



CADSWES University of Colorado

Center for Advanced Decision Support for Water and Environmental Systems

RiverWare Optimization

RiverWare User Group Meeting
February 6 - 7, 2007

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Reimplementation of Optimization

- Goals of reimplementation
 - Replace the Constraint editor with the Rules editor
 - Editable, shared code, one interface for users
 - Code had outgrown the original controller
 - Reduce the gap between Rules and Optimization
 - Remove the artificial differences
 - Lay the groundwork for combining them
- Replicated the results of the old optimization
- This year: Add an open source solver
 - Make it easier to do a little optimization

Overview

- Describe the Optimization framework
- Limitations of the old controller
- New optimization controller
- Demonstration – TVA's 6-hour model
- Future Development
 - 2007
 - Combining Optimization and Rules
- Discussion – Are there parts of your model that seem like an optimization problem?

Similarity Between Optimization and Rule Based Simulation

- Prioritized policy
 - From extreme conditions to normal operations
- Gradually remove the degrees of freedom from the solution

Main Differences Between Optimization and Simulation

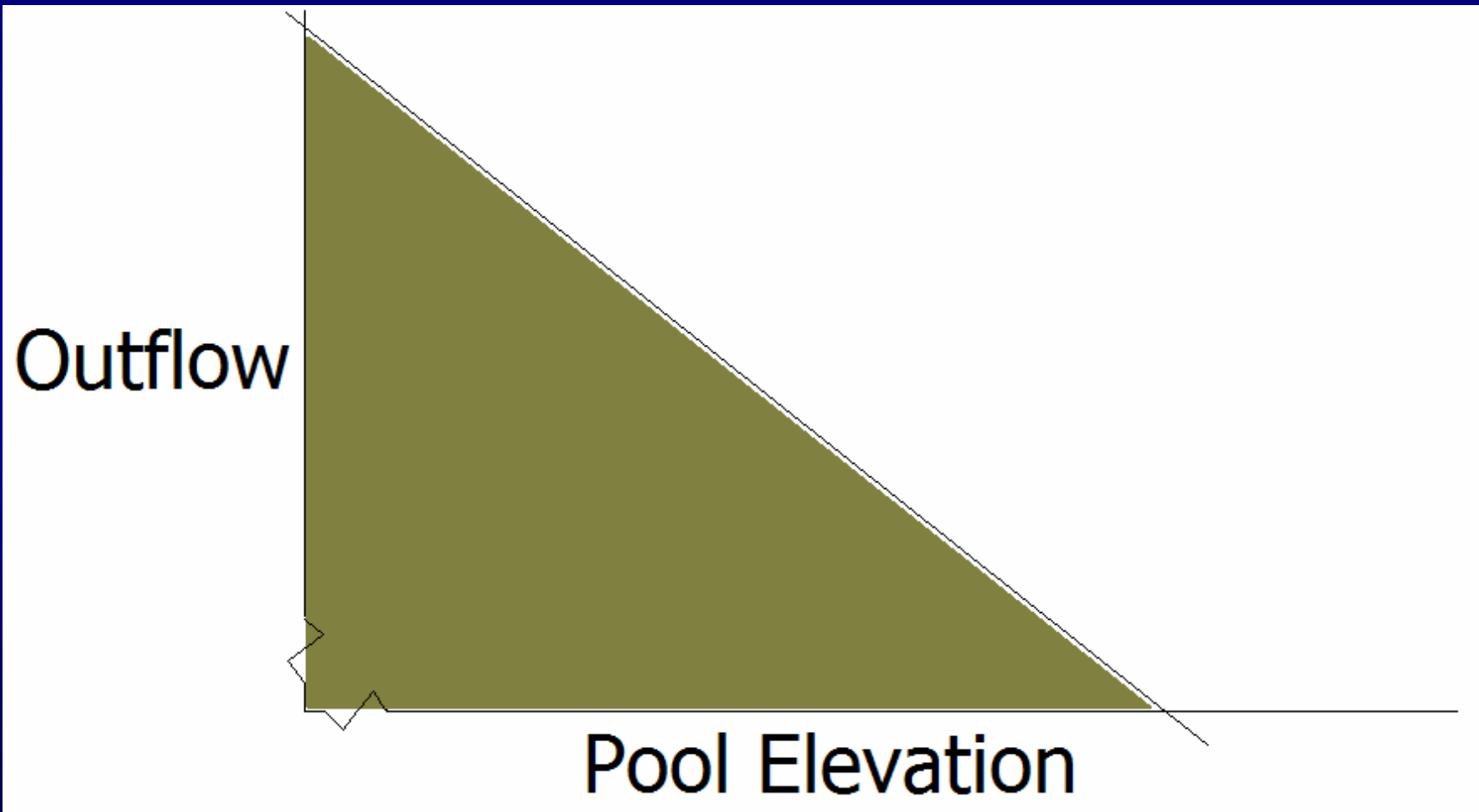
- Best solution vs. evaluating inputs or following rules
- Solve all time steps simultaneously vs. stepping through time steps
- Degrees of freedom
 - Equations and Unknowns vs. If-Then
- Approximation vs. Exact calculation
 - Nonlinear functions

Goal Programming Example

1. Pool Elevation \leq Elev Guide 1
2. Outflow \leq Flow Guide 1
3. Pool Elevation \leq Elev Guide 2
4. Outflow \leq Flow Guide 2
5. Outflow \leq Flow Guide 3

