

# Challenges of adoption of probabilistic hydro-meteorological forecasts for reservoir operations.

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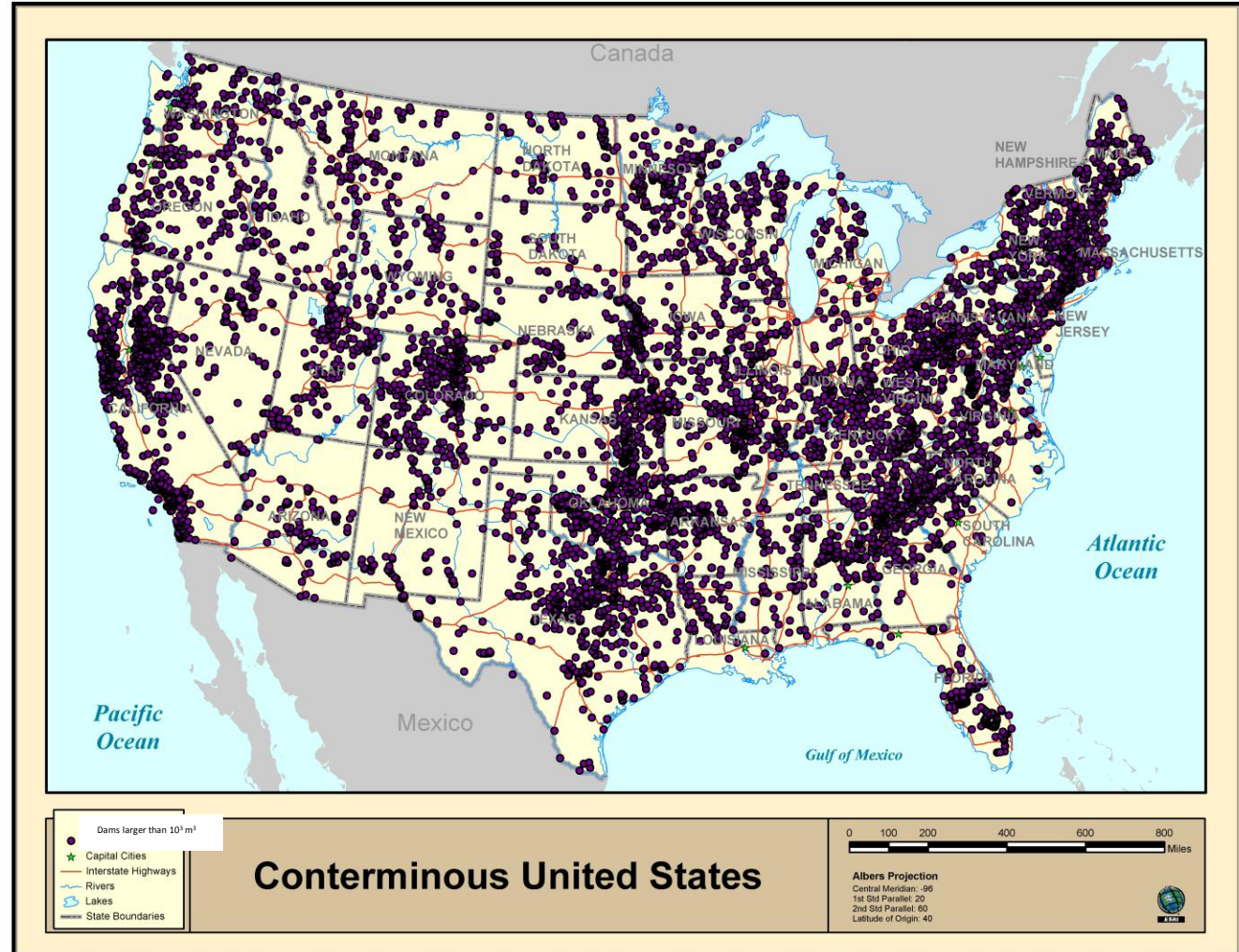
HEPEX workshop, June 25 2014, College Park MD



