



GROUNDWATER RESOURCES MODELLING IN NORTH CHINA PLAIN - MANAGED AQUIFER RECHARGE SCENARIOS

Professor Simon Stisen, Department of Hydrology
Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland, GEUS

Based on work by and collaboration with:
Grith Martinsen, Julian Koch, Wensi Guo, Xin He, Yan Zheng



OUTLINE

- MAR-CHINA PROJECT
- CASE-STUDY: NORTH CHINA PLAIN
- MODELLING FRAMEWORK
- CALIBRATION STRATEGY
- MAR SCENARIOS

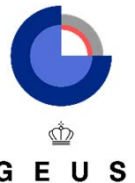
MAR-CHINA PROJECT



- Funded by DANIDA 2018-2022
- SUSTECH, Uni. Jinan, BWSTI, IWHR, GEUS, Nordiq



- The project aims at three outcomes:
 - Assess the quantitative aspects of the large-scale potential of MAR as a tool for water scarcity alleviation
 - Assess the water qualitative aspects of MAR in NCP
 - Increase the knowledge on MAR among stakeholders, practitioners and policy makers
- The aims of the object are linked to three work packages:
 - WP1: Integrated hydrological modelling of coupled surface-water and groundwater systems
 - WP2: Water quality improvements through managed aquifer recharge in the North China Plain
 - WP3: Dissemination of results



CASE STUDY: NORTH CHINA PLAIN

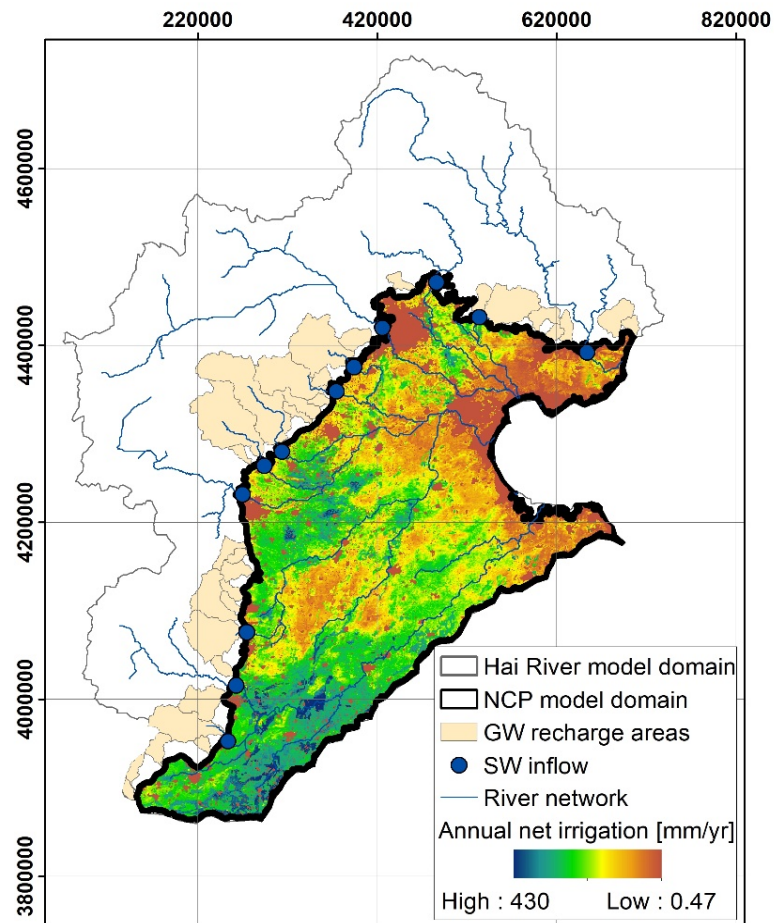


- Agricultural intensive
 - Irrigation: 70 % of water consumption
- High population density
 - Beijing-Tianjin-Baoding agglomeration of >35 mio ppl
- Inter-basin transfers for supply augmentation (SNWT)
- **Groundwater deficit: $\sim 5.5 \text{ km}^3/\text{year}$ ⁽¹⁾**

(1) Shen, H., Leblanc, M., Tweed, S., & Liu, W. (2015). Groundwater depletion in the Hai River Basin, China, from *in situ* and GRACE observations. *Hydrological Sciences Journal*, 60(4), 671–687. **G E U S**



