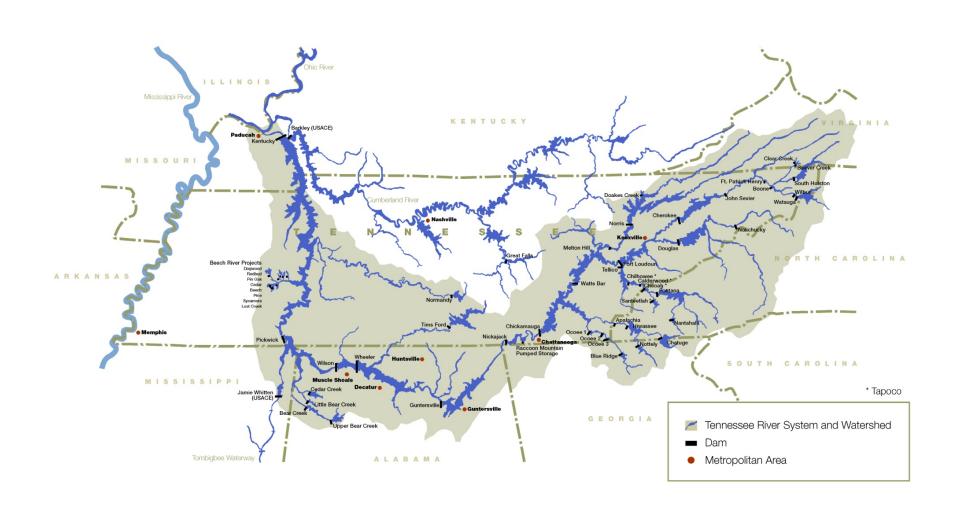


RiverWare User Group Meeting Boulder, Colorado Feb 1-2 2012



Outline

- A little TVA background
- TVA recalculation of PMF levels at 49 dams
- What is the role of RiverWare?
- What data are needed for RiverWare on TVA's main river projects?
- How well does RiverWare perform?





