

ADVENTURER EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER REBEL PIONEER CREATOR DEFENDER ADVENTURER EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER

REBEL PIONEER CREATOR DEFENDER ADVENTURER EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER REBEL PIONEER CREATOR DEFENDER ADVENTURER EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER REBEL PIONEER CREATOR DEFENDER

HYPE Modelling in the Nelson River Basin

A Multi-Model Assessment



Dr. Trish Stadnyk, P.Eng.
Tricia.Stadnyk@umanitoba.ca



UNIVERSITY
OF MANITOBA

Contributors to this Work

- Ajay Bajracharya, Scott Pokorny, Rajtantra Lilhre, Andrew Tefs, Matt MacDonald, Sohom Mandal
- Jack Kostick, Matthew Hamilton, Marie Broesky, Rodell Salonga

Acknowledgements to our Partners

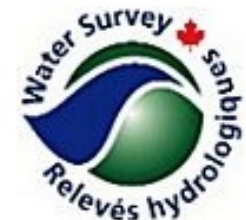


Environment
Canada

Environnement
Canada



UNIVERSITY
OF MANITOBA



UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
Global Water Futures
GLOBAL INSTITUTE FOR WATER SECURITY
GWF.USASK.CA



UNIVERSITY
OF MANITOBA

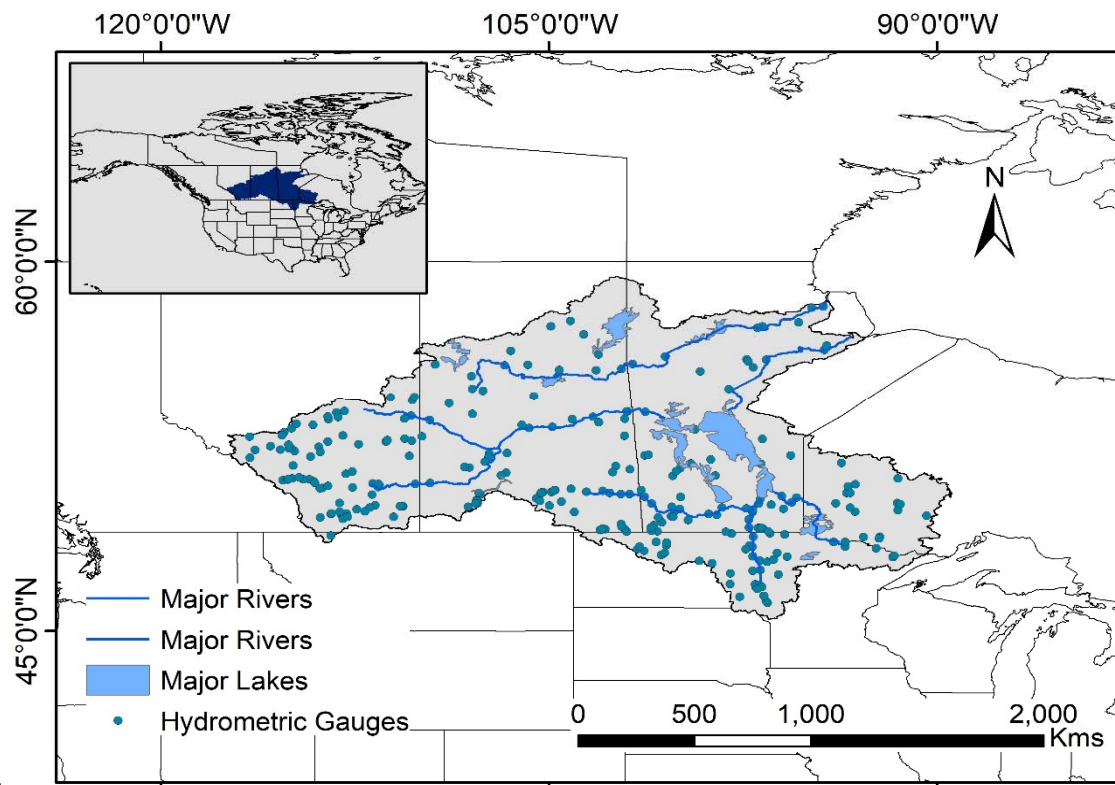
Outline

1. HYPE modelling
 - Nelson Churchill River Basin (NCRB)
 - Reservoir Regulation
2. Multi-model study: Nelson R.
3. Projected trends in NCRB Hydrology
4. Knowledge Mobilisation
5. On-Going Work
6. Summary



1. NCRB HYPE Model

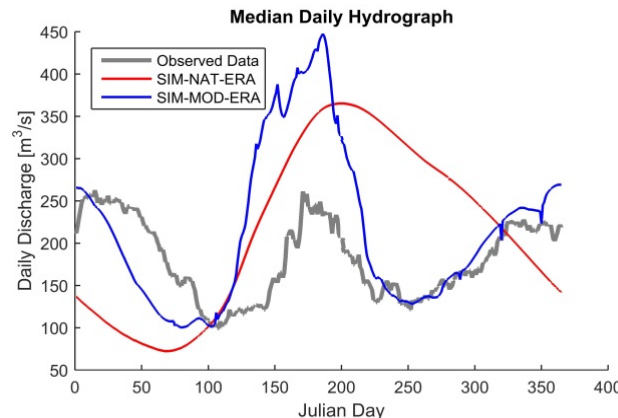
- Nelson-Churchill River Basin (NCRB) Hydrologic Predictions for the Environment (HYPE) model developed by UM
 - Sub-basin of the Hudson Bay domain
 - Added lakes, frozen soils, prairie potholes, diversions, and reservoir regulation



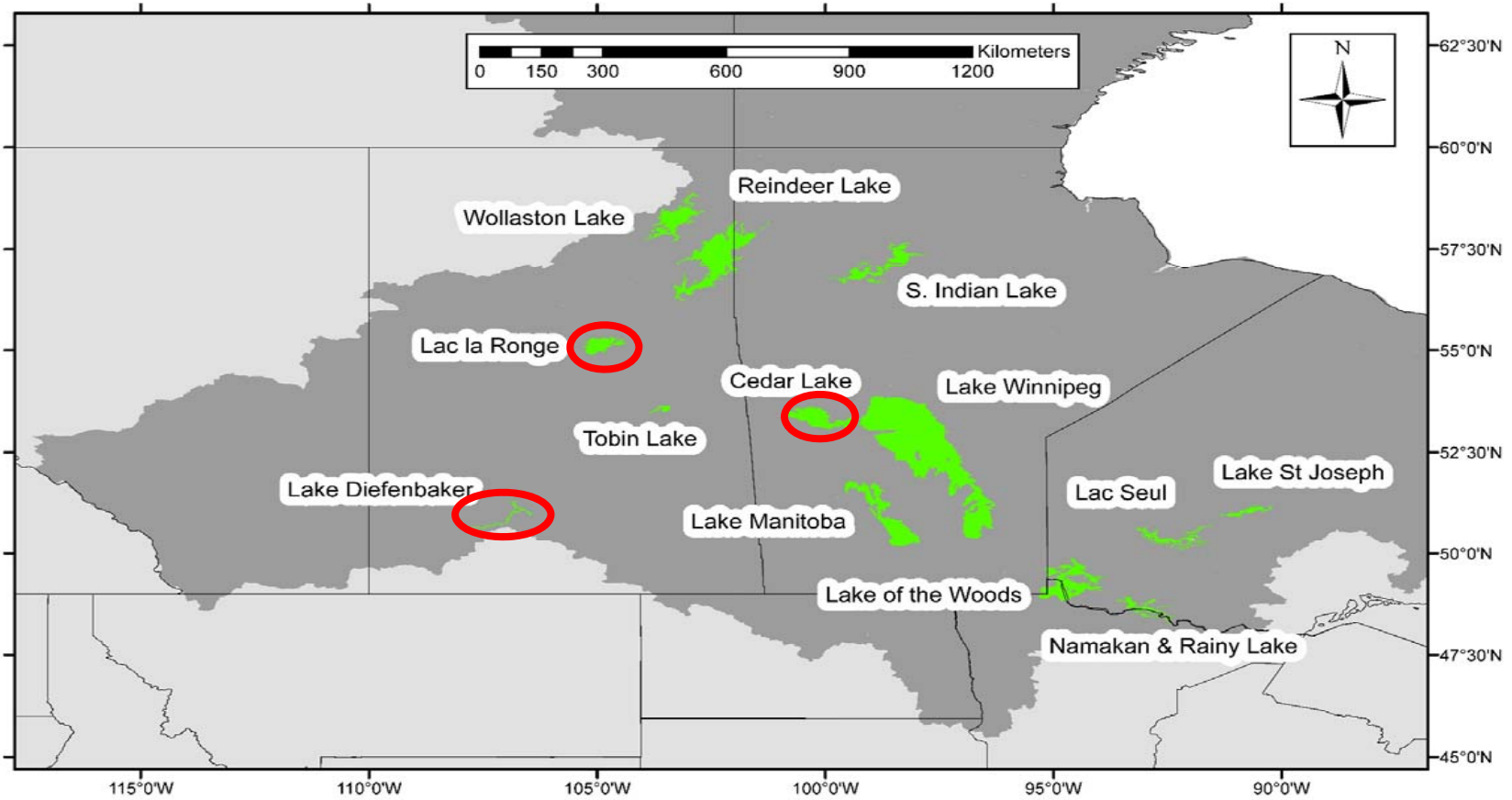
- Δt : daily
- Area: 1.4 million km²
- Precip & Temp: WFDEI
- Topography: Hydro1K
- Soils: HWSD
- Land use: Globcover
- Lakes & wetlands: GLWD
- Basic regulation types:
 - flood control
 - hydropower
 - irrigation supply
 - diversions