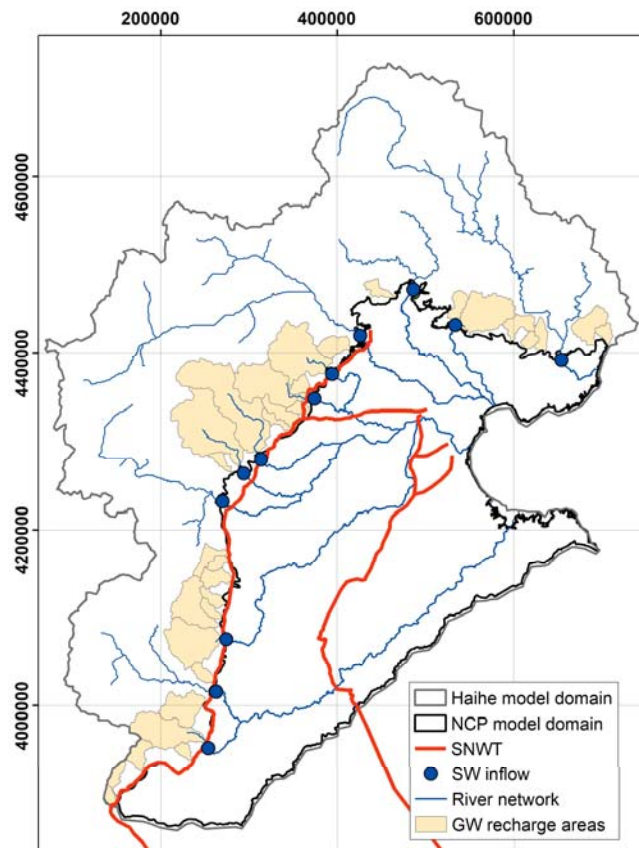
MODELLING FRAMEWORK



- For scenario analysis of large-scale MAR potential
- Based on existing groundwater models for NCP⁽²⁾
- Identified four major potentials for model improvements
 1. Improved boundary condition
 2. Spatially distributed quantification of Irrigation
 3. Spatially distributed water demands
 4. Multi-objective model calibration and uncertainty assessment

(2) Qin et al. (2019). Analysis of Water Management Scenarios Using Coupled Hydrological and System Dynamics Modeling. *Water Resources Management*, 33:4849–4863.

MODELLING FRAMEWORK

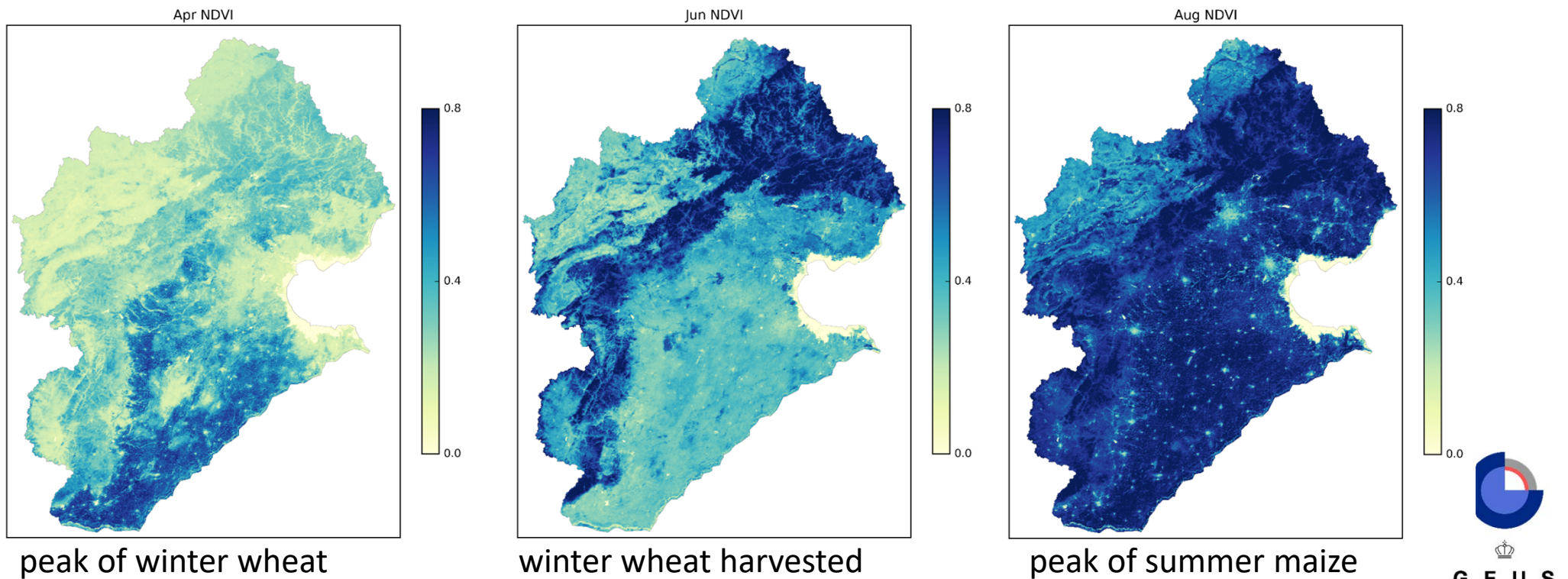


- Fully distributed MIKE SHE model for NCP and Baoding Plain
- Larger scale Haihe model⁽³⁾ in mHM as boundary for
 - Lateral GW inflow
 - SW runoff into model domain
 - NSWT inflows

