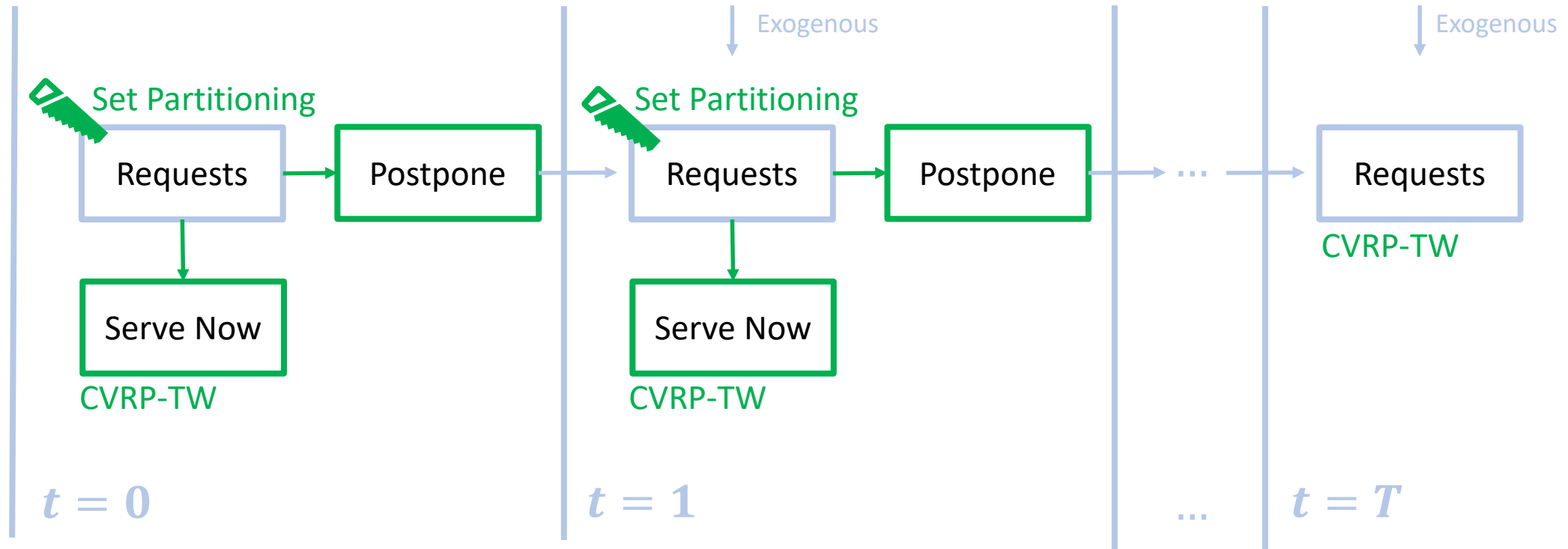


2-Stage Set Partitioning for Dynamic Vehicle Dispatching

ORberto Hood and the Barrymen

Florentin D. Hildebrandt, Roberto Roberti, Barrett W. Thomas, Marlin W. Ulmer

Dynamic Problem



Two Decisions: **partitioning** and **routing**

Optimal Set Partitioning