Reservoir Regulation

- Nelson-Churchill River basin is highly regulated
 - Original SMHI code (A-HYPE) utilized sine curve function
 - Proved inadequate for many reservoirs in the NCRB
- Required coding of specific and complex rule curves (H-HYPE)
 - Developed in collaboration with Manitoba Infrastructure & Manitoba Hydro
 - Review of operating guidelines & published (flood) reports
 - Calibrated to historical long term flow data (LTFD) record
- Facilitate true ‘pre-construction’ scenario analyses
 - Compare regulated system to ‘re-naturalized’ for *same time period* (i.e., same climatic conditions)



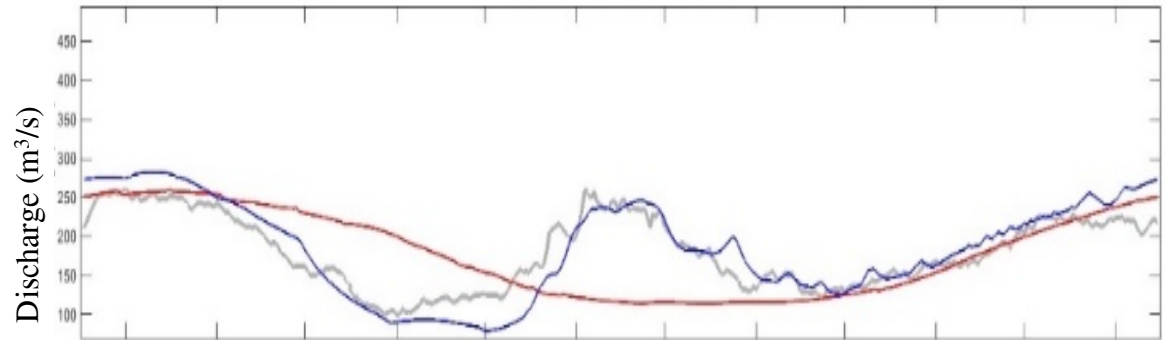
HYPE Reservoir Regulation



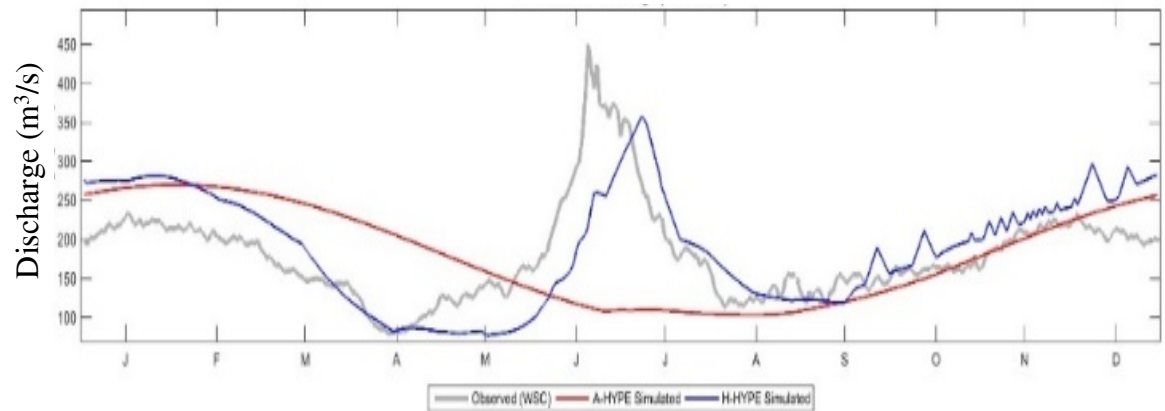
Lake Diefenbaker

- Persistence of sine curve with **A-HYPE** model
- **H-HYPE** more reactive to climate cycles governing operations longer-term
- **H-HYPE** uses ideal monthly discharge and daily safe water yield levels

Mean Annual Discharge (1981-2010)



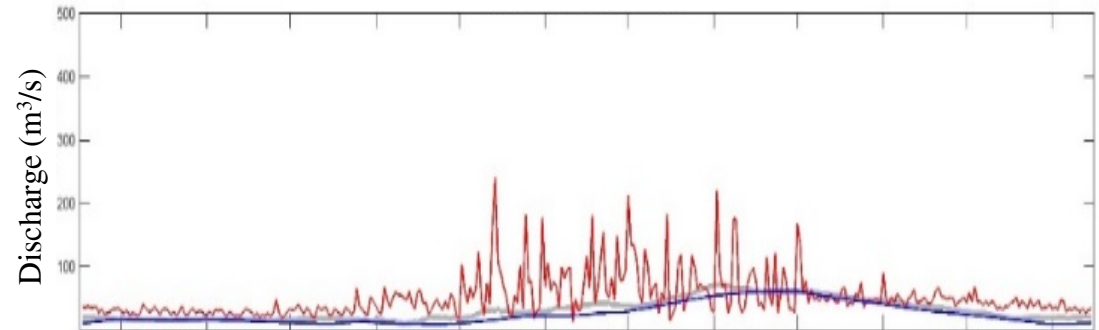
Mean Annual Discharge (2001-2010)



