

# Exploiting structure in MILP: a modeler's perspective

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# Structure in MILPs

## Examples

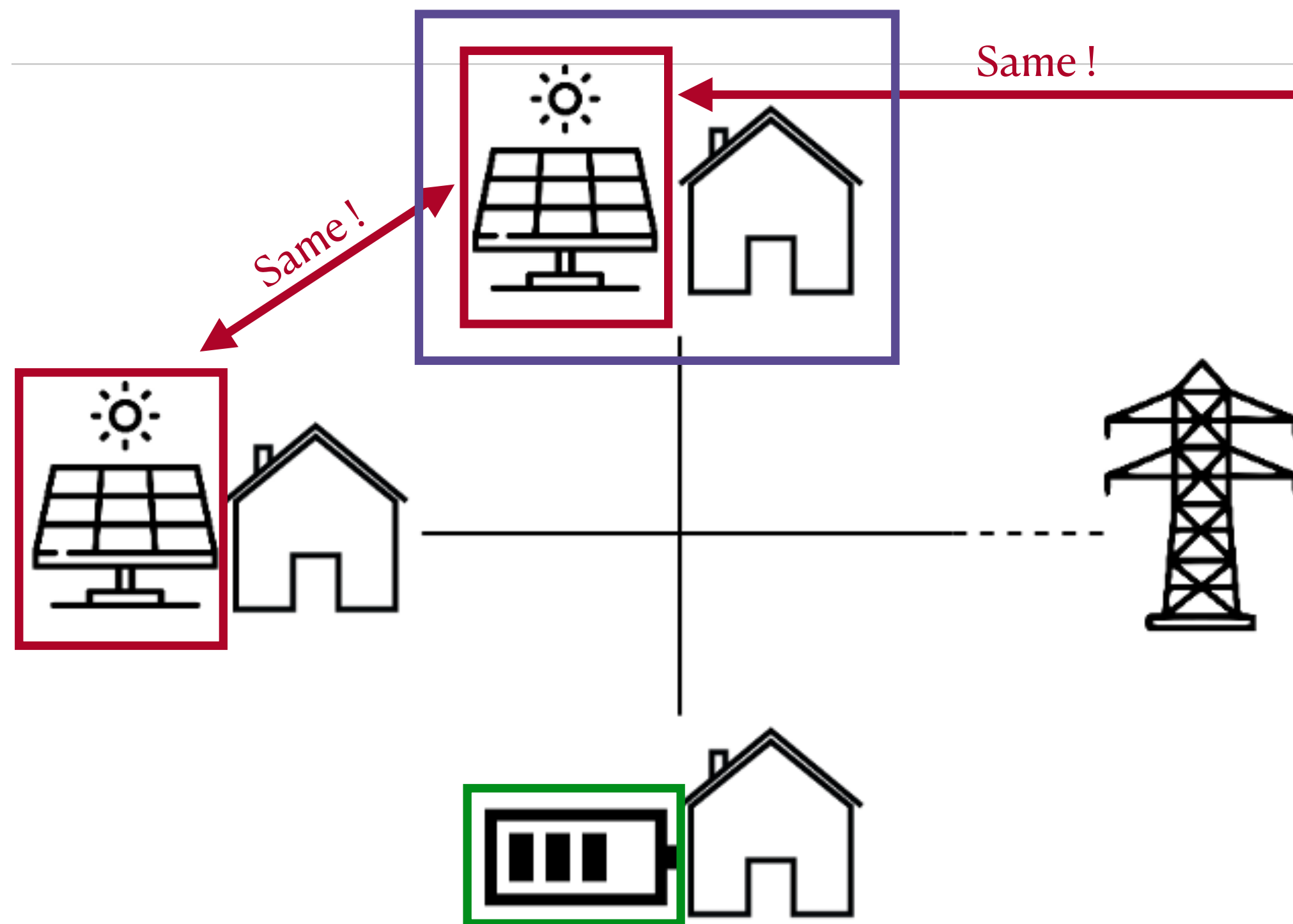


Figure 1: renewable energy community

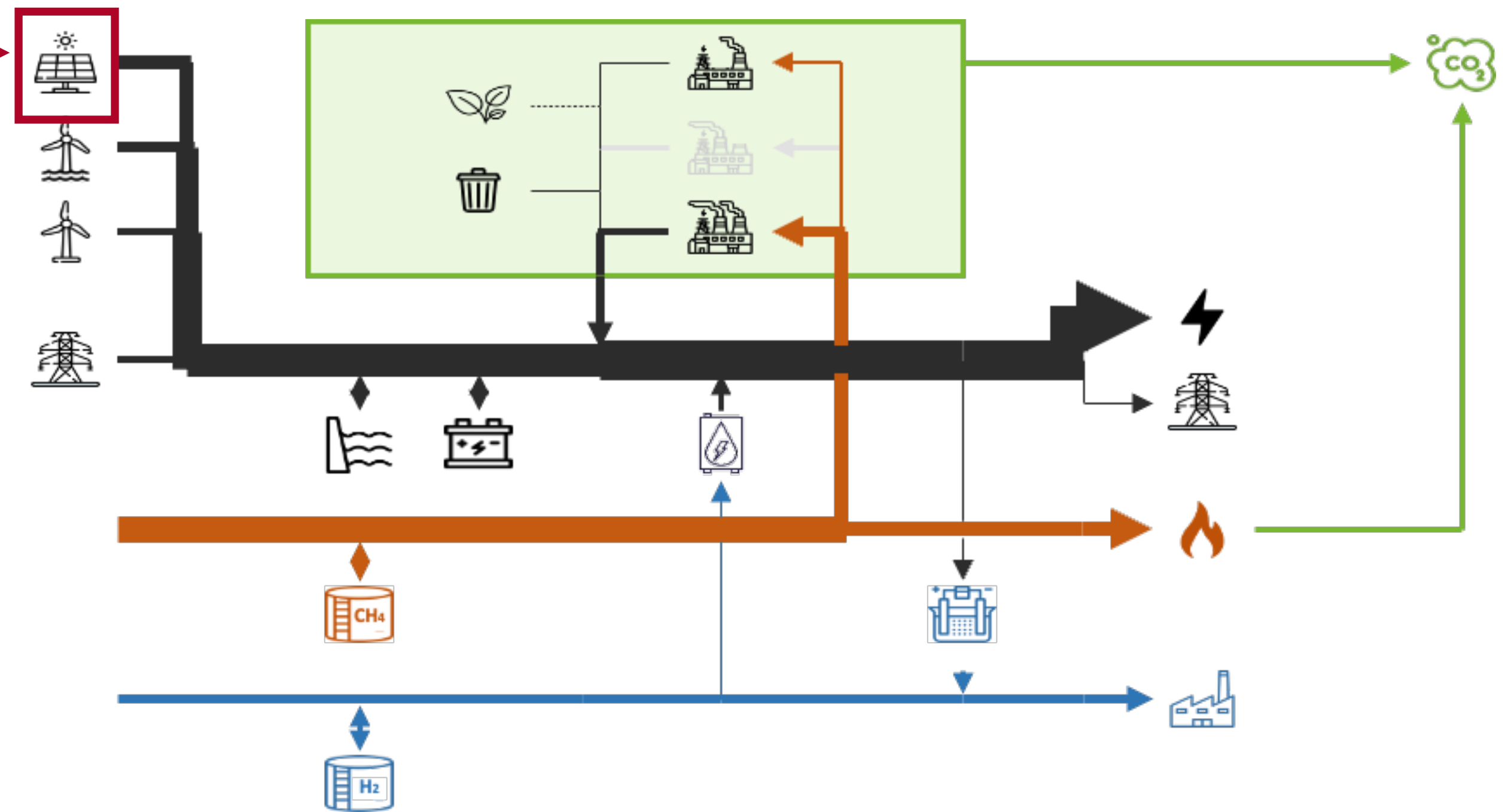


Figure 2: Belgian energy model

- Network of components
- Similar components re-used several times
- Frequent in energy or supply chain optimization

