

A model for early positioning of emergency supplies for earthquake response in Bogotá using Python

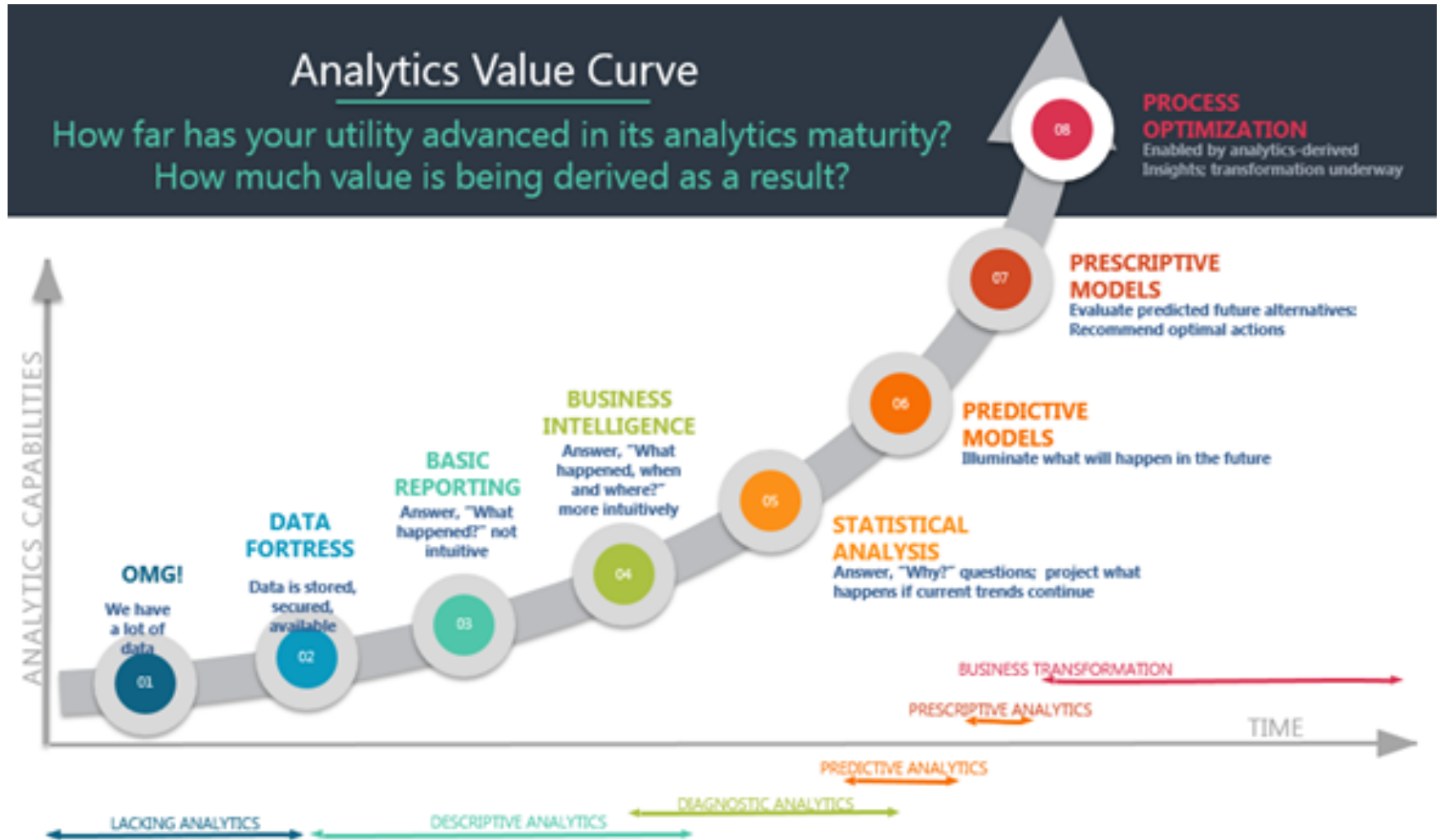
