

7-16-08

Modeling Temperature and Flow Dynamics Middle Fork American River Hydroelectric Project

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Principal Project Tasks

- System Definition and Conceptualization
- Model Implementation/Construction
 - Reservoirs
 - Rivers
- Model Calibration
 - Reservoirs
 - Rivers
- Other Tasks (field visits, model review/refinement, project management, etc.)



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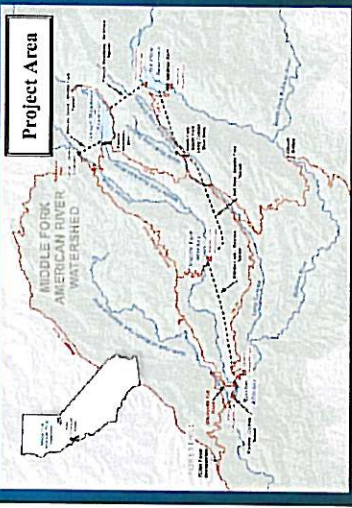


System Definition and Conceptualization

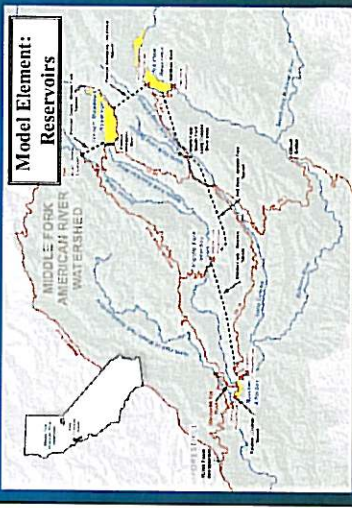
- Define Reservoir Reaches
- Identify Tunnel System Elements
- Define River Reaches and Principal Tributaries
- Status: 90 percent



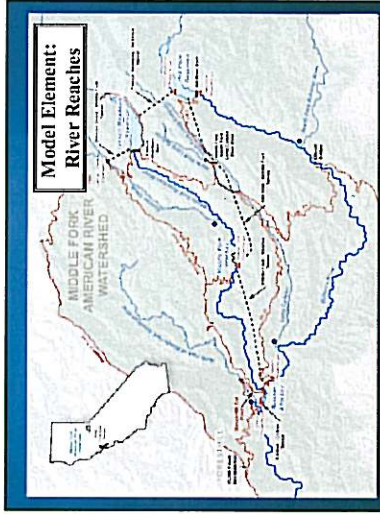
Project Area



Model Element: Reservoirs



LARGE RES + RAJSTON



CONDUCTION MODEL FOR TUNNELS

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 - Tunnels
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Model Development Steps

Model Implementation: Status

- Data Acquisition and Review
- Reservoir Implementation
- Tunnel Model Development
- River Model Implementation (current task)

Data Acquisition and Review

- Reservoir
 - Geometry: complete
 - Flow: in progress (data need - peaking)
 - Water Temperature: complete (boundary temperature gap analysis)
- River
 - Geometry: complete
 - Flow: in progress (data need - peaking, tributaries)
 - Water Temperature: in progress (data need - 2007 data from PCWA)
- Tunnel
 - Geometry: complete
 - Flow: in progress
 - Water Temperature: in progress (data need - 2008 data)
- Global
 - Meteorological Data: complete (gap analysis, spatial range)



Spatial Meteorological Representation



Purpose

Represent meteorological variability spatially throughout project area, specifically reaches below French Meadows and Hell Hole reservoirs

Data Availability

- Full Meteorological Stations
 - 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
 - 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
- Partial Meteorological Stations
 - 10, 10, 10, 10, 10



Spatial Meteorological Representation

Approach

Identify parameters that illustrate systematic spatial variability

1. Solar Radiation (SR): highly dependent on local conditions
2. Wind Speed (WS) and Wind Direction (WD): highly dependent on local conditions
3. Dew Point Temperature (DPT) & Wet Bulb Temperature (WB): can be estimated with Relative Humidity and T_a . Dependent on local conditions
4. Relative Humidity is dependent on vapor pressure, local conditions
5. Atmospheric Pressure (PAM): insensitive, absent from data sets

Air temperature (T_a): most reliable data type to analyze; different meteorological data (i.e., data show theoretical lapse rate conditions)