3) Koch J, Zhang W, Martinsen G, He X, Stisen S (2020) Estimating net irrigation across the North China Plain through dual modelling of evapotranspiration. Water Resources Research

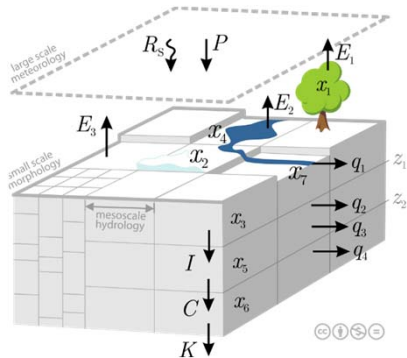
IRRIGATION QUANTIFICATION

- Vegetation Pattern: normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)
 - Haihe River Basin (320k km²) North China Plain (140k m²)

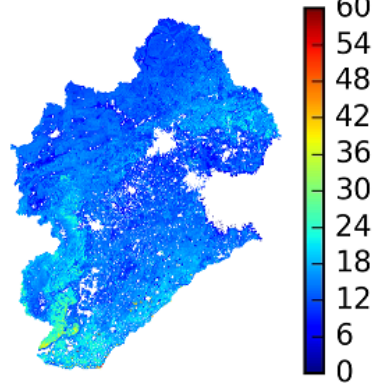


DUAL MODELLING OF EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

Hydrological Model
mHM



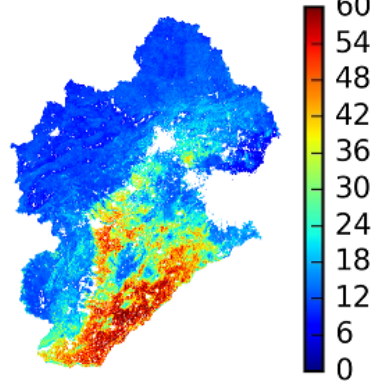
apr sim ET mm/month