**How many reservoirs could benefit from ensemble hydro-meteorological forecasts, i.e. risk based approach?**

# 8121 Majors Reservoirs in the conterminous US

- Irrigation
- Flood Control
- Water Supply
- Hydropower
- Recreation
- Other

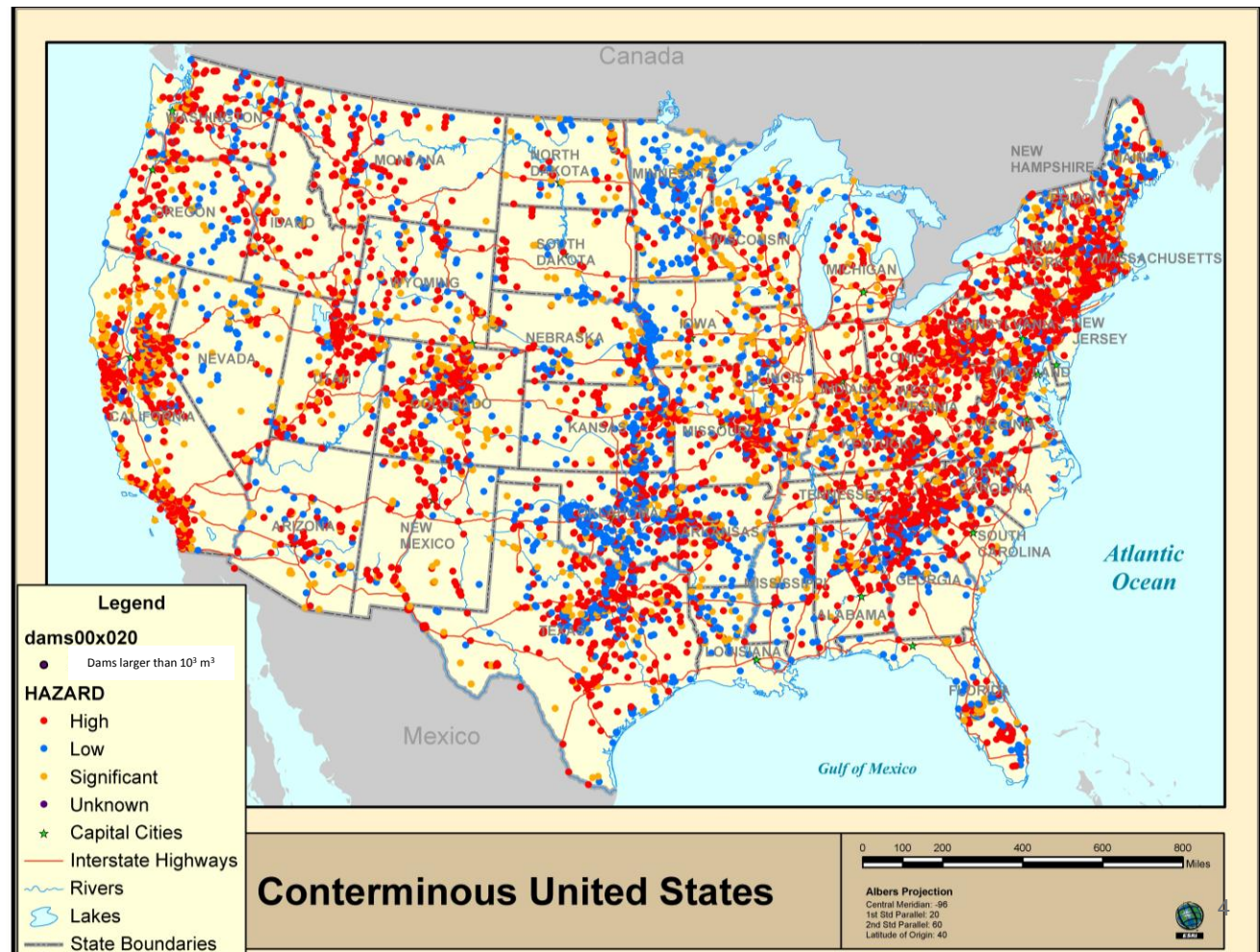


# 80% of all reservoirs have high to significant hazard

- ▶ Relatively, multi objective reservoirs have higher hazard than single objective reservoirs

“potential hazard to the downstream area resulting from failure or mis-operation of the dam or facilities.”

High: loss of human lives  
Significant: economic loss, environmental damage, structures  
Low: limited to owner property, low economic and environmental loss