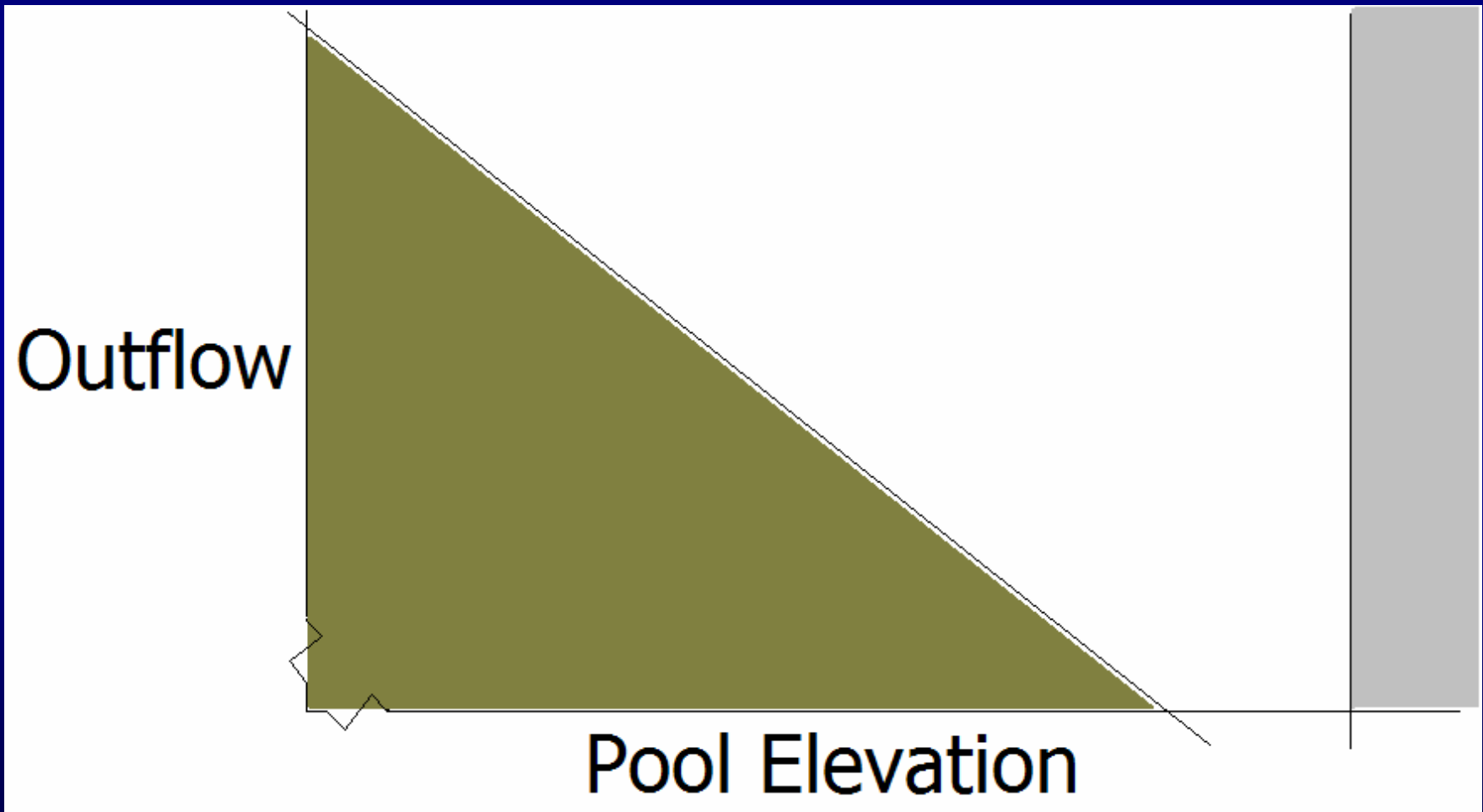
Goal Programming Example

Mass Balance with Minimal Inflow



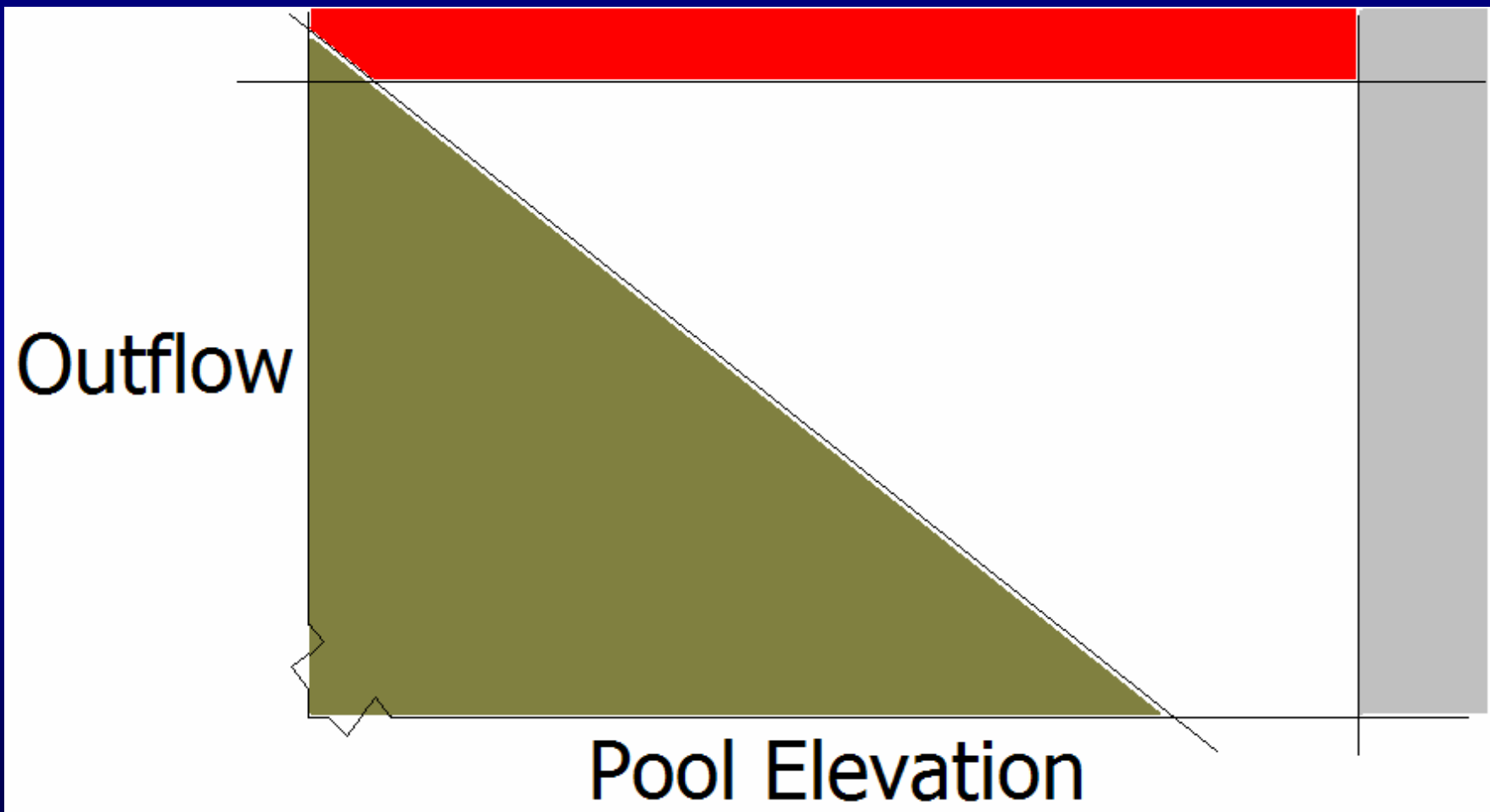
Goal Programming Example

Pool Elevation \leq Elev Guide 1



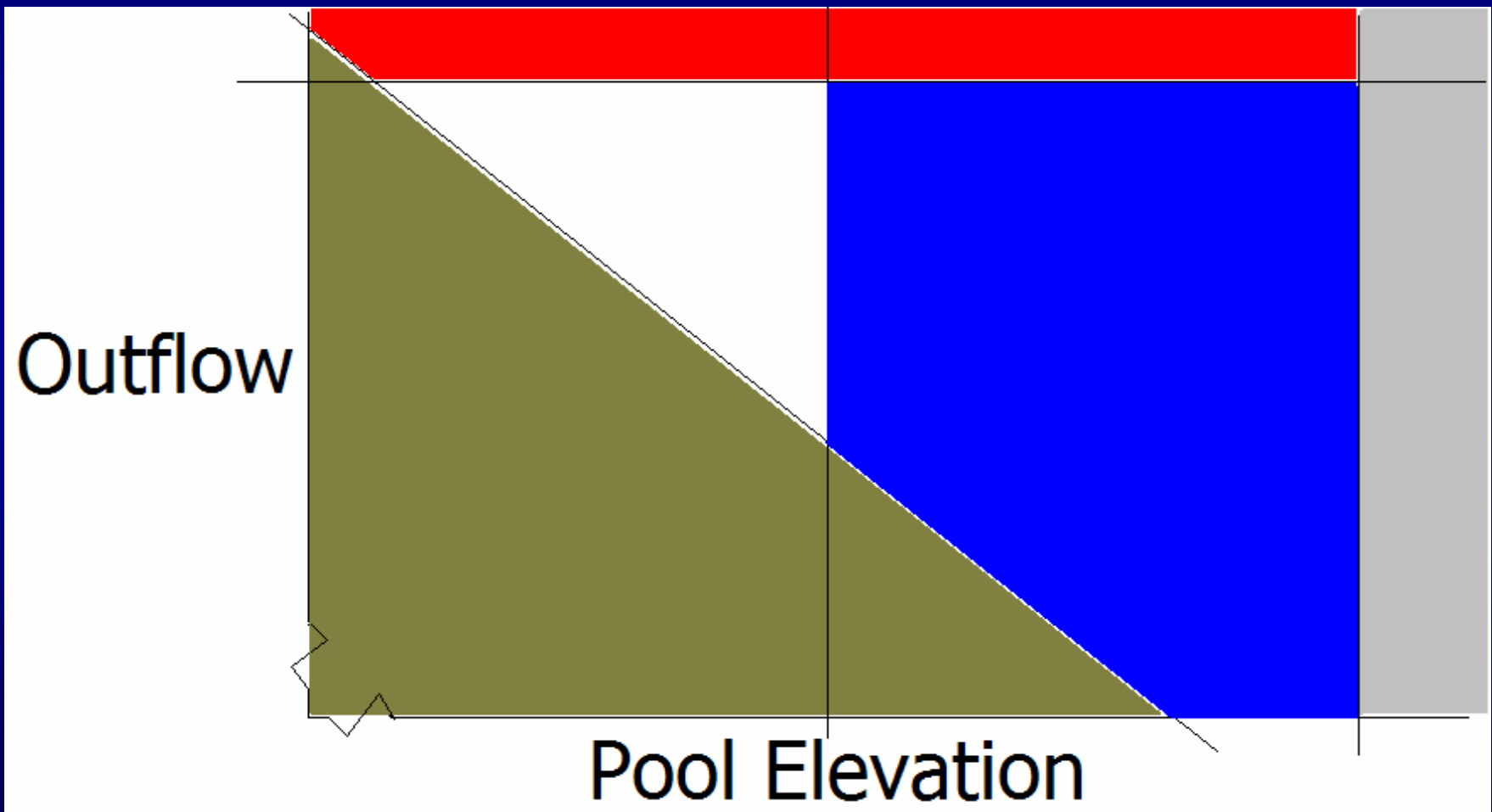
Goal Programming Example

Outflow \leq Flow Guide 1



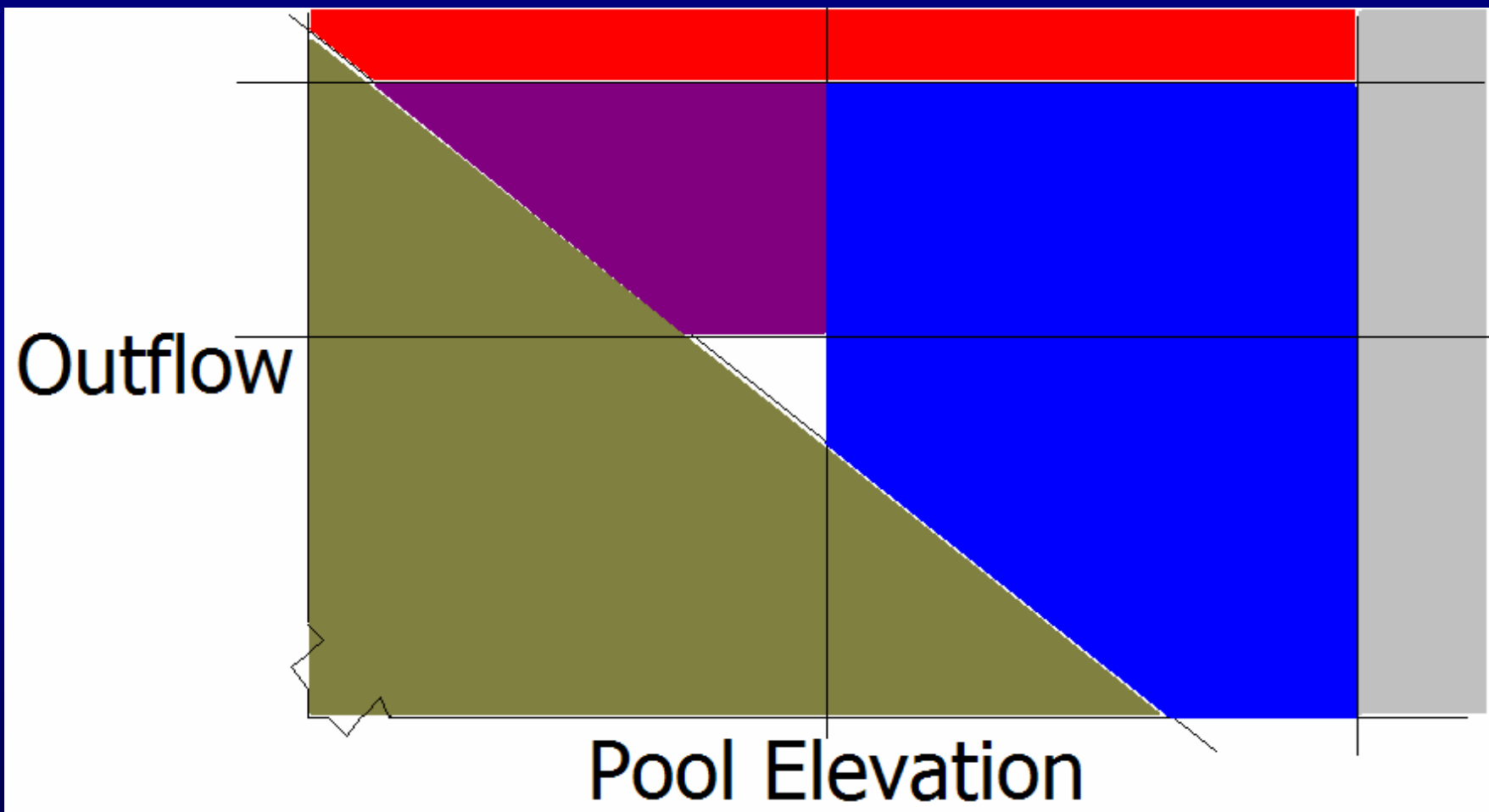
Goal Programming Example

Pool Elevation \leq Elev Guide 2



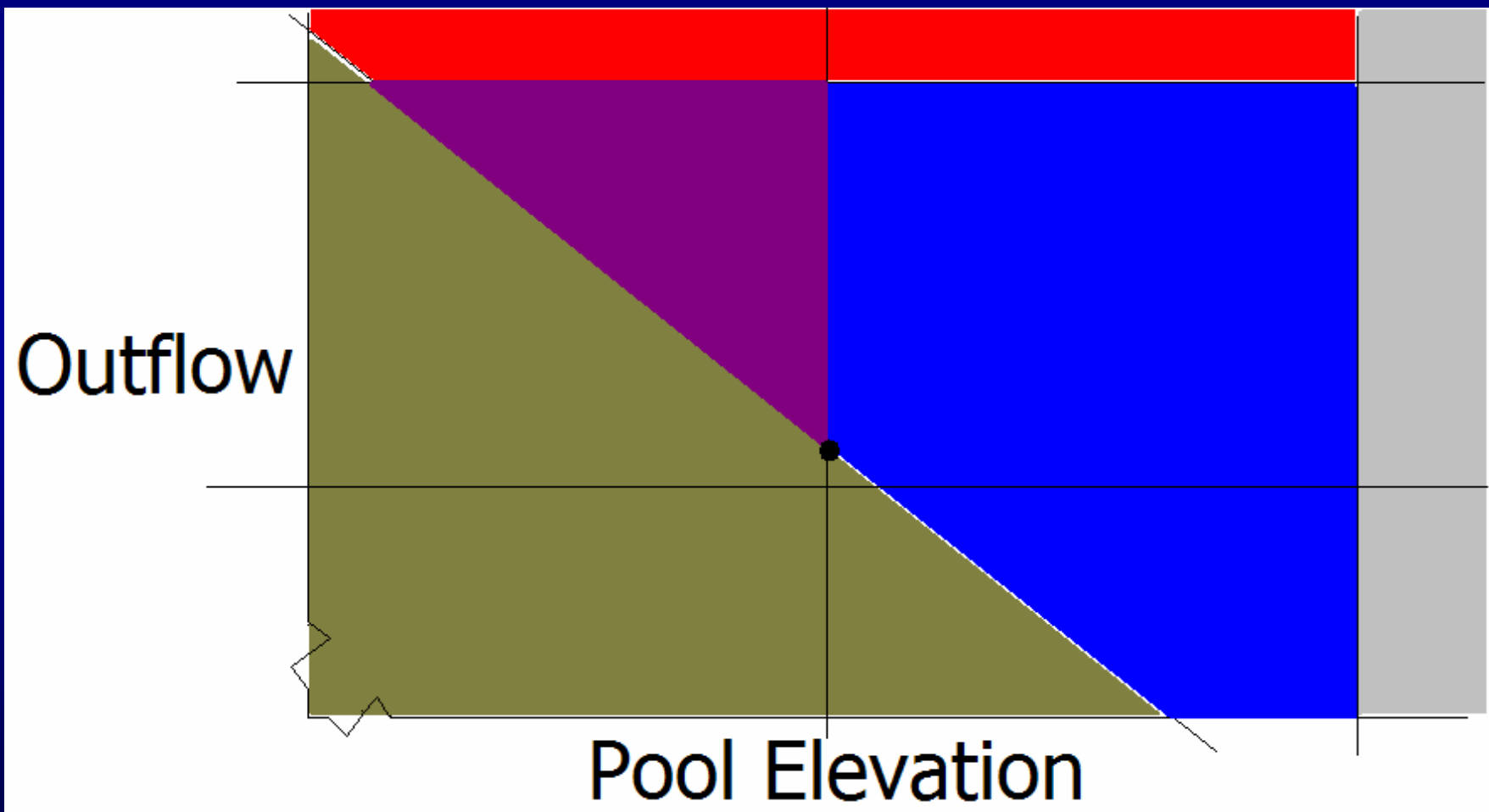
Goal Programming Example

Outflow \leq Flow Guide 2



Goal Programming Example

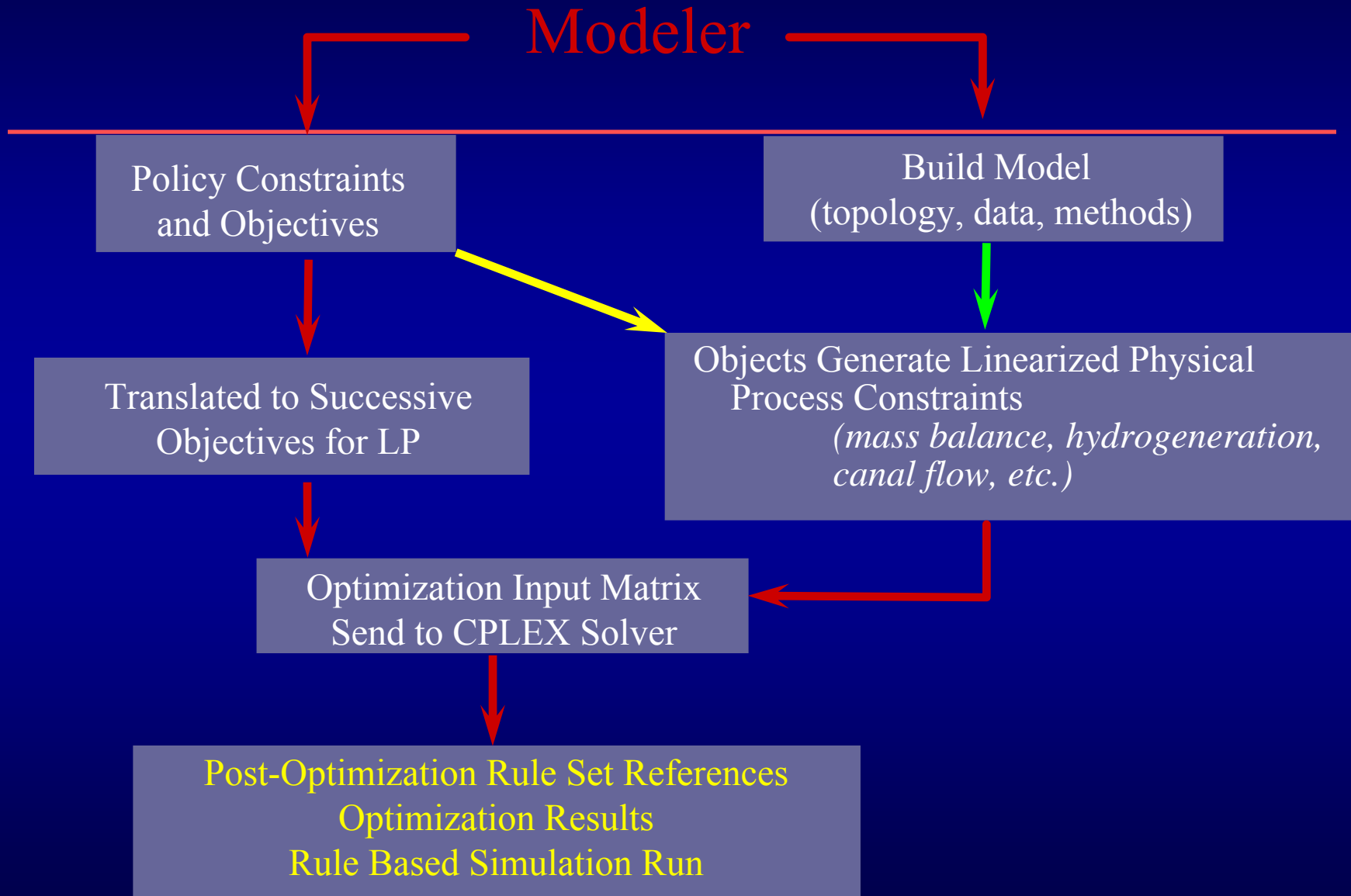
Outflow \leq Flow Guide 3



Components of a Preemptive Goal Program

- Variables with bounds
- Hard Constraints
- Prioritized policies
 - Objective functions and/or
 - Soft constraints

Automatic Generation of Optimization



Variables

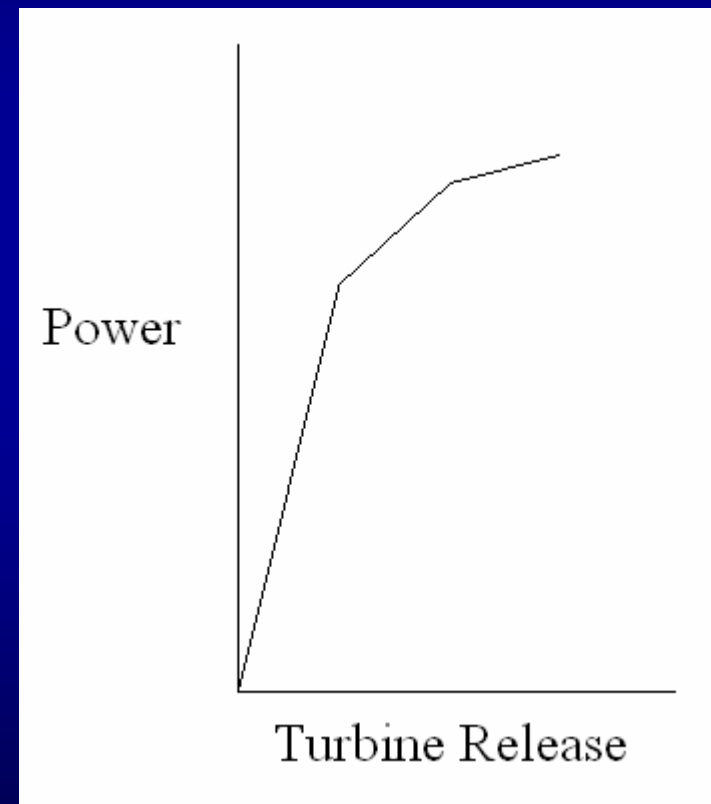
