

Reservoir Operation

Quadratic Criterion & Linear Dynamics

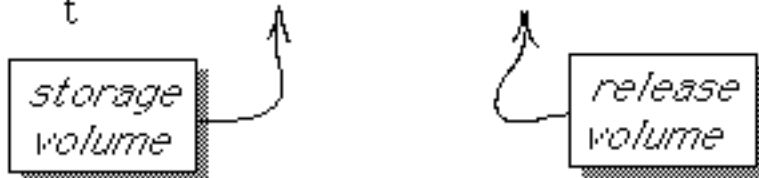
This Hypercard stack was prepared by:
 Dennis L. Bricker,
 Dept. of Industrial Engineering,
 University of Iowa,
 Iowa City, Iowa 52242
 e-mail: dbricker@icaen.uiowa.edu



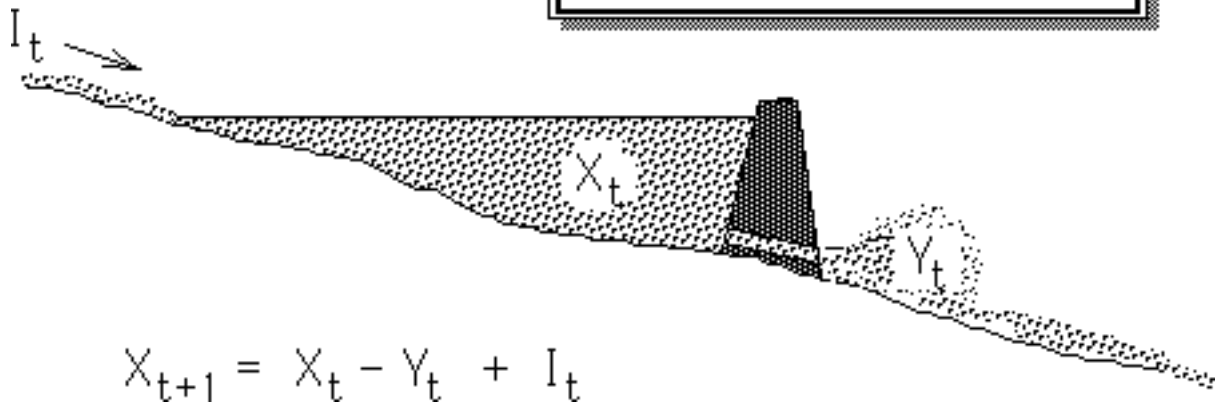
Operation of a Single Reservoir with Deterministic Inflows

- Three seasons/year, with inflows of 10, 50, and 20 units.
- Targets: Storage volume = 20
Release volume = 25
- Objective: Minimize the sum of squared deviations from targets:

$$\sum_t \{ (20 - X_t)^2 + (25 - Y_t)^2 \}$$



Transition Equations



$$X_{t+1} = X_t - Y_t + I_t$$

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

QC/LD Example: Operation of a Reservoir

Cost Data

i	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	1	0	1	-40	-50	1025
1	1	0	1	-40	-50	1025
2	1	0	1	-40	-50	1025
3	1	0	1	-40	-50	1025
4	1	0	1	-40	-50	1025
5	1	0	1	-40	-50	1025
6	1	0	1	-40	-50	1025
7	1	0	1	-40	-50	1025
8	1	0	1	-40	-50	1025

$$(20 - X_t)^2 + (25 - Y_t)^2$$

where

- A[i] = coefficient of $X[i]^2$ D[i] = coefficient of $X[i]$
- B[i] = coefficient of $X[i] \times Y[i]$ E[i] = coefficient of $Y[i]$
- C[i] = coefficient of $Y[i]^2$ F[i] = constant

Cost of final stage: $1 \times X[N]^2 + -40 \times X[N] + 400$

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

QC/LD Example: Operation of a Reservoir

Transition data

i	G	H	K
0	1	-1	10
1	1	-1	50
2	1	-1	20
3	1	-1	10
4	1	-1	50
5	1	-1	20
6	1	-1	10
7	1	-1	50
8	1	-1	20

$$X_{t+1} = X_t - Y_t + I_t$$

$$I_t = 10, 50, 20, 10, 50, 20, \dots$$

where

$$X[i+1] = (G[i] \times X[i]) + (H[i] \times Y[i]) + K[i]$$

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

QC/LD Example: Operation of a Reservoir

i	P	Q	R	S	T
0	1.61803	-72.8103	1496.49	0.618034	8.59483
1	1.61803	-37.3575	876.659	0.618034	26.3212
2	1.61803	-73.9836	1319.55	0.618033	8.0082
3	1.61803	-72.7897	1271.03	0.618026	8.60515
4	1.61798	-37.3034	651.124	0.617978	26.3483
5	1.61765	-73.8235	1090.44	0.617647	8.08824
6	1.61538	-72.3077	1036.54	0.615385	8.84615
7	1.6	-36	415	0.6	27
8	1.5	-65	712.5	0.5	12.5
9	1	-40	400	0	0

