



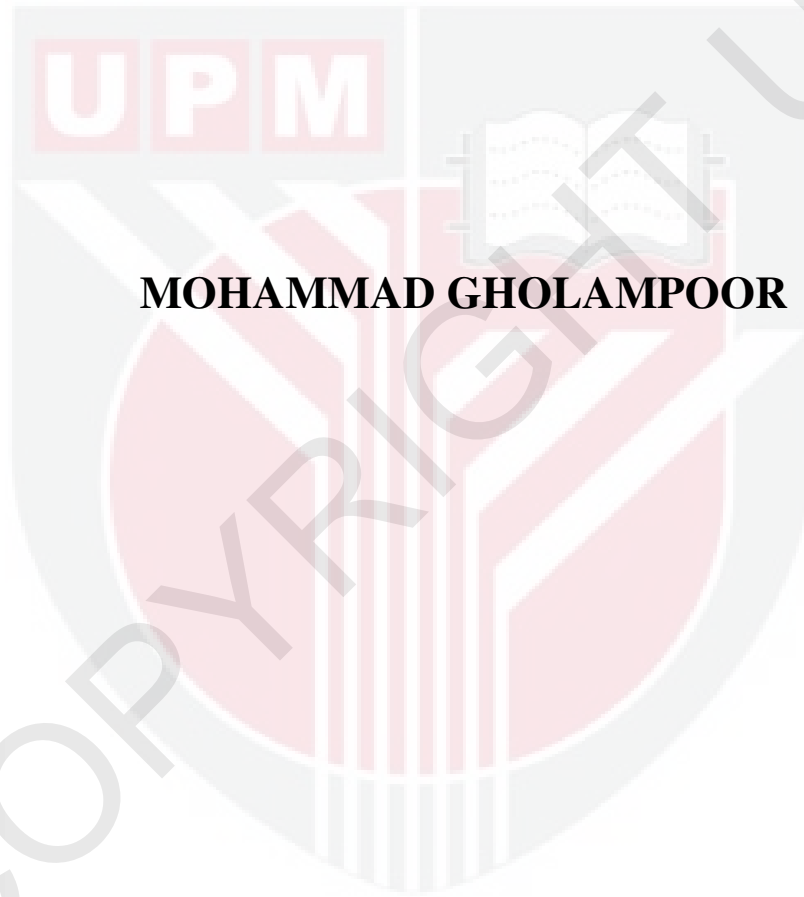
**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

***OPTIMIZATION OF OPERATIONAL POLICIES  
FOR THE MINAB RESERVOIR, SOUTHERN  
IRAN***

**MOHAMMAD GHOLAMPOOR**

**FK 2012 119**

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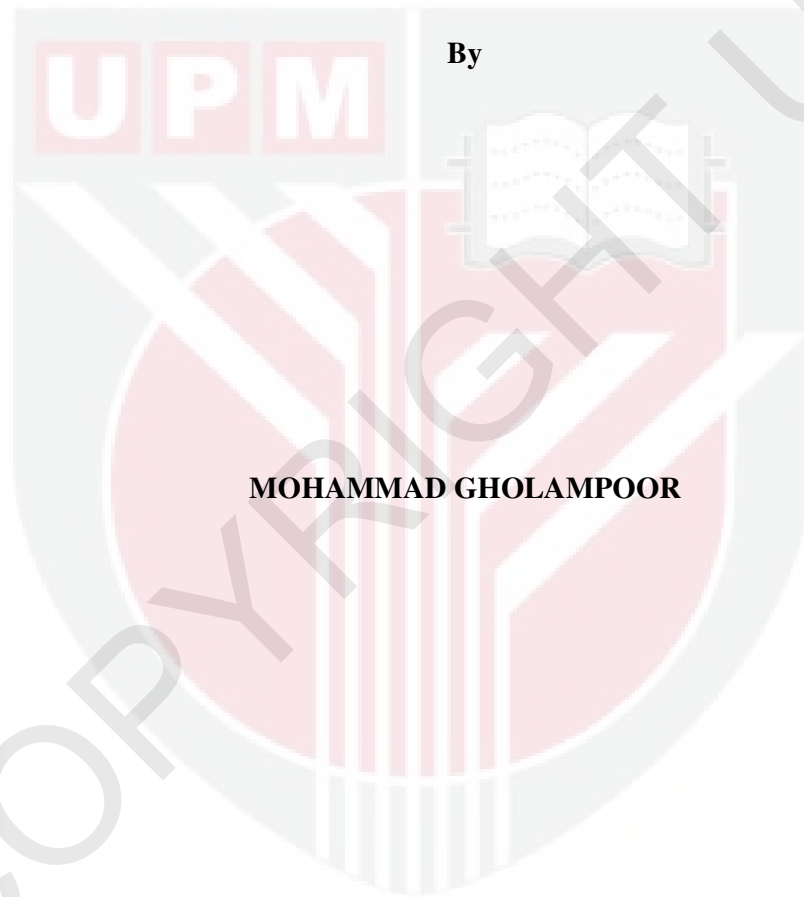
**MOHAMMAD GHOLAMPOOR**

