

ParMOO: A parallel framework for multiobjective simulation optimization problems

Tyler Chang^a and Stefan Wild^{a,b}

^aMathematics and Computer Science Division,
Argonne National Laboratory

^bApplied Mathematics and Computational Research Division,
Lawrence Berkley National Laboratory

SIAM CSE 23

Outlines

Introduction to MOOPs

Existing Techniques & Solvers

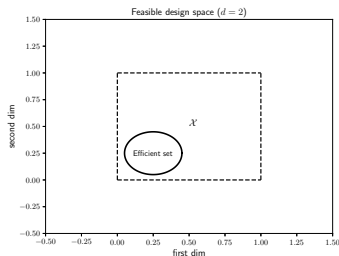
ParMOO Design Criteria

Results and Sample Problems

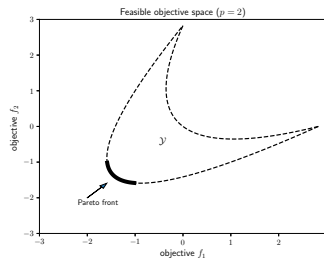
Multiobjective Optimization Problems

$$\min_{x \in \mathcal{X}} F(x)$$

- ▶ $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is the feasible set
- ▶ $F(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_o(x))$

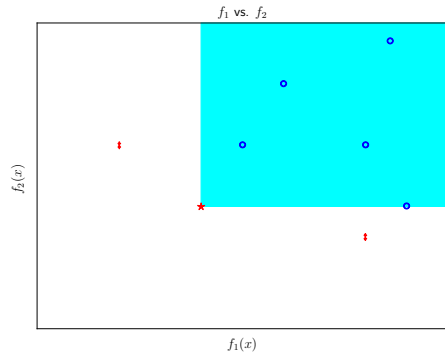


$$F : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$$

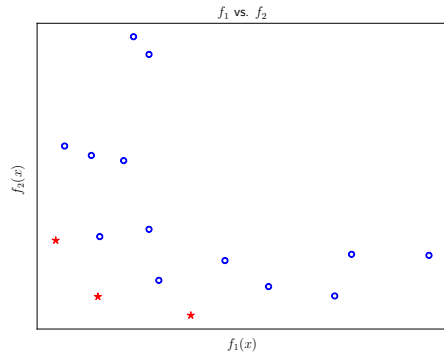


Dominance Relation

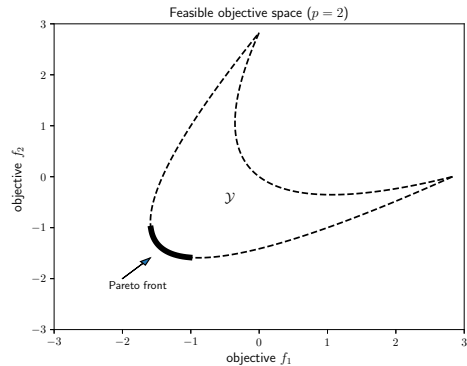
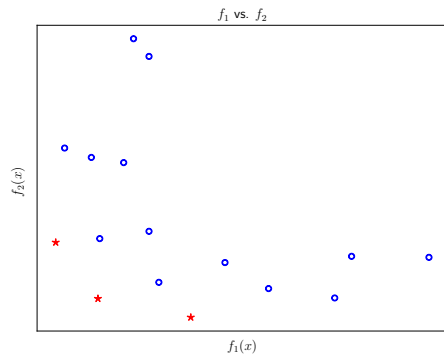
Dominance Relation



Dominance Relation



Dominance Relation

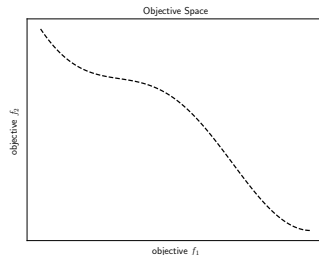


Scalarization

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} F(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_o(x))$$

$$G : \mathbb{R}^o \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} (G \circ F)(x)$$

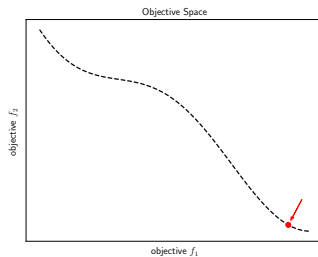


Scalarization

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} F(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_o(x))$$

$$G : \mathbb{R}^o \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} (G \circ F)(x)$$

