

Spearhead Research Program Results - Water Resources Management in EEC -

presented by

Associate Professor Bancha Kwanyuen

Professor Chaowarit Ratanatamsakul

Dr. Supatra Wisetsri

anaz. 100

At ONWR subcommittee meeting, December 24, 2020.







Presentation issues

- 1. Water Balance Study results
- 2. Social Conflict resolutions
- 3. Organization preparation
- 4. Water Demand management
- 5. Water Financing review





การวิเคราะห์การขาดแคลนน้ำสภาพปัจจุบัน (พ.ศ.2561)								
สุ่มน้ำสาขา	สภาพปัจจุบัน (ล้านลูกบาศก์เมตรต่อปี)							
สุมหาสาขา	ฤดูฝน	ฤดูแล้ง	รายปี					
ที่ราบแม่น้ำบางปะกง (ฉะเชิงเทรา, ชลบุรี)	0.45	2.87	3.31					
คลองท่าลาด (ฉะเชิงเทรา, ชลบุรี)	11.68	59.56	71.24					
คลองหลวง (ชลบุรี)	0.00	0.00	0.00					
คลองใหญ่ (ระยอง, ชลบุรี)	3.00	14.74	17.74					
แม่น้ำประแสร์ (ระยอง, ชลบุรี)	0.00	0.00	0.00					
ชายฝั่งทะเลตะวันออก ส่วนที่ 1 (ชลบุรี, ระยอง)	118.94	224.25	343.20					
ชายฝั่งทะเลตะวันออก ส่วนที่ 2 (ระยอง)	0.00	0.00	0.00					

หมายเหตุ : วิเคราะห์จากจุดคือครรมการใช้น้ำ ประกอบด้วย อุปโภด - บริโภค (สำนักงานประปาฮาจา), นิคมอุดฮาทกรรม และโครงการขอประทาน

มีการขาดแกลนน้ำมากในลุ่มน้ำสาขาชายผึ่งทะเลตะวันออกส่วนที่ 1 ที่กรอบกลุมจังหวัดชลบุรี และ จังหวัดระยอง โดยเฉพาะภาคอุตสาหกรรม (นิคมอุตสาหกรรม) แต่ในปีเฉสี่ยนิคมอุตสาหกรรมไม่มีการขาดแคลนน้ำ เนื่องจาก ได้รับน้ำจากบริษัท East water กรมชลประทาน และที่สำคัญมีการนำน้ำจากแหล่งอื่นมาใช้ร่วมด้วย เช่น การสูบน้ำจากแหล่งน้ำธรรมชาติ น้ำใต้ดิน แหล่งน้ำสำรอง และระบบ 3Rs



2 Conflict resolution and prevention

- Needs to know all sectors needs and water requirements in the future
- Reservoir in Kaeng Hang Mao, Chantaburi (former Eastern Sea Board plan)
 - Conflict resolution for water allocation in reservoir for joint use with agriculture use in the area
 - Land use change from rubber to Durian trees created more water demand
 - Farmer demand : pipe system from reservoir to planted area and water allocation responded to water use and water demand in the future in Wangtanode water basin.
 - Needs to have joint agreement in water allocation in short term.
- **Water pumping from Sakao Province to support Chachengsao and Rayong**

needs to analyse and set water development plan in the area to be masterplan for agencies concerned 6



**



3 Organization setup preparation

- EEC special zone is vital for country development. To manage water infrastructure, it is needed to set responsible unit to manage water for all sectors in the area for water security and efficiency
- To be a center for water resources management covered water resources, water use in EEC water network and responsible for regulation setup, water use priority, water allocation, emergency response.
 - The unit should be established under EEC special zone act (1998).
 - Feasibility study on special unit establishment should be conducted for water security and water management efficiency in the EEC area.





4. Water Demand Management

To encourage water recycle scheme more effectively, Push and Drive schemes should be introduced to implement water saving up to 15 % to all sectors especially industrial sector.

- → implement 3Rs to all sectors (community, industry, agriculture)
 - Reduce water use
- ➔ Water use efficiency improvement
- Water Reclamation

are alternative solutions from EEC water masterplan

(to reduce water shortage risk due to increase of water demand and less water runoff in the area. It is expected to have water reclamation not less

than 100 M cum annually)





Water Financing review proposal

Objectives

To study and review present investment status and assess gap of investment and water finaning

Scope

- To analyse and compare cost and benefit of intelligence water system alternatives to water saving and water recycle.
- To encourage water demand management
- To invest in water supply and municipal sanitary

Study area

- EEC special zone
- Urban area

Expected outputs

Policy recommendations on water infrastructure investment for sustainable development





1) The feasibility of Water Management Organization setup in EEC should be conducted.

2) The regulation setup on water saving, water recycle and pollutant discharge should be prepared.

3) Water Financing scheme on Water Infrastructure Investment should be reviewed and explored.

International Conference on the Ocean and Earth Sciences

November 18-20th, 2020





Bhumibol Dam Operation Improvement via Optimization modelling and Satellite Information Technology to reduce drought risk under NRCT-TSRI Spearhead Research Program on Water Management

By Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sucharit Koontanakulvong

Program Chair on Spearhead Research Program on Water Management Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University

Presented at the INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TROPICAL LIMNOLOGY 2020 (TROPLIM II) IN ICOES (CIBINONG-BOGOR, INDONESIA)

November 18, 2020.

Abstract

Drought is a serious issue of water related disaster in Thailand and caused huge damages to both social and economic sectors. This study aimed to apply technologies to increase dam water storage before dry season to mitigate drought risk in the Central Plain (about 1.92 M hectares). The technologies for rainfall prediction, demand and runoff estimation were developed and coupled with dam operation optimization module. The results showed that, with dam reoperation, cultivation area control and river runoff utilization, dam storage can be increased by 20 % before dry season which will help reduce drought risk in the study area.



- Introduction
- Objectives
- Approach
- Procedures
- Results
- Conclusions
- Spearhead Research Program Introduction (presentation speech at https://youtu.be/8lqUlxn8Amk)

Introduction

Drought is an serious issue of water related disaster in Thailand and caused huge damages to both social and economic sectors. Up to now, there were many attempts to develop estimation/forecast technologies for water management but separately. In the study, the technologies for rainfall prediction, demand and runoff estimation were developed and coupled with dam operation optimization module to test counter drought measures.



Faculty of ENGINEERING | Chulalongkorn University *Pillar of the Kingdom*

Farmers pumped irrigation water during drought period



Objectives and scope

Objectives

- To increase dam storage at the end of rainy season by 15% in average,
- Develop integrated dam operation system (with demand, dam and surface runoff estimations)

Scope

- Bhumibol Dam (one of the four main dams in the Basin)
- Benefit area : Central Plain with 33 irrigation projects (1.92 M ha.)
- Simulation period: 2000-2018, Test period 2012-2018.