Optimal decision $Y[i] = (S[i] \times X[i]) + T[i]$

Optimal value $V[i] = (P[i] \times X[i]^2) + (Q[i] \times X[i]) + R[i]$

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

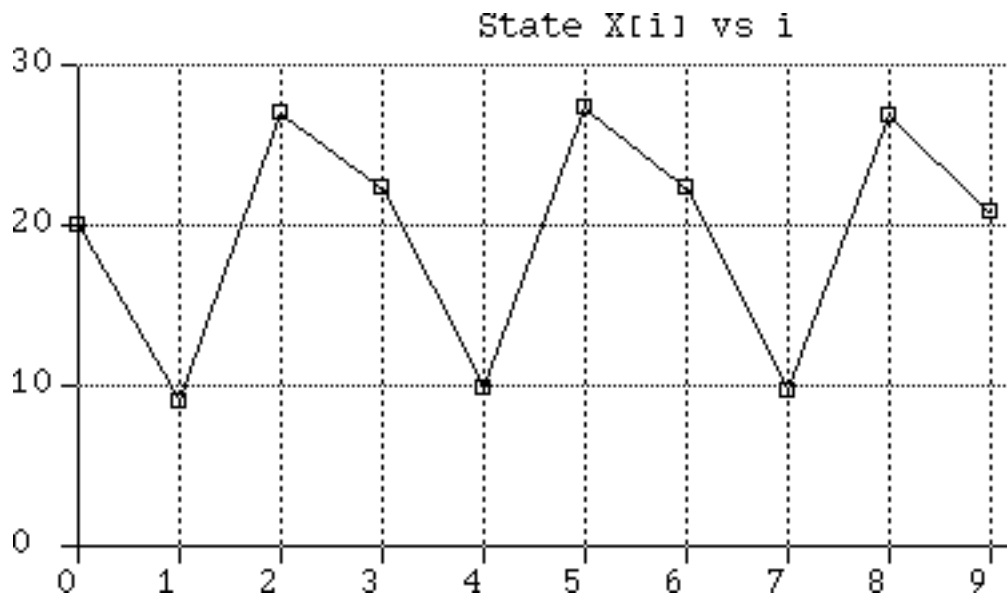
QC/LD Example: Operation of a Reservoir

i	X_i	Y_i
0	20	20.9555
1	9.04449	31.911
2	27.1335	24.7776
3	22.3559	22.4217
4	9.93423	32.4874
5	27.4468	25.0407
6	22.4061	22.6345
7	9.77159	32.863
8	26.9086	25.9543
9	20.9543	

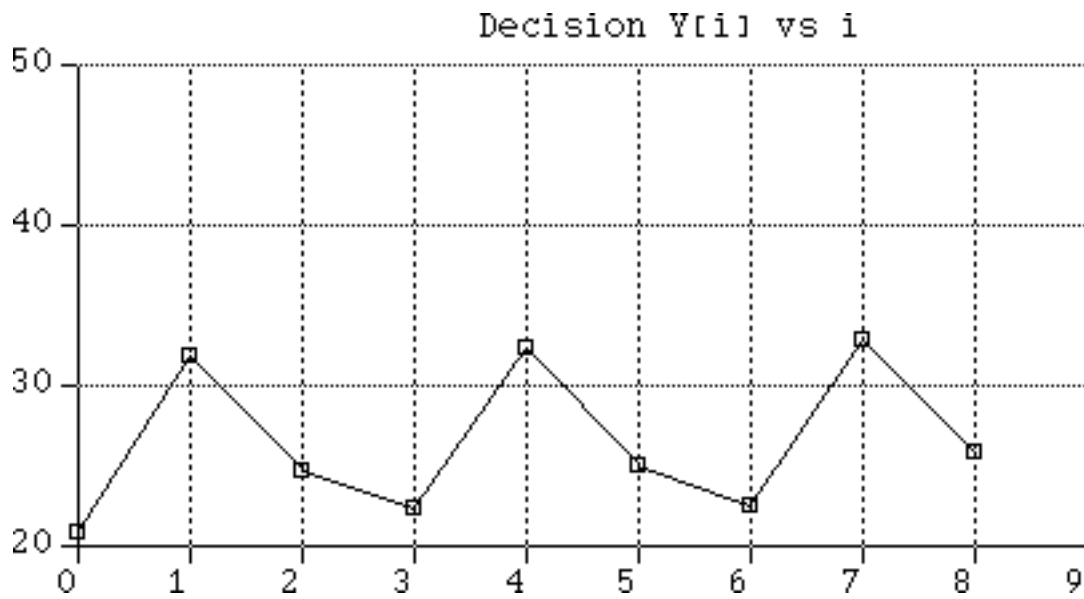
$X[i]$ = state variable, and
 $Y[i]$ = decision variable,
 at stage i

