



# LINEAR MODELING FOR SUPPLY CHAIN OPTIMIZATION

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All models are wrong;  
some are useful.

*George Box*

The map is not the territory.

*Alfred Korzybski*

# OUTLINE

Analytics Applications in Supply Chains

Introduction to Linear Optimization

Case Study: Sourcing Optimization for a Global Supply Chain

- Overview of supply chain challenges
- Modeling process
- Key data: manufacturing cost / capacity / duties & transfer pricing
- Model output & lessons learned

Introduction to Mixed-Integer Models

# WHAT IS A SUPPLY CHAIN?

Complete sequence of entities and steps needed to provide a good or service, including sourcing raw materials and components, manufacturing / assembly, storage / warehousing, and transportation / logistics.



## How are analytics used in supply chains?

### Prescriptive Analytics:

- Linear Programming (network design, et al)
- Discrete-event simulation (stochastic)
- Finite scheduling
- Routing optimization

### Predictive Analytics

- Predictive maintenance
- IoT in factories, transportation
- Sales forecasting models
- Commodity price models / hedging / futures contracts

# LINEAR PROGRAMMING INTRODUCTION

Goal: find values of inputs (x's) that optimize (i.e. maximize or minimize) a linear objective function

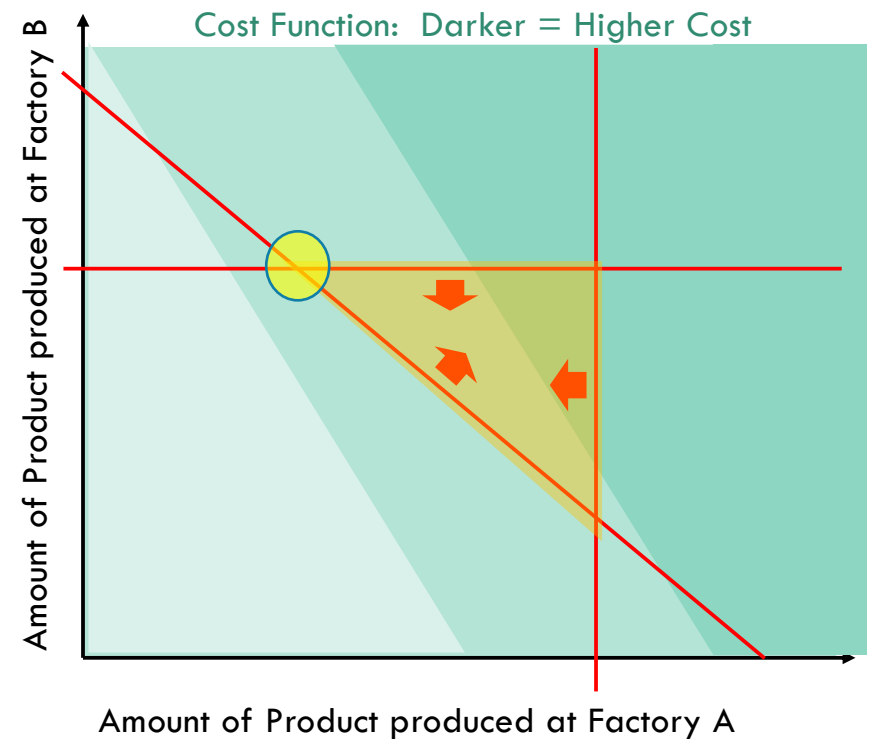
$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$$

subject to one or more linear constraints of the form

$$\sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i = k \text{ or}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i \leq k, \text{ etc.}$$

Note: solution will always be on a vertex or edge of the polygon formed by the constraints



# CASE STUDY: NUTRITIONAL PRODUCTS SUPPLY CHAIN

## Complex:

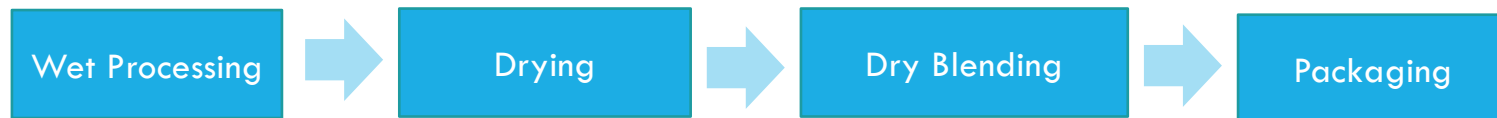
- Several thousand products (SKUs)
- Global markets
- Plants in US, Europe, Asia
- Unique capability (plants not interchangeable)
- Multi-step manufacturing process (see below) → multiple types of capacity

## Dynamic

- Changing sales forecasts and different market dynamics
- Dairy ingredients → seasonality of supply
- Mix-dependent capacity
- Geopolitical / trade

