## **KU LEUVEN**

# Multi-agent systems based solution for Pickup-anddelivery

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KU Leuven - Multi-agent systems







- 1 Setting and Problem
- 2 Objectives
- **3** Research questions
- 4 Hypotheses
- 5 Variables
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## 1 Setting

- City
- ► Manhattan style city blocks

#### 1 Problem statement

RoboPizza

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## 2 Objectives

► Analyze performance of BDI & delegate MAS algorithm in a city setting

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#### 3 Research questions (1)

- What is the relation between the amount of requests that RoboPizza receives and the waiting time for customers?
- Are robots on the road more when there are more requests in the system?
- Does increasing the amount of robots decrease the customer waiting time when there are many requests?
- ► How does the amount of robots impact the workload (occupancy rate) of the charging station?

## 3 Research questions (2)

- ▶ What is the relation between the amount of charging robots and the amount of clients we have to decline?
- How do waiting times change as the amount of road works change (dynamism)?
- ► How do waiting times change as the amount of pickup locations change (dynamism)?

- 4 Hypotheses

## 4 Hypotheses (1)

- ► What is the relation between the amount of requests that RoboPizza receives and the waiting time for customers?
  - $H_1$ : The waiting time increases with the amount of requests.
  - H<sub>0</sub>: The waiting time does **not** increase with the amount of requests.
- Are robots on the road more when there are more requests in the system?
  - H<sub>1</sub>: Robots are on the road more when there are more requests in the system.
  - H<sub>0</sub>: Robots are **not** on the road more when there are more requests in the system.

## 4 Hypotheses (2)

- ▶ Does increasing the amount of robots decrease the customer waiting time when there are many requests?
  - H<sub>1</sub>: Increasing the amount of robots decreases the customer waiting time when there are many requests.
  - H<sub>0</sub>: Increasing the amount of robots does not decrease the customer waiting time when there are many requests.
- How does the amount of robots impact the workload (occupancy rate) of the charging station?
  - $H_1$ : A larger amount of robots increases the workload of the charging station.
  - H<sub>0</sub>: A larger amount of robots does **not** increase the workload of the charging station.

## 4 Hypotheses (3)

- ▶ What is the relation between the amount of charging robots and the amount of clients we have to decline?
  - H<sub>1</sub>: The amount of charging robots has no influence on the amount of clients that have to be declined.
  - H<sub>0</sub>: The amount of charging robots influences on the amount of clients that have to be declined.
- How do waiting times change as the amount of road works change (dynamism)?
  - $H_1$ : Waiting times increase as the amount of road works increase.
  - H<sub>0</sub>: Waiting times do **not** increase as the amount of road works increase.

## 4 Hypotheses (4)

- ► How do waiting times change as the amount of pickup locations change (dynamism)?
  - ullet  $H_1$ : Waiting times decrease as the amount of pickup locations increase.
  - H<sub>0</sub>: Waiting times do **not** decrease as the amount of pickup locations increase.

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## 5 Independent variables

- $ightharpoonup n_{robots} = ext{amount of delivery robots}$
- $ightharpoonup p_{request} = ext{probability for a new request}$
- $ightharpoonup \mu_{pizza}, \sigma_{pizza} = {
  m Gaussian \ distribution \ parameters \ for \ amount \ of \ pizzas}$
- $ightharpoonup p_{pizzeria\_closes} = ext{probability for a pickup location to close}$
- $lacktriangledown p_{pizzeria\_opens} =$  probability for a pickup location to open
- $ightharpoonup p_{road\_works\_start} = \mathsf{probability} \ \mathsf{for} \ \mathsf{road} \ \mathsf{works} \ \mathsf{to} \ \mathsf{start}$
- $ightharpoonup p_{road\_works\_finish} = probability for existing road works to finish$

## 5 Dependent variables

- lacktriangledown  $t_{wait} = {\sf cumulative}$  waiting time for customers
- lacktriangledown  $t_{robots\_driving} = ext{time robots spent driving}$
- $ightharpoonup t_{idle\_time} =$ time where robots are idle
- $n_{deliveries} =$ amount of finished deliveries
- $ightharpoonup n_{road\_works} = \text{amount of road works}$
- $lacktriangleright n_{requests} = {\sf cumulative} \ {\sf amount} \ {\sf of} \ {\sf requests} \ {\sf in} \ {\sf the} \ {\sf system}$
- $ightharpoonup n_{robots\_charging} =$ workload of the charging station
- $ightharpoonup avg_{pizzas} = ext{average amount of pizzas carried by robots}$
- $ightharpoonup avg_{pizzeria} = average amount of pizzeria open$
- $ightharpoonup avg_{requests} = ext{average amount of requests in the system}$

#### 5 Other variables

- speed = moving speed of the robots
- baking time = how fast can a pizzeria cook a pizza
- battery size = the capacity of a battery
- charging time = the amount of time it takes to recharge a battery

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#### 6 Plan

- Create a map
- Generate pizzeria and charging station
- Create random delivery tasks
- Implement task-allocation & route planning
- Calculate statistics
- Report results 6

