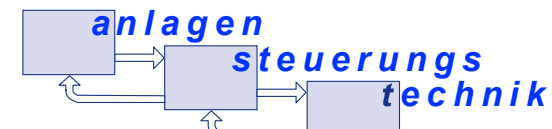
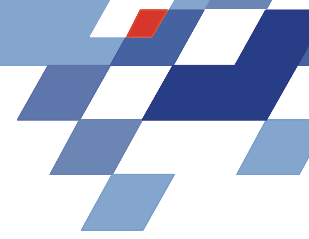


Zweistufige Stochastische Optimierung der Ressourcenverteilung in chemischen Batch-Prozessen

Jochen Till, Guido Sand und Sebastian Engell
Lehrstuhl für Anlagensteuerungstechnik
Fachbereich Bio- und Chemieingenieurwesen
Universität Dortmund

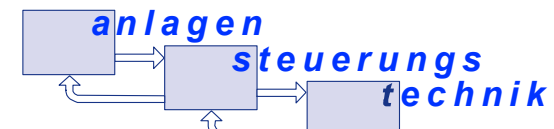
*DoMuS Kolloquium
Dortmund, 8. November 2004*





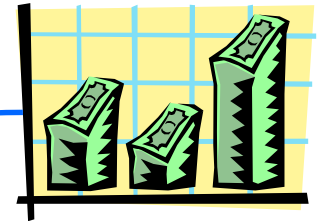
Optimierung unter Unsicherheiten

- ▶ Optimierung
- ▶ Mathematische Programmierung
- ▶ Stochastische Programmierung
- ▶ Zweistufige Stochastische Programmierung





Planung einer neuen Fabrik



Unsichere Nachfrage

Beobachtung (Realisierung)

Bauzeit: 1 Jahr

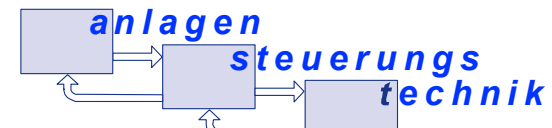
hoch ($p=30\%$)

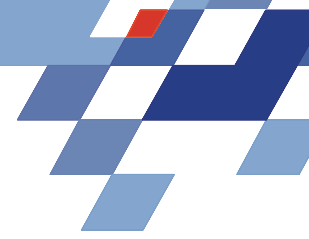
mittel ($p=60\%$)

niedrig ($p=10\%$)

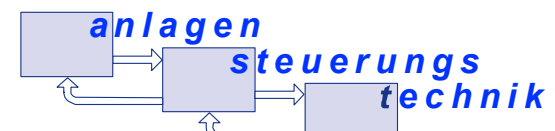
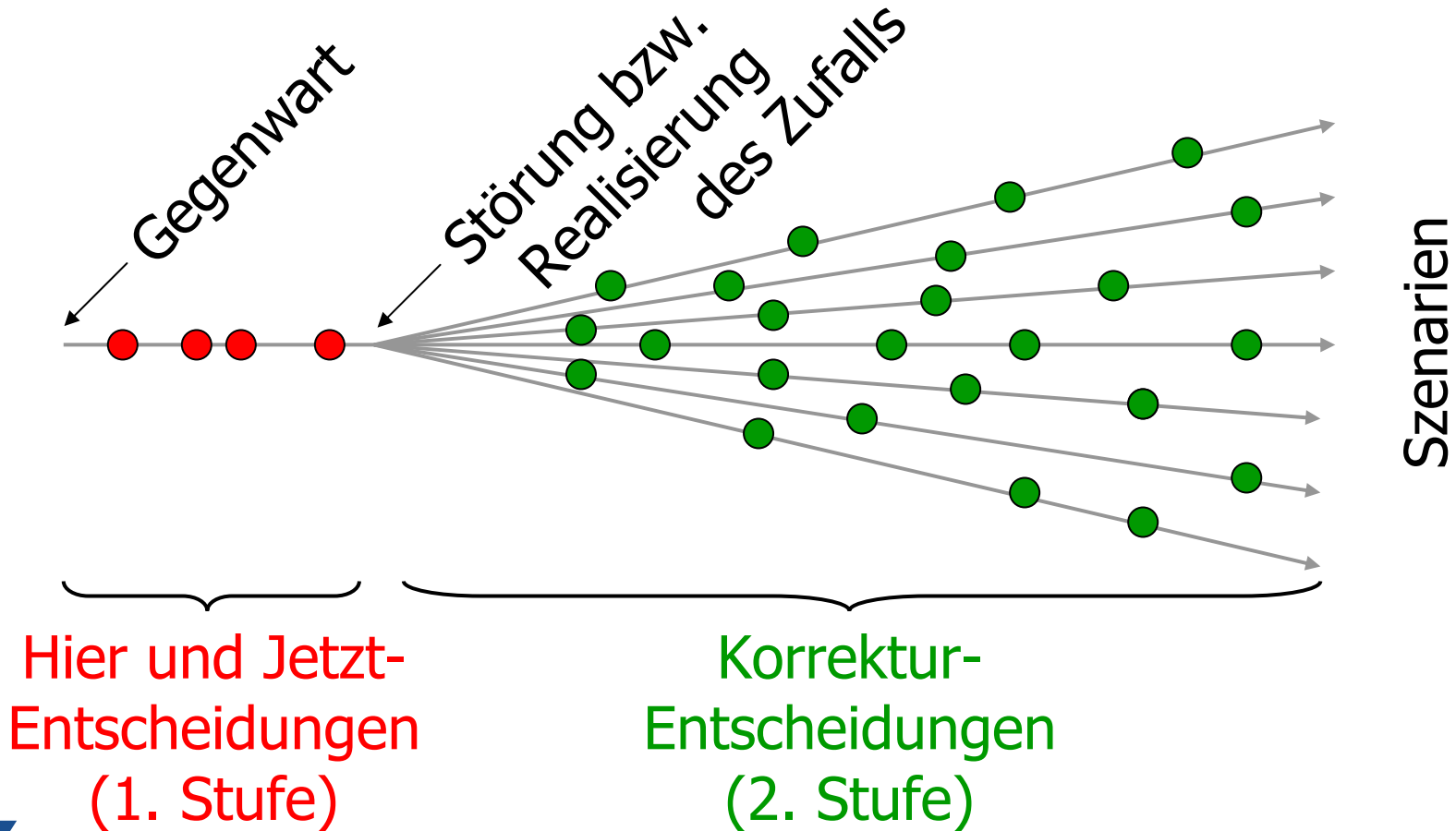
Aktion

