

# **Appendix 18. Model Archive Summary for Suspended-Sediment Concentration at U.S. Geological Survey Station 07144790, Cheney Reservoir near Cheney, Kansas, during October 1, 2014, through September 30, 2021**

This model archive summary summarizes the suspended-sediment concentration model developed to compute 15-minute, hourly, or daily suspended-sediment concentrations during October 1, 2014, onward. This model supersedes all prior models used during this period. The methods follow U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) guidance as referenced in relevant Office of Surface Water/Office of Water Quality Technical Memoranda and USGS Techniques and Methods, book 3, chapter C4 (Rasmussen and others, 2009; U.S. Geological Survey, 2016).

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## **Site and Model Information**

Site number: 07144790

Site name: Cheney Reservoir near Cheney, Kansas

Location: Lat 37°43'34", long 97°47'38" referenced to North American Datum of 1927, in SE 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 sec.06, T.27 S., R.4 W., Sedgwick County, Kans., hydrologic unit 11030014, in control house structure at outlet works of Cheney Dam on North Fork Ninnescah River, 6.0 mi north of Cheney, and at mile 15.9.

Equipment: A YSI, Inc., EXO water-quality monitor (YSI, Inc., 2017) equipped with sensors for water temperature, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity, chlorophyll fluorescence, and phycocyanin fluorescence was installed November 14, 2015. The EXO monitor is suspended from the dam intake tower walkway. The monitor is at a depth that fluctuates between three to six feet depending on reservoir elevation. Measurements from the EXO were recorded every 15 minutes to hourly and transmitted hourly via satellite. Reservoir elevation was measured using a Design Analysis H-350 nonsubmersible pressure transducer and H-355 gas system.

Date model was created: August 9, 2022

Model calibration data period: February 17, 2016, through July 20, 2021 (dataset consisted of 42 discrete water-quality samples).

Model application date: November 14, 2015, onward (date of EXO continuous water-quality monitor installation).

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## Model Calibration Dataset

All data were collected using USGS protocols (U.S. Geological Survey, 2006; Wagner and others, 2006; Bennett and others, 2014) and are stored in the USGS National Water Information System database (<https://doi.org/10.5066/F7P55KJN>; U.S. Geological Survey, 2022). Potential explanatory variables evaluated individually and in combination were water temperature, specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, chlorophyll fluorescence, phycocyanin fluorescence, seasonality (sine and cosine variables), and reservoir elevation.

The regression model is based on 42 concomitant values of discretely collected suspended-sediment concentration and continuously measured turbidity during February 17, 2016, through July 20, 2021. Discrete samples were collected throughout the range of continuously observed hydrologic conditions. No samples had suspended-sediment concentrations that were less than laboratory minimum reporting level. All potential explanatory variables were time interpolated within the 15-minute to hourly continuous record based on the discrete sample time. The maximum time span between two continuous data points used for interpolation was 4 hours (to preserve the sample dataset, field monitor averages obtained during sample collection were used for model development data if no continuous data were available or if gaps larger than 4 hours in the continuous data record resulted in missing interpolated data). Summary statistics and the complete model-calibration dataset are provided below. Potential outliers were identified using the methods described in Rasmussen and others (2009) and Helsel and others (2020). All potential outliers were investigated by reviewing sample collection information sheets and laboratory reports; if there were no clear issues, explanations, or conditions that would cause a result to be invalid for model calibration, the sample was retained in the dataset. Two samples in the model calibration dataset were flagged as outliers but all were retained in the dataset after further review.

## Suspended-Sediment Sampling Details

Discrete water-quality samples were collected primarily by depth-integrating through the photic-zone (depth at which light is approximately 1 percent of that at the surface) using a double check-valve bailer (Lane and others, 2003). Vertical water-quality profiles collected during sampling indicated that thermal stratification rarely occurs, and water-quality conditions are typically uniform throughout the water column. Samples were collected from the walkway on the dam intake tower. Discrete samples were collected on a semifixed to event-based schedule six to eight times per year. All samples were collected between 9:15 a.m. and 12:20 p.m. Samples were analyzed for suspended-sediment concentration and loss-on-ignition at the USGS Sediment Laboratory in Iowa City, Iowa.

## Continuous Water-Quality Data

Turbidity was continuously measured (15 minutes to hourly) using a YSI, Inc., EXO multiparameter sonde (YSI, Inc., 2017). The water-quality monitor was operated and maintained according to standard USGS methods (Wagner and others, 2006; Bennett and others, 2014). All continuous water-quality data at Cheney Reservoir near Cheney, Kans. are available in near-real time (updated hourly) from the USGS National Water Information System database (<https://doi.org/10.5066/F7P55KJN>; U.S. Geological Survey, 2022) using the site number 07144790.