**How to exploit this structure?**

# MILP Workflow

## Basics

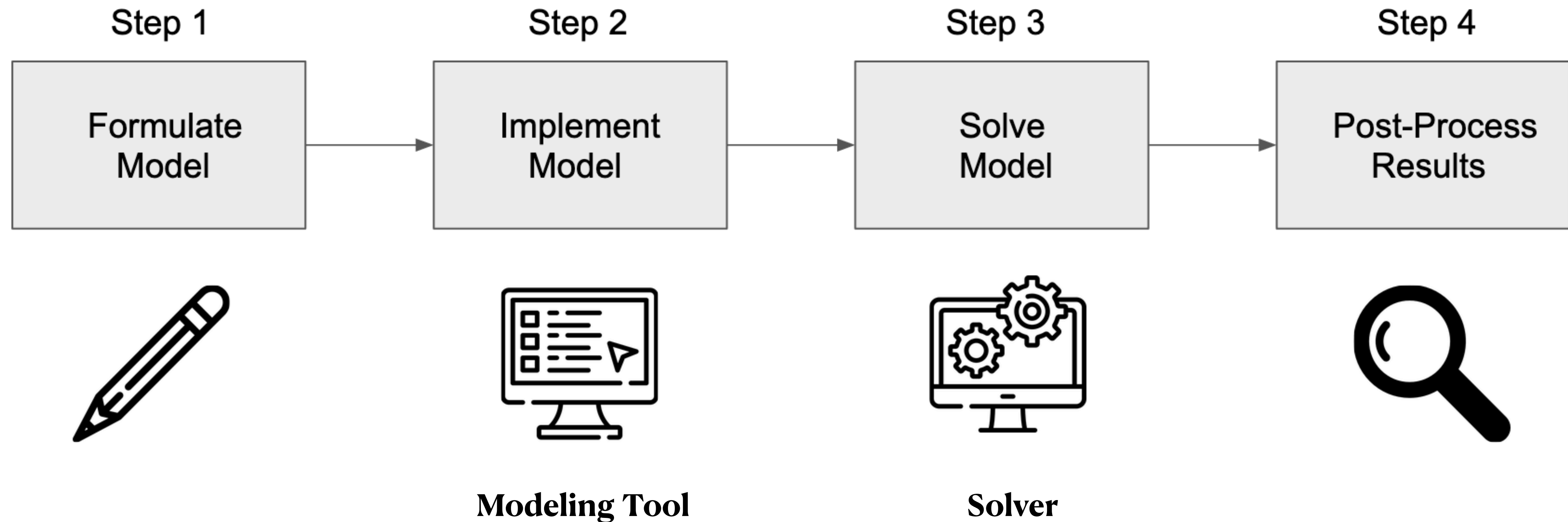


Figure 3: MILP workflow

# MILP Workflow

## Basics

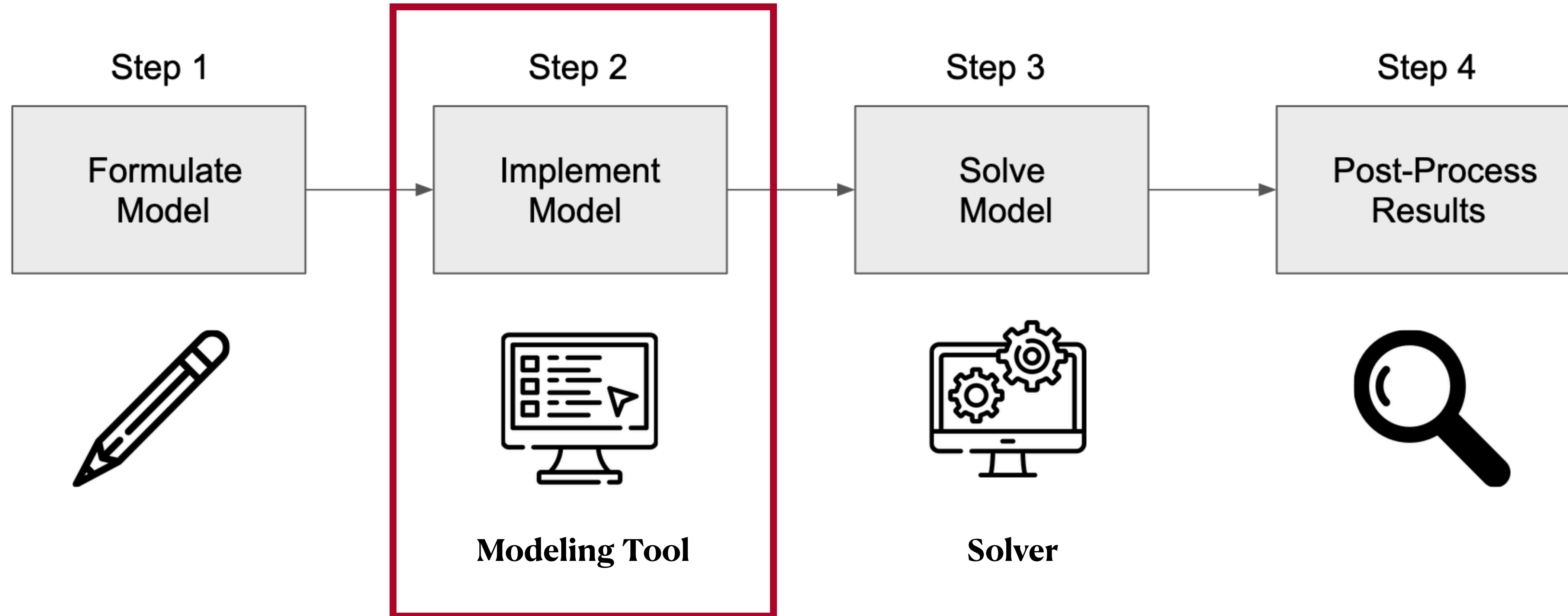


Figure 3: MILP workflow

# Modeling Tools

## Basics

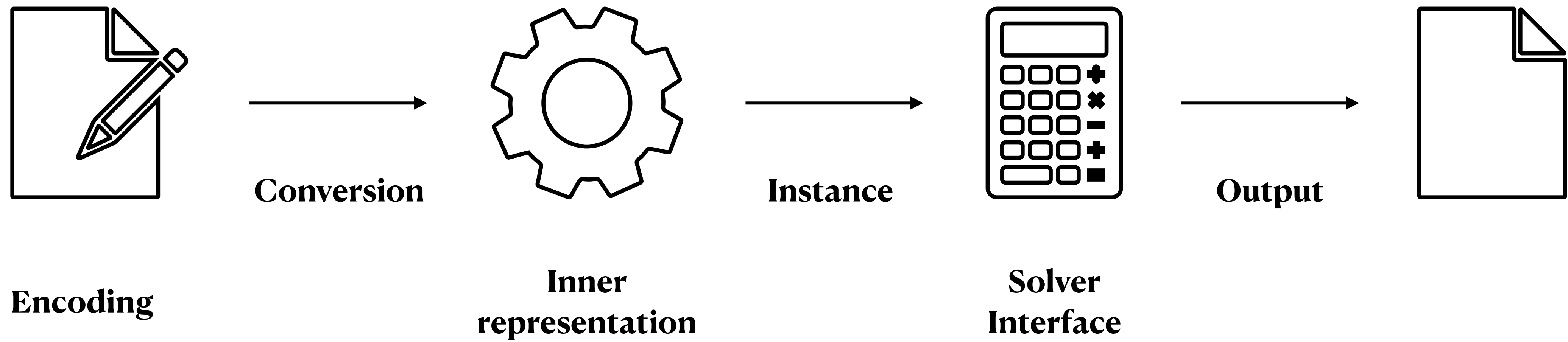
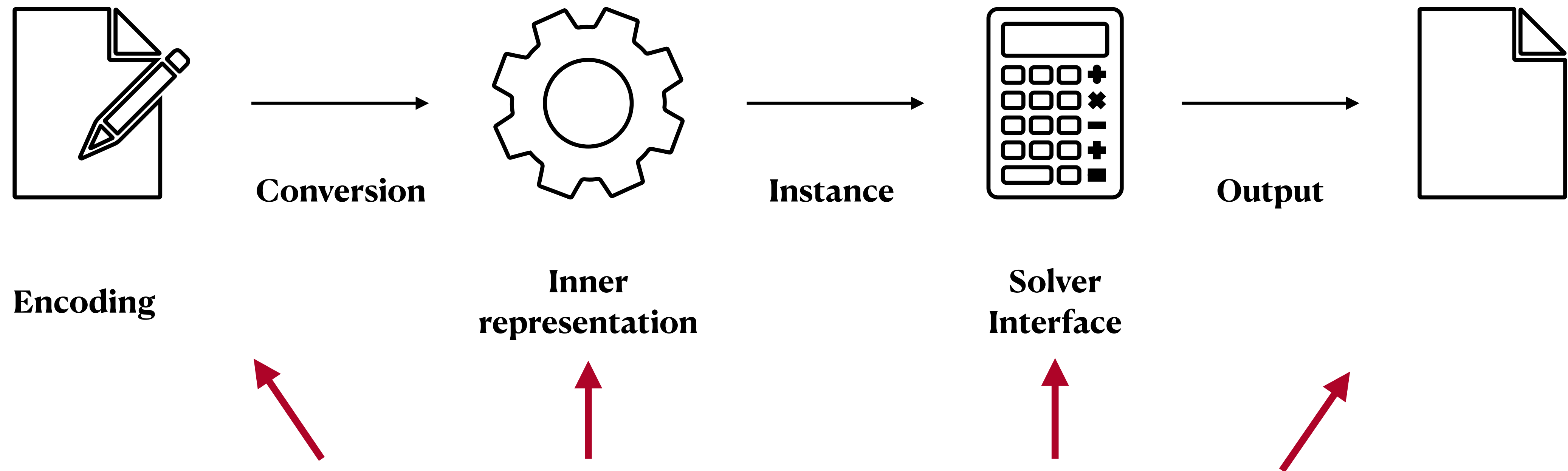


Figure 4: Modelling tools workflow

# Modeling Tools

## Basics



**Exploiting structure at each step**

Figure 4: Modelling tools workflow



# Modeling Tools

## AMLs

- Algebraic Modeling Languages (AMLs)
  - Formulation close to mathematical notation
  - Very expressive (e.g. can represent any mixed-integer nonlinear program)
  - Often interface with multiple solvers
  - Do not exploit structure encoding in their basic form
  - Examples:



# Modeling Tools

## OOMEs

- **Object-Oriented Modeling Environments (OOMEs)**
  - Focus on one particular application (e.g. energy system sizing and operations)
  - Usually make use of predefined components that are “imported”
  - Difficult to add or modify the components
  - Typically have advanced data processing capabilities tailored to the application
  - Examples:



**Can we go further?**

# Going Further

## GBOML



- The **Graph-Based Optimization Modeling Language (GBOML)**[12-13] combines the strengths of AMLs and OOMEs
  - Open-Source and Stand-alone
  - Can represent any MILP
  - Exploits structure in various ways
  - Syntax close to the mathematical notation
  - Time-indexed models can be encoded easily
  - Allows component definition, re-use and component assembling
  - Interfaces with various solvers



# Going Further

## GBOML



- In GBOML, structure is exploited at all levels:

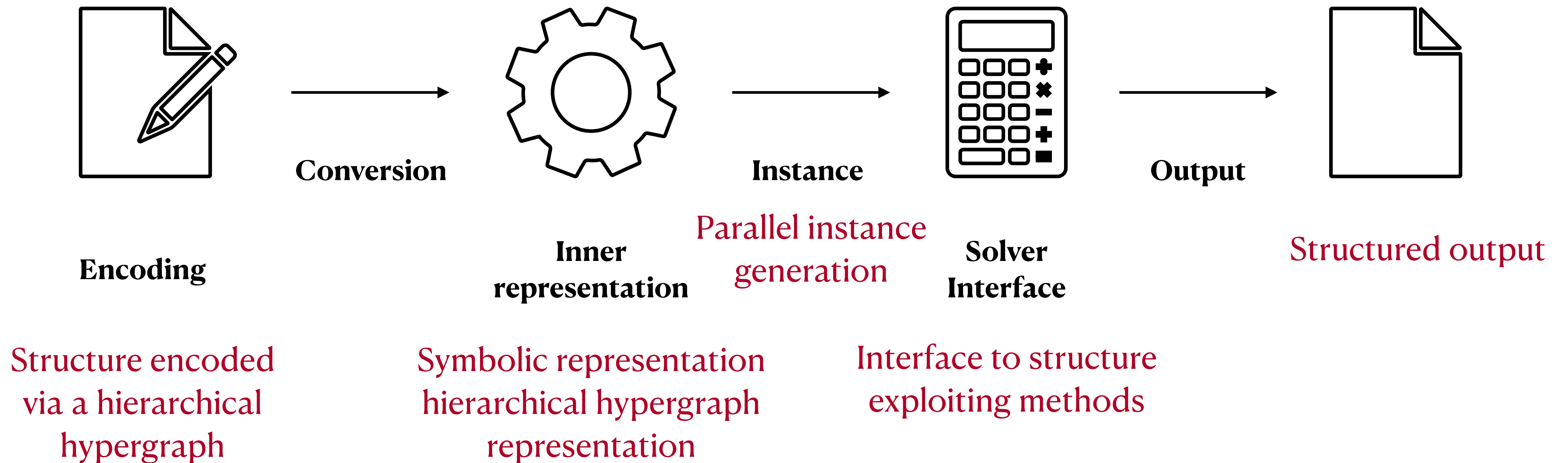


Figure 5: GBOML structure exploiting workflow

# GBOML abstraction

## Hierarchical hypergraph

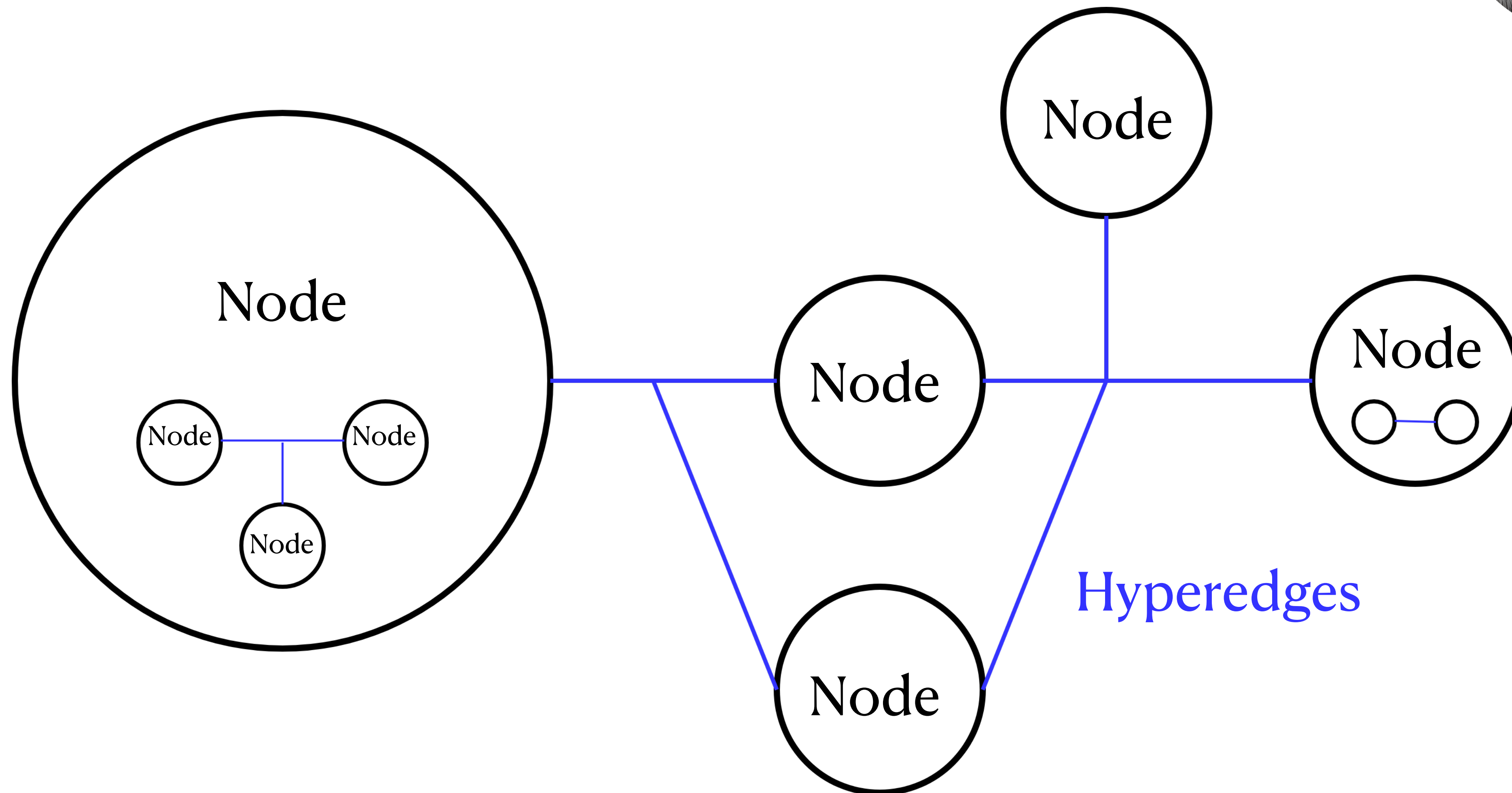


FIGURE 6 : Representation of one particular hierarchical hypergraph made-up of 5 nodes and 2 hyperedges. The node most to the left and to the right both contain a hypergraph themselves.

# GBOML language

## Basics



### #TIMEHORIZON

T = <value>;