- Subset of the slots are decision variables
 - Could include more slots in the future
 - Only time steps without values
 - Only those referenced directly or indirectly by the policy
- Internal variables to assist with linearization of nonlinear functions
- Internal variables to convert soft constraints to objectives

Physical Model (Optimization)

- Mass Balance
- Links
- Lags on Reaches, Aggregate Reaches
- Canal Flow (linearization)
- Profile Storage (Headwater, Backwater and Intermediate Backwater Elevations)
- Power Plant (including Pumping)
 - Turbine Capacity, varying efficiency
- Could include more objects and processes

Linearization

- Many non-linear functions, for example:
 - Elevation = $f(\text{storage})$
 - Power = $f(\text{turbine release, operating head})$
- Optimization uses substitution, linear approximation and piecewise linear approximation



Replacement

- Some equations can be used to eliminate both a variable and a constraint
- Example
 - Reservoir A.Inflow = Reservoir B.Outflow
 - Could replace Reservoir A.Inflow with Reservoir B.Outflow throughout the model and eliminate the constraint
- In general, any equation can be used for replacement if the bounds on the variables are consistent
 - Smaller problem, usually more efficient to solve



Satisfying competing demands for limited resources

Goal Programming

- Simultaneously solve all objects and time periods
- Prioritized sequence of objectives and soft constraints
 - Highest priority: Move towards normal region
 - Flood control, minimum flows, etc.
 - Lowest priority: In the normal region
 - e.g. Optimizing hydropower

Goal Programming continued

- “Freeze” each objective at the optimal value
 - Equivalent to writing a constraint
- Use remaining flexibility for other objectives.
- Objectives
 - Minimize or Maximize function
 - Derived Objectives: Minimize constraint violations
 - Summation – minimize total deviations
 - **MiniMax – minimize the largest violation**
 - Repeated MiniMax

Thermal Object

- “Economic” Object would be a better name
- Links to other objects to calculate system totals
- Block value of hydropower
- Incorporates outside power (Min, Max & Total)
- Pumped storage
- Policy referencing the thermal object can drive the whole system

Block Value of Hydropower

- For each time period:
 - Blocks of 50 MW of power
 - Value of generating each block decreases as blocks increase.
 - Value reflects the expected savings from turning off other sources of power, reducing purchases, or increasing sales.
- Objective function credits each block generated.

