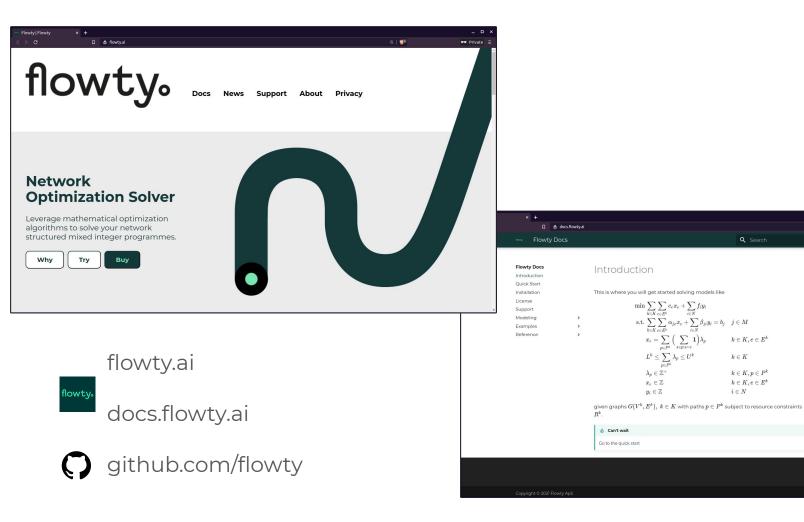
Optimization Algorithms may be the answer when Machine Learning is not

or

Why mathematical optimization and operations research make sense





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Private

0

flowty@github

Q Search

 $k\in K, e\in E^k$

 $k \in K, p \in P^k$

 $k \in K, e \in E^k$

 $k \in K$

 $i \in N$

Travelling Salesman Problem

The travelling salesman problem ([...] TSP) asks the following question: "Given a list of cities and the distances between each pair of cities, what is the shortest possible route that visits each city and returns to the origin city?" It is an NP-hard problem ...

Source: Wikipedia

Express as a Graph

- Graph G(V, E)
- Vertices V represents cities
- Edges (i,j) *E* connects vertices
- A weight/cost c is associated with the edges



532-city USA tour; Padberg-Rinaldi 1987

Decode the Description

Objective:

Minimize travel distance between cities

Constraints:

i) Visit each city exactly onceii) Return to origin city, i.e, tour must be a round-trip

Decisions:

Did the salesman travel between city i and j? Yes/no.

$$egin{aligned} \min \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j
eq i,j=1}^n c_{ij} x_{ij} &: \ &\sum_{i=1,i
eq j}^n x_{ij} = 1 & j = 1, \dots, n; \ &\sum_{j=1,j
eq i}^n x_{ij} = 1 & i = 1, \dots, n; \ &\sum_{i\in Q} \sum_{j
eq i,j\in Q} x_{ij} \leq |Q| - 1 & orall Q \subsetneq \{1,\dots,n\}, |Q| \geq 2 \end{aligned}$$

$x_{ij} = egin{cases} 1 & ext{the path goes from city } i ext{ to city } j \ 0 & ext{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Dantzig-Fulkerson-Johnson formulation

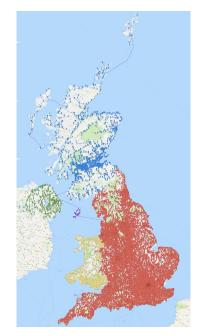
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travelling_salesman_problem

Current TSP status

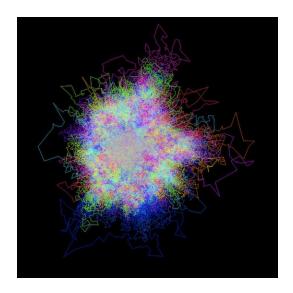
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Postana de altoriest route for a	Datas Jacker Datas Jacker New Disord Visits 50 cities, for example, he has	48 states, have finally produced a so
France Presence the abortism result for a given city, visiting each of a series of other cities, and then accurate to his	Unities (1) During Line Charged Har Charged Visits 50 cities, far cample, ha has Visits 50 cities, far cample, ha has 10 ¹⁰ (62 zono) postible (thermrise. No electronic computer in existence could our out and a large number of	49 strates, have finally produced a so interior (see show). By an imperiate application of lenser programming- a mathematical real recording used

49-city USA tour; Newsweek, July 26, 1954





Optimal crawl to 49,687 pubs in the UK, March 2018



Gaia1331906450, that is 1.33B points. Current tour is 4,961,937,077 parsecs, or about 16.2 billion light years

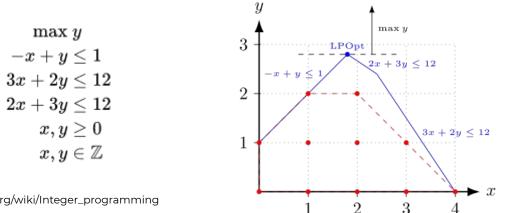
13,509-city USA tour; Spektrum der Wissenschaft, April 1999

Mixed Integer Linear Programming

Objective: Optimization goal

Constraints: Business rules

Decisions: When to do how much of what



Optimization: Pros and cons

Pros:

- Discrete decisions (yes/no)
- · Quality guarantees
- Explainable (good for reporting)
- Expressive (exploit domain)
- · Deterministic (repeatability)
- · Limited data need

