

Aquator User Group – 6th October 2011

Optimising a 5 reservoir system using Genetic Algorithms

Chris Green (OSS)

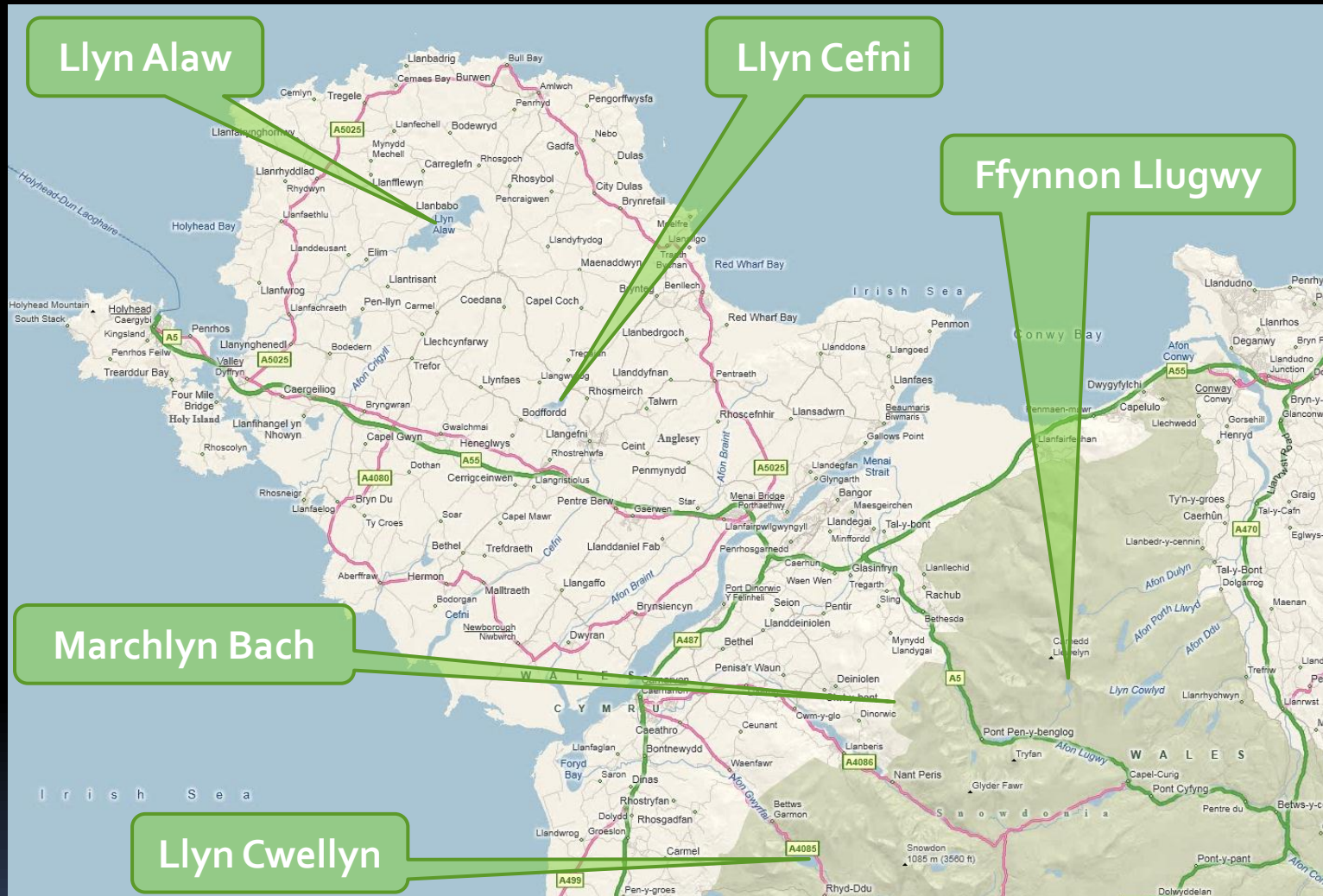
Mark Morley (University of Exeter)

*Note that the results presented here have been superseded
by better (increased DO) solutions obtained after 6th October*