#NODE <node\_name>

#PARAMETERS

<param\_def>

#VARIABLES

<var\_def>

#CONSTRAINTS

<constr\_def>

#OBJECTIVES

<obj\_def>

#HYPEREDGE <edge\_name>

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# GBOML inner structure

## Hierarchical hypergraph

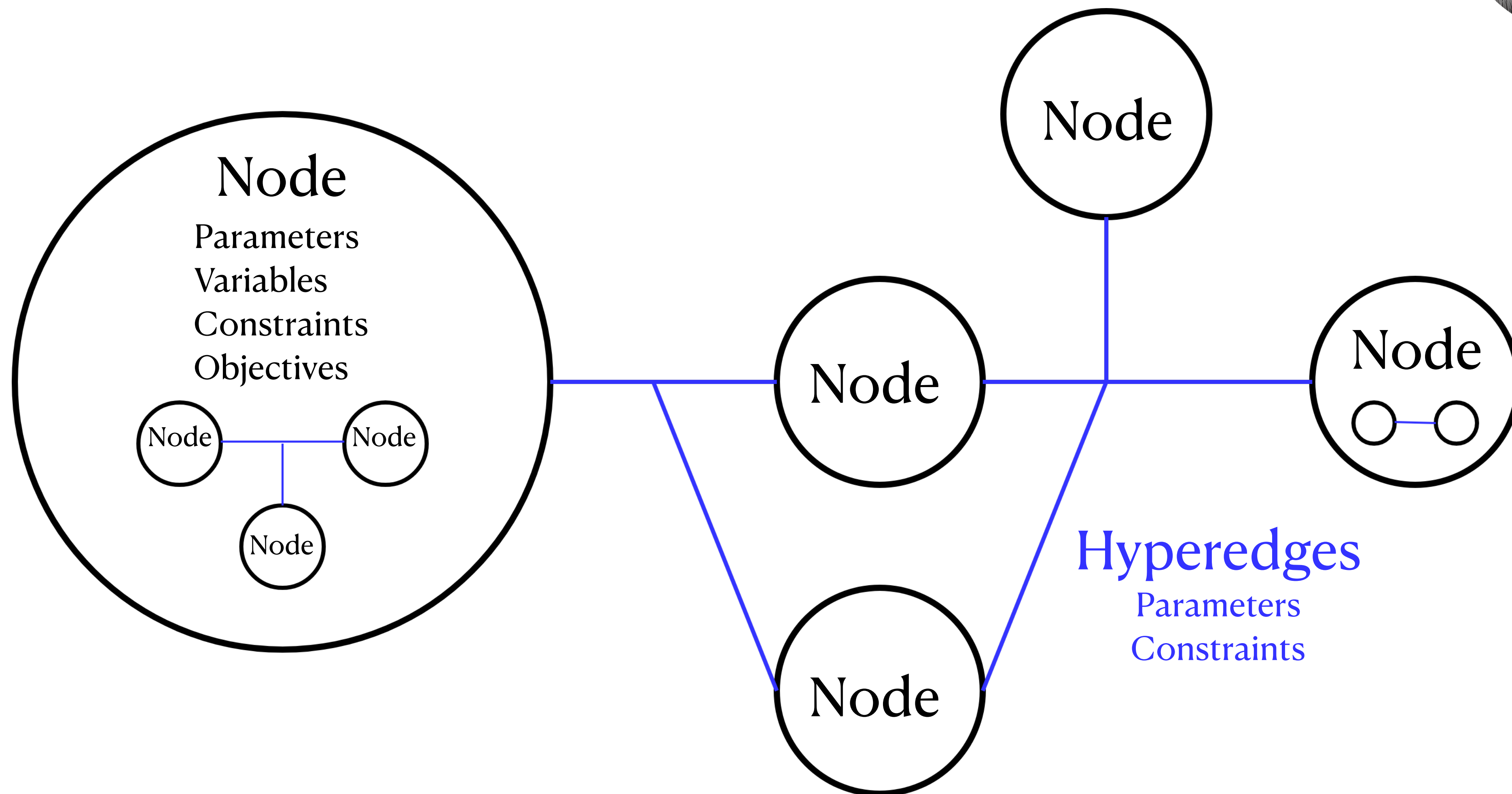


