

Optimization Reservoir Operation for Irrigation Using Fuzzy Logic of Jayakwadi Dam

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Abstract: Reservoir operation is an important aspect in water resources planning and management. It consists of several control variables that defines the operation strategies for guiding a sequence of release to satisfy demands with various objectives, such as flood control, hydropower generation, irrigation and drinking purposes. A major difficulty in the operation of reservoirs is the often conflicting and unequal objectives. Therefore, it is necessary to optimize reservoir operation in determining balanced solutions between the conflicting objectives. In this study, optimization reservoir operation was carried out of Jayakwadi dam using fuzzy logic for irrigation purpose. The study reveals that fuzzy logic model based on MATLAB is very useful for irrigation water release corresponding to the maximum level of satisfaction and more comfortable for operators.

Keywords: Fuzzy Inference System, Jayakwadi dam, Matlab 2013, Optimization Reservoir Operation

1. Introduction

Water resource engineering is concerned with the utilization of water, control of water and water quality management. Water quality management is also an important phase of water resources engineering to maintain the required quality of water for municipal and irrigation uses and to preserve the environment and ecological balance. Because of the high temporal and geographical variability with respect to rainfall in this country, reservoir operation occupies an important place in the utilization of water resources. The situation of too much water in rainy season and too little water in the dry season causes many difficulties in reservoir operation. It is necessary to emphasize that the reservoir operation policies should be used to global climate change as well as economic activities in the river basin. Due to change of hydro-meteorological condition and water requirement from one region to the other, the reservoir has different operation rules. Therefore, without careful consideration of this condition the reservoir operation will be inefficient.

System engineering approach to the water resources system resorts to a schematic analysis of the numerous choices and options to the policy and decision makers. Not only much larger number of alternatives is considered, but each alternative representing a complex problem of inter-related effects must be evaluated in respect of their effects at various locations. Reservoirs are operated according to a set of rules or guidelines for storing and releasing water, depending on the purpose to be served. Regulation plans to cover all the complicated situations may be difficult to evolve, but generally, it may be possible according to the following commonly adopted principles of reservoir operation for flood control and conservational uses in case of single purpose, multipurpose and system of reservoirs. These guidelines are broad generalization only and are indicative in nature. For actual operation of reservoir or a system of reservoirs, individual regulation schedules are required to be formulated after considering all critical factors involved. In

The present study, optimal reservoir operation model is developed using Fuzzy Interference system (FIS) and applied to determine the monthly operating rules for the

Jayakwadi reservoir stage-I, which is constructed on river Godavari.

2. Study Area

The Jayakwadi Project Report Stage-I is constructed across river Godavari in Paithan of Aurangabad district, Maharashtra. The catchment area of reservoir up to dam site is 21,750 km². The gross storage reservoir is 2909 Mm³ and live storage is 2171 Mm³. Total installed capacity for power generation is 12 MW (pumped storage plant). Irrigable command area is 1, 41,640 ha. Area of irrigation in Kharif is 22 %, in Rabi 45 %, two seasonal 28 %, hot weather 3 % and perennial crops 4.5 %. The soils in the command of the Jayakwadi Project area eminently suited to the growth of cotton and Rabi crops which can be irrigated cover and large area with relatively low consumption of water, i.e. low delta.

