

## Writing Good Models is Not Easy

Bad models are easy to write.

Poor quality models **cost time and effort** due to:

- **Errors** and debugging
- Fragile and **non-reproducible results**
- Limited **robustness**
- Hard to reuse

How Can We Encourage Good Model Writing?

Provide **tools to assist users** with tools to help identify and resolve modelling issues.

**Interviewed expert users** to understand their modeling and debugging workflows and the tools they used.

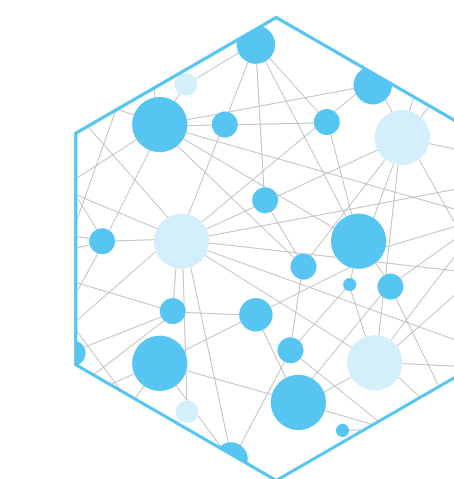
We Cannot Fix It For You...

Fixing issues requires engineering knowledge.

... but We Can Tell You What is Wrong.

Tools to **automatically identify** many common issues.

Now Available



v2.2.0

## Expert Assistance on Demand

Have you even wished you had the IDAES and Pyomo teams on call to help resolve your modeling issues? The new **Diagnostics Toolbox** puts these team's combined **expertise at your fingertips** through an **easy-to-use** interface.

The Diagnostics Toolbox provides:

- **automated checking** for a wide range of issues
- easy to read **summaries of issues** found
- automated **recommendations for next steps** to take

Some examples of issue we can help solve:

- **Potentially infeasible** (bounds violations, poor scaling, singularities)
- **Evaluation errors** (AMPL evaluation errors)
- **Poor convergence** (poor scaling, degeneracies)
- **Incorrect answers** (unit inconsistency, degeneracies)

## Easy to Use

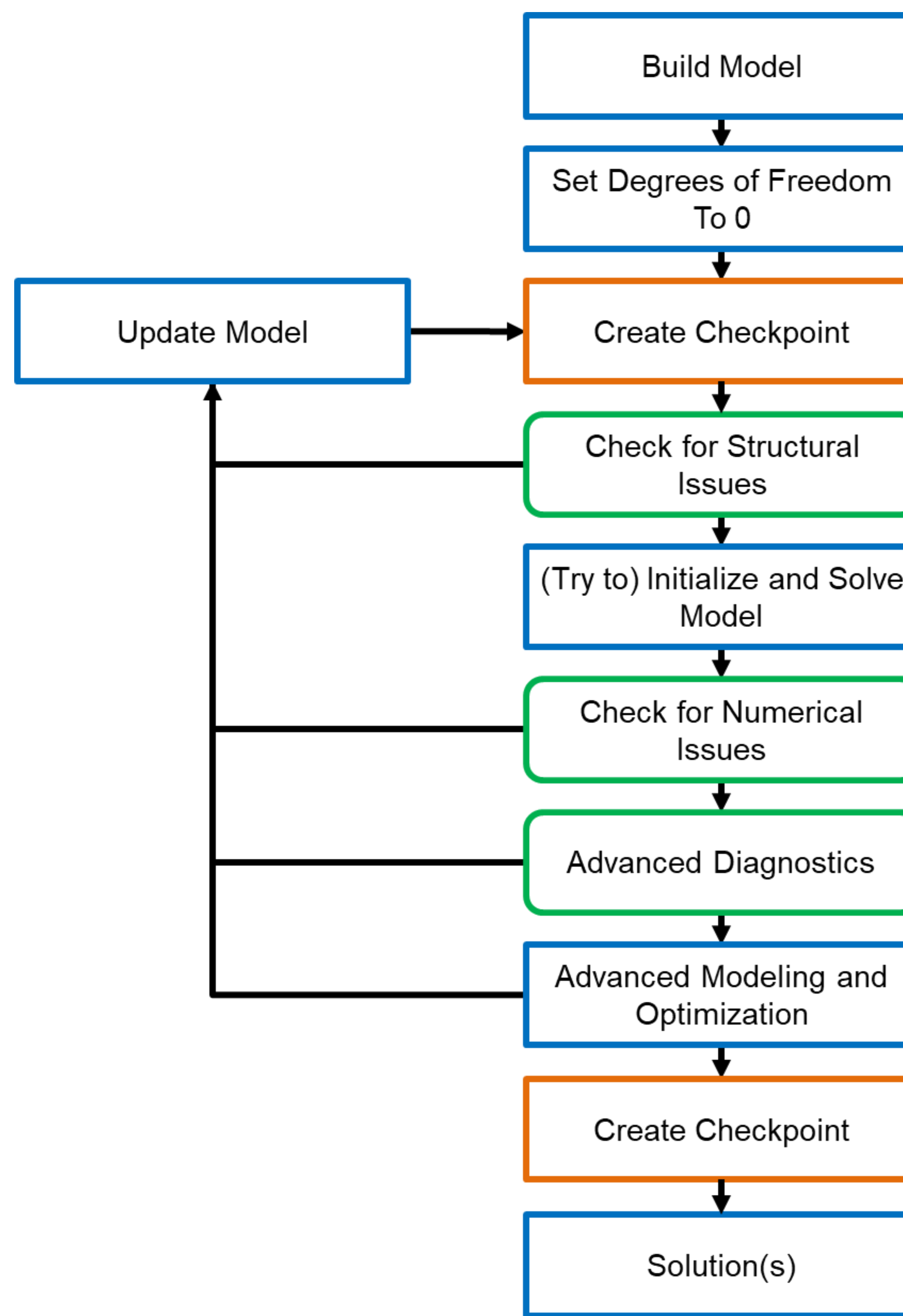
```
from idaes.core.util import DiagnosticsToolbox
dt = DiagnosticsToolbox(m)
dt.report_structural_issues()
```

