



A Branch-and-Cut based Pricer for the Capacitated Vehicle Routing Problem

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Introduction



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 - The amount of available vehicles with their capacity.
 - A central depot where vehicles are stationed.
 - Customers' locations.
 - The demands of the individual customers.



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- CVRP defined on a complete graph. We are given:
 - The amount of available vehicles with their capacity.
 - A central depot where vehicles are stationed.
 - Customers' locations.
 - The demands of the individual customers.
- Objective:
 - Minimize overall routing costs while meeting the needs of all customers.

Branch-price-and-cut



- In the last two decades, the most efficient VRP solvers are all based on branch-price-and-cut approaches [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11].
- Branch-price-and-cut (BPC) is an **exact approach** for solving combinatorial optimization problems.
 - Extension of traditional branch-and-cut (BAC).
 - Can tackle **extensive** integer programming models.

$$\begin{split} \min_{\lambda} \quad z_{\text{SC}}(\lambda) &= \sum_{p \in P} c_p \lambda_p \\ \sum_{p \in P} \lambda_p &= K \\ \sum_{p \in P} a_{ip} \lambda_p &\geq 1 \quad \forall i \in V_0 \\ \lambda_p &\in \{0,1\} \quad \forall p \in P. \end{split}$$



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■ How?

- Column Generation (CG): decision variables are generated lazily.
 - In VRP, decision variables represent single vehicle feasible routes.
- **Pricing** in CVRP, is the art of feeding the BPC approach with good reduced cost routes to bring it towards fast optimality convergence.

Contemporary Approaches for Pricing



- Pricing Problem (PP) in its "natural" form is an **NP-hard** combinatorial optimization problem [12].
 - An Elementary Shortest Path Problem with Resource Constraints (ESPPRC) in a reduced cost network with negative cycles:

$$c_p^{\star} = \min_{p \in P} \left\{ \bar{c}_p = \sum_{e = \{i, j\} \in E} \left(c_e - \frac{\pi_i + \pi_j}{2} \right) a_{ep} \right\}. \tag{1}$$

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■ Relaxation of the PP to make it solvable in pseudo-polynomial time [13, 14].

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- Relaxation of the PP to make it solvable in pseudo-polynomial time [13, 14].
- Dynamic programming algorithms (exact and heuristics) to solve the relaxed PP:
 - labeling algorithm proposed in 1992 by Desrochers et al. [15].
 - Extended to handle elementarity condition in 2004 by Feillet et al. [16].



Issues with Contemporary Approaches



Two major issues with contemporary approaches:

- (weak) relaxing the PP worsens the dual bounds fed to the BPC (increasing column generation time).
 - Improved in last decade thanks to "smart" relaxations [17].
- 2 (strong) Labeling algorithm's performance degrades as the vehicle capacity increases (longer routes), limiting its applicability to modern distribution problems.



Contributions





- An exact branch-and-cut approach for the non-relaxed pricing problem.
 - Almost no works on this domain, except [18].
- 2 Verify its competitiveness at solving the PP as the vehicle capacity increases.



Implementation



- Implemented in C and available online under a permissive license.
- Branch-and-cut implementation based on the IBM ILOG CPLEX optimizer.
- The Capacitated Profitable Tour Problem (CPTP) [18] was used as the base IP formulation to model the PP.

CPLEX

- ahttps://github.com/dparo/master-thesis
 - Some implementation details:
 - Heuristics for warm-starting (constructive + local-search).
 - Inclusion of several cutting-planes:
 - GSEC, RCC [19], GLM [20].
 - Integral separation by tracking major connected components.
 - Fractional separation through push relabel max-flow [21] and Gomory-Hu trees [22].



