

UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

MODELING OPTIMAL WATER MANAGEMENT FOR RESERVOIR BASED IRRIGATION PROJECTS

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MODELING OPTIMAL WATER MANAGEMENT FOR RESERVOIR BASED IRRIGATION PROJECTS

By

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Dedicated to the author's heartfelt loving parents and wife



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A Cross-sectional area $A_{r}(t)$ Reservoir surface area

 A_{v} Area of void

 $A_{w}(t)$ Watershed area during period tADAPT Areal Design and Planning Tool AGNPS Agriculture Non-Point Source

ANSWERS Areal Nonpoint Source Watershed Environmental Response

Simulation

ARMA Autoregressive Moving Average

B Cross-sectional top width
b Soil moisture curve parameter

BD Soil bulk density

BCS Basin Characteristics System

BGIS Basin Geographic Information Systems
BRASS Basin Runoff and Streamflow Simulation

C Percent clay

c Kinematic wave celerity

 C_p Specific heat of air at constant pressure

 c_s Soil heat capacity

 C_{μ} Uniformity coefficient

 C_1 Constant C_2 Constant C_3 Constant C_4 Constant

CAD Computer Aided Design
CARL Central Attributed Raster Line

CEC Ratio of cation-exchange capacity of clay to percent clay

CRSS Colorado River Simulation System

D Hydraulic depth

 d_{r} Estimated effective soil depth

 \overline{d} Mean depth of water stored during irrigation

DHI Danish Hydraulic Institute
DP Dynamic Programming
DSS Decision Support Systems

E Vapor flux rate



E(t) Evaporation rate at the reservoir surface area

 E_c Conveyance efficiency E_d Distribution efficiency

 e_d Mean actual vapor pressure of air at dew point temperature

 E_i Irrigation efficiency

 E_p Free-surface or potential evaporation

 E_{u} Water use efficiency

e0Saturated vapor pressure of the airEPADEdge Probability Attributed DataERDASEarth Resources Data Analysis SystemERSEuropean Remote Sensing Satellite

ET Evapotranspiration $ET_a Actual evapotranspiration$ $ET_p Potential evapotranspiration$

 $ET_{p}(t, t + \Delta t)$ Evapotranspiration between t and $t + \Delta t$

F(t) Cumulative infiltration

f Infiltration rate FAP Flood Action Plan

FARIMA Fractionally differenced autoregressive integrated moving average

G Soil heat flux IG(t) Any other gain

GCM General Circulation Model
GIS Geographic Information System

GIUS Geographical Instantaneous Unit Hydrograph
GRASS Geographic Resources Analysis Support System

 h_c Mean height of the crop

 h_0 Ponding depth

HEC Hydrologic Engineering Center HYSSR Hydro System Seasonal Regulation

i Hydraulic gradient

 $I(t, t + \Delta t)$ Infiltration/percolation between t and $t + \Delta t$

Inflow of water diverted from the source to the conveyance system I^{j}

IR Irrigation requirement

 IR_R Amount of water supply from reservoirs

 IR_{Rec} Recycled water supply

*IR*_{UCF} Uncontrolled river flow supply



K Hydraulic conductivity

 K_{x} Lateral hydraulic conductivity of soil

 K_s Storage coefficient

 $k_{\rm r}$ Constant

k' Kinematic ratio IL(t) Any other loss

L, Leaching requirement
LP Linear Programming

LHDP Large-system Hierarchical Dynamic Programming

M, Effective meteorological input

MADA Muda Agricultural Development Authority

MWB Monthly Water Balance

N Possible maximum number of sunshine hours

Actual number of hours of bright sunshine

NAM Nedbor Afstromnings Model
NNM Neural Network Method

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

 O_{l} Operational losses

 $O_{i,j}$ Overflow in the *i*th reservoir during the *j*th month

OM Percent organic matter

P Total deep percolation on the farm

P(t) Precipitation falling on the reservoir surface area

 $P(t, t + \Delta t)$ Precipitation between t and $t + \Delta t$

 P_a Air pressure PD Particle density

PRISM Potomac River Interactive Simulation Model

Q Discharge

q Discharge per unit width

 q_i Lateral inflow

 $Q_i(t)$ Inflow to the reservoir per unit watershed area during period t Q^{j+1} Water delivered by conveyance system to the field (outflow) $Q_s(t)$ Uncontrolled releases downstream or spills from the reservoir

R Hydraulic radius

R(t)Required reservoir release rate $R(t, t + \Delta t)$ Runoff between t and $t + \Delta t$ R_a Extra-terrestrial radiation



r_a Atmospheric vapor resistance

 R_n Net radiation

RH Relative humidity

 R_{nl} Net long-wave outgoing radiation

 R_{\star} Short-wave solar radiation

 r_s Vegetation canopy vapor resistance

S Percent sand

S(t) Initial storage volume at the beginning of period t

 S_a Amount of water supplied to the farm

 S_e Energy slope

 S_{ε} Effective saturation

 S_f Slope of the water surface

S₁ Impervious area

 $S_l(t + \Delta t)$ Seepage between t and $t + \Delta t$

 S_P Pervious area S_T Total surface area

 $S_{i,j}$ Storage of the *i*th reservoir during the *j*th month

 S_0 Bottom slope of the channel SAA Snow Accumulation Ablation SAM Special Analysis Methodology SMA Soil Moisture Accounting SP Seepage and percolation losses

