

Optimización Robusta de Planes de Extracción Minera

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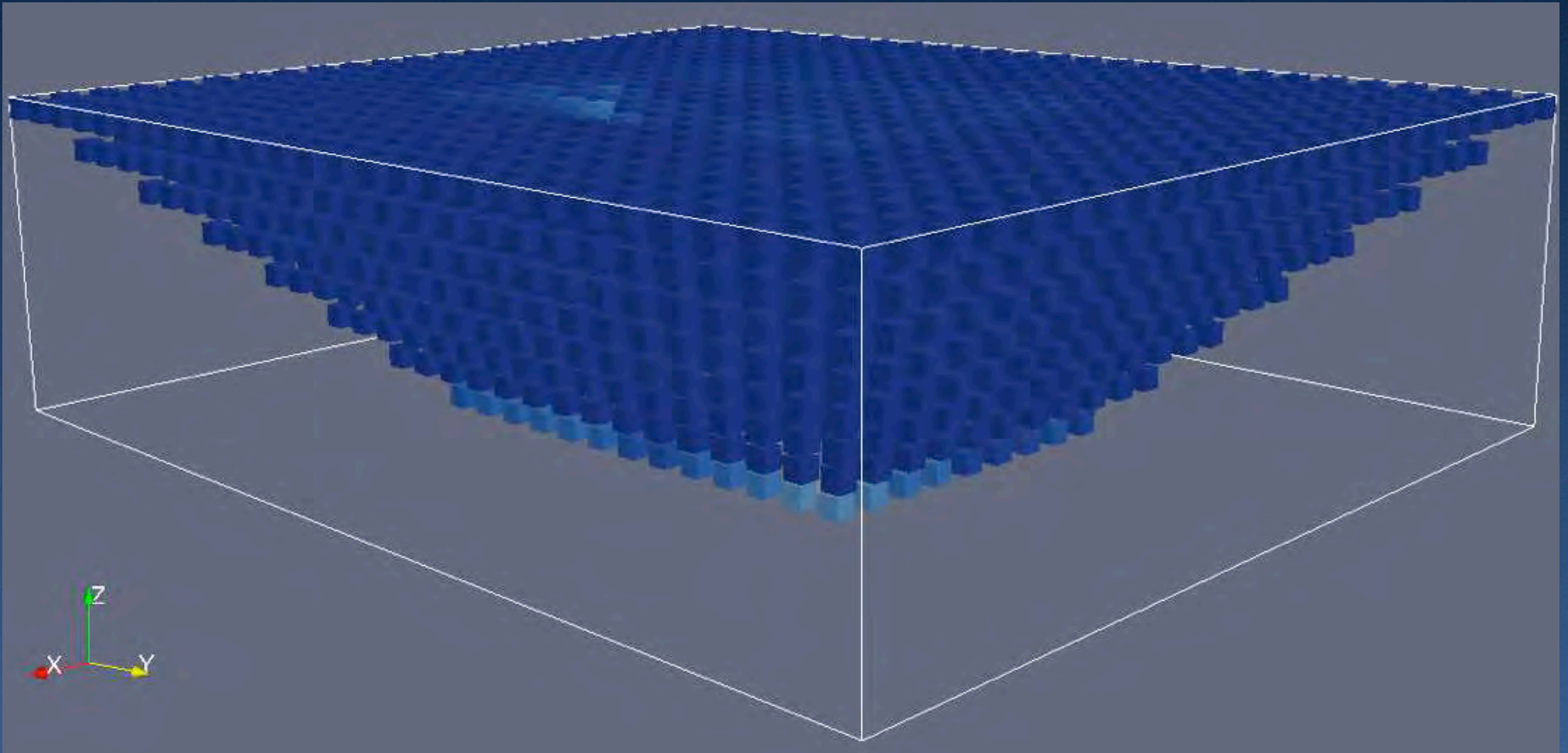
Trabajo conjunto con

Daniel Espinoza, Guido Lagos y Eduardo Moreno

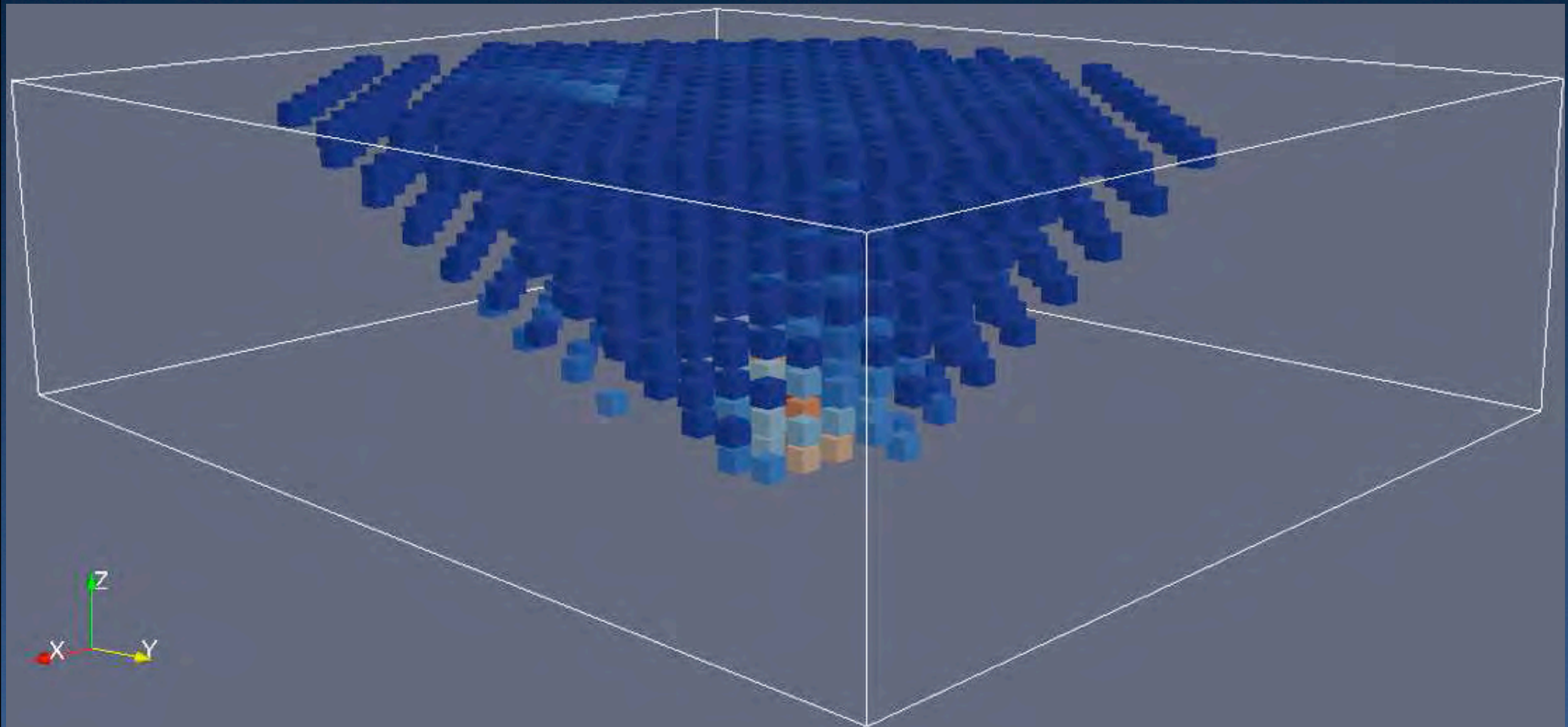
Universidad de Antofagasta, 2011 – Antofagasta, Chile

- Introducción
- Modelo Programación Entera Estocástica
- Medidas de Riesgo
- Experimentos Computacionales
- Conclusiones

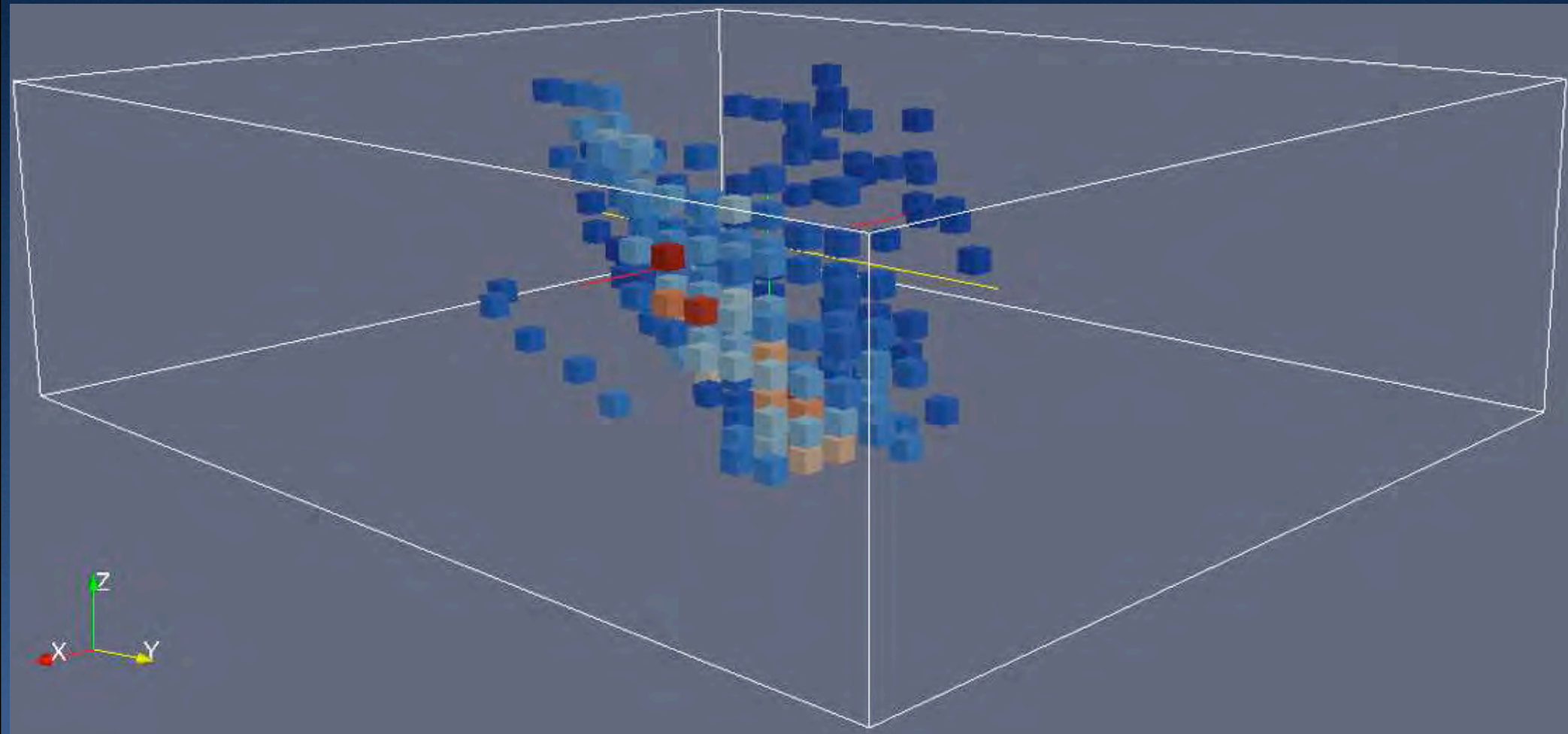
Modelo de Bloque Mina de Rajo Abierto



Paso 1: Que bloques extraer?



Paso 2: Cuales Bloques Proceso?



Programa entero: eXtraer y Procesar

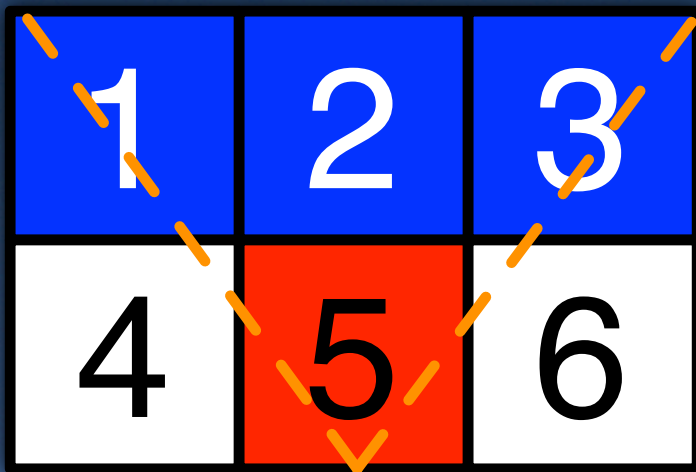
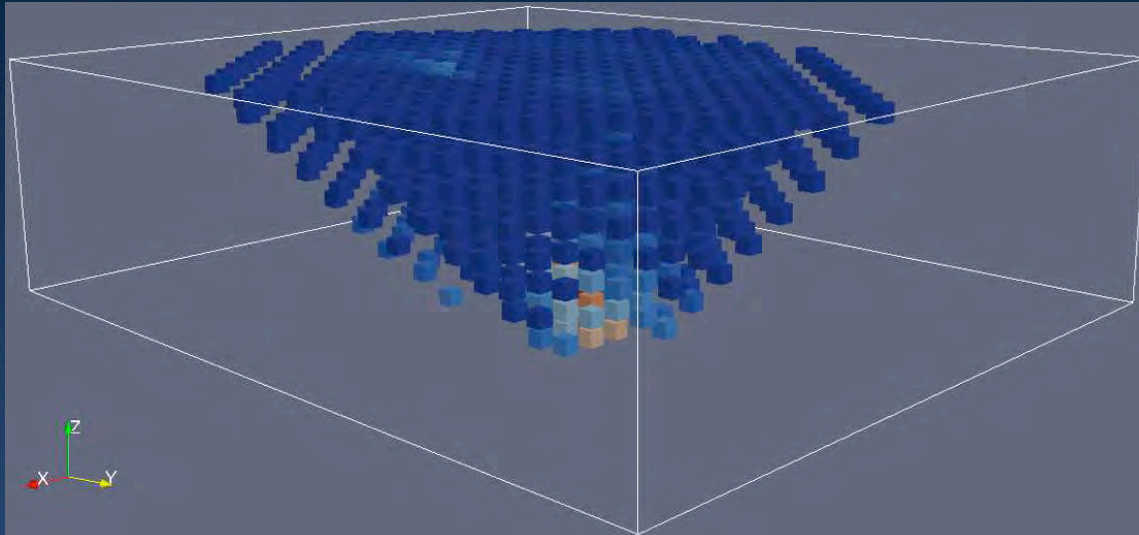
1	2	3
4	5	6

$$p_i \leq x_i \quad \forall i$$

$$x_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si el bloque } i \\ & \text{es extraido} \\ 0 & \text{si no} \end{cases}$$

$$p_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si el bloque } i \\ & \text{es procesado} \\ 0 & \text{si no} \end{cases}$$

Extraer = Reglas de Precedencia



$$x_i \leq x_j \quad \forall j \in \mathcal{P}_i$$

Formulación 0-1

 λ_i Ley del bloque

$$\max \sum_{i=1}^N (A_i \lambda_i - B_i) p_i + E_i x_i$$

$$p_i \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$x_i \leq x_j \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{P}_j$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n D_i x_i \leq D_0$$

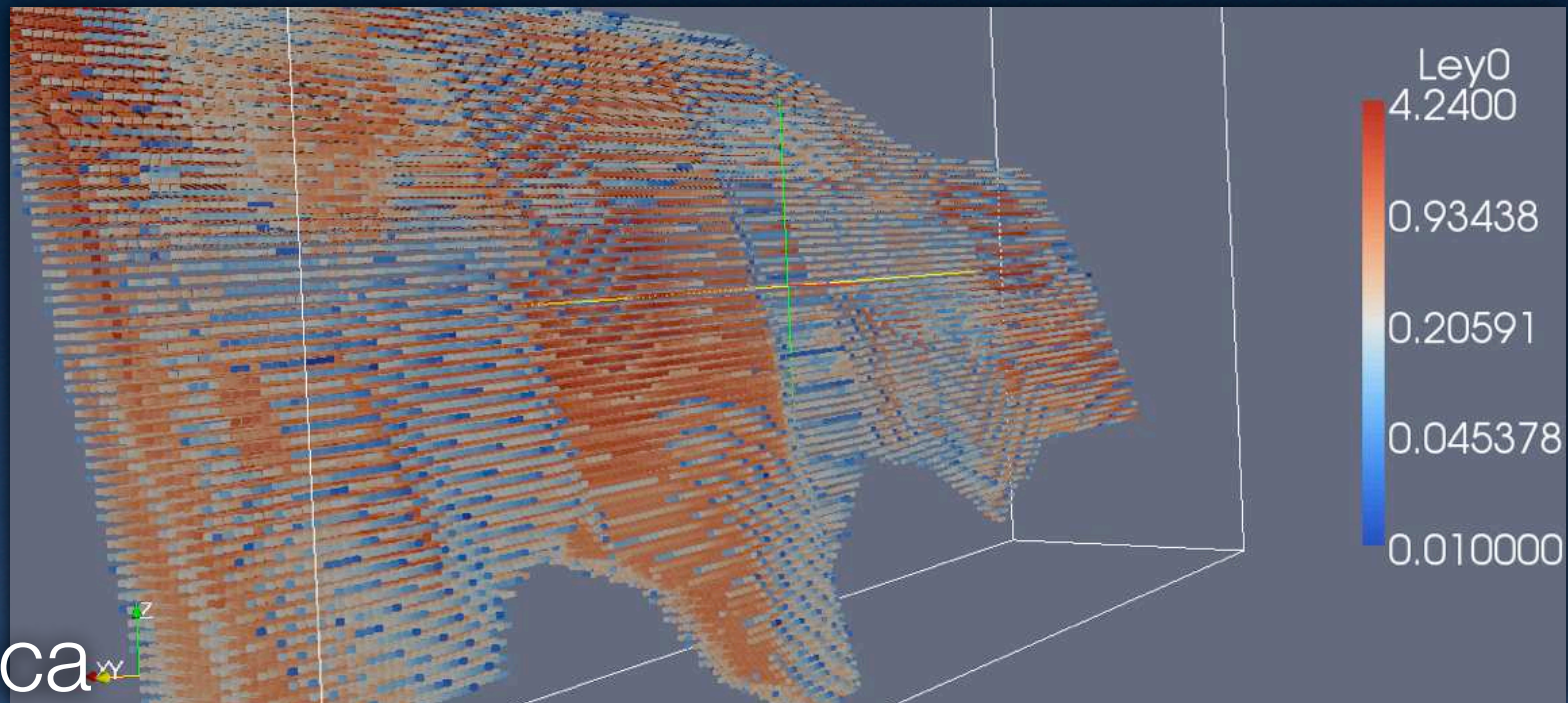
Capacidad de Extracción

$$\sum_{i=1}^n F_i p_i \leq F_0$$

Capacidad de
Procesamiento

$$x_i, p_i \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

Que pasa con ley incierta?

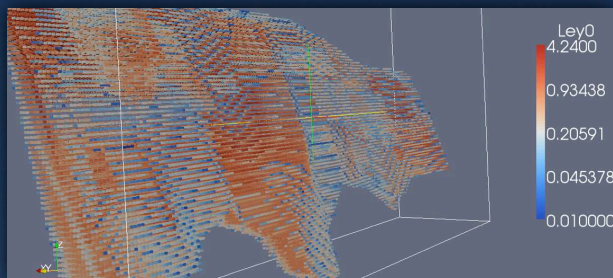


ocástica

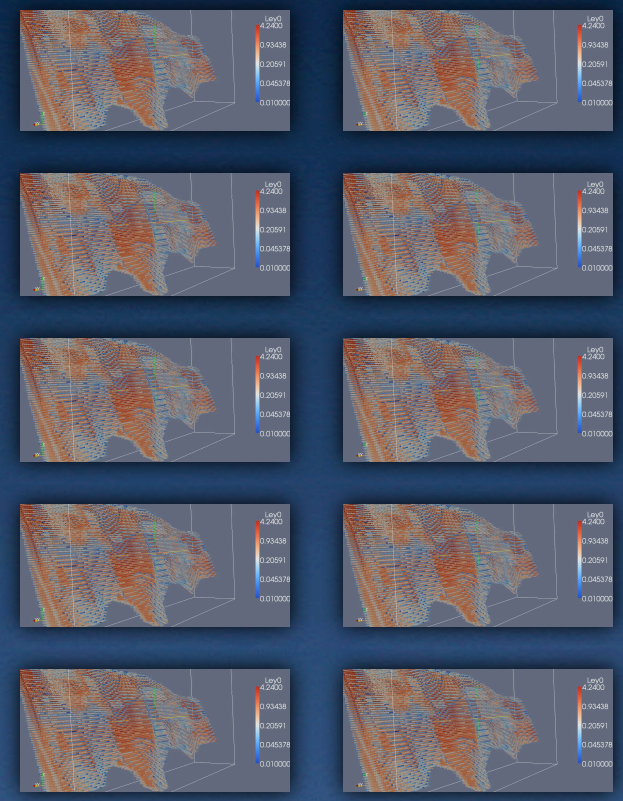
ución finta uniforme: k escenarios

idas con simulación condicional

Simulación Condicional v/s Kriging

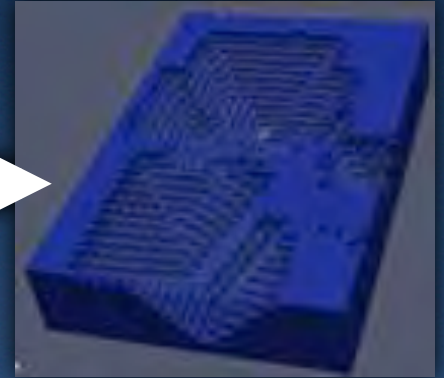


Kriging



Simulación
Condicional

Kriging = Tomar el Promedio



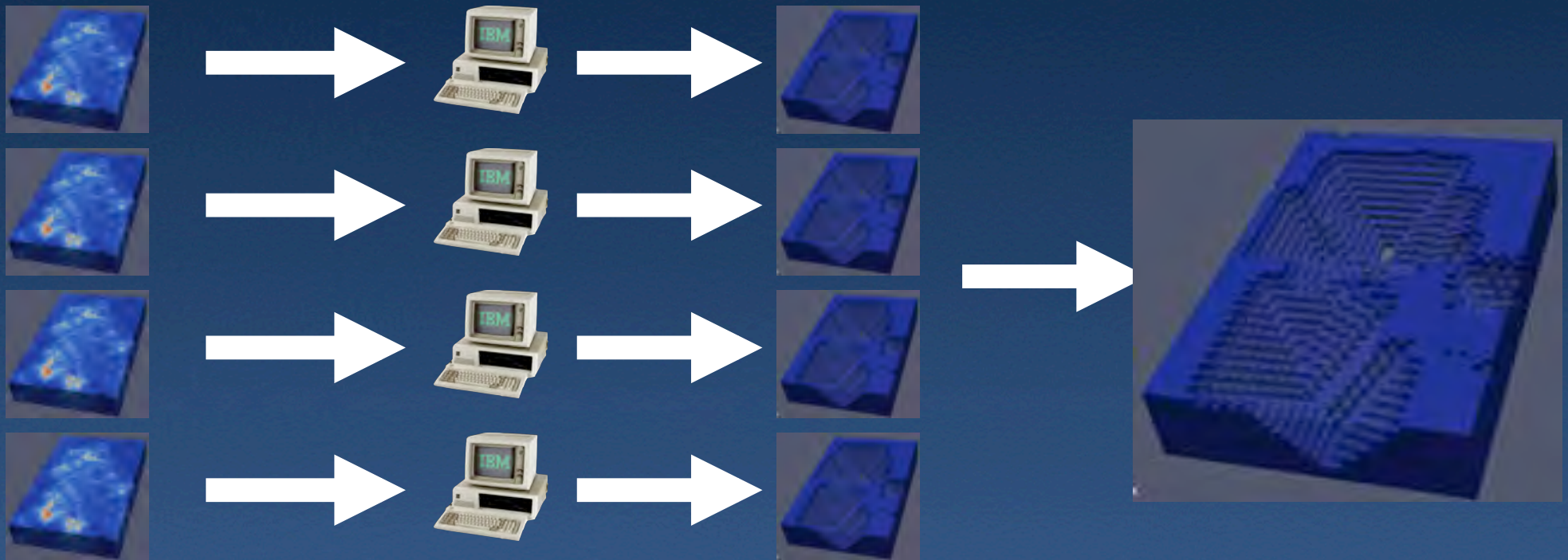
Múltiples Modelos

Modelo Promedio

Optimización

Plan de Extracción

Podemos Evaluar Escenarios



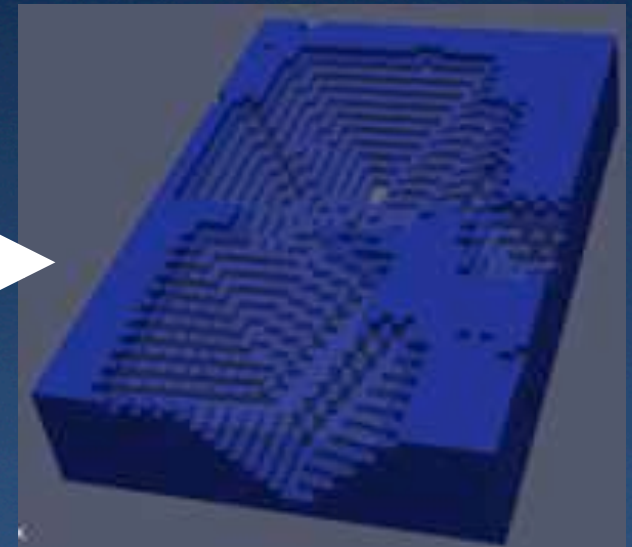
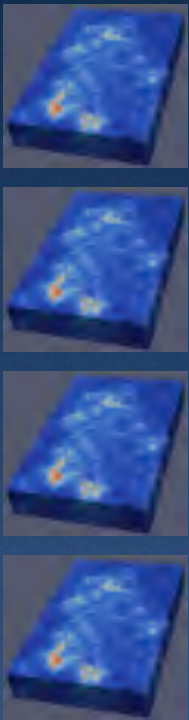
Múltiples Modelos

Optimización

Múltiples Planes

Mejor Plan

Programación Estocástica



Múltiples Modelos

Optimización

Plan de Extracción

Ley es un vector aleatorio

- Ley Estocástica
 - Distribución finta uniforme: k escenarios
 - Obtenidas con simulación condicional

$$\tilde{\lambda} \sim U(\{\lambda^j\}_{j=1}^k) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mathbb{P}(\tilde{\lambda} = \lambda^j) = \frac{1}{k} \quad \forall j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$$



$$\mathbb{P}(\tilde{\lambda}_1 = \lambda_1^j \wedge \dots \wedge \tilde{\lambda}_N = \lambda_N^j) = \frac{1}{k} \quad \forall j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$$

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\begin{aligned} \max z(x, p) := & \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i & + & \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i \\ & x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N & & p \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N \\ & & & p_i \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \end{aligned}$$

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\max z(x, p) := \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i$$

$$x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N$$

$$+$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i$$

$$p \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N$$

$$p_i \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

Etapa 2

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\max z(x, p) := \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i$$

$x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N$

$p \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N$

$p_i \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Etapa 1 **Etapa 2**

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\max z(x, p) := \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i$$

$x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N$

$p \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N$

$p_i \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Etapa 1

Etapa 2

p

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\max z(x, p) := \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i$$

$x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N$

$p \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N$

$p_i \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Etapa 1

Etapa 2

$$p \longrightarrow p \left(\tilde{\lambda} \right)$$

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\max z(x, p) := \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i$$

$x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N$

Etapa 1

$p \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N$
 $p_i \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Etapa 2

$$p \longrightarrow p \left(\tilde{\lambda} \right) \longrightarrow p^j \quad \forall j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$$

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\max z(x, p) := \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j$$

$x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N$

Etapa 1

$p^j \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N$
 $p_i^j \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$
 $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

Etapa 2

$$p \longrightarrow p \left(\tilde{\lambda} \right) \longrightarrow p^j \quad \forall j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$$

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\max z(x, p) := \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j$$

$$x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N$$

Etapa 1

$$p^j \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N$$

$$p_i^j \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\forall j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$$

Etapa 2

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\max z(x, p) := \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j$$

$$x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N$$

Etapa 1

$$p^j \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N$$

$$p_i^j \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\forall j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$$

Etapa 2

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j$$

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\max z(x, p) := \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j$$

$$x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N$$

Etapa 1

$$p^j \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N$$

$$p_i^j \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\forall j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$$

Etapa 2

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j \longrightarrow \mathbb{E} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j \right)$$

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\max z(x, p) := \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j$$

$$x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N$$

Etapa 1

$$p^j \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N$$

$$p_i^j \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\forall j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$$

Etapa 2

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j \longrightarrow \mathbb{E} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j \right) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^j p_i^j$$

Programa estocástico de 2 etapas

$$\max z(x, p) := \sum_{i=1}^N E_i x_i + \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^j p_i^j$$

$x \in X \subset \{0, 1\}^N$

 $p^j \in P \subset \{0, 1\}^N$
 $p_i^j \leq x_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$
 $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

Etapa 1
Etapa 2

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j \longrightarrow \mathbb{E} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \tilde{\lambda}_i p_i^j \right) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^j p_i^j$$

Esperanza sin control de riesgo?

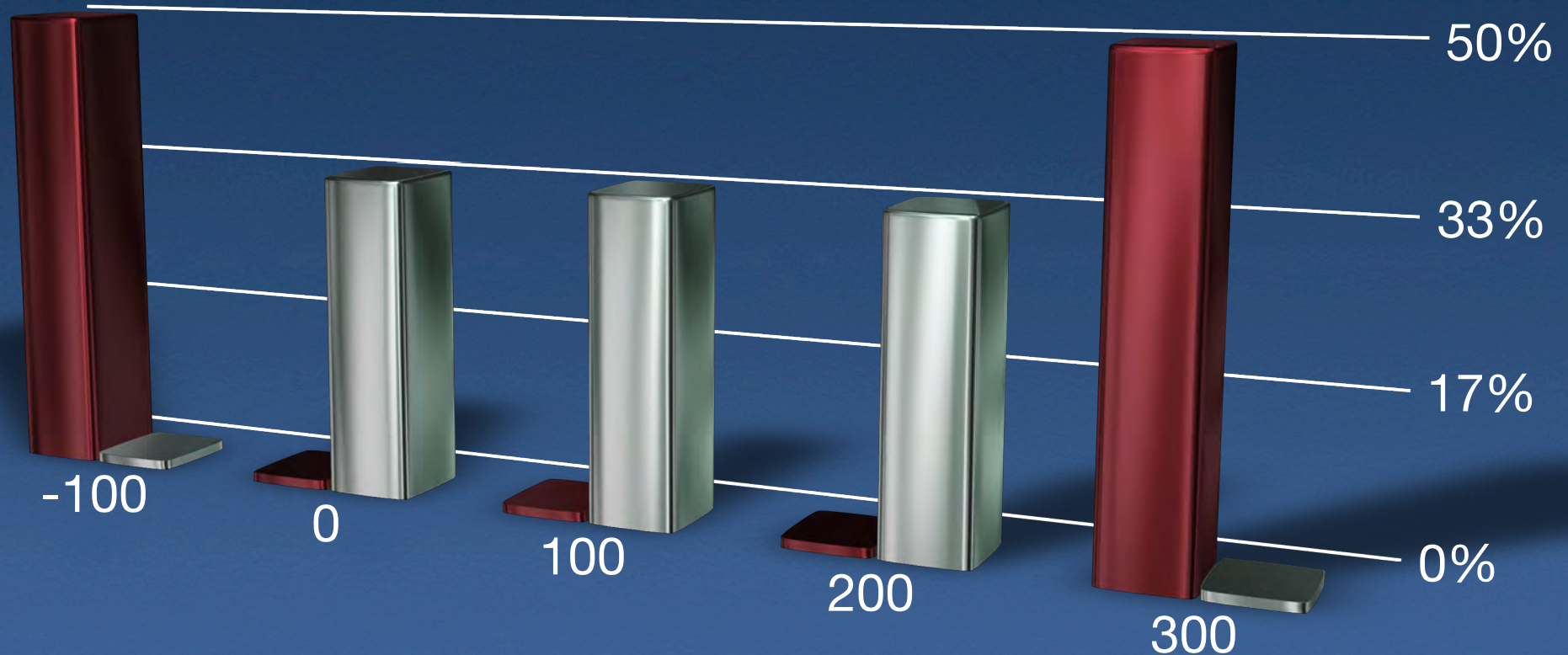
$$\tilde{z}(x, p) \sim U \left(\{z_j(x, p)\}_{j=1}^k \right)$$

Esperanza sin control de riesgo?

$$\tilde{z}(x, p) \sim U \left(\{z_j(x, p)\}_{j=1}^k \right)$$

■ $\tilde{z}(x_A, p_A)$

■ $\tilde{z}(x_B, p_B)$

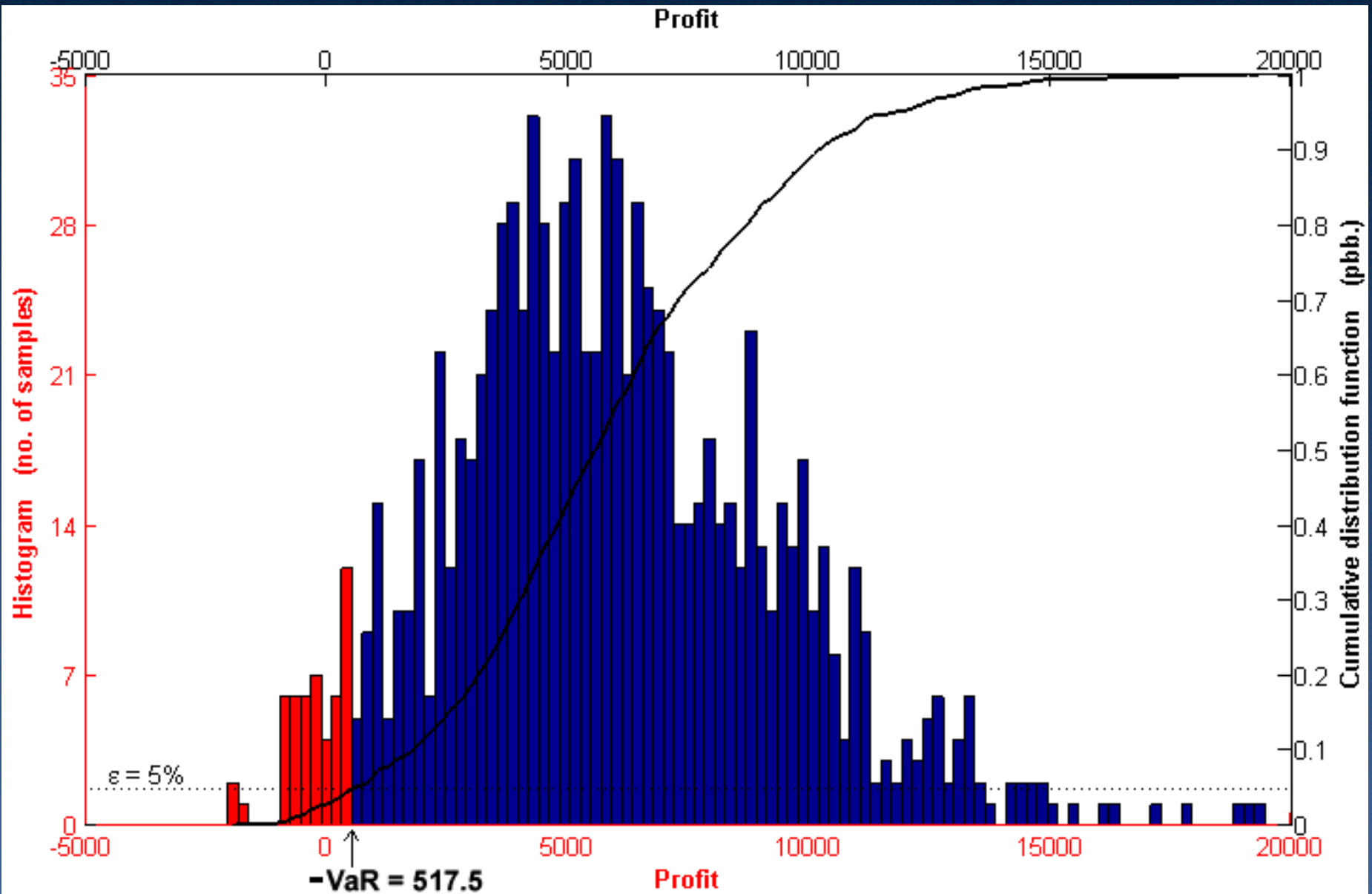


Medidas de Riesgo 1

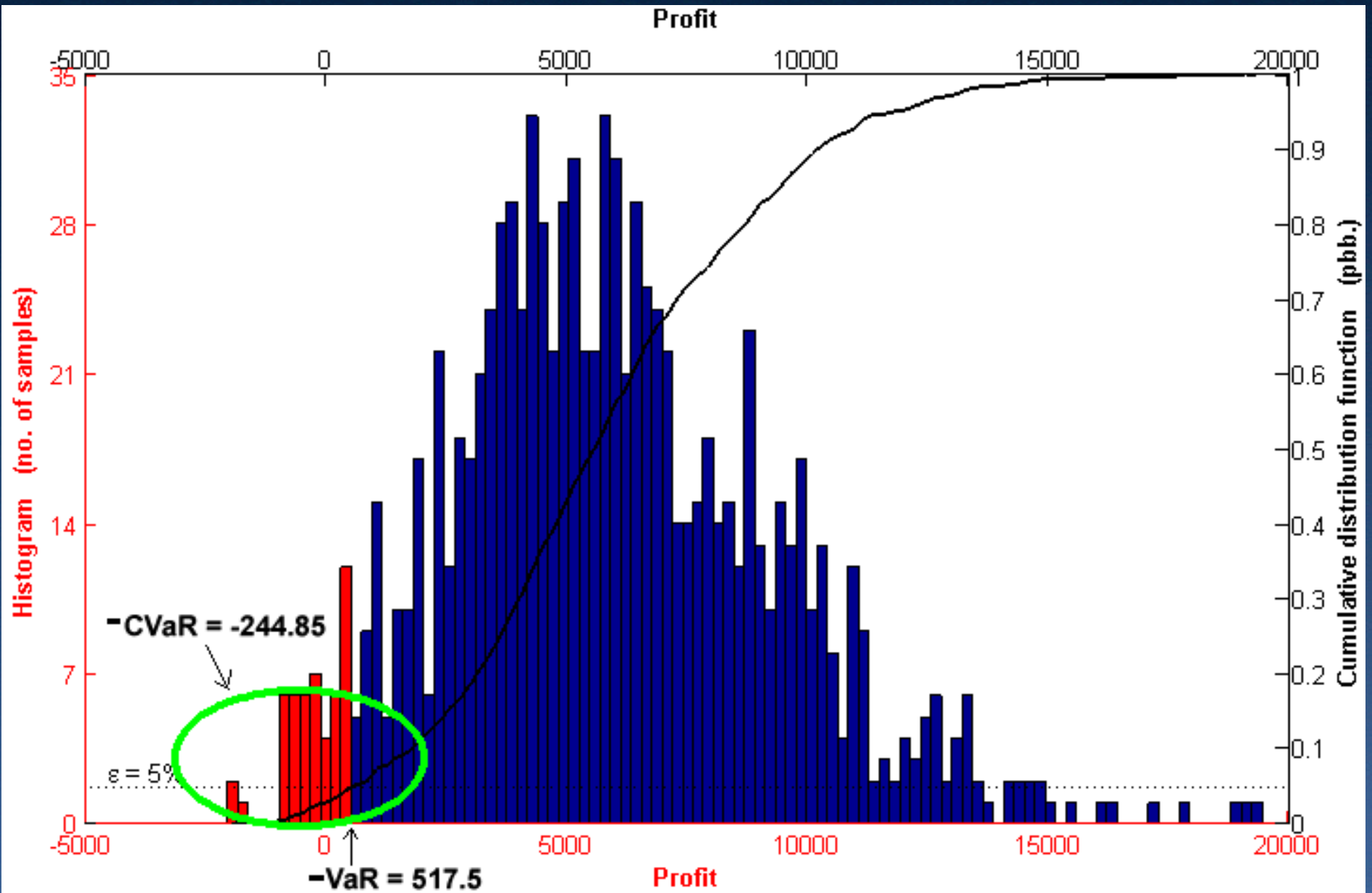
$$\tilde{z} \sim U \left(\{z_j\}_{j=1}^k \right)$$

- $\mathbb{E}(\tilde{z}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=1}^k z_j$
- $\min_{j=1}^k z_j = \tilde{z}_{(1)} \leq \tilde{z}_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq \tilde{z}_{(k)} = \max_{j=1}^k z_j$
- $\overline{\text{VaR}}_{\frac{j}{k}}(\tilde{z}) = \tilde{z}_{(j)}$
- $\overline{\text{CVaR}}_{\frac{j}{k}}(z) = \frac{1}{j} \sum_{i=1}^j z_{(i)}$

$$\overline{\text{VaR}}_\varepsilon(\tilde{z}) = \sup\{t : \mathbb{P}(\tilde{z} \geq t) \geq 1 - \varepsilon\}$$



$$\overline{\text{CVaR}}_\epsilon(z) = \mathbb{E}(z | z \leq \overline{\text{VaR}}_\epsilon(z))$$

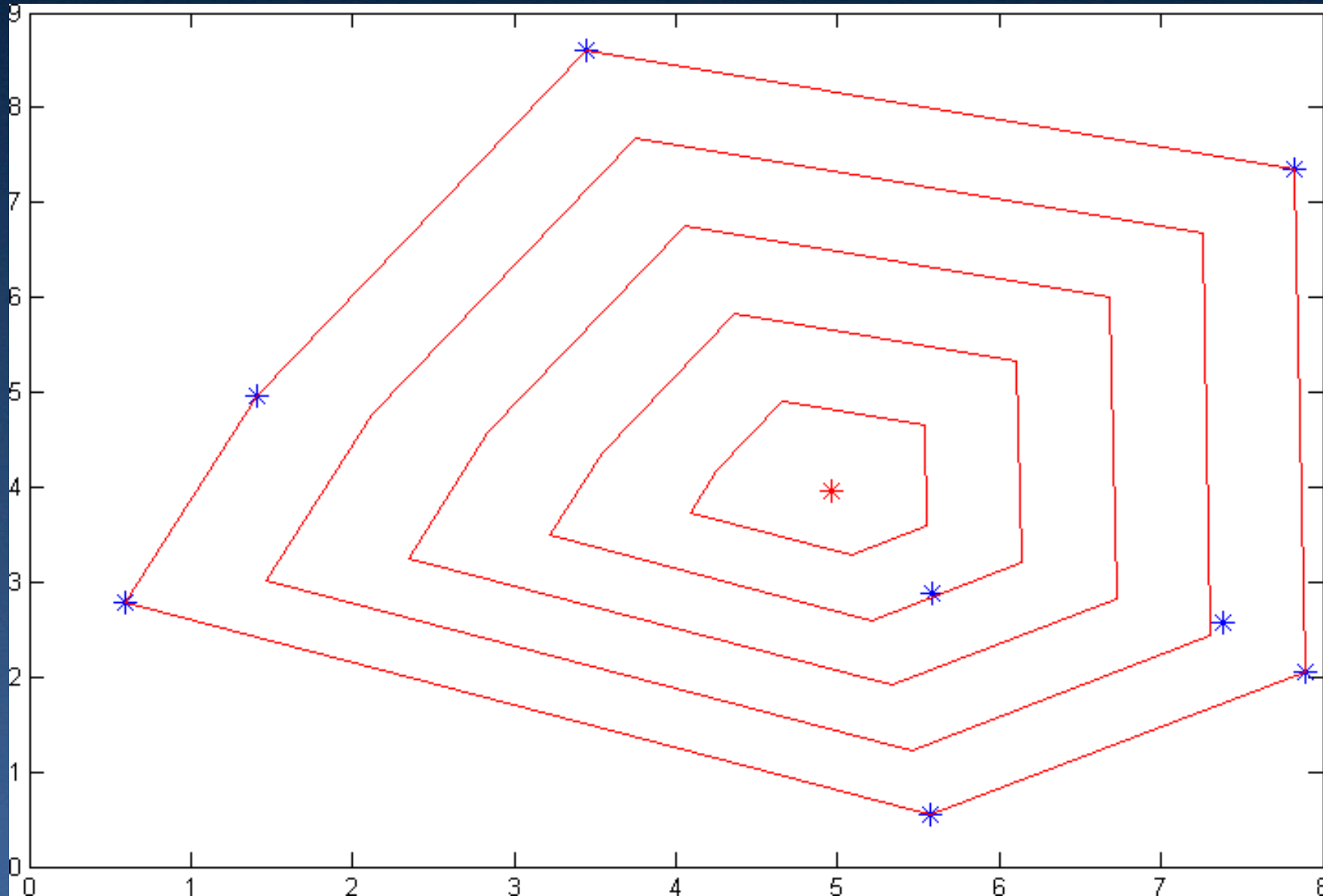


Medidas de Riesgo 2

- $$\bullet \mathbb{E}(\tilde{z}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=1}^k z_j, \min_{j=1}^k z_j = \tilde{z}_{(1)} \leq \tilde{z}_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq \tilde{z}_{(k)} = \max_{j=1}^k z_j$$
- $$\bullet \overline{\text{VaR}}_{\frac{j}{k}}(\tilde{z}) = \tilde{z}_{(j)}$$
- $$\bullet \overline{\text{CVaR}}_{\frac{j}{k}}(z) = \frac{1}{j} \sum_{i=1}^j z_{(i)}$$
- $$\bullet \overline{\text{MCH}}_{\epsilon}(z) = (1 - \epsilon)\mathbb{E}(\tilde{z}) + \epsilon \min_{j=1}^k z_j$$

$$(1 - \epsilon)\overline{\text{CVaR}}_1(\tilde{z}) + \epsilon\overline{\text{CVaR}}_{\frac{1}{k}}(\tilde{z})$$

CVaR y MCH: Optimización Robusta

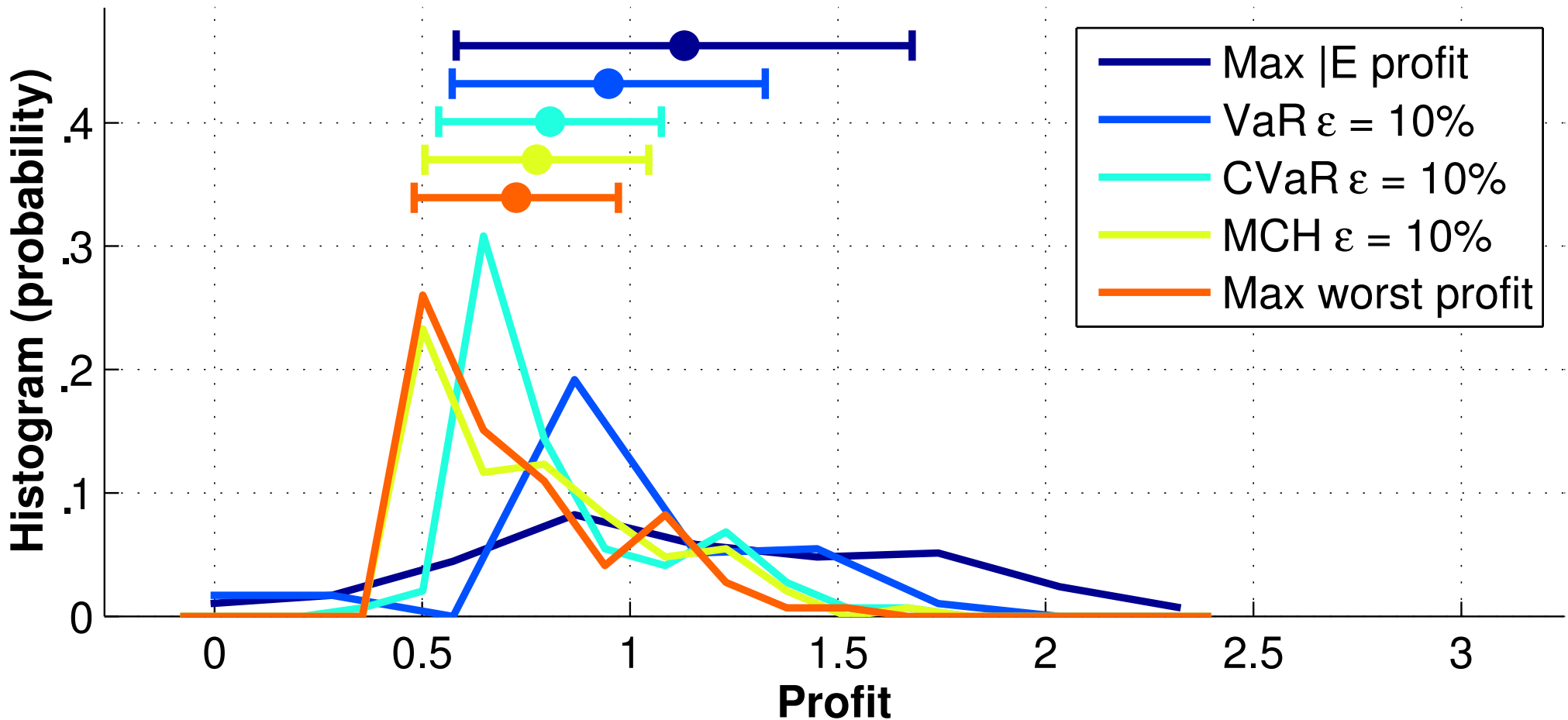


Experimentos Computacionales

- Minas de 16.000 y 2.728 bloques
- 50, 100 y 1,000 escenarios
- Experimento 1: Una etapa
 - Efecto de diferentes medidas de riesgo
 - Efecto de uso restringido de escenarios
- Experimento 2: Efecto de usar dos etapas
- Problemas Resueltos con CPLEX 12

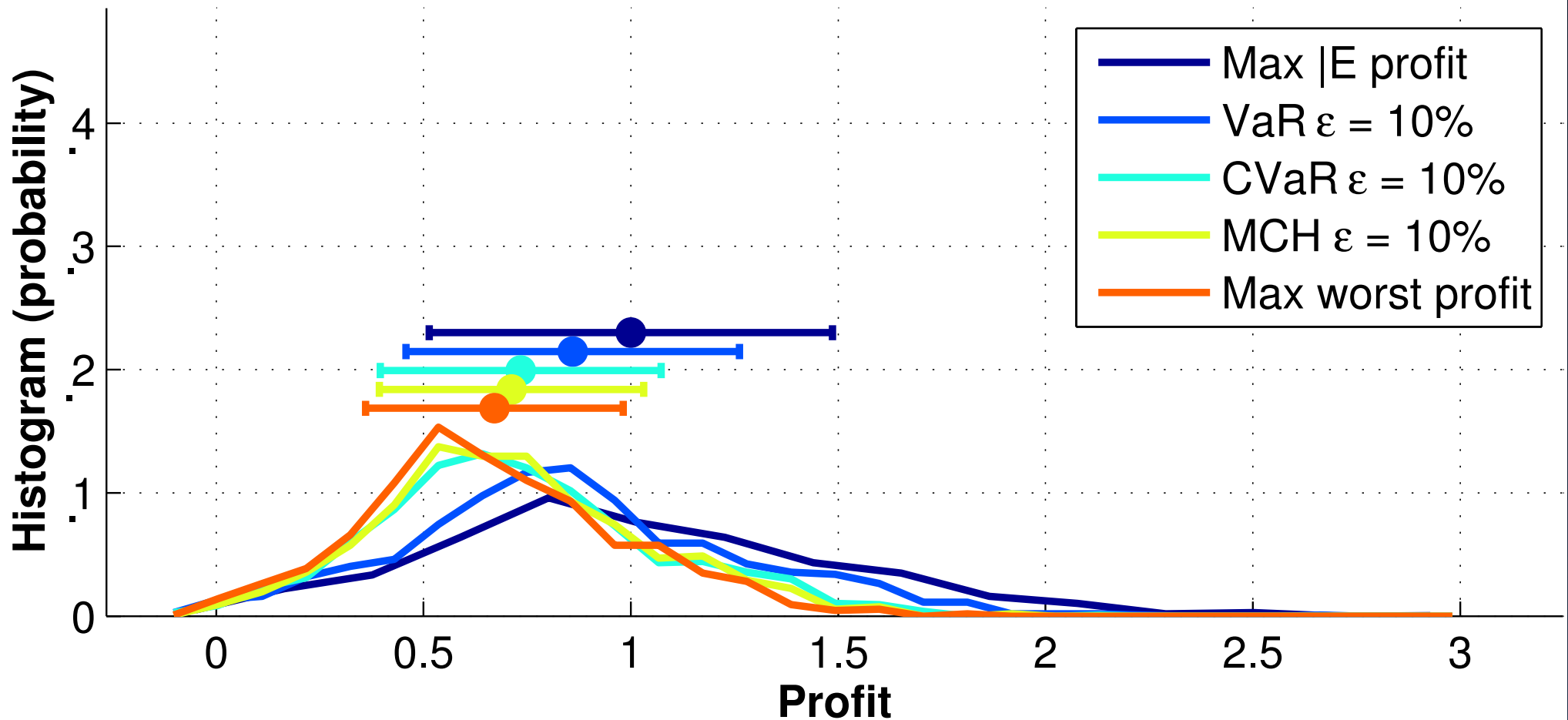
16000 bloques y 100 escenarios

Profits histogram using in-sample ore-grades



Si evaluamos con 1000 escenarios?

Profits histogram using full-sample ore-grades



CVaR: 2728 bloques y 50 escenarios

CVaR: 2728 bloques y 50 escenarios



Conclusiones

- Medidas de Riesgo:
 - Diferentes comportamientos
 - Sensible al uso restringido de escenarios
- Ley de corte variable ayuda.
- Problemas reales: no basta CPLEX:
 - Chicoisne, Espinoza, Goycoolea, Moreno y Rubio (2010), Bienstock y Zuckerberg (2011)