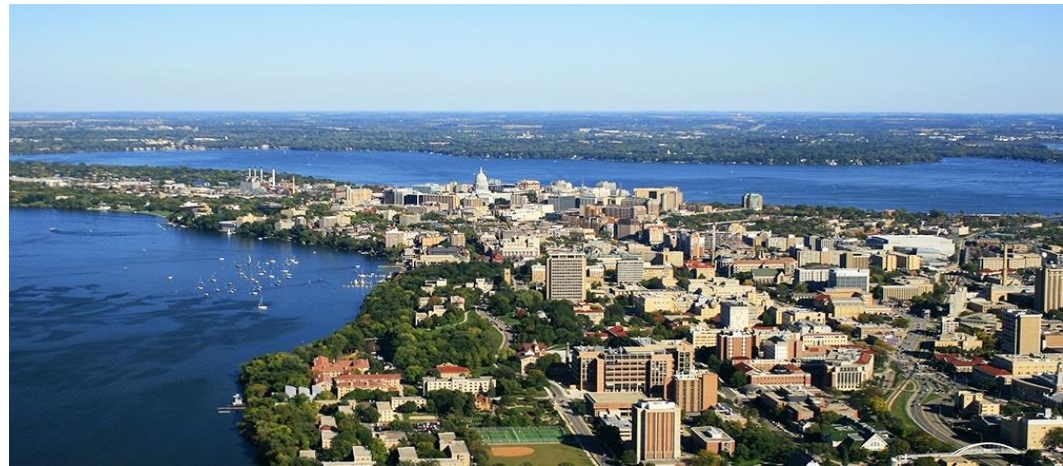


# Graph-Based Modeling and Optimization using PlasmO.jl



Jordan Jalving & Victor M. Zavala  
Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering  
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Third Annual JuMP Development Workshop  
March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2019

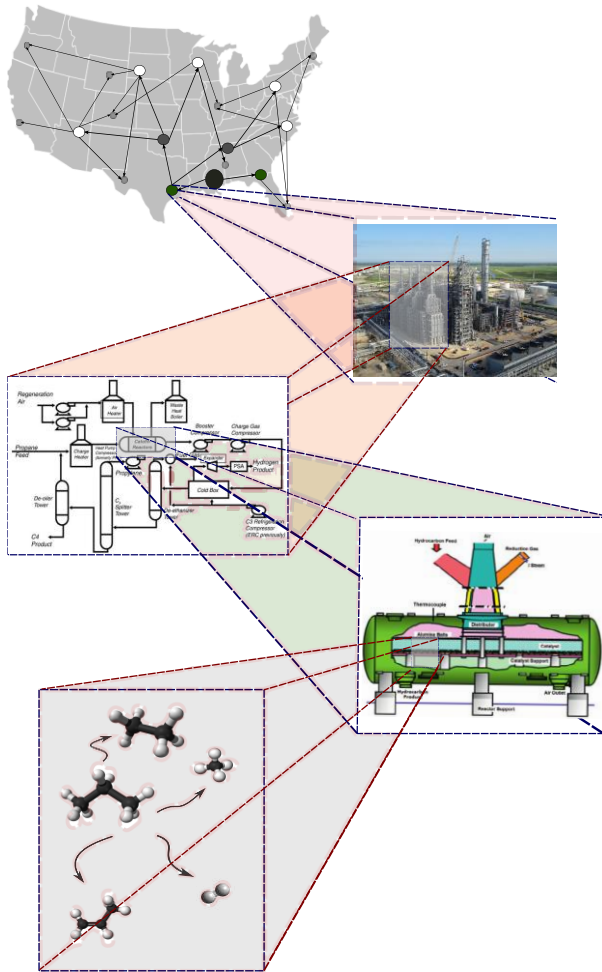




# Motivation: Cyber-Physical Systems

## Physical Aspects

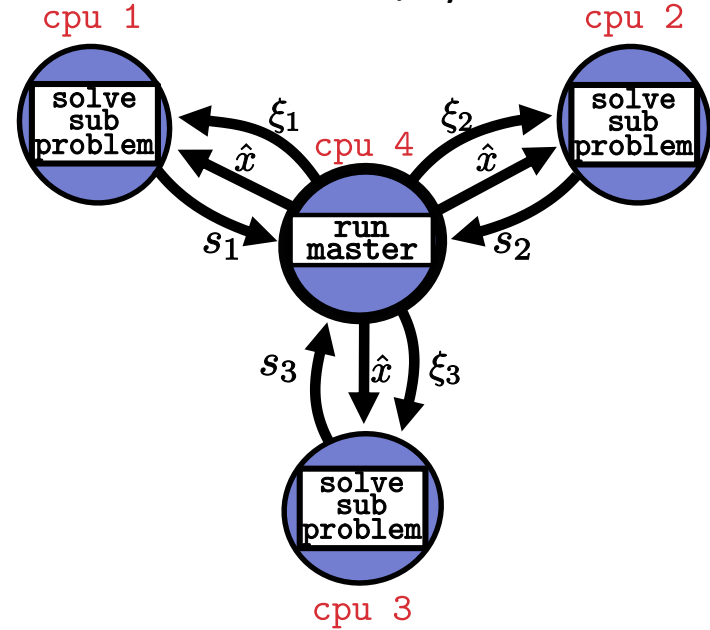
Physical Models and Connections



**Challenges:** Large-scale optimization problems

## Computing Aspects

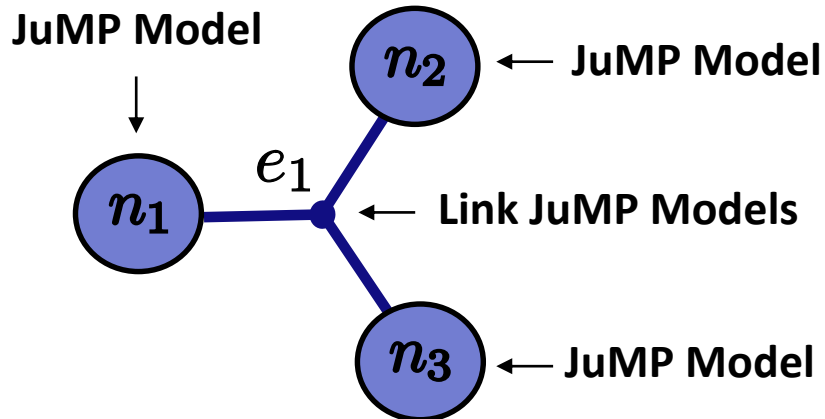
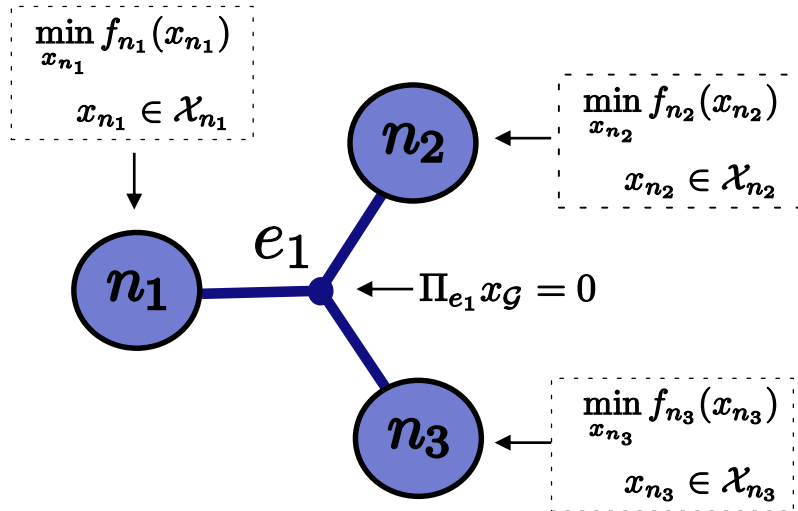
Communication/Cyber Connections