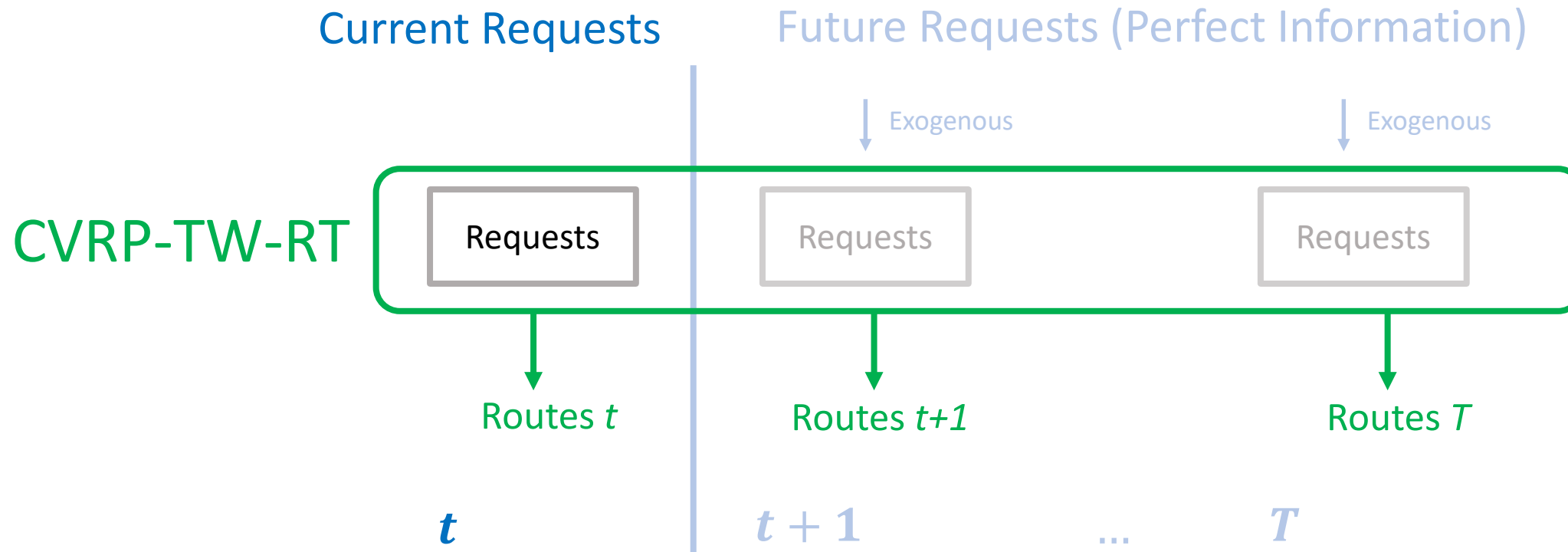
Gefördert durch



Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft



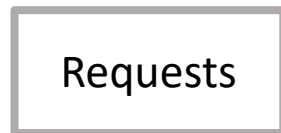
In an ideal world...



2-Stage Set Partitioning

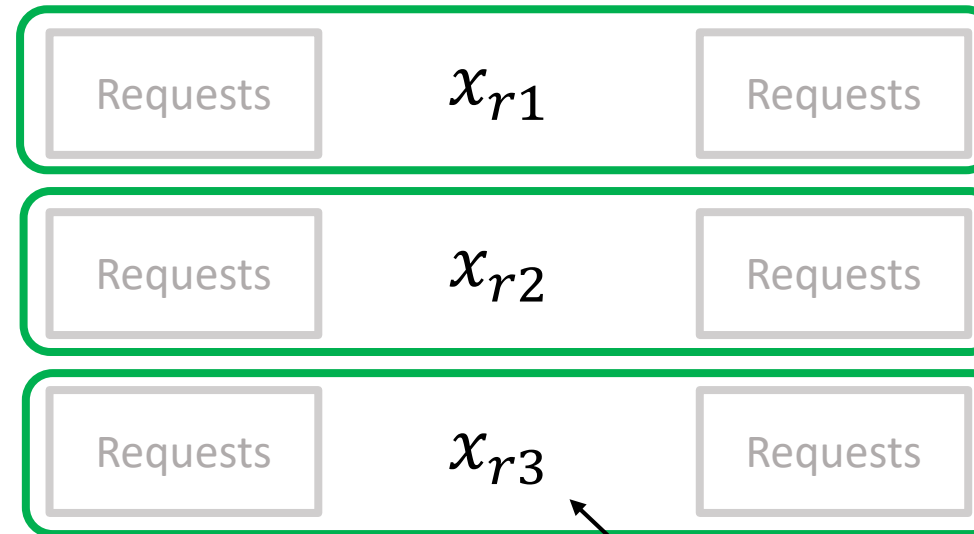
A forecast must suffice...

Current Requests



t

Sample Request Scenarios



$t + 1$

...

