

Hands-on Tutorial: Optimizing Experiments with Pyomo.DoE

`dowlinglab.github.io/pyomo-doe`

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Ask me for a Pyomo.DoE sticker or pin!

Power of Adaptive Sequential Optimal Experiments

Self-Driving Laboratories

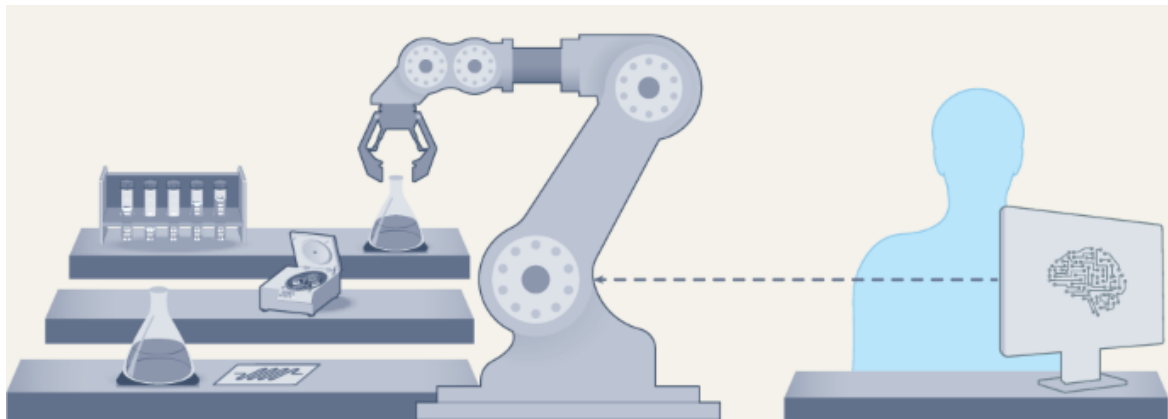


Figure: Abolhasani & Kumacheva (2023), *Nature Syn.*

Epps et al. (2022), *Advanced Materials*

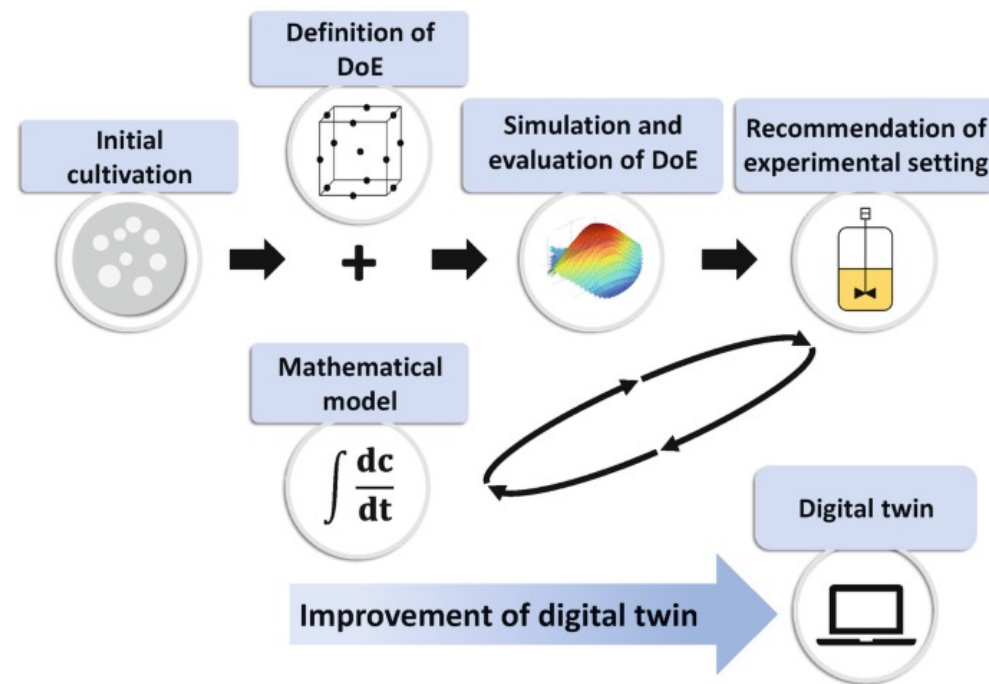
MacLeod et al. (2020), *Science Advances*