Korrektur





Zweistufige Stochastische Integer Programmierung (2SIP)





Problemstruktur 2SIP mit Ω Szenarien

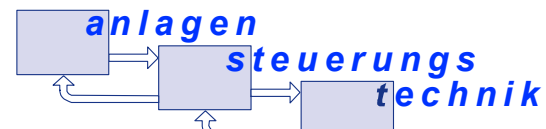
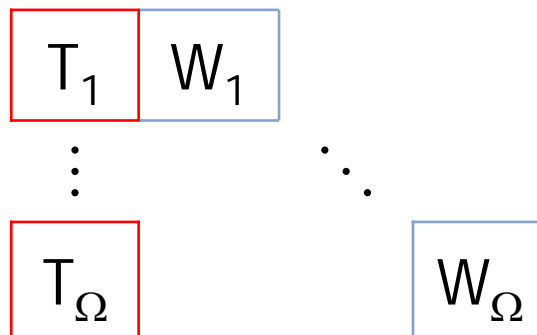
- ▶ Deterministisches Äquivalent (MILP)

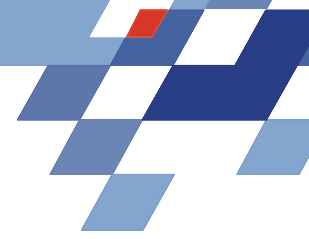
$$z = \min_{x, y_1, \dots, y_\Omega} \left(c^T x + \sum_{\omega=1}^{\Omega} \pi_\omega (q_\omega^T y_\omega) \right)$$

$$s.t. T_\omega x + W_\omega y_\omega \leq h_\omega,$$

$$x \in X, y_\omega \in Y, \omega = 1, \dots, \Omega$$

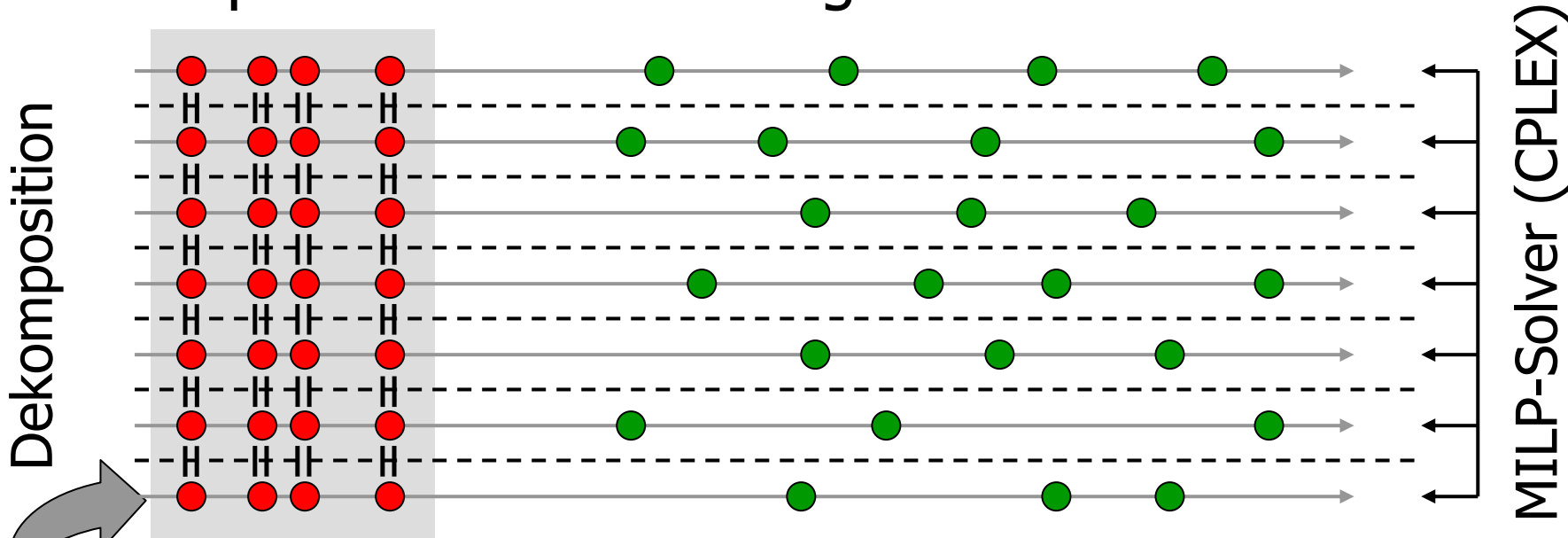
- ▶ Charakteristische Matrix-Struktur



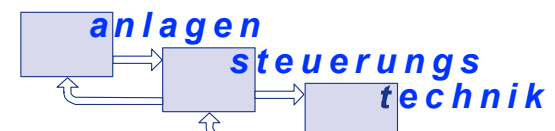


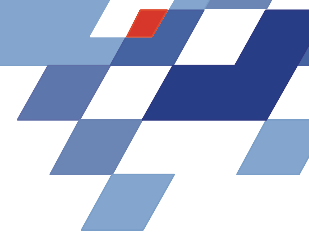
Duale Szenario-Dekomposition (Caroe und Schultz, 1999)