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# GBOML inner structure

## Hierarchical hypergraph

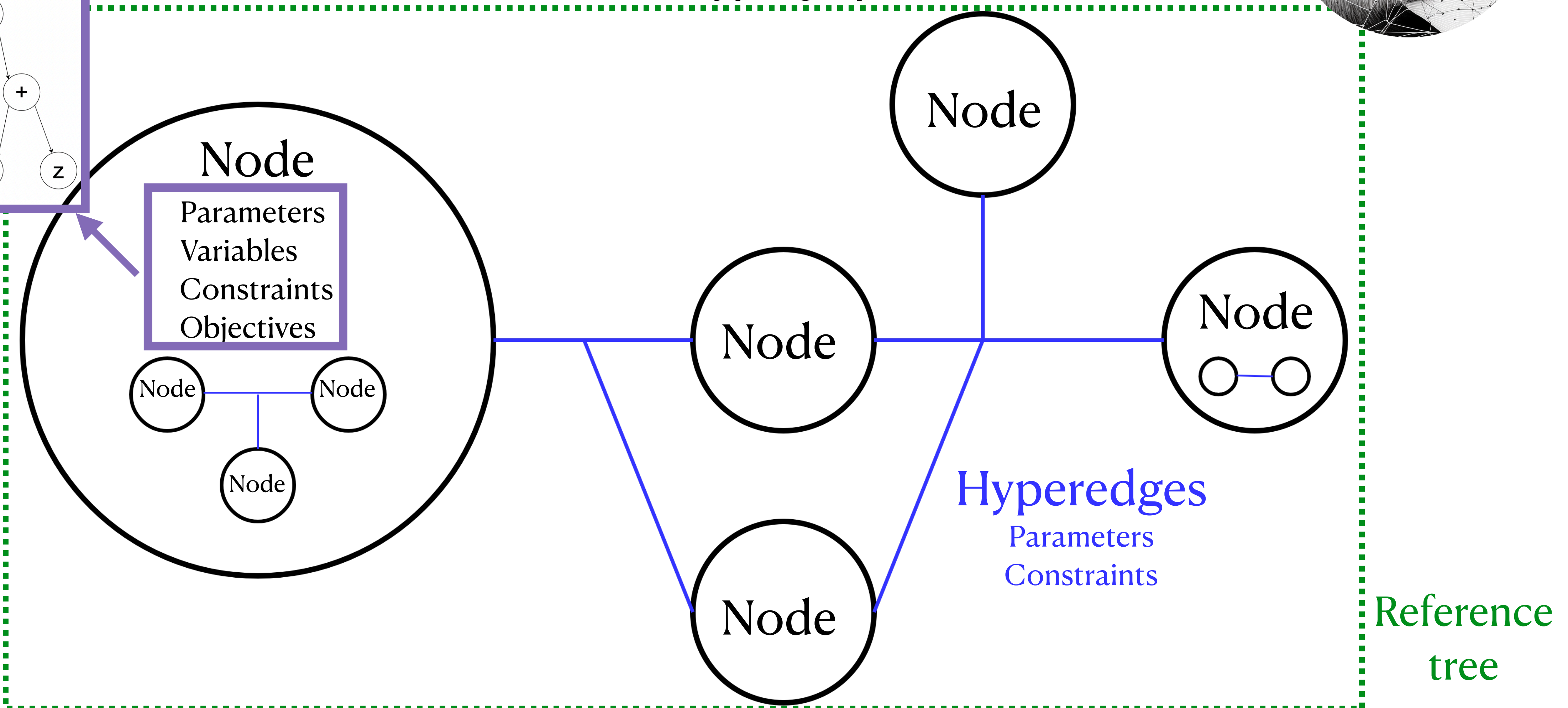
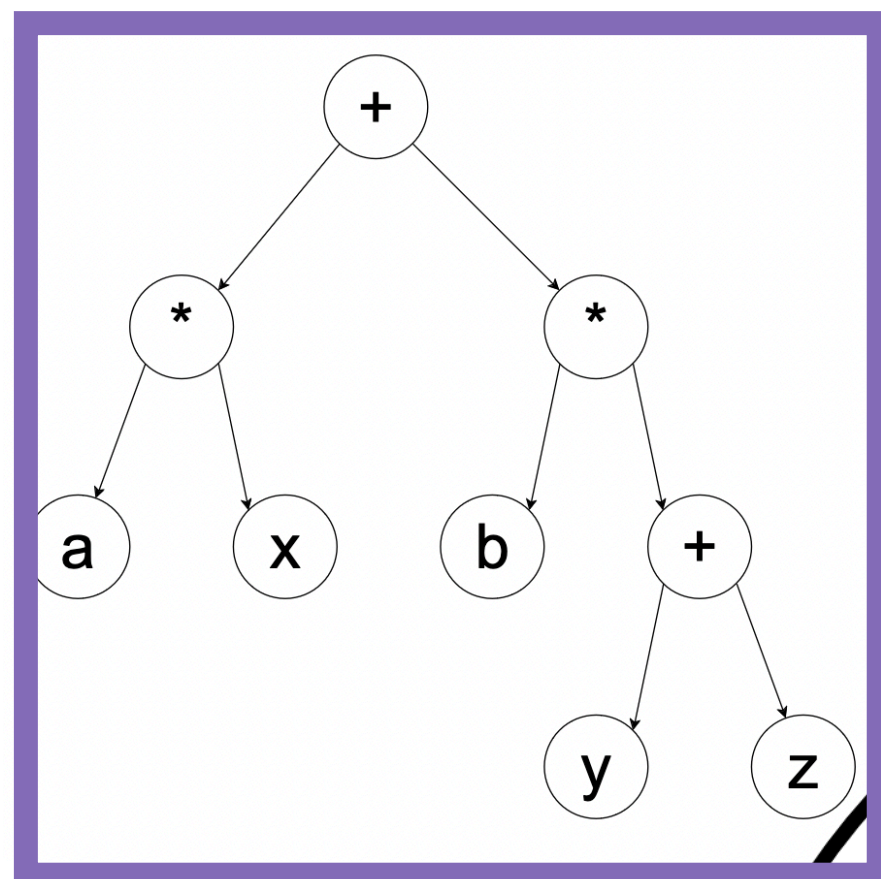
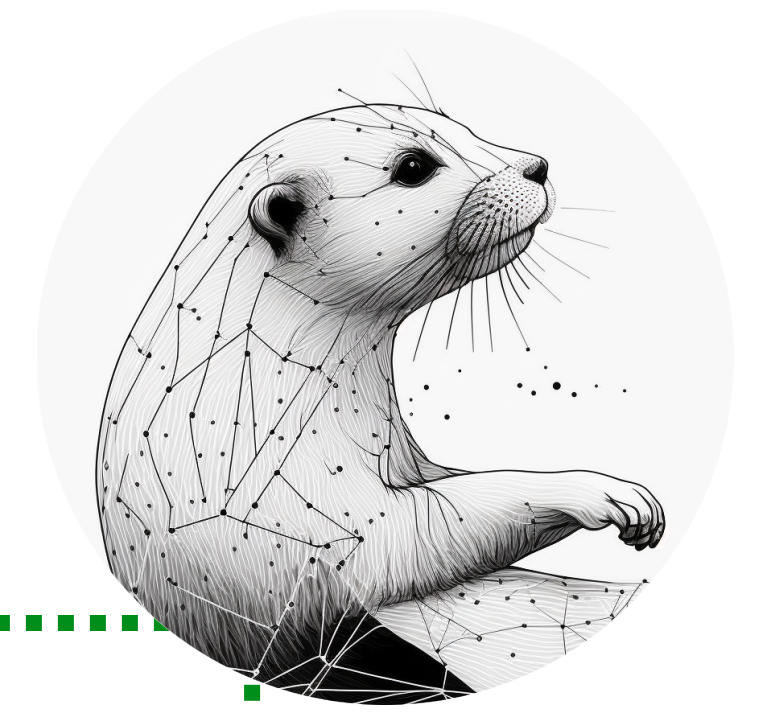


