



University of California, Davis
Department of Land, Air and Water Resources



Introduction to Simulation Models

ESM-121 Water Science and Management

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Presentation 4 of 10

RESERVOIRS

Hoover Dam

158 m
35.2 Km³
4.2 bill. KWh
\$49M - 1936

Shasta Dam

159 m
5.6 Km³
1.8 bill. KWh
\$36M - 1945




Oroville Dam

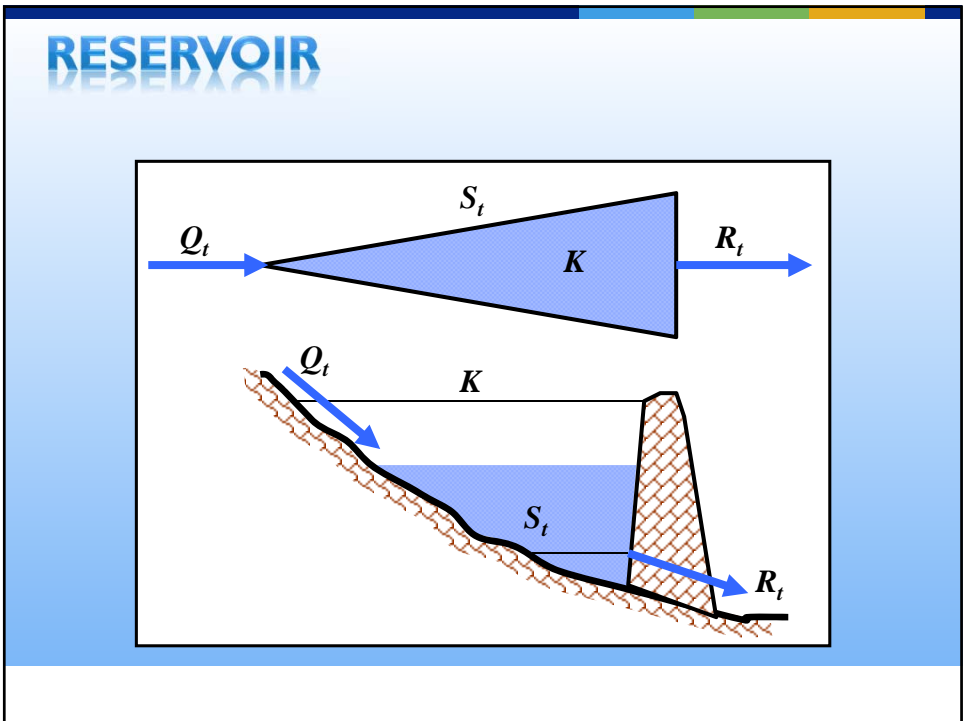
230 m
4.4 Km³
2.2 bill. KWh



DAMS

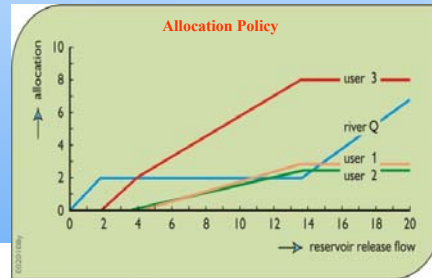
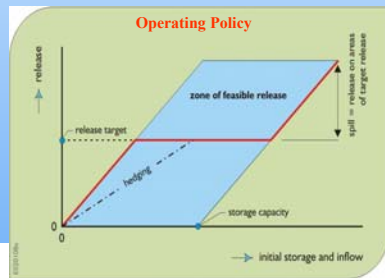
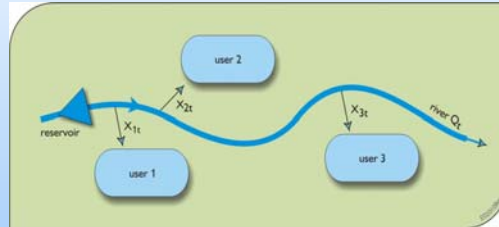
- **Masonry**
 - Arch Dams
 - Gravity Dams
- **Embankment dams**
 - Rock-fill and earth-fill dams
- **Spillways**