MacLeod et al. (2022), *Nature Communications*

Hase, Roch, Aspuru-Guzik (2019), *Trends in Chemistry*

Seifrid et al. (2022), *Acc. Chem. Res.*

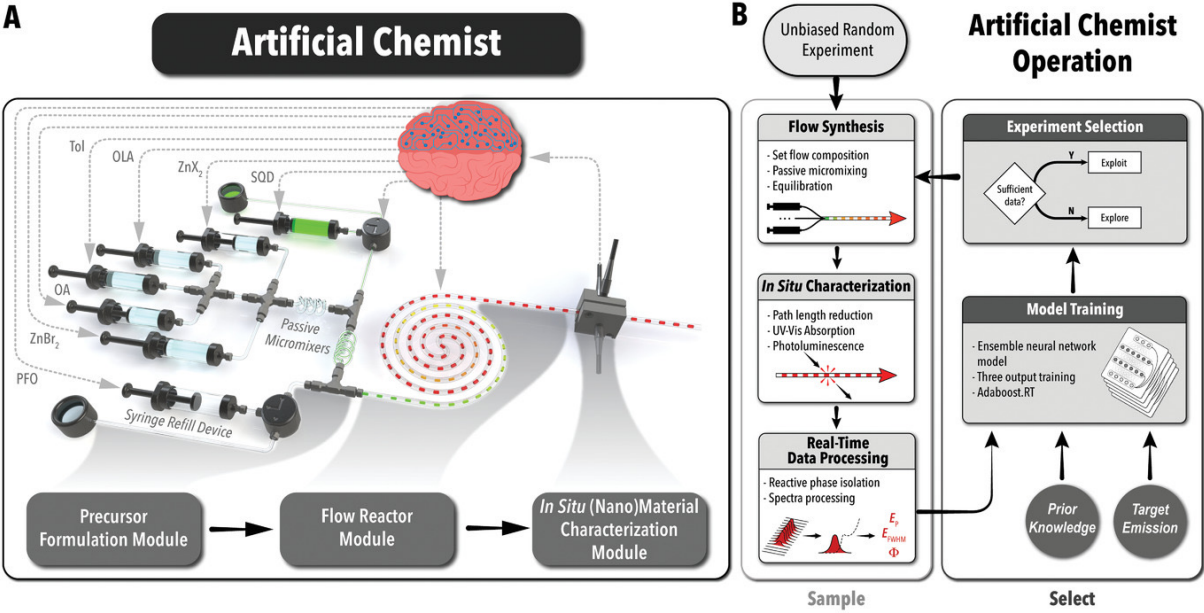
Automation + Model-Based Design of Experiments



Kuchemuller et al. (2020), *Digital Twins*

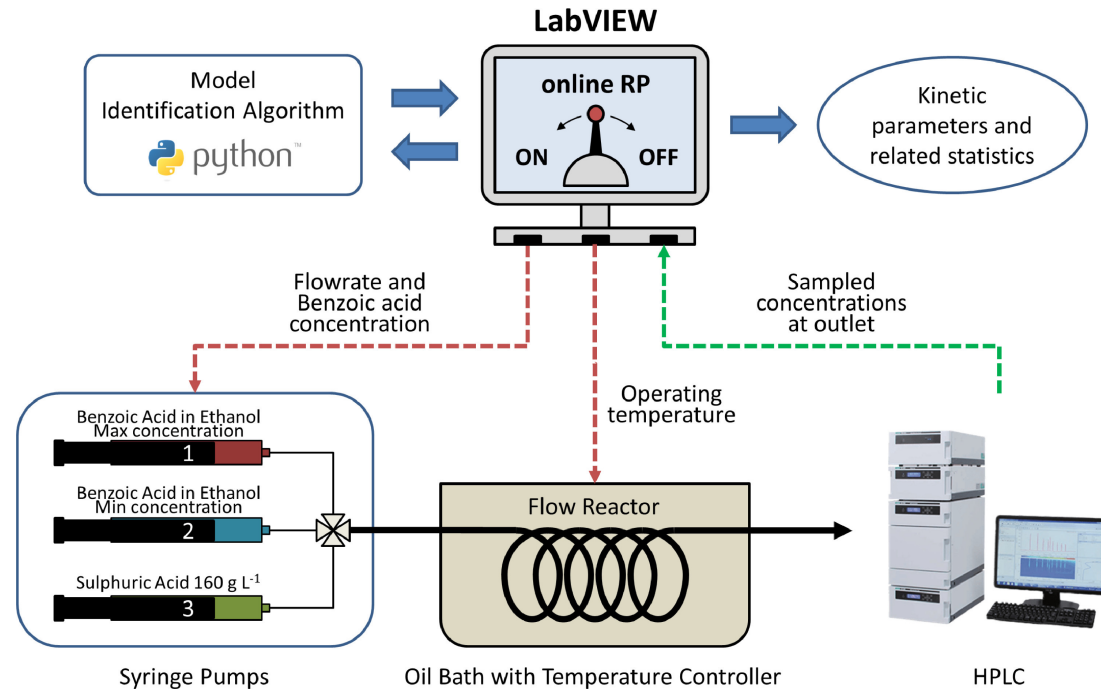
Many Recent Examples of Sequential Optimal Experiments

