

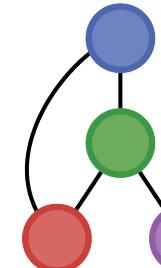


Solving Optimization Problems with Embedded Dynamical Systems

Matthew Wilhelm, PhD Candidate

Matthew Stuber, Assistant Professor

juliacon 2021

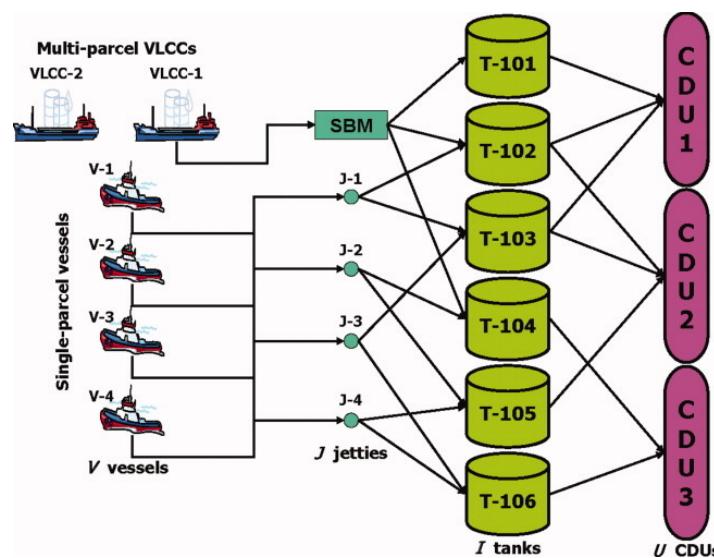


Process Systems and
Operations Research
Laboratory

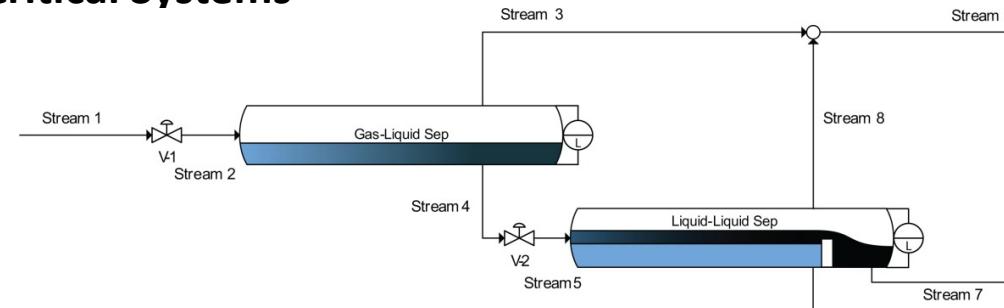
Deterministic Global Optimization



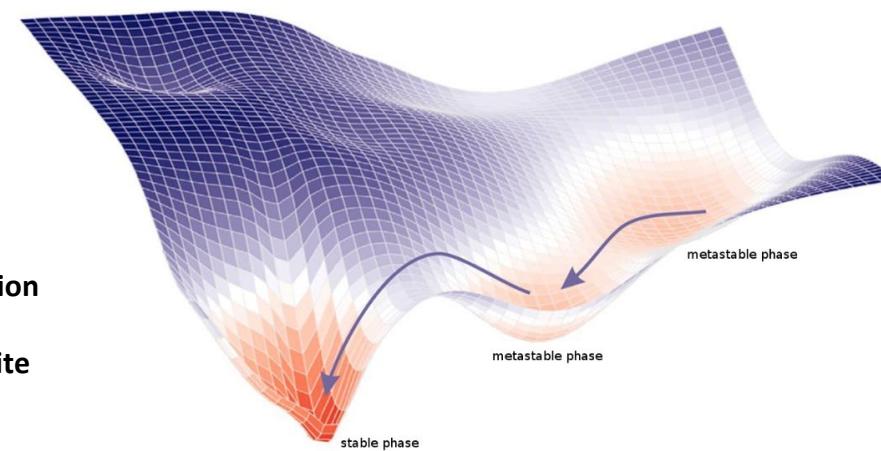
Mixing & Pooling Problems¹



Safety Critical Systems²

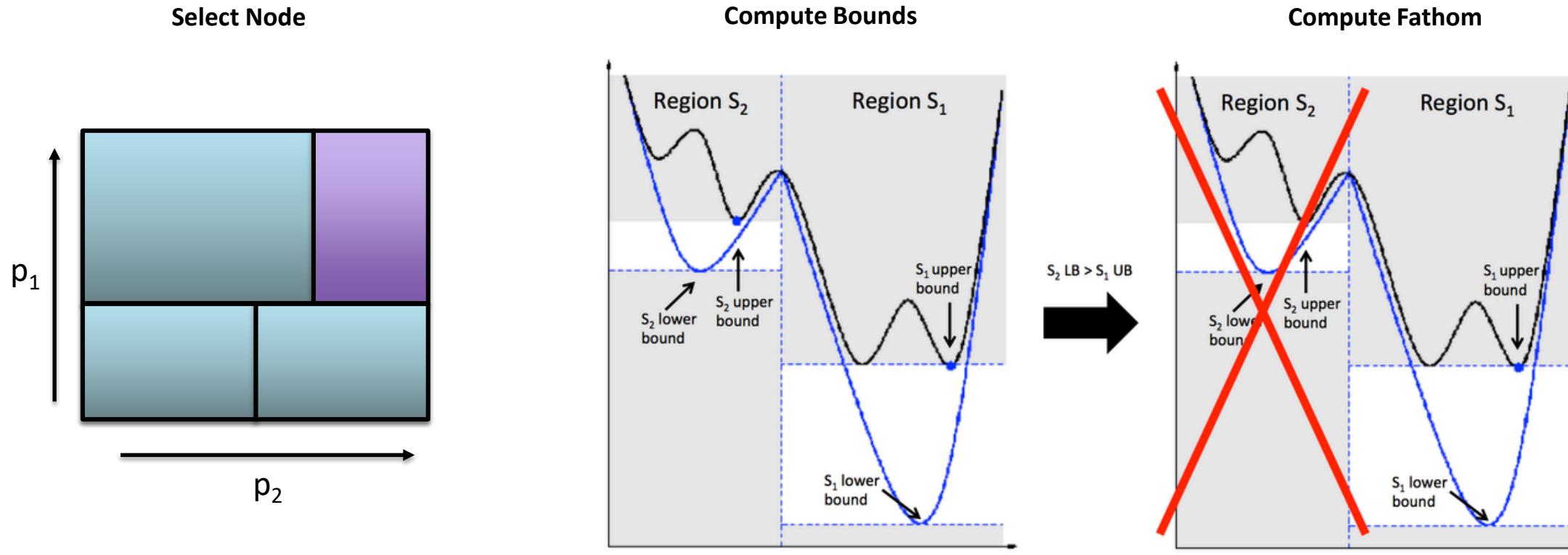


Physical Solutions³



1. Li, J.; Misener, R.; and Floudas, CA. **Continuous-time modeling and global optimization approach for scheduling of crude oil operations.** *AIChE Journal* (2012): 205-226.
2. Stuber, MD et al. **Worst-case design of subsea production facilities using semi-infinite programming.** *AIChE Journal* (2014): 2513-2524.
3. Grajcarova, L. **Simulations of structural phase transitions in crystals using ab initio metadynamics.** INIS-IAEA (2013).

Spatial Branch & Bound



https://optimization.mccormick.northwestern.edu/index.php/Spatial_branch_and_bound_method

4. Horst, R., & Tuy, H. *Global optimization: deterministic approaches*. Berlin: Springer (1993).
5. Quesada, I., & Grossmann, I. E. A global optimization algorithm for linear fractional and bilinear programs. *Journal of Global Optimization*, 6 (1995): 39-76.
6. Ryoo, H. S., & Sahinidis, N. V. A branch-and-reduce approach for global optimization. *Journal of Global Optimization* 8 (1996): 107-138.

Reduced-Space Relaxations



Discretize-then-Relax

$$\mathbf{x}(\tau_{q+1}, \mathbf{p}) \in \underbrace{\mathbf{x}(\tau_q, \mathbf{p}) + \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{h^j}{j!} \mathbf{f}^{(j)}(\mathbf{x}(\tau_q, \mathbf{p}), \mathbf{p})}_{\text{Taylor Series}} + \underbrace{\frac{h^{p+1}}{(p+1)!} \mathbf{f}^{(p+1)}(\mathbf{X}(\tau_q), \mathbf{P})}_{\text{Remainder Bound}}$$

- Existence and uniqueness test followed by contraction [7,8].
- McCormick Relaxation method [7] & Taylor-McCormick relaxations [9]

Relax-then-Discretize