## Proven Value

IDAES and Pyomo teams are already **successfully using** the toolbox

- New Mexico SBIR: fluidized bed **reactor application**
- PrOMMiS: **scaling issues** with trace component concentrations
- IDAES: **improving robustness** of problematic flowsheets

## Diagnostics Workflow



## Can You Find All 8 Issues?

8 Variables:

$v_1$  - [m]  
 $v_2$  - [m]  
 $v_3 - 0 \leq v_3 \leq 5$   
 $v_4$   
 $v_5 - 0 \leq v_5 \leq 1$   
 $v_6$   
 $v_7$  - [m],  $0 \leq v_7 \leq 1$ m  
 $v_8$

4 Constraints:

c1:  $v_1 + v_2 = 10$   
c2:  $v_3 = v_4 + v_5$   
c3:  $2v_3 = 3v_4 + 4v_5 + v_6$   
c4:  $v_7 = 1 \times 10^{-8} v_1$

3 Fixed Variables:

$v_4 = 2, v_5 = 2, v_6 = 0$

```
import pyomo.environ as pyo
```

```
m = pyo.ConcreteModel()

m.v1 = pyo.Var(units=pyo.units.m)
m.v2 = pyo.Var(units=pyo.units.m)
m.v3 = pyo.Var(bounds=(0, 5))
m.v4 = pyo.Var()
m.v5 = pyo.Var(bounds=(0, 1))
m.v6 = pyo.Var()
m.v7 = pyo.Var(units=pyo.units.m, bounds=(0, 1))
m.v8 = pyo.Var()
```

```
m.c1 = pyo.Constraint(expr=m.v1 + m.v2 == 10)
m.c2 = pyo.Constraint(expr=m.v3 == m.v4 + m.v5)
m.c3 = pyo.Constraint(expr=2*m.v3 == 3*m.v4 + 4*m.v5 + m.v6)
m.c4 = pyo.Constraint(expr=m.v7 == 1e-8*m.v1)
```

```
m.v4.fix(2)
m.v5.fix(2)
m.v6.fix(0)
```

Try the Toolbox Yourself

## Diagnostics Checks

### Structural Issues

- Degrees of freedom
- Structural singularities
- Inconsistent units of measurement
- Potential evaluation errors (v2.3)
- Unused variables
- Variables fixed to 0

### Numerical Issues

- Constraints with large residuals
- Variables at or beyond bounds
- Extreme Jacobian rows, columns and entries
- Variables near bounds
- Variables with extreme values
- Variables with no value

### Advanced Checks

- Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) analysis (v2.3)
- Degeneracy Hunter (v2.3)

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