

**Long-term assessment of a multi-unit reservoir system
operation: the *ShellDP* programme package manual**

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FOREWORD

Population growth, improved standard of living and the inherent requirement of adequate and secure food supply all imply increasing water demands. Deterioration of the quality of water and anticipated climate changes further increase the stress on the limited resources of fresh water. Regions with semi arid climate are among the first to experience prolonged water shortage with unavoidable consequences on socioeconomic activities. Water resources management under these circumstances calls for the mobilization of untapped reserves and for the improvement of the spatial and temporal availability of water.

Through the centuries of human civilization both storage reservoirs and water transfer facilities have proven their viability and sustainability to help resources and demands match. The spatial variability of surface water resources and that of the potential dam sites implies that water reserves of a region can be best captured and stored at multiple sites. Likewise, demand centres (municipalities, industries, irrigated areas) also spread over considerable area, usually far from the potential source of water. Consequently the water resources management problem can be conceived as to find the appropriate linkage of resource and demand centres and to schedule the water deliveries in a "best possible" manner. While for the first glance this seems to be an operational problem, its implications at the planning stage are manifold. Necessary size and location of reservoirs, as well as the ideal time point to become operational all depend on the anticipated operational performance of the future multiunit water resources system. The physical layout and dimensions of transfer canals and pipelines can be best determined by simulating the operation and water distribution within the system.

This practical problem has several scientifically very challenging aspects. The use of optimization techniques to find the "best possible" solution is seriously hampered by the dimensionality of a multiunit system. Furthermore, the definition of the "best possible", or optimal solution itself deserves particular attention especially in case of multiple conflicting water utilizations and concerning users. Last, but not least the uncertainty inherent in the resource occurrence should be appropriately addressed. Finally even the most convincing scientific solution of a technical problem must surmount the obstacle of acceptance, i.e. will it be applied in the practice or not?

When presenting the Manual of the EAU2000 Shell water resources management model (*ShellDP*), we can claim to have developed a multiunit reservoir operational and water allocation model decomposing a complex system into single unit subsystems. Sequential, iterative solutions of individual reservoir optimizations enable the application for the stochastic dynamic programming with considerable refinement in reservoir state space and inflow discretizations. Thus the resource uncertainty is taken into account while deriving robust, expectation oriented operation rules. The choice of different objective functions and

subsequent simulation modes facilitate the assessment of the reservoir system performance for different system configurations and water allocation patterns.

The present model has successfully been applied as planning tool in a national water resources master plan of a semi-arid country where a 14-reservoir-strong interconnected multibasin system is envisaged to form the backbone of the interregional water supply system. While the Manual presented in this report refers to the "planning tool" version, the potential of the EAU2000 Shell model to be used in on-line operation of a complex water resources system is obvious.

The EAU2000 Shell model has been developed at the Department of Water Resources of the Wageningen Agricultural University in collaboration with Agrar-und Hydrotechnik (AHT) GmbH Consulting Engineers, Essen, Germany. This stimulating cooperation helped us to safeguard the practical relevance of the model. The support and professional involvement of Messrs. Dr.-Ing. Günter Keser and Dr.-Ing. Wolfgang Bogacki of AHT was not only a steady source of inspiration but through their suggestions they also contributed to this Manual.

Next to them the authors are also indebted to Mr. Abdel Ghany of Egypt, Miss Emese Horváth, Mr. Tomás Dudás of Hungary and Mrs. H.K. Ampitiya of Sri Lanka who, as graduate students at the Department of Water Resources have used the manuscript of this Manual in their respective thesis work. Their experience and comments as first users have been incorporated in the final version.

Water resources management models are the result of joint efforts as duly reflected in this case by the number of authors. While the term "final version" has been used this could not prevent these models to undergo steady development as new applications emerge, or scientific results and computational refinements become available.

While this Manual presents EAU2000 Shell models as a planning tool, the authors acknowledge their ongoing efforts to develop an operational version along with modified water allocation procedures among competing water users. These developments are expected to result at a later stage in a new, refined release of the planning version itself.

Suggestions of the users of this Manual towards this end will be highly appreciated.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

LP	linear programming
DP	dynamic programming
NLP	nonlinear programming
SDP	stochastic dynamic programming
DDP	deterministic dynamic programming
t	stage
s_t	system state at the stage t
x_t	decision taken at the stage t
C_{s,x_t}	costs or contribution of the decision x_t given state s at the actual stage
$f_{t+1}^*(s_{t+1})$	accumulated sub-optimal costs (or contribution) for the following stages $t+1, t+2, \dots, N$, where N stands for the total number of stages to be considered
$f_t^*(s_t)$	accumulated sub-optimal costs (or contribution) for the following stages and including the present one ($t, t+1, \dots, N$), where N stands for the total number of stages to be considered
m	number of possible system's state transitions
$p_{ij}^t(k)$	probability of the system transition from state s_i to s_j at stage t , given the decision k is taken
$C(s_i, s_j, k)$	the costs (or contribution) generated during stage t , given the decision k and the system transition from s_i to s_j

$f_{t+1}^*(s_j)$	sub-optimal costs (or contribution) generated and summarized through the following stages $t+1, t+2, \dots, N$
$f_t^*(s_i)$	sub-optimal costs (or contribution) generated and summarized for the following stages and including the present one ($t, t+1, \dots, N$)
p_{ij}^t	probability of occurrence of the streamflow class j in month $t+1$, given the streamflow state i has occurred in month t
NS	number of storage representative discrete values
OF	objective function
SRS	Single reservoir System
MRS	Multi-Unit Reservoir System
SSD	Single Supplied Demands
MSD	Multiple Supplied Demands
DRD	Downstream Reservoir Deficit
INF	inflow
TAD	total annual demand
AMF	annual median (or mean) inflow
DD	distributed demand
UF	useful flow
AUF	average useful flow
RD	reservoir supply deficit

ARD	average reservoir supply deficit
DRS	downstream reservoir supply
DRES	downstream reservoir extra supply
FDf	free downstream flow
WTSC	water transfer structure capacity
BH, BM, KA, ME, SS	reservoir names
TU, BE, JE, MB, NA, MO, SO, SF	municipal water demands
TO	water demands of tourist areas
IBH, INE, IAEA, IBV, IMSC	irrigation water demands
DBH, DBM, DKA, DME, DSS	reservoir supply deficits

1 INTRODUCTION

As a basic component of the hydrological cycle, water can be classified as a renewable resource. Water resources, with respect to actual or foreseen demands, can be defined as the spatial and temporal disposition of available water with a certain potential to be allocated for human consumption, industrial use, irrigation, etc. The continuing growth of human population, together with the rapid industrial development, and the inherent expansion of the demand for more efficient agricultural production necessitate more complex and consistent water resources management. However, both competing demands and uncontrolled use, along with the pollution of water have resulted in the fact that water has become a scarce resource. The increasing scope and complexity of water resources management, a compound of different scientific, engineering, and social disciplines, can be subdivided into several major activities that are vital for a consistent management of water resources [Bogardi, 1991]: assessment, planning, design, implementation, operation, and maintenance. The operation stage concerns all the aspects of system performance, including the development and application of systems analysis methods for deriving the operational rules for the chosen system configuration. In fact, a simplified consideration of the operation with the inherent performance assessment must be considered already at the planning stage.

Systems analysis can generally be defined as a group of methods developed for identifying, describing, and screening of a system, its performance and behaviour under different conditions and with different goals to be pursued. It provides the decision maker with a broad information base about the system and gives the opportunity of estimating the system behaviour to compare several feasible alternatives. A variety of initial assumptions, objectives, constraints, and decision variables can be specified and their influence on the system operation evaluated. Hence, systems analysis techniques can be very valuable tools for solving planning and operation tasks in water resources management.

Together with the determination of the physical elements of the system, operation policy of the system is equally important in order to find the best performance of the system to serve its purpose. Operation policy of a water resource system can be defined on a short-term or a long-term time base. This classification implies not only the time base (e.g., hourly or daily for short-term and monthly or seasonal time steps for long-term operation) but the uncertainty of the system and its components. For a short-term operation uncertainty may be neglected, and all the phenomena can be considered as deterministic ones. However, for a long-term case, one must not neglect the stochasticity inherent both in a system itself and in its environment. The complexity of a system itself, together with the uncertainty of

all the phenomena involved including the goals to be achieved, raise the need for effective methods for deriving such operational policies that would provide an expected "optimal" response of the system under a number of different conditions. There is a variety of methods in operations research developed for analyzing water resources systems. In general, systems analysis implies two basic strategies in operational assessment: simulation and optimization approaches.

Simulation is used to analyze the effects of the proposed management plans: the achievement regarding the system performance is evaluated on the basis of the selected sets of decisions. By definition, simulation methods do not claim that the particular combination of decisions represents the optimal one. The difficulty inherent in this approach is the large number of feasible operation plans (combinations of decisions) to be checked. If simulation alone were used, the search for the "best" solution might not only be very tedious, but could lead to alternatives far away from the optimal one.

For this reason optimization models are used to narrow down the search for promising combinations of decision variables. Optimization eliminates all the undesirable operation plans and proposes policies which are close to the global optimal solution. However, optimization usually relies on a very simple representation of the water resources system. Therefore optimized alternatives may be further refined by applying simulation techniques.

The most frequently used optimization techniques in water resources management can be classified into three major groups: (1) Linear Programming (LP), (2) Dynamic Programming (DP), and (3) Nonlinear Programming (NLP). This general classification, in addition to simulation models, represents the basic methods used in planning and management of water resource systems [Yeh, 1985]. Since most of the water resources systems display considerable nonlinearities, operational assessment - especially in case of reservoirs - is usually based on DP. The more so, since DP lends itself to a relatively easy incorporation of stochasticity [Loucks *et al.*, 1981].

The present report describes the development and use of a complex water resources (reservoir) system operational assessment technique based on Stochastic Dynamic programming (SDP). It has been implemented as a computer program package called *ShellDP*. The package comprises a set of independent routines developed for SDP-based optimization of a multi-unit reservoir system operation. The application of this optimization technique derives optimal long-term operational strategy. The uncertainty is explicitly incorporated into the optimization procedure: in order to describe the stochastic nature of

river flows, the inflow to a reservoir is considered as an additional state variable in the SDP-based optimization approach.

The description of the SDP method which is applied in this report is presented in Chapter 2. This chapter also contains information on deterministic dynamic programming (DDP) as an introduction to SDP. This chapter follows closely the descriptions of the SDP algorithm by *Kularathna* [1992]. The main characteristics of optimization of a single and multi-unit reservoir system operation are explained in Chapter 3. This chapter deals with a general description of water resources system elements, decomposition techniques used in the optimization of a complex system operation, and data requirements for the calculations. Chapter 4 presents a five-reservoir water resources system to demonstrate the applicability of the *ShellDP* package. Chapter 5 gives detailed information on the *ShellDP* package and its software components. Chapters 3 and 5 are generalizing the description of the *ShellDP* by *Brorens* [1992], including the description of recently developed features of the package. Finally, the complete example of command, input, and output files for optimization of the presented complex system operation is given in the Appendices A through L. As compiled of a number of titles related to multiple-reservoir operational problems Appendix M should be understood as an initial guideline for those who intend to enrol themselves into research in this field.

2 STOCHASTIC DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING

2.1 Introduction to Dynamic Programming

Dynamic programming [Bellman, 1957], is a technique used for optimizing a multistage process. It is a "solution-seeking" concept which replaces a problem of n decision variables by n problems having preferably one decision variable each. Such an approach allows the analysts to make decisions stage-by-stage, until the final result is obtained. Hence, the original problem needs to be decomposed into stages. This decomposition could be defined either in space or in time. Each stage is characterized by the different system state expressed by the numerical value of the selected state variable(s). The transition of the state from one stage to another is expressed by a particular course of action (or the decision what to do) which is represented by the decision variable. The changes of the system's state, influenced by the decision taken at the previous stage are described by the state transformation equation. This transition of the state is possible only if certain rules are followed: both system state and decision variable can take values within particular domains. These limits form a set of constraints which must be met at every stage during the optimization process.

The computational routine for deriving the optimal policy follows the Bellman's recursive equation. For every state s at stage t the optimal policy is given by (subscripts denote backward computational procedure):

$$f_t^*(s_t) = \min_{x_t} \left\{ C_{s_t, x_t} + f_{t+1}^*(s_{t+1}) \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

where

- t - stage;
- s_t - system state at the stage t ;
- x_t - decision taken at the stage t ;
- C_{s_t, x_t} - costs or contribution of the decision x_t , given state s at the actual stage;
- f_{t+1}^* - accumulated sub-optimal costs (or contribution) for the following stages $t+1, t+2, \dots, N$, where N stands for the total number of stages to be considered.

In other words, Equation 2.1 reflects the well known Bellman's Principle of Optimality [Bellman, 1957] which states that "an optimal policy has the property that whatever the initial decisions are, the remaining decisions must constitute an optimal policy with regard to the state resulting from the first decision". Generally, DP procedure starts by initiating the objective function's value (cost or benefit) at the initial stage to zero, or any other arbitrary value. Subsequently, sub-optimal solutions are defined at every stage. Finally, the sub-optimal policy derived at the last computational stage is, actually, the global optimum of the problem. The optimal policy can then be derived as a set of decisions, each of which is taken at a subsequent stage with respect to the corresponding sub-optimal decisions derived at the preceding stage.

Equation 2.1 describes the deterministic dynamic programming algorithm. However, system behaviour and the transition of the system state from one stage to another are seldom deterministic functions. The most general stochastic formulation of the Bellman's recursive equation can be written as follows:

$$f_t^*(s_i) = \min_k \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ij}^t(k) \cdot [C(s_i, s_j, k) + f_{t+1}^*(s_j)] \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

where

- m - number of possible system's state transitions starting from s_i ;
- $p_{ij}^t(k)$ - probability of the system transition from state s_i to s_j at stage t , given the decision k is taken;
- $C(s_i, s_j, k)$ - the costs (or contribution) generated during stage t , given the decision k and the system transition from s_i to s_j ;
- $f_{t+1}^*(s_j)$ - sub-optimal costs (or contribution) generated and summarized through the following stages $t+1, t+2, \dots, N$.

In deterministic case (Equation 2.1) the optimal operational policy is derived from the space of feasible solutions. However, by introducing stochasticity in the right hand side of the equation, Equation 2.2 brings about the conclusion that we are seeking for the best (minimum or maximum) expectation of the objective function over the time period considered. The distinction between DP and SDP applications is also attributed in the decision whether a backward or forward algorithm should be chosen. In addition to a backward procedure (Equation 2.1), a forward DP algorithm could also be used in the deterministic case i.e., the first stage is considered as the initial one and the procedure

continues until the sub-optimal solution at the last stage is derived. However, if the SDP recursive formulation (Equation 2.2) is to be used, the backward stochastic dynamic programming algorithm is required, since the expectation of the objective achievement over the future stages has to be considered. Therefore, the SDP algorithm starts from the last stage of the temporal cycle to be considered. Unlike the deterministic one, the stochastic procedure cannot reach the optimal solution in one pass throughout all stages. The complete computational cycles (iterations) over all stages have to be repeated until a stable decision set and constant expected return are reached for consecutive temporal cycles.

It is essential to point out that DP models require problem-specific formulations. This is due to differences that appear among a variety of problems which can be solved using DP: objective functions can have different forms, some problems have one and some of them can have several state variables, state transformation equations are not the same in all cases, decision variables can vary among different problems, etc.

Due to the inherent discrete nature of the SDP algorithm this method is hampered by the problem of dimensionality. The number of state transformations to be evaluated at any stage show an exponential growth with the increase of the number of state variables. A polynomial growth of the number of state transformations at each stage can be noted with the increase of the number of state discretizations. This is reflected in the excessive computer time and memory requirements to run an SDP model with a comparatively fine discretization of state variables.

2.2 Stochastic Dynamic Programming Algorithm for the Optimization of Reservoir Operation

The SDP based optimization procedure requires discretization of the state variables and their representation by a finite number of characteristic values. In reservoir operation problems sets of characteristic storage volumes and inflows are chosen so that the entire ranges of possible storage volumes and streamflows are represented. In an SDP formulation of a water resources allocation problem, time periods are often considered as stages which are, very frequently, set to monthly time steps. Therefore, each iteration represents one annual cycle and thus consists of 12 stages (months).

The future states or outcomes of any stochastic process cannot be predicted with certainty. However, based on past observations, the probability associated with any particular outcome can be estimated. Hydrologic uncertainty of streamflows is explicitly taken into consideration in the SDP model described in this manual. The model incorporates discrete probability distributions of monthly river flows (or alternatively the transition probabilities between subsequent monthly flows) into the optimization process. They describe the extent of the uncertainty of future occurrences of streamflows and the serial correlation of streamflows within a river basin.

If river flows were considered random processes the uncertainty of the hydrological regime could be described by discrete probability distributions of monthly river flows. After discretizing the entire range of inflow occurrences in a particular month into a set of flow intervals with the respective representative values the corresponding probabilities could be estimated from the available historical record:

p_i^t - probability of occurrence of the streamflow class i in month t .

On the other hand, assuming that the unconditional steady state probability distributions for monthly streamflows are not changing from one year to the next, a Markov chain could be defined for each month's streamflow. First order (lag one) Markov chains are used to estimate the discrete transition probabilities in order to represent the stochastic relationship between subsequent streamflow values. Discrete transition probabilities are evaluated for a number of inflow classes for each month. The class-representative inflow values to be considered are determined according to the available historical streamflow records. Since there are 12 months in a year, there are 12 Markov chains, the elements of which could be denoted as:

P_{ij}^t - probability of occurrence of the streamflow class j in month $t+1$, given the streamflow state i has occurred in month t .

The stored volumes of water in the reservoirs at the beginning of each stage (month) represent the explicit state of the system. To incorporate the uncertainty of inflows into the optimization process (either as a Markovian process or a random one) inflow to the reservoir is also considered as an explicit state variable. Therefore, an SDP formulation of a water resources allocation problem will have a two-dimensional state space consisting of the storage volume and the inflow to the reservoirs as state variables. The decision to be taken at each stage is the quantity of water to be released. This can be implicitly identified

by specifying the storage volume at the beginning of the next stage as a decision variable which is, at the same time, the storage volume at the end of the time step considered.

2.2.1 Discretization of Inflows and Storages

Due to a discrete nature of SDP sets of storage and inflow characteristic values have to be selected so that the entire ranges of possible storage volumes and inflows to the reservoirs are considered. The developed model employs a semi-automatic procedure which consists of two steps: (1) the number of discrete storage values is defined by the user; and (2) according to the storage discretization, the model automatically estimates the number of inflow representative values. This is done in order to maintain the influence of the whole range of inflows on the changes of the reservoir storage, i.e to avoid low inflow values while having much higher storage class values.

To obtain discrete values to represent reservoir storage, the following procedure is adopted:

- NS , the number of discrete values to represent reservoir storage, can be chosen by the user according to the actual reservoir size. However, NS is limited in the model to a maximum of 55.
- The range between the minimum and maximum limits of reservoir live storage is divided into $NS-1$ equally spaced intervals.
- Boundary values of these intervals are to be used as discrete representative values of the storage space.

The characteristic streamflows can be found by partitioning the range of streamflows into intervals. The number of these intervals directly depends on the chosen size of the representative storage interval in order to provide "synchronized" discretization of both state variables. It should be noted that the number of discrete flow values cannot exceed 12 in the model. The average of the observed historical inflows that occurred within the limits of an interval is chosen as that interval's characteristic value. This value represents the entire interval in the following computations. Mean and variance of inflows during each month are calculated to check whether they are reproduced by the discretization.

2.2.2 Description of the Optimization Process

The backward stochastic dynamic programming algorithm is used in optimization of reservoir operation. The objective of the SDP based optimization can be chosen among three alternatives offered in the model:

- To minimize the expected value of annual sum of squared supply shortages from the respective demands for water. This, so called 'single-sided squared deviation' objective function (OF) penalizes only deficiency in supply. Possible extra releases of non-consumptive water over demanded volumes or spillage are not penalized.
- To minimize the expected value of annual sum of squared deviations between releases and the corresponding demands. This is the, so called 'double-sided squared deviation' OF because it penalizes both supply shortages and excess releases of water over demanded volumes.
- To minimize the expected value of accumulated annual sum of the 'two-component weighted squared deviation'. This OF comprises two shortage components: (1) the squared deviation of actual reservoir storage from the full capacity of the reservoir, and (2) the squared deficiency in supply. Weight factors are assigned to each of the components according to user's preferences.

The SDP procedure starts by initiating the value of the objective function at the last stage (a month in the future) to zero, or any other arbitrary constant value. Backward algorithm by stages is continued until a stable policy and constant expected annual returns from the operation of the system have been found. One iteration cycle comprises 12 stages (months) of computation. The cumulative expected return grows up by setting the value of all output states (at the last stage) of each iteration to the value of the corresponding input states (at the first stage) of the previous iteration.

After few iterations the increase in OF value for any state over a period of one year becomes constant and independent of the state considered. This increment over a 12-month period is the expected annual return of the system operation. The operation policy designated by the SDP model is a set of rules specifying the storage level at the beginning of the next month for each combination of storage levels at the beginning of the current month and the inflow during the current month.

2.2.3 Test of Convergence of the SDP Procedure

There are two criteria which determine the convergence of the SDP optimization procedure:

- Stabilization of the operational policy.
- Stabilization of the expected annual increment of the OF value.

At each stage (month) during the SDP optimization procedure, an operational policy for that stage is determined. After continuing backward computation for a couple of years, a stable operation policy can be obtained. This implies that the operational policy for a specific month will not change from year to year. When this condition is reached, the convergence criterion of stabilization of the operational policy is achieved.

During the continued backward computation, the optimum expected return for all possible initial states is determined for each stage (month). When the expected return for a period of one year becomes constant for all state transformations at each stage, the convergence criterion of constant expected annual objective achievement is reached [Loucks *et al.*, 1981].

3 SINGLE AND MULTI-UNIT RESERVOIR SYSTEM OPERATION

3.1 General Aspects

As conceived during the development of the *ShellDP* model, optimization of a multiple-reservoir system operation could roughly be divided into three major steps: (1) preparation of the required input data (inflow sequences; characteristics of reservoirs, water transfer and conveyance structures; demand data; water allocation patterns), (2) optimization of the system's operation, and (3) the assessment of the derived operational policy by simulation and the subsequent allocation of the derived releases. The following sections are giving more detailed descriptions of these steps. Modelling approaches towards optimization of a single and multiple-reservoir systems operation are given in separate sections due to the principal differences between the methods adopted in the *ShellDP*.

3.2 Optimization of a Single Reservoir System Operation

The basic elements of a Single Reservoir System (SRS) are presented in Figure 3.1. A long-term operational analysis of such a system comprises determination of an operational strategy that would provide, with respect to the reservoirs characteristics, given inflow record, and selected objective function, maximum expected satisfaction of the demand imposed upon the reservoir. For the optimization itself, the *ShellDP* package employs a slightly modified SDP-based optimization-simulation computer model developed by Kularathna [1992]. This model consists of two independent routines: (1) the POLICY program determines the reservoir optimal operational policy, and (2) the SIMULATE program is used to assess the derived policy. Both programs, coupled with the adopted decomposition methodology and some additional models, are also used in analyzing multiple-reservoir systems operation. The main input data requirements are:

- **historical inflow data** (preferably for a large number of years);
- **water demand data** (drinking water, irrigation, etc.);

- **reservoir characteristics** (size, 'elevation - capacity' and 'elevation - surface area' curves, estimates of water losses, outlet capacities, etc.).

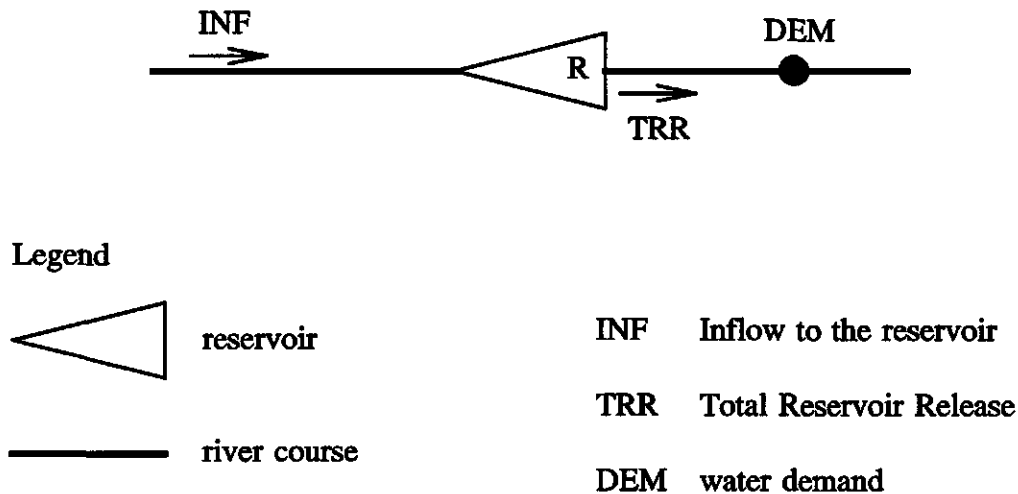


Figure 3.1 Single Reservoir System Elements

Using these data, the POLICY program optimizes the reservoir operation with respect to the selected objective function (see Section 3.4.1). In other words: the inflow time series is modified by the reservoir in order to match the demand curve as much as possible. Due to the stochastic nature of the optimization process, the final result is an expectation-oriented operational policy. Upon determining the policy, the SIMULATE program is activated to evaluate its operational effects. The following steps can be distinguished as basic stages of the optimization process of a SRS operation (for more details see Section 3.4):

- **Preparation of data of the reservoir characteristics and salient features;**
- **Preparation of inflow data;**
- **Preparation of water demand data;**
- **Optimization:** determination of reservoir operation policy;
- **Simulation** of the reservoir operation according to the derived policy;
- **Allocation of the resulting releases** to different demand centres (this can result in reservoir supply deficits during some periods).

3.3 Optimization of a Multi-Unit Reservoir System Operation

A Multi-Unit Reservoir System (MRS) consists of a number of reservoirs interconnected by means of natural streams, artificial transfer canals, or pipelines. A multi-unit system can also be conceived as several independent reservoirs serving the same demand centre(s). Figure 3.2 displays a general scheme of an MRS consisting of 5 reservoirs.

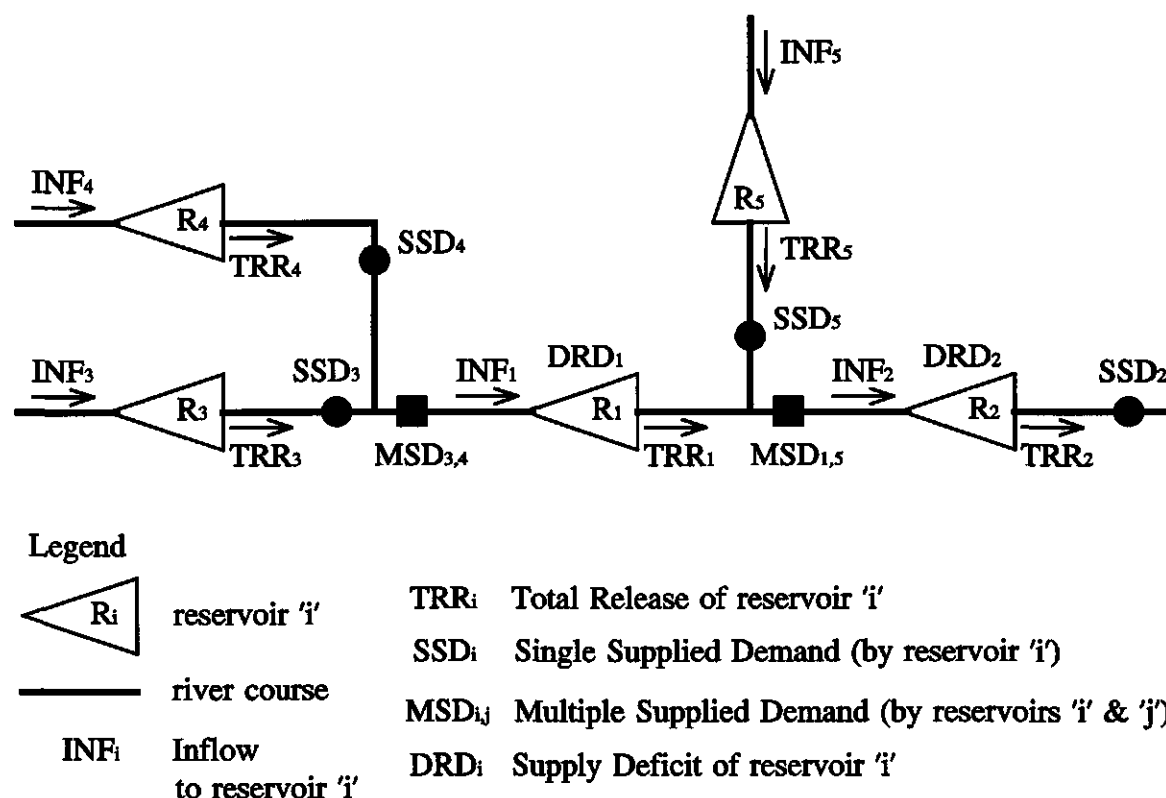


Figure 3.2 Multi-unit Reservoir System Elements

The operation of each reservoir in the system has to be tuned to achieve a "near optimal" performance for the system as a whole. The analysis of the joint operation of a number of reservoirs interconnected into a complex water resources system requires huge computer capacities. If such a task includes stochastic nature of the system's inputs and outputs the problem can sometimes become computationally prohibitive due to its dimensionality. To avoid this, the approach adopted in the *ShellDP* model assumes decomposition of a

multiple-reservoir system into single-reservoir subsystems. Subsequent analyses concentrate on each reservoir individually thereby deriving local optimal operational strategies of defined subsystems. These policies are refined throughout an iterative process to reach a "near optimal" operation of the system as a whole. Thus, to enable the analyst to derive and to evaluate the system's operation, certain modifications and simplifications of both the system and applied technique had to be adopted in the *ShellDP*:

- The SDP-based optimization algorithm developed for analysis of complex systems' operation is an iterative procedure. This means that the final solution is obtained by repeated optimization and simulation of the system's performance in several consecutive steps. Iterations are repeated until the expected, "near optimal" system return is obtained.
- The methodology is based on decomposition, i.e. each reservoir's operation is optimized separately, simultaneously considering the inflows from upstream reservoirs and the presence of downstream reservoirs. The order in which the individual reservoirs are optimized is not strictly fixed. It can partly be chosen freely, and partly it depends on the adopted method (going downstream, upstream, or up-and-downstream [Milutin, 1992]). The sequence of optimization may reflect existing firm water allocation policies which can be treated as a type of constraint.

Clearly, when considering optimization of an MRS operation as opposed to a situation with a single reservoir (SRS), some differences have to be noticed (Figures 3.1 and 3.2):

- In an SRS the inflow (INF) into the reservoir consists of a set of historical data. In an MRS the inflow volume might be influenced by other reservoirs that are directly upstream of the reservoir in question.
- In an MRS, a demand can be supplied by more than one reservoir, due to the fact that rivers, canals, or pipelines from different reservoirs might lead to the same demand centre. These demands are referred to as 'multiple-supplied demands' (MSD) as opposed to 'single-supplied demands' (SSD).
- The term 'downstream reservoir deficit' (DRD) is considered to be one of the demand components of reservoirs situated upstream, next to SSD's and MSD's. The DRD is the sum of the individual demand components that could not be met by the

downstream reservoir. The DRD can be obtained by simulation, following the "optimal" policy derived for the downstream reservoir.

- The solution is obtained through repeated iteration steps. When a reservoir's operation is optimized, either the DRD is not known (the downstream reservoir's operation has not been optimized yet), or the total inflow to the reservoir is not known (the upstream reservoirs' operation have not been optimized yet). Which of the two is missing depends on the adopted decomposition (going downstream, upstream, or up-and-downstream). The lack of either of the data necessitates the use of an iterative computational approach, wherein a particular optimization step relies on the DRD or the additional inflow obtained in the previous iteration.

It has already been pointed out that the dimensionality of an MRS optimization problem requires considerable amounts of computer storage and memory. This phenomenon, so called "curse of dimensionality", can sometimes increase these requirements even beyond capacities of the available computer facilities. Several SDP-based decomposition methods have been developed to cope with this problem. There are three main decomposition orders in which the operation of an MRS can be optimized within the *ShellDP* model:

- **Going downstream:** The procedure starts by optimizing the uppermost reservoir of the system, follows the downstream reservoir sequence, and ends up by optimizing the operation of the lowest lying reservoir. The DRD from the previous iteration run are used to modify the actual demand of the reservoir being optimized. In the first iteration these values are assumed to be zero. Figure 3.3 shows the flow chart of the downstream decomposition algorithm of an MRS operation.
- **Going upstream:** Optimization starts at the lowest and ends up at the uppermost reservoir in the system. Inflow to a reservoir is enlarged by unused (free) releases from upstream reservoirs obtained in the previous iteration. In the first iteration these values are unknown, thus reservoirs utilize only their own unregulated inflows.
- **Going up-and-downstream:** This algorithm employs a complex optimization order which not only starts at the lowest reservoir, but also ends up at the lowest reservoir of the system after optimizing each reservoir operation [*Kularathna, 1992*]. This set-up provides the use of DRD and/or additional inflows from upstream reservoirs obtained in the actual iteration rather than those from the previous calculation step. Moreover, every pair of reservoirs in a cascade is considered as a small subsystem

which operation is optimized in the same manner as that of the whole system: (1) downstream reservoir operation is optimized on the basis of its own inflow sequence; (2) upstream reservoir operation is optimized according to the demand which is increased by the DRD of the downstream reservoir; and (3) downstream reservoir operation is optimized for the second time, but considering the upstream reservoir free releases in addition to its own inflows. Figure 3.4 shows the flow chart of the up-and-downstream decomposition algorithm of an MRS operation.

Within the *ShellDP*, the optimization of an MRS operation consists of several computational steps which are executed in the following order:

- (1) **Preparation of characteristic data of the reservoirs and determination of the decomposition method (reservoir optimization order);**
- (2) **Start the first iteration run;**
- (3) **Choose the first reservoir;**
- (4) **Optimize the 'current' reservoir operation:**
 - **Preparation of inflow data** including the available free flows from upstream reservoirs, if any;
 - **Preparation of demand data** including DRD, if any;
 - **Optimization:** determination of reservoir operation policy;
 - **Simulation** of the reservoir operation according to the derived policy;
 - **Allocation of the resulting releases** to different demand centres (this can result in reservoir supply deficits during some periods) and determination of free releases (towards the immediate downstream reservoir, if any).
- (5) **Choose the next reservoir, and then repeat step (4).** When all the reservoir policies are optimized in this iteration, initialize the next iteration and go to step (3). After several iterations the joint system return should converge to its 'near optimal' value and the computation procedure could be terminated.

The common feature of these three decomposition algorithms is that they all employ a certain sequence of individual optimization and simulation of each reservoir of the system. In other words: (1) the sequence upon which the reservoirs will be taken into consideration is determined in advance; and (2) following the adopted order, the reservoirs are, one by one, introduced for the optimization/simulation process. At this point, a new term needs to be introduced: '**the current reservoir**'. It refers to the reservoir which operation is presently being optimized (or simulated) according to the selected decomposition sequence. The detailed description of all computational steps employed in optimization of both SRS and MRS operation is presented in Section 3.4.

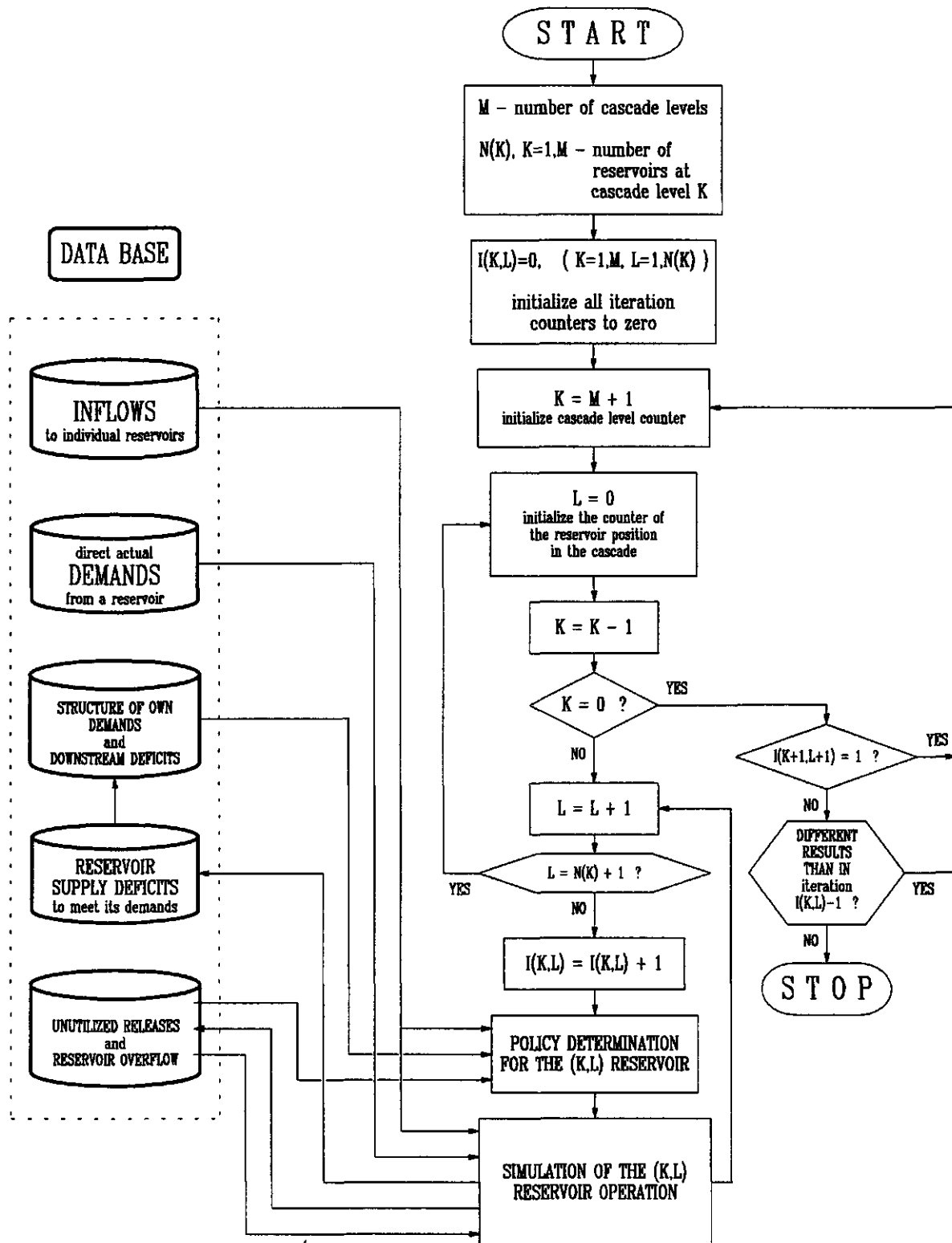


Figure 3.3 Sequential (Downstream) Decomposition in Optimization of an MRS Operation

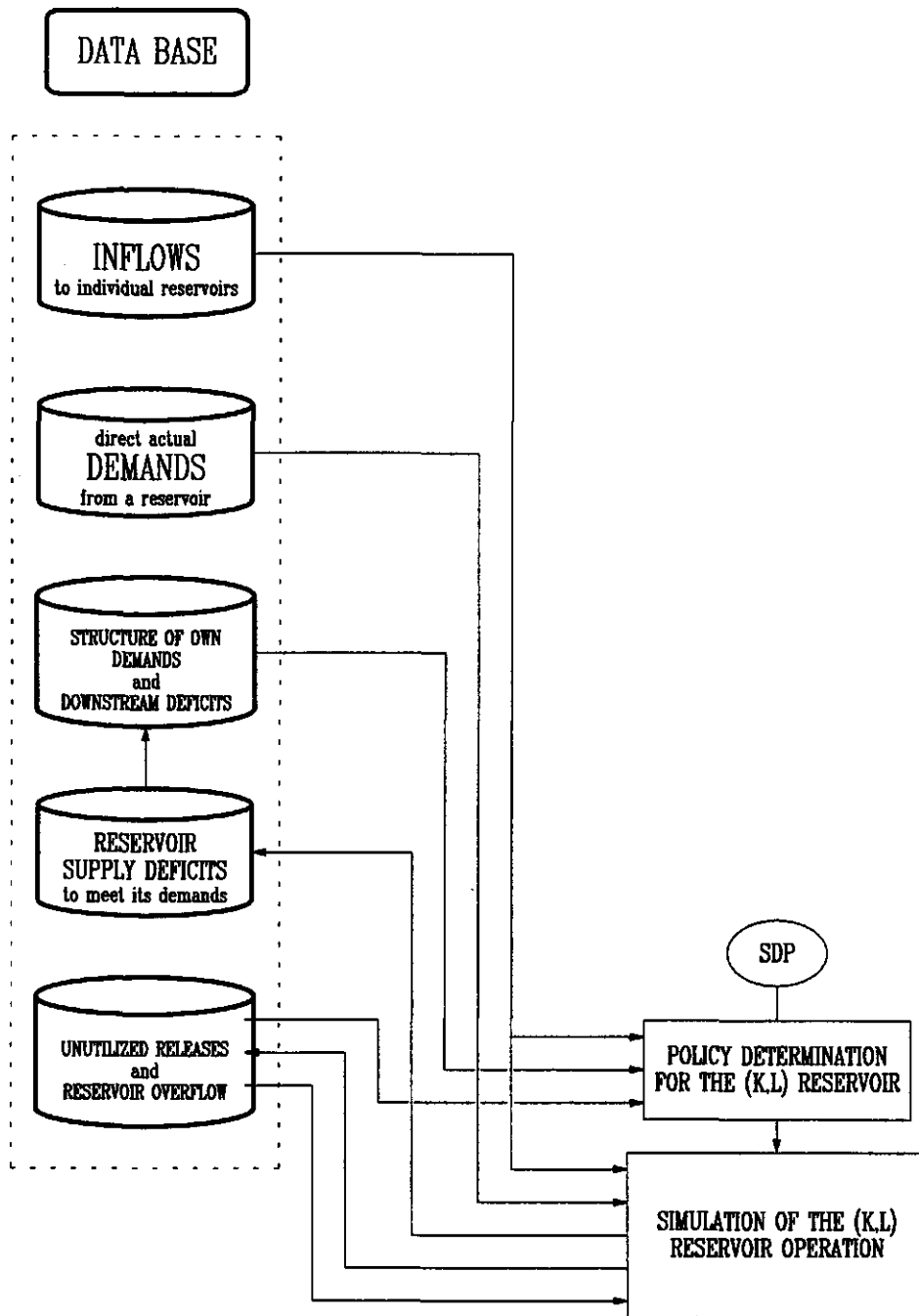
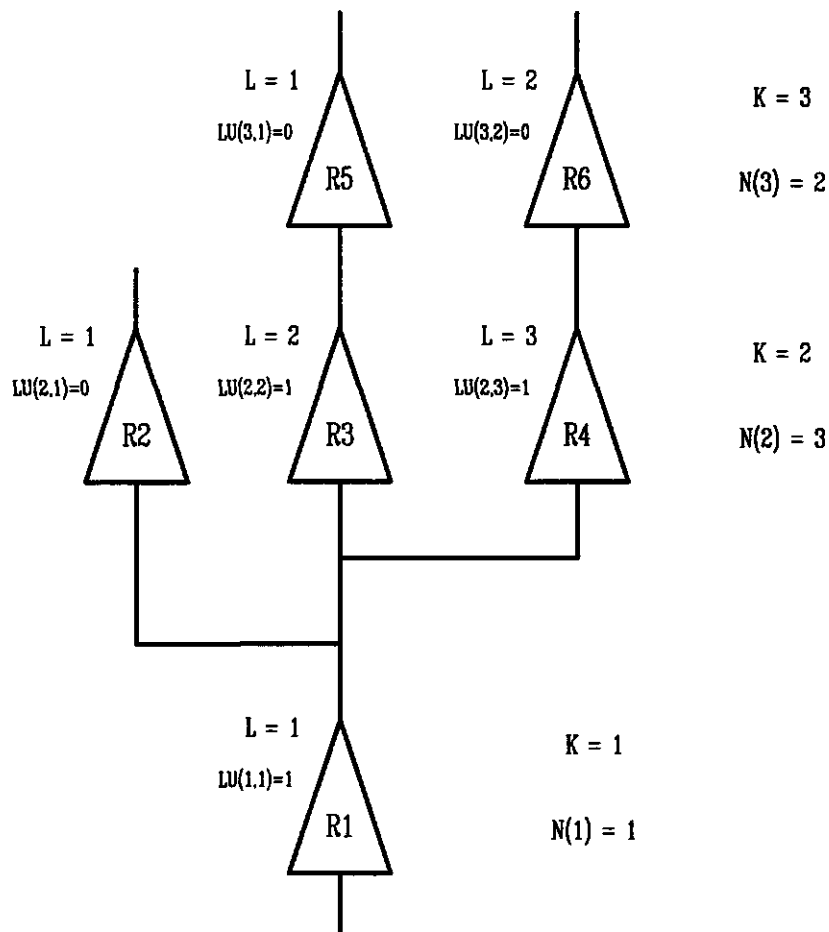


Figure 3.4 (continued) Iterative (Up-and-Downstream) Decomposition in Optimization of an MRS Operation: OPTIMIZATION, SIMULATION and inherent DATA FLOW



LEGEND

- R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, & R6 - reservoirs
- M - number of cascade levels
- K - cascade level counter
- $N(K)$, $[K=1, M]$ - number of reservoirs in cascade level K
- L - reservoir counter at a cascade level
- $I(K, L)$, $[K=1, M; L=1, N(K)]$ - iteration ordinal number of the (K,L) reservoir
- $LU(K, L)$, $[K=1, M; L=1, N(K)]$ - upstream reservoir identifier

The Legend of Figures 3.3 and 3.4

3.4 Description of Different Calculation Steps

3.4.1 Preparation of Characteristic Data of the Reservoir(s)

As a part of basic input data requirements, reservoir characteristics are represented by groups of data sets which do not change during the optimization process. The data are stored in an unique file for each reservoir of the system (Tables A.1 through A.5 of Appendix A). This, so called **reservoir characteristics file** contains the following:

- Reservoir name.
- Length (in years) of the inflow record (limited in the model to 100).
- Values of the reservoir's maximum and minimum storage volumes, maximum outlet capacity, and the inflow correlation coefficient threshold. The last parameter determines whether transitional or unconditional inflow probability distributions are used (i.e., if the correlation coefficient between inflows in two consecutive months is higher than the given threshold value then transitional probabilities are to be used to reflect the stochasticity of inflows; otherwise, unconditional monthly inflow probability distributions are used).
- The available inflow record (reservoir **own inflows** - see Section 3.4.2).
- Reservoir characteristics: 'elevation - capacity' and 'elevation - surface area' curves. **Important:** *The model requires that these curves cover a range which exceeds the actual reservoir size and the corresponding maximum surface area, respectively.*
- Estimates of reservoir evaporation losses in terms of characteristic water column (depth) losses in each month.

Another group of reservoir-specific data is compiled into a **demand allocation file** (Tables A.6 through A.10 of Appendix A) describing the selected objective function type to be used in the optimization, the simulation method to be applied, and listing the names of demand centres associated with the reservoir. The contents of a **demand allocation file**

also remains unchanged during the entire computational procedure. The **demand allocation file** consists of:

- The value depicting whether a 'real demand' or a 'hypothetical demand' approach is to be applied in optimization (see Section 3.4.3). This parameter is followed by the objective function type code (see Section 2.2.2) that can take values:
 - 1 - 'single-sided squared deviation';
 - 2 - 'double-sided squared deviation';
 - 3 - 'two-component weighted squared deviation'.

Note that if any value other than 1, 2, or 3 is given, the optimization model assumes objective function type 1. The following input data is a pair of weights associated with the objective function type 3. These two parameters can take values between 0 and 1. The last input parameter is the simulation type code (see Sections 3.4.5 and 3.4.6) which can take values:

- 0 - 'override' simulation approach;
- 1 - simulation strictly following the derived policy;
- 2 - 'avoid excess release' simulation approach which, actually, consists of two distinctive simulation methods (see Section 3.4.5).

