

**Study Case: KedgePAC** 

#### Course

**Business Analytics** 

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#### 1. Introduction

KedgePAC has established itself as a prominent provider of pioneering heating and cooling solutions. The company's groundbreaking PAK air-conditioning system has rapidly gained traction, thanks to its exceptional design, efficiency, dependability, and competitive pricing.

However, with the escalating demand for the PAK system, KedgePAC is confronted with fresh hurdles in regards to meeting production requirements, while simultaneously reducing inventory and transportation expenses. KedgePAC's supply chain is a complex web that spans across production sites in Marseille and Paris, with a combined monthly capacity of 23,000 PAK units.

The Bordeaux warehouse serves as a logistical hub for nationwide sales, but the current monthly shipping schedule has resulted in a bottleneck. Additionally, the company is grappling with fixed and variable costs linked to transportation and storage, as well as fluctuating demand. Demand is projected to be 15,000 units for April and 25,000 for May.

To optimize its manufacturing and shipping strategies, KedgePAC is devising an integer linear programming model to steer its supply chain management and uphold its position as a front-runner in the heat pump industry.

The optimization model is upheld using a sorted list of sets, parameters, and variables. Finally followed by an objective function that puts in perspective the mathematical challenge of the shipping and storage PAK units.

#### 2. Mathematical Formulation

## **Objective function**

## **Decision Variables**

- Quantity of PAK in Marseille (XMa, XMm)
- Quantity of PAK in Paris (XPa, XPm)
- Quantity shipped Marseille to Bordeaux (ZMa, ZMm)
- Quantity shipped Paris to Bordeaux (ZPa, ZPm)
- Binary decision to ship Marseille to Bordeaux (YMa, YMm)
- Binary decision to ship Paris to Bordeaux (YPa, YPm)

#### **Constraints**

- April Demand: 15000
- May Demand: 25000
- April Production capacity Marseille: XMa ≤ 9000
- May Production capacity Marseille:  $XMm \leq 13000$
- April Production capacity Paris:  $XPa \leq 10000$
- May Production capacity Paris:  $XPm \leq 11000$
- Decision Marseille to Bordeaux April: ZMa ≤ 10000
- Decision Paris to Bordeaux April:  $ZPa \leq 0$
- Decision Marseille to Bordeaux May:  $ZMm \leq 14000$
- Decision Paris to Bordeaux May:  $ZPm \leq 11000$
- Inventory Marseille April: Inventory\_Marseille\_April ≥ 1000
- Inventory Marseille May: Inventory\_Marseille\_May  $\geq 0$

- Inventory Paris April: Inventory\_Paris\_April  $\geq 1000$
- Inventory Paris May: Inventory\_Paris\_May  $\geq 0$
- Inventory Bordeaux April: Inventory\_Bordeaux\_April  $\geq 0$
- Inventory Bordeaux May: Inventory\_Bordeaux\_May  $\geq 0$

# 3. Optimal Solution

Constraints	LHS	Sign	RHS
April Demand	15000	=	15000
May Demand	25000	=	25000
April Production capacity Marseille	9000	<=	13000
April Production capacity Paris	0	<=	10000
May Production capacity Marseille	13000	<=	13000
May Production capacity Paris	10000	<=	10000
Decison Marseille to Bordeaux April	10000	<=	1000000
Decison Paris to Bordeaux April	0	<=	0
Decison Marseille to Bordeaux May	14000	<=	1000000
Decison Paris to Bordeaux May	11000	<=	1000000
Inventory Marseille april	1000	>=	0
Inventory Marseille May	4.366E-11	>=	0
Inventory Paris April	1000	>=	0
Inventory Paris May	0	>=	0
Inventory Bordeaux April	0	>=	0
Inventory Bordeaux May	0	>=	0

Current Stocks	April		May
Marseille SM		1000	4.366E-11
Paris SP		1000	0
Bordeaux SB		0	0

Decision Variables	April		May	
Quantity of PAK in Marseille	XMa	9000	XMm	13000
Quantity of PAK in Paris	XPa	0	XPm	10000
Quantity shipped Marseille to Bordeaux	ZMa	10000	ZMm	14000
Quantity shipped Paris to Bordeaux	ZPa	0	ZPm	11000
Binary decision to ship Marseille to Bordeaux	YMa	1	YMm	1
Binary decision to ship Paris to Bordeaux	YPa	0	YPm	1

Objective function \$ 115,000.00