Empirical evaluation



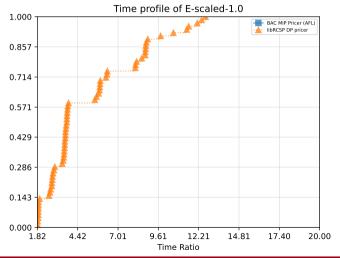


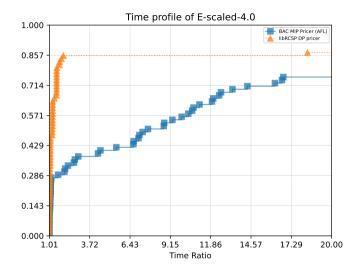
- We've modified the commonly employed traditional instances proposed in [1, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28].
- BaPCod: State-of-the-art BPC of [29] developed in France at the Bordeaux University and Bordeaux Research Center.
 - Parametrized accordingly (disabled non-robust inequalities).
- Time the *BaPCod*'s labeling algorithm [11] and our BAC in solving the harder PPs.
- Running time depicted through **performance profiles** [30].

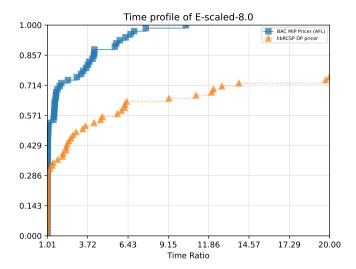


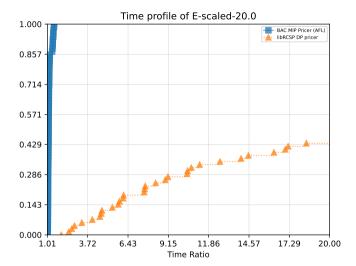
Results (1/2)







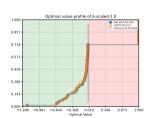


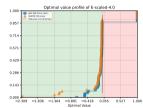


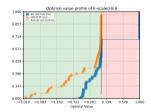


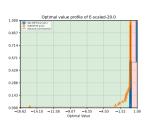
Results (2/2)



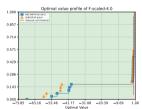


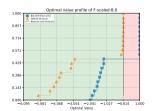


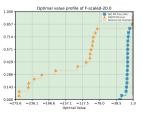














Conclusions and Future Work



The proposed branch-and-cut pricer proved competitive at solving some PP:

- Branch-and-cut approaches may supplement the traditional labeling algorithm.
- Suggesting future research on branch-and-cut approaches in the context of pricing for the CVRP. Benefits:
 - Improve performance of contemporary CVRP solvers.



The end



Thank you all!

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Additional material.



Integer Programming



MIP solvers are rather general and can be used to solve a wide range of problems from various fields [31]. MIP models are, in spirit, a way to mathematically program a solver to achieve the desired solution. A MIP solver can solve a mixed-integer linear programming formulation expressed as [32]:

$$\max_{x,y} c^T x + d^T y \tag{2}$$

s.t.
$$Ax + By \le b \tag{3}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
 (4)

$$y \in \mathbb{Z}_+^k, \tag{5}$$

where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times k}$ are matrices and $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $d \in \mathbb{R}^k$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ are vector coefficients. The bound in eq. (3) can also be rewritten in equality and/or greater form.



History on CVRP exact solvers



- 1961: First branch-and-price applied to the Cutting Stock Problem in [33].
- Up to late 80s: tree search algorithms employing branch-and-bound schemes: Lagrangian duality relaxation,
- Mid 80s: First Column Generation attempts [34, 35].
- From late 80s to first 2000s: branch-and-cut approaches [19, 36, 37, 38, 28, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43].
- 1992: labeling algorithm for pricing in [15].
- 1999: basic implementation of a BPC framework in [44].
- 2006: Turning point in modern BPC frameworks thanks to [2].
- 2011: smart ng-routes relaxation for the pricing problem [17].
- 2014-now: State-of-the-art BPC algorithms [7, 10, 9, 45, 46, 11].