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{x}}^{cv}(t, \mathbf{p}) &= \mathbf{f}^{cv}(t, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{x}^{cv}(t, \mathbf{p}), \mathbf{x}^{cc}(t, \mathbf{p})), & \mathbf{x}^{cv}(t_0, \mathbf{p}) &= \mathbf{x}_0^{cv}(\mathbf{p}) \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}^{cc}(t, \mathbf{p}) &= \mathbf{f}^{cc}(t, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{x}^{cv}(t, \mathbf{p}), \mathbf{x}^{cc}(t, \mathbf{p})), & \mathbf{x}^{cc}(t_0, \mathbf{p}) &= \mathbf{x}_0^{cc}(\mathbf{p})\end{aligned}$$

- Development of interval-based differential inequality [10,11,12]

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DOI: 10.1002/alc.16836

FUTURES ISSUE: PROCESS SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

AICHE JOURNAL

Global optimization of stiff dynamical systems

Matthew E. Wilhelm¹ | Anne V. Le² | Matthew D. Stuber¹

Implicit Multistep Methods

$$\xi_k^1 \equiv \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k+1} - \hat{\mathbf{z}}_k - \Delta t \mathbf{f}(\hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k+1}, \mathbf{p})$$

$$\xi_k^2 \equiv \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k+2} - \frac{4}{3} \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k+1} + \frac{1}{3} \hat{\mathbf{z}}_k - \frac{2}{3} \Delta t \mathbf{f}(\hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k+2}, \mathbf{p})$$

$$\zeta_k^2 \equiv \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k+2} - \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k+1} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta t (\mathbf{f}(\hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k+2}, \mathbf{p}) + \mathbf{f}(\hat{\mathbf{z}}_{k+1}, \mathbf{p}))$$

KEYWORDS
dynamic simulation, global optimization, implicit functions, stiff systems

1 | INTRODUCTION

Dynamic optimization problems of the form:

$$\phi^* = \min_{\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{P}, t_f} \phi(\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{p}, t_f), \mathbf{p})$$

program, in general, and therefore verifying optimality requires deterministic global optimization. The focus of this paper is on solving (1) to guaranteed global optimality (or declaration of infeasibility). The methods developed in this work are of specific importance when the ODE-IVP system is stiff.