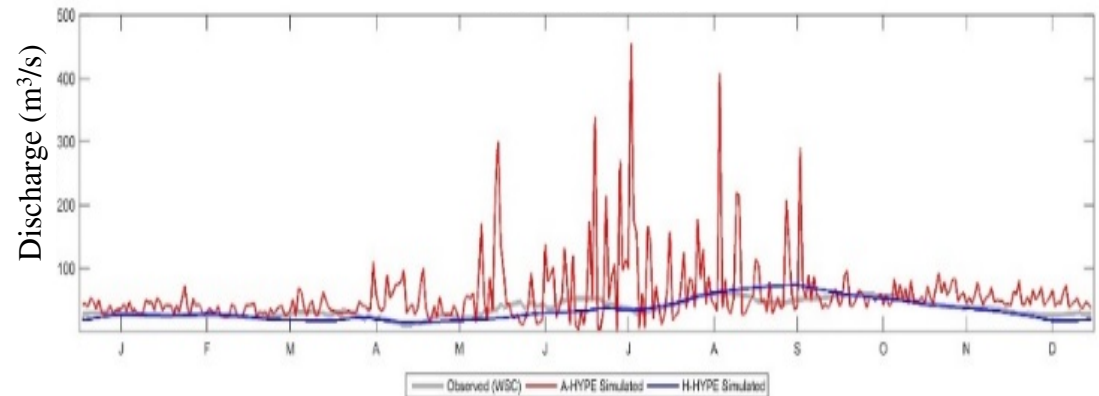
Lac la Ronge

- Smaller reservoir
 - No inflow record
- Generated synthetic inflow
 - Relationship between Q_{in} , Q_{out} and WSL
- **A-HYPE** reacts to wind-induced storage change
- **H-HYPE** smooths wind-effects and simulates operational change

Mean Annual Discharge (1981-2010)



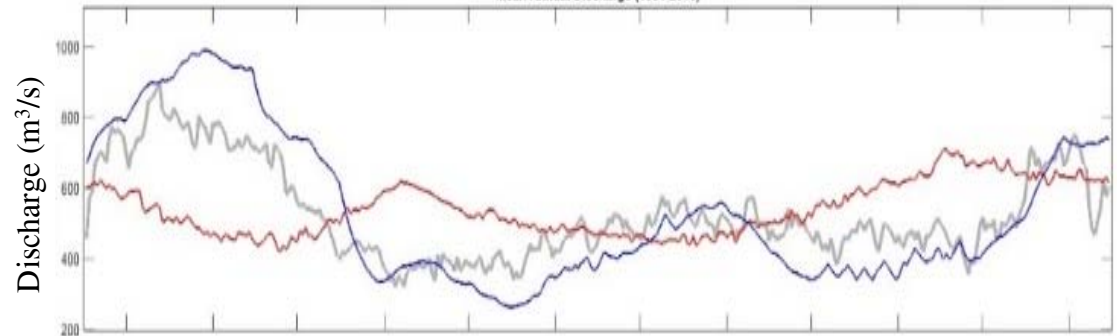
Mean Annual Discharge (2001-2010)



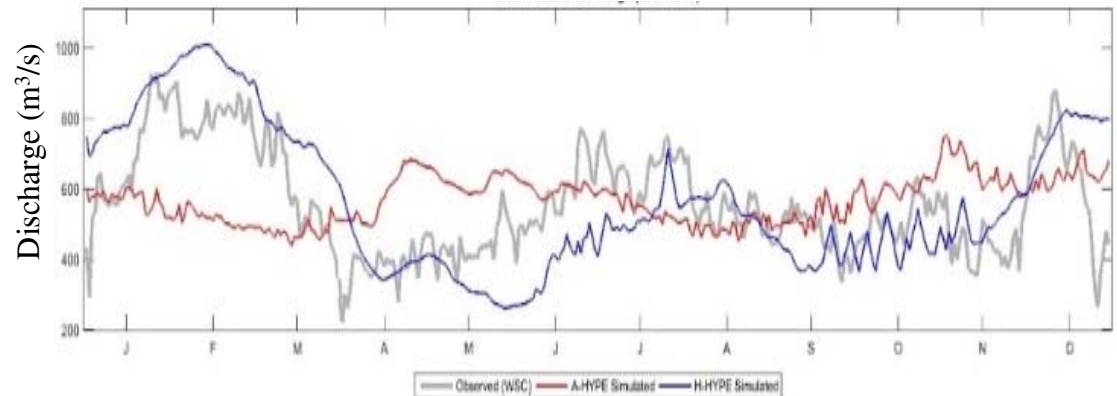
Cedar Lake

- Complex operations:
 - Large reservoir
 - Large operating range
 - Swing station for Jenpeg
- **A-HYPE** oscillates around Minimum Operating Level
- **H-HYPE** adds buffer (transition) zone and low-flow operations guideline

Mean Annual Discharge (1981-2010)

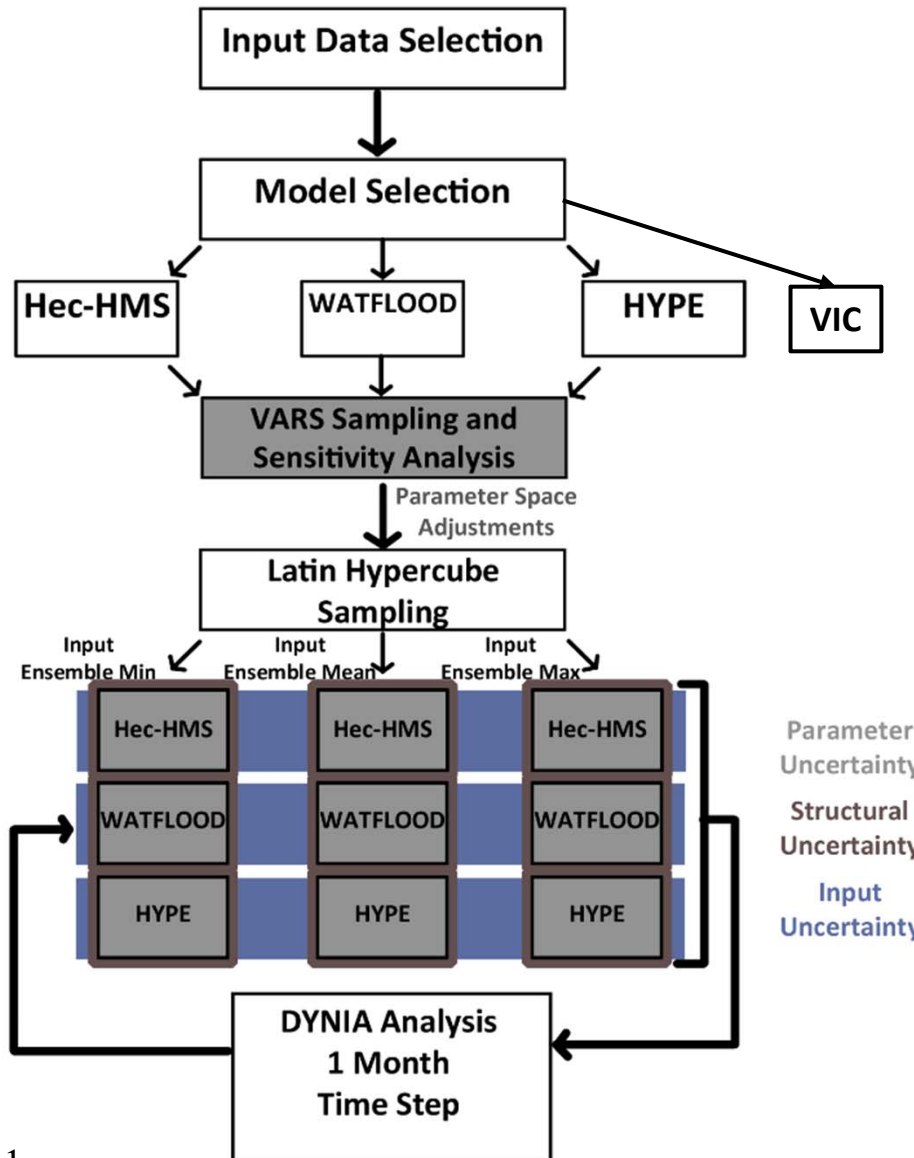


Mean Annual Discharge (2001-2010)



