

Reservoir Operation

Quadratic Criterion & Linear Dynamics

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Operation of a Single Reservoir with Deterministic Inflows

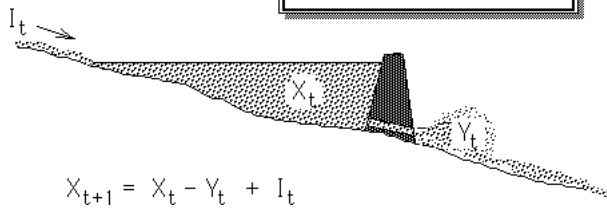
- Three seasons/year, with inflows of 10, 50, and 20 units.
- Targets: Storage volume = 20
Release volume = 25
- Objective: Minimize the sum of squared deviations from targets:

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



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Transition Equations



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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_t(i) = coefficient of X_t(i)*2 D_t(i) = coefficient of X_t(i)
 B_t(i) = coefficient of X_t(i)*Y_t(i) E_t(i) = coefficient of Y_t(i)
 C_t(i) = coefficient of Y_t(i)*2 F_t(i) = constant
 Cost of final stage: 1*X_t(N)*2 + -40*X_t(N) + 400

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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

$$X_{t+1} = (G_{t+1}) \times X_{t+1} + (H_{t+1}) \times Y_{t+1} + K_{t+1}$$

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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_t(i) = (S_t(i) × X_t(i)) + T_t(i)
 Optimal value V_t(i) = (P_t(i) × X_t(i)*2) + (Q_t(i) × X_t(i)) + R_t(i)

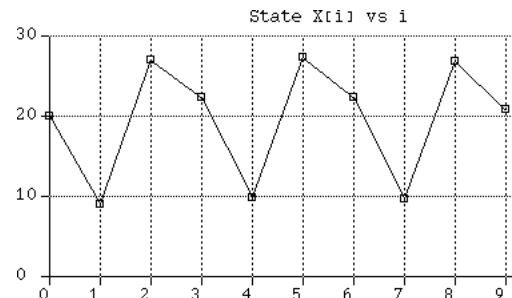
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QC/LD Example: Operation of a Reservoir

| 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 | |

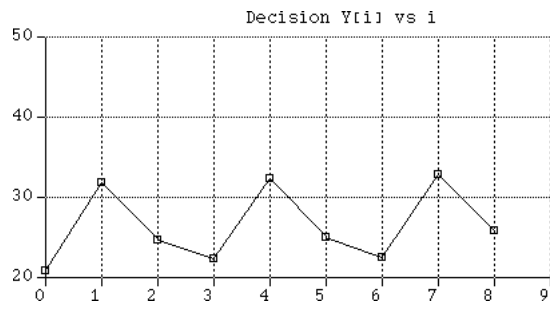
X_t(i) = state variable, and
 Y_t(i) = decision variable,
 at stage i

Optimal Cost: 687.497

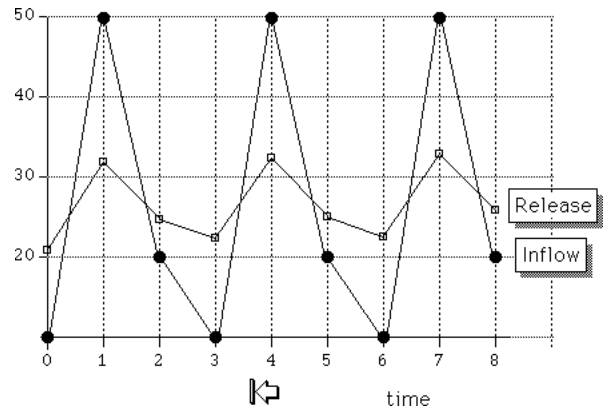


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