Overview

1. The Model (Chris)
2. Objectives (Chris)
3. Genetic Algorithms (Mark)
4. Results (Mark)
5. Conclusions (Mark & Chris)

The North Eryri-Ynys Mon system

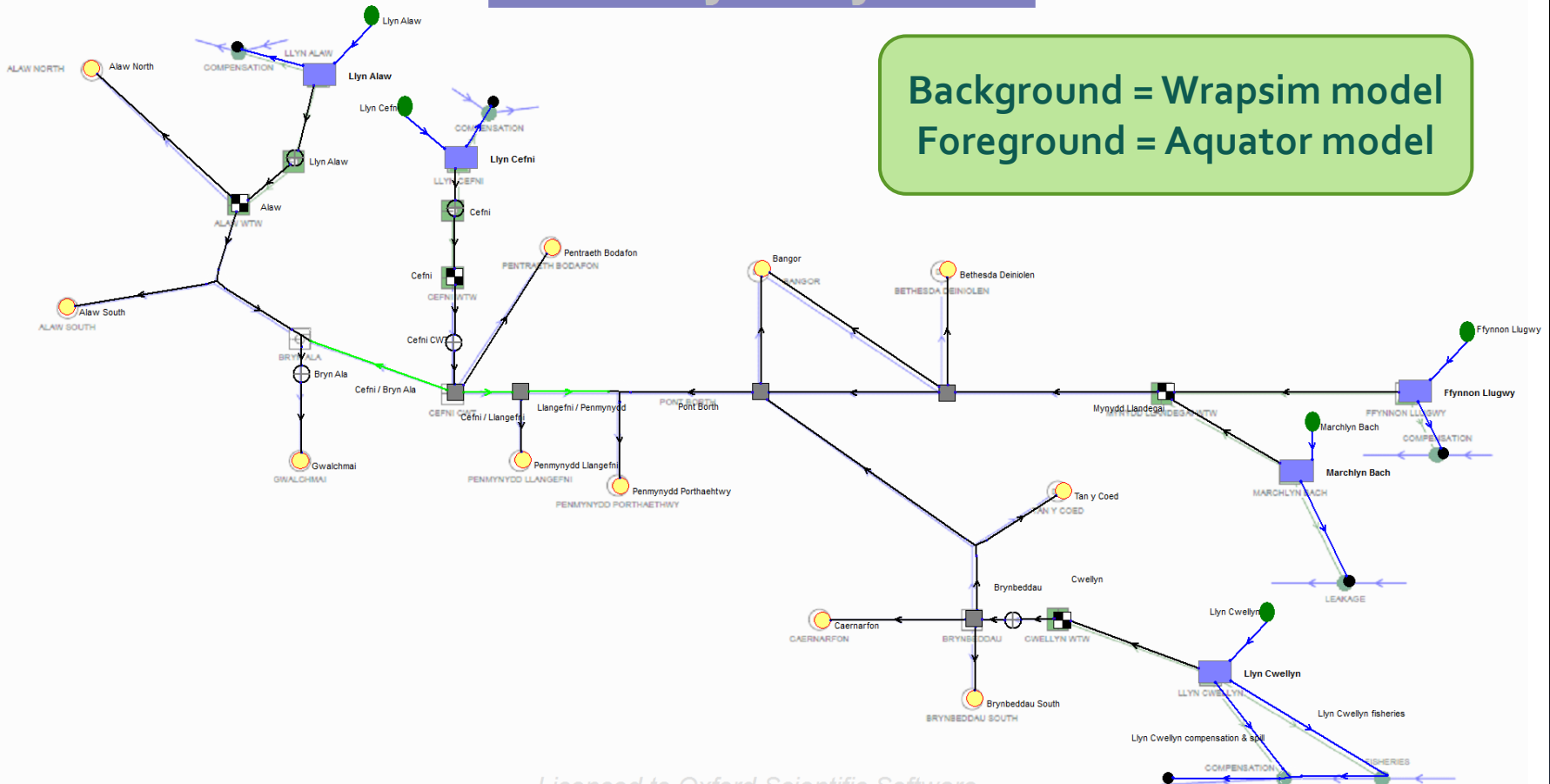


- Thanks to Dwr Cymru for permission to discuss
- All results are provisional

The Wapsim & Aquator models

North Eryri-Ynys Mon

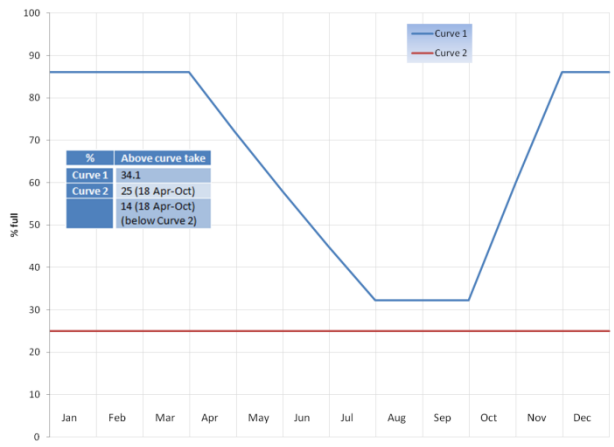
Background = Wapsim model
Foreground = Aquator model



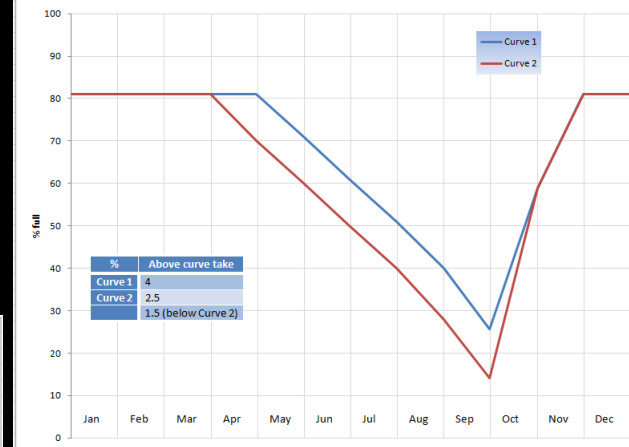
- Aquator model duplicates Wapsim model
- Why create an Aquator model?