Note that if any value other than 0, 1, or 2 is given, the simulation model assumes the simulation type 1.

- The following data include a list of demand centre codes associated with the reservoir. Note that this list not only determines the demand targets of a reservoir but the priority order of release allocation towards them as well.

Important : *There are three model-specific requirements considering the units used:*

- **Volume:** *Reservoir storage, inflows and demands have to be in $10^6 m^3$.*
- **Area:** *Reservoir surface area must be expressed in ha ($10^4 m^2$).*
- **Elevation:** *Elevation and evaporation must be expressed in m.*

3.4.2 Preparation of Inflow Data

Optimization procedure requires historical monthly inflow data for as long period as possible (this is limited in the model to a maximum of 100 years). River flows into a reservoir could have two components:

- The so called '**own unregulated inflow**' of a reservoir: the natural inflow to the reservoir which value is not influenced by any other (upstream) reservoir.
- **Inflow from upstream reservoirs** is compound of free downstream releases and spills from reservoirs situated directly upstream from the reservoir in question. These volumes of water are non-consumptive releases from upstream reservoirs (not used to cover consumptive water demands). In addition, this inflow component can also be increased by a contribution from reservoirs situated in neighbouring river basins. Namely, regulated releases from these reservoirs can be transferred via canals and/or pipelines towards the reservoir in question.

The own inflow component to a reservoir, as taken from observed (or generated) time series, does not change during the optimization process. However, free release volumes from upstream reservoirs do change due to modifications in their respective operational policies. Policy adjustments are caused by the different demand structures and might be used in the subsequent iteration cycles. These two inflow components have to be added together in order to serve as input for the optimization of the 'current' reservoir operation.

3.4.3 Preparation of Demand Data

Within the SDP context monthly demand values are considered to be recurring in annual cycles. Actual monthly water demand from a reservoir is calculated by summing up all the individual demands that are supposed to be met by the 'current' reservoir. There are three different demand types considered:

- **Single supplied demands (SSD)**: demands that are supplied by only one reservoir.
- **Multiple supplied demands (MSD)**: demands supplied by more than one reservoir.

- **Downstream reservoir deficits (DRD):** deficits in demand fulfilment of either the reservoir which is situated on the same river course directly downstream of the 'current' one or the reservoir which receives additional inflow volumes by an interbasin transfer structure from the 'current' reservoir. **NOTE:** *The DRD components are always ranked at the bottom of a demand list.*

A demand is represented by a sequence of average monthly volumes of water. Initially, before starting any calculations, individual demand data for all demand centres (including SSD, MSD, and DRD) are compiled into a, so called, '**general demand file**'.

Important: *Due to some initial assumptions and restrictions imposed during software development it is compulsory to end a 'general demand file' with an additional line containing downstream reservoir deficits of a nonexisting, 'dummy' reservoir. Failing to do so could sometimes unexpectedly interrupt computations with a completely illogical error status. The error occurs under very specific input conditions (fully recognized and demarcated by developers of the software) and it can be safely avoided by the suggested 'dummy' demand remedy. This 'dummy' DRD demand is named 'DXX' in the example provided in this Manual (see Appendix A: Table A.11; Appendix B: Table B.1; Appendix G: Tables G.1 and G.3; Appendix H: Tables H.1, H.2, and H.3; and Appendix I: Table I.1).*

The total annual demand distribution of a particular reservoir is evaluated by summing up all partial demand sets assigned to the reservoir. The aggregated demand distribution can be further used in two different ways in the optimization process:

- Directly, as a 'targeted real demand' (designated in the model by the value '-999.999' in the corresponding **demand allocation file**; see Sections 3.4.1 and 5.2). In this case a reservoir operational policy is optimized towards reaching the 'real demand' as close as possible with respect to the best expected achievement of the selected objective function (see Section 2.2.2).
- Indirectly, to be used to form the shape of the demand curve. The final values of the demand, the so called 'hypothetical monthly demands', could be oriented either to the value of the annual median or the annual mean inflow to the reservoir. The choice is based on the hydrological regime of the corresponding basin: (1) in areas with moderate climatic conditions the annual mean inflow is the alternative; whereas (2) the annual median inflow comes up as the decision in sub-humid to semi-arid climates. These alternatives arise from the intention to create an overwhelmingly

large demand. The 'hypothetical demand' is assumed to constitute a theoretical maximum demand a reservoir of unrestricted size, while having no losses whatsoever, would be able to fulfil without any shortage to occur. It is obvious that these prerequisites are not met by real-world reservoirs. Thus this hypothetical demand might be approximated, but never achieved. This transformation provides maximum challenge towards the utilization of the reservoir storage capacity, while the demand distribution remains unchanged. The annual median (or mean) inflow is redistributed with respect to the real (monthly) demand distribution within an annual cycle, i.e. the hypothetical demand values are reflecting the monthly distribution of the components of the supply requirements. These fictive monthly demand distributions are obtained according to the following set of equations:

if total annual demand $\neq 0$ then

$$\text{fictive monthly demand} = \text{actual monthly demand} \cdot \frac{\text{annual median (or mean) inflow}}{\text{total annual demand}}$$

if total annual demand = 0 then

$$\text{fictive monthly demand} = \frac{\text{annual median (or mean) inflow}}{12}$$

or

$$\text{if } TAD \neq 0 \text{ then } DD_m = (\sum SSD_m + \sum MSD_m + \sum DRD_m) \cdot \frac{AMF}{TAD} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\text{if } TAD = 0 \text{ then } DD_m = \frac{AMF}{12}$$

where

- *TAD* represents the *total annual demand*;
- *AMF* is either the *annual median inflow* or *annual mean inflow*;
- *DD* is the, so called, *distributed demand*;
- *m* denotes the actual month and takes values from 1 to 12.

Either of the resulting demand time series as pre-processed for the optimization procedure is called the '**distributed demand**' (DD). Consequently, the DD (either 'real' or 'hypothetical') is used as a target to determine the reservoir operational policy according to the chosen objective function.

3.4.4 Optimization

The maximum potential contribution of each reservoir in the system is evaluated on the basis of their active storage volumes, observed inflows, monthly demand distributions within an annual cycle, estimates of water losses during each month, and the selected objective function. The SDP-based optimization model (see Sections 2.2 and 3.2) is used to derive the optimal long-term, expectation oriented, operational policy of the reservoir.

The optimization procedure starts by selecting the type of the objective function and initiating its value at the last stage to zero, or any other arbitrary value. Each annual cycle consists of 12 stages (months) representing one iteration cycle. The cumulative value of the objective function grows up by setting its value at the beginning of each iteration cycle to the value of the objective function at the last computational stage of the previous iteration. The process goes backwards through these cycles until a stable operational policy and constant annual return of the system are achieved.

After several iterations the increase of the objective function's value over an annual cycle becomes constant and independent from time and state [Loucks *et al.*, 1981]. The operational policy reaches steady state conditions i.e., for every combination of state variables (initial storage volume and inflow during the time interval) the target storage volume remains the same. These two criteria can be used to indicate the convergence of the SDP-based optimization procedure.

The steady state annual increment of the objective function expresses the optimum expected contribution of the reservoir towards the performance criteria as used in the objective function. It is reached for all possible state transformations during each stage within one annual cycle. The steady state condition of the policy implies the fact that for an indefinite long operational period the decision taken during a specific month will not be changed from year to year for the same constellation of the state variables.

Finally, the optimization procedure results in sets of decision tables determined for each month (stage) within an annual cycle (see Table D.2 of Appendix D). These tables specify decisions (final storage volumes of the reservoir) to be taken on the basis of every possible combination of initial storage volume at the beginning and inflows during the month (state variables). The policies are fairly detailed reservoir operational rules that indicate how the

reservoir should be operated in order to satisfy the demands as close as possible (actually, the 'distributed demand' DD) in each month on the basis of *the expected inflow pattern*.

NOTE: *Water losses at each stage are estimated as total monthly volumes of water lost by evaporation. The quantities of evaporation losses are expressed as functions of average reservoir volume during the stage (the average of the initial and final reservoir storage).*

3.4.5 Simulation

The assessment of the derived operational policy is performed by simulation. The simulation model uses the operational policy to determine the target storage volume of the reservoir at the end of each month according to the present state of the system (initial storage volume and inflow). Simulation starts by setting up the value of the initial reservoir storage level and it is carried out over a selected sequence of streamflow data. Simulation, as a part of the iterative alternating optimization/simulation (SIMOPT) procedure, always utilizes the same inflow data set which serves as the basis for optimization.

Simulation of reservoir's performance results in a sequence of its storage volumes at the end of each month over the entire simulation time period. Having the values of initial and final storage volumes, inflow volume, and estimates of evaporation, it is possible to define the respective release volume during each month. Total reservoir release is the sum of: (1) reservoir outflow through the service and bottom outlets, and (2) overflow of the reservoir over the spillway. Simulated releases are then used to determine the allocation structure of the released water. Subsequently, sets of allocated release volumes and the respective demands are used to calculate possible shortages in demand fulfilment.

Due to a restrictive discrete nature of SDP-based optimization it can be observed that sometimes strict policy decisions result in significant oversupply. This shortcoming stems from the fact that the decision to be taken in each month is the final storage volume at the end of the period. As the final storage volume can assume a value only from a limited discrete set it is clear that the resulting release will not necessarily match the respective demand for water. In fact, in many months the release would surpass the corresponding demand. To assess the magnitude of such excess withdrawals the simulation model in the **ShellDP** package allows use of four different simulation models. These four alternatives are based on the permitted level of policy violation. Alternative policy violations are selected

in such a way as to ensure that they will comply with the objective pursued in optimization. That is, a policy decision could be altered only to prevent the portion of a release beyond the corresponding demand to be withdrawn from the reservoir. Dealing with a system with the assumed purpose of only water supply and having no consideration of floods it would be quite logical to store the excess release volume during a particular month so that it could be utilized at a later stage. Bearing in mind the objective pursued in optimization it is fully justified to violate such policy decisions as described above. Additionally, given the fact that water demands are considered deterministic (i.e., the same total and distribution of demands is recurring in annual cycles over the whole time period) the assumption that any reservoir's contribution towards a particular demand could be sufficiently represented by its expected (average) value derived over the whole simulation period inevitably results in two drawbacks that arise when viewing the systems' operation over the entire time period:

- The remaining, unfulfilled demand after one reservoir has allocated water towards a particular demand centre is overestimated in those months in which the actual monthly supply of the reservoir exceeds the respective estimated average monthly supply. This in turn will result in unnecessary withdrawals from other reservoirs towards this demand centre in this particular month.

A hypothetical example is perhaps the best way to illustrate this. Let two reservoirs R_1 and R_2 provide water for a common demand D . The demand D is represented by a sequence of 12 monthly values d_i , $i = 1, \dots, 12$ that are assumed to be recurring in annual cycles over the entire period of n years of inflow data availability. Let the operation of reservoir R_1 be optimized and simulated first. Let us further on concentrate only on simulation results in a single month indicated as i . The resulting releases in month i are r_{ij} , $j = 1, \dots, n$. Clearly, the release volumes vary from year to year and, in general, it could be stated that the releases from R_1 in month i could fall short of, be equal to, or exceed the value of the respective demand d_i . By assuming that reservoir R_1 alone cannot fully satisfy the demand D in month i , the average contribution of R_1 to the supply of d_i is \bar{r}_i :

$$\bar{r}_i = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n r_{ij}^{(d_i)}, \quad r_{ij}^{(d_i)} = \begin{cases} r_{ij} & , \quad r_{ij} < d_i \\ d_i & , \quad r_{ij} \geq d_i \end{cases}$$

Consequently, the average supply shortage of reservoir R_1 towards the demand D in month i (i.e, the value to be used to optimize and subsequently simulate the operation of reservoir R_2) is $d_i - \bar{r}_i$. Let us further use the asterisk (*) superscript to

label those years $j \rightarrow j^*$ in which the release r_{ij} from reservoir R_1 was higher than the respective average monthly supply \bar{r}_i . Ultimately, while simulating the operation of reservoir R_2 with respect to the average remainder of the demand $d_i - \bar{r}_i$, it is realistic to assume that reservoir R_2 would attempt to, and sometimes do manage to release water up to the required volume $d_i - \bar{r}_i$. This means that there is a great possibility that in some of the years $j = j^*$ the aggregate of releases from reservoirs R_1 and R_2 towards the demand D in month i exceeds the demanded value d_i .

- Quite opposite, the information on extreme monthly supply shortages of a reservoir towards a particular demand is lost by relying on the average demand and supply values. By underestimating these extreme events the reservoirs that might contribute to cover these peaks would not do that due to lack of data.

The clarification of this statement could also be found in the former example. Namely, let $j \rightarrow j^*$ now indicate the years in which the release from reservoir R_1 fell short of the average monthly supply \bar{r}_i . As the operating policy of reservoir R_2 targets the remainder of the demand $d_i - \bar{r}_i$, it is unlikely that the supply shortage of reservoir R_1 in month i in years $j = j^*$ would be fully compensated for by releases from reservoir R_2 .

Recognizing these restraints four alternative simulation models are incorporated into the *ShellDP* package (see also Section 3.4.1). Either of the alternatives could be used both within the iterative SIMOPT procedure of deriving the optimal (expectation oriented) operational strategy of a reservoir system and as a means to appraise the operational policy of a system which has been obtained by combining SDP optimization with a different simulation approach. The available simulation alternatives in *ShellDP* are:

- Simulation model 1: Simulation strictly following the derived policy. This simulation type is initiated by entering the code "1" into the respective **demand allocation file**.
- Simulation model 2: The policy-based decision is overruled if it cannot provide sufficient release volume to meet the respective demand. A new decision is issued by increasing the release to the level of the demand. This is, to a certain extent, a combination of a standard reservoir operational rule and the derived SDP-based policy. This simulation approach is initiated by entering the code "0" into the respective **demand allocation file**.

- Simulation model 3: This model, in fact, consists of two different simulation models based on the same objective named 'avoid excess release'. What differentiates these two models is the criterion used to define the level of excess release:
 - The first, so called 'average demand concept' defines oversupply with respect to the average demand imposed upon the reservoir in a particular month. Thus, the SDP-based policy is violated only to prevent decisions that result in oversupply towards the estimated average demand. That is, if a policy-based decision is to release a volume that is greater than the respective expected demand the decision is overruled by setting the release to the level of the demand. Thereby the excess release volume is stored in the reservoir with a prospect to be utilized at a later stage.
 - The second approach ('monitored demand concept') circumvents the drawbacks of altering a policy with respect to the average demand estimates. Namely, the information on how much water has been allocated towards each individual demand centre in each time step (month) over the entire simulation period is repeatedly updated in every simulation run. Thus, instead of comparing a policy-based release with the respective average monthly demand the model is provided with the estimate of the actual monthly demand to decide whether to violate the policy or not in the month in question. Consequently, decisions on policy violation are no longer prone to factors like overestimated or underestimated (average) demand values, nor is the system allocating more water than needed to each demand target.

Both simulation approaches are represented by the code "2" into the respective **demand allocation file**. To distinguish between the two the simulation routine needs some additional information. This can be achieved by simply checking whether all the input data requirements for the 'monitored demand concept' simulation are met or not. Namely, to be able to compare the release with the actual monthly demand, the 'monitored' simulation needs to have a time series of monthly demands recorded (or updated) over the whole simulation period. These demand records are initially created by the DEMGEN program (see Section 5.10) and continuously updated for each reservoir by the AGGRMD program (see Section 5.6) and by the release allocation model DEFICIT (see Sections 3.4.6 and 5.8). The files that contain these time series are named internally by the programs, thereby enabling the SIMULATE routine to distinguish whether to apply the 'average' or 'monitored' demand concept if the code "2" is found in the corresponding **demand allocation file**. For instance, if in case of reservoir JO which simulation (code "2") results are to be stored in the

file C:\CU\JO.SIM the SIMULATE (or DEFICIT) program finds the file named C:\CU\JODEM.AGG (the output of the AGGRMD program) the 'monitored demand concept' is to be applied. If not, the 'average demand concept' will take place. To summarize, the simulation code "2" suboptions are identified by (for details on the actual implementation see Sections 5.6, 5.7, 5.8 and 5.10):

- *"average demand concept"*: Given the code "2" in the respective **demand allocation file** and provided that neither the DEMGEN (at the beginning of an iteration) nor the AGGRMD (for each reservoir) programs are executed, the SIMULATE program will assume the "average demand concept" of simulation. To be absolutely accurate, the necessary requirement to opt for the "average demand concept" are the code "2" and not to run the AGGRMD, whereas the execution of the DEMGEN has no influence on the SIMULATE program's decision which of the two approaches to adopt. The previous description is given because the DEMGEN and AGGRMD programs are meant to be used only in conjunction within the "monitored demand concept".
- *"monitored demand concept"*: There are three preconditions to be met if the simulation is to follow the principles of this approach: (1) the code "2" has to be specified in the **demand allocation file**; (2) the DEMGEN program has to be executed at the beginning of each iteration; and (3) the AGGRMD program has to be run prior to simulation of each reservoir operation.

3.4.6 Allocation of Reservoir Releases

Optimal reservoir operational policy could be determined according to either real or hypothetical demand distribution over a year (see Section 3.4.3). Furthermore, the real demand is a sum of individual demand components and the simulation results in total reservoir releases without specifying the volumes of water allocated to each demand centre. Thus, it is necessary to perform some further calculation steps:

- **Allocation** of water to direct (consumptive demands) and indirect users (**water transfer**, if any).
- **Reduction** of total reservoir release after allocation of water to all (direct and indirect) demand centres. The remaining unallocated outflow can then be used as inflow from upstream reservoirs to downstream reservoirs (see Section 3.4.2).

- Calculation of monthly '**average reservoir supply deficits**' (ARD_m) of a reservoir by comparing the simulated water allocations to the corresponding *real demands*.
- Calculation of the actual monthly '**reservoir supply deficits**' of a reservoir by comparing the simulated water allocations to the corresponding *real demand* figures in the case of 'monitored demand concept' in simulation.

Except in 'monitored demand' simulation, expected monthly demand data are recurring in annual cycles while the reservoir's release during a particular month is changing from one year to another. The changes of the release are due to the variability of the considered inflow time series. In other words, the decisions based on the initial reservoir storage and the inflow during a particular month bring about different release rates in the same month of different years. Therefore, the approach to solve the problem of water allocation faces a serious obstacle: how to compare the demand (represented as an average monthly value) with the corresponding release which is fluctuating from one year to another. The use of average monthly outflow to overcome this difficulty would be misleading: (1) average flow in the river could be sufficient to cover the demand, but it would also ignore possible deficits in certain years; and conversely, (2) if average monthly flow falls short of the demand then the surplus of water which appears in some years cannot be utilized.

Therefore, the concept and the term of a monthly '**average useful flow**' (AUF_m) is introduced. The AUF_m is a part of the release allocated towards a particular demand in month m . It is the sum of '**useful flows**' ($UF_{y,m}$) available to be supplied in a particular month divided by the number of years involved. The $UF_{y,m}$ for a certain month in a certain year is calculated according to the following relations:

$$\text{if } flow_{y,m} > demand_m \text{ then } UF_{y,m} = demand_m$$

$$\text{if } flow_{y,m} \leq demand_m \text{ then } UF_{y,m} = flow_{y,m}$$

subject to:

(3.2)

$$flow_{y,m} \geq 0$$

$$demand_m \geq 0$$

where

- $flow_{y,m}$ is the total release from a reservoir in the year y during the month m ;
- $demand_m$ denotes the *real demand* for the month m .

After calculating the monthly volumes of $UF_{y,m}$ for every year, the value of the AUF_m can be determined:

$$AUF_m = \frac{\sum UF_{y,m}}{N} \quad (3.3)$$

where

- y denotes a year;
- m represents a month;
- N is the number of years considered.

The "new" (or remaining) demand for a demand centre, which is the part of the demand that could not be satisfied by the 'current' reservoir, is then calculated by:

$$new\ demand_m = demand_m - AUF_m \quad (3.4)$$

This part of unsatisfied demand should be covered by other reservoirs of the system.

The reduction of total reservoir release by the demand is simply done by deducting the demand from the outflow:

$$flow_{y,m} = flow_{y,m} - demand_m \quad (3.5)$$

It is obvious that the release rate can fall short of the demand in some months, thus the Equation 3.5 results in negative flow values for those months. The negative flow values, named as 'reservoir supply deficits' ($RD_{y,m}$), which are physically impossible, are not converted to zeroes, because they will be used for calculating the 'average reservoir supply deficit' (ARD_m). After considering all demand centres which are to be supplied by the reservoir, the ARD_m in a certain month is the average value of all the resulting negative flow values. It can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } flow_{y,m} \leq 0 \text{ then } RD_{y,m} &= flow_{y,m} \\ \text{if } flow_{y,m} > 0 \text{ then } RD_{y,m} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

and further

$$ARD_m = \frac{\sum RD_{y,m}}{N} \quad (3.7)$$

where

- y denotes a year;
- m represents a month;
- N is the number of years considered.

The remaining positive flow values represent non-consumptive free downstream flows. These flows (release or spill) can originate from different situations: (1) occurrence of floods; (2) considering the 'hypothetical demand distribution' in optimization process while having the value of annual median (or mean) inflow much higher than the total annual real demand (see Section 3.4.3); (3) as a consequence of the operational policy decision; etc.

The former description stands only for consumptive demands for water. However, for reservoirs that are supposed to cover a 'DRD component' (see Section 3.4.3) some modifications of the described algorithm are introduced. The flow left after the allocation of water to all envisaged demand centres to be supplied from the 'current' reservoir should be used to cover a possible DRD, if any. Moreover, the reservoir's operational policy should be created accordingly. This is achieved by considering the DRD as a demand. Although the DRD is not a real existing demand, it is considered to be an additional component of the aggregated demand (see Section 3.4.3). Accordingly, after the release has been allocated for all consumptive water demand components, the remaining part of the release can be allocated to cover the DRD. However, one difficulty appears at this point. As a part of the total demand, the DRD should be deducted from the total release thereby reducing the downstream flow. This would, however, leave space for two potential errors:

- If the DRD was a supply deficit of a reservoir situated on the same river downstream of the 'current' one and if it was treated as a consumptive demand component, the total available volume of water for the downstream reservoir (as a free downstream flow) would be diminished by the deducted amount.
- If the DRD was covered by an interbasin water transfer the allocated volume could exceed the capacity of the transfer structure. Furthermore, actual free flows downstream of the 'current' reservoir cannot contribute as additional inflows to the 'DRD reservoir' situated in another basin.

Due to the aforementioned pitfalls, the allocated water for a DRD-type demand and the final balance of the 'current' reservoir releases are divided into three components:

- '**Downstream reservoir supply**' ($DRS_{y,m}$) is estimated by the Equation 3.8 set. The set is similar to the one in Equation 3.2. Only a constraint that the allocated monthly volume must be less than or equal to the transfer structure capacity is introduced:

$$\text{if } flow_{y,m} > DRD_m \text{ then } DRS_{y,m} = DRD_m$$

$$\text{if } flow_{y,m} \leq DRD_m \text{ then } DRS_{y,m} = flow_{y,m}$$

subject to:

$$DRS_{y,m} \leq WTSC$$

$$flow_{y,m} \geq 0$$

$$DRD_m \geq 0$$

(3.8)

where

- $flow_{y,m}$ is the remainder of the release from the reservoir in the year y during the month m left after all direct demands have been supplied;
- DRD_m denotes the *downstream reservoir deficit* for the month m ;
- $DRS_{y,m}$ denotes the *downstream reservoir supply* component in the year y during the month m to cover the DRD_m ;
- $WTSC$ is the designated *water transfer structure capacity*.

Consequently, the 'average useful flow' (AUF_m) to cover the DRD and the new DRD value are calculated by Equations 3.9 and 3.10, respectively:

$$AUF_m = \frac{\sum_y DRS_{y,m}}{N} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\text{new } DRD_m = DRD_m - AUF_m \quad (3.10)$$

where

- y denotes a year;
- m represents a month;
- N is the number of years considered.

- The following step is to determine additional available monthly volumes of water (up to the transfer structure capacity) which can be conveyed towards the 'DRD reservoir'. These amounts of water are available, if so decided, to be utilized by the 'DRD reservoir'. They are denoted as '**downstream reservoir extra supply**' ($DRES_{y,m}$) and are estimated according to the Equation 3.11:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } flow_{y,m} > WTSC \text{ then } DRES_{y,m} &= WTSC - DRS_{y,m} \\ \text{if } flow_{y,m} \leq WTSC \text{ then } DRES_{y,m} &= flow_{y,m} - DRS_{y,m} \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

subject to:

$$flow_{y,m} \geq 0$$

where

- $DRES_{y,m}$ denotes the *downstream reservoir extra supply* component in the year y during the month m . It is the additional amount of water available to be transferred to another basin (positive difference between the transfer structure capacity $WTSC$ and the actual allocated water for transfer $DRS_{y,m}$ in month m in a year y).
- The remainder of a monthly release is attributed as a '**free downstream flow**' ($FDF_{y,m}$). These volumes (Equation 3.12) are not accessible to a 'DRD reservoir' which is supplied by an interbasin water transfer system.

$$\begin{aligned} FDF_{y,m} &= flow_{y,m} - (DRS_{y,m} + DRES_{y,m}) \\ \text{subject to:} & \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

$$flow_{y,m} \geq 0$$

where

- $FDF_{y,m}$ denotes the *free downstream flow* component of the reservoir release in the year y during the month m .

This algorithm provides the consistent approach to both "types" of 'DRD reservoirs': (1) the ones situated on the same river course directly downstream of the 'current' one (by setting up the value of the transfer structure capacity to an extremely high value beyond the range of possible release volumes); and (2) the reservoirs supplied by an interbasin transfer.

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, the 'monitored demand concept' of simulation allows the demands to change from year to year. In fact, at the onset of each iteration it is assumed that the estimated annual demand distributions are recurring over the whole simulation period. However, by violating the SDP-based policy during simulation with respect to the actual demand, instead to its average estimate, it is clear that the demand records would not remain even in each year. The DEFICIT program updates the information of the actual monthly supply towards each demand and subsequently calculates the actual unsatisfied demand, if any. This can be described in a mathematical form by simply including an additional index "y" depicting a year to certain variables in the set of equations used to describe the release allocation algorithm in this section:

- The term $demand_m$ in Equation 3.2 should be replaced by $demand_{y,m}$.
- The variable $demand_m$ in Equation 3.4 is the average of the $demand_{y,n}$ estimated over N years of simulation. The variable $new\ demand_m$ retains its old definition.
- The term $demand_m$ in Equation 3.5 should also be replaced by $demand_{y,m}$.
- The term DRD_m in Equation 3.8 should be replaced by $DRD_{y,m}$.
- The variable DRD_m in Equation 3.10 represents the average of the $DRD_{y,n}$ estimated over N years of simulation. The variable $newDRD_m$ retains its previous definition.

NOTE: *The 'monitored demand concept' is not related to optimization but to simulation only. The estimates average demands are thus necessary to be calculated to provide this information for the optimization procedure.*

The process of total release allocation, subsequent flow reduction, and calculation of reservoir deficits can be summarized as follows:

- (1) Retrieve the total reservoir release records and determine which simulation approach is to be used.
 - (2) Retrieve the demand set of the first demand centre (SSD, MSD, or DRD*).
 - (3) Calculate the average useful flow (AUF) for the current demand.
 - (4) Reduce the demand by the average useful flow.
 - (5) Reduce the release values by the current demand.
 - (6) Retrieve the subsequent demand set (step 2) and continue from (3). The (2)-to-(5) loop is repeated for each demand centre supplied by the reservoir.
 - (7) Finally, calculate the aggregated average reservoir supply deficit (ARD).
- * In case of the DRD demand component, the modified three-step procedure described in this section should be applied.

3.5 Simulation With Other Input Data

The main results of the optimization of a complex system operation are:

- Each reservoir's **operational policy** derived according to the respective distributed demand.
- Reservoir **releases** which are obtained by simulation over the historical inflow data and with respect to the optimal operational policy.
- Reservoir **supply deficits** (left after all the available water has been allocated), which are the basis for the evaluation of the system performance over the historical inflow data.

The created sets of operational policies and distributed demands can further be used to estimate the system behaviour and the return if other than the historical inflow data or demand data are employed. For instance, the system operation can be evaluated on **characteristic year inflows** (a standard dry, average or wet year), or sets of **increased or decreased demands**. Note that the result of such simulation might be quite far from being optimal, since no optimization took place. It can, however, serve as an excellent control to estimate the robustness and performance of the expectation oriented optimal reservoir operational policies.

For the simulation with **other reservoir inflow data**, the historical inflow data set has to be replaced by new inflow data time series. The lengths of these new data sets do not have to be identical to the one used to derive the operational policy. Note that the initial reservoir storage can have a major effect on the simulation results, especially if the new data set consists of only few years' records.

If the **demand** is to be changed, the 'original' demand values can simply be replaced by the new ones. The simulation routine includes the preparation of the 'distributed demand', the execution of the simulation itself, and the allocation of the derived reservoir releases. Note that not only the existing individual demands can be modified but completely new demand centres can be introduced. However, in this case, the fact that the operational policies have been derived according to different demand sets should not be forgotten while assessing the simulation results.

Finally, the main phases of the simulation over other input data are presented in the following:

- (1) Perform the necessary **modifications in the corresponding input files** (inflow, demand).
- (2) **Determine the decomposition sequence of simulation** (downstream, upstream, up-and-downstream).
- (3) **Select the first reservoir.**
- (4) **Simulation:**
 - **Preparation of data of the reservoir characteristics;**
 - **Preparation of inflow data;**
 - **Preparation of demand data;**
 - **Simulation of the reservoir operation according to the existing policy;**
 - **Allocation of the resulting releases to different demand centres.**
- (5) **Select the next reservoir and repeat stage (4).**

4 A COMPLEX RESERVOIR SYSTEM ILLUSTRATION EXAMPLE

The use of the *ShellDP* package is illustrated on an example of a five-reservoir water resources system. The case represents a part of a complex system situated in a river basin. Sub-humid to semi-arid climatic conditions prevail. The subsystem considered in this example consists of 5 large reservoirs (SS, KA, BH, BM, and ME) on the main river and its tributaries, and a diversion barrage EA (Figure 4.1). EA, in this case, having no significant storage space, is assumed to have little influence on the joint system operation and it is excluded from the optimization process.

These 5 multipurpose supply reservoirs form a complex subsystem with the joint objective to manage the available water resources of the basin. They form a network with both serial and parallel connections. They also have joint supply targets.

KA reservoir provides drinking water directly for the city of TU. This is its main purpose, largely due to its good water quality. Its downstream releases of non-consumptive water can be used as additional inflows to SS reservoir.

BM and BH reservoirs are in a cascade. The downstream one, BH, has basically its local irrigation demands to fulfil. The remaining downstream free releases flow towards SS. BM, with its water of high quality, first of all supplies TU with drinking water. The following supply targets are BE, MB, and JE provincial residential areas. If there is any non-consumptive water left, it is released towards BH to cover the shortages of the latter one.

ME supplies its own irrigation demand centre and provides water for irrigation to perimeters downstream of BH that BH reservoir might have failed to supply. It is the third reservoir of the system from which free downstream releases flow directly towards SS to cover its deficits.

SS is not only the downstream but also the largest reservoir of the system. In addition to its own natural inflows, it stores free releases from BH, KA, and ME reservoirs. It allocates water for irrigation purposes, and then supplies urban and tourist centres with drinking water.

This brief description of the case study system, the reservoirs, and their water allocation schemes and priorities shows the complexity of the optimization task. It is, for example, very important to supply TU with drinking water of high quality from KA and BM reservoirs as much as possible. Then, if shortage in this demand still exists, SS releases (with distinctly inferior quality of water) can be used to cover it.

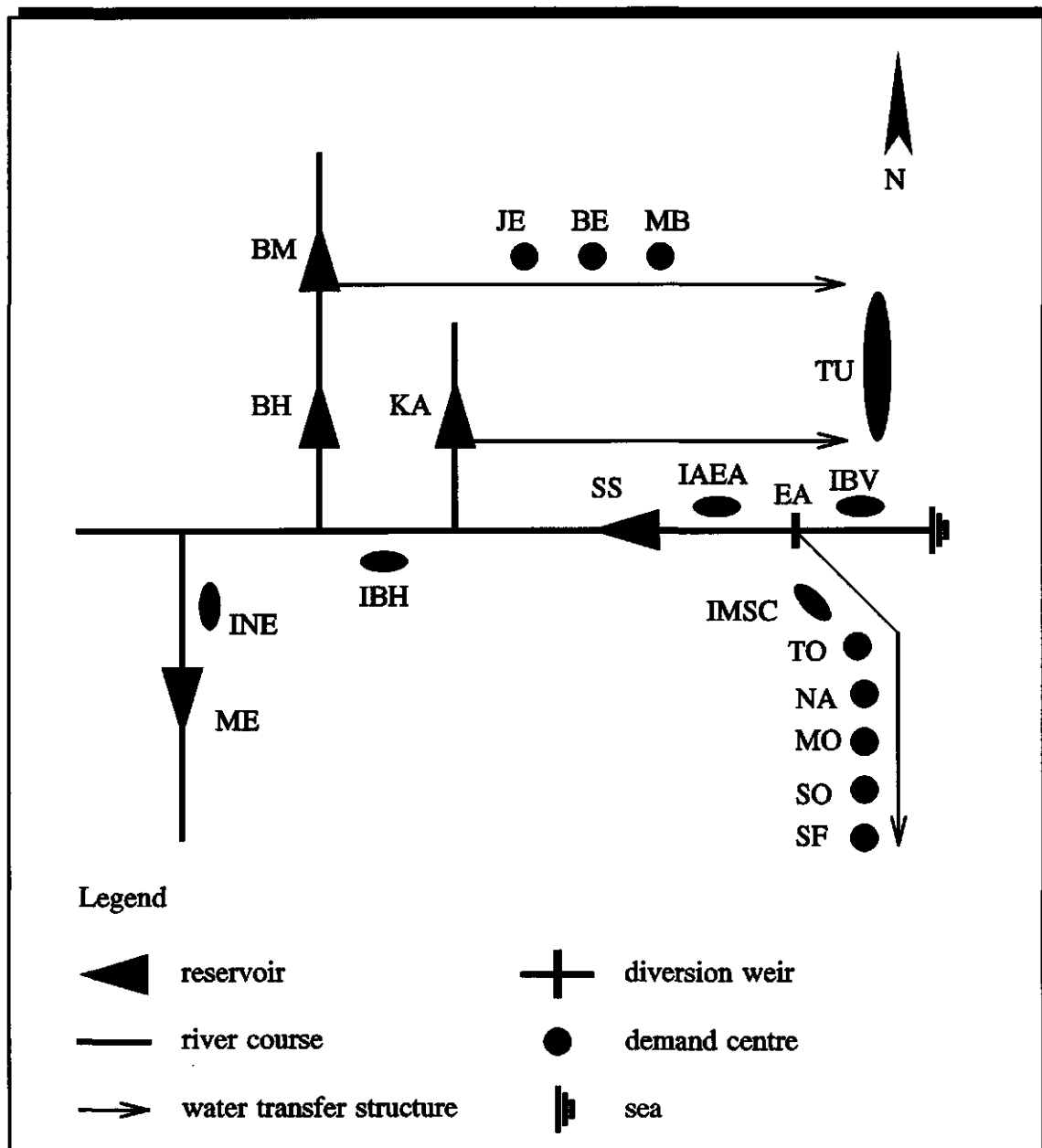


Figure 4.1 Five-Reservoir Water Resources System

The optimization of such a system operation, due to dimensionality constraints, requires employment of certain decomposition technique (see Section 3.3). Sequential (downstream) and iterative (up-and-downstream) SDP based decomposition methods are used to present the application of the *ShellDP* package. Sequential and iterative optimization orders are presented on Figures 4.2 and 4.3, respectively. All examples, tables, and files presented in Appendix A are selected accordingly.

The decomposition sequence (downstream moving)	
1.	BM
2.	KA
3.	BH
4.	ME
5.	SS

Figure 4.2 The Downstream Moving Decomposition Order

The decomposition sequence (up-and-downstream moving)	
1.	SS
2.	KA
3.	BH
4.	BM
5.	BH
6.	ME
7.	SS

Figure 4.3 The Up-and-Downstream Moving Decomposition Order

5 THE *ShellDP* PACKAGE

5.1 General Features

This section provides basic information on the *ShellDP* program package, including the necessary hardware and software requirements, the list of executable routines, the elementary description of two possible running modes of the package. It also contains the recommended directory structure of the *ShellDP*. The chapter proceeds with the detailed description of the individual routines of the package and ends up with the section about the adopted batch processing scheme.

5.1.1 Hardware and Software Components

The *ShellDP* package comprises several routines written in MS-FORTRAN 5.0 and TURBO PASCAL 5.5 programming languages for IBM PC compatible computers. The original SDP-based optimization models were programmed by *Nandalal* in 1991 and completed by *Kularathna* [1992]. First set of modifications were introduced by *Brorens* [1992]. Finally, this manual also includes the latest changes and adjustments of the package. The basic hardware requirements are, at least, an IBM PC AT personal computer, with the 80286, 80386, or more advanced main processor. Additional numerical processor unit is optional although it should not be forgotten that its presence provides a considerable reduction of processing time. To execute the largest program, approximately 400 kb of RAM memory is needed. The executable files take roughly 1 Mb of hard disk space while, on average, 0.3 Mb of free space is required for initial data, input, and one set of output files of the optimization and simulation of one reservoir performance. Note that additional 0.25 Mb of storage per optimization/simulation cycle of one reservoir operation are required for temporary results. On the **Tulip Vision Line^o dt386^{SX}** (16MHz) computer, the complete computational cycle of optimization and simulation of one reservoir performance (given 25 storage classes) takes, on average, about 4 minutes. Consequently, one iteration cycle (for the case study system presented in Chapter 4) might require about 20 minutes of processing time. However, switching to a **486DX 33** machine reduces time requirements significantly. Namely, a single reservoir analysis (a complete optimization/simulation cycle) takes no more than 30 seconds.

The *ShellDP* software package actually consists of a set of programs, one for every major step of the optimization/simulation procedure (see Section 3.4). The main individual routines are listed in the following:

- **DEMAND.EXE:** Preparation of demand data and calculation of the 'distributed demand' (TURBO PASCAL 5.5);
- **INFLOW.EXE:** Preparation of inflow data (TURBO PASCAL 5.5);
- **POLICY.EXE:** Determination of reservoir optimal operational policy based on the SDP principles (MS-FORTRAN 5.0);
- **MODIFPOL.EXE:** This program performs user-defined modifications of operational policies derived by the POLICY program (MS-FORTRAN 5.0);
- **AGGRMD.EXE:** Aggregates individual demand time series into a single demand record in case of a 'monitored demand' simulation (MS-FORTRAN 5.0);
- **SIMULATE.EXE:** Simulation of the reservoir operation according to the optimal (or modified) policy (MS-FORTRAN 5.0);
- **DEFICIT.EXE:** Allocation of reservoir releases to different demand centres and calculation of reservoir deficiency in supply (TURBO PASCAL 5.5);
- **NEWDEM.EXE:** Auxiliary program which carries out the demand data transfer between two consecutive iteration steps (TURBO PASCAL 5.5);
- **DEMGEN.EXE:** Creation of demand time series (see Sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.5) in case of a 'monitored demand' simulation (MS-FORTRAN 5.0);
- **SHELL.EXE:** Menu operated shell which controls executions of all separate programs (TURBO PASCAL 5.5).

Note: The *FILES.EXE* is an auxiliary program which is executed as one of the options of the *SHELL.EXE* program. It is also a menu operated shell and its description is included in the section of the *SHELL.EXE*. The *DIRCHK.EXE* is only used jointly with the *POLICY.EXE* program and its purpose is presented in Section 5.4 (The *POLICY* program).

5.1.2 'Manage' and Batch Files

One complete optimization cycle is controlled and executed by the main batch and sets of auxiliary 'manage' and batch files. These files contain the necessary information about the optimization sequence of system elements, the order of program executions, data interchange between different routines, directory specifications of input and output files, etc.

The instructions (mainly input and output filenames) necessary for the execution of each program for the optimization of one reservoir operation (see Section 3.3) are put together in one file. This file, the '**manage file**', can be created either by using the SHELL program or any conventional editor. The 'manage file' has a comment section and seven program sections. The comment section starts with the code word 'COMMENTS', while the program sections start with code words associated with each programme ('INFLOW', 'DEMAND', 'POLICY', 'MODIFY', 'AGGREGATE', 'SIMULATE', and 'DEFICIT').

Important: *If a 'manage file' is created by using a conventional editor rather than SHELL program facilities, code words should be written in uppercase letters to avoid possible run-time errors.*

Each code word is followed by the list of names of the corresponding program input and output files, including some additional input information required by few of the programs. Each program searches through a 'manage file' for the respective code word. On finding the code, it reads the following records until a blank line is encountered. The remaining information in the 'manage file' is ignored. If a particular program execution is not needed during an optimization process, its code word is followed by a blank line which informs the program that no action is required. Consequently, the program ends with the message 'NOTHING TO DO'. The programs, actually, read instructions from a copy of the 'manage file'. The name of the duplicate must always be: MANAGE.TMP; thus indicating its temporary (TMP) nature. It should either be created by the SHELL program or by using the DOS 'COPY' command in the batch file. Appendix A gives examples of 'manage files' (Tables A.12 through A.16 and A.19 through A.28).

Note: *The comment section of a 'manage file' is ignored by the programs. The 'COMMENT' code word marks the beginning of records which contain information for the user only. The comment section length is confined to 20 lines.*

The complete optimization procedure can be performed either interactively or by using batch files. During the interactive run, the preparation of input and output files, and each program execution are directly controlled by the user. The whole interactive scheme is implemented in the SHELL program. Batch processing implies creation of auxiliary batch procedures consisting of operating system commands for carrying out these assignments. This approach enables the user to examine the system thoroughly, create the computational scheme, check the chosen algorithm, and run the procedure avoiding mistakes which might be made in accidental typing errors in an on-line interaction. Tables A.29 to A.33 (Appendix A) present examples of batch files.

Recommendations:

- The names used for 'manage files' could consist of a number indicating the order in which the reservoirs are being optimized and an abbreviation of the reservoir name. For example, for the 'Abcdef' reservoir which comes third in the optimization order, the 'manage file' name could be 3_AB.MAN.
- To avoid accidental mistakes associated with program code words it is advisable to use uppercase letters while creating 'manage files'.

5.1.3 Directory Structure

The entire optimization process of a complex reservoir system operation uses and produces a great number of files. In order to provide a clear overview of obtained results and to prevent files belonging to one iteration step from being overwritten during the next iteration, the use of different directories for storing all the files can be very helpful. The proposed directory structure for sequential (downstream moving) decomposition approach is presented on Figure 5.1 (introducing three iteration steps):

- The **SHELLDP** directory stores all the programs, 'manage', and batch files. This is the directory from which all the programs are executed. Note that all 'manage' and batch input files have to be copied from the **SY** directory (where they are originally stored) to this directory before starting a computational process.
- The **SY** directory: This is a, so called 'system directory' which contains all input files that do not change during iterations. These files are the reservoir data files, permanent additional inflow files, and the demand allocation files.

- The PR and the CU directories: The files from the previous iteration are stored in the ('previous') PR directory, while the ('current') CU directory contains the files from the current iteration step. When a new iteration step is initiated, the PR directory will be renamed to the IT_# directory with the corresponding iteration ordinal number and the CU directory will become the PR. The new iteration will also create its own CU directory. The advantage of such organization structure is that the 'manage', input, and output files in each iteration can have the same names.

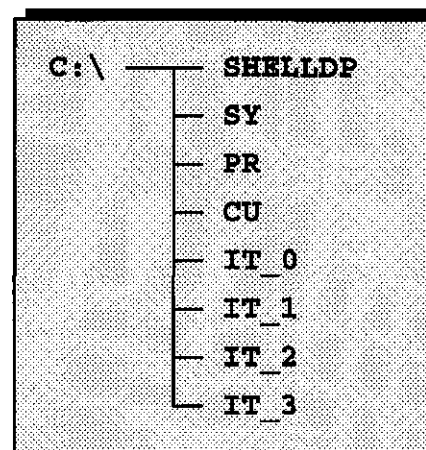


Figure 5.1 The *ShellDP* directory structure (going downstream)

- The IT_0, IT_1, IT_2, and IT_3 directories: These are the initial demand input data directory, and the directories that contain output files from the first, the second, and the third iteration, respectively.

In the case of iterative (up-and-downstream) decomposition, the directory structure is basically the same. The only difference is that the PR, CU, IT_0, IT_1, IT_2, and IT_3 directories are branching into two subdirectories: UP and DO. This provides the clear distinction between the results obtained when the decomposition is carried out in different directions (upstream and downstream). Examples of such applications can be seen in 'manage' and batch files of iterative decomposition in Appendix A (Tables A.19 through A.28 and A.31 through A.33).

Important: *The proposed directory structure conforms with the presented set of the ShellDP batch files. If any of the SHELLDP, CU, PR, or SY directory names is altered, the corresponding changes must be made in all 'manage' and batch files, and vice versa.*

5.2 The DEMAND Program

The DEMAND program calculates reservoir's 'distributed demand' which is later used in optimization and simulation steps. The 'distributed demand' is either a 'targeted real demand' or a 'hypothetical monthly demand' which could, for instance, be the median or the mean annual inflow to the reservoir distributed according to the 'targeted real demand'

distribution (see Section 3.4.3). The program also passes the values of the objective function code and the weight factors for the objective function type 3 (if it is to be used) from the 'demand allocation file' to the POLICY program (see Section 2.2.2). The information is transferred via the 'distributed demand file'. The objective function code takes values of 1, 2, and 3 for the 'single sided squared deviation', the 'double sided squared deviation', and the 'two-component weighted squared deviation' objective function, respectively.

• FILES •

The DEMAND program uses two input files and creates one output file. The input data requirements are:

- The '**general demand file**' contains water demand data for the whole system (Table A.11 of Appendix A). This file has to be created by the user. The format of file records is described in Appendix L.
- The '**demand allocation file**' consists of the value of annual median (or mean) inflow to the reservoir (or the value '-999.999' if the 'real' demand is used), the code of the objective function type, weight factors of the objective function type 3, simulation code, and the list of demand centres which are supplied by the reservoir; Tables A.6 to A.10 of Appendix A display the 'demand allocation files' of five reservoirs of the presented system. The format of the file is given in Appendix L.

The program creates a '**distributed demand file**' which contains the 'distributed demand' set for the reservoir and the values of the objective function code and weight factors for the objective function type 3. A short description of calculations that are performed by this program is given at the end of this file. Examples of these three file types are presented in Tables B.1 to B.3 (Appendix B). The files originate from the second iteration of the sequential (downstream moving) decomposition algorithm. They are presented according to the corresponding commands in the 'manage file' which is presented in the Table A.14 (Appendix A).

The input and output file names (including full paths) have to be written in the appropriate 'manage file', following the 'DEMAND' code word. The DEMAND program reads those records and considers them, in the following order, as the names of:

- 'general demand file' (input);

- 'demand allocation file' (input);
- 'distributed demand file' (output).

Example: For the BH reservoir (Figure 5.2), the distributed demand is calculated on the basis of data from the KA.DEM ('general demand file') and BH.DAF ('demand allocation file') input files. The results are written to the BH.DD file ('distributed demand file'). Note that full path names have to be entered. If not, the DEMAND program would search for input files and write the output file on the current directory (i.e., the directory where the DEMAND program is) which would cause the termination of the optimization procedure with error status.

```
DEMAND
C:\CU\KA.DEM
C:\SY\BH.DAF
C:\CU\BH.DD
```

Figure 5.2 The DEMAND section of a 'manage' file

• PROGRAM EXECUTION •

The DEMAND program is executed by first copying the 'manage file' for the current reservoir to a file called MANAGE.TMP and then entering the 'DEMAND' command at the DOS-prompt (or from the SHELL program). The program will then search through the MANAGE.TMP file for the 'DEMAND' section and read the listed file names. If the program run is successfully finished, the corresponding 'READY' message will appear on the screen. In case of errors, error messages are displayed. Execution of the DEMAND program should take no more than a couple of seconds.

