Exact and heuristic methods for trading-off makespan and stability in stochastic project scheduling MISTA 2015

K.S. Mountakis, T. Klos, C. Witteveen, B. Huisman



Project scheduling literature: mostly RCPSP

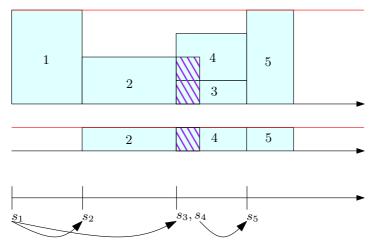
- activities, resources, precedence and resource constraints
- durations = single-point estimates
- NP-Hard (Blazewicz et al. 1983)

Project scheduling literature: mostly RCPSP

- activities, resources, precedence and resource constraints
- durations = single-point estimates
- NP-Hard (Blazewicz et al. 1983)

How useful for real-world projects?

Example RCPSP & solution



Reactive stochastic project scheduling: S-RCPSP

- stochastic durations $D = (D_1, ..., D_n)$ with known $\mathbb{P}[D_i = t]$
- solution = $\frac{1}{1}$ schedule scheduling policy Π
- find Π that minimizes $\mathbb{E}[\max_{i=1,...,n}(S_i(\Pi, \mathbf{D}) + D_i)]$
- RCPSP generalization (at least as hard)

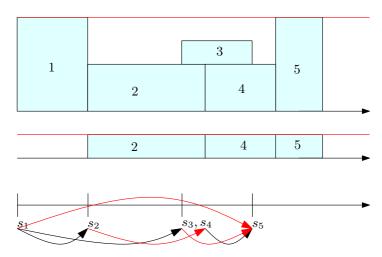
Reactive stochastic project scheduling: S-RCPSP

- stochastic durations $D = (D_1, ..., D_n)$ with known $\mathbb{P}[D_i = t]$
- solution = $\frac{1}{1}$ schedule scheduling policy Π
- find Π that minimizes $\mathbb{E}[\max_{i=1,...,n}(S_i(\Pi, \mathbf{D}) + D_i)]$
- RCPSP generalization (at least as hard)

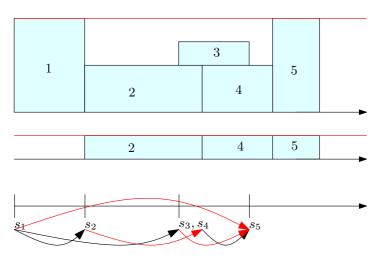
Various classes of Π

- list-based policies, earliest-start policies, etc. (Möhring et al. 1984,1985)
- exact procedures (Stork 2000)
- meta-heuristics (e.g. Ballestín 2007, Ashtiani et al. (2011))

Example S-RCPSP & solution



Example S-RCPSP & solution



Disadvantage: no fixed-time schedule at all

Proactive-reactive stochastic project scheduling

- stochastic durations $D = (D_1, ..., D_n)$ with known $\mathbb{P}[D_i = t]$
- solution = (proactive schedule t, reactive policy Π)
 - $t = (t_1, ..., t_n)$: buffered and can more-or-less be trusted
 - II: what to do in case of buffer overruns
- railway mode: $S_i(\Pi, t) \ge t_i$
- find (t, Π) that balances expected instability and expected makespan

Proactive-reactive stochastic project scheduling

- stochastic durations $D = (D_1, ..., D_n)$ with known $\mathbb{P}[D_i = t]$
- solution = (proactive schedule t, reactive policy Π)
 - $t = (t_1, ..., t_n)$: buffered and can more-or-less be trusted
 - II: what to do in case of buffer overruns
- railway mode: $S_i(\Pi, t) \ge t_i$
- \blacksquare find (t, Π) that balances expected instability and expected makespan

Minimize both

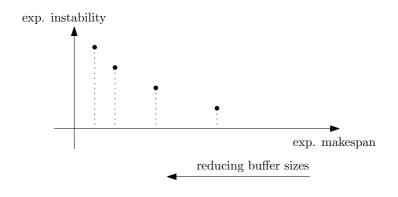
expected instability

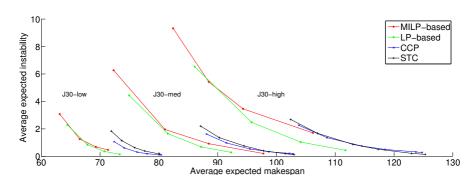
$$\mathbb{E}[\sum_i (S_i((\Pi, \boldsymbol{t}), \boldsymbol{D}) - t_i)]$$

2 expected makespan

$$\mathbb{E}[\max_{i}(S_{i}((\Pi, \boldsymbol{t}), \boldsymbol{D}) + D_{i})]$$

Tuning some tradeoff parameter



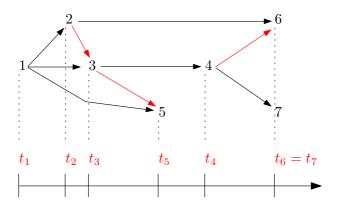


- CCP model (Lamas and Demeulemeester, Journal of Scheduling, 2015)
- STC heuristic (Van de Vonder et al., EJOR, 2008)
- MILP-based heuristic ($\mathcal{O}(2^m)$ with m < n)
- LP-based heuristic ($\mathcal{O}(n^4)$)

OUR APPROACH

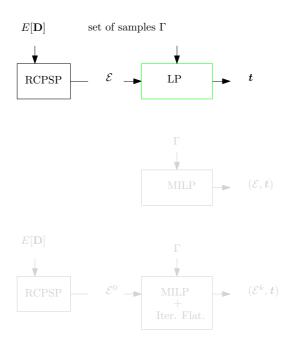
Define the Proactive Stochastic (PS-)RCPSP

- focus specifically on earliest-start (es-)policies
- find (\mathcal{E}, t) together as a pair
- lacktriangledown to minimize $lpha\cdot { t Exp.Makespan}(\mathcal{E},t)+(1-lpha){ t Exp.Instability}(\mathcal{E},t)$

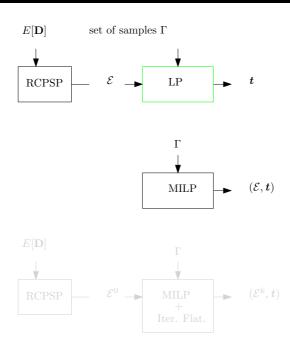


Stochastic optimization problem

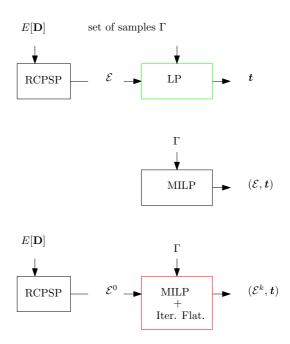
OUR APPROACH: SOLVING PS-RCPSP



OUR APPROACH: SOLVING PS-RCPSP



OUR APPROACH: SOLVING PS-RCPSP



THANK YOU; QUESTIONS?