## Difficult Solutions:

- Transferring products among plants: 3-24 months
- Hiring additional crew: 3-12 months
- New packaging line: \$5-10 million, 1-2 years
- New plant: \$150+ million, 3-4 years



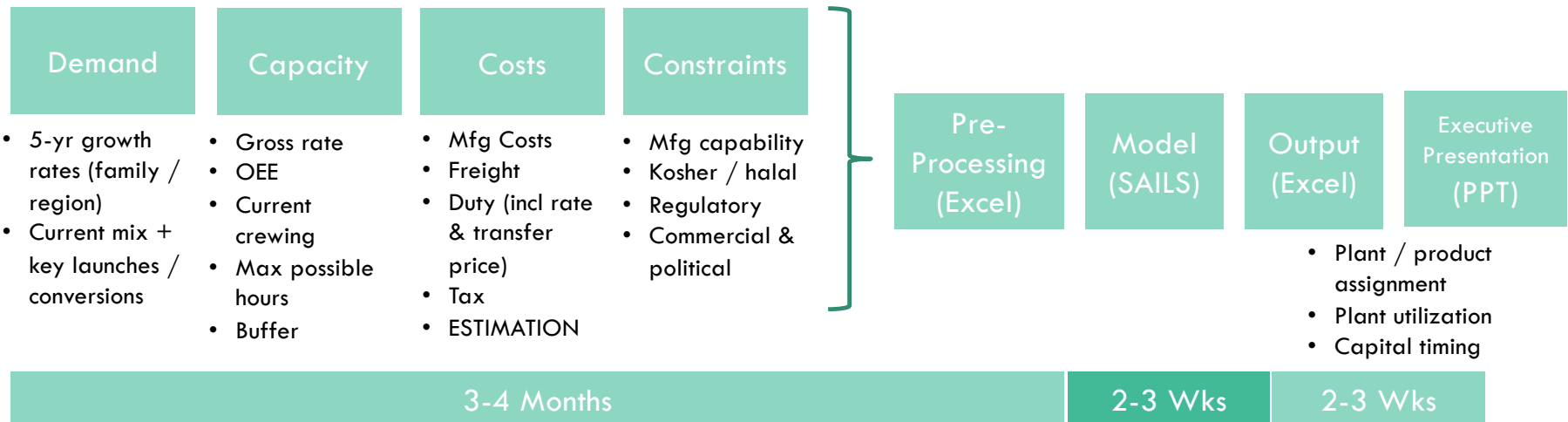
Which products should be made in which plants for which customers?

Need process to 1. **optimize** costs and 2. **anticipate** future capacity constraints and capital needs!

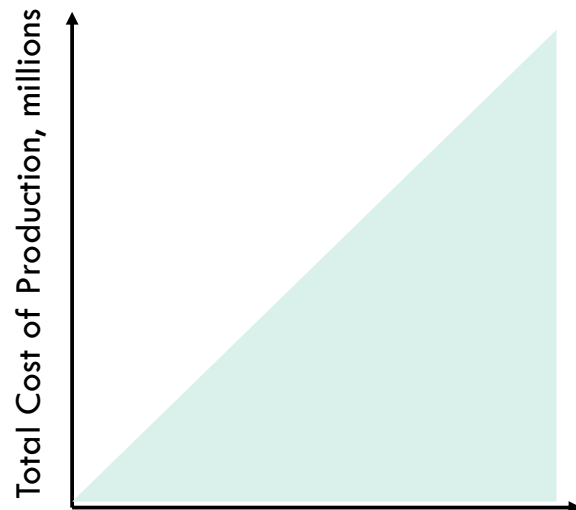
# LONG-RANGE PLANNING & MODELING PROCESS

Solution: long-range planning (LRP) process:

- 2x / year; project demand & capacity for next 5 years
- Minimize: Variable Mfg Cost + Freight + Duties, subject to constraints
- Key assumptions: existing network footprint (usually), buffer %, approved capital projects