Remote sensing method
PT-JPL

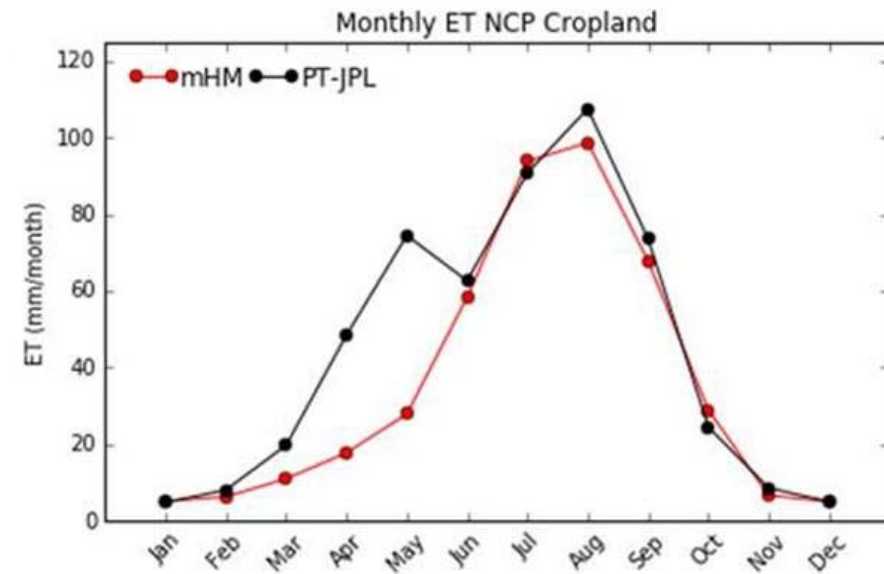


apr obs ET mm/month



Difference: Irrigation loss

apr dif ET mm/month




Water Resources Research

RESEARCH ARTICLE
10.1029/2020WR027413

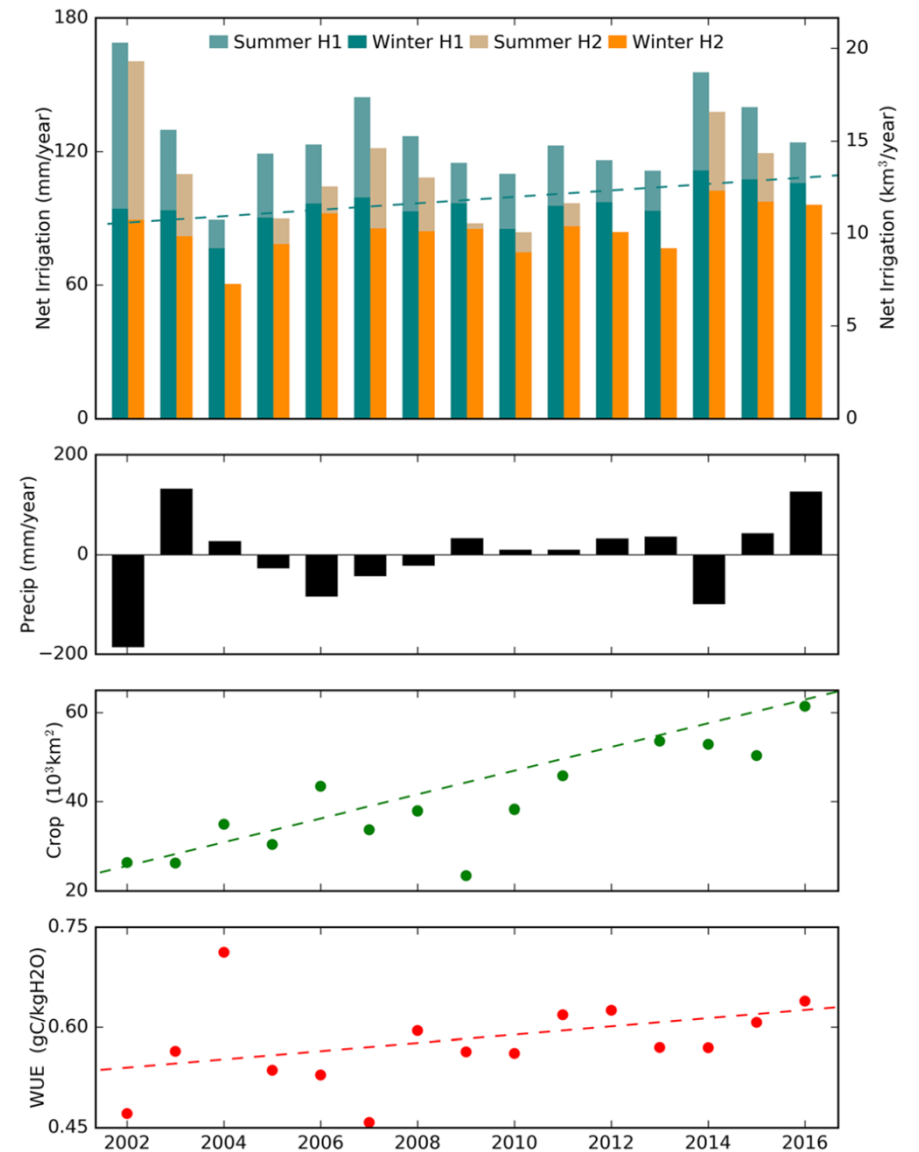
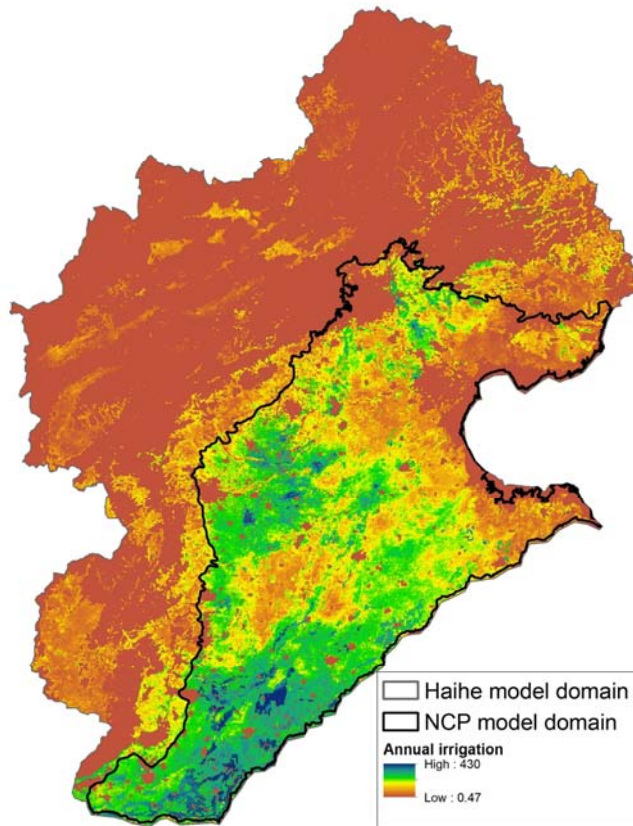
Special Section:
Advancing Process
Representation in Hydrologic
Models: Integrating New
Concepts, Knowledge, and
Data

Estimating Net Irrigation Across the North China Plain Through Dual Modeling of Evapotranspiration

Julian Koch¹ , Wenmin Zhang², Grith Martinsen¹ , Xin He^{1,3} , and Simon Stisen¹ 

