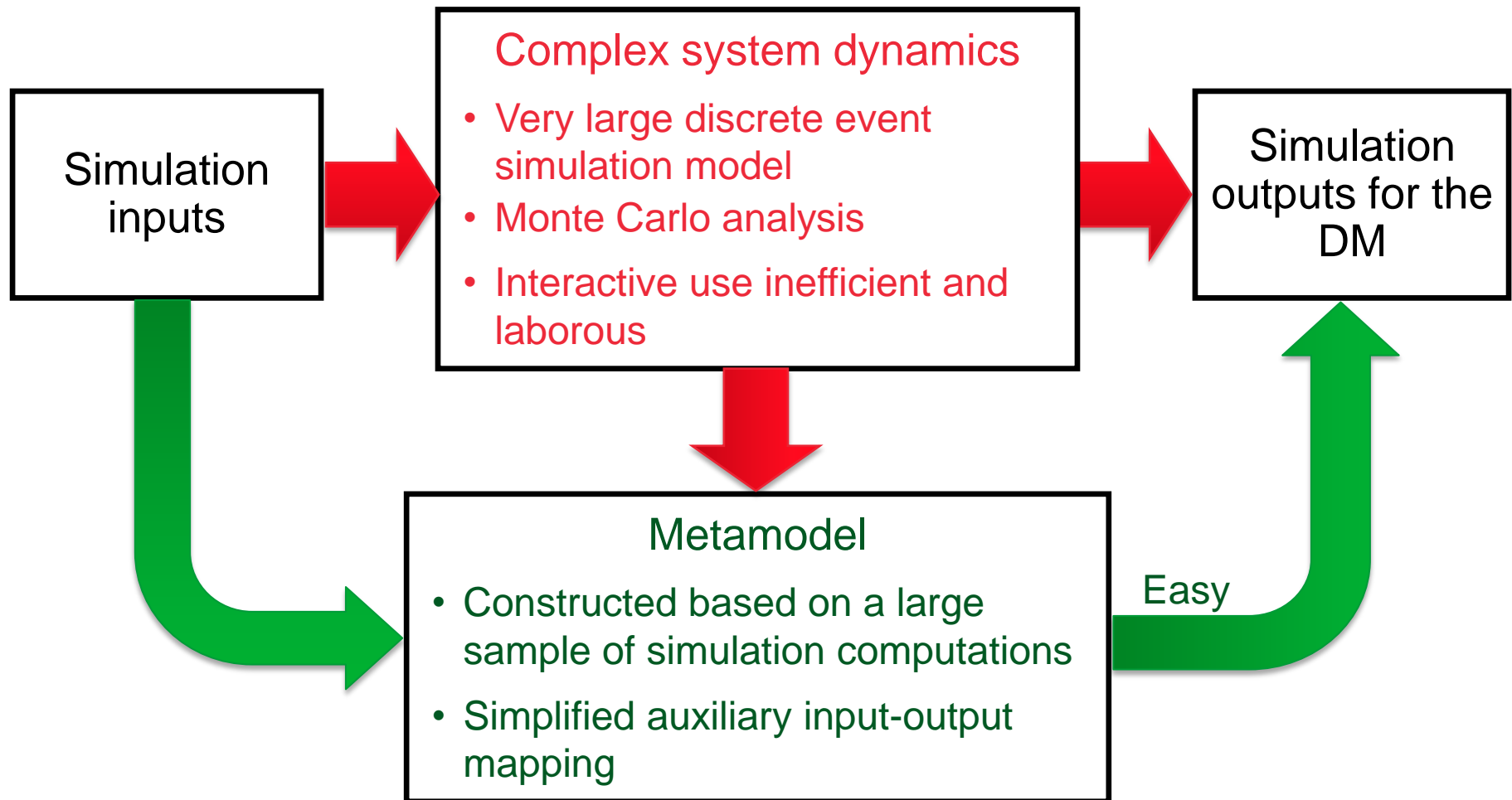




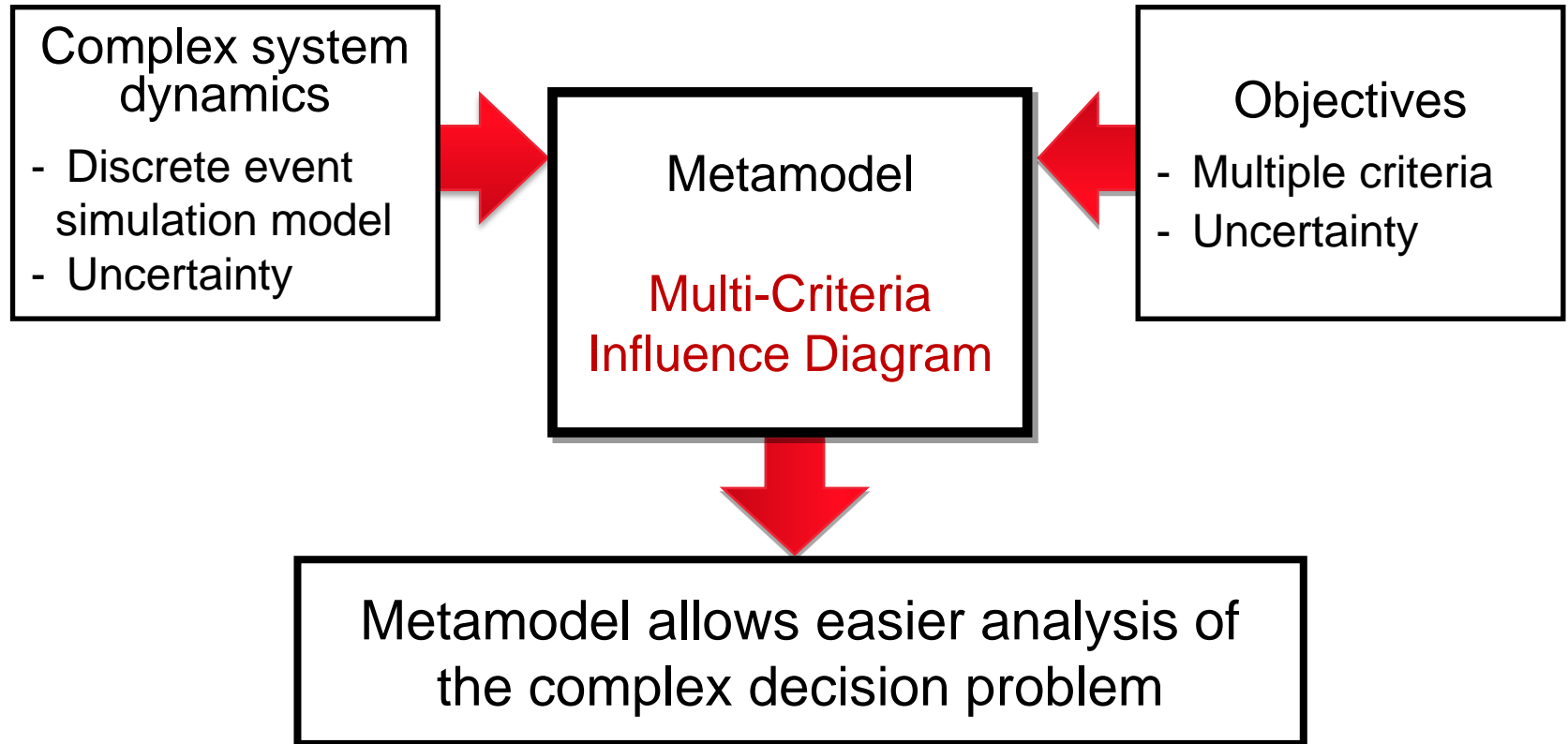
# Utilization of Multi-Criteria Influence Diagrams in Simulation Metamodeling

