

# Effect of dynamically varying zone hedging policies on surface water reservoir operational performance during climate change

---

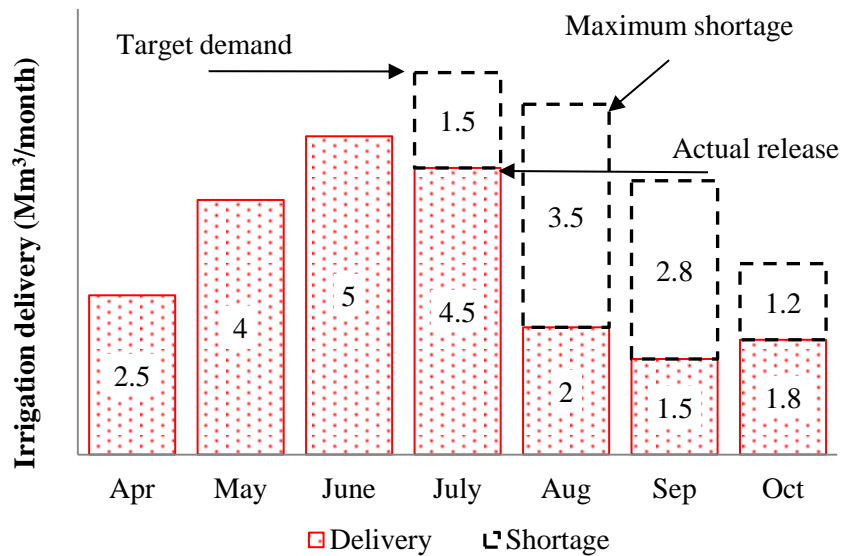
**Adebayo Adeloje, Soundharajan B-S,  
Chiamsathit C and Kasiviswanathan K. S**  
Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK

# Overview

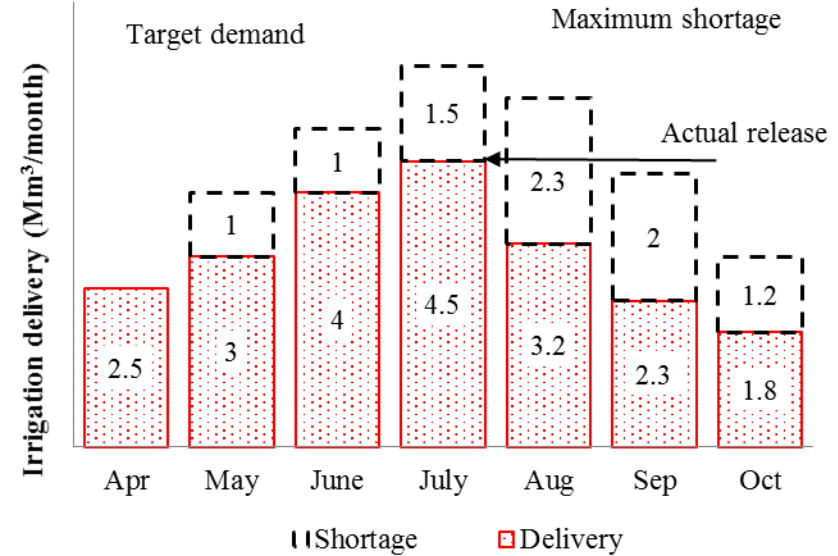
---

- Projected Climate Change (CC) will influence **Temperature, Rainfall & ET** with implications for:
  - Irrigation Water Supply/Demand
  - River's Discharge & Reservoir's Inflow
  - Performance of Water Infrastructures e.g. **Reservoirs**
  
- **Where reservoirs are involved**
  - **Hedging (or deliberate water rationing during normal operation) can stem performance deterioration**

# Illustration: Hedging effect on system vulnerability



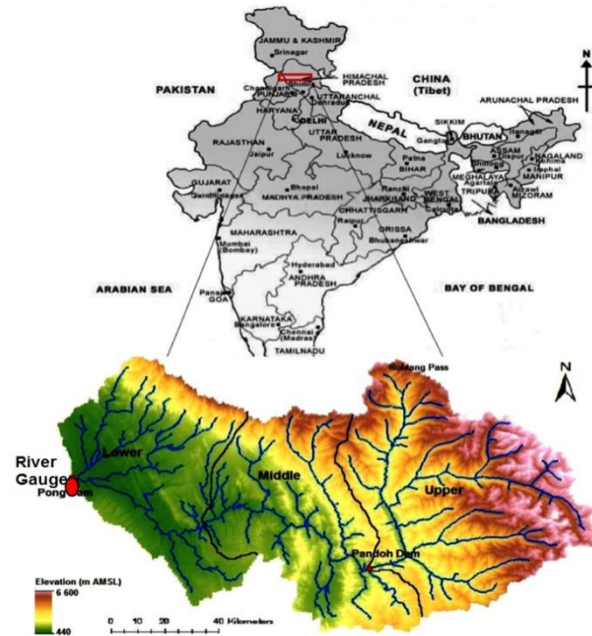
a) without hedging policy



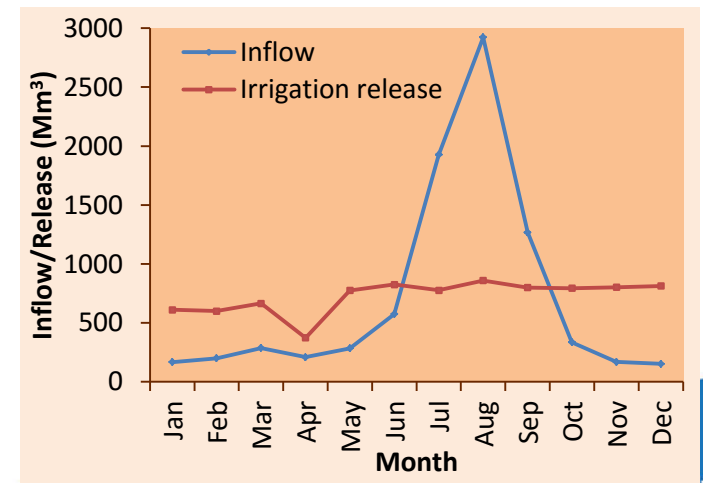
a) with hedging policy (Bower et al., 1966)