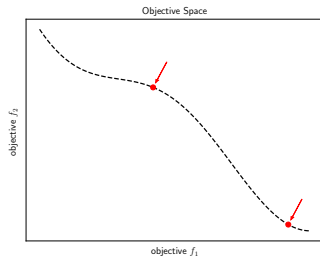


Scalarization

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} F(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_o(x))$$

$$G : \mathbb{R}^o \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} (G \circ F)(x)$$

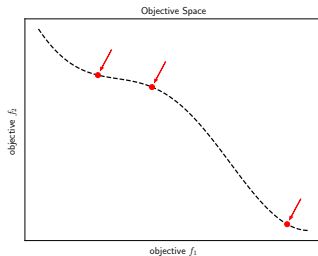


Scalarization

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} F(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_o(x))$$

$$G : \mathbb{R}^o \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} (G \circ F)(x)$$



Summary of MOO Solvers

Scalarization + single-objective solver = multiobjective solver

Summary of MOO Solvers

Acquisition function

Scalarization + single-objective solver = multiobjective solver

Acquisition function

Scalarization + single-objective solver = multiobjective solver

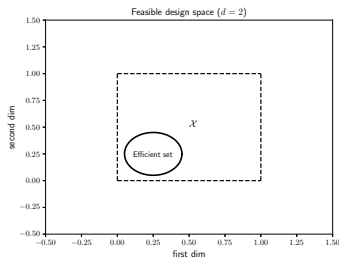
Goal:

ParMOO a framework for developing, customizing, and deploying parallel multiobjective solvers for science/engineering applications

Just “multiobjective solvers” is too broad!

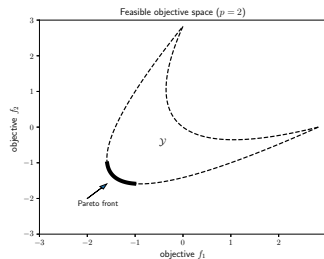
Multiobjective *Simulation* Optimization

Input variables



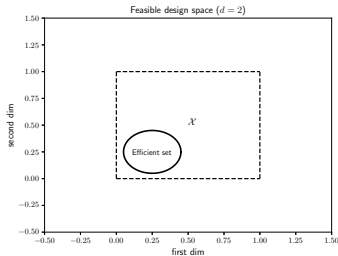
$$F : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$$

Objective space



Multiobjective *Simulation* Optimization

Input variables



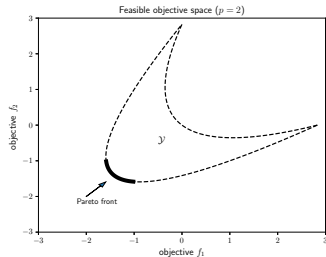
Blackbox process

Numerical simulation?
Real-world
experiment?
Build a prototype?
Run a test?



$$F : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$$

Objective space



Existing Techniques

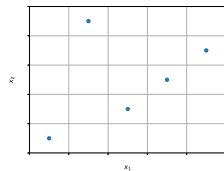
- ▶ Multiobjective Evolutionary/genetic algorithms
- ▶ Multidirectional search
- ▶ Multiobjective direct search
- ▶ Multiobjective Bayesian optimization

Existing Techniques

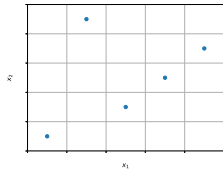
- ▶ Multiobjective Evolutionary/genetic algorithms
- ▶ Multidirectional search
- ▶ Multiobjective direct search
- ▶ Multiobjective Bayesian optimization
- ▶ **Multi response surface methodology (RSM)**

Multiobjective RSM

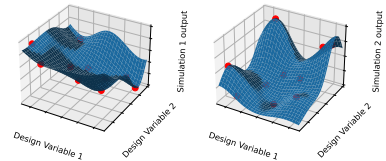
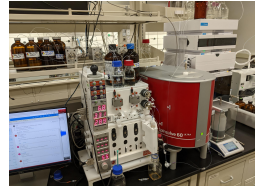
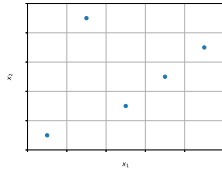
Multiobjective RSM