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# Introduction of Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) perspective to simulation metamodeling



# Simulation metamodeling with MCDM



# Increasing complexity of models increases the need for metamodeling

- Metamodel helps
  - Sensitivity and what-if analysis
  - Optimization of a simulation output
  - Model validation
- Several existing approaches, seminal book by Friedman 1996
  - Regression models, neural networks, splines, kriging models, games, dynamic Bayesian networks, ...

## **New features allowed by multi-criteria influence diagrams**

- Inclusion of preferences of the decision maker (DM)
- Solving efficient decision alternatives
- Selection of the most preferred decision alternative
- Sensitivity with respect to preferences

# Multi-Criteria Influence Diagram (MCID)

Influence diagram (Howard and Matheson, 1984)

Modeling decision problems under uncertainty

Nodes:

Decision  $D$ , chance  $X$ , and utility  $U$

Utility node: DM's utility function

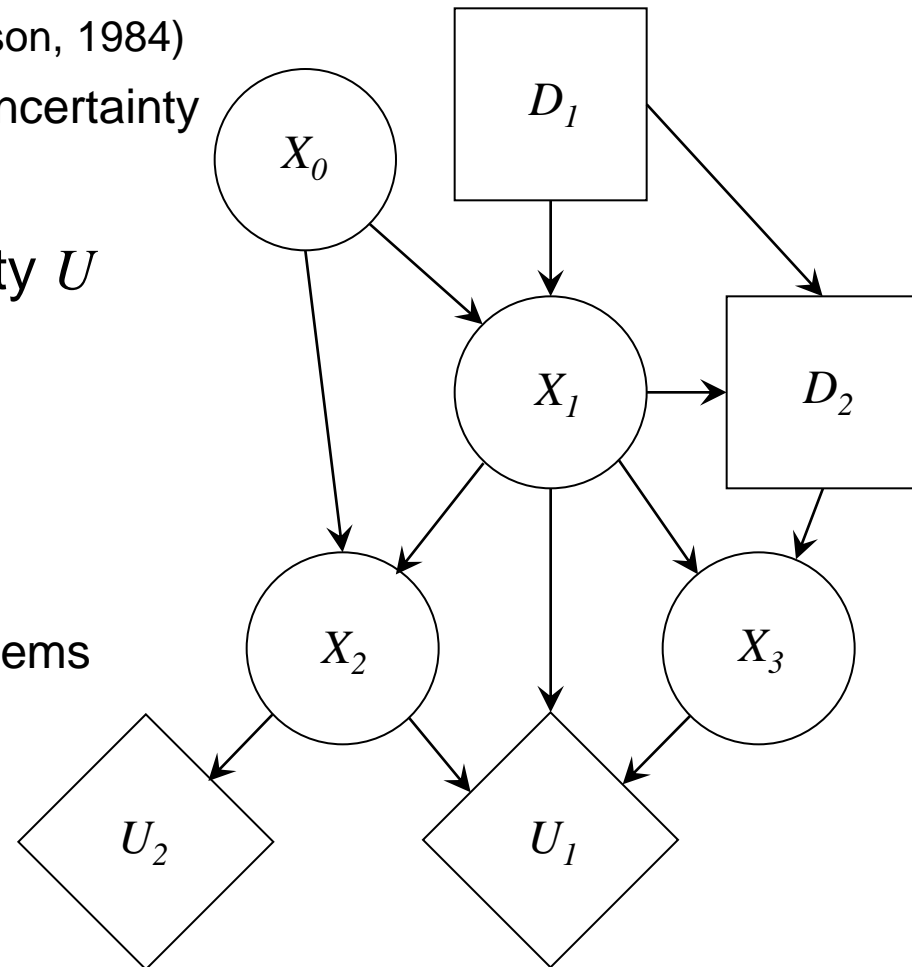
Preferences

Scores on the objectives

MCID (Diehl and Haines, 2004)

Modeling multi-criteria decision problems under uncertainty

Multiple utility nodes  $U_i$



# MCID in simulation metamodeling

Simulation inputs described by:

Decision or chance nodes

Simulation state described by:

Chance nodes

Simulation outputs described by:

Chance nodes

Objectives and preferences of DM:

Utility nodes and functions

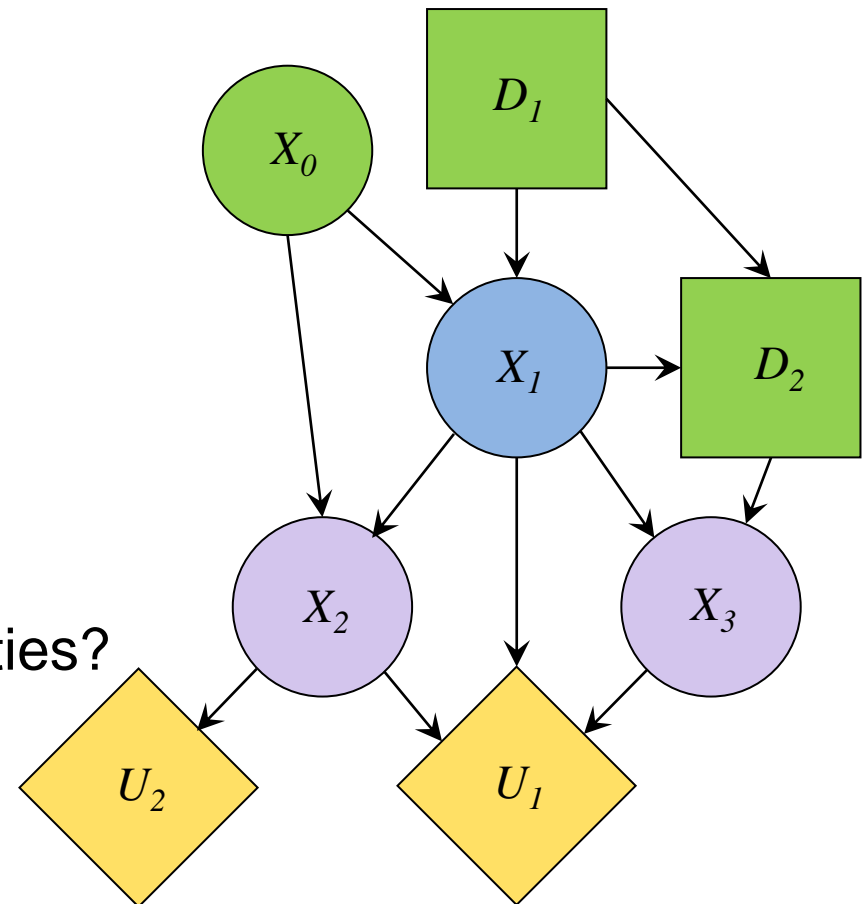
Estimation of structure and probabilities?

**From raw simulation data**

Expert knowledge

Available software:

GeNIe (free), Hugin, ...

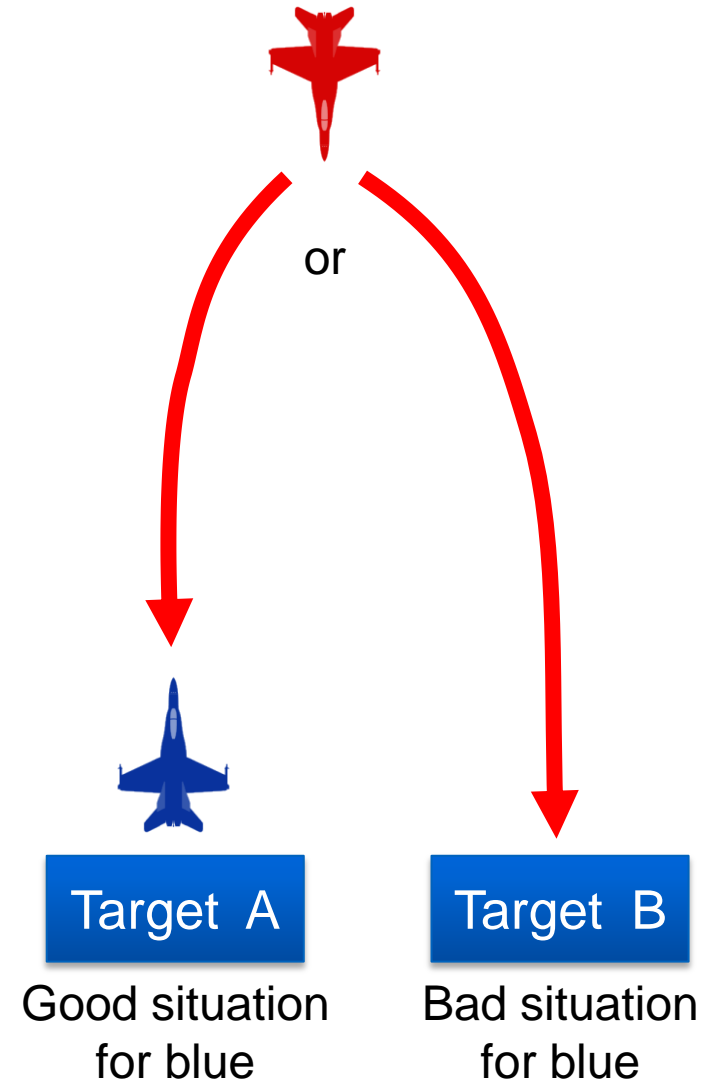


# Use of MCID in metamodeling

- Generation of efficient decision alternatives
  - Probability distributions of utilities for each decision alternative
  - E.g. expected utilities of decision alternatives
  - Identification of the most preferred solution
- Time evolution of probability distributions in simulation
- What-if analysis – the impact of evidence
  - Probability distributions of chance nodes for fixed values (evidence) of other nodes
  - Efficient decision alternatives for fixed values (evidence) of other nodes
- Sensitivity analysis
  - Effect of the changes in the probability distributions on the set of efficient decision alternatives

# Air combat example

- Blue DM decides on
  - Target to defend (**blue target**)
    - Target A or target B
  - Air combat tactics (**blue tactics**)
    - Tactic 1 or tactic 2
- Uncertain strategy of Red DM
  - Target to attack (**red target**)
    - Target A or target B
  - Air combat tactics (**red tactics**)
    - Tactic 1 or tactic 2
- Bad situation for blue if decides to defend wrong target



