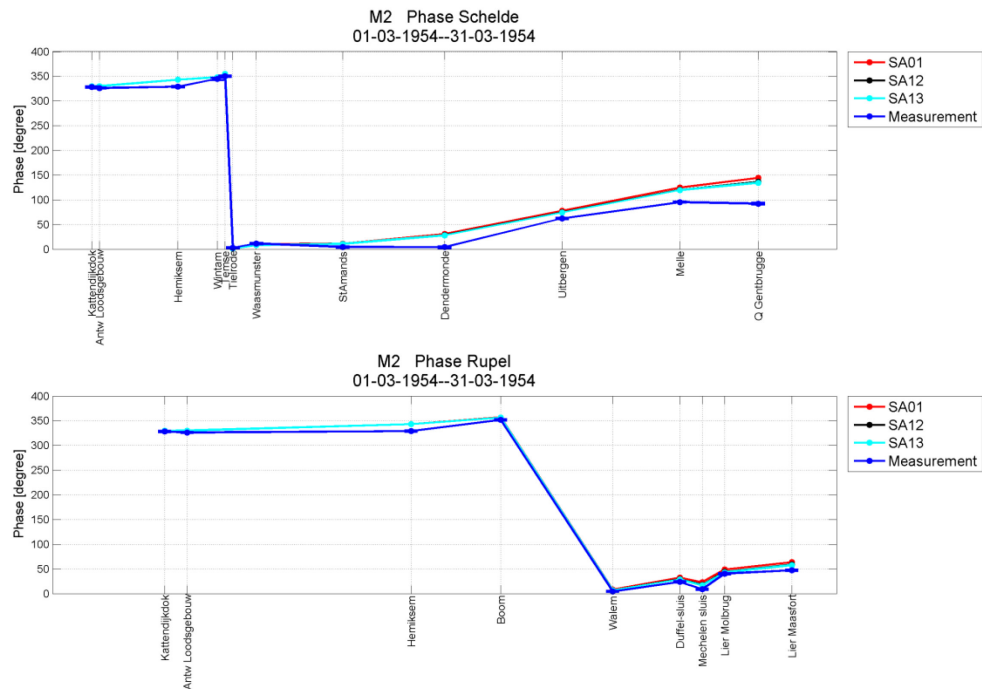


Figure 77 – Comparison of M2 phase between SA01, SA12 and SA13.



8.3 Sensitivity to upstream Discharge

In this section the sensitivity of the model to upstream discharge has been evaluated. The model results from SA01, SA15, SA16 and SA18 are compared with different discharge values. SA15 and SA18 have discharge rate of 0 m³/s at Dendermonde and Gentbrugge respectively. SA16 has a closed river branch of Rupel by thin dams.

Figure 78 and figure 79 compare the M2 amplitude and phase between SA01, SA15, SA16 and SA18. There is no significant improvement on M2 amplitude and phase for both Scheldt and Rupel compared to SA01. It is logical to show that the tidal signal (M2 amplitude) is gone in the Rupel after closure of the river (SA16).

Figure 80 shows the timeseries of modelled water levels at Wetteren for runs SA01, SA15, SA16 and SA18. This figure confirms the expected result that discharge does not influence tidal amplitude. Closing the upstream discharge at Gentbrugge in SA18 lowers the mean water level. Closing the Rupel (SA16) or having zero discharge at Dendermonde (SA15) have little effect in comparison to the water levels in the Upper Sea Scheldt.

Figure 78 – Comparison of M2 amplitude between SA01, SA15, SA16 and SA18.

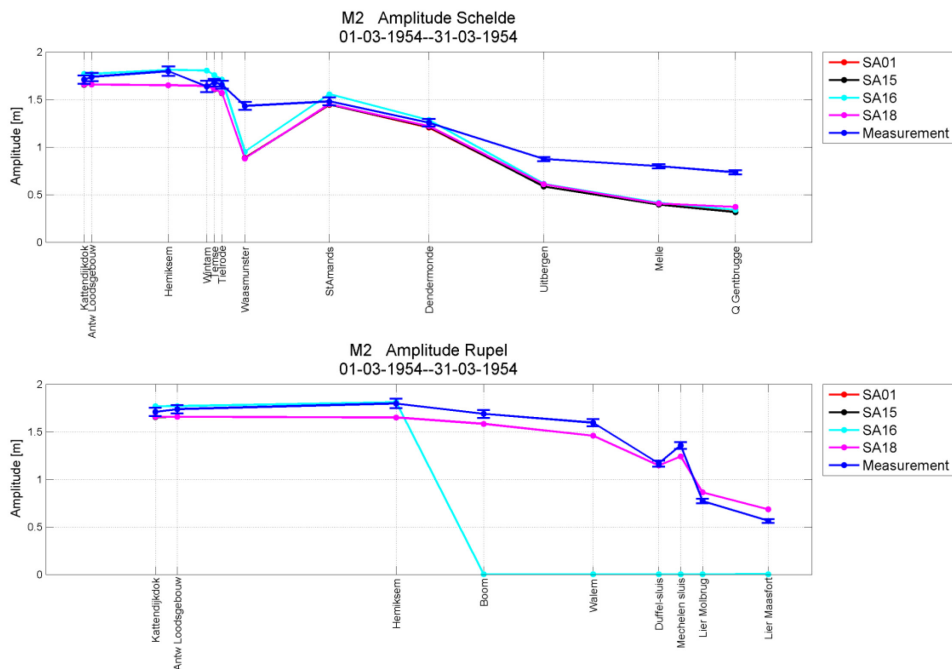


Figure 79 – Comparison of M2 phase between SA01, SA15, SA16 and SA18.

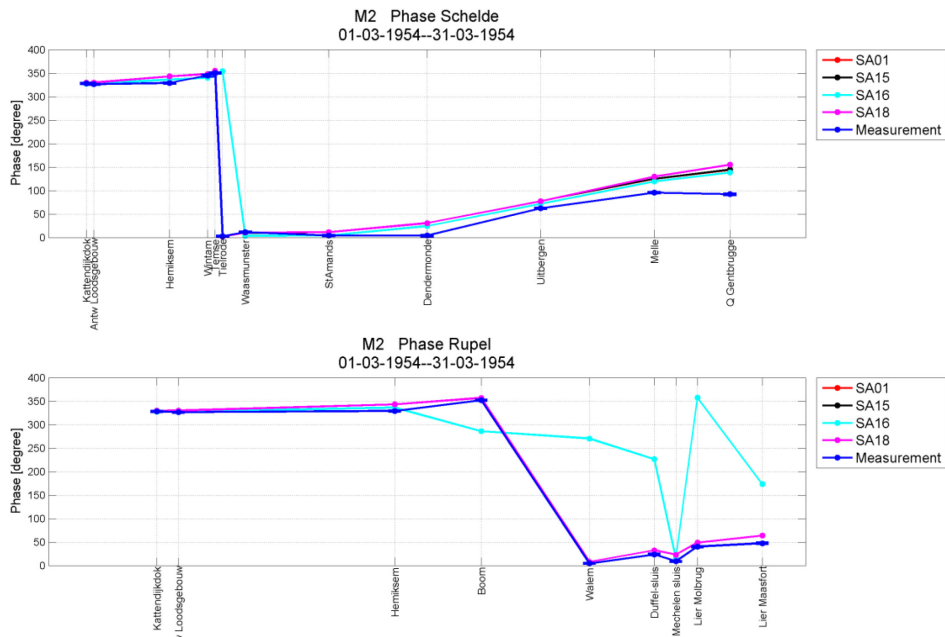
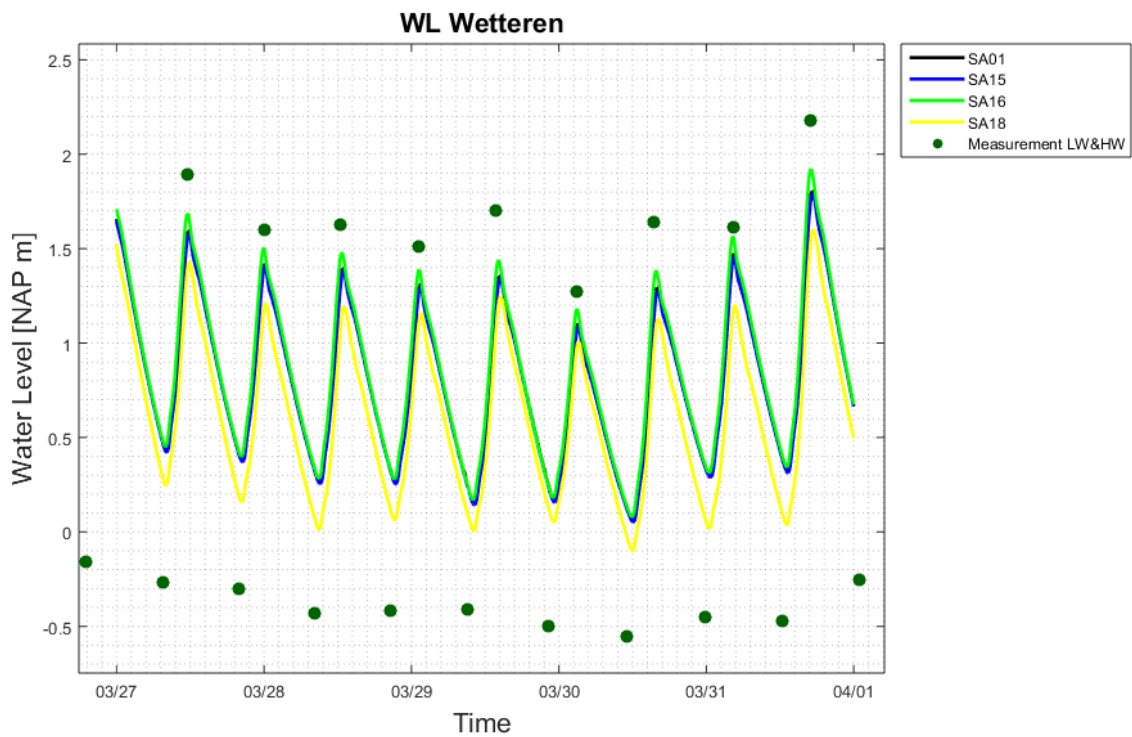


Figure 80 – Sensitivity to upstream discharge: water levels at Wetteren



9 Conclusions and recommendations

This report describes the hydrodynamic modeling of both the historical condition of 1954 and present day conditions (NEVLA 2009 and SCALDIS 2013).

The NEVLA model in this report is adopted from the latest calibration run, with respect to simG162 as described in Vanlede *et al.* (2015). The surge signal due to wind is generated based on high and low water level observations at Vlissingen and is added to the water level boundary conditions (Z-Z-Z) successfully. The same methodology has been applied on the NEVLA and SCALDIS 1954 models. Model results show that both models capture the main hydrodynamic patterns. Both models underestimate tidal amplitudes upstream of Dendermonde by 60 to 80 cm.

No systematic error could be found in the raw bathymetrical data of 1950 – 1960. However, it was shown that different (not fully documented) GIS processing steps (interpolating, gridding, resampling, ...) introduced both random and systematic deviations from the original data in the final bathymetrical dataset. An example of the systematic errors are the horizontal shifts (which were observed, and corrected for, in this study). Since different study approaches – both data analysis (Vandenbruwaene *et al.*, 2013), and this study, using different modelling suites – point to a 1950 – 1960 bathymetry in the Upper Sea Scheldt which is shallower than expected, there is still doubt on the vertical reference of the original bathymetrical data.

In order to assess the sensitivity of the NEVLA 1954 model to changes of bathymetry, bottom roughness, viscosity and upstream discharges, a series of sensitivity runs have been carried out. The NEVLA 1954 reacts as expected with different combinations of changes on those parameters. However, most of these changes in model parameters are not strong enough to ameliorate to model results upstream of Dendermonde. A combination of parameter changes will be necessary to obtain satisfying results.

Some preliminary conclusions can be drawn based on the sensitivity runs.

- The NEVLA model upstream of Dendermonde is very sensitive to the bathymetry. Differences in interpolation schemes or manual interactions (optimizations) and decisions of the modeler can have a positive or negative effect on the model results. This yields the general recommendation to stay as close as possible to the original bathymetrical data, with as little preprocessing (interpolating, smoothing, ...) as possible. This also facilitates the comparison of results of different modelling suites. In any case, every processing step in working with the bathymetries should be carefully documented, as to improve traceability and reproducibility.
- Increasing the depth in the Upper Sea Scheldt leads to local improvement of the low water levels. However, one must be cautious: when a bigger section is deepened too much, the water levels downstream (Lower Sea Scheldt, Western Scheldt) are influenced adversely.
- Using a uniform, lower Manning coefficient throughout the whole model gives similar results as the spatial varying bed roughness. In the Western Scheldt it delivers slightly worse, but still acceptable results. In the Upper Sea Scheldt the high water levels are influenced beneficially.
- Decreasing the Manning coefficient throughout the whole model by a specific number has a bigger – and more desirable – effect than the option above. Both the modeled high and low water levels are in better agreement with the measurements.
- Decreasing the Manning coefficient throughout the whole model does not have the same effect everywhere in the model. While water levels and tidal amplitudes in the Sea Scheldt are improved, water levels and amplitudes in the Rupel can be slightly worsened. Therefore, a spatially varying adaptation of the roughness field would be optimal.
- However, uncertainties exist on the objective choice of the variations of bottom roughness in space and over time. One should be careful not to over calibrate the model for a specific situation or year.

- Decreasing the model viscosity has the same effect as decreasing the Manning coefficient, only on a much smaller scale.
- There is no significant effect on M2 amplitude and phase for both the Scheldt and Rupel with different settings of upstream discharges.

On the applicability of the historical models (both NEVLA 1954 and SCALDIS 1954) for mud transport, we can say that they can be used, but with caution. With the limited water level data available, we can see that tidal wave propagation, amplification and dampening are modelled accurate enough up to Dendermonde. This makes the claim defensible that also the horizontal tide (velocities) are modelled accurate enough to perform a transport calculation with (e.g. a sediment transport calculation). It would be advisable however to further strengthen this claim by:

- Validating the modelled velocities with measured float tracks in 1954, which are available on paper and in georeferenced scan but haven't been compared to model tracks yet.
- Digitizing a longer period of full tidal cycles (e.g. hourly values for 1 month) in a few more stations along the estuary (than available now) in order to perform a harmonic analysis of the tidal signal. This would enable to check the model performance on reproducing tidal components, which in turn is believed to be coupled to residual sediment transport.

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Appendix A. Origin of the 1957 – 1965 bathymetry

Appendix A.1 Letter by Freddy Cumps, accompanying the data delivery.

TOELICHTINGEN BIJ DE DIGITALISATIE VAN DE PEILKAARTEN VAN DE SCHELDE TUSSEN RUPELMONDE en GENTBRUGGE - TOESTAND ca. 1960

Voor de digitalisatie werd gebruik gemaakt van de hieronder vermelde peilkaarten. Deze peilkaarten met schaal 1:1000 of 1:2500 werden opgemaakt door de Hydrografische Dienst van de toenmalige Antwerpse Zeediensten.

De digitalisatie van de x- en y-coördinaten van de punten op de dwarsraaien gebeurde met een digitalisatietafel, waarna de tafelfcoördinaten werden omgerekend naar Lambert-coördinaten. Achteraf werden de z-waarden toegevoegd. Per vak is er 1 Excel tabel met in de 1^{ste} kolom het raainummer, in de 2^{de} en 3^{de} kolom de x-, resp. y-coördinaten in m (Lambert) en in de 4^{de} kolom de z-waarden in dm (tov NKD ??).

OMZETTEN COORDINATEN

De peilkaarten tussen Rupelmonde en Dendermonde waren nog opgemaakt met de Bonne-projectie.

De coördinaten van een aantal landmerken die gemeenschappelijk waren voor deze kaarten en latere versies met Lambertcoördinaten werden in beide coördinatenstelsels opgemeten. Met deze coördinaten werd een meervoudige lineaire regressie uitgevoerd en met de aldus bekomen coëfficiënten werden de Bonne-coördinaten omgerekend naar Lambert-coördinaten.

$$x_L = a_{11}x_B + a_{12}y_B + c_{11}$$

$$y_L = a_{21}x_B + a_{22}y_B + c_{22}$$

waarin:

x_L	x-coördinaat Lambert
y_L	y-coördinaat Lambert
x_B	x-coördinaat Bonne
y_B	y-coördinaat Bonne
a11	-1.00017
a12	-3.2E-05
c11	150020.9
a21	-0.00023
a22	0.999839
c22	120946.7

De peilkaarten tussen Dendermonde en Gentbrugge waren opgemaakt met Lambert-coördinaten.

Deze coördinaten bleken foutief.

Aan de hand van een kaart **Dendermonde - Zele** met de correcte coördinaten (opgemaakt door de cel Hydrografie) werden de berekende coördinaten aangepast. In de lijst van de gebruikte peilkaarten zijn deze kaarten aangeduid met Lambert*

Voor het pand **Zele - Gentbrugge** bleek het zeer moeilijk de plans met foutieve coördinaten aan te passen.

Daarom werd een correlatie opgesteld tussen de foutieve coördinaten en de coördinaten afgelezen op topografische kaarten van het NGI.:

Van een aantal landmerken (bruggen, uitmonding zijbeken ...) die gemeenschappelijk waren voor deze kaarten en de uitvergroete gedigitaliseerde topografische kaarten werden de coördinaten opgemeten. Met deze coördinaten werd een meervoudige lineaire regressie berekend en met de aldus bekomen coëfficiënten werden de foutieve Lambert-coördinaten omgerekend naar meer correcte Lambert-coördinaten.

Correctie:

$$x_L = a_{11}x_B + a_{12}y_B + c_{11}$$

$$y_L = a_{21}x_B + a_{22}y_B + c_{22}$$

waarin:

x_L	x-coördinaat Lambert
y_L	y-coördinaat Lambert
x_B	foute x-coördinaat Lambert
y_B	foute y-coördinaat Lambert
a11	0.99982575
a12	0.00014165
c11	11.1610806
a21	0.00013462
a22	0.9995796
c22	995.204081

In de lijst van de gebruikte peilkaarten zijn de aldus gecorrigeerde kaarten aangeduid met Lambert**

LIJST GEBRUIKTE PEILKAARTEN

Toestand ca. 1960

Gebruikte peilkaarten

Rupelmonde - Dendermonde

- Temse - Rupelmonde 1957 1:2500 Bonne
 - vak BH
 - vak BI
- Temse - Drijgoten 1957 1:2500 Bonne
 - vak BJ
 - vak BK
 - van BL
- Drijgoten - Buggenhout 1957 1:2500 Bonne
 - vak BM

- vak BN
- vak BO
- Moerzeke - Buggenhout 1957 1:2500 Bonne
 - vak BP
 - vak BQ
 - vak BR (detail 'De Kramp')
 - vak BS
 - vak BT (detail 'De Roggeman')
 - vak BU
- Dendermonde - Moerzeke 1958/1959 1:2500 Bonne
 - vak BV
 - vak BW

Dendermonde - Zele

- Zele - Dendermonde Deel B Pand 0 1964 1:1000 Lambert*
 - BX
- Zele - Dendermonde Deel A Pand 1 1964 1:1000 Lambert*
 - BY
 - BZ
- Zele - Dendermonde Deel A Pand 2 1964 1:1000 Lambert*
 - CA
 - CB
- Zele - Dendermonde Deel A Pand 3 1964 1:1000 Lambert*
 - CC
 - CD
 - CE

Zele - Schoonaarde

- Schoonaarde - Zele Deel 1 Pand 1 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CF
 - CG
 - CH
- Schoonaarde - Zele Deel 1 Pand 2 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CI
 - CJ
- Schoonaarde - Zele Deel 1 Pand 3 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CK
 - CL

Uitbergen - Schoonaarde

- Schoonaarde - Uitbergen Deel II 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CM
 - CN
- Schoonaarde - Uitbergen Deel II Pand 2 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CO
 - CP
- Schoonaarde - Uitbergen Deel II Pand ? 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CQ
 - CR
- Schoonaarde - Uitbergen Deel II Pand 2 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CS

Wetteren - Uitbergen

- Wetteren - Uitbergen Deel III 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CT
 - CU
 - CV
 - CW
 - CX
 - CY
- Wetteren - Uitbergen Deel III 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CZ
 - DA
 - DB
 - DC
 - DD

Gentbrugge - Wetteren

- Gentbrugge - Wetteren Blad 5 Deel III 1965 1:1000 Lambert**
 - DE
 - DF
 - DG
 - DH
 - DI
- Gentbrugge - Wetteren Blad 5 Deel II 1965 1:1000 Lambert**
 - DJ
 - DK

- DL
- DM
- Gentbrugge - Wetteren Blad 5 Deel I 1965 1:1000 Lambert**
- DN
- DO
- DP
- DQ

Appendix A.2 Workflow for ArcView

Appendix A.2.1 Opdracht 1 – An Heirman, 18 januari 2005

TAAK 1: VERWERKING HISTORISCHE PEILGEGEVENS 1950/1960/1970

Verslaggever: An Heirman
18 januari 2005

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1 INLEIDING

Deze opdracht heeft tot doel een bodemgrid aan te maken voor de Beneden Zeeschelde voor het jaar 1950 en het jaar 1960. De inputgegevens werden gedigitaliseerd van minuutplans (Bonne-coördinaten) door medewerkers van het Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium en Hydrologisch Onderzoek.

Volgende taken dienen voor beide jaartallen uitgevoerd te worden:

- aanmaken UTM-grids (referentieniveau NKD) mbv SEDIMENT-extensie in ArcView;
- foutencontrole op Z-waarden ahv contourlijnen;
- omzetting naar referentievlakken TAW en GLLWS81-85.

De werkwijze waarop deze taken werden uitgevoerd, staat beschreven in voorliggend verslag.

Aansluitend bij deze opdracht en bij opdracht II, werd ook het bodemgrid van 1970 verbeterd.

2 BODEMGRID 1950

2.1 Aanmaken UTM-grid mbv SEDIMENT-extensie in ArcView

Inladen puntenbestand

In deze stap wordt het ASCII-bestand met de coördinaat- en dieptegegevens van het betreffende gebied ingelezen mbv de SEDIMENT-extensie via de functie "ASCII-conversie naar Shapefile".

Er wordt gekozen voor de optie 'User Defined Format'. De aangeleverde gegevens staan in Lambert en hebben NKD als referentievlak. Aangezien dit referentievlak niet als een optie is

opgenomen in de toepassing, wordt TAW gekozen. Achteraf wordt de metadata hiervoor aangepast.

- Invoerbestand: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1950\inv1950\peildata\1950.csv*
- Resulterende punten-shapefile:
Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1950\res1950\peildata\1950pu.shp

Opbouw omhullende polygoon

Voor de bovenvermelde punten-shapefile wordt een nieuwe omhullende polygoon aangemaakt. Deze polygoon is noodzakelijk voor de creatie van het bodemgrid in de volgende stap.

De omhullende wordt aangemaakt via de optie 'Automatisch bepalen van de omhullende' met als stapgrootte 500m. (Verschillende stapgroottes werden uitgetest, 500m leverde een bewerkbaar resultaat.) De resulterende polygoon wordt verder manueel verfijnd mbv de optie 'Editeren omhullende' van de SEDIMENT-extensie.

- Resulterende poly-shapefile: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1950\res1950\peildata\1950hu.shp*

Aanmaak van het bodemgrid

Via de functie 'Creëer GRID' van de SEDIMENT-extensie wordt een bodemgrid van 5x5 voor 1950 aangemaakt. Slechts één puntenfile dient als input voor de grid-creatie.

Er wordt gekozen voor de optie 'Conversie via TIN naar GRID', waarbij het TIN-bestand permanent bewaard wordt.

Resultaten:

- GRID: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1950\res1950\grid\1950pugr*
- TIN: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1950\res1950\tin\1950putn*

2.2 Foutencontrole op Z-waarden ahv contourlijnen

Aangezien de inputgegevens manueel gedigitaliseerd werden, kunnen er fouten zitten in de ingegeven Z-waarden. Ook de manuele aanmaak van de omhullende kan leiden tot fouten aan de randen van het bodemgrid. Om dergelijke fouten op te sporen worden contourlijnen aangemaakt voor het bodemgrid. Hiervoor wordt de functie 'Contouring' gebruikt van de SEDIMENT-extensie. Er worden contourlijnen aangemaakt met een interval van 2 meter.

- Resulterende lijnen-shapefile: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1950\res1950\ctr\1950c2m.shp*

Bovenstaande shapefile wordt bovenop het bodemgrid gelegd. Manueel wordt het grid gecontroleerd. Waar nodig wordt de omhullende polygoon bijgewerkt en wordt bovenstaande stap voor het aanmaken van het bodemgrid opnieuw uitgevoerd.

2.3 Omzetting naar andere referentievlakken

Het aangemaakte bodemgrid voor 1950 geeft dieptes aan ten opzichte van het NKD-referentievlak. Omwille van de vergelijkbaarheid met dieptegegevens uit andere jaren, wordt dit bodemgrid omgezet naar twee andere referentievlakken, met name TAW en GLLWS81-85.

Om een dergelijke omzetting mogelijk te maken zijn grids nodig die de verschillen tussen de referentievlakken aangeven. Een dergelijk grid werd reeds aangemaakt voor de omzetting van TAW naar GLLWS en omgekeerd. Voor de omzetting van NKD naar TAW, wordt een verschilgrid aangemaakt in opdracht II. De manier waarop dit gebeurt staat beschreven in het verslag van deze opdracht (ref: opdrll_jan05.doc).

De eigenlijke omzetting wordt uitgevoerd met de functie 'Altimetrische Omzetting' van de SEDIMENT-extensie. Onderstaande tabel geeft een overzicht van input- en outputbestanden.

OMZETTING	INPUTGRID	VERSCHILGRID	OUTPUTGRID
NKD naar TAW	1950pugr	tawtovnkd	1950pugr_taw
TAW naar GLLWS	1950pugr_taw	gllwstvtaw	1950pugr_gll

Bovenstaande bestanden zijn te vinden op volgende locaties:

- Input- en outputgrids: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1950\res1950\grid*
- Verschilgrids: *Y:\sediment\infodata\scheldedata*

3 BODEMGRID 1960

3.1 Aanmaken UTM-grid mbv SEDIMENT-extensie in ArcView

Inladen puntenbestand

In deze stap wordt het ASCII-bestand met de coördinaat- en dieptegegevens van het betreffende gebied ingelezen mbv de SEDIMENT-extensie via de functie "ASCII-conversie naar Shapefile".

Er wordt gekozen voor de optie 'User Defined Format'. De aangeleverde gegevens staan in Lambert en hebben NKD als referentievlak. Aangezien dit referentievlak niet als een optie is opgenomen in de toepassing, wordt TAW gekozen. Achteraf wordt de metadata hiervoor aangepast.

- Invoerbestand: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1960\inv1960\peildata\1960_totaal.csv*
- Resulterende punten-shapefile:
Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1960\res1960\peildata\1960pu.shp

Opbouw omhullende polygoon

Voor de bovenvermelde punten-shapefile wordt een nieuwe omhullende polygoon aangemaakt. Deze polygoon is noodzakelijk voor de creatie van het bodemgrid in de volgende stap.

De omhullende wordt aangemaakt via de optie 'Gebruik polygoon van een ander thema als omhullende' waarbij de omhullende van 1950 gekozen wordt. De resulterende polygoon wordt verder manueel verfijnd mbv de optie 'Editeren omhullende' van de SEDIMENT-extensie.

- Resulterende poly-shapefile: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1960\res1960\peildata\1960hu.shp*

Aanmaak van het bodemgrid

Via de functie 'Creëer GRID' van de SEDIMENT-extensie wordt een bodemgrid van 5x5 voor 1960 aangemaakt. Slechts één puntenfile dient als input voor de grid-creatie.

Er wordt gekozen voor de optie 'Conversie via TIN naar GRID', waarbij het TIN-bestand permanent bewaard wordt.

Resultaten:

- GRID: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1960\res1960\grid\1960pugr*
- TIN: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1960\res1960\tin\1960putn*

3.2 Foutencontrole op Z-waarden ahv contourlijnen

Aangezien de inputgegevens manueel gedigitaliseerd werden, kunnen er fouten zitten in de ingegeven Z-waarden. Ook de manuele aanmaak van de omhullende kan leiden tot fouten aan de randen van het bodemgrid. Om dergelijke fouten op te sporen worden contourlijnen aangemaakt voor het bodemgrid. Hiervoor wordt de functie 'Contouring' gebruikt van de SEDIMENT-extensie. Er worden contourlijnen aangemaakt met een interval van 2 meter.

- Resulterende lijnen-shapefile: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1960\res1960\ctr\1960c2m.shp*

Bovenstaande shapefile wordt bovenop het bodemgrid gelegd. Manueel wordt het grid gecontroleerd. Waar nodig wordt de omhullende polygoon bijgewerkt en wordt bovenstaande stap voor het aanmaken van het bodemgrid opnieuw uitgevoerd.

3.3 Omzetting naar andere referentievlakken

Net zoals het bodemgrid van 1950, geeft ook het voor 1960 aangemaakte bodemgrid dieptes aan ten opzichte van het NKD-referentievlak. Omwille van de vergelijkbaarheid met dieptegegevens uit andere jaren, wordt ook dit bodemgrid omgezet naar twee andere referentievlakken, met name TAW en GLLWS81-85.

De omzetting wordt uitgevoerd met de functie 'Altimetrische Omzetting' van de SEDIMENT-extensie. Onderstaande tabel geeft een overzicht van input- en outputbestanden.

OMZETTING	INPUTGRID	VERSCHILGRID	OUTPUTGRID
NKD naar TAW	1950pugr	tawtovnkd	1950pugr_taw
TAW naar GLLWS	1950pugr_taw	gllwstovtaw	1950pugr_gll

Bovenstaande bestanden zijn te vinden op volgende locaties:

- Input- en outputgrids: *Y:\sediment\bodemgrid\grd1960\res1960\grid*
- Verschilgrids: *Y:\sediment\infodata\scheldata*

4 BODEMGRID 1970

4.1 Correctie bestaande bodemgrid

Het bodemgrid aangemaakt voor 1970 blijkt opgemaakt te zijn ten opzichte van twee verschillende referentievlakken. Eén deel van het grid is aangemaakt tov NKD, een ander deel tov GLLWS51-60. De bedoeling van deze taak is het bestaande bodemgrid van 1970 te verbeteren en terug te brengen naar een grid waarvoor alle dieptes zijn aangegeven tov NKD.

Inputgegevens

Inputgegevens voor deze correctie zijn terug te vinden in de getijtafels van 1970. In de verklarende nota hierbij worden voor enkele locaties op de Schelde de diepteverschillen aangegeven tussen NKD en GLLWS51-60.

Werkwijze

Voor de verbetering van het bodemgrid van 1970 werd onderstaande werkwijze gevolgd.

1. De bestaande datalagen met tijmeters en isolijnen werden aangevuld met de informatie uit de hierboven vermelde getijtafels. Voor de getijmeters Antwerpen, Liefkenshoek en Bath werd informatie teruggevonden. Deze info werd opgenomen in een nieuw attribootveld 'gll51_nkd' (number, 10, 3 decimalen) in de beide datalagen. De waarden voor tussenliggende punten en isolijnen werden manueel geïnterpoleerd.
2. Met de functie 'Creëer GRID' uit de SEDIMENT-extensie werd een grid aangemaakt waarin het verschil tussen beide referentievlakken is opgenomen. Hiervoor werd gebruik gemaakt van de optie 'Creëer GRID via TIN' waarbij de isolijnen gebruikt worden als harde breeklijnen.
Resultierend grid: *Y:\sediment\infodata\scheldegids\gll5160nkd*
3. Het bestaande bodemgrid van 1970 wordt in twee stukken verdeeld via de CLIP-functie uit de SEDIMENT-extensie. Er wordt geclipd op de overgang van beide referentiesystemen. Deze overgang werd opgespoord aan de hand van de oorspronkelijke puntenlagen op basis waarvan het grid gemaakt werd. Deze puntenbestanden zijn de shapefiles 'oosterwepu.shp' en 'rede1pu.shp' en zijn terug te vinden op onderstaande locatie:
V:\sediment\res1970\sk\redeant\sb\lambert\bodem
4. Het noordelijke deel is aangemaakt tov GLLWS51-60 en wordt bijgevolg omgezet naar NKD met behulp van het verschilgrid, aangemaakt in stap 2. Hiervoor wordt de functie 'Altimetrische Omzetting' gebruikt uit de SEMINENT-extensie. Het zuidelijke deel staat reeds in NKD. Hiervoor hoeft geen omzetting te gebeuren.

5. De beide delen in NKD worden opnieuw samengevoegd via de functie 'Samenvoegen GRIDS', waarbij gebruik gemaakt wordt van de 'mosaic'-optie.
6. Het resulterende GRID wordt ondergebracht met de juiste naam op de juiste locatie in de databank: *Y:\geodata\scheide_utm\bodemgrid\bez70*

Appendix A.2.2 Opdracht 33 – Barbara Dumont, september 2005

TAAK 33: VERWERKING HISTORISCHE PEILGEGEVENS 1960

Verslaggever: Barbara Dumont
12 september 2005

INHOUDSTAFEL

1	Inleiding	1
2	Bodemgrid 1960	2
2.1	Aanmaken UTM-grid mbv SEDIMENT-extensie in ArcView	2
2.2	Omzetting naar andere referentievlakken	3
3	Resultaat	3

1 INLEIDING

Deze opdracht heeft tot doel een bodemgrid aan te maken voor de Boven Zeeschelde (van Rupelmonde tot Gentbrugge) omstreeks 1960. Voor de digitalisatie werd gebruik gemaakt van een reeks peilkaarten met schaal 1:1000 of 1:2500, opgemaakt door de Hydrografische Dienst van de toenmalige Antwerpse Zeediensten.

De digitalisatie van de X- en Y-coördinaten van de punten op de dwarsraaien gebeurde met een digitalisatietafel, waarna de tafelfcoördinaten werden omgerekend naar Lambert-coördinaten. Achteraf werden de Z-waarden toegevoegd. Per vak is er 1 Excel tabel met in de 1ste kolom het raainummer, in de 2de en 3de kolom de X-, resp. Y-coördinaten in m (Lambert) en in de 4de kolom de Z-waarden in decimeters (t.o.v. NKD referentievlak).

De peilkaarten tussen Rupelmonde en Dendermonde werden nog opgemaakt met de Bonne-projectie. De coördinaten van een aantal landmerken die gemeenschappelijk waren voor deze kaarten en latere versies met Lambertcoördinaten werden in beide coördinatenstelsels opgemeten. Met deze coördinaten werd een meervoudige lineaire regressie uitgevoerd en met de aldus bekomen coëfficiënten werden de Bonne-coördinaten omgerekend naar Lambert-coördinaten.

De peilkaarten tussen Dendermonde en Gentbrugge werden opgemaakt met Lambert-coördinaten. Deze coördinaten bleken foutief. Aan de hand van een kaart Dendermonde - Zele met de correcte coördinaten (opgemaakt door de cel Hydrografie) werden de berekende coördinaten aangepast.

Voor het pand Zele - Gentbrugge bleek het zeer moeilijk de plans met foutieve coördinaten aan te passen. Daarom werd een correlatie opgesteld tussen de foutieve coördinaten en de coördinaten afgelezen op topografische kaarten van het NGI.: van een aantal landmerken (bruggen, uitmonding zijbeken ...) die gemeenschappelijk waren voor deze kaarten en de uitvergroete gedigitaliseerde topografische kaarten werden de coördinaten opgemeten. Met deze coördinaten werd een meervoudige lineaire regressie berekend en met de aldus bekomen coëfficiënten werden de foutieve Lambert-coördinaten omgerekend naar meer correcte Lambert-coördinaten.

Meer informatie is terug te vinden onder *Y:\geodata\work\work05\0912_hist_grids*.

Volgende taken dienen uitgevoerd te worden:

- aanmaken UTM-grid (5x5m) (referentieniveau NKD) mbv SEDIMENT-extensie in ArcView;
- omzetting naar referentievlak GLLWS81-85;

De werkwijze waarop deze taken werden uitgevoerd, staat beschreven in voorliggend verslag.

2 BODEMGRID 1960

2.1 Aanmaken UTM-grid mbv SEDIMENT-extensie in ArcView

Vorbereiding input data

De gegevens zijn geleverd als 63 Excel bestanden. Deze Excel bestanden moeten eerst omgezet worden naar .csv formaat. Kolom A werd gedelete. In de resulterende .csv file staan in kolom A en B de X en Y coördinaten (in Lambert), kolom C bevat de Z-waarden in decimeter.

De csv bestanden staan onder *Y:\geodata\work\work05\0912_hist_grids\data\org*

Inladen puntenbestand

In deze stap worden de csv-bestanden met de coördinaat- en dieptegegevens van de betreffende gebieden ingelezen mbv de SEDIMENT-extensie via de functie "ASCII-conversie naar Shapefile".

Er wordt gekozen voor de optie 'User Defined Format'. Het zijn CSV files, dus worden de kolommen door een puntkomma gescheiden (X in kolom 1, Y in kolom 2, Z in kolom 3). De aangeleverde gegevens staan in Lambert en hebben NKD als referentievlak

- Invoerbestanden: *Y:\geodata\work\work05\0912_hist_grids\data\org*
- Resulterende punten-shapefiles: *Y:\geodata\work\work05\0912_hist_grids\data\result*

Samenvoegen van puntenlagen

De puntenshapefiles werden door middel van de 'append tool' uit ArcToolbox samengevoegd tot 1 shapefile: 'boz60pu.shp' onder *Y:\geodata\work\work05\0912_hist_grids\data\result*

Opbouw omhullende polygoon

Voor de bovenvermelde punten-shapefile wordt een nieuwe omhullende polygoon aangemaakt. Deze polygoon is noodzakelijk voor de creatie van het bodemgrid in de volgende stap.