Faculty of ENGINEERING | Chulalongkorn University Pillar of the Kingdom

Study area : Chao Pharaya Central Plain



18

Approach

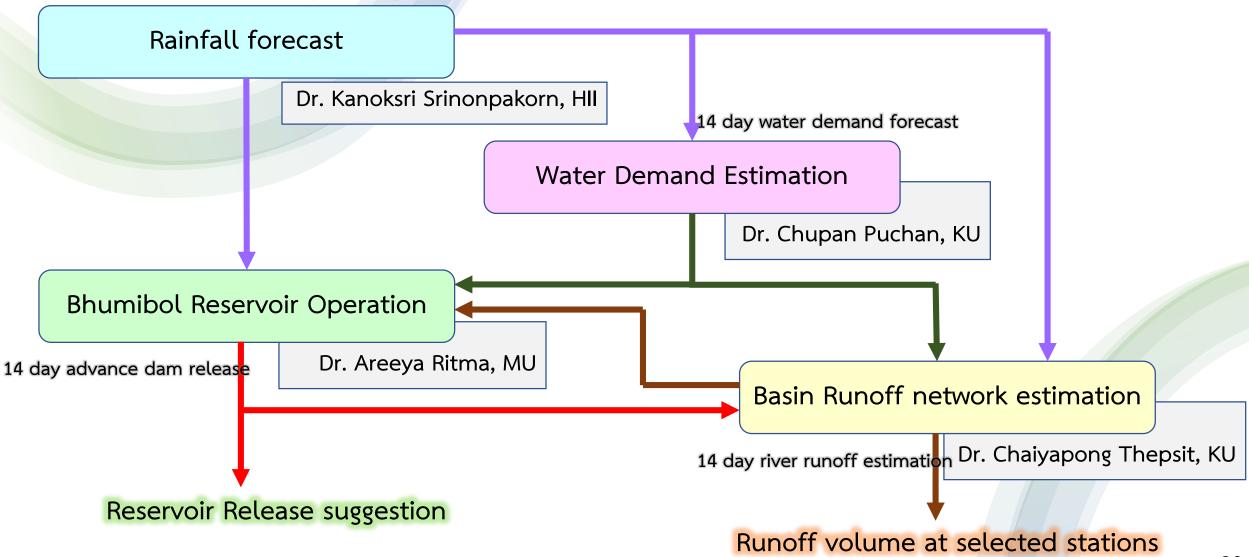
- Integrated Dam Water Operation System Development comprised of Rainfall forecast, Water Demand estimation River runoff simulation and Dam operation optimization modules.
- The modules were developed and calibrated by using actual daily data during 2000-2018 and counter measures were tested with daily data during 2012-2018 to compare dam storage results with and without measures.



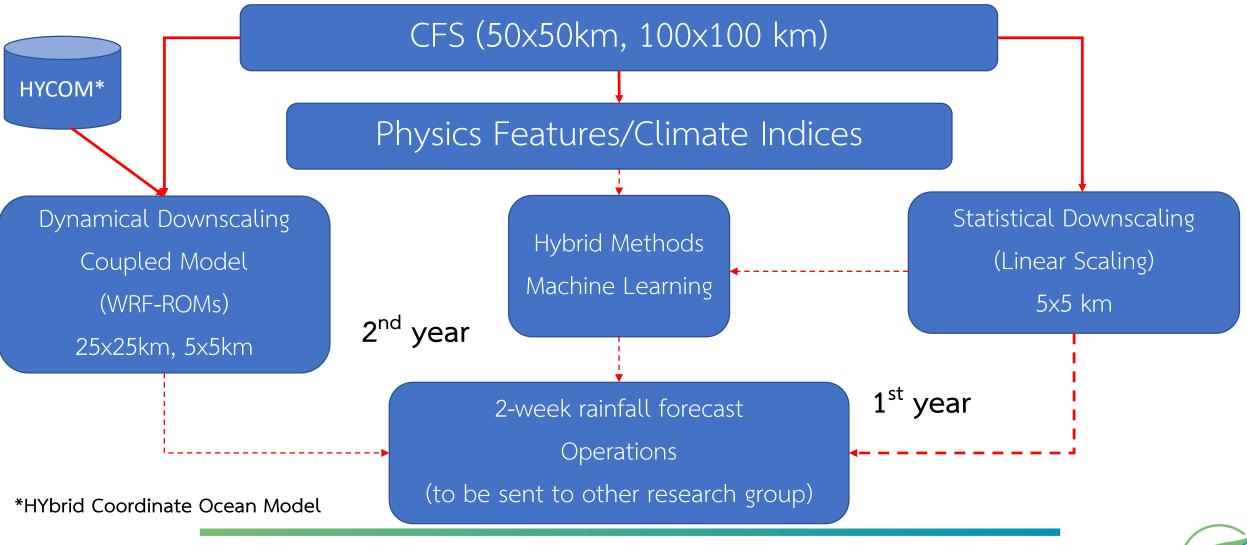
CO-RUN for Dam Operation under Research Program