Äquivalente Darstellung



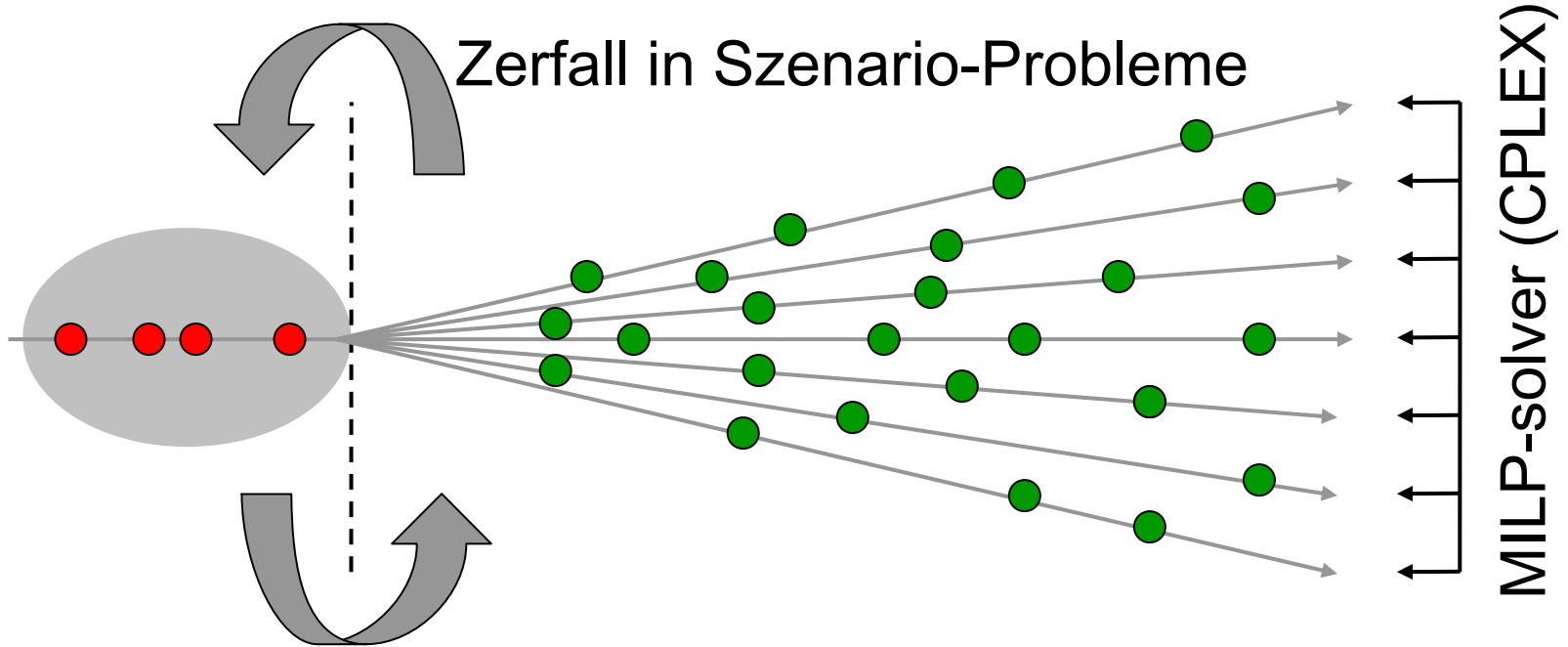
Wiederherstellung der Gleichheit durch Branch and Bound



