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Combinatorial optimization methods for energy management

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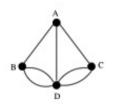






Operations research (maths + algorithmics + computer sc.) to solve decision pbs

Combinatorial explosion : O(n!) solutions



20 nodes $\approx 1e^{17}$ solutions

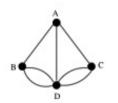
> "Brute-Force" Method

Nodes	
10	
15	
19	
27	
35	
40	
50	



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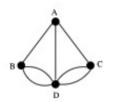
- » "Brute-Force" Method
- > Proc. 3GHz : 3 op / nano second

Nodes	Proc. 3 GHz	
10	1/100s	
15	1 h	
19	1 an	
27	8× age univers	
35	?	
40	?	
50	?	



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Combinatorial explosion : O(n!) solutions



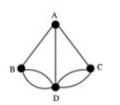
- 20 nodes $\approx 1e^{17}$ solutions
 - > "Brute-Force" Method
 - > Proc. 3GHz : 3 op / nano second
 - Proc. Planck : 1 op / Planck time (5.39 × 10⁻⁴⁴)s

Nodes	Proc. 3 GHz	Proc. Planck
10	1/100s	
15	1 h	
19	1 an	
27	8× age univers	
35	?	5/1000s
40	?	12 ans
50	?	4000× age univers



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Combinatorial explosion : O(n!) solutions



20 nodes	\approx	$1e^{17}$	solutions
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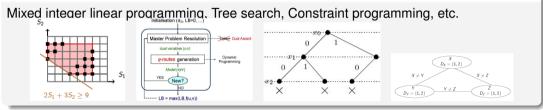
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Theoretical analysis of classes of problems and generic solution methods

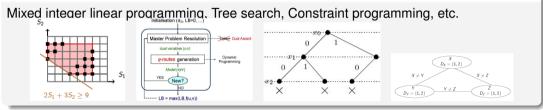
Solving combinatorial optimization problems

Powerful tools and methods

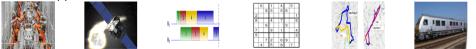


Solving combinatorial optimization problems

Powerful tools and methods



Various applications

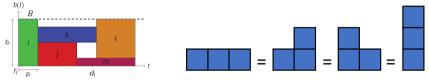


When tackling a practical problem, there are two elements to consider : the modeling phase and the solving phase (decomposition methods, ...)



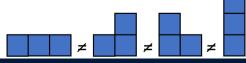
Before 2008-2010 :

> Energetic resources : equivalent to man-hours / materials / machines



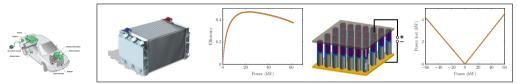
Energetic reasoning (P. Lopez 90s), RCPSP with energy resources (C. Artigues et al.), etc. After 2010

> Energy sources : energy transfer, energy losses, dynamics

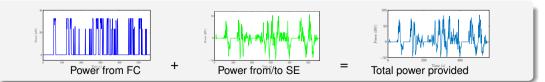


Energy optimization in hybrid electric vehicles

Energy sources characteristics : power limits (kW), efficiency (%), capacity (kWs) ...



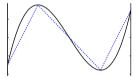
Find per instant the optimal power split between energy sources to minimize the total fuel consumption.





Modeling phase

- > Intrinsic non linearities : non linear conversion/consumption functions
 - approximate with piecewise linear functions



MINLP solution methods

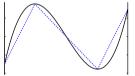
Solving phase

Difficulties when considering real energy sources

Modeling phase

LAAS R&T

- > Intrinsic non linearities : non linear conversion/consumption functions
 - approximate with piecewise linear functions
 - + (more) tractable problems
 - try and error approach : No guarantees on the solution quality, undefined number of iterations
 - global optimality cannot be guaranteed
 - MINLP solution methods



Solving phase

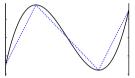
Difficulties when considering real energy sources

Modeling phase

LAAS R&T

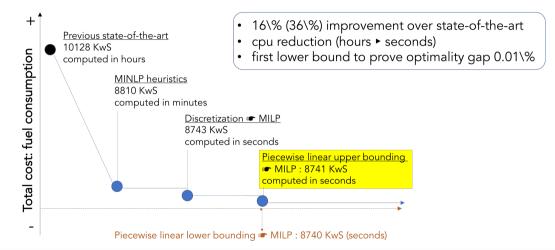
- > Intrinsic non linearities : non linear conversion/consumption functions
 - approximate with piecewise linear functions
 - + (more) tractable problems
 - try and error approach : No guarantees on the solution quality, undefined number of iterations
 - global optimality cannot be guaranteed
 - MINLP solution methods
 - + global optimality guaranteed if carried out to completion
 - only for small/medium instances

Solving phase





Results obtained for hybrid electric vehicules



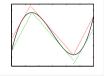


How it works, Why it works

New two-step solution scheme : (Ngueveu et al., 2014, 2016, 2018)

Step 1 : Piecewise linear bounding of the nonlinear energy transfer/efficiency functions



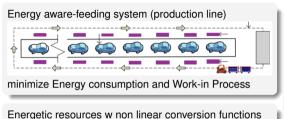


Step 2 : Reformulation of the problem into two mixed integer problems (MILP)

- > solve with a black box MILP solver
- > or design a dedicated solution method (only one needed)

3rd Robert Faure ROADEF prize 2018 (https://www.laas.fr/public/fr/node/1741)

What happens if the problem is not easy to solve?



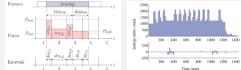


LAAS R&T

constraint propagation algorithms : "Energy reasoning"

C. Artigues, C. Briand, E. Hébrard, N. Jozefowiez, P. Lopez, S. U. Ngueveu + A. Haït (ass. res.). 4 phD : M. Guemri (2013), Y. Gaoua (2014), M. Nattaf (2016), Y. He (2017). 1 postdoc : G. Simonin (2012-2014) Several interships

Production scheduling with energy costs, case study : foundry (Min energy cost) / steel plant (load tracking)



hybrid MILP/CP method, mixed continuous/discrete models

Dynamic

Scheduling at minimal energy consumption cost distantion / R . | Br0

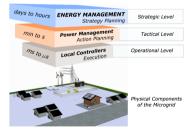


Dantzig-Wolfe decomposition, column generation method



Focus on LAAS Project OPA

Our interest : Long term / short term planning / link with control





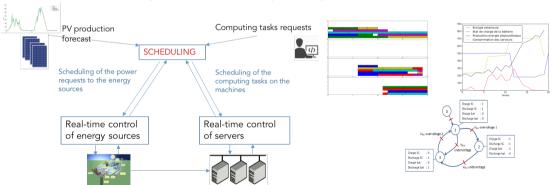


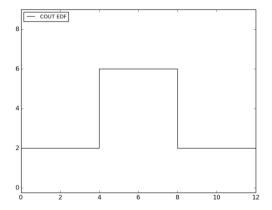
Poster and demonstrations tomorrow during your visit of the platform ©

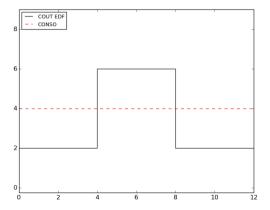


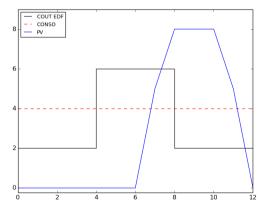
Focus on LAAS Project OPA

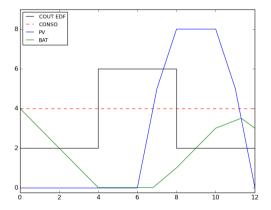
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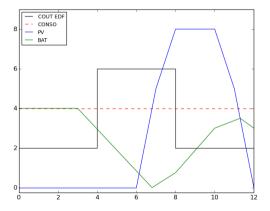












Thank you for your attention.