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

**2012**

**OPTIMIZATION OF OPERATIONAL POLICIES FOR THE MINAB  
RESERVOIR, SOUTHERN IRAN**



**MOHAMMAD GHOLAMPOOR**

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,  
in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

**September 2012**

## **Dedication**

In the name of God the Beneficent the Merciful

To the majority of people in Iran who are suffering from the shortage of water through Droughts, especially people of Hormozgan province



Abstract of Thesis Presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment  
of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**OPTIMIZATION OF OPERATIONAL POLICIES FOR THE MINAB  
RESERVOIR, SOUTHERN IRAN**

By

**MOHAMMAD GHOLAMPOOR**

**September 2012**

**Chairman: Associate Professor Abdul Halim Bin Ghazali, PhD**

**Faculty: Engineering**

Water resources management in an arid region with severe drought, such as the Minab area, in Iran, is very critical. Periods of drought have resulted in severe stress on the amount of current inflow to the reservoir. These severe stresses could not be addressed by the reservoir management through the standard operation policy method. The operation policy should be changed to consider the drought period conditions. There is a need for a reservoir management system to optimize water allocation policies during the inadequate water supply periods. Forecasting and accurate estimation of the future water inflow to the reservoir are the most important challenges in the management of water resources for the system. In the past, the management of the reservoir was widely concentrated on developing the operating rules in managing water resources. This research focuses on the optimization policies

combined with a forecasting model for reservoir operation during drought conditions.

The main objective of this research is to develop and optimize the operational policy for managing the Minab reservoir operation to maximize the benefit of water release from the reservoir for different demand scenarios. The Soil and Water Assessment Tools (SWAT) model and the Focused Time Delay Recurrent Neural Network (F.T.D.N.N) method were used to simulate and forecast future inflow to the reservoir by considering stream flow factors and their constraints. The FTDNN was found to produce a higher accuracy and thus was selected as the forecasting model.

The current operation model uses the standard operation policy (SOP) rules to simulate the water demand and to recognize the shortage of agricultural water demand as the main demand sector. The SOP estimated the shortage of water for agricultural allocation in a monthly, three- month, six- month or yearly periods. To solve the shortage of water during drought, the Limiting Hedging Rules model and Genetic Algorithm (GA) were developed to determine the optimal allocation for agricultural demand. Through the hedging rule optimization an algorithm was developed to determine the benefit of water release and the water conserved in the reservoir. Also, three triggers were estimated for use as guidelines for managing the reservoir during drought occurrence. To mitigate the drought condition the probable scenarios, policies and management were applied. Rule curve for five possible scenarios were optimized by using Genetic Algorithms. The agricultural management optimization was applied to optimize the parameters like area, relative yield water requirements and irrigation efficiency. These parameters were optimized to reduce the water requirement based on the cost and benefit by using the Lingo model.

As a result, when severe drought occurs, using optimized operational policies combined with the forecasting model could have a significant effect on reducing drought severity in an arid region. This research shows that a combination of forecasting and optimized operational policies models can be applied to manage drought conditions in water resource management. An algorithm was also developed for reservoir storage to determine the benefits of water conservation and reservoir water release to optimize reservoir operations in drought periods.

Comparing the performance of the different optimized operational policy models showed that the Hedging Rule, SOP, and Genetic Algorithms (GA) can respectively allocate 2404, 1991, 1811 million cubic meters (MCM) of water for agriculture during the shortage period while the benefit values of following these models were estimated to be 10,915, 7,395 and 6,075 thousand US dollars respectively.