PROCEDURES





Rainfall Prediction module

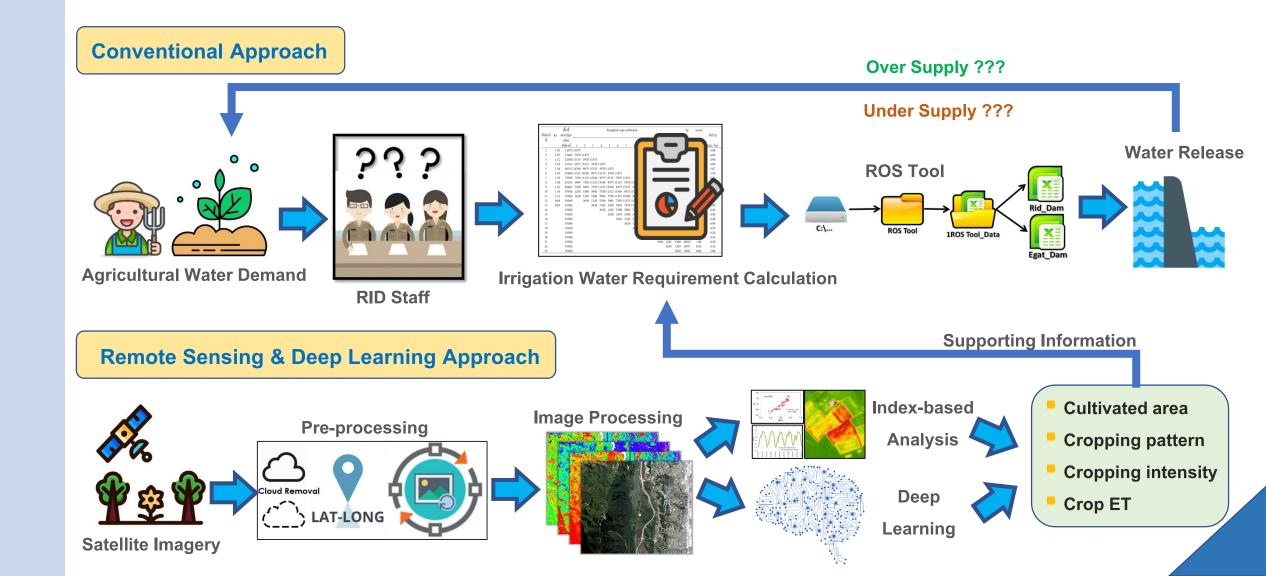




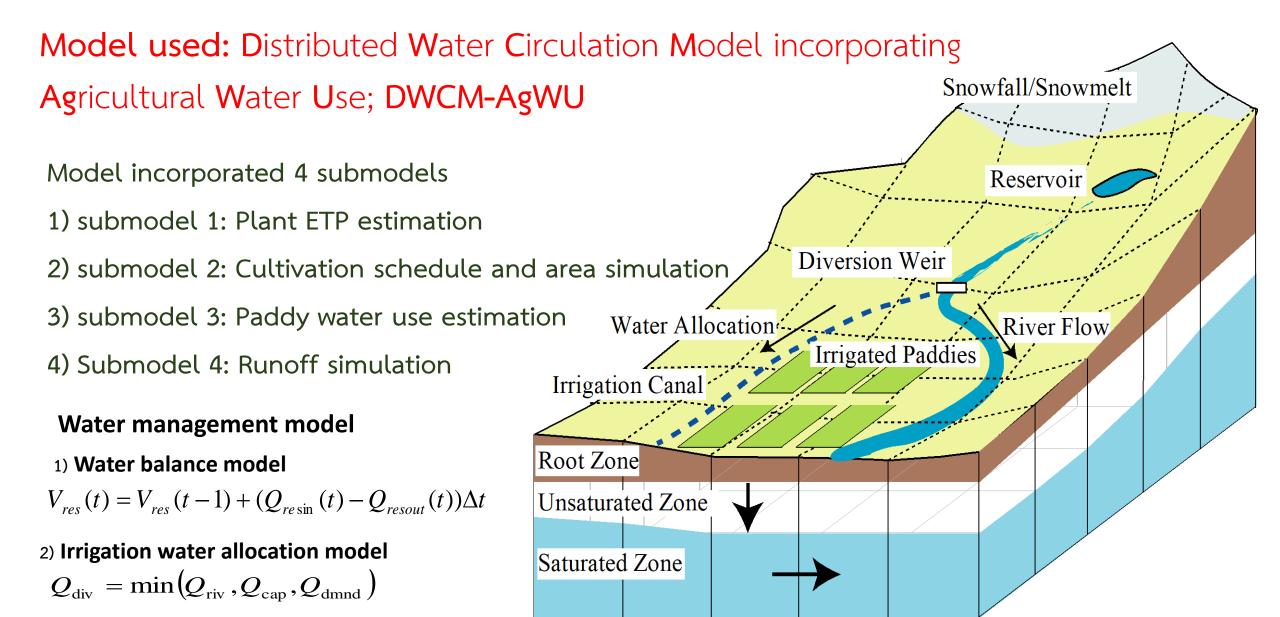


Agricultural Water Demand Estimation module via Satellite Images technology and Deep

Learning Approach



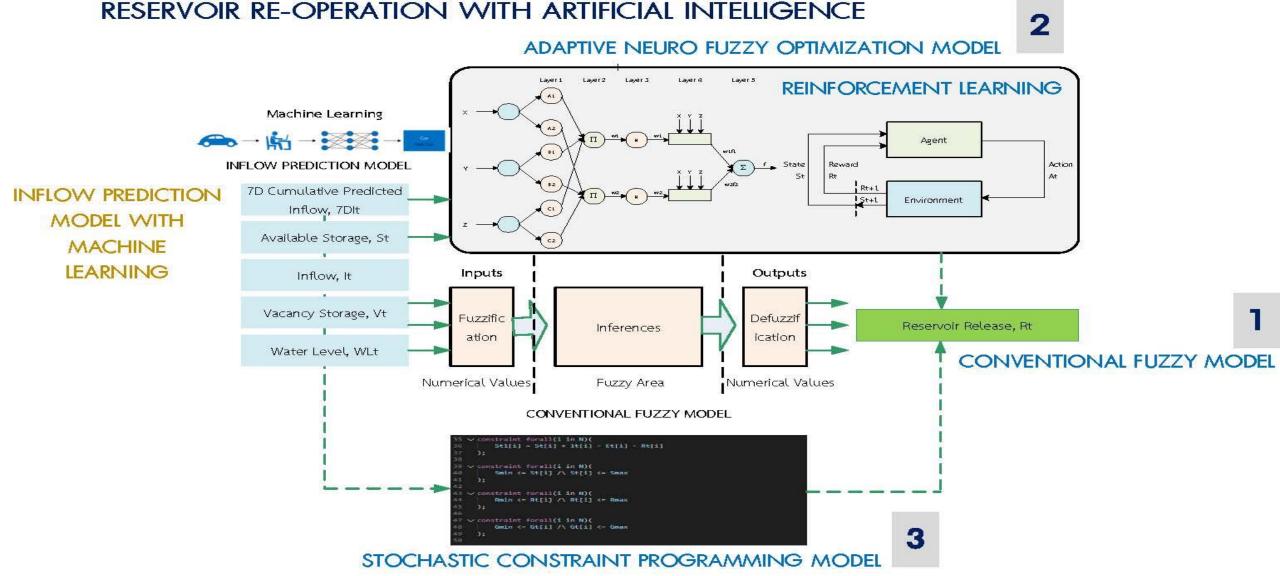
River Runoff Simulation module (to estimate Side flow)



