



Antipode JuMPing

How Norwegian authorities can use JADE.jl for better decision making?

Presentation based on joint work with Harald Endresen and other colleagues

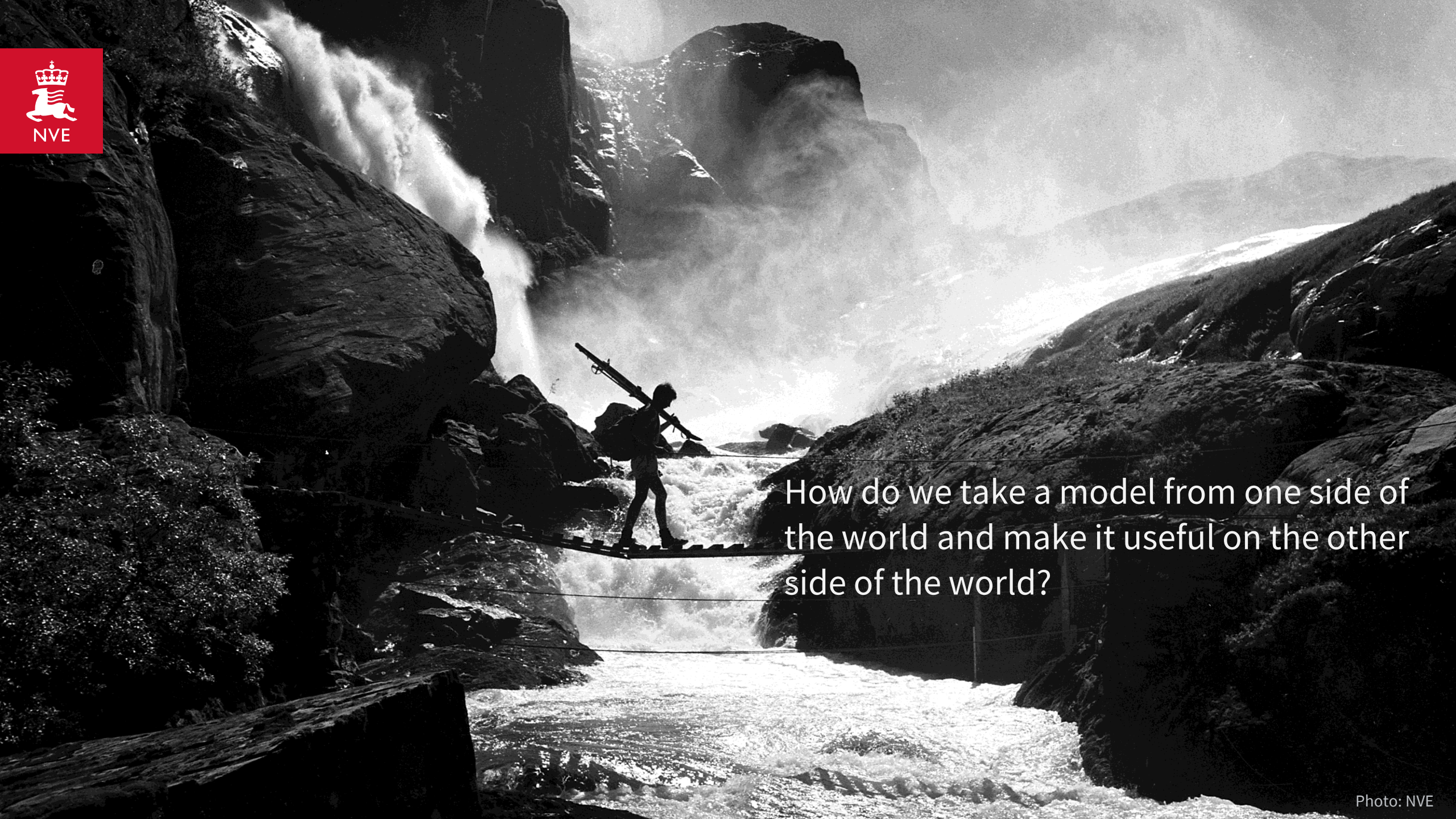
Jarand Hole

Senior Engineer, NVE

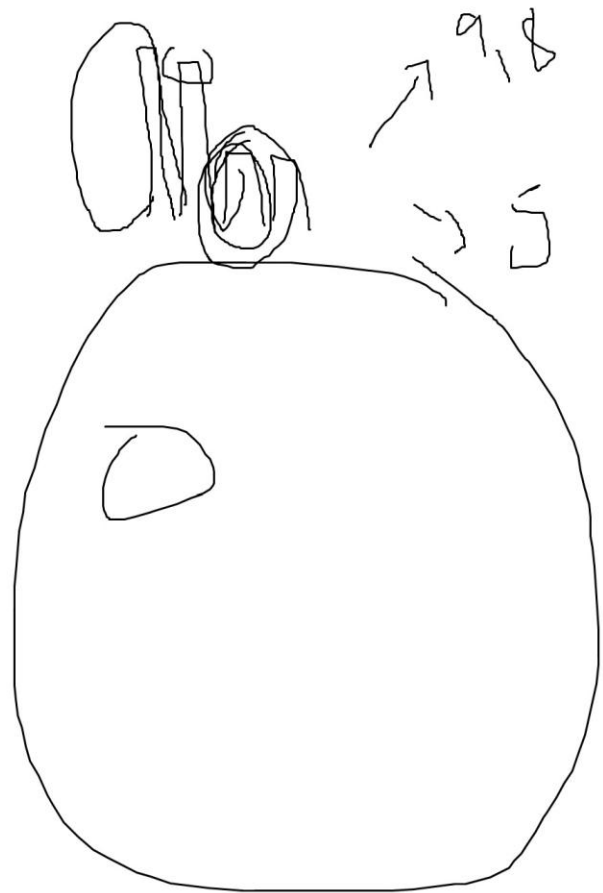
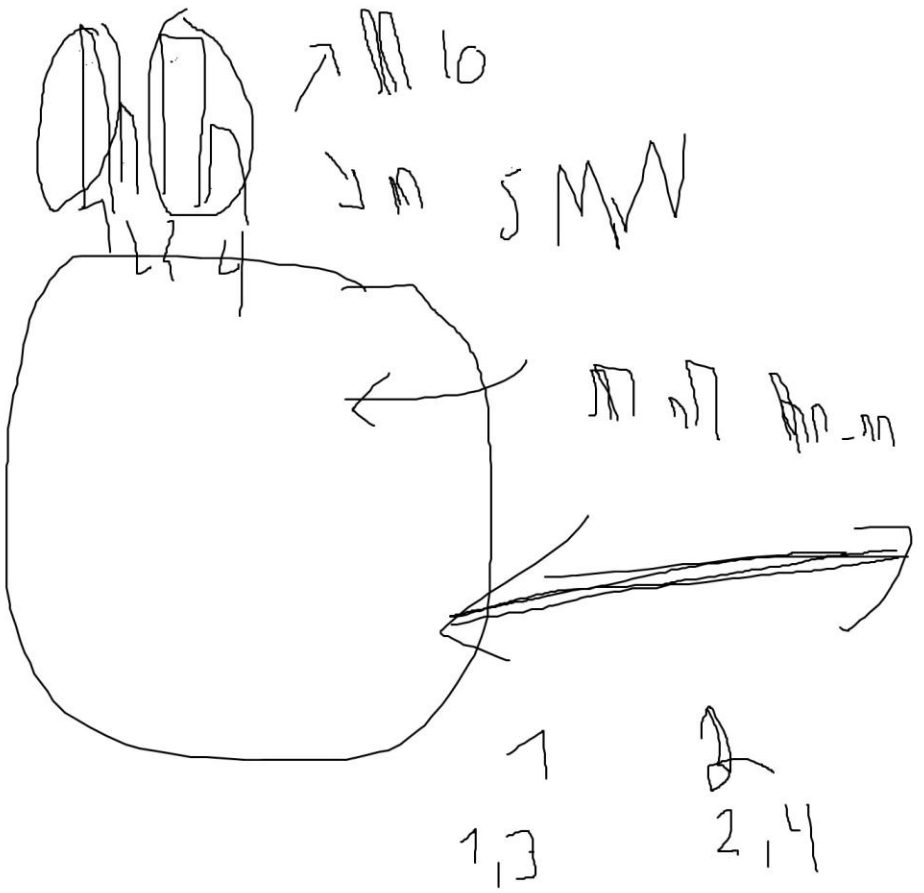
Edinburgh, 31.05.2026



