DCDC's WaterSim

David Arthur Sampson

Decision Center For a Desert City (DCDC)



Simulation Models

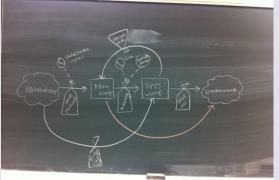
- *Simulation*: Imitate the operations of a facility or process (via a computer)
- What's being simulated is the *system*
- To study systems we make assumptions/approximations, both logical and mathematical
- These assumptions form a *model* of the system
- If simple enough, could use mathematical methods to get:
 - *1) Exact information* on questions of interest *—analytical solution*
 - 2) Approximate information numerical solution
- A model is a collection of *Hypotheses*



Systems:

Phoenix, AZ.

- *System*: A collection of entities (people, parts, messages, rivers, urban,...) that act and interact together toward some end (Schmidt and Taylor, 1970)
 - Objectives determine the collection
 - Bounded (physical and logical)
 - Detail often varies
 - Usually a time element *dynamic* system
- State of a system: Variables and their values necessary to describe the system at that time
- *Fluxes*: material movement among states
- Driver Variables: impact the rates
- Auxiliary Variables (parameters)



Jay Forrester

Classification

Classification of simulation models

- Static vs. dynamic (steady state vs. time-dependent)
- Deterministic vs. stochastic (initial conditions give similar results vs. probability distributions)
- Deductive vs. Inductive (Based on theory vs. empirical generalizations)

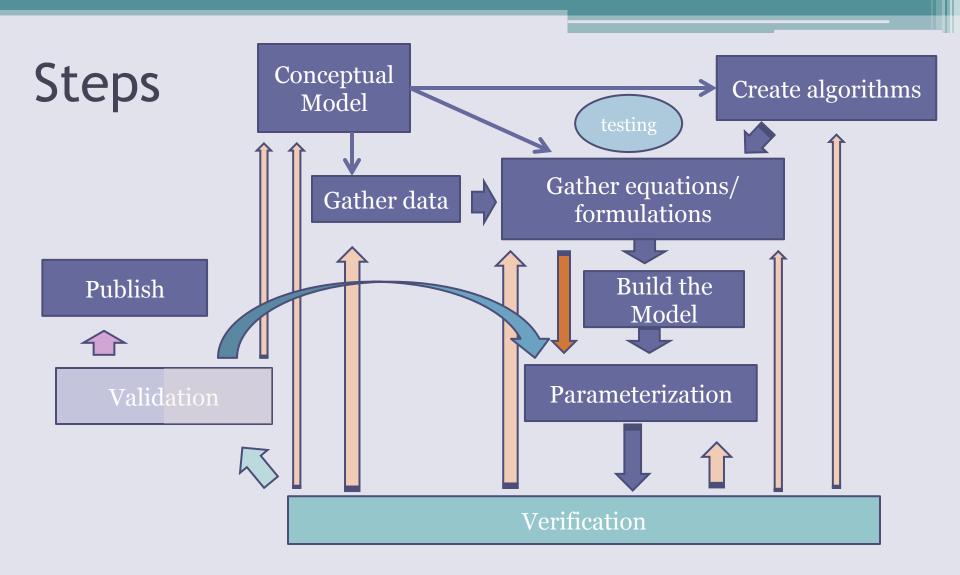
WaterSim is dynamic, deterministic, and both deductive and inductive.



Some Terminology

- Parameterization : "fit" the model using empirical dataconstants, functions, theory, etc. that enable verification.
- Verification : Do functions, responses, and outputs trend with reality? e.g. linear increases, curve-linear decreases over time, greater, lessor, etc.
- Validation : How well do outputs agree with alternative data? (usually empirical data, but sometimes other model results).