5.3 The INFLOW Program

This program has several purposes, but the main one is to calculate cumulative monthly volumes of inflows to the reservoir. This is done by adding up all specified flow records to the own unregulated inflow of the current reservoir (see Section 3.4.2). Shortly, this program enables the use of additional inflows to a reservoir while optimizing (or simulating) its performance. If no additional inflows to a reservoir are expected (like the case of the uppermost reservoir in a cascade), this program's execution can be omitted. Adding the contents of one or more 'flow files' to the observed streamflow section of a 'reservoir data file' is initiated by using the 'ADD-TO' command in the corresponding

'manage file' (Tables A.14, A.16, A.20, A.24, A.26, and A.28 of Appendix A). If more than two files are to be added, multiple 'ADD-TO' commands should be used due to the fact that each command adds the contents of two files only. In such cases, some auxiliary (temporary) files have to be created. Appendix C (Tables C.1 through C.5) contains the example of the INFLOW program input files and the output 'new reservoir inflow file'. The files originate from the second iteration of the sequential (downstream moving) decomposition algorithm. The program is run following the commands from the 'manage file' presented in the Table A.14 (Appendix A).

• THE 'ADD-TO' COMMAND •

This command is used for adding up the contents of two 'flow files', or a 'flow file' and the flow section of a 'reservoir data file'. The program distinguishes a 'flow file' from a 'reservoir data file' in the following: (1) the first character of the first word in the first record of a 'flow file' must be a digit; whereas (2) the corresponding character in a 'reservoir data file' must be a letter.

Important: *The lengths (number of years) of inflow records in both input files have to be identical. If not, the INFLOW program terminates with error status.*

The output file is always of the 'flow file' format and it is called the 'new reservoir inflow file'. The syntax of the 'ADD-TO' command is:

ADD 'flow file 1' 'flow file 2' TO 'flow file 3'

```
INFLOW
ADD C:\SY\BH.RES C:\CU\BM.DRS TO C:\CU\BH1.ERS
ADD C:\CU\BH1.ERS C:\CU\BM.DRE TO C:\CU\BH2.ERS
ADD C:\CU\BH2.ERS C:\CU\BM.FDF TO C:\CU\BH.NIF
```

Figure 5.3 The INFLOW section of a 'manage' file

Example: BH reservoir is situated downstream of BM reservoir, thus being the 'DRD reservoir' of BM (see Section 3.4.6). In order to add the 'downstream reservoir supply' flows (DRS), 'downstream reservoir extra supply' flows (DRES), and 'free downstream flows' (FDF) from BM to the own (unregulated) inflow of BH, the commands given in

Figure 5.3 have to be put into the 'manage file' of BH. The flows from BM are added to the own inflow of BH (which can be found in the 'reservoir data file' BH.RES). Note that downstream flows from BM are separated into three components (see Section 3.4.6). The operation requires two interim result files (BH1.ERS and BH2.ERS). The final result is the 'new reservoir inflow file' designated as BH.NIF.

Note: *The description of the *.DRS, *.DRE, and *.FDF files is given in Section 5.8.*

• PROGRAM EXECUTION •

The program execution is carried out in two steps: (1) first, a MANAGE.TMP copy of the current reservoir's 'manage file' is opened (if the proper copy does not already exist it should be created prior to calling the INFLOW program); and (2) the program is initiated by entering the 'INFLOW' command at the DOS-prompt (or from the SHELL program). The INFLOW program searches through the MANAGE.TMP file for the 'INFLOW' section, reads the following lines, and performs the specified actions. In case of errors, error messages are displayed. Execution should take no more than 15 seconds.

Important: *The size of the inflow section of a 'manage file' can be maximum 20 lines, thus limiting the number of inflow files to be added to 21.*

Note: *Additional features of the INFLOW program, which are not presented in this section can be found in Appendix C (Table C.6).*

5.4 The POLICY Program

The POLICY program carries out the SDP-based optimization of a reservoir's operation. This program follows the computational algorithm described in Section 3.4.4.

• FILES •

As initial input data (the instructions are stored in the corresponding 'manage file') the program requires the following (see Figure 5.4):

- The **number of characteristic classes representing the reservoir storage** (see Section 2.2). This value is a part of the input set in the 'POLICY' section of the 'manage file'. The maximum number of storage discretizations in this model is limited to 55. This restriction is introduced due to hardware capacities.
- The '**reservoir data file**' contains the description of the reservoir (maximum capacity, dead storage volume, maximum outflow, inflow correlation coefficient threshold, observed inflow sequence, characteristic curves, and estimates of evaporation losses). Tables A.1 to A.5 (Appendix A) display 'reservoir data files' for all five reservoirs. This file has to be created by the user. The format of the file is described in Appendix L.
- Optional: A '**new reservoir inflow file**', which was created by the INFLOW program (see Section 5.3). If there are no inflow records in addition to the one from the 'reservoir data file' then a hyphen ('-') should be entered instead.
- The '**distributed demand file**', which has been created by the DEMAND program (see Section 5.2).

The 'POLICY' section continues with the list of output files. Optimization procedure results are stored in two files:

- The '**policy file**', which contains inflow and storage volume class margin values, and the derived operational policy tables. The example and a description of a 'policy file' is presented in Table D.1 of Appendix D, and a more detailed description of one policy table is presented in Table D.2 (Appendix D).
- The '**statistical details file**' is an additional output file which consists of optimization statistical details, such as representative inflow values, inflow transition probabilities, and policy tables. The illustration of this file is displayed in Table D.3 of Appendix D.

The presented results of the SDP based optimization procedure performed by the POLICY program are derived on the basis of the instructions given in the 'manage file' from Table A.14 of Appendix A. The files originate from the second iteration of the sequential (downstream moving) decomposition algorithm.

The input and output file names (including full paths) have to be written in the appropriate 'manage file', following the 'POLICY' code word. The POLICY program reads those records and considers them, in the following order, as:

- the number of storage discretizations (input);
- 'reservoir data file' (input);
- 'new reservoir inflow file' (input);
- 'distributed demand file' (input);
- 'policy file' (output);
- 'statistical details file' (output).

Example: For the BH reservoir, the 'POLICY' section in the 'manage file' is presented in Figure 5.4. The number of storage classes is 25; the 'reservoir data file' is BH.RES; the BH.NIF is the 'new reservoir inflow file'; the distributed demand is to be found in the BH.DD file; the output 'policy file' is BH.POL; and the 'statistical details file' is BH.STA.

```
POLICY
25
C:\SY\BH.RES
C:\CU\BH.NIF
C:\CU\BH.DD
C:\CU\BH.POL
C:\CU\BH.STA
```

Figure 5.4 The POLICY section of a 'manage' file

• PROGRAM EXECUTION •

The program is executed by first copying the 'manage file' for the current reservoir to a file called MANAGE.TMP. Note that this is not needed if the proper copy of MANAGE.TMP already exists. The process is continued by entering the 'POLICY' command at the DOS-prompt (or from the SHELL program). On indicating the 'POLICY' section of the MANAGE.TMP file, the program reads the following input data and continues the execution. In case of errors, error messages are displayed. The POLICY program is, considering the elapsed processing time for one execution, the most demanding one of the package. This is due to a large number of possible state transitions which is the consequence of the stochastic nature of the inflow state. Depending on the computer type, the number of discretizations of storage and inflow space, the hydrological regime, and whether transitional probabilities or only independent ones are considered etc., it can take from less than one up to thirty minutes.

Important: Before running the POLICY program, the DIRCHK (DIRectory CHeck) program should be executed. It is an auxiliary program which checks the existing directory structure and, if necessary, creates the proper one before the POLICY program is run. The

term "proper directory structure" refers to the POLICY program requirement that all the directories specified in the policy section of the 'manage file' (Figure 5.4) have to be created before the POLICY is run. When the SHELL program is used to run the ShellDP, the inspection of the directory structure is done automatically, thus the DIRCHK has to be executed only if batch processing mode is applied (see Appendix A, Tables A.30, A.32, and A.33). However, if the user is confident that the "proper" directory structure exists, the execution of the DIRCHK can be avoided.

5.5 The MODIFPOL Program

Operational policy derived by the POLICY program strictly follows all the initial criteria, such as: (1) minimization of the objective function value; and (2) constraints related to the limiting values of reservoir storage (dead and maximum storage). If any additional changes of operational policy are required (regardless of their influence on effectiveness of reservoir operation), the MODIFPOL program performs those adjustments before the SIMULATE program is run. It is clear that any policy modifications are individual choices, depending on the problem that is being solved. This was the main reason to create the MODIFPOL program. The present version of the program checks whether the proposed release policy fulfils two different criteria and, if not, changes it accordingly. These policy modifications are introduced to make releases more consistent with conventional reservoir operational practice:

- **Comparison of the actual monthly demand with the characteristic inflow value:** If the characteristic inflow value is less than the actual demand of the same month, then the targeted final storage volume must be at least one class lower than the initial storage volume. If the optimal policy defines a final storage class which does not comply with this condition, the original final storage target is adjusted by replacing the original value by the class one step lower than the initial one (of course, the minimum storage limit must not be violated).
- **Reservoir filling:** After the previous check and possible modifications are finished, an additional control has to be carried out only for the initial storage states representing reservoir fillings over 50% of the live storage volume. The following criteria are used:

if $0.5 (S_{\max} - S_{\min}) \geq SI_i$
and $Inflow_{m,j} - (SF_{i,j} - SI_i) < Demand_m$
and $SF_{i,j} > S_{\min}$
then *reduce the $SF_{i,j}$ target by one more class.*

where

- $Inflow_{m,j}$ represents the inflow class j in month m ;
- SI_i is the initial storage state (class i);
- $SF_{i,j}$ is the decision to be taken (the final storage state) as a function of the initial storage state (class i) and the inflow class j during month m ;
- S_{\min} and S_{\max} are the minimum and maximum storage volumes of the reservoir, respectively;
- $Demand_m$ represents the demand for water in month m .

These policy modifications ensure that at least some releases are made from a "non-empty" reservoir to mitigate shortages. The second modification might allow further releases from a "well-filled" reservoir. While these policy modifications are clearly non-optimal, they reflect possible pressure on reservoir managers in real-world on-line operation.

• FILES •

The MODIFPOL program requires two input files:

- The '**distributed demand file**' (created by the DEMAND program: see Section 5.2).
- The '**policy file**', with the derived operational policy tables (see Section 5.4).

The output is a '**modified policy file**' which is, as far as file structure is concerned, identical to the input 'policy file'. The only changes can be recognized in different targeted storage volumes for certain combinations of initial states (initial storage and inflow to the reservoir). The 'modified policy file', derived on the basis of the instructions given in the 'manage file' from Table A.14 of Appendix A, is presented in Appendix E (Table E.1). The file originates from the second iteration of the sequential (downstream moving) decomposition algorithm.

The input and output file names (including full paths) have to be written in the appropriate 'manage file', following the 'MODIFY' code word. The MODIFPOL program reads those records and considers them, in the following order, as:

- 'distributed demand file' (input);
- 'policy file' (input);
- 'modified policy file' (output).

Example: For the BH reservoir, the 'MODIFY' section in the 'manage file' is presented in Figure 5.5. The distributed demand is to be found in the BH.DD file; the input 'policy file' is BH.POL; and the results are stored in the 'modified policy file' named BH.MPL.

```
MODIFY
C:\CU\BH.DD
C:\CU\BH.POL
C:\CU\BH.MPL
```

Figure 5.5 The **MODIFY** section of a 'manage' file

• PROGRAM EXECUTION •

The program is executed by first copying the 'manage file' for the current reservoir to a file called MANAGE.TMP (note that this is not needed if the proper copy of MANAGE.TMP already exists) and then entering the 'MODIFPOL' command at the DOS-prompt (or from the SHELL program). On indicating the 'MODIFY' section of the MANAGE.TMP file, the program reads the names of input and output files and continues the execution. In case of errors, error messages are displayed. Execution should take no more than five seconds.

Note: *It has to be mentioned that the use of the MODIFPOL program is optional. The user can require that the optimal operational policy derived by the POLICY is used in simulation. If this is the case, the run of the MODIFPOL program can be avoided. There are three ways of doing so:*

- **Removing the MODIFPOL program section from the 'manage file'.** This option can be used in both interactive and batch execution modes. It provides that the MODIFPOL run is terminated with the message "NOTHING TO DO" (see Section 5.1.2). The "NOTHING TO DO" mode is assumed if any of the three input lines of the MODIFPOL section in a 'manage file' is empty.
- **Omitting the execution of the MODIFPOL in the corresponding batch file.** This option can be implemented only in batch processing mode. It does not require the removal of the MODIFPOL program section from the 'manage file'.

- **Omitting the execution of the MODIFPOL from the SHELL program.** This option can be implemented only in individual, one-by-one, execution of separate programs of the package (the **PROGRAMS** option of the SHELL). It does not require the removal of the MODIFPOL program section from the 'manage file'. However, if the **TOOLS/RUN ALL** option of the SHELL is to be used, the MODIFPOL program section has to be removed from the 'manage file'.

5.6 The AGGRMD Program

This routine is used only if a 'monitored demand concept' of simulation and the subsequent release allocation are applied (see Sections 3.4.5 and 3.4.6). Namely, the program is needed to aggregate individual demand centres' (and DRD) time series into a single record associated with the reservoir in question. Only this simulation option provides means to continuously update the information on the extent of each demand target fulfilment throughout the entire simulation period. However, this feature requires that each time series is kept in a separate file (see also Section 5.10). Therefore, it is necessary to aggregate all the respective demand records prior to carrying out 'monitored' simulation.

• FILES •

The AGGRMD program input filenames are listed in the 'AGGREGATE' section of a 'manage file' (Figure 5.6). Note that the 'AGGREGATE' section contains *only a partial set of input and no output file names*. This safeguarded approach is selected to prevent accidental switching from 'average' to 'monitored' simulation because both methods are initiated by the same simulation code (see Sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.5). Namely, unlike 'average' simulation concept, the latter requires some additional files to be available. These files are initially created by the DEMGEN program and subsequently shared by AGGRMD, SIMULATE, and DEFICIT programs. Input files listed in the 'AGGREGATE' section of a 'manage file' are:

- The '**demand allocation file**' (see Section 5.2).
- The name of the '**simulation output file**' which will be created in the subsequent step by the SIMULATE program.

From the 'demand allocation file' of a reservoir the AGGRMD program reads the respective demand names and searches for specific files to read demand time series. These files, in a standard 'flow file' format (see SHELL HELP and Section 5.3), are named according to the following rules:

- The path is the same as the path of the 'simulation output file'. Note that the 'simulation output file' does not exist and has yet to be created. The information given here is only to prepare the complete input for the 'monitored' simulation.
- The file name is the demand centre's code name from the 'demand allocation file'.
- The extension is 'RMD'.

Important: *If the AGGRMD program could not find all the files bearing the expected names it would terminate execution with error status.*

The resulting 'aggregated demand file' name is also created by the program automatically (this file is also in a standard 'flow file' format):

- The path is the same as the path of the 'simulation output file'.
- The name is created by adding suffix 'DEM' to the 'simulation output file' name.
- The extension is 'AGG'.

Example: *According to the 'AGGREGATE' section given in Figure 5.6 (excerpt from the 4_ME.MAN 'manage file' given in Table A.15 of Appendix A), the AGGRMD program sums the corresponding demand values from the files C:\CU\INE.RMD, C:\CU\IBH.RMD, and C:\CU\DSS.RMD, and creates the output file named C:\CU\MEDEM.AGG.*

An example of the AGGRMD program output file is are given in Appendix J (Table J.1). The example originates from the second iteration of the sequential (downstream moving) decomposition algorithm employing the 'real demand' approach of optimization with respect to the objective function type 2 and the 'monitored demand concept' of simulation. It is derived on the basis of the instructions listed in the 'manage file' from Table A.15 of Appendix A.

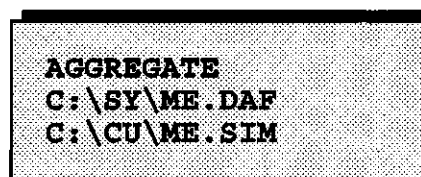
Note: *This type of analysis could be achieved by performing the following modifications:*

- *'demand allocation files' (Tables A.6 through A.10): the annual median inflow value should be replaced by '-999.999'; the objective function code and the simulation codes should both be set to '2' instead of '1';*
- *'entire process batch file' (Table A.29): the 'rem' DOS commands from the three iteration blocks should be removed to enable execution of the DEMGEN program;*
- *'single iteration batch file' (Table A.30): the 'rem' DOS commands from the five reservoir optimization/simulation blocks should be removed to enable execution of the AGGRMD program;*

The input file names (including full paths) have to be written in the appropriate 'manage file', following the 'AGGREGATE' code word. The AGGRMD program reads those records and considers them, in the following order, as:

- 'demand allocation file' (input);
- 'simulation output file' (input);

Example: For the BH reservoir (Figure 5.6), the demand time series are stored in files named on the basis of data from the BH.DAF ('demand allocation file') and according to the expected name of the 'simulation output file' BH.SIM. The results are written to a file ('aggregated demand file') named C:\CU\BHDEM.AGG.



```
AGGREGATE
C:\SY\ME.DAF
C:\CU\ME.SIM
```

Figure 5.6 The AGGREGATE section of a 'manage' file

• PROGRAM EXECUTION •

The program is executed by first copying the 'manage file' for the current reservoir to a file called MANAGE.TMP (note that this is not needed if the proper copy of MANAGE.TMP already exists) and then entering 'AGGRMD' at the DOS-prompt (or from the SHELL program). The program searches through the MANAGE.TMP file for the 'AGGREGATE' section, reads the list of input instructions and continues with calculations. In case of errors, error messages are displayed. Execution takes not more than thirty seconds for a simulation period of 40-50 years with monthly time steps.

5.7 The SIMULATE Program

Assessment of a reservoir operational policy derived by the POLICY program (or adjusted by the MODIFPOL) is carried out by simulation of the reservoir performance. The SIMULATE program provides results on reservoir operation efficiency on the basis of the specified inflow sequence, reservoir operational policy, demand, and initial storage volume of the reservoir. The SIMULATE program calculates values of reservoirs final storage volumes at the end of each month according to the derived operational policy and with respect to the initial states (storage volume and inflow to the reservoir). Given these three state values and the estimate of evaporation losses, reservoir releases during the current month are fully determined. Now, having the value of the demand for a certain month, it is possible to assess whether it is met or not, to define reservoir supply deficit, spillage, and free downstream releases.

As described in Sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.5, simulation can be carried out in four different modes. The mode is defined by an integer code in the respective 'demand allocation file':

- 0 - 'overrule' simulation approach;
- 1 - simulation strictly following the derived policy;
- 2 - 'avoid excess release' simulation comprises two different approaches: the 'average' and the 'monitored' demand concepts (the latter requires use of the DEMGEN and AGGRMD programs).

Note: If any value other than 0, 1, or 2 is given, the simulation model assumes the simulation mode 1. In addition, to distinguish between the two suboptions of the simulation mode 2, if the SIMULATE program could find the appropriate 'AGG' file (e.g., the file C:\CU\BHDEM.AGG in the previous section) it would assume the 'monitored demand concept'. Otherwise, the 'average demand concept' of the 'avoid excess release' simulation would be performed. In either of the four cases, the appropriate message is written to the 'simulation output file'.

• FILES •

The SIMULATE program input and output filenames are listed in the 'SIMULATE' section of a 'manage file' (Figure 5.7). In addition to the 'demand allocation file', the input files are the same as the input files for the POLICY program, followed by the 'policy file' or

the 'modified policy file' (see Sections 5.4 and 5.5). Note that the only file that is not listed is the 'aggregated demand file' which is needed in the 'monitored demand' simulation. Input data and files for the program are:

- The '**reservoir data file**' (see Sections 3.4.1 and 5.4).
- The '**demand allocation file**' (see Section 5.2).
- Optional: A '**new reservoir inflow file**', which has been created by the INFLOW program (see Section 5.3). If there are no additional inflows to the current reservoir a hyphen ('-') should be entered instead.
- The '**distributed demand file**', which has been created by the DEMAND program (see Section 5.2).
- The '**policy file**' or the '**modified policy file**', which contains inflow and storage volume class margin values, and the derived operational policy tables (see Sections 5.4 and 5.5).
- The '**initial filling state factor**' (IFS) which determines the initial storage volume of the reservoir as a fraction of its active storage volume (e.g., 1.0 = full; 0.5 = half full; 0.0 = empty). This factor provides the opportunity of reservoir operation assessment for different initial reservoir fillings.

The SIMULATE program stores the results in a '**simulation output file**'. It contains the reservoir water balance data for every month and every year of the period considered, specifying initial and final storage volumes, inflows, releases, and evaporation losses. The 'simulation output file' example is presented in the Table F.1 (Appendix F). The example originates from the second iteration of the sequential (downstream moving) decomposition algorithm. It is derived on the basis of the instructions listed in the 'manage file' from Table A.14 of Appendix A.

The input and output file names (including full paths) have to be written in the appropriate 'manage file', following the 'SIMULATE' code word. The SIMULATE program reads those records and considers them, in the following order, as:

- 'reservoir data file' (input);
- 'demand allocation file' (input);

- 'new reservoir inflow file' (input);
- 'distributed demand file' (input);
- 'policy file' or 'modified policy file' (input);
- initial filling state factor (input);
- 'simulation output file' (output).

Example: For the BH reservoir, the 'SIMULATE' section in the 'manage file' is presented in Figure 5.7: the 'reservoir data file' is BH.RES; the 'demand allocation file' is BH.DAF; the 'new reservoir inflow file' is BH.NIF; the distributed demand is to be found in the BH.DD file; the 'modified policy file' is BH.MPL; the initial storage volume is adopted to be equal to full live storage capacity; the simulation results are written in the BH.SIM file.

```
SIMULATE
C:\SY\BH.RES
C:\SY\BH.DAF
C:\CU\BH.NIF
C:\CU\BH.DD
C:\CU\BH.MPL
1.0
C:\CU\BH.SIM
```

Figure 5.7 The SIMULATE section of a 'manage' file

• PROGRAM EXECUTION •

The program is executed by first copying the 'manage file' for the current reservoir to a file called MANAGE.TMP (note that this is not needed if the proper copy of MANAGE.TMP already exists) and then entering 'SIMULATE' at the DOS-prompt (or from the SHELL program). The program searches through the MANAGE.TMP file for the 'SIMULATE' section, reads the list of input/output instructions and continues with calculations. In case of errors, error messages are displayed. Execution takes not more than thirty seconds for a simulation period of 40-50 years with monthly time steps.

5.8 The DEFICIT Program

On the basis of simulation results, the DEFICIT program allocates the available water to demand centres according to the specified order in the 'demand allocation file'. This program actually calculates average reservoir supply deficits, non-consumptive water releases towards a downstream reservoir, and the remaining demands that have not been supplied by the current reservoir. It follows the procedure described in the Section 3.4.6.

• FILES •

As input data, the DEFICIT program requires:

- The '**simulation output file**', which was created by the SIMULATE program (see Section 5.7).
- The '**general demand file**' (see Section 5.2), the file that contains water demand data for the whole system.
- The '**demand allocation file**' of the current reservoir (see Section 5.2).
- The '**reservoir deficit name**' is the code name to which the reservoir supply deficit record is attached in the 'new general demand file'.
- The '**downstream reservoir deficit name**' is the code name of the 'DRD reservoir'. This information determines that, although it is considered as a demand, water allocated to meet the 'DRD demand' will be treated differently than consumptive demand components (see Section 3.4.6). If there is no 'DRD reservoir', a hyphen ('-') must be entered instead.
- The **capacity of the water transfer structure** towards the reservoir denoted as the 'DRD reservoir' (see Section 3.4.6). If there is no 'DRD reservoir' a hyphen ('-') must be entered instead. If a 'DRD reservoir' is on the same river course as the current one a hyphen should also be entered, meaning that the capacity would be automatically set to an extremely high value (beyond the possible range of reservoir releases).

Note: *If the 'monitored demand concept' of simulation is selected the DEFICIT program requires several additional input files. Similarly to the adopted approach in simulation (as described in the previous section) the DEFICIT program assumes automatically the names of the 'aggregated demand file' and the respective 'individual demand time series files'. If, in case when simulation mode 2 is selected, the DEFICIT programme could find the appropriate 'AGG' file (e.g., the file C:\CU\BHDEM.AGG in Sections 5.6 and 5.7) it would assume the 'monitored demand concept'. Otherwise, the 'average demand concept' of the 'avoid excess release' simulation would be performed. In either case, the appropriate message is written to the 'interim results file'.*

The output files are described in the following:

- The '**new general demand file**' (Table G.1 of Appendix G) contains the new demand values left after the current reservoir has allocated all the available water to its demand centres, and the updated supply deficits of the 'current' and a potential 'DRD reservoir' (see Section 3.4.6). The remaining records of the input 'general demand file' stay unchanged.
- The '**free downstream flow file**' (Table G.2 of Appendix G) contains a set of free releases from a reservoir. These flows are the part of reservoir releases that has remained after all demands are covered as much as possible (see Section 3.4.6).
- The '**interim results file**' contains detailed results of the DEFICIT program execution. These data describe each step of the water allocation procedure. The example of this file is displayed in Table G.3 of Appendix G.
- A '**downstream reservoir supply file**' is created if a 'DRD reservoir' exists. The file contains monthly volumes of water (up to the water transfer structure capacity) allocated to the 'DRD reservoir'. If there is no 'DRD reservoir' a hyphen ('-') must be entered instead. This file is created according to the algorithm described in the Section 3.4.6 and the example is presented in the Table G.4 of Appendix G.
- A '**downstream reservoir extra supply file**' consists of the deviations between the water transfer structure capacity and the monthly volumes allocated towards the 'DRD reservoir'. If there is no 'DRD reservoir' a hyphen ('-') must be entered instead. The form of the file is displayed in the Table G.5 of Appendix G.

Note: If the 'monitored demand' simulation is selected, the DEFICIT program updates information on monthly demands in the respective 'individual demand time series files'. Namely, throughout the entire simulation period the program deducts the actual monthly supply volumes towards a certain demand from the input demand information stored in the 'individual demand time series file' for each demand centre associated with the reservoir in question. In this way the remaining reservoirs on the system are provided with the updated information on demand fulfilment over the entire time span.

The output files presented in Appendix G are created during the DEFICIT program execution which is controlled by the instructions from the 'manage file' in Table A.14 of

Appendix A. They originate from the second iteration of the sequential (downstream moving) decomposition algorithm.

The input and output file names (including full paths), together with other input data described, have to be written in the appropriate 'manage file', following the 'DEFICIT' code word. The DEFICIT reads those records and considers them in the following order as:

- 'simulation output file' (input);
- 'general demand file' (input);
- 'demand allocation file' (input);
- 'new general demand file' (output);
- 'free downstream flow file' (output);
- 'interim results file' (output);
- reservoir deficit name (input);
- downstream reservoir deficit name (input);
- water transfer structure capacity (input);
- 'downstream reservoir supply file' (output);
- 'downstream reservoir extra supply file' (output).

Example: For the BH reservoir (BH), the 'DEFICIT' section in the 'manage file' is presented in Figure 5.8: the 'simulation output file' is BH.SIM; the 'general demand file' is KA.DEM; the 'demand allocation file' is BH.DAF; the 'new general demand file' BH.DEM will be created; the 'free downstream flow file' is BH.FDF; the 'interim results file' is BH.INT; the DBH is the code name assigned to BH supply deficits record; DSS denotes that SS is the 'DRD reservoir'; the hyphen ('-') indicates that there are no limitations to the capacity of the water transfer towards SS; the 'downstream reservoir supply file' is BH.DRS; and the 'downstream reservoir extra supply file' is BH.DRE.

```
DEFICIT
C:\CU\BH.SIM
C:\CU\KA.DEM
C:\SY\BH.DAF
C:\CU\BH.DEM
C:\CU\BH.FDF
C:\CU\BH.INT
DBH
DSS
-
C:\CU\BH.DRS
C:\CU\BH.DRE
```

Figure 5.8 The DEFICIT section of a 'manage' file

• PROGRAM EXECUTION •

The program is executed by first copying the 'manage file' for the current reservoir to a file called MANAGE.TMP (note that this is not needed if the proper copy of MANAGE.TMP

already exists) and then entering 'DEFICIT' at the DOS-prompt (or from the SHELL program). The program searches through the MANAGE.TMP file for the 'DEFICIT' section, reads the following records and continues execution. In case of errors, error messages are displayed. Execution takes not more than a minute, depending mainly on the number of years in the data set and the number of reservoir's supply targets.

5.9 The NEWDEM Program

The sequential decomposition approach requires a specific data transfer between two consecutive iteration steps (see Section 3.3). One iteration cycle results, among all, in reservoirs' supply deficits which are, in the following iteration, used as supplementary demands in optimizing the system operation. Each iteration starts by using the original consumptive demand distributions which are stored in the 'general demand file' (Table A.11 of Appendix A), but it should also consider reservoirs' supply deficits obtained in the previous iteration cycle. However, this file does not contain the updated values of reservoirs' supply deficits. These data are stored in the 'new general demand file' of the lowest reservoir in the system (see Section 5.8). The NEWDEM program takes the original consumptive demand distributions from the 'general demand file' and reservoirs' supply deficits from the 'new general demand file' and puts them, separated by a dashed line, into a new file. To be more specific: (1) the program reads records from the first input file until a dashed line appears; then (2) it takes the data that follow the dashed line in the second input file; and finally, (3) it creates a new file containing the data read from the two files. The example of the NEWDEM program input and output files from the first calculation step in sequential (downstream moving) decomposition approach is presented in Tables H.1 to H.3 of Appendix H. The tables are selected according to the commands which are stored in the NEWDEM.MAN 'manage file' which is presented in Table A.17 (Appendix A).

The NEWDEM program provides the necessary data transfer between two consecutive iterations in sequential decomposition algorithm. Its main contribution is towards maintaining the convergence of the iterative process. Thus, it is obvious that the first run of the NEWDEM program is carried out after the first iteration is completed. To exemplify this the case of the presented water resources system (the application of downstream moving sequential decomposition) will be used. Each iteration ends up by optimization and simulation of the SS reservoir operation. Consequently, the NEWDEM program would take

the original consumptive demand distributions from the 'general demand file' and reservoirs' supply deficits from the 'new general demand file' created for the SS reservoir.

The NEWDEM program requires a special 'manage file' due to the fact that the NEWDEM program and the corresponding 'manage file' are not related to an individual reservoir but to the system configuration and chosen decomposition technique.

This file is called NEWDEM.MAN (Figure 5.9). In this case, the original demands will be read from the ORIG.DEM file, the reservoirs' supply deficits

will be read from the SS.DEM file and the 'new general demand file' will be NEW.DEM. It is very important to point out that for the chosen reservoir system and decomposition algorithm there is only one NEWDEM 'manage file'. Any change in either system configuration or decomposition approach requires an investigation of this file's validity.

```
NEWDEMAND
C:\SY\ORIG.DEM
C:\CU\SS.DEM
C:\CU\NEW.DEM
```

Figure 5.9 The NEWDEM.MAN 'manage' file

• PROGRAM EXECUTION •

The program is executed by entering 'NEWDEM' at the DOS-prompt (or from the SHELL program). The program searches through the NEWDEM.MAN file for the 'NEWDEMAND' code word, reads the following input/output instructions, and continues with calculations. Execution takes no more than few seconds.

5.10 The DEMGEN Program

Coupled with the AGGRMD program, this routine is used only in a 'monitored demand concept' of simulation (see Sections 3.4.5 and 3.4.6). However, this program is not associated with individual reservoirs but with the system as a whole. Therefore, there is no separate section in a reservoir 'manage file' reserved for this program execution control. The DEMGEN, like the DEMAND program, has its own 'manage file' named DEMGEN.MAN. The program is executed at the beginning of each iteration to create 'individual demand time series files' for all demand centres (and DRD-type demands) associated with the system in question. An individual demand time series is created by simply repeating the particular demand record that can be found in a 'general demand file' (for the first iteration) or a 'new general demand file' (for the rest of iterations). Obviously,

at the onset of an iteration, the generated demand time series reflects the assumption used in the remaining three simulation approaches that a demand imposed upon a system is recurring in annual cycles. However, the joint approach of the AGGRMD, SIMULATE, and DEFICIT programs, which continuously check and update records on how much water has actually been allocated towards a particular demand in each month over the entire simulation period, provides that 'individual demand time series files' lose this periodicity.

The DEMGEN should be used only in conjunction with the AGGRMD program. It is not sufficient only to generate initial 'individual demand time series' to ensure that the 'monitored demand' simulation will be carried out. The SIMULATE and DEFICIT programs need to find, as the primary condition, the output 'aggregated demand file' from the AGGRMD program to proceed with the 'monitored' simulation. 'Individual demand time series files' are only the secondary requirement which is, by the way, already fulfilled by a successful execution of the AGGRMD program. Thus, if only the DEMGEN was executed without running the AGGRMD, both the simulation and release allocation models would assume 'average demand' simulation within the 'avoid excess release' approach.

• FILES •

The DEMGEN.MAN file comprises several input instructions necessary for running the DEMGEN followed by a list of input file names. The word 'GENERATE' marks the beginning of the file section where the program should start reading the instructions:

- The starting year and the length (in years) of the demand record to be generated.
- The '**new general demand file**' which was created at the end of the previous iteration cycle and is to be used as initial demand for the current iteration. Note that it only points to the file which copy is used by the program (see the following item).
- The name of a **temporary** copy of the '**new general demand file**'. This file is actually used by the DEMGEN program.
- The set of '**demand allocation files**' of all reservoirs of the system considered.

Note: The '*new general demand file*' is mentioned in the DEMGEN program's '*manage file*' because it was necessary to provide this piece of information for the SHELL option

which controls the execution of the DEMGEN. Namely, to maintain full compatibility among the DEMGEN, AGGRMD, SIMULATE, and DEFICIT programs which all should utilize and create files in the current iteration directory, the 'new general demand file' could not be used because it is originally placed in the directory where the previous iteration results are. This problem is easily resolved in batch processing mode by simply executing a single DOS 'COPY' command prior to starting the program in the corresponding batch file. However, the SHELL option required a software solution which was only possible by explicitly specifying the names of both the source and target files.

No output file names need to be mentioned in the DEMGEN.MAN. The program itself automatically creates output file names. This is due to the imposed necessity of maintaining full compatibility among the four programs that use these files (DEMGEN, AGGRMD, SIMULATE, and DEFICIT). In fact, the DEMGEN only creates the files, whereas the other three actually manipulate their contents. The output files of the DEMGEN are '**individual demand time series files**' created for each demand target (including DRD demand types) found in all listed 'demand allocation files'. Their names are generated as follows:

- The path is the same as the path of the temporary copy of the 'new general demand file'. This is the directory where all the results of the current iteration will be kept, including the 'simulation output file' (see Section 5.7).
- The file name is the demand code name found in a 'demand allocation file'.
- The extension is 'RMD'.

An example of input and output files of the DEMGEN program are given in Appendix I (Tables I.1 through I.3). The example originates from the onset of the second iteration of the sequential (downstream moving) decomposition algorithm employing the 'real demand' approach of optimization with respect to the objective function type 2 and the 'monitored demand concept' of simulation. It is derived on the basis of the instructions listed in the DEMGEN.MAN 'manage file' from Table A.18 of Appendix A.

Note: *This type of analysis could be achieved by performing the following modifications:*

- '*demand allocation files*' (Tables A.6 through A.10): the annual median inflow value should be replaced by '-999.999'; the objective function code and the simulation codes should both be set to '2' instead of '1';

- 'entire process batch file' (Table A.29): the 'rem' DOS commands from the three iteration blocks should be removed to enable execution of the DEMGEN program;
- 'single iteration batch file' (Table A.30): the 'rem' DOS commands from the five reservoir optimization/simulation blocks should be removed to enable execution of the AGGRMD program;

The input instructions (including full paths in file names) have to be written in the appropriate DEMGEN.MAN 'manage file'. Following the 'GENERATE' code word the DEMGEN program reads those records and considers them, in the following order, as:

- the starting year and the record length;
- 'new general demand file';
- temporary copy of the 'new general demand file' (input);
- 'demand allocation file' of the first reservoir (input);
- 'demand allocation file' of the second reservoir (input);
- .
- .
- 'demand allocation file' of the last reservoir (input);

Example: A DEMGEN.MAN file for the case study system presented in Figure 4.1 could look like the one shown in Figure 5.10: the 'new general demand file' C:\PR\NEW.DEM will be copied to its temporary counterpart C:\CU\NEWDEM4.RMD; subsequently, using data from the temporary file and starting from the year 1946, sets of 44-year long demand time series will be created for each demand centre specified in the following five 'demand allocation files': C:\SY\BM.DAF, C:\SY\BH.DAF, C:\SY\KA.DAF, C:\SY\ME.DAF, and C:\SY\SS.DAF.

```

GENERATE
1946 44
C:\PR\NEW.DEM
C:\CU\NEWDEM4.RMD
C:\SY\BM.DAF
C:\SY\BH.DAF
C:\SY\KA.DAF
C:\SY\ME.DAF
C:\SY\SS.DAF

```

Figure 5.10 The DEMGEN.MAN 'manage' file

• PROGRAM EXECUTION •

The program is executed by entering 'DEMGEN' at the DOS-prompt (or from the SHELL program). The program searches through the DEMGEN.MAN file for the 'GENERATE'

code word, reads the following instructions, and continues with the execution which takes no more than few seconds.

Important: *In batch processing, it is crucial to make a temporary copy of the 'new general demand file' using DOS 'COPY' command prior to starting the DEMGEN program.*

5.11 The *ShellDP* SHELL Program

The *ShellDP* package has been developed to carry out the SDP-based optimization of both single and multi-unit reservoir systems operation. The applied optimization procedure of complex water resources systems operation employs one of the decomposition algorithms described in Section 3.3 which are, obviously, iterative procedures. One iterative cycle comprises repeated optimization/simulation routines of individual reservoirs of the system in the chosen sequence. These cycles are repeated until no significant improvement of the system return is encountered, which is concluded by the user. As mentioned in Section 5.1.2, there are two ways of performing a complete optimization cycle:

- Interactively, using the SHELL program.
- Using **batch processing**, where the complete process control is carried out by appropriate '**batch files**' (Section 5.12).

Interactive execution of one complete iteration cycle can be performed by using the SHELL program. It is a menu operated shell routine that controls 9 programs from the package: DEMAND, INFLOW, POLICY, MODIFPOL, AGGRMD, SIMULATE, DEFICIT, NEWDEM, and DEMGEN. Actual aims of the SHELL are:

- creating and editing 'manage files';
- starting program executions;
- providing more information about the *ShellDP* from the HELP sub-menu.

However, as mentioned in the previous chapter, interactive run of one optimization cycle requires more sustained attention by the user than batch processing. Although the possibility of making mistakes is larger in interactive approach, the use of the SHELL program highlights the main features of the optimization technique and makes a novice acquainted with computer "way of thinking".

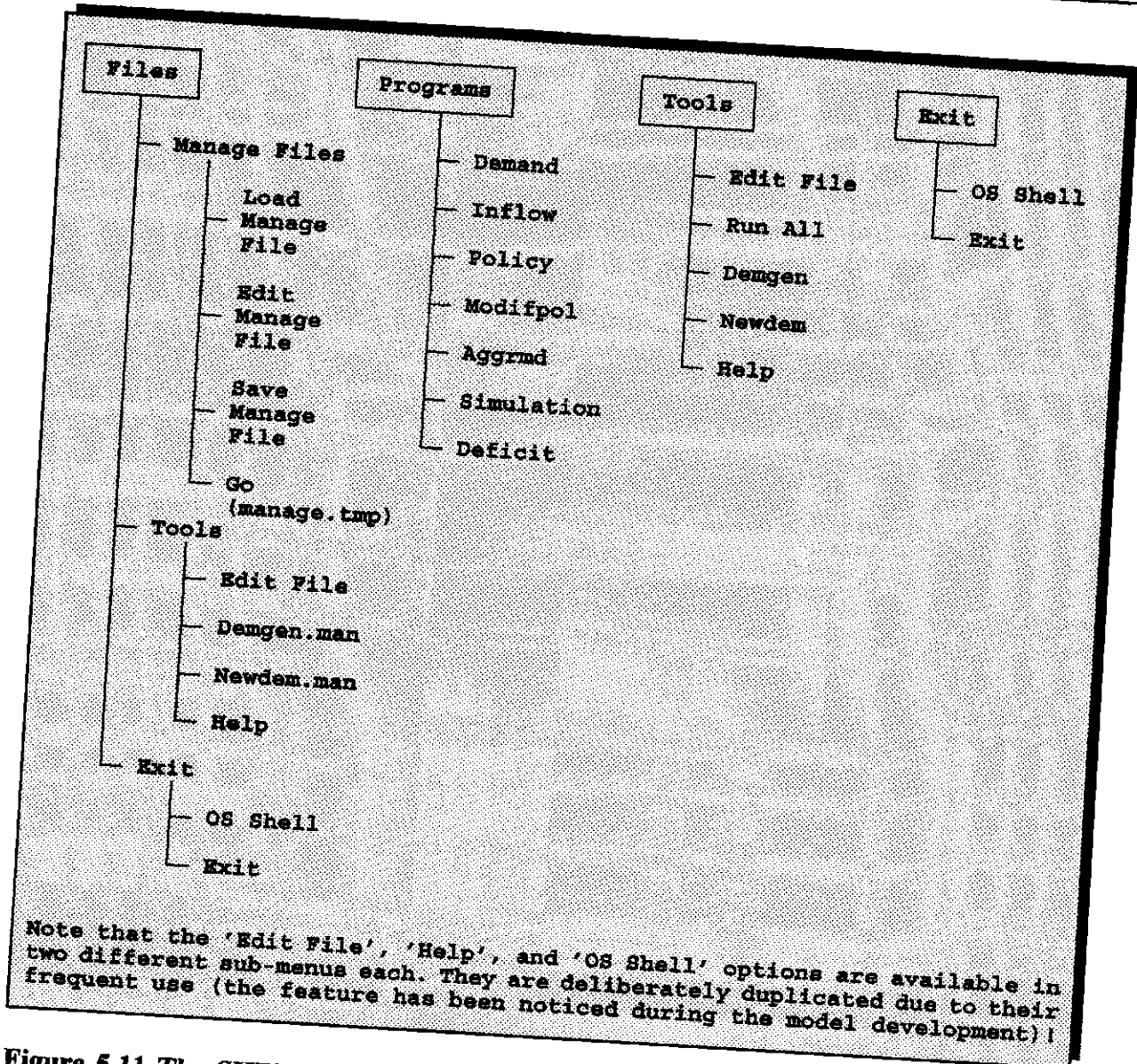


Figure 5.11 The SHELL 'tree'

• THE SHELL PROGRAM OPTIONS •

The SHELL is a menu operated shell program. It consists of four main options which further branch into several sub-options each. The 'tree' representing the SHELL options is given in Figure 5.11. To start the program, enter 'SHELL' at the DOS-prompt. After a short self-advertising (until a key is pressed), the SHELL responds with the main menu:

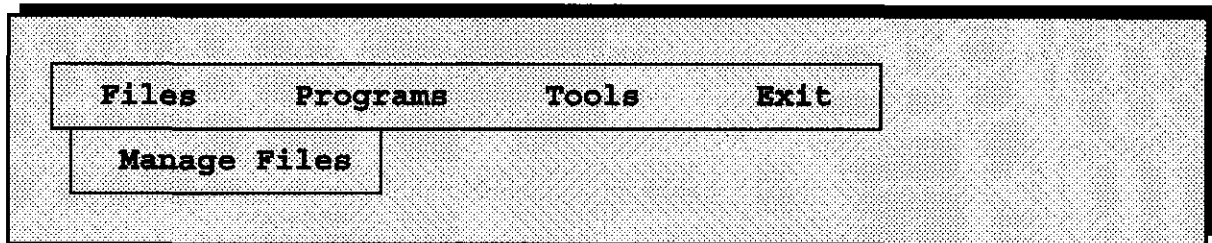


Figure 5.12 The SHELL main menu

The menu option can be selected by moving the menu-bar using arrow keys to the desired option and pressing the <ENTER> key.

• Working with 'manage files' •

Choosing the 'Files/Manage Files' option activates the following menu:

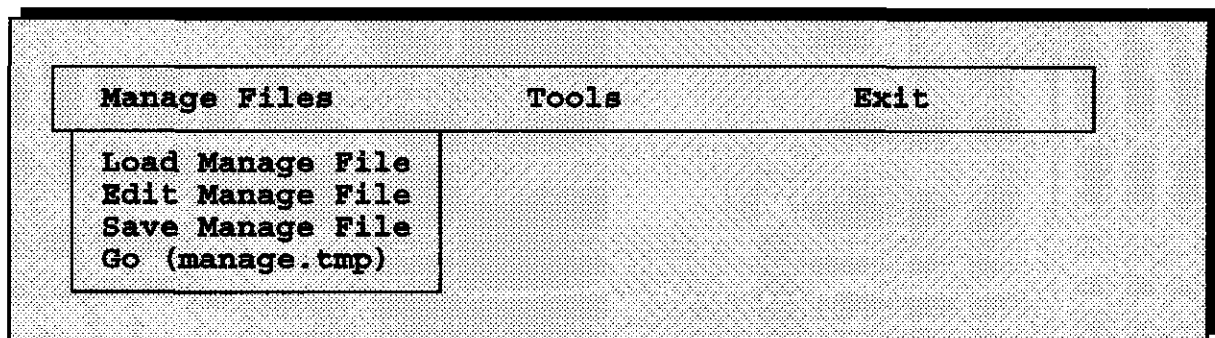


Figure 5.13 The SHELL 'Files/Manage Files' menu

The 'Manage Files' menu consists of four options used to manipulate the 'manage files':

- **'Load Manage File'**: Choose this option in order to load an already existing 'manage file'. This file can then be viewed and/or edited from the 'Edit Manage File' sub-menu unit. The 'Load Manage File' window is presented in Appendix K (Table K.1).
- **'Edit Manage File'**: This option can be used for editing an existing 'manage file', or for creating a new 'manage file'. For every program section the names of the input and output files and additional data can be entered (for more information on each program section refer to Sections 5.2 to 5.8). The 'Files/Manage Files' option windows are presented in Appendix K (Tables K.2 through K.9).

- **'Save Manage File'**: After editing a file, use this option to save it. The **'Save Manage File'** window is presented in Appendix K (Table K.10).
- **'Go (manage.tmp)'**: This option copies the **'manage file'** (the one that is currently in the memory of the computer) to a file called **MANAGE.TMP**. The *ShellDP* programs (see Sections 5.2 to 5.8) read the input and output filenames from this file. Thus, if the interactive procedure is run, this option is required in order to create the currently active (**MANAGE.TMP**) **'manage file'**.

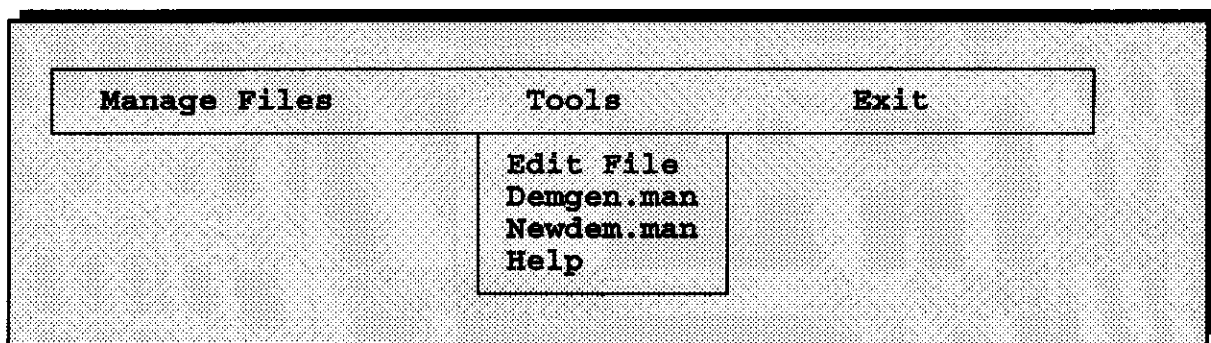


Figure 5.14 The SHELL **'Files/Tools'** menu

The **'Tools'** menu item (Figure 5.14) introduces four more features of the SHELL:

- The **'Edit File'** menu item is used to edit files. The **'Edit File'** window which facilitates the selection of the file to be edited is given in Appendix K (Table K.13).
- The **'Demgen.man'** menu item provides a means to create and edit the **DEMGEN.MAN** **'manage file'** for the **DEMGEN** program (see Section 5.10). This option's editing window is presented in Appendix K (Table K.11).
- The **'Newdem.man'** menu item provides a means to create and edit the **NEWDEM.MAN** **'manage file'** for the **NEWDEM** program (see Section 5.9). This option's editing window is presented in Appendix K (Table K.12).
- The **'Help'** provides information on programs and files used in the optimization process. The SHELL **HELP** is presented in Appendix L.

