

Water diversion and energy storage project

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 the south-to-North water diversion project reduce groundwater exploitation?

Here, we highlight the energy and greenhouse gas-related environmental co-benefits of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project (SNWDP). Moreover, we evaluate the energy-saving effect of SNWDP on groundwater exploitation based on the groundwater-exploitation reduction program implemented by the Chinese government.

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].

What is the largest long-distance water diversion project in the world?

For example, the largest long-distance WDP worldwide, the middle line of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project (MLSNWDP), begins from the Taocha junction of the Danjiangkou Reservoir and runs through four provinces and cities, i.e., Henan, Hebei, Beijing, and Tianjin, with a total length of 1,432 km (Li et al., 2016) (Fig. 1).

Can overhead WSPVs be used in long-distance water diversion projects?

This paper proposes installing overhead WSPVs along the open channels of long-distance water diversion projects (WDPs), creating new opportunities for the adaptive traceability and utilization of energy-water resources.

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.

Owing to uneven temporal and spatial distributions of freshwater resources, it is common for some basins in China to have more water than required by local residents, ...

Groundwater overexploitation is a critical issue in the North China Plain (NCP), resulting in groundwater level decline and surface subsidence for the last half-century. This problem, however, has been greatly alleviated by ...

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The degree of success of river water diversion planning decisions is affected by uncertain environmental conditions. The adaptive water management framework incorporates ...

Inter-basin water transfer projects, such as the Yellow River to Qingdao Water Diversion Project (YQWD), are essential for addressing water scarcity, but impact local aquatic ...

The Danjiangkou Reservoir (DJKR) serves as the water source for the world's biggest water diversion project, the Middle Route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project (MR-SNWDP) in China, and this project ...

HOW DO WE GET ENERGY FROM WATER? Hydropower, or hydroelectric power, is a renewable source of energy that generates power by using a dam or diversion structure to alter the natural flow of a river or other body of ...

Abstract. Inter-basin water transfer projects are the main measure to address the water deficit crisis caused by uneven distribution of water resources. The current water transfer operation mainly tends to be present in ...

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, ...

Water scarcity is a significant challenge in China, and the South-to-North Water Diversion Project (SNWDP) aims to address the water deficit in the northern region. This study ...