End Conditions: Two Options for Each Reservoir

1. Constrain final pool elevation or storage:
 - Pool Elevation \geq Desired Value, or
 - Pool Elevation = Desired Value

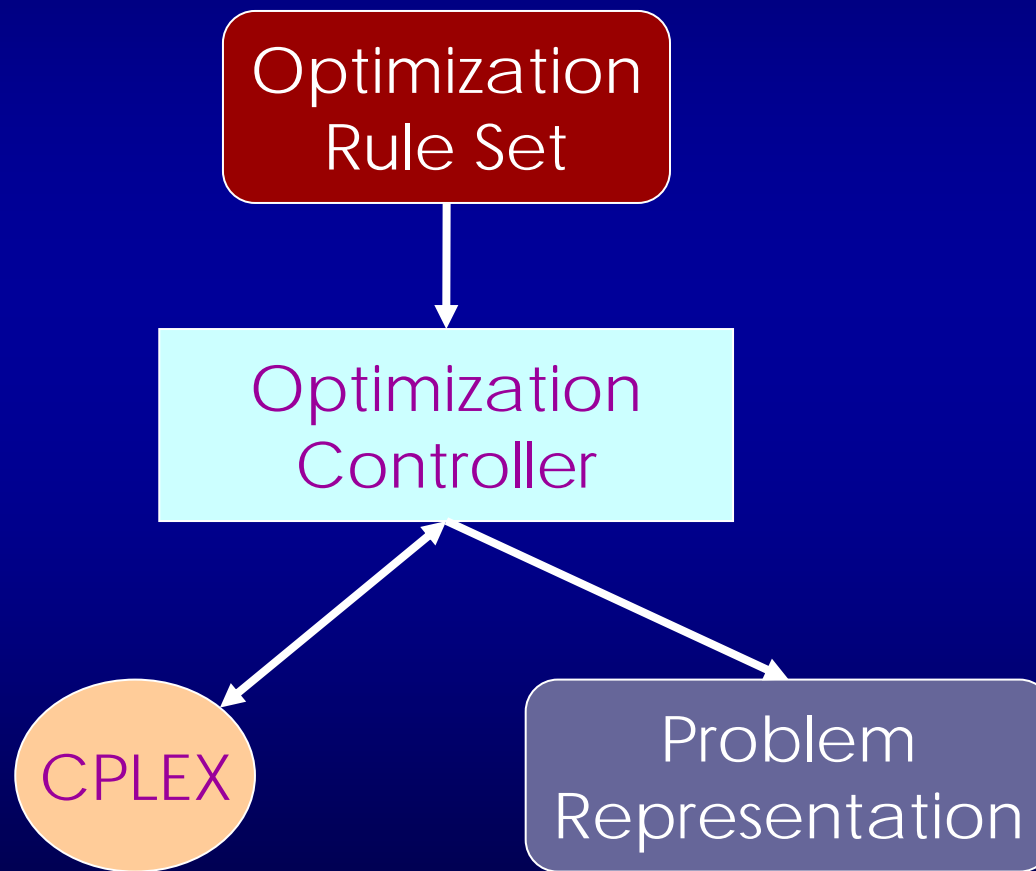
OR

2. Add cumulative value of storage to the objective
 - Piecewise linear function

Limitations of the Old Controller

- Constraint “Editor”
 - Actually was create or delete
 - Incredibly unforgiving of mistakes
- Aggregate Series
 - 3 Columns: Sim, Opt In, and Opt Out
 - Disconnected the optimization from the rest of RiverWare
- Post-Optimization Simulation
 - Placed inputs on all outflows
- Brittle: enhancements had outgrown the original controller

New Controller: RPL-based Optimization



New Controller: RPL-based Optimization

- Output values not cleared
- Run iterates through optimization rules (not time steps)
- Optimization rule execution:
 - Adds a constraint to the problem, or
 - Solves the problem, or
 - Freezes the problem
- Run result: final problem solution values (accessible from RPL)

New RPL Statements

- **ADD CONSTRAINT <boolean expr>**

ADD CONSTRAINT Fish Lake.Outflow[Jan 2007] ≤ 100 [cfs]

- **Expression linearized, not evaluated:**

- Lookup values
- Replace non-decision variables
- Add physical constraints
- Result: $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n < b$

New RPL Statements (continued)

- **MAXIMIZE** <numeric expr>

MAXIMIZE Fish Lake.Power[Jan 2007] +
Fish Lake.Power[Feb 2007]

- **MINIMIZE** <numeric expr>

MINIMIZE TotalSpill()

New RPL Statements (continued)

➤ SUMMATION

```
ADD CONSTRAINT <boolean expr>  
END SUMMATION
```

SUMMATION

```
ADD CONSTRAINT Fish Lake.Outflow[Jan 2007] ≤ 100 [cfs]  
ADD CONSTRAINT Ice Lake.Outflow[Feb 2007] ≤ 200 [cfs]  
END SUMMATION
```

New RPL Statements (continued)

- REPEATED MAXIMIN
 ADD CONSTRAINT <boolean expr>
 END MAXIMIN
- SINGLE MAXIMIN
 ADD CONSTRAINT <boolean expr>
 END MAXIMIN
- FREEZE