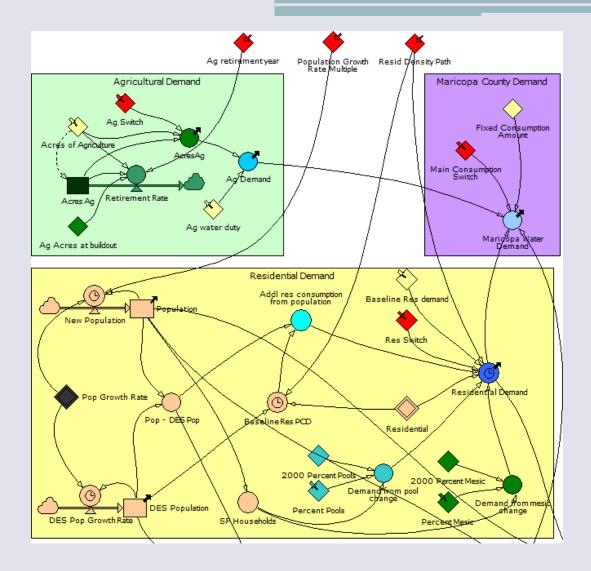






WaterSim 1

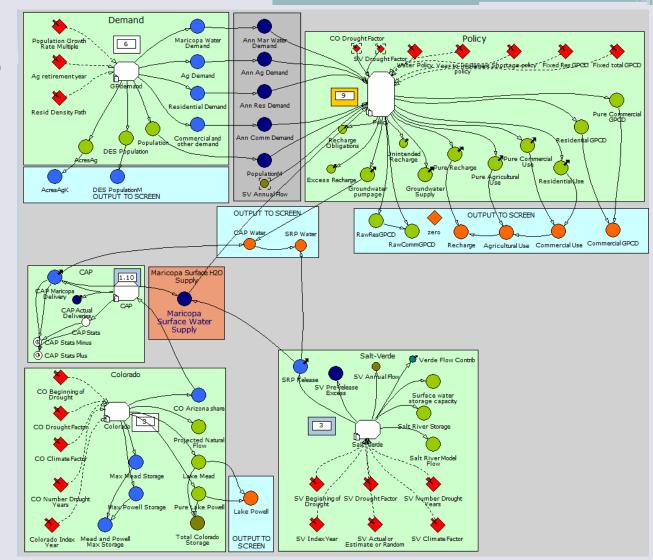
- PowerSim[®]
- County Scale



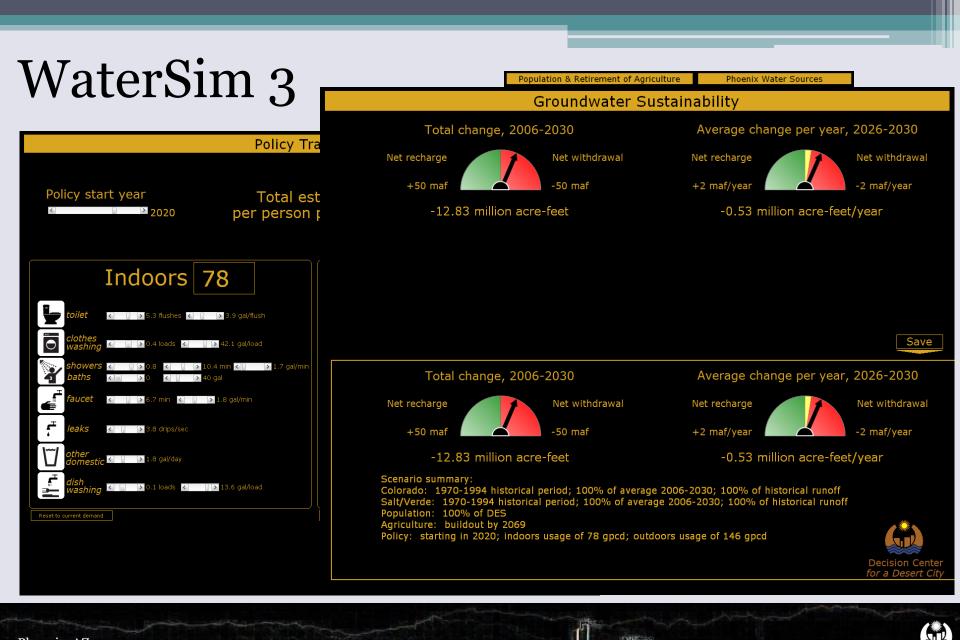


WaterSim 2

- PowerSim[®]
- County Scale



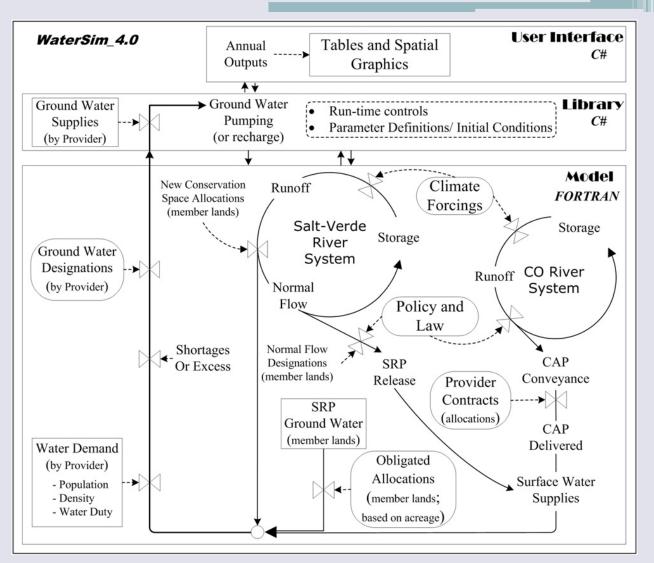