Current reservoir control curves

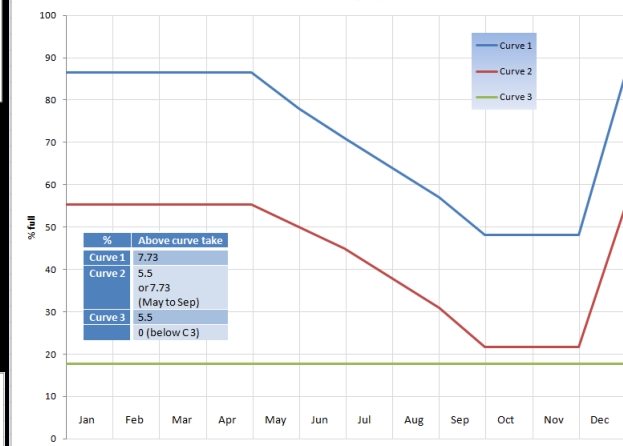
Llyn Alaw



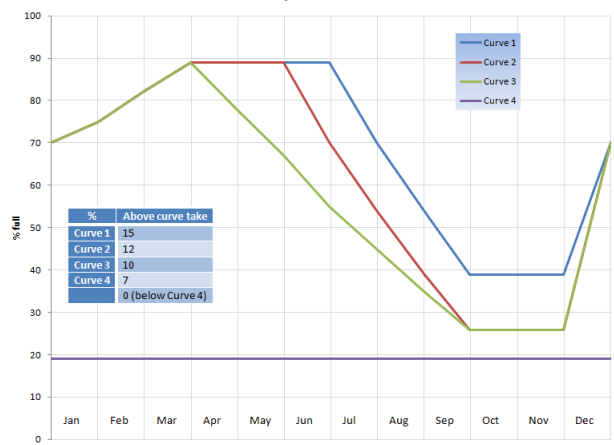
Marchlyn Bach



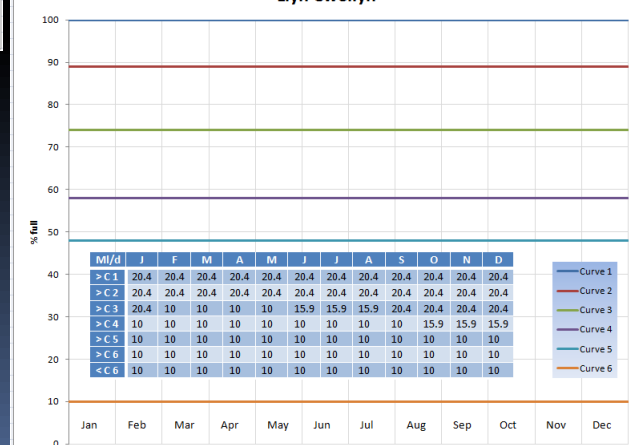
Ffynnon Llugwy



Llyn Cefni



Llyn Cwellyn



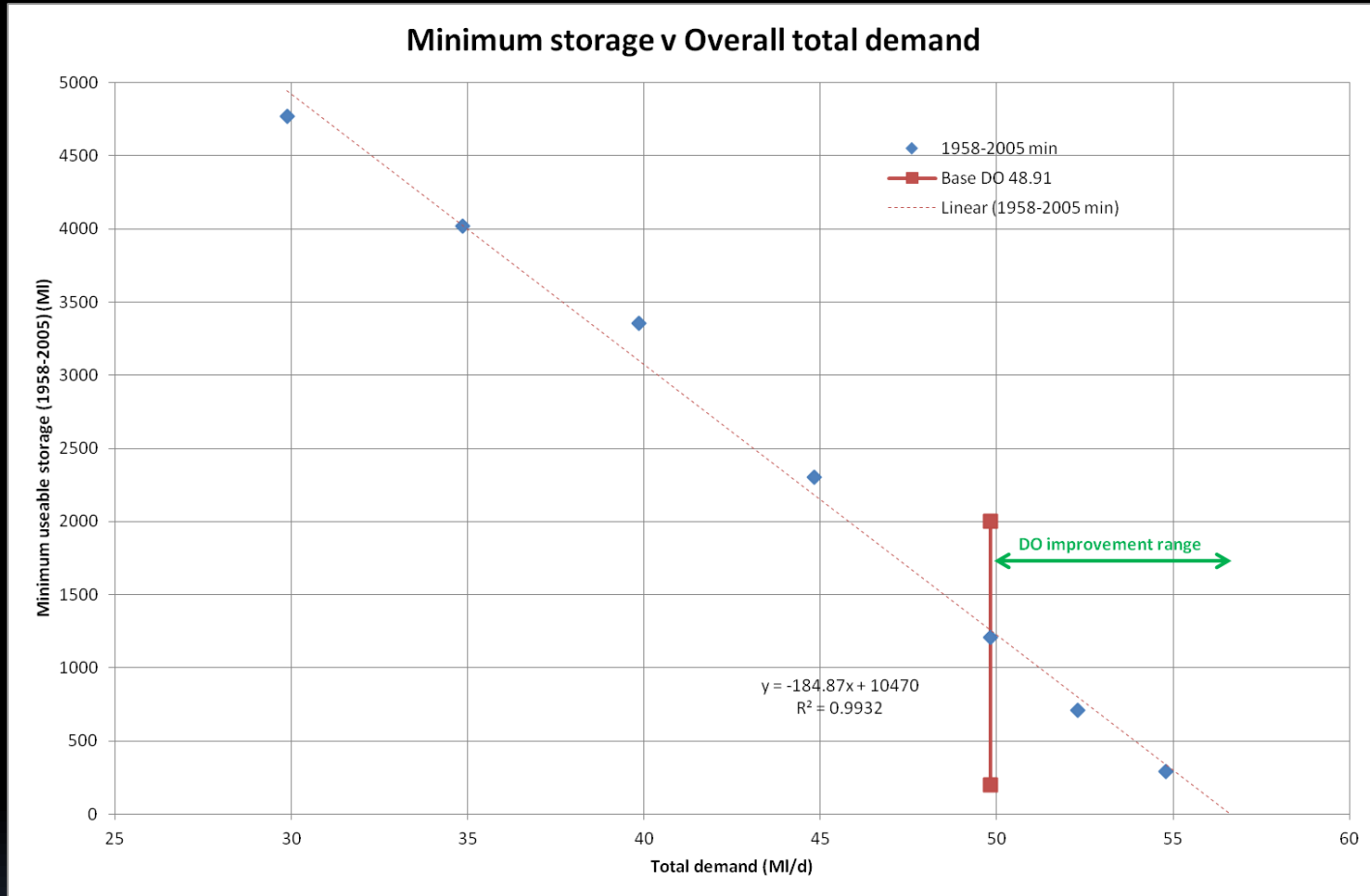
Current DO

- No failure to supply over whole record 1958 – 2005
- 4 x Level 1 demand restrictions
- 1 x Level 2 demand restrictions
- Achieved with 17 control curves and variable band maxima
- **DO = 49.81 Ml/d**

The task

- No failure to supply over whole record 1958 – 2005
- No Level of Service failures
- Increase the DO beyond the current 49.81 Ml/d
- Simplify the curves – just one per reservoir

What is the maximum possible DO ?



- Approximate – higher demands were causing failures
- Does not include Level of Service failures which could reduce the DO
- Does not include network constraints which could reduce the DO
- Conclusion: DO cannot be more than 56-57 Ml/d

Single curve Aquator model

- No cost information so simply optimising on resource use
- Single control curve used to calculate reservoir's 'resource state' each day
- Resource state determines priority of use to keep the model in 'balance'

Operating strategies considered:

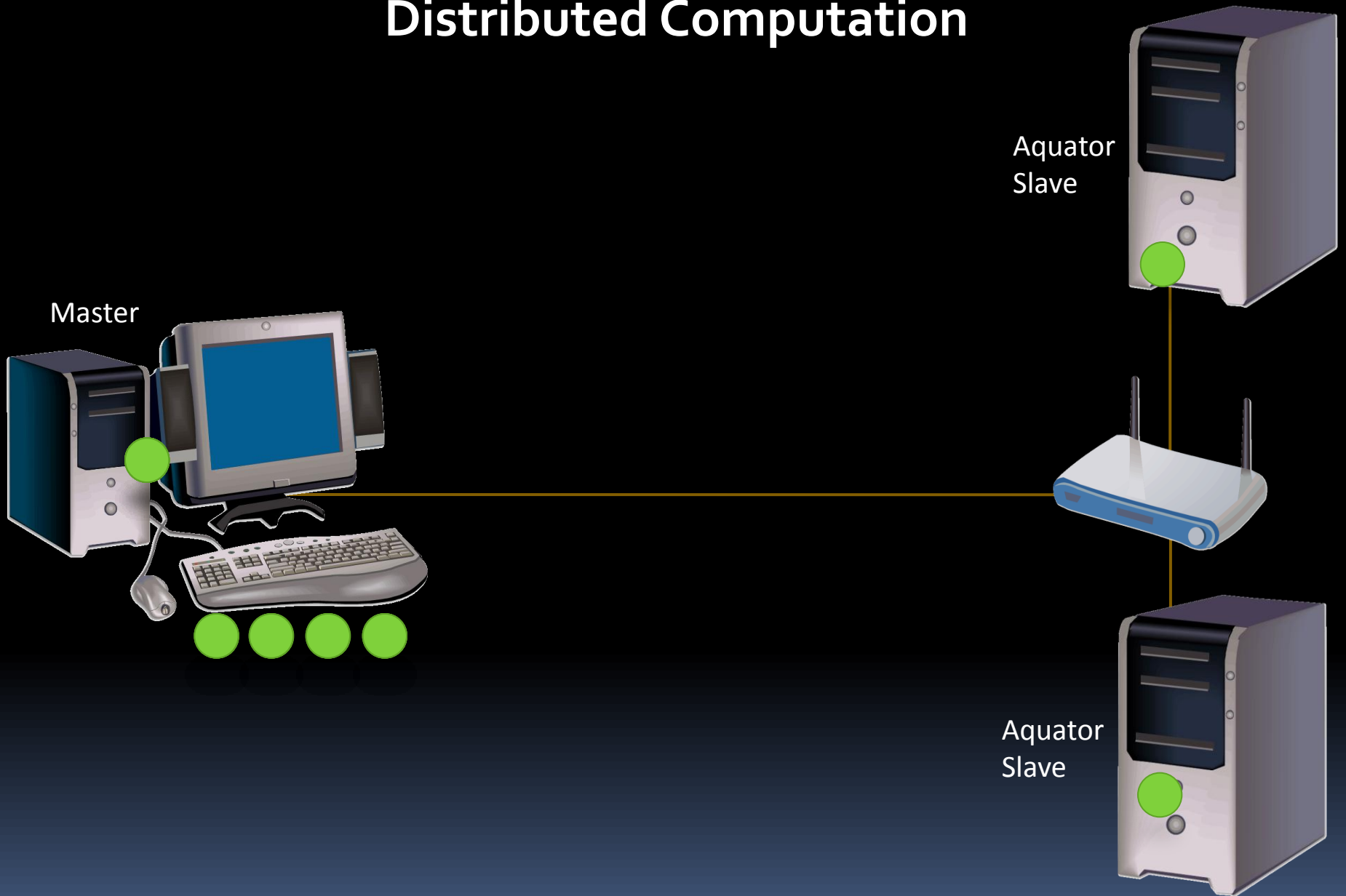
1. No below or above curve maxima
(simply priority of use based on resource state)
2. Include below and above curve maxima