**Challenges:** Simulating real-time systems



# Algebraic Graphs (Model Graphs)



## Model Graph Formulation

$$\min_{x_{\mathcal{MG}}} \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{MG})} f_n(x_n)$$

$$\text{s.t. } x_n \in \mathcal{X}_n, \quad n \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{MG})$$

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{MG}} x_{\mathcal{MG}} = 0$$

Connectivity Matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Pi_{e_1, n_1} & \Pi_{e_1, n_2} & \cdots & \Pi_{e_1, n_{|\mathcal{N}|}} \\ \Pi_{e_2, n_1} & \Pi_{e_2, n_2} & \cdots & \Pi_{e_2, n_{|\mathcal{N}|}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \Pi_{e_{|\mathcal{E}|}, n_1} & \Pi_{e_{|\mathcal{E}|}, n_2} & \cdots & \Pi_{e_{|\mathcal{E}|}, n_{|\mathcal{N}|}} \end{pmatrix}$$



# Algebraic Graph Example

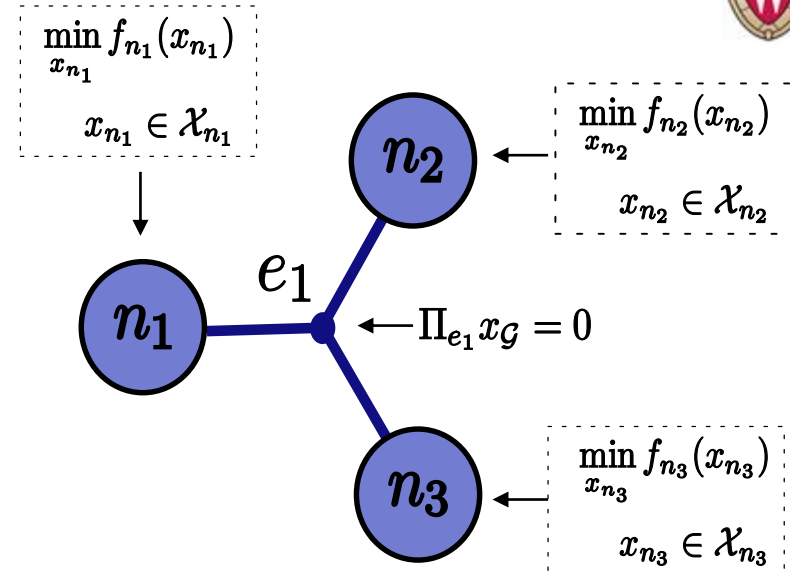
## Load Packages

```
1 using PlasmO
2 using Ipopt
```

## Create a Model-Graph (Algebraic Graph)

```
3 #Create a model graph
4 mg = ModelGraph(solver = IpoptSolver())
5
6 #Add nodes to the model graph
7 n1 = addnode!(mg)
8 n2 = addnode!(mg)
9 n3 = addnode!(mg)
10
11 #Associate models with the nodes
12 setmodel(n1,simple_model1())
13 setmodel(n2,simple_model2())
14 setmodel(n3,simple_model3())
15
16 #Link models
17 @linkconstraint(mg,n1[:x] + n2[:x] + n3[:y] == 2)
```

← JuMP Models



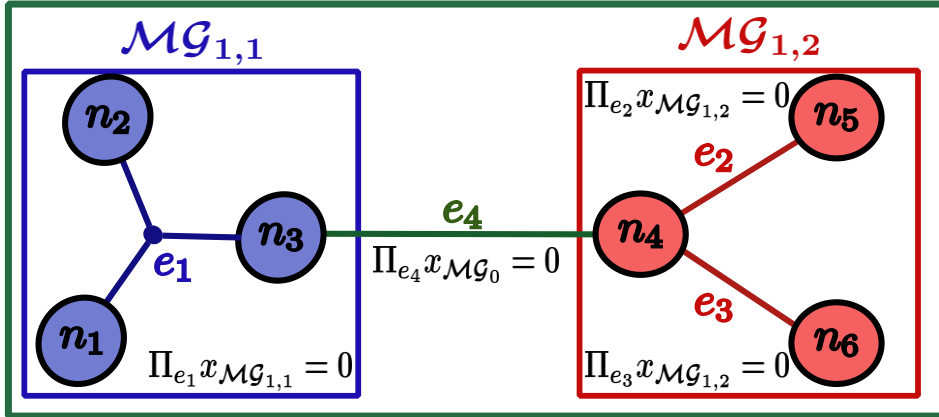
## Solve and Query Results

```
18 solve(mg)
19 result1 = getvalue(n1[:x])
20 result2 = getvalue(n2[:x])
```



# Hierarchical Algebraic Graphs

$\mathcal{MG}_0$



$$\min_{x_{\mathcal{MG}_0}} \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{MG}_0)} f_n(x_n)$$

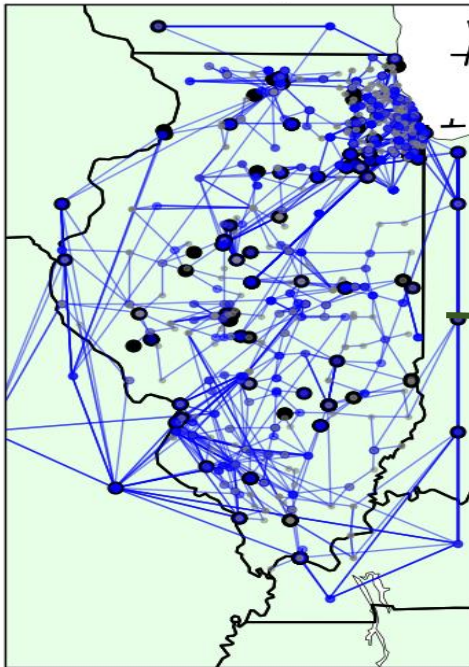
$$\text{s.t. } x_n \in \mathcal{X}_n, \quad n \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{MG}_0)$$

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{MG}_0} x_{\mathcal{MG}_0} = 0$$