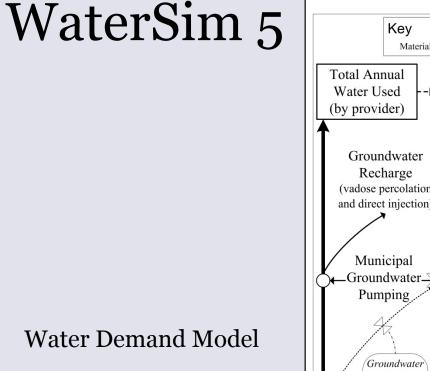


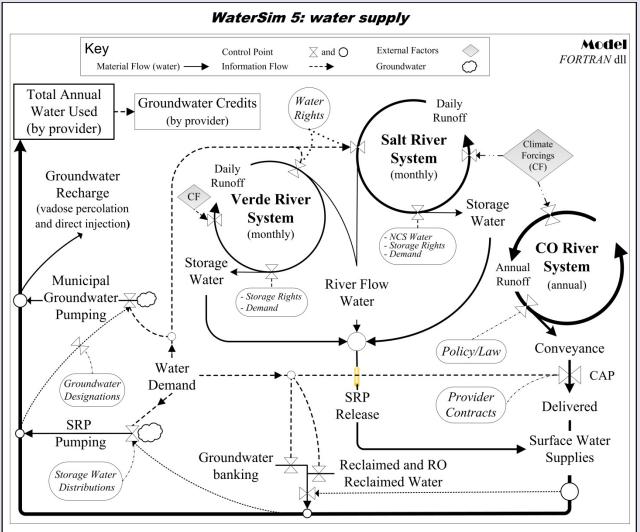
WaterSim 4

Water Supply Model



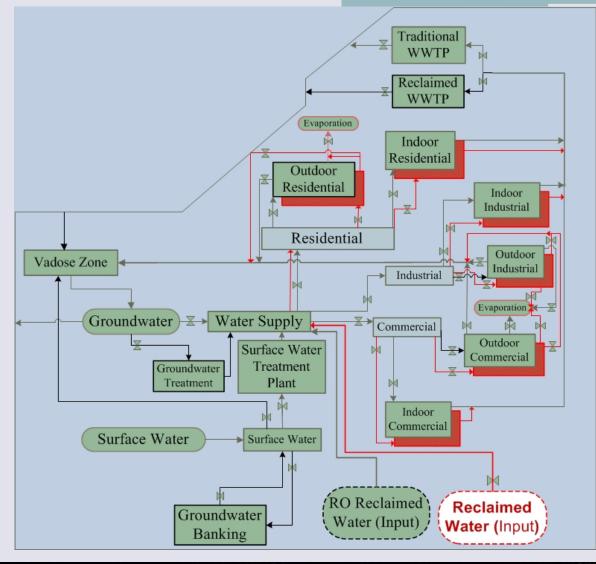




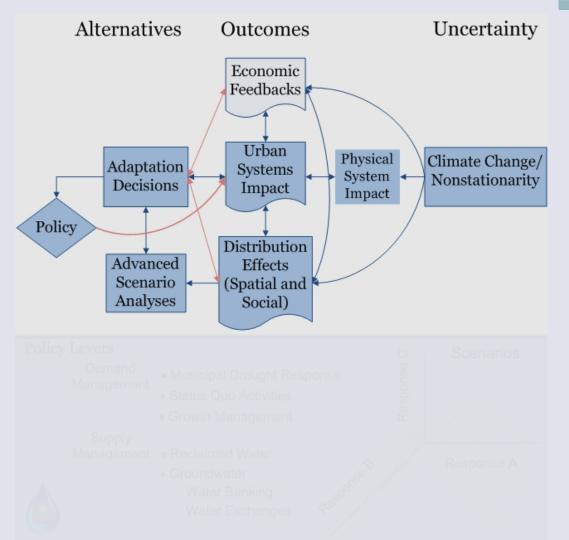




Water Use Network







DCDC and WaterSim





Verification and Validation

