

# Application of DMU(Decision Making Under Uncertainty) on Korean Transport Infrastructure Feasibility Study

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**I**

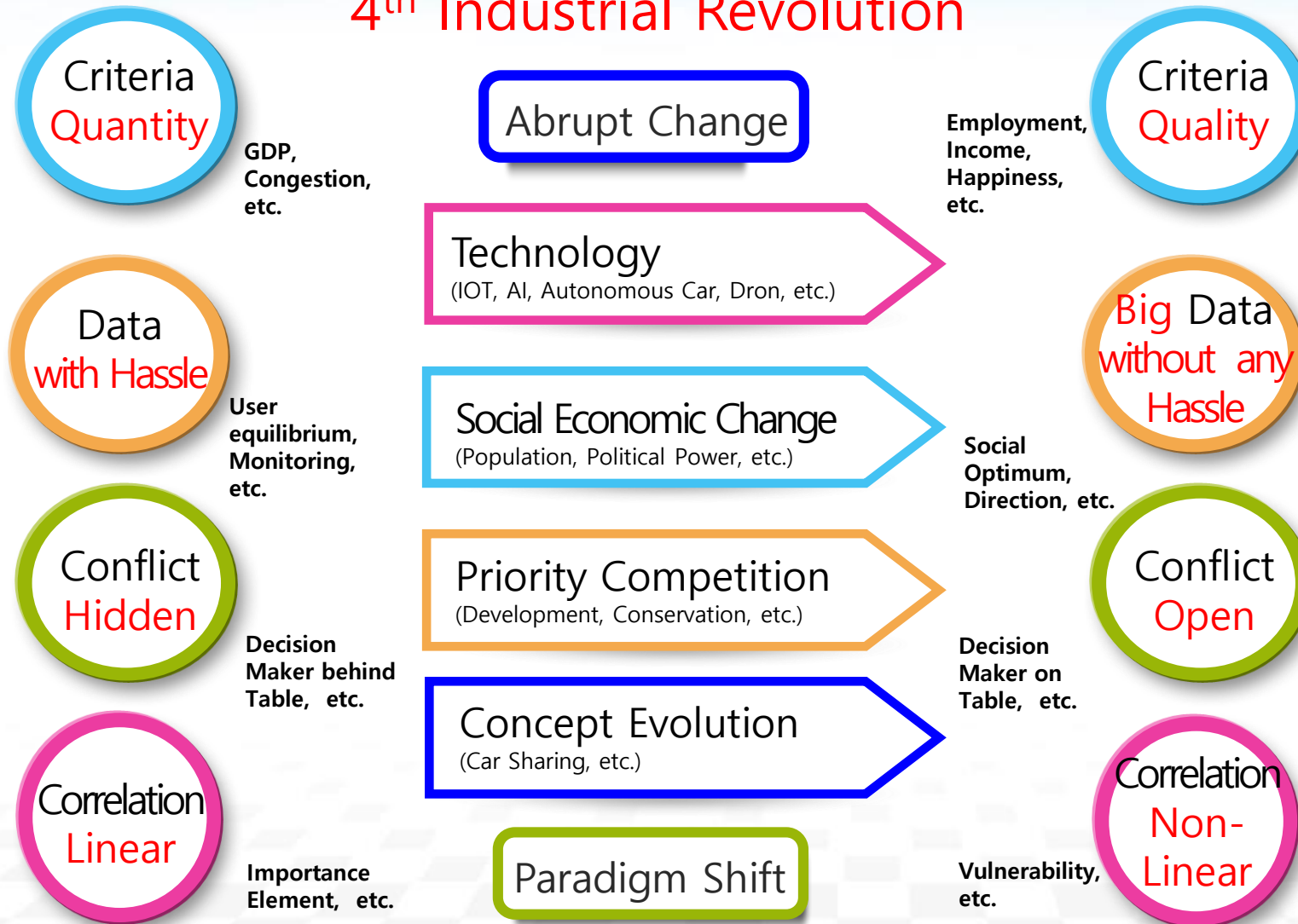
# Introduction





# 1. Future Changes in Investment Environment

## 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution





# 1. Future Changes in Investment Environment



## Long-term



### National-Global

Government Role, Global System, Global Security



### Economy

Growth capacity, Labor Risk, Labor Essential



### The individual

Identity, Ethics, Human Connection, Information



### Business

Paradigm shift, Expectation of customer, Big data



### Society

Inequality, Middle Class, Political Power

## Short-term



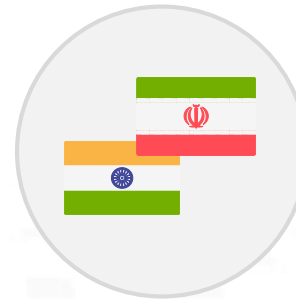
Liberalism VS Anti-globalization, Nationalism, Protectionism