Maximum shortage comparison (a) 3.5 units (b) 2.3 units

# Application: Beas River Basin & Pong Reservoir (INDIA)

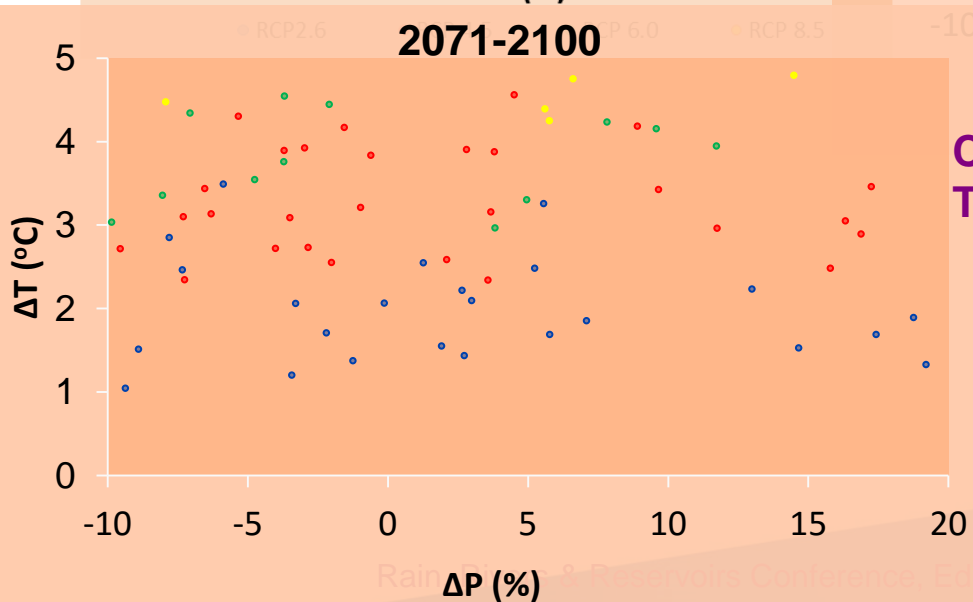
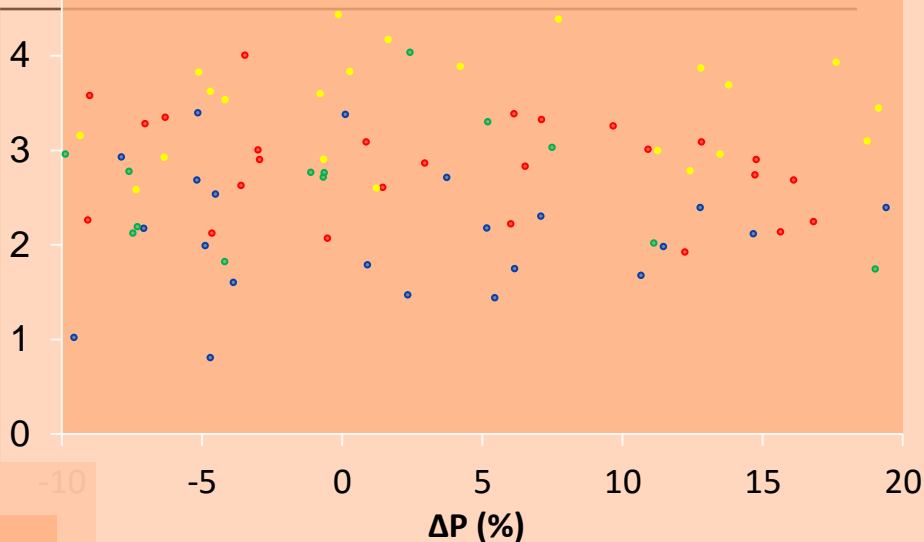
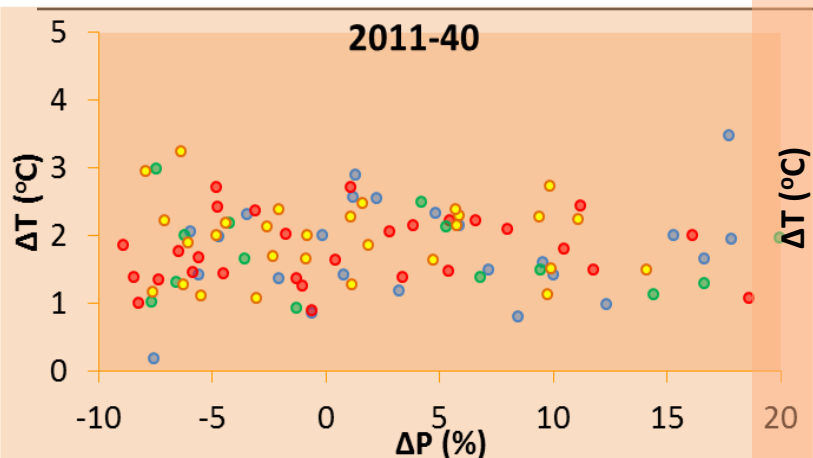


Catchment area	12561 km <sup>2</sup>
Snow catchment	780 km <sup>2</sup>
Active storage capacity	7291.22 Mm <sup>3</sup>
Use	Hydropower (396 MW), Irrigation (1.38 Mha)



- Runoff highly influenced by the snow melt from the Himalayas
- Pong Reservoir - Major water infrastructure for irrigation water supply to Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan

# Climate Change: GCM Projections for Beas basin



## CMIP5 Projections of Precipitation and Temperature changes

### No. of GCMs

- RCP 2.6: 29
- RCP 4.5: 38
- RCP 6.0: 22
- RCP 8.5: 38

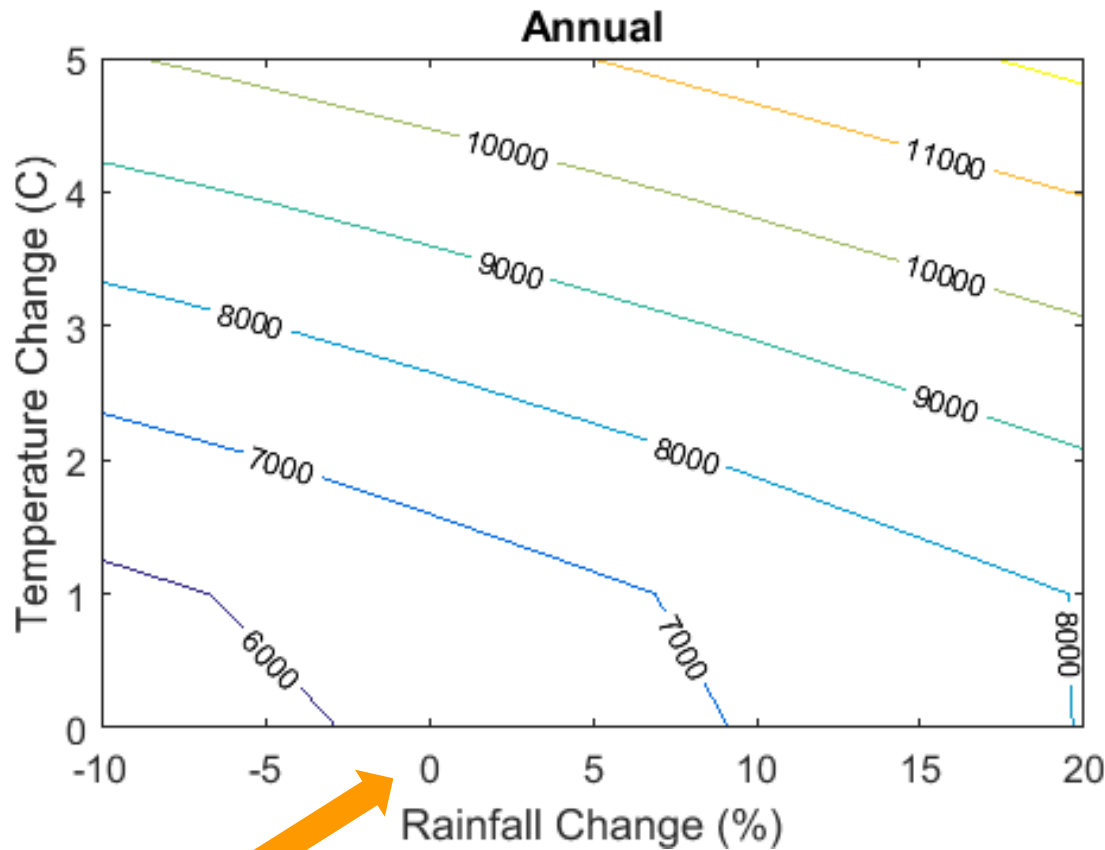
# Climate Change: GCM Projected changes

Time slice	Mean (& SD) of change		95% limits	
	$\Delta T$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$\Delta P$ (%)	$\Delta T$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$\Delta P$ (%)
2011-2040	1.84 (0.66)	2.84 (13.02)	[1.73, 1.96]	[0.58, 5.10]
2041-2070	2.94 (0.96)	2.77 (14.33)	[2.77, 3.11]	[0.28, 5.26]
2071-2100	3.90 (1.67)	5.51 (15.90)	[3.61, 4.19]	[2.74, 8.29]