Is the structure correct and are the outcomes believable?

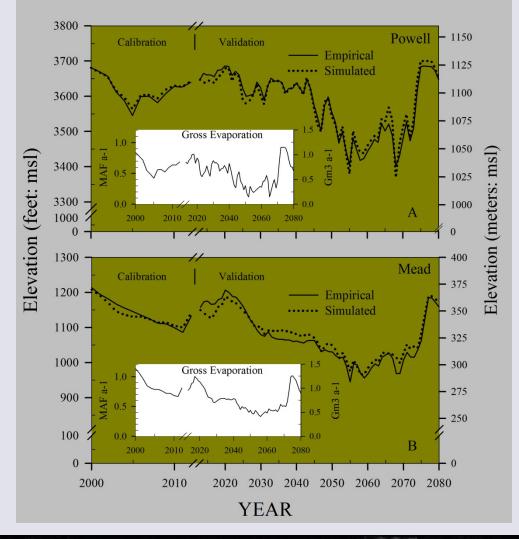
Do the rules and algorithms follow law?

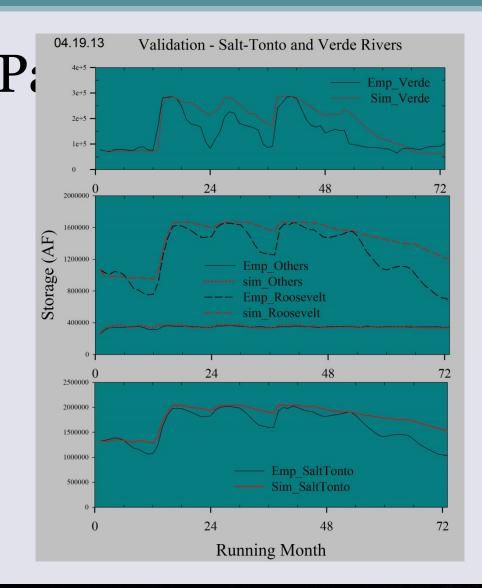
Are the driving variables, levers, and outputs pertinent? The Model Must Be:

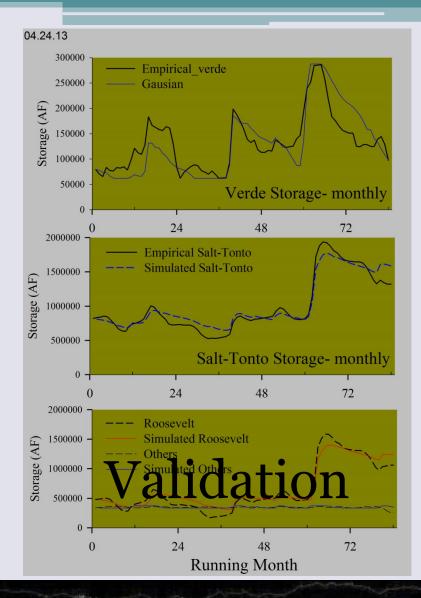
✓ Credible✓ Legitimate✓ Salient



Colorado River









Water Provider/ Educator Participation

WaterSim Base Data for Phoenix

Item	Description	Units	Current Value	NewValue
Use GPCD	The GPCD that will be used if [Provider Demand Option] is set to Value=4.	GPCD	206	
% Effluent to Reclaimed Plant	The percent of Waste water effluent that is sent to a Reclaimed Plant (versus a traditional plant- see figure 1).		1	
% Total Wastewater is Usable Effluent	The percent of Waste water effluent that is used and not discharged into a water course (note: if PCEFFREC [below] is set to 100% no waste water is sent to the traditional WWTP and, so, no effluent will be available for partitioning).		81	
% Reclaimed to RO	The percent of reclaimed water that is sent to a Reverse Osmosis Plant (thus becomming potable water for direct injection or potable water for use in the next time-step).	%	0	
% RO to Water Supply	The percent of water from Reverse Osmosis Plant that is used for potable water.		0	
% Reclaimed to DirectInject	The percent of reclaimed water that is used to recharge an aquifer by direct injection into an aquifer.		0	
% Reclaimed to Water Supply	The percent of reclaimed water that is used to meet qualified user demands (non-potable).	%	100	
% Reclaimed to Vadose	The percent of reclaimed water that is delivered to a vadoze zone recharge basin.		0	
% Effluent to Vadose	The percent of wastewater effluent delivered to a vadose zone recharge basin.		4	

Communication Avenues

A. Stakeholder feedback

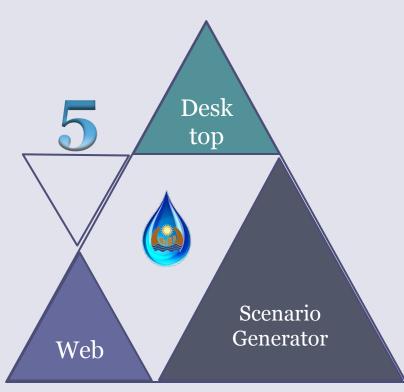
- 1) Parameterization
- 2) Policy Options (& metrics)
- 3) Empirical Comparisons