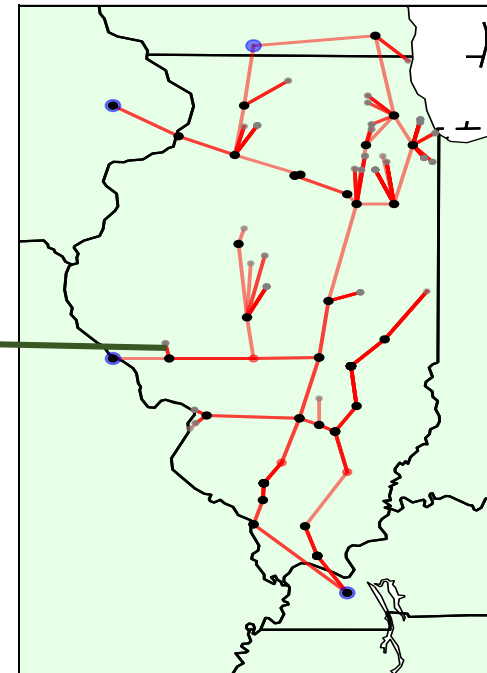
$$\Pi_{\mathcal{MG}_{1,1}} x_{\mathcal{MG}_{1,1}} = 0$$

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{MG}_{1,2}} x_{\mathcal{MG}_{1,2}} = 0$$

Power Infrastructure Graph



Gas Infrastructure Graph



Link Systems





# Hierarchical Modeling Example

```
using Plasm
using Ipopt

#
# include model functions
#

graph1 = create_illinois_gas_system()
graph2 = create_illinois_grid_system()

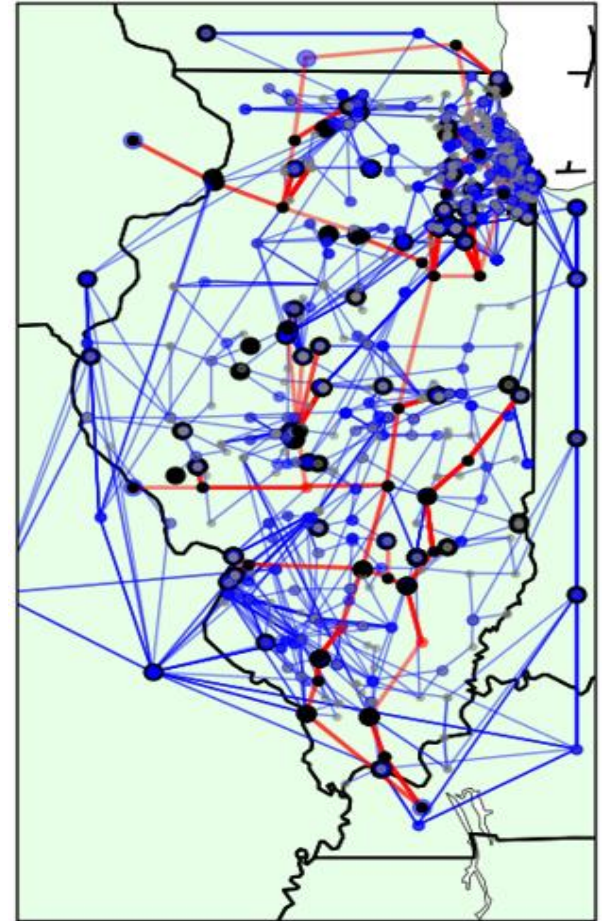
combined_system = ModelGraph()
setsolver(combined_system, IpoptSolver())

addsubgraph!(combined_system, graph1)
addsubgraph!(combined_system, graph2)

#Query for nodes
generator_node = getnode(graph1, 1)
gas_demand = getnode(graph2, 1)

@linkconstraint(combined_system, [t in times],
generator_node[:Pgend][t] == gas_demand[:demand][t])

solution = solve(graph)
```





# Decomposition Algorithms

```
using JuMP
using GLPKMathProgInterface
using PlasmO
```

```
m1 = Model(solver=GLPKSolverMIP())
#...construct m1
```

```
m2 = Model(solver=GLPKSolverMIP())
#.. construct m2
```

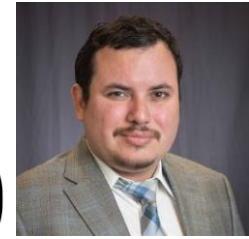
```
graph = ModelGraph()
setsolver(graph, LagrangeSolver(update_method=:subgradient,
    max_iterations=30))
```

```
n1 = addnode!(graph,m1)
n2 = addnode!(graph,m2)
```

```
@linkconstraint(graph, [i in 1:2], n1[:xm][i] == n2[:xs][i])
```

```
solution = solve(graph)
```

Braulio Brunaud

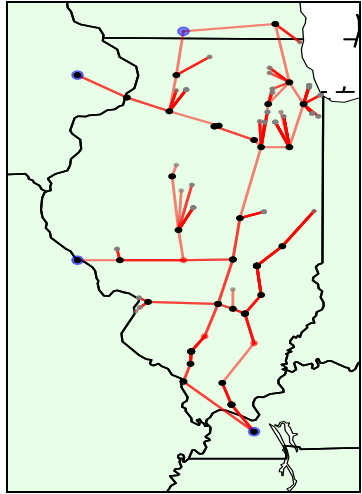


PLASMO  
ALGORITHMS



# Graph Decomposition

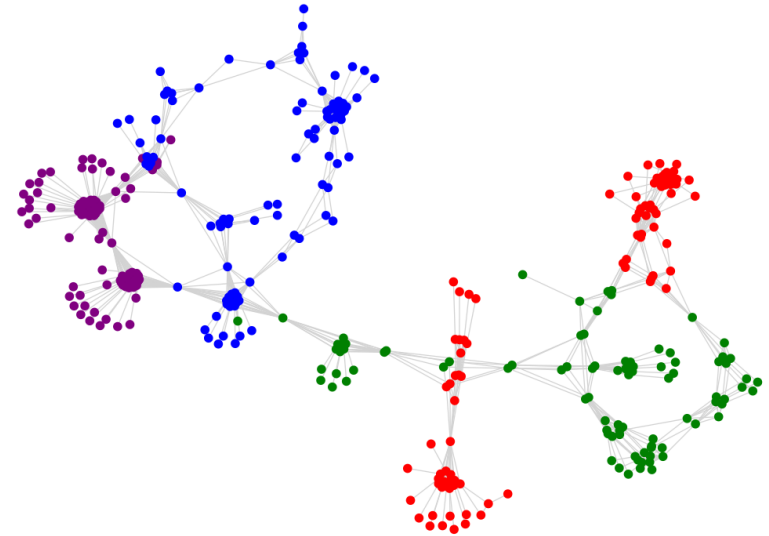
## Modeled System



$$\begin{aligned} \min_{x_{\mathcal{MG}}} \quad & \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{MG})} f_n(x_n) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_n \in \mathcal{X}_n, \quad n \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{MG}) \\ & \Pi_{\mathcal{MG}} x_{\mathcal{MG}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$