Investigation  $\Delta T$  : 0 to  $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$

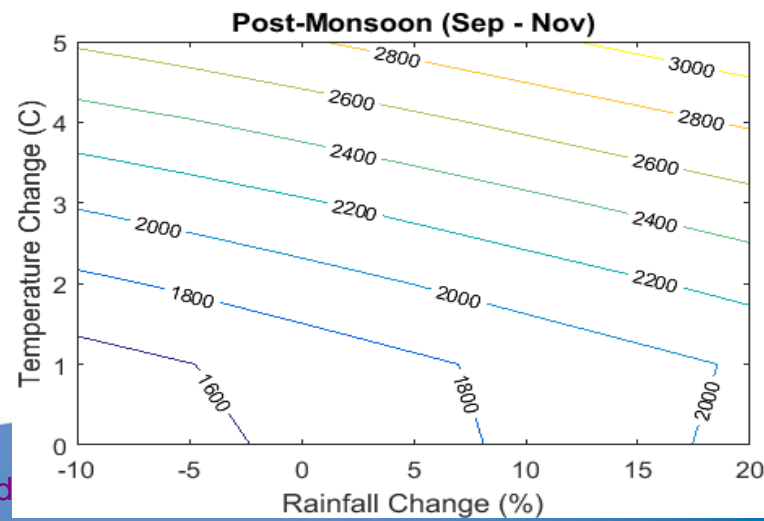
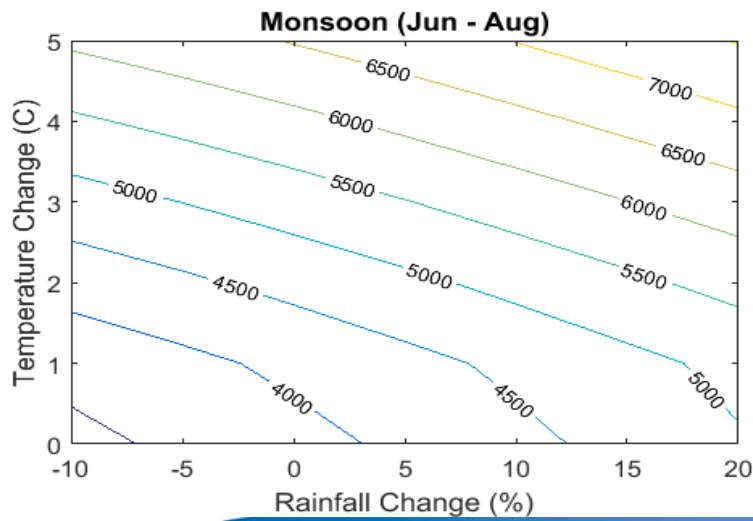
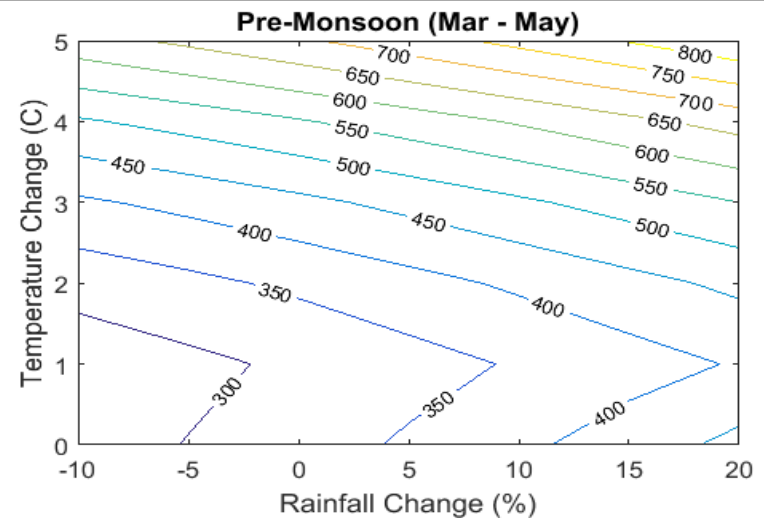
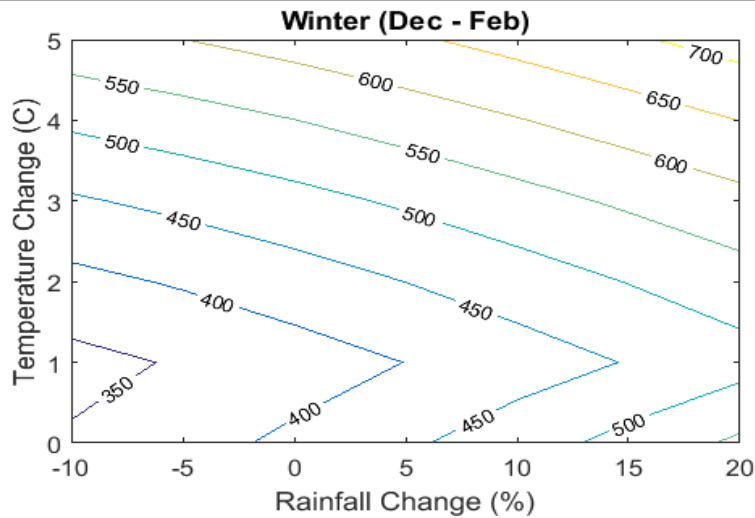
$\Delta P$  : -10 to  $+20\%$

# HYSIM R-R Model Simulated Climate change Impacts on Annual Runoff ( $\times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ )



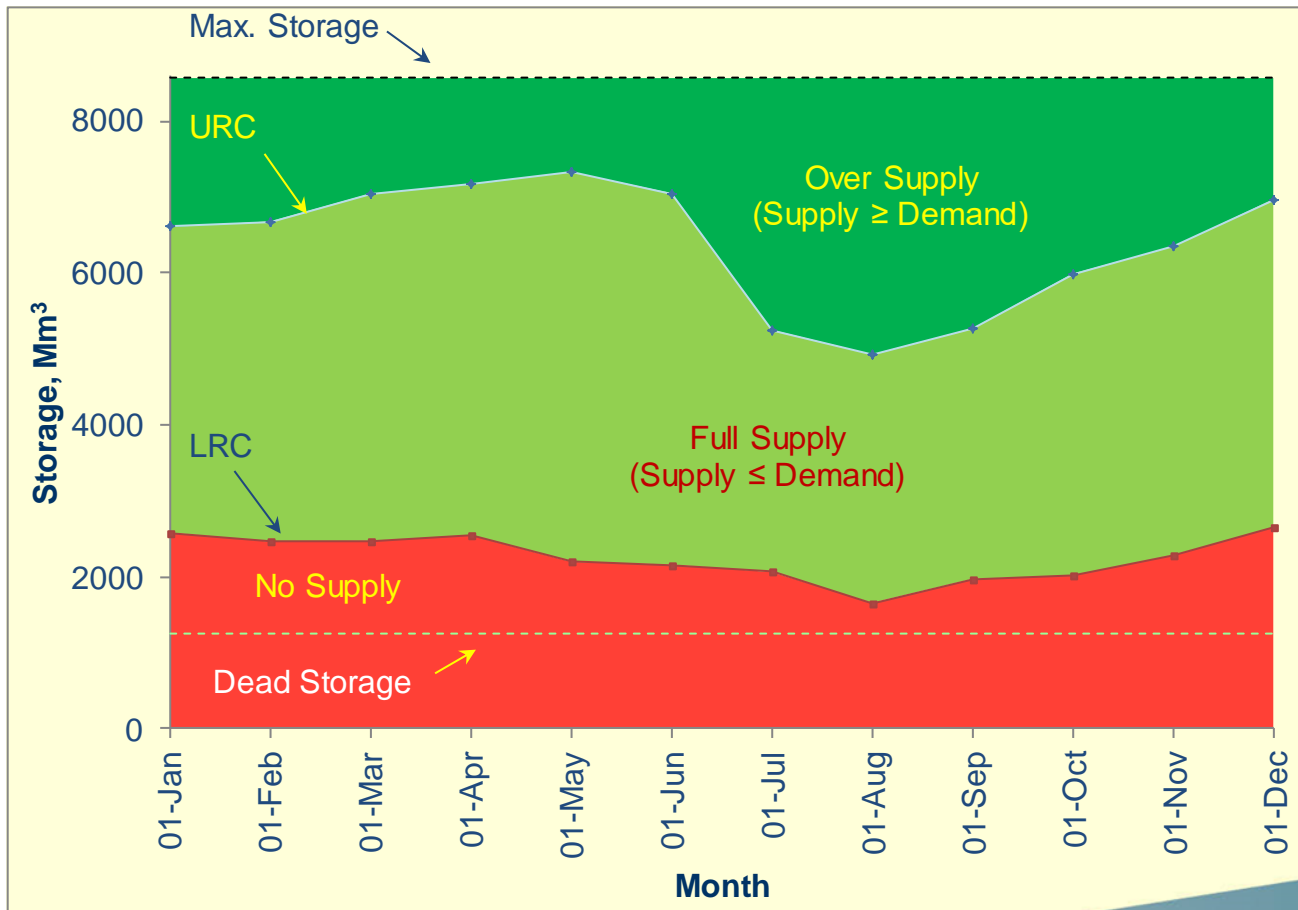
Soundharajan B, Adeloje AJ, Remesan R. *Journal of Hydrology* (2006) doi: 10.1016/j.jhydrol.2016.04.051

# HYSIM R-R Model Simulated Climate change Impacts on seasonal Runoff ( $\times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ )



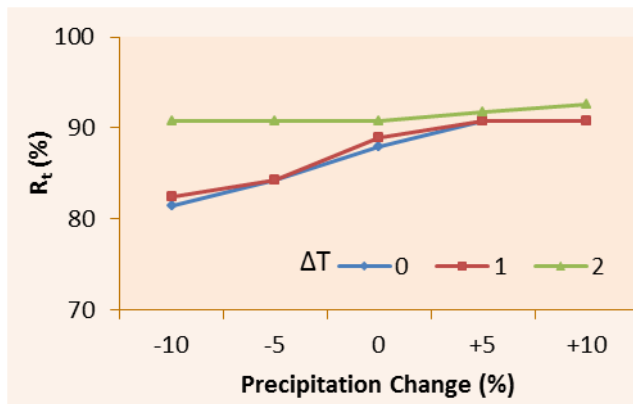


# Pong Reservoir: Genetic Algorithms (GA) optimized Rule Curves (No Hedging)

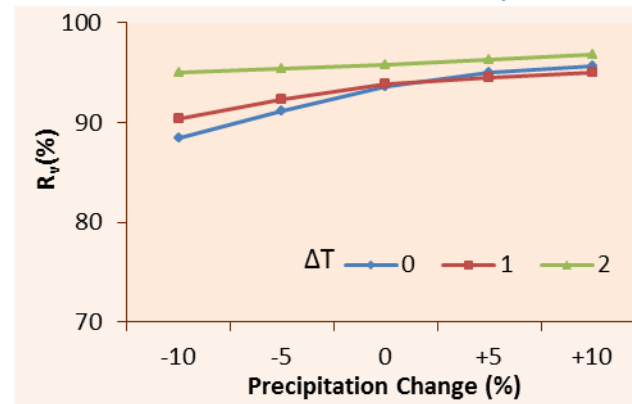


# Pong Performance - No Hedging

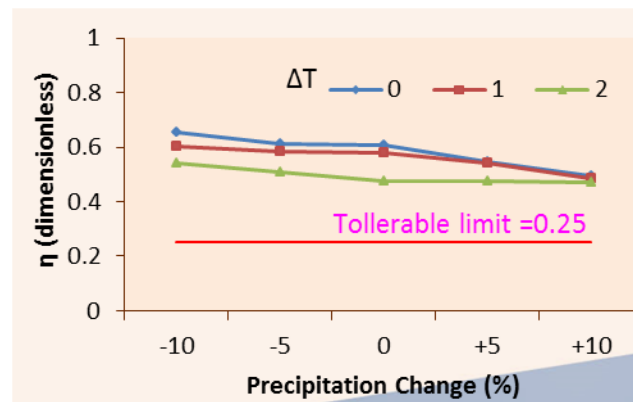
Time Reliability



Volume Reliability



Vulnerability



Adeloye AJ, Soundharajan B, Ojha CSP, Remesan R. (2016) *Water Resources Management* doi: 10.1007\_s11269-015-1171-z