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# GBOML inner structure

## Hierarchical hypergraph



**Re-usable**

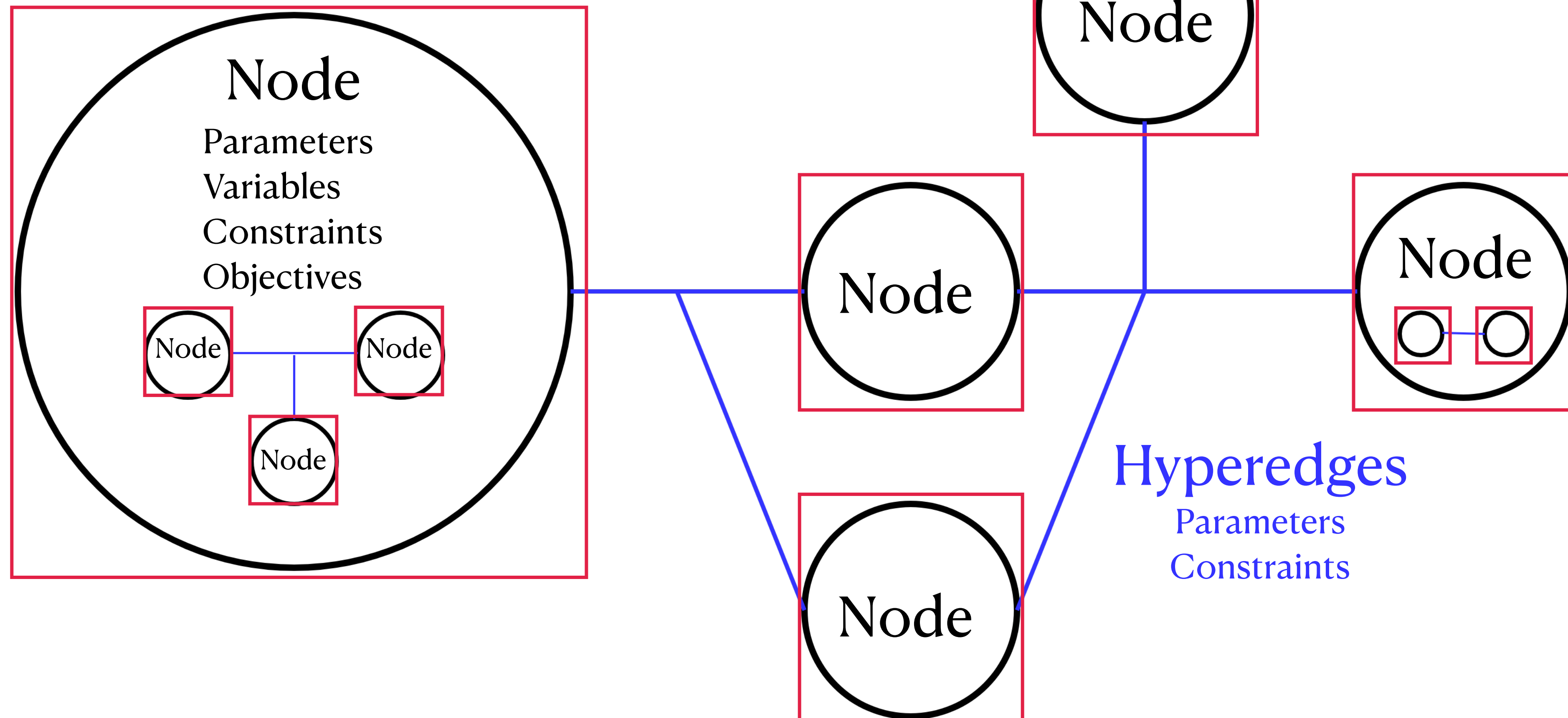


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# GBOML inner structure

## Hierarchical hypergraph

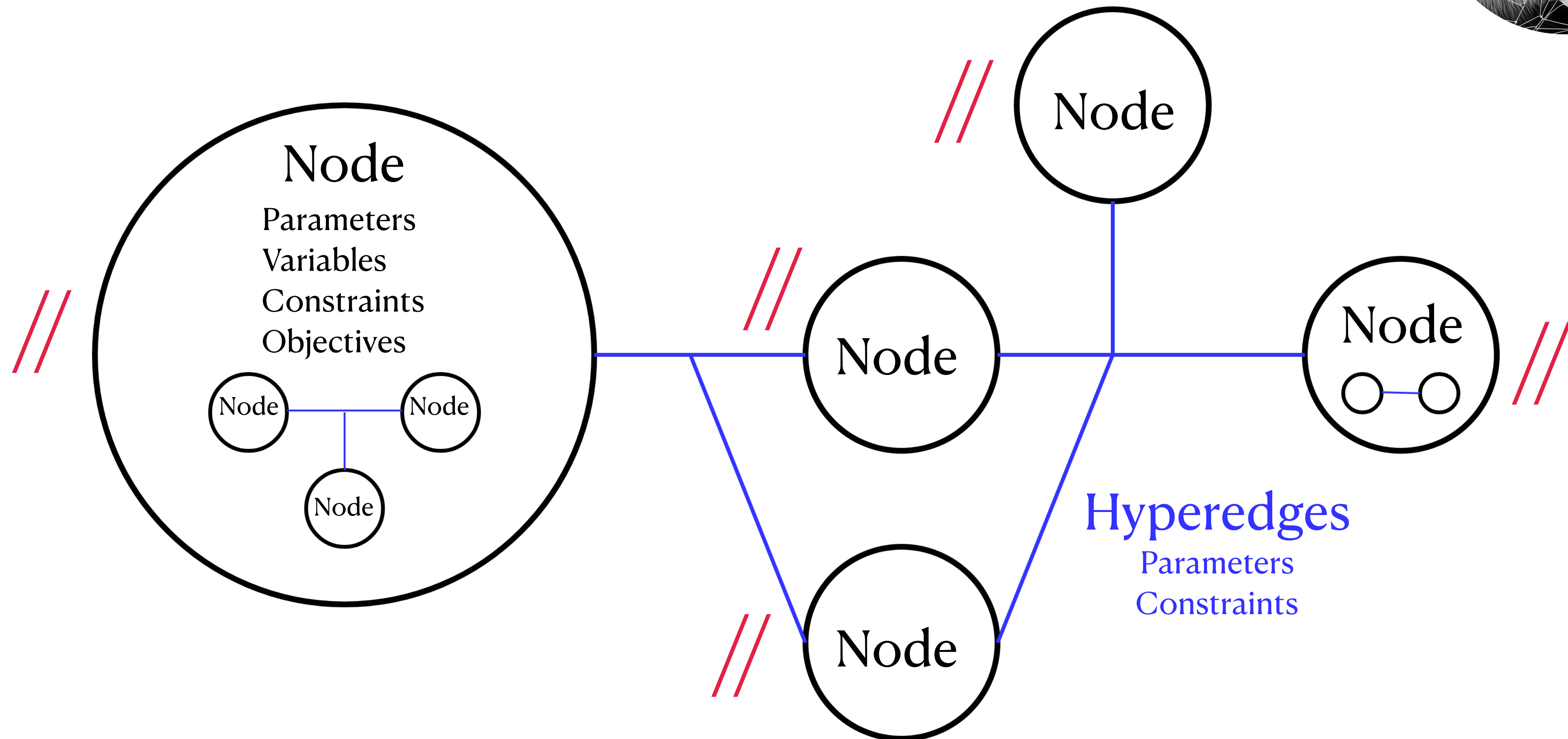


FIGURE 6 : Representation of one particular hierarchical hypergraph made-up of 5 nodes and 2 hyperedges. The node most to the left and to the right both contain a hypergraph themselves.