## Model Development

Ordinary least squares linear regression was used to develop surrogate regression models that relate continuous water-quality conditions to discretely sampled constituent concentrations. All regressions were computed using the R software environment (R Core Team, 2020). The data and subsequent regression equation must meet the five assumptions necessary to apply ordinary least squares regression: the dependent variable is linearly related to the explanatory variables, data used to fit the model are representative of the data of interest, the variance of the residuals is constant (homoscedastic), the residuals are independent of the explanatory variables, and the residuals are normally distributed (Helsel and others, 2020). Previously published explanatory variables also were considered for continuity.

Turbidity was selected as a good surrogate for total suspended-sediment concentration based on residual plots, coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ), and model standard percentage error (MSPE). Values for the aforementioned statistics were computed and are included below along with all relevant sample data and additional statistical information.

## Model Summary

Summary of final suspended-sediment concentration regression analysis at USGS site 07144790:

Suspended-sediment concentration-based model:

$$\log_{10}(SSC) = (1.03 \times \log_{10}(TBY)) - 0.0121,$$

where,

$SSC$  = suspended-sediment concentration, in milligrams per liter (mg/L) (USGS parameter code 80154);

$TBY$  = turbidity, monochrome near infrared light-emitting diode light, 780-900 nanometers, detection angle 90  $\pm$  2.5 degrees, formazin nephelometric units (FNU) (USGS parameter code 63680); and

$\log_{10}$  = decimal logarithm.

The  $\log_{10}$ -transformed model may be retransformed to the original units so that suspended-sediment concentration can be calculated directly. The retransformation introduces a negative bias in the retransformed calculated constituent (Helsel and others, 2020). This bias may be corrected using Duan's bias correction factor (BCF; Duan, 1983; Helsel and others, 2020). For this model, the calculated BCF was 1.02. The retransformed model, accounting for BCF, is as follows:

$$SSC = (TBY^{1.03} \times 10^{-0.0121}) \times 1.02.$$

Turbidity is an indicator of sediment and other suspended materials in streams and lakes, and therefore is a logical explanatory variable for suspended sediment.

Extrapolation, defined as computation beyond the range of the model calibration dataset, may be used to extrapolate no more than 10 percent outside the range of the calibration data used to fit the model and is therefore limited. The extrapolation limit for suspended-sediment concentration using this model is 29.7 mg/L. Computed estimates outside that limit are not supported by the current model calibration dataset.

## Model statistics, data, and plots

### Definitions

Variable	Explanation
BCF	Bias Correction Factor, used to correct logarithmic bias (Duan 1983)
Cook's D	Cook's distance, a measure of influence (Helsel and others, 2020)
DFFITs	Difference in fits, a measure of influence (Helsel and others, 2020)
E.vars	Explanatory variables
Leverage	An outlier's measure in the x direction (Helsel and others, 2020)
LOESS	Local polynomial regression fitting (Helsel and others, 2020)
logSSC	Suspended-sediment concentration, in milligrams per liter (mg/L), log <sub>10</sub> -transformed
logTBY	Turbidity, monochrome near infrared light-emitting diode light, 780-900 nm, formazin nephelometric units (FNU) (USGS parameter code 63680), log <sub>10</sub> transformed
MSE	Model standard error (Helsel and others, 2020)
MSPE	Model standard percentage error (Helsel and others, 2020)
$Pr(> t )$	The probability that the independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable (Helsel and others, 2020)
RMSE	Root mean square error (Helsel and others, 2020)
SSC	Suspended-sediment concentration, in milligrams per liter (mg/L) (USGS parameter code 80154)
t value	Student's <i>t</i> value; the coefficient divided by its associated standard error (Helsel and others, 2020)