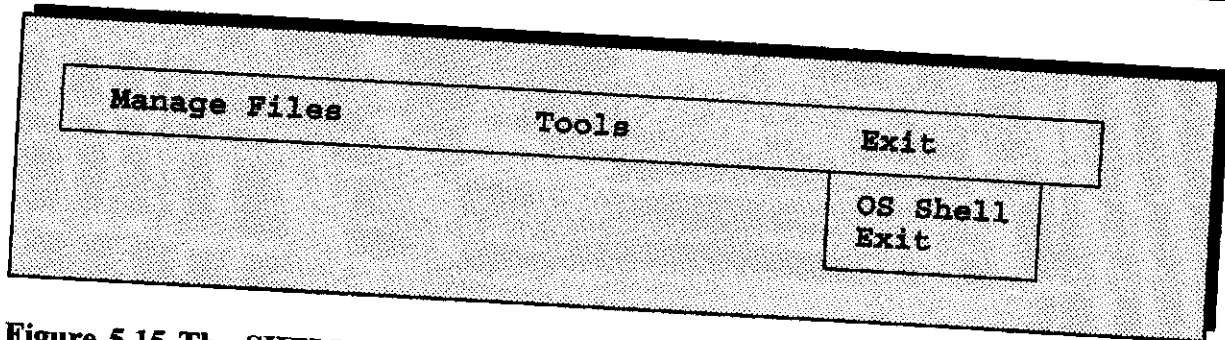


Figure 5.15 The SHELL 'Files/Exit' menu

The 'Exit' menu item (Figure 5.15) is used for exiting the 'Files' sub-menu:

- The 'OS Shell' sub-menu item for exiting the program temporarily ('go to DOS'). Once at DOS, type 'EXIT' to return to the program.
- Choose the 'Exit' option item to terminate the 'Files' sub-menu.

• Running the programs •

The 'Programs' main menu item gives the following sub-menu:

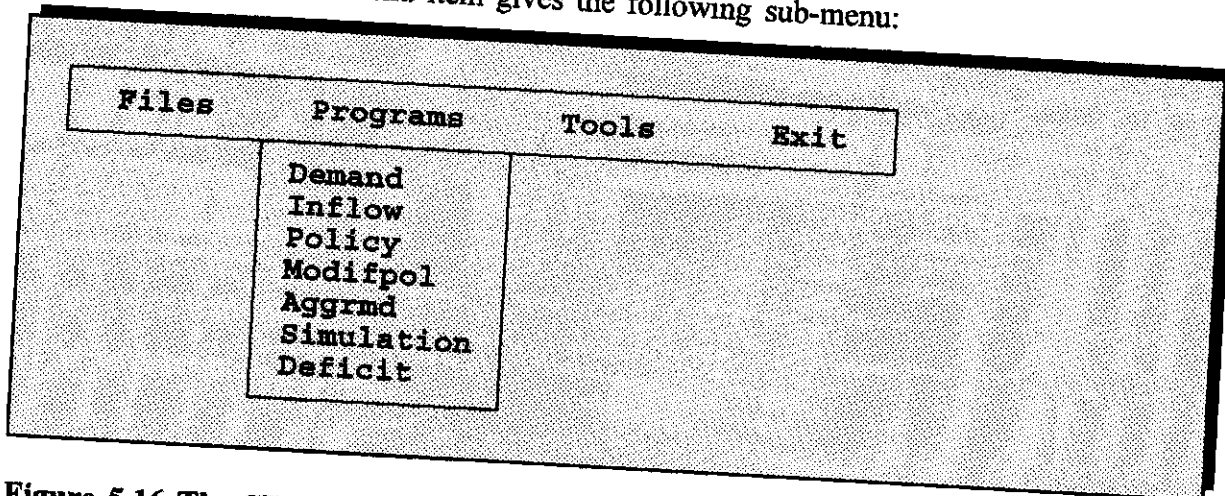


Figure 5.16 The SHELL 'Programs' menu

To run one of the programs, simply choose the sub-menu item and press enter. The order in which the programs are listed in the sub-menu, corresponds to the order in which they should be run for a complete optimization/simulation of a single reservoir operation.

Important: A program execution requires a proper 'manage file' to be created and selected beforehand. This means that the 'Programs' sub-menu can successfully be activated only if the respective temporary 'manage file' (MANAGE.TMP) has been created.

• The tools •

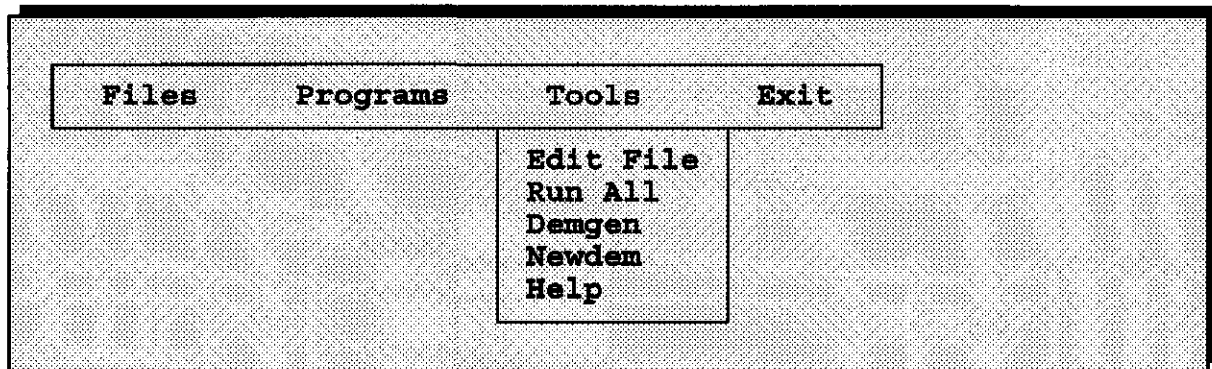


Figure 5.17 The SHELL 'Tools' menu

The 'Tools' menu item (Figure 5.17) provides some simple tools and options to execute two additional programs from the SHELL:

- The 'Edit File' sub-menu item can be used to edit a selected file. The 'Edit File' window is presented in Appendix K (Table K.13).
- The 'Run All' sub-menu item performs the execution of all the programs automatically in the order listed in the 'Programs' sub-menu. By selecting this option, the user can avoid individual executions of the programs. Note that a 'manage file' should also be created and selected beforehand.
- The 'Demgen' item executes the DEMGEN program (see Section 5.10).
- The 'Newdem' item executes the NEWDEM program (see Section 5.9).
- The 'Help' sub-menu item provides information on programs and files used in the optimization process. This option is identical to the one presented in the 'Files' menu description. The SHELL HELP is presented in Appendix L.

• **Exiting the SHELL** •

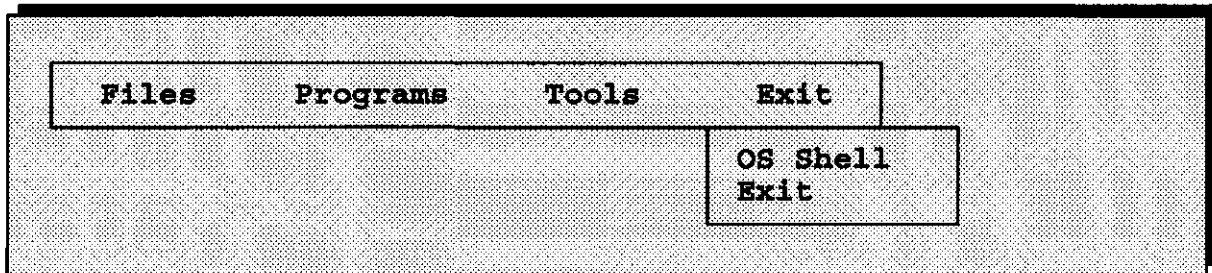


Figure 5.18 The SHELL 'Exit' menu

The 'Exit' main menu item (Figure 5.18) contains two options:

- The 'OS Shell' sub-menu item for exiting the program temporarily ('go to DOS'). Once at DOS, type 'EXIT' at the DOS-prompt to return to the program.
- Choose the 'Exit' sub-menu item to terminate the SHELL.

5.12 Batch Processing

As explained before, the best way for performing a complete iteration cycle or simulation with other data is with the help of batch files. These files can be created "manually" using a conventional editor or by the SHELL program facilities (the 'Tools/Edit File' or the 'Files/Tools/Edit File' options). In order to create these files a thorough knowledge of the considered water resources system is required. The example of batch files in Appendix A (Tables A.29 through A.33) can be used as a guideline for handling batch processing.

Batch processing for complete system optimization: In order to start an iteration (in this example for three iteration steps, see Appendix A), the name of the main batch file has to be entered at the DOS-prompt. This file then calls the other batch file which carries out one iteration step of the optimization of the system operation. For every reservoir in the system, the appropriate 'manage file' is copied to the file MANAGE.TMP and all the programs are run in the proper sequence. Note that the use of the DEMGEN, AGGRMD, and MODIFPOL programs depends on the selected simulation mode and the user's choice on alternative policy modifications.

The control is then returned to the main batch file. The NEWDEM program is used in sequential decomposition approach for creating a 'new general demand file' (see Section 5.9), necessary for starting a new iteration step. Note that, when applying up-and-downstream or upstream moving decomposition of a multi-unit reservoir system, the NEWDEM program is not required to provide the link between successive iteration cycles. In this case, the data transfer between two consecutive iterations consists of three components created in the prior iteration: (1) 'downstream reservoir supply files', (2) 'downstream reservoir extra supply files', and (3) 'free downstream flow files'. These files contain data about available additional inflows that can be utilized by 'DRD reservoirs' to improve their operation. Before starting the next iteration, the directory names are renamed in order to provide a safe storage of results from each iteration (see Section 5.1.3). Then the process is repeated for a new iteration step.

The completion of the optimization procedure which is controlled by batch files provides separated results from each iteration. Further investigations can then be made in order to check whether a stabilized system return has been achieved from one iteration to another. Considering that the model does not employ any routine to determine a stable system return one can imagine that, in batch processing, the number of iterations is due to user's decision and experience. Interactive run of the model (using the SHELL program), as opposed to batch processing, gives the user the opportunity to assess the operation of the system considered after each iteration. This facilitates the decision making process about the termination of the computations.

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APPENDICES

APPENDICES CONTENTS

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in Water Resources Management**

APPENDIX A

**Reservoir characteristic data files;
reservoir demand allocation files;
sequential and iterative decomposition
algorithms' 'manage' and batch files;**

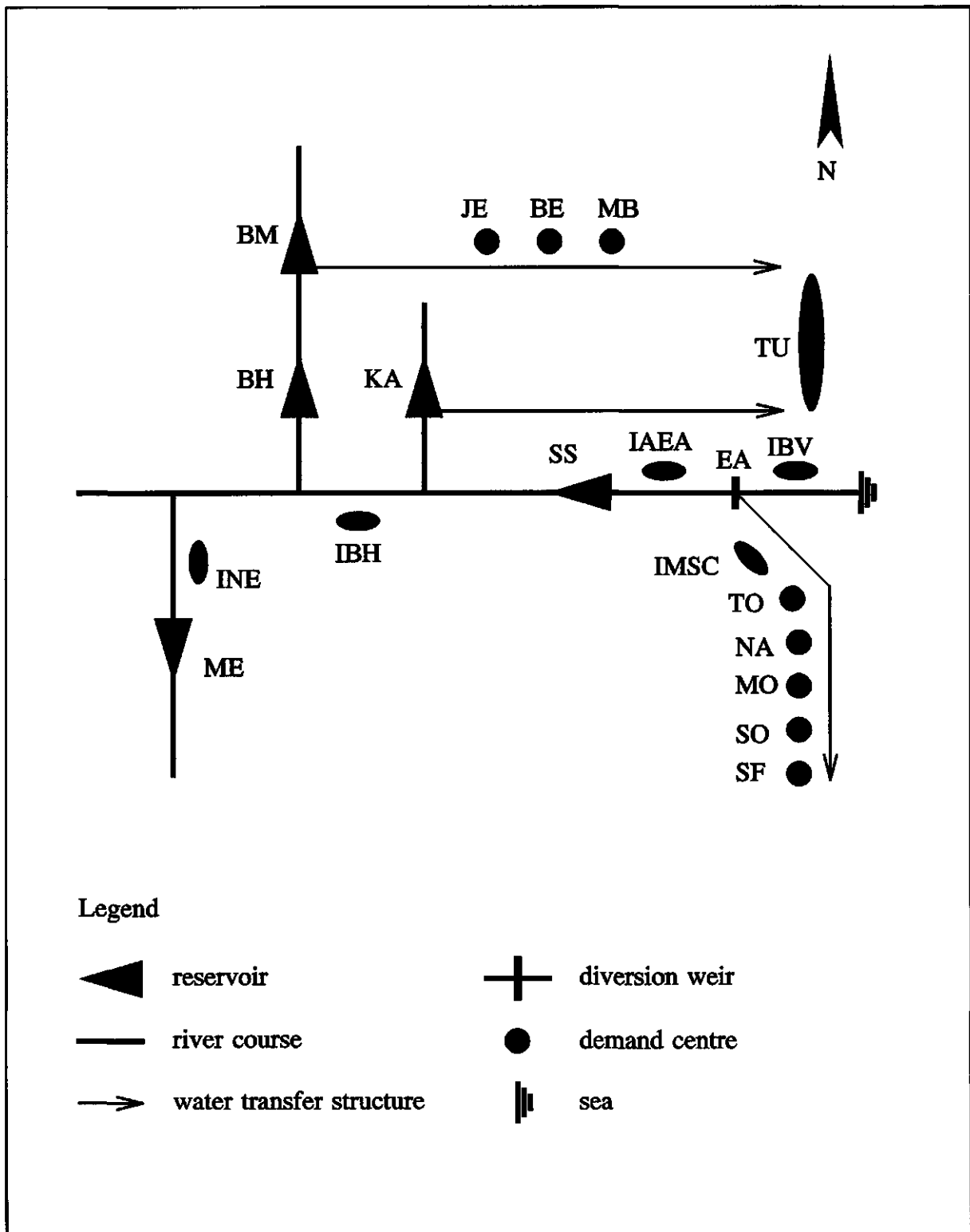


Figure A.1 Five-Reservoir Water Resources System (schematic representation)

Table A.1 BH reservoir data file

RESERVOIR BH 1991	reservoir name (comment)	number of years in historical inflow sequence	maximum reservoir volume [10 ⁶ m ³]	minimum reservoir volume [10 ⁶ m ³]	maximum outlet capacity (monthly volume) [10 ⁶ m ³]	number of discrete value pairs for the characteristic curves of a reservoir	inflow transition probabilities code	observed inflow sequence (September - August) [10 ⁶ m ³]	year				
44													
117.5		15.0	429.24	13	1								
46		0.610	1.450	3.960	101.240	18.150	8.360	6.110	5.670	1.320	0.610	0.900	
47		0.320	3.900	2.970	11.680	15.210	7.290	6.840	4.820	1.470	0.680	0.330	
48		0.370	0.320	23.250	17.040	57.650	26.920	36.310	4.590	1.700	1.490	1.000	
49		0.880	0.860	4.180	2.010	12.990	17.370	36.330	25.170	1.800	1.460	1.090	
50		0.850	1.430	5.190	4.170	11.650	25.140	8.420	2.720	1.350	1.090	0.860	
51		0.820	6.410	14.880	18.300	21.480	42.170	12.750	13.590	2.670	1.410	0.890	
52		0.870	0.880	10.060	47.910	30.080	15.030	13.700	4.040	3.580	1.850	1.700	
53		0.940	11.600	17.300	10.220	36.350	59.360	14.480	15.200	3.490	1.420	1.050	
54		0.940	2.160	4.520	17.810	9.830	17.170	10.880	4.750	1.490	1.150	0.990	
55		2.140	4.700	6.150	16.570	14.180	75.980	11.710	5.190	3.040	2.100	0.870	
56		0.450	1.250	2.370	27.350	29.260	7.350	5.530	8.410	2.450	2.420	1.000	
57		0.550	3.200	4.050	27.930	48.070	2.830	20.130	3.940	0.910	0.690	0.990	
58		0.160	1.400	14.600	8.660	24.590	3.980	76.980	41.080	1.480	2.230	0.700	
59		0.550	0.860	5.760	15.900	25.750	3.250	5.190	8.330	20.860	0.590	0.000	
60		0.000	0.220	0.260	8.280	26.210	3.760	2.450	0.420	1.510	0.840	0.330	
61		0.200	0.960	1.340	1.190	4.260	18.410	4.860	10.920	1.060	0.480	0.240	
62		0.460	12.700	10.000	28.700	13.600	29.300	2.960	13.420	0.370	0.290	0.630	
63		2.550	2.060	2.800	9.740	20.100	22.710	5.670	3.410	1.730	0.550	0.470	
64		1.250	1.460	4.010	2.230	28.300	46.570	16.400	2.690	1.730	1.110	0.250	
65		0.330	0.230	0.150	2.050	4.940	2.910	12.600	35.770	6.870	1.510	0.490	
66		3.970	0.790	1.970	8.340	13.600	19.050	3.950	2.490	2.010	1.330	0.880	
												0.620	0.780

Table A.1 BH reservoir data file (continued)

67	0.740	0.680	0.770	3.930	15.800	4.640	1.760	0.690	0.680	1.470	0.420	0.290
68	0.410	0.640	0.950	5.370	13.600	4.880	2.570	3.720	0.730	0.470	0.300	0.440
69	0.840	9.070	1.730	54.600	9.010	9.530	23.730	3.140	1.620	0.910	0.730	0.240
70	0.090	0.370	0.070	15.650	30.780	32.350	16.650	18.640	2.070	0.000	0.350	0.000
71	0.480	3.240	0.840	1.680	17.210	20.220	7.130	19.580	3.340	0.670	0.000	0.000
72	0.550	0.340	0.080	0.470	26.770	22.610	71.490	5.740	0.740	0.100	0.230	0.180
73	0.000	2.660	0.000	2.620	0.620	6.480	4.520	13.320	1.170	0.020	0.000	0.000
74	0.190	1.330	27.560	8.460	3.250	26.680	9.530	3.290	12.410	0.420	0.260	0.310
75	0.480	0.160	3.610	7.590	3.700	10.570	27.000	4.320	10.170	0.780	0.430	0.190
76	3.360	1.850	20.720	13.720	8.130	4.430	1.250	1.990	1.400	1.540	0.980	2.350
77	1.170	0.220	7.900	1.190	5.740	29.600	4.240	13.170	3.480	2.770	2.540	2.270
78	0.000	0.270	5.300	4.150	4.980	8.880	2.840	25.540	3.640	2.040	2.890	2.350
79	0.000	0.000	20.210	2.450	5.310	11.640	21.620	5.260	4.210	0.050	0.000	0.000
80	0.490	0.900	1.110	19.780	30.490	12.510	5.890	4.220	1.770	0.870	0.000	0.000
81	0.210	0.210	0.930	3.610	7.940	14.750	22.800	16.470	6.550	0.000	0.000	0.140
82	0.130	0.410	16.850	35.880	15.550	3.670	9.960	3.800	1.140	0.290	0.000	0.000
83	0.420	0.510	5.950	11.010	15.460	43.980	45.480	2.950	0.000	0.120	0.000	0.020
84	0.350	0.300	0.670	34.820	83.570	31.340	6.210	0.020	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.000
85	0.680	0.060	0.230	0.250	10.450	16.370	10.590	1.530	4.480	0.070	1.280	0.150
86	2.550	1.810	3.680	18.000	47.020	77.150	25.210	60.970	5.010	3.690	0.010	0.220
87	0.720	2.440	1.980	2.200	4.160	5.790	33.430	0.070	0.630	1.220	0.110	0.940
88	0.730	1.570	0.560	2.760	1.290	3.260	6.310	2.950	1.480	0.640	0.690	0.820
89	1.050	1.140	0.570	1.060	1.420	0.740	0.680	0.310	1.360	0.340	0.150	0.540

reservoir characteristic curves	elevation above datum [m]	0	6.400	84.000
		3	10.300	144.000
corresponding storage volume [10 ⁶ m ³]	corresponding surface area [ha]	5	14.500	188.000
		7	18.500	236.000
corresponding storage volume [10 ⁶ m ³]	corresponding surface area [ha]	10	25.750	322.000
		13	35.500	416.000
corresponding storage volume [10 ⁶ m ³]	corresponding surface area [ha]	15	44.500	494.000
		17	54.000	560.000
corresponding storage volume [10 ⁶ m ³]	corresponding surface area [ha]	20	71.200	676.000
		23	92.300	784.000
corresponding storage volume [10 ⁶ m ³]	corresponding surface area [ha]	25	112.000	854.000
		26	117.500	894.000
corresponding storage volume [10 ⁶ m ³]	corresponding surface area [ha]	27	123.000	934.000

Table A.2 BM reservoir data file

RESERVOIR	BM	1991	13.0	933.12	15	1	7.540	3.000	2.060	1.880	0.310	0.110	0.120	0.190
57.2	44	57.2	0.110	0.350	1.210	56.600	7.540	3.000	2.060	1.880	0.310	0.110	0.120	0.190
46		46	0.050	1.180	0.850	4.480	6.140	2.540	2.360	1.540	0.350	0.180	0.050	0.040
47		47	0.060	0.050	10.100	7.000	29.500	12.000	17.100	1.450	0.430	0.360	0.260	0.220
49		49	0.180	0.180	1.290	0.520	5.080	7.190	17.100	11.100	0.450	0.350	0.240	0.190
50		50	0.170	0.340	1.680	1.290	4.460	11.100	3.030	0.760	0.320	0.240	0.200	0.180
51		51	0.170	2.170	5.980	7.640	9.250	20.400	4.980	5.360	0.740	0.330	0.190	0.170
52		52	0.180	0.180	3.750	23.800	13.700	6.050	5.420	1.240	1.070	0.470	0.280	0.420
53		53	0.200	4.450	7.170	3.830	17.200	30.600	5.810	6.160	1.040	0.340	0.280	0.230
54		54	0.200	0.570	1.420	7.370	3.650	7.070	4.110	1.510	0.360	0.260	0.210	0.180
55		55	0.560	1.490	2.060	6.760	5.630	40.500	4.480	1.690	0.880	0.550	0.290	0.220
56		56	0.080	0.290	0.640	12.300	13.400	2.560	1.820	3.020	0.670	0.650	0.250	0.210
57		57	0.180	2.040	4.700	13.500	23.400	2.470	5.320	1.220	0.360	0.250	0.220	0.200
58		58	0.180	0.230	8.500	2.380	8.770	2.800	21.100	20.300	1.030	1.420	0.420	0.270
59		59	0.230	0.270	2.110	2.790	7.670	2.730	2.610	2.260	2.500	0.950	0.410	0.270
60		60	1.870	0.200	0.240	3.490	10.300	4.980	2.430	0.760	0.340	0.250	0.190	0.190
61		61	0.180	0.430	0.860	0.770	3.990	25.000	2.310	4.760	0.820	0.330	0.140	0.200
62		62	0.090	3.820	3.680	10.900	5.190	12.100	0.880	6.420	0.190	0.090	0.900	1.220
63		63	0.730	0.600	0.610	3.400	7.970	11.400	3.980	1.070	0.470	0.120	0.110	0.160
64		64	0.330	0.510	1.270	0.660	11.700	23.000	6.390	0.830	0.490	0.300	0.180	0.110
65		65	0.060	0.040	0.020	0.590	1.660	0.910	4.730	16.000	2.480	0.420	0.220	0.190
66		66	1.740	0.180	0.540	2.950	5.170	8.400	1.270	0.720	0.560	0.350	0.140	0.180
67		67	0.170	0.160	0.180	1.250	6.030	1.530	1.710	0.430	0.160	0.380	0.090	0.060
68		68	0.070	0.120	0.200	1.760	5.380	1.570	0.710	1.120	0.140	0.080	0.040	0.070
69		69	0.190	3.090	0.470	23.500	3.230	3.470	10.100	0.980	0.440	0.220	0.170	0.040
70		70	0.180	1.820	0.280	4.750	5.490	12.000	5.320	9.780	0.570	0.350	0.260	0.290
71		71	0.760	2.770	0.940	1.020	6.530	10.700	5.270	7.590	0.830	0.560	0.270	0.230
72		72	0.470	0.410	0.340	0.430	8.180	10.400	20.900	4.370	0.580	0.730	0.320	0.260
73		73	0.540	1.040	0.660	2.710	1.990	5.460	2.450	4.150	0.460	0.280	0.230	0.210
74		74	0.540	1.040	13.000	3.110	2.350	9.300	3.640	1.530	0.640	0.360	0.280	0.220
75		75	0.200	0.170	1.220	1.540	2.650	4.620	5.170	0.770	0.690	0.390	0.340	0.250
76		76	1.100	1.580	12.400	4.010	6.230	2.900	0.460	2.290	0.480	0.400	0.010	0.440
77		77	0.160	0.010	3.530	0.460	4.920	22.000	2.410	8.910	1.290	0.600	0.540	0.770
78		78	0.000	0.280	1.070	2.810	3.750	9.230	2.060	16.900	1.320	0.220	0.000	0.000
79		79	0.100	0.130	14.900	0.920	3.060	7.100	14.800	3.880	2.930	0.100	0.010	0.040
80		80	0.160	0.480	1.810	14.540	47.260	5.190	40.140	1.370	0.530	0.000	0.000	0.000
81		81	0.020	0.080	0.050	2.780	6.380	9.400	17.050	6.320	3.150	0.080	0.000	0.000
82		82	0.020	0.480	10.440	14.120	4.630	1.010	8.920	2.060	0.070	0.040	0.000	0.000
83		83	0.150	0.510	3.360	5.890	12.730	15.020	13.920	2.390	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.000
84		84	0.110	0.210	0.760	23.640	25.210	7.310	2.570	0.730	0.430	0.000	0.000	0.000

Table A.3 KA reservoir data file

RESERVOIR KA 1991														
44														
81.9	9.7	198.29	13	1	9.800	3.680	2.210	3.520	1.000	0.990	0.680	1.050		
46	0.790	0.930	0.530	55.400	8.810	1.240	2.990	1.930	1.260	0.810	0.520	0.270		
47	0.260	2.280	1.620	5.640	8.110	1.240	2.990	1.930	1.260	0.810	0.520	0.270		
48	0.220	0.360	8.790	7.560	18.300	10.800	12.100	2.550	1.700	0.950	0.600	0.670		
49	0.830	0.890	2.260	1.580	7.920	7.190	16.100	13.800	1.930	0.610	0.370	0.570		
50	0.940	0.500	1.680	4.750	12.000	10.800	4.570	0.850	0.480	0.280	0.140	0.100		
51	0.100	5.960	9.210	8.380	15.000	11.000	5.680	3.310	1.390	0.400	0.220	0.160		
52	0.230	0.190	14.800	17.800	18.600	6.210	5.450	1.030	5.490	0.590	0.240	0.190		
53	0.080	4.250	6.830	4.230	25.000	20.700	5.020	3.350	0.700	0.350	0.250	0.190		
54	0.160	0.170	2.000	12.400	7.970	6.780	6.740	1.890	0.700	0.290	0.210	0.110		
55	3.390	10.500	5.140	9.690	11.100	36.000	5.800	1.380	0.780	0.370	0.280	0.180		
56	0.240	0.330	1.070	14.100	21.700	3.040	1.130	3.160	1.890	0.760	0.440	0.250		
57	0.120	1.800	5.590	17.100	17.900	1.820	7.570	1.210	0.380	0.210	1.520	0.150		
58	0.120	1.480	7.310	5.560	12.700	2.540	14.700	7.880	1.350	0.860	0.200	0.300		
59	0.250	1.080	1.740	11.700	12.900	1.880	2.120	1.940	7.480	0.870	0.520	0.310		
60	2.380	0.950	1.140	4.860	14.900	4.400	2.210	1.680	1.330	1.130	1.110	1.030		
61	0.900	1.250	1.930	2.680	3.680	14.100	2.360	2.810	1.680	0.740	1.140	1.170		
62	1.110	5.270	4.150	6.780	6.450	16.500	1.900	12.200	2.560	1.730	1.110	1.020		
63	2.310	1.240	1.300	2.520	7.720	9.690	1.710	1.410	1.130	1.130	1.140	1.300		
64	1.140	1.220	2.640	1.220	13.700	14.800	2.020	2.070	1.090	1.120	1.030	0.940		
65	1.110	1.110	1.090	2.880	1.550	1.080	8.960	16.400	7.830	0.730	0.400	0.280		
66	0.850	1.010	1.270	6.990	8.960	8.340	1.930	2.220	1.230	0.650	0.910	0.180		
67	0.860	1.040	1.090	3.530	16.700	2.990	4.760	1.520	1.180	1.470	1.000	0.970		
68	0.810	0.220	1.080	4.350	10.700	4.460	2.390	3.740	0.840	0.640	0.830	0.860		
69	1.040	4.870	1.060	25.700	2.490	1.970	5.340	1.970	1.210	0.510	0.090	0.570		
70	0.830	2.580	0.720	5.150	7.900	10.300	6.420	12.500	2.320	1.040	1.040	1.150		
71	1.890	4.390	1.830	2.390	8.780	9.260	7.100	10.700	3.430	1.540	1.160	1.060		
72	1.340	1.310	0.900	1.260	14.300	10.400	28.600	6.040	1.490	0.930	0.930	0.610		
73	0.560	1.350	0.570	2.930	0.600	2.680	1.420	2.360	0.550	0.710	0.470	1.030		
74	0.740	0.900	13.300	3.820	1.770	5.840	2.660	1.150	1.750	1.170	0.860	0.920		
75	0.870	0.720	2.200	2.890	2.910	3.780	3.210	0.900	2.360	1.310	1.020	1.110		
76	0.320	1.260	13.400	3.910	6.020	2.180	0.840	2.580	0.860	0.610	0.470	0.360		
77	0.470	0.050	2.770	1.210	7.030	21.000	2.850	4.570	1.020	0.620	0.610	0.550		
78	0.000	0.170	0.990	6.430	3.370	11.400	4.060	7.430	1.650	0.720	0.570	0.260		
79	0.890	0.540	15.800	1.690	4.370	4.440	10.000	2.310	1.950	0.560	0.440	0.340		
80	0.150	0.740	1.780	22.420	58.260	5.130	50.010	1.220	0.470	0.390	0.390	0.500		
81	0.000	0.000	0.230	4.220	8.470	10.210	11.190	46.810	2.200	0.510	0.410	0.130		
82	0.170	0.150	13.080	15.370	4.790	0.980	6.900	2.100	0.430	0.350	0.410	0.180		
83	0.030	1.500	3.210	8.270	9.240	12.510	9.110	1.200	0.170	0.370	0.300	0.100		
84	0.090	0.160	0.380	15.750	29.070	8.120	1.710	0.030	0.080	0.040	0.370	0.050		

Table A.4 ME reservoir data file

RESERVOIR ME 1991		10	1	0.880	1.960	0.410	19.700	2.770	2.200	2.240	18.700
120.0	31.0	1620.0	23.900	0.880	1.960	0.410	19.700	2.770	2.200	2.240	18.700
46	2.710	9.330	2.240	2.000	86.100	17.400	55.100	7.200	25.800	2.800	0.770
47	4.800	130.000	31.600	86.200	3.930	27.800	26.300	23.700	6.110	4.020	0.890
48	9.230	27.200	1.450	6.070	1.560	7.190	22.200	32.600	3.480	0.460	7.820
49	1.250	4.190	1.120	1.890	1.380	0.900	3.340	30.600	21.500	12.800	14.500
50	13.600	24.800	12.400	1.890	7.650	5.270	22.800	17.000	11.200	22.000	42.200
51	44.400	117.000	17.900	10.900	4.070	29.400	9.520	19.300	24.500	7.860	34.200
52	33.600	15.200	3.880	7.670	8.230	4.500	16.400	9.740	18.800	0.260	0.120
53	10.400	42.400	3.180	1.830	2.540	1.790	12.500	24.200	13.100	1.170	16.800
54	2.570	2.390	2.220	1.830	2.540	1.790	12.500	24.200	13.100	1.170	16.800
55	46.400	67.000	4.070	4.440	6.790	4.210	4.090	1.280	1.270	0.520	1.210
56	18.700	8.420	2.250	1.710	1.310	1.280	11.300	33.300	17.100	3.240	2.800
57	25.300	127.000	11.000	24.500	4.440	7.910	2.330	1.310	3.150	0.640	0.640
58	2.470	10.800	7.220	3.240	3.630	6.860	7.630	14.100	52.400	1.770	9.580
59	11.800	21.900	4.160	3.570	2.670	5.960	27.100	30.500	20.600	3.880	2.430
60	3.330	10.500	4.050	5.020	2.260	2.010	1.700	1.010	6.300	10.700	5.020
61	4.860	12.600	1.640	1.590	35.900	5.410	18.600	11.700	12.100	1.310	6.810
62	6.910	14.700	1.560	1.620	3.070	16.800	12.700	9.340	21.200	5.790	24.500
63	84.700	1.910	48.500	46.700	15.600	6.810	3.510	8.100	8.530	1.500	13.300
64	3.050	47.000	2.430	15.700	5.080	3.340	2.790	5.540	0.890	5.330	16.200
65	19.300	1.150	16.100	3.580	1.300	6.350	3.000	24.800	4.190	3.380	4.520
66	16.700	34.300	1.430	1.560	1.320	7.320	16.700	11.300	3.220	2.110	5.320
67	69.900	1.280	14.100	6.170	10.400	5.550	4.750	5.320	57.500	1.080	0.830
68	6.230	1.060	6.200	1.950	1.260	12.000	4.350	0.840	2.780	5.200	15.100
69	253.000	405.000	34.200	12.600	35.200	3.720	4.770	20.400	6.440	8.400	25.700
70	4.790	16.400	2.570	12.200	2.900	2.840	4.770	22.200	1.600	1.770	3.050
71	79.500	34.800	4.140	6.380	2.900	1.900	34.600	6.250	25.200	1.770	3.050
72	22.200	99.600	2.670	20.200	8.180	204.000	68.200	7.730	4.930	5.170	11.600
73	1.930	2.130	35.100	4.040	2.880	3.500	5.480	2.380	2.300	1.680	1.090
74	5.420	11.200	2.050	2.090	54.400	2.900	51.400	19.900	8.370	1.260	17.500
75	19.200	2.270	2.020	2.230	2.170	5.220	5.510	14.600	28.400	41.500	7.230
76	18.000	10.900	6.320	6.180	2.970	14.500	6.940	15.800	30.600	0.910	8.710
77	10.600	2.910	3.120	2.020	7.610	18.100	12.500	16.800	20.400	0.970	11.400
78	1.190	7.330	2.000	1.360	2.640	4.970	81.800	16.600	39.600	7.500	14.000
79	62.300	5.830	2.000	1.960	2.050	17.700	1.970	2.240	1.310	1.060	1.110
80	17.440	6.900	58.230	11.080	5.490	5.110	5.560	1.640	9.250	1.000	15.100
81	43.660	8.540	5.930	2.030	11.350	8.580	85.230	51.610	5.000	0.710	0.820
82	5.390	27.880	9.180	0.740	0.920	0.920	0.680	0.750	5.600	0.670	6.120
83	7.060	11.020	0.840	3.560	29.380	12.420	1.370	0.680	0.940	0.680	4.920
84	6.910	13.610	45.560	17.850	20.340	5.530	5.540	20.630	0.890	0.660	0.530

Table A.5 SS reservoir data file

RESERVOIR	SS	1991	11	1	171,000	45,900	8,490	17,310	4,490	0.915	0.254	13.110
555.0	45.0	1594.1	0.068	237.840	171,000	45,900	8,490	17,310	4,490	0.915	0.254	13.110
46	1.285	0.375	0.800	29.670	19,100	6,760	40.170	6.240	3.510	2.431	0.729	1.366
47	1.026	82.690	4.800	77.570	237.510	136.040	168.220	57.190	18.040	4.801	0.422	2.883
48	0.239	2.206	72.550	11.950	62.790	34.930	114.680	104.550	25.800	2.818	0.743	3.440
49	1.541	4.888	14.210	14.670	37.750	57.580	13.960	2.882	2.258	2.847	0.982	0.560
50	4.816	7.713	6.760	14.670	37.750	57.580	13.960	2.882	2.258	2.847	0.982	0.560
51	7.081	53.600	18.570	44.990	150.320	202.940	79.140	36.150	42.180	4.831	0.357	12.774
52	5.758	13.905	46.720	218.590	260.790	90.090	128.830	29.520	34.370	18.040	2.675	4.882
53	1.742	26.090	70.720	22.770	234.270	195.030	91.310	109.290	23.661	8.028	5.931	5.031
54	3.886	8.563	10.230	36.510	35.520	35.870	30.820	14.960	6.714	1.708	0.691	2.095
55	31.110	34.440	16.200	43.970	65.490	229.770	62.570	36.350	20.945	8.245	7.998	8.934
56	10.866	7.398	13.000	50.060	81.400	34.120	9.230	16.430	21.010	7.334	4.746	25.958
57	10.437	80.610	74.430	125.790	190.440	38.960	64.250	18.330	8.671	7.027	8.250	8.677
58	8.175	23.520	26.300	38.490	80.970	39.490	191.410	219.730	51.170	35.271	32.638	23.717
59	24.347	16.140	48.400	68.490	93.940	54.130	29.850	28.690	54.780	23.135	19.157	18.813
60	22.780	30.036	30.100	30.520	73.570	186.670	17.540	9.280	4.770	4.040	0.900	2.850
61	8.061	14.960	8.230	8.600	11.250	186.670	37.070	11.610	6.530	4.093	2.730	5.540
62	4.130	13.010	26.390	15.200	15.530	80.390	28.230	79.820	24.470	10.790	5.250	2.400
63	12.930	5.840	5.280	19.720	67.950	92.960	40.690	16.510	6.900	8.930	5.590	7.640
64	8.510	26.410	27.820	14.240	178.350	205.210	76.000	30.730	15.810	6.800	4.830	7.883
65	9.490	6.030	7.130	28.800	23.140	11.810	57.640	67.360	50.900	7.092	1.814	2.437
66	1.402	5.560	2.420	32.820	41.920	38.850	26.350	10.300	5.550	0.524	0.565	0.720
67	10.894	2.990	3.720	25.200	141.600	34.200	33.440	7.920	4.360	8.830	1.610	2.514
68	2.551	1.722	2.720	16.820	67.000	15.860	14.510	21.460	2.908	0.549	1.146	6.035
69	65.330	169.720	61.190	150.440	33.440	16.910	38.770	22.490	8.550	1.940	0.810	2.070
70	4.651	7.890	3.623	3.000	19.060	106.310	73.160	77.470	19.070	8.130	4.020	8.590
71	22.370	32.070	11.860	15.400	57.180	32.960	43.930	108.810	37.530	12.820	7.570	9.340
72	24.310	59.760	11.547	16.050	150.850	117.321	650.740	176.850	36.300	22.974	20.626	13.031
73	10.177	17.620	11.968	50.250	18.681	29.730	34.320	28.160	9.213	5.458	3.108	10.050
74	6.687	6.198	13.980	13.330	13.690	71.510	24.580	13.160	8.187	5.250	2.452	8.535
75	12.534	5.548	37.240	14.230	21.180	19.710	32.220	13.936	96.230	21.420	20.970	15.000
76	12.087	44.630	121.270	35.160	38.070	17.900	11.116	28.560	13.114	10.795	2.365	7.569
77	4.196	6.423	12.690	9.460	20.710	104.630	23.200	58.160	10.630	5.548	0.643	10.423
78	1.850	7.110	9.492	14.400	18.850	35.690	28.890	130.290	19.330	4.278	0.229	4.448
79	18.544	7.898	77.910	8.860	24.670	12.850	58.850	24.040	11.340	1.364	1.447	0.555
80	5.947	5.353	7.958	110.599	220.407	86.947	158.799	15.650	7.238	2.579	0.904	17.801
81	9.240	1.810	12.310	129.081	144.534	77.667	48.157	27.199	22.168	6.430	0.956	28.265
82	4.902	15.464	62.607	96.834	47.009	12.790	41.914	21.407	3.120	0.838	0.068	1.152
83	0.988	7.720	21.916	40.031	118.094	257.973	97.697	21.496	5.548	2.248	0.285	1.160
84	4.582	7.009	6.636	176.862	195.960	54.970	34.846	19.018	15.970	1.277	0.448	0.817

Table A.6 BH demand allocation file *

annual median inflow [10^6m^3]
 objective function type
 weight for the first term of the objective function type 3 only
 weight for the second term of the objective function type 3 only
 simulation mode

119.41 1 0 0 1
 IBH
 DSS

demand centre codes

Table A.7 BM demand allocation file

40.44 1 0 0 1
 TU
 BE
 JE
 MB
 DBH

Table A.8 KA demand allocation file

43.15 1 0 0 1
 TU
 DSS

Table A.9 ME demand allocation file

139.46 1 0 0 1
 INE
 IBH
 DSS

Table A.10 SS demand allocation file

681.35 1 0 0 1
 IAEA
 TU
 TO
 NA
 MO
 SO
 SF
 IBV
 IMSC

* DAF file - demand allocation file

Table A.11 General demand file

		demand center and reservoir supply deficit codes											
		monthly demands (September - August) [$10^6 m^3$]											
		4.634	4.538	4.305	4.181	4.529	4.048	4.515	4.691	4.977	5.243	5.743	5.738
TU		0.101	0.090	0.082	0.079	0.069	0.065	0.084	0.094	0.100	0.110	0.129	0.128
MO		0.116	0.099	0.086	0.081	0.080	0.073	0.090	0.098	0.108	0.119	0.145	0.150
WA		0.290	0.275	0.252	0.229	0.205	0.190	0.250	0.264	0.274	0.296	0.355	0.372
SO		0.762	0.654	0.626	0.567	0.544	0.484	0.615	0.675	0.715	0.739	0.766	0.801
SF		0.108	0.103	0.092	0.090	0.096	0.084	0.096	0.099	0.104	0.106	0.105	0.130
JE		0.136	0.125	0.120	0.119	0.105	0.108	0.128	0.128	0.137	0.147	0.166	0.162
BE		0.039	0.036	0.034	0.034	0.030	0.031	0.037	0.037	0.039	0.042	0.047	0.046
MB		1.624	1.459	0.914	0.777	0.716	0.765	1.138	1.211	1.388	1.531	1.892	2.077
TO		2.881	2.131	1.391	0.000	0.000	0.235	2.287	4.820	7.488	9.350	10.001	7.519
IAEA		1.250	0.627	0.305	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.154	0.768	1.813	2.736	3.089	2.715
IBV		12.784	5.420	2.258	0.606	0.505	2.020	6.586	7.675	13.132	21.709	26.502	25.250
INSC		0.204	0.079	0.060	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.070	0.119	0.224	0.487	0.654	0.585
INE		20.154	10.369	6.283	0.000	4.363	6.611	7.790	16.018	10.660	16.661	21.693	13.170
IBH		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DSS		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DKA		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DME		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DBH		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DBM		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DXX		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

demand centers

reservoir supply deficits

-- a 'dummy' line

**Table A.12 BM manage file;
sequential decomposition**

1_BM.MAN	manage file name
COMMENTS BM RESERVOIR GOING DOWNSTREAM ONLY	comment section
DEMAND C:\PR\NEW.DEM C:\SY\BM.DAF C:\CU\BM.DD	The DEMAND program section
INFLOW	The INFLOW program section
POLICY 25 C:\SY\BM.RES - C:\CU\BM.DD C:\CU\BM.POL C:\CU\BM.STA	The POLICY program section
MODIFY C:\CU\BM.DD C:\CU\BM.POL C:\CU\BM.MPL	The MODIFPOL program section
AGGREGATE C:\SY\BM.DAF C:\CU\BM.SIM	The AGGRMD program section
SIMULATE C:\SY\BM.RES C:\SY\BM.DAF - C:\CU\BM.DD C:\CU\BM.MPL 1.0 C:\CU\BM.SIM	The SIMULATE program section
DEFICIT C:\CU\BM.SIM C:\PR\NEW.DEM C:\SY\BM.DAF C:\CU\BM.DEM C:\CU\BM.FDF C:\CU\BM.INT DBM DBH - C:\CU\BM.DRS C:\CU\BM.DRE	The DEFICIT program section

**Table A.13 KA manage file;
sequential decomposition**

```
2_KA.MAN

COMMENTS
KA RESERVOIR
GOING DOWMSTREAM ONLY

DEMAND
C:\CU\BM.DEM
C:\SY\KA.DAF
C:\CU\KA.DD

INFLOW

POLICY
25
C:\SY\KA.RES
-
C:\CU\KA.DD
C:\CU\KA.POL
C:\CU\KA.STA

MODIFY
C:\CU\KA.DD
C:\CU\KA.POL
C:\CU\KA.MPL

AGGREGATE
C:\SY\KA.DAF
C:\CU\KA.SIM

SIMULATE
C:\SY\KA.RES
C:\SY\KA.DAF
-
C:\CU\KA.DD
C:\CU\KA.MPL
1.0
C:\CU\KA.SIM

DEFICIT
C:\CU\KA.SIM
C:\CU\BM.DEM
C:\SY\KA.DAF
C:\CU\KA.DEM
C:\CU\KA.FDF
C:\CU\KA.INT
DKA
DSS
-
C:\CU\KA.DRS
C:\CU\KA.DRE
```

Table A.14 BH manage file; sequential decomposition

3_BH.MAN

COMMENTS

BH RESERVOIR

GOING DOWNSTREAM ONLY

DEMAND

C:\CU\KA.DEM

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\BH.DD

INFLOW

ADD C:\SY\BH.RES C:\CU\BM.DRS TO C:\CU\BH1.ERS

ADD C:\CU\BH1.ERS C:\CU\BM.DRE TO C:\CU\BH2.ERS

ADD C:\CU\BH2.ERS C:\CU\BM.FDF TO C:\CU\BH.NIF

Table A.14 (continued)

POLICY

25

C:\SY\BH.RES

C:\CU\BH.NIF

C:\CU\BH.DD

C:\CU\BH.POL

C:\CU\BH.STA

MODIFY

C:\CU\BH.DD

C:\CU\BH.POL

C:\CU\BH.MPL

AGGREGATE

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\BH.SIM

Table A.14 (continued)

SIMULATE

C:\SY\BH.RES

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\BH.NIF

C:\CU\BH.DD

C:\CU\BH.MPL

1.0

C:\CU\BH.SIM

DEFICIT

C:\CU\BH.SIM

C:\CU\KA.DEM

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\BH.DEM

C:\CU\BH.FDF

C:\CU\BH.INT

DBH

DSS

-

C:\CU\BH.DRS

C:\CU\BH.DRE

**Table A.15 ME manage file;
sequential decomposition**

```
4_ME.MAN

COMMENTS
ME RESERVOIR
GOING DOWNSTREAM ONLY

DEMAND
C:\CU\BH.DEM
C:\SY\ME.DAF
C:\CU\ME.DD

INFLOW

POLICY
25
C:\SY\ME.RES
-
C:\CU\ME.DD
C:\CU\ME.POL
C:\CU\ME.STA

MODIFY
C:\CU\ME.DD
C:\CU\ME.POL
C:\CU\ME.MPL

AGGREGATE
C:\SY\ME.DAF
C:\CU\ME.SIM

SIMULATE
C:\SY\ME.RES
C:\SY\ME.DAF
-
C:\CU\ME.DD
C:\CU\ME.MPL
1.0
C:\CU\ME.SIM

DEFICIT
C:\CU\ME.SIM
C:\CU\BH.DEM
C:\SY\ME.DAF
C:\CU\ME.DEM
C:\CU\ME.FDF
C:\CU\ME.INT
DME
DSS
-
C:\CU\ME.DRS
C:\CU\ME.DRE
```

Table A.16 SS manage file; sequential decomposition

5_SS.MAN

COMMENTS

SS RESERVOIR

GOING DOWNSTREAM ONLY

DEMAND

C:\CU\ME.DEM

C:\SY\SS.DAF

C:\CU\SS.DD

INFLOW

ADD C:\SY\SS.RES C:\CU\ME.DRS TO C:\CU\SS1.ERS

ADD C:\CU\SS1.ERS C:\CU\ME.DRE TO C:\CU\SS2.ERS

ADD C:\CU\SS2.ERS C:\CU\ME.FDF TO C:\CU\SS3.ERS

ADD C:\CU\SS3.ERS C:\CU\BH.DRS TO C:\CU\SS4.ERS

ADD C:\CU\SS4.ERS C:\CU\BH.DRE TO C:\CU\SS5.ERS

ADD C:\CU\SS5.ERS C:\CU\BH.FDF TO C:\CU\SS6.ERS

ADD C:\CU\SS6.ERS C:\CU\KA.DRS TO C:\CU\SS7.ERS

ADD C:\CU\SS7.ERS C:\CU\KA.DRE TO C:\CU\SS8.ERS

ADD C:\CU\SS8.ERS C:\CU\KA.FDF TO C:\CU\SS.NIF

Table A.16 (continued)

POLICY

25

C:\SY\SS.RES

C:\CU\SS.NIF

C:\CU\SS.DD

C:\CU\SS.POL

C:\CU\SS.STA

MODIFY

C:\CU\SS.DD

C:\CU\SS.POL

C:\CU\SS.MPL

AGGREGATE

C:\SY\SS.DAF

C:\CU\SS.SIM

Table A.16 (continued)

SIMULATE

C:\SY\SS.RES

C:\SY\SS.DAF

C:\CU\SS.NIF

C:\CU\SS.DD

C:\CU\SS.MPL

1.0

C:\CU\SS.SIM

DEFICIT

C:\CU\SS.SIM

C:\CU\ME.DEM

C:\SY\SS.DAF

C:\CU\SS.DEM

C:\CU\SS.FDF

C:\CU\SS.INT

DSS

-

-

-

-

**Table A.17 The new demand manage file
(sequential decomposition)**

Manage file for creating the new demand
file for the following iteration
(sequential decomposition). *

NEWDEMAND		
C:\SY\ORIG.DEM]	The NEWDEM program section
C:\CU\SS.DEM		
C:\CU\NEW.DEM		

**Table A.18 The DEMGEN.MAN manage file
(sequential decomposition)**

The DEMGEN.MAN manage file
for generating individual
demand time series;
(sequential decomposition). *

GENERATE		
1946 44]	The DEMGEN program section
C:\PR\NEW.DEM		
C:\CU\NEWDEM4.RMD		
C:\SY\BM.DAF		
C:\SY\BH.DAF		
C:\SY\KA.DAF		
C:\SY\ME.DAF		
C:\SY\SS.DAF		

* The number of lines at the beginning of the file has no impact on the program execution. It serves only as a description of the file contents.