## Graph Partitions



## Linear Algebra Decomposition (e.g., PIPS-NLP)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} K_{n_1} & & & & \Pi_{n_1}^T \\ & K_{n_2} & & & \Pi_{n_2}^T \\ & & K_{n_3} & & \Pi_{n_3}^T \\ & & & K_{n_4} & \Pi_{n_4}^T \\ \hline \Pi_{n_1} & \Pi_{n_2} & \Pi_{n_3} & \Pi_{n_4} & \end{array} \right]$$

## Lagrangian Decomposition

$$x_{n_1}^+ = \min_{x_{n_1}} f_{n_1} + \lambda_{\mathcal{MG}} \Pi_{\mathcal{MG}} x_{\mathcal{MG}}$$

$$x_{n_2}^+ = \min_{x_{n_2}} f_{n_2} + \lambda_{\mathcal{MG}} \Pi_{\mathcal{MG}} x_{\mathcal{MG}}$$

$$x_{n_3}^+ = \min_{x_{n_3}} f_{n_3} + \lambda_{\mathcal{MG}} \Pi_{\mathcal{MG}} x_{\mathcal{MG}}$$

$$x_{n_4}^+ = \min_{x_{n_4}} f_{n_4} + \lambda_{\mathcal{MG}} \Pi_{\mathcal{MG}} x_{\mathcal{MG}}$$

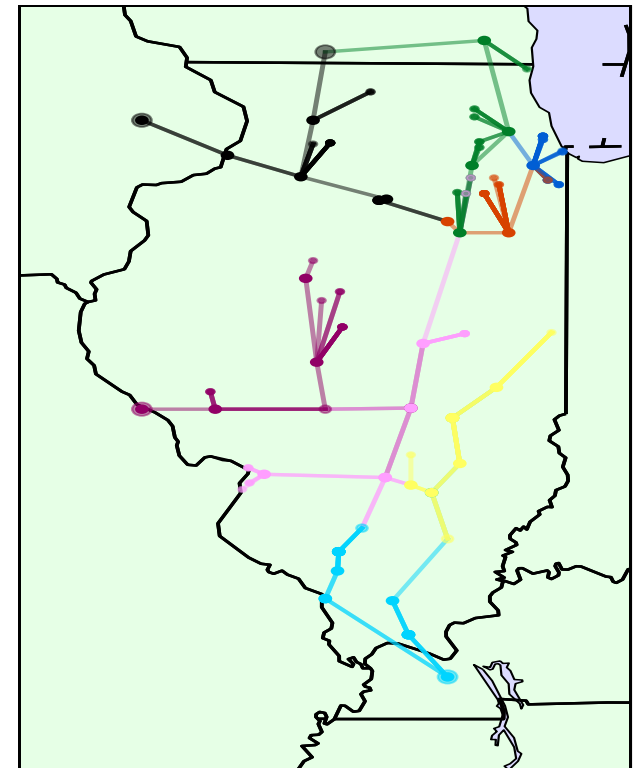
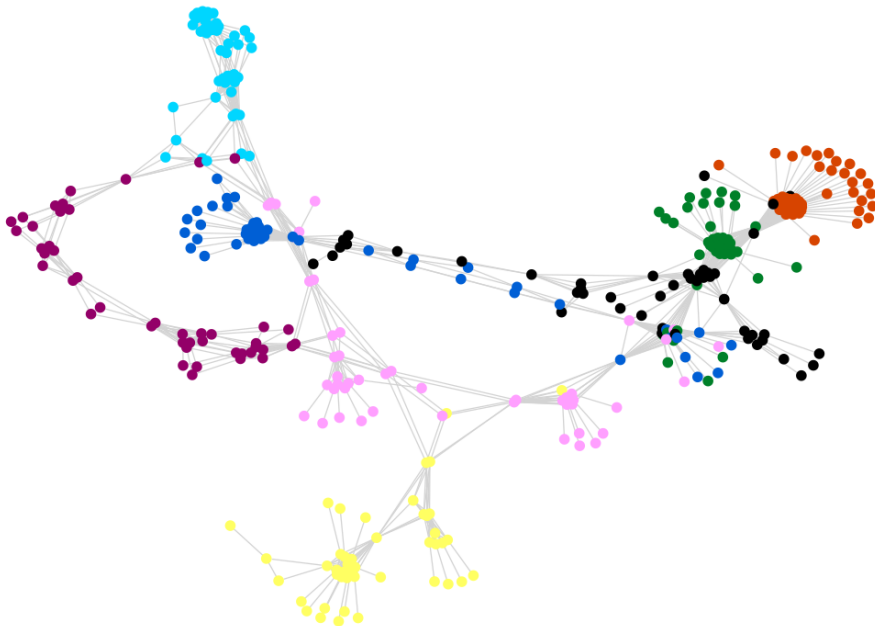




# Model Graph Partitioning

```
1 using PlasmO
2 using PlasmOSolverInterface #Contains PipsSolver
3 using Metis #graph partitioning package
4 mg = create_illinois_gas_system()
5
6 #Obtain a k-way partition of the graph
7 partitions = Metis.partition(mg,8,method = :KWAY)
8 setsolver(mg,PipsSolver(n_workers = 8,partitions = partitions))
9 solve(mg)
```