B. Application Interface

- 1) Framework (structure)
- 2) Look and feel
- 3) Visualization of Outputs



WaterSim Versions

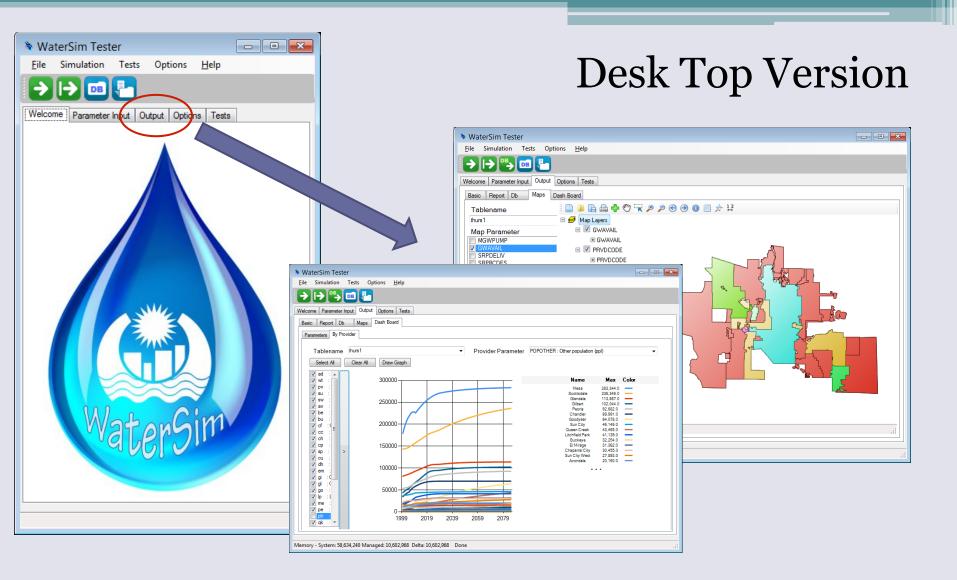


WaterSim is: Evolving water policy and management

- Physical model of rivers and reservoirs
- Policy model with management options
- Urban model with representative city infrastructure

Missing





Web Version

Decision Center for a Desert City's WaterSim Model

WELCOME to Arizona State University DCDC's WaterSim Project.



ideo (1 minute)

WaterSim is a simulation of water supply and demand for the Phoenix Metropolitan area that integrates information about climate, land use, population growth, and water policy. Adjustable settings allow you to gauge future water-supply conditions in response to climate change, drought, population growth, technological innovation, as well as policy decisions about the nature of the region's built environment, landscaping practices, and recycled water.

WaterSim contains multiple submodels: these submodels work together to simulate the future of our water. Some of the submodels. like the Colorado River shortage sharing agreement, are unchangeable because of legal or natural constraints; others can be

adjusted by you. Here are some of the simulation settings that you can adjust:

- · Water demand based on population and agricultural use
- · Drought conditions on the Colorado River
- · Drought conditions on the Salt and Verde Rivers
- · The speed at which agriculture can be retired



e+ Central Arizona Project canal

Web Beta Version

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ke Mead Water Level

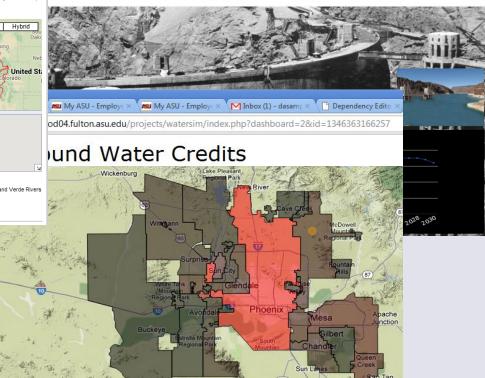
Last year of simulation 2030 -Climate trace: historical river flow data 1945 -