SSARR Streamflow Synthesis and Reservoir Regulation

SSG Synthetic Streamflow Generators
SVAD Single Value Attributed Data
SWAT Soil and Water Assessment Tool
SWMP Surface Water Management Plan

 T_a Air temperature

TIN Triangulated Irregular Networks U_2 Average wind speed at 2m height USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USDAHL U.S. Department of Agriculture Hydrograph Laboratory

USGS U.S. Geological Survey

USNWS United States National Weather Service

v Flow velocity v_s Seepage velocity



VGFM Variable Gain Factor Model

W Catchment average amount of soil moisture content

w Elementary area soil moisture at saturation

W(t) Soil moisture content at time t $W(t + \Delta t)$ Soil moisture content at time $t + \Delta t$

 w_i Initial moisture content

 W_{m} Catchment average soil moisture content at saturation

 w_m Maximum possible soil moisture content

WAM Weighted Average Method

WAHS Watershed Hydrology Simulation

WMCS Water Management and Control Scheme

WUE Water Use Efficiency

X Weighting factor

X Percentage of pervious area at saturation X_i Measured value of storage at time i

 X_{i+1} Generated streamflow

y Average of the absolute values of deviations from the mean

 Y_i Measured transformed value of storage at time i

 Y_{i+1} Transformed generated streamflow

Y(t) Reservoir yield

z Measurement height z_0 Surface roughness height

 α Surface albedo

Gradient of saturation vapor pressure-temperature curve ε_{i+1} Random component with mean zero and variance σ_{ε}^2

 η Porosity of soil

γ Psychrometric constant

λ Latent heat of vaporization of water

 μ Unit conversion factor

 μ_x Mean of X

 $\rho_x(1)$ First order serial correlation

Wetting front soil suction head

Stefan-Boltzmann constant

 ρ_a Air density

 θ_e Effective porosity

 θ_r Residual moisture content



ΔS	Storage increment
Δt	Time step
Δx	Distance step
$\Delta heta$	Change in moisture content
\forall_a	Volume of water applied in an area including rainfall
\forall_{nt}	Net volume of water requirement on day t



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of the Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment

of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

MODELING OPTIMAL WATER MANAGEMENT FOR RESERVOIR BASED

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

By

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October 1999

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Dr. Lee Teang Shui

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The double cropping of rice in the Muda Irrigation Project depends very much

on the volume of water stored in the Muda and Pedu reservoirs. The most important

problem affecting the project includes constraints related to poor water management.

However, the shortage of reservoir water still remains the most severe constraint on the

establishment of stable double cropping of rice. Thus, the main purpose of this study is

to develop an optimization model and a solution strategy to solve the water resources of

the project in a computationally satisfactory manner. In this study, a water balance

model was developed and the performance of a project was evaluated. The water

balance components were modeled, without incorporating any model calibration

parameters. The model results were compared with observed data satisfactorily. The

overall project efficiency for the main and off-seasons were also obtained.

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A reservoir simulation model was developed and the model storage capacities were compared with the observed storage capacities satisfactorily. The Markov process with periodicity in hydrologic data was applied to generate monthly streamflows. The generated storage capacities were found to simulate with the observed storage capacities satisfactorily. Three different cases of anticipated future monthly storage were envisaged to assess the risk for predicted monthly storage capacities in 1998-2002 and their probabilities of occurrences were computed. An optimization model was also developed to solve the water resources management of a large project in a computationally satisfactory manner. Twelve different scenarios were analyzed to test the performance of the project and their consequences were illustrated. The optimal reservoir storage, optimal irrigation demand, and optimal reservoir release (i.e., optimal reservoir operating policy) were computed. The optimal mean (1987-1997) model total water requirements for the dry and wet seasons were also computed and the optimal contributions by rainfall, reservoir, uncontrolled river flow, and recycled water were determined. The mean water balance components results for different months were stored in GIS data bases, analyzed, and displayed as the monthly crop water requirements maps. Finally, it can be concluded that the integration of the water balance model together with the models for reservoir simulation, efficiency, hydrologic forecasting, optimization, and GIS holds much promise in the analysis of optimal allocation of water resources of a project.

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Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan ijazah Doktor Falsafah

PEMODELAN PENGURUSAN AIR OPTIMUM UNTUK PROJEK PENGAIRAN BEREMPANGAN

Oleh

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October 1999

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Kejuruteraan

Tanaman padi musim berganda di Projek Pengairan Muda tertakluk kepada isipadu air simpanan didalam empangan Muda dan empangan Pedu. Masalah terpenting mempengaruhi projek termasuk kekangan berkaitan dengan pengurusan air yang kurang memuaskan. Akan tetapi, kekurangan air didalam empangan adalah kekangan terpenting dalam perihal penubuhan setabil tanaman padi musim berganda. Oleh sebab itu, tujuan utama pengajian ini ialah membentukkan sebuah model optimum dan strategi penyelesaian demi untuk mengatasi sumber air projek dengan kaedah pengiraan yang memuaskan. Dalam kajian ini, sebuah model imbangan air telah dimajukan dan prestasi sebuah projek telah dinilaikan. Model imbangan air ini boleh menentukan keperluan air tanaman pada sesuatu jangkamasa tentu. Komponen komponen imbangan air dimodelkan, tanpa mengambilkira parameter penentukuran. Keputusan keputusan model

UPM