Decentralized decision power and information sharing in horizontal logistics collaboration

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Agenda

- 1. Introduction
- 2. The network design multicommodity flow problem
- 3. Allocation rule
- 4. Three systems with central authority
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- 4.2 Partial cooperative system (PCS)
- 4.3 Residual cooperation system (RCS)
- 5. Fully Decentralized Iterative Cooperative System
- 6. Results
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Horizontal logistics collaboration

Central planning

• Decentralized systems $\begin{cases} \text{Auction-based} \\ \text{Non auction-based} \end{cases}$

Horizontal logistics collaboration

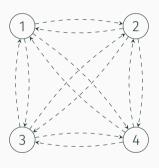
Central planning

 $\cdot \ \, \text{Decentralized systems} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\text{Auction-based} \\ &\text{Non auction-based} \end{aligned} \right.$

Commodities:

	o(k)	t(k)	d_k	r_k
k^1	1	2	1	10
k^2	1	4	1	10
k^3	3	1	1	10

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
q_e & c_e \\
\forall e \in E & 2 & 5
\end{array}$$

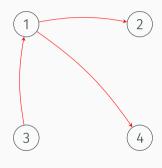


Original network.

Commodities:

	o(k)	t(k)	d_k	r_k
k^1	1	2	1	10
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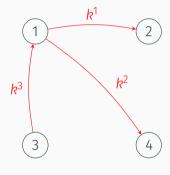


Design of the network.

Commodities:

	o(k)	t(k)	d_k	r_k
k^1	1	2	1	10
k^2	1	4	1	10
k^3	3	1	1	10

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
q_e & c_e \\
\forall e \in E & 2 & 5
\end{array}$$



Route the commodities.

• We model the problem as an ILP, $P_i \forall i \in N$.

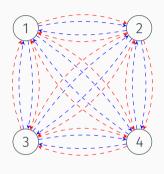
$$P_i: \quad \max \qquad \sum_{k \in \Theta^i} \sum_{e \in \delta^+(t(k)) \cap E^i} f_e^k \cdot d_k \cdot r_k - \sum_{e \in E^i} u_e \cdot c_e \tag{1}$$

Subject to different constraints

Commodities:

	o(k)	t(k)	d_k	r_k
k^1	1	2	1	10
k^2	1	4	1	10
k^3	3	1	1	10
k^4	2	4	1	10

$$\forall e \in E \quad 2 \quad 5$$

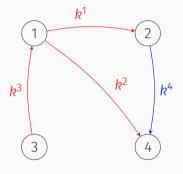


Original network.

Commodities:

	o(k)	t(k)	d_k	r_k	
k^1	1	2	1	10	
k^2	1	4	1	10	
k^3	3	1	1	10	
k^4	2	4	1	10	

$$q_e$$
 c_e $\forall e \in E$ 2 5



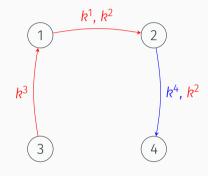
Solution without cooperation.

Commodities:

	o(k)	t(k)	d_k	r_k
k^1	1	2	1	10
k^2	1	4	1	10
k^3	3	1	1	10
k^4	2	4	1	10

Edges:

$$q_e$$
 c_e $\forall e \in E$ 2 5



Cooperative solution.

Allocation rule

Allocation rule

- 1. The revenues generated by any served commodity are allocated to its owner.
- 2. The activation cost of any active edge is paid by its owner.
- 3. The price of using an unit of capacity on an edge $e \in E$ owned by agent w(e) for any other member of the coalition, $i \in N \setminus \{w(e)\}$, is equal to $\frac{c_e}{q_e}$.

- · A central authority with certain decision power.
- · Agents have to share certain amount of information to cooperate.

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• 3 systems: 

Fully centralized cooperation system (FCCS),
Partial cooperation system (PCS),
Residual cooperation system (RCS).
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Fully centralized cooperative system (FCCS)

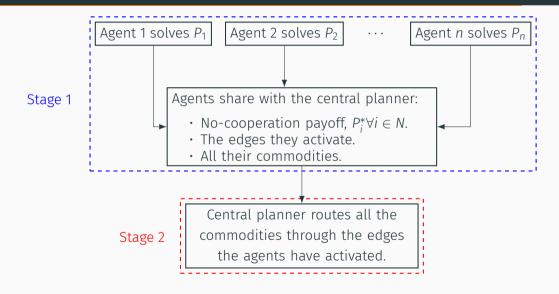
Fully centralized cooperative system (FCCS)

- A central planning system ⇒ Central authority with full information and all the decision power.
- Commodities and edges of all the agents are aggregated into a single bigger problem.
- · Final profit allocation must be individually rational.

Three systems with central authority

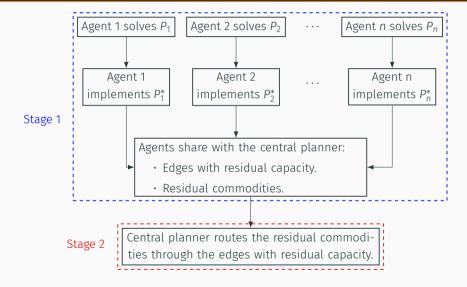
Partial cooperative system (PCS)

Partial cooperative system (PCS)



Residual cooperation system (RCS)

Residual cooperation system (RCS)



Fully Decentralized Iterative Cooperative System



Results