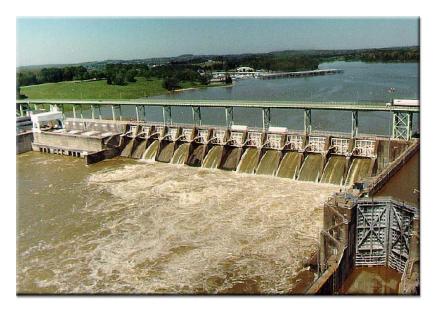


49 Projects



LARGE

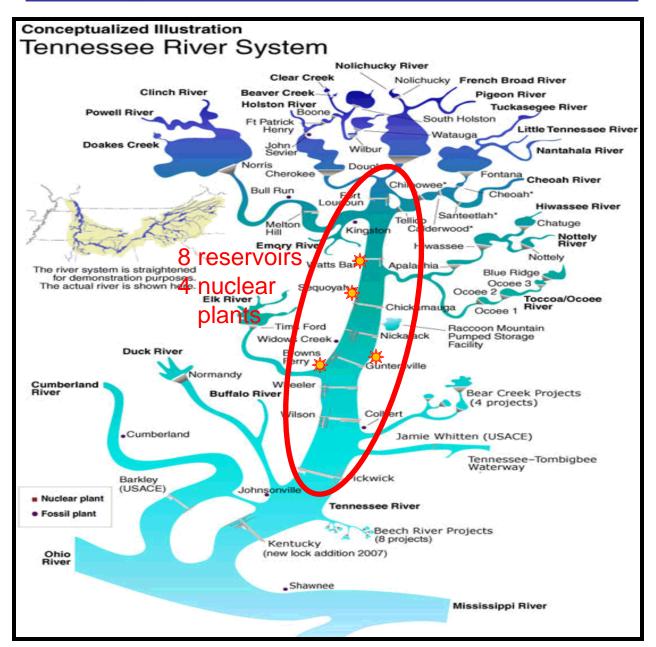
MEDIUM



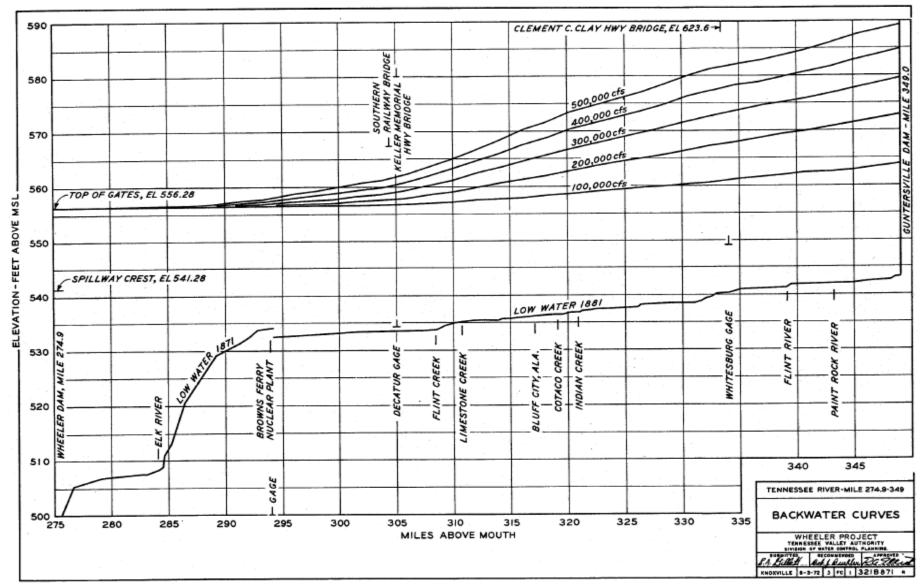
Small











Backwater Profile for Wheeler Reservoir

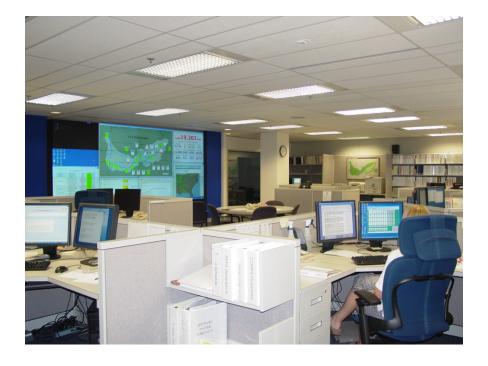
Completing reassessment of PMF at 49 projects

- Team of TVA employees and contractors performed calculations
- Initially triggered by interest in getting license to resume construction on deferred nuclear plant
- New channel geometry and historic flood calibrations for many reservoirs
- Complete reevaluation of dam rating curves (DRC's) at all projects
- Deterministic analysis, using Weather Service HMR's for design rainfall
- For main river reservoirs, used TVA's SOCH model for reservoir routing (TVA's equivalent of HEC-RAS--may convert to HEC-RAS for future studies)
- RiverWare not used directly in these studies



But it <u>is</u> the "tool of choice" for day to day scheduling of the reservoir system and for issuing river forecasts (since 1996)