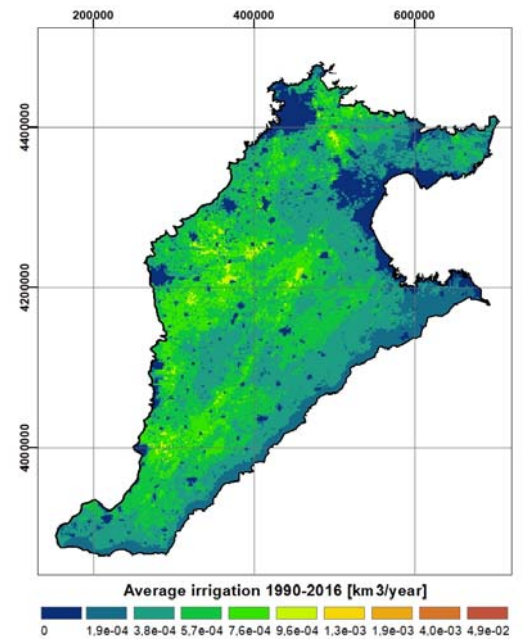
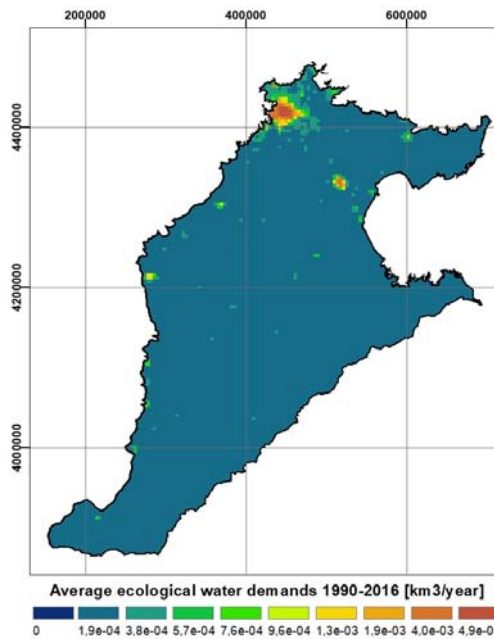
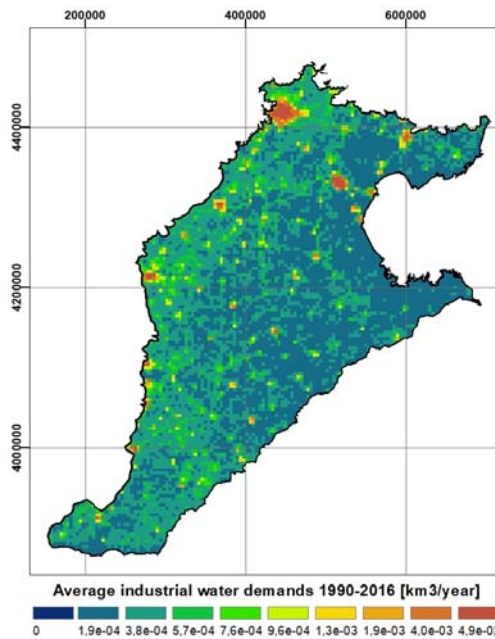
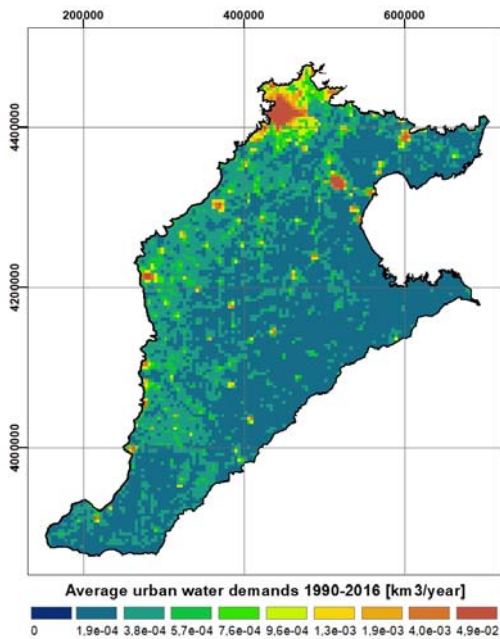
¹Department of Hydrology, Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland, Copenhagen, Denmark, ²School of Geography, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, China, ³Department of Water Resources, China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research, Beijing, China

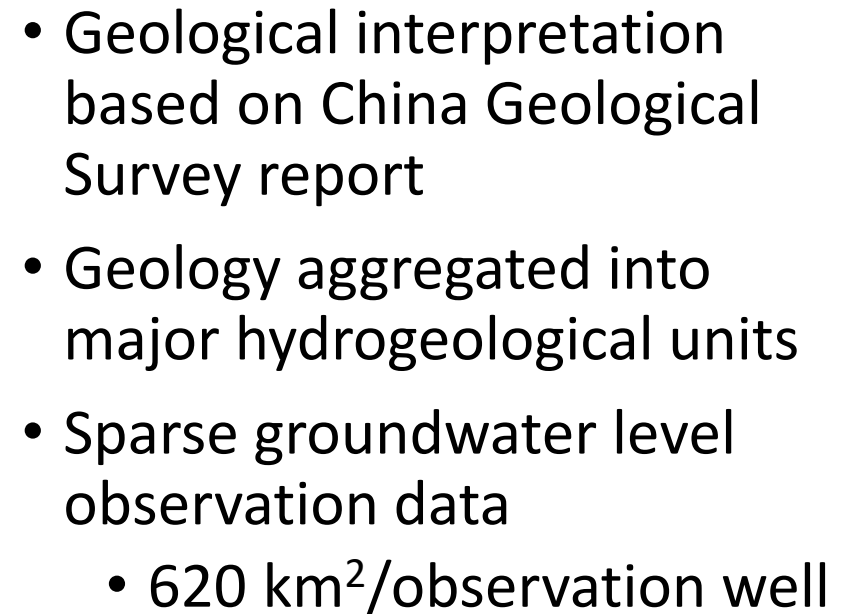
<https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.914113>