# How many reservoirs could benefit from added value of ensemble flow forecast and risk-based information ?

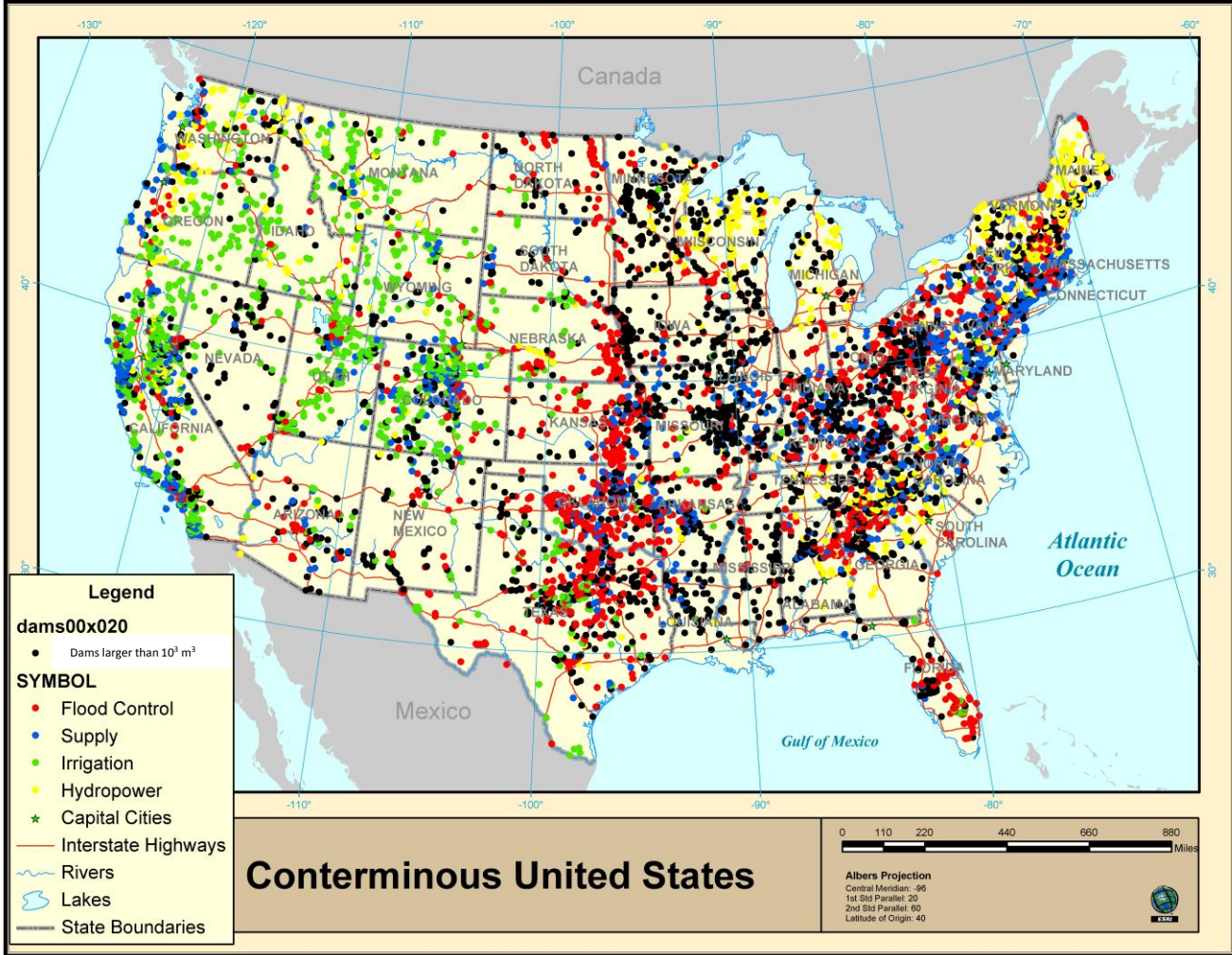
## All. Higher challenge of adoption for reservoirs with significant to high hazard:

- 2201 single objective reservoirs with high to significant hazard
  - might be more open to adopt risk based operations.
  - most of the applications so far
  - represent only 10-30% of total storage managed for different purposes
  
- 467 multi objective reservoirs with high to significant hazard.
  - Less of them but bigger storage.
  - higher hazard than single objective
  - What are those reservoirs?

# 50% of reservoirs operated for hydropower are multi objective

Irrigation, supply and flood control:  $\geq 90\%$  are single-objective reservoirs

- Irrigation in the West
- Flood control in the East
- Water supply and hydropower across the US





# **Adoption of Innovation in a multi-objective operating system**

## **the US Department of Energy Water Use Optimization Toolset (WUOT)**

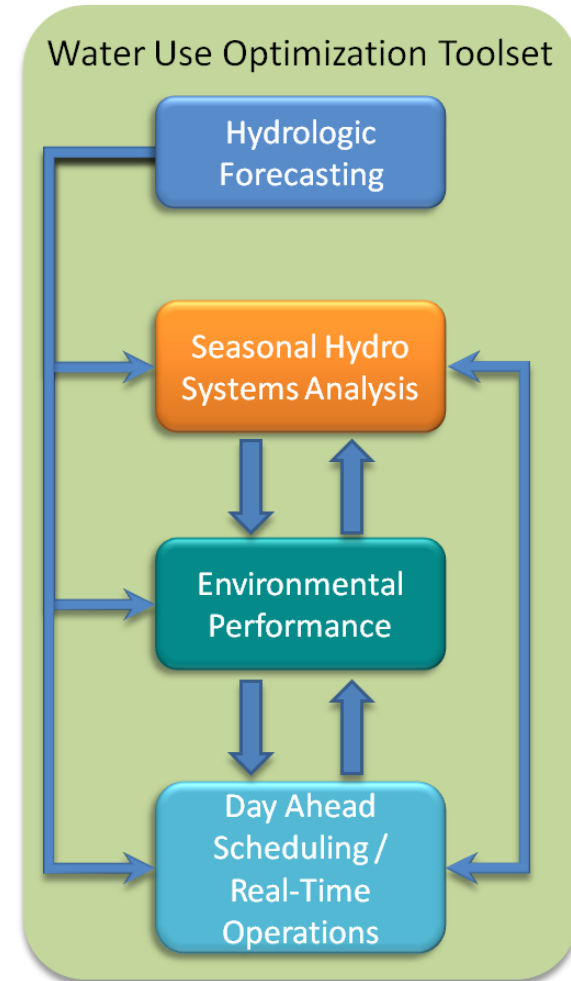
# Water Use Optimization Toolset

▶ **Challenge:** How to operate conventional hydropower plants in an increasingly uncertain and competitive water-constrained environment

- increasingly complex electricity markets
- environmental constraints
- water supply restrictions

