

**Control of Complex Systems:  
An Integrated Perspective on Modern Power Grid Control**

# **Submodular Optimization for Discovery of Key Entities in Complex Systems**

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CCSI Workshop, ACC, 2017, Seattle, WA



# Outline

- Project Objectives
- Background: Submodular optimization
- Spatial system: Sensor placement
  - Scalable algorithms for sensor placement in large spatial domains
- Networked system: Influence Maximization
  - Influence Maximization with Intrinsic Nodal Activation
- Looking forward

# Objectives and Motivation

- Development of scalable submodular optimization approaches to address observability and controllability in large complex systems via discovery of key entities

## Motivation scenarios:

- Placement of sensors across a given large geographical area
- Placement of PMUs in a power network for maximizing observability
- Joint observability-controllability optimization to localize the spread of power outage via defensive islanding
- Observing nodes on social media to monitor opinions on a topic and identifying influential nodes to incentivize towards adoption of a specific behavior.

# Submodular Functions

Consider a set of entities  $V$ . Let  $S \subseteq V$ . Let  $f : 2^V \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ , be a mapping that associates every such  $S$  with a real number.  $f$  is submodular provided it satisfies the following.

For every  $S \subseteq T \subseteq V$  and any  $v \in V, v \notin T$  we have

$$f(S \cup \{v\}) - f(S) \geq f(T \cup \{v\}) - f(T)$$

A function  $f : 2^V \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$  is monotone provided, for any  $S \subseteq T, f(S) \leq f(T)$

We want to select the optimal subset called the seed set  $S$  such that  $f(S)$  is maximized under a constraint on the cardinality of the seed set  $S$  i.e  $|S| \leq k$ .

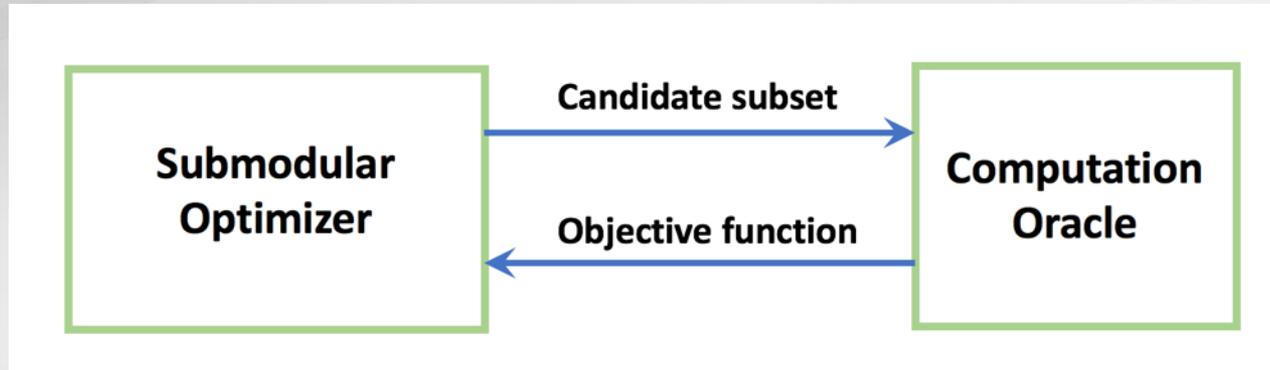
For this problem the simple Greedy algorithm works very well

Let  $S^*$  denote the optimal solution to the problem. If  $f$  is monotone submodular and  $f(\phi) = 0$ , then due to a powerful result derived by Nemhauser et al.

$$f(S) \geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right) f(S^*)$$



# Scalability: Two Pieces to Address



Scale the greedy algorithm. Ordinary Greedy Algorithm :  $O(kn)$  oracle calls

Scale the computation oracle.

Oracle Complexity : Varies between applications.

Example : Sensor Placement :  $O(n^3)$

# General Sensor Placement

- Assume that the quantity to be sensed can be modeled as a Gaussian Process with a given covariance function
- Given a set of 'N' possible sites distributed either spatially or over a network and given that the  $N \times N$  co-variance matrix can be computed
- Given a budget of 'k' sensors, find the sites where the sensors need to be placed in order to maximize the observability
- Metric for the optimization: The metric that we consider is the mutual information between the sensed and the un-sensed locations
- Given a set of locations where sensors are placed, the marginal gain in MI by adding a new element  $y$  to the set  $A$  is given by