2. Multi-Model Study: Nelson R.

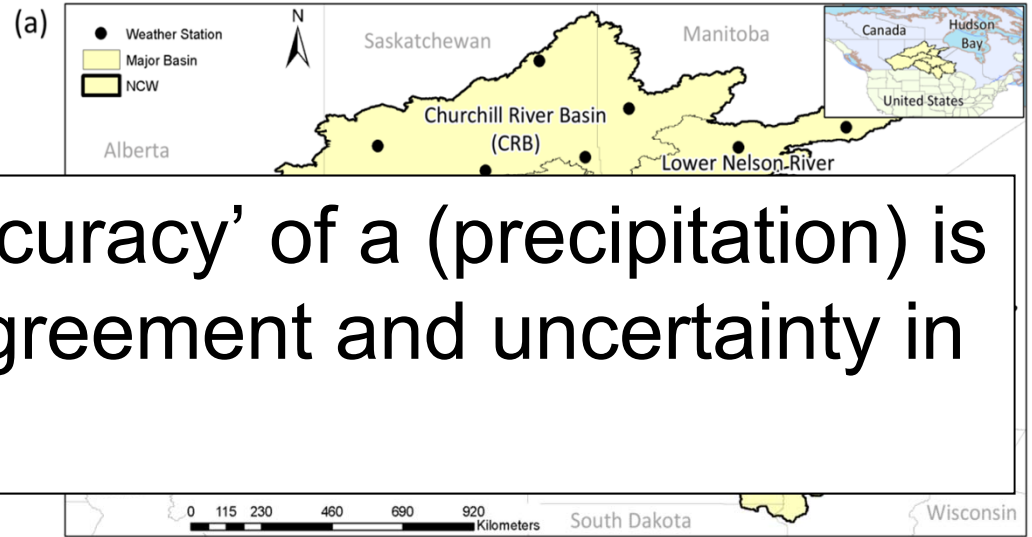
- **Objective: to quantify changes in the hydrologic cycle and net freshwater discharge resulting from**
 - Climate-induced change
 - Operational (regulated) change
 - Uncertainty in modelling process
- **Methodology:** use an ensemble of hydrologic models, including HYPE (regulated model), to simulate hydrology for
 - Historic period (1981-2010)
 - Future period (2021-2070)
- Quantify sources of uncertainty and their *propagation* through to hydrologic prediction



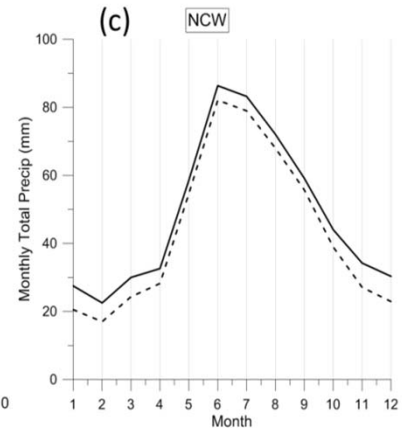
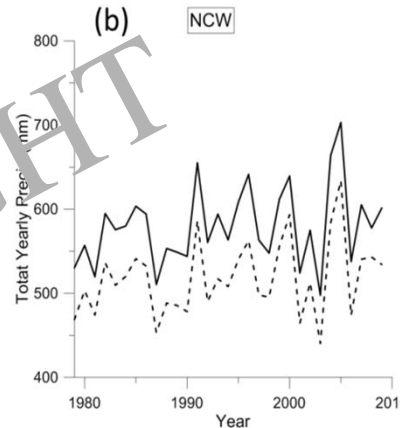
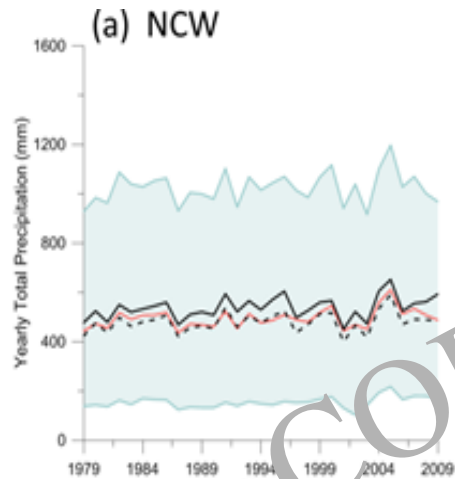
Study Design

- 5 gridded climate datasets
- 2 observed datasets
- 4 hydrologic models
 - Run VARS to define (seasonal) parameter sensitivity
 - Random selection from parameter space as a function of # model parameters
 - Generate ensembles (min/mean/max)
- Uncertainty assessment
 - Input data
 - Parameter
 - Structural
 - Output data

Input Data Uncertainty



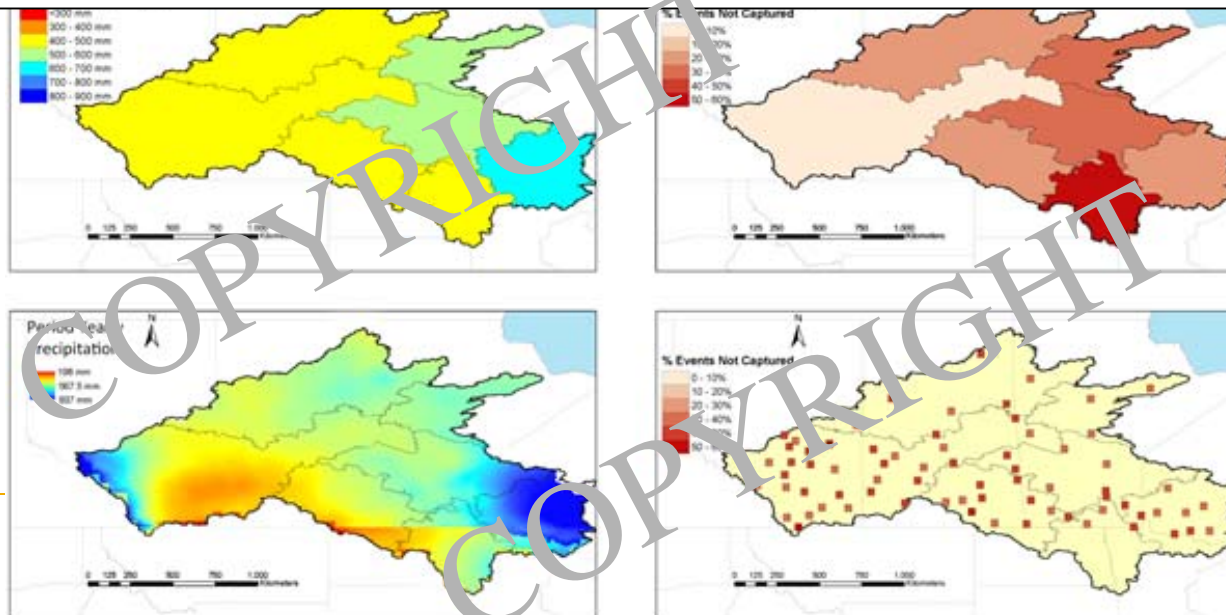
Evaluation of the ‘accuracy’ of a (precipitation) is complicated by disagreement and uncertainty in the observations.



