

A functional programming approach for an energy planning problem

Julien Darlay

Louis Esperet

Yann Kieffer

Guyslain Naves

Valentin Weber

Laboratoire G-SCOP

Grenoble, France

July 14th 2010

"A functional programming approach to the challenge?"

Some Q & As

- What does it mean?
Tackle the challenge using a different kind of programming language
- What is functional programming?
A programming paradigm with equal status for functions and data
- Where does it come from?
Artificial Intelligence: LISP, Scheme, ...

So what's the deal?

- Try it (chosen language: Ocaml)
- Examine the pros/cons for this experiment

What are the benefits of using functional languages?

Benefits

- High flexibility together with strong typing
- Code is more conceptual
- Code is more compact
- Code can better reflect mathematical thinking
→ thus programming language should be less of an obstacle
(as compared to C++ and other imperative languages)

More details about the benefits

Easy-to-use and easy-to-create types

- Types do not have to be declared to be used - ex.: (2, "abc")
- Genericity (type variables)

Higher-level abstraction

- Functions are first-class types
- Modularity through functional interfaces
- Code reuse not limited to low-level stuff

Functional interface for data

- All arrays presented as functions indexed by integer arguments
- *outages*: integer function of 2 parameters: `int -> int -> int`
- *pp1_production*: real fct of 3 param.: `int -> int -> int -> float`

Example of a reusable routine: `sum_float_function_range`

- Usage: computes the sum of the elements of the array; call: `sum_float_function_range array low_index high_index`
- Type: `(int -> float) -> int -> int -> float`

Example of a generic utility routine: `memo`

- Usage: add a cache system to a function; call: `memo function`
- Type: `('a -> 'b) -> ('a -> 'b)`

So what did you end up doing?

A two-step approach

Find a solution



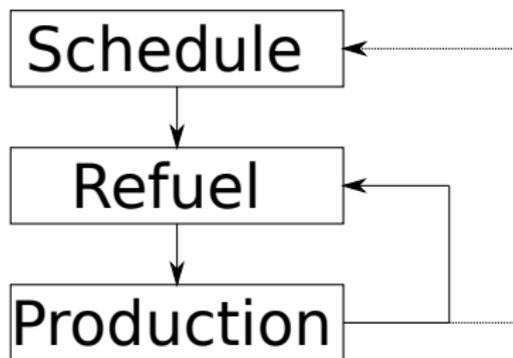
Improve it

A constraint checker

- Spacing / Overlapping (constraints 14 to 18)
- Simultaneous outages (constraints 19 to 21)



Finding a first solution



Finding a first solution

A first schedule

Finding a schedule

- Divide the horizon in intervals
- For each outage in each interval
 - Find a starting date
 - Check the partial solution
 - Backtrack if no solution
- Fix the optional outages with a greedy procedure

When choosing an outage date

- Avoid the weeks of high demand
- Allow enough time to consume the fuel
- Reduce the search space of remaining outages