Quantum Dots (Machine Learning)



Epps et al. (2022), *Advanced Materials*

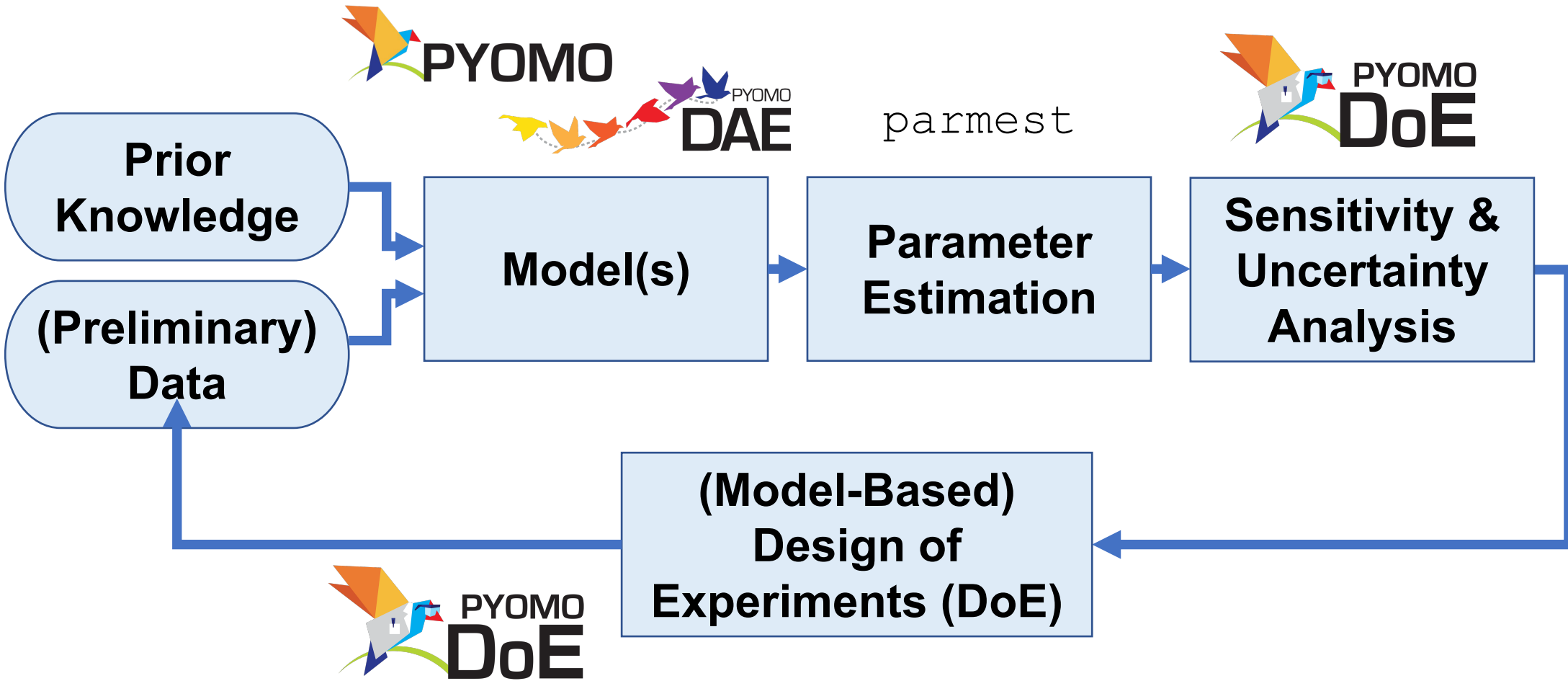
Reaction Engineering (Science-based Models)