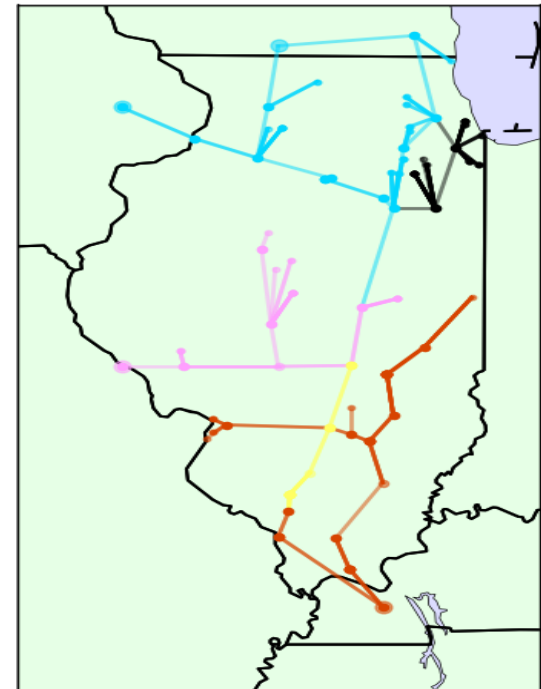
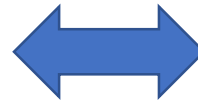
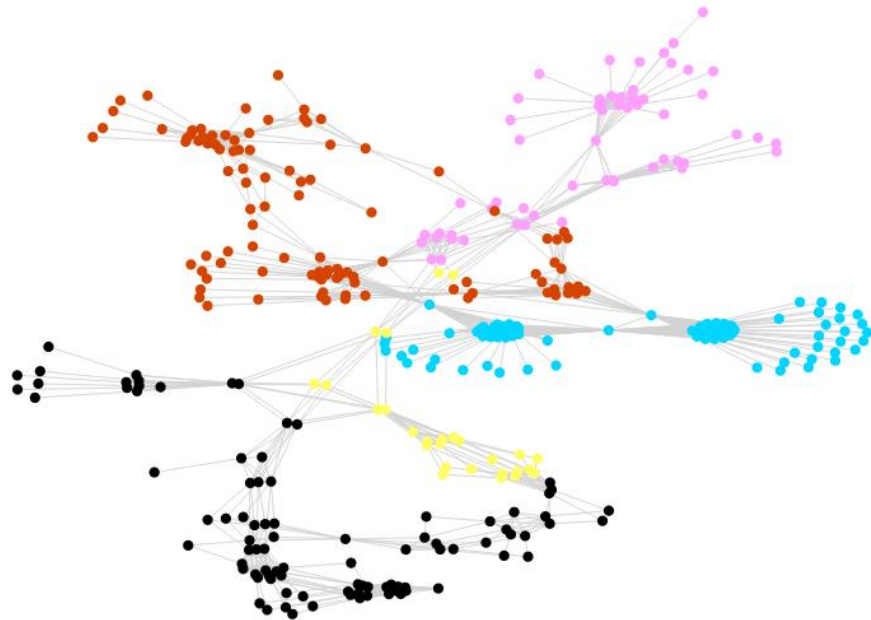
- 1 million variable nonlinear programming problem
- Solves with PIPS-NLP ~40 minutes





# Model Graph Community Detection

```
1 using Plasmio
2 using PlasmioSolverInterface
3 using CommunityDetection #Use the community detection package
4 mg = create_illinois_gas_system()
5
6 #Obtain communities through modularity maximization
7 partitions = community_detection_louvain(mg)
8 n_partitions = length(partitions)
9 setsolver(mg, PipsSolver(n_workers = n_partitions, partitions =
    partitions))
10 solve(mg)
```

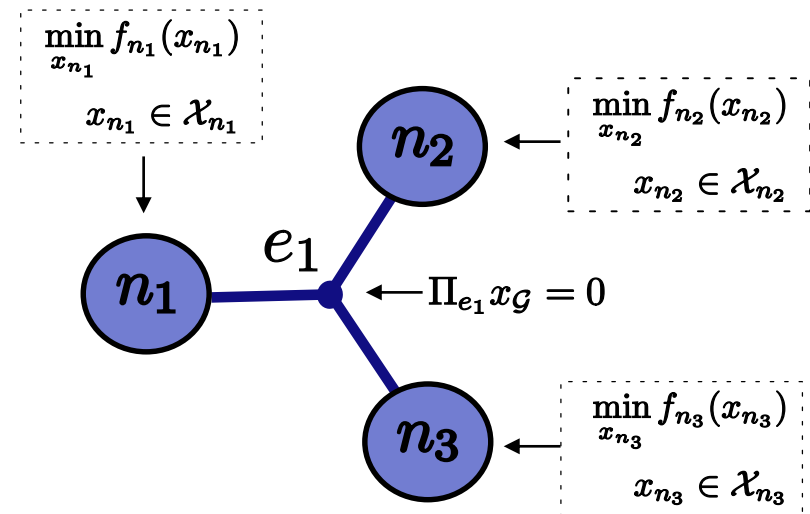




# Graph-Based Modeling Abstractions

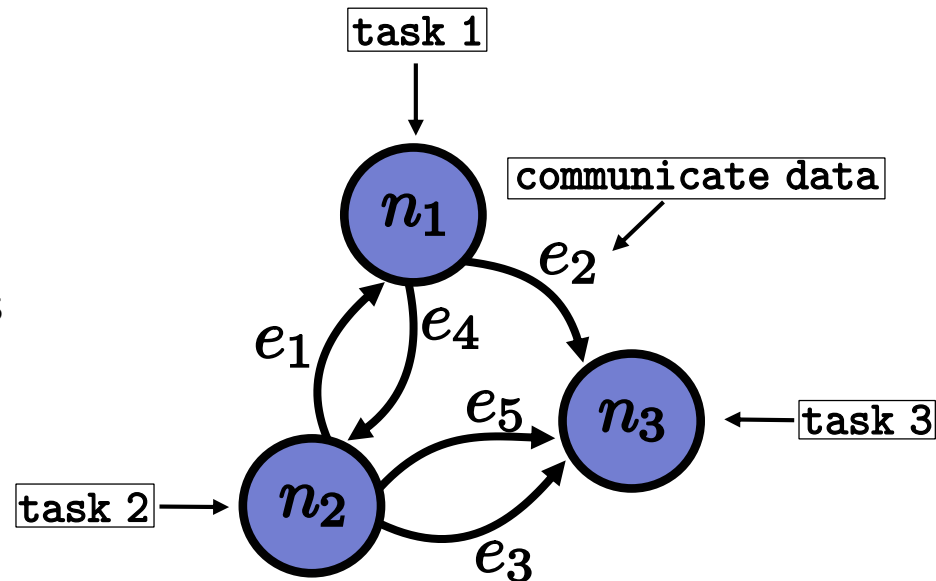
## Algebraic Graphs

- Exploit **physical** topology
- **Nodes**=Models, **Edges**=Static Connections
- Exploit topology to **decompose** large-scale optimization problems