DISTRIBUTED WATER DEMANDS

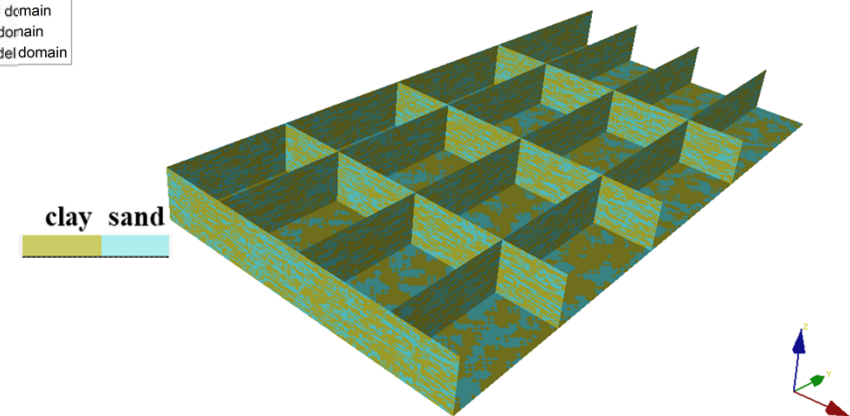
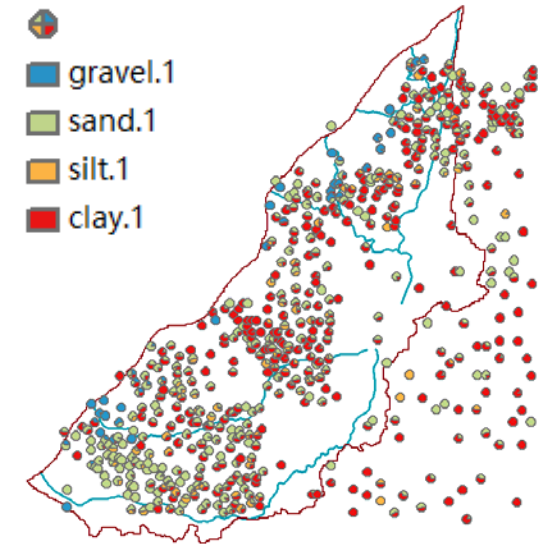
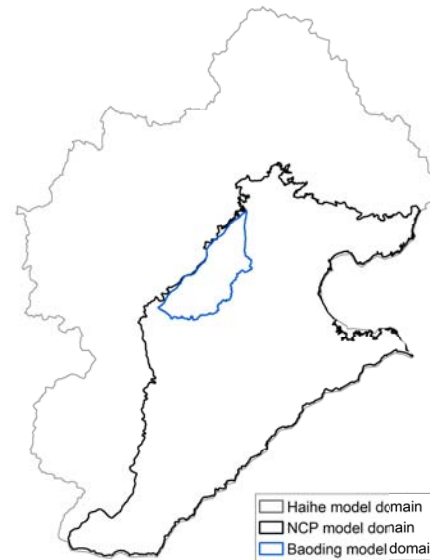
- Scaled to population density
- GW pumping
 - GW supply + SW supply
- Inter-basin transfers
 - South-to-North Water Transfers: Subtracted from population density scaled estimates





GEOLOGICAL MODEL

- Baoding Plain model
- Transition Probability Geostatistical Software (TPROGS)
- Stochastic high resolution Hydrostratigraphic model
- Denser groundwater level observation data
 - 170 km²/observation well