Quaglio et al. (2019), *Comp. & Chem. Eng.*

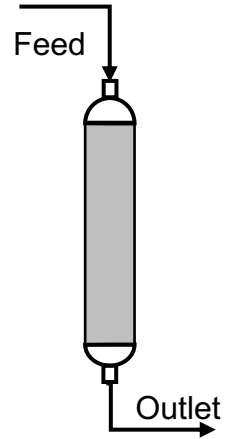
Science-based Data Analytics Workflow

Goal: iteratively develop and validate predictive models (**digital twins**) based on engineering science

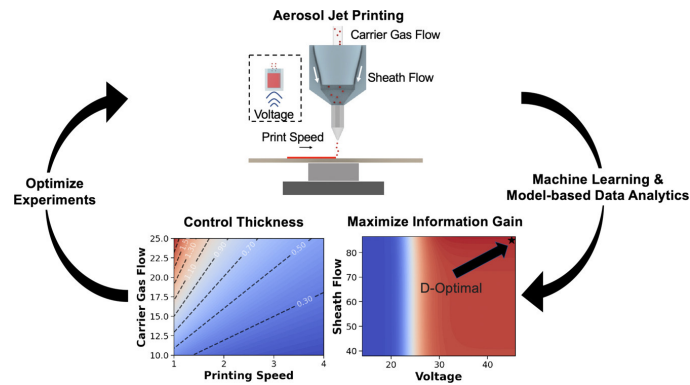


MBDoE Facilitates Collaborations

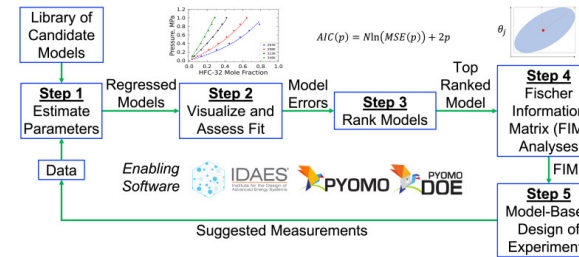
CO₂ Capture



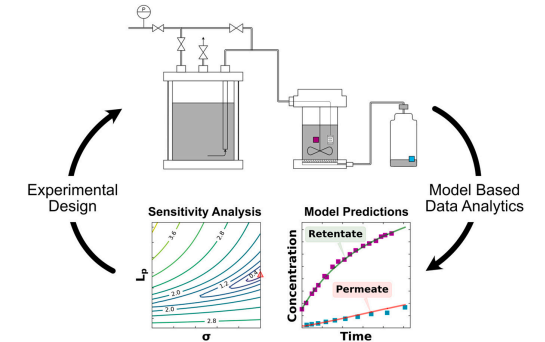
Additive Manufacturing of Thermoelectric Devices



Thermodynamic Modeling (Refrigerants)



Rapid/Automated Membrane Characterization



Jialu Wang



Ke Wang



Dr. Bridgette Befort



Xinhong Liu



Wang, J. and Dowling, A.W. (2022), *AIChE J.* e17813.

Wang K., Zhang M., Wang, J., Shang, W., Zhang, Y., Luo, T., Dowling, A.W. (2023), *Digital Chemical Engineering*

Befort, B.J., Garciadiego, A., Wang, J., Wang, K., Maginn, E.J., Dowling, A.W. (2023), *Fluid Phase Equilibria*.

Ouimet, J.A, Xinhong, L., Brown, D.J., Eugene, E.A., Pops, T., Muetzel, Z.W., Dowling, A.W., Phillip, W.A., (2022). *J. Membrane Science*.

Acknowledgements

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- Bethany Nicholson
- John Siirola
- Miranda Mundt

Contributors (ND):