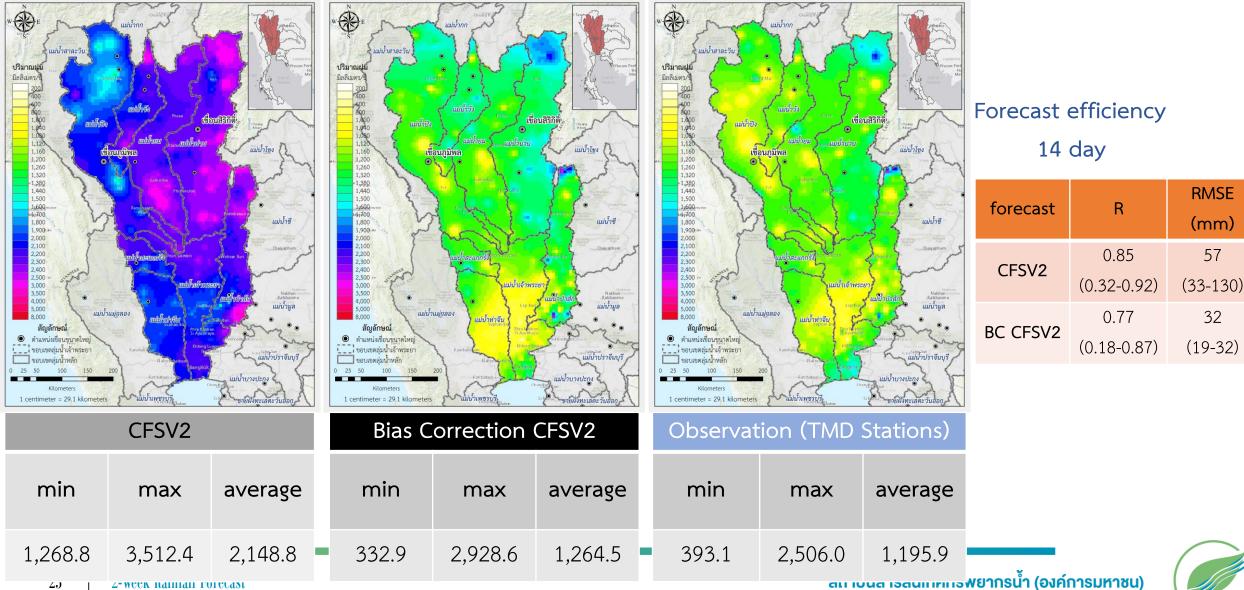


Mahidol University Wisdom of the Land

ผลการดำเนินงานวิจัย



1.Two week forecast results compared with observed (2012-2017)

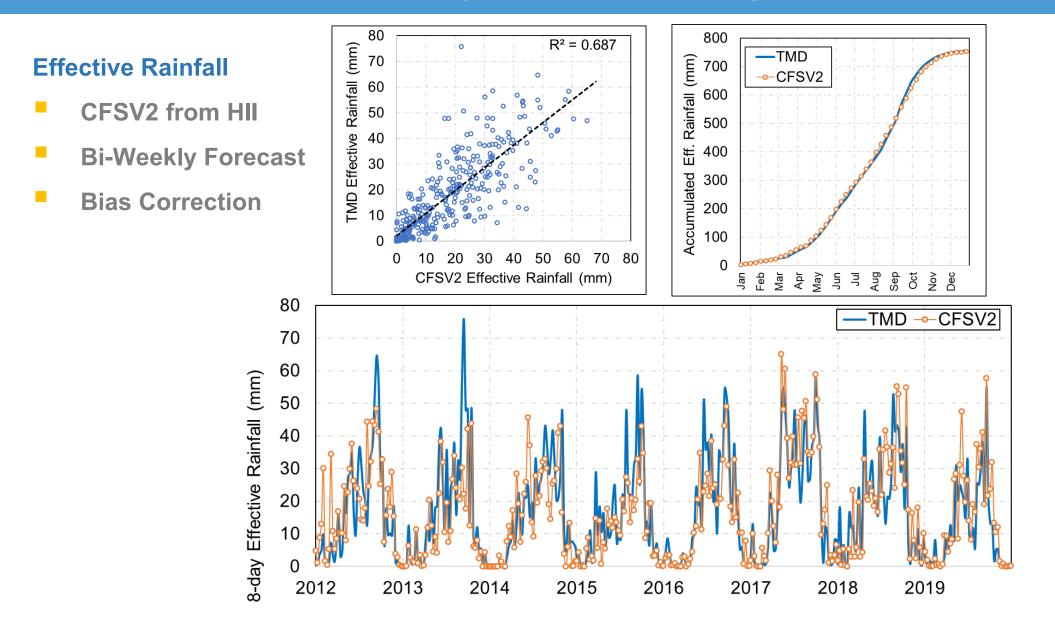


aau



2.1 Agricultural water demand estimation

via Satellite Images and Deep Learning techniques





2.2 Agricultural water demand estimation

via Satellite Images and Deep Learning techniques

Net Irrigation Water Requirement

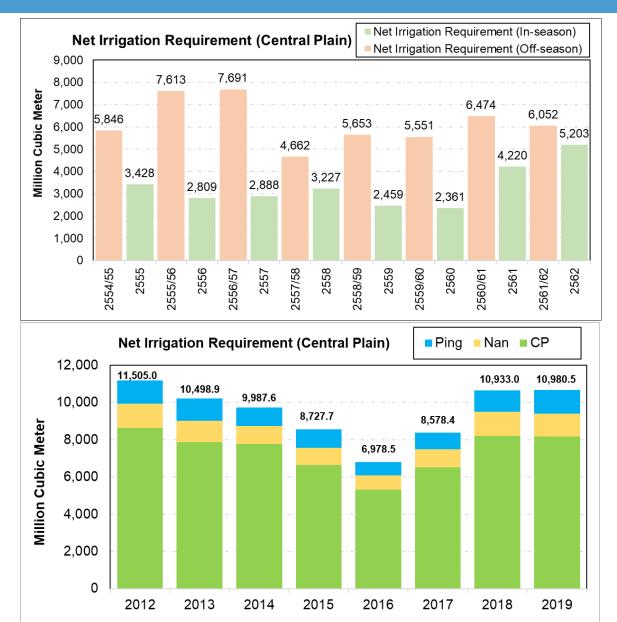
seasonal (during 2012 – 2019)