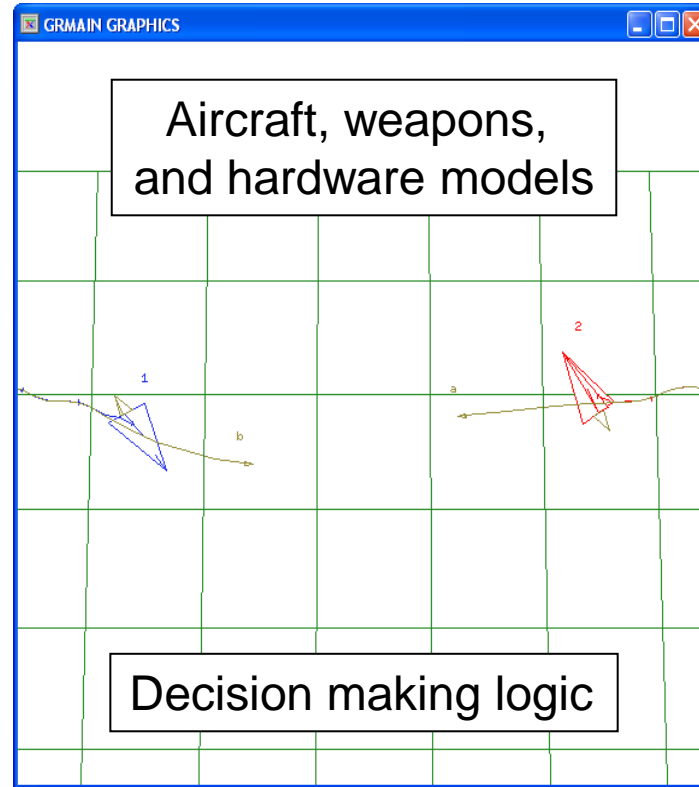


# Generation of data by stochastic simulation

## Multiple simulation runs

### Simulation input

- Blue tactics
- Blue target
- Red tactics
- Red target



### Simulation output

- Number of blue aircraft killed
- Number of red aircraft killed
- Target A survives?
- Target B survives?