My two reasons:
Learn
Inspire

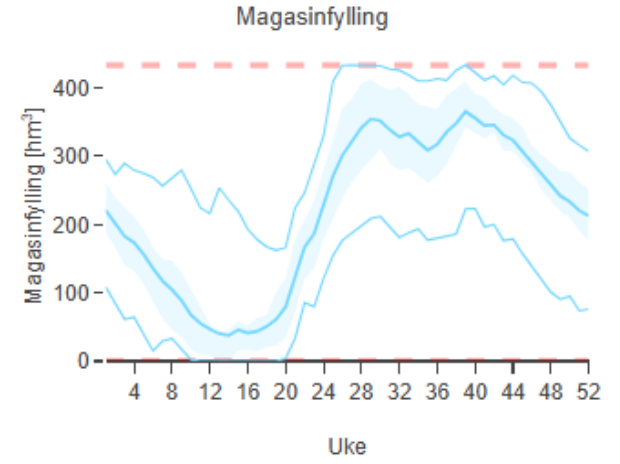
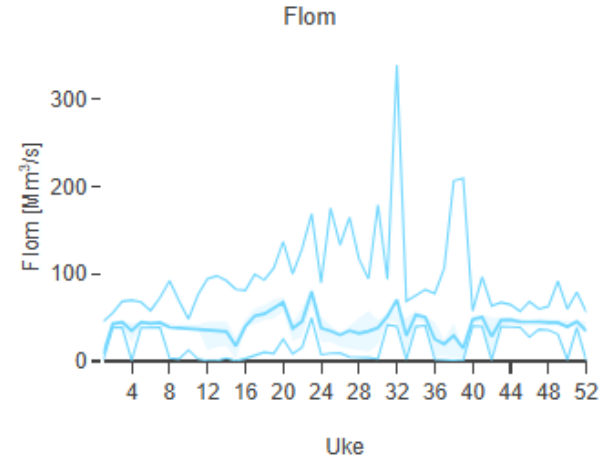
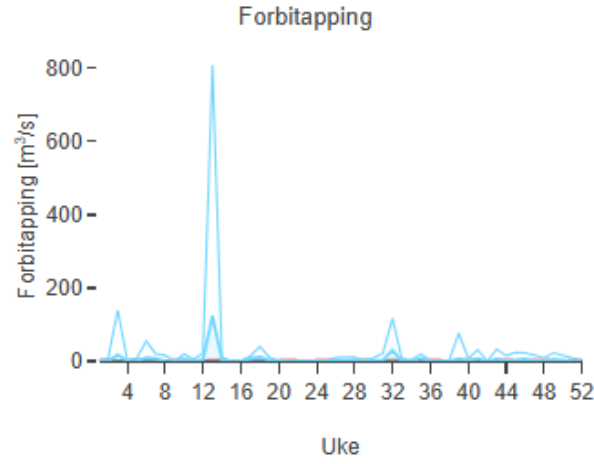
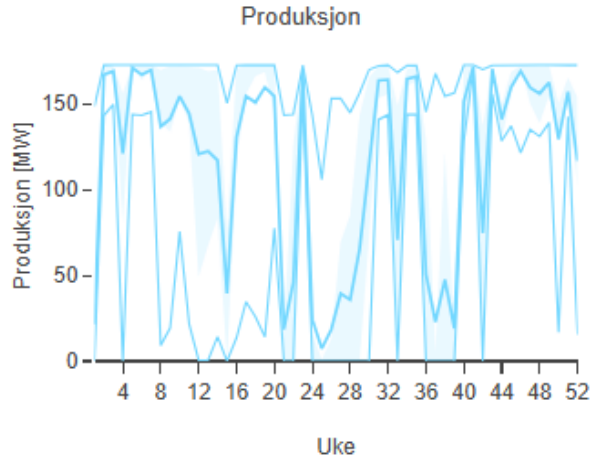


How do we take a model from one side of the world and make it useful on the other side of the world?