- Dr. Jialu Wang
- Dr. Dan Laky
- Hailey Lynch



Agenda for Today

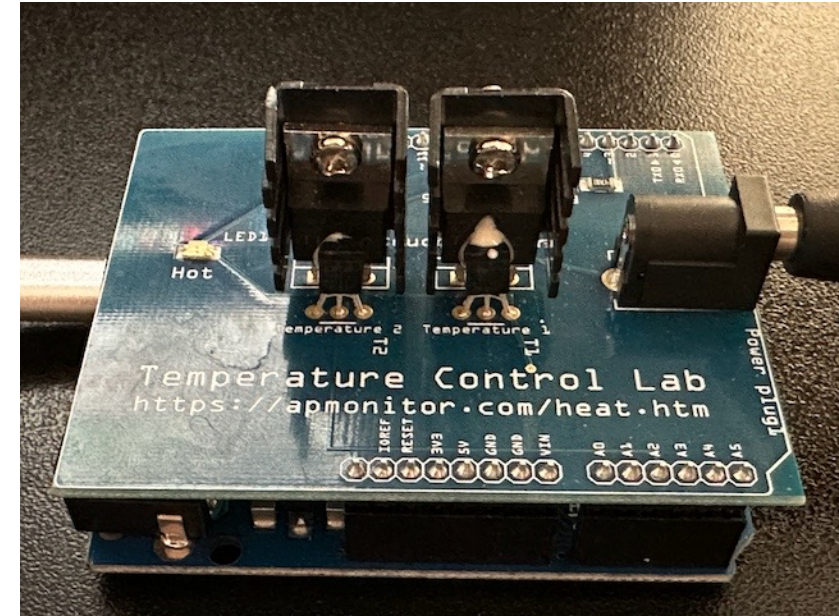
Welcome and Overview

TCLab Example and Pyomo (1:05 pm)

Parameter Estimation with ParmEst (1:30 pm)

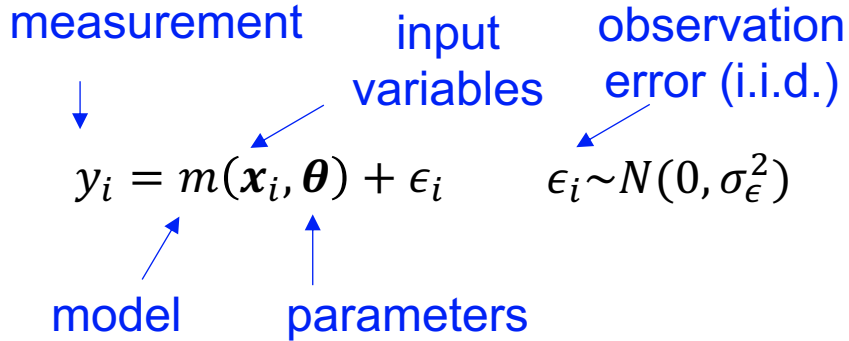
Break (2:10 pm)

Optimizing Experiments with Pyomo.DoE (2:20 pm)



Parameter Estimation and Uncertainty Basics

Assume a model and error structure:



What values of model parameters θ best fit the data X and y ?

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \min_{\theta} \Psi := \frac{1}{2} \sum_i [y_i - m(x_i, \theta)]^2$$

best fit estimates

How sensitive are the least-squares objective Ψ to perturbations in θ ?

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \theta_1^2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \theta_n \partial \theta_1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \theta_1 \partial \theta_m} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \theta_m^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{Q}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial m(x_1, \theta)}{\partial \theta_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial m(x_1, \theta)}{\partial \theta_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial m(x_n, \theta)}{\partial \theta_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial m(x_n, \theta)}{\partial \theta_m} \end{bmatrix}$$

Hessian matrix

$$\mathbf{H} \approx \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{Q}$$

sensitivity matrix

How does measurement uncertainty ϵ propagate into uncertainty about the regressed parameters $\hat{\theta}$?

covariance matrix for $\hat{\theta}$

$$\mathbf{V}_{\hat{\theta}} \approx \sigma_\epsilon^2 \mathbf{H}^{-1} \approx \sigma_\epsilon^2 (\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{Q})^{-1}$$

Fisher information matrix for $\hat{\theta}$

$$\mathbf{M}_{\hat{\theta}} \approx \mathbf{V}_{\hat{\theta}}^{-1} \approx \frac{1}{\sigma_\epsilon^2} (\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{Q})$$

Bard (1974)
Bates and Watts (1988)
Pirnay, Lopez-Negrete, Biegler (2012)

Extensions not shown: sophisticated error structures, Bayesian or MLE inference, ...