Drought Variables Start Year End Year

2010 -

2045 -

Percent Impa on River Run 50 -





Scenario Generator

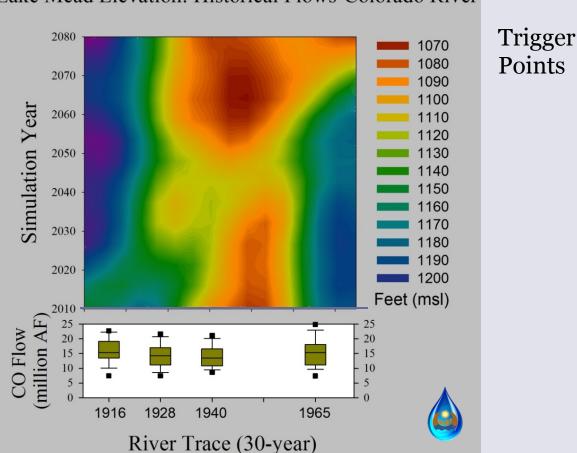
abase <u>P</u> roject				H	
\rightarrow 3.					
nario Base Builder					
put Parameters Output Parameters	Feedbacks (not	yet implemente	d) Er	nsmble Summary	
elect Input Model Parameters				Type of Parameter Change	
			_	Percent Change O Value List	
Parameter	Туре	Fieldname	-	Value Change	
Colorado User AdjustmentDrou	Input Base	COUSRSTP			
Colorado UserDrought Adjustm	Input Base	COUSRADJ		Change Over Range	
Groundwater Model	Input Base	GWMODEL			
Ignore AWS Allocation Rule to Li		AWSLIMIT		Colorado Climate Adjustment % Low Value High Value Steps	
Max % Demand Reclaimed	Input Provider	PCDEMREC			
Modify Normal Flow	Input Provider Input Base	MNFLOW DMOPT		Over Range Base 20 120 4	
Provider Off Project Pop Override		POPOVOFF			
Provider On Project Pop Override	•	POPOVOR			
Regional % Growth Rate Adjust		PCRRGRW			
SaltVerde Historical ExtractionS	Input Base	SVEXTSTYR		Colorado Historical ExtractionFlow Trace Start Year Value Add 1945	
SaltVerde HistoricalSVerdeTont	Input Base	SVSRC		Value List Pase	
SaltVerde User AdjustmentSVer	Input Base	SVUSRSTR		1977 Delete	
SaltVerde User AdjustmentSVer	Input Base	SVUSRSTP			
SaltVerde UserSVerdeTonto Dro	Input Base	SVUSRADJ			
SaltVerdeSVerdeTonto Climate	-	SVCLMADJ		Water From An Dumning (AF)	
Simulation End Year	Input Base	STOPYR		Water From Ag Pumping(AF)	
Simulation Start Year	Input Base	STARTYR	Ξ	Over Range Low Value High Value Sceps Provider Single 0 0 2	
Surface to Vadose Time Lag in Y		VADLAG			
SurfaceWater to Vadose (AF)	Input Provider	PCSWVAD		All Providers Phoenix -	
SurfaceWater to WaterBank (AF)	Input Provider Input Provider	SWWB USEGPCD			
Water From Ag Pumping(AF)	Input Provider	WAGPUMP			
Water Supply for DirectInject (AF)	•	USEWSDI			
Water Supply for Directifiett (AP)	Input Provider	WBOPT	-		

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GLOBAL INSTITUTE f Sustainability