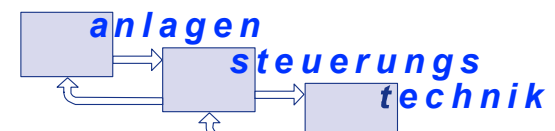


Prinzip der Stufen-Dekomposition beim hybriden EA/MILP Algorithmus

Auswertung durch mathematischen Algorithmus



Vorschlag des evolutionären Algorithmus

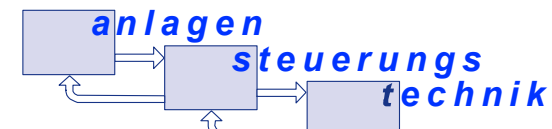
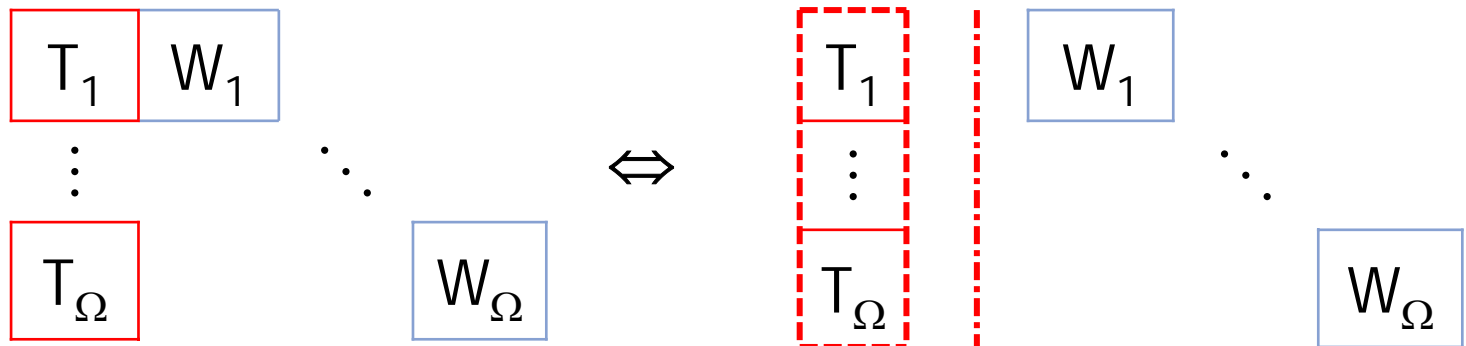


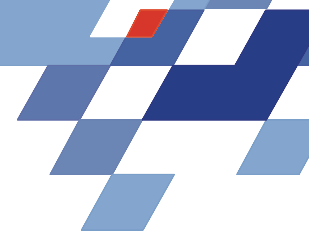
Stufen Dekomposition EA/MILP

- ▶ Evaluationsfunktion des Master EA

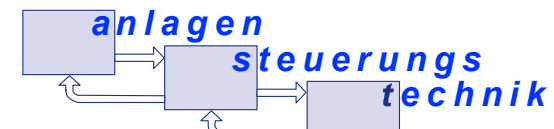
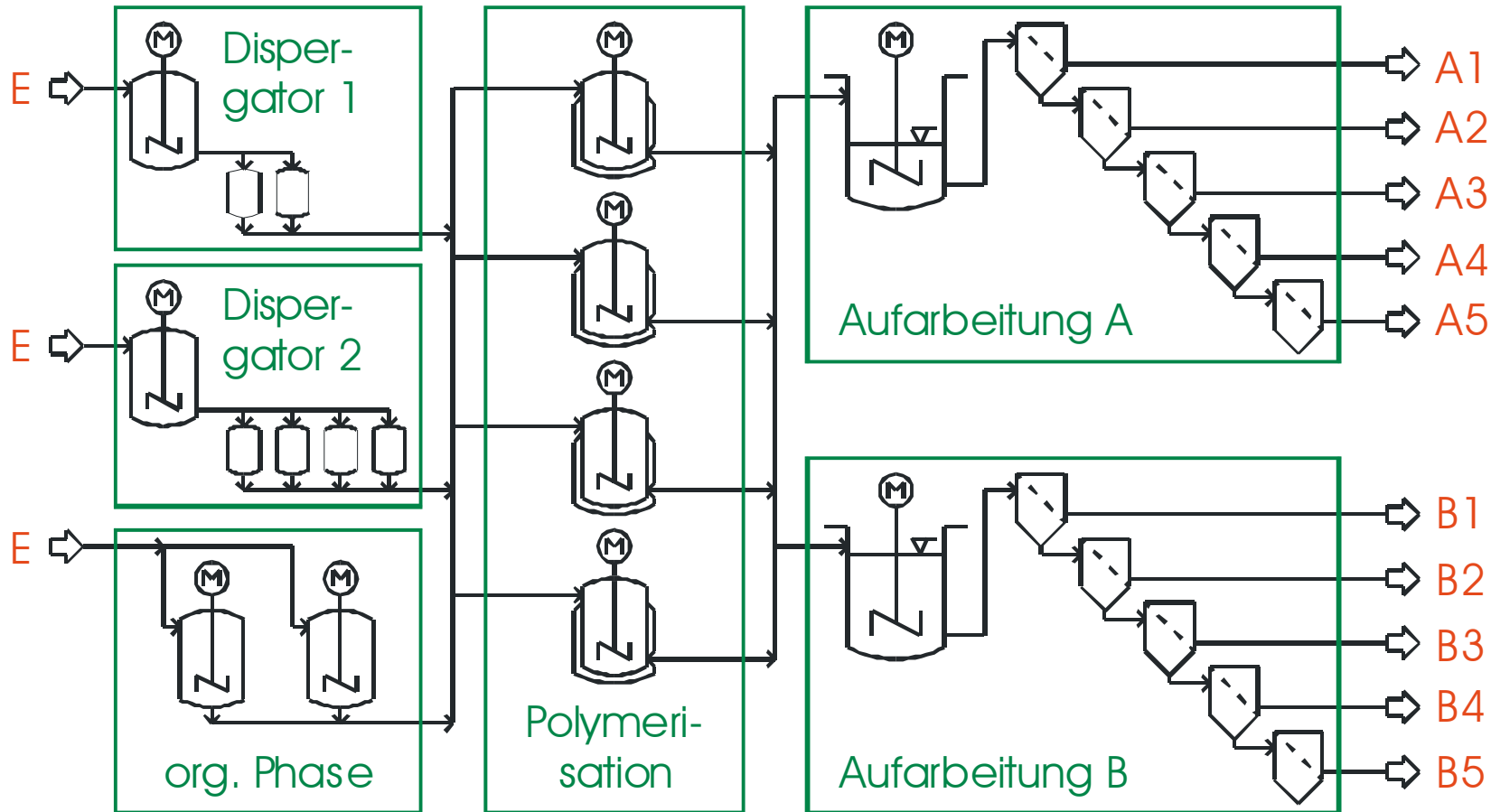
$$z(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c^T x + \sum_{\omega=1}^{\Omega} \pi_{\omega} \min_{y_1, \dots, y_{\Omega}} (q_{\omega}^T y_{\omega}) \text{ s.t. } T_{\omega} x + W_{\omega} y_{\omega} \leq h_{\omega}, \\ x \in X, y_{\omega} \in Y, \omega = 1, \dots, \Omega \end{array} \right\}$$