## Computing Graphs

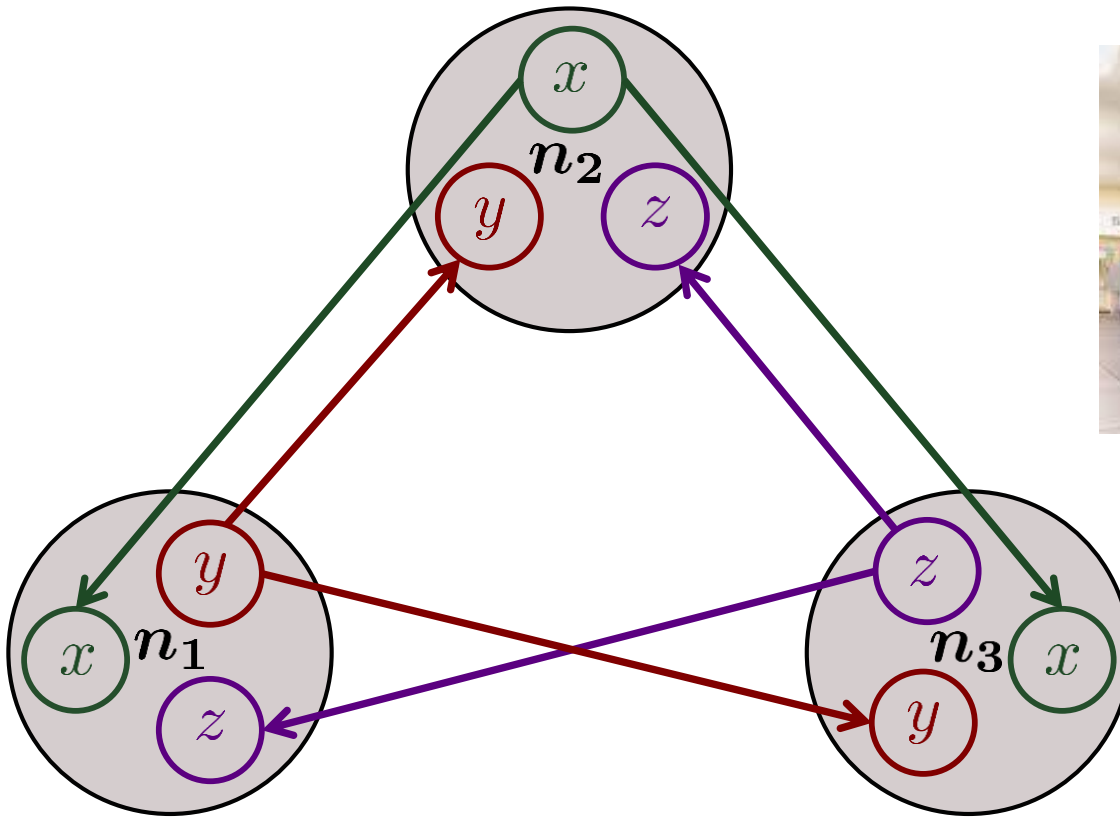
- Exploit communication topology
- **Nodes**=Tasks, **Edges**=Dynamic Connections
- Exploit topology to **simulate behavior** of algorithms and computing architectures





# Computing Graphs

**Challenge:** Capture computing aspects (e.g., Asynchronicity, Delays, Latency) of a real-time system



## Key Elements

**Nodes:** Tasks and Attributes (data)

**Tasks:** Computing time

**Edges:** Communication

**Clock:** Scheduling & Management

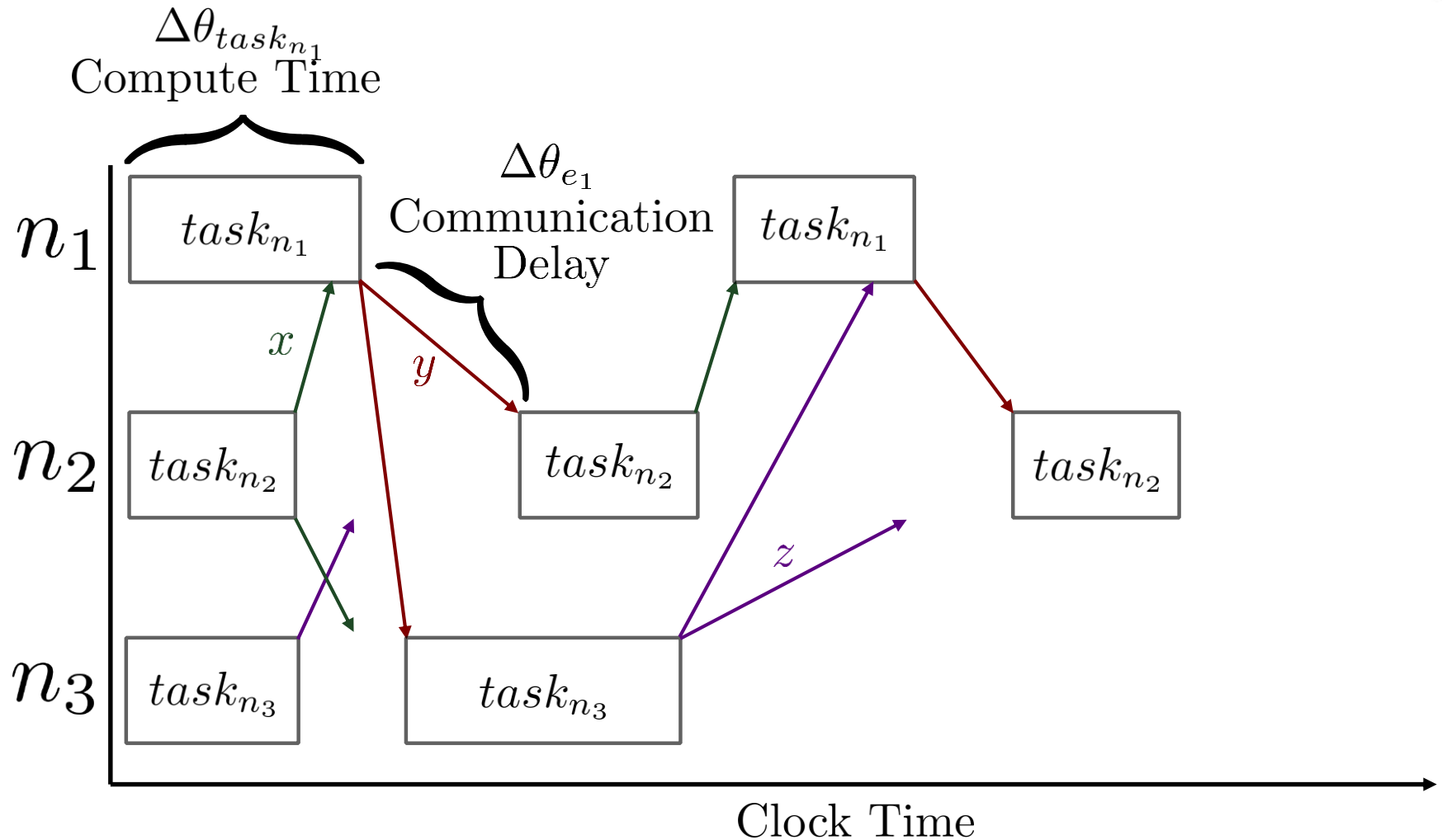
**State-Space Description**

$$x_n^+ = f(x_n, u)$$

$$\eta_n^+ = g(\eta)$$



# Computing Graphs



- Compute tasks and communication each require time
- A discrete-event queue coordinates simulation timings (the clock)