Sensitivity Analysis

Lake Mead and Shortage Elevations

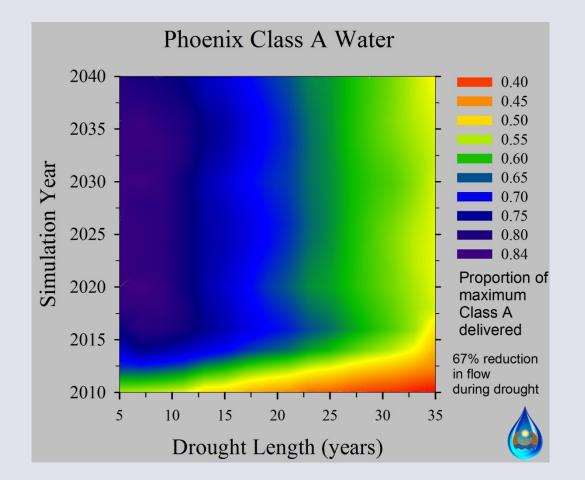


Lake Mead Elevation: Historical Flows-Colorado River

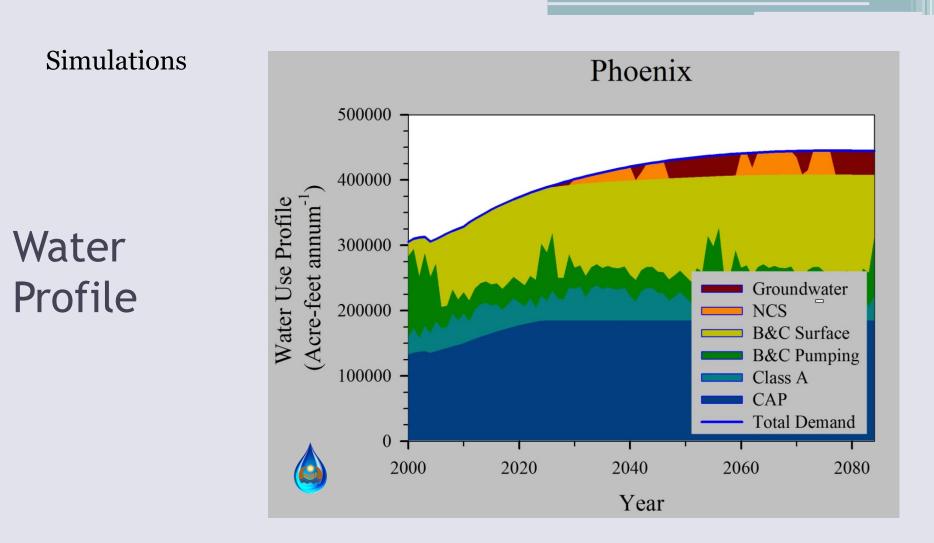


Sensitivity Analysis

Drought and Surface Water



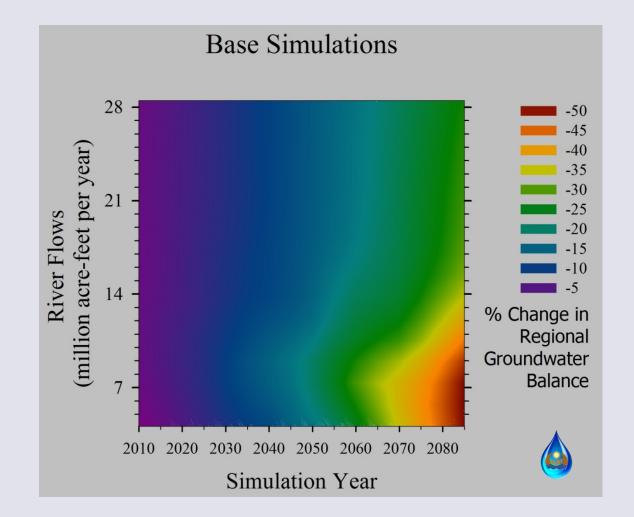






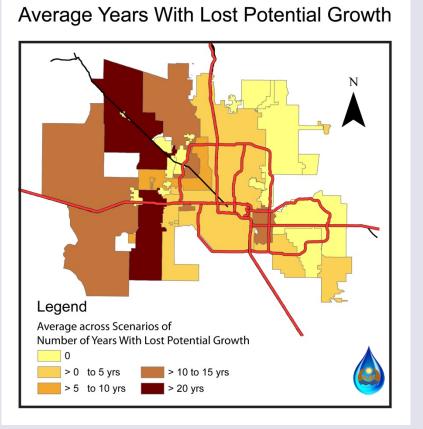
Scenario Analyses

Regional Groundwater





Summary



Open Source Software for:

- 1) Educators
- 2) Researchers
- 3) Water Managers

Future Work:

- 1) Verify Water Provider Inputs (profile data)
- 2) Create Interfaces that Water Managers will use
- 3) Explore Scenarios of Future Water Reality Potentials



Thank-you for your attention!