# Summary: Climate Change on Performance with no hedging

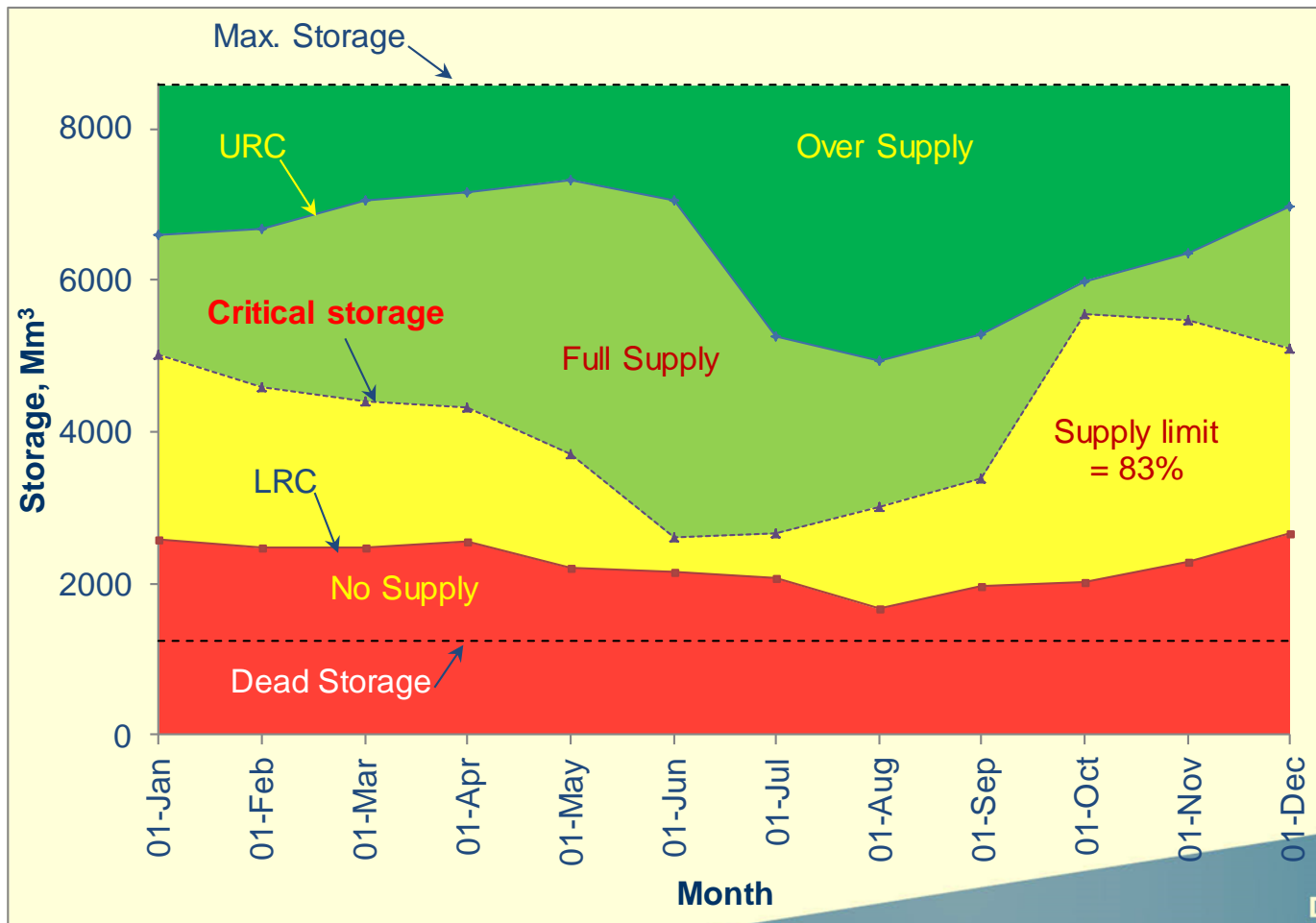
Performance Index	CC causing increased inflow	CC causing reduced inflow	Comments
Time Reliability ( $R_t$ )	↑	↓	$\geq 80$ ; hence OK
Volume Reliability ( $R_v$ )	↑	↓	$\geq 88$ ; hence OK
Vulnerability ( $\eta$ )	↓	↑	$\geq 0.5$ ; too high and beyond tolerable limit for users.

## How to reduce the **Vulnerability**?

---

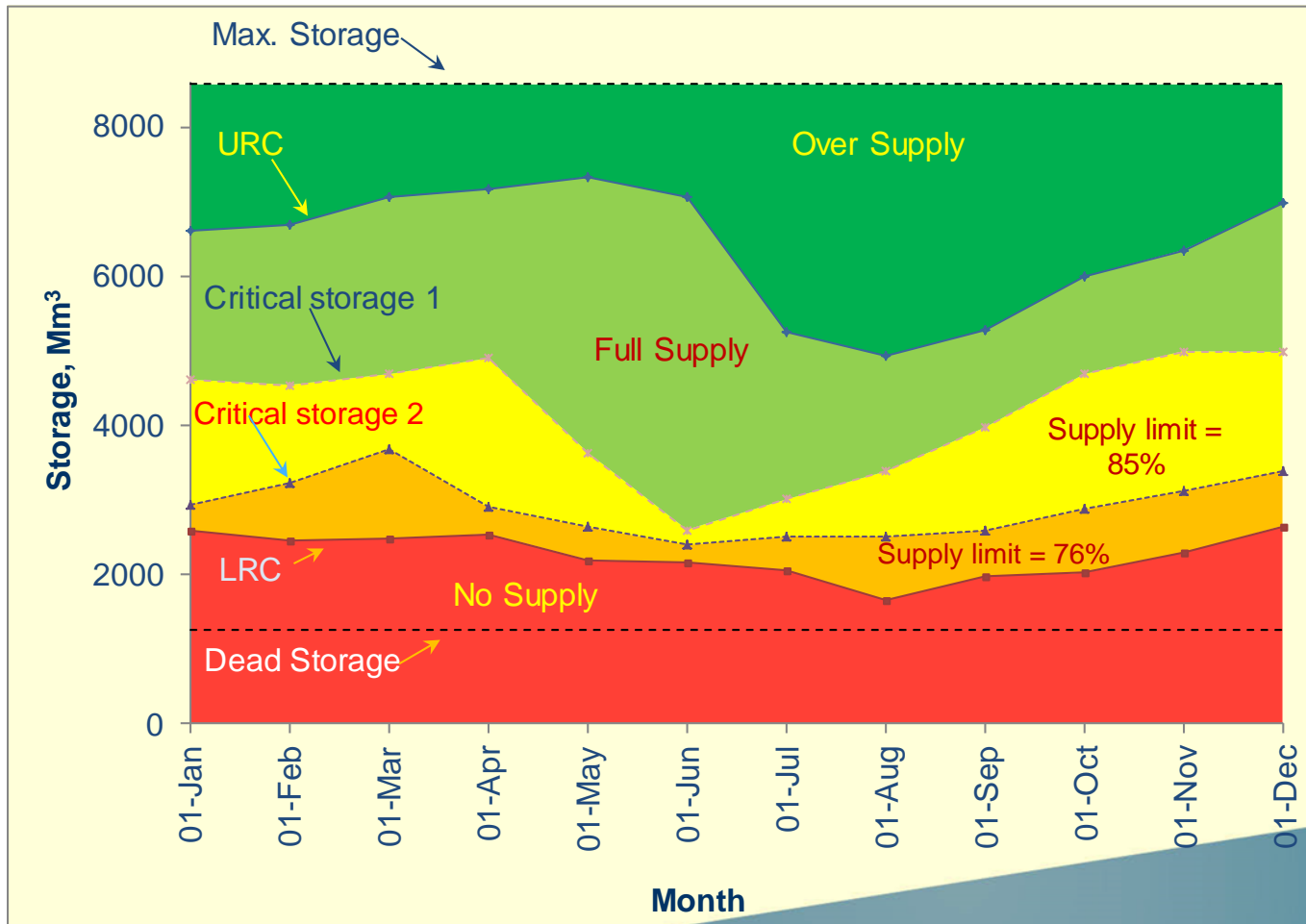
- **Water Hedging** - deliberate reduction in releases during normal periods, which is then used to reduce shortfall (or vulnerability) during low flow periods:
  - Constant, **Single** stage hedging
  - Constant, **2-stage** hedging
  - **Seasonally varying**, Single stage hedging
  - **Monthly varying**, Single Stage hedging