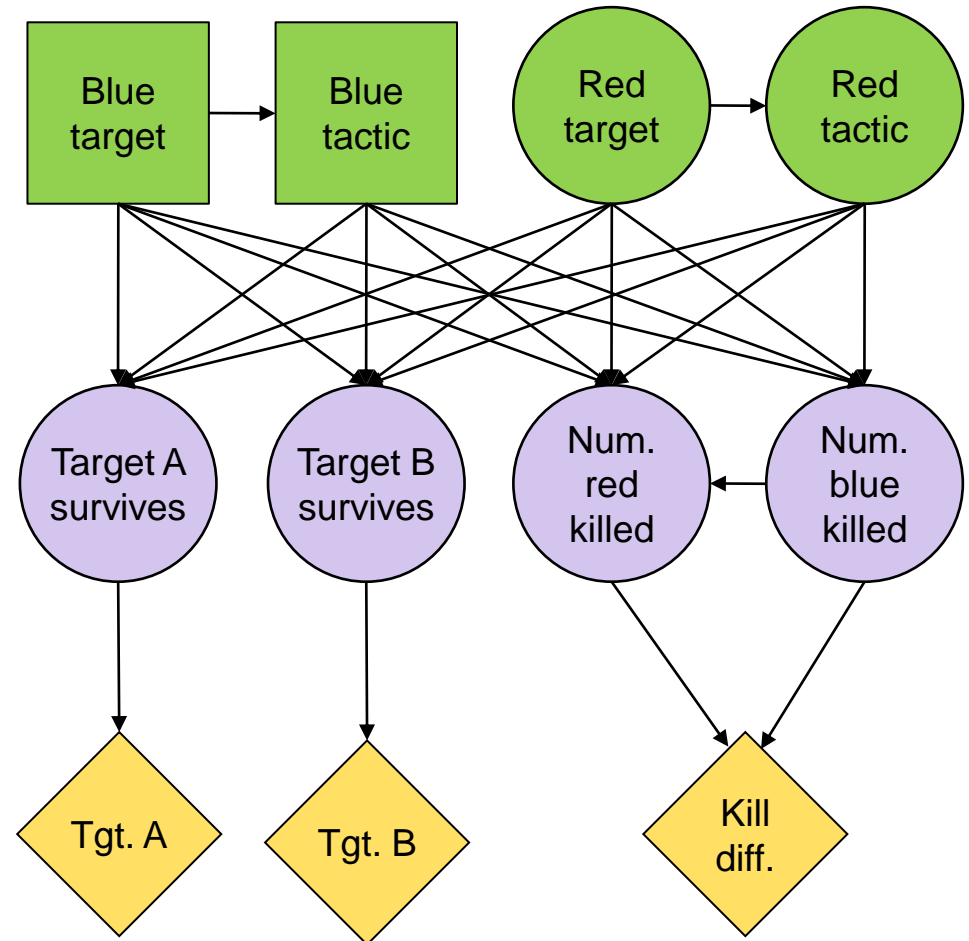
# Introducing objectives to the MCID

Simulation inputs

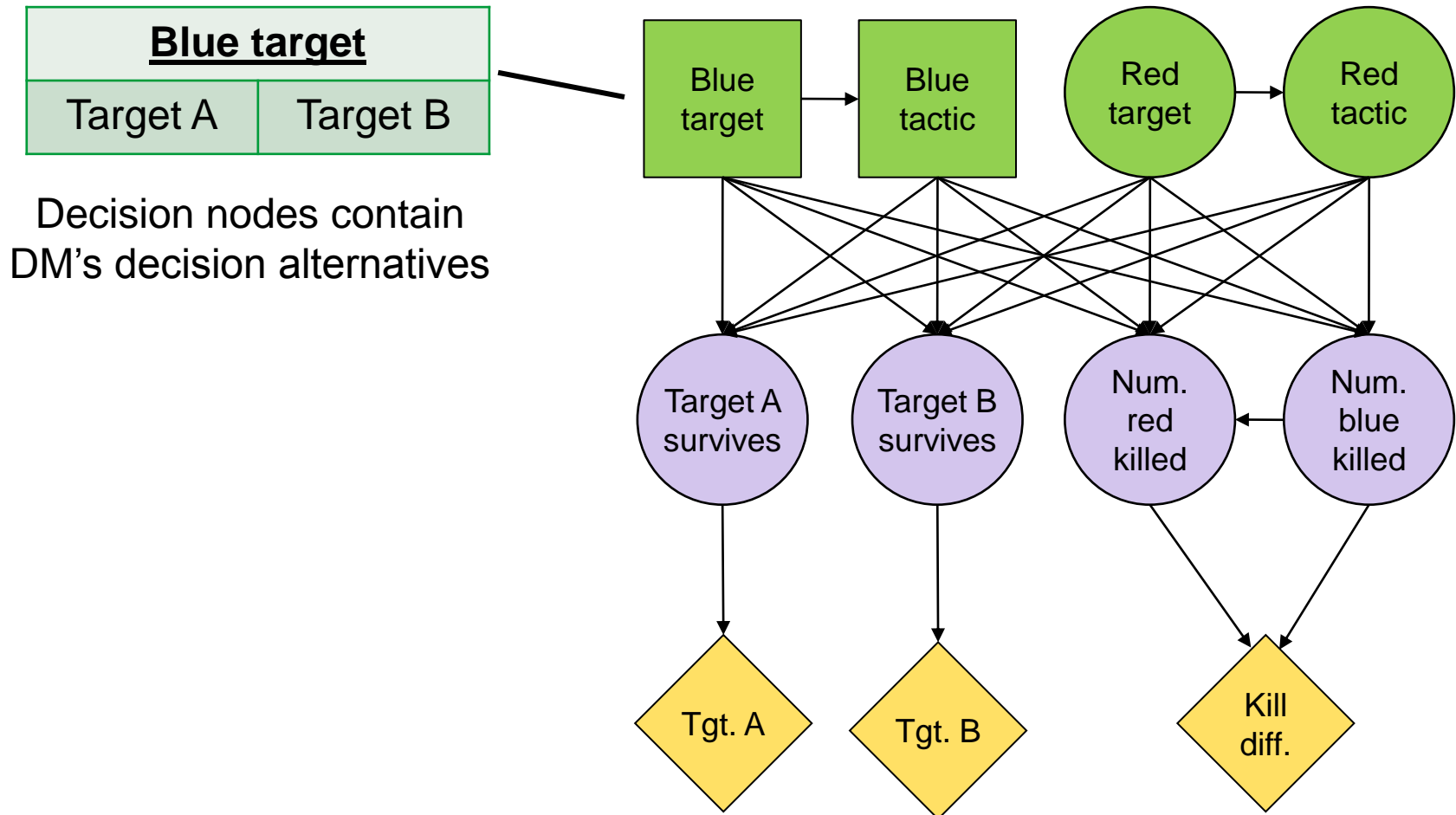
Simulation outputs

Objectives of DM

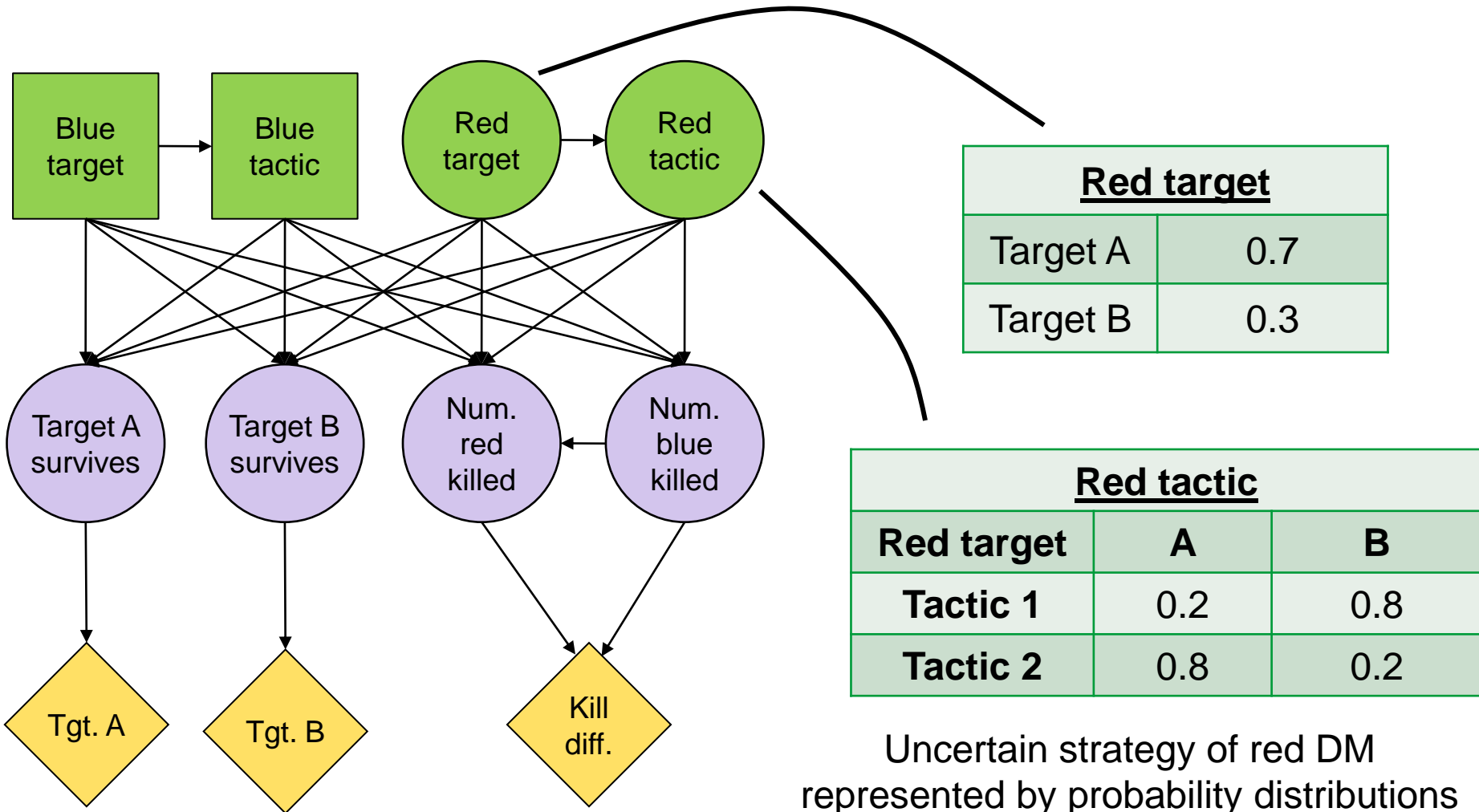
- Maximize probability that target A survives (Tgt. A)
- Maximize probability that target B survives (Tgt. B)
- Maximize kills-losses (Kill diff.)