De omhullende wordt door deze te editeren in ArcMap.

- Resulterende poly-shapefile: 'boz60hu.shp' onder *Y:\geodata\work\work05\0912_hist_grids\data\result*

Aanmaak van het bodemgrid

Via de functie 'Creëer GRID' van de SEDIMENT-extensie wordt een bodemgrid van 5x5 voor 1960 aangemaakt. Slechts één puntenfile dient als input voor de grid-creatie.

Er wordt gekozen voor de optie 'Conversie via TIN naar GRID', waarbij het TIN-bestand niet permanent bewaard wordt.

Resultaat:

- GRID: 'boz60nkd' onder *Y:\geodata\work\work05\0912_hist_grids\data\grids*

2.2 Omzetting naar andere referentievlakken

Het aangemaakte bodemgrid voor 1960 geeft dieptes aan ten opzichte van het NKD referentievlak. Dit moet nog omgezet worden naar het GLLWS referentievlak.

De eigenlijke omzetting wordt in twee stappen uitgevoerd met de functie 'Altimetrische Omzetting' van de SEDIMENT-extensie. Onderstaande tabel geeft een overzicht van input- en outputbestanden.

OMZETTING	INPUTGRID	VERSCHILGRID	OUTPUTGRID
NKD naar TAW	boz60nkd	tawtovnkd	boz60taw

Het grid werd niet naar GLLWS omgezet, daar GLLWS niet van toepassing is op de Boven Zeeschelde (GLLWS wordt maar gebruikt tot aan Rupelmonde).

Bovenstaande bestanden zijn te vinden op volgende locaties:

- Input- en outputgrids: *Y:\geodata\work\work05\0912_hist_grids\data\grids*
- Verschilgrids: *Y:\sediment\infodata\scheldata*

3 RESULTAAT

- De resulterende UTM grids (boz60nkd en boz60taw) werden ondergebracht op de juiste locatie in de databank: *Y:\geodata\georaster\schelde\boz60*



Appendix A.3 Appendix 6.3: Workflow for Qinsy and ArcView

Appendix A.3.1 Opdracht 24 – Natasha Blommaert, juli 2006

TAAK 24: VERWERKING HISTORISCHE PEILGEGEVENS 1930 EN 1960

Verlaggever: Natasha Blommaert
14 juli 2006

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1 INLEIDING

Deze opdracht heeft tot doel een bodemgrid aan te maken voor de Beneden Zeeschelde en Boven Zeeschelde voor het jaar 1930 en 1960. De inputgegevens werden gedigitaliseerd van peilkaarten (Bonne-projectie) door medewerkers van het Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium en Hydrologisch Onderzoek. Deze peilkaarten met schaal 1:5000, 1:2500 en 1: 1000 werden opgemaakt door de Hydrografische Dienst van de toenmalige Antwerpse Zeediensten.

Volgende taken dienen uitgevoerd te worden:

- Excel data files verwerken naar shape en interpoleren naar UTM-grid (5x5m)
- Data staat in Lambert, omrekenen naar UTM-ED50
- Geen hoogte correctie uitvoeren

De werkwijze waarop deze taken werden uitgevoerd, staat beschreven in voorliggend verslag.

2 BENODIGDE GEGEVENS 1930

- De excellfiles voor de peildata van 1930 staan onder:
X:\opwaartsRupel_peilingen_1930.xls

De Excelbestanden van 1930 bevatten naast de coördinaten ook de nummering van de afzonderlijke dieptelijnen. Vak A bevat enkel dieptelijnen. Vakken B tem K bevatten ook coördinaten van losse punten.

Lijst gebruikte peilkaarten 1930 (1:5000)

Doel - Saeftingen 1928	vakJ + vakK
Philippe - Doel 1929	vakH + vakI
Austruweel - Philippe 1929	vakG + vakF
Reede van Antwerpen 1929	vakD + vak E
Rupelmonde - Burght 1930	vakA + vakB + vakC

	jaar	schaal	coördinaten	vakken
Tielrode - Rupelmonde	1928	1:5000	Bonne	L + M
Branst - Durme	1929	1:2500	Bonne	N
Mariekerke – Driegoten	1931	1:2500	Bonne	O
Buggenhout – Mariekerke	1932	1:2500	Bonne	P + Q
Baasrode – Buggenhout	1932	1:2500	Bonne	R
Vlassenbroek – Castele - Baasrode	1925	1:2500	Bonne	S + T
Dendermonde – Vlassenbroek	1923	1:2500	Bonne	U
Grembergen – Dendermonde	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	V + W
Zeie - Grembergen	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	X + Y + Z
Appels – Zeie	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	AA + AB + AC
Audegem – Appels	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	AD + AE + AF
Schoonaarde - Audegem	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	AG + AH
Wichelen - Schoonaarde	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	AI + AJ + AK
Uitbergen – Wichelen	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	AL + AM + AN
Schellebelle – Uitbergen	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	AO + AP
Jabeke - Schellebelle	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	AQ + AR + AS
Wetteren - Jabeke	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	AT + AU + AV
Wetteren	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	AW + AX
Quatrecht – Wetteren	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	AY - AZ
Melle – Quatrecht	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	BA + BB
Melle	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	BC + BD
Heusden - Melle	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	BF + BG + BH

Destelbergen - Heusden	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	BI + BJ
Destelbergen – Gentbrugge	1934-1935	1:1000	fictief	BK + BL

Gebruikte referentievlakken 1930:

- SCHELDE TUSSEN SAEFTINGE EN RUPELMONDING

De peilkaarten tussen Saeftinge en Rupelmonding zijn opgemaakt in 1928-1929. De diepten zijn gegeven in dm ten opzichte van referentievlak N.K.D. (vak30D tot en met vak30K).

- SCHELDE TUSSEN DE RUPELMONDING EN GENTBRUGGE

De peilkaarten tussen Dendermonde en Gentbrugge zijn opgemaakt in 1934-1935. De diepten zijn gegeven in dm ten opzichte van referentievlak N.K.D.

Voor de peilkaarten tussen Burcht en Dendermonde die werden opgemeten tussen 1923 en 1932, werden de diepten herleid naar het lokale gemiddelde laagwater (GLW). Het betreft hier de gemiddelden uit het voorafgaande decennium. Voor het aansluiten aan de afwaartse peilkaarten en de vergelijking met latere toestanden dienen deze diepten ook omgerekend te worden naar N.K.D.

De uiterste waarden van GLW zijn NKD+0.41m voor Rupelmonde en NKD+1.69m voor Dendermonde.

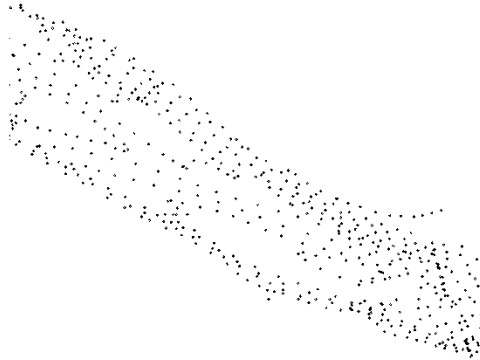
Gezien de diepten op de peilkaarten gegeven zijn in dm is het verantwoord met een gemiddelde correctie per vak te werken. Dit leidt tot volgende tabel:

Vak	Correctie in dm
Vak30C	-3.4
Vak30B	-3.8
Vak30A	-4.0
Vak30L	-4.5
Vak30M	-6.0
Vak30N	-7.2
Vak30O	-8.8
Vak30P	-10.0
Vak30Q	-11.0
Vak30R	-12.2
Vak30S	-13.1
Vak30T	-14.5
Vak30U	-16.2

Vak30U (diepten tov GLW) en vak30V (diepten tov NKD) overlappen elkaar over een 35-tal meter. Na correctie van vak30U zouden de diepten in dezelfde orde van grootte moeten vallen als deze van vak30V (er is wel een tijdsverschil van ca. 11 jaar tussen beide opmetingen).

De aangeleverde data voor de jaren '30 betreft een digitalisatie van dieptelijnen. Deze dieptelijnen weergegeven op oude kaarten werden gedigitaliseerd. Om de +/-40 m werd een punt gezet en in de bochten ongeveer om de 20m. Veel punten werden ons dan ook

niet aangereikt. Toch wordt er getracht een zo correct mogelijk 5x5 grid te bekomen, door doorgedreven interpolatie. De aangeleverde data zagen er als volgt uit:

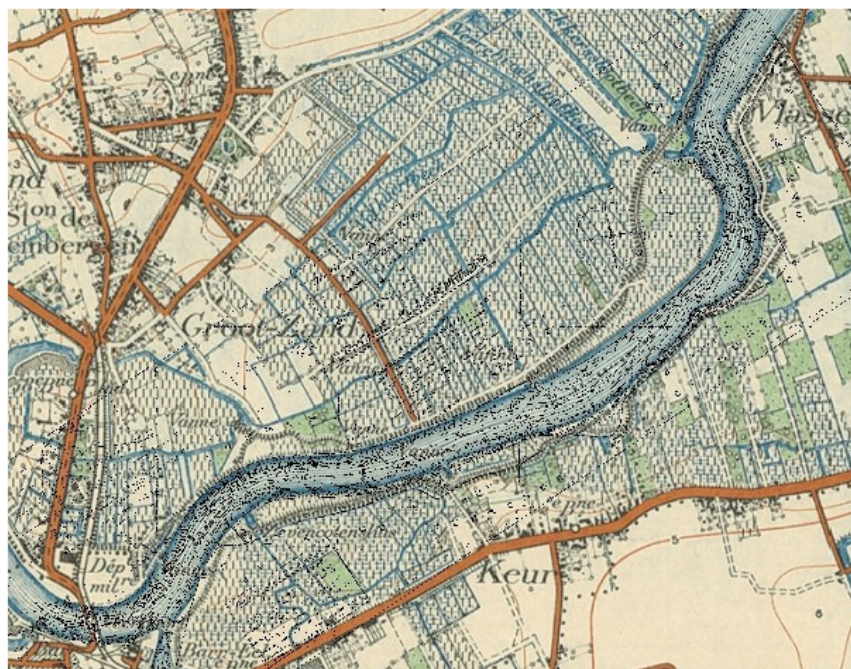


We hebben te weinig data in het midden van de rivier voor 1930. Met als gevolg een min of meer horizontale bodem in het midden voor de eest opwaartse gebieden. Er is namelijk geïnterpoleerd tussen de 2 diepste dieptelijnen waardoor de nog diepere zones niet meegenomen zijn in het grid. Bijkomende digitalisatie van puntgegevens voor de diepste zones is nodig maar kan op dit ogenblik niet vanwege te weinig mankracht. Wanneer dit wel voor handen zou zijn, zou het grid veel nauwkeuriger zijn voor de meest opwaartse gebieden.

Opmerkingen gegevens 1930:

De gegevens over vak U zijn gecorrigeerde waarden. Deze waarden werden gecorrigeerd aan de hand van een excel-grafiek en werkblad met alle gecorrigeerde x- en y- coördinaten, door het Waterbouwkundig laboratorium. Op die grafiek staan ook de huidige oevers. Op de grafiek worden de gedigitaliseerde coördinaten gebaseerd naar juistheid. Mits wat opschalen of verschuiven van de y- en/of x-as kunt u zien waar deze vakken uit 1930 lagen ten opzichte van de huidige oevers. Het is wat omslachtig, maar excel was de enige gemeenschappelijke software waar alle medewerkers aan de digitalisatie konden mee werken. Deze correctie werd tevens gerealiseerd voor de vakken: AJ, AB, AC, AG, AH, AI en BK.

Ondanks deze correctie merken we op dat het vak U zich nog steeds buiten de huidige oeverlijn bevindt. Dit is te wijten aan een rechte trekking van de Schelde ter hoogte van vak U. Op onderstaande eerste topografische kaart uit de jaren 30 wordt de peilkaart met vak U (puntjes) geïllustreerd. Beiden vallen samen. De tweede kaart geeft dezelfde topokaart (puntjes), hier kan men zien dat de Schelde onmiddellijk stroomafwaarts Dendermonde rechtgetrokken is. Verder stroomafwaarts en ook stroomopwaarts Dendermonde valt de Schelde voor beide bestanden samen.



3 BENODIGDE GEGEVENS 1960

- De excellfiles voor de peildata van 1960 staan onder:
X:\opwaartsRupel_peilingen_1960\XLS

Lijst gebruikte peilkaarten 1960 (1:5000)

- Rupelmonde - Dendermonde
 - Temse - Rupelmonde 1957 1:2500 Bonne
 - vak BH
 - vak BI
 - Temse - Drijgoten 1957 1:2500 Bonne
 - vak BJ
 - vak BK
 - van BL
 - Drijgoten - Buggenhout 1957 1:2500 Bonne
 - vak BM
 - vak BN
 - vak BO
 - Moerzeke - Buggenhout 1957 1:2500 Bonne
 - vak BP
 - vak BQ
 - vak BR (detail 'De Kramp')
 - vak BS
 - vak BT (detail 'De Roggeman')
 - vak BU
 - Dendermonde - Moerzeke 1958/1959 1:2500 Bonne
 - vak BV
 - vak BW
- Dendermonde - Zele
 - Zele - Dendermonde Deel B Pand 0 1964 1:1000 Lambert*
 - BX
 - Zele - Dendermonde Deel A Pand 1 1964 1:1000 Lambert*
 - BY
 - BZ
 - Zele - Dendermonde Deel A Pand 2 1964 1:1000 Lambert*
 - CA
 - CB
 - Zele - Dendermonde Deel A Pand 3 1964 1:1000 Lambert*
 - CC

- CD
- CE
- Zele - Schoonaarde
 - Schoonaarde - Zele Deel 1 Pand 1 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CF
 - CG
 - CH
 - Schoonaarde - Zele Deel 1 Pand 2 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CI
 - CJ
 - Schoonaarde - Zele Deel 1 Pand 3 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CK
 - CL
- Uitbergen - Schoonaarde
 - Schoonaarde - Uitbergen Deel II 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CM
 - CN
 - Schoonaarde - Uitbergen Deel II Pand 2 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CO
 - CP
 - Schoonaarde - Uitbergen Deel II Pand ? 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CQ
 - CR
 - Schoonaarde - Uitbergen Deel II Pand 2 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CS
- Wetteren - Uitbergen
 - Wetteren - Uitbergen Deel III 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CT
 - CU
 - CV
 - CW
 - CX
 - CY
 - Wetteren - Uitbergen Deel III 1964 1:1000 Lambert**
 - CZ
 - DA
 - DB
 - DC
 - DD
- Gentbrugge - Wetteren

- Gentbrugge - Wetteren Blad 5 Deel III 1965 1:1000 Lambert**
 - DE
 - DF
 - DG
 - DH
 - DI
- Gentbrugge - Wetteren Blad 5 Deel II 1965 1:1000 Lambert**
 - DJ
 - DK
 - DL
 - DM
- Gentbrugge - Wetteren Blad 5 Deel I 1965 1:1000 Lambert**
 - DN
 - DO
 - DP
 - DQ

Gebruikte referentievlakken 1960:

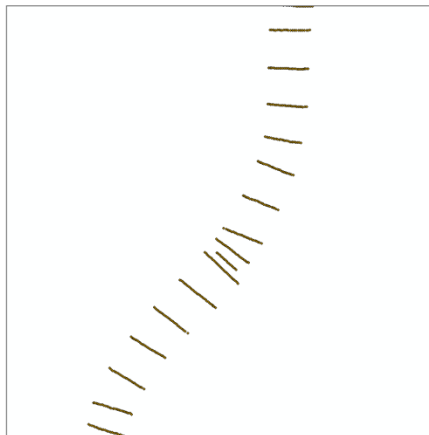
- SCHELDE TUSSEN SAEFTINGE EN RUPELMONDING

De peilkaarten tussen Saeftinge en Rupelmonding zijn opgemaakt in 1957-1962. De diepten zijn gegeven in dm ten opzichte van referentievlak N.K.D. (vakAA tot en met vakBF en vak S tot en met Y).

- SCHELDE TUSSEN DE RUPELMONDING EN GENTBRUGGE

De peilkaarten tussen Dendermonde en Gentbrugge zijn opgemaakt in 1957-1965. De diepten zijn gegeven in dm ten opzichte van referentievlak N.K.D. (vakBH tot en met BQ).

De data wordt geïllustreerd als een reeks punten die de dwarsraaien weergeven. Er werd een punt gedigitaliseerd om de +/-2,5m. De dwarsraaien om de 50m ongeveer.

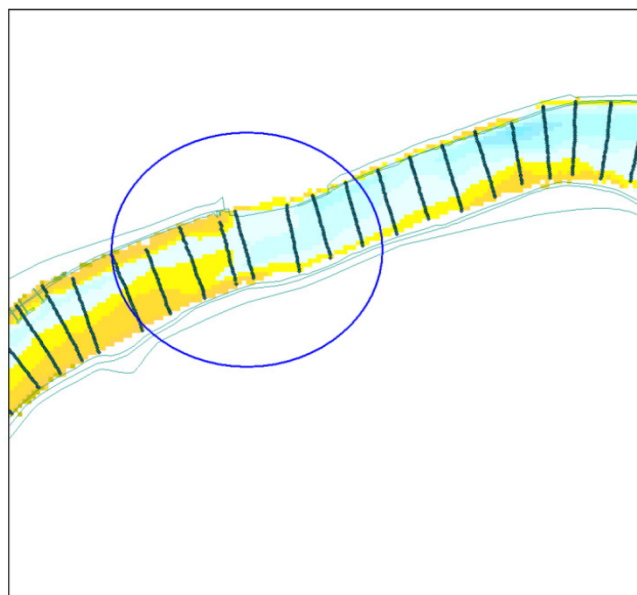


Opmerkingen gegevens 1960:

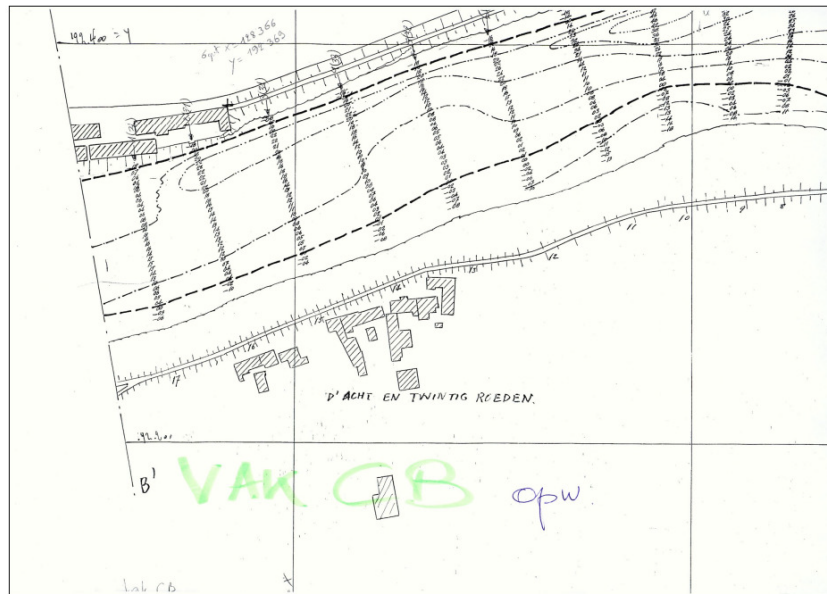
Bij aanmaak van het grid ontstond er twijfel over de correctheid van de vakken CC en CB. Na een vergelijkende studie met de originele kaarten bleek echter dat deze reden ongegrond is en het grid weldegelijk dit verloop kent.

Ter verduidelijking drie figuren ter vergelijking:

- 1) Resultierend grid boz60nkd_02 ter hoogte van Zele:



- 2) De originele kaarten die gedigitaliseerd werden:



4 BODEMGRID 1930

4.1 Voorbereiding input data: Omzetten Excelfiles naar Tekstfiles

De gegevens zijn geleverd als Excel-bestanden. In kolom A staan de volgnummers van de verschillende dieptelijnen, kolommen B en C geven x en y coördinaten (Lambert), kolom D bevat de z-waarden in meter of dm.

Vak A bevat enkel dieptelijnen. Vakken B tot en met K bevatten als laatste blok ook de coördinaten van een aantal losse punten.

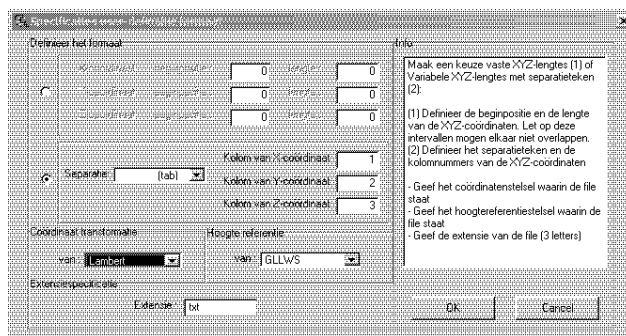
Om de Excel bestanden om te zetten naar een correct input-formaat, zoals txt, werd de inhoud van kolom A en E gewist en werden de lege rijen verwijderd. Bij opmaak > celeigenschappen werd het aantal decimalen van de kolommen B, C en D op 3 geplaatst. De kolommen B,C en D werden dan respectievelijk gekopieerd en geplakt in textpad, om opgeslaan te worden als TXT bestanden, het decimaal teken word van komma naar punt omgezet.

(X:\lopwaartsRupel_peilingen_1930\txt)

4.2 Inladen puntenbestand

In deze stap worden de ASCII-bestanden met de coördinaat- en dieptegegevens van de betreffende gebieden ingelezen mbv de SEDIMENT-extensie via de functie "ASCII-conversie naar Shapefile".

Er wordt gekozen voor de optie 'User Defined Format'. Het zijn TXT files, waarvan de kolommen door een tab gescheiden worden (X in kolom 1, Y in kolom 2, Z in kolom 3). De aangeleverde gegevens staan in Lambert.



- Invoerbestanden: X:\lopwaartsRupel_peilingen_1930\txt
- Resulterende punten-shapefiles:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\30

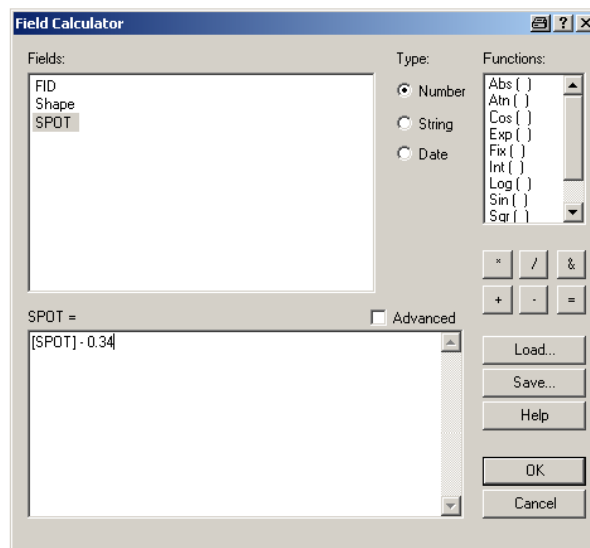
4.3 Corrigeren data

In deze stap worden de puntenshapefiles waarvan de dieptewaarde in dm staat gecorrigeerd en naar meter omgezet. Deze omzetting komt neer op een deling van 10. In ArcGIS bekijken we in de attribuuttabellen van de puntenshapefiles welke een dieptewaarde in dm hebben. Aan de hand van Calculate Values kunnen we dan die dieptewaarde in het veld SPOT delen met een factor 10. Zo word een eenduidigheid in eenheden bekomen van de dieptewaarden van alle puntenshapefiles.

Daarnaast wordt ook een correctie uitgevoerd bij de puntenshapefiles die GLW als referentievlak hebben. Al deze puntenshapefiles waarvan het referentievlak GLW is, worden omgezet naar het referentievlak NKD. Dit door de data te verminderen met een variërende factor opgegeven in onderstaande tabel:

Vak	Correctie in m
Vak30C	-0.34
Vak30B	-0.38
Vak30A	-0.40
Vak30L	-0.45
Vak30M	-0.60
Vak30N	-0.72
Vak30O	-0.88
Vak30P	-1.0
Vak30Q	-1.1
Vak30R	-1.22
Vak30S	-1.31
Vak30T	-1.45
Vak30U	-1.62

Het verminderen van de data met deze variërende correctiefactor gebeurt in de Attributtabel van de puntenshapefiles aan de hand van Calculate Values.



- Invoerbestanden: punten-shapefiles:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\30

4.4 Samenvoegen van puntenlagen & Opbouw omhullende polygoon

Met behulp van de Merge tool werden de verschillende puntenshapefiles samengevoegd tot 1 geheel **bezboz1930_pu**.

- Deze samengevoegde shapefile staat onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result30\via_polyline\bezboz1930_pu.shp

Voor de bovenvermelde merge-puntenshapefile wordt een omhullende polygoon aangemaakt. Deze polygoon is noodzakelijk voor de creatie en correctie van het bodemgrid. De omhullende polygoon werd aangemaakt door manueel te editeren in ArcMap.

- Resulterende polygoonshapefile is terug te vinden onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result30\shp\bezboz1930_hu.shp

4.5 Methode Digipol-interpolatie (QPS-Qinsy software)

Bij de productie van het grid voor de jaren '30 werden twee methode gehanteerd. Na veel zoek werk werd uiteindelijk verkozen te werken met de Qinsy methode die tevens voor de aanmaak van het grid van de jaren '60 is gebruikt. Anderzijds hebben we de uitleg voor de alternatieve methode behouden in het verslag eventueel in functie van latere verwerkingen van historische data. Deze uitleg is terug te vinden onder het hoofdstuk Alternatieve methode (cfr. 4.8)

4.5.1 Samenvoegen van puntenlagen

Met behulp van de Merge tool uit ArcToolbox werden de verschillende puntenshapefiles samengevoegd tot verschillende secties. Aangezien het volledige bomdegrid te groot en te zwaar is om te interpoleren in Qinsy, delen we het volledige grid op in enkele secties. Of met andere woorden we voegen enkele zones samen tot een nieuwe secties die beter werkbaar zijn in Qinsy.

Volgende puntenfiles voor de respectievelijke zones worden weerhouden en vormden nieuwe secties:

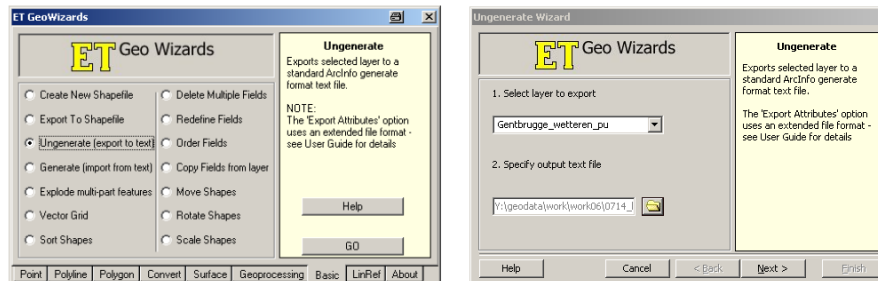
- Doel_saeftingen
- Philippe_doel
- Austruweel_philippe
- Redevanantwerpen
- Rupelmonde_burgh
- Boz1930_zone1(tielrode rupelmonde, branst durme, mariekerke driegoten, buggenhout_mariekerke)
- Boz1930_zone2 (baasrode_buggenhout, vlassenbroek_castele_baasrode, dendermonde_vlassenbroek, Grembergen_dendermonde, zele_grembergen, appels_zele, audegem_appels, schoonaarde_audegem)
- Boz1930_zone3 (wichelen schoonaarde, uitbergen wichelen, schellebelle uitbergen, jabeke_schellebelle, wetteren_jabeke, wetteren)
- Boz1930_zone4 (quatrecht_wetteren, melle_quatrecht, Melle, Heusden_melle, destelbergen_heusden, destelbergen_gentbrugge)

Deze samengevoegde shapefiles staat onder:

Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result30\shp

4.5.2 Omzetten van de puntenschapefile naar een tekstfile

Via de functie Ungenerate in de ET Geowizard – tool in ArcGIS kunnen we puntenfiles transformeren naar tekstfiles.



Deze tekstfiles worden opgeslaan onder:

Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result30\txt



Wanneer deze tekstfiles gegenereerd zijn door de ET Geowizard-tool, worden de txt-files opgekuist in Tekstpad. Het ID die gedefinieerd staat in de eerste kolom wordt verwijderd. Zo worden enkel de x, y en z coördinaten overgehouden. De kolommen worden gescheiden door een komma en de decimale tekens worden door een punt aangeduid. En tot slot worden deze txt-files omgezet naar xyz-files, aangezien Qinsy enkel dit formaat kan inlezen. Deze xyz-files zijn terug te vinden onder:

Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result30\xyz

4.5.3 Aanmaak Bodemgrid in Qinsy

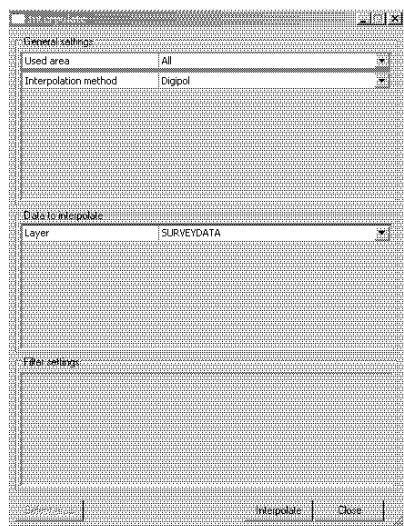
Voor meer informatie omtrent deze handelingen in Qinsy verwijzen we naar het verslag van opdracht 29 'opdr29_handleiding_Qinsy_sep05.doc'. Zoals het aanmaken van een nieuw Qinsy Project.

De xyz-files worden ingelezen in Qinsy als een Sounding Grid. Via File > New Sounding grid word eerst het grid aangemaakt. Daar krijgt het grid de gepaste naam en plaats en wordt de 'Base Cell Size' ingevuld als 2,5. Dit wil zeggen dat dit grid pixels van 2,5 op 2,5 zal bevatten. Er wordt verkozen om 2,5 te gebruiken i.p.v. 1m omdat 2,5m gemakkelijker te exporteren is naar een 5op5m grid.

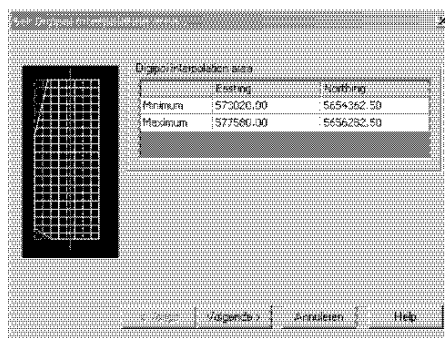
- Alle Sounding grids werden opgeslaan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grids\30\Qinsy_grids
- Dan wordt in dit lege sounding grid de xyz-file ingeladen via File>Import en navigeer naar een xyz-file opgeslaan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result30\xyz

4.5.4 Digipol Interpolatie

Vervolgens word de Digipol interpolatie uitgevoerd op deze gegevens. De puntenfiles zijn namelijk niet gebiedsdekkend, daarom moet een interpolatie plaatsvinden. Na het importeren van de xyz-file wordt deze geïnterpoleerd via Edit > Interpolate Data, volgende vensters verschijnen en volgende parameters moeten worden ingevuld:



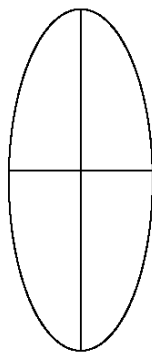
- Klik op Interpolate



- Klik op volgende:

- En vul onderstaande parameters in, er werden voor de verschillende secties verschillende parameters gebruikt:

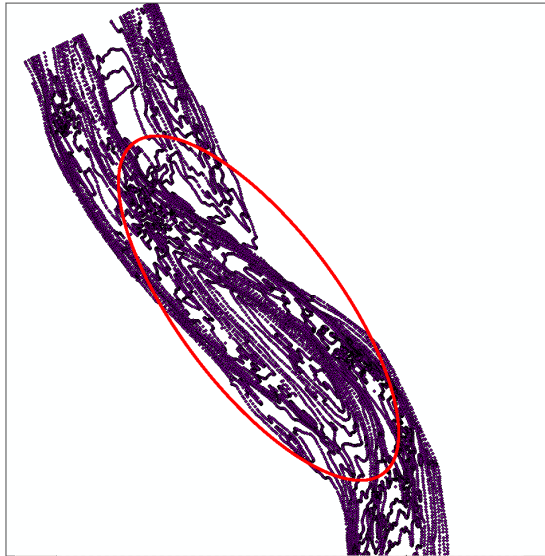
De secties werden gevormd door enkele vakken samen te Merge'n. Aangezien het volledige puntenbestand te groot is om te verwerken, werden dus enkele secties onderscheiden. De reden hiervoor is te zoeken bij de manier waarom deze punten geïnterpoleerd worden met de Digipol methode in Qinsy. Bij de digipol methode wordt een interpolatie uitgevoerd aan de hand van een ellips. De parameters van een ellips zijn assen, of meer bepaald de lengte van zijn assen.



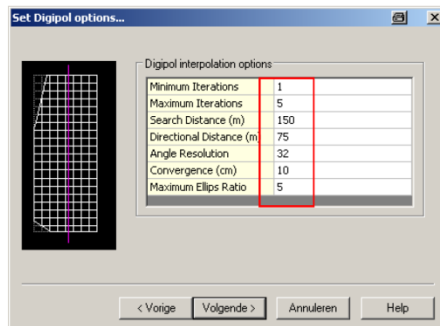
Parameter search distance (m)

Parameter directional distance (m)

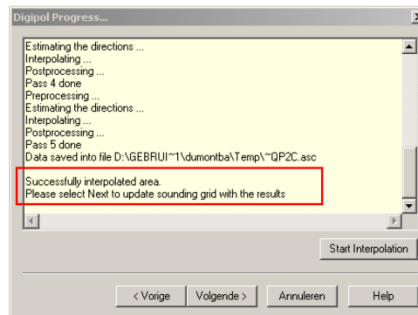
Aangezien het grid zowel de Beneden Zeeschelde als de Boven Zeeschelde omvat, varieert de breedte van de rivier. Opwaarts is de rivier veel minder breed als afwaarts. Vooral voor het afwaartse stuk moeten we dan ook verschillende parameters gebruiken. Hoe meer afwaarts, hoe breder de rivier, en hoe groter de search distance parameter moet zijn. Dit wordt nomaals geïllustreerd in onderstaande figuur. Daarnaast moeten we er rekening mee blijven houden dat de ellips met zijn langste as in de vaargeul blijft liggen. Anders krijg je een andere orientatie van uw ellips, dus passen we naast de search distance parameter ook de directional distance parameter in verhouding met de search distance parameter. Zodat de ellips steeds volgens onderstaand voorbeeld georiënteerd blijft:



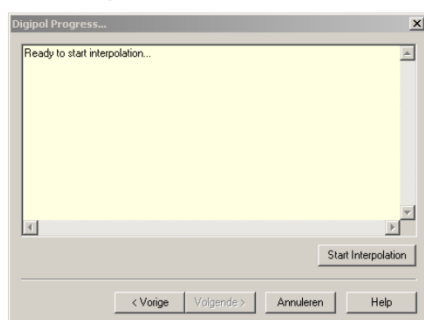
Secties	Parameter Search Distance (m)	Parameter Directional Distance (m)
▪ Doel_saeftingen	750	500
▪ Philippe_doel	750	500
▪ Austruweel_philippe	500	350
▪ Redevariantwerpen	250	200
▪ Rupelmonde_burght	250	200
▪ Boz1930_zone1	150	75
▪ Boz1930_zone2	150	75
▪ Boz1930_zone3	150	75
▪ Boz1930_zone4	150	75



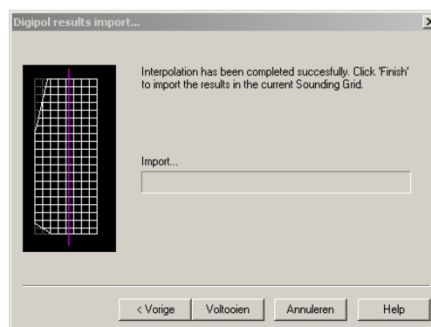
- Klik vervolgens twee maal op volgende



- Klik opnieuw op volgende en het geïnterpoleerde grid wordt geladen



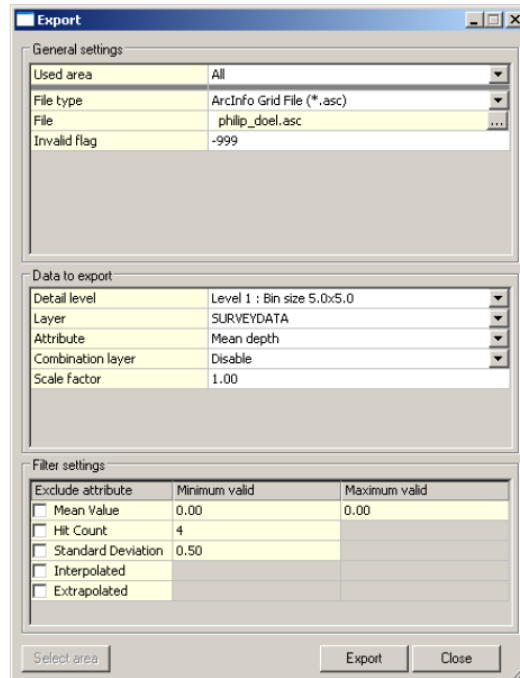
- Klik op Start Interpolation en de Digipol begint te interpoleren, wacht tot volgende boodschap verschijnt:



- Klik op voltoeien en het grid wordt geladen
- Volgend resultaat wordt gekomen:

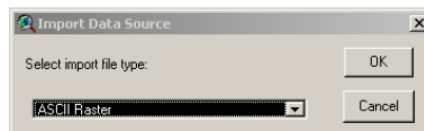


Vervolgens worden dit Sounding Grids in een 5x5m geëxporteerd naar een ArcInfo grid file (.asc). Via File > Export met volgende parameters:

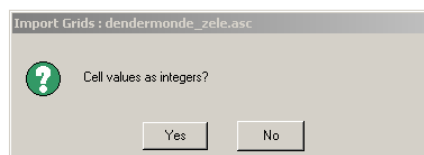


- Opgeslaan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grids\30\asc.