T

Solve each scenario
individually and
find consensus

Scenario 1

Scenario 2

Scenario 3

S_t

Decision variable for each route
and scenario

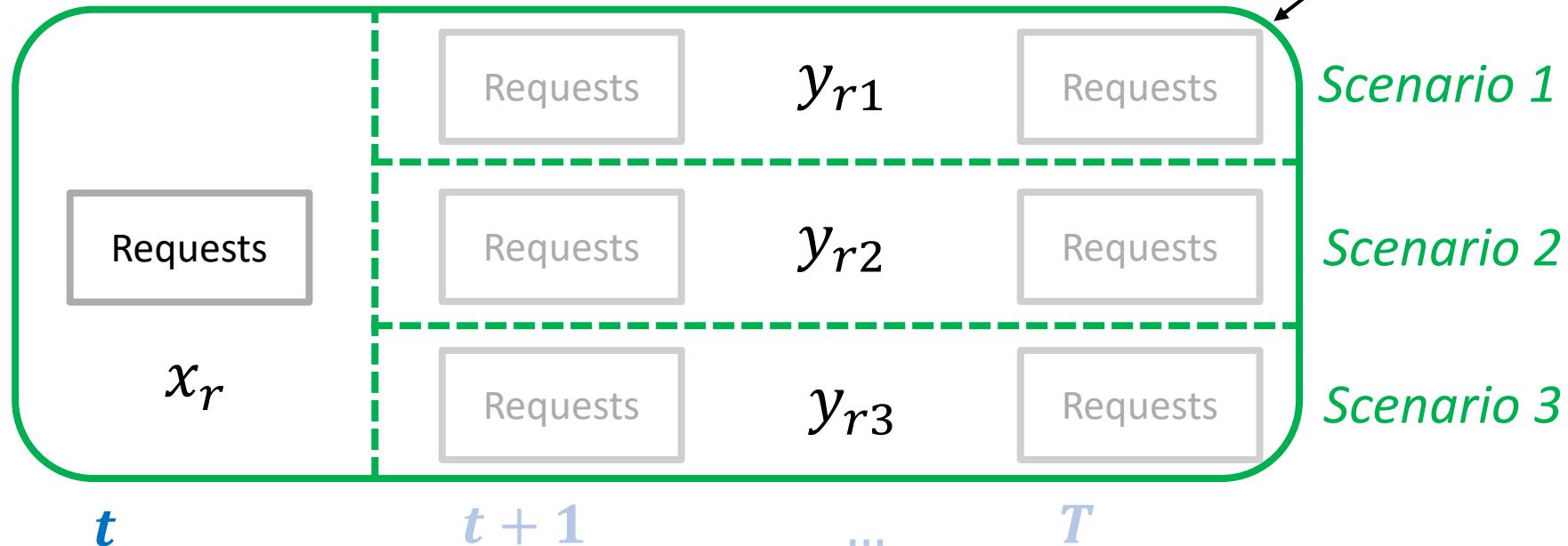
2-Stage Set Partitioning

We consider all scenarios **together!**

Current Requests

Sample Request Scenarios

Solve all scenario
together!



Key idea:

Served now in **one** scenario → Served now in **all** scenarios
Postponed in **one** scenario → Postponed in **all** scenarios

2-Stage Set Partitioning

Model and notation:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}_c} c_r x_r + \frac{1}{|S_t|} \sum_{j \in S_t} \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}_{f,j}} c_r y_{rj} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}_c} a_{ir} x_r + \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}_{f,j}} a_{ir} y_{rj} = 1 \quad \forall j \in S_t, \forall i \in C_t \cup C_{tj} \\ & x_r \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall r \in \mathcal{R}_c \\ & y_{rj} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall j \in S_t, \forall r \in \mathcal{R}_{f,j} \end{aligned}$$

S_t	Set of sampled scenarios
C_t	Current requests
C_{tj}	Requests sampled in Scenario j
\mathcal{R}_c	Set of feasible routes for current epoch
\mathcal{R}_{fj}	Set of feasible routes to deploy in the future assuming scenario j
c_r	Costs of route $r \in \mathcal{R}_c \cup \bigcup_{j \in S_t} \mathcal{R}_{fj}$
a_{ir}	Customer i is served in route r
x_r	Route $r \in \mathcal{R}_c$ is deployed
y_{rj}	Route $r \in \mathcal{R}_{fj}$ is deployed

2-Stage Set Partitioning

Challenges and solutions

Combinatorial Number of decision variables → Column Generation

Pricing out routes is NP-hard → Relax elementarity of routes
(generate $(q-t)$ -routes via
dynamic programming)

What we get: Dual bound on marginal cost of serving requests now vs later

Finally: Partition current requests accordingly and solve CVRP-TW

Thank you to the organizers!

Please reach out:



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