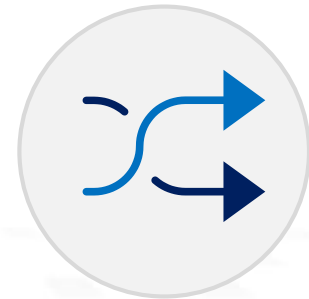
7<sup>th</sup> M&A Flow Change



Long-term low interest, Slow growth



New Global Economic Power

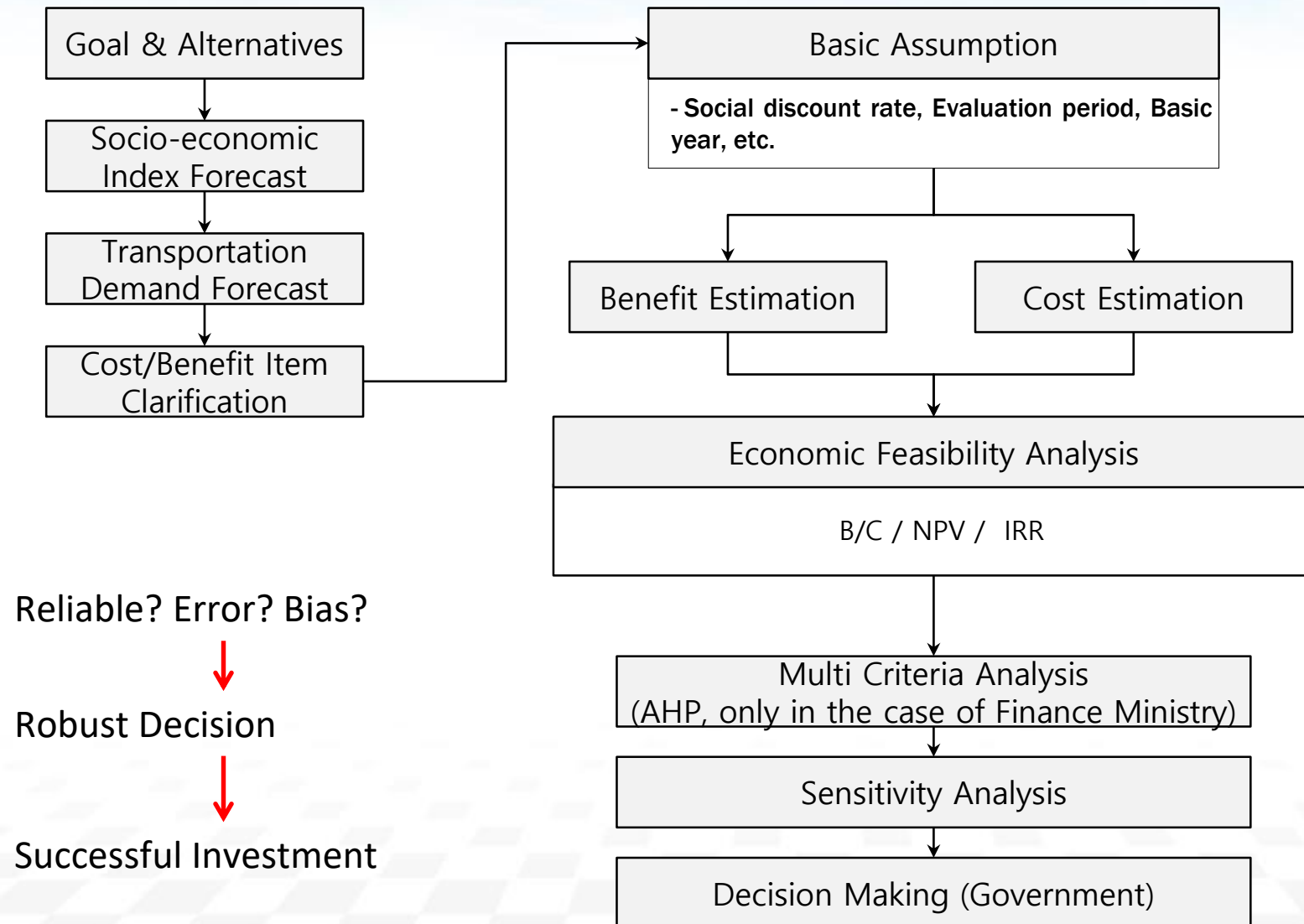


Traditional Economic Assumption Change

## 2. Is Traditional Method viable in the future?

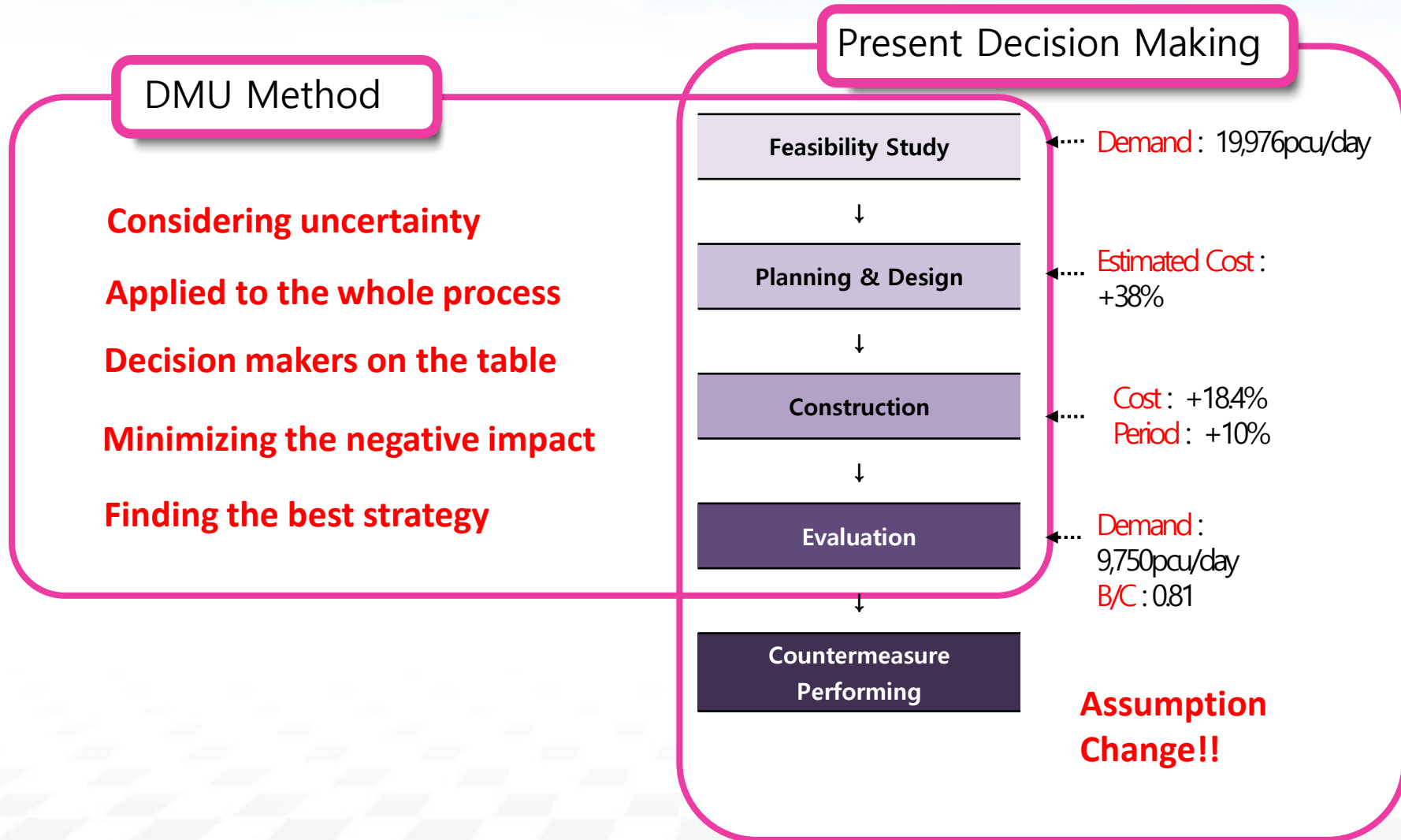


# 3. Current Feasibility Study in Korea(1/2)





### 3. Current Feasibility Study in Korea(2/2)



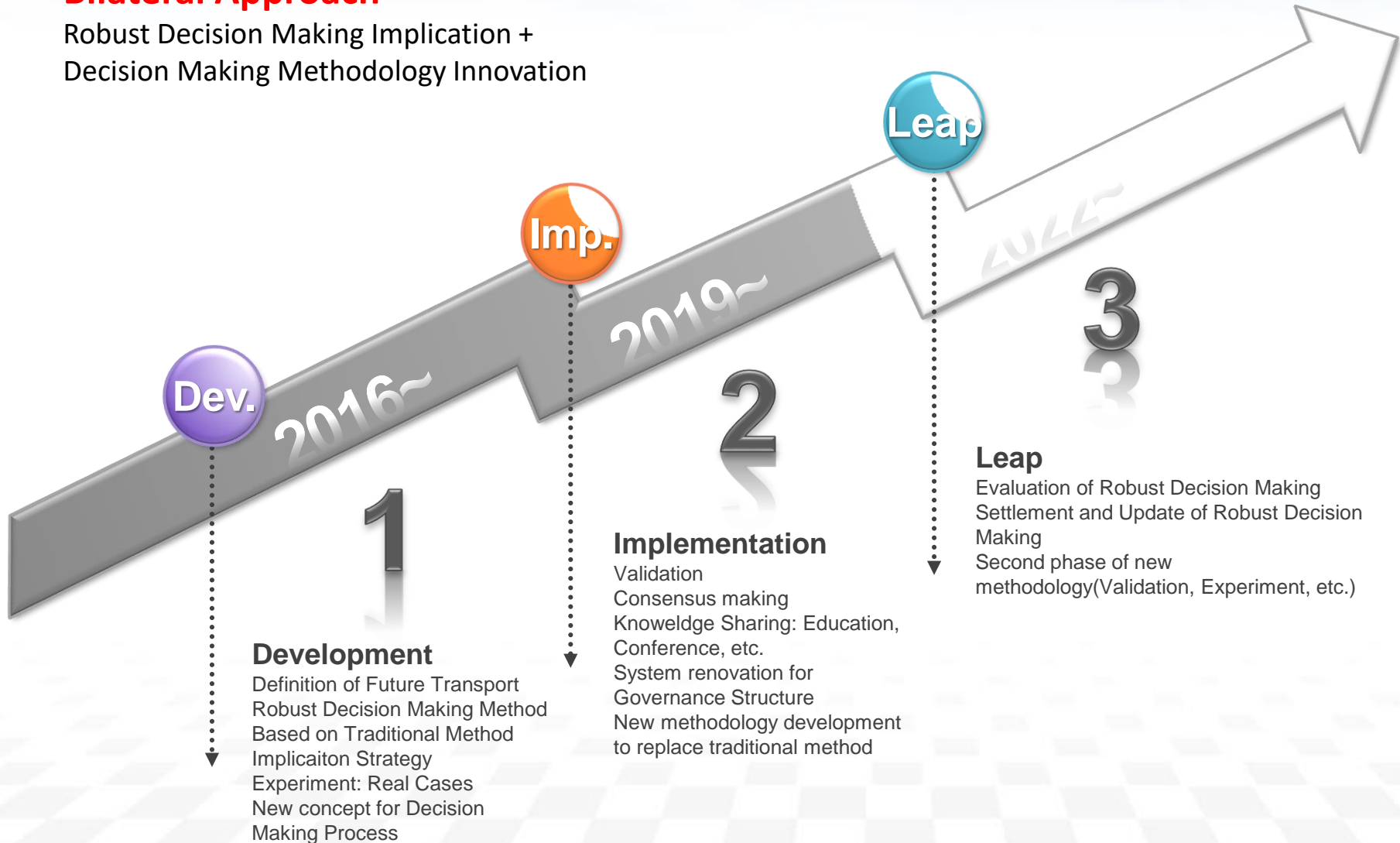


# 4. Research Plans of KOTI: Big Picture



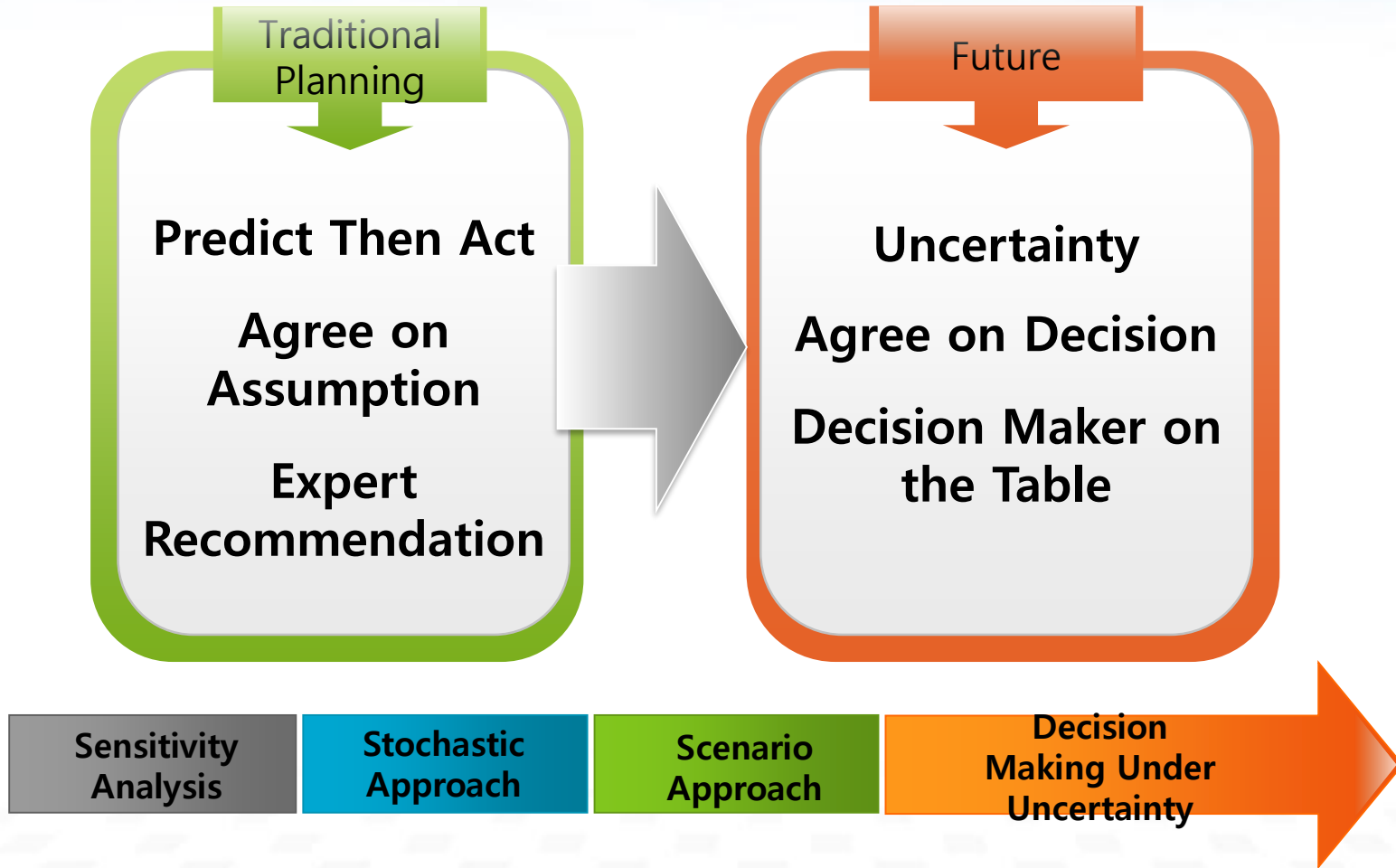