**Keyword:** Reservoir Operation Models, Hedging Rule, Standard Operation Policy.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**PENGOPTIMUMAN POLISI OPERASI BAGI TAKUNGAN MINAB DI SELATAN IRAN**

Oleh

**MOHAMMAD GHOLAMPOOR**

**September 2012**

**Pengerusi: Prof Madya Abdul Halim Bin Ghazali, PhD**

**Fakulti: Kejuruteraan**

Pengurusan sumber air di kawasan kering seperti Minab, Iran dengan keadaan kemarau teruk, adalah sangat kritikal. Tempoh kemarau yang panjang menjadi penyebab bagi kekurangan yang paling teruk terhadap kadar aliran masuk ke kawasan takungan. Keturangan teruk ini tidak boleh dlatasi dengan kaedah polisi operasi piawai (SOP). Oleh karena itu, polisi operasi takungan harus diubah untuk mempertimbangkan keadaan semasa kemarau. Justeru, ia amat memerlukan kepada sistem pengurusan takungan bagi pengoptimuman polisi pengagihan semasa pembekalan air tidak mencukupi. Ramalan dan anggaran yang tepat bagi aliran masuk air pada masa depan ke takungan adalah cabaran yang paling penting dalam pengurusan sistem system. Pada masa dahulu, pengoperasian takungan menumpukan



secara meluas kepada pembangunan peraturan operasi dalam pengurusan sistem air, sedangkan penyelidikan ini menumpu kepada polisi pengoptimuman bersama model ramalan bagi pengoperasian takungan sepanjang keadaan kemarau. Tujuan utama bagi penyelidikan ini adalah untuk membangunkan pengoptimuman bagi polisi pengoperasian untuk mengurus pengoperasian takungan Minab bagi memaksimumkan keuntungan daripada air yang dikeluarkan untuk sinario keperluan yang berbagai di kawasan hilir takungan. Sistem pengurusan pengoperasian takungan secara jangka masa yang panjang dan sederhana telah dibangunkan bagi takungan ini. Model SWAT dan kaedah FTDNN telah digunakan bagi simulasi dan ramalan aliran masuk pada masa depan kepada takungan dengan mengambil kira faktor aliran sungai dan kekangan. Ramalan SWAT bagi bulan seterusnya telah dijalankan dengan mengguna beberapa kitaran ramalan dan akhirnya 50 kitaran telah dipilih. FTDNN didapati menghasilkan ketepatan yang tinggi dan ia telah dipilih sebagai model ramalan. Model pengoperasian telah menggunakan standard polisi peraturan pengoperasian untuk simulasi keperluan air dan mengenalpasti kekurangan air bagi keperluan pertanian sebagai sector utama.

SOP menganggarkan kekurangan air bagi peruntukan pertanian dalam tempoh bulanan, tiga bulan, enam bulan atau tahunan. Untuk menyelesaikan masalah kekurangan air sepanjang musim kemarau, model Limiting Hedging Rule dan Algoritma Genetik telah dibangunkan untuk menentukan peruntukan yang optima bagi keperluan pertanian semasa kemarau Melalui pengoptimum hedging rule dan algoritma yang telah dibangunkan untuk menentukan manfaat pengeluaran air dan simpanan air dalam takungan Begitu juga dengan tiga pencetus telah dianggarkan untuk diguna sebagai garis panduan untuk mengurus takungan sepanjang kemarau berlaku. Untuk mengurangkan keadaan kemarau, sinario yang berkemungkinan, polisi

dan pengurusan telah digunakan *Rule curve* untuk lima sinario yang berkemungkinan telah dioptimakan dengan mengguna Algoritma Genetik Pengoptimum pengurusan pertanian telah digunakan untuk mengoptimakan. parameter seperti kawasan, hubungan keperluan air dan hasil dan kecekapan pengairan Parameter ini telah dioptimakan untuk mengurangkan keperluan air berasaskan kos dan manfaat dengan menggunakan model *Lingo*. Hasilnya, apabila kemarau teruk berlaku, penggunaan polisi pengoperasian yang optima bersama dengan model ramalan boleh memberi kesan yang ketara dalam mengurangkan kemarau yang teruk di kawasan kering. Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa pertimbangan, kombinasi ramalan dan model polisi pengoperasi yang optima boleh digunakan sebagai indeks kemarau yang baru untuk pengurusan keadaan kemarau dalam pengurusan sumber air untuk digunakan bagi pengoperasian takungan di kawasan kering. Satu algoritma telah dibangunkan untuk simpanan takungan bagi penentuan manfaat penyimpanan air dan pengeluaran air takungan untuk pengoptimum pengoperasian takungan dalam tempoh kemarau. Pelbagai model polisi pengoptimum pengoperasian telah dibandingkan sesama sendiri dan akhirnya bersama data cerapan sejarah bagi aliran masuk dan aliran keluar. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa *Hedging Rule*, SOP dan Algoritma Genetik masing-masing mampu memperuntukkan air untuk pertanian semasa kemarau dengan nilai 2404, 1991, 1811 juta meter padu (MCM). Sedangkan nilai manfaat dari model-model ini telah dianggarkan masing-masing sebanyak 10,915, 7,395 dan 6,075 ribu USD.