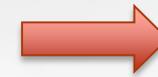
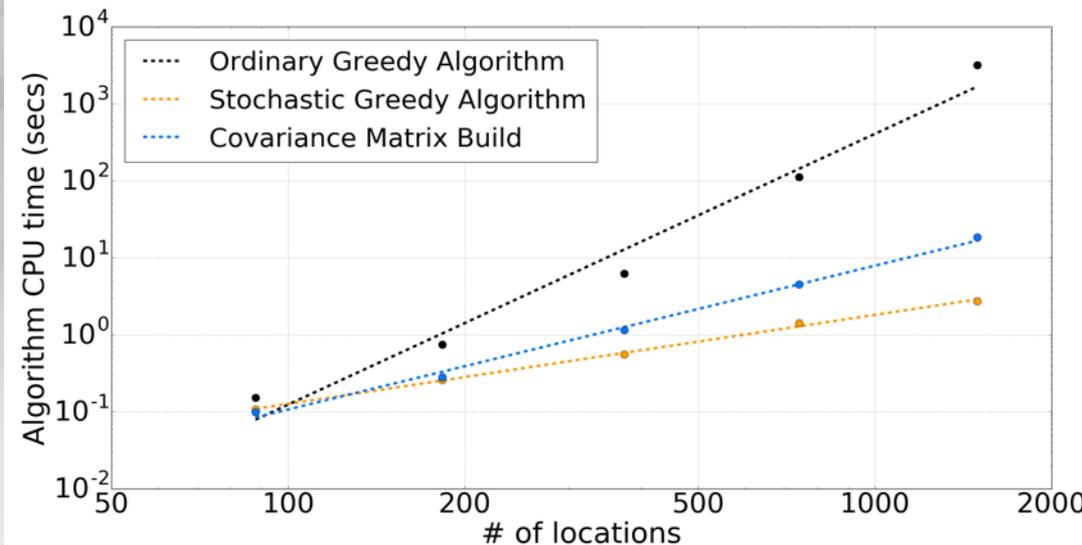
$$\frac{\sigma_y^2 - \Sigma_{y\mathcal{A}} \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}}^{-1} \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}y}}{\sigma_y^2 - \Sigma_{y\bar{\mathcal{A}}} \Sigma_{\bar{\mathcal{A}}\bar{\mathcal{A}}}^{-1} \Sigma_{\bar{\mathcal{A}}y}}$$

# Initial Results



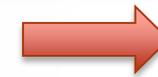
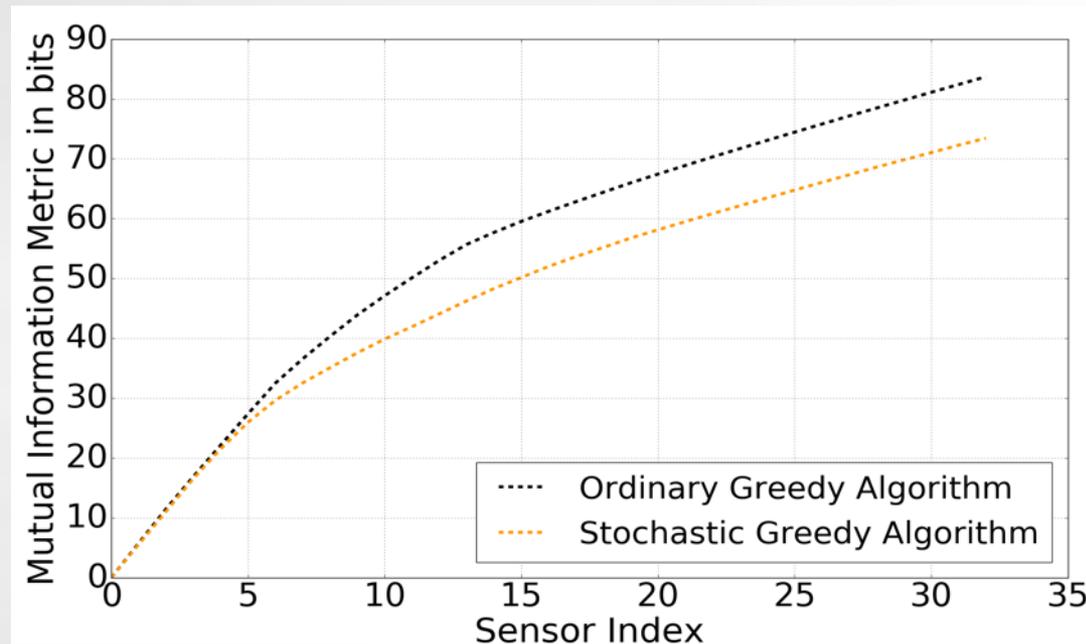
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Scaling

Ordinary Greedy: 3.6  
Stochastic Greedy: 1.2  
Covariance Build: 2.0



Quality

# Network Scenario: Influence Maximization Problem



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- A large class of natural and man-made systems with rich dynamics can be studied through the abstraction of graphs.
- Signals arrive at each node along the incoming edges, undergo (non-linear) processing at the node and the processed signal is transmitted along the out-going edges.
- Given the models for node behavior and edge interactions and the objectives we are interested in, how can we find those influential nodes which have maximal impact on the system ?
- Applications in diverse fields
  - Viral marketing for product adoption
  - Spread of content on social media
  - Spread of diseases in contact-networks
  - Keystone species in microbial communities
  - Controllability and Observability in complex systems