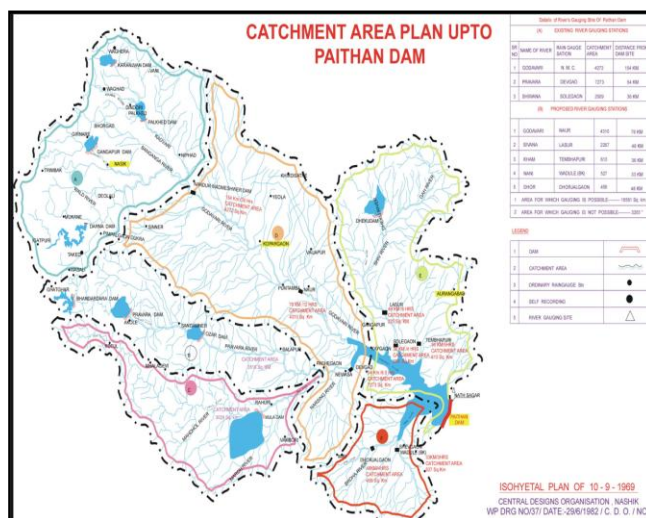


Figure 1: Catchment Area of Jayakwadi Dam

Jayakwadi project is mainly constructed to irrigate land for agriculture of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Other important purpose is to provide water for drinking and industrial usage to nearby towns and villages and to the municipalities and industrial area of Aurangabad and Jalna districts.



- Irrigation Demand (Id)
- Release for water supply (RI)

Jayakwadi Dam and Reservoir	
Gross Capacity at F.R.L.	2909 Mm ³ (102.72 TMC)
Capacity of Dead Storage	738 Mm ³ (26.62 TMC)
Capacity of Live Storage	2170 Mm ³ (76.62 TMC)
Carry over	13.48 (TMC)
Evaporation Losses	22.40 (TMC)
Area under submergence at F.R.L.	86,000 Acres (35,000 ha.)
Spillway crest	455.96m
F.R.L.	463.906m
M.W.L.	465.582m
T.D.L.	468.94m
Max. Height of dam	37.73 m
Length of dam	10280 m
Type of dam	Earthen
Villages under submergence	96+11=107 (No.)
Population of project affected	76280

The 80 % of water from dam is used for irrigation, 5-7 % for drinking water and the rest for industrial purposes. The average daily discharge of the dam is around 1.36 Mm³, out of which 0.05 Mm³ of water is supplied to the MIDC area, 0.15 Mm³ is distributed to fulfill the needs of Aurangabad city, while the remaining amount is lost in evaporation.

3. Aim and Objectives of the study

The basic aim of this study is to maximize the benefits of water use for irrigation purpose through Jayakwadi Dam while satisfying the constraints of the problem.

The main objective of the study is to carry out the desired optimization of Single purpose reservoir operation using MATLAB. The objective of the present study is to demonstrate the application of some of the system analysis method for optimal operation of water resources system so as to cater to the objective needs. With the change in the policy and the development that is taking place in the agricultural, industrial and domestic sector any water resource system whether already in operation or planning for operation should cater to the need. Therefore, it is necessary to create awareness on the usefulness of the modern method to obtain solution in water resource problem.

4. Data and Methodology

Water resources system is very complex in nature because of multiplicity of goals and objectives, the planner has to adopt the best among the various alternatives. With the arrival of digital computers, it has been possible to handle large amount of data efficiently and also to analyze the problems for mathematical solutions speedily. In the present study, following variables with respect to Jayakwadi dam are used as input for model in MATLAB.

- Storage of reservoir (SC)
- Inflow to reservoir (IF)
- Evaporation losses (EL)

Main application of the fuzzy theory in a reservoir operation model is to study the behavior of the regularized flow. The application of fuzzy sets theory can provide a viable way to handle situations when problems with objectives are difficult to define due to imprecision. Fuzzy set theory gives the ability to work with measures of satisfaction by using fuzzy membership functions means The degree of truth attached to that statement is defined by a membership function ranges from 0 (completely false) to 1 (completely true). In the case of reservoir operation, fuzzy membership functions may be described in terms of water level, release, and water quality parameters.