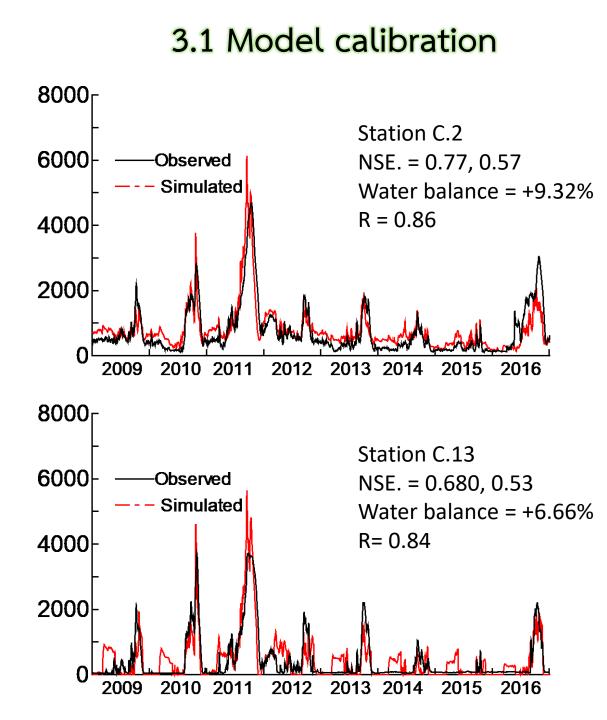
Ratio dry:wet = 65:35

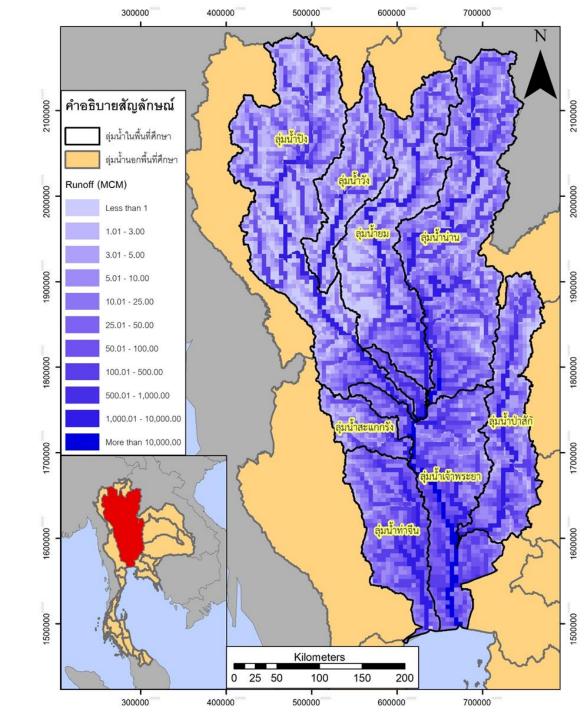
Net Irrigation Water Requirement

Annual (during 2012-2019)