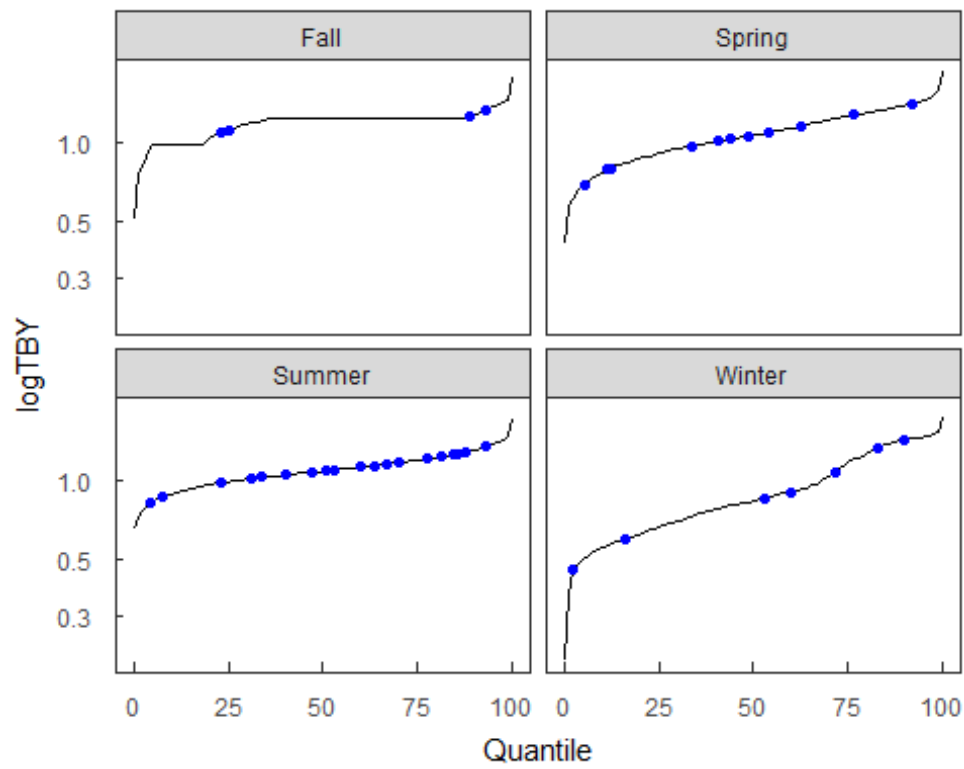
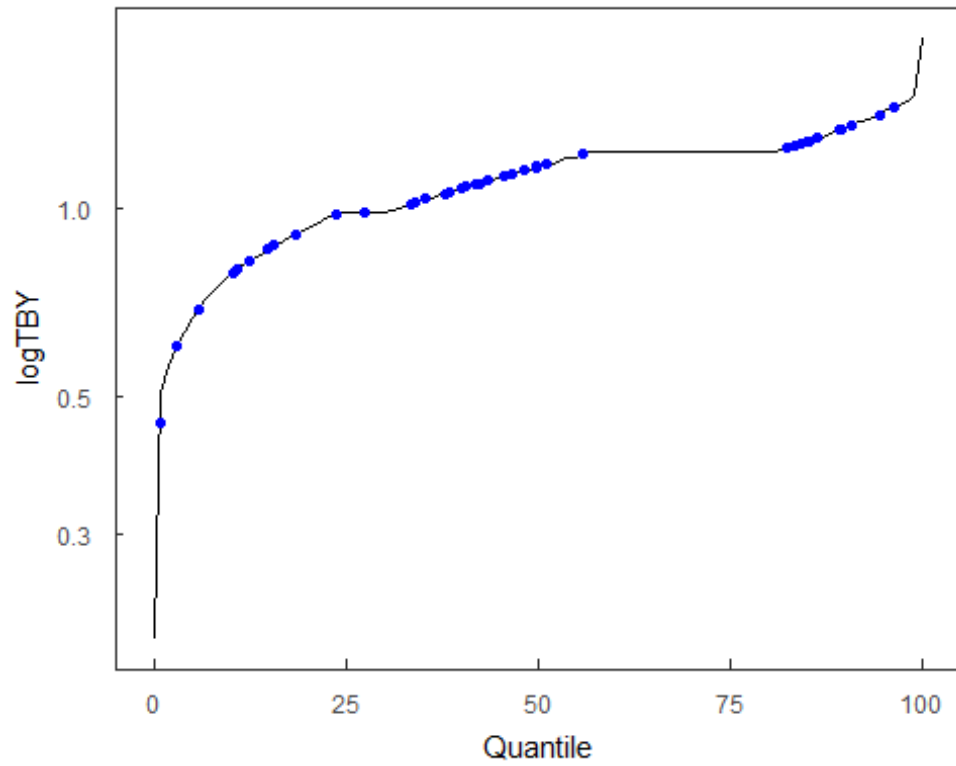
### Model