Mark...

Genetic Algorithms

- A computational technique for “evolving” solutions to problems using a population of individual, different solutions
- Based on Darwinian “survival of the fittest”
- “Genes” represent decisions to be made – e.g. reservoir control curve levels
- Solutions inherit genetic traits from their “parents”
- Can provide solutions to problems that would otherwise be intractable – e.g. this case study has $> 1.5 \times 10^{174}$ solutions

Distributed Computation



Problem Formulation #1

- Decision Variables:

- 60 Reservoir levels (5 reservoirs $\times$ 12 monthly values)

- Objectives:

- **Maximize:**

- Deployable Output
- Curve "Smoothness"

- **Minimize:**

- Number of "Events"

Problem Formulation #2

- Hard Constraints:

- No supply deficits

- When modelled over full data set:

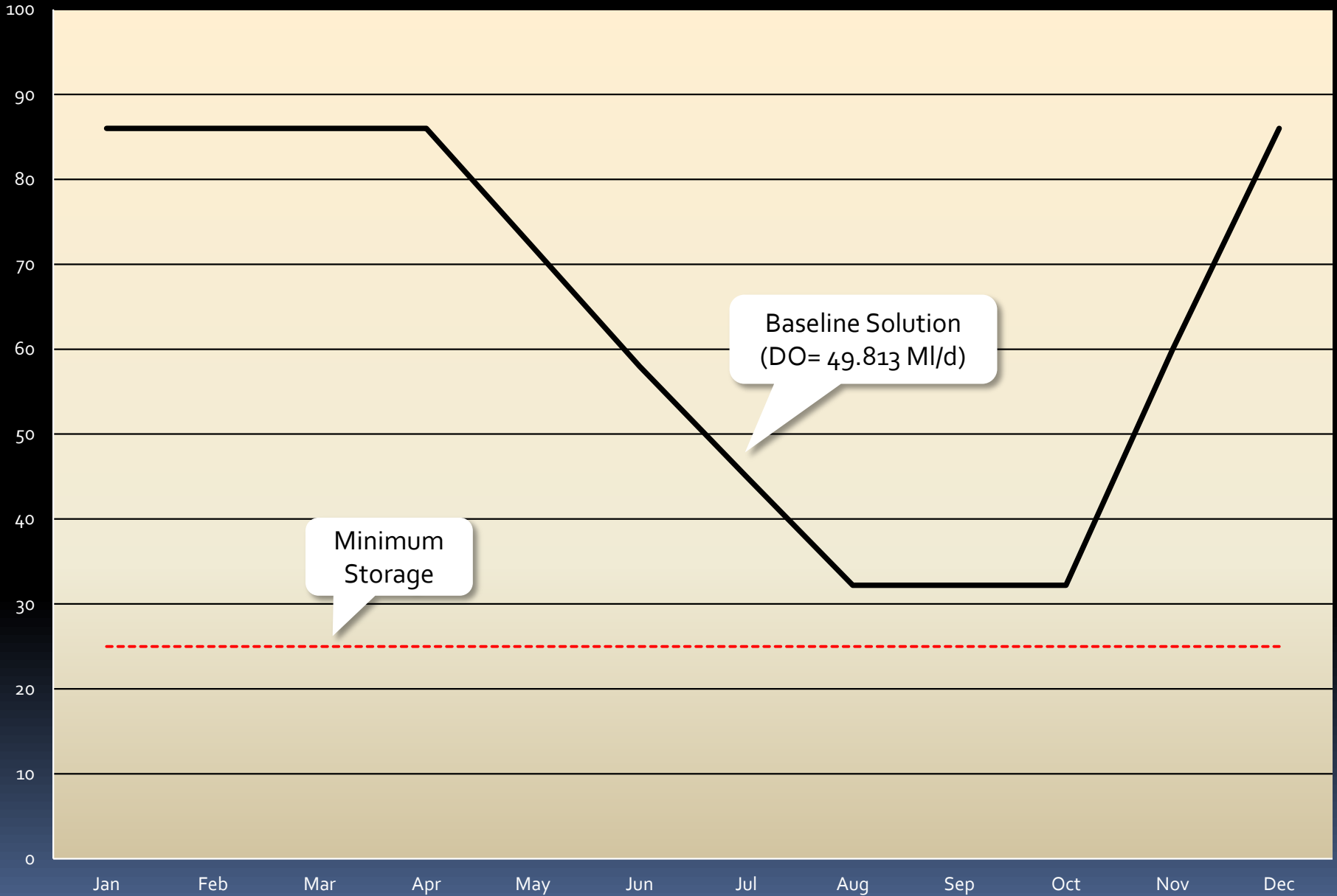
- No more than two Level 1 Events associated with each reservoir