CALIBRATION STRATEGY

Groundwater heads

Bias

- Squared sum of the ME in each geounit

Trend

- RMSE of trends in each geounit

Amplitude

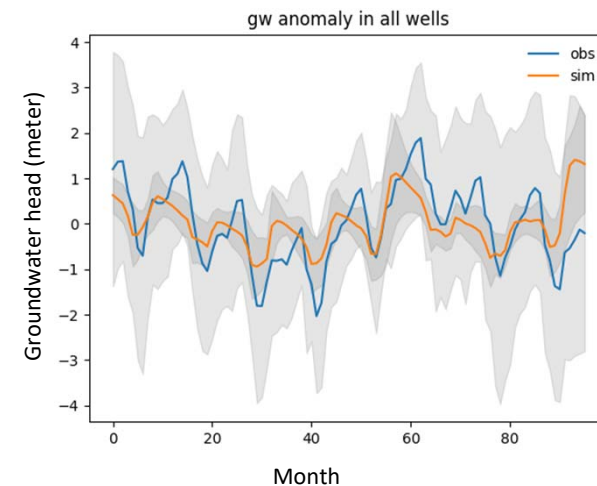
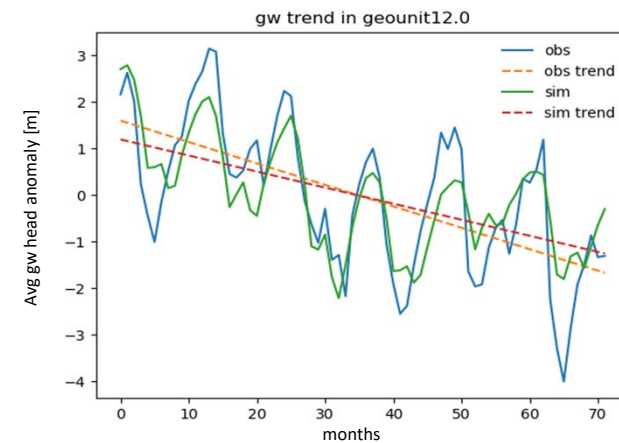
- RMSE of median amplitude differences in each geounit

Spatial Efficiency

- SPAEF on long-term simulated and observed patterns of ET

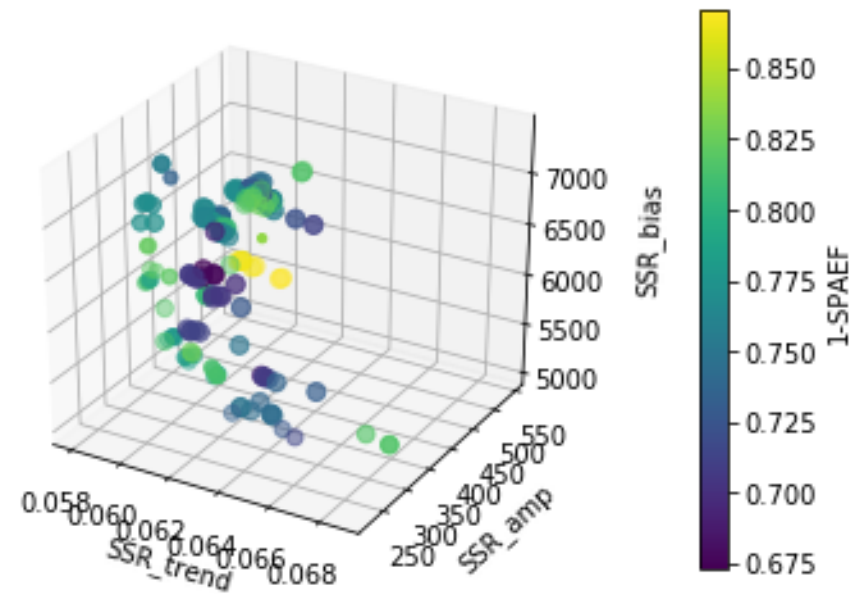
Discharge 2Sea

- Fractions of outflow versus inflow compared to long-term average observations



MULTI-OBJECTIVE CALIBRATION

- Use of multi-objective optimization *without* the use of weight:
 - PADDStochastic global optimization algorithm
- Facilitates an uncertainty approach to model application based on multiple parameter sets from non-dominated solutions
- Subsequent scenarios are analyzed using multiple plausible parameter sets