Optimal Cost: 687.497

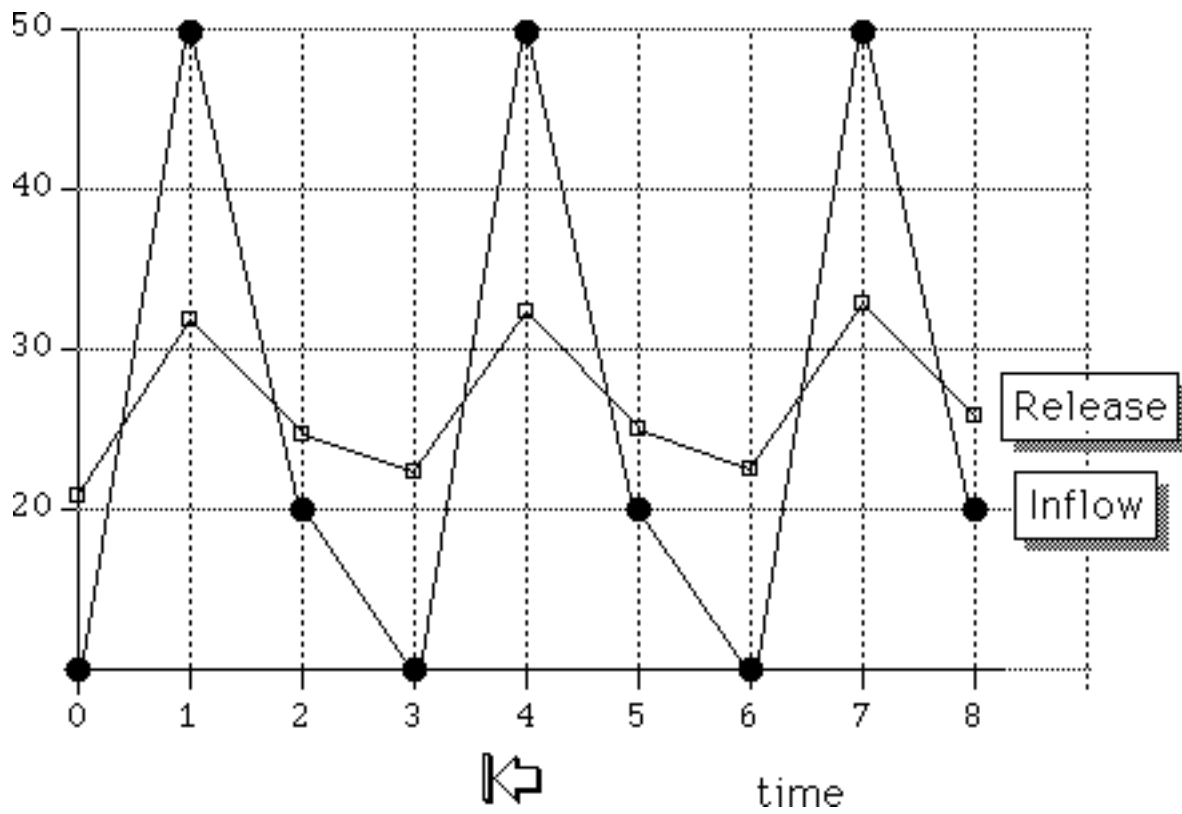
©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999