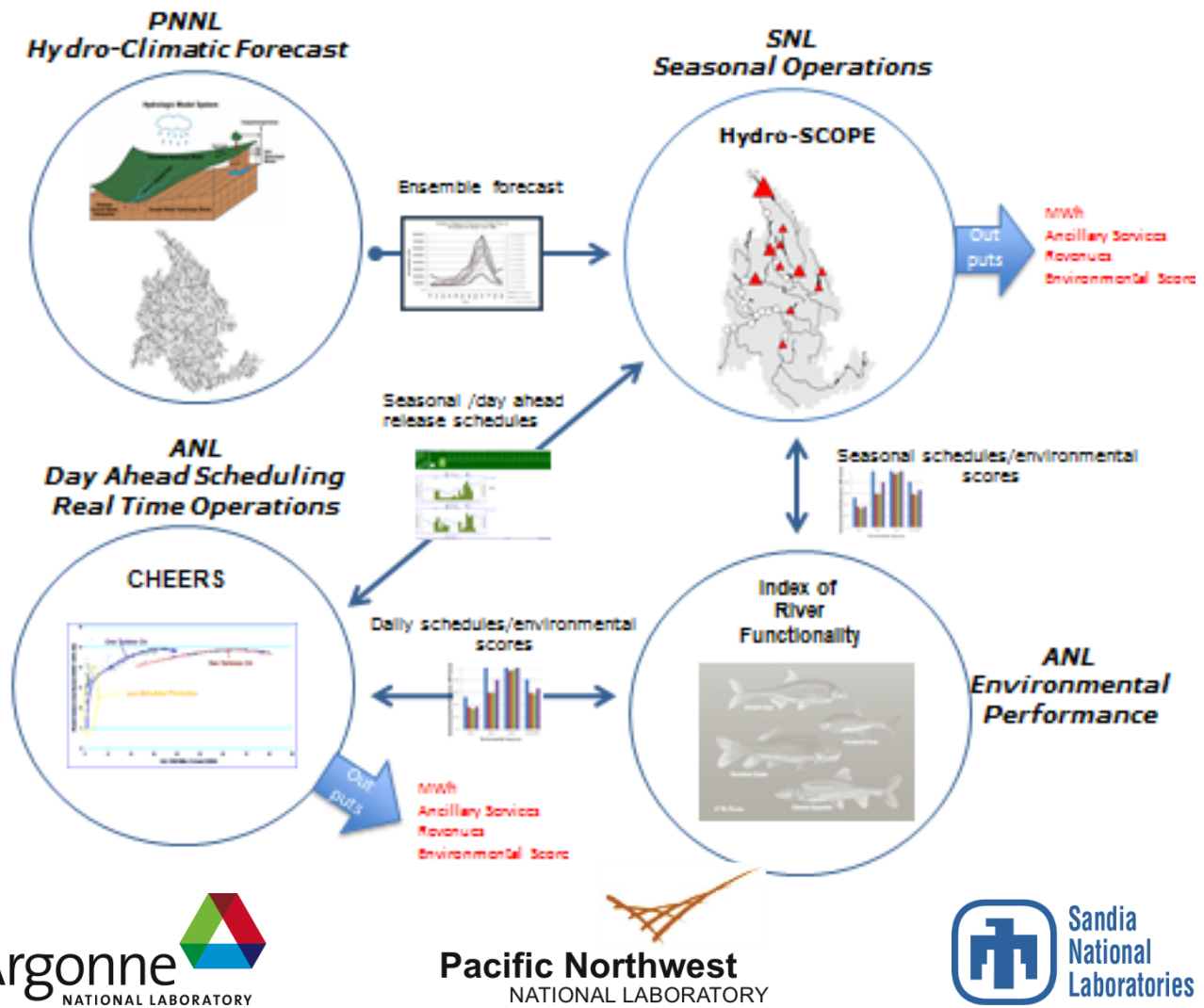
▶ **Objective of the toolset:** to link water supply, power generation, ancillary services and environmental performance for planning and operations that:

- increases energy and grid services from available water
- enhances environmental benefits from improved hydropower operations and planning.





# Water Use Optimization Toolset



4 demonstration basins:

Aspinal Unit (Gunnison R., Colorado),

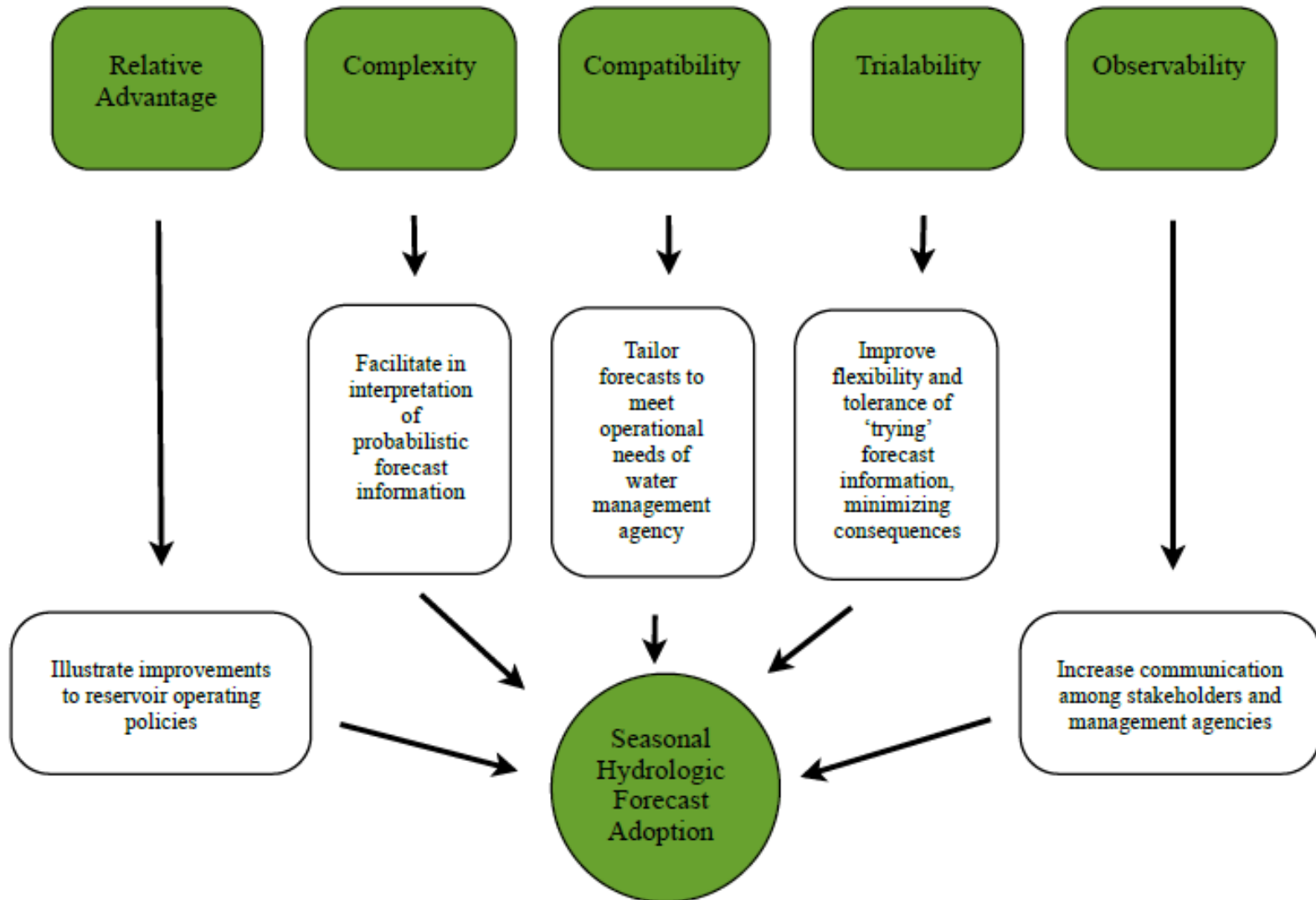
Oroville – Thermalito (Feather R., California),

Conowingo (Susquehanna, North East),

Seattle City Light (North Cascades)

# Criteria to facilitate Adoption for Innovation

- ▶ Seasonal Hydroclimatic Forecasts as Innovations and the Challenges of Adoption by Water Managers (Whateley, Palmer and Brown, J. Wat. Res. Plan. Mgmt, 2014)



# Quantifying Challenges of Adoption for Innovation in hydro-meteorological forecasts

- ▶ Seasonal Hydroclimatic Forecasts as Innovations and the Challenges of Adoption by Water Managers (Whateley, Palmer and Brown, J. Wat. Res. Plan. Mgmt, 2014)

