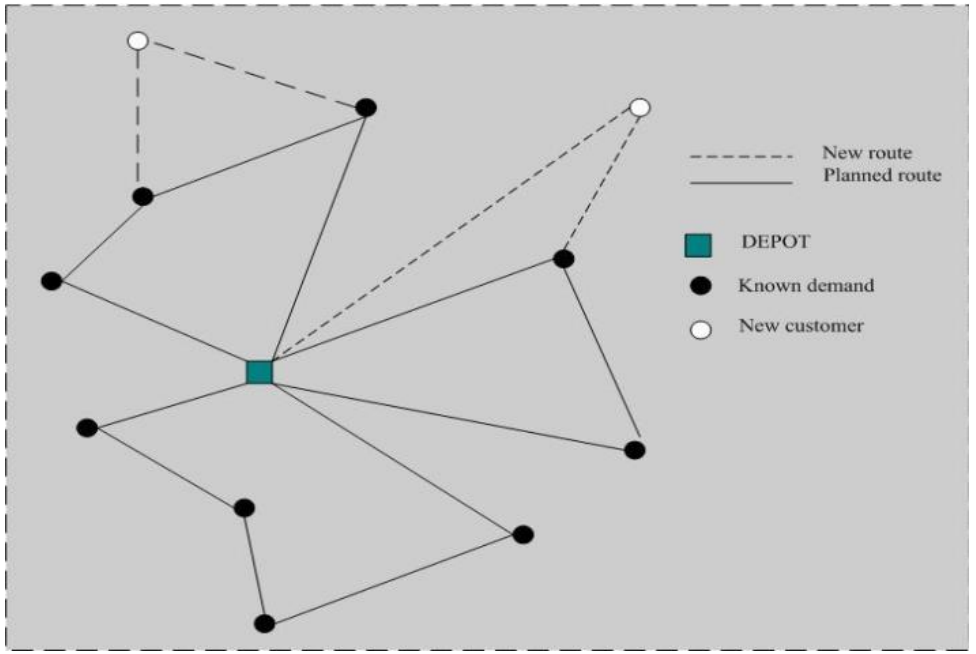
Dynamic pickup and delivery problem survey



Reference

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[3] Gendreau, Michel, et al. "Neighborhood search heuristics for a dynamic vehicle dispatching problem with pick-ups and deliveries." Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies 14.3 (2006): 157-174
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Dynamic pickup and delivery problem survey

Classfication：

- many-to-many（any vertex can serve as a source or as a destination for any commodity）
- one-to-many-to-one（eg. milk run）
- one-to-one(every commodity has a origin-destination pair)

Dynamic pickup and delivery problem survey

Objective function：

1、dynamic, such as average per unit time serviced customers, average per unit time cost, average demand rejections per unit time, or similar

2、static, such as route cost, total lateness, route distance

Dynamic pickup and delivery problem survey

Solution method

- Re-optimization

1、restart optimization based the current information (time consuming!!)

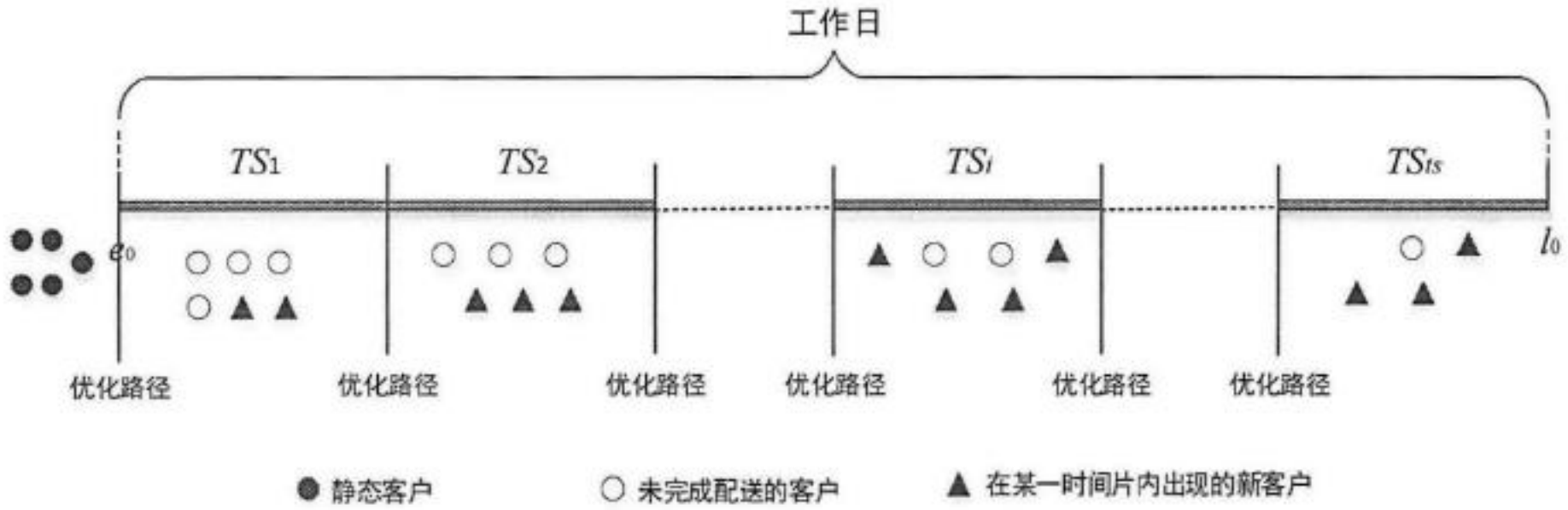
2、optimization based current solution(general, eg, insertion method)

Dynamic pickup and delivery problem survey

Solution method

- Strategy on dynamic request

1、periodic optimization strategy[4,5,6](general method, each time slice represent a static VRP)



Dynamic pickup and delivery problem survey

Solution method

- Strategy on dynamic demand

2、Event-driven optimization strategy[3](events such as new requests or requests cancellations , parallel computation)

1. while "no event" run the optimization procedure;
2. if "event" then
   (a) stop the optimization procedure;
   (b) if the event is "occurrence of a new request" then
      (i) update the solution found by the optimization procedure, as well as all solutions in the adaptive memory, through the insertion of the new request;
      (ii) add the updated solution found by the optimization procedure to the adaptive memory, if indicated;
      (iii) apply a local descent to the best solution in memory;
      otherwise ("end of service at a location")
      (i) add the solution found by the optimization procedure to the adaptive memory, if indicated;
      (ii) identify the driver's next destination, using the best solution stored in the adaptive memory;
      (iii) update all solutions in memory (see below);
   (c) restart the optimization procedure with a new solution generated from the adaptive memory.