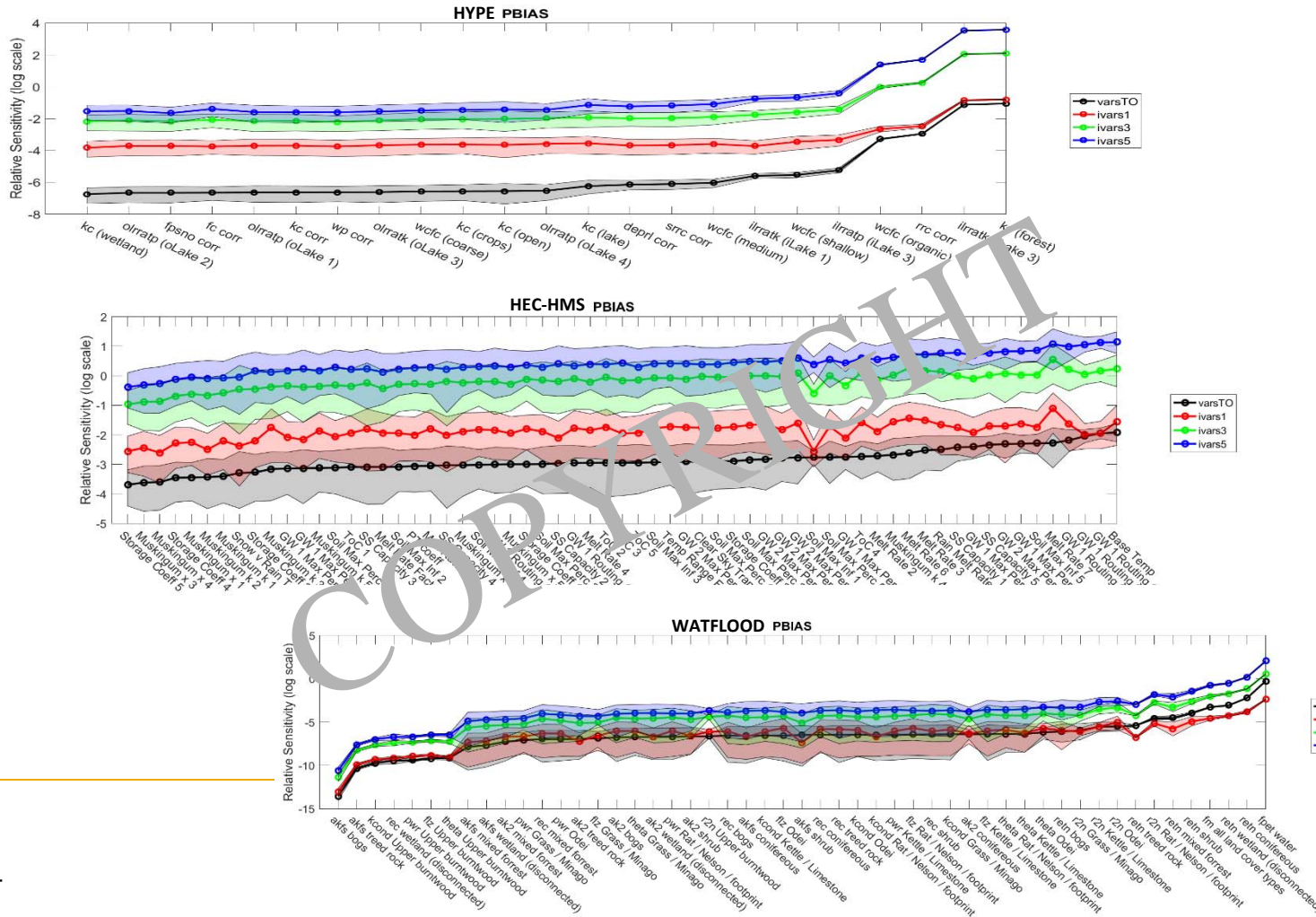
Model Structural Uncertainty



Different model internal structures result in varied precipitation (amount and occurrence)

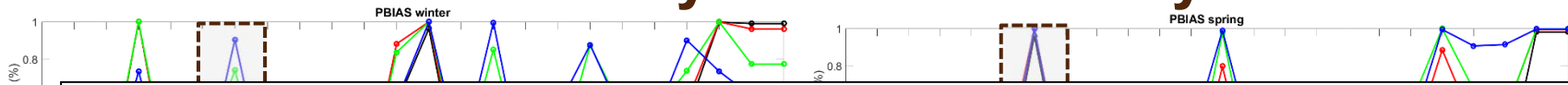


Parameter Uncertainty: Identifiability

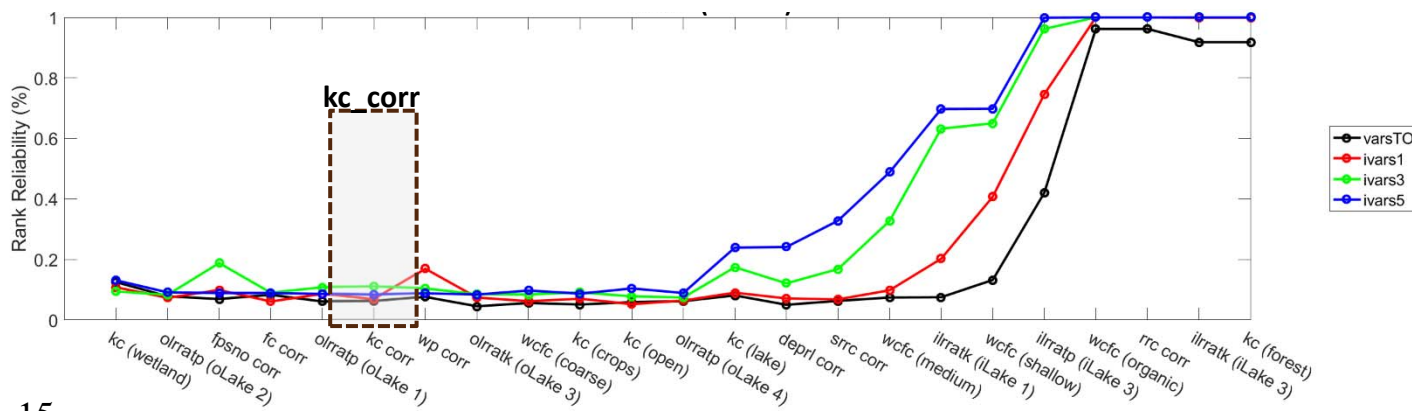


Increasing model (parameter space) complexity
 ↓
 Decreasing parameter identifiability

