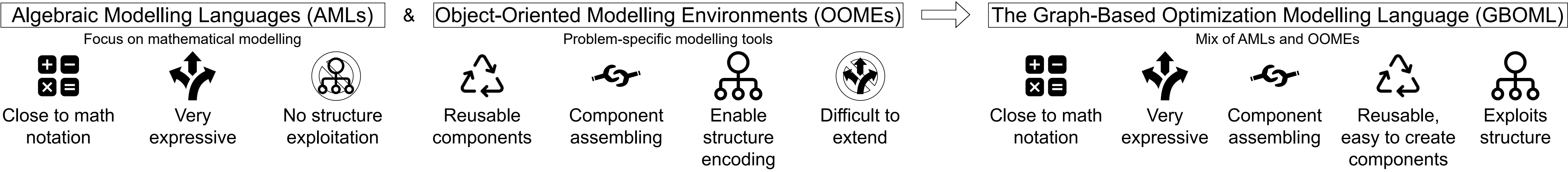


## Yet another modelling tool ?

GBOML aims to bridge the gap between AMLs and OOMEs.



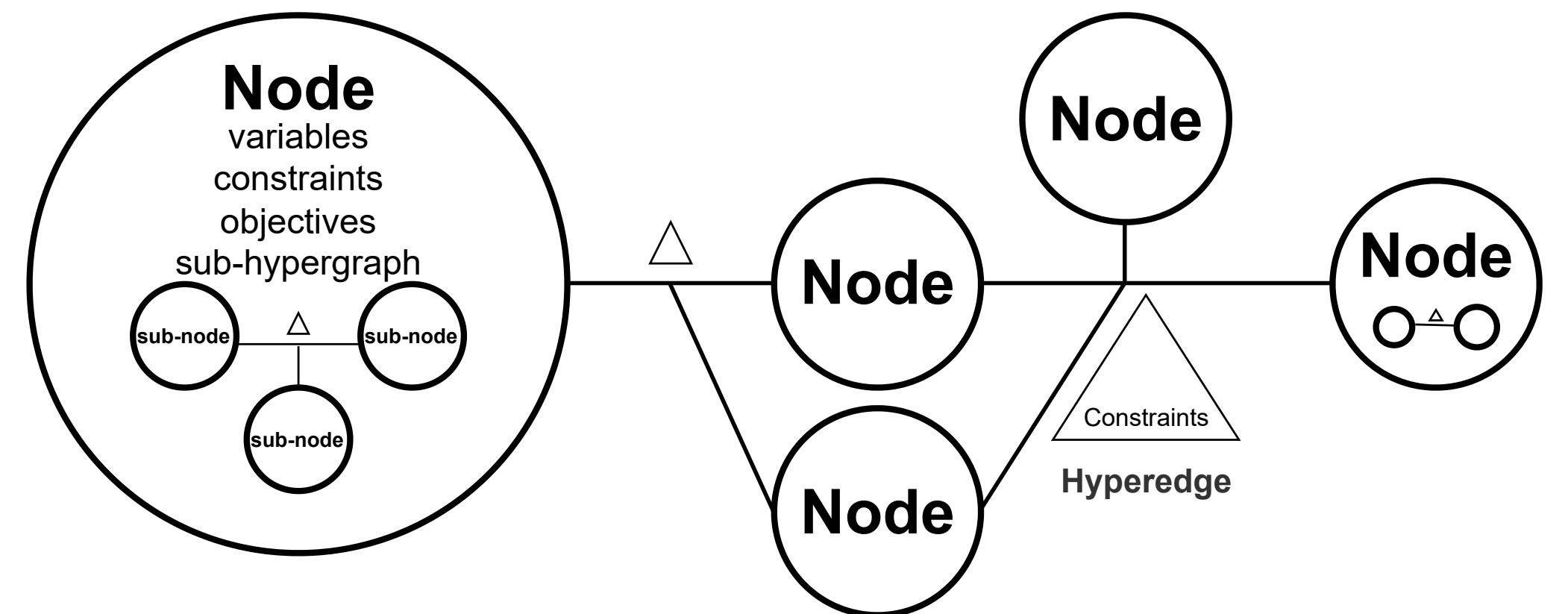
## Structured MILPs

- Arise in many applications such as **energy system planning** and **supply chain management** problems
- Often possess a **time-index**
- Can often be seen as **networks of components or units**
- Can often be encoded by a **hierarchical hypergraph**

## Mathematical formulation

This work focuses on block-decomposable problems that can be encoded by a **hierarchical hypergraph**  $G = \langle \bullet, \blacktriangle \rangle$ , where

- $\bullet$  is the set of nodes
- $\blacktriangle$  is the set of hyperedges linking these nodes.