# GBOML solver interface

## Methods

- Commercial solvers



- Open-source solvers



- Structure exploiting methods

- DSP[19]: Dantzig-Wolfe decomposition
- CPLEX: Benders decomposition

# Benchmarking

# Benchmarking

## Instance generation time

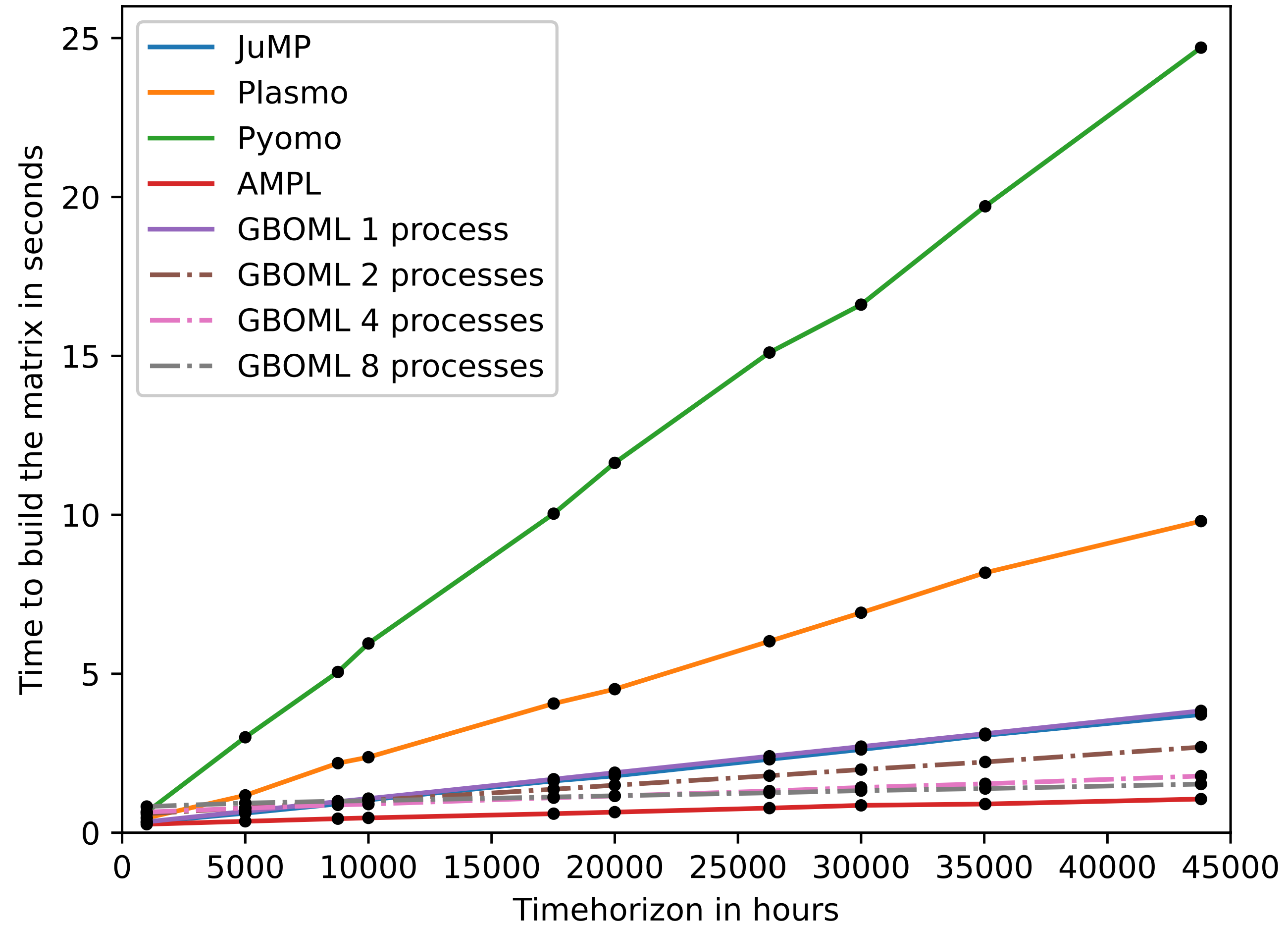


FIGURE 7 : time to generate a remote renewable energy hub instance[20]  
for a growing time horizon with different tools



# Benchmarking

## Peak RAM usage

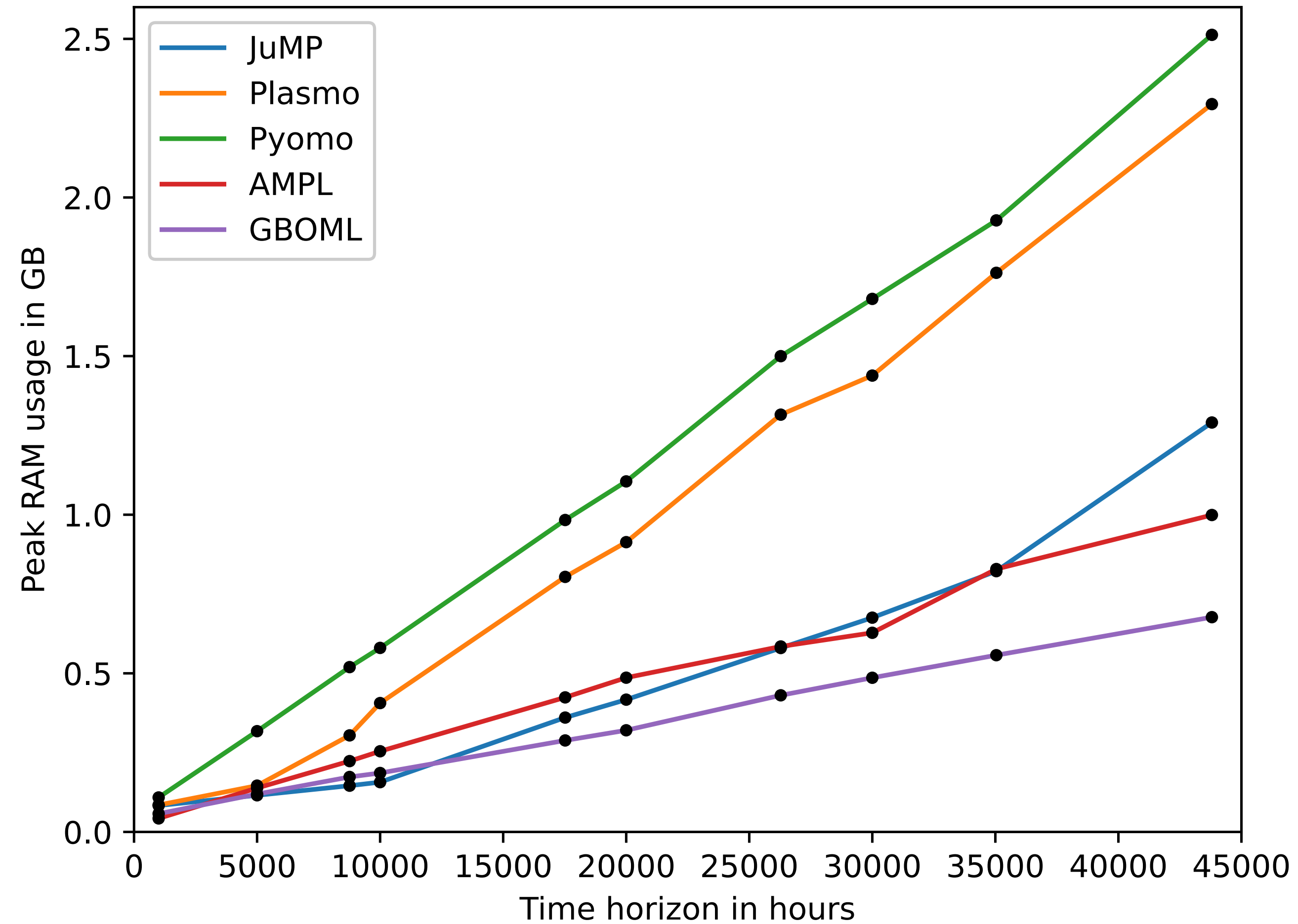
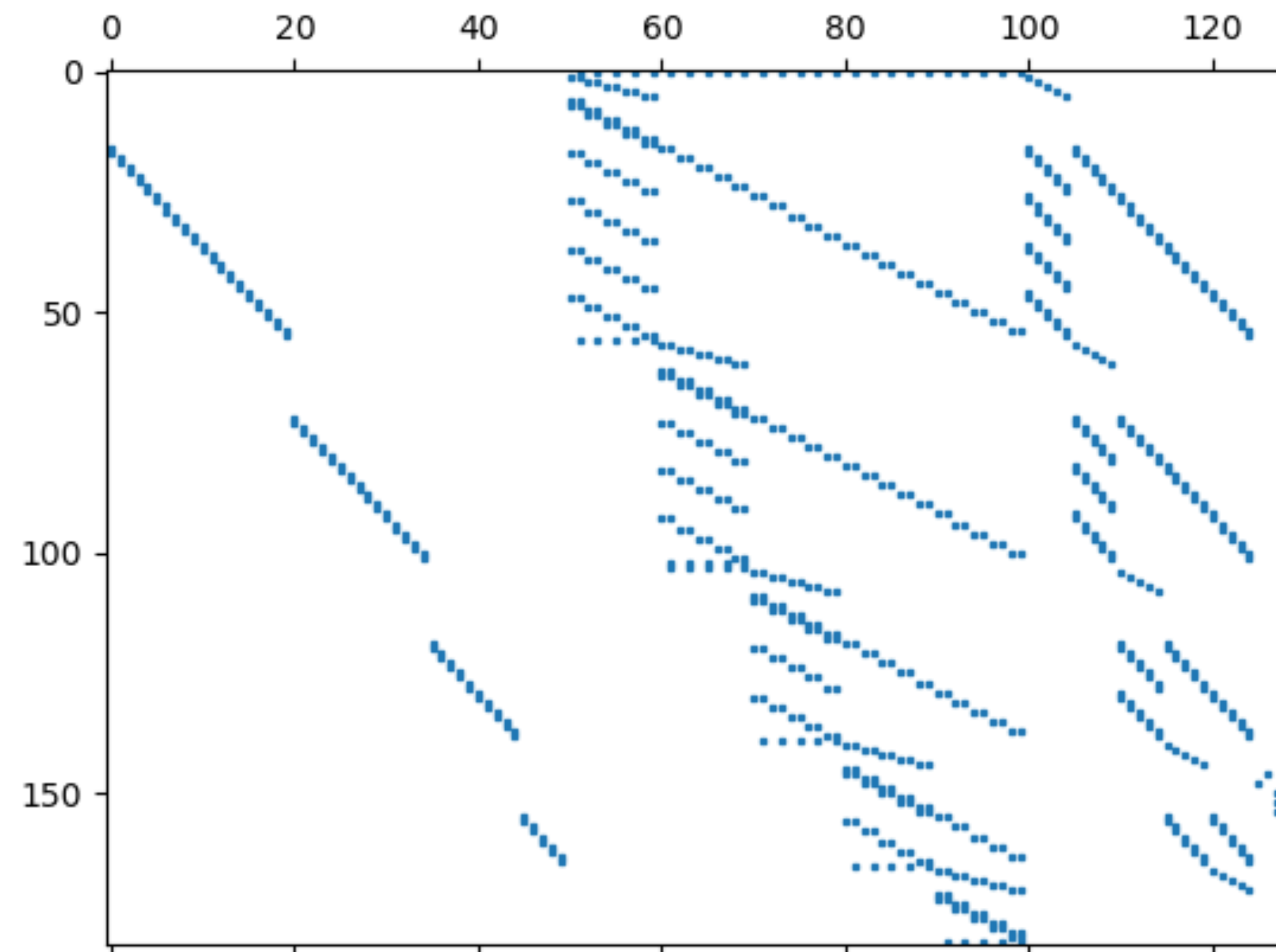