Set Covering formulation



Let $P = \{p \mid p \text{ is a single-truck elementary feasible route}\}$ be the set of all feasible routes.

$$\min_{\lambda} \quad z_{\text{SC}}(\lambda) = \sum_{p \in P} c_p \lambda_p \tag{6}$$

$$\sum_{p \in P} \lambda_p = K \tag{7}$$

$$\sum_{p \in P} a_{ip} \lambda_p \ge 1 \qquad \forall i \in V_0 \tag{8}$$

$$\lambda_p \in \{0,1\} \qquad \forall p \in P. \tag{9}$$



Master Problem (Primal)



$$\min_{\lambda} \quad z_{\text{MP}}(\lambda) = \sum_{\rho \in P} c_{\rho} \lambda_{\rho} \tag{10}$$

$$\sum_{p \in P} \lambda_p = K \tag{11}$$

$$\sum_{p \in P} a_{ip} \lambda_p = 1 \qquad \forall i \in V_0$$
 (12)

$$0 \le \lambda_p \le 1 \qquad \forall p \in P. \tag{13}$$



Master Problem (Dual)



$$\max_{\pi} \quad z_{\text{DMP}}(\pi) = K\pi_0 + \sum_{i \in V_0} \pi_i \tag{14}$$

$$\pi_0 + \sum_{i \in V_0} a_{ip} \pi_i \le c_p \qquad \forall p \in P$$
 (15)

$$\pi_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$
 (16)

$$\pi_i \in \mathbb{R}$$
 $\forall i \in V_0,$ (17)

where $\pi_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \pi_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall i \in V_0$ represents the dual variables associated respectively with constraints (11) and (12).



Restricted Master Problem



Due to the enormous size of the set of routes P, evaluating the dual variables $\pi \in \mathbb{R}^N$ is computationally intractable. As a result, in BAP frameworks we consider only a small subset of columns $\mathscr{P} \subseteq P$:

$$\min_{\lambda} \quad z_{\text{RMP}}(\lambda) = \sum_{p \in \mathscr{P}} c_p \lambda_p \tag{18}$$

$$\sum_{p\in\mathscr{P}}\lambda_p=K\tag{19}$$

$$\sum_{p \in \mathscr{P}} a_{ip} \lambda_p = 1 \qquad \forall i \in V_0$$
 (20)

$$\lambda_p \ge 0$$
 $\forall p \in \mathscr{P}.$ (21)



Pricing sub-problem



We look for a column to enter the basis of the RMP, which in turn necessitates the resolution of the following sub-problem:

$$c_p^* = \min_{p \in P} \left\{ \bar{c}_p = \sum_{e = \{i, j\} \in E} \left(c_e - \frac{\pi_i + \pi_j}{2} \right) a_{ep} \right\},$$
 (22)

which takes the name of *Pricing Problem* (PP). Any $p \in P$ which satisfies $c_p < 0$ is a valid column which can enter the basis of the RMP. The column generation procedure stops mainly under two scenarios: (i) when no more negative reduced cost routes exist, i.e. the PP outputs a $p^* \in P$ achieving $c_p^* \ge 0$ or (ii) the CG procedure tails off.



Pricing Sub-problem Relaxations



- Relax elementarity condition to make the PP solvable in pseudo-polynomial time:
 - \blacksquare *q*-routes with 2-cycles elimination [47].
 - q-routes with arbitrary k-cycles elimination [16, 48].
 - ng-routes [17].



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CPTP



$$\min_{x,y} \quad z_{\text{CPTP}}(x,y) = \sum_{i \in E} c_e x_e - \sum_{i \in V} p_i y_i \tag{23}$$

$$y_0 = 1 \tag{24}$$

$$\sum_{i \in V} q_i y_i \le Q \tag{25}$$

$$\sum_{e \in \delta(i)} x_e = 2y_i \qquad \forall i \in V \tag{26}$$

$$\sum_{e \in \delta(S)} x_e \ge 2y_i \qquad \forall i \in S, \ \forall S \subseteq V_0, \ |S| \ge 2$$
 (27)

$$x_e \in \{0,1\} \qquad \forall e \in E \qquad (28)$$

$$y_i \in \{0,1\} \qquad \forall i \in V. \tag{29}$$

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