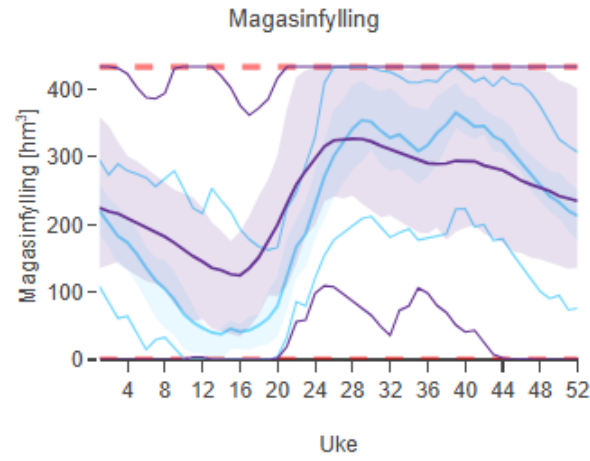
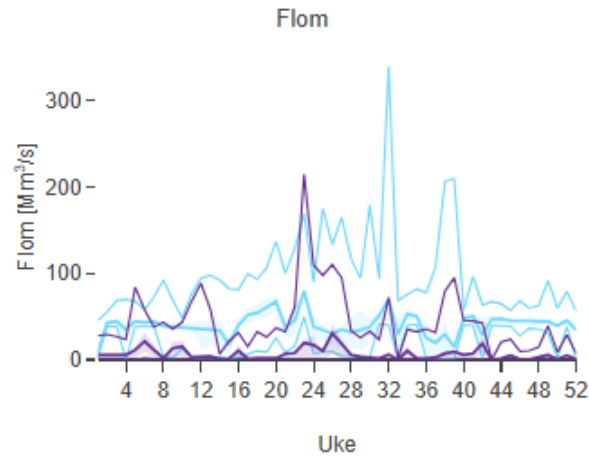
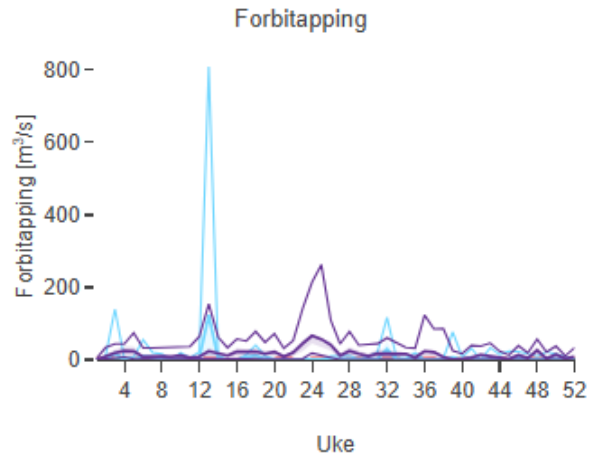
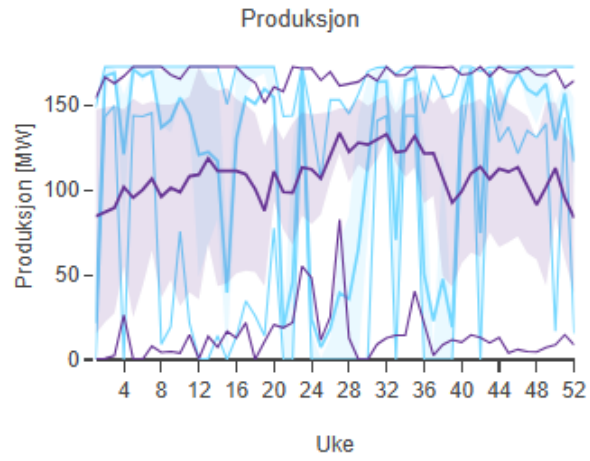
(live demo)



Original JADE

Fully stochastic JADE

(live demo)