$$\log_{10}(SSC) = (1.03 \times \log_{10}(TBY)) - 0.0121$$

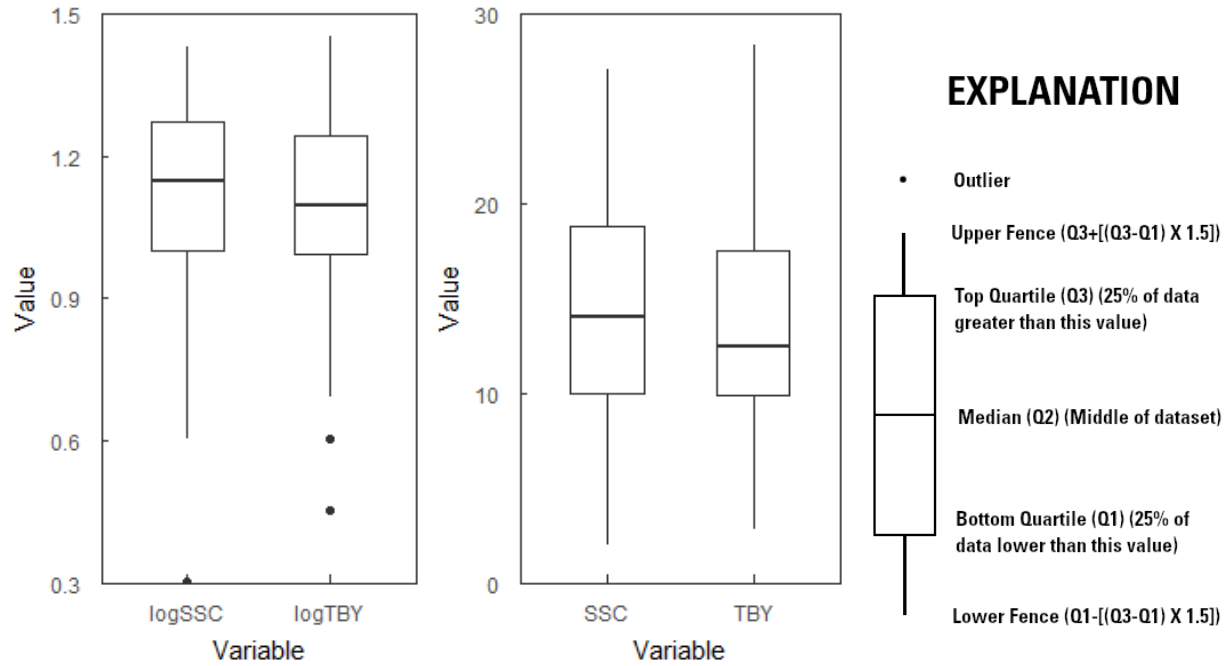
### Variable summary statistics

Variable	Minimum	Q1	Median	Mean	Q3	Maximum
logSSC	0.301	1	1.15	1.1	1.27	1.43
logTBY	0.453	0.994	1.1	1.08	1.24	1.45
SSC	2	10	14	14.4	18.7	27
TBY	2.84	9.86	12.5	13.4	17.5	28.3

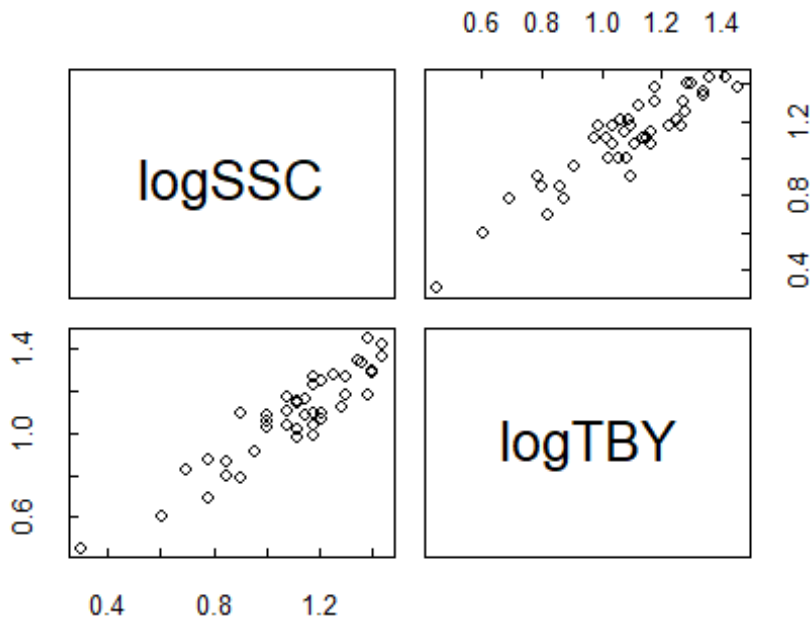
## Duration plots



## Box plots



## Scatter plots



The x- and y-axis labels for a given bivariate plot are defined by the intersecting row and column labels.

