# IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY Industrial and Manufacturing Systems Engineering

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# **Resource Allocation under Deep Uncertainty, with Case Study of Deepwater Horizon**

### Objectives

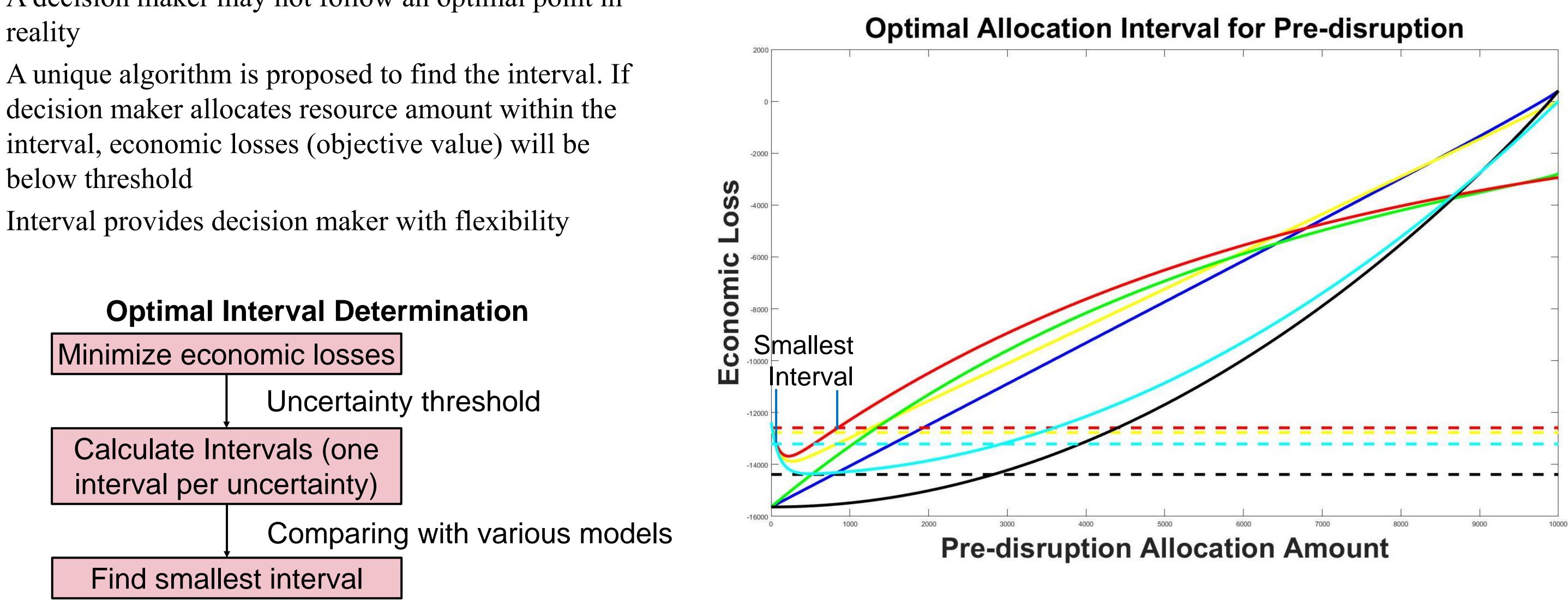
- Model applied problems in decision analysis under deep uncertainty
- Provide decision makers with a recommended interval for allocating resources that guarantees a certain level of optimality

### **Deep Uncertainty**

- Levels of uncertainty (Walker et al. 2013) - Level 4: Enumerate possible outcomes but no likelihoods
- Uncertain about (Lempert et al. 2003)
  - Appropriate models for interactions of variables
  - Probability distributions
  - Value the desirability of outcomes
- Model or structural uncertainty

### **Model Solution**

- A decision maker may not follow an optimal point in reality
- interval, economic losses (objective value) will be below threshold
- Interval provides decision maker with flexibility



### 4. Deepwater Horizon Case Study

- Minimize economic losses from an oil spill
- Five coastal states: Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas
- Resources allocated before disruption can reduce the probability of disruption and reduce the economic consequences
- Resources allocated after disruption reduces economic consequences

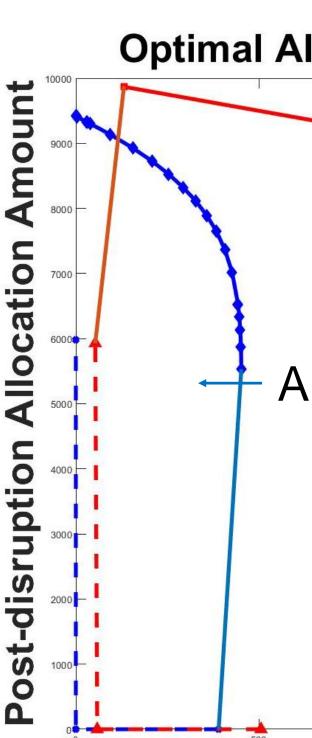
### 5. Interval for Allocating Resources before Disruption

- Optimization model to allocate resources before disruption
- Several different possible functions could be appropriate
- *Result*: Decision maker should allocate resource between \$10 to \$570 million before a disruption



### 6. Interval for Allocating Resources before **Disruption and after Disruption**

after disruption after disruption



### **Potential Benefits**

- provides flexibility
- and functions

**Reference:** Walker, W.E., R.J. Lempert, and J.H. Kwakkel, 2013. Deep uncertainty. In Encyclopedia of Operations Research and Management Science, S.I. Gass and M.C. Fu, eds. New York: Springer, pp. 395-402. Lempert, R.J., S.W. Popper, and S.C. Bankes, 2003. Shaping the Next One Hundred Years: New Methods for Quantitative Long-Term Strategy Analysis, MR-1626-RPC, Santa Monica: The RAND

### 5<sup>th</sup> Annual IMSE Student Research Symposium April 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017

Optimization model to allocate resources before and

*Result*: Decision maker should allocate between \$53 and

\$452 million before disruption, and \$0 to \$9080 million

**Optimal Allocation Interval for Pre and Post-disruption** 

Area for Allocation

**Pre-disruption Allocation Amount** 

Interval helps decision maker to allocate resources and

Interval incorporates uncertainty about model, parameters,

Interval provides solutions that are within threshold