

Water diversion and energy storage in the west

How does the south-to-North water diversion project affect groundwater sustainability?

Operation of the middle route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project (SNWD-M) since December 2014 has provided an opportunity for groundwater sustainability in the NCP by increasing water supply and reducing groundwater abstraction. Water use changes have largely been driven by socioeconomic changes.

Will water diversion reduce groundwater exploitation?

Therefore, the water diversion project will greatly reduce groundwater exploitation and contribute to regional energy saving. At present, the groundwater exploitation reduction program has been initiated by the Chinese government [20].

Does water diversion affect groundwater storage in the NCP?

However, impacts of water diversion, water use change, as well as climate variability in the future on groundwater storage (GWS) in the NCP have not been investigated. This study aims to simulate and project GWS in the NCP during 2005-2050 by incorporating effects of water diversion, water use, and climate variability.

Do diversion projects affect the water supply of downstream communities?

Furthermore, diversion projects will also affect the water supply of downstream communities. Therefore, overall megaproject benefits should be compared to costs under different scenarios for the use of water and resources in view of multiple values dimensions (e.g., Hansjürgens et al., 2016).

Why do we need water diversion projects?

By building massive water diversion projects, humans are creating "artificial rivers" on Earth [11], which have a profound impact on the global water supply network, alleviating the uneven distribution of water resources in time and space and increasing the availability of water resources [12].

Will the south-to-North water diversion project contribute to China's water reform?

4. Conclusions We argue that the South-to-North Water Diversion Project will inevitably contribute to the China's water reform, environmental sustainability and socioeconomic development in the northern plains.

Groundwater storage was simulated and projected until 2050 by incorporating effects of water use, water diversion, and climate variability. Water use reductions, water diversion, and precipitation variability can contribute up ...

Water diversion may increase GWS by up to 144 mm (19 km³) by 2050 (CTRL-D2 compared with CTRL-NoD). D1 and D2 with mean annual water diversion amounts of 5.6 and 7.1 km³ for 2019-2050 may lead to a ...

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Hydropower plants produce energy using the elevation difference created by a dam or diversion structure. Water flows in one side and exits at a lower point, which spins a turbine that runs a generator. Learn six ...

China's South-to-North Water Diversion Project has generated extensive debates over sustainability of water resources system in the northern drier region, which faces severe water scarcity hindering ecosystems, ...

China's South-to-North Water Diversion Project (SNWDP). The routes are shown with red (solid and dotted) lines. The eastern route project along Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal aims to alleviate water ...

Large-scale water diversion and transfer projects will increase the number of nodes and connecting lines in the water supply network, and new engineering projects may create more water flow paths, not only providing ...

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