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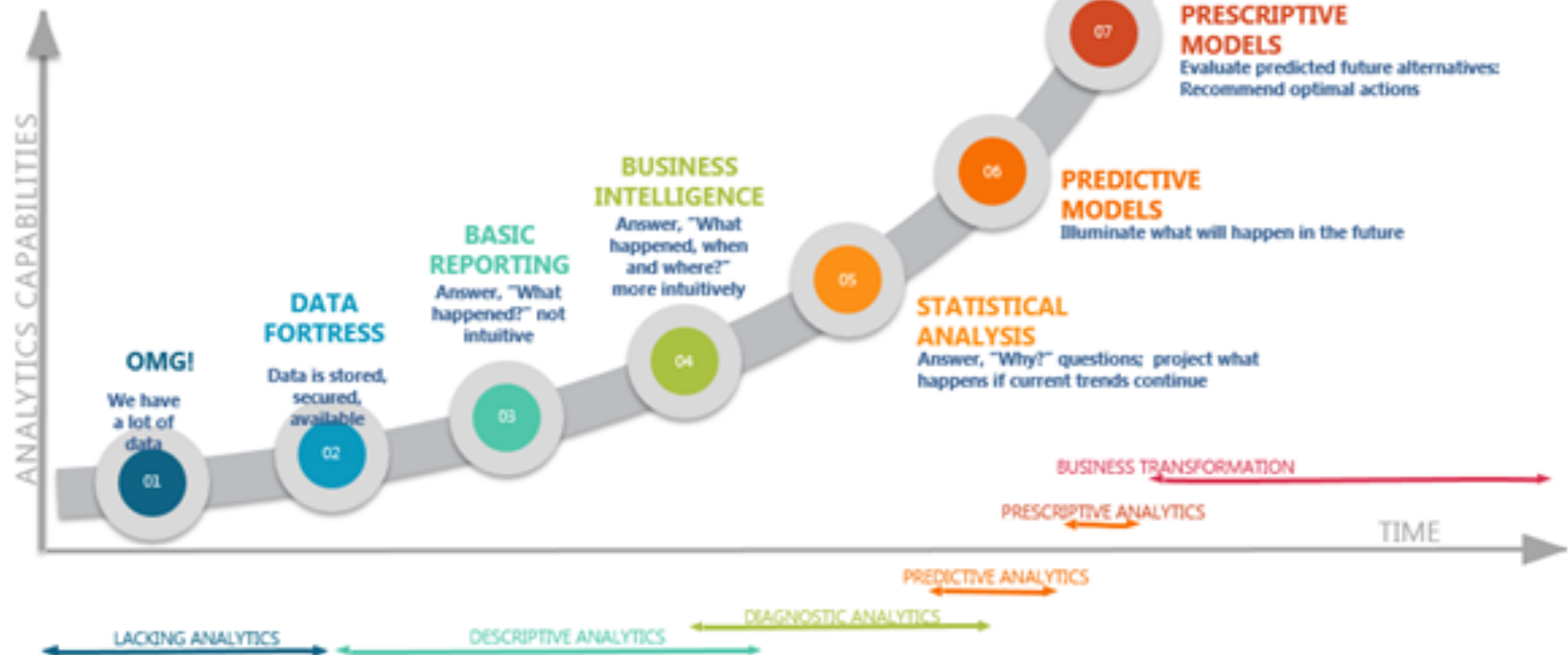
1. Motivation