- ▶ Dekomposition in entkoppelte Sub-Probleme



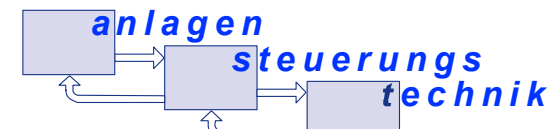


Mehrproduktanlage: EPS-Prozess

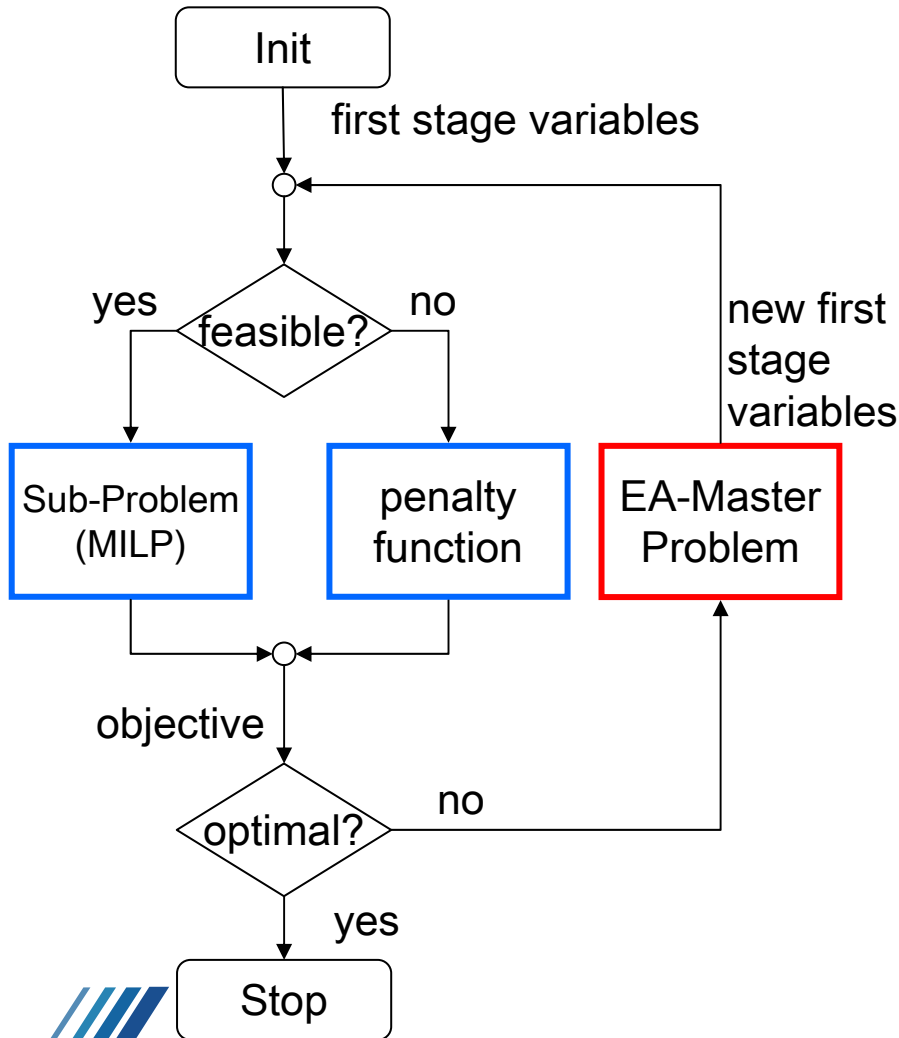
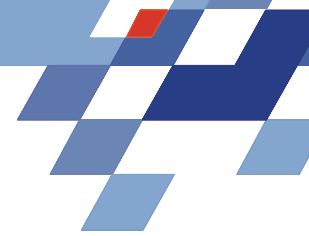


Quantitative Daten zum Planungsmodell der EPS-Anlage

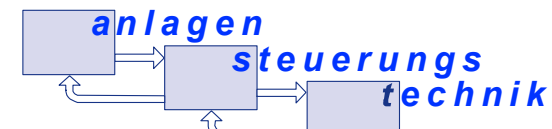
- ▶ Erststufe
 - ◆ 3 Intervalle a 2 Tage
 - ◆ 10 Rezepte pro Intervall (2 Stoffe x 5 Rezepte)
 - ◆ Entscheidung: Auswahl der Rezepte
 - ◆ $x_i \in X$, $X \in \mathfrak{S} \in [0;12]$, $i = \{1, \dots, 30\}$
- ▶ Zweitstufe
 - ◆ 4 Intervalle
 - ◆ 16 Szenarien (Bedarf)
- ▶ Problemdimension
 - ◆ Monolith. 2SIP: 5601 kont. / 1568 int. / 4083 NB.
 - ◆ Sub-Problem: 381 kont. / 68 int. / 228 NB.