SCENARIOS

Baseline

- Water management in the period 2000-2013

MAR scenario

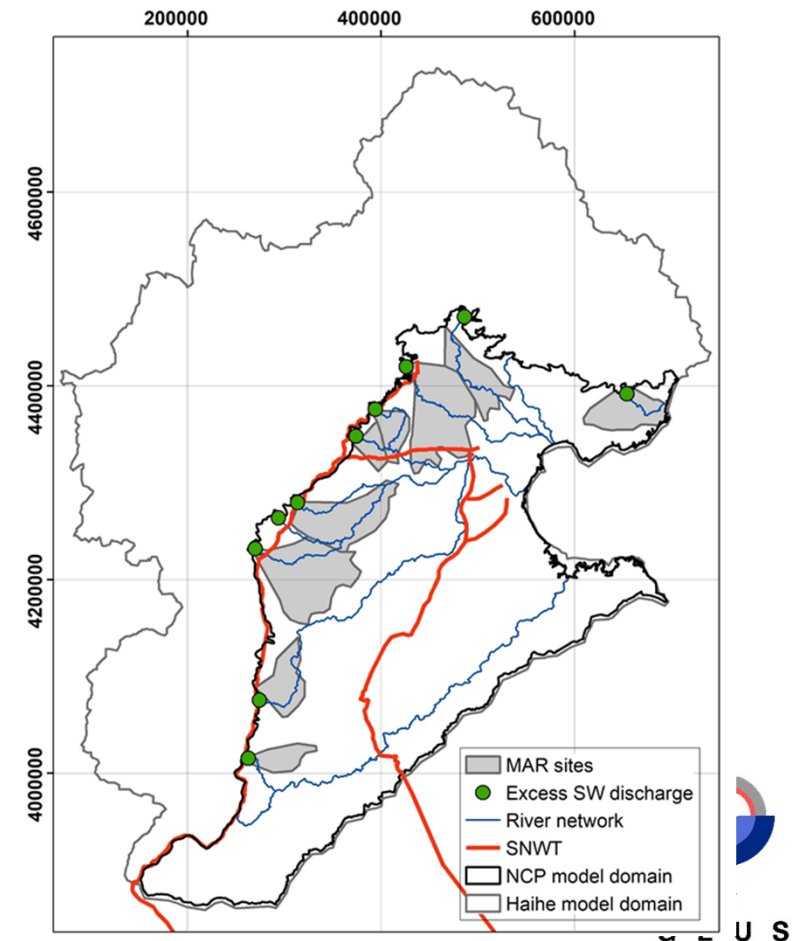
- Excess peak discharge at 10 major surface water reservoirs
- Riverbank infiltration in MAR sites

SNWT scenario

- Substitute groundwater pumping with SNWT water allocations
- Consider return flow from SNWT water use

Irrigation scenario

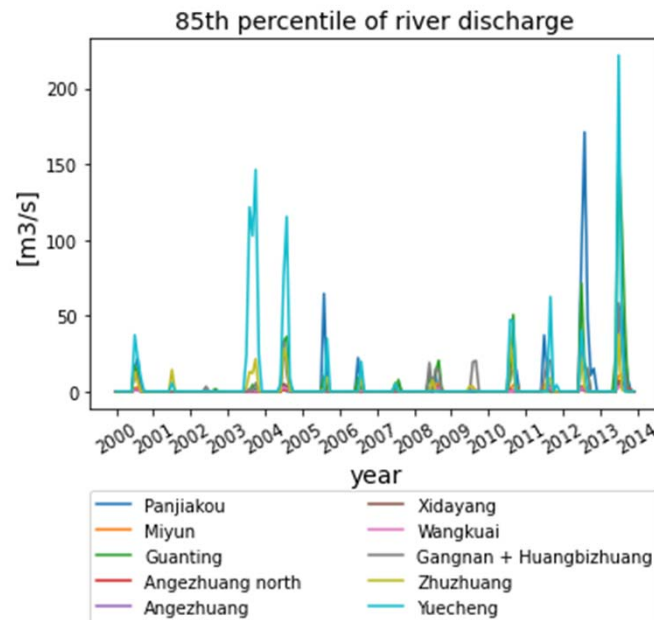
- Curtail winter wheat irrigation by 10, 20 and 30 %



SCENARIOS

MAR scenario

- Excess peak discharge at the 85 percentile
- 5, 10 and 15% of yearly peak discharge for MAR



SNWT scenario

- Full utilization of SNWT middle route allocations
 - Present utilization (anno 2017)
 - Full utilization (anno 2035)

Scenario	Water availability	
	[亿方/年]	[km³/yr]
MAR 5%	3.4	0.34
MAR 10%	6.7	0.67
MAR 15%	10	1.0
SNWT 2017 年	45	4.5
SNWT 2035 年	57	5.7





KEY MESSAGES

- Improved water budget for the NCP groundwater flow model
- High resolution Irrigation quantification
- Scenario modelling in an uncertainty framework
- Model capable of analyzing a range of large-scale MAR and water management scenarios
- Scenario results are work in progress



<https://www.mar-china.geus.dk/>

Home About MAR-China Field Sites Modelling Q



WELCOME TO MAR CHINA

– Managed Aquifer Recharge in the North China Plain

The project will address the potential of utilizing “low value” reclaimed water (treated waste water) and floodwater through Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) to replenish the groundwater aquifers in the North China Plain (NCP) region. Our aim is to investigate how MAR can contribute to rehabilitation of groundwater aquifers. This requires an improved knowledge of the treatment and degradation processes occurring during MAR and subsequent storage. In addition, the full potential is best explored using spatially distributed hydrological modelling to quantify the effects of realistic MAR implementation through scenario analysis.

The project aims at three outcomes:

- Development of a knowledge base to access the quantitative aspects of the large scale potential of MAR as a tool for water scarcity alleviation
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News

Workshop on MAR in China

World Water day, March 22nd 2021
Online meeting – China-Denmark
Denmark (8:00-11:40) – China (15:00-18:40)

Please see link below for program

MAR China workshop invitation and program