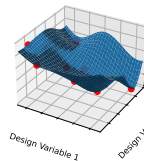
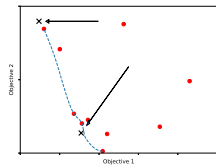
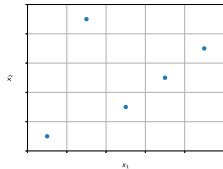
Multiobjective RSM



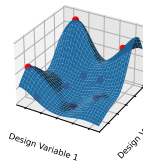
Multiobjective RSM



Multiobjective RSM

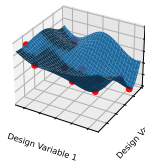
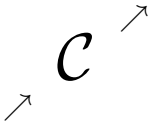
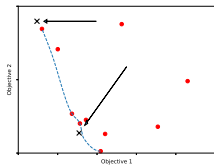
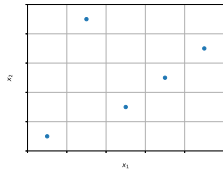


Simulation 1 output

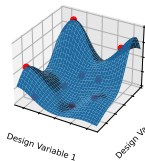


Simulation 2 output

Multiobjective RSM



Simulation 1 output



Simulation 2 output

Existing Solvers, Libraries, and Frameworks

Name	Type	Language	Method	Consts	Var Types	Surrogates
BoostDFO	L	Matlab	MS	some	real	yes
BoTorch	F	Python	BO	yes	mixed	yes
Dragonfly	F/S	Python	BO	yes	mixed	yes
jMetal/jMetalPy	L/F	Java/Py	EA	yes	mixed	no
MODIR	S	Fortran	MS	no	real	no
BiMADS	S	C++	MS	yes	mixed	yes
ParEGO	S	C	EA/BO	no	real	yes
PlatEMO	L/F	Matlab	EA	some	mixed	some
Platypus	L	Python	EA	yes	mixed	no
pagmo/pygmo	F	C++/Py	EA	some	mixed	no
parmoo	F	Python	MS/BO	yes	mixed	yes
pymoo	L/F	Python	EA	some	mixed	no
PyMOSO	F	Python	MS	yes	int	no
SPEA2	S	C	EA	no	real	no
VTMOP	S	Fortran	MS	no	real	yes

Design goals:

1. Highly customizable framework for multiobjective RSM
2. Exploit structure and domain knowledge simulation-based optimization problems
3. Flexible problem types (mixed-variables, constraints, etc.)

ParMOO Design Criteria

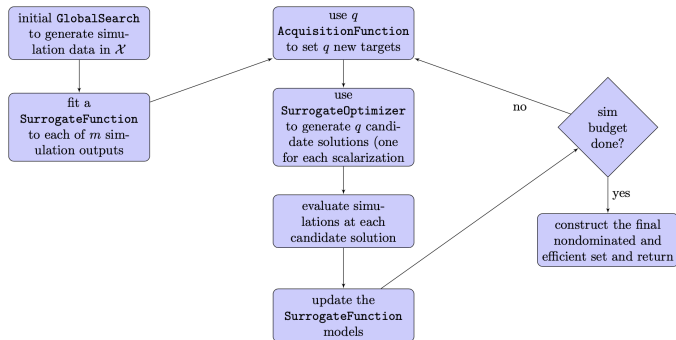
Design goals:

1. Highly customizable framework for multiobjective RSM
2. Exploit structure and domain knowledge simulation-based optimization problems
3. Flexible problem types (mixed-variables, constraints, etc.)

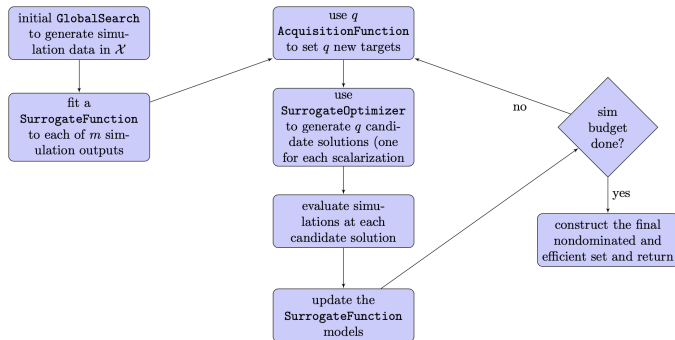
Design constraints:

1. Easy to deploy (parallelism, checkpointing, logging, flexibility)
2. Easy to maintain and extend
3. Easy to use (clean interfaces)

ParMOO uses an object-oriented framework:

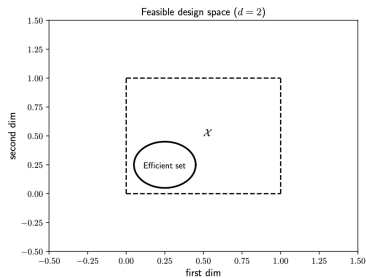


ParMOO uses an object-oriented framework:



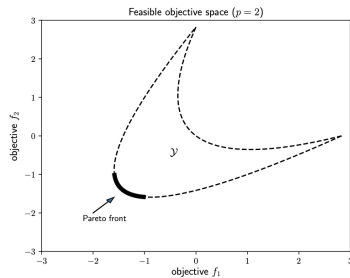
- Search/DOE
- Surrogate model
- Acquisition function
- Single-obj solver

Simulation Structure



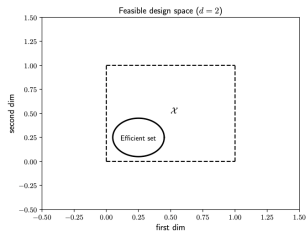
Design space

Objective Functions



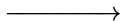
Objective space

Simulation Structure



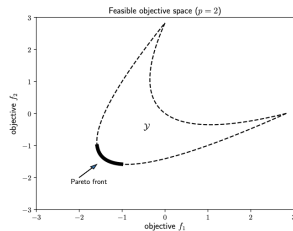
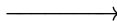
Design space

Simulations



\mathcal{S}

Objectives



Objective space

Simulation Structure

Simulation Structure

$$f_i(x) = h_i(x, S(x)) \quad i = 1, \dots, o$$

Simulation Structure

$$f_i(x) = h_i(x, S(x)) \quad i = 1, \dots, o$$

Sum-of-squares structure:

$$h_i(x, S(x)) = \sum_{j \in N_i} (S_j(x))^2$$

where each N_1, \dots, N_o is an index set.

Increases order of approximation \Rightarrow
increases order of convergence

Simulation Structure

$$f_i(x) = h_i(x, S(x)) \quad i = 1, \dots, o$$

Sum-of-squares structure:

$$h_i(x, S(x)) = \sum_{j \in N_i} (S_j(x))^2$$

where each N_1, \dots, N_o is an index set.

Increases order of approximation \Rightarrow
increases order of convergence

Heterogeneous MOOPs:

$$h_1(x, S(x)) = S_1(x)$$

$$h_2(x, S(x)) = \|x\|^2$$

Use expensive surrogate models for h_1 (i.e., S_1) but not for h_2

Flexible Problem Types

Flexible Problem Types

- ▶ Mixed variable-types

Flexible Problem Types

- ▶ Mixed variable-types **Ex: categorical variables**

Flexible Problem Types

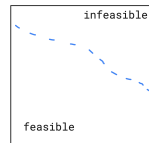
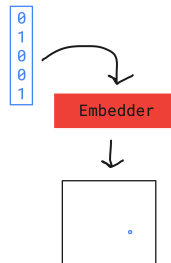
- ▶ Mixed variable-types **Ex: categorical variables**
 - ▶ Focus on *embedding* into continuous space

Flexible Problem Types

- ▶ Mixed variable-types **Ex: categorical variables**
 - ▶ Focus on *embedding* into continuous space
- ▶ (Nonlinear) constraints

Flexible Problem Types

- ▶ Mixed variable-types **Ex: categorical variables**
 - ▶ Focus on *embedding* into continuous space
- ▶ (Nonlinear) constraints
 - ▶ Focus on *augmented Lagrangian* penalties (relax to augmented unconstrained problem)



Design constraints

Design constraints

Easy to use:

- ▶ OOP gives a clean interface for adding attributes to a MOOP instance
- ▶ Total modularity (free to mix-and-match)

Design constraints

Easy to use:

- ▶ OOP gives a clean interface for adding attributes to a MOOP instance
- ▶ Total modularity (free to mix-and-match)

Easy to deploy:

- ▶ Simulation/experiment evaluations are only called in the `MOOP.solve()` method
- ▶ Extend MOOP class and overwrite `solve()` to deploy in different workflows
- ▶ **Ex:** Deploy parallel solvers on HPC systems using `libEnsemble`