# Pong: GA Optimised Single stage Constant Hedging

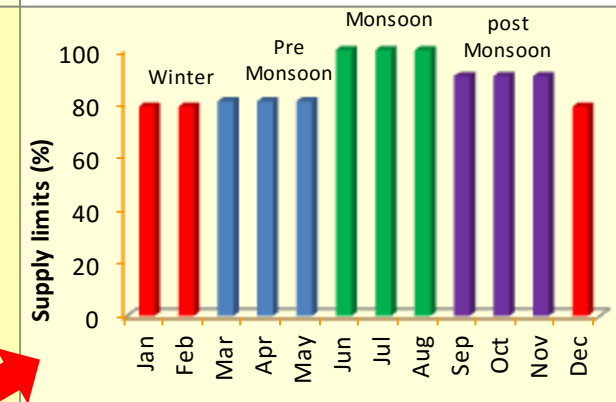
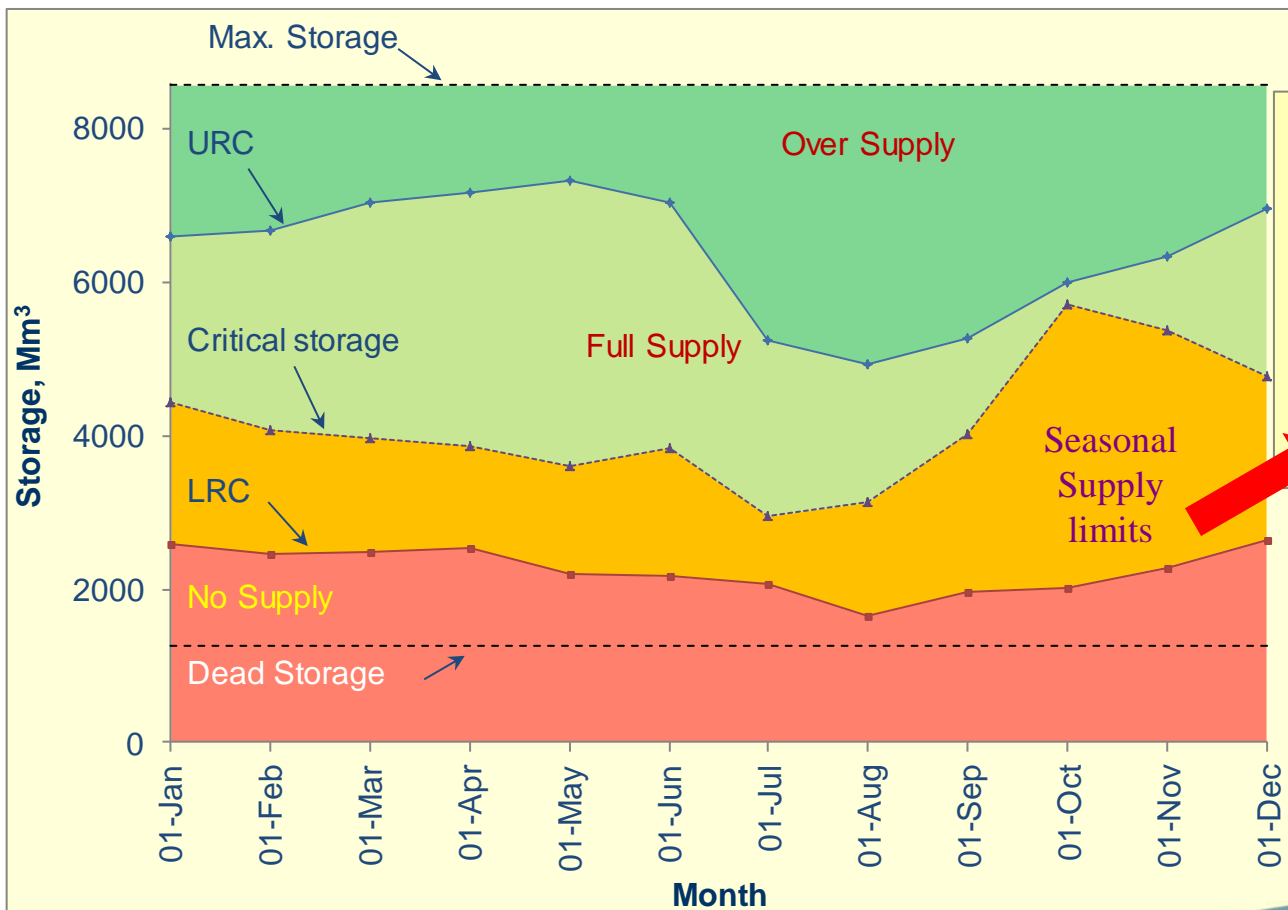


Adeloye *et al.* (2015)  
Water Resources  
Management

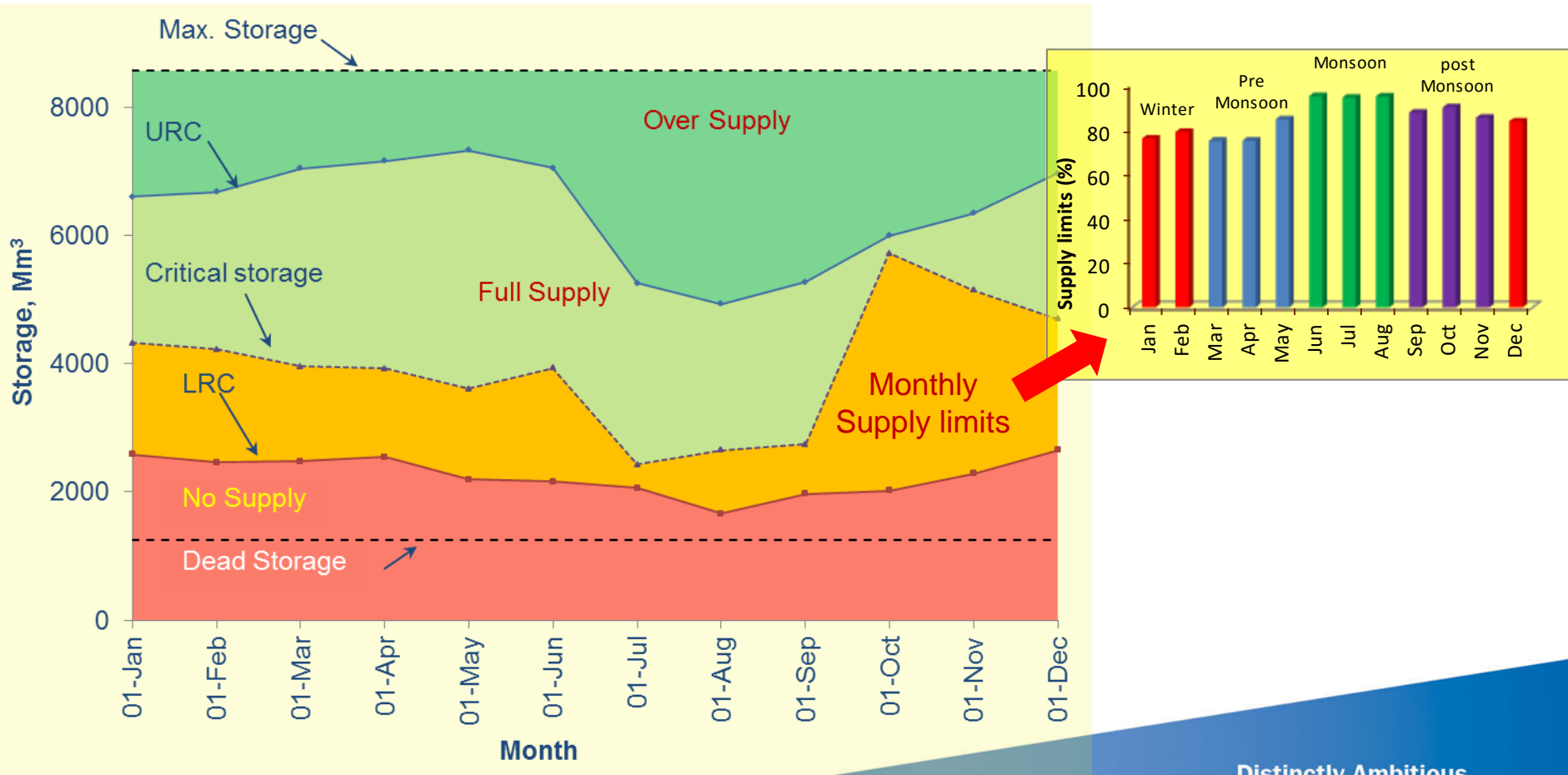
# Pong: GA Optimised 2-stage Constant Hedging