Methods for solving (1) rigorously to global optimality rely on the

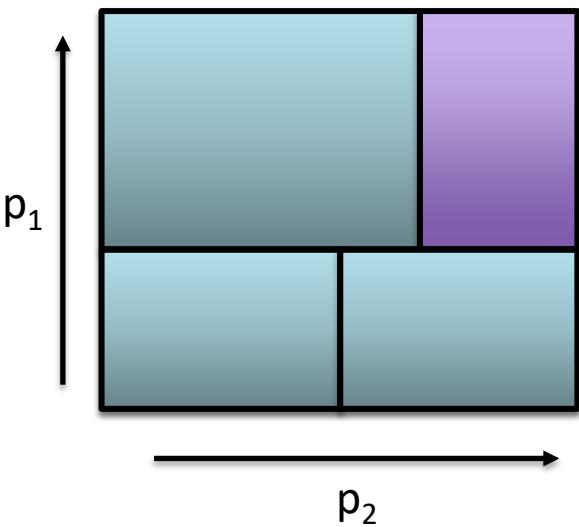
7. Sahlodin, Ali M., and Benoit Chachuat. **Discretize-then-relax approach for convex/concave relaxations of the solutions of parametric ODEs**. *Applied Numerical Mathematics* 61.7 (2011): 803-820.
8. Berz, Martin, and Georg Hoffstätter. **Computation and application of Taylor polynomials with interval remainder bounds**. *Reliable Computing* 4.1 (1998): 83-97.
9. Sahlodin, Ali Mohammad, and Benoit Chachuat. **Convex/concave relaxations of parametric ODEs using Taylor models**. *Computers & Chemical Engineering* 35.5 (2011): 844-857.
10. Scott, Joseph K., and Paul I. Barton. **Improved relaxations for the parametric solutions of ODEs using differential inequalities**. *Journal of Global Optimization* 57.1 (2013): 143-176.
11. Scott, Joseph K., and Paul I. Barton. **Bounds on the reachable sets of nonlinear control systems**. *Automatica* 49.1 (2013): 93-100.
12. Scott, Joseph K., Benoit Chachuat, and Paul I. Barton. **Nonlinear convex and concave relaxations for the solutions of parametric ODEs**. *Optimal Control Applications and Methods* 34.2 (2013): 145-163.



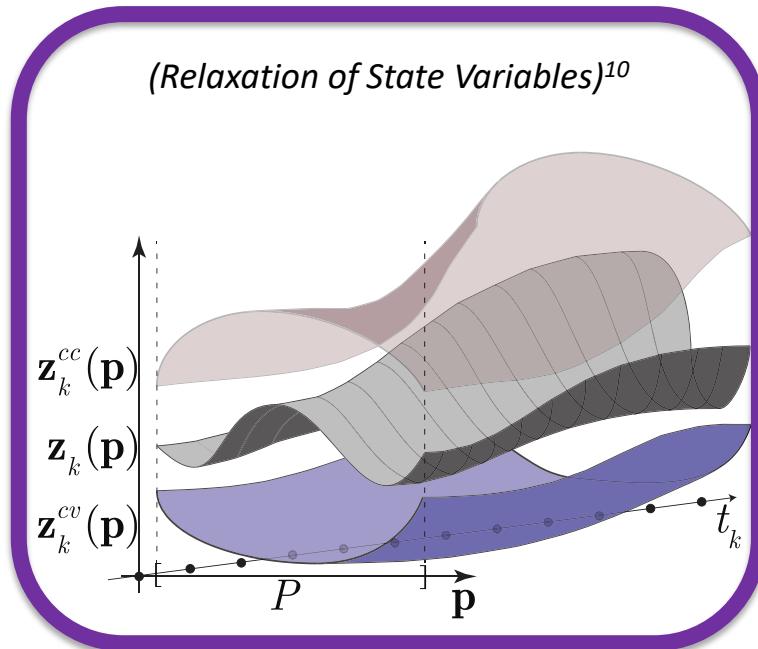
Lower Bounding Problem



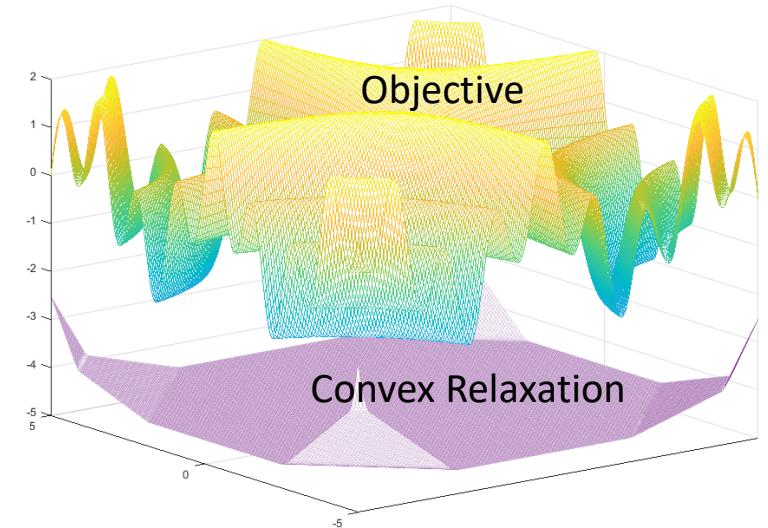
(Domain of Active Node)



(Relaxation of State Variables)¹⁰



(Relaxation of Objective and Constraints)



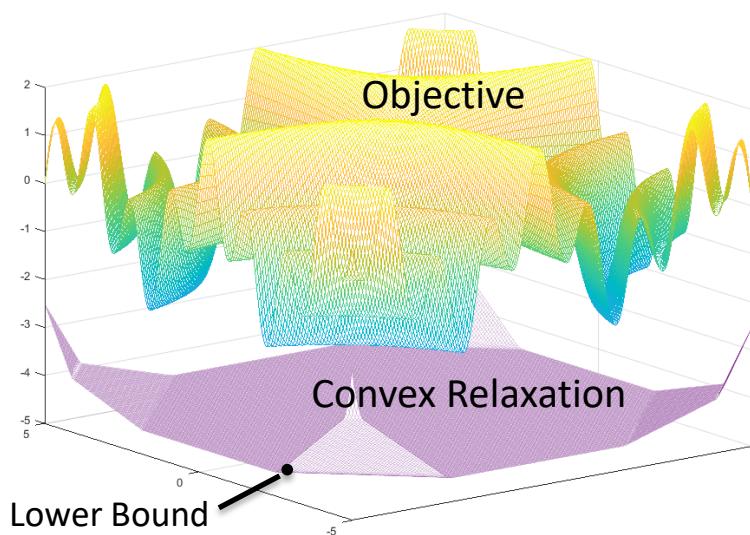
McCormick Operator Arithmetic^{11,12,13}

13. Wilhelm, ME; Le, AV; and Stuber. MD. **Global Optimization of Stiff Dynamical Systems.** *AIChE Journal: Futures Issue*, 65 (12), 2019
14. Mitsos, A, et al. **McCormick-based relaxations of algorithms.** *SIAM Journal on Optimization*, SIAM (2009) 20, 73-601.
15. Scott, JK, et al. **Generalized McCormick relaxations.** *Journal of Global Optimization* 51.4 (2011): 569-606.
16. Khan, K. et al. **Differentiable McCormick relaxations.** *Journal Global Optimization* (2017), 67(4), 687-729.