Design constraints

Easy to use:

- ▶ OOP gives a clean interface for adding attributes to a MOOP instance
- ▶ Total modularity (free to mix-and-match)

Easy to deploy:

- ▶ Simulation/experiment evaluations are only called in the `MOOP.solve()` method
- ▶ Extend MOOP class and overwrite `solve()` to deploy in different workflows
- ▶ **Ex:** Deploy parallel solvers on HPC systems using `libEnsemble`

Easy to maintain and extend:

- ▶ OOP + total modularity makes adding new features easy
- ▶ Agile development with continuous integration
- ▶ Well-documented interface, contributing, and release process

ParMOO Release



Written in Python (available on pip and GitHub)



<https://parmoo.readthedocs.io/en/latest/quickstart.html>



Combine with `libEnsemble` to use parallel solvers

Chang and Wild. 2022. ParMOO: A Python library for parallel multiobjective simulation optimization. Under review with JOSS.

Example 1: Fayans EDF Model Calibration

Find params $x \in [0, 1]^{13}$ to fit the Fayans model to data d_i :

$$M(\xi_i; x) \approx d_i \quad i = 1, \dots, 198$$

ParMOO simulation:

$$S_i(x) = M(\xi_i; x) - d_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, 198;$$

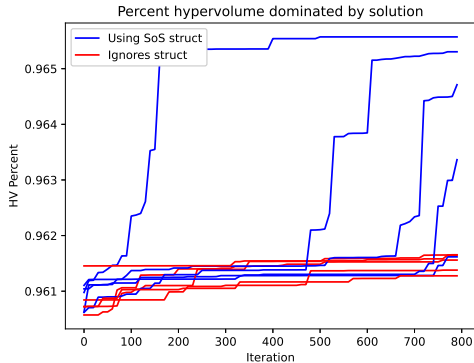
Min SOS across 3 observable classes

$$F_t = \sum_{i=1}^{m_t} (S_{t,i}(x))^2$$

Bollapragada et al. Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics 48(2), 2020.

Fayans Solution with ParMOO

- ▶ Approximated Fayans model using inv dist weighting on existing dataset
- ▶ Implemented parallel solver in ParMOO using libEnsemble
- ▶ Just **14-25 lines of Python code**
- ▶ Ran for **10K** sim evals
- ▶ Compared against same solver w/o exploiting SOS structure



Example 2: Material Manufacturing with ParMOO

Choose optimal settings for material manufacturing in a continuous flow reactor (CFR)

We know how to make a desired material, need to produce at scale:

1. **Maximize the product** (battery electrolyte: TFML)
2. Can increase temperature to **reduce reaction time**
3. Too much heat activates a side reaction; need to **minimize unwanted byproduct**

Challenges:

- ▶ Mixed variable types
- ▶ Heterogeneous objectives
- ▶ Must send experiments to run on CFR

CFR Optimization with ParMOO

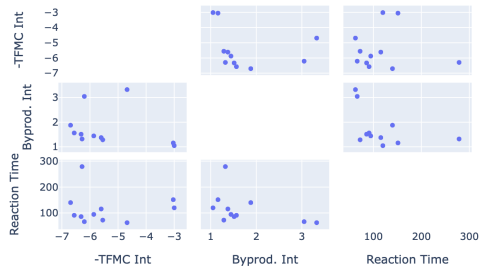
Extend MOOP class to send/receive experiment data using MDML library (Apache Kafka)

Used categorical variable embeddings

Modeled Product/Byproduct as simulations and reaction time using algebraic equation of input



Pareto Front



Next Release

Coming in v. 0.2

- ▶ Interactive post-run visualization tools
- ▶ Support for customized embeddings and passing raw (unscaled) inputs
- ▶ MDML (Apache Kafka) interface for distributing simulation evaluations
- ▶ (Maybe) advanced techniques for design-of-experiments

Resources

E-mail: `tchang@anl.gov`

E-mail: `parmoo@mcs.anl.gov`

ParMOO is under review with JOSS

GitHub: `github.com/parmoo/parmoo`

Docs: `parmoo.readthedocs.io`

PyPI: `pip install parmoo`

This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Advanced Scientific Computing Research, SciDAC program under contract number DE-AC02-06CH11357.