# Simulation of Distributed Optimization Algorithms

## Example: Benders Decomposition

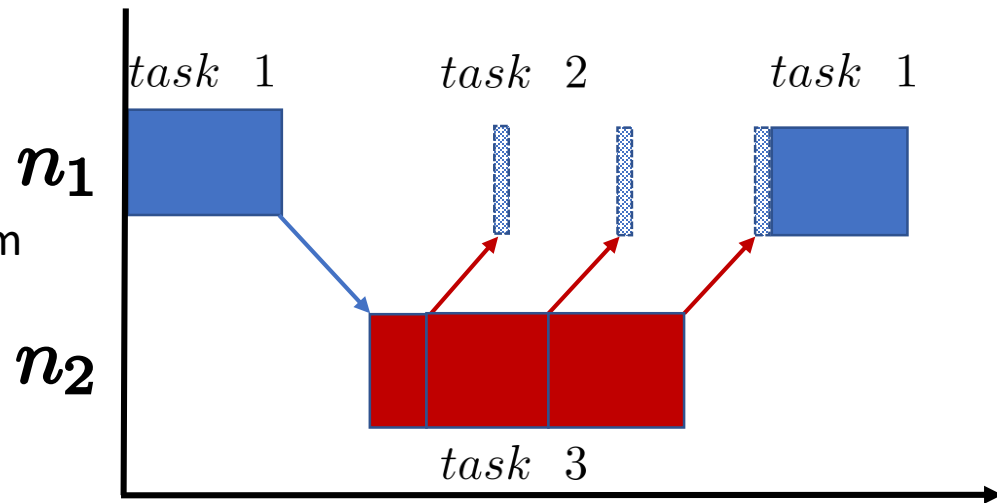
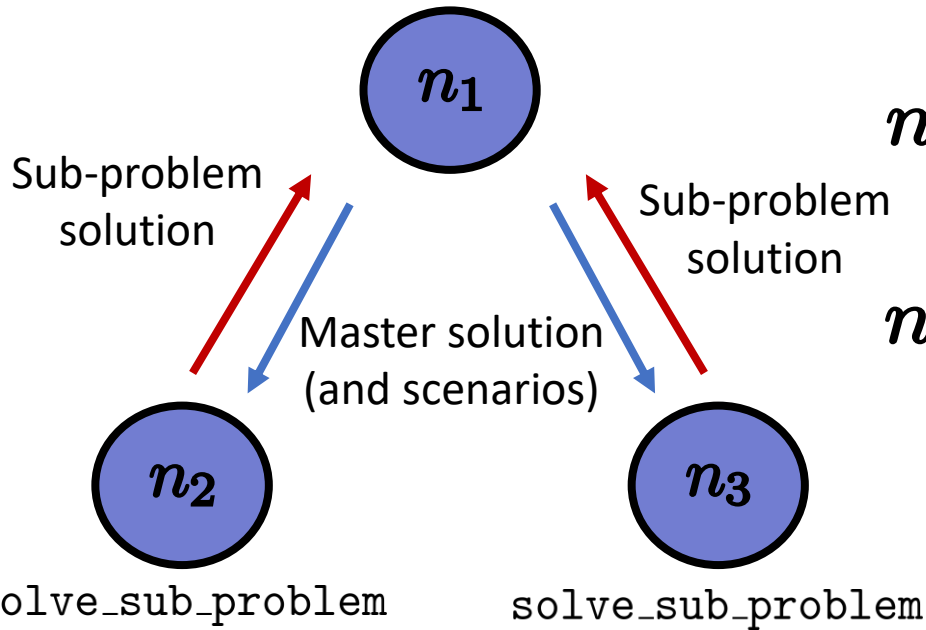
Simulate parallel algorithm variants (synchronous & asynchronous)

*task 1*: run\_master

*task 2*: receive\_solution

*task 3*: solve\_sub\_problem

run\_master  
receive\_solution



**Idea:** Predict Effects of Computing/Communication Delays and Failures



# Plasmo.jl Implementation

## 1. Create Computing Graph

```
graph = ComputingGraph()
```

## 2. Add Master Node with Attributes (Data) and Tasks

```
#Node
```

```
master = addnode!(graph)
```

```
#Attributes
```

```
@attributes(master, x, C, S, r,  $\xi$ [1:N], s[1:N])
```

```
#Tasks
```

```
@nodetask(graph, master, run_master(master), compute_time = :  
walltime, triggered_by = Updated(r))
```

```
@nodetask(graph, master, receive_solution[i = 1:N](master, s[i]),  
compute_time = 0, triggered_by = Received(s[i]))
```

## 3. Initialize Graph

```
schedulesignal(graph, master, signal_execute(run_master), time = 0)
```

## 4. Add Sub-nodes and Connections

```
N = 3
```

```
for i = 1:N
```

```
subnode = addnode!(graph)
```

```
@attributes(subnode, x,  $\xi$ , s)
```

```
@nodetask(graph, subnode, solve_subproblem, triggered_by =  
Received( $\xi$ ), compute_time = :walltime)
```

```
#Connections
```

```
@connect(graph, master[:x] => subnode[:x], send_on = Updated(x))
```

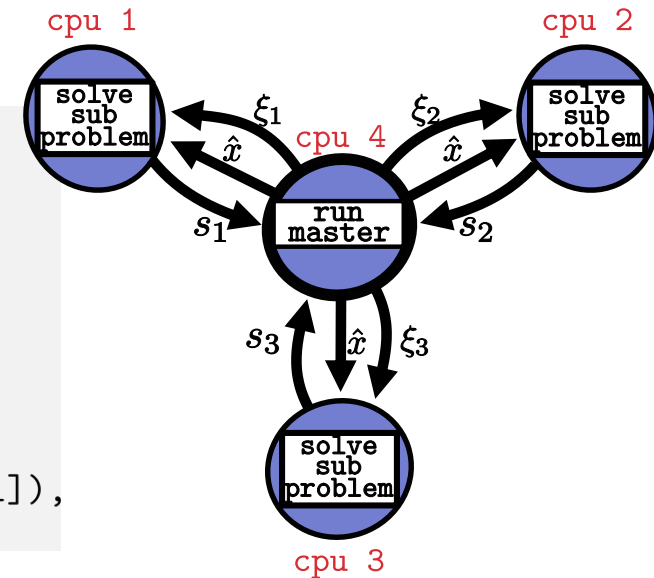
```
@connect(graph, master[: $\xi$ ][i] => subnode[: $\xi$ ], delay = 0.005)
```

```
@connect(graph, subnode[:s] => master[:s][i], delay = 0.005)
```

```
end
```