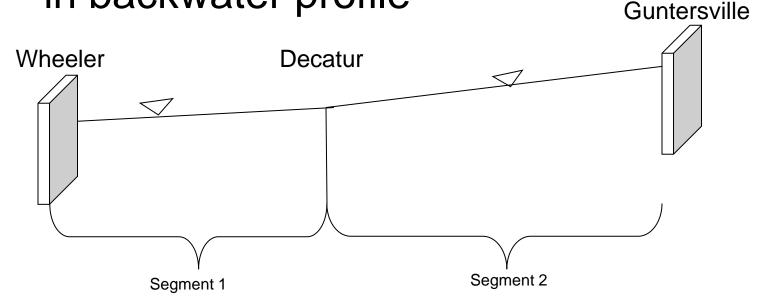




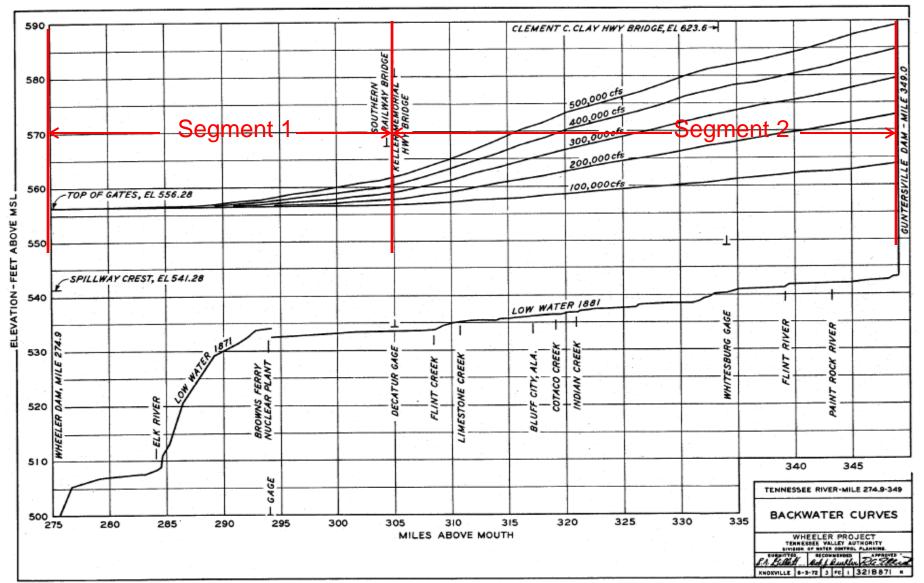
Slope storage calculations in RiverWare

Slope storage reservoirs can be divided into segments

The end of a segment denotes a break in backwater profile

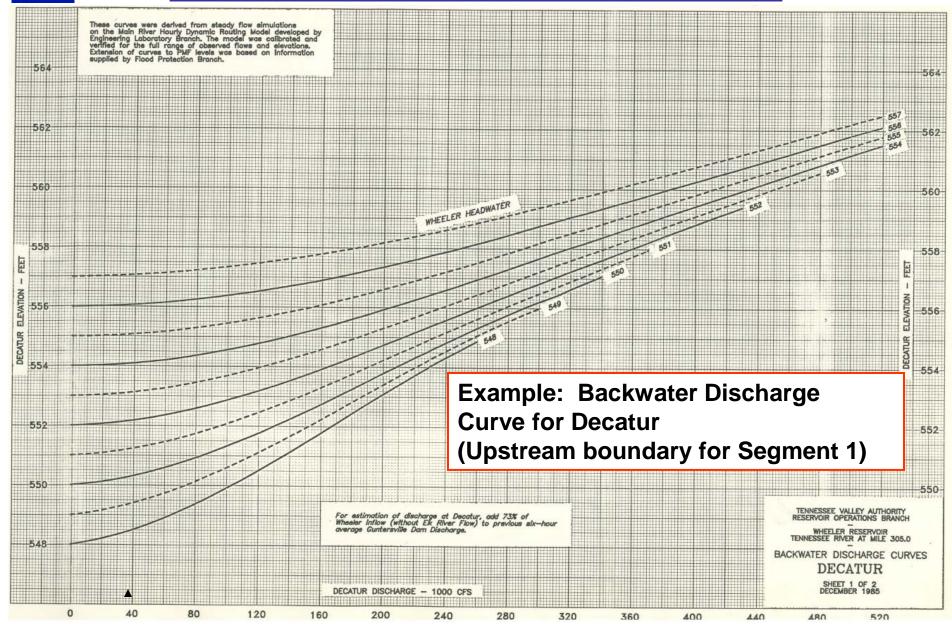




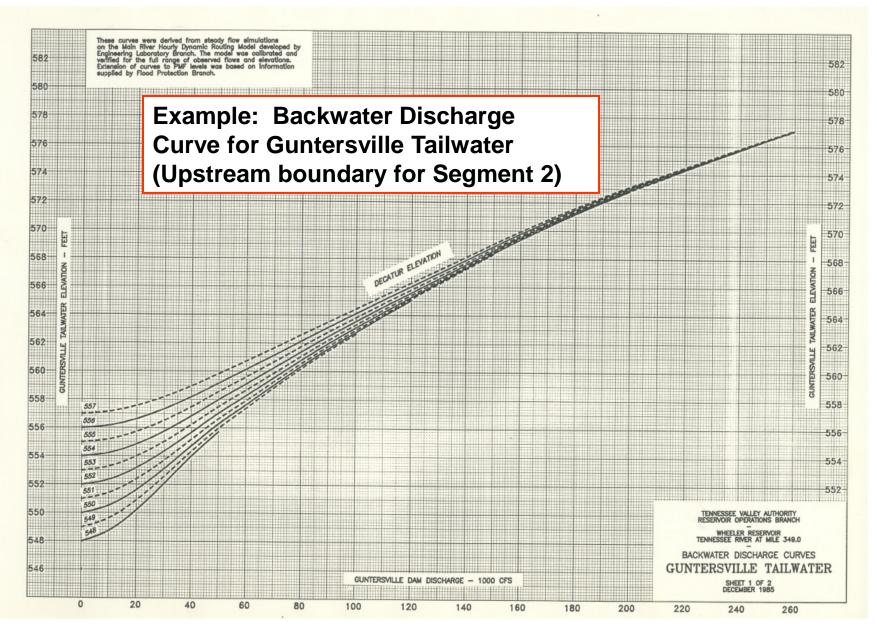


Backwater Profile for Wheeler Reservoir



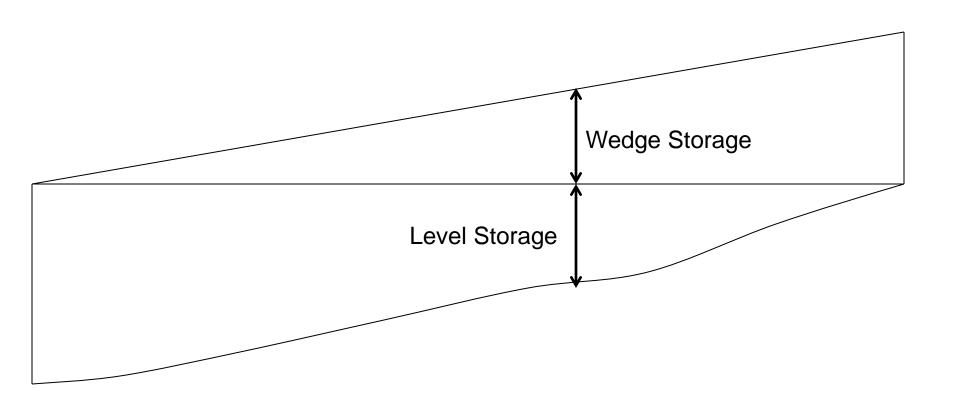






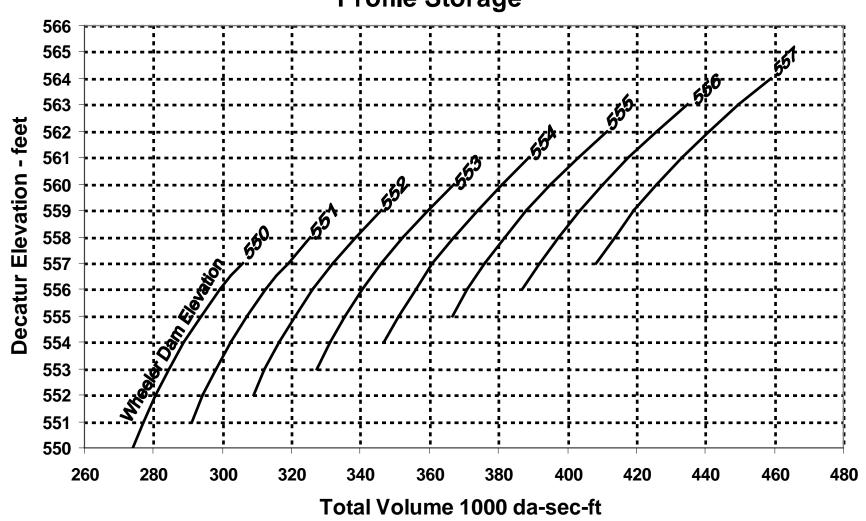


Profile Storage



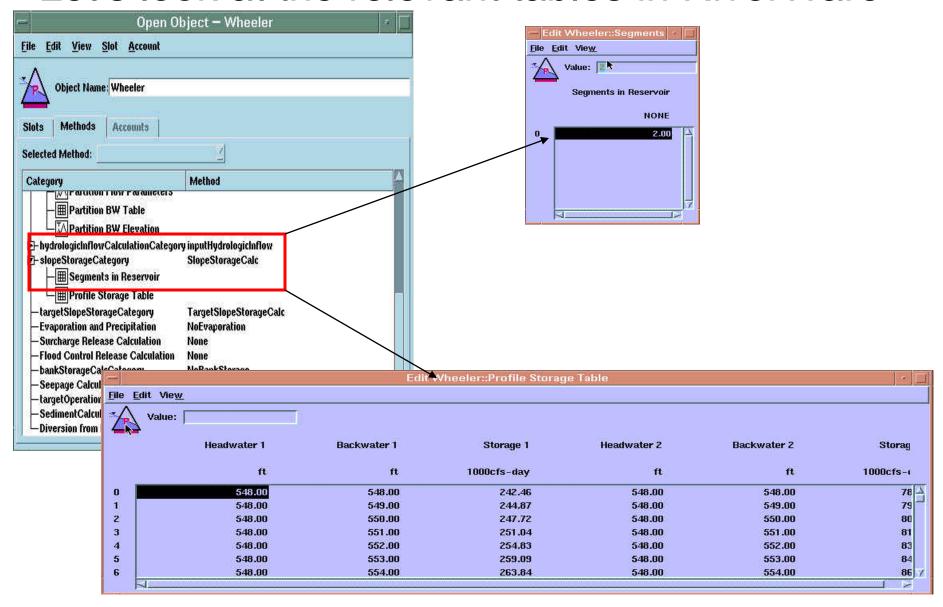