*Spatial assignment of meteorological conditions along river reaches in progress

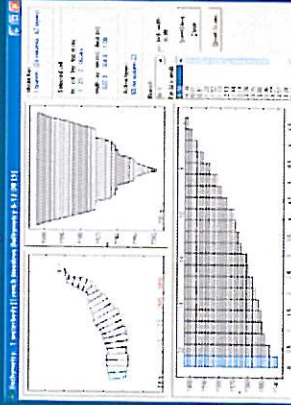


Reservoir Model Implementation

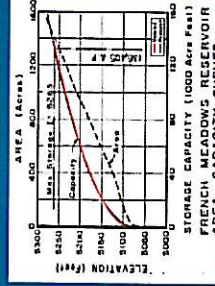
- French Meadows (complete)
- Hell Hole (complete)
- Ralston (largely complete)
 - Implementation - Ralston refinement near dam, test
 - Peaking flow test



French Meadows CE-QUAL-W2 Representation



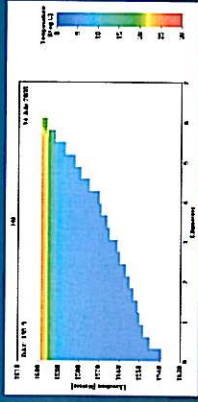
French Meadows Storage-Volume Curve



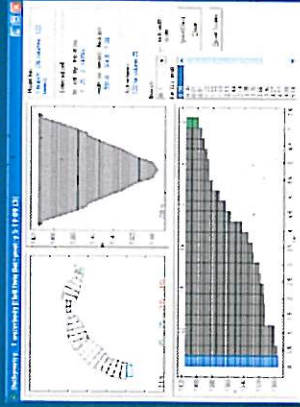
Copyright of American River and Hell Hole Reservoirs by French Meadows Reservoir Group, Volume 6, 1, 1998



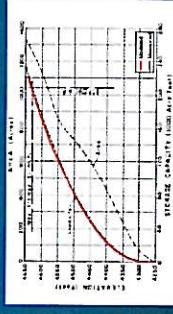
Test Implementation of French Meadows Reservoir



Hell Hole CE-QUAL-W2 Representation



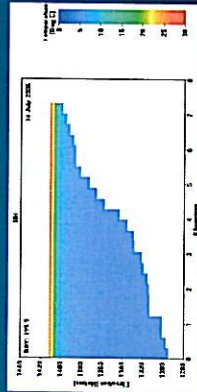
Hell Hole Storage-Volume Curve



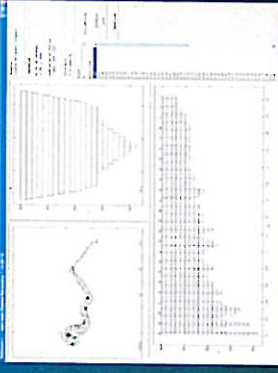
Comparison of measured and model representations of Hell Hole Storage-Volume Curve. © 2008, 2009



Test Implementation of Hell Hole Reservoir



Ralston CE-QUAL-W2 Representation



Tunnel Model

- Conduction-based heat transfer model
- Function of entry temperature, tunnel geometry, flow rate, matrix temperature, and physical properties of water
- Algorithm is embedded in a spreadsheet that be used to pre- and post-process data sharing among model elements
- Test field data to be collected summer 2008



Tunnel Heat Conduction

$$T_w^{n+1} = e^{-\frac{4kLz}{R}} (T_w^n - T_s^n) + T_s^n$$

- z = Tunnel length (m)
- k = Thermal conductivity (W/m°C)
- L = Tunnel length (m)
- R = Tunnel perimeter (m)
- T_wⁿ = Water temperature (°C)
- T_sⁿ = Surrounding rock temperature (°C)
- n = Iteration number

* - Time temperature profile along the tunnel with time

$$h = \frac{0.023k}{R} Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.4}$$

- h = Conv. coefficient (W/m²°C)
- k = Thermal conductivity of water (W/m°C)
- R = Tunnel perimeter (m)
- Re = Reynolds number
- Pr = Prandtl number

Future Work

- Model Implementation/Construction
 - Rivers
 - Geometry - Alignments and elevations complete. Awaiting updated cross-section data
- Model Calibration
 - Reservoirs
 - Rivers