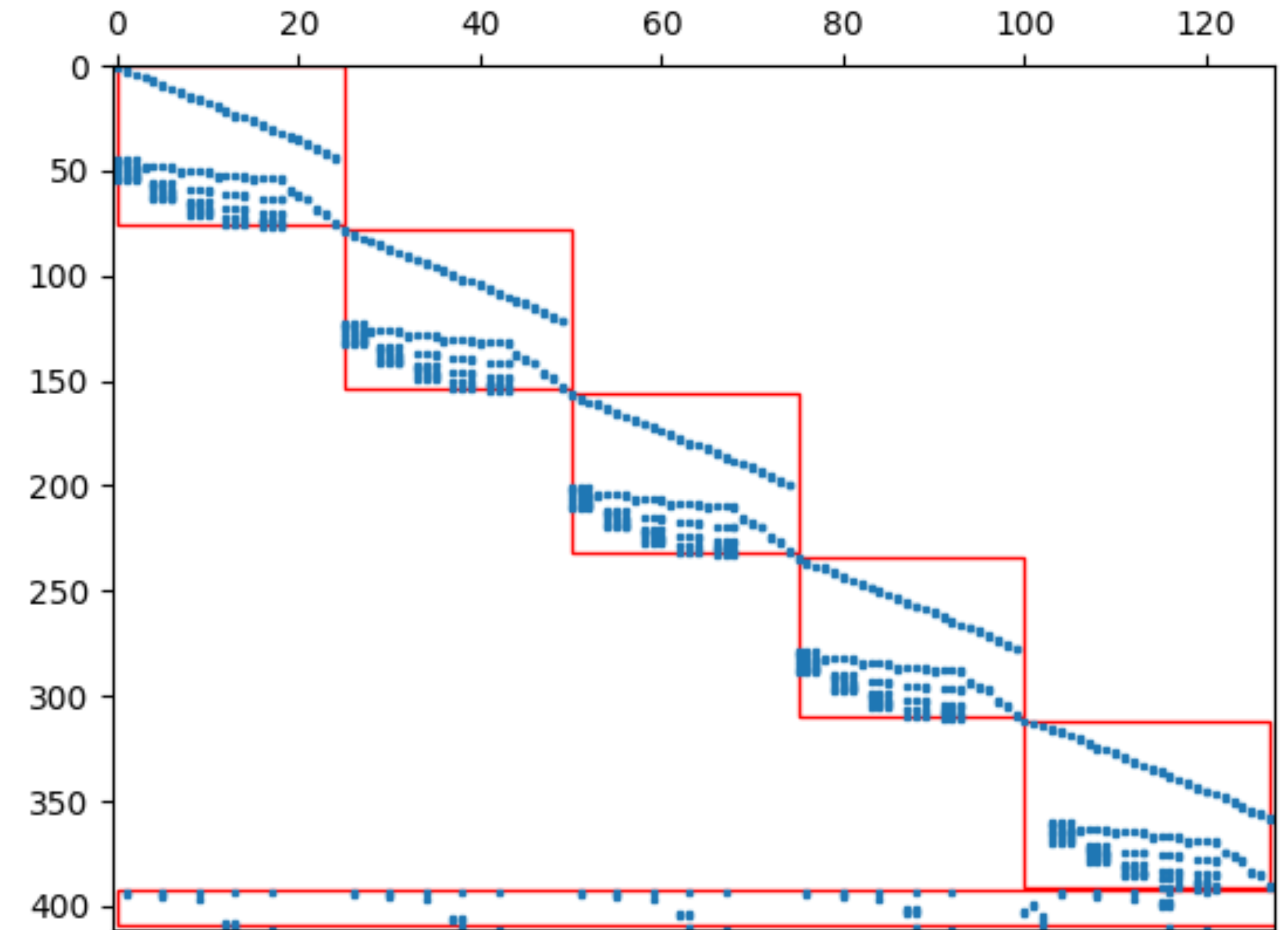
FIGURE 8 : peak ram usage of generating a remote renewable energy hub instance[20]  
for a growing time horizon with different tools

# Benchmarking

## Solving time



Solved by Gurobi in 25 seconds



Solved using Dantzig-Wolfe in 2.5 seconds

FIGURE 9 : No swot problem from the MIPLIB[21] representation without structure in a MPS file (left) and with structure in GBOML (right)

# Conclusion

## Exploiting structure in MILPs

- Structure can be used to
  - encode problems in a more «natural» way
  - allow component definition, re-use and model assembling
  - generate instances of problems faster and use less RAM
  - parallelize model generation
  - interface with structure exploiting methods
    - which can sometimes lead to faster solving time

# Acknowledgments

- We would like to thank
  - SPF Economie (Federal government of Belgium)[30] for their financial support through the INTEGRATION project



- The Walloon Region for their financial support through the INTEGGER project on renewable energy communities
- SIAM OP23 for the opportunity of presenting our work and the organization

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