1. Motivation

Analytics Value Curve

How far has your utility advanced in its analytics maturity?
How much value is being derived as a result?



1. Motivation

- Relief and supplies response for earthquakes in Bogotá
- Phase 1: **Location**
- Phase 2: **Distribution**

19 locations

- Decision: location of warehouses of different size for storage of supply kits.
- Objective: Minimization of the total cost of distribution and location.



2. Python packages

 ANACONDA NAVIGATOR

 GUROBI
GUROBI
OPTIMIZATION

Pandas



 NumPy



Spyder

2. Python packages

 ANACONDA NAVIGATOR



GUROBIPY
GUROBI
OPTIMIZATION

Pandas



NumPy



Spyder

2. Python packages

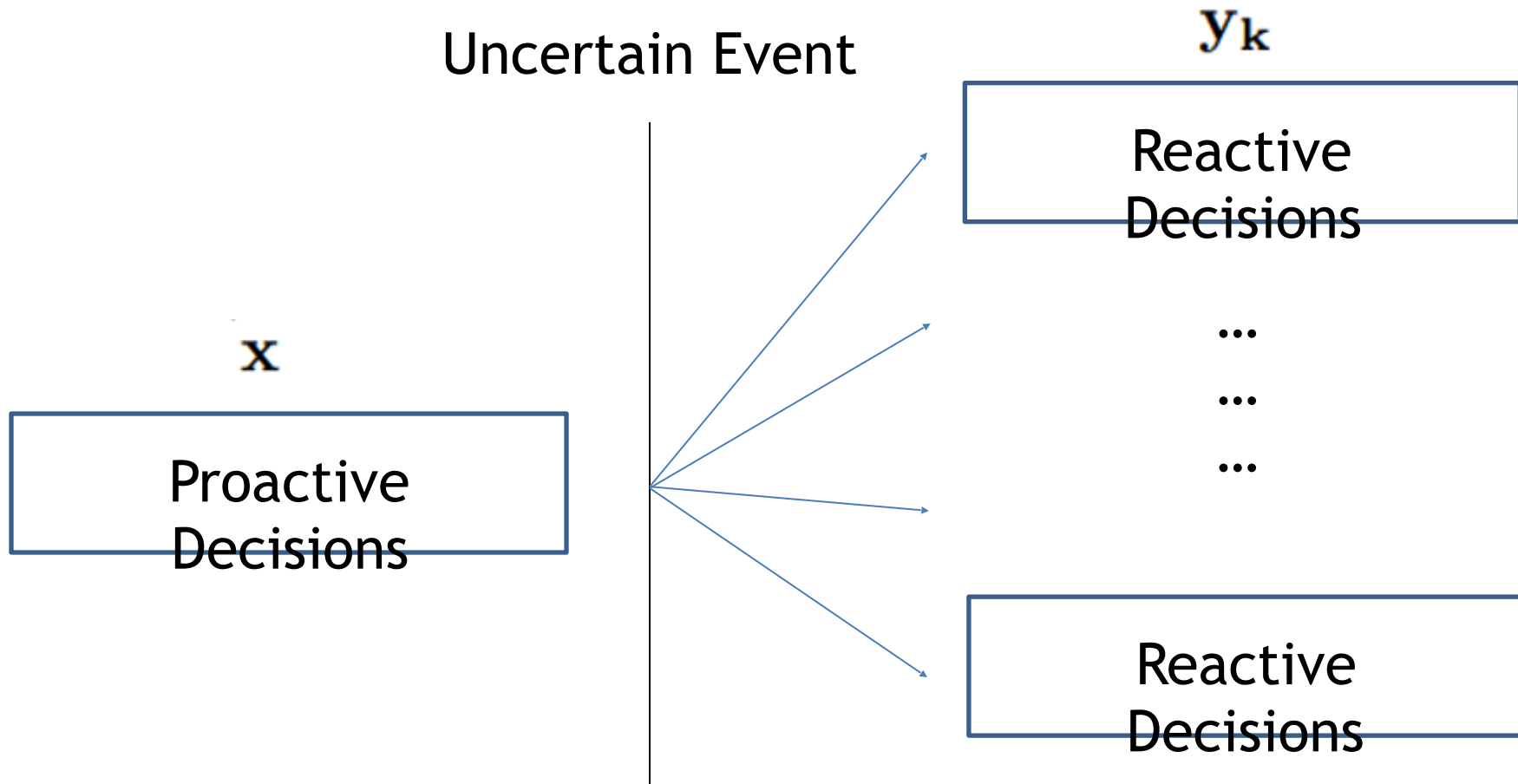
Model Creator (API)

- PuLP
- PyOMO
- Gurobi API (Python, java, Matlab, c++, c#)
- .
- .
- .

Solvers

- Open:
 - GLPK
 - CBC
 - Open Solver
 - SciPy
- Commercial:
 - Gurobi
 - CPLEX
 - Xpress