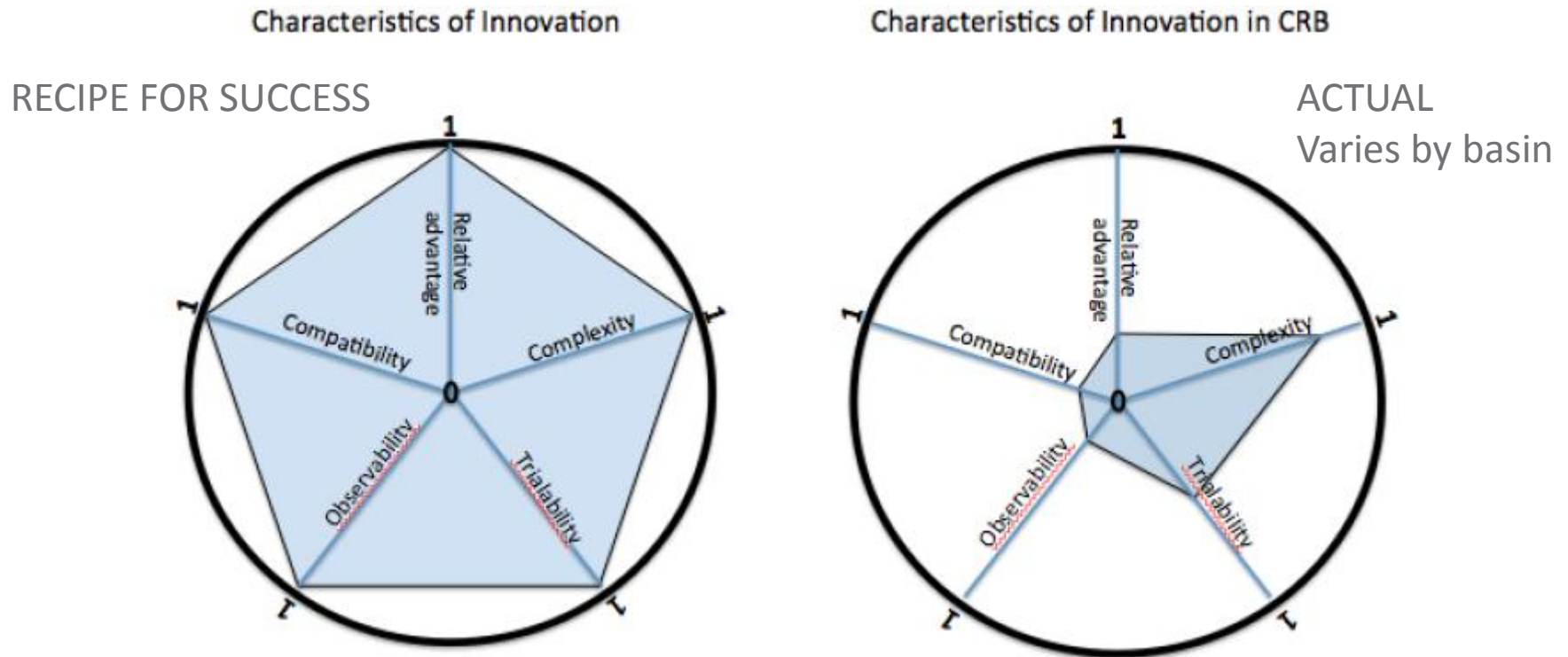


Figure 10. Characteristics of Innovation: understanding the influence of Rogers' five innovation attributes on adoption.

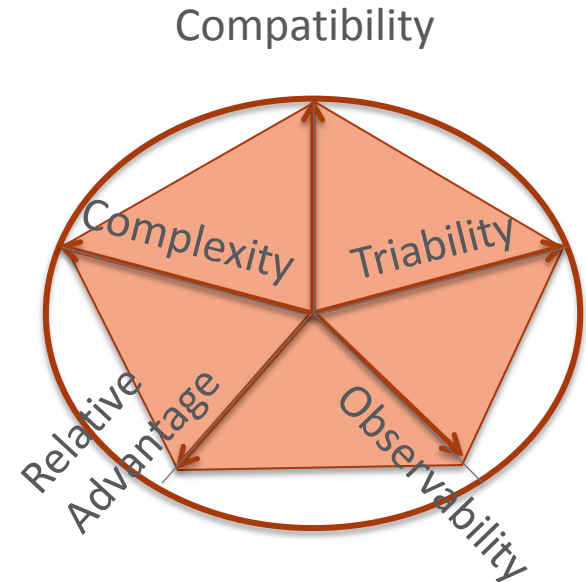
# Challenge of Innovation in a multi-objective integrated system



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- ▶ Complexity: High, but user interface
- ▶ Compatibility: possibly limited with existing operational system, but toolset ensures compatibility across multi scales and between objectives and new policies
- ▶ Triability: independent system, can be run in parallel with existing system
- ▶ Relative Advantage: based on hindcast, need business sensitive data from partners over a representative period
- ▶ Observability: multi scale and multi objective approach is meant to bring high observability between multiple stakeholders.