Irrigation demand constraint

Release into canal for irrigation (RI) should be less than or equal to irrigation demand (ID). Release should also be greater than minimum irrigation required so that the crop will not wilt (30% of the irrigation demand is considered as minimum irrigation demand) for all the time periods.

$$RI_t \leq 0.3ID_t$$

Reservoir storage capacity constraint

The live storage in the reservoir should be less than or equal to the maximum capacity (SC) for all the time periods.

$$S_t \leq SC$$

In modeling of reservoir operation with fuzzy logic, the following distinct steps are followed:

Fuzzy Reservoir Operation Model

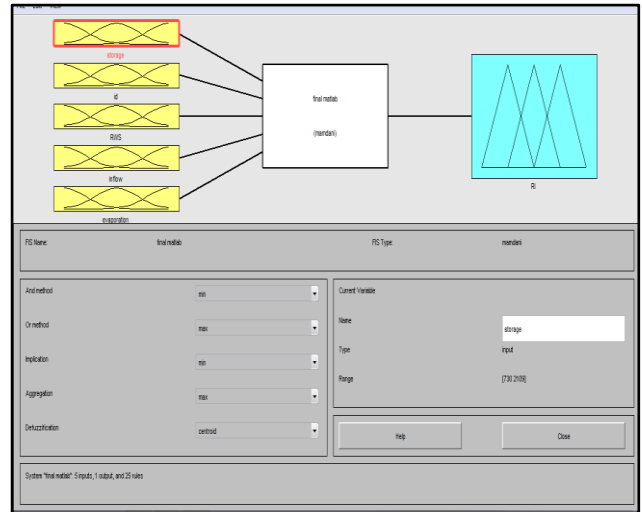
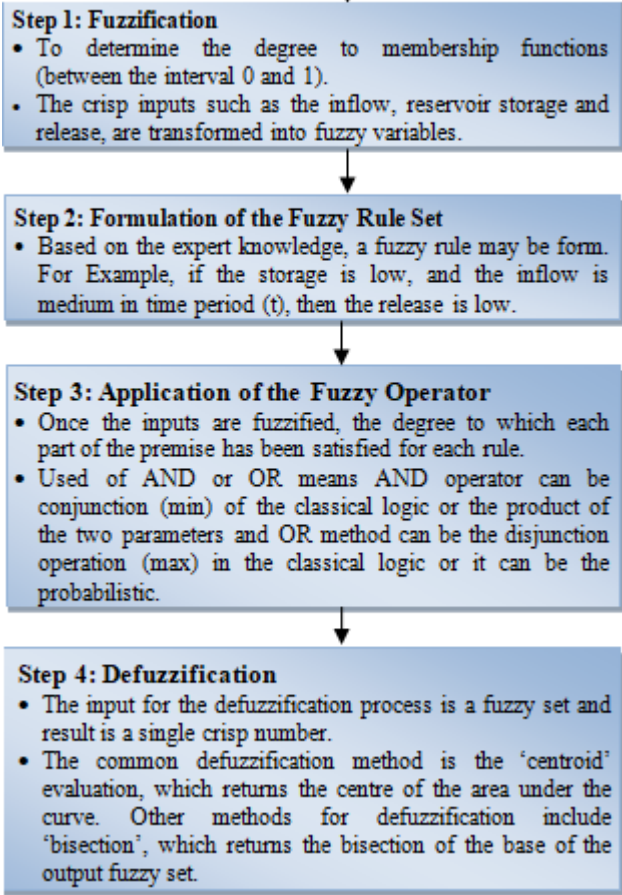


Figure 2: FIS Editor

Input For Data :

Membership function values are traced to 'very low', 'low', 'medium', 'high', 'very high' of storage, inflow (IF), River Water Supply (RWS), Irrigation Demand (ID), Evaporation and release membership functions, respectively.