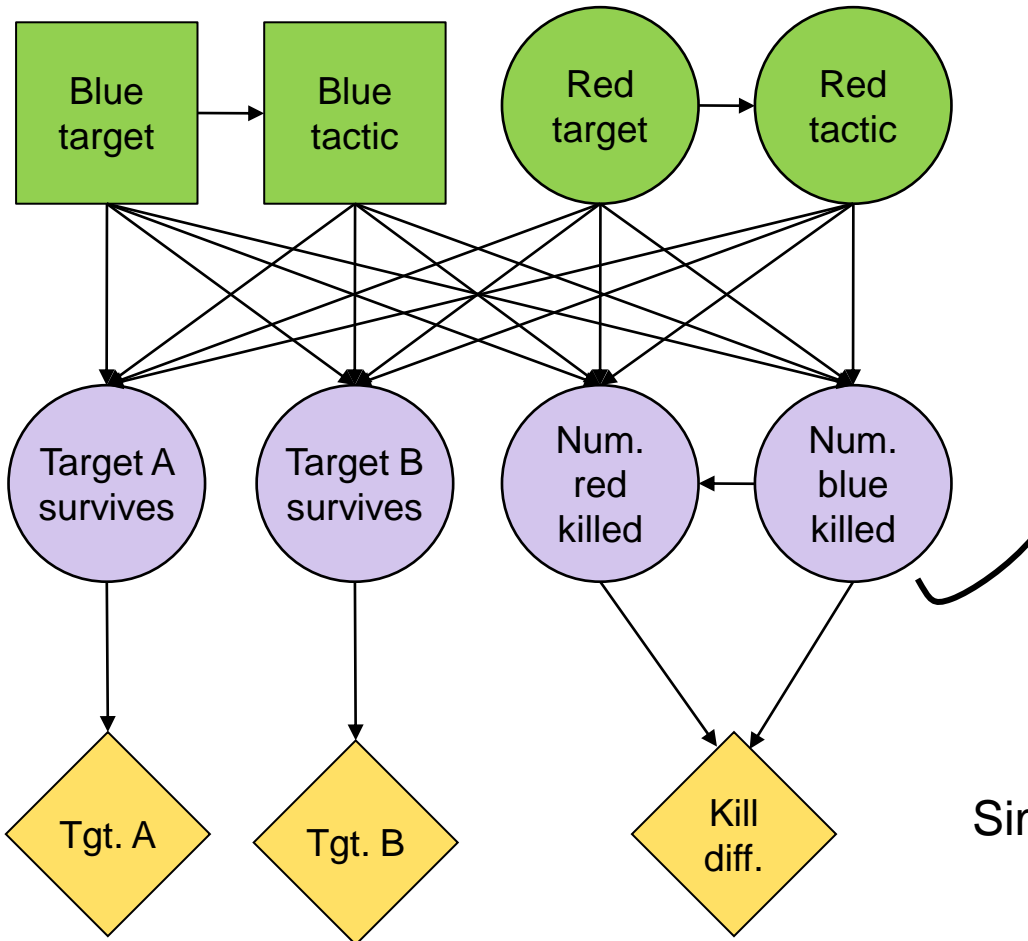
# Simulation inputs in the MCID: decisions



# Simulation inputs in the MCID: chance nodes



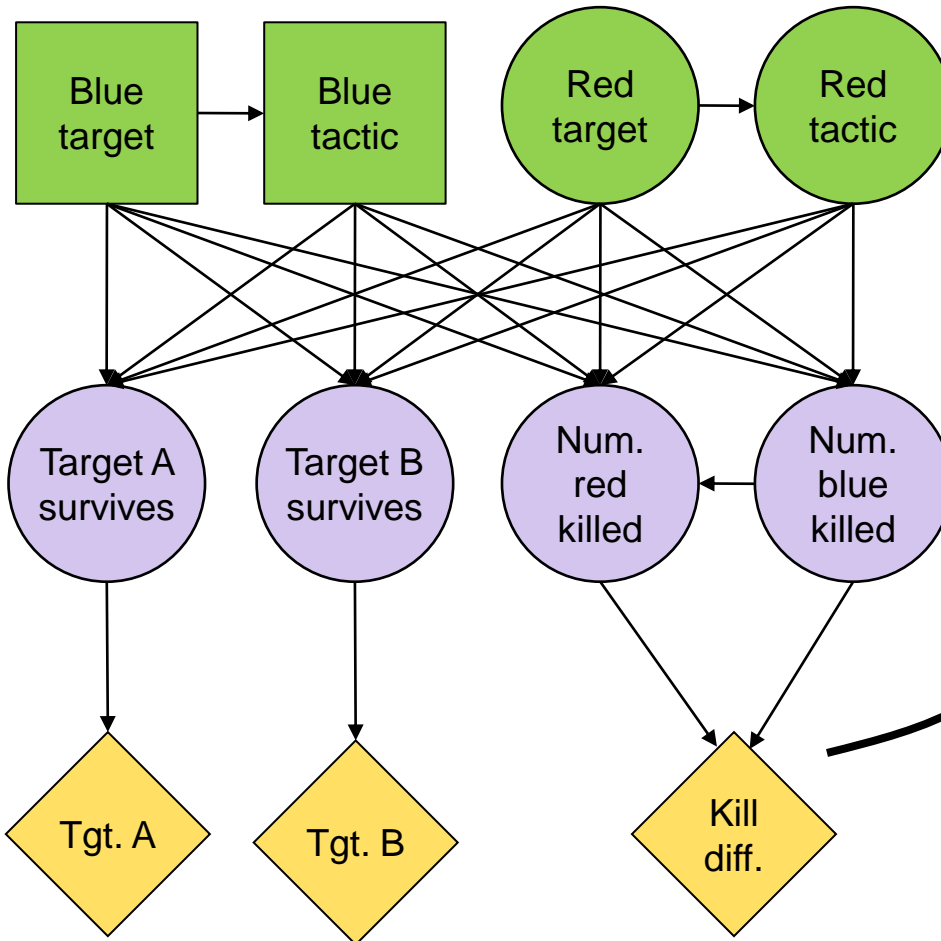
# Simulation outputs in the MCID



<u>Num. blue killed</u>					
Blue target	A				...
Red target	A				...
Blue tactic	1		2		...
Red tactic	1	2	1	2	...
0	0.075	0.471	0.329	0.773	...
1	0.157	0.231	0.215	0.148	...
2	0.127	0.153	0.155	0.041	...
3	0.238	0.095	0.108	0.033	...
4	0.403	0.05	0.193	0.005	...