# Our Contribution: Inclusion of Intrinsic Activation



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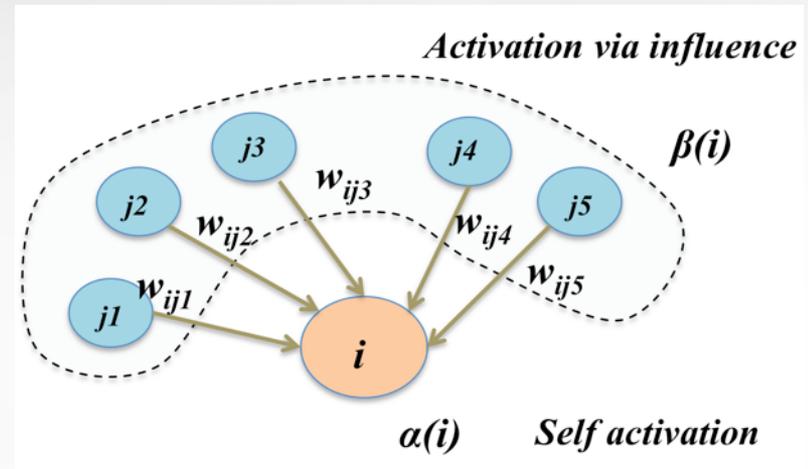
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Activation at each node is split into two mechanisms to allow correspondences to real-world situations

Intrinsic activation: Activation at each node attributable to its own intrinsic mechanisms

Influenced activation: Activation originating at each node attributable to influence of the neighboring nodes

Parameterize by the tendency towards intrinsic activation denoted by  $\alpha$  and that towards influenced activation by  $\beta$



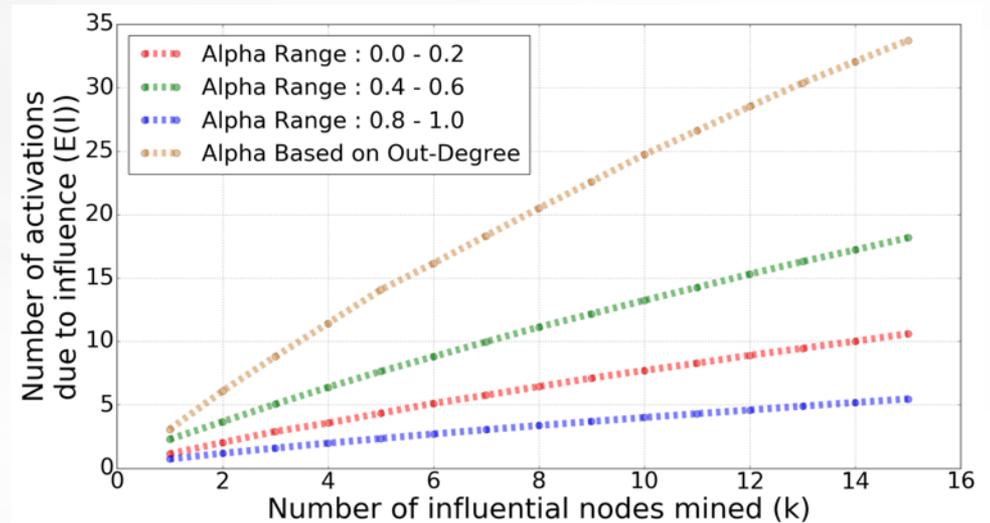
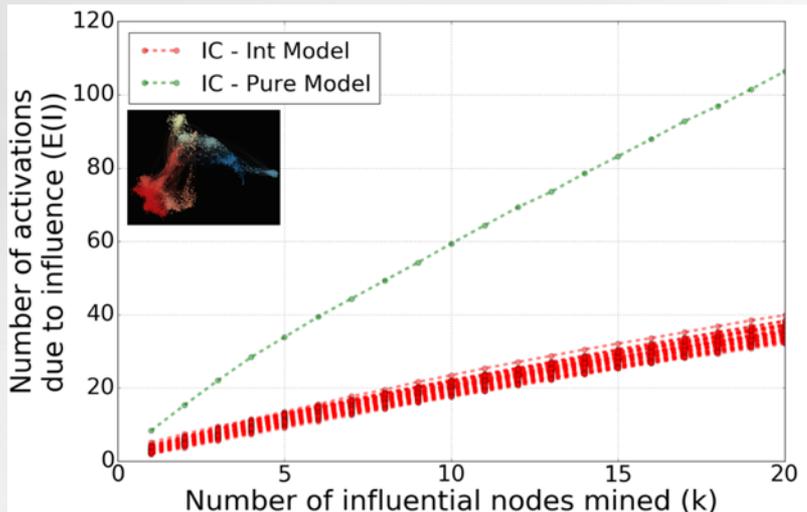
Arun V. Sathanur and Mahantesh Halappanavar,  
"Influence Maximization on Complex Networks  
with Intrinsic Nodal Activation," Social  
Informatics, Bellevue, WA, Nov 2016



# Experiments on the Twitter network

Independent Cascade model over-estimates the number of activations

Ran the algorithm with three different alpha ranges and finally the scenario where the alpha values were set to be proportional to the node out-degree. The last one maximizes engagement.





# Looking forward

- Distributed submodular optimization algorithms for even larger problems
- Online submodular optimization for real-time applications
- Working with domain experts to apply the algorithms to power grid applications at scale :
  - PMU placement
  - Controlled Islanding
  - Synchronization
- Scalable algorithms for influence maximization

# Thank You



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PNNL-SA-126269

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