Wheeler Dam to Decatur Profile Storage



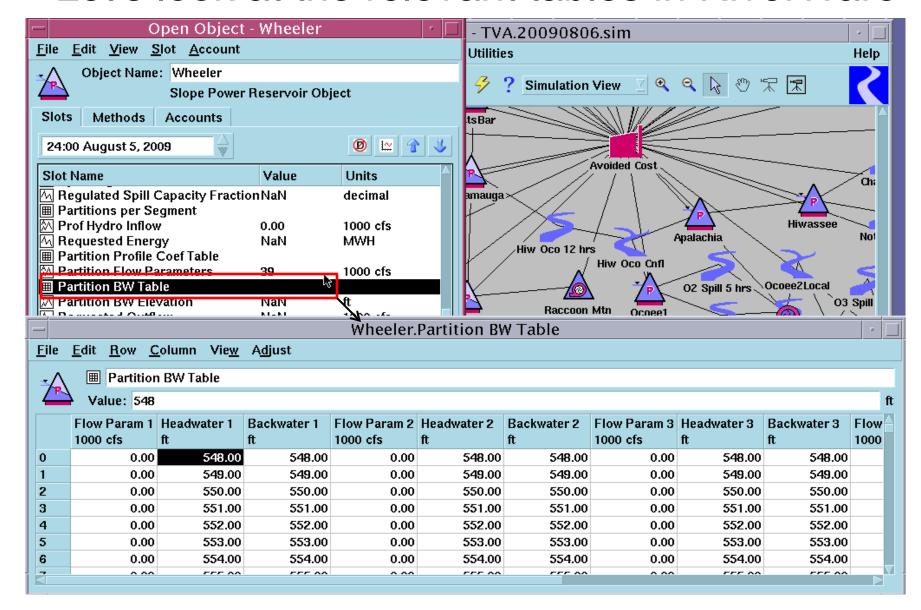


Let's look at the relevant tables in RiverWare





Let's look at the relevant tables in RiverWare





Estimating Flow Parameters

Flow in the Main River reservoirs is gradually varying. However, because we use steady flow models, we use "flow parameters". The flow parameter is the estimate of a steady flow, when the actual flow is gradually varying.



How are flow parameters computed in RiverWare?

```
P(t) = a_1I(t) + a_2I(t-1) + ... a_nI(t-n) + b_1H(t) +