## Basic model statistics

Statistic	Value
Observations	42
$R^2$	0.849
Adjusted $R^2$	0.845
RMSE	0.0952
Upper MSPE (90%)	24.5
Lower MSPE (90%)	19.7
BCF	1.02

## Model coefficients

	Estimate	Standard error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-0.0121252	0.0758748	-0.1598052	0.8738388
logTBY	1.0318537	0.0688499	14.9870138	0.0000000

## Correlation matrix

	logSSC	logTBY
logSSC	1.0000000	0.9213221
logTBY	0.9213221	1.0000000

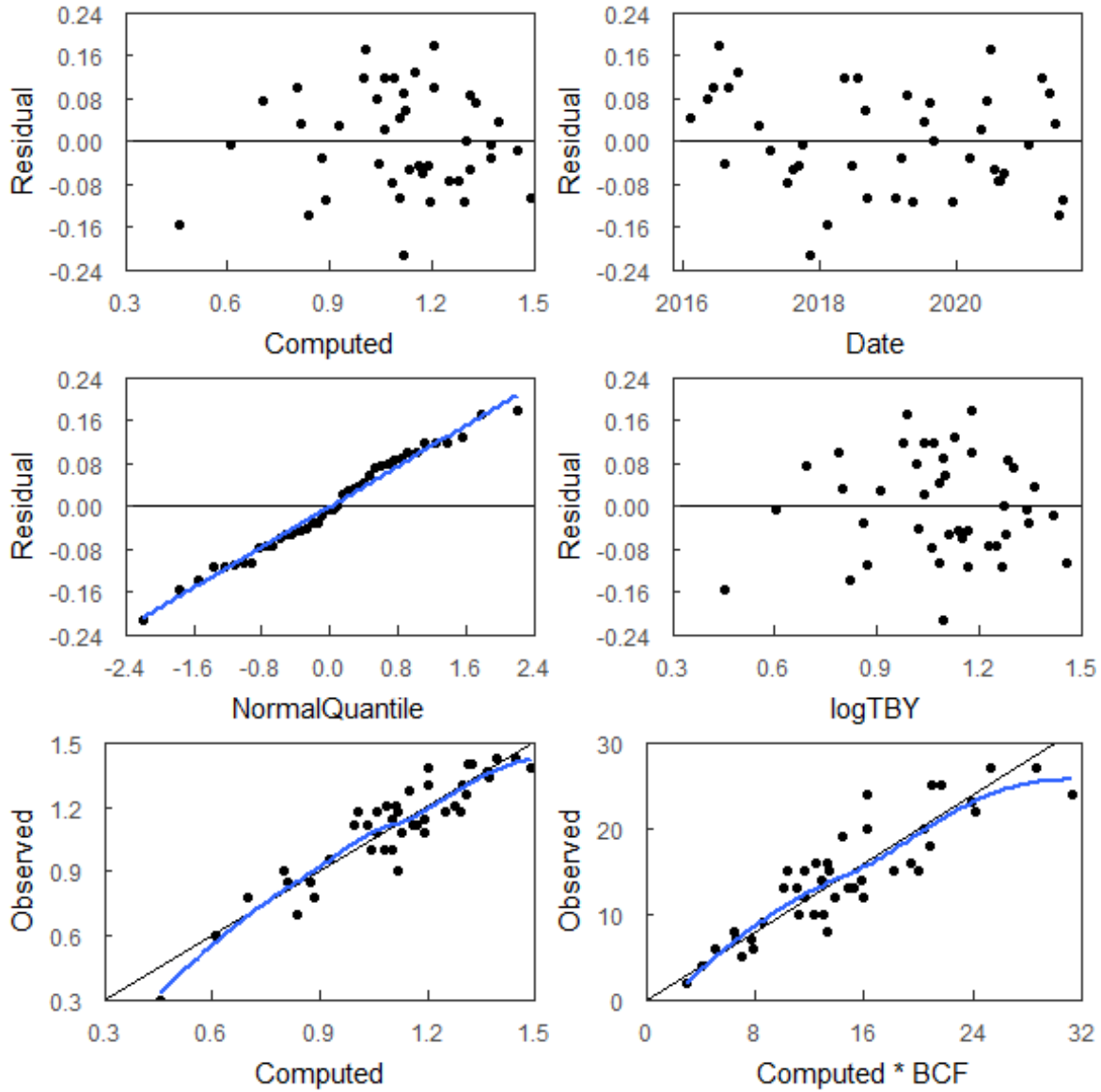
## Outlier test criteria

Leverage	DFFITS	CooksD