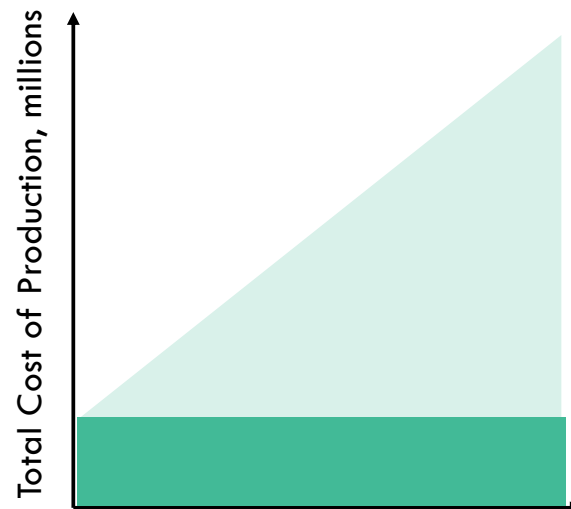


# MANUFACTURING COSTS



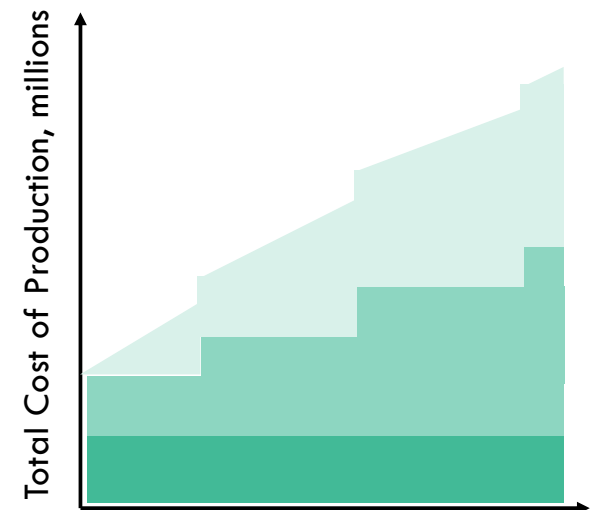
Total Units Produced, Millions

Full Standard Cost



Total Units Produced, Millions

Traditional Cost Accounting



Total Units Produced, Millions

Detailed Cost Model

What method is correct? What questions are you trying to answer?

Fixed costs are sunk costs!!!



# MANUFACTURING CAPACITY

$x_i$  = units of product  $i$  produced

$r_i$  = machine speed for product  $i$  (units per minute)

$e_i$  = OEE (efficiency factor)

$$\text{Constraint: } \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{x_i}{r_i e_i} \right) \leq \text{Total Available Hours} * \text{Buffer}$$

Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE): measure of efficiency

Measure at both current crewing and at theoretical max crewing (24-7 operation)

## Challenges

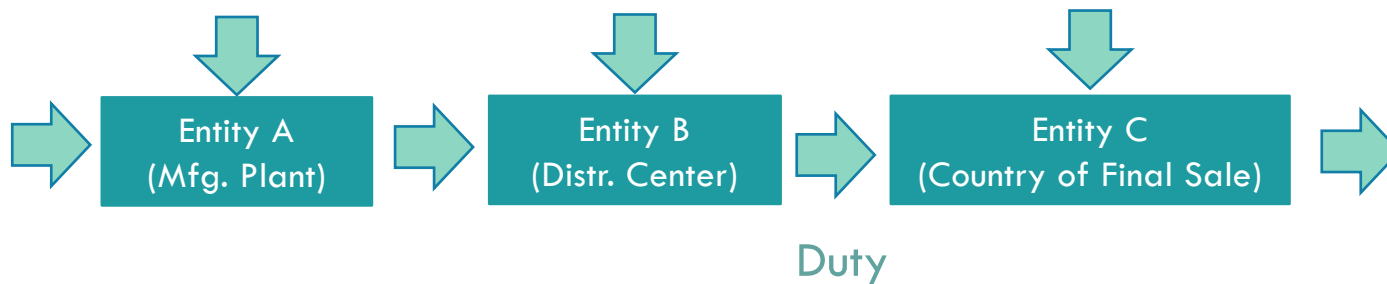
- Inconsistency of definitions / metrics; hidden activity
- Unforeseen bottlenecks when approaching max capacity
- Mix- and sequence-dependent:



VS.



# TRANSFER PRICING, DUTIES AND TAX



**Transfer Price:** price charged among different entities in same company

- Need not be same as the manufacturing standard cost!
- Considerations: treasury, tax, currency hedging

**Duty Cost = Duty Rate \* (Transfer Price + Freight) + Fixed Element (if applicable)**

Duty regulations and free trade agreements are complex!

# MODEL OUTPUT & LESSONS LEARNED

## Output:

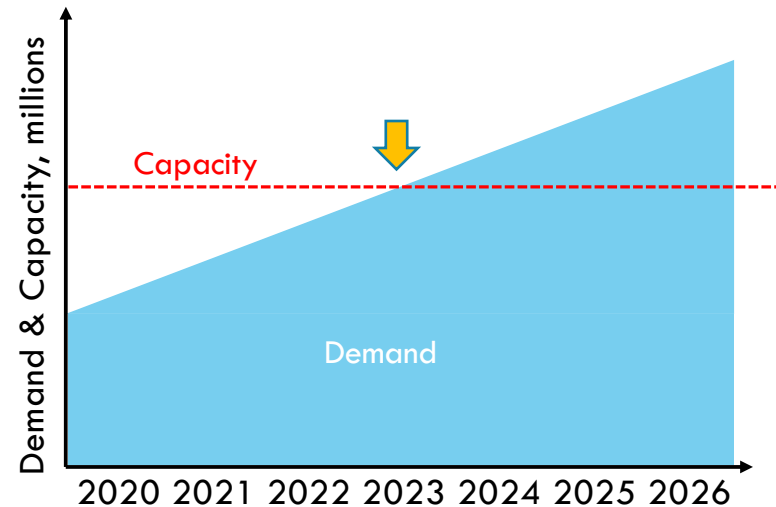
- Where (and when) will we have a problem?
- What are the key risks / sensitivities?