b_2H(t-1) + ... + b_nH(t-n) + c_1I_2(t) + c_2I_2(t-1) +
  ... + c_n I2(t-n) + d_2 P(t-1) + d_3 P(t-2) + ... +
 d_nP(t-n) + e_1O(t) + e_2O(t-1) + ... + e_nO(t-n)
  Where...
      I = Inflow from upstream dam
      H = Hydrologic inflow
      I2 = Inflow 2 (side inflows)
      P = Flow parameter
      O = Outflow
```



What is a Dam Rating Curve?

A Dam Rating Curve shows the <u>maximum</u> amount of water that can be released at the dam as a function of pool elevation

A DRC will include one or more of the following components:

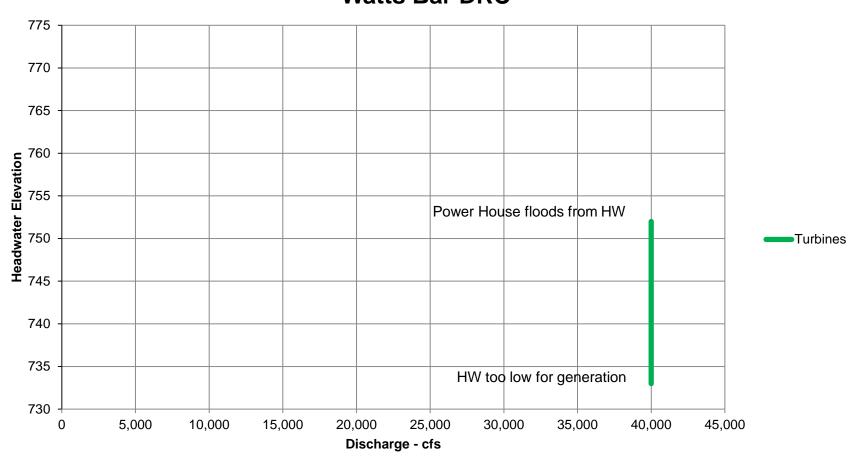
- Turbine discharge (regulated)
- Spillway discharge (regulated)
- Sluice (bypass) discharge (regulated)
- Emergency spillway discharge (unregulated)
- Flow over spillway deck (unregulated)
- Flow over top of raised spillway gates (unregulated)
- Flow over top of "non-overflow" portions of dam (unregulated)
- Flow over the top of lock gates and appurtenant lock structures (unregulated)
- Flow through failed portions of dams and saddle dams (unregulated)