## Bilateral Approach

Robust Decision Making Implication +  
Decision Making Methodology Innovation





# 5. First Step





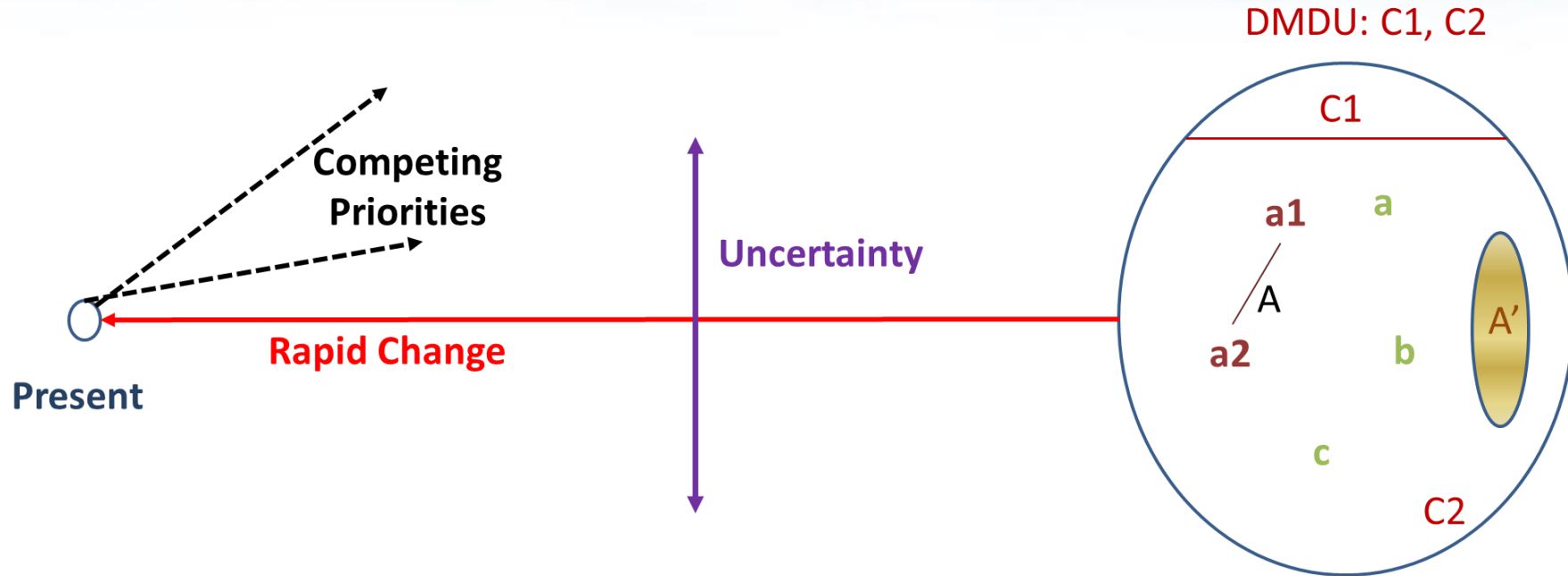
II

## On-going Study Result





# 1. Understanding of The DMU Concept(1/2)



Methodology	Assumption	Future	Decision	Stakeholders	Application Flexibility
Current	Before Evaluation	One	Deterministic	Decision Maker	Fixed
Sensitivity	Before Evaluation	One	Risk Finding	Decision Maker	Fixed
Scenario	Before Evaluation	Several	Deterministic	Decision Maker	Fixed
Stochastic	Before Evaluation	Weighted	Risk Finding	Decision Maker	Partially Strategic
DMU	After Evaluation	Discovery	Negotiation	Flexible	Fully Strategic

## Future

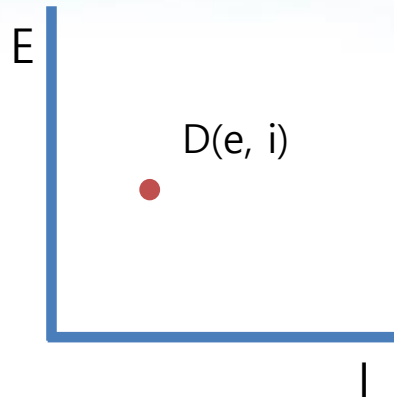
Current: A

Stochastic: A'

Scenario: a, b, c

Sensitivity: a1, a2

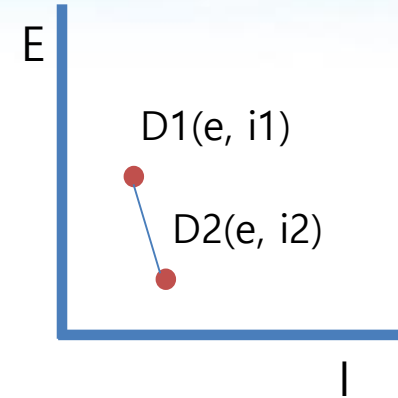
# 1. Understanding of The DMU Concept(2/2)



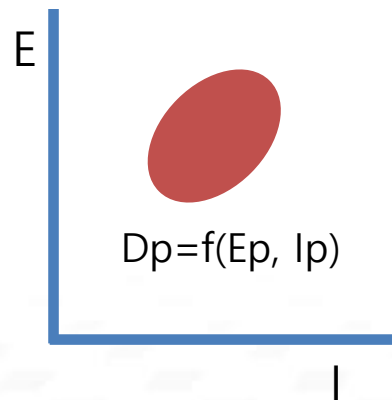
Traditional



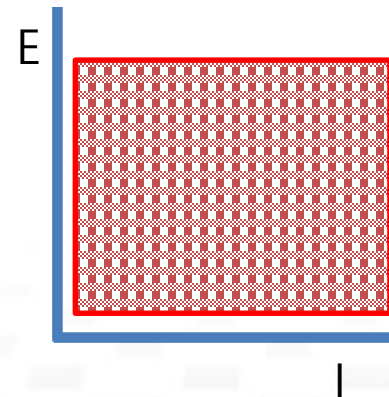
Scenario



Sensitivity



Stochastic



Best Strategy: D1 is optimal, but when  $E < e, I < i$ ,  
 $D1 = \text{Vulnerable}$ ,  
 $D2 = \text{trade-off}$ , so  
 prepare something

DMU

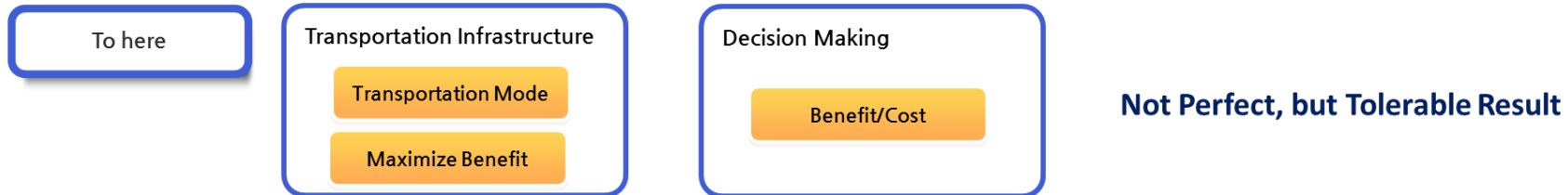
E: Condition, I: Variable



## 2. DMU in Transportation Infrastructure



### DMDU in Transportation Infrastructure



Climate Change, Information technology, Social Paradigm Shift, Rapidly emerging transport technologies(autonomous car, dron, ...), etc.



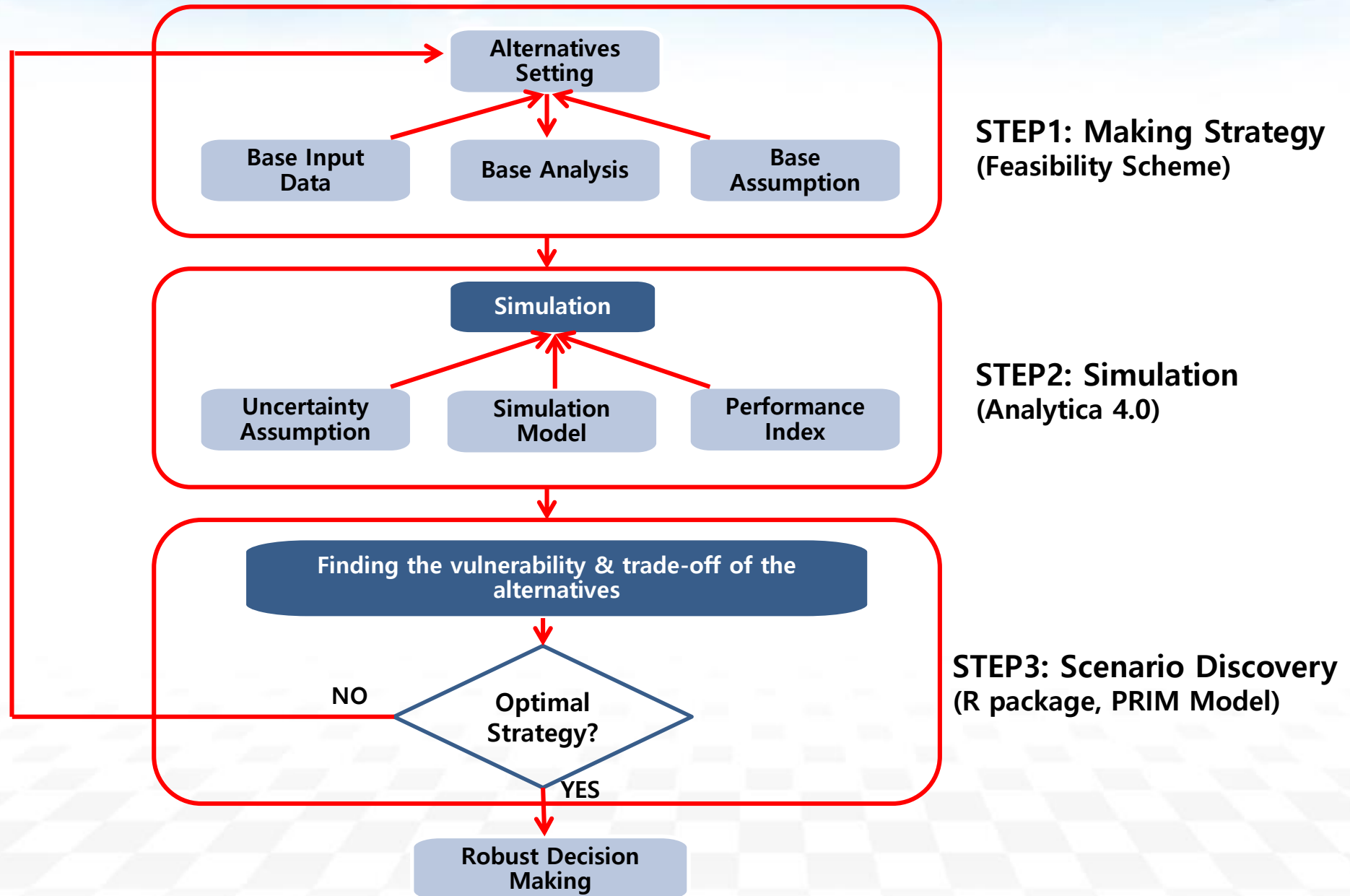
**Investment Failure**

**No Longer Effective**





### 3. Study Framework(1/2)

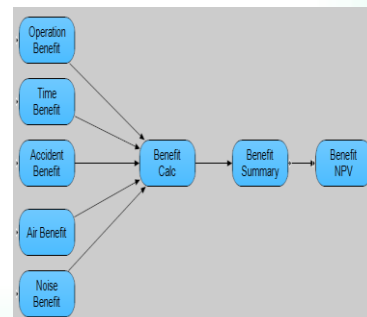
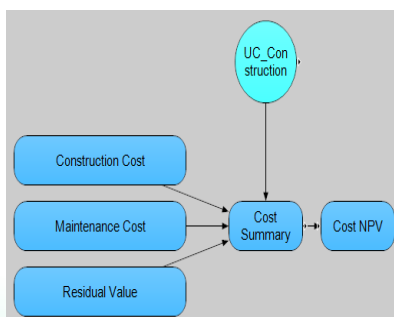
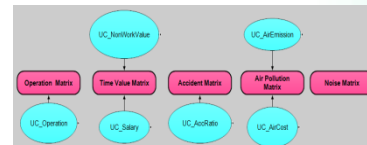
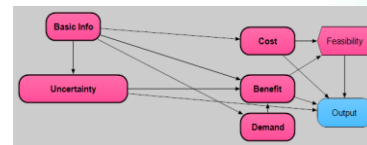
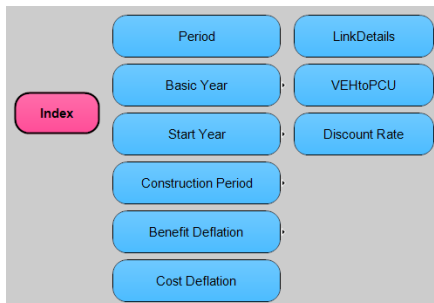




# 3. Study Framework(2/2)

## Analysis Tool

Basic Input		Model		Uncertainty		Output	
Alternative	(None) <b>List</b>	Link Info	(None) <b>Sequence</b>	Discount Rate	(%) 5.5	Output Index	(None) <b>List</b>
Basic Year	(Year) 2012	LinkDetails	(None) <b>Edit Table</b>	UC_Operation	<b>Edit Table</b>	Feasibility	<b>Calc</b>
Start Year	(Year) 2013	Traffic Volume	(Triphr) <b>Edit Table</b>	UC_Salary	<b>Edit Table</b>	Output	<b>Result</b>
Construction Period	(Year) 10	Traffic Speed	(km/hr) <b>Edit Table</b>	UC_NonWorkValue	<b>Edit Table</b>		
Period	(Year) 30	Travel Time	(Hour) <b>Edit Table</b>	UC_AccRatio	<b>Edit Table</b>		
Demand Analysis Year	<b>List</b>	Car Type	(None) <b>List</b>	UC_AirEmission	<b>Edit Table</b>		
Benefit Deflation	(None) 106.28/90.30	Construction Type	(None) <b>List</b>	UC_AirCost	<b>Edit Table</b>		
Cost Deflation	(None) 102.645/90	Operation Cost Type	(None) <b>List</b>	UC_Construction	<b>Edit Table</b>		
VEHtoPCU	<b>Edit Table</b>	Air Pollution Kind	(None) <b>List</b>				



## Uncertainty Factors

Operation Cost  
change of Auto



Fuel Cost Change  
of Auto



Income Change of  
Auto Driver



Accident Rate  
Change



⋮

⋮

47 Uncertainty  
Conditions  
Assumed

- Uncertainty: Operation Cost, Income Change, PCU, Discount Rate, Accident Cost, Accident Rate, Air emission Cost, Noise Cost, etc.
- Application: Uniform Distribution, LHS, 1,000 iterations

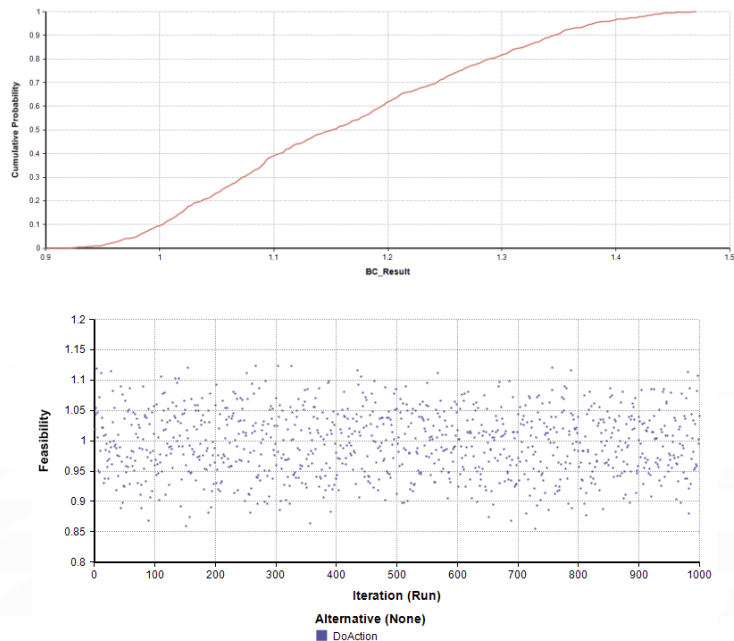
# 4. Case Study(1/3)



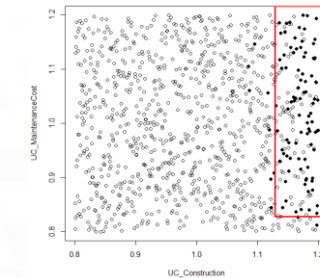
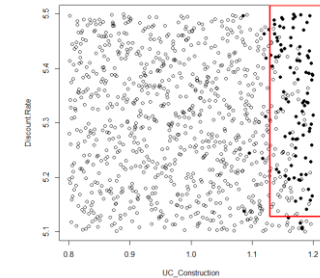
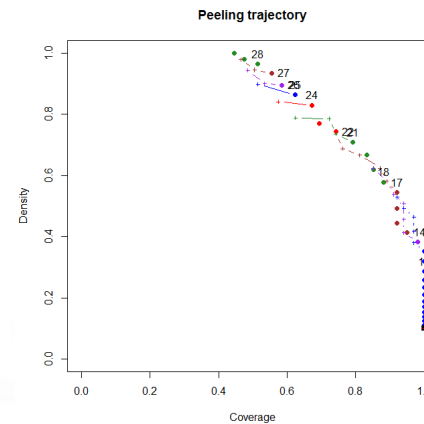
## Target Case

- A Newly-organized local road project, 7.36km, KRW 200 billion subsidized by the government, 10 year project
- Project Objective: Resolving chronic traffic congestion

## Simulation



## Searching





## 4. Case Study(2/3)

Dataset Statistics						
Total number of points				1000		
Total number of interesting points				101		
Global mean				0.101		
Total input dimensions				47		
Ensemble box sequence statistics						
Total number of boxes		1				
Ensemble coverage		0.7921	80 out of 101interesting points captured			
Ensemble density		0.7080	80 out of 113 captured points are interesting			
Ensemble support		0.113	113 out of 1000 total points are captured			
Report on individual boxes						
Box 1						
Density				0.7080		
Coverage				0.7921		
Support				0.113		
Box definition	Dimension name		Bound	Density	Coverage	Support
	Construction cost (baseline proportion)		> 1.1294	0.1010	1.0000	1.000
	Value of transit time (Truck) (baseline proportion)		< 1.0521	0.5284	0.9208	0.176
	Discount rate (%)		> 5.1282	0.6232	0.8515	0.138
	Maintenance cost (baseline proportion)		> 0.8286	0.6667	0.8119	0.123





## 4. Case Study(3/3)

### Recommendation

- The given alternative is not profitable unless the value of transit time of truck drivers does not exceed 5%, the discount rate does not go below 5.12%, the construction cost increase to 12%, and the maintenance cost does not drop below 82.8%

### Interpretation

Categories	Possibilities	Discussion
Value of transit time of truck drivers	The value of transit time of truck drivers will not exceed 5% with the advent of autonomous trucks.	Given alternative is profitable based on the current assumptions, but is fragile if future uncertainty is included. An alternative to resolve construction costs and maintenance costs needs to be examined.
Discount rate	There might be a drop in discount rates but it seems unreasonable to go below 5.12%	
Construction cost	An increase in construction costs more than 12% is prevalent, so there is a high chance of this occurring	
Maintenance cost	Even with the advent of new technology to deal with maintenance costs, it is very unlikely that the cost will go below 82.8%	



# 5. Limitations and Suggestions

<b>Linear Scale Effect of current structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Limitation:</b> Existing validity structure is a linear structure that is sensitive to baseline parameters such as social discounts.</li> <li>- <b>Solution:</b> Identify both positive and negative sides of uncertainties in terms of cost and benefit, then promote studies on how to adjust the scale on main factors.</li> </ul>
<b>Inconvenience on uncertainties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Limitation:</b> During the process of selecting or considering uncertainties, it might develop into a convenience of policy.</li> <li>- <b>Solution:</b> Each year, establish guidelines on the scope or variables of uncertainties through research facilities with public confidence.</li> </ul>
<b>Detailed plan to promote participation of interested parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Limitation:</b> Concrete plan to promote the participation of interested parties is not in the scope of KDMU.</li> <li>- <b>Solution:</b> Establish a method to promote the participation of decision makers on the basis of KDMU.</li> </ul>
<b>Activation of initial application</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Limitation:</b> Activation of an initial application and expansion is limited as it implements a different paradigm to an existing one.</li> <li>- <b>Solution:</b> Through institutions with public confidence, provide regular training, seminars and informational packages that can be used immediately.</li> </ul>

## 6. 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Plan(1/2)



Study Period : 2017.05 ~ 2018.04

### Research Objectives

- Improvement of 1<sup>st</sup> year Research
- Completion of KDMU

### Basic Concept

- More consideration of Uncertainties

#### 1<sup>st</sup> year

- Based on measurable component included in B/C Analysis (Demand, Cost, Benefit ...)



#### 2<sup>nd</sup> year

- Based on future circumstance change (climate, technology, Investment)

## 6. 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Plan(2/2)



### Basic Concept

#### •Improvement of Analysis methodology

1<sup>st</sup> year

- B/C Analysis

2<sup>nd</sup> year

- Multi criteria Decision Making Method

#### •Expansion of Analysis mode

1<sup>st</sup> year

- Construction of transport facility  
(Road, Railroads...)

2<sup>nd</sup> year

- Improvement of facilities
- New transport system
- Policy assessment



III

# Unfolding The Future







# 1. Current Obstacles

Expert Bias

Misunderstanding DMU is one of previous methodology  
Resist to get the negotiation system involved in analysis

Political Consensus

Concerned on the Impact in decision making in terms of  
political power

Administrative  
System

Legal system for investment decision making is  
complicated  
Newly decision making process is needed

Cultural Context

Negotiation between stakeholders is difficult in Korea  
Culture based on the quantitative analysis



## 2. Strategy for Realization

**Deterministic, Linear, Local**

Base  
Researches  
+  
Infra  
System  
+  
Feedback

Education

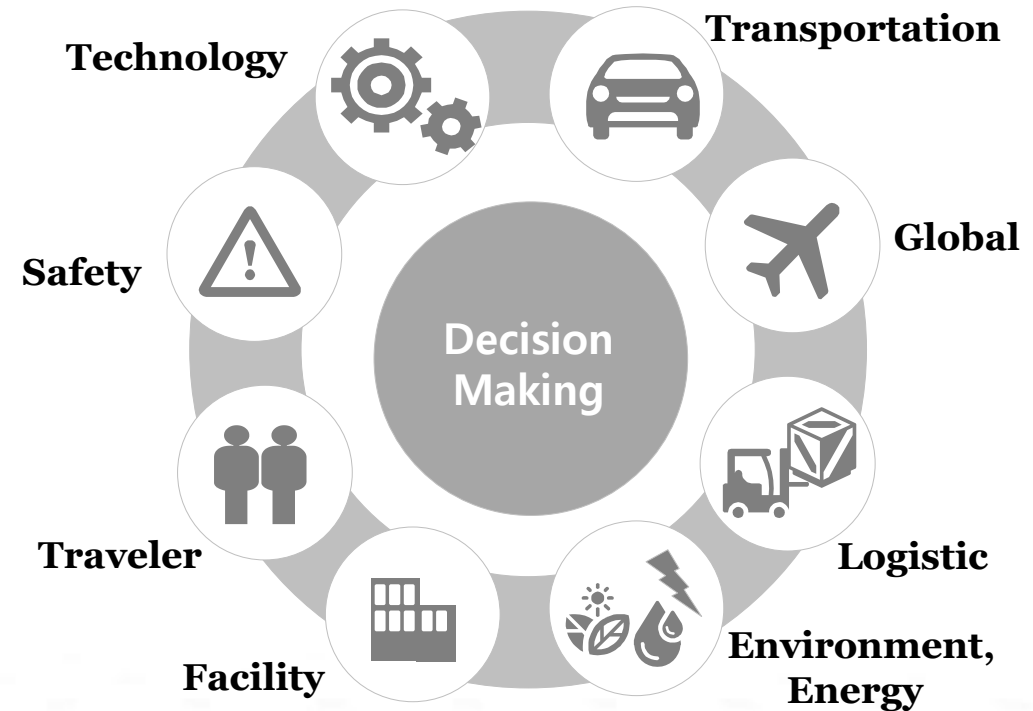
Consensus

Examples

Proof

Enhancement

**Uncertain, Nonlinear, Global**





# 3. Future Collaboration Agenda

## Implementation

- Share the vision and future direction
- Master plan establishment
- Experiment on real cases jointly
- Application to on-going projects



## Consensus

- Collaboration on joint seminar, international conference, etc.
- Joint research paper
- Spread the methodology to stakeholders



## Model Development

- Share the research knowledge & Experience
- Enhancement of theoretical basis
- Joint research team organization



# Future?

Without Strategy

Nobody  
Knows



Together

Everybody  
Enjoys





# THANK YOU

# 감사합니다

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