Kata Kunci: Model Operasi Takungan, *Hedging Rule*, *Standard Operation Policy*.

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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on **September 2012** to conduct the final examination of Mohammad Gholampoor on his thesis entitled “**OPTIMIZATION OF OPERATIONAL POLICIES FOR THE MINAB RESERVOIR, SOUTHERN IRAN**” in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U. (A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the (DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY).

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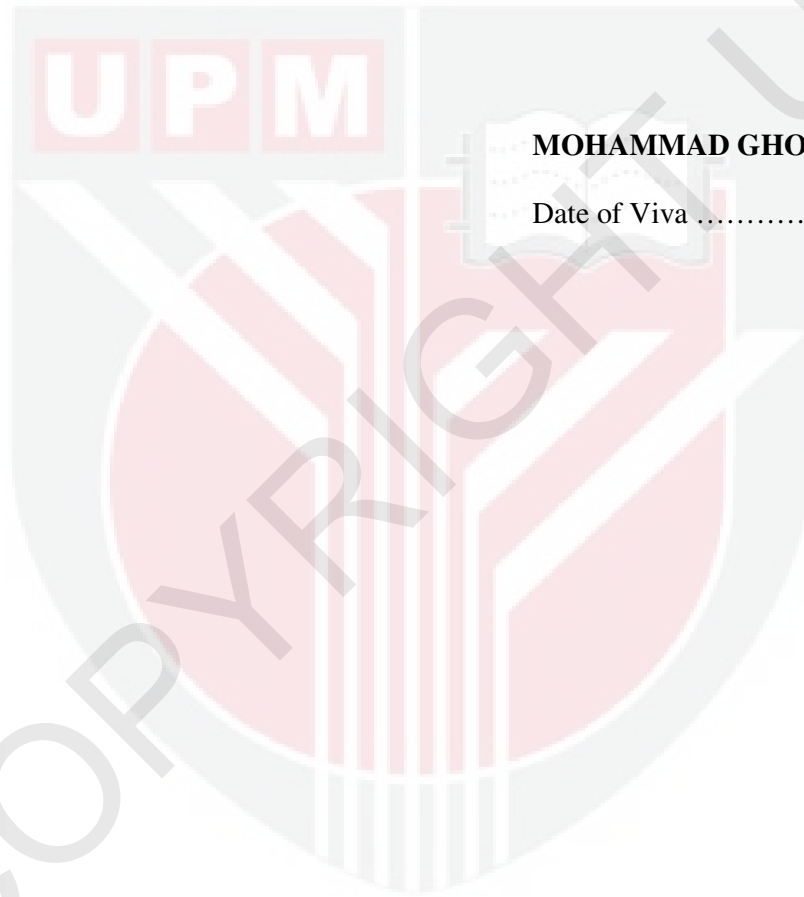
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## DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institution.



**MOHAMMAD GHOLAMPOOR**

Date of Viva .....



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b>	ii
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	iii
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	vi
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	ix
<b>APPROVAL</b>	xi
<b>DECLARATION</b>	xiii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	xviii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	xx
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	xxiv
<b>CHAPTER</b>	
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Aim and Objectives	5
1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Research	6
1.5 Organization of the Thesis	7
<b>2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Integrated Water Resource Management	10
2.3 Hydrological Modelling in Water Management	12
2.3.1 Event Based Models	14
2.3.2 Continuous Simulation Models	18
2.4 SWAT Model Outline	19
2.4.1 SWAT Model Overview	24
2.4.2 Model Parameters	25
2.4.3 The Stream Flow Forecasting by SWAT	26
2.4.4 The stream Flow Forecasting by Focused Time Delay Neural Network	27
2.4.5 Stream Flow Forecasting by Feed Forward Artificial Neural Network	33
2.5 Application of GIS on SWAT	35
2.6 Impacts of Land use Changes on Basin Hydrology	38
2.7 Reservoir Operation System	40
2.7.1 Drought Causes and Reservoir Management	41
2.7.2 Reservoir Operation Management System	43
2.7.3 Reservoir Simulation	45
2.7.4 Integrated Reservoir Operation Using Simulation and Optimization Modelling	48
2.7.5 Integrated Conservation Operation of the System	49
2.7.6 Reservoir Operation System	50
2.8 Reservoir Operation and Demand Rule Curve	52
2.8.1 Operation of a Reservoir Using Rule Curves	54
2.8.2 Standard Operation Policy (SOP)	56
2.8.3 Hedging Rule in Equitable Allocation	58