- Original JADE
- Fully stochastic JADE



ParametricOptInterface.jl

src/model.jl

+6 -1

```
162 + # Fuel cost as parameter
163 + fuel_costs[f in s.THERMALS] in JuMP.MOI.Parameter(1.0)
162 164 end
163 165 )
164 166

@@ -492,6 +494,9 @@ function JADEsddp(d::JADEDData, optimizer = nothing)
492 494 JuMP.set_parameter_value(demand[n, b1], d.demand[TimePoint(j, timenow.week)][(n, b1)])
493 495 end
494 496 end
497 + for t in s.THERMALS
498 + JuMP.set_parameter_value(fuel_costs[t], d.fuel_costs[TimePoint(j, timenow.week)][d.thermal_stations[t].fuel])
499 + end
495 500 end
496 501
497 502 #SDDP.parameterize(md, inflow_uncertainty) do φ
@@ -617,7 +622,7 @@ function JADEsddp(d::JADEDData, optimizer = nothing)
617 622 md,
618 623 immediate_cost,
619 624 sum(
620 - (station.omcost + d.fuel_costs[timenow][station.fuel] * station.heatrate) *
625 + (station.omcost + fuel_costs[station] * station.heatrate) *
```



Search docs (Ctrl + /)

Solutions

- Check if an optimal solution exists
- Solutions summary
- Why did the solver stop?
- Primal solutions
- Dual solutions
- Recommended workflow
- OptimizeNotCalled errors
- Accessing attributes
- Sensitivity analysis for LP
- Conflicts
- Multiple solutions
- Checking feasibility of solutions

Solver-independent Callbacks

Complex number support

Nonlinear Modeling

Nonlinear Modeling (Legacy)

API Reference >

Background Information >

Developer Docs >

Conflicts

When the model you input is infeasible, some solvers can help you find the cause of this infeasibility by offering a conflict, that is, a subset of the constraints that create this infeasibility. Depending on the solver, this can also be called an IIS (irreducible inconsistent subsystem).

If supported by the solver, use `compute_conflict!` to trigger the computation of a conflict. Once this process is finished, query the `MOI.ConflictStatus` attribute to check if a conflict was found.

