CONSTRAINED DYNAMIC PROGRAM FOR BACKROOM MINIMIZATION ENSURING ADEQUATE SHELF INVENTORY

1. Introduction

$\mathbb{Z}$ refers to the set of integers, $\mathbb{R}$ refers to the set of real numbers. We will subscript $\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{R}$ to denote appropriate subsets of $\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{R}$.

We consider a single store and single item served inventory from a supplier with infinite inventory and lead time of $L \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ epochs. Review period is assumed to be 1 epoch. There is a fixed capacity of $P \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ units for the item on the shelf (planogram) at the store. The item can only be replenished in multiples of $C \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ units (C refers to the casepack size). Our goal is to identify a replenishment policy that minimizes the "average backroom inventory" (backroom inventory refers to the store inventory that is in excess of P) while ensuring that the shelf inventory in every epoch is at least a specified fraction $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ of P with probability at least $\beta \in [0, 1]$.

2. Inventory

- Denote on-hand inventory (a.k.a. Inventory Level) at the store at the start of epoch t as: $IL_t \in \mathbb{Z}$ (note: IL_t is allowed to go negative if demand is unmet at the store, leading to back-ordering).
- Denote on-order inventory arriving in k epochs ($1 \leq k \leq L$) at the start of epoch t as $OO_{t,k} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

3. Inventory Movements

Denote number of casepacks of inventory ordered in epoch t as $q_t \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. The store will receive that inventory of $q_t C$ in epoch $t + L$. Denote $R_t \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ as the inventory received in epoch t. Following the epoch t of inventory ordering and until the epoch $t + L$ of inventory receipt, this quantity $q_t C$ will appear in the flow equations (see below) as on-order $OO_{t+j,L-j+1}, 1 \leq j \leq L$. For the special case where $L = 0$, $R_t = q_t C$ (Sequence of Events below illustrates that within an epoch, receipt of inventory happens after ordering of inventory).

Demand at store in epoch t is denoted by random variable D_t.

4. Constrained Dynamic Program

The *State* in epoch t is defined by the vector:

$$[IL_t, OO_{t,1}, \ldots OO_{t,L}]$$

The *Action* in epoch t is the number of casepacks ordered, i.e., q_t.

The *Cost* in epoch t is defined as the backroom inventory upon receipt of inventory at the store, i.e., $\max(0, IL_t + R_t - P)$. We set up the problem as an Average-Cost Dynamic Program with the requirements (constraints) that post-demand on-hand inventory $\max(0, IL_t + R_t - D_t) \geq \alpha P$ with probability $\geq \beta$ for all epochs t.

5. Sequence of events in an epoch

(1) Observe *State* (observation of the inventory level IL_t and of the on-orders $OO_{t,1}, \ldots, OO_{t,L}$).
(2) Perform *Action* (ordering of inventory as number of casepacks q_t).
(3) Receipt of inventory R_t at the store.
(4) Calculate *Cost* as the backroom inventory, i.e., $\max(0, IL_t + R_t - P)$.
(5) Occurrence of demand at the store (including missed sales, i.e., stockouts at the store).
(6) Check if shelf inventory is above requisite threshold, i.e., check if $\max(0, IL_t + R_t - D_t) \geq \alpha P$.

6. Equations defining Inventory Flow

The following equations define the inventory flow in any epoch t:

$$R_t = \begin{cases} OO_{t,1} & \text{if } L > 0 \\ q_t C & \text{if } L = 0 \end{cases} \text{ for all } t$$

$$IL_{t+1} = \max(0, IL_t + R_t - D_t) \text{ for all } t$$

$$OO_{t+1,k} = OO_{t,k+1} \text{ for all } t, \text{ for all } 1 \leq k < L$$

$$OO_{t+1,L} = q_t C \text{ for all } t$$