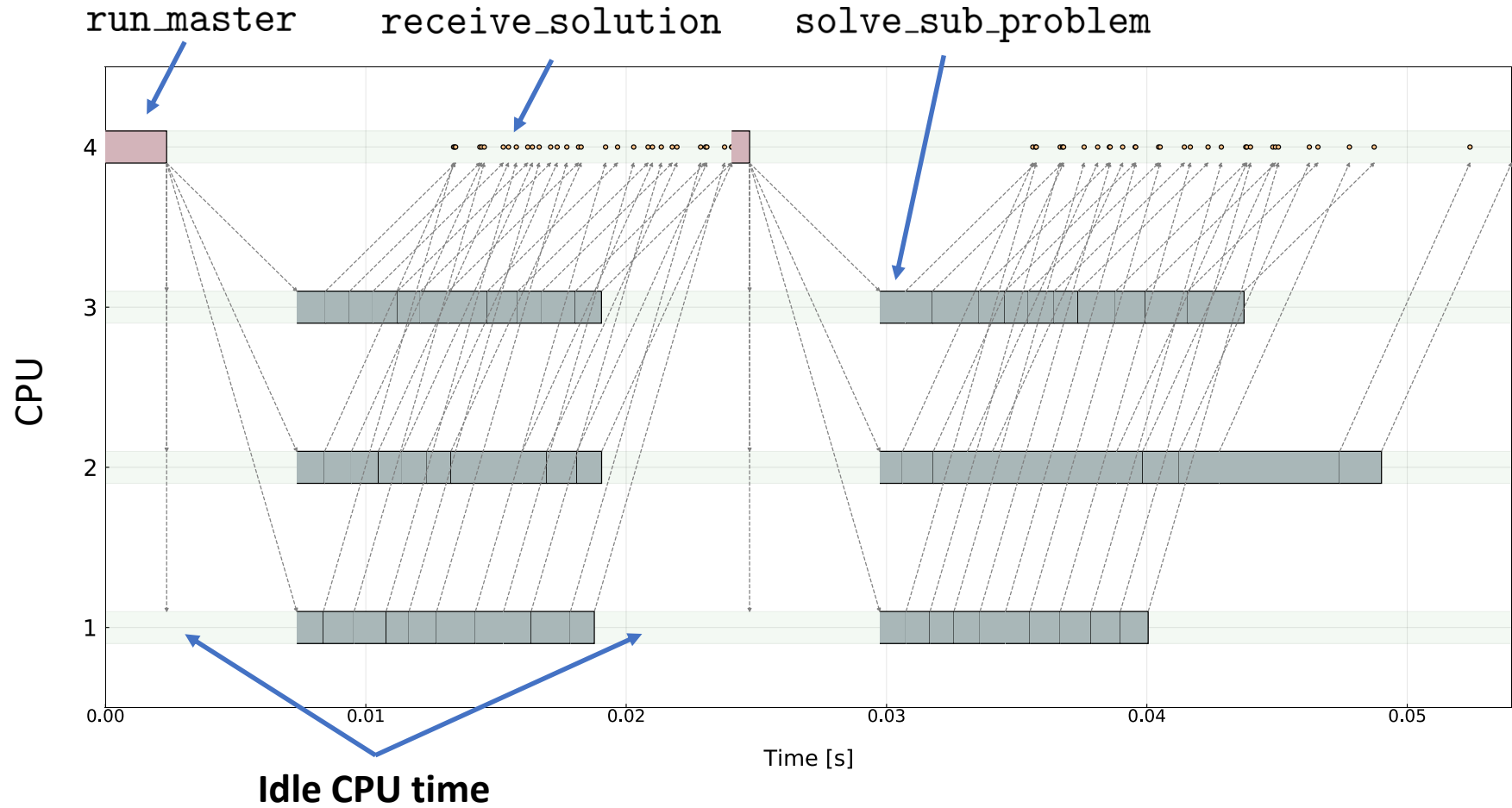
## 5. Execute Computing Graph

```
execute!(graph)
```



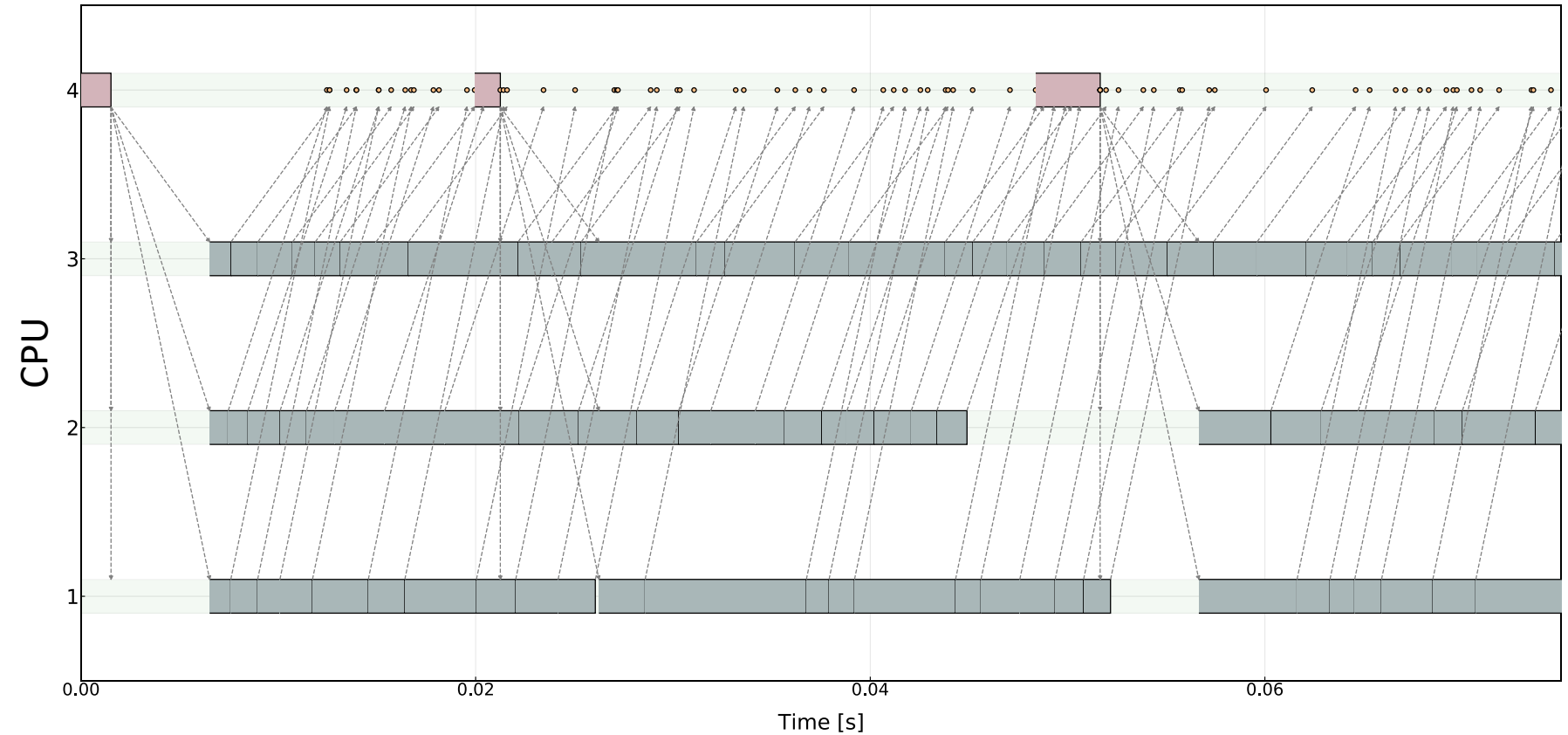


# Synchronous Benders Algorithm



- Simulation Predicts **Poor Parallel Efficiency** (Idle Processors)

# Asynchronous Benders Algorithm



- Simulation predicts much **higher parallel efficiency** (but longer solution time)

Thank You



<https://github.com/zavalab/Plasmo.jl>