## Lessons Learned - Technical

- Cost structure drives ideal network structure
- Be aware of the trade-offs among speed, quality and level of detail. Is the extra precision needed?
- Understand sensitivity to key assumptions

## Lessons Learned - Organizational

- Align early and often!
- Must speak the language of (the) business; aka NO ONE CARES ABOUT YOUR STUPID MODEL
- Executive presentations are a special skill! Come with clearly articulated recommendations
- **Model must not be a black box**; must articulate WHY the model is making a particular recommendation



# OTHER TOPICS: NETWORK FOOTPRINT ANALYSIS

Network footprint analysis answers:

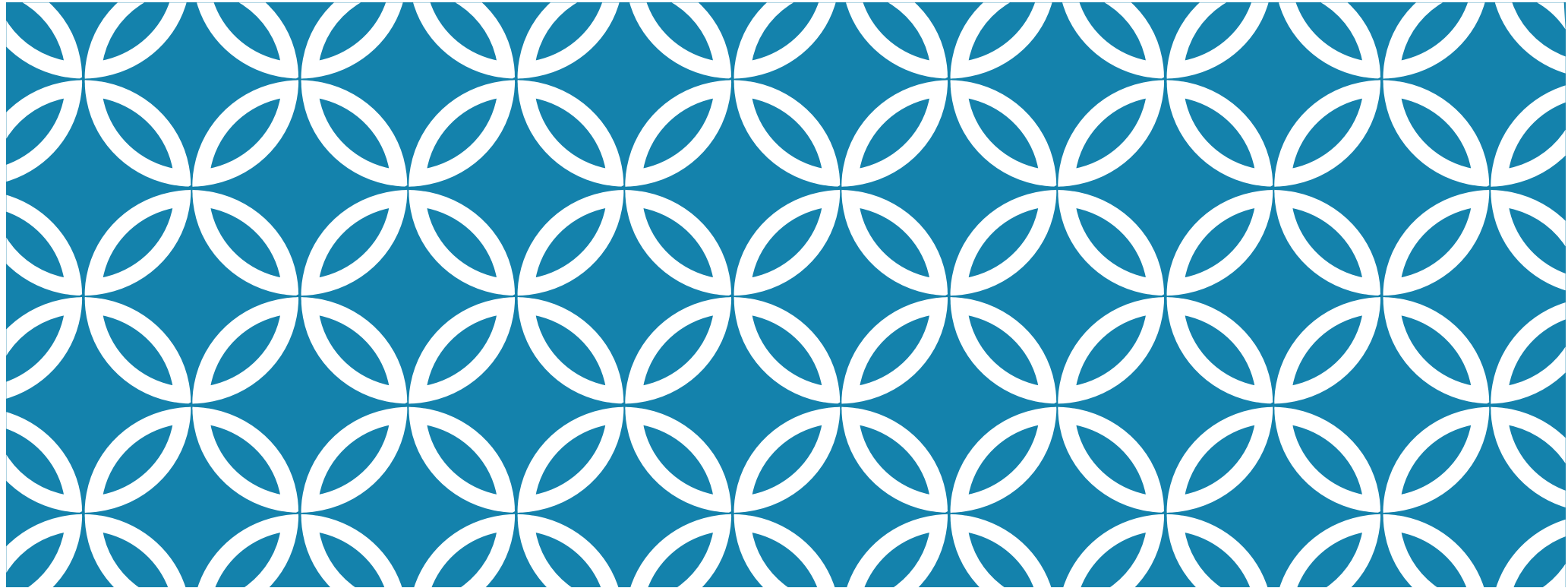
- Where should our factories and distribution centers be located? How large each should be?
- Risk / scenario analysis

Key challenges:

- Finding desired balance of “blue sky” with “practical”
- Aligning on macro / strategic assumptions, questions, and scenarios; managing “scope creep”
- Developing financial and other detailed assumptions
- Confidentiality / sensitivity
- Understanding and being willing to make decisions in the face of uncertainty

Mixed-Integer Linear Programming: involves binary / “on-off” decisions

- Example: “plant A is open” vs. “plant A is closed”
- Warning! This is more difficult computationally; solver time increases exponentially with the number of on-off decisions!



## QUESTIONS & COMMENTS ?

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