# Focus on the hydro-meteorological forecast tool

Observations:  
SWE, river flow,  
NLDAS precip,  
temperature,  
wind

Data  
assimilation,  
particle filter

Hydrology  
model



Forecaster  
role



Weather Forecasts  
GEFS, ESP

Pre-processor:  
Calibration and  
merging

Ensemble flow  
forecasts

Post processor

Ensemble  
NATURAL flow  
forecasts

Flow Forecast  
verification

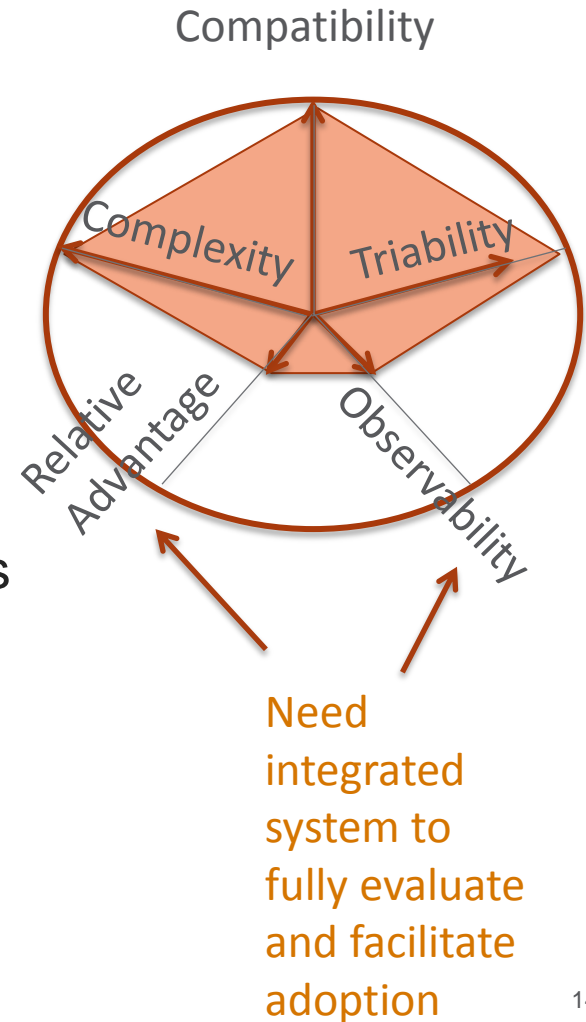
Ensemble met  
forecasts

Users



# Challenge of innovation for individual tools: Hydro-forecasting system

- ▶ Complexity: High but use own database for upload
- ▶ Compatibility: Very high – customized for all locations and forecast products required by other tools.
- ▶ Triability: operated by third party.
- ▶ Relative Advantage: based on hindcast, ensemble forecast verification. But ultimately, is through the toolset.
- ▶ Observability: multi scale and multi objective approach is meant to bring high observability between multiple stakeholders. See T. Veselka and T. Lowry's presentations.



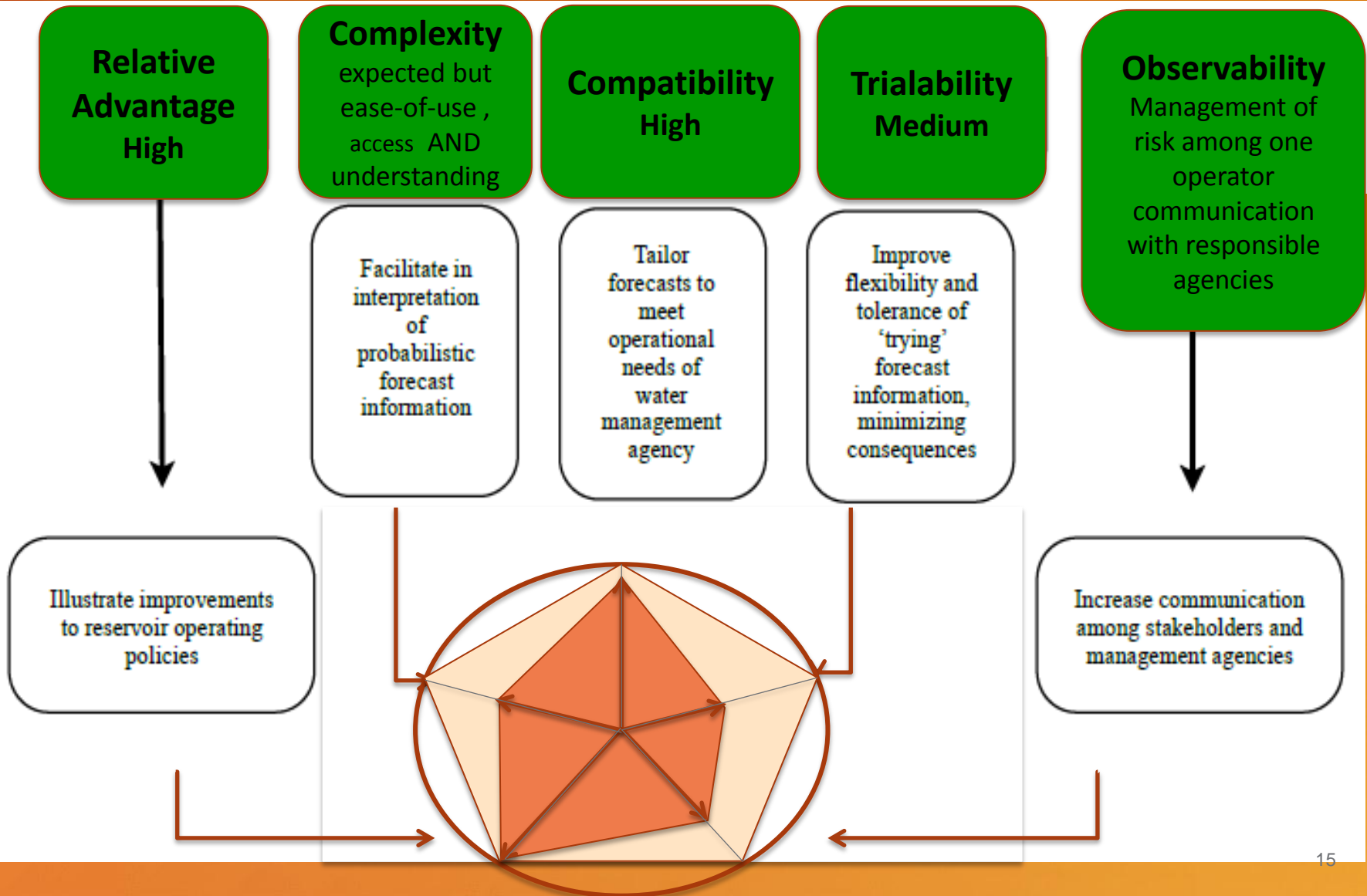
# Status of ensemble hydro-meteorological forecast systems for single objective systems



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How close are we to generalize adoption of ensemble forecasts operationally?