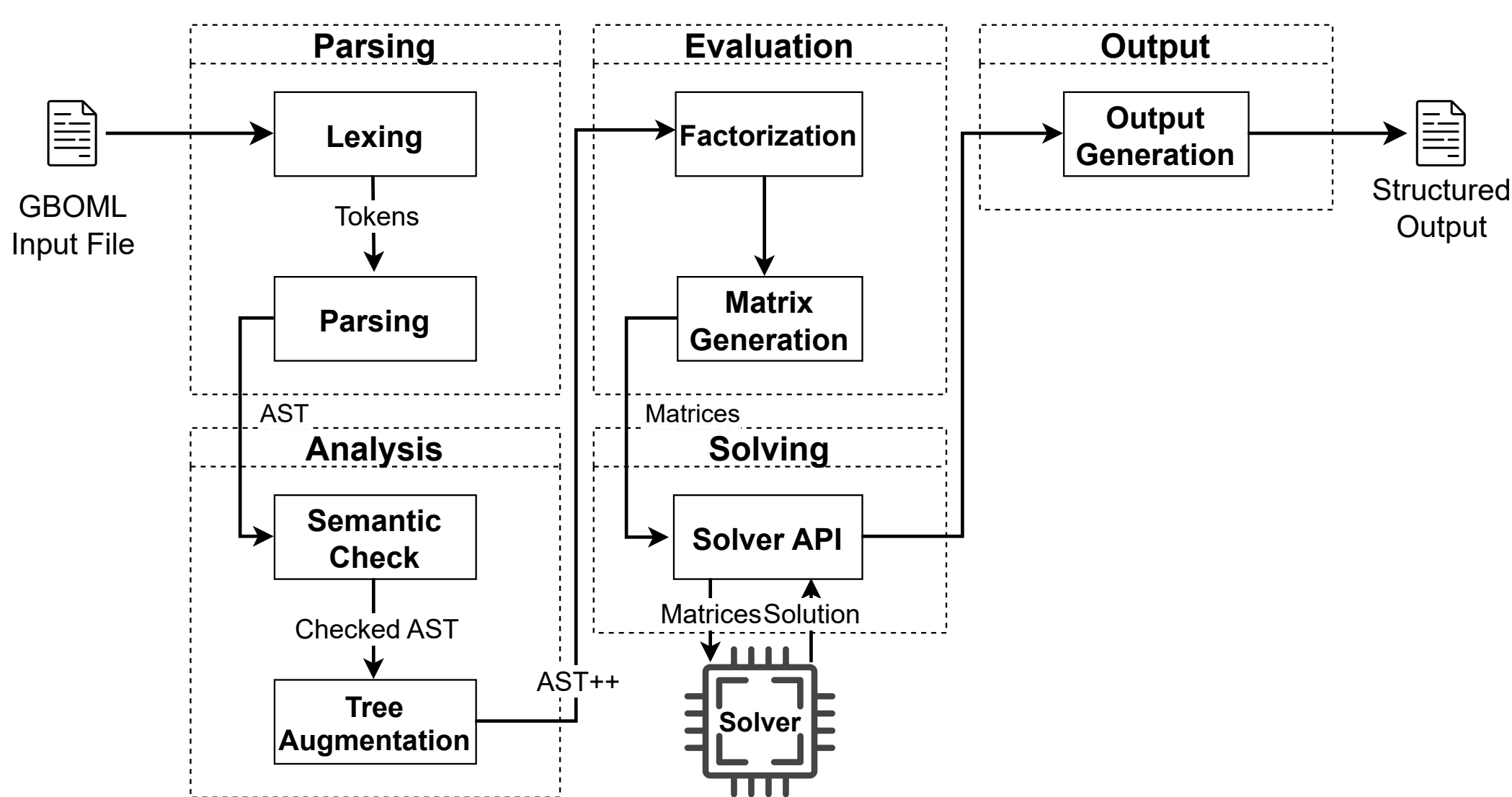


Each node  $\circ \in \bullet$  is made up of variables, objectives  $obj_{\circ}$ , constraints  $cstr_{\circ}$  that need to be satisfied and a sub-hypergraph  $G_{\circ} = \langle \bullet_{\circ}, \blacktriangle_{\circ} \rangle$ . Each hyperedge  $\Delta \in \blacktriangle$  is made up of constraints  $cstr_{\Delta}$  that connect nodes' variables. The overall problem  $P(G)$  is written as,

$$P(G) \equiv \min \sum_{\circ \in \bullet} f(\circ) \quad f(\circ) = obj_{\circ} + \sum_{\circ \in \bullet_{\circ}} f(\circ)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{aligned} g(\circ) \text{ is true} & \quad \forall \circ \in \bullet \\ cstr_{\Delta} \text{ is true} & \quad \forall \Delta \in \blacktriangle \end{aligned} \quad