Deze ArcInfo grid files worden nadien gebruikt om het grid in te laden in ArcView. Dit gebeurt aan de hand van de functie 'Data Import Source' in ArcView.



- De inputgegevens staan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grids\30\asc.
- Het output grid wordt tevens opgeslaan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grids\30\result



- Op bovenstaande vraag wordt **NO** geantwoord.
- Deze procedure werd uitgevoerd op volgende zones en volgende grids werden bekomen en opgeslaan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grids\30\result

Sectie	Grid
▪ Doel saeftingen	Doel saeft
▪ Philippe_doel	Phil_doel
▪ Austruweel_philippe	Austr_phil
▪ Rede van antwerpen	Rede_antw
▪ Rupelmonde_burght	Rup_burg
▪ Boz1930_zone1	Boz30_zone1
▪ Boz1930_zone2	Boz30_zone2
▪ Boz1930_zone3	Boz30_zone3
▪ Boz1930_zone4	Boz30_zone4

Om een volledig grid van 1930 voor de Boven Zeeschelde te bekomen voegen we de grids samen door middel van de optie 'Samenvoegen van grids' van de Sediment-extensie.

We kiezen voor de optie "Prioriteiten". De prioriteiten methode is de beste omdat we met grote overlappings zitten tussen de verschillende secties en omdat er tevens een tijdsverschil is tussen de opnamen. Volgende volgorde wordt gehanteerd van hoogste naar laagste prioriteit:

- Austr_phil
- Phil doel
- Doel_saeft
- Boz30_zone1
- Rup_burg
- Rede_antw
- Boz30_zone2
- Boz30_zone3
- Boz30_zone4
- Het resulterende GRID **Bezboz30** staat onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grids\30\result

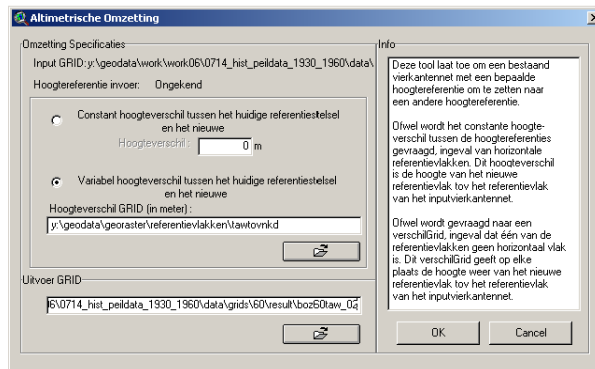
Voor een correct grid te bekomen, clippen we het grid op de omhullende **bezboz1930_hu**. Het clippen van een grid gebeurt aan de hand van de optie Clippen van een grid in de Sediment-extensie. Dit resulteert in het grid **Bezboz30nkd** terug te vinden onder:

- **Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grids\30\result**

4.6 Omzetting naar TAW

Het aangemaakte bodemgrid van de Boven Zeeschelde voor 1930 geeft dieptes aan ten opzichte van het NKD-referentievlak. Omwille van de vergelijkbaarheid met dieptewaarden uit andere jaren, wordt dit bodemgrid **Bezboz30nkd** omgezet naar een andere referentievlak, met name TAW.

Om een dergelijke omzetting mogelijk te maken zijn grids nodig die de verschillen tussen de referentievlakken aangeven. Deze omzetting wordt uitgevoerd met de functie 'Altimetrische omzetting' van de Sediment-extensie.



Onderstaande tabel geeft een overzicht van de input- en outputbestanden.

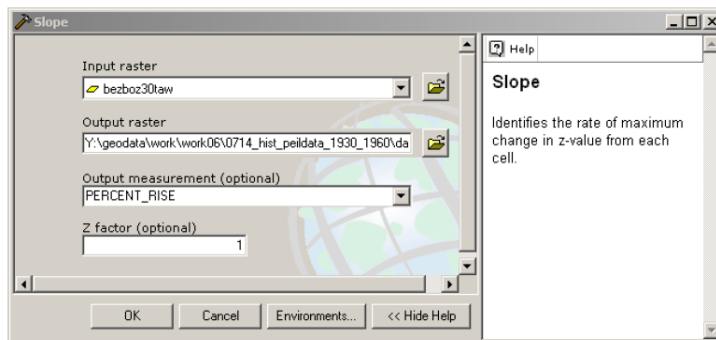
Omzetting	Inputgrid	Verschilgrid	Outputgrid
NKD naar TAW	Bezboz30nkd	tawtovnkd	Bezboz30taw

4.7 Controle en aanpassingen

Tot slot werden kleine onnauwkeurigheden dmv Grid Editing in de Sediment-extensie verbeterd. Dit betreft kleine foute interpolaties op de overgang van twee vakken of secties. Deze kleine onnauwkeurigheden worden opgespoord door een slope-grid aan te maken van het bestaande bezboz30taw grid. Dit slope grid is een controle grid die aangeeft waar extreme stijgingspercentages zitten. Deze extreme stijgingspercentages kunnen duiden op een taludvorming aan de oevers, maar hierin merken we ook op wanneer een extreme stijging zich zou voordoen in de vaargeul, wat in principe niet zou mogen. Zo kunnen we dan deze onnauwkeurigheden verbeteren. Een ander controle middel is de aanmaak van de contourlijnen of dieptelijnen. Deze worden aangemaakt om de halve meter.

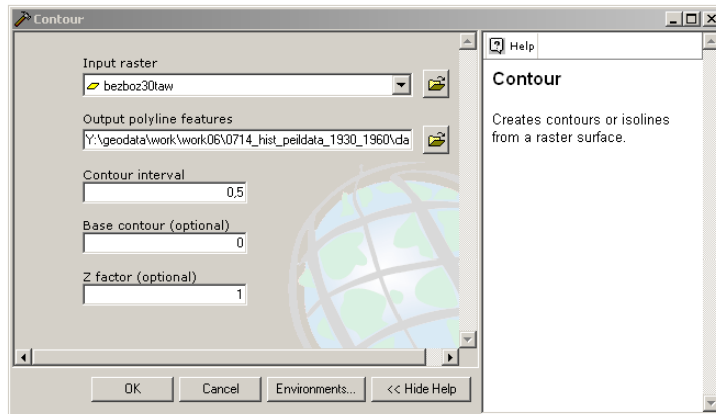
1) Aanmaak Slope-grid

In ArcGis wordt aan de hand van de tool Slope uit de Arctoolbox het slope-grid berekend.



- Het slope-grid kan bekeken worden in de mxd:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\mxd\A1_bezboz30taw_kaart.mxd
- 2) Aanmaak contourlijnen of dieptelijnen

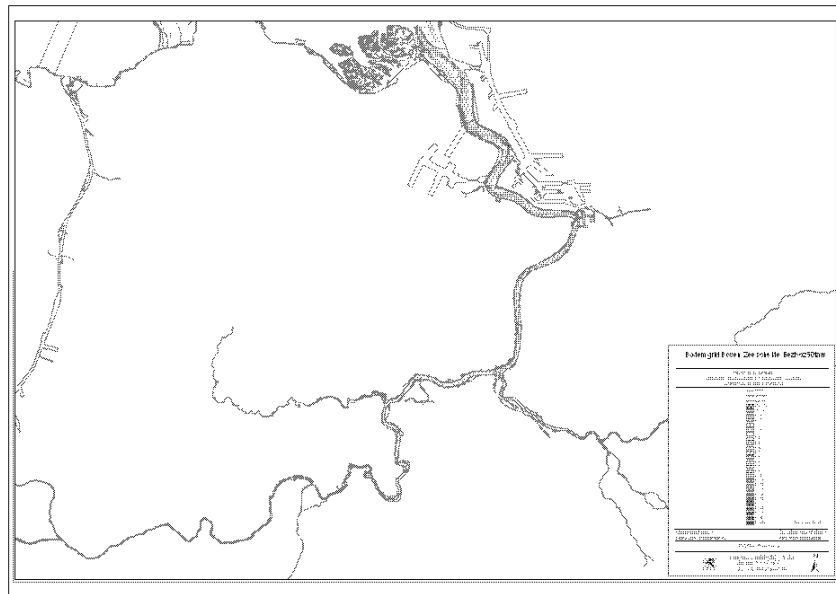
In ArcGis kan dmv van de tool contour uit ArcToolbox de dieptelijnen om 0,5m worden aangemaakt:



- Dit resulteert in de shapefile countour30.shp terug te vinden onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grids\30\result en zichtbaar in bovenstaande mxd.

4.8 Resultaat

- De grids **Bezboz30nkd** en **Bezboz30taw** werden bewaard onder:
Y:\geodata\georaster\bodemgrids
- Het resultaat werd in kaart gebracht op A1 formaat. Deze mxd is terug te vinden onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\mxd\A1_bezboz30taw_kaart.mxd



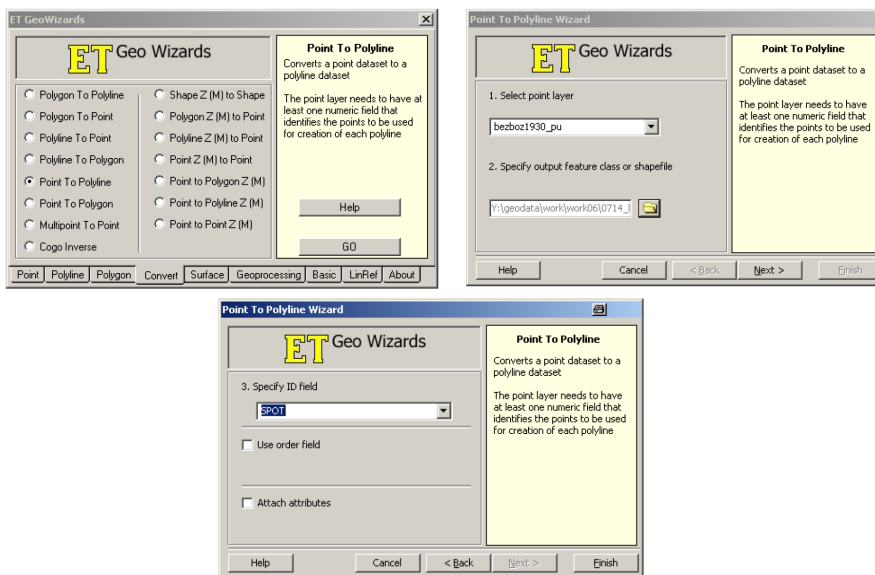
4.9 Alternatieve methode

4.9.1 **Omzetten van de puntenshapefile naar een lijnenshapefile en creatie van extra punten op de dieptelijnen**

Om meer het reliëf van de dieptelijnen te laten naar voorkomen in het grid en geen onverklaarbare dieptesprongen in het grid aan te treffen, trachten we enkele extra punten toe te voegen aan de puntenshapefile. Deze extra punten zouden er moeten voor zorgen dat de punten die de dieptelijnen illustreren meer continu de dieptelijn volgen en dat het grid op deze manier meer consistent overeenkomt met de dieptelijnen. Hiervoor moet echter een heleboel omwegen gemaakt worden: in een eerste instantie zullen we de puntenshapefile omzetten naar een lijnenshapefile. De lijnenshapefile moet gezuiverd worden van alle overbodige lijnen die gecreëerd zijn. Daarna zorgen we er voor dat de lijnen allemaal mooi aan elkaar aansluiten. De puntenshapefile is namelijk samengesteld uit aparte puntenshapefiles die een vak vertegenwoordigen van de Beneden Zeeschelde en Boven Zeeschelde. De opmetingen gebeuren namelijk in deze respectievelijke vakken. In bovenstaand hoofdstuk "benodigde gegevens" staat een oplijsting van alle vakken met het gebied dat ze omschrijven. Na het editeren of met andere woorden aaneensluiten van de verschillende dieptelijnen, worden extra punten gecreëerd. Deze extra punten worden gecreëerd vanuit de lijnenshapefile aan de hand van de vertices. Om tot slot de optie Creëer grid te kunnen toepassen zetten we de lijnenshapefile uiteindelijk terug om naar een puntenshapefile. Deze korte uitleg wordt nu in detail overlopen:

Stap1: Polyline maken met ET Geo Wizard Tool

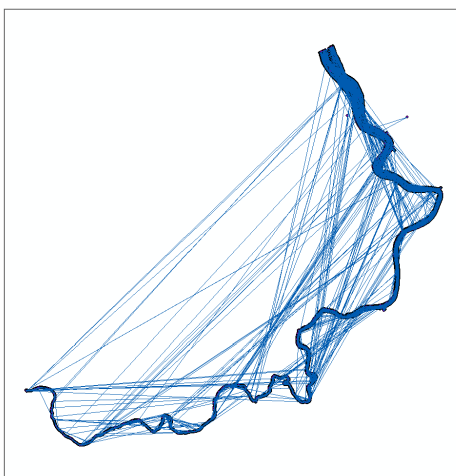
De puntenshapefile kan omgezet worden aan de hand van ET Geo Wizard tool in ArcGIS. Deze tool kan punten-, lijnen-, en polygonenshapefiles converteren. Bij de "Convert"-tab wordt dan ook voor de optie "Point to Polyline" gekozen. De ET Geo Wizard Tool wordt als volgt doorlopen:



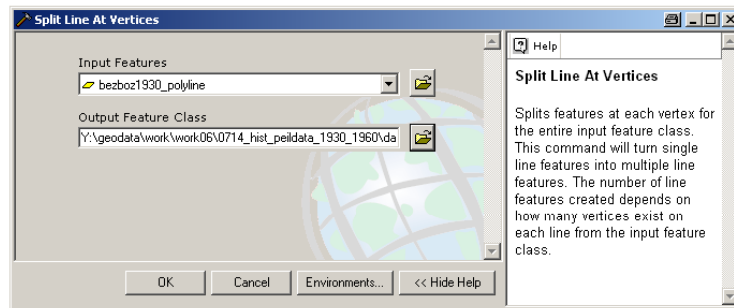
Dit resulteert in de lijnenshapefile **bezboz1930_polyline**

Stap 2: Zuiveren Polyline

Zoals reeds aangehaald worden meer lijnen gecreëerd dan wat de effectieve punten omslaan. Vandaar dan ook dat deze lijnenshapefile moeten gezuiverd worden van alle overbodige en niet correcte lijnen/data. Vooral alle dwarslijnen moeten verdwijnen want deze zouden een enorm vertekend beeld opleveren.

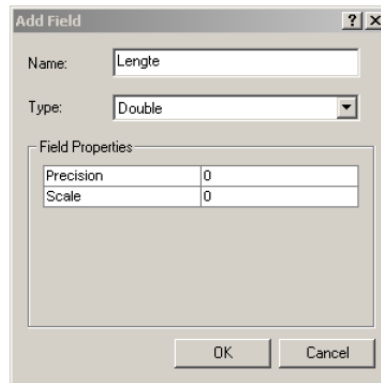


1. Voor het selecteren van deze lijnen is het in eerste instantie noodzakelijk deze lijnen te splitsen. Aangezien bepaalde delen van deze lijnen wel behoren tot de oorspronkelijke data. Hiervoor gebruiken we de Tool " Split line at vertices" in ArcToolbox. Terug te vinden onder Data Management Tools > Features > Split Line At Vertices.

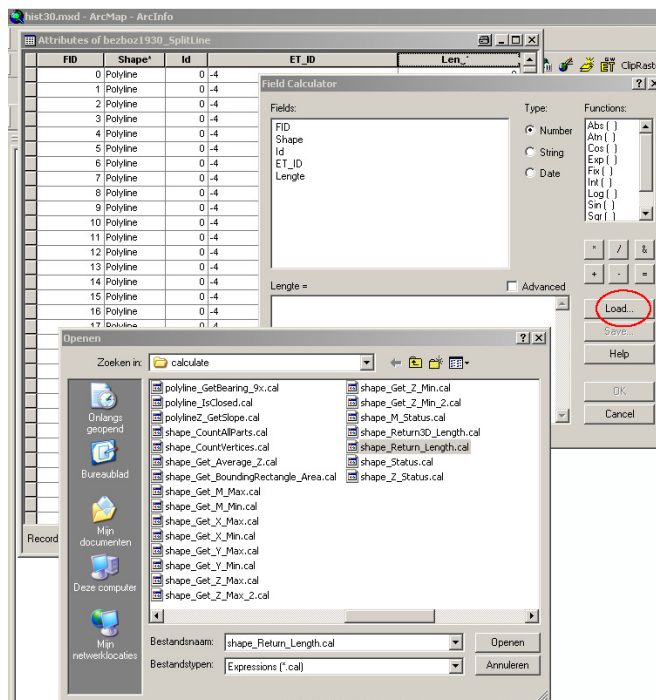


Dit levert ons de lijenshapefile **bezboz1930_polyline_split** op.

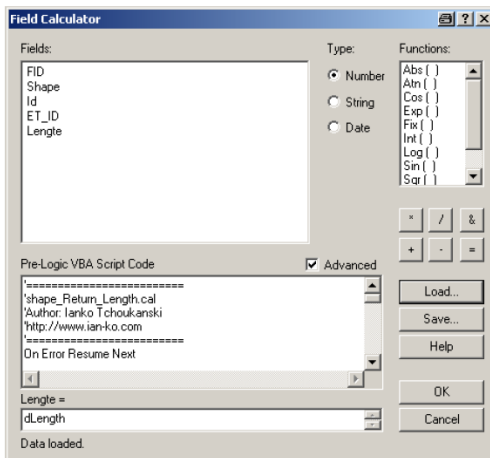
- In een tweede instantie gaan we alle overbodige lijnen selecteren in de Attribuuttabel van de lijenshapefile bezboz1930_Splitline. De attribuuttabel van deze lijenshapefile wordt geopend in ArcMap. Pas op de selectie moet wel gebeuren op de lengte van de lijnen. Dit betekent dat eerst de lengte van die lijnen moet berekend worden. Hiervoor moet er een extra veld in de Attribuuttabel worden toegevoegd. Dit kan aan de hand van Add Field bij de functie Options in de attribuuttabel. Het veld wordt "Lengte" genoemd en we kiezen voor double.



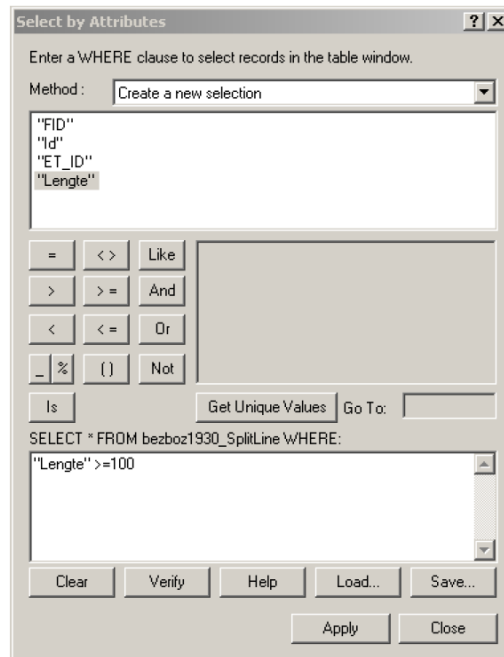
Via Calculate Values wordt dan de lengte van de lijnen berekend. Hiervoor kan gebruik gemaakt worden van een voorgeprogrammeerd scriptje "Shape_Return_length.cal". Om dit script in te laden wordt geklikt op Load binnen de Field Calculator.



Volgend venster verschijnt dan, en bij het klikken op ok, wordt de lengte berekend.



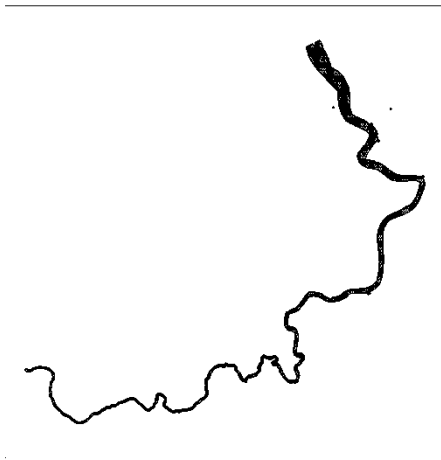
3. In een volgende fase worden alle lijnen langer dan 100m geselecteerd. Ook dit kan binnen de attribuuftabel, onder de Options, is er namelijk een functie "Select by Attributes". Volgende bewerking wordt uitgevoerd:



4. Wanneer er na deze bewerking op de knop "Selected" onderaan in de attribuuttabel wordt geklikt, kan je alle lijnfeatures zien die langer dan 100m zijn. Ook in het Mapwindow lichten deze geselecteerde features op.

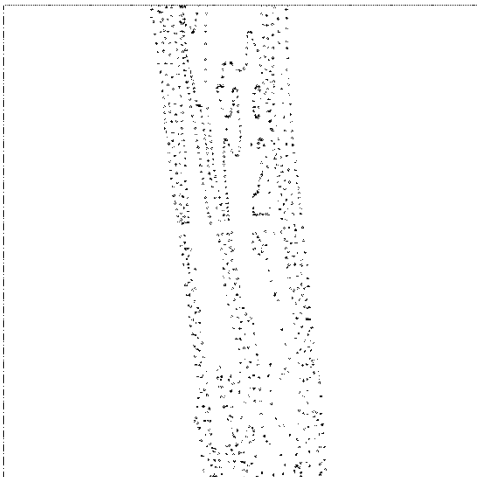
FID	Shape*	Id	ET_ID	Lengte
93	Polyline	0	-3	2234,478220
98	Polyline	0	-3	918,192631
164	Polyline	0	-3	509,800825
212	Polyline	0	-3	32435,412791
278	Polyline	0	-3	47020,719359
363	Polyline	0	-3	759,617402
451	Polyline	0	-3	359,070899
471	Polyline	0	-3	3677,254235
556	Polyline	0	-3	1026,989181
633	Polyline	0	-3	3772,151797
650	Polyline	0	-3	274,557165
668	Polyline	0	-3	1037,970252
732	Polyline	0	-3	784,845829
782	Polyline	0	-3	7937,835600
836	Polyline	0	-3	952,160277
859	Polyline	0	-3	448,462358
866	Polyline	0	-3	1150,604910
883	Polyline	0	-3	236,763807
903	Polyline	0	-3	5199,397806
932	Polyline	0	-3	1943,030225
1001	Polyline	0	-3	4200,306219
1049	Polyline	0	-3	584,585191
1086	Polyline	0	-3	614,522063
1107	Polyline	0	-3	573,565732
1125	Polyline	0	-3	4057,653429
1129	Polyline	0	-3	693,041340
1167	Polyline	0	-3	340,788010
1182	Polyline	0	-3	819,780703
1243	Polyline	0	-3	1737,028251
1323	Polyline	0	-3	685,225137
1387	Polyline	0	-3	1269,652464

5. Tot slot worden deze geselecteerde features gedelet binnen een editersessie uit de lijnenshapefile **bezboz1930_polyline_split**. De lijnenshapefile resulteert in volgend beeld:

**Stap 3: Editeren, aaneensluiten lijnenfeatures tussen de verschillende vakken**

Aangezien de data is opgebouwd per vak en achteraf is samen gevoegd. Zitten nog steeds gaten tussen de vakken. Deze gaten zouden moeten opgevuld worden willen we "No Data"-pixels vermijden in het grid. Hiervoor is het noodzakelijk om de lijnenfeatures tussen de verschillende vakken met elkaar te verbinden binnen een editeersessie.

Bijvoorbeeld:



Let er ook op dat geen informatie verloren is gegaan bij de selectie. Gebruik de oorspronkelijke laag bezboz1930_pu als onderlayer. Kijk of er geen lijnen zijn verloren gegaan. Teken deze eventueel opnieuw met de snapping op de puntenlaag.

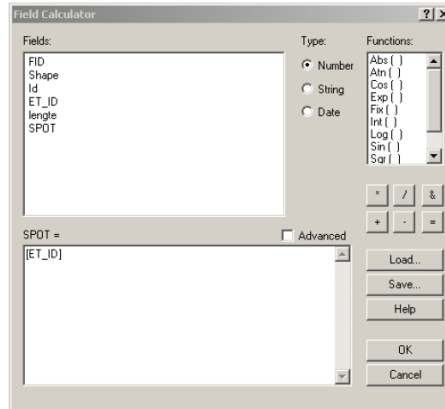
Maar let er ook op dat er geen kleine dwarslijnen meer staan die de filtering/selectie heeft overgeslaan omdat de lengte van dat dwarslijntje kleiner was dan 100m. Dit kan namelijk nog steeds het beeld vertekenen en dat proberen we te vermijden.

Zoom dus genoeg in en overloop dus aandachtig de lijnenlaag op gaten, verloren data en overbodige dwarslijnen.

Stap 4: Aanmaak van een SPOT veld met de dieptegegevens

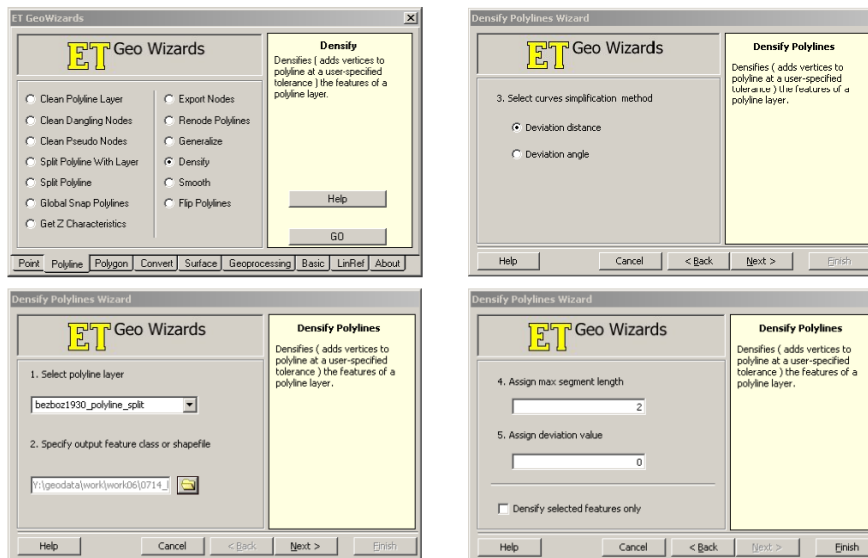
Aangezien bij het creëren van extra punten de attributen verloren gaan, word aan de punten geen dieptewaarde meer gekoppeld. Dit trachten we te omzeilen door het veld 'SPOT' aan te maken en de dieptegegevens naar dit veld te kopiëren. De dieptegegevens worden nu weergegeven in een veld 'ET_ID', maar dit veld zal verloren gaan bij de Densify. Maar zonder de dieptegegevens kunnen we geen grid aanmaken, vandaar deze kleine tussenstap.

In de attribuuttabel van de shapefile bezboz1930_splitline, creëren we een extra veld 'SPOT' (Double) via Opties > Add field. Vervolgens kopiëren we de attribuutgegevens uit het veld 'ET_ID' naar het veld 'SPOT' via Calculate Values.



Stap 5: Densify

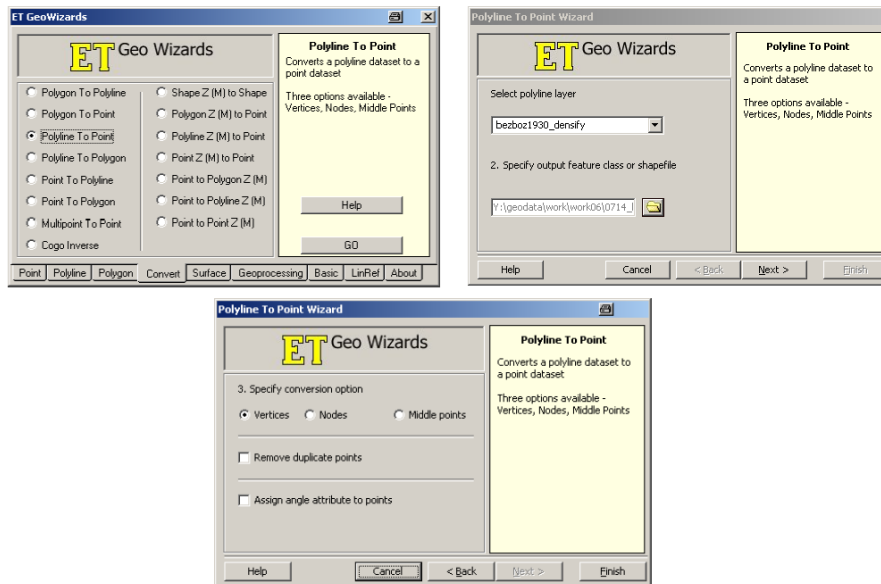
Aangezien de tussenafstand tussen de punten in de oorspronkelijke puntenfile te groot is om een goede TIN tot GRID interpolatie te realiseren, gaan we extra punten creëren. Dit wordt gedaan aan de hand van de ET Geo Wizard Tool, tab Polyline, functie Densify. Volgende instellingen worden gehanteerd:



Dit resulteert in een lijnenshapefile waarop extra punten gecreëerd zijn, **bezboz1930_densify**.

Stap 6: Polyline maken met ET Geo Wizard Tool

Tot slot zetten we na al de bewerkingen de lijnshapefile terug om naar een puntenshapefile. Dit wordt gedaan aan de hand van de ET Geo Wizard tool. In de tab “Convert” wordt de optie Polyline tot Point gebruikt. Volgende stappen worden doorlopen:



- Dit resulteert in een puntenshapefile **bezboz1930_Densify_point_pu**. De omhullende aangemaakt in het begin hernoemen we naar **bezboz_Densify_point_hu**.

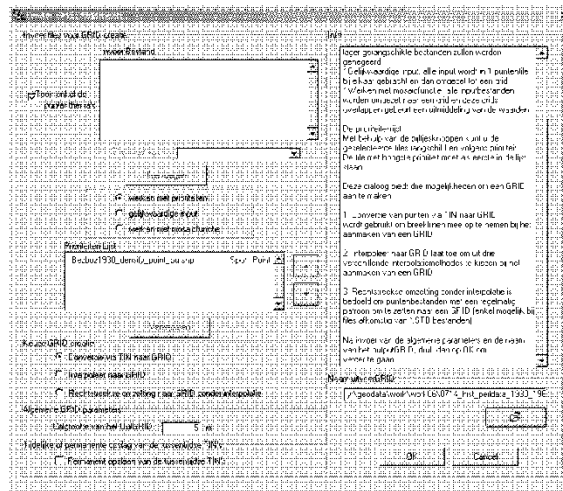
4.9.2 Aanmaken UTM-grid mbv SEDIMENT-extensie in ArcView

Deze puntenfile wordt dan uiteindelijk ingeladen in Arcview-Sediment.

Via de functie 'Creëer GRID' van de SEDIMENT-extensie wordt een bodemgrid van 5x5 voor 1930 aangemaakt. Slechts één puntenfile **bezboz1930_densify_point_pu** dient als input voor de grid-creatie.

Opm: de omhullende polygoon en de puntenshapefile moeten hiervoor wel in dezelfde directory staan op de harde schijf.

Er wordt gekozen voor de optie 'Conversie via TIN naar GRID', waarbij het TIN-bestand niet permanent bewaard wordt.



- Resultaten GRID **Bezboz30den** staat onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result30\via_polyline
- Alle bewerkingen en resultaten van deze alternatieve methode staan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result30\via_polyline

Deze methode werd niet weerhouden voor het uiteindelijke resultaat omdat het grid geen vloeiend verloop kende.

5 BODEMGRID 1960

5.1 Voorbereiding input data: Omzetten Excelfiles naar Tekstfiles

De gegevens zijn geleverd als Excel-bestanden. In kolom A staan de volgnummers van de verschillende dieptelijnen, kolommen B en C geven x en y coördinaten (Lambert), kolom D bevat de z-waarden in meter of dm.

Om de Excel bestanden om te zetten naar een correct input-formaat, zoals txt, werd de inhoud van kolom A en E gewist en werden de lege rijen verwijderd. Bij opmaak > cell eigenschappen werd het aantal decimalen van de kolommen B, C en D op 3 geplaatst. De kolommen B, C en D werden dan respectievelijk gekopieerd en geplakt in textpad, om opgeslaan te worden als TXT bestanden (**X:\opwaartsRupel_peilingen_1960.TXT**)

5.2 Inladen puntenbestand

In deze stap worden de ASCII-bestanden met de coördinaat- en dieptegegevens van de betreffende gebieden ingelezen mbv de SEDIMENT-extensie via de functie "ASCII-conversie naar Shapefile".

Er wordt gekozen voor de optie 'User Defined Format'. Het zijn TXT files, waarvan de kolommen door een tab gescheiden worden (X in kolom 1, Y in kolom 2, Z in kolom 3). De aangeleverde gegevens staan in Lambert.

- Invoerbestanden: **X:\opwaartsRupel_peilingen_1960.TXT**
- Resulterende punten-shapefiles:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\60

5.3 Corrigeren data

In deze stap worden de puntenshapefiles waarvan de dieptewaarde in dm staat gecorrigeerd en naar meter omgezet. Deze omzetting komt neer op een deling van 10. In ArcGIS bekijken we in de attribuuftabellen van de puntenshapefiles welke shapefiles een dieptewaarde in dm hebben. Aan de hand van Calculate Values kunnen we dan die Dieptewaarde in het veld SPOT delen met een factor 10. Zo word een eenduidigheid in eenheden bekomen van de dieptewaarden van alle puntenshapefiles.

- Invoerbestanden: punten-shapefiles:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\60

5.4 Samenvoegen van puntenlagen

Met behulp van de Merge tool uit ArcToolbox werden de verschillende puntenshapefiles samengevoegd tot verschillende zones, overeenkomstig met de lijst van de peilgegevens.

Volgende puntenfiles voor de respectievelijke zones worden weerhouden:

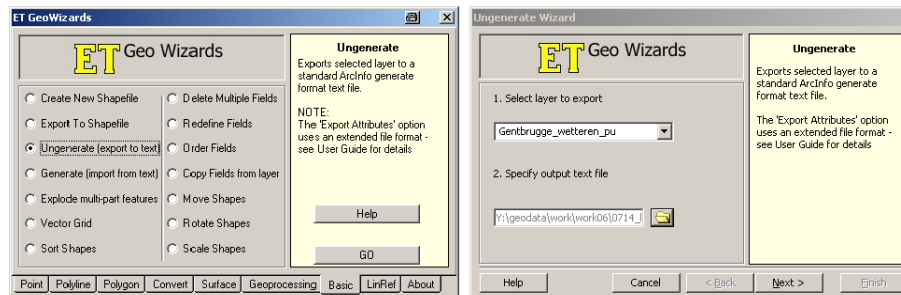
- Rupelmonde_dendermonde (vakken BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW)
- Dendermonde_zele (vakken BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE)
- Zele_schoonaarde (vakken CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL)
- Uitbergen_schoonaarde (vakken CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS)
- Wetteren_uitbergen (vakken CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD)
- Gentbrugge_wetteren (vakken DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ)

Vervolgens worden de zones Rupelmonde_Dendermonde en Dendermonde_zele ook nog eens gemergd tot boz60_1_pu. Idem voor de zones Zele_schoonaarde, Uitbergen_schoonaarde, wetteren_uitbergen en gentbrugge_wetteren, tot boz60_2_pu.

- Deze samengevoegde shapefiles staat onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\60\merge Of
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result60\shp

5.5 Omzetten van de puntenshapefile naar een tekstfile

Via de functie Ungenerate in de ET Geowizard – tool in ArcGIS kunnen we puntenfiles transformeren naar tekstfiles.



- Deze tekstfiles worden opgeslaan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result60\txt



Wanneer deze tekstfiles gegenereerd zijn door de ET Geowizard-tool, worden de txt-files opgekuist in Tekstpad. Het ID die gedefinieerd staat in de eerste kolom wordt verwijderd. Zo worden enkel de x, y en z coördinaten overgehouden. De kolommen worden gescheiden door een komma en de decimale tekens worden door een punt aangeduid. En tot slot worden deze txt-files omgezet naar xyz-files, aangezien Qinsy enkel dit formaat kan inlezen.