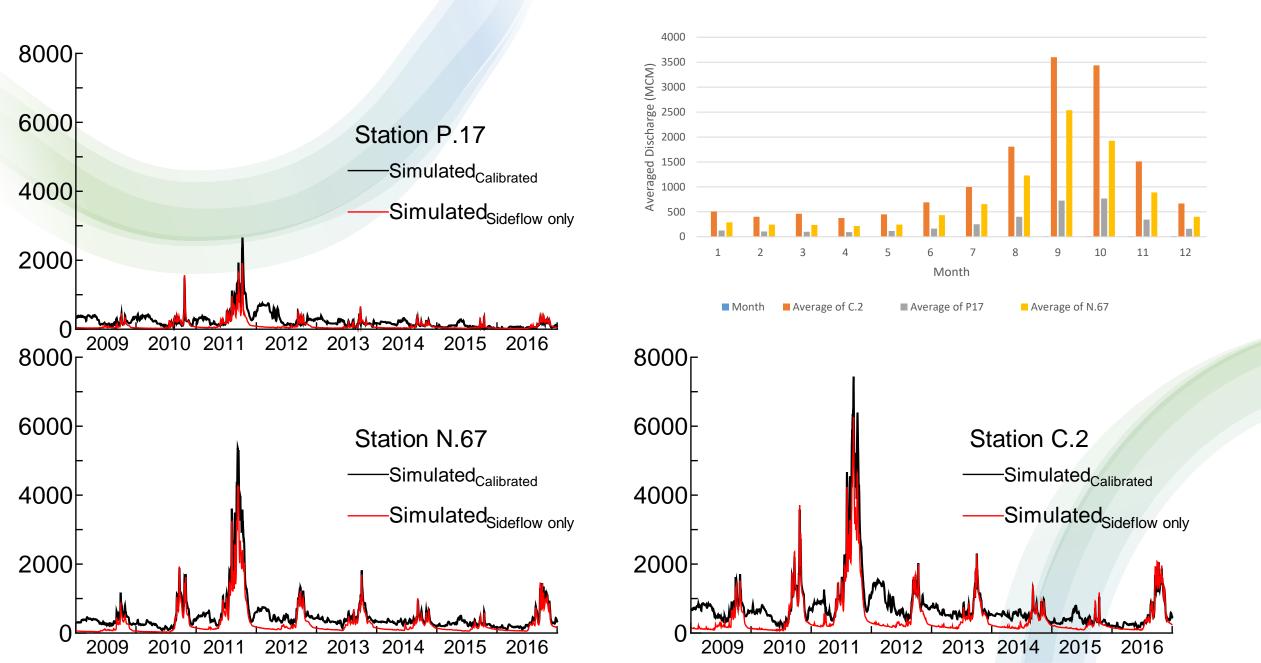
Annually average= 9,298.28 MCM







3.2 Case A Side flow estimation without water allocation



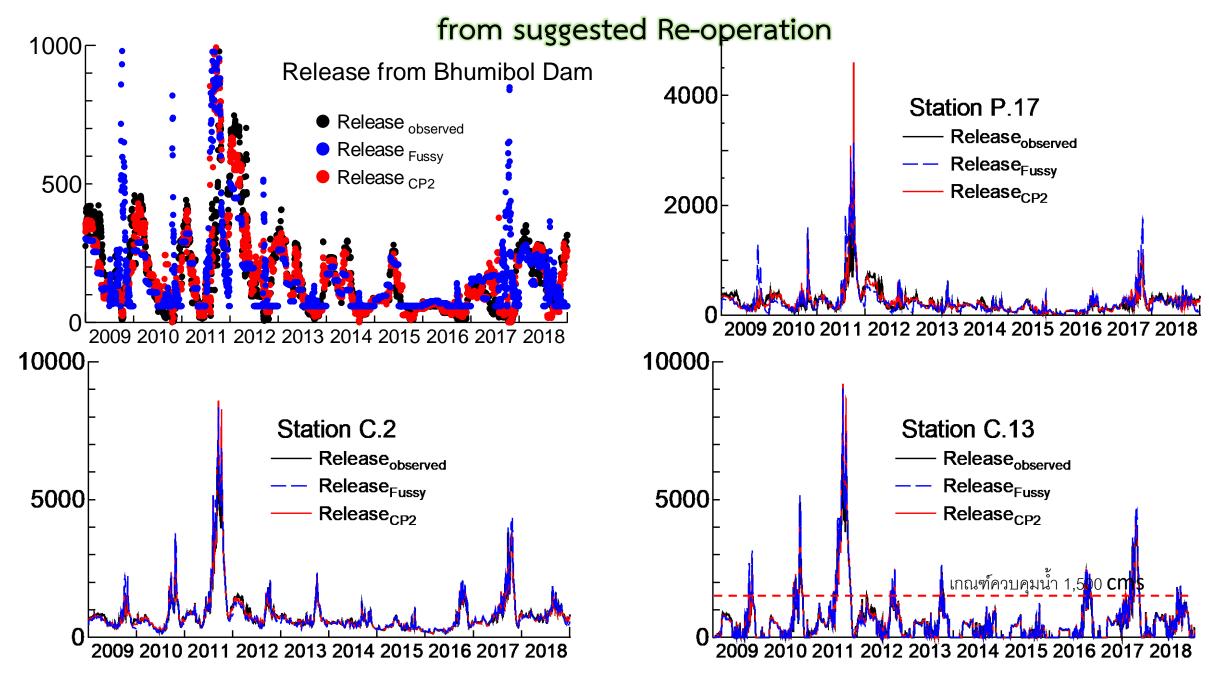






Counter measure	Simulation conditions	duration	Bhumibol Dam Storage (increase/decrease) (%Active Storage)			
			November	Rainy season	Dry season	Annual
Using Conventional Fuzzy Logic Model (from past to present situations)						
1	Using Planned Water Demand from Dam (actual past records) with dam operation optimization scheme	2000-2018	+6.09	+18.37	+11.57	+14.70
2	Control cultivation area in the Basin(during 2012-2018) based on water year	2000-2018	+9.86 (∆3.77) ^{2/}	+24.50 (∆6.13) ^{2/}	+16.1 <mark>3</mark> (∆4.56)²⁄	+19.98 (∆5.28)²∕
3	Used Side flow from station W.4A and in the Basin as another water sources to reduce water release from the dam	2000-2018	+14.55 (∆8.46) ^{2/}		+19.37 (∆7.80) ^{2/} the target of ase before dry	

3.3 Case B River runoff simulation with Bhumibol Dam Release



Main Findings

- Two weeks rainfall forecast via CFSV2 model after bias correction can forecast daily rainfall effectively (with R2 = 0.88)
- Agricultural demand in irrigation projects via satellite images can estimate annual irrigation demand (at 9298 M cum in 2020).
- DWCM-AgWU simulation program can estimate runoff at main stations in the Basin effectively for both with/without dam release.
- Three measures including Bhumibol dam operation optimization can increase dam water storage before dry season near to 20 % using past conditions during 2012-2018.

Conclusions

- The integrated dam operation system was developed and proved to work effectively from the past actual daily data.
- The integrated system comprised of rainfall forecasting, demand and river runoff estimation and dam release optimization.
- Three measures (dam optimization, cultivation area control and river runoff utilization) were tested and found that the measures can increase dam storage before dry season in average near to 20 %.

Acknowledgement

- The Spearhead Research Program would like to express sincere thanks to TMD, RID, EGAT for their assistances/collaborations and to NRCT-TSRI for research funding.
- During the research program, we must also thank to our foreign experts : Prof. Soroosh Sorooshian, University of California, Irvine, Prof. Yangbo Chen, Sun Yat-Sen University, Prof. Takanori Nagano, Kobe University and Prof. Masumoto Takao, Akita Prefectural University for their collaborations.

References

- Areeya Ritima, et al., An Adaptation Strategy towards Reservoir Re–Operation for Long– Term Water Supply Management of Bhumibol Dam, Draft Final Report submitted to TSRI, October 20.
- Chupan Chompuchan et. al., Agricultural water demand estimation via Satellite Images and Deep Learning techniques, Draft Final Report submitted to TSRI, October 2020.
- Chaiyapong Thepprasit, et al., Water Storage Study in the Lower Chao Phraya Basin, Draft Final Report submitted to TSRI, October 2020.
- Kanoksri Srinonpakorn et. al., Two week rainfall forecasting for Water Management in Lower Chao Phraya Basin, Draft Final Report submitted to TSRI, October 2020.
- Koontanakulvong S., Status of Climate Change Masterplan and Effect towards Infrastructure Project Development and Engineering Design in Thailand, presented to Disaster Preparedness Webinar (under CAFEO-38) on the title of Impact of Climate Change Affecting Engineering Design and Infra-structure in ASEAN on October 26, 2020, 22 pp.

"Overview about Thailand Water Sector – Current Opportunities & Challenges with case study from NRCT-TSRI Spearhead Research Program on Water Management

> By Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sucharit Koontanakulvong Program Chair on Spearhead Research Program on Water Management Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University

> > Presented at the SIA Water Virtual Exhibition 2020 Syn-Hub digital community, Bangkok, December 1, 2020.

Introduction

Drought is an serious issue of water related disaster in Thailand and caused huge damages to both social and economic sectors. Up to now, there were many attempts to develop estimation/forecast technologies for water management but separately. The reviews of national policy, supporting agencies and case study are introduced. In case study, the technologies for demand estimation were developed and coupled with irrigation operation optimization module to increase irrigation efficiency.



