LCRA Planning Model Monthly vs. Daily Model

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Choosing a Time Step

Monthly Model

Advantages

Faster Run Times
Longer Time Horizons
Simplified Inputs
Average Monthly Inputs

Disadvantages

- •Preprocessing of Inputs
- Course Results
 - Average Monthly VolumesSupply and Demand Estimates

Disadvantages •Slower Run Times •Shorter Time Horizons •More Complex Inputs •Average Daily Values

Advantages

- •Easier preprocessing of Inputs
- •Better Reflects Reality
 - •Capture individual precipitation events
 - •Capture demand distributions

Daily

Model

•Capture travel times

Analysis Sequence

Start with the Monthly "rule-based" Allocation Model

1. Convert Monthly model to a Simple Daily Model

- Uniform Monthly Hydrology
- Uniform Monthly Demands
- Zero Mainstem Lags
- One Day Return Flow Lag
- 2. Introduce Daily Variable Hydrology
- 3. Introduce Travel Time (Mainstem Lags)
- 4. Introduce Daily Variable Demands

Step #1: (Re)Creating the Daily Model Checklist to Switch from Monthly to Daily Updating the HEC-DSS Interaction Modification to the Model and Rule Set

Lake Travis Storage – Monthly Model vs. Uniform Daily Model



Lake Lometa Storage – Monthly Model vs. Uniform Daily Model



Other Issues

RiverWare 4.8.6 - LCRA_Monthly_Model_Zero_Lags.mdl.gz

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File Control Workspace Policy DMI Accounting Utilities Help







Step #1: Introducing Variable Daily Hydrology

Redistribute Monthly Inflows

- Base Redistribution on Near-by USGS Gages
- Maintain Zero Mainstem Lags
 1 Day Return Flow Lags
 Uniform Monthly Domando
- Uniform Monthly Demands

Pecan Bayou Above Lake Brownwood, 1940 – Monthly Uniform vs. Daily Variable Hydrology







Conceptual Model of Water Available to Prioritized Water Users with Uniform Monthly Hydrology



Conceptual Model of Water Available to Prioritized Water Users with Daily Variable Hydrology





Step #3: Introducing Mainstem Lags

- 7 Day Travel Time Lag from Lake Travis to Matagorda Bay
- Run Controller is on "Travis Time"
- Rules set slots 0 to 6 days into the future
- MANY slots to populate during initial period
 - Individual DMI's
 - Don't Leave Gaps!
 - Primarily Due to 5 Year Segmented Runs





Lag Locations



Flows at Columbus Gage, 1940-1941 – Zero Mainstem Lags vs. With Mainstem Lags



Daily Hydrologic Inflows Using the Same Pattern Gage



Daily Hydrologic Inflows Using the Same Pattern Gage With Lags

Lag

Lag

Lag

Sample USGS Gage



Step #4: Introducing Daily Variable Demands

Daily Demand Distributions developed by:

- 1. Various water user types from LCRA's RESPONSE Model
 - Municipal Demands
 - Industrial Uses
 - Uniform/Power Uses
 - Irrigation (Fixed, Variable 1st and 2nd crops)
- 2. Distributions applied to actual Monthly Irrigation and Return Flows
 - Distributions Provided by LCRA

Garwood Irrigation Demand



Step #5: Comparing Monthly vs. **Complete Daily Models** The Big Picture No More Surprises Justification of the Daily Model How Necessary is it? What are the Most Sensitive Parameters?

Lake Travis Storage, Period of Record -Monthly Model vs. Complete Daily Model



Diversion for City of Austin 1914 Municipal

Drought of Record





Flow to Matagorda Bay, Drought of Record Monthly Model vs. Complete Daily Model



Flow to Matagorda Bay, 1949 Monthly Model vs. Complete Daily Model



Flow to Matagorda Bay, 1949 Monthly Model vs. Complete Daily Model

Flow to Matagorda Bay



Conclusions

- Successful Implementation of a Dual Monthly and Daily Model
- Identification of Fundamental Logic Differences
- Provide a Substantially more Realistic View of Water Rights and Contract Water Allocation
- Detail vs. Run Time