g(\circ) = cstr_{\circ} \wedge \left[ \begin{aligned} g(o) \quad \forall o \in \bullet_{\circ} \\ \wedge [cstr_{\Delta} \quad \forall \Delta \in \blacktriangle_{\circ}] \end{aligned} \right]$$

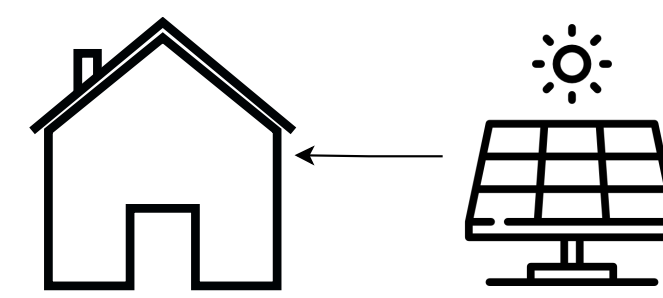
## GBOML



The **Graph-Based Optimization Modelling Language (GBOML)**[1, 2]

- is **open-source** and coded in **Python** (available on PyPI)
- relies on a **hierarchical hypergraph abstraction** to capture structure
- interfaces with both commercial and open-source **solvers**
- **exploits structure** in
  - **model encoding** via its hypergraph abstraction
  - **model generation** via its inner representation, vectorization and parallel model generation
  - **model solving** by interfacing with structure exploiting methods (Dantzig-Wolfe and Benders decomposition)