- No more than one Level 2 Event over the whole system

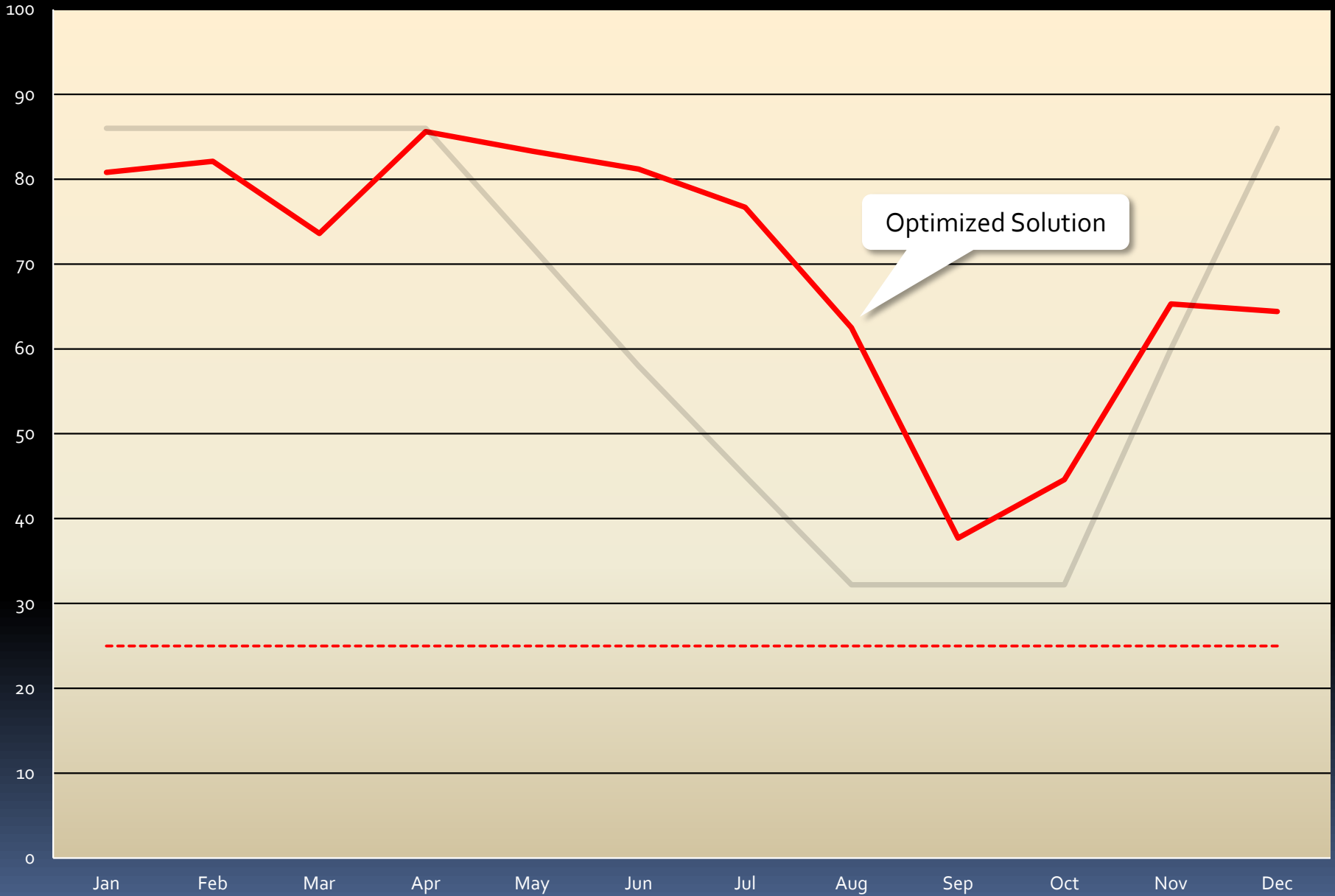
- Soft Constraints

- No. of days affected by Level 1 or 2 Events

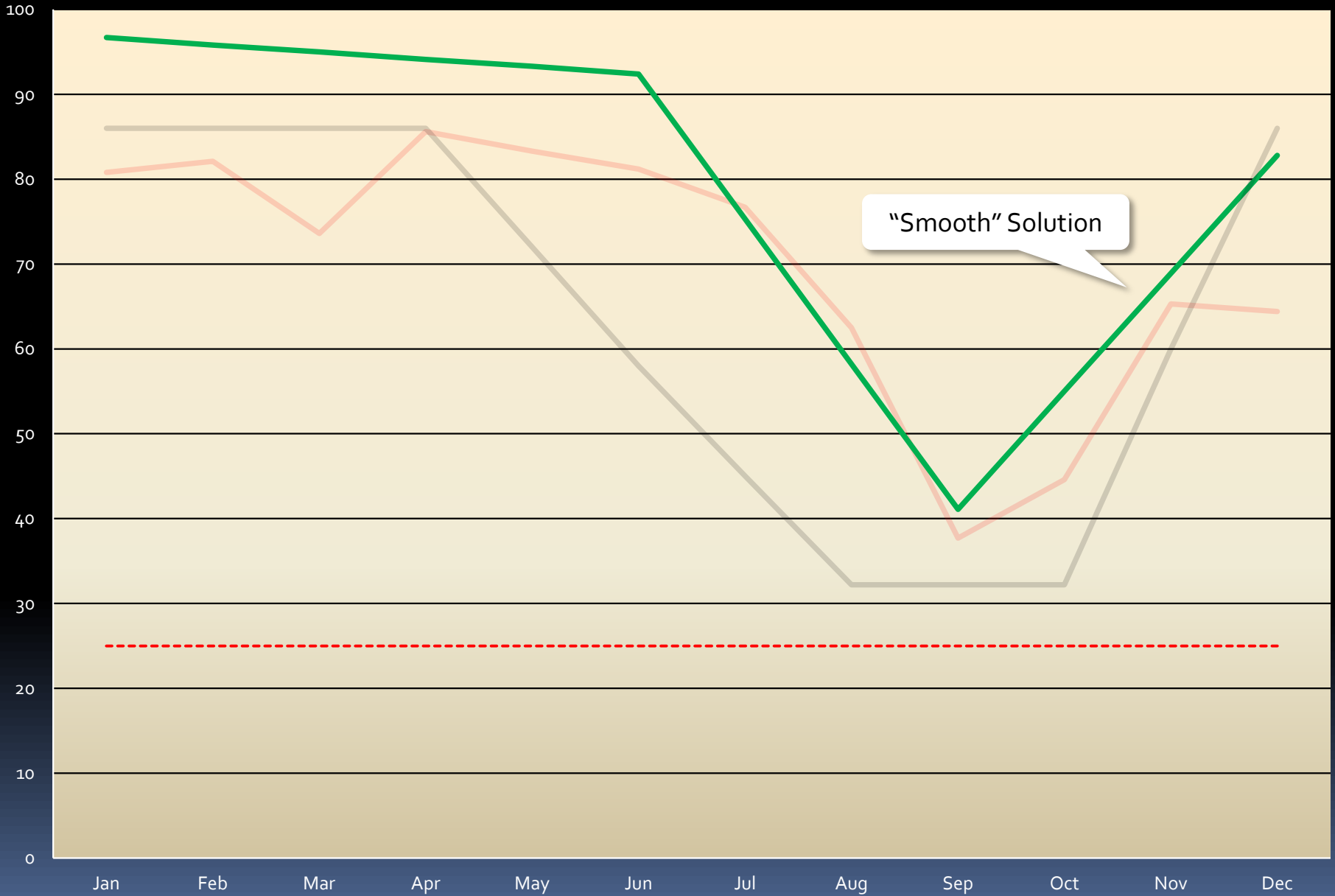
Llyn Alaw – Curve Smoothness



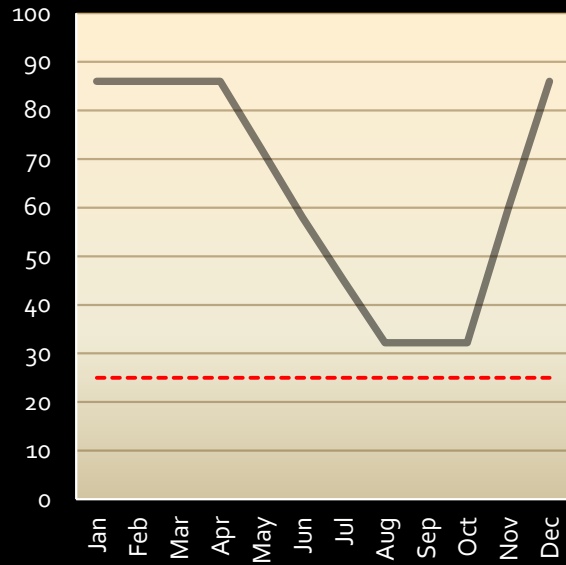
Llyn Alaw – Curve Smoothness