3. Methodology



3. Methodology

- mathematical model

$$\min \quad c^T \mathbf{x} + \sum_{k=1}^K p_k q_k^T \mathbf{y}_k$$

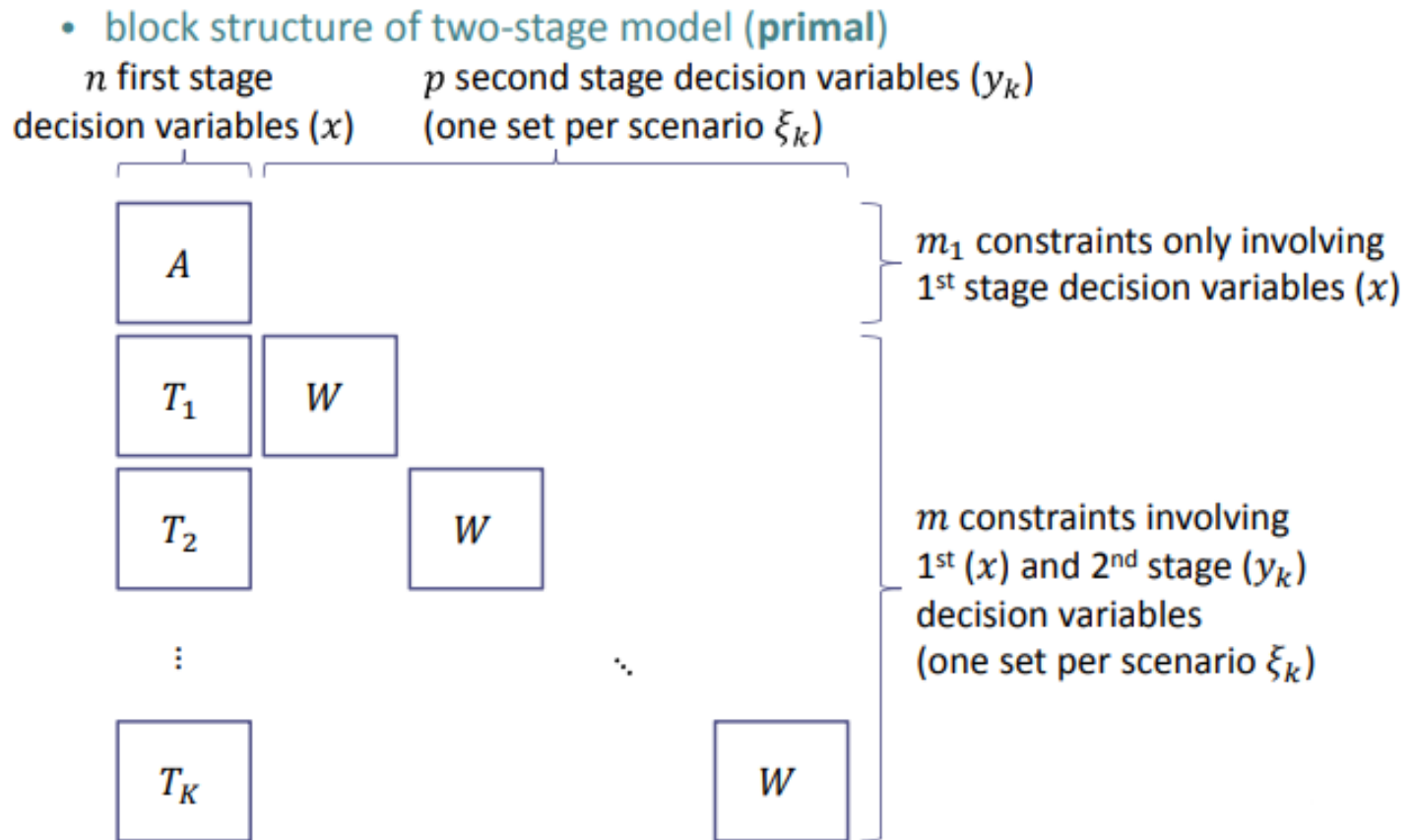
$$A\mathbf{x} = b$$

$$T_k \mathbf{x} + W \mathbf{y}_k = h_k \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, K$$