Table A.19 SS manage file 1; iterative decomposition; first iteration

```

1FIRS_SS.MAN

COMMENTS
SS RESERVOIR
GOING UP-AND-DOWNSTREAM; FIRST ITERATION

DEMAND
C:\SY\ORIG.DEM
C:\SY\SS.DAF
C:\CU\UP\SS.DD

INFLOW *

POLICY
25
C:\SY\SS.RES
-
C:\CU\UP\SS.DD
C:\CU\UP\SS.POL
C:\CU\UP\SS.STA

MODIFY
C:\CU\UP\SS.DD
C:\CU\UP\SS.POL
C:\CU\UP\SS.MPL

AGGREGATE

SIMULATE
C:\SY\SS.RES
C:\SY\SS.DAF
-
C:\CU\UP\SS.DD
C:\CU\UP\SS.MPL
1.0
C:\CU\UP\SS.SIM

DEFICIT
C:\CU\UP\SS.SIM
C:\SY\ORIG.DEM
C:\SY\SS.DAF
C:\CU\UP\SS.DEM
C:\CU\UP\SS.FDF
C:\CU\UP\SS.INT
DSS
-
-
-
-

```

* The INFLOW program section is empty due to unknown releases from upstream reservoirs.

Table A.20 SS manage file 1; iterative decomposition

```

1_SS.MAN

COMMENTS
SS RESERVOIR
GOING UP-AND-DOWNSTREAM

DEMAND
C:\SY\ORIG.DEM
C:\SY\SS.DAF
C:\CU\UP\SS.DD

INFLOW
ADD C:\SY\SS.RES      C:\PR\UP\ME.DRS TO C:\CU\UP\SS1.ERS
ADD C:\CU\UP\SS1.ERS C:\PR\UP\ME.DRE TO C:\CU\UP\SS2.ERS
ADD C:\CU\UP\SS2.ERS C:\PR\UP\ME.FDF TO C:\CU\UP\SS3.ERS
ADD C:\CU\UP\SS3.ERS C:\PR\DO\BH.DRS TO C:\CU\UP\SS4.ERS
ADD C:\CU\UP\SS4.ERS C:\PR\DO\BH.DRE TO C:\CU\UP\SS5.ERS
ADD C:\CU\UP\SS5.ERS C:\PR\DO\BH.FDF TO C:\CU\UP\SS6.ERS
ADD C:\CU\UP\SS6.ERS C:\PR\UP\KA.DRS TO C:\CU\UP\SS7.ERS
ADD C:\CU\UP\SS7.ERS C:\PR\UP\KA.DRE TO C:\CU\UP\SS8.ERS
ADD C:\CU\UP\SS8.ERS C:\PR\UP\KA.FDF TO C:\CU\UP\SS.NIF

```

Table A.20 (continued)

```

POLICY
25
C:\SY\SS.RES
C:\CU\UP\SS.NIF
C:\CU\UP\SS.DD
C:\CU\UP\SS.POL
C:\CU\UP\SS.STA

MODIFY
C:\CU\UP\SS.DD
C:\CU\UP\SS.POL
C:\CU\UP\SS.MPL

AGGREGATE

```

Table A.20 (continued)

```

SIMULATE
C:\SY\SS.RES
C:\SY\SS.DAF
C:\CU\UP\SS.NIF
C:\CU\UP\SS.DD
C:\CU\UP\SS.MPL
1.0
C:\CU\UP\SS.SIM

DEFICIT
C:\CU\UP\SS.SIM
C:\SY\ORIG.DEM
C:\SY\SS.DAF
C:\CU\UP\SS.DEM
C:\CU\UP\SS.FDF
C:\CU\UP\SS.INT
DSS
-
-
-
-

```

**Table A.21 KA manage file;
iterative decomposition**

```

2_KA.MAN

COMMENTS
KA RESERVOIR
GOING UP-AND-DOWNSTREAM

DEMAND
C:\CU\UP\OSS.DEM
C:\SY\KA.DAF
C:\CU\UP\KA.DD

INFLOW

POLICY
25
C:\SY\KA.RES
-
C:\CU\UP\KA.DD
C:\CU\UP\KA.POL
C:\CU\UP\KA.STA

MODIFY
C:\CU\UP\KA.DD
C:\CU\UP\KA.POL
C:\CU\UP\KA.MPL

AGGREGATE

SIMULATE
C:\SY\KA.RES
C:\SY\KA.DAF
-
C:\CU\UP\KA.DD
C:\CU\UP\KA.MPL
1.0
C:\CU\UP\KA.SIM

DEFICIT
C:\CU\UP\KA.SIM
C:\CU\UP\OSS.DEM
C:\SY\KA.DAF
C:\CU\UP\KA.DEM
C:\CU\UP\KA.FDF
C:\CU\UP\KA.INT
DKA
DSS
-
C:\CU\UP\KA.DRS
C:\CU\UP\KA.DRE

```

**Table A.22 KA new demand
manage file;
iterative decomposition**

```

2_KA_DEM.MAN

Manage file for creating a
demand file for the KA
reservoir optimization

NEWDEMAND
C:\SY\ORIG.DEM
C:\CU\UP\SS.DEM
C:\CU\UP\OSS.DEM

```

Table A.23 BH manage file 1; iterative decomposition; first iteration

3FIRS_BH.MAN

COMMENTS

BH RESERVOIR

GOING UP-AND-DOWNSTREAM; FIRST ITERATION

DEMAND

C:\CU\UP\KA.DEM

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\UP\BH.DD

INFLOW *

POLICY

25

C:\SY\BH.RES

-

C:\CU\UP\BH.DD

C:\CU\UP\BH.POL

C:\CU\UP\BH.STA

MODIFY

C:\CU\UP\BH.DD

C:\CU\UP\BH.POL

C:\CU\UP\BH.MPL

AGGREGATE

SIMULATE

C:\SY\BH.RES

C:\SY\BH.DAF

-

C:\CU\UP\BH.DD

C:\CU\UP\BH.MPL

1.0

C:\CU\UP\BH.SIM

DEFICIT

C:\CU\UP\BH.SIM

C:\CU\UP\KA.DEM

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\UP\BH.DEM

C:\CU\UP\BH.FDF

C:\CU\UP\BH.INT

DBH

DSS

-

C:\CU\UP\BH.DRS

C:\CU\UP\BH.DRE

* The INFLOW program section is empty due to unknown releases from upstream reservoirs.

Table A.24 BH manage file 1; iterative decomposition

3_BH.MAN

COMMENTS

BH RESERVOIR

GOING UP-AND-DOWNSTREAM

DEMAND

C:\CU\UP\KA.DEM

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\UP\BH.DD

INFLOW

ADD C:\SY\BH.RES C:\PR\UP\BM.DRS TO C:\CU\UP\BH1.ERS

ADD C:\CU\UP\BH1.ERS C:\PR\UP\BM.DRE TO C:\CU\UP\BH2.ERS

ADD C:\CU\UP\BH2.ERS C:\PR\UP\BM.FDF TO C:\CU\UP\BH.NIF

Table A.24 (continued)

POLICY

25

C:\SY\BH.RES

C:\CU\UP\BH.NIF

C:\CU\UP\BH.DD

C:\CU\UP\BH.POL

C:\CU\UP\BH.STA

MODIFY

C:\CU\UP\BH.DD

C:\CU\UP\BH.POL

C:\CU\UP\BH.MPL

AGGREGATE

Table A.24 (continued)

SIMULATE

C:\SY\BH.RES

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\UP\BH.NIF

C:\CU\UP\BH.DD

C:\CU\UP\BH.MPL

1.0

C:\CU\UP\BH.SIM

DEFICIT

C:\CU\UP\BH.SIM

C:\CU\UP\KA.DEM

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\UP\BH.DEM

C:\CU\UP\BH.FDF

C:\CU\UP\BH.INT

DBH

DSS

-

C:\CU\UP\BH.DRS

C:\CU\UP\BH.DRE

**Table A.25 BM manage file;
iterative decomposition**

4_BM.MAN

COMMENTS

BM RESERVOIR

GOING UP-AND-DOWNSTREAM

DEMAND

C:\CU\UP\BH.DEM

C:\SY\BM.DAF

C:\CU\UP\BM.DD

INFLOW

POLICY

25

C:\SY\BM.RES

-

C:\CU\UP\BM.DD

C:\CU\UP\BM.POL

C:\CU\UP\BM.STA

MODIFY

C:\CU\UP\BM.DD

C:\CU\UP\BM.POL

C:\CU\UP\BM.MPL

AGGREGATE

SIMULATE

C:\SY\BM.RES

C:\SY\BM.DAF

-

C:\CU\UP\BM.DD

C:\CU\UP\BM.MPL

1.0

C:\CU\UP\BM.SIM

DEFICIT

C:\CU\UP\BM.SIM

C:\CU\UP\BH.DEM

C:\SY\BM.DAF

C:\CU\UP\BM.DEM

C:\CU\UP\BM.FDF

C:\CU\UP\BM.INT

DBM

DBH

-

C:\CU\UP\BM.DRS

C:\CU\UP\BM.DRE

Table A.26 BH manage file 2; iterative decomposition

5_BH.MAN

COMMENTS

BH RESERVOIR

GOING UP-AND-DOWNSTREAM

DEMAND

C:\CU\UP\KA.DEM

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\DO\BH.DD

INFLOW

ADD C:\SY\BH.RES C:\CU\UP\BM.DRS TO C:\CU\DO\BH1.ERS

ADD C:\CU\DO\BH1.ERS C:\CU\UP\BM.DRE TO C:\CU\DO\BH2.ERS

ADD C:\CU\DO\BH2.ERS C:\CU\UP\BM.FDF TO C:\CU\DO\BH.NIF

Table A.26 (continued)

POLICY

25

C:\SY\BH.RES

C:\CU\DO\BH.NIF

C:\CU\DO\BH.DD

C:\CU\DO\BH.POL

C:\CU\DO\BH.STA

MODIFY

C:\CU\DO\BH.DD

C:\CU\DO\BH.POL

C:\CU\DO\BH.MPL

AGGREGATE

Table A.26 (continued)

SIMULATE

C:\SY\BH.RES

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\DO\BH.NIF

C:\CU\DO\BH.DD

C:\CU\DO\BH.MPL

1.0

C:\CU\DO\BH.SIM

DEFICIT

C:\CU\DO\BH.SIM

C:\CU\UP\KA.DEM

C:\SY\BH.DAF

C:\CU\DO\BH.DEM

C:\CU\DO\BH.FDF

C:\CU\DO\BH.INT

DBH

DSS

-

C:\CU\DO\BH.DRS

C:\CU\DO\BH.DRE

**Table A.27 ME manage file;
iterative decomposition**

```
6_ME.MAN

COMMENTS
ME RESERVOIR
GOING UP-AND-DOWNSTREAM

DEMAND
C:\CU\DO\BH.DEM
C:\SY\ME.DAF
C:\CU\UP\ME.DD

INFLOW

POLICY
25
C:\SY\ME.RES
-
C:\CU\UP\ME.DD
C:\CU\UP\ME.POL
C:\CU\UP\ME.STA

MODIFY
C:\CU\UP\ME.DD
C:\CU\UP\ME.POL
C:\CU\UP\ME.MPL

AGGREGATE

SIMULATE
C:\SY\ME.RES
C:\SY\ME.DAF
-
C:\CU\UP\ME.DD
C:\CU\UP\ME.MPL
1.0
C:\CU\UP\ME.SIM

DEFICIT
C:\CU\UP\ME.SIM
C:\CU\DO\BH.DEM
C:\SY\ME.DAF
C:\CU\UP\ME.DEM
C:\CU\UP\ME.FDF
C:\CU\UP\ME.INT
DME
DSS
-
C:\CU\UP\ME.DRS
C:\CU\UP\ME.DRE
```

Table A.28 SS manage file 2; iterative decomposition

7_SS.MAN

COMMENTS

SS RESERVOIR

GOING UP-AND-DOWNSTREAM

DEMAND

C:\CU\UP\BM.DEM

C:\SY\SS.DAF

C:\CU\DO\SS.DD

INFLOW

ADD C:\SY\SS.RES C:\CU\UP\ME.DRS TO C:\CU\DO\SS1.ERS

ADD C:\CU\DO\SS1.ERS C:\CU\UP\ME.DRE TO C:\CU\DO\SS2.ERS

ADD C:\CU\DO\SS2.ERS C:\CU\UP\ME.FDF TO C:\CU\DO\SS3.ERS

ADD C:\CU\DO\SS3.ERS C:\CU\DO\BH.DRS TO C:\CU\DO\SS4.ERS

ADD C:\CU\DO\SS4.ERS C:\CU\DO\BH.DRE TO C:\CU\DO\SS5.ERS

ADD C:\CU\DO\SS5.ERS C:\CU\DO\BH.FDF TO C:\CU\DO\SS6.ERS

ADD C:\CU\DO\SS6.ERS C:\CU\UP\KA.DRS TO C:\CU\DO\SS7.ERS

ADD C:\CU\DO\SS7.ERS C:\CU\UP\KA.DRE TO C:\CU\DO\SS8.ERS

ADD C:\CU\DO\SS8.ERS C:\CU\UP\KA.FDF TO C:\CU\DO\SS.NIF

Table A.28 (continued)

POLICY

25

C:\SY\SS.RES

C:\CU\DO\SS.NIF

C:\CU\DO\SS.DD

C:\CU\DO\SS.POL

C:\CU\DO\SS.STA

MODIFY

C:\CU\DO\SS.DD

C:\CU\DO\SS.POL

C:\CU\DO\SS.MPL

AGGREGATE

Table A.28 (continued)

SIMULATE

C:\SY\SS.RES

C:\SY\SS.DAF

C:\CU\DO\SS.NIF

C:\CU\DO\SS.DD

C:\CU\DO\SS.MPL

1.0

C:\CU\DO\SS.SIM

DEFICIT

C:\CU\DO\SS.SIM

C:\CU\UP\BM.DEM

C:\SY\SS.DAF

C:\CU\DO\SS.DEM

C:\CU\DO\SS.FDF

C:\CU\DO\SS.INT

DSS

-

-

-

-

Table A.29 The entire process batch file; sequential decomposition

```

rem docomp.bat
rem Master iteration file;
rem sequential
rem decomposition

echo - iteration 1 -
rem assuming that c:\cu does not exist
rem md c:\cu
rem copy c:\pr\new.dem c:\cu\newdem4.rmd
rem demgen
call doonce.bat
newdem
rendir c:\pr c:\do0
rendir c:\cu c:\pr

echo - iteration 2 -
rem md c:\cu
rem copy c:\pr\new.dem c:\cu\newdem4.rmd
rem demgen
call doonce.bat
newdem
rendir c:\pr c:\do1
rendir c:\cu c:\pr

echo - iteration 3 -
rem md c:\cu
rem copy c:\pr\new.dem c:\cu\newdem4.rmd
rem demgen
call doonce.bat
newdem
rendir c:\pr c:\do2
rendir c:\cu c:\do3

```

comment section
general information

iteration message

The DEMGEN program
control section*

single iteration execution
creation of the new demand
saving the results
adjusting directory structure

* Remove DOS command 'rem' to use the 'monitored demand' simulation.

Table A.30 Single iteration batch file; sequential decomposition

```

rem doonce.bat
rem single iteration batch file
rem sequential decomposition
] comment section

copy 1_bm.man manage.tmp _____ creation of a temporary 'manage file'
demand _____ the DEMAND program execution
inflow _____ the INFLOW program execution
dirchk _____ the DIRCHK program execution
policy _____ the POLICY program execution
modifpol _____ the MODIFPOL program execution
rem aggrmd _____ the AGGRMD program execution*
simulate _____ the SIMULATE program execution
deficit _____ the DEFICIT program execution

```

Table A.30 (continued)

```

copy 2_ka.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
rem aggrmd*
simulate
deficit

```

```

copy 3_bh.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
rem aggrmd*
simulate
deficit

```

Table A.30 (continued)

```

copy 4_me.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
rem aggrmd*
simulate
deficit

```

```

copy 5_ss.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
rem aggrmd*
simulate
deficit

```

```
del c:\cu\*.ers
```

* Remove DOS command 'rem' to use the 'monitored demand' simulation.

**Table A.31 The entire process batch file;
iterative decomposition**

```
rem upcomp.bat
rem Master iteration file;
rem going up-and-downstream

echo - iteration 1 -
call upfirs.bat
ren dir c:\pr c:\up0
ren dir c:\cu c:\pr

echo - iteration 2 -
call uponce.bat
ren dir c:\pr c:\up1
ren dir c:\cu c:\pr

echo - iteration 3 -
call uponce.bat
ren dir c:\pr c:\up2
ren dir c:\cu c:\up3
```

**Table A.32 Initial iteration batch file;
iterative decomposition**

```
rem upfirs.bat
rem first iteration
rem batch file
rem iterative decomposition

copy 1firs_ss.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

copy 2_ka.man manage.tmp
copy 2_ka_dem.man newdem.man
newdem
del newdem.man
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

copy 3firs_bh.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit
```

Table A.32 (continued)

```
copy 4_bm.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

copy 5_bh.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

copy 6_me.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

copy 7_ss.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

del c:\cu\up\*.ers
del c:\cu\do\*.ers
```

**Table A.33 Single iteration batch file;
iterative decomposition**

```
rem uponce.bat
rem single iteration
rem batch file
rem iterative decomposition

copy 1_ss.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

copy 2_ka.man manage.tmp
copy 2_ka_dem.man newdem.man
newdem
del newdem.man
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

copy 3_bh.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit
```

Table A.33 (continued)

```
copy 4_bm.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

copy 5_bh.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

copy 6_me.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

copy 7_ss.man manage.tmp
demand
inflow
dirchk
policy
modifpol
simulate
deficit

del c:\cu\up\*.ers
del c:\cu\do\*.ers
```

APPENDIX B

The DEMAND program input and output files

Table B.3 Distributed demand file BH.DD (output)

Demands on the reservoir: _____ title

Mth	IBH	DSS	month	individual demands [10 ⁶ m ³]
1	20.154	0.368		
2	10.369	0.101		
3	6.283	0.018		
4	0.000	0.144		
5	4.363	0.149		
6	6.611	0.099		
7	7.790	0.104		
8	16.018	0.094		
9	10.660	0.018		
10	16.661	0.053		
11	21.693	0.221		
12	13.170	0.556		

DISTRIBUTED DEMAND

month	total distributed demands [10 ⁶ m ³]
1	18.059
2	9.213
3	5.545
4	0.127
5	3.970
6	5.905
7	6.947
8	14.178
9	9.396
10	14.708
11	19.284
12	12.079

Distributed Demand calculated according to:
 Total monthly demand * Annual Median Flow / Total Annual Demand

Annual Median Flow : 119.410
 Total Annual Demand : 135.697
 Objective function : 1
 OF=3; Weights 1 & 2 : 0.000 0.000

description of the calculation process and the objective function type input data

Table B.2 Demand allocation file BH.DAF (input)

119.41 1 0 0 1
 IBH
 DSS

APPENDIX C

**The INFLOW program input and output files;
Additional options of the INFLOW program**

Table C.1 Reservoir data file BH.RES (input)

RESERVOIR	BH	1991	15.0	429.24	13	1	18.150	8.360	6.110	5.670	1.320	0.610	0.630	0.900
117.5	44		15.0	429.24	13	1	18.150	8.360	6.110	5.670	1.320	0.610	0.630	0.900
46			0.610	1.450	3.960	101.240	18.150	8.360	6.110	5.670	1.320	0.610	0.630	0.900
47			0.320	3.900	2.970	11.680	15.210	7.290	6.840	4.820	1.470	0.680	0.330	0.310
48			0.370	0.320	23.250	17.040	57.650	26.920	36.310	4.590	1.700	1.490	1.140	1.000
49			0.880	0.860	4.180	2.010	12.990	17.370	36.330	25.170	1.800	1.460	1.090	0.920
50			0.850	1.430	5.190	4.170	11.650	25.140	8.420	2.720	1.350	1.090	0.950	0.860
51			0.820	6.410	14.880	18.300	21.480	42.170	12.750	13.590	2.670	1.410	0.890	0.850
52			0.870	0.880	10.060	47.910	30.080	15.030	13.700	4.040	3.580	1.210	1.220	1.700
53			0.940	11.600	17.300	10.220	36.350	59.360	14.480	15.200	3.490	1.420	1.220	1.050
54			0.940	2.160	4.520	17.810	9.830	17.170	10.880	4.750	1.490	1.150	0.990	0.870
55			2.140	4.700	6.150	16.570	14.180	75.980	11.710	5.190	3.040	2.100	1.270	1.000
56			0.450	1.250	2.370	27.350	29.260	7.350	5.530	8.410	2.450	2.420	1.130	0.990
57			0.550	3.200	4.050	27.930	48.070	2.830	20.130	3.940	0.910	0.690	0.000	0.700
58			0.160	1.400	14.600	8.660	24.590	3.980	76.980	41.080	1.480	2.230	0.840	0.000
59			0.550	0.860	5.760	15.900	25.750	3.250	5.190	8.330	20.860	0.590	0.240	0.330
60			0.000	0.220	0.260	8.280	26.210	3.760	2.450	0.420	1.510	0.840	0.630	0.130
61			0.200	0.960	1.340	1.190	4.260	18.410	4.860	10.920	1.060	0.480	0.470	0.250
62			0.460	12.700	10.000	28.700	13.600	29.300	2.960	13.420	0.370	0.290	2.750	4.420
63			2.550	2.060	2.800	9.740	20.100	22.710	5.670	3.410	1.730	0.550	0.490	0.720
64			1.250	1.460	4.010	2.230	28.300	46.570	16.400	2.690	1.730	1.110	0.770	0.510
65			0.330	0.230	0.150	2.050	4.940	2.910	12.600	35.770	6.870	1.510	0.880	0.810
66			3.970	0.790	1.970	8.340	13.600	19.050	3.950	2.490	2.010	1.330	0.620	0.780
67			0.740	0.680	0.770	3.930	15.800	4.640	1.760	0.690	0.680	1.470	0.420	0.290
68			0.410	0.640	0.950	5.370	13.600	4.880	2.570	3.720	0.730	0.470	0.300	0.440
69			0.840	9.070	1.730	54.600	9.010	9.530	23.730	3.140	1.620	0.910	0.730	0.240
70			0.090	0.370	0.070	15.650	30.780	32.350	16.650	18.640	2.070	0.000	0.350	0.000
71			0.480	3.240	0.840	1.680	17.210	20.220	7.130	19.580	3.340	0.670	0.000	0.000
72			0.550	0.340	0.080	0.470	26.770	22.610	71.490	5.740	0.740	0.100	0.230	0.180
73			0.000	2.660	0.000	2.620	0.620	6.480	4.520	13.320	1.170	0.020	0.000	0.000
74			0.190	1.330	27.560	8.460	3.250	26.680	9.530	3.290	12.410	0.420	0.260	0.310
75			0.480	0.160	3.610	7.590	3.700	10.570	27.000	4.320	10.170	0.780	0.430	0.190
76			3.360	1.850	20.720	13.720	8.130	4.430	1.250	1.990	1.400	1.540	0.980	2.350
77			1.170	0.220	7.900	1.190	5.740	29.600	4.240	13.170	3.480	2.770	2.540	2.270
78			0.000	0.270	5.300	4.150	4.980	8.880	2.840	25.540	3.640	2.040	2.890	2.350
79			0.000	0.000	20.210	2.450	5.310	11.640	21.620	5.260	4.210	0.050	0.000	0.000
80			0.490	0.900	1.110	19.780	30.490	12.510	5.890	4.220	1.770	0.870	0.000	0.000
81			0.210	0.210	0.930	3.610	7.940	14.750	22.800	16.470	6.550	0.000	0.000	0.140
82			0.130	0.410	16.850	35.880	15.550	3.670	9.960	3.800	1.140	0.290	0.000	0.000
83			0.420	0.510	5.950	11.010	15.460	43.980	45.480	2.950	0.000	0.120	0.000	0.020
84			0.350	0.300	0.670	34.820	83.570	31.340	6.210	0.020	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.000

Table C.5 New reservoir inflow file BH.NIF (output)

46	1.015	1.450	3.960	140.957	20.840	8.472	6.110	5.670	1.320	0.610	0.630	0.900
47	0.320	3.900	2.970	11.680	15.210	7.290	6.840	4.820	1.470	0.680	0.330	0.310
48	0.370	0.320	23.250	17.040	57.650	30.129	48.480	4.590	1.700	1.490	1.140	1.000
49	0.880	0.860	4.180	2.010	12.990	17.370	36.330	25.170	1.800	1.460	1.090	0.920
50	1.395	1.430	5.190	4.170	11.650	25.140	8.420	2.720	1.350	1.090	0.950	0.860
51	0.820	6.410	14.880	18.300	21.480	42.170	12.750	13.590	2.670	1.410	0.890	0.850
52	1.126	0.880	10.060	47.910	31.713	16.719	14.190	4.040	3.580	1.850	1.210	1.700
53	1.218	11.600	17.300	10.220	36.350	78.236	15.360	16.219	3.490	1.420	1.220	1.050
54	1.508	2.160	4.520	17.810	9.830	17.170	10.880	4.750	1.490	1.150	0.990	0.870
55	2.140	4.700	6.150	16.570	14.180	81.416	11.710	5.190	3.040	2.100	1.270	1.000
56	0.907	1.250	2.370	27.350	29.260	7.350	5.530	8.410	2.450	2.420	1.130	0.990
57	0.550	3.200	4.050	27.930	48.070	2.830	20.130	3.940	0.910	0.690	0.000	0.700
58	0.160	1.400	14.600	8.660	24.590	3.980	76.980	55.962	1.480	2.230	0.840	0.000
59	1.142	0.860	5.760	15.900	25.750	3.250	5.190	8.330	20.860	0.590	0.240	0.330
60	0.000	0.220	0.260	8.280	26.210	3.760	2.450	0.420	1.510	0.840	0.630	0.130
61	0.200	0.960	1.340	1.190	4.260	18.410	4.860	10.920	1.060	0.480	0.470	0.250
62	0.460	12.700	10.000	28.700	13.600	29.300	2.960	13.420	0.370	0.290	2.766	4.420
63	2.550	2.060	2.800	9.740	20.100	22.710	5.670	3.410	1.730	0.550	0.490	0.720
64	1.250	1.460	4.010	2.230	28.300	46.570	16.400	2.690	1.730	1.110	0.770	0.510
65	0.330	0.230	0.150	2.050	4.940	2.910	12.600	35.770	6.870	1.510	0.880	0.810
66	3.970	0.790	1.970	8.340	13.600	19.050	3.950	2.490	2.010	1.330	0.620	0.780
67	0.740	0.680	0.770	3.930	15.800	4.640	1.760	0.690	0.680	1.470	0.420	0.290
68	0.410	0.640	0.950	5.370	13.600	4.880	2.570	3.720	0.730	0.470	0.300	0.440
69	0.840	9.070	1.730	54.600	9.010	9.530	23.730	3.140	1.620	0.910	0.730	0.260
70	0.090	0.370	0.070	15.650	30.780	32.350	16.650	18.640	2.070	0.000	0.350	0.000
71	0.480	3.240	0.840	1.680	17.210	20.220	7.130	19.580	3.340	0.670	0.000	0.000
72	0.550	0.340	0.080	0.470	26.770	22.610	71.490	5.740	0.740	0.100	0.230	0.180
73	0.000	2.660	0.000	2.620	0.620	6.480	4.520	13.320	1.170	0.020	0.000	0.000
74	0.190	1.330	27.560	8.460	3.250	26.680	9.530	3.290	12.410	0.420	0.260	0.310
75	0.480	0.160	3.610	7.590	3.700	10.570	27.000	4.320	10.170	0.780	0.430	0.190
76	3.360	1.850	20.720	13.720	8.130	4.430	1.250	1.990	1.400	1.540	0.980	2.350
77	1.170	0.220	7.900	1.190	5.740	29.600	4.240	13.170	3.480	2.770	2.540	2.270
78	0.000	0.270	5.300	4.150	4.980	8.880	2.840	25.540	3.640	2.040	2.890	2.350
79	0.000	0.000	20.210	2.450	5.310	11.640	21.620	5.260	4.210	0.050	0.000	0.000
80	0.490	0.900	1.110	19.780	52.846	13.339	41.100	4.220	1.770	0.870	0.000	0.000
81	0.210	0.210	0.930	3.610	7.940	14.750	22.800	16.470	6.550	0.000	0.000	0.140
82	0.521	0.410	16.850	35.880	15.550	3.670	9.960	3.800	1.140	0.290	0.000	0.000
83	0.420	0.510	5.950	11.010	15.460	43.980	53.292	2.950	0.000	0.120	0.000	0.020
84	0.350	0.300	0.670	34.820	92.886	34.289	6.210	0.020	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.000
85	0.680	0.060	0.230	0.250	10.450	16.370	10.590	1.530	4.480	0.070	1.280	0.150
86	2.550	1.810	3.680	18.000	47.498	98.279	31.030	67.179	5.010	3.690	0.010	0.220
87	1.120	2.440	1.980	2.200	4.160	5.790	33.430	0.970	0.630	1.220	0.110	0.940
88	0.730	1.570	0.560	2.760	1.290	3.260	6.310	2.950	1.480	0.640	0.690	0.820
89	1.050	1.140	0.570	1.060	1.420	0.740	0.680	0.310	1.360	0.340	0.150	0.540

Table C.6 Additional options of the INFLOW program

ADD 'flow_file_1' 'flow_file_2' TO 'flow_file_3'	Adds two files
SUBSTRACT 'flow_file_1' 'flow_file_2' TO 'flow_file_3'	Subtracts 'flow_file_2' from 'flow_file_1'
SPLIT 'flow_file' TO 'pos_flow_file' 'neg_flow_file'	Splits the contents of the 'flow_file' into files 'pos_flow_file' and 'neg_flow_file' containing positive and negative values respectively.
RESIZE 'flow_file_1' TO 'flow_file_2' BY 'integer'	Expands one-line flow file to a file with more lines.
SIM2GEN 'simulation_file' TO 'flow_file' [/TOTAL] [/NOLOCAL] [/SPILLAGE]	Extracts data from a simulation output file. The switch specified indicates which data are to be extracted.
DAT2GEN 'reservoir_data_file' TO 'flow_file'	Extracts the flow matrix from a reservoir data file.
Additional command:	
EXTRACTDEMAND 'general_demand_file' 'demand_name' TO 'one_line_demand_file'	Extracts a specified demand line from a general demand data file.

APPENDIX D

The POLICY program output files

Table D.1 Policy file (continued)

1	5	5	5	4	
2	6	6	6	5	
3	7	7	7	6	
4	8	8	8	7	
5	9	9	9	8	
6	10	10	9	9	
7	11	11	10	10	
8	12	12	11	11	
9	13	13	12	12	
10	14	14	13	13	
11	15	15	14	14	
12	16	15	15	15	
13	17	16	16	16	
14	18	17	17	17	
15	19	18	18	18	
16	20	19	19	19	
17	20	20	20	20	
18	21	21	21	21	
19	22	22	22	22	
20	23	23	23	22	
21	24	24	24	23	
22	25	25	24	24	
23	25	25	25	25	
24	25	25	25	25	
25	25	25	25	25	
1	3	3	2	1	1
2	4	4	3	2	2
3	5	5	4	3	3
4	6	5	5	4	4
5	7	6	6	5	5
6	8	7	7	6	5
7	9	8	8	7	6
8	10	9	9	8	7
9	11	10	10	9	8
10	12	11	11	10	9
11	13	12	11	11	10
12	14	13	12	12	11
13	15	14	13	13	12
14	16	15	14	14	13
15	17	16	15	15	14
16	17	17	16	16	15
17	18	18	17	17	16
18	19	19	18	18	17
19	20	20	19	19	18
20	21	21	20	19	19
21	22	22	21	20	20
22	23	22	22	21	21
23	24	23	23	22	22
24	25	24	24	23	23
25	25	25	25	24	23

September

October

Table D.1 Policy file (continued)

1	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	3	2	1	1	1	1
3	4	3	2	1	1	1
4	5	4	3	2	1	1
5	6	5	4	3	2	1
6	7	6	5	4	3	1
7	8	7	6	5	4	2
8	9	8	7	6	4	3
9	10	9	8	7	5	4
10	11	10	9	8	6	5
11	12	11	10	9	7	6
12	13	12	11	9	8	7
13	14	13	12	10	9	8
14	14	14	13	11	10	9
15	15	14	14	12	11	10
16	16	15	15	13	12	11
17	17	16	16	14	13	12
18	18	17	16	15	14	13
19	19	18	17	16	15	14
20	20	19	18	17	16	14
21	21	20	19	18	17	15
22	22	21	20	19	18	16
23	23	22	21	20	19	17
24	24	23	22	21	20	18
25	25	24	23	22	21	19
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	2	1	1	1	1
6	6	3	1	1	1	1
7	7	4	2	1	1	1
8	8	5	3	1	1	1
9	9	6	4	2	1	1
10	10	7	5	3	1	1
11	11	8	6	4	1	1
12	12	9	7	5	1	1
13	13	10	8	6	2	1
14	14	11	9	7	3	1
15	15	12	10	8	4	1
16	16	13	11	9	5	1
17	17	14	12	10	6	1
18	18	15	13	11	7	1
19	19	16	14	12	8	1
20	20	17	15	13	9	1
21	21	18	16	14	10	1
22	22	19	17	15	11	1
23	23	20	18	16	12	1
24	24	21	19	17	13	1
25	25	22	20	18	14	1

November

December

Table D.1 Policy file (continued)

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	8	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
9	9	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
10	10	8	6	4	2	1	1	1	1
11	11	8	7	5	3	1	1	1	1
12	12	9	8	6	4	2	1	1	1
13	13	10	9	7	5	3	1	1	1
14	14	11	10	8	6	4	2	1	1
15	15	12	11	9	7	5	3	1	1
16	16	13	12	10	8	6	4	1	1
17	17	14	13	11	9	6	5	1	1
18	18	15	14	12	10	7	6	1	1
19	19	16	15	13	11	8	7	1	1
20	20	17	16	14	12	9	8	1	1
21	21	18	17	15	13	10	9	1	1
22	22	19	18	16	14	11	10	1	1
23	23	20	19	17	15	12	11	2	1
24	24	21	20	18	16	13	12	3	1
25	25	22	21	19	17	14	13	4	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	8	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
9	9	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	1
10	10	8	6	4	1	1	1	1	1
11	11	8	7	5	2	1	1	1	1
12	11	9	8	6	3	2	1	1	1
13	12	10	9	7	4	3	1	1	1
14	13	11	10	8	5	4	1	1	1
15	14	12	11	9	6	5	1	1	1
16	15	13	11	9	7	6	1	1	1
17	16	14	12	10	8	7	1	1	1
18	17	15	13	11	9	8	1	1	1
19	18	16	14	12	10	9	2	1	1
20	19	17	15	13	11	10	3	2	1
21	20	18	16	14	12	11	4	3	1
22	21	19	17	15	12	12	5	4	1
23	22	20	18	16	13	13	6	5	1
24	23	21	19	17	14	14	7	6	2
25	24	22	20	18	15	15	8	7	3

January

February

Table D.1 Policy file (continued)

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	7	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
8	8	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	1
9	9	7	5	4	2	1	1	1	1
10	10	8	6	5	3	2	1	1	1
11	11	9	7	6	4	3	1	1	1
12	12	10	8	7	5	4	1	1	1
13	13	11	9	8	6	4	2	1	1
14	14	12	10	9	7	5	3	1	1
15	15	13	11	9	8	6	4	1	1
16	16	14	12	10	9	7	5	1	1
17	17	15	13	11	10	8	6	1	1
18	18	16	14	12	11	9	7	2	1
19	19	17	15	13	12	10	8	3	1
20	20	18	16	14	12	11	9	4	1
21	21	19	17	15	13	12	10	5	1
22	22	20	18	16	14	13	11	6	1
23	23	21	19	17	15	14	12	7	1
24	24	22	20	18	16	15	13	8	1
25	25	23	21	19	17	16	14	9	1
1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	7	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
6	8	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	1
7	9	7	6	4	2	1	1	1	1
8	10	8	7	5	3	1	1	1	1
9	11	9	8	6	3	1	1	1	1
10	12	10	8	7	4	1	1	1	1
11	13	11	9	8	5	1	1	1	1
12	13	12	10	9	6	2	1	1	1
13	14	13	11	10	7	3	1	1	1
14	15	13	12	11	8	4	1	1	1
15	16	14	13	12	9	5	2	1	1
16	17	15	14	12	10	6	3	1	1
17	18	16	15	13	11	7	4	1	1
18	19	17	16	14	12	8	5	1	1
19	19	18	17	15	13	9	6	1	1
20	20	19	17	16	14	9	7	1	1
21	21	20	18	17	15	10	8	1	1
22	22	20	19	18	16	11	9	1	1
23	23	21	20	19	16	12	10	1	1
24	24	22	21	19	17	13	11	1	1
25	25	23	21	20	18	14	12	1	1

March

April

Table D.1 Policy file (continued)

1	2	2	1	1
2	3	3	1	1
3	4	3	2	1
4	5	4	3	1
5	6	5	4	2
6	7	6	5	3
7	8	7	6	4
8	9	8	7	5
9	10	9	8	6
10	11	10	9	7
11	12	11	10	8
12	13	12	11	9
13	14	13	12	10
14	15	14	13	11
15	16	15	14	12
16	16	16	14	12
17	17	16	15	13
18	18	17	16	14
19	19	18	17	15
20	20	19	18	16
21	21	20	19	17
22	22	21	20	18
23	23	22	21	19
24	24	23	22	20
25	25	24	23	21
1	4	4	4	3
2	5	5	5	4
3	6	6	6	5
4	7	7	7	6
5	8	8	7	7
6	9	9	8	8
7	10	10	9	9
8	11	11	10	10
9	12	12	11	11
10	13	12	12	12
11	14	13	13	13
12	15	14	14	14
13	15	15	15	15
14	16	16	16	16
15	17	17	17	16
16	18	18	18	17
17	19	19	18	18
18	19	19	19	19
19	20	20	20	20
20	21	21	21	20
21	22	22	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25

May

June

Table D.1 Policy file (continued)

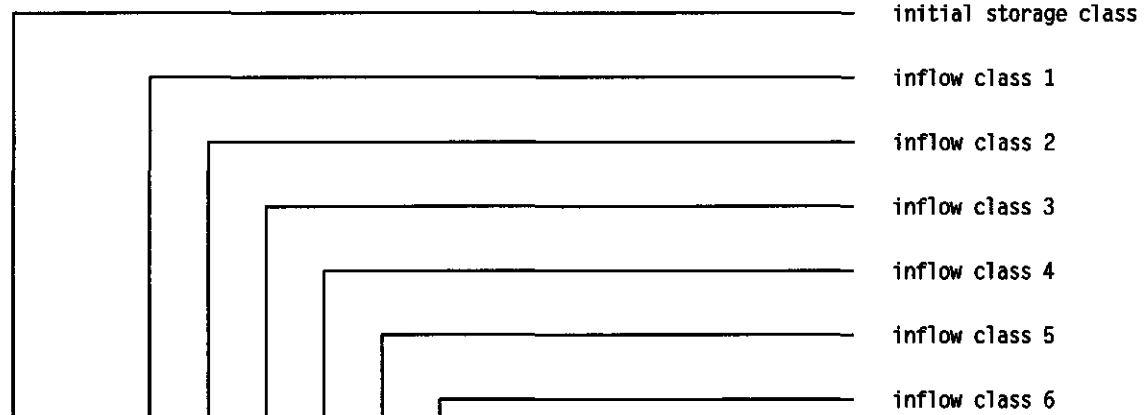
1	5	5	5	
2	6	6	6	
3	7	7	7	
4	8	8	8	
5	9	9	9	
6	10	10	10	
7	11	11	11	
8	12	12	12	
9	13	13	12	
10	14	14	13	
11	15	15	14	
12	16	16	15	
13	17	17	16	
14	18	18	17	
15	19	18	18	
16	19	19	19	
17	20	20	20	
18	21	21	21	
19	22	22	21	
20	22	22	22	
21	23	23	23	
22	24	24	23	
23	24	24	24	
24	25	25	24	
25	25	25	25	
1	4	3	3	
2	5	4	4	
3	6	5	5	
4	7	6	6	
5	8	7	7	
6	9	8	8	
7	10	9	9	
8	10	10	10	
9	11	11	11	
10	12	12	12	
11	13	13	12	
12	14	14	13	
13	15	15	14	
14	16	16	15	
15	17	17	16	
16	18	18	17	
17	19	19	18	
18	20	20	19	
19	21	20	20	
20	22	21	21	
21	22	22	22	
22	23	23	22	
23	23	23	23	
24	24	24	24	
25	25	25	25	

July

August

Program completed at 16:41:21 on 94/11/23
Elapsed time = 11 secs

**Table D.2 Detailed description of the policy table
(operational policy for November)**



1	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	3	2	1	1	1	1
3	4	3	2	1	1	1
4	5	4	3	2	1	1
5	6	5	4	3	2	1
6	7	6	5	4	3	1
7	8	7	6	5	4	2
8	9	8	7	6	4	3
9	10	9	8	7	5	4
10	11	10	9	8	6	5
11	12	11	10	9	7	6
12	13	12	11	9	8	7
13	14	13	12	10	9	8
14	14	14	13	11	10	9
15	15	14	14	12	11	10
16	16	15	15	13	12	11
17	17	16	16	14	13	12
18	18	17	16	15	14	13
19	19	18	17	16	15	14
20	20	19	18	17	16	14
21	21	20	19	18	17	15
22	22	21	20	19	18	16
23	23	22	21	20	19	17
24	24	23	22	21	20	18
25	25	24	23	22	21	19

final storage class as a function of
initial storage class and inflow class

Table D.3 Statistical details file BH.STA (output)

O.F. = Single sided squared deviation ————— objective function used in optimization
 _____ previous month (September - August)
 _____ following month (October - September)

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

MONTH 1	MONTH 2	COEFFICIENT
1	2	.085
2	3	.178
3	4	.050
4	5	.253
5	6	.333
6	7	.137
7	8	.339
8	9	.122
9	10	.016
10	11	.434
11	12	.825
12	1	.245

correlation coefficients
 between each of the pairs of
 consecutive month inflows

month (September - August)

representative inflow class values [$10^6 m^3$]

MONTH	REPRESENTATIVE INFLOWS								
1	.6	1.6	2.8	4.0					
2	.9	3.8	6.4	9.1	12.1				
3	1.8	6.0	10.0	15.9	21.4	27.6			
4	3.7	14.6	25.0	33.1	51.3	141.0			
5	4.3	13.1	20.8	28.4	36.3	47.8	55.2	92.9	
6	4.9	14.2	22.1	31.1	43.1	46.6	78.2	81.4	98.3
7	4.3	11.6	19.5	27.3	34.9	41.1	50.9	74.2	
8	3.2	11.6	17.7	25.4	35.8	56.0	67.2		
9	1.7	5.7	11.3	20.9					
10	.5	1.6	2.6	3.7					
11	.4	1.1	2.7						
12	.4	2.2	4.4						

month (September - August)

month	actual inflows		repres. inflows		
	mean	stddev	mean	stddev	
1	.881	.868	.880	.777	
2	2.023	2.844	2.023	2.728	
3	5.955	7.109	5.955	6.900	
4	15.416	23.176	15.416	22.724	
5	19.658	18.120	19.658	17.787	
6	20.709	21.633	20.709	21.264	
7	16.762	18.036	16.762	17.700	
8	10.237	13.809	10.237	13.550	
9	2.977	3.707	2.977	3.517	
10	.995	.827	.995	.746	
11	.680	.704	.680	.638	
12	.694	.844	.694	.753	

actual and representative
 inflows mean and
 standard deviation values

Table D.3 Statistical details file (continued)

										month (September - August)
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> number of inflow classes </div>										
INFLOW PROBABILITIES										
MONTH	PROBABILITY									
1	.818	.091	.068	.023						inflow probabilities
2	.818	.091	.023	.023	.045					
3	.636	.136	.045	.091	.068	.023				
4	.523	.273	.068	.068	.045	.023				
5	.295	.295	.114	.159	.023	.045	.045	.023		
6	.386	.205	.159	.114	.045	.023	.023	.023	.023	
7	.432	.227	.114	.068	.045	.023	.045	.045		
8	.636	.159	.091	.045	.023	.023	.023			
9	.841	.091	.045	.023						
10	.636	.295	.045	.023						
11	.727	.205	.068							
12	.886	.091	.023							
TRANSITION PROBABILITIES										
FROM MONTH	1	TO MONTH	2							probability of having inflow class <i>j</i> in month 2 (October) given the inflow class <i>i</i> is observed in month 1 (September)
<i>r</i>	number of rows represent the number of inflow classes for month 1 (September)									
	.806	.083	.028	.028	.056	number of columns represent the number of inflow classes for month 2 (October)				
	.750	.250	.000	.000	.000					
	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000					
	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000					
FROM MONTH	2	TO MONTH	3							inflow transition probabilities
	.667	.139	.028	.056	.083	.028				from October to November
	.750	.250	.000	.000	.000	.000				
	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000				
	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000				
	.000	.000	.500	.500	.000	.000				
FROM MONTH	3	TO MONTH	4							inflow transition probabilities
	.607	.179	.107	.036	.036	.036				from November to December
	.500	.500	.000	.000	.000	.000				
	.000	.000	.000	.500	.500	.000				
	.250	.500	.000	.250	.000	.000				
	.333	.667	.000	.000	.000	.000				
	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000				
FROM MONTH	4	TO MONTH	5							inflow transition probabilities
	.522	.261	.087	.130	.000	.000	.000	.000		from December to January
	.083	.333	.167	.167	.083	.083	.083	.000		
	.000	.000	.000	.333	.000	.333	.333	.000		
	.000	.667	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.333		
	.000	.500	.000	.500	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
FROM MONTH	5	TO MONTH	6							inflow transition probabilities
	.538	.231	.154	.077	.000	.000	.000	.000		from January to February
	.308	.308	.154	.077	.077	.000	.000	.077		
	.400	.000	.400	.000	.200	.000	.000	.000		
	.429	.143	.143	.143	.000	.143	.000	.000		
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000		
	.500	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.500	
	.000	.500	.000	.500	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	