- Deze xyz-files zijn terug te vinden onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result60\xyz

5.6 Aanmaak Bodemgrid in Qinsy

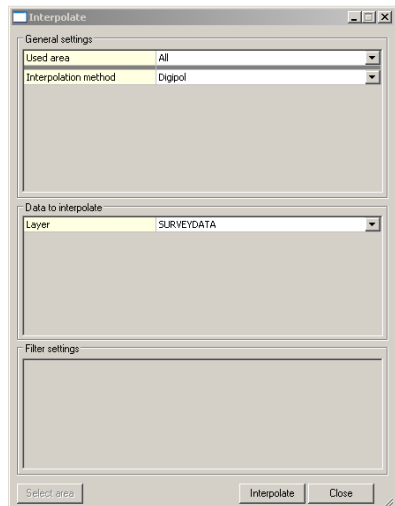
Voor meer informatie over deze handelingen in Qinsy verwijzen we naar het verslag van opdracht 29 'opdr29_handleiding_Qinsy_sep05.doc'. Zoals het aanmaken van een nieuw Qinsy Project.

De xyz-files worden ingelezen in Qinsy als een Sounding Grid. Via File > New Sounding grid word eerst het grid aangemaakt. Daar krijgt het grid de gepaste naam en plaats en wordt de

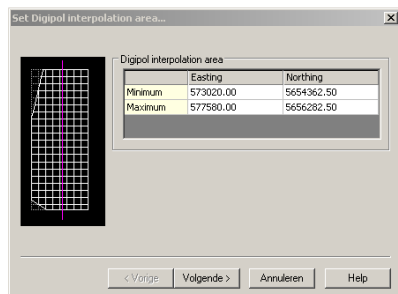
'Base Cell Size' ingevuld als 2,5. Dit wil zeggen dat dit grid pixels van 2,5 op 2,5 zal bevatten. Er wordt verkozen om 2,5 te gebruiken i.p.v. 1m omdat 2,5m gemakkelijker te exporteren is naar een 50p5m grid.

- Dan wordt in dit lege sounding grid de xyz-file ingeladen via File>Import en navigeer naar een xyz-file opgeslaan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\shp\result60\xyz

Vervolgens word de Digipol interpolatie uitgevoerd op deze gegevens. De puntenfiles zijn namelijk niet gebiedsdekkend, daarom moet een interpolatie plaatsvinden. Na het importeren van de xyz-file wordt deze geïnterpoleerd via Edit > Interpolate Data, volgende vensters verschijnen en volgende parameters moeten worden ingevuld:

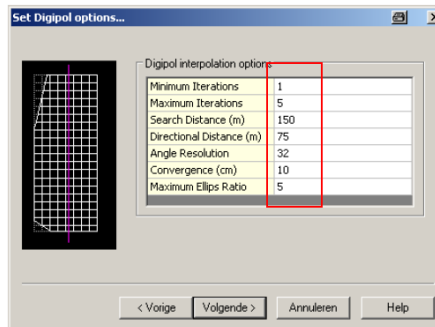


- Klik op Interpolate

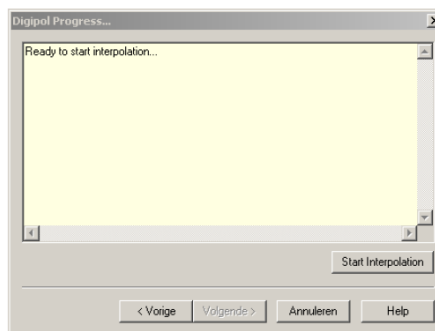


- Klik op volgende:
- En vul onderstaande parameters in:

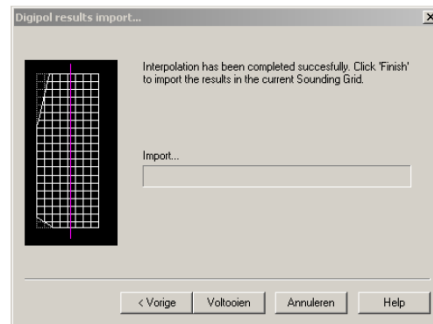
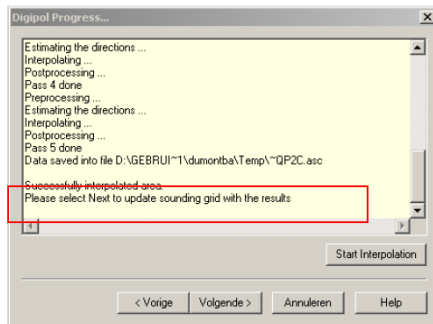
In het geval van het grid voor de jaren '60 worden geen verschillende parameters gehanteerd, aangezien het grid enkel de Boven Zeeschelde omvat.



- Klik vervolgens twee maal op volgende

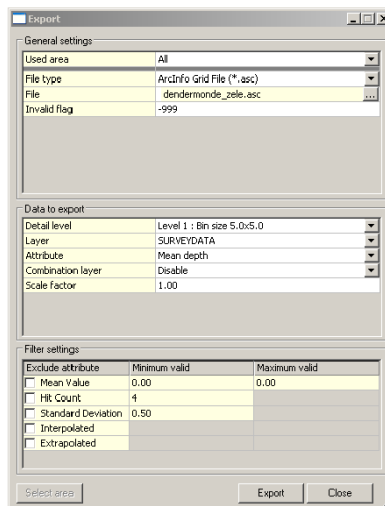


- Klik op Start Interpolation en de Digipol begint te interpoleren, wacht tot volgende boodschap verschijnt:



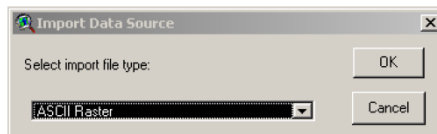
- Klik opnieuw op volgende en het geïnterpoleerde grid word geladen
- Klik op voltoeien en het grid wordt geladen

Vervolgens worden dit Sounding Grids in een 5x5m geëxporteerd naar een ArcInfo grid file (.asc). Via File > Export met volgende parameters:

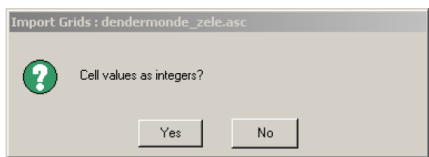


- Opgeslaan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grids\60\asc.

Deze ArcInfo grid files worden nadien gebruikt om het grid in te laden in ArcView. Dit gebeurt aan de hand van de functie 'Data Import Source' in Arcview.



- De inputgegevens staan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grids\60\asc
- Het output grid wordt tevens opgeslaan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grids\60\result



- Op bovenstaande vraag wordt **NO** geantwoord.

Deze procedure werd uitgevoerd op **boz60_1_pu** en herhaald voor **boz60_2_pu**.

- Volgende grids werden bekomen en opgeslaan onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grid60\result
 - Boz60_1
 - Boz60_2

Om een volledig grid van 1960 voor de Boven Zeeschelde te bekomen voegen we de grids samen door middel van de optie 'Samenvoegen van grids' van de Sediment-extensie.

Er bevindt zich echter een kleine zone die geen data bevat op de overgang, deze wordt via Grid Editing (Sediment-extensie) manueel ingevuld.

- Het resulterende GRID **Boz60** staat onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grid60\result

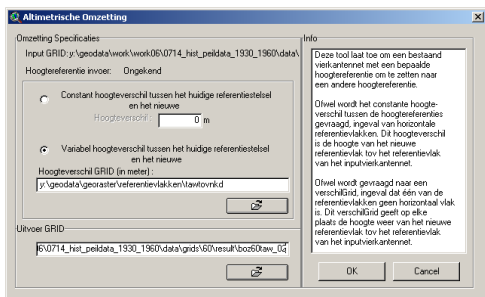
Voor een verfijnder grid te bekomen clippen we het grid op de omhullende. Het clippen van een grid gebeurt aan de hand van de optie Clippen van een grid in de Sediment-extensie.

- Dit resulteert in het grid **Boz60nkd_N** terug te vinden onder:
Y:\geodata\work\work06\0714_hist_peildata_1930_1960\data\grid60\result

5.7 Omzetting naar TAW

Het aangemaakte bodemgrid van de Boven Zeeschelde voor 1960 geeft dieptes aan ten opzichte van het NKD-referentievlak. Omwille van de vergelijkbaarheid met dieptewaarden uit andere jaren, wordt dit bodemgrid **Boz60nkd_02** omgezet naar een andere referentievlak, met name TAW.

Om een dergelijke omzetting mogelijk te maken zijn grids nodig die de verschillen tussen de referentievlakken aangeven. Deze omzetting wordt uitgevoerd met de functie 'Altimetrische omzetting' van de Sediment-extensie.



Onderstaande tabel geeft een overzicht van de input- en outputbestanden.

Omzetting	Inputgrid	Verschilgrid	Outputgrid
NKD naar TAW	Boz60nkd_02	tawtovnkd	Boz60taw_02

Appendix B. Analysis of the 1957 – 1965 bathymetrical samples

This appendix shows the original, digitized, 1957 – 1965 bathymetrical samples and the derived ESRI grids (as described in Appendix A). Section 2.3 describes how the figures below were constructed.

Figure 81 – Transect at the tide gauge in Melle.

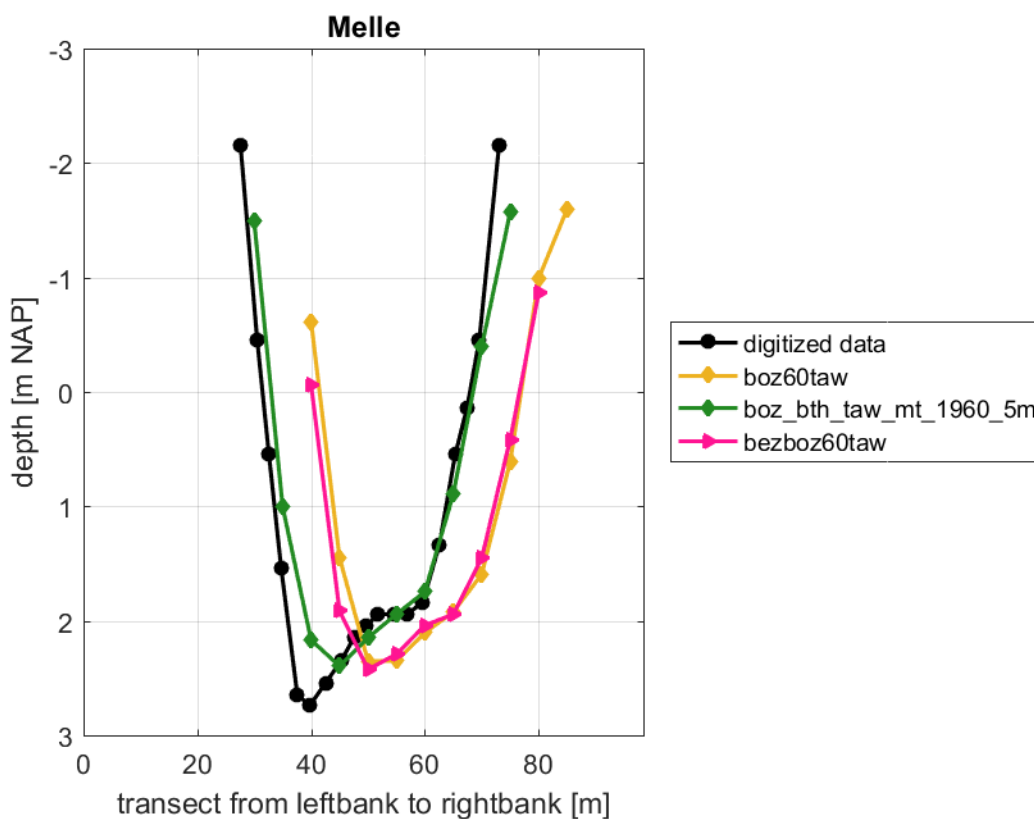


Figure 82 – Transect at the tide gauge in Wetteren.

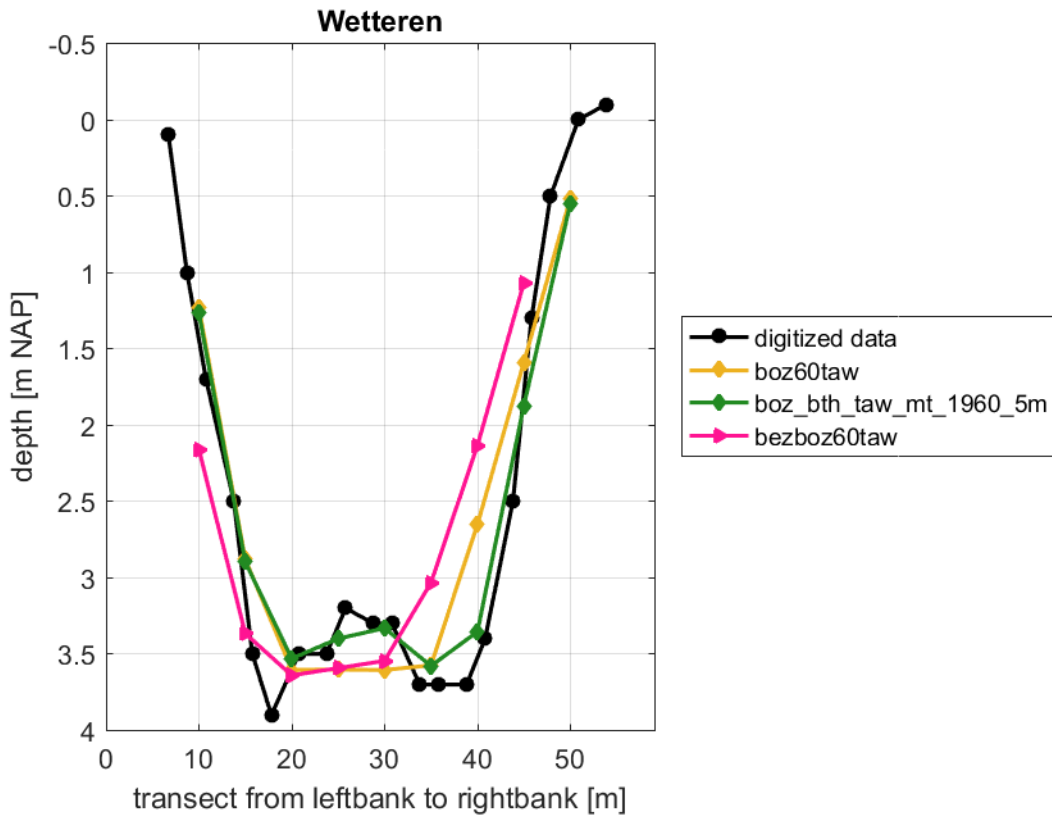


Figure 83 – Transect at the tide gauge in Uitbergen.

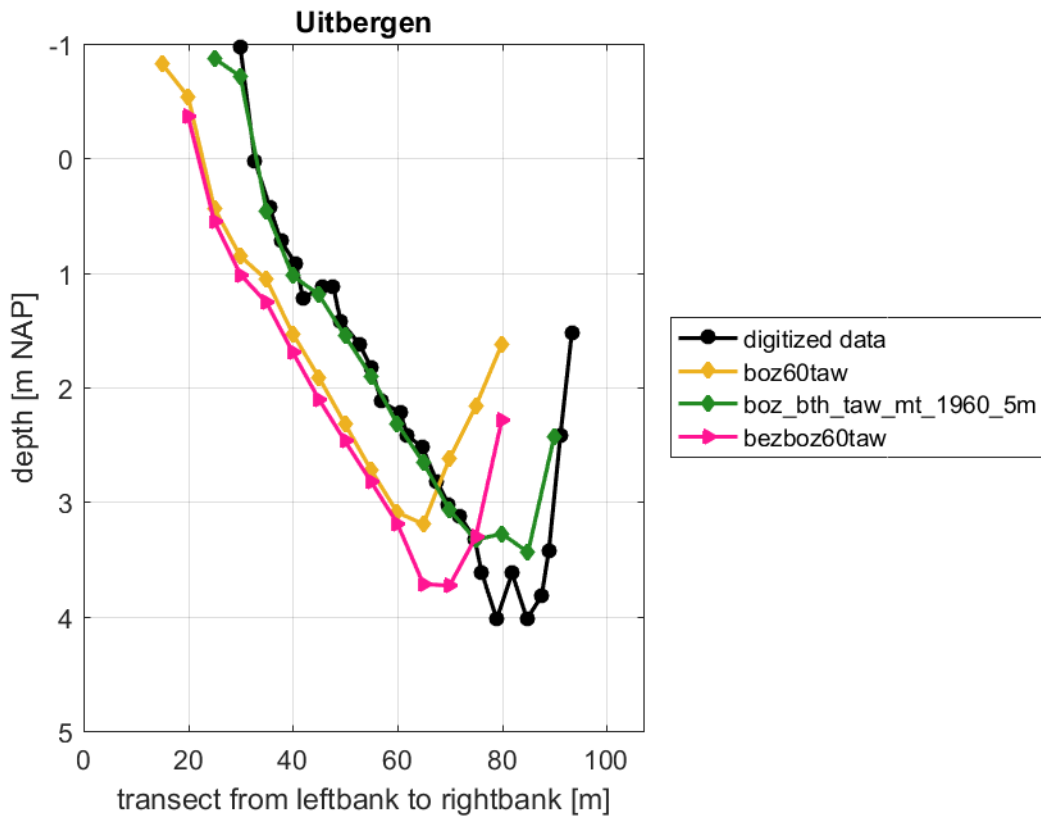


Figure 84 – Transect at the tide gauge in Schoonaarde.

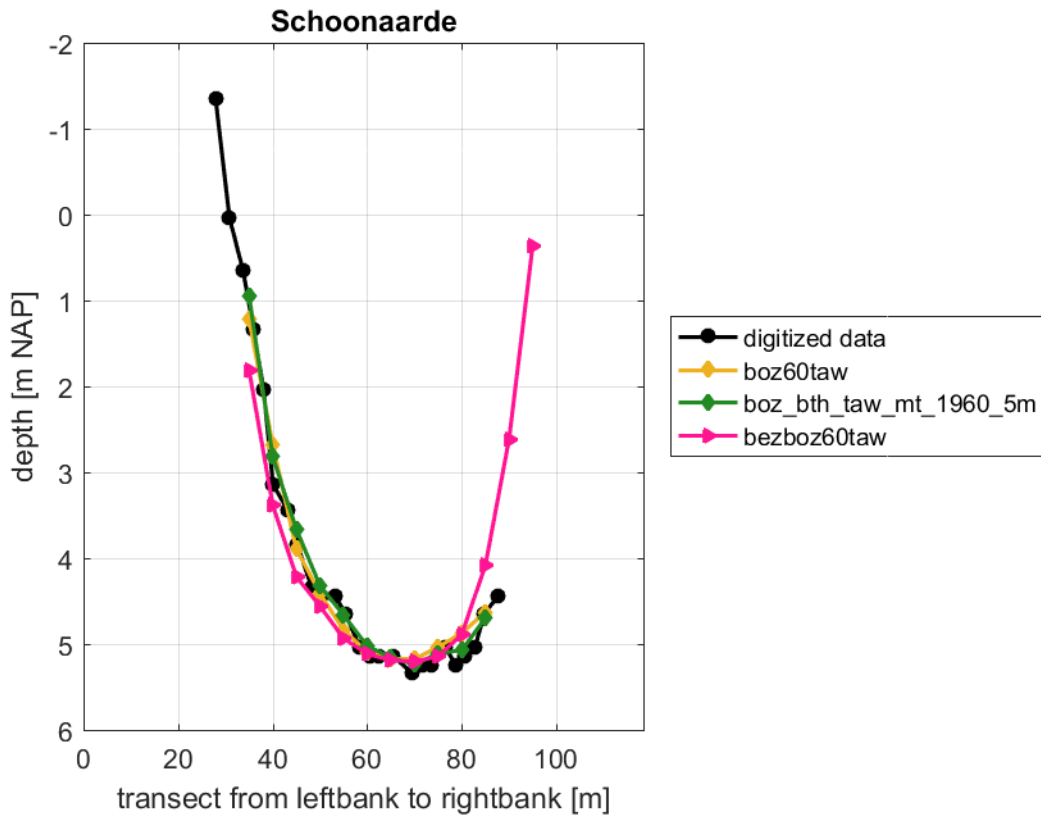


Figure 85 – Transect upstream from the confluence of Scheldt and Dender.

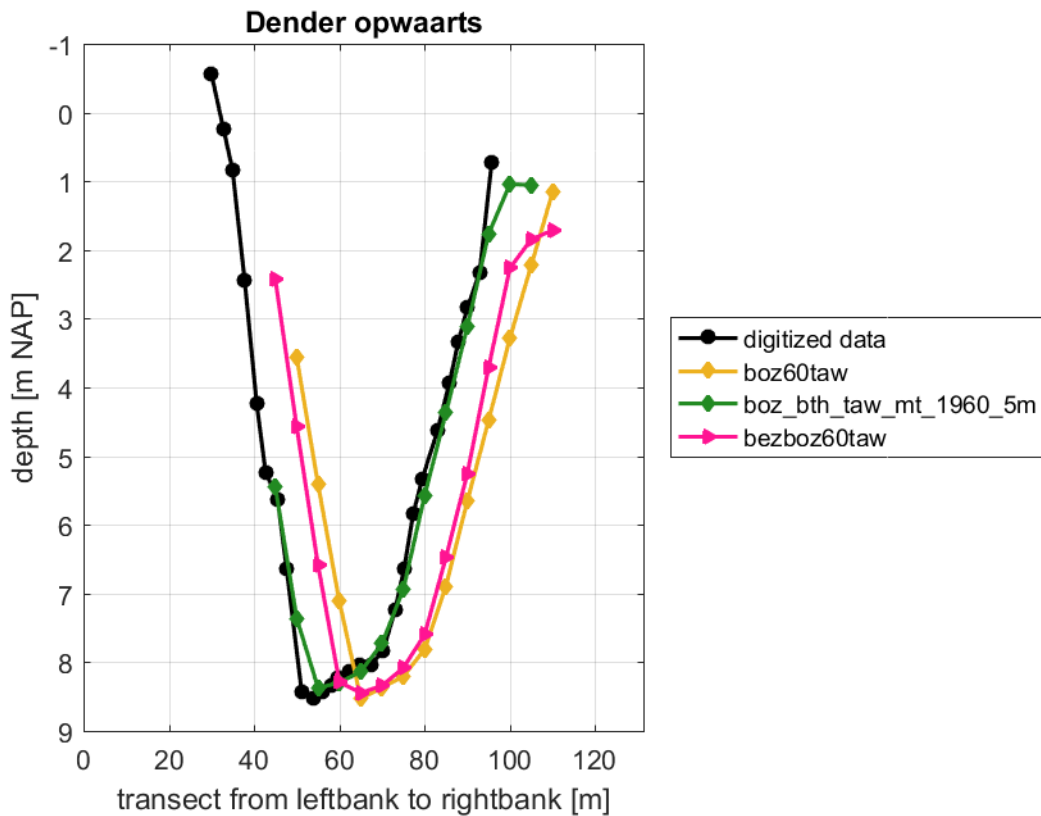


Figure 86 – Transect downstream from the confluence of Scheldt and Dender.

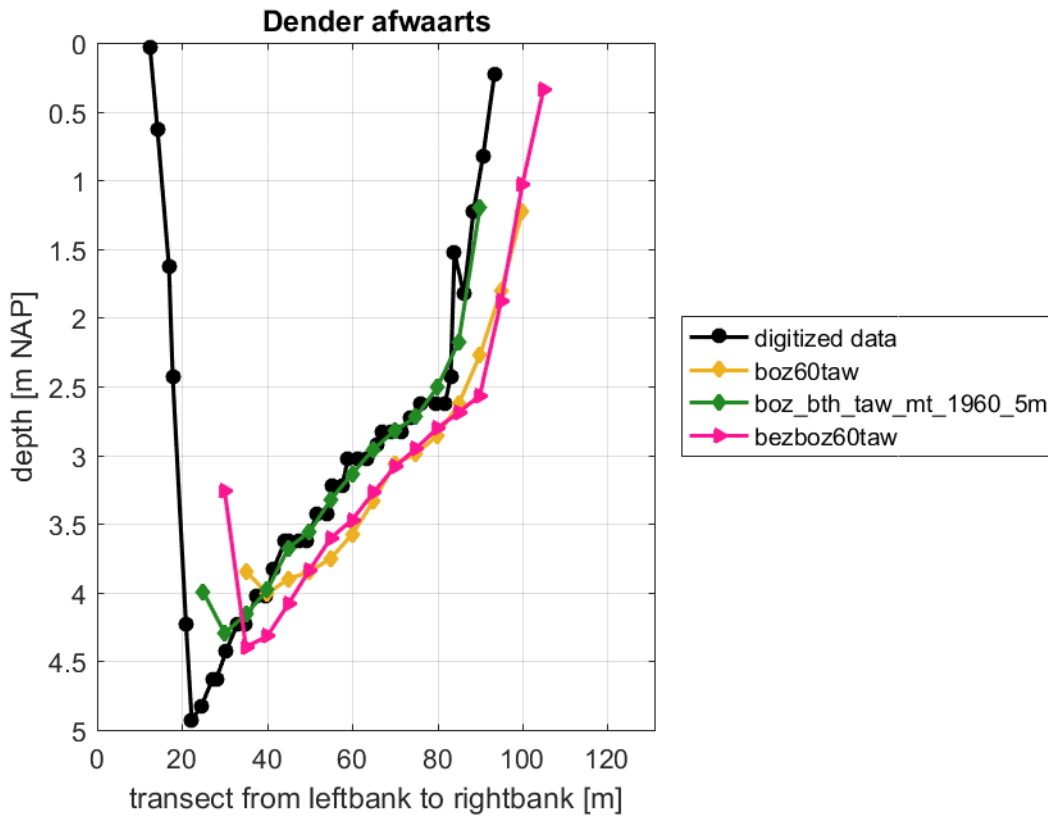


Figure 87 – Transect at the tide gauge in Dendermonde.

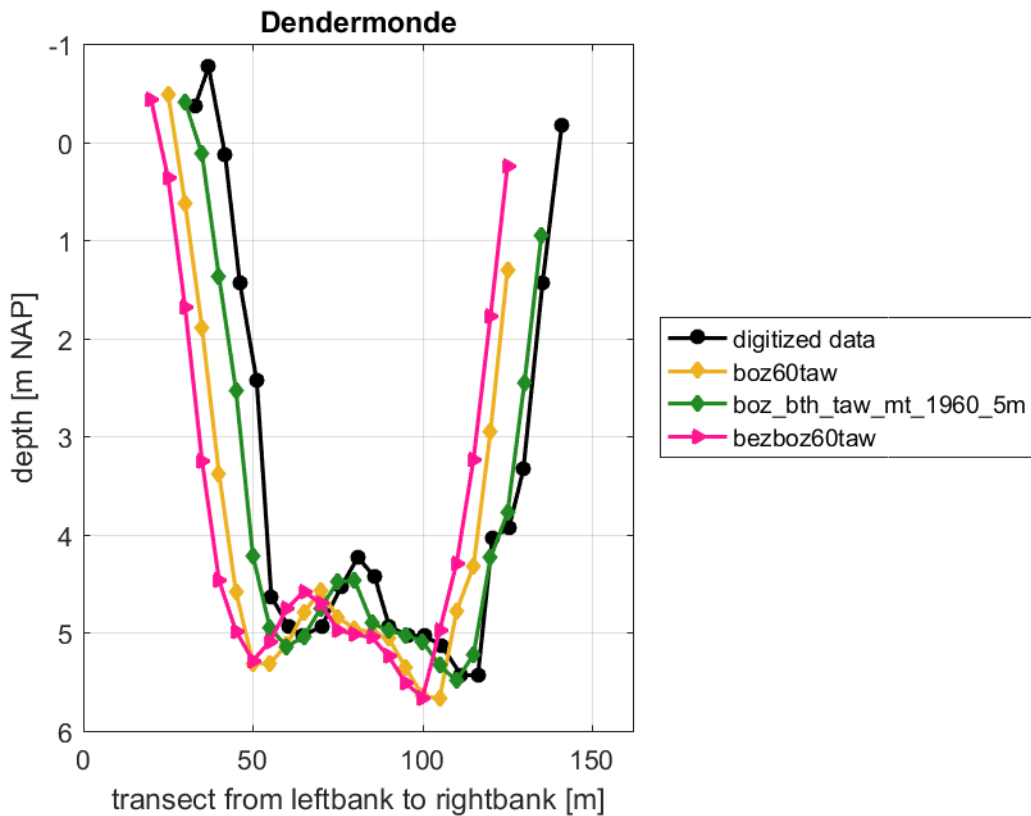


Figure 88 – Transect trough the Northern part of “De Kramp”.

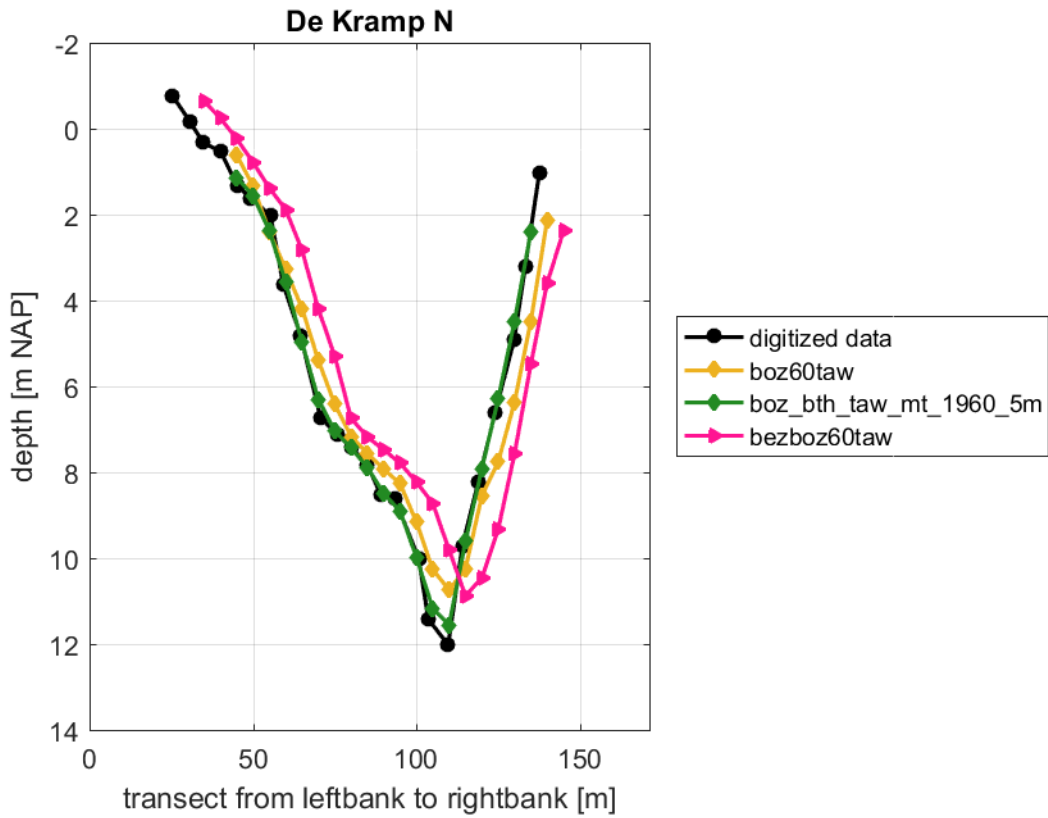


Figure 89 – Transect trough the central part of “De Kramp”.

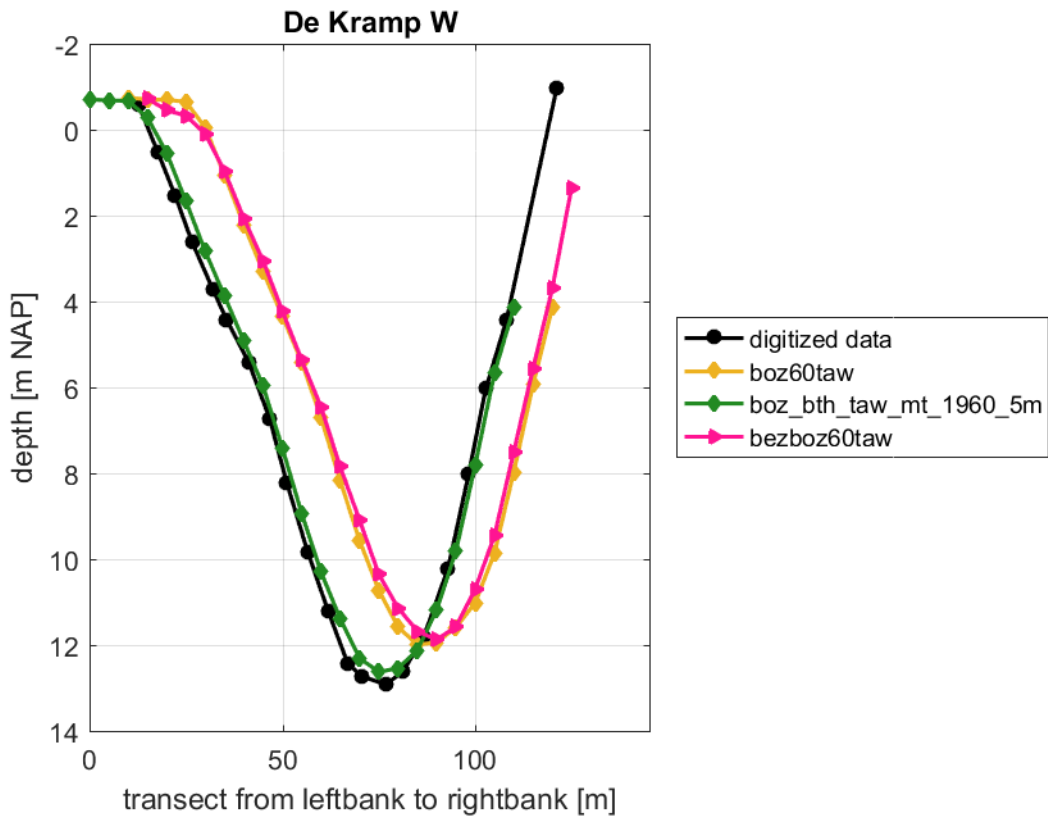


Figure 90 – Transect through the Southern part of “De Kramp”.

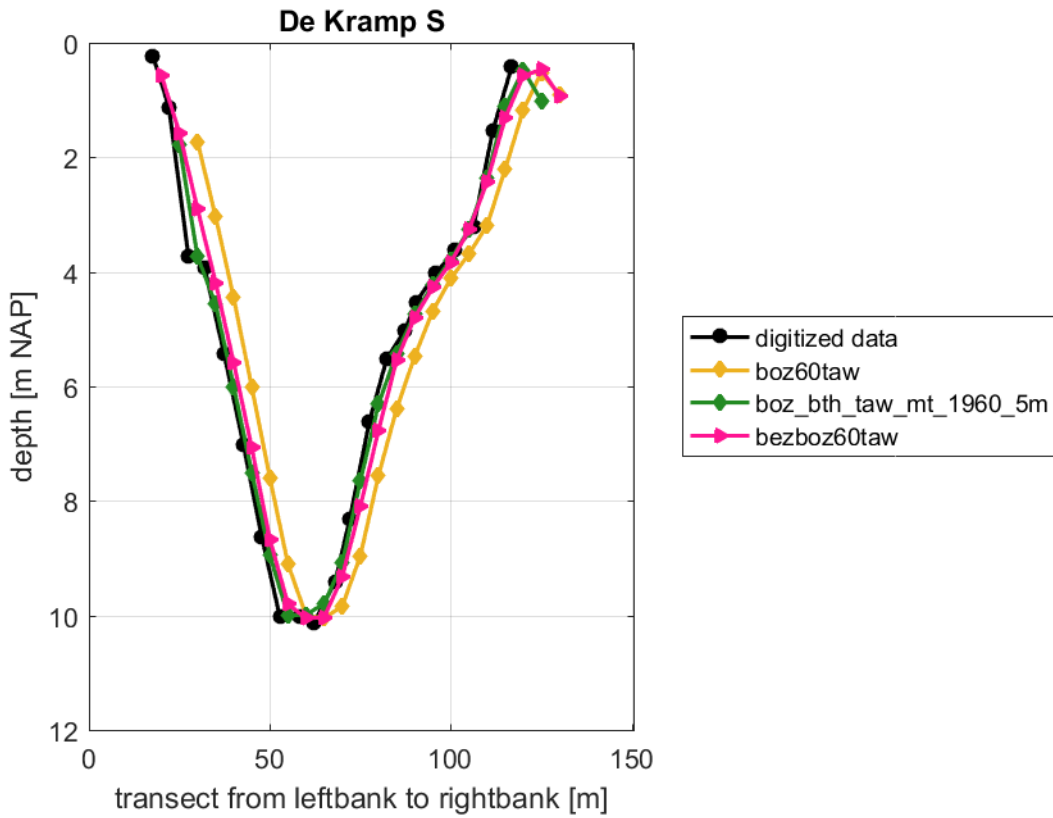


Figure 91 – Transect at het tide gauge in Sint-Amands.