Lower Bounding Problem



Solve convex nonlinear program⁴



Solve linear program⁴

Construct polyhedral relaxations from convex relaxations by (sub)-gradients

Interval Bounds⁷

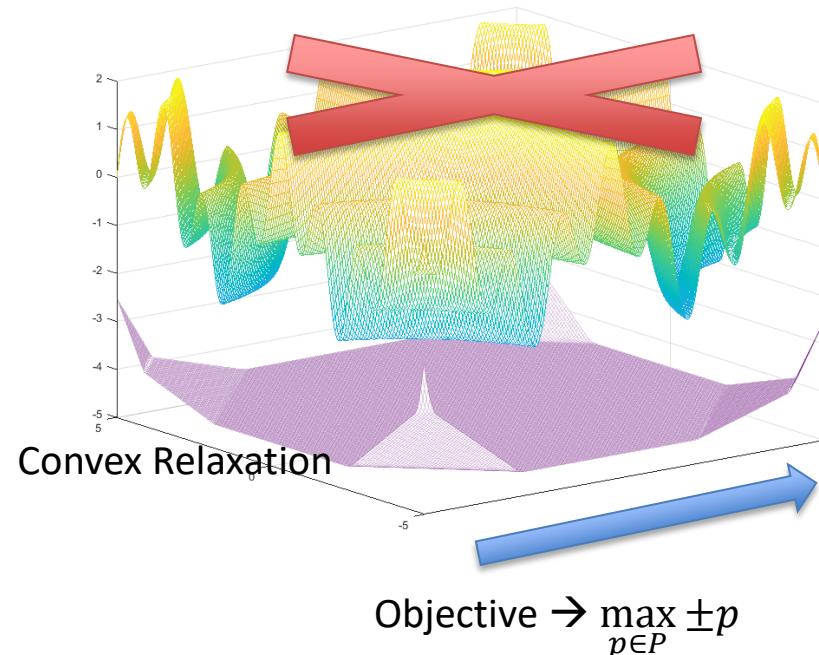
Refine bounds using natural interval using extensions of hyperplanes defining polyhedral relaxation

4. Horst, R., & Tuy, H. *Global optimization: deterministic approaches*. Berlin: Springer (1993).
7. Sahlin, Ali M., and Benoit Chachuat. *Discretize-then-relax approach for convex/concave relaxations of the solutions of parametric ODEs*. *Applied Numerical Mathematics* 61.7 (2011): 803-820.

Domain Reduction



Solve series of convex nonlinear program to shrink domain¹⁷



Solve series of linear program¹⁷

Construct polyhedral relaxations from convex relaxations by (sub)-gradients

Reverse Propagate Interval Bounds¹⁷

17. Puranik, Y., & Sahinidis, N. V. **Domain reduction techniques for global NLP and MINLP optimization.** *Constraints*, 22 (2017), 338-376.

Relaxation - Requirements



Solve convex nonlinear program

Solve linear program

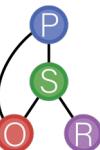
Construct polyhedral relaxations from convex relaxations by (sub)-gradients

Interval Bounds

Refine bounds using natural interval using extensions of hyperplanes defining polyhedral relaxation



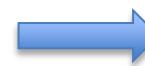
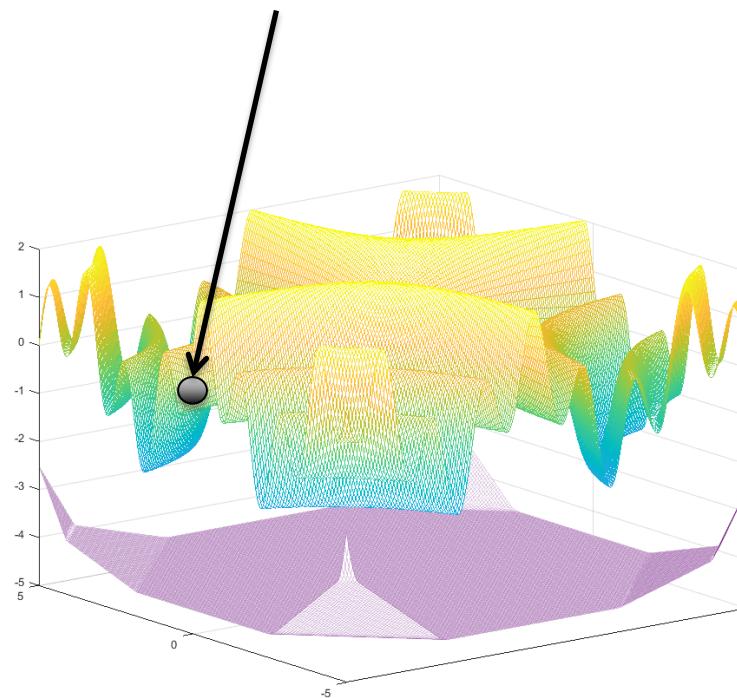
1. Convex/concave relaxation
2. (Sub)gradient of convex/concave relaxation
3. Interval bound
4. Status of the relaxation routine



Upper Bounding Problem



Compute a feasible point



Ideally, local minimum
—OR—
acceptably value.