$$\mathbf{x} \geq 0$$

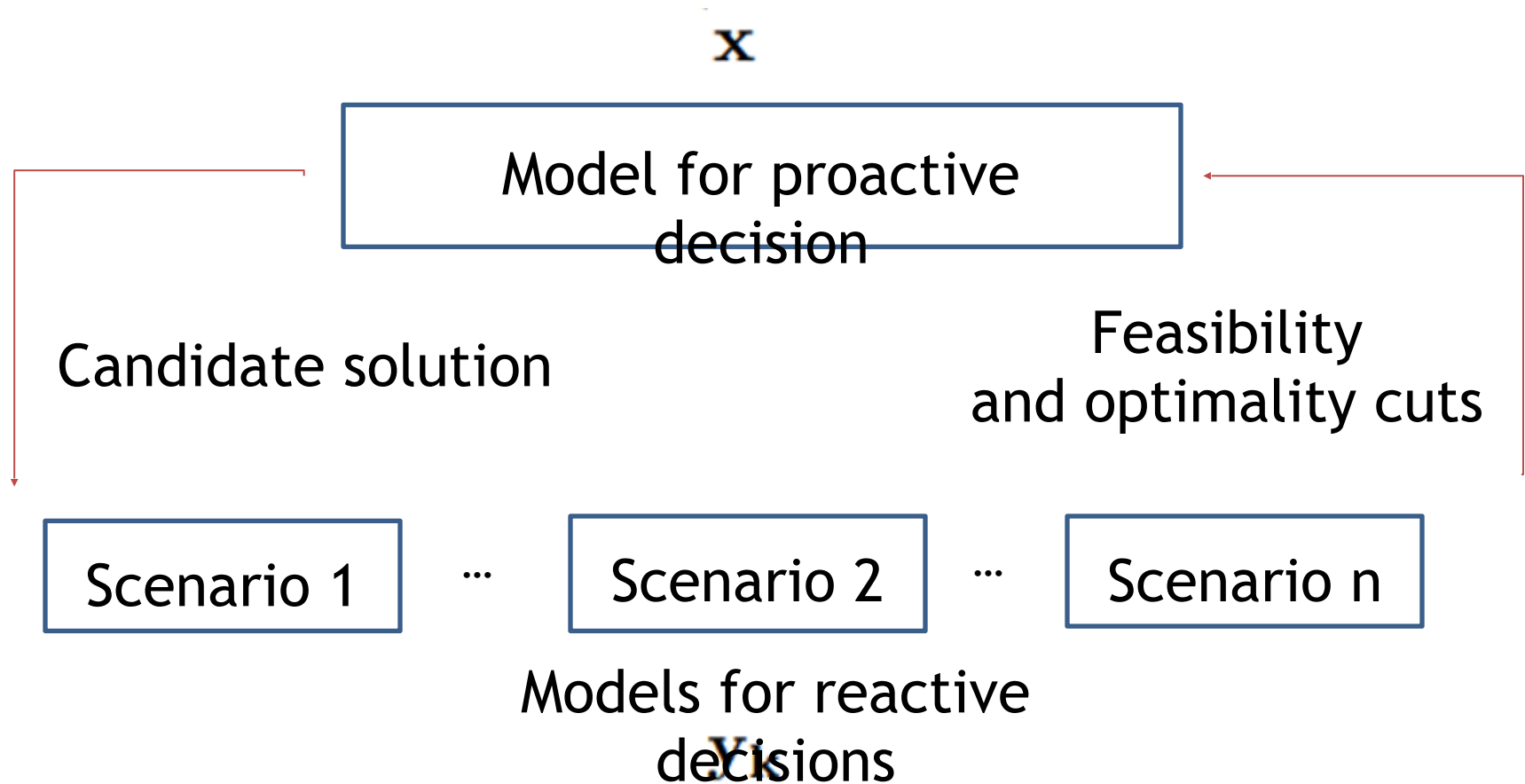
$$\mathbf{y}_k \geq 0 \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, K$$

3. Methodology



3. Methodology

Rahmaniani, R., Crainic, T. G., Gendreau, M., & Rei, W. (2017). The Benders decomposition algorithm: A literature review. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 259(3), 801-817.



3. Methodology

$$\min L(\mu) = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{l \in L} F_l y_{il} + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{k \in K} q^k r_i^k + \theta + \sum_{i \in I} \mu_i \left(\sum_{k \in K} b^k r_i^k - \sum_{l \in L} M_l y_{il} \right)$$

SA :

$$\sum_{l \in L} y_{il} \leq 1, \quad \forall i \in I$$

$$\theta \geq E_t - \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{k \in K} e_{it}^k r_i^k, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, T$$

$$y_{il} \in [0, 1], \quad \forall i \in I, l \in L$$

$$r_i^k \geq 0, \quad \forall i \in I, k \in K$$

3. Methodology

SubProblem a)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min} \quad & \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{k \in K} (q^k + \mu_i b^k) r_i^k + \theta \\ \theta \geq & E_t - \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{k \in K} e_{it}^k r_i^k, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, T \\ & r_i^k \geq 0, \quad \forall i \in I, k \in K \end{aligned}$$

SubProblem b)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min} \quad & \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{k \in K} (q^k + \mu_i b^k) r_i^k + \theta \\ \theta \geq & E_t - \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{k \in K} e_{it}^k r_i^k, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, T \\ & r_i^k \geq 0, \quad \forall i \in I, k \in K \end{aligned}$$