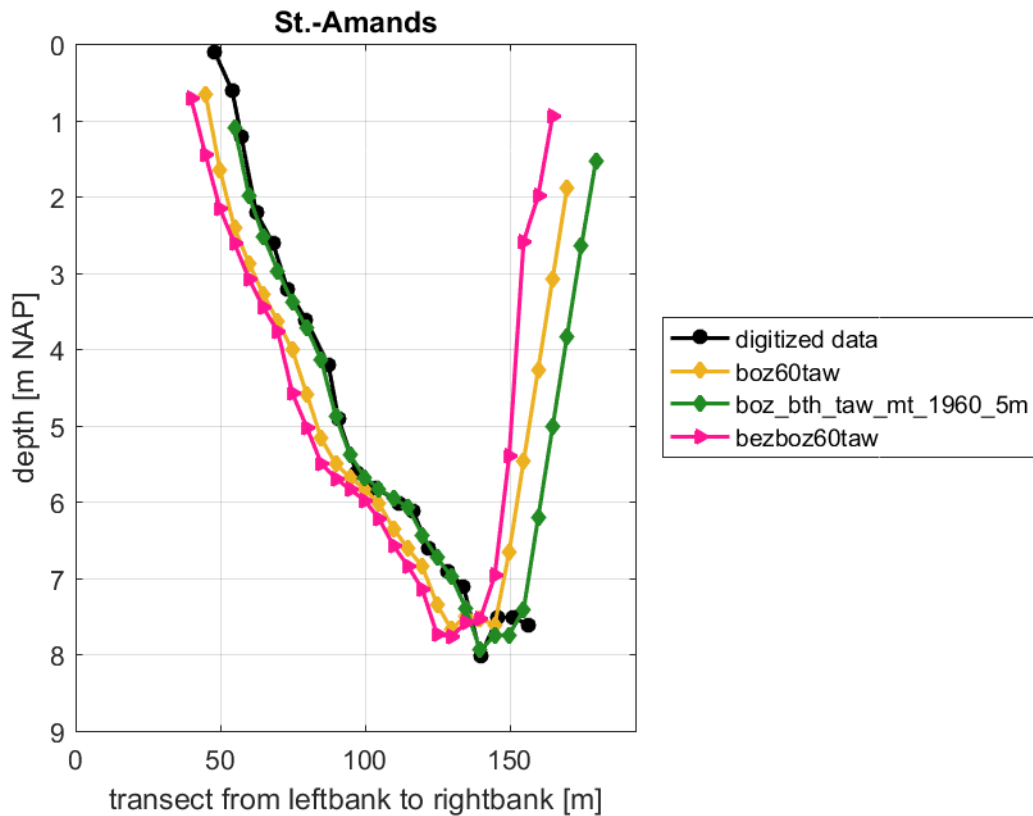
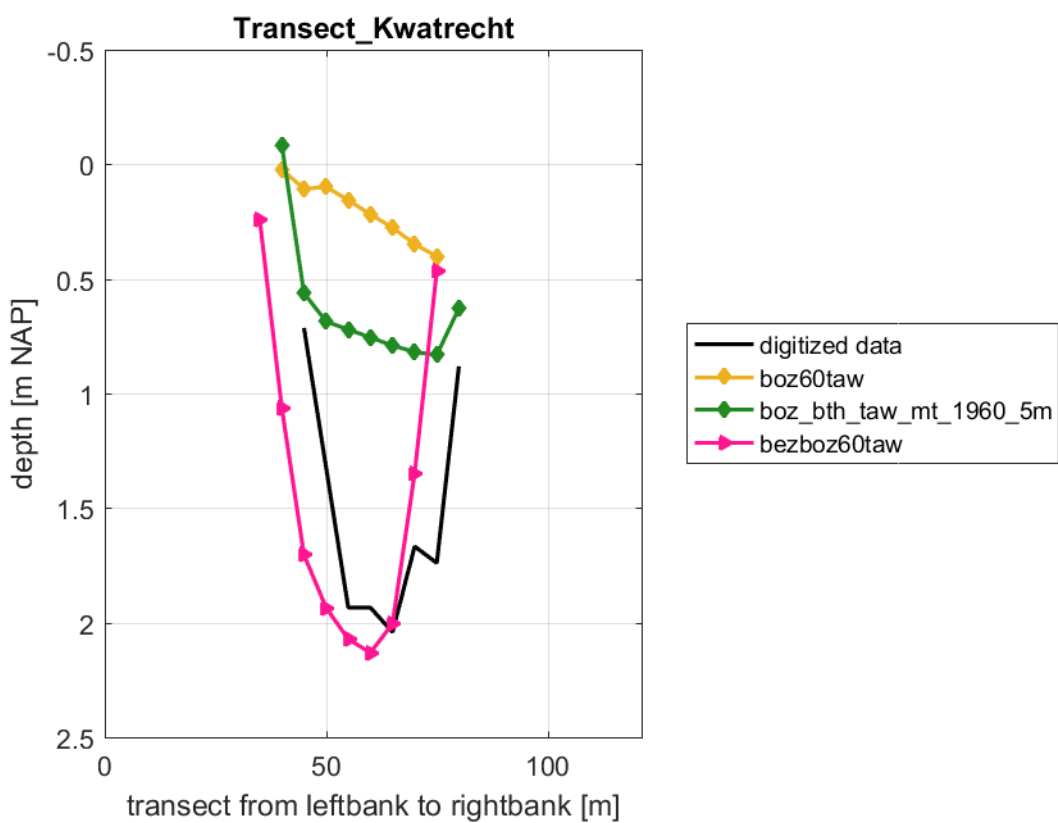


Figure 92 – Transect near Kwatrecht.



Appendix C. Comparison of 1954 HW/LW and full time series

Appendix C.1 Definition of error statistics

Mean Error (ME):
$$\frac{\sum_1^N (\text{obs}_n - \text{sim}_n)}{N}$$

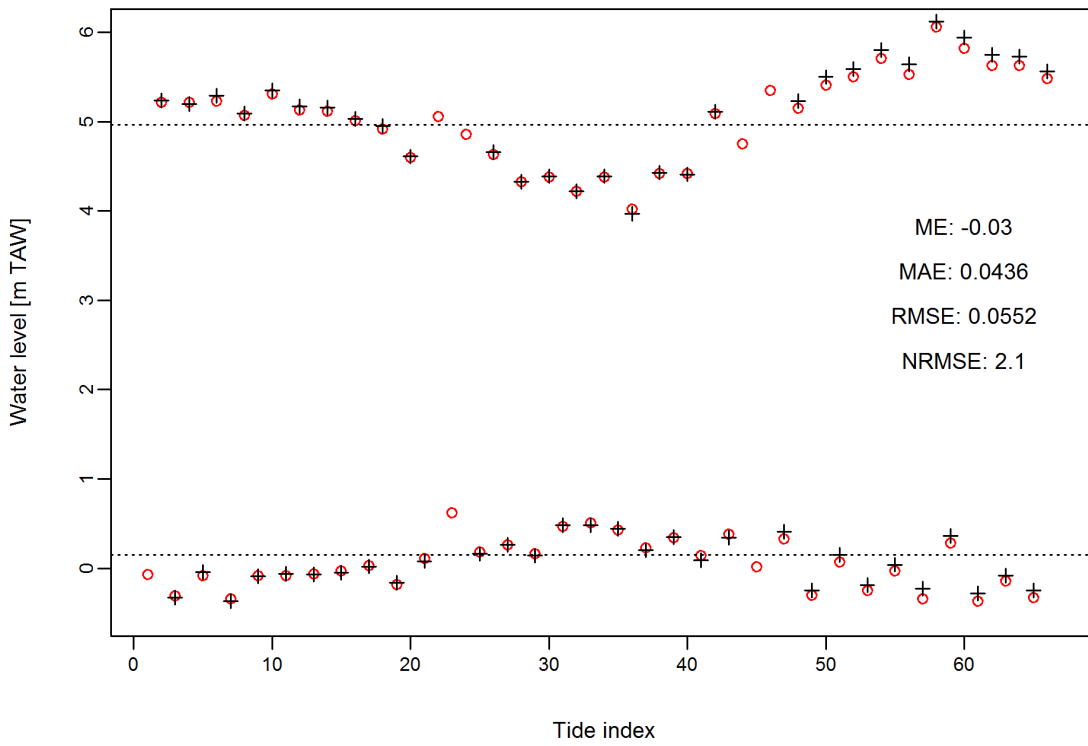
Mean Absolute Error (MAE):
$$\frac{\sum_1^N |\text{obs}_n - \text{sim}_n|}{N}$$

Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE):
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum_1^N (\text{obs}_n - \text{sim}_n)^2}{N}}$$

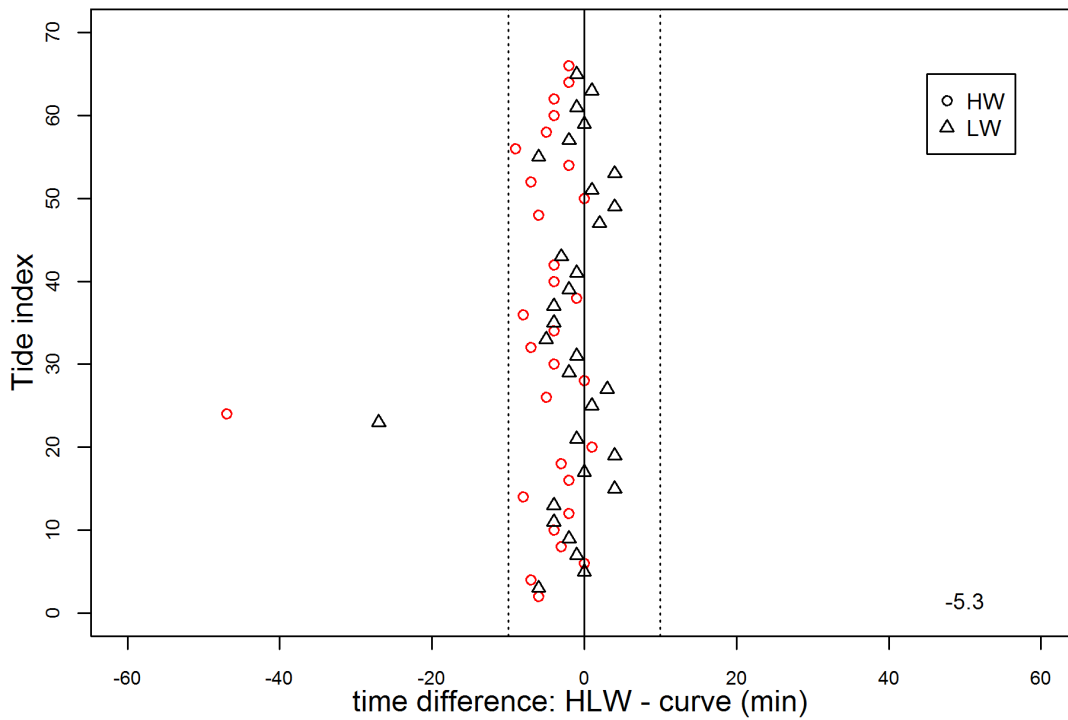
Normalised Root Mean Squared Error (NRMSE):
$$\frac{\text{RMSE}}{(\text{obs}_{\max} - \text{obs}_{\min})}$$