Table D.3 Statistical details file (continued)

FROM MONTH	6 TO MONTH	7		
.706	.118	.059	.000	.059
.000	.333	.222	.222	.111
.571	.286	.000	.000	.000
.600	.000	.200	.000	.000
.000	.500	.000	.000	.500
.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000
.0001	.000	.000	.000	.000
.0001	.000	.000	.000	.000
.0001	.000	.000	.000	.000
.000	.000	.0001	.000	.000
FROM MONTH	7 TO MONTH	8		
.579	.316	.053	.053	.000
.700	.100	.400	.000	.100
.600	.000	.400	.000	.000
.667	.000	.000	.000	.000
.500	.000	.000	.500	.000
1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
.500	.000	.000	.000	.500
FROM MONTH	8 TO MONTH	9		
.893	.036	.071	.000	
.857	.000	.000	.143	
.750	.250	.000	.000	
1.000	.000	.000	.000	
.0001	.000	.000	.000	
1.000	.000	.000	.000	
.0001	.000	.000	.000	
FROM MONTH	9 TO MONTH	10		
.622	.324	.054	.000	
.500	.250	.000	.250	
1.000	.000	.000	.000	
1.000	.000	.000	.000	
FROM MONTH	10 TO MONTH	11		
.893	.071	.036		
.462	.462	.077		
.000	.500	.500		
1.000	.000	.000		
FROM MONTH	11 TO MONTH	12		
1.000	.000	.000		
.778	.222	.000		
.000	.667	.333		
FROM MONTH	12 TO MONTH	1		
.821	.103	.051	.026	
1.000	.000	.000	.000	
.000	.0001	.000	.000	

inflow transition probabilities
from February to March

inflow transition probabilities
from March to April

inflow transition probabilities
from April to May

inflow transition probabilities
from May to June

inflow transition probabilities
from June to July

inflow transition probabilities
from July to August

inflow transition probabilities
from August to September

Table D.3 Statistical details file (continued)

Policy convergence ————— policy tables expressed in terms of storage volume values [$10^6 m^3$]

PERIOD 1 ————— operation policy for month 1 (September)

						initial storage volume
						inflow class 1
						inflow class 2
						inflow class 3
						inflow class 4
FLOW	.6	1.6	2.8	4.0		
117.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	104.7		
113.2	96.1	96.1	96.1	100.4		
109.0	91.9	91.9	91.9	96.1		
104.7	87.6	87.6	87.6	91.9		
100.4	83.3	83.3	83.3	87.6		
96.1	79.1	79.1	83.3	83.3		
91.9	74.8	74.8	79.1	79.1		
87.6	70.5	70.5	74.8	74.8		
83.3	66.3	66.3	70.5	70.5		
79.1	62.0	62.0	66.3	66.3		
74.8	57.7	57.7	62.0	62.0		
70.5	53.4	57.7	57.7	57.7		
66.3	49.2	53.4	53.4	53.4		
62.0	44.9	49.2	49.2	49.2		
57.7	40.6	44.9	44.9	44.9		
53.4	36.4	40.6	40.6	40.6		
49.2	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4		
44.9	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1		
40.6	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8		
36.4	23.5	23.5	23.5	27.8		
32.1	19.3	19.3	19.3	23.5		
27.8	15.0	15.0	19.3	19.3		
23.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0		
19.3	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0		
15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0		
						final storage volume
PERIOD	2					
FLOW	.9	3.8	6.4	9.1	12.1	
117.5	109.0	109.0	113.2	117.5	117.5	
113.2	104.7	104.7	109.0	113.2	113.2	
109.0	100.4	100.4	104.7	109.0	109.0	
104.7	96.1	100.4	100.4	104.7	104.7	
100.4	91.9	96.1	96.1	100.4	100.4	
96.1	87.6	91.9	91.9	96.1	100.4	
91.9	83.3	87.6	87.6	91.9	96.1	
87.6	79.1	83.3	83.3	87.6	91.9	
83.3	74.8	79.1	79.1	83.3	87.6	
79.1	70.5	74.8	74.8	79.1	83.3	
74.8	66.3	70.5	74.8	74.8	79.1	
70.5	62.0	66.3	70.5	70.5	74.8	
66.3	57.7	62.0	66.3	66.3	70.5	
62.0	53.4	57.7	62.0	62.0	66.3	
57.7	49.2	53.4	57.7	57.7	62.0	
53.4	49.2	49.2	53.4	53.4	57.7	
49.2	44.9	44.9	49.2	49.2	53.4	
44.9	40.6	40.6	44.9	44.9	49.2	
40.6	36.4	36.4	40.6	40.6	44.9	
36.4	32.1	32.1	36.4	40.6	40.6	
32.1	27.8	27.8	32.1	36.4	36.4	
27.8	23.5	27.8	27.8	32.1	32.1	
23.5	19.3	23.5	23.5	27.8	27.8	
19.3	15.0	19.3	19.3	23.5	23.5	
15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	19.3	23.5	
						policy table for October

Table D.3 Statistical details file (continued)

PERIOD	3					
FLOW	1.8	6.0	10.0	15.9	21.4	27.6
117.5	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
113.2	109.0	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
109.0	104.7	109.0	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5
104.7	100.4	104.7	109.0	113.2	117.5	117.5
100.4	96.1	100.4	104.7	109.0	113.2	117.5
96.1	91.9	96.1	100.4	104.7	109.0	117.5
91.9	87.6	91.9	96.1	100.4	104.7	113.2
87.6	83.3	87.6	91.9	96.1	104.7	109.0
83.3	79.1	83.3	87.6	91.9	100.4	104.7
79.1	74.8	79.1	83.3	87.6	96.1	100.4
74.8	70.5	74.8	79.1	83.3	91.9	96.1
70.5	66.3	70.5	74.8	83.3	87.6	91.9
66.3	62.0	66.3	70.5	79.1	83.3	87.6
62.0	62.0	62.0	66.3	74.8	79.1	83.3
57.7	57.7	62.0	62.0	70.5	74.8	79.1
53.4	53.4	57.7	57.7	66.3	70.5	74.8
49.2	49.2	53.4	53.4	62.0	66.3	70.5
44.9	44.9	49.2	53.4	57.7	62.0	66.3
40.6	40.6	44.9	49.2	53.4	57.7	62.0
36.4	36.4	40.6	44.9	49.2	53.4	62.0
32.1	32.1	36.4	40.6	44.9	49.2	57.7
27.8	27.8	32.1	36.4	40.6	44.9	53.4
23.5	23.5	27.8	32.1	36.4	40.6	49.2
19.3	19.3	23.5	27.8	32.1	36.4	44.9
15.0	15.0	19.3	23.5	27.8	32.1	40.6
PERIOD	4					
FLOW	3.7	14.6	25.0	33.1	51.3	141.0
117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
113.2	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
109.0	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
104.7	104.7	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
100.4	100.4	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
96.1	96.1	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
91.9	91.9	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5
87.6	87.6	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5
83.3	83.3	96.1	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5
79.1	79.1	91.9	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5
74.8	74.8	87.6	96.1	104.7	117.5	117.5
70.5	70.5	83.3	91.9	100.4	117.5	117.5
66.3	66.3	79.1	87.6	96.1	113.2	117.5
62.0	62.0	74.8	83.3	91.9	109.0	117.5
57.7	57.7	70.5	79.1	87.6	104.7	117.5
53.4	53.4	66.3	74.8	83.3	100.4	117.5
49.2	49.2	62.0	70.5	79.1	96.1	117.5
44.9	44.9	57.7	66.3	74.8	91.9	117.5
40.6	40.6	53.4	62.0	70.5	87.6	117.5
36.4	36.4	49.2	57.7	66.3	83.3	117.5
32.1	32.1	44.9	53.4	62.0	79.1	117.5
27.8	27.8	40.6	49.2	57.7	74.8	117.5
23.5	23.5	36.4	44.9	53.4	70.5	117.5
19.3	19.3	32.1	40.6	49.2	66.3	117.5
15.0	15.0	27.8	36.4	44.9	62.0	117.5

policy table for November

policy table for December

Table D.3 Statistical details file (continued)

PERIOD	5									p o l i c y t a b l e f o r J a n u a r y
FLOW	4.3	13.1	20.8	28.4	36.3	47.8	55.2	92.9		
	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	113.2	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	109.0	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	104.7	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	100.4	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	96.1	96.1	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	91.9	91.9	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	87.6	87.6	96.1	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	83.3	83.3	91.9	100.4	109.0	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	79.1	79.1	87.6	96.1	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	74.8	74.8	87.6	91.9	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	70.5	70.5	83.3	87.6	96.1	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	
	66.3	66.3	79.1	83.3	91.9	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5	
	62.0	62.0	74.8	79.1	87.6	96.1	104.7	113.2	117.5	
	57.7	57.7	70.5	74.8	83.3	91.9	100.4	109.0	117.5	
	53.4	53.4	66.3	70.5	79.1	87.6	96.1	104.7	117.5	
	49.2	49.2	62.0	66.3	74.8	83.3	96.1	100.4	117.5	
	44.9	44.9	57.7	62.0	70.5	79.1	91.9	96.1	117.5	
	40.6	40.6	53.4	57.7	66.3	74.8	87.6	91.9	117.5	
	36.4	36.4	49.2	53.4	62.0	70.5	83.3	87.6	117.5	
	32.1	32.1	44.9	49.2	57.7	66.3	79.1	83.3	117.5	
	27.8	27.8	40.6	44.9	53.4	62.0	74.8	79.1	117.5	
	23.5	23.5	36.4	40.6	49.2	57.7	70.5	74.8	113.2	
	19.3	19.3	32.1	36.4	44.9	53.4	66.3	70.5	109.0	
	15.0	15.0	27.8	32.1	40.6	49.2	62.0	66.3	104.7	
PERIOD	6									p o l i c y t a b l e f o r F e b r u a r y
FLOW	4.9	14.2	22.1	31.1	43.1	46.6	78.2	81.4	98.3	
	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	113.2	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	109.0	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	104.7	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	100.4	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	96.1	96.1	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	91.9	91.9	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	87.6	87.6	96.1	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	83.3	83.3	91.9	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	79.1	79.1	87.6	96.1	104.7	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	74.8	74.8	87.6	91.9	100.4	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	
	70.5	74.8	83.3	87.6	96.1	109.0	113.2	117.5	117.5	
	66.3	70.5	79.1	83.3	91.9	104.7	109.0	117.5	117.5	
	62.0	66.3	74.8	79.1	87.6	100.4	104.7	117.5	117.5	
	57.7	62.0	70.5	74.8	83.3	96.1	100.4	117.5	117.5	
	53.4	57.7	66.3	74.8	83.3	91.9	96.1	117.5	117.5	
	49.2	53.4	62.0	70.5	79.1	87.6	91.9	117.5	117.5	
	44.9	49.2	57.7	66.3	74.8	83.3	87.6	117.5	117.5	
	40.6	44.9	53.4	62.0	70.5	79.1	83.3	113.2	117.5	
	36.4	40.6	49.2	57.7	66.3	74.8	79.1	109.0	113.2	
	32.1	36.4	44.9	53.4	62.0	70.5	74.8	104.7	109.0	
	27.8	32.1	40.6	49.2	57.7	70.5	70.5	100.4	104.7	
	23.5	27.8	36.4	44.9	53.4	66.3	66.3	96.1	100.4	
	19.3	23.5	32.1	40.6	49.2	62.0	62.0	91.9	96.1	
	15.0	19.3	27.8	36.4	44.9	57.7	57.7	87.6	91.9	

Table D.3 Statistical details file (continued)

PERIOD	7								
FLOW	4.3	11.6	19.5	27.3	34.9	41.1	50.9	74.2	
117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
113.2	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
109.0	109.0	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
104.7	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
100.4	100.4	109.0	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
96.1	96.1	104.7	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
91.9	91.9	100.4	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
87.6	87.6	96.1	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	
83.3	83.3	91.9	100.4	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	
79.1	79.1	87.6	96.1	100.4	109.0	113.2	117.5	117.5	policy
74.8	74.8	83.3	91.9	96.1	104.7	109.0	109.0	117.5	table
70.5	70.5	79.1	87.6	91.9	100.4	104.7	117.5	117.5	for March
66.3	66.3	74.8	83.3	87.6	96.1	104.7	113.2	117.5	
62.0	62.0	70.5	79.1	83.3	91.9	100.4	109.0	117.5	
57.7	57.7	66.3	74.8	83.3	87.6	96.1	104.7	117.5	
53.4	53.4	62.0	70.5	79.1	83.3	91.9	100.4	117.5	
49.2	49.2	57.7	66.3	74.8	79.1	87.6	96.1	117.5	
44.9	44.9	53.4	62.0	70.5	74.8	83.3	91.9	113.2	
40.6	40.6	49.2	57.7	66.3	70.5	79.1	87.6	109.0	
36.4	36.4	44.9	53.4	62.0	70.5	74.8	83.3	104.7	
32.1	32.1	40.6	49.2	57.7	66.3	70.5	79.1	100.4	
27.8	27.8	36.4	44.9	53.4	62.0	66.3	74.8	96.1	
23.5	23.5	32.1	40.6	49.2	57.7	62.0	70.5	91.9	
19.3	19.3	27.8	36.4	44.9	53.4	57.7	66.3	87.6	
15.0	15.0	23.5	32.1	40.6	49.2	53.4	62.0	83.3	
PERIOD	8								
FLOW	3.2	11.6	17.7	25.4	35.8	56.0	67.2		
117.5	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5		
113.2	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5		
109.0	100.4	109.0	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5		
104.7	96.1	104.7	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5		
100.4	91.9	100.4	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5	117.5		
96.1	87.6	96.1	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5	117.5		
91.9	83.3	91.9	96.1	104.7	113.2	117.5	117.5		
87.6	79.1	87.6	91.9	100.4	109.0	117.5	117.5		
83.3	74.8	83.3	87.6	96.1	109.0	117.5	117.5		
79.1	70.5	79.1	87.6	91.9	104.7	117.5	117.5		policy
74.8	66.3	74.8	83.3	87.6	100.4	117.5	117.5		table
70.5	66.3	70.5	79.1	83.3	96.1	113.2	117.5		for April
66.3	62.0	66.3	74.8	79.1	91.9	109.0	117.5		
62.0	57.7	66.3	70.5	74.8	87.6	104.7	117.5		
57.7	53.4	62.0	66.3	70.5	83.3	100.4	113.2		
53.4	49.2	57.7	62.0	70.5	79.1	96.1	109.0		
49.2	44.9	53.4	57.7	66.3	74.8	91.9	104.7		
44.9	40.6	49.2	53.4	62.0	70.5	87.6	100.4		
40.6	40.6	44.9	49.2	57.7	66.3	83.3	96.1		
36.4	36.4	40.6	49.2	53.4	62.0	83.3	91.9		
32.1	32.1	36.4	44.9	49.2	57.7	79.1	87.6		
27.8	27.8	36.4	40.6	44.9	53.4	74.8	83.3		
23.5	23.5	32.1	36.4	40.6	53.4	70.5	79.1		
19.3	19.3	27.8	32.1	40.6	49.2	66.3	74.8		
15.0	15.0	23.5	32.1	36.4	44.9	62.0	70.5		

Table D.3 Statistical details file (continued)

PERIOD	9				
FLOW	1.7	5.7	11.3	20.9	
	117.5	113.2	113.2	117.5	117.5
	113.2	109.0	109.0	117.5	117.5
	109.0	104.7	109.0	113.2	117.5
	104.7	100.4	104.7	109.0	117.5
	100.4	96.1	100.4	104.7	113.2
	96.1	91.9	96.1	100.4	109.0
	91.9	87.6	91.9	96.1	104.7
	87.6	83.3	87.6	91.9	100.4
	83.3	79.1	83.3	87.6	96.1
	79.1	74.8	79.1	83.3	91.9
	74.8	70.5	74.8	79.1	87.6
	70.5	66.3	70.5	74.8	83.3
	66.3	62.0	66.3	70.5	79.1
	62.0	57.7	62.0	66.3	74.8
	57.7	53.4	57.7	62.0	70.5
	53.4	53.4	53.4	62.0	70.5
	49.2	49.2	53.4	57.7	66.3
	44.9	44.9	49.2	53.4	62.0
	40.6	40.6	44.9	49.2	57.7
	36.4	36.4	40.6	44.9	53.4
	32.1	32.1	36.4	40.6	49.2
	27.8	27.8	32.1	36.4	44.9
	23.5	23.5	27.8	32.1	40.6
	19.3	19.3	23.5	27.8	36.4
	15.0	15.0	19.3	23.5	32.1
PERIOD	10				
FLOW	.5	1.6	2.6	3.7	
	117.5	104.7	104.7	104.7	109.0
	113.2	100.4	100.4	100.4	104.7
	109.0	96.1	96.1	96.1	100.4
	104.7	91.9	91.9	91.9	96.1
	100.4	87.6	87.6	91.9	91.9
	96.1	83.3	83.3	87.6	87.6
	91.9	79.1	79.1	83.3	83.3
	87.6	74.8	74.8	79.1	79.1
	83.3	70.5	70.5	74.8	74.8
	79.1	66.3	70.5	70.5	70.5
	74.8	62.0	66.3	66.3	66.3
	70.5	57.7	62.0	62.0	62.0
	66.3	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.7
	62.0	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4
	57.7	49.2	49.2	49.2	53.4
	53.4	44.9	44.9	44.9	49.2
	49.2	40.6	40.6	44.9	44.9
	44.9	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6
	40.6	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4
	36.4	32.1	32.1	32.1	36.4
	32.1	27.8	27.8	32.1	32.1
	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8
	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0

policy table for May

policy table for June

Table D.3 Statistical details file (continued)

PERIOD	11			
FLOW	.4	1.1	2.7	
	117.5	100.4	100.4	100.4
	113.2	96.1	96.1	96.1
	109.0	91.9	91.9	91.9
	104.7	87.6	87.6	87.6
	100.4	83.3	83.3	83.3
	96.1	79.1	79.1	79.1
	91.9	74.8	74.8	74.8
	87.6	70.5	70.5	70.5
	83.3	66.3	66.3	70.5
	79.1	62.0	62.0	66.3
	74.8	57.7	57.7	62.0
	70.5	53.4	53.4	57.7
	66.3	49.2	49.2	53.4
	62.0	44.9	44.9	49.2
	57.7	40.6	44.9	44.9
	53.4	40.6	40.6	40.6
	49.2	36.4	36.4	36.4
	44.9	32.1	32.1	32.1
	40.6	27.8	27.8	32.1
	36.4	27.8	27.8	27.8
	32.1	23.5	23.5	23.5
	27.8	19.3	19.3	23.5
	23.5	19.3	19.3	19.3
	19.3	15.0	15.0	19.3
	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
PERIOD	12			
FLOW	.4	2.2	4.4	
	117.5	104.7	109.0	109.0
	113.2	100.4	104.7	104.7
	109.0	96.1	100.4	100.4
	104.7	91.9	96.1	96.1
	100.4	87.6	91.9	91.9
	96.1	83.3	87.6	87.6
	91.9	79.1	83.3	83.3
	87.6	79.1	79.1	79.1
	83.3	74.8	74.8	74.8
	79.1	70.5	70.5	70.5
	74.8	66.3	66.3	70.5
	70.5	62.0	62.0	66.3
	66.3	57.7	57.7	62.0
	62.0	53.4	53.4	57.7
	57.7	49.2	49.2	53.4
	53.4	44.9	44.9	49.2
	49.2	40.6	40.6	44.9
	44.9	36.4	36.4	40.6
	40.6	32.1	36.4	36.4
	36.4	27.8	32.1	32.1
	32.1	27.8	27.8	27.8
	27.8	23.5	23.5	27.8
	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0

policy table for July

policy table for August

APPENDIX E

The MODIFPOL program output file

**Table E.1 Modified policy file
(continued I)**

1	6	5	5	5	
2	7	6	6	6	
3	8	7	7	7	
4	9	8	8	8	
5	10	9	9	9	
6	11	10	10	10	
7	12	11	11	11	
8	13	12	12	12	
9	14	13	13	13	
10	15	14	14	14	
11	16	15	15	15	
12	17	16	16	16	
13	17	16	16	16	
14	18	17	17	17	
15	19	18	18	18	
16	20	19	19	19	
17	20	20	20	20	
18	21	21	21	21	
19	22	22	22	22	
20	23	23	23	22	
21	24	24	24	23	
22	25	25	24	24	
23	25	25	25	25	
24	25	25	25	25	
25	25	25	25	25	
1	3	3	2	2	1
2	4	4	3	3	2
3	5	5	4	4	3
4	6	6	5	5	4
5	7	7	6	6	5
6	8	8	7	7	6
7	9	9	8	8	7
8	10	10	9	9	8
9	11	11	10	10	9
10	12	12	11	11	10
11	13	13	12	12	11
12	14	14	13	13	12
13	15	14	14	14	12
14	16	15	15	15	13
15	17	16	16	16	14
16	17	17	17	17	15
17	18	18	18	18	16
18	19	19	19	19	17
19	20	20	20	20	18
20	21	21	21	21	19
21	22	22	22	22	20
22	23	23	23	23	21
23	24	24	24	24	22
24	25	25	25	25	23
25	25	25	25	25	23

**Table E.1 Modified policy file
(continued II)**

1	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	3	2	1	1	1	1
3	4	3	2	1	1	1
4	5	4	3	2	1	1
5	6	5	4	3	2	1
6	7	6	5	4	3	1
7	8	7	6	5	4	2
8	9	8	7	6	5	3
9	10	9	8	7	6	4
10	11	10	9	8	7	5
11	12	11	10	9	8	6
12	13	12	11	10	9	7
13	14	13	12	10	9	8
14	15	14	13	11	10	9
15	16	14	14	12	11	10
16	17	15	15	13	12	11
17	18	16	16	14	13	12
18	19	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	18	17	16	15	14
20	21	19	18	17	16	14
21	22	20	19	18	17	15
22	23	21	20	19	18	16
23	24	22	21	20	19	17
24	25	23	22	21	20	18
25	25	24	23	22	21	19
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	2	1	1	1	1
6	6	3	1	1	1	1
7	7	4	2	1	1	1
8	8	5	3	1	1	1
9	9	6	4	2	1	1
10	10	7	5	3	1	1
11	11	8	6	4	1	1
12	12	9	7	5	1	1
13	13	10	8	6	2	1
14	14	11	9	7	3	1
15	15	12	10	8	4	1
16	16	13	11	9	5	1
17	17	14	12	10	6	1
18	18	15	13	11	7	1
19	19	16	14	12	8	1
20	20	17	15	13	9	1
21	21	18	16	14	10	1
22	22	19	17	15	11	1
23	23	20	18	16	12	1
24	24	21	19	17	13	1
25	25	22	20	18	14	1

**Table E.1 Modified policy file
(continued III)**

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	7	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
8	8	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	1
9	9	7	6	4	2	1	1	1	1
10	10	8	7	5	3	1	1	1	1
11	11	9	8	6	4	1	1	1	1
12	12	10	9	7	5	2	1	1	1
13	13	10	9	7	5	3	1	1	1
14	14	11	10	8	6	4	2	1	1
15	15	12	11	9	7	5	3	1	1
16	16	13	12	10	8	6	4	1	1
17	17	14	13	11	9	6	5	1	1
18	18	15	14	12	10	7	6	1	1
19	19	16	15	13	11	8	7	1	1
20	20	17	16	14	12	9	8	1	1
21	21	18	17	15	13	10	9	1	1
22	22	19	18	16	14	11	10	1	1
23	23	20	19	17	15	12	11	2	1
24	24	21	20	18	16	13	12	3	1
25	25	22	21	19	17	14	13	4	1
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	8	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
8	9	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	1
9	10	8	6	4	1	1	1	1	1
10	11	9	7	5	2	1	1	1	1
11	12	9	8	6	3	2	1	1	1
12	13	10	9	7	4	3	1	1	1
13	14	10	9	7	4	3	1	1	1
14	15	11	10	8	5	4	1	1	1
15	16	12	11	9	6	5	1	1	1
16	17	13	11	9	7	6	1	1	1
17	18	14	12	10	8	7	1	1	1
18	19	15	13	11	9	8	1	1	1
19	20	16	14	12	10	9	2	1	1
20	21	17	15	13	11	10	3	2	1
21	22	18	16	14	12	11	4	3	1
22	23	19	17	15	12	12	5	4	1
23	24	20	18	16	13	13	6	5	1
24	25	21	19	17	14	14	7	6	2
25	25	22	20	18	15	15	8	7	3

**Table E.1 Modified policy file
(continued IV)**

1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	7	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
7	8	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	1
8	9	7	6	4	2	1	1	1	1
9	10	8	6	5	3	2	1	1	1
10	11	9	7	6	4	3	1	1	1
11	12	10	8	7	5	4	1	1	1
12	13	11	9	8	6	5	2	1	1
13	14	11	9	8	6	4	2	1	1
14	15	12	10	9	7	5	3	1	1
15	16	13	11	9	8	6	4	1	1
16	17	14	12	10	9	7	5	1	1
17	18	15	13	11	10	8	6	1	1
18	19	16	14	12	11	9	7	2	1
19	20	17	15	13	12	10	8	3	1
20	21	18	16	14	12	11	9	4	1
21	22	19	17	15	13	12	10	5	1
22	23	20	18	16	14	13	11	6	1
23	24	21	19	17	15	14	12	7	1
24	25	22	20	18	16	15	13	8	1
25	25	23	21	19	17	16	14	9	1
1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	7	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
5	8	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	1
6	9	7	6	4	1	1	1	1	1
7	10	8	7	5	2	1	1	1	1
8	11	9	8	6	3	1	1	1	1
9	12	10	9	7	4	1	1	1	1
10	13	11	9	8	5	1	1	1	1
11	14	12	10	9	6	2	1	1	1
12	14	13	11	10	7	3	1	1	1
13	14	14	11	10	7	3	1	1	1
14	15	15	12	11	8	4	1	1	1
15	16	16	13	12	9	5	2	1	1
16	17	17	14	12	10	6	3	1	1
17	18	18	15	13	11	7	4	1	1
18	19	19	16	14	12	8	5	1	1
19	20	20	17	15	13	9	6	1	1
20	21	21	17	16	14	9	7	1	1
21	22	22	18	17	15	10	8	1	1
22	23	23	19	18	16	11	9	1	1
23	24	24	20	19	16	12	10	1	1
24	25	25	21	19	17	13	11	1	1
25	25	25	21	20	18	14	12	1	1

**Table E.1 Modified policy file
(continued V)**

1	3	2	1	1
2	4	3	2	1
3	5	4	3	1
4	6	5	4	2
5	7	6	5	3
6	8	7	6	4
7	9	8	7	5
8	10	9	8	6
9	11	10	9	7
10	12	11	10	8
11	13	12	11	9
12	14	13	12	10
13	14	14	12	10
14	15	15	13	11
15	16	16	14	12
16	17	17	14	12
17	18	18	15	13
18	19	19	16	14
19	20	20	17	15
20	21	21	18	16
21	22	22	19	17
22	23	23	20	18
23	24	24	21	19
24	25	25	22	20
25	25	25	23	21
1	5	5	4	4
2	6	6	5	5
3	7	7	6	6
4	8	8	7	7
5	9	9	8	8
6	10	10	9	9
7	11	11	10	10
8	12	12	11	11
9	13	13	12	12
10	14	13	13	13
11	15	14	14	14
12	16	15	15	15
13	15	15	15	15
14	16	16	16	16
15	17	17	17	16
16	18	18	18	17
17	19	19	18	18
18	19	19	19	19
19	20	20	20	20
20	21	21	21	21
21	22	22	22	22
22	23	23	23	23
23	24	24	24	24
24	25	25	25	25
25	25	25	25	25

**Table E.1 Modified policy file
(continued VI)**

1	6	6	5	
2	7	7	6	
3	8	8	7	
4	9	9	8	
5	10	10	9	
6	11	11	10	
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8	13	13	12	
9	14	14	13	
10	15	15	14	
11	16	16	15	
12	17	17	16	
13	17	17	16	
14	18	18	17	
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17	20	20	20	
18	21	21	21	
19	22	22	21	
20	22	22	22	
21	23	23	23	
22	24	24	23	
23	24	24	24	
24	25	25	25	
25	25	25	25	
1	4	4	3	
2	5	5	4	
3	6	6	5	
4	7	7	6	
5	8	8	7	
6	9	9	8	
7	10	10	9	
8	11	11	10	
9	12	12	11	
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12	15	15	14	
13	15	15	14	
14	16	16	15	
15	17	17	16	
16	18	18	17	
17	19	19	18	
18	20	20	19	
19	21	20	20	
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21	22	22	22	
22	23	23	23	
23	24	24	24	
24	25	25	25	
25	25	25	25	

APPENDIX F

The SIMULATE program output files

Table F.1 Simulation output file BH.SIM (output)

O.F. = Single sided squared deviation — objective function used in optimization
 Simulation according to the policy. — message on the simulation mode that was performed
 Operation of RESERVOIR BH 1991 — reservoir name
 Year 46 — year

month (September - August)

Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	117.50	1.015	.663	98.07	18.059	.000	19.779	.0	OK
2	98.07	1.450	.403	89.53	9.213	.000	9.589	.0	OK
3	89.53	3.960	.191	87.44	5.545	.000	5.865	.0	OK
4	87.44	140.957	.180	117.50	.127	.000	110.713	.0	OK
5	117.50	20.840	.179	117.50	3.970	.000	20.661	.0	OK
6	117.50	8.472	.177	114.89	5.905	.000	10.908	.0	OK
7	114.89	6.110	.277	112.35	6.947	.000	8.374	.0	OK
8	112.35	5.670	.276	102.07	14.178	.000	15.671	.0	OK
9	102.07	1.320	.490	93.53	9.396	.000	9.372	.0	DEFI
10	93.53	.610	.739	76.45	14.708	.000	16.954	.0	OK
11	76.45	.630	.838	55.09	19.284	.000	21.147	.0	OK
12	55.09	.900	.672	46.55	12.079	.000	8.769	.0	DEFI

demand fulfilment

Year 47

Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	46.55	.320	.360	33.74	18.059	.000	12.772	.0	DEFI
2	33.74	3.900	.193	29.47	9.213	.000	7.978	.0	DEFI
3	29.47	2.970	.087	27.55	5.545	.000	4.796	.0	DEFI
4	27.55	11.680	.088	39.14	.127	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
5	39.14	15.210	.101	53.10	3.970	.000	1.152	.0	DEFI
6	53.10	7.290	.111	53.29	5.905	.000	6.987	.0	OK
7	53.29	6.840	.178	53.52	6.947	.000	6.437	.0	DEFI
8	53.52	4.820	.179	49.17	14.178	.000	8.993	.0	DEFI
9	49.17	1.470	.312	44.90	9.396	.000	5.429	.0	DEFI
10	44.90	.680	.474	40.62	14.708	.000	4.477	.0	DEFI
11	40.62	.330	.529	27.81	19.284	.000	12.614	.0	DEFI
12	27.81	.310	.401	23.54	12.079	.000	4.179	.0	DEFI

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Year 48									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	23.54	.370	.194	15.00	18.059	.000	8.718	.0	DEFI
2	15.00	.320	.099	15.00	9.213	.000	.221	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	23.250	.078	34.66	5.545	.000	3.517	.0	DEFI
4	34.66	17.040	.104	49.44	.127	.000	2.147	.0	OK
5	49.44	57.650	.140	102.16	3.970	.000	4.796	.0	OK
6	102.16	30.129	.169	117.50	5.905	.000	14.618	.0	OK
7	117.50	48.480	.286	117.50	6.947	.000	48.194	.0	OK
8	117.50	4.590	.282	106.13	14.178	.000	15.680	.0	OK
9	106.13	1.700	.499	97.59	9.396	.000	9.743	.0	OK
10	97.59	1.490	.760	80.50	14.708	.000	17.814	.0	OK
11	80.50	1.140	.873	59.15	19.284	.000	21.621	.0	OK
12	59.15	1.000	.707	50.61	12.079	.000	8.834	.0	DEFI
Year 49									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	50.61	.880	.385	36.81	18.059	.000	14.289	.0	DEFI
2	36.81	.860	.208	32.54	9.213	.000	4.923	.0	DEFI
3	32.54	4.180	.098	33.06	5.545	.000	3.560	.0	DEFI
4	33.06	2.010	.086	33.06	.127	.000	1.924	.0	OK
5	33.06	12.990	.090	45.88	3.970	.000	.087	.0	DEFI
6	45.88	17.370	.112	62.13	5.905	.000	1.001	.0	DEFI
7	62.13	36.330	.228	94.02	6.947	.000	4.215	.0	DEFI
8	94.02	25.170	.266	102.56	14.178	.000	16.363	.0	OK
9	102.56	1.800	.491	94.02	9.396	.000	9.850	.0	OK
10	94.02	1.460	.742	76.94	14.708	.000	17.802	.0	OK
11	76.94	1.090	.842	55.58	19.284	.000	21.602	.0	OK
12	55.58	.920	.677	47.04	12.079	.000	8.785	.0	DEFI
Year 50									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	47.04	1.395	.364	34.23	18.059	.000	13.844	.0	DEFI
2	34.23	1.430	.195	29.96	9.213	.000	5.505	.0	DEFI
3	29.96	5.190	.096	34.23	5.545	.000	.823	.0	DEFI
4	34.23	4.170	.089	34.80	.127	.000	3.511	.0	OK
5	34.80	11.650	.093	46.36	3.970	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
6	46.36	25.140	.118	70.57	5.905	.000	.804	.0	DEFI
7	70.57	8.420	.219	74.79	6.947	.000	3.984	.0	DEFI
8	74.79	2.720	.217	61.98	14.178	.000	15.316	.0	OK
9	61.98	1.350	.366	57.71	9.396	.000	5.255	.0	DEFI
10	57.71	1.090	.551	49.17	14.708	.000	9.081	.0	DEFI
11	49.17	.950	.627	36.35	19.284	.000	13.135	.0	DEFI
12	36.35	.860	.485	28.84	12.079	.000	7.894	.0	DEFI
Year 51									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	28.84	.820	.223	16.02	18.059	.000	13.409	.0	DEFI
2	16.02	6.410	.102	15.00	9.213	.000	7.331	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	14.880	.068	27.81	5.545	.000	2.000	.0	DEFI
4	27.81	18.300	.092	43.64	.127	.000	2.382	.0	OK
5	43.64	21.480	.110	61.44	3.970	.000	3.568	.0	DEFI
6	61.44	42.170	.145	99.88	5.905	.000	3.588	.0	DEFI
7	99.88	12.750	.262	104.77	6.947	.000	7.596	.0	OK
8	104.77	13.590	.272	101.81	14.178	.000	16.282	.0	OK
9	101.81	2.670	.491	94.26	9.396	.000	9.731	.0	OK
10	94.26	1.410	.743	77.17	14.708	.000	17.751	.0	OK
11	77.17	.890	.844	55.82	19.284	.000	21.400	.0	OK
12	55.82	.850	.679	47.28	12.079	.000	8.713	.0	DEFI

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Year 52									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	47.28	1.126	.365	34.46	18.059	.000	13.573	.0	DEFI
2	34.46	.880	.197	30.19	9.213	.000	4.954	.0	DEFI
3	30.19	10.060	.102	38.73	5.545	.000	1.417	.0	DEFI
4	38.73	47.910	.135	85.71	.127	.000	.795	.0	OK
5	85.71	31.713	.161	110.63	3.970	.000	6.637	.0	OK
6	110.63	16.719	.173	115.74	5.905	.000	11.440	.0	OK
7	115.74	14.190	.284	117.50	6.947	.000	12.141	.0	OK
8	117.50	4.040	.281	105.57	14.178	.000	15.688	.0	OK
9	105.57	3.580	.500	99.00	9.396	.000	9.655	.0	OK
10	99.00	1.850	.769	82.92	14.708	.000	17.160	.0	OK
11	82.92	1.210	.893	61.56	19.284	.000	21.672	.0	OK
12	61.56	1.700	.728	53.02	12.079	.000	9.514	.0	DEFI
Year 53									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	53.02	1.218	.398	38.86	18.059	.000	14.978	.0	DEFI
2	38.86	11.600	.236	43.13	9.213	.000	7.093	.0	DEFI
3	43.13	17.300	.133	57.03	5.545	.000	3.270	.0	DEFI
4	57.03	10.220	.137	67.11	.127	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
5	67.11	36.350	.148	100.42	3.970	.000	2.899	.0	DEFI
6	100.42	78.236	.169	117.50	5.905	.000	60.984	.0	OK
7	117.50	15.360	.286	117.50	6.947	.000	15.074	.0	OK
8	117.50	16.219	.295	117.50	14.178	.000	15.924	.0	OK
9	117.50	3.490	.531	110.83	9.396	.000	9.631	.0	OK
10	110.83	1.420	.811	93.75	14.708	.000	17.692	.0	OK
11	93.75	1.220	.965	72.39	19.284	.000	21.609	.0	OK
12	72.39	1.050	.801	59.58	12.079	.000	13.061	.0	OK
Year 54									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	59.58	1.508	.438	46.77	18.059	.000	13.883	.0	DEFI
2	46.77	2.160	.252	42.50	9.213	.000	6.178	.0	DEFI
3	42.50	4.520	.120	43.70	5.545	.000	3.193	.0	DEFI
4	43.70	17.810	.119	59.13	.127	.000	2.268	.0	OK
5	59.13	9.830	.128	68.83	3.970	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
6	68.83	17.170	.139	80.68	5.905	.000	5.181	.0	DEFI
7	80.68	10.880	.235	84.95	6.947	.000	6.374	.0	DEFI
8	84.95	4.750	.237	73.74	14.178	.000	15.723	.0	OK
9	73.74	1.490	.405	65.20	9.396	.000	9.626	.0	OK
10	65.20	1.150	.601	56.66	14.708	.000	9.091	.0	DEFI
11	56.66	.990	.699	43.84	19.284	.000	13.103	.0	DEFI
12	43.84	.870	.566	35.56	12.079	.000	8.588	.0	DEFI
Year 55									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	35.56	2.140	.280	22.75	18.059	.000	14.672	.0	DEFI
2	22.75	4.700	.133	18.48	9.213	.000	8.838	.0	DEFI
3	18.48	6.150	.065	22.86	5.545	.000	1.698	.0	DEFI
4	22.86	16.570	.080	37.27	.127	.000	2.087	.0	OK
5	37.27	14.180	.098	50.65	3.970	.000	.697	.0	DEFI
6	50.65	81.416	.148	117.50	5.905	.000	14.418	.0	OK
7	117.50	11.710	.286	117.50	6.947	.000	11.424	.0	OK
8	117.50	5.190	.282	106.74	14.178	.000	15.671	.0	OK
9	106.74	3.040	.502	99.58	9.396	.000	9.692	.0	OK
10	99.58	2.100	.775	84.60	14.708	.000	16.308	.0	OK
11	84.60	1.270	.904	63.25	19.284	.000	21.720	.0	OK
12	63.25	1.000	.742	54.70	12.079	.000	8.800	.0	DEFI

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Year 56									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	54.70	.907	.403	39.09	18.059	.000	16.113	.0	DEFI
2	39.09	1.250	.219	34.82	9.213	.000	5.302	.0	DEFI
3	34.82	2.370	.099	31.70	5.545	.000	5.393	.0	DEFI
4	31.70	27.350	.107	55.51	.127	.000	3.436	.0	OK
5	55.51	29.260	.132	82.06	3.970	.000	2.577	.0	DEFI
6	82.06	7.350	.145	80.08	5.905	.000	9.189	.0	OK
7	80.08	5.530	.229	77.28	6.947	.000	8.101	.0	OK
8	77.28	8.410	.230	73.01	14.178	.000	12.451	.0	DEFI
9	73.01	2.450	.404	65.22	9.396	.000	9.834	.0	OK
10	65.22	2.420	.601	56.68	14.708	.000	10.361	.0	DEFI
11	56.68	1.130	.700	43.86	19.284	.000	13.243	.0	DEFI
12	43.86	.990	.566	35.65	12.079	.000	8.640	.0	DEFI
Year 57									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	35.65	.550	.281	22.84	18.059	.000	13.082	.0	DEFI
2	22.84	3.200	.134	18.56	9.213	.000	7.337	.0	DEFI
3	18.56	4.050	.060	19.16	5.545	.000	3.397	.0	DEFI
4	19.16	27.930	.083	43.57	.127	.000	3.429	.0	OK
5	43.57	48.070	.130	90.72	3.970	.000	.797	.0	DEFI
6	90.72	2.830	.153	86.45	5.905	.000	6.948	.0	OK
7	86.45	20.130	.250	96.73	6.947	.000	9.599	.0	OK
8	96.73	3.940	.256	84.70	14.178	.000	15.715	.0	OK
9	84.70	.910	.441	76.16	9.396	.000	9.010	.0	DEFI
10	76.16	.690	.648	59.82	14.708	.000	16.383	.0	OK
11	59.82	.000	.709	42.73	19.284	.000	16.375	.0	DEFI
12	42.73	.700	.554	34.51	12.079	.000	8.371	.0	DEFI
Year 58									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	34.51	.160	.272	21.69	18.059	.000	12.700	.0	DEFI
2	21.69	1.400	.127	17.42	9.213	.000	5.544	.0	DEFI
3	17.42	14.600	.075	30.24	5.545	.000	1.713	.0	DEFI
4	30.24	8.660	.087	36.06	.127	.000	2.752	.0	OK
5	36.06	24.590	.102	57.38	3.970	.000	3.169	.0	DEFI
6	57.38	3.980	.114	53.11	5.905	.000	8.137	.0	OK
7	53.11	76.980	.239	117.50	6.947	.000	12.347	.0	OK
8	117.50	55.962	.295	117.50	14.178	.000	55.667	.0	OK
9	117.50	1.480	.526	108.96	9.396	.000	9.495	.0	OK
10	108.96	2.230	.809	94.55	14.708	.000	15.834	.0	OK
11	94.55	.840	.971	73.19	19.284	.000	21.224	.0	OK
12	73.19	.000	.808	60.38	12.079	.000	12.005	.0	DEFI
Year 59									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	60.38	1.142	.437	45.76	18.059	.000	15.327	.0	DEFI
2	45.76	.860	.248	41.49	9.213	.000	4.883	.0	DEFI
3	41.49	5.760	.122	45.76	5.545	.000	1.368	.0	DEFI
4	45.76	15.900	.121	59.61	.127	.000	1.927	.0	OK
5	59.61	25.750	.136	85.22	3.970	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
6	85.22	3.250	.147	80.95	5.905	.000	7.373	.0	OK
7	80.95	5.190	.230	77.75	6.947	.000	8.156	.0	OK
8	77.75	8.330	.231	73.48	14.178	.000	12.370	.0	DEFI
9	73.48	20.860	.433	82.03	9.396	.000	11.886	.0	OK
10	82.03	.590	.681	64.94	14.708	.000	16.993	.0	OK
11	64.94	.240	.755	47.86	19.284	.000	16.569	.0	DEFI
12	47.86	.330	.608	39.32	12.079	.000	8.264	.0	DEFI

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Year 60									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	39.32	.000	.309	26.50	18.059	.000	12.504	.0	DEFI
2	26.50	.220	.156	22.23	9.213	.000	4.335	.0	DEFI
3	22.23	.260	.064	17.96	5.545	.000	4.467	.0	DEFI
4	17.96	8.280	.058	23.34	.127	.000	2.846	.0	OK
5	23.34	26.210	.084	48.97	3.970	.000	.501	.0	DEFI
6	48.97	3.760	.102	44.69	5.905	.000	7.929	.0	OK
7	44.69	2.450	.153	40.42	6.947	.000	6.568	.0	DEFI
8	40.42	.420	.145	36.15	14.178	.000	4.546	.0	DEFI
9	36.15	1.510	.245	31.88	9.396	.000	5.536	.0	DEFI
10	31.88	.840	.357	27.61	14.708	.000	4.754	.0	DEFI
11	27.61	.630	.386	19.27	19.284	.000	8.584	.0	DEFI
12	19.27	.130	.275	15.00	12.079	.000	4.126	.0	DEFI
Year 61									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	15.00	.200	.153	15.00	18.059	.000	.047	.0	DEFI
2	15.00	.960	.099	15.00	9.213	.000	.861	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	1.340	.048	15.00	5.545	.000	1.292	.0	DEFI
4	15.00	1.190	.043	15.00	.127	.000	1.147	.0	OK
5	15.00	4.260	.039	15.00	3.970	.000	4.221	.0	OK
6	15.00	18.410	.064	33.35	5.905	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
7	33.35	4.860	.121	30.11	6.947	.000	7.973	.0	OK
8	30.11	10.920	.113	25.84	14.178	.000	15.077	.0	OK
9	25.84	1.060	.182	21.57	9.396	.000	5.149	.0	DEFI
10	21.57	.480	.245	17.30	14.708	.000	4.506	.0	DEFI
11	17.30	.470	.272	15.00	19.284	.000	2.496	.0	DEFI
12	15.00	.250	.242	15.00	12.079	.000	.008	.0	DEFI
Year 62									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	15.00	.460	.153	15.00	18.059	.000	.307	.0	DEFI
2	15.00	12.700	.130	25.07	9.213	.000	2.503	.0	DEFI
3	25.07	10.000	.089	33.61	5.545	.000	1.369	.0	DEFI
4	33.61	28.700	.115	62.19	.127	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
5	62.19	13.600	.132	75.26	3.970	.000	.405	.0	DEFI
6	75.26	29.300	.150	96.61	5.905	.000	7.796	.0	OK
7	96.61	2.960	.253	92.34	6.947	.000	6.977	.0	OK
8	92.34	13.420	.256	89.34	14.178	.000	16.163	.0	OK
9	89.34	.370	.456	80.80	9.396	.000	8.456	.0	DEFI
10	80.80	.290	.675	63.72	14.708	.000	16.699	.0	OK
11	63.72	2.766	.763	50.90	19.284	.000	14.816	.0	DEFI
12	50.90	4.420	.655	46.63	12.079	.000	8.036	.0	DEFI
Year 63									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	46.63	2.550	.361	33.82	18.059	.000	15.002	.0	DEFI
2	33.82	2.060	.193	29.55	9.213	.000	6.137	.0	DEFI
3	29.55	2.800	.087	27.29	5.545	.000	4.969	.0	DEFI
4	27.29	9.740	.088	36.95	.127	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
5	36.95	20.100	.100	54.03	3.970	.000	2.916	.0	DEFI
6	54.03	22.710	.126	75.35	5.905	.000	1.260	.0	DEFI
7	75.35	5.670	.221	72.72	6.947	.000	8.085	.0	OK
8	72.72	3.410	.215	62.16	14.178	.000	13.748	.0	DEFI
9	62.16	1.730	.366	57.89	9.396	.000	5.634	.0	DEFI
10	57.89	.550	.552	49.35	14.708	.000	8.540	.0	DEFI
11	49.35	.490	.629	36.54	19.284	.000	12.673	.0	DEFI
12	36.54	.720	.485	28.67	12.079	.000	8.101	.0	DEFI