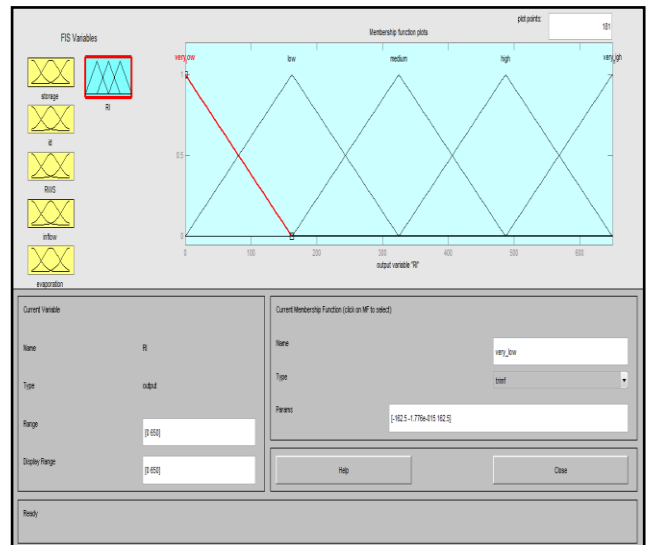


Figure 3: Membership Function for Variables

5. Result and Analysis

In the present study, FIS model for reservoir operation is developed and demonstrated over an existing system on river Godavari, namely Jayakwadi Project in the state of Maharashtra. The Fuzzy inference system tool box available with the MATLAB software is used for developing the model. The inputs to the fuzzy system are inflows, storage, and time-of-year. The demand is assumed to be uniquely defined for a period, and hence the variable time-of-year (the period number) is taken as the equivalent input. The output is the release during the period. For the inputs and output operations, the logical and implication operators are taken as (with conventional Fuzzy notation),

And Method	=	'Min';
Or Method	=	'Max';
Defuzzification Method	=	'Centroid'.

Where the 'And' and 'Or' method corresponds to the conjunction (min) and disjunction (max) operation of classical logic.

Output (RI):

Knowing the reservoir storage and inflow levels (i.e., high, medium etc.), appropriate fuzzy rule for the period is invoked. The fuzzy operator, implication and aggregation together yield a fuzzy set for the release. A crisp release is then obtained by using the centroid of the fuzzy set.

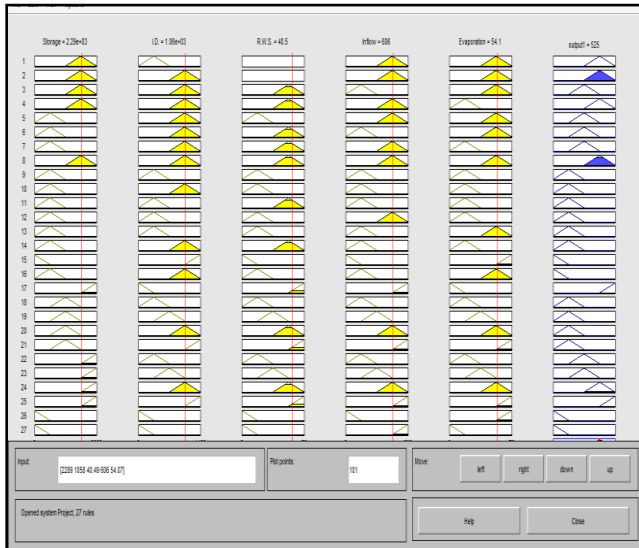


Figure 4: Generated Fuzzy Rules

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6. Conclusion

The conclusions obtained from the present study of various are summarized as follows:

- 1) Irrigation release corresponding to the maximum level of satisfaction is **590.40 Mm³** and sum of release for irrigation after optimization by using F.I.S. is **525.00 Mm³**.
- 2) A fuzzy rule based model is developed for the operation of single purpose reservoir for the purpose of optimization model for maximization of irrigation.
- 3) The model operates on ‘if-then principle’, where the ‘if’ is a vector of fuzzy premises and the ‘then’ is a vector of fuzzy consequences.
- 4) Fuzzy rule based reservoir operation is that complex optimization procedures are avoided, and linguistic statements such as ‘low inflow’ ‘poor rainfall’ etc., may be readily incorporated. As a result, the operators may feel more comfortable in using such models.

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