

# Efficient Minimal Tearing of Hybrid Algebraic Loops for Large-scale System Simulation

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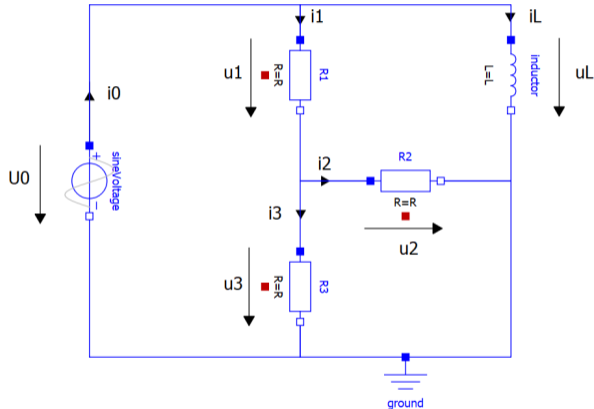
# Efficient Minimal Tearing of Hybrid Algebraic Loops for Large-scale System Simulation

## Modelica Compiler Overview

The bottom of the slide features a decorative graphic consisting of three overlapping pink shapes. On the left, a dark pink triangle points upwards and to the right. In the center, a light pink trapezoidal shape sits on top of the triangle. On the right, a dark pink trapezoidal shape sits on top of the light pink one, extending towards the right edge of the slide.

# Modelica Compiler Overview

How to get a mathematical representation from a model



## Equations

$$u_0 = A \sin(2\pi ft)$$

$$u_1 = R_1 \cdot i_1$$

$$u_2 = R_2 \cdot i_2$$

$$u_3 = R_3 \cdot i_3$$

$$u_L = L \cdot \dot{i}_L$$

$$u_0 = u_1 + u_3$$

$$u_L = u_1 + u_2$$

$$u_3 = u_2$$

$$\dot{i}_0 = \dot{i}_1 + \dot{i}_L$$

$$\dot{i}_1 = \dot{i}_2 + \dot{i}_3$$

# Modelica Compiler Overview

## Symbolic Transformation

### Steps to perform

- ▶ Causalization
  - ▶ Assign each variable to exactly one equation
- ▶ Matching and sorting
  - ▶ Find strong components and sorting
- ▶ Adjacency matrix and structural regularity
  - ▶ BLT transformation

### Group variables

$$\underline{0} = \underline{f}(\underline{x}(t), \dot{\underline{x}}(t), \underline{y}(t), \underline{u}(t), \underline{p}, t)$$

$$\dot{\underline{x}}(t) = (\dot{i}_L) \quad \underline{x}(t) = (i_L)$$

$$\underline{y}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_L \\ i_0 \\ i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{p} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ f \\ R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \\ L \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{u}(t) = ( )$$

# Modelica Compiler Overview

## Symbolic Transformation

- ▶ Matching: Assign variables to equations
- ▶ Sorting: Construct directed graph
- ▶ Get ordered state form

### Symbolic transformation

$$\underline{0} = f(\underline{x}(t), \underline{z}(t), \underline{u}(t), t), \quad \underline{z}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\underline{x}}(t) \\ \underline{y}(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{z}(t) = \underline{g}(\underline{x}(t), \underline{u}(t), \underline{p}, t)$$

$$\dot{\underline{x}}(t) = \underline{h}(\underline{x}(t), \underline{u}(t), \underline{p}, t)$$

$$\underline{y}(t) = \underline{k}(\underline{x}(t), \underline{u}(t), \underline{p}, t)$$

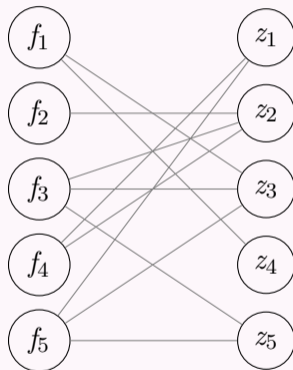
# Modelica Compiler Overview

## Matching & Sorting

### Adjacency matrix

	$z_1$	$z_2$	$z_3$	$z_4$	$z_5$
$f_1$	0	0	1	1	0
$f_2$	0	1	0	0	0
$f_3$	0	1	1	0	1
$f_4$	1	1	0	0	0
$f_5$	1	0	1	0	1

### Bipartite Graph



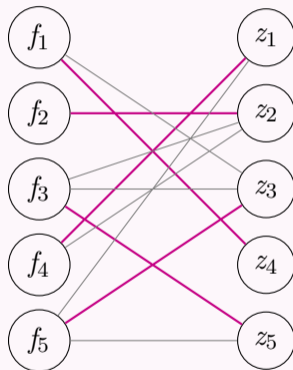
# Modelica Compiler Overview

## Matching & Sorting

### Adjacency matrix

	$z_1$	$z_2$	$z_3$	$z_4$	$z_5$
$f_1$	0	0	1	1	0
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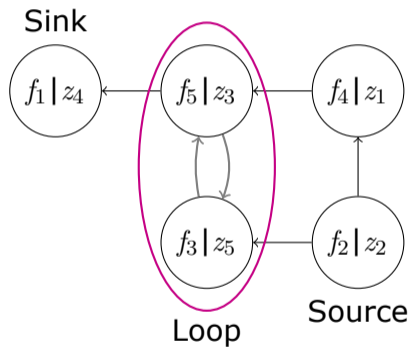
### Bipartite Graph