Model-Based DoE Optimization Formulation

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \max_{\varphi} & \Psi[M(\hat{\theta}, \varphi)] \\
 \text{s. t.} & \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{z}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \hat{\theta}) \\
 & \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{z}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \hat{\theta}) = \mathbf{0} \\
 & \mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{z}(t), \hat{\theta}) \\
 & \left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{f}^0(\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t_0), \mathbf{x}(t_0), \mathbf{z}(t_0), \mathbf{u}(t_0), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \hat{\theta}) = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{g}^0(\mathbf{x}(t_0), \mathbf{z}(t_0), \mathbf{u}(t_0), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \hat{\theta}) = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{y}^0(t_0) = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}(t_0), \mathbf{z}(t_0), \hat{\theta}) \end{array} \right\} \text{Initial Conditions} \\
 & \left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{f}^0(\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t_0), \mathbf{x}(t_0), \mathbf{z}(t_0), \mathbf{u}(t_0), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \hat{\theta}) = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{g}^0(\mathbf{x}(t_0), \mathbf{z}(t_0), \mathbf{u}(t_0), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \hat{\theta}) = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{y}^0(t_0) = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}(t_0), \mathbf{z}(t_0), \hat{\theta}) \end{array} \right\} \text{DAE System} \\
 & \left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{f}^0(\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t_0), \mathbf{x}(t_0), \mathbf{z}(t_0), \mathbf{u}(t_0), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \hat{\theta}) = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{g}^0(\mathbf{x}(t_0), \mathbf{z}(t_0), \mathbf{u}(t_0), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \hat{\theta}) = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{y}^0(t_0) = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}(t_0), \mathbf{z}(t_0), \hat{\theta}) \end{array} \right\} m(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{y}(t), \mathbf{z}(t), \mathbf{u}(t), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \hat{\theta}) = \mathbf{0}
 \end{array}$$

- \mathbf{y} Measurements (model responses)
- $\hat{\theta}$ Estimated parameters
- \mathbf{x} Time-dependent differential state variables
- \mathbf{z} Time-dependent algebraic state variables
- \mathbf{u} Time-varying control variables
- $\bar{\mathbf{w}}$ Time-invariant control variable

Fisher information matrix (FIM):

$$M \approx V_{\hat{\theta}}^{-1} \approx \sigma_{\epsilon}^{-2} \mathbf{H} \approx \sigma_{\epsilon}^{-2} \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{Q}$$

MBCoE Decisions:

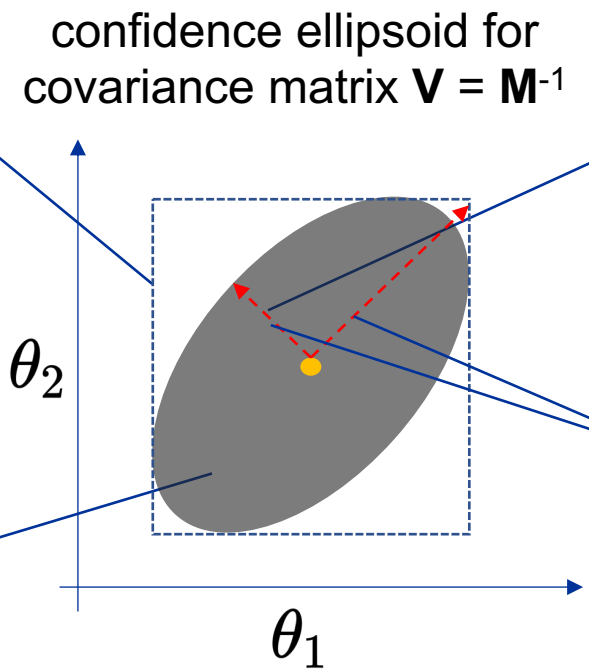
$$\varphi = (\mathbf{u}(t), \mathbf{x}(t_0), \mathbf{z}(t_0), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \mathbf{t})$$

Alphabetic Design Criteria Measure Information Content

Figure adapted from: Franceschini, G., & Macchietto, S. (2008). *Chem. Eng. Sci.*, 63(19), 4846-4872.

A-optimality
max trace(\mathbf{M})
enclosing box volume
poor choice for highly correlated θ

D-optimality
max det(\mathbf{M})
ellipsoid volume
robust to linear transformations



E-optimality
max min(eig(\mathbf{M}))
major axis
recommended if \mathbf{M} is ill-conditioned

ME-optimality
min $\kappa(\mathbf{M}) = \max(\text{eig}(\mathbf{M})) / \min(\text{eig}(\mathbf{M}))$
ratio of major to minor axes
recommended if \mathbf{M} is ill-conditioned

Model Discrimination

Hunter, W.G. and Reiner, A.M., 1965. Designs for discriminating between two rival models. *Technometrics*, 7(3), pp.307-323.

Buzzi-Ferraris, G. and Forzatti, P., 1983. A new sequential experimental design procedure for discriminating among rival models. *Chemical engineering science*, 38(2), pp.225-232.

Ferraris, G.B., Forzatti, P., Emig, G. and Hofmann, H., 1984. Sequential experimental design for model discrimination in the case of multiple responses. *Chemical engineering science*, 39(1), pp.81-85.