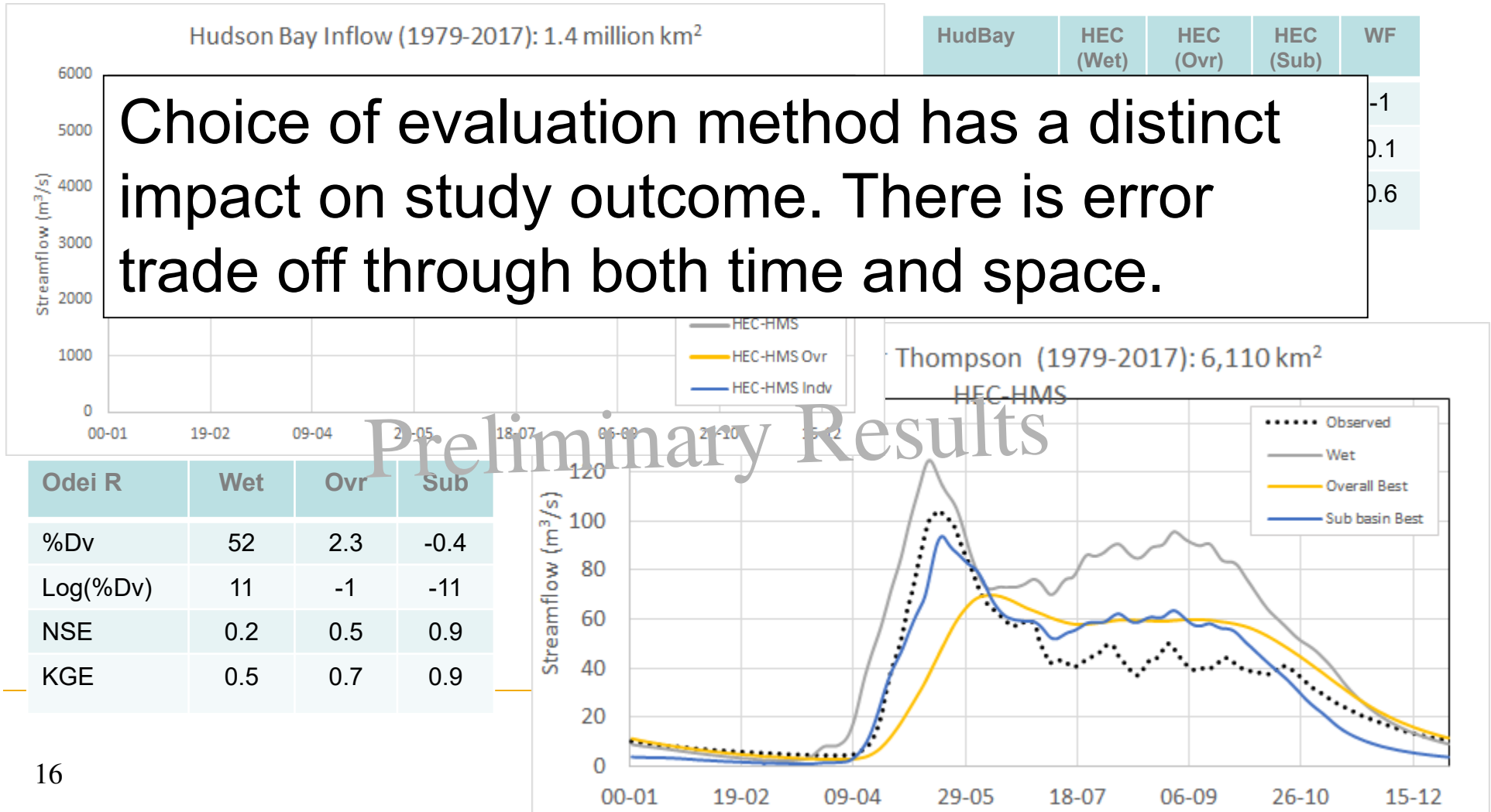
Parameter Uncertainty: Non-Stationarity



Model calibration is an infinite exercise, and inherently *cannot* be 'standardized' due to differences in model structure, (seasonal) influence of, and (unequal) number of parameters.

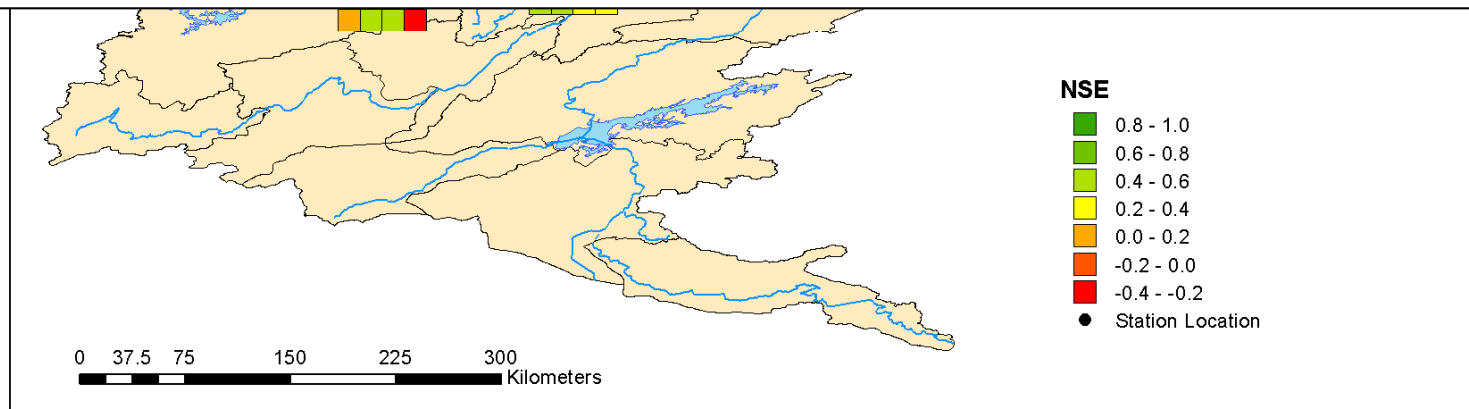


Output Uncertainty: Model Evaluation



Output Uncertainty: Evaluation Philosophy

Each model has a different development (therefore, evaluation) philosophy. Consideration must be given to internal process accuracy versus optimal outlet discharge.



Models (left to right): HEC-HMS, WATFLOOD, HYPE, VIC
1981-2009

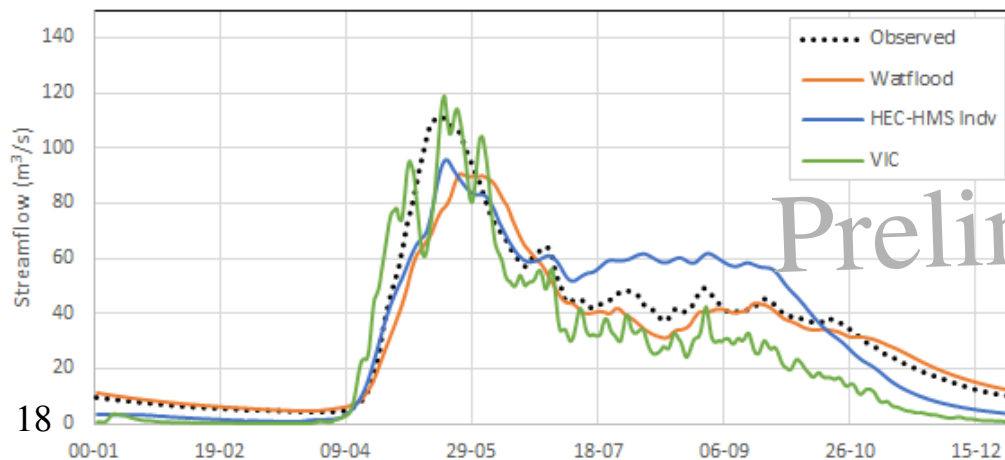
Output Uncertainty: Model Choice

Different models will always give different results. There is no single best (more accurate) model.

Grass River Above Standing Stone (1979-2010): 15,400 km²



Odei River Near Thompson (1979-2010): 6,110 km²



Preliminary Results



Lessons Learned (so far...)

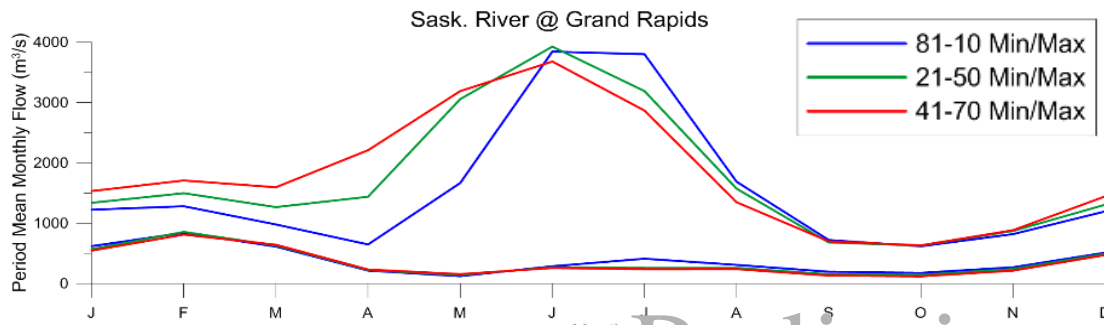
1. Uncertain (unreliable) observations make quantifying model/input data accuracy impossible
2. 'Standardizing' input is impossible due to model structural constraints
3. Model calibration exercise is infinite and not easily 'standardized'
4. Evaluation metrics determine study outcome; outcome changes depending on metrics selected.
5. To be unbiased, evaluation must account for differing evaluation philosophies
6. There is no single 'best' model.