If found, copy the IIS to a new model using `copy_conflict`, which you can then print or write to a file for easier debugging:

```
julia> using JuMP

julia> import HiGHS

julia> model = Model(HiGHS.Optimizer);

julia> set_silent(model)

julia> @variable(model, x)
x

julia> @constraint(model, c1, x >= 2)
c1 : x ≥ 2.0

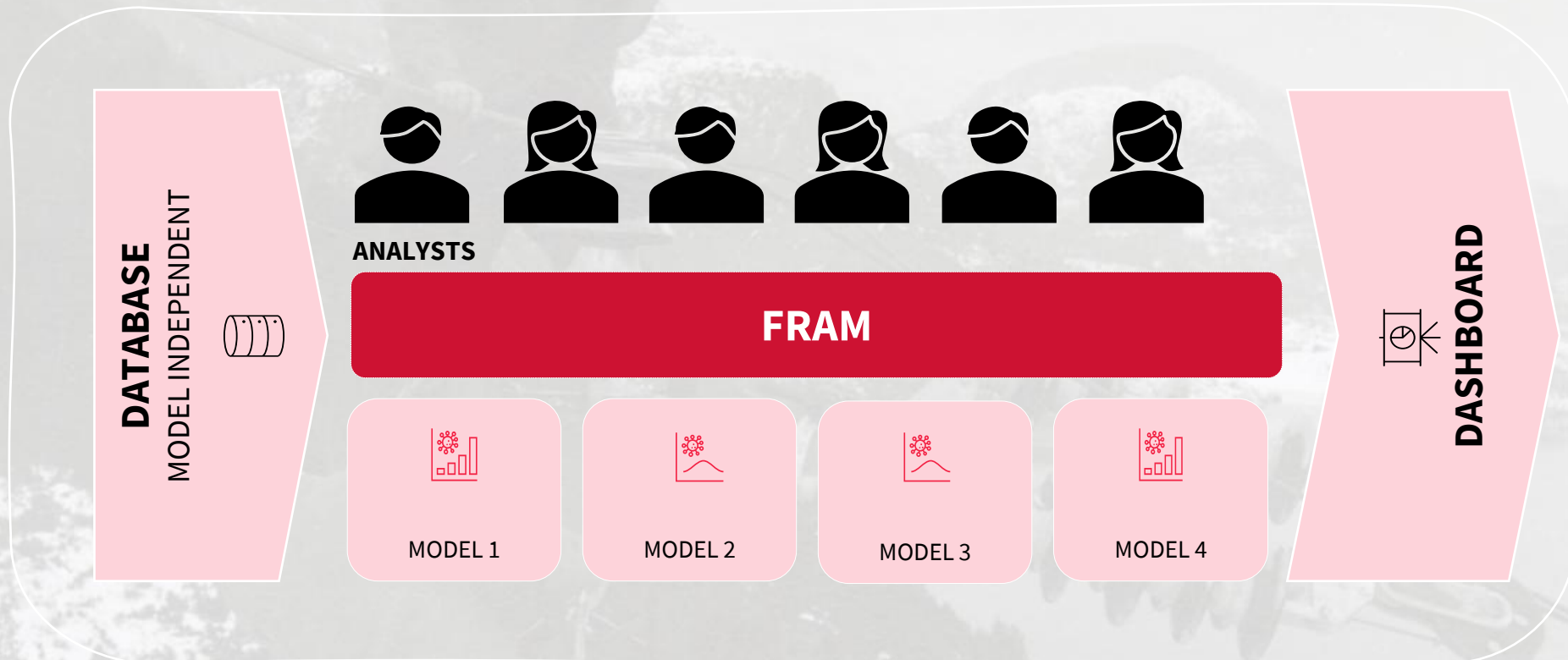
julia> @constraint(model, c2, x <= 1)
c2 : x ≤ 1.0

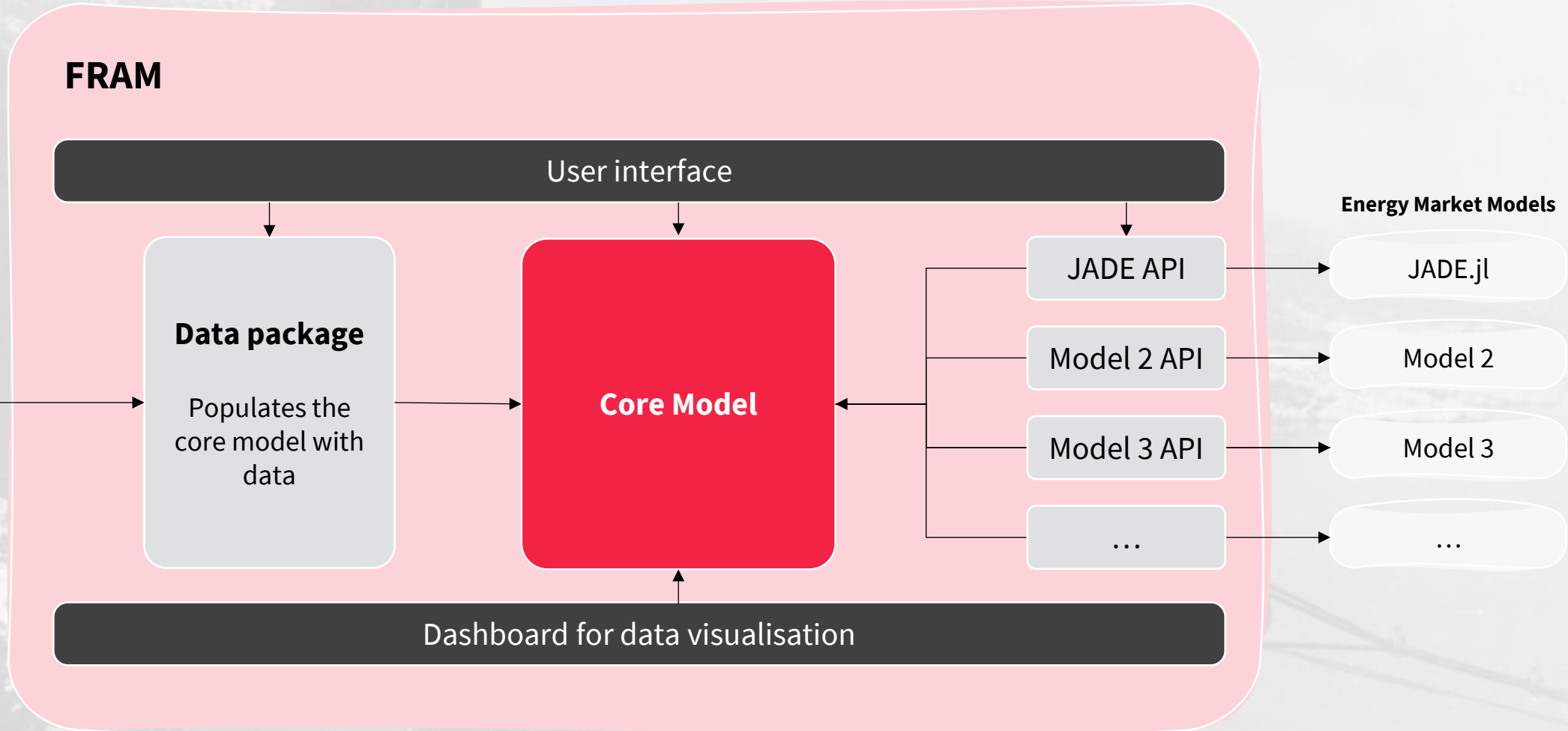
julia> optimize!(model)

julia> compute_conflict!(model)

julia> if get_attribute(model, MOI.ConflictStatus()) == MOI.CONFLICT_FOUND
    iis_model, _ = copy_conflict(model)
    print(iis_model)
end
```