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Year 64									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	28.67	1.250	.222	15.86	18.059	.000	13.841	.0	DEFI
2	15.86	1.460	.102	15.00	9.213	.000	2.219	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	4.010	.052	17.23	5.545	.000	1.733	.0	DEFI
4	17.23	2.230	.049	17.23	.127	.000	2.181	.0	OK
5	17.23	28.300	.073	42.85	3.970	.000	2.602	.0	DEFI
6	42.85	46.570	.126	85.56	5.905	.000	3.736	.0	DEFI
7	85.56	16.400	.249	96.15	6.947	.000	5.564	.0	DEFI
8	96.15	2.690	.254	83.33	14.178	.000	15.248	.0	OK
9	83.33	1.730	.437	74.79	9.396	.000	9.835	.0	OK
10	74.79	1.110	.644	60.04	14.708	.000	15.215	.0	OK
11	60.04	.770	.715	43.97	19.284	.000	16.124	.0	DEFI
12	43.97	.510	.566	35.43	12.079	.000	8.486	.0	DEFI
Year 65									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	35.43	.330	.279	22.62	18.059	.000	12.863	.0	DEFI
2	22.62	.230	.132	18.35	9.213	.000	4.368	.0	DEFI
3	18.35	.150	.054	15.00	5.545	.000	3.444	.0	DEFI
4	15.00	2.050	.043	15.00	.127	.000	2.007	.0	OK
5	15.00	4.940	.040	15.94	3.970	.000	3.957	.0	DEFI
6	15.94	2.910	.040	15.00	5.905	.000	3.813	.0	DEFI
7	15.00	12.600	.080	24.62	6.947	.000	2.898	.0	DEFI
8	24.62	35.770	.147	53.44	14.178	.000	6.806	.0	DEFI
9	53.44	6.870	.336	51.80	9.396	.000	8.173	.0	DEFI
10	51.80	1.510	.510	43.26	14.708	.000	9.542	.0	DEFI
11	43.26	.880	.560	30.45	19.284	.000	13.132	.0	DEFI
12	30.45	.810	.433	26.17	12.079	.000	4.647	.0	DEFI
Year 66									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	26.17	3.970	.218	17.63	18.059	.000	12.293	.0	DEFI
2	17.63	.790	.107	15.00	9.213	.000	3.316	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	1.970	.049	15.17	5.545	.000	1.749	.0	DEFI
4	15.17	8.340	.050	20.62	.127	.000	2.843	.0	OK
5	20.62	13.600	.067	33.68	3.970	.000	.470	.0	DEFI
6	33.68	19.050	.099	52.63	5.905	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
7	52.63	3.950	.171	48.36	6.947	.000	8.049	.0	OK
8	48.36	2.490	.167	44.09	14.178	.000	6.594	.0	DEFI
9	44.09	2.010	.288	39.82	9.396	.000	5.993	.0	DEFI
10	39.82	1.330	.431	35.55	14.708	.000	5.170	.0	DEFI
11	35.55	.620	.492	27.01	19.284	.000	8.670	.0	DEFI
12	27.01	.780	.390	22.74	12.079	.000	4.661	.0	DEFI
Year 67									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	22.74	.740	.190	15.00	18.059	.000	8.288	.0	DEFI
2	15.00	.680	.099	15.00	9.213	.000	.581	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	.770	.048	15.00	5.545	.000	.721	.0	DEFI
4	15.00	3.930	.043	15.29	.127	.000	3.598	.0	OK
5	15.29	15.800	.057	29.57	3.970	.000	1.459	.0	DEFI
6	29.57	4.640	.068	25.30	5.905	.000	8.843	.0	OK
7	25.30	1.760	.093	21.03	6.947	.000	5.938	.0	DEFI
8	21.03	.690	.079	16.76	14.178	.000	4.881	.0	DEFI
9	16.76	.680	.125	15.00	9.396	.000	2.316	.0	DEFI
10	15.00	1.470	.192	15.00	14.708	.000	1.278	.0	DEFI
11	15.00	.420	.254	15.00	19.284	.000	.166	.0	DEFI
12	15.00	.290	.242	15.00	12.079	.000	.048	.0	DEFI

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Year 68									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	15.00	.410	.153	15.00	18.059	.000	.257	.0	DEFI
2	15.00	.640	.099	15.00	9.213	.000	.541	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	.950	.048	15.00	5.545	.000	.901	.0	DEFI
4	15.00	5.370	.045	16.97	.127	.000	3.351	.0	OK
5	16.97	13.600	.059	30.04	3.970	.000	.478	.0	DEFI
6	30.04	4.880	.069	25.77	5.905	.000	9.082	.0	OK
7	25.77	2.570	.095	21.49	6.947	.000	6.746	.0	DEFI
8	21.49	3.720	.081	17.22	14.178	.000	7.910	.0	DEFI
9	17.22	.730	.126	15.00	9.396	.000	2.828	.0	DEFI
10	15.00	.470	.192	15.00	14.708	.000	.278	.0	DEFI
11	15.00	.300	.254	15.00	19.284	.000	.046	.0	DEFI
12	15.00	.440	.242	15.00	12.079	.000	.198	.0	DEFI
Year 69									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	15.00	.840	.153	15.00	18.059	.000	.687	.0	DEFI
2	15.00	9.070	.099	15.00	9.213	.000	8.971	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	1.730	.048	15.00	5.545	.000	1.682	.0	DEFI
4	15.00	54.600	.100	65.13	.127	.000	4.367	.0	OK
5	65.13	9.010	.136	74.01	3.970	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
6	74.01	9.530	.142	82.55	5.905	.000	.846	.0	DEFI
7	82.55	23.730	.249	99.63	6.947	.000	6.398	.0	DEFI
8	99.63	3.140	.260	86.82	14.178	.000	15.693	.0	OK
9	86.82	1.620	.448	78.28	9.396	.000	9.714	.0	OK
10	78.28	.910	.665	62.77	14.708	.000	15.752	.0	OK
11	62.77	.730	.736	45.69	19.284	.000	17.078	.0	DEFI
12	45.69	.240	.584	37.15	12.079	.000	8.198	.0	DEFI
Year 70									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	37.15	.090	.292	24.33	18.059	.000	12.610	.0	DEFI
2	24.33	.370	.143	20.06	9.213	.000	4.498	.0	DEFI
3	20.06	.070	.057	15.79	5.545	.000	4.284	.0	DEFI
4	15.79	15.650	.063	29.44	.127	.000	1.941	.0	OK
5	29.44	30.780	.097	57.62	3.970	.000	2.499	.0	DEFI
6	57.62	32.350	.135	84.49	5.905	.000	5.351	.0	DEFI
7	84.49	16.650	.248	96.15	6.947	.000	4.742	.0	DEFI
8	96.15	18.640	.264	97.17	14.178	.000	17.354	.0	OK
9	97.17	2.070	.480	88.97	9.396	.000	9.785	.0	OK
10	88.97	.000	.716	71.89	14.708	.000	16.367	.0	OK
11	71.89	.350	.797	50.54	19.284	.000	20.907	.0	OK
12	50.54	.000	.633	41.99	12.079	.000	7.909	.0	DEFI
Year 71									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	41.99	.480	.329	29.18	18.059	.000	12.963	.0	DEFI
2	29.18	3.240	.171	24.91	9.213	.000	7.340	.0	DEFI
3	24.91	.840	.072	20.64	5.545	.000	5.039	.0	DEFI
4	20.64	1.680	.058	20.64	.127	.000	1.622	.0	OK
5	20.64	17.210	.071	37.72	3.970	.000	.056	.0	DEFI
6	37.72	20.220	.104	57.84	5.905	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
7	57.84	7.130	.188	58.57	6.947	.000	6.210	.0	DEFI
8	58.57	19.580	.206	68.15	14.178	.000	9.795	.0	DEFI
9	68.15	3.340	.389	62.74	9.396	.000	8.362	.0	DEFI
10	62.74	.670	.584	54.20	14.708	.000	8.627	.0	DEFI
11	54.20	.000	.674	40.62	19.284	.000	12.899	.0	DEFI
12	40.62	.000	.529	32.08	12.079	.000	8.012	.0	DEFI

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Year 72									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	32.08	.550	.254	19.27	18.059	.000	13.109	.0	DEFI
2	19.27	.340	.112	15.00	9.213	.000	4.499	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	.080	.048	15.00	5.545	.000	.032	.0	DEFI
4	15.00	.470	.043	15.00	.127	.000	.427	.0	OK
5	15.00	26.770	.068	40.62	3.970	.000	1.077	.0	DEFI
6	40.62	22.610	.109	62.51	5.905	.000	.618	.0	DEFI
7	62.51	71.490	.247	117.50	6.947	.000	16.251	.0	OK
8	117.50	5.740	.283	107.29	14.178	.000	15.663	.0	OK
9	107.29	.740	.501	98.75	9.396	.000	8.780	.0	DEFI
10	98.75	.100	.766	81.67	14.708	.000	16.418	.0	OK
11	81.67	.230	.884	60.31	19.284	.000	20.700	.0	OK
12	60.31	.180	.717	51.77	12.079	.000	8.004	.0	DEFI
Year 73									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	51.77	.000	.387	36.35	18.059	.000	15.032	.0	DEFI
2	36.35	2.660	.206	32.08	9.213	.000	6.725	.0	DEFI
3	32.08	.000	.091	27.81	5.545	.000	4.180	.0	DEFI
4	27.81	2.620	.075	27.81	.127	.000	2.545	.0	OK
5	27.81	.620	.068	27.81	3.970	.000	.552	.0	DEFI
6	27.81	6.480	.067	26.52	5.905	.000	7.709	.0	OK
7	26.52	4.520	.099	22.69	6.947	.000	8.250	.0	OK
8	22.69	13.320	.095	23.23	14.178	.000	12.688	.0	DEFI
9	23.23	1.170	.163	18.95	9.396	.000	5.278	.0	DEFI
10	18.95	.020	.216	15.00	14.708	.000	3.759	.0	DEFI
11	15.00	.000	.254	14.75	19.284	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
12	14.75	.000	.241	14.51	12.079	.000	.000	.0	FAIL
Year 74									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	14.51	.190	.151	14.54	18.059	.000	.000	.0	FAIL
2	14.54	1.330	.098	15.00	9.213	.000	.777	.0	FAIL
3	15.00	27.560	.085	40.62	5.545	.000	1.850	.0	DEFI
4	40.62	8.460	.107	46.21	.127	.000	2.766	.0	OK
5	46.21	3.250	.101	46.21	3.970	.000	3.149	.0	DEFI
6	46.21	26.680	.119	71.89	5.905	.000	.885	.0	DEFI
7	71.89	9.530	.221	76.16	6.947	.000	5.038	.0	DEFI
8	76.16	3.290	.220	63.47	14.178	.000	15.760	.0	OK
9	63.47	12.410	.393	69.46	9.396	.000	6.027	.0	DEFI
10	69.46	.420	.608	54.50	14.708	.000	14.775	.0	OK
11	54.50	.260	.675	40.62	19.284	.000	13.458	.0	DEFI
12	40.62	.310	.529	32.08	12.079	.000	8.322	.0	DEFI
Year 75									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	32.08	.480	.254	19.27	18.059	.000	13.039	.0	DEFI
2	19.27	.160	.112	15.00	9.213	.000	4.319	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	3.610	.051	16.82	5.545	.000	1.736	.0	DEFI
4	16.82	7.590	.054	21.39	.127	.000	2.967	.0	OK
5	21.39	3.700	.054	21.39	3.970	.000	3.646	.0	DEFI
6	21.39	10.570	.068	31.89	5.905	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
7	31.89	27.000	.159	57.52	6.947	.000	1.216	.0	DEFI
8	57.52	4.320	.188	53.25	14.178	.000	8.403	.0	DEFI
9	53.25	10.170	.356	61.79	9.396	.000	1.272	.0	DEFI
10	61.79	.780	.578	53.25	14.708	.000	8.744	.0	DEFI
11	53.25	.430	.668	40.44	19.284	.000	12.574	.0	DEFI
12	40.44	.190	.527	31.89	12.079	.000	8.204	.0	DEFI

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Year 76									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	31.89	3.360	.260	21.19	18.059	.000	13.806	.0	DEFI
2	21.19	1.850	.124	16.92	9.213	.000	5.997	.0	DEFI
3	16.92	20.720	.080	34.00	5.545	.000	3.557	.0	DEFI
4	34.00	13.720	.101	46.81	.127	.000	.807	.0	OK
5	46.81	8.130	.106	52.37	3.970	.000	2.468	.0	DEFI
6	52.37	4.430	.107	48.10	5.905	.000	8.594	.0	OK
7	48.10	1.250	.161	43.83	6.947	.000	5.360	.0	DEFI
8	43.83	1.990	.155	39.56	14.178	.000	6.106	.0	DEFI
9	39.56	1.400	.264	35.29	9.396	.000	5.407	.0	DEFI
10	35.29	1.540	.389	31.01	14.708	.000	5.421	.0	DEFI
11	31.01	.980	.434	22.47	19.284	.000	9.087	.0	DEFI
12	22.47	2.350	.322	18.20	12.079	.000	6.299	.0	DEFI
Year 77									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	18.20	1.170	.168	15.00	18.059	.000	4.203	.0	DEFI
2	15.00	.220	.099	15.00	9.213	.000	.121	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	7.900	.058	21.26	5.545	.000	1.582	.0	DEFI
4	21.26	1.190	.059	21.26	.127	.000	1.131	.0	OK
5	21.26	5.740	.056	23.36	3.970	.000	3.584	.0	DEFI
6	23.36	29.600	.088	52.87	5.905	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
7	52.87	4.240	.172	48.60	6.947	.000	8.339	.0	OK
8	48.60	13.170	.171	47.62	14.178	.000	13.977	.0	DEFI
9	47.62	3.480	.306	43.35	9.396	.000	7.445	.0	DEFI
10	43.35	2.770	.461	39.08	14.708	.000	6.580	.0	DEFI
11	39.08	2.540	.536	30.54	19.284	.000	10.545	.0	DEFI
12	30.54	2.270	.434	26.27	12.079	.000	6.106	.0	DEFI
Year 78									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	26.27	.000	.206	15.00	18.059	.000	11.062	.0	DEFI
2	15.00	.270	.099	15.00	9.213	.000	.171	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	5.300	.055	19.27	5.545	.000	.974	.0	DEFI
4	19.27	4.150	.055	19.82	.127	.000	3.549	.0	OK
5	19.82	4.980	.052	20.82	3.970	.000	3.928	.0	DEFI
6	20.82	8.880	.056	23.93	5.905	.000	5.712	.0	DEFI
7	23.93	2.840	.088	19.66	6.947	.000	7.023	.0	OK
8	19.66	25.540	.121	40.82	14.178	.000	4.256	.0	DEFI
9	40.82	3.640	.271	36.55	9.396	.000	7.640	.0	DEFI
10	36.55	2.040	.401	32.28	14.708	.000	5.909	.0	DEFI
11	32.28	2.890	.450	23.74	19.284	.000	10.981	.0	DEFI
12	23.74	2.350	.341	19.47	12.079	.000	6.280	.0	DEFI
Year 79									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	19.47	.000	.174	15.00	18.059	.000	4.294	.0	DEFI
2	15.00	.000	.099	14.90	9.213	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
3	14.90	20.210	.074	32.08	5.545	.000	2.954	.0	FAIL
4	32.08	2.450	.084	32.08	.127	.000	2.366	.0	OK
5	32.08	5.310	.078	33.56	3.970	.000	3.754	.0	DEFI
6	33.56	11.640	.091	45.11	5.905	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
7	45.11	21.620	.181	64.51	6.947	.000	2.036	.0	DEFI
8	64.51	5.260	.203	60.24	14.178	.000	9.327	.0	DEFI
9	60.24	4.210	.358	55.97	9.396	.000	8.122	.0	DEFI
10	55.97	.050	.539	47.43	14.708	.000	8.053	.0	DEFI
11	47.43	.000	.608	34.62	19.284	.000	12.205	.0	DEFI
12	34.62	.000	.468	27.81	12.079	.000	6.337	.0	DEFI

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Year 80									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	27.81	.490	.214	15.00	18.059	.000	13.089	.0	DEFI
2	15.00	.900	.099	15.00	9.213	.000	.801	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	1.110	.048	15.00	5.545	.000	1.062	.0	DEFI
4	15.00	19.780	.071	34.71	.127	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
5	34.71	52.846	.121	85.96	3.970	.000	1.475	.0	DEFI
6	85.96	13.339	.152	90.23	5.905	.000	8.916	.0	OK
7	90.23	41.100	.264	117.50	6.947	.000	13.566	.0	OK
8	117.50	4.220	.281	105.75	14.178	.000	15.686	.0	OK
9	105.75	1.770	.498	97.21	9.396	.000	9.814	.0	OK
10	97.21	.870	.758	80.13	14.708	.000	17.196	.0	OK
11	80.13	.000	.870	58.77	19.284	.000	20.484	.0	OK
12	58.77	.000	.704	50.23	12.079	.000	7.837	.0	DEFI
Year 81									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	50.23	.210	.382	36.35	18.059	.000	13.706	.0	DEFI
2	36.35	.210	.206	32.08	9.213	.000	4.275	.0	DEFI
3	32.08	.930	.091	27.81	5.545	.000	5.110	.0	DEFI
4	27.81	3.610	.075	27.81	.127	.000	3.535	.0	OK
5	27.81	7.940	.073	33.09	3.970	.000	2.585	.0	DEFI
6	33.09	14.750	.091	46.54	5.905	.000	1.215	.0	DEFI
7	46.54	22.800	.185	67.24	6.947	.000	1.908	.0	DEFI
8	67.24	16.470	.223	74.79	14.178	.000	8.700	.0	DEFI
9	74.79	6.550	.418	71.15	9.396	.000	9.771	.0	OK
10	71.15	.000	.612	54.07	14.708	.000	16.471	.0	OK
11	54.07	.000	.673	40.62	19.284	.000	12.771	.0	DEFI
12	40.62	.140	.529	32.08	12.079	.000	8.152	.0	DEFI
Year 82									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	32.08	.521	.254	19.27	18.059	.000	13.080	.0	DEFI
2	19.27	.410	.112	15.00	9.213	.000	4.569	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	16.850	.069	28.55	5.545	.000	3.235	.0	DEFI
4	28.55	35.880	.109	61.33	.127	.000	2.983	.0	OK
5	61.33	15.550	.131	75.48	3.970	.000	1.273	.0	DEFI
6	75.48	3.670	.137	71.21	5.905	.000	7.803	.0	OK
7	71.21	9.960	.220	75.48	6.947	.000	5.469	.0	DEFI
8	75.48	3.800	.219	63.31	14.178	.000	15.754	.0	OK
9	63.31	1.140	.371	59.04	9.396	.000	5.040	.0	DEFI
10	59.04	.290	.560	50.49	14.708	.000	8.272	.0	DEFI
11	50.49	.000	.642	37.68	19.284	.000	12.170	.0	DEFI
12	37.68	.000	.495	29.14	12.079	.000	8.047	.0	DEFI
Year 83									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	29.14	.420	.226	16.33	18.059	.000	13.006	.0	DEFI
2	16.33	.510	.103	15.00	9.213	.000	1.735	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	5.950	.055	19.27	5.545	.000	1.624	.0	DEFI
4	19.27	11.010	.071	30.21	.127	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
5	30.21	15.460	.086	44.31	3.970	.000	1.278	.0	DEFI
6	44.31	43.980	.126	83.85	5.905	.000	4.311	.0	DEFI
7	83.85	53.292	.260	117.50	6.947	.000	19.381	.0	OK
8	117.50	2.950	.281	104.69	14.178	.000	15.482	.0	OK
9	104.69	.000	.496	96.15	9.396	.000	8.046	.0	DEFI
10	96.15	.120	.752	79.06	14.708	.000	16.451	.0	OK
11	79.06	.000	.861	57.71	19.284	.000	20.493	.0	OK
12	57.71	.020	.695	49.17	12.079	.000	7.867	.0	DEFI

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Year 84									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	49.17	.350	.378	36.35	18.059	.000	12.784	.0	DEFI
2	36.35	.300	.206	32.08	9.213	.000	4.365	.0	DEFI
3	32.08	.670	.091	27.81	5.545	.000	4.850	.0	DEFI
4	27.81	34.820	.107	59.48	.127	.000	3.041	.0	OK
5	59.48	92.886	.153	117.50	3.970	.000	34.718	.0	OK
6	117.50	34.289	.179	117.50	5.905	.000	34.110	.0	OK
7	117.50	6.210	.282	114.36	6.947	.000	9.067	.0	OK
8	114.36	.020	.277	101.55	14.178	.000	12.555	.0	DEFI
9	101.55	.030	.489	93.01	9.396	.000	8.083	.0	DEFI
10	93.01	.000	.736	75.92	14.708	.000	16.347	.0	OK
11	75.92	.000	.833	54.57	19.284	.000	20.521	.0	OK
12	54.57	.000	.668	46.03	12.079	.000	7.874	.0	DEFI
Year 85									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	46.03	.680	.357	33.22	18.059	.000	13.136	.0	DEFI
2	33.22	.060	.190	28.94	9.213	.000	4.140	.0	DEFI
3	28.94	.230	.083	24.67	5.545	.000	4.418	.0	DEFI
4	24.67	.250	.068	24.67	.127	.000	.182	.0	OK
5	24.67	10.450	.075	35.05	3.970	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
6	35.05	16.370	.096	50.23	5.905	.000	1.091	.0	DEFI
7	50.23	10.590	.180	58.77	6.947	.000	1.868	.0	DEFI
8	58.77	1.530	.191	54.50	14.178	.000	5.610	.0	DEFI
9	54.50	4.480	.335	50.23	9.396	.000	8.416	.0	DEFI
10	50.23	.070	.499	41.69	14.708	.000	8.113	.0	DEFI
11	41.69	1.280	.542	28.88	19.284	.000	13.550	.0	DEFI
12	28.88	.150	.414	24.61	12.079	.000	4.006	.0	DEFI
Year 86									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	24.61	2.550	.204	16.07	18.059	.000	10.888	.0	DEFI
2	16.07	1.810	.102	15.00	9.213	.000	2.773	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	3.680	.051	16.89	5.545	.000	1.735	.0	DEFI
4	16.89	18.000	.068	32.47	.127	.000	2.353	.0	OK
5	32.47	47.498	.115	79.45	3.970	.000	.404	.0	DEFI
6	79.45	98.279	.161	117.50	5.905	.000	60.069	.0	OK
7	117.50	31.030	.286	117.50	6.947	.000	30.744	.0	OK
8	117.50	67.179	.295	117.50	14.178	.000	66.884	.0	OK
9	117.50	5.010	.536	113.23	9.396	.000	8.745	.0	DEFI
10	113.23	3.690	.827	100.42	14.708	.000	15.675	.0	OK
11	100.42	.010	1.010	79.06	19.284	.000	20.354	.0	OK
12	79.06	.220	.854	66.25	12.079	.000	12.178	.0	OK
Year 87									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	66.25	1.120	.468	51.54	18.059	.000	15.366	.0	DEFI
2	51.54	2.440	.269	47.26	9.213	.000	6.442	.0	DEFI
3	47.26	1.980	.125	43.36	5.545	.000	5.762	.0	OK
4	43.36	2.200	.107	43.36	.127	.000	2.093	.0	OK
5	43.36	4.160	.097	43.36	3.970	.000	4.063	.0	OK
6	43.36	5.790	.095	40.79	5.905	.000	8.258	.0	OK
7	40.79	33.430	.183	70.69	6.947	.000	3.351	.0	DEFI
8	70.69	.070	.212	61.98	14.178	.000	8.569	.0	DEFI
9	61.98	.630	.366	57.71	9.396	.000	4.535	.0	DEFI
10	57.71	1.220	.551	49.17	14.708	.000	9.211	.0	DEFI
11	49.17	.110	.627	36.35	19.284	.000	12.295	.0	DEFI
12	36.35	.940	.486	29.03	12.079	.000	7.774	.0	DEFI

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Year 88									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	29.03	.730	.225	16.22	18.059	.000	13.317	.0	DEFI
2	16.22	1.570	.103	15.00	9.213	.000	2.689	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	.560	.048	15.00	5.545	.000	.512	.0	DEFI
4	15.00	2.760	.043	15.00	.127	.000	2.717	.0	OK
5	15.00	1.290	.039	15.00	3.970	.000	1.251	.0	DEFI
6	15.00	3.260	.039	15.00	5.905	.000	3.221	.0	DEFI
7	15.00	6.310	.067	17.38	6.947	.000	3.863	.0	DEFI
8	17.38	2.950	.069	15.00	14.178	.000	5.261	.0	DEFI
9	15.00	1.480	.118	15.00	9.396	.000	1.362	.0	DEFI
10	15.00	.640	.192	15.00	14.708	.000	.448	.0	DEFI
11	15.00	.690	.254	15.00	19.284	.000	.436	.0	DEFI
12	15.00	.820	.242	15.00	12.079	.000	.577	.0	DEFI
Year 89									
Month	Ini.Sto.	Inflow	Evapo.	Fin.Sto.	Demand	Own Demand	Release	Spil	
1	15.00	1.050	.153	15.00	18.059	.000	.897	.0	DEFI
2	15.00	1.140	.099	15.00	9.213	.000	1.041	.0	DEFI
3	15.00	.570	.048	15.00	5.545	.000	.521	.0	DEFI
4	15.00	1.060	.043	15.00	.127	.000	1.017	.0	OK
5	15.00	1.420	.039	15.00	3.970	.000	1.381	.0	DEFI
6	15.00	.740	.039	15.00	5.905	.000	.701	.0	DEFI
7	15.00	.680	.062	15.00	6.947	.000	.618	.0	DEFI
8	15.00	.310	.064	15.00	14.178	.000	.246	.0	DEFI
9	15.00	1.360	.118	15.00	9.396	.000	1.242	.0	DEFI
10	15.00	.340	.192	15.00	14.708	.000	.148	.0	DEFI
11	15.00	.150	.254	14.90	19.284	.000	.000	.0	DEFI
12	14.90	.540	.242	15.00	12.079	.000	.194	.0	FAIL

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Downstream flows	year		total reservoir releases reduced by the reservoir's own demand [$10^6 m^3$]											
	1979	1980	110.713	20.661	10.908	8.374	15.671	9.372	16.954	21.147	8.769			
46	19.779	9.589	5.865	110.713	20.661	1.152	6.987	8.374	15.671	9.372	16.954	21.147	8.769	
47	12.772	7.978	4.796	.000	1.152	4.796	6.437	6.437	8.993	5.429	4.477	12.614	4.179	
48	8.718	.221	3.517	2.147	4.796	14.618	48.194	48.194	15.680	9.743	17.814	21.621	8.834	
49	14.289	4.923	3.560	1.924	.087	1.001	4.215	4.215	16.363	9.850	17.802	21.602	8.785	
50	13.844	5.505	.823	3.511	.000	.804	3.984	3.984	15.316	5.255	9.081	13.135	7.894	
51	13.409	7.331	2.000	2.382	3.568	3.588	7.596	7.596	16.282	9.731	17.751	21.400	8.713	
52	13.573	4.954	1.417	.795	6.637	11.440	12.141	12.141	15.688	9.655	17.160	21.672	9.514	
53	14.978	7.093	3.270	.000	2.899	60.984	15.074	15.074	15.924	9.631	17.692	21.609	13.061	
54	13.883	6.178	3.193	2.268	.000	5.181	6.374	6.374	15.723	9.626	9.091	13.103	8.588	
55	14.672	8.838	1.698	2.087	.697	14.418	11.424	11.424	15.671	9.692	16.308	21.720	8.800	
56	16.113	5.302	5.393	3.436	2.577	9.189	8.101	8.101	12.451	9.834	10.361	13.263	8.640	
57	13.082	7.337	3.397	3.429	.797	6.948	9.599	9.599	15.715	9.010	16.383	16.375	8.371	
58	12.700	5.544	1.713	2.752	3.169	8.137	12.347	12.347	55.667	9.495	15.834	21.224	12.005	
59	15.327	4.883	1.368	1.927	.000	7.373	8.156	8.156	12.370	11.886	16.993	16.569	8.264	
60	12.504	4.335	4.467	2.846	.501	7.929	6.568	6.568	4.546	5.536	4.754	8.584	4.126	
61	.047	.861	1.292	1.147	4.221	.000	7.973	7.973	15.077	5.149	4.506	2.496	.008	
62	.307	2.503	1.369	.000	.405	7.796	6.977	6.977	16.163	8.456	16.699	14.816	8.036	
63	15.002	6.137	4.969	.000	2.916	1.260	8.085	8.085	13.748	5.634	8.540	12.673	8.101	
64	13.861	2.219	1.733	2.181	2.602	3.736	5.564	5.564	15.248	9.835	15.215	16.124	8.486	
65	12.863	4.368	3.444	2.007	3.957	3.813	2.898	2.898	6.806	8.173	9.542	13.132	4.647	
66	12.293	3.316	1.749	2.843	.470	.000	8.049	8.049	6.594	5.993	5.170	8.670	4.661	
67	8.288	.581	.721	3.598	1.459	8.843	5.938	4.881	4.881	2.316	1.278	.166	.048	
68	.257	.541	.901	3.351	.478	9.082	6.746	6.746	7.910	2.828	.278	.046	.198	
69	.687	8.971	1.682	4.367	.000	.846	6.398	6.398	15.693	9.714	15.752	17.078	8.198	
70	12.610	4.498	4.284	1.941	2.499	5.351	4.742	4.742	17.354	9.785	16.367	20.907	7.909	
71	12.963	7.340	5.039	1.622	.056	.000	6.210	6.210	9.795	8.362	8.627	12.899	8.012	
72	13.109	4.499	.032	.427	1.077	.618	16.251	16.251	15.663	8.780	16.418	20.700	8.004	
73	15.032	6.725	4.180	2.545	.552	7.709	8.250	8.250	12.688	5.278	3.759	.000	.000	
74	.000	.777	1.850	2.766	3.149	.885	5.038	5.038	15.760	6.027	14.775	13.458	8.322	
75	13.039	4.319	1.736	2.967	3.646	.000	1.216	1.216	8.403	1.272	8.744	12.574	8.204	
76	13.806	5.997	3.557	.807	2.468	8.594	5.360	5.360	6.106	5.407	5.421	9.087	6.299	
77	4.203	.121	1.582	1.131	3.584	.000	8.339	8.339	13.977	7.445	6.580	10.545	6.106	
78	11.062	.171	.974	3.549	3.928	5.712	7.023	7.023	4.256	7.640	5.909	10.981	6.280	
79	4.294	.001	2.954	2.366	3.754	.000	2.036	2.036	9.327	8.122	8.053	12.205	6.337	
80	13.089	.800	1.062	.000	1.475	8.916	13.566	13.566	15.686	9.814	17.196	20.484	7.837	
81	13.706	4.275	5.110	3.535	2.585	1.215	1.908	1.908	8.700	9.771	16.471	12.771	8.152	
82	13.080	4.569	3.235	2.983	1.273	7.803	5.469	5.469	15.754	5.040	8.272	20.170	8.047	
83	13.006	1.735	1.624	.000	1.278	4.311	19.381	19.381	15.482	8.046	16.451	20.493	7.867	
84	12.784	4.365	4.850	3.041	34.718	34.110	9.367	9.367	12.555	8.083	16.347	20.521	7.874	
85	13.136	4.140	4.418	.182	.000	1.091	1.868	1.868	5.610	8.416	8.113	13.550	4.006	
86	10.888	2.773	1.735	2.353	.404	60.069	30.744	30.744	66.894	8.745	15.675	20.354	12.178	
87	15.366	6.442	5.762	2.093	4.063	8.258	3.351	3.351	8.569	4.535	9.211	12.295	7.774	
88	13.317	2.689	.512	2.717	1.251	3.221	3.863	3.863	5.261	1.362	.448	.436	.577	
89	.897	1.041	.521	1.017	1.381	.701	.618	.618	.246	1.242	.148	.000	.194	

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

	Total Reservoir Releases		total reservoir releases (including spillage) [10 ⁶ m ³]											
	year	year	monthly release volumes (September - August)											
46	19.779	9.589	5.865	110.713	20.661	10.908	8.374	15.671	9.372	16.954	21.147	8.769		
47	12.772	7.978	4.796	.000	1.152	6.987	6.437	8.993	5.429	4.477	12.614	4.179		
48	8.718	.221	3.517	2.147	4.796	14.618	48.194	15.680	9.743	17.814	21.621	8.834		
49	14.289	4.923	3.560	1.924	.087	1.001	4.215	16.363	9.850	17.802	21.602	8.785		
50	13.844	5.505	.823	3.511	.000	.804	3.984	15.316	5.255	9.081	13.135	7.894		
51	13.409	7.331	2.000	2.382	3.568	3.588	7.596	16.282	9.731	17.751	21.400	8.713		
52	13.573	4.954	1.417	.795	6.637	11.440	12.141	15.688	9.655	17.160	21.672	9.514		
53	14.978	7.093	3.270	.000	2.899	60.984	15.074	15.924	9.631	17.692	21.609	13.061		
54	13.883	6.178	3.193	2.268	.000	5.181	6.374	15.723	9.626	9.091	13.103	8.588		
55	14.672	8.838	1.698	2.087	.697	14.418	11.424	15.671	9.692	16.308	21.720	8.800		
56	16.113	5.302	5.393	3.436	2.577	9.189	8.101	12.451	9.834	10.361	13.243	8.640		
57	13.082	7.337	3.397	3.429	.797	6.948	9.599	15.715	9.010	16.383	16.375	8.371		
58	12.700	5.544	1.713	2.752	3.169	8.137	12.347	55.667	9.495	15.834	21.224	12.005		
59	15.327	4.883	1.368	1.927	.000	7.373	8.156	12.370	11.886	16.993	16.569	8.264		
60	12.504	4.335	4.467	2.846	.501	7.929	6.568	4.546	5.536	4.754	8.584	4.126		
61	.047	.861	1.292	1.147	4.221	.000	7.973	15.077	5.149	4.506	2.496	.008		
62	.307	2.503	1.369	.000	.405	7.796	6.977	16.163	8.456	16.699	14.816	8.036		
63	15.002	6.137	4.969	.000	2.916	1.260	8.085	13.748	5.634	8.540	12.673	8.101		
64	13.841	2.219	1.733	2.181	2.602	3.736	5.564	15.248	9.835	15.215	16.124	8.486		
65	12.863	4.368	3.444	2.007	3.957	3.813	2.898	6.806	8.173	9.542	13.132	4.647		
66	12.293	3.316	1.749	2.843	.470	.000	8.049	6.594	5.993	5.170	8.670	4.661		
67	8.288	.581	.721	3.598	1.459	8.843	5.938	4.881	2.316	1.278	.166	.048		
68	.257	.541	.901	3.351	.478	9.082	6.746	7.910	2.828	.278	.046	.198		
69	.687	8.971	1.682	4.367	.000	.846	6.398	15.693	9.714	15.752	17.078	8.198		
70	12.610	4.498	4.284	1.941	2.499	5.351	4.742	17.354	9.785	16.367	20.907	7.909		
71	12.963	7.340	5.039	1.622	.056	.000	6.210	9.795	8.362	8.627	12.899	8.012		
72	13.109	4.499	.032	.427	1.077	.618	16.251	15.663	8.780	16.418	20.700	8.004		
73	15.032	6.725	4.180	2.545	.552	7.709	8.250	12.688	5.278	3.759	.000	.000		
74	.000	.777	1.850	2.766	3.149	.885	5.038	15.760	6.027	14.775	13.458	8.322		
75	13.039	4.319	1.736	2.967	3.646	.000	1.216	8.403	1.272	8.744	12.574	8.204		
76	13.806	5.997	3.557	.807	2.468	8.594	5.360	6.106	5.407	5.421	9.087	6.299		
77	4.203	.121	1.582	1.131	3.584	.000	8.339	13.977	7.445	6.580	10.545	6.106		
78	11.062	.171	.974	3.549	3.928	5.712	7.023	4.256	7.640	5.909	10.981	6.280		
79	4.294	.000	2.954	2.366	3.754	.000	2.036	9.327	8.122	8.053	12.205	6.337		
80	13.089	.801	1.062	.000	1.475	8.916	13.566	15.686	9.814	17.196	20.484	7.837		
81	13.706	4.275	5.110	3.535	2.585	1.215	1.908	8.700	9.771	16.471	12.771	8.152		
82	13.080	4.569	3.235	2.983	1.273	7.803	5.469	15.754	5.040	8.272	12.170	8.047		
83	13.006	1.735	1.624	.000	1.278	4.311	19.381	15.482	8.046	16.451	20.493	7.867		
84	12.784	4.365	4.850	3.041	34.718	34.110	9.067	12.555	8.083	16.347	20.521	7.874		
85	13.136	4.140	4.418	.182	.000	1.091	1.868	5.610	8.416	8.113	13.550	4.006		
86	10.888	2.773	1.735	2.353	.404	60.069	30.744	66.894	8.745	15.675	20.354	12.178		
87	15.366	6.442	5.762	2.093	4.063	8.258	3.351	8.569	4.535	9.211	12.295	7.774		
88	13.317	2.689	.512	2.717	1.251	3.221	3.863	5.261	1.362	.448	.636	.577		
89	.897	1.041	.521	1.017	1.381	.701	.618	.246	1.242	.148	.000	.194		

Table F.1 Simulation output file (continued)

Month	Average shortage	Average Sto:deficit	Total deficit
1	.000	85.790	85.790
2	.000	92.278	92.278
3	.000	91.882	91.882
4	.000	84.879	84.879
5	.000	71.237	71.237
6	.000	56.847	56.847
7	.000	46.736	46.736
8	.000	44.851	44.851
9	.000	49.303	49.303
10	.000	57.035	57.035
11	.000	69.260	69.260
12	.000	79.483	79.483
Annual	.000	829.579	829.579

reservoir shortages (summary) [10⁶m³]

Percentages of the months corresponding to different levels of demand fulfilment

Considering each month of the year separately:-

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
100%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
80% or more	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
60% or more	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
40% or more	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
more than zero	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
zero	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

Considering the whole time series:-

100%	100.0
80% or more	100.0
60% or more	100.0
40% or more	100.0
more than zero	100.0
zero	.0

Percentages of the months corresponding to different levels of active storage

Considering each month of the year separately:-

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
100%	2.3	.0	.0	.0	2.3	4.5	11.4	20.5	6.8	.0	.0	.0
80% or more	2.3	2.3	.0	.0	2.3	11.4	18.2	29.5	31.8	18.2	2.3	.0
60% or more	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.5	22.7	40.9	47.7	40.9	38.6	25.0	2.3
40% or more	9.1	2.3	2.3	4.5	20.5	38.6	56.8	70.5	65.9	65.9	47.7	20.5
more than zero	86.4	72.7	54.5	79.5	88.6	93.2	93.2	97.7	95.5	90.9	88.6	86.4
zero	13.6	27.3	45.5	20.5	11.4	6.8	6.8	2.3	4.5	9.1	11.4	13.6

Considering the whole time series:-

100%	4.0
80% or more	9.8
60% or more	19.3
40% or more	33.7
more than zero	85.6
zero	14.4

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APPENDIX G

The DEFICIT program output files

Table G.3 Interim results file BH.INT (output)

PROGRAM DEFICIT

Flags: strictly following the policy

Simulation Data File : C:\CU\BH.SIM
 Demand Input File : C:\CU\KA-DEM
 Demand Allocation File : C:\SY\BH.DAF
 Demand Output File : C:\CU\BH-DEM
 Free Flow Output File : C:\CU\BH.FDF
 This file (debug file) : C:\CU\BH.INT
 Reservoir Deficit Name : DBH
 Downstream Reservoir Name : DSS

Allocated Supply for the Downstream Reservoir : C:\CU\BH.DRS
 Available Additional Supply for the Downstream Reservoir: C:\CU\BH.DRE
 The Capacity of the Water Transfer Structure Towards the Downstream Reservoir : 1000000000000000.000

SIMULATION DATA

Note: The data is the Total Reservoir Release

46	19.779	9.589	5.865	110.713	20.661	10.908	8.374	15.671	9.372	16.954	21.147	8.769
47	12.772	7.978	4.796	0.000	1.152	6.987	6.437	8.993	5.429	4.477	12.614	4.179
48	8.718	0.221	3.517	2.147	4.796	14.618	48.194	15.680	9.743	17.814	21.621	8.834
49	14.289	4.923	3.560	1.924	0.087	1.001	4.215	16.363	9.850	17.802	21.602	8.785
50	13.844	5.505	0.823	3.511	0.000	0.804	3.984	15.316	5.255	9.081	13.135	7.894
51	13.409	7.331	2.000	2.382	3.568	3.588	7.596	16.282	9.731	17.751	21.400	8.713
52	13.573	4.954	1.417	0.795	6.637	11.440	12.141	15.688	9.655	17.160	21.672	9.514
53	14.978	7.093	3.270	0.000	2.899	60.984	15.074	15.924	9.631	17.692	21.609	13.061
54	13.883	6.178	3.193	2.268	0.000	5.181	6.374	15.723	9.626	9.091	13.103	8.588
55	14.672	8.838	1.698	2.087	0.697	14.418	11.424	15.671	9.692	16.308	21.720	8.800
56	16.113	5.302	5.393	3.436	2.577	9.189	8.101	12.451	9.834	10.361	13.243	8.640
57	13.082	7.337	3.397	3.429	0.797	6.948	9.599	15.715	9.010	16.383	16.375	8.371
58	12.700	5.544	1.713	2.752	3.169	8.137	12.347	53.667	9.495	15.834	21.224	12.005
59	15.327	4.883	1.368	1.927	0.000	7.373	8.156	12.370	11.886	16.993	16.569	8.264
60	12.504	4.335	4.467	2.846	0.501	7.929	6.568	4.546	5.536	4.754	8.584	4.126
61	0.047	0.861	1.292	1.147	4.221	0.000	7.973	15.077	5.149	4.506	2.496	0.008
62	0.307	2.503	1.369	0.000	0.405	7.796	6.977	16.163	8.456	16.699	14.816	8.036

Table G.3 Interim results file (continued)

63	15.002	6.137	4.969	0.000	2.916	1.260	8.085	13.748	5.634	8.540	12.673	8.101
64	13.861	2.219	1.733	2.181	3.602	3.736	5.564	15.248	9.835	15.215	16.124	8.486
65	12.863	4.368	3.444	2.007	3.957	3.813	2.898	6.806	8.173	9.542	13.132	4.647
66	12.293	3.316	1.749	2.843	0.470	0.000	8.049	6.594	5.993	5.170	8.670	4.661
67	8.288	0.581	0.721	3.598	1.459	8.843	5.938	4.881	2.316	1.278	0.166	0.048
68	0.257	0.541	0.901	3.351	0.478	9.082	6.746	7.910	2.828	0.278	0.046	0.198
69	0.687	8.971	1.682	4.367	0.000	0.846	6.398	15.693	9.714	15.752	17.078	8.198
70	12.610	4.498	4.284	1.941	2.499	5.351	4.742	17.354	9.785	16.367	20.907	7.909
71	12.963	7.340	5.039	1.622	0.056	0.000	6.210	9.795	8.362	8.627	12.899	8.012
72	13.109	4.499	0.032	0.427	1.077	0.618	16.251	15.663	8.780	16.418	20.700	8.004
73	15.032	6.725	4.180	2.545	0.552	7.709	8.250	12.688	5.278	3.759	0.000	0.000
74	0.000	0.777	1.850	2.766	3.149	0.885	5.038	15.760	6.027	14.775	13.458	8.322
75	13.039	4.319	1.736	2.967	3.646	0.000	1.216	8.403	1.272	8.744	12.574	8.204
76	13.806	5.997	3.557	0.807	2.468	8.594	5.360	6.106	5.407	5.421	9.087	6.299
77	4.203	0.121	1.582	1.131	3.584	0.000	8.339	13.977	7.445	6.580	10.545	6.106
78	11.062	0.171	0.974	3.549	3.928	5.712	7.023	4.256	7.640	5.909	10.981	6.280
79	4.294	0.000	2.954	2.366	3.754	0.000	2.036	9.327	8.122	8.053	12.205	6.337
80	13.089	0.801	1.062	0.000	1.475	8.916	13.566	15.686	9.814	17.196	20.484	7.837
81	13.706	4.275	5.110	3.535	2.585	1.215	1.908	8.700	9.771	16.471	12.771	8.152
82	13.080	4.569	3.235	2.983	1.273	7.803	5.469	15.754	5.040	8.272	12.170	8.047
83	13.006	1.735	1.624	0.000	1.278	4.311	19.381	15.482	8.046	16.451	20.493	7.867
84	12.784	4.365	4.850	3.041	34.718	34.110	9.067	12.555	8.083	16.347	20.521	7.874
85	13.136	4.140	4.418	0.182	0.000	1.091	1.868	5.610	8.416	8.113	13.550	4.006
86	10.888	2.773	1.735	2.353	0.404	60.069	30.744	66.884	8.745	15.675	20.354	12.178
87	15.366	6.442	5.762	2.093	4.063	8.258	3.351	8.569	4.535	9.211	12.295	7.774
88	13.317	2.689	0.512	2.717	1.251	3.221	3.863	5.261	1.362	0.448	0.436	0.577
89	0.897	1.041	0.521	1.017	1.381	0.701	0.618	0.246	1.242	0.148	0.000	0.194

DEMAND: 1BH	20.154	10.369	6.283	0.000	4.363	6.611	7.790	16.018	10.660	16.661	21.693	13.170

 CALCULATION OF DEMAND AFTER ALLOCATION OF AVAILABLE FLOW

Average monthly useful flow

(only positive flow values reduce the demand)

Useful flow: If flow[y,m] > demand[m] : Useful_Flow [y,m]= demand[m]

If flow[y,m] <=demand[m] : Useful_Flow [y,m]= Flow[y,m]

Table G.3 Interim results file (continued)

meeting the condition that:
 if a demand is a downstream reservoir deficit
 Useful_Flow [y,m] <= Water_Transfer_Capacity

11.196	4.245	2.713	0.000	1.996	4.140	6.055	12.038	7.359	10.962	13.801	6.839
New_Demand[m] := Demand[m] - Average_Useful_Flow[m] ;											
Note: Negative New Demand values are set to zero											
8.958	6.124	3.570	0.000	2.367	2.471	1.735	3.980	3.301	5.699	7.892	6.331

Demand is not Downstream_Reservoir_Deficit
 The remaining available flow is:

Available_Flow[y,m]	Demand[m]	Available_Flow[y,m] - Demand[m]
46	-0.375	-0.780
47	-7.382	-2.391
48	-11.436	-2.766
49	-5.865	-5.446
50	-6.310	-4.864
51	-6.745	-3.038
52	-6.581	-5.415
53	-5.176	-3.276
54	-6.271	-4.191
55	-5.482	-1.531
56	-7.072	-3.032
57	-7.454	-4.825
58	-4.827	-5.486
59	-7.650	-6.034
60	-20.107	-9.508
61	-19.847	-7.866
62	-5.152	-4.232
63	-6.313	-8.150
64	-7.291	-6.001
65	-7.861	-7.053
66	-11.866	-9.788
67	-19.897	-9.828
68	-19.467	-1.398
69	-7.544	-5.871
70	-7.191	-3.029
71	-7.045	-5.870
72	-5.122	-3.644
73	-20.154	-9.592
74	-4.433	-4.433
16.298	4.297	0.584
-3.211	0.376	-1.353
8.433	8.007	40.404
-4.276	-5.610	-3.575
-4.363	-5.807	-3.806
-2.795	-3.023	-0.194
4.829	4.351	0.264
-1.464	54.373	7.284
-4.363	-1.430	-1.416
-3.666	7.807	3.634
-1.786	0.311	0.311
-3.566	0.337	1.809
-1.194	1.526	4.557
-4.363	0.762	0.366
-3.862	1.318	-1.222
-0.142	-6.611	0.183
-3.958	1.185	-0.813
-1.447	-5.351	0.295
-1.761	-2.875	-2.226
-0.406	-2.798	-4.892
3.893	-6.611	0.259
-2.904	2.232	-1.852
-3.885	2.471	-1.044
-4.363	-5.765	-1.392
-1.864	-1.260	-3.048
-4.307	-6.611	-1.580
-3.286	-5.993	8.461
-3.811	1.098	0.460
-1.214	-5.726	-2.752
0.293	-1.288	-0.347
-12.184	-5.231	-7.025
1.153	-0.917	-0.338
1.141	-0.810	0.345
-7.580	-5.405	-0.702
1.090	-0.929	0.264
0.499	-1.005	-0.330
1.031	-1.029	-0.094
-7.570	-1.034	-0.295
-0.353	-0.968	-0.347
-6.300	-0.826	-3.567
-8.450	-0.826	-0.303
-5.318	-1.165	39.649
-0.469	-1.165	0.366
-5.124	1.226	-3.648
-9.044	-5.124	-11.472
-13.162	-5.124	-0.941
-6.877	-2.204	0.145
-5.069	-5.026	-2.270
-4.684	-1.446	-0.770
-8.523	-2.487	-9.212
-8.509	-11.491	-9.424
-13.122	-15.383	-11.137
-12.972	-16.383	-8.105
-4.972	-0.909	-0.325
-5.261	-0.294	1.336
-5.158	-8.034	-6.223
-5.166	-0.243	-1.580
-13.170	-12.902	-0.355
-4.848	-1.886	-3.330
		-0.258