- Evaluate ODE at value
- Evaluate objective/constraints
- Gradients
- Jacobian
- Hessian may be helpful

4. Horst, R., & Tuy, H. *Global optimization: deterministic approaches*. Berlin: Springer (1993).

Implementation



Core Algorithms

- Relax-then-Discretize Algorithms
- Discretize-then-Relax Algorithms



Extendable Global Optimizer



18. Wilhelm, M. E., **DynamicBounds.jl**, (2020), GitHub repository, <https://github.com/PSORLab/DynamicBounds.jl>
19. Wilhelm, M. E., **EAGODynamicOptimizer.jl**, (2020), GitHub repository, <https://github.com/PSORLab/EAGODynamicOptimizer.jl>
20. Wilhelm, M. E., **McCormick.jl**, (2020), GitHub repository, <https://github.com/PSORLab/McCormick.jl>
21. Wilhelm, M. E., and M. D. Stuber. **EAGO.jl: easy advanced global optimization in Julia**. *Optimization Methods and Software* (2020): 1-26.
22. Bezanson, Jeff, et al. **Julia: A fresh approach to numerical computing**. *SIAM review* 59.1 (2017): 65-98.

Implementation

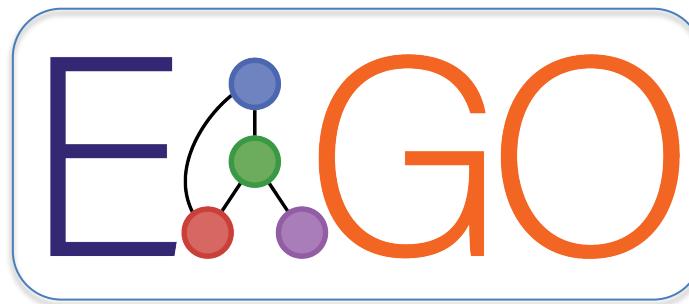


Core Algorithms

- **DynamicBoundsODEsDiscrete.jl**
 - Discrete time approaches
- **DynamicBoundsODEsIneq.jl**
 - Continuous time approaches



Extendable Global Optimizer



High performance needed (may resolve end up evaluating >1,000,000 trajectories for single global optimization problem).

Additional complexity in handling constraints results from infinitely parameterized variables.

18. Wilhelm, M. E., **DynamicBounds.jl**, (2020), GitHub repository, <https://github.com/PSORLab/DynamicBounds.jl>
19. Wilhelm, M. E., **EAGODynamicOptimizer.jl**, (2020), GitHub repository, <https://github.com/PSORLab/EAGODynamicOptimizer.jl>
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Implementation



Core Algorithms

- **DynamicBoundsODEsDiscrete.jl**
 - Discrete time approaches
- **DynamicBoundsODEsIneq.jl**
 - Continuous time approaches

Abstract Layer



- **DynamicBounds.jl**
- **DynamicBoundsBase.jl**

Extendable Global Optimizer



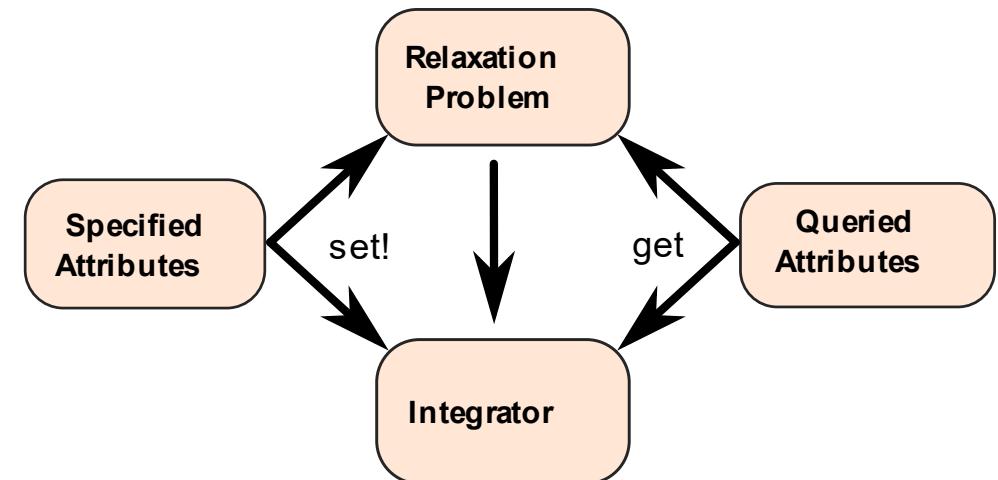
EAGODynamicOptimizer.jl

18. Wilhelm, M. E., **DynamicBounds.jl**, (2020), GitHub repository, <https://github.com/PSORLab/DynamicBounds.jl>
19. Wilhelm, M. E., **EAGODynamicOptimizer.jl**, (2020), GitHub repository, <https://github.com/PSORLab/EAGODynamicOptimizer.jl>
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22. Bezanson, Jeff, et al. **Julia: A fresh approach to numerical computing**. *SIAM review* 59.1 (2017): 65-98.

