Multi Criteria Decision Making (MCDM)

> ENTROPY METHOD

The **Entropy method** is a weighting technique used in MCDM to objectively determine the weights of criteria. In MCDM, different criteria may have varying degrees of importance, and the Entropy method calculates these weights based on the information contained in each criterion's data.

Step 1 Creating the initial decision matrix: The decision alternatives of the problem and the evaluation criteria to be considered while evaluating these alternatives are determined. Then, the initial deci-

Factors	Decarbonization Regulatory Co Opportunity c Impact on the Safety	Regulatory Co 0	pportunity c Im	npact on the Sai		Global Availa Supply Capaci Durability	oly Capaci Dura		tability Fuel	Adaptability Fuel availabil Vessel Safety Reliability	Safety Reliabi		storageInfras:	tructure Air po	Ilution Acqui	isition cd GHG	Emission Tech	nical mat Capit	nergy storage Infrastructura Air pollution Acquisition cd GHG Emission Technical mat Capital Cost Public acceptance	c acceptance
Decarbonization	6	3.75	3.25	4.75	3.75	35	3.5	2.75	3.25	3.75	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.5	4.25	w	4.25	3.25	2.5	35
Regulatory Compliance	3.75	6	3.25	2.75	3.75	3	3	3.25	3.5	3.5	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.25	4	3.25	3.75	3.5	3.25	3.25
Opportunity cost	3.5	3	6	ယ	3	3.25	3.5	2.5	3.25	3	3.25	2.75	2.5	2.75	3	3.25	3	3.5	3.5	w
Impact on the ecosystem	4.75	3	3.25	6	4	3.75	သ	3.75	w	3.5	3.75	ယ	w	3.5	4.5	2.5	4.25	3.25	2.75	3.25
Safety	3.5	3.75	ω	4.25	6	2.75	2.5	3.75	3.75	3.5	4.75	4	3.75	3.5	35	2.75	3.75	3.5	ω	3.75
Global Availability	3.75	3.25	3.5	3.75	2.75	6	4	33	w	4.25	3.5	3.25	ω	3.5	2.5	2.75	2.5	w	3.25	3.25
Supply Capacity	3.5	3.25	3.25	ယ	2.5	3.75	6	33	35	4	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.75	2.75	3.25	2.5	3.5	3.25	w
Durability	2.75	3.25	₃₃	3.5	4	3	2.75	6	3.5	2.75	4	4	3.5	3.75	3.5	3.25	3	3.5	3.5	3.75
Adaptability	3.75	3.5	3.75	3.5	3.5	3.25	3.5	3.5	6	3	4	4	3.5	3.75	33	33	3.25	4.25	ယ	3.75
Fuel availability	3.75	3.5	3.25	4	4	4.25	3.5	ω	35	6	3.75	3.5	3.5	3.75	3.75	2.75	3.75	3.25	3.25	w
Vessel Safety	3.5	4.25	w	4	4.5	35	35	3.75	4	4.25	6	3.75	3.75	3.5	3.75	3.25	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.25
Reliability	3.75	4	w	3.5	4.25	2.75	35	3.75	35	4.25	4	6	3.75	3.75	4.25	2.75	3.75	4	ω	35
Energy storage efficiency	3.5	3.25	w	3.25	3.75	ω	3.75	3.75	3.75	4	3.75	3.75	6	4	w	w	2.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Infrastructure	3.5	3.25	w	3.25	3.75	3.25	4	4	4	3.5	3.25	용	3.75	6	3.25	3.25	35	35	3.25	3.75
Air pollution	4.75	4	3.25	4.75	3.75	ω_	2.75	3.25	3.75	4	3.75	뜴	3.25	w	6	w	4.25	3.5	3.25	3.75
Acquisition cost	3.25	ω	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.25	2.75	3.25	ω	ω	2.75	ω	3.25	3.25	6	35	2.75	3.75	3.25
GHG Emission reduction	4.25	4	3.25	4.25	3.75	2.5	2.75	3.5	35	3.75	3.25	35	2.75	3.25	4.25	w	6	3.75	ω	35
Technical maturity	3.25	4	3.25	3.25	3.5	3.25	35	3.5	3.75	3.5	3.5	3.75	3.75	3.75	35	w	35	6	3.25	3.5
Capital Cost	2.75	3.25	4.25	2.75	3.25	3.25	4	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.5	2.5	35	3.5	25	3.75	3.25	3.25	6	3.75
Public acceptance	3.5	3.5	w	3.5	3.75	3.5	w	3.25	3.25	3	3.75	35	3.75	35	3.5	3.25	3.25	3.5	3.25	6