Appendix C.2 Figures

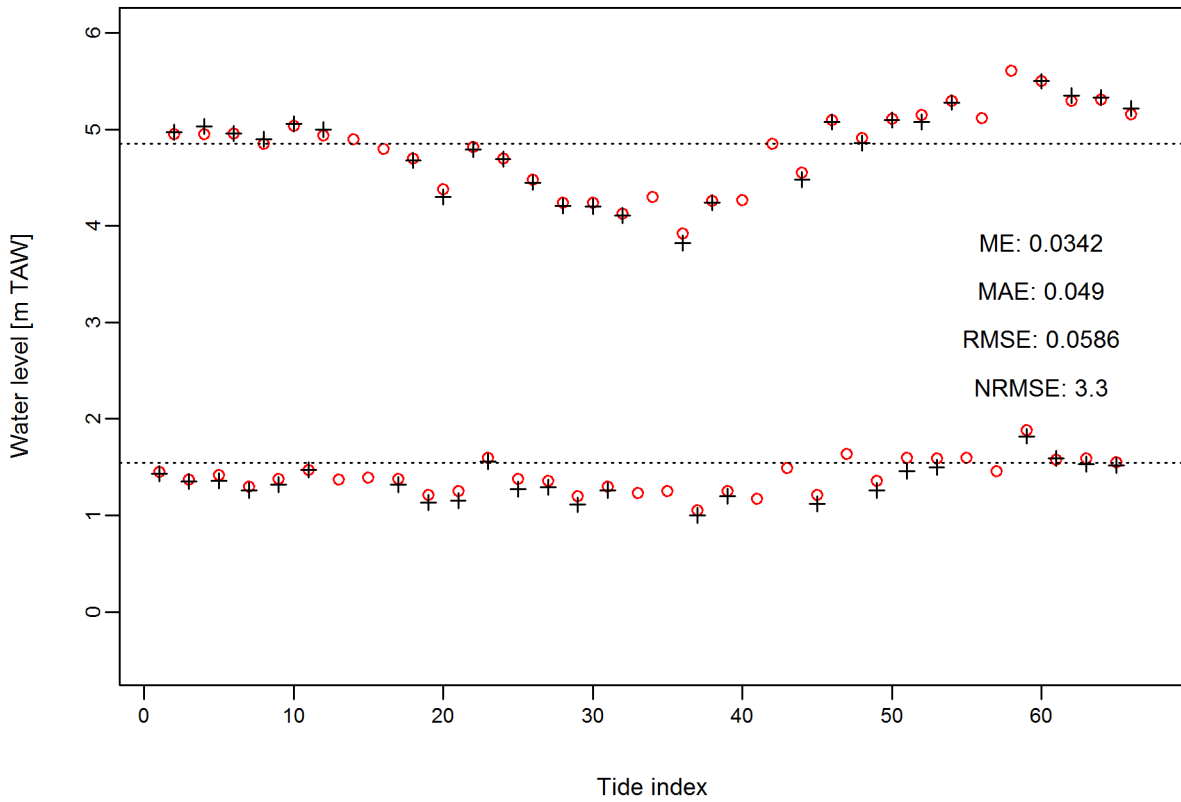
Antwerpen



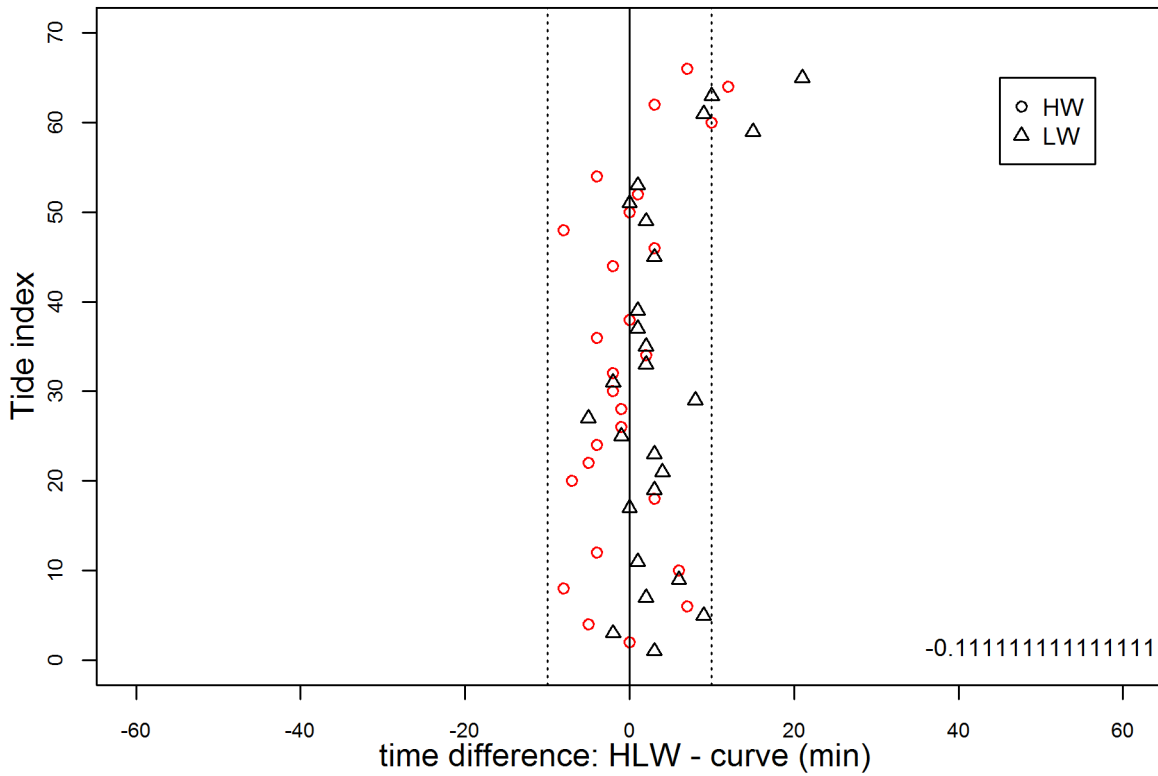
Antwerpen



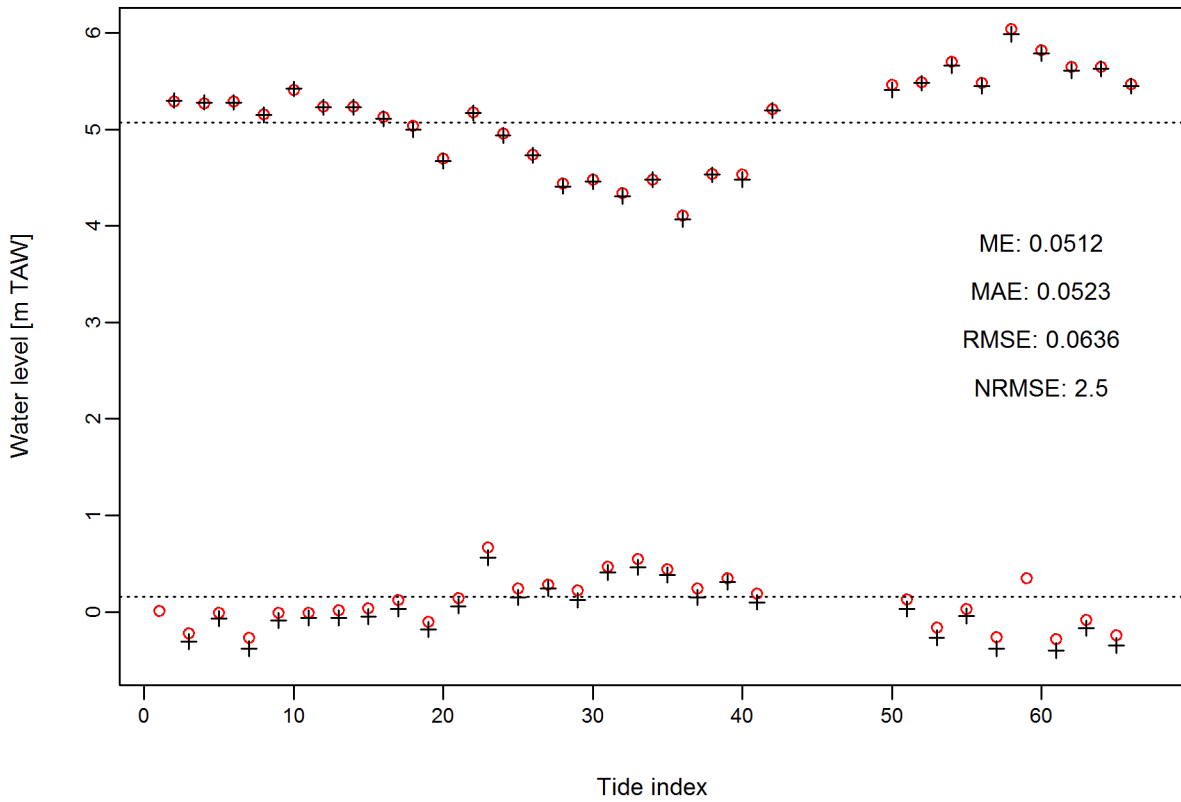
Dendermonde



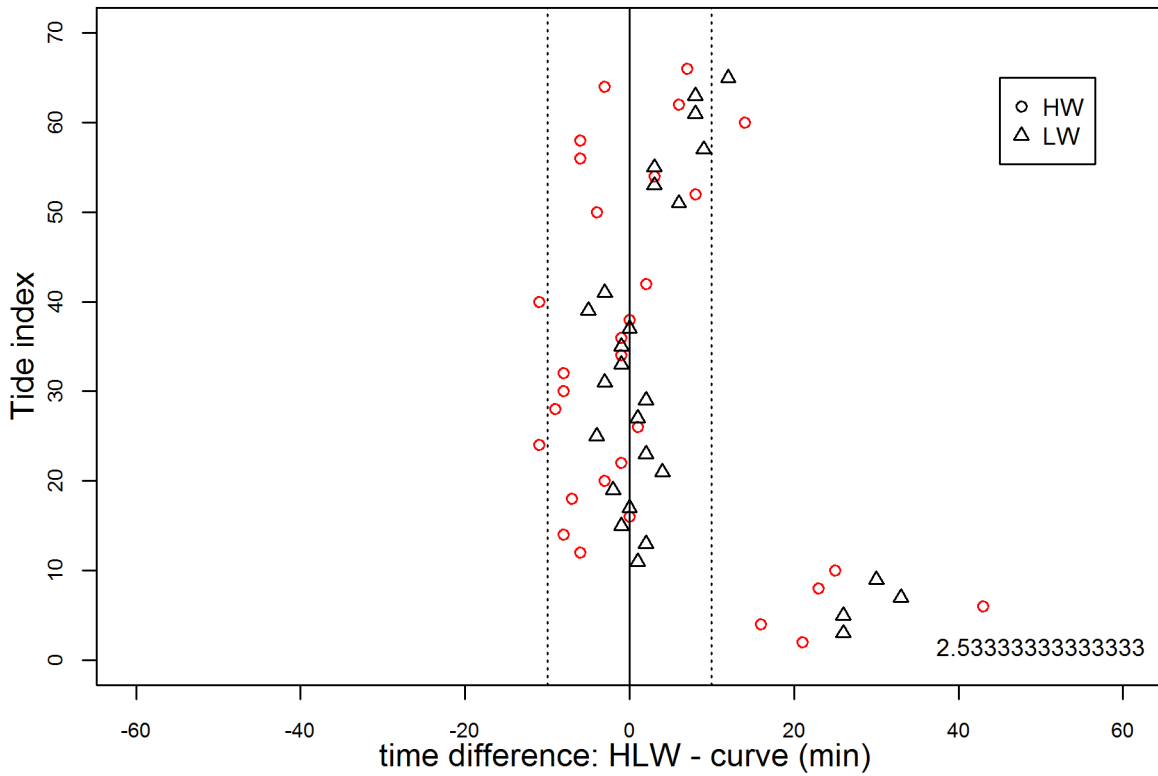
Dendermonde



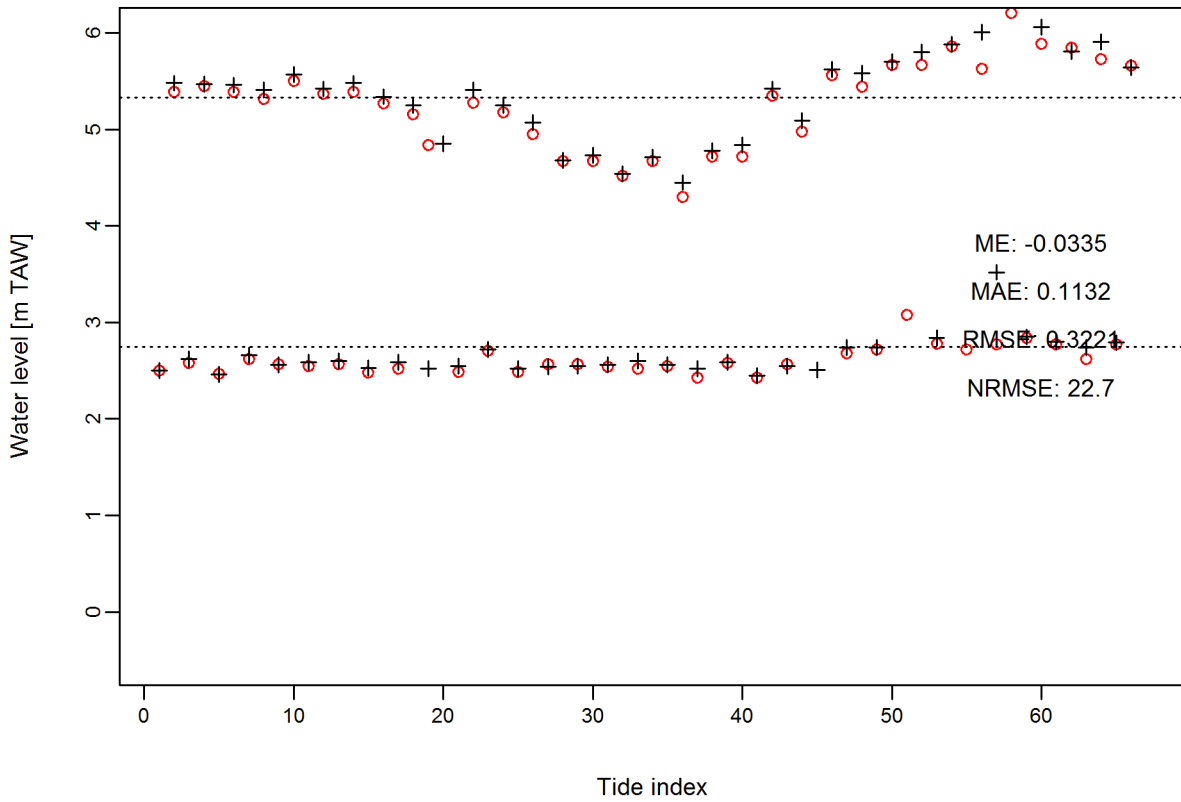
Hemiksem



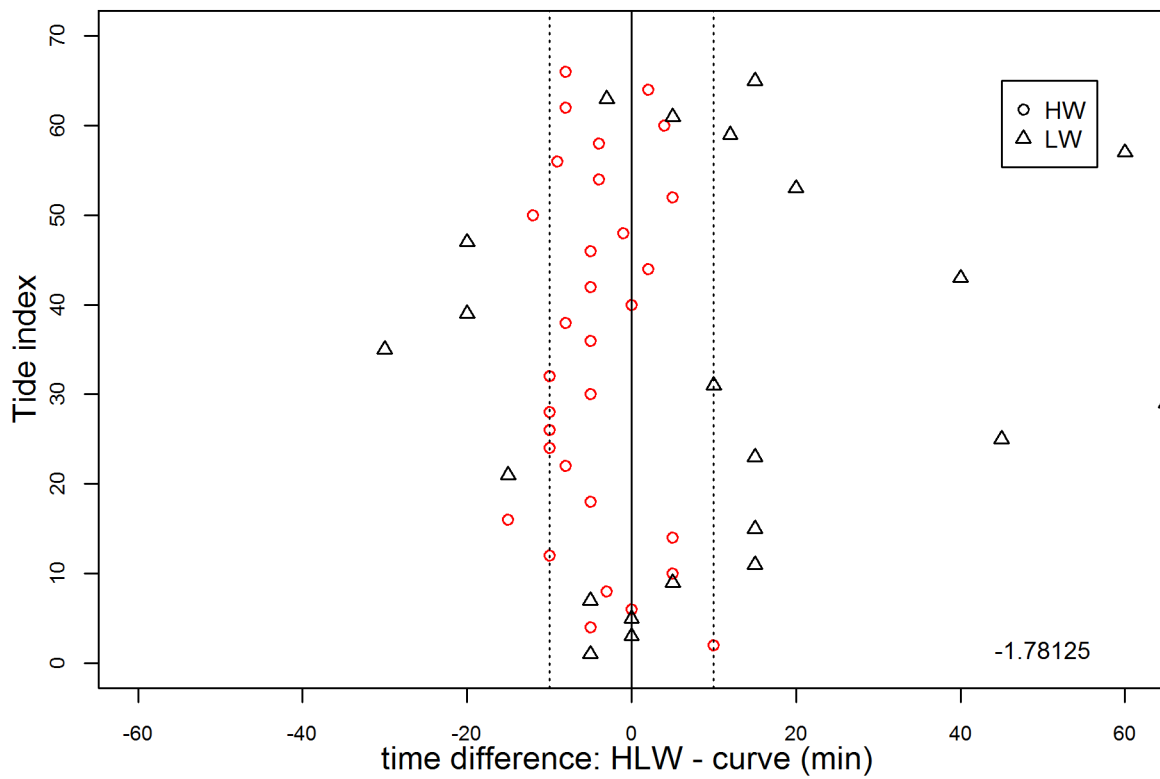
Hemiksem



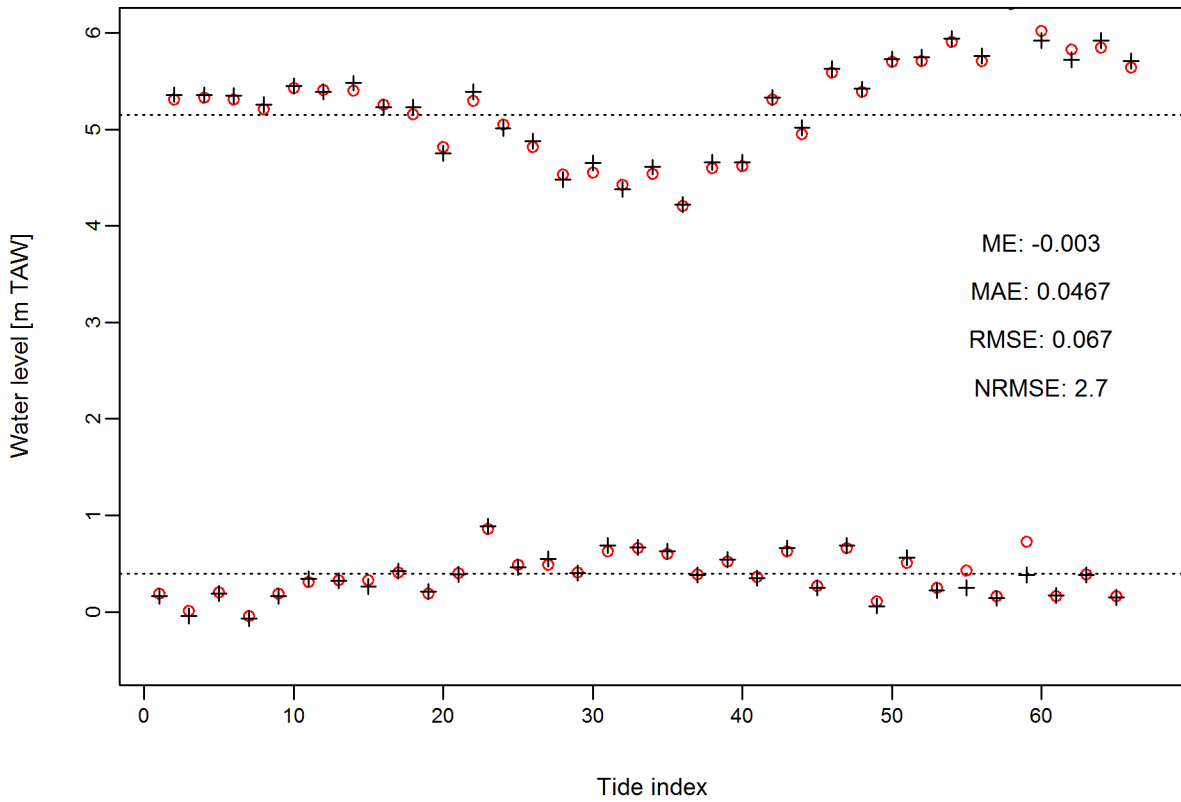
Hombeek



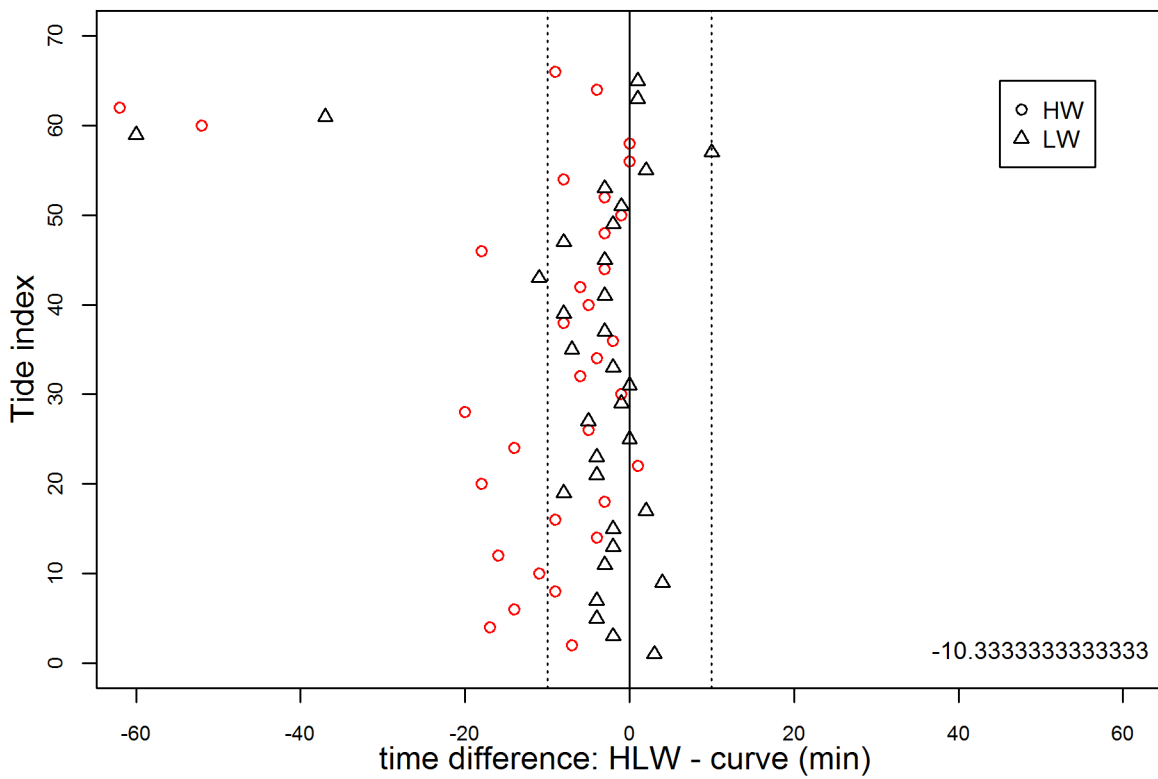
Hombeek



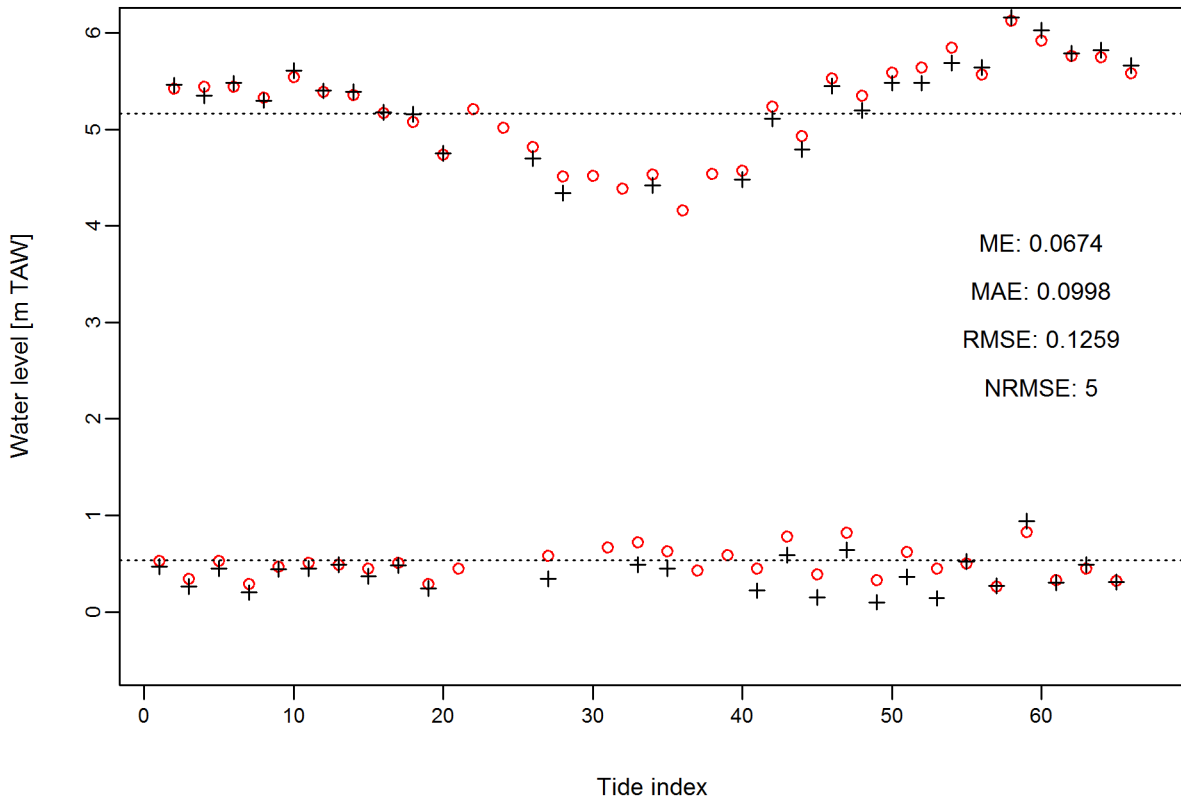
Temse



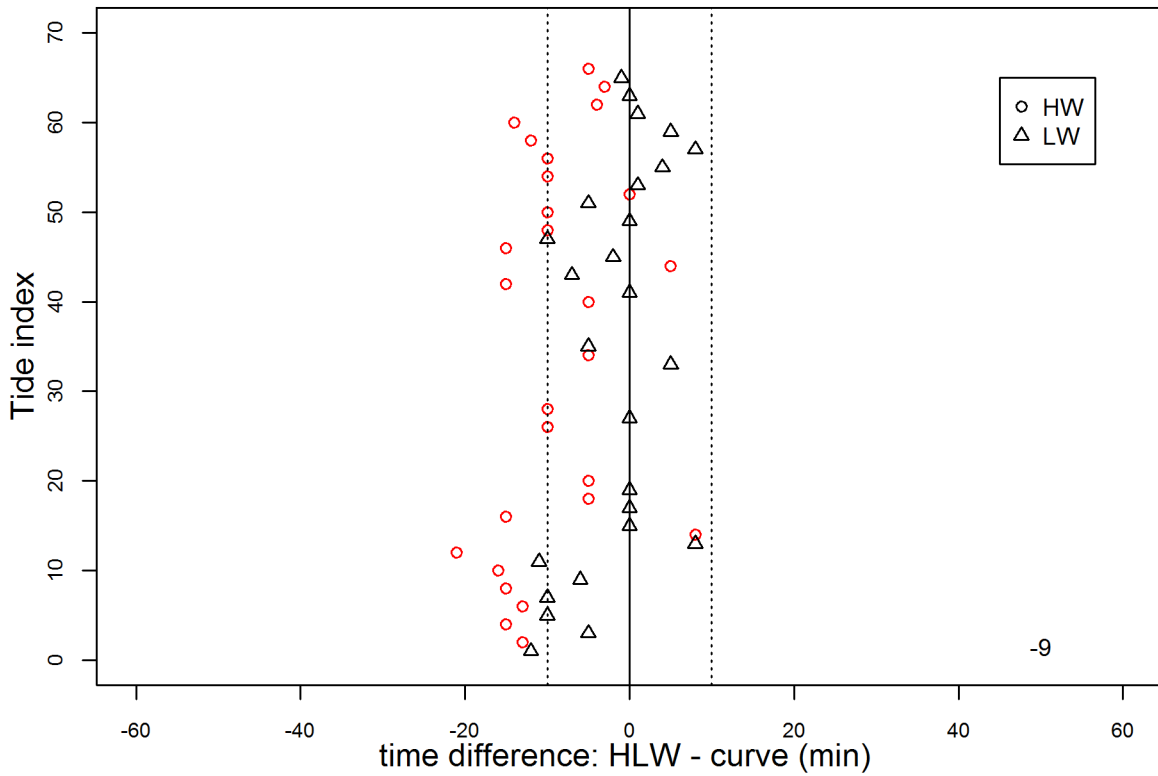
Temse



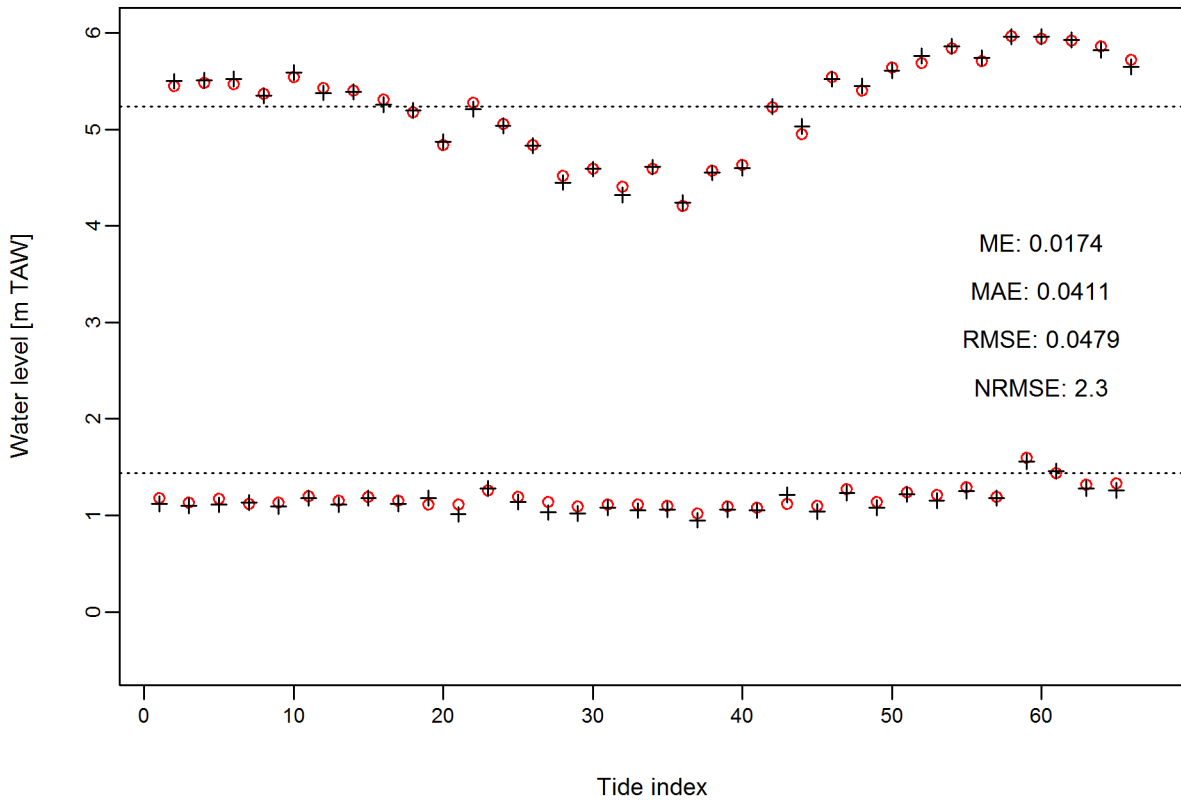
Tielrode



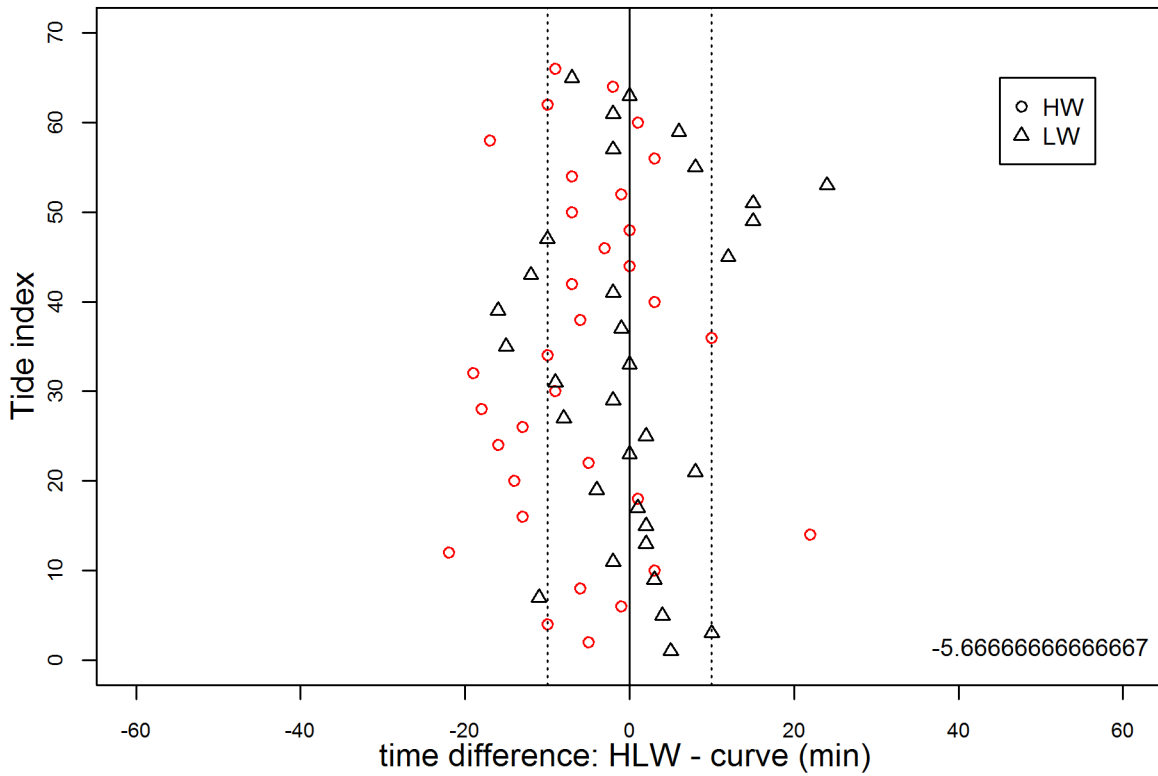
Tielrode



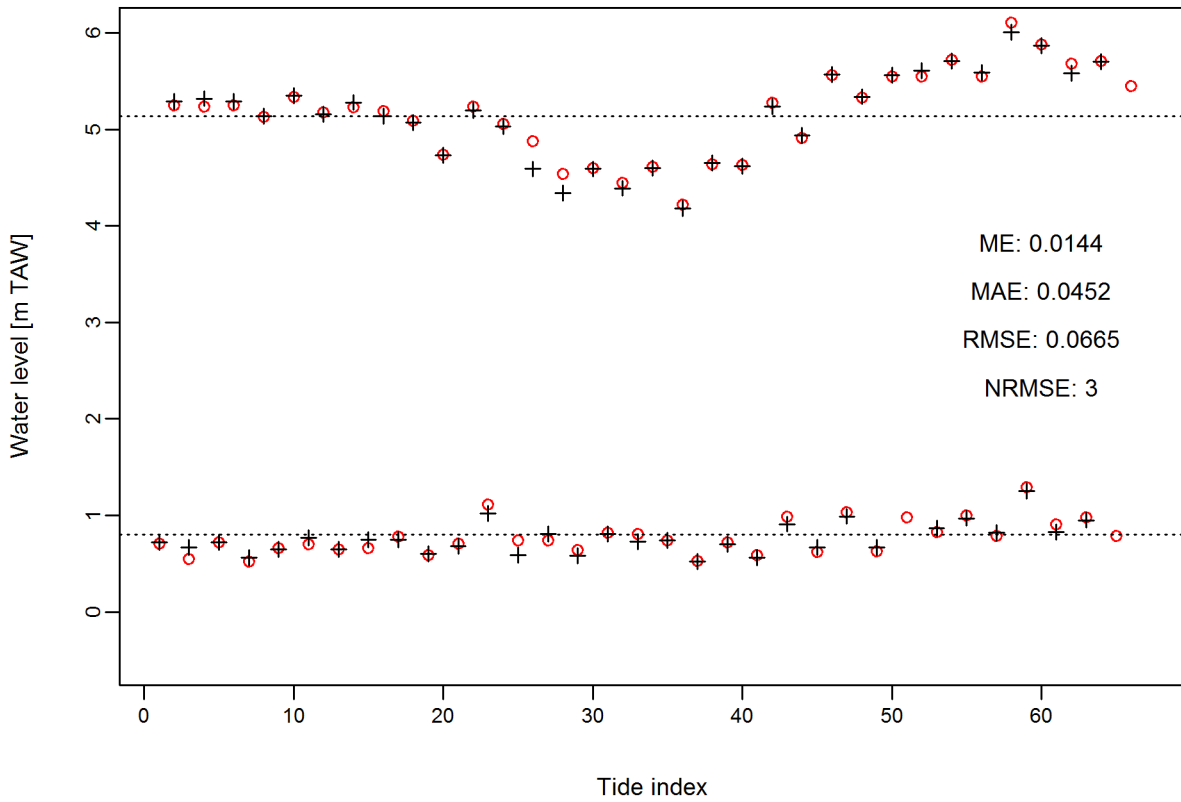
Waasmunster



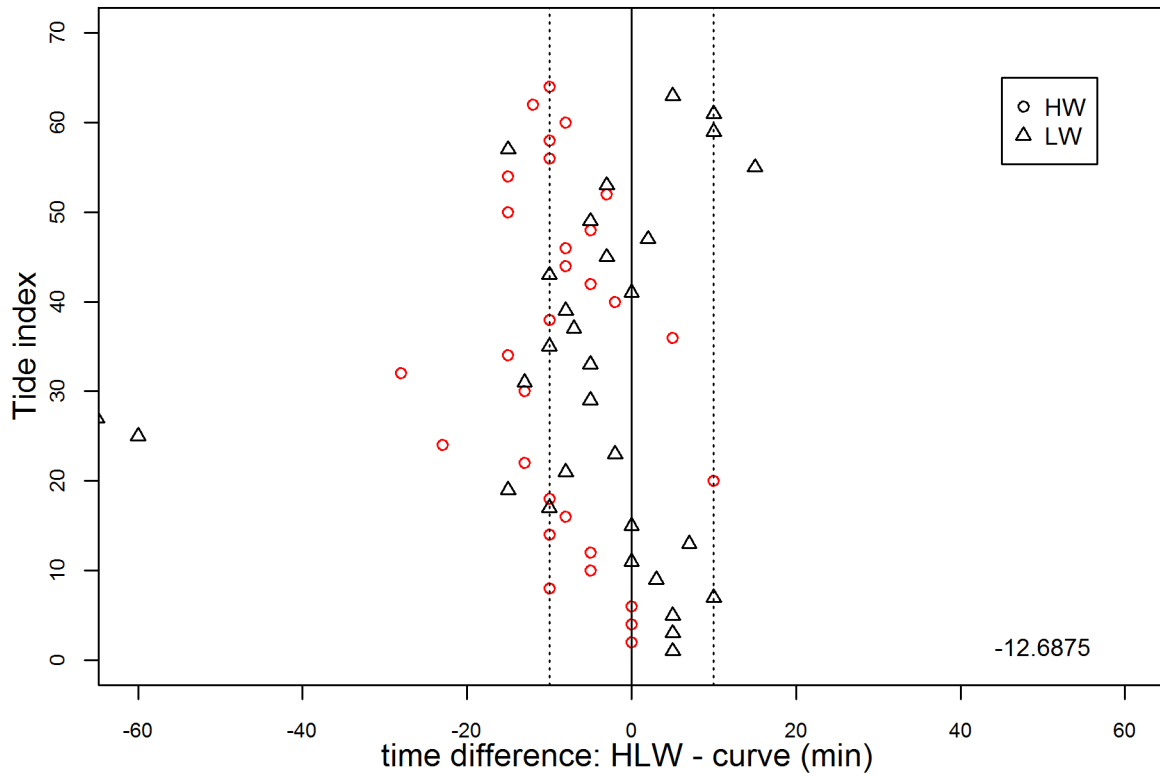
Waasmunster



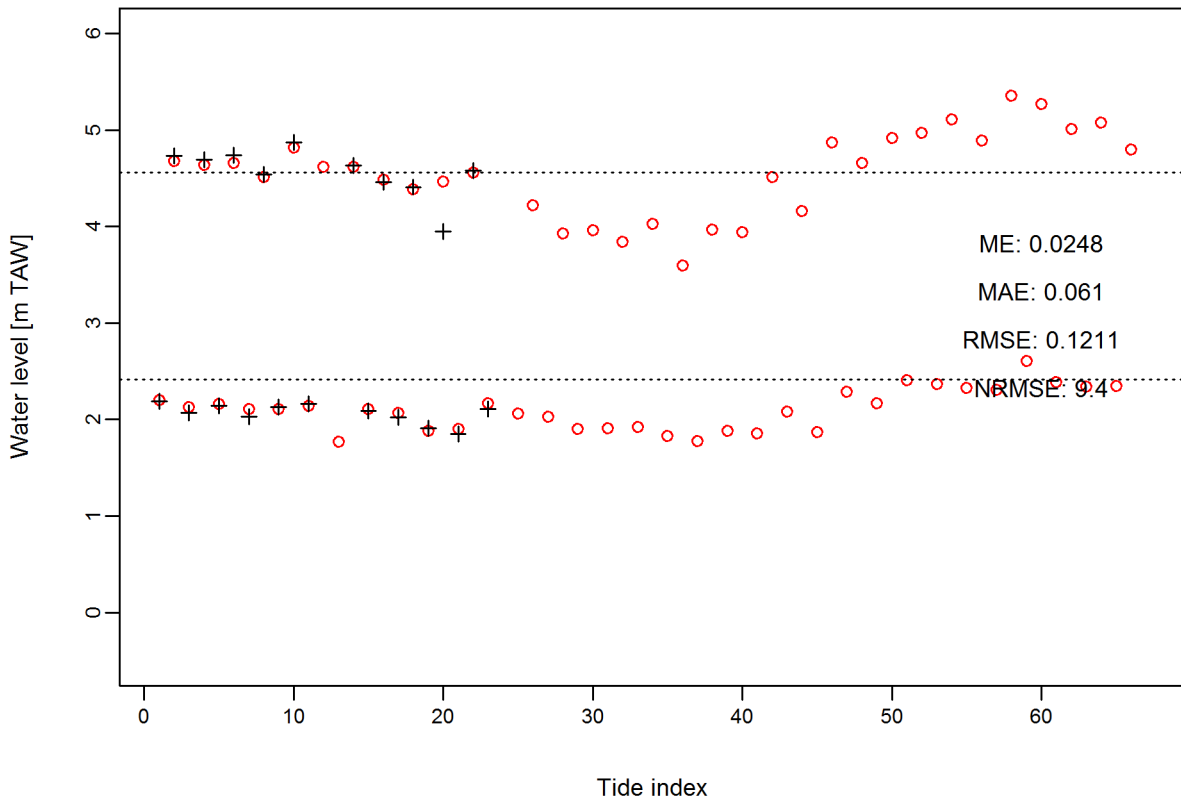
Walem



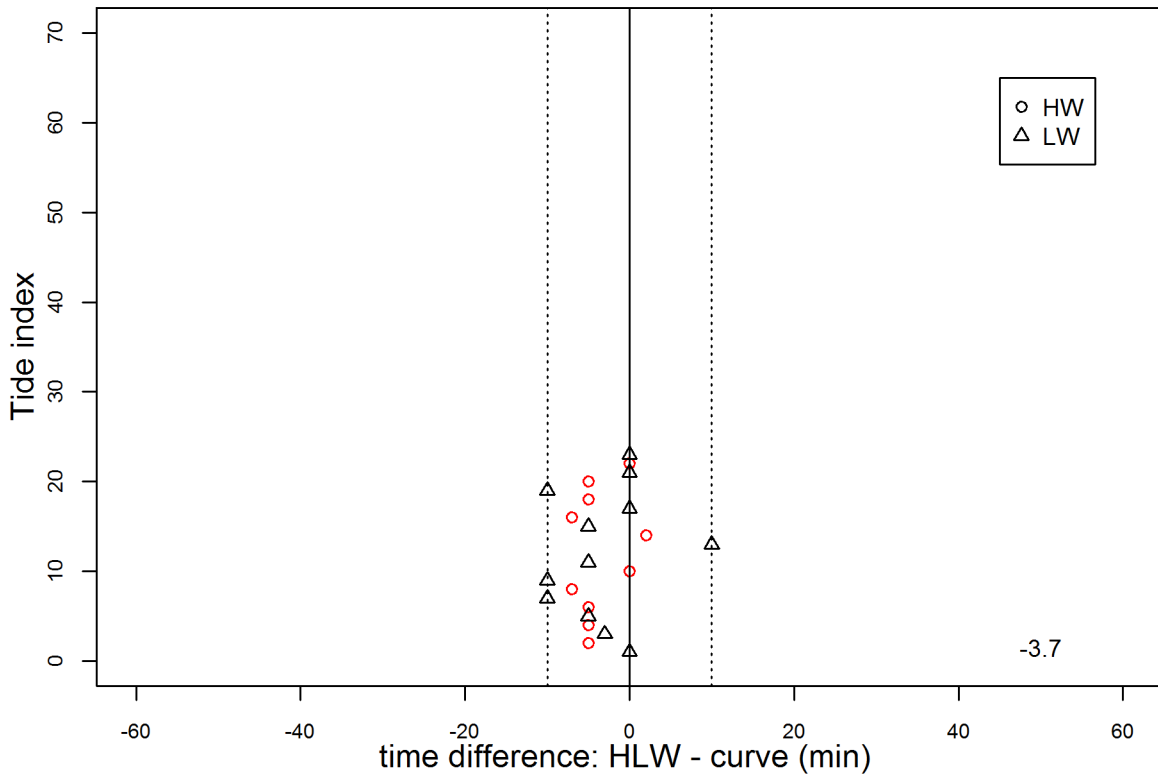
Walem



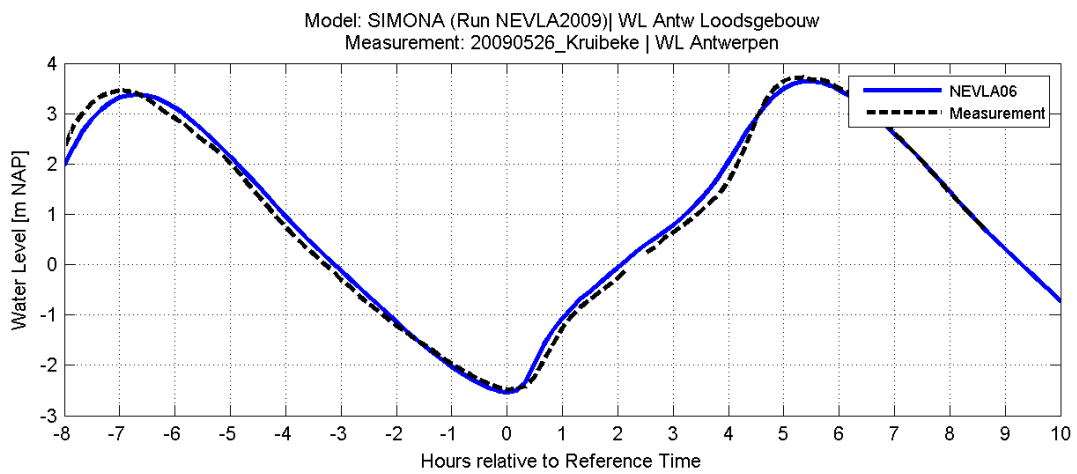
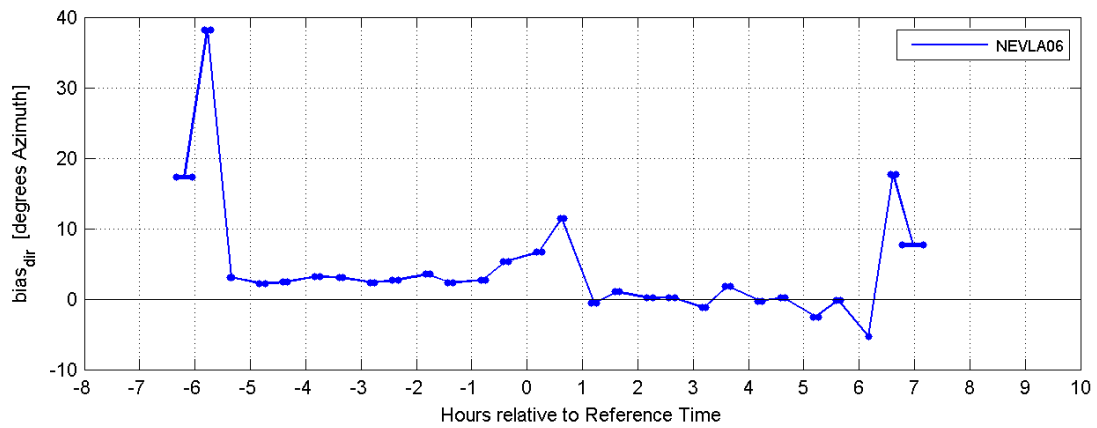
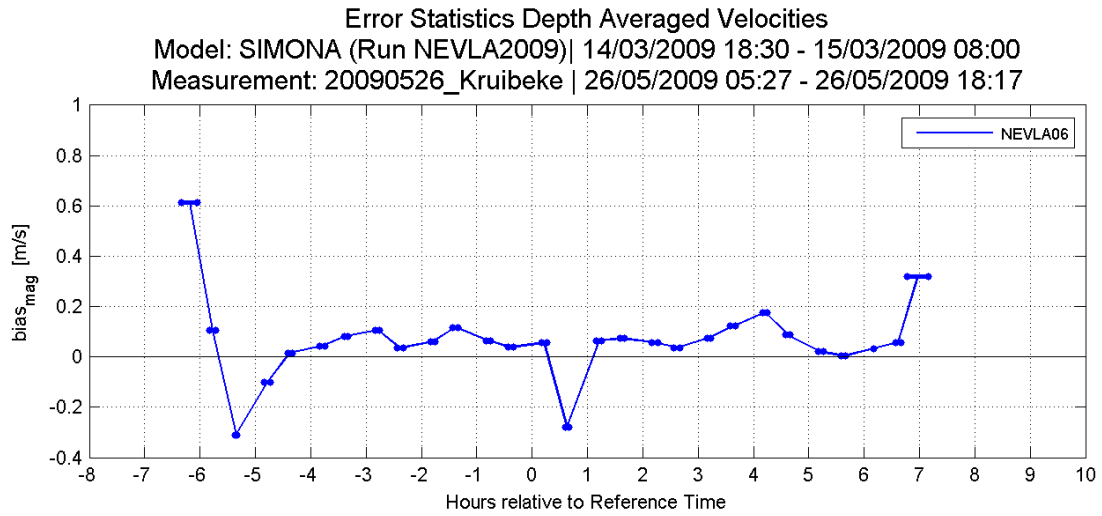
Wetteren



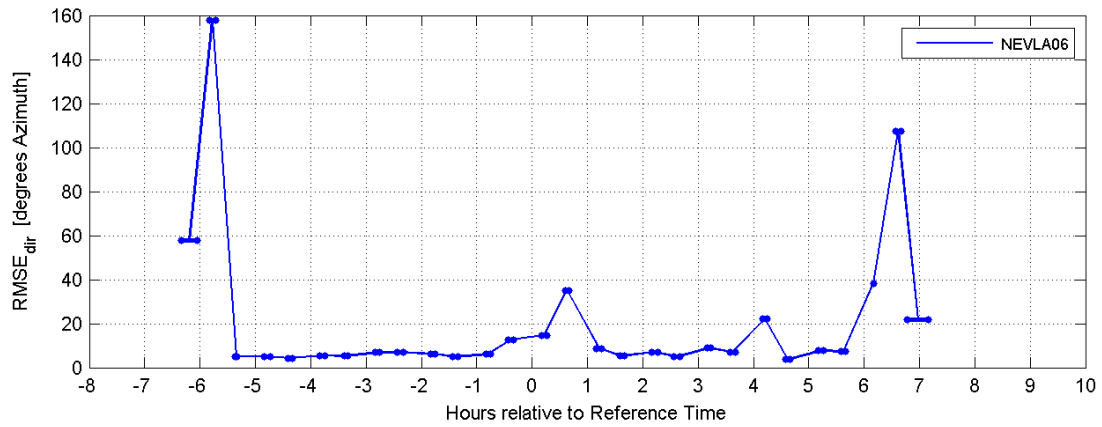
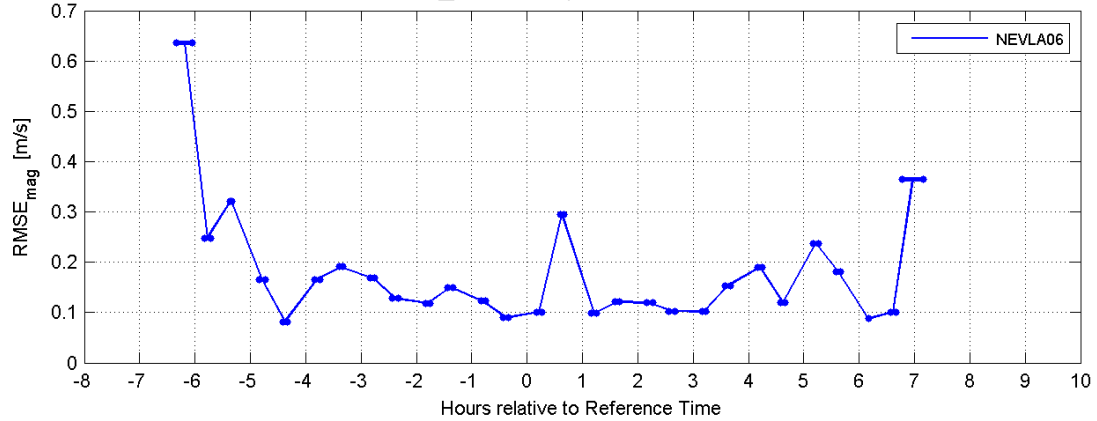
Wetteren



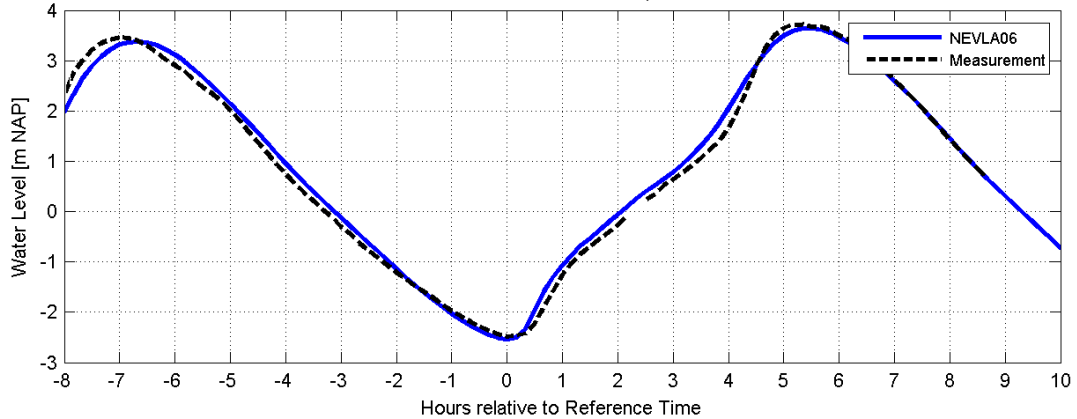
Appendix D. NEVLA 2009 validation: sailed ADCP



Error Statistics Depth Averaged Velocities
 Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | 14/03/2009 18:30 - 15/03/2009 08:00
 Measurement: 20090526_Kruikeke | 26/05/2009 05:27 - 26/05/2009 18:17

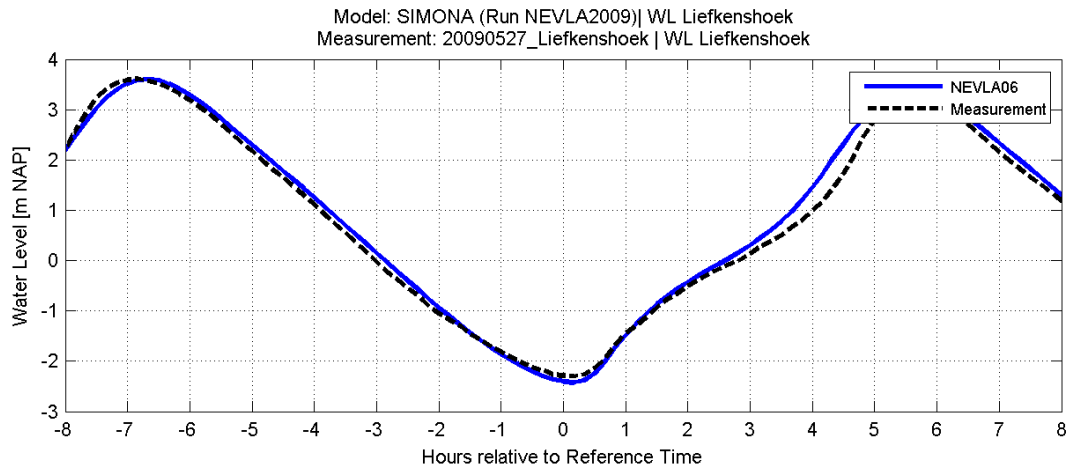
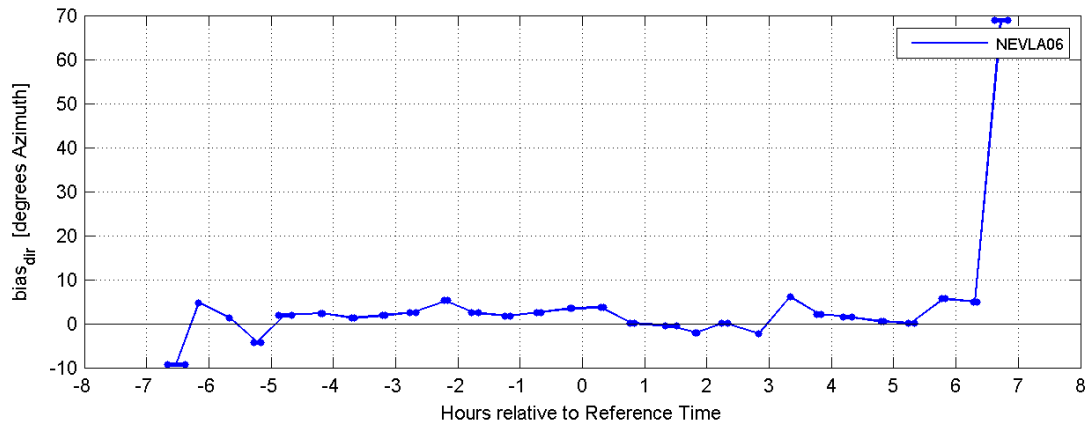
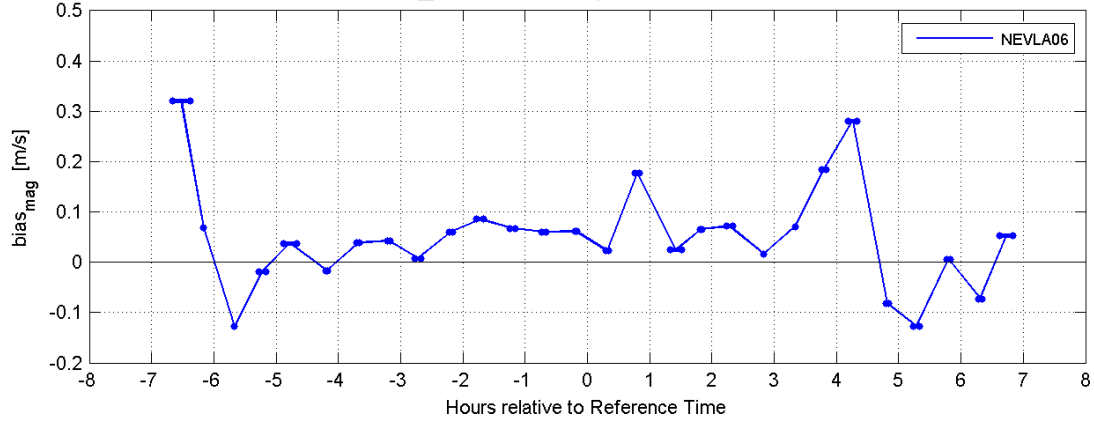


Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | WL Antw Loodsgebouw
 Measurement: 20090526_Kruikeke | WL Antwerpen



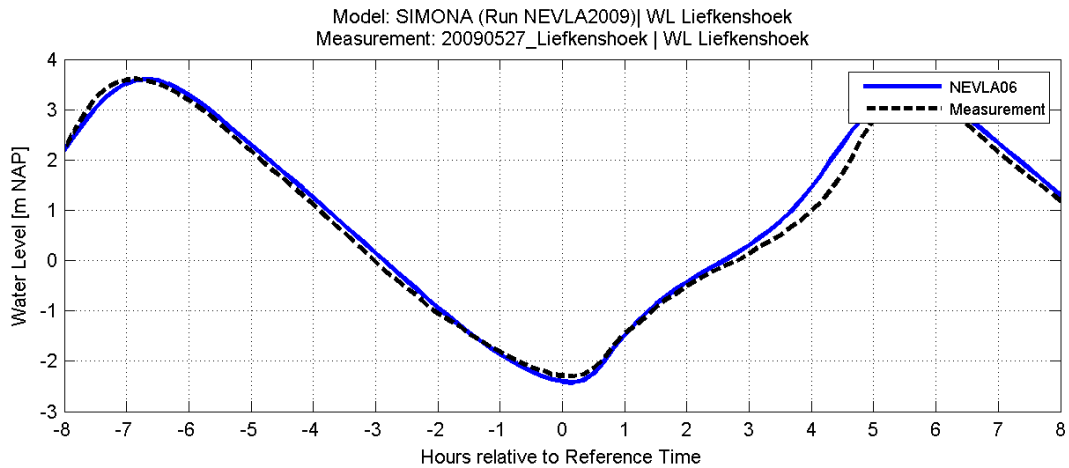
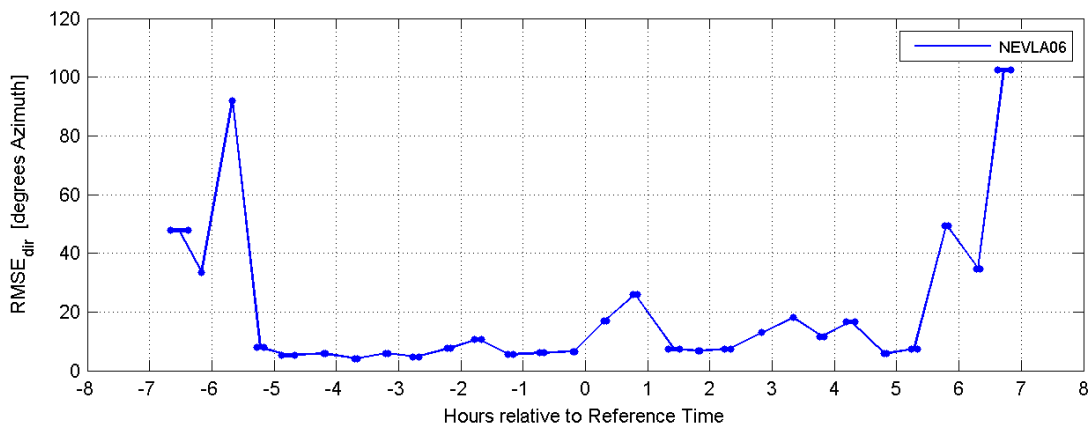
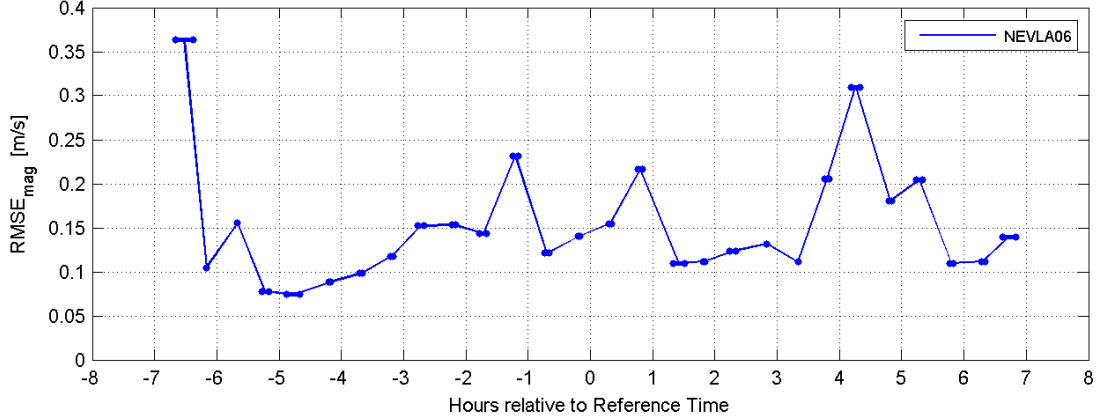
VIMM version trunk
 (c)Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium 2015