Implementation



- ❑ Problem storage for parametric differential equations
- ❑ Integrator that evaluates trajectories (nominal, relaxed)
- ❑ Extendable get/set access to function attributes
- ❑ References for parameterized state variables



Parametric ODE Example



Parametric ODE System

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1(\mathbf{p}, t) &= -p_1 x_1(\mathbf{p}, t)x_2(\mathbf{p}, t) + p_2 x_3(\mathbf{p}, t) + p_6 x_6(\mathbf{p}, t) \\ \dot{x}_2(\mathbf{p}, t) &= -p_1 x_1(\mathbf{p}, t)x_2(\mathbf{p}, t) + p_2 x_3(\mathbf{p}, t) + p_3 x_3(\mathbf{p}, t) \\ \dot{x}_3(\mathbf{p}, t) &= p_1 x_1(\mathbf{p}, t)x_2(\mathbf{p}, t) - p_2 x_3(\mathbf{p}, t) - p_3 x_3(\mathbf{p}, t) \\ \dot{x}_4(\mathbf{p}, t) &= p_3 x_3(\mathbf{p}, t) - p_4 x_4(\mathbf{p}, t)x_5(\mathbf{p}, t) + p_5 x_6(\mathbf{p}, t) \\ \dot{x}_5(\mathbf{p}, t) &= -p_4 x_4(\mathbf{p}, t)x_5(\mathbf{p}, t) + p_5 x_6(\mathbf{p}, t) + p_6 x_6(\mathbf{p}, t) \\ \dot{x}_6(\mathbf{p}, t) &= p_4 x_4(\mathbf{p}, t)x_5(\mathbf{p}, t) - p_5 x_6(\mathbf{p}, t) - p_6 x_6(\mathbf{p}, t)\end{aligned}$$

Initial Condition

$$\mathbf{x}_0(\mathbf{p}) = (34, 20, 0, 0, 16, 0)$$

Parameter Bounds

$$\mathbf{k}_0 = (0.1, 0.033, 16, 5, 0.5, 0.3)$$

$$\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_6) \in K = [\mathbf{k}_0, 10\mathbf{k}_0]$$

Specify Problem Type

```
using DynamicBounds

function f!(dx, x, p, t)
    dx[1] = -p[1]*x[1]*x[2] + p[2]*x[3] + p[6]*x[6]
    dx[2] = -p[1]*x[1]*x[2] + p[2]*x[3] + p[3]*x[3]
    dx[3] = p[1]*x[1]*x[2] - p[2]*x[3] - p[3]*x[3]
    dx[4] = p[3]*x[3] - p[4]*x[4]*x[5] + p[5]*x[6]
    dx[5] = -p[4]*x[4]*x[5] + p[5]*x[6] + p[6]*x[6]
    dx[6] = p[4]*x[4]*x[5] - p[5]*x[6] - p[6]*x[6]
    return
end
x0(p) = [34.0, 20.0, 0.0, 0.0, 16.0, 0.0]

tspan = (0.0, 18.0e-5*250)
pL = [0.1; 0.033; 16.0; 5.0; 0.5; 0.3]; pU = 10.0*pL

ode_prob = ODERelaxProb(f!, x0, tspan, pL, pU)
```

23. Scott JK and Barton, PI. Tight, efficient bounds on the solutions of chemical kinetic models. *Computers & Chemical Engineering* 34.5 (2010): 717-731.



Parametric ODE Example



Polyhedral Invariants^A

$$G = \mathbf{z} \in X_{nat} : \mathbf{Mz} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -20 \\ -16 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{nat} = [0, 34] \times [0, 20] \times [0, 20] \times [0, 34] \times [0, 16] \times [0, 16]$$

Specify Attributes

```
M = [0.0 -1.0 -1.0  0.0  0.0  0.0;
      0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0 -1.0 -1.0;
      1.0 -1.0  0.0  1.0 -1.0  0.0]
b = [-20.0; -16.0; -2.0]
linear_invariant = PolyhedralConstraint(M, :==, b)
set!(ode_prob, linear_invariant)
u_lo = zeros(6)
u_hi = [34.0; 20.0; 20.0; 34.0; 16.0; 16.0]
set!(prob, ConstantBounds(u_lo, u_hi))
```

23. Scott JK and Barton, PI. Tight, efficient bounds on the solutions of chemical kinetic models. *Computers & Chemical Engineering* 34.5 (2010): 717-731.

Parametric ODE Example



Specify a relaxation method (integrator)

```
integrator = DifferentialInequality(ode_prob)
```

Specify additional attributes

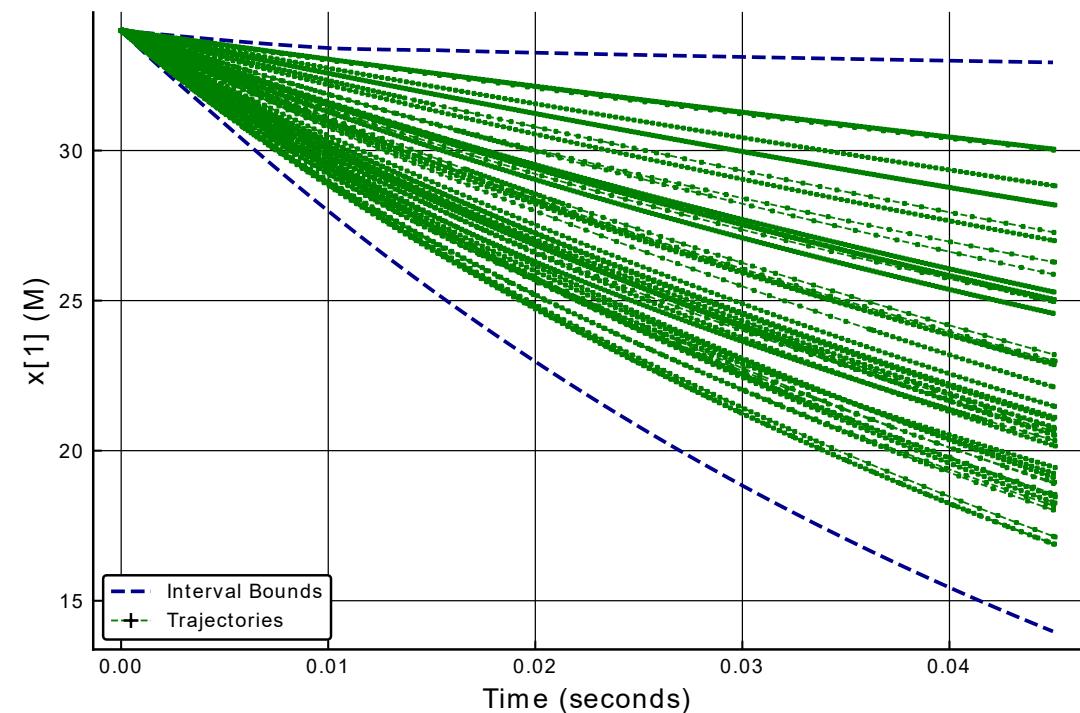
```
p = 0.5*(pL + pU)  
set!(integrator, ParameterValue(), p)
```