Cons:

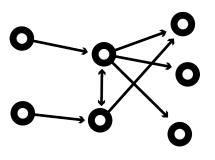
- Needs to build model
- · Linear algebra skills required
- · Can be time consuming
- Modelling limited by equations

Short on Network Optimization

 $\begin{array}{ll} \min & \displaystyle \sum_{p \in P} c_p \lambda_p \\ \text{s.t.} & \displaystyle \sum_{p \in P} a_p \lambda_p = d \\ & \displaystyle \lambda_p^k \geq 0, \ \text{integer} \end{array}$

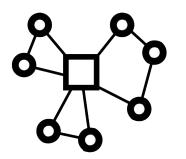
Model

Build path-based mixed integer models



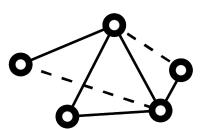
Flow

Optimize commodity flow in networks



Routing

Find optimal distribution paths



Design

Decide optimal networks

diff machine.learning math.optimization

Usage: prediction vs decision

Model: derives models from data vs need to build model using knowledge

Time: slow to train - fast to infer vs no training - generally slower to solve

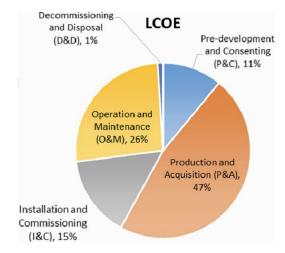
Quality: heuristic vs optimality guarantees

Explainability: difficult vs point to equation in model

Community: millions **vs** thousands

Wind Farm O&M

- Make green energy more competitive
- · 26% of lifecycle cost is OPEX
- More bigger farms increases complexity
- Service provider competition leads to contractual complexity



Source: Alsubal et al. (2021), https://doi.org/10.3390/su13147943

Wind Farm O&M: Value Pool

Vessel Cost

The cost of support vessels, jack-ups, accommodation vessels

Factors: Fleet size and mix Contract terms

Lost Production

The power not produced due to turbine curtailment or failure

Factors: Task scheduling Turbine failure

ESG

Become CO2 neutral

Factors: Fleet size and mix Fleet utilization Low turbine downtime

Uncertainty

Operating under high uncertainty makes planning difficult

Factors:

Weather Turbine failure

Utilization

The utilization of technicians and support vessels

Factors:

Allocation of fleet and technicians Task scheduling and planning Inventory management Disruption management Fuel

Fuel consumption by vessels

Factors: Routing Speed

Wind Farm O&M: Problem Catalogue

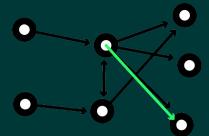
Day-to-Day Scheduling Detailed daily maintenance task schedule of vessel, technician, tools, personal protection equipment, spare parts.	Medium-Term Planning Planning of tasks on a weekly basis. Takes into account technician availability and peak periods that allows mobilizing vessels.	Long-Term Planning Yearly manpower and vessel capacity planning to meet scheduled and expected maintenance demand	
Increase utilization. Minimize production loss	Capacity planning Risk assessment	Reduce manpower and vessel demand Risk assessment	
Addresses Utilization, Handling Uncertainty, Lost Production, Fuel, and ESG	Addresses Utilization, Handling Uncertainty and Lost Production	Addresses Utilization , and Handling Uncertainty	
Spare Part Optimization	Major Component Exchange	Vessel Planning	
Allocation of optimal number of spare parts and tools to warehouses	Jack-up campaign planning for changing major components	Multi-year capacity planning and allocation. Deploy fleet efficiently and change mix depending on contractual terms and climate	
Remove scheduling bottleneck	Minimize production loss	goals.	
Reduce inventory	Optimize jack-up availability periods Reduce fuel	Reduce fleet size	
Addresses Utilization, Handling Uncertainty		Optimize acquisition costs	
	Addresses Handling Uncertainty, Lost Production, Vessel Cost and ESG	Addresses Vessel Cost and ESG	

Medium-term/tactical Weeks/months

Wind Farm Major Component Exchange

A technician scheduling like problem - plan visits at turbines for jack-ups

- · Goal:
 - Minimize cost (acquisition, fuel, crew, lost production)
 - Time-dependent cost due to weather
- Constraints:
 - Vessel capacity
 - Turbine access restrictions
 - · Vessel availability
- Decision: What vessels go where, when and do what



Wind Farm Major Component Exchange

Flowty Network Optimization Solver (version: 1.2.13) License: Community License Expiration Date: never Augrithm : PethYDP Nonart Theading Solver (version: 1.2.13) LinensHodel: columns 375 [rows 8 Graphs : Name 1 edges 375 Graph Vertices [Edges Resource] Disp NonDisp Ng Custom 0 15 128 4 3 0 1 0 1 15 128 4 3 0 1 0 2 14 119 4 3 0 1 0		
2 1 14 119 4 13 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0	The cost of the co	Denmarke
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Status : Optimal LB : 332000 LB : 332000 Hamilton : 0.009 Tree : 1/0 Time : 0.32 Time : 0.32	Wind *	Germany ium Czechi.
	E U R O P E	AL200 km



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- E: <u>simon@flowty.ai</u>

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W: flowty.ai