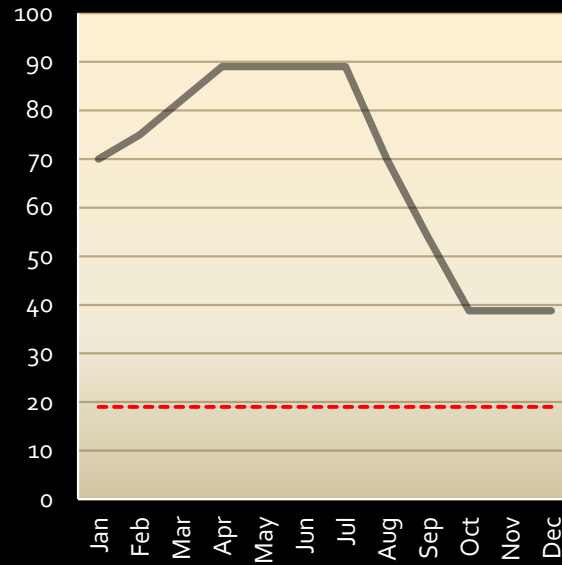
Llyn Alaw – Curve Smoothness



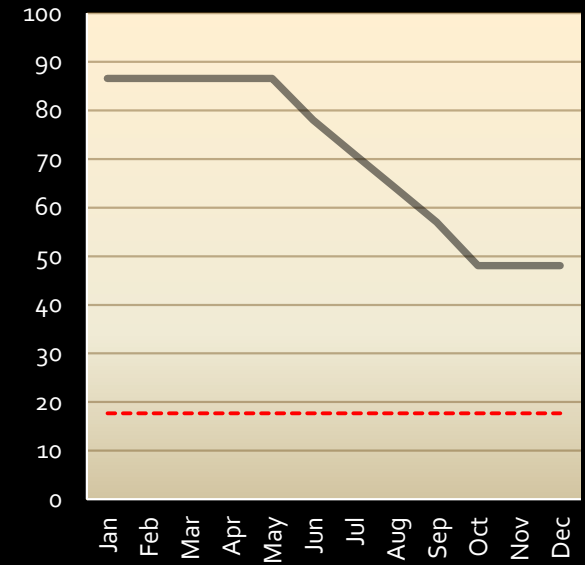
Llyn Alaw



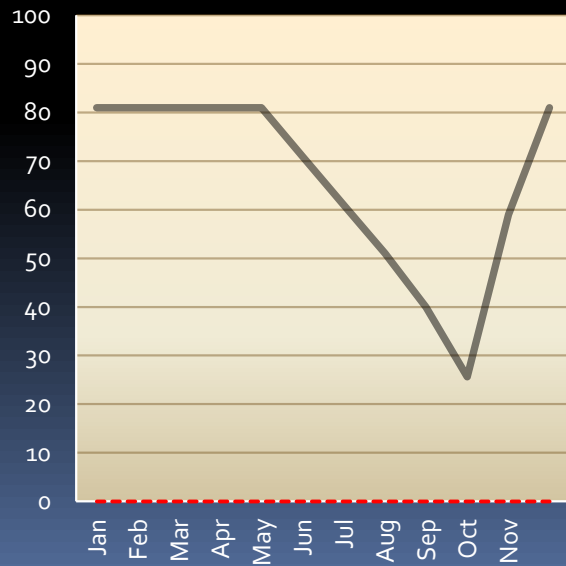
Llyn Cefni



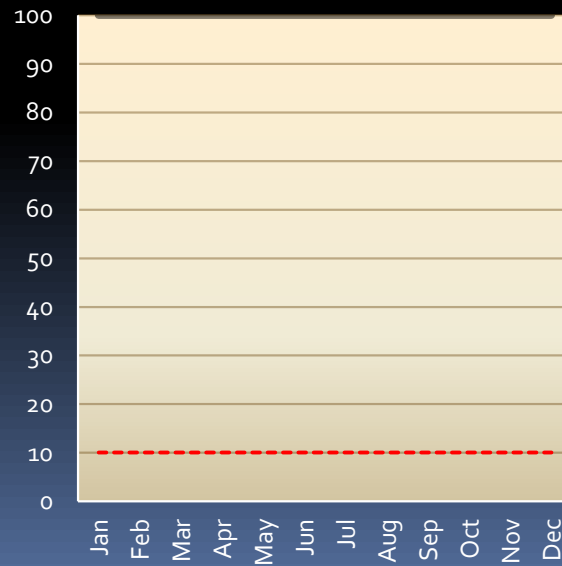
Ffynnon Llugwy



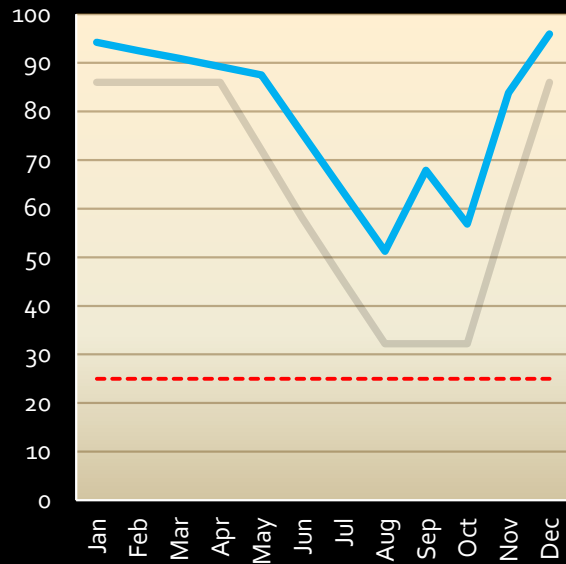
Marchlyn Bach



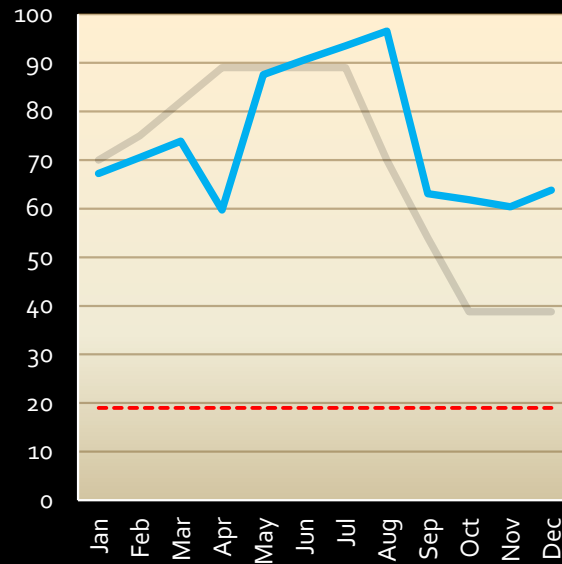
Llyn Cwellyn



