



**WEB-MAUT-DSS:** A web-based DSS based on MAUT to deal with partial/incomplete information

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https://vps155.cesvima.upm.es/web-maut-dss/

### **WEB-MAUT-DSS:** A web-based DSS based on MAUT to deal with partial/incomplete information



#### **WEB-MAUT-DSS**

- Improved web-based version of the generic multi-attribute analysis (GMAA) system.
- Based on the **Decision Analysis methodology** (Belton, 1990)
- Decision-making problems with partial/incomplete information
  - Uncertainty about the performances of the alternatives under consideration by means of probability distributions or ordinal information
  - Imprecision concerning the quantification of the decision-maker preferences
- Hierarchically elicited weights using different weighting methods
- Additive multi-attribute utility model
- **Sensitivity analysis** tools that take advantage of the imprecise available information to provide further insights about the robustness of the results.
- Developed using Shiny that allows to build interactive web apps straight from R.

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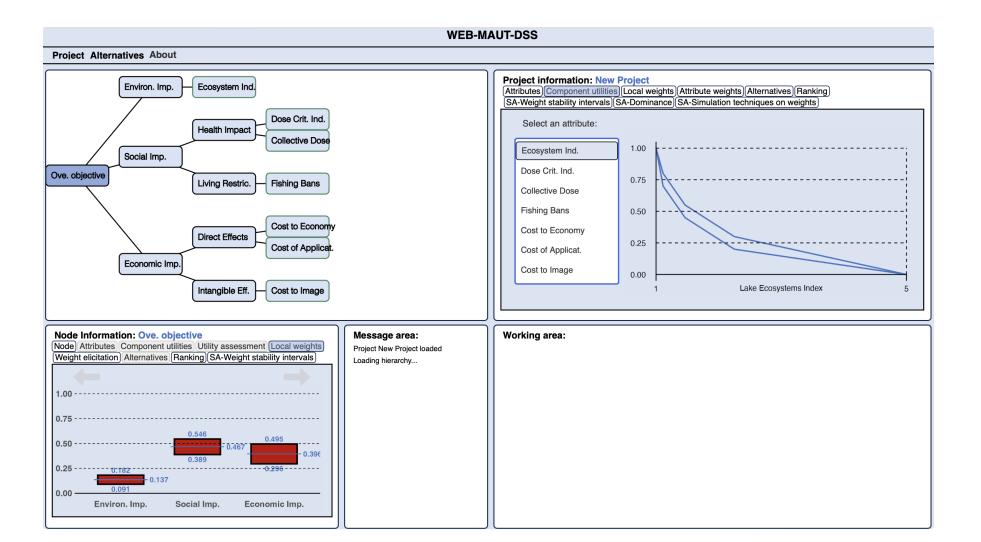


- 1. Main screen and menu
- 2. Problem identification
- 3. Problem structuring
  - Objective hierarchy
  - Attributes
- 4. Alternatives and performances
- 5. Quantifying preferences
  - Component utility assessment
  - Weight elicitation
- 6. Evaluating alternatives
- 7. Sensitivity analysis
  - Non-dominated and potentially optimal alternatives
  - Weight stability intervals
  - Monte Carlo simulation techniques on weights

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#### 1. Main menu and screen



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#### 1. Problem identification

#### Problem scenario: Øvre Heimdalsvatn

It was contaminated after the Chernobyl accident (1986)

<sup>137</sup>Cs contamination → 130 kBq/m<sup>2</sup>

#### Lake features:

- small subalpine lake
- mean depth of 4.7 m
- maximum depth of 13 m
- surface area of 0.78 km<sup>2</sup>
- catchment area of 23.6 km<sup>2</sup>
- highest point of the catchment area is 1843 m above sea level
- mean annual precipitation is 800 mm





Author: Reidar Borsgstrom

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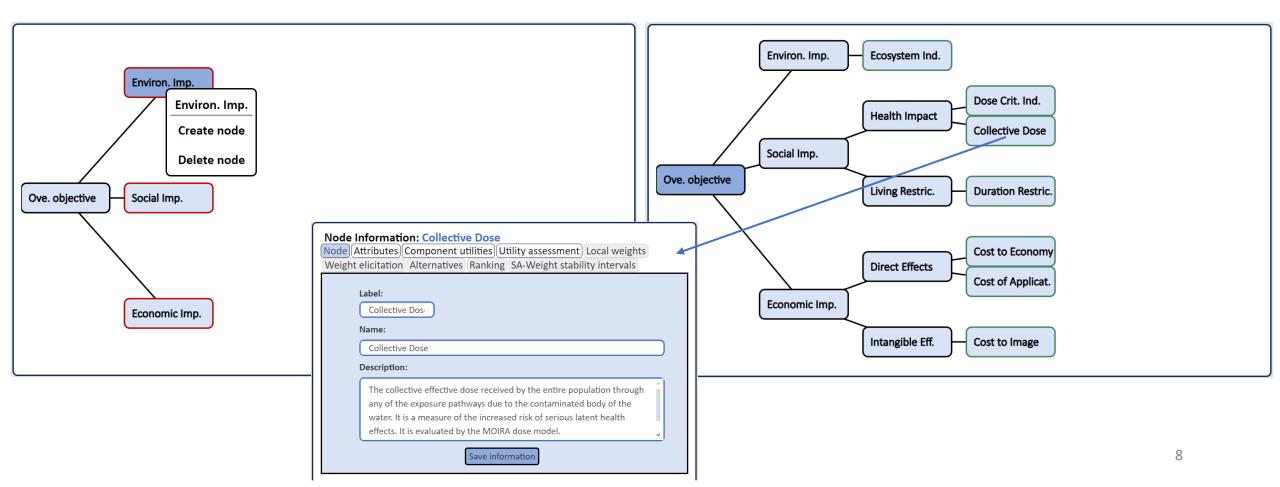


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#### 3.1 Problem structuring. Objective hierarchy



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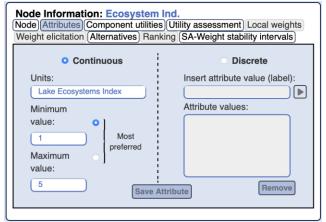


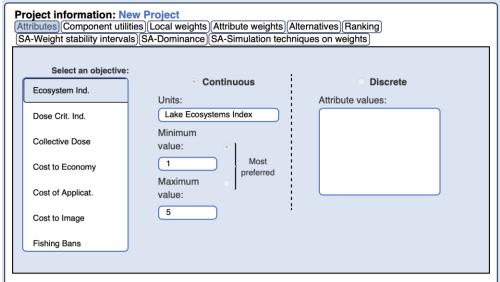
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#### 3.2 Problem structuring. Attributes





#### Attributes for evaluating countermeasures

Attribute	Measure (units)	Level	
		Worst	Best
$X_1$ : Lake ecosystem index	LEI	5.00	1.00
<i>X</i> <sub>2</sub> : Radiation dose to critical individuals	milliSv	2.47	0.76
$X_3$ : Collective radiation dose	$mSv \times person$	72.3	20.30
$X_4$ : Duration of restrictions	months	36	0
$X_5$ : Cost to economy	euros $\times 10^2$	426.00	0.00
$X_6$ : Cost of application $X_7$ : Cost of image	$\begin{array}{c} euros \times 10^2 \\ constructed \ scale \end{array}$	702.00 0.00	0.00 1.00

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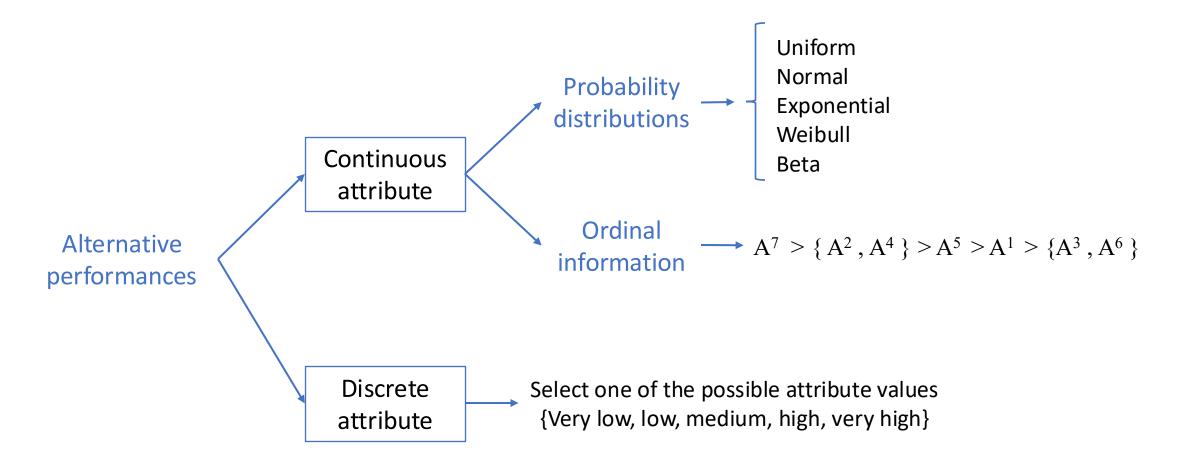


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#### 4. Alternatives and performances

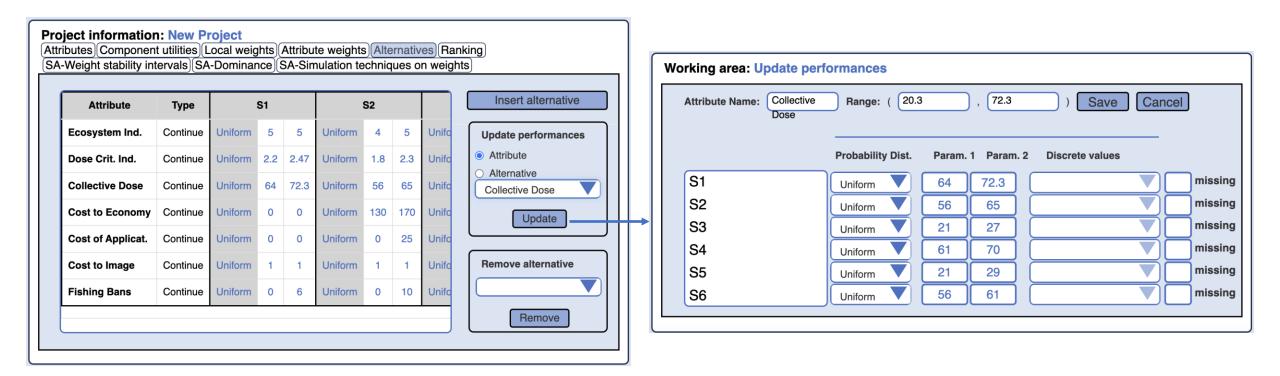


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#### 4. Alternatives and performances

Alternative and performance management in the WEB-MAUT-DSS

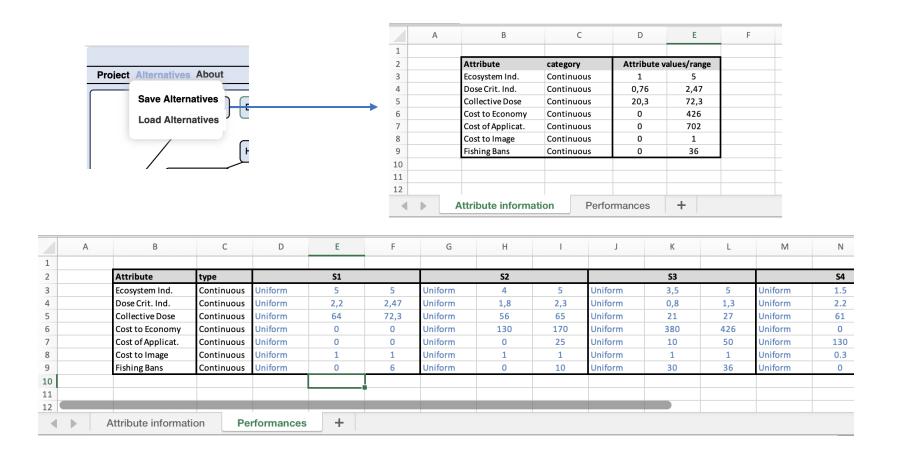


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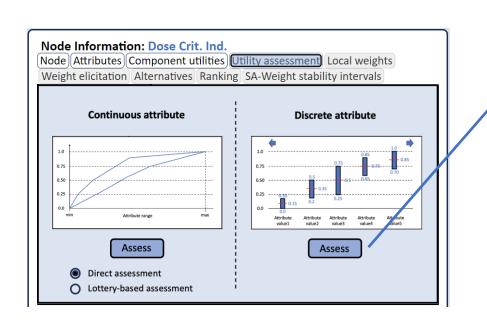
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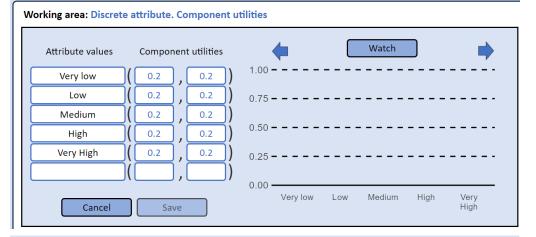
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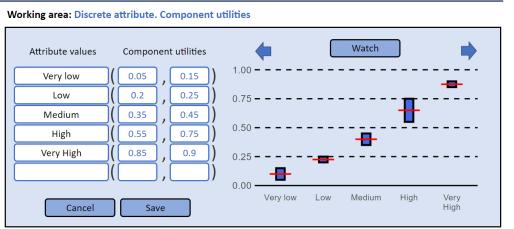


#### 5.1. Quantifying preferences. Component utility assessment

Component utility assessment in the WEB-MAUT-DSS





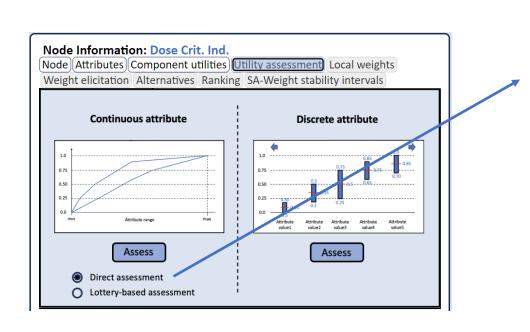


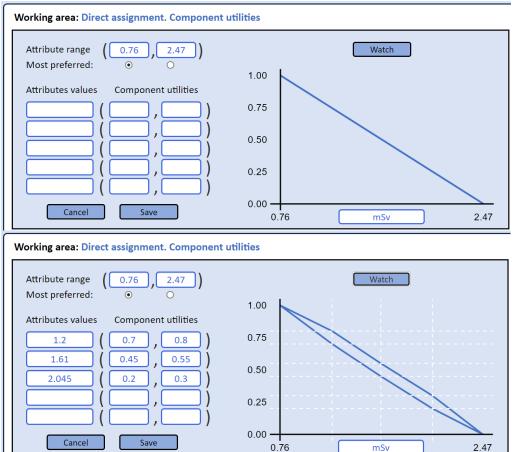
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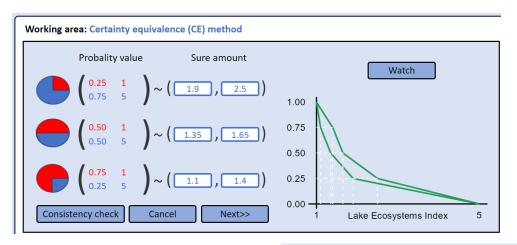


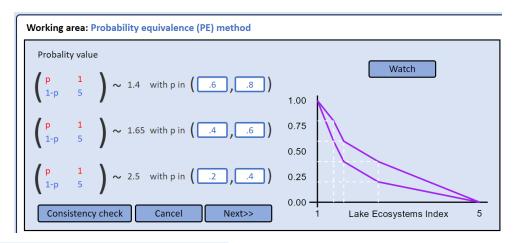
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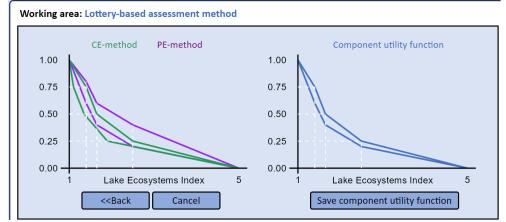


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#### Component utility assessment in the WEB-MAUT-DSS







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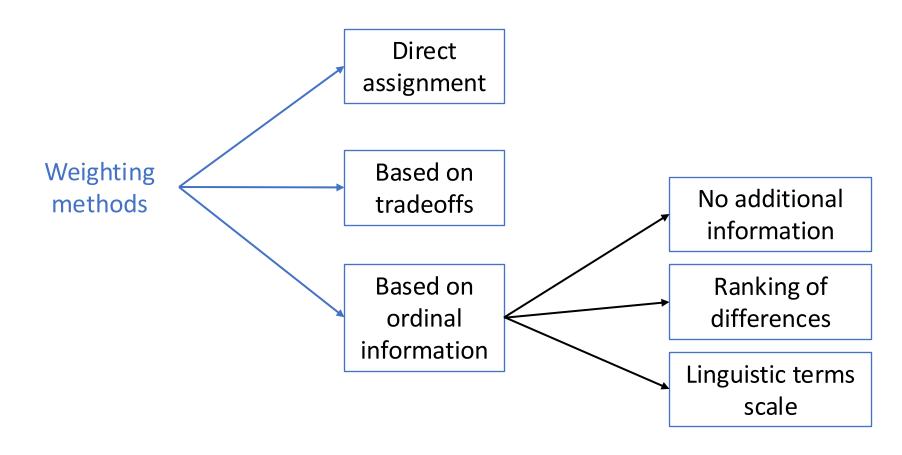
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#### 5.2. Quantifying preferences. Weight elicitation

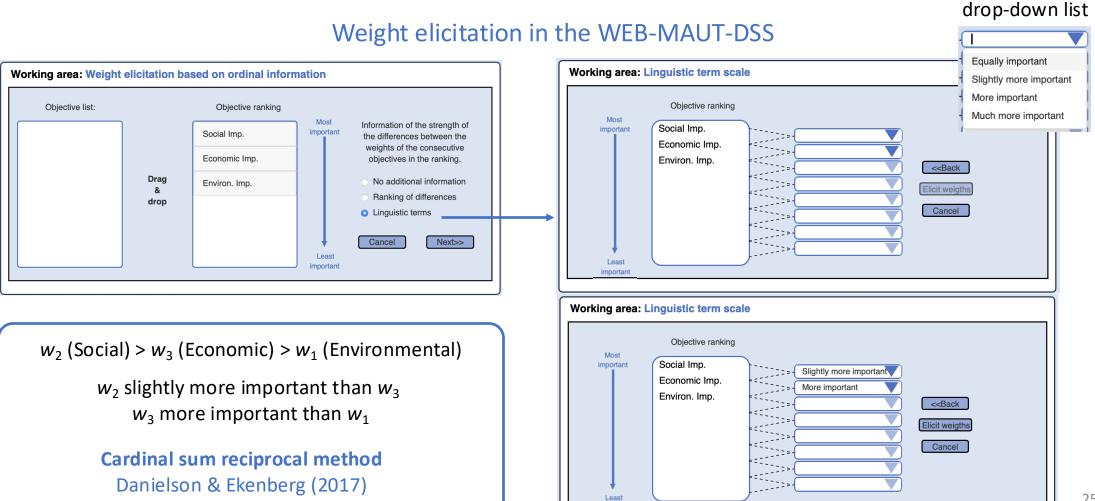
Weight elicitation in the WEB-MAUT-DSS



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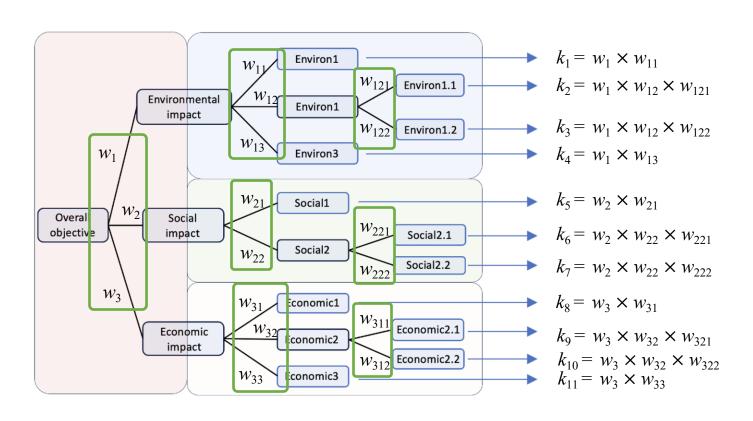
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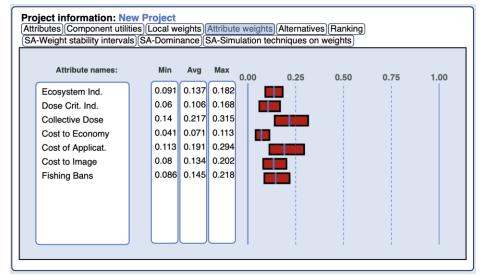
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#### 5.2. Quantifying preferences. Weight elicitation

#### Hierarchically eliciting weights:





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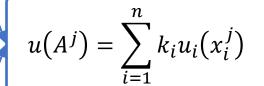


#### 6. Evaluating alternatives

Uniform distribution and discrete attributes

Alternative performances

Other distributions or ordinal information



Minimum, average and maximum global utilities

Ranking based on average global utilities

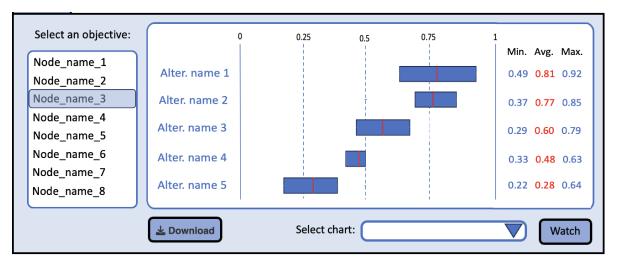
Simulation process

Multiple box/violin plot

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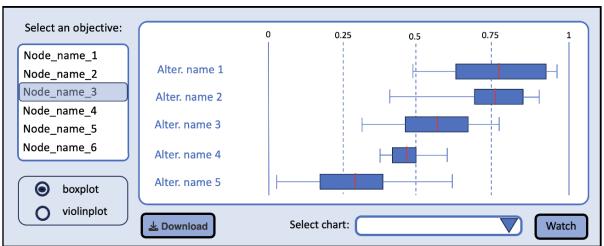


#### 6. Evaluating alternatives



Ranking based on average global utilities

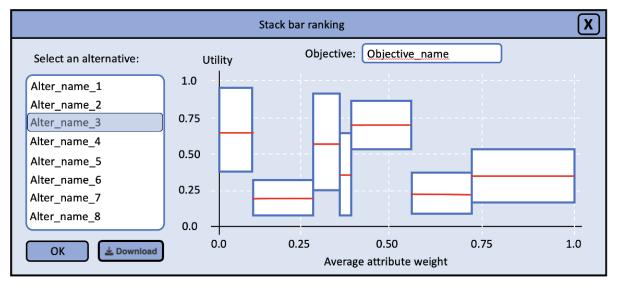
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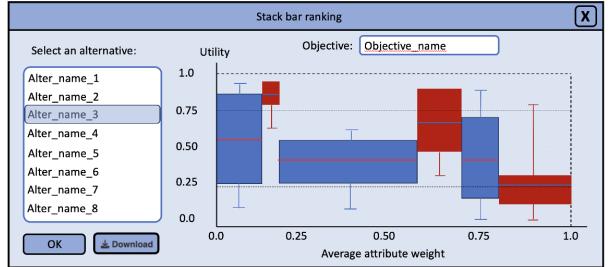


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#### 6. Evaluating alternatives

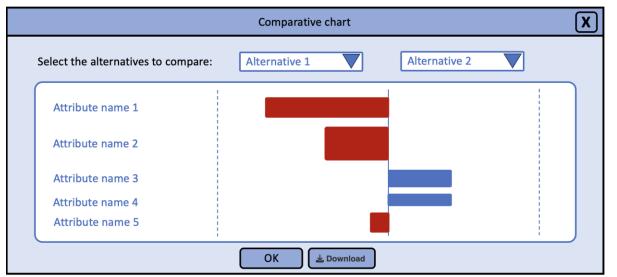


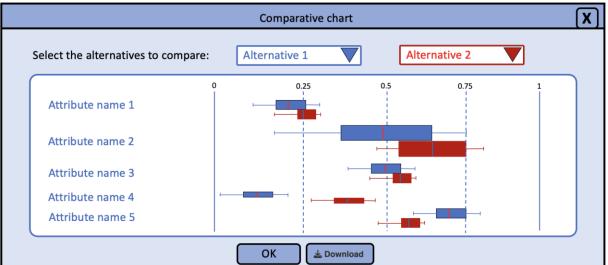


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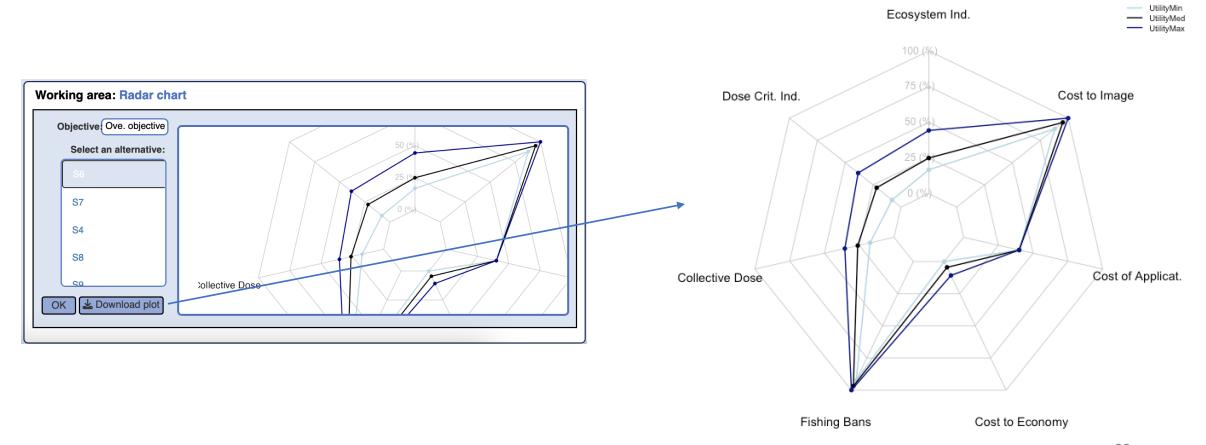


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#### 6. Evaluating alternatives

Node: Ove. objective - Alternative: S6



S7

**S4** 

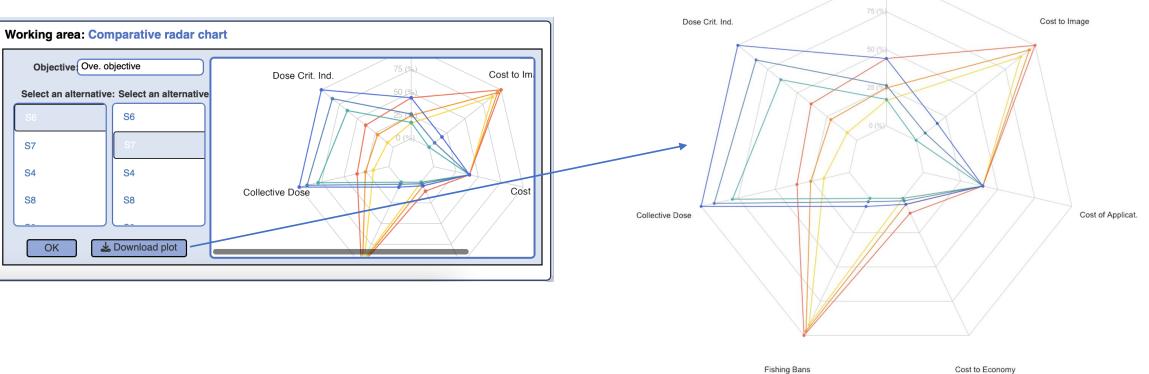
S8

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#### 6. Evaluating alternatives

Selected Node: Ove. objective Ecosystem Ind. Cost to Image Dose Crit. Ind. Cost to Im-



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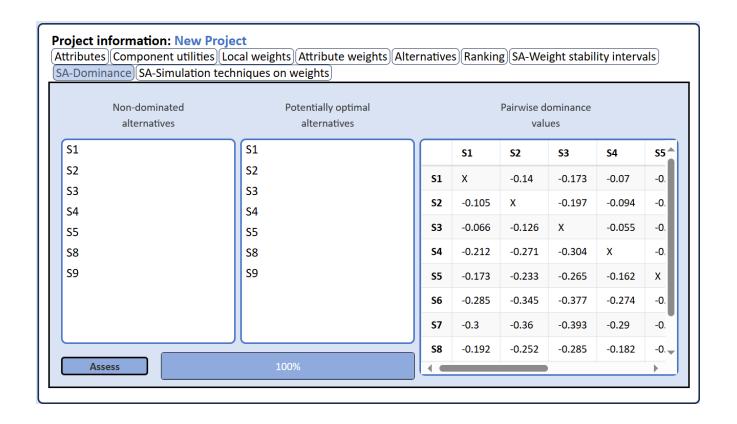


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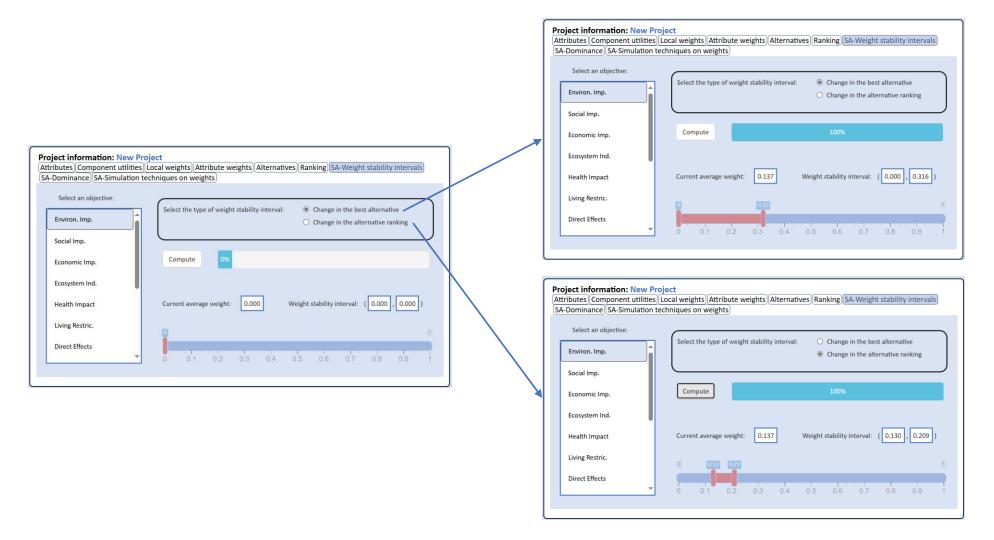
#### 7.1. Sensitivity analysis. Non-dominated and potentially optimal alternatives



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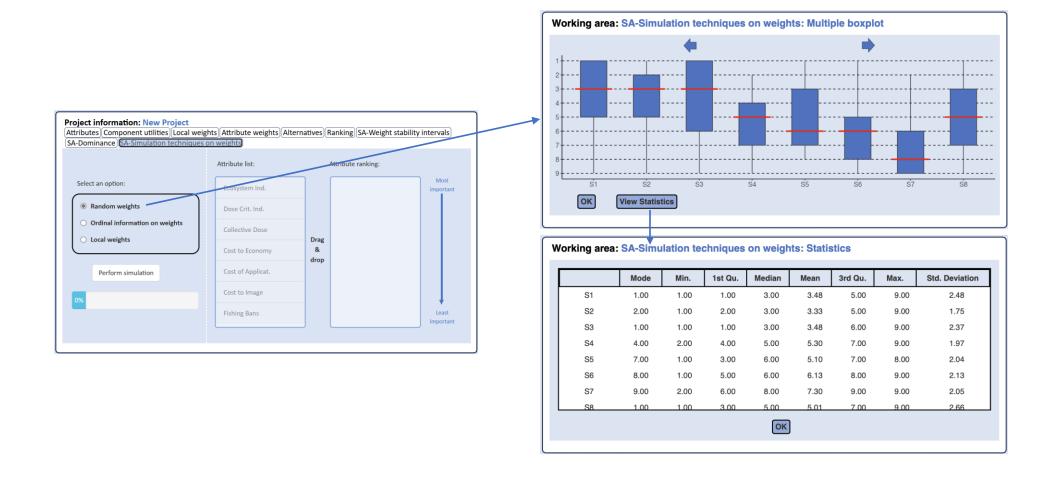
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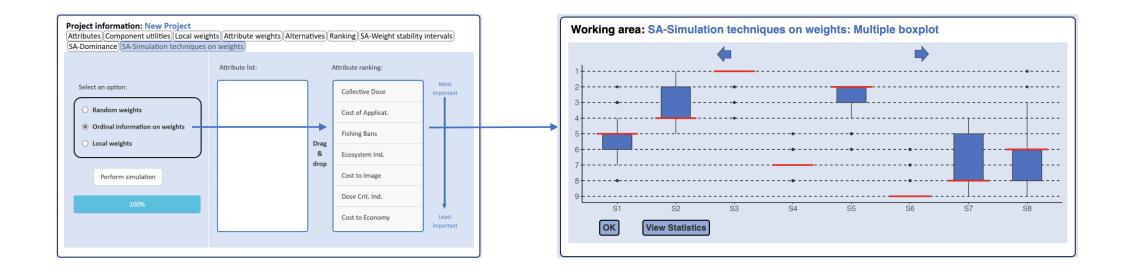
#### 7.3. Sensitivity analysis. Monte Carlo simulation techniques on weights



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#### 7.3. Sensitivity analysis. Monte Carlo simulation techniques on weights