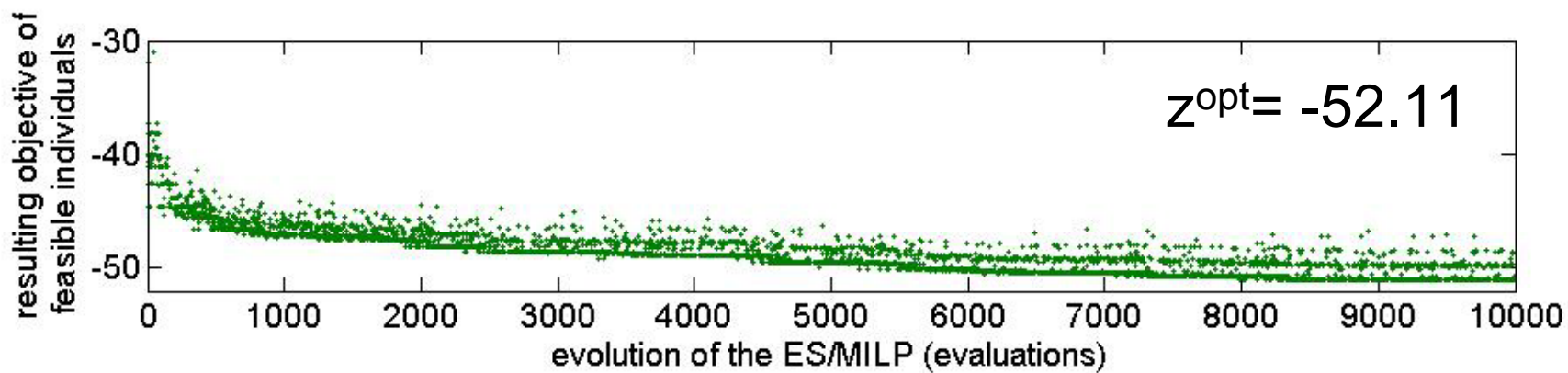
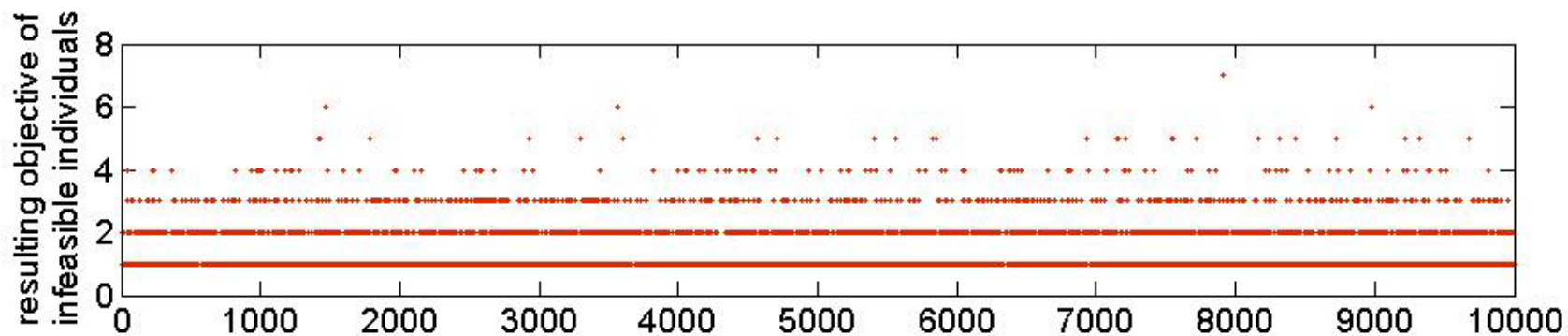
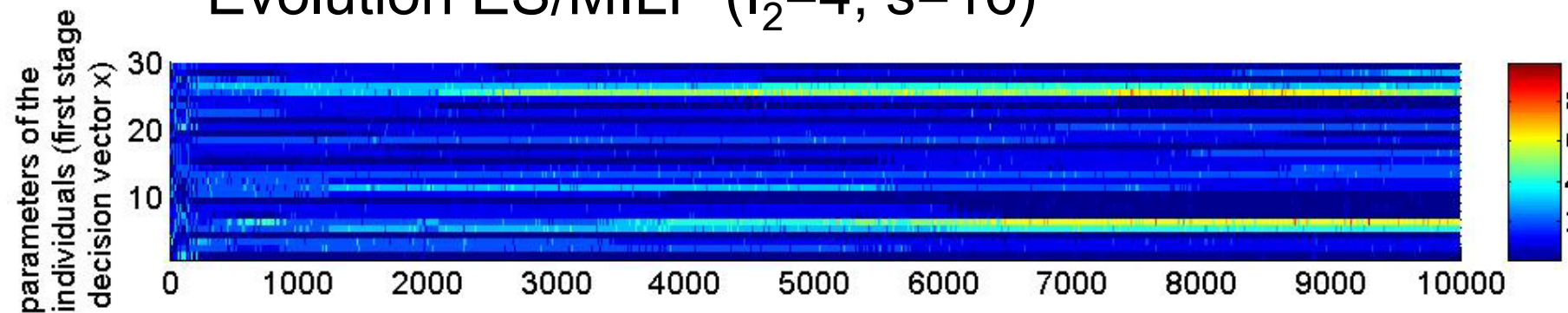