4. Case study

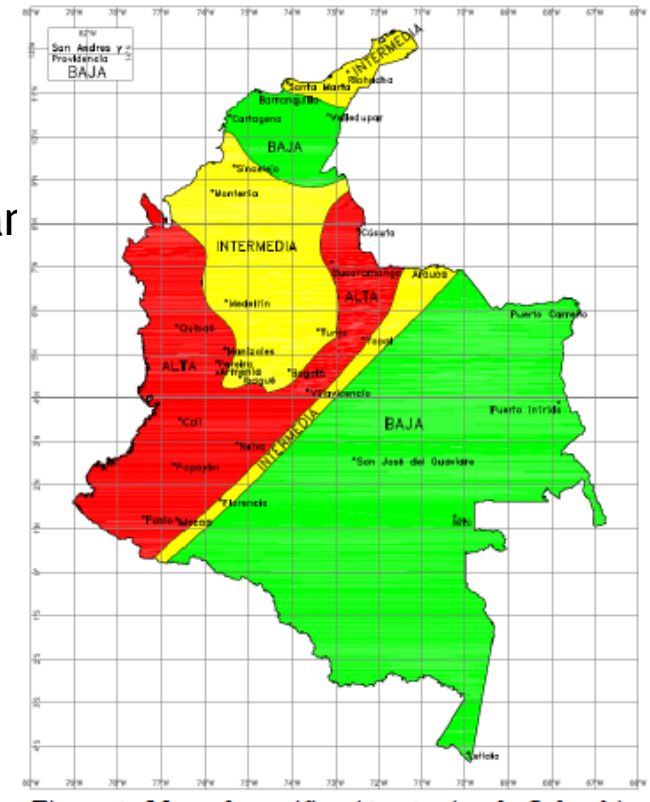
IDIGER (FOPAE)

Damage scenario in Bogotá due to the occurrence of an earthquake

Demand: Number of families affected

The estimated number of people affected by location. According to the 2018 census a Bogotar family is made up of approximately 3 members

$$\frac{\text{Affected population}}{3}$$



4. Case study

IDIGER (FOPAE)

Damage scenario in Bogotá due to the occurrence of an earthquake

scenarios: $Zone^{Leves} = 256$

Zones: Bogotá is divided into 4 zones by the quartiles of the vulnerability index.

Levels:

- Low <30% expected
- Normal
- High > 30% expected
- Extreme > 100% expected

4. Case study

National Unit for Disaster Risk Management

Help Kits:

Dimensions: 34.2 cm x 28.4 cm x 24 cm Volume = 0.0233 m^3

Cost: \$ 93,180 COP

Leftover cost: 25% of the unit cost = \$ 23,295 COP

Missing cost: 10 times surplus cost = \$ 232,950 COP

Loss of disaster kits

- 30% below the damage rate.
- Expected value of the damage index.
- 30% above the damage rate.

4. Case study

Supplementary data

Warehouse:

- Prices purchase lot: Average values of m^2 by location

Trucks (2 axles):

- Freight cost: \$532 COP/Km*package
- Capacity: 45 m^3

Distances and times:

Full trip cycle: Load (60 min) + one way (t_{ij}) + unload (60 min) + return (t_{ji})

- Daily operation time: 12 hours
- Distance between locations

4. Results and analysis

Node	Type
Engativá	Small
Barrios Unidos	Small
Los Mártires	Small
Puente Aranda	Small



4. Results and analysis

Model	Objective Function
Expected Value (EV)	27.157.061
Expected Expected Value (EEV)	172.728.567
Deterministic Equivalent (DV)	106.322.502
Wait and See (WS)	41.051.593

Performance M

Expected Value of Perfect Information – (EVPI)

Value of Stochastic Solution – (VSS)

4. Results and analysis

Model	Objective Function
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Performance M

$$EVPI = DE - WS = 106.322.502 - 41.051.593 = \mathbf{65.270.908}$$

$$VSS = EEV - DE = 172.728.567 - 106.322.502 = \mathbf{66.406.064}$$

5. Conclusions

- The development of the project allows to see the flexibility that Python offers to quickly replicate complex models of the literature to evaluate and compare their performance.
- The optimization models under uncertainty applied to the location of distribution centers to respond to disasters allows facilitating decision-making (Location of distribution centers), mitigating operating costs and impact against the variability of the future.
- The different Python packages used in the project allowed the correct implementation of the model under uncertainty and an easy analysis of results, given its syntax and coding.

Questions

Thanks!

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Probabilidad Aplicada

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