# Pong: GA Optimised Single stage Seasonally varying Hedging

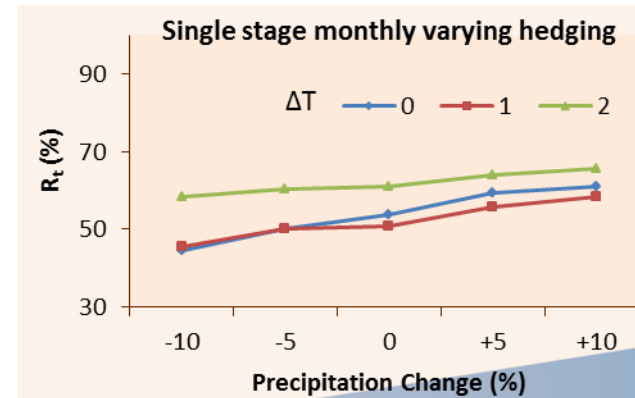
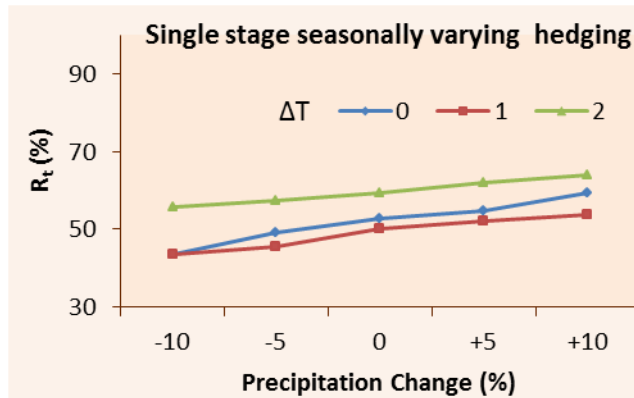
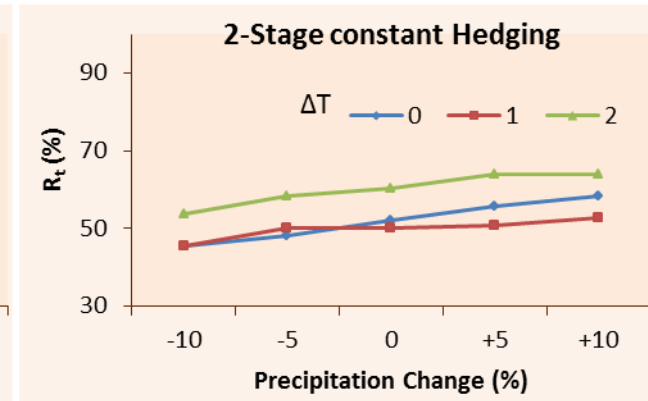
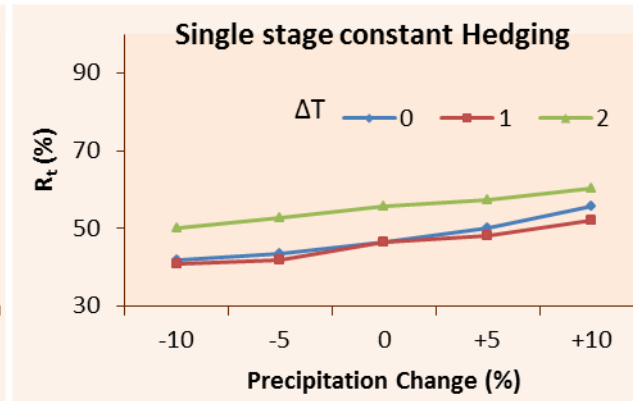
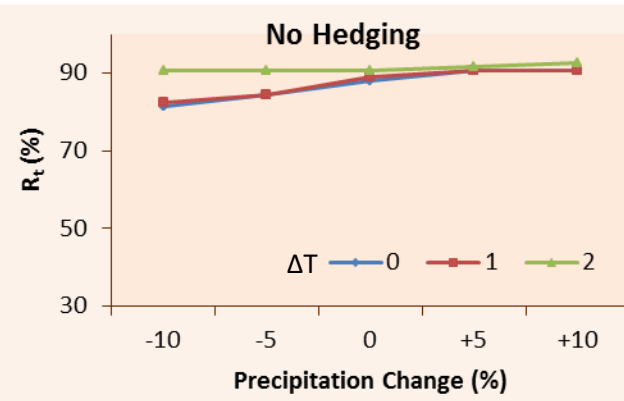