Joint Parameter Precision and Model Discrimination

Alberton, A.L., Schwaab, M., Lobão, M.W.N. and Pinto, J.C., 2011. Experimental design for the joint model discrimination and precise parameter estimation through information measures. *Chemical Engineering Science*, 66(9), pp.1940-1952.

Galvanin, F., Cao, E., Al-Rifai, N., Gavriilidis, A. and Dua, V., 2016. A joint model-based experimental design approach for the identification of kinetic models in continuous flow laboratory reactors. *Computers & Chemical Engineering*, 95, pp.202-215.

Galvanin, F., Cao, E., Al-Rifai, N., Dua, V. and Gavriilidis, A., 2015. Optimal design of experiments for the identification of kinetic models of methanol oxidation over silver catalyst. *Chimica Oggi-Chemistry Today*, 33(3), pp.51-56.

Pankajakshan, A., Waldron, C., Quaglio, M., Gavriilidis, A. and Galvanin, F., 2019. A Multi-Objective Optimal Experimental Design Framework for Enhancing the Efficiency of Online Model Identification Platforms. *Engineering*, 5(6), pp.1049-1059.

Pyomo.DoE Formulation: MBDoE as 2-Stage Program

max

$$\log \det(\mathbf{M}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}, \boldsymbol{\varphi})) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \log L_{ii} \quad \text{D-optimality}$$

s.t.

$$\mathbf{M} = \sum_r \sum_{r'} \tilde{\sigma}_{r,r'} \mathbf{Q}_r^T \mathbf{Q}_{r'} \quad \text{Stage 1}$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T, \quad L_{ii} \geq \epsilon \quad \text{Cholesky factorization}$$

$$q_{r,p}(t) = \frac{y_{r,p}^+(t) - y_{r,p}^-(t)}{2\epsilon_p} \quad \text{Central finite difference}$$

$$\mathbf{m}(x_p^+(t), y_p^+(t), z_p^+(t), \mathbf{u}(t), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_p^+) = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{Two model evaluations}$$

$$\mathbf{m}(x_p^-(t), y_p^-(t), z_p^-(t), \mathbf{u}(t), \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_p^-) = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{Two model evaluations}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_p^+ = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \mathbf{e}_p \epsilon_p \quad \text{Up and down perturbations}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_p^- = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \mathbf{e}_p \epsilon_p \quad \text{Up and down perturbations}$$

Stage 2

$$\forall p \in \{1, \dots, N_p\}$$

Model Sensitivity

$$\mathbf{Q}_r = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_r(t_1)}{\partial \theta_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_r(t_1)}{\partial \theta_{N_p}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_r(t_n)}{\partial \theta_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_r(t_n)}{\partial \theta_{N_p}} \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{q}_{r,1} \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{q}_{r,N_p}]$$

$$\mathbf{q}_{r,p} = \left[\frac{\partial y_r(t_1)}{\partial \theta_p} \quad \dots \quad \frac{\partial y_r(t_n)}{\partial \theta_p} \right]^T$$

\mathbf{y} Measurements (model responses)

\mathbf{Q}_r Dynamic sensitivity for response r

$\mathbf{m}(\cdot)$ DAE model

$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \in \mathbb{R}^P$ Estimate for parameters

$\mathbf{M} \in \mathbb{R}^{P \times P}$ Fisher information matrix

$\mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{P \times P}$ Lower triangular Cholesky factorization

ϵ_p Small perturbation for parameter p

$\mathbf{e}_p \in \mathbb{R}^P$ Unit vector with "1" in position p

Pyomo.DoE Extends `parmes` Interface

```
create_model
```

Create Pyomo model for DAE compatible with `parmes`

```
DesignVariables
```

Specify MBDoe degrees of freedom with bounds

```
MeasurementVariables
```

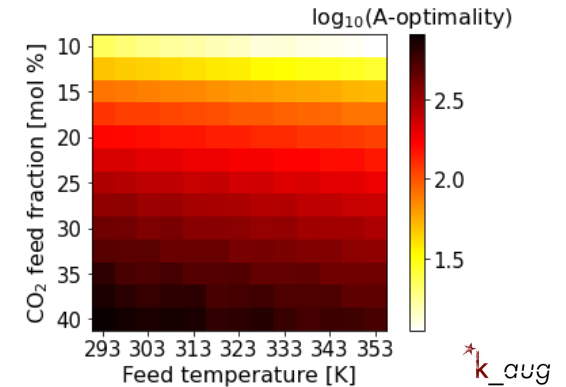
Specify MBDoe measurement variables and observation error covariance

```
DesignOfExperiment
```