Error Statistics Depth Averaged Velocities
 Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | 15/03/2009 06:00 - 15/03/2009 19:30
 Measurement: 20090527_Liefkenshoek | 27/05/2009 05:27 - 27/05/2009 18:27



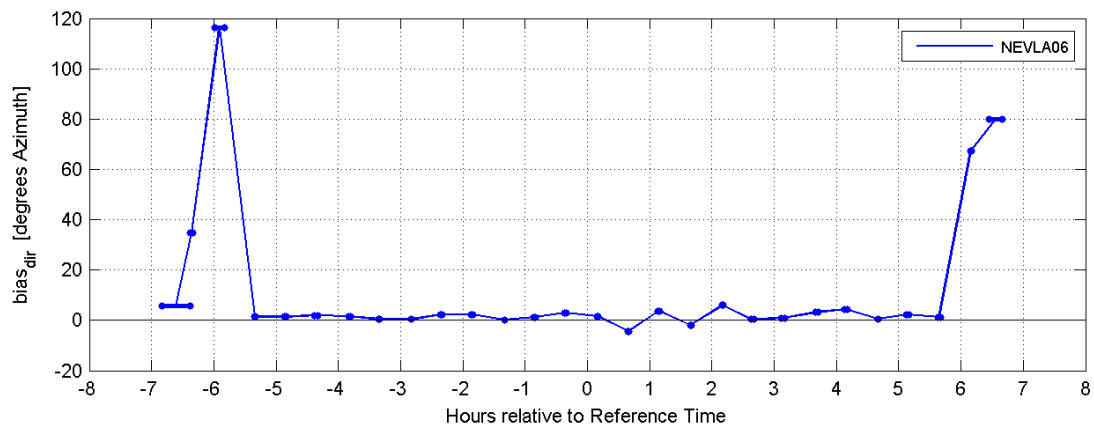
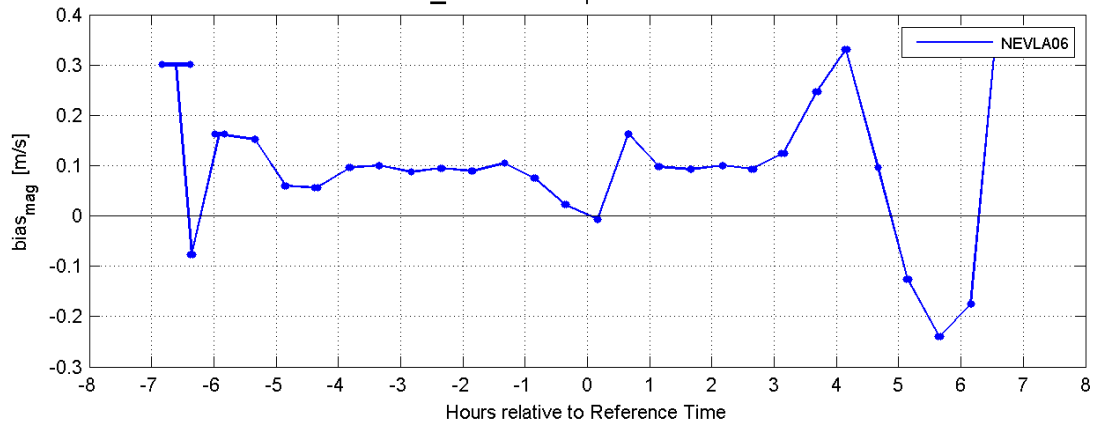
VIMM version trunk
 (c)Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium 2015

Error Statistics Depth Averaged Velocities
 Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | 15/03/2009 06:00 - 15/03/2009 19:30
 Measurement: 20090527_Liefkenshoek | 27/05/2009 05:27 - 27/05/2009 18:27

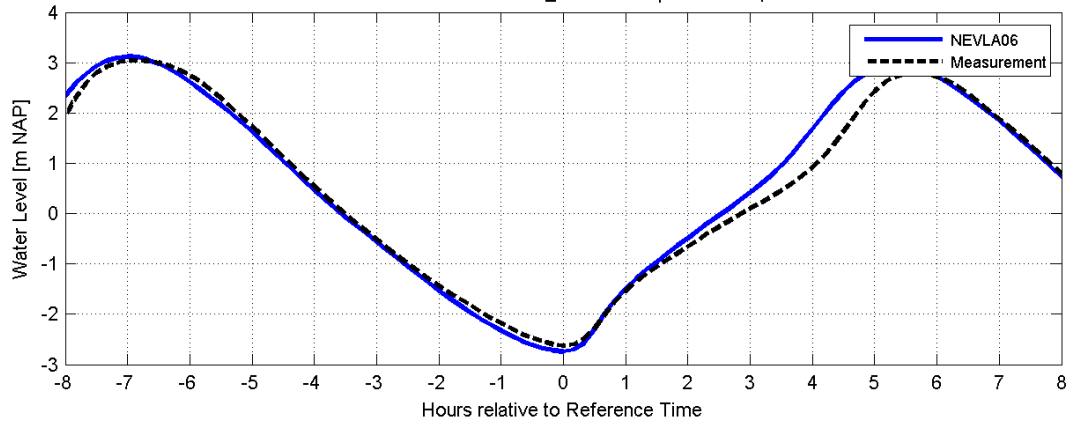


VIMM version trunk
 (c)Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium 2015

Error Statistics Depth Averaged Velocities
 Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | 16/03/2009 07:00 - 16/03/2009 20:30
 Measurement: 20090529_Oosterweel | 29/05/2009 07:37 - 29/05/2009 20:27

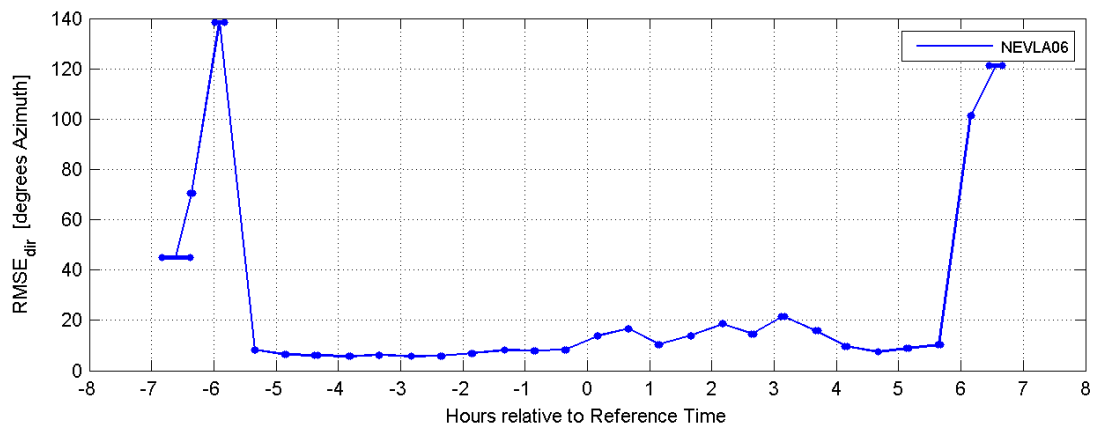
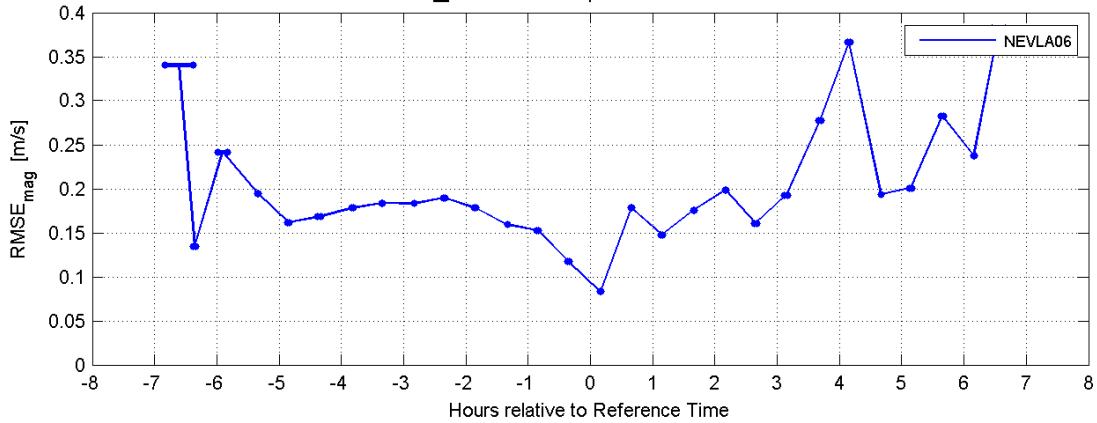


Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | WL Antw Loodsgebouw
 Measurement: 20090529_Oosterweel | WL Antwerpen

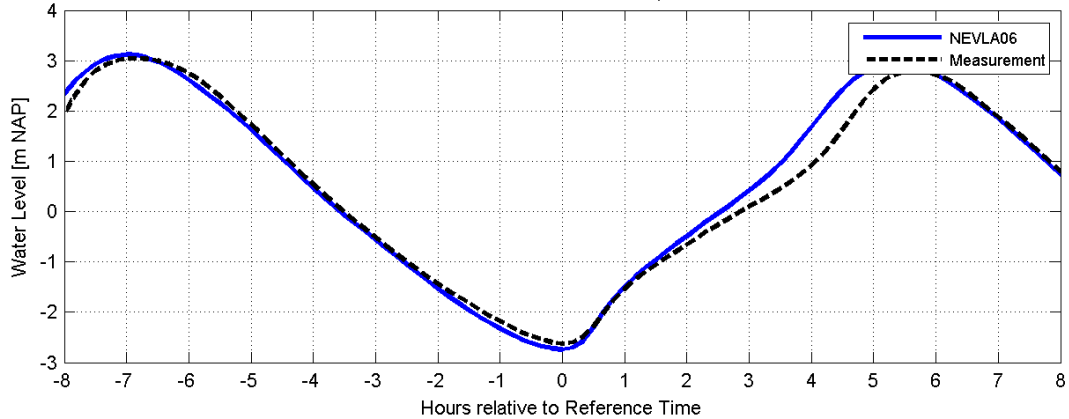


VIMM version trunk
 (c)Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium 2015

Error Statistics Depth Averaged Velocities
 Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | 16/03/2009 07:00 - 16/03/2009 20:30
 Measurement: 20090529_Oosterweel | 29/05/2009 07:37 - 29/05/2009 20:27

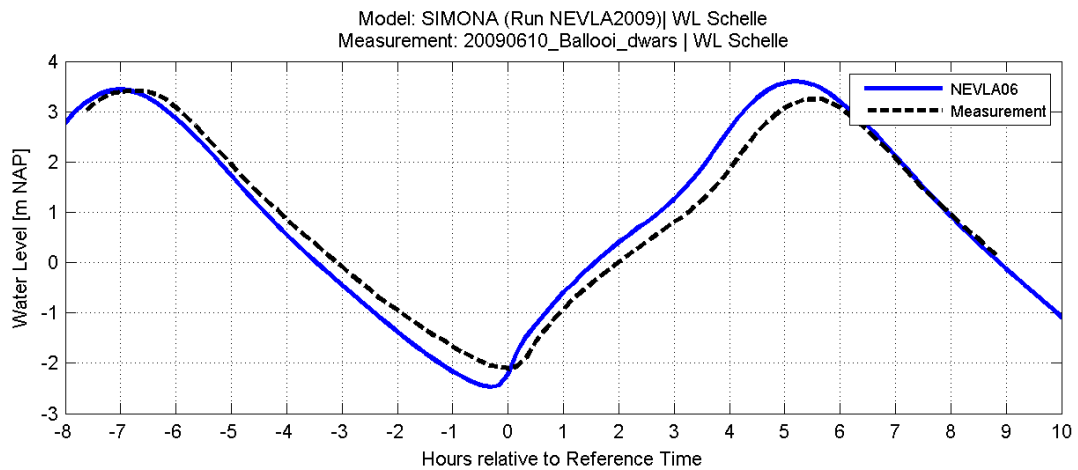
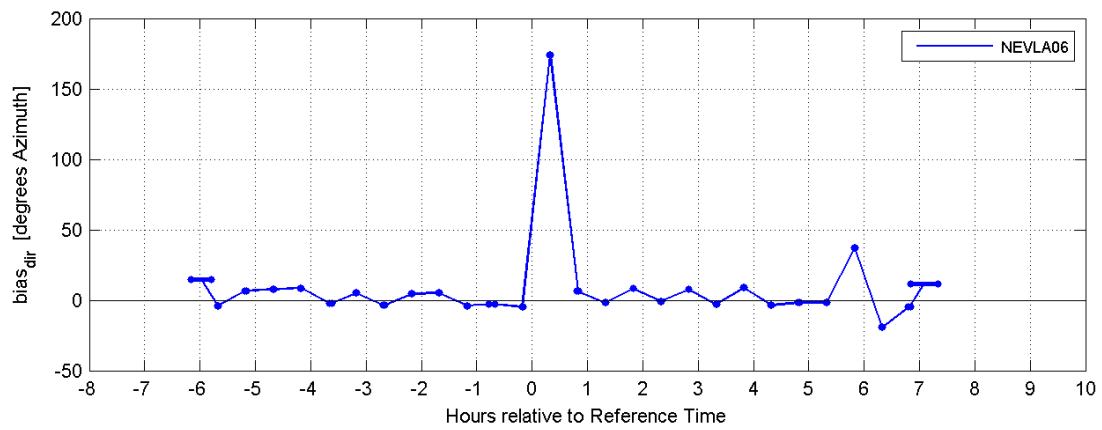
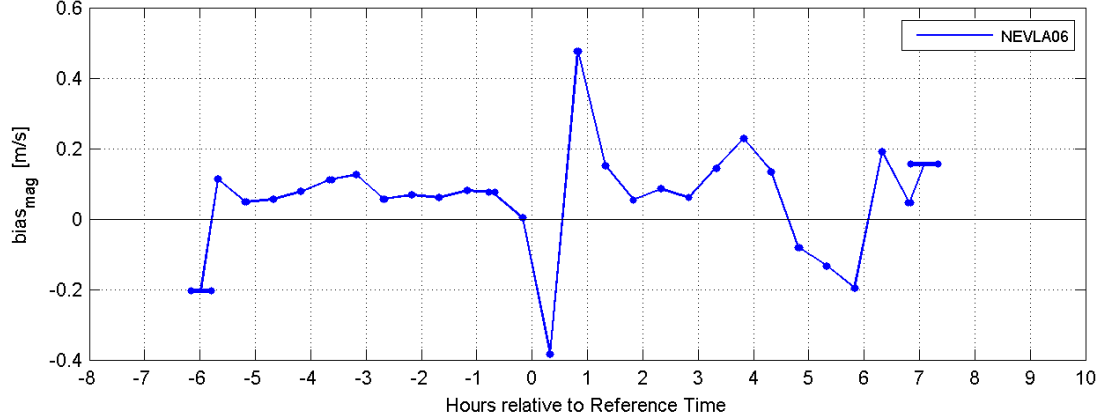


Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | WL Antw Loodsgebouw
 Measurement: 20090529_Oosterweel | WL Antwerpen

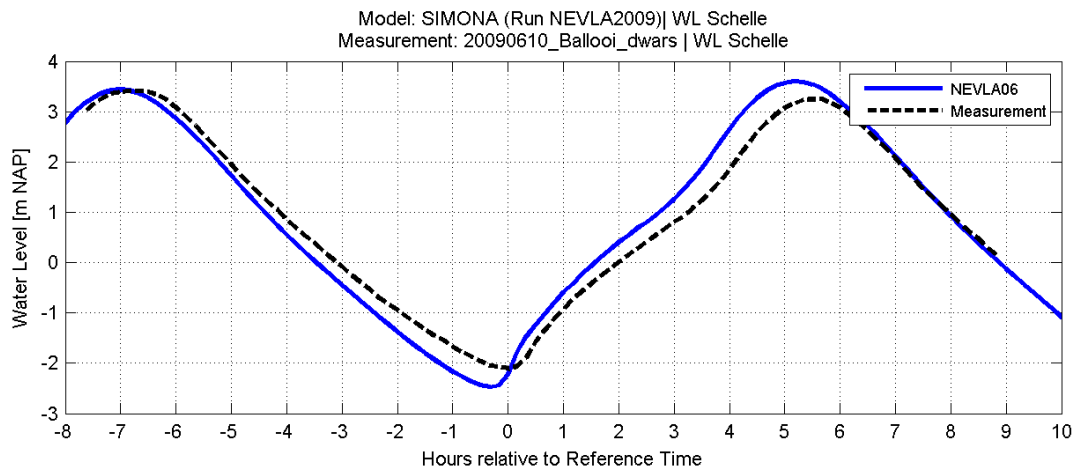
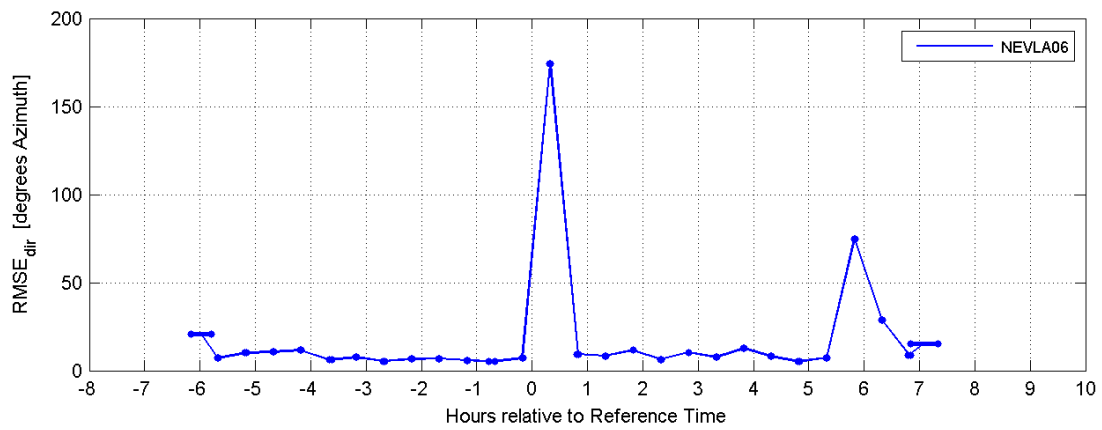
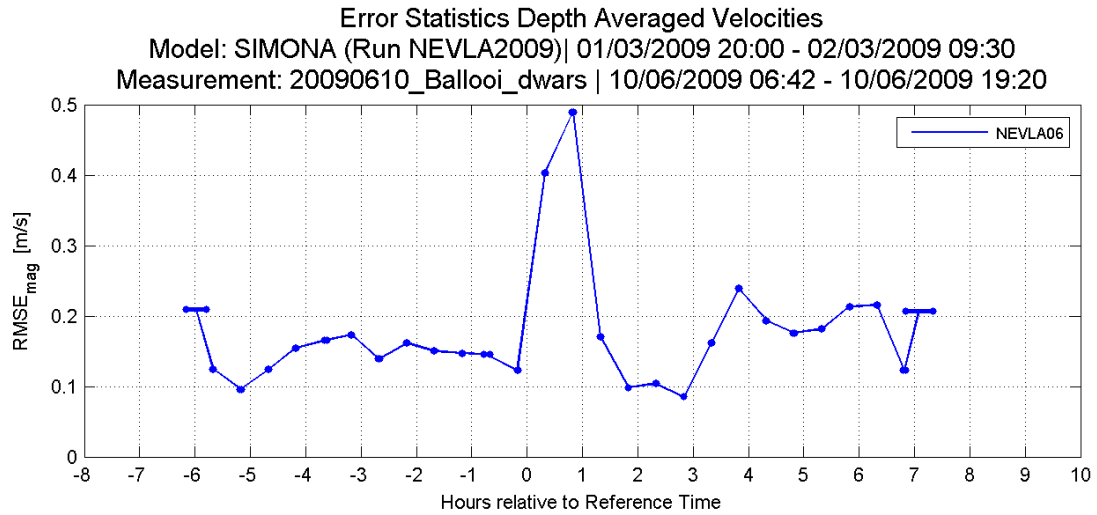


VIMM version trunk
 (c)Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium 2015

Error Statistics Depth Averaged Velocities
 Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | 01/03/2009 20:00 - 02/03/2009 09:30
 Measurement: 20090610_Ballooi_dwars | 10/06/2009 06:42 - 10/06/2009 19:20

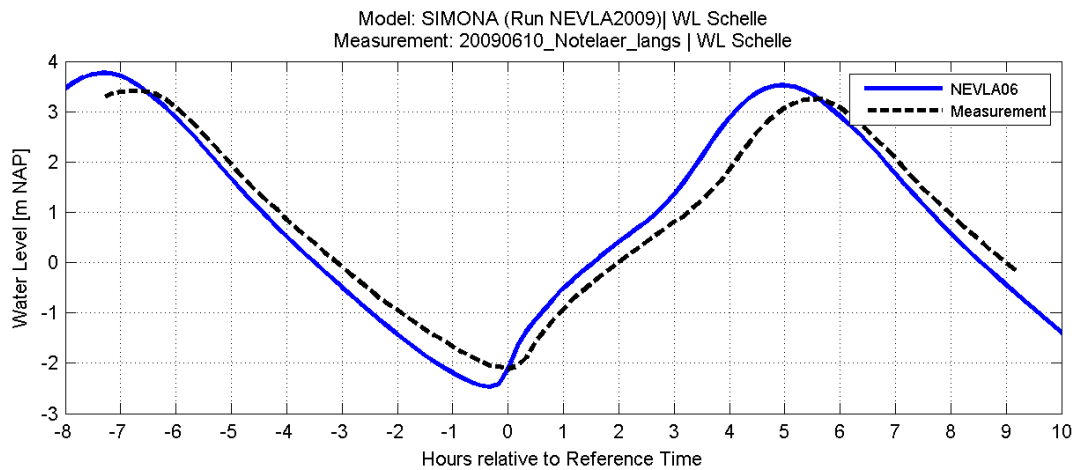
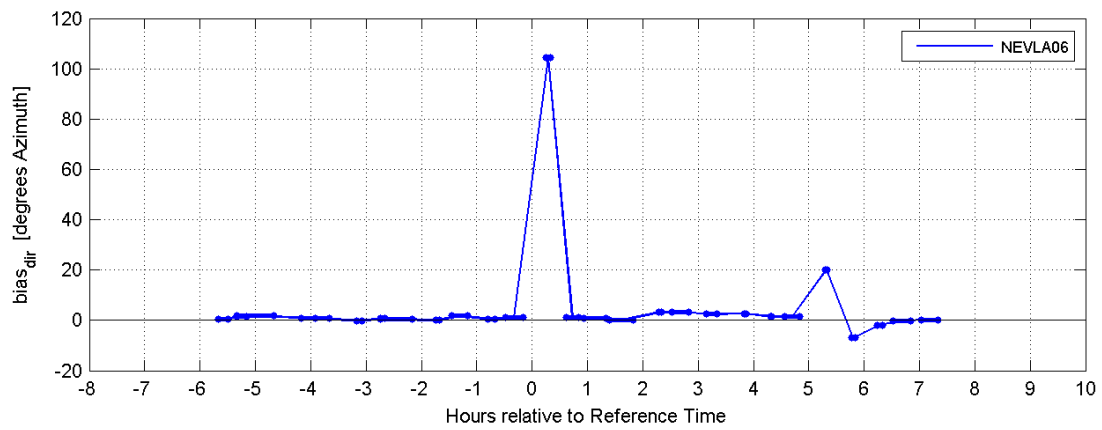
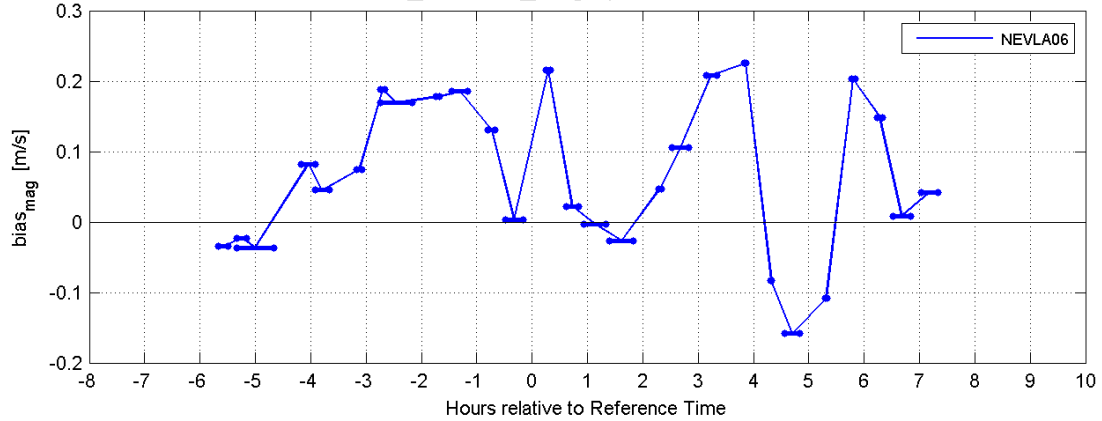


VIMM version trunk
 (c)Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium 2015

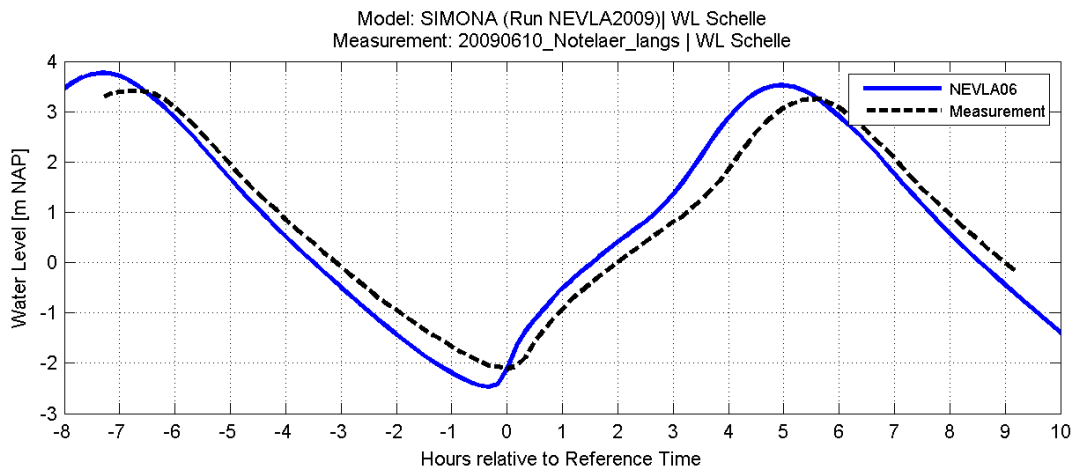
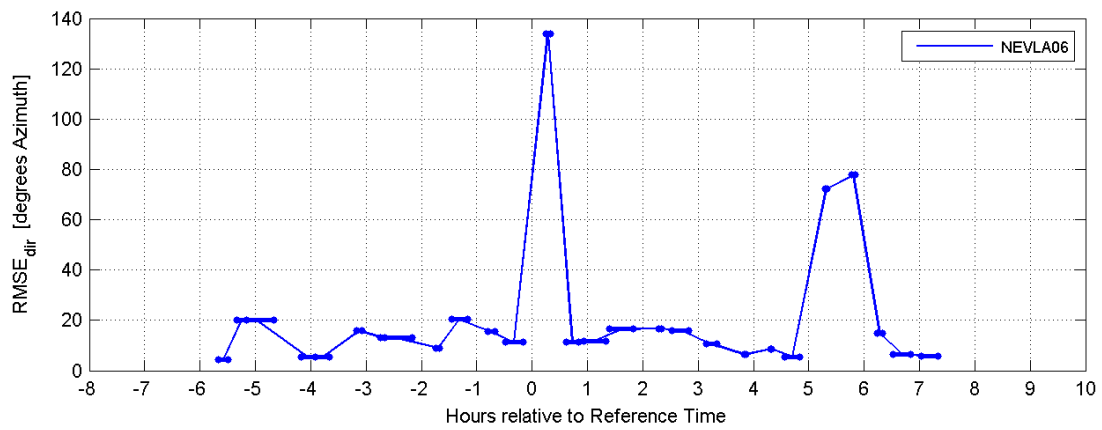
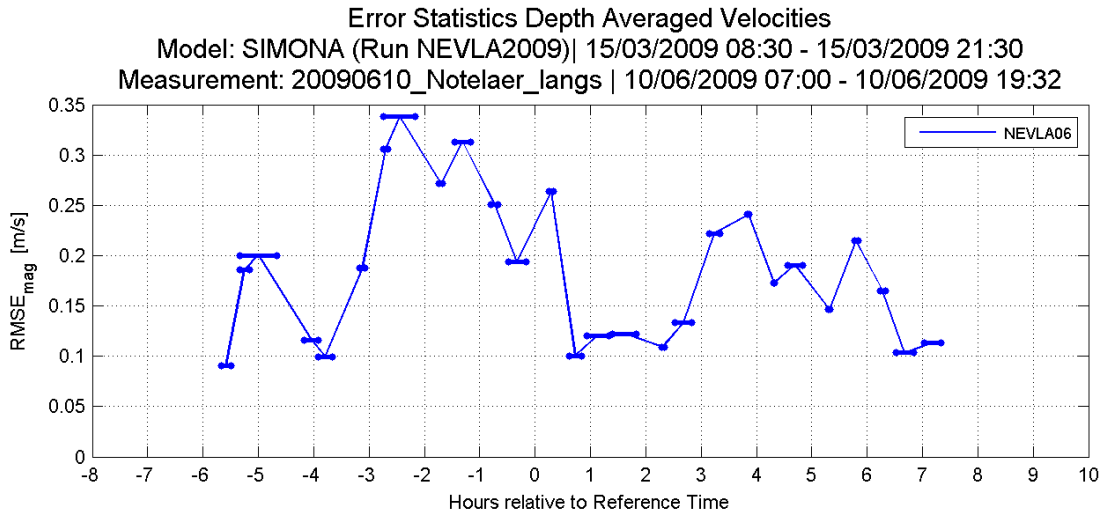


VIMM version trunk
 (c)Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium 2015

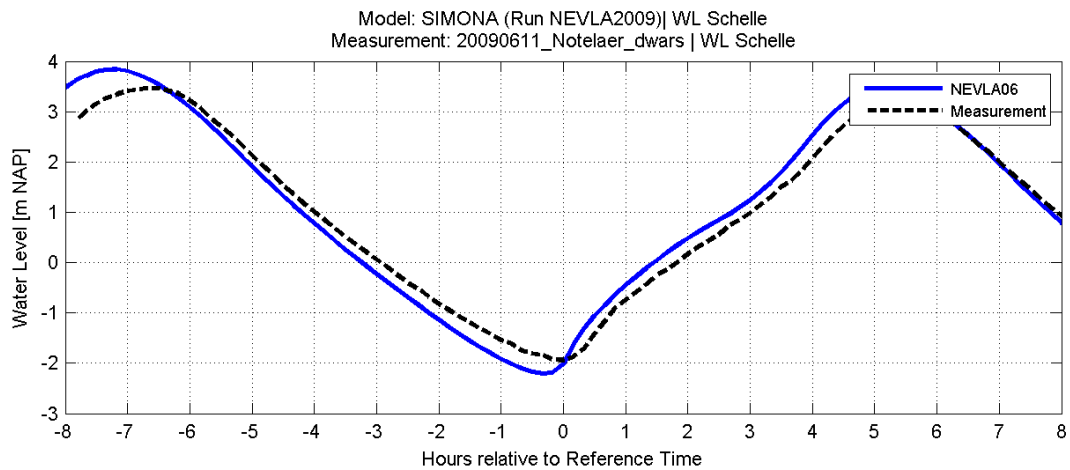
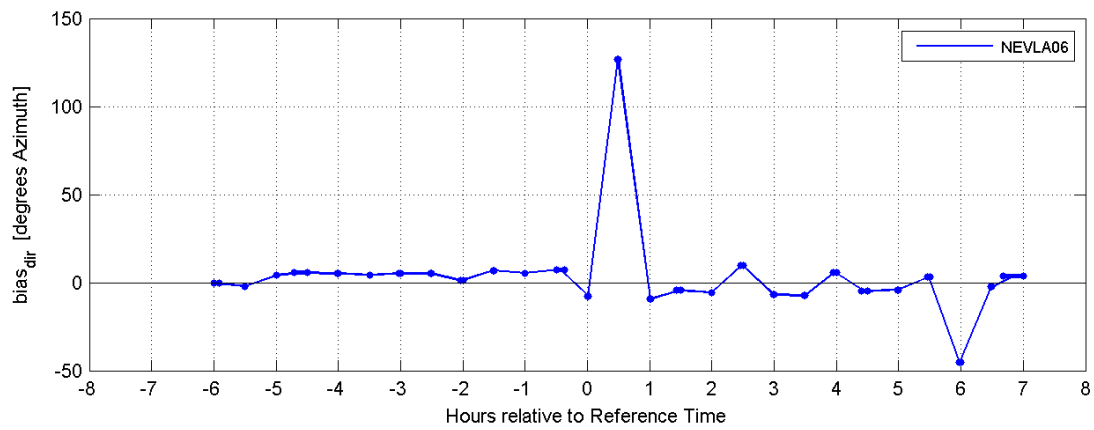
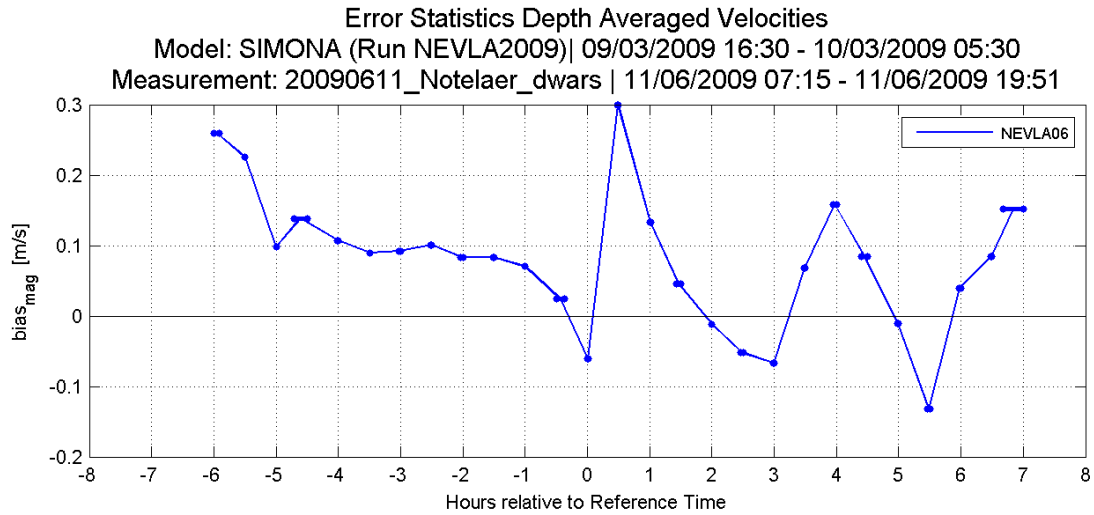
Error Statistics Depth Averaged Velocities
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 Measurement: 20090610_Notelaer_langs | 10/06/2009 07:00 - 10/06/2009 19:32