# Pong: GA Optimised Single stage Monthly varying Hedging

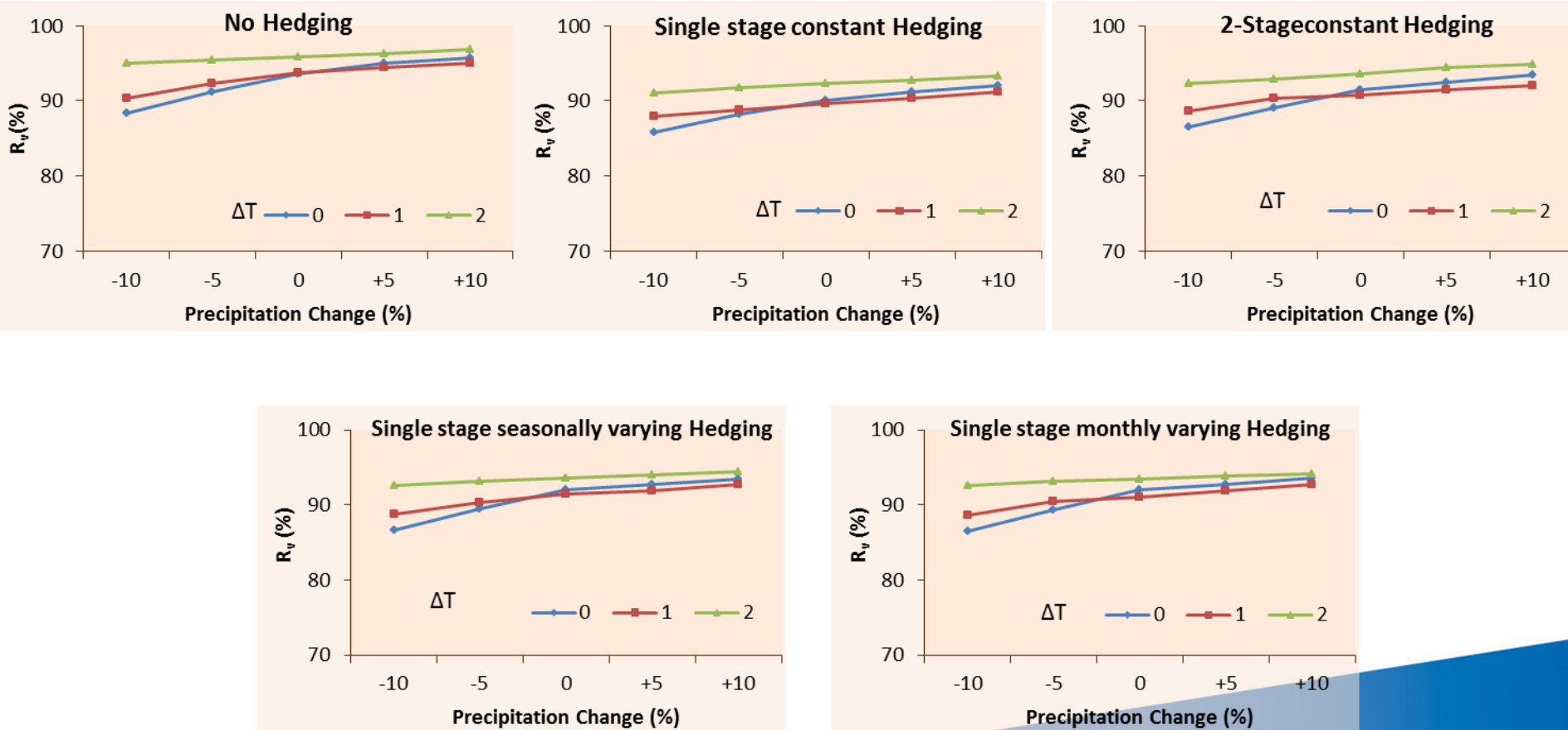




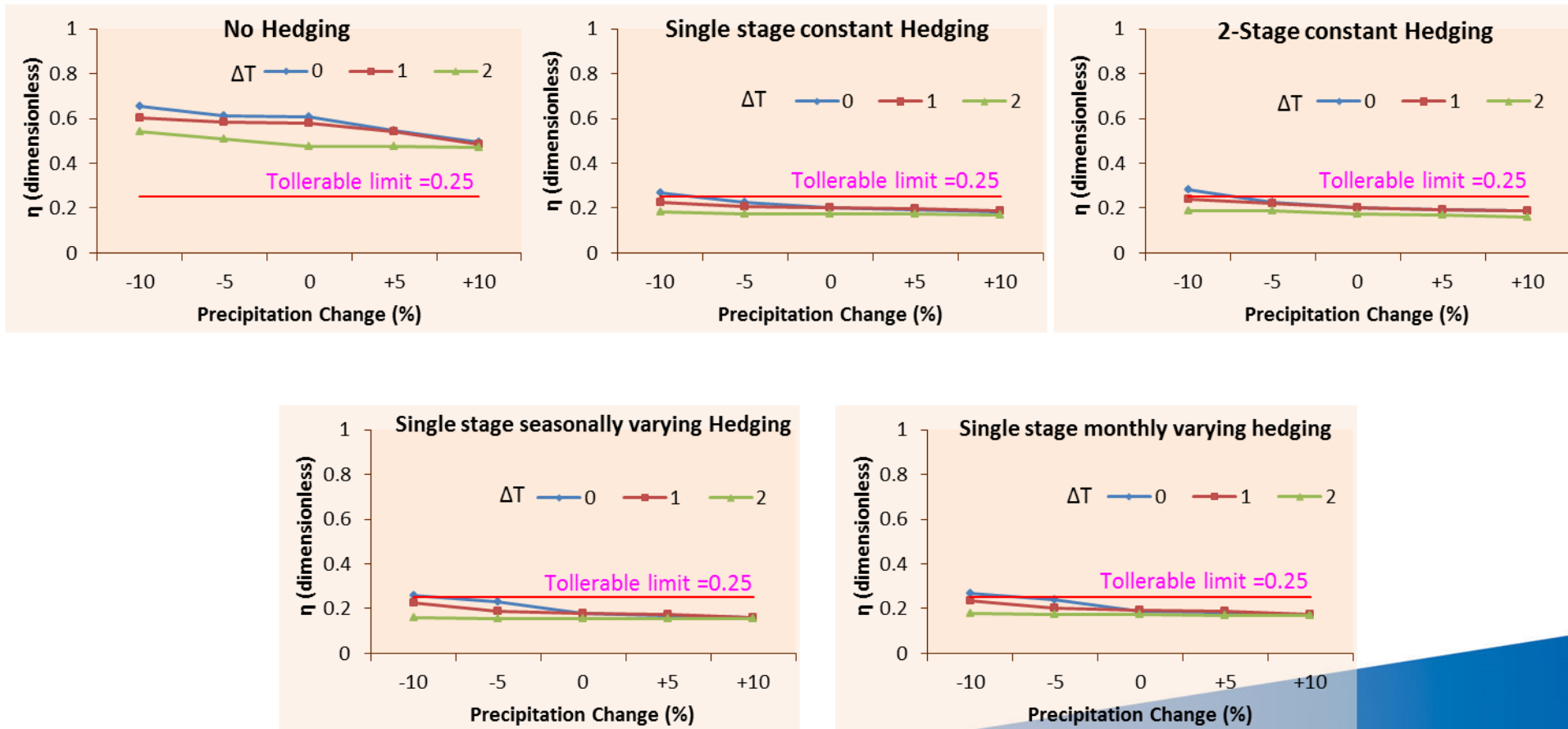
# Pong: Hedging effect on Reservoir Reliability (time-based)



# Pong: Hedging effect on Reservoir Reliability (volume-based)



# Pong: Hedging effect on Reservoir Vulnerability



## Summary: Effect of Managed Hedging

---

- Hedging causes the **time-based reliability** to **worsen** significantly.
- Hedging causes only very **modest reduction** in the **volume reliability** (a plus)
- Hedging has most profound effect on the **vulnerability**:  
*All the resulting vulnerability indices were  $< 0.25$  with hedging for all the climate change effects.*
- Simple single stage hedging with constant rationing ratio is as effective as any of the more complicated hedging schemes.

---

**Thank You**  
**???**  
**Questions???**