Simulation output probability distributions estimated from generated data

# Utility functions in the MCID

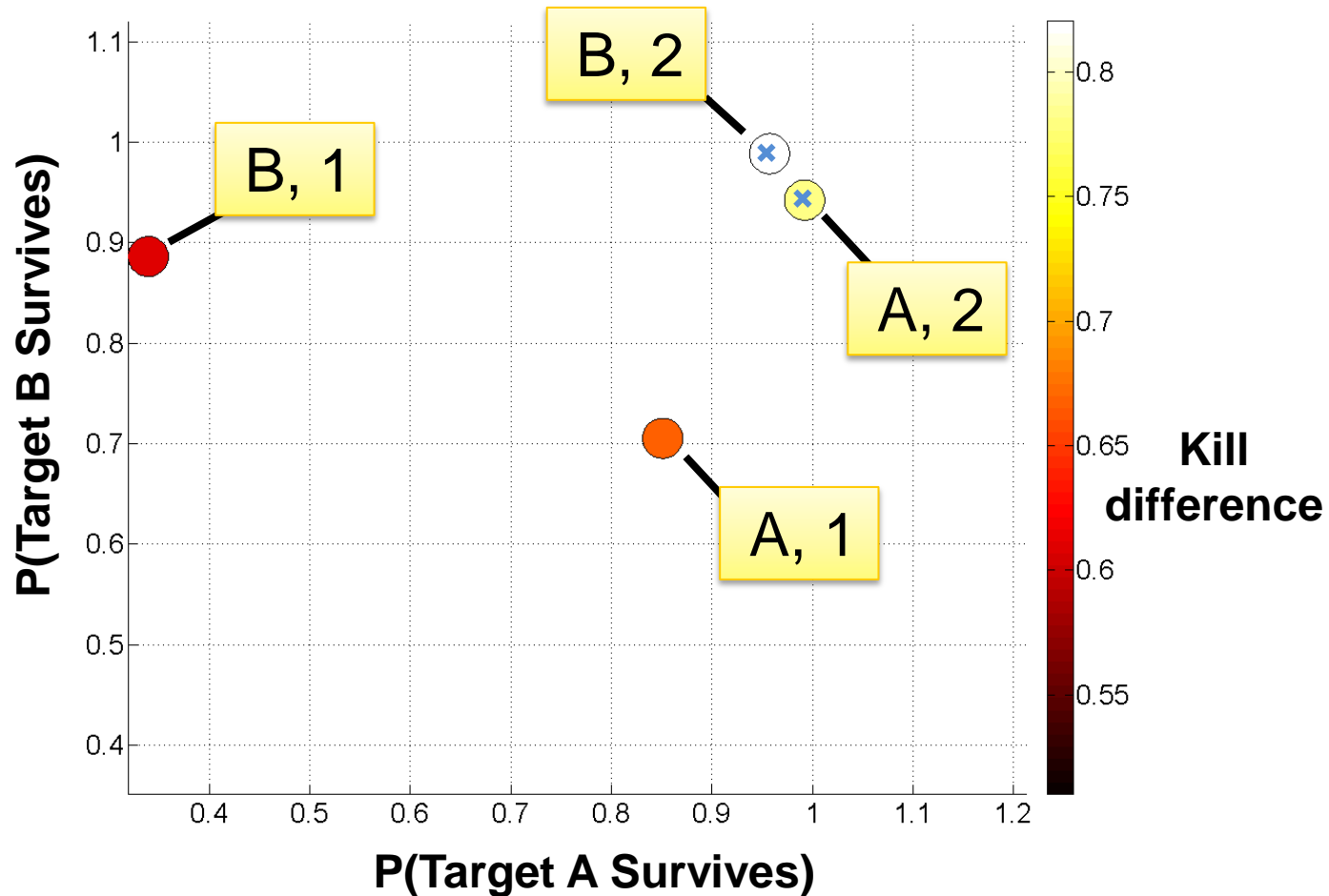


<u>Kill diff.</u>						
<b>Num. blue killed</b>	0					...
<b>Num. red killed</b>	0	1	2	3	4	...
<b>Utility</b>	0.500	0.625	0.750	0.875	1.000	...