Farmers pumped irrigation water during drought period



Objectives and scope of case study

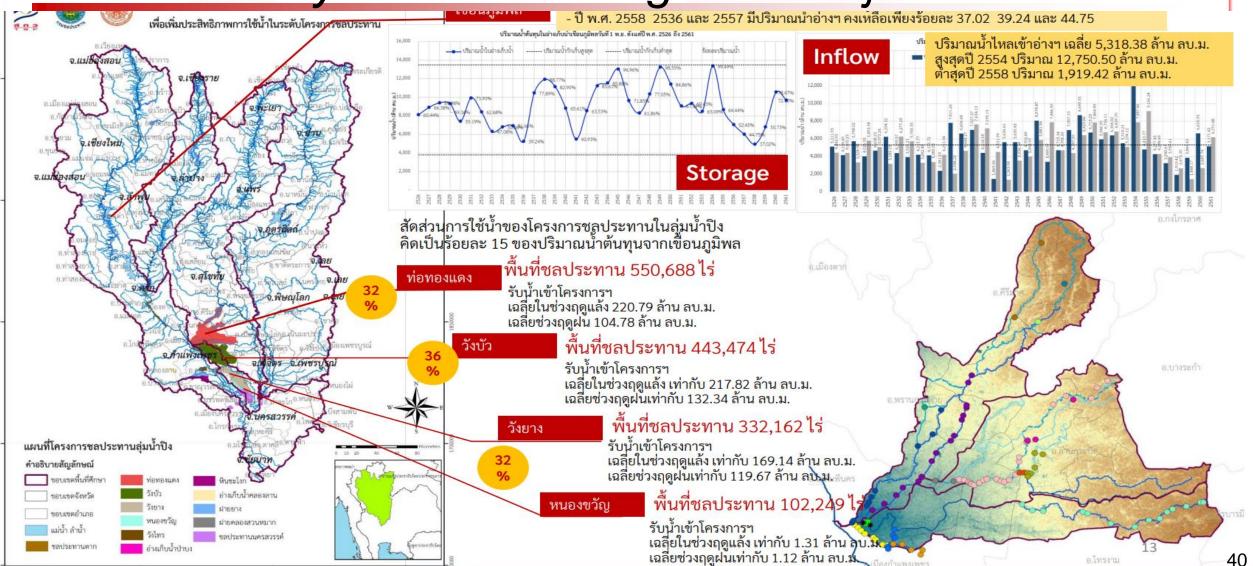
Objectives

- To increase irrigation efficiency by 15% in average (especially in dry season crops)
- Develop integrated irrigation operation system (with demand, canal, release estimations, gate automation)

Scope

- Thor Thong Daeng Irrigation Project (TTL) (one of the 33 irrigation projects in the Central Basin)
- Benefit area : 48000 ha
- Simulation period: 2017-2018, Test period 2018-2019.

Study Area : TTL Irrigation Project



Approach

- Integrated Irrigation Water Operation System Development comprised of Water Demand estimation, Canal Monitoring Irrigation Water Release, Gate operation optimization, Data Dissemination modules
- The modules were developed and calibrated by using actual daily data during 2017-2018 and water saving measures were tested with daily data during 2018-2019 to compare with planned water release (with/without system).
- The System was introduced and used for Farmer group capacity building.

Faculty of ENGINEERING | Chulalongkorn University **Pillar of the Kingdom** System introduction (before/after) ระบบบริหารจัดการน้ำแบบเดิมและที่พัฒนาขึ้นจากงานวิจัย พื้นที่โครงการส่งน้ำและบำรุงรักษาท่อทองแดง <u>ระบบเดิม</u> ครบ. รับน้ำเข้าแต่ละโขน งานวิจัย าลองส่งน้ำสายหลัก/ สายชอย **ัดระดับน้ำ** พื้นที่นาข้าว





Automatic gate installation in the existing system

ผลการติดตั้งเครื่องมือควบคุมปริมา<u>ณการระบายน้ำจากอา</u>คารบังคับน้ำ







Canal monitoring system

หลักการทำงานอุปกรณ์ตรวจวัดระดับน้ำในพื้นที่เกษตรกรรม 8 จุด



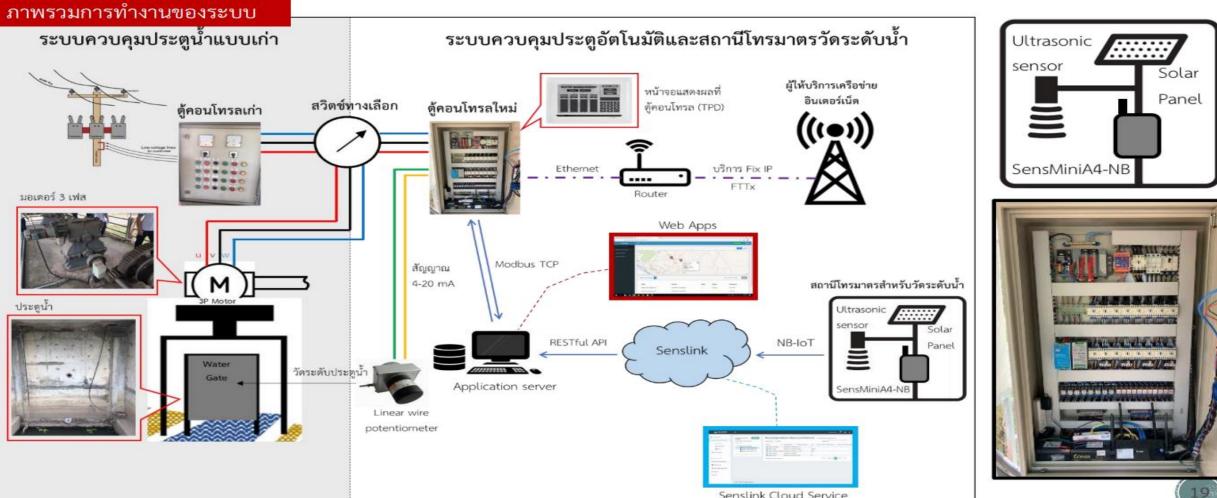


44

45

Data processing system

ระบบแม่ข่ายประมวลผลเครื่องมือตรวจวัด



Senslink Cloud Service

Soil moisture system to estimate demand





Water Use Group – water planning with infor.

<u>ผลลัพธ์การ</u> เกษตรกร แกนนำชุมชน สามารถ วางแผนและออกแบบ คำเนินงาน 1 กระบวนการในการจัดเก็บข้อมูล ต้นทุน-ความต้องการน้ำ และสามารถวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลสมคุลน้ำ ที่นำมาสู่การเขียนแผนการบริหารจัดการน้ำ แบบมีส่วนร่วมได้ด้วยตนเอง







<mark>ผลลัพธ์การ</mark> พื้นที่เป้าหมาย 10 ตำบล เกิดการคำเนินงานของกลุ่มผู้ใช้น้ำอย่างจริงจัง คำเนินงาน
คือมีการกำหนดกติการบริหารจัดการกลุ่มผู้ใช้น้ำในแต่ละตำบล โดยมีการประชุม
ประจำเดือน / การเก็บข้อมูลสมคุลน้ำต่อเนื่อง / มีการประสานกับเจ้าหน้าที่ชลประทาน
ในการติดตามสถานการณ์น้ำ / วางแผนการใช้น้ำในระดับพื้นที่ร่วมกันให้สอดคล้อง กับสถานการณ์น้ำในแต่ละช่วงเวลา







Water User Group – MOUs with irrigation



เกษตรกร กลุ่มผู้ใช้น้ำและเจ้าหน้าที่ชลประทาน เกิดความเข้าใจในความต้องการและข้อจำกัดระหว่างกัน _{ที่นำไปสู่การลดความขัดแย้งในการแย่งชิงน้ำของพื้นที่}