Finding a first solution

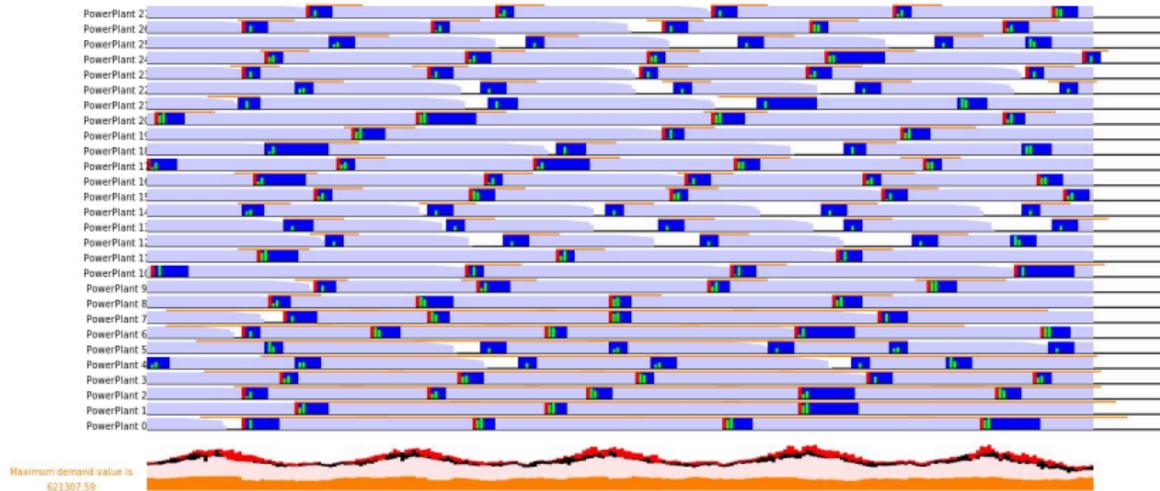
A production plan

Finding a production plan

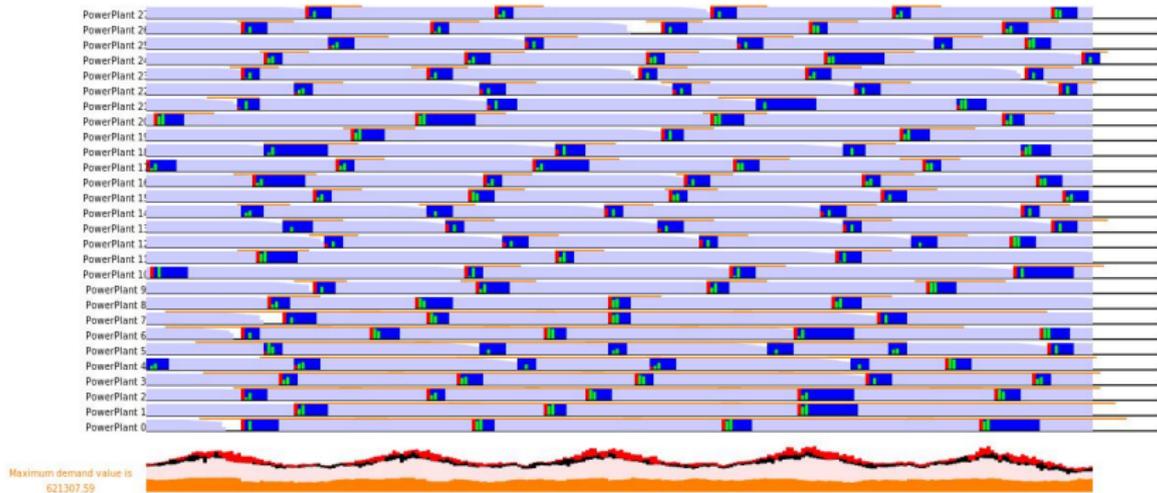
- Refuel with the minimum amount
- Greedy production plan for type 2
- Modulation to avoid overproduction
- Complete the remaining demand with type 1

No production plan \Rightarrow Add more space between outages during the previous step

A first solution

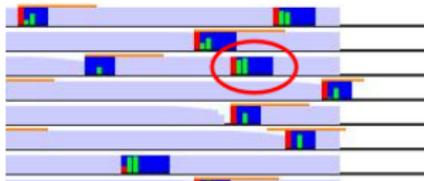


Lets add more fuel

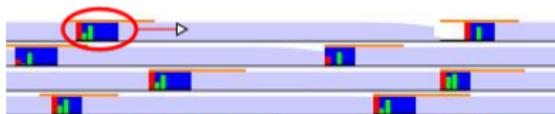


How to improve the solution ?

- Remove the unnecessary outages



- Delay the outages



⇒ Simple local modifications

Pros:

- Great expressivity
- Fast prototyping
- Fast compiled code
- Interactive mode

Cons:

- Lack of bindings with classical OR libraries
- Purely functional data structures can be memory consuming

- Two-step approach
- CSP-like algorithm for outage planification
- Greedy procedure for production
- Fast algorithm (< 20 min)
- Run with less than 3 GB of RAM

Perpectives:

- More complex improvements
- Remove inactivity weeks
- Linear programming approach to the production plan