3. Projecting Trends in NCRB Hydrology

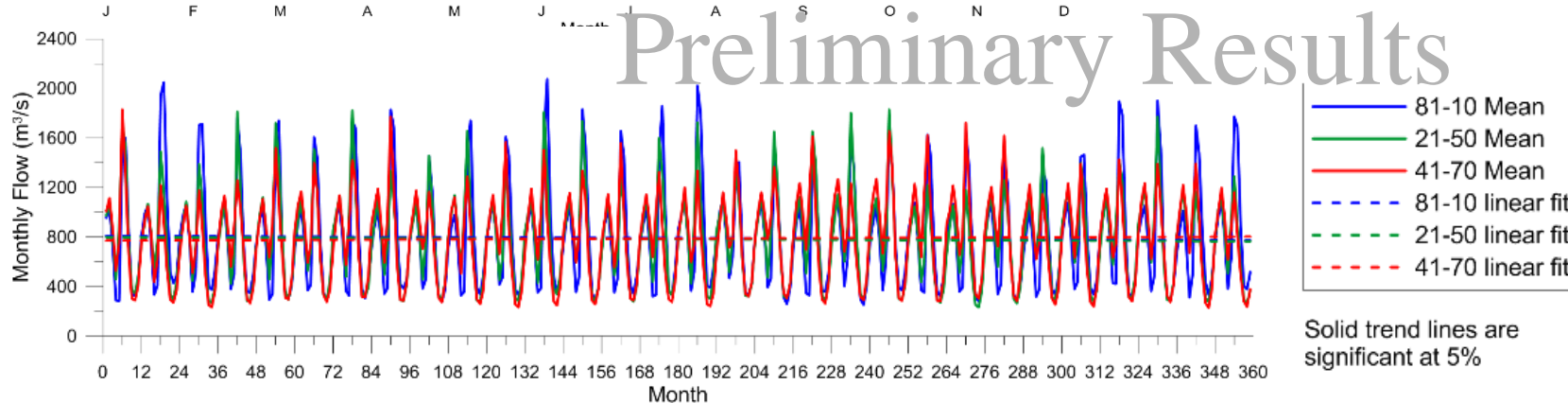
- Analysis of future NCRB climate from CMIP5 models
 - Ensemble of 19 GCMs selected
 - Representing >87% of variability from 154 GCM simulations
- Assess future relative to a 1981-2010 baseline
 - 2030s (2021-2040) & 2050s (2041-2070)
- Use HYPE to determine *range* (ensemble min/max) in hydrologic response to
 - Climate-induced change
 - Regulation of future hydrologic regime
- Evaluate statistical trend in 3x 30-year ensemble means of monthly average discharge (precip and temp)
 - Mann-Kendall at 5% significance



Trend Analysis: Saskatchewan R.



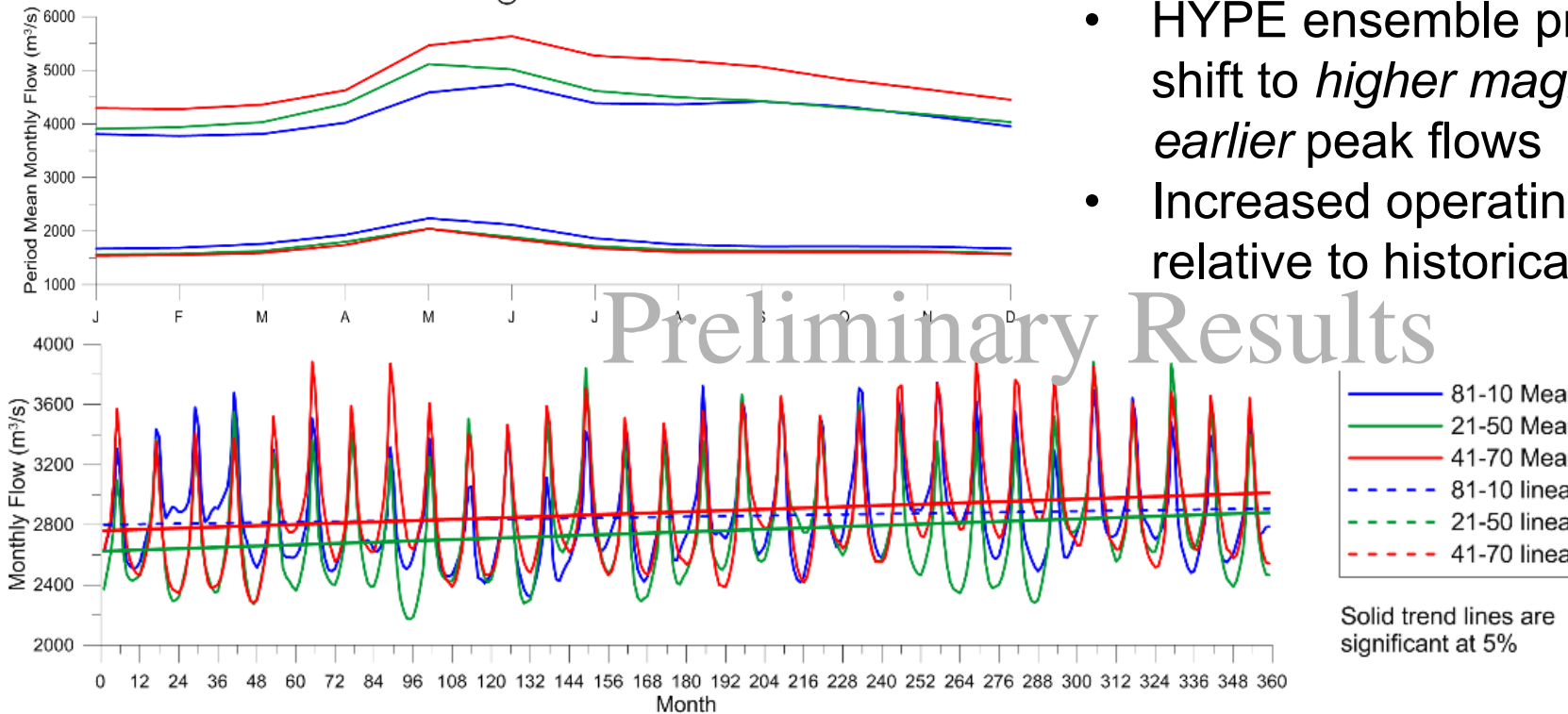
- HYPE ensemble projecting shift to *earlier* peak flows
- Similar operating range to historical period



- Insignificant 'zero change' in mean monthly discharge through time
- Weak evidence of higher peaks (near future) and lower lows (far future)

Trend Analysis: Nelson R.

Nelson River @ Limestone G.S.



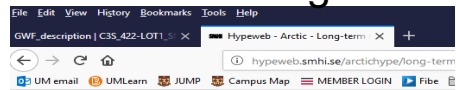
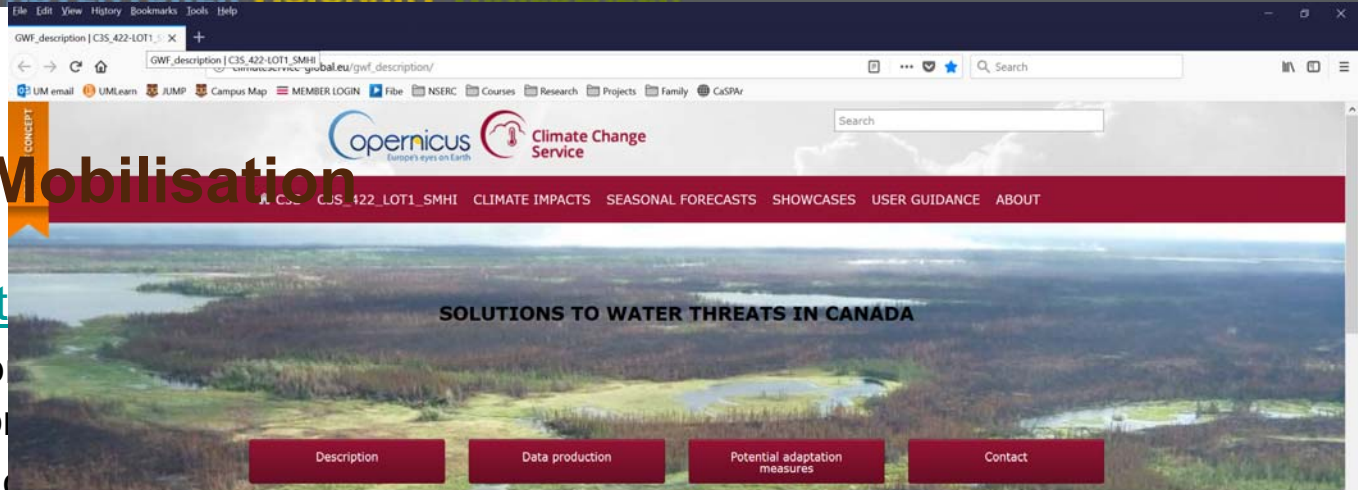
- HYPE ensemble projecting shift to *higher magnitude, earlier peak flows*
- Increased operating range relative to historical period

Preliminary Results

- Shift to significant *increasing* trend in future mean monthly discharge
- More extreme *high* and *low* flows in future periods

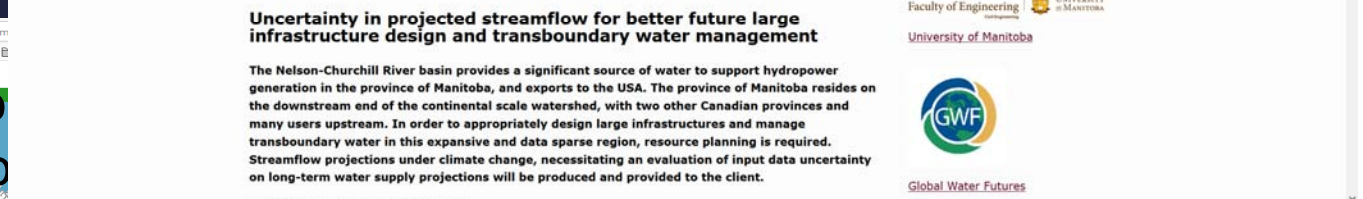
4. Knowledge Mobilisation

- A-HYPE web: <http://hypeweb.smhi.se>
 - UM HYPE calibration
 - Hudson Bay domain
 - Full integration



C3S (Copernicus Observation Pro

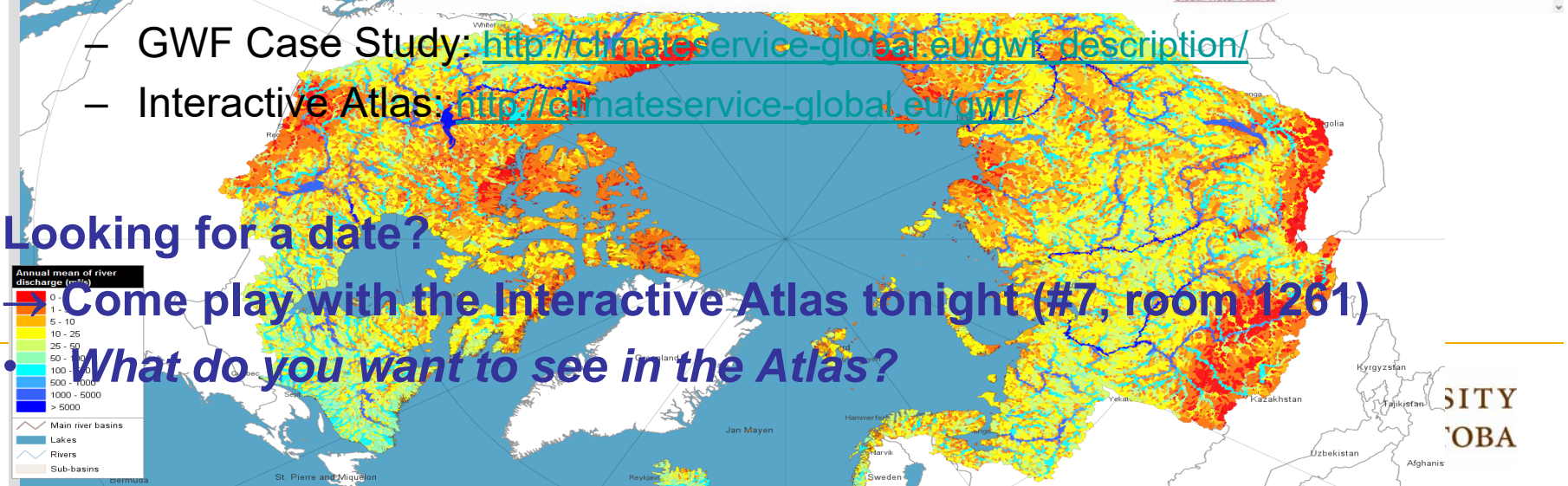
- GWF Case Study: <http://climateservice-global.eu/gwf-description/>
- Interactive Atlas: <http://climateservice-global.eu/gwf/>



Looking for a date?

→ Come play with the Interactive Atlas tonight (#7, room 1261)

• What do you want to see in the Atlas?



5. On-Going GWF-IMPC Work

Theme A2: HYPE Modelling

- See **Bajracharya poster #11** (rm 1114)



Theme A5: Multi-Model Assessment

- GRIP-E: Apply HYPE to Lake Erie domain
- Assist with WATFLOOD contribution (F. Seglenieks) to GRIP-E

Theme B1: Integrated Water Resources Management Modelling

- Use multi-model ensemble NCRB flows to drive IWRM for Nelson R.
- Dr. Asadzadeh's talk (Day 1)
- See **Beiraghdar poster #4** (rm 2266)



6. In Summary, our team has

- Established an improved HYPE model for the NCRB
 - Improved representation of basin regulation
 - More representative frozen soil and prairie pothole processes
- Gained experience from on-going multi-model study in the Nelson R.
 - Identified need for well defined desired outcome to guide multi-model study choices
 - Clear communication of study scope (expectations) to stakeholders
- Projected future trends using HYPE & CMIP5 simulation
 - Significant increases in precip and temp across the NCRB
 - Significant increases in discharge for all basins *except* Sask 8
- Invested in knowledge mobilisation through C2 Interactive Atlas
 - We want your feedback on what you'd like to see

Food for Thought...

Based on the past year of interactions, we'd like to see more

- **Stronger cross-linkages between themes (models)**
 - Innovation in IMPC lies at the intersection of our individual expertise
- **Regular interaction with “satellite” GWE project groups**
 - More frequent and defined meetings would be welcomed
 - Consider mobility of HQP to be truly pan-Canadian in our training?
- **Engagement of stakeholders willing to guide process (not just outcome)**
 - We should welcome the opportunity to have stakeholders at the table during the process, and leverage their resources/expertise
- **Focus on explicitly defining our deliverables/outcomes**
 - Clarify over-arching goals and how we address stakeholder needs
 - Ensure individual theme projects link up with integrated systems outcomes
- **Knowledge infusing, not just knowledge mobilization**
 - Collectively, I believe we can set a new standard for research and user engagement

EXPLORER INNOVATOR ADV
REBEL ADVENTURER TRAILBLAZER
INNOVATOR CHALLENGER REBEL VISIONARY
REBEL PIONEER CREATOR EXPLORER TRAILBLAZER INNOVATOR
ADVENTURER EXPLORER ADVENTURER TRAILBLAZER REBEL PIONEER CREATOR EXPLORER REBEL PIONEER
PIONEER CREATOR EXPLORER DEFENDER TRAILBLAZER REBEL PIONEER EXPLORER ADVENTURER TRAILBLAZER REBEL EXPLORER PIONEER DEFENDER TRAILBLAZER CREATOR



UNIVERSITY
OF MANITOBA