# Status of ensemble hydro-meteorological forecast systems for multi objective systems

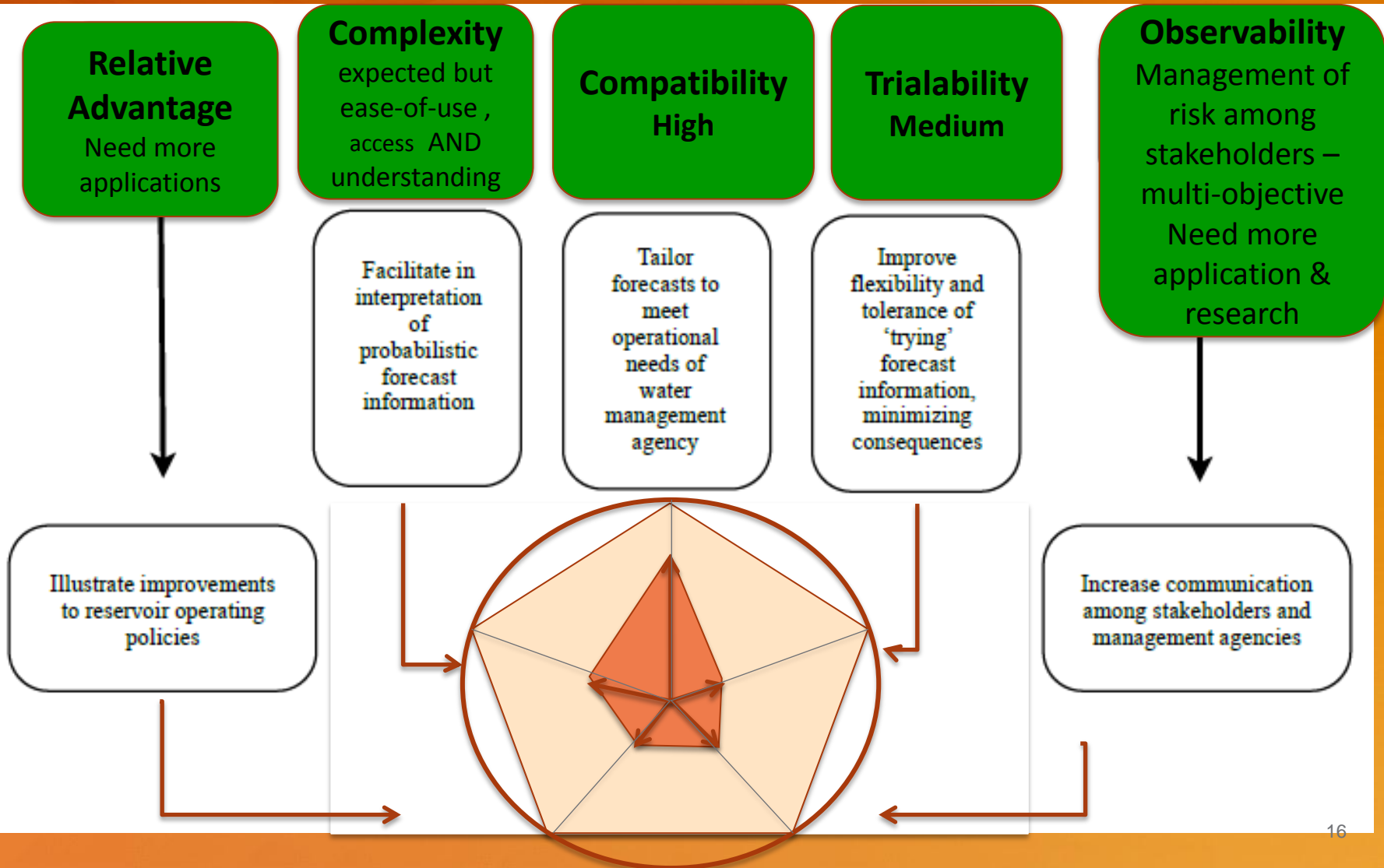


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How close are we to generalize adoption of ensemble forecasts operationally?

Need more work





# Conclusion

- ▶ Science Implementation Plan:  
Transition toward multi objective applications and end users
  - Decision support system
  - Across temporal and spatial scales
  - Develop a standard approach for the adoption of innovation in order to address end-user challenges and direct research efforts: observability and relative advantage.

# Thank you

- ▶ Contact: [Nathalie.voisin@pnnl.gov](mailto:Nathalie.voisin@pnnl.gov)
- ▶ Supported by the Department of Energy Waterpower Program, Water Use Optimization Toolset.