Relax the problem

```
relax!(integrator)
```

Retrieve Attribute

```
lo = get(integrator, Bound{Lower}(3))  
hi = get(integrator, Bound{Upper}(3))  
cv = get(integrator, Relaxation{Lower}(3))  
cc = get(integrator, Relaxation{Upper}(3))
```



Parametric ODE Example



Integrate the problem

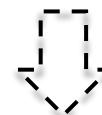
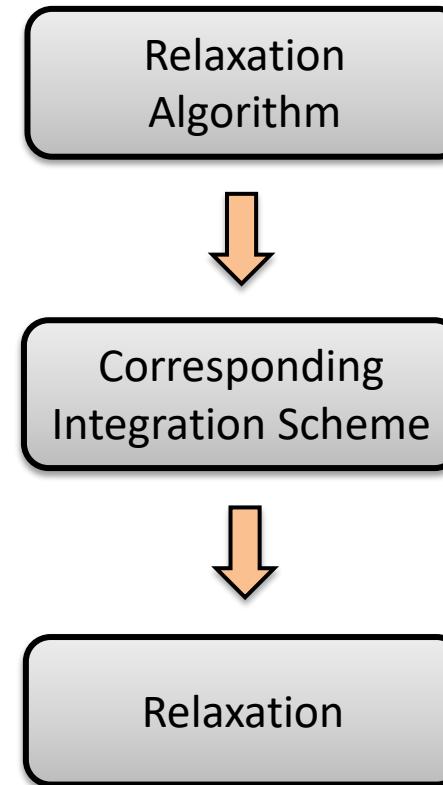
```
integrate!(integrator)
```

Retrieve Attributes

```
val = get(integrator, Value(3))
```

Naïve support for in-place calculations

Corresponding integration scheme



EAGODynamicOptimizer.jl¹⁹

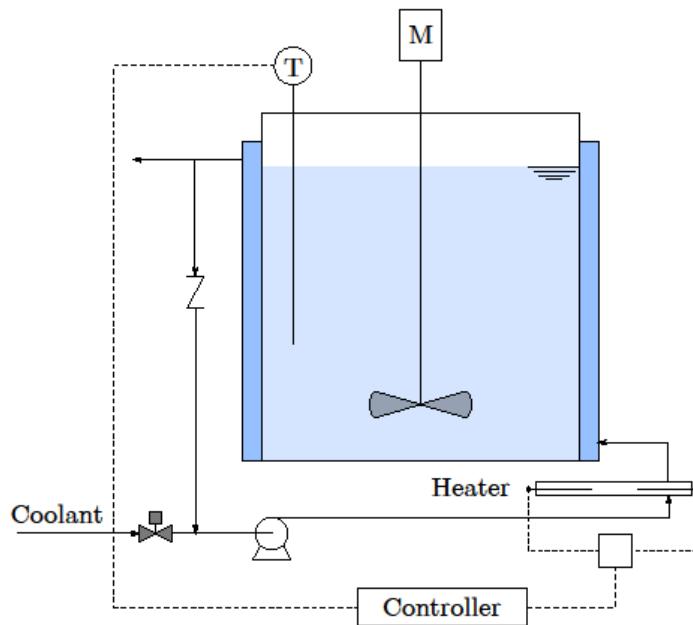


19. Wilhelm, M. E., **EAGODynamicOptimizer.jl**, (2020), GitHub repository, <https://github.com/PSORLab/EAGODynamicOptimizer.jl>

Robust Hybrid Dynamic Optimization



Exothermic Polymerization Reaction²⁴



Adequate cooling at maximum temperature to withstand sensor fault?

Robust Operation SIP

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma^* = \max_{p \in P, \gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma \\ \text{s.t. } \gamma \leq T(t_f, \mathbf{u}) - p, \forall \mathbf{u} \in U\end{aligned}$$

- Embedded dynamic system
- Complex chemical kinetics (hybrid model desirable)
- Nonconvex semi-infinite program

24. Soroush M. and Kravaris, C.. **Nonlinear control of a batch polymerization reactor: An experimental study.** *AIChE Journal* 38, (1992): 1429-1448.

Robust Hybrid Dynamic Optimization



Robust Operation SIP

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma^* = \max_{p \in P, \gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma \\ \text{s.t. } \gamma \leq T(t_f, \mathbf{u}) - p, \forall \mathbf{u} \in U\end{aligned}$$

Dynamical System (Mass & Energy Balance)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dC_m}{dt} &= (1 + \epsilon C_m / C_{m_0}) R_m, \\ \frac{dC_i}{dt} &= R_i + \epsilon C_i / C_{m_0} R_m, \\ \frac{dT}{dt} &= \frac{\alpha_0 k_P \xi_0 C_m}{1 + \epsilon C_m / C_{m_0}} + \alpha_1 (T_j - T)\end{aligned}$$

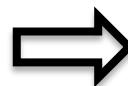
Rate constants (R_m, R_i) from pseudo-emirical models

Rate Expression (Greatly Simplified....)

$$\begin{aligned}R_m &= -C_m \xi_0 (k_P + k_{fm}), \\ R_i &= -k_i C_i, \\ \xi_0^2 k_t(\xi_0, C_m, T) - 2\zeta k_i C_i &= 0.\end{aligned}$$



*Relaxation of
Dynamic System*



Able to solve SIP in 57.8 using
a modified SIPres algorithm.