Step 2 Normalizing the initial decision matrix: The values of the criteria that have different units in the problem are normalized with the help of Eq. (2) and converted to values in the range of [0, 1].

$$P_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{ij}} \tag{2}$$

Global And Supply Car Durabity Anaptabili Fuel and is Vessel Sei Reliability Energy stb infrastrud Air pollutrichoquisitio GHGE miss		Capital Cost 0.03666667 0.044674 0.062731 0.037288 0.	Technical maturity 0.04333333 0.054983 0.04797 0.044068 0.	GHG Emission reduction 0.05666667 0.054983 0.04797 0.057627 0.0	Acquisition cost 0.04333333 0.041237 0.04797 0.037288 0.	Air pollution 0.06333333 0.054983 0.04797 0.064407 0.	Infrastructure 0.04666667 0.044674 0.04428 0.044068 0.1	Energy storage efficiency 0.04666667 0.044674 0.04428 0.044068 0.050505	Reliability 0.05 0.054983 0.04428 0.047458 0.	Vessel Safety 0.04666667 0.056419 0.04428 0.054237 0.0	Fuel availability 0.05 0.04811 0.04797 0.054237 0.0	Adaptability 0.05 0.04811 0.055351 0.047458 0.	Durability 0.03666667 0.044674 0.04428 0.047458 0.0	Supply Capacity 0.04666667 0.044674 0.04797 0.040678 C	Global Availability 0.05 0.044 <i>6</i> 74 0.051661 0.050847 0.	Safety 0.04666667 0.051546 0.04428 0.057627 0.0	Impact on the ecosystem 0.06333333 0.041237 0.04797 0.061356 0.	Opportunity cost 0.04666667 0.041237 0.088561 0.040678 0.0	Regulatory Compliance 0.05 0.082474 0.04797 0.037288 0.1	Decarbonization 0.08 0.051546 0.04797 0.064407 0.	Factors Decarbonizat Regulaton Opportuni Impact on Safety
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Step 3 Calculating the entropy values of the criterion: e_{ij} is the value corresponding to the uncertainty measure of the criterion j, or in other words the entropy value, is calculated with the help of Eq. (3). Here, k represents a constant coefficient defined as $k = (ln(m))^{-1}$ and e_{ij} is $0 \le e_{ij} \le 1$.

$$e_{ij} = -k \bullet \sum_{j=1}^{n} P_{ij} \bullet ln(P_{ij})$$
(3)

m is alternative (Factors)

SUM Pij*ln(Pij)	-2.97878127	-2.98092	-2.97911	-2.97368	-2.97747	-2.97511	-2.97577	-2.97711	-2.98297	-2.9791	-2.983	-2.97836	-2.9788	-2.98293	-2.9758	-2.97584	-2.97482	-2.98194	-2.9784	-2.9822795
Eij	0.99434161	0.995057	0.99445	0.992637	0.993903	0.993115	0.993338	0.993785	0.995739	0.994448	0.995749	0.994201	0.994349	0.995727	0.993346	0.993359	0.993018	0.995395	0.994214	0.9955094

Step 4 Finding the degrees of differentiation: Using the entropy values of the criteria, d_j values are calculated for each criterion with the help of Eq. (4).

$$d_j = 1 - e_j \tag{4}$$

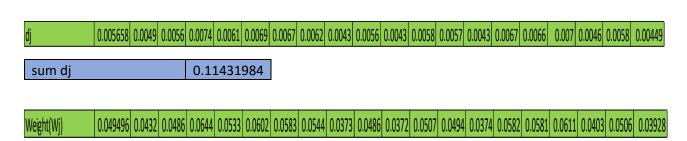




Figure 1. Figuring out the criteria the entropy weights

The entropy weights in the given figure show in figure 1 which factors have the highest weights and which have the least. From this figure we can draw the conclusion which are the factors which will have the greatest impact in the maritime industry at the time of adopting alternative fuel.