0.1429	0.4364	0.1938

## Flagged observations

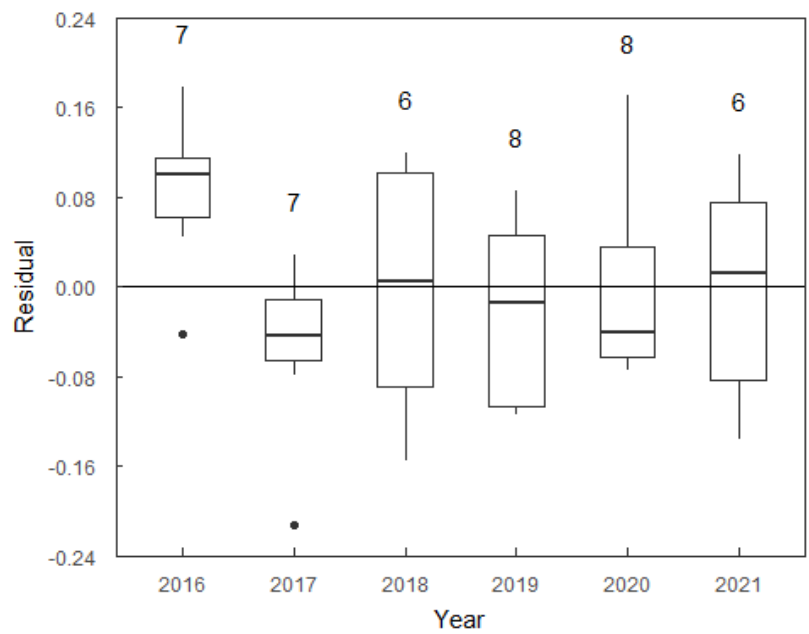
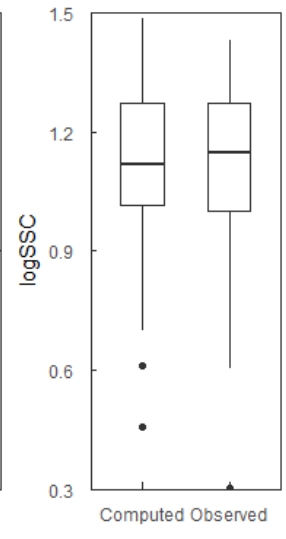
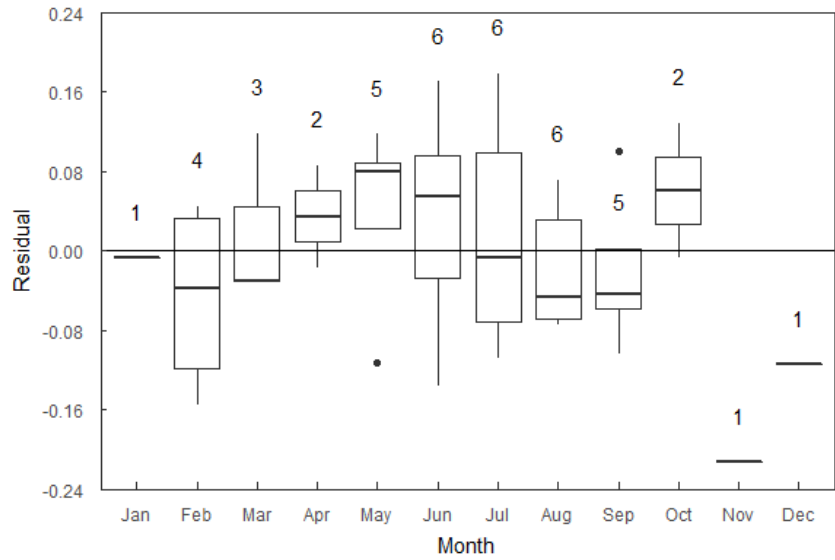
datetime	logSSC	CooksD	DFFITS	Leverage	Studentized Residual
2018-02-13 10:40:00	0.301	0.511	-1.04	0.23	-1.91
2021-01-13 10:30:00	0.602	0.000612	-0.0345	0.144	-0.0843

## Statistical plots



The blue line shows the locally estimated scatterplot smoothing (LOESS). The black dots correspond to observed values. The black line represents the 1:1 line.