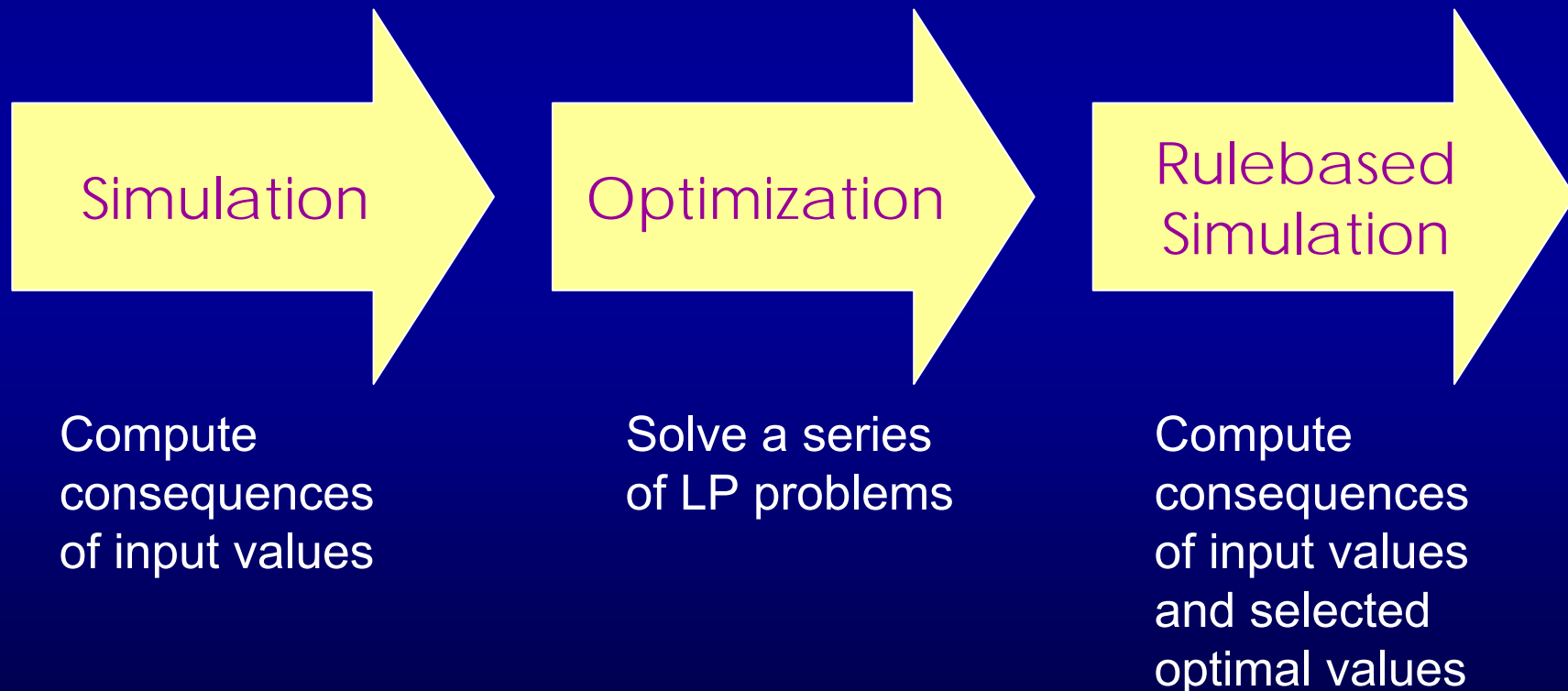
New RPL Statements (continued)

- IF (<boolean expression>
 <statements>
END IF
- IF (<boolean expression>
 <statements>
ELSE
 <statements>
END IF

Other RPL enhancements

- Save Policy with Model
- Disable RPL Statements or List Items
- New Operators: SUM, AVE
- NUMERIC OptValue(SLOT, DATETIME)

A Typical Use of RPL-based Optimization



The Post-Optimization rule set

- Automatically created by switching from RPL-based optimization controller
- Sets reservoir Outflow values to the value computed by optimization
- Will drive a simulation based on inputs followed by optimal solution values
- Corrects for approximation errors in solution

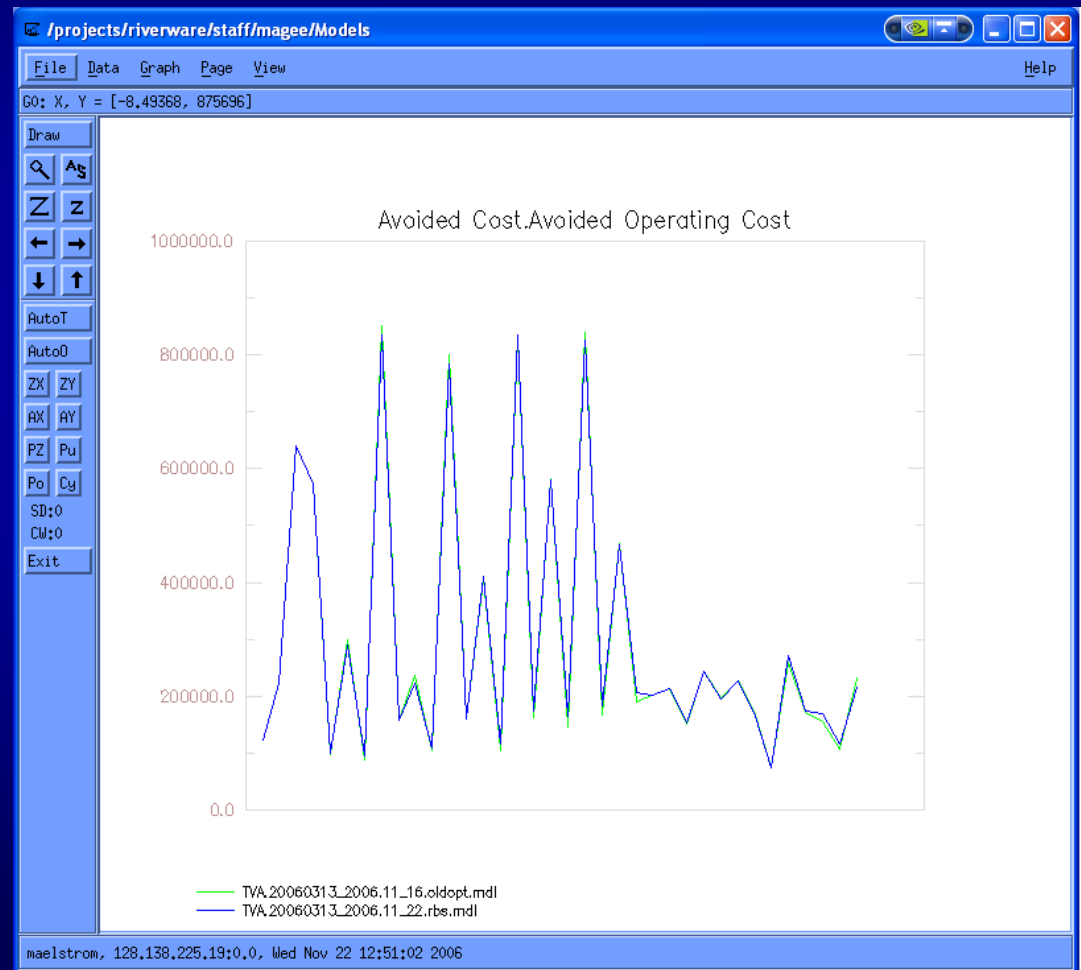
Future Work

- Porting TVA Models - Current
- Performance Improvement - Next
- Integer Programming for Power - FY 2007
- Alternative Solver – 2007
- Potential Enhancements
 - Run Analysis
 - GUI
 - Many others

Port of TVA 6-Hour Model

➤ Model was used to debug the new code

- Matched the optimal objective function within 0.25%
- Mildly different timing
- Soon to be a regression test

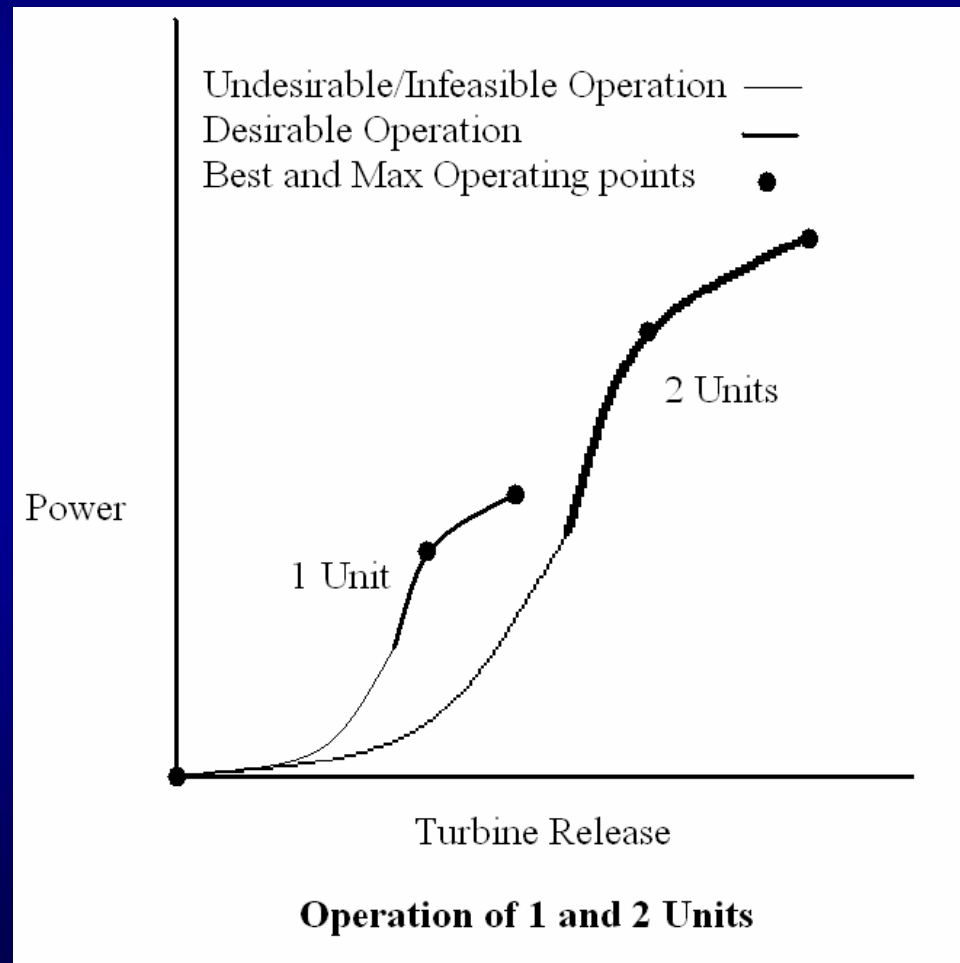


Immediate Tasks

- Finish port of TVA's Hourly Model
 - Policy written
 - Filling in additional data
- Performance
 - Current run time is approximately 2 hours
 - Zero effort on this so far
 - Old optimization was approximately 5 minutes
- Side by side testing

Integer Programming for Power

- Currently, piecewise linear approximation
- Leads to manual post-processing
 - Time consuming
 - Can violate constraints
 - Suboptimal



Alternative Solver Update

- CPLEX is great, but expensive
- Researched commercial and open source alternatives
- Selected COIN-OR Project
 - Open source, C++ solvers, and more
 - COIN Linear Programming (CLP)
 - COIN Branch and Cut (CBC) Integer Programming
 - CLP and CBC based on commercial IBM OSL
 - Continued support from IBM staff
 - Support of the operations research community, INFORMS
 - Critical Mass in 2006.
 - First Workshop
 - Versions 1.0+
- Will add CLP and CBC to RiverWare in 2007

Optimization Analysis

- What drove the solution?
- Hints
- In the old optimization
- Needs to be reimplemented
- Galaxy

	Blue Ridge	Blue Ridge 15 hrs	Burdette	Blue Ridge	Bonne	Caldenwood	Center Hill	Center Hill 15 hrs	Chest 6 hrs	Unsurge	Cheatham
Qualific	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Blue Ridge 15 hrs	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Burdette	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Blue Ridge	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Bonne	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Caldenwood	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Center Hill	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Center Hill 15 hrs	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Chest 6 hrs	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Unsurge	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Cheatham	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Done at 05:08:2000 12:00
 Storage Use Memory: 100000000
 Downloaded: 1000000000

Repair To (-) = 15

Additional GUI

- Physical Constraints
- Optimization “Problem”
 - Optimal Solution
 - Only solution access right now is via a RPL predefined function

Combining Optimization and Rules

- Design that opened this possibility
 - Both in RPL
 - Treat the slots the same way
 - Optimization only affects the workspace through rules
- Partially there already
 - If-then logic in optimization
 - Conditional on pre-run conditions AND/OR
 - Conditional on the last optimization solution
 - Rules allowed before and after the run

Rules Before and After the Run

- Pre-optimization Rules
 - To enforce consequences of input values
- Optimization
- Post-optimization Rules
 - Pre-optimization rules
 - Additional high priority rules
 - To selectively override optimization results
 - Return part or all of the optimization solution
 - Additional low priority rules
 - To set slots or time steps that were not optimized

Future: “Hypothetical” Optimization

- Function similar to Hypothetical Simulation
 - Subset of objects
 - Subset of time steps
 - Creates optimization problem instead of cloning
 - Returns values to a rule
 - The calling rule may set current slots or take other action based on the optimization results

Future: “Iterative” Optimization

- Similar to Iterative MRM
 - Start with the existing framework
 - Sim/Rules
 - Optimization
 - Rules
 - Add iteration to the sequence as a whole
 - Could include an MRM RPL Set

Discussion

- Are there parts of your model that seem like an optimization problem?