Use 3-layer GeLU ANN as in place of
solving nonlinear equation from
quasi-steady state assumption

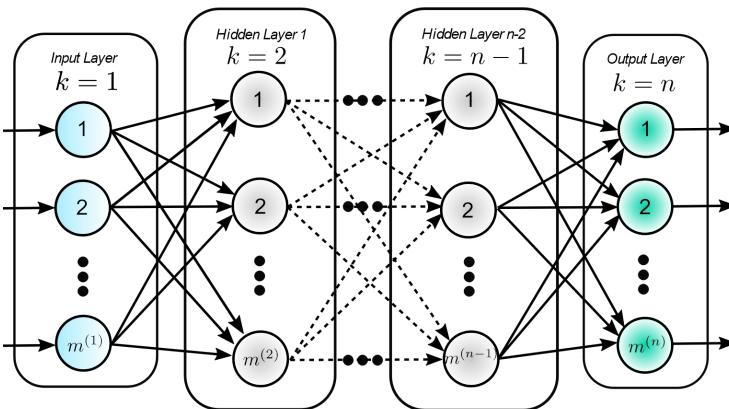


New Applications

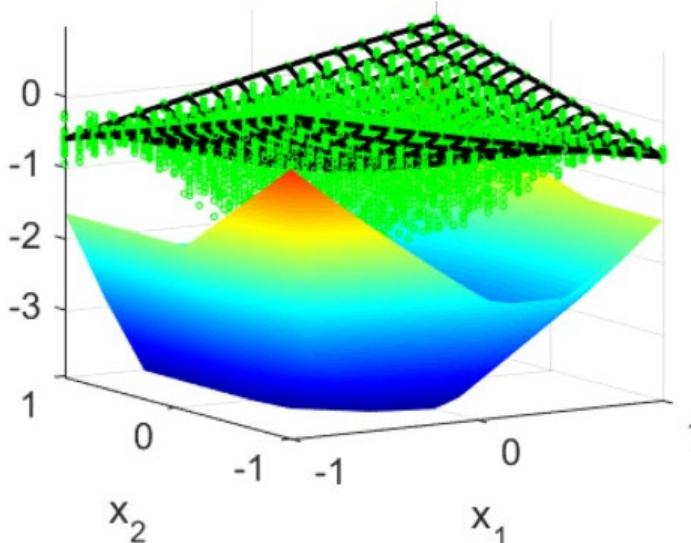


Implicit Functions²⁵

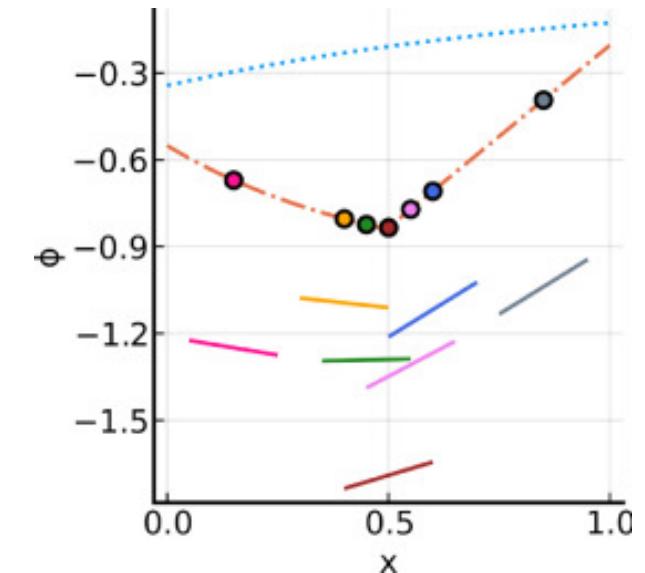
Neural Networks²⁶



Continuous Random Variables²⁷



Blackbox Functions²⁸



25. Stuber, MD et al. Convex and concave relaxations of implicit functions. *Optimization Methods and Software* (2015), 30, 424-460

26. Schweidtmann, AM, and Mitsos, A. Deterministic global optimization with artificial neural networks embedded. *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications* (2019): 925-948.

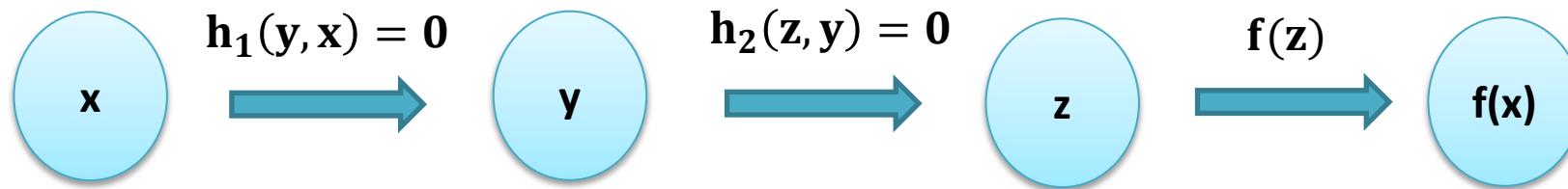
27. Shao, Y and Scott JK. Convex relaxations for global optimization under uncertainty described by continuous random variables, *AIChE Journal*, (2018): 3023 – 3033.

28. Song, Y; Cao, H; Mehta, C; and Khan KA. Bounding Convex Relaxations of Process Models from Below by Tractable Black-Box Sampling, *Computers & Chemical Engineering*, In Press, (2021).

Future Work: Implementation



- Multiple input-output support in EAGO.jl²¹.



- API through InfiniteOpt.jl²⁵.
- Extension to reverse propagation & novel algorithms.
- Wrappers for other Julia reachability methods TaylorModels.jl, etc.

21. Wilhelm, M. E., and M. D. Stuber. EAGO.jl: easy advanced global optimization in Julia. *Optimization Methods and Software* (2020): 1-26.

25. Stuber, M.D. et al. Convex and concave relaxations of implicit functions. *Optimization Methods and Software* (2015), 30, 424-460

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Process Systems and
Operations Research
Laboratory

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