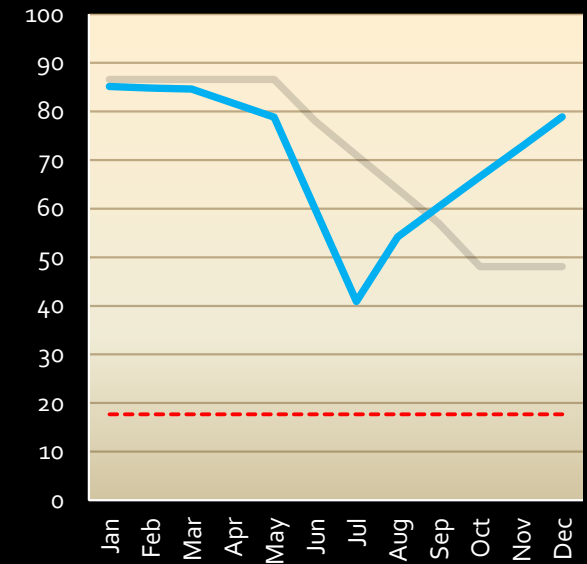
Llyn Alaw



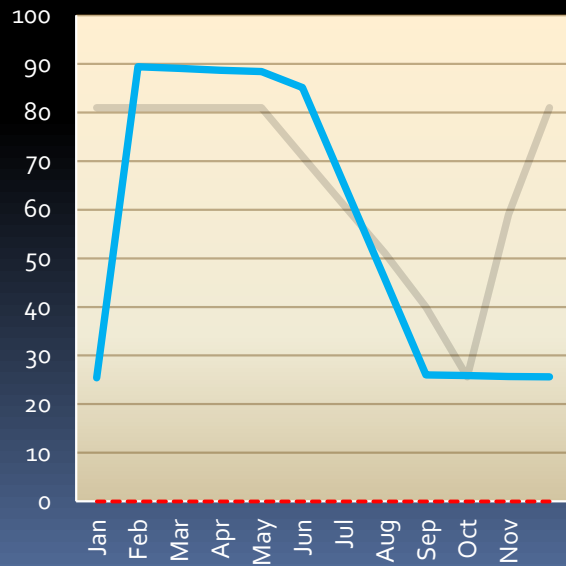
Llyn Cefni



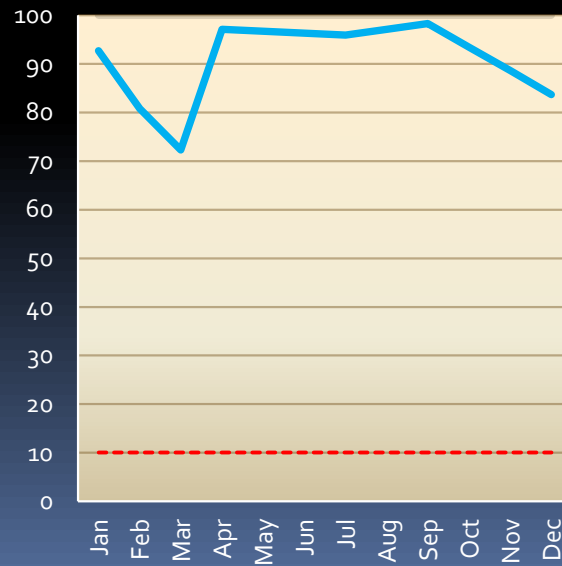
Ffynnon Llugwy



Marchlyn Bach



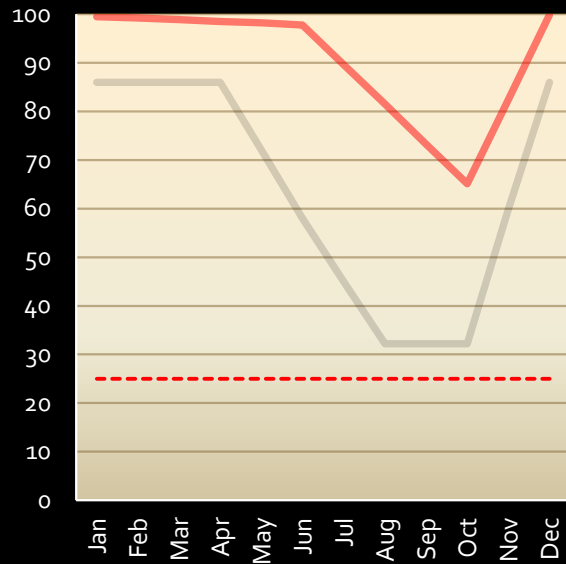
Llyn Cwellyn



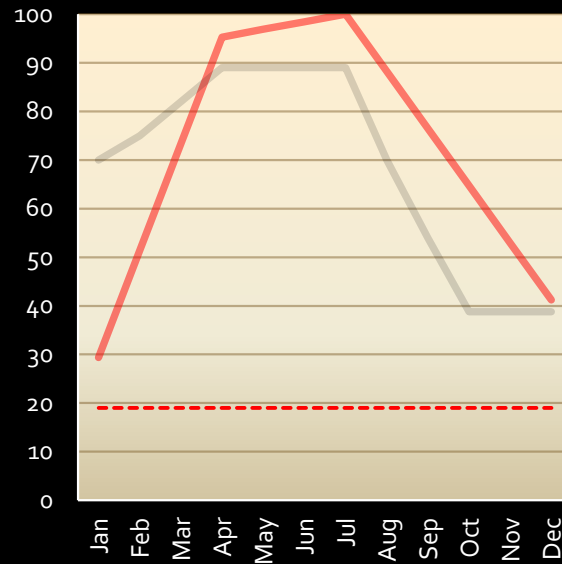
DO: 51.75

Increase of 1.94 Ml/d
(+3.9%)