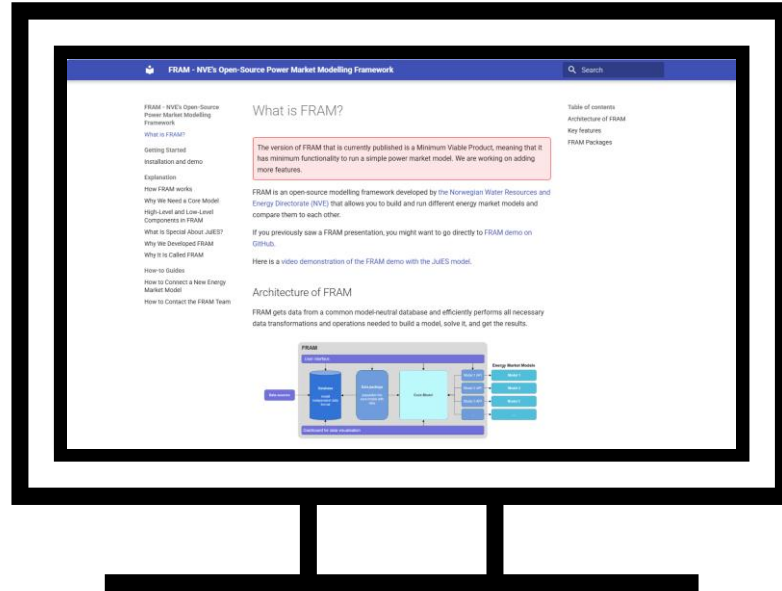
FRAM is an open-source modelling framework developed by NVE



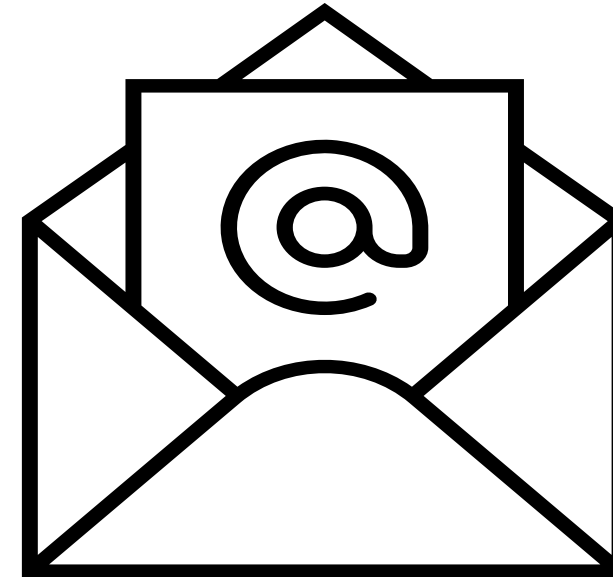




Feel free to check out NVEs modelling framework FRAM



VISIT OUR WEBPAGE
[nve/github.io/fram/](https://nve.github.io/fram/)



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