Table G.3 Interim results file (continued)

75	-7.115	-6.050	-4.547	2.967	-0.717	-6.611	-6.574	-7.615	-9.388	-7.917	-9.119	-4.966
76	-6.348	-4.372	-2.726	0.807	-1.895	1.983	-2.430	-9.912	-5.253	-11.240	-12.606	-6.871
77	-15.951	-10.248	-4.701	1.131	-0.779	-6.611	0.549	-2.041	-3.215	-10.081	-11.148	-7.064
78	-9.092	-10.198	-5.309	3.549	-0.435	-0.899	-0.767	-11.762	-3.020	-10.752	-10.712	-6.890
79	-15.860	-10.369	-3.329	2.366	-0.609	-6.611	-5.754	-6.691	-2.538	-8.608	-9.488	-6.833
80	-7.065	-9.568	-5.221	0.000	-2.888	2.305	5.776	-0.332	-0.846	0.535	-1.209	-5.333
81	-6.448	-6.094	-1.173	3.535	-1.778	-5.396	-5.882	-7.318	-0.889	-0.190	-8.922	-5.018
82	-7.074	-5.800	-3.048	2.983	-3.090	1.192	-2.321	-0.264	-5.620	-8.389	-9.523	-5.123
83	-7.148	-8.634	-4.659	0.000	-3.085	-2.300	11.591	-0.536	-2.614	-0.210	-1.200	-5.303
84	-7.370	-6.004	-1.433	3.041	30.355	27.499	1.277	-3.463	-2.577	-0.314	-1.172	-5.296
85	-7.018	-6.229	-1.865	0.182	-4.363	-5.520	-5.922	-10.408	-2.244	-8.548	-8.143	-9.164
86	-9.266	-7.596	-4.548	2.353	-3.959	53.458	22.954	50.866	-1.915	-0.986	-1.339	-0.992
87	-4.788	-3.927	-0.521	2.093	-0.300	1.647	-4.439	-7.449	-6.125	-7.450	-9.398	-5.396
88	-6.837	-7.680	-5.771	2.717	-3.112	-3.390	-3.927	-10.757	-9.298	-16.213	-21.257	-12.593
89	-19.257	-9.328	-5.762	1.017	-2.982	-5.910	-7.172	-15.772	-9.418	-16.513	-21.693	-12.976

DEMAND: DSS 0.368 0.101 0.018 0.144 0.149 0.099 0.104 0.094 0.018 0.053 0.221 0.556

CALCULATION OF DEMAND AFTER ALLOCATION OF AVAILABLE FLOW

Average monthly useful flow
 (only positive flow values reduce the demand)
 Useful flow: If flow[y,m] > demand[m] : Useful_Flow [y,m]= demand[m]
 if flow[y,m] <=demand[m] : Useful_Flow [y,m]= Flow[y,m]

meeting the condition that:
 if a demand is a downstream reservoir deficit
 Useful_Flow [y,m] <= Water_Transfer_Capacity

0.000 0.000 0.000 0.124 0.014 0.047 0.045 0.013 0.000 0.011 0.001 0.000

New_Demand[m] := Demand[m] - Average_Useful_Flow[m] :

Note: Negative New_Demand values are set to zero

0.368 0.101 0.018 0.020 0.135 0.052 0.059 0.081 0.018 0.043 0.220 0.556

Demand is Downstream_Reservoir_Deficit:

If Available_Flow[y,m] <= 0

Downstream_Reservoir_Supply[y,m] := 0

Downstream_Reservoir_Extra[y,m] := 0

Table G.3 Interim results file (continued)

```

Free_Flow[m] := 0
If Demand[m] <= Water_Transfer_Capacity
  Flow[m] := Flow[m] - Demand[m]
If Demand[m] > Water_Transfer_Capacity
  Flow[m] := Flow[m] - Water_Transfer_Capacity
If 0 < Available_Flow[m] <= Demand[m] <= Water_Transfer_Capacity
  Downstream_Reservoir_Supply[m] := Available_Flow[m]
Downstream_Reservoir_Extra[m] := 0
Free_Flow[m] := 0
Flow[m] := Flow[m] - Demand[m]
If 0 < Available_Flow[m] <= Water_Transfer_Capacity <= Demand[m]
  Downstream_Reservoir_Supply[m] := Available_Flow[m]
Downstream_Reservoir_Extra[m] := 0
Free_Flow[m] := 0
Flow[m] := Flow[m] - Water_Transfer_Capacity
If Demand[m] <= Available_Flow[m] <= Water_Transfer_Capacity
  Downstream_Reservoir_Supply[m] := Demand[m]
Downstream_Reservoir_Extra[m] := Available_Flow[m] - Demand[m]
Free_Flow[m] := 0
Flow[m] := Flow[m] - Demand[m]
If Demand[m] <= Water_Transfer_Capacity <= Available_Flow[m]
  Downstream_Reservoir_Supply[m] := Demand[m]
Downstream_Reservoir_Extra[m] := Water_Transfer_Capacity - Demand[m]
Free_Flow[m] := Available_Flow[m] - Water_Transfer_Capacity
Flow[m] := Flow[m] - Demand[m]
If Water_Transfer_Capacity <= Available_Flow[m] <= Demand[m]
  Downstream_Reservoir_Supply[m] := Water_Transfer_Capacity
Downstream_Reservoir_Extra[m] := 0
Free_Flow[m] := Available_Flow[m] - Water_Transfer_Capacity
Flow[m] := Flow[m] - Water_Transfer_Capacity
If Water_Transfer_Capacity <= Demand[m] <= Available_Flow[m]
  Downstream_Reservoir_Supply[m] := Water_Transfer_Capacity
Downstream_Reservoir_Extra[m] := 0
Free_Flow[m] := Available_Flow[m] - Water_Transfer_Capacity
Flow[m] := Flow[m] - Water_Transfer_Capacity
Downstream_Reservoir_Supply
46 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.144 0.149 0.099 0.104 0.000 0.000 0.053 0.000 0.000
47 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.099 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000

```


APPENDIX H

The NEWDEM program input and output files

APPENDIX I

The DEMGEN program input and output files

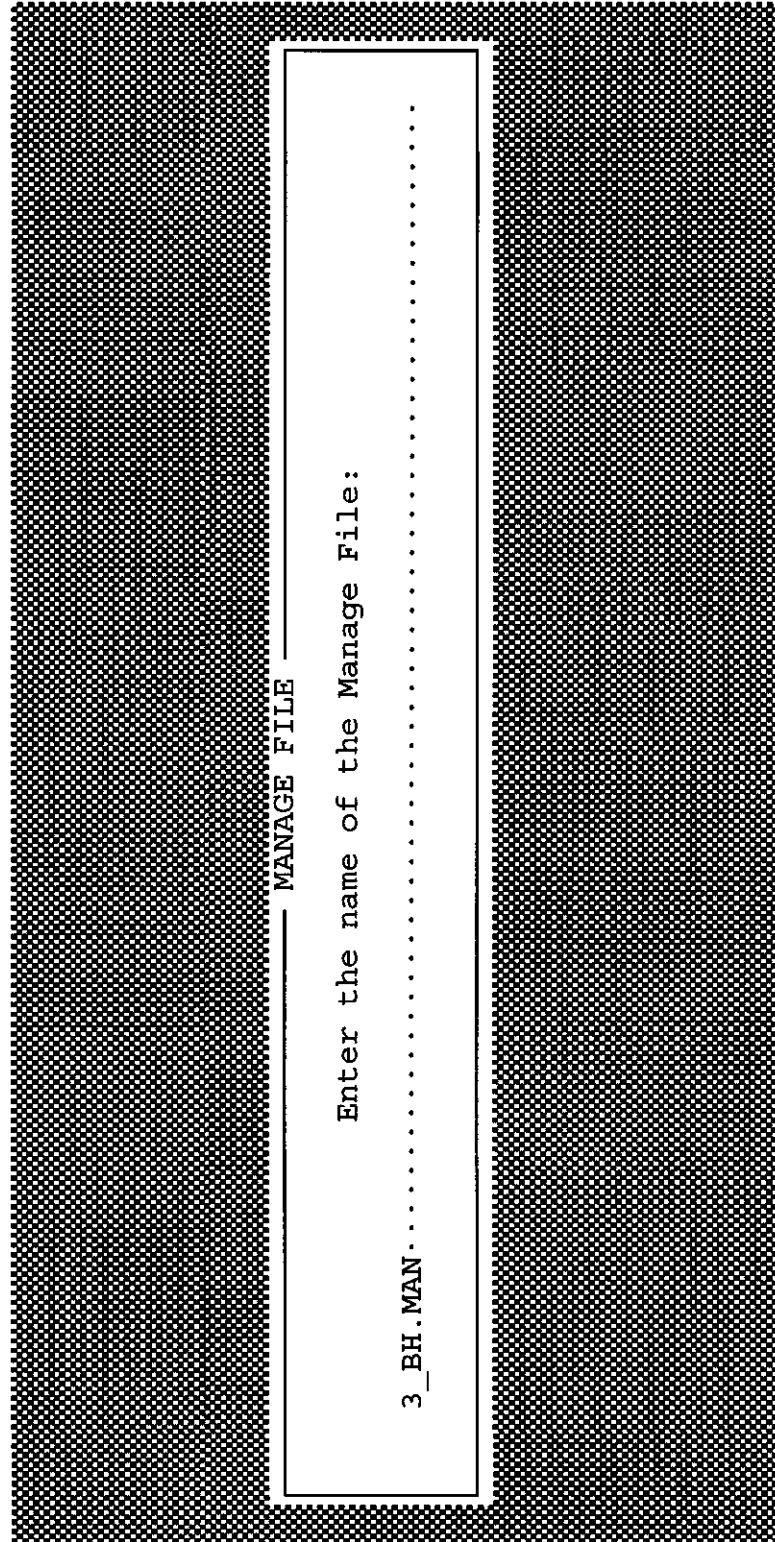
APPENDIX J

The AGGRMD program output file

APPENDIX K

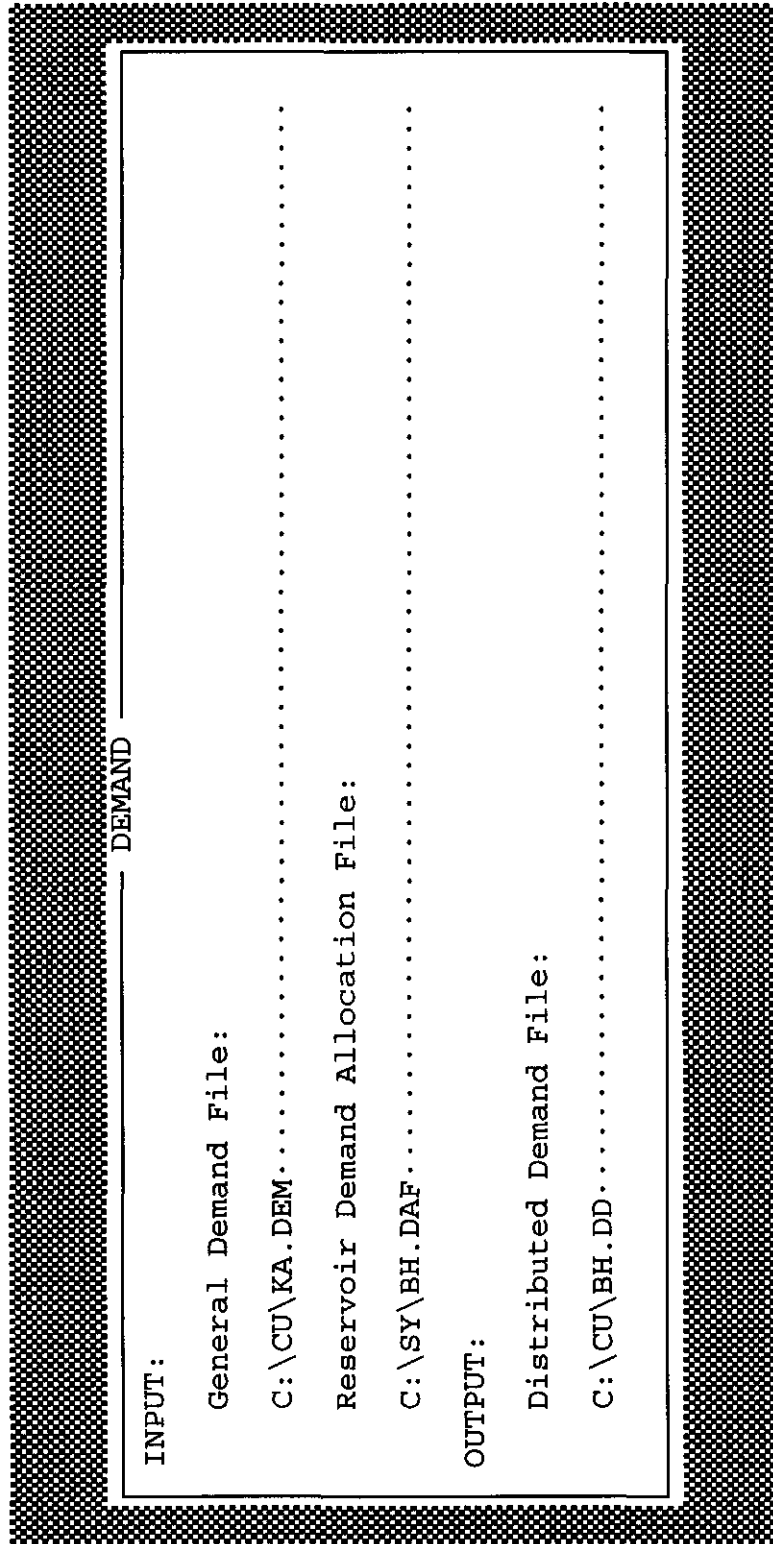
The SHELL windows

Table K.1 'Manage Files/Load Manage File' option window



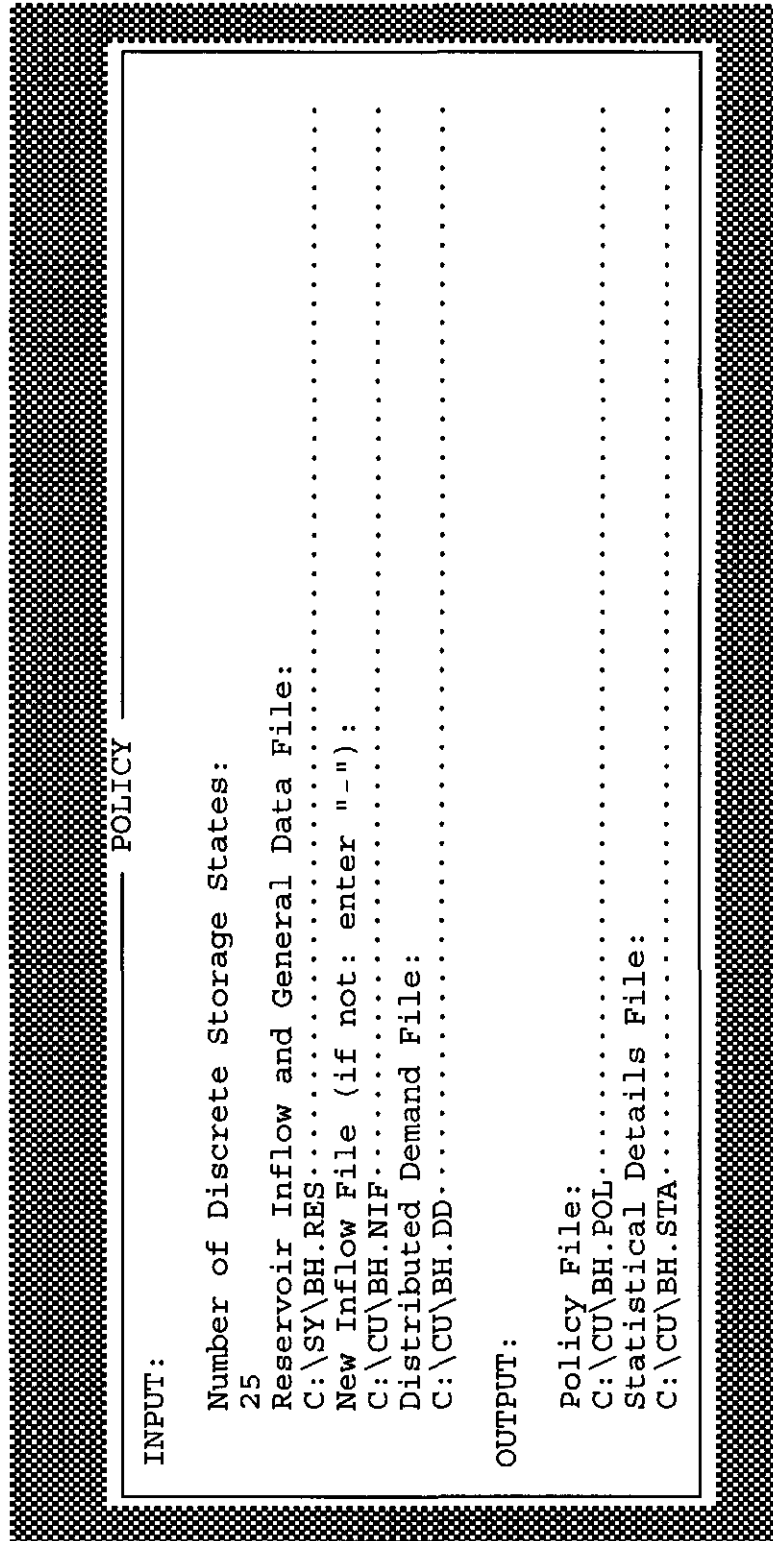
Use Return, ↑ and ↓ to move cursor - Press F10 to Continue

Table K.3 'Manage Files/Edit Manage File' option window: The DEMAND program section



Use Return, ↑ and ↓ to move cursor - Press F10 to Continue

Table K.5 'Manage Files/Edit Manage File' option window: The POLICY program section



INPUT:

Number of Discrete Storage States:

25

Reservoir Inflow and General Data File:

C:\SY\BH.RES.....

New Inflow File (if not: enter "-"):

C:\CU\BH.NIF.....

Distributed Demand File:

C:\CU\BH.DD.....

OUTPUT:

Policy File:

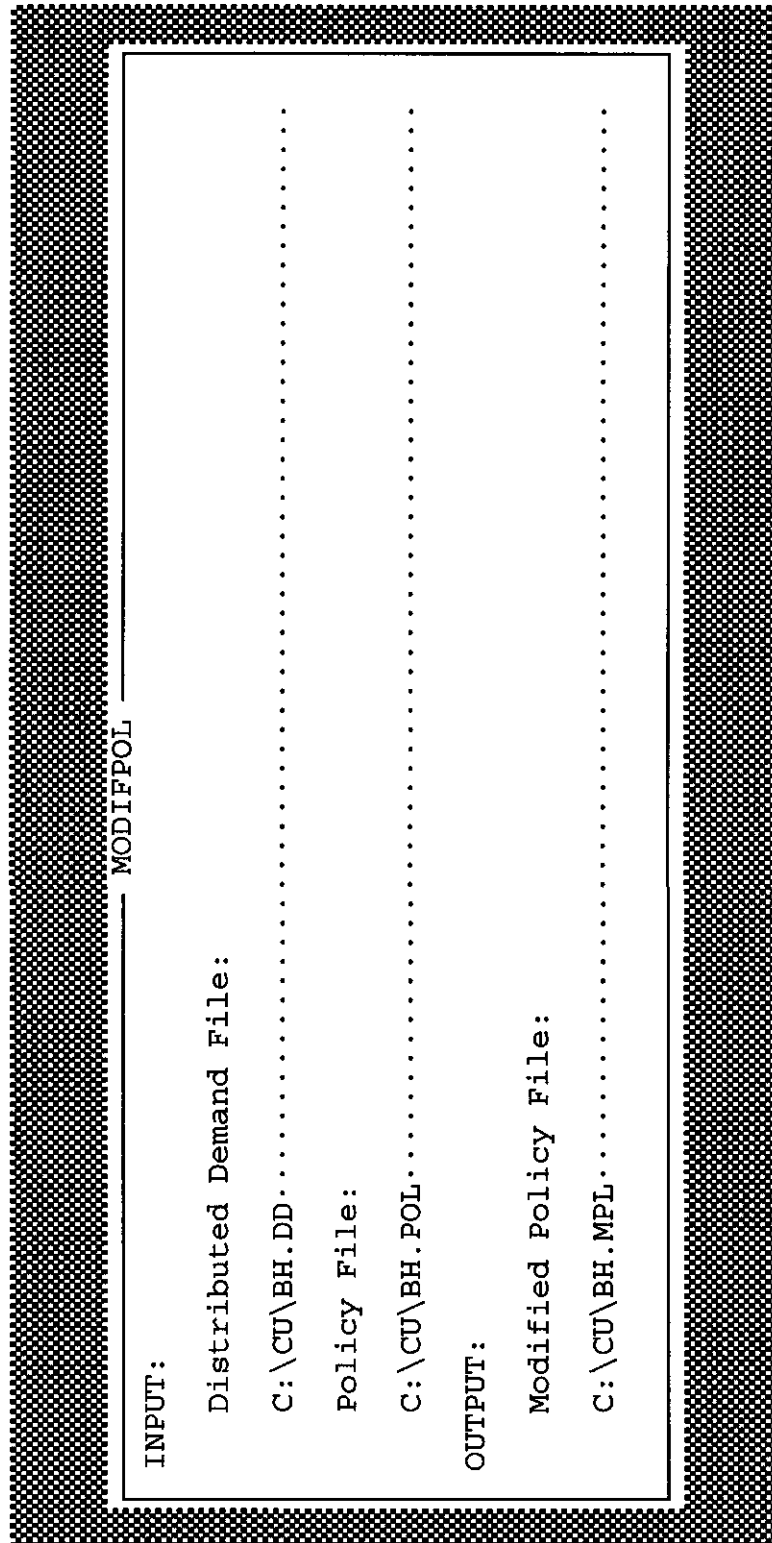
C:\CU\BH.POL.....

Statistical Details File:

C:\CU\BH.STA.....

Use Return, ↑ and ↓ to move cursor - Press F10 to Continue

Table K.6 'Manage Files/Edit Manage File' option window: The MODIFPOL program section



Use Return, ↑ and ↓ to move cursor - Press F10 to Continue

Table K.7 'Manage Files/Edit Manage File' option window: The AGGRMD program section

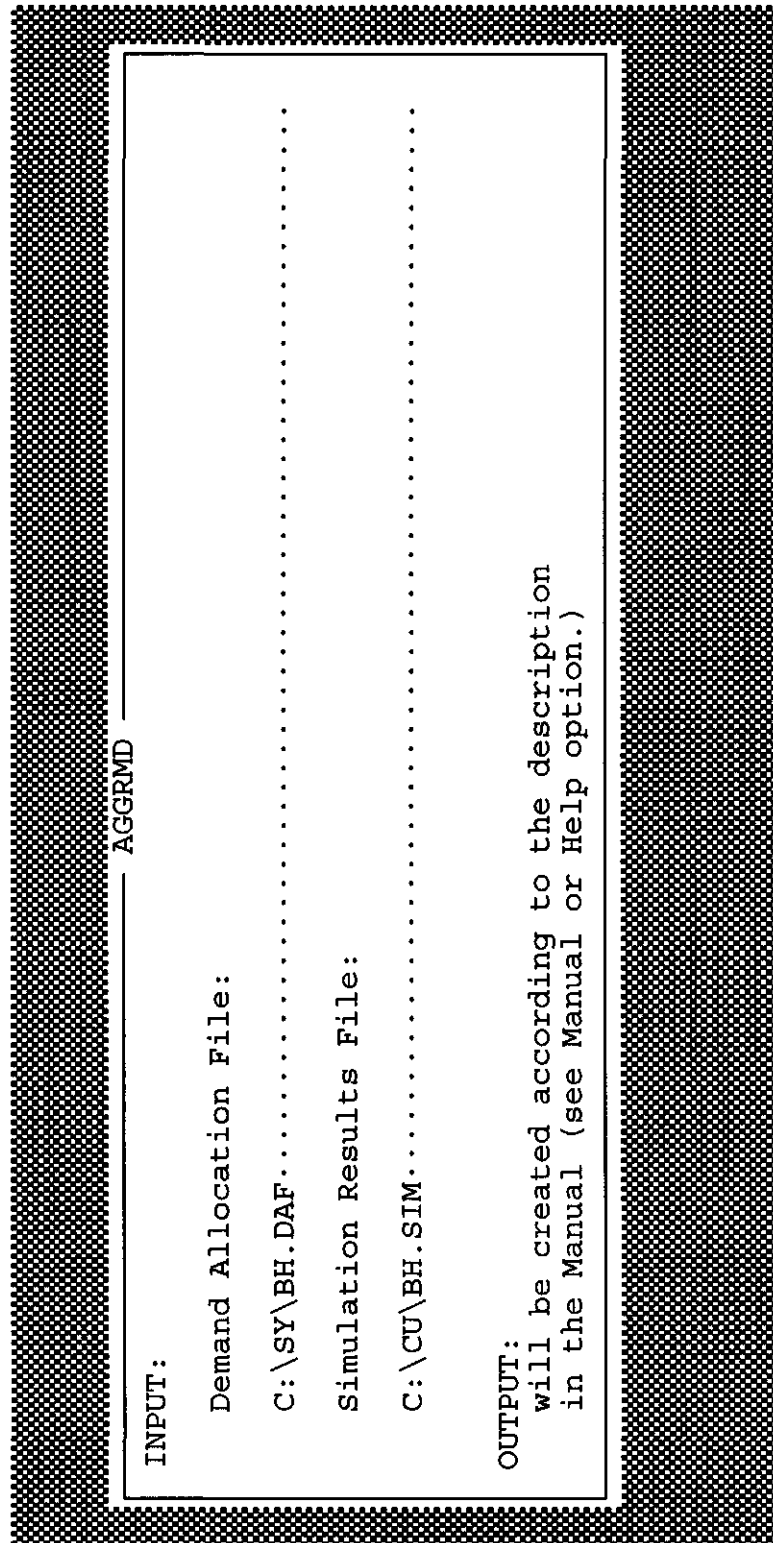


Table K.8 'Manage Files/Edit Manage File' option window: The SIMULATE program section

```

SIMULATION
INPUT:
Reservoir Inflow and General Data File:
C:\SY\BH.RES.....
Reservoir Demand Allocation File:
C:\SY\BH.DAF.....
New Inflow Data File (if not: enter "-"):
C:\CU\BH.NIF.....
Distributed Demand File:
C:\CU\BH.DD.....
(Modified) Policy File:
C:\CU\BH.MPL.....
Initial Storage Factor [-] (= Init.Stor./Max.Stor.)
1.0....

OUTPUT:
Simulation Results File:
C:\CU\BH.SIM.....

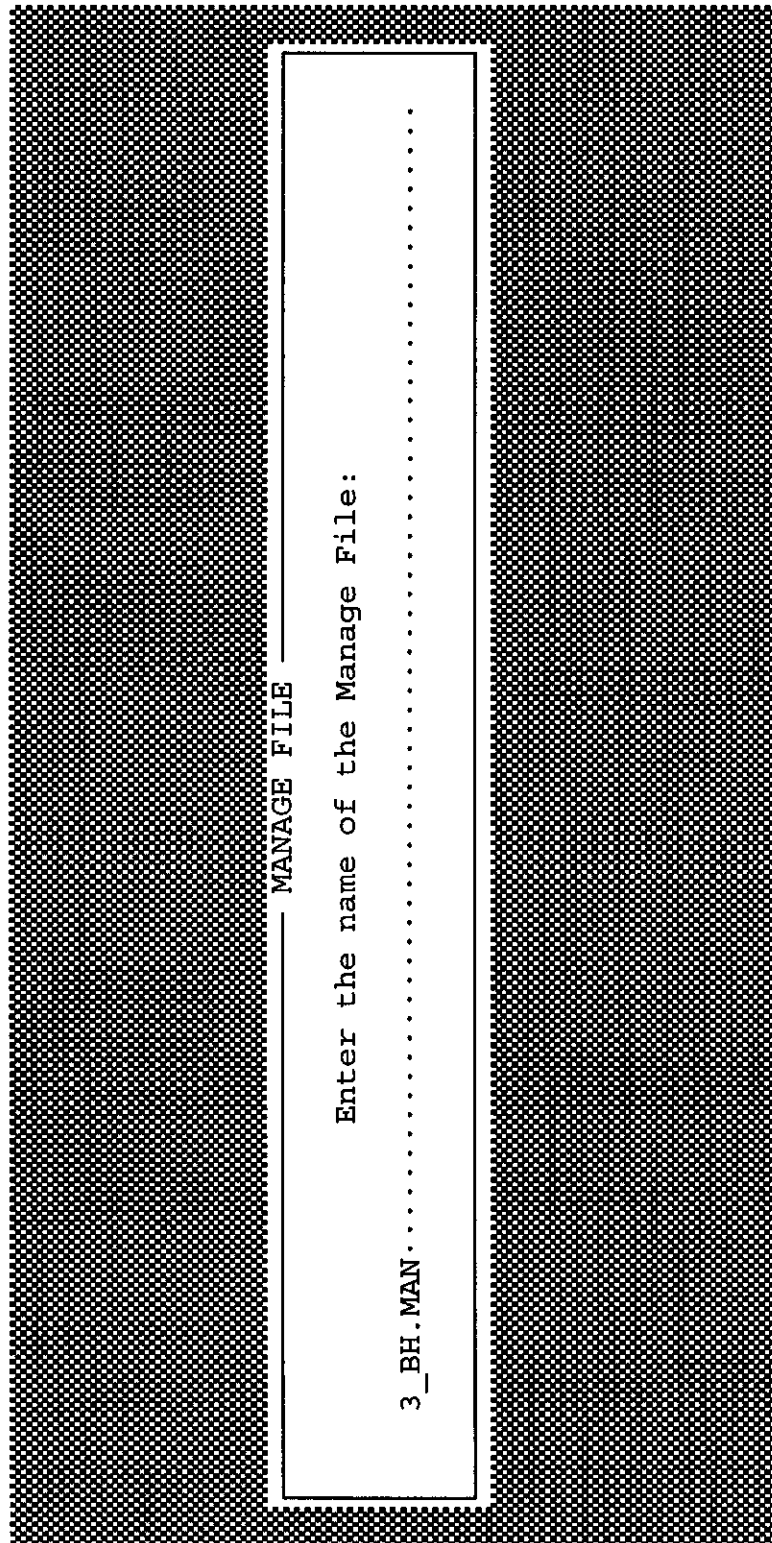
Use Return, ↑ and ↓ to move cursor - Press F10 to Continue
```

Table K.9 'Manage Files/Edit Manage File' option window: The DEFICIT program section

	DEFICIT
INPUT:	
Simulation Results File:	
C:\CU\BH.SIM.....	
Old General Demand File:	
C:\CU\KA.DEM.....	
Demand Allocation File:	
C:\SY\BH.DAF.....	
OUTPUT:	
New General Demand File:	
C:\CU\BH.DEM.....	
Free Downstream Flow File:	
C:\CU\BH.FDF.....	
Interim Results File:	
C:\CU\BH.INT.....	
Reservoir Deficit Name: DBH.	(Enter "-" when not present)
	Downstream Reservoir Name: DSS.
	Transfer Structure Capacity:-----
Downstream Reservoir Supply File (if not: enter "-"):	
C:\CU\BH.DRS.....	
Downstream Reservoir Extra Supply File (if not: enter "-"):	
C:\CU\BH.DRE.....	

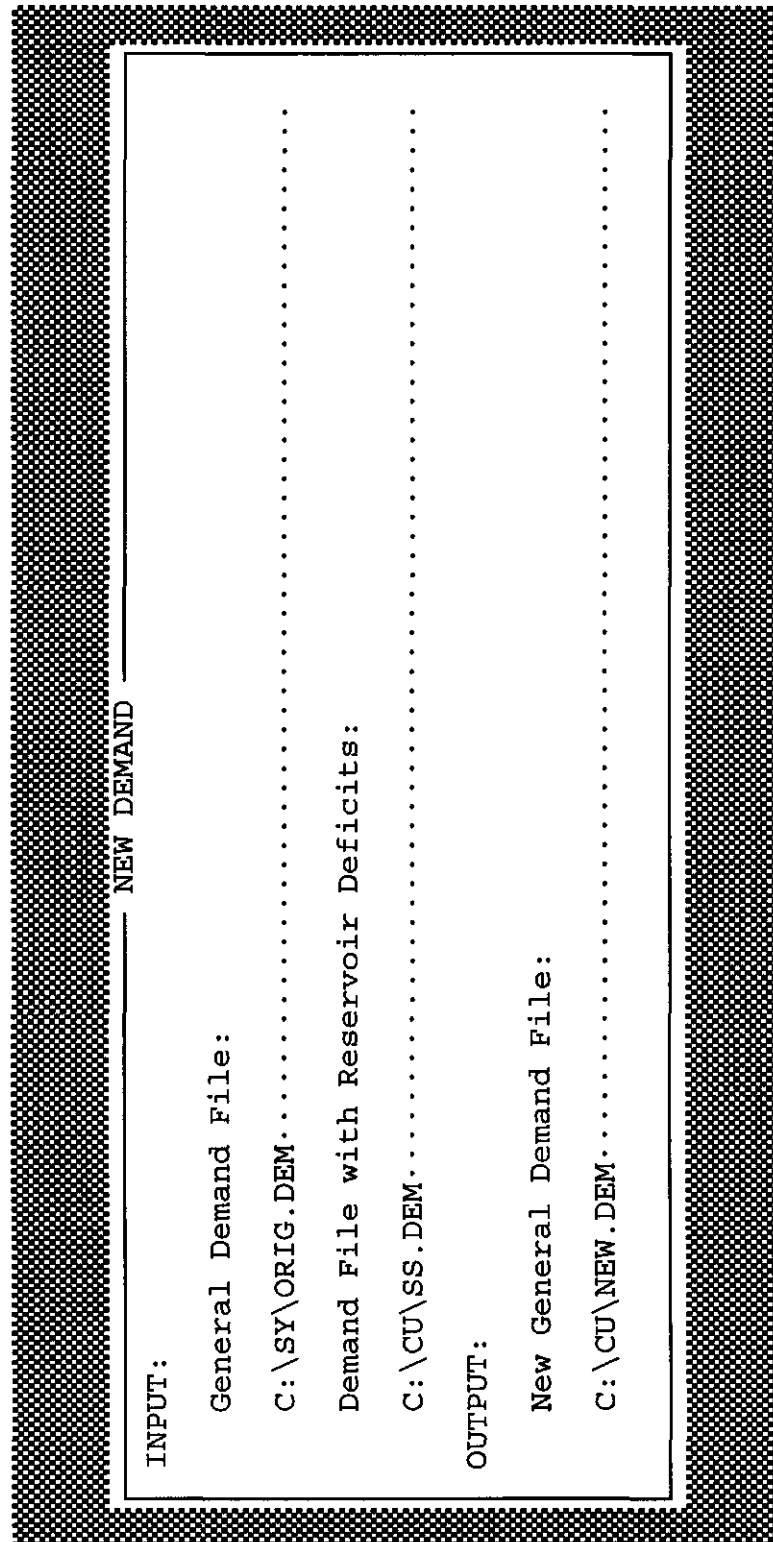
Use Return, ↑ and ↓ to move cursor - Press F10 to Continue

Table K.10 'Manage Files/Save Manage File' option window



Use Return, ↑ and ↓ to move cursor - Press F10 to Continue

Table K.12 'Files/Tools/Newdem.man' option window: The NEWDEM.MAN manage file editing window



Use Return, ↑ and ↓ to move cursor - Press F10 to Continue

Table K.13 'Edit File' sub-option window

```

EDIT FILE
C:\MANUAL\SEQ\*. *
<DIR>
..
1_BM.MAN          520      Nov 23, 1994      1:40p      A
2_KA.MAN          515      Nov 23, 1994      1:41p      A
3_BH.MAN          688      Nov 23, 1994      1:42p      A
4_ME.MAN          517      Nov 23, 1994      1:42p      A
5_SS.MAN          957      Nov 23, 1994      1:42p      A
DOCOMP.BAT       560      Nov 23, 1994      3:12p      A
DOONCE.BAT       575      Nov 23, 1994      3:12p      A

<ENTER> : Edit selected File
<SPACE BAR> : Condensed File List
    
```

APPENDIX L

The SHELL HELP

Table L.1 The SHELL HELP

THE ShellDP PROGRAMS

1 PgDn

DEMAND

(Manual: Section 5.2)

General Demand File	-->	DEMAND.EXE	-->	Distributed Demand File
Demand Allocation File	-->			

Description: The DEMAND program calculates the DISTRIBUTED DEMAND of a reservoir. The distributed demand can be constituted as a real demand, or as the ANNUAL MEDIAN INFLOW to the reservoir distributed over a year according to the real monthly demands:

$$\text{Distributed_Demand}[\text{month}] =$$

$$\text{Sum_of_Demands}[\text{month}] * \text{Annual_Median_Flow} / \text{Total_Annual_Demand}$$

2 PgUp/PgDn

INFLOW

(Manual: Section 5.3)

Reservoir Data File (General Flow File)	-->	INFLOW.EXE	-->	General Flow File
General Flow file	-->			

Description: The INFLOW program can be used to manipulate flow files. The input for this program are two flow files in the 'general flow file format' or 'reservoir data file format' (that file also contains a flow section). The output is always a file in the 'general flow file format'.

3 PgUp/PgDn

Table L.1 The SHELL HELP (continued)

 INFLOW (continued)

THE INFLOW PROGRAM AVAILABLE COMMANDS:

ADD 'flow_file_1' 'flow_file_2' TO 'flow_file_3'
 Adds two files

SUBSTRACT 'flow_file_1' 'flow_file_2' TO 'flow_file_3'
 Subtracts 'flow_file_2' from 'flow_file_1'

SPLIT 'flow_file' TO 'pos_flow_file' 'neg_flow_file'
 Splits the contents of the 'flow_file' into files 'pos_flow_file' and
 'neg_flow_file' containing positive and negative values respectively.

RESIZE 'flow_file_1' TO 'flow_file_2' BY 'integer'
 Expands one-line flow file to a file with more lines.

4 PgUp/PgDn

 INFLOW (continued)

THE INFLOW PROGRAM AVAILABLE COMMANDS (continued):

SIM2GEN 'simulation_file' TO 'flow_file' [/TOTAL] [/NOLOCAL] [/SPILLAGE]
 Extracts data from a simulation output file. The switch specified
 indicates which data are to be extracted.

DAT2GEN 'reservoir_data_file' TO 'flow_file'
 Extracts the flow matrix from a reservoir data file.

And one additional command:

EXTRACTDEMAND 'general_demand_file' 'demand_name' TO 'one_line_demand_file'
 Extracts a specified demand line from a general demand data file.

5 PgUp/PgDn

 POLICY

(Manual: Section 5.4)

Number of Storage Classes	-->	POLICY.EXE	-->	Policy File
Reservoir Data File	-->		-->	Statistical
[New Inflow File]	-->		-->	Details File
Distributed Demand File	-->			

Description: The POLICY program calculates the optimal operational policy
 of a reservoir using stochastic dynamic programming.

6 PgUp/PgDn

[...] -> optional

Table L.1 The SHELL HELP (continued)

 MODIFPOL (Manual: Section 5.5)

Policy File	-->	MODIFPOL.EXE	--> Modified Policy File
Distributed Demand File	-->		

Description: The MODIFPOL program performs user defined modifications of the operational policy derived by the POLICY program.

7 PgUp/PgDn

 AGGRMD (Manual: Section 5.6)

Demand Allocation File	-->	AGGRMD.EXE	--> Aggregated Demand File
Individual Demand Time Series Files	-->		
Simulation File Name	-->		

Description: The AGGRMD program reads individual demand time series associated with a reservoir and aggregates them into a single cumulative demand time series. This record is used in, so called, "monitored demand concept" embedded in simulation and release allocation models.

8 PgUp/PgDn

 AGGRMD (continued)

Note that the program assumes certain rules regarding input and output file names. Firstly, Individual Demand Time Series Files are stored in files named as follows (these files are initially created by DEMGEN):

"current iteration path" + "demand code" + '.rmd'

The output file name is created by the program also automatically:

Aggregated Demand File Name =
 "Simulation File Path" + "Reservoir Name" + 'dem.agg'

IMPORTANT: If the "average demand" instead of "monitored demand" concept is to be followed in simulation and release allocation AGGRMD need not be executed. Namely, if SIMULATE and DEFICIT could not find the Aggregated Demand File (output of AGGRMD) they would assume the "average demand concept".

9 PgUp/PgDn

Table L.1 The SHELL HELP (continued)

SIMULATE (Manual: Section 5.7)

Reservoir Data File	-->	SIMULATE.EXE	-->	Simulation File
Demand Allocation File	-->			
[New Inflow File]	-->			
Distributed Demand File	-->			
[Modified] Policy File	-->			
Initial Reservoir Storage Ratio	-->			

Description: Simulation of reservoir operation according to the policy derived by the POLICY program or the modified policy derived by the MODIFPOL program.

10 PgUp/PgDn [...] -> optional

DEFICIT (Manual: Section 5.8)

Simulation File	-->	DEFICIT.EXE	-->	New General Demand File
General Demand File	-->			Free Downstream Flow File
Demand Allocation File	-->			Interim Results File
Reservoir Deficit Name	-->			[Downstream Reservoir Supply]
[Downstream Reservoir Name]	-->			[Downstream Reservoir Extra Supply]
[Transfer Structure Capacity]	-->			

Description: The DEFICIT program carries out the allocation of reservoir releases derived by the SIMULATE program.

11 PgUp/PgDn [...] -> optional

NEWDEM (Manual: Section 5.9)

General Demand File 1	-->	NEWDEM.EXE	-->	General Demand File 2
New General Demand File	-->			

Description: The NEWDEM program couples the original demand distribution (the upper section of the file) from the 'General Demand File 1' and reservoir supply deficits (the bottom section of the file) from the 'New General Demand File' and creates the new 'General Demand File 2'. This program is used to transfer information on reservoir supply deficits from one iteration to the following one in sequential downstream decomposition.

12 PgUp/PgDn

Table L.1 The SHELL HELP (continued)

DEMGEN (Manual: Section 5.10)

General Demand File	-->	DEMGEN.EXE	-->	Individual Demand
Demand Allocation Files	-->		Time Series Files	

Description: The DEMGEN program creates demand time series of a specified length for each demand target. It simply assumes that demand values given in a 'General Demand File' are recurring in annual cycles of the whole simulation period. Similarly to AGGRMD, this program is used only if "monitored demand concept" is to be applied in simulation and release allocation. Note that DEMGEN creates output file names automatically (see Help on AGGRMD or on the respective files).

13 PgUp/PgDn

Table L.1 The SHELL HELP (continued)

THE ShellDP FILES

14 PgUp/PgDn

GENERAL DEMAND FILE (Appendix A, Table A.11)

Description: The file contains demand names and monthly demand values, including reservoir supply deficits (one demand name per line). [Format: (demand names up to A4, then 12F10.*)]

Important: The file MUST end with a 'dummy' demand line [see Manual]!!!!!!

DEMAND ALLOCATION FILE (Appendix A, Tables A.6 to A.10)

Description: The first record contains the value of the annual median (or mean, or any other user selected value) inflow to the reservoir (or the value '-999.999' if the real demand is to be used), objective function type, weight factors for the objective function type 3, and the code for the selected simulation approach. The following lines consist of the demand names that are to be supplied by the reservoir (one demand name per line). [Format: free, given a demand name up to A4]

15 PgUp/PgDn

RESERVOIR DATA FILE (Appendix A, Tables A.1 to A.5)

Description: File containing the reservoir characteristics (such as minimum and maximum storage, the reservoir characteristics curves, evaporation data, own demand of the reservoir) and the own inflow of the reservoir (inflow not controlled by any other reservoir).

Format:

record	1: free
record	2: I10
record	3: 3F10.*, I10, F10.*

16 PgUp/PgDn

Table L.1 The SHELL HELP (continued)

```

-----
RESERVOIR DATA FILE (continued)
-----
record          4:\
.....          I10, 12F10.*
record          NoY + 3:/          ! NoY - number of years
                                   in the inflow
                                   time series
record          NoY + 4:\
.....          3F10.*
record NoC + NoY + 3:/          ! NoC - number of points
                                   representing
                                   the reservoir
                                   characteristics
record NoC + NoY + 4:\
.....          F10.*
record NoC + NoY + 15:/
record NoC + NoY + 16: empty line
record NoC + NoY + 17:\
.....          F10.*
17 PgUp/PgDn record NoC + NoY + 28:/
-----

```

NEW RESERVOIR INFLOW FILE

(Appendix C, Table C.5)

Description: File in 'general flow file format' created by the INFLOW program (or even created by the user). The file contains reservoir inflows that will replace the flow data in the 'reservoir data file' for the POLICY and the SIMULATE programs (inflow record for one year in one line).
[Format: I10, 12F10.*].

DISTRIBUTED DEMAND FILE

(Appendix B, Table B.3)

Description: File created by the DEMAND program, containing the individual demands of the reservoir and the distributed demand.

18 PgUp/PgDn

POLICY FILE

(Appendix D, Table D.1)

Description: The POLICY program output file. It contains the operational policy of the reservoir, as well as the inflow class data.

NOTE: The MODIFIED POLICY FILE (the output of the MODIFPOL program) has the same structure (Appendix E, Table E.1).

STATISTICAL DETAILS FILE

(Appendix D, Table D.3)

Description: The POLICY program output file. It contains statistical details of the optimization process.

19 PgUp/PgDn

Table L.1 The SHELL HELP (continued)

SIMULATION FILE	(Appendix F, Table F.1)
Description:	The SIMULATE program output file. Reservoir initial and final storage, evaporation, outflow, etc. are listed for each month. It is a detailed presentation of reservoir operation according to the operational policy.

FREE DOWNSTREAM FLOW FILE	(Appendix G, Table G.2)
Description:	The DEFICIT program output file. It is in 'general flow file format' and it contains data of non-consumptive releases of the reservoir.
20 PgUp/PgDn	

DOWNSTREAM RESERVOIR SUPPLY FILE	(Appendix G, Table G.4)
Description:	The DEFICIT program output file. It is in 'general flow file format' and contains data of allocated releases towards the 'DRD reservoir' [see Manual: Section 3.4.6].

DOWNSTREAM RESERVOIR EXTRA SUPPLY FILE	(Appendix G, Table G.5)
Description:	The DEFICIT program output file. It is in 'general flow file format' and contains data of available additional releases towards the 'DRD reservoir' [see Manual: Section 3.4.6].
21 PgUp/PgDn	

INTERIM RESULTS FILE	(Appendix G, Table G.3)
Description:	The DEFICIT program output file. It contains the interim results of the allocation of reservoir releases. A detailed description of release allocation is given in this file.

INDIVIDUAL DEMAND TIME SERIES FILE	(Appendix I, Tables I.2 and I.3)
Description:	The DEMGEN program output file written in 'general file format' for each individual demand. At the beginning of an iteration, it contains number-of-years-in-the-inflow-record repeated sets of the estimated average demands. This file is continuously updated as individual reservoirs take part in the optimization process. [see Manual: Sections 3.4.5, 3.4.6, and 5.10].
Important:	This file is needed only for the "monitored demand simulation".
22 PgUp/PgDn	

Table L.1 The SHELL HELP (continued)

AGGREGATED DEMAND FILE	(Appendix J, Table J.1)
Description:	The AGGRMD program output file. It is in 'general flow file format' and contains aggregated demand time series of a single reservoir given in the respective Individual Demand Time Series Files. [see Manual: Sections 3.4.5, 3.4.6 and 5.10].
Important:	This file is needed only for the "monitored demand simulation".

the end

23 PgUp

APPENDIX M

**The extended reference list:
The SDP-based Applications in Water Resources Management**

THE EXTENDED REFERENCE LIST

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