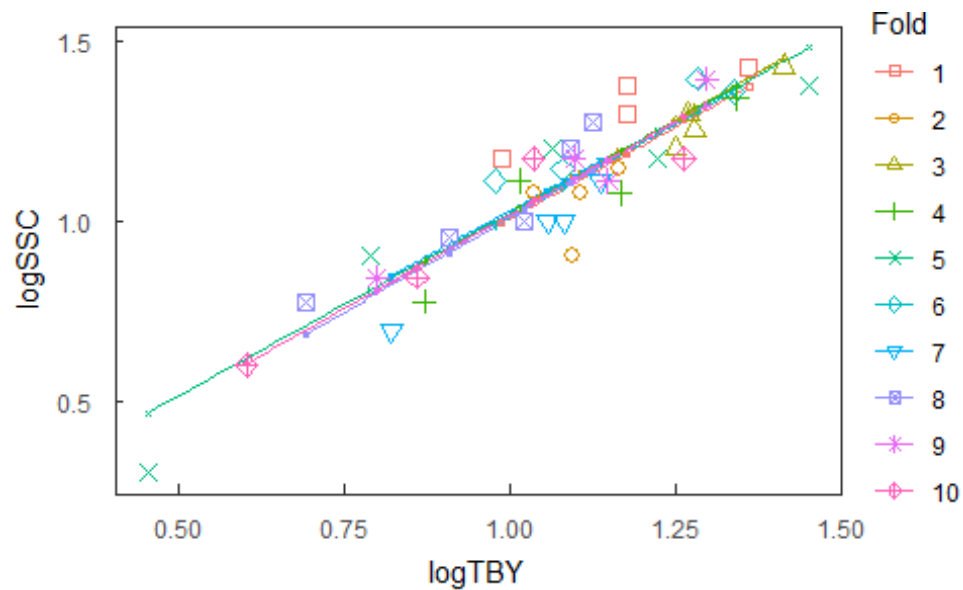




## EXPLANATION

- 7 Number of values
- Outlier
- Upper Fence ( $Q3 + (Q3 - Q1) \times 1.5$ )
- Top Quartile (Q3) (25% of data greater than this value)
- Median (Q2) (Middle of dataset)
- Bottom Quartile (Q1) (25% of data lower than this value)
- Lower Fence ( $Q1 - (Q3 - Q1) \times 1.5$ )

## Cross Validation



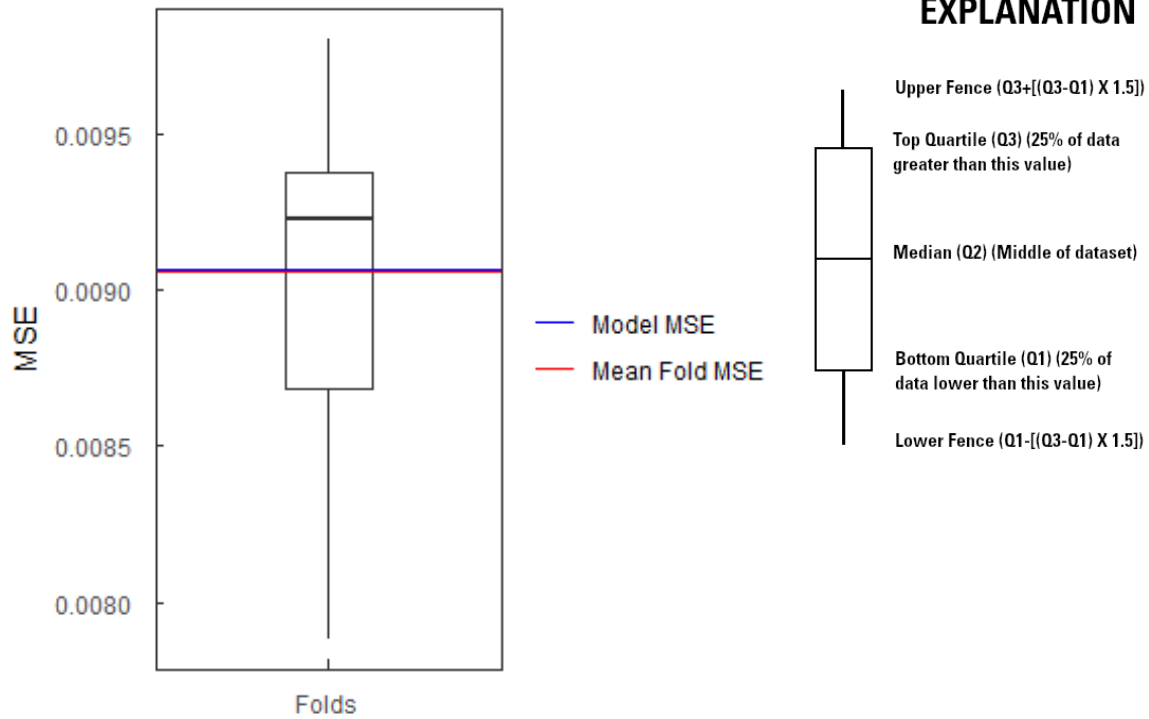
Fold - equal partition of the data (10 percent of the data).