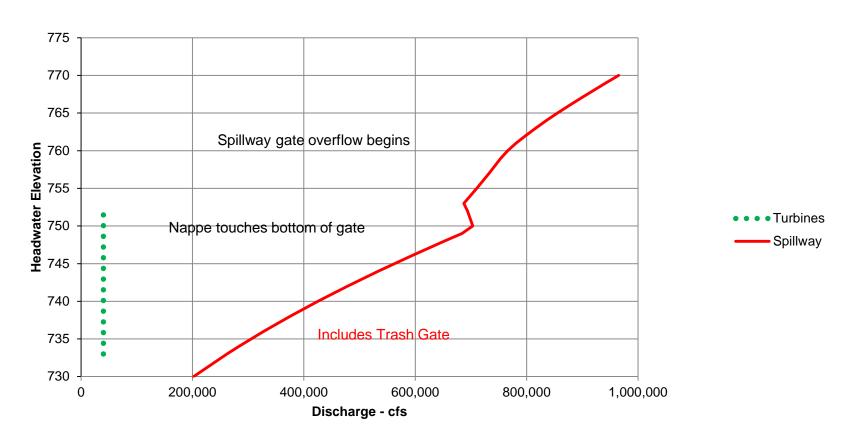
DRC's are not static and may change throughout the storm event!

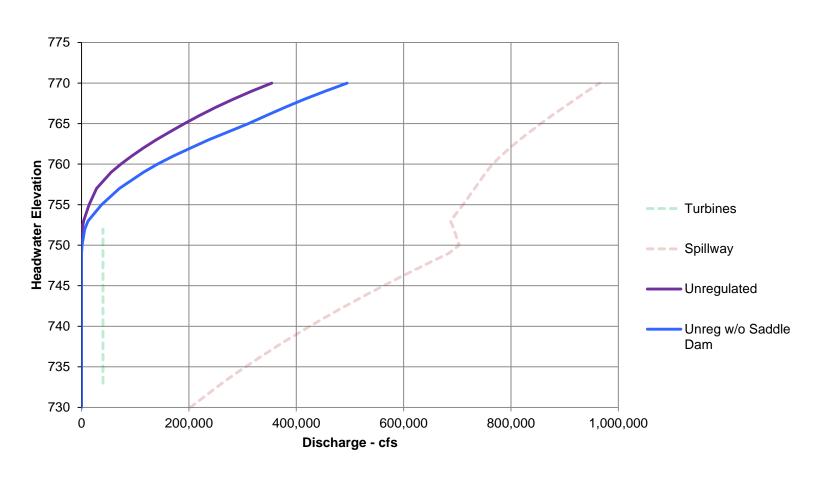


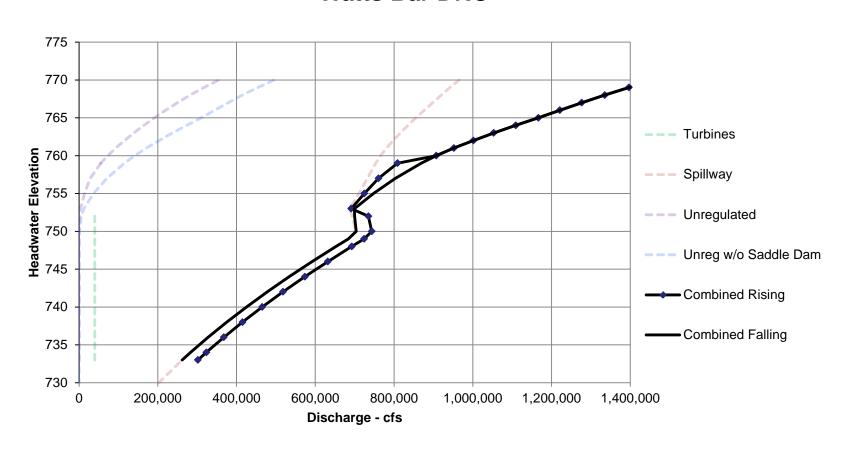
TVA uses these slots to define the DRC for a project as needed:

- Unreg Flow 3 Spill Table
- Unreg Flow 2 Spill Table
- Unregulated Spill Table
- Regulated Spill Table
- Bypass Table
- Max Turbine Q