2.8.4	Genetic Algorithms in Reservoir Operation	62
2.8.5	The SPI and PDI drought index	66
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>68</b>
3.1	Introduction	68
3.2	Description of the Study Area	70
3.3	General Methodology	75
3.4	Stream flow Simulation and Forecasting	77
3.4.1	SWAT Model Simulation	77
3.4.2	SWAT Approach Description	79
3.5	Model Input Data Requirement	80
3.5.1	Data Base System	80
3.5.2	Model Parameters	82
3.5.3	Flow Parameters	83
3.5.4	GIS Layers	87
3.5.5	Land use Map	88
3.5.6	Soil Map	90
3.5.7	Digital Elevation Map	94
3.5.8	Slope Map	95
3.6	Climatology Data	98
3.6.1	The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	98
3.6.2	The Percent of Normal Index	99
3.6.3	Temperature	99
3.6.4	Rainfall	101
3.6.5	Wind Speed	103
3.6.6	Relative Humidity	104
3.6.7	Potential Evaporation	105
3.6.8	Solar Radiation	105
3.6.9	Discharge Data(Observed)	105
3.7	SWAT Simulation	107
3.7.1	Model Set-up	108
3.7.2	Model Simulation	108
3.7.3	Sensitivity of Flow Parameter Analysis	110
3.7.4	Model Calibration and Validation Forecasting	112
3.7.5	Simulation Approach	113
3.7.6	Model Calibration	114
3.7.7	Model Validation	118
3.7.8	Model Forecasting	119
3.7.9	Statistical Evaluation	120
3.8	Reservoir Operation Methodology	122
3.8.1	The Description of Minab Reservoir	124
3.8.2	The Storage and Water Level and Area of the reservoir	125
3.8.3	Water Level	126
3.8.4	Reservoir Area	127
3.8.5	The Reservoir Inflow	127
3.8.6	Evaporation and Environmental Demand	130
3.8.7	Storage	132
3.8.8	Agricultural Water Demand,	

	and Effective Parameters	134
3.8.9	Domestic Water Supply from Minab Reservoir	139
3.9	Reservoir Operation for Drought	143
3.9.1	Standard Operation Policy	144
3.9.2	Stimulate Hydrological Triggers	146
3.9.3	The Release, Storage and Benefit Value	148
3.9.4	Hedging Rule Model	150
3.9.5	Scenario Creation	152
3.9.6	The Different Allocation Scenarios	155
3.9.7	Optimize Rule Curve by Genetic Algorithms	157

#### **4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION** 159

4.1	Introduction	159
4.2	Stream Flow Forecasting	162
4.2.1	Forecasting by the SWAT Model	163
4.2.2	Forecasting by the Focused Time Delay Neural Network	165
4.2.3	A Comparison between the FTDNN and SWAT Results	169
4.2.4	Comparing the Forecast with the Historical Observed Data	170
4.3	Reservoir Operation	173
4.3.1	Standard Operating Policy (SOP)	175
4.3.2	Monthly, 3-Months (Seasonally) and Yearly	177
4.3.3	Shortage for Agriculture Demand	180
4.4	Hedging Rule Model	181
4.4.1	Stimulation of Hydrological Triggers	186
4.4.2	Water Release and Benefit Value	189
4.4.3	A Developed Algorithm for Water Conservation Benefit of Reservoir Storage	192
4.5	Reservoir Drought Mitigation	194
4.5.1	Scenario Operation Rule Curve	194
4.5.2	Optimization of Allocation and Scenario Rule by Genetic Algorithm	196
4.5.3	A Comparison of Scenario Results	198
4.5.4	Agricultural Water Demand Reduction Policy	203
4.6	Management Optimization	205
4.6.1	Area and Relative Yield	206
4.6.2	Cost and Benefit	208
4.7	A Comparison between the Models	210
4.7.1	A Comparison of Productivity loss among Operation Models	210
4.7.2	A Comparison between SOP and Hedging	211
4.7.3	A Comparison between SOP and GA	212
4.7.4	A Comparison between GA and Hedging	213
4.7.5	A Comparison between All Models and Historical Data	214

4.7.6	A Comparison of Results between Inflow and Outflow	216
4.7.7	The Combination Forecasted Inflow with Reservoir Operation Model	217
4.7.8	Developed Algorithm for Combination Hedging Rule and Forecasted Models	219
4.8	Validation Efficiency of Drought Duration	220
4.8.1	Reliability	221
4.8.2	Resiliency	221
4.8.3	Vulnerability	222
<b>5</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>224</b>
5.1	Conclusion	224
5.2	Recommendations for Future Study	227
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>229</b>
	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>242</b>
	<b>BIODATA OF STUDENT</b>	<b>285</b>