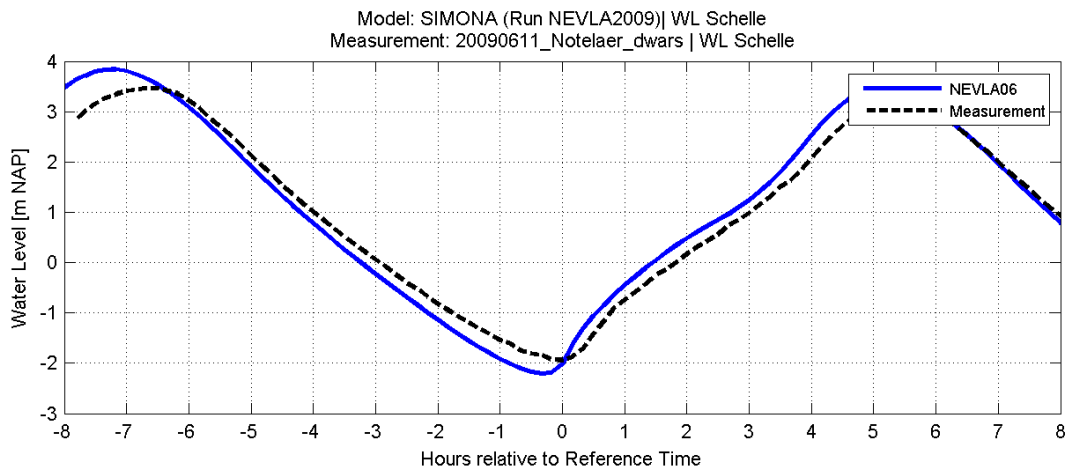
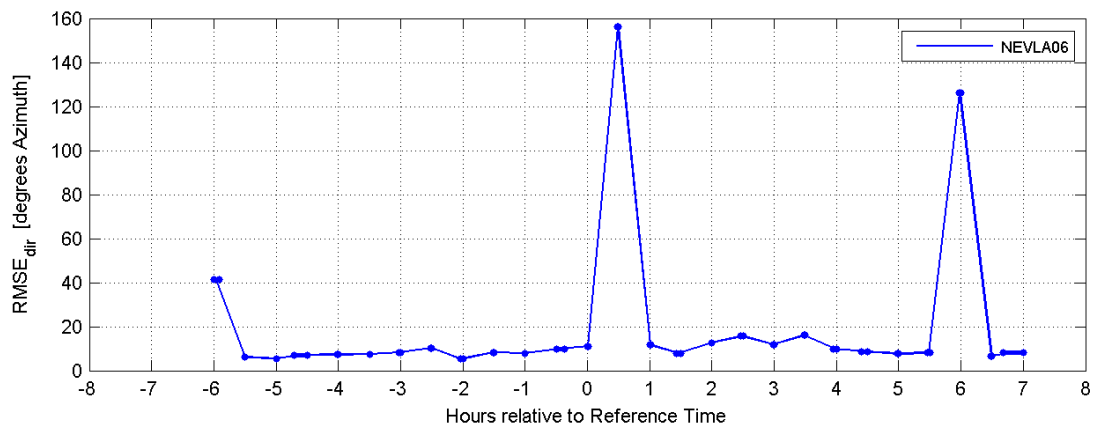
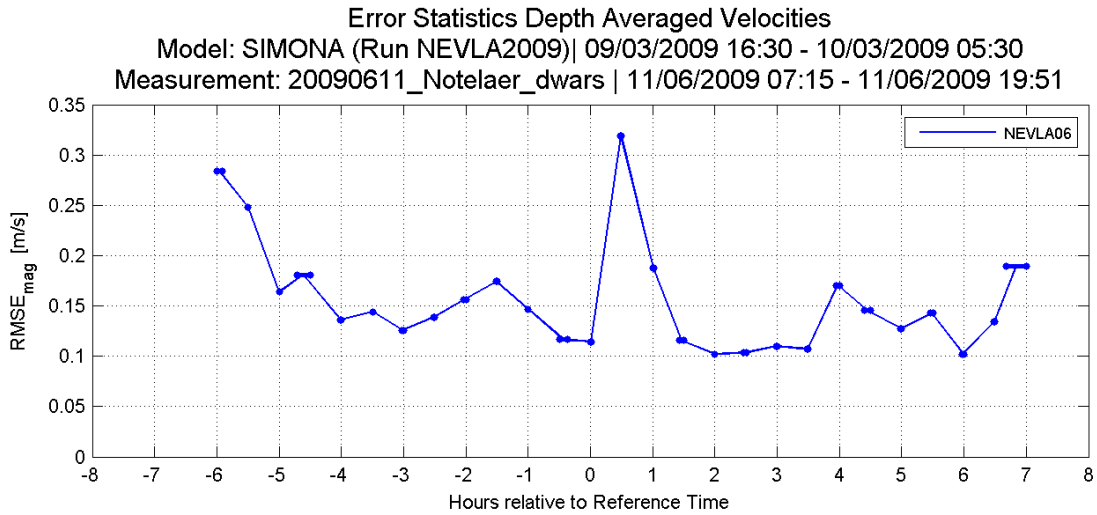
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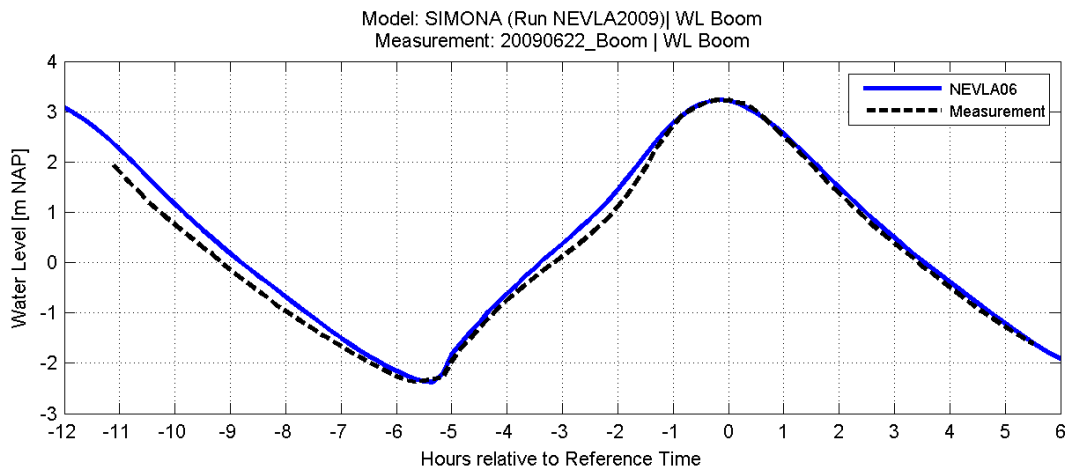
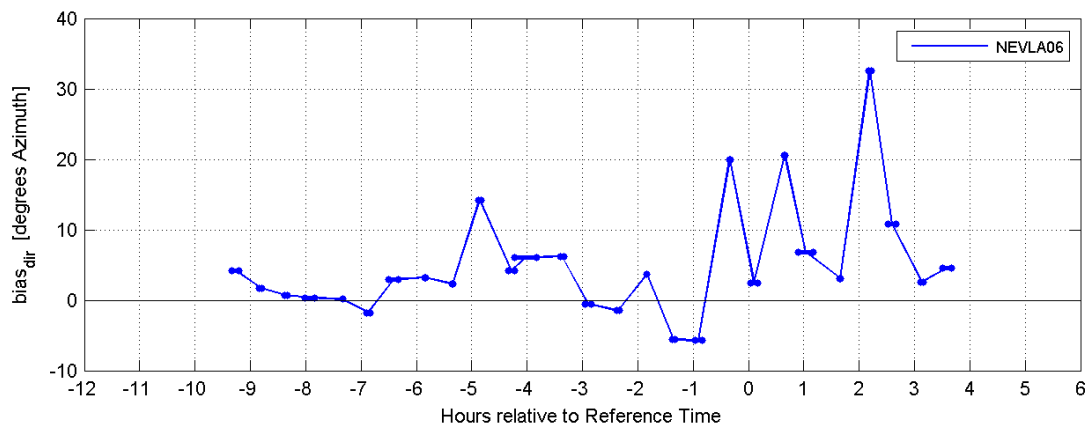
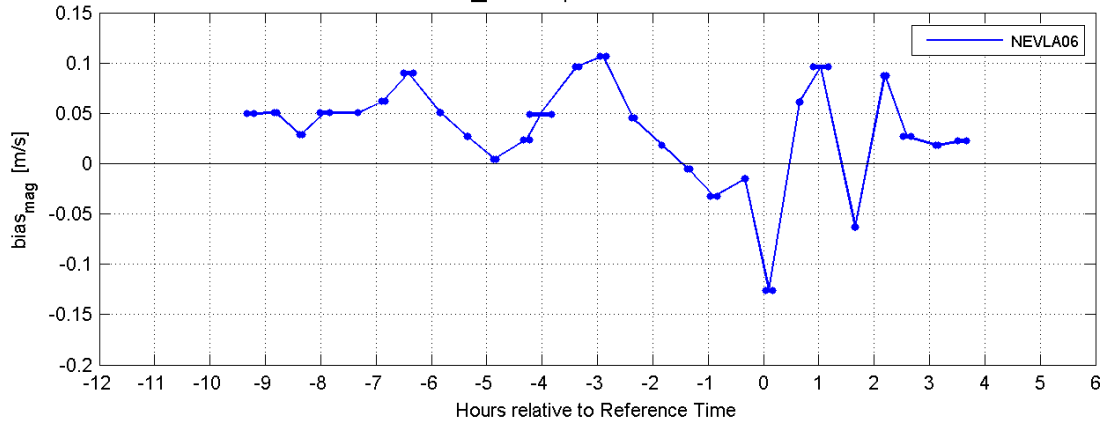


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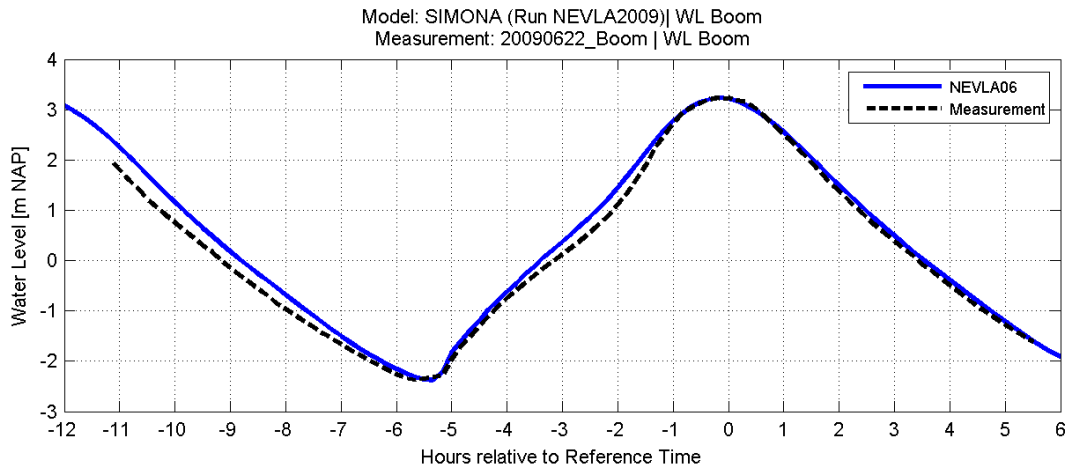
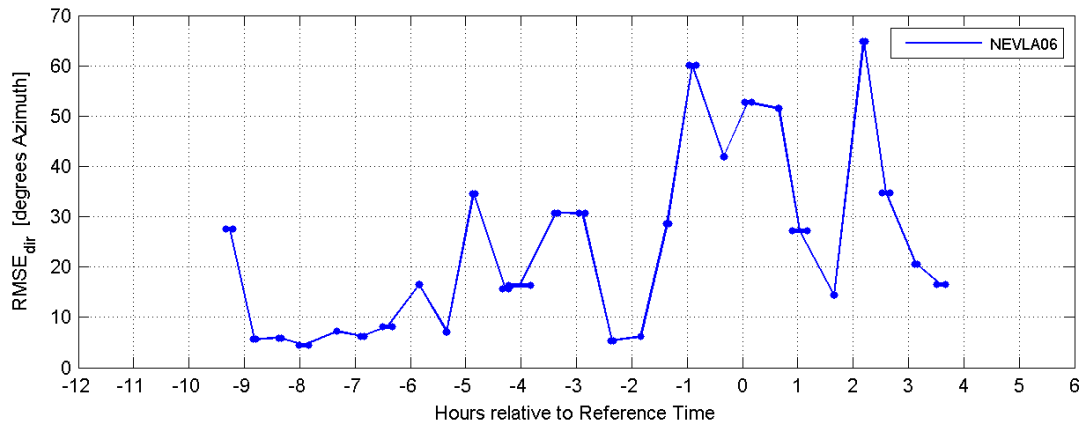
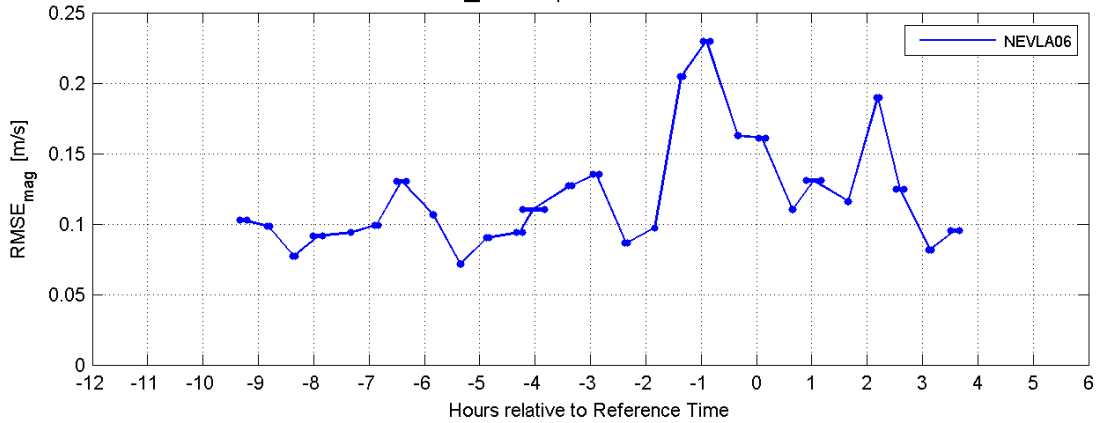
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 (c)Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium 2015

Error Statistics Depth Averaged Velocities
 Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | 16/03/2009 23:00 - 17/03/2009 12:00
 Measurement: 20090622_Boom | 22/06/2009 06:58 - 22/06/2009 19:41

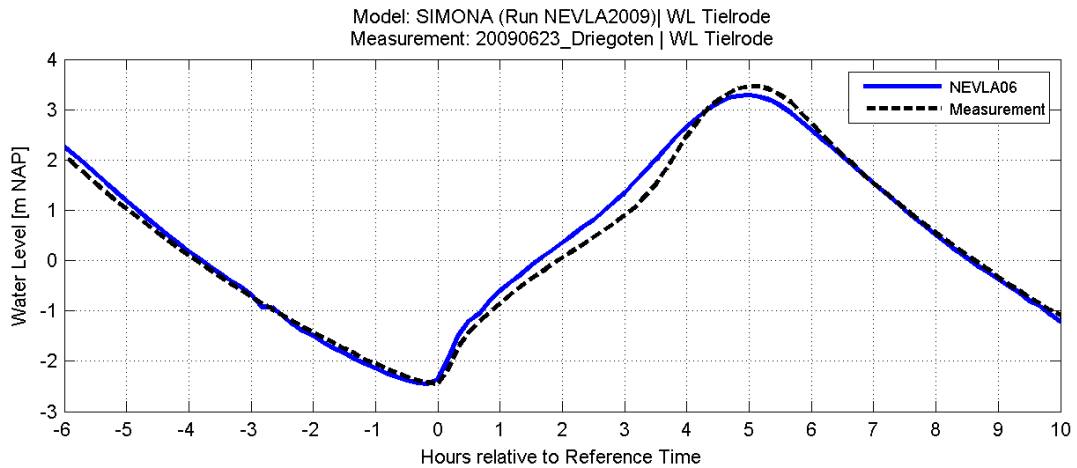
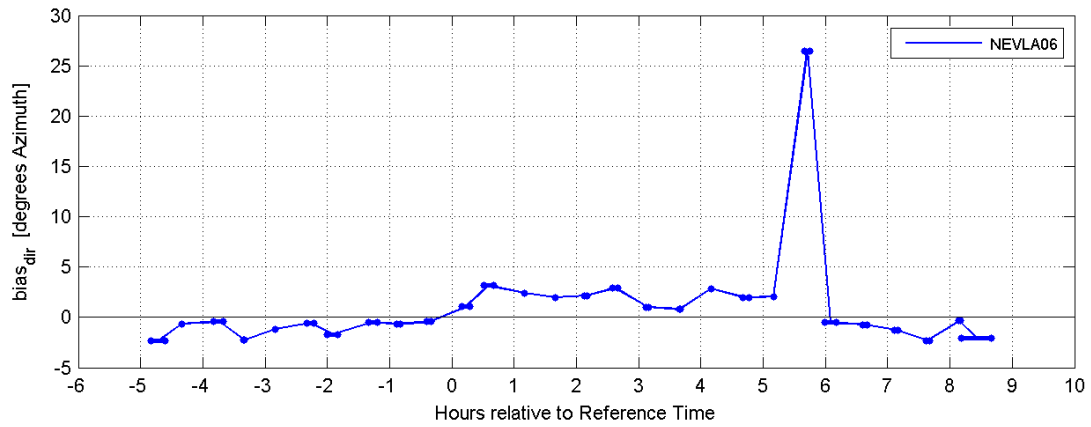
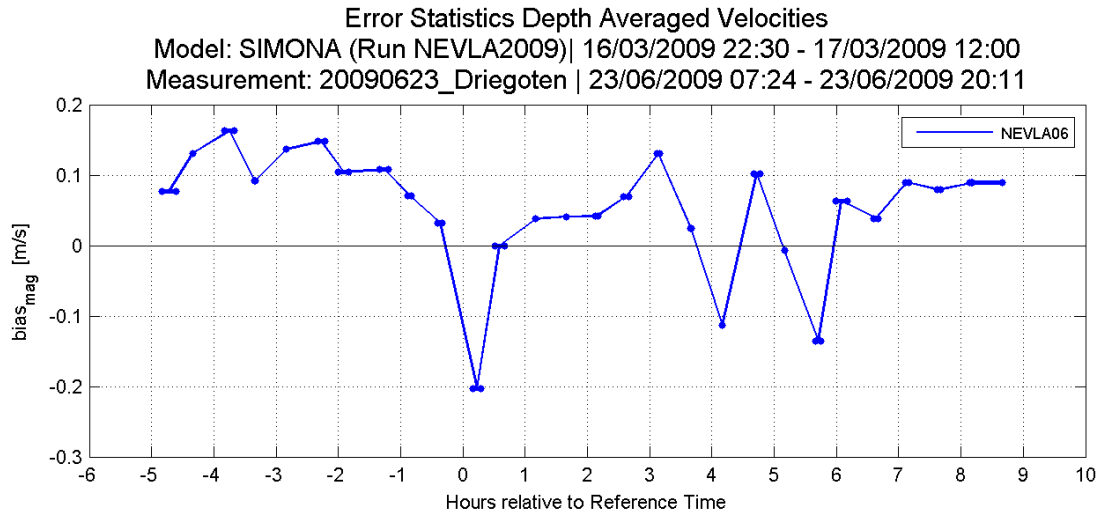


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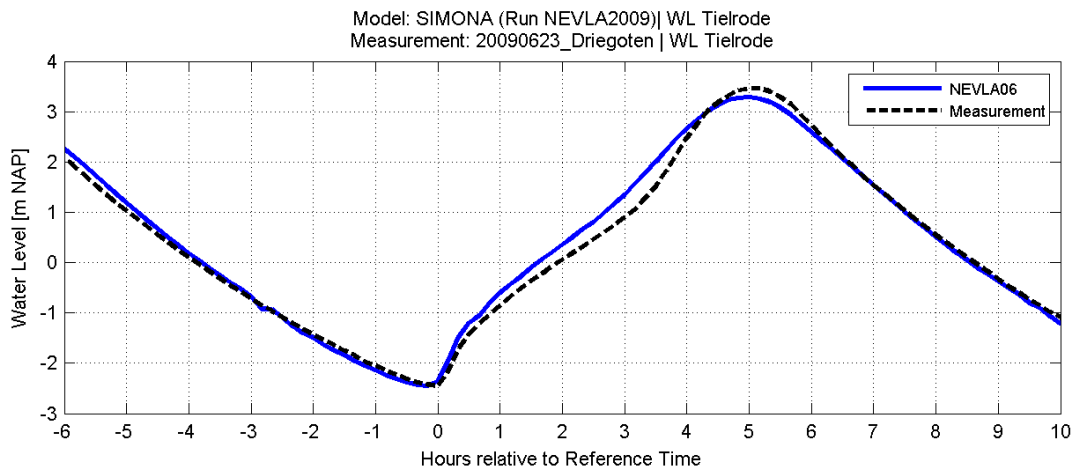
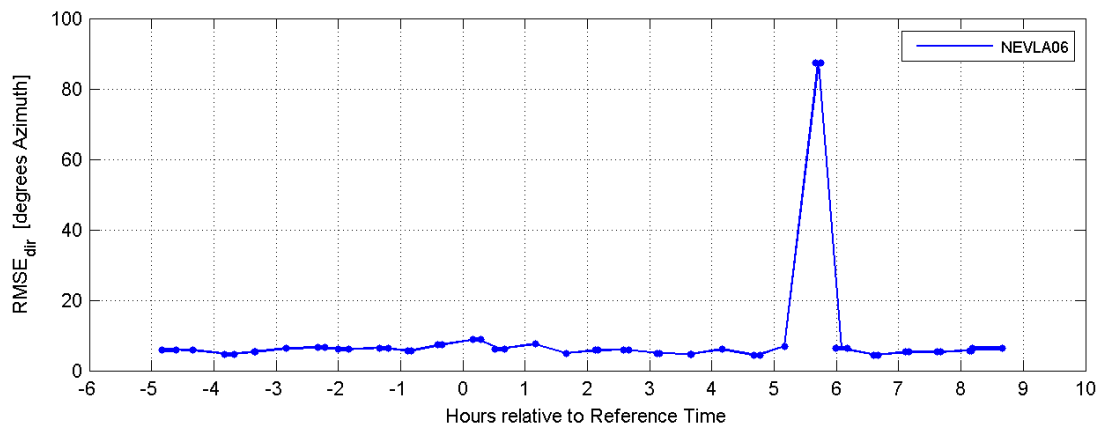
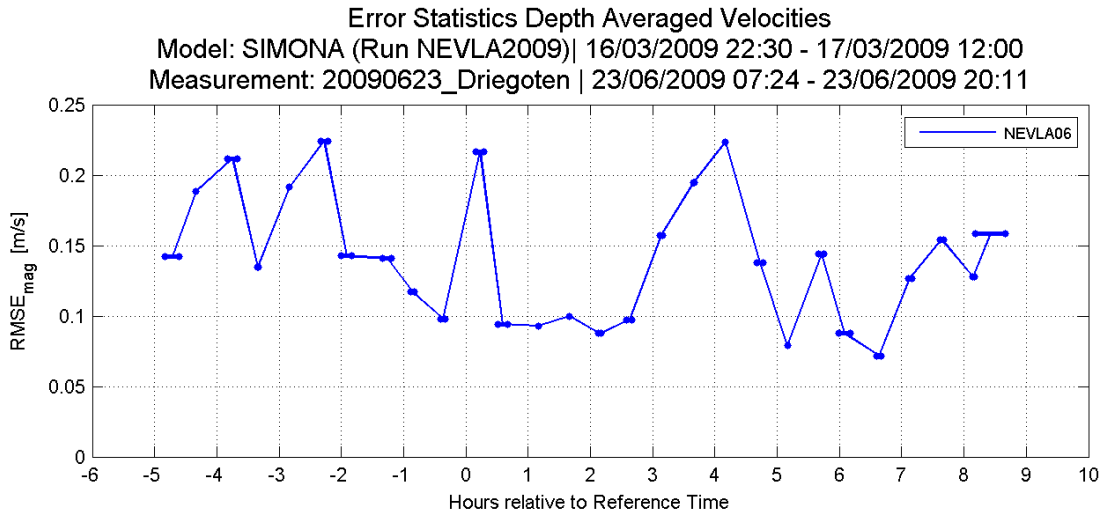
Error Statistics Depth Averaged Velocities
 Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | 16/03/2009 23:00 - 17/03/2009 12:00
 Measurement: 20090622_Boom | 22/06/2009 06:58 - 22/06/2009 19:41



VIMM version trunk
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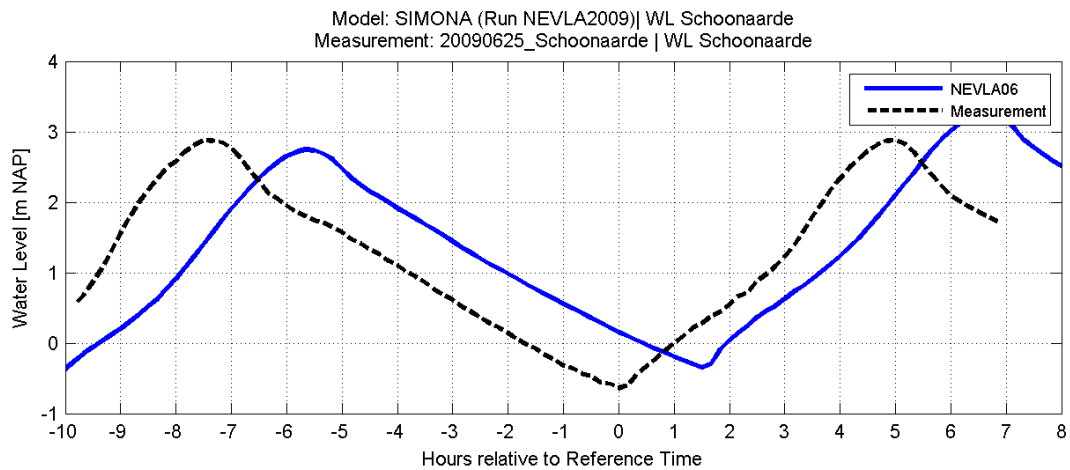
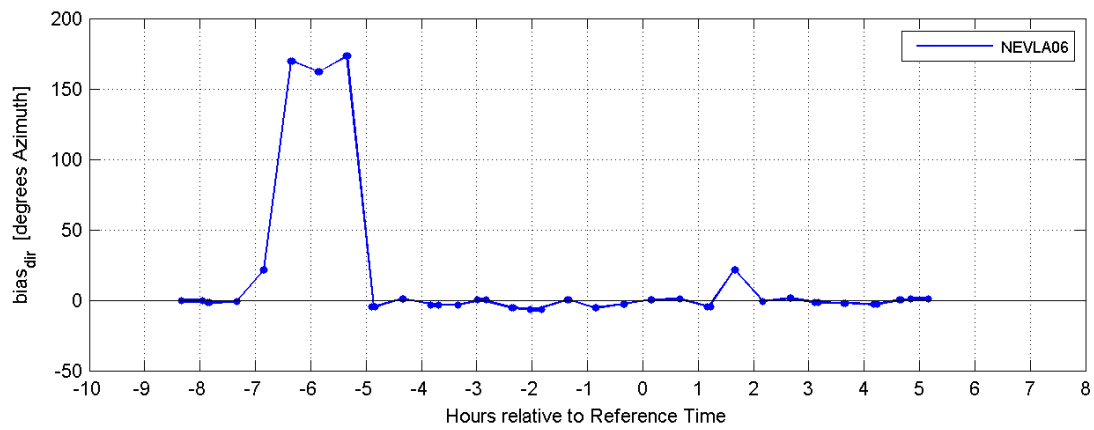
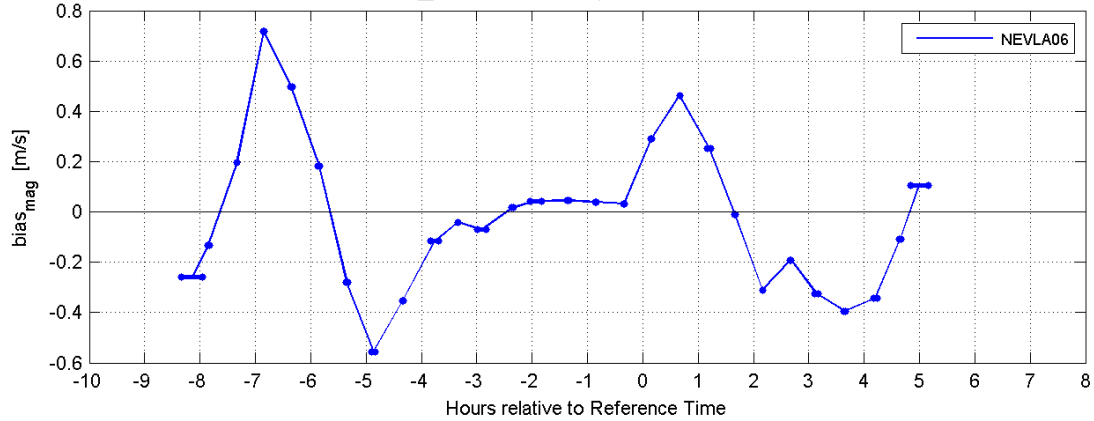


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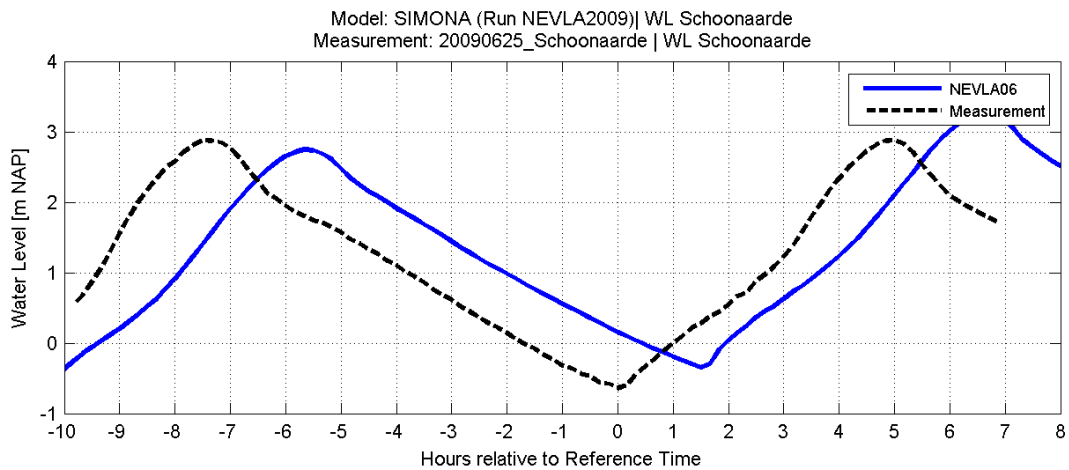
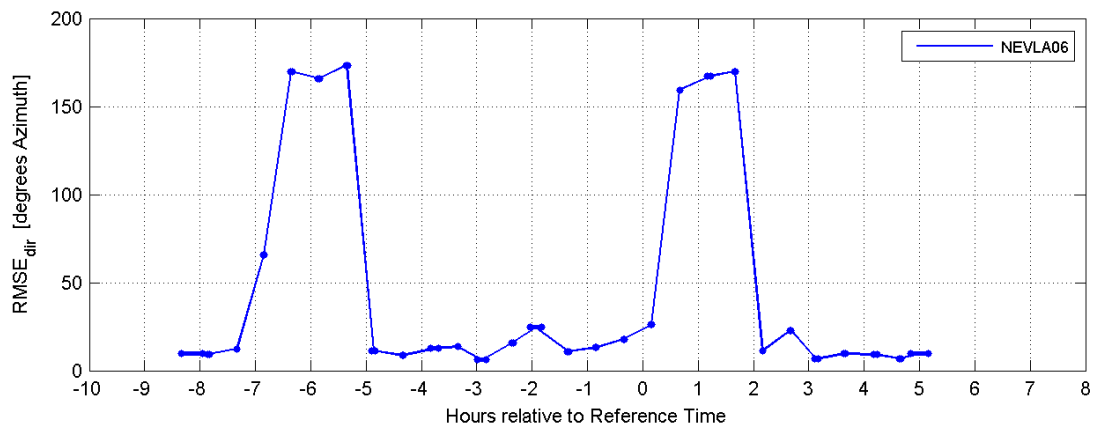
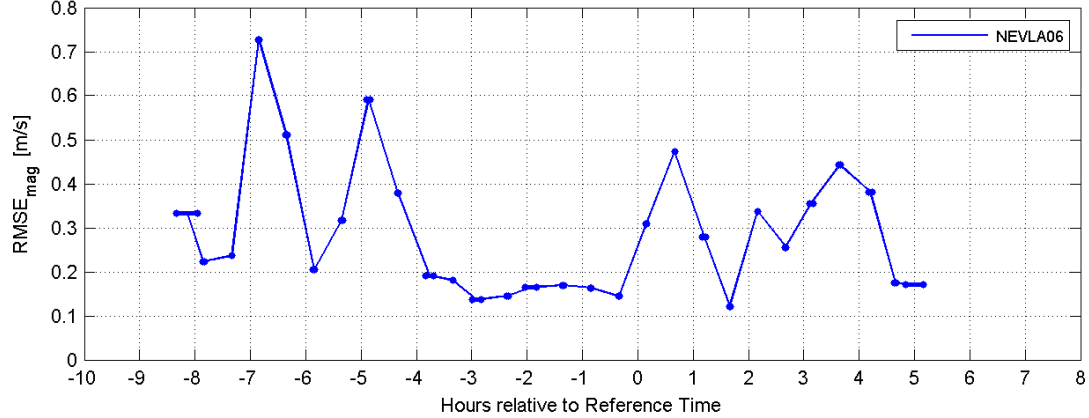
VIMM version trunk
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Error Statistics Depth Averaged Velocities
 Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | 23/03/2009 13:30 - 24/03/2009 03:00
 Measurement: 20090625_Schoonaarde | 25/06/2009 07:13 - 25/06/2009 20:00



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Error Statistics Depth Averaged Velocities
 Model: SIMONA (Run NEVLA2009) | 23/03/2009 13:30 - 24/03/2009 03:00
 Measurement: 20090625_Schoonaarde | 25/06/2009 07:13 - 25/06/2009 20:00



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Appendix E. Sensitivity analysis: overview of the NEVLA 1954 runs

The table below summarises the main parameter settings for the runs used in the sensitivity analysis (Chapter 8). Reference runs are framed with a thick black line. Runs to test the sensitivity to bathymetry are shown in **brown**; runs to test the sensitivity to roughness field are shown in **green**; runs to test the sensitivity to horizontal eddy viscosity are shown in **orange**; runs to test the sensitivity to upstream discharges are shown in **blue**.

run name	Simulation period	Bathymetry	Roughness	Viscosity	Discharge
SA01	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Bathy1954_V1_simona.dep	updated_simona.rgh	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 2009 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA08	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Bathy1954_V1_simona.dep	updated_simona.rgh (Schelle – Gent: -0.02 m ^{-1/3} s)	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 2009 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA09	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Bathy1954_V1_simona.dep	updated_simona.rgh (Schelle – Gent: -0.01 m ^{-1/3} s)	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 2009 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA12	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Bathy1954_V1_simona.dep	updated_simona.rgh	0.1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 2009 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA13	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Bathy1954_V1_simona.dep	updated_simona.rgh	0.01 m ² /s	rivers: time series 2009 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA15	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Bathy1954_V1_simona.dep	updated_simona.rgh	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 2009, no Dender canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA16	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Bathy1954_V1_simona.dep	updated_simona.rgh	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 2009, no Rupel canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA17	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Bathy1954_V1_simona.dep	updated_simona.rgh (Schelle – Gent and Rupel: -0.01 m ^{-1/3} s)	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 2009 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA18	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Bathy1954_V1_simona.dep	updated_simona.rgh	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 2009, no Scheldt canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009

run name	Simulation period	Bathymetry	Roughness	Viscosity	Discharge
SA50r	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Schelde_V5&Zee_D.dep	BlockManning_9_Sim.rgh (9 blocks along the estuary)	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 1954 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA60	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Schelde_V5&Zee_D_opwverd.dep (Uitbergen – Gent: 0.50 m deeper)	BlockManning_9_Sim.rgh	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 1954 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA61	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Schelde_V5&Zee_D_opwverd25.dep (Uitbergen – Gent: 0.25 m deeper)	BlockManning_9_Sim.rgh	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 1954 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA62	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Schelde_V5&Zee_opwverdtot.dep (Temse – Gent: 0.50 m deeper)	BlockManning_9_Sim.rgh	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 1954 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA64	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Schelde_V5&Zee_D_opwverd.dep	uniform field: 0.024 m ^{-1/3} s	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 1954 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA65	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Schelde_V5&Zee_D_opwverd.dep	uniform field: 0.022 m ^{-1/3} s	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 1954 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA66	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Schelde_V5&Zee_opwverdtot1m.dep (Temse – Gent: 1.00 m deeper)	BlockManning_9_Sim.rgh	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 1954 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009
SA70	26-03-1954 to 31-03-1954	Schelde_V6&Zee_Simona.dep	BlockManning_9_Sim.rgh	1 m ² /s	rivers: time series 1954 canal Gent – Terneuzen: time series 2009

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