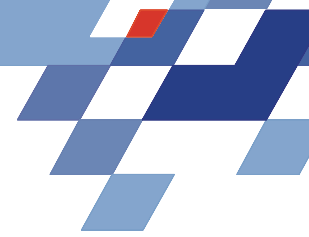
Der hybride EA/MILP Algorithmus



- ▶ EA für stark beschränkten Lösungsraum von x
 - ◆ mögl. Lösungen: $\sim 10^{30}$
 - ◆ zulässige Lösungen: $\sim 10^{15}$
 - ◆ Strafmetrik bei Unzulässigkeit
- ▶ CPU-Zeiten
 - ◆ Penalty: 10^{-2} sec.
 - ◆ Sub-Probleme: Sekunden
- ▶ Getestete Standard EAs
 - ◆ Genetische Algorithmus
 - ◆ Evolutionsstrategie

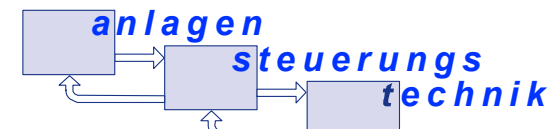


Evolution ES/MILP ($I_2=4$; $s=16$)



Zusammenfassung und Ausblick

- ▶ Zweistufige Stochastische Programmierung
- ▶ Dekomposition (EA/MILP)
- ▶ Belegungsplanung eines industriellen Beispiels
- ▶ *Lösungszeiten um Größenordnungen unter der eines monolithischem 2SIP*
- ▶ Hochspezifischer EA (Entscheidungsbaum)
- ▶ Genauigkeit der Sub-Probleme
- ▶ Mehrziel-Optimierung: Kosten und Risiko





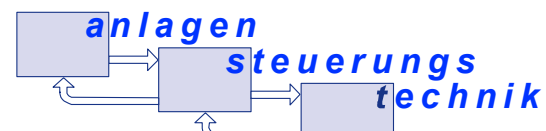
Bemerkungen

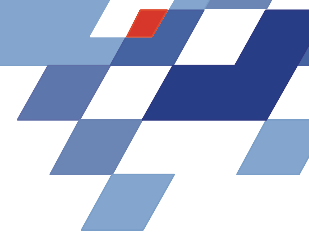
▶ Aktuelle Literatur

- ◆ Sand, G.; Engell, S.: *Modelling and solving real-time scheduling problems by stochastic integer programming*. Computers and Chemical Engineering 28 (2004), 1087-1103.
- ◆ Till, J.; Sand, G.; Engell, S.; Emmerich, M.; Schönemann, L.: *A hybrid algorithm for solving two-stage stochastic integer problems by combining evolutionary algorithms and mathematical programming methods*. Proc. European Symposium on Computer Aided Process Engineering (ESCAPE) 15, 29.05.- 01.06. 2005, Barcelona, Spain

▶ Danksagung

- ◆ Die Arbeiten werden durch die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) im Rahmen des Sonderforschungsbereiches 531 "Computational Intelligence", Teilprojekt C10, gefördert.

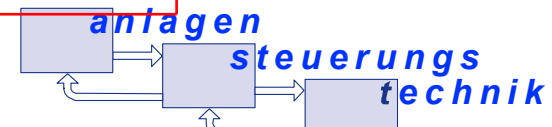
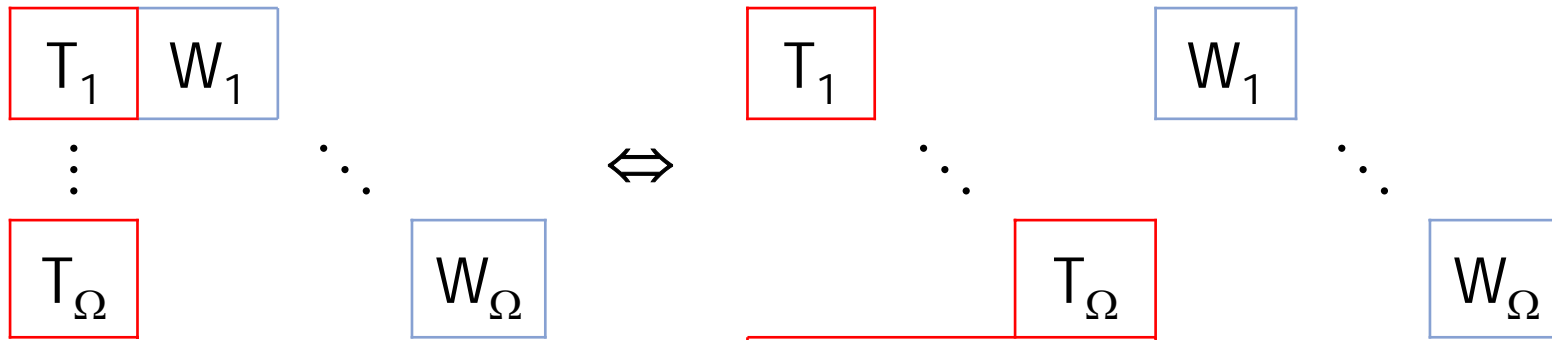




Duale Szenario-Dekomposition (Caroe und Schultz, 1999)

$$z = \min_{x_1, \dots, x_\Omega, y_1, \dots, y_\Omega} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{\omega=1}^{\Omega} \pi_{\omega} (c^T x_{\omega} + q_{\omega}^T y_{\omega}) \text{ s.t. } T_{\omega} x_{\omega} + W_{\omega} y_{\omega} \leq h_{\omega}, \\ x_{\omega} \in X, y_{\omega} \in Y, \omega = 1, \dots, \Omega \\ H : x_{\omega} = x_{\omega+1}, \omega = 1, \dots, \Omega - 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