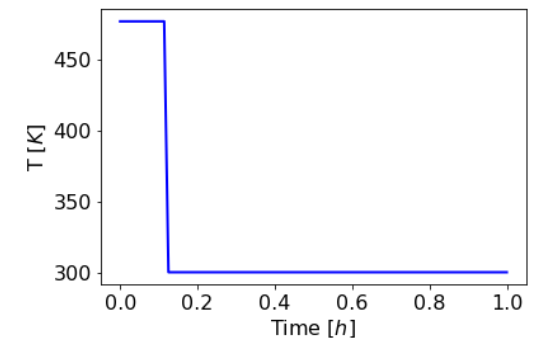
```
compute_FIM
```

Fast exploratory analysis



```
stochastic_program
```

Dynamic optimization



Getting Started with Pyomo.DoE

Documentation: https://pyomo.readthedocs.io/en/stable/contributed_packages/dae/dae.html

Tutorial: https://colab.research.google.com/github/Pyomo/pyomo/blob/main/pyomo/contrib/dae/examples/fim_doe_tutorial.ipynb

The image shows two overlapping screenshots. The background screenshot is the Pyomo.DoE documentation page, which includes a sidebar with a navigation menu and a main content area. The foreground screenshot is a Google Colab notebook titled 'fim_doe_tutorial.ipynb', showing the beginning of a tutorial on reaction kinetics.

Pyomo.DoE Documentation Sidebar:

- Community Detection for Pyomo models
- Pyomo.DoE
 - Methodology Overview
 - Pyomo.DoE Required Inputs
 - Pyomo.DoE Solver Interface
 - Pyomo.DoE Usage Example
- GDPopt logic-based solver
- Infeasible Irreducible System (IIS) Tool
- Incidence Analysis
- MindtPy Solver
- MPC
- Multistart Solver
- Nonlinear Preprocessing Transformations
- Parameter Estimation with parmest
- PyNumero
- PyROS Solver
- Sensitivity Toolbox
- Trust Region Framework Method Solver
- MC++ Interface
- z3 SMT Sat Solver Interface

Pyomo.DoE Documentation Main Content:

Pyomo.DoE

Pyomo.DoE (Pyomo Design of Experiments using science-based methodology) was developed by Jialu Wang and Alex Dowling at the University of Notre Dame as part of the Carbon Capture Program through the U.S. Department of Energy.

If you use Pyomo.DoE, please cite the following paper:

[Wang and Dowling, 2022] Wang, Jialu, and Alex Dowling. "Pyomo.DoE: A Python Package for Model-Based Design of Experiments." *AIChE J.* <https://doi.org/10.1002/aic.17888>

Methodology Overview

Model-based Design of Experiments (MDOE) is a methodology for designing experiments by directly using simulation. It is one key component in the model-based design of experiments (MDOE) methodology.

Diagram: A flowchart showing 'Prior knowledge, preliminary data' leading to a 'Model' box.

Colab Notebook Content:

Pyomo.DoE Tutorial: Reaction Kinetics Example

Jialu Wang (jwang44@nd.edu), Alex Dowling (adowling@nd.edu), and Hailey Lynch (hlynch@nd.edu)
University of Notre Dame

This notebook demonstrates the main features of Pyomo.DoE (model-based design of experiments) using a reaction kinetics example. See [Wang and Dowling \(2022\), AIChE J.](#), for more information.

The user will be able to learn concepts involved with model-based design of experiments (MDOE) and practice using Pyomo.DoE from methodology in the notebook. Results will be interpreted throughout the notebook to connect the material with the Pyomo implementation.

The general process that will follow throughout this notebook:

- Import Modules
 - Step 0: Import Pyomo and Pyomo.DoE Module
- Problem Statement
 - Step 1: Import Reaction Kinetics Example Mathematical Model
- Implementation in Pyomo
 - Step 2: Implement Mathematical Model in Pyomo
 - Step 3: Define Inputs for the Model
- Methodology

ParmEst and Pyomo.DoE Development Plans

Coming soon:

- New modeling abstraction and interface
- Improved initialization
- Improved optimization performance
- More applications and examples



This tutorial (<https://dowlinglab.github.io/pyomo-doe/>) will be updated in Fall 2024 to reflect these major enhancements in ParmEst and Pyomo.DoE.