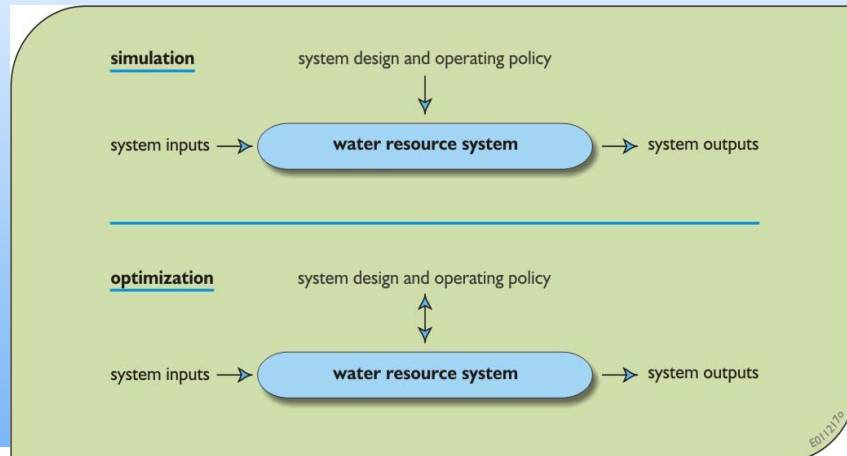
NEED FOR TOOLS ...

Allocate reservoir release R_t to 3 users and provide instream flow Q_t



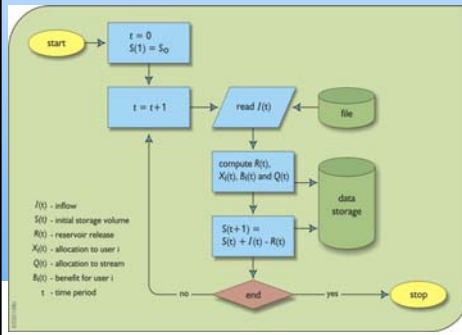
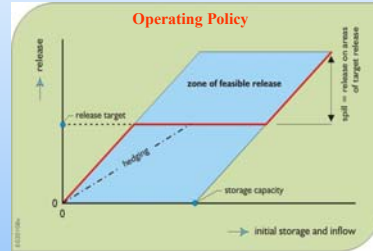
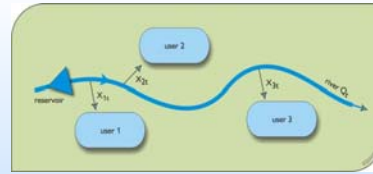
SIMULATION VS OPTIMIZATION

- Simulation models: Predict response to **given design**
- Optimization models: Identify **optimal design** or operation



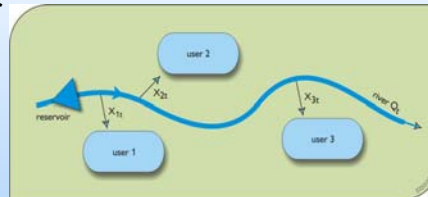
SIMULATION

- Address “**What if ...**” questions
- What will likely happen
- Include larger hyd, econ, and env. data
- i.e. “evaluate change given a design or policy”



OPTIMIZATION

- Used for design:
 - “Maximize the Net Benefits ...” or
 - “Minimize the shortages”
- Look for the best (ideal) operation
- Perfect foresight



Optimization model

Benefits: $B_i(x_{it})$

Decision Variables: x_{it}

Objective

Constraints

$$\text{Maximize } \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^3 B_i(x_{it})$$

$$x_{1t} + x_{2t} + x_{3t} \leq R_t \quad t = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$S_{t+1} = S_t + I_t - R_t \quad t = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$S_t \leq K \quad t = 1, 2, \dots$$

Optimization model