## Example



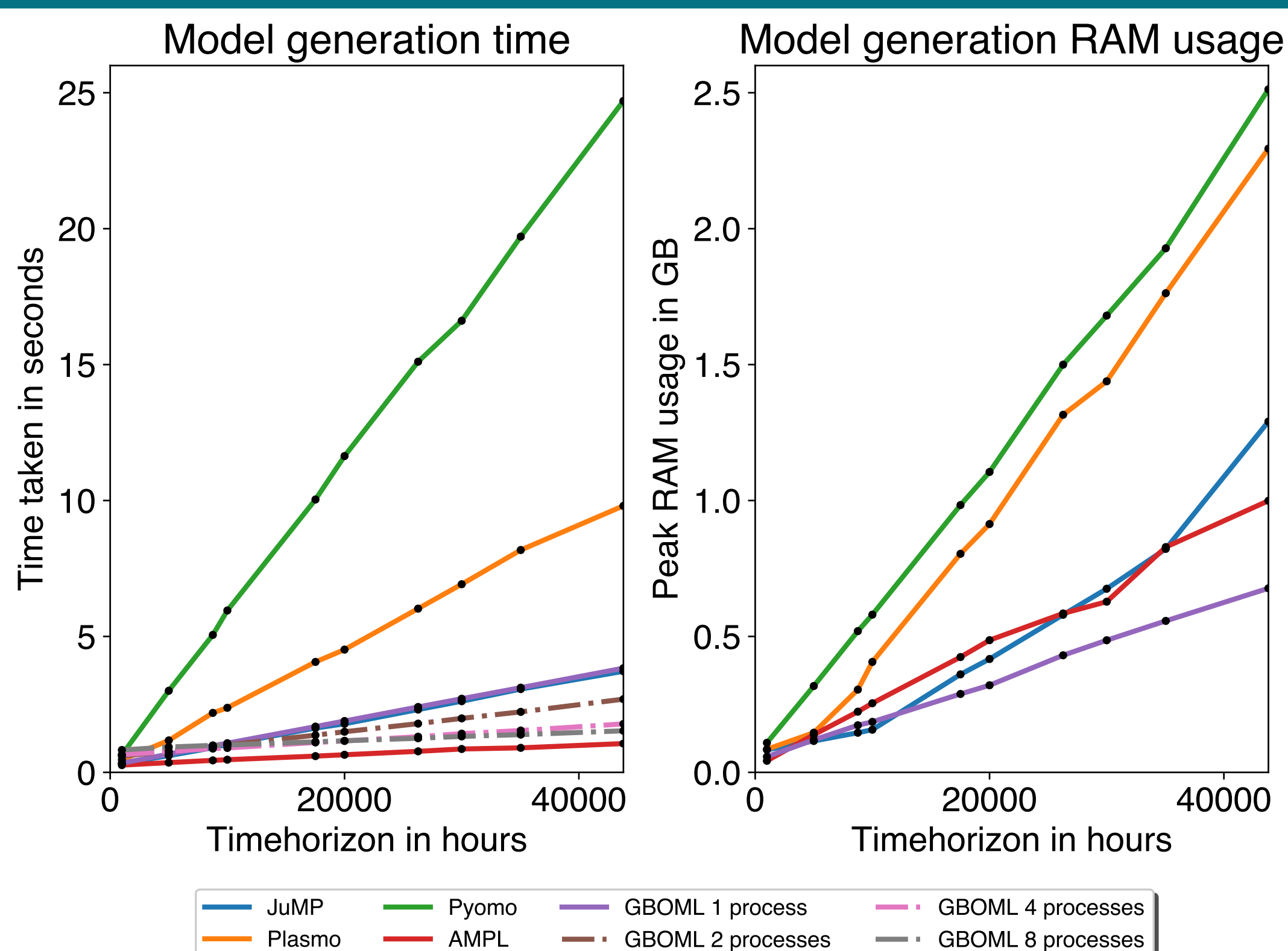
We consider a house that wants to minimize its overall electricity bill by installing PV panels. First, we model the PV panels in GBOML by writing,

```
#NODE PV
#PARAMETERS
cost_invest = 120;
cost_op = 1;
irradiance = import "irradiance.csv";
max_capacity = 500.0;
#VARIABLES
internal: capacity;
external: electricity[T];
#CONSTRAINTS
electricity[t] <= irradiance[t] * capacity;
capacity <= max_capacity;
capacity >= 0;
electricity[t] >= 0;
#OBJECTIVES
min: cost_invest * capacity;
min: cost_op * electricity[t];
```

We can then import the node PV and write the overall problem as,

```
#TIMEHORIZON T = 24*365*5;
#NODE HOUSE
#PARAMETERS
demand = import "demand.csv";
energy_price = 2;
#NODE PV = import "PV" from "PV.gboml";
#VARIABLES
external: tobuy[T];
internal: panels[T] <- PV.electricity[T];
#CONSTRAINTS
tobuy[t] >= demand[t] - panels[t];
tobuy[t] >= 0;
#OBJECTIVES
min: tobuy[t];
```

## Benchmark



[1] Bardhyl Miftari et al. "GBOML: A Structure-Exploiting Optimization Modelling Language in Python". 2022. URL: [https://gitlab.uliege.be/smart\\_grids/public/gboml](https://gitlab.uliege.be/smart_grids/public/gboml).

[2] Bardhyl Miftari et al. "GBOML: Graph-Based Optimization Modeling Language". In: *Journal of Open Source Software* 7.72 (2022), p. 4158. DOI: 10.21105/joss.04158. URL: <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.04158>.