Large symbols – observed value of a data point removed in a fold.

Small symbols – recomputed value of a data point removed in a fold.

Recomputed regression lines – adjusted regression line with one fold removed.

Statistic	Value
Minimum MSE of folds	0.00788
25th Percentile	0.00868
Median MSE of folds	0.00923
Mean MSE of folds	0.00906
75th percentile	0.00937
Maximum MSE of folds	0.00981
Model MSE	0.00906



### Model calibration dataset

datetime	logSSC	logTBY	SSC	Computed	Retransformed
2016-02-17 10:45:00	1.15	1.08	14	1.1	12.9
2016-05-17 10:20:00	1.11	1.01	13	1.03	11.1
2016-06-15 09:15:00	0.903	0.789	8	0.802	6.48
2016-07-18 10:40:00	1.38	1.18	24	1.2	16.3
2016-08-15 10:30:00	1	1.02	10	1.04	11.3
2016-09-06 10:40:00	1.3	1.18	20	1.2	16.3
2016-10-25 10:15:00	1.28	1.13	19	1.15	14.5
2017-02-09 10:40:00	0.954	0.908	9	0.925	8.61
2017-04-17 10:30:00	1.43	1.41	27	1.45	28.7
2017-07-10 11:40:00	1	1.06	10	1.08	12.3
2017-08-15 10:00:00	1.26	1.28	18	1.31	20.8
2017-09-07 10:00:00	1.15	1.16	14	1.19	15.8
2017-10-03 10:20:00	1.36	1.34	23	1.37	23.9
2017-11-13 12:00:00	0.903	1.09	8	1.12	13.4
2018-02-13 10:40:00	0.301	0.453	2	0.456	2.92
2018-05-08 10:30:00	1.11	0.978	13	0.997	10.2
2018-06-25 12:00:00	1.11	1.14	13	1.16	14.8

2018-07-26 11:40:00	1.18	1.04	15	1.06	11.7
2018-08-29 11:00:00	1.18	1.1	15	1.12	13.5
2018-09-11 09:40:00	1	1.08	10	1.1	13
2019-02-05 11:20:00	1.38	1.45	24	1.49	31.3
2019-03-07 10:50:00	1.34	1.34	22	1.37	24.1
2019-04-09 10:30:00	1.4	1.28	25	1.31	21
2019-05-14 11:10:00	1.08	1.17	12	1.19	15.9
2019-07-09 10:15:00	1.43	1.36	27	1.39	25.3
2019-08-06 11:00:00	1.4	1.3	25	1.33	21.7
2019-09-03 10:40:00	1.3	1.27	20	1.3	20.4
2019-12-04 10:50:00	1.18	1.26	15	1.29	20
2020-03-04 11:00:00	0.845	0.86	7	0.875	7.67
2020-05-06 10:30:00	1.08	1.04	12	1.06	11.7
2020-06-03 10:20:00	0.778	0.691	6	0.701	5.14
2020-06-25 11:30:00	1.18	0.987	15	1.01	10.4
2020-07-15 10:00:00	1.08	1.11	12	1.13	13.8
2020-08-04 11:30:00	1.2	1.25	16	1.28	19.4
2020-08-18 11:40:00	1.18	1.22	15	1.25	18.2
2020-09-01 10:50:00	1.11	1.15	13	1.17	15.2
2021-01-13 10:30:00	0.602	0.603	4	0.61	4.16
2021-03-31 10:30:00	1.2	1.06	16	1.09	12.5
2021-05-04 10:20:00	1.2	1.09	16	1.11	13.3
2021-06-03 10:30:00	0.845	0.799	7	0.813	6.65
2021-06-21 11:00:00	0.699	0.821	5	0.835	7
2021-07-20 10:40:00	0.778	0.871	6	0.887	7.88

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