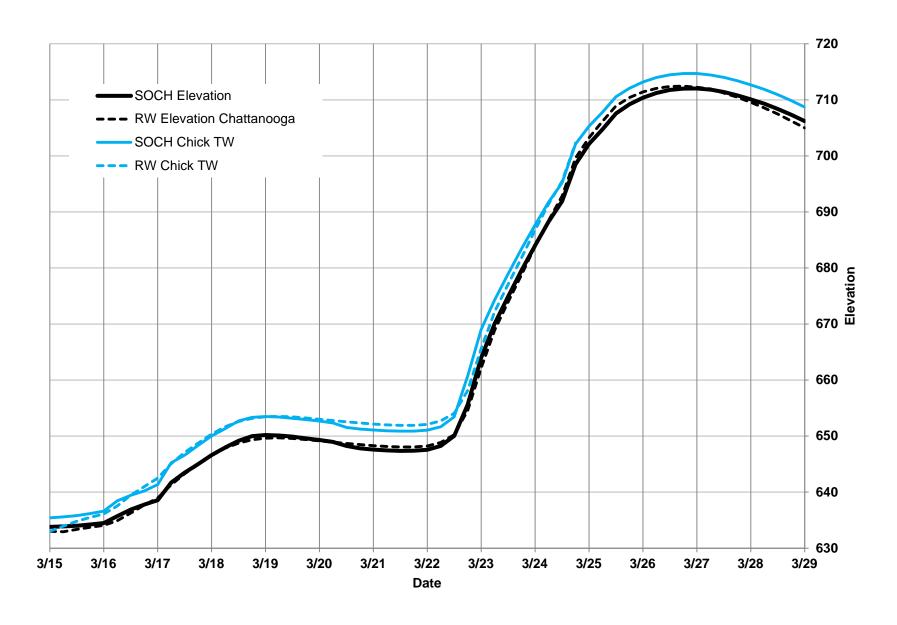






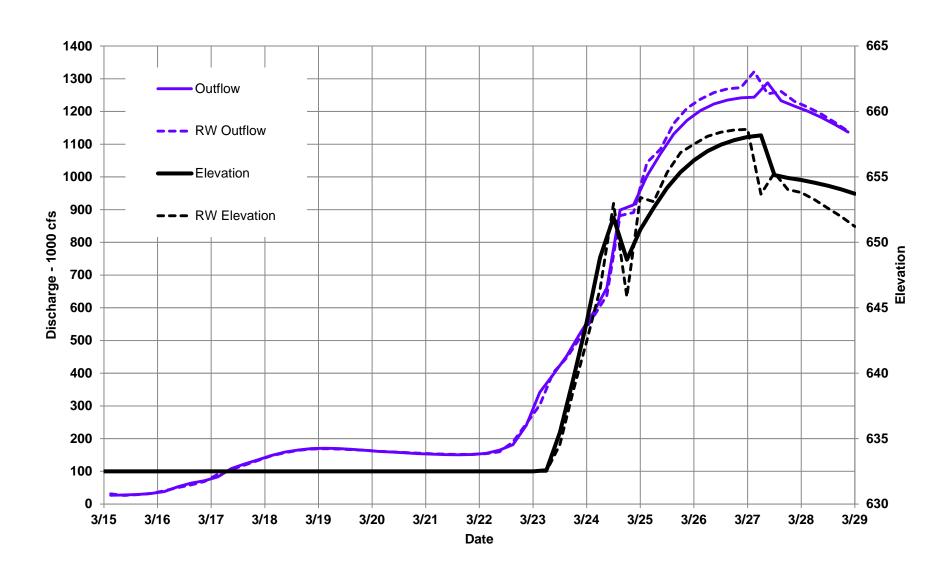








21400 Nickajack Reservoir





21400 Chickamauga Reservoir Final Lock Configuration