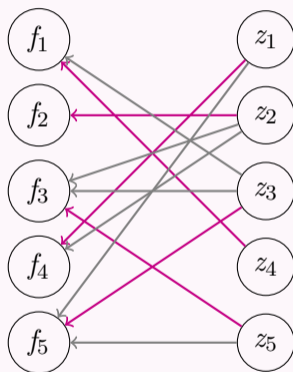


# Modelica Compiler Overview

## Matching & Sorting



## Bipartite Graph



# Modelica Compiler Overview

## Block-Lower-Triangular

For our start example we get:

$$\begin{array}{c} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_6 \\ f_8 \\ f_{10} \\ f_7 \\ f_5 \\ f_9 \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} u_0 & u_1 & i_1 & u_2 & i_2 & u_3 & i_3 & u_L & \dot{i}_L & i_o \\ \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

# Efficient Minimal Tearing of Hybrid Algebraic Loops for Large-scale System Simulation

## **Tearing**

Overview

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# Tearing

## Target:

- ▶ Efficient computation with numerical solver
- ▶ Reduces size of algebraic loops

## General Idea

- ▶ Assume variables are already known (=Tearing variables)
- ▶ Causalize equations with this assumption (=inner equations)
- ▶ Remaining Equations are residual equations

# Tearing

## Choose good tearing variables

### Example

$$u_1 - R_1 \cdot i_1 = 0$$

$$u_2 - R_2 \cdot i_2 = 0$$

$$u_3 - R_3 \cdot i_3 = 0$$

$$u_1 + u_3 = u_0$$

$$u_2 - u_3 = 0$$

$$i_1 - i_2 - i_3 = 0$$

- ▶ Find minimal number of iteration variables
  - ▶ Mind solvability
  - ▶ Problem is NP-hard
- ▶ Use heuristics to choose in polynomial time
  - ▶ `--tearingMethod = noTearing`
  - ▶ `--tearingMethod = minimalTearing`
  - ▶ `--tearingMethod = omcTearing`
  - ▶ `--tearingMethod = cellier`

# Tearing

## Choose good tearing variables

Assuem  $i_3$  is known

$$u_3 = R_3 \cdot i_3$$

$$u_1 = u_0 - u_3$$

$$\dot{i}_1 = \frac{u_1}{R_1}$$

$$u_2 = u_3$$

$$\dot{i}_2 = \frac{u_2}{R_2}$$

Residual equation:

$$0 = \dot{i}_1 - \dot{i}_2 - \dot{i}_3$$

- ▶ Try to minimize number of iteration variables
  - ▶ Mind solvability
  - ▶ Problem is NP-hard
- ▶ Use heuristics to choose in polynomial time
  - ▶ `--tearingMethod = noTearing`
  - ▶ `--tearingMethod = minimalTearing`
  - ▶ `--tearingMethod = omcTearing`
  - ▶ `--tearingMethod = cellier`

# Tearing

## Hybrid Algebraic Loops

What if I want to disable tearing?

- ▶ `omcTearing` or `cellier` to time consuming
- ▶ Use sparse non-linear solvers
  - ▶ That's what `--daeMode` is doing
- ▶ Debugging and library development

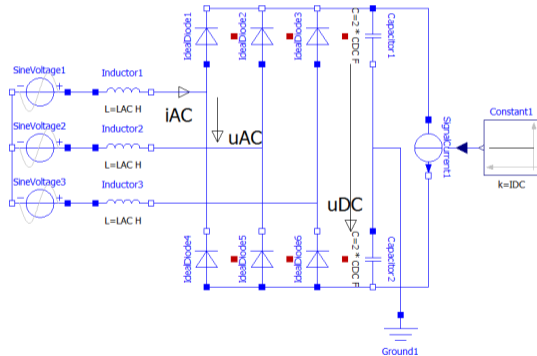
### Problem

Hybrid algebraic loops need tearing!

# Tearing

## Hybrid Algebraic Loops

Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Examples.Rectifier



- ▶ IdealDiode1.off, ..., IdealDiode6.off inside algebraic loops
- ▶ "Switching state" type: Boolean



# Efficient Minimal Tearing of Hybrid Algebraic Loops for Large-scale System Simulation

## Tearing

Minimal Tearing

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# Minimal Tearing

## Perform the bare minimum of optimization

Want to causalization of:

- ▶ Discrete variables (Boolean, Integer, ...)
- ▶ Variables solved inside an algorithm with discrete variables as outputs

## General Idea

1. Search all discrete variables, tearingSelect=never-variables and variables from algorithms
2. Match found variables to equations of algebraic loop  
⇒ Set as inner variables and equations
3. Remaining variables are iteration variables

# Minimal Tearing

## Implementation

`--tearingMethod=minimalTearing`

- ▶ implemented in OpenModelica v1.14
  - ▶ Cases for when-equations, if-equations and algorithms will be implemented in v1.16
- ▶ Performance: Matching on discrete variables of strong component
  - ▶  $\mathcal{O}(|V| \cdot |E|)$  with  $V$  discrete variables of loop,  $E$  connected equations
- ▶ Supersede `--tearingMethod=noTearing`

# Efficient Minimal Tearing of Hybrid Algebraic Loops for Large-scale System Simulation

**Thank you for your attention**

Questions

The bottom of the slide features a decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping pink shapes. On the left, a dark pink triangle points upwards. To its right is a light pink trapezoidal shape. Further right is a vertical light pink rectangle. On the far right, a dark pink shape extends from the top right corner towards the center, creating a layered, abstract design.

# References

- ▶ Cellier, E. Francio und Kofman, Ernesto. 2006. Continuous System Simulation. New York: Springer Science+Business Media Inc., 2006.
- ▶ R. Bulatow, Entwicklung einer Fast-Tearing-Methode zur effizienten Simulation großer differential-algebraischer Gleichungssysteme, Bachelor thesis, 2019