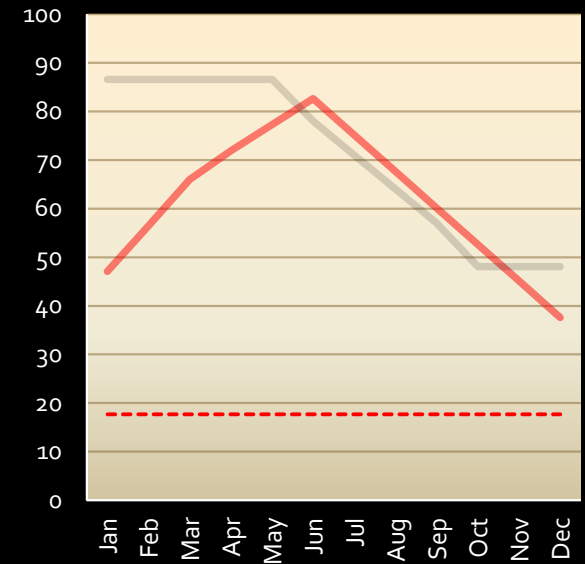
Llyn Alaw



Llyn Cefni



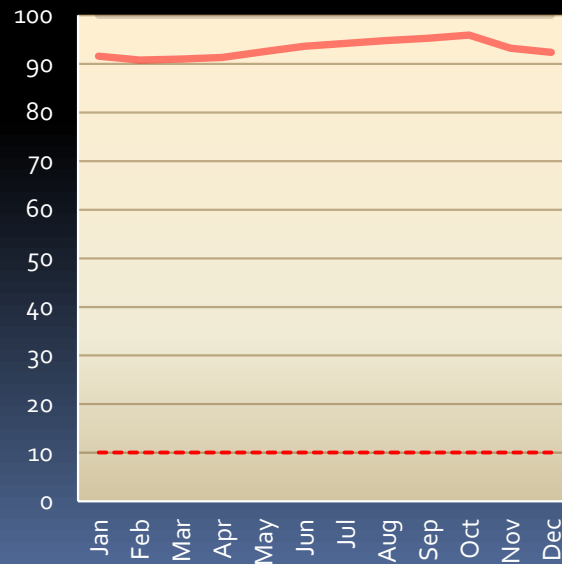
Ffynnon Llugwy



Marchlyn Bach



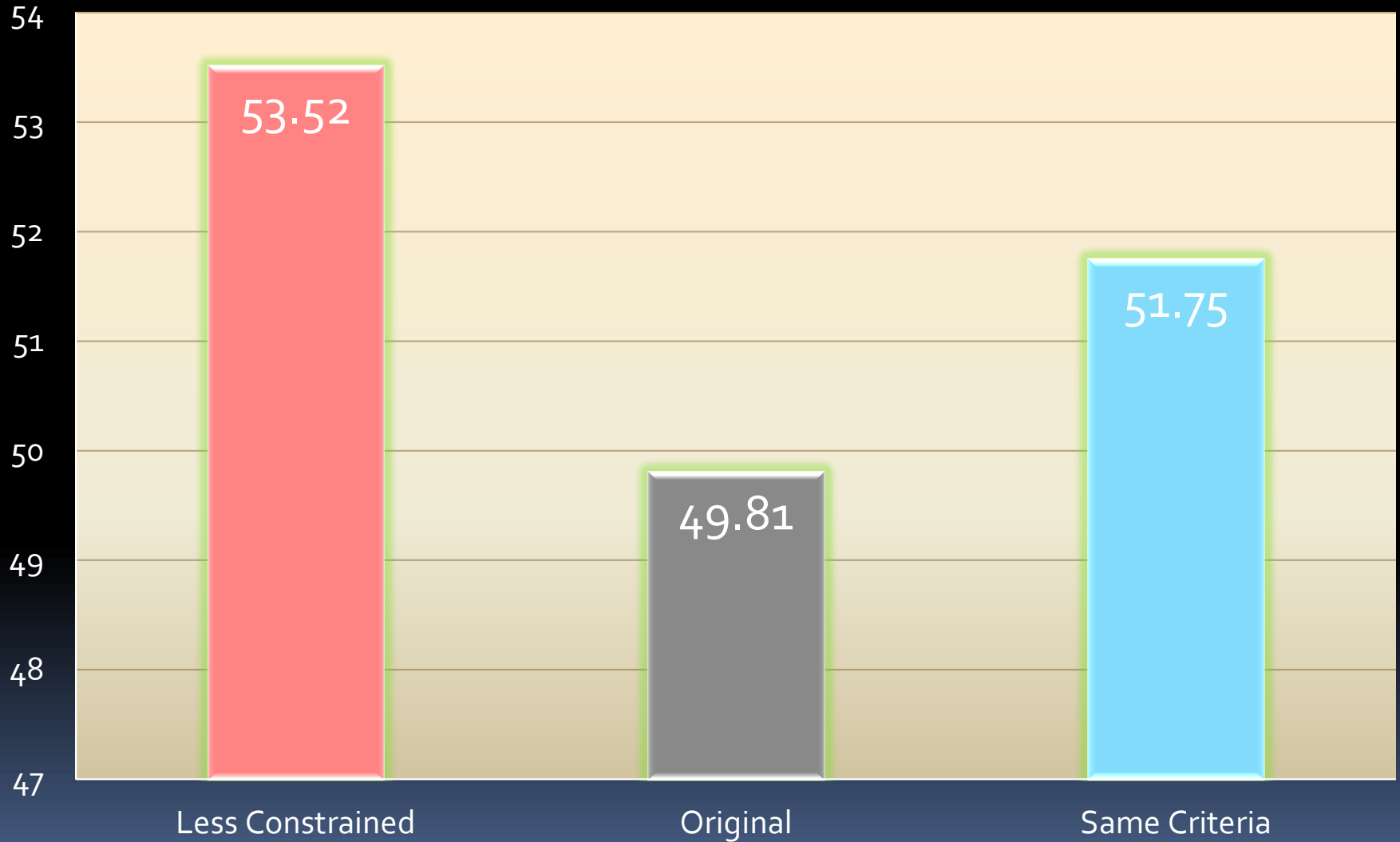
Llyn Cwellyn



DO: 53.52

Increase of 3.71 ML/d
(+7.5%)

Deployable Output (MI/day)



Conclusions

- DO has been increased ($>3.5\%$)
- Single control curves on each reservoir
- Simple control curves
- Reservoirs are now working together rather than independently
- Potential for also reducing operating costs if cost information becomes available