เกษตรกร และเจ้าหน้าที่ชลประทานมีการนำเทคโนโลยี มาเชื่อมโยงกับข้อมูลสมคุลน้ำ เพื่อออกแบบการจัดการน้ำร่วมกัน เช่น การสร้างข้อตกลงร่วม (Mou) ระหว่างโครงการชลประทานท่อทองแคงๆ กับตำบลนิคมทุ่งโพธิทะเล เป็นต้น





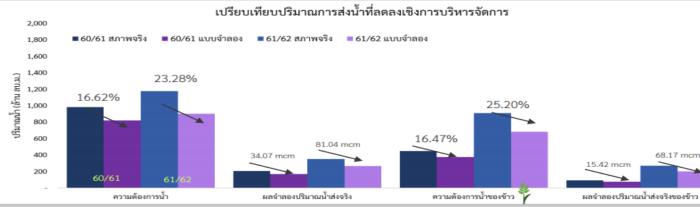


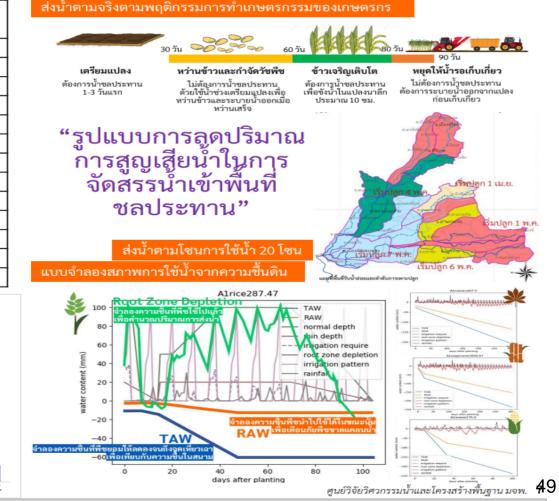
Simulation results 2017/18, 2018/19

68.17 mcm

ลดปริมาณการสูญเสียน้ำในการจัดสรรน้ำเข้าพื้นที่ชลประทาน โดยเฉลี่ยร้อยละ 15 เป้าหมาย

การประหยัดน้ำเชิงการบริหารจัดการ ภาพรวมทั้งโครงการ	ฤดูแล้ง 60/61	ฤดูแล้ง 61/62
ปริมาณน้ำส่งจริง (ล้าน ลบ.ม.)	205.03	349.57
พื้นที่เพาะปลูกจริง (ไร่)	449,178	492,129
ผลจำลองปริมาณน้ำสู่งจริง (ล้าน ลบ.ม.)	170.96	268.20
ู ประหยัดน้ำ (%)	16.62%	23.28%
ประหยัดน้ำจากการส่งจริง (ล้าน ลบ.ม.)	34.07	81.37
<i>n</i> .		
เฉพาะพื้นที่เพาะปลูกข้าว		
ปริมาณน้ำส่งจริง (ล้าน ลบ.ม.)	93.62	270.50
พื้นที่เพาะปลูกข้าว (ไร่)	344,948	373,799
ผลจำลองปริมาณน้ำส่งจริง (ล้าน ลบ.ม.)	78.20	202.33
ู ประหยัดน้ำ (%)	16.47%	25.20%
ประหยัดน้ำจากการส่งจริง (ล้าน ลบ.ม.)	15.42	68.17





Water User Group presented to Senate Members



Main findings

- Agricultural demand in irrigation projects via satellite images can estimate annual irrigation demand (at 9298 M cum in 2020).
- Soil Moisture data can help estimate water demand in farm level.
- Canal water level and automatic gate operation can help irrigation staff to save water, labor and time consumed.
- Five measures (Hard (demand estimate, canal water monitoring, gate operation), Soft (water allocation decision, farmer capacity building) were implemented in TTD Irrigation Project and the system can help save water release during dry season more than 20 % (plus labor and time saving and damage risk detection).

Remarks

- The policy of digital government is under implementation.
- Water sector is a basic infrastructure system for natural resources management and conservation.
- With constraints of resources/energy/human, the digital technology can help foster economic and social wealth.
- Combination of measures: needs, capacity, soft, hard, resources, regulation etc. are needed to transfer and transform the technology and system into practices.

Challenges for future applications

- Micro --- household, factory, industrial estate level (water/energy/labor saving, water recycle)
- Regional --- Irrigation Projects, Smart City (IOT based information management for resource saving)
- Basin --- Central Plain, EEC

(Area based water management digitalized system)

 National -- standardized Water Data Center/platform for operation/planning.

Acknowledgement

- The Spearhead Research Program would like to express sincere thanks to TMD, RID, EGAT for their assistances/collaborations and to NRCT-TSRI for research funding.
- During the research program, we must also thank to our foreign experts : Prof. Ming-Daw Su, Prof. Yu-Pin, NTU, Dr. Richard from Taiwan, Prof. Soroosh Sorooshian, University of California, Irvine, Prof. Yangbo Chen, Sun Yat-Sen University, Prof. Takanori Nagano, Kobe University and Prof. Masumoto Takao, Akita Prefectural University for their collaborations.

References

- Payun Meesak, Agricultural area Management Technology, Research Report submitted to NRCT-TSRI August 2020 (in Thai).
- Panuwat Pinthong, Agricultural Water Saving Operation Improvement, Research Report submitted to NRCT-TSRI, August 2020 (in Thai).
- Chitnuwat Maneesrikam et al., Water Management Efficiency Improvement in TTD Irrigation Project, Research Report submitted to NRCT-TSRI, October 2020 (in Thai).
- Sucharit Koontanakulvong, Bhumipol Dam Operation Improvement via Optimization modelling and Satellite Information Technology to reduce drought risk under NRCT-TSRI Spearhead Research Program on Water Management, presented at the INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TROPICAL LIMNOLOGY 2020 (TROPLIM II) IN ICOES (CIBINONG-BOGOR, INDONESIA), November 18, 2020

References

- Sucharit Koontanakulvong, Tran Thanh Long, Tuan Pham Van, Bhumipol Dam Operation Improvement via smart system for the Thor Tong Daeng Irrigation Project, Ping River Basin, Thailand, Paper presented at KWRA2019, Yeosu, Korea, May 30, 2019.
- Sucharit Koontanakulvong, Mr Tuan Pham Van, Improved Irrigation Demand Estimation via Soil Moisture Data from Satellite Images, distributed in the session of Water and Technological Innovation in the UNESCO International Water Conference during 13 and 14 May 2019 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France
- https://www.dga.or.th/en/index.php
- https://gbdi.depa.or.th/
- https://bigdata.go.th/
- AI Training--https://www.nectec.or.th/news/news-article/aiforthai-static.html
- https://cio.mhesi.go.th/node/2257