

Centre for Earth Systems Engineering Research





Resilience of resource movements to disruptive events

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Disruption to resource movement











Material Flow Analysis





Input Output Table





Input-Output (as used by economists) can be used to model supply and use of resources – highlighting these interactions

Spatial network analysis to capture interactions with each other in space and with the environment



Modelling system





Methodology





Modelling system





Case study: Shetland





Case study implementation

- Flood occurs in Lewick
- On nodes [residential/industrial zones]
 - Halts production associated with relevant industry
 - Intermediate demand (e.g. for industrial processes) removed, but end user demand (e.g. food for people) remains
 - Destroys existing surplus stock
 - On links [infrastructure networks]
 - Severs connection and any associated resource flows
 - Alternative routing sought if possible



Analyses of resource movement resilience

Strategies (S)

Deliveries of a single unit of stock at each time step.

As above plus additional reserve stock of three units.

'Batch deliveries' plus additional reserve stock of three units

Metrics

The number of time steps after the initial disruptive event before each site is disrupted

The proportion of sectors operating

The number of remaining active I-O connections





Marine Engineering





Alternative resource management strategies





Conclusions

Disruption of the distribution industry led to far greater resource disruption overall and a more rapid cascading failure of the wider resource system because of its high levels of connectivity.

'Just in time' resource production and movement strategy led to the fastest system collapse.

On-site storage of stocks provided greater resilience with bulk deliveries providing further stability

Provides potential 'breathing room' for stakeholders to identify alternative mechanisms for ensuring the supply of critical resources, repairing facilities and infrastructure.



Next steps

model

Maintaining the flow of food, materials, water and other resources before, during and after a flood event is vital for community resilience

Introduced a new resource model that couples information on consumption and demand for resources, with a spatial network model

Preliminary case study demonstrated proof of concept – ongoing work to:

- Prepare a more detailed case study implement disagregation algorithm
- Better characterisation of failure
- Alternative metrics of 'resilience' including impact of disruptions
- Develop and test wider range of adaptation strategies including opportunities/risks associated with infrastructure interdependency
- Explore 'recovery' strategies

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