Utilities of outcomes elicited from DM

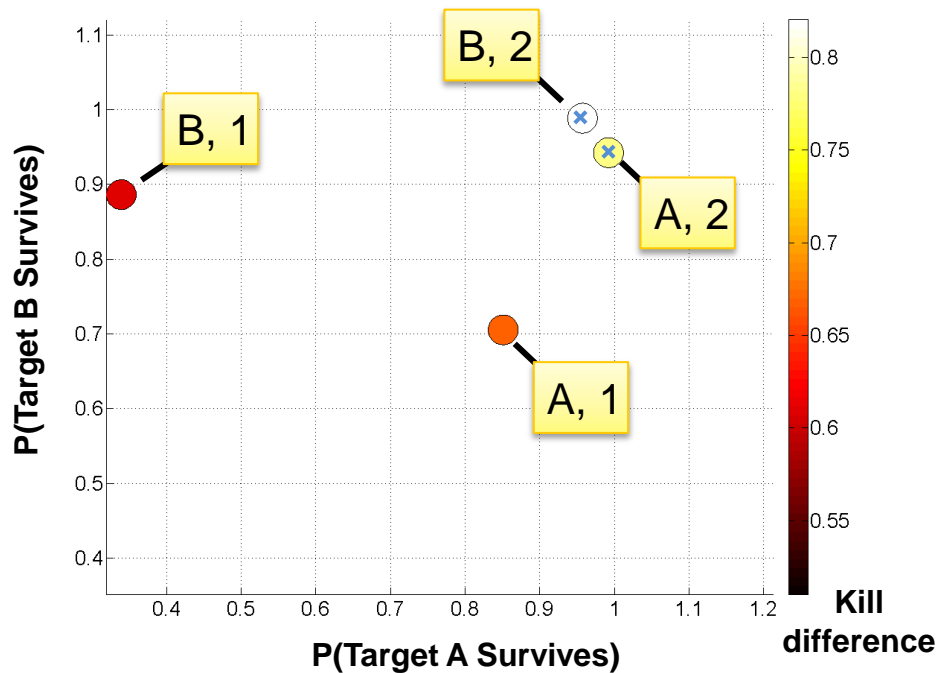
# Efficient decision alternatives

Efficient decision  
alternatives  
marked with x

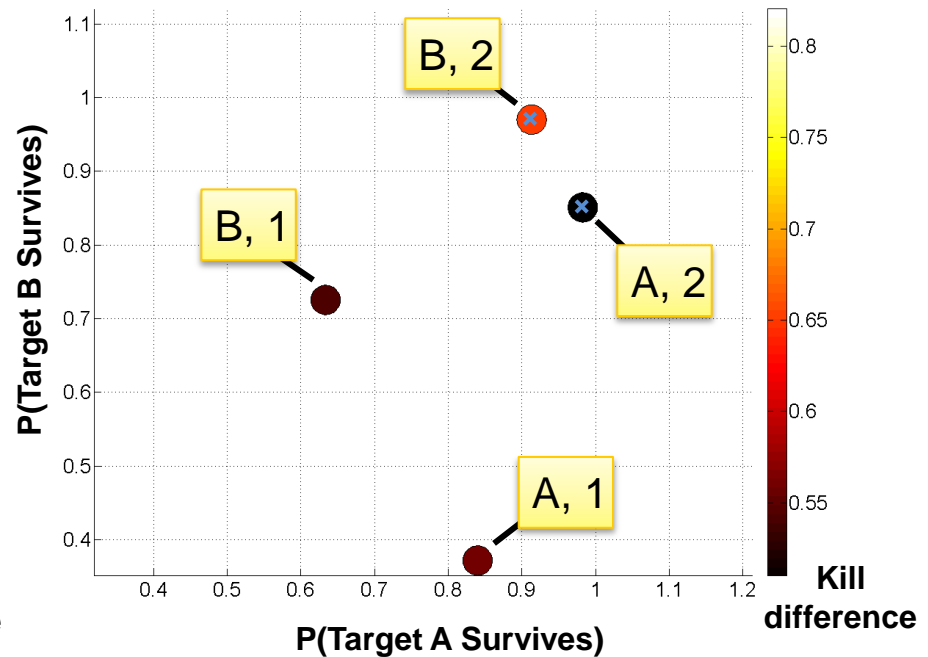


# What-if analysis: red uses tactic 1

## No evidence



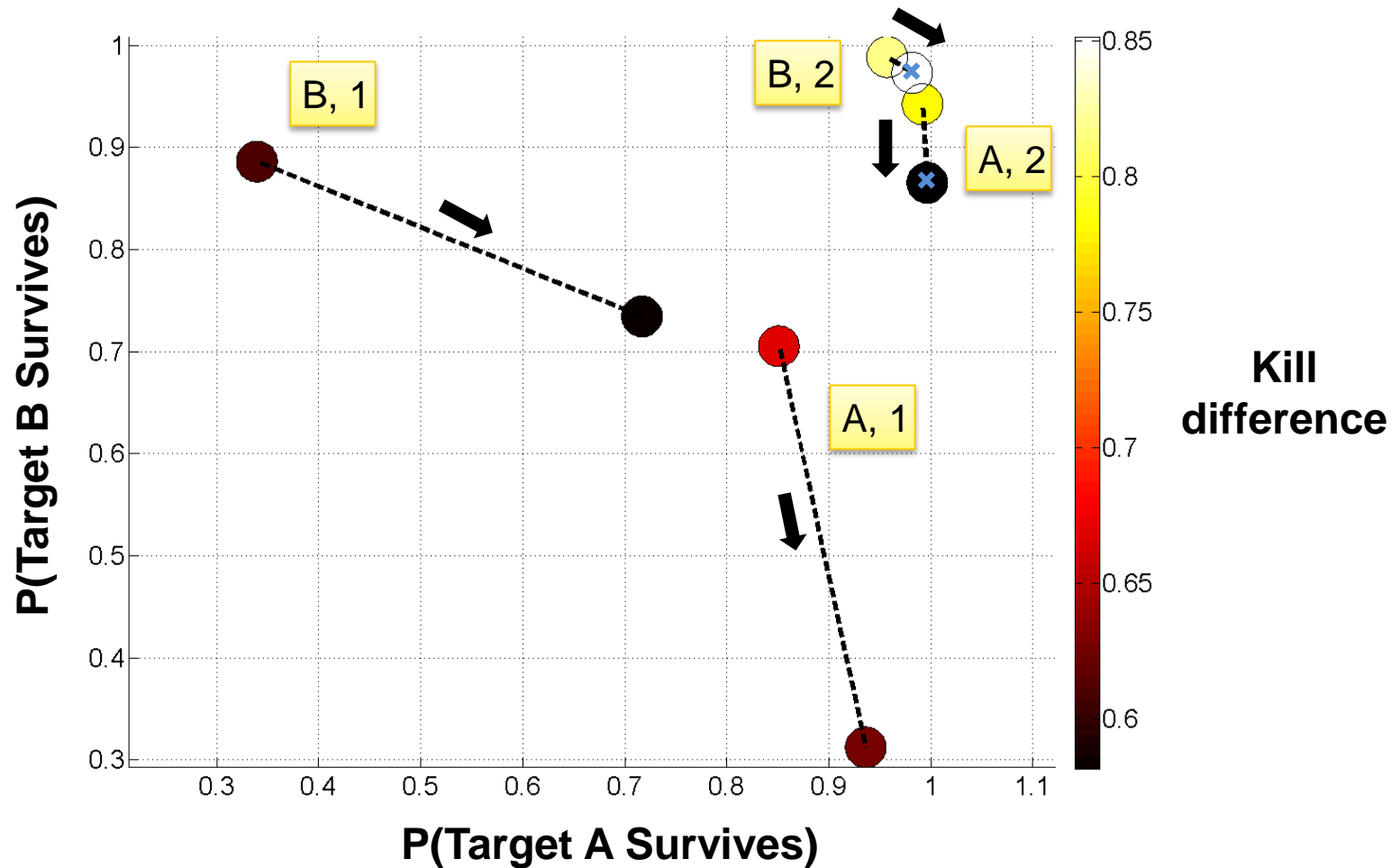
## Evidence



Probability of red attacking target A decreases from 0.7 to 0.37



# Sensitivity analysis: probability of red attacking target A decreases from 0.7 to 0.3



# Conclusion: Simulation metamodeling benefits from new tools - MCDM and MCID

- MCDM provides
  - DM's preferences with respect to multiple criteria
- MCID provides
  - New analysis capabilities
  - Flexible and transparent modeling
- Efficient calculation: Easy-to-use software available
- Our case: Simulation analysis of air combat
- Future work
  - Dynamic decision making
  - Multiple DMs
  - Input modeling – the impact of correlated inputs

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