► H: Nicht-Antizipativitäts-Bedingungen

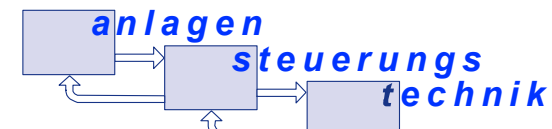


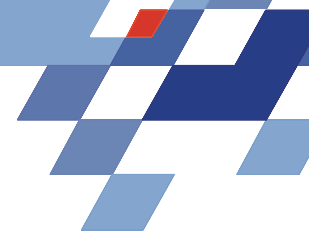
Duale Szenario-Dekomposition (Caroe und Schultz, 1999)

- ▶ Weglassen von H durch Relaxation bzw. Lagrange Dualproblem $D(\lambda)$

$$D(\lambda) = \min_{\substack{x_1, \dots, x_\Omega, \\ y_1, \dots, y_\Omega}} \left\{ \sum_{\omega=1}^{\Omega} \pi_{\omega} (c^T x_{\omega} + q_{\omega}^T y_{\omega}) + \lambda^T (H_{\omega} x_{\omega}) \text{ s.t. } T_{\omega} x_{\omega} + W_{\omega} y_{\omega} \leq h_{\omega}, \right. \\ \left. x_{\omega} \in X, y_{\omega} \in Y, \omega = 1, \dots, \Omega \right\}$$

- ▶ Wiederherstellen von H durch Branch and Bound auf x
 - ◆ Lösung von Ω unabhängige Sub-Problemen (Szenarien) liefert heuristisch eine zur zulässigen Lösung x: obere Schranke
 - ◆ Lösung des Dualproblems: $Z_{LD} = \max D(\lambda)$ liefert untere Schranke
 - ◆ Dualproblems ist nicht-glattes Optimierungsproblem
- ▶ Zulässige Lösung in kurzer Zeit
- ▶ Danach wird die meiste Zeit wird zum Generieren von Schranken verwendet





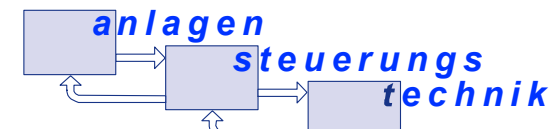
Evolutionäre Algorithmen (EAs)

▶ Allgemeiner EA

```
t:=0
initialize Population P(t=0)
evaluate Population P(t=0)
while termination criteria
  not fulfilled do
  recombine P(t)
  mutate P(t)
  evaluate P(t)
  select P(t+1)
  t:=t+1
end while
```

▶ Integer Evolutionsstrategie (Rudolph, 1994)

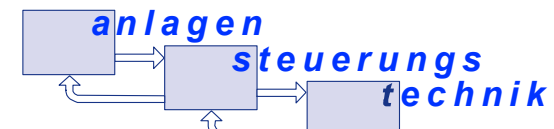
- ◆ Repräsentation: Integer-String (30), [0;12]
- ◆ Zulässige initiale Population durch Constraint Propagation
- ◆ $\mu = 10$ Eltern in P(t)
- ◆ Geometrische Mutation der Objektparameter, Schrittweite ($\sigma_{\text{init}} = 10\%$)
- ◆ Diskrete Rekombination und Mutation der von σ
- ◆ $\lambda = 70$ Nachkommen
- ◆ $(\mu + \lambda)$ -Selektion, Höchstalter $\kappa = 5$



Anhang 1: Problemgrößen

Table 1. The test problems and their model dimension size.

<i>test problem</i>	<i>model type</i>	<i>2nd stage intervals</i>	<i>Ω demand scenarios</i>	<i>continuous variables</i>	<i>integer variables</i>	<i>constraints</i>
<i>EPS-I</i>	MONOLITHIC 2SIP	7	128	64,001	17,920	45,539
	single scenario MILP	7	1	531	110	327
<i>EPS-II</i>	MONOLITHIC 2SIP	4	16	5601	1,568	4,083
	single scenario MILP	4	1	381	68	228

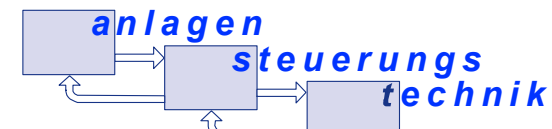


Anhang 2: Ergebnisse EA/MILP

Table 2. Best objective function values after a specified CPU user time.

	<i>CPU-time</i>	<i>0.5h</i>	<i>1h</i>	<i>2h</i>	<i>3h</i>	<i>4h</i>	R-2SIP	PI-2SIP
EPS-I	2SIP CPLEX <i>obj</i>	+59.75*	+59.75*	+59.75*	+59.75*	+59.75*	-92.48	-81.92
	GA/MILP <i>obj</i>	-74.68	-74.71	-74.71	-75.64	-75.64	--	--
	(<i>evaluations</i>)	(25)	(39)	(141)	(252)	(336)		
ES/MILP OBJ (EVALUATIONS)		-76.24	-76.24	-76.52	-76.52	-76.63	--	--
		(33)	(88)	(181)	(254)	(314)		
EPS-II	2SIP CPLEX <i>obj</i>	-46.75	-46.75	-48.14	-48.14	-48.14	-62.22	-52.11
	GA/MILP <i>obj</i>	-45.82	-47.28	-48.12	-48.12	-48.12	--	--
	(<i>evaluations</i>)	(1098)	(2159)	(4437)	(6587)	(8722)		
ES/MILP OBJ (EVALUATIONS)		-47.41	-47.56	-49.5	-50.41	-51.03	--	--
		(878)	(1720)	(4769)	(6787)	(8911)		

